FUNK & WAGNALLS

NEW PRACTICAL

Standard

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DICTIONARY

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

EM'·PHA·TYPE *Method of Pronunciation*

CHARLES EARLE FUNK, LITT.D.
Editor

BRITANNICA WORLD LANGUAGE EDITION



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OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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FUNK & WAGNALLS
NEW PRACTICAL STANDARD DICTIONARY

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WHY THE WORLD LANGUAGE DICTIONARY?

The *World Language Dictionary* is presented as a major innovation of the present century in dictionary publishing.

It was in 1730 that Nathan Bailey of England produced the forefather of the modern English dictionary. That of Dr. Samuel Johnson appeared in 1755. The first *American Dictionary of the English Language*, edited by Noah Webster, was published in 1828. The series of successively improved editions of Funk & Wagnalls *New Practical Standard Dictionary* dates back to 1893 when the first *Standard Dictionary* was completed.

Through the years American dictionaries followed the pattern established by their English ancestors, limiting themselves largely to words of the English language. They have, however, been noted for their compactness and have been edited for the general public rather than largely for use by scholars. Thus, the American dictionary has become an educational tool used by everyone.

With radio providing an almost instantaneous means of communication and the airplane permitting travel between countries within a comparatively few hours' time, it was felt that the old-type dictionaries had become insufficient for family needs.

This special edition of Funk & Wagnalls *New Practical Standard Dictionary* meets these new requirements. It represents a new approach to an understanding of not English alone but of other principal languages of the Western world. This is a dictionary in three parts:

PART I—The complete Funk & Wagnalls *New Practical Standard Dictionary* of the English language (read, also, pages vii to xi of this Introduction).

PART II—The equivalents of commonly used English words in six different languages: French, German, Italian, Spanish, Swedish, and Yiddish. Special material includes alphabets, cardinal and ordinal numbers, days of the week, months of the year and common first names.

PART III—Six sections, one for each of the six languages, each in alphabetical order, with a new and greatly simplified indication of pronunciation; also for each language is the same special material as in Part II. In addition, there is a list of useful expressions, a grammar section and a detailed key to pronunciation for each of the six languages.

Parts II and III are the new sections representing, the publishers believe, an innovation which will make the Dictionary a greatly improved educational tool for family and office use. These two parts have been prepared under the general supervision of the editorial staff of *Encyclopædia Britannica*.

This new-type Dictionary is not intended to make it possible for its users to speak fluently in other languages. It does give them the opportunity to translate the English word or expression into the other languages, or vice versa. It will enable them to pronounce words of the unfamiliar languages understandably and with confidence. No longer is it necessary for the reader to skip over the increasing number of words and phrases in unfamiliar languages which he comes across in books, magazines and newspapers.

It seems evident that this *Britannica World Language Dictionary* can be of immediate use to anyone in the home or in the business house who is interested in languages. Such use, it is hoped, will stimulate many to undertake formal courses in the study of other languages.

There are about one thousand written languages and dialects in the world. Quite evidently this new reference work could not deal with all of these. Accordingly, the editorial staff of *Encyclopædia Britannica* selected those languages believed to be most often encountered by English-speaking citizens of the Western world.

The selection of the six languages other than English included in Parts II and III was, therefore, by no means arbitrary. These six with English represent the most widely used languages of the Western world, spoken by some 625,000,000 persons. It is to be expected that some scholars and critics will question the omission of one or another additional language; but it seems safe to say that they can hardly question the inclusion of these six. Obvious space and cost difficulties make it impossible to deal with all languages of interest to individual users of such a dictionary as this.

The *Britannica World Language Dictionary* is based upon a word list carefully selected from among the English words most frequently in use today. This list was prepared by consultants familiar with established word-frequency studies and represents a typical vocabulary. The entire reference work is designed to show, in a fashion that can readily be understood, the six language equivalents of these words.

In further explanation of Part II, the arrangement is alphabetical by English words. To simplify the use of this list, pronunciation of the word equivalents in the six other languages is not given in Part II. For pronunciation, the user will refer to the desired other-language section of Part III. Here he will find the translated words in their proper alphabetical arrangement: French to English; German to English; Italian to English; Spanish to English; Swedish to English; and Yiddish to English.

Since almost everyone today is interested in what is taking place in all parts of the world, as no previous generation has been, it is the hope of the publishers that this new type of dictionary will make some contribution for world understanding—and peace.

ROBERT C. PREBLE

THE PLAN OF THE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

This dictionary is intended to serve the general needs of all English-speaking adults. Among modern dictionaries it is a departure with an aim at thorough practicality. To achieve that aim all the conventions that have grown up around dictionary-making have been carefully reexamined. Only those that are of practical value have been retained, and these have been reformed and strengthened with new ideas to make a modern book, efficient in every detail.

The book is based on the Funk & Wagnalls New "Standard" Dictionary. It offers, however, a new form and much wholly new material hitherto unrecorded in any general dictionary. The method adopted in the presentation of the material differs notably from that of the larger work, for the aim of the editor has been the greatest possible simplicity—a simplicity which, with no sacrifice in accuracy or adequacy of statement, would provide essential information quickly and clearly. Such abbreviations as appear and the few marks used for indicating pronunciation are believed to be so clear and so well known as to create no confusion.

Conspicuous to one who opens this dictionary are the simplification of the pronunciation scheme, the innovation in the indication of accent, and the elimination of unfamiliar symbols and abbreviations. The pronunciation scheme, which is fully explained in the section on page xii, was designed, after years of experimentation and testing, to provide instant interpretation and to eliminate the laborious study of intricate and baffling symbols which generally discourage all but assiduous students of phonetics. The use of the underscore to indicate accent is a new device. The eye immediately interprets its significance, from the familiar use of the underscore in marking emphasis.

Vocabulary: No single volume could contain every literary, scientific, technical, trade, dialectal, cant, local, and slang term or expression which the English language affords—a language embracing the speech habits of peoples of North America, the British Isles, Australia, large areas of Africa, India, and the Philippines and other islands of the Pacific. It is believed, however, that no owner of this book can be justly disappointed in the wealth of information or the wide range of terms in all those fields that he will find herein. In the selection of the terms to be included, the editors drew heavily upon the textbooks used in college and university courses and the supplementary reading required in those courses—engineering, medicine, law, agriculture, forestry, commerce, music, art, literature—all the arts and sciences. Their belief was that by covering all the needs of the college student, in whatever direction those needs might lie, they would then meet the practical requirements of the majority of men and women in any walk of life.

Science and arts: In recent years, great interest has been shown in fundamental sciences and in technical subjects. This dictionary meets that interest—in chemistry, physics, medicine, radio and other branches of electrical science, motion pictures, aviation, etc. Each new discovery and new process has brought new words into the language. All these fields have been explored and the record of the findings is entered in these pages. The arts have been similarly explored; new terms or meanings in painting, in music, in drama, in the vast range of literature, in fashions and decoration, as well as in domestic sciences, have been recorded and carefully defined.

Words common to the literature of all English-speaking people are necessarily included in these pages. Hence, for example, such dialectal terms as are found in the works of Robert Burns or Sir Walter Scott, or other writers who are known wherever English is spoken, and such archaic or obsolete terms as are found in the King James Version of the Bible or in the writings of Shakespeare are duly recorded. The nature or the source of such words is shown, usually by abbreviation, in brackets immediately after the entry as [Scot.] for Scottish, [Obs.] for obsolete or archaic, [Prov. Eng.] for provincial British dialect. Words and phrases from foreign languages which have become thoroughly a part of our language, both in pronunciation and usage—as *chauffeur, garage, blitz,* etc.—are treated as ordinary English words, and the language of origin is shown, as ordinarily, in the treatment of etymologies. But those still on the borderline of acceptance or still retaining the characteristics, in form, pronunciation, or usage, of the original language, are identified by the name of the language, usually abbreviated, in brackets immediately after the pronunciation and part of speech; as, **smör'·gås·bord** (smœr'·gōs·bōrd) *noun* [Sw.]. In similar manner, words used in, or peculiar to localities in the United States, but not in general use throughout the country, are labeled, in brackets, [Local].

Informal English: Because, through the influence of many factors, it is no longer possible to draw precise lines of distinction between the various forms of unconventional English now permissible in informal speech, no attempt has been made in these pages to distinguish between slang usage and colloquial usage. Much of the slang of yesterday has become the popular everyday phrase of today, and the slang of today may be the colloquial usage of tomorrow. Hence, such of these terms as have been admitted to these pages are labeled "popular," by the bracketed abbreviation [Pop.], the label serving to indicate that in the opinion of the editors and other competent observers the word or meaning so labeled may be used in ordinary conversation or writing but has not yet achieved the dignity of usage in formal speech or writing.

Vulgarisms: A conscientious lexicographer may omit words or meanings of unquestionable vulgarity from a general dictionary; but, however greatly he may deplore the use of certain terms

which are considered derogatory or offensive by individuals, or by persons of various races, nations, or religious beliefs, he cannot ignore them if they are widely encountered in reading or in speech. A thoughtful person, who would not intentionally injure the feelings of a neighbor or an employee, may do so in ignorance if unaware that the word he uses is offensive. Hence, particular attention has been given to such entries in this dictionary, and care has been taken to caution against the use of those that are especially likely to arouse ill feeling.

Trade names: Many manufactured articles have received such wide popularity in recent years that the names given to them by the makers have almost become household words. Some persons take them, erroneously, to be generic words, applicable to any article of similar nature. In most instances, however, these names are proprietary, owned by the maker of the specific product. The most widely known of these names are included among the vocabulary entries in this dictionary, with a brief description of the product to which it is usually applied. Each is shown with an initial capital letter. As a further precaution against indiscriminate use, though without intentional prejudice to existing or future legal decisions, the description contains the phrase, "a trade name," by which it is to be understood that the name appears to have been invented by the maker of the article and should be applied to his goods only.

Military terms: The great number of men and women who became members of the military forces or of auxiliary organizations during World War II and the effect of that War upon the literature of our era have necessitated the inclusion of many hundreds of *military terms* in these pages. The services of Lt. Col. Arthur Vollmer, U.S.A., formerly in charge of the preparation of English–French, English–Spanish, English–German dictionaries for the War Department, were engaged for this purpose. Not only was he experienced in the field of lexicography, but also his service in various branches of the U.S. Army equipped him to supply an equal accuracy of definition to the wide range of terms that pertain to military usage. The war years brought about a coinage of many terms, some that could be considered ephemeral, as expedients adopted purely for temporary or emergency use, and some like *jeep, bazooka, flak,* and others, likely to be permanent increments to the language. Matter that has been deemed impermanent has been excluded.

Geographical terms: The wide-spread character of World War II brought about an unprecedented interest in *geographical terms.* Places, such as Guadalcanal, the Marianas, Attu, Okinawa, previously unnamed dots on most maps, assumed a lasting historical importance. To provide for this expanding field, all places of historical or of geographical importance, including all countries, states, and the chief cities of the world, and the principal mountains, lakes, islands, rivers, and seas, are shown within the main body of the text.

Biographical entries include the notable leaders, statesmen, scientists, industrialists, artists, writers, and rulers of all ages. The field of *Mythology* embraces the chief Gaelic, Teutonic, Scandinavian gods and heroes and many in American Indian legend and mythology, as well as those of the more familiar Greek and Roman myths. An especial feature is the introduction of the most outstanding themes or motifs of the world's *folklore,* some of them familiar and beloved fairy tales, which have been common to many peoples through the ages, and some, like the American folklore, typified in the tales of the amazing Paul Bunyan and Pecos Bill, developments of relatively modern times. Pen names and the names of fictional characters are listed under the first element, as "Mark Twain," "Simon Legree," "Paul Bunyan."

Spelling: As this book is intended for the guidance of the general public rather than to serve a specialized group, the spellings of main entries and of words in the text are those that conform most generally with usage throughout the United States or, among scientific terms, that have been adopted by the most representative bodies. Variant spellings in accepted use are clearly indicated. It is to be understood that these alternate spellings, as the terminals *–our* (of *labour, humour*) and *–ise* (of *capitalise, summarise*), preferred in England, are as correct as the forms shown in the main entries although not the preferred practice in the United States.

Geographical spellings: In the spelling of geographical names the latest rulings of the United States Board on Geographical Names have been accepted for all places within or under the political jurisdiction of the United States. Thanks, in part, to the greater spread in communication within recent years, much of the earlier confusion in the spelling of the names of foreign places has been resolved through the efforts of various groups, and a greater degree of unanimity has been reached. In each instance, in the record of such places, the spelling entered herein is that favored by the greatest weight of usage. Diverse spellings appear on many maps and in many reference works, however, so it has been necessary to record them also and to refer the reader to the entry under which he will find the information that he seeks.

Capitalization: To indicate promptly and clearly the correct way of writing words derived from proper names, such words as require capitalization are printed with initial capital letters. In the treatment of the terminology of the sciences the aim has been to follow the system of spelling and capitalization recognized as authoritative in each science. Where in any instance usage varies, both the capitalized and the non-capitalized forms are indicated.

Syllabication: The *division of words* into syllables, next in importance to spelling among printers and the vast army of typists who desire a neat and attractive page, is clearly indicated in a manner that requires no special interpretation. The method is based primarily upon pronunciation, with such modifications as are dictated by the practice of typography.

Compounding: The Standard Dictionary, edition of 1893, was the first English dictionary in which an attempt was made to resolve the compounding of English words into systematic principles. In recent years this phase of literary practice has been re-studied to achieve greater simplification and consistency, and it is fitting that a successor to the dictionary that was a pioneer in this field should be the first to recognize the modern development. Miss Alice Morton Ball, editor

of the U.S. Department of State, has long studied this important phase of the language. Her work, *Compounding in the English Language,* first published in 1939, has won deserved recognition. Through the courtesy of the Department of State, the services of Miss Ball were borrowed from the Department in order that she might personally supervise the application of her principles directly to the pages of this book.

Plant names: For the vocabulary entries of plant names, the principles on compounding developed by the Joint Committee on Standardized Plant Names have been accepted. The recommendations of this Committee call for the compounding of certain types of names in botanical works specifically and, ultimately, in general works also. Thus, for example, the compounded form, **OSAGE-ORANGE,** appears as the main entry in this dictionary, in conformance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee, as a visual reminder to the reader that the shrub is not a member of the orange family, in the scientific sense, regardless of the general resemblance of its fruit to the true orange. Current forms that differ from scientific usage are recognized as variants—in this instance by the appended phrase, "Also **OSAGE ORANGE.**"

Hyphens: For typographic clarity throughout this dictionary, words in which the compounding is indicated by a hyphen, words known as "hyphemes," are so indicated by a hyphen of double length, both in the vocabulary entries and throughout the text. Compound words to be written as solid words—or "solidemes," as they are called—have only the usual center dot (·) for the syllabic break in the vocabulary entries and are printed solid when they appear in the text. In the text, if, at the end of a line, a syllabic break occurs in a word other than a hypheme, the break is shown by a short hyphen, or one of regular length; if in the middle of a hypheme, the break is marked by a hyphen of double length.

Definition: The definitions in this dictionary are based upon the Funk & Wagnalls Practical "Standard" Dictionary. Each definition, however, was critically reexamined by a trained staff of editors, all of whom brought new vision and perspective to the work. Very few former definitions were left in the original form. Each was examined, checked against the original source, compared with the records of usage, and, if necessary, modified—by an added word or phrase, by an additional definition, or, in many instances, entirely rewritten. Specialists were consulted whenever, as with new technical terms, the occasion warranted. No expense was spared to insure the greatest accuracy. And, as stated previously, thousands of terms, many of them so new as not to have appeared previously in any dictionary, are entered and defined in this volume.

Parts of speech: The appearance of the definitions also differs from those in the earlier book. The part of speech of the main entry is written out in full, immediately following the entry or its pronunciation, as *noun,* or, if abbreviated, the abbreviation is sufficiently extended as to permit little chance of doubt, as *tr. verb* for transitive verb, or *adj.* for adjective. If the term has two or more different meanings, each definition is set off unmistakably by a bold-faced figure, as **1 . . . 2 . . . 3.** The many words in the language that are used as two or more different parts of speech, all derived from a common source, as place, *verb,* and place, *noun,* are carried under a single entry. If the definitions comprise only a few lines, the parts of speech, each separately defined, follow each other and are set off by a heavy dash; but if one or another of the definitions is lengthy, the heavy dash preceding the second or succeeding parts of speech is carried to the margin, beneath the main entry.

Comparatives and plurals: The consultant need be in no doubt as to the correct spelling of any irregular plural, of any form of a verb, nor of a noun or other part of speech derived from a main entry. The comparisons of adjectives and of adverbs, when formed otherwise than by the normal addition of -er and -est, are shown in like manner; as, **JOL·LY** *adj.* [**JOL·LI·ER, JOL·LI·EST**].

Homonyms: Many words in English, identical in spelling, have come into the language from altogether different sources. As a rule, the meanings are very different, as with felt, the past tense of feel, and felt, matted wool; and sometimes the pronunciations differ, as with row, to propel (a boat) with oars, and row, a noisy quarrel. In a dictionary, however, such words must be entered one beneath the other, and it is often necessary to refer to one or another of the several words in other parts of the work. For convenience, therefore, and to prevent the misinterpretation of a cross-reference, each entry in a group of homonyms is preceded by a small half-encircled number, as **1FELT . . . ; 2FELT.**

Derived phrases: Phrases of two words or more are defined in this book under the significant element. Prepositional phrases and verb phrases always appear under the most important word: *on the loose* is defined under *loose; to blow hot and cold, to blow up* appear under *blow.* The entry *split infinitive* is run in under *infinitive,* for the adjective *split* stands in common modifier relation to it. And by the same rule *atomic bomb* is defined under *bomb; Canada goose* under *goose; pocket gopher* under *gopher.*

Unit phrases: When a phrase, especially one of two words, is considered as a unit in itself, however, it is entered alphabetically according to its first element. *Black death* is the name of a plague and would be erroneously entered under *death; false face* is a kind of mask and would be improperly defined under *face; dark horse* is an unknown and unexpected candidate and, even in its original sense, is not aptly described under *horse; Old World* denotes the Eastern Hemisphere; *open house* is hospitality or a time set aside for visitors, as at a school or other institution.

Animal and plant names: A third class of similar entries includes the names of birds, animals, flowers, etc., which appear in alphabetical place under the first element. In some instances, as those of numerous flies, moths, ducks, and the like, a confusion is avoided by listing them separately rather than under a large general entry. In other instances, a popular name is listed for purposes of identification—as, "*Carolina dove* The mourning dove."—whereby it is understood that

the scientific and full definition is to be found under the reference (under *"mourning dove,"* in this instance).

Etymologies in this volume have been re-studied with two purposes in mind: first, to present them in such form that they would be readily intelligible to the student, and, second, to bring them into accord with the latest researches of leading scholars in comparative philology. All words of Teutonic source—including Old English, Old Norse, Old German, and Scandinavian—were treated by Dr. Kemp Malone, of Johns Hopkins University. Words from other sources were examined, treated, or revised, as needed, by various members of the editorial staff according to their special fields of learning. Excursions into the realm of fancy have not been permitted.

Other Aids to Consultation: The treatment of *synonyms* and *antonyms* that has proved of such value in the Funk & Wagnalls New "Standard" Dictionary has, with some modification, been retained. To make this feature of greater service, the material is shown in type of the same size as that in which other text matter is printed.

Lists and tables: A number of valuable lists and tables are included, containing matter to which ready or repeated reference is desirable, as of *alphabets, chemical elements, constellations, geologic eras, major wars, military and naval grades, metric tables, manias, phobias.* Additional collections of related material are grouped throughout the book. Thus, under *calendar* are to be found the nine important calendars since early times; under *terrier,* the characteristic features of the leading breeds, and so on.

Varying Pronunciations: Correct pronunciation in any large region depends upon the consensus of usage in that region. Just as British speech is correct in England, so is American speech correct in the United States, and that typical of the North Central States as correct as that typical of the North Atlantic States. Hence, in this dictionary, such words, as *ask, grass, path, dog, on, god,* which vary markedly in regional areas, are not respelled for pronunciation, and those, such as *laugh,* in which the spelling does not indicate the pronunciation, are respelled with such notation as *"varying from* laff *to* lahf" in recognition of regional usage. Otherwise, with the aid of the Editorial Advisory Committee in many instances, the effort has been made to show the pronunciations generally preferred in America. British usage, when differing, is also shown, and so labeled.

Alternate pronunciations: Where two or more alternate pronunciations are shown, it is to be understood that either may be employed, that equally cultivated speakers use one or the other. The order of listing indicates that the first appears to be the current preference. Special usages, as the nautical pronunciation of *foresail,* are distinguished.

Authorities: Many authorities have been consulted for the pronunciation of personal and place names. For those of living persons an effort has been made to record the usage of the individual who is entered, a usage sometimes at variance with popular usage. For place names, especially for those on which interest was centered in World War II, use was freely made of the voluminous and painstaking compilation, "World Words," by Dr. W. Cabell Greet, prepared primarily for news announcers of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and containing the pronunciation of thousands of geographical names. The pronunciation of American and British place names are those recommended, respectively, by the United States Board on Geographical Names and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use.

Credit: Aside from those to whom specific credit has been given in foregoing paragraphs, acknowledgment is made to Dr. C. R. Addinall, of the Merck Laboratories, for information leading to the definitions of the terms in vitaminology, the sulfa drugs, and other new curative agencies; to Dr. Abigail C. Boardman for many terms pertaining to drama and the theater; to Dr. John Day, Columbia University, for the chart of comparative alphabets; to Mr. E. K. Field, U. S. National Park Service, for certain terms and illustrations pertaining to mountaineering; to Mr. Assen Jordanoff and to Lt. Comdr. H. E. Boggess for information leading to an exact interpretation of certain terms in aviation; to Miss Olga Baul for helpful lists of terms, especially of European folk dances; to Dr. Henry K. Townes, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for his critical examination and revision of insect terminology, and to numerous individuals who freely supplied valuable information upon simple request. Credit is also due to Mr. C. H. Griffith, of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., for his cooperation in the development of the type used herein for vocabulary entries and for the illustrative page under *type,* and to the officers and compositors of H. Wolff Book Manufacturing Co., Inc., for their skill in handling the complex problems entering into the physical construction of this volume.

In particular, the editor wishes to express his deep personal gratitude to the members of his staff for their loyal, pleasant, eager, and efficient support in this undertaking, their aid in solving many perplexing problems, their mutual cooperation, and their willingness to sacrifice personal interests in a common cause. He is especially grateful to Miss Mamie Harmon, M.A., his early associate, for many valued suggestions, particularly on editorial styling; to Mrs. Maria Leach, M.A., not only for general scholarly ability reflected on every page of this book, but in particular for her researches in American English and in the fields of folklore and mythology; to Mr. Philip von S. Krapp, B.A., for continued editorial skill and in particular for his aid in classical etymology; to Mr. Harold Ward under whose capable eyes passed most scientific and technical terms listed in this work and who devised the many tables of convenient reference; to Miss Bernice Coller for geographical entries and for general supervision of all proofreading, and, by no means least, to Mr. Jerry Fried for unremitting and painstaking care in all matters pertaining to consistent treat-

served conscientiously for brief periods in the preparation of material in various specific fields.

Editorial Advisory Committee: At the outset of this work, the editor, paying heed to the many thousands of communications from dictionary-users he had received in a quarter-century of experience in lexicography, contemplated certain departures from conventional dictionary practices of the past fifty or seventy-five years with the intent to produce a dictionary that would serve a wider range of the public—a book that, lacking nothing in scholarship, would be virtually free from the mystical signs, abbreviations, symbols, and redundancies which confuse many readers. In order to reach a decision, he called upon Dr. W. Cabell Greet, of the Department of English, Columbia University, editor of *American Speech*, and speech consultant of the Columbia Broadcasting System, to form and head an advisory committee of educators and men of letters, whose function it would be to render impartial criticism, suggestion, or advice upon such matters as would be submitted. The names of the members of this committee appear elsewhere.

Progressively, various studies were submitted to the committee, studies that covered in detail each phase of the proposed treatment. Criticisms and suggestions were requested and freely given, and many were accepted. No step was finally adopted except with the approval of a clear majority of all members. In some instances of radical departure from conventional practice, approval was almost unanimous. The members of the committee were kept informed of the progress of the work, and samples of printed pages were submitted to them from time to time for further analysis, criticism, and suggestion. The scheme finally adopted met the full approval of a large majority of the members, but the editor recognizes that upon him alone lies all the responsibility, both for the interpretation of the intent of the members and for the manner in which that intent has been performed.

CHARLES EARLE FUNK

PRONUNCIATION

The method adopted in the dictionary of the English language for indicating pronunciations is simple. It merely takes advantage of certain assumptions upon which all phonetic systems are based—the assumptions that the consultant already knows the values of the letters in the English alphabet, that he knows the sound of *a* in rat, of *i* in mine, of *u* in cute, and so on, and that he knows the normal sound of certain combinations of letters, as *ch* in church, *sh* in ship, *aw* in law, *oy* in boy. It recognizes further that the majority of English words are composed of syllables each of which, through conformity with words already familiar, is correctly pronounced when the syllable is marked; that the full word may then be correctly pronounced if the stressed syllable or syllables are clearly indicated.

Accordingly, by the insertion of a centered dot (·), the words are divided into syllables conforming with the rules of printing or writing. Accent or stress is plainly indicated by underscoring, a familiar device for indicating emphasis. Words that carry two or more rhythmical stresses have those syllables underscored, and the conventional single accent (′) shows the syllable which receives the heavier stress. In the majority of the words in this dictionary no further assistance toward a correct pronunciation is required by the person who is old enough or sufficiently familiar with the language to use a reference book of this scope. For such words no phonetic respelling is given. All other words are respelled, either in part or in full.

Even stress: No underscore is shown under compound words of two syllables, as bookcase, campfire, schoolboy, spellbind, etc. Such words are normally pronounced with an almost even stress on each syllable. Usually the stress is slightly heavier on the first element, but, as for emphasizing differences—as, book*case*, not book*stand*—the stress may be shifted to the second. Similarly, the words of certain foreign languages—notably French, Chinese, Japanese—are unmarked for accent, for in the native speech stress is not employed as in English and an even stress is preferable to a heavy accent in any one syllable. In French as pronounced in English, the conventional stress upon the last syllable is indicated in the respelling.

Phonetic simplification: In all respellings the needs of most persons are best served by the employment of simple, easily identified devices which the consultant does not need to memorize. Chiefly to avoid non-alphabetical symbols for the representation of certain English sounds, the ordinary phonetic respellings are supplemented by the familiar macron (¯) and breve (˘); thus: ă, săne; ā, sānd; ĕ, ēve; ĕ, gĕt; ī, mīne; ĭ, pĭn; ō, nōte; ŏ, nŏt; o͞o, ro͞od; o͝o, fo͝ot; ū, cūte; ŭ, cŭt; ȳ, mȳ.

Speech variations: The intent in this dictionary is to give preference to American usage—in spelling, in definitions, and in pronunciation. Although British usage is not neglected, care is taken to label it when the difference is marked. Standards of American pronunciation vary in different areas. Thus ASK is pronounced (ahsk) in some areas, (ăsk) in others, and in others the (a) is neither so broad as the first nor so flat as the second. Each of these is wholly correct in the area in which it is generally used, and this dictionary does not advocate a preference.

Many other words have two or more fully accepted pronunciations which are not regional in character. Thus the word COCAINE is pronounced by most non-technical speakers in two syllables, with the second syllable sounded as (cane). Some put the heavier stress on the first syllable, and others upon the second. Chemists, however, divide it into three syllables, accenting the first—CO′·CA·INE, with the final syllable sounded as (een). Similarly, some speakers pronounce the word ECONOMIC with the first syllable sounded as (ee), although others equally cultured give it as (ĕk). All such pronunciations are equally correct, but one is necessarily shown first in the dictionary. The order of arrangement is believed to be current American preference, as determined in part by observation and by various authorities, in part through the aid of the *Pronouncing Dictionary of American English* (1944), by J. S. Kenyon and T. A. Knott, and, in many instances, through the assistance of the Editorial Advisory Committee.

SPELLING CHARACTERISTICS OF ENGLISH WORDS

As a child progresses through school he becomes familiar, consciously or not, with certain characteristics of English spelling, with certain combinations of vowels and consonants which automatically he associates with definite speech sounds. Thus, for example, at least by the time he has finished high school, if he encounters such a word as AUTOPHYTE, which he may not have seen before, he will pronounce the syllables correctly as soon as they are pointed off—AU′·TO·PHYTE. That is, through long association, he knows that in English words the normal value of the combination AU is the sound of (aw) in awl, PH is equal to (f), and that final silent E following a consonant indicates that the preceding vowel is usually long.

General rules: The general rules affecting the pronunciation of English words which are unconsciously observed by English-speaking persons have been followed in this dictionary and are given here primarily for the benefit of foreign students of the language.

Rule I In an accented syllable terminating in a vowel, the vowel has its alphabetic or long sound; as, BA·SIN, DE·I·TY, RE·LI·A·BLE, MO·MENT, MU·SIC, HY·DRO·GEN.

Departures from this rule (as FA·THER) are respelled.

Rule II In an accented syllable terminating in a consonant,[1] the vowel has its short sound; as, MAG·NET, COM·PEL, CIT·Y, DE·MOC·RA·CY, RE·PUB·LIC, MYS·TE·RY.

Seeming exceptions not respelled include the derivatives of verbs in which, by Rule III, the main vowel of the final syllable is long. The vowel remains long in the derivatives although, in conformance with printing practice, the division of the word does not so indicate; as, BAKE, BAK·ER, BAK·ING; CON·SOLE, CON·SOL·ING, CON·SOL·A·BLE.

Rule III Final silent E following a single consonant[1] of an accented syllable indicates that the preceding vowel in that syllable usually has its alphabetic or long sound; as, TAME, CON·VENE, IN·VITE, PRO·MOTE, DIS·PUTE, STYLE.

[1] If the consonant under Rules II and III is the letter R, the quality of the preceding vowel is distinctly altered. See discussions under AR, ER, IR, OR, UR, in the following list of Normal Interpretation of English spelling.

Rule IV In ordinary conversation the vowel in an unaccented syllable tends to become weakened or obscure; the vowels A, O, and U approach (uh), as in *a*bout, final, connect, opinion, careful; the vowels E and I approach (i) or (uh), as in decide, emblem, emigrate, civil.

Note: The distinctness with which the vowel in an unaccented syllable is pronounced varies according to the habit or wish of the speaker. He who enunciates each syllable with unusual precision may accord the vowels in unstressed syllables the values indicated in Rules I and II, for vowels in stressed syllables. The careless speaker may elide all unstressed vowels. Thus, each O in POTATO may be long (ō) or obscure (uh), depending upon the speaker.

Rule V Doubled consonants approximate a single sound which is regarded as a part of the accented syllable, as in MAT·TER, DIF·FER·ENT, GRAM·MAR.

Rule VI In solid compound words composed of two monosyllabic words, as BOOK·CASE, RAG·MAN, BACK·STOP, SPELL·BIND, DOWN·STAIRS, DRAW·BRIDGE, each element retains its original pronunciation and the first element usually has a slightly heavier stress.

Note: In this dictionary neither element of the words in this category carries a mark for stress, as each would require it. In derivatives, however, as SPELL′·BIND·ER, the stresses are shown. Compounds in which the connection is by hyphen carry the pronunciations and stresses of the respective separate elements.

NORMAL ENGLISH VALUES

The pronunciation scheme in the dictionary of the English language, as stated, is based on the acceptance of certain characteristics of English spelling which, through frequency of occurrence, have become commonly associated with definite sounds. Those to whom the language is native will instinctively give the normal or most frequent interpretation to the spelling even when another interpretation could be selected. Hence, whenever by frequency of use it is clearly established that a given combination of letters will be correctly pronounced by a person sufficiently advanced to use a dictionary of this scope, it has not been deemed necessary to respell that combination for pronunciation. Such combinations, however, as are not clearly established—as the combination EI in WEIGHT, HEIGHT, LEISURE—are respelled in all instances.

The list of normal interpretations is given in full below. This list is primarily intended for students of speech or for foreigners who are interested in the characteristics of the language. The average consultant is not likely to need it, although the list may clarify some point about which he is uncertain. The sounds of the letters of the alphabet are discussed under the respective letters throughout the text and are not repeated here. The list that follows is intended to include only those combinations which, through frequency of occurrence or position, are characteristically interpreted with the value ascribed to them. However, for the greater convenience of the consultant, other means may be used in this dictionary for the indication of pronunciation than the respellings indicated. Thus, for example, the second syllable of the word CROCHET may be respelled as (shay) rather than (shā); FIEND may be respelled (feend) rather than (tēnd); TUESDAY shown as (tyōō′dī) rather than (tūz′dī), and PATIENT as (pay′-shunt) rather than (pā′shuhnt). Each word has been considered apart from others and the means chosen to indicate its pronunciation will convey the information most readily and with the least chance of confusion.

NORMAL INTERPRETATION OF ENGLISH SPELLING

	NORMAL INTERPRETATION	VALUE
	(1) Long (ā) under the conditions of Rules I and III, as BA·BY, O·RA·TION, MATE.	ā
	(2) Short (ă) under Rule II, as in CAT, BAD.	ă
	(3) Obscure (uh) under Rule IV, as in A·BOUT, SO·FA, DOL·LAR, FI·NAL.	uh
	Exceptions are respelled, as FA·THER (fah′·thur), BALM (bahm). This so-called "broad a" is the sound of alphabetic a in most European languages.	
AI	Long a (ā), as in PAIN, MAID, SAIL.	ā
AIR	(ăr) as in PAIR, HAIR, CHAIR. See note under AR(2).	ăr
AR	(1) The sound of ah + r, as in BAR, CAR, FAR, and in an accented syllable when followed by a consonant, as in BARK, CART, FARM, PAR·LOR, MAR·KET, EN·LARGE.	ar
	(2) Long a + r, when followed by e in the same syllable, as in CARE, FARE, DE·CLARE.	ăr
	This sound, customarily described as shown, is much closer to the sound of short e + r, as in very, there, merry.	
	(3) Short a + r, when accented and followed by a vowel or a second r in the succeeding syllable, as in CHAR·I·OT, PAR·AL·LEL, CAR·ROT.	ăr
	(4) Obscure a (uh) + r, under Rule IV, in an unaccented syllable, as in BEG·GAR, MOR·TAR, REG·U·LAR.	ur
AU, AW	As in HAUL, FAULT, AU·TO, AW·FUL, LAW.	aw
AY	Long a (ā), as in HAY, SAY, MAY.	ā
C	(1) As (s) before e, i, and y, as in CELL, C·I·TY, FAC·ET (făs′·it), AC·CESS (ăk′·s	s

	NORMAL INTERPRETATION	VALUE
	(2) As (k) before a, o, u, c, l, r, and t and at the end of a word, as in CAVE, COST, CUT, AC·CENT, CLAP, CREAM, AC·TION, MU·SIC. Exceptions are indicated by the spellings (cæ) and the character (ç).	k
	Although C may close a syllable, as in PAC′·I·FY, TO·BAC·CO, DOC·U·MENT, its sound is (s) or (k) in accordance with the letter that follows.	
CH	A single sound as in CHAIR, CHEESE, CHIP, EACH, CHURCH.	ch
	Departures from the normal, as in chemistry, chorus, Chicago, chassis, are respelled with (k) or (sh).	
CIOUS	An unaccented terminal, as in TENACIOUS, GRACIOUS.	shus
DG	As in JUDGE, EDGE, BUDGING. See also J.	j
E	(1) Long (ē) under the conditions of Rules I and III as in E·QUAL, ′EE·MALE, COM·PETE.	ē
	(2) Short (ĕ) under Rule II as in BED, HEN, GET.	ĕ
	(3) Obscure, under Rule IV, as in RE·FUND, SE·CURE, EM·BLEM, MAR·KET. See also ED, ER, I.E.	I *or* uh
EA	Long e (ē), as in BEAN, MEAT, LEAF, RE·VEAL.	ē
EAR	As in EAR, FEAR, HEAR. See note under ER(2)	ēr
ED	*Suffix* When it becomes a separate syllable, as in DE·MAND·ED, SEATED, E is obscure under Rule IV. See also note under Y (vowel).	ĭd
	In other cases the e is silent and the sound of d is added to the simple verb, as RUBBED (rŭbd), WINGED (wĭngd), VE·TOED (vee′·tōd). Added to verbs closing with the sound of (ch), (f), (k), (p), (s), or (sh)—as in REACHED,	

	NORMAL INTERPRETATION	VALUE
	PICKED, FLAPPED, KISSED, DASHED, TRIUMPHED, COUGHED—the e is silent and d is automatically sounded as (t) (reecht, pŭft, pikt, flăpt, kist, dăsht, trī′·umft, cawft).	
EN	See FOREIGN SOUNDS.	
ER	(1) A sound like that in fur, burn, turkey, as in **HER, TERM, RE·FER**, and in an accented syllable when followed by a consonant, as in **PER·SON, MER CY, RE SERVE**.	ŭr
	(2) Long e (ē) + r, when followed by e in the same syllable, as in **HERE, RE VERE, SIN·CERE LY**. This sound customarily described as shown, is much closer to the sound of short i + r, as in mirror, spirit.	ēr
	(3) Short e (ĕ) + r, when accented and followed by a vowel or a second r in the succeeding syllable, as in **VER·Y, BER RY, A·MER I CA**. In verbs in which the final **R** of an accented syllable is doubled in the formation of derivatives—as in **A VER, A VER·RING; RE FER, RE·FER RING**—the sound of the root remains as in ER(1) above.	ĕr
	(4) An obscure vowel (uh) + r, under Rule IV, in an unaccented syllable, as in **TELL·ER, GEN·ER AL**.	ŭr
ES	*Suffix* In verbs and plurals of nouns, **S** is sounded as (z) and **E** is obscure as in Rule V. See also note under Y (vowel).	iz
EU **EW**	As in **EWE, FEUD, FEW, PEW, EU·CLID**. When followed by **R**, and also in unaccented syllables, **EU** becomes slightly weakened and is sounded (yōō), as in **EU ROPE, EU·GENE**. When preceded by **N**, or **S**, many Americans give **EW** the sound of (ōō), as **NEW** (nōō), **SEWER** (sōō′·ur).	ū
EX	*Prefix* (1) Before a consonant, as in **EX·PERT, EX·PECT**.	ĕks
	(2) Before a vowel, as in **EX·ACT, EX·IST**. If the prefix before a vowel carries an accent, as in **EX·IT, EX·ILE**, the sound may be either (ĕks) or (ĕgz).	ĕgz
FUL	An unaccented suffix, as in **CAREFUL, BEAUTIFUL**. See Rule IV.	ful
G	(1) Hard before a, o, u, l, and r, and at the end of a syllable, as in **GAME, GOT, GUM, GLAD, GREET, BIG**. See also NG.	g
	(2) Soft (as j) before e, y. **G** is usually soft before e and i, as in gem and gin, but the exceptions are so numerous that these instances are respelled with j.	j
	(3) Silent when followed by n in the same syllable, as **GNAT, GNOME, SIGN, FOREIGN**.	
GH	Hard g, at the beginning of a syllable. Within a syllable, **GH** may be sounded as (f), as in **LAUGH, ROUGH**, or may be silent, as in **THOUGHT, WEIGH**. Such syllables are respelled.	g
	(1) Aspirate at the beginning of a syllable, as in **HOME, HIS, HELP**. Through French influence on English speech after the Norman invasion of England, aspirate h was dropped from many English words and is still not sounded in **HEIR, HOUR, HONOR, HONEST**, and, by some, in **HERB, HOTEL**, etc.	
	(2) Silent after a vowel in the same syllable and after r, as in **JOHN, MESSIAH, POOH, RHEUMATISM, MYRRH**. See also WH.	
I	(1) Long, under the conditions of Rules I and III, as in **FI·NAL, RE·LI·A·BLE, LINE**.	ī
	(2) Short, under Rule II, as in **BIB, HIM, COM·MIT**.	ĭ
	(3) Obscure, under Rule IV, as in **HAB·IT, POS·SI·BLE, DI·RECT**.	ĭ *or* uh
IE	(1) Long i (ī) in the short and familiar words, **DIE, FIE, HIE, LIE, PIE, TIE, VIE**, and in their plural and verb forms.	ī
	(2) Long e (ē), when followed by a consonant in an accented syllable, as in **PIECE, THIEF, BE·LIEVE, PRIEST**.	ē
	(3) An obscure vowel in an unaccented syllable, usually a suffix or terminal, as in **DOG·GIE, AUNT·IE, MAG·GIE, COL·LIE**.	ĭ
IES **IGH**	See note under Y (vowel). Long i, as in **HIGH, NIGHT, SIGH**.	ī
IR	(1) A sound like that in fur, burn, turkey, as in **FIR, SIR, BIRD, FIRST, WHIRL**, and in an accented syllable when followed by a consonant, as in **CIR·CUS**.	ŭr
	(2) Long i + r, when followed by e in the same syllable as in **FIRE, RE·TIRE**.	īr
	(3) Short i (ĭ) + r, when accented and followed by a vowel or a second r in the succeeding syllable, as in **SPIR·IT, MIR·A·CLE, MIR·ROR, IR RI·TATE**. This sound is almost identical with the sound (eer).	Ir
	(4) An obscure vowel (uh) + r, under Rule IV, in an unaccented syllable, as in **TA·PIR, VIR·GIN IA**.	ur
IVE	An unaccented suffix, as in **PENSIVE, NATIVE, RELATIVE**.	iv
J	As in **JET, JOIN, INJURE**: used in respelling soft g (of gem, genius, ginger): equals **DG** of **JUDGE**.	
	As in **KITTEN, KEEP, LIKE**: used in respelling hard c and, as required, ch (as in chorus, chemistry, etc.). **K** is silent before **N** in the same syllable, as in **KNIT** (nit), **KNIFE** (nife).	
K	See FOREIGN SOUNDS.	
LE	When appearing as the terminal of a word (and in words created therefrom by suffixes), sounded as in **LITTLE, LITTLENESS, TROUBLE, TROUBLESOME, RIFLE, RIFLED, IDLE**. In singing or slow speech the sound is an obscure vowel + l (lit′·ul).	
LU	See note under U(1).	
LY	*Suffix* As in **BAD·LY, KIND LY, FREE LY**.	lī
MENT	*Suffix* When unaccented, as in **DOCUMENT, TESTAMENT**.	munt
N	(1) As in **NINE, NOON**. Becomes (ng) before **K** (or hard c) or **G** in the same syllable, as in **BANK, SANC TION, YOUNG**. See NG.	
	(2) Silent after **M** in the same syllable, as in **DAMN, HYMN, COLUMN**, but retains its normal sound when placed in the following syllable, as in **DAM NA·TION, HYM·NOL·O GY, COL UM·NAR**.	
NG	See FOREIGN SOUNDS. A single nasal sound, as in **BANG, SING, LONG, HUNG**, and occurring before **K** (or hard c) and hard **G** in the same syllable. Syllabic separation of n and k (or hard c) and of n and hard g, as in **UN KIND, IN·CUR, EN·GAGE**, indicates that each retains its normal sound. Exceptions, such as **AN KLE** (ang′·kl), **UN CLE** (ung′·kl), **LAN GUAGE** (lăng′·gwij) are respelled.	ng
O	(1) Long, under the conditions of Rules I and III, as in **O CEAN, OC TO·BER, HOME**.	
	(2) Short, under Rule II, as in **HOT, LOCK, COM MON, DE MOC RA CY**. In American speech the sound of short o (ŏ) is usually that of (ah), like the **A** in **FATHER**. In some words, as **ON, DOG, GOD, SOFT, COFFEE, ACROSS**, the sound has regional variations ranging from (ah) to (aw).	
	(3) Half long or obscure (see note under Rule IV) when closing an unaccented syllable, as in **PO·TA·TO, O BEY, VI·O·LET**.	o
	(4) Obscure, under Rule IV, when followed by a consonant in an unaccented syllable, as **CON·FESS, BA·CON, OC CUR**.	uh
OA	Long o (ō), as in **BOAT, SOAP, OAK, COAL**.	ō
OAR	As in **OAR, BOARD, COARSE**. Many American speakers do not distinguish this sound, and **ORE** of **BORE, CORE**, etc., and the less frequent, but identical **OOR** of **DOOR** and **FLOOR**, from the much more frequent sound of **OR** in **ORDER, HORSE, MORTAR**. See OR.	ōr
OE	Long o (ō), as in **TOE, HOE, FOE**.	
Œ	See FOREIGN SOUNDS.	
OI **OY**	As in **OIL, COIN, NOISE, BOY, EMPLOY**.	oy
OO	(1) As in **TOO, MOON, COOL, BOOT, ROOST**.	ōō
	(2) As in **WOOL, FOOT, GOOD, LOOK**. Note: This sound of **OO** is identical with the **U** of **FULL, PUSH, PUT**.	
OOR	Long o (ō) + r, as in **DOOR, FLOOR**. See note under OAR.	ōr
OR	(1) The sound of (aw) + r, as in **FOR, NOR**, and in an accented syllable when followed by a consonant, as in **CORD, HORSE, OR·DER, MOR·SEL, PRO·POR·TION**.	or
	(2) Long o (ō) + r, under Rule III when followed by e in the same syllable, as in **MORE, BE·FORE, A·SHORE**. See note under OAR.	ōr
	(3) Short o (ŏ) + r, when accented and followed by a vowel or a second r in the succeeding syllable, as in **COR·AL, OR·A·CLE, BOR·ROW**. In American speech this sound has re-	ŏr

	NORMAL INTERPRETATION	VALUE
	gional variations ranging from (aw) + r to (ah) + r (as in OR·ANGE, FLOR·I·DA, HOR·RID, etc.).	
	(4) An obscure vowel (uh) + r, under Rule IV, in an unaccented syllable, as AC·TOR, O·DOR, NEIGH·BOR·LY.	ur
OU OW	As in OUT, NOUN, HOUSE, THOU, COW, HOW, BROWN, CROWD.	ow
	Words spelled with ou are most frequently pronounced as in out, and when so pronounced are not respelled, but there are many and varied exceptions. For this reason the respellings with ow have been preferred in this dictionary, for the exceptions in which ow is sounded as long o (as in know, show, flow) are infrequent.	
OUS	An unaccented suffix.	us
OY	Same as OI.	
PH	The sound of (f), as in PHOTOGRAPH, PHILIP, PHOSPHOR.	f
QU	The sound of (kw), as QUICK, QUEEN, QUOTE.	kw
	In the terminal QUE, as in TOQUE, OBLIQUE, UNIQUE, BURLESQUE, both u and e are silent and q is sounded as (k).	
R	As in RARE, BIRD, FARM.	
	In some regions in America, especially in New England and the Southern States, and among British speakers generally, the sound of r following a vowel in a syllable is indistinct or missing, reflected merely by its effect upon the vowel sound that immediately precedes it.	
S	(1) As in SAIL, SISSY.	s
	When s between two vowels has the sound of (z), as in ROSE, RESIST, and many other words, it is respelled.	
	(2) The sound of (z) in the endings of plurals, possessives, etc., as in CUBS, BABY'S, BECOMES, BRINGS, ROLLS.	z
	It has not been considered necessary to respell all instances in which s is sounded as (z) in such word formations, nor in those ending in the sound of (f), (k), (p), (t), (th), in which s retains its normal value.	
SC	(1) The sound of (sk), before a, o, u, l, and r.	sk
	(2) The sound of (s), before e, i, and y. Compare C.	s
SH	A single sound, as in SHIP, SHOT, RUSH, LASH.	
SION	An unaccented suffix: when preceded by a consonant, as in PENSION, MISSION.	shun
	When this suffix is preceded by a vowel, it has the sound (zhun), as in INVASION, VISION, and is respelled.	
SU	See note under U(1).	
TCH	As in CATCH, FETCH, DITCH, NOTCH, DUTCH.	ch
TH	(1) A single sound, most frequently sounded as in THANK, THIN, THUMB, BOTH, BATH, MOUTH.	th
	(2) Less frequently, especially when followed by e, the sound is soft, as in FATHER, THE, THIS, BATHE: always respelled	*th*.
TION	An unaccented suffix, as in NATION, MENTION.	shun
	This suffix is so familiar that it has been rarely respelled.	
TIOUS	An unaccented terminal, as in FRACTIOUS, VEXATIOUS.	shus
TIVE	See IVE.	
TURE	An unaccented syllable, as in NATURE, CAPTURE, PICTURE, PUNCTURE.	chŏŏr *or* tyŏŏr
	The majority of cultured Americans give this syllable the sound of (chŏŏr), which may become (chur) in ordinary conversation. In precise speech, the sound (tyŏŏr) is sometimes used.	
TY	An unaccented suffix, as in FIFTY, LIBERTY.	tĭ
	See also note under Y (vowel).	
U	(1) Long (u) under the conditions of Rules I and III, as in CUTE, FUME, DIS·PUTE, U·NIT, IM·MU·NI·TY.	ū
	When preceded by R or J, as in RUBY, RUDE, JUNE, the sound of U is always (ŏŏ) (rŏŏ′·bĭ, rŏŏd, jŏŏn). When preceded by L, as in REVOLUTION, LUDICROUS, usage is divided between (lū) and (lŏŏ), but if the L is preceded in the same syllable by B, C, F, or G, as in BLUE, CONCLUDE, FLUID, GLUE, the sound is always (ŏŏ). When long U (ū) is preceded by D, N, S, or T, as in DUTY, NUMERAL, SUIT, SUPER, TUNE, TUBER, the American tendency is toward (ŏŏ), although careful speakers retain the sound of long u (ū). (Exceptional usages, as SURE, SUGAR, are respelled.)	
	(2) Half long where terminating an unaccented syllable, tending to become y + uh, as in U·NITE, AN·NU·AL, TAB′·U·LATE.	yu
	(3) Short (ŭ), under Rule II, as in UP, BUT, FUNNY.	ŭ
	(4) Obscure, under Rule IV, as in CIR·CUS, MIN·I·MUM, UN·TIL, IL′·LUS·TRATE.	uh
	Words spelled with u in which the sound is that of (ŏŏ) or of (o͝o), as FLUTE or BULL, are respelled.	
UE	Long u (ū), as in CUE, HUE, DUE, TUESDAY.	ū
	When preceded by D, S, or T, many Americans give UE the sound of (ŏŏ), as DUE (dŏŏ), SUE (soo), TUESDAY (tŏŏz′·dĭ). In certain words, as TONGUE, UNIQUE, PLAGUE, the terminal UE is silent.	
UR	(1) As in URN, CUR, FUR, and in an accented syllable when followed by a consonant, as HURT, TURN, TUR·KEY, FUR·NISH, PUR·PLE.	ŭr
	The sound of accented ur (ŭr) is also the most frequent sound for both accented er and ir, either standing alone or followed by a consonant, as in her, term, certain, fir, bird, circle. It is not infrequent in words beginning with wor, as in word, work, world, worm, worry, worse, worth, and in spellings with our, as in courage, journey, nourish. It is also the usual sound of ear plus a consonant, as in early, learn, earth, heard.	
	Although the symbol ŭr is employed in the respellings of words such as her, irk, work, turn, it is not likely that American speakers will mistake the symbol for the sound of short u (as in but) + r, for such a sound is not of normal occurrence in American speech. See Note under Rule IV.	
	(2) Long u (ū) + r, that is, preceded by the consonantal sound of y, under Rule I, when followed by e in the same syllable, as in CURE, PURE, EN·DURE.	ŭr *or* yo͝or
	This value is retained in derivatives in which final e may be replaced by another vowel, as in EN·DUR·A·BLE, PUR·IST.	
	(3) Half long u + r, when followed by e in an unaccented syllable, as in FIG·URE, FAIL·URE, and in derivatives, as FIG·UR·A·TIVE, in which the sound of y (consonant) precedes u.	yur
	(4) An obscure vowel (uh) + r, under Rule IV, in an unaccented syllable, as in PUR·LOIN, FE·MUR, SUR·PRISE.	ur
	This sound is the characteristic sound of an unaccented syllable in which r follows any vowel, as in DOL·LAR, CE·DAR, ROB·BER, O·VER, TA·PIR, E·LIX·IR, EM·PER·OR, SAIL·OR, MO·TOR, SAT·UR, ZEPH·YR.	
W	As in WATER, WET, WINE. Has the effect of (u) when following a vowel, as in HOW, LAW, DEW.	w
WH	As in WHAT, WHEN, WHIP.	hw
	Many speakers in both America and England pronounce all words beginning with wh as if beginning with w alone, pronouncing which as witch, when as wen, while as wile, and so on. Careful speakers in both countries observe the distinction.	
Y	(Consonant) As in YEAR, YOUNG, YET.	y
	In respellings, the use of consonantal y is sometimes employed for greater clarity; as (yoo) instead of (ū).	
	(Vowel) Has all the characteristics of the vowel I.	
	(1) Long, in accented syllables, under Rules I and III, as in MY, CRY, BY, MAG′·NI·FY.	ī
	(2) Short, under Rule II, as in MYTH, NYMPH.	ĭ
	The unaccented terminal Y, as in CITY, PITY, CANDY, and the plurals in IES and participles in IED—as CITIES, PITIED, CANDIED, FAMILIES—are sounded by most Americans as short i (ĭ), with no distinction, for example, between PIT·TED and PIT·IED, CAN·DID and CAN·DIED. In some regions, especially in the Northern and New England States, the sound may approach long e (ee).	

FOREIGN SOUNDS

An English dictionary of this scope must include a considerable number of words or names of foreign origin. Whenever possible with reasonable accuracy, the pronunciation of such entries is indicated by English phonetics. However, certain sounds, common in some languages, have no exact equivalent in English speech and it is necessary to employ arbitrary symbols to represent them. The number of these symbols has been kept low; each is distinctive, to call immediate attention to a departure from ordinary English interpretation. The sounds represented are as follows:

eh—Vowel sounds of frequent occurrence in French, Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese, often spelled with e, è, or é. The sounds may be identified with the English short e of get or the long a of mate.

K—Palatal consonant sounds occurring mainly in Germanic languages, often represented in the original spelling by ch, as in *ach, doch, Buch,* or by final g, as in *Schlag, Gebirg.* The sounds are approximately those of English k in book and in sick, but they are made without full contact between the back of the tongue and the roof of the mouth. The Spanish g before e or i and the Spanish j have a closely similar sound though not quite so harsh, they are customarily respelled with English h—as, JO SE (ho-zeh′)—but the h should be strongly articulated, as in uttering an emphatic *who.*

N—A character which indicates that the preceding vowel or vowel sound is nasalized. The sounds are approximately those characterized by n in such English words as bank, think, long, sung, if the terminal consonants were not sounded. They occur chiefly in French words in which a vowel is followed by an undoubled m or n, as in *faim, encore, bon, un.* The sounds are also frequent in Portuguese and certain other European languages. In Portuguese literature it may be recognized through the use of the tilde (~) over the vowel (or over one of a vowel combination) that is to be nasalized.

œ—Vowel sounds of frequent occurrence in French and in Germanic languages. In French the spelling may be eu, as in *peu, deux, dieu,* or œu, as in *bœuf, œuvre.* In German the sounds are indicated by ö, sometimes written oe, as in *schön, Flote, mogen.* The sounds closely resemble that of English u in burn, but are made with rounded lips and approach long a.

ü—A vowel sound of great frequency in French and in German and occurring in other European languages. It is the normal sound of u in French words, as in *poulu, tube, littérature,* and the sound of u, sometimes spelled ue, in German words, as in *über, Stuck, Muller.* The sound closely resembles that of English long e, as in reed, but is produced through rounded lips, as in saying rude.

SPECIAL EXPLANATORY NOTES

Division of Words into syllables is indicated by a centered dot (·). Unless otherwise indicated by respelling, each underscored (accented) syllable is to be pronounced as if it stood alone.

NOTE: Pronunciation of principal parts of verbs and of comparisons of adjectives and adverbs, if in agreement with the main entry, are not repeated, even though the syllabic division, in accordance with printing rules, may appear to indicate a change in the pronunciation of a terminal syllable.

An underscore beneath a syllable indicates that that syllable should be emphasized (accented) when speaking the word; as, GO ING. If two or more syllables are underscored, each is to be emphasized, and that on which the accent is more distinct is followed by the conventional accent mark (′); as, IN DE PEN′ DENCE.

If the pronunciation of a word or a part of it is not clearly evident from its spelling, the full word or enough of it to be readily identified is respelled, by simple English phonetics, in parentheses immediately following the entry; as, TROUGH (trawf); HET·ER OG′·Y·NOUS (–ŏj′·i·nus). For the values of the symbols used, see page xviii.

Words in which each syllable is sounded with almost even stress (chiefly solid compounds of two syllables, like MAIN SPRING, HEAD ACHE, BACK BITE, and most French words) do not carry an underscore.

Pronunciations as indicated are those now preferred in America. Sometimes two or more pronunciations are shown, indicating that choice in usage is divided, that some authoritative speakers favor one and that others of equal authority favor another. It is not the intent in this dictionary to express a preference nor to adjudge relative correctness. In instances in which British pronunciation differs from that in America, the British usage is labeled. Also, in foreign words not fully anglicized, both the English and foreign pronunciation, if at variance, are shown.

COMPOUND WORDS that are written with a hyphen, like CHICKEN–HEARTED, and phrases of two or more words, are not divided into syllables, for each element or word is to be found elsewhere listed. Exceptions, such as HEL TER–SKEL TER, occur when one or another of the elements is not elsewhere listed. All such compounds are shown with a hyphen of extra length, and this scheme is followed when such words appear throughout the text, with short hyphens used for syllabic breaks at the ends of lines.

HOMONYMS—words identical in spelling but differing in meaning and source—are preceded with an identifying number; as, 1POUND (weight), 2POUND (strike), 3POUND (trap). The numbering serves to simplify cross-references.

PREFIXES, SUFFIXES, AND COMBINING FORMS are defined in regular alphabetical place. A prefix is shown with the centered dot following it, as PRE·; a suffix with the centered dot before it, as ·TION. A combining form, if of the first element of a word, is followed by the centered dot, as PHONO·; if the last element, with the dot before it, as ·PHOBE.

Many compound words, formed by the addition of a prefix to the elementary words, are self-explaining through the meaning of the prefix plus that of the elementary word. Such words are listed, in this dictionary, under the entry of the prefix, the lists serving to record the words and to show the spelling. Those with extended meanings, not fully self-explaining, are shown in regular alphabetical place.

Parts of Speech are shown, in italics, imme-

diately following an entry (or its pronunciation); as, *noun, verb, adj.* (adjective), *adv.* (adverb), *prep.* (preposition), *conj.* (conjunction), *interj.* (interjection). Verbs used only transitively are shown *tr. verb;* those used only intransitively, *intr. verb;* those not specifically labeled have both transitive and intransitive uses and are so defined.

The PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS in which a change in spelling or form occurs are shown in heavy type within brackets immediately following the part of speech; as, **BAKE** *verb* [**BAKED**, **BAK·ING**]; **REV·EL** *intr. verb* [**REV ELED** or **REV·ELLED**, **REV·EL·ING** or **REV·EL·LING**]; **DIG** *verb* [**DUG** or **DIGGED**, **DIG·GING**]. In the listing of such principal parts within brackets the form of the past tense, usually the same as the form of the past participle, is shown first and is followed by the form of the present participle. With irregular verbs in which the form of the past tense differs from that of the past participle, the order within brackets is past tense, past participle, present participle; as, **DRINK** *verb* [**DRANK**, **DRUNK** or **DRUNK EN**, **DRINK ING**].

The COMPARISONS OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS, if involving a change in form of spelling, are similarly shown; the comparative first within the brackets, followed by the superlative; as, **HEAV Y** (hĕv'·i) *adj.* [**HEAV·I ER**, **HEAV I EST**].

Classification of entries by such bracketed forms as [Law], [Scot.], [Pop.] indicates that the definition pertains to the usage indicated within the bracket, as law or legal usage, Scottish usage, popular usage. If the bracketed classification applies to all definitions covered by the entry—for example, all the parts of speech in which the entry may be divided—it is placed immediately after the entry or its pronunciation. If it applies to each of the definitions within one part of speech, but not to those within another, it is placed after the designation of the part of speech. If it applies to one or more of several numbered definitions, but not to all, it is placed immediately after the number of the definition to which it applies.

Variant Spellings, if within close range of the alphabetical position of the main entry, are shown in bold-faced type at the end of the definition and are not repeated in the regular alphabetical arrangement. Variants not within close alphabetical range are shown in italics at the end of the definitions and also appear as main entries in their own proper alphabetical position with a reference to the entry under which the definition is given. In all instances, the spelling of the main entry is that preferred in America.

A variant spelling or alternate term that applies to one portion of an entry, but not to all portions, as to an adjective but not to the noun, is shown at the end of the portion to which it pertains. Similarly, if the variant applies to but one of several definitions of a word, it is shown at the end of the definition to which it pertains.

Etymologies appear in brackets at the end of any given definition, following the conclusion of the last part of speech defined. For conciseness the sign (<). meaning "from" or "derived from," is employed in the etymological treatment. Thus, under **RE·VIVE**, the treatment [<F. *revivre* <L. *re–*, again, + *vivo*, live], carries the meaning that the English word revive is from the French, *revivre,* which is derived from the Latin prefix, *re–,* meaning "again," plus the Latin word *vivo,* meaning "live." In certain instances when the English word is identical with that of the language of origin and the meaning is unchanged, the etymological note merely indicates the language of origin; thus, under **PER·SON** the etymology shows only [<F.], to indicate that the word is of French origin and is unchanged in spelling and in meaning. When the English word is identical with that of the language of origin, but the English meaning has been altered in any way, the original word is not repeated and the etymological note shows only the language of source and the meaning in that language; as, under **PEN·NA.** [<L., feather]. Words derived in whole or in part from terms elsewhere defined in alphabetical place show that source by the use of small capital letters in the etymological treatment; as, **GER′·MI·CIDE** [<GERM + L. *cædo,* kill], or **AC·RO·PHO′·BI·A** [<ACRO– + PHOBIA].

Foreign Words not yet anglicized in pronunciation, meaning, or usage are identified by the abbreviation of the language of origin, in brackets, immediately following the entry, its pronunciation, and the part of speech; as, **GHA·ZI** (gah′·zee) *noun* [Ar.]; **GAU LEIT·ER** (gow′·lit·ur) *noun* [G.]. Foreign personal names are similarly classified.

Cross-references are indicated by the use of small capital letters; as, **GEN E·RA** Plural of GENUS; **PARACHUTE TROOP** See PARATROOP.

Suffixes, as **·LY** and **·NESS,** following the treatment of a vocabulary word, indicate that the suffix is to be added directly to the word in the main entry to form the corresponding adverb or noun. The meaning of the adverb or noun thus formed can readily be determined through reference to the respective suffixes.

Plurals that are formed regularly by the simple addition of s to the singular, as **NIGHT, NIGHTS,** or of es, as **BOX, BOX·ES,** or by the normal change of terminal y, as **DU·TY, DU·TIES;** the comparative and superlative of adjectives and adverbs if formed regularly; and the principal parts of regular verbs, all corresponding to the simplest rules of grammar, are not shown. Irregular formations are always shown, and are also separately listed in alphabetical place if the spelling differs notably from the elementary form.

GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

SYLLABLES TO BE ACCENTED ARE UNDERSCORED, AS GO ING.
IN WORDS OF TWO OR MORE ACCENTED SYLLABLES, THAT WITH HEAVIER STRESS CARRIES AN ADDITIONAL ACCENT MARK, AS IN DE PEN′ DENCE.

WORDS OR SYLLABLES THAT CONFORM WITH CHARACTERISTIC ENGLISH VALUES ARE NOT RESPELLED FOR PRONUNCIATION. FOR THE BASIC RULES GOVERNING ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION SEE RULES LISTED BELOW. SEE ALSO DEFINITION 2 UNDER EACH LETTER OF THE ALPHABET FOR ITS PRONUNCIATION AND THAT OF DIGRAPHS. A LIST OF "NORMAL ENGLISH VALUES" IS SHOWN UNDER PRONUNCIATION," PAGE XIII, INCLUDING, FOR EXAMPLE:

ai—normally long a as in pain, pair
ar—normally sounded as in car, market
au—normally sounded as in fault, auto
ea—normally long e, as in meat, near
oa—normally long o, as in coat, coarse
or—normally sounded as in for, order
ur—normally sounded as in fur, turkey
c—normally equal to k before a, o, u, l, and r, as in cat
c—normally equal to s before e, i, and y, as in city
ch—normally sounded as in chin, each
ph—normally equal to f, as in photograph

IN THE RESPELLING OF WORDS OR SYLLABLES FOR PRONUNCIATION, CHARACTERISTIC ENGLISH VALUES ARE SUBSTITUTED, AS:

ah—for a as in father
aw—for a as in ball
j—for g as in gem, gin
k—for ch as in chorus
ng—for n as in sink, finger
ow—for spellings of the sound in cow, now, bough
th—(roman) for the sound in think, three
th—(*italic*) for the sound in *this, then, they*
uh—for spellings of the sound of a in about, e in system, o in consent: often written as u, as in the phonetic respelling of nation (nay′·shun)
z—for s as in easy
zh—for z as in azure, s as in measure

THE FAMILIAR MACRON (–) INDICATES THE LONG SOUND OF THE VOWELS, AND THE BREVE (⏑) THE SHORT SOUND, AS:

māy, fāre, ēve, hēre, īce, fīre, gō, fōre, fōod, cūte, cūre mȳ
băt, părish, hĕn, vĕry, sĭt, mĭrror, nŏt, sŏrrow, fo͝ot, po͝or, shu͝t

FOREIGN SOUNDS: THE PRONUNCIATION OF CERTAIN NON-ENGLISH SOUNDS IS INDICATED BY THE FOLLOWING DEVICES:

ch = French e, é and è, and Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish e: a vowel sound frequently pronounced in English as long a (ā), but approaching short e (ĕ).
K = ch in German ach, Scottish loch: approximately English k in book, but without full contact between the back of the tongue and the roof of the mouth.
N = n in French bon, the preceding vowel or vowel sound nasalized: approximately English n in honk.
œ = oe in French boeuf, o in German schon: approximately English u in burn, but with lips rounded.
u = u in French poilu, u in German uber: approximately English ee in reed, but with lips rounded as in saying rude.

Rule I In an accented syllable ending in a vowel, the vowel has its long sound; as, BA·SIN, PE·I·TY, RE·LI·A BLE, MO MENT, MU SIC, HY·DRO GEN.
Exceptions to this rule (as FA·THER) are respelled.

Rule II In an accented syllable terminating in a consonant (see note in Rule III) the vowel has its short sound; as, MAG NET, COM·PEL, CIT·Y, DE MOC RA CY, RE·PUB LIC, MYS·TE RY.
Seeming exceptions not respelled include the derivatives of verbs in which, by Rule III, the main vowel of the final syllable is long. The vowel remains long in the derivatives although, in conformance with printing practice, the division of the word does not so indicate; as, BAKE, BAK·ER, BAK·ING; CON·SOLE, CON·SOL·ING, CON SOL·A·BLE.

Rule III Final silent E following a single consonant of an accented syllable indicates that the preceding vowel in that syllable characteristically has its long sound; as TAME, CON·VENE, IN·VITE, PRO·MOTE, DIS·PUTE, STYLE. NOTE: When the single consonant is the letter R, the quality of the sound of the preceding vowel is distinctly altered. See discussions under AR, ER, IR, OR, UR, in the Normal Interpretation of English spelling on pages xi, xii, xiii.

Rule IV In ordinary conversation the vowel in an unaccented syllable tends to become weakened or obscure; the vowels A, O, and U approach (uh), as in *a*bout, final, connect, opinion, careful; the vowels E and I approach (i) or (uh), as in decide, emblem, emigrate, civil.

Rule V Doubled consonants approximate a single sound which is regarded as a part of the accented syllable, as in MAT TER, DIF FER ENT, PEP·PER.

Rule VI In solid compound words composed of two monosyllabic words, as BOOK·CASE, BAG·MAN, BASE·STOP, SPELL·BIND, DOWN STAIRS, DRAW BRIDGE, each element retains its original pronunciation and the first element usually has a slightly heavier stress. HENCE: In this dictionary neither element of the words in this category carry a mark for stress, as each would require it. In derivatives, however, as SPELL′·BIND·ER, the stresses are shown. Compounds in which the connection is by hyphen carry the pronunciations and stresses of the respective separate elements.

PART I

FUNK & WAGNALLS

NEW PRACTICAL *Standard* DICTIONARY

[Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.]

A, a [AEs, A's, As *pl.*] **1** The first letter of the English alphabet: from Phenician *aleph*, through the Hebrew *aleph*, Greek *alpha*, and Roman A. **2** Any sound of the letter *a*. In English it is variously pronounced:—long, as in ape, gate; short, as in fat, hammer; broad, as in arm, art, father; intermediate between short and broad, as in ask, chance, path, etc.; moderately long and dropping into *ĕ*, as in care, bare, bear, various; like the *aw* or *au* in awl and haul, in such words as ball, quart, swarm, walk, etc.; obscure, as in unaccented initial and final syllables, and certain final closed syllables, as in absent, sofa, loyal. It is frequently silent after *e* and *o*, as in bread, foam, etc. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY.

— *symbol* **1** Primacy in class or order; as, *A* 1 (at Lloyd's), or first class; as a numeral, one; as, section *A*. **2** In music, one of a series of tones, the sixth in the natural diatonic scale of C, or the first note in the relative minor scale; also, a standard for tuning instruments; the pitch of this tone; the written note representing it; the scale built upon A. **3** In chemistry, argon (A). See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS)

a (ā; *unaccented* uh) *indefinite article, adj.*, or *prep.* One; any; some; each: before a vowel, *an*. See AN, ARTICLE.

Special uses: before plural nouns with *few*, *great many*, or *good many*; with *on*, *at*, or *of*, denoting oneness, sameness; as, birds of *a* feather; in such phrases as one dollar *a* bushel, with the distributive sense of *each*, and equivalent to *per*. [<OE. *ān*, one]

a (uh) *verb* [Prov. Eng.] Have.

a (*usually sounded* ā, *sometimes* uh *or* aw) *pron.* [Prov. Eng.] He, she, it, they: an unstressed form.

a- *prefix* **1** On; in, at; as, *a*board, *a*sleep, *a*gog, *a*going: also used intensively or without specific meaning; as, *a*rise, *a*wake. [<OE. *an*, *on*] **2** To or toward; as, *a*scend. [<L. *ad*] **3** From; away; off; as, *a*vert. [<L. *a*, *ab*] **4** Of; from; as *a*thirst, *a*kin. [<OE. *of*] **5** Without, not; as, *a*taxia, *a*chromatic: in Greek grammar, called *alpha privative*. See AN-. [<Gr. *a-*, *an-*]

a (ah'·ah) *noun* A brittle, scoriaceous substance consisting of sand, earth, stones, and melted lava, cooled and broken up. [<Hawaiian]

Aa (ah) Any of several small rivers of Europe, especially, two in Latvia, both emptying into the Gulf of Riga, and two in NW. Germany.

Aa·chen (ah'·Ken) A city in western Prussia, Germany; battles, 1944–45. Also [F.] *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

aal (ahl) *noun* An East Indian shrub (*Morinda royoc*), the root of which yields a red dye; also, the dye.

Aa land Islands (ô'·lahn) A Finnish archipelago at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia; 551 square miles; chief town, Marishamn. Also written *Aland Islands*.

Aal·borg (awl'·bor) A commercial seaport in northern Denmark. Also spelled *Alborg*.

a a·li'·i (ah·ah·lee'·ee) *noun* A small tropical tree (*Dodonæa viscosa*), native in Australia, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Madagascar, valued for its dark, hard, and durable timber.

Aar (ar) A river in Switzerland; 181 miles from the Aar Glaciers in south-central Switzerland to the Rhine River.

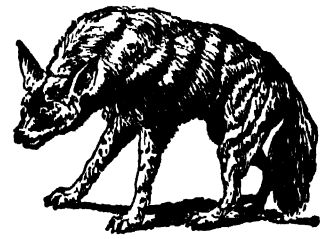
Aa·rau (ah'·row) A city in north-central Switzerland.

aard·vark (ard'–) *noun* A burrowing, ant-eating African mammal (genus *Orycteropus*) about the size of the pig, with long protrusile, sticky tongue to which the ants adhere, and strong, digging forefeet; an ant-bear. [<Taal <D. *aarde*, earth, + *varken*, pig]



AARDVARK

aard·wolf (ard'·wo͝olf) *noun* A hyena-like, nocturnal, carnivorous mammal (*Proteles cristata*) of East and South Africa, living chiefly on carrion and termites. [<Taal <D. *aarde*, earth, + *wolf*, wolf]



AARDWOLF

Aar hus (ôr'·hōōs) A seaport in central Denmark. Also **Aar·huus.**

Aar on (ār'·un) A masculine personal name. [<Heb. *Aharon*, mountaineer or enlightener]

—**Aaron** The first Jewish high priest; brother of Moses. *Ex.* iv, 14.

Aa·ron·ic (–rŏn'·ĭc) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Aaron, the high priest, or his descendants; hence, of or pertaining to a high priest; pontifical. Also **Aa·ron·i·cal.**

Aaron's rod **1** The rod cast by Aaron before Pharaoh, which became a serpent (*Ex.* vii, 9–15), and which later blossomed (*Num.* xvii, 8). **2** In architecture, a rod-shaped molding, ornamented with sprouting leaves or with a single serpent twined about it. **3** A plant that flowers on long stems, such as the mullein.

aas'·vo·gel (ahs'·fō·gl) *noun* [Taal] A vulture.

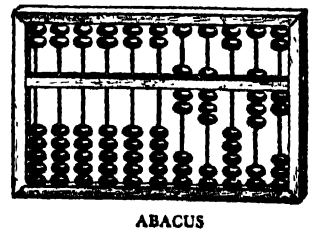
Ab (ăb) A Hebrew month. The 9th day of Ab is a fast day to commemorate the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple, 586 B.C. and A.D. 70. The 15th day is a secular festival of doubtful origin. See CALENDAR (Hebrew).

ab-, abs- *prefix* Off; from; away; as *ab*solve, *ab*dicate, *ab*rogate, *ab*sterge, *ab*sent, *ab*stain, etc. [<L. *ab–*, *ab*]

ab a *noun* [Ar.] A sleeveless garment of camel's- or goat's-hair cloth worn in Arabia, Syria, etc.; also, the cloth. Also **ab ba.**

ab a ca *noun* [Malay] A banana plant (*Musa textilis*) of the Philippine Islands; also, its inner fiber, Manila-hemp, which is used for cordage. Also **ab·a·ka.**

a back *adv.* So as to be pressed backward, as sails; backward; aloof. —**taken aback** **1** In nautical use, caught by a sudden change of wind so as to reverse the sails. **2** Disconcerted as by a sudden check.



ABACUS

ab·a·cus *noun* [·cus·es or ·ci (sī) *pl.*] **1** An ancient reckoning table with sliding balls still used in some Oriental countries. **2** In architecture, a slab forming the top of a capital. For illustration see CAPITAL. [<Gr. *abax*, counting table]

A·bad·don (uh·băd'·n) *noun* **1** The bottomless pit; hell; the place of destruction. **2** The angel of the bottomless pit; Apollyon. [<Heb.]

a baft *adv.* In nautical use, toward the stern; back; behind. —*prep.* Further aft than; astern of; as, *abaft* the mainmast. [<A– + BE– + AFT]

ab·a·lo'·ne (–nī) *noun* A shellfish (genus *Haliotis*) having a perforated ear-shaped shell lined with mother-of-pearl, which is used for inlaying, making buttons, beads, etc. Its meat is used for food. [<Sp. *aulone* <L. *ala*, wing]

ab'·am pere *noun* The cgs electromagnetic unit of current, equal to 10 absolute amperes. [<AB(SOLUTE) + AMPERE]

a·ban·don *tr. verb* **1** To forsake or renounce utterly; give up wholly; desert. **2** To give over entirely to another; resign; yield. **3** To yield (oneself) without restraint. —*noun* Full surrender to natural impulse; freedom; dash. [<F.

à bandon, in the power] — **A·BAN'DON·A·BLE** *adj.* **A·BAN'DON·ER** *noun* — **A·BAN'DON·MENT** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): abdicate, abjure, cease, cede, desert, discontinue, forgo, forsake, forswear, leave, quit, recant, relinquish, renounce, repudiate, resign, retract, surrender, vacate. *Abandon* denotes the complete and final giving up, letting go, or withdrawal from persons or things of any kind, *abdicate* and *resign* apply to office, authority, or power; *cede* to territorial possessions; *surrender* especially to military force, and more generally to any demand, claim, passion, etc. *Quit* carries an idea of suddenness or abruptness not necessarily implied in *abandon*, and may not have the same suggestion of finality. *Relinquish* commonly implies reluctance, the creditor *relinquishes* his claim. *Abandon* implies previous association with responsibility for or control of, *forsake* implies previous association with inclination or attachment, a man may *abandon* or *forsake* home or friends, he *abandons* an enterprise. *Forsake*, like *abandon*, may be used either in the favorable or unfavorable sense, *desert* is commonly unfavorable, except when used of localities, as, "The *Deserted* Village", a soldier *deserts* his po While a monarch *abd* a pre lent or other elected or appointed officer *resigns*. REFOUNCE *Antonyms* adopt, advocate, assert, cherish, claim, court, defend, favor, haunt, hold, keep, maintain, occupy, prosecute, protect, pursue, reclaim, seek, support, undertake, uphold, vindicate.

A·BAN'DONED (-dund) *adj.* 1 Given over (in a bad sense); extremely profligate; shameless, dissolute. 2 Deserted, left behind, forsaken. See synonyms under ADDICTED, BAD.

À BAS (ah bah') [F.] Down with: opposed to *vive.*

A·BASE' *tr. verb* [A·BASED' (-bāst'), A·BAS'ING] 1 To lower in position, rank, estimation, etc.; cast down; humble. 2 [Obs.] To reduce in value, as coin: *debase* now preferred. [<L. *ad*, to, + BASE] — **A·BAS'ED·LY** *adv.* — **A·BAS'ED·NESS** *noun* — **A·BAS'ER** *noun* — **A·BASE'MENT** *noun*

Synonyms: debase, degrade, depress, discredit, disgrace, dishonor, humble, humiliate, lower, reduce, sink. *Abase* refers only to outward conditions. *Debase* applies to quality or character. The coinage is *debased* by excess of alloy, the man by vice. *Humble* refers chiefly to feeling of heart; *humiliate* to outward conditions. To *disgrace* is chiefly applied to deserved moral odium; he *disgraced* himself by his conduct. To *dishonor* a person is to deprive him of honor that should or might be given. To *discredit* one is to injure his reputation. *Degrade* may refer to station, as, an officer is *degraded* by being *reduced* to the ranks; but it is now chiefly used of character, as, drunkenness is a *degrading* vice. *Antonyms*: advance, aggrandize, dignify, elevate, exalt, honor, promote, raise, uplift.

A·BASH' *tr. verb* [A·BASHED' (-basht'), A·BASH'ING] To deprive of self-possession, disconcert, discomfit; make ashamed; confuse; embarrass. [<OF. *esbahir*, astonish] — **A·BASH'ED·LY** *adv.* — **A·BASH'MENT** *noun.*

Synonyms: bewilder, chagrin, confound, confuse, daunt, discompose, disconcert, dishearten, embarrass, humble, humiliate, mortify, overawe, shame. Any sense of inferiority *abashes*, with or without the sense of wrong. The poor are *abashed* at the splendor of wealth, the ignorant at the learning of the scholar. To *confuse* is to bring into a state of mental bewilderment, to *confound* is to overwhelm the mental faculties, to *daunt* is to subject to a certain degree of fear. Confusion is of the intellect, embarrassment (as here considered) is of the feelings. A witness may be *embarrassed* by annoying remarks or questions so as to become *confused* in statements. To *mortify* a person is to bring upon him a painful sense of humiliation. The parent is *mortified* by the child's rudeness, the child *abashed* at the parent's reproof. The *embarrassed* speaker finds it difficult to proceed. The mob is *overawed* by the military, the hypocrite *shamed* by exposure. See EMBARRASS. Compare CHAGRIN. *Antonyms*: animate, buoy, cheer, embolden, encourage, inspirit, rally, uphold.

A·BA'SI·A (-bāy'zhi·uh *or* -zhuh *or* -zī·uh) *noun* Inability to coordinate the action of the muscles in walking. [< Gr. *a-*, not, + *basis*, rhythmical movement] — **A·BA'SIC** *adj.*

AB·A·TAGE' (ab uh·tahj') *noun* 1 Demolition, destruction, especially by high explosives: a military term. 2 The anchoring of a piece of artillery. 3 The destruction of diseased horses. [< F. *abattre*, demolish, knock down]

A·BATE' *verb* [A·BAT'ED, A·BAT'ING] 1 To make or become less; decrease; diminish, moderate, slacken; reduce. 2 [Law] To do away with; annul; remit, also, to become void; fail. 3 To deduct, as part of a price. [< OF *abatre* <L. *ad*, to, + *batuo*, beat] — **A·BAT'A·BLE** (uh·bāt'-) *adj.* — **A·BATE'MENT** *noun* — **A·BAT'ER** (uh·bāt'-) *noun.*

Synonyms: decline, decrease, diminish, ebb, lessen, lower, mitigate, moderate, reduce, relax, subside. See ABOLISH, ALLAY, ALLEVIATE. *Antonyms*: aggravate, augment, enhance, increase, intensify.

AB·A·TIS' (ab·uh·tee' *or* ab'·uh·tis) *noun* An obstruction of felled trees or bent saplings pointed in the direction of expected attack, sometimes interwoven with barbed wire. Also **AB·AT·TIS'**. [< F. *abattre*, to fell]

A·BA'TOR *noun* [Law] 1 One who removes a nuisance. 2 One who unlawfully seizes an inheritance before the rightful heir. 3 The agent or cause in effecting an abatement.

A·BAT·TOIR' (ă·buh·twahr') *noun* A slaughter house. [< F.]

AB·AX'I·AL *adj.* Situated off the axis or central line. Also **AB·AX'ILE** (-il). [< AB- + AXIAL]

ABB *noun* Warp yarn. [< OE. *aweb*, woof, weft]

AB·BA *noun* Father: a title anciently used with the names of patriarchs, certain bishops, etc., and in invoking God. [< Syr.]

AB·BA·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] The office, dignity, or jurisdiction of an abbot, abbotship.

AB·BAS (ab'·bahs), 566–652, the uncle of Mohammed.

AB·BAS·IDE (ab·bah'·side) *noun* 1 One of the caliphs at Bagdad, 749–1258, in Egypt to 1517. 2 One of a Persian dynasty, 1500–1736. Also **AB·BAS·SID.**

AB·BA·TIAL (-bay'·shul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to an abbot or an abbey. Also **AB·BAT·I·CAL.**

AB·BÉ (ah·beh') *noun* [F.] In France, an abbot; an ecclesiastic at the head of an abbey or holding its revenues; a curate; an ecclesiastic without a benefice, or a theological student wearing the cassock.

AB·BESS *noun* The mother superior of a convent, and of certain religious orders of women: a rank corresponding to that of an abbot in a monastery.

AB' BE·VILLE (ăb'·i·vil; *F.* ahb·veel') A town in northern France.

AB·BEY *noun* [AB·BEYS *pl.*] A monastery or convent; a place of worship or other building connected with a monastic establishment; also, a society of monks under the jurisdiction of an abbot or of nuns under an abbess. See synonyms under CLOISTER. [<OI. *abaie* < L. *abbas* see ABBOT]

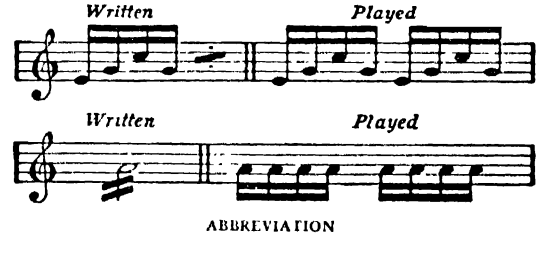
AB·BEY, EDWIN AUSTIN, 1852–1911, American artist.

AB·BOT *noun* The superior of a community of monks or an abbey. [< OE. *abbod* <L. <Gr. *abbas*, father] — **AB·BOT·CY, AB·BOT·SHIP** *noun.*

AB·BOTT, JACOB, 1803–79, American clergyman and author of juvenile literature.

AB·BRE'VI·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To shorten, reduce, condense, especially by omission or contraction, as *Mrs.* is the abbreviated form of *Mistress*. [<L. *ad*, to, + *brevis*, short] — **AB·BRE'VI·A·TOR** *noun.*

Synonyms: abridge, compress, condense, contract, curtail, epitomize, prune, reduce, shorten. Compare ABBREVIATION, ABRIDGMENT. *Antonyms*: amplify, enlarge, expand, extend, lengthen.



ABBREVIATION

AB·BRE·VI·A'·TION *noun* 1 A shortened form; contraction; abridgment; especially, the shortened or contracted form of a word. 2 In music, a method of indicating the repetition of a note, chord, or the like.

Synonyms: abridgment, abstract, compendium, condensation, contraction, curtailment, epitome, reduction, shortening, summary. An *abbreviation* is a shortening by any method; a *contraction* is a *reduction* of size by the drawing together of the parts. A *contraction* of a word is made by omitting certain letters or syllables and bringing together the first and last letters or elements, a *contraction* is an *abbreviation*, but an *abbreviation* is not necessarily a *contraction*. *Rec't* for receipt, *mdse.* for merchandise, and *Dr.* for debtor are *contractions* and also *abbreviations; Am.* for American is an *abbreviation*, but not a *contraction*. *Abbreviation* and *contraction* are used of words and phrases, *abridgment* of books, paragraphs, sentences, etc. See ABRIDGMENT. *Antonyms*: amplification, dilation, dilution, elongation, enlargement, expansion, expatiation, explication, extension, prolongation.

AB·BY Diminutive of ABIGAIL.

ABC 1 The alphabet: often used in plural, *ABC's.* 2 A primer. 3 The simplest rudiments of anything.

AB' COU·LOMB (-koo·lom) *noun* The cgs electromagnetic unit of charge, equal to 10 absolute coulombs. [<AB(SOLUTE) + COULOMB]

ABC POWERS Argentina, Brazil, Chile: mediators between Mexico and the United States in 1914.

ABD *prefix* Servant; slave: used in proper names in Semitic languages; as, *Abd*allah, servant of God.

ABD-EL-KA·DER or **-KA·DIR** (ahbd-ĕl-kah'·deer), 1807?–83, Algerian tribal emir. [<Ar., slave of the Almighty]

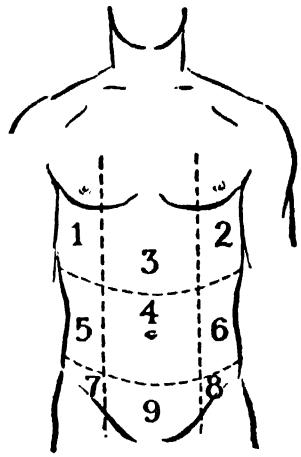
AB' DI·CATE *verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] To give up voluntarily; renounce, as royal power; renounce a throne, power,

office, etc. See synonyms under ABANDON. [<L. *ab*, from, + *dico*, proclaim] — **AB·DI·CA·BLE** *adj.* — **AB·DI·CA′·TION** *noun* — **AB′·DI·CA·TIVE** *adj.* — **AB′·DI·CA·TOR** *noun.*

Ab·di·el (-dī·ul *or* -dī·ĕl) A masculine personal name. [<Heb., servant of God]

—**Abdiel** An angel who opposed Satan's revolt, in Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Ab·do·men or **ab·do·men** *noun* 1 In mammals, the visceral cavity between the diaphragm and the pelvic floor; the belly: in human anatomy often restricted to the cavity above the true pelvis. 2 In most other animals, the region or cavity that contains the viscera. 3 In insects and some other arthropods, the hindmost of the main divisions of the body. [<L.]



ABDOMINAL REGIONS

1 Right hypochondriac region
2 Left hypochondriac.
3 Epigastric
4 Umbilical.
5 Right lumbar.
6 Left lumbar.
7 Right inguinal.
8 Left inguinal.
9 Hypogastric.

ab·dom·i·nal (-dom′-) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated on or in the abdomen. — **-ly** *adv.*

ab·dom·i·nous (-nus) *adj.* Big-bellied.

ab·duce (-dus′) *tr. verb* To draw or lead away. [<L. *abauco*; see ABDUCT] — **ab·du·cent** *adj. & noun.*

ab·duct *tr. verb* 1 To carry away wrongfully; kidnap. 2 In physiology, to draw aside. [<L. *ab*, from, + *duco*, lead] — **ab·duc·tion** *noun* — **ab·duc·tor** *noun.*

Ab·dul-A·ziz (ahb′ dul-ah-zeez′), 1830-76, Turkish sultan, 1861-76.

Ab·dul-Ha·mid II (-hah·meed′), 1842-1918, sultan of Turkey, 1876-1909.

Ab·dul-Me·jid (-may·jeed′), 1823-61, Turkish sultan, 1839-61.

Ab·dul-Wah·hab (-hawb′), 1691-1787, Mohammedan reformer.

Abd-ur-Rah·man, died 788, founder of the Ommiad Moslem dynasty in Spain in 756. [<Ar., servant of God the Compassionate]

Abd-ur-Rahman Khan (kahn), 1830-1901, ameer of Afghanistan.

Abe Diminutive of ABRAHAM or ABRAM.

a beam *adj. & adv.* At right angles to the line of a vessel's keel.

a·be·ce·da′·ri·an (-dā′·rī·un) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or formed by the alphabet, alphabetically arranged. 2 Pertaining to a learner of the alphabet, rudimentary, ignorant. — *noun* 1 A teacher of the alphabet or one who is learning it. 2 A novice; beginner. — **a be ce′ da·ry** *adj. & noun.*

A·bé·ché (ä·beh·shey′) The principal town of eastern Chad Colony, French Equatorial Africa, also called *Abeshr*.

a bed *adv.* In bed; on a bed; to bed.

A·bed·ne·go Hebrew captive in Babylon. *Dan.* iii.

A·bel A masculine personal name.
— **Abel** Second son of Adam. *Gen.* iv, 2.

A·bel, John Jacob, 1857-1938, American pharmacologist.

Ab′·e·lard (*F.* ah·bel·lar′), **Pierre**, 1079-1142, French philosopher, and husband of Héloise. Also **Ab·ai·lard.**

a·bele (-beel′) *noun* The white poplar (*Populus alba*). [<D. *abeel* <OF. *abel* <LL. *abbellus*]

A′·bel·mosk *noun* An Indian and North African shrub (*Hibiscus abelmoschus*) of the mallow family, having evergreen leaves, and yielding the musk seeds used in perfumery, etc.; muskmallow. Also **A′·bel·musk.** [<Ar. *abu*, father, + *al*, the, + *musk*, musk]

Ab′·er·crom·bie (-crŭm·bī), **James**, 1706-81, British general.

Ab·er·deen′ A county in NE. Scotland, 1,972 square miles: also **Ab·er·deen′·shire**; also, its capital.

Aberdeen Angus A breed of hornless black cattle of Scottish origin. For illustration see CATTLE.

ab·er·rance (ab·ĕr′·uns) *noun* A wandering from the right way, deviation from the path of rectitude. Also **ab·er·ran·cy.**

ab·er·rant (-ĕr′·unt) *adj.* 1 Straying from the right way or usual course, wandering. 2 Varying from type; abnormal; exceptional

ab·er·ra′·tion (-rāy′·shun) *noun* 1 Deviation from a right, customary, prescribed, or natural course or condition; wandering, error. 2 Partial mental derangement. 3 The failure of a lens or mirror to bring all light rays to the same focus: called **chromatic aberration** when due to different refrangibility of light of different colors, and **spherical aberration** when due to the form of lens or mirror. 4 An apparent displacement of a heavenly body. [<L *ab*, from, + *erro*, wander]

Ab·er·yst′·with (-ist′·with) A seaport in Cardiganshire, Wales.

A·beshr Same as ABÉCHÉ.

a·bet *tr. verb* [**a bet·ted, a bet·ting**] To encourage and support, especially wrong-doing or a wrong-doer; incite; instigate; countenance. [<OF. *a*, to, + *beter*, tease, bait] — **a bet·ment** *noun* — **a bet·tal** *noun.*

Synonyms: aid, assist, countenance, embolden, encourage, help, incite, instigate, promote, sanction, support, uphold. *Abet* and *instigate* are used almost without exception in a bad sense; one may *incite* either to good or evil. One *incites or instigates* to the doing of something not yet done, or to increased activity or further advance in the doing of it; one *abets* by giving sympathy, countenance, or substantial aid to the doing of that which is already projected or in process of commission. See AID. *Antonyms*: baffle, confound, counteract, denounce, detect, disapprove, disconcert, discourage, dissuade, frustrate, hinder, impede, obstruct.

a bet·tor *noun* One who abets. See synonyms under ACCESSORY. Also **a bet·ter.**

a bey·ance (-bāy′·uns) *noun* 1 Suspension or temporary inaction. 2 [Law] An undetermined condition, as of an estate awaiting an owner; expectancy, suspense. Also **a bey·an·cy.** [<OF. *abeance*] — **a bey·ant** *adj.*

ab′ far·ad (-far·ad) *noun* The cgs electromagnetic unit of capacitance, equal to 1 abcoulomb per abvolt, or 1,000,000,000 farads. [<AB(SOLUTE) + FARAD]

ab′ hen·ry *noun* The cgs electromagnetic unit of conductance, equal to one billionth of a henry. [<AB(SOLUTE) + HENRY]

ab·hom·i·na·ble [Obs.] *adj.* Abominable: a spelling commonly used until the 17th century.

ab·hor *tr. verb* [**ab·horred, ab·hor·ring**] To regard with repugnance; feel horror of; detest, loathe. [<L. *ab*, from, + *horreo*, shrink] — **ab·hor·rer** *noun.*

Synonyms: abominate, despise, detest, dislike, hate, loathe, scorn, shun. *Abhor* is stronger than *despise*, implying a shuddering recoil, especially a moral recoil. *Detest* expresses indignation, with something of contempt. *I loathe* implies disgust, physical or moral. We *abhor* a traitor, *despise* a coward, *detest* a liar. We *dislike* an uncivil person. We *abhor* cruelty, *hate* tyranny. Compare ABOMINATION. *Antonyms*: admire, approve, covet, crave, desire, enjoy, esteem, like, love, relish.

ab·hor·rence *noun* The act of abhorring, or that which is abhorred. See synonyms under ABOMINATION, ANTIPATHY, HATRED.

ab·hor·rent *adj.* 1 Detestable or horrible: with *to*. 2 Feeling abhorrence. — **-ly** *adv.*

A·bib Same as NISAN.

a·bi·dal *noun* 1 Abidance. 2 Abode.

a·bi·dance *noun* 1 An abiding; dwelling. 2 Continuance; adherence to or an abiding by (rules, methods, etc.).

a·bide *verb* [**a·bode** or **a·bid·ed, a·bid·ing**] 1 To continue in a place, have one's abode; remain; dwell. 2 To remain or continue in some condition or state. 3 To wait for; look for: with impersonal object, also, to await expectantly. 4 To endure; put up with; accept or tolerate; suffer. — **to abide by** 1 To stand by, be faithful to; as, to *abide by* a promise or a rule. 2 To accept the consequences of. [<OE. *abidan*] — **a·bid·er** (uh·bide′-) *noun* — **a·bid·ing** *adj.* — **a·bid·ing·ly** *adv.*

Synonyms: anticipate, await, bear, bide, continue, dwell, endure, expect, inhabit, live, lodge, remain, reside, rest, sojourn, stand, stay, stop, tarry, tolerate, wait, watch. To *abide* is to remain continuously without limit of time unless expressed by the text. *Lodge, sojourn, stay, tarry*, and *wait*, always imply a limited time; *lodge*, to pass the night; *sojourn*, to *re nain* temporarily; *live, dwell, reside*, to have a permanent home. *Reside* is a word of more dignity than *live* or *dwell*. *Stop*, in the sense of *stay* or *sojourn*, is colloquial. Compare ENDURE, REST. *Antonyms*: abandon, avoid, depart, forfeit, forfend, journey, migrate, move, proceed, reject, resist, shun.

A·bi·el (ā′·bi·ĕl *or* uh·bī′·ĕl) A masculine personal name. [<Heb., father of strength; strong]

—**ABIEL** One of David's thirty mighty men, *1 Chron.* xi, 32.

AB·I·GAIL (-gal) *noun* A lady's maid: from a character in Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Scornful Lady.*

AB′·I·GAIL A feminine personal name. [<Heb., my father's joy]

—**ABIGAIL** The wife of Nabal and afterward of David. *1 Sam.* xxv, 14.

A·BI HU (-bī′·hū) Second son of Aaron. *Lev.* x, 1.

A·BI·JAH (-bī′·jah) King of Judah. *1 Kings* xiv, 1. [<Heb., whose father is 'Jehovah]

A·BIL I TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] 1 The state of being able; physical, mental, legal, or financial power to do. 2 *pl.* Talents. 3 In educational psychology, that which a person can actually do on the basis of present development and training. [<L. *habilitas* < *habilis;* see ABLE]

Synonyms: aptitude, capability, capacity, cleverness, competence, competency, dexterity, efficiency, expertness, faculty, power, qualification, readiness, skill, talent. *Ability* includes every form of *power. Capacity* is *power* to receive. *Dexterity* and *skill* are readiness and facility in action, having a special end, and are largely acquired. *Efficiency* brings all one's *ability* to bear promptly on the thing to be done. Compare POWER. *Antonyms:* awkwardness, imbecility, inability, incapacity, incompetency, inefficiency, stupidity.

A BIM E·LECH (-ī·lĕk) Son of Gideon; king of Shechem. *Judges* viii, 31.

AB IN CON VE NI EN′ TI [L.] From the inconvenience involved: a legal phrase signifying that an argument based on such grounds carries much weight.

AB IN·I·TI O (in ish′·ī·o) [L.] From the beginning.

AB IN TRA [L.] From within.

ABIO- A combining form from Greek *a-*, without, + *bios*, life, meaning lifeless, deprived of life, morganic.

AB·I O GEN′ E SIS (-jen′·i·sis) *noun* The springing up of living from non-living matter; especially, the old doctrine of the generation of new organisms from putrid and decomposing organic matter; spontaneous generation. Compare BIOGENESIS. [<Gr. *abios*, lifeless, + GENESIS] —**AB I O·GE·NET′ IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**AB·I OG′ E·NIST** (-ōj′·i·nist) *noun.*

AB·I O PHYS·I OL′·O·GY (-fiz·i·ŏl′·o·jī) *noun* The study of life processes considered as due entirely to physical and chemical forces: opposed to *vitalism.*

AB I·O′ SIS *noun* Absence of life; a lifeless state. [<Gr. *abios;* see ABIOGENESIS] —**AB I OT′·IC** *adj.*

AB I·OT′ RO PHY (-fi) *noun* Degeneration or wasting away of the body resulting from lack of physical stamina.

AB·IR·RI·TANT (-ir′·i·tunt) *noun* A soothing agent; a medicine that eases irritation.

AB·IR′ RI·TATE (ăb·ir′-) *tr. verb* [TAT·ED, ·TAT ING] To diminish sensibility in; relieve irritation in. —**AB IR·RI TANT** *adj.* —**AB IR RI·TA′·TION** *noun.*

A·BI SHAI (ah bē′·shī) A Jewish general. *2 Sam.* xxiii, 18.

AB JECT *adj.* Sunk to a low condition; groveling; mean; despicable; also, downcast in spirit; servile. See synonyms under PITIFUL. [<L. *ab*, from, + *jacio*, throw] —**AB·JEC TIVE** *adj.* —**AB JECT·LY** *adv.* —**AB JECT·NESS, AB JEC·TION** *noun.*

AB·JURE *tr. verb* [AB·JURED, AB JUR·ING] To renounce under oath, forswear; recant; repudiate; retract; abandon. See synonyms under ABANDON, RENOUNCE. [<L. *ab*, from, + *juro*, swear] —**AB·JU RA′·TION** *noun* —**AB·JU RA TO·RY** *adj.* —**AB JUR ER** *noun.*

AB·LAC TA′ TION *noun* The act or process of weaning from the breast. [<L. *ablacto* <*ab*, from, + *lac*, milk] —**AB·LAC TATE** *tr. verb.*

AB LA TION *noun* Removal; amputation; also, the wearing away of rocks. [<L. *ablatus* <*ab*, from, + *latus*, carried]

AB LA TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a grammatical case expressing separation or instrumentality. 2 Subtractive. —*noun* A case of Latin and Sanskrit nouns, denoting *from, with, in, by,* etc. [<L. *ablatus*, taken away; see ABLATION]

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE In Latin grammar, the construction in the ablative case of a noun and participle, a noun and an adjective, or two nouns, constituting an adverbial clause which stands apart in syntax from the rest of the sentence; as, *sole oriente*, nox fugit (*the sun rising*, night flees).

AB LAUT (-lowt) *noun* The change of one root vowel into another to show a variation of tense, part of speech, or meaning, as in *swim, swam, swum.* Compare UMLAUT. [<G. <*ab*, off, + *laut*, sound]

A·BLAZE *adj. & adv.* On fire; in a blaze; hence, in a glow of excitement; zealous; ardent.

A BLE *adj.* [A·BLER, A·BLEST] 1 Having adequate power; competent; qualified. 2 Having superior abilities; capable. See synonyms under ADEQUATE, CLEVER, COMPETENT, GOOD, SAGACIOUS. [<L. *habilis*, expert, skilful]

·ABLE *suffix* 1 Given to; tending to; like to; as, peace*able*, change*able*. 2 Fit to; able to; capable of; worthy of; as, eat*able*, sal*able*, solv*able*, etc. Also spelled *-ble, -ible.*

-ible is used to form words from Latin verbs of the third and fourth conjugations (ending in *-ere, -ire*) as ed*ible* from *edere*, aud*ible* from *audire*. The *-able* ending, originally used to form adjectives from Latin verbs of the first conjugation, as disput*able*, estim*able*, etc., is now extended in English to form adjectives from native verbs, nouns, and phrases, as answer*able*, plow*able*, get-at-*able*, etc. [<F. *-able* <L. *-abilis, -ibilis, -bilis*]

ABLE-BODIED *adj.* Having a sound strong body; competent for physical service; robust.

ABLE-BODIED SEAMAN An experienced and skilled seaman, receiving higher pay than an ordinary seaman: usually abbreviated *A.B.*

AB′·LE·GATE (-lī·gāte) *noun* A special papal envoy charged with various missions, as the bearing of the official insignia to newly appointed cardinals. [<L. *ablegatus* <*ab*, from, + LEGATE]

A·BLINS (ay′·blīnz) *adv.* [Scot.] Perhaps: also spelled *aiblins.*

A BLOOM *adj. & adv.* Blooming; in blossom.

AB LU ENT *adj.* Cleansing. —*noun* A cleansing agent; a detergent. [<L. *abluens* <*ab*, from, + *luo*, wash]

AB·LU TION *noun* 1 A washing or cleansing, especially of the body; a bath. 2 A ceremonial or symbolic washing; especially, in the Roman Catholic Church, the wine and water used to remove any trace of the eucharistic elements from the chalice and the priest's fingers after communion; also, the washing of the hands of the priest before, during, and after the celebration of the holy sacrifice; or, in the Greek Church, the public washing of persons seven days after their baptism. 3 Any liquid used in washing or cleansing. [<L. *ab*, from, + *luo*, wash] —**AB LU′·TION·A·RY** *adj.*

A BLY *adv.* With ability; capably.

·ABLY *suffix* Like; in the manner of; as, peace*ably*: used to form adverbs from adjectives ending in *-able.*

AB MHO (ăb′·mo) *noun* The cgs electromagnetic unit of conductance, equal to a current in a conductor of one abampere when the potential difference between the ends of the conductor is one abvolt. [<AB(SOLUTE) + MHO]

AB MO DAL′·I·TY *noun* Variation from a norm, mode, or type taken as a standard to which all creatures may approximate. [<AB- + MODALITY]

AB′ NE GATE *tr. verb* [GAT·ED, ·GAT ING] To renounce; deny; abjure. [<L. *abnegatus* <*ab*, off, + *nego*, deny] —**AB′ NE GA TOR** *noun.*

AB NE·GA′·TION *noun* Renunciation; denial; self-denial.

AB NER A masculine personal name. [<Heb., father of light]

—**ABNER** A Jewish general, slain by Joab. *1 Sam.* xiv, 50.

AB NOR MAL *adj.* Not according to rule, different from the usual or average; hence, unnatural; irregular. See synonyms under IRREGULAR. [<L. *ab*, from, + *norma*, rule] —**AB NOR MAL LY** *adv.*

AB NOR·MAL′ I TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Irregularity. 2 That which is abnormal.

AB NOR MI·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] An irregularity; malformation; a monstrosity.

A·BO (ō′·bō) [Sw.] Same as TURKU.

A·BOARD *adv.* 1 On board; into, in, or on a ship, train, airplane, etc. 2 Alongside; on one side; as, hard *aboard.* —*prep.* On board of; alongside of

DA·BODE Past tense and past participle of ABIDE. —*noun* 1 A place of abiding; dwelling; home. 2 The state or act of abiding; sojourn; stay. See synonyms under HOME, HOUSE.

A·BODE [Obs.] *verb* To forebode; be ominous. —*noun* An omen. Also [Obs.] **A BODE MENT.**

AB OHM *noun* The cgs electromagnetic unit of resistance, equal to one billionth of an ohm. [<AB(SOLUTE) + OHM]

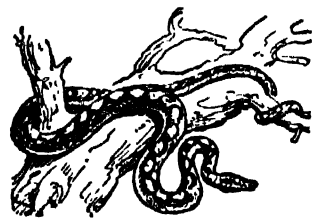
A·BOL ISH *tr. verb* To do away with, put an end to, annul; destroy. [<L. *ab*, away, + *oleo*, grow] —**·A·BLE** *adj.* —**ER** *noun* —**MENT** *noun.*

Synonyms: abate, abrogate, annihilate, annul, destroy, end, eradicate, exterminate, extirpate, nullify, obliterate, overthrow, prohibit, remove, repeal, reverse, revoke, subvert, supplant, suppress, terminate. *Abolish* is now used only of institutions, customs, and conditions, especially those wide-spread and long-existing; as, to *abolish* poverty. A building that is burned to the ground is said to be *destroyed* by fire. *Annihilate* signifies to put absolutely out of existence. Matter is never *annihilated*, but only changes its form. *Abolish* is not said of laws. There we use *repeal, abrogate, nullify,* etc; *repeal* by the enacting body, *nullify* by revolutionary proceedings; a later statute *abrogates*, without formally *repealing*, any earlier law with which it conflicts. An appellate court may *reverse* or set aside the decision of an inferior court. *Overthrow* may be used in either a good or a bad sense; *suppress* is commonly in a good, *subvert* always in a bad sense; as, to *subvert* our liberties; to *suppress* a rebellion. The law *prohibits* what may never have existed; it *abolishes* an existing evil. We *abate* a nuisance, *terminate* a controversy. Compare CANCEL, DEMOLISH, EXTERMINATE. *Antonyms:* authorize, cherish, confirm, continue, enact, establish, institute, introduce legalize, promote, reinstate, renew, repair, restore, revive support, sustain.

AB O LI′ TION (-lish′·un) *noun* The act of abolishing; extinction; the state or fact of being abolished; specifically the abolishing of slavery in the United States. — **AL** *adj*

AB O·LI′ TION·A·RY (-lish′·un-) *adj.* Destructive; subversive.

AB·O·LI′·TION·ISM *noun* The principles of those who opposed slavery in the United States. — **AB·O·LI′·TION·IST** *noun.*



ABOMA

A·BO·MA *noun* The ringed boa or one of other large tropical South American snakes of the family *Boidæ*. [<Pg.]

AB·O·MA′·SUM (-māy′·sum) *noun* [·SA *pl.*] The fourth or true digestive stomach of a ruminant; the reed. [<AB- + OMASUM]

A-BOMB See ATOMIC BOMB, under BOMB.

A·BOM·I·NA·BLE *adj.* Very hateful; loathsome; detestable; horrible. See synonyms under BAD, CRIMINAL. — **A BOM·I·NA·BLY** *adv.*

A·BOM′·I NATE *tr. verb* [·NAT ED, ·NAT ING] To regard with horror or loathing; abhor; hate. See synonyms under ABHOR. [<L. *ab*, off, + OMEN] — **A BOM′ I NA TOR** *noun.*

A·BOM·I·NA′·TION *noun* 1 Strong aversion or loathing; extreme disgust and hatred. 2 Anything that excites disgust, hatred, or loathing; any detestable act or practice; anything vile or shamefully wicked.

Synonyms: abhorrence, abuse, annoyance, aversion, crime, curse, detestation, disgust, evil, execration, hatred, horror, iniquity, nuisance, offense, plague, shame, villainy, wickedness. *Abomination* was originally applied to anything held in religious or ceremonial *aversion* or *abhorrence*. The word is now oftener applied to the object of such *aversion* or *abhorrence* than to the state of mind that so regards it; in common use *abomination* signifies something loathed, or that deserves to be. A toad is to many an object of *disgust*; a foul sewer is an *abomination*. *Antonyms*: affection, appreciation, approval, benefit, blessing, delight, desire, enjoyment, esteem, gratification, joy, satisfaction, treat.

À BON DROIT (ah bawN drwah) [F.] With justice; rightfully.

À BON MAR·CHÉ (mar·sheh′) [F.] At a good bargain; inexpensively.

A BOON *adv. & prep.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Above.

AB·O BAL *adj.* In zoology, pertaining to or situated away from the mouth. [<L. *ab*, away from, + *os*, *oris*, mouth] — **·LY** *adv.*

AB·O·RIG′·I NAL (-rij′·i·nul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the aborigines. 2 Native to the soil; indigenous; primitive. — *noun* An original inhabitant. — **LY** *adv.*

AB O·RIG·I NE (o·rij′·i·ne) [L.] From the origin.

AB·O RIG′·I NE (-rij′·i·nē) *noun* 1 One of the original native inhabitants of a country. 2 *pl.* Flora and fauna indigenous to a geographical area. Also **AB·OR I·GEN, AB OR·I·GIN.** [<L. *aborigines*, earliest inhabitants, <*ab*, from, + *origo*, origin]

A·BORT *intr. verb* 1 To bring forth young prematurely; miscarry. 2 In biology, to fail of full development. 3 In military aviation, to fail to carry out a mission. [<L. *ab*, from, + *orior*, grow]

A BOR′ TI CIDE *noun* The intentional destruction of the fetus in the womb, or an agent for killing it.

A·BOR·TI·FA′·CIENT (-fay′·shent) *adj.* Causing abortion. — *noun* Anything used to cause abortion.

A BOR TION *noun* 1 The act of bringing forth young prematurely; loosely, a miscarriage. 2 The defective result of a premature birth; a monstrosity. 3 In biology, partial or complete arrest of development. 4 Failure in anything during progress and before maturity. — **·AL** *adj.*

A·BOR·TION·IST *noun* One who procures abortion.

A·BOR TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Brought forth or born prematurely; hence, imperfectly developed, rudimentary; as, an *abortive* organ or stamen. 2 Coming to naught; failing. 3 Causing abortion; shortening in course; as, *abortive* treatment of fever. See synonyms under USELESS, VAIN. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

A·BOU·KIR′ Same as ABUKIR.

A·BOU·LI·A, A·BOU LIC Same as ABULIA, etc.

A·BOUND *intr. verb* 1 To be in abundance; be plentiful. 2 To have plenty of; teem: with *in* or *with*. See synonyms under FLOW. Compare AMPLE. [<L. *ab*, from, + *unda*, wave]

A·BOUT *adv.* 1 Around the outside; on every side; as, blessings compass thee *about*. 2 Almost; as, *about* finished; approximately; as, in *about* an hour. 3 Around, in revolution or rotation; as, turn and turn *about*. 4 In any direction; toward any, every, or the opposite side; as, to look or move *about*. 5 Hither and thither; to and fro; as, to wander *about*.

— *prep.* 1 On the outside or on every side of; all around; encircling; as, walls *about* the city. 2 Here and there in; over; as, flowers growing *about* the fields. 3 Close to; somewhere near; as, *about* nine o'clock. 4 In connection with; engaged in; in reference to; concerning; on account of; as, *about* my business. 5 At the point of; ready to: with gerund or infinitive; as, *about* to speak. 6 Pertaining to; of; as, a story *about* a bear. See synonyms under AT. [<OE. *abutan*]

ABOUT-FACE *noun* 1 A drill movement executed at the command "About face!" by placing the right foot behind the left and pivoting around to the right. 2 Hence, any turning around or reversal, as of opinion or point of view. — *intr. verb* To perform an about-face, face in the opposite direction; change one's ideas, ways, etc.

ABOUT-SHIP *intr. verb* To change the course by going on the opposite tack.

A BOVE (-būv′) *adv.* 1 Vertically up; overhead; higher up; on the upper side. 2 Superior in rank or position. 3 In an earlier place; as, in the paragraph *above*.

— *prep.* Vertically over; on the top of; upon; in excess of; superior to; beyond; free from the reach, power, or influence of; not liable to.

— *adj.* Given, said, placed, etc., in what is above; preceding.

— *noun* That which precedes or is just before: by ellipsis of some noun, as *statement*, etc. [<OE. *abufan*]

Synonyms (prep.): on, over, upon. *Above* is the most inclusive of these prepositions. It can ordinarily be substituted for *on*, *upon*, or *over*; as, the boards were piled one *on* or *upon* another (one *above* another), the hawk flies *over* the wood (*above* the wood). But it will be seen that while *above* is more inclusive it is less definite; the boards laid one *on* another are in contact, but when laid one *above* another, they may not touch. *Over* contains often an intimation of extension or motion across, while *above* may simply imply greater elevation. If we say, the mountain towers *above* the plain, we think only of its height, but if we say, the mountain towers *over* the plain, we think of the plain as in the shadow of the mountain and dominated by it. So we say the mountain is 7,000 feet *above* the sea, where it would be impossible to say 7,000 feet *over* the sea. *Upon* is practically identical with *on*, preference of either over the other being generally for euphonic reasons. *Antonyms*: see BENEATH.

A BOVE′ BOARD (uh būv′-) *adj. & adv.* In open sight; hence, without concealment, fraud, or trickery; honest. See synonyms under CANDID.

AB O VO [L.] From the egg; from the origin.

AB RA CA DAB′ RA (ăb ruh cuh dăb′·ruh) *noun* A cabalistic word written in triangular form, anciently used as a preventive or curative charm; a spell; hence, any jargon of conjuring or nonsensical words. [<L.]

AB RADE *tr. verb* [AB RAD ED, AB RAD ING] To rub or wear away by friction. [<L. *ab*, from, + *rado*, scrape, rub] — **AB·RA DANT** *adj. & noun* — **AB RAD ER** *noun.*

A BRA HAM (ā′·bruh·hăm; *Dan., Dutch, G., Sw.* ah′·brah·hahm) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **A BRA HAM** (ah·brah·ahN′), [It.] **A BRA·HA′·MO** (ah·brah·ah′·mo), [L.] **A BRA·HA′·MUS** (ah bruh·hah′·mus), [Pg.] **A·BRA HÃO′** (ah·brah·owN′), [Sp.] **A BRA HAN′** (ah·brah ahn′). [<Heb., father of a multitude]

— **ABRAHAM** [Bib.] The progenitor of the Jews: first called Abram.

ABRAHAM, PLAINS OF The historic plateau near the city of Quebec, Canada; battle, 1759.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK A park in Hodgenville, central Kentucky, containing the house in which Lincoln supposedly was born.

A BRAM (ā′·brum; *F.* ah·brahN′; *Sp.* ah·brahm′) A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **A BRA MO** (ah·brah′·mō), [L.] **A BRA MUS** (ah·brah′·mus). [<Heb., father of a height]

— **ABRAM** [Bib.] Abraham before God changed his name.

A·BRAN CHI·AL (uh·brăngk′·i·ul) *adj.* Destitute of gills. [<Gr. *a-*, without, + BRANCHIAE]

AB·RA·SION (uh·bräy′·zhun) *noun* 1 The act or result of abrading; a wearing away, as of rocks by glaciers, or the skin by rubbing. 2 An abraded place. See synonyms under FRICTION.

AB RA·SIVE (-siv) *adj.* Abrading or tending to abrade. — *noun* An abrading substance.

A BRAS TOL (-tōl *or* -tŏl) *noun* A reddish-white compound, $Ca(SO_3C_{10}H_6OH)_2 \cdot 8H_2O$, derived from betanaphthol through sulfuric acid, used in medicine and horticulture: also called *asaprol*. [<Gr. *a-*, without, + *brastos*, boiling, + -OL]

AB·RE·ACT′ *verb* In psychoanalysis, to produce abreaction.

AB RE·AC′·TION *noun* The releasing of pent-up emotion or disagreeable memories by reliving them through words, feelings, or actions: a form of catharsis employed in psychoanalysis.

A·BREAD (-brĕd′) *adv.* [Scot.] Abroad. Also **A BREED.**

A·BREAST (-brĕst′) *adv.* Side by side and equally advanced.

A·BRI (uh·bree′) *noun* A refuge or shelter; specifically, a dug-out or an air-raid shelter. [<F.]

A·BRIDGE *tr. verb* [A·BRIDGED, A·BRIDG·ING] 1 To give the substance of in fewer words; condense; epitomize; shorten in any way. 2 To deprive of; debar (from): usually with *of*. See synonyms under ABBREVIATE, RESTRAIN, RETRENCH. [<OF. *abregier* <L. *ad*, to, + *brevis*, short]

A·BRIDG·MENT *noun* 1 The act of abridging; the state of being abridged. 2 Something that has been abridged; an

epitome or abstract. 3 [Obs.] That which causes time to pass quickly, as a performance. Also **A BRIDGE MENT.**

Synonyms: abbreviation, abstract, analysis, compend, compendium, conspectus, digest, epitome, outline, summary, synopsis. An *abridgment* gives the most important portions of a work substantially as they stand. An *outline* or *synopsis* is a kind of sketch closely following the plan. An *abstract* or *digest* is an independent statement of what a book or an article contains, the *abstract* closely following the main heads, the *digest* giving the substance with careful consideration of all. An *analysis* draws out the chief thoughts or arguments, expressed or implied. An *epitome*, *compend*, or *compendium* is a condensed view of a subject, whether derived from a previous publication or not. See ABBREVIATION. *Antonyms*: amplification, expansion, paraphrase.

A BROACH *adj. & adv.* In a condition to let out the liquor; on tap; in circulation; astir.

A BROAD (-brawd') *adv.* 1 Beyond the bounds of one's home or country; out of doors; away; widely, at large; in circulation. 2 Far from the mark; astray.

AB' RO GATE *tr. verb* [GAT ED, -GAT ING] To annul by authority or by later enactment; abolish; repeal. See synonyms under ABOLISH, ANNUL, CANCEL. [< L. *ab*, from, + *rogo*, propose a law] — **AB RO GA BLE, AB RO GA TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* — **AB'·RO·GA TOR** *noun*.

AB RO·GA'·TION *noun* The act or process of abrogating; authoritative repeal.

AB RUPT *adj.* 1 Beginning, ending, or changing suddenly; broken off. 2 Uncermonious; sudden, as a departure. 3 Changing subject suddenly; unconnected, as style. 4 Steep, as a cliff. 5 In botany, terminating suddenly, truncate. See synonyms under BRUSQUE, STEEP. [< L. *ab*, off, from, + *rumpo*, break] — **AB·RUP·TION** *noun* — **AB·RUPT LY** *adv.* — **AB·RUPT·NESS** *noun*.

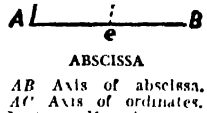
ABS- Same as AB-

AB SA·LOM (-suh-lum) A masculine personal name. — **Absalom** The favorite and rebellious son of David. 2 *Sam.* III, XVIII.

AB·SCESS (-sĕs) *noun* A collection of pus in a tissue of the body. [< L. *abscessus* < *ab*, from, + *cedo*, go] — **AB SCESSED** *adj.*

AB·SCIND (-sind') *tr. verb* To cut off. [< L. *ab*, off, + *scindo*, cut]

AB·SCIS SA (-sis'-uh) *noun* [-SAS or -SÆ (-sē) *pl.*] The distance of any point from the axis of ordinates in a two-dimensional system of reference, measured on a line parallel to the axis of abscissas. [< L. *abscindo*; see ABSCIND]



ABSCISSA

AB Axis of abscissa. *AC* Axis of ordinates. Distance *df* or *Ae* or any equal parallel distance between them is an abscissa of the point *f*.

AB SCIS·SION (-sĭzh'-un) *noun* 1 The act of cutting off or the state of being cut off or removed. 2 The shedding of parts of a plant by the action of certain cells located in the branch or bark; also, the freeing of a fungus spore through break-down of a portion of its stalk. 3 In rhetoric, an abrupt breaking-off for effect, in the middle of a sentence. Compare APOSIOPESIS. [See ABSCIND]

AB·SCISS LAYER (-sĭs) In botany, a layer of cells formed in autumn at the base of the petiole, permitting the leaf to fall. Also **ABSCISSION LAYER.**

AB SCOND (-skŏnd') *intr. verb* To depart suddenly and secretly; hide oneself. See synonyms under ESCAPE. [< L. *abscondo* < *ab*, from, + *cum*, together, + *do*, put] — **AB·SCON DENCE** *noun* — **AB SCOND ER** *noun*.

AB SENCE *noun* 1 The state, fact, or time of not being present. 2 Lack; want. 3 Mental abstraction; lack of attention. See synonyms under WANT.

AB·SENT *adj.* 1 Not present. 2 Lacking; missing; nonexistent; as, in some fishes the ribs are *absent*. 3 Inattentive; absent-minded. See synonyms under INATTENTIVE. — **AB·SENT** *tr. verb* To keep (oneself) away; not be present. [< F. < L. *absens* < *absesse* < *ab*, away, + *esse*, to be] — **AB·SENT·ER** *noun* — **AB SENT·LY** *adv.* — **AB SENT·NESS** *noun*.

AB SEN·TEE' *noun* One who is absent, as from a job; a nonresident, as a landlord who lives away from his estate. — *adj.* 1 Relating to one who is temporarily absent; as, an *absentee* voter. 2 Relating to a non-resident; as, an *absentee* landlord. — **·ISM** *noun*.

AB·SEN TE RE·O [L.] In the absence of the defendant.

ABSENT-MINDED *adj.* Lacking in attention to immediate demands or business because of preoccupation. See synonyms under ABSTRACTED. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

ABSENT WITHOUT LEAVE Absent from a military duty or post without permission from the proper authority, but not intending to desert: abbreviated AWOL.

AB·SINTHE (-sinth) *noun* 1 Wormwood or absinthium. 2 A green, bitter, alcoholic liqueur made from oils of wormwood and other aromatics; manufacture and sale generally prohibited. Also **AB SINTH.** [< F. *absinthe* < L. *absinthium*, wormwood] — **AB·SIN·THI·AL, AB·SIN·THI·AN** *adj.*

ABSINTHE-GREEN *noun* A light yellowish-green, the color of absinthe.

AB SINTH ISM *noun* The nervous derangement induced by habitual use of absinthe.

AB·SIN THI UM *noun* Common wormwood; the aromatic bitter herb *Artemisia absinthium*; also, its dried leaves and tops used in medicine as a gastric tonic and cardiac stimulant. [< L.]

AB SO·LUTE (-lūte *or* -lōōt) *adj.* 1 Free from restriction or relation; unlimited; independent; unconditional, as, an *absolute* monarchy. 2 Complete, perfect. 3 Unadulterated; pure. 4 Positive; entire; total; unquestionable. 5 In grammar, free from the usual relations of syntax or construction with other words; as, ablative *absolute*. 6 In physics, not dependent on any arbitrary standard; non-relative; specifically determined or measured only by the fundamental notions of space, mass, and time; as, *absolute* measurement; also, relating to the absolute-temperature scale; as, 15° *absolute*.

— *noun* That which is absolute or perfect. — **THE ABSOLUTE** The ultimate basis of all thought, reasoning, or being; God. [< L. *absolutus* < *absolvo*; see ABSOLVE] — **AB'·SO LUTE LY** or, for emphasis, **AB SO LUTE'·LY** *adv.* — **AB'·SO·LUTE·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (adj.): arbitrary, autocratic, despotic, infinite, perfect, pure, supreme, tyrannical, unconditional, unequivocal. As used of human authorities, *absolute* signifies free from limitation by other authority and *supreme* exalted over all other; as, an *absolute* monarch, the *supreme* court. As *absolute* power in human hands is usually abused, the unfavorable meaning of the word predominates. *Autocratic* power is *absolute* power self-established and self-maintained. *Despotic* is commonly applied to a masterful or severe use of power, which is expressed more decidedly by *tyrannical*. *Arbitrary* may be used in a good sense; as, the pronunciation of proper names is *arbitrary*; but the bad sense is the prevailing one; as, an *arbitrary* proceeding, *arbitrary* power. Compare ARBITRARY, DESPOTIC, IMPERIOUS, INFINITE, PERFECT. *Antonyms*: accountable, conditional, conditioned, constitutional, limited, responsible, restrained.

ABSOLUTE MUSIC See under MUSIC.

ABSOLUTE PITCH The pitch of a musical tone determined by the number of its vibrations per second in relation to the frequency of a basic or standard tone (usually middle C).

ABSOLUTE TEMPERATURE Temperature reckoned from the absolute zero.

ABSOLUTE ZERO That point of temperature at which a body would be wholly deprived of heat, and at which a perfect gas would exert no pressure: equivalent to about −273° C., −459° Fahr., or −219° Réaumur; used only on the thermodynamic scale.

AB SO LU' TION *noun* 1 An absolving, or a being absolved; forgiveness. 2 In the Roman Catholic Church, the act of a priest pronouncing the remission of sin, its eternal punishment, or the canonical penalties attached to it; the act of releasing from censure without the sacrament of penance; or a solemn rite performed at the end of a requiem mass. 3 In other churches, the declaration or imploring of God's forgiveness by a priest or minister; also, the forgiveness itself.

AB' SO LU TISM *noun* 1 The doctrine or practice of unlimited authority and control; despotism; predestination. 2 Absoluteness; positiveness. — **AB' SO LU·TIST** *noun* — **AB·SO LU TIS' TIC** *adj.*

AB SOL' U TO RY *adj.* Having power to absolve; absolving.

AB SOLVE *tr. verb* [AB SOLVED, AB·SOLV·ING] 1 To set free, as from obligation, liability, or guilt; acquit. 2 To free from sin or its penalties; forgive, pardon. [< L. *ab*, from, + *solvo*, loose] — **AB SOLV A·BLE** *adj.* — **AB SOLV' A·TO RY** *adj.* — **AB·SOLV·ENT** *adj. & noun* — **AB·SOLV ER** *noun*.

Synonyms: acquit, clear, discharge, exculpate, exempt, exonerate, forgive, free, justify, liberate, pardon, release. To *absolve*, in the strict sense, is to *set free* from any bond. One may be *absolved* from a promise by a breach of faith on the part of one to whom the promise was made. To *absolve* from sins is formally to remit their condemnation and penalty. To *acquit* of sin or crime is to *free* from the accusation of it; the innocent are rightfully *acquitted*; the guilty may be mercifully *absolved*. Compare JUSTIFY, PARDON. *Antonyms*: accuse, bind, charge, compel, condemn, convict, impeach, inculpate, obligate, oblige.

AB SO·NANT *adj.* Discordant; unreasonable. [< AB- + L. *sonans*; see SONANT]

AB SORB *tr. verb* 1 To drink in or suck up, as through or into pores; as, a sponge *absorbs* water. 2 To engross completely; occupy wholly; as, study *absorbs* him. 3 To take up or in by chemical or molecular action, as gases, heat, light, etc., or as in the processes of nutrition and growth. 4 To engulf; take in and incorporate; as, the city *absorbs* the suburbs. 5 To lessen the force of (a reaction); intercept; as, a spring *absorbs* a jar or jolt. 6 To take up entirely by purchase or use, as an issue of bonds or the output of a factory. [< L. *ab*, from, + *sorbeo*, suck in] — **AB·SORB·A·BIL'·I TY** *noun* — **AB·SORB·A·BLE** *adj.* — **AB·SORB·ING·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: consume, engross, exhaust, imbibe, swallow. A fluid that is *absorbed* is taken up into the mass of the *absorbing* body, with which it may or may not permanently combine. A substance is *consumed* which is appropriated by some other substance, being, or agency, so that it ceases to exist or to be recognized as existing in its original condition; fuel is *consumed* in the fire, food in the body; *consume* also means to buy and use up, as an individual or the public *consumes* coal. A great talker *engrosses* his listeners. A credulous person *swallows* the most preposterous statement. A busy student is *absorbed* in a subject that takes his whole attention. *Antonyms*: disgorge, disperse, dissipate, distract, eject, emit, exude, radiate, vomit.

AB·SORBED *adj.* 1 Deeply engrossed; rapt. 2 Sucked up or sunken in, as paint on a porous surface. See synonyms under ABSTRACTED. — **AB·SORB·ED·LY** *adv.* — **AB SORB ED·NESS** *noun*.

AB SOR·BE·FA′·CIENT (-bĭ·fāy′·shĕnt) *adj.* Causing absorption or drying up. — *noun* A substance causing or promoting absorption.

AB SOR·BENT *adj.* Absorbing or tending to absorb. — *noun* A substance, duct, etc., that absorbs. — **AB SOR BEN·CY** *noun*.

AB SORB ER *noun* One who or that which absorbs; specifically, a part, as in a caloric engine, having the function of absorbing heat and giving it out later; a regenerator; also, in an automobile spring, a device for absorbing the shock or jar of a machine in motion, called a *shock-absorber*.

AB SORP TION *noun* 1 The act of absorbing; the condition of being absorbed; specifically, in physics, the act of absorbing light. 2 Assimilation, as by incorporation or by the digestive process. 3 Engrossment of the mind; preoccupation. — **AB·SORP·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* — **AB SORP·TIVE·NESS, AB SORP·TIV′ I TY** *noun*.

ABSORPTION SPECTRUM A spectrum which, by characteristic dark lines, indicates the presence of a substance absorbing certain wave-lengths of a continuous spectrum; distinguished from *emission spectrum*.

ABS QUE HOC (ăb′·kwee hŏc) Without this.

AB STAIN *intr. verb* To keep oneself back; refrain voluntarily: with *from*. See synonyms under CEASE, REFRAIN. [<L. *abstineo* <*abs*, from, + *teneo*, hold]

AB·STAIN ER *noun* One who abstains; a teetotaler.

AB STE MI OUS (-stee′·mi·us) *adj.* 1 Eating and drinking sparingly. 2 Characterized by or spent in abstinence; avoiding excess; self-denying; temperate. See synonyms under SOBER. [< L. *abs-*, from, + *temetum*, intoxicating drink] — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun*.

AB STEN TION *noun* A refraining or abstaining. — **AB·STEN·TIOUS** (-shus) *adj.*

AB STERGE (-stŭrj′) *tr. verb* [**STERGED, ·STERG ING**] To wipe away, cleanse. [<L. *abs*, off, + *tergeo*, wipe] — **AB·STER·SION** (-zhun) *noun* — **AB STER SIVE** (-siv) *adj.*

AB STER GENT (-jent) *adj.* Cleansing. — *noun* A cleansing substance.

AB STI NENCE *noun* The act or practice of abstaining; forbearing voluntarily, especially from intoxicating drinks; self-denial. [<L. *abstinentia* <*abstineo*, abstain]

Synonyms: abstemiousness, continence, fasting, frugality, moderation, self-control, self-denial, self-restraint, sobriety, temperance. *Abstinence* from food commonly signifies going without; *abstemiousness*, partaking moderately; *abstinence* may be for a single occasion, *abstemiousness* is habitual *moderation*. *Self-denial* is giving up what one wishes, *abstinence* may be refraining from what one does not desire. *Fasting* is *abstinence* from food for a limited time, and generally for religious reasons. *Sobriety* and *temperance* signify moderate indulgence. Total *abstinence* has come to signify the entire abstaining from intoxicating liquors. *Antonyms*: drunkenness, excess, gluttony, greed, intemperance, intoxication, reveling, revelry, self-indulgence, sensuality, wantonness.

AB·STI·NENT *adj.* Abstemious. See synonyms under SOBER. — **·LY** *adv.*

AB·STRACT *adj.* 1 Considered apart from the concrete; general, as opposed to particular; theoretical; ideal, as opposed to practical. 2 Considered or expressed without reference to particular example, as numbers, attributes, qualities, etc.; as, 8 is an *abstract* number; redness, valor are *abstract* nouns. 3 Withdrawn from contemplation of present objects; abstracted. 4 In philosophy, dissociated from closely applied perceptions or ideas; general, as opposed to particular; as, *abstract* truth. 5 In art, generalized or universal, as opposed to *concrete*, *specific*, or *representational*; tending away from the realistic or literal.

— *noun* 1 A summary or epitome. 2 In law, a compendium. 3 In logic, an abstract idea or term. 4 In grammar, an abstract noun, as *virtue*, *goodness*, etc. 5 In pharmacy, a special preparation of a drug in powder. See synonyms under ABBREVIATION, ABRIDGMENT. — **IN THE ABSTRACT** Apart from concrete relation or embodiment; in its general reference or meaning; abstractly.

— **AB·STRACT** *verb* 1 To take away; remove; purloin. 2 To withdraw; be apart; separate. 3 To withdraw the attention of; divert. 4 To separate in thought (attributes, etc.) 5 To make an abstract of (a book, treatise, etc.); abridge; epitomize. 6 To extract, as by distillation. [<L. *abstractus* <*abs-*, from, + *traho*, draw] — **AB·STRACT·ER** *noun* — **AB·STRACT·LY** *adv.* — **AB·STRACT·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (verb): detach, disengage, divide, draw, purloin, remove, separate, steal, withdraw. The central idea of *withdrawing* makes *abstract* in common speech a euphemism for *purloin*, *steal*. In mental processes, we *separate* some one element from all that does not necessarily belong to it, *abstract* it, and view it alone. The mind is *abstracted* when it is *withdrawn* from all other subjects and concentrated upon one. *Antonyms*: add, increase, insert, interpose, restore, unite.

AB·STRACT ED *adj.* 1 Absent-minded. 2 Separated from all else; apart; abstruse. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms: absent, absent-minded, absorbed, heedless, inattentive, oblivious, preoccupied. As regards mental action, *absorbed*, *abstracted*, and *preoccupied* refer to the cause, *absent* or *absent-minded* to the effect. The man *absorbed* in one thing will appear *absent* in others. The *absent-minded* man is *oblivious* of ordinary matters, because his thoughts are elsewhere. One who is *preoccupied* is intensely busy in thought; one may be *absent-minded* simply through inattention, with fitful and aimless wandering of thought. Compare ABSTRACT. *Antonyms*: alert, attentive.

ABSTRACT IDEA In psychology, the schematized mental representation of any quality, combination of qualities, or relation.

AB STRAC·TION *noun* 1 State of being abstracted; an abstracting. 2 An abstract idea; a theory. 3 Separation; removal; theft. 4 Absence of mind; preoccupation. 5 Seclusion of life, as by a hermit; withdrawal from worldly objects. 6 The quality that makes a work of art generalized or universal, as distinguished from literal or concrete, present in varying degrees in widely differing art forms; an art form or a work of art in which the qualities are either predominantly or totally abstract: opposed to *naturalism*, *realism*. There are two basic manifestations: one which seeks to draw the essence from the natural world (called **TRUE** or **NEAR ABSTRACTION**) the other unrelated to the natural world, sometimes called **PURE ABSTRACTION**. Compare CUBISM, NON-OBJECTIVE ART, SURREALISM.

AB STRAC·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to abstraction; having the power of abstraction; epitomizing. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

ABSTRACT OF TITLE A document containing a brief and orderly statement of the original grant and subsequent conveyances and encumbrances relating to the title and ownership of real estate.

AB·STRIC·TION *noun* A process of spore-formation in certain fungi, in which the sporophore becomes constricted by septa at the place of division. [<AB- + L. *strictio* <*stringo*, bind]

AB STRUSE (-strōōs′) *adj.* 1 Hard to understand. 2 [Obs.] Hidden; concealed. See synonyms under COMPLEX, MYSTERIOUS, OBSCURE. [<L. *abs*, from, + *trudo*, push] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

AB·SURD (-sûrd′) *adj.* Opposed to manifest reason or truth; irrational; preposterous; ridiculous. [<L. *ab-* intensive + *surdus*, deaf] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms: anomalous, foolish, incorrect, irrational, ludicrous, mistaken, monstrous, nonsensical, paradoxical, preposterous, ridiculous, senseless, stupid, unreasonable, wild. That is *absurd* which is contrary to the first principles of reasoning; as, that a part should be greater than the whole is *absurd*. A *paradoxical* statement appears at first thought contradictory or *absurd*, while it may be really true. Anything is *irrational* when clearly contrary to sound reason, *foolish* when contrary to practical good sense, *unreasonable* when there seems a perverse bias or an intent to go wrong. *Monstrous* and *preposterous* refer to what is overwhelmingly *absurd*. The *ridiculous* or the *nonsensical* is worthy only to be laughed at. Compare INCONGRUOUS. *Antonyms*: consistent, demonstrable, established, incontestable, incontrovertible, indisputable, indubitable, logical, rational, reasonable, sagacious, sensible, sound, substantial, true, undeniable, unquestionable, wise.

AB SURD·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The quality of being absurd. 2 Something absurd.

A BU–BEK R (ah′·boō–), caliph of Mecca, 573–634; Mohammed's first successor. [Ar., father of the virgin]

A BU KIR′ (ah·bōō·keer′) A bay and village, Egypt; battle of the Nile, Aug. 1, 1798. Also *Aboukir*.

A·BU·LI·A (-boō′·li·uh) *noun* A form of mental derangement in which the will-power is lost or impaired: also *aboulia*. [<Gr. *aboulia* <*a-*, without, + *boulē*, advice] — **A·BU·LIC** *adj.*

A·BUN·DANCE *noun* A plentiful supply; a great quantity or number; copiousness; plenty. See synonyms under COMFORT. [<OF.; see ABOUND]

A·BUN·DANT *adj.* Affording a plentiful supply; abounding; ample; copious. See synonyms under AMPLE. — **·LY** *adv.*

A·BUNE (-bōōn′) *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Above. Also **A·BOON**.

A·BUSE *tr. verb* (uh·būze′) [**A·BUSED, A·BUS·ING**] 1 To use

improperly or injuriously; misuse. 2 To mistreat; hurt. 3 To revile; violate; formerly, to deceive. —*noun* (uh·byōōs′) 1 Improper or injurious use; perversion; misuse. 2 Ill-treatment; cruel treatment; injury. 3 Vicious conduct, practice, or act. 4 Vituperation; slander. See synonyms under ABOMINATION, OUTRAGE. [<L. *abusus* <*ab*, from, + *utor*, use] —**A·BUS′ER** *noun*.

Synonyms (verb): damage, defame, defile, harm, ill-treat, ill-use, injure, malign, maltreat, misemploy, misuse, molest, oppress, persecute, pervert, pollute, prostitute, ravish, reproach, revile, ruin, slander, victimize, vilify, violate, vituperate, wrong. *Abuse* covers all unreasonable or improper use or treatment by word or act. A tenant does not *abuse* rented property by reasonable wear, even if that may *damage* the property and *injure* its sale; he may *abuse* it by needless defacement or neglect. *Defame*, *malign*, *revile*, *slander*, *vilify*, and *vituperate* are used always in a bad sense. One may be justly *reproached*. To *persecute* one is to *distress* him for opinion's sake, commonly for religious belief, to *oppress* is generally for political or pecuniary motives. *Misemploy*, *misuse*, and *pervert* are commonly applied to objects rather than to persons. Compare POLLUTE. *Antonyms*: applaud, benefit, cherish, conserve, consider, eulogize, extol, favor, laud, panegyrize, praise, protect, regard, respect, shield, sustain, tend, uphold, vindicate.

A·BU SIM·BEL (ah′·bōō) Site of ancient rock temples on the west bank of the Nile in southern Egypt: also *Ipsambul*.

A·BU′·SIVE (-bū′·sĭv) *adj.* 1 Wrongly used; misapplied; improper. 2 Of the nature of or characterized by abuse; hurtful; harsh; vituperative. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

A·BUT′ *verb* [**A·BUT′·TED, A·BUT′·TING**] 1 To touch, join, or cause to adjoin or touch at the end or side; border: with *on*, *upon*, or *against*. 2 To border on; end at. See synonyms under ADJACENT. [<OF. *abuter* <*a*, to, + *boter*, butt, strike] —**A·BUT′·TER** *noun* —**A·BUT′·TING** *adj.*

A·BU′·TI·LON (uh·bū′–) *noun* Any plant of a genus (*Abutilon*) of the mallow family having single bell-shaped flowers: some cultivated varieties are called *flowing-maple*. [<Ar. *awbūtīlun*]

A·BUT′·MENT *noun* 1 The act of abutting; that which abuts, or the place which is abutted upon. 2 A supporting or buttressing structure, as at the end of a bridge or wall, also, that part of an arch that takes the thrust or strain. For illustration see ARCH. 3 The block at the rear end of a gun which receives the rearward pressure of explosion or detonation.

A·BUT′·TAL *noun* An abutting or abutment; an abutting part; a boundary.

AB′·VOLT (–volt) *noun* The cgs electromagnetic unit of electromotive force, equal to one one-hundred-millionth of a volt. [<AB(SOLUTE) + VOLT]

A·BY′ *verb* [Obs.] 1 To pay the penalty for. 2 To endure. Also **A·BYE′**. [<OE. *abycgan* <*a-* (of, from) + BUY]

A·BYSM′ (–bĭzm′) *noun* An abyss; an unfathomable depth. [<OF. *abisme*; see ABYSS]

A·BYS′·MAL (–bĭz′·mul) *adj.* Unfathomable; hence, extreme; as, an *abysmal* ignorance. —**·LY** *adv.*

A·BYSS′ (–bĭss′) *noun* 1 A bottomless gulf; hell; any vast depth; hence, a great moral or intellectual depth. 2 The lowest depths of the sea. [<Gr. *a-*, without, + *bysso*s, bottom]

A·BYS′·SAL *adj.* Pertaining to an abyss, specifically to the ocean depths beyond the continental shelf. Also **A·BYS′·SIC.**

AB·YS·SIN′·I·A (ab·ĭ·sĭn′·i·uh) See ETHIOPIA. —**AB·YS·SIN′·I·AN** *adj.* & *noun*.

AC- Same as AD-: used before *c* and *q*, as in *ac*cuse, *ac*quit.

·AC *suffix* 1 Having; affected by, as in demoni*ac*. 2 Pertaining to; of, as in cardi*ac*. [<L. *-acus*, usually <Gr. *-akos*]

A·CA′·CIA (uh·kā′·shuh) *noun* 1 Any of a large genus (*Acacia*) of flowering trees and shrubs of the bean family found in the tropics and warm temperate regions, especially the green wattle acacia (*A. decurrens*) of Australia. 2 The common locust tree. 3 Gum arabic or gummy exudation of certain acacias. [<L. <Gr. *akakia* <*akē*, point]

AC·A·DEM′·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to an academy, college, or university; scholarly. 2 Classical and literary rather than technical; formal or theoretical, as opposed to practical. 3 According to scholastic rules or usage; conventional; traditional. Also **AC·A·DEM′·I·CAL.**

—*noun* 1 A college or university student. 2 A member of a learned society. —**AC·A·DEM′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**A·CAD′·E·MISM** *noun*.

AC·A·DEM′·I·CALS *noun pl.* The prescribed dress of an academy, college, etc.; cap and gown.

·CAD·E·MI′·CIAN (–mish′·un) *noun* A member of an academy of art, science, or literature.

A·CAD′·E·MY *noun* [**·MIES** *pl.*] 1 A school, especially one intermediate between a common school and a college. 2 A learned society formed for the advancement of arts or sciences.

A·CAD′·E·MY *noun* The garden or grove near Athens where Plato taught; hence, the pupils of Plato collectively; the philosophy of Plato. [<Gr. *akadēmeia*] —**AC·A·DEM′·IC** *adj.* & *noun*.

A·CA′·DI·A Nova Scotia: early French name.

A·CA′·DI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Acadia. —*noun* One of the early French settlers of Acadia, or a descendant. See CAJUN.

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK A rocky, mountainous area on Mount Desert Island off the central coast of Maine; 29 square miles.

AC·A·JOU (ăk′·uh·zhōō) *noun* 1 A tropical American wood (genus *Cedrela*), valued for fine furniture and interior trim. 2 The cashew tree (*Anacardium occidentale*) or its fruits; also the gum which exudes from its bark. 3 [F.] Mahogany; also, the color of the finished wood.

AC·A·LEPH *noun* A jellyfish; sea nettle. Also **AC·A·LEPHE.** [<Gr. *akalephē*, nettle] —**AC·A·LE′·PHAN** (–lee′·fun) *adj.* & *noun* —**AC·A·LE′·PHOID** *adj.*

AC·A·NA′·CEOUS (–nāy′·shus) *adj.* In botany, prickly. [<Gr. *akanos*, thistle]

AC·AN·THA′·CEOUS (–thāy′·shus) *adj.* 1 Of, like, or belonging to the acanthus family. 2 Prickly.

A·CAN·THINE (–thin) *adj.* Pertaining to or like an acanthus; decorated with the acanthus leaf.

A·CAN·THI·ON *noun* In higher vertebrates, a point situated at the base of the anterior nasal spine. For illustration see FACIAL ANGLE. —**A·CAN·THI·AL** *adj.*

ACANTHO- A combining form from Greek *akantha*, thorn, used to mean thorn or thorny, spine, point, prickle.

A·CAN·THO·CEPH′·A·LAN (–sĕf′·uh·lun) *noun* One of an order (*Acanthocephala*) of nematode worms parasitic in the intestines of man and other vertebrates, and having a retractile proboscis covered with hooks.

A·CAN·THOID *adj.* Spiny.

A·CAN·THOP·TER·YG′·I·AN (–ĭj′·ĭ·un) *noun* One of an order or suborder of teleost fishes, containing all or most fishes with spines in the fins, as the mackerel, bass, etc. [<Gr. *akantha*, spine, + *pterygion*, fin]

A·CAN·THOUS (–thus) *adj.* Spinous.

A·CAN·THUS *noun* [**·THUS·ES** or **·THI** *pl.*] 1 Any plant of the genus *Acanthus* having large spinous leaves: common in the Mediterranean region. 2 A conventionalized architectural and decorative representation of its leaf, characteristic of the Corinthian capital: also **ACANTHUS LEAF.** [<Gr. *akantha*, thorn]



ACANTHUS

A CAP·PEL′·LA (ah cah·pĕl′·lah) [It.] 1 In chapel or church style, *i.e.*, sung without instrumental accompaniment. 2 In church time, *i.e.*, with four half notes in each bar.

A CA·PRIC·CIO (ah cah·prēe′·cho) [It.] At the performer's pleasure as to tempo and expression; capriciously: a musical direction.

A·CA·PUL′·CO (ah·cah·pōōl′·cō) A seaport on the Pacific Ocean, southern Mexico; resort.

A·CAR·DI·A *noun* Absence of a heart. —**A·CAR·DI·AC** *adj.*

AC·A·RI′·A·SIS *noun* An itch caused by mites.

AC·A·RID *noun* Any of an order (*Acarina*) of arachnids, including the mites and ticks. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the acarids. [<Gr. *akari*, mite]

AC·AR·NA′·NI·A A province of ancient Greece.

AC·A·ROID *adj.* Of or like the acarids; mitelike. [<Gr. *akari*, mite, + *-oid*]

ACAROID GUM A yellow fragrant resin from the Australian grass-tree (*Xanthorrhœa hastilis*), chiefly the Botany Bay resin; used in varnishes, paper sizings, etc. Also **ACAROID RESIN.**

A·CAR·PEL·OUS (–us) *adj.* In botany, having no carpels. Also **A·CAR·PEL·LOUS.**

A·CAR·POUS (–pus) *adj.* In botany, not bearing fruit; sterile. [<Gr. *a-*, not, + *karpos*, fruit]

A·CAT·A·LEC′·TIC *adj.* Metrically complete; not catalectic; having the required number of feet or of syllables, especially in the last foot. —*noun* A full or metrically complete verse.

A·CAT·A·LEP′·SI·A *noun* Impairment of the reasoning faculty; abnormal inability to comprehend.

A·CAT·A·LEP·SY *noun* The incomprehensibility of all things; specifically, among the Skeptics, the doctrine that all human knowledge is only probable and that therefore all positive judgment should be suspended. [<Gr. *akatalēpsia* <*a-*, not, + CATALEPSY]

A·CAU·DATE *adj.* Having no tail; tail-less. Also **A·CAU·DAL.** [<*a-* + CAUDATE]

A·CAU·LES (–caw′·leez) *noun pl.* Plants in which the stems are wanting, as lichens. [<Gr. *a-*, not, + *kaulos*, stock]

AC·AU·LES′·CENCE *noun* In botany, absence, real or apparent, of the stem. —**AC·AU·LES′·CENT, A·CAU·LINE** (–lin *or* –līne), **A·CAU·LOSE, A·CAU·LOUS** (–lus) *adj.*

AC CAD (ăc′·ad) *noun* 1 An ancient country in southern Asia. 2 A city of Nimrod's kingdom. *Gen.* x, 10. Also spelled *Akkad*. [<Heb., fortress] —**AC·CA·DI·AN** *adj.* & *noun*.

AC·CEDE (ăc·seed′) *intr. verb* [**AC·CED′·ED, AC·CED′·ING**] 1 To give one's consent or adherence; agree; assent. 2 To come

into possession; succeed; with *to*. See synonyms under AGREE, ASSENT. [<L. *accedo* <*ad*, to, + *cedo*, go]

AC·CE·LE·RAN′·DO (ăc·sĕl·uh·răn′·dō; *It.* ah·cheh·leh·rahn′·dō) *adv.* With gradual quickening of the time: a musical direction. [<It.]

AC·CEL′·ER·ANT *adj.* Accelerating; hastening. —*noun* That which accelerates.

AC·CEL′·ER·ATE (ăc·sĕl′–) *verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To move faster; cause to act or move faster; hasten the motion or increase the speed of, especially continuous velocity: opposed to *retard*. 2 To hasten the natural or usual course of; as, to *accelerate* combustion. 3 To cause to happen ahead of time. See synonyms under QUICKEN. [<L. *ad*, to, + *celer*, quick] —**AC CEL·ER·A·BLE** *adj.*

AC·CEL·ER·A′·TION *noun* 1 The act of accelerating, or the process of being accelerated; a quickening, as of progress, action, functional activity, etc. 2 In physics, the rate at which the velocity of a body increases per unit of time; usually given in centimeters or feet per second per second; used also of decrease of velocity, which is expressed as a NEGATIVE ACCELERATION or *deceleration*.

ACCELERATION OF GRAVITY An increase in the velocity of a falling body due to the force of gravity, amounting to an additional rate of speed of about 32.17 feet in each successive second.

AC·CEL·ER·A·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or causing acceleration; tending to accelerate. Also **AC·CEL′·ER·A·TO RY.**

AC·CEL′·ER·A·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which accelerates. 2 In photography, any chemical or device for hastening the appearance or development of the picture on an exposed sensitized plate or print. 3 In mechanics, a device for increasing the speed of a machine. 4 A substance or agent which quickens the speed of a chemical reaction; a catalyst. 5 In physiology, a muscle or nerve which acts to increase the speed of a function.

AC·CEL·ER·OM′·E·TER *noun* An instrument designed to measure and record the acceleration of an aircraft.

AC CENT *noun* 1 A stress of voice on a particular syllable in pronouncing a word. 2 A mark used to indicate such stress: known as PRIMARY (noting the chief stress) and SECONDARY (noting weaker stress on some other syllable or syllables) ACCENTS. In this book, if there is but one stressed syllable, that syllable is underscored; if more than one, each is underscored and the primary is followed by the conventional mark (′). 3 One of three marks, used chiefly in the Romance languages, to indicate the tonal quality of a vowel or diphthong: ACUTE (´), GRAVE (`), and CIRCUMFLEX (^) ACCENTS. 4 Stress of voice or instrument in music. 5 A modulation of the voice; mode of utterance; pronunciation. 6 *pl.* Speech. 7 In mathematics, a mark or marks to distinguish the value or order of similar symbols, a′ (*a prime*), a″ (*a second*), a‴ (*a third*), etc., also to denote minutes and seconds in geometry, trigonometry, etc., as ′ = minutes, ″ = seconds; in mensuration, a similar mark or marks to denote feet and inches, as ′ = feet; ″ = inches. 8 In prosody, the stress determining the rhythm of poetry; ictus.

—*tr. verb* (ăc′·sĕnt or ac·sĕnt′) To speak, write, or print with an accent; render emphatic; emphasize. [<F. <L. *ad*, to, + *cano*, sing]

AC·CEN TU·AL (–choō– *or* –tyoō·ul) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, having, or made by accent. —**·LY** *adv.*

AC·CEN′ TU·ATE (–choō– *or* –tyoō·ate) *tr. verb* [·AT ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To speak or write with an accent. 2 To emphasize. —**AC·CEN·TU A′·TION** *noun.*

AC CEPT *tr. verb* 1 To take when offered; receive with favor or willingness, as a gift. 2 To agree to; admit; as, to *accept* an apology. 3 To believe in; as, to *accept* Christianity. 4 To agree to pay, as a draft. 5 [Law] To acknowledge (as valid or as received). 6 To give an affirmative answer to; as, to *accept* an invitation, an offer of marriage, etc. 7 To take with good grace; submit to; as, to *accept* the inevitable. See synonyms under ACKNOWLEDGE, AGREE, ASSENT, ASSUME, CONFESS, RATIFY. [<L. *ad*, to, + *capio*, take] —**AC·CEPT·ER** *noun.*

AC·CEPT·A·BLE *adj.* That is worthy of being accepted or capable of acceptance; pleasing; welcome. See synonyms under AGREEABLE, DELIGHTFUL. —**AC CEPT A BLE·NESS, AC·CEPT·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**AC·CEPT·A·BLY** *adv.*

AC·CEP·TANCE *noun* 1 The act of accepting; state of being accepted or acceptable; also, consent to receive. 2 An agreement to pay a bill of exchange, draft, order, or the like, according to its terms; also, the paper itself when indorsed "accepted." 3 [Law] Any form or act by which one positively or constructively acknowledges the validity or sufficiency of an act done by another, agrees to the terms of a contract, or the like. 4 In psychology, assent in general; recognition. Also **AC·CEP·TAN·CY.**

AC·CEP·TANT *adj.* Ready or willing to accept; receptive.

AC·CEP·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The accepted meaning of a word or expression; general interpretation. 2 The state of being accepted or acceptable.

AC·CEPT·ED *adj.* Commonly recognized, believed, or approved; popular.

AC·CEP·TOR *noun* [Law] One who has given his acceptance on a check, draft, or the like.

AC·CESS (ăc′·sĕs) *noun* 1 The act, opportunity, or means of approaching; admittance; approach; passage; path. 2 Increase; addition; accession; as, an *access* of territory. 3 An attack, as of disease; a fit of passion or zeal; outburst. 4 Approach to God; as, *access* by faith (*Rom.* v, 2): used especially in the titles of certain prayers. See synonyms under ENTRANCE, INCREASE. [<F. <L. *accedo*; see ACCEDE]

AC·CES·SA·RY *adj.* Aiding subordinately. —*noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A person or thing that aids or is connected subordinately. (Etymologically, *accessary* seems to be the proper form to represent the *person*, but it has become in all cases practically interchangeable with *accessory*, and the latter now seems to be supplanting it in both common and legal usage. See ACCESSORY.) —**AC·CES·SA·RI·LY** *adv.* —**AC·CES·SA·RI·NESS** *noun.*

AC CES SI·BLE *adj.* Easy of access; approachable; attainable; also, affable; sociable; easy; familiar. See synonyms under FRIENDLY. —**AC CES SI BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**AC CES·SI BLY** *adv.*

AC·CES SION (ăc·sesh′·un) *noun* 1 One who or that which is added; addition. 2 Attainment, as of office; succession to a throne; induction or elevation. 3 Access; admittance; approach; as, the *accession* of light. 4 Assent; agreement; consent. 5 [Law] The acquisition of property of a concomitant nature by virtue of the ownership of the principal, to which it is accessory as an incident. 6 A beginning, increase, or paroxysm, of disease, anger, folly, etc. See ACCESS.

—*tr. verb* To record, as additions to a library or museum. —**AC·CES·SION·AL** *adj.*

Synonyms (noun): addition, arrival, augmentation, enlargement, extension, inauguration, increase, influx. See ENTRANCE.

AC·CES·SO′·RI·AL *adj.* Pertaining to an accessory.

AC·CES·SO RY (ăc·sĕs′·uh·rĭ) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A person or thing that aids subordinately; an adjunct; appurtenance; accompaniment. 2 Hence, in the plural, such items of apparel as complete an outfit, as gloves, a scarf, hat, handbag, etc. 3 [Law] A person who, even if not present, is concerned, either before or after, in the perpetration of a felony below the crime of treason. See also note under ACCESSARY.

—*adj.* 1 Aiding the principal design, or assisting subordinately the chief agent, as in the commission of a crime. 2 Contributory; supplemental; additional; as, *accessory* nerves. Also **AC·CES·SA·RY.** [<L. *accedo*; see ACCEDE] —**AC·CES SO·RI·LY** *adv.* —**AC·CES·SO·RI NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): abetter or abettor, accomplice, ally, assistant, associate, attendant, coadjutor, colleague, companion, confederate, follower, helper, henchman, participator, partner, retainer. *Colleague* is used always in a good sense, *associate* and *coadjutor* generally so; *ally, assistant, associate, attendant, companion, helper*, either in a good or a bad sense; *abettor, accessory, accomplice, confederate*, almost always in a bad sense. In law, an *abettor* (the general legal spelling) is always present, either actively or constructively, at the commission of the crime; an *accessory* never. An *accomplice* is usually a principal; an *accessory* never. If present, though only to stand outside and keep watch against surprise, one is an *abettor*, and not an *accessory*. At common law, an *accessory* implies a principal, and cannot be convicted until after the conviction of the principal; the *accomplice* or *abettor* can be convicted as a principal. *Accomplice* and *abettor* have nearly the same meaning, but the former is the popular, the latter the legal term. Compare APPENDAGE, AUXILIARY. *Antonyms*: adversary, antagonist, betrayer, chief, commander, enemy, foe, hinderer, instigator, leader, opponent, principal, rival.

ACCESSORY AFTER THE FACT A person who, knowing a felony to have been committed, comforts, conceals, or assists the felon.

ACCESSORY BEFORE THE FACT One who instigates, aids, or encourages another to commit a felony, but is not present at its perpetration.

AC·CIAC·CA·TU′·RA (ah·chahk·cah·toō′·rah) *noun* [It.] 1 A short clear appoggiatura. 2 An ornament, still retained in some organ music, in which the principal note is sustained while the note below is struck for an instant only.

AC·CI·DENCE *noun* 1 That part of grammar that treats of the accidents or inflections of words; also, a book dealing with the rudiments of grammar. 2 The rudiments or elements of any art or science. [<*accidents*, pl. of ACCIDENT (inflection)]

AC·CI·DENT *noun* 1 Anything that happens by chance; anything occurring unexpectedly, undesignedly, or without known or assignable cause; a contingency; especially, any unpleasant or unfortunate occurrence involving injury, loss, suffering, or death; a casualty; mishap. 2 Any non-essential circumstance or attribute. 3 In grammar, an inflection, such as of case, gender, number, etc. 4 In logic, any feature, element, or accompaniment of an object not essential to the conception of it. [<L. *accido*, happen, <*ad*, upon, + *cado*, fall]

Synonyms: adventure, calamity, casualty, chance, contingency, disaster, fortuity, hap, happening, hazard, incident, misadventure, misfortune, mishap, possibility. An

accident is that which happens without anyone's direct intention, a *chance* that which happens without any known cause. An *incident* is viewed as occurring in the regular course of things, but subordinate to the main purpose, or aside from the main design. *Fortune* and *chance* are nearly equivalent, but *chance* can be used of human effort and endeavor as *fortune* cannot be; we say "there is one *chance* in a thousand"; as personified, we speak of fickle *Fortune*, blind *Chance*. Since the unintended is often the undesirable, *accident* tends to signify some *calamity* or *disaster*, but we may speak of a fortunate or happy *accident*. An *adventure* is that which may turn out ill, a *misadventure* that which does turn out ill. A slight disturbing *accident* is a *mishap*. Compare CATASTROPHE, EVENT, HAZARD. *Antonyms*: appointment, calculation, certainty, decree, fate, forecordination, intention, law, necessity, ordainment, ordinance, plan, preparation, provision, purpose.

AC CI DEN' TAL *adj.* 1 Happening or coming by chance or without design; casual, fortuitous; taking place unexpectedly, unintentionally, or out of the usual course. 2 Non-essential; subordinate; incidental; said of any attribute or feature not entering into the very nature of a thing. 3 In music, pertaining to or indicating a sharp, natural, flat, etc., elsewhere than in the signature place. —*noun* 1 A casual, incidental, or non-essential feature or property. 2 In music, a sharp, flat, or natural elsewhere than in the signature place. There are five *accidentals* or signs of chromatic alteration to show that the notes to which they are applied have to be raised or lowered a semitone or a tone: the sharp, double-sharp, flat, double-flat, and the natural. —**AC CI DEN' TAL LY** *adv.* —**AC CI DEN' TAL NESS** *noun*

Synonyms (adj.): chance, uncontemplated, undesigned, unexpected, unforeseen, unintended, unpremeditated. See INCIDENTAL. *Antonyms*: calculated, contemplated, deliberate, designed, intended, planned, preconcerted, purposed, studied.

AC CI DEN' TAL ISM *noun* 1 An accidental condition or effect. 2 A theory that ignores the causes of disease and deals only with symptoms. 3 In philosophy, the theory that events occur by accident or without cause. —**AC CI DEN' TAL IST** *noun.*

AC CIP I TRAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a bird of prey; hawklike.

AC CIP I TRINE (-trin *or* -trīne) *adj.* Belonging to birds of prey; of or pertaining to a family of hawks (*Accipitridæ*), like a hawk; raptorial. [<L. *accipiter*, hawk]

AC CITE (ac sīt') [Obs.] *tr. verb* To summon; cite; arouse.

AC CLAIM *verb* 1 To proclaim by acclamation; hail as; as, to *acclaim* him victor. 2 To applaud; shout applause. 3 To shout; call out; as, to *acclaim* one's sorrow. —*noun* Applause; pronouncement. See synonyms under APPLAUSE. [<L. *ad*, to, + *clamo*, shout] — **A BLE** *adj.* — **ER** *noun.*

AC CLA MA' TION *noun* 1 The act of acclaiming, that which is expressed in the act; a shout, as of applause. 2 A loud and general viva-voce vote of approval, as in public assembly. 3 In the Roman Catholic Church, the elevation to an ecclesiastical dignity by the unanimous voice of the electors, without voting, one of the ways of electing a pope. 4 The responsive chant in antiphonal singing. 5 In archeology, a short inscription containing a wish or injunction, found on tombs, amulets, etc.; also, a representation, in sculpture or on a medal, of persons expressing joy or approval. See synonyms under APPLAUSE.

AC CLAM' A TO RY *adj.* Relating to or expressing acclaim.

AC CLI MATE (uh clī'mit *or* ak' li-māt) *tr. verb* [MAT ED, MAT ING] To adapt or habituate to a foreign climate; said of persons, plants, and animals; acclimatize. [<F. *ac-*, to, + CLIMATE] —**AC CLI MA TA BLE** *adj.* —**AC CLI MA' TION, AC CLI MA TA' TION** *noun.*

AC CLI' MA TIZE *verb* [TIZED, TIZ ING] To habituate or become habituated to a foreign climate: said of men, animals, or plants. —**AC CLI' MA TIZ A BLE** *adj.* —**AC CLI MA TI ZA' TION** *noun* —**AC CLI' MA TIZ ER** *noun.*

AC CLIV I TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] An upward slope, as contrasted with *declivity*. See synonyms under HEIGHT. [<L. *ad*, to, + *clivus*, hill]

AC CLI VOUS (uh-clī'vus) *adj.* Sloping upward. Also **AC CLIV I TOUS** (-cliv'-i-tus).

AC CO LADE' (-lād' *or* -lahd') *noun* 1 In music, a vertical brace or a heavy bar. 2 In architecture, a curved ornamental molding. 3 The salutation, at first an embrace, later a light blow with a sword, in conferring knighthood, hence, an honor conferred. [<F. *accoler*, embrace]

AC COM' MO DATE *verb* [DAT ED, DAT ING] 1 To do a favor to; oblige; help. 2 To provide for; lodge; contain comfortably. 3 To adapt or conform; compromise; adjust; adjust or adapt oneself; make suitable. [<L. *ad*, to, + *commodus*, fit] —**AC COM' MO DA TIVE** *adj.* —**AC COM' MO DA TIVE NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: adapt, adjust, entertain, fit, furnish, harmonize, lodge, oblige, receive, reconcile, serve, suit, supply. See ADAPT, ADJUST.

AC COM' MO DAT ING (-dā ting) *adj.* Disposed to accommodate; obliging. — **LY** *adv.*

AC COM MO DA' TION *noun* 1 The act of accommodating, or the state of being accommodated; adjustment; adaptation. 2 A convenience; entertainment; specifically, lodging, board, etc. 3 A loan or other help or favor; specifically, an accommodation bill. 4 Obligingness. 5 An accommodation train. 6 The adjustment of the eye to vision at different distances.

ACCOMMODATION BILL or **NOTE** A note given, or bill of exchange accepted not for value received but as an accommodation or favor in the course of business.

ACCOMMODATION LADDER A ladder or stairway hung at the side of a ship.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN A railway train that stops at all or at most of the stations.

AC COM·PA·NI MENT (uh-cŭm'-) *noun* 1 Anything that accompanies. 2 A subordinate part, vocal or instrumental, accompanying, enriching, or supporting a leading part. See synonyms under APPENDAGE, CIRCUMSTANCE.

AC COM PA NIST (uh-cum'-) *noun* A musician who plays or sings the accompaniment.

AC COM PA·NY (uh cŭm'-) *tr. verb* [NIED, ·NY ING] 1 To go with; attend; escort. 2 To be or occur with; coexist with. 3 To supplement with. 4 To play an accompaniment to or for. See synonyms under FOLLOW. [<L. *ad*, to, + *com-*, together, + *panis*, bread]

AC COM PLICE (-com'-plis) *noun* 1 An associate in wrong or crime, whether as principal or accessory. 2 [Obs.] One who coöperates; an associate. See synonyms under ABETTOR, ACCESSORY. [<*a*, indefinite article, + F. *complice*, accomplice]

AC COM PLISH *tr. verb* 1 To bring to pass; perform; effect; bring to completion; finish. 2 [Obs.] To make complete; perfect, as in external equipment or in mental acquirements; polish. [<L. *ad*, to, + *compleo*; see COMPLETE] — **·A BLE** *adj.* — **ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: achieve, complete, consummate, discharge, do, effect, execute, finish, fulfil, perform, realize. *Perform* and *accomplish* both imply working toward the end; but *perform* always allows a possibility of not attaining, while *accomplish* carries the thought of full completion. See ATTAIN, EFFECT.

AC COM PLISHED *adj.* 1 Proficient; polite; polished; having accomplishments. 2 Completed; consummated. See synonyms under POLITE.

AC·COM PLISH MENT *noun* 1 An accomplishing; fulfilment; performance, completion. 2 An acquirement or attainment that tends to perfect or equip in character, manners, or person. See synonyms under ACT, ATTAINMENT, END.

AC CORD *verb* 1 To render as due; grant, allow; concede; as, to *accord* merited honor. 2 To bring to an agreement; to reconcile, literally, to bring heart to heart; agree; harmonize, correspond. See synonyms under AGREE, ASSENT. —*noun* 1 Harmony, especially of sounds; agreement. 2 Spontaneous impulse, choice; as, of one's own *accord*. 3 A settlement of difference; reconciliation; specifically, an agreement between governments. See synonyms under HARMONY. [<OF. *acorder* <L. *ad*, to, + *cor*, heart] —**AC CORD A BLE** *adj.* —**AC CORD ER** *noun.*

AC CORD ANCE *noun* Agreement; conformity. See synonyms under HARMONY.

AC CORD ANT *adj.* Consonant; agreeing; corresponding. — **LY** *adv.*

AC CORD ING *adj.* Being in accordance or agreement; harmonizing. —*adv.* Agreeably, conformably; just.

ACCORDING AS In proportion as, in accordance with or depending on that which.

AC CORD ING LY *adv.* In a conformable manner; suitably; consequently. See synonyms under CONSEQUENTLY, HENCE, THEREFORE, WHEREFORE.

ACCORDING TO In accordance with; in conformity with; as stated or believed by; on the authority of.

AC COR DI ON (-di un) *noun* A portable free-reed musical wind-instrument with from 5 to 50 keys, the air for which is furnished by a bellows. [<It. *accordare*, accord] —**AC COR DI ON IST** *noun.*

ACCORDION PLEATING Pleating which resembles the folds of the bellows part of an accordion.

AC COST *tr. verb* 1 To speak to first; address; greet. 2 To approach. See synonyms under ADDRESS. —*noun* Manner or act of addressing; greeting. [<F. *accoster* <L. *ad*, to, + *costa*, rib]

AC COUCHE MENT (uh-cōōsh'-ment; *F.* ah-cōōsh-mahN') *noun* Delivery in childbed; confinement. [<F. <L. *ad*, to, + couch]

AC·COU CHEUR (ah-cōō-shœr') *noun* [F.] A professional obstetrician; a male physician who practices obstetrics.

AC COU CHEUSE (ah cōō-shœz') *noun* [F.] A midwife.

AC COUNT *verb* 1 To hold to be; consider; estimate; deem. 2 To attribute; count; compute. 3 To furnish or receive an accounting; give a reckoning (*with or to* a person *for* a thing). 4 To be responsible for; answer for. 5 To give a rational explanation; refer to some cause or natural law: followed by *for*. See synonyms under CALCULATE. —*noun* 1 A record of a transaction; reckoning; computation. 2 Any narrative, statement, report, or description;

mental record; notice; explanation. **3** The act or time of rendering a reckoning; judgment. **4** Consideration, as of value; importance; concern; worth; estimation; esteem. **5** A record of debits and credits, receipts and expenditures; any methodical enumeration, score, or reckoning; as, to render an *account*, charge to one's *account*, an *account* at a bank. See synonyms under HISTORY, REASON, REPORT. — **ON ACCOUNT OF** Because of; for the sake of. [<L. *ad*, to, + *computo*, compute]

AC·COUNT·A·BLE *adj.* **1** Liable to be called to account; responsible. **2** Capable of being accounted for or explained. — **AC·COUNT·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **AC·COUNT·A·BLY** *adv.*

AC·COUNT·AN·CY *noun* The work, art, or business of an accountant.

AC·COUNT·ANT *noun* **1** One whose business is to keep or examine books, as of a mercantile or banking house or in a public office. **2** One who keeps, examines, or is skilled in accounts. **3** One who is accountable or responsible. — **CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT** A public accountant, in the United States, who has been granted a certificate of proficiency by a State examining body, and is allowed to use the letters C.P.A. — **CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT** In Great Britain, a member of an Institute of Chartered Accountants. — **PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT** An accountant whose services, for a compensation, are available to the public.

AC·COUNT·ING *noun* The art of recording, classifying, and summarizing commercial transactions in monetary terms.

ACCOUNT RENDERED An account or bill presented by the creditor for examination by the debtor, to be paid if correct.

ACCOUNT STATED An account presented by the creditor and assented to as correct by the debtor.

AC·COU TER (uh·coo′·tur) *tr. verb* [**·TERED** or **·TRED** (turd), **·TER·ING** or **·TRING**] To furnish with dress or trappings; equip. Also **AC·COU·TRE.** [<F. *à*, to, for, + *coutre* <L. *cultos*, keper]

AC·COU·TER·MENT (uh·coo′–) *noun* **1** Equipment; apparel; dress; trappings: chiefly used in plural; also, the act of accoutering. **2** The equipment of a soldier other than arms and dress. Also **AC COU·TRE MENT.** See synonyms under CAPARISON.

AC·CRA A seaport, the capital of Gold Coast Colony: also called *Akkra.*

AC CRED·IT *tr. verb* **1** To give credit to; believe; accept as true. **2** To furnish or send with credentials, as an ambassador; to authorize. **3** To vouch for officially; sanction; certify. **4** To enter on the credit side of a ledger; give credit for. — **TO ACCREDIT WITH** (something) To attribute (something) to. [<F. <L. *ad*, to, + CREDIT]

AC CRESCE (ă·cress′) *intr. verb* [**·CRESCED, ·CRESC·ING**] **1** To accrue. **2** [Obs.] To increase. [<L. *accresco* <*ad*, to, + *cresco*, grow]

AC·CRES CENCE *noun* Gradual growth; an accretion.

AC·CRES·CENT *adj.* Continuing to grow after the normal time: said of a calyx or other part of the flower, except the ovary, that grows after flowering, expanding with age.

AC·CRETE *verb* [**CRET ED, ·CRET ING**] To grow together by adhesion; cause to adhere; add or be added. — *adj.* **1** Formed or marked by accretions. **2** In botany, grown together: said of parts normally separate. [<L. *ad*, to, + *cresco*, grow]

AC CRE·TION (uh·cree′·shun) *noun* **1** Growth or formation by external additions; increase by adhesion or inclusion; an accumulation or external addition; matter added. **2** In medicine, abnormal adhesion or growing together. **3** [Law] Increase, as of land along the seashore or a river, by deposit of alluvium. **4** Increase by natural growth. **5** The enlargement of rock masses and inorganic bodies by the addition of new material. — **AC CRE TIVE** *adj.*

AC·CROACH *tr. verb* To usurp, as royal prerogatives. [<OF. *accrocher* <*a*, to, + *croc*, hook]

AC·CRU·AL *noun* The act of accruing; increase, or the amount of increase. Also **AC·CRUE MENT.**

ACCRUAL BASIS The keeping of accounts in such manner as to show accrued earned income and accrued expense without regard to actual paid income and actual disbursements: opposed to *cash basis.*

AC·CRUE *intr. verb* [**AC·CRUED, AC·CRU·ING**] **1** To come as a natural result or increment, as by growth, business, etc.; arise as an addition, accession, or advantage; accumulate. **2** [Law] To become vested. — *noun* A loop or false mesh in network which increases the number of meshes in a given row. [<F. *accroître* <L. *accresco*, accresce]

AC·CU·BA′·TION (ăc·yu·bāy′·shun) *noun* The act or position of reclining, as, anciently, at meals. [<L. *ad*, to, + *cubo*, lie down]

AC·CUM·BENT *adj.* **1** Lying down; recumbent. **2** In botany, lying against something, as a cotyledon against a radicle. [<L. *ad*, to, + *cubo*, lie down] — **AC·CUM BEN CY** *noun.*

AC·CU′·MU·LATE (ă·cū′·mū·lāte) *verb* [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT ING**] To heap or pile up; increase; become greater in quantity or number; amass (wealth); collect. [<L. <*ad*, to, + *cumulus*, heap] — **AC·CU·MU·LA·BLE** *adj.*

AC·CU·MU·LA′·TION *noun* **1** An amassing; increase; a collected mass. **2** A surplus accumulated in excess of all liabilities and credited to the active capital of a corporation. **3** The underground movement of oil and gas into porous rock formations, where large reserves may collect.

AC·CU·MU·LA·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Serving or tending to accumulate; characterized by accumulation; given to amassing; cumulative; collective. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AC·CU′·MU·LA·TOR (ă·cu′–) *noun* **1** A person or thing that accumulates; especially, a power-storing hydraulic apparatus; storage battery or cell utilizing the energy of reversible chemical reactions; a Leyden jar, or a condenser. **2** An elastic section in a trace or in a chain or rope used in dredging, to prevent parting by too sudden strain; a type of shock-absorber.

AC·CU·RA CY (ăc′·yu–) *noun* The quality of being accurate; exactness; precision; correctness.

AC·CU·RATE (ăc′·yu·rit) *adj.* Conforming exactly to truth or to a standard; without error; precise; exact; correct. See synonyms under CORRECT, JUST, PARTICULAR, PRECISE. [<L. *ad*, to, + *cura*, care] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AC CURS ED (–cûrs′·id *or* –cûrst′) *adj.* Doomed to, deserving, or causing a curse; cursed; damned; wretched; detestable; miserable. Also **AC·CURST.** [<OE. *a–* + *cursian*, curse] — **AC CURS ED·LY** *adv.* — **AC·CURS·ED·NESS** *noun.*

AC·CU·SA′ TION (ăc·yu·zay′·shun) *noun* **1** A charge of crime or misconduct; an indictment; also, the crime or act with which one is charged. **2** The act of accusing; arraignment. Also **AC·CU SAL** (–zul). — **AC·CU′·SA·TO RY** *adj.*

AC·CU SA·TIVE (–cū′·zuh·tiv) *adj.* Denoting, in inflected languages, the relation of the direct object of a verb or preposition, or the goal toward which its action is directed; objective. Also **AC·CU·SA·TI′·VAL.** — *noun* The case of Latin and Greek nouns corresponding to the English objective. [<L. *accuso*, accuse] — **AC·CU·SA·TIVE·LY** *adv.*

AC CU SA·TO′·RI·AL *adj.* Pertaining to an accuser.

AC·CUSE (uh·cūze′) *verb* [**AC·CUSED, AC·CUS·ING**] **1** To charge with fault, error, or crime; censure; blame: usually with *of*, the offense being specified. **2** To make accusation; bring charges. See synonyms under ARRAIGN, BLAME. [<L. *accuso* <*ad*, to, + *causa*, cause (in law)] — **AC·CUS·ER** *noun* — **AC·CUS ING·LY** *adv.*

AC·CUSED (uh·cuzd′) *noun* One against whom a charge is made; specifically, **THE ACCUSED**, the defendant in a criminal case.

AC·CUS·TOM (–cŭs′·tum) *tr. verb* To make familiar by use; habituate or inure. [<L. *ad*, to, + CUSTOM]

AC·CUS·TOMED (–tumd) *adj.* **1** Habitual; usual; as, his *accustomed* haunts. **2** Used: with infinitive; as, *accustomed* to rise early. See synonyms under ADDICTED, HABITUAL, USUAL.

ACE *noun* **1** A single spot, as on a playing card or die; a card or side of a die so marked. **2** A very small amount, distance, or degree; a unit; particle. **3** Something excellent or first-rate; hence, one who excels in any field. **4** A military aviator who has destroyed five enemy aircraft. **5** In tennis and similar games, a point won by a single stroke, as upon the service. — **WITHIN AN ACE** Within a hair's breadth; on the very point or verge. [<L. *as*, unit, <Gr. *heis*, one]

·ACEA *suffix* Used in forming names of classes and orders of animals; as, Crustacea (class), Cetacea (order). [See –ACEAN]

·ACEÆ *suffix* Used in forming collective names of families of plants; as, Vitaceæ, the vine family; Rosaceæ, a family of polypetalous plants, including roses. [See –ACEAN]

·ACEAN, ·ACEOUS *suffix* Of the nature of; belonging or pertaining to; like; as, cretaceous, chalky; herbaceous, herblike. [<L. *–aceus*, of the nature of]

A·CEL DA·MA (uh·sĕl′·duh·muh) The field of blood; the potter's field, near Jerusalem; hence, any place of bloody or murderous associations. *Matt.* xxvii, 8 and *Acts* i, 18. [<Syr. *ôkĕl dâmô*, the field of blood]

A.C.E. MIXTURE A mixture consisting of one part of alcohol, two of chloroform, and three of ether: used as an anesthetic.

A·CEN TRIC (ay·sĕn′–) *adj.* Without a center; not in, or directed from, a center.

A·CEPH′·A·LI (uh·sef′·uh·lī) *noun pl.* **1** A fabled nation of men in Africa without heads. **2** Any body of men not having or acknowledging a head or chief. **3** Any one of the various religious sects or classes who owned no bishop or higher authority. [<Gr. *akephalos*, headless]

A·CEPH·A·LOUS (–lus) *adj.* Headless; hence, having no ruler; also, lacking proper beginning, as a line of verse. [<Gr. *akephalos*, headless]

A·CE·QUI·A (ah·seh′·kī·ah) *noun* [Sp.] A canal for irrigation.

AC′·E·RATE (ăs′·i·rāte) *adj.* Needle-shaped; acerose. Also **AC′·E·RAT·ED.**

A·CERB (uh·sûrb′) *adj.* Sour and astringent; harsh; sharp. See synonyms under BITTER. [<L. *acerbus* <*acer*, sharp]

AC′ ER·BATE (ăs′–) *tr. verb* [**·BAT·ED, ·BAT·ING**] To make sour; embitter; exasperate.

A·CER·BI·TY (uh·sûr′–) *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] **1** Sourness, with bitterness and astringency, as the taste of unripe fruit. **2** Severity, as of temper, etc.; harshness; sharpness. See synonyms under ACRIMONY. Also **A·CER·BI·TUDE.**

AC·E·ROSE (ăs′·i·rōs) *adj.* 1 In botany, needle-shaped, like pine leaves. 2 Like chaff. [< L. *acerosus* <*acus*, chaff]

AC′·ER VATE (ăs′–) *adj.* Massed or heaped together; growing compactly in clusters. —**·LY** *adv.*

A·CER VU LUS (uh·sûr′·vū·lus) *noun* [·LI (lī) *pl.*] An open, saucer-shaped, non-sexual, spore-producing fruit body, appearing in some parasitic, imperfectly known fungi.

A·CES CENT (uh·ses′·ent) *adj.* Becoming or tending to become sour; slightly sour. —*noun* That which is slightly sour. [< L. *acescens* <*aceo*, be sour] —**A·CES CENCE** *noun.*

ACET-, ACETO- Combining forms from Latin *acetum*, vinegar, used to mean of, pertaining to, or from acetic acid or acetyl.

AC E·TAB′ U·LUM (ăs·i·tăb′·yu·lum) *noun* [·LA *pl.*] 1 The socket in the hip in which the head of the femur rests and revolves. 2 In zoology, a sucker, as on the arms of cuttlefish and other cephalopods. 3 In ancient Rome, a small cup for holding a condiment. [< L., a small vinegar cup, <*acetum*, vinegar]

AC ET·AM′·IDE (as ĕt·ăm′·īde *or* –id) *noun* The amide of acetic acid; a white crystalline compound, C_2H_5NO, formed by heating acetic ether with ammonia.

AC·ET AN′ I·LIDE (ăs ĕt·ăn′·i·l īde *or* –lid) *noun* An acetyl derivative of aniline, C_8HON, consisting of white shining crystalline scales: used as a sedative and antipyretic.

AC′ E·TATE (ăs′–) *noun* A salt or ester of acetic acid.

A·CET·IC (–sĕt′·ik *or* sē′·tik) *adj.* Pertaining to or like vinegar; sour. [< L. *acetum*, vinegar, <*aceo*, be sour]

ACETIC ACID A colorless, pungent, mobile liquid, $C_2H_4O_2$, usually obtained by the destructive distillation of wood or by the oxidation of alcohol with ferments. Vinegar is a dilute and impure acetic acid produced by fermentation.

A·CET′·I·FY *verb* [FIED, ·FY·ING] To convert into acid or vinegar; become acid; change into vinegar. [<ACEIUM + –FY] —**A·CET·I·FI·CA′·TION** *noun* —**A CET′·I·FI ER** *noun.*

AC·E·TOM′·E·TER (ăs·i–) *noun* A device for measuring the amount of or strength of acetic acid in any solution.

AC′ E·TONE (ăs′·i–) *noun* 1 A clear inflammable liquid, C_3H_6O, with a bitter taste and characteristic wood-smoke odor, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood spirit and various organic compounds; also formed in the urine, especially as a by-product of diabetes; dimethyl ketone: used in making chloroform, and as a solvent for fats, camphor, and resins. 2 Any of the ketones. [<ACETIC] —**AC′·E·TO·NATE, AC′·E·TO NIZE** *tr. verb* —**AC·E·TON′ IC** *adj.*

AC·E·TO·PHE·NET′·I·DIN (ăs·i·tō–) *noun* A white, crystalline, coal-tar compound, $C_{10}H_{13}NO_2$, used in medicine as an antipyretic: also called *phenacetin, phenacetine.*

AC·E·TO·PHE′·NONE (–fee′·nōne) *noun* Transparent crystals or a colorless liquid, C_8H_8O, obtained by distilling calcium acetate and calcium benzoate, used as a hypnotic; hypnone.

AC·E·TOUS (ăs′·i·tus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or producing vinegar or acetic acid; sour. See synonyms under BITTER. Also **AC·E·TOSE.**

AC E·TOX′·YL (ăs·i·tŏx′·il) *noun* The univalent radical, $C_2H_3O_2$.

A·CE·TUM (ă·see′·tum) *noun* Vinegar. [< L. <*aceo*, be sour]

AC E·TYL (ăs′·i·til) *noun* The univalent acyl radical, CH_3CO, of acetic acid. [<ACET– + Gr. *hylē*, substance] —**AC·E·TYL′·IC** *adj.*

AC·E·TYL·CHO′·LINE (–kō′·lin) *noun* 1 An alkaloid, $C_7H_{17}O_3N$, obtained from ergot and possessing properties of decreasing the blood pressure and transmitting nervous impulses. 2 A substance produced by the nerves to facilitate muscular action.

A·CET′·Y LENE *noun* A colorless hydrocarbon gas, C_2H_2, produced by the action of water upon certain carbon compounds: used as an illuminant, for welding, and for cutting metals.

A·CHÆ·A (uh·kee′·uh) 1 A district of the northern Peloponnesus, Greece. 2 Loosely, Greece. Also **A CHA·IA.** —**A·CHÆ·AN, A CHA·IAN, A·CHE·AN** *adj. & noun.*

A·CHA·TES (uh·kāy′·teez) In Vergil's *Æneid*, the faithful friend of Æneas; any loyal companion.

ACHE (āke) *intr. verb* [ACHED (ākt), ACH·ING] To suffer dull, continued pain; be in pain or distress. —*noun* A local, dull, and protracted pain. See synonyms under AGONY. [<OE. *acan*, ache] —**ACH ER** *noun* —**ACH·ING** *adj. & noun* —**ACH ING·LY** *adv.*

A·CHENE (–keen′) *noun* [·NI·A *pl.*] A small, dry, indehiscent pericarp containing one seed, as in the dandelion, buttercup, etc.: also spelled *akene.* Also **A·CHE NI·UM** (uh·kee′–). [<Gr. *a–*, not, + *chainō*, yawn] —**A·CHE·NI·AL** *adj.*



ACHENE

a Dandelion head showing achenia. *b* Detached achenia.

A·CHER·NAR (ăy′·kur–) One of the 20 brightest stars, 0.60 magnitude; Alpha in the constellation Eridanus. See STAR.

ACH·E·RON (ăk′·i·rŏn) In classical mythology, the river of woe, one of the rivers of Hades; hence, Hades itself, or the lower regions. Compare HADES.

A·CHEU LE·AN (uh·shōō′·lē·un) *adj.* Designating an epoch of the Paleolithic period characterized by very primitive stone implements and the dominance of Neanderthal man in Europe. [<St. Acheul, village near Amiens, France]

À CHE·VAL (ah shuh·vahl′) [F.] On horseback; astride.

A·CHIEVE *tr. verb* [A·CHIEVED, A·CHIEV·ING] To accomplish by valor, skill, perseverance, or effort; finish successfully; win. See synonyms under ACCOMPLISH, ATTAIN, EFFECT, GAIN, GET, SUCCEED. [<F. *achever* <*à chef*, to an end] —**A·CHIEV·A·BLE** *adj.* —**A·CHIEV·ER** *noun.*

A·CHIEVE·MENT *noun* 1 Accomplishment; attainment; also, a noteworthy and successful action or a distinguished feat. 2 In heraldry, an escutcheon. See synonyms under ACT, CAREER, END, VICTORY, WORK.

ACH·IL·LE′·AN (ăk·i·lee′·un) *adj.* Of or like Achilles; hence, invulnerable; wrathful; valiant; swift.

A CHIL·LES (uh·kil′·eez) The foremost Greek hero of Homer's *Iliad;* son of Peleus and Thetis; vulnerable only in his right heel.

ACHILLES' HEEL A defenseless or vulnerable point.

ACHILLES' TENDON The large tendon for the superficial muscles of the calf of the leg, attached to the bone of the heel. For illustration see FOOT.

A·CHIN (ah·cheen′) A native kingdom and Dutch dependency of northern Sumatra; about 20,000 square miles; capital, Koetaradja. Also *Atcheen,* [Dutch] *Atjeh.*

ACH·I NESE′ (ăch·i·neez′ *or* –nees′) *noun* 1 A native of Achin, NW. Sumatra, or its people collectively. 2 The language of these people, belonging to the Malay group of Austronesian languages.

A·CHIT·O·PHEL (uh·kit′·o·fĕl) In Dryden's satire *Absalom and Achitophel,* a caricature of Lord Shaftesbury.

ACH LA·MYD′·E·OUS (ăk·luh·mid′·i·us) *adj.* Having no protecting envelope, as a flower without a perianth. [<Gr. *a–*, without, + *chlamys*, cloak]

A·CHON·DRO·PLA′·SI A (uh·kŏn·dro·plāy′·zhī·uh) *noun* A disease characterized by inadequate formation of cartilage at ends of the long bones, resulting in a form of dwarfism: called also *fetal rickets.* [<Gr. *a–*, without, + *chondros,*

A CHO RI·ON (uh·kō′–) *noun* A genus of fungi with long filamentous mycelia, many species of which are parasitic in man and animals, especially *A. schonleinii,* causative agent of favus.

ACH RO·MAT′·IC (ăk–) *adj.* 1 Free from color or iridescence; transmitting light without showing or separating it into its constituent colors, as a lens. 2 In biology, resisting the usual staining agents; also, containing achromatin. 3 In music, unmodulated, without accidentals. [<Gr. *a–*, without, + *chrōma*, color] —**ACH·RO MAT′ I CAL·LY** *adv.* —**A·CHRO·MA·TISM, A·CHRO·MA·TIC′·I·TY** (–tis′·i·ti) *noun* —**A·CHRO′·MA·TIZE** *tr. verb.*

A·CHRO·MA·TIN (uh·kro′–) *noun* The substance in the cell nucleus which does not readily take color from basic stains. [<A– (without) + CHROMATIN]

A·CHRO·MA·TOP′·SI·A (uh·kro–) *noun* Colorblindness; daltonism.

A·CHRO·MA·TOUS (–krō′·muh·tus) *adj.* Having less than the normal color; colorless.

A·CHRO·MIC (uh·krō′–) *adj.* Colorless. Also **A·CHRO·MOUS.**

A·CIC U·LA (uh·sik′·yu–) *noun* [LÆ (lee) *pl.*] A slender needlelike process: a bristle or prickle, as on a plant or animal; a needle-shaped body, as some crystals. [< L.] —**A·CIC·U·LAR, A·CIC′·U·LATE, A·CIC′·U·LAT·ED** *adj.*

AC ID (ăs′·id) *adj.* 1 Sharp and biting to the taste, as vinegar; sour. 2 Pertaining to, yielding, like, or reacting like, an acid. 3 Acidic. 4 Sharp-tempered; biting. —*noun* 1 Any sour substance. 2 A compound of hydrogen in which all or a part of the hydrogen may be exchanged for a metal or a basic radical, forming a salt. Aqueous solutions of acids are sour, and redden vegetable substances, as litmus. They generally contain oxygen united with another element that gives the name to the acid; thus, sulfuric acid, H_2SO_4, contains hydrogen, sulfur, and oxygen. See synonyms under BITTER. [< L. *acidus* <*aceo*, be sour] —**AC ID·LY** *adv.* —**AC·ID NESS** *noun.*

ACID-FAST *adj.* Not readily decolorized by acids when stained: said of bacteria, epithelial tissue, etc.

ACID-FORMING *adj.* Pertaining to or designating foods which in metabolism yield a large acid residue.

A·CID·IC *adj.* 1 Containing a high percentage of silica: said of rocks: opposed to *basic.* 2 Acid-forming.

A CID′·I·FY *verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To render acid; change into or become acid. [<ACID + –FY] —**A·CID′·I·FI·A·BLE** *adj.* —**A·CID·I·FI·CA′·TION** *noun* —**A·CID′·I·FI·ER** *noun.*

AC I·DIM′·E·TER (ăs–) *noun* Any apparatus or alkaline solution for determining the amount or strength of acids. See HYDROMETER. [<ACID + Gr. *metron*, measure] —**AC·I·DI·MET′·RIC, AC·I·DI MET′·RI·CAL** *adj.* —**AC·I·DIM′·E·TRY** *noun.*

A·CID·I·TY *noun* 1 The state or quality of being acid. 2 De-

gree of acid strength. 3 The combining power of a base with reference to an acid. Also **AC·ID·NESS.**

AC·I·DOPH′·I·LUS (ăs·I·dŏf′–) *adj.* Staining easily with acid. [<ACID + Gr. *philos*, loving]

ACIDOPHILUS MILK Milk that has been fermented by certain bacteria *(Lactobacillus acidophilus)* to improve its qualities as an intestinal tonic.

AC·I·DO′·SIS (ăs·I–) *noun* Acid intoxication of the body caused by faulty metabolism. — **AC·I·DOT′·IC** *adj.*

ACID TEST A severe test revealing the integrity or falseness of a person, the truth of a statement, genuineness or worth of a thing, etc.: from the testing of the composition of metals with acids.

A·CID′·U·LATE *tr. verb* [·LAT ED, ·LAT·ING] To make somewhat acid. — **A·CID·U·LA′·TION** *noun.*

A·CID·U·LOUS (–yu·lus) *adj.* Slightly acid; subacid; sour. Also **A·CID·U·LENT.** See synonyms under BITTER.

AC·I·ER·AL (ăs′–) *noun* Trade name of a strong, non–corrosive aluminum alloy used in the construction of automobiles, airplanes, military equipment, etc.

AC′·I·ER·ATE (ăs′·I–) *tr. verb* [·AT ED, ·AT ING] To turn into steel. [<F. *acier*, steel] — **AC·I·ER·A′·TION** *noun.*

AC′·I·FORM (ăs′–) *adj.* Needle–shaped. [<L. *acus*, needle, + *forma*, shape]

A·CIN′·A·CI·FORM *adj.* Scimiter–shaped; having one edge thick and slightly concave, the other thin and convex: said of a leaf. [<Gr. *akinakēs*, scimiter, + –IFORM]

A·CIN′·I·FORM *adj.* 1 Of the shape of a cluster of grapes; composed of or full of kernels. 2 Like a grape. [<L. *acinus*, grape]

AC′·I·NOSE (ăs′–) *adj.* Composed of small racemose lobules or acini; consisting of minute granular concretions, as certain ores. Also **AC·I·NOUS** (–nus).

AC·I·NUS (ăs′–) *noun* [·NI (nī) *pl.*] 1 One of the drupelets of an aggregate baccate fruit, as a raspberry; also, a grape seed. 2 A berry, as a grape, growing in bunches; a bunch of such berries. 3 The terminal division of the secreting portion of a racemose gland. [<L., grape]

·ACIOUS *suffix* Abounding in; characterized by; given to; as, pugnacious. [<L. *–ax*, *–acī*, + *–ous*]

·ACITY *suffix* Quality or state of, as in tenacity, pugnacity, etc.: added to adjectives to form abstract nouns. [<L. *–acitas*, *–acitatem*]

ACK–ACK *noun* [Pop.] Anti–aircraft fire.

AC KNOWL·EDGE (–nŏl′·ij) *tr. verb* [·EDGED, ·EDG·ING] 1 To own or admit as implying obligation or incurring responsibility; show appreciation of; as, to *acknowledge* a favor; also, to report the receipt or arrival of; as, to *acknowledge* a letter. 2 To own or admit (a person or thing) to have existence. 3 To receive as a fact; admit or accept, simply; recognize. 4 To avow belief in or knowledge of; admit the genuineness or validity of, as a right, claim, or document. 5 To assent in legal form to the validity of; avow as one's free act; vouch for; certify; as, to *acknowledge* a deed, or the service of a writ. [<L. *ad*, to, + KNOWLEDGE] — **AC·KNOWL·EDGE·A·BLE** *adj.* — **AC·KNOWL·EDG·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: accept, admit, avow, certify, concede, confess, endorse, grant, own, profess, recognize. See AVOW, CONFESS. *Antonyms*: deny, disavow, disclaim, disown, repudiate.

AC·KNOWL·EDG·MENT (ăc nŏl′–) *noun* 1 The act of acknowledging; avowal; confession; recognition; report or admission of receipt. 2 [Law] A formal declaration before competent authority, or the official certificate of such declaration. Also **AC·KNOWL·EDGE·MENT.** See synonyms under APOLOGY.

A·CLINE (ā′–) *noun* In geology, a rock bed without any dips or folds, lying in a horizontal position.

A·CLIN·IC (ā–) *adj.* Having no inclination or dip: said of the magnetic equator, where the compass needle does not dip. [<Gr. *aklinēs* <*ā–*, not, + *klinō*, bend]

AC ME *noun* The highest point, or summit; perfection; climax. [<Gr. *akmē*, point]

AC·NE (ăk′·nee) *noun* An eruptive and fairly common skin disease, due to clogging or inflammation of the sebaceous glands, chiefly about the face, chest, and back. [Corruption of Gr. *akmē*, point]

AC NODE *noun* A point outside a curve whose coordinates satisfy the equation of the curve; a conjugate point. [<L. *acus*, needle, + NODE]

A·COCK *adj.* 1 In cocked fashion or position. 2 Alert; vigilant. — *adv.* In a cocked manner or position; as, he set his hat *acock*.

A·COLD *adj.* [Obs.] Cold; chilly.

AC′·O·LYTE *noun* 1 An attendant or assistant. 2 An attendant for subordinate duties on the ministers officiating at a sacred rite; especially, a member of the highest of the four minor orders of the Roman Catholic Church. [<Gr. *akolouthos*, attendant]

A COMPTE (ah cawNt) [F.] On account; in part payment.

A·CON·CA′·GUA (ah·cōn·cah′·gwah) An extinct volcano in west–central Argentina; 22,834 ft.; highest point in the Western Hemisphere.

AC′·O·NITE *noun* A medicinal plant, the monkshood *(Aconitum napellus)*, or any plant of the genus *Aconitum*; also, an extract from the root and leaves, used as a sedative. [<L. *aconitum*]

A·CON′·I·TINE (–ĭ·tĭn *or* –teen) *noun* A bitter, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{47}O_{11}N$, derived in the form of flat white crystals from the root of *Aconitum napellus*.

AC·O·NI′·TUM *noun* Any of various poisonous plants (genus *Aconitum*) of the crowfoot family, including monkshood and wolfbane.

A·CORN *noun* 1 The fruit of the oak, a one–seeded nut, fixed in a woody cup. 2 A special type of fitting used to prevent abrasion of intersecting wires in the cross–bracing of an aircraft. [<OE. *æcern*]

ACORN TUBE In radio, a small thermionic tube for use at high frequencies. Also [Br.] **ACORN VALVE.**

À CORPS PER·DU (ah cor pĕr·du′) [F.] Headlong; impetuously; literally, with lost body.

A COT·Y·LE′·DON (–ĭ·lee′·dun) *noun* [·DONS or ·DO·NES (dō·neez′) *pl.*] A plant without cotyledons or seed lobes. [<Gr. *a–*, without, + COTYLEDON] — **A·COT·Y·LE′·DO·NOUS** *adj.*

A COU·ME TER (uh·cōō′– *or* uh·cow′–) *noun* An instrument for testing the delicacy of the sense of hearing. [<Gr. *akouō*, hear, + *metron*, measure]

A·COUS·TIC (uh·cōōs′–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the act or sense of hearing, the science of sound, or the sound heard. 2 Adapted for conveying sound or aiding hearing: also **A COUS·TI·CAL.** — *noun* Any medicine or appliance to help the hearing. [<Gr. *akoustikos* <*akouo*, hear] — **A·COUS·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ACOUSTIC DISTORTION In radio and telephony, discrepancy between the acoustic values of sounds as transmitted over a system and as received by the listener.

A·COUS·TI′·CIAN (ă·cōōs·tish′·un) *noun* A person skilled in acoustics.

A COUS·TI·CON (uh·cōōs′–) Trade name of an instrument for conveying sounds to the deaf.

ACOUSTIC PERSPECTIVE Those qualities of depth, resonance, and localization of sound given by a pair of ears functioning together, reproducible in a sound system only by the use of two or more microphones and receivers.

A·COUS·TICS (uh·cōōs′–) *noun* 1 That branch of physics which treats of the phenomena and laws of sound. 2 The sound–producing qualities of an auditorium. Like many other scientific terms, *acoustics* is plural in form, but singular in construction.

ACOUSTIC SATURATION The auditory effectiveness of a source of sound as compared with other sources, useful in determining the instrumental composition of an orchestra or band playing under specified conditions.

ACOUSTIC WIND A theoretical wind of constant velocity whose effects on a sound wave are assumed to be identical to the actual winds of varying velocities.

À COU·VERT (ah cōō·vĕr′) [F.] Under cover; sheltered.

AC QUAINT *tr. verb* To make familiar or conversant; cause to know; inform: followed by *with*; as, to *acquaint* oneself with the facts. [<OF. *acointer* <L. *ad*, to, + *co–*, with, + *gnosco*, know]

AC·QUAIN·TANCE *noun* 1 Knowledge of any person or thing. 2 A person or persons with whom one is acquainted. — **·SHIP** *noun.*

Synonyms: association, companionship, experience, familiarity, fellowship, friendship, intimacy, knowledge. *Acquaintance* between persons is mutual, assuming that each knows the other. *Acquaintance* is less than *familiarity* or *intimacy*; it does not involve *friendship*, for one may be well acquainted with an enemy. *Fellowship* involves not merely *acquaintance* and *companionship*, but sympathy as well. Compare FRIENDSHIP, LOVE. As regards studies, pursuits, etc., *acquaintance* is less than *familiarity*, which supposes minute *knowledge* of particulars, arising often from long *experience* or *association*. *Antonyms*: ignorance, ignoring, inexperience, unfamiliarity.

AC QUAINT·ED *adj.* Having acquaintance; having personal knowledge of: used with *with*.

AC·QUEST *noun* An act of acquiring; also, the thing acquired. [<F. <L. *acquiro*, acquire]

AC·QUI·ESCE′ (ăk·wĭ·ĕss′) *intr. verb* [·ESCED′ (ĕst′), ·ESC′·ING] To consent or concur tacitly; accept; assent; comply. See synonyms under AGREE, ASSENT. [<L. *ad*, to, + *quies*, rest] — **AC·QUI·ES′·CENT** *adj.* — **AC·QUI·ESC′·ING·LY** *adv.*

AC·QUI·ES′·CENCE *noun* Quiet submission; passive consent: followed by *in*, formerly *to*. Also **AC·QUI·ES′·CEN·CY.**

AC·QUIRE *tr. verb* [AC·QUIRED, AC·QUIR·ING] To obtain by search, endeavor, or purchase; get as one's own; receive; gain. See synonyms under ATTAIN, GAIN, GET, LEARN. [<L. *ad*, to, + *quæro*, seek] — **AC·QUIR·A·BLE** *adj.* — **AC·QUIR·ER** *noun.*

AC·QUIRE·MENT *noun* The act of acquiring; an acquired power or attribute; attainment. See synonyms under ATTAINMENT.

AC·QUI·SI′·TION (–zĭsh′·un) *noun* 1 The act of acquiring. 2 Anything gained or won; a power or possession. See synonyms under ATTAINMENT.

AC·QUIS·I·TIVE (uh·kwĭz′·ĭ·tĭv) *adj.* Able or inclined to acquire, as money or property. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AC·QUIT *tr. verb* [AC·QUIT·TED or AC·QUIT, AC·QUIT·TING] 1 To free or clear, as from an accusation; declare innocent; exculpate; exonerate. 2 To relieve, as of an obligation; ab-

solve. 3 Reflexively, to deport; as, he *acquitted* himself with credit. 4 To repay, as a debt, favor, etc.; requite. See synonyms under ABSOLVE, JUSTIFY, PARDON. [<F. <L. *ad*, to, + *quietus*, quiet] — **AC QUIT TER** *noun*.

AC QUIT TAL *noun* 1 The act of acquitting, or the state of being acquitted or found innocent of a charge or accusation. 2 The performance of a duty. Also **AC QUIT MENT**.

AC QUIT TANCE *noun* Release or discharge, as from indebtedness; satisfaction of indebtedness or obligation; a receipt; an acquittal.

A CRA·SI A (uh·krā′·zhī uh) *noun* Morbid intemperance. [<Gr. *akrateia*, lack of self-control]

A CRE (ay′·cur) *noun* 1 A measure of land, 160 square rods (as commonly expressed), 43,560 square feet (4,840 square yards), or 0.404 hectare. The Scotch acre contains about 6,150 square yards and the Irish acre, 7,840. 2 A field; in the plural, lands. — **GOD'S ACRE** A churchyard or burial ground. [<OE. *æcer*, field]

A CRE 1 (ay′·cur *or* ah′·cur) A Palestine seaport; besieged by Crusaders 1191; by Napoleon 1799; ancient name, *Ptolemais*. 2 (ah′·cr̃eh) A territory in western Brazil; 58,672 square miles.

A CRE·AGE (ay′·cur ij) *noun* Area in acres; acres collectively.

A CRED (ay′·curd) *adj.* Comprising or owning many acres of land.

ACRE-FOOT *noun* The amount of water required to cover one level acre to a depth of 1 foot; 43,560 cubic feet: used by irrigation engineers.

ACRE-INCH *noun* One twelfth of an acre-foot, or 3,630 cubic feet.

AC RID *adj.* 1 Of a cutting, burning taste; pungent; bitter. 2 Having a sharp, satirical mind, speech, etc.; acrimonious. See synonyms under BITTER. [<L. *acer*, sharp] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

AC·RI·DINE (-din *or* -deen) *noun* A hydrocarbon compound, $C_{13}H_9N$, of very pungent odor, obtained from coal-tar and used in the synthesis of an important series of dyes.

A·CRID I·TY *noun* The quality of being acrid; acrimony of speech or temper.

AC·RI·MO′ NI OUS (-nī·us) *adj.* Full of bitterness; sarcastic; caustic; sharp; morose. See synonyms under BITTER, MOROSE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

AC·RI·MO·NY *noun* [**NIES** *pl.*] Sharpness or bitterness of speech or temper; acridity. [<L. *acer*, sharp]

Synonyms: acerbity, asperity, bitterness, causticity, harshness, malignity, moroseness, severity, sharpness, sourness, tartness, unkindness, virulence. *Acerbity* is a *sharpness*, with a touch of *bitterness*, which may arise from momentary annoyance or habitual impatience; *asperity* is keener and more pronounced, denoting irritation or vexation, in speech *asperity* is often manifested by the tone of voice rather than by the words that are spoken. *Acrimony* springs from deeply rooted feeling of aversion or unkindness. *Malignity* is the extreme ill intent; *virulence* is envenomed hostility. *Virulence* is outspoken; *malignity* may be covered with smooth and courteous phrase. *Severity* may be terrible, but carries ordinarily the implication, true or false, of justice. Compare ANGER, BITTER, ENMITY. *Antonyms*: amiability, courtesy, gentleness, kindness, mildness, suavity, smoothness, sweetness, tenderness.

ACRO· A combining form from Greek *akros*, topmost, used to mean at the top; highest; topped with; at the tip or end of; as, *acrolith*, *acropolis*.

AC RO·BAT *noun* One who is skilled in feats requiring muscular coordination, as in tight-rope walking, tumbling, trapeze performing, etc.; a gymnast; hence, one who makes surprising political or other changes. [<Gr. *akrobatos*, walking on tiptoe, <*akros*, tip, + *bainō*, go] — **AC RO BAT′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **AC·RO·BAT′·I CAL LY** *adv.*

AC RO·CAR′ POUS (-pus) *adj.* Bearing fruit at the end of a stem, as some mosses.

AC RO·CE·RAU′·NI·A (-sī·raw′·nī·uh) Ancient name for CAPE GLOSSA.

AC RO·CY·A·NO′·SIS (-sī·uh·nō′·sis) *noun* Cyanosis of the extremities, especially of the wrists and ankles.

AC′·RO DROME *adj.* Running to the point: said of leaves in which the nerves in running through the blade all point to or reach the apex. Also **A·CROD RO MOUS** (-mus).

AC RO·GEN (-jen) *noun* An organism growing at the apex only, as ferns, mosses, etc. [<ACRO- + -GEN]

AC RO·GEN′ IC (-jen′·ik) *adj.* Growing at the apex, as certain cryptogams and zoophytes; also, of or pertaining to an acrogen. Also **A·CROG E NOUS** (uh·croj′·i·nus). — **A CROG·E NOUS·LY** *adv.*

A·CRO LE IN (-li·in) *noun* A volatile colorless liquid, C_3H_4O, intensely irritating to the nose and eyes, and obtained various-ously, as by dehydrating glycerin or destructively distilling fats: used as a tear gas.

AC′·RO·LITH *noun* A statue with stone head and extremities, the trunk being usually of wood and draped with textile stuffs: occurring in Greek art.

AC RO MEG′ A LY *noun* A disorder characterized by an enlargement of the extremities, thorax, and face, including both soft and bony parts. — **AC RO ME·GAL′ IC** *adj.*

A CRO·MI·ON *noun* [**MI A** *pl.*] The projecting prolongation of the scapula or shoulder blade forming the point of the shoulder. Also **ACROMIAL PROCESS.** [<ACRO- + Gr. *ōmos*, shoulder] — **A·CRO MI AL** *adj.*

A CRON·I CAL *adj.* Rising or occurring at sunset: said of a star or of its rising. Also **A·CRON·IC, A·CRON·Y·CHAL** (-i·kul). [<Gr. *akronychos*, at nightfall]

A CROP E TAL *adj.* Developing from the base upward toward the apex, as certain forms of inflorescence. [<ACRO- + L. *peto*, seek] — **·LY** *adv.*

AC·RO PHO′ BI A *noun* Morbid fear of high places: also called *hypsophobia*. [<ACRO- + PHOBIA]

A CROP O LIS *noun* The citadel of an ancient Greek city, especially **THE ACROPOLIS**, that of Athens. [<ACRO- + Gr. *polis*, city]

AC′ RO SPIRE *noun* The first sprout from germinating or malted grain; the first leaf above ground. [<Earlier form *acherspire* <OE. *æhher*, ear (of grain). + *spir*, shoot]

A CROSS *adv.* From one side to the other; over; transversely; at the other side; crosswise. — *prep.* From one side to the other side of; over; on the other side of; beyond. [<A- (on) + CROSS]

A CROS TIC *noun* A poem or other composition in which initial or other letters, taken in order, form a word or phrase. [<Gr. *akros*, end, + *stichos*, line] — **A·CROS TI·CAL LY** *adv.*

AC RO TISM (-tizm) *noun* Absence or weakness of the pulse beat. [<Gr. *a-*, without, + *krotos*, sound of beating]

A CRUX One of the 20 brightest stars, 1.05 magnitude; Alpha in the constellation Crux. See STAR.

A CRYL IC (uh cril′ ik) *adj.* Designating an acid, $C_3H_4O_2$, having a sharp, acrid odor, prepared from acrolein or from certain derivatives of propionic acid, it is used in organic synthesis and in the making of plastics: also called *propenoic acid*.

ACT *verb* 1 To perform on or as on the stage; play; feign; play the part of. 2 To carry out or fulfil (a purpose, command, or enterprise); do, conduct or behave. 3 To put forth power; produce movement or effect. 4 To be employed temporarily in some office or capacity; as, the aid *acts* for his general.

— *noun* 1 The exertion of power, bodily or mental; something done; a deed. 2 A section of a drama; the largest division of a play or opera. 3 An enactment or edict; a formal transaction, as of a legislative body. 4 A formal written statement. 5 The performance of a natural function or process, action, as, "in the *act*" signifies in the very process of doing. [<L. *actus*, *ago*, do]

Synonyms (noun): accomplishment, achievement, action, consummation, deed, doing, effect, execution, exercise, exertion, exploit, feat, motion, movement, operation, performance, proceeding, transaction, work. *Act* is single, individual, momentary, *action* a complex of *acts*, or a process, state, or habit of exerting power. *Act* and *deed* are both used for the thing done, but *act* refers to the power put forth, *deed* to the result accomplished. *Deed* is commonly used of great, notable, and impressive *acts*, as are *achievement*, *exploit*, and *feat*. A *feat* exhibits strength, skill, personal power, whether mental or physical, as, a *feat* of arms, a *feat* of memory. *Achievement* is the doing of something great and noteworthy; an *exploit* is brilliant, but its effect may be transient; an *achievement* is solid, and its effect enduring. See EXERCISE, MOTION. *Antonyms*: cessation, deliberation, endurance, immobility, inaction, inactivity, inertia, passion (in philosophic sense), quiescence, quiet, repose, rest, suffering, suspension.

AC TA *noun* [L.] Acts; especially, proceedings or minutes of proceedings kept on record in a court.

ACT A BLE *adj.* That may be acted. — **ACT A BIL′·I·TY** *noun*.

AC TÆ ON (-tee′ i) In Greek mythology, a hunter who surprised Diana bathing and was turned by her into a stag; killed by his own dogs.

AC TI·AN (ac′·shi·un) *adj.* Of or relating to Actium in Greece.

ACTIN·, ACTINI·, ACTINO· Combining forms from Greek *aktis*, ray, used to mean, in zoology, a radiate structure or the presence of tentacles; in chemistry, relation to light rays, as promoting chemical action.

AC TI NAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the oral region of a radiate. — **·LY** *adv.*

ACT ING *adj.* 1 Operating or officiating, especially in place of another; as, *acting* secretary. 2 Functioning; in working order. 3 Containing directions for actors; as, the *acting* script. — *noun* Action, performance, especially of a part in a play, hence, pretense or simulation

AC TIN I·A *noun* An animal-flower; sea-anemone. — **AC·TIN I AN** *adj. & noun*.

AC TIN·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to actinism. 2 Potent to effect chemical changes by radiant energy. Also **AC·TIN·I·CAL.** [<Gr. *aktis*, beam] — **AC·TIN·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

ACTINIC RAYS Those wavelengths in the violet and ultraviolet part of the spectrum capable of effecting chemical changes, as in photography.

AC·TIN′·I·FORM *adj.* Having a radiated form, like an actinia.

AC·TIN·ISM (-izm) *noun* 1 The property of radiant energy

(luminous and non-luminous) which effects chemical changes; also, the production of such change. 2 The radiation of heat or light.

AC·TIN·I UM *noun* A radioactive element (symbol Ac), isolated from pitchblende in 1899 by André Debierne; it has a half period of about 13 years. See ELEMENT.

ACTINO-DIELECTRIC *adj.* Exhibiting increased electric conductivity as a result of being acted upon by light.

AC·TIN′·O·GRAPH *noun* An instrument for graphically recording the chemical intensity of the sun's rays by their action upon the sensitized surface of a rotating cylinder; an actinometer.

AC·TI·NOID *adj.* Having the form of rays; radiate, as a starfish. [<ACTIN- + Gr. *eidos*, form]

AC·TIN′ O LITE *noun* A variety of amphibole.

AC·TI·NOL′·O·GY (-jĭ) *noun* The science of the chemical action of light. [<ACTINO- + -LOGY]

AC TIN′·O·MERE Same as ANTIMERE.

AC·TI·NOM′·E·TER *noun* 1 An instrument for measuring the heat intensity of the sun's rays and for determining the actinic effect of light rays. 2 An instrument for determining the power of radiation by its chemical effect on gases, acids, etc. — **AC·TI·NO MET′·RIC** or **·RI CAL** *adj.* — **AC·TI·NOM′ E TRY** *noun.*

AC TI NO·MOR′·PHIC *adj.* Regularly ray-shaped: said of flowers that may be divided into similar halves in two or more vertical planes. Also **AC TI·NO MOR′ PHOUS** (-fus).

AC TI NO MY CO′·SIS (-mī·kō′·sis) *noun* A chronic infectious disease of cattle and sometimes of men, caused by the ray fungus (genus *Actinomyces*) and characterized by the formation of suppurating lesions and granulation tumors about the jaws: also called *lumpy jaw.* — **AC TI·NO MY·COT′·IC** *adj.*

AC TIN OS′ CO·PY *noun* Examination of the body by X-rays.

AC TIN O THER′ A·PY (-thēr′ uh pĭ) *noun* The application of violet and ultraviolet rays in the treatment of disease.

AC TIN O ZO′·AN *noun* Any of a division (*Actinozoa*) of coelenterates embracing the sea-anemones, coral polyps, and allied forms. [<ACTINO- + Gr. *zoon*, life] — **AC·TI·NO ZO′ AL** *adj.*

AC TION *noun* 1 The putting forth or exerting of power; an acting, doing, or working, operation; activity. 2 The performance by any organ of its proper function; as, the *action* of the heart was normal. 3 The movement of the parts or mechanism of something; as, the *action* of the engine. 4 The result of putting forth power; the thing done; especially, any act of volition; deed; as, the rational *actions* of men. 5 In poetry and the drama, the connected events on which the interest depends. 6 A military conflict, battle; as, a general *action.* 7 A devotional exercise or religious function. 8 [Law] The lawful demand of one's right through judicial proceedings; a judicial proceeding for the enforcement of rights, the redress of wrongs, or the punishment of public offenses. 9 In sculpture or painting, gesture or attitude represented as expressing passion or sentiment. See synonyms under ACT, BATTLE, BEHAVIOR, EXERCISE, MOTION, OPERATION, TRANSACTION, WORK. [<L. *actio* < *ago*, do]

AC TION A·BLE *adj.* Affording ground for prosecution, as a trespass or a libel. — **AC TION A BLY** *adv.*

AC TI UM (-shi·um *or* -ti·um) An ancient Grecian town and promontory, here Octavius defeated Antony, 31 B.C.

AC′ TI VATE *tr. verb* [**·VAT ED, ·VAT ING**] 1 To make active or reactive; put or go into action. 2 To make radioactive. 3 To make active by aeration, as sewage.

ACTIVATED CARBON Carbon obtained from burning vegetable matter in the absence of air and preferably in a vacuum: important as an absorbent of gases and vapors and in medicine.

ACTIVATED SLUDGE A mixture of aerobic bacteria and mineral substances found in aerated sewage, having the effect of purifying other sewage brought into contact with it.

AC·TI VA′ TION *noun* 1 The process of mixing sewage with air and bacteria to purify it. 2 Any process, such as heating, whereby a metallic catalyst is restored to activity. 3 The transforming, by a kinase, of an inert enzyme into one that is active. 4 Same as EXCITATION 2.

AC′·TI VA TOR *noun* 1 A substance that renders active an enzyme that is secreted in an inactive form. 2 A catalyst.

AC TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* 1 Abounding in action; agile; lively; quick; brisk; busy. 2 Expressing the action of verbs, as distinguished from being and state, also as opposed to passivity. 3 Being in or pertaining to a state of action: opposed to *quiescent, extinct,* or *latent;* as, an *active* volcano. 4 Causing or promoting action, or manifested in action; practical. 5 Bearing interest; also, consisting of cash or of property easily exchanged for cash. — *noun* The active voice. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: agile, alert, brisk, bustling, busy, diligent, energetic, expeditious, industrious, lively, mobile, nimble, prompt, quick, ready, restless, sprightly, spry, supple, vigorous. *Active* refers to both quickness and constancy of action; in the former sense it is allied with *agile, alert, brisk,* etc.; in the latter, with *busy, diligent, industrious.* The *active* enjoy employment. the *busy* are actually employed, the *diligent* and the *industrious* are habitually *busy.* The *restless* are *active* from inability to keep quiet; their activity may be without purpose, or out of all proportion to the purpose contemplated. The *officious* are undesirably *active* in the affairs of others. Compare ALERT, ALIVE, BUSY, MEDDLESOME. *Antonyms:* dull, heavy, idle, inactive, indolent, inert, lazy, quiescent, quiet, slow, sluggish, stupid.

ACTIVE ACCOUNT One against which many checks are drawn and deposited.

ACTIVE COMPONENT The component of an alternating current that is in phase with the electromotive force.

ACTIVE DUTY 1 Full military or naval status with full pay and allowances. 2 Service or action in the field or at sea in time of war. Also **ACTIVE SERVICE.**

ACTIVE LIST 1 A list of officers of the regular U. S. military establishment who are in a permanent legal active status entitling them to promotion by seniority. 2 Officers of other components of the U. S. Army on active duty.

AC TIV·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being active; action; vigorous movement; active force or operation. 2 Mechanical work done in a unit of time. 3 The degree of emission from a radioactive substance in terms of observed effects; also, the excitability of a gas subject to ionization. 4 Capacity of a substance to rotate the plane of polarized light to left or right, measured by a polariscope. 5 The ion concentration of a given element or substance. See synonyms under EXERCISE.

ACTIVITY SERIES Same as ELECTROMOTIVE SERIES.

ACT OF CONGRESS A bill which has passed both houses of the U. S. Congress and has become law either with or without the approval of the President, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

ACT OF GOD [Law] An inevitable event occurring by reason of the operations of nature unmixed with human agency or human negligence.

AC·TON, JOHN EMERICH EDWARD DALBERG-ACTON, LORD, 1834-1902, English historian.

AC TOR *noun* 1 One who acts; specifically, a player on the stage or in motion pictures. 2 Any doer. See synonyms under AGENT, CAUSE. — **AC TRESS** *noun fem.*

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES The fifth book of the New Testament. Also **ACTS.**

AC·TU·AL (-chōō·ul *or* -tū·ul) *adj.* 1 Existing in fact; real. 2 Being in existence or action now; existent; present. See synonyms under SURE. — *noun* 1 Something real or actually existing; a reality. 2 In finance, actual assets or receipts.

AC TU AL′·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] The quality of being actual; reality; realism. Also **AC·TU·AL·NESS.**

AC′ TU AL·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To make real; realize. — **AC TU AL I ZA′·TION** *noun.*

AC TU AL LY *adv.* In act or fact; as a matter of fact; in reality; really; truly.

AC′·TU A·RY (ak′·chōō- *or* ăk′·tū-) *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] One who specializes in the mathematics of insurance, mortality rates, and the like; especially, the official statistician of an insurance company, who calculates and states risks, premiums, etc.; a clerk; notary. [<L. *actuarius*, clerk] — **AC·TU·A′ RI AL** *adj.* — **AC·TU A′ RI·AL·LY** *adv.*

AC′ TU·ATE (-chōō·ate *or* -tū·ate) *verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To move or incite to action; influence; impel. [<L. *actus*] — **AC TU A′·TION** *noun.*

Synonyms: compel, dispose, draw, drive, excite, impel, incite, incline, induce, influence, lead, move, persuade, prompt, stir, urge. One is *urged* from without, *actuated* or *impelled* from within. See INFLUENCE. *Antonyms:* deter, dissuade, hinder, restrain.

AC′ TU A·TOR *noun* One who or that which actuates; specifically, the mechanism which moves the trigger of an automatic weapon.

ACU- A combining form from Latin *acus*, needle.

AC′ U·ATE (ăk′·yu-) *adj.* Sharpened; sharp.

A·CU I TY *noun* Acuteness; sharpness.

A·CU′·LE·ATE *adj.* 1 Armed with a sting. 2 In botany, provided with prickles; prickly. Also **A·CU′·LE·AT·ED** (-ā·tid).

A·CU·LE US *noun* [**·LE I** (le·ī *or* lī) *pl.*] 1 A prickle; a small pointed excrescence of the bark, as in the rose. 2 The ovipositor of a hymenopterous insect when modified so as to form a sting.

A·CU MEN (uh·cū′·mĭn) *noun* 1 Quickness of insight or discernment; keenness of intellect. 2 In botany, a sharply tapering point. [<L., point, <*acuo*, sharpen]

Synonyms: acuteness, cleverness, discernment, insight, keenness, perception, perspicacity, sagacity, sharpness, shrewdness. *Sharpness, acuteness,* and *insight,* however keen, and *perception,* however deep, fall short of the meaning of *acumen,* which belongs to an astute and discriminating mind. *Cleverness* is a practical aptitude for study or learning. *Perspicacity* is the power to see clearly and quickly through that which is difficult or involved. Compare SAGACIOUS. *Antonyms:* dulness, obtuseness, stupidity.

A·CU′·MI·NATE (uh·cū′-) *verb* [**·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] To sharpen; taper. — *adj.* Ending in a long tapering point,

as a leaf, feather, fin, etc.: also **A·CU′·MI·NAT·ED**. Compare ACUTE, and see illustration under LEAF. —**A·CU·MI·NA′·TION** *noun*.

A·CU·MI·NOUS (uh·cū′·mi·nus) *adj.* **1** Having acumen. **2** Acuminate.

AC·U·PUNC′·TURE (ăc·yu–) *noun* A pricking with a needle or needles, sometimes for remedial purposes. Also **AC·U·PUNC·TA′·TION**. [<ACU- + PUNCTURE]

A·CUSH·LA (ah·cōōsh′·luh) *noun* Dear one; darling. [<Ir. *ac*, oh, + *cuisle*, pulse of the heart]

A·CUTE *adj.* **1** Keenly discerning or sensitive. **2** Affecting keenly; poignant; intense. **3** Acute-angled and sharp-pointed; as, an *acute* leaf. For illustration see ANGLE, LEAF. **4** Coming to a crisis quickly; violent; as, *acute* appendicitis. **5** In music, shrill; high. [<L. *acutus*, sharp-pointed] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms: astute, cunning, discerning, intelligent, keen, penetrating, perspicacious, piercing, pointed, sagacious, sharp, shrewd, subtile, subtle. See ASTUTE, SAGACIOUS. *Antonyms*: blunt, chronic, dull, grave, heavy, obtuse, stolid, stupid.

ACUTE ANGLE An angle less than a right angle. See illustration under ANGLE.

ACUTI-, ACUTO- Combining forms from Latin *acutus*, sharp, as in *acutifoliate*, having sharp-pointed leaves; *acutospinous*, having sharp spines, as some caterpillars.

-ACY *suffix* Quality, state, condition, office of, etc., as in *curacy*, *celibacy*. [<L. *-acia* or *-atia*, or <Gr. *-ateia*]

A·CYC·LIC (ā·sik′– *or* ā·sik′–) *adj.* **1** Not whorled; not cyclic. **2** Pertaining to organic compounds of the aliphatic, open-chain series, as the paraffins.

AD *noun* [Pop.] An advertisement.

AD *prep.* [L.] To; toward; with regard to.

AD- *prefix* To: as, *adhere*: often, in English, without perceptible force. *Ad-* undergoes euphonic change to *ab-*, *ac-*, *af-*, *ag-*, *al-*, *an-*, *ap-*, *ar-*, *as-*, *at-*, before *b*, *c* and *q*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*, respectively; it is reduced to *a-* before *sc*, *sp*, *st*, and *gn*. It has become assimilated to *ac-*, *af-*, etc., as in *accuse*, *affiliate*, etc. [<L. *ad*, toward, upon, for, etc.]

-AD *suffix* Of or pertaining to (a person, place, thing, etc., as *Iliad*, *Dunciad*). [<L. *-as*, *-ad-*, <Gr. *-as*, *-ad-*]

-AD *suffix* To; toward; in the direction of: used to form anatomical and zoological adverbs; as, *dorsad*, toward the back. [<L. *ad*, to, toward]

A·DA A feminine personal name. See EDITH.

A DA·BA ZAR′ Same as ADAPAZARI.

A·DAC·TYL′·I·A (–til′·i·uh) *noun* Congenital absence of fingers or toes. [<Gr. *a-*, without, + *daktylos*, finger] —**A DAC·TY·LOUS** (–lus) *adj.*

AD·AGE (ad′·ij) *noun* A saying that has obtained credit or force by long use; a proverb. [<L. *ad*, to, + *aio*, say]

Synonyms: aphorism, apothegm, axiom, byword, dictum, maxim, motto, precept, proverb, saw, saying. See PROVERB.

A·DA·GIO (ah·dah′·jo) *adj.* [It.] Slow: a musical direction. —*noun* **1** A degree of time quicker than *largo* and slower than *andante*. **2** A piece of music of slow movement, especially, that of a symphony. —*adv.* Slowly; slow.

ADAGIO DANCE A classic or toe dance, in slow tempo.

A·DAL·BERT (ah′·dahl·bĕrt) [G.] Same as ALBERT.

A·DA·LID′ (ah·thah·leeth′) *noun* [Sp.] A chief; guide.

AD·A·LINE (ăd′·uh·lin) *noun* A fine, bitterish white powder, $C_{11}H_{13}O_2N_2Br$, used as a hypnotic and sedative: a proprietary name.

AD·A·LINE Same as ADELINE.

AD·AM A masculine personal name. [<Gr. <Heb. *ādām*, man, perhaps <*ādam*, be red]

—**ADAM** The first man, progenitor of the human race, *Gen.* ii, 7. Hence, mankind collectively. —**THE OLD ADAM** Unregenerate or depraved human nature. —**A·DAM·IC** *adj.*

AD·AM *adj.* Pertaining to or naming a neo-classic style of architecture, furniture, etc., used by Robert and James Adam in England in the 18th century.

ADAM-AND-EVE *noun* The puttytoot (*Aplectrum hyemale*).

AD′·A·MANT·INE (–tīn) *adj.* **1** Made of or like adamant; of impenetrable hardness. **2** Having a diamondlike luster. Also **AD·A·MAN·TE′·AN**.

AD·A·MIC, LOUIS, born 1899, Yugoslav-American author.

AD′·AM·ITE *adj.* Descended from Adam. —*noun* **1** A descendant of Adam: a human being. **2** One who goes naked in imitation of Adam. —**AD·AM·IT′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**AD·AM·IT ISM** (–izm) *noun*.

AD′ AM ITE *noun* **1** A zinc-arsenate mineral, Zn_2HAsO_5, first discovered in Chile in silver ores. **2** Trade name for an artificial corundum.

A·DA·MO (ah·dah′·mō) [It.] Same as ADAM.

AD AMS A prominent Massachusetts family, including **JOHN**, 1735–1826, second president of the United States; **JOHN QUINCY**, 1767–1848, sixth president of the United States; **CHARLES FRANCIS**, 1807–86, son of John Quincy, diplomat; **HENRY BROOKS**, 1838–1918, son of Charles Francis, author; **SAMUEL**, 1722–1803, cousin of John, patriot, signer of Declaration of Independence.

—**FRANKLIN PIERCE**, born 1881, American journalist.

—**JAMES TRUSLOW**, born 1878, American historian.

—**JOHN COUCH**, 1819–92, English astronomer.

—**MAUDE**, stage name of Maude Kiskadden, born 1872, American actress.

ADAMS, MOUNT **1** A peak of the White Mountains of New Hampshire; 5,805 ft. **2** A peak of the Cascade Range in Washington; 12,307 ft.

ADAM'S ALE Water.

ADAM'S APPLE The prominence made by the thyroid cartilage on the front of the human throat, conspicuous in males.

AD′·AMS ITE (ăd′·umz·īte) *noun* Diphenylaminechlorarsine, $(C_6H_5)_2NHAsCl$, an odorless, chemically stable, yellow crystalline compound, used in the form of vapor as a lung-irritant war gas. (Symbol DM). [<Major Roger Adams, born 1889, American discoverer]

ADAM'S-NEEDLE *noun* A plant (*Yucca filamentosa*) with leaves bearing threadlike fibers on the margin; yucca.

ADAMS-STOKES DISEASE Heartblock.

A·DAN (ah·dahn′) [Sp.] Same as ADAM.

A·DA·NA (ah′·dah·nah) Same as SEYHAN.

A DÃO (ah·dowN′) [Pg.] Same as ADAM.

A DA·PA·ZA′·RI (ah·dah·pah·zah′·ri) A town in NW. Turkey in Asia: formerly *Adabazar*.

A·DAPT *tr. verb* To adjust to situation, environment, or the like; make suitable; conform; remodel. [<L. *ad*, to, + *aptus*, fit]

Synonyms: accommodate, adjust, arrange, attune, conform, fashion, fit, harmonize, prepare, proportion, set, suit. *Fit* and *adapt* refer to the bringing about of agreement; *fit* applies especially to original purpose; as, the key is *fitted* to the lock; *adapt* often applies to the securing of agreement by partial change; a novel is *adapted* for the stage by changing it from the narrative to the dramatic form. *Adjust* refers chiefly to relative position; the parts of a typewriter, already *fitted* and *adapted* to each other, must be *adjusted* for perfect alinement. To *suit* is to make one thing or person in all respects agreeable to another. *Conform* implies external agreement, as of a glacier to a rock surface, or of dissenters to an established church. *Accommodate* implies some concession or yielding to secure harmony; as, to *accommodate* oneself to circumstances. *Arrange* refers to position and order, commonly of detached objects; as, to *arrange* the furniture of a room, or the heads of a discourse. See ACCOMMODATE. Compare SET.

A·DAPT·A·BLE *adj.* Capable of being adapted. —**A·DAPT·A·BIL′·I·TY, A·DAPT·A·BLE·NESS** *noun*.

AD·AP·TA′·TION *noun* **1** The act of adapting or fitting one thing to another; the state of being suited or fitted. **2** The process of adapting or adjusting to new conditions. **3** Anything adapted. **4** An advantageous conformation of an organism to changes in its environment. **5** The change, through adjustment, in the response of an organ of sense, whether as regards the quantity or quality of the sensation, which is due to prolonged or repeated stimulation. —**AD·AP·TA′·TION·AL** *adj.* —**AD·AP·TA′·TION·AL·LY** *adv.*

A·DAPT·ER *noun* **1** A person or thing that adapts. **2** Any device that serves to connect or fit together two parts of an apparatus, or to permit the use of an apparatus for a purpose for which it was not intended. **3** In medicine, a device permitting the use of direct current for various kinds of electrotherapy. Also **A·DAP·TOR**.

A DAP·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Capable of, pertaining to, fit for, or manifesting adaptation. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

A DAP′·TO·ME·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring individual adaptation to various sensory, motor, and physiological stimuli. —**DARK ADAPTOMETER** A device for recording and measuring the rate of adaptation to darkness; valuable in the selection of airplane pilots and in the study of vitamin deficiency.

A·DAR (ah′–) A Hebrew month. See CALENDAR (Hebrew).

AD AR·BIT·RI·UM [L.] At will; arbitrarily.

A DAYS *adv.* By day; on each day; during the day: now only in the word *nowadays*.

ADD *verb* **1** To join or unite, so as to increase the quantity or number; find the sum of; unite in one sum. **2** To say or write further. **3** To bestow or inflict (upon one); give (to one). [<L. *addo* <*ad*, to, + *do*, give, put] —**ADD·I·BIL′·I·TY, ADD·I·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**ADD·A·BLE, ADD·I·BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms: adjoin, affix, amplify, annex, append, attach, augment, enlarge, extend, increase, subjoin. To *add* is to *increase* by *adjoining* or *uniting*: in distinction from *multiply*, which is to *increase* by repeating. To *augment* a thing is to *increase* it by any means, but this word chiefly indicates an extension of volume. We may *enlarge* a house, a farm, or an empire, *extend* influence or dominion, *augment* a stream, power, or influence, *attach* or *annex* a building to one that it *adjoins*, or *annex* a territory, *affix* a seal or a signature, *attach* a condition to a promise. A speaker may *amplify* a discourse by a fuller treatment

throughout than was originally planned, or he may *append* or *subjoin* certain remarks without change of what has gone before. *Antonyms*: abstract, deduct, diminish, dissever, lessen, reduce, remove, subtract, withdraw.



ADDAX

Ad·dams, Jane, 1860–1935, American settlement worker.

ad·dax (ăd′·ăx) *noun* A North African and Arabian antelope *(Addax nasomaculata)* with shaggy hair on the throat and forehead, long spirally twisted horns, a white spot on the face, and a whitish body. [<L.]

ad dend (ăd′·ĕnd) *noun* A quantity or number which is to be united in one sum with another quantity or number called the *augend*.

ad·den·dum *noun* [·DA *pl.*] 1 A thing added, or to be added. 2 The radial distance between the pitch circle and the outer ends of the teeth on a geared wheel; also, the part of a tooth outside the pitch circle. See synonyms under APPENDAGE, INCREASE. [<L.]

ad·der *noun* 1 A viper, especially the common European viper, about two feet long, of a brownish color variegated with black. 2 One of various other snakes, as the harmless puff-adder *(Heterodon contortrix)* of the United States. [<OE. *nædre* (*a nadder* in ME. becoming *an adder*)]

ad der *noun* A person or thing that adds; an adding-machine.

ad′ der·mouth *noun* The delicate North American orchid *(Malaxis unifolia)* having small greenish flowers. Also **adder's-mouth.**

adder's-tongue *noun* 1 A cosmopolitan fern (genus *Ophioglossum)* so named from the form of its spike of fruit. 2 One of various flowering plants, as the dog-tooth violet. 3 The rattlesnake-plantain.

ad dict *tr. verb* 1 To apply or devote (oneself) persistently or continuously; give (oneself) up to. 2 To cause to incline to (the pursuit or practice of something) continuously. — **ad dict** *noun* One who is addicted to some habit, especially to the use of narcotic drugs. [<L. *addico*, devote]

ad dict·ed *adj.* Accustomed; inclined to the pursuit, practice, or taking of anything; as, *addicted* to drugs.

Synonyms: abandoned, accustomed, attached, devoted, disposed, given, habituated, inclined, predisposed, prone, wedded. One is *addicted* to that which he has allowed to gain a strong, habitual, and enduring hold upon action, inclination, or involuntary tendency. A man may be *accustomed* to labor, *attached* to his profession, *devoted* to his religion, *given* to study or to gluttony (in the bad sense). One *inclined* to luxury may become *habituated* to poverty. One is *wedded* to that which has become a second nature, as to science or to art. *Prone* is used only in a bad sense, and generally of natural tendencies, as, our hearts are *prone* to evil. *Abandoned* tells of acquired viciousness to which one has surrendered himself. *Addicted* is used in a good or, more frequently, a bad sense; *devoted*, chiefly in the good sense; as, a mother's *devoted* affection. *Antonyms*: averse, disinclined, indisposed, unaccustomed.

ad dic tion *noun* Habitual inclination; bent. Also **ad·dict ed ness.**

ad dic tive *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or causing addiction; habit-forming. — *noun* A habit forming drug.

Ad dis A·ba·ba (ah′ diss ah′·buh·bah *or, native*, ah′·wuh·wuh) The capital of Ethiopia. Also **A dis A ba ba.**

Ad di son, Joseph, 1672–1719, English essayist and poet.

Ad di so′·ni·an *adj.* Of or pertaining to Joseph Addison; especially, like him in style; possessing clear diction, etc.

Addison's disease A disease affecting the suprarenal capsules, abdominal sympathetic nerves, and ganglia, characterized by brownish pigmentation of the skin, progressive anemia, and prostration. [<Thomas Addison, 1793–1860, English physician]

ad dit·a·ment *noun* A thing added; addition. Also **ad·dit·i·ment.**

ad·di·tion (–dish′·un) *noun* 1 The act of adding, or that which is added; an increase; annex; accession. 2 A dot at the right of a musical note, lengthening it one half. 3 [Law] A title or mark of designation attached to a man's name. 4 In heraldry, augmentation. 5 The uniting of two or more arithmetical or algebraic quantities in one sum, indicated by the plus sign (+). See synonyms under ACCESSION, APPENDAGE, INCREASE.

ad di·tion·al *adj.* Being in addition, supplementary. — *noun* An addition. — **·ly** *adv.*

additional tax A surtax.

additions and betterments Improvements that enhance the value of railroad property.

ad·di·tive (–tiv) *adj.* That is to be added; serving or tending to increase. — **·ly** *adv.*

ad·dle *verb* [**ad·dled** (ăd′·ld), **ad dling**] To spoil or become spoiled, as eggs; muddle. — *adj.* 1 Spoiled, as eggs; rotten. 2 Confused; mixed up: said of brains or discourse. Also **ad·dled.** [<OE. *adela*, liquid filth] — **addle-brained, addle-headed, addle-pated** *adj.*

ad·dress *verb* [**ad·dressed** or **ad·drest, ad·dress·ing**] 1 To direct spoken words to; accost; deliver a set discourse to (a person or an audience). 2 To superscribe or direct, as a letter. 3 To consign, as a cargo to a merchant. 4 To aim or direct to any object. 5 To woo.

— *noun* (*in senses 1 & 2* ăd′·rĕss) 1 A set or formal discourse; a speaking to or accosting; an appeal; application; petition. 2 The directing of something to some person or place; also, the name, place, residence, etc., of a person. 3 Consignment, as of a vessel or cargo. 4 The manner of a person; delivery; bearing. 5 Any courteous or devoted attention; wooing: chiefly in the plural. 6 Skilful conduct or action; adroitness; tact. 7 [Obs.] Preparation; also, that which is prepared. [<F. *adresser* <L. *ad*, to, + *directus*, direct]

Synonyms (verb): accost, apostrophize, appeal, approach, court, greet, hail, inscribe, salute, woo. To *accost* is to speak first to; *greet* is not so distinctly limited; to *salute* is to *greet* with special token of respect; to *hail* is to *greet* in a loud-voiced and commonly hearty and joyous way. *Address* is slightly more formal than *accost* or *greet*, though it may often be interchanged with them. One may *address* another at considerable length in a speech or in writing; he *accosts* orally and briefly. *Antonyms*: avoid, cut, elude, ignore, overlook, pass, shun.

Synonyms (noun): adroitness, courtesy, dexterity, discretion, ingenuity, manners, politeness, readiness, speech, tact. *Address*, as here considered, is a general power to direct to the matter in hand whatever qualities are most needed for it at the moment. It includes *adroitness* and *discretion* to know what to do or say and what to avoid; *ingenuity* to devise; *readiness* to speak or act; the *dexterity* that comes of practice; and *tact*, which is the power of fine touch as applied to human character and feeling. *Courtesy* and *politeness* are indispensable elements of good *address*. Compare SPEECH. *Antonyms*: awkwardness, boorishness, clownishness, clumsiness, fatuity, folly, rudeness, stupidity, unmannerliness, unwisdom.

ad dress ee′ *noun* One who is addressed.

ad·dress·er *noun* 1 One who presents or signs an address or petition or a formal document. 2 Anything that addresses. Also **ad dres sor.**

Ad dres·so graph *noun* A trade name for a machine for printing addresses.

ad·duce (ă dūs′) *tr. verb* [**ad·duced, ad·duc·ing**] To bring forward for consideration, as a quotation, example, or the like; cite or allege. See synonyms under ALLEGE. [<L. *ad*, to, + *duco*, lead] — **ad·duce·a·ble, ad·du·ci·ble** *adj.*

ad du cent (ă·dū′–) *adj.* Drawing or binding together.

ad duct *tr. verb* To draw toward the axis: said of muscles. [<L. *adduco*, adduce] — **ad·duc·tion** *noun.*

ad duc tive (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Adducing. 2 Tending to adduct.

ad duc·tor *noun* An adducting muscle.

Ad dy Diminutive of ADELINE.

·ade *suffix* Relating to; pertaining to; as de*cade*. [<F. *–ade*]

Ade, George, 1866–1944, American humorist.

a deem *tr. verb* To take away; especially, in law, to satisfy (a legacy) by some other gift or disposition. [<L. *adimo*, take away]

Ad e·la A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **A·dèle** (ah·dehl′), [G.] **A·de le** (ah·dā′·luh). See ADELINE.

Ad′·e·laide (–lade; *F.* ah·deh·lah·eed′) A feminine personal name. Also [It.] **A de la′·i da** (ah·deh·lah′·ē·dah), [G.] **A del·heid** (ah′·dĕl·hite). See ADELINE.

— **Adelaide, Queen,** 1792–1849, wife of William IV of England.

Ad′·e·laide A university city, capital of South Australia.

Ad e line (ăd′·ĕ·line; *Dan.* ah·dē·lee′·nē; *F.* ahd·leen′; *G.* ah·dĕ·lee′·nuh) A feminine personal name. Also **Ad·e·li′·cia** (–lish′·uh), **Ad·e li′·na** (ăd·ĕ·lī′·nuh; *Dutch* ah·dē·lee′·nuh). [<OHG., of noble birth]

A·del·phous (–fus) *adj.* Having stamens with clustered or coalescent filaments: used mainly as a suffix. [<Gr. *adelphos*, brother]

A·demp·tion *noun* [Law] Disposal by a testator in his lifetime of specific property bequeathed in his will so that the bequest is adeemed.

A·den (ah′– *or* āy′·dĕn) A British colony, 75 square miles, and protectorate, 112,000 square miles, in SW. Arabia.

aden·, adeno· Combining forms from Greek *adēn*, gland.

Aden, Gulf of An arm of the Arabian Sea, south of Arabia.

ad en·ec′·to·my *noun* The surgical removal of a gland or of adenoid growths. [<ADEN– + –ECTOMY]

ad·e·noid *adj.* Of or like a gland; glandular: also **ad·e·noid′·al.** — *noun* An enlarged lymphoid growth behind the pharynx.

ad·e·nol′·o·gy (–jī) *noun* That branch of anatomy that treats of glands. — **ad e·no·log′·i·cal** *adj.*

ad·e·no′·ma *noun* A tumor of glandular origin or structure. — **ad·e·nom′·a·tous** (–tus) *adj.*

A·dept *adj.* Highly skilful; proficient. — **A·dept** or **ad ept** *noun* 1 One fully skilled in any art; an expert. 2 Anciently, an alchemist who professed to have discovered how to convert base metals into gold. [<L. *ad*, to, + *apiscor*, attain] — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

AD E·QUATE (-kwit) *adj.* 1 Equal to what is required; suitable to the case or occasion; fully sufficient. 2 Equal in size, extent, value, etc. [<L. *ad,* to, + *æquus,* level] — **AD E·QUA CY, AD E·QUATE NESS** *noun* — **AD E QUATE LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: commensurate, enough, equal, fit, fitting, plentiful, satisfactory, sufficient. *Adequate, commensurate, enough,* and *sufficient* signify *equal* to some given occasion or work. *Commensurate* is the more precise and learned word, signifying that which exactly measures the matter in question. Work is *satisfactory* if it satisfies those for whom it is done, while it may be very poor work judged by some higher standard. Compare AMPLE, COMPETENT. *Antonyms:* inadequate, insufficient, unequal, unfit, unsatisfactory.

A DER·NO (ah der·nō′) Same as ADRANO

AD·FECT ED (ăd) *adj.* Containing different powers of an unknown mathematical quantity. [<L. *ad,* to, + *facio,* do]

AD FI NEM [L.] To the end

AD HERE (ăd-) *intr. verb* [**AD HERED, AD HER ING**] 1 To stick fast or together. 2 To cleave, be attached or devoted; belong: with *to.* 3 [Obs.] To agree. [< L. *ad,* to, + *hæreo,* stick]

AD HER ENCE (ăd hĭr′-) *noun* The act or state of adhering; attachment, adhesion. Also **AD HER EN CY.** See synonyms under ATTACHMENT.

AD HER ENT (ăd hĭr′-) *adj.* 1 Clinging or sticking fast. 2 Adnate, grown together. — *noun* One who is devoted or attached, as to a cause or leader, a follower: also **AD HER ER.** — **AD HER ENT LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (noun): aid, aider, ally, backer, disciple, follower, partisan, supporter. An *adherent* is one who is devoted or attached to a person, party, principle, cause, creed, or the like. *Allies* may differ on every point except the specific ground of union. *Allies* are regarded as equals; *adherents* and *disciples* are followers. *Partisan* has the narrow sense of adhesion to a party. One may be an *adherent* or *supporter* of a party and not a *partisan. Backer* usually indicates a financial *supporter.* Compare ACCESSORY. *Antonyms:* adversary, antagonist, betrayer, deserter, enemy, hater, opponent, renegade, traitor

AD HE SION (-zhun) *noun* 1 The act of adhering; the state of being attached; adherence. 2 Assent; concurrence. 3 Close connection, as of ideas. 4 The binding force exerted by molecules of unlike substances when brought in contact, as wood and glue. 5 The joining of fractured or severed parts of the body; also, abnormal surface union of dissimilar tissues as a result of inflammation, etc. See synonyms under ATTACHMENT.

AD HE SIVE (siv) *adj.* 1 Having the quality of adhering; tending or causing to adhere; sticky. 2 Prepared to adhere; gummed. 3 Figuratively, clinging. — *noun* A substance that causes adhesion. — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): cohesive, glutinous, gummy, sticking, sticky, viscid, viscous. *Adhesive* is the scientific, *sticky* the popular word. That which is *adhesive* tends to join itself to the surface of any other body with which it is placed in contact; *cohesive* expresses the tendency of particles of the same substance to hold together. *Antonyms:* free, inadhesive, loose, separable

AD HIB IT (ad-) *tr. verb* 1 To let in; admit. 2 To affix; fasten. 3 To apply; administer. [< L. *ad,* to, + *habeo,* hold] — **AD HI BI′·TION** (-bish′ un) *noun.*

AD HOC (hoc) [L.] With respect to this (particular thing); up to this time.

AD HOM′ I NEM [L.] To the man; to one's individual passions and prejudices.

AD I A·BAT′ IC (ăd ī- *or* ā dī) *adj.* Pertaining to a closed thermodynamic system in which changes are effected without gain or loss of heat, as in the insulated cylinder of an engine.

AD I AN′ TUM *noun* Any plant of a large genus (*Adiantum*) of ferns of the polypod family, the maidenhair ferns, bearing the spore cases on a reflexed portion of the margin of the frond. [< L. < Gr. *adiantos,* maidenhair, <*a-,* not, + *diainō,* wet. So called because the fronds resist wetting]

AD I APH O RE′ SIS *noun* Absence or deficiency of perspiration. [< Gr. *a-,* without, + DIAPHORESIS] — **AD I APH O·RET′ IC** *adj.*

AD I APH′·O ROUS (-rus) *adj.* 1 Not included under the essential tenets or principles of religion and morality. 2 In medicine, incapable of doing either harm or good.

AD I A THER′ MAN CY (-thur′ mun sĭ) *noun* The quality of being impervious to radiant heat. [<Gr. *a-,* not, + *dia,* through, + *thermainō,* heat]

A DIEU (uh·dū′; *F.* ah dyœ′) *noun* [**A DIEUS** or **A·DIEUX** (*F.* ah dyœ′) *pl.*] A farewell. — *interj.* Good-by; farewell: literally, "to God (I commend you)." See synonyms under FAREWELL. [< F. <*à,* to, + *dieu,* God]

A DI GE (ah′ dee jeh) A river of northern Italy; 220 miles to the Gulf of Venice.

AD IN FI NI′ TUM [L.] To infinity; hence, limitlessly.

AD IN TER IM [L.] Meanwhile; in the meantime

A DI OS (ah·dee os′; *Sp.* ah dyōs′) *interj.* Adieu; good-bye. [< Sp.]

A·DIP·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or derived from fat. Also **AD·I·PES′·CENT.** [<L. *adeps,* fat]

ADIPIC ACID A compound, $C_6H_{10}O_4$, formed by the action of nitric acid on fats.

AD′ I PO CERE (-sir) *noun* A fatty substance formed by decomposition of animal tissues under the influence of moisture and deprivation of air; corpse fat. [<L. *adeps,* fat, + *cera,* wax] — **AD I POC′·ER·OUS** (-pōs′·ur·us) *adj.*

AD I PO′ MA *noun* [**·MA·TA** *pl.*] A fatty tumor, especially of the scrotum; also, internal fat. [<L. *adeps,* fat] — **AD·I·POM′·A TOUS** (-tus) *adj.*

AD′ I POSE *adj.* Of or pertaining to fat; fatty: also **AD I·POUS** (-pus). See synonyms under CORPULENT. — *noun* Fat. [<L. *adeps,* fat] — **AD′ I POSE·NESS** *noun.*

AD I PO′ SIS *noun* General fatness; corpulence.

AD I RON′·DACKS A mountain range in NE. New York; highest peak, Mt. Marcy, 5,344 ft.

AD IT *noun* 1 An approach; entrance; passage; a nearly horizontal entrance to a mine. 2 Access; admission. See synonyms under ENTRANCE. [< L. *aditus,* approach]

AD JA CEN CY *noun* [**CIES** *pl.*] That which is contiguous or adjacent; contiguity. Also **AD JA CENCE.**

AD JA·CENT *adj.* Lying near or close at hand; adjoining, contiguous. [<L. *ad,* near, + *jaceo,* lie] — **LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: abutting, adjoining, attached, beside, bordering, close, conterminous, contiguous, near, neighboring, next, nigh. *Adjacent* farms may not be connected; if *adjoining,* they meet at the boundary line. *Conterminous* would imply that their dimensions were exactly equal on the side where they adjoin. *Contiguous* may be used for either *adjacent* or *adjoining. Near* is a relative word, places being called *near* upon the railroad which would elsewhere be deemed remote. *Neighboring* always implies such proximity that the inhabitants may be neighbors. *Next* views some object as the nearest of several or many. *Antonyms:* detached, disconnected, disjoined, distant, remote, separate.

AD JEC TI′ VAL (-ti′·vul) or **AD JEC·TIV AL** *adj.* Pertaining to or like an adjective. — **·LY** *adv.*

AD JEC TIVE (-tiv) *noun* 1 A word used to limit or qualify a noun. 2 A dependent or corollary.

— *adj.* 1 Pertaining to an adjective. 2 Grammatically depending upon or standing in adjunct relation to a noun. 3 Of the nature of an adjunct, dependent; procedural, as, *adjective* law. 4 In dyeing, requiring the use of a mordant. [< L. *ad,* to, + *jacio,* throw] — **AD JEC TIVE LY** *adv.*

AD JOIN *verb* 1 To lie next to; border upon. 2 To join to; append, unite. 3 To be close together, be in contact. See synonyms under ADD. [< F. <L. *ad,* to, + *jungo,* join]

AD JOIN ING *adj.* Lying next; contiguous. See synonyms under ADJACENT.

AD JOURN (-jûrn′) *verb* To put off to another day; postpone, bring to an end, as a meeting or session, prorogue. See synonyms under PROCRASTINATE, POSTPONE. [< F. <L. *ad,* to, + *diurnus,* daily]

AD JOURN MENT (a jurn′) *noun* The act of adjourning, or the period for which anything is adjourned, postponement.

AD JUDGE *verb* [**AD JUDGED, AD JUDG ING**] 1 To award. 2 To decide judicially, decree; also, to condemn. 3 To pass sentence. [<L. *ad,* to, + *judico,* judge]

AD JU′ DI CATE *verb* [**CAT ED, ·CAT ING**] To determine judicially; adjudge; reach a judicial decision. [< L. *ad,* to, + *judico,* judge]

AD JU DI CA′ TION *noun* The act or process of adjudicating or adjudging, judicial decision. — **AD JU′ DI CA TOR** *noun.*

AD JUNCT *adj.* Joined subordinately; auxiliary.

— *noun* 1 Something connected subordinately; an auxiliary. 2 A person associated with another person in an auxiliary or subordinate relation; a helper; associate; assistant. 3 A word or words added to define, limit, qualify, or modify other words. 4 In logic, any non-essential quality of a thing, as distinguished from its essence or substance. See synonyms under APPENDAGE, HELP. [< L. *ad,* to, + *jungo,* join] — **AD JUNC TION** *noun.*

AD JUNC TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Constituting or contributing to form an adjunct. — **LY** *adv.*

AD JU RA′ TION *noun* The act of adjuring; a solemn oath.

AD JU′ RA TO RY *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing an adjuration.

AD JURE *tr. verb* [**AD JURED, AD·JUR·ING**] To charge or entreat solemnly, as under oath, appeal to; invoke; command; bind. See synonyms under COMMAND. [<L. *ad,* to, + *juro,* swear] — **AD JUR ER, AD JU ROR** *noun.*

AD JUST *tr. verb* 1 To cause to fit. 2 To arrange in order; systematize. 3 To regulate; settle; apportion, as insurance claims; also, to conform to; fit. 4 To put in order (an instrument), as a compass; make true; adapt. 5 To harmonize, as differences or accounts. See synonyms under ACCOMMODATE, ADAPT, PREPARE, REGULATE, SET, SETTLE. [<F. <L. *ad,* to, + *jungo,* join] — **AD JUST·A·BLE** *adj.* — **AD JUST·ER, AD JUS TOR** *noun* — **AD JUS TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

AD JUST MENT *noun* 1 The act, process, means, or result of adjusting; regulation; arrangement; settlement. 2 An instrument or means whereby something may be adjusted; that which regulates; as, the *adjustments* of a watch, telescope, or microscope. 3 A device, as a screw or wedge, for raising or adjusting a part so as to take up wear or lost motion. 4 In biology, an acquired character; a variation pro-

duced in an organism during its life, but not transmittible to its progeny. **5** The determining of the just amount of insurance payable for losses, as in fire or shipping; also, of the just amount payable for the failure of an article to fulfil a guarantee under reasonable wear and use.

AD JU·TAGE (-tij) *noun* **1** A tube or nozzle for the discharge of liquid, so shaped as to offer the least friction. **2** A spout or tube, as of a fountain. [<F. *ajoutage*, something added, <L. *ad*, to, + *jungo*, join]

AD JU TANT *noun* **1** A military staff officer who issues the administrative orders of a command. **2** A carrion-eating East Indian stork: also **ADJUTANT-BIRD, -CRANE,** or **-STORK. 3** The marabou. [<L. *adjutans* <*adjuto*, help, assist] — **AD·JU·TAN CY, AD JU·TANT SHIP** *noun*.

ADJUTANT GENERAL The adjutant of a division or larger military unit. — **THE ADJUTANT GENERAL** The officer, holding the rank of major general, in charge of the administrative branch of the U. S. Army.

AD JU VANT *adj.* Assisting; helpful. — *noun* **1** A helper. **2** Any substance added to a drug or remedy to assist or heighten its action. [<L. *adjuvans*; see AID]

Ad LER, Alfred, 1870–1937, Austrian psychiatrist. — **Felix,** 1851–1933, American educator.

AD-LIB *verb* [Pop.] [**-LIBBED, -LIB BING**] To improvise; especially, to improvise during performance words or music not written in the original script or score. [<AD LIBITUM]

AD LIB·I TUM [L.] At will; as one pleases: a musical direction indicating that a section or passage may be omitted or varied as the performer wishes.

AD LI TEM (lī'-) [L.] For the particular suit or action.

AD MEA SURE (-mezh'ər) *tr. verb* [**SURED, ·SUR ING**] To assign a share of or to; apportion. [<OF. <L. *ad*, to, + *metior*, measure] — **AD·MEA SUR ER** *noun*.

AD MEA SURE MENT *noun* **1** An admeasuring. **2** Measure; size; dimensions. Also **AD·MEN SU RA' TION.**

AD ME TUS A king of Thessaly, husband of Alcestis.

AD MIN I·CLE *noun* **1** Anything that helps or supports; an auxiliary. **2** [Law] Corroborative or explanatory evidence. [<L. *administiculum* <*ad*, to, + *manus*, hand] — **AD·MI NIC'·U LAR** (-yə-lər) *adj.* — **AD MI·NIC' U LATE** *verb* — **AD MI·NIC U LA' TION** *noun*.

AD MIN IS TER *verb* **1** To have the charge or direction of; manage, regulate. **2** To supply, furnish, or provide with, as something necessary or required, apply, inflict, mete or measure out, as, to *administer* the sacraments, punishment, medicine, etc. **3** To cause to take, as an oath. **4** [Law] To take charge of and settle by will or official appointment; act as administrator. **5** To contribute toward an end, minister: with *to*. See synonyms under EXECUTE. [<L. *ad*, to, + *minister*, assistant] — **AD MIN IS TE' RI AL** *adj.* — **AD·MIN IS TRA BLE** *adj.*

AD MIN IS TRANT *adj.* Managing affairs; executive. — *noun* One who administers.

AD MIN' IS TRATE *tr. verb* To administer.

AD MIN IS TRA' TION *noun* **1** The act of administering, or the state of being administered, management of public affairs. **2** The government as existing, or the persons collectively who compose it, especially its executive department, also, the official tenure of such government. **3** The legal management and settlement of the estate of a deceased person, as by an executor, or of a minor, lunatic, or one otherwise incompetent, as by a trustee or administrator.

AD MIN' IS TRA TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Pertaining to administration; executive. — **·LY** *adv.*

AD MIN' IS TRA·TOR *noun* **1** One who administers something. **2** [Law] One commissioned by a competent court to administer upon the personal property of a deceased person. — **AD MIN' IS TRA TOR SHIP** *noun* — **AD MIN IS TRA' TRIX** *noun fem.* [**AD MIN IS TRA TRI' CES** (-trī'sēz) *pl.*]

AD MI RA·BLE *adj.* **1** Worthy of admiration; excellent. **2** Wonderful; praiseworthy. See synonyms under EXCELLENT, GOOD. [<F. <L.; see ADMIRE] — **AD MI RA BLE NESS, AD MI RA BIL' I TY** *noun* — **AD MI RA BLY** *adv.*

AD MI RAL *noun* **1** A naval officer of the highest rank, in the U. S. Navy equivalent in rank to a general in the U. S. Army; also, loosely, a rear admiral in the U. S. Navy, and a rear admiral or vice admiral in other navies. **2** The flagship of a fleet. **3** Either of two European butterflies: also **RED ADMIRAL** and **WHITE ADMIRAL.** — **REAR ADMIRAL** A naval officer ranking next below a vice admiral: in the U. S. Navy, equivalent in rank to a major general. — **VICE ADMIRAL** A naval officer ranking next below an admiral in the U. S. Navy, equivalent in rank to a lieutenant general. See table under GRADE. [<OF. *amiral* <Ar. *amir-al-bahr*, commander of the sea]



ADMIRALS' INSIGNIA, U.S.N.

Shoulder marks and sleeve stripes: *a* Rear Admiral. *b* Vice Admiral. *c* Admiral. *d* Admiral of the Fleet.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET **1** The highest rank in the United States Navy, above admiral and corresponding to General of the Armies. **2** Also, one of the officers entitled to hold that rank. Also, as a form of address, *Fleet Admiral*.

ADMIRAL SHELL A richly colored species of cone shell.

AD MI RAL·SHIP *noun* The office or rank of an admiral.

AD MI RAL·TY *noun* [·**TIES** *pl.*] A department of the British government having supreme charge of naval affairs; the Board of Admiralty; also the building in London which houses the Board of Admiralty.

AD MI·RAL TY *noun* **1** The office or functions of an admiral. **2** The branch of jurisprudence or of the judiciary that takes cognizance of maritime affairs.

Admiralty Island An island of SE. Alaska; length 90 miles.

Admiralty Islands About 40 islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea.

ADMIRALTY LAW The code or system of law and procedure relating to maritime affairs; maritime law.

Admiralty Range The mountains NE. of the Ross Sea, Antarctica.

AD MI RA' TION *noun* **1** Wonder combined with approbation in view of anything rare, great, excellent, beautiful, sublime; hence, pleased and gratified observation and contemplation. **2** That which is admired or excites pleased approval; anything marvelous or prodigious. **3** [Obs.] Wonder. See synonyms under AMAZEMENT.

AD·MIRE *verb* [**AD·MIRED, AD·MIR ING**] **1** To regard with mingled wonder and approbation or pleased surprise; gaze on with delight; feel admiration; be pleased. **2** [Obs.] To wonder or wonder at. [<L. *ad*, at, + *miror*, wonder] — **AD MIR·ER** *noun* — **AD MIR·ING** *adj.* — **AD·MIR·ING·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: adore, applaud, approve, enjoy, esteem, extol, honor, love, respect, revere, venerate. We *admire* beauty in nature and art, *enjoy* books or society. We *approve* what is excellent, *applaud* heroic deeds, *esteem* the good, *love* our friends. We *honor* and *respect* noble character wherever found; we *revere* and *venerate* it in the aged. We *extol* or *adore* the goodness, majesty, and power of God. *Antonyms*: abhor, abominate, contemn, despise, detest, dislike, execrate, hate, ridicule, scorn.

AD MIS SI·BLE *adj.* Such as may be admitted; allowable, as proof; worthy of being considered: said of an idea. [<L. *admitto*, admit] — **AD MIS SI·BLE NESS, AD MIS·SI BIL'·I TY** *noun* — **AD·MIS·SI·BLY** *adv.*

AD MIS SION (-mish'ən) *noun* **1** The act of admitting, or the state of being admitted; entrance. **2** A conceding, or that which is conceded; acknowledging or confessing; as, *admission* of guilt. **3** The price charged or paid to be admitted; entrance fee. **4** A formal act, by ecclesiastical authority, admitting a candidate to a benefice or church. **5** Entrance of steam or other motive fluid into a cylinder; the point in the stroke or rotation at which such entrance takes place; also, the period between entrance of motive force and expansion or exhaust thereof. See synonyms under BELIEF, ENTRANCE.

Admission Day A legal holiday to commemorate the admission of a State into the Union.

AD MIS SIVE (-iv) *adj.* Characterized by, tending to, implying, or granting admission. Also **AD MIS SO RY.**

AD MIT *verb* [**AD MIT·TED, AD·MIT TING**] **1** To allow, suffer, or permit to enter, grant entrance or passage to; allow; receive, as, to *admit* one to a house, to *admit* evidence. **2** To afford entrance to, or the channel, means, or right of entrance, passage, or occupancy; have capacity for the entrance or presence of, let in. **3** To concede or grant to be lawful or valid; acknowledge the truth, correctness, existence, etc., of. **4** To decide to be entitled to the privileges of; allow to join or become associated with; as, to *admit* a person to the bar as an attorney. **5** To lie open to or be capable of, as the entrance or presence of something; be compatible with; permit; suffer. **6** To give scope, warrant, or permission: with *of*. [<L. *admitto* <*ad*, to, + *mitto*, send] — **AD MIT·TA·BLE, AD MIT TI BLE** *adj.*

AD·MIT TANCE *noun* **1** The act of admitting, or the state or fact of being admitted; entrance; right or permission to enter; actual entrance; admission. **2** The reciprocal of the impedance of an alternating-current circuit. **3** In English law, the last stage, or perfection, of copyhold assurances of title. See synonyms under ACCESS, ENTRANCE.

AD MIT·TA' TUR *noun* A certificate of admission granted by some colleges. [<L., let him be admitted]

AD·MIT·TED *adj.* Accepted as valid or true; acknowledged; conceded. See synonyms under AUTHENTIC.

AD·MIT·TED LY *adv.* Confessedly.

AD·MIX (ăd-) *tr. verb* [**AD·MIXED** or **AD·MIXT, AD·MIX·ING**] To mingle or mix with something else.

AD MIX·TURE (-chŏŏr *or* -tyŏŏr) *noun* 1 That which is formed by admixing; a mixture. 2 The ingredient added to the principal substance in forming a mixture. 3 The act of mingling or mixing, or the state of being mixed. See synonyms under ALLOY. [< L. *admixtus* < *admisceo*, mix with, < *ad*, to, + *misceo*, mix]

AD MON ISH (ad-) *tr. verb* 1 To advise of a fault; administer mild reproof to; caution; exhort. 2 To bring something forcibly to the notice or attention of, remind, as of duty or obligation, warn, as of peril or penalty. 3 To instruct solemnly, direct. [< L. *ad*, to, + *moneo*, advise] — **AD MON ISH ER** *noun*

Synonyms: admonition, censure, counsel, dissuade, rebuke, remind, reprimand, reprove, warn. *Admonish* is the mildest of reproving words. *Censure*, *rebuke*, and *reprove* apply to wrong done; *caution*, *counsel*, *dissuade*, *warn*, and *admonish* refer chiefly to anticipated fault.

AD MO NI' TION (-nish'un) *noun* The act of admonishing, gentle reproof. Also **AD MON ISH MENT.**

AD MON I TOR (ad-) *noun* One who admonishes; a monitor.

AD MON' I TO RY (ad-) *adj.* Giving admonition. Also **AD·MON I TIVE** (-tiv).

AD NAS CENT (ad-) *adj.* Growing or attached to something; as, *adnascent* plants. — **AD NAS CENCE** *noun.*

AD NATE (-nāt) *adj.* Congenitally united, grown together; said of the union or cohesion of parts not normally growing together. [< L. *adnatus* < *ad*, to, + *nascor*, be born] — **AD NA TION** *noun.*

AD NAU SE AM [L.] To the degree of disgust; so as to nauseate or produce disgust.

AD NOUN *noun* An adjective; especially, an adjective used as a noun. — **AD·NOM I NAL** *adj.*

A DO (uh dōō') *noun* Unnecessary activity; bustle; fuss; trouble. [< ME. *at do*, to do]

A·DO BE (-dō'·bi) *noun* 1 A sun-dried brick or a structure of such material. 2 The mixed earth or sandy, calcareous clay of which such bricks are made. 3 A brick of clay material with which pulverized ore may be combined. 4 [Local] A Mexican silver dollar.

— *adj.* Composed of adobe; often used figuratively to denote things made in Mexico. [< Sp. *adobar*, plaster]

ADOBE FLAT A smooth, gently sloping, and usually narrow plain composed of clay deposited by an ephemeral stream.

AD·O LES'·CENCE *noun* 1 The process of growing up. 2 The state or period of growth from childhood to manhood or womanhood, or from puberty to maturity.

AD O·LES' CEN CY *noun* The quality or state of being adolescent, youthfulness.

AD O LES' CENT *adj.* Approaching manhood or maturity; pertaining to youth. — *noun* A person in the period of adolescence. [< L. *ad*, to, + *alo*, nourish]

A DOL PHUS A masculine personal name: also **AD OLPH** or **A DOLPH**, [Dan., Dutch, G.] **A DOLF** (ah' dolf), [F.] **A·DOLPHE** (ah dolf'), [Sp., It., Pg.] **A DOL FO** (ah·dol'·fo), [< Teut., noble wolf]

AD O NA' I (-nā'·i *or* -nī') [Heb.] 1 In the Old Testament, Lord: a name for God. 2 Among mystics of today, a symbol of faith. 3 In the cabalistic system, a glyph of existence capable of twelve transpositions, all meaning "to be."

A DON IC *adj.* Pertaining to Adonis, or to a verse consisting of a dactyl and a spondee, probably used in the festivals of Adonis. — *noun* An Adonic verse or meter.

A DO NIS (uh·do'·nis *or* uh don' is) 1 A youth beloved by Aphrodite, or Venus, for his beauty. When he was killed by a wild boar, she grieved so greatly that the gods permitted him to return from Hades for half of each year. 2 Any youth of rare beauty; also, a beau, dandy.

A DOPT *tr. verb* 1 To accept, receive, or choose as one's own, especially as one's own child (when not naturally so). 2 To take and use as if one's own, as a phrase, creed, practice, etc. 3 In parliamentary law, to accept, as the report of a committee, etc. See synonyms under EMBRACE. [< F. < L. *ad*, to, + *opto*, choose] — **A DOPT ER** *noun.*

A DOPT ED LY *adv.* By adoption.

A·DOP TION *noun* 1 The act of adopting, or the condition of being adopted. 2 The legal act whereby an adult person takes a minor into the relation of a child. 3 The acceptance of a word unchanged in form from a foreign language. 4 The receiving into a clan or tribe of one from outside, and treating him as one of the same blood.

A DOP TION·IST *noun* One of a Spanish sect (8th century) maintaining that Christ was the son of God by adoption only. Also **A DOP TIAN IST.** — **A DOP·TIAN** *adj.* — **A DOP·TION ISM** *noun.*

A·DOP TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Pertaining or tending to adoption; characterized by adoption. — **·LY** *adv.*

A·DOR A·BLE (uh dore'-) *adj.* 1 Worthy of adoration. 2 Worthy of or calling forth devoted affection or attachment. — **A DOR A BLE NESS, A DOR·A·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* — **A DOR A·BLY** *adv.*

AD·O RA' TION *noun* 1 The act of adoring; worship of God or reverence of the divine. 2 An emotion composed of profound admiration, utmost love, and devotion. 3 Formerly, a method of electing a pope by an act of homage from two thirds of the cardinals present; now, the homage given by the cardinals after his election. 4 A representation of homage to or worship of a person or object, especially of a divine person, as the infant Jesus. See synonyms under PRAYER, REVERENCE, VENERATION.

ADORATION OF THE CROSS A service held on Good Friday, when the cross is adored by both clergy and congregation.

A·DORE *verb* [**A·DORED, A·DOR·ING**] 1 To render divine honors to; worship or offer worship. 2 To love or honor with intense devotion. See synonyms under ADMIRE, PRAISE, VENERATE. [< F. *adorer* < L. *ad*, to, + *oro*, speak, pray] — **A DOR ER** *noun* — **A·DOR·ING** *adj.*

A·DORN *tr. verb* 1 To furnish with ornaments; be an ornament to; decorate. 2 To increase the beauty of. [< F. < L. *ad*, to, + *orno*, deck] — **A DORN·ING** *adj. & noun* — **A·DORN·MENT** *noun.*

Synonyms: beautify, bedeck, decorate, embellish, garnish, gild, illustrate, ornament. An author *embellishes* his narrative with fine descriptions, the artist *illustrates* it with beautiful engravings, the binder *gilds* and *decorates* the volume. A feast is *garnished* with flowers. *Deck* and *bedeck* are commonly said of apparel. To *ornament* is to add outward embellishment. *Adorn* is more lofty and spiritual, referring to a beauty which is not material and cannot be put on by ornaments or decorations. See GARNISH. *Antonyms*: deface, deform, disfigure, mar, spoil.

A·DOWN *adv. & prep* Downward; down.

AD PA TRES (-trēz') [L.] To his fathers, i.e., dead.

AD QUEM (kwem) [L.] At or to which.

A DRA NO (ah·drah'·nō) A town in Sicily, near Mt. Etna. Also *Aderno*

A DRAR (ah drar') A hilly region in central Mauretania, Africa.

A DRAS TUS King of Argos; led the Seven Against Thebes, of whom he was the only survivor. See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

AD REF ER EN' DUM [L.] For further consideration.

AD REM [L.] To the point; direct, pertinent.

AD RE NAL (ad-) *noun* One of two small ductless glands situated above each kidney: a suprarenal gland. — *adj.* Near the kidneys; of or from the adrenal glands. [< L. *ad*, to, + *renalis* < *renes*, kidneys]

AD REN A LIN A trade name for EPINEPHRINE.

A DRI AN 1 A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **A DRI EN** (ah·dri·aN'), [It.] **A DRI A' NO** (ah·dri·ah'·nō), [L.] **A DRI·A' NUS.** 2 Appellation of six popes.

— **ADRIAN** See HADRIAN.

— **ADRIAN IV, NICHOLAS BREAKSPEAR,** 1100?-59, pope, 1154-59; the only English pope.

ADRIAN, EDGAR DOUGLAS, born 1889, English physiologist.

A DRI A NO' PLE A city of European Turkey. Also called *Edirne*, *Hadrianopolis*.

A DRI AT' IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sea of this name, or to the inhabitants of its coastal regions.

ADRIATIC RACE Same as DINARIC RACE.

ADRIATIC SEA An arm of the Mediterranean Sea, east of Italy.

A DRIFT *adv. & adj.* In a drifting state; drifting.

A·DROIT *adj.* Skilful in emergencies; dexterous; expert. See synonyms under CLEVER. [< F. < *à*, to, + *droit*, right] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*

À DROITE (ah drwaht') [F.] To, toward, or on the right.

AD SCI TI' TIOUS (-si·tish' us) *adj.* Supplemental; adventitious, added from without; not essential. [< L. *adscitus* < *ad*, to, + *scio*, know]

AD SCRIPT *adj.* Written after; distinguished from *subscript*. — **AD SCRIP TION** *noun.*

AD SORB (ad-) *tr. verb* To condense and hold by adsorption. [< *ad*, to, + *sorbeo*, suck in] — **AD SORB ENT** *noun.*

AD SOR BATE *noun* A substance which has been or is being adsorbed.

AD SORP TION (ăd-) *noun* The action of a body, as charcoal, in condensing and holding a gas or soluble substance upon its surface. — **AD·SORP TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

AD ZU KI BEAN (ăd·zōō'·kī) A kidney bean (*Phaseolus angularis*) cultivated in northern China and Japan, where it is mixed with rice or boiled with soups. Also **AD·ZU KI BEAN.** [< Jap. *adzuki*]

AD SUM (-sum) [L.] I am present: an answer to a roll-call.

AD SUM MUM [L.] To the highest point or amount.

AD U LA RES' CENCE (ad yu-) *noun* The peculiar sheen of the ordinary moonstone. See ADULARIA.

AD U LA' RI A (ad yu-) *noun* A transparent or translucent form of orthoclase moonstone. [< Mt. Adula, in Switzerland]

AD' U LATE (ăd'·yu-) *tr. verb* [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To flatter servilely; praise extravagantly. [< L. *adulor*, to fawn (like a dog)] — **AD' U LA TOR** *noun.*

AD U LA' TION *noun* Servile flattery; extravagant and hypocritical praise; fulsome compliment.

AD' U·LA·TO RY *adj.* Obsequiously flattering.

A DUL'·LAM ITE *noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Adullam. *Gen.* xxxviii, 1. 2 In English history, a seceder (1866) from the Liberal party. Compare *1 Sam.* xxii, 1, 2.

A DULT (uh·dŭlt') *noun* One who or that which has attained the age of maturity or legal majority.

— **A·DULT** or **AD·ULT** *adj.* Pertaining to mature life; full-grown. [<L. *adultus* <*adolesco*, grow up] — **A·DULT·NESS, A·DULT·HOOD** *noun.*

A·DUL·TER·ANT *noun* An adulterating substance. See synonyms under ALLOY.

A·DUL′·TER·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To make impure by admixture of other or baser ingredients; corrupt. — *adj.* 1 Adulterated; corrupted; debased; spurious. 2 Adulterous. [<L. *ad*, to, + *alter*, other] — **A·DUL·TER·A′·TION** *noun* — **A·DUL′·TER·A·TOR** *noun.*

A·DUL·TER·INE (-in) *adj.* 1 Originating in, or pertaining to, adultery; as, *adulterine* children. 2 Hence, unauthorized; spurious.

A·DUL·TER·OUS (-us) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or given to adultery; illicit. — ·LY *adv.*

A·DUL·TER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 The sexual intercourse of two persons, either of whom is married to a third person; unchastity; unfaithfulness. 2 Any lewdness or unchastity of act or thought, as in violation of the seventh commandment. *Matt.* v, 27, 28. 3 A marriage not approved by ecclesiastical authority. [<L. *ad*, to, + *alter*, other] — **A·DUL·TER·ER** *noun* — **A·DUL·TER·ESS** *noun fem.*

AD·UM·BRAL (ăd-ŭm′-brul) *adj.* Overshadowing; shady.

AD·UM·BRANT (ăd-) *adj.* Dimly shadowing.

AD·UM·BRATE (ăd-) *tr. verb* [·BRAT·ED, ·BRAT·ING] 1 To represent the mere shadow of; to outline sketchily. 2 To foreshadow. 3 To shade or overshadow; darken. [<L. *ad*, to, + *umbra*, shade]

AD·UM·BRA′·TION *noun* A slight sketch; foreshadowing; overshadowing.

AD·UM·BRA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Faintly indicating; typical.

A·DUNC (uh-dŭngk′) *adj.* Hooked; bent like a hook, as the bill of a hawk. Also **A·DUN·COUS** (-dŭng′-kus). [<L. *ad*, to, + *uncus*, hooked]

A·DU·WA (ah′-doo-wah) A town in NE. Ethiopia.

AD·VA·LO·REM [L.] According or in proportion to the value; as, *ad valorem* duties, based on a percentage of the value of the goods imported.

AD·VANCE *verb* [AD·VANCED, AD·VANC·ING] 1 To go or cause to go forward or upward; proceed, promote; move forward in position or place; hence, to enhance or increase in quantity, value, etc.; as, stocks have *advanced*, to *advance* the price of goods; also, to move or set forward in time; make earlier. 2 To pay before due; furnish beforehand; supply on credit. 3 [Law] To provide (support) for children, as before the distribution of an estate. See synonyms under ACCELERATE, AMEND, FLOURISH, INCREASE, PROMOTE, SERVE. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or being an advance; being before in time or place; as, an *advance* payment. — *noun* 1 The act of advancing, or the state of being advanced; forward movement, progress; improvement; also, an increase or rise, as of prices. 2 One who or that which is at the head, the foremost part. 3 Anything supplied or paid beforehand, also, the act of so supplying or paying. 4 An act of personal approach; overture, proposal; as, his *advances* were rejected. 5 The place at the front, or in the lead. 6 The distance made by a vessel in the line of a previous course after putting down the helm, as for a tack: distinguished from *transfer*. 7 In fencing, a swift, short step forward with the right foot, promptly followed by the left, in such a manner as to enable the fencer to retain his balance and be in readiness for parry, etc. See synonyms under PROGRESS. — **IN ADVANCE** 1 In front. 2 Before due; beforehand. — **AD·VANC·ER** *noun.*

AD·VANCED (-vänst′) *adj.* 1 Being ranged at the front, or in advance of others, as in progress or thought; as, *advanced* ideas. 2 Having arrived at a somewhat late or forward stage, as of life, time, etc.; as, an *advanced* age.

ADVANCED FLYING SCHOOL A special school of the U. S. Army Air Forces in which the pilots and crews of military aircraft are instructed and trained.

ADVANCED STANDING Credit allowed a student by one college for courses taken at another.

ADVANCE GUARD A detachment of troops marching ahead of the main body to insure its security and progress, and to locate the main body of enemy troops.

AD·VANCE·MENT *noun* 1 The act of advancing, or the state of being advanced; progression; furtherance; promotion; preferment; uplift; as, the *advancement* of knowledge. 2 A payment of money before it is due.

ADVANCE POST One of the positions of a detachment of troops in advance of the main body, occupied for its security, from which information about the enemy is sent back to headquarters.

ADVANCE SIGNAL A signal, in the block system, indicating that a train may pass a block even when the entire block is not clear.

AD·VANC·ING *adj.* Forward-moving; increasing; progressive. — ·LY *adv.*

AD·VAN·TAGE (-tij) *noun* Anything favorable to success; superiority; favoring circumstance; profit; utility. See synonyms under PROFIT, RIGHT, UTILITY, VICTORY. — **TO ADVANTAGE** So as to reveal the best of or bring about the best results.

— *verb* [·TAGED, ·TAG·ING] To give advantage to; gain advantage; be benefited; favor; profit.

AD·VAN·TA′·GEOUS (-tāy′-jus) *adj.* Affording advantage; profitable; favorable; beneficial. See synonyms under EXPEDIENT, GOOD. — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

AD·VEC·TION *noun* Heat-transference by the horizontal motion of air currents. [<L. *ad*, to, + *veho*, carry]

AD·VENT (-vĕnt) *noun* A coming or arrival, as of any important event or person. [<L. *ad*, to, + *venio*, come]

Ad·vent *noun* The birth of Christ; also, the second coming of Christ. 2 The season including the four Sundays before Christmas.

Ad·vent·ist *noun* One who believes in the second coming of Christ and the imminent end of the world. The original Adventists were followers of William Miller, 1782–1849, who preached that Christ was to return in 1843 or 1844; the term is now applied to a member of any of the following sects, all descended from the church founded by Miller: **ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH, SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS, CHURCH OF GOD (ADVENTIST), LIFE AND ADVENT UNION.** — **Ad·ven·tism** *noun.*

AD·VEN·TI′·TI·A (-tish′-i-uh) *noun* The outer coat of an organ, especially of a blood vessel, composed of adventitious tissue.

AD·VEN·TI′·TIOUS (-tish′-us) *adj.* 1 Not inherent; extrinsic; accidental; casual. 2 Accidental; acquired, not inherited. 3 In botany, sporadic; formed without order or in unusual places. 4 Occurring away from the natural habitat; adventive. [<L. *ad*, to, + *venio*, come] — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

AD·VEN·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Partly naturalized; adventitious.

ADVENT SUNDAY The Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, the last day of November.

AD·VEN·TURE (-chŏor *or* -tyŏor) *verb* [·TURED, ·TUR·ING] 1 To venture upon; dare; hazard; also, to stake upon a venture or hazard. 2 To take risks or chances. — *noun* 1 A hazardous or exciting experience; daring feat. 2 A commercial venture; speculation. 3 [Obs.] Danger; hazard; chance; fortune. See synonyms under ACCIDENT. [<L. *ad*, to, + *ven o*, come]

AD·VEN·TUR·ER *noun* A seeker of adventures or fortune in new fields or by questionable means; a soldier of fortune. — **AD·VEN·TUR·ESS** *noun fem.*

AD·VEN·TUR·OUS (-chŏor- *or* -tyŏor-us) *adj.* 1 Disposed to seek adventures or take risks; venturesome; also **AD·VENTURE·SOME** (-sum). 2 Attended with risk; hazardous. See synonyms under BRAVE. — **AD·VEN·TUR·OUS·LY** *adv.* — **AD·VEN·TUR·OUS·NESS** *noun.*

AD·VERB *noun* Any word used to modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. [<F. <L. *ad*, to, + *verbum*, verb]

AD·VER·BI·AL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, containing, used like an adverb, or tending to use adverbs. — **AD·VER·BI·AL′·I·TY** *noun* — **AD·VER·BI·AL·LY** *adv.*

AD′·VER·SA·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] One actively hostile; an opponent; enemy. See synonyms under ANTAGONIST, ENEMY. — **THE ADVERSARY** Satan. [<L. *ad*, to, + *verto*, turn]

AD·VER·SA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Expressing opposition or antithesis. — *noun* An antithetic word or proposition. — ·LY *adv.*

AD·VERSE or **AD·VERSE** *adj.* 1 Opposing or opposed; antagonistic; also, unpropitious; detrimental. 2 In botany, turned toward the stem or main axis. 3 Opposite. See synonyms under INIMICAL. [<L. *ad*, to, + *verto*, turn] — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

AD·VER·SI·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] A condition of hardship or affliction; misfortune; calamity. See synonyms under CATASTROPHE, MISFORTUNE.

AD·VERT *intr. verb* To turn the mind; refer incidentally; with *to*. See synonyms under ALLUDE. [<L. *ad*, to, + *verto*, turn] — **AD·VER·TENCE, AD·VER·TEN·CY** *noun.*

AD·VER·TENT *adj.* Giving attention; heedful. — ·LY *adv.*

AD′·VER·TISE (-tīze) *verb* [·TISED, ·TIS·ING] 1 To make known by public notice; to proclaim the fine qualities of, in order to sell. 2 To advise, give notice to; notify; also, to warn. 3 To sponsor or publish advertising. See synonyms under ANNOUNCE, INFORM, PUBLISH. Also **AD′·VER·TIZE.** [<L. *ad*, to, + *verto*, turn]

AD·VER·TISE′·MENT (-tīze′-munt) or **AD·VER·TISE·MENT** (ăd-vŭr′-tīz-munt) *noun* 1 A public notice, as in a newspaper or on a radio program. 2 A giving notice; notification; information. — **AD′·VER·TIS·ER** (-tī-zur) *noun.*

AD′·VER·TIS·ING (-tī-zing) *noun* 1 Any system of attracting public notice to an event to be attended, or the desirability of commercial products for sale; promotion; also, advertisements collectively. 2 The business or profession of promoting.

AD·VICE *noun* 1 Encouragement or dissuasion; counsel; suggestion. 2 Information; notification; often in the plural. 3 [Obs.] Deliberation; forethought; hence, opinion. See synonyms under COUNSEL. [<F. <L. *ad*, to, + *video*, see]

AD·VIS·A·BLE (ăd·vīz′–) *adj.* Proper to be advised or recommended; expedient. — **AD VIS A·BIL′ I·TY, AD VIS A BLE·NESS** *noun* — **AD VIS A BLY** *adv.*

AD VISE (–vīz′) *verb* [**AD VISED, AD VIS ING**] 1 To give advice to, counsel; warn, recommend. 2 To apprise (of); notify; inform. 3 To take or give counsel; consult. 4 [Obs.] To consider; observe. *See synonyms under* ADMONISH, INFORM. [< F. *aviser* < LL. *advisum*, advice]

AD VISED (–vīzd′) *adj.* 1 Done with advice or counsel, or with deliberation and forethought; intended; deliberate; prudent. 2 Counseled. 3 Informed. *See synonyms under* CONSCIOUS. — **AD VIS·ED NESS** *noun.*

AD VIS·ED LY (ăd·vīz′–) *adv.* With forethought or advice; not hastily.

AD VISE MENT (ăd·vīz′–) *noun* Consultation; deliberation.

AD VIS ER (–vī′·zur) *noun* One who advises; specifically, a teacher in a school or college to whom certain students are assigned for periodic counsel. Also **AD VI SOR.**

AD VI SO RY (–vī′·zo ri) *adj.* Having power to advise; containing or given as advice; not mandatory.

AD VO CA CY (–kə si) *noun* The act of advocating or pleading a cause; a vindication, defense.

AD′·VO CATE *tr. verb* [**CAT ED, CAT ING**] To speak in favor of; defend, plead for. — *noun* One who pleads the cause of another; an intercessor, defender, counselor. *See synonyms under* PLEAD. [< L. *advoco*, call to, < *ad*, to, + *vox*, voice] — **AD′·VO CA TOR** *noun* — **AD VOC′ A TO RY** *adj.*

AD·VO·CA′ TION *noun* 1 A process in Scots law by which an action may be transferred from an inferior to a superior court without final judgment in the former. 2 Pleading; advocacy.

AD·VO CA′ TUS DI AB′ O LI [L.] The devil's advocate.

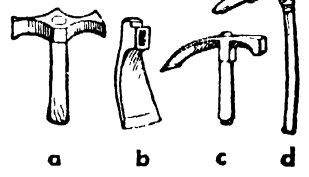
AD·VOW EE′ *noun* One having the right of advowson; a patron.

AD VOW SON (–zun) *noun* The right of presentation to a vacant ecclesiastical benefice; patronage. [< OF. *avoeson* < L. *advocatio*, see ADVOCATE]

AD·Y NA′ MI A (ăd i·nay′–) *noun* Lack of physical strength, resulting from disease. [< Gr. *a–*, not, + *dynamai*, be able] — **AD Y·NAM′ IC** *adj.*

AD Y TUM (ad′·ĭ–) *noun* [·TA *pl.*] 1 An inner or secret shrine in some ancient places of worship. 2 Hence, a sanctum. [< L. < Gr. *a–*, not, + *dyō*, enter]

ADZE (ădz) *noun* A hand-cutting tool having its blade at right angles with its handle and usually curved, used for dressing timber, etc. — *tr. verb* [**ADZED, ADZ ING**] To hew or dress with an adze. Also **ADZ.** [< OE. *adesa*]



ADZES

a Sculptor's. *b* Carpenter's. *c* Cooper's. *d* Stone (Indian).

Æ– For words not found under *æ–*, see under E–.

1 Æ (ee *or* eh *or* ī) A digraph of Latin origin, equivalent to Greek *ai*, commonly retained in most Greek and Latin proper names and used in certain scientific terms. Also written **AE.**

2 AE (a) *adj.* [Scot.] One.

·Æ The plural ending of Latin feminine nouns ending in *–a*: used in many botanical and zoological proper names, as Camel*æ*, Leptid*æ*, etc., and in various adopted words as alumn*æ*, larv*æ*, formul*æ*, etc.

AE. Pen name of George William Russell, 1867–1935, Irish poet and artist. Also **A. E.**

Æ A CUS (ee′–) In Greek mythology, a son of Zeus and king of Ægina who ruled so justly that he became one of the three judges in Hades after his death. *See* MINOS, RHADAMANTHUS.

Æ Æ AN (ī ee′·un) *adj.* Pertaining to Æa, an island between Italy and Sicily, legendary home of Circe.

Æ·CID I·UM (ee sid′–) *noun* [**I A** *pl.*] The cup-shaped fruit body in certain rust fungi, in which spores are produced. Also **Æ CI UM.** [< Gr. *aikia*, injury]

Æ′ CI O STAGE (ee′·si–) *noun* The first stage in the life cycle of certain parasitic fungi of the order *Uredinales* during which spores are produced.

Æ DE A′ GUS (ee di·ay′·gus) *noun* The intromittent sexual organ of the male insect. Also **Æ DÆ A′·GUS, Æ DŒ A′ GUS.** [< Gr. *aidoia*, genitals, + *ago*, lead]

A Æ DES (ay ee′·deez) *noun* One of a genus (*Aedes*) of mosquitoes (family *Culicidæ*) dominant in north temperate regions, some species of which carry pathogenic microorganisms; especially *A. ægypti*, which transmits the causative agent of yellow fever and dengue; formerly called *Stegomyia*.

Æ DILE Classic form of EDILE.

Æ Æ TES (ī·ee′ teez) In Greek mythology, king of Colchis; father of Medea and possessor of the golden fleece.

Æ·GA·DES (ee′·guh·deez) The Ægadian Islands, west of Sicily.

Æ·GE·AN (ī·jee′·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Archipelago or arm of the Mediterranean Sea which lies between Greece and Turkey; specifically, of or pertaining to the ancient civilization of this region: also spelled *Egean*. [< Gr. *Aigaion* < *Aigai*, town in Euboea]

Ægean Islands The fourteen islands of Rhodes, Castellosso, and the Dodecanese group, forming an Italian colony in the Ægean Sea near Turkey; 1,035 square miles; capital, Rhodes.

Ægean Sea An arm of the Mediterranean Sea between Greece and Asia Minor. *See* AEGEUS.

Æ GEUS (ee′·jōōs *or* ee′·jī·us) In Greek mythology, a king of Athens; father of Theseus; drowned in the Ægean Sea, which is named for him.

Æ GID I·US (i jid′·ī·us) [L.] Same as GILIS.

Æ GI NA (ee·ji′ nuh) An island town, and gulf in eastern Greece — **Æ GI NE′·TAN** *adj. & noun.*

Æginetan or Ægina marbles or sculptures A collection of sculptures the most important of which originally decorated the pediments of the temple of Aphæa, in the island of Ægina, built about 475 B.C. They were discovered in 1811.

Æ GIR (ee′·jur) The Norse god of the sea. Also **Æ GER.**

Æ GIS Same as EGIS.

Æ GIS THUS (ee·jis′–) In Greek legend, the lover of Clytemnestra, accomplice in murder of Agamemnon.

Æ GLE (ee′·glee) One of the Hesperides of Greek mythology; mother of the Graces.

Æ GOS POT′ A MI (ee gos·pot′·uh·mi) A river and town in Thrace, Athenian fleet defeated, 405 B.C.

1 Æ GYP TUS (ee·jip′–) In Greek mythology, king of Egypt; brother of Danaus, whose daughters his sons married. *See* DANAIDES.

2 Æ GYP TUS Egypt.

Æl FRIC (ăl′·frick), died 1020?, English monk and writer; abbot of Tynsham.

A EL LO (ay el′·o) One of the Harpies of Greek mythology.

·ÆMIA Same as **·EMIA.**

Æ MIL I US (ee–) [L.] Same as EMIL.

Æ NE·AS (i nee′·us) In Greek and Roman mythology, a Trojan hero, son of Anchises and Venus. After the sack of Troy he wandered for seven years, pursued by the wrath of Juno, and visited Thrace, Delos, Sicily, and Carthage, where Queen Dido vainly sought to make him stay. Finally reaching Latium, as decreed by the gods, he founded the city of Lavinium there, and ruled for many years. *See* ILIAD, ASCANIUS, DIDO.

Æ NE ID (i nee′ id) *noun* A Latin epic poem by Vergil narrating the adventures of Æneas.

A E NE OUS (ay·ee′·nī·us) *adj.* Having a golden-green or lustrous brassy color; said especially of insects. Also **A E NE US.** [< L. *æneus* < *æs*, copper]

Æ O LI A (ee ō′–) A country in ancient Greece and Asia Minor, occupied by the Aolian peoples. Also **Æ O LIS.**

Æ O LI AN, Æ OL IC, etc. Same as EOLIAN, etc.

Æ OL I PILE Same as EOLIPILE.

Æ O LO TROP′ IC (ee·o–) Same as ANISOTROPIC.

Æ O LUS (ee′–) The Greek god of the winds. *See* EOLIAN. — **Æolus** A Thessalian king; founder of the Eolic race.

Æ ON, Æ O NI AN Classic forms of EON, etc.

Æ QUUM (ee′ kwum) *noun* That quantity of food which is barely adequate to sustain an organism doing work. [< L. *æquus*, even]

AER , AERI , AERO· Combining forms from Greek *aēr*, air, denoting situation, motion, or growth in, use of, or relation to air or a gas.

Æ FA RI AN (ee fā′–) *adj.* Fiscal; pertaining to the Roman treasury. — *noun* A Roman citizen of the lowest rank, who had no right to vote, and paid only a poll tax [< L. *ærarius* < *ærarium*, treasury]

A ER AS THE′ NI A (āy ur–) *noun* Morbid anxiety and loss of self-confidence: noted especially in airplane pilots. [< Gr. *aer*, air, + *asthenea*, debility]

A′ ER ATE (ay′·ur–) *tr. verb* [**AT ED, AT ING**] 1 To supply or charge with air or gas; purifying by exposure to air. 2 To oxygenate, as blood. [< Gr. *aer*, air] — **A ER A′·TION** *noun.*

A′ ER A·TOR *noun* 1 An apparatus for charging liquids with gas under pressure. 2 A device for supplying a stream of gas or air, as for fumigating, destroying fungi, etc.

AERI· Same as AIR–.

A E RI·AL (ay i′ ul *or* ĕr′·ĭ·ul) *adj.* 1 Of or like the air; atmospheric, high in air. 2 Growing in the air; airy; spiritual. 3 Existing or performed in the air. *See synonyms under* AIRY. — *noun* (er′·i ul) An antenna, as in wireless telegraphy and radio. [< L. *aer*, air] — **·LY** *adv.*

AERIAL BOMB *See under* BOMB.

A·E RI AL IST (ay·i′·ĭ–) *noun* One who performs feats of skill in the air, as a tightrope walker, trapeze artist, etc.

A E RI AL′ I TY (āy·i·ri·ă·) *noun* Tenuity, or want of substance; airiness.

AERIAL LADDER An extension ladder commonly mounted on a truck, and operated by levers; used by firemen in saving life or property.

AERIAL SICKNESS A sickness to which travelers by air are

liable, caused by constant variation in altitude combined with rapidity of motion.

AERIAL TRAIN An airplane towing behind it one or more gliders.

A·ER·IE (āy′·ur·ī *or* ĕr′·ī) *noun* The nest or brood of a predatory bird, as the eagle, on a crag: also spelled *aery, eyry, eyrie.* [< F. < LL. *aeria,* open space] —**AE RIED** *adj.*

A ER·IF′ ER OUS (-us) *adj.* Containing or conveying air. [< AER- + L. *fero,* bear]

A ER I·FI CA′ TION *noun* 1 The act or process of converting into air, gas, or vapor; the process of becoming air, gas, or vapor. 2 Aeration. Also **A ER I FAC′·TION.**

A′ ER I FORM *adj.* Like air; gaseous, unsubstantial; intangible. [< AIR- + FORM]

A′ ER I FY (ay′·ur-) or **A ER′·I FY** (āy ĭr′-) *tr. verb* [**FIED, ·FY ING**] 1 To aerate. 2 To change into a gaseous form. [< AIR- + -FY]

AERO- Same as AER-.

A ER O BAT′ ICS (ay ur-) *noun* Aerial maneuvers which are not necessary to normal flight voluntarily performed in aircraft, trick or stunt flying; acrobatics

A ER OBE *noun* A micro-organism which can live only in air or free oxygen: opposed to *anaerobe.* —**A ER·O′ BIC** *adj.*

A ER O′·BI·A *noun pl.* Organisms that require free oxygen for the maintenance of their vitality.

A ER O BI OL′ O GY *noun* The study of the transportation of micro-organisms, as bacteria, viruses, and pollens, through the air.

A ER O BI′ O SCOPE *noun* An instrument for the determination of the bacterial content of air.

A ER O CAR′ TO GRAPH *noun* A mapmaking device that utilizes air photographs to show the contour and elevation of ground features.

A′ ER O CURVE *noun* An airplane slightly arched from front to rear.

A ER O DO NET′ ICS *noun* The science of dynamics that treats of gliding and soaring flight. [< AERO- + Gr. *donētos,* shaken, < *doneō,* shake]

A′ ER O DROME Same as AIRDROME.

A ER O DY NAM′ ICS (ay ur o dī-) *noun* The branch of pneumatics that treats of the laws of motion of gases, especially atmospheric, under the influence of gravity and other mechanical forces, and of the mechanical effects produced by such motion. —**A ER O DY NAM′ IC** *adj.*

A′ ER O DYNE *noun* Any aircraft which is heavier than air, as an airplane, glider, helicopter, etc.

A ER O EM′ BO LISM (-bizm) *noun* An acute and painful condition characterized by the formation of nitrogen bubbles the blood and tissues, as a result of rapid decrease in atmospheric pressure associated with high-altitude flights. Compare CAISON DISEASE. [< AERO- + EMBOLISM]

A ER OFOIL Same as AIRFOIL

A′ ER O GEN (-jen) *noun* A micro-organism that forms gas.

A ER O GEN′ IC *adj* Gas producing.

A′ ER O GRAM *noun* A wireless message, radiogram.

A′ ER O GRAPH (ay′ ur o ·) *noun* A device for blind flying that permits a pilot to land safely on blacked-out airports.

A ER OG′ RA PHER *noun* 1 One skilled in the use of an aerograph 2 One skilled in weather forecasting from technical observations.

A ER OG′ RA PHY *noun* A description of or treatise on the atmosphere and its phenomena. [< AERO- + Gr. *graphō,* write] —**A ER O GRAPH′ IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* —**A ER O·GRAPH′ I CAL LY** *adv.*

A ER O HY′ DRO PLANE Same as HYDROPLANE.

A′ ER O LITE *noun* A mass falling on the earth from celestial space and containing more stone than iron. See METEORITE. Also **A′ ER O LITH.** [< AERO- + Gr. *lithos,* stone] —**A ER O LIT′ IC** *adj*

A ER OL′ O GY *noun* The branch of physics that treats of the laws and phenomena of the atmosphere —**A ER·O·LOG′ IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* —**A ER OL′ O GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

A′ ER O MAN CY *noun* The art of divination or augury by atmospheric phenomena, hence, a forecasting of atmospheric changes. [< AERO- + Gr. *manteia,* divination]

A ER O MA RINE′ (-reen′) *adj.* Pertaining to the navigation of aircraft over the ocean.

A ER O ME CHAN′ ICS (-kan′·iks) *noun* 1 The science that treats of equilibrium and motion of air and gases, including *aerostatics* and *aerodynamics.* 2 Pneumatics. —**A ER·O ME CHAN′ IC** *adj. & noun.*

A ER O MET′ AL *noun* An alloy of aluminum containing small amounts of iron, copper, manganese, magnesium, zinc, and silica.

A ER O ME·TE OR′ O GRAPH *noun* A device for recording atmospheric conditions, as temperature pressure moisture, wind velocities, etc.

A ER OM′ E TER *noun* An apparatus for weighing and estimating the density of air or other gases.

A ER·OM′ E TRY *noun* The science of weighing and measuring air and other gases [< AERO- + Gr. *metron,* measure] —**A·ER O MET′·RIC** *adj.*

A′ ER O NAUT (ay′·ur·o-) *noun* One who navigates the air; a balloonist or aviator. [< Gr. *aēr,* air, + *nautēs,* sailor]

A·ER·O·NAU′·TIC *adj.* Pertaining to, floating in, or navigating the air; pertaining to aeronautics. Also **A·ER·O·NAU′·TI·CAL.**

A ER O NAU′·TICS *noun* The branch of aerostatics treating of floating in the air or navigating aircraft.

A′·ER·O NEF *noun* An airplane. [< AERO- + F. *nef* < L. *navis,* ship]

A ER O·NEU·RO′·SIS *noun* A nervous disorder characterized by a diffuse anxiety, restlessness, emotional strain, and various physical disturbances noted in aviators. [< AERO- + NEUROSIS]

AERO-OTIT′S (-ō·tī′·tĭs) *noun* Inflammation of the middle ear, due to air pressure at high altitudes: also called *aviator's ear.*

A ER O PHA′ GI A (-fāy′·ji·uh) *noun* Swallowing of air, seen in hysteria. [< AERO- + Gr. *phagein,* eat]

A ER O PHO′·BI A *noun* A morbid fear of a current of air.

A′ ER O PHORE *noun* A breathing apparatus for inflating the lungs of a still-born child: also used for supplying air by firemen, aviators, etc., under abnormal conditions.

A ER O PHO TOG′ RA PHY *noun* Photography from aircraft.

A′ ER O PHYTE *noun* An air plant, as an orchid. [< AERO- + Gr. *phyton,* plant]

A′ ER O PLANE (ay′·ur·o-) Same as AIRPLANE.

A ER O PLANK′·TON *noun pl.* Minute organisms, as pollen, bacteria, etc., which are transported by and through the air. [< AERO- + PLANKTON]

A′ ER O SCOPE *noun* An instrument by which microscopic objects and bacteria may be gathered from the atmosphere. —**A ER O SCOP′ IC** *adj.*

A ER OS′ CO PY *noun* Observation of atmospheric conditions; perception of the state of the weather.

A ER O SID′·ER ITE *noun* A meteorite of which iron is the chief constituent.

A ER O SID′ ER O LITE *noun* A meteorite that is both metallic and stony.

A′ ER O SLED *noun* A propeller-driven armored sled used by the Russians in open snow-covered country in World War II.

A′ ER·O SOL *noun* A colloid system of solid or liquid particles dispersed in a gas, as fog or smoke. See COLLOID. [< AERO- + SOL]

A′ ER O SPHERE (-sfeer) *noun* The entire atmosphere considered as a single gaseous shell surrounding the earth. [< AERO- + SPHERE]

A′ ER O STAT (ay′·ur·o-) *noun* Any aircraft which is lighter than air, as a balloon, dirigible [< F. < Gr. *aer,* air, + *statos,* standing] —**A ER O STAT′ IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

A ER O STAT′ ICS *noun* 1 The branch of pneumatics that treats of the mechanical properties of air and gases not in motion. 2 The art and science of operating lighter-than-air aircraft, as balloons and dirigibles: distinguished from *aviation.*

A ER O STA′·TION *noun* 1 The art of raising and supporting bodies, as balloons, by means of fluids lighter than air: contrasted with *aviation.* 2 [Obs.] Aerostatics. Compare AEROSTATICS. [< AERO- + STATION]

A ER O TAX′ IS *noun* The stimulus or repellent influence of air on organisms, especially on bacteria. [< AERO- + TAXIS]

A ER O THER A PEU′ TICS (-thĕr·ul. pū″·tics) *noun* A system of treating disease by varying the atmospheric pressure upon the patient, sometimes also by changing the composition of the air. Also **A ER O THER′ A·PY** (-ther′·uh·pī).

Æ RU GI NOUS Same as ERUGINOUS.

Æ RU GO (ī·rōō′-) *noun* [L.] Copper rust, especially green copper rust of old bronzes; verdigris.

ÆA ER Y (āy′·ur·ī *or* ĕr′·ī) *adj.* Airy; aerial.

ÆA ER Y Same as AERIE.

Æs (eez) *noun* [L.] Money made of copper or bronze.

Æs CHI NES (es′ ki·neez), 389–314 B.C., Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes.

Æs CHY LE′ AN (ĕs·ki·lee′·un) *adj.* Similar to, or in the style of, the tragedies of Æschylus; hence, majestic stately.

Æs CHY LUS (es′ ki-), 525–456 B.C., Greek tragic dramatist.

Æs CU LA′ PI AN (ĕs·cū·lay′-) *adj* Relating to Æsculapius; hence, pertaining to the art of healing; medicinal —*noun* A disciple of Æsculapius; hence, a physician. Also spelled *Esculapian.*

Æs·CU·LA PI US (ĕs·cū·lāy′·pī·us) The Roman god of medicine; son of Apollo. Also [Gr.] *Asclepius.*

Æ SIR (ee′- *or* ay′·sur) The gods of the Teutonic pantheon collectively. See ÅSVAN.

Æ SOP (ee′ sup) Greek author of fables, 6th century B.C.

Æ SO′ PI AN (ee·so′-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Æsop; resembling the fables of Æsop: also spelled *Esopian.*

Æ TA TIS SU Æ (sōō′·ee) [L.] Of his [or her] age; at a specified age.

ÆTH EL BERHT Same as ETHELBERT.

ÆTH EL ING Same as ATHELING.

ÆTH EL RED Same as ETHELRED.

Æ THI O′ PI A Same as ETHIOPIA.

Æ′·THRI O·SCOPE (ee′·thrī-) *noun* A thermometric instrument for measuring minute changes in the heat radiated from the sky. [< Gr. *aithria,* open sky, + *skopeō,* observe]

Æ·E TIAN (a·ee′·shun) *noun* One of the party of extreme

Arians that flourished in the latter half of the 4th century: so called from its leader, Aetius of Antioch.

Æ·TNA (ĕt′nuh) 1 See ETNA. 2 An ancient Sicilian city.

Æ·TO·LI·A (ee-) An ancient district of western Greece. — **Æ·TO·LI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

A·FAR *adv.* At, from, or to a distance; remotely. [< A (on) + FAR]

A·FEARD *adj.* [Obs. & Pop.] Afraid. Also **A·FEARED.**

A·FEB·RILE (-rĭl) *adj.* Free from fever.

AFF *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Off, off from.

AF·FA·BLE *adj.* 1 Easy and courteous in manner; approachable. 2 Benign; mild. See synonyms under BLAND, FRIENDLY. [< F. < L. *ad*, to, + *for*, speak] — **AF·FA·BIL′I·TY, AF·FA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **AF·FA·BLY** *adv.*

AF·FAIR *noun* 1 Anything done or to be done; business; concern: often in plural. 2 An unimportant event, as a skirmish; matter, thing. 3 A vague or indefinite object or fact; as, the first ship was a rude *affair*. 4 Same as LOVE AFFAIR. See synonyms under BATTLE, BUSINESS, TRANSACTION. [< F. *a*, to, + *faire*, do]

AF·FAIRE (-fâr′) *noun* [F.] Short for **AFFAIRE D'AMOUR** (dah-mōōr′), a love affair, or **AFFAIRE DE CŒUR** (duh kûr′), affair of the heart.

AF·FAIRE D'HON·NEUR (daw-nur′) [F.] A matter of honor; a duel.

1AF·FECT *tr. verb* 1 To act upon or have an effect upon; impress; influence. 2 To touch or move emotionally. 3 To attack, as, a disease *affects* the body. See synonyms under CONCERN, INFLUENCE. Compare EFFECT. — *noun* 1 That which tends to arouse emotion rather than to stimulate thought or perception, also, the diffuse mental condition thus produced. 2 The fundamental controlling element in an emotional state. 3 [Obs.] Inward disposition, inclination. [< L. *ad*, to, + *facio*, do]

2AF·FECT *tr. verb* 1 To have a liking for, be fond of; love. 2 To tend naturally toward, haunt; frequent: said of animals and plants. 3 To make a show of one's liking for; do for effect; assume; put on; especially, to assume the character of or imitate, also, to pretend or counterfeit. 4 [Obs.] To aim at; to aspire for or to. See synonyms under ASSUME, LIKE, PRETEND. [< F. *affecter* < L. *ad*, to, + *facio*, do]

AF·FEC·TA′TION *noun* 1 A studied pretense, shallow display; with *of*. 2 Artificiality of manner or behavior, affectedness. See synonyms under HYPOCRISY, PRETENSE. [< L. *affectatio*; see 2AFFECT]

1AF·FECT·ED *adj.* 1 Acted upon; moved emotionally; influenced. 2 Attacked, as by disease; diseased. 3 In mathematics, adfected.

2AF·FECT·ED *adj.* 1 Assumed falsely or in outward semblance only; showing affectation. 2 Having a liking, inclination, or affection; inclined. 3 Fondly cherished, loved; frequented. See synonyms under FACTITIOUS, SQUEAMISH. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*

AF·FECT·ER *noun* One who affects or pretends.

1AF·FECT·ING *adj.* 1 Having power to move the feelings; pathetic. 2 [Obs.] Pretending; falsely displaying. — **·LY** *adv.*

2AF·FECT·ING *adj.* [Obs.] 1 Showing love. 2 Displaying affectation.

1AF·FEC·TION *noun* 1 The act of influencing, or state or fact of being influenced; state of mind or body; disease. 2 A mode of being, accidental property, attribute or quality. 3 [Obs.] Constitutional inclination; tendency. See synonyms under DISEASE, INFLUENCE.

2AF·FEC·TION *noun* 1 A mental feeling or state of feeling toward any person or thing, especially, strong, tender attachment; love; also, any natural disposition or feeling; partiality or aversion. 2 Conscious perception of feeling or emotion, as contrasted with *cognition* or conscious perception of an idea: a psychological use. 3 [Obs.] The act of affecting, or putting on; affectation. See synonyms under ATTACHMENT, FRIENDSHIP, LOVE.

AF·FEC·TION·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to affections. — **·LY** *adv.*

AF·FEC·TION·ATE (-ĭt) *adj.* 1 Having or expressing love; loving, fond. 2 [Obs.] Favorably inclined. See synonyms under FRIENDLY. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AF·FEC·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or exciting affection; emotional or stirring emotion. 2 In psychology, pertaining to or arising from feeling or emotional reactions rather than from thought.

AF·FEER *tr. verb* [Obs.] 1 In old English law, to assess. 2 To confirm. [< OF. *affeurer*] — **·ER, ·OR** *noun* — **·MENT** *noun.*

AF′FEN·PIN·SCHER (ah′-fĕn-pĭn-shur) *noun* A toy terrier of monkeylike appearance, having a hard, wiry coat, usually black, a round head, a short, pointed muzzle, and a short tail. [< G., monkey terrier]

AF·FER·ENT *adj.* Conducting inward, or toward the center; in biology, said of those nerve processes which transmit sensory stimuli from receptor organs to the central nervous system, opposed to *efferent*. [< L. *ad*, to, + *fero*, bear]

AF·FET·U·O′·SO (ahf-fet-tōō-ō′-zo) *adj.* [It.] Tender, soft; pathetic; designating a musical passage or piece to be rendered with feeling.

AF·FI·ANCE *tr. verb* [·ANCED, ·ANC·ING] 1 To promise in marriage, betroth. 2 To pledge. — *noun* 1 A betrothal; pledge of faith. 2 Confidence. [< F. < L. *ad*, to, + *fidus*, faithful]

AF·FI·ANT *noun* One who makes an affidavit.

AF·FI·DA′·VIT *noun* 1 A voluntary sworn declaration, in writing, made before competent authority. 2 Any solemn or formal declaration. [< L.L. < *affido*, to be faithful]

AF·FIL′I·ATE *verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To receive on friendly terms, associate with: usually reflexively or passively, followed by *to* or *with*. 2 To be intimate; sympathize; consort. 3 To receive as a child; adopt. 4 To fix the legal paternity of. 5 To determine relations of, as those of origin, etc. — *adj.* Affiliated. — *noun* Something affiliated. [< L. *ad*, to, + *filius*, son]

AF·FIL·I·A′·TION *noun* 1 The act of affiliating, or the state of being affiliated; association; friendly relationship; connection, adoption. 2 Combination; union.

AF·FINE *noun* [Obs.] 1 A relative by marriage. 2 A kinsman.

AF·FINED *adj.* 1 Joined by artificial ties; allied; related by marriage. 2 In zoology, having similar structural characters. 3 [Obs.] Under obligation, due to some close relation.

AF·FIN·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Any natural drawing or inclination; close relation or agreement; chemical attraction. 2 Structural or physiological likeness in organisms, or, in languages, structural likenesses indicating a common origin. 3 The property or attraction by which differing chemical elements or groups of elements, when brought into contact, unite to form a new compound; chemical attraction, chemism. 4 Connection through certain relations formed, as by church or state; especially, relationship through marriage (as opposed to blood relationship). 5 A Platonic or spiritual attraction held to exist between certain persons, especially between those of opposite sexes; also, the person exerting such attraction. [< L. *affinitas* < *ad*, to, + *finis*, end]

Synonyms: alliance, analogy, birth, blood, consanguinity, descent, family, kin, kind, kindred, race, relationship. *Kind* is broader than *kin*, denoting the most general *relationship*, as one of the whole human species in mank*ind*, human*kind*, etc.; *kin* and *kindred* denote direct *relationship* that can be traced through either blood or marriage, especially the former; either of these words may signify collectively all persons of the same blood or members of the same family, relatives or relations. *Affinity* is *relationship* by marriage, *consanguinity* is *relationship* by blood. *Antonyms:* see ANTIPATHY.

AF·FIRM (-fûrm′) *verb* 1 To declare or state positively; make (a statement) and maintain (it) to be true; maintain, assert; aver. 2 To confirm, establish, or ratify. 3 To maintain the affirmative. 4 To make a formal judicial declaration. [< L. *ad*, to, + *firmus*, firm] — **A·BLE** *adj.* — **A·BLY** *adv.* — **ANCE** *noun* — **·ANT** *adj. & noun* — **ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: assert, assseverate, aver, declare, depose, endorse, maintain, predicate, propound, protest, state, swear, tell, testify. *Affirm* has less of egotism than *assert*, more solemnity than *declare*, and more composure than *asseverate*, which is to *assert* emphatically. In legal usage, *affirm* differs from *swear* in not invoking the name of God. See ALLEGE, ASSERT, STATE. *Antonyms:* contradict, deny, dispute, gainsay, negative, oppose, refute.

AF·FIR·MA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of affirming, or that which is affirmed; a declaration; statement; predication. 2 A solemn declaration made before a competent officer, in place of a judicial oath. 3 Confirmation; ratification. See synonyms under TESTIMONY.

AF·FIRM·A·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* 1 Characterized by affirmation; asserting that the fact is so; ratifying; confirmative. 2 In mathematics, positive; as, an *affirmative* quantity. Also **AF·FIRM′·A·TO·RY.** — *noun* 1 That which affirms or asserts; a word or expression of affirmation or assent. 2 That side in a debate which affirms the proposition debated.

AF·FIRM·A·TIVE·LY *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively; on the affirmative side.

AF·FIX *tr. verb* 1 To fix or attach; fasten; join; append; as, to *affix* a seal. 2 To connect with or lay upon, as blame, responsibility, etc. See synonyms under ADD. — **AF·FIX** *noun* That which is attached, appended, or added; especially, a prefix or suffix. [< L. *ad*, to, + *figo*, fasten]

AF·FIX·TURE (-chŏŏr or -tyŏŏr) *noun* The act of fastening to, or state of being fastened to; also, that which is affixed.

AF·FLA·TION *noun* A breathing on, to, or into; inspiration.

AF·FLA·TUS *noun* 1 Creative inspiration or exaltation, especially as in the phrase *divine afflatus*, through divine or superhuman influence. 2 A breathing; blast of air; also, belching. [< L. < *afflo*, blow on, < *ad*, to, + *flo*, blow]

AF·FLICT *tr. verb* 1 To distress physically or mentally; oppress with continued suffering; trouble; grieve; distress. 2 [Obs.] To cast down; overthrow. See synonyms under CHASTEN, HURT. [< L. *ad*, to, + *fligo*, strike down] — **·ER** *noun.*

AF·FLIC·TION *noun* The act of afflicting or state of being afflicted; sore distress of body or mind; that which causes

great suffering or distress; grief; calamity. See synonyms under GRIEF, MISFORTUNE.

AF·FLIC·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Causing or involving pain or distress; grievous. See synonyms under TROUBLESOME. —**·LY** *adv.*

AF·FLU·ENCE *noun* 1 A profuse or abundant supply, as of riches; wealth; abundance; opulence. 2 A flowing toward; concourse.

AF·FLU·ENT *adj.* 1 Abounding; abundant. 2 Wealthy; opulent. 3 Flowing freely; fluent. See synonyms under AMPLE. —*noun* A stream that flows into another; a tributary. [<L. *ad*, to, + *fluo*, flow] — **·LY** *adv.*

AF·FLUX *noun* The act of flowing, or that which flows, toward a point; a gathering; collection. [<L. *affluxus* < *affluo*; see AFFLUENT]

AF·FON·SO (ah·fon'·sō) [Pg.] Same as ALPHONSO.

AF·FORCE *tr. verb* [AF·FORCED, AF·FORC·ING] To strengthen by added force; especially, to strengthen (a jury) by adding new members. [<OF. *afforcer* <L. *ex*, out, + *fortis*, strong] —**·MENT** *noun.*

AF·FORD *tr. verb* 1 To have sufficient means for; be able to meet the expense of; incur without detriment; sustain; bear; stand. 2 To produce, yield, or furnish, as fruit, profit, etc. [<OE. *geforthian*, further, promote] —**·A·BLE** *adj.*

AF·FOR·EST *tr. verb* To convert into a forest; also, to declare subject to forest laws. Compare DISAFFORST. [<L. *ad*, to, + FOREST] —**AF·FOR·ES·TA'·TION** *noun.*

AF·FRAN·CHISE (-chīze) *tr. verb* [-CHISED, -CHIS·ING] To enfranchise; liberate. [<OF. *afranchir* <*à*, to, + *franc*, free]

AF·FRAY *noun* A public brawl or fight; a disturbance of the peace; specifically, in law, the fighting in public of two or more persons in a manner that will naturally produce terror in others. See synonyms under ALTERCATION, QUARREL. —*tr. verb* [Obs.] To cause to feel sudden fear; terrify; startle. [<OF. *effrei*]

AF·FRIC·A·TIVE (-tiv) *noun* In phonetics, the close combination of a stop or an explodent with a fricative consonant or spirant, as *dg* in *ledge* and *tch* in *watch*. Also **AF·FRI·CATE** (-kit). —*adj.* Pertaining to this combination. [<L. *affricatus* < *ad*, to, + *frico*, rub]

AF·FRIGHT (-frīt') [Obs.] *tr. verb* To strike with sudden fear, frighten. See synonyms under FRIGHTEN. —*noun* Sudden fear; also, a cause of terror. See synonyms under ALARM, FEAR, FRIGHT. [< OE. *afyrhtan*] — **·MENT** *noun.*

AF·FRONT (-frunt') *tr. verb* 1 To insult openly; treat with insolence, offend by word or act. 2 [Obs.] To front in position; face, look toward. 3 To confront; accost, assault. —*noun* 1 An open insult or indignity. 2 [Obs.] A meeting, whether friendly or hostile. See synonyms under OUTRAGE. [<I. *affronter* < L. *ad*, to, + *frons*, front] —**AF·FRONT·ER** *noun* —**AF·FRON·TIVE** *adj.*

Synonyms (verb): aggravate, annoy, displease, exasperate, insult, irritate, offend, provoke, tease, vex, wound. *Aggravate* in the sense of *offend* is not in approved use. To *provoke*, literally to call out or challenge, is to begin a contest; one *provokes* another to violence. To *affront* is to offer some defiant offense or indignity, as if were to one's face. Compare PIQUE. *Antonyms*: conciliate, content, gratify, honor, please.

AF·FUSE (-fuze') *tr. verb* [AF·FUSED, AF·FUS·ING] To pour (upon), as water. [<L. *affusus* < *ad*, to, + *fundo*, pour]

AF·FU·SION (-fu'·zhun) *noun* Pouring; sprinkling.

AF·GHAN (af'·gun) *noun* A soft wool coverlet, knitted or crocheted in many-colored geometrical patterns.

Af·ghan (af'·gun) *noun* 1 A native of Afghanistan. 2 The dominant language of Afghanistan: also called *Pushtu*. 3 A hound from Afghanistan, having long, silky, thick hair extending to the feet; a low-set tail, carried high; pendulous ears, and high, widely set hip bones: a very ancient breed.
—*adj.* Of or pertaining to Afghanistan, its inhabitants, or their language.

Af·ghan'·i·stan (af·găn'–) A monarchy of south-central Asia; about 250,000 square miles; capital, Kabul.

A·FIELD *adv.* 1 In or to the field; abroad. 2 Off the track; astray.

A·FIRE *adv. & adj.* On fire, in any sense.

A·FLAME *adv. & adj.* Flaming; glowing.

A·FLOAT *adv. & adj.* 1 Floating on a liquid or a body of water; also, not aground or ashore. 2 In motion or circulation. 3 Adrift; unfixed. 4 Overflowed; flooded.

A·FOND (ah fawN) [F.] To the bottom; thoroughly.

A·FOOT *adv.* 1 On foot. 2 Able to walk. 3 In motion or progress; on the move; astir

A·FORE *adv., prep., & conj.* Before. [<OE. *onforan*, merged with *æt-foran*, before; see ON, AT, and FORE]

A·FORE'·HAND *adv. & adj.* Beforehand; prepared; supplied with what is needed for the future.

A·FORE'·SAID (-sĕd) *adj.* Said or mentioned before.

A·FORE'·THOUGHT (-thawt) *adj.* Intended, devised, contrived, or planned beforehand; premeditated. —*noun* Premeditation.

A·FORE'·TIME *adv.* At a previous time; formerly.

A FOR·TI·O'·RI (ā for·shī·ō'·rī) [L.] By a stronger reason; all the more.

A FOUL *adv. & adj.* In entanglement or collision; entangled.

A·FRAID *adj.* Filled with fear or apprehension; apprehensive; fearful. [<ME. *afraied* <OF. *effraier*, terrify]

AF REET Same as AFRIT.

A FRESH *adv.* Once more; anew; again.

Af·ri·ca A continent of the eastern hemisphere; the second largest continent; 11,750,000 square miles.

Af·ri·can *adj.* Of or pertaining to Africa, to North (ancient) Africa, or to the black race, including the Negroes and Negritic groups of Africa. —*noun* 1 A native or naturalized inhabitant of Africa. 2 One of the black race; a black man; Negro.

AFRICAN GOLF [Pop.] The game of craps.

AFRICAN-LILY *noun* A greenhouse pot plant (*Agapanthus africanus*) from Africa, with blue flowers: also called *lily-of-the-Nile*.

AFRICAN-VIOLET *noun* Any of a genus (*Saintpaulia*) of tropical African perennial herbs with purple flowers.

Af·ri·kaans' (-kahns') *noun* Taal.

Af·ri·kan'·der *noun* One born in South Africa, but of European blood. Also **Af·ri·can'·der.**

AF·RIT (af'·rit or uh·freet') *noun* 1 A powerful evil jinni of Arabic mythology. 2 Hence, any monstrous evil, political or social. Also **AF·REET.** [< Ar. *'ifrit*, demon]

Afro- (af'·ro-) A combining form from Latin *Afer*, African.

AFRO-AMERICAN *adj.* Of or pertaining to American Negroes. —*noun* An American of Negro blood.

AFRO-EUROPEAN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Africa and Europe; specifically, pertaining to or designating a people dwelling in the vicinity of the Mediterranean viewed as constituting one race, used also as a noun.

AFT *adj.* Of or near the stern of a vessel. —*adv.* At, toward, or near the stern; astern. [< OE. *æftan*, behind]

AFTER *adj.* 1 Farther aft; toward the stern. 2 Following in time or place; subsequent.
—*adv.* 1 At a later time. 2 In the rear; behind.
—*prep.* 1 In succession to; subsequent to; subsequent to and because of, or in spite of; because of; notwithstanding. 2 Behind, back of, or below in rank; inferior to; behind and in pursuit of, in search of. 3 In relation to; about; for; in imitation of; in the manner of; in obedience to; according to; in proportion to. 4 For the sake of; by the name of [< OE. *after*, behind]

AFTER ALL All things considered; on the whole.

AF'·TER·BIRTH *noun* The placenta.

AF'·TER·BRAIN *noun* The metencephalon or myelencephalon.

AF'·TER·CARE *noun* Treatment of convalescents to render cure permanent.

AF'·TER·CLAP *noun* [Pop.] An unexpected and disagreeable sequel or demand.

AF'·TER·DAMP *noun* The chokedamp (chiefly carbon dioxide) left in mines after an explosion of firedamp.

AF'·TER·DECK *noun* That part of a deck aft of midships.

AFTER-DINNER *adj.* 1 Made, done, or occurring after dinner; as, an *after-dinner* speech. 2 Served after dinner; as, *after-dinner* coffee.

AF'·TER·GLOW (-glō) *noun* A glow after a light has disappeared, as in the western sky after sunset.

AFTER-IMAGE *noun* The persistence or renewal of the image of a visual object which appears after the direct stimulation has been withdrawn from the retina. By analogy, the term is also applied to the after-sensations of other senses.

AF'·TER·MATH *noun* 1 The second grass crop of the season, after the first has been cut for hay; a second mowing. 2 Results; consequences, especially, ill consequences.

AF'·TER·MOST (-mōst) *adj. superl.* 1 Nearest the stern: also **AFT·MOST.** 2 Last.

AF·TER·NOON' *noun* That part of the day between noon and sunset; hence, the closing part; as, the *afternoon* of life.

AF'·TER·PAIN *noun* 1 A subsequent pain. 2 *pl.* The pains succeeding childbirth, due to contraction of the womb.

AF'·TER·PIECE *noun* 1 A farce or other short piece after a play. 2 The heel of a rudder.

AF'·TER·SHAFT *noun* A secondary shaft of the feather in many birds, springing from near the junction of the quill with the rachis. For illustration see FEATHER.

AF'·TER·TASTE *noun* A taste persisting in the mouth, as after a meal.

AF'·TER·THOUGHT *noun* A later or more deliberate thought, as after decision or action; hence, a device, expedient, or resource to escape a difficulty.

AF'·TER·TIME *noun* Time following the present; the future.

AF'·TER·WALE *noun* The pad or body of a horse collar. See illustration under HARNESS.

AF·TER·WARD (-wurd) *adv.* In time following; subsequently. Also **AF·TER·WARDS.**

AF'·TER·WORLD *noun* The succeeding generations; posterity; the future world.

A·GA (ah'·guh) *noun* An officer of high military or civil rank in Mohammedan countries: also spelled *aghla*. [<Turk.]

A·GA·DÈS (ah′·guh·dĕs) A city in eastern French West Africa.*

A·GA·DIR (ah·gah dir′) A port in SW. Morocco.

A·GAIN (–gĕn′ *or* –gane′) *adv.* 1 At a second or another time; once more, anew, afresh. 2 Once repeated. said of quantity. 3 To the same place or over the same course; back (often, back again). 4 In correspondence with something previous or preceding, in reply; in return. 5 In the next place; further; moreover. 6 On the other hand. [<OE. *ongegn*]

AGAIN AND AGAIN Repeatedly.

A·GAINST (–genst′ *or* –gänst′) *prep.* 1 Into contact or collision with; in movement toward, opposite or contrary to; in hostility to, in contact with, pressing upon; also, opposite to; in contrast with. 2 In resistance to, in protection from. 3 In preparation for; in readiness for. 4 In exchange for. 5 To the debit of; as a charge upon. [<OE. *ongegnes* + inorganic –*t*]

AGA KHAN (kahn) A hereditary Mohammedan title passing to the heads of families descended from Ali.

—**AGA KHAN III,** born 1877, leader of Ismaelian Mohammedans, succeeding his father, Aga Khan II, in 1885.

A·GAL·LOCH (uh·gal′·uk) *noun* The fragrant wood of a tree (*Aquilaria agallocha*) of Cochin–China and neighboring regions; the aloes or aloes–wood of the Scriptures: also called *agalwood, eaglewood.* [<Gr. *agallochon,* bitter aloe]

AG·AL·MAT′·O·LITE *noun* One of various soft waxy minerals, pagodite, pinite, or steatite, used for carvings by the Chinese. [<Gr. *agalma,* gift, + *lithos,* stone]

AG·A·MA *noun* A terrestrial lizard of the tropical regions of the Old World. [Of Caribbean origin]

AG·A·MEM′·NON In the *Iliad,* king of Mycenæ; brother of Menelaus; father of Orestes and Iphigenia; leader of the Greeks in the Trojan War; assassinated on his return by Clytemnestra, his wife.

A·GAM·IC *adj.* 1 Without the union of the two sexes, as the reproduction in certain insects, etc. 2 Capable of development without impregnation; as, *agamic* ova. 3 In botany, cryptogamic. [See AGAMOUS] —**A·GAM·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

AG·A·MO·GEN′·E·SIS (–jĕn′·ĭ·sĭs) *noun* Reproduction without the union of opposite sexual elements, as by buds or by cell–division. —**AG·A·MO·GE·NET′·IC** (–jĭ·nĕt′·ĭk) *adj.*

AG·A·MOUS (–mus) *adj.* Not having sexual organs; asexually produced. [<Gr. *agamos,* unmarried, <*a–,* without, + *gamos,* marriage]

A·GA·ÑA (ah·gah′·nyah) The capital of Guam.

AG·A·PAN′·THUS *noun* Any of a genus (*Agapanthus*) of South African plants of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*) bearing umbels of blue or white flowers; the African–lily. [<Gr. *agapē,* love, + *anthos,* flower]

A·GAPE *adv. & adj.* In a gaping state; gaping.

AG·A·PE (–pee) *noun* [PÆ (pee) *pl.*] The social meal or love feast of the primitive Christians which usually accompanied the Eucharist. [<Gr. *agapē,* love]

A′·GAR–A·GAR (ah′·gar *or* āy′·gar) *noun* A gelatinous substance obtained from certain seaweeds, employed as a laxative, and as a food medium in the artificial cultivation of bacteria, and used in China as a glue, in jellies, etc. Also **A·GAR.** [Of Malayan origin]

A·GAR·IC or **AG·A·RIC** *noun* 1 A fungus of the mushroom group (order *Agaricales*), especially the common edible variety, *Agaricus campestris.* 2 The dried fruit body of certain mushrooms, as *Polyporus officinalis:* also called *spunk, touchwood.* —**A·GAR·I·CA′·CEOUS** (–kāy′·shus) *adj.*

AGARIC ACID The active principle of agaric, used in medicine for the relief of night sweats.

AGARIC MINERAL A very light, easily powdered magnesium silicate rock found in Tuscany, from which floating bricks can be made: also called *rock–milk.*

AG·AS·SIZ (–see) Father of two Swiss–American scientists: **LOUIS JEAN RUDOLPHE,** 1807–73, naturalist and teacher; **ALEXANDER,** 1835–1910, son of Louis, zoologist.

AG·ATE (ăg′·it) *noun* 1 A variegated waxy quartz or chalcedony, SiO_2, in which the colors are usually in bands a gem. 2 A child's playing marble. 3 In printing, 5½ point type. See TYPOGRAPHY. 4 Any of several instruments, as the drawplate of gold–wire drawers. 5 [Obs.] A very diminutive person: in allusion to the figures cut upon agates for rings. 6 A kind of stone regarded as a talisman of luck and success. [< F. <Gr. *Achates* (river in Sicily)]

AGATE SHELL A large land snail of the genus *Achatina:* named from the blended colors. Also **AGATE SNAIL.**

AG′·ATE·WARE *noun* Pottery veined and mottled to resemble agate; also, a kind of steel or iron kitchenware, enameled and grained to resemble agate pottery.

AG·A·THA (ăg′·uh thuh; *Dan., Dutch* ah·gah′·*thah*) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **A·GATHE** (ah gaht′), [G.] **A·GA·THE** (ah·gah′·tuh), [It., Pg., Sp.] **A·GA·TA** (ah′·gah·tah), [Sw.] **A·GA·TA** (ah·gah′·tah), [L.] **AG·A·THE** (ăg′·uh·thee). [<Gr., good, kind]

A·GATH·O·CLES (–klēz), 361–289 B.C., tyrant of Syracuse.

AG′·A·TIZE *tr. verb* [TIZED, TIZ·ING] To make into or cause to resemble agate or agateware.

À GAUCHE (ah gōsh) [F.] To, toward, or on the left (hand).

A·GA·VE *noun* Any plant of a large genus (*Agave*) of the amaryllis family, of the southern United States, Mexico, etc., embracing the century plant. [<Gr. *agauos,* noble]

AGE *noun* 1 The entire period of life or existence, as of a person, thing, nation, etc. 2 The period or stage of life as measured by the time already or previously passed. 3 The closing period of life; decline of life; the state of being old. 4 Any period of life that fits or unfits for any function, office, duty, etc.; specifically, that time of life at which one legally becomes mature, independent, and responsible, usually 21 years; majority: used especially in the phrase **OF AGE.** 5 Any period of life naturally distinct; stage of life. 6 Any great and distinct period of time in the history of man, of the earth, etc.; era; epoch; generation. 7 A century. 8 A long time; protracted period; as, he has been gone an *age.* 9 In poker games, the eldest hand. 10 The physical and mental development of a person, measured in years, in relation to the normal physical and mental development of an average child. —**ACHIEVEMENT AGE** A measure of performance on an achievement test, expressed in terms of an empirically determined average age for the same performance, as a child of ten may score an *achievement age* of fourteen: also **ACCOMPLISHMENT AGE, ATTAINMENT AGE, EDUCATIONAL AGE.** —**MENTAL AGE** The level of mental development and intelligence of a person expressed in terms of the chronological age for which that level is the empirically determined average; as, a child of six may have a *mental age* of eight: also **INTELLIGENCE AGE, TEST AGE.**

—*verb* [AGED, AG·ING] 1 To make, grow, or seem to grow, old. 2 To give, assume, or acquire some of the characteristics of age; mellow; ripen; as, experience *ages* a man, tobacco *ages* in storing. 3 To fix and distribute the mordant in (a fabric) by exposure to air, chemicals, etc. [< F. *âge* <L. *ætas,* age]

·AGE *suffix* 1 Collection or aggregate of; as, bag*gage,* leaf*age.* 2 Condition, office, service, or other relation or connection of, as, dray*age,* pilgrim*age.* [<ME. *–age* <OF. *–age* <L. *–aticum*]

A·GED (ā′ jed *or* –jĭd; *in defs.* 3 & 4 ājd.) *adj.* 1 Advanced in years; very old. 2 Of, like, or characteristic of old age, old. 3 Of or at the age of. 4 Nearing base level reduction said of configuration of ground. See synonyms under ANCIENT. —**A·GED·LY** *adv.* —**A·GED·NESS** *noun.*

A·GEE (–jee′) *adv. & adj.* Awry; askew. [<A– (on) + GEE]

AGE–IN–GRADE *noun* A military officer's age in relation to his rank: a consideration in qualifying him for field service.

AGE·LESS *adj.* 1 Not seeming to grow old. 2 Having no limits of duration.

A·GEN·CY (–jen·sĭ) *noun* [CIES *pl.*] 1 Active power or operation; activity; instrumentality. 2 The relation of an agent to his principal; also, the business, office, or place of business, of an agent. 3 An establishment where business is done for others. See synonyms under OPERATION.

A·GEN·DUM (uh·jĕn′–) *noun* [DA *pl.*] [L.] 1 A thing to be done, in distinction from *credendum,* a matter of belief; an item of business or a liturgical detail. 2 *pl.* A record of such things, a memorandum; specifically, a program of business to be done, or papers to be read at a meeting.

A·GEN·E·SIS (uh·jĕn′–), **AG·E·NE′·SIA** (ăj·ĭ nee′·shuh) Same as APLASIA.

AGE NORM The average score made on a standard set of tests by a random group of children of given age, the score typical for a child of stated age.

A·GENT (ā′ jĕnt) *noun* 1 One who or that which acts or has power to act, an efficient cause of anything, actor; doer. 2 One who or that which acts for another; a factor; steward, deputy. 3 Any force or substance having power to effect a material change in bodies, as a chemical, drug, or earth movement. 4 A means by which something is done. 5 One who transacts business for another; as, a literary *agent;* also, a traveling salesman or canvasser.

—*adj.* [Obs.] Acting: opposed to *passive.* [<L. *ago,* do]

Synonyms (noun): actor, cause, doer, factor, instrument, means, mover, operator, performer, promoter. In strict philosophical usage, the prime *mover* or *doer* of an act is the *agent.* Thus we speak of man as a free *agent.* But in common usage, especially in business, an *agent* is not the prime *actor,* but only an *instrument* or *factor,* acting under orders or instructions. Compare CAUSE. *Antonyms:* chief, inventor, originator, principal.

A·GEN·TIAL (–jĕn′·shul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to an agent or agency.

A·GER (ā′·jur) *noun* 1 That which promotes age or produces an effect of age. 2 A boxlike vessel in which fabrics are treated with steam or ammonia fumes to fix the colors.

A·GER·A·TUM (uh·jĕr′–) or **AG·E·RA′·TUM** (ăj·ĭ·rāy′–) *noun* 1 One of a large genus (*Ageratum*) of tropical American herbs of the composite family with opposite petioled leaves and terminal cymes or panicles of blue or white flowers in small heads. 2 Any of several plants having similar heads of blue flowers. [< Gr. *agerastos,* ageless]

A·GES·I·LA′·US (uh·jĕs–), 444?–360 B.C., Spartan king.

A·GEU·SI·A (uh·gyōō′–) *noun* Loss or impairment of the sense of taste, sometimes due to organic causes but often associated with mental disorders, as dementia precox. Also **A·GEUS·TI·A.** [<Gr. *a–,* without, + *geusis,* taste]

AG·GER (āj′·ur) *noun* 1 A mound or heap; an earthwork; especially, in ancient Rome, the rampart of a fortified camp; a bank against a wall that overtops the defenses. 2 A military road. [<L.]

AG·GIE Diminutive of AGATHA.

AG·GLOM′ ER ATE *verb* (–āte) [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To gather, form, or grow into a ball or mass; heap together. —*adj.* (–it *or* –āte) Gathered into a mass or heap; clustered densely. —*noun* (–it *or* –āte) 1 A heap or mass of things thrown together indiscriminately. 2 An unstratified mass of compacted volcanic debris with fragments of all sizes. [<L. *ad,* to, + *glomus,* ball] —**AG·GLOM·ER·AT′·IC, AG·GLOM ER·A TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.* —**AG·GLOM ER A′·TION** *noun.*

AG GLU TI·NANT *adj.* Tending to cause adhesion; uniting. —*noun* 1 Any sticky substance that causes bodies to adhere together. 2 A remedy considered capable of uniting divided parts, by adhesion.

AG GLU′ TI NATE *tr. verb* [NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING] 1 To unite, as with glue; join by adhesion. 2 To form compound words by running together simple words or word elements without change of form. —*adj.* Joined by adhesion. [<L. *agglutino* <*ad,* to, + *gluten,* glue]

AG GLU TI NA′·TION *noun* 1 Adhesion of distinct parts; a mass formed by adhesion. 2 Combination of word elements without change of form or meaning to form new compound word elements. 3 The clumping together of living cells or bacteria, caused by a reaction between bacteria and an appropriate immune serum.

AG GLU′ TI·NA TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Tending, pertaining to, or characterized by agglutination. 2 In philology, resulting from or characterized by agglutination: distinguished from *inflectional.*

AGGLUTINATIVE LANGUAGE Any language in which words are formed by adding to a word root other word roots or simple words without change of form or loss of original meaning. Among the agglutinative languages are Ural-Altaic, Dravidian, Japanese, the Hamitic languages, Basque, Bantu, Hottentot, Bushman, Papuan, the Negrito languages, and all the native Australian dialects, as well as Eskimo and most North American Indian languages.

AG GLU TI NIN *noun* A chemical product of the process of immunization, arising in blood serum and causing the red corpuscles, or any bacteria with which it is brought into contact, to coalesce into flocculés.

AG GLU TOM′ E TER *noun* A simple apparatus for making the Widal test for agglutination.

AG GRADE *tr. verb* [GRAD ED, GRAD ING] To add to: opposed to *degrade,* as, the bed of a river is *aggraded* when silt is deposited on it. [< AD– + GRADE] —**AG GRA DA′ TION** *noun.*

AG′ GRAN DIZE or **AG GRAN DIZE** *verb* [DIZED, ·DIZ ING] To make or become great or greater, increase, exalt. [<L. *ad,* to, + *grandis,* great] —**AG GRAN DIZE MENT** *noun* —**AG′· GRAN DIZ ER** *noun.*

AG′ GRA VATE *tr. verb* [VAT ED, ·VAT ING] 1 To make worse; increase, intensify. 2 To make heavier or more burdensome; burden. 3 [Pop.] To anger, provoke. [< L. *ad,* to, + *gravis* heavy] —**AG′ GRA VAT ING** *adj.* —**AG′ GRA·VAT· ING LY** *adv.* —**AG′ GRA VA TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.*

Synonyms: affront, enhance, heighten, increase, intensify, magnify. *Enhance* and *magnify* are most often used in the lofty and good sense; as, to *enhance* the glory of God; "I *magnify* mine office," *Rom.* xi, 13. *Aggravate* is used always in the bad sense meaning to make worse what is already bad, as, to *aggravate* a fever or an enmity. See AFFRONT, INCREASE. *Antonyms:* alleviate, assuage, attenuate, diminish, lessen, palliate, reduce, soften.

AG GRA·VA′·TION *noun* 1 A making heavier or worse. 2 Some extrinsic circumstance considered as increasing the atrocity of a crime. 3 [Pop.] Exasperation; irritation.

AG GRE GATE *verb* (–gāt) [·GAT ED, ·GAT ING] 1 To bring or come together, as into a mass, sum, or body; collect; mass. 2 To amount to. See synonyms under AMASS. —*adj.* (–git) 1 Collected into a sum, mass, or total; gathered into a whole; formed by collection; collective. 2 In botany, clustered or collected together into a head. 3 In geology, composed of distinct minerals separable by mechanical means, as granite.

—*noun* (–git) 1 The entire number, sum, mass, or quantity of something; amount; total; collection. 2 Material for making concrete. —**IN THE AGGREGATE** Collectively; as a whole. [<L. *ad,* to, + *grex,* flock] —**AG′ GRE·GA·TOR** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): agglomeration, aggregation, amount, collection, entirety, heap, mass, sum, total, totality, whole. An *aggregate* of financial items is an *amount, sum,* or *total.* An *aggregate* or *aggregation* of material objects is a *collection, mass,* or *whole;* an *agglomeration* is a heterogeneous *mass. Collection* points rather to the differences, *mass* to the unity. We say a *collection* of minerals, a *mass* of rock. The result of multiplication is a product, the result of addition a *sum, total,* or *aggregate.*

AG·GRE·GA′·TION *noun* A collection into a whole; a mass; the act of aggregating, or the state of being aggregated; aggregate; whole. —**AG′·GRE GA·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.*

AG·GRESS *intr. verb* To make the first attack; to begin a quarrel; encroach; intrude. [<L. *ad,* to, + *gradior,* walk]

AG·GRES·SIN *noun* A substance believed to be produced in the body by pathogenic micro-organisms, with power to weaken resistance of the host and increase the virulence of an infecting organism.

AG·GRES SION (–grésh′·un) *noun* 1 An unprovoked attack; encroachment; aggressive action or practice. 2 In psychology, sexual activity, mental or physical, or that which suggests or stimulates it.

Synonyms: assault, attack, encroachment, incursion, intrusion, invasion, onslaught, trespass. An *attack* may be by word; an *aggression* is always by deed. An *assault* may be upon the person, an *aggression* is upon rights, possessions, etc. An *invasion* of a nation's territories is an act of *aggression;* an *intrusion* upon a neighboring estate is a *trespass. Onslaught* signifies intensely violent *assault,* as by an army or a desperado, yet it is sometimes used of violent speech. *Antonyms:* defense, repulsion, resistance, retreat.

AG GRES SIVE (–iv) *adj.* Disposed to begin an attack or encroachment; also, disposed to vigorous activity; assertive. —**·LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun.*

AG GRES SOR *noun* One who commits an aggression or begins a quarrel.

AG GRIEVE *tr. verb* [AG GRIEVED, AG GRIEV·ING] To cause sorrow to; give cause for just complaint; oppress. See synonyms under ABUSE. [<L. *ad,* to, + *gravis,* heavy]

AG·GRIEVED *adj.* 1 Subjected to ill-treatment; feeling an injury or injustice. 2 Injured, as by legal decision adversely infringing upon one's rights. —**AG GRIEV·ED NESS** *noun.*

A GHA Same as AGA.

A GHAST (*varying from* uh·gäst′ *to* uh·gahst′) *adj.* Struck dumb with horror. [<OE. *gegǽst* <*gǽstan,* terrify]

AG ILE (āj′·il) *adj.* Able to move or act quickly and easily; active; nimble; also, quick-witted. See synonyms under ACTIVE, NIMBLE. [<L. *agо,* do] —**·LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun.*

A·GIL I TY (uh jil′–) *noun* Quickness and readiness in movement; nimbleness.

AG IN COURT (aj′·in·cōrt; *F.* ah·zhăN·kōōr′) A village in northern France; battle, 1415.

AG ING (āj′–) *noun* 1 The process of acquiring characteristics of age. 2 The progressive break-down of an organism or any of its parts through the cumulative effects of irreversible physico-chemical changes acting over a period of time. 3 The effects of time on the properties of materials or substances, also, any means for obtaining similar effects artificially, as the weathering of clay for bricks, or the acid treatment of bronze to obtain a patina. 4 A change in the properties of certain metals, as hardness and tensile strength, caused by heat treatment and cold working. 5 A method of steaming fabrics to develop and fix the colors.

AG I O (āj′·i·o *or* ā′·ji o) *noun* 1 The premium payable for the exchange of one kind or quality of money into another, exchange premium. 2 An allowance for depreciation of coin by wear. [<It. *aggio,* exchange, <*agio,* ease]

AG I O TAGE (aj′·i·o tij) *noun* Brokerage; stock-jobbing.

A GIST (–jist′) *tr. verb* [Law] 1 To feed and care for, as horses or cattle, for hire. 2 To assess, as land or its owner, for a public purpose. [<L. *ad,* to, + *gister,* lodge] —**MENT** *noun.*

AG′ I TATE (āj′–) *verb* [TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING] 1 To excite, or endeavor to excite, perturb; ruffle. 2 To shake irregularly. 3 To discuss publicly and incessantly. 4 To set or keep moving. 5 To revolve in the mind; plan or devise. See synonyms under SHAKE, STIR. [<L. *agо,* drive]

AG I TA′ TION (aj–) *noun* Violent motion or emotion; open, active discussion; urgent consideration. See synonyms under TUMULT.

A GI TA′ TO (ah·jee·tah′·tō) *adj. & adv.* [It.] Stirring; restless; agitated. a direction in musical execution.

AG′ I·TA·TOR (āj′–) *noun* One who or that which agitates; specifically, one who promotes social change.

A GLA IA (–gla′·yuh) In Greek mythology, one of the three GRACES.

AG LET *noun* A metal sheath or tag at the end of a lace or ribbon (16th and 17th centuries) to facilitate threading; hence, any ornamental pendant: also spelled *aiglet.* [<F. *aiguillette,* little needle]

A GLEY (–glee′ *or* –glī′) *adv.* [Scot.] Aside; askew. Also **A·GLEE.**

A GLOS SA *noun* 1 A suborder of tailless amphibians without a tongue and with the Eustachian tubes confluent. 2 A group of headless and tongueless mollusks, including the clams, oysters, mussels, etc. [<Gr. *a–,* without, + *glôssa,* tongue]

A·GLOW (–glō′) *adv. & adj.* In a glow; glowing.

AG′ MI NATE *adj.* Grouped in clusters. Also **AG′·MI·NAT·ED.**

AG·NAIL *noun* 1 A hangnail. 2 A painful swelling under or about a nail; whitlow. [<OE. *angnægl* <*ange,* narrow, painful, + *nægl,* nail]

AG NATE *adj.* 1 Related on the male or the father's side. 2 Akin; similar. —*noun* A relative in the male line only. Compare COGNATE, ENATE. [<F. *agnat* <L. *ad,* to, + *nascor,* be born] —**AG·NAT·IC** *adj.* —**AG·NA·TION** *noun.*

AG·NES (ăg′·nis; *Dan., Dutch, G., L.* ahg′·nēs; *F.* ah·nyĕs′) A feminine personal name. Also [It.] **A·GNE·SE** (ah·nyeh′·seh). [<Gr., pure, sacred, or chaste]

Ag·ni *noun* The Hindu god of fire, representing also lightning and sun, according to the Vedas. Also **Ag·nis.**

ag·no·men (ag-) *noun* [**·nom·i·na** *pl.*] An added name due to some special achievement, a nickname. [<L. *ad,* to, + *nomen,* name] — **ag·nom·i·nal** *adj.*

ag·no·si·a (ag-) *noun* Failure to recognize the meaning of sensory perceptions, whether of objects or of persons. [<Gr. *a-,* without, + *gnosis,* a knowing]

ag·nos·tic *adj.* Professing ignorance or the inability to know, especially in religion. — *noun* One who holds the theory of agnosticism. See synonyms under SKEPTIC

ag·nos·ti·cism (-sizm) *noun* 1 The doctrine of nescience, or the theory which maintains that man cannot have, and has not, any real or valid knowledge, but can know only impressions. 2 The theory that first truths, substance, cause, the human soul, and a First Cause, can neither be proved nor disproved, and must remain unknown or unknowable; nescience. 3 The theory that God is unknown or unknowable; distinguished from *atheism.* [<Gr. *a-,* without, + *gnosis,* a knowing]

ag·nus *noun* [**·ni** *pl.*] The lamb as a Christian emblem; an Agnus Dei. [<L., lamb]

Agnus bell The bell rung while the *Agnus Dei* is recited or the host elevated.

Ag·nus De·i (dee'-i *or* da'-ee) [L.] 1 The Lamb of God: a name applied to Jesus by John the Baptist. 2 A figure of a lamb as an emblem of Christ, often with a cross and banner. 3 A medallion or cake of wax blessed by the Pope, on which this emblem is stamped or otherwise impressed. 4 In the Greek Church, a cloth bearing this emblem, used to cover the elements of the eucharist. 5 A division of the mass, beginning with the words *Agnus Dei;* also, a versicle of the *Gloria in Excelsis,* beginning, "O Lamb of God."

a·go *adv.* In the past, in time gone by, since. — *adj.* Gone by; past. [<OE. *agan,* past, gone away]

a·gog *adv. & adj.* In a state of eager curiosity, excited with interest or expectation. [< OE. *on,* in, + *gogue,* fun]

-agog, -agogue Combining forms from Greek *agōgos,* leading, used to mean leading, promoting, or inciting, as in *cholagog, demagog, pedagog,* etc.

ag·on (-on *or* -on) *noun* [**a·go·nes** (-go'-neez) *pl.*] 1 One of the great national game festivals of ancient Greece, or the assembly at such a festival. 2 A division of the Greek drama in which the introduction or dramatized argument is carried on by the principal characters. [<Gr. *agon,* assembly, contest]

a·gone (-gon') *adj. & adv.* [Obs.] Ago.

a·gon·ic *adj.* Having or forming no angle. [<Gr. *agōnos*]

agonic line One of several lines on the earth's surface, on which the direction of the magnetic needle is truly north and south; a line of no magnetic declination.

ag·o·nist *noun* A contestant for a prize. [< AGON]

ag·o·nis'·tic *adj.* 1 Pertaining to athletic or polemic contest. 2 Striving for effect; strained. 3 Combative, polemic. Also **ag·o·nis'·ti·cal.** — **ag·o·nis'·ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

ag·o·nis'·tics *noun* The art or science of athletic contests.

ag'·o·nize *verb* [**·nized, ·niz·ing**] 1 To subject to, be in, or cause extreme pain or agony, torture; writhe. 2 To wrestle; strive. [<Gr. *agōnizomai,* contend for a prize, strive]

ag·o·ny *noun* [**·nies** *pl.*] 1 Intense suffering of body or mind; anguish; struggle. 2 Violent or very earnest contest or striving. 3 The suffering or struggle that precedes death. [< Gr. *agon,* contest, < *agō,* assemble]

Synonyms: ache, anguish, distress, pain, pang, paroxysm, suffering, throe, torment, torture. *Agony* and *anguish* express the uttermost *pain* or *suffering* of body or mind; *agony* that with which the sufferer struggles; *anguish,* that by which he is crushed. Compare AFFLICTION, GRIEF.

agony column A newspaper column devoted to messages or advertisements for missing friends and relatives.

ag·o·ra *noun* [Obs.] In ancient Greece, a popular assembly for political or other purposes; also, a place of popular assembly; especially, the market place. [<Gr. *agora*]

ag·o·ra·pho'·bi·a *noun* A morbid fear of open spaces.



AGOUTI

A·gos·ti'·no (ah·gŏs·tee'·no) [It.] Same as AUGUSTINE. Also [Pg.] **A·gos·ti'·nho** (ah·gos·tee'·nyo).

a·gou·ti (-goo'-ti) *noun* [**·tis** or **·ties** *pl.*] 1 A slender-limbed tropical American rodent of grizzly color (genus *Dasyprocta*), little larger than a rabbit, with three hind toes. 2 The grizzly color common to many rodents. Also **a·gou·ty.** [<S. Am. *acuti*]

A·gra (ah'·grah) A division of northern India; 82,094 square miles; forms, with Oudh, the United Provinces; also, a city in this division. The mausoleum Taj Mahal is situated a mile east of the city.

a·graffe (-graf') *noun* 1 A hook or clasp; especially, an ornamental clasp used on armor or for fastening rich clothing. 2 A builders' cramp iron. Also **a·grafe.** [<F.]

A·gram (ah'·grahm) See ZAGREB.

a·gran·u·lo·cy·to'·sis (-sy·to'·sis) *noun* A disease characterized by the loss of, or nearly complete absence of, granular leucocytes from the blood or bone marrow.

a·graph *noun* [**ag·ra·pha'** *pl.*] A spoken word as distinguished from a written one; specifically, in the plural, a collection of sayings ascribed to Jesus Christ, but not found in the Bible. See LOGIA. [<Gr. *agraphos,* unwritten]

a·graph·i·a *noun* Partial or complete inability to understand or express ideas in writing, due to disorder of the brain. [<Gr. *a-,* without, + *graphō,* write] — **a·graph·ic** *adj.*

a·gra·ri·an *adj.* 1 Pertaining to land or its tenure or to a general distribution of lands. 2 Organizing or furthering agricultural interests and aid to farmers; as, an *agrarian* investment. 3 Growing wild in cultivated fields: a botanical term. — *noun* One who advocates agrarianism. [<L. *agrarius* <*ager,* field]

a·gra·ri·an·ism *noun* 1 The theory or practice of equal distribution of lands. 2 Agitation or political dissension with the view of redistributing tenure of lands, especially by government control.

a·gree *intr. verb* [**a·greed, a·gree·ing**] 1 To come into or be in harmony; be of one mind, concur. 2 To consent; assent. 3 To contract or promise formally. 4 To conform; be favorable; to be suitable, to suit, correspond; match. 5 In grammar, to correspond in person, number, etc. [<F. *à,* to, + *gré,* pleasure, good will, <L. *gratus,* pleasing]

Synonyms: accede, accept, accord, acquiesce, admit, approve, assent, coincide, combine, comply, concur, consent, harmonize. *Agree* is the most general term of this group; to *concur* is to *agree* in general, to *coincide* is to *agree* in every particular. One *accepts* another's terms, *complies* with his wishes, *admits* his statement, *approves* his plan, *conforms* to his views of doctrine or duty, *accedes* or *consents* to his proposal. *Accede* expresses the more formal agreement, *consent* the more complete. One may silently *acquiesce* in that which does not meet his views, but which he does not care to contest. See ASSENT. *Antonyms:* contend, contradict, decline, demur, deny, differ, disagree, dispute, dissent, oppose, protest, refuse.

a·gree·a·ble *adj.* 1 Agreeing with or suited to the mind or senses; pleasurable; especially, of persons, giving pleasure by manner, bearing, conversation, etc. 2 Naturally or logically corresponding; suitable; correspondent; conformable; as, a truth that is *agreeable* to human reason. 3 Ready to agree; favorably inclined; giving assent; willing. 4 Being in accordance or conformity; conformable. — **a·gree·a·bil'·i·ty, a·gree·a·ble·ness** *noun* — **a·gree·a·bly** *adv.*

Synonyms: acceptable, amiable, comfortable, delightful, good, grateful, gratifying, pleasant, pleasing, welcome. See AMIABLE. *Antonyms:* disagreeable, displeasing, hateful, obnoxious, offensive, unacceptable, uncommodating, unattractive, ungracious, ungrateful, unpleasant, unwelcome.

a·greed *adj.,* 1 Brought into or being in harmony; united. 2 Settled by consent, bargain, or contract. 3 Admitted or conceded; granted.

a·gree·ment *noun* 1 The act of coming into accord, or the state of being in accord; conformity. 2 [Law] Mutual assent; also, a contract. 3 The language or terms in which reciprocal promises are embodied. See synonyms under CONTRACT, HARMONY.

a·gres·tal *adj.* Pertaining to uncultivated plants which flourish on cultivated ground, as weeds; indigenous to the fields; wild. Also **a·gres·tial.**

a·gres·tic *adj.* Rural; unpolished. Also **a·gres·ti·cal.** [L. *agrestis* <*ager,* field]

Agric·o·la, Cnæus Julius, 37–93, Roman governor of Britain.

— **Agricola, Georgius** Latin name of Georg Bauer, 1490–1555, German alchemist and metallurgist.

ag'·ri·cul·ture (chŏor) *noun* 1 The cultivation of the soil; the raising of food crops, breeding and raising of livestock, etc.; tillage, farming. 2 The science that treats of the cultivation of the soil. — **Department of Agriculture** An executive department of the U. S. government (since 1889), headed by a Cabinet member, that acquires and diffuses information on agricultural subjects and administers laws to protect the farmer and consuming public. [<F. <L. *ager,* field, + *cultura,* culture] — **ag·ri·cul'·tur·al** *adj.* — **ag·ri·cul'·tur·al·ly** *adv.*

Synonyms cultivation, culture, farming, floriculture, gardening, horticulture, husbandry, tillage. *Agriculture* is the generic term, including the science, the art, and the process of supplying human wants by raising the products of the soil, and by the associated industries; *farming* is the practice of *agriculture* as a business. We speak of the science of *agriculture,* the business of *farming;* scientific *agriculture* may be wholly in books; scientific *farming* is practiced upon the land.

ag·ri·cul'·tur·ist (-chŏor·ist) *noun* One engaged in agriculture; a farmer, husbandman. Also **ag·ri·cul'·tu·ral·ist.**

A·gri·gen'·to (ah·gree·jĕn'·tō) A small city in SW. Sicily; formerly *Girgenti;* anciently named *Agrigentum.*

AG·RI·MO·NY *noun* 1 An erect perennial herb (genus *Agrimonia*) of the rose family with small yellow flowers and bristly fruit covered with hooked hairs. 2 One of several similar plants, as the hemp–*agrimony (Eupatorium cannabium)*. 3 Any species of genus *Bidens* of the thistle family, as beggar–ticks, Spanish–needles, etc. [<L. *argemonia* <Gr. *argemonē*, poppy]

AG·RI·OL′·O·GY *noun* That branch of ethnology which treats of the customs of savage or uncivilized races; the study of primitive customs. See ETHNOLOGY. [<Gr. *agrios*, wild, + -LOGY] —**AG·RI·O·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* —**AG·RI·OL′·O·GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

A·GRIP·PA, CORNELIUS, 1486–1535, German cabalistic philosopher and professor of magic.

— **AGRIPPA, HEROD** See HEROD AGRIPPA.

— **AGRIPPA, MARCUS VIPSANIUS,** 63–12 B.C., Roman statesman, geographer, and general.

AG RIP·PI′·NA (-pī′·nuh), 13? B.C.–A.D. 33, wife of Germanicus and mother of Caligula.

— **AGRIPPINA,** 15?-A. D. 59, daughter of preceding, mother of Nero.

AG·RIP PIN′·I·AN *noun* A follower of **AG·RIP·PI′·NUS,** bishop of Carthage (2d century), who taught rebaptism of heretics.

AGRO- A combining form from Greek *agros*, field, used to mean of or pertaining to fields or agriculture, as in *agronomy*.

AG·RO·BI OL′·O·GY (-bī·ŏl′·o·jī) *noun* The quantitative study of plant life, especially in relation to the genetic and environmental factors which determine the vitality, growth, and yields of cultivated plants. —**AG·RO·BI·O·LOG′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**AG RO BI O·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**AG RO·BI·OL′·O·GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

A·GROL O·GY (-jī) *noun* The science of soils, especially in its practical applications. —**AG RO LOG′·IC** (-lŏj′·ik) or **·I CAL** *adj.* —**AG·RO LOG′·I CAL LY** *adv.*

AG RO MA′·NI·A *noun* A morbid desire to live in open country, and especially in solitude. [<AGRO- + -MANIA]

AG RO NOM′·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to agronomy or agronomics. Also **AG RO NOM′·I·CAL.**

AG·RO·NOM′·ICS *noun* 1 In political economy, the science that treats of the distribution and management of land, especially as a source of national wealth. 2 Agronomy. — **A·GRON·O·MIST** *noun.*

A·GRON·O·MY *noun* The application of scientific principles to the cultivation of land; scientific husbandry, especially in production of field crops. [<AGRO- + Gr. *nemo*, distribute]

Synonyms: agriculture. *Agronomy* differs from *agriculture* in that it is concerned only with crop-production, while *agriculture* includes the improvement and care of animals and their products.

AG ROS TOL′ O GY *noun* That branch of botany which treats of grasses. [<Gr. *agrōstis*, couchgrass] —**AG·ROS TO·LOG′ IC** (-lŏj′·ik) or **·I CAL** *adj.*

A GROUND *adv. & adj.* On the shore or bottom, as a vessel; stranded.

A·GUAR DI EN′ TE (ah·gwahr·dī·ĕn′·teh) *noun* 1 An inferior brandy made in Spain and Portugal. 2 Any common distilled liquor, as pulque or whisky. 3 A wood spirit drawn from cane refuse after the rum has been extracted: used as a drink by Cuban natives. [<Sp. *agua*, water, + *ardiente*, burning]

A GUAS·CA LI EN′·TES (ah·gwahs·cah·lē·ĕn′·tĕs) A state in central Mexico; 2,499 square miles; also, its capital. [<Sp., warm waters or hot springs]

A·GUE (ā′·gu) *noun* 1 A periodic malarial fever; intermittent fever; chills and fever. 2 A chill or paroxysm of violent shivering. [<F. *aigu* <L. *acutus*, acute]

AGUE-CAKE *noun* An enlargement and hardening of the spleen, resulting from malarial disease.

A′ GUE·WEED *noun* 1 Same as BONESET 1. 2 The stiff gentian

A GUI·NAL′ DO (ah·gī·nahl′·dō), **EMILIO,** born 1869, Filipino rebel leader.

A·GU·ISH (ā′·gū-) *adj.* Like, producing, or tending to produce ague; chilly; subject to ague. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

A·GUL HAS (ah·gōōl′·yahs), **CAPE** The southernmost point of Africa.

AH *interj.* An exclamation expressive of various emotions, as surprise, triumph, satisfaction, contempt, compassion, or complaint.

DA/HA (ah′·hah) *noun* A sunk fence; a ha-ha.

DA HA (ah·hah′) *interj.* An exclamation expressing surprise, triumph, or mockery.

A·HAB, died 897 B.C., seventh king of Israel.

A·HAS·U·E′·RUS (uh·hăz·yu·ee′-) One of several Median and Persian kings mentioned in the Old Testament; specifically, in the book of Esther, generally identified with Xerxes. See WANDERING JEW under JEW.

A·HEAD (-hĕd′) *adv.* 1 At the head; in advance in time, space, or rank; before; forward. 2 Without restraint, headlong.

A·HEAP *adv.* In or into a heap.

A·HEM *interj.* An exclamation to attract attention.

A·HIM·SA (-sah) *noun* The doctrine that all life is sacred, exemplified in the Jainist, Brahman, and Buddhist philosophies by strict non-violence to all living things. [Sanskrit *ahimsa*, non-injury]

AH MAD·NAG′·AR (-nŭg′·ur) 1 A district in Bombay Province, British India; 6,613 square miles; also, its capital. 2 A town in Gujarat, Bombay, India. Also **AH·MED·NUG′·GUR.**

AH ME·DA·BAD′ (ah·muh·dah·bahd′) A city in Bombay Province, India.

AH MED FU·AD See FUAD.

A·HOLD *adv.* Close to the wind; as, to lay a ship *ahold*.

A·HOY *interj.* Ho there! a call used in hailing; as, ship *ahoy!* [Variant of HOY]

AH·RI·MAN In Persian mythology, the Prince of Darkness; evil deity; the author of evil and ruler over the kingdom of darkness. In the later Persian dualism he held equal sway over the world with Ormuzd, the good deity.

A·HULL *adv.* So as to lie nearly broadside to wind and sea, under bare poles, helm lashed alee: said of a ship in heavy weather.

A·HUN·GERED (uh·hŭng′·gurd) *adj.* Pressed with hunger; hungry: also spelled *anhungered*.

A·HU RA MAZ·DA (ah·hōō′·rah) See ORMUZD.

A·I (ah′·ee) *noun* A three-toed sloth of South America. [<Braz. *ai*, *hai*: named from its cry]

AI BLINS Same as ABLINS.

AID *verb* 1 To render assistance to; promote the success of; assist; help; succor; help on. 2 [Law] To correct or cure, as a defect in a pleading.

— *noun* 1 The act or result of helping or succoring, or the means employed; cooperation; assistance. 2 A person or thing that affords assistance; a helper; assistant; aide-de-camp. 3 [Law] A remedy; correction; also, a subsidy. 4 A pecuniary contribution by a feudal vassal to his lord, limited by Magna Carta to three special occasions. See synonyms under ADHERENT, AUXILIARY, HELP, SUBSIDY. — **FIRST AID** Emergency treatment to one injured, as by accident, while awaiting regular medical attendance. [<F. *aider* <L. *ad*, to, + *juvo*, help] —**AID ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): abet, assist, befriend, cooperate, encourage, foster, help, second, serve, succor, support, sustain, uphold. *Help* expresses greater dependence and deeper need than *aid*. To *aid* is to *second* another's own exertions, but may fall short of the meaning of *help*. In law to *aid* or *abet* makes one a principal. (Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY.) To *cooperate* or *collaborate* implies complete or approximate equality, *collaborate* being used chiefly of literary or scientific work; to *assist* implies a subordinate and secondary relation. One *assists* a fallen friend to rise; he *cooperates* with him in helping others. We *encourage* the timid or despondent, *succor* those in danger, *support* the weak, *uphold* those who else might be shaken or cast down. Compare ABET, ACCESSORY, PROMOTE. *Antonyms*: counteract, discourage, hinder, obstruct, oppose, resist, thwart, withstand.

A·I DA (ah·ee′·duh) The heroine and title of a famous opera by Giuseppe Verdi.

AID ANCE *noun* The act of aiding; assistance; help. —**AID·ANT** *adj.*

AIDE *noun* 1 An officer of the personal staff of the head of a government. 2 An aide-de-camp; also, a naval officer assisting a superior officer. [<F., assistant]

AIDE-DE-CAMP (-dĭ-cămp′ *or* -cahN′) *noun* [**AIDES-DE-CAMP** *pl.*] An officer of the personal staff of a general, who transmits his orders, bears confidential relationship to him, and attends to matters of etiquette and proctocol. Also **AID-DE-CAMP, AIDE.** [<F. *aide de camp*, field assistant]

AI DIN Same as AYDIN.

AI GLET Same as AGLET.

AI·GRET (āy′-) *noun* 1 A heron, the egret. 2 A tuft of feathers or gems, worn on a helmet, headdress, etc. See EGRET. Also **AI·GRETTE.** [<F. *aigrette*, tuft of feathers, an egret]

AI·GUILLE (eh·gweel′) *noun* [F.] 1 A sharp rocky mountain peak, especially one of those of the Italian Alps near Mont Blanc. 2 A slender rock-perforating drill.

AI·GUIL·LETTE (āy·gwee·yĕt′) *noun* [F.] An ornamental shoulder tag; aglet; specifically, such a decoration on a uniform, consisting of bullion cord, loops, knots, and tassels.

AI·JA·LON (āy′·juh·lŏn) A valley where the moon stood still. *Josh.* x, 12. Also **A·JA·LON.**

AIK *noun* [Scot.] An oak. —**AIK·EN** *adj.*

AI·KEN, CONRAD, born 1889, American poet.

AIL *verb* 1 To cause uneasiness or pain in; trouble; make ill: used impersonally. 2 To be somewhat ill. [<OE. *eglan*, trouble] —**AIL·ING** *adj.*

AI·LAN THUS (āy-) *noun* Any of a genus (*Ailanthus*) of large deciduous trees of the quassia family, a native of China and Japan. [<Malay *ailanto*, tree of heaven] —**AI·LAN·THIC** *adj.*

AI LEEN (ī-) [Ir.] Same as HELEN.

AI·LE·RON (āy′·li·rŏn) *noun* 1 A wing wall shaped like a scroll to conceal the aisle of a church, or a half-gable

formed by a penthouse roof. Any of several types of hinged and movable auxiliary surfaces of an airplane, usually located near the trailing edge of a wing and operated by the pilot to give a rolling motion about the foreand aft axis. For illustration see AIRPLANE. [<F. <*aile*, wing]

AIL MENT *noun* Indisposition of body or mind; slight illness.

AIL SA CRAIG A basaltic columnar islet at the entrance of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland, 1,097 ft. high.

AI LU RO PHO' BI A (ay-) *noun* Morbid fear of cats; a special form of zoophobia [<Gr. *ailouros*, cat, + -PHOBIA]

AIM *verb* **1** To direct, as a missile, blow, weapon, word, or act, toward or against some thing or person, point or level; followed by *at*, as to *aim* a gun *at* a man, *aim* a speech *at* a public officer **2** To have a purpose, endeavor earnestly, followed by the infinitive. **3** [Obs.] To conjecture; to form a guess

— *noun* **1** The act of aiming, directing, or pointing a weapon, missile, remark, etc., at anything. **2** The line of direction of anything aimed. **3** The object or point aimed at or to be aimed at; a mark or target **4** Design, purpose. **5** Conjecture; guess. [<OF *esmer* < L. *aestimo*, estimate]

Synonyms (noun): aspiration, design, determination, direction, end, endeavor, goal, inclination, intent, intention, mark, object, purpose, reason, tendency The *aim* is the direction in which one shoots, or that which is aimed at. The *mark* is that at which one shoots, the *goal*, that toward which one moves or works. All indicate the direction of *endeavor*. The *end* is the point at which one expects or hopes to close his labors; the *object*, that which he would grasp as the reward of his labors. *Aspiration, design, endeavor, purpose*, referring to the mental acts by which the *aim* is attained, are often used as interchangeable with *aim*. Compare AMBITION, DESIGN, DIRECTION, PURPOSE. *Antonyms*: aimlessness, avoidance, carelessness, heedlessness, neglect, negligence, oversight, purposelessness, thoughtlessness.

AI MÉE (ā meh') [F.] Same as AMY.

AIM LESS *adj.* Wanting in aim or purpose. — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun*.

A IN (ah' yeen) Same as AYIN.

AIN (aN) A river in eastern France; 118 miles to the Rhône River.

AIN (ane) *adj* [Scot.] Own.

AIN SEL' *noun* [Scot.] Own self Also **AIN SELL**.

AINS WORTH, [WILLIAM] HARRISON, 1805–82, English novelist.

AIN'T [Pop.] Am not; also used for *are not*, *is not*, *has not*, and *have not*. Although not regarded as good usage, the word has some sanction as a contraction of *am not*, especially in the interrogative, as, I'm going too, *ain't* I?

AIN TAB See GAZIANTEP

AI NU (ī'·nōō) *noun* One of a primitive, aboriginal people of Japan now found only in the northern parts, also, the unclassified, unrelated language of these people. Also **AI NO.**

1AIR *noun* **1** The mixture of gases that forms the apparent blue envelope of the earth, the atmosphere. Air consists chiefly of the gases oxygen and nitrogen very nearly in the proportions one to four. **2** The open space around and above the earth **3** An atmospheric movement or current; wind; breeze. **4** Utterance abroad; publicity **5** Any gas; especially, gas arising from combustion or the like, as from furnaces in ironworks. **6** The representation of atmosphere in painting; atmospheric perspective. **7** Something light and ethereal; wind. **8** [Obs.] Breath; hence, information; intelligence. **9** Peculiar or characteristic appearance; mien; manner **10** Assumed manner; affectation; as, to put on *airs* **11** A melody as contrasted with a harmony, tune. **12** The leading part in a harmonized piece; the soprano. See synonyms under TUNE, WIND. — **IN THE AIR** **1** Prevalent, abroad, as gossip; astir; in the making, as plans. **2** Without foundation in fact; unformed; as, the project is still *in the air*. **3** Excited; mentally upset. — **ON THE AIR** Broadcasting by radio; being broadcast.

— *tr. verb* **1** To expose to the air; admit air into; purify or dry; ventilate. **2** To make public; show off; display. [<F. <L. *aer* <Gr. *aēr*]

Synonyms (noun): appearance, bearing, behavior, carriage, demeanor, deportment, expression, fashion, look, manner, mien, port, pretense, sort, style, way. *Air* is that combination of qualities which makes the entire impression we receive in a person's presence; we say he has the *air* of a scholar, or the *air* of a villain. *Appearance* refers more to the dress and other externals. *Expression* and *look* especially refer to the face. *Expression* is oftenest applied to that which is habitual, as, a pleasant *expression*; *look* may be momentary; as a *look* of dismay passed over his face. We may, however, speak of the *look* or *looks* as indicating all that we look at; as, he had the *look* of an adventurer. *Bearing* indicates often the expression of feeling or state of mind through bodily pose; as, a noble *bearing*; *port*, practically identical in meaning with *bearing*, is more exclusively a literary word. *Carriage*, the manner of holding the body, as in walking, is more completely physical than *bearing*. *Mien* is closely synonymous with *air*, but is a somewhat stilted or literary usage. Compare BEHAVIOR, PRETENSE.

2AIR *adv.* & *adj.* [Scot.] Early. Also **AIR LY.**

A IR (ah-ēr') A mountainous region in French West Africa. Also called *Asben*

AIR BASE A base for operations by aircraft.

AIR BED A pneumatic rubber mattress for the sick.

AIR BLADDER **1** A sac filled with air, generally situated under the anterior part of the spinal column of fishes, aiding them to maintain an equilibrium in the water; the sound. **2** Any vesicle filled with air, as in the alveoli of the lungs, seaweed, glass, iron castings, etc. Also **AIR CELL.**

AIR-BORNE *adj* Transported in aircraft; specifically, designating specialized units of infantry or parachute troops so carried.

AIR BRAKE A brake operated by compressed air.

AIR BRUSH *noun* An implement for spraying liquids by compressed air, especially one used by commercial artists and photographers for coating surfaces with a film of color.

AIR CASTLE A visionary project, a daydream.

AIR CHAMBER An enclosed space containing, or designed to contain, air for various mechanical or vital uses. Also **AIR CAVITY, AIR CELL.**

AIR-CONDITIONING *noun* A method of moistening, cleansing, and of dehydrating and purifying air. — **AIR-CONDITION** *tr. verb* — **AIR-CONDITIONED** *adj*

AIR CONDUCTION The transmission of the waves of sound through air; also, hearing in the normal manner, through the meatus.

AIR-COOL *tr. verb* To cool the cylinders of (an engine) with a flow of air instead of water or other medium. — **AIR-COOLED** *adj.*

Air Corps See under AIR FORCE.

AIR CRAFT *noun* Any form of craft designed for the navigation of the air, airplanes, dirigibles, balloons, helicopters, kites, gliders, etc

AIRCRAFT-CARRIER *noun* A large ship designed to carry aircraft, with a level upper flight deck usually extending beyond the bow and stern, serving as a mobile air base at sea; also popularly called *flat-top*.

AIR CUSHION **1** A bag inflated with air, especially one used as a pillow, etc **2** An air spring

AIR CYLINDER **1** A nearly air-tight cylinder having a piston playing in it: used to check the recoil of a gun. **2** A cylinder beneath a railway car, in which is compressed air which operates brakes. See AIR BRAKE

AIR DEFENSE All the measures taken to counteract aerial attack, including the use of fighter aircraft, barrage balloons, anti-aircraft artillery, black-outs, etc.

AIR DROME *noun* An airport.

AIR-DRY *adj* Yielding no further moisture on exposure to the atmosphere.

AIRE-DALE *noun* A large, rough-coated, highly intelligent terrier, used for hunting the badger, weasel, otter, water rat, and small game, also as a pet and guardian. Its body is black or dark grizzle, head and ears tan, and nose black. Compare TERRIER. [<Aire River, Yorkshire, England, + DALE]

AIR FIELD *noun* An airport; specifically, the field or course of an airport

AIR FLOW *noun* **1** A flow of air **2** The air current developed about the body of an aircraft in flight.

AIR FOIL *noun* A winglike surface so designed as to provide the maximum aerodynamic advantage for an airplane in flight

AIR FORCE One of the administrative and tactical units of the U. S. Army Air Forces, consisting of a bomber command, interceptor command, air support command, and various other assigned air and ground units — **ARMY AIR FORCES** The complete aviation of the U. S. Army, together with its material, personnel, etc., comprising one of the three major forces into which the Army of the United States is divided until May 1, 1942, called *Air Corps*.

AIR FRAME *noun* An airplane complete except for the engine and its controls; a glider.

AIR GAS Producer gas

AIR GRAPH *noun* Trade name for the British system of microfilming and rapid transmission of letters, documents, etc. See V-MAIL.

AIR GUN A gun impelling a missile by compressed air.

AIR HOLE *noun* **1** A hole containing, or made by or for, gas or air, a flaw in a casting; an opening in the ice: also **AIR HOLE.** **2** An air pocket.

AIR I LY *adv.* **1** In a light or airy manner; delicately. **2** In light spirits, jauntily, gaily.

AIR I-NESS *noun* The quality of being airy.

AIR-ING *noun* **1** An exposure to the air or fire for warming or drying. **2** Exercise in the air.

AIR LANE An air-traffic lane, especially one characterized by steady winds

AIRLES (ārlz) *noun* [Scot.] Earnest money; an earnest, of whatever kind; a pledge of full possession. Also **AIR-PENNY.**

AIR LESS *adj.* Destitute of air or of fresh air.

AIR LINE *noun* **1** The shortest distance between two points

on the earth's surface. **2** A regular route traveled by aircraft carrying freight and passengers; also, the business organization operating such a transport system. **3** A direct railroad route.

AIR·LOCK *noun* **1** An airtight antechamber of a submarine caisson: for graduating the air pressure.

AIR LOG *noun* An instrument for recording the linear travel of aircraft through the air.

AIR MAIL Mail carried by airplane; also, a department of a postal system in charge of forwarding of mail by aircraft. — **AIR-MAIL, AIR·MAIL** *adj.*

AIR MAN *noun* **1** Any person who is occupied with the navigation of an aircraft, whether as a pilot, mechanic, or other member of the crew. **2** Any one charged with the inspection, repair, and overhauling of aircraft on the ground.

AIR MASS Any extensive portion of the earth's atmosphere characterized by essentially uniform conditions of temperature, pressure, moisture, etc., along a horizontal plane

Air Medal A decoration in the form of a bronze compass rose on which is an eagle carrying two lightning flashes in its talons: awarded since September, 1939, for meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight.

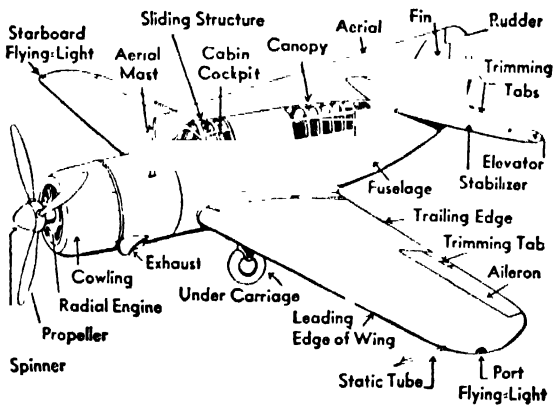
AIR-MINDED *adj.* Having an inclination for aeronautics or for the services of aircraft. — **AIR-MINDEDNESS** *noun.*

AIR-MONKEY *noun* A skilled machinist who repairs air-brakes on railroad trains.

AIRN (ârn) *noun* [Scot.] Iron; also, an iron tool.

AIR OM E TER *noun* **1** A gasometer for holding air. **2** An instrument for measuring air or its velocity

AIR PLANE *noun* A mechanically propelled, heavier-than-air, flying craft with fixed wings, supported by aerodynamic forces acting upon the wings — **PUSHER AIRPLANE** A type of airplane having the propeller or propellers located behind the wings — **TANDEM AIRPLANE** An airplane having two or more sets of wings (excluding the tail unit), each of about the same surface area, arranged one behind the other at approximately the same level



AIRPLANE

Showing functional parts.

AIRPLANE CLOTH A cotton fabric plain-woven in varying weights, used for luggage, sportswear, etc.: originally made of unbleached linen for airplane wings

AIR PLANT Any plant, such as an orchid, lichen, etc., that adheres to a tree or other plant, deriving sustenance from the air instead of its host: also called *epiphyte.*

AIR POCKET A sudden downward air current due to the sinking of a mass of heavy cooled air.

AIR PORT *noun* A field laid out as a base for aircraft, including all structures and appurtenances necessary for operation, housing, storage, repair, and maintenance, also called *airdrome.*

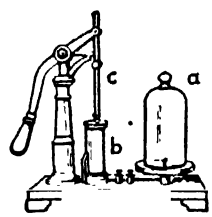
AIR POST (-pōst) *noun* Air mail

AIR·PROOF *adj.* Impenetrable by air.

AIR PUMP A pump for exhausting, compressing, or transmitting air.

AIR RAID An attack by military aircraft.

AIR SAC **1** One of the membranous sacs filled with air in different parts of the body in birds, often extending through the bones and communicating with the lungs. **2** *pl.* The terminations of the air passages of the lungs in mammals.



EXHAUSTING AIR PUMP

a Bell glass receiver. *b* Cylinder. *c* Piston rod for exhausting air from receiver.

AIR-SCOOP *noun* A device for utilizing the air stream to maintain pressure and furnish ventilation within an airship.

AIR-SCREW *noun* A power-driven propeller for use on aircraft, consisting of two or more helical blades.

AIR·SHIP *noun* **1** An aerial vehicle, generally of large size, mechanically propelled and depending upon gases for flotation; a dirigible balloon. **2** Loosely, an airplane.

AIR' SICK NESS Same as **AERIAL SICKNESS.**

AIR SPEED The speed of an airplane with relation to the air: distinguished from *ground speed.*

AIR-SPEED METER An instrument for measuring the speed of aircraft in flight.

AIR SPRING *noun* A device for resisting sudden pressure by the elasticity of compressed air.

AIR STREAM *noun* The current of air set up by the propeller or propellers of an aircraft.

AIR STRIP *noun* In World War II, a strip of land hurriedly prepared for landing fighter planes: also called *fighter strip.*

AIRT [Scot.] *verb* To guide. — *noun* A cardinal point of the compass

AIR TIGHT *adj.* **1** Not allowing air to escape or enter. **2** Hence, having no weak places; flawless; as, an *airtight* argument.

AIR-TWIST *noun* A spiral air-filled vein found in the stem of a glass vessel, formed by an elongation of an air bubble during the blowing process.

AIR UMBRELLA A heavy concentration of military aircraft sent out to cover the movements and support the action of ground forces.

AIR VESICLE A large air chamber serving as a float in many water plants, especially in certain sea weeds.

AIR-VESSEL *noun* **1** A breathing tube, as a trachea or windpipe, a vessel containing air. **2** A reservoir of air. **3** The air chamber of a pump.

AIR WAY *noun* **1** Any passageway for air, as the ventilating passage of a mine. **2** A specific route of travel selected for aircraft.

AIR' WOR THI NESS *noun* **1** Fitness for flight. **2** The status of one who has met certain requirements for flying an airplane

AIR' WOR THY *adj.* Being in fit condition for flight; able to stand the vicissitudes of flying.

AIR Y *adj.* [**AIR I·ER, AIR I EST**] **1** Of or pertaining to the air; in the air. **2** Open to or pervaded by the free air; breezy, as, an *airy* retreat. **3** Like or of the nature of air; as light as air; hence, immaterial; delicate, graceful; ethereal, buoyant, as, an *airy* evening dress, *airy* music, *airy* fancy, *airy* nothings **4** Without reality, or dealing in unreal things or fancies, visionary, speculative. **5** Putting on airs, affected. **6** Light or quick of mood, vivacious; gay. **7** In painting, having transparent atmospheric effect. **8** Pertaining to the soul, spiritual.

Synonyms: aerial, animated, ethereal, fairylike, frolicsome, gay, joyous, light, lively, sprightly. *Aerial* and *airy* both signify of or belonging to the air, but *airy* describes that which seems as if made of air, we speak of *airy* shapes where we could not well say *aerial, ethereal* describes its object as belonging to the upper air, the pure ether, and so, often, heavenly. *Sprightly*, spiritlike, refers to light, free, cheerful activity of mind and body. That which is *lively* or *animated* may be agreeable or the reverse; as, an *animated* discussion, a *lively* company. *Antonyms:* clumsy, heavy, inert, ponderous, slow, sluggish, stony, wooden.

A I SHA (ah'·ī shuh *or* āy'·shuh), 611–678, Mohammed's favorite wife. Also spelled *Ayesha.*

AISLE (īle) *noun* **1** A passageway, as in a church, theater, or other audience-room, by which the pews or seats may be reached or the room traversed: an obvious development from the original meaning. **2** Originally, a lateral division or wing of a church, flanking the main structure or nave, from which it is divided by a range of columns or piers; sometimes the nave itself, hence, also, any similar wing or passage, as in a forest. [<OF. *aile* <L. *ala,* wing]

AISLED (īld) *adj.* **1** Provided with aisles. **2** Placed in an aisle

Aisne (āyn; *F.* ĕn) A river in northern France; 175 miles to the Oise.

AIT *noun* A little island, especially in inland waters.

AITCH *noun* The letter *H, h.*

AITCH BONE *noun* **1** The rump bone in cattle. **2** The cut of beef with this bone. [<OF. *nache,* buttock, + **BONE**]

AITH *noun* [Scot.] An oath. Also **AITHE.**

AITS *noun pl.* [Scot.] Oats.

AI VER *noun* [Scot.] A draft horse.

Aix (āyks, *F.* ĕks) A cathedral city in SE. France.

AIX-LA-CHA PELLE (-lah-shah pell') Capital of Charlemagne's empire. See **AACHEN.**

AI ZLE *noun* [Scot.] A hot cinder.

A·JAC CIO (ah·yaht'·cho) A seaport in Corsica; birthplace of Napoleon.

A JAR *adv. & adj.* Partly open, as a door. [<ME. *a-,* on, + *char* <OE. *cerr,* turn]

A JAR *adv. & adj.* In a jarring or discordant condition; wanting in harmony. [<**A-** + **JAR**]

A·JAX In Homer's *Iliad,* the son of Telamon and the bravest of all the Greeks who besieged Troy, except Achilles.

Ajax the Lesser Son of the king of Locris, and one of Helen's suitors.

A JEE *adv. & adj.* [Scot.] Awry; askew; also, ajar: also spelled *ager*. [<A- + JEE; see 2GEE]

AJ MER (mir') A city in Ajmer-Merwara, India. Also **AJ MIR**.

AJ MER-MER WA RA (-mĕr wah' ruh) A province in NW. India; 2,400 square miles, chief city, Ajmer.

AK BAR, 1542–1605, Mogul emperor of Hindustan. Also **AK·BER**.

AKE Same as ACHE.

A·KENE Same as ACHENE.

AKH NA TEN Same as IKHNATON.

A KIM BO *adv.* With the hands on hips and the elbows outward. [<ME. *in kene bowe*, in a sharp bow]

A KIN *adj. & adv.* 1 Of the same kin, related by blood. 2 Of similar nature or qualities. See synonyms under ALIKE.

AK·I NE' SIS *noun* Loss or impairment of the power of voluntary movement, characterized by immobility and symbolic postures typical of certain psychoneuroses. Also **AK I NE' SI A**. [<Gr. *a-*, without, + *kinein*, move] — **AK I NE'·SIC** *adj.*

AK' I·NETE *noun* A non-motile reproductive spore in some algæ, detached for propagation without true cell-formation or rejuvenescence. [<Gr. *akinetos*, motionless] — **AK·I·NET'·IC** *adj.*

AK KAD Same as ACCAD.

AK KER MAN See CETATEA ALBA, DJ.

AK RA Same as ACCRA

AK RON A manufacturing city in NE. Ohio; center of automobile-tire manufacture

AK SUM (ahk·soom') A ruined city in northern Abyssinia; former capital of Ethiopia. Also *Axum*.

AL- *prefix* 1 A euphonic form of AD- before *l*, as in *allocation*. 2 The: Arabic definite article, as in *Alkoran*, *algebra*, etc.

-AL *suffix* 1 Of or pertaining to, belonging, characterized by: as, *personal*, *musical*, also in some nouns that were originally adjectives, as, *animal*, *rival*. [<L. *-alis*] 2 The act of doing or the state of suffering that which is expressed by the verb stem; as, *betrayal*. [<OF. *-aille*, *-ail*, *-al*, & L. *-al*, *-alia*]

-AL *suffix* Noting a chemical compound having the properties of or derived from an aldehyde, as *chloral*. [<ALCOHOL]

AL Diminutive of ALBERT, ALFRED

A LA (ay'-) *noun* [L. **ÆLÆ** (lee) *pl.*] A wing or a winglike part, as one of the lateral projections of the nose, one of the two side petals in a papilionaceous flower, or the little winglike process found on some seeds. [<L., wing, + *axis*, axle]

A LA (ah lah) [F.] 1 After the manner of, in accordance with; according to; as, hair dressed *à la* Pompadour. 2 As done in; prepared after the manner of; as, lobster *à la* Newburg.

AL A BAM' A (*varying from* -băm'·uh *to* -bah' muh) A State in the SE. United States; 51,609 square miles, capital, Montgomery; entered the Union Dec. 14, 1819, nickname, *Cotton State*. — **AL·A BAM' I AN** *adj. & noun*

ALABAMA RIVER A river in Alabama; 320 miles to the Mobile River.

AL A·BAM' INE (-een *or* -in) *noun* A rare element (symbol Ab), isolated from monazite sand in 1931. See ELEMENT.

AL'·A BAS TER *noun* A white or delicately tinted fine-grained gypsum. — *adj.* Made of or like alabaster, smooth and white. [<Gr. *alabastos*, alabaster box] — **AL A BAS'·TRINE** (-trin) *adj.*

ALABASTER-STONE *noun* A hot-spring or cave deposit of aragonite.

À LA BONNE HEURE (bawn ŭr) [F.] At a good hour; hence, good, excellent.

LA CARTE (ah lah cart) [F.] By the card; in accordance with the bill of fare, said of meals at hotels, etc., each item having a separate price, contrasted with *table d'hôte*.

A·LACK *interj.* [Obs.] An exclamation of regret or sorrow. Also **A·LACK' A·DAY**. [<A- (intensive) + LACK (disgrace)]

A·LAC RI TY *noun* Cheerful willingness and promptitude; facility. [<L. *alacer*, lively] — **A·LAC RI TOUS** (-tus) *adj.*

A·LA DAGH (ah'·lah dahg) A mountain range north of Ankara, Turkey; about 11,000 ft.

A·LAD DIN The hero of the story *Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp* in the *Arabian Nights*. With the aid of the jinn or spirit of the lamp, who appears whenever the lamp is rubbed, he builds a wonderful palace and marries a princess. Compare BOTTLE IMP.

A LA FIN (ah lah faN) [F.] To or at the end; finally.

A LA FRAN ÇAISE (frahN·sehz') [F.] In the French style.

A LA·GEZ' (ah·lah·gĕz') An extinct volcanic mountain of Erivan, Armenian S.S.R.; 13,435 ft. Also **A LA GOZ'**.

A LA·GO' AS (ah·lah·gō'·ahs) A state in eastern Brazil; 22,577 square miles; capital, Maceió; also, the former capital, a seaport.

A·LAI (ah·lī') A mountain range of Kirghiz S.S.R., peaks ranging from 16,000 to 20,000 ft.

A LA LI·A See SPEECH DISORDER.

AL·A·MAN NI (-măn'·ī) *noun* A group of South Germanic tribes of the 3rd to 5th centuries; warred on Rome: also spelled *Alemanni*, *Allemanni*. — **AL·A·MAN NIC** *adj.*

AL·A·ME'·DA (ăl·uh·mee'·duh; *Sp.* ah·lah·meh'·dah) *noun* A shaded walk: so called because generally planted with *alamos* or poplar trees. [<Sp. *alamo*, poplar]

A LA MO (ah'·luh- *or* ăl'·uh-) *noun* [Sp.] A cottonwood of Texas and Mexico; the poplar.

A LA MO A Franciscan mission building, San Antonio, Texas; massacre, 1836.

À LA MODE (ăl uh mód; *F.* ah lah mawd) [F.] 1 Literally, according to the mode; in the fashion. 2 Served with ice cream; as, pie *à la mode*.

À LA MORT (al uh mort; *F.* ah lah mor) [F.] Literally, to the death; hence, mortally ill in mind or body; mortally.

A LAN *noun* 1 In heraldry, a short-eared mastiff. 2 [Obs.] A wolfhound. Also **A LAND**, **A·LANT**. [<OF.]

A LAND ISLANDS Same as AALAND ISLANDS.

A LANE *adv & adj* [Scot.] Alone.

A LANG *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Along.

À L'AN·GLAISE (ah lahN·glehz') [F.] In the English style.

AL A NINE (-neen *or* -nin) *noun* One of the amino acids, $C_3H_7O_2N$, obtained as a crystalline compound from aldehyde, ammonia, and hydrocyanic acid. Also **AL A·NIN**.

A LAR (ay'-) *adj.* 1 Having, or pertaining to an ala or wing; wing-shaped. 2 In botany, an axillary. 3 Pertaining to the shoulder. [<L. *alaris* <*ala*, wing]

A LAR CON' (ah lar·cōn'), **PEDRO ANTONIO**, 1833–91, Spanish poet.

A LA RE *noun* One of two points indicating the junction of the wings of the nostrils with the face: used in measuring the width of the nose. [<L. *alaris*, having wings]

AL·A RIC, died 410 A.D., king of the Visigoths who sacked Rome.

A LARM *noun* 1 Sudden fear or apprehension arousing to defense or escape. 2 Any sound or signal to apprise of danger or arouse from sleep. 3 A mechanism, as of a clock, giving such signal. 4 A call to arms, to meet danger. 5 [Obs.] A sudden attack.

— *verb* 1 To strike with sudden fear. 2 To arouse to a sense of danger, give alarm to. 3 To sound out in the manner of an alarm. See synonyms under FRIGHTEN. [<OF. <It. *a*, to, + *le*, the, + *arme*, arms] — **A LARM A BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms (nouns): affright, apprehension, consternation, dismay, disquiet, dread, fear, fright, panic, terror, timidity. *Alarm*, according to its derivation, is a sudden arousal to meet and repel danger and may be quite consistent with true courage. *Apprehension*, *disquiet*, and *dread* are in anticipation of danger; *consternation*, *dismay*, and *terror* are overwhelming *fear*, generally in the actual presence of that which is terrible. Compare FEAR. *Antonyms*: assurance, calmness, confidence, repose, security.

ALARM CLOCK A clock fitted with a bell which rings when a trip is sprung as the hands reach a predetermined hour.

A LARM ING *adj.* Exciting alarm, causing fear and apprehension, disturbing, as, an *alarming* symptom. — **-LY** *adv.*

A LARM IST *noun* One who needlessly excites or tries to excite alarm — **A LARM ISM** *noun.*

A LAR UM *noun* [Obs.] An alarm.

A LA RY (ay'-) *adj.* Pertaining to ala or wings; wing-shaped. [<L. *alarius* <*ala*, wing]

A LAS *interj.* An exclamation of disappointment, regret, sorrow, etc. [<OF. *a*, ah! + *las*, wretched, <L. *lassus*, weary]

A LA·SHE' HIR (ah la·shĕ'·hir) A city in western Turkey founded 200 B.C.; ancient *Philadelphia*. Also **A LA SE'·HIR**.

A LAS KA (-*oun* A heavy rubber-topped overshoe; also, a specially prepared yarn of wool and cotton, used as material for women's dresses and coats.

A LAS KA A territory of the United States in NW. North America; 586,400 square miles; capital, Juneau. — **A·LAS·KAN** *adj. & noun.*

ALASKA PENINSULA A long, narrow promontory of SW. Alaska

A LAS TOR In Greek mythology, Zeus the Avenger; hence, **ALASTOR**, any avenging or relentless deity.

AL A TAU' (ahl·ah tow') A mountain range between Turkestan and Mongolia.

A·LATE (ay'-) *adj.* Winged: used chiefly in botany, as of a stem, petiole, or fruit with membranaceous expansions. Also **A' LAT ED**. [<L. *alatus* <*ala*, wing]

ALB *noun* A white linen vestment, reaching to the ankles, close-sleeved and girded at the waist, worn over the cassock and amice; also, a garment formerly worn by the newly baptized. [<L. *albus*, white]



ALB
As worn by priest.

AL BA *noun* The white substance of the central nervous system. [<L., white]

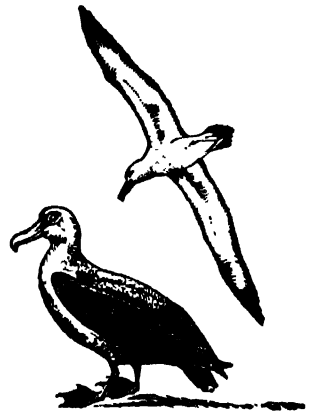
AL BA Scotland: the old Gaelic name.

AL' BA CORE *noun* 1 One of various tunnies or large scombroid fishes; especially, the great or long-finned tunny (*Thunnus thynnus*) of the Atlantic. 2 One of various similar mackerel-

like fishes. Also spelled *albicore*. [<Pg. *albacor* <Ar. *al*, the, + *bukr*, young camel]

Al·ba Lon·ga (lŏng′·guh) A city of ancient Latium, traditional birthplace of Romulus and Remus.

Al·ba·ni·a 1 A Balkan kingdom of Europe; 10,629 square miles; capital, Tirana. 2 Ancient romantic name for Scotland. — **Al·ba·ni·an** *adj. & noun.*



ALBATROSS

Al·ba·ny (awl′–) The capital of New York: an industrial city and port on the Hudson River.

Albany River A river in north-central Ontario, Canada; about 600 miles to James Bay.

al·ba·ta (ăl·bāy′·tuh) *noun* A white German silver, consisting of nickel, copper, and zinc. [<L. *albus*, white]

al′·ba·tross *noun* [·tross·es *pl.*] A large, web-footed sea bird (family *Diomedeidæ*), with very long narrow wings and extraordinary powers of flight; especially, the **Laysan albatross** (*Diomedea immutabilis*) of the coast of Lower California. [<Pg. <Ar. *al*, the, + *qādūs*, bucket]

albatross cloth A smooth-faced woolen textile fabric of medium weight.

al·be·it (awl–) *conj.* Even though; even if; notwithstanding; although.

Al′ be·marle (ăl′–), **Duke of** See Monk.

Albemarle Sound An expanse of brackish water at the mouths of the Chowan and Roanoke Rivers, North Carolina.

al ber ca (ahl·bĕr′·kuh) *noun* [Local] A pond; pool; also, a sink to carry off waste or dirty water. [<Sp.]

Al ber·ich (ahl′ bĕr·ik) 1 The king of the elves of Norse mythology. 2 In the *Nibelungenlied*, the dwarf who guards the treasure of the Nibelungs.

Al bert (al′·burt; *F.* ahl·bĕr′; *G., Sw.* ahl′·bĕrt) A masculine personal name. Also [It., Sp.] **Al ber to** (ahl·bĕr′·tō), [L.] **Al·ber tus** (al·bûr′·tus). [<Teut., nobly bright]

— **Albert I**, 1875–1934, king of the Belgians, 1909–34.

— **Albert, Prince**, 1819–61, consort of Victoria of England.

— **Albert of Brandenburg**, 1490–1545, archbishop of Magdeburg and elector of Mainz.

Al·ber ta (ăl·bûr′·tuh) Feminine of Albert.

Al ber ta A province in western Canada; 255,285 square miles, capital, Edmonton.

Albert Edward A mountain in British New Guinea; 13,200 ft.

Albert Edward Nyanza Former name of Edward, Lake.

al′ bert ite *noun* A pitchy, jet-black, asphaltlike substance; a thickened hydrocarbon, used as fuel. [<Albert County, New Brunswick]

Albert Nyanza A lake between Belgian Congo and Uganda in Africa; 140 by 40 miles. Also **Lake Albert.**

Al·ber tus Mag nus, 1200?–80, Swabian medieval philosopher and theologian.

al′ ber·type *noun* A picture printed in ink from a photographic plate of gelatin and albumin sensitized with potassium bichromate; also, the process by which the picture is produced. Also **albert type.** [<Joseph Albert, 1825–86, German inventor]

al bes·cent *adj.* Growing white or moderately white; becoming whitish. [<L. *albesco*, grow white] — **al·bes·cence** *noun.*

al′·bi·core Same as albacore.

Al bi·gen′·ses (–jen′·seez) *noun pl.* A sect of reformers (11th to 13th century), named from Albi (Latin *Albiga*), in the south of France; exterminated by the crusades and the Inquisition. Also **Al·bi·geois′** (ăl·bē·zhwah′).

Al·bi·gen′·si·an (–jen′·si·un) *adj.* Pertaining to the Albigenses. — *noun* One of the Albigenses.

al·bin·ism *noun* 1 An abnormal condition in plants, animals, and human beings characterized by a genetically determined lack of pigment in certain cells of the skin, hair, and eyes, and giving a very white or pale appearance. 2 The state or condition of being an albino. — **al bin·ic** *adj.*

al·bi·no *noun* [·nos *pl.*] A person, animal, or plant lacking normal pigmentation. [<L. *albus*, white]

Al·bi·on 1 A very ancient name for England, Scotland, and Wales: sometimes applied especially to Scotland. 2 A poetic name for England.

al·bite *noun* A triclinic white feldspar, $NaAlSi_3O_8$: a common constituent of granite and other rocks. See feldspar. [<L. *albus*, white] — **al·bit·i·cal** *adj.*

Al·bo·in, died 573, founder and king of the Lombard dominion in Italy.

Al′·bo·lene *noun* A trade name for a colorless, odorless, tasteless hydrocarbon oil, used as a vehicle for ointments, and as a spray in the treatment of throat and nose diseases. [<L. *albus*, white, + *oleum*, oil]

Al·bo·rak [Ar.] The white mule on which Mohammed is said to have visited the seven heavens.

Al·borg Same as Aalborg.

al·bor·noz′ (ahl·bor·nōth′) *noun* A cloak. [<Sp.]

Al·brecht (ahl′·brĕKt) [G.] Same as Albert.

al·bu·gin′·e·a (ăl·bū·jin′–) *noun* A white fibrous tissue enveloping certain organs; the white of the eye.

al·bu·gin′·e·ous (–jin′·ī·us) *adj.* Pertaining to or like the white of the eye.

al bu·go *noun* [al·bu·gi·nes (–jī·neez) *pl.*] A morbid white spot on the cornea of the eye. [<L., leukoma]

al·bum *noun* 1 A book for holding photographs or the like. 2 A blank book for registering names or preserving autographs, stamps, poetical selections, etc.; also, a printed compilation. [<L., white tablet]

al bu·men (ăl·bū′·mĕn) *noun* 1 The white of an egg. 2 The nutritive material that fills the space in a seed between the embryo and the seed coats; endosperm or perisperm. 3 Albumin. [<L., whiteness, <*albus*, white]

al·bu′ men·ize, etc. Same as albuminize, etc.

al bu·min (–bū′·min) *noun* Any of a class of albuminous or protein substances found in the blood, in all serous fluids, and in many animal and vegetable juices and solids. They contain sulfur, and are soluble in water and coagulable by heat, alcohol, and the stronger acids. Albumin is used for clarifying purposes, as in winemaking, sugar-refining, and cookery, also in the printing of calico, in photography, etc.

al bu′·mi·nate *noun* A compound formed by the union of albumin with another substance, particularly a base or an acid.

al·bu′·min ize *tr. verb* [·ized, ·iz·ing] 1 To change into albumin. 2 To coat or saturate with albumin. Also **al·bu′·men ize.** — **al·bu min·i·za′·tion** *noun* — **al·bu′·min·iz·er** *noun.*

al bu′ mi noid *adj.* Of or like albumen or albumin. — *noun* One of a diversified subclass of the simple proteins derived mainly from the supporting and connective animal tissues. Also **al·bu′ me noid.** — **al·bu·mi·noi′·dal** *adj.*

al·bu·mi·nous (–nus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, like, or consisting of albumen or albumin. Also **al·bu·mi nose.**

al bu mi nu′·ri·a *noun* The presence of albumin in the urine. [<albumin + Gr. *ouron*, urine] — **al·bu·mi·nu′·ric** *adj.*

al bu mose or **al·bu mose** (–bū′·mōs) *noun* A substance formed from the proteins during digestion; also, any of the proteoses.

Al′ bu quer·que (ăl′·bŏo·kŭr·kī) A city and resort on the Rio Grande in NW. New Mexico.

Al·bu·quer′·que (ahl·bŏo·kĕr′·keh), **Affonso d'**, 1453–1515, Portuguese navigator.

al·bur·num *noun* The sapwood of a tree. See illustration under exogen. [<L. <*albus*, white]

alc· Same as alk–.

Al cæ·us (–see′·us) A Greek poet of Mitylene; lived about 600 B.C. See Alcaic.

— **Alcæus** In Greek mythology, a king of Tiryns, father of Amphitryon, and grandfather of Heracles.

Al·ca ic *adj.* Of or pertaining to the poet Alcæus or to his favorite meter, consisting of four strophes, each of four verses having four accents apiece. — *noun* Verse written in Alcaic strophes, including the **greater Alcaic** and the **lesser Alcaic.**

al·caide (–kāde′) *noun* 1 The governor of a Spanish, Portuguese, or Moorish castle or fortress. 2 The warden of a prison; a jailer. Also **al·cayde.** [<Sp. *alcaide* <Ar. *al*, the, + *qāid*, commander]

al·cal·de (ahl·cahl′·deh) *noun* A magistrate in a Spanish or Spanish-American pueblo or town; later, a chief magistrate or mayor. [<Sp. <Ar. *al*, the, + *cādi*, judge]

al ca na (ahl·cah′·nah) [Sp.] Same as henna.

Al′ ca·traz A small island in San Francisco Bay, California; site of a Federal prison.

al caz·ar (ăl·căz′·ur; *Sp.* ahl·cah′·thar) *noun* A Moorish or Spanish palace; castle. [<Sp. <Ar. *al*, the, + *qaçr*, fort]

Al·ces·tis In Greek mythology, the heroic wife of Admetus; she died to save her husband's life and was brought back from Hades by Heracles.

al che mist (ăl′·kĭ–) *noun* One who was skilled in or who practiced alchemy.

al·che·mis′ tic (ăl·kĭ–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to alchemy or alchemists; practicing alchemy. Also **al che·mis′·ti·cal.**

al′·che·mize (ăl′·kĭ–) *tr. verb* [·mized, ·miz·ing] To transmute by alchemic art.

al che·my (ăl′·kĭ·mī) *noun* 1 The immature, empirical, and speculative chemistry of the middle ages, characterized by the pursuit of the transmutation of base metals into gold, and the search for the alkahest and the panacea. 2 Any cunning, mysterious, or preternatural process of changing the structure or appearance of things. Also **al·chy·my.** [<Ar. *al*, the, + *kīmiā*, infusion] — **al·chem·ic** (–kĕm′·ĭc) *adj.* — **al·chem·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

AL·CI BI′ A·DES (–deez), 450–404 B.C., Athenian general.

AL·CI·DÆ (–si·dee) *noun* A family of three-toed, web-footed sea birds of the northern hemisphere, including the auks, puffins, guillemots, etc. [<LL. *alca*, auk, + –IDÆ.] — **AL CI·DINE** *adj.*

AL·CI·DES (al·si·deez) Heracles, in Greek mythology: so named because he was the grandson of Alceus.

ALC·MAN (alk′–) Spartan lyric poet of the 7th century B.C.

ALC·ME·NE (alk·mee′·nee) In Greek mythology, the mother of Heracles by Zeus; wife of *Amphitryon*.

AL·CO·HOL *noun* 1 A volatile, inflammable, colorless liquid of a penetrating odor, and burning taste, C_2H_5OH, one of the products of the distillation of fermented grains, fruit juices, and starches; the intoxicating principle of wines and liquors; ethyl alcohol. 2 Any liquor containing alcohol; ardent spirits. 3 One of a group of organic compounds analogous to ethanol in constitution. Those of the class to which common alcohol belongs have the general formula $C_nH_{2n+1}OH$. Alcohols may contain more than one hydroxyl (OH) radical. — **ABSOLUTE ALCOHOL** Dehydrated alcohol; in the United States alcohol containing 92.3% by weight or 94.9% by volume of pure ethanol. — **DENATURED ALCOHOL** Alcohol made unfit for drinking purposes by the addition of certain poisonous substances, as formaldehyde, pyridine, etc. [< Ar. *al–koh′l* <*al*, the, + *koh′l*, powdered antimony, < *kahala*, paint]

AL CO HOL′ IC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or having the qualities of alcohol, containing alcohol; produced by or using alcohol; as, *alcoholic* liquors, an *alcoholic* thermometer, *alcoholic* insanity. 2 Preserved in alcohol; as, an *alcoholic* specimen. — *noun* One who uses alcoholic liquors habitually to excess; a dipsomaniac.

AL CO·HOL·IC′ I TY (–iss′–) *noun* The quality of being alcoholic; alcoholic strength; as, the *alcoholicity* of a wine.

AL·CO HOL ISM *noun* A morbid condition resulting from the inordinate or persistent use of alcoholic beverages, dipsomania.

AL′·CO·HOL IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] 1 To change into alcohol; rectify till free from water or impurity. 2 To mix or saturate with alcohol. — **AL CO HOL I ZA′ TION** *noun.*

AL CO HOL OM′ E TER *noun* An instrument or apparatus, as a hydrometer, for ascertaining the strength of alcohol or the percentage of absolute alcohol in liquors. — **AL CO HOL OM′ E TRY** *noun.*

AL COR See under MIZAR.

AL·CO RAN′ (–rahn′) *noun* The Koran. — **AL CO·RAN′ IC** *adj.*

AL CO·SOL (–sōle *or* –sōl) *noun* An alcoholic colloidal solution.

AL COTT (awl′–), **AMOS BRONSON**, 1799–1888, American educator. — **LOUISA MAY**, 1832–88, American novelist, daughter of Amos B.

AL COVE (al′–) *noun* 1 A recess connected with or at the side of a larger room; a recess for a bed; a compartment of a library; hence, any embowered or secluded spot. 2 A large water-worn niche in the face of a cliff. [<Ar. *al*, the, + *qobbah*, vault]

AL·CUIN (–kwin), 735–804, English scholar and ecclesiastical reformer; friend and adviser of Charlemagne; also spelled [OE.] *Ealhwine*. Also **AL CWIN.**

AL·CY O NE (–nee) 1 In Greek mythology, the daughter of Æolus, who threw herself into the sea from grief and was changed into a kingfisher; also spelled *Halcyone*. 2 A very bright star in the Pleiades; Eta in the constellation Taurus.

AL·DAN (ahl·dahn′) A river in the Yakut Republic, U.S.S.R.; 1,300 miles to the Lena.

AL·DE·A (ahl′·deh·ah) *noun* [Local] A rural settlement; village; also, a large farm. [<Sp.]

AL DEB·A·RAN A red star, Alpha in the constellation Taurus; one of the 20 brightest stars, 1.06 magnitude. See STAR.

AL′ DE·HYDE *noun* 1 A transparent volatile liquid, CH_3COH, with a pungent, suffocating odor, obtained by the oxidation of ethanol. 2 Any one of a group of aliphatic compounds derived from the alcohols, and intermediate between the alcohols and the acids. [<AL(COHOL) + L. *de*, from, + HYD(ROGEN)]

AL DEN (awl′–), **JOHN**, 1599–1687, one of the original Pilgrim settlers of Plymouth Colony, 1620; the chief character in Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish*.

AL DER (awl′–) *noun* 1 Any of various shrubs or small trees (genus *Alnus*) of the birch family, growing in wet ground and bearing small cones. 2 One of various other shrubs or small trees resembling the alder, as the alder buckthorn (*Rhamnus alnifolia*) of Europe. [<OE. *alor*]

AL′ DER LIEF·EST (awl′–) *adj.* [Obs.] Most dearly beloved.

AL DER MAN (awl′–) *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] 1 A member of a municipal legislative body, who usually exercises also certain judicial functions. 2 In England and Ireland, a member of the higher branch of a town council, as in a borough, whose office corresponds to that of the *bailie* in Scotland. 3 Formerly, an Anglo-Saxon viceroy. [< OE. *ealdorman*, head man] — **AL DER MAN CY** *noun* — **AL DER MAN′ IC** *adj.*

AL′·DER MAN ATE (awl′–) *noun* 1 The office or dignity of alderman; aldermancy. 2 Aldermen collectively.

AL·DER NEY (awl′–) A British island in the English Channel; 8 square miles; occupied by Germany during World War II: also [F.] *Aurigny*.

AL DER NEY (awl′–) *noun* One of a breed of cattle peculiar to the island of Alderney, Channel Islands.

AL DER SHOT (awl′–) A borough and permanent military camp in Hampshire, England.

AL DINE (al′·din *or* –dine) *adj.* Pertaining to or printed by the press of Aldus Manutius, Venetian editor and printer, or to his family (1494–1597): applied also to a modern series of books, and a style of display types. — *noun* A book printed by the Aldine press, noted for fine topography.

AL DOSE *noun* A sugar or a class of sugars having the same chemical constitution as an aldehyde alcohol.

AL DRICH (awl′·drich *or* –drij), **THOMAS BAILEY**, 1836–1907, American poet and novelist.

ALE *noun* 1 A beverage made from a fermented infusion of malt, usually flavored with hops; beer, especially that having a good deal of body. 2 An English rural ale-drinking festival. [<OE. *ealu*]

A′·LE A TO RY *adj.* 1 [Law] Dependent on an accident or contingency. 2 Of or pertaining to gambling or luck. [<L. *aleatorius* <*alea*, die, chance]

A·LEC I THAL (uh·lĕs′–) *adj.* Having little or no yolk material, as certain eggs: also called *microlecithal*. [<Gr. *a–*, without, + *lekithos*, yolk]

AL ECK Diminutive of ALEXANDER.

A LEC TO One of the three Furies of Greek mythology.

A LEE *adv.* At, on, or to the lee side of a vessel.

AL E GAR or **A LE GAR** *noun* Sour ale; malt vinegar.

ALE HOUSE *noun* A place where ale is sold to the public.

A LE JAN′ DRO (ah·le hahn′·dro) [Sp.] Same as ALEXANDER. Also [*fem.*] **A LE JAN′·DRA** (–drah) or **A LE·JAN DRI′·NA** (–dree′·nah).

AL·E MAN′ NI Same as ALAMANNI.

A LEM BERT (ah·lahN·bĕr′), **JEAN LE ROND D'**, 1717–83, French mathematician and philosopher.

A LEM BIC *noun* 1 An apparatus of glass or metal formerly used in distilling. 2 Anything that tests, purifies, or transforms. [< Ar. < *al*, the, + *anbīq*, still]

A LEN ÇON (uh·lon′·sun; *F.* ah·lahN·sawN′) A town in NW. France.

A LEPH (ah′·lĕf) *noun* The first letter in the Hebrew alphabet. Also **A LEF.** See ALPHABET.

A LEP·PO A commercial city of northern Syria.

ALEPPO GALLS Nutgalls.

A LERT *adj.* Keenly watchful; on the look-out; ready for sudden action; vigilant, also, lively; nimble. — *noun* 1 A warning against sudden attack; especially, a signal to prepare for an air raid or gas attack. 2 An alert attitude; guard; the period of preparedness for defense; also, the condition of an airplane which is manned and equipped to make a sortie. — **ON THE ALERT** On the look-out; ready. — *verb* 1 To prepare for action. 2 To warn of an impending or threatened attack or raid, put on the alert. [< F. <It. *all' erta*, on the watch] — **A LERT LY** *adv.* — **A·LERT NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): active, alive, brisk, bustling, nimble, prepared, prompt, ready, vigilant, watchful, wide-awake. *Alert*, *ready*, and *wide-awake* refer to a watchful promptness for action. *Ready* suggests preparation; the wandering Indian is *alert*, the trained soldier is *ready*. *Ready* expresses more life and vigor than *prepared*. The gun is *prepared*; the man is *ready*. *Prompt* expresses readiness for appointment or demand at the required moment. The good general is *ready* for emergencies, *alert* to perceive opportunity or peril, *prompt* to seize occasion. Compare ACTIVE, ALIVE, NIMBLE. *Antonyms*: drowsy, dull, heavy, inactive, slow, sluggish, stupid.

·ALES *suffix* A feminine plural used to form the scientific names of plant orders. [< L. pl. of *–alis*, –al]

A LES·SAN′ DRI A (ah·les·sahn′·dree·ah) A historic, strongly fortified manufacturing city in NW. Italy.

A LES SAN′ DRO (ah·lès·sahn′·drō) [It.] Same as ALEXANDER. Also [*fem.*] **A LES SAN′ DRA** (–drah).

A·LEU RONE *noun* An albuminoid substance found in minute solid granules (**ALEURONE** or protein **GRAINS**) in the seeds of some plants. In seeds of wheat and other cereals they form the outermost or **ALEURONE LAYER** of the endosperm. [<Gr. *aleuron*, fine flour, <*aleō*, grind] — **AL·EU·RON′ IC** (al·yu–) *adj.*

AL E UT (ăl′·i·ōōt *or* ăl′·yōōt) *noun* 1 A native of the Aleutian Islands belonging to either of two Eskimauan tribes called *Unungun*. 2 The Eskimauan language spoken by the Aleutians. — **A LEU·TIAN** (uh·lyōō′·shun), **A·LEU·TIC** *adj.*

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS A chain of volcanic islands, SW. Alaska.

ALEUTIAN RANGE The mountains of the Alaska Peninsula.

AL·E VIN *noun* A young fish; particularly, a salmon hatchling. [<]

ALE WIFE *noun* [**WIVES** *pl.*] A small North American anadromous fish of the herring family. [Perhaps of Indian origin]

AL EX AN′·DER (al·ĕg·zăn′·der; *Dutch, G.* ah·lĕks·ahn′·der) 1 A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **A·LEX·AN·DRE**

(ah·lĕks·ahN′·dı), [Gr.] **A LEX AN·DROS** (ah·lĕks′·ahn·drŏs), [Pg.] **A LEX AN′ DRE** (ah·lĕks·ahn′·dreh). 2 Name of many kings of Bulgaria, Greece, Russia, Scotland, Serbia, Yugoslavia, etc. 3 Appellation of eight popes. [<Gr., helper of men]

— **ALEXANDER I**, 1888–1934, king of Yugoslavia, 1921–34.

— **ALEXANDER II**, 1818–81, czar of Russia, 1855–81.

— **ALEXANDER III, ORLANDO BANDINELLI**, died 1181, pope, 1159–81.

— **ALEXANDER VI, RODRIGO BORGIA**, 1431?–1503, pope, 1492–1503.

— **ALEXANDER NEVSKI**, 1220?–63, Russian hero.

— **ALEXANDER SEVERUS** See SEVERUS.

— **ALEXANDER THE GREAT**, 356–323 B.C., king of Macedon, 336–323, conqueror of Asia.

AL EX AN′ DER, SIR HAROLD RUPERT LEOFRIC GEORGE, born 1891, English general in World War II; governor general of Canada, 1946–

ALEXANDER ARCHIPELAGO A group of more than 1,000 islands, SE. Alaska. Also **ALEXANDER ISLANDS.**

AL EX AN′ DRA A feminine personal name: feminine of ALEXANDER. Also **AL EX AN DRI′ NA** (–dree′·nuh), [F.] **A LEX·AN DRINE** (ah·lex·ahN·dreen′).

— **ALEXANDRA, QUEEN**, 1844–1925, wife of Edward VII of England, daughter of Christian IX of Denmark.

AL EX AN DRETTE′ A seaport of southern Turkey on the **GULF OF ALEXANDRETTA**, an arm of the Mediterranean Sea; formerly in Syria; also [Turk.] *Iskenderun, Iskenderun.* Also **AL EX AN DRET′ TA.**

AL EX AN′·DRI A An Egyptian seaport and ancient capital. — **AL EX AN′ DRI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

ALEXANDRIAN SCHOOL 1 A school of literature, science, and philosophy, at Alexandria, during the last three centuries B.C., which originated the sciences of philology, grammar, prosody, lexicography, archeology, and criticism. 2 The school of Christian philosophers and theologians at the same place during the first five centuries of the Christian era, which sought to combine Christianity and Greek philosophy, and so gave rise to Neoplatonism and Gnosticism.

AL EX AN′ DRINE (–drĭn *or* –drine) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Alexander the Great, or to one of the many cities named Alexandria. 2 Characterizing a heroic verse of six iambic feet. Also **AL EX AN′ DRI·AN.** — *noun* A verse having six iambic feet and the cæsura after the third: so called because used in French epics on Alexander the Great.

AL EX AN′ DRITE (al eg·z–) *noun* A green variety of chrysoberyl, red by artificial light. [<Alexander II, czar of Russia]

A LEX AN DRO′ POL (ā·lyek·sahn·draw′·pol) Former name of LENINAKAN.

A LEX AN DROU′·PO LIS (ah·lek·sahn·drōō′·pō lees) A seaport on the Ægean Sea, NE. Greece, formerly *Dedeagach.*

A LEX AN′ DROVSK (ah·lek·sahn′·drôfsk) 1 A port near Murmansk, northwestern U.S.S.R. 2 A Russian port in western Sakhalin Island. 3 Former name of ZAPOROZHE. Also **A LEK SAN′ DROVSK.**

A LEX I A *noun* The inability to read correctly, occurring in a person who previously could read and who has not become blind: also called *word-blindness.* [<Gr. *a–*, without, + *lego*, speak]

A LEX IN *noun* In bacteriology, the complement. [<Gr. *alexo*, ward off]

A LEX I PHAR′ MIC *adj.* Serving to ward off or resist poison; antidotal. — *noun* An antidote or poison preventive. [<Gr. *alexō*, keep off, + *pharmakon*, poison]

A LEX IS I, COM NE NUS, 1048–1118, Byzantine emperor, 1081–1118.

— **ALEXIS MICHAELOVICH**, 1629–1676, czar of Russia; father of Peter the Great.

— **ALEXIS PETROVICH**, 1690–1780, Russian prince; son of Peter the Great.

A LEX I TER′ IC (–tĕr′·ik) *adj.* 1 Capable of warding off contagion. 2 Alexipharmic. — *noun* 1 A preventive against contagion. 2 An antidote for poison, especially an external application. [<Gr. *alexo*, ward off]

AL FAL·FA (ăl–) *noun* A cloverlike plant *(Medicago sativa)* of the bean family, used as forage in the United States and Europe; lucerne. [<Sp. <Ar. *al-fasfaṣah*, best kind of fodder]

AL FA QUI′ (–kee′) *noun* A teacher of Mohammedan law or of the Koran; a priest of Islam. Also **AL FA KI′** or **AL FA QUIN′** (–keen′). [<Ar. *al*, the, + *faqih*, doctor]

AL·FI·E′ RI (ahl·fee·eh′·ree), **VITTORIO**, 1749–1803, Italian dramatic poet.

AL·FIL·E RI′·A (–ree′·uh) *noun* The pingrass or pin-clover *(Erodium cicutarium)* of the geranium family, a European weed now naturalized in the western United States: used as forage. Also **AL·FIL E·RIL′ LA** (–uh·ree′·yah). [<Sp. Am.]

AL FON·SO (ahl·fŏn′·sō) 1 [It., Sp.] Same as ALPHONSO. 2 One of many Spanish and Portuguese kings. Also [Dan., G.] **AL·FONS** (ahl′·fŏns).

— **ALFONSO XIII**, 1886–1941, king of Spain, 1886–1931; deposed.

AL·FOR·JA (ăl·for′·juh; *Sp.* ahl·fôr′·hah) *noun* A wallet; saddle bag; hence, cheek pouch, as of a baboon. Also **AL·FOR·GE** (ahl·fôr′·zhuh). [<Sp.]

AL·FRED (ăl′·frĕd; *Dan.* ahl′·frĕd; *Dutch, G.* ahl′·frĕt; *F.* ahl·fred′) A masculine personal name. Also [It., Pg., Sp.] **AL·FRE DO** (ahl·frā′·do), [L.] **AL·FRE DUS**, *[fem.]* **AL·FRE·DA.** [<Teut., of council]

— **ALFRED THE GREAT**, 849–901, king of the West Saxons; originated English navy.

AL FRES CO (al–) In the open air. [<It.]

AL GA *noun* [GÆ (jee) *pl.*] Any plant of a subdivision *(Algæ)* of the *Thallophyta*, consisting of primitive chlorophyll-bearing plants widely distributed in fresh and salt water and in moist land habitats; it includes the seaweeds, kelps, diatoms, pond scums, and stoneworts. [<L.] — **AL·GAL** *adj.*

AL GAR RO′ BA *noun* 1 The carob; also, its pods or beans, known as *St. Johnsbread*, used as food by man or for live stock. 2 The honey mesquite, and also the South American *Hymenæa courbaril*, the seeds of which are used in dyeing, etc. 3 A South American catechu-like substance yielding tannin and brown dye. Also **AL·GA·RO′·BA.** [<Ar. *al*, the, + *kharrubah*, carob]

AL GE BRA (al′·jı bruh) *noun* 1 The branch of mathematics which treats of quantity and number in the abstract, and in which calculations are performed by means of letters and symbols: it includes the solution of equations of any degree. 2 A treatise on this subject. [<Ar. *al*, the, + *jebr*, reunion]

AL GE BRA′ IC (–brāy′·ik) *adj.* Pertaining to algebra. Also **AL GE BRA′ I CAL.** — **AL GE BRA′ I CAL LY** *adv.*

AL′ GE BRA IST (–brāy·ist) *noun* One skilled in algebra.

AL GE CIR′ AS (ăl·juh sir′·us, *Sp.* ahl heh·thee′·rahs) A seaport in southern Spain.

AL GE PON′ IC (–jı·don′·ik) *adj.* Characterized by or relating to the agreeable and the disagreeable. [<Gr. *algos*, pain, + *hedone*, pleasure]

AL GE PON′ ICS *noun* That branch of psychology which considers pain and pleasure in relation to human life.

AL GER (ăl′·jur), **HORATIO**, 1832–99, American writer of juvenile literature.

AL GE RI A (ăl·jir′·ı·uh) A French territory and colony in northern Africa; 851,350 square miles; capital, Algiers. — **AL GE RI AN** *adj. & noun.*

AL GE RINE′ (–jı·reen′) *noun* 1 An inhabitant or native of Algeria, especially a native Berber, Arab, or Moor; an Algerian. 2 A pirate.

AL GE RINE′ (–jı·reen′) *noun* A soft woolen fabric or shawl with bright stripes.

ALGERINE WAR The war between the United States and the pirates of the Algerian coast, 1815.

AL GER NON (ăl′·jur·nun *or* al′·gur·nŏn) A masculine personal name.

·ALGIA *suffix* Pain or disease of, as neur*algia*. [<Gr. *algos*, pain]

AL GID (–jid) *adj.* Cold; chilly; as, the *algid* stage of ague. [<F. *algide* <L. *algeo*, be cold] — **AL GID I·TY** *noun.*

AL GIERS (–jirz′) The seaport capital of Algeria.

AL GOID *adj.* Of or like algæ. [<ALGA + –OID]

AL GOL (–gol) The variable star Beta in Perseus: called also *Demon Star.* [<Ar. *al-ghul*, destruction]

AL GO LAG′ NI A *noun* Pleasure, specifically of a sexual nature, aroused by the infliction or the experiencing of pain. See MASOCHISM and SADISM. [<Gr. *algos*, pain, + *lagneia*, lust] — **AL GO LAG′·NIC** *adj.* — **AL GO LAG′ NIST** *noun.*

AL GOL O GY (–jı) *noun* That branch of botany which treats of algæ. [<L. *alga*, seaweed, + –OLOGY] — **AL GO LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **AL GOL O GIST** *noun.*

AL GOM E·TER *noun* An instrument to measure the intensity of pain. [<Gr. *algos*, pain, + *metron*, measure] — **AL GO·MET′ RIC** or **·RI CAL** *adj.* — **AL GOM·E·TRY** *noun.*

AL GON·KI AN (–gong′ ki·un) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a series of strata between the Archæan and the Cambrian; Proterozoic. 2 Old spelling of ALGONQUIAN.

AL GON QUI AN (–gŏng′·kĭ·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a large linguistic stock of North American Indians, formerly inhabiting the territory between North Carolina and Tennessee and Hudson Bay east of the Mississippi River, including the Arapaho, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Cree, Ojibway, Abnaki, Micmac, Sauk, Delaware, Massachuset and Shawnee tribes.

— *noun* 1 Any Algonquian Indian. 2 Any language of the Algonquian family.

AL GON QUIN (–gŏng′·kin) *noun* A member of certain Algonquian tribes formerly inhabiting territory near the mouth of the Ottawa River, and of certain other tribes north of the St. Lawrence River. Also **AL·GON·KIN.**

ALGONQUIN PROVINCIAL PARK A national park in SE. Ontario, Canada; 2,740 square miles.

AL GO PHO′·BI A *noun* A morbid fear of pain. [<Gr. *algos*, pain, + –PHOBIA] — **AL·GO PHO′ BIC** *adj.*

AL GOR *noun* Cold; chilliness; especially, an abnormal coldness, as in the early stages of a fever. [<L.]

AL GO·RISM *noun* The Arabic or decimal system of numeration; hence, arithmetic; also, any method of computation. Also **AL GO·RITHM.** [<Ar. *al-Khowārazmī* (the native of *Khowārazam*), an Arabic mathematician.

AL·GOUS (–gus) *adj.* Of, like, or filled with algæ. Also **AL·GOID.**

AL·GRA·PHY Same as ALUMINOGRAPHY.

AL·GUA·ZIL (ahl·gwah·zeel′) *noun* A Spanish officer of justice. [<Ar. *al,* the, + *wazir,* vizir]

AL·GY (–ji) Diminutive of ALGERNON.

AL·HAM·BRA (–bruh) The medieval palace of the Moorish kings at Granada, Spain.

AL·HAM·BRESQUE′ (–brésk′) *adj.* Like the Alhambra or its peculiar and delicate type of Moorish architecture.

A·LI (ah′·lee), 600?–661, son-in-law and adopted son of Mohammed; fourth Arabian calif.

A·LI·AS (ay′·li·us) *adj.* Another. —*noun* **1** An assumed name. **2** [Law] A second writ to the same effect as a former one, issued after the first has failed. —*adv.* Otherwise; otherwise called. [<L. <*alius,* other]

A LI BA·BA (ah′·lee bah′·bah) In the *Arabian Nights,* the hero of the tale *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves,* who gains entrance to the robbers' cave by the magic words "Open sesame."

AL′·I·BI (–bī) *noun* **1** A form of defense by which the accused, in order to establish his innocence, undertakes to show that he was elsewhere when the crime was committed; as, he proved an *alibi.* **2** [Pop.] Any excuse; especially, a poor and flimsy excuse. [<L., elsewhere <*alius,* other]

AL·I·BIL′·I·TY *noun* Nutritive quality or value.

AL·I·BLE *adj.* Nourishing; nutritive. [<L. *alibilis* <*alo,* nourish]

A·LI·CAN′·TE (ah·lee·cahn′·teh) A city in SE. Spain; famous wine center.

AL·ICE (ăl′·is; *F.* ah·lees′; *G.* ah·lee′·suh) A feminine personal name. Also [It.] **A·LI·CIA** (ah·lee′·chah), [L.] **A·LI·CI·A** (uh·leesh′·i·uh), [Sp.] **A·LÍ·CI·A** (ah·lee′·thee·ah). [<Teut. *fem.* See ADELINE]

ALICE-BLUE *noun* A light-blue color of slightly dusty hue.

AL′·I·DADE *noun* An auxiliary circle, frame, or movable arm, carrying microscopes or verniers, for reading the divisions of a graduated circle or arc; also, a theodolite having such an arm. Also **AL·I·DAD.** [<F. <Ar. *al,* the, + *adad,* upper arm]

A·LIEN (āl′·yun) *adj.* **1** Of another country; foreign. **2** Hence, of foreign character; not similar; incongruous; inconsistent; also, unsympathetic. —*noun* **1** An unnaturalized foreign resident. **2** One of another race. **3** One estranged or excluded. **4** A plant native to one region maintaining itself under conditions prevailing in another. —*tr. verb* To transfer to another, as property; also, to estrange. [<L.]

Synonyms (adj.): conflicting, contradictory, contrary, contrasted, distant, foreign, hostile, opposed, remote, strange, unconnected, unlike. *Foreign* refers to difference of birth, *alien* to difference of allegiance. In their figurative use, that is *foreign* which is *remote, unlike,* or *unconnected;* that is *alien* which is *conflicting, hostile,* or *opposed. Antonyms*: akin, appropriate, apropos, essential, germane, pertinent, proper, relevant.

Synonyms (noun): foreigner, stranger. A naturalized citizen is not an *alien,* even if a *foreigner* by birth, and perhaps a *stranger* in the place where he resides. A person of foreign birth not naturalized is an *alien,* though he may have been long resident in the country, and ceased to be a stranger. He is an *alien* in one country if his allegiance is to another. *Antonyms*: citizen, countryman, native.

A·LIEN·AGE (āl′·yun·ij) *noun* The state of being alien.

A′ LIEN ATE (āl′·yun–) *tr. verb* [**·AT ED, ·AT ING**] **1** To make alien; make indifferent or unfriendly; estrange; as, to *alienate* a friend. **2** To make over; transfer; sell. —**A·LIEN·A BLE** *adj.* —**A·LIEN·A BIL′ I TY** *noun.*

A·LIEN A′·TION (āl′·yun–) *noun* **1** The act of alienating, or the state of being alienated. **2** Deprivation, entire or partial, of mental power; insanity. **3** The legal transfer of property, or title, to another. See synonyms under INSANITY. —**A′ LIEN A·TOR** *noun.*

A·LIEN EE (āl′·yun–) *noun* One who takes over transferred property.

A·LIEN ISM (āl′·yun–) *noun* **1** Alienage. **2** The study and treatment of mental derangement.

A·LIEN·IST (al′ yun–) *noun* One skilled in the study or treatment of insanity and mental disorders: term used chiefly in medical jurisprudence.

A·LIEN·OR (āl′·yun–) *noun* [Law] One who alienates property to another; a vender. Also **A·LIEN·ER.**

A·LI É·NOR (ah·lē·eh·nōr′) [F.] Same as ELEANOR.

A·LIF (ah′·lif) *noun* The first letter in the Arabic alphabet.

AL′ I·FORM *adj.* Wing-shaped; said of processes of bones and of muscles. [<L. *ala,* wing, + –FORM]

AL·I·GARH′ (–gŭr′) A fortified city in the United Provinces, India.

A·LIGHT *intr. verb* [**A·LIGHT·ED** *or* **A·LIT, A·LIGHT·ING**] **1** To descend and come to rest; dismount; settle. **2** To come (upon) by accident. [<OE. *alihtan*]

A·LIGHT *adj. & adv.* Lighted; lighted up; on fire; kindled. [<OE. *alihtan*]

A·LIGN, A·LIGN·MENT Same as ALINE, etc.

A·LIKE *adj.* Having resemblance; like one another; resembling, wholly or in part. —*adv.* In like manner. [<OE. *gelic, onlic*] —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): akin, analogous, equal, equivalent, homogeneous, identical, kindred, like, resembling, similar, synonymous, uniform. Two or more objects are *alike* when each resembles the other or others; by modifiers *alike* may be made to express more or less resemblance; as, these houses are somewhat (that is, partially) *alike;* or, exactly (that is, in all respects) *alike;* or *alike* in color or structure. Substances are *homogeneous* which are made up of elements of the same kind, or which are the same in structure. To say "this is the *identical* man" is to say not merely that he is *similar* to the one in mind, but that he is the very *same* person. Things are *analogous* when they are *similar* in idea, plan, use, or character, but perhaps quite unlike in appearance; as, the gills of fishes are said to be *analogous* to the lungs in terrestrial animals. Compare IDENTICAL. *Antonyms*: different dissimilar, distinct, heterogeneous, unlike.

AL I MENT *noun* Food for body or mind; nutriment; sustenance. See synonyms under FOOD. —*tr. verb* To furnish with food or necessaries. [<F. <L. *alo,* nourish] —**AL·I·MEN′·TAL** *adj.* —**AL I MEN′·TAL·LY** *adv.*

AL·I·MEN′·TA·RY *adj.* Supplying nourishment; connected with the function of nutrition.

ALIMENTARY CANAL The canal between the mouth and the anus, including esophagus, stomach, and intestines.

AL·I·MEN·TA′·TION *noun* **1** The act or process of supplying nutrition. **2** The act, process, or capacity of receiving nourishment. **3** Maintenance.

AL I·MEN′·TA·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Of or pertaining to alimentation; nutritive.

AL′ I MO NY *noun* **1** [Law] The allowance made to a woman by order of court, from her husband's estate or income, for her maintenance after her divorce or legal separation from him, or during a suit therefor. The allowance made during suit is called **ALIMONY PENDENTE LITE.** **2** Maintenance; means of living or sustenance. [<L. *alimonia* <*alo,* nourish]

A LINE *verb* [**A LINED, A·LIN·ING**] To arrange in or bring into line, as in military tactics; fall into line. Also spelled *align.* [<F. *aligner*]

A LINE·MENT *noun* **1** Position or place in line; formation in line. **2** A straight line through two or more points. **3** The ground-plan of a work, as in railroad or military engineering.

A·LI PA·SHA (–shah′), 1741–1822, Albanian warrior and leader.

AL′·I PED *noun* A wing-footed animal; a chiropter or bat. —*adj.* Wing-footed; having a membrane connecting the digits. [<L. *ala,* wing, + *pes,* foot]

AL I·PHAT′ IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a group of carbon compounds which are of the open-chain formation and of fatty nature, as paraffin. [<Gr. *aleiphar,* fat, oil]

AL I·QUANT (–kwunt) *adj.* Contained in another number, but with remainder. [<L. *aliquantus,* somewhat]

AL I·QUOT (–kwŏt) *adj.* Contained in another number without remainder. [<L. *aliquot* <*alius,* some, + *quot,* how many]

A·LIST *adv. & adj.* In a canted or inclined position; listed over.

A·LIT Past tense and past participle of ALIGHT.

A LITE *noun* The crystalline ground clinker obtained from the making of Portland cement.

AL·I·UN′ DE (–dee) *adv.* [L.] [Law] From a source extrinsic to the principal matter; from elsewhere; as, testimony to explain or contradict a written instrument from other sources than itself is evidence *aliunde.*

A·LIVE *adj.* **1** In a living state, or a state in which the organs perform their functions; having life: said of organisms: opposed to *dead.* **2** In action, motion, or existence; in force or operation; in full vigor. **3** In lively action; in an animated state; sprightly; as, *alive* with enthusiasm. **4** In a condition of attentiveness, sensitiveness, or susceptibility; open to impressions. **5** Abounding in life or living things, or in evidences of life; as, the hive was *alive* with bees. [<OE. *on,* in, + *lif,* life]

Synonyms: active, alert, animate, animated, breathing, brisk, existent, existing, live, lively, living, quick, subsisting, vivacious. *Alive* applies to all degrees of life, from that which shows one to be barely *existing* or *existent* as a living thing, as when we say he is barely *alive,* to that which implies the utmost of vitality and power. So the word *quick,* which began by signifying "having life," is now mostly applied to energy of life as shown in swiftness of action. *Breathing* is capable of like contrast. We say of a dying man, "he is still *breathing*"; or we speak of a *breathing* statue, where we mean having, or seeming to have breath and life. Compare ACTIVE, ALERT, NIMBLE. *Antonyms*: dead, deceased, defunct, dispirited, dull, inanimate, lifeless, spiritless.

AL·I·ZAR′·IC ACID (–zăr′·ik) Former name for PHTHALIC ACID.

A·LIZ·A·RIN *noun* **1** An orange-red crystalline coloring compound, $C_{14}H_8O_4$: used to dye cotton, wool, and silks various

shades of red: formerly prepared from madder, now manufactured from anthracene. 2 Designating any of a class of pigments derived from anthracene, as *alizarin* blue, *alizarin* crimson, *alizarin* green. Also **A·LIZ·A·RINE.** [<F. *alizari*, madder]

AL·KA·HEST *noun* The infallible solvent of the ancient alchemists, supposedly able to dissolve anything: word coined by Paracelsus.

AL·KA·LE′·MI·A *noun* A reduction to below normal or safe limits of acidity in the blood; increased alkalinity.

AL·KA·LES′·CEN·CY *noun* A tendency to become alkaline; slight alkalinity. Also **AL·KA·LES′·CENCE.**

AL·KA·LES′·CENT *adj.* Becoming or tending to become alkaline. — *noun* An alkalescent compound.

AL′·KA·LI (–li) *noun* [·LIS or ·LIES (lize) *pl.*] 1 A compound of hydrogen and oxygen with any one of the elements lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cesium, or the ammonium radical, characterized by great solubility in water and capability of neutralizing acids: popularly extended to anything that will neutralize an acid, as lime, magnesia, etc. Alkalis turn red litmus blue. 2 Soda ash. 3 [Local] Mineral matter, not including sodium chloride, found in natural waters and in soils. [<F. <Ar. *al*, the, + *qaliy*, ashes of saltwort]

AL·KAL·IC (ăl–) *adj.* 1 Containing or characterized by a considerable amount of the alkaline bases, especially soda and potash. 2 Alkaline.

AL′·KA·LIED (–lide) *adj.* [Local] Saturated with alkali.

ALKALI FLAT An arid plain, permeated or incrusted with alkaline salts; the bed of an evaporated lake.

AL′·KA·LI·FY or **AL·KAL′·I·FY** *verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To change into an alkali; become alkaline or an alkali.

ALKALI METALS See ALKALINE METALS.

AL·KA·LIM′·E·TER *noun* A burette employed in the volumetric analysis of alkaline solutions by the use of a standard solution of acid.

AL·KA·LIM′·E·TRY *noun* The determination of the percentage of alkali in a mixture or solution, usually volumetrically, by means of a standard acid solution.

AL·KA·LINE (–line *or* –lin) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of an alkali; containing or produced by an alkali. Also **AL·KA·LIN.**

ALKALINE EARTHS The oxides of calcium, strontium, and barium (the **METALS OF THE ALKALINE EARTHS**).

ALKALINE METALS The elements of the first group of the periodic table, including lithium, sodium, potassium, and cesium.

ALKALINE SOIL A soil containing an unusual amount of soluble mineral salts, principally chlorides, sulfates, carbonates, and bicarbonates of sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium, and, sometimes, borates and nitrates.

AL·KA·LIN′·I·TY *noun* The state or quality of being alkaline.

AL′·KA·LIZE *tr. verb* [·LIZED, ·LIZ·ING] To convert into alkali; make alkaline. — **AL·KA·LI ZA′·TION** *noun.*

AL′·KA·LOID *noun* Any nitrogenous organic base, especially one of vegetable origin, having a powerful toxic effect on animals and man, as strychnine or morphine. — **AL·KA·LOID′·AL** *adj.*

AL KA LO′·SIS *noun* Excessive alkali in the blood and tissues of the body.

AL·KANE *noun* Any of a group of open-chain saturated hydrocarbon compounds, as the methane series, type formula C_nH_{2n+2}.

AL′·KA·NET *noun* 1 The root of a plant (*Alkanna tinctoria*) yielding a red coloring-matter; also, the plant. 2 One of several similar dye-producing plants of other genera; as, European *alkanet* (*Anchusa officinalis*), evergreen *alkanet* (*Anchusa sempervirens*); in America, the puccoon (*Lithospermum canescens*). 3 Anchusin. [<Sp. <Ar. *al*, the, + *hennā*, henna]

AL·KENE *noun* Any of a group of open-chain unsaturated hydrocarbon compounds having a double-bond, as the ethylene series, type formula C_nH_{2n}: also called *olefin.*

ALK MAAR (ahlk′·mar) A city in western Netherlands.

AL·KO·RAN′ Same as KORAN.

AL·KYD RESIN (–kid) See GLYPTAL RESIN.

AL·KYL (–kill) *noun* A univalent radical of the aliphatic hydrocarbons, obtained by removing one hydrogen atom, as methyl–*alkyl*, propyl–*alkyl*. See ALPHYL.

AL·KYNE (–kīne) *noun* Any of a group of open-chain unsaturated hydrocarbon compounds having a triple-bond, as propyne ($CH_3C{\equiv}CH$).

ALL (awl) *adj.* 1 The entire substance, space, time, degree, number, etc., of; every one of: used distributively; also, the utmost possible; as, send in *all* haste; any whatever; as, at *all* costs. 2 Nothing except; as, *all* skin and bones. 3 Expressing intensity: used in colloquial phrases of comparison; as, like *all* possessed. See synonyms under EVERY. — *noun* The whole, collectively, absolutely, or relatively; also, distributively, each and every person or thing. — **AT ALL** In any way; to any degree or extent; in any event; whatever. — **FOR ALL OF (ME, YOU, HIM,** etc.) As far as (I, you, etc.) care. — **IN ALL** Making or including the whole; all told. — **ONCE AND FOR ALL** Once and no more; finally. — *adv.* 1 Wholly; entirely; quite. 2 Only; exclusively. 3 For each; as, a score of three *all.* — *conj.* [Obs.] Although. [<OE. *eall*]

AL LA BRE·VE (ahl′·lah breh′·veh) [It.] In quick (common) time: said of music containing a breve or four minims to each bar; hence, to be rendered double-quick. Symbol ¢.

AL·LAH (ăl′·uh) The one supreme being; God: Mohammedan use. [<Ar.]

AL·LA·HA BAD′ (–bahd′) A large city in the United Provinces, India.

ALL ALONG All the time.

ALL–AMERICAN *adj.* 1 Representative of America or of the United States; composed entirely of Americans, or confined to the United States. 2 Composed of the best in America; as, an *all–American* football team. — *noun* One of the best in America.

AL·LAN–A–DALE In English legend, an outlaw of Robin Hood's band who saves his sweetheart from marrying an old knight and weds her himself.

AL·LAN·TOID *adj.* Sausage-shaped. Also **AL·LAN·TOI′·DAL.**

AL·LAN·TO·IN (ă–) *noun* A tissue-forming crystalline substance, $C_4H_6N_4O_3$, that occurs in the urine of animals, especially of cattle, in wine, and is present in beet juice and in the roots and seeds of plants.

AL·LAN·TO·IS (ă–) *noun* A membranous saclike appendage, for effecting oxygenation and other changes in the blood, developed from the hinder part of the alimentary tract in the embryos of mammals, birds, and reptiles. [<Gr. *allas*, sausage, + *eidos*, form] — **AL·LAN·TO′·IC** *adj.*

ALL–AROUND *adj.* 1 Radiating; circling. 2 Good for all uses; good in every way; all-round.

AL·LA VOS·TRA SA·LU·TE (ahl′·lah vaws′·trah sah·lōō′·teh) [It.] To your health.

AL·LAY *tr. verb* [AL·LAYED, AL·LAY·ING] 1 To calm the violence or reduce the intensity of; relieve; soothe. 2 To lay to rest; pacify; calm. [<OE. *alecgan*] — **AL·LAY·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: abate, alleviate, appease, assuage, calm, compose, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, mollify, pacify, palliate, quiet, reduce, relieve, soften, soothe, still, tranquilize. We *allay* suffering by using means to *soothe* and *tranquilize* the sufferer; we *alleviate* suffering by doing something toward removal of the cause. *Pacify* and *appease* signify to bring to peace; to *mollify* is to soften; to *mitigate* is to make mild; we *mollify* a temper, *mitigate* rage or pain. To *calm*, *quiet*, or *tranquilize* is to make still; *compose*, to adjust to a calm and settled condition; to *soothe* is to bring to pleased quietude. We *allay* excitement, *calm* agitation, *compose* our feelings, *pacify* the quarrelsome, *quiet* the clamorous, *soothe* grief or distress. Compare ALLEVIATE. *Antonyms*: agitate, arouse, excite, fan, kindle, provoke, rouse, stir.

ALL BUT As nearly as possible; practically fulfilled; almost.

ALL–CLEAR *noun* The signal indicating that an air raid is over.

AL′ LE CRET *noun* A breastplate with tassets, worn by light cavalry and infantry about the 16th century: also spelled *halecret.* [<OF. *hallecret*]

AL·LE GA′·TION *noun* The act of alleging or asserting formally, or that which is alleged.

AL LEGE (–lĕj′) *tr. verb* [AL LEGED, AL·LEG·ING] 1 To assert to be true, but without proving. 2 To bring forward as a ground, or material fact, in support of or in opposition to a claim, demand, or accusation. 3 To cite or quote. [<OF. <L. *ex*, out, + *litigo*, litigate] — **AL·LEGE·A·BLE** *adj.* — **AL·LEGED** *adj.* — **AL LEG ED·LY** *adv.* — **AL·LEG·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: adduce, advance, affirm, assert, asseverate, assign, aver, cite, claim, declare, introduce, maintain, offer, plead, produce, say, state. To *allege* is formally to state as true, without proving. *Adduce* is a secondary word; nothing can be *adduced* in evidence until something has been *stated* or *alleged*, which the evidence is to sustain. An *alleged* fact stands open to question or doubt. When an *alleged* criminal is brought to trial, the counsel on either side are accustomed to *advance* a theory, and *adduce* the strongest possible evidence in its support; they will *produce* documents and witnesses, *cite* precedents, *assign* reasons, *introduce* suggestions, *offer* pleas. The accused will usually *assert* his innocence. Compare STATE. *Antonyms*: see AFFIRM.

AL′·LE·GHE NY (–gāy·nī) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Allegheny Mountains or River. Also **AL′ LE·GHA·NY.**

ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS A mountain range extending from Pennsylvania to North Carolina.

ALLEGHENY RIVER A river in western New York and Pennsylvania, forming, with the Monongahela, the Ohio River.

ALLEGHENY SERIES The middle coal measures of the eastern United States.

AL·LE GIANCE (–lee′·juns) *noun* 1 Fidelity, or an obligation of fidelity, to a government from a citizen, to a superior, or to a principle. 2 The obligation of fidelity in general. 3 Originally, the duty and obligation of a vassal holding lands by fealty to the superior lord. [<ME. *ligeaunce*, <LIEGE]

Synonyms: devotion, faithfulness, fealty, fidelity, homage,

loyalty, obedience, subjection. The feudal uses of these words have mostly passed away with the state of society that gave them birth, but their origin still colors their present meaning. A patriotic American feels an enthusiastic *loyalty* to the Republic; he takes an oath of *allegiance* to the government, but his *loyalty* will lead him to do more than mere *allegiance* could demand; he pays *homage* to God or to those principles of right that are supreme, he acknowledges the duty of *obedience* to all rightful authority; he resents the idea of *subjection*. *Fealty*, except in poetic style, has given place to *faithfulness* or *fidelity*. *Antonyms*: disaffection, disloyalty, rebellion, sedition, treason.

AL LE·GIANT (-lē′-junt) *adj* [Obs.] Loyal; faithful.

AL LE GOR′ IC *adj*. Pertaining to, appearing in, or containing allegory; figurative. Also **AL LE GOR′ I CAL**. — **AL LE·GOR′ I CAL LY** *adv*. — **AL LE GOR′ I CAL NESS** *noun*.

AL′·LE GO RIST *noun* One who composes or uses allegories. — **AL LE GO RIS′ TIC** *adj*.

AL′·LE GO RIZE *verb* [**RIZED, ·RIZ ING**] 1 To treat as allegorical. 2 To relate or compose in the manner of an allegory; turn into allegory. 3 To use allegory. — **AL LE GOR I ZA′ TION** *noun*. — **AL′·LE GO RIZ ER** *noun*.

AL′ LE·GO RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl*] 1 The setting forth of a subject or the telling of a story in figurative or symbolic language requiring interpretation; especially, a narrative veiling a moral by symbolic devices, such as personification, metaphor, etc. 2 Any subject or story so presented, loosely, any symbolic representation in literature or art; an emblem. [<Gr. *allegoria* <*allos*, other, + *agoreuo*, harangue]

Synonyms: fable, fiction, illustration, metaphor, parable, simile, story. The *allegory*, *parable*, or *fable* tells its story as if true, leaving the reader or hearer to discover its fictitious character and learn its lesson. The word *fiction* is applied almost exclusively to novels, short stories, or romances. An *allegory* or *parable* is a moral or religious tale, of which the moral lesson is the substance and all descriptions and incidents but accessories, the *parable* is generally briefer and less adorned than the *allegory*. A *fable* is generally brief, representing animals as the speakers and actors, and conveying some lesson of practical wisdom or shrewdness. Compare SIMILE, STORY. *Antonyms*: chronicle, fact, history, narrative, record.

AL·LE·GRET′ TO (ahl·leh·gret′-tō) *adj. & adv*. Slower than allegro, a musical direction. — *noun* A movement in allegretto time. [<It.]

AL·LE GRO (ahl·leh′-grō) *adj. & adv* Quick; lively: a musical term. — *noun* A musical composition, movement, etc., in quick time. [<It.]

AL·LE GRO NON TAN TO (nawn tahn′-tō) [It.] Moderately lively.

AL LE′·LO MORPH (uh·lee′-) *noun* 1 In Mendel's law, one of a pair of contrasted characters which become segregated in the formation of reproductive cells. 2 One of the isomers first to separate or crystallize out of a chemical solution. [<Gr. *allēlōn*, of one another, + *morphē*, form] — **AL LE·LO MOR′ PHIC** *adj*. — **AL LE LO MOR′·PHISM** *noun*.

AL LE LU′ IA (-lōō′-yuh) *noun & interj*. Hallelujah. Also **AL LE LU′ IAH**. [<LL.; see HALLELUJAH] — **AL LE LU IAT′ IC** *adj*.

AL LE·MANDE′ (ăl′-uh-mănd′; *F*. ahl·mahNd′) *noun* [F.] 1 A musical movement in 2-2 time, found following the preludes in old German suites. 2 Any of various German dances; the quadrille. 3 A figure in dancing; also, the music for such a dance.

AL LEN, ETHAN, 1787–89, American soldier, leader of the "Green Mountain Boys," a body of Vermont soldiers in the Revolution. — **IRA**, 1751–1814, American soldier and legislator; brother of Ethan. — **[WILLIAM] HERVEY**, born 1889, American novelist.

AL·LEN·BY, EDMUND HENRY, VISCOUNT, 1861–1936, British field marshal; commanded forces in Egypt and Palestine, 1917–18.

AL LEN·STEIN (ah′-len shtīn) A town in central East Prussia, Germany.

AL′ LEN·TOWN A manufacturing city in Pennsylvania; steel products; cement.

AL LER GEN (-jen) *noun* A toxic substance capable of producing allergy. Also **AL·LER GIN**. — **AL LER·GEN IC** *adj*.

AL LER·GIC (uh·lūr′-jik) *adj* 1 Characteristic of or pertaining to allergy. 2 [Pop.] Highly susceptible to; also, having an aversion to.

AL LER·GY (-jī) *noun* [**·GIES** *pl*] 1 A condition of heightened susceptibility to a substance that when taken in similar amounts is innoxious to a majority of the same group. 2 A reaction to a second injection or inoculation by a specific agent that differs from the reaction to a first. See ANAPHYLAXIS. [<Gr. *allos*, other, + *ergon*, work]

AL·LE′·VI ATE *tr verb* [**AT ED, ·AT ING**] To make lighter or easier to bear; relieve: mitigate. [<L. *ad*, to, + *levis*, light]

Synonyms: abate, allay, assuage, lessen, lighten, mitigate, moderate, reduce, relieve, remove, soften. *Alleviate* is less than *relieve*; *relieve*, ordinarily, less than *remove*. *Assuage* is to sweeten; *mitigate*, to make milder; *moderate*, to bring within measure; *abate*, to beat down and so make less. We *abate* a fever; *lessen* anxiety; *moderate* passions or desires; *lighten* burdens; *mitigate* or *alleviate* pain; *reduce* inflammation; *soften*, *assuage*, or *moderate* grief; we *lighten* or *mitigate* punishments; we *relieve* suffering. Compare ALLAY. *Antonyms*: aggravate, augment, embitter, enhance, heighten, increase, intensify, magnify. — **AL·LE·VI A′ TION** *noun* — **AL LE′ VI·A TOR** *noun* — **AL·LE′·VI A·TO RY** *adj*.

AL LE·VI A TIVE (-tĭv) *adj*. Tending to alleviate. — *noun* Anything that alleviates.

AL LEY (al′-i) *noun* 1 A narrow passageway, street, path, or walk; especially, a narrow way behind city buildings, running parallel to a street. 2 A long narrow space for bowling, or the building containing it. See synonyms under WAY. [< F. *allee*]

AL LEY *noun* A large playing marble. [<ALABASTER]

AL LEYN (al′-ĭn), **EDWARD**, 1566–1626, English actor and producer.

ALLEY-WAY *noun* A short or narrow passageway between buildings.

AL LEZ-VOUS-EN (ah·leh-vōō-zahN′) [F.] Go away! Off with you!

ALL-FIRED [Pop.] *adj*. Excessive; as, an *all-fired* shame. — *adv* Inordinately, as, he walked *all-fired* slow.

All Fools' Day The first of April: a day on which jokes and tricks are commonly practiced.

ALL-FOURS *noun* 1 Seven-up. 2 The four legs of a quadruped, or the arms and legs of a person: chiefly in the phrase **TO BE, GO, OR RUN ON ALL-FOURS**.

ALL HAIL All health! an exclamation in friendly salutation.

All-hallowmas *noun* The feast of All Saints.

All-hallows All Saints' Day, Nov. 1.

All-hallowtide *noun* The season near Nov. 1.

ALL HEAL (awl′-) *noun* Any one of several healing herbs, as the common valerian, a heal-all.

AL LI A′ CEOUS (-ay′ shus) *adj*. 1 Of or pertaining to a large genus (*Allium*) of bulbous herbs of the lily family, including the onion, leek, and garlic. 2 Having the taste or smell of the onion or garlic. [<ALLIUM]

AL LI ANCE *noun* 1 A formal treaty or agreement between states or other parties. 2 The union so formed, any intimate relationship. 3 In zoology, a superfamily or suborder. 4 In botany, a group of orders; a cohort. [<OF. *aliance* <L. *alligo*, bind]

Synonyms: affinity, coalition, compact, confederacy, confederation, federation, fusion, kin, league, partnership, union. Commonly, *alliance* is a connection formed by treaty between sovereign states for mutual aid in war, *partnership* is a mercantile word. We speak of an alliance *with* a neighboring people, *against* the common enemy, *for* offense and defense, alliance *of*, *between*, or *among* nations. *Coalition* is oftenest used of political parties; *fusion* is now the more common word in this sense. In a *confederacy* or *confederation* there is an attempt to unite separate states in a general government without surrender of sovereignty. *Union* makes the separate states substantially one. *Federation* is a poetic and rhetorical word expressing something of the same thought. The United States is a federal *union*. See ASSOCIATION. *Antonyms*: antagonism, discord, disunion, divorce, enmity, hostility, schism, secession, separation, war.

AL LIE Diminutive of ALICE. Also **AL LY**.

AL LIED (-līde′) *adj*. 1 United, confederated, or leagued. 2 Morphologically related.

AL LIER (ahl·yeh′) A river in central France; 250 miles to the Loire.

AL LIES (-līze′) See under ALLY.

AL·LI GA′ TION *noun* Formerly, the method of finding or rule for finding the relation between the prices of the ingredients in a mixture, their proportions, quality, and the price of the mixture. In **ALLIGATION ALTERNATE** the proportion is required, the other two quantities being given; in **ALLIGATION MEDIAL** the cost of the mixture is required. [<L. *ad*, to, + *ligo*, bind]

AL′ LI GA TOR *noun* 1 A large crocodilian reptile, found only in the southern United States and in the Yangtze River, China, having a shorter, blunter snout than the crocodile and the lower teeth clamping into pits in the upper. 2 Loosely, any crocodile. 3 A machine for squeezing ore, etc. [Earlier *alligarta* <Sp. *el lagarto*, the lizard]



ALLIGATOR

ALLIGATOR PEAR The fruit of a small West Indian tree; the avocado; also, the fruit of other trees of the genus *Persea*, as of the redbay (*P. borbonia*) of the eastern United States.

ALL IN Weary; exhausted; as, to be *all in*. — **ALL-IN** *adj*.

ALL IN ALL On the whole; everything.

ALL IN THE WIND 1 In line with the wind, so as not to draw: said of the sails of a ship. 2 [Pop.] Puzzled; nonplused; confused.

AL·LI·SION (-lizh'·un) *noun* The act of striking or dashing against: said especially of ships, and distinguished from *collision*.

AL·LIT'·ER·ATE *verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To make alliterative, as, to *alliterate* verses. 2 To speak alliteratively; use alliteration.

AL·LIT·ER·A'·TION *noun* 1 The use of a succession of words with the same initial letter or sound. 2 Specifically, initial rime. [< L. *ad*, to, + *litera*, letter] — **AL LIT ER A TIVE** *adj.* — **AL LIT ER A·TIVE LY** *adv.* — **AL LIT ER A·TIVE NESS** *noun.*

AL·LI·UM *noun* Any plant of a widely distributed genus (*Allium*) of the lily family, the onions, with a tunicate bulb, leafless scapes, flowers in a terminal umbel, and a garlicky odor. [< L.]

ALLO- A combining form from Greek *allos*, other, used to mean other or alien, as in *allo*theism, worship of strange gods, in chemistry, used to denote the more stable form of isomer, as in *allo*maleic acid; in biology and medicine, used to denote extraneousness, difference from or opposition to the normal, as *allo*gamy.

AL' LO CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT ED, ·CAT ING] 1 To place, as a share or in shares; set apart; apportion; assign. 2 To locate or localize, as a person or event. [< L. *ad*, to, + *locus*, place] — **AL LO CA·BLE** *adj.* — **AL LO·CA' TION** *noun.*

AL LO CA' TUR *noun* [Law] The judicial indorsement of a writ or order. [< L.]

AL LO CU' TION *noun* A formal, official, or authoritative exhortation or address. [< L. *ad*, to, + *loquor*, speak]

AL LO DI AL *adj.* Pertaining to the obsolute ownership of land, free from rent or service: opposed to *feudal*. Also spelled *alodial*.

AL LO DI UM *noun* [DI A *pl.*] [Law] 1 The interest or estate in lands held in absolute ownership; in the United States generally, estates in fee simple. 2 Land so held. Also spelled *alodium*. [< LL. < OHG. *allod* < *all*, all, + *ôt*, property]

ALL OF No less than; quite; as, it's *all of* ten miles.

AL LOG A MY *noun* Fecundation of a flower by pollen from another flower of the same species, cross-fertilization, opposed to *autogamy*. [< ALLO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage] — **AL LOG A·MOUS** *adj.*

AL LOM ER ISM *noun* Constancy of crystalline form with variation in chemical constitution. [< ALLO- + Gr. *meros*, part] — **AL LOM ER OUS** (-us) *adj.*

AL' LO MORPH *noun* 1 A pseudomorph formed without change of chemical composition, as calcite after aragonite. Compare PARAMORPH. 2 A variety of pseudomorph the constituents of which have been partially or totally changed, or one which has assumed a substitute constituent. [< ALLO- + Gr. *morphe*, form] — **AL·LO·MOR'·PHIC** *adj.* — **AL LO MOR' PHISM** *noun.*

AL LONS (ah law*N'*) [F.] Let's go! Come on!

AL LO NYM (-nim) *noun* 1 The name of one person taken by another, especially by an author, a false name. 2 A book under such a name. [< ALLO- + Gr. *onyma*, name] — **AL LON Y MOUS** (-i·mus) *adj.*

AL LO PATH'·IC *adj.* Pertaining to, favoring, or practicing allopathy. — **AL LO PATH' I CAL LY** *adv.*

AL LOP A THY *noun* The system of remedial medical treatment in which it is sought to cure a disease by producing a condition incompatible with the disease: opposed to *homeopathy*. [< Gr. *allos*, other, + *pathos*, suffering] — **AL LOP A THIST, AL LO PATH** *noun.*

AL' LO PHANE *noun* An amorphous, usually sky-blue, hydrous aluminum silicate. [< ALLO- + Gr. *phaino*, make appear]

AL LO PHYL' I AN (-fil'·i·un) *adj.* Pertaining to ancient European and Asiatic peoples speaking non-Indo-European and non-Semitic languages, such as Ural-Altaic, Basque, etc. — *noun* A person not of Semitic or Indo-European stock. [< ALLO- + Gr. *phyle*, tribe]

AL' LO PLASM (-plazm) *noun* That substance of the living cell which is specially differentiated from the more active protoplasm, and which is concerned in the performance of particular functions, as in cilia. [< ALLO- + PLASM] — **AL·LO PLAS' MIC** (-plaz'·mik) *adj.*

AL' LO·SOME Same as HETEROCHROMOSOME.

AL LOT *tr. verb* [AL LOT TED, AL LOT TING] 1 To assign by lot; distribute. 2 To apportion; appoint; assign. [< F. *allotir*]

Synonyms: appoint, apportion, assign, award, destine, distribute, divide, give, grant, select. *Allot* applies to the giving of a definite thing; a portion or extent of time or space is *allotted*. *Appoint* may be used of time, space, or person; as the *appointed* day; the *appointed* place, an officer was *appointed* to this station. *Destine* fixes or assumes to fix what is considerably in the future; as, he *destines* his son to follow his own profession. *Assign* is rarely used of time, but rather of places, persons, or things. That which is *allotted, appointed*, or *assigned* is more or less arbitrary; that which is *awarded* is the due return for something the receiver has done, and he has right and claim to it, as, the medal was *awarded* for valor. *Antonyms*: appropriate, confiscate, deny, refuse, resume, retain, seize, withhold.

AL·LOT·MENT *noun* 1 The act of allotting or that which is allotted; specifically, in the armed forces, a portion of one's pay assigned to a member of the family. 2 A plot of land. 3 Destiny.

AL'·LO·TROPE *noun* One of the forms assumed by an allotropic substance; as, the diamond is an *allotrope* of carbon.

AL LO TROP'·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having the property of allotropy; as, ozone is an *allotropic* form of oxygen. Also **AL LO TROP'·I CAL.** — **AL·LO·TROP'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **AL·LO TRO·PIC' I TY** (-pis'·i·ti) *noun.*

AL·LOT RO PISM (-piz'm) *noun* The property, process, or principle of allotropy, allotropy.

AL·LOT RO PY *noun* The variation in properties shown by elements or their compounds without change of chemical composition, as carbon, which exists as diamond, graphite, and charcoal; a form of isomerism. [< ALLO- + Gr. *tropos*, a turning]

ALL' OT TA VA (ahl ôt·tah'·vah) [It.] A musical direction (abbreviated *8va*) placed above or below the staff to indicate that the music is to be performed an octave higher or lower than written; literally, at the octave.

AL LOT TEE' *noun* One to whom anything is allotted.

AL LOT TER·Y *noun* [Obs.] Allotment, share; portion.

ALL OUT 1 Out of harmony with the facts, mistaken. 2 Complete and entire; to the fullest extent. — **ALL-OUT** *adj.*

ALL OVER 1 In all parts. 2 Gone by, past and gone. 3 In every way; as, he's his father *all over*.

ALL-OVER *noun* A fabric of lace or other material having an embroidered pattern extending over its entire surface. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like this fabric.

ALL-OVERISH *adj.* Ill; sick; vaguely apprehensive and unwell.

AL LOW *verb* 1 To put no obstacle in the way of; permit; tolerate; also, to approve; sanction. 2 To grant; allot; give. 3 To make allowance for; deduct. 4 To admit; acknowledge. 5 To make allowance, concession, or abatement. 6 [Pop.] To maintain; believe; intend. [*Allow* derives its meanings from both Latin *allaudare*, to praise, and *allocare*, to place, stow] — **AL·LOWED** *adj.* — **AL·LOW·ED LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: admit, concede, confess, endure, grant, let, permit, sanction, suffer, tolerate, yield. We *allow* that which we do not attempt to hinder; we *permit* that to which we give express authorization; we *concede* a right; *grant* a request; *permit* an inspection of accounts; *sanction* a marriage, *tolerate* the rudeness of a well-meaning clerk; *submit* to a surgical operation; *yield* to a demand or necessity against our wish or will. *Suffer*, in the sense of mild concession, is now becoming rare. Compare PERMISSION. *Antonyms*: deny, disallow, disapprove, forbid, protest, refuse, reject, resist, withstand. See synonyms for PROHIBIT.

AL LOW A BLE *adj.* That may be allowed; permissible, admissible. — **AL LOW A BLE NESS** *noun* — **AL·LOW·A·BLY** *adv.*

AL·LOW ANCE *verb* [·ANCED, ·ANC ING] To put on an allowance; limit in amount. — *noun* 1 That which is allowed; a limited amount or portion, as of income or food. 2 Concession, a difference allowed in excess or abatement. 3 Acknowledgment. See synonyms under PERMISSION, SALARY, SUBSIDY.

AL' LO WAY A hamlet near Ayr, Scotland; birthplace of Robert Burns.

AL·LOY *verb* 1 To mix with an alloy; reduce the purity of, or otherwise modify, by admixture, hence, to modify; temper; debase, impair. 2 To form into an alloy; combine by mixing. 3 To form alloy.

— *noun* 1 A mixture, solid solution, or combination of two or more metals; as, brass is an *alloy* of copper and zinc; by extension, a substance obtained by the mixture or combination of a metal and a nonmetal. 2 A baser metal mixed or combined with a finer one. 3 Anything that reduces purity. [< L. *ad*, to, + *ligo*, bind]

Synonyms (noun): admixture, adulteration, debasement, deterioration. *Adulteration, debasement*, and *deterioration* are always used in the bad sense; *admixture* is neutral, and may be good or bad, *alloy* is commonly good in the literal sense, as for giving hardness to coin, etc. An excess of *alloy* virtually amounts to *adulteration;* but *adulteration* is commonly restricted to articles used for food, drink, medicine, and kindred uses.

AL LOY·AGE (-ij) *noun* The act or process of alloying.

ALL RIGHT Correctly; satisfactorily. In adjectival sense, suitable; proper. Sometimes erroneously contracted to *alright*, in analogy with *always*.

ALL-ROUND *adj.* 1 Of comprehensive range or scope; complete in action or effect. 2 Excelling in all or many aspects or departments of the same business or ability; many-sided; versatile.

ALL SAINTS The festival of the Church commemorative of all saints and martyrs, occurring Nov. 1; All-hallows; All-hallowmas. In the Greek Church it is observed on the first Sunday after Pentecost. Also **ALL SAINTS' DAY.**

ALL SEED (awl'-) *noun* Any of various small many-seeded plants, as knotgrass, goosefoot, flaxwort, etc.

All Souls In the Roman Catholic Church, a day of commemoration, occurring Nov 2, on which special intercession is made for the souls of all the faithful departed. Also **All Souls' Day.**

ALL-SPICE (awl'-) *noun* The aromatic dried berry of a West Indian tree, the pimento

ALL THE SAME Without difference notwithstanding.

ALL TOLD When all are counted.

AL LUDE (a lude') *intr verb* [AL LUD ED, AL LUD ING] To refer (to something) without express mention, make indirect reference. [<L. *ad*, at, to, + *ludo*, play]

Synonyms advert, hint, imply, indicate, insinuate, intimate, mention, point, refer, signify, suggest. *Allude* is erroneously used in the general sense of *mention* or *speak of*. We *allude* to a matter slightly, in passing; we *advert* to it when we turn from our path to treat it; we *refer* to it by any clear utterance or expression. One may *hint* at a thing in a friendly way, but what is *insinuated* is always unfavorable, generally both hostile and cowardly. One may *indicate* his wishes, *intimate* his plans, *imply* his opinion, *signify* his will, *suggest* a course of action. Compare SUGGESTION.

AL LURE *verb* [AL LURED, AL·LUR ING] To draw with or as with a lure; attract or exercise attraction, entice, tempt, used with *by, from, to.* —*noun* The act of alluring, or that which allures. [<OF. *aluer*] — **AL LUR ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb). attract, cajole, captivate, coax, decoy, draw, entice, inveigle, lure, seduce, tempt, win. One may *attract* without intent. One may *allure* to evil, but ordinarily to good. *Lure* is more akin to the physical nature and commonly used in an unfavorable sense. To *tempt* is to endeavor to lead one wrong; to *seduce* is to succeed in *winning* one from good to ill. *Win* may be used in a good sense, in which it surpasses the highest sense of *allure*, because it succeeds in that which *allure* attempts. *Coax* expresses the attraction of the person, not of the thing. A man may be *coaxed* to that which is by no means *alluring*. *Cajole* and *decoy* carry the idea of deceiving and ensnaring. To *inveigle* is to lead one blindly, as into folly or wrong. See DRAW, PERSUADE. *Antonyms:* chill, damp, deter, dissuade, repel, warn.

AL·LURE·MENT *noun* 1 Enticement; fascination; attraction. 2 A charm; lure.

AL LUR ING *adj.* That draws as with a lure; attractive; fascinating. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AL LU SION (-lū' zhun) *noun* 1 An alluding; indirect reference; suggestion. 2 A figure of speech consisting of a passing, but significant, reference to a well-known person, place, event, etc.

AL·LU SIVE (-lū'·siv) *adj.* Having allusion to; suggestive; figurative. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AL LU VI AL (a·lū'·vi·ul) *adj.* Pertaining to or composed of earth deposited by water —*noun* Alluvial soil; especially, in Australia, such soil bearing gold. [<L. *ad*, to, + *luo*, wash] — **AL LU VI AN** or **VI OUS** *adj.*

ALLUVIAL CONE The fan-shaped accumulation of detritus deposited where a river issues from a steep course upon flatland; also called **ALLUVIAL FAN.**

AL·LU VI ON *noun* 1 Earthy flood deposit; alluvium. 2 Inundation; flood; wave-washing. 3 A downpour of volcanic cinder mud.

AL LU VI·UM *noun* [·VI A or ·VI·UMS *pl.*] Deposits, as of sand or mud, formed in the slack water or overflow of streams. [<L.]

ALL WET [Pop.] Completely wrong.

ALL WOOL [Pop.] Absolutely genuine. — **ALL-WOOL** *adj.*

AL LY *verb* (uh·lī') [AL·LIED, AL LY ING] 1 To unite by relationship, treaty, or compact. 2 To enter into alliance; unite.

—*noun* (uh·lī' *or* ăl'·ī) [AL·LIES *pl.*] 1 A person or thing connected with another, usually in some relation of helpfulness or kinship; a state, sovereign, or chief leagued with another, as by treaty or common action. 2 Any friendly associate or helper. 3 An organism or group showing morphological relationships. See synonyms under ACCESSORY, ADHERENT, ASSOCIATE, AUXILIARY. — **THE ALLIES** 1 The twenty-seven nations allied against the Central Powers in World War I; specifically, Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy, and Japan, adhering to the Declaration of London; the **ALLIED AND ASSOCIATED POWERS** included twenty-two other nations, co-belligerent but not adhering to the Declaration. 2 The nations and governments-in-exile known as the United Nations in World War II. [< F. <L. *ad*, to, + *ligo*, bind]

AL LYL (ăl'·il) *noun* A univalent radical, C_3H_5, known through its compounds. [<L. *allium*, garlic, + Gr. *hylē*, substance] — **AL·LYL IC** *adj.*

ALLYL ALCOHOL A pungent liquid, $CH_2{=}CHCH_2OH$, obtained by distilling glycerol with crystallized oxalic acid.

ALLYL SULFIDE An essential oil, $(C_3H_5)_2S$, contained in garlic, onions, and other vegetables, giving them their characteristic taste and odor.

AL·MA (ăl'-) A feminine personal name.

AL·MA A·TA (ahl'·mah ah'·tah) A city in SE. Kazakh S.S.R.; the capital; formerly called *V'yernyi.*

AL MA·CÉN' (ahl·mah·thehn') *noun* [·CE'·NES (thch'·nehs) *pl.*] 1 A warehouse. 2 A dockyard. [<Sp.]

AL MA DAGH (ahl'·muh dahg) A mountain range in south-central Turkey: the ancient *Amanus.*

AL MA·DÉN' (ahl·mah·dĕn') A town in south-central Spain; noted quicksilver mines.

AL' MA GEST (ăl'·muh·jĕst) *noun* 1 Ptolemy's great work on astronomy, explaining the celestial motions on the geocentric system; named from the title of the Arabian translation of this work made in 827. 2 In medieval science, any authoritative treatise, as upon astrology or alchemy. [<Ar. *al*, the, + Gr. *megistos*, greatest]

AL MAH (ăl'·muh) *noun* An Egyptian singing girl: also spelled *almē, almeh.* Also **AL·MA.** [<Ar. *almah*, learned]

AL MA MA·TER (may'·ter *or* mah'·ter) The institution of learning which one has attended. [<L., fostering mother]

AL MA NAC (awl'-) *noun* A book giving the days of the week and month through the year, with various data; a yearly calendar. [<Ar. *al*, the, + *manakh*, calendar]

AL' MAN DITE (ăl'-) *noun* A common, red garnet; when transparent it is known as precious and used as a gem. Also **AL'·MAN DINE.** [<Alabanda, city in Asia Minor]

AL MAN SA (ahl·mahn'·sah) A city in SE. Spain; battle, 1707. Also **AL·MAN ZA.**

AL MA-TAD·E MA (ăl'-), **SIR LAWRENCE,** 1836–1912, British painter, born in the Netherlands.

AL ME, AL·MEH Same as ALMAH.

AL ME MAR *noun* In a Jewish synagog, the platform from which the Pentateuch and the Prophets are read.

AL ME RI'A (ahl·meh·ree'·ah) A seaport in SE. Spain on the **GULF OF ALMERIA,** an arm of the Mediterranean Sea.

AL ME RI' CUS (ăl-) [L.] Same as EMERY.

AL MIGHT·Y (awl-) *adj.* Having all might, able to do all things. —*adj.* Exceedingly; as, *almighty* mad. — **THE ALMIGHTY** God; the Supreme Being. [<OE. *eal*, all, + *mihtig*, mighty] — **AL·MIGHT I LY** *adv.* — **AL MIGHT I NESS** *noun.*

ALMIGHTY DOLLAR [Pop.] Money conceived of as having great power.

AL MI RA A feminine personal name. [<Ar., lofty; a princess]

AL MO HADES (-had*z* *or* -hădz) *noun pl.* 1 Followers of a strictly monotheistic reform among the Moslems of North Africa, founded by Mohammed ibn Tumart (died 1128). 2 The Moslem dynasty in North Africa and Spain founded by them, which lasted from 1145 to 1269. — **AL MO·HADE** *adj. & noun.*

AL MON (-mun) A masculine personal name. [<Heb., hidden]

AL MOND (ah'- *or* ăl'·mund) *noun* 1 A small tree *(Prunus amygdalus)* of the rose family, originally a native of NW. Africa, now widely cultivated in the warmer temperate regions. 2 The kernel of the fruit of the almond tree. 3 Anything resembling an almond in form. 4 A pale brown, the color of an almond shell. [<OF. <Gr. *amygdalē*, almond]

AL·MON ER *noun* An official dispenser of alms; formerly, a household chaplain, as of a prince. Also **ALM NER.** [<LL. <Gr. *eleēmosynē*; see ALMS]

AL·MON RY *noun* The residence of an almoner; a place where alms are dispensed.

AL MO' RA VIDES (-vidz) *noun pl.* A Moslem dynasty in Africa and Spain in the 11th and 12th centuries which began as a religious revival under Abdallah ibn Yasim and lasted from 1056 to 1145. — **AL MO'·RA·VIDE** *adj. & noun.*

AL MOST (awl'·mōst) *adv.* Approximately; very nearly; all but: also used adjectivally; as, to have *almost* nothing. [<OE. *ealmæst*; see ALL, MOST]

AL MOUS (al'·mus) Same as AWMOUS.

ALMS (ahmz) *noun sing. & pl.* A gift or gifts for the poor; charitable offerings; charity. Some self-explaining compounds have *alms* as their first element; as, **ALMSGIVER, ALMSGIVING, ALMSMONEY,** etc. [<OE. *ælmesse* <Gr. *elcēmosynē* <*eleos*, pity]

ALMS DEED (ahmz'-) *noun* An act of charity.

ALMS HOUSE *noun* 1 A house where paupers are supported; a poorhouse. 2 In England, a house where deserving poor people are supported by charity, generally on a charitable foundation.

ALMS MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] 1 One supported by charity. 2 [Obs.] A giver of alms. — **ALMS'·WO·MAN** *noun fem.*

AL MUCE (ăl'·mus) *noun* A hood or hooded cape lined with fur, formerly worn by clergymen, monks, etc.: also spelled *amice.* [<F. *aumuce*]

AL MUD (ăl-) *noun* A liquid and dry measure of Turkey, Spain, and some other countries, varying from about 2 to 32 quarts. Also **AL·MUDE**

AL MUG *noun* [Heb.] A precious wood, perhaps sandalwood, used for the making of harps, psalteries, etc.

AL OE (ăl'·ō) *noun* Any member of a genus *(Aloe)* of Old World plants of the lily family, some species of which furnish a drug, and others valuable fiber. — **AMERICAN-ALOE** The century-plant. [<OE. *aluwe* <Gr. *aloē*] — **AL·O·ET'·IC, AL O ET'·I CAL** *adj.*

AL·OES (–ōz) *noun* A bitter cathartic from certain species of aloe.

A·LOFT (–lawft') *adv.* 1 In or to a high or higher place; on high; high up. 2 At or to the higher parts of a ship's rigging. [<ON. *á lopt*, in (the) air]

A·LO·GI·AN (–jī·un) *noun* [AL·O·GI (–jī) or A·LO·GI·ANS *pl.*] One of a sect of the 2d and 3d centuries that rejected the doctrine that Jesus is the Logos, and denied the authenticity of the Fourth Gospel and the Apocalypse. [<Gr. *a–*, not, + *logos*, word]

A LO·HA (ah·lō'·hah) *noun* Love: used also as a salutation and a farewell. [<Hawaiian]

AL·O·IN *noun* A bitter crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{18}O_9$, obtained from aloes and forming its purgative principle.

A LONE *adv. & adj.* 1 Without company; solitary; also, without equal; unique; unparalleled. 2 Excluding all others; solely; only. [<OE. *eal an*, all alone]

A·LONG *adv.* 1 Over, through, or following the length of in time or space; lengthwise; onward. 2 In company or association: usually followed by *with*. 3 Advanced in duration; as, the meal was well *along*. 4 Advanced in age; as, he's well *along*. — **TO GET ALONG** To manage in spite of difficulties. — **RIGHT ALONG** Continuously.

— *prep.* On the line of; by the side of; throughout. [<OE. *andlang*, continuous]

ALONG OF [Pop.] Because of.

A LONG'·SHORE *adv.* Along the shore, either on the water or on the land.

A LONG'·SIDE *adv.* Close to or along the side. — *prep.* Side by side with.

A LON ZO Same as ALPHONSO. Also [Sp.] **A LON·SO** (ah·lōn' sō).

A LOOF *adj.* Distant, especially in manner or interest; not in sympathy with or desiring to associate with others. — *adv.* At a distance, apart; as, to stand, keep, or hold *aloof*. [<A– + *loof*, variant of LUFF] — **·LY** *adv.*

AL O PE' CI·A (–shi·uh *or* –sī·uh) *noun* Baldness, partial or complete, congenital or acquired; psilosis. [<L. <Gr. *alopekia*, fox–mange]

A LOST (ah'·lōst) A town in west–central Belgium.

A LOUD *adv.* Loudly or audibly.

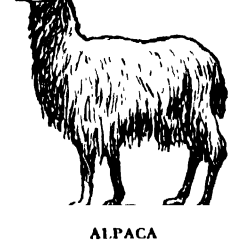
A LOW (–lō') *adv.* In or to a lower position; below: opposed to *aloft*.

A LOW (–low') *adv.* [Scot.] In a blaze; on fire. Also **A LOWE.**

AL O YS' I·US (–ĭs'·ĭ·us *or* –ĭsh'·ĭ·us) A masculine personal name: same as LEWIS.

ALP *noun* 1 Any peak of the Alps, also, an alpine pasture. 2 A lofty mountain. [<L. *Alpes*, the Alps, compare Gael. *alp*, high mountain]

AL PAC A *noun* 1 A ruminant of South America (genus *Auchenia*), related to the camel, and having long, silky wool. 2 A thin cloth made of or in imitation of its wool, often mixed with silk or cotton. [<Sp. <Ar. *al*, the, + Peru. *paco*, name of the animal]



ALPACA

AL' PEN GLOW (–glō) *noun* The rosy light of the rising or setting sun, seen on the Alps or other mountains, specifically, the reappearance of the sunset colors on a mountain summit after the original colors have faded; also, a similar phenomenon preceding the regular coloration at sunrise.

AL ·PEN STOCK *noun* A long, iron–pointed staff, used by mountain–climbers. [<G. *Alpen*, Alps, + *stock*, stick]

AL·PES·TRINE (–trin) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or growing on mountain heights below the limit of forest growth; subalpine. [<LL. *alpestris* <L. *Alpes*, Alps]

AL PHA *noun* The first letter and vowel in the Greek alphabet (A, α); corresponding to English a; hence, the beginning or first of anything. As a numeral it denotes 1. — **THE ALPHA AND OMEGA** Both the first and the last; beginning and end; the sum total: used of Christ. *Rev.* i, 8.

— *adj.* 1 Designating the first in order of importance or discovery; as, *alpha* test, *alpha*–tocopherol. 2 In chemistry, denoting one of the first of two or more isomeric compounds; also, a compound containing an atom or radical in a special position. 3 In physics, denoting the first of a series of radiations or emissions arranged in order of increasing frequency; as, *alpha* rays, *alpha* particle. [<Gr. <Heb. *aleph*, ox]

AL PHA *noun* In astronomy, the principal or brightest star in a constellation.

AL' PHA·BET *noun* 1 The letters that form the elements of written language, in order as fixed by usage: in English, 26 in number. See chart on next page. Compare BRAILLE, DEAF AND DUMB. 2 The simplest elements or rudiments of anything. — *tr. verb* To alphabetize. [<L. *alphabetum* <Gr. *alpha*, a, + *bēta*, b]

AL·PHA·BET'·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, having, or expressed by an alphabet. 2 Arranged in the order of the alphabet. Also **AL·PHA·BET'·I·CAL.** — **AL·PHA·BET'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

AL'·PHA·BET·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] 1 To put in alphabetical order. 2 To express by alphabetic symbols. — **AL·PHA·BET·I·ZA'·TION** *noun* — **AL'·PHA·BET·IZ·ER** *noun.*

ALPHA PARTICLE A product of the disintegration of a radioactive substance, as radium, uranium, thorium: identified with the positively charged nucleus of the helium atom, into which it is changed by the capture of two electrons.

ALPHA RAYS Streams of alpha particles, each moving at an estimated speed of 20,000 miles a second.

ALPHA RHYTHM The recurring cycles of electrical change in the brain, as shown in an encephalogram, each cycle being known as an **ALPHA WAVE.**

ALPHA TESTS A series of eight tests used by the U. S. Army to determine the mental development of recruits.

ALPHA–TOCOPHEROL *noun* A light–yellow, odorless, very viscous oil, $C_{29}H_{50}O_2$, forming one of the active principles of vitamin E: found in wheat–germ oil, lettuce, and alfalfa.

AL PHE·RATZ A star of 2.15 magnitude; Alpha in the constellation Andromeda.

1**AL PHE·US** A Greek river god, enamored of Arethusa.

2**AL PHE·US** A river in ancient Peloponnesus, Greece: now called *Rouphia*.

AL PHON·SO (–fŏn'·zō *or* –sō) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **AL PHONSE** (ahl fawNs'), [L.] **AL·PHON·SUS.** See also ALFONSO.

ALP HORN *noun* A slightly curved, very sonorous horn, made of wood and from 7 to 12 feet long, used by cowherds in the Alps and formerly by Swiss soldiers. Also **AL'·PEN HORN.**

AL PHO·SIS *noun* Albinism. [<Gr. *alphos*, white leprosy]

AL PHYL (–fill) *noun* A radical indicating both aromatic and aliphatic structure in an organic compound. [<AL(KYL) + PH(EN)YL]

AL·PINE (–pīn *or* –pine) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or characteristic of the Alps. 2 Designating a European racial stock found in the Alps and adjacent districts, and marked by medium height, broad short skull and face, and brunette coloring. [<L. *Alpinus*]

AL PINE *adj.* 1 Like an alp or mountain; lofty and towering. 2 Of or inhabiting a mountain region above the limits of forest growth.

ALPINE LIGHT Violet ray or artificial sunlight.

AL PI NIST *noun* A climber of alps; a mountaineer.

AL PI NO (–pee'·nō) *noun* [It.] [**AL PI NI** (–pee'·nee) *pl.*] A member of a body of Italian troops trained for Alpine or mountain warfare.

ALPS A mountain system of southern Europe; located in parts of Austria, France, Germany, Italy, and most of Switzerland.

AL READ·Y (awl·rĕd'·ĭ) *adv.* Before or by this time or the time mentioned; even now. [<ALL + READY]

AL SACE (ăl·sāse'; *F.* ahl zahss') Originally, a territory of middle Europe; seized by the French in 1681, and formed into a department of NE. France; now part of Alsace–Lorraine. Also [G.] *Elsass*.

ALSACE–LORRAINE A disputed border region between NE. France and SW. Germany, 5,604 square miles; ceded to Germany in 1871, regained by France in 1919, annexed by Germany in 1940: German name, *Elsass–Lothringen*.

AL SA TIAN (–shun) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Alsace. 2 Of or pertaining to Whitefriars, London, formerly called **ALSATIA,** long a sanctuary for insolvent debtors. — *noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Alsace. 2 A resident of Alsatia; hence, an adventurer.

AL·SIKE (–sik) *noun* A valuable forage plant (*Trifolium hybridum*) with pinkish or white flowers: often called *Swedish clover*. Also **ALSIKE CLOVER.** [<Alsike, Swedish town]

AL·SI·RAT (ăl·see'·raht) *noun* [Ar.] 1 In Mussulman belief, the bridge and only way to paradise over the abyss of hell: said to be finer than a hair and sharper than a razor. 2 In the Koran, the narrow path or correct way of religion.

AL·SO (awl'–) *adv. & conj.* As something further tending in the same direction; besides; in addition; likewise. [<OE. *eal swa*; see ALL, SO]

ALSO–RAN *noun* [Pop] 1 A horse that fails to win, place, or show in a race. 2 Hence, an unsuccessful person; a failure.

ALT (ălt) *adj.* Alto; high–pitched in the musical scale. — *noun* The octave next above the treble staff: commonly in the phrase **IN ALT.** [<It. *alto* <L. *altus*, high]

AL·TAI (ahl'·ti) A mountain range chiefly in western Mongolia; highest peak about 14,900 feet.

AL·TA·IAN (ăl·tāy'·yun) *noun* One of the peoples of the Altai Mountains or of any Ural–Altaic linguistic group. Also **AL·TA·IC.**

AL·TA·IC (ăl·tāy'–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the Altai Mountains. 2 Of or pertaining to the peoples and languages of the Ural–Altaic stock; Turanian. Also **AL·TAI·AN.**

AL TAIR One of the 20 brightest stars, 0.89 magnitude and of a bluish color; Alpha in the constellation Aquila. See STAR.

AL TA·MI'·RA (ăl·tah·mee'·rah) A cave near Santander, Spain, noted for early Stone Age drawings on its walls.

COMPARATIVE ALPHABET CHART

(1) ARABIC			(2) HEBREW			(3) GREEK			(4) RUSSIAN			(5) GERMAN			(6) IRISH		
ا	alif	—	א	aleph	—	A α	alpha	ah	А а	ah		𝔄 𝔞		ah	𝔄 𝔞	ailm (palm; elm)[1]	aw, ĕ
ب	bā'	b	ב	bet	b, bh	B β	beta	b	Б б	b		𝔅 𝔟		b	𝔅 𝔟	beit (birch)	b
ت	tā'	t	ג	gimel	g or gh	Γ γ	gamma	g	В в	v		𝔠 𝔠		k, ts, s	C c	coll (hazel)	k
ث	thā'	th	ד	dalet	d, *th*	Δ δ	delta	d	Г г	g		𝔇 𝔡		d	𝔇 𝔡	dair (oak)	d, *th*
ج	jīm	j	ה	he	h	E ε	epsilon	ĕ	Д д	d		𝔈 𝔢		ĕ, āy	e e	eabad (aspen)	āy, ĕ
ح	hā'	h	ו	vaw	w, v	Z ζ	zeta	z	Е е	y		𝔉 𝔣		f	𝔉 𝔣	fearn (alder)	f
خ	khā	K	ז	zayin	z	H η	eta	āy	Ж ж	zh		𝔊 𝔤		g	𝔊 𝔤	gort (ivy)	g
د	dāl	d	ח	het	K	Θ ϑ	theta	th	З з	z		𝔥 𝔥		h	𝔎 𝔥	uat (hawthorn)[2]	h
ذ	dhāl	*th*	ט	tet	t	I ι	iota	ĭ, ee	И и	ee		𝔦 𝔦		ĭ, ee	1 1	ioda (yew)	ee, ĭ
ر	rā'	r	י	yod	y (as in *yet*	K κ	kappa	k	К к	k		𝔍 𝔧		y (as in *yes*)	l l	luis (quicken)	l, ll
ز	zāy	z	כ	kaph	k or K	Λ λ	lambda	l	Л л	l		𝔎 𝔨		k	m m	muin (vine)	m
س	sīn	s	ל	lamed	l	M μ	mu	m	М м	m		𝔏 𝔩		l	n n	nuin (ash)	n
ش	shīn	sh	מ	mem	m	N ν	nu	n	Н н	n		𝔐 𝔪		m	O o	oir (broom)	ō, ŭ
ص	ṣād	s	נ	nun	n	Ξ ξ	Xi	x	О о	aw, ah		𝔑 𝔫		n	p p	peit (dwarf elder)	p
ض	ḍād	d	ס	samek	s	O o	omicron	o	П п	p		𝔒 𝔬		ō	r r	ruis (elder)	r
ط	ṭā'	t	ע	'ayin	—	Π π	pi	p	Р р	r		𝔓 𝔭		p	s s	suil (willow)	s, sh
ظ	ẓa	z	פ	pe	p, ph	P ρ	rho	r	С с	s		𝔔 𝔮		k	t t	teine (furze)	t, th
ع	'ayn.	—	צ	sade	s or ts	Σ σ, ς	ṣigma	s	Т т	t		𝔯 𝔯		r	u u	ur (heath)	o͞o, o͝
غ	ghayn	gh	ק	koph	k	T τ	tau	t	У у	oo		𝔖 𝔰		s			
ف	fā'	f	ר	resh	r	Y υ	ŭpsilon	ü	Ф ф	f		𝔗 𝔱		t			
ق	qāf	q	ש	shin	sh	Φ φ	phi	ph, f = f	Х х	K		𝔘 𝔲		oo			
ك	kāf	k	ת	tav	t, th	X χ	chi	K	Ц ц	ts		𝔙 𝔳		f, w			
ل	lām	l				Ψ ψ	psi	ps	Ч ч	ch, ts		𝔚 𝔴		v			
م	mīm	m				Ω ω	omega	ō	Ш ш	sh		𝔵 𝔵		x			
ن	nūn	n							Щ щ	sh + ch		𝔶 𝔶		y			
ه	hā'	h							ъ	(apostrophe)		𝔷 𝔷		z, ts			
و	wāw	w							ы	ĭ, wee							
ي	yā'	y							ь	(a soft consonant)							
									Э э	ĕ							
									Ю ю	yoo							
									Я я	yah							

[1] The names of the trees and shrubs enclosed within parentheses in this column are the translations of the names of the letters.

[2] H is an auxiliary letter used to express aspiration and prevent hiatus. Aspiration is usually represented by a dot, as in **ua͘t** but when transliterated into roman, the dot is replaced by h in all cases, as **uath.**

In each column the characters of the alphabets are given first (followed by the lower-case characters in Columns 3, 4, 5, and 6), and are followed by the names of the characters in the Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, and Irish. The last row in each column shows the equivalent English sound represented by the character. The variant names of the Hebrew characters and the pronunciations of the names of the Hebrew and Greek characters are given throughout the text: under **aleph, bet, gimel, etc., alpha, beta, gamma,** etc. In the names of the Arabic characters ā has the value of ah, ī of ee, and ū of oo.

AL·TAR (awl′·tur) *noun* **1** Any raised place or structure on which sacrifices may be offered or incense burned as an act of worship. **2** The structure of wood or stone on which the elements are consecrated in the eucharist; the communion table. [<LL. <L. *alta ara*, high altar]

AL·TAR (awl′·tur) The constellation Ara.

AL TAR AGE (–ij) *noun* **1** A revenue from altar offerings. **2** The endowment of an altar for general or special masses.

ALTAR BOY An attendant at the altar; acolyte.

ALTAR BREAD Bread used in the eucharist, especially the unleavened wafer used in some churches.

AL′ TAR PIECE *noun* A painting, mosaic, or bas-relief over and behind the altar, a reredos.

ALT AZ′·I MUTH (ălt–) *noun* An instrument with two graduated circles, one vertical and one horizontal, for measuring the altitude and azimuth of celestial bodies.

ALT DORF (ahlt′–) A city in central Switzerland; statue of William Tell.

AL TEN·BURG (ahl′·tĕn·bo͝org) A city in eastern Thuringia, Germany.

AL TER (awl′–) *verb* **1** To cause to be different or to become different; change; vary, modify, transform. **2** To castrate. See synonyms under CHANGE. [< L. *alter*, other]

AL TER A BIL′·I TY (awl–) *noun* Liability to or capacity for change.

AL TER·A BLE (awl′–) *adj.* Capable of alteration. — **AL·TER·A BLE NESS** *noun* — **AL TER A BLY** *adv.*

AL TER A′ TION (awl–) *noun* The act or result of altering, or the state of being altered, modification, change. See synonyms under CHANGE.

AL TER A·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Tending to change gradually the bodily condition to a normal state. — *noun* An alterative medicine; specifically, one that changes the nutrition processes of the body. Also **AL TER ANT.**

AL′ TER·CATE (awl′– *or* ăl′–) *intr. verb* [**CAT ED, ·CAT ING**] To dispute, wrangle. [< L. *altercor*, wrangle]

AL TER CA′ TION (awl– *or* al–) *noun* Angry controversy; disputing; wrangling.

Synonyms. affray, brawl, broil, contention, controversy, debate, discussion, disputation, dispute, dissension, disturbance, fracas, quarrel, wrangle, wrangling *Dispute* is preferably used of rights and claims, as, the title or the will is in *dispute*, *debate* and *discussion* refer rather to abstract matters, and may be entirely amicable. *Disputation* has a touch of bitterness. *Altercation*, *contention*, *controversy*, and *wrangle* are all words signifying more or less of ill-feeling, so is *dispute* in common speech; as, a sharp *dispute*. *Contention* and *controversy* are capable of a good sense in the learned or elevated style See QUARREL. *Antonyms* agreement, concord, consonance, harmony, unanimity, unity.

AL TER E GO Another self; an intimate friend.

AL TER I DEM [L.] Another self; a duplicate.

AL′ TER NATE *verb* (awl′– *or* al′ tur nate) [**NAT ED, ·NAT ING**] **1** To change by alteration, perform successively. **2** To occur alternately **3** To pass from one thing, state, or condition to another and back again repeatedly. **4** To change from the positive to the negative direction and back rapidly, vibrate; pulsate, said of an electric current.

— *adj.* (awl′– *or* al′·tur nit) **1** Existing, occurring, or following by turns; reciprocal. **2** Referring or pertaining to every other (of a series) **3** Placed singly at intervals on the stem, as leaves, also, disposed at intervals between parts, as stamens when opposite the spaces between petals.

— *noun* A substitute or second; especially, one substituting for another in the performance of a duty or in the filling of a position, a second choice. [<L. *alterno*, change] — **AL·TER NATE LY** *adv.* — **AL·TER NATE NESS** *noun.*

ALTERNATING CURRENT See under CURRENT.

AL TER NA′ TION (awl– *or* al–) *noun* Occurrence or action of two things or series of things in turn, passage from one place, state, or condition to another and back again; as, *alternation* between day and night, hope and fear, etc.

ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS Metagenesis.

AL TER NA·TIVE (awl– *or* al tur′·nuh·tiv) *adj.* **1** Affording a choice between two things **2** Of or pertaining to alternation; implying or involving an alternative; as, *alternative* conjunctions. — *noun* **1** Something that may or must be instead of something else; a choice between two things; used sometimes, loosely of more than two. **2** A substitute. — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun*

Synonyms: choice, election, option, pick, preference, resource. A *choice* may be among many things, an *alternative* is in the strictest sense a *choice* between two things, but the usage is often extended to more than two. *Option* is the right or privilege of choosing, *choice* may be either the right to choose, the act of choosing, or the thing chosen. A *choice*, *pick*, *election*, or *preference* is that which suits one best; an *alternative* is that to which one is restricted; a *resource*, that to which one is glad to betake oneself. *Antonyms*: compulsion, necessity.

AL′ TER·NA·TOR (awl′– *or* al′–) *noun* One who or that which alternates; specifically, an electric dynamo giving an alternating current. Also **AL′ TER NAT ER.**

2AL·THÆ·A (ăl·thee′·uh) In Greek legend, the wife of Œneus and mother of Meleager.

2AL·THÆ·A *noun* A small but widely distributed genus of herbs of the mallow family, including the common hollyhock (*A. rosea*) and the marshmallow (*A. officinalis*). [<L <Gr. *althaia*, marshmallow]

AL THE A A feminine personal name. [<Gr., wholesome]

ALT HORN *noun* A wind instrument of the saxhorn class: used by military bands.

AL THOUGH (awl *thō′*) *conj.* Admitting or granting that; even though, notwithstanding, despite. Also **AL·THO.** [<ALL + THOUGH]

AL′ TI GRAPH (ăl′–) *noun* An instrument for recording altitudes by atmospheric pressure.

AL·TIM E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring altitudes; an aneroid barometer. [<L. <*altus*, high; and see **–METER**] — **AL TIM E TRY** *noun.*

AL′·TI SCOPE *noun* A periscope.

AL TIS O NANT (–nunt) *adj.* High-sounding; pompous. [<L. *altus*, high, + SONANT]

AL TI TUDE (–tūde) *noun* **1** Vertical elevation above any given point, especially above mean sea level; height. **2** In astronomy, angular elevation above the horizon. **3** A high or the highest point. See synonyms under HEIGHT. [<L. *altitudo* < *altus*, high]

AL TI TU′ DI NAL *adj.* Relating to altitude.

AL TO *adj.* Sounding or ranging between tenor and treble. — *noun* **1** The lowest female voice; contralto. **2** The highest male voice, or counter-tenor. **3** A singer who has an alto voice. **4** A tenor violin. **5** An althorn. [<L. *altus*, high]

AL TO CU′·MU LUS *noun* A fleecy cloud, usually a rounded mass also called *cumulocirrus*. [<L. *altus*, high, + CUMULUS]

AL TO GETH′·ER (awl·tuh·gĕth′·ur) *noun* **1** A whole; also, the general effect; tout ensemble. **2** The nude. — *adv.* Completely; wholly; entirely; also, finally; permanently; in all, all told [<ALL + TOGETHER]

AL TO NA (ahl′·tō·nah) A manufacturing city in Hamburg, Germany.

AL·TOO NA (ăl–) A manufacturing city in central Pennsylvania; railroad equipment.

AL TO–RI LIE′ VO (ahl·to ree·lyeh′·vō) *noun* [It.] High relief; sculptured or carved work in which the carving, figures, etc., stand out very strongly from the background: contrasted with *basso-rilievo*. See BAS–RELIEF, MEZZO–RILIEVO, RELIEF. Also **AL TO–RĒ′ LIE VO.**

AL TO STRA′·TUS *noun* A gray to bluish-gray cloud, usually forming a compact mass. For illustration see CLOUD. [<L. *altus*, high, + STRATUS]

AL TOUN (awl′·toon) *noun* [Scot.] Old town.

AL TRI CES (al·tri′·seez) *noun pl.* Birds which remain in the nest for some time after being hatched. [<L. *altrix*, nurse, <*alo*, nourish] — **AL TRI CAL, AL·TRI CIAL** *adj.*

AL TRU·ISM (–izm) *noun* Devotion to the interests of others; disinterested benevolence, opposed to *egoism*. [<F. *altruisme* < L. *alter*, other]

AL TRU IST *noun* One who holds to altruism.

AL TRU IS′ TIC *adj.* Pertaining to altruism or altruists. — **AL·TRU IS′ TI CAL LY** *adv.*

AL′ U DEL (–yu·del) *noun* One of a series of pear-shaped vessels of glass or earthenware fitted one into another and used for condensation, as in subliming mercury. [<F. <Ar. *al uthal*, the utensil]

A LU IN (ah·lu·ăN′) [F.] Same as ALVIN. Also [Sp.] **A LUI·NO** (ah·lwee′·no).

AL U·LA (–yu luh) *noun* [**LÆ** (lee) *pl.*] The bastard wing of a bird; a tuft of feathers on the part corresponding to the thumb. [<L. <*ala*, wing] — **AL U LAR** *adj.*

AL UM (ăl′·um) *noun* Any of a group of astringent mineral double salts, especially, a hydrous double sulfate of aluminum, chromium, iron, manganese, etc., and one of the alkali metals, as potash alum or kalinite, $KAl(SO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$. [<L. *alumen*]

A LUM BRA′ DO (ah·loom·brah′·do) *noun* One of a Spanish sect of the 16th century. See ILLUMINATI.

A LU MI NA (uh lū′·mi nuh) *noun* Aluminum oxide, Al_2O_3. Alumina is the most abundant of all the earths, and, being a common constituent of the silicate minerals, forms the basis of many rocks and soils. Also **AL U MIN, AL U·MINE** (al′ yu meen *or* –min). [<L. *alumen*, alum]

ALUMINA HYDRATE Artificial aluminum hydroxide, prepared as a white, fluffy powder used as a base for lakes in printing inks and certain permanent oil colors.

A LU MI NIF′ ER OUS (–us) *adj.* Containing or yielding alum, alumina, or aluminum.

A LU′·MI NIZE (uh·lu′–) *tr. verb* [**NIZED, ·NIZ ING**] To cover or treat with aluminum.

A LU MI NOG′ RA·PHY *noun* The process of making and using aluminum plates for printing.

A LU′·MI NO THER MY (–thûr·mi) *noun* The process of generating heat by the chemical combination of aluminum.

A LU MI·NUM (uh lū′–) *noun* A light, bluish-white, malleable and ductile metallic element (symbol Al) which strongly resists oxidation, is lighter than glass, and by hammering and rolling becomes as hard as iron. It was discovered by Friedrich Wohler, 1827, and is found chiefly in

bauxite. Also, chiefly British, **AL·U·MIN′·I·UM.** See ELEMENT. — **A·LU·MI·NOUS** (-nus) *adj.*

ALUMINUM BRONZE or **GOLD** An alloy of aluminum and copper resembling pale gold: used in cheap jewelry, etc.

ALUMINUM HYDROXIDE A compound, $Al(OH)_3$, obtained from alum by precipitation with alkali hydroxides or carbonates as a white, tasteless, odorless powder used in medicine, externally, as an astringent, and in the arts for manufacturing lakes with organic dyes.

ALUMINUM SULFATE 1 A white, odorless crystalline powder, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, soluble in water: used medicinally. 2 A yellowish-white to bluish-white crystalline salt of the above, used in the arts for clarifying water, dressing leather, sizing paper, and as a mordant in dyeing; concentrated or patent alum.

A·LUM·NUS *noun* [·NI (nī) *pl.*] A male graduate of a college or school; originally, any pupil. [<L., foster son, <*alo*, nourish] — **A·LUM·NA** *noun fem.* [·NÆ (nee) *pl.*]

AL′·UM·ROOT *noun* 1 One of several low herbs (genus *Heuchera*), especially *H. americana*, or its astringent root. 2 The spotted cranebill (*Geranium maculatum*).

A·LUN·DUM *noun* A trade name for a fused crystalline bauxite: used as an abrasive, as a material for refractories, etc.

AL′·U·MITE (-yu·nīte) *noun* A white hydrous potassium-aluminum sulfate, $K_2SO_4·Al_2(SO_4)_3$, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. Also **AL′ UM STONE.**

AL·U·RE′·DUS [L.] Same as ALFRED.

AL·U·TA′·CEOUS (-yu·tāy′·shus) *adj.* Resembling tawed leather, as in its soft and pliable qualities or its pale-brown color; leathery. [<L. *alutа*, soft leather]

AL·VA (ahl′·vah), **DUKE OF,** 1508–82, Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, Spanish general.

AL·VA·RA′·DO (ahl·vah·rah′·thō), **PEDRO DE,** 1495–1541, Spanish officer with Cortez.

AL·VA·REZ QUIN·TE·RO (ahl′·vah·rehth keen·teh′·rō), **JOAQUÍN,** born 1873, and **SERAFÍN,** born 1871, brothers, Spanish dramatists and journalists.

AL′·VE·A·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A beehive. 2 The canal or meatus of the external ear. [<L. *alvearium*, beehive]

AL·VE·O·LAR *adj.* Full of hollow cells; specifically, denoting that part of the jaws in which the teeth are set. See ALVEOLUS. Also **AL′·VE·O·LA·RY.**

ALVEOLAR POINT In craniometry, the point situated between the two middle incisors of the upper jaw.

AL′·VE·O·LATE *adj.* Having alveoli arranged like the cells of a honeycomb; deeply pitted; like a honeycomb. Also **AL′·VE·O·LA·TED.** — **AL·VE·O·LA′·TION** *noun.*

AL·VE·O·LUS (ăl-) *noun* [·LI (lī) *pl.*] A small cavity or cell, resembling a honeycomb cell, as the socket for a tooth, an air cell of the lungs, etc. [<L.]

AL·VIN A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **AL·VI·NO** (ahl·vee′·nō).

AL·VINE (-vin *or* -vīne) *adj.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the abdomen and lower intestines. [<L. *alvus*, belly]

AL·WAYS (awl′·wiz *or* -wāyz) *adv.* 1 Perpetually; ceaselessly. 2 Regularly; invariably; every time. Also [Obs.] **AL·WAY.** [<OE. *ealne weg*, all the way]

AL·WIN (ăl′·wĭn; *G.* ahl′·vĭn) Same as ALVIN.

A·LYS·SUM (uh·lis′·um) *noun* 1 Any of a large genus (*Alyssum*) of plants of the mustard family, bearing white or yellow flowers. 2 One of various other plants of the same family, as the fragrant sweet-alyssum (*Lobularia maritima*). [<Gr. *a-*, not, + *lyssa*, madness]

AM Present tense, first person singular, of BE. [<OE. *eom*]

AM′·A·BEL A feminine personal name. Also **A·MAB·I·LIS.** [<L. *fem.*, lovable]

AM·A·DA·VAT′ *noun* [East Indian] A small singing bird of India (*Estrelda amandava*), having red and black plumage flecked with white, and a red beak.

AM′·A·DIS A masculine personal name. [<Sp. <L., love of God]

— **AMADIS OF GAUL** The hero in a Spanish romance of this title by Vasco de Lobeira, 1360–1403.

AM·A·DOU (-dōō) *noun* [F.] A soft spongy combustible substance, prepared from several species of fungus (as *Boletus*, *Polyporus*, or *Hernandia*), found on old trees: used as tinder, especially after being steeped in a solution of saltpeter, and also as a styptic.

A·MAH (ah′·muh *or* ăm′·uh) *noun* [Anglo-Indian] A female attendant for children; in India, a wet-nurse. Also **A MA.**

A·MAI·MON (-māy′- *or* -mī′ mun) The devil of the East, in medieval demonology. Also **A·MA·MON, A MAY MON.**

A·MAIN *adv.* Vehemently; forcibly; exceedingly; without delay; at full speed.

A MAIN AR·MÉE (ah măN nar·meh′) [F.] By force of arms.

A·MAIST *adv.* [Scot.] Almost.

AM′·A·LEK 1 Grandson of Esau. *Gen.* xxxvi, 12. 2 The descendants of Amalek, a nation hostile to Israel. *Ex.* xvii, 8–13. Also **AM·A·LECH** (-lĕk).

AM′·A·LEK·ITE or **A·MAL′·E·KITE** *noun* One of a nomad people dwelling in the desert south of Judah; marauding tribes that warred against Israel. *Num.* xiii, 29.

A·MAL·GAM *noun* 1 An alloy or union of mercury with another metal. 2 A silver-white, brittle compound of mercury and silver, crystallizing in the isometric system. 3 Any mixture or combination of two or more bodies, substances, or things. [<OF. *amalgame*]

AMALGAM ARC An arc in a vacuum tube having electrodes of mercury amalgamated with zinc, cadmium, or other metal.

A·MAL′·GA·MATE *verb* [·MAT·ED, ·MAT·ING] 1 To form an amalgam; to unite (a metal) in an alloy with mercury. 2 To form an amalgam with; as, mercury easily *amalgamates* gold. See synonyms under MIX, UNITE. — **A·MAL·GA·MA·BLE** *adj.* — **A MAL·GA·MA·TIVE** *adj.*

A·MAL·GA·MA′·TION *noun* The forming of an amalgam; mingling of races or elements; also, a substance formed by mixture.

A·MAL′·GA·MA·TOR *noun* Any person or thing that amalgamates. Also **A·MAL′·GA·MAT·ER.**

A·MA·LI·A (ah·mah′·lē·ah) [Dutch, G., It.] Same as AMELIA.

AM AL·THÆ′·A (-thee′·uh) The goat on whose milk Jupiter, or Zeus, was bred, one of whose horns, the **HORN OF AMALTHÆ**, broken off by the god, became the *cornucopia*, or horn of plenty. Also **AM·AL·THE′ A.**

A MAN·DA A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **A·MAN·DINE** (ah·mahN·deen′). [<L., lovable]

AM·A·NI′·TA *noun* Any of a genus (*Amanita*) of highly poisonous fungi of the agaric family. [<Gr. *amanitai*, a kind of fungus]

AM·A·NOUS (-nus) *adj.* Without hands. [<Gr., *a-*, without, + L. *manus*, hand]

A·MAN·U·EN′·SIS *noun* [SES (seez) *pl.*] One who copies manuscript or takes dictation; a secretary. [<L. <*a*, from, + *manus*, hand]

A·MAR·A·CUS (uh·măr′-) *noun* A plant, the dittany of Crete. [<L. <Gr. *amarakos*, marjoram]

AM′·A·RANTH *noun* Any of various allied plants (family *Amaranthaceæ*), with flowers that do not readily fade when gathered; also, an imaginary never-fading flower. [<L. <Gr. *a-*, without, + *maraino*, wither]

AM·A·RAN′·THINE (-thĭn) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, like, or containing amaranth; also, unfading; everlasting. 2 Of purplish hue.

AM′·A·ROID *noun* Any of a class of bitter vegetable principles other than alkaloids or glucosides. Many amaroids are used in medicine. [<L. *amarus*, bitter, + -OID]

AM·A·RYL·LI·DA′·CE·Æ (-ril·i·dāy′·si·ee) A family of the order *Liliales*, the amaryllis family, including the amaryllis, narcissus, and agave. [<AMARYLLIS] — **AM·A·RYL·LI·DA′·CEOUS** (-shus) *adj.*

AM·A·RYL′·LIS (-ril′·is) *noun* 1 Any one of a genus (*Amaryllis*) of bulbous South African plants, frequent in cultivation, as the belladonna-lily (*A. belladonna*). 2 The flower of one of these plants. [<L. <Gr. *Amaryllis*, feminine personal name]

AM A·RYL′ LIS In pastoral poetry, a country girl or shepherdess.

AM A·SA or **A·MAS·A** A masculine personal name. [<Heb., a burden]

— **AMASA** Nephew of David; captain of the host of Absalom; slain by Joab. 2 *Sam.* xx, 4.

A·MASS *tr. verb* To heap up; accumulate; especially, to pile up, as wealth or possessions. [<F. *a*, to, + *masse*, mass] — **·A·BLE** *adj.* — **·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: accumulate, aggregate, collect, gather. To *amass* is to bring together materials that make a mass, a great bulk or quantity, *accumulate* being commonly applied to the more gradual, *amass* to the more rapid gathering of money or materials. We say interest is *accumulated* rather than is *amassed;* a fortune may be rapidly *amassed* by shrewd speculations. *Aggregate* is now most commonly used of numbers and amounts; as, the expenses will *aggregate* a round million. Compare AGGREGATE, *noun*. *Antonyms*: disperse, dissipate, divide, parcel, portion, scatter, spend, squander, waste.

A·MASS·MENT *noun* An accumulation; heap.

A·MA·TA (ah·mah′·tah) [It.] Same as AMY.

AM·A·TEUR′ (-tŭr′; *Pop.* -tūre′ *or* -chōōr′) *adj.* Pertaining to, like, or done by an amateur; not expert or professional. — *noun* 1 One who practices an art or science, not professionally, but for the love of it. 2 An athlete who has not engaged in contests open to professional athletes, or used any athletic art as a means of livelihood. [<F. <L. *amator*, lover] — **AM·A·TEUR′·ISM** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): connoisseur, critic, dilettante, novice, tyro. Etymologically, the *amateur* is one who loves, the *connoisseur* one who knows. The *amateur* practices to some extent that in regard to which he may not be well informed; the *connoisseur* is well informed in regard to that which he may not practice at all. *Dilettante*, which had originally the sense of *amateur*, has come to denote one who is superficial, pretentious, and affected, whether in theory or practice.

AM·A·TEUR′·ISH *adj.* Lacking the skill or perfection of an expert or professional. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

A·MA·TI (ah·mah′·tee) *noun* A violin made by any of the Amati, a family of violinmakers at Cremona, Italy, in the 16th and 17th centuries.

AM·A·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* Pertaining to sexual love; amorous. [<L. *amatus* <*amo*, love] — **·LY** *adv.*

AM·A·TIVE·NESS *noun* The propensity to love or to sexual passion; in phrenology, the faculty that is the seat of love for the opposite sex; sexuality.

AM·A·TOL (–tôl *or* –tōle) *noun* A mixture of TNT and ammonium nitrate in varying proportions: used as a high explosive and as a smokeless bursting charge in shells.

AM′·A·TO RY *adj.* Characterized by or designed to excite love; expressing or given to sexual love; erotic, as a poem. Also **AM·A TO′·RI AL.** [<L. *amator*, lover]

AM·AU·RO′·SIS *noun* Total or partial loss of sight without apparent organic defect. [<Gr. *amauros*, dark] — **AM·AU·ROT′·IC** *adj.*

AMAUROTIC IDIOCY A disease, attributed to the action of a recessive gene, characterized by progressive mental and physical (especially visual) degeneration and eventual blindness.

A·MAZE *tr. verb* [**A MAZED, A·MAZ ING**] 1 To confound or bewilder; astonish greatly: with *at*, or, less frequently, *by* or *with*. 2 [Obs.] To puzzle; bewilder. [<OE., *amasian*] — **A·MAZED** *adj.* — **A·MAZ ED·LY** *adv.* — **A·MAZ·ED·NESS** *noun.*

A·MAZE·MENT *noun* 1 Wonder; surprise; astonishment. 2 [Obs.] Stupefaction; frenzy; dementia. Also [Obs.] **A·MAZE.**

Synonyms: admiration, astonishment, awe, bewilderment, confusion, consternation, perplexity, surprise, wonder. *Amazement* and *astonishment* both express the momentary overwhelming of the mind by that which is beyond expectation. *Awe* is the yielding of the mind to something supremely grand in character or formidable in power, and ranges from apprehension or dread to reverent worship. *Surprise* lies midway between *astonishment* and *amazement*, and usually concerns slighter matters. *Consternation* adds terror to *astonishment* or *amazement*. Compare PERPLEXITY. *Antonyms*: anticipation, calmness, composure, coolness, expectation, indifference, preparation, self-possession, steadiness, stoicism.

A·MAZ′ ING (uh·māze′–) *adj.* Causing amazement; astonishing, wonderful. See synonyms under EXTRAORDINARY. — **·LY** *adv.*

AM′·A·ZON *noun* 1 One of an ancient race of female warriors, said by Herodotus to have lived in Scythia. 2 Hence, any large, athletic woman; a virago: also **AM′ A·ZON.**

AM′ A·ZON A river in Brazil, largest in world, about 4,000 miles from the Andes to the Atlantic Ocean: the upper reaches called *Solimões*.

AMAZON ANT An ant (*Polyergus lucidus*) that carries off the young of other species and enslaves them.

A MA ZO′·NAS (ah·mah·zo′ nahs) A state in NW. Brazil; 731,369 square miles; capital, Manáos.

AM A ZO′ NI AN *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the Amazons; warlike; masculine; bold. 2 Pertaining to the Amazon River. — *noun* An Amazon.

AM′ A ZON ITE *noun* A green variety of orthoclase: also **AM′ A ZON STONE.**

AM BAGE (–bij) *noun* A winding or circuitous path; indirect method of proceeding. [< L. *ambi–*, around, + *ago*, drive] — **AM BA·GIOUS** (–bāy′·jus) *adj.* — **AM·BA GIOUS·LY** *adv.* — **AM BA·GIOUS NESS** *noun.*

AM BA LA (um·bah′·luh) A commercial city in eastern Punjab, India.

AM BA RY (ăm·bah′·rĭ) *noun* An important commercial malvaceous plant (*Hibiscus cannabinus*) cultivated in the East Indies; its fibers are used for making cordage, sacking, and canvas: also called *kenaf hibiscus*. Also **AM BA·RI, AMBARY-HEMP.**

AM BAS·SA·DOR *noun* 1 An accredited diplomatic agent of the highest rank: he is considered the personal representative of his sovereign or the head of his state; full title: "ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary." An "ambassador extraordinary on special mission" is sometimes appointed to represent the head of his state at a particular function, such as the wedding of a king. 2 Any personal representative or messenger. Also *embassador*. See synonyms under HERALD. — **GOODWILL AMBASSADOR** Any person traveling in a foreign country to promote friendly relations and understanding. [<F. *ambassadeur* < L. *ambactus*, servant] — **AM·BAS SA DO′·RI·AL** *adj.* — **AM BAS·SA DOR·SHIP** *noun* — **AM·BAS SA·DRESS** *noun fem.*

AM·BAS·SAGE, AM·BAS·SY, etc. Same as EMBASSAGE, etc.

AM·BER *noun* 1 A yellowish fossilized vegetable resin, hard, brittle, and translucent, used in pharmacy and the arts, and easily electrified by friction. 2 An object of an amber color. 3 An amber-colored light used to produce the effect of sunlight, as on a stage.

— *tr. verb* To incase in amber; give an amber color to. — *adj.* Pertaining to, like, or of the color of amber. [<F. *ambre* <Ar. *'anbar*, ambergris]

AM′·BER·GRIS (–grees *or* –grĭs) *noun* An opaque, grayish, waxy substance from the intestines of the sperm whale; used largely in perfumery. Also **AM′·BER·GREASE.** [<F. *ambre gris*, gray amber]

AM′·BER·OID Same as AMBROID.

AMBI- A combining form from Latin *ambo*, meaning both, as in *ambi*coloration, *ambi*dextrous, etc.

AM·BI·DEX′·TER *adj.* Ambidextrous. — *noun* 1 One who uses both hands equally well. 2 A double-dealer; hypocrite. [<AMBI– + L. *dexter*, right hand] — **AM·BI DEX′·TRAL** *adj.*

AM BI·DEX·TER′·I·TY (–tĕr′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* 1 The state or quality of being ambidextrous. 2 Duplicity; trickery.

AM·BI·DEX′·TROUS (–trus) *adj.* 1 Able to use both hands equally well. 2 Very dexterous or skilful. 3 Dissembling; double-dealing. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AM·BI·ENT *adj.* Going or moving around; also, enclosing; encompassing. — *noun* Anything that encompasses. [<L. *ambi–*, around, + *eo*, go]

AMBIENT NOISE Noise in the vicinity of a mechanical sound-locator which interferes with the detection of distant sounds.

AM BI·GU′·I·TY (–gū′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The quality of being ambiguous; doubtfulness. 2 An equivocal expression.

AM BIG U·OUS (–yu·us) *adj.* Capable of being understood in more senses than one; having a double meaning; equivocal; uncertain. See synonyms under EQUIVOCAL, OBSCURE. [<L. *ambi–*, around, + *ago*, drive] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AM·BIT *noun* That which bounds; a boundary; also, sphere or scope; circumference. [<L. *ambitus* <*ambio*, go around]

AM·BI·TEN′·DEN·CY *noun* The psychological state of having conflicting tendencies. [<AMBI– + TENDENCY]

AM·BI TION (–bish′·un) *noun* 1 Eager or inordinate desire for power or distinction for its own sake. 2 Worthy eagerness to achieve something great and good. 3 An object of ambitious effort. 4 [Obs.] A canvassing for an office or the like.

— *tr. verb* To desire and seek eagerly. [<L. *ambitio* <*ambio*, go about (i.e., to solicit votes)] — **AM BI·TION·LESS** *adj.*

Synonyms (noun): aspiration, competition, emulation, opposition, rivalry. *Aspiration* is the desire for excellence, pure and simple. *Ambition*, literally a going around to solicit votes, has primary reference to the award or approval of others, and is the eager desire for power, fame, or something deemed great and eminent. *Emulation* is not so much to win any excellence or success for itself as to equal or surpass other persons. Compare EMULATION. *Antonyms*: carelessness, contentment, humility, indifference, satisfaction.

AM BI TIOUS (–bish′·us) *adj.* 1 Actuated or characterized by ambition; aspiring; greatly desiring. 2 Alert; energetic; pretentious; showy. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AM·BIV·A·LENT *or* **AM·BI VA′ LENT** *adj.* Experiencing contradictory and opposing emotions toward the same person at the same time, especially love and hate. — **AM BIV·A·LENCE** or **AM·BI VA′·LENCE** *noun.*

AM BI VERT (–vurt) *noun* A personality type which is intermediate between the introvert and extravert. [<AMBI– + L. *verto*, turn] — **AM BI·VER′ SION** *noun.*

AM BLE *intr. verb* [**AM·BLED** (–bld), **AM BLING**] To move with an easy, careless pace or with a swaying motion. — *noun* 1 See SINGLE-FOOT. 2 A movement like the amble of a horse. [<F. *ambler* <L. *ambulo*, walk] — **AM·BLING** *adj.* — **AM·BLING·LY** *adv.*

AM BLER *noun* One that ambles, especially an ambling horse.

AM BLYG′·O·NITE (ăm·blĭg′–) *noun* A lithium-aluminum fluophosphate, $Li(AlF)PO_4$, crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< Gr. *amblygonios*, having obtuse angles]

AM BLY O′ PI A *noun* Dimness of vision, without discoverable change in the eye. Also **AM BLY·O PY.** [<Gr. *amblys*, blunt, + *ops*, eye] — **AM BLY·OP′·IC** *adj.*

AM BO *noun* [L.] [**AM BOS** (–bŏz) *or* **AM·BO·NES** (–bō′·neez) *pl.*] In early Christian churches, a raised pulpit-like stand or desk, where parts of the service were read or chanted: usually two, one on each side of the nave. [<Gr. *ambōn*, a rising ground]

AM BO CEP′ TOR *noun* In bacteriology, a thermostable agent supposed by Ehrlich to exist in blood serum and to assist in the destruction of pathogenic organisms by uniting them to another substance (complement) also present in the blood. [<AMBO– + L. *capio*, seize]

AM·BOI NA A Dutch Residency of the eastern Moluccas; 75,820 square miles; also its capital, a seaport on **AMBOINA ISLAND**; 386 square miles. Also **AM·BON** (ahm·bŏn′) or **AM BOY·NA.**

AMBOINA PIMPLE Frambesia.

AMBOINA WOOD The beautifully mottled wood of a tree (genus *Pterocarpus*) of Amboina and the East Indies: used in fine furniture as veneer and inlay. Also **AM BOY·NA.**

AM·BOISE (ahN·bwahz′) A town in north-central France; ancient residence of the Valois kings.

AM·BOISE (ahN·bwahz′), **GEORGE D',** 1460–1510, French cardinal and statesman.

AM·BROID *noun* A reconstructed amber, made by heating and uniting by pressure fragments of amber; amberoid. [<AMBER + –OID]

AM·BROSE (–brōze) A masculine personal name. Also [Dan., Dutch, G., L.] **AM BRO·SI US** (ahm·brō′·zĭ·ūs), [Sp.] **AM·BRO·SI·O** (ahm·bro′·sē·ō; *Pg.* ahN·brō′·sĭ·ō), [F.] **AM·BROISE** (ahN·brwahz′), [It.] **AM·BRO·GIO** (ahm·brō′·jō). [<Gr., divine, immortal]

— **Ambrose, Saint,** 340?–397, bishop of Milan; one of the Latin fathers.

Ambrose Channel An entrance to New York Harbor.

am bro·si a (-zhi·uh *or* -zhuh) *noun* 1 The food of the gods, giving immortality. 2 Hence, any very delicious food or drink. 3 A richly perfumed salve or unguent. 4 A genus of herbs, as ragweed, whose pollen may induce hay fever. [<Gr. *ambrosia* <*a-*, not, + *brotos*, mortal]

am·bro·si a' ceous (-zi·ā'-shus) *adj* Belonging to a genus (*Ambrosiæ*) of weedy herbs of the composite family, as the ragweeds.

am bro sial (-zhul) *adj.* Of or like ambrosia; fragrant; delicious, also, heavenly. Also **am bro sian.** — **am bro sial·ly** *adv.*

Am bro sian (-zhun) *adj* Of or attributed to St. Ambrose, bishop of Milan (4th century), or like his style.

Ambrosian chant The mode of singing or chanting divine service introduced by St. Ambrose in the Cathedral at Milan, but afterward superseded by the Gregorian system.

Ambrosian hymn Any rhythmical hymn written by St. Ambrose or characterized by his style, especially the "Te Deum," which is attributed to him.

Ambrosian liturgy An ancient liturgy compiled by St. Ambrose, somewhat different from the Roman liturgy.

am'·bro type *noun* 1 A thin photographic negative made to serve as a positive picture, the reflection from the silver left on the back of the glass forming the lights, while the shadows are formed by a black background. 2 A ferrotype or tintype. [< (James) Ambro(se Cutting), 1814–67, inventor + -TYPE]

am bry (-bri) *noun* [**bries** *pl*] 1 A depository for goods, food, or money, pantry; cupboard, closet. 2 A closet near the altar for the sacred vessels. 3 A library. 4 Improperly, an almonry. Also **am ber y.** [<ME. *aumerie* <L. *armarium*, place for arms]

ambs ace (āmz'- *or* āmz'-ās) *noun* That which is next to nothing; worthlessness; originally, both aces, the lowest throw at dice; hence, bad luck; misfortune. [< OF. *ambesas* <L. *ambo*, both, + AS]

am' bu cy cle (am' bu-) *noun* A small ambulance attached like a side-car to a motorcycle. [< AMBULANCE) + (MOTOR)-CYCLE]

am bu la' cral (-bū·lā'- crul) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the ambulacra, as, *ambulacral* vessels.

ambulacral feet The tube feet of echinoderms

ambulacral groove A furrow on the oral surface of the radii of a starfish.

ambulacral ossicle An ossicle of which the sides of the ambulacral groove are formed.

ambulacral pore The aperture piercing the ambulacral plates of echinoids or between the contiguous ambulacral ossicles of asteroids, admitting the ducts of the pedicels or tube feet.

am bu la' crum (-bū·lā'- crum) *noun* [**cra** *pl*] One of the perforated areas through which are protruded the pedicels or tube feet, as in the starfishes. [<L., walk, <*ambulo*, walk about]

am bu lance *noun* 1 A covered vehicle for conveying the sick and wounded 2 A moving or field hospital 3 A boat or airplane for conveying sick and wounded personnel. [<F. <L. *ambulo*, walk about]

ambulance-chaser *noun* A lawyer or his agent who seeks the victim of an accident to persuade him to institute a suit at law for damages.

am bu lant (-bu lunt) *adj.* Walking or moving about from place to place, shifting.

am' bu late (-bu late) *intr. verb* [**lat ed, -lat ing**] To walk about; move from place to place. — **am bu la' tion** *noun* — **am bu la tive** (-tiv) *adj*

am' bu la to ry (am'-bu-) *adj* 1 Pertaining to a walker or walking; for walking. 2 Shifting, not fixed or stationary. 3 [Law] Alterable, as a writ or pleading until filed, or a will at any time during the testator's life. 4 Shifting or successively applied to different parts of the body. 5 Able to walk about: said of a sick person.

— *noun* [**ries** *pl*] A place, as a corridor, for walking.

am bus cade' (am bus-) *noun* The act of hiding, or the state of being hidden, to surprise adversaries, also, the place of hiding, or persons hidden, an ambush. — *verb* [**cad' ed, -cad' ing**] To attack from an ambush; also, to lie in ambush or go into ambush Also [Obs.] **am bus·ca' do.** [< *embuscade*] — **am bus cad' er** *noun.*

am bush (-bōōsh) *noun* The act or condition of lying in wait to surprise or attack an enemy, also, the hiding place or the persons hidden: also **am bush ment.** — *verb* 1 To hide in order to attack unexpectedly. 2 To attack from a hidden place; waylay 3 To lie in wait in a concealed place. [<OF. *embuschier* <LL. *imboscō* · *in*, in, + *boscus*, bush] — **am bush er** *noun.*

a me ba *noun* [**bas** or **bæ** (bi) *pl*] Any one of a genus (*Amœba*) of naked, unicellular, aquatic micro organisms of the phylum *Protozoa* and the class *Sarcodina* (*Rhizopoda*), found usually in stagnant water, of indefinite shape, moving and feeding by the action of pseudopodia, and reproducing by simple division of one individual into two separate organisms. Also spelled *amœba.* [<Gr. *amoibē*, change] — **a·me·bic** *adj.*

am e be'·an *adj.* Alternately or reciprocally responsive: also spelled *amobean, amœbæan, amœbean.*

am·e bi'·a·sis *noun* Infection with amebas; amebic dysentery.

a·me·boid *adj.* Resembling an ameba, as in its change of form: also spelled *amœboid.*

a meer *noun* 1 The sovereign of Afghanistan. 2 A Mohammedan prince or governor. Also **a·mir.** [<Ar. *amir*, ruler]

am' el·corn *noun* An inferior kind of wheat (*Triticum sativum dicoccum*) cultivated in Europe mainly for the manufacture of starch; emmer. [<G. *amelkorn*, starch corn]

a me lia (uh·meel'-yuh; *Pg., Sp.* ah·meh'-lē-ah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **A mé lie** (ah·meh·lee').

a·me' lio rate (uh·meel'-yo-) *verb* [**rat ed, -rat ing**] To make or become more endurable or better; relieve; mitigate; improve. See synonyms under AMEND. [< F. *améliorer* <L. *ad*, to, + *melior*, better] — **a me lio ra·ble** *adj.* — **a me lio rant** *noun* — **a me lio ra tive** (-tiv) *adj.*

a me lio·ra' tion *noun* The act, process, or result of ameliorating, or the state of being ameliorated; that wherein anything has been improved, improvement.

a mel'·o blast *noun* An epithelial cell, one of those producing the enamel of the teeth. [< OF. *amail*, enamel, + -BLAST]

a men (ā- *or, especially in singing,* ah-) *interj.* So it is; so be it.

— *noun* 1 The word *amen* at the end of a prayer or hymn, meaning *so be it.* 2 Any expression of hearty assent or conviction. 3 A concluding act or word; termination.

— *tr. verb* To say amen to; express hearty concurrence in or approval of, also, to say or write the last word of; make an end of.

— *adv.* [Obs.] Verily; truly. [<Heb. *amēn*, verily]

A men *noun* Christ, the true and faithful witness. *Rev.* iii, 14.

A men (ah'·men *or* ām'·en) The Egyptian god of life and procreation, identified as the head, later identified with the sun god, as the supreme deity, and called **Amen-Ra** (-rah) Also spelled *Ammon, Amon, Amon Re.*

a me na ble (uh mee'·nuh- *or* uh men' uh) *adj.* 1 Liable to be called to account; subject to authority. 2 Submissive, tractable. 3 Capable of being tested or judged by rule or law. See synonyms under DOCILE. [< F. *amener*, bring to] — **a me na·bil'·i ty, a·me na ble ness** *noun* — **a me na·bly** *adv.*

amen corner The corner of a church laterally facing the pulpit, where, as in provincial regions of the United States, the deacons, who lead the responsive amens, usually sit.

a mend *verb* 1 To change for the better; correct; reform; to become better in conduct; to become reformed. 2 To change or alter by authority; as, to *amend* a bill. 3 Originally, to mend or repair. [< F. *amender* <L. *emendo* · *e*, out of, + *mendum*, fault] — **a·mend a ble** *adj.* — **a mend·a ble ness** *noun* — **a mend er** *noun.*

Synonyms advance, ameliorate, better, cleanse, correct, emend, improve, meliorate, mend, mitigate, purify, reclaim, rectify, reform, repair. To *amend* is to change for the better by removing faults, errors, or defects, it always refers to that which at some point falls short of a standard of excellence. *Advance, better,* and *improve* may refer either to what is quite imperfect or to what has reached a high degree of excellence. We *correct* evils, *reform* abuses, *rectify* incidental conditions of evil or error; we *ameliorate* poverty and misery, which we cannot wholly remove. We *mend* a tool, *repair* a building, *correct* proof; we *amend* character or conduct that is faulty, or a statement or law that is defective. Compare ALLAY, ALLEVIATE, I MEND. *Antonyms:* aggravate, blemish, corrupt, debase, depress, deteriorate, harm, impair, injure, mar, spoil, tarnish, vitiate.

a mend' a to ry *adj.* Tending to amend; corrective.

a mende (ah mahNd' *or* uh·mēnd') *noun* A reparation or recantation. [< F.]

a mende ho no ra ble (ah·mahNd' ō·nō·rah'·bl) [F.] Public reparation or apology.

a mend ment *noun* 1 Change for the better. 2 The changing, as of a constitution, bill, or motion; also, any change made or proposed to be made therein.

a mends *noun pl.* Reparation, satisfaction, or compensation See synonyms under RECOMPENSE.

A men ho'·tep (ah·mēn hō'·tēp) Name of four Egyptian pharaohs.

— **Amenhotep III,** 1411–1375 B.C., conqueror, built temple at Karnak.

— **Amenhotep IV** Same as IKHNATON.

a men i ty *noun* [**ties** *pl*] Agreeableness; pleasantness; suavity; in the plural, the pleasant ways of life, such as courtesies, social pleasures, esthetic entertainment, agreeable pursuits, etc. [<L. *amœnus*, pleasant]

A·MEN·OR·RHE′·A (–ō·ree′·uh) *noun* An abnormal suppression or non–occurrence of menstruation. [<Gr. *a–*, without, + *mēn*, month, + *rheō*, flow]

A·MEN·SA ET THO·RO A partial suspension by law of the marriage relations for some cause arising after marriage that renders it impossible for the parties to live together; a judicial separation. Also **A·MEN·SA ET TO·RO.** [<L., from board and bed]

AM·ENT *noun* A catkin. [<L. *amentum*]

AM·EN·TA′·CEOUS (–tay′·shus) *adj.* Like, pertaining to, or bearing catkins.

A·MEN·TIA (–shuh) *noun* Total or partial absence of mental power; also, temporary insanity. [<L. <*amens*, imbecile, <*a*, from, + *mens*, mind]

AM·EN·TIF′·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Bearing aments, or catkins. Also **A·MEN·TI·FORM.**

A·MERCE (–murs′) *tr. verb* [**A·MERCED, A·MERC·ING**] To punish by an assessment, exaction, or deprivation, mulct, deprive. [<AF. *amercier*, fine] —**A·MERCE·A·BLE** *adj.* —**A·MERCE·MENT** *noun* —**A·MERC·ER** *noun.*

A·MER·I·CA (uh·mer′·i·cuh) **1** The lands included in the Western Hemisphere; specifically, either of the two continents. **2** The United States of America. See CENTRAL AMERICA, NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA.

AMERICA A popular patriotic hymn written by S. F. Smith; also, the tune to which it is sung, which is that of the English "God Save the King."

A·MER·I·CAN *adj.* **1** Pertaining to the continent or people of North or South America, or of the Western Hemisphere. **2** Pertaining to the United States of America, its history, government, people, etc. —*noun* **1** A citizen of the United States. **2** The English language as spoken and written in the United States. **3** An inhabitant of the American continent.

A·MER·I·CA′·NA (–cay′·nuh *or* –căn′·uh *or* –cah′·nuh) *noun pl.* Things American, collectively; any collection of American literary papers, sayings, fragments, scraps of information, etc. Popularly, this term applies to the United States, scientifically, it includes all of the Americas.

AMERICAN BEAUTY A hybrid perpetual rose flowering in the summer and autumn, noted for its large pink to deep red blossoms.

AMERICAN CHEESE A yellow or white cheese, with a rich, rather strong flavor.

AMERICAN EAGLE The bald eagle. See under EAGLE.

AMERICAN EMPIRE An American style of furniture prevalent in the first half of the 19th century, influenced by the neo–classical decorative art of the First French Empire.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR A federation of trade unions, founded in 1886 as a reorganization of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions (1881); commonly known as the *A. F. of L.*

A·MER·I·CAN·ISM *noun* **1** A word, phrase, usage, or trait peculiar to the people of the United States or to some of them. **2** American citizenship or spirit; attachment to American institutions.

AMERICAN IVY The Virginia creeper.

A·MER′·I·CAN·IZE (–*v* I **·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To become or cause to become American or like the Americans, imbue with American spirit or methods, imitate or become like the Americans, as in speech, customs, etc. —**A·MER·I·CAN·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

AMERICAN LEGION An organization of American naval and military veterans (men and women) of World War I: open to veterans of World War II.

AMERICAN PLAN At a hotel, the system of paying for room, meals, and services as one charge and not as separate items. Compare EUROPEAN PLAN.

A·ME·RI′·GO VES·PUC·CI See VESPUCCI.

AM·ER·IN′·DI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the indigenous peoples of North and South America, also Eskimos, individually or collectively; also **AM·ER·IN′·DIC.** —*noun* An American Indian as distinguished from a native of India or the East Indies, also, an Eskimo. also **AM·ER·IND.** [<AMERICAN] + INDIAN]

A·MER′·I·POL (uh·mĕr′·i·pōle *or* –pŏl) *noun* A synthetic rubber of the Buna type, having a petroleum base: a trade name.

AMES ACE [Obs.] Same as AMBSACE.

AM·E·THYST (–thĭst) *noun* **1** Quartz with clear purple or violet color; a precious stone. **2** A purple variety of sapphire or corundum used as a gem; amethystine sapphire: also called **ORIENTAL AMETHYST.** **3** A blue–red color. [<Gr. *amethystos* <*a–*, not, + *methy*, wine, from the ancient belief that a wearer of the stone would be unaffected by wine]

AM·E·THYS′·TINE (–thĭs′·tin) *adj.* Of the color of an amethyst; violet; purple.

AM·E·TRO′·PI·A *noun* **1** An abnormal condition of the refracting parts of the eye, causing confused or imperfect vision. **2** Any defect of vision caused by erroneous refraction. [<Gr. *ametros*, irregular, + *ōps*, eye] —**AM·E·TROP′·IC** *adj.*

AM·FOR·TAS (ahm·fôr′·tahs) In Wagner's *Parsifal*, chief knight of the Holy Grail. See PARSIFAL.

AM·HA·RA (ahm·hah′·rah) A former kingdom, now a region, of central Abyssinia; capital, Gondar.

AM·HA·RA *noun* A member of the ruling class of Ethiopia, belonging to an ancient Semitic tribe and professing the Coptic Christian religion.

AM·HAR·IC *noun* A member of the Ethiopic group of Semitic languages, spoken by the ruling classes of Ethiopia. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Amharas, or to their language.

AM HERST (ăm′·urst), **JEFFREY, BARON,** 1717–97, English general in French and Indian War; appointed governor general of British North America.

A·MI (ah·mee′) *noun* [F.] Friend, lover.

AM·I·A *noun* A ganoid fish belonging to the genus *Amia*, of which it is the sole representative; the bowfin (*A. calva*). [< Gr. *amia*, kind of tunny]

A·MI·A·BIL′·I·TY *noun* Sweetness of disposition; lovableness. Also **A·MI·A·BLE·NESS.**

A·MI·A·BLE *adj.* **1** Pleasing in disposition, kind–hearted. **2** Free from irritation, friendly; as, an *amiable* rivalry. [<F. <L. *amicabilis*, amicable] —**A·MI·A·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms: agreeable, attractive, benignant, charming, engaging, gentle, good–natured, kind, lovable, lovely, loving, pleasant, pleasing, sweet, winning, winsome. *Amiable* combines the senses of *lovable* or *lovely* and *loving; amiable* is a higher and stronger word than *good–natured* or *agreeable*. *Lovely* is often applied to externals; as, a *lovely* face. *Amiable* denotes a disposition desirous to cheer, please, and make happy. A selfish man of the world may have the art to be *agreeable;* a handsome, brilliant, and witty person may be *charming* or even *attractive*, while by no means *amiable*. *Antonyms*: acrimonious, churlish, crabbed, cruel, crusty, disagreeable, dogged, gruff, hateful, ill–conditioned, ill–humored, ill–natured, ill–tempered, morose, sour, sullen, surly, unamiable, unlovely.

AM·I·AN′·THUS *noun* A fine and silky variety of asbestos; also, a fabric made from this mineral; earth–flax. [<Gr. *amiantos*, unstained]

AM·I·CA·BLE *adj.* Showing or promoting good will; friendly; peaceable. [<L. *amicabilis* <*amo*, love] —**AM·I·CA·BIL′·I·TY, AM·I·CA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**AM·I·CA·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms: cordial, favorable, friendly, hearty, kind, neighborly, sociable. The Saxon *friendly* is stronger than the Latin *amicable;* that which is *amicable* may be merely formal; that which is *friendly* is from the heart. *Antonyms*: adverse, antagonistic, hostile, unfriendly.

AMICABLE NUMBERS Any two numbers either of which is the sum of the aliquots of the other.

AM·ICE (am′·iss) *noun* An ecclesiastical vestment consisting of a rectangular piece of fine white linen upon which a small cross is embroidered. It is the first garment put around the shoulders by the priest in vesting for mass. [< OF. *amit* <L. *amictus*, cloak]

AM·ICE Same as ALMUCE.

AM·I·CRO′·BIC *adj.* Not produced by or due to microbes: said of a disease. [<A– (without) + MICROBIC]

A·MID *prep.* In the midst of, among or mingled with. [<OL. *on middan*, in the middle]

Synonyms: amidst, among, amongst, between, betwixt, *Amid* or *amidst* denotes surrounded by; *among* or *amongst*, mingled with. *Between* is said of two persons or objects, or of two groups of persons or objects. *Amid* denotes mere position, *among*, some active relation, as of companionship, hostility, etc. We say *among* (never *amid*) friends, or *among* (sometimes *amid*) enemies. *Antonyms*: beyond, outside, without.

AM·IDE (–id *or* –ide) *noun* Any of a group of compounds of the type formula R·CO·NH2, derived from ammonia by the substitution of the univalent acid radical for one or more hydrogen atoms. Also **AM·ID.** —**AM·IC** *adj.* —**A·MID·IC** *adj.*

AM·I·DIN *noun* A transparent gelatinous solution of starch in hot water. [< F. *amidon*, starch]

AMIDO· A combining form from AMIDE, indicating a compound containing both the NH_2 radical and an acid radical.

A·MID·O·GEN (–jĕn) *noun* The univalent radical, NH_2, known from its existence in various organic compounds. [<AMIDO– + –GEN]

AM·I·DOL (–dol *or* –dŏl) *noun* A white crystalline powder, $C_6H_3(OH)NH_2HCl$, used in photography as a developer for bromide plates. [< AMID + –OL]

AM·I·DO·PY′·RINE Same as AMINOPYRINE.

A·MID·SHIPS *adv.* Halfway between stem and stern of a ship.

A·MIDST *prep.* In the center of; surrounded by; among. See synonyms under AMID.

A·MIEL (a·myĕl′), **HENRI FRÉDÉRIC,** 1821–81, Swiss author.

AM·I·ENS (am′·i·ĕn′z; *F.* ah·myăN′) A manufacturing city of northern France; battles, 1597, 1870, 1914, 1918, 1944. —**TREATY OF AMIENS** A treaty between England, Holland, France, and Spain, 1802.

A·MI·GO (ah·mee′·go) *noun* [Sp.] [**·GOS** *pl.*] A friend; comrade.

AM·INE (ăm′·in *or* uh·meen′) *noun* One of a large and im-

portant class of organic compounds derived from ammonia by replacement of hydrogen by one or more univalent alkyl radicals [<AMMONIA]

-AMINE A suffix from Greek *ammoniakon*, denoting an amine, as, methylamine.

AMINO- *prefix* Pertaining to or containing the NH_2 group combined with a non-acid radical, as in *amino*-acetone, *amino*formic, etc. — **A MI NO** (uh mee'-no *or* am'-ĭ nō) *adj.*

AMINO ACID Any of a group of organic compounds having the type formula NH_2-R-COOH and forming an essential part of the protein molecule.

A-MI' NO PLAST (uh-mee'-no-) *noun* Any of a class of synthetic resins made from amido or amino compounds, as urea-formaldehyde.

AM I NO PY' RINE (-pī'-reen) *noun* A colorless synthetic drug, $C_{11}H_{13}ON_3$, used as an anodyne and antipyretic in colds, rheumatism, neuritis, etc.: also called *amidopyrine* or *Pyramidon*.

A MIR (uh-meer') Same as AMEER.

AM ISH or **A MISH** *adj.* Relating to or designating the adherents of Jacob Amman, a 17th century Mennonite. — *noun pl.* A sect of Mennonites, founded by Jacob Amman: also spelled *Omish*.

A-MISS *adj.* Out of order or relation; wrong; improper. — *adv.* Improperly; erroneously. [<A- + ²MISS]

AM I TO' SIS *noun* Cell-division without the formation and splitting of chromosomes, direct division: opposed to *mitosis*. — **AM I TOT' IC** *adj.* — **AM·I TOT'·I CAL LY** *adv.*

AM·I TY *noun* Peaceful relations; mutual good will; friendship. See synonyms under FRIENDSHIP, HARMONY. [<F. *amitié* <L. *amicus*, friend]

AM MAN (ahm'-mahn) The capital of Trans-Jordan; a city NE. of the Dead Sea; ancient name *Philadelphia*.

AM'·ME TER *noun* An ampere-meter, an instrument for measuring the amperage of an electric current. [<AM-(PERE) + METER]

AM MI A'·NUS MAR CEL·LI' NUS, 4th century A.D., Roman historian.

AM MINE (ăm' een) *noun* 1 The ammonia molecule NH_3 in combination. 2 Any of various complex compounds having the ammonia molecule.

¹AM MON (ăm'-un) The Greek and the Roman name for the Egyptian god Amen: appearing as Zeus-Ammon and Jupiter-Ammon. Also spelled *Amon*.

²AM MON *noun pl* A people descended from Ben Ammi, the son of Lot chiefly in the phrase **CHILDREN OF AMMON.** *Deut.* ii, 19. Also **AM' MON ITES.**

AM MO NAL *noun* An explosive mixture containing TNT, ammonium nitrate, and aluminum powder: used as a bursting charge in shells.

AM MO NI A *noun* A colorless pungent suffocating gas, NH_3, obtained chiefly by the dry distillation of nitrogenous organic bodies, as coal, bones, blood, etc; also, a solution of this gas in water, known as *spirits of hartshorn, aqua ammoniæ*, etc. [<SAL AMMONIAC]

¹AM MO' NI AC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like ammonia. Also **AM MO NI' A CAL.**

²AM MO NI AC *noun* The resinous gum of the sumbul tree of Persia and western India (*Dorema ammoniacum*) Also **GUM AMMONIAC.** [<Gr. *ammōniakon* <*Ammon*, Ammon, <Egyptian *Amūn*]

AM MO' NI AT ED (-āy-tid) *adj.* Saturated or combined with ammonia.

AM MON I FI CA' TION *noun* 1 The act or process of saturating with ammonia or an ammonium salt, as a soil or a fertilizer; also, the state of being so saturated. 2 The formation of ammonia, at the expense of other forms of nitrogen compounds, by the action of micro-organisms upon organic substances. Also **AM MON I-ZA' TION.**

¹AM' MON ITE *noun* A curved or spiral fossil cephalopod shell, commonly found in Mesozoic rocks. [<L. *cornu Ammonis*, horn of Ammon]

²AM' MON ITE *noun* 1 A fertilizer composed of the animal products of rendering works. 2 An explosive containing ammonium nitrate as the principal component.

AM' MON ITE *noun* One of the people of Ammon.

AM MO NI UM *noun* A hypothetical univalent alkaline radical, NH_4, acting chemically like a basic element analogous to potassium and sodium.

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE A white, crystalline, soluble compound, NH_4Cl, commonly known as *sal ammoniac*. It is used for charging battery cells, as a component of soldering fluids, to protect metals from oxidation during soldering, and for galvanizing iron.

AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE A compound, NH_4OH, supposed to exist in ordinary aqueous or caustic ammonia.

AMMONIUM NITRATE A colorless, crystalline, soluble salt, NH_4NO_3, used as an ingredient of explosives.

AMMONIUM SULFATE A commercial salt, $(NH_4)_2SO_4$, manufactured from the ammoniacal liquor produced in the manufacture of gas. It is used as a nitrogenous fertilizer.

AM·MU NI' TION (ăm·yu·nish'-un) *noun* Any one of various articles used in the discharge of firearms and ordnance, as cartridges, shells, shot, rockets, etc.; figuratively, any resources for attack or defense. — **DRILL AMMUNITION** Small-arms and artillery ammunition without an explosive charge. — **FIXED AMMUNITION** Ammunition loaded into the gun as a unit, rather than in parts.

— *tr. verb* To supply with ammunition. [<F. *amunition*, corruption of *munition*, munition]

AM NE SI A (ăm·nee'-zhĭ·uh *or* -zhuh) *noun* Loss or impairment of memory; morbid forgetfulness. [<Gr. *amnēsia* <*a-*, not, + *mnaomai*, remember] — **AM·NE·SIC** (-zĭc *or* -sĭc), **AM NES TIC** *adj.*

AM·NES TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 An official act of oblivion or pardon on the part of a government, absolving without trial all offenders or groups of offenders. 2 Intentional forgetfulness or overlooking, especially of wrong-doing.

— *tr. verb* [·TIED, ·TY·ING] To pardon. [<Gr. *a-*, not, + *mnaomai*, remember]

AM NI ON *noun* [·NI ONS or ·NI·A *pl.*] A membranous sac enclosing the embryo in mammals, birds, and reptiles. [<Gr. *amnion*, fetal envelope, <*amnos*, lamb] — **AM·NI·ON' IC, AM NI OT'·IC** *adj.*

AM' NI OTE *noun* Any of a division (*Amniota*) of vertebrates having an amnion, embracing mammals, birds, and reptiles. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Amniota*. — **AM'·NI O NATE** *adj. & noun.*

A·MOCK, A MOK, A MOKE, etc. Same as AMUCK.

A MŒ BA, A MŒ BIC, A MŒ BOID, etc. Same as AMEBA, etc.

A MO LE (ah·mo'·lay) *noun* 1 The roots or parts of certain plants, employed in Mexico and the southwestern United States as a substitute for soap. 2 Any plant that produces such roots, as the century-plant (*Agave americana*) and the soap-plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*). [<Sp. Am.]

A·MON Same as AMMON. See ²AMEN.

A MONG (uh·mung') *prep.* 1 In or into the midst of; mingled with. 2 In the class or group of or with. 3 In the country or time of. 4 Affecting all of; so as to be commonly shared by; by the joint action of. Also **A·MONGST.** See synonyms under AMID, BETWEEN. [<OE. *on gemong*, into a crowd]

A·MON TIL LA'·DO (ah·mŏn·tĭl·yah'·dō) *noun* [Sp.] A pale, dry, nutty wine, generally classed as a sherry. [<Montilla, a town in southern Spain]

A·MOR·AL (ay-) *adj.* 1 Non-moral; not subject to moral or ethical judgment or distinctions. 2 Lacking a sense of right and wrong; lacking moral responsibility. [<A- (without) + MORAL] — **A MOR AL' I TY** *noun* — **A MOR AL·LY** *adv.*

AM O RET'·TO *noun* [·TI *pl.*] In old Italian art, a cupid or little love-god. Also **AM O·RI' NO** (-ree'-nō) [·NI (nee) *pl.*]

AM O·RIST *noun* A lover; one given to amours.

AM' O RITES One of the chief nations in the land of Canaan before its conquest by the Israelites. *Gen.* xv, 16.

A MO RO' SO (ah-) [It.] *adj.* Tender. — *adv.* Tenderly; amorously. — *noun* [·SI (see) *pl.*] A gallant; lover.

AM O ROUS (-rus) *adj.* 1 Having a propensity for falling in love; influenced by sexual affection or appetite; loving; ardent in affection. 2 Of or pertaining to love; showing, springing from, or exciting to love or sexual desire. 3 In love; enamored: usually followed by *of*. [<F. *amoureux* <L. *amo*, love] — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

A MOR PA·TRI·Æ (-trī-ee) [L.] Love of native country; patriotism.

A MOR PHISM (-fĭzm) *noun* The state or quality of being amorphous; especially, absence of crystalline structure.

A MOR PHOUS (-fus) *adj.* 1 Without definite form; structureless; formless; uncrystallized. 2 Anomalous; unorganized. [<Gr. *a-*, not, + *morphē* form] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

A MORT *adj. & adv.* Without life or animation; dejected, as if dead. [See À LA MORT]

AM OR TI ZA'·TION or **A·MOR·TI ZA'·TION** *noun* 1 [Law] Alienation in mortmain. 2 The extinction or reduction of a debt through a sinking-fund.

AM' OR TIZE or **A MOR TIZE** *tr. verb* [·TIZED, ·TIZ·ING] 1 [Law] To sell and convey (land) to a corporation having perpetual succession; to alienate in mortmain. 2 To extinguish (a debt) by means of a sinking-fund. Also [Br.] **AM'·OR·TISE.** [<F. *amortir* <L. *ad*, to, + *mors*, death] — **A·MOR TIZ·A BLE** *adj.*

A·MOR·TIZE MENT (-tĭz munt) *noun* 1 The finishing portion at the top of any part of a structure. 2 Amortization.

A MOS A masculine personal name. [<Heb., a burden, or courageous and strong]

— **AMOS** A minor prophet, 8th century B.C., or the Old Testament book bearing his name.

A MO TION *noun* A removal, as from office; deprivation of ownership. [<L. *amotio*]

A MOUNT *noun* 1 A sum total; aggregate. 2 Sum and substance; result. See synonyms under AGGREGATE. — *intr. verb* To reach in the aggregate or in effect; be equivalent: with *to*. [<OE. *à*, to, + *mont*, mountain]

A·MOUR (ah·mōōr') *noun* A love affair; intrigue. [<F.]

A MOUR-PRO PRE (-prō'-pr') *noun* [F.] Self-love; self-esteem.

A·MOVE (-mōōve') *tr. verb* [A·MOVED, A·MOV·ING] To remove; especially, to remove from a position or office: now only in legal phraseology. [<L. *amoveo*, remove]

A MOY (ah-) An island and treaty port in Fukien Province, SE. China.

AMPEL-, AMPELO- Combining forms from Greek *ampelos*, vine, used chiefly in names of vinelike plants and of birds supposed to haunt vines.

AM·PE·LOP′·SIS *noun* 1 Any of a genus *(Ampelopsis)* of climbing shrubs of the vine family, with small greenish flowers and alternate simple or compound leaves. 2 The Virginia creeper. [<AMPEL- + Gr. *opsis*, appearance]

AM·PER·AGE (-peer′·ij) *noun* The strength of an electric current in amperes.

AM·PERE *or* **AM PERE** *noun* The practical unit of electric-current strength; such a current as would be given with an electromotive force of one volt through a wire having a resistance of one ohm. It is one tenth of the cgs unit of current strength. —**INTERNATIONAL AMPERE** The current which on passing through a silver-nitrate solution will deposit silver at the rate of 0.001118 gram a second. [<A. M. Ampère, 1775–1836, French physicist]

AMPERE-HOUR *noun* A quantity of electricity sufficient to furnish a current of an ampere for an hour.

AMPERE-METER Same as AMMETER. Also **AM PE·ROM′ E·TER.**

AMPERE-TURN *noun* An ampere flowing through one turn of a coil, considered with reference to electromagnetic effect. An electromagnet with 1,000 convolutions and a current of 5 amperes would have 5,000 ampere-turns.

AM′·PER·SAND *noun* The character &; and. [<AND + L. *per*, by, + *se*, itself, + AND]

AM PHET′·A MINE (-meen) *noun* A form of benzedrine used in medicine as an inhalant in nasal affections.

AMPHI- *prefix* On both or all sides; around; in turn: used chiefly in zoology and botany. [<Gr. *amphi*, around]

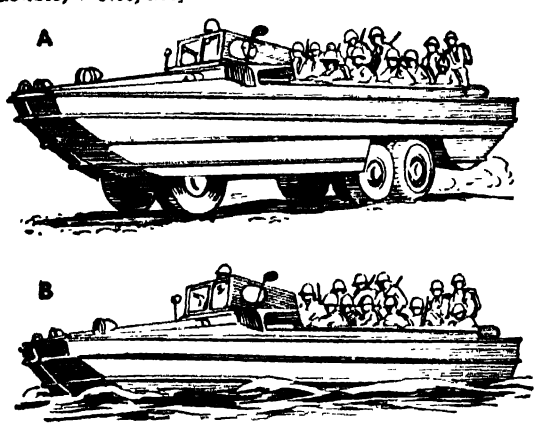
AM·PHI·A RA′ US See under SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

AM PHI AR·THRO′·SIS *noun* [SES (seez) *pl.*] A joint in which bony surfaces are united by intervening fibrous or fibrocartilaginous substance so as to permit of slight movement, as in the vertebræ. See SYNARTHROSIS and DIARTHROSIS.

AM′·PHI·AS TER *noun* 1 That stage of cell-division in which the chromatin filaments assume a radiate appearance at each end of the nuclear spindle; also, the figure so formed. 2 A spicule with two whorls of spines connected by a vertical axis, as in certain sponges.

AM PHIB′·I·AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a class of vertebrates *(Amphibia)* adapted for life both on land and in fresh water and having a skull with two occipital condyles and a parasphenoid: the young have gills. The class includes frogs, newts, salamanders, and many extinct forms. 2 Of or pertaining to any craft capable of operating in the air and on water or on land and on water; as, an *amphibian* truck.

—*noun* 1 One of the *Amphibia*. 2 An airplane constructed to rise from and alight on either land or water: also **AM PHIB′ I·ON.** 3 A craft capable of self-propulsion upon land and upon water. [<Gr. *amphibios* <*amphi*, double, + *bios*, life]



AMPHIBIAN TRUCK, U. S. ARMY
A On land. *B* In water.

AM·PHIB′·I·OT′·IC *adj.* Living in water in the larval stage, on land as adults: said of certain insects, as dragonflies, Mayflies, etc.

AM·PHIB′·I·OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Living both on land and in water; suited to both land and water; specifically, designating vehicles capable of operating on land or water; as, an *amphibious* tank. 2 Capable of operating on water and in the air; as, an *amphibious* airplane. 3 Of a mixed nature; connected with two ranks, classes, etc. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

AM′·PHI·BOLE *noun* A variously colored monoclinic mineral, which is usually in part a calcium-magnesium silicate. Important varieties are tremolite, actinolite, and hornblende.

AM·PHI·BOL′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or like amphiboly; ambiguous; capable of two meanings. Also **AM·PHIB·O·LOUS.**

AM __ /′·O·LITE *noun* A rock consisting chiefly of amphibole.

AM PHI·BOL′·O·GY *noun* [·GIES *pl.*] An ambiguous phrase or sentence; ambiguity. [<AMPHI- + Gr. *ballō*, throw, + *logos*, speech] —**AM·PHIB O·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.*

AM PHIB′ O·LY *noun* [LIES *pl.*] An ambiguous construction of language; a group of words capable of two meanings. [<Gr. *amphibolia* <*amphibolos*, doubtful, ambiguous]

AM′·PHI BRACH (-brāk) *noun* A metrical trisyllabic foot, consisting of a long or accented syllable between two short or unaccented ones. [<AMPHI- + Gr. *brachys*, short]

AM PHI CAR′·POUS (-pus) *adj.* Having fruit of two kinds, either in form or in period of ripening. Also **AM·PHI·CAR′·PIC.** [<AMPHI- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit]

AM PHI·CHRO′ IC (-krō′·ik) *adj.* Having two opposite actions on chemical-test colors. Also **AM PHI·CHRO MAT′ IC.**

AM·PHI·CŒ′·LOUS (-see′·lus) *adj.* Concave at both ends; biconcave, as the vertebræ of fishes and of certain extinct reptiles and birds. [<AMPHI- + Gr. *koilos*, hollow]

AM PHIC·TY·ON (-fik′·tī·ŏn) *noun* 1 A delegate to one of the ancient Greek amphictyonic councils. 2 The council as a body. [<Gr. *amphiktyones*, neighbors]

AM PHIC·TY·ON′·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to a league of ancient Greek peoples for common interests, called an **AM·PHIC·TY·O·NY,** as that known as the **AMPHICTYONIC COUNCIL,** which met semi-annually at Delphi and Thermopylæ.

AM PHI CYR′·TIC (-sûr′·tik) *adj.* Convex at both ends; biconvex. [<AMPHI- + Gr. *kyrtos*, convex]

AM PHI GE′·AN (-jee′·un) *adj.* Extending around the globe in nearly the same latitude: specifically said of genera or species of plants. [<AMPHI- + Gr. *gē*, earth]

AM PHI·GEN′·E SIS (-jĕn′·ī·sis) *noun* 1 The merging of two gametes to form a fertilized cell or zygote. 2 Sexual response of a predominantly homosexual person in regard to members of the opposite sex. —**AM PHI·GEN′·IC** *adj.*

AM·PHIG·E NOUS (-fij′·ī·nus) *adj.* Growing all around an object, as certain parasitic fungi; capable of developing in any direction permitted by the environment.

AM′ PHI·GO RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A meaningless composition, with a semblance of sense, a rigmarole; burlesque; nonsensical verse, etc. Also **AM·PHI GOU′·RI** (-gōō′·rī). [<F.] **AM·PHI GOR′ IC** *adj.*

AM PHIM′ A CER (-fim′·uh·sur) *noun* A Greek and Latin metrical foot of three syllables, the middle one short, the first and last long (—⏑—), as, *maple tree*: the opposite of *amphibrach*: sometimes called *cretic*. [<AMPHI- + Gr. *makros*, long]

AM PHI MIX′ IS *noun* 1 The mingling of the germ plasm or hereditary substance of two individuals in sexual reproduction. 2 Interbreeding: opposed to *endomixis*. [<AMPHI- + Gr. *mixis*, a mingling]

AM PHI ON (-fī′·un) A son of Jupiter and Antiope, who moved stones by the music of his lyre; husband of Niobe.

AM PHI OX′·US *noun* The most primitive of the chordates; a lancelet. [<AMPHI- + Gr. *oxys*, sharp]

AM′ PHI POD *noun* Any of an order *(Amphipoda)* of crustaceans having usually seven pairs of legs, including the sand fleas, etc. [<AMPHI- + Gr. *pous*, foot] —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Amphipoda*. —**AM PHIP O·DAL, AM·PHIP O DAN** *adj.* —**AM′ PHI PODE** *adj. & noun.*

AM PHI·POD′ I FORM *adj.* Resembling an amphipod or sand flea. —**AM PHIP O·DOUS** (-dus) *adj.*

AM·PHI PRO′ STYLE *noun* A temple or other building of the classical period having at each end a columned portico but with no columns at the sides. —*adj.* Built like such a building: also **AM PHI PRO·STY′·LAR.**

AM PHIS BÆ′·NA (-bee′·nuh) *noun* 1 A fabulous serpent having a head at each end of the body and moving in either direction. 2 A tropical, legless lizard, having head and tail much alike. [<Gr. *amphis*, at both ends, + *bainō*, go] —**AM PHIS BÆ′·NIC** *adj.*

AM PHIS CIANS (-fish′·unz) *noun pl.* The inhabitants of the torrid zone, whose shadows fall at one season to the north, at the other to the south. Also **AM·PHIS·CI·I** (-fish′·ī·ī). [<AMPHI- + Gr. *skia*, shadow]

AM′ PHI SPORE *noun* A heterœcious, one-celled spore intermediate between a uredospore and a teleutospore, known in a few species of rust fungi.

AM PHI STY′ LAR *adj.* With columns at each end or on each side.

AM PHI THE′·A·TER *noun* 1 An edifice of elliptical shape, constructed about a central open space or arena, with tiers of seats sloping upward. 2 Any structure of similar shape, as a natural area or theater having slopes or tiers of seats entirely surrounding a central space. Also **AM·PHI·THE′·A·TRE.** [<Gr. *amphi*, around, + *theatron*, theater]

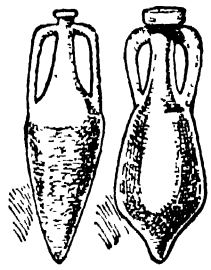
AM·PHI THE·AT′ RI·CAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or performed in an amphitheater. Also **AM·PHI·THE′·A TRAL, AM·PHI·THE·AT′·RIC.** —**AM·PHI·THE·AT′·RI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

AM·PHI·THE′·CI·UM (-shī·um) *noun* [·CI·A (shī·uh) *pl.*] The outer layer of cells surrounding the endothecium in the spore case of mosses. [<AMPHI- + Gr. *thēkion* <*thēkē*, case]

AM PHI TRI′ TE (-trī′·tī) The wife of Poseidon, or Neptune; goddess of the sea.

AM·PHIT RO·POUS (-pus) *adj.* Fixed by the middle and having the axis parallel with the placenta; half anatropous: said of an ovule with the hilum intermediate between the micropyle and chalaza. Also **AM PHIT·RO·PAL.**

AM PHIT·RY ON (-ri·on) In Greek legend, a king of Tiryns, husband of Alcmene. Of the twins that the latter bore, Iphicles was the son of Amphitryon, and Heracles of Zeus, who had visited Alcmene in the guise of her husband. The story of Amphitryon and his wife has formed the plot of comedies by Plautus, Molière, and others.



AMPHORÆ

AM PHI U' MA *noun* Any of a genus (*Amphiuma*) of salamanders typical of the congo-snake family (*Amphiumidæ*).

AM PHO RA *noun* [**RÆ** (rē) *pl.*] In ancient Greece, a tall, two-handled earthenware jar for wine or oil. [<Gr. *amphi*, around, + *pherō*, bear] — **AM PHO RAL** *adj.*

AM PHOR IC *adj.* 1 Having a sound like that made by blowing into the mouth of an amphora. 2 Amphoral.

AM PHO TER' IC (-tĕr'·ik) *adj.* Partaking of the nature of both; exhibiting both acid and alkaline characteristics; as, an *amphoteric* reaction. [<Gr. *amphoteros*, both]

AM PLE *adj.* 1 Of great dimensions or capacity; large; extensive; capacious. 2 Great in amount or degree, complete; free; full. 3 Fully sufficient to meet all needs or requirements; abundant; liberal. [<L. *amplus*, large] — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: abundant, affluent, bountiful, complete, copious, enough, full, large, liberal, plenteous, plentiful, sufficient. That is *enough* which just meets a given demand; that is *ample* which gives a safe, but not a large, margin beyond; that is *abundant, affluent, bountiful, liberal, plentiful*, which is largely in excess of manifest need. Compare ENOUGH, LARGE, PLENTIFUL. *Antonyms*: deficient, inadequate, insufficient, niggardly, scant, small, stingy.

AM PLEC·TANT *adj.* Twining about; clasping; embracing. [<L. *amplectens* <*ambi-*, around, + *plecto*, twine]

AM PLEX' I CAUL *adj.* Clasping a stem, as the base of some leaves. [<L. *amplexus*, embracing, + *caulis*, stem]

AM PLI·A' TION *noun* Amplification; enlargement; extension. [<L. *ampliatio*]

AM' PLI·A TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Supplementing, or adding to.

AM PLI FI CA' TION *noun* 1 Elaboration; augmentation, addition. 2 An extended statement; the matter added to amplify a subject. 3 An increase in the voltage or power of an electric current. See synonyms under INCREASE.

AM' PLI FI ER *noun* 1 One who or that which amplifies or increases; a megaphonelike device for increasing the volume of sound. 2 A radio amplifier; an electron-tube unit which increases the intensity of electric impulses. 3 A loudspeaker.

AM' PLI FY *verb* [**·FIED, ·FY ING**] 1 To enlarge or increase in scope, significance, importance, statement, or treatment; add to. 2 To dilate, expatiate: with *on*, *upon*. 3 To increase, as electric sound-wave frequencies, by radio amplifier. [<F. *amplifier*] — **AM' PLI FI CA TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* — **AM' PLI FI·CA TOR** *noun* — **AM' PLI FI CA TO·RY** *adj.*

Synonyms: augment, develop, dilate, enlarge, expand, expatiate, extend, increase, unfold, widen. *Amplify* is now chiefly applied to discourse or writing, signifying to make fuller in statement, as by stating fully what was before only implied, or by adding illustrations to make the meaning more readily apprehended, etc. We may *develop* a thought, *expand* an illustration, *extend* a discussion, *expatiate* on a hobby, *dilate* on some theme or incident, *enlarge* a volume, *unfold* a scheme, *widen* the range of treatment. Compare ADD. *Antonyms*: abbreviate, abridge, amputate, condense, curtail, epitomize, reduce, retrench, summarize.

AM PLI TUDE (-tūde) *noun* 1 The state or quality of being ample; also, largeness; scope, fulness. 2 The arc of the horizon between true east and west and the center of the sun, moon, or any star at its rising or setting. 3 In physics, the extent of the swing of a vibrating body on each side of the mean position. [<L. *amplitudo*]

AM PLY *adv.* In an ample manner; largely; liberally, sufficiently.

AM POULE (-pōōl') *noun* A sealed glass vial used as a container for one dose of a hypodermic solution. Compare SUPPOSITORY. Also **AM PULE, AM PUL.** [<F.]

AMPOULE

AM PUL LA (ăm·pŭl'·uh) *noun* [**AM PUL LÆ** (-pŭl'·ē used to hold perfumes and oils and for carrying wine. 4 A small membranous sac or dilation, as in the semicircular canals of the ear. [<L. <*ampora, amphora*, jar] — **AM·PUL LAR** *adj.*

AM PUL LA'·CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like an ampulla; bladder-shaped; inflated.

AM'·PU·TATE (-pu·tāte) *tr. verb* [**·TAT ED, ·TAT·ING**] To remove by cutting, as a limb; cut off the whole or a part of. [<L. *ambi-*, around, + *puto*, trim] — **AM·PU·TA'·TION** *noun* — **AM·PU·TA'·TOR** *noun.*

AM RI TA (ăhm·ree'·tuh) *noun* The Hindu ambrosia of immortality, sometimes represented as the fruit of a tree or the cream of the ocean churned by the gods; also, immortality. — *adj.* Immortal; ambrosial. Also **AM·REE·TA.** [<Sans. *amṛta*]

AM·RIT·SAR (um·rĭt'·sur) A city in central Punjab, India.

AM'·STER DAM A seaport on the Zuider Zee; constitutional capital of the Netherlands.

AMT (ahmt) *noun* A territorial division of Denmark or Norway. [<G.]

A·MUCK *adj.* Possessed with murderous frenzy. — *adv.* In a violent or frenzied manner: usually in the phrase **TO RUN AMUCK**, to run about attacking everybody one meets. Also spelled *amock, amok, amoke.* [<Malay *amoq*, engaging furiously in battle]

A MU DAR YA (ah mōō' dar'·yah) [Rus.] Same as OXUS RIVER.

AM' U LET (-yu·lĕt) *noun* A small object worn to protect from witchcraft, accident, or ill luck; a charm. See synonyms under TALISMAN. [<L. *amuletum*, charm]

A MUND·SEN (ah'·mund·sĕn), **ROALD**, 1872–1928, Norwegian explorer, discovered South Pole, 1911; crossed the North Pole, with Ellsworth and Nobile, in the dirigible "Norge," May 11–14, 1926; lost in Arctic regions, July, 1928.

A MUR (ah·mōōr') A river in eastern Asia; about 2,700 miles to the Gulf of Sakhalin; forms the boundary between Manchuria and U.S.S.R.

A MUSE (uh·mūze') *tr. verb* [**A MUSED, A·MUS·ING**] 1 To occupy pleasingly, entertain; divert. 2 To excite to mirth. 3 [Obs.] To beguile, delude. [<F. *amuser* <*a*, at, + OF. *muser*, stare] — **A MUS A BLE** *adj.* — **A·MUS ER** *noun* — **A MUS ING** *adj*

A MUSE MENT *noun* Diversion; recreation; the feeling of mirth; also, that which amuses, as an entertainment, game, or spectacle. See synonyms under COMFORT, ENTERTAINMENT, FROLIC, SPORT.

A MU SIVE (-siv) *adj.* Having power to amuse; amusing.

A MY A feminine personal name. [<L., beloved]

A MYG DA LA (uh·mig'·duh·luh) *noun* [**LÆ** (lē) *pl.*] 1 Any almond-shaped anatomical formation, as a tonsil, a small lobe projecting from the under side of the cerebellum, or a collection of gray-matter at the lower portion of the temporal lobe of the brain. 2 An almond. [<Gr. *amygdalē*, almond]

A·MYG DA LA'·CEOUS (-lāy'·shus) *adj.* Allied to the almond.

A·MYG' DA LATE *adj.* Pertaining to or like almonds.

A MYG DALE (uh·mig'·) *noun* An almond-shaped cavity formed by expanding steam in volcanic and intrusive rocks, filled with mineral secretions which are often of commercial importance and of value in the determination of geologic time. Also **A MYG DULE** (-mig'·dule).

A·MYG DA·LIN (uh·mig'·) *noun* A crystalline glucoside, $C_{20}H_{27}O_{11}N\ 3H_2O$, found in almonds, laurel leaves, peach kernels, etc. On being decomposed it yields glucose, hydrocyanic acid, and oil of bitter almonds.

A MYG·DA·LINE (-lin *or* -līne) *adj.* Pertaining to or like almonds, the tonsils, or the amygdalæ of the brain.

A·MYG' DA LOID *adj.* 1 Almond-shaped. 2 Of, pertaining to, or resembling an amygdaloid rock. Also **A·MYG DA·LOI' DAL.** — *noun* An igneous rock, usually basaltic, containing amygdales.

AM YL (ăm' il) *noun* The univalent alcohol radical, C_5H_{11}, derived from pentane and entering into many organic compounds, as, *amyl* alcohol. [<Gr. *amylon*, starch, + -YL]

AM Y LA'·CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* Pertaining to or like starch; starchy.

AMYL ALCOHOL 1 An oily colorless liquid, $C_5H_{11}OH$, formed by the fermentation of starchy matters, as in the distillation of spirits from grain. It is the chief component of fusel oil, and is often called **INACTIVE AMYL ALCOHOL.** 2 Any of several possible isomers of fusel oil, including two primary, a secondary, and a tertiary.

AM'·Y LASE *noun* An enzyme possessing amylolytic action; diastase.

AM'·Y LENE *noun* 1 A colorless volatile liquid, consisting of several olefins, obtained by distilling amyl alcohol with zinc chloride, and used as an anesthetic. 2 Any of the isomeric hydrocarbons, C_5H_{10}, belonging to the ethylene series.

A·MYL·O·GEN (-jĕn) *noun* Starch granulose or granules that are soluble in water.

AM·Y·LO·GEN′·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing amylogen; also, forming starch.

AM′·Y·LOID *noun* **1** A gummy or starchlike substance formed in woody tissues in the process of lignification. **2** Waxy matter formed in certain diseased tissues of the body, but not chemically related to starch. —*adj.* Like or containing starch. —**AM·Y·LOI′·DAL** *adj.*

AM·Y·LOL′·Y·SIS *noun* The conversion of starch into sugar. —**AM·Y·LO·LYT′·IC** *adj.*

AM′·Y·LO·PLAST *noun* In botany, a starch-forming cell; also, a leucoplastid or amylogenic body. Also **AM·Y·LO·PLAS′·TID, AM·Y·LO·PLAS′·TIDE.**

AM·Y·LOP′·SIN *noun* An amylase contained in pancreatin that changes starch into glucose. Also **AM·Y·LOP′·SASE.**

AM′·Y·LOSE (-lōs) *noun* Starch, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, or one of its isomers, as dextrin, inulin, glycogen, natural gums, or cellulose; sugar made from starch.

AM·Y·LUM *noun* Starch. [<L. <Gr. *amylon*, starch]

AM·Y·O·TO′·NI·A *noun* Muscular atony; lack of power.

1AN *indefinite article* or *adj.* One, or any, when not emphatic: used like the article *a*, but before words beginning with a vowel sound; as, *an* acorn, *an* honest man. In the United States *a hotel* is general usage, but in Great Britain *an hotel* is usually heard. [<OE. *an*, one]

2AN *conj.* [Obs.] And, especially in the sense *and if*, or *if*: often written *an'*. See AND.

AN- *prefix* **1** On; as in *aneal*, *anon*, *anvil*. [<OE. *an*, on] **2** Both; as in *anceps*, *anceps*. [<L. *amb-*, *ambi-*, both] **3** Not, without; as in *anarchy*. [<Gr. *an-*, without] **4** Up, upwards, back; as in *anagoge*, *anchor*. [<Gr. *an-*, *ana-*, up, back] **5** To: assimilated from L. *ad*, to, as *announce*, *annul*, etc.

-AN *suffix* (often with euphonic *-i-*) Pertaining to: used in nouns or adjectives denoting country, origin, race, etc.; as, Italian, amphibian, Lutheran. In chemistry it denotes substances belonging to the starch, sugar, and gum group. [<L. *-anus*, *-ana*, *-anum*, belonging to, of, or from]

ANA NA (ăy′·nuh *or* ah′·nuh) *noun collective sing.* or *pl.* Curious scraps of literature, notes, sketches, etc., collected and bearing on some particular person, place, or subject. See **-ANA.**

ANA NA (ah′·nah) [Sp.] Same as ANN.

ANA- *prefix* Up, back, again, anew; sometimes capable of being rendered *re-*; as, *anabaptism*, rebaptism. [<Gr. *ana-* <*ana*, on]

-ANA *suffix* (often with euphonic *-i-*) Pertaining to: connected with a certain notable subject, person, place, species, etc.; as, Johnsoniana, etc. [<L. <*-anus*, see -AN]

AN A BÆ′·NA (-bee′·nuh) *noun* [-NAS *pl.*] Any plant of a genus (*Anabæna*) of fresh-water bluish-green algæ. The decay of some species is a main source of the foul odor and hurtful properties of stagnant water. [<Gr. *anabainō*, mount, go up]

AN A BAP′ TIST *noun* One of a sect that arose in Zurich in 1523 among the followers of Zwingli, who started the Reformation in Switzerland and advocated opposition to infant baptism, and believed that only such persons as had been baptized after a confession of faith in Christ constituted a real church. [<Gr. *ana*, again, + *baptizo*, baptize] —**AN·A BAP′ TISM** *noun.*

AN′ A BAS *noun* Any member of a genus (*Anabas*) of fresh-water perchlike fishes, one species of which (*Anabas scandens*), the so-called climbing fish, can travel on land and climb trees by means of its spinous gill covers. [<Gr. *anabainō*, climb, go up]

A NAB A SIS *noun* [-SES (-seez) *pl.*] **1** A going up; a military advance or incursion, especially that of Cyrus the Younger, with 10,000 Greek auxiliaries, against Artaxerxes II. This expedition and the retreat of Cyrus's forces from the Euphrates to the Black Sea are described in Xenophon's *Anabasis*. **2** The progress or increase of a disease or fever to a climax or crisis. [<Gr. *anabainō*, go up]

AN·A BAT′·IC *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to an anabasis; increasing to a climax or crisis, as a fever. **2** Hence, rising, as an air current.

AN A·BI O′ SIS (-bī·ō′·sĭs) *noun* A return to life; resuscitation. [<ANA- + Gr. *bios*, life]

AN·A BI OT′·IC *adj.* Lifeless, but capable of resuscitation.

A·NAB·O·LISM (-lizm) *noun* Constructive metabolism; the series of changes by which the simple and stable food is built up into the complex and unstable living material within a cell or organism. See CATABOLISM, METABOLISM. [<ANA- + Gr. *ballo*, throw] —**AN·A·BOL′·IC** *adj.*

AN′·A·BRANCH *noun* An effluent of a stream which rejoins the main stream, forming an island between the two watercourses. [<ANA- + BRANCH]

AN·A·CAR·DI·A′·CEOUS (-āy′·shus) *adj.* Designating a large family (*Anacardiaceæ*) of trees or shrubs of the order *Sapindales*, the sumac family, with resinous, milky, acrid juice, alternate leaves, and small flowers. [<ANA- + Gr. *kardia*, heart]

A·NACH·O·RISM (uh·năk′·o·rĭzm) *noun* Something foreign to a country or unsuited to local conditions; a geographical error. [<ANA- + Gr. *chōros*, country]

A·NACH·RO·NISM (uh·năk′·ro·nizm) *noun* A chronological error; also, something occurring or represented as occurring out of its proper time. [<Gr. *ana*, back, + *chronos*, time] —**AN A·CHRON′ IC, A NACH RO·NIS′·TIC, A·NACH RO·NIS′·TI CAL, A NACH RO NOUS** (-nus) *adj.*

A NAC·LA·SIS *noun* In prosody, the substitution of a short syllable for a preceding long one; thus, — ⏑ — ⏑ for — — ⏑ ⏑. [<ANA- + Gr. *klao*, break]

AN·A·CLAS′·TIC *adj.* **1** Pertaining to refraction or bending; caused by or causing refraction. **2** In prosody, characterized by anaclasis.

AN A·CLI′ NAL *adj.* Transverse to the course of underlying rocks and against the dip, as a valley. [<ANA- + Gr. *klinō*, bend]

AN·A CLIT′·IC *adj.* Needing support; dependent: applied to the first object of love or desire, from the original dependence, as on the mother, for nourishment. [<Gr. *ana*, against, + *klinō*, lean]

AN A·CO LU′·THON (-lū′·thun) *noun* [-THONS *or* -THA *pl.*] Violation of grammatical sequence in a sentence, for the sake of energy or to express strong emotion. [<Gr. *an-*, not, + *akolouthos*, following; *see* ACOLYTE]

AN A CON′·DA *noun* A very large non-venomous tropical serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; a boa or python; specifically, a South American boa (*Eunectes murinus*). [Etymology uncertain]

A·NAC′·RE·ON, 563?–478 B.C., Greek erotic poet.

A NAC RE·ON′ TIC *adj.* Pertaining to or like the lyrics of Anacreon; hence, convivial, amatory. —*noun* A poem in the manner of Anacreon; amatory or convivial verse.

AN A·CRU′·SIS *noun* One or more unemphatic introductory syllables preceding the regular rhythm of a lyric verse; also, the introductory measure of a musical score. [<Gr. *anakrousis* <*ana*, up, + *krouō*, beat] —**AN A CRUS′·TIC** *adj.*

AN′·A·DEM *noun* A wreath for the head; garland; fillet. [<Gr. *ana*, up, + *deō*, bind]

AN A DI PLO′ SIS *noun* Rhetorical repetition: a device in which the ending of a sentence, line, or clause is repeated and emphasized at the beginning of the next. [<Gr. *anadiplōsis* <*ana*, again, + *diploos*, double]

A NAD RO MOUS (-mus) *adj.* Running up; ascending: said of fishes, as the salmon, that go from the sea up rivers to spawn. [<ANA- + Gr. *dramein*, to run]

A·NÆ MI A, etc. Same as ANEMIA, etc.

AN A′ ER OBE *noun* A micro-organism which flourishes without free oxygen. [<AN- + AERO- + Gr. *bios*, life] —**AN A ER O′ BI A** *noun pl.* —**AN A·ER O·BI′ ONT, AN·A·ER·O′·BI UM** *noun* —**AN A ER O′·BI AN, AN A ER OB′·IC** *adj.*

AN A′ ER O PHYTE (-ăy′·ur·ō·fīt) *noun* A plant not requiring a supply of free air, as certain soil bacteria.

AN ÆS·THE′·SI A, AN ÆS THET′ IC, etc. See ANESTHESIA, etc.

AN A GLYPH (-glif) *noun* **1** An ornament in relief, as a cameo. **2** A stereoscopic picture of an object produced in two colors, red and green, and from two angles, as from the right and the left eye, used to determine abnormal binocular vision. [<Gr. *anaglyphē* <*ana*, up, + *glypho*, carve]

AN A GLYPH′ IC *adj.* Pertaining to, ornamented with, or executed in anaglyph. Also **AN A·GLYPH′·I CAL, AN A·GLYP′·TIC.**

AN A GLYPH′·ICS *noun* The art of anaglyphic decoration. Also **AN A GLYP′ TICS.**

AN A GLYPH′ O SCOPE *noun* A device consisting of paired lenses or eyeglasses, one red and the other green, adapted to produce anaglyphs and to give ordinary pictures a stereoscopic effect.

AN A GO′·GE (-gō′·jee) *noun* Spiritual or mystical significance or interpretation of words. Also **AN′·A·GO·GY.** [<Gr. *anagōgē* <*ana*, up, + *ago*, lead]

AN A·GOG′ IC (-goj′·ĭc) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to or using anagoge; mystical. **2** Pertaining to mental effort towards constructive ideals; also pertaining to dream-psychotherapy stressing such effort.

AN′·A GRAM *noun* A word or phrase formed by transposing the letters of a different word or phrase. [<F. *anagramme* <Gr. *ana*, anew, + *graphō*, write] —**AN·A GRAM·MAT′·IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* —**AN·A·GRAM·MAT′ I CAL·LY** *adv.*

AN′·A·KIM *noun pl.* A race of giants in Palestine. *Num.* xiii, 33.

A NAL (āy′·nul) *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or situated in the region of the anus. **2** Situated in the median line behind the anus. **3** Designating one of the longitudinal unbranched veins of an insect's wings.

A·NAL·CIME (-sime) *noun* An isometric, usually white, sodium-aluminum silicate; zeolite: formerly called **A·NAL·CITE.** [<AN- (without) + Gr. *alkē*, strength]

AN′·A·LECT *noun* [-LEC·TA or -LECTS *pl.*] A selection or fragment from a literary work: usually in the plural. [<Gr. *ana*, up, + *legō*, gather] —**AN·A·LEC′·TIC** *adj.*

AN·A·LEP′·TIC *adj.* Restorative to strength; reinvigorating.

—*noun* A roborant; a restoring medicine. [<Gr. *analēpsis* <*ana*, up, + *lambanō*, take]

ANAL FEELER One of a pair of small, tapering organs on the last segment of certain arthropods.

A·NAL·GEN (-jĕn) *noun* A colorless, tasteless crystalline salt, $C_{13}H_{10}N_2O_2$, derived from quinoline, used as an antipyretic and in the treatment of neuralgia and rheumatism. Also **CisHioN2O2**

A·NAL GENE (-jeen). [<Gr. *analgēs*, painless]

AN AL·GE′·SI·A (-jē′·zī·uh *or* -si·uh) *noun* Insensibility or inability to feel pain. Also **AN AL GI A** (-jī·uh). [<Gr. *an-*, without, + *algos*, pain] —**AN AL GET′ IC** (-jet′·ik) or **AN·AL GE′ SIC** (-jē′·zik *or* -sik) *adj. & noun.*

AN·A LOG *noun* **1** Anything analogous to something else. **2** In biology, an organ analogous to one in another species or group: distinguished from *homolog*. Also **AN·A LOGUE.**

AN A LOG′·I CAL (-loj′·i cul) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or involving analogy. Also **AN A LOG′ IC.**

AN A·LOG′·I CAL LY *adv.* Figuratively.

A NAL O GIST (-jist) *noun* One who looks for analogies or reasons from analogy.

A NAL′ O·GIZE (-jīz) *verb* [·GIZED, ·GIZ ING] To use or illustrate by analogy, to show to be parallel or analogous.

A NAL·O·GOUS (-gus) *adj.* **1** Resembling in certain respects. **2** Having a similar function, as the wings of birds and insects. See synonyms under ALIKE. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun*

A·NAL O·GY (-jī) *noun* [GIES *pl.*] **1** Resemblance of properties or relations; similarity without identity. **2** A similarity in function and superficial appearance, but not in origin, as between the wing of an insect and the wing of a bird: opposed to *homology*. **3** Reasoning in which from certain observed and known relations or parallel resemblances others are inferred; reasoning that proceeds from the individual or particular to a coordinate individual or particular, thus involving both induction and deduction. **4** The formative process by which words take on imitative inflection or construction of other words without the same true linguistic development; as, "crum" became "crumb" by *analogy* with "dumb". [<F. *analogie* <Gr. *ana*, according to, + *logos*, proportion]

Synonyms: coincidence, comparison, likeness, parity, proportion, relation, resemblance, semblance, similarity, simile, similitude. *Analogy* is specifically a *resemblance* of relations; a *resemblance* that may be reasoned from, so that from the *likeness* in certain respects we may infer that other and perhaps deeper relations exist. *Parity* of reasoning is said of an argument equally conclusive on subjects not strictly analogous. *Coincidence* is complete agreement in some one or more respects. *Similitude* is a rhetorical comparison of one thing to another with which it has some points in common. *Resemblance* and *similarity* are external or superficial, and may involve no deeper relation. Compare ALLEGORY. *Antonyms*: disagreement, disproportion, dissimilarity, incongruity, unlikeness.

AN A·LOS′ TAN ISLAND The former name for THEODORE ROOSEVELT ISLAND.

AN′ A·LYS A·BLE, AN′·A·LYSE, etc. British spellings of ANALYZABLE, etc.

A NAL′·Y SAND (-ī·sănd) *noun* In psychoanalysis, the person who is being analyzed

A·NAL·Y SIS *noun* [SES (seez) *pl.*] **1** The resolution of a compound into its parts or elements; also, a tabular statement; logical synopsis. **2** The process of resolving a mathematical problem into its first elements. **3** That branch of mathematics which investigates the relations of variable or indeterminate quantities by means of symbols, including some branches of algebra and the differential and integral calculus. **4** The determination of the elements of a chemical compound, the proportions of the constituents, the proportion of a special ingredient, or the presence of impurities or adulterations. **5** Diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders by psychoanalysis. See synonyms under ABRIDGMENT. Compare SYNTHESIS. [<Gr. *ana*, back, + *lyō*, loose]

ANALYSIS SITUS Topology.

AN A·LYST (-list) *noun* One who analyzes. Also **AN′·A·LYZ·ER.**

AN A LYT′ IC *adj.* Pertaining to or proceeding by analysis; resolving into first principles. Also **AN A LYT′ I CAL.** —**AN·A·LYT′ I·CAL LY** *adv.*

ANALYTIC LANGUAGE A language that expresses the modification of word meanings by particles, auxiliaries, etc., rather than by inflection.

AN·A·LYT′ ICS *noun* The science of analysis.

AN′ A·LYZE (-līz) *tr. verb* [LYZED, ·LYZ ING] To make an analysis of; examine minutely or critically. —**AN′·A·LYZ·A BLE** *adj.* —**AN·A LY ZA′·TION** *noun.*

A·NAM Same as ANNAM.

AN·AM·NE′·SIS *noun* **1** A reproducing in memory; recollection. **2** The past history of a disease, including all relevant facts about the patient's environment, experiences, etc.: distinguished from *catamnesis*. [<Gr. *anamnēsis* <*ana*, back, + *mimnēskō*, call to mind]

AN·AM·NES′·TIC *adj.* Pertaining to or aiding recollection.

ANAMNESTIC ANALYSIS Investigation of the mental history of a neurotic individual: a form of psychoanalysis developed by Jung.

AN·AM′·NI·A *noun pl.* Vertebrates without an amnion, as fishes and reptiles.

AN·A·MOR′·PHO·SCOPE *noun* A vertical cylindrical mirror for viewing an anamorphosis.

AN A·MOR′·PHO·SIS *noun* A distorted representation of an object, unrecognizable except when viewed through a polyhedron or from a particular point, or when reflected from a specially constructed mirror, as an anamorphoscope.

A NAN DA (ah·nahn′·dah), **(MAHIDOL),** born 1925, king of Siam after 1935.

AN AN′·DRI·A *noun* Lack of masculine characteristics. [<Gr. *an-*, not, + *anēr, andros*, man]

AN AN′·DROUS (-drus) *adj.* Destitute of stamens, as a female flower.

AN A NI′·AS (-nī′·us) **1** The husband of Sapphira; both fell dead after lying (*Acts* v, 1–6); hence, any liar. **2** A disciple in Damascus who restored Paul's sight. *Acts* ix, 10–18. **3** A high priest in Jerusalem who tried Paul. *Acts* xxiii, 2–5.

AN AN′ THOUS (-thus) *adj.* Flowerless.

AN′ A PEST *noun* **1** A metrical foot consisting of two short or unaccented syllables and one long or accented syllable. **2** A verse made up of or characterized by such measure. Also **AN′ A·PÆST.** [<Gr. *ana*, back, + *paiō*, strike] —**AN·A PES′ TIC** or **·TI CAL, AN·A PÆS′ TIC** or **·TI CAL** *adj.*

AN A PHASE (-faze) *noun* A stage of mitosis in which the divided chromosomes move toward each pole of the nuclear spindle.

A·NAPH O·RA *noun* A rhetorical figure consisting in the repetition of a word or phrase in the beginning of several successive verses, clauses, or sentences, as *The voice of the Lord* in Psalm xxix. [<Gr. *anaphora* <*ana*, back, + *pherō*, bear]

AN APH RO DIS′ I·A (-diz′·i·uh) *noun* Absence or impairment of sexual desire; also, impotence. [<Gr. *anaphrodisia* <*an-*, without, + *Aphroditē*, Venus]

AN APH RO·DIS′ I·AC (-diz′·i·ac) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to produce anaphrodisia. —*noun* An anaphrodisiac agent or treatment.

AN A·PHY LAX′ IS *noun* Increased susceptibility to toxic or remedial agents after a primary dose has been received into the blood, especially, increased susceptibility to protein injections. See ALLERGY. [<Gr. *ana-*, lacking, + *phylassō*, guard]

AN′ A PLAS·TY *noun* Plastic surgery. [<Gr. *ana*, again, + *plasso*, form] —**AN A PLAS′ TIC** *adj. & noun*

AN AP TOT′ IC *adj.* Losing or having lost inflections by phonetic decay, becoming again uninflected: said of some languages. [<ANA- + Gr. *ptotos*, falling]

AN AR′ CHIC (-kic) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to or causing anarchy. **2** Without, or opposed to, government; lawless. Also **AN·AR′ CHI CAL.** —**AN AR′·CHI CAL LY** *adv.*

AN ARCH ISM (-ur·kizm) *noun* **1** The theory that all forms of government are wrong and unnecessary. **2** Advocacy of anarchy or terrorism.

AN ARCH IST (-ur·kist) *noun* A violent and destructive opponent of all government; a nihilist. Also **AN ARCH** (-ark). —**AN ARCH IS′ TIC** *adj.*

AN AR CHY (-ki) *noun* **1** Absence or utter disregard of government; lawless confusion and disorder; anarchism. **2** Disorder. See synonyms under DISORDER, REVOLUTION. [<Gr. *anarchos*, without a head]

AN AR′·THRI A See SPEECH DISORDER.

AN AR′·THROUS (-thrus) *adj.* Used without the article: said of some Greek nouns in certain cases. [<Gr. *anarthros*, unjointed]

AN A SAR′ CA *noun* A general dropsy in the cellular tissues of the body. [<ANA- + Gr. *sarx*, flesh] —**AN·A·SAR′·COUS** (-cus) *adj.*

AN AS TIG MAT′·IC (ăn-) *adj.* Not astigmatic; specifically, corrected for astigmatism, as a lens; especially, pertaining to a compound photographic lens, each element of which is adapted to correct the astigmatism of the other. [<AN- + ASTIGMATIC]

A·NAS′·TO MOSE (-mōze) *intr. verb* [MOSED, ·MOS·ING] To run into one another, as rivers; be confluent.

A NAS·TO MO′·SIS *noun* [SES (seez) *pl.*] **1** A union, interlacing or running together, as of veins, nerves, or canals of animal bodies. **2** Any intercommunication, as of two or more lines, branches, or rivers. [<Gr. *anastomōsis* <*ana*, again, + *stoma*, mouth] —**A·NAS·TO·MOT′·IC** *adj.*

A NAS TRO PHE (-fi) *noun* Inversion of the natural or usual order of words, as "homeward directly he went." Also **A·NAS·TROPH, A·NAS·TRO·PHY.** [<Gr. *ana*, back, + *strephō*, turn]

AN′·A·TASE (-tās) *noun* An adamantine, brown, indigo-blue, or black titanium dioxide, TiO_2, that crystallizes in the tetragonal system, commonly in pyramidal form: formerly called *octahedrite*. [<F.]

A·NATH E·MA *noun* [MAS or ·MA·TA *pl.*] **1** A formal ecclesiastical ban or curse; also, any curse. **2** A person or thing anathematized. See synonyms under IMPRECATION. [<Gr. *anathema*, curse, <*ana*, up, + *tithēmi*, place]

A·NATH E·MA MAR·A·NATH′·A Probably "Anathema, Maran atha": the latter words signifying, in Syriac, the Lord hath come: generally interpreted as an intense form of anathema *Cor.* xvi, 22.

A·NATH′·E·MA·TIZE *verb* [·TIZED, ·TIZ·ING] To pronounce an anathema against; utter anathemas. — **A·NATH·E·MA·TI·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

AN·A·TO′·LI·A 1 An ancient name for Asia Minor. 2 The modern term for western Turkey in Asia. Also **AN·A·TOL′·LE.** — **AN·A·TO′·LI·AN** *adj.*

AN·A·TOM′·I·CAL *adj.* Pertaining to anatomy or dissection; produced by dissection; structural as distinguished from functional. Also **AN·A·TOM′·IC.** — **AN·A·TOM′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

A·NAT·O·MIST *noun* One skilled in or a student of anatomy; a dissector.

A·NAT′·O·MIZE *tr. verb* [·MIZED, ·MIZ·ING] 1 To dissect. 2 To examine critically; analyze. — **A·NAT·O·MI·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

A·NAT·O·MY *noun* [·MIES *pl.*] 1 The science of the structure of organisms, as of the human body; also, a treatise on this science. 2 The art or practice of dissection. 3 A corpse or skeleton; hence, any emaciated person. 4 An anatomical model. 5 Bodily structure. [<Gr. *ana,* up, + *temnō,* cut]

A·NAT·RO·POUS (–pus) *adj.* Inverted: said of an ovule with the micropyle or orifice beside the hilum at one end and with the chalaza at the other. See OVULE. Also **A·NAT·RO·PAL.** [<ANA– + Gr. *trepō,* turn]

A·NAT·TO *noun* A yellowish-red dye obtained from the pulp enclosing the seeds of the arnotto-tree (*Bixa orellana*) of Central America: used in coloring butter, cheese, and varnish, and as a dyestuff for textiles. Also **AN·NAT·TO.** See ARNOTTO.

AN·AX·AG′·O·RAS, 500–428 B.C., Greek philosopher.

AN·AX·I·MAN′·DER, 610–546? B.C., Greek philosopher, astronomer.

AN·AX·IM′·E·NES (–neez), 6th century B.C., Greek philosopher.

ANCE (ānz) *adv.* [Scot.] Once.

·ANCE *suffix* Forming from adjectives in *–ant,* and also directly from verbs, nouns denoting action, quality, or state; as, abund*ance,* forbear*ance,* persever*ance.* Also *–ancy.* See –ENCY. [<F. *–ance* <L. *–antia, –entia,* termination used to form nouns from participles]

AN·CES·TOR *noun* 1 One from whom descent is derived; especially, such person further back in the line than a grandfather; forefather; progenitor; forebear. 2 One who precedes another in the line of legal inheritance, whether or not a direct progenitor: correlative of *heir.* 3 An organism of an earlier type from which later organisms have been derived; a progenitor. [<OF. *ancestre* <L. *antecessor* <*ante,* before, + *cedo,* go].

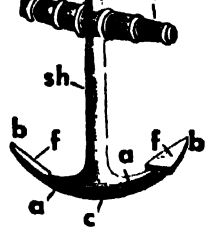
AN·CES·TRAL *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or inherited from an ancestor. 2 Pertaining to an earlier and usually simpler type or species. Also **AN·CES·TO′·RI·AL.** — **AN·CES·TRAL·LY** *adv.*

AN·CES·TRESS *noun* A female ancestor.

AN·CES·TRY *noun* [·TRIES *pl.*] 1 One's ancestors collectively. 2 Descent; noble or worthy lineage.

AN·CHI·SES (ăn·kī′·sēz) Father of Æneas; carried away from burning Troy by his son.

AN·CHOR (ang′·kur) *noun* 1 A heavy iron or steel implement, usually having a long shank and two or more hooks or flukes that grip sea bottom: used for holding fast a vessel by means of a connecting cable. 2 Any heavy weight used in such a manner. 3 Anything that makes stable or secure; anything depended on for support or security. 4 A military base from which an army operates. — **AT ANCHOR** Anchored: said of a vessel attached to the ground, either by being fixed to a buoy which in turn is made fast to the ground, or by being moored to a dock.



ANCHOR
SHOWING PARTS

st Stock. *sh* Shank. *c* Crown. *a* Arms. *f* Fluke, or palms. *g* Bills, or pees. *h* Hoops. *r* Ring. *e* Eye.

— *verb* 1 To secure or make secure by an anchor. 2 To fix firmly or become fixed. 3 To come to anchor; lie at anchor. — *adj.* Giving support or security; reliable; safe; final; as, The *anchor* man runs the last stage of a relay race. [<OE. *ancor* <L. *ancora* <Gr. *ankyra*]

2AN·CHOR (ăng′·kur) *noun* An anchorite.

AN·CHOR·AGE (ăng′·kur·ij) *noun* 1 A place fit for or used for anchoring. 2 A coming to or lying at anchor. 3 That to which something is anchored; a means of support or security. 4 The fee for anchoring.

ANCHORAGE A seaport in southern Alaska.

AN·CHO·RESS (ăng′·ko–) *noun* A female anchorite.

ANCHOR HOLD The strength or grip with which an anchor holds; hence, security; fixedness.

AN′·CHO·RITE (ăng′·kō–) *noun* One who has withdrawn from the world; a religious recluse; hermit. Also **AN·CHO·RET.** [<Gr. *ana,* back, + *chōreō,* retire] — **AN·CHO·RIT′·IC** *adj.*

AN·CHOR·LESS *adj.* Without an anchor; hence, unstable; insecure.

ANCHOR LIGHT A white light required by international law to be shown forward from sunset to sunrise by a vessel at anchor. It is hung in a lantern so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light visible all round the horizon for at least one mile. If the vessel is longer than 150 feet, two lights are shown, one forward and one near the stern.

ANCHOR WATCH The men set to watch while a vessel lies at anchor.

AN·CHO·VY (ăn′·chuh·vī *or* ăn·chō′·vī) *noun* [·VIES *pl.*] A very small, herringlike fish, used as a relish and for table sauce. [<Sp. *anchova;* perhaps <Basque *antzua,* dry]

ANCHOVY-PEAR *noun* A fruit tasting like the mango; also, the tall unbranched West Indian tree (*Grias cauliflora*) of the myrtle family, that bears the fruit.

AN·CHU·SA (ang·kū′·suh) *noun* Any member of a genus (*Anchusa*) of hairy-stemmed plants, including the alkanet and bugloss. [<Gr. *anchousa,* alkanet]

AN·CHU·SIN (ăng′·kū–) *noun* A red resinous compound, $C_{15}H_{16}O_8$, that forms the coloring principle of the root of alkanet, from which it is extracted for use in dyeing. Also called *alkannin.*

AN·CIENNE NO·BLESSE (ahN·syĕn′ no·blĕs′) [F.] The old nobility; especially, that prior to the French revolution.

1AN·CIENT (āyn′·shunt) *adj.* 1 Existing or occurring in times long gone by, especially before the fall of the Roman Empire of the West, in 476: opposed to *modern;* as, *ancient* history, *ancient* authors. 2 Belonging to or having existed from a remote antiquity; of great age; as, an *ancient* tree, *ancient* relics. 3 In heraldry, obsolete; superseded. 4 Former; past; also, venerable; sage.

— *noun* 1 One who lived in ancient times. 2 An ancient or venerable person. [<F. *ancien*] — **AN CIENT·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): aged, antiquated, antique, gray, hoary, immemorial, old, olden, time-honored, time-worn, venerable. *Ancient,* from the French, is the more stately; *old,* from the Anglo-Saxon, the more familiar word. *Venerable* expresses the involuntary reverence that we yield to the majestic and the long-enduring. See ANTIQUE, OLD. *Antonyms:* fresh, modern, new, novel, recent.

2AN CIENT *noun* [Obs.] A flag; a standard-bearer. [Corruption of ENSIGN]

ANCIENT LIGHT A window facing toward the property of another, which having been unobstructed for 20 years, gives the owner the right to its light; a window which a neighbor may not obstruct by erecting a building: a law in England and in some parts of the United States.

AN CIENT·LY *adv.* In the distant past; of old.

ANCIENT OF DAYS God. *Dan.* vii, 9.

ANCIENT REGIME An old political and social system; specifically, that system prevailing in France before the Revolution of 1789. Also [F.] **AN·CIEN RÉ·GIME** (ahN·syaN′ reh·zheem′).

AN′ CIL·LA·RY *adj.* 1 Subordinate; auxiliary; subservient. 2 Of or like a maid servant. [<L. *ancilla,* maid]

AN·CIP′ I·TAL (ăn·sip′–) *adj.* Two-edged, as the stems of certain plants. Also **AN·CIP·I·TOUS.** [<L. *anceps,* double-headed]

AN CLE Same as ANKLE.

AN·CON (ăng′·cŏn) *noun* [**AN·CO·NES** (–neez) *pl.*] 1 The enlarged upper end of the ulna, forming the salient point of the elbow. 2 In architecture, an elbow-shaped projection; a console for an ornament on a keystone. Also **AN·CONE.** [<Gr. *ankōn,* bend] — **AN·CO·NAL, AN·CO·NE·AL** *adj.*

AN·CO·NA (ăng·cō′·nuh) A city in Italy, on the Adriatic Sea.

AN·CO·RAL (ăng′–) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like an anchor. 2 Hooked or curved, as the feet of certain crustaceous parasites. [<L. *ancora,* anchor]

ANCRE (ahNkr) A tributary of the Somme in northern France.

·ANCY *suffix* See **–ANCE.**

AN CY LOS TO·MI′·A·SIS *noun* Hookworm disease; an insidious progressive anemia caused by hordes of parasitic nematode worms (especially *Ancylostoma duodenale*) which suck the blood from the small intestine; common in tropical countries and among subterranean laborers. [<Gr. *ankylos,* crooked, + *stoma,* mouth]

AND *conj.* 1 A particle denoting addition: used as a connective between words, phrases, clauses, and sentences; also. 2 [Pop.] Incorrectly, to; as, try *and* stop me. 3 [Obs.] If, in addition; if. See synonyms under DEBUT. [<OE. *and, ond,* and]

AN·DAB′·A·TA *noun* [L.] [·TÆ (tee) *pl.*] One who fights blindly, or acts as if blindfold; in ancient Rome, a gladiator who fought wearing a helmet without eye openings. For illustration see under GLADIATOR. Also **AN′·DA·BATE.** [<L.]

AN·DAB·A·TA′·RI·AN (ăn–) *adj.* Like the fights of a gladiator or andabata, who was blindfolded; hence, misdirected, or blindly ineffectual.

AN·DA·LU′·SIA (–lū′·zhuh) A former division of southern Spain. Also [Sp.] **AN·DA·LU·CÍ′·A** (ahn·dah·lōō·thee′·ah)

AN·DA·LU′·SIAN (–lū′·zhun *or* –shun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Andalusia or its inhabitants. — *noun* One of the inhabitants of Andalusia.

AN·DA·LU′·SITE *noun* A variously colored orthorhombic aluminum silicate, Al_2SiO_5. It is found in gem form in Ceylon and Brazil. [< Andalusia, region in Spain]

AN DA·MAN ISLANDS A group of islands in the Bay of Bengal; 2,508 square miles; with the Nicobar Islands comprising the province of **ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS**, India; 3,143 square miles.

AN·DAN TE (ahn·dahn′·teh *or* ăn·dăn′·tē) *adj. & adv.* Moving moderately, easily, and distinctly; a musical direction. —*noun* Music in andante time. [It. < *andare*, go]

AN DAN TI′ NO (ahn·dahn·tē′·no) *adj. & adv.* [It.] Slightly quicker than andante: used as a musical direction. Originally the word meant slower than andante, but from confusion in translation it has come generally to mean not so slow as andante. —*noun* An andantino movement.

AN DE AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Andes Mountains.

AN DER·SEN (ahn′·*or* an′–), **HANS CHRISTIAN**, 1805–75, Danish writer of children's tales.

AN DER SON, CARL DAVID, born 1905, American physicist. —**MARIAN**, born 1908, American Negro contralto. —**MAXWELL**, born 1888, American playwright. —**SHERWOOD**, 1870–1941, American author.

AN DER SON VILLE A village in SW. Georgia; site of a prison used for Union prisoners during the Civil War.

AN DES (–dēz) A mountain range in western South America; highest peak, Aconcagua, 22,835 ft. Also **LOS ANDES.**

AN′ DE SITE (–zīt) *noun* A volcanic rock, containing essentially plagioclase with biotite, hornblende, or augite. Also **AN′ DE SYTE.** [< Andes Mountains]

AND′·I RON (–ī ürn *or* –ērn) *noun* One of two iron, steel, or other supports for wood in an open fireplace: also called *firedog*. [< OF. *andier*]

AN DI ZHAN (ahn·di zhahn′) A city in eastern Uzbek S.S.R. Also **AN DI JAN.**

AND/OR Either *and* or *or*: used in legal phraseology.

AN DOR RA (ahn dor′ uh) An independent republic between France and Spain; 175 square miles; capital, **ANDORRA**, a small town.

AN′ DRA DITE *noun* One of the common calcium–iron garnets, which vary in color from green to black. Compare GARNET. [< J. B. de Andrada e Silva, 1763?–1838, Brazilian geologist]

AN DRÉ (an′·drāy), **JOHN**, 1751–80, British major, hanged as a spy during the American Revolution.

AN DRE A′ NOF ISLANDS (ahn drēh ah′·nof) A group of islands in the central Aleutians.

AN DRE EV (ahn·dreh′·yef), **LEONID NIKOLAIEVICH**, 1871–1919, Russian writer.

AN DREW A masculine personal name. Also **AN DRE AS** (ăn·dree′·us; *Dan.* ahn·dres′; *Dutch, G.* ahn drēh′·ahs; *F.* ăn′ drē·us), [F., Pg.] **AN DRÉ** (ahN·dreh′), [It.] **AN DRE A** (ahn dreh′·ah), [Sp.] **AN DRES** (ahn dres′). [< Gr., man] —**ANDREW, SAINT**, one of the twelve Apostles, brother of Peter, supposed to have been martyred in Greece.

AN DREWES, LANCELOT, 1555–1626, English bishop and scholar.

AN DREWS, ROY CHAPMAN, born 1884, American naturalist, explorer, and archeologist.

ANDRO· A combining form from Greek *anēr, andros*, a man, used to denote man in general, the male sex, or, in botanical words, stamens or the staminate form of flowers.

AN DRO CEPH′ A LOUS (–sef′·uh·lus) *adj.* Having a human head (with the body of an animal), as the Egyptian sphinx. [< ANDRO– + Gr. *kephalē*, head]

AN DRO CLES (–klēz) A Roman slave, 1st century A.D., whose life was spared in the arena by a lion that remembered his earlier aid in drawing a thorn from its paw. Also **AN DRO·CLUS.**

AN DRO CLI′ NI UM *noun* The receptacle in composite flowers, the elinanthium. [< ANDRO– + CLINIUM]

AN DRO·CI UM (–drēe′ –shī·um) *noun* [CI A *pl.*] The stamens of a flower collectively. [ANDRO– + Gr. *oikion*, little house] —**AN DRO CIAL** (–drēe′·shul) *adj.*

AN DRO GEN (–jen) *noun* Any of various male sex hormones, as androsterone, testosterone, etc. Compare ESTROGEN. [< ANDRO– + –GEN]

AN DRO GEN′·E SIS (–jen′·ī·sis) *noun* The development of an egg after fertilization by the male gamete but without further participation of the egg nucleus, an abnormality induced by radium treatment. —**AN DRO GE NET′ IC** *adj.*

AN DRO GE US (–jē·us) In Greek legend, a son of Minos of Crete and Pasiphae; after his victory at the first celebration of the Panathenæa, he was sent against the Marathonian bull by the jealous Ægeus, and was killed. As punishment Minos forced the Athenians to send a tribute every nine years of seven boys and seven girls for the Minotaur. See MINOTAUR, THESEUS.

AN DROG·Y·NOID (an·drŏj′·–) *adj.* Designating a male with hermaphroditic characteristics. [< ANDRO– + Gr. *gynē*, woman]

AN DROG Y·NOUS (–drŏj′·ī·nus) *adj.* 1 Uniting the characteristics of both sexes, hermaphrodite. 2 Having the male and female flowers in the same cluster. Also **AN DROG Y NAL, AN DRO·GYN′ IC** (–jin′·ik).

AN DROG Y NY (–drŏj′·ī·nē) *noun* Hermaphroditism.

AN·DROID *adj.* Having human shape. —*noun* An automaton resembling a human being. Also **AN·DROI·DES** (–deez). [< Gr. *androeidēs*, manlike] —**AN DROI·DAL** *adj.*

AN DROM′·A CHE (–drom′·uh·kee) In Homer's *Iliad*, the wife of Hector; a woman of strong character.

AN′ DRO MED *noun* One of a system of meteors that seem to radiate from a point in the constellation Andromeda, usually termed *Bielids*, because supposed to be produced by the remains of Biela's comet. Also **AN′·DRO·MEDE, AN·DROM E DID.**

AN DROM′ E DA 1 In Greek mythology, a maiden chained to a rock as a sacrifice to a sea monster, but rescued and married by Perseus. 2 A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

AN DRO MOR′·PHOUS (–fus) *adj.* Having masculine shape or appearance. [< ANDRO– + Gr. *morphē*, form]

AN DROPH A GOUS (–drof′·uh·gus) *adj.* Man-eating; cannibal. [< ANDRO– + Gr. *phagein*, eat]

AN DRO PHO′ BI·A *noun* A morbid fear of men. Compare GYNOPHOBIA. [ANDRO– + –PHOBIA] —**AN DRO·PHO′ BIC** *adj.*

AN DROS, SIR EDMUND, 1637–1714, English colonial governor in America.

AN DROS COG′ GIN RIVER A river in SW. Maine; 175 miles to the Kennebec River.

AN′ DRO SPHINX *noun* A sphinx with a man's head and a lion's body. See SPHINX.

AN′ DRO SPORE *noun* A male spore in certain algæ (*Edogoniaceæ*), which gives rise to very small short-lived plants or dwarf males that produce antherozoids.

AN DROS′ TE RONE or **AN DRO STER′·ONE** (–stĕr′·ōne) *noun* A male sex hormone, $C_{19}H_{30}O_2$.

·ANDROUS *suffix* 1 Having a stamen or stamens; as, *monandrous, diandrous*, etc. 2 Pertaining to men, as, *polyandrous*. [Gr. *anēr*, man]

AND SO FORTH Together with more of the same kind, or along the same line; et cetera.

AND VA RE (ahnd·wah′·ree) In Norse mythology, the dwarf from whom Loki stole the Nibelung treasure and the ring that carried the curse. Also **AND WA RI.**

AN DY Diminutive of ANDREW.

ANE *adj. & noun* [Scot.] One.

-AN E *suffix* Same as -AN, where, however, both the *-an* and *-ane* forms exist, the meaning is different, as in *human, humane*.

-ANE *suffix* In chemistry, denoting an open-chain saturated hydrocarbon compound, as, *pentane*, C_5H_{12}.

A NEAR *tr. verb, adv. & prep.* [Obs.] Near.

AN′ EC DOT AGE (–dō·tij) *noun* 1 Anecdotes collectively. 2 [Pop.] Senility; the age for anecdotes.

AN′ EC DOTE *noun* A brief account of some incident; a short story. See synonyms under STORY. [< Gr. *anekdota* < *an–*, not, + *ek*, out, + *dotos*, given]

AN EC DOT′ IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to anecdotes. Also **AN′ EC·DO TAL.** 2 Habitually telling anecdotes. Also **AN EC DOT′·I CAL.** —**AN EC DOT′ I CAL LY** *adv.*

AN′ EC DO TIST *noun* One who collects, publishes, or is given to telling anecdotes.

A NELE *tr. verb* To anoint; especially, to administer extreme unction to. [< ME. *anelien* < OE. *an*, on, + *elc*, oil]

AN E LEC′·TRIC *adj.* Non-electric. —*noun* A non-electric substance: term once applied to metals.

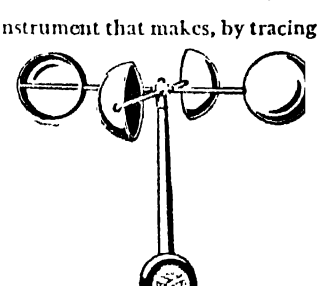
AN E LEC TROT′ O NUS *noun* A condition of lowered irritability in a muscle or nerve produced, in the neighborhood of the anode, by the passage of an electric current through it. —**AN E LEC TRO TON′ IC** *adj.*

A NE MI A *noun* Deficiency of blood, general or local, in amount or in quality; due to deficiency of red corpuscles or of hemoglobin in the blood: also *anæmia*. [< Gr. *an–*, lacking, + *haima*, blood] —**A NE MIC** *adj.*

ANEMO· A combining form from Greek *anemos*, wind.

A NEM′ O CHORE (–kore) *noun* A plant distributed by the wind.

A NEM′ O GRAPH *noun* An instrument that makes, by tracing a curved line, an automatic record of the velocity, force, or direction of the wind. [< ANEMO– + Gr. *graphō*, write] —**A·NEM·O GRAPH′ IC** *adj.*



ANEMOMETER

AN E MOG′ RA PHY *noun* 1 The art or act of recording automatically the velocity and direction of winds. 2 A description of or treatise on winds or their phenomena.

AN E MOL′ O GY (–jī) *noun* The branch of meteorological science that deals with the winds and their phenomena. —**AN E MO·LOG′ IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

AN E MOM′ E TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the force or velocity of wind. —**AN E MO·MET′·RIC** or **·RI·CAL** *adj.*

AN·E·MO·MET′·RO·GRAPH *noun* An anemograph, especially one that records both force and direction.

AN·E·MOM′·E·TRY *noun* The art of determining the velocity, force, and direction of the winds.

A·NEM·O·NE *noun* 1 Any member of a genus (*Anemone*) of plants of the crowfoot family, having flowers with no petals but showy, multicolored sepals; a windflower. 2 In zoology, the sea-anemone. [<Gr. *anemōne* <*anemos*, wind]

AN·E·MOPH′·I·LOUS (-mof′·i·lus) *adj.* Fertilized by the wind, which scatters the pollen. [<ANEMO- + Gr. *phileō*, love]

AN·E·MOPH′·I·LY *noun* Pollination by wind.

A·NEM′·O·SCOPE *noun* An instrument for determining the presence and direction of the wind. [<ANEMO- + Gr. *skopeo*, view]

AN·E·MO·SIS *noun* A condition of trees in which, as the supposed effect of the wind, there is a separation of the concentric layers.

A·NENST *prep.* Anent.

A·NENT *prep.* 1 Concerning; in regard to. 2 On a line with. 3 Facing toward. [<OE. *onefen*, near to, + inorganic *-t*]

AN·ER·GY (-jē) *noun* 1 Lack of energy; inactivity. 2 Loss or weakening of an immunity built up against a given irritant. Also **AN·ER·GI·A** (-jē·uh). [<Gr. *an-*, not, + *ergon*, work] — **AN·ER·GIC** (-jik) *adj.*

AN′·E·ROID *adj.* Not containing a fluid. — *noun* An aneroid barometer. [< Gr. *a-*, not, + *neros*, wet, + *eidos*, form]

ANEROID BAROMETER An instrument showing atmospheric pressure (hence, approximate altitude above sea level) by the movements of the elastic top of an exhausted, or vacuum, metallic box.

AN·ES·THE′·SI·A (-thē′·zē·uh *or* -zhē·uh *or* -zhuh) *noun* Partial or total loss of physical sensation, particularly of touch, due to disease, psychic disturbances, the injection of an anesthetic drug, or to the inhaling of an anesthetic gas. also spelled *anæthesia*, *anæthesis*. Also **AN·ES·THE′·SIS**. [< Gr. *an-*, not, + *aisthanomai*, perceive]

AN·ES·THET′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or producing anesthesia; making insensible to pain. — *noun* A drug or gas that causes unconsciousness or deadens sensation, as novocaine, ether, chloroform, etc.: also spelled *anæsthetic*.

AN·ES·THE·TIST *noun* A person trained to administer anesthetics. also spelled *anæsthetist*.

AN·ES′·THE·TIZE *tr. verb* [**-TIZED**, **-TIZ·ING**] To render insensible to pain by means of an anesthetic. also spelled *anæsthetize*. — **AN·ES·THET·I·ZA′·TION** *noun*.

AN·EU·RYSM (-yu·rizm) *noun* A tumor formed by a morbid dilatation of the coats of an artery. Also **AN·EU·RISM**. [< Gr. *ana*, up, + *eurys*, wide] — **AN·EU·RYS′·MAL** or **·RIS′·MAL** (-riz′·mul) *adj.*

A·NEW *adv.* As a new act; in a new way; once more; again; over again in a different way.

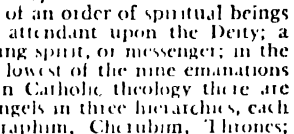
AN·FRAC·TU·OS′·I·TY (an·frak·chōō- or -tyōō-) *noun* [**-TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state of being anfractuous. 2 A sinuous channel or depression, as the cerebral fissures.

AN·FRAC′·TU·OUS (-choo·us *or* -tyoo·us) *adj.* Winding; tortuous, sinuous. Also **AN·FRAC′·TU·OSE**. [<L. *anfractuosus* <*an-*, about, + *frango*, break]

AN·GA·RA′ (ahn·gah·rah′) A river of south-central U.S.S.R. in Asia, 1,300 miles from southern Lake Baikal to Yenisei River.

AN·GA·RY (ang′·guh·rē) *noun* The right of a warring nation, in case of need, to seize and use, or to destroy, neutral property, especially ships, the exercise of this right being subject to claim for compensation. Also **AN·GA·RI·A**. [<F. *angarie* <L. *angaria*, compulsory service]

AN·GEL (an′·jēl) *noun* 1 One of an order of spiritual beings endowed with immortality, attendant upon the Deity; a heavenly guardian, ministering spirit, or messenger; in the Hierarchy of Dionysius, the lowest of the nine emanations from the Divine. In Roman Catholic theology there are nine divisions or orders of angels in three hierarchies, each including three orders: Seraphim, Cherubim, Thrones; Dominations, Principalities, Powers; Virtues, Archangels, Angels. 2 A fallen spiritual being, also immortal. 3 In traditional and popular thought, the glorified spirit of a deceased person. 4 A pastor or bishop. *Rev.* II, 1. 5 A person of real or fancied angelic qualities. 6 A conventional representation of an angel, usually a youthful winged human figure. 7 A former English gold coin worth from 6s. 8d. to 10s. 8 A guardian spirit or attendant. 9 [Pop.] The financial backer of a play or of any enterprise. 10 [Pop.] The backer of a gang; also, a hanger-on; a toady or sponger.



ANGELFISH

— *adj.* Angelic. [<OF. *angele* <L. *angelus* <Gr. *angelos*, messenger]

AN GÈLE (ahN·zhehl′) [F.] Same as ANGELINA.

AN′·GEL·FISH (ān′·jēl-) *noun* 1 A rayfike shark of temperate seas (*Rhina squatina*), having very large wing-like pectoral fins. 2 A fish of warm seas and beautiful coloration, as the porgy, etc. 3 A butterfly fish (family *Chætodontidæ*).

AN′·GEL·HOOD *noun* The state or nature of an angel.

AN·GEL·IC (an·jel′·ik) *adj.* Pertaining to, like, or consisting of angels; celestial; pure; beautiful; saintly. Also **AN·GEL·I·CAL**. — **AN·GEL·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

AN·GEL·I·CA (an·jel′·i·kuh; *G.* ahn·gā·lee′·kah; *It.* ahn·jeh′·lee·kah) Same as ANGELINA.

AN·GEL·I·CA (an·jel′-) *noun* 1 A fragrant, aromatic plant of a widely distributed genus (*Angelica*) of stout perennial herbs of the parsley family (*Apiaceæ*). 2 The stalks of garden angelica: often candied, and formerly used like celery. 3 A heavy-bodied sweet white or pale-yellow wine, fortified with brandy.

ANGELICA-TREE *noun* Hercules-club.

AN·GE·LI·CO, **FRA**, 1387–1455, Italian painter and monk: real name *Giovanni da Fiesole*.

AN·GE·LI′·NA (an·jī·lī′·nuh, *G.* ahn geh·lee′·nah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **AN·GÉ·LIQUE** (ahN·zhehleek′) or **AN·GÉ·LINE** (ahN·zhehleen′). See also ANGELICA. [<Gr., angel]

AN·GELL (an′·jel), **JAMES ROWLAND**, born 1869, American educator, president of Yale University, 1921–1937. — **NORMAN, SIR** (Ralph Norman Angell Lane), born 1874, English author.

AN·GEL·OL′·A·TRY (ān·jel-) *noun* Angel-worship.

AN·GEL·OL′·O·GY (an·jel-) *noun* The doctrine concerning angels, the branch of theology that treats of angels. — **AN·GEL·O·LOG′·IC** or **LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.*

AN·GE·LUS (an′·jī·) *noun* 1 A prayer commemorating the Annunciation: named from its first word. 2 A bell rung at morning, noon, and night as a call to recite this prayer: also called **ANGELUS BELL**. [<LL.]

AN·GER (ang′·gur) *noun* Violent vindictive passion; sudden and strong displeasure; wrath, ire: with *at*, *against*, *toward*. — *tr. verb* 1 To provoke; irritate. 2 [Local] To inflame; make painful. See synonyms under INCENSE. [<ON. *angr*, grief]

Synonyms (noun): animosity, choler, displeasure, exasperation, fury, hatred, impatience, indignation, ire, irritation, offense, passion, rage, resentment, temper, wrath. *Anger* is sharp, sudden, and, like all violent passions, necessarily brief. *Resentment* (a feeling back or feeling over again) is persistent brooding over injuries. *Rage* drives one beyond the bounds of prudence or discretion: *fury* is stronger yet, and sweeps one away into uncontrollable violence. *Anger* is personal and usually selfish. *Wrath* is deeper, more enduring than *anger*, and may be vengeful. *Indignation* is impersonal and unselfish *displeasure* at unworthy acts (L. *indignari*, that is, at wrong as wrong. Pure *indignation* is not followed by regret, and is often a duty. See HATRED. *Antonyms*: forbearance, gentleness, long-suffering, patience, peace, peaceableness, peacefulness, self-control.

AN·GER·LY *adv.* & *adj.* [Obs.] Somewhat angry; angrily.

AN·GERS (an′·jūrz, *F.* ahN·zhehr′) A city of western France on the Maine River. Also **AN·GIERS**.

AN·GE·VIN (an′·jē·vin) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Anjou and especially to the Plantagenet kings of England from 1154 to 1204, descendants of Geoffrey, count of Anjou. — *noun* A native or inhabitant of Anjou; also, a member of the royal house of Anjou. Also **AN·GE·VINE**.

AN·GI·NA (an·jī′·nuh *or* an′·jī·nuh) *noun* Any disease characterized by spasmodic suffocation, as quinsy, croup, etc. [<L. *ango*, choke]

ANGINA PECTORIS A disease of the heart, marked by spasmodic contractions of the aorta, with intense pain, suffocation, and syncope.

ANGIO- A combining form from Greek *angeion*, a case, vessel, capsule.

AN·GI·O·CAR′·POUS (ān·ji-) *adj.* 1 Having the fruit covered by a distinct envelope. 2 Having the fruit-bearing surface disposed inside the tissue of the sporocarp, as certain fungi, or lining the interior of cavities, as certain lichens. [<ANGIO- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit]

AN·GI·OG′·RA·PHY (an·jī-) *noun* A description of the vascular system.

AN·GI·OL′·O·GY (ān·jī-) *noun* That part of systematic anatomy which relates to blood and lymph vessels.

AN·GI·O′·MA (an·jī-) *noun* A tumor or morbid formation resulting from dilated blood or lymph vessels. — **AN·GI·OM′·A·TOUS** *adj.*

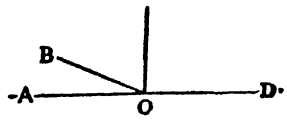
AN′·GI·O·SPERM (ān′·ji·o·spūrm) *noun* One of the *Angiospermæ*, a class of plants having the seeds contained in a closed seed vessel, as the apple, rose, oak, maple, etc. [<ANGIO- + Gr. *sperma*, seed] — **AN·GI·O·SPER′·MAL**, **AN·GI·O·SPER′·MA·TOUS** (-tus), **AN·GI·O·SPER′·MOUS** (-mus) *adj.*

AN·GI·OT′·O·MY (an·jī-) *noun* The anatomy or dissection of the vascular system, including the lymphatics. [<ANGIO- + Gr. *temnō*, cut]

ANG·KOR An assemblage of ruins in NW. Cambodia, French Indo-China; temple of **ANGKOR-VAT** (-waht), a relic of ancient Khmer civilization.

DAN·GLE *verb* [**AN·GLED** (-gld), **AN·GLING**] 1 To fish with rod, hook, and line. 2 To try slyly or artfully to get, as with bait and hook; intrigue: with *for*. — *noun* A fish hook; fishing tackle; the act of fishing with hook and line. [<OE. *angel*, fish hook]

2AN GLE *noun* 1 The figure formed by the meeting of two lines or of two or more surfaces; corner; point. 2 In geometry, the figure, concept, or relation of two straight lines (sides) emanating from one point (the vertex); the figure formed by the intersection of two straight lines or of two or more planes. 3 A secluded place resembling a corner, nook. 4 The point of view or aspect from which any object, question, or situation may be regarded. —**CRITICAL ANGLE** 1 The least angle of incidence at which a ray is totally reflected. 2 In aeronautics, the angle of attack at which the airflow striking the under surface of an airplane changes abruptly, causing similar changes in lift and drag; also [Pop.] *burble point.* —**DIHEDRAL ANGLE** The relation of two intersecting planes, as measured by the difference in direction of perpendiculars to them. —**GLIDING ANGLE** The angle the flight path of an airplane makes with the horizontal when flying in still air under the influence of gravity alone. —**PLANE ANGLE** An angle made by lines lying in one plane. —**SOLID ANGLE** The figure formed by plane or curved surfaces passing through a point and intersecting a plane not containing the point in a closed curve or closed broken line, measured by the area intercepted on a sphere of unit radius described about the point as a center.



PLANE ANGLES
Acute: AOB, BOC.
Right: COA, COD.
Obtuse: BOD.

—*verb* [**AN GLED** (-gld), **AN GLING**] 1 To make angular; make (itself) into an angle, drive or go into a corner, as a billiard ball. 2 To turn at an angle. 3 To move diagonally. [<F. <L. *angulus*, corner]

AN GLE (ăng'-gl) *noun* 1 A member of a Germanic tribe which migrated from southern Denmark to Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries. 2 A national of any of the kingdoms in the parts of Britain settled by this tribe: from its descendants the country came to be called England (Angle-land). [<L. *Anglus*, singular of *Angli* <OE. *Angli* (assumed form)]

AN GLED (ang'-gld) *adj.* Having angles.

AN' GLE DO ZER *noun* A tractorlike machine for leveling ground, scraping roads, etc., with its scraper adjusted to push the dirt off to one side.

ANGLE-IRON *noun* A piece of iron in the form of an angle, as an L-iron or V-iron: used for joining or strengthening corners, or as a component member of an iron structure.

AN'-GLE-ME TER (ăng'-gl-) *noun* 1 A clinometer. 2 A device for determining the differences in angular velocity of the crank shaft of an engine during a revolution.

ANGLE OF ATTACK The acute angle between movement relative to air or wind and the chord of an airfoil, or the fore-and-aft axis of a body.

ANGLE OF INCIDENCE 1 The angle at which a beam of light or sound strikes a surface relative to the perpendicular. 2 The angle at which the air meets the neutral lift line of an airfoil. Also **ANGLE OF ENTRY.**

ANGLE OF YAW The acute angle between the direction of the relative wind and the plane of symmetry of an aircraft.

AN' GLE POD (ang'-gl-) *noun* A vine (genus *Vincetoxicum*) of the milkweed family, especially *V. gonocarpos* of the southern United States: named from the angular fruit.

ANG LER *noun* 1 One of a family (*Lophiidæ*) of fishes having a wide, froglike mouth and antennalike filaments attached to the head with which it angles for its prey: also called *frogfish, fishing-frog.* 2 One who fishes with rod, hook, and line.

AN GLE-SEY (ăng'-gl-sĭ) An island and county in NW. Wales; 276 square miles. Also **AN GLE SEA.**

AN' GLE SITE (ăng'-glĭ-) *noun* A highly lustrous, white orthorhombic lead sulfate, $PbSO_4$. [<Anglesey, where first found]

AN'-GLE-TUBE (ăng'-gl-) *noun* The tube which connects the facepiece of a gas mask to the hose.

AN'-GLE WORM (ăng'-gl-würm) *noun* An earthworm commonly used as bait in angling.

AN-GLI AN (ăng'-glĭ-un) *adj.* Pertaining to the Angles or their country. —*noun* The dialect of English spoken by the Angles.

AN GLIC (ăng'-glĭc) *noun* A simplified form of English evolved for use as an auxiliary international language by R. E. Zachrisson, 1880–1937, Swedish philologist.

AN-GLI CAN (ăng'-glĭ-) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the Church of England, the churches derived from it, or the High-Church party in any of these. 2 Pertaining to England or that which is English. —*noun* A member of the Church of England or of any church derived from it; also, a High-Churchman. [<L. *Anglicanus;* see ANGLE] —**AN-GLI-CAN-ISM** *noun.*

ANGLICAN ORDERS Holy orders, as administered in the Church of England.

AN GLI-CE (ăng'-glĭ-sē) *adv.* In English; according to the usage of the English language. [<LL.]

AN-GLI-CISM (ăng'-glĭ-sĭzm) *noun* 1 Any word, phrase, or idiom peculiarly English. 2 A word, phrase, or sense used in England, but not in accepted use in the United States; a Britticism. 3 Any trait or usage peculiarly English.

AN GLI CIST (ăng'-glĭ-sĭst) *noun* 1 A student of English linguistics. 2 An authority on the English language and literature.

AN-GLI CI ZA'-TION (ăng-glĭ-) *noun* The act of making or becoming English in quality, character, or form.

AN' GLI CIZE or **AN' GLI CISE** (ăng'-glĭ-sīze) *verb* 1 To give an English form, style, or idiom to. 2 To acquire some English trait or peculiarity; become like the English. Also [Br.] **AN' GLI CISE.**

AN' GLI FORM (ăng'-glĭ-) *adj.* Having English form.

AN' GLI FY (ăng'-glĭ-fī) *tr. verb* [**FIED, FY ING**] To make English; Anglicize.

AN GLING (ăng'-gling) *noun* The act or art of fishing with a rod.

AN GLIST (ăng'-glĭst) *noun* An authority on England and all things English.

ANGLO- A combining form from Latin *Anglus,* an Angle or Englishman, used to mean England, English, in various adjectives and nouns indicating relations of language, interests, etc., between the countries concerned or natives of them; as, *Anglo-*Asiatic, *Anglo-*Irish.

ANGLO-AFRICAN *adj.* Designating a native of Africa of English descent.

ANGLO-AMERICAN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to England and America or the relations of the peoples of the two countries; as, *Anglo-American* trade. 2 Of or pertaining to the English people who have settled in America. —*noun* A native of England who has settled in the United States or in America; rarely, a descendant of such English settlers.

ANGLO-CATHOLIC *adj.* 1 Of the Anglican Church, but of Catholic rather than Protestant tendencies. 2 Pertaining to the High-Church party in the Church of England or allied bodies. —**ANGLO-CATHOLICISM** *noun.*

ANGLO-CHINESE *adj* Of or pertaining to persons or things in China that are of English origin.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN A territory of NE. Africa under joint British and Egyptian rule; 969,600 square miles; capital, Khartoum.

ANGLO-FRENCH *adj.* Pertaining to the English and French or the dialect that came to be used by the French who established themselves in England after the Norman conquest. —*noun* The French dialect current in England after the Norman conquest.

ANGLO-INDIAN *adj.* Pertaining or relating to the Anglo-Indians; having both English and East Indian characteristics; as, the *Anglo-Indian* style of living. —*noun* An Englishman who has lived in India.

AN GLO-MA' NI A (ang glo-) *noun* Overfondness for or imitation of things English. [<ANGLO- + MANIA] —**AN GLO-MA' NI AC** *noun.*

ANGLO-NORMAN *noun* 1 A Norman that settled in England, or a descendant of the English Normans. 2 The Anglicized Norman dialect.

AN' GLO PHILE (ăng' glo-fīl *or* -fĭle) *adj.* Having love for England or what is English. —*noun* A lover of England or what is English. Also **AN'GLO-PHIL.** [<ANGLO- + Gr. *phileō,* love]

AN' GLO PHOBE (ăng'-glo-) *noun* One who hates or distrusts England or what is English. Also **AN-GLO PHO' BI AC.**

AN GLO PHO' BI A *noun* Hatred or dread of England or of what is English. [<ANGLO- + Gr. *phobeō,* fear] —**AN-GLO PHO' BIC** *adj.*

ANGLO-SAXON *adj.* Pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons or their language.

—*noun* 1 A member of one of the Teutonic peoples who conquered Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries; also, a member of the nation descended from these peoples which dominated England until the Norman Conquest. 2 Their language; Old English. 3 Any one of English race or descent. —**ANGLO-SAXONISM** *noun.*

ANGLO-SAXON CHRONICLE A vernacular (Old English) chronological prose history of England from early Christian times to 1154; especially those recensions to 892 usually accredited to Alfred.

AN-GO LA (ăng gō'-) A Portuguese colony in western Africa; 481,226 square miles; capital, Loanda. Also *Portuguese West Africa.*

2AN-GO RA (ăng-gō'-ruh) Same as ANKARA.

2AN GO RA *noun* A fine light dress goods of Angora goat hair, when manufactured often called *mohair;* or an imitation of it made of Angora rabbit hair; also, a shawl, cloth, etc., made of this material.

ANGORA CAT A variety of cat with very long, silky hair.

ANGORA GOAT A goat reared for its long, silky hair, known as **ANGORA WOOL.**

AN'-GOS-TU-RA BARK (ăng'-gŏs-tōō-ruh) A bark, used as a tonic and febrifuge, from a South American tree *(Galipea officinalis).* Also **ANGUSTURA BARK.** [<former name of CIUDAD BOLÍVAR]

AN-GOU-LÊME (ahN-gōō-lehm') A city in west-central France.

AN·GRA (ahng′·grah) seaport, capital of Azores Islands. Also **AN·GRA DO HE·RO·IS′·MO** (dōō eh·rō·eezh′·mōō).

AN GRA PE·QUE·ÑA (peh·keh′·nyuh) A former name of LUDERITZ.

AN GRY (ăng′·grĭ) *adj.* [**AN·GRI·ER, AN·GRI·EST**] 1 Feeling anger; indignant. 2 Showing or wearing the marks of anger; as, *angry* skies. 3 Badly inflamed; as, an *angry* sore. — **AN·GRI·LY** *adv.* — **AN·GRI·NESS** *noun.*

ANG STROM (ăng′·strum) *noun* A unit for the measurement of wavelength, equal to a hundred millionth of a centimeter, or 0.003937 of an inch. Also **ÅNG STROM** (ōng′·strœm). [<A. J. Ångström, 1814–74, Swedish physicist]

AN GUIL·LA (ăng·gwil′·uh) One of the Leeward Islands, West Indies; 34 square miles.

AN GUIL′·LI·FORM (ăng·gwil′–) *adj.* Having the form of an eel.

AN GUINE (ăng′·gwĭn) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a snake. [<L. *anguineus* <*anguis*, snake]

AN GUISH (ăng′·gwĭsh) *noun* Excruciating mental or bodily pain; agony; torture. See synonyms under AGONY, ANXIETY. — *verb* To inflict or suffer anguish. [<OF. *anguisse* <L. *ango*, choke]

AN GU LAR (ăng′·gū–) *adj.* 1 Having an angle or angles; sharp-cornered; pointed. 2 Measured by an angle. 3 Pertaining to angles. 4 Bony; awkward and ungraceful. 5 Of a crabbed disposition. [<L. *angulus*, corner] — **·LY** *adv.*

AN GU·LAR′·I TY (–lar′·i·ti) *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state or condition of being angular. 2 *pl.* Sharp outlines or corners. Also **AN GU LAR NESS.**

AN′ GU LATE (ang′ gu–) *adj.* Having angles; angular: used chiefly in botany; as, *angulate* leaves. Also **AN′·GU·LAT·ED.** — **AN GU LATE·LY** *adv.*

AN GU LA′·TION (ăng·gū–) *noun* The making of angles; an angular formation.

AN GUS (ăng′·gus) A county in eastern Scotland; 875 square miles; formerly Forfar.

ANGUS OG (og) Literally, Angus the Young: in Irish mythology, the god of love and beauty; son of Dagda. Also *Ængus.*

AN GUS TATE (ăng·gŭs′–) *adj.* Compressed; narrowed.

AN HAL O NINE (–nin) *noun* A poisonous salt, $C_{13}H_{17}O_3N$, from a spineless, succulent cactus (*Lophophora williamsii*): used in medicine as a cardiac stimulant. Also **AN·HAL·O NIN.**

AN HALT (ahn′·hahlt) A subdivision of central Germany; 888 square miles; formerly a duchy.

AN HE·LA′ TION *noun* Shortness of breath; difficult respiration; dyspnœa. [<L. *anhelatio*]

AN HE LOUS (an·hee′·lus) *adj.* Short-breathed; panting.

AN HI DRO′·SIS *noun* Partial or complete lack of perspiration. Also **AN I DRO′·SIS.** [<Gr. *an–*, not, + *hidros*, perspiration] — **AN HI DROT′·IC** *adj.*

AN HWEI (ahn·hwāy) A province of east-central China; 54,826 square miles; capital, Anking. Also *Anhwei.*

AN HY DRATE (ăn–) *tr. verb* [**DRAT ED, ·DRAT ING**] To free from water; dehydrate.

AN HY DRIDE (–drīde *or* –drĭd) *noun* Any organic compound or inorganic oxide, which becomes an acid when water is added, or is regarded as an acid from which the water has been removed, and which combines with basic oxides to form salts, as sulfuric *anhydride*, SO_3. [<Gr. *an–*, without, + *hydōr*, water]

AN·HY DRITE *noun* An orthorhombic calcium sulfate, $CaSO_4$.

ANHYDRO· A combining form from Greek *anydros*, waterless, indicating a compound deprived of one or more hydrogen molecules. Compare ANHYDROUS.

AN HY DROUS (–drus) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a compound which has lost all its water.

A·NI (ah′·nee) *noun* Any of several species of birds of the cuckoo family, ranging from Florida southward. The general color is black with metallic reflections. [<Braz.]

AN I·AK′·CHAK A volcano in the Aleutian Range, Alaska; world's largest active crater; diameter, 6 miles.

A NIGH *adv. & prep.* Near, nigh; nigh to.

A NIGHT *adv.* At night; nightly. Also **A NIGHTS.**

AN IL *noun* 1 A West Indian indigo plant. 2 The indigo dye. [<F. <Ar. *al*, the, + *nil*, indigo]

AN ILE (–īl) *adj.* Like an old woman, feeble-minded. [<L. *anus*, old woman] — **A·NIL I TY** *noun.*

AN I LINE (–lin *or* –līne) *noun* A colorless oily compound, $C_6H_5NH_2$, the base from which many of the coal-tar dyes, resins, and varnishes are made. It may be regarded as derived from ammonia, NH_3, by replacing one molecule of hydrogen with the radical phenyl, C_6H_5, and is hence considered chemically as *phenylamine*. Aniline was originally obtained in the distillation of indigo, but is now chiefly made from nitrobenzene. Also **AN·I·LIN.** [<ANIL]

ANILINE RED Same as MAGENTA.

AN·I MAD·VER′·SION (–măd·vûr′·zhun *or* –shun) *noun* Criticism or censure; a censorious comment or reflection: with *on* or *upon*. — **AN·I·MAD·VER′·SIVE** (–sĭv) *adj.* — **AN·I·MAD·VER′·SIVE·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: aspersion; blame, censure, chiding, comment, criticism, disapproval, rebuke, reflection, reprehension, reproof. *Comment* and *criticism* may be favorable as well as censorious; they imply no superiority or authority on the part of him who utters them; nor do *reflection* and *reprehension*, which are simply turning the mind back upon what is disapproved. *Reprehension* is calm and just, and with good intent; it is therefore a serious matter, however mild, and is capable of great force, as expressed in the phrase severe *reprehension*. *Reflection* is often from mere ill feeling, and is likely to be more personal and less impartial than *reprehension;* we often speak of unkind or unjust *reflections*. *Rebuke*, literally a stopping of the mouth, is administered to a forward or hasty person; *reproof* is administered to one intentionally or deliberately wrong; both words imply authority in the reprover. *Antonyms*: approbation, approval, commendation, encomium, eulogy, panegyric, praise.

AN I·MAD·VERT′ (–măd·vûrt′) *intr. verb* 1 To pass criticism or censure; take note or cognizance: followed by *upon*. 2 [Obs.] To notice. [<L. *animadverto* <*animus*, mind, + *ad*, to, + *verto*, turn]

AN I MAL *noun* 1 A sentient living organism other than a plant. 2 A sentient creature inferior to man; a brute. 3 A debased and sensual human being. 4 *pl.* [Pop.] Domestic quadrupeds. 5 [Pop.] Any creature but a bird, fish, or insect. — *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, like, or derived from an animal or animals. 2 Pertaining to the sentient or bodily life of man; not mental. See synonyms under BRUTISH. [<L. <*anima*, breath]

Synonyms (noun): beast, brute, fauna. An *animal* is a sentient being, distinct from inanimate matter and from vegetable life on the one side and from mental and spiritual existence on the other. Thus man is properly classified as an *animal*, but to call any individual man an *animal* is to imply that the animal nature has undue supremacy. The *brute* is the *animal* viewed as dull to all finer feeling; the *beast* is looked upon as a being of appetites. *Creature* is a word of wide signification, including inanimate objects, plants, animals, angels, or men as *divinely* created. The *animals* of a region are collectively called its *fauna*. *Antonyms*: angel, man, matter, mind, mineral, soul, spirit, vegetable.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL Charcoal made from bones; bone-black.

AN I MAL′ CU LA (–cu·luh) Plural of ANIMALCULUM.

AN I MAL′ CU LÆ (–cū·lee) Erroneous plural of ANIMALCULE.

AN I MAL′ CULE (–cule) *noun* [**AN I MAL′·CULES** *pl.*] 1 An animal of microscopic smallness, usually found in ponds or stagnant water, as an ameba. 2 [Obs.] Any small animal, as a gnat. [<L. *animalculum*, small animal] — **AN·I·MAL′·CU LAR** *adj.*

AN I MAL′ CU LISM (–cū·lĭzm) *noun* 1 An old biological theory that animalcules are the cause or source of vital phenomena and also of disease. 2 The old theory that the whole of the embryo is contained in the spermatozoon.

AN I MAL′·CU LUM (–cū·lŭm) *noun* [**·LA** *pl.*] An animalcule.

ANIMAL HEAT Heat generated by the chemical processes constantly going on in an animal organism; sustained at nearly uniform temperatures.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY That branch of agriculture specializing in the breeding, raising, and care of farm animals.

AN I MAL ISM (–ĭzm) *noun* 1 The state or condition of mere animals; the state of being actuated by sensual appetites only. 2 Animal activity. 3 The belief that man is entirely animal, having no soul or spirit.

AN I MAL IST *noun* 1 A sensualist. 2 A painter or sculptor of animals. — **AN·I MAL IS′·TIC** *adj.*

AN I MAL′·I TY *noun* 1 The animal qualities. 2 Animalism.

AN I MAL·I ZA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of animalizing, or the state of being animalized. 2 The number and kinds of animals, as horses, cattle, etc., in a country or district: a Gallicism. 3 The act of populating with animals, or the state of being so populated.

AN′ I MAL IZE *tr. verb* [**IZED, IZ·ING**] 1 To give animal form or character to. 2 To render brutal; sensualize. 3 To change into animal matter, especially by digestive assimilation.

ANIMAL KINGDOM Chief of the three great divisions of nature, embracing all animal organisms: contrasted with the *mineral* and *vegetable kingdoms;* also, all animals, collectively.

AN I·MAL·LY *adv.* 1 In an animal manner; with respect to the body; corporally. 2 With respect to the animal or animal spirits; physically.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM 1 Attractiveness through the influence of magnetic personal qualities. 2 Sensualism: usually with opprobrious implications. See under MAGNETISM. Compare MESMERISM.

ANIMAL SPIRITS Vivaciousness; energy; the buoyancy of good health.

ANIMAL STARCH See GLYCOGEN.

AN′ I MATE *tr. verb* (–māte) [**MAT·ED, ·MAT·ING**] 1 To impart life to; quicken or make alive. 2 To move to action; incite; enliven; inspire. 3 To produce activity in (something lifeless). See synonyms under ENCOURAGE, STIMULATE, STIR.

— *adj.* (–mĭt) Possessing animal life; living; lively. ▸Also

AN'·I·MAT·ED. See synonyms under AIRY, ALIVE, EAGER, SANGUINE, VIVID. [<L. *animatus* <*anima*, breath] — **AN'·I·MAT ED LY** *adv.*

ANIMATED CARTOON See under CARTOON.

AN' I MAT ER (-ma'·tur) *noun* A person who, or object which, animates or inspires.

AN' I·MAT ING (-ma'·ting) *adj.* Imparting life or animation; inspiring. — **·LY** *adv.*

AN I·MA' TION *noun* 1 The act of imparting or the state of possessing life. 2 The state of being animated, liveliness; vivacity. 3 The process and technique of preparing the set of drawings to be filmed and exhibited as an animated cartoon. See synonyms under WARMTH.

AN' I MA·TIVE (tiv) *adj.* Enlivening; inspiring.

A NI MA' TO (ah·ne·mah'·to) *adv.* [It.] A musical direction: with animation; in an animated manner: also written *con anima.*

AN' I MA·TOR *noun* An artist who prepares a given set of drawings to be filmed as an animated cartoon.

AN I·MÉ (-mā) *noun* [F.] A fossilized copal.

AN·I MISM (-mizm) *noun* 1 The belief in the existence of spirit or soul, as distinct from matter. 2 The regarding of inanimate objects as possessing personal life or soul. [<L. *anima*, soul] — **AN I MIST** *noun* — **AN I MIS' TIC** *adj.*

AN·I MOS' I TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] Active and vehement enmity; hatred; ill will. See synonyms under ANGER, ENMITY, DISLIKE, HATRED, HOSTILITY. [<L. *animositas* <*animus*, courage]

AN I MUS *noun* The animating thought or purpose; spirit; temper; especially, hostile feeling or intent. [< L.]

AN I ON (-ī on) *noun* The electronegative constituent of an electrolyte, appearing at the anode of a voltaic cell; a negative ion: opposed to *cation*. [<Gr. <*ana*, up, + *eimi*, go]

AN ISE (-iss) *noun* A small South European and North African plant (*Pimpinella anisum*) that furnishes aniseed; also, aniseed. Compare DILL. [<Gr. *anison*]

AN'·I·SEED *noun* The fragrant seed of the anise plant.

AN I·SETTE' (-set') *noun* A cordial made from or flavored with aniseed. [<F.]

ANISO- A combining form from Greek *anisos*, unequal.

AN I SO GAM' ETE *noun* Heterogamete.

AN I SOG'·A·MY *noun* A union of gametes similar in general type but unequal in size; opposed to *isogamy*. — **AN I·SOG'·A·MOUS** (-mus) *adj.*

AN I SO·MER'·IC (-mer'·ik) *adj.* Composed of the same elements but in different proportions; opposed to *isomeric*.

AN I SOM'·ER OUS *adj.* 1 Having an unequal number of parts in different circles; unsymmetrical: said of flowers. 2 Having the ridges of contiguous molar teeth increasing by more than one, as in mastodons.

AN I SO MET' RIC (ăn·ī-) *adj.* Not isometric; specifically, dissimilar in the direction of the different axes, as some crystals.

AN·I SO·ME·TRO'·PI·A *noun* (ăn'·ī-) Inequality in the refracting power of the eyes.

AN I·SO PHYL'·LOUS (-fil'·us) *adj.* Having leaves of unequal size or unlike form.

AN I'·SO·PHYL·LY (-fil·ī) *noun* The property of having different leaves; particularly, the possession of leaves of different size and character on different sides of plagiotropic shoots. [<ANISO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf]

AN I' SO·SPORE *noun* A form of spore developed by colonial radiolarians, consisting of microspores and macrospores which probably copulate: opposed to *isospore*.

AN I SO·TROP'·IC (ăn·ī-) *adj.* 1 Having different properties in different directions, as when a fibrous substance conducts heat more rapidly along its fibers than across them. 2 Responding unequally to external influences, as plant organs. 3 Having different physical properties in different directions, especially with regard to the transmission of light, as in some minerals. Also spelled *colitropic*. Compare ISOTROPIC.

AN I·SOT'·RO·PY (ăn·ī-) *noun* The property of being anisotropic. Also **AN I SOT' RO PISM** (-pizm).

A NI TA (ah·nee'·tah) [Sp.] Diminutive of ANA.

AN JOU (an'·jōō; *F.* ahN·zhōō') An ancient province of west-central France, now absorbed in several departments.

AN KA·RA (ahng'·kah·rah) [Turk.] A city in central Turkey; the capital. Also *Angora*.

AN KER (ăng'-) *noun* A liquid measure of about 10 gallons. [< D.]

AN'·KER ITE *noun* A white, red, or grayish calcium-magnesium-iron carbonate crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [<Prof. Anker of Styria]

ANKH (ăngk) *noun* In Egyptian art and mythology, a tau cross having a looped top; a keylike cross held in the hand of a god (or sometimes of a king) as an emblem of generation or the power of life; believed by the people to ward off the evil eye; the crux ansata. For illustration see under

AN KING (ahn·king) A city on the Yangtze River; capital of Anhwei Province, China.

AN KLE (ang'·kl) *noun* 1 The joint connecting the foot and the leg. 2 The part of the leg near the ankle joint. [Perhaps <OE. *ancleow*]

ANKLE BONE The talus or astragalus.

AN·KLET (ang'-) *noun* A band for the ankle.

AN KUS (ang'-) *noun* An elephant goad consisting of a sharp spike and hook set on a short staff. Also **AN·KUSH.** [<Hind.]

AN' KY LOSE (ăng'·ki·lōs) *verb* [·LOSED, ·LOS·ING] To produce ankylosis in; have ankylosis.

AN KY LO' SIS (ăng·ki-) *noun* 1 The knitting together or union of two bones or parts of bones. 2 Stiffness of a joint, or the formation of a stiff joint. [<Gr. *ankylōsis* <*ankos*, bend] — **AN KY·LOT'·IC** *adj.*

AN KY·LOS·TO·MI' A SIS Same as ANCYLOSTOMIASIS.

AN LACE (ăn'·lis) *noun* A broad two-edged dagger or short sword. Also **AN·LAS.**

AN LA GE (ahn'·lah·guh) *noun* 1 The first recognizable traces of an organ or part seen as an accumulation of cells in a developing embryo. 2 Basis; foundation; rudiment. Also **AN LA GE.** [< G., a laying on]

ANN A feminine personal name. Also **ANNE, AN NA.** See HANNAH. [<Heb., grace]

ANN, CAPE A cape of NE. Massachusetts.

AN NA *noun* [India] A monetary unit of British India, equal to one-sixteenth of a rupee.

AN NA (an' uh; *Dan., Dutch, G., It., L.* ah'·nah) A feminine personal name. See ANN.

AN' NA·BERG·ITE (-burg·ite) *noun* An apple-green hydrous nickel-arsenate crystallizing in the monoclinic system; nickelbloom; nickel ocher. [<Annaberg, town in eastern Germany]

AN·NAL *noun* The record of a single year; an item or entry in a book of annals.

AN NAL IST *noun* A writer of annals; a historian. — **AN NAL IS' TIC** *adj.*

AN NALS *noun pl.* 1 A record of events in their chronological order, year by year; hence, any narrative of events in which the order of time, rather than the causal relation, is followed or made prominent; chronicles. 2 A periodical publication of discoveries, transactions, etc. 3 History or records in general; as, the *annals* of a city. 4 Masses said statedly during the year. 5 Same as ANNAL. See synonyms under HISTORY. [< F. *annales* < L. *annalis*, yearly]

AN NAM A kingdom in French Indochina; 57,143 square miles; capital, Hué. Also spelled *Anam*.

AN·NA·MESE' (-mees' *or* -meez') *noun sing. & pl.* 1 A native or inhabitant of Annam, or the people of Annam collectively. 2 The language of Annam, allied to Chinese. Also spelled *Anamese*.

AN·NAP·O·LIS The capital of Maryland; U. S. Naval Academy.

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL A historic port on an arm of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia, called *Port Royal* while occupied by the French.

AN NAT (an'·ăt) *noun* The first fruits, or the first year's revenue of bishops and certain other ecclesiastics. Also **AN·NATES, AN NATS.** [< F. *annate* <L. *annus*, year]

AN NAT TO Same as ANNATTO.

ANNE (ăn; *F.* ahn) A feminine personal name. See ANN.

— **ANNE,** 1665–1714, English queen; last of the Stuarts.

— **ANNE OF BOHEMIA,** 1366–94, wife of Richard II of England.

— **ANNE BOLEYN** See BOLLYN.

— **ANNE OF CLEVES,** 1515–57, 4th wife of Henry VIII.

— **ANNE OF DENMARK,** 1574–1619, wife of James I of England.

AN NEAL *tr. verb* 1 To render soft and tough by heating and then slowly cooling. 2 To fix (colors or enamel) by heating and cooling. 3 Figuratively, to toughen; temper; render enduring. [<OE. *onælan*, burn]

AN NEL I DA *noun pl.* A phylum of segmented invertebrates, including the earthworms, leeches, marine worms, etc. Also **AN NEL·I·DES** (-deez). [<L. *anellus* <*anulus*, ring] — **AN NE·LID** *adj. & noun* — **AN NEL I DAN** *adj. & noun* — **AN·NEL·I DOUS** *adj.* — **AN NE LOID** *adj. & noun.*

AN NET·TA Diminutive of ANN. Also **AN·NETTE** (ă·nĕt'; *F.* ah·nēt').

AN·NEX *tr. verb* 1 To add or affix at the end; join; unite, as territory, etc. 2 To attach, as a condition or penalty.

— **AN NEX** or **AN NEX** *noun* 1 An addition, as to a document or a building; a supplementary service, department, etc.; appendix; addendum. 2 An appendix to a combat order specifying the details prescribed in a given field or subject; as, an artillery *annex*. [<L. *ad*, to, + *necto*, bind] — **AN NEX·A·BLE** *adj.* — **AN NEX IVE** *adj.*

AN·NEX A' TION *noun* 1 The act or process of annexing; specifically, the permanent incorporation of newly acquired territory with the national domain. 2 That which is added or attached. Also **AN·NEX MENT.**

AN NIE Diminutive of ANN.

AN·NIE OAK·LEY A free pass to a theater, etc.: in allusion to the practice of punching a pass, which then resembled a small target after use by **ANNIE OAKLEY,** 1860–1926, American markswoman.

AN NI'·HI·LATE (-nī'·i·lāte *or* -ni'·hī·lāte) *tr. verb* [**LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] 1 To reduce to nothing; destroy absolutely. 2 To destroy the identity or organization of. 3 To annul; abolish; make void. See synonyms under ABOLISH, EXTERMI-

NATE. [<L. *ad*, to, + *nihil*, nothing] — **AN·NI·HI·LA·BLE** *adj.* — **AN NI' HI LA·TOR** *noun*.

AN·NI HI LA'·TION *noun* An annihilating; complete destruction; disintegration.

AN·NI·HI·LA'·TION·ISM *noun* The theological doctrine that annihilation will be specially inflicted as a doom upon the finally impenitent.

AN NI HI·LA'·TION·IST *noun* A believer in annihilation, in any sense.

AN·NI HI·LA·TIVE (-tīv) *adj.* Tending or potent to annihilate. Also **AN NI'·HI·LA·TO RY.**

AN·NI·VER'·SA·RY (-vūr'·suh·rī) *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] **1** A day separated by a year or by an exact number of years from some past event. **2** A commemorative observance or celebration on such occasion. Wedding anniversaries are popularly named from the character of the presents regarded as appropriate to their celebration: **PAPER ANNIVERSARY** (1st), **WOODEN ANNIVERSARY** (5th), **TIN ANNIVERSARY** (10th), **CRYSTAL ANNIVERSARY** (15th), **CHINA ANNIVERSARY** (20th), **SILVER ANNIVERSARY** (25th), **GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY** (50th), **DIAMOND ANNIVERSARY** (60th and 75th).
— *adj.* **1** Recurring annually. **2** Pertaining to or occurring on an anniversary. [<L. *annus*, year, + *verto*, turn]

AN NO CHRIS·TI (kris'·tī) [L.] In the year of Christ.

AN NO DOM' I NI [L.] In the year of our Lord or of the Christian era: abbreviated *A.D.*

AN NO MUN DI (mun' dī) [L.] In the year of the world: used in chronology, with the supposititious date of creation at 4004 B.C.

AN NO NA *noun* [L.] In ancient Rome, a year's agricultural produce; provisions in general; also, a tax, levied in kind, for the army.

AN NO NA An ancient Roman goddess of fruitfulness and abundance, symbolized by cornucopia and ears of grain.

AN' NO TATE *verb* [**TAT ED, TAT ING**] To make explanatory or critical notes on or upon, to comment. [<L. *ad*, to, + *nota*, mark] — **AN' NO TA TOR** *noun*.

AN NO TA' TION *noun* The act of annotating; a comment.

AN' NO TA TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Of or marked by annotations. Also **AN NO' TA TO RY.**

AN NOUNCE *tr. verb* [**AN NOUNCED, AN NOUNC ING**] **1** To give intelligence of; proclaim, publish. **2** To give notice of the approach or appearance of, with *to* or *by*. [<L. *ad*, to, + *nuntius*, messenger]

Synonyms: advertise, communicate, declare, enunciate, herald, notify, proclaim, promulgate, propound, publish, report, reveal, speak. *Announce* is chiefly anticipatory, we *announce* a forthcoming book, a guest when he arrives. We *advertise* our business, *communicate* our intentions, *enunciate* our views, we *notify* an individual of a matter. We *propound* a question or an argument, *promulgate* the views of a sect or party. We *report* an interview, *reveal* a secret, *herald* the coming of some great event. *Declare* has often been an authoritative force, to *declare* war is to cause war to be. We *declare* war, *proclaim* peace. *Antonyms*, bury, conceal, hide, hush, secrete, suppress, withhold.

AN NOUNCE MENT *noun* The act of announcing; publication, declaration.

AN NOUNC ER *noun* **1** One who announces. **2** A person who announces the station from which a radio program is broadcast, introduces the performers and the program, and makes the necessary comments and explanations during it.

AN NOY *tr. verb* **1** To be troublesome to; molest; tease, disturb; vex; weary; worry, bother, irritate. **2** To do harm to or injure continuously or by repeated acts; as, a straggling guerrilla fire *annoyed* the regiment. See synonyms under AFFRONT, HARASS. — *noun* [Obs.] Annoyance. [<OF. *anoi* <L. *in odio*, in hatred] — **AN NOY ER** *noun*.

AN NOY ANCE *noun* **1** That which annoys. **2** The act of annoying, the state of mind of one who is annoyed. See synonyms under ABOMINATION.

AN NOY ING *adj.* Vexatious; troublesome. See synonyms under TROUBLESOME. — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun*.

AN NU·AL (an'·yu·ul) *adj.* **1** Returning or occurring every year. **2** Pertaining to the year; reckoned by the year. **3** Lasting only one year.
— *noun* **1** A book or pamphlet issued once a year. **2** A plant or other organism living but for a single year or season. **3** A yearly mass for a deceased person; also, the offering made for it. **4** A yearly payment. [<L. *annus*, year]

AN NU·AL·LY *adv.* Year by year; yearly.

AN NU I TANT *noun* One receiving, or entitled to receive, an annuity.

AN NU I TY (ă·nū'·ĭ·tī) *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] **1** An annual allowance or income. **2** The return from an investment of capital, with interest, in a series of yearly payments. **3** An agreed amount paid by an insurance company at stated intervals, usually monthly, in consideration of either a single premium or premiums paid over a period of years. [<F. *annuité* <L. *annus*, year]

AN·NUL *tr. verb* [**AN·NULLED, AN·NUL·LING**] **1** To destroy the force of; render or declare void; nullify. **2** To reduce to nothing; extinguish. [<OF. *annuller* <L. *ad*, to, + *nullus*, none] — **·LA·BLE** *adj.* — **·MENT** *noun*.

Synonyms: abolish, abrogate, cancel, destroy, extinguish, nullify, obliterate, quash, repeal, rescind, revoke. See ABOLISH, CANCEL. *Antonyms*: confirm, enact, establish, institute, maintain, preserve, sustain, uphold.

AN NU·LAR (an'·yu-) *adj.* Pertaining to or formed like a ring; ring-shaped; marked with rings. [<L. *annulus* <*anus*, ring] — **·LY** *adv.*

ANNULAR ECLIPSE A solar eclipse in which a narrow strip of the sun is visible beyond the dark mass of the moon.

ANNULAR LIGAMENT A ligament encircling the wrist or ankle.

AN NU LA RY *adj.* Ornamented with a ring, as a finger.

AN' NU·LATE (ăn'·yu-) *adj.* Furnished with rings; ringed. Also **AN' NU LAT ED.**

AN NU LA'·TION (ăn yu-) *noun* The act of forming rings, or a ringlike formation; a ring.

AN NU LET (an'·yu-) *noun* **1** A small ring. **2** A small projecting circular molding, specifically, around the capital of a pillar. [<L. *annulus* <*anus*, ring]

AN' NU LOSE (an'·yu·lōs) *adj.* Ringed.

AN NU LUS (an'·yu-) *noun* [**LI** or **·LUS·ES** *pl.*] **1** A ringlike body or figure. **2** In geometry, the area between the circumferences of two concentric circles. **3** The thin, visible edge of the sun's disk as it appears around the body of the moon in an annular eclipse. [<L.]

AN NUN'·CI·ATE (-shī·āte *or* -sī·āte) *tr. verb* [**·AT ED, ·AT ING**] To make known; announce. [<L. *annuntio*, announce]

AN NUN CI·A'·TION *noun* **1** The act of announcing, or that which is announced; a proclamation. **2** The announcement by the angel to the Virgin. *Luke* i, 28–38; also, the festival (March 25) commemorating this event.

ANNUNCIATION LILY The white or Madonna lily (*Lilium candidum*), often shown in pictures of the annunciation.

AN NUN'·CI A TOR *noun* **1** A person or thing that announces. **2** An electrical indicator that shows a number or name when a bell is rung.

AN NUS MI RAB I LIS [L.] Wonderful year: used especially of the year 1666, notable in English history for the Dutch War and the Great Fire of London.

AN NUS SANC TUS In the Roman Catholic Church, a jubilee year. See JUBILEE.

ANO *prefix* Upward. [<Gr. *anō*, upward, <*ana*, up]

A NO CI–AS SO CI A' TION *noun* A method in which the effects of surgical shock and exhaustion have been eliminated by the use of anesthetics, general and local. Also **A NO CI A' TION.** See NOCI-ASSOCIATION.

AN O DAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to an anode.

AN ODE *noun* The electrode or positive conductor through which a current enters an electrolyte or the like; the positive voltaic pole, or the plate or other piece constituting it: opposed to *cathode*. [<Gr. *anodos*, way up, <*ana*, up, + *hodos*, way]

AN OD IC *adj.* **1** Pertaining to an anode. **2** Proceeding upward.

AN' O DIZE *tr. verb* [**DIZED, ·DIZ ING**] To oxidize or coat the surface of (a metal) by making it the anode of an electrolytic bath containing sodium phosphate or other suitable electrolyte.

AN' O DYNE *adj.* Having power to allay pain; soothing. — *noun* Any drug that relieves pain or soothes. [<Gr. *an–*, not, + *odyne*, pain]

A NOINT *tr. verb* **1** To put or pour oil upon, especially in sign of consecration; consecrate. **2** To smear with oil or any soft substance, pour or rub oil upon; apply ointment to. **3** Ironically, to apply castigation to; strike; beat. [<L. *in*, on, + *ungo*, smear] — **ER** *noun* — **·MENT** *noun*.

AN' O LYTE *noun* In electrolysis, that portion of the electrolyte which is nearest the anode.

A NOM A LOUS (-lus) *adj.* Deviating from the common rule; irregular; exceptional, abnormal. See synonyms under ABSURD, IRREGULAR, ODD. [<Gr. *an–*, not, + *homalos*, even] — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

A NOM A LY *noun* [**LIES** *pl.*] **1** Deviation from rule, type, or form; irregularity; anything abnormal. **2** The angular distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun. **3** The angle which measures apparent irregularities in the movement of a planet. — **A NOM·A·LISM** (-lizm) *noun* — **A NOM A LIS'·TIC** or **·TI CAL** *adj.*

A NON *adv.* **1** In a little while; soon; presently. **2** Immediately. **3** At another time; again. — *interj.* At once! [<OE. *on an*, in one]

ANON. Abbreviation for ANONYMOUS.

AN O NYM (-nim) *noun* **1** An anonymous person or writer. **2** A pseudonym.

A·NON Y·MOUS (-ĭ·mus) *adj.* Having no acknowledged name; bearing no name; of unknown authorship or agency. [<Gr. *an–*, not, + *onyma*, name] — **A·NON·Y·MOUS·LY** *adv.* — **A·NON·Y·MOUS·NESS** *noun* — **AN·O·NYM'·I·TY** *noun*.

A·NOPH E·LES (ă·nŏf'·ĭ·lēez) *noun* Any of a genus (*Anopheles*) of mosquitoes which are the carriers of the malaria parasite, especially *A. gambiæ*. [<Gr. *anōphelēs*, hurtful] — **A·NOPH E·LINE** *adj.*

AN·O·PLU' ROUS *adj.* Of or pertaining to an order (*Anoplura*) of small wingless insects with flattened bodies, eyes absent or weak, and sucking mouth parts; parasitic on animals and man; the true lice. [<Gr. *anoplos*, unarmed, + *oura*, tail]

A·NO·RAK (ah′·nō·rahk) *noun* A warm, hooded jacket, worn in arctic climates. [<Eskimo *anoraq*]

AN·O REX′ I A *noun* Loss of appetite. Also **AN′ O REX Y.** [<Gr. *anorexia* <*an–*, without, + *orexis*, appetite] — **AN·O·REC′·TIC, AN O REC′·TOUS** (–tus) *adj.*

AN·OR THITE *noun* A triclinic feldspar, $CaAl_2Si_2O_8$. [<AN– + Gr. *orthos*, straight] — **AN OR THIT′ IC** *adj.*

AN·OR′ THO SCOPE *noun* A toy exhibiting normal images from distorted figures drawn on one of two revolving disks and seen through slits in the other. [<AN– + Gr. *orthos*, straight, + *skopeo*, view]

AN OR′ THO·SITE *noun* A granular igneous rock composed essentially or wholly of plagioclase, which in the typical anorthosite is labradorite. [< Gr. *an–*, not, + *orthos*, straight]

AN·OS′·MI A *noun* Loss of the sense of smell. [<Gr. *an–*, not, + *osmē*, smell] — **AN OS MIC** *adj.*

AN OTH·ER *adj. & pron.* 1 Not the same; distinct; different: often used as the correlative of *one*, as, one man's meat is *another* man's poison. 2 Different in character while of the same or similar substance; as, from that time I became *another* man. 3 Different in substance while of the same or similar character. 4 A further, an additional; one more. *Another* was originally written as two words, *an other*. As a pronoun its plural is *others*.

AN OX E′ MI·A *noun* Lack of oxygen in the blood. [<Gr. *an–*, without, + OX(YGEN) + Gr. *haima*, blood]

AN SA *noun* [L.] [SÆ (see) *pl.*] 1 *pl.* The apparent ends of Saturn's rings, which, seen obliquely, seem to project from the sides of the planet like handles. 2 A handle, as of a pitcher. [< L., a handle]

AN SATE CROSS See under CROSS.

AN·SAT ED (–sā·tid) *adj.* [Obs.] Having a handle. Also **AN·SATE.**

AN SCHLUSS (ahn′·shlōōs) *noun* [G.] Political union.

AN SELM (ăn′·sĕlm; G. ahn′·sĕlm) A masculine personal name. Also **AN SEL**, [Dutch, L.] **AN SEL MUS** (ahn·sĕl′·mŭs), [F.] **AN·SELME** (ahN·sĕlm′) [G.] **ANS HELM** (ahns′·hĕlm), [It., Pg., Sp.] **AN SEL MO** (ahn·sĕl′·mo).

— **ANSELM, SAINT**, 1033–1109, archbishop of Canterbury.

AN SER *noun* 1 A genus of birds typical of *Anserinæ*, a subfamily including the geese. 2 A small star in the constellation of the Fox and Goose (Vulpecula cum Ansere). See CONSTELLATION. [<L.] — **AN SER OUS** *adj.*

AN SER INE (–in) *adj.* Pertaining to a goose; gooselike, as the human skin when chilled; like a goose; silly. — *noun* An organic substance, $C_{10}H_{16}O_3N_4$, obtained from the muscles of birds, fishes, and reptiles. [<L. *anser*, a goose]

AN·SON, LORD GEORGE, 1697–1762, English navigator and (1740–44) circumnavigator.

AN·STEY (–stī), **F.** Pseudonym of Thomas Anstey Guthrie, 1856–1934, English writer.

AN SWER (–sur) *verb* 1 To speak or act in response to; reply or respond; acknowledge; obey; retaliate. 2 To make or be a sufficient reply to; controvert. 3 To solve, as a riddle. 4 To be sufficient for; fulfil; as, this *answers* the purpose. 5 To atone (for); be responsible; expiate; pay. 6 To correspond (to), respond (to) reciprocally. 7 To grant (a petition); reply favorably to (a petitioner). — *noun* 1 A reply, especially one that is definite and final. 2 Any action in return or in kind; retaliation. 3 The result of a calculation or solution of a problem in mathematics. 4 [Law] The written defense of a defendant in an action to charges filed against him by the plaintiff in which he sets up matters of *fact* as defense in contradistinction to a *demurrer*. 5 The restatement of a musical theme or phrase by a different voice or instrument. [<OE. *andswerian*, *andswaru*] — **AN SWER ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): rejoinder, repartee, reply, response, retort. Anything said or done in return for some word, action, or suggestion of another may be called an *answer*, as the blow of an angry man, the movement of a bolt in a lock, an echo, etc. A *reply* is an unfolding, and ordinarily implies thought and intelligence. An *answer* to a charge or an argument effectually meets or disposes of it, as a *reply* may not do. See RESPONSE.

AN SWER·A BLE (ăn′·sur–) *adj.* 1 Liable to be called to account (*for* anything or *to* someone); responsible. 2 Requiring or admitting of answer; also, obligated to answer. 3 Corresponding; adequate; suitable. **AN SWER·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **AN SWER A BLY** *adv.*

ANT *noun* A small social hymenopterous insect (family *Formicidæ*); an emmet. The communities of ants are made up of winged males, females winged till after pairing, and wingless neuters or workers, many species showing remarkable intelligence. Their communal nests are ordinarily excavated underground. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious). [<OE. *æmete*]

ANT· *prefix* Against, etc. See ANTI–.

especially when forming the termination of a side wall continued beyond a transverse wall, or when placed on a wall to form a range of columns. [<L.]

ANT AC′·ID (–ăs′·id) *noun* An alkaline remedy for stomach acidity. — *adj.* Correcting acidity. Also **ANTI–ACID.** [<ANT– + ACID]

AN TÆ US (ăn·tee′–) In Greek legend, a wrestler, invincible while in contact with the earth; crushed by Heracles, who lifted him into the air. — **AN·TÆ·AN** *adj.*

AN·TAG O·NISM (–nizm) *noun* Mutual resistance; opposition; hostility. See synonyms under ANTIPATHY, ENMITY.

AN TAG O NIST *noun* An adversary; opponent. See synonyms under ENEMY.

AN TAG O NIS′ TIC *adj.* Opposed; hostile. Also **AN·TAG·O·NIS′·TI CAL.** See synonyms under CONTRARY, INIMICAL. — **AN·TAG O·NIS′ TI CAL LY** *adv.*

AN TAG′ O NIZE *verb* [**NIZED**, **·NIZ ING**] 1 To oppose, contend with, or struggle against. 2 To be or act or cause to be in antagonism; also, to counteract; neutralize, offset, or check. See synonyms under CONTEND. [<Gr. *anti*, against, + *agōnizomai*, contend, strive]

AN TA KI′·YA (ahn·tah·kee′·yah) [Ar.] Same as ANTIOCH, in southern Turkey.

ANT·AL′ GIC (–jic) *adj.* Tending to alleviate pain. — *noun* An anodyne. [<ANT– + Gr. *algos*, pain]

ANT AL′ KA LI *noun* Any substance able to neutralize alkalis, or counteract an alkaline tendency in the system. [<ANT– + ALKALI] — **ANT AL′ KA·LINE** *adj. & noun.*

AN TAL·YA (ahn·tahl·yah′) A seaport in Turkey, in Asia on the **GULF OF ANTALYA**, an arm of the Mediterranean Sea.

AN TA·NA NA RI′ VO Same as TANANARIVE.

ANT ARC′ TIC (–ark′·tic) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the South Pole or the regions near it. [<Gr. *antarktikos* *anti*, opposite, + *arktos*, north]

ANTARCTIC CIRCLE An imaginary circle of the earth, parallel to the equator; the parallel of 66° 32′ south latitude.

ANTARCTIC CONTINENT A land mass surrounding the South Pole of the earth, extending at certain points north of the antarctic circle; 5,000,000 square miles. Also **ANT·ARC·TI CA.**

ANTARCTIC OCEAN The ocean within the antarctic circle and bordering the antarctic continent.

AN TA RES (–reez) A giant red star, Alpha in the constellation Scorpio, one of the 20 brightest stars, 1.22 magnitude.

ANT-BEAR *noun* The great ant-eater.

ANT-BIRD *noun* Any of numerous small birds of the family *Formicariidæ*, of South America, which feed upon ants: also called **ANT-CATCHER.**

ANT-COW *noun* An aphid insect kept by ants as a source of food. The aphids yield a honeylike fluid on being stroked on the abdomen by the antennæ of the ants.

AN TE (ăn′·tī) *intr. verb* [**AN TEED** (–tid), **AN TE ING**] In the game of poker, to put up a stake before the cards are dealt; also, to pay one's share. — *noun* 1 The stake put up in a game of poker. 2 A stake put up after the cards are dealt, but before drawing new ones. [< L. *ante*, before]

ANTE- *prefix* Before, in time, order, or position; as, *ante*-Christian, *ante*natal. Compare ANTI–. [< L. *ante*, before] The words in the following list are self-explanatory:

ante–Babylonish	antemarital	anteresurrection
antebaptismal	ante–Norman	anterevolutional
antebridal	antenuptial	antespring
ante–Christian	anteprandial	ante–Victorian
antehuman	anteporch	ante–war

ANT-EATER *noun* 1 A mammal that feeds wholly or partly on ants, as the ant-bear, the tamandua or little ant-eater, etc. 2 One of several other mammals that feed partly on ants, as the echidna or the aardvark. 3 An ant-bird.



ANT-EATER

AN TE-BEL′·LUM [L.] Of the time before the war, especially, before the Civil War in the United States.

AN TE BRA′ CHI UM (–brāy′ kī·um) *noun* [L.] [**CHI·A** *pl.*] The forearm. [<ANTE– + L. *brachium*, arm]

AN TE CEDE′ (–seed′) *tr. verb* [**CED′·ED, ·CED′·ING**] To go before; precede. [<L. *ante*, before, + *cedo*, go]

AN TE CE′ DENCE *noun* 1 Precedence; going before; priority. 2 The apparent retrograde motion of a planet. Also **AN·TE·CE′·DEN CY.**

AN TE CE′·DENT *adj.* 1 Going before; prior in time, place, or order; preceding; anterior. 2 A priori; presumptive. 3 Having a course across a fold or fault of the earth's surface: contrasted with *consequent*.

Synonyms (adj.): anterior, earlier, foregoing, former, introductory, precedent, preceding, preliminary, previous, prior. When used simply of time, *antecedent* and *previous* refer to that which happens at any prior time; *preceding* to that which is immediately or next before. See PREVIOUS. *Antonyms*: consequent, following, later, posterior, subsequent, succeeding.

AN·TE CES′·SOR *noun* One who precedes or goes before; a leader; pioneer. [<L.]

AN′·TE·CHAM·BER (chām′·bur) *noun* A room serving as an entranceway to another apartment.

AN′·TE·CHAP·EL *noun* The portion of a chapel outside of the rood screen; a vestibule or narthex.

AN′·TE·CHOIR (–kwīre) *noun* A portion of a chapel set apart just in front of the choir, enclosed, or partially enclosed, by a screen.

AN′·TE·DATE *tr. verb* [·DAT·ED, ·DAT·ING] 1 To assign to a date earlier than the actual one; date back. 2 To be or occur earlier than. 3 To accelerate; anticipate.

AN TE·DI·LU′·VI·AN *adj.* Pertaining to the times, events, etc., before the flood; antiquated; primitive. — *noun* A person, animal, or plant that lived before the flood; an old or old-fashioned person. [<ANTE– + L. *diluvium*, deluge]


ANTEFIXES

AN′·TE·FIX *noun* [·FIX·A or ·FIX·Æ (–ē) or ·FIX·ES *pl.*] An upright ornament at the eaves of a tiled roof, to hide the joints between two adjacent rows of tiles, or at the edge of a frieze: sometimes also at the ridge, forming part of a cresting. — **AN·TE·FIX′·AL** *adj.*

AN′·TE LOPE *noun* 1 Any one of various Old World ruminants of the family *Bovidæ*, including the gazelle, chamois, gnu, etc. 2 The hide of such an animal. [<Gr. *anthōlops*, an animal]

AN TE·ME·RID′·I·AN *adj.* Before noon; between midnight and the next noon.

AN TE ME·RID·I·EM [L.] Before the sun reaches the meridian, counted from the preceding midnight; before noon. usually abbreviated to *a.m.* or *A.M.*

AN TE MOR·TEM [L.] Before or immediately preceding death.

AN TE MUN′ DANE *adj.* Pertaining to, existing, or occurring before the world's creation. [<ANTE– + L. *mundus*, world]

AN TE·NA′·TAL *adj.* Occurring or existing before birth; pertaining to conditions before birth.

AN TEN·NA *noun* 1 [·NÆ (ē) *pl.*] One of the paired, lateral, movable, jointed appendages on the head of an insect or other arthropod. 2 [·NAS (uz) *pl.*] A system of wires upheld in a vertical or horizontal position by a mast or tower, for transmitting or receiving electromagnetic waves in wireless telegraphy, telephony, and radio. — **CAGE ANTENNA** An antenna consisting of several wires arranged in parallel around a series of loops between two uprights and converging at each end. [<L., sailyard, <Gr. *ana*, up, + *teinō*, stretch]

AN TEN·NULE (–tĕn′·yōōl) *noun* A small antenna or antenna-like appendage. Also **AN TEN·NU·LA.**

AN TE NUP′·TIAL (–shul *or* –chul) *adj.* Previous to marriage; occurring or being before marriage.

AN TE PAS′·CHAL (–pās′·kul) *adj.* Occurring before the Passover or Easter.

AN TE·PAST *noun* 1 Foretaste. 2 An appetizer. See synonyms under ANTICIPATION. [<ANTE– + L. *pastus*, food]

AN TE·PEN′·DI·UM *noun* [·DI·A *pl.*] A covering, usually embroidered, for the front of the altar.

AN TE PE′ NULT or **AN·TE·PE·NULT′** *noun* The last syllable but two of a word. Also **AN TE PE·NUL′·TI·MA.**

AN TE PE·NUL′·TI·MATE (–mit) *adj.* Pertaining to the last but two of any series. — *noun* The antepenult.

AN TE PRAN′·DI·AL *adj.* Occurring or being before dinner.

AN TE RI·OR *adj.* 1 Antecedent in time; prior; earlier; as, ages *anterior* to the flood. 2 Farther front or forward, in space; as, an *anterior* cavity; specifically, situated in front: opposed to *posterior;* in the lower animals, relatively near the head; in man, toward the ventral side of the body. 3 In botany, turned away from the main axis or stem, as the side of a leaf or flower; lower. [<L. <*ante*, before] — **AN·TE RI·OR′·I·TY** *noun* — **AN·TE RI·OR·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: former, forward, front, prior. *Anterior* is employed chiefly with reference to place. *Prior* bears exclusive reference to time. *Former* is used of time, or of position in written or printed matter, not of space in general. Compare ANTECEDENT, PREVIOUS. *Antonyms*: after, hind, hinder, hindmost, later, latter, posterior, subsequent, succeeding.

ANTERO· A combining form from Latin *anterus* (assumed form), before, signifying anteriorly, placed in front.

AN·TE·RO·IN·FE′·RI·OR *adj.* Situated in front and below.

AN′·TE·ROOM *noun* A waiting-room; antechamber.

AN·TE·RO·POS·TE′·RI·OR *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the front and rear; extending from front to rear. 2 Median.

AN′·TE·TYPE *noun* A preceding type; prototype.

AN·TE·VER′·SION (–vûr′·zhun *or* –shun) *noun* A turning or tipping forward, as of the uterus.

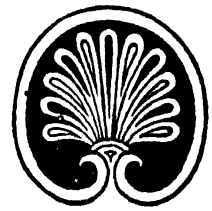
AN·TE·VERT′ (–vûrt′) *tr. verb* To displace; turn or tip forward, as an internal organ. [<L. *anteverto*, precede]

ANT·HE·LI·ON (ānt·hee′– *or* ăn·thee′·lī·un) *noun* [·LI·A *pl.*] A faint glory or series of diffraction rings about the shadow of an object cast by a low sun upon a cloud or fog bank; a mock sun. [<Gr. *anthēlion* <*anti*, against, + *hēlios*, sun]

ANT HE LIX or **AN THE·LIX** *noun* The inner curved ridge on the cartilage of the external ear. [<ANT– + HELIX]

ANT·HEL·MIN′·THIC *adj.* Tending to expel intestinal worms. — *noun* A vermifuge. Also **ANT·HEL MIN′·TIC.** [<ANT– + Gr. *helmins*, worm]

AN THEM *noun* 1 A musical composition, usually set to words from the Bible. 2 A joyous or triumphal song or hymn, or the music to which it is set. — *tr. verb* [Obs.] To celebrate with, or sing as, an anthem. [<OE. *antefn* <LL. *antifona* <Gr. *anti*, against, + *phōnē*, voice]


ANTHEMION

AN·THE MI·ON *noun* [·MI·A *pl.*] The honeysuckle or palm-leaf pattern in decorative designs: common in Greek architectural decoration, vase painting, embroidery, etc., and much used in modern times; also, any conventionalized flower or leaf design, as in Persian porcelain. [<Gr. *anthemion*, flower ornament]

AN THER *noun* The pollen-bearing part of a stamen. [<Gr. *anthos*, flower]

AN THER ID′ I·O·PHORE *noun* An outgrowing part of a sexual plant bearing antheridia only, as in hepatic mosses.

AN THER·ID′·I UM *noun* [·ID′·I A *pl.*] The male sexual organ in cryptogams, the analog of the anther in flowering plants. Also **AN THER ID.** [<Gr. *antheros;* see ANTHER] — **AN·THER·ID′ I·AL** *adj*

AN THER O ZO′·ID *noun* The male fecundating cell in cryptogams. It is a minute mass of protoplasm, provided with vibratory cilia, and produced in an antheridium. Also **AN·THER O ZO′ OID.** [<ANTHER + ZOOID] — **AN THER·O ZO′·I·DAL, AN THER O·ZO OI′·DAL** *adj.*

AN THE·SIS *noun* The time or process of expansion in a flower; full bloom of a flower. [<Gr. *antheō*, bloom]

AN·THES TE′·RI·A *noun pl.* [Gr.] A three days' festival in honor of Dionysus held annually at Athens from the 11th to the 13th of the month **AN·THES·TE′·RI·ON**, nearly corresponding to February.

ANTHO· A combining form from Greek *anthos*, flower.

AN THOC·ER OS (ăn·thōs′–) *noun* A genus of liverworts, especially the horned liverworts, the type of the order *Anthocerotales.*

AN THO·CY′ A·NIN *noun* The water-soluble coloring-matter of flowers, leaves, and other parts of plants which imparts red, violet, blue, blue-green, or green colors, dependent on the acidity or alkalinity of the cell-sap: also called *cyanin, erythrophyll.*

AN THO DI·UM *noun* [·DI·A *pl.*] The flowering head of plants of the composite family, the compound flower of the old botanists: so called from the resemblance of the involucre to a calyx and of the ray florets, when present, to petals.

AN THOID *adj.* Like a flower.

AN THOL O·GY (–jī) *noun* [·GIES *pl.*] A collection of choice or representative literary extracts. [<Gr. *anthos*, flower, + *legō*, gather] — **AN THO LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **AN·THOL′·O·GIST** *noun* — **AN THOL′·O·GIZE** (–jīze) *tr. verb.*

AN THO NY (ăn′·thuh·nī *or* ăn′·to·nī) A masculine personal name. See also ANTONY. [<L., inestimable, or worthy of praise]

— **ANTHONY, SAINT,** 251–356, one of the Christian fathers; founder of monastic life; born in Egypt.

— **ANTHONY OF PADUA, SAINT,** 1195–1231, Franciscan monk.

AN THO NY, SUSAN BROWNELL, 1820–1906, American suffragist.

AN′ THO·PHORE *noun* A stipe formed by the prolongation of an internode between the calyx and the corolla.

AN·THOPH·O·ROUS (–thŏf′·o·rus) *adj.* Flower-bearing. [<ANTHO– + Gr. *pherō*, bear]

AN′·THO·TAX Y *noun* The arrangement of flowers on the axis of inflorescence. [<ANTHO– + Gr. *taxis*, arrangement]

AN THO·ZO′ AN *noun* One of a class (*Anthozoa*) of cœlenterates, including the sea anemones and corals; a polyp. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Anthozoa.* Also **AN·THO·ZO′·ON.** [<ANTHO– + Gr. *zōon*, life] — **AN·THO·ZO′·IC** *adj.*

AN THO·ZO′ OID *noun* An individual polyp in a compound colony.

AN′·THRA·CENE (–seen) *noun* A blue fluorescent crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_{10}$, obtained in the last products of coal tar distillation and used largely in the manufacture of alizarin and related dyes.

AN′·THRA·CITE *noun* Mineral coal of nearly pure carbon; hard coal. [<Gr. *anthrax*, coal] — **AN·THRA·CIT′·IC** *adj.*

AN·THRAC·NOSE (–thrăk′·nōs) *noun* A destructive disease of

plants usually manifested by sharply defined discolored spots and caused by various fungi. [< ANTHRAX]

AN' THRA·COID *adj.* 1 Resembling anthrax. 2 Like the precious carbuncle or like carbon.

AN THRA·QUI NONE' (-kwi nōne') *noun* An important dyestuff, $C_{14}H_8O_2$, made from anthracene by oxidation with chromic and sulfuric acid: used in the manufacture of alizarin dyes and certain laxatives.

AN THRAX *noun* [AN·THRA CES (-seez) *pl.*] 1 A carbuncle. 2 An infectious and malignant febrile disease of man and some animals, caused by *Bacillus anthracis*, often with carbuncular swellings; splenic fever. 3 A bacillus found in the blood of those affected with splenic fever. 4 A gem stone of the ancients: probably the carbuncle. [<Gr. *anthrax*, coal, ulcer]

ANTHROPO- A combining form from Greek *anthrōpos*, man, signifying of, pertaining to, or like man; human.

AN THRO PO CEN' TRIC *adj.* 1 Centering in man; regarding man as the central fact or final aim and end of the universe, or of any system; as, an *anthropocentric* philosophy. 2 Based on comparison with man; as, *anthropocentric* analysis of animal instincts.

AN THRO POG'·E NY (-pŏj'·i·ni) *noun* The branch of anthropology that treats of the origin and development of man, either individually (ontogeny) or ethnically (phylogeny). See ANTHROPOLOGY. Also **AN THRO·PO GEN' E·SIS.** [<ANTHROPO- + -GENY]

AN THRO POG' RA PHY (-pŏg'·ruh·fi) *noun* The branch of anthropology that treats of the geographic distribution, variations, and peculiarities of the human race or its component parts; descriptive anthropology. [<ANTHROPO- + -GRAPHY]

AN'·THRO POID *adj.* 1 Like a human being in form or other characteristics; manlike, said of the highest apes, as the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang. 2 Of or pertaining to a suborder of primate mammals, including man, apes, and monkeys (*Anthropoidea*); simian.

— *noun* An anthropoid ape. [<Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, + -oid]

AN THRO·POL'·O GY (-ji) *noun* [GIES *pl.*] 1 The science of man in general; the sciences of man. 2 The science of the physical facts concerning man, his development, history, geographical distribution, ethnology, and culture. [<ANTHROPO- + -LOGY] — **AN THRO·PO·LOG' I CAL** or **·LOG' IC** (-loj'·ik) *adj.* — **AN THRO PO LOG' I CAL LY** *adv.* — **AN·THRO POL' O·GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

AN THRO POM' E TRY (-tri) *noun* The science and technique of human measurements, specifically of anatomical and physiological features; also, the analysis and interpretation of the data so obtained. [<ANTHROPO- + -METRY] — **AN·THRO·PO MET' RIC** or **MET' RI CAL** *adj.*

AN THRO PO MOR'·PHIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to anthropomorphism; having human form or human characteristics; man-shaped. — **AN THRO PO MOR' PHIST** *noun.*

AN THRO PO MOR' PHISM (-fizm) *noun* The ascription of human attributes, feelings, conduct, or characteristics to God or any spiritual being, or to the powers of nature, etc. [<ANTHROPO- + Gr. *morphē*, form]

AN THRO PO MOR' PHITE *adj.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism. — *noun* An anthropomorphist. — **AN THRO PO·MOR' PHIZE** *verb.*

AN THRO PO MOR'·PHO·SIS *noun* Transformation into human shape.

AN·THRO PO·MOR'·PHOUS (-fus) *adj.* Having or resembling human form.

AN THRO PON'·O MY (-mi) *noun* The science of the laws that regulate the development of man in relation to environment and to other organisms. Also **AN THRO PO NOM' ICS.** [<ANTHROPO- + -NOMY] — **AN THRO PO NOM'·I CAL** *adj.*

AN THRO POP'·A THISM (-thizm) *noun* Anthropopathy, also, an expression used in anthropopathy.

AN THRO POP' A THY (-thi) *noun* The attributing of human emotions, passions, suffering, etc., to God or to gods. [<ANTHROPO- + -PATHY]

AN THRO POPH'·A·GI (-pof'·uh ji) *noun pl.* Eaters of human flesh; cannibals. [<ANTHROPO- + Gr. *phagein*, eat] — **AN·THRO·POPH' A GIST** *noun.*

AN THRO PO PHAG' IC (-faj'·ik) *adj.* Pertaining to the anthropophagi; man-eating. Also **AN THRO PO PHAG' I CAL.**

AN·THRO POPH'·A·GOUS (-pof'·uh gus) *adj.* Cannibalistic.

AN THRO POPH'·A GUS (-pof'·uh·gus) *noun* One of the anthropophagi; a man-eater. Also **AN THRO POPH' A GITE** (-jite).

AN·THRO POPH'·A·GY (-pŏf'·uh·ji) *noun* The eating of human flesh; cannibalism.

AN·THRO·PO ZO' IC *adj.* Characterized by the existence of man; applied to the Quaternary period.

AN·TI *noun* [Pop.] One opposed to any proposed or enacted policy.

ANTI- *prefix* 1 Against; opposed to; opposite to; in return for; instead of. 2 In medical terms, counteracting; curative; neutralizing; as, *anti*toxin. [<Gr. *anti*, against]

Anti- usually changes to *ant-* before words beginning with a vowel, as in *ant*acid, and to *anth-* before the aspirate in words of Greek formation or analogy, as *anth*elminthic. The words in the following list are self-explanatory:

anti-acid	anti-chafing	antiglare
anti-anthrax	antichurch	antineuritic
anti-aquatic	anticivic	antipole
antibacterial	anticonductor	antiserum
antibilious	anti-constitutional	anti-spasmodic
anticaste	anti-cyclone	anti-submarine
anticatalase	anti-frictional	antitank

ANTI-AERIAL *adj.* Opposing attack from the air, as by parachute or glider troops.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT *adj.* Opposed to or directed against aircraft: said especially of a type of gun or defense. Abbreviated to *A.A.* or [Pop.] *ack-ack.*

ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY Fixed or mobile equipment used to spot, illuminate, and shoot at enemy aircraft, including sound-locators, searchlights, guns, etc.

AN' TI AR *noun* [Java] 1 The upas tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*) of Java. 2 The acrid, virulent poison found in the gum of this tree, the glucoside antiarin, $C_{27}H_{42}O_{10}·4H_2O$, used as an arrow poison.

AN TI BI' O SIS *noun* The condition of associated organisms in which one is detrimental to the other; antipathy.

AN'·TI BOD Y *noun* [IES *pl.*] A body, either natural or artificially introduced into the blood, that is antagonistic to other bodies or substances injurious to the animal organism.

AN·TIC *noun* 1 A prank; caper. 2 A clown; buffoon. 3 A grotesque figure or play. — *adj.* Odd; fantastic; ludicrous; incongruous. — *intr. verb* [**AN TICKED, AN TICK·ING**] To play the clown; perform antics. Also [Obs.] **AN TICK.** [<F. *antique* <L. *antiquus*, ancient] — **AN TIC LY** *adv.*

ANTI-CATHODE *noun* The electrode in a vacuum or X-ray tube which receives and reflects the rays emitted from the cathode.

AN' TI CHLOR (-klōr) *noun* Any substance, as sodium hyposulfite, used to neutralize the chlorine left in fabrics or the like after bleaching with hypochlorites. — **AN TI CHLO RIS'·TIC** *adj.*

AN' TI CHRIST *noun* A false claimant of the attributes and characteristics of Christ; also, a denier or opponent of Christ or Christianity. — **AN TI CHRIS' TIAN** *adj.*

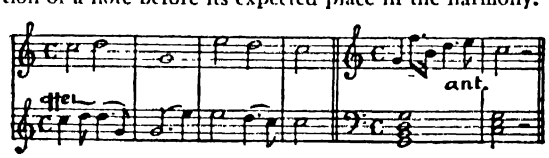
AN' TI CHRIST *noun* Any opponent or enemy of Christ, whether a person or a power; specifically, a great enthroned antagonist, foretold in the Scriptures, who, as some have understood, is to precede the second coming of Christ: by some considered as evil personified. See *1 John* II, 18.

AN TIC I PANT (an·tis'·i punt) *adj.* Coming or acting in advance; anticipating; expectant. — *noun* One who anticipates or expects.

AN TIC'·I PATE (ăn·tis'–) *tr. verb* [·**PAT ED, ·PAT ING**] 1 To look forward to; foresee; expect. 2 To act sooner than; forestall; prevent. 3 To foresee and fulfil beforehand. 4 To experience beforehand, foretaste; expect. 5 To take or use beforehand, as income not yet available. [< L. *ante*, before, + *capio*, take] — **AN TIC I PA·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* — **AN·TIC I PA·TIVE LY** *adv.* — **AN TIC' I PA TOR** *noun* — **AN TIC'·I PA TO RI·LY** *adv.* — **AN TIC' I PA TO RY** *adj.*

Synonyms: abide, apprehend, expect, forecast, foretaste, hope. We *expect* that which we have good reason to believe will happen. We *hope* for that which we much desire and somewhat *expect*. We *apprehend* what we both *expect* and fear. *Anticipate* is commonly used now, like *foretaste*, of that which we *expect* both with confidence and pleasure. In this use it is a stronger word than *hope*; I *hope* for a visit from my friend; I *expect* it when he writes that he is coming, and as the time draws near I *anticipate* it with pleasure. Compare ABIDE, PREVENT. *Antonyms:* distrust, doubt, dread, fear, recall, recollect, remember.

AN TIC I PA' TION (ăn·tis–) *noun* 1 The act of anticipating, in any sense; especially, a foreseeing or foretaste; expectation. 2 An instinctive prevision. 3 In music, the introduction of a note before its expected place in the harmony.



ANTICIPATION

Synonyms: antepast, apprehension, expectancy, expectation, foreboding, forecast, foresight, foretaste, forethought, hope, presentiment, prevision. *Expectation* may be either of good or evil; *presentiment* almost always, *apprehension* and *foreboding* always, of evil; *anticipation* and *antepast*, commonly of good. Thus, we speak of the pleasures of *anticipation*. A *foretaste* may be of good or evil, and is more than imaginary; it is a part actually received in advance. *Foresight* and *forethought* prevent future evil and secure future good by timely looking forward, and acting upon what is foreseen. Compare ANTICIPATE. *Antonyms:* astonishment, consummation, despair, doubt, dread, enjoyment, fear, realization, surprise, wonder.

AN·TI CLAS'·TIC *adj.* Having opposite curvature in different directions; convex in one direction and concave in another,

like the upper surface of a saddle. Compare SYNCLASTIC. [<Gr. *antiklaō*, bend back]

AN·TI CLER′·I CAL (-clĕr′·i·cul) *adj.* Opposed to clerical influence; specifically, in European politics, opposed to the Roman Catholic Church.

AN·TI CLI′ MAX *noun* 1 A decrease in the importance or impressiveness of what is said: the opposite of *climax*. 2 Any sudden descent or fall contrasted with a previous rise. — **AN·TI·CLI·MAC′·TIC** *adj.*

AN TI CLI′·NAL *adj.* In geology, forming a bend with the convex side upward: also **AN TI CLIN′ IC**. — *noun* An anticlinal line, fold, or disposition of strata; a saddleback: also **AN′·TI CLINE**. See SYNCLINAL. [<ANTI- + Gr. *klino*, slope]



ANTICLINORIUM

AN TI CLI NO′ RI UM (ăn·ti·clī-) *noun* [RIA *pl*] A system of roughly parallel folds in stratified rocks, having on the whole an anticlinal structure and forming a great compound arch.

ANTIC MASK Same as ANTIMASK.

AN TI CO HER′ ER (-hĭr′·ur) *noun* A wave-sensitive device which differs from the coherer in that its resistance increases, instead of decreases, under the action of electromagnetic waves. See DE-COHERER.

AN TI COS′ TI A barren island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Quebec, Canada; 2,344 square miles.

AN′ TI CY CLONE *noun* An atmospheric condition of high central pressure relative to the surrounding area, with currents flowing clockwise in the northern hemisphere, counter-clockwise in the southern; also, the region subject to that condition.

AN TI CY CLON′·IC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to an anticyclone. 2 Opposed to the cyclone theory in meteorology.

AN′ TI DIM *noun* A chemical preparation used to prevent fogging of the eyepieces of a gas mask.

AN′ TI DOTE *noun* Anything that will counteract or remove the effects of poison, disease, or any evil. [< Gr. *antidoton*, given against] — **AN′ TI DO TAL** *adj.* — **AN TI DO′ TAL LY** *adv.*

AN TI DROM′·IC *adj.* Denoting a movement or course opposed to the normal, as of a nerve impulse. [<ANTI- + Gr. *dromein*, run]

ANTI-ENERGISTIC *adj.* Resisting applied energy: contrasted with *synergistic*.

AN TIE TAM CREEK (-tē′·tum) A stream in Pennsylvania and Maryland; battle, Sept. 16 and 17, 1862.

AN TI FEB′ RILE (-ril) *adj.* & *noun* Having the power to allay fever; antipyretic.

AN TI FEB′·RIN *noun* An acetanalide preparation used medicinally as an antipyretic.

AN TI FED′ ER AL *adj.* Opposed to federalism: capitalized when used historically to mean opposed to the adoption of the U. S. Constitution in 1787-89.

AN TI FED′ ER AL ISM *noun* Opposition to federalism, and especially to the Federal party. — **AN TI FED′ ER AL IST** *noun.*

AN TI FED′ ER AL IST *noun* A member of the political party that opposed the ratification of the American Constitution. After it was ratified, the Antifederalists, led by Jefferson, opposed any extension of the powers of the Federal government.

ANTI-FREEZE *noun* A liquid of low freezing point, added to or substituted for the cooling agent in combustion-engine radiators, to prevent freezing.

AN TI FRIC′ TION *adj.* Lessening or tending to lessen friction, as by lubricants or rollers. — *noun* 1 A lubricant. 2 A roller or other device for lessening friction.

— **ANTIFRICTION METAL** Any alloy having a low coefficient of friction; used for bearing-surfaces.

AN TI GEN (-jĕn) *noun* Any of several substances, such as toxins, enzymes, proteins, which, injected into an organism, cause the development of antibodies. Also **AN TI GENE**. — **AN·TI GEN′·IC** *adj.*

AN TIG O NE In Greek legend, a daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta, typifying filial and sisterly devotion. She accompanied her blinded father into exile, and, in spite of the forbiddance of her uncle Creon, buried her brother Polynices outside the walls of Thebes. She is the heroine of tragedies by Sophocles and Euripides.

AN TI GUA (-tē′·gwah *or* -tē′·guh) One of the Leeward Islands; 108 square miles.

AN′ TI HE·LIX See ANTIHELIX.

ANTI-ICER *noun* A device for preventing the formation of ice on airplane wings and other exposed surfaces by the use of a spray delivering warm air or a special liquid preparation. Compare DE-ICER.

ANTI-IMPERIALISM *noun* A political or governmental attitude which opposes imperialism; as, Bismarck's policy of *anti-imperialism* persisted after his dismissal by William II. — **ANTI-IMPERIALIST** *noun* — **ANTI-IMPERIALISTIC** *adj.*

AN·TI·KE·TO·GEN′·E·SIS (-jĕn′·i·sis) *noun* The reduction or prevention of ketosis by the oxidation of sugar or allied substances in the body.

ANTI-KNOCK *adj.* Preventing detonation. — *noun* An agent, as tetraethyl lead, that prevents knock or detonation when added to or used as the fuel of an internal-combustion engine.

ANTI-LEBANON A mountain range in SW. Syria, east of the Lebanon Mountains: also **AN TI-LIB AN MOUNTAINS**.

AN TI LE′ GAL IST *noun* One who repudiates law as the guide of human conduct.

AN TI LIP′ OID *noun* An antibody which reacts with fatlike substances.

AN TI LITH′ IC *adj.* Efficacious against stones or calculi. — *noun* An agent which prevents or destroys urinary calculi. [<ANTI- + Gr. *lithos*, stone]

AN TIL LES (-til′·eez) The West Indian Islands, except the Bahamas; composed of the **GREATER ANTILLES** (Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico) and the **LESSER ANTILLES** (the other islands). — **AN·TIL·LE′ AN** *adj.*

AN TI LOG′ A RITHM *noun* The number corresponding to a given logarithm. [<ANTI- + LOGARITHM]

AN TIL O GOUS (-gus) *adj.* Designating that pole of a pyroelectric crystal which is negative while the crystal is being heated and positive as it cools. Compare ANALOGOUS. [<Gr. *antilogos* <*anti*, against, + *legō*, speak]

AN TIL O GY (-jĭ) *noun* [GIES *pl*] Inconsistency in terms or ideas; contradiction. [<ANTI- + -LOGY]

AN TI LYNCH′ ING *adj.* Antagonistic to lynching.

AN TI MA CAS′ SAR *noun* A covering to prevent the soiling of the backs of chairs or sofas by contact with the hair; a tidy. [<ANTI- + MACASSAR (oil)]

AN′ TI·MASK *noun* A grotesque interlude between the acts of a mask, often burlesquing it: also called *antic mask*. Also **AN′ TI MASQUE**.

AN TI MER Same as ENANTIOMORPH.

AN′ TI MERE *noun* A part symmetrical with, or corresponding to, a part on the opposite side of the main axis; an opposite, symmetrical, or homotypic part, as an arm of a starfish, or the right or left half of a bilaterally symmetrical animal: also called *actinomere*. [<ANTI- + Gr. *meros*, part] — **AN TI MER′ IC** *adj.* — **AN TIM ER ISM** *noun.*

AN TI MO NAR′ CHIC (-kĭc) *adj.* Opposed to monarchism. Also **AN TI MO NAR′ CHI CAL** (-kĭ·cul).

AN TI MO NI AL *adj.* Of or containing antimony. — *noun* A medicine, one of whose ingredients is antimony.

AN TI MON′ IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing antimony, especially when combined in its higher or pentad valence; as, *antimonic* sulfide, Sb_2S_5.

AN′ TI MO NOUS (-nus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing antimony, especially in its lower valence; as, *antimonous* oxide, Sb_2O_3. Also **AN TI·MO′ NI OUS**.

AN TI MON SOON′ *noun* The atmospheric current which, moving over a monsoon, travels in an opposite direction to it.

AN′ TI MO NY *noun* A silver-white, hard, crystalline, metallic element (symbol Sb) related to arsenic and tin, used largely in chemistry and medicine, and, in alloys, in the arts. See ELEMENT. [< LL.]

ANTIMONY-GLANCE *noun* Stibnite.

AN′ TI MO NYL (-nil) *noun* The univalent radical SbO, forming the base of several salts.

ANTIMONYL POTASSIUM TARTRATE Same as TARTAR EMETIC.

AN TIN I ON *noun* That point in the median line of the glabellum furthest removed from the inion: a craniometrical term.

AN′ TI NODE *noun* The section that lies midway between the nodal points of a vibrating medium; a loop.

AN TI NO′·MI·AN *noun* One holding that faith frees the Christian from the obligations of the moral law: used also adjectively. [<ANTI- + Gr. *nomos*, law] — **·ISM** *noun.*

AN TIN·O MY *noun* [MIES *pl*.] 1 Self-contradiction in a law; opposition of one law or rule to another. 2 Irreconcilability of seemingly necessary inferences or conclusions; paradox. [<ANTI- + Gr. *nomos*, law]

AN·TIN O US In Homer's *Odyssey*, the most insistent and obnoxious of Penelope's suitors, and the first to be slain by Odysseus.

AN′·TI OCH (-ŏk) 1 A city on the Orontes River in southern Turkey; former capital of Syria: also [Ar.] *Antakiya*. 2 A ruined city of ancient Pisidia, near modern Yalvac in south-central Asia Minor; called by the Romans *Cæsarea*.

AN TI O′ CHI·AN (-kĭ·un) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Antiochus of Ascalon (died 68 B.C.), the founder of an eclectic school of philosophy uniting Platonic, Aristotelian, and Stoic doctrines. 2 Of or pertaining to Antioch.

AN·TI O·CHUS (-kus) Name of thirteen kings of the Seleucid dynasty in Syria, third to first century B.C.

— **ANTIOCHUS III, THE GREAT**, 242-187 B.C., conquered Egypt and much of the Near East; defeated by the Romans at Magnesia, 190 B.C.

— **ANTIOCHUS IV**, called **EPIPHANES**, died 163 B.C., attempted to suppress Judaism and brought on the Maccabean revolt.

AN TI O·PE A princess of Thebes, wife of Lycus and mother of Amphion and Zethus, by Zeus. She was persecuted by

Dirce, the second wife of Lycus, and saved from death by her sons.

AN·TI·PAS'TO (ahn·tee·pahs'·tō) *noun* [It.] An appetizer.

AN·TIP'A·TER, 398–319 B.C., regent of Macedonia.

—ANTIPATER, died 43 B.C., procurator of Judea; father of Herod the Great.

AN·TI·PA·THET'IC *adj.* Having antipathy; naturally repugnant or opposed. Also **AN·TI PA·THET'I·CAL.** **—AN TI·PA·THET'I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

AN TIP'A THY (–thi) *noun* [·THIES *pl.*] 1 An instinctive feeling of aversion or dislike. 2 One who or that which excites aversion. [<ANTI– + Gr. *pathos*, a feeling]

Synonyms: abhorrence, antagonism, aversion, detestation, disgust, dislike, distaste, hatred, hostility, loathing, opposition, repugnance, uncongeniality. *Antipathy, repugnance,* and *uncongeniality* are instinctive; other forms of *dislike* may be acquired or cherished for cause. Compare ACRIMONY, ANGER, HATRED. *Antonyms:* affinity, agreement, attraction, congeniality, harmony, kindliness, partiality, predilection, regard, sympathy.

ANTI–PELAGIAN *adj.* Against Pelagius and his beliefs, as certain creeds or church decrees. **—***noun* One who opposed Pelagius or his doctrines.

AN TI PE RI·OD' IC *adj.* Remedial of periodic diseases, as quinine for malaria. **—***noun* A remedy for such diseases.

ANTI–PERSONNEL *adj.* Designating weapons, such as bombs, mines, etc., which are employed against individuals rather than against defenses or mechanized equipment.

AN·TI·PHLO GIS'·TIC (–flo·jis'·tik) *adj.* Capable of reducing inflammation. **—***noun* A remedy for inflammation.

AN' TI·PHON (–fon) *noun* •1 A response or alternation of responses, generally musical, as a responsive chant. 2 A composition consisting of passages for alternate singing or chanting. •3 A versicle said or sung before a psalm or canticle, and varying according to the feast. [<ANTI– + Gr. *phōnē*, voice] **—AN TIPH·O·NAL** *adj.* **—AN TIPH O·NAL·LY** *adv.* **—AN TI PHON'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

AN·TIPH'·O NA RY (an·tif'–) *noun* [RIES *pl.*] A book of antiphons. Also **AN·TIPH O·NAL, AN TIPH O NAR.** **—AN TIPH'·O·NA·RY** *adj.*

AN TIPH O NY (ăn·tif'–) *noun* [NIES *pl.*] 1 An anthem or other composition to be sung antiphonally; also, antiphonal singing. 2 Accompaniment in the octave: applied to Greek music.

AN TIPH·RA·SIS (ăn·tif'–) *noun* [·SES (seez) *pl.*] The use of a term in a sense opposite to its meaning; irony. [<ANTI– + Gr. *phrazō*, speak]

AN TIP' O·DAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or situated on the opposite side of the earth. 2 Diametrically opposed. Also **AN·TIP O·DE' AN.**

AN' TI PODE *noun* An exact opposite.

AN TIP' O·DES (–deez) *noun sing. & pl.* 1 A place or region on the opposite side of the earth, or its inhabitants; any person or thing diametrically opposed to another, or at the opposite extreme from another. 2 Antithesis. [<Gr. *anti*, opposite, + *pous*, foot]

AN TIP'·O·DES A group of islands SE. of New Zealand; uninhabited.

AN TI POLE' *noun* The opposite pole.

AN' TI POPE *noun* A usurping pope or one not canonically elected.

AN TI·PY'·IC *adj.* Preventive of suppuration. **—***noun* A remedy against suppuration. [<ANTI– + Gr. *pyon*, pus]

AN·TI·PY·RET'·IC (–pī·ret'·ik) *adj.* Preventive or alleviative of fever. **—***noun* A medicine to allay fever. [<ANTI– + Gr. *pyretos*, fever]

AN TI PY'·RINE (–rīn) *noun* A white crystalline compound, $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$, used in medicine as an antipyretic. Also **AN·TI PY' RIN.**

AN TI·QUA'·RI·AN (–kweh'·rī·un) *adj.* Pertaining to antiquity or to the knowledge of or collecting of antiquities. **—***noun* An antiquary. **—·ISM** *noun.*

AN' TI·QUA·RY (–kweh·ri) *noun* [RIES *pl.*] One who collects, examines, deals in, or studies ancient objects; one versed in ancient things, as relics, monuments, old manuscripts, etc. [<L. *antiquus*, ancient]

AN'·TI·QUATE *tr. verb* [·QUAT ED, ·QUAT ING] To make old or obsolete. **—AN·TI QUA' TION** *noun.*

AN'·TI QUAT·ED (–kway·tid) *adj.* 1 Out of date; old-fashioned; obsolete. 2 Ancient; superannuated. See synonyms under ANCIENT, ANTIQUE.

AN·TIQUE (–teek') *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or having come down from ancient times. 2 In the style of ancient times. 3 Old; old-fashioned. 4 Pertaining or belonging to ancient Greece or Rome. **—***noun* 1 The style of ancient art, or a specimen of it. 2 Any ancient object, as a piece of furniture, glass, etc. 3 A Roman-faced type with all the lines of nearly the same thickness. **—***tr. verb* [AN·TIQUED, AN·TIQU·ING] 1 To finish in antique style. 2 To make seemingly old; give the appearance of antiquity to. [<F. <L. *antiquus*, ancient] **—AN·TIQUE·LY** *adv.* **—AN·TIQUE NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): ancient, antiquated, old-fashioned, quaint, superannuated. *Antique* refers to an *ancient, antiquated* to a discarded style. The *antique* is that which is either *ancient* in fact or *ancient* in style. The *antiquated* is not so much out of date as out of vogue. *Old-fashioned* may be used approvingly or contemptuously. In the latter case it becomes a synonym for *antiquated;* in the good sense it approaches the meaning of *antique,* but indicates less duration. *Quaint* combines the idea of age with a pleasing oddity. The *antiquated* person is out of style and out of sympathy with the present generation by reason of age; the *superannuated* person is incapacitated for present activities by reason of age. Compare ANCIENT, OLD. *Antonyms:* fashionable, fresh, modern, modish, new, recent, stylish.

AN TIQ UI·TY (–tik'·wi·ti) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being ancient. 2 Ancient times, people, or civilization, or anything belonging to ancient times. [<L. *antiquitas* <*antiquus*, ancient]

AN TI·RE MON'·STRANT *noun* An opponent of remonstrance; especially, **ANTIREMONSTRANT**, a Dutch Calvinist who opposed the Arminian Remonstrance.

ANTI–RENT *adj.* 1 Opposed to payment of land rent. 2 Designating a concerted movement in Ireland in 1881, opposing the payment of rent to absentee landlords. **ANTI–RENTER** *noun* **—ANTI–RENTISM** *noun.*

ANTI–RENT *adj.* Designating a political party in New York State (1839–47) opposed to paying farm rents to patroons.

AN TIR RHI' NUM (an·ti·rī'·num) *noun* Any of a genus (*Antirrhinum*) of herbs of the figwort family, including the common snapdragon. [<Gr. *anti*, like, + *rhis*, nose]

ANTI–SABBATARIAN *adj.* Of or pertaining to one who opposes the observance of the Sabbath. **—***noun* One who is opposed to the observance of the Sabbath either as a moral obligation or in a strict or puritanical manner.

ANTI–SALOON LEAGUE An organization, founded nationally in 1895, aiming to abolish the sale and use of liquor.

AN TI SA' NA (ahn·tee·sah'·nah) An extinct volcano in the Andes Mountains, Ecuador, 18,495 ft.

AN TIS CIANS (–tish'·unz) *noun pl.* Dwellers on the same meridian on opposite sides of the equator, whose shadows at noon fall in opposite directions. Also **AN TIS·CI·I.** [<L. *antiscii* <Gr. *anti*, opposite, + *skia*, shadow]

AN TI SCOR·BU' TIC (–bu'·tik) *adj.* Relieving or preventing scurvy. **—***noun* A remedy for scurvy.

ANTI–SEMITISM *noun* Opposition to, prejudice against, or intolerance of the Jewish people. **—ANTI–SEMITE, ANTI–SEMITIST** *noun* **—ANTI–SEMITIC** *adj.* **—ANTI–SEMITICALLY** *adv.*

AN TI·SEP'·SIS *noun* The condition in, or method by, which a substance, or organism, is kept sterile against the growth of pathogenic or putrefactive bacteria; listerism. [<ANTI– + Gr. *sepsis*, putrefaction]

AN TI SEP' TIC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or used in antisepsis. 2 Preventing or counteracting putrefaction, etc. Also **AN·TI,SEP' TI·CAL.** **—***noun* Any substance having antiseptic qualities, as solutions of carbolic acid and of corrosive sublimate. **—AN TI·SEP'·TI·CAL LY** *adv.* **—AN·TI·SEP'·TI·CISM** *noun.*

AN TI SEP'·TI·CIZE *tr. verb* To render antiseptic; treat by the application of antiseptics.

AN TI SE' RUM *noun* A serum which contains antibodies.

ANTI–SLAVERY *adj.* Opposed to human slavery. **—***noun* Opposition to human slavery.

AN TI SO'·CIAL (–shul) *adj.* 1 Averse to social intercourse or society. 2 Opposed to treating society as a unit; anarchistic. 3 Obstructive or disruptive of social good.

AN·TI·SO' CIAL·IST *noun* One hostile to socialistic teachings. **—AN·TI SO CIAL IS'·TIC** *adj.*

AN TIS THE NES (–neez), 4th century B.C., Greek philosopher; reputed founder of Cynic school.

AN TIS TRO·PHE (–fi) *noun* The lines of an ode, alternating with the strophe, especially in classical Greek odes. **—AN·TI·STROPH' IC** *adj.*

ANTI–TANK *adj.* Designed to combat tanks and other mechanized equipment; as, *anti-tank* guns, mines, or bombs.

AN·TI·THE' ISM (–thee'·izm) *noun* Opposition to belief in God; in philosophy and religion, opposition to theism.

AN·TITH·E·SIS *noun* [·SES (seez) *pl.*] 1 The balancing of contrasted words or ideas against each other. 2 The direct contrary; a strong contrast. [<ANTI– + Gr. *tithēmi*, place]

AN TI·THET'·I·CAL *adj.* Directly opposed; strongly contrasted. Also **AN·TI·THET'·IC.** **—AN TI·THET'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

AN TI TOX'·IN *noun* A substance, usually a protein, formed in the living tissues of a plant or animal, which neutralizes the bacterial poison that produced it. Also **AN·TI·TOX'·INE.** [<ANTI– + Gr. *toxikon*, poison] **—AN·TI·TOX'·IC** *adj.*

AN'·TI TRADE *noun* One of the upper air currents in the tropics, moving contrary to the trade winds. **—***adj.* Pertaining to or designating such an air current.

AN·TIT RA·GUS *noun* The conical eminence behind the opening of the ear. [<ANTI– + Gr. *tragos*, goat]

ANTI–TRINITARIAN *adj.* Opposing the doctrine of the Trinity. **—***noun* One who opposes the doctrine of the Trinity.

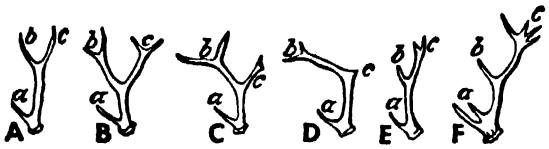
AN·TI·TRUST' *adj.* Pertaining to the regulation of trusts, cartels, pools, monopolies, and other organizations and practices in restraint of trade.

AN'·TI·TYPE *noun* That which a type or symbol represents; the original of a type; specifically, a person or event in the

New Testament prefigured by one in the Old. [<Gr. *antitypos,* corresponding or answering to, <*anti,* opposite, + *typos,* stamp, impression] — **AN'·TI·TY·PAL, AN·TI·TYP'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

AN·TI·VE'·NIN *noun* The active principle of a serum which protects animals against snake poison or venom; also, the serum. Also **AN·TI·VEN·ENE', AN TI·VEN·INE'.**

ANT LER *noun* A deciduous bony outgrowth or horn on the head of a deer, usually branched; also, any one of its



FORMS OF ANTLERS

A Rusine. *B* Normal rucervine. *C* Intermediate rucervine. *D* Extreme rucervine. *E* Subelaphine *F* Elaphine. *a* Brow tine. *b* Bez tine. *c* Royal tine.

branches or tines. [<OF. *antoillier* <LL. *(ramum) antoculārem,* (branch) before the eye] — **ANT LERED** *adj.*

ANT·LI·A A southern constellation near Argo. See CONSTELLATION.

ANT–LION *noun* 1 An insect (family *Myrmeleontidæ*) resembling a dragonfly; especially, its louselike larva, usually called *doodle–bug,* with long jaws, which preys upon ants and other insects by digging in the sand a funnel shaped pitfall, in which it buries itself, with only its jaws projecting. For illustration see under INSECT (beneficial). 2 A mythical animal, half lion, half ant.

AN TO FA·GAS'·TA (ahn·to·fah·gahs'·tah) A seaport city in northern Chile.

AN TOINE (ahN·twahn') [F.] Same as ANTHONY.

AN TOI NETTE' (–twȧ·nĕt'; *F.* ahN·twah·nĕt') Same as ANTONIA. Also [G.] **AN TO NI·ET' TE** (ahn·tō·nī·ĕt'·tuh), [It.] **AN TO NI ET' TA** (ahn·to·nī ĕt'·tah).

AN TON (ahn'·tŏn) [Dan., Dutch, G., Sw.] Same as ANTHONY.

AN TO NI·A A feminine personal name, feminine of ANTHONY. Also [F.] **AN TO NIE** (ahN·to·nee'). [G.] **AN TO NI E** (ahn·tō'·nī·uh), [It., Sp.] **AN TO NI' NA** (ahn·to·nee'·nah).

AN TO NES'·CU (ahn·tō·nĕs'·coo), ION, born 1882, dictator of Rumania, 1940–44.

AN TO NI'·NUS, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, 121–180, Roman emperor, also a Stoic philosopher; author of the famous *Meditations.*

— **ANTONINUS PIUS,** 86–161, Roman emperor.

AN TO·NI O (ahn tō'·nee ō) [It., Pg., Sp.] Same as ANTHONY.

— **ANTONIO** (ăn to'·nī o) One of several characters in Shakespeare's plays: in the *Merchant of Venice,* the merchant; in *Two Gentlemen of Verona,* father of Proteus; in *The Tempest,* Prospero's brother, who has usurped his dukedom; in *Twelfth Night,* a sea–captain; in *Much Ado About Nothing,* brother of Leonato, governor of Messina.

AN TO NI O DE SE DIL LA (deh seh·deel'·yah), 1748–1829, Spanish priest in New Orleans, accused of trying to introduce Inquisition.

AN TO NI US (ahn tō'·nī ŭs) [G., L.] Same as ANTHONY.

AN TO NO MA' SI A (–may'·zhu uh) *noun* The substitution of a title or epithet for a proper name, as *his Honor,* for a judge; conversely, the use of the name of a representative individual for a class, as *Pitt,* for orator. [<Gr. *antonomasia* <*anti,* instead of, + *onoma,* name]

AN TO·NY Same as ANTHONY.

— **ANTONY, MARK** (Marcus Antonius), 83–30 B.C., Roman general and triumvir.

AN'·TO·NYM (–nim) *noun* A word directly opposed to another in meaning; contrasted with *synonym.* [<ANTI– + Gr. *onyma,* name]

ANTONY–OVER *noun* A rural ball game played by two groups of boys, in which the ball is thrown over a house or building from one group to the other.

AN TRE (ăn'·tur) *noun* [Obs.] A cavern.

AN TRIM A county of Northern Ireland; 1,121 square miles; chief city, Belfast.

AN TRORSE *adj.* Directed forward or upward, as the short feathers hiding the nostrils in corvine birds. [<ANTE– + L. *versus* <*verto,* turn] — **·LY** *adv.*

AN·TRUM *nŏun* [L.] [·TRA *pl.*] A cavity, usually in a bone.

ANTRUM OF HIGHMORE A cavity in the upper jaw opening into the nose; named from Nathaniel Highmore, 1613–85, English anatomist.

AN·TRUS·TI ON *noun* A vassal follower and companion of the early Frankish princes. Compare THANE. [<F. <OHG. *an,* on, + *tröst,* help] — **·SHIP** *noun.*

AN·TUNG Port on the Yalu River in southern Manchuria.

ANT·WERP (–wŭrp) A commercial city and important seaport in northern Belgium; also [F.] *Anvers.* Also [Belg.] **ANT·WER·PEN** (ahnt'·vĕr·pun).

A·NU (ah'·nōō) In Babylonian mythology, the chief god of the supreme three, the sky god, the other two being Ea (god of waters) and Bel (god of the earth). See *Marduk.*

A·NU·BIS (uh·nū'·bĭs) An Egyptian god; guardian of tombs and conductor of the dead; represented as having the head of a dog or a jackal; identified with Hermes by the Greeks.



ANUBIS

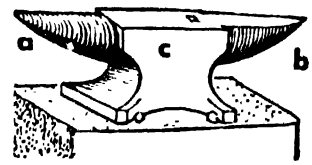
A NU RAN *adj. & noun* Salientian. [<Gr. *an–,* without, + *oura,* tail] — **A·NU ROUS** *adj.*

AN U·RY (–yu·ri) *noun* Suppression or defective excretion of the urine. Also **AN·U·RE' SIS, A NU·RI A.** [<Gr. *an–,* without, + *ouron,* urine] — **AN·U RET' IC, A NU RIC** *adj.*

A NUS *noun* The opening at the lower extremity of the alimentary canal. [<L., ring]

AN VERS (ahN·vehr') [F.] Same as ANTWERP.

AN VIL *noun* 1 A heavy block of iron or steel on which metal may be forged. 2 Anything similar to an anvil, as the lower contact of a telegraph key, etc. 3 The central unit of three small bones in the middle ear, by which sound vibrations are transmitted to the auditory nerve; the incus. 4 That part of the primer in a cartridge or shell which receives the impact of the firing pin and detonates the charge.



DOUBLE–BEAK ANVIL

a Rounded beak. *b* Flatbeak. *c* Cutter, or chisel hole.

— *verb* [Obs.] [**AN·VILED** or **·VILLED, AN VIL·ING** or **·VIL LING**] To hammer or shape on or as on an anvil; to work at an anvil. [<OE. *anfilte*]

AN' VIL TOP *noun* A large, dense, anvil–shaped mass of cloud usually formed at the top of a cumulonimbus cloud preceding heavy showers or thunderstorms; incus. For illustration see CLOUD.

ANX I E TY (ăng·zī'·ĭ tĭ) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Disturbance of mind regarding some uncertain event; misgiving; solicitude. 2 Strained or solicitous desire, as for some object or purpose; eagerness.

Synonyms: anguish, apprehension, care, concern, disquiet, disturbance, dread, fear, foreboding, fretfulness, fretting, misgiving, perplexity, solicitude, trouble, worry. *Anxiety* refers to some future event, always suggesting hopeful possibility, and thus differing from *apprehension, fear, dread, foreboding, terror,* all of which may be quite despairing. *Worry* is a more petty, restless, and manifest *anxiety; anxiety* may be quiet and silent; *worry* is communicated to all around. *Solicitude* is a milder *anxiety. Fretting* or *fretfulness* is a weak complaining without thought of accomplishing or changing anything, but merely as a relief to one's own *disquiet. Perplexity* often involves *anxiety,* but may be quite free from it. One feels anxiety *for* a friend's return; anxiety *about, for, in regard to,* or *concerning* the future. *Antonyms:* apathy, assurance, calmness, carelessness, confidence, ease, light–heartedness, nonchalance, satisfaction, tranquillity.

ANX IOUS (angk' shus) *adj.* 1 Troubled in mind respecting some uncertain matter. 2 Fraught with or causing anxiety; worrying, distressing. 3 Intent, eagerly desirous, solicitous. See synonyms under EAGER. [<L. *anxius* <*ango,* distress] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

ANXIOUS SEAT The mourner's bench.

AN Y (ĕn'·i) *adj.* 1 One (person, thing, or part) indefinitely and indifferently; a; an; some; no matter what; as, at *any* price. 2 Some (individuals) of a number, class, or total. See synonyms under EVERY. — *pron.* One or more persons, things, or portions out of a number. — *adv.* Somewhat; in the least; at all. *Any,* in colloquial negative and interrogative sentences, is used absolutely to mean noticeably, at all; as, did you hurt yourself *any?* [<OE. *ænig,* anyone]

AN' Y BOD Y *pron.* Any person whatever, any one. — *noun* [·BOD IES *pl.*] 1 Any common or ordinary person. 2 A person of prestige or importance; as, he isn't *anybody.*

AN'·Y HOW *adv.* In any way whatever; by any means; however that may be; notwithstanding; in any case; carelessly.

ANY MORE 1 Anything added; as, do not give me *any more.* 2 Now; from now on; as, he's not welcome *any more.*

ANY MORE THAN With more reason or likelihood; as, I couldn't do that *any more than* I could fly.

AN' Y ONE *pron.* Any person.

AN' Y·THING *pron.* A thing or matter of any sort. — *adv.* [Obs.] To any degree; in any way.

ANYTHING BUT By no means; far from; as, *anything but* safe.

AN' Y·WAY *adv.* 1 No matter what happens; in any event; anyhow; nevertheless: often used colloquially as a conjunction; as, *anyway* I am going. 2 To any degree or extent. Also [Pop.] **AN' Y·WAYS.**

AN' Y·WHERE *adv.* In or at any place whatever.

AN'·Y·WISE *adv.* In any manner.

AN·ZAC *adj.* Pertaining to the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps in World War I. —*noun* A member of this army corps.

A–ONE 1 First or highest class: said of a vessel to denote condition: written A–1. 2 [Pop.] Excellent.

A·O·NI AN (ay ō'·nī·un) *adj.* Belonging to **A·O·NI·A**, a district in ancient Greece including Mount Helicon; hence, of or pertaining to the Muses.

A·O RAN'·GI (ah o·rahn'·gee) A mountain of central South Island, New Zealand, 12,349 ft. Also called *Mount Cook*.

A·O RIST *noun* A Greek tense simply expressing past action without further limitation: abbreviated *aor.* [< Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite, < *a–*, not, + *horistos* < *horizo*, bound]

A·O·RIS'·TIC *adj.* 1 Relating to the aorist tense. 2 Indefinite; undefined

A·OR TA (ay–) *noun* [·TÆ (tee) or ·TAS *pl.*] The great artery springing from the left ventricle of the heart and forming the main arterial trunk. [< Gr. *aorte* < *aeiro*, raise] —**A·OR·TAL, A·OR TIC** *adj.*

A·OS·TA (ah·aws'·tah), **DUKE OF, EMANUELE FILIBERTO**, 1869–1931, Italian general in World War I —**DUKE OF, AMEDEO UMBERTO**, 1898–1942, son of preceding, Italian general in World War II.

A·OU DAD (ah'·ōō·dăd) *noun* The bearded argali, a wild sheep of North Africa: also spelled *audad*. [< F. < Berber]

DAP· *prefix* To: assimilated form of AD–. See AD–.

DAP· *prefix* From: form of APO– before a vowel.

A·PACE *adv.* Rapidly; fast. [< A– (on) + PACE]

A·PACHE (ah·pāhsh') *noun* [F.] One of a band of lawless persons formerly frequenting the streets of Paris by night.

— (uh·pāch') *noun* [F.] One of a band of Apache North American Indians of Athapascan stock.

APACHE STATE Nickname of ARIZONA.

AP·A·GO' GE (–gō'·jē) *noun* 1 The use of one mathematical proposition already demonstrated to prove another. 2 Establishment of a thesis in logic by showing its contrary to be absurd. [< Gr. *apagōge*, abduction, < *apo*, away, + *ago*, drive] —**AP·A·GOG' IC** (–gō'·ik) or **·I CAL** *adj.*

AP·A·LACH' EE BAY (–latch'·ee) A bay in NW. Florida.

AP A·LACH I CO' LA A navigable river in NW. Florida; 90 miles to Gulf of Mexico.

AP A·NAGE Same as APPANAGE.

A·PA·RE' JO (ah·pah·reh'·ho) *noun* [Sp.] A form of pack-saddle in use in the western and southwestern United States.

A·PAR RI (ah·pah'·ree) A seaport of northern Luzon, P. I.

A·PART *adv.* 1 So as to be separated in space or time, or from companionship, sympathy, or the like; aside. 2 So as to be isolated or separated for use or purpose. 3 So as to be independent logically or in thought. 4 Part from part; in pieces or to pieces; asunder. [< F. *à part* < L. *ad*, to, + *pars*, part]

A·PART MENT *noun* 1 A room or suite of rooms. 2 One of several similar suites of rooms in one building, equipped for housekeeping; a flat. [< F. *appartement* < L. *ad*, to, + *partio*, divide]

APARTMENT HOUSE A multiple-dwelling building containing a number of apartments

A PAS TI·A *noun* Morbid abstention from food. —**A PAS·TIC** *adj.*

AP A·TET'·IC *adj.* Having natural camouflage of imitative coloration or form: said of animals. [< Gr. *apate*, deceit]

AP·A·THET' IC *adj.* Without emotion or feeling; unconcerned; impassive; stolid. Also **AP A THET' I CAL**. —**AP A·THET' I·CAL LY** *adv.*

AP A THY *noun* [THIES *pl.*] 1 Lack of feeling, emotion, or sensation; insensibility. 2 Indifference. [< Gr. *apatheia* < *a–*, not, + *pathos*, suffering]

Synonyms: calmness, composure, immobility, impassibility, indifference, insensibility, lethargy, phlegm, quietness, quietude, sluggishness, stillness, stoicism, tranquillity, unconcern, unfeelingness. *Composure* results ordinarily from force of will, or from perfect confidence in one's own resources. *Indifference* is a want of interest; *insensibility* is a want of feeling; *unconcern* has reference to consequences. *Stoicism* is an intentional suppression of feeling and deadening of sensibilities, while *apathy* is involuntary, denoting a simple absence of emotion. Compare CALM, REST, STUPOR. *Antonyms*: agitation, alarm, anxiety, care, distress, disturbance, eagerness, emotion, excitement, feeling, frenzy, fury, passion, sensibility, sensitiveness, storm, susceptibility, sympathy, turbulence, vehemence, violence.

AP' A·TITE *noun* A hexagonal, usually brown or green calcium phosphate of chlorine or fluorine. [< Gr. *apatē*, deceit]

APE *noun* 1 A large, tail-less, Old World primate, as a gorilla or chimpanzee; loosely, any monkey. 2 A mimic. —*tr. verb* [APED, AP ING] To imitate; mimic. See synonyms under IMITATE. "[< Ok. *apa*]

A·PEAK *adv.* In or nearly in a vertical position, as an anchor.

A·PEL·DOORN (ah'·pĕl·dorn) A town in northern Netherlands.

A·PEL LES (–eez) Greek painter of the 4th century B.C.

AP'·EN NINES A mountain range in Italy; highest peak, Monte Corno, 9,585 ft.

A·PER·CU (ah·pĕr·sü') *noun* [F.] 1 A glance; an estimate at sight; detached view. 2 A conspectus; bird's-eye view.

A PE·RI·ENT *adj.* Tending mildly to stimulate the action of the bowels; laxative. —*noun* A gently purgative remedy. Also **A·PER I·TIVE** (–tĭv). [< L. *aperio*, open]

A·PE RI OD'·IC *adj.* 1 Not manifesting periodicity, as some diseases. 2 Without cyclic vibrations; not periodic. 3 Pertaining to any vibrating system, in engineering, whose oscillations are reduced or eliminated by sufficient damping, as the pointer of an indicating device which comes to a full stop without terminal vibration.

APERIODIC ANTENNA A radio antenna responding with a high degree of constancy to a wide range of frequencies.

APERIODIC COMPASS A magnetic compass whose needle assumes its final position in one movement and without fluctuations.

A PÉ RI TIF (ah·peh·ree·teef') *noun* [F.] A small drink of aromatized wine or of liqueur, taken as an appetizer.

A PERT (–pûrt') *adj.* Open; undisguised. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *un.*

AP ER·TURE (–chŏor) *noun* 1 An open passage; orifice; hole; cleft. 2 The diameter of a photographic lens. See synonyms under HOLE. [< L. *aperio*, open] —**AP ER·TUR AL** *adj.* —**AP ER TURED** *adj.*

AP ER Y (ape'–) *noun* [IES *pl.*] The act of aping; mimicry.

A PET A LOUS (–lus) *adj.* Without petals; pertaining to the *Apetalae*, a division of plants in which the flowers are without petals. [< A– (without) + Gr. *petalon*, leaf]

A PEX *noun* [A PEX ES or **AP I CES** (–seez) *pl.*] The highest point; tip, top, vertex (of an angle). [< L.] —**AP I CAL** *adj.*

APH Same as APO–.

A PHA·GI A (uh·fay'·jī·uh) *noun* Loss of the power to swallow

A PHA·KI·A *noun* A condition of the eye marked by absence of the lens. Also **A PHA CI A.** [< Gr. *a–*, without, + *phake*, lens]

APH A NIT' IC *adj.* Having a texture indistinguishable by the unaided eye: said of fine-grained igneous rocks which may be wholly cryptocrystalline or in part glassy. [< Gr. *aphanes*, not showing] —**APH A NITE** *noun.*

A PHA SI A (uh·fay'·zhī·uh *or* –zhuh) *noun* Any partial or total loss of the power of articulate speech which is not due to defects in the peripheral organs, but to disorder in some of the cerebral centers connected with this complex function. Also **APH A·SY.** See SPEECH DISORDER. [< Gr. *a–*, not, + *phemi*, speak] —**A PHA SIC, A PHA SI AC** *adj. & noun.*

A PHE LI·ON (uh fee' li·un) *noun* [LI A *pl.*] The point in an orbit, as of a planet, farthest from the sun opposed to *perihelion*. [< APH– + Gr. *hēlios*, sun] —**A PHE LI AN** *adj.*

A PHE LI O TROP' IC *adj.* Turning away from the source of light, having negative heliotropism. [< APHELION + Gr. *trepō*, turn] —**A PHE LI OT' RO PISM** *noun* —**A·PHE LI·O·TROP' I CAL·LY** *adv.*

A PHE MI A *noun* A form of aphasia characterized by inability to name objects by speech, while retaining power to name them by writing. See SPEECH DISORDER. [< Gr. *a–*, not, + *phemi*, speak] —**A PHEM IC** *adj.*

A PHEN' GO SCOPE (uh·feng'·go–) *noun* An epidiascope.

A PHER E SIS (uh·fer'–) *noun* The dropping of an unaccented syllable or a letter from the beginning of a word, as in *'squire* for *esquire*: the opposite of *apocope*. Also **A PHÆR·E SIS.** [< Gr. *aphanesis* < *apo*, from, + *haireō*, take]

APH E RET' IC, APH Æ RET'·IC *adj.* Pertaining to aphæresis.

APH E SIS (af'–) *noun* The gradual, developmental loss of a short or unaccented vowel at the beginning of a word, as in *mend* for *amend*: a form of aphæresis. —**A PHET IC** *adj.*

A PHID or **APH ID** *noun* Any of numerous, small, juice-sucking insects, injurious to plants; a plant louse. [< APHIS]

A PHIS or **APH IS** *noun* [**APH I DES** (·deez) *pl.*] Any of a genus (*Aphis*) of plant lice, especially injurious to fruits and vegetables; loosely, any aphid. [Etymology uncertain]

APH LO·GIS' TIC *adj.* Flameless: said of an **APHLOGISTIC LAMP**, a lamp giving light by incandescence, without flame. [< Gr. *aphlogistos*]

A PHO NI A *noun* Loss of voice, especially when due to organic or structural causes; hoarseness. [< Gr. *aphonia*]

A PHON IC *adj.* 1 Affected with or characterized by aphonia; as, an *aphonic* cough. 2 Not representing a sound; lacking pronunciation; voiceless.

APH O·RISM (–rizm) *noun* A brief, sententious statement; also, loosely, a proverb; maxim; precept. See synonyms under ADAGE. [< Gr. *apo*, from, + *horizō*, divide]

APH O RIS'·MIC (–riz'·mic) *adj.* Having the form of an aphorism; containing or abounding in aphorisms. Also **APH·O RIS·MAT' IC.**

APH·O RIST *noun* A maker or user of aphorisms. —**APH O·RIS'·TIC** or **·TI CAL** *adj.* —**APH·O·RIS'·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**APH'·O RIZE** *intr. verb.*

A PHO TIC *adj.* Without light; dark. [< Gr. *aphōs*, dark]

APHOTIC REGION A region of water of such great depth that no light reaches it.

APH·RO DIS'·I·A (–dĭz'·ĭ·uh) *noun* Excessive sexual desire.

APH RO DIS'·I·AC (–dĭz'·ĭ·ac) *noun* Anything that increases or tends to increase sexual passion or power. [< APHRODITE]

APH RO DI'·TE A beautifully colored butterfly (*Argynnis aphrodite*) of the United States.

APH·RO·DI′·TE (–dī′·tee) The Greek goddess of love, fruitfulness, and beauty, who is fabled to have been born of the foam of the sea: identified with the Phenician *Astarte*, and the Roman *Venus*.



APHRODITE
Statue in the Museum of Naples.

APH·THA (ăf′·thuh) *noun* [THÆ (thee) *pl.*] A small vesicle or speck, appearing in the mouth or stomach, caused by a fungous parasite; also, a diseased condition in which aphthæ are present. [<Gr., infant's disease, thrush]

APH·THOID *adj.* Having the nature of or like aphtha.

APH·THOUS (–thus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with aphtha.

A·PHYL·LOUS (uh·fil′·us) *adj.* Without leaves. Also **A·PHYL·LOSE.** [<Gr. *a–*, without, + *phyllon*, leaf]

A·PHYL·LY (uh·fil′·i) *noun* Leaflessness.

A·PI·A (ah·pee′·ah) A seaport of Upolu Island, Samoa; burial place of Robert Louis Stevenson.

A·PI·A·RIST *noun* A beekeeper. Also **A·PI·A′·RI·AN.**

A′·PI·A·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A place where bees are kept; also, a set of hives, bees, and appliances. [<L. *apiarium* <*apis*, bee] —**A·PI·A′·RI·AN, A·PI·AN** *adj.*

AP·I·CAL *adj.* Situated at or belonging to the apex or top, as of a conical figure, also of, relating to, or produced by means of the tip of the tongue Also **A·PI·CIAL** (uh·pish′·ul). **APICAL CELL** In many cryptogamous plants, the cell which terminates the apex of roots and stems.

AP·I·CES (-seez) A plural of APEX

A′·PI·CUL·TURE (–chŏŏr) *noun* Beekeeping. [<L. *apis*, bee, + *cultura*, culture] —**A′·PI·CUL·TUR·IST** *noun.*

A·PIC·U·LUS (–yu·lus) *noun* [·LI (li) *pl.*] The point terminating a leaf. —**A·PIC·U·LATE** *adj.*

A·PIECE *adv.* For each person or thing; to each one; each.

À PIED (ah pyeh) [F.] On foot.

A·PI·OL′·O·GY *noun* The study of bees. [<L. *apis*, bee, + –LOGY]

A·PIS The sacred bull worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. See SERAPIS.

AP·ISH (ape′–) *adj.* Like an ape; servilely imitative; foolish and tricky. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

A·PI·UM *noun* A genus of umbelliferous succulent herbs, celery.

A·PIV·O·ROUS (–rus) *adj.* Bee-eating. [<L. *apis*, bee, + *voro*, devour]

AP·LA·CEN′·TAL *adj.* Without a placenta, implacental, as the monotremes and marsupials

AP·LA·NAT′·IC *adj.* Free from spherical or chromatic aberration. [<Gr. *a–*, not, + *planē*, wandering]

A·PLA·SI·A (–zhi·uh *or* –zhuh) *noun* Partial or complete failure of tissue to grow; arrested development of parts of the body; also called *agenesis* [<Gr. *a–*, not, + *plassō*, grow]

A·PLAS·TIC *adj.* Lacking the power of normal growth.

AP·LITE, etc. Same as HAPLITE, etc.

A·PLOMB (a plom′; F. ah plawN′) *noun* Upright posture; hence, assurance; self-confidence. [F.]

AP·NŒ·A (–nee′·uh) *noun* Suspension of respiration, partial or entire; suffocation. Also **AP·NE·A.** [<Gr. *apnoia* <*a–*, not, + *pneo*, breathe] —**AP·NŒ·AL, AP·NŒ·IC** *adj.*

APO- *prefix* Off; from, away. Before a vowel *apo–* is shortened to *ap–*, and before the aspirate it is modified to *aph–*. In chemistry, *apo–* indicates a derived compound, as *apocodeine*. [<Gr. *apo*, from]

A·POC′·A·LYPSE *noun* The revelation made to the Apostle John; any remarkable revelation. —**A·POC·A·LYP′·TIC** or **·TI·CAL** *adj.* —**A·POC·A·LYP′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

A·POC′·A·LYPSE (–lips) The book of Revelation. [<Gr. *apo*, from, + *kalyptō*, cover]

AP·O·CAR′·POUS (–pus) *adj.* Having separate carpels, as the distinct ovaries of the crowfoot family contrasted with *syncarpous*. [<APO– + Gr. *karpos*, fruit] —**AP·O·CARP′** *noun.*

AP·O·CHRO·MAT′·IC (–krō·măt′·ik) *adj.* More exactly achromatic than an ordinary achromatic lens: said of a lens of improved form. —**AP·O·CHRO′·MA·TISM** (–tizm) *noun.*

A·POC·O·PE *noun* A cutting off or elision of the last letter or syllable of a word. [<APO– + Gr. *koptō*, cut] —**A·POC′·O·PATE** *tr. verb* —**A·POC′·O·PATE, A·POC′·O·PAT·ED** (–pa′·tid) *adj.* —**A·POC·O·PA′·TION** *noun.*

A·POC·RY·PHA (–rī·fuh) *noun pl.* 1 Fourteen books of the Septuagint in the Vulgate but not in the canonical Hebrew Scriptures nor in the Authorized Version. 2 One of the various collections of unauthenticated writings that abounded in the 1st and 2nd centuries, in imitation of, or proposed as additions to, but not admitted to the New Testament Gospels. [<APO– + Gr. *kryptō*, conceal] —**A·POC·RY·PHAL** *adj.*

A·POC·RY·PHAL (–rī·ful) *adj.* Of doubtful authenticity; spurious. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

A·POC·Y·NA′·CEOUS (uh·pŏs·ī·nāy′·shus) *adj.* Belonging to a family of herbaceous or woody plants (*Apocynaceæ*), the dogbane family, mainly tropical or subtropical, with milky, mostly acrid juice, simple, entire leaves, regular 5-parted flowers, and follicular or drupaceous fruit, especially Canada-hemp (*Apocynum cannabinum*) widely used in drugs. The oleander and periwinkle represent the family in cultivation. [<Gr. *apokynon*, dogbane, + –ACEOUS]

AP·OD *adj.* Without feet, apodal. —*noun* A footless animal. Also **AP·O·DAN.** [<Gr. *a–*, without, + *pous, podos*, foot]

AP·O·DAL *adj.* 1 Without ventral fins. 2 Without feet.

AP·O·DEIC′·TIC (–dīk′·tic) or **·TI·CAL, AP·O·DIC′·TI·CAL.** [<Gr. *apodeiktikos* <*apo*, from, + *deiknymi*, show] —**AP·O·DIC′·TI·CAL·LY** or **DEIC′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

A·POD·O·SIS *noun* The conclusion in a conditional sentence; sometimes the concluding clause of a sentence not conditional. [<Gr. *apodosis*, giving back, <*apo*, back, + *didōmi*, give]

A·POG·A·MY *noun* 1 Absence of the sexual function in plants. 2 The development of the mature plant from the prothallium without intervention of sexual organs, as in certain of the higher cryptogams. 3 In evolution, the mating and interbreeding of segregated groups not differing in character from other groups of their kind. [<APO– + Gr. *gamos*, marriage] —**AP·O·GAM′·IC** *adj.* —**A·POG·A·MOUS** (–mus) *adj.*

AP′·O·GEE (–jee) *noun* 1 That point of the moon's orbit which is farthest from the earth; also, less commonly, that point of the earth's orbit farthest from the sun, opposed to *perigee*. 2 The highest point, climax. [<Gr. *apo*, from, + *gē*, earth] —**AP·O·GE′·AL, AP·O·GE′·AN** *adj.*



APOLLO
Statue in the Vatican called Apollo Belvedere.

AP·O·GE·OT′·RO·PISM (–jee·ŏt′·rō·pizm) *noun* The tendency to grow away from the earth, in opposition to gravitation, as plant stems and tree trunks, negative geotropism; also called *ageotropism*. [<APO– + GEOTROPISM] —**AP·O·GE·O·TROP′·IC** *adj.*

À POINT (ah pwăN) [F.] To the point; exactly, just enough.

A·POL·LO The Greek god of youth, manly beauty, music, song, and prophecy; also, god of healing later identified with the sun-god *Helios;* he had his oracle at Delphi.

AP·OL·LO′·NI·US RHO·DI·US (lō′–), late 3rd to early 2nd century B.C., Greek poet and grammarian.

A·POL·LOS 1st century Alexandrian Jew who continued the work of St. Paul at Corinth and Ephesus. *Acts* xviii, 24.

A·POL·LYON (uh·pŏl′·yŭn) The angel of the bottomless pit. *Rev* ix, 11. Same as ABADDON. [<Gr. *apollyo*, destroy]

AP′·O·LOG *noun* A fable or moral tale. Also **AP′·O·LOGUE.** See synonyms under FICTION. [<APO– + Gr. *legō*, speak]

A·POL·O·GET′·IC (–jĕt′·ik) *adj.* Of the nature of an apology; excusing; also, defending or explaining: also **A·POL·O·GET′·I·CAL.** —*noun* An apology or defense. —**A·POL·O·GET′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

A·POL·O·GET′·ICS (–jĕt′·ics) *noun* Argumentation; especially, that department of dogmatics which deals with the defensive facts and proofs of Christianity.

AP·O·LO′·GI·A (–jī·uh) *noun* A justification or defense.

A·POL·O·GIST (–jist) *noun* One who argues in defense of any person or cause.

A·POL′·O·GIZE (–jīze) *intr. verb* [·GIZED, ·GIZ·ING] To offer an apology; find or make excuse; acknowledge, with regret, any fault or offense. —**A·POL′·O·GIZ·ER** *noun.*

A·POL·O·GY *noun* [·GIES *pl.*] 1 A formal acknowledgment, as of error, offense, or incivility; as, *to* a guest *for* an oversight. 2 A justification or defense; the original meaning. 3 A poor substitute. [<Gr. *apologia*, a speech in defense]

Synonyms: acknowledgment, confession, defense, exculpation, excuse, justification, plea, vindication. According to its present meaning, he who offers an *apology* admits himself, at least technically and seemingly, in the wrong. An *excuse* for a fault is an attempt at partial justification; as, one alleges haste as an *excuse* for carelessness. *Acknowledgment* is neutral, and may be either of fact, duty, obligation, etc., or of error or fault. *Confession* is a full *acknowledgment* of wrong, generally of a grave wrong, with or without *apology* or *excuse*. Compare CONFESS, DEFENSE. *Antonyms:* accusation, censure, charge, complaint, condemnation, imputation, injury, insult, offense, wrong.

AP·O·MIX′·IS *noun* Parthenogenesis; especially, in plants, reproduction from cells other than ovules. [<Gr. *apo*, from, + *mixis*, a mingling] —**AP·O·MIC′·TIC** *adj.*

AP·O·MOR′·PHINE (–feen) *noun* A drug, $C_{17}H_{17}O_2N$, obtained from morphine by the removal of one molecule of water: used as an emetic and expectorant.

AP·O·NEU·RO′·SIS *noun* [·SES (seez) *pl.*] A fascia or fascialike structure; the broad, flattened, white, shining fibrous tissue

investing or forming the end or attachment of certain muscles. [<Gr. *aponeurosis* <*apo,* from, + *neuron,* sinew] —**AP O NEU ROT′ IC** *adj.*

AP·O·PEMP′ TIC *adj.* Bidding farewell; valedictory. —*noun* A farewell hymn or ode. [<APO- + Gr. *pempo,* send]

AP·O·PET′·A·LOUS (-lus) *adj.* Polypetalous; having separated petals.

A·POPH·A·SIS *noun* **1** In rhetoric, the pretended suppression or denial of what one is really saying or proposing. **2** Denial; negation. [< Gr. *apophasis,* denial]

AP O·PHTHEGM, etc. Same as APOTHEGM, etc.

A·POPH Y·GE (uh·pof′·i·jē) *noun* **1** A concave curve in a column where the shaft rises from the base or joins the capital. **2** A hollow molding immediately below the echinus of some Doric capitals. [<Gr. *apophyge,* escape]

A·POPH·YL LITE (uh·pof′·i·līt) *noun* A silicate of calcium and hydrogen, sometimes used as a gem.

AP·O·PHYL′ LOUS (-fil′·us) *adj.* Composed of distinct floral leaves: said of a perianth. [<APO- + Gr. *phyllon,* leaf]

A·POPH Y SIS (uh·pof′·i·sis) *noun* **1** A bony protuberance, as of a vertebra or, in arthropods, any hardened process of the body wall. **2** In geology, a branching offshoot from an intrusion of igneous rock. [<Gr., branch, offshoot]

AP O·PLEC′ TIC *adj.* Pertaining to, affected with, or tending toward apoplexy: also **AP O·PLEC′·TI·CAL.** —*noun* A person subject to apoplexy.

AP O·PLEX *tr. verb* [Obs.] To strike with apoplexy.

AP′ O PLEX Y *noun* Sudden loss or diminution of sensation and of the power of voluntary motion, usually from pressure upon the brain, as from hemorrhage; a stroke of paralysis. [<APO- + Gr. *plessō,* strike]

A·PORT *adv.* On or toward the left or port (formerly *larboard*) side of a ship.

AP·O·SEP′·A·LOUS Same as POLYSEPALOUS.

AP·O·SI O·PE′·SIS *noun* **1** A figure in which the speaker leaves a sentence incomplete, as if unable or unwilling to continue. **2** Apophasis. [< L. <Gr. *aposiōpesis* < *apo,* from, + *siōpaō,* be silent] —**AP O SI O PES′·TIC** or **PET′ IC** *adj.*

A·POS·PO RY *noun* A loss of the sporogenous function; the development of a new organism from or near the spore-producing organ without the intervention of spores, as in some ferns. [<APO- + SPORE] —**A POS PO ROUS** (-rus) *adj.*

A·POS·TA·SY *noun* [·SIES *pl.*] Desertion of one's faith, religion, party, or principles. Also **A·POS TA CY.** [<Gr. *apo,* off, + *histēmi,* stand]

A·POS·TATE *adj.* Guilty of apostasy; false. —*noun* One who apostatizes.

A·POS′·TA TIZE *intr. verb* [**TIZED,** ·**TIZ ING**] To forsake one's faith or principles.

AP′ O·STEM *or* **A POS·TEM** *noun* An abscess. Also **AP′ O·STEME.** [<Gr. *apostema* <*apo,* off, + *histēmi,* stand]

A POS′·TE MATE *intr. verb* To form an abscess.

A POS·TE·RI·O′·RI (ā pōs·tee·ri·ō′·ri) **1** Reasoning from facts to principles or from effect to cause: opposed to *a priori.* **2** Inductive; empirical. [<L.]

A POS TIL *noun* A marginal note; annotation. Also **A·POS·TILLE.** [<F. *à,* to, in, + *postille,* postil]

A POS TLE (uh·pōs′·l) *noun* **1** One of the twelve chosen by Christ to proclaim his gospel (*Matt.* x, 2–4); also, a Christian missionary who first evangelizes a certain nation. **2** Any zealous advocate of a doctrine or cause. **3** A high official of the Mormon Church; also, a term of address. [<Gr. *apostolos,* messenger] —**A POS TLE SHIP, A·POS′ TO·LATE** *noun.*

APOSTLES' CREED The confession of faith most widely known and accepted in Christendom. It dates from A.D. 500, and was preceded as early as the 4th century by a shorter Latin symbol which the church fathers believed to have had apostolic authority, whence the name.

AP OS·TOL′ IC *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to an apostle or the apostles. **2** According to the doctrine and practice of the apostles. **3** Papal. Also **AP OS TOL′ I CAL.** —**AP OS TOL′·I·CISM** *noun* —**A POS TO LIC′ I TY** *noun.*

APOSTOLIC CONSTITUTIONS Two ancient collections of regulations and directions as to church service and Christian conduct, attributed by some to the apostles: also **APOSTOLIC CANONS.**

APOSTOLIC FATHERS Clement of Rome, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, Papias, and Polycarp, who were contemporaries of the apostles.

AP·OS·TOL′·I CI (-sī) *noun pl.* **1** An early Christian ascetic sect. **2** A monastic order of northern Italy in the 13th and 14th centuries who opposed the papacy. **3** A German sect of the 12th century holding extremely ascetic views. **4** An Anabaptist sect which practiced ceremonially the washing of feet.

APOSTOLIC SEE The church at Rome, regarded as having been founded by the apostle Peter: formerly said also of the churches at Ephesus and Antioch.

APOSTOLIC SUCCESSION The uninterrupted descent and transmission of spiritual authority from the Apostles to bishops in the Anglican, Greek, and Roman Catholic churches.

A·POS·TRO·PHE (-fē) *noun* **1** A symbol (') above the line, to mark the omission of a letter, or to indicate the possessive case, the end of a quotation, or the plural of figures or letters. **2** The omission so indicated. [<L. <Gr. *apostrophos,* mark of elision]

A·POS TRO·PHE *noun* **1** A figurative mode of address; specifically, a turning aside from an audience to speak to an imaginary or absent person, an attribute, or the Deity. **2** The position assumed by chlorophyll granules (as on the lateral walls of leaf cells) when exposed to a strong light, giving a lighter green than in darkness. Compare EPISTROPHE. [<Gr. *apostrophē,* a turning away, <*apo,* from, + *strepho,* turn] —**AP·OS·TROPH′·IC** *adj.*

A·POS′·TRO PHIZE *intr. verb* [·**PHIZED,** ·**PHIZ·ING**] To use the apostrophe; shorten a word by omission.

A POS′·TRO·PHIZE *verb* To address by or in a rhetorical apostrophe; deliver an apostrophe. See synonyms under ADDRESS.

APOTHECARIES' MEASURE A system of liquid measure used in pharmacy. Units and values as used in the United States are as follows:

60 minims	= 1 fluid dram	4 gills	= 1 pint
8 fluid drams	= 1 fluid ounce	2 pints	= 1 quart
4 fluid ounces	= 1 gill	4 quarts	= 1 gallon

A POTH′ E CA RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] One who keeps drugs for sale and puts up prescriptions; a druggist; pharmacist. [<F. <L. *apotheca,* store, <Gr. *apo,* away, + *tithēmi,* put]

AP O THE′·CI UM (-sī·um *or* -shi·um) *noun* [·**CI A** *pl.*] An open more or less cup-shaped fruit body in which the asci bearing layer lies exposed during the maturing of the asci; an ascocarp. Also **AP O THE′ CE.** [<Gr. *apothēke,* storehouse] —**AP·O·THE′ CIAL** (-shul) *adj.*

AP O THEGM (-them) *noun* A terse, instructive, practical saying; a sententious maxim. Also **AP O PHTHEGM** (-thĕm). See synonyms under ADAGE. [< Gr. *apo,* from, + *phthengomai,* cry out] —**AP·O THEG·MAT′ IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

AP O·THEM *noun* **1** The perpendicular from the center to any side of a regular polygon. **2** A deposit found in vegetable infusions, etc. [<Gr. *apotithēmi,* put aside]

AP O THE′ O SIS or **A POTH E O′·SIS** *noun* [**SES** (-sēz) *pl.*] **1** Exaltation to divine honors; deification. **2** Supreme exaltation of any person, principle, etc., as if to divine honor. [<Gr. *apo,* from, + *theos,* god]

AP O THE′ O·SIZE *tr. verb* [**SIZED,** ·**SIZ ING**] To deify.

AP PAL (uh pawl′) *tr. verb* [**AP PALLED, AP PAL LING**] To fill with dismay or horror; terrify, shock. Also **AP PALL.** See synonyms under FRIGHTEN. [<L. *ad,* to, + *palleo,* be pale]

AP PA LACH′ I·AN (-lătch′– *or* -lāy′·chī·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Appalachian Mountains.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAINS A mountain system of eastern North America extending from Quebec to Alabama; highest peak, Mt. Mitchell, 6,711 feet.

APPALACHIAN-TEA *noun* The leaves of either of two shrubs, the inkberry and the withe-rod, used for tea in some localities of the United States; also, either of these two plants.

AP PAL LING *adj.* Causing or fitted to cause dismay or terror; frightful. —**·LY** *adv.*

AP PA·NAGE (-nij) *noun* **1** A dependent territory or property. **2** A natural accompaniment, attribute, or endowment. **3** A portion of land assigned by a king for support of his younger sons; the public allowance to the prince of a reigning house. Also **AP·A·NAGE.** [<F. <L. *ad,* to, + *panis,* bread]

AP PA RA′·TUS (-rāy′·tus *or* -răt′·us) *noun* [·**TUS** or (rarely) ·**TUS ES** *pl.*] **1** A complex device or machine, or a set of tools, appliances, etc. **2** The means by which natural processes are carried on; as, digestive *apparatus.* [<L. <*ad,* to, + *paro,* make ready]

AP PA RA′·TUS BEL·LI (bel′·ī) [L.] Materials of war.

AP PA RA′·TUS CRIT I·CUS [L.] Books, etc., used in literary work.

AP PAR EL (-păr′·ul) *noun* **1** Raiment; clothing. **2** Any oblong piece of embroidery ornamenting the alb and amice. **3** Things provided for special use; arrangements or furnishings, especially for a ship or a house. See synonyms under DRESS. —*tr. verb* [**ELED** or ·**ELLED,** ·**EL·ING** or ·**EL·LING**] To clothe; also, to deck or equip. [<F. <L. *ad,* to, + *par,* equal]

AP PAR ENT (-păr′·unt) *adj.* **1** Clearly perceived or perceivable; clear; evident; obvious; manifest; also, visible. **2** Seeming, in distinction from real or true. [<L. *appareo,* appear] —**AP PAR EN·CY** *noun.*

Synonyms: likely, presumable, probable, seeming. The *apparent* is that which appears, either that which is manifest, visible, certain, or that which is merely in seeming; as, the *apparent* motion of the sun around the earth. *Apparent* indicates less assurance than *probable,* and more than *seeming.* See EVIDENT. *Antonyms:* doubtful, dubious, improbable, unimaginable, unlikely.

AP PAR ENT·LY *adv.* Obviously or seemingly.

AP·PA RI′·TION (-rish′·un) *noun* **1** A specter; phantom; ghost. **2** Any appearance, especially if remarkable; a phenomenon. **3** The act of appearing, or the state of being visible. **4** The period for most favorable observation of a planet, comet, or other heavenly body. [<LL. *apparitio* <L. *appareo,* appear] ·**AL** *adj.*

AP·PAR·I·TOR (ă·păr′–) *noun* 1 An official who serves the summons and executes the process of an ecclesiastical or civil court. 2 The beadle of a university. [<L.]

AP·PAR·TE·MENT (ă·pär·tuh·mahN′) [F.] Living quarters; an apartment.

AP·PEACH *tr. verb* [Obs.] To impeach; accuse.

AP·PEAL *noun* 1 An earnest entreaty for aid, sympathy, or the like; prayer; supplication. 2 A resort to some higher power or final means, for sanction, proof, or aid. 3 [Law] The carrying of a cause from a lower to a higher tribunal for a rehearing (see COURT OF APPEALS under COURT); also, the right to do so; in Old English Law, the accusation of a criminal by an accomplice, who confessed and gave evidence for the state, and who was called an *appellor;* also, a criminal prosecution by one private person against another for some heinous offense; as, an *appeal* of treason. 4 In any parliamentary body, a reference to the house of a disputed decision made by the chairman. See synonyms under ADDRESS, PLEA, SUIT.

—*verb* 1 To make earnest supplication; awaken response. 2 [Law] To remove (a cause) to a higher court. 3 To refer a question (to another). 4 To challenge. 5 [Obs.] To accuse. [<L. *appello* <*ad,* to, + *pello,* drive] —**AP·PEAL·A·BLE** *adj.* —**AP·PEAL·ER** *noun* —**AP PEAL LING LY** *adv.*

AP PEAR *intr. verb* 1 To come forth into view or public notice; become visible, plain, public, or certain. 2 To seem, or seem likely. 3 [Law] To come into court in person or by attorney, and submit or object to its jurisdiction in a given cause. [<L. *apparco,* come forth]

AP·PEAR ANCE *noun* 1 External show or aspect. 2 That which appears or seems; semblance. 3 *pl.* Circumstances or indications collectively. 4 A becoming manifest or public; advent; publication; a coming formally into court. 5 A phenomenon. See synonyms under AIR, MANNER.

AP PEASE (–pēz′) *tr. verb* [**AP·PEASED, AP PEAS ING**] 1 To reduce to peace; soothe; placate; pacify; specifically, to bribe (an aggressor nation) with territorial, political, or other concessions in order to avoid war or a break in relations. 2 To calm, still, or allay. See synonyms under ALLAY. [<OF. *apaisier* <*a,* to, + *pais,* peace] —**AP PEAS·A BLE** *adj.* —**AP PEAS A BLY** *adv.* —**AP·PEAS ER** *noun* —**AP·PEAS ING·LY** *adv.* —**AP·PEAS IVE** *adj.*

AP PEASE·MENT *noun* 1 The act of placating or pacifying. 2 The foreign policy of making territorial or other concessions to potential aggressors in order to maintain peace.

AP PEL (ah·pel′) *noun* [F.] In fencing, a feint, accompanied by a stamp of the foot, to procure an opening.

AP PEL LA BLE *adj.* Appealable. —**AP PEL LA BIL′I TY, AP·PEL LAN CY** *noun.*

AP PEL LANT *adj.* Of or pertaining to an appeal; appellate. —*noun* One who appeals, in any sense.

AP PEL·LATE (–pēl′ it) *adj.* [Law] Pertaining to or having jurisdiction of appeals; as an *appellate* court, *appellate* jurisdiction.

AP PEL LA′TION *noun* A name or title; also, the act of calling or naming. See synonyms under NAME.

AP PEL LA·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1,Serving to designate or name. 2 Denoting a class, as common nouns. —*noun* 1 A title; appellation. 2 A common noun. — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AP PEL LA TO RY *adj.* Containing an appeal.

AP PEL LEE′ *noun* [Law] One against whom an appeal is taken; a defendant.

AP PEL LOR *noun* In Old English Law, a confessed criminal who accused an accomplice.

AP PEND *tr. verb* 1 To add (something subordinate or supplemental). 2 To hang or attach; as, to *append* a seal. See synonyms under ADD. [<L. *ad,* to, + *pendo,* hang] —**AP PEN DAN CY** *noun* —**AP PEN DANT, AP PEN DENT** *adj. & noun.*

AP PEN DAGE (–dĭj) *noun* 1 Anything appended; a subordinate addition or adjunct; as, a mere *appendage.* 2 Any part joined to or diverging from the axial trunk or from any adjunct of it; also, a subordinate or subsidiary part, as a limb, tail, leaf, hair, etc.

Synonyms: accessory, accompaniment, addendum, addition, adjunct, appendix, appurtenance, attachment, auxiliary, concomitant, extension, increase, supplement. An *adjunct* constitutes no real part of the thing or system to which it is joined; an *appendage* is commonly a real, but not an essential or necessary, part of that with which it is connected; an *appurtenance* belongs subordinately to something by which it is employed, especially as an instrument to accomplish some purpose. An *attachment* in machinery is some mechanism that can be brought into optional connection with the principal movement; a hemmer is an *attachment* of a sewing machine. An *extension,* as of a railroad or of a franchise, adds to something already existing. See SUPPLEMENT.

AP·PEN·DEC′TO MY *noun* The excision of the vermiform appendix. Also **AP PEN·DI CEC′TO·MY** (–sĕk′–). [<APPENDIX + Gr. *ektomē,* a cutting out]

AP·PEN·DI·CES (–seez) Plural of APPENDIX.

AP·PEN·DI·CI′TIS (–sī′– *or* –see′·tĭs) *noun* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix.

AP·PEN·DI·CLE (–dĭ·kl) *noun* A small appendage. [<L. *appendicula* <*appendix;* see APPENDIX]

AP PEN DIC′U LAR (–yu·lur) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or being an appendage or appendicle; appendiculate; especially in anatomy, of or pertaining to the limbs or appendages; as, the *appendicular* skeleton. 2 Of or pertaining to the vermiform appendix.

AP·PEN DIC′U LATE (–lit) *adj.* Having appendages, as a leaf; of the nature of or forming an appendage or appendicle; appendiculate.

AP PEN DIX *noun* [**DIX ES** or **·DI·CES** (–seez) *pl.*] 1 An addition or appendage, as of supplementary matter at the end of a book. 2 An appendage; especially, the vermiform appendix; a process or projection; an outgrowth or prolongation. 3 A large tube hanging from a spherical balloon, through which the gas passes in or out; less commonly applied to dirigibles and airships. [L., <*ad,* to, + *pendo,* hang]

Synonyms: addendum, addition, supplement. We add an *appendix* to a book, as a dictionary, to contain names, dates, lists, etc., which would encumber the text; we add a *supplement* to supply omissions, as, for instance, to bring it up to date. An *addition* might be matter interwoven in the body of the work, an index, plates, editorial notes, etc., which might be valuable *additions,* but are not within the meaning of *appendix* or *supplement.* See APPENDAGE.

APPENDIX VER MI FOR′ MIS Same as VERMIFORM APPENDIX.

AP PER CEIVE′ (–seev′) *tr. verb* [**CEIVED′, ·CEIV′ ING**] To perceive, as implying conscious attention and a measure of comprehension. [<F. *apercevoir;* see APPERCEPTION]

AP PER CEP′ TION *noun* 1 That kind of perception in which the mind is conscious of the act of perceiving. 2 The adding of other mental acts to perception proper, as interpretation, recognition, and classification. 3 An act of voluntary consciousness accompanied by self-consciousness; also, the coalescence of part of a new idea with an old one by modification. 4 In a wider sense, the powers of intellect involved in the acquisition, conservation, and elaboration of knowledge; the understanding. [<F. *apercevoir,* perceive] —**AP PER CEP′·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.*

AP PER TAIN′ *intr. verb* To pertain or belong as by custom, association, nature, right, fitness, etc., relate: with *to.* See synonyms under PERTAIN. [<L. *ad,* to, + *pertineo,* pertain]

AP PE TENCE *noun* [**TEN·CES** *pl.*] 1 Strong craving or propensity. 2 Instinct or tendency; as, the *appetence* of ducks for water. 3 Affinity, as in atoms and molecules. Also **AP PE TEN CY.** See synonyms under APPETITE, DESIRE. [<L. *ad,* to, + *peto,* seek] —**AP PE TENT** *adj.*

AP′ PE TITE *noun* A physical craving, as for food or drink; also, a mental craving; longing; desire; strong liking. [<L. *ad,* to, + *peto,* seek] —**AP′ PE TI TIVE** *adj.*

Synonyms: appetence, craving, desire, disposition, impulse, inclination, liking, longing, lust, passion, prochivity, proneness, propensity, relish, thirst, zest. *Appetite* is used only of the demands of the physical system, unless otherwise expressly stated, as when we say an *appetite* for knowledge; *passion* includes all excitable impulses of our nature, as anger, fear, love, hatred, etc. *Appetite* is thus more animal than *passion,* we say an *appetite* for food, a *passion* for fame. Compare DESIRE. *Antonyms:* antipathy, aversion, detestation, disgust, dislike, distrelish, distaste, hatred, indifference, loathing, repugnance, repulsion. Compare ANTIPATHY.

AP′ PE TIZE *tr. verb* [**TIZED, ·TIZ ING**] To excite appetite or hunger in; give (a person) an appetite.

AP′ PE TIZ ER (–ti·zur) *noun* Anything that excites appetite or gives relish, specifically, apéritifs and savory bits of food served before a meal. Also [Br.] **AP′ PE TIS ER.**

AP′ PE TIZ ING (–ti·zing) *adj.* Giving relish; tempting. Also [Br.] **AP′ PE TIS ING.** —**AP′ PE TIZ ING·LY** *adv.*

AP PI AN *adj.* Pertaining to the Appii, a Roman family, or to any of its members.

APPIAN WAY A paved road extending from Rome to Brundisium (now Brindisi), begun by Appius Claudius Cæcus, 312 B.C., and still existing in part. Also [Latin] *Via Appia.*

AP PI US CLAU DI US Roman consul and decemvir, 451 B.C.

AP PLAUD *verb* 1 To express approval of, as by clapping the hands. 2 To commend; praise in an audible or visible manner. See synonyms under ADMIRE, PRAISE. [<L. *ad,* to, + *plaudo,* strike] — **·ER** *noun* — **·ING LY** *adv.*

AP PLAUSE (–plawz′) *noun* The act of applauding; acclamation; approval; praise. —**AP·PLAU SIVE** (–siv) *adj.* —**AP·PLAU SIVE LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: acclaim, acclamation, cheering, cheers, eulogy, laudation, plaudit, praise. *Praise* is the expressed and hearty approval of an individual, or of a number or multitude, one by one; *applause,* the spontaneous outburst of many at once. *Applause* is expressed in any way, by clapping of hands, etc., as well as by the voice; *acclamation* is strictly by the voice alone. *Acclaim* is the more poetic term for *acclamation,* commonly understood in a loftier sense. *Plaudit* is a shout of *applause,* and is commonly used in the plural. See EULOGY, PRAISE. *Antonyms:* denunciation, derision, hissing, obloquy, scorn, vituperation.

AP PLE *noun* 1 The fleshy edible fruit or pome of any variety

of a widely distributed tree (*Malus malus*) of the family *Rosaceæ*, usually of a roundish or conical shape with a depression at each end, also, the similar fruit of several allied species of *Malus*, as *M. prunifolia* and *M. baccata*, the Siberian crab apple, and *M. coronaria*, the American crab apple. **2** A tree of any one of the species bearing apples as its natural fruit **3** One of several fruits or plants with little or no resemblance to the apple, as, May*apple*, love-*apple* (tomato), oak-*apple*, etc. **4** In Scripture, the apple proper, also, a citron, apricot, pear, quince, or other fruit. *Song of Solomon*, II, 5. [< OE. *æppel*]

APPLE BLOSSOM The flower of any species of the genus *Malus*; State flower of Arkansas and Michigan.

APPLE BUTTER A thick, brown spiced apple sauce made by stewing apples slowly in fresh cider.

APPLE CART A two-wheeled hand cart used for peddling apples. — **TO UPSET THE APPLE CART** To ruin one's plans.

AP′PLE-JACK *noun* Brandy made from cider.

AP′PLE JOHN *noun* [Obs.] A variety of apple considered best in flavor when shriveled: said to ripen about St. John's Day: also called *John apple*.

APPLE OF DISCORD In classical mythology, the golden apple awarded by Paris to Aphrodite. To win it she promised him the fairest of women, and his abduction of Helen and the Trojan War followed as consequences.

APPLE-OF-PERU *noun* **1** An annual herb (*Nicandra physaloides*) of the nightshade family (*Solanaceæ*). **2** Jimsonweed. Also commonly **APPLE OF PERU.**

APPLE OF SODOM The fruit of a plant said to have grown in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, of fair appearance, but disintegrating into ashes when plucked, hence, any bitter disappointment or disillusionment, also called *Dead Sea fruit*.

APPLE OF THE EYE The pupil of the eye, hence, something precious.

AP′PLE SEED, JOHNNY Nickname of John Chapman, 1775?–1847, American pioneer, famous for establishing orchards in the Middle West.

APPLE TODDY A spirituous punch flavored with roasted apples.

AP′PLE TON LAYER A region of ionized air about 150 miles above sea level which acts as a reflector of certain wavelengths of sound: also called *F-layer*. [< E. V. Appleton, born 1892, British physicist]

AP·PLI′ANCE *noun* **1** Something applied to effect a result; a device, tool, an instrument. **2** The act of applying, application. **3** [Obs.] Compliance.

AP′PLI·CA·BLE *adj.* Capable of or suitable for application; relevant; fitting. [< L. *applico*, apply] — **AP′PLI·CA·BIL′I·TY, AP′PLI·CA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **AP′PLI·CA·BLY** *adv.*

AP′PLI·CANT *noun* One who applies; a candidate.

AP·PLI·CA′TION *noun* **1** The act of applying **2** That which is applied, as a remedial agent. **3** That by which one applies, especially, a formal written request or demand; a requisition; request. **4** Appropriation to a particular use; the testing or carrying into effect of a general law, truth, or precept by bringing it into relation with practical affairs; also, the capacity of being thus used. **5** The act, habit, or faculty of close and continuous attention. **6** The denoting or extending of a term, or the presenting of a proposition in a manner that combines logical strength with correctness of form. See synonyms under EXERCISE, INDUSTRY. [< L. *applico*, apply]

AP′PLI·CA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Capable of being applied; pertaining to application, applicatory, practical.

AP′PLI·CA·TOR *noun* An instrument or utensil for applying liquid or pasty substances, etc.

AP′PLI·CA·TO·RY *adj.* **1** Fit for application. **2** Making application, practical.

AP·PLIED (-plīd′) *adj.* Put in practice; utilized: opposed to *abstract* or *pure*; as, *applied* science, specifically, dealing with certain data or problems in a practical manner as opposed to a merely theoretical one; as, *applied* ethics.

AP·PLI′ER *noun* A person or thing that applies.

AP·PLI·QUE′ (-kā′) *adj.* Applied: said of ornaments, as in needlework, wood, metal, etc., cut out from one material and fastened to the surface of another. — *noun* Decoration or ornaments so applied. — *tr. verb* [**QUÉD′** (-kād′), **QUÉ′ING** (-kā′-ing)] To lay on, as ornaments of one material to the surface of another. [< F.]

AP·PLY′ *verb* [**AP·PLIED′, AP·PLY′ING**] **1** To bring into contact with something, test in a particular case; attach, refer to. **2** To devote or put to a particular use; as, to *apply* steam to navigation; also, to connect with a particular person or thing; as, to *apply* an epithet. **3** To test or bring into effect, as a general truth or precept, in a particular instance; also, to have reference or appropriate relation; belong naturally; fit. **4** To give (oneself) wholly to, devote, as, to *apply* oneself to study. **5** To make formal request; petition; ask; as, to *apply* for a position. [< OF. *aplier* < L. *applico* < *ad*, to, + *plico*, fold]

AP·POG·GIA·TU′RA (ahp·pōj·ah·tōō′-rah) *noun* A musical ornament consisting of a single note introduced as a suspension before any note of a melody. It is usually written as a smaller note with or without a stroke across the stem. [< It. < L. *ad*, to, + *podium*, balcony]

AP·POINT′ *tr. verb* **1** To name or select (a person for a position), name a time and place for (an act or meeting); assign. **2** To ordain, as by decree; command; prescribe. **3** To fit out; equip, furnish. See synonyms under ALLOT, APPORTION, INSTITUTE, SEL. [< F. *appointer* < L. *ad*, to, + *punctum*, point] — **AP·POINT′A·BLE** *adj.* — **AP·POINT′EE** *noun* — **AP·POINT′ER, AP·POIN′TOR** *noun* — **AP·POIN′TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

AP·POINT′MENT *noun* **1** An appointing or being appointed; position or service to which one is or may be appointed; station; office; also, an agreement, as for meeting at a given time; an engagement. **2** Something agreed upon, direction; decree. **3** Anything for use or adornment; equipment. **4** [Law] A power or right to control or designate the disposition of property. **5** [Obs.] Preparation.

AP·PO·MAT′TOX A village and county in central Virginia. At **APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE** Lee surrendered to Grant, April 9, 1865.

APPOMATTOX RIVER A river of central Virginia; 150 miles to the James River.

AP·POR′TION *tr. verb* To divide and assign proportionally; allot. [< L. *ad*, to, + *portio*, portion]

Synonyms: allot, appoint, appropriate, assign, deal, dispense, distribute, divide, grant, share. To *allot* or *assign* may be to make an arbitrary division; the same is true of *distribute* or *divide*. That which is *apportioned* is given by some fixed rule, which is meant to be uniform and fair. To *dispense* is to give out freely; as, the sun *dispenses* light and heat. One may *apportion* what he only holds in trust; he *shares* what is his own. Compare ALLOT. *Antonyms*: collect, consolidate, receive, retain.

AP·POR′TION·MENT *noun* Any proportional division or allotment; specifically, the decision by law as to the number of representatives that a political subdivision may have in a legislature.

AP·POSE (a-pōz′) *tr. verb* **1** To place or bring near; apply; as, *appose* a seal to a document. **2** To arrange side by side. [< L. *appono*, place by] — **AP·POS′A·BLE** (a-pōz′-) *adj.*

AP·PO·SITE (-zit) *adj.* **1** Fit for or well adapted to the purpose, appropriate, pertinent; relevant; fit, apt; as, an *apposite* simile. **2** Placed or being in apposition; apposed. [< L. *appositus* < *appono*, place by] — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *noun.*

AP·PO·SI′TION (-zish′-un) *noun* **1** In grammar, the placing of one substantive beside another to add to or explain the first, as, *John, president* of the class. **2** A placing or being in immediate connection, application; addition. **3** Growth or increase by juxtaposition, as of tissue. [< L. *appositus*, apposite] — **AL** *adj.* — **-AL·LY** *adv.*

AP·POS′I·TIVE (*a poz′-i-tiv*) *adj.* In or pertaining to a state of apposition. — *noun* A word or phrase in apposition with another. — **-LY** *adv.*

AP·PRAIS′AL (-prāz′-zul) *noun* An appraising; official valuation. Also **AP·PRAISE′MENT.**

AP·PRAISE′ (-prāz′) *tr. verb* [**AP·PRAISED′, AP·PRAIS′ING**] **1** To make an official valuation of, set a price or value on, especially by authority of law or agreement of interested parties. **2** To estimate the amount, quality, or worth of; judge. [< L. *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price] — **AP·PRAIS′A·BLE** *adj.* — **AP·PRAIS′ER** *noun.*

AP·PRE′CI·ATE (-shi-āt) *verb* [**-AT·ED, -AT·ING**] **1** To esteem adequately, perceive distinctly. **2** To estimate. **3** To be keenly aware of or sensitive to. **4** To raise or increase in value. [< L. *appretiatus* < L. *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price] — **AP·PRE′CI·A·BLE** (-shi-uh-bl) *adj.* — **AP·PRE′CI·A·BLY** *adv.* — **AP·PRE′CI·A·TIVE** (-shi-uh-tiv) *adj.* — **AP·PRE′CI·A·TIVE·LY** *adv.* — **AP·PRE′CI·A·TIVE·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: esteem, estimate, prize, value. A jeweler *estimates* an old ring as worth so much cash; the owner may *value* it beyond price, as a family heirloom, or he may *prize* it as the gift of an *esteemed* friend, without *appreciating* its commercial value. *Antonyms*: depreciate, despise, flout, misjudge, scorn, undervalue.

AP·PRE·CI·A′TION (-shi-āy′-shun) *noun* **1** An appreciating; true or adequate estimation or recognition. **2** Increase in value.

AP·PRE′CI·A·TOR (-shi-ay-tur) *noun* **1** One who appreciates. **2** An apparatus by means of which the proportion of gluten in flour is determined. — **AP·PRE′CI·A·TO·RI·LY** *adv.* — **AP·PRE′CI·A·TO·RY** *adj.*

AP·PRE·HEND′ *verb* **1** To lay hold of or grasp mentally; to grasp a truth or statement; perceive. **2** To expect with anxious foreboding; to look forward with fear or anxiety. **3** To have an impression or opinion of; know partially. **4** To arrest. **5** [Obs.] To take hold of. [< L. *ad*, to, + *prehendo*, seize] — **AP·PRE·HEND′ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: anticipate, arrest, catch, comprehend, conceive, grasp, imagine, know, perceive, understand. In strictness we *perceive* only what is presented through the senses. We *apprehend* what is presented to the mind by any means whatever. A child can *apprehend* the distinction between right and wrong, yet the philosopher cannot *comprehend* it in its fulness. Compare ALARM, IDEA. *Antonyms*: ignore, lose, misapprehend, miss, overlook.

AP·PRE·HEN′SI·BLE *adj.* Capable of being apprehended. — **AP·PRE·HEN·SI·BIL′I·TY** *noun.*

AP·PRE·HEN′·SION *noun* 1 Distrust or dread concerning the future; foreboding; misgiving; presentiment. 2 Cognition; conception; estimate; idea; opinion. 3 The faculty that apprehends; capacity. 4 Legal arrest. 5 A mental image. See synonyms under ALARM, ANTICIPATION, ANXIETY, FEAR, IDEA, KNOWLEDGE, UNDERSTANDING.

AP PRE·HEN′ SIVE (-siv) *adj.* 1 Anticipative of evil, anxious; fearful, suspicious. 2 Quick to apprehend. 3 Responsive to sense impressions. 4 Having cognizance; conscious. — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

AP PREN TICE (-tis) *noun* One who is bound by indenture to serve another for an agreed period of time in order to learn a trade or business, any learner or beginner. — *tr. verb* [**TICED** (-tist), **·TIC ING**] To bind as an apprentice. [<OF. *apprentis* <L. *apprehendo*, learn] — **AP PREN·TICE·SHIP** *noun.*

AP PRESSED *adj.* Pressed or applied closely against something, as leaves against a stem.

AP PRES SOR *noun* The expansion at the tip of the hyphæ of certain parasitic fungi, by means of which they fasten on to the host. Also **AP PRES SO′ RI UM.**

AP PRISE (-prīze′) *tr. verb* [**AP PRISED, AP PRIS ING**] To notify, as of an event; advise; inform. Also **AP PRIZE.** See synonyms under INFORM. [<F. *appris* <L. *apprehendo*, learn] — **AP PRISE MENT, AP PRIZE MENT** *noun* — **AP PRIS ER, AP·PRIZ ER** *noun*

AP PROACH *verb* 1 To come or cause to come near or nearer (to) in time or space. 2 To make advances (to); to solicit from or proffer a bribe to. 3 To come close to; approximate; almost reach, as, to *approach* the solution of a problem.

— *noun* 1 The act of approaching; a coming nearer. 2 Nearness; approximation. 3 Opportunity, means, or way of approaching, access. 4 Advances, as to acquaintance, etc., also, the manner in which any advance is made; as, a kindly *approach*. 5 In golf, the stroke made after the tee shot, which lands the player's ball on the putting green. 6 *pl* Constructed works, trenches, etc., by which besiegers attack a fortified position. See synonyms under APPROXIMATION. [<F. *approcher* <LL. *appropio* <*ad*, to, + *prope*, near] — **AP PROACH′A BIL′I TY, AP PROACH A BLE·NESS** *noun* — **AP PROACH A BLE** *adj.*

AP′ PRO BATE *tr. verb* [**BAT ED, BAT ING**] To pass with approval, sanction formally or officially. See synonyms under PRAISE. [<L. *approbo*, approve] — **AP′ PRO BA TIVE** (-tiv), **AP′ PRO BA TO RY** *adj.*

AP′ PRO BA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of approving; approval; commendation. 2 Papal official approval of a religious order, also, the bishop's official approval of a priest as confessor. 3 [Obs.] Proof, probation. See synonyms under PRAISE.

AP′ PRO·BA·TIVE NESS (-tiv nĕs) *noun* The quality of being approbative; specifically, in phrenology, the faculty that is the seat of the desire for praise or fame.

AP PRO PRI ATE (-it) *adj.* Suitable for or belonging to the person, circumstance, or place; fit, proper, relevant.

— **AP PRO′ PRI ATE** (-āt) *tr. verb* [**AT ED, AT ING**] 1 To set apart for a particular use. 2 To take for one's own use. See synonyms under ABSTRACT, APPORTION, ASSUME. [<L. *ad*, to, + *proprius*, one's own] — **AP PRO PRI A BLE** *adj.* — **AP PRO PRI ATE LY** *adv.* — **AP PRO PRI ATE NESS** *noun* — **AP PRO PRI A TIVE** *adj.* — **AP PRO′ PRI A TOR** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): adapted, apt, becoming, befitting, congruous, fit, meet, pertinent, proper, suitable. *Antonyms*: inappropriate, incongruous, irrelevant, unfit, unsuitable.

AP PRO PRI A′ TION *noun* 1 Something, as money, appropriated, or set apart, as by a legislature, for a special use. 2 The act of appropriating.

AP PROV AL (-proov′ ul) *noun* Approbation; sanction; commendation. Also **AP PROV ANCE.** See synonyms under PRAISE.

AP PROVE (-proov′) *tr. verb* [**PROVED, PROV ING**] 1 To regard as worthy, proper, or right, commend; sanction, ratify, confirm. 2 To show (oneself) worthy of approval. 3 [Obs.] To prove by trial; test. 4 [Obs.] To convict. See synonyms under ADMIRE, AGREE, ASSENT, JUSTIFY, LIKE, PRAISE, RATIFY. — **TO APPROVE OF** To think of with favor. [<OF. *aprover* <L. *approbo* <*ad*, to, + *probo*, approve] — **AP PROV·A BLE** *adj.* — **AP·PROV ER** *noun* — **AP PROV·ING LY** *adv.*

AP PROVE (-proov′) *tr. verb* In English law, to turn to one's profit; appropriate, as waste land. [<OF. *approuer*, profit, <*a*, to, + *pro*, *prod*, profit]

AP PROX I·MAL *adj.* Close together; said of the surfaces of teeth.

AP PROX·I MATE (-mĭt) *adj.* 1 Nearly, but not exactly, accurate or complete. 2 Near.

— **AP PROX′ I MATE** (-māte) *verb* [**·MAT ED, ·MAT ING**] To approach or cause to approach closely without exact coincidence. [<L. *ad*, to, + *proximus*, nearest] — **AP·PROX I·MATE LY** *adv.*

AP·PROX·I·MA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of approximating. 2 An approximate result.

Synonyms: approach, contiguity, likeness, nearness, neighborhood, propinquity, resemblance, similarity. *Approximation* expresses as near an approach to accuracy and certainty as the conditions in any given case make possible. *Resemblance* and *similarity* may be but superficial and apparent; *approximation* is real. *Approach* is a relative term, indicating that one has come nearer than before; *approximation* brings one really near. *Nearness, neighborhood*, and *propinquity* are commonly used of place; *approximation*, of mathematical calculations and abstract reasoning; we speak of *approach* to the shore, *nearness* to the town, *approximation* to the truth. *Antonyms*: difference, distance, error, remoteness, unlikeness, variation.

AP PROX I MA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Approaching almost to, but not quite, obtained by or involving approximation; approximate. — **LY** *adv.*

AP PULSE *noun* An approach or impact of one moving body toward or upon another, or of a heavenly body toward the meridian. [<L. *appulsus* <*ad*, to, + *pello*, drive] — **AP·PUL SIVE** (-siv) *adj.* — **AP PUL SIVE LY** *adv.*

AP·PUL·SION *noun* The act of striking against.

AP·PUR TE NANCE *noun* Something belonging or attached to something else as an accessory or adjunct. See synonyms under APPENDAGE. [<OF. *apertenance* <L. *ad*, to, + *pertineo*, pertain]

AP PUR TE NANT *adj.* Appertaining or belonging, as by right, accessory. — *noun* An appurtenance.

A PRAX I A *noun* In psychiatry, the inability to use or to understand the uses of things or to make purposeful movements, due to cerebral disorder. [<Gr. *apraxia* <*a-*, not, + *prassō*, do]

A PRÈS MOI (or **NOUS**) **LE DÉ LUGE** (ah·prèh mwah (nōō) luh deh lurh′) [F.] After me (or us) the deluge: attributed to Louis XV or Madame de Pompadour.

A PRI COT (ā′·prĭ- *or* ăp′ ri cot) *noun* 1 A fruit (genus *Prunus*) of the rose family, intermediate between the peach and the plum, or the tree that yields it. 2 A reddish-yellow color suggesting the dried apricot. [<F. *abricot* <Pg. <Ar. *al-burquq* <L. *præcoquum*, early ripe]

A PRIL The fourth month. [<L. *Aprilis* <*aperio*, open]

APRIL FOOL The subject of a practical joke on April 1, known as **APRIL FOOL'S DAY** or **ALL FOOLS' DAY.**

A PRI·O RI (a prī·o′·rī) 1 Literally, from what is before; specifically, in logic, proceeding, as an argument, from cause to effect, or from an assumption to its logical conclusion, opposed to *a posteriori*. 2 Prior to, and thus independent of, experience; innate. 3 Previous to, or with insufficient, examination. See TRANSCENDENTAL. [<L.]

A PRI OR′ I TY (a prī-) *noun* The quality of being a priori, or not derived from experience.

A PRON *noun* 1 A covering to protect or adorn the front of a person's clothes, or any similar covering, a part of the dress of a bishop or of the regalia of Masonic orders or other societies. 2 Any of various overlapping pieces protecting parts of machines. 3 The platform or sill at the entrance to a dock, also, the platform below a dam or in a sluiceway, or hinged to the river side of a fishing float. 4 A sheet of sand or gravel lying for some distance in front of the terminal moraines of a glacier. 5 An endless band, as of cloth or leather, usually inclined, for conducting loose moving material, as grain in a separator. 6 A hard surfaced area in front of and around a hangar or aircraft shelter, to facilitate the handling of aircraft; also, such an area before any doorway or driveway. 7 The part of a theater stage in front of the curtain. 8 A movable screen of camouflage material, used to conceal artillery. 9 A network of barbed wire surrounding a post or stake in an entanglement. 10 A band of leather composing that part of an Oxford shoe which extends from the shank up and over the instep.

— *tr. verb* To cover with or as with an apron. [<ME. *a napron* <OF. *naperon*, napkin] — **A PRON FUL** *noun* — **A PRON·LESS** *adj.*

AP RO POS′ (-pō′) *adj.* Suited to the time, place, or occasion, pertinent; opportune, as, an *apropos* remark.

— *adv.* 1 With reference or regard; in respect; as suggested by used with *of*, as, *apropos of* spring. 2 To the purpose; at the proper time, in the proper way; pertinently; appropriately, as, he spoke quite *apropos*. 3 By the way; incidentally. [<F. *à propos* <*à*, to, + *propos*, purpose]

AP RO SEX′ I A *noun* Lack of power to concentrate the mind. [<Gr. *aprosexia*, lack of attention]

APSE *noun* 1 An extending portion of an edifice, from the interior a recess and from the exterior a projection, usually semicircular with a half dome. 2 The eastern or altar end of a church. [<L. *apsis*, arch, <Gr. *hapsis*, wheel]

AP·SI·DAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, like, or having an apse, apses, or apsides.

AP·SIS *noun* [**SI DES** (-deez) *pl.*] 1 A point of an eccentric orbit that is nearest to or farthest from the center of attraction, as the aphelion or perihelion of a planet; the line joining these points forms the major axis of an ellipse. 2 An apse. 3 A reliquary. [<L., *apse*]

APT *adj.* 1 Having a natural or habitual tendency; liable; likely. 2 Quick to learn; skilful. 3 Pertinent; apposite. [<L. *aptus* <*apo*, fit] — **APT LY** *adv.* — **APT·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: liable, likely. *Apt* inclines toward the meaning of *likely* and indicates an inherent inclination or abil-

ity. The distinction between *likely* and *liable* is that *likely* looks upon the probable event as favorable, *liable* as unfavorable; *likely* to succeed; *liable* to fail. See APPROPRIATE, CLEVER, LIKELY, SAGACIOUS.

AP TER A *noun pl.* An order of small, primitive wingless insects, formerly inclusive of many species now assigned to other orders. [<Gr *apteros* <*a-*, without, + *pteron*, wing]

AP TER AL *adj.* 1 Without wings. also **AP TER OUS** (-us). 2 Having no lateral ranges of columns, as a temple.

AP TER YX (-ix) *noun* A New Zealand bird with undeveloped wings, now nearly extinct. See KIWI. [<Gr *a-*, without, + *pteryx*, wing] — **AP TER YG' I AL** (-ij' i ul) *adj.*

AP' TI TUDE *noun* 1 Natural or acquired adaptation, bent, or gift. 2 General fitness. 3 Quickness of understanding; readiness, aptness. Also **APT NESS.** See synonyms under ABILITY, DEXTERITY. [<F. <L. *aptus*, fit, fitted]

AP U LEI' US (-yu lee'-us), **LUCIUS,** 2nd century, Roman satirist and philosopher.

A PU LIA (uh pū' lyuh) A department of SE. Italy; 7,442 square miles. Also [It.] *Puglia.* — **A PU LI AN** *adj. & noun.*

A PU RE (ah pōō'-reh) A river in Venezuela; 300 miles to Orinoco River.

A PU RI MAC' (ah pōō-rī mäc') A river in southern Peru; 600 miles to Ucayali River.

A PUS A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [<Gr., footless monster]

AP Y RET' IC *adj.* Without fever. [<Gr. *apyretos*]

AP Y REX' I A *noun* The absence or intermission of fever or pyrexia. Also **AP' Y REX Y.** [<Gr.] — **AP Y REX' I AL** *adj.*

A' QA BA (ah'-kah bah) A town of SW. Trans-Jordan on the GULF OF AQABA, an arm of the Red Sea.

AQ UA (äk'-wuh *or* ä'-kwuh) *noun* [L.] Water: in Latin phrases applied to different kinds of water or to various liquids likened to water.

AQUA AM MO NI Æ (uh mō'-nī-ē) Ammonium hydroxide, NH_4OH, spirits of hartshorn.

AQUA FORTIS Commercial nitric acid. Also **AQ UA FOR' TIS.**

AQ UA MA RINE' (-reen') *noun* 1 A sea-blue or sea-green variety of precious beryl. 2 A bluish-green color.

AQ' UA PLANE (äk'-wuh-) *noun* A water-toboggan on which a bather rides standing while it is towed by a motorboat. — *intr. verb* [PLANED, PLAN ING] To ride an aquaplane.

AQUA PU RA (pū' ruh) Pure or distilled water.

AQUA RE GI A (ree'-jī uh) Nitrohydrochloric acid, a solvent for gold and platinum, and a powerful oxidizing agent. Also **AQUA REGALIA.**

AQ UA-RELLE' (ak wuh-rel') *noun* A water-color, or painting in water-colors. [<F.] — **AQ UA REL' LIST** *noun.*

A QUA RI UM (uh kweh'-) *noun* [RI UMS or RI A *pl.*] 1 A tank, pond, or the like for the exhibition or study of aquatic animals or plants. 2 A public building containing such an exhibition. 3 The soundproof booth in which the various sound recording operations of the motion-picture camera are effected, with proper mixing of the circuits from the scattered microphones. [<L. <*aqua*, water]

A QUA RI US (uh kweh'-) 1 The eleventh sign of the zodiac; the Water-bearer. 2 A constellation of the zodiac. See CONSTELLATION. [<L.]

A QUAT IC (uh kwät' ic) *adj.* Pertaining to, living in, growing in, or adapted to water: also **A QUAT I CAL.** — *noun* 1 An aquatic animal or plant. 2 *pl.* Aquatic sports, as boating, etc. [<L. *aquaticus* <*aqua*, water]

AQ' UA TINT (äk'-wuh- *or* ä'-kwuh-) *noun* A form of engraving differing from an etching in that spaces to give the effect of washes or tints in monochrome are bitten in by acid instead of, or as well as, lines; also, an engraving printed from a plate so prepared. Also **A QUA TIN' TA.** [<AQUA + TINT]

AQUA VI TÆ (vī'-tee) Distilled spirits; brandy. See EAU DE VIE.

AQ' UE DUCT (äk'-wī-) *noun* 1 A water-conduit, particularly one for supplying a community from a distance, also, a structure supporting a canal carried across a river or over low ground. 2 In anatomy, a canal. [<L. *aqua*, water, + *ductus*, pipe]

AQUEDUCT OF SYLVIUS The passage from the third to the fourth ventricle of the brain, the ventricle of the midbrain, now called the *aquæductus cerebri*

A QUE OUS (ā'-kwī-us) *adj.* Pertaining to, made with, formed by, or containing water, watery.

AQUEOUS HUMOR A clear, limpid, alkaline fluid enclosed in a delicate membrane that fills the anterior chamber of the eye from the cornea to the crystalline lens.

AQUEOUS TENSION The partial pressure due to the water vapor mixed with a gas measured over water. It is definite for each temperature.

A·QUIF ER OUS (uh·kwif'-ur us) *adj.* Conveying or supplying water or watery fluid. [<AQUA + L *fero*, bear]

A' QUI FORM (ā'-kwuh- *or* äk'-wuh-) *adj.* Like water; liquid. [<AQUA + L. *forma*, form]

AQ·UI·LA (äk'-wī-luh) A northern constellation, the Eagle. See CONSTELLATION.

AQ UI·LE'·GI·A (äk·wī·lē'-jī-uh) *noun* Any of a genus (*Aquilegia*) of erect perennial plants of the crowfoot family, the columbine.

A QUI LE' IA (ah·kwī·leh'-yah) An ancient town at the head of the Adriatic Sea in NE. Italy; a Roman fortified city.

AQ' UI LINE (äk'-wī-lin *or* -line) *adj.* 1 Of or like an eagle. 2 Curving; hooked like an eagle's beak. [<L. *aquila*, eagle]

AQ UI LO (äk'-wī-lō) In Roman mythology, the north or northeast wind.

A QUI NAS (uh kwī'-nus), **ST. THOMAS,** 1225?-74, Italian Dominican monk and theologian.

AQ UI TAINE' (äk·wī-) A Roman province, later a duchy, in SW. France. Also **AQ UI TA'·NI A.**

A QUO (āy kwō) [L.] From which.

A QUOSE (āy'-kwōse) *adj.* Aqueous; watery.

A QUOS I TY (uh kwos'-) *noun* Moistness; wateriness.

AR Same as 2ARE.

AR *prefix* Euphonic form of *ad-*. See AD-.

1 AR *suffix* Pertaining to, like, as, regul*ar*, singul*ar*; also, the person or thing pertaining to; as, scholar. [<ME. *-er* <OF. *-er*, L. *-aire*, *-ier* <L. *-arius* (in nouns *-are*), used for *-alis* when preceded by *l*]

2 AR *suffix* A form of -ARY, -LER: refashioned in imitation of L. -AR, as, VICAR, MI. VICARY, VIKER.

3 AR *suffix* A form of -LER, refashioned in imitation of 2-AR; as, beggar.

A RA A southern constellation, the Altar. See CONSTELLATION. [<L., altar]

AR AB (ăr'-ub) *noun* 1 One of a Semitic people inhabiting Arabia from ancient times, originally, the nomadic Bedouins, now including pure Arabian Semites and their descendants admixed with various native peoples of northern Africa, India, Persia, Malaya, and Syria. 2 An Arabian horse. 3 A homeless street wanderer, especially a child; a street Arab. — *adj.* Arabian. [<Ar.]



ARABESQUE

AR A,BEL' LA (ăr·uh·bĕl'-uh; *Dutch, It.* ah·rah·bĕl'-ah) A feminine personal name. Also **A RA BELLE** (*F.* ah·rah·bĕl', *G* ah·rah·bel'-uh), [Sp.] **A RA·BE' LA** (ah·rah·beh'-lah).

AR A·BESQUE' (ar·uh·bĕsk') *noun* 1 Fanciful grouping of animal and plant forms, etc., as in Roman and Renaissance decoration. 2 Flat ornamentation employing interlaced lines and curves, as in Arabian architecture. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to fanciful and ornamental decoration in architecture. Also **AR A BESK'.** [<It. *arabesco* <*Arabo*, Arab]

A RA BI A A peninsula of SW. Asia, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf, anciently divided into **ARABIA DE SER TA** (de zer'-tah), northern Arabia, **ARABIA FELIX,** SE. Arabia, and **ARABIA PE TRÆ A** (pē tree'-ah), NE. Arabia.

A RA BI AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Arabia or its inhabitants. — *noun* An inhabitant of Arabia.

ARABIAN DESERT That section of the Egyptian desert between the Nile and the Gulf of Suez.

ARABIAN MILLET Johnson grass.

ARABIAN NIGHTS The common English title for a famous collection of Eastern stories, also called *Thousand and One Nights.*

ARABIAN SEA The NW. arm of the Indian Ocean, between Arabia and India.

AR A BIC (ar'-) *adj.* Relating to or designating a colorless compound contained in gum arabic and other gums.

AR A BIC (ar'-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Arabia, its people, language, etc. — *noun* The language of the Arabians, now widely spread among Mohammedan nations.

ARABIC FIGURES The numerals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. See NUMERAL.

AR·A BIST (ar'-) *noun* A student of or one versed in Arabic literature, science, or medicine.

AR A BLE (ar'-) *adj.* Capable of being plowed or cultivated. — *noun* Land fit for cultivation. [<L. *arabilis* <*aro*, plow] — **AR A BIL' I TY** *noun*

ARAB LEAGUE A league, established 1945, of the states of Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Trans-Jordan, and Yemen.

AR A·BY (ar'-uh-bī) [Obs.] *adj.* Arabian. — *noun* Arabia.

A RA CA JU' (ah·rah·kah·zhōō') A seaport town, the capital of Sergipe, Brazil.

A RA CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* Belonging to a large family (*Araceæ*) of plants, the arum family, mainly tropical, with acrid or pungent juice, simple or compound net-veined leaves, and perfect, monœcious, or diœcious flowers, crowded on a spadix which is usually surrounded by a spathe. [<ARUM]

A RACH NE (uh·rak'-nī) In Greek mythology, a Lydian girl who defeated and insulted Minerva in a weaving contest, then, repentant, hanged herself. Minerva restored her to life as a spider.

A RACH NID (uh·rak'-) *noun* Any of a class (*Arachnida*) of arthropods, embracing the spiders, scorpions, harvestmen, mites, etc. [<Gr. *arachnē*, spider] — **A·RACH·NI·DAN** *adj. & noun.*

A·RACH·NOID (uh·răk′–) *adj.* 1 Like a spider's web; thin and fine. 2 Of or pertaining to the arachnoid membrane or to the *Arachnida*. 3 Composed of slender entangled hairs; cobwebby. — *noun* 1 A membrane which envelops the brain and spinal cord; the middle brain membrane. 2 One of the *Arachnida*. [<Gr. *arachnē*, spider, + *oid*]

ARACHNOID MEMBRANE The midmost of the three membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord: between the *dura mater* and the *pia mater*. Also **ARACHNOID TISSUE.**

AR·ACH·NOL′·O·GY (ar·ăk–) *noun* The branch of zoology which treats of the arachnids.

A RAD (ah·rahd′) A fortified city on the Mures River in western Rumania.

A·RA·DA (ah·rah′·dah) *noun* [Sp.] Tilled land.

A RA FU′ RA SEA (ah·ruh·fōō′·ruh) An arm of the Indian Ocean between northern Australia and Netherlands New Guinea.

AR A·GON (ăr′–) A former kingdom of NE Spain.

AR′·A·GON·ITE (ăr′–) *noun* An orthorhombic calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$. [<Aragon, Spain]

A RA GUAY′·A (ah·rah·gwī′·ah) A river in central Brazil; 1,000 miles to Atlantic Ocean.

A RAL DO (ah·rahl′·do) [It.] Same as HAROLD.

A·RA·LI·A′·CEOUS (–ay′·shus) *adj.* Relating to a family of polypetalous plants (*Araliaceæ*), having more than two carpels and a drupaceous fruit, the English ivy and ginseng being the best-known species of the family.

AR AL LAKE (ar′·ul) A salt inland sea in SW. Asiatic U.S.S.R.; 24,400 square miles: commonly called **ARAL SEA.**

AR A·MA′ IC (ar–) *noun* 1 The northern class of the Semitic family of languages, embracing Chaldee, Syriac, etc. 2 Chaldee as spoken by the Jews, the language of Palestine after the captivity and that spoken by Christ and his disciples. — *adj.* Same as ARAMEAN.

AR A·ME′ AN (ăr–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Aram (Mesopotamia) or Aramæa (Syria and Mesopotamia), or their peoples, languages, etc. — *noun* 1 An inhabitant of Aramæa. 2 The Aramaic language, especially in the broad sense. See ARAMAIC. Also **AR A MÆ′ AN.**

A RA NE Æ (–nee·ee) *noun pl.* An order of arachnids; the spiders. [<L. *aranea*, spider]

A RA NE OUS (–nī·us) *adj.* Made up of or covered with slender tangled hairs, cobwebby. Also **A·RA NE OSE.**

AR AN ISLES (ar′ un) A group of three islands in Galway Bay; off the western coast of Ireland. Also *Arran Isles.*

A RAN SAS PASS The oceanic entrance to **ARANSAS BAY,** southern Texas.

AR AN Y (or′·ŏn yuh), **JANOS,** 1817–82, Hungarian poet.

A RAP′·A HO *noun* An Indian of a nomadic tribe of Algonquian stock. Also **A RAP′ A HOE.**

AR A·PAI′ MA (ar uh·pi muh) *noun* A very large South American fresh-water food fish (*Arapaima gigas*) sometimes over 400 pounds in weight and 15 feet long. [<Pg.]

AR′ A RAT (ar′–) A mountain in eastern Turkey; 16,945 feet, traditional resting place of Noah's ark. *Gen.* viii, 4.

AR A RO′·BA (ăr–) *noun* 1 Same as CHRYSAROBIN. 2 Zebrawood.

A RAU CAN *noun* 1 An Araucanian. 2 The language of the Araucanians.

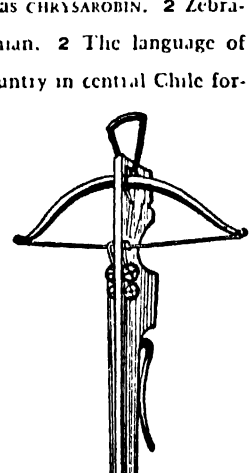
AR AU CA′ NI A (ăr aw–) The country in central Chile formerly inhabited by the Araucanians.

AR AU CA′ NI AN *noun* One of the aboriginal Indian inhabitants of Araucania, a half-civilized and heroic people. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to these people or their culture.

AR AU CA′ RI A (ăr·aw–) *noun* Any of a genus (*Araucaria*) of usually South American or Australian evergreen trees.

AR′·A·WAK (ăr′–) *noun* The most widely spread South American Indian linguistic stock, found from the headwaters of the Paraguay River, in southern Bolivia, to the Goajiros Peninsula, and throughout the Antilles; also, a member of any of its tribes. — **A·RA WA′ KAN** *adj.*

A·RAX·ES (ah·răx′·is) A river in Turkey and Armenia; forms part of the boundary between Iran and the U.S.S.R.; about 600 miles to the Caspian Sea. Also **A·RAS.**



ARBALEST

AR′·BA·LEST *noun* A medieval crossbow requiring a mechanical appliance to bend it. Also **AR·BA·LIST, AR·BLAST.** [<OF. *arbaleste* <L. *arcus*, bow, + *ballista*, military engine] — **AR′·BA·LEST·ER, AR′·BA·LIST·ER** *noun.*

AR·BE·LA An ancient name for ERBIL: also **AR·BIL.**

AR·BI·TER *noun* A chosen or appointed arbitrator or umpire; an absolute and final judge. See synonyms under JUDGE. [<L. <*ad*, to, + *bito*, go]

AR BI·TER EL·E·GAN′·TI·Æ (–ti·ee) [L.] A judge in matters of style. Also **AR·BI·TER EL·E GAN TI A′·RUM.**

AR·BI·TRA·BLE *adj.* Subject to, capable of, or suitable for arbitration.

AR BI·TRAGE (–trĭj) *noun* The simultaneous buying and selling of the same thing, as stocks or bonds, in different markets, in order to profit by the difference between the prices ruling in such markets. [<F.] — **AR BI TRAG IST** (–truh·jist) *noun.*

AR BI TRAL *adj.* Pertaining to an arbitrator or arbitration; subject to arbitration.

AR BIT·RA MENT *noun* 1 The act of deciding by arbitration, or the decision of an arbitrator; an award. 2 Absolute and final decision by any power or authority to which a contest has been or may be appealed; also, the power or right to make such decision. Also **AR BIT RE MENT.**

AR′ BI TRA RY *adj.* 1 Fixed, made, or done capriciously or at pleasure, absolute, despotic. 2 [Law] Not determined by statute, discretionary. [<L. *arbitrarius* <*arbiter*, judge] — **AR′ BI TRA RI LY** *adv.* — **AR′·BI TRA RI NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms. absolute, despotic, dictatorial, domineering, harsh, imperious, irresponsible, overbearing, peremptory, tyrannical, tyrannous. See ABSOLUTE, IMPERIOUS. *Antonyms.* constitutional, equitable, free, lenient, limited, mild, obliging, restrained, restricted.

AR′ BI TRATE *verb* [**TRAT ED, TRAT ING**] To hear and determine a controversy, act as judge or arbiter; to judge; mediate, adjudicate. — **AR BI TRA TIVE** *adj.*

AR BI TRA′ TION *noun* The hearing and settlement of a dispute between two parties, as between two countries, two persons, or a company and a union, by the decision of a third party or court to which the matter is referred by the contestants as a means of avoiding war, a strike, a lawsuit, or other extreme action. See CONCILIATION, MEDIATION.

AR′ BI TRA TOR *noun* 1 A person chosen by agreement of parties to decide a dispute between them. 2 One empowered to decide a matter; an arbiter. See synonyms under JUDGE. — **AR′ BI TRA TRIX** *noun fem.*

AR BI TRESS *noun* A female arbiter.

AR BLAST *noun* An arbalest. — **·ER** *noun.*

AR BO LO′ CO *noun* A Central American tree (*Montanoa lehmannii*) of the composite family, having a hard durable wood often used for making billiard cues. [<Sp. *árbol*, tree]

¹AR BOR *noun* A bower, as of latticework, supporting vines; a shaded walk or nook. Also [Bi.] **AR BOUR.** [<Latinized form *herber* <OF. *herbier* <L. *herba*, herb]

²AR BOR *noun* 1 A tree, used chiefly in botanical names. 2 A shaft, mandrel, spindle, or axle, as of a circular saw, lathe, or watch wheel, also, a principal support of a machine. 3 A pictured genealogical tree. [<L. *arbor*, tree]

ARBOR DAY A spring holiday in some States of the United States when trees and shrubs are planted.

AR BO RE AL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a tree or trees; arborescent. 2 Living or situated among trees.

AR BO RE OUS (–rē·us) *adj.* Of the nature of or like a tree; forming a tree trunk, as distinguished from a shrub.

AR BO RES′·CENT *adj.* Treelike in character, appearance, or size; branching. — **AR BO RES′ CENCE** *noun.*

AR BO RE′ TUM *noun* A botanical garden exhibiting trees for their scientific interest and educational value, and in association with appropriate wildlife features. [<L.]

ARBORI A combining form from Latin *arbor*, tree.

AR′ BOR I CUL TURE *noun* The cultivation of trees or shrubs. — **AR BOR I·CUL′ TUR AL** *adj.* — **AR BOR I CUL′ TUR IST** *noun.*

AR′ BOR I FORM *adj.* Formed like a tree.

AR BOR OUS (–us) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by trees.

AR BOR VI′·TÆ (–vī′·tee) *noun* 1 An evergreen shrub or tree of the genus *Thuya* or *Thuja*, of the pine family, especially *T. orientalis.* 2 The branching appearance of the white matter shown in a section of the cerebellum. [<L., tree of life]

AR BUS CLE (–bŭs·l) *noun* 1 A dwarf tree, or one between a shrub and a tree in size. 2 An arbuscule. [<L. *arbuscula* <*arbor*, tree]

AR BUS CULE (–kūle) *noun* A tuft, as of cilia, etc.

AR BUTE (–būte) *noun* 1 The European strawberry-tree. 2 The arbutus. [<L. *arbutus*] — **AR BU TE·AN** *adj.*

AR′ BUTH NOT, JOHN, 1667–1735, Scottish satirist.

AR BU TUS *noun* 1 Any member of a small genus (*Arbutus*) of evergreen trees or shrubs of the heath family, whose bark, leaves, and fruit are used in drugs. 2 The trailing-arbutus.

ARC *noun* 1 Anything in the shape of an arch, of a curve, or of a part of a circle; a bow; arch. 2 A part of any algebraic curve, especially of a circle; also, loosely, an angle. 3 The bow of flame occurring between two adjacent electrodes connected with a powerful source of electricity. Such a bow forms the lighting agency in the **ARC LIGHT.** 4 A part of the apparent path of a heavenly body. — *intr. verb* [**ARCKED** or **ARCED** (ärkt), **ARCK ING** or **ARC·ING** (ark′–)] To form a voltaic arc. [<L. *arcus*, bow]

ARC, JEANNE D' (zhahn dark) Same as JOAN OF ARC.

AR CADE *noun* 1 A vaulted passageway or street; a vaulted roof; in some cities, a roofed passageway having shops, etc., opening from it 2 A series or range of arches with their supporting columns or piers, whether forming an ornament upon the face of a wall (BLIND ARCADE) or standing free, as a support of a ceiling, roof, or the like, or simply as an ornament. 3 Any arched or vaulted recess or opening.
—*tr. verb* [CAD ED, CAD ING] To furnish with or form into an arcade or arcades. [<F. <It. *arcata* < L. *arcus*, arch]

AR CA DI A A picturesque district of the central Peloponnesus, Greece, the traditional home of pastoral poetry; hence, any region of ideal rustic simplicity and contentment. Also **AR CA·DY.**

AR·CA DI AN *adj.* Pertaining to Arcadia; ideally rural or simple, pastoral. —*noun* A dweller in Arcadia, one having simple pastoral tastes.

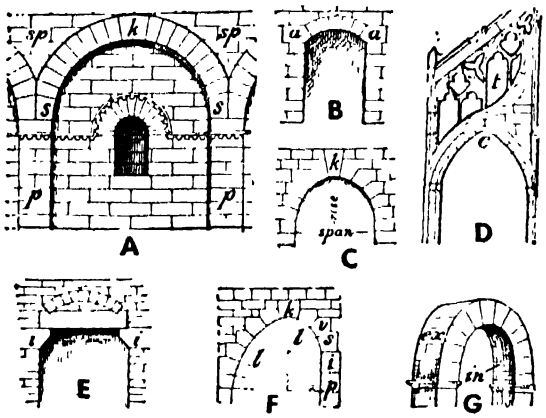
AR CA NA CÆ LES TI A (sē·lēs′–) [L.] Celestial mysteries.

AR CA NUM *noun* [NA *pl.*] 1 An inner secret or mystery. 2 One of the great secrets which the alchemists sought to discover. 3 Any great secret remedy. [<L.]

AR CA TURE (–chŏŏr) *noun* A small arcade formed by a series of little arches.

ARC–BOU TANT (ahr–boo·tahN′) *noun* [ARCS–BOU TANTS *pl.*] [F.] An arched buttress.

ARCH *noun* 1 A bowlike curve, structure, or object. 2 A structural member rounded vertically to span an opening, and formed of heavy wedge-shaped solids, which keep one another in place. 3 An arched passageway; archway. 4 The height within the curve of an arched body, as from



TYPES OF ARCHES

I Round arch. *B* Segmental arch *C* Elliptical arch *D* Equilateral pointed arch with tudor arches (*t*) above. *E* Arch of disharre *F* Rampant arch *G* Extrados (*ex*) and intrados (*in*) *i* an arch. *a* Abutment (Skewback). *c* Crown *s* Impost *k* Keystone *l* Lines of stress. *p* Pier. *s* Springer. *sp* Spanrel. *v* Voussoir.

the centers of the scrolls to the main leaf of an elliptic spring. 5 In aeronautics, the curve of a surface from front to rear; also, a curved wing tip 6 In the Galton-Henry and related systems of identification, one of the major patterns into which all fingerprints are divided; subclassed as *plain, tented,* and *exceptional.*
—*verb* To form or cause to form an arch or arches; also, to span; extend over. [<F *arche* < L. *arcus*, bow]

²ARCH *adj.* 1 Characterized by merry and innocent cunning; roguish; playfully sly; coy. 2 Most eminent; chief. [<Gr. *archos*, chief] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

ARCH- *prefix* 1 Chief; principal, as, *archchancellor.* 2 Very great, extreme; as, *archknave.* [<Gr. *archos*, chief]

AR·CHÆ AN Same as ARCHILAN.

ARCHÆO- Same as ARCHIO–.

AR CHÆ OL′ O GY, etc. Same as ARCHEOLOGY, etc.

AR CHÆ OP′ TER YX (ar·kē ŏp′·tur·ĭx) *noun* A representative of a genus (*Archæopteryx*) of fossil reptilian birds of the Upper Jurassic period, first found in the lithographic quarries at Solenhofen, Bavaria. It combines reptilian and avian characteristics. Also **AR CHE OP′ TER YX.** [<Gr. *archaios*, ancient, + *pteryx*, wing]

AR·CHA IC (–kāy′·ĭk) *adj.* Belonging to a former period; going out of use; antiquated. Also **AR CHA′·I CAL.** [<Gr. *archaikos*, out of date]

AR·CHA ISM (–kuh·ĭzm) *noun* 1 An archaic word, idiom, or expression. 2 Archaic style or usage.

AR·CHA IST (–kuh ist) *noun* 1 One who uses or affects archaisms or the archaic. 2 One who studies antiquities; an archeologist.

AR·CHA·ĬS′·TIC (ar·kuh–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or imitating the archaic, inclined to or affecting archaism; specifically, in art, Hellenistic.

AR′·CHA·IZE (ar′·kuh–) *intr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To be archaistic; use archaisms. Also [Br.] **AR·CHA·ISE.** —**AR′·CHA·IZ·ER** *noun.*

AR CHAM BAULT (ar·shahN·bō′) [F.] Same as ARCHIBALD.

ARCH·AN′·GEL (ark·ān′·jul) *noun* 1 An angel of highest rank; in Christian legend one of seven, in the Koran one of four, chief angels. 2 In the celestial hierarchy attributed to Dionysius, the eighth order from the Trinity. 3 The garden angelica. —**THE ARCHANGEL** In Christian legend, usually Michael. —**ARCH·AN·GEL′·IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

ARCH AN′·GEL (ark·ān′·jul) A cathedral city on the Dvina River in the northwestern R.S.F.S.R. Also [Rus.] *Arkhangelsk.*

ARCHANGEL BAY Same as DVINA BAY.

ARCH BISH′·OP (arch–) *noun* The chief bishop of an ecclesiastical province.

ARCH BISH′ OP·RIC *noun* The office and jurisdiction of an archbishop.

ARCH DEA′ CON (arch–) *noun* A high official in a diocese, subordinate to the bishop.

ARCH·DEA′·CON ATE *noun* The jurisdiction of an archdeacon.

ARCH DEA′·CON RY *noun* The title, office, dignity, of an archdeacon. Also **ARCH DEA′·CON SHIP.**

ARCH DI′ O CESE (arch–) *noun* The diocese or jurisdiction of an archbishop.

ARCH DU′ CAL (arch–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy.

ARCH DUCH′ ESS (arch·dŭch′–) *noun* 1 A princess of the house of Hapsburg or Hapsburg-Lorraine. 2 The wife of an archduke.

ARCH DUCH′·Y *noun* [DUCH′ IES *pl.*] The territory or office of an archduke. Also **ARCH·DUKE′·DOM.**

ARCH DUKE (arch–) *noun* 1 A prince of the house of Hapsburg or Hapsburg-Lorraine. 2 Formerly, one of several sovereigns in Europe.

AR·CHE AN (–kē′·un) *adj.* Pertaining to a rock group associated with the archeozoic era of earth's history, consisting of the oldest stratified rocks, predominantly igneous and without fossil remains. Also **AR CHÆ AN.** [<Gr. *archaios*, ancient, <*archē*, beginning]

ARCHED (archt) *adj.* Having the form of, or characterized by, an arch; furnished with arches; curved.

AR CHE GO′ NI O PHORE (ar·kē–) *noun* A multicellular outgrowth of the thalloid shoot of liverworts bearing archegonia.

AR CHE GO′ NI UM (ar·kē–) *noun* [·NI A *pl.*] The female sexual organ of the higher cryptogams, the analog of the pistil of flowering plants, which has, when ready for fertilization, the form of a cellular sac or flask containing an egg-cell. Also **AR′ CHE GONE.** [<Gr. *archegonos*, primitive parent] **AR CHE GO′ NI ATE** *adj.*

AR CHE LA′ US (ar·kē–) Ruler of Judea, son and successor of Herod *Matt.* II, 22

ARCH–ENEMY (arch–) *noun* The chief enemy; Satan.

AR CHEN TE RON (–ken′·tĕ·ron) *noun* The primitive enteron or alimentary cavity. [<ARCH– + Gr. *enteron*, intestine] —**AR CHEN TER′ IC** *adj.*

ARCHEO- A combining form from Greek *archaios*, used to mean ancient, as in *archeology*, the science of antiquities.

AR CHE OL′ O GY (ar·kē–) *noun* [GIES *pl.*] The science or study of history from relics and remains of antiquities; also spelled *archæology.* [<Gr. *archaios*, ancient, + –LOGY] —**AR CHE·O LOG′ IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* —**AR CHE OL′ O GIST** *noun.*

AR CHE OP′ TER YX (ar·kē–) Same as ARCHÆOPTERYX.

AR CHE O ZO′ IC (ar·kē–) *noun* The most remote geological era. —*adj.* Belonging to or indicating this era. Also spelled *Archæozoic.* [<Gr. *archaios*, ancient, + *zoon*, animal]

ARCH ER *noun* One who uses the bow and arrow. [<OF. *archier* < L. *arcarius*, bowman]

ARCH ER The tenth sign of the zodiac. See SAGITTARIUS.

ARCH ER Y *noun* [IES *pl.*] 1 The art or sport of shooting with the bow. 2 The weapons and outfit of the archer. 3 Archers collectively.

AR′ CHE SPORE (ar′·kē–) *noun* The cell, or group of cells, from which the pollen mother cells are formed within a pollen sac, or the spore mother cells within a sporangium. Also **AR CHE SPO′·RI UM.** [<ARCH– + Gr. *sporos*, seed] —**AR CHE SPO′·RI AL** *adj.*

AR′ CHE TYPE (ar′·kē–) *noun* A primitive or standard pattern or model; a prototype. See synonyms under EXAMPLE, IDEA, IDEAL, MODEL. [<Gr. *archetypon*, pattern, model] —**AR′ CHE TY·PAL** *adj.* —**AR CHE·TYP′ IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

ARCH FIEND *noun* A chief fiend; the devil.

ARCHI- *prefix* Chief; primitive. See ARCH–.

AR′ CHI BALD (ar′·chĭ·bawld) A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **AR CHI BAL′·DUS** (ar·kĭ·bawl′·dus). [<Teut., holy prince]

AR′ CHI BLAST (ar′·kĭ–) *noun* 1 The primitive portion of the blastoderm or germinal disk. 2 The epiblast. [<ARCHI– + Gr. *blastos*, germ]

AR′ CHI CARP (ar′·kĭ–) *noun* An ascogonium. [<ARCHI– + Gr. *karpos*, fruit]

AR·CHI DI AC′·O NAL (ar·ki·dī·ăk′–) *adj.* Pertaining to an archdeacon.

AR·CHI DI AC′·O NATE (ar·ki·dī–) *noun* The office of an archdeacon.

1AR CHIE Diminutive of ARCHIBALD. Also **AR CHY.**

2AR CHIE *noun* [Pop.] An anti-aircraft gun.

AR CHI E PIS′ CO PA CY (ar·ki–) *noun* [CIES *pl*] The rank and rule of an archbishop. Also **AR CHI E·PIS′ CO PATE.** — **AR CHI E·PIS′ CO PAL** *adj.*

AR CHIL (–kil) *noun* 1 A lichen of the Cape Verde and Canary Islands (*Rocella tinctoria*), yielding the dyestuff orchil, the litmus used by chemists for testing. 2 The dyestuff obtained from this lichen, orchil, orsellic. Also spelled *orchil.* [ML. *orchella* < Ol., *orchel* < It. *orcello*]

AR CHI LO′ CHI AN (ar·ki·lō′·ki·ăn) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the early Greek satiric poet Archilochus, the reputed inventor of the iambic meter, or the verse named after him. 2 Hence, severe. — *noun* The iambic trimeter or the trochaic tetrameter as used by Archilochus.

AR′ CHI MAGE (ki maje) *noun* 1 A chief magician. 2 The chief priest of the Persian fire-worshipers. Also **AR CHI·MA′ GUS** (–mā′·gus). [ARCHI– + Gr. *magos,* magician]

AR CHIM BALD (ar′·kim bahld) [G] Same as ARCHIBALD.

AR CHI ME DE′ AN (ar·ki–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Archimedes.

ARCHIMEDEAN SCREW A spiral conduit about an inclined axis, for raising liquid by rotation. Also **ARCHIMEDES' SCREW.**

AR CHI ME′ DES (–ki mee′ deez), 287?–212 B.C., Greek mathematician, born in Sicily

AR′ CHI MIME (ar′ ki–) *noun* The chief mimic, who at a Roman funeral imitated the mannerisms of the deceased.

ARCH ING *noun* An arch or arches; the building of arches; any graceful curve

AR CHI PEL′ A GO (ar·ki) *noun* [GOES or GOS *pl*] A sea studded with islands, or the islands collectively [ARCHI– + Gr. *pelagos,* sea] — **AR CHI PE LAG′ IC** (–pə laj′·ik) *adj.*

AR CHI PEL′ A GO (ar·ki–) The isle-abounding sea between Greece and Asia Minor, the Aegean Sea

AR CHI PEN KO (ar ki–), **ALEXANDER,** born 1887, Russian sculptor

AR′ CHI PLASM (ar′ ki plăzm) *noun* In cytology, the permanent substance of the spindle fibers and astral rays of the cell, dispersed in the form of granules. See KINOPLASM. Originally, **AR′ CHO PLASM** (ar′·ko)

AR CHI TECT (ar′ ki) *noun* 1 One who plans buildings, etc., and directs their construction. 2 One who constructs or plans anything. [Gr. *architektōn,* master builder]

AR CHI TEC TON′ IC (ar ki–) *adj.* Pertaining to architecture; also, relating to the scientific classification of knowledge; constructive. Also **AR CHI TEC TON′ I CAL.** — *noun* 1 The science of architecture, also **AR CHI TEC TON′ ICS.** 2 The scientific arrangement and construction of systems of knowledge

AR′ CHI TEC TURE (ar′ ki tĕc chŏor *or* –tur) *noun* 1 The science and art of designing and constructing buildings or other structures. 2 A style or system of building. 3 Any ordered arrangement of the parts of a system; as, *architecture* of the universe. 4 Buildings, etc., collectively. See illustration, page 76. — **AR CHI TEC′·TUR AL** *adj. & adv.* — **AR CHI TEC′ TUR AL·LY** *adv.*

AR′ CHI TRAVE (ar′ ki) *noun* 1 A chief beam, that part of an entablature which rests upon the column heads and supports the frieze. See illustration under ENTABLATURE. 2 A molded ornament, as of an arch, the archivolt, or the ornament skirting the head and sides of a door or window. [F. < L. *archi–,* chief, + *trabs,* beam]

AR CHI VAL (–ki′·vul) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in archives.

AR CHIVE (·kīve) *noun* 1 A depository for public documents used mostly in the plural. 2 A public document or record. See synonyms under HISTORY. [< F. *archif* < Gr. *archeion,* a public office]

AR CHI VIST (ar′ ki–) *noun* A keeper of archives.

AR CHIV OL′ O GY (ar·kiv–) *noun* The science of maintaining and cataloging public documents. — **AR CHIV OL′ O·GIST** (jist) *noun.*

AR CHI VOLT (ar′·ki·vōlt) *noun* 1 An ornamental molding following the outer curve of an arch. 2 An arch considered as supporting superincumbent weight. Also **AR CHI·VAULT.** [< It. *archivolto,* an arched vault]

ARCH LY, ARCH NESS See ARCH *adj.*

AR CHON (·kon) *noun* 1 In ancient Greece, a chief magistrate of some peoples; particularly, the chief magistrate of Athens after the cessation of kingly rule; also, one of various magistrates or other officials in the Byzantine empire and modern Greece. 2 In Gnosticism, a heavenly creator and ruler subordinate to the Deity. [<Gr. *archōn*]

AR·CHON·SHIP (ar′·kŏn–) *noun* The office or official term of an archon. Also **AR·CHON TATE.**

AR′·CHO PLASM (ar′·kō·plăzm) *noun* Same as ARCHIPLASM.

ARCH PRIEST (preest) *noun* 1 A chief or senior priest; specifically, in church history, a dignitary corresponding to a *dean* or a *rural dean.* 2 In English history, the head of the Roman Catholic secular clergy, 1598–1623, when a bishop was appointed with the title of *vicar apostolic.* [<OF. *archeprestre* <Gr. *archipresbyteros*] — **ARCH PRIEST′·HOOD, ARCH PRIEST′ SHIP** *noun.*

ARCH WAY *noun* An arched entrance or passage.

·ARCHY A combining form from Greek *archē,* rule, denoting rule or government; as, *heptarchy,* government by seven.

AR CI BAL′·DO (ar·chī·bahl′·dō) [It.] Same as ARCHIBALD.

AR′ CI FORM (ar′ si–) *adj.* Shaped like an arc or bow. [<L. *arcus,* bow, + –FORM]

ARC LIGHT See ARC (flame).

AR′ CO GRAPH *noun* A device for drawing curves without striking them from a center. [L. *arcus,* arc, + –GRAPH]

AR CO LE (ar co′·leh) A village in northern Italy, battle, 1796.

AR COT A town in Madras Province, India.

ARC TAL′ PINE (–pin) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to northern regions beyond the limits of tree-growth; also, to mountain heights above the timber line. 2 Designating those plant and animal forms which live beyond or above the limits of tree-growth. [ARCTIC + ALPINE]

ARC TIC *adj.* Pertaining to, suitable for, or designating the North Pole or the regions, etc., near it, far northern; cold, frigid. — *noun* 1 The arctic circle or regions. 2 In the United States, a warm, waterproof overshoe. [<Gr. *arktos,* bear, the constellation]

ARCTIC CIRCLE The imaginary circle, 23° 28′, that separates the north temperate from the north frigid zone.

ARCTIC OCEAN The body of water surrounding the North Pole, area, 5,541,630 square miles.

ARC TO GÆ′ A (jē′·uh) *noun* An extensive zoogeographical realm including all of North America, Greenland, Europe, the U.S.S.R., Africa, Madagascar, China, India, and the East Indies; subdivided into the Sonoran, Holarctic, Ethiopian, Malagasy, and Oriental regions. Also **ARC TO GE′ A.** [Gr. *arktos,* north, + *gaia,* earth] — **ARC TO GÆ′ AL** or **·GÆ′·AN** or **·GÆ′·IC, ARC TO GE′·AL** or **GE′ AN** *adj*

ARC TUR US (–tūr′·us) One of the 20 brightest stars, 0.24 magnitude and of an orange color, Alpha in the constellation Bootes. See STAR. [<Gr. *arktouros,* guardian of the bear]

AR′ CU ATE (–cū·āte) *adj.* Archlike in form; arched. Also **AR′ CU AT ED.** [L. *arcuatus,* like a bow]

AR CU A′ TION *noun* 1 The act of bending, or the state of being bent. 2 Arched work.

AR CU BAL IST Same as ARBALEST.

AR CUS *noun* A cloud resembling an arch: seen usually in cumulonimbus clouds. [< L., arch]

·ARD *suffix* One who possesses in a high degree the quality denoted by the first element of the word, as, drunk*ard*: sometimes changed to *–art,* as in bragg*art.* [< F. < G. *–hard, –hart,* hardy]

AR DEB *noun* An Oriental unit of capacity, varying in different places from about 4 quarts to 8 bushels. [< Ar.]

AR DEN, FOREST OF An ancient wooded tract in Warwickshire, England.

AR DEN CY *noun* The quality of being ardent; intensity; warmth.

AR DENNES FOREST (–dĕn′) A forest and hill country in SE. Belgium, NE. France, and Rhenish Prussia.

AR DENT *adj.* 1 Vehement in emotion or action; passionate; intense. 2 Red, glowing; flashing, also, hot; burning. [< L. *ardeo,* burn] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: burning, eager, excitable, fervent, fervid, fierce, fiery, glowing, hot, impassioned, inflammable, intense, keen, longing, passionate, sanguine, vehement. See EAGER. *Antonyms:* apathetic, calm, cold, cool, dispassionate, frigid, icy, indifferent, listless, phlegmatic, stolid, stony.

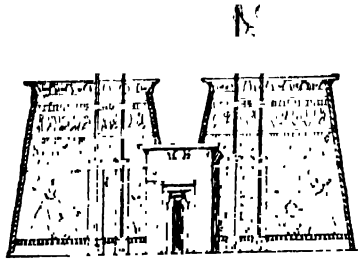
ARDENT SPIRITS Alcoholic distilled liquors.

AR DOR *noun* 1 Warmth or intensity of passion or affection; eagerness; vehemence; zeal. 2 Great heat, as of fire, sun, or fever. Also [Br.] **AR DOUR.** See synonyms under ENTHUSIASM, WARMTH. [< L. <*ardeo,* burn]

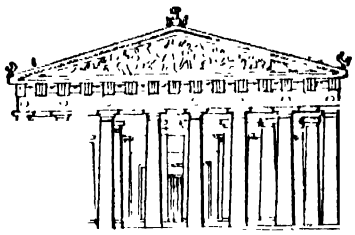
AR′·DU OUS (–jōō·us) *adj.* 1 Involving great labor, hardship, or difficulty; difficult. 2 Toiling strenuously; laborious; troublesome. 3 Steep and lofty. [<L. *arduus,* steep] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: difficult, exhausting, hard, laborious, onerous, severe, toilsome, trying. *Hard* may be active or *passive;* a thing may be *hard* to do or *hard* to bear. *Arduous* is always active. That which is *difficult* may require labor, or simply skill and address, as a *difficult* problem or puzzle. That which is *arduous* always requires persevering toil. *Antonyms:* easy, facile, light, pleasant, slight, trifling, trivial.

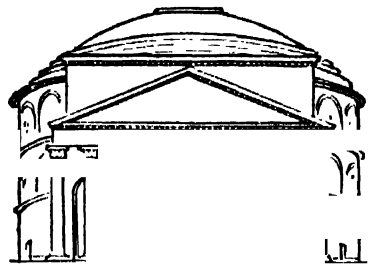
DARE (ar) *verb* First, second, and third person plural, pr.tes-



Temple of Horus, Edfu, begun 227 B.C.
in the 16th to 12th century style — EGYPTIAN



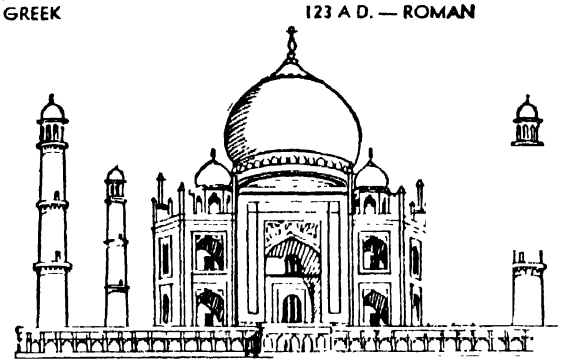
Parthenon, Athens.
438 B.C. — GREEK



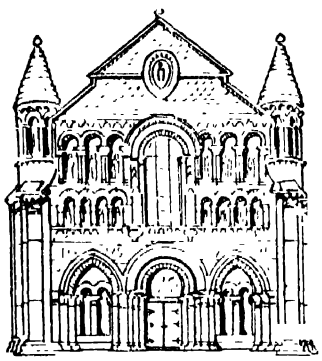
Pantheon, Rome,
123 A D. — ROMAN



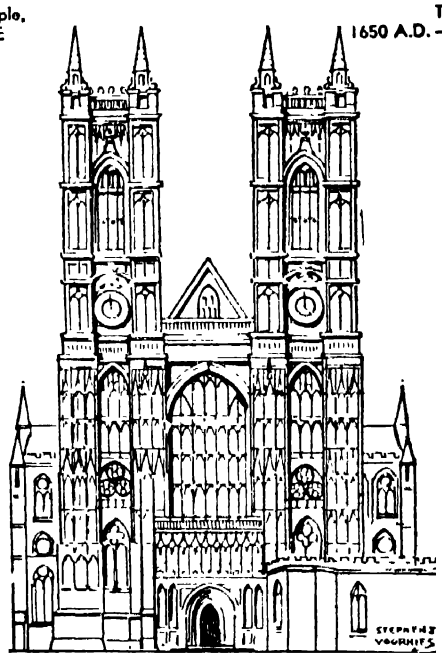
Santa Sophia, Constantinople,
538 A.D. — BYZANTINE



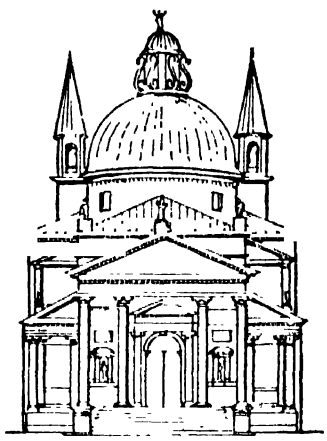
Taj Mahal Agra, India,
1650 A.D. — MOSLEM, INDIAN SCHOOL



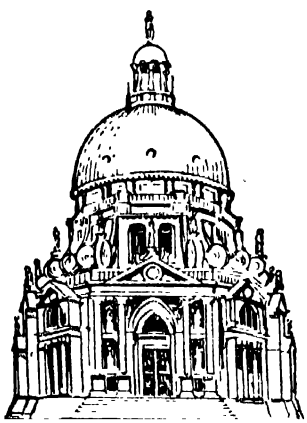
Notre Dame La Grande, Poitiers, France,
11th century A.D. — ROMANESQUE



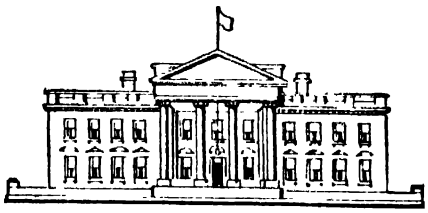
Westminster Abbey, London,
13th to 15th century A.D. — GOTHIC



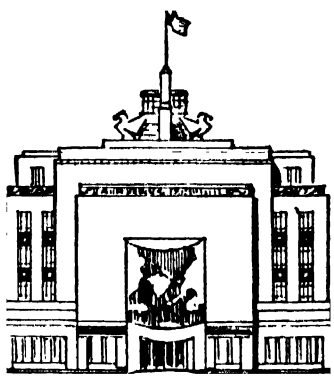
Church of the Redentore, Venice,
1578-80 — RENAISSANCE



Church of Santa Maria della Salute,
Venice, 1631-56 — BAROQUE



White House, Washington, D. C.,
begun 1792 — AMERICAN COLONIAL



Air Lines Terminal, New York City,
1941 — MODERN

EXAMPLES OF THE IMPORTANT ARCHITECTURAL PERIODS

ent indicative, of the verb BE; also used as second person singular.

ARE (ăr *or* ar) *noun* A measure of area; a square dekameter. See METRIC SYSTEM. [<F. <L. *area*, area]

A·RE·A *noun* **1** Any open space. **2** A tract or portion of any surface. **3** Superficial extent. See SQUARE MEASURE. **4** A small sunken court in front of a basement. **5** Figuratively, the extent of anything; scope. **6** A section of the cerebral cortex with a special function. [<L., open space] — **A·RE·AL** *adj.*

AREA BOMBING The bombing of a general region with no attempt to hit specific targets within that region. Compare PATTERN BOMBING, PRECISION BOMBING.

AREA FIRE Artillery fire or bombing designed to cover an entire area, either all at once or part by part; distinguished from *precision fire*.

AREA TARGET A target for artillery fire or bombing that extends over a large area. Compare POINT TARGET.

A′·RE·A WAY *noun* A small sunken court before basement windows or a passageway to a basement door.

A·RE·CA (ar′-) *noun* Any tree of a genus (*Areca*) of tropical palms, including the betelnut-palm; also, its fruit. [<Pg.]

A·RE·CI′·BO (ah·reh·see′·bō) A seaport of NW. Puerto Rico.

A·RE·IC (ăr′-) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a region of the earth contributing little or no surface drainage, as the Sahara. [<L. *areo*, be dry]

A·RE·NA *noun* **1** The oval central space for contestants in a Roman amphitheater. **2** Any sphere of action or contest. [<L., sand]

A·RE·NA·CEOUS (ăr·i·nāy′·shus) *adj.* Pertaining to or like sand, full of or growing in sand; sandy.

A·RE·NIC′·O·LOUS (ar·i·nic′·o·lus) *adj.* Living in sand.

AREN'T (arnt) A contraction of *are not*, often used for the first person singular interrogative; as, *aren't I?*

AREO- A combining form from Greek *Ares*, Mars.

A·RE·O·CEN′·TRIC (ăr-) *adj.* Having reference to the planet Mars as a center of origin. [<AREO- + Gr. *kentron*, center]

A·RE·OG′·RA·PHY (ăr-) *noun* [PHIES *pl.*] A description of the physical features of the planet Mars. Also **A·RE·OL′·O·GY.** [AREO- + -GRAPHY]

A·RE·O·LA *noun* [-LÆ (lee) *pl.*] A small space or interstice in a network of veins or vessels, as on leaves; the colored circle about a nipple or about a vesicle; a depressed spot. Also **A·RE·OLE.** [<L. <*area*, open space] — **A·RE·O·LAR** *adj.*

AREOLAR TISSUE Connective tissue composed of loose meshes of fibers enclosing irregular cavities; cellular tissue.

A·RE′·O·LATE *adj.* Marked off into areolæ. Also **A·RE′·O·LAT·ED.**

A·RE·O·LA′·TION *noun* **1** The state of being areolate; the arrangement of areolæ. **2** A space containing areolæ.

A·RE·OM′·E·TER (ar-) Same as HYDROMETER.

A·RE·OP′·A·GITE (-jite) *noun* A member of the court of the Areopagus.

A·RE·OP′·A·GUS (ăr-) A hill on which the highest court of ancient Athens held its sessions, hence, the court itself. [<L. <Gr. *Areiopagos* < *Arēs*, Mars, + *pagos*, hill]

A·RE·QUI′·PA (ah·reh·kee′ pah) A city in southern Peru.

A·RES (ā′·reez) The Greek god of war; identified with the Roman Mars.

A·RÊTE (uh·reht′) *noun* [F.] A sharp mountain spur or ridge.

A·RE·THU′·SA (ăr-) *noun* Any plant of a bulbous genus (*Arethusa*) of North American orchids, having a leafless or one-leaved space and rose-colored flowers.

A·RE·THU′·SA (ăr-) In classical mythology, a nymph, guardian of the fountain in Sicily which bears her name.

A·RE·TI′·NO (ah·reh·tee′·no), **PIETRO**, 1492–1556, Italian poet and courtier.

A·REZ·ZO (ah·rēt′·zo) A city in Tuscany, central Italy; ancient name, *Arretium*.

AR·GÆ·US (-jee′·us) Same as ÆGEAS.

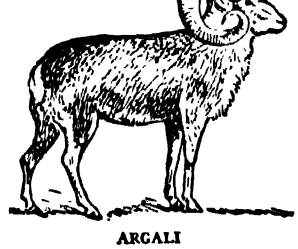
AR·GAL Same as ARGOL.

AR·GAL Same as ARGALI.

AR·GAL *conj.* [Obs.] Therefore. [Corruption of L. *ergo*]

AR·GA·LA *noun* An adjutant-bird; a marabou. For illustration see ADJUTANT. [<Hind.]

AR·GA·LI *noun* [Mongol & Tungusian] **1** An Asiatic wild sheep (*Ovis ammon*), of stout build, with very large and thick horns curved spirally outward.



ARGALI

2 One of other wild sheep, as the **BEARDED ARGALI** or aoudad; the **AMERICAN ARGALI** or bighorn.

AR·GAND *adj.* Pertaining to the system of lighting devised by Aimé Argand of Geneva (about 1782).

ARGAND BURNER A burner producing a hollow cylindrical flame, supplied with air within as well as without.

ARGAND LAMP A lamp having a tubular wick and admitting air both inside and outside of the flame.

AR·GENT (-jĕnt) *noun* **1** The white color of armorial bearings, symbolic of purity, innocence, etc. **2** Silver. **3** Silvery quality or color; whiteness. — *adj.* Like or made of silver; white; silvery: also **AR·GEN·TAL.** [<L. *argentum*, silver] — **AR·GEN·TE·OUS** (-tī·us) *adj.*

AR·GEN·TAN (-jĕn·tun) *noun* German silver.

AR·GEN·TATE (-jĕn·tate) *adj.* Silvery or shining white.

AR·GEN·TA′·TION (ar·jun-) *noun* A coating or plating with silver.

AR·GEN·TEUIL (ar·zhahN·tœ′·ī) A historic town 7 miles NW. of Paris, France.

AR·GEN·TIC (-jĕn′·tic) *adj.* Containing or pertaining to silver, especially in its higher valence or ordinary proportion; as, *argentic* chloride, AgCl.

AR·GEN·TIF′·ER·OUS (-jun·tif′·ur·us) *adj.* Containing or producing silver, as, *argentiferous* ore.

AR·GEN·TI′·NA (-jĕn·tee′·nuh) *noun* A republic of southern South America; 1,079,965 square miles; capital, Buenos Aires. Formerly called **ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

AR·GEN·TINE (-jun·tin *or* -tine) *noun* **1** Silver-coated white metal; also, silver. **2** A precipitate of tin and zinc. **3** A pearly calcite. **4** The silvery pigment of fish scales; also, a substance taken from fish scales and used in making artificial pearls. — *adj.* Silvery.

AR·GEN·TINE (-jun·teen *or* -tine) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Argentina. — *noun* A native or citizen of Argentina. — **AR·GEN·TIN′·E·AN** *noun, adj.*

AR·GEN·TITE (ar′·jen-) *noun* An isometric, lead-gray, sectile silver sulfide, Ag_2S; silver glance; argyrite. [<L. *argentum*, silver]

AR·GEN·TOL (-jun·tōle *or* -tōl) *noun* A silver salt, $C_6N_5N(OH)SO_3Ag$, used as an antiseptic and astringent. [<L. *argentum*, silver, + -OL]

AR·GEN·TOUS (-jĕn′·tus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing univalent silver.

AR·GEN·TUM (ar·jĕn′-) *noun* [L.] Silver: a chemical term.

AR·GES (ar′·zhĕsh) A river of south-central Rumania; 1,150 miles to the Danube River; also spelled *Arjish*. Also **AR·GESH.**

AR·GIER [Obs.] Algiers.

AR·GIL (-jil) *noun* **1** Potters' clay; white clay. **2** Aluminite. [<Gr. *argillos* <*argos*, white] — **AR·GIL·LIF′·ER·OUS** (-us) *adj.*

AR·GIL·LA′·CEOUS (-jī·lāy′·shus) *adj.* Containing, consisting of, or like clay; clayey.

AR′·GIL·LITE (ar′·ji-) *noun* An argillaceous sedimentary rock, with or without slaty cleavage; mudrock: sometimes called *pelite*.

AR·GIL·LOUS (-jil′·us) *adj.* Argillaceous; clayey.

AR·GI·NINE (-jī·neen *or* -nīn) *noun* One of the amino acids, $C_6H_{14}O_2N_4$, obtained from animal and vegetable proteins by hydrolysis or bacterial action; essential in nutrition.

AR·GI·NU′·SÆ (-jī·nū′·see) A group of islands between Lesbos and Asia Minor; naval battle, 406 B.C.

AR·GIVE (-jive *or* -give) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Argos, or, loosely, to Greece in general; Greek. — *noun* An inhabitant of Argos; loosely, a Greek.

AR·GLE *verb* [Scot.] To wrangle; argue. Also **AR·GLE-BAR·GLE.**

AR·GO **1** The ship in which Jason and the Argonauts sailed for the golden fleece. **2** A large southern constellation, the Ship, now generally divided into four parts.

AR·GOL *noun* Crude cream of tartar: the base of tartaric acid: also spelled *argal*.

AR·GO·LIS In ancient Greece, the NE. part of the Peloponnesus, politically more or less under the control of the city of Argos.

AR·GON (-gŏn) *noun* A gaseous element (symbol A) discovered in the atmosphere by Lord Rayleigh and Sir William Ramsey in 1894: it is used in electric display signs and as a filler for incandescent electric lamps. See ELEMENT.

AR·GO·NAUT *noun* An octopod cuttlefish (genus *Argonauta*) having a papery shell; a paper-nautilus. Also **AR·GO·NAU′·TID.**

AR′·GO·NAUT *noun* **1** One who sailed with Jason in the ship Argo, for the golden fleece. **2** A gold-seeker who went to California in 1849. [<Gr. *Argonautēs* <*Argō*, the ship, + *nautēs*, sailor] — **AR·GO·NAU′·TIC** *adj.*

AR·GONNE (ar′·gŏn; *F.* ăr·gawn′) A wooded plateau in eastern France; battles, 1914 to 1918.

AR·GOS (-gŏs) An ancient city of NE. Peloponnesus, Greece.

AR·GO·SY *noun* [SIES *pl.*] A large, richly laden merchant ship; also, a fleet of merchant vessels. [<Earlier form *ragusy* <Ragusa, Italian name of Dubrovnik, Yugoslavian port]

AR·GOT (ar′·gō *or* ar′·gŏt) *noun* The peculiar phraseology of any class; originally, a jargon used by thieves and rogues. [<F.] — **AR·GOT·IC** *adj.*

AR·GUE *verb* [**AR·GUED, AR·GU·ING**] **1** To present reasons to support or contest a measure or opinion; urge reasons for or against; debate; discuss; reason. **2** To influence (a person) by argument. **3** To prove; show; imply. [<L. *arguo*, show] — **AR·GU·A·BLE** *adj.* — **AR·GU·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: debate, demonstrate, discuss, dispute, prove, question, reason. To *argue* is to show the reasons for or against, so as to make a matter clear by reasoning; to *dis-*

cuss is to shake a matter apart for examination or analysis. One may *argue* or *discuss* a matter by himself; or with advocates, to make all clear; or with opponents, to *prove* his position and answer objections. We *argue* a case, *dispute* a bill. One side may do all the *arguing*; in *debating* both sides take part. See DISPUTE, PLEAD, REASON.

AR′ GU FY (–gu·fī) *verb* [**FIED**, **·FY·ING**] [Pop.] 1 To worry with arguing. 2 To contend for pertinaciously or annoyingly. 3 To signify. 4 To argue, especially obstinately or merely for the sake of the argument; wrangle. 5 To persuade by reasoning. [<ARGUE + –FY]

AR GU·MENT *noun* 1 A reason offered for or against something; something offered in proof; evidence. 2 A course of reasoning by the use of evidence; demonstration. 3 The middle term of a syllogism. 4 A contest in reasoning; debate; discussion. 5 The plot or gist of a literary work; summary. 6 In statistics, a number given on the margin of a table to facilitate finding any of the included values. 7 [Obs.] A subject of controversy. See synonyms under REASON, REASONING. [<L. *argumentum* <*arguo*, prove]

AR GU MEN·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The logical setting forth of premises and the drawing of conclusions therefrom. 2 Debate; argument.

AR·GU MEN′ TA TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or marked by argument; given to argumentation. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AR GUS *noun* An East Indian pheasant (genus *Argus*).

AR GUS 1 In Greek mythology, a giant having a hundred eyes; killed by Hermes. 2 The constructor of the ship Argo; son of Phrixus.

ARGUS–EYED *adj.* Sharp-sighted; vigilant.

AR·GUTE *adj.* 1 Quick or subtle; sharp, shrewd; shrill of sound. 2 Sharp-toothed, as a serrate leaf. [<L. *argutus* <*arguo*, show]

AR·GYLL (–gyle′) A county of western Scotland; 3,110 square miles. Also **AR·GYLL SHIRE.**

AR GYR′·O DITE (ar·jir′–) *noun* A steel-gray metallic silver mineral, Ag_8GeS_6, that crystallizes in the monoclinic system.

AR′·GY·ROL (–jī·rōl) *noun* Trade name for a compound of silver oxide and a protein used as a local antiseptic in membranous infections. [<Gr. *argyros*, silver, + –OL]

A·RI·A (ah′– *or* ā′·ri·uh) *noun* An air; a melody, especially, an elaborate solo, as in an opera or an oratorio, distinguished by its movement or style. [<It., air]

·ARIA *suffix* Used in forming new Latin names, especially in zoological and botanical classifications. [<L. *–arius*, –ary]

A RI·AD′ NE (–nī) In Greek legend, the daughter of Minos and Pasiphae; led Theseus out of the labyrinth by a thread.

1**A RI AN** *adj.* Of or pertaining to Arius or Arianism. — *noun* A believer in Arianism.

2**A·RI AN** Same as ARYAN

ARIAN *suffix* Used in forming adjectives and adjectival nouns denoting occupation, age, sect, etc.; as, predestin*arian*. [<L. *–arius*, –ary, + *–anus*, –an]

A·RI·AN ISM (–izm) *noun* The doctrines of Arius (4th century) and his followers, denying that Christ is of one substance with the Father.

A RI CA (ah·ree′·cah) A seaport in northern Chile.

AR ID (ar′–) *adj.* 1 Parched with heat; dry; barren. 2 Without interest; also, profitless. [<L. *aridus* <*areo*, be dry] — **A·RID I·TY, AR ID NESS** *noun* — **AR ID LY** *adv.*

A·RI EL *noun* An African gazelle (*Gazella dama*). Also **ARIEL GAZELLE.**

1**A·RI EL** A masculine personal name.

— **ARIEL** A spirit of the air or water.

— **ARIEL** In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, a tricksy sprite, who aids Prospero.

2**ARIEL** The inner satellite of Uranus.

A RI·ES (–eez) A constellation, the Ram; also, in astrology, the first sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters on or about March 21st, the vernal equinox. See CONSTELLATION.

A·RI·ET′·TA (ah·ree ĕt′·tah) *noun* A short aria. Also **A·RI·ETTE′.** [<It.]

A RIGHT *adv.* In a right way; correctly; rightly; exactly.

AR·IL (ar′–) *noun* An accessory covering of a seed. [<L.L. *arilli*, dried grapes] — **AR IL LATE, AR′·IL·LAT·ED** *adj.*

AR′ IL LODE (ar′–) *noun* A false aril; an outgrowth originating at or around the micropyle, as, the gashed *aril* of the nutmeg (mace) and, according to some authorities, the red pulpy *aril* of the climbing bittersweet.

AR I MA·THE′ A (ā–) A town of ancient Palestine, the home of Joseph, a disciple of Jesus. *Matt.* xxvii, 57. Also **AR I MA·THÆ′ A.** — **AR·I MA THE′·AN** or **·THÆ′ AN** *adj.*

A RI ON Greek poet and musician of Lesbos, about 700 B.C.; reputed inventor of dithyrambic poetry.

AR·I OSE′ (ār–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to an air or aria; melodious as distinguished from harmonic; songlike. [<It. *arioso* <*aria*, air]

A·RI O′·SO (ah·ree–) *adj. & adv.* [It.] Of the nature or in the manner of an aria and a recitative combined; arioso.

A·RI OS′·TO (ah·ree–), **LODOVICO**, 1474–1533, Italian poet.

·ARIOUS *suffix* Used in forming adjectives denoting connected with or pertaining to; as, vic*arious*. [<L. *–arius*, –ary, + –OUS]

A·RI O·VIS′·TUS Germanic chieftain of the first century B.C.; an opponent of Julius Cæsar.

A RISE (–rīze′) *intr. verb* [**A·ROSE** (–rōze′), **A·RIS·EN** (–rĭz′·n), **A·RIS ING**] 1 To spring forth; appear; issue; originate. 2 To get up; come up; rise; ascend. 3 To revive from death. [<OE. *arisan*]

A RIS TA *noun* [**TÆ** (tee) *pl.*] An awn or any similar bristly or beardlike appendage. [<L.]

AR IS TÆ′ US (ăr·is·tee′·us) In classical mythology, the son of Apollo and the nymph Cyrene; the tutelary deity of herdsmen, hunters, and beekeepers.

AR IS TAR′·CHUS (ăr·is·tar′·kus), 220–142 B.C., grammarian and critic, of Alexandria.

— **ARISTARCHUS OF SAMOS** Greek astronomer of the 3rd century B.C.

A·RIS TATE *adj.* Having a beardlike appendage; awned.

AR IS·TI′ DES (ăr·is·ti′·deez) Greek statesman and general in the 5th century B.C.; surnamed "the Just."

AR IS TIP′ PUS (ăr–), 435?–366? B.C., Greek philosopher of Cyrene.

ARISTO· Combining form from Greek *aristos*, best.

AR IS TOC′ RA·CY (ar–) *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] 1 A hereditary nobility or privileged class, preeminent by birth or privilege and having prescriptive rank and rights. 2 The chief persons of a country; hence, any group preeminent in any way, as by virtue of wealth, talent, etc. 3 A state ruled by aristocrats; originally, a state ruled by the best citizens. 4 The ruling class in such a state. [<ARISTO– + Gr. *krateō*, rule]

A RIS′ TO CRAT *noun* 1 A member of an aristocracy. 2 A proud and exclusive person. 3 One who prefers an aristocratic form of government. — **A·RIS TO·CRAT′·IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* — **A RIS TO CRAT′ I CAL LY** *adv.*

AR IS TOL (ar′·is·tol *or* –tole) *noun* A reddish-brown odorless amorphous compound, $C_{20}H_{21}O_2I_3$, derived from thymol by treatment with sodium hydrate, iodine, and potassium iodide; used in powdered form in surgery as an antiseptic. [<ARISTO– + –OL]

AR IS·TO·LO CHI A′ CEOUS (ăr·is·tō·lō·kĭ·āy′·shus) *adj.* Belonging to a family (*Aristolochiaceæ*) of apetalous plants, the birthwort family, tropical climbers or twiners, with irregular, dingy, often offensive smelling flowers. [<Gr. *aristolochia*, a plant deemed useful in childbirth]

AR IS TOPH′ A·NES (ar·is·tof′·uh·neez), 444?–380? B.C., Greek dramatist.

AR IS TO TE′ LI AN (ăr·is·tō·tee′·lĭ·un *or* –tel′·yun) *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Aristotle. —*noun* An adherent of Aristotle. — **ISM** *noun.*

ARISTOTELIAN LOGIC The logic of Aristotle, the most important feature of which was the syllogism.

AR′ IS TOT LE (ăr′·is·tot l), 384–322 B.C., Greek philosopher; pupil of Plato.

ARISTOTLE'S–LANTERN *noun* The oral skeleton of the mouth parts of a sea-urchin

A·RIS′ TO TYPE *noun* A print made on paper treated with mixed collodion and gelatin. [<ARISTO– + –TYPE]

A RIS′ TU LATE *adj.* Having a small awn. [<L. *arista*, beard of grain]

A RITH ME TIC *noun* 1 The science of numbers and computation. 2 A treatise upon this science. [<L. *arithmetica* <Gr. *arithmos*, number] — **AR ITH MET′ IC, AR ITH MET′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **AR ITH MET′ I CAL LY** *adv.*

A RITH ME·TI′ CIAN (–tish′·un) *noun* One who uses or is skilled in arithmetic

AR ITH·MET′·IC PROGRESSION A sequence of terms such that each except the first differs from the preceding one by a constant quantity, either plus or minus, as 2, 4, 6, 8; see GEOMETRIC PROGRESSION. Also **ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION, ARITHMETIC SERIES, ARITHMETIC SEQUENCE.**

A RITH MO MA′ NI A *noun* The impulse to count everything.

AR ITH MOM′ E TER (ăr–) *noun* A calculating machine.

ARIUM *suffix* A termination forming nouns denoting a place for (as, *aquarium*), or that which confers or is connected with. [<L. <*–arius*; see –ARY]

A RI US or **A·RI US** See 1ARIAN.

A RI VE·DER′ CI (ah ree·veh·dĕr′·chee) [It.] Until we meet again; popularly, so long.

AR I ZO′ NA (ăr–) A State of the SW. United States; 113,909 square miles; capital, Phœnix; entered the Union Feb. 14, 1912; nickname, *Apache State*. — **AR I·ZO′·NAN, AR·I ZO′·NI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

AR·JISH Same as ARGES.

ARK *noun* 1 The ship of Noah (*Gen.* vi, 14–22). 2 The chest containing the tables of the law (*Ex.* xxv, 10); also called the **ARK OF THE COVENANT.** 3 The papyrus cradle of Moses (*Ex.* ii, 3). 4 A flat-bottomed freight boat or scow. 5 A large (usually farm) wagon. 6 A coffer, chest, or bin. [<OE. *arc* <L. *arca*, chest]

AR·KAN SAN (–zun) *noun* A native or inhabitant of Arkansas.

AR′ KAN SAS (–saw) 1 A State of the south-central United States; 53,102 square miles; capital, Little Rock; entered the Union June 15, 1836; nicknamed, *Wonder State* or *Bear State*. 2 Same as QUAPAW.

ARKANSAS RIVER A river rising in the Rocky Mountains

and flowing 1,450 miles SE. to the Mississippi River in Arkansas.

Arkansas Traveler 1 Col. Sandy Faulkner, 1803–74, an Arkansas cotton planter; alleged author and original of a famous dialog between a squatter and himself, the traveler. The traveler stopped at the squatter's cabin to ask for a night's lodging, for a drink, for a bite to eat, for permission to rest his horse under the yard tree, for directions to the next house, all of which were wittily but flatly refused until the traveler chanced to play the turn of the tune the squatter could not finish. Whereupon he was invited to "take half a dozzen cheers and sot down for 6 months." 2 Also, the dialog and the tune entitled *Arkansas Traveler.*

Ar khan gelsk (ar hahn'·gelsk) [Rus.] Same as Archangel.

Ark wright, Sir Richard, 1732–92, English cotton-manufacturer; invented spinning-frame.

Arl berg (arl'·bėrK) An Alpine pass, 5,840 feet, in western Austria, also, a tunnel, 6⅓ miles.

arles (arlz) *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1 Earnest money: also **arles-penny.** 2 An earnest.

Arles (arl) An ancient city in SE. France; Roman ruins.

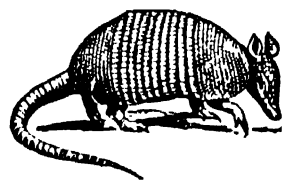
Ar ling ton A town in NE. Virginia on the Potomac River, site of a national cemetery containing the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Ar liss, George, 1868–1946, English actor.

arm *noun* 1 The upper limb of the human body, from the shoulder to the hand or wrist, specifically, in human anatomy, the part from the shoulder joint to the elbow joint. 2 The fore limb of vertebrates other than man; also, an armlike part or appendage. 3 Anything branching out like an arm from the main body, or set apart or considered as a distinct part or branch, a subdivision; as, an *arm* of the sea. 4 One of the projecting members of an anchor, ending in a fluke, also, an end of a spar. 5 Strength to accomplish or aid, might, as, the *arm* of the law. —**at arm's length.** At an unfriendly distance, as by cold or distant treatment. —**with open arms** Cordially. [<OF]

2arm *noun* 1 A weapon 2 A distinct branch of the naval or military service, as, the air *arm.* See **arms.** —*verb* 1 To supply (oneself) with instruments of warfare; equip; have or take arms. 2 To supply with the necessary means, whether material, mental, or moral, for an undertaking. [<L. *armo,* arm, <*arma,* weapons]

ar ma da (·mah'– *or* ·may'·duh) *noun* A fleet of warvessels. —**Invincible Armada** The fleet sent against England by Spain in 1588. It was scattered and partially defeated, and then destroyed by storms: also called **Spanish Armada.** [<Sp.]



ARMADILLO

ar ma dil' lo *noun* An American burrowing, nocturnal mammal (family *Dasypodidae*) of the Edentate order, having an armorlike covering; especially, the nine-banded armadillo *(Dasypus novemcinctus)* of Mexico and Texas. [<Sp.]

Ar ma ged'·don *noun* 1 The plain of Esdraelon; scene of many battles, hence, the prophetic scene of the great battle at the end of the world. *Rev.* xvi, 16. 2 Figuratively, any great conflict between good and evil forces; hence, any great war.

Ar magh (–mah') A county of Northern Ireland; 512 square miles, also, its county seat.

ar ma ment *noun* 1 A land or naval force. 2 The guns and munitions of a fortification, airplane, vehicle, or vessel. 3 Cannon of various calibers, including their carriages. 4 Equipment or the act of equipping. 5 Organization of a battlefield by a defending force to secure a field of fire. 6 The body of naval, air, and ground forces equipped for war, engaged in an expedition, or present in a given command area. 7 The aggregate of a nation's organized war power. See synonyms under **army.**

armament officer A staff officer in a unit of the U.S. Army Air Forces who is in charge of the supply and maintenance of guns and ammunition for aircraft in that unit.

Ar mand (ar·mahN') [F.] Same as Herman.

ar ma ture (–choor *or* –tuir) *noun* 1 A piece of soft iron joining the poles of a magnet, specifically, in a dynamo or electric motor, the rotary laminated iron core carrying the coils of insulated wire to be moved through the field; also, the tinfoil coating of a Leyden jar. 2 A means of offense or defense, as the shells of animals, prickles on plants, etc.; also, a set of organs. 3 Framing used in architecture to stiffen or brace; also, in sculpture, a framework which supports the clay or other substance used in modelling. 4 [Obs.] Body armor; personal equipment for battle. —*tr. verb* To furnish or provide with an armature. [<F.<L. *armatura* <*armo,* arm]

arm band *noun* A brassard: also **arm band.**

arm chair *noun* A chair with side supports for the arms.

armed *adj.* Provided with arms; equipped.

armed forces The combined military and naval forces of a nation; in the United States, the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

armed to the teeth As heavily armed as possible.

Ar·me·ni·a A mountainous tableland in NE. Asia Minor; formerly a kingdom; now partly in the **Armenian S.S.R.,** a constituent republic of Transcaucasian U.S.S.R.; 11,580 square miles; capital, Erivan.

Ar me ni an *adj.* Of the country or people of Armenia. —*noun* 1 A native of Armenia. 2 The Armenian language.

Ar men·tières (ar·mahN·tyĕr' *or, U.S.,* ar'·mun·tirz) A historic town in northern France, near Lille.

arm·er *noun* One who arms.

ar met *noun* A light steel helmet of the 15th and 16th centuries, with visor and neckguard. [<F.]

arm ful *noun* [**fuls** *pl.*] That which is held, or can be held, in the arm or arms.

arm hole *noun* 1 An opening for the arm in a garment. 2 The armpit.

ar mi ger (–jur) *noun* An armorbearer; a squire; also, one entitled to bear heraldic arms. Also **ar mig e ro** (ar·mij'–). [<L. <*arma,* weapons, + *gero,* bear]

ar' mil la·ry *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of a ring or rings. [<L. *armilla,* ring]

armillary sphere An arrangement of concentric rings in the form of a skeleton sphere, representing the relative positions of the ecliptic and other celestial circles.

Ar min (ar·meen') [G.] Same as Herman.

arm ing *noun* 1 The act of supplying with or taking arms; also, that with which anything is armed. 2 Tallow on a sounding plummet to bring up matter from sea bottom; also, a magnet armature. 3 In heraldry, a coat of arms.

Ar min i an ism (–izm) *noun* The doctrines of Jacobus Arminius and his followers, opposed to Calvinism chiefly as holding a less rigorous view of the divine sovereignty. —**Ar min i an** *adj. & noun.*

Ar min i us [L.] Same as Herman.

—**Arminius,** 17 B.C.–21 A.D., German national hero, defeated Roman governor Varus at battle of Teutoburg Forest, 9 A.D.: sometimes called *Hermann.*

Arminius, Jacobus, 1560–1609, Dutch Protestant theologian.

ar·mip o tent *adj.* Mighty in arms. [<**2arm** + **potent**] —**ar mip o tence** *noun.*

ar mi stice (–stiss) *noun* A temporary cessation, by mutual agreement, of hostilities; a truce. [<F. <L. *arma,* arms, + *sto,* stand]

Armistice Day November 11; anniversary of that date in 1918 when the Allies granted an armistice to the Central Powers in World War I.

arm let *noun* 1 A little arm. 2 An ornamental band or armor for the arm. 3 A small, short sleeve.

ar moire (–mwahr') *noun* [F.] An ambry, a cupboard. Also **ar moi rie** (–mwah·ree').

ar mor *noun* 1 A defensive covering, as of mail for a warrior, or of metallic plates for a war vessel, a tank, a deep-sea diver's suit, etc. 2 The aggregate of armored assault vehicles available to a military command See synonyms under **arms.** —*verb* To furnish with or put on armor. [<F. <L. *armatura*]

ar' mor bear er *noun* One bearing the arms of a warrior; a squire, armigér.

ar mored (ar'·murd) *adj.* Protected by armor, as an automobile, a cruiser, or train.

armored car 1 A highly mobile military vehicle, protected by light armor plate, and used for reconnaissance, carrying ammunition or personnel, or as a self-propelled mount for machine-guns, anti-aircraft artillery, etc. 2 A small truck, protected by light armor plate and armed guards, used for transporting money.

armored force A combination of tanks, armored cars, and other armored vehicles functioning as an offensive unit in modern warfare.

ar mor er (ar'·mur·ur) *noun* A maker, repairer, or custodian of arms or armor; specifically, a soldier who performs duties relating to the repair, maintenance, and supply of small arms.

ar mo ri al *adj.* Pertaining to heraldry or heraldic arms. —*noun* A treatise on heraldry.

Ar mor·i ca A district of ancient Gaul; modern Brittany. —**Ar mor ic** *adj.* —**Ar mor i can** *adj. & noun.*

armor-piercing *adj.* Designating a type of projectile with a hard-shelled nose, designed to penetrate heavy armor and burst on the far side.

armor-plate *noun* A special high carbon steel alloy containing variable proportions of nickel, chrome, and manganese, forged under great pressure and given a hard surface.

1ar mo ry *noun* [**ries** *pl.*] 1 A place for the safekeeping of arms. 2 A building for the use of a body of militia, including general storage for arms and equipment, drill-rooms, etc. 3 In the United States, a plant for making arms. 4 Arms collectively; armor. 5 The craft or trade of making arms.

AR·MO·RY *noun* 1 Heraldic arms. 2 Heraldry.

AR MOUR, etc. Same as ARMOR, etc.

AR MOUR (är′·mur), **PHILIP DANFORTH**, 1832–1901, American meatpacker.

AR MO ZINE′ (–zēn′) *noun* A plain silk formerly used for clerical robes, etc. Also **AR MO ZEEN′**. [<F. *armoisin* <LL. *ermesinus*, taffeta]

ARM PIT *noun* The cavity under the arm; the axilla.

ARMS *noun pl.* 1 Weapons of defense or offense, collectively; also, formerly, armor. 2 The military service; war as a profession. 3 The official insignia or device of a state, person, or family. — **SMALL ARMS** Firearms of small caliber, usually not greater than .60 caliber or one inch: includes pistols, rifles, machine-guns, etc. — **TO ARMS!** 1 Arm yourselves: a summons to battle. 2 The bugle call ordering military personnel to fall in under arms. — **TO BEAR ARMS** To be a soldier. [<L. *arma*, weapons]

Synonyms: armor; weapons. *Arms* are implements of attack; *armor* is a defensive covering. Any vessel provided with cannon is an *armed* vessel; an *armored* ship is steel-clad. Anything that can be wielded in fight may be a *weapon*; *arms* are especially made and designed for conflict.

ARM STRONG, EDWIN HOWARD, born 1890, American electrical engineer.

AR MURE (–mūr′) *noun* [F.] 1 A twilled woolen dress fabric sometimes containing silk or cotton. 2 The manner of laying out loom harness to produce a definite class of tissues.

AR MY *noun* [**AR MIES** *pl.*] 1 A large organized body of men armed for military service on land. 2 The largest organized autonomous unit of the U. S. land forces, consisting of a headquarters, a variable number of corps, and auxiliary troops and trains: also called **FIELD ARMY**. 3 Any large, united body; as, an *army* of ants. 4 A host. [<F. *armée* <L. *armo*, arm]

Synonyms: armament, force, forces, host, legions, military, multitude, phalanx, soldiers, soldiery, troops. *Host* is used for any vast and orderly assemblage, as, the stars are called the heavenly *host*. *Multitude* expresses number without order or organization. Organization and unity rather than numbers are the essentials of an *army*. *Legion* and *phalanx* are applied by a kind of poetic license to modern *forces*, the plural *legions* is preferred to the singular. Any organized body of men by whom law is executed is a *force*; a usual term for the police of any locality.

AR MY *noun* The total military land forces of a specified country, exclusive in some countries of the air forces; as, the British *Army*.

ARMY ANT A foraging ant (*Eciton*).

ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES A military body organized temporarily for a national emergency in wartime, consisting of the National Guard of the United States, the Organized Reserves, and the United States Army which is composed only of the permanent military forces.

ARMY-WORM *noun* The larva of a moth (family *Phalænidæ*) which moves at times in vast destructive hosts, especially the larva of *Cirphis unipuncta*.

ARN HEM (arn′·hĕm) A city in east-central Netherlands. Also **ARN HEIM**.

ARN HEM LAND (arn′·um) A coastal region of Northern Territory, Australia.

AR NI CA *noun* 1 An herb (genus *Arnica*) of the composite family. 2 An external remedy, for sprains and bruises, made from this herb.

AR NO A river of central Italy; 150 miles to the Mediterranean Sea.

AR NOLD (ar′·nuld; *G.* ar′·nōlt) A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **AR NOL DO** (ar·nōl′·do). [<Teut. *masc.*, eagle power]

— **ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED** (fon ving′ kel reet) Swiss hero said to have led the charge against the Austrians at the battle of Sempach, 1386.

ARNOLD, BENEDICT, 1741–1801, American general; traitor in the Revolution. — **SIR EDWIN**, 1832–1904, English poet and Orientalist. — **HENRY HARKY**, born 1886, commanding general of U.S. Army Air Forces in World War II. — **MATTHEW**, 1822–88, English poet and critic. — **THOMAS**, 1795–1842, English educator, father of Matthew.

AR·NOT TO *noun* 1 A small tropical American tree (*Bixa orellana*) producing the anatto of commerce. 2 Same as ANATTO. Also **AR NAT TO**. [<Sp. Am.]

AR OID *adj.* Araceous: so **A ROI DE OUS**. — *noun* Any araceous plant.

A ROINT *verb* [Obs.] To betake out of the way; in the imperative, with reflexive *thee* or *ye*, avaunt! begone! Also **A ROYNT**. [Etymology obscure]

A RO MA *noun* [**MAS** or **MA TA** *pl.*] Fragrance, as from plants; agreeable odor. [<Gr. *aroma*, spice] — **A·RO′·MA·TIZE** *tr. verb* — **A RO MA·TOUS** (–tus) *adj.*

AR O MAT′ IC (ar–) *adj.* 1 Having an aroma; fragrant; spicy. 2 Pertaining to a group of hydrocarbon compounds of the closed ring formation and derived chiefly from benzene, as naphthalene: distinguished from *aliphatic*. Also **AR O MAT′·I CAL**.

— *noun* Any stimulant vegetable drug of agreeable odor. — **AR·O·MAT′ I CAL LY** *adv.*

A·ROOS·TOOK (uh·rōōs′·tōōk) A river in northern Maine; 125 miles to St. John River.

AROOSTOOK WAR A series of border scuffles between citizens of Maine and of New Brunswick, leading to the settlement of the northeastern boundary of the United States in 1842.

A·ROSE (–rōze′) Past tense of ARISE.

A·ROUND *adv.* 1 So as to encompass or encircle all sides; in various directions. 2 So as to face the opposite way or different ways successively. 3 From place to place; here and there. 4 [Pop.] Near; in the neighborhood of. 5 [Pop.] Approximately; about; as, *around* fifty dollars. — **TO COME AROUND** 1 To revive; regain consciousness. 2 To become convinced of an opinion. — **TO GET AROUND** 1 To coax; wheedle; cajole. 2 To overcome, as an obstacle; hence, to evade or circumvent, as a law or rule. 3 To give attention to or do (something); as, he'll *get around* to it in time.

— *prep* 1 On all or various sides of; about. 2 In the region of, about the time of; as, to loaf *around* the city, *around* Christmas. 3 To the left or right of; also, on the other side of; as, *around* the corner, *around* the house.

A·ROUS AL (–rowz′·ul) *noun* An arousing; awakening.

A·ROUSE (–rowz′) *tr. verb* [**A·ROUSED**, **A·ROUS ING**] To awaken; excite; animate; rouse. See synonyms under ENCOURAGE, STIR.

A·ROW (–rō′) *adv.* In a row.

ARP, HANS, born 1888, German painter.



ARPEGGIO

AR PEG GIO (–pĕj′·o) *noun* The sounding of the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously, as in playing the harp; also, a chord so played. [<It. <*arpa* <LL. *harpa*, harp]

AR PENT *noun* [F.] An old French measure of land of about an acre: used in Louisiana and in French Canada. Also **AR PEN**.

AR QUE BUS, etc. Same as HARQUEBUS, etc.

AR RACK (ăr′·ăk) *noun* A strong Oriental liquor distilled from the juice of the coco-palm, etc.; hence, any distilled liquor. [<Ar. *araq*, sweat]

AR RAIGN (uh·rān′) *tr. verb* 1 [Law] To call into court and cause to answer to an indictment. 2 In general, to accuse. — *noun* Accusation; indictment; as, clerk of the *arraigns*. [<OF. *araisnier* <L. *ad*, to, + *ratio*, reason] — **AR RAIGN MENT** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): accuse, censure, charge, cite, impeach, indict, summon. One may *charge* another with any fault, great or trifling, privately or publicly, formally or informally. *Accuse* suggests more of the formal and criminal. *Indict* and *arraign* apply strictly to judicial proceedings; an alleged criminal is *indicted* by the grand jury and *arraigned* before the court. *Censure* carries the idea of fault but not of crime; it may be private and individual, or public and official. A judge, a president, or other officer of high rank may be *impeached* before the appropriate tribunal for high crimes; the veracity of a witness may be *impeached* by damaging evidence. One is arraigned *at* the bar, *before* the tribunal, *of* or *for* a crime; *on* or *upon* an indictment. *Antonyms*: acquit, condone, discharge, excuse, exonerate, forgive, overlook, pardon, release.

AR RAN (ăr′·un) An island in the Firth of Clyde, Buteshire, Scotland; 165 square miles.

AR RANGE (–rānj′) *verb* 1 To put in definite or proper order. 2 To agree upon the details of, as a plan; adjust; also, to make preparations; make an agreement or settlement. 3 To change or adapt (a musical composition) for certain purposes not in the composer's design. See synonyms under ADAPT, ADJUST, CLASSIFY, PREPARE, RANGE, REGULATE, SET, SETTLE. [<F. *à*, to, + *ranger*, range]

AR·RANGE MENT *noun* 1 An arranging or that which is arranged; disposition; order. 2 A preparation, measure, or plan. 3 Settlement, as of a dispute; adjustment. 4 The style in which something is arranged, as a stage scene or combination of colors; a system of parts arranged; as, the *arrangement* of a library or museum. 5 The adaptation of a musical composition to the other voices or instruments than those for which it was originally composed; also, the composition so adapted.

AR RAN ISLES Same as ARAN ISLES.

AR RANT (ăr′·unt) *adj.* 1 Notoriously bad; unmitigated. 2 [Obs.] Errant; wandering about. [Variant of ERRANT] — **·LY** *adv.*

AR RAS (ăr′·us) *noun* A fabric woven with colored figures or scenes; tapestry; especially, a hanging of such material for the walls of a room. [<Arras, in France] — **AR·RASSED** (ăr′·ust) *adj.*

AR RAS (ah·rahs′) A fortified city of NE. France.

AR′ RA·SENE *noun* A chenille-like cord of wool or silk used for embroidery. [<ARRAS]

AR RAS TRE (ah·rahs′·treh) *noun* 1 [Sp.] A rude Spanish-American ore-crushing mill with vat and rollers worked by a horizontal beam: used also for amalgamating. 2 In the Philippine Islands, lighterage, storage, and haulage,

as of cargo. Also **AR·RAS·TRA**; sometimes spelled *arastra*.

AR·RAY *noun* 1 Regular or proper order; arrangement, as for a battle, display, etc. 2 The persons or things arrayed; a military force. 3 Clothing; fine dress. 4 An orderly arrangement, as of brilliant objects, or a series of values in a statistical table. 5 In English history, the calling out of a military force; also, the arming of militia.
— *tr. verb* 1 To draw up in order of battle; marshal; set in order. 2 To adorn; clothe; dress. See synonyms under DRESS. [<OF. *areyer* <*a*, to, + *rei*, order]

AR·RAY·AL *noun* The act or process of arraying; mustering of a force; an array.

AR·REAR *noun* 1 A part, as of a debt, overdue and unpaid: commonly in the plural. 2 The state of being behindhand, as in payment: chiefly in the phrase **IN ARREAR** or **IN ARREARS**. 3 [Obs.] The hinder part; rear. [<F. *arrière* <L. *ad*, to, + *retro*, backward]

AR·REAR′·AGE (–ĭj) *noun* 1 The state of being in arrears. 2 Arrears.

AR·REST *tr. verb* 1 To stop suddenly; check. 2 To take into custody. 3 To attract and fix, as the attention; engage.
— *noun* An arresting; a stop, check, or stay; seizure by legal authority. [<OF. *arrester* <L. *ad*, to, + *resto*, remain]
Synonyms (verb): apprehend, capture, catch, delay, hold, obstruct, restrain, secure, seize, stop. *Antonyms*: discharge, dismiss, free, liberate, release.

AR·REST·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which arrests. 2 In Scots law, one who attaches or garnishees the property or credits of a debtor in the hands of a third party.

AR REST·ING *adj.* Notable; compelling attention.

ARRESTING GEAR A contrivance for bringing an airplane to an abrupt halt after it has landed, thus facilitating landing in a small area, as on the flight deck of an aircraft-carrier.

AR·REST·MENT *noun* 1 A stoppage, as of growth. 2 In Scots law, an attachment or garnishment of property or credits in the hands of a third party.

AR RÊT (ah·rāy′ *or* uh·rĕt′) *noun* 1 An authoritative decree; edict. 2 An arrest or seizure. [<F., arrest]

AR·RE·TI·UM Ancient name for ARFZO.

AR·RHE·NI·US (ah·reh′–), **SVANTE A.**, 1859–1927, Swedish chemist.

AR RHYTH·MI·A (uh·rĭth′–) *noun* Irregularity of the heart or pulse. [<Gr. *a–*, without, + *rhythmos*, measure] — **AR·RHYTH·MIC** *adj.*

AR RI·AN (ar′–), **FLAVIUS**, 2nd century, Greek historian.

AR RIÈRE (ar·yehr′ *or* uh·rir′) *noun* [F.] The rear: often used adjectivally in the sense of dependent or subordinate; as, *arrière*-vassal.

ARRIÈRE-BAN (–bahN) *noun* In the Middle Ages, the edict of a king summoning his vassals to military service, hence, the vassals thus summoned. [<F.]

ARRIÈRE-GUARD (uh·rir′–gard) *noun* Rear guard. Also [F.] **ARRIÈRE-GARDE** (ar·yehr′–gard).

AR RIÈRE-PEN·SÉE (–pahN·seh′) [F.] A mental reservation; concealed purpose; afterthought.

ARRIÈRE TENANT A tenant holding under a mesne lord.

AR RI ER′·O (–ehr′·ō) *noun* [Sp.] A muleteer.

AR RI MAL (rē·mahl′) Same as RUB AL KHALI.

AR RIS (ăr′·iss) *noun* An external angle; edge or ridge, especially the sharp ridge between two channels of a Doric column. Also **AR·IS**. [<OF. *areste* <L. *arista*, fish-spine]

AR RI VAL *noun* 1 The act of arriving. 2 One who or that which arrives or has arrived. See synonyms under ACCESSION.

AR RIVE *intr. verb* [**AR·RIVED**, **AR RIV ING**] 1 To reach or come to a destination, place, conclusion, object, or result. 2 To come at length. [<F. *arriver* <L. *ad*, to, + *ripa*, shore]
Synonyms: attain, come, enter, land, reach. See ATTAIN. *Antonyms*: depart, embark, go, leave, start.

AR RO BA (ah·rō′·bah) *noun* [Sp.] 1 A liquid measure used in Spain, Portugal, and elsewhere, varying from 3.32 U. S. gallons to 4.26 gallons. 2 A Spanish weight, equivalent to 25.40 pounds avoirdupois; also, a Brazilian weight equivalent to 32.38 pounds avoirdupois.

AR·RO·GANCE (ăr′o–) *noun* The quality of being arrogant; haughtiness; unreasonable or excessive assumption or assertion, as of superiority; overbearing pride. Also **AR·RO·GAN·CY**. [<L. *arrogantia* <*ad*, to, + *rogo* ask]
Synonyms: assumption, assurance, disdain, haughtiness, insolence, presumption, pride, supercilliousness, vanity. *Arrogance* claims much for itself and concedes little to others. *Pride* is an absorbing sense of one's own greatness. *Disdain* sees contemptuously the inferiority of others to oneself. *Presumption* claims place or privilege above one's right. *Assumption* quietly takes for granted superiority and privilege which others might or might not concede. *Vanity* intensely craves admiration and applause. *Supercilliousness* silently manifests mingled *haughtiness* and *disdain*. *Insolence* is open and rude expression of contempt and hostility, generally from an inferior to a superior, as from a clerk to a customer. See ASSURANCE, IMPERTINENCE.

AR·RO·GANT (ăr′·o–) *adj.* 1 Unduly or excessively proud; overbearing; haughty. 2 Characterized by or due to arrogance. See synonyms under DOGMATIC, IMPERIOUS, — **·LY** *adv.*

AR′·RO·GATE (ăr′·o–) *tr. verb* [**·GAT·ED**, **·GAT·ING**] To take, demand, or claim unreasonably or presumptuously; assume; usurp. See synonyms under ASSUME. [<L. *ad*, to, + *rogo*, ask] — **AR·RO·GA′·TION** *noun*.

AR·RON·DISSE·MENT (ah·rawN·dees·mahN′) *noun* 1 The first subdivision of a French department. 2 A district; as, Paris is divided into 20 *arrondissements*. [<F. <*à*, to, + *rond*, round]

AR·ROW (ăr′·ō) *noun* 1 A long, slender shaft with pointed head, to be shot from a bow. 2 A sign in the shape of an arrow. [<OE. *earh*]

AR·ROW The constellation Sagitta. See CONSTELLATION.

AR′·ROW·HEAD (–hĕd) *noun* 1 The sharp-pointed head of an arrow. 2 Something resembling an arrowhead, as a mark used to point direction, etc. 3 The dart or tongue of an egg-and-dart molding. 4 Any aquatic plant of the genus *Sagittaria*, of the water-plantain family (*Alismaceæ*), with arrow-shaped leaves. — **AR′·ROW·HEAD·ED** *adj.*

AR′·ROW·ROOT *noun* A nutritious starch obtained from a tropical American plant (*Maranta arundinacea*); also, the plant.

AR′·ROW·WOOD *noun* One of various North American shrubs or small trees with many straight shoots or branches, used by the Indians for making arrows; as certain species of viburnum, flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), etc.

AR ROW·Y *adj.* Resembling an arrow or arrows in shape, appearance, or motion; swift; sharp; darting.

AR·ROY·O *noun* A small stream, or its dry bed; in geology, a deep dry gully. [<Sp. Am.]

AR·SAC·ID (–săs′·id) *noun* [**·IDS** or **·I·DÆ** (ī·dee) *pl.*] Any ruler styled Arsaces of a dynasty in Parthia and Armenia, dating from about 250 B.C. to A.D. 224 in Parthia and to 428 in Armenia.

AR·SE·NAL *noun* A public repository or manufactory of arms and munitions of war. [<Ar. *dār–aṣ–ṣi'na'ah*, workshop]

AR′·SE·NATE *noun* A salt of arsenic acid containing the trivalent radical AsO_4. Also **AR·SE′·NI·ATE**.

AR·SE·NIC *noun* 1 A steel-gray, volatile, poisonous, brittle, metallic element (symbol As) rarely found free in nature: its compounds have many uses in medicine, industry, and the arts. See ELEMENT. 2 White arsenic or arsenic trioxide, As_2O_3, a white, tasteless, poisonous compound. [<F. <L. <Gr. *arsenikon*, yellow orpiment].

AR·SEN·I·CAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing arsenic: also **AR SE·NIC**. — *noun* Any preparation of arsenic used as an insecticide or drug.

AR′·SE NIDE (–nīde *or* –nid) *noun* A compound of arsenic, in which arsenic is the negative constituent.

AR′·SE NITE *noun* A salt of arsenous acid.

AR SE·NI′·U·RET·TED *adj.* Chemically combined with arsenic to form an arsenide; as, *arseniuretted* hydrogen.

AR SEN·O·PY′·RITE or **AR·SE·NO PY′·RITE** *noun* A silver-white, orthorhombic, iron sulfarsenide, FeAsS: also called *mispickel*. [<ARSENIC + PYRITE]

AR·SE NOUS (–nus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing arsenic, especially when combined in its triad valence; as *arsenous* oxide, As_2O_3; *arsenous* sulfide, As_2S_3. Also **AR·SE·NI·OUS**.

AR·SINE (–seen *or* –sīn) *noun* 1 A poisonous, inflammable, gaseous compound, AsH_3, with a nauseous odor, used as an agent of chemical warfare in shells, etc. 2 Any of various derivatives of this compound in which the hydrogen atom is replaced by a radical.

AR SIS *noun* [**·SES** (seez) *pl.*] 1 In prosody, the syllable that receives the ictus or stress of voice; also, the stress itself; also, in the original Greek usage, the raising of the foot in beating time, and hence the metrically unaccented part of the foot: the reverse of modern usage. 2 In music, the unaccented part of a bar. [<L. <Gr. *arsis* <*airō*, raise]

ARS LON·GA, VI TA·BRE·VIS [L.] Art [is] long, life short.

AR·SON *noun* The malicious burning of a dwelling or other structure. [<OF. <*ardoir* <L. *ardeo*, burn]

ARS·PHEN·AM′·INE (–in) *noun* A yellow, crystalline arsenic compound, $C_{12}H_{11}O_2N_2Cl_2As_2{\cdot}2H_2O$, first prepared by Paul Ehrlich as a treatment for syphilis and other spirillum affections, as relapsing fever, frambesia, etc.: also called *Salvarsan*, "*606*".

ARS PO·ET·I·CA (arz) [L.] Art of poetry.

DART *noun* 1 The skilful and systematic arrangement or adaptation of means for the attainment of some end. 2 The practical application of knowledge or natural ability; skill; dexterity; facility; power. 3 A system of rules devised for procuring some scientific, esthetic, or practical result; a branch of learning to be studied in order to be applied; as, the *art* of arithmetic. 4 The principles of artistic construction and esthetic criticism, or their application. 5 The embodiment of beautiful thought in sensuous forms, as in pictures, statues, music, or speech, or the works thus produced; as, a museum of *art*. 6 Artistic mastery or skill. 7 Craft; cunning. 8 An organized body of men trained in some trade or vocation; a guild. 9 [Obs.] The black art; magic. — **LIBERAL ARTS** The higher branches of learning, embracing the languages, history, science, philosophy, etc. — **HOUSEHOLD ARTS** The duties involved in managing a household. [<F. <L. *ars, artis*, skill]

Synonyms: address, aptitude, artifice, business, cleverness, dexterity, esthetics, ingenuity, knack, science, skill, tact. In the highest sense, *art* has no synonym. The term *esthetics* denotes the theory of the beautiful which furnishes the basis of *art*. For subordinate senses, see ARTIFICE, BUSINESS. For the distinction between *science* and *art*, see synonyms for SCIENCE.

2ART Archaic: obsolescent or poetic second person singular, present tense of BE; used with *thou*.

ART *suffix* See -ARD.

AR TAX ERX' ES (ar'tăg zurk'sēz) Name of three Persian kings.

— **ARTAXERXES II**, King of Persia, 404-359 B.C., defeated his brother Cyrus at Cunaxa, 401.



ARTEMIS

Statue of Artemis and the Hind in the Louvre.

AR TEL *noun* In Russia, an independent union of laborers working collectively and sharing the profits. [<Rus. <It. *artieri*, artisans <L. *ars, artis*, art]

AR TE MAS (-tē-mus) A masculine personal name.

AR TE MIS The Greek goddess of the chase and of the moon; sister of Apollo: the Roman *Diana*.

AR TE MI' SI A (-mish'ē uh *or* -mĭz'ē-uh) *noun* Any of a large genus (*Artemisia*) of bitter aromatic herbs of the composite family.

AR·TE MUS WARD (wawrd) Pen name of Charles Farrar Browne, 1834-67, American humorist.

AR TE RI AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or contained or carried in the arteries or an artery. 2 Pertaining to the blood which has undergone aeration in the lungs, distinguished by its scarlet color. 3 Resembling an artery in having a main channel and a branching system, as, an *arterial* road.

ARTERIAL BULB The elongated ventricle of the fish heart.

ARTERIAL HIGHWAY A main road, fed by smaller connecting roads, for fast traffic.

AR TE' RI A LIZE *tr. verb* [LIZED, -LIZ ING] To convert venous blood into arterial blood by oxygenation in its passage through the lungs in respiration. Also [Br.] **AR TE' RI A·LISE.** — **AR TE RI AL I·ZA' TION** *noun.*

ARTERIO- A combining form from Latin *arteria*, an artery.

AR TE RI OG' RA·PHY *noun* 1 The anatomy, etc., of the arteries or the arterial system. 2 The production of graphic representations of the action and state of the pulse.

AR·TE RI OL' O GY *noun* The scientific study of the arteries in health and disease; also, a treatise on the subject

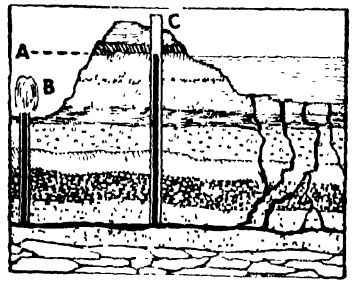
AR TE RI O SCLE RO' SIS *noun* The thickening and hardening of the walls of an artery. [<ARTERIO- + Gr. *sklerōsis* <*sklēros*, hard] — **AR TE RI O SCLE ROT' IC** *adj.*

AR TE RI OT' O MY *noun* 1 Dissection of arteries. 2 Any cutting or opening of an artery, as for letting blood.

AR TE RI' TIS (-rī'- *or* -rē') *noun* Inflammation of an artery or of its external coat.

AR TER Y *noun* [IES *pl.*] A muscular vessel conveying blood away from the heart, hence, any great channel. — *tr. verb* [-IED, -Y ING] To supply with or as if with arteries; flow through, like an artery, as, rivers *artery* the land. [<Gr. *arteria*, windpipe]

AR TE SIAN WELL (-tē'zhun) A well bored down to a water-bearing stratum between impermeable strata, from a surface lower than the source of the water supply, so that the water pressure is so great as to force the water out at the surface. [<F. *artésien* <Artois, town in France]



ARTESIAN WELLS
through geological strata.
A Water level. *B* Artesian well. *C* Ordinary well.

AR TE VEL' DE, JACOB VAN, 1290-1345, Flemish patriot; led insurgents at Ghent. — **PHILIP VAN**, 1340?-82, Flemish leader, son of Jacob. Also **AR·TE VELD.**

ART FUL *adj.* 1 Crafty; cunning; tricky. 2 Artificial. 3 Skilful; ingenious. See synonyms under INSIDIOUS. — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *noun.*

ARTHR-, ARTHRO- Combining forms from Greek *arthron*, joint.

AR THRAL GI·A (-jī'uh) *noun* Neuralgic pain in a joint. [<Gr. *arthron*, joint, + *algos*, pain] — **AR·THRAL·GIC** *adj.*

AR THRIT IC *adj.* Pertaining to the joints of the body or to arthritis. Also **AR THRIT I·CAL.**

AR THRI TIS *noun* Inflammation of a joint, as in gout. [<L. <Gr. *arthritis* < *arthron*, joint]

AR' THRO·BRANCH (-brangk) *noun* A branchial plume grown to the membranous articulation between the coxa and body in crustaceans. Also **AR THRO BRAN'·CHI A** (-brang'·ki uh). [<ARTHRO- + Gr. *branchia*, gill]

AR THROC A CE (-throck'uh·sē) *noun* 1 Disease of the joints, characterized by caries or dead bone. 2 An endemic disease that attacks very young animals, as calves, colts, etc. [<ARTHRO- + Gr. *kakē*, illness]

AR THROG RA·PHY *noun* A scientific description of the joints. [<ARTHRO- + -GRAPHY]

AR THRO MERE *noun* Any typical segment in the body of an articulate invertebrate.

AR THROP A THY *noun* Any disease of the joints.

AR' THRO POD *noun* One of a large phylum (*Arthropoda*) of invertebrate animals characterized by jointed legs, chitinous exoskeletons, and segmented body parts, including insects, spiders, and crabs. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Arthropoda*. [<ARTHRO- + Gr. *pous, podos*, foot] — **AR THROP O·DOUS** (-dus), **AR THROP O DAL** *adj.*

AR THRO SIS *noun* [SES (sēz) *pl.*] Articulation; connection of parts by joints; also, a degenerative condition of the joints.

AR' THRO SPORE *noun* One of a series of spores united like a string of beads formed by fission, as in certain bacteria: opposed to *endospore*. — **AR THROS PO ROUS, AR·THRO·SPOR' IC** *adj.*

AR THUR (ar'thŭr; *F.* ar·tür') A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **AR THU RUS.** [<Celt., high]

ARTHUR, CHESTER ALAN, 1830-86, president of the United States, 1881-1885, following the assassination of President Garfield.

ARTHUR, KING A British chieftain of the 6th century; he and his knights form the subject of many mythical romances. See PENDRAGON.

AR THU RI AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to King Arthur of British romance, and his knights. See ROUND TABLE.

AR' TI CHOKE *noun* 1 A thistlelike garden plant (*Cynara scolymus*) or its edible head. 2 The Jerusalem-artichoke (*Helianthus tuberosus*) or its edible tubers. [<It. *articiocco* <Ar. *al kharshuf*]

AR TI CLE *noun* 1 A particular object or substance; a material thing or class of things, as, *an article* of food. 2 A brief composition, as in a serial publication, an essay; as, an *article* in the newspaper. 3 A definite division, head, clause, a distinct proposition, statement or stipulation, in a series of such, as in a constitution, an impeachment, or a treaty. 4 A complete item of religious belief; a point of doctrine, especially when forming a part of a statement of religious beliefs; as, the Thirty-nine *Articles*. 5 One of a class of limiting adjectives, as *a, an, the* (see these words). 6 A definite part, as of a system; item, point. 7 [Obs.] A point of time; moment; exact instant, rare except in the phrase *the article of death*. 8 [Obs.] Business, concern.

— *tr. verb* [AR TI CLED (-kld), AR TI·CLING] 1 To bind by a written contract, as to an attorney for instruction in law; especially, to bind to service, as, to *article* a seaman for a voyage. 2 To set forth in articles; to specify. 3 To provide with articles or points of doctrine. 4 To charge specifically; accuse by formal articles. [<L. *articulus* < *artus*, joint]

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION The first constitution of the United States, approved by Congress November 15, 1777, ratified March 1, 1781.

ARTICLES OF WAR A code of laws enacted by the U. S. Congress for the government of the Armies, applicable also to officers of the Marine Corps when detached therefrom for duty with the Army. The corresponding code for the U. S. Navy is entitled "Articles for the Government of the Navy."

AR TIC U LAR (-yu·lur) *adj.* Pertaining to an articulation or joint.

AR·TIC U LATE (-yu·lĭt) *adj.* 1 Divided into consecutive syllables, united to form speech. 2 Clear; distinct; also, able to speak. 3 Jointed; segmented. 4 Particularized in articles; specific. 5 Interrelated. Also **AR TIC' U LAT ED.**

— **AR TIC' U LATE** (-late) *verb* [LAT ED, -LAT ING] 1 To utter distinctly; make articulate sounds; enunciate. 2 To joint together; unite by joints. 3 [Obs.] To agree; make terms. See synonyms under SPEAK. — **AR TIC U LATE·LY** *adv.*

AR TIC U LA' TION *noun* 1 The utterance of articulate sounds; enunciation; distinct utterance; also, an articulate sound. 2 A jointing, or being jointed, together; joint. 3 Any form of joint; the union forming a joint, as of bones. 4 A movement indicating the relative position of the tongue and the palate in order to produce any given sound. 5 A joint of two parts which separate automatically; also, a node. — **AR TIC' U LA·TO·RY** *adj.*

AR·TIC'·U·LA·TOR *noun* One who articulates; also, a device to secure articulation.

AR'·TI·FACT *adj.* Artificially produced. —*noun* 1 Anything made or modified by human art. 2 In a cell or tissue, a structure or appearance which is not normally present but is produced by artificial means. Also **AR'·TE·FACT.** [<L. *ars*, art, + *facio*, make]

AR TI FICE (–fis) *noun* 1 Subtle or deceptive art; trickery; strategy. 2 A stratagem; maneuver. [<L. *artificium*, handicraft, < *ars*, art, + *facio*, make]

Synonyms: art, blind, cheat, contrivance, craft, cunning, device, dodge, finesse, fraud, guile, imposture, invention, machination, maneuver, ruse, stratagem, subterfuge, trick, wile. An *artifice*, *contrivance*, or *device* may be either good or bad. An *artifice* is a carefully and delicately prepared *contrivance* for doing indirectly what one could not well do directly. A *device* is something studied out for promoting an end, as in a mechanism. *Finesse* is especially subtle *contrivance*, delicate *artifice*, whether for good or evil. A *cheat* is a mean advantage in a bargain; a *fraud*, any form of covert robbery or injury. *Imposture* is a deceitful *contrivance* for securing charity, credit, or consideration. A *stratagem* or *maneuver* may be good or bad. A *wile* is often but not necessarily evil. A *trick* is commonly low, injurious, and malicious, but the word is used playfully with less than its full meaning. A *ruse* or a *blind* may be quite innocent and harmless. *Antonyms*: artlessness, candor, fairness, frankness, guilelessness, honesty, ingenuousness, innocence, openness, simplicity, sincerity, truth.

AR TIF I CER *noun* 1 One who constructs with skill; a craftsman. 2 A military mechanic; a worker in an artillery laboratory. 3 A skillful designer; an inventor.

AR TI FI' CIAL (–fish' əl) *adj.* 1 Produced by art rather than by nature. 2 Not genuine or natural; affected. 3 Not pertaining to the essence of a matter. See synonyms under FACTITIOUS. —**AR TI FI CI AL' I TY** (–fish i al' i tē) *noun* —**AR TI FI'·CIAL IZE** *tr. verb* —**AR TI FI' CIAL LY** *adv.* —**AR TI FI' CIAL NESS** *noun.*

ARTIFICIAL HORIZON An instrument, consisting of a gyroscope, spirit level, or pendulum, for indicating the position of an aircraft with reference to the true horizon, by providing a surface always parallel to the true horizon.

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION Eutelegenesis.

AR·TIL LER Y *noun* 1 Guns of larger caliber than small arms; usually classified according to caliber as *light*, up to 105 mm.; *medium*, from 105 to 155 mm.; *heavy*, larger than 155 mm. 2 Military units armed with such guns. 3 Branches of the U. S. Army composed of such units, as, Field *Artillery*, Coast *Artillery* Corps. 4 [Pop.] In the United States, any small firearm. 5 The science of gunnery. 6 [Obs.] Implements of war. [<OF. *artillerie* <*artiller*, fortify] —**AR TIL·LER IST, AR TIL LER Y MAN** *noun.*

ARTILLERY WHEEL A dished wheel having a long axle box and heavy radial spokes, usually 14 in number, also, a wheel made in imitation of this, as for automobiles.

AR TI O DAC' TY LA (–ti luh) *noun pl.* A suborder or order of ungulate quadrupeds with two or four equal hoofed digits to each foot: embracing the ruminants, hogs, etc.; the even toed ungulates. [<Gr. *artios*, even, + *daktylos*, finger, toe] —**AR TI O DAC' TY LOUS** (–lus) *adj.*

AR TI SAN (–zən) *noun* A trained workman, superior mechanic. Also **AR TI ZAN.** [<F. <It. *artigiano*]

ART IST *noun* 1 One who is skilled in art or who makes a profession of any of the fine arts. 2 One who works artistically. [<F. *artiste* <L. *ars*, art]

Synonyms: artificer, artisan, mechanic, operative, workman. The work of the *artist* is creative, that of the *artisan* mechanical. The *artificer* is between the two, putting more thought, intelligence, and taste into his work than the *artisan*, but less of the idealizing, creative power than the *artist*. The man who constructs anything by mere routine and rule is a *mechanic*. The man whose work involves thought, skill, and constructive power is an *artificer*. Those who operate machinery nearly self acting are *operatives*.

AR TISTE (ar tēst') *noun* A professional dancer, singer, or the like; sometimes, a female artist. [<F.]

AR TIS TIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to art or artists; conformable to the principles of art, tastefully executed. Also **AR TIS TI CAL.** —**AR TIS TI·CAL LY** *adv.*

AR TIS TRY *noun* 1 The pursuits of the artist. 2 The artistic quality of genius.

AR TI UM BAC CA LAU' RE US (ar' shi əm bak uh·law'·rē·us) [L.] Bachelor of Arts: abbreviated *A.B.* or *B.A.*

AR TI UM MA GIS TER (muh·jis'·tər) [L.] Master of Arts: abbreviated *A.M.* or *M.A.*

ART LESS *adj.* 1 Without craft or deceit; unaffected; ingenuous. 2 Without artistic skill or taste. See synonyms under CANDID, INNOCENT, RUSTIC. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

AR TOIS (ar·twah') A former province of N.E. France.

AR TU RO (ar too'·rō) [It.] Same as ARTHUR.

AR TUS (ar·tus') [F.] Same as ARTHUR.

ART Y *adj.* Pretending to artistic worth; high-flown.

A RU BA (ah rōō'·bah) A Dutch island of the Lesser Antilles; 69 square miles.

A RU ISLANDS (ah' rōō) A group of islands SW. of Netherlands New Guinea; 3,244 square miles. Also spelled *Arru*.

A·RUM *noun* 1 Any of a genus (*Arum*) of tuberous Old World herbs (family *Araceæ*), especially the lords-and-ladies (*A. maculatum*). 2 One of various related plants, as the North American arrow-arum (*Peltandra virginica*). [<L. <Gr. *aron*]

AR UN DEL (ar'·un dul) A borough in southern Sussex, England; ancient castle.

A RUN DI NA' CEOUS (–nāy'·shus) *adj.* Pertaining to a reed or reeds; reedlike. [<L. *arundo*, reed]

AR UN DIN' E OUS (ar·un din'·i·us) *adj.* Abounding in or like reeds, reedy.

A·RUS PEX, A RUS·PICE, etc. Same as HARUSPEX, etc.

A RU WI' MI (ah·roo·wee' mee) A river in N.E. Belgian Congo, 800 miles to Congo River.

AR VAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to plowed land. [<L. *arvalis* < *aro*, plow]

ARVAL BRETHREN A college of 12 priests in ancient Rome who offered sacrifices to the goddess of the fields. They celebrated a three day festival, **ARVALIA**, in honor of Ceres, late in May, including a lustration of the fields.

A RY *adj.* [Pop.] Any. opposite of *nary*, none.

·ARY *suffix* 1 Connected with or pertaining to what is expressed in the root word, and used to form adjectives, as *elementary*, *honorary*, *secondary*; also, a person employed as, or engaged in, as *apothecary*, *antiquary*, *secretary*; or a thing connected with or place dedicated to, as *diary*, *dictionary*, *sanctuary*. [<L. *–arius*, *–arium*] 2 Of or pertaining to, made by, or engaged in, as *military*, *salutary*. [<L. *–aris*]

AR YAN (ar'·yun *or* ĕr'·yun *or* ār'·i·un) *noun* 1 One of the prehistoric people who are said to have migrated into Europe and India from central Asia, and who are conceded to be the parent Sanskritic stock of the Hindus and Persians, originally, the Iranic or Asiatic division of this people. 2 Hence, specifically, an Indo-Iranian. 3 The Aryan languages, specifically, the parent language of the Indo-European family.

—*adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the Aryans or their languages. 2 In Nazi ideology, of pure Caucasian strain, or specifically having no Semitic strain. Also spelled *Arian*. [<Sans. *ārya*, noble]

AR' Y AN·IZE (ah'·rī– *or* ĕhr'·ī–) *tr. verb* [IZED, ·IZ ING] To eradicate all so-called non Aryan (especially Semitic) blood from an ethnic stock, also, to eradicate all non-Aryan influence, culture, or contacts from a country: a Nazi concept. Also **AR' I AN IZE.**

AR Y TE' NOID (ar i–) *adj.* 1 Cone-shaped or pitcher-shaped: applied specifically to two small cartilages in the larynx mounted on the cricoid cartilage and attached posteriorly to the vocal bands, for the action of which they are largely responsible. 2 Pertaining to the arytenoid cartilages, as, an *arytenoid* muscle. Also **AR Y TE NOI' DAL.**

—*noun* An arytenoid cartilage. [<Gr. *arytaina*, pitcher, + *-oid*]

AS (*az*) *adv. & conj.* 1 To the extent or degree of or in which; in the manner in which. 2 For instance; thus; to wit. 3 In the character or under the name of. 4 While; when. 5 Because, since. 6 However. See synonyms under BECAUSE.

—*pron.* Who, which, or that, after *such*, *many*, and *same*; as, such people *as* like sports will enjoy the game, he lost the same kind of pen *as* you have, as many *as* are here will receive tickets. [<ME *as*, *als*, *alse*, <OI. *eal swa*, entirely so, just as, see ALL and SO]

—**AS . . . AS, SO . . . AS** A shade of difference in their meanings, as strictly used in comparisons, is often neglected. *So . . . as* suggests that in the comparison of the person or things mentioned, there is present in the mind of the speaker a consciousness of a considerable degree of the quality considered, *as . . . as* does not carry this impression.

—**AS FAR AS, AS SOON AS, AS LONG AS** These expressions are usually interchangeable with *so far as*, *so soon as*, *so long as*, etc., but, if the extent or degree usually implied in these phrases is to be emphasized at all (however slightly), *so* is used preferably to *as*.

—**AS IS** Just as it is; not guaranteed perfect: said of an article or commodity usually shopworn or slightly damaged.

—**AS IT WERE** So to speak; in a manner, in some sort.

—**AS WELL** Besides.

—**AS WELL AS** Equally; just as much; in addition to.

—**AS YET** Up to the present time; hitherto; so far.

AS (ass) *noun* [AS SES *pl.*] 1 The earliest coin of ancient Rome, made of bronze. 2 A Roman weight of one pound.

AS (ahss) *noun* [Æ SIR (ay'– *or* ey' sir) *pl.*] In Norse mythology, any one of the gods who dwelt in Asgard.

A SA A masculine personal name. [<Heb., healer]

AS A FET' I DA *noun* A fetid drug prepared from the juice of certain plants of the fennel family (*Ferula assafœtida*, etc.): also spelled *assafœtida*. Also **AS·A·FŒT'·I·DA.** [<Per. *āza*, mastic, + L. *fœtidus*, fetid]

AS' A HEL (as'·uh– *or* ay'·suh–) A masculine personal name. [<Heb., made of God]

A SA HI GA WA (ah·sah·hī·gah·wah) A city of central Hokkaido Island, Japan.

A·SAPH (ay'·saf) A Levite chief singer and musician of

David (1 *Chron.* xvi, 7), or his sons (1 *Chron.* xxiv). [<Heb., collector] — **A SAPH IC** *adj.*

A SA·PROL Same as ABRASTOL.

AS A RUM (ăss'–) *noun* The dried rootstock of wildginger (*Asarum canadense*), a North American perennial herb of the birthwort family: used as an aromatic and carminative: also called *whiteginger*. [<L.]

AS BEN (ass–) Same as AIR.

AS BES TOS (ăss–) *noun* 1 A white or light gray mineral obtained chiefly from actinolite and amphibole. It occurs in long slender needles or fibrous masses which may be woven or shaped into acid-resisting and fireproof articles, as gloves, crucibles, curtains, and the like: also called *earth-flax; mountain-cork*. 2 A fireproof curtain hung next to the grand drapery of a theater stage. Also **AS BES TUS**. [<Gr., inextinguishable] — **AS BES'·TI FORM** *adj.* — **AS·BES TINE** (–tin), **AS BES TIC** *adj.*

AS BES TO'SIS *noun* Pneumoconiosis caused by inhaling particles of asbestos.

AS BO LIN (ăss'– *or* ăz'–) *noun* A yellow, acrid, oily, nitrogenized organic compound contained in wood soot. [<Gr. *asbolē*, soot]

AS BUR Y (ăz'–), **FRANCIS**, 1745–1816, English Methodist missionary and organizer.

AS CA LON Same as ASHKELON.

AS·CA NI US (ăs) Son of Æneas and Creusa; reputed ancestor of the Cæsars: also called *Iulus*.

AS CA RID (ăs'–) *noun* A worm of the genus *Ascaris*, as a roundworm or pinworm. [<Gr. *askaris*]

AS CEND *verb* 1 To go or move upward on; move or slope upward; mount; climb; rise. 2 To rise, figuratively, as from particulars to generals, from the present to the past, toward the higher notes of a musical scale, etc. [<L. *ad*, to, + *scando*, climb] — **AS CEND A·BLE** or **·I BLE** *adj.*

AS CEN DEN CY *noun* Paramount influence; domination; sway. Also **AS CEN DANCE**, **AS·CEN DAN CY**, **AS·CEN DENCE**. See synonyms under INFLUENCE, PRECEDENCE.

AS CEN DENT *adj.* 1 Ascending, rising 2 Superior; dominant. 3 Coming to or above the horizon. See synonyms under PREDOMINANT. — *noun* 1 The place of supreme power; preeminence; domination. 2 The point of the ecliptic that is rising above the eastern horizon at any instant; horoscope. 3 An ancestor. Also **AS CEN DANT**. — **TO BE IN THE ASCENDENT** To occupy a predominating position; have controlling influence.

AS CEND ING *adj.* Rising or directed upward; specifically, in botany and anatomy, slanting or curving upward.

AS·CEN SION *noun* 1 The act of ascending. 2 The elevating or rising of a star above the horizon in the celestial sphere. — **·AL** *adj.*

The Ascension *noun* Christ's visible ascent from the earth on the fortieth day after His resurrection; commemorated by **Ascension Day**, the tenth day after Easter. *Acts* i, 9.

The Ascension An isolated British island in the South Atlantic Ocean; 34 square miles.

AS CEN SIVE (–siv) *adj.* Tending upward; causing to rise. [<L. *ascensus* <*ascendo*, ascend]

AS·CENT *noun* 1 The act of ascending in space; a rising, soaring, or climbing. 2 The act of rising, figuratively, as in state, rank, station, or logical or chronological succession. 3 A method or way of ascending; also, that by which one ascends; a hill or its upward slope; an acclivity. 4 The degree of acclivity; as, an *ascent* of 30°.

AS CER TAIN' *tr. verb* 1 To learn with certainty about; find out. 2 [Obs.] To make certain, determine; define. See synonyms under DISCOVER, KNOW. [<OF. *a*, to, + *certain*; see CERTAIN] — **·A BLE** *adj.* — **·A BLE NESS** *noun* — **·A·BLY** *adv.* — **·MENT** *noun*

AS·CET IC *noun* In the early Church, one who renounced social life and comfort for solitude, self-mortification, and religious devotion; a hermit; recluse; hence, in general, one who leads a very austere and self-denying life. — *adj.* Given to severe self-denial and austerity; practicing rigid abstinence and devotion. Also **AS·CET I CAL**. [<Gr. *asketikos* <*askeō*, exercise] — **AS CET I CAL LY** *adv.*

AS CET I CISM (–sizm) *noun* 1 Ascetic belief and conduct. 2 The belief that one can attain to a high intellectual or spiritual level through solitude, mortification of the flesh, and devotional contemplation.

Asch (ahsh), **Sholem** or **Shaloit**, born 1880, American Yiddish novelist and playwright.

As cham (ăs'·kum), **Roger**, 1515–68, English classical scholar; tutor of Queen Elizabeth.

AS·CI (ăs'·ī) Plural of ASCUS.

AS CIANS (ăsh'·yunz) *noun pl.* Shadowless men; inhabitants of the torrid zone, who twice in the year cast no shadow at noon. Also **AS·CI I** (ăsh'·ī·ī). [<L. *ascius* <Gr. *askios*, without shadow]

AS·CID·I·AN (uh·sid'–) *noun* A tunicate; one of a class of marine animals having a leathery sac; the sea-squirts. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to this class of animals. [<Gr. *askidion* <*askos*, bag]

AS·CID·I·OID *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like an ascidian.

AS·CID·I·UM (uh·sid'–) *noun* A flask-shaped plant appendage.

AS·CIF·ER·OUS (–sif'·er·us) *adj.* Bearing large cells or spore cases, as some ascomycetous fungi. Also **AS CIG·ER OUS** (–sij'·ur·us). [<ASCI + L. *fero*, bear]

AS CI TES (ă·sī'·teez) *noun* Abdominal dropsy. [<L. <Gr. *askitēs* <*askos*, bag] — **AS·CIT IC, AS·CIT I CAL** *adj.*

AS CLE PI A DA'CEOUS (ăs·clee·pi·uh·day'·shus) *adj.* Belonging to a large family (*Asclepiadaceæ*) of erect or twining plants, the milkweed family, having milky juice.

As CLE PI A·DE' AN *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or denoting a variety of classical verse, usually consisting of a spondee, two or three choriambi, and an iambus. — *noun* An Asclepiadean verse.

As CLE PI US (ăs·clee'–) Same as ÆSCULAPIUS.

AS CO CARP *noun* The sporocarp or fruit of ascomycetous fungi. [<Gr. *askos*, bag, + –CARP]

AS COG E NOUS (–coj'·i nus) *adj.* Producing asci.

AS CO GO' NI UM *noun* [A *pl.*] The female reproductive organ before fertilization in certain of the lower cryptogams.

AS CO MY CE' TOUS (–mī·see'·tus) *adj.* Belonging to a large class (*Ascomycetes*) of fungi having the spores formed in asci. Many of the species cause destructive diseases of plants.

A SCOR BIC (uh·skor'·bik) Same as ANTISCORBUTIC.

ASCORBIC ACID The scurvy-preventing vitamin C, a white, odorless, crystalline compound, $C_6H_8O_6$, present in citrus and other fresh fruits, tomatoes, potatoes, and green leafy vegetables, and also made synthetically from glucose.

AS'·CO SPORE *noun* A spore developed within an ascus. — **AS COS PO·ROUS** (–rus), **AS CO SPOR'·IC** *adj.*

AS COT *noun* A broad necktie, with one section crossing diagonally over the other.

Ascot A village in Berkshire, England, near Windsor; noted for its nearby racecourse.

A·SCRIBE *tr. verb* [A SCRIBED, A SCRIB ING] 1 To refer, as to a cause or source; attribute; impute; assign. 2 To consider or declare as belonging (to), or as being due or appropriate (to); assign as a quality or attribute. See synonyms under ATTRIBUTE. [<L. *ad*, to, + *scribo*, write] — **A SCRIB·A BLE** (uh scribe'–) *adj.*

A SCRIP TION *noun* 1 The act of ascribing; also, an expression ascribing, or that which is ascribed 2 A text or sentence ascribing praise and glory to the Almighty.

AS CUS *noun* [AS CI (as' i) *pl.*] A large cell or spore-case in ascomycetous fungi and lichens. [<Gr. *askos*, bag, wine skin]

AS DIC (ăz'–) *noun* A hydrophone, operating through the reflection of sound-waves under water. a portmanteau word formed from the initial letters of Allied Submarine-Detection Investigation Committee. Also AS DIC.

·ASE *suffix* Used in naming enzymes, chiefly of vegetable origin. It is sometimes added to a part or the whole of the name of the compound which the enzyme decomposes, as, amylase, casease, etc.

A-SEA *adv.* To or toward the sea; at sea.

A SE MI A *noun* Loss of power to understand signs of communication. [< Gr. *a-* privative + *sema*, sign]

A SEP TIC *adj.* Exempt from septic or bloodpoisoning conditions and from pathogenic microorganisms, also, characterizing processes tending to remove such conditions; free from disease germs or tendency to putrefaction. — *noun* An aseptic preparation. [< A– (without) + SEPTIC] — **A SEP·SIS** *noun* — **A SEP TI CISM** (–sizm) *noun* — **A SEP'·TI CIZE** *tr. verb.*

A SEX U AL (–yu·ul) *adj.* 1 Having no distinct sexual organs; without sex. 2 Occurring or performed without commerce of the sexes; agamic; as, *asexual* methods of reproduction. [< A– (without) + SEXUAL] — **A SEX U·AL'·I·TY** *noun* — **A SEX U·AL LY** *adv.*

A SEX U A·LI ZA' TION *noun* The act of unsexing, as by the removal of the organs.

As gard (ahs'–) In Norse mythology, the home of the Æsir; the residence of heroes slain in battle. See BIFROST. Also **As garth**, **As' gar dhr** (–gar·*thr*).

ash *noun* 1 The powdery residue of a substance that has been burnt: usually in the plural. 2 *pl.* Remains of the dead, or of perished hopes, plans, etc. 3 Comminuted lava. — *adj.* Of the color of ashes. [<OE. *æsce*]

ash *noun* A forest tree (genus *Fraxinus*) of the olive family or its light, tough, elastic wood. — *adj.* Made of ash wood. [<OE. *æsc*]

A SHAMED *adj.* 1 Feeling shame; confused by consciousness of fault or impropriety, abashed. 2 Deterred by fear of shame; reluctant: followed by an infinitive. [<OE. *ascamod*] — **A·SHAM ED·LY** (uh shāme'–) *adv.* — **A·SHAM·ED·NESS** *noun.*

A·SHAN TI 1 A former kingdom of western Africa; annexed to Gold Coast Colony since 1901. 2 A native of Ashanti. Also **A SHAN TEE**.

Ash·bel A masculine personal name. [<Heb., man of Baal]

Ash·bur·ton A river in W. Australia, flowing 500 miles to Exmouth Gulf.

Ash bur·ton, Lord, 1774–1848, **Alexander Baring**, English statesman and banker.

ash·cake *noun* Cornbread cooked in the ashes.

ash·can *noun* 1 A metal receptacle for cinders and ashes. 2

[Pop.] A large multi-unit arc lamp swung from overhead on motion-picture sets. 3 [Pop.] A depth bomb.

¹**ASH EN** *adj.* Pertaining to or made of the ash tree.

²**ASH EN** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like ashes; pale.

ASH ER Eighth son of Jacob. *Gen.* xxx, 13.

ASH ER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 A place of deposit for ashes. 2 A place where potash is made.

ASHE VILLE A city of western North Carolina; health resort.

A SHINE *adv. & adj.* Luminously; shining.

ASH KE LON An ancient city of the Philistines, on the coast of southern Palestine, also called *Ascalon, Askalon.*

ASH KE NAZ′ IM *noun pl.* [Heb.] The Polish and German Jews; distinguished from the *Sephardim* or Spanish and Portuguese Jews. — **ASH KE NAZ′ IC** *adj.*

ASH KHA BAD′ (ahsh·kah bahd′) The capital of the Turkmen S.S.R.

ASH LAR (–lur) *noun* 1 A block of stone, as brought from the quarry. 2 A squared stone. 3 Masonwork of squared stones. Also **ASH LER.** [<OF. *aiseler* <L. *axilla* <*axis*, board]

ASH LAR ING *noun* 1 Vertical wooden plaster studs running from the floor of a garret to the rafters. 2 Ashlar masonry. Also **ASH LER ING.**

ASH MAN *noun* A collector of ashes.

A SHO KAN (–kun) A reservoir near Kingston, N. Y.; 13 square miles, part of the New York City water-supply system.

A SHORE *adv.* To or on the shore; on land; aground.

ASH TON-UNDER-LYNE A coal-mining and manufacturing city in Lancashire, England.

ASH TO RETH The chief female divinity of the Phenicians; identified with Astarte.

ASH TRAY *noun* A receptacle for the ashes and butts of cigars, cigarettes, and pipes.

¹**A SHUR** (ah′·shoor *or* ash′·ur) The highest god and national deity of the Assyrians, also spelled *Asshur.*

²**A SHUR** Same as ASSYRIA.

A′ SHUR BA NI PAL (bah·ni pahl) Assyrian king from 668 to 625 B.C.; also called *Sardanapalus.*

ASH WEDNESDAY The first day of Lent; so called from the sprinkling of ashes on the heads of penitents.

ASH Y *adj.* [ASH I ER, ASH I EST] 1 Of, pertaining to, or like ashes, ash-covered. 2 Ash-colored, ashen.

A SIA (ay′·zhuh *or* –shuh) The largest continent of the world, 16,750,000 square miles. — **A SIAN** *adj.* — **A SI·AT′ IC** (ay·zhi· *or* ay·shi·) *adj. & noun.*

AS I A′ LI A *noun* Partial or total arrest of salivary secretion. [< Gr. *a–*, without, + *stalon*, saliva]

ASIA MINOR An indefinite area comprising the greater part of Asiatic Turkey, especially the peninsula lying between the Black and the Mediterranean Seas, also called *Anatolia.*

A SIAN ISM (ay′ zhun·izm) *noun* A genre of late Greek and Latin oratory characterized by florid figures, macaronic language, and ornate rhythmic periods, and best exemplified in the works of Gorgias. Compare ATTICISM.

A SI ARCH (ay′ shi·ark) *noun* The chief or president of the religious rites and of the public games in the Roman province of Asia. [<Gr. *Asiarches* <*Asia*, Asia, + *archō*, rule]

ASIATIC BEETLE A scarabaeid beetle (*Anomala orientalis*), originally from Japan, but now also in Hawaii and the NE. United States, especially harmful to sugarcane and grass roots.

ASIATIC CHOLERA See under CHOLERA.

A SIDE *adv.* 1 On or to one side, apart, away; as, all joking *aside*, he put it *aside*. 2 Privately, in a state of exclusion. — *noun* Something spoken privately, as a remark by an actor which is supposed not to be heard by his fellow players. [< A– (on) + SIDE]

AS′ I NINE (–nine *or* –nīn) *adj.* Pertaining to or like an ass; stupid, silly. [<L. *asinus*, ass] — **AS·I·NINE LY** *adv.* — **AS·I NIN′ I TY** *noun.*

A SIR (ah seer′) A former principality; now a district of SW. Saudi Arabia; capital, Sabya.

ASK (*carrying from* ăsk *to* ahsk) *verb* 1 To make a request (for or of), petition, also, to solicit; demand; claim. 2 To put questions to or about; inquire (after or about). 3 To invite. 4 [Obs.] To publish, as the banns of marriage. [<OE. *ascian*] — **ASK ER** *noun* — **ASK·ING** *noun.*

Synonyms: beg, beseech, crave, demand, entreat, implore, petition, plead, pray, request, require, solicit, supplicate. One *asks* what he feels that he may fairly claim and reasonably expect; he *begs* for that to which he advances no claim but pity. *Entreat* implies a special earnestness of asking, and *beseech*, a still added and more humble intensity. To *supplicate* is to *ask*, as it were, on bended knees; to *implore*, with the added force of tears. *Crave* and *request* are somewhat formal terms; *crave* has almost disappeared from conversation. *Pray* is now used chiefly of address to the Supreme Being; *petition* is used of written request to persons in authority. *Beg* and *pray* are often used in polite forms of slight request; *beseech* was formerly so used. Compare DEMAND, INQUIRE. *Antonyms:* claim, command, deny, enforce, exact, extort, insist, refuse, reject.

ASK (ahsk) In Norse mythology, the first man, made from a tree by Odin, Hœner, and Loder.

AS KA LON Same as ASHKELON.

A·SKANCE *adv.* With a side glance; sidewise; disdainfully, distrustfully. Also **A·SKANT.** [Etymology uncertain]

A·SKEW *adj. & adv.* In an oblique position or manner.

ASK JA (ahsk′·yah) An occasionally eruptive volcano in Iceland; 3,376 feet.

A·SKLENT *adv.* [Scot.] Aslant.

A SLANT *adj. & adv.* In a slanting direction or position; oblique; obliquely. — *prep.* Across or over in a slanting direction or position; athwart.

A SLEEP *adj. & adv.* 1 In or into a state of sleep; dormant. 2 Dead. 3 Benumbed.

A SLOPE *adj & adv.* In a sloping position.

AS MA RA (ahs·mah′·rah) The principal city in Eritrea, Africa.

AS MO DE′ US In Hebrew mythology, an evil spirit; also, king of the demons.

A SO CIAL (āy– *or* ā·sō′·shul) *adj.* 1 Avoiding society. 2 Regardless of one's fellow beings; self-centered; unethical.

A SO SAN′ (ah·so·sahn′) An extinct volcano of central Kyushu Island, Japan; 5,223 feet; crater, 10 by 15 miles.

¹**ASP** *noun* A venomous serpent, as the European viper. [<Gr. *aspis*, viper]

²**ASP** Same as ASPEN (poplar).

AS PAR A·GUS (ăs păr′–) *noun* The succulent edible shoots of a cultivated variety of a perennial herb (*Asparagus officinalis*) of the lily family, also, any plant of this genus. [<Gr. *asparagos* <Pers. *asparag*, sprout]

ASPARAGUS BEETLE A beetle (*Crioceris asparagi*) harmful to asparagus shoots. See illustration under INSECT (injurious).

AS PAR TIC ACID (ăs·par′–) An amino acid $C_4H_7O_4N$, obtained from beet root and related substances in the form of white prisms or leaflets; used in organic synthesis. Also **AS PA RAG′ IC ACID** (–rag′·ik), **AS PAR A GIN′·IC ACID** (–jin′·ik). [ASPARAGUS]

AS PA SIA (as pāy′ zhuh), 470?–410 B.C., consort of Pericles in Athens.

AS PECT *noun* 1 Appearance or expression; mien; look. 2 A view or phase. 3 A given side or surface; exposure; outlook. 4 Configuration of the planets at any time; also, the supposed resulting influence for good or evil. 5 The seasonal impress of a plant association or formation; as, the autumn *aspect*. 6 [Obs.] A look; view. 7 In Slavonic languages, a form of the verb. See IMPERFECTIVE, PERFECTIVE. See synonyms under MANNER. [<L. *ad*, to, + *specio*, look]

ASPECT RATIO 1 In television, the numerical ratio of the width of a frame to the height. 2 In aeronautics, the ratio of the square of the maximum span of an airfoil to the total wing area.

ASP EN *noun* A poplar of North America or of Europe with tremulous leaves, especially the **QUAKING ASPEN** (*Populus tremuloides*) of North America. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the aspen; hence, shaking; tremulous. [<OE. *æspe*]

¹**AS PER** *noun* A Turkish coin, no longer circulated; 1/120 of a piaster.

²**AS PER** *noun* A rough breathing; aspirate. [<L. *asper*, rough]

AS′ PER ATE *tr. verb* [AT ED, ·AT ING] To make harsh or uneven, as in sound or contour. [<L. *asperatus* <*asper*, rough]

AS PER·GES (–pūr′·jeez) *noun* [LL.] 1 A short service before the high mass on Sundays during which the celebrant sprinkles the altar and congregation with holy water. 2 The aspergill.

AS′ PER GILL (–jil) *noun* A brush, or the like, used for sprinkling holy water, as in the Roman Catholic Church. See ASPERSORIUM. Also **AS PER GIL′ LUM** [LA *pl.*] [<LL. *aspergillus* <L. *aspergo*, asperse]

AS·PER GIL′ LUS (–pil′·us) *noun* [LI (i) *pl.*] Any of a genus (*Aspergillus*) of fungi belonging to the *Ascomycetes*; the common mold fungus, found on decaying vegetables, jellies, leather, etc.

AS PER I TY (ăs pĕr′–) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] Roughness or harshness, as of temper; also, hardship; difficulty. See synonyms under ACRIMONY. [<L. *asper*, rough]

A SPER·MOUS (ā spûr′·mus) *adj.* Without seeds. Also **A·SPER MA TOUS.** [<Gr. *aspermos* <*a–*, without, + *sperma*, seed]

AS PERN (ahs′·pĕrn) A village near Vienna, Austria; Napoleon defeated here, 1809.

AS·PERSE (uh·spûrs′) *tr. verb* [AS PERSED, AS PERS·ING] 1 To censure harshly and falsely; slander. 2 To besprinkle; bespatter. [<L. *ad*, to, + *spargo*, sprinkle] — **AS·PERS·ER, AS PERS·OR** *noun* — **AS PER SIVE** *adj.*

Synonyms: backbite, calumniate, decry, defame, depreciate, disparage, libel, malign, revile, slander, traduce, vilify. To *asperse* is to bespatter with injurious charges; to *defame* is to assail one's good name; to *malign* is to circulate studied and malicious attacks upon character; to *traduce* is to exhibit real or assumed traits in an odious light. *Antonyms:* defend, eulogize, extol, laud, praise.

AS·PER SION (–shun *or* –zhun) *noun* 1 The act or means of aspersing. 2 Slander; a slanderous report or charge. Sprinkling; specifically, baptism by sprinkling. See synonyms under SCANDAL.

AS·PER·SO′ RI UM *noun* [LL.] [-RI·A *pl.*] 1 The font for holy water near the entrance of a Roman Catholic church or in a private dwelling. 2 An aspergill. Also **AS·PER SO RY.**

AS PHALT (as′-fawlt *or* -fălt) *noun* 1 An amorphous brownish-black or black, odorous, combustible mixture of different hydrocarbons; mineral pitch; hard bitumen. It is found mostly in superficial deposits in various parts of the world, the so called pitch lake of Trinidad being the most notable source, and is obtained also as a residue in the refining of petroleum. 2 A bituminous composition for pavements, etc. Also **AS PHAL·TUM, AS·PHAL TUS.** —*tr. verb* To treat or cover with asphalt. [<Gr. *asphaltos*] —**AS PHAL TIC** *adj.*

AS′ PHO DEL *noun* 1 A white-flowered plant (genus *Asphodelus*) of the lily family; the flower of the dead, in Greek mythology. 2 Any one of certain somewhat similar plants. 3 [Obs.] The daffodil or narcissus. [< Gr. *asphodelos*]

AS PHYX·I A (as·fik′-) *noun* Suspension of respiration and animation; suffocation. Also **AS PHYX·Y.** [<Gr. *a-*, not, + *sphyzō*, beat] —**AS PHYX I AL** *adj.*

AS PHYX I ANT *noun* Any substance or condition that tends to produce asphyxia. —*adj.* Producing asphyxia.

AS PHYX′ I ATE (as·fik′-) *intr. verb* [**AT ED, ·AT ING**] To suffocate, as by drowning or breathing noxious gases. —**AS PHYX I A′ TION** *noun* —**AS PHYX′ I A·TOR** *noun.*

1AS PIC *noun* A poisonous serpent, the asp. Also **AS PIS.**

2AS PIC *noun* The spike, or great lavender (*Lavandula officinalis*), the source of *oil of spike.* [<F. <L. *spica*, ear of corn]

3AS PIC *noun* A savory jelly in which meats, eggs, fish, etc., are served. [<F.]

AS PI DIS′ TRA *noun* Any of a small genus (*Aspidistra*) of smooth, stemless, Chinese and Japanese herbs of the family *Convallariaceæ*. [<Gr. *aspis, aspidos*, shield, + *aster*, star]

AS PIN·WALL Former name of Colón, Isthmus of Panama.

AS PIR ANT (ăs pī′-rənt) *noun* One who aspires, a seeker for honors or place; a candidate. —*adj.* Aspiring.

AS′ PI·RATE *tr. verb* [**RAT ED, ·RAT ING**] 1 To utter with a breathing or as if preceded by the letter *h*. 2 To draw out, as gas, by suction. —*adj.* Uttered with an aspirate or strong *h* sound, also **AS′ PI RAT ED.** —*noun* 1 The letter *h*, or its sound. 2 In philology, a rough mute. 3 A symbol (ʽ) in Greek script or text indicating the rough breathing. [< L. *aspiro*, aspirate]

AS PI RA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of aspiring; exalted desire; high ambition. 2 The act or effect of aspirating. 3 A breath; inspiration. 4 The use of an aspirator for remedial purposes. See synonyms under AIM, AMBITION, DESIRE.

AS′ PI RA TOR *noun* 1 An appliance for producing a suction current of air or other gas. 2 A device for drawing off fluid matter from tumors, etc.

AS PIRE *verb* [**AS PIRED, AS PIR ING**] 1 To have an earnest desire for something high and good; to long for; aim at. 2 [Obs.] To reach upward. [< L. *ad*, to, + *spiro*, breathe] —**AS PIR′ A TO RY, AS PIR ING** *adj.* —**AS·PIR ER** *noun.*

AS PI RIN *noun* A white crystalline compound, the acetyl derivative of salicylic acid, $C_9H_8O_4$, having antipyretic and antirheumatic properties. [< A(CETYL) + SPIR(AEIC) ACID, former name of salicylic acid, + -IN]

A SQUINT *adj. & adv.* With sidelong glance; squintingly; askance; squinting.

AS QUITH, HERBERT HENRY, 1852–1928, English premier, 1908-16, created Earl of Oxford, 1925.

1ASS *noun* [**ASS·ES** *pl.*] 1 A long-eared equine quadruped smaller than the ordinary horse. 2 An obstinate or stupid person. [<OI *assa*]

2ASS (ahss) *noun* [Scot.] Ashes: also spelled *aise.*

AS SA FET′·I DA Same as ASAFETIDA. Also **AS SA FŒT′ I DA.**

AS′ SA·GAI (-gī) *noun* 1 A light spear, used by Zulus, Kaffirs, etc. 2 The assagai-tree. —*tr. verb* To pierce with an assagai. Also *assegai.* [<Pg. *azagaia* <Ar. *az-zaghāyah* <*al*, the + *zaghāyah* (native Berber word), spear]

ASSAGAI-TREE *noun* A South African tree (*Curtisia faginea*) of the dogwood family.

AS SAI (a·sī′) *noun* [Braz.] A palm of the genus *Euterpe*, especially *E. edulis*, also, a drink made from its fruit.

AS SAIL *tr. verb* To attack violently with force, or with argument, censure, or the like; assault. See synonyms under ATTACK. [<L. *ad*, to, + *salio*, rush] —**·A BLE** *adj.* —**A BLE NESS** *noun* —**ER** *noun.*

AS SAIL ANT *adj.* Attacking, hostile. —*noun* One who assails.

AS·SAIL MENT *noun* 1 An attack. 2 The power to assail.

AS SAM (ă·sam′) A province in NE. India; 54,951 square miles, capital, Shillong.

AS SA MESE′ *adj.* Of or pertaining to Assam. —*noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Assam, or its people collectively. 2 The language of the Assamese people.

ASSAM STATES Native states in NE India; 12,408 square miles; capital, Imphal, in Manipur State.

AS·SAS·SIN *noun* One who kills, or tries to kill, secretly or treacherously; one who kills for hire.

AS·SAS·SIN *noun* One of a sect of Oriental fanatics that practice assassination, formidable in the time of the Crusades. [<F. <Ar. *Hashshāshin*, hashish-eaters <*hashish*, hashish]

AS SAS′·SI·NATE *tr. verb* [**NAT·ED, ·NAT ING**] To kill by secret or treacherous assault. See synonyms under KILL. —**AS SAS SI NA′·TION** *noun* —**AS·SAS′·SI NA TOR** *noun.*

ASSASSIN BUG Any of the predacious species of hemipterous insects (family *Reduviidæ*); a large bug with a short, curved, three-segmented beak, and a pair of ocelli; a very few suck blood and transmit Chagas disease to man. See illustration under INSECT (beneficial).

ASSASSIN FLY A strong, hairy, predacious, usually large and elongate fly (family *Asilidæ*), especially the common robber fly (genus *Trax*) of the United States. See illustration under INSECT (beneficial).

AS·SAULT *noun* 1 Any act, speech, or writing assailing a person or institution, also, a violent attack by troops. 2 [Law] An unlawful attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do bodily injury to a person; distinguished from, but sometimes confused with, *battery.* See synonyms under AGGRESSION, ATTACK.

—*tr. verb* To attack with violence; also, to assail verbally or in writing. [< F. *assaut* <L. *ad*, to, + *salio*, leap] —**AS SAULT ER** *noun.*

ASSAULT BOAT A small craft used to transport attacking soldiers and their equipment across water.

AS SAY or [Pop.] **AS SAY** *noun* 1 The chemical analysis or testing of an alloy or ore, to ascertain the ingredients and their proportions. 2 The substance to be so examined. 3 The result of such a test. 4 Attempt; test; trial. —*verb* 1 To subject to chemical analysis, also, to show by test a certain value. 2 To attempt; essay; prove; test. 3 [Obs.] To endeavor. [< OF. *asayer* <L. *exigere*, to prove, <*ex*, out, + *agere*, to drive] —**AS SAY ER** *noun.*

AS SAY ING *noun* The process of making an assay.

AS′ SE GAI Same as ASSAGAI.

AS SEM BLAGE (-blij) *noun* 1 An assembling; association. 2 Any gathering of persons or things; collection; assembly. 3 The art of fitting together, as parts of a machine. See synonyms under ASSEMBLY, COMPANY.

AS SEM BLE *verb* [**BLED** (-bld), **BLING**] 1 To collect or convene, come together; meet, congregate. 2 To fit or join together. See synonyms under CONVOKE. [<OF. *asembler* <L. *ad*, to, + *simul*, together] —**AS SEM BLER** *noun.*

AS SEM BLY *noun* 1 A number of persons met together for a common purpose. 2 The act or process of fitting together the parts of a machine or the like, especially where such parts are machine-made in great numbers so as to be interchangeable; also, a unit made up of such assembled parts. 3 The signal calling troops to form ranks. —**POPULAR ASSEMBLY** The lower house of a legislature, elected by popular vote.

Synonyms: assemblage, collection, company, conclave, concourse, conference, congregation, convention, convocation, crowd, gathering, group, host, meeting, multitude. An *assemblage* may be of persons or of objects and is promiscuous and unorganized; an *assembly* is always of persons and is organized and united in some common purpose.

AS SEM BLY *noun* In some States of the United States, the second house of the legislature. —**GENERAL ASSEMBLY** 1 The highest ecclesiastical judicatory of certain denominations. 2 A legislature.

ASSEMBLY LINE A moving track or belt, in a factory, on which machine parts are assembled.

AS SEM BLY MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] A member of an assembly, especially of the second house of a State legislature.

AS SENT *intr. verb* To express agreement, concur; acquiesce. —*noun* 1 Mental concurrence or agreement. 2 Consent of will; sanction. [< F. *assenter* <L. *ad*, to, + *sentio*, feel] —**AS SENT ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): accede, accept, accord, acquiesce, admit, agree, approve, coincide, concur, consent, ratify, sustain, uphold. To *assent* is an act of the understanding; to *consent*, of the will. *Assent* is sometimes used for a mild or formal *consent.* See BELIEF. *Antonyms:* contradict, demur, deny, differ, disagree, disavow, disclaim, dissent, object, protest, question, refuse.

AS SEN TA′ TION *noun* Obsequious address.

AS SEN TIENT (-shĕnt) *adj.* Assenting. —*noun* One who assents.

AS SEN TOR *noun* [Law] An assenter; specifically, in Great Britain, one who, as required by law, indorses the nomination of a candidate for Parliament.

AS SERT *tr. verb* 1 To state positively; affirm; aver. 2 To maintain as a right or claim, by words or by force. [<L. *ad*, to, + *sero*, bind] —**AS SERT ER, AS·SER TOR** *noun* —**AS SER TIVE** *adj.* —**AS·SER TIVE LY** *adv.* —**AS SER·TIVE·NESS** *noun* —**AS SER TO RY, AS SER TO′·RI AL** *adj.*

Synonyms: affirm, allege, asseverate, aver, avouch, avow, claim, declare, maintain, pronounce, protest, say, state, tell. One may *assert* himself, his right, his belief, etc. *Assert* is controversial; *affirm, state,* and *tell* are simply declarative.

See AFFIRM, ALLEGE. *Antonyms*: contradict, contravene, controvert, deny, disprove, dispute, gainsay, oppose, repudiate, retract, waive.

AS·SER·TION *noun* 1 The act of asserting. 2 A positive declaration without attempt at proof. 3 The maintenance of a cause, principle, or right. See synonyms under ASSURANCE.

ASSES' BRIDGE The fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, "the angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal"; from the difficulty of its demonstration to beginners. also called *pons asinorum*.

AS·SESS *tr. verb* 1 To charge (a person or property) with a tax. 2 To determine the amount of (a tax or other payment). 3 To value for taxation. See synonyms under TAX. [<L. *assideo* <*ad*, to, + *sedeo*, sit] —**AS SESS A BLE** *adj.*

AS·SESS·MENT *noun* 1 Apportionment or amount, as of taxes. 2 A valuation of property for taxation.

AS·SESS·OR *noun* 1 An officer who assesses taxes. 2 A specialist associated with a judge. 3 Any adviser or assistant. —**AS SES SO′·RI AL** *adj.*

AS·SET *noun* 1 An item in one's assets. 2 Figuratively, any person, thing, or quality regarded as useful or valuable to someone or something.

AS·SETS *noun pl.* [Law] 1 The property of a deceased person that is convertible into money and held for the payment of debts or legacies. 2 All the property, real and personal, of a person, of a corporation, or of a partnership, which is or may be chargeable with the debts or legacies of such parties or persons. In accounting practice, accounts receivable, inventory, deferred charges, and plant are classified as assets: opposed to *liabilities*. —**LIQUID ASSETS** Such securities and assets as can be realized immediately. —**WORKING ASSETS** Nonpermanent invested funds. [<F. *assez* <L. *ad*, to, + *satis*, enough]

AS·SEV′ ER ATE *tr. verb* [**AT ED, AT ING**] To affirm or aver emphatically or solemnly. See synonyms under AFFIRM, ALLEGE, ASSERT. [<L. *ad*, to, + *severus*, serious] —**AS·SEV ER A′ TION** *noun.*

1AS SHUR Same as 1ASHUR.

2AS SHUR Same as ASSYRIA.

AS SIB′ I LATE *tr. verb* [**LAT ED, ·LAT ING**] To utter with a sibilant or hissing sound, change into a sibilant. [<L. *·ad*, to, + *sibilo*, hiss] —**AS SIB I LA′ TION** *noun.*

AS SI DU′ I TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 Close and continuous application or effort. 2 Faithful personal attention, carefulness; watchfulness. See synonyms under INDUSTRY.

AS SID U OUS (-syu·us) *adj.* Devoted or constant, unremitting, diligent. See synonyms under BUSY, INDUSTRIOUS. [<L. *assiduus*, established] —**·LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun.*

AS SIGN *tr. verb* 1 To set apart or select, designate; appoint; allot. 2 To allocate, as personnel, units, or material, to a military unit as an integral unit thereof: distinguished from *attach*. 3 To specify; attribute. 4 To make over, as to an assignee, in behalf of another. See synonyms under ALLEGE, ALLOT, APPORTION, ATTRIBUTE, COMMIT, SET. —*noun* 1 A person to whom property, rights, or powers are transferred by another; an assignee. 2 [Obs.] An agent; deputy. [<L. *assigno* <*ad*, to, + *signum*, mark]

AS·SIGN A BLE *adj.* 1 Capable of being assigned; specified or allotted. 2 [Law] Transferable by assignment, negotiable, also, attributable, predicable. —**AS SIGN A BIL′ I TY** *noun* —**AS SIGN A BLY** *adv.*

AS SIG NAT (as′·ig·nat; *F.* ah see·nyah′) *noun* A promissory note of the French revolutionary government circulated as currency (1789–96). [<F.]

AS SIG NA′ TION *noun* 1 An assigning; assignment. 2 An appointment for meeting, especially for an illicit love meeting. 3 [Law] An assignment, the thing assigned, or the instrument or deed by which it is made.

AS SIGN EE′ (as·i·nee′) *noun* One to whom property has been assigned in trust; an agent or trustee.

AS SIGN·MENT *noun* 1 An assigning; the property transferred. 2 The transfer of a property or the instrument or writing of transfer.

ASSIGNMENT OF ERROR [Law] A specification of the errors contained in the complaint, made by the plaintiff on a writ of error.

AS·SIGN OR′ (ăs·i·nor′) *noun* One who assigns or makes an assignment. Also **AS SIGN ER.**

AS SIM′ I LATE *verb* [**·LAT ED, ·LAT ING**] 1 To take up and incorporate, as food; hence, to make or be made a homogeneous part of the substance or system. 2 To make or become alike or similar. See synonyms under COMPARE. [<L. *assimilatus* <*ad*, to, + *similis*, like] —**AS·SIM·I·LA·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**AS SIM′·IL·A BLE** *adj.*

AS SIM I·LA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of assimilating. 2 The transformation of digested nutriment into an integral and homogeneous part of the solids or fluids of the organism; specifically, in botany, the starch-making function of plants. Compare ANABOLISM. 3 The change or modification of a letter to cause it to approach a neighboring one in sound. 4 The process by which all new contents, when received into consciousness, are modified so as to be incorporated with the results of previous conscious processes.

AS·SIM I·LA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Having the capability of or tendency to assimilation. Also **AS·SIM′·I·LA·TO·RY.**

AS·SI·NI BOI′·A A former district, now part of Saskatchewan Canada.

AS·SIN′·I·BOINE 1 A river in south-central Canada; 600 miles to Red River at Winnipeg. 2 A mountain of the Canadian Rockies, in Banff National Park; 11,870 feet.

AS SI SI (ahs·see′·see) A town in central Italy; birthplace of St. Francis.

AS SIST *tr. verb* (also, in def. 3, *intr.*) 1 To give succor or support to; render help or service to; relieve. 2 To act as subordinate or deputy to. 3 In baseball and certain card games, to aid a teammate or partner in a play. —*noun* In baseball, the act of a player who helps to put out a runner. See synonyms under ABET, AID, HELP, SERVE. [<L. *assisto* <*ad*, to, + *sisto*, cause to stand] —**AS SIST ER, AS SIS TOR** *noun.*

AS SIS TANCE *noun* Help; aid; support; relief. See synonyms under HELP.

AS·SIS TANT *adj.* 1 Holding a subordinate or auxiliary place, office, or rank 2 Affording aid; assisting. —*noun* 1 One who or that which assists, a deputy or subordinate, helper. 2 In America, the title given to Roman Catholic priests subordinate to pastors. See synonyms under ACCESSORY, AUXILIARY.

AS SI UT′ Same as ASYUT.

AS SIZE *noun* 1 A sitting or session of a court, or the court itself; especially, one of the regular sessions of the judges of a superior court for the trial of cases by jury in any county of England or Wales, or the time and place of holding a court: usually in the plural 2 A trial by jury; the writ by which it is instituted, an action to be decided by such trial, the finding of the jury 3 A statute or ordinance, or a rule prescribed by law or authority, as for the regulation of weights and measures or prices of commodities, etc. 4 A standard of weight, measure, or price, etc., hence, size; measurement, dimensions —**GRAND ASSIZE** A trial by a jury of 16 persons that took the place of a trial by battle [<F. *assise* <L. *ad*, to, + *sedeo*, sit]

ASSIZE OF ARMS An English enactment of 1181 that every freeman should provide himself with arms and equipments.

AS SO CIA·BLE (-so′·shuh·bl) *adj* 1 Capable of being associated or brought into association. 2 Sociable. —**AS SO CIA·BIL′ I TY** *noun.*

AS SO CI ATE (-shi·it) *noun* 1 A companion; ally; colleague; partner, one who is habitually or frequently in the company or society of another, also, one who is connected with another, as in some business, act, interest, office, or position. 2 Anything that habitually or frequently accompanies or is associated with something else, a concomitant. 3 One admitted to partial membership in an association, society, or institution. 4 In some educational institutions, one who has finished a course shorter than that set for a degree; as, an *associate* in arts.

—*adj.* 1 Joined with another or others; united; allied; existing or occurring together, concomitant: often before a title, implying coordinate or nearly coordinate powers or rank; as, an *associate* justice, an *associate* professor. 2 Admitted or entitled to a limited or specified participation, as in rights, privileges, and functions; as, an *associate* member of a society.

—**AS SO′·CI ATE** (-shī·āte) *verb* [**AT ED, ·AT ING**] 1 To bring into or be in company or relation, have fellowship or intercourse; combine, unite. 2 To connect mentally. 3 [Obs.] To consort with; accompany See synonyms under ATTRIBUTE, MIX, UNITE. [<L. *associatus* <*ad*, to, + *socius*, ally] —**AS SO CI A·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* —**AS·SO·CI·A·TIVE LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (*noun*): ally, chum, coadjutor, colleague, companion, comrade, consort, fellow, friend, helpmate, mate, partner, peer. An *associate*, as used officially, implies a chief, leader, or principal, to whom the *associate* is not fully equal in rank. *Associate* is popularly used of mere friendly relations, but often implies some work, enterprise, or pursuit in which the associated persons unite. We rarely speak of *associates* in crime or wrong, using *confederates* or *accomplices* instead. *Companion* gives itself with equal readiness to the good or the evil sense. *Peer* implies equality rather than companionship; as, a jury of his *peers*. *Comrade* expresses more fellowship and good feeling than *companion*. *Consort* is a word of equality and dignity, as applied especially to the marriage relation. Compare ACCESSORY, ACQUAINTANCE, FRIENDSHIP. *Antonyms*: antagonist, enemy, foe, hinderer, opponent, opposer, rival, stranger.

AS·SO CI·A′·TION (-sī- *or* -shī·āy′·shun) *noun* 1 The act of associating, or the state of being associated; fellowship; combination for a common purpose. 2 Connection of ideas in thought; also, the process or faculty by which they are connected; associative power, in psychology, that process in reproduction in which past cognitions are brought back through connection with something present in the mind. 3 A body of persons associated for some common purpose; corporation; society; partnership. 4 Correlation of nervous functions involving a high degree of modifiability and also consciousness. 5 Aggregate, as of molecules, to form a complex; as, dihydrol, $(H_2O)_2$, an association of two molecules.

cules of water. **6** A grouping of many plant and animal species over a wide area, sharing a common habitat and similar geographic conditions, and maintaining a fairly stable optimum of population and duration. **7** The clustering together of certain types of sporozoa without fusion of nuclei. **8** In philosophy, the simultaneous connection between a sense perception and the idea caused by the stimulus; also, the successive connection between a perception or an idea and the train of ideas so caused. **9** In the United States, an organized but unchartered body analogous to but distinguished legally from a corporation. —**AS·SO CI·A′·TION·AL** *adj.*

Synonyms: alliance, club, community companionship, company, confederacy, confederation, conjunction, connection, corporation, familiarity, federation, fellowship, fraternity, friendship, lodge, partnership, society, union. We speak of an *alliance* of nations, a *club* of pleasure-seekers, a *community* of Shakers, a *company* of soldiers or of friends, a *confederacy*, *confederation*, *federation*, or *union* of states, a *partnership*, *corporation*, or *company* in business, a *conjunction* of planets, a religious, literary, or scientific *association* or *society*. See ACQUAINTANCE, ALLIANCE, ASSOCIATE, CLASS, FRIENDSHIP, INTERCOURSE. *Antonyms*: disconnection, disunion, independence, isolation, separation, severance, solitude.

Association Football See SOCCER.

AS·SO·CI·A′·TION·ISM *noun* The theory that mental phenomena are explicable by the association of ideas.

AS·SO·CIES (-shēz) *noun sing. & pl.* The association of plants considered from the history of their development, as it undergoes developmental changes.

AS·SOIL *tr. verb* **1** To absolve; acquit. **2** To atone for; remove. [<OF. *assoldre* <L. *ab*, from, + *solvo*, loose]

AS·SO NANCE *noun* Resemblance in sound, specifically, in riming syllables, correspondence of the accented vowels, but not of the consonants, as in *main*, *came*. [<F. <L. *ad*, to, + *sono* <*sonus*, sound] —**AS SO NANT** *adj. & noun.*

AS·SORT *verb* **1** To distribute or fall into groups or classes; classify; harmonize; also, to make up or furnish with a variety, as of goods. **2** To associate; consort. [<F. *assorter* <L. *ad*, to, + *sors*, lot] —**AS SORT·A·TIVE** *adj.*

AS SORT·ED *adj.* Containing, or arranged in, various sorts or kinds; hence, varied; miscellaneous.

AS·SORT·MENT *noun* **1** The act or process of assorting; classification. **2** A collection of various things; miscellany.

As·sou an′, **As su an′** Same as ASWAN.

AS·SUAGE (-swāje′) *verb* [**AS·SUAGED**, **AS·SUAG ING**] **1** To make less harsh or violent; alleviate; soothe; allay; abate; calm. **2** [Obs.] To grow less; abate; subside. Also [Obs.] **AS·SWAGE** See synonyms under ALLAY, ALLEVIATE. [<OF. *assuager* <L. *ad*, to, + *suavis*, sweet] —**AS SUAGE MENT** *noun.*

AS SUA SIVE (ă·swāy′·sĭv) *adj.* Soothing; tranquilizing. —*noun* An alleviative.

AS SUME (-sūme′) *tr. verb* [**AS·SUMED**, **AS SUM·ING**] **1** To take upon oneself; as, to *assume* a haughty mien; also, to undertake. **2** To take for granted; suppose; hence, to affect; pretend. **3** To take up or into, as into partnership, employment, or the like. [<L. *ad*, to, + *sumo*, take] —**AS SUM·A BLE** (ă·sume′-) *adj.*

Synonyms: accept, affect, appropriate, arrogate, claim, feign, postulate, presume, pretend, take, usurp. The distinctive idea of *assume* is to *take* by one's own independent volition, whether well or ill, rightfully or wrongfully. One may *accept* an obligation or *assume* an authority that properly belongs to him; if he *assumes* what does not belong to him, he is said to *arrogate* or *usurp* it. A man may *usurp* the substance of *power* in the most unpretending way; what he *arrogates* to himself he *assumes* with a haughty and overbearing manner. If he *takes* to himself the credit and appearance of qualities he does not possess, he is said to *affect* or *feign*, or to *pretend* to, the character he thus *assumes*. What a debater *postulates* he openly states and *takes* for granted without proof; what he *assumes* he may *take* for granted without mention. What a man *claims* he asserts his right to *take*; what he *assumes* he *takes*. See PRETEND. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for RENOUNCE.

AS SUMED *adj.* **1** Taken for granted. **2** Pretended; fictitious.

AS SUM ING (-sūm′-ing) *adj.* Presumptuous, arrogant.

AS·SUMP SIT *noun* [Law] **1** An obligation not under seal. **2** An action to enforce such an obligation. [<L., he took up]

AS SUMP·TION *noun* **1** An assuming, or that which is assumed, a taking upon oneself; a taking for granted. **2** Arrogance. **3** In logic, a minor premise. See synonyms under ARROGANCE, ASSURANCE, PRETENSE. —**Feast of the Assumption** The festival, celebrated on the 15th of August, commemorating the taking up into heaven of the Virgin Mary in body and soul. —**AS SUMP·TIVE** (-tĭv) *adj.*

AS·SUR·ANCE (-shōōr′·uns) *noun* **1** The act of assuring; any encouraging declaration; a promise. **2** Full confidence; undoubting conviction. **3** Self-confidence. **4** Boldness; effrontery. **5** Insurance. **6** Firmness of mind.

Synonyms: arrogance, assertion, assumption, boldness, confidence, effrontery, impudence, presumption, self-assertion, self-confidence, self-reliance, trust. *Confidence* is founded upon reasons; *assurance* is largely a matter of feeling. In the bad sense, *assurance* is a vicious courage, with belief of one's ability to outwit or defy others; it is less gross than *impudence*, which is (according to its etymology) a shameless *boldness*. *Assurance* appears in act or manner; *impudence*, in speech. *Effrontery* is *impudence* defiantly displayed. Compare BELIEF, CERTAINTY, EFFRONTERY, FAITH, IMPUDENCE, PRIDE. *Antonyms*: bashfulness, confusion, consternation, dismay, distrust, doubt, hesitancy, misgiving, shyness, timidity.

AS·SURE (-shōōr′) *tr. verb* [**AS·SURED**, **AS·SUR·ING**] **1** To offer assurances to; hence, to give confidence to; convince. **2** To insure. **3** To make certain; guarantee. See synonyms under CONFIRM. [<OF. *asseurer* <L. *ad*, to, + *securus*, safe] —**AS·SUR·A·BLE** *adj.* —**AS·SUR ER**, **AS·SUR·OR** *noun.*

AS·SURED *adj.* **1** Made certain; undoubted. **2** Self-possessed; confident. **3** Insured. See synonyms under CONSCIOUS, SECURE, SURE. —*noun* A person or persons owning insurance. —**AS·SUR·ED·LY** *adv.* —**AS·SUR·ED·NESS** *noun.*

AS·SUR·GENT (-sûr′·jĕnt) *adj.* **1** Rising or tending to rise; in heraldry, rising out of the sea. **2** In botany, curving upward. [<L. *assurgo* <*ad*, to, + *surgo*, rise] —**AS·SUR·GEN·CY** *noun.*

As·SYR·I·A (ă·sĭr′·ĭ·uh) An ancient empire of SW. Asia; capital, Nineveh. Also called [Heb.] *Ashur*, *Asshur*.

As SYR·I·AN *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Assyria or its people. —*noun* **1** A native of Assyria or the Assyrian empire. **2** The language spoken by the Assyrians.

As·SYR·I·OL′·O·GIST (-jĭst) *noun* A student of Assyriology. Also **As SYR I·O·LOG** or **·LOGUE.**

As SYR·I·OL′·O·GY *noun* The antiquities, history, language, and customs, collectively, of the Assyrians; Assyrian archeology. [<ASSYRIA + -LOGY]

As·TAR·TE (-tī) Syro-Phenician goddess of love and fruitfulness. [<Gr. *Astartē*]

AS TA SI·A (-zhĭ·uh *or* -zhuh) *noun* Inability to stand; want of equilibrium. [<Gr.]

A·STAT IC *adj.* Being in neutral equilibrium; having no tendency toward any change of position. —**A·STAT·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**A·STAT·I·CISM** (-sĭzm) *noun.*

A·STEER *adv. & adj.* [Scot.] Astir; stirring.

AS TER *noun* **1** Any of a large genus (*Aster*) of plants of the composite family, having alternate leaves, and flowers with white, purple, or blue rays and yellow disk. **2** One of various allied plants; as, the China-*aster* (*Callistephus chinensis*). **3** The star-shaped figure appearing in the cytoplasm of a cell during mitosis and associated with the centrosome and spindle fibers. See OVUM. [<Gr. *aster*, star]

ASTER-, **ASTERI-**, **ASTERO-** Combining forms meaning star, from Greek *aster*, star.

-ASTER *suffix* A contemptuous diminutive; as, poet*aster*, grammatic*aster*, critic*aster*, etc. [<L. *-aster*, diminutive suffix]

As·TER·A′·CE·Æ (-ăy′·see·ee) Former name of COMPOSITÆ.

AS TER·A′·CEOUS (-āy′·shus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling an aster.

AS·TE·RI·AL *adj.* Star-like.

AS TE′·RI·AL ITE *noun* A fossil starfish. [<ASTER- + Gr. *lithos*, stone]

AS·TE′·RI·AT ED (-āy·tĭd) *adj.* Grouped like stars; radiating, as star rays; exhibiting luminous six-rayed figures when cleft: said of certain sapphires or other stones.

AS·TE RI ON *noun* In craniometry, the point behind the ear marking the junction of the temporal, occipital, and parietal bones. [<Gr. *asterios*, starry]

AS TER·ISK *noun* **1** A star (*) used in writing and printing, for references, etc. **2** Anything shaped like a star. —*tr. verb* To mark with an asterisk. [<Gr. *asteriskos* <*astēr*, star]

AS·TER·ISM (-ĭzm) *noun* **1** A group of asterisks (***, ****). **2** A little cluster or group of stars. **3** That optical property which produces the effect of a star when certain minerals are held to the light. **4** A group of three asterisks set in the form of an inverted pyramid to call attention to a passage in a book.

A·STERN *adv.* **1** At any point behind a vessel. **2** Backward.

A STER NAL *adj.* Not attached to the sternum, as the floating rib. [<A- + STERNUM]

AS′·TER·OID *adj.* **1** Star-shaped. **2** Like an aster, especially as to its flowers. —*noun* **1** One of a group of small planets between Mars and Jupiter, of which about 700 have been found: also called *planetoid*. **2** A starfish. [<ASTER- + -OID] —**AS·TER·OI′·DAL** *adj.*

AS TER·OI′ DE·A *noun pl.* A class or order of echinoderms, embracing the true starfishes. Also **As·TER·ID′·E·A**, **As·TER·I·OI′·DE·A**, **As·TER·OI′·DA.** —**AS·TER·OI′·DE·AN** *adj. & noun.*

As·TER·O·PE (ăs·tĕr′·o·pē) Sterope, a star of the Pleiades.

AS·THE·NI·A or **AS·THE·NI′·A** *noun* General debility; depression of vital power; weakness. Also **AS·THE·NY.** [<Gr. *astheneia*]

AS·THEN′·IC *noun* **1** One who is physically weak or undeveloped. **2** In the system of constitutional types developed by Kretschmer, one who is characterized by a lean, gen-

erally tall figure, long face, sparse physique, and schizoid character traits. — **AS·THEN·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

AS·THEN′·O·LITH *noun* A blister below the earth's surface, composed of granite, a relatively light rock, and basalt, a heavier rock containing a high proportion of iron. [<Gr. *a–*, not, + *sthenos*, strength, + *lithos*, stone]

AS·THE·NO′·PI·A *noun* Weakness or fatigue of the visual organs.

ASTH·MA (ăz′·muh *or* ăs′·muh *or* ăsth′·muh) *noun* A chronic disorder characterized by extreme difficulty of breathing. [<Gr. *asthma*, panting, + *aō*, blow]

ASTH·MAT·IC (ăz·măt′·ik) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with asthma: also **ASTH·MAT·I·CAL.** — *noun* A person suffering from or subject to asthma. — **ASTH·MAT·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

AS·TI (ahs′·tee) A town in NW. Italy.

A·STIG·MA·TISM (–tĭzm) *noun* 1 A structural defect of the eye such that the rays of light do not converge to a point on the retina. 2 A defect similar to the foregoing in any lens. [<A– (without) + Gr. *stigma*, mark] — **AS·TIG·MAT′·IC** *adj.*

A·STIR *adv. & adj.* Stirring; moving about.

A·STO·MA·TOUS (–tus) *adj.* Without a mouth or breathing pores. Also **AS·TO MOUS.** [<Gr. *astomos* <*a–*, without, + *stoma*, mouth]

AS·TON, FRANCIS WILLIAM, 1877–1945, English physicist.

A·STON·ISH *tr. verb* 1 To affect with wonder and surprise; amaze; confound. 2 [Obs.] To stun or paralyze, as by a shock; astound. [<ASTONY + –ISH] — **·ER** *noun* — **·ING** *adj.*

A·STON·ISH·MENT *noun* The state of being astonished; also, that which causes it, great surprise; amazement. See synonyms under AMAZEMENT, PERPLEXITY.

A·STON·Y *tr. verb* [Obs.] To astound; astonish; also, to stun. *Ezra* IX, 3. [<ME. *astonen*, variant of *astonen*, stun, < OF. *estoner*] — **A·STON·IED** *adj.*

AS·TOR, JOHN JACOB, 1763–1848, New York merchant and capitalist, founded Astoria, Oreg. — **NANCY LANGHORNE, LADY,** born 1879, American-born member of the British parliament. — **WILLIAM WALDORF, VISCOUNT,** 1848–1919, American financier; became a British subject.

AS·TO·RI·A A port of entry on the Columbia River in Oregon; tuna and salmon canneries.

A·STOUND *verb* To overwhelm with wonder or amazement; confound; stupefy. — *adj.* [Obs.] Amazed; astonished. [<ME. *astoned*, stunned, <*astonen* <OF. *estoner*]

AS′·TRA·CHAN (–kăn) *noun* A variety of red or white apple of Russian origin.

A·STRAD·DLE *adv. & adj.* In a straddling position; astride; bestriding.

AS·TRÆ′·A (ăs·tree′·uh) In Greek mythology, the goddess of justice.

AS·TRA·GAL *noun* 1 A small convex molding or bead. 2 The ankle bone or tarsus. See illustration under FOOT. 3 *pl.* Dice originally such bones. [<Gr. *astragalos*] — **AS·TRAG·A·LAR** *adj.*

AS·TRAG·A·LUS *noun* [·LI (lī) *pl.*] The proximal bone of the foot, as in man or other vertebrates; talus; ankle bone; huckle bone; sling bone. It either articulates or coossifies with the tibia, and thus receives the weight of the body. [<L. <Gr. *astragalos*]

AS′·TRA·KHAN (as′·truh·kan *or* ahs·trah·kahn′) *noun* 1 The pelts of very young lambs from the region near Astrakhan. 2 A fabric with a curled pile imitative of these pelts.

AS′·TRA·KHAN (as′·truh·kan *or* ahs·trah·kahn′) A city in SE. European R.S.F.S.R., near the mouth of the Volga River.

AS·TRAL *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, coming from, or like the stars; starry. 2 In biology, of, pertaining to, or exhibiting an aster; as, an *astral* phase. 3 Susceptible to influences from the stars; as, the *astral* body assumed by Paracelsus to explain presentiments.

— *noun* 1 An astral body. 2 One possessed of an astral form or body. 3 An astral lamp. [<LL. *astralis* <Gr. *astēr*, star] — **·LY** *adv.*

ASTRAL BODY A phrase loosely used in modern literature to cover every kind of fantasmal or spiritual appearance of the human form; a form or body created by the power of thought. Also **ASTRAL EGO.**

ASTRAL LAMP A lamp with a ring-shaped reservoir so placed that its shadow is not cast directly below the flame.

A·STRAND *adv. & adj.* Aground, stranded.

AS·TRA·PHO′·BI·A *noun* Morbid fear of thunder and lightning. Also **AS·TRA·PO·PHO′·BI·A.** [<LL. <Gr. *astrapē*, lightning, + –PHOBIA]

A·STRAY *adv. & adj.* Away from the right path; wandering in or into error or evil. [<OF. *estraié* <LL. *extravago* <L. *extra*, beyond, + *vago*, stray]

AS·TRICT *tr. verb* 1 To bind up. 2 To bind down; restrict; limit. [<L. *astrictus* <*astringo*, astringe] — **AS·TRIC·TION** *noun.*

AS·TRIC·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* 1 Producing astriction; astringing; styptic. 2 Restrictive; obligatory. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

A·STRIDE *adv. & prep.* With one leg on each side of or with the legs far apart.

AS·TRINGE (–trinj′) *tr. verb* [**AS·TRINGED, AS·TRING·ING**] To bind or draw together; compress. [<L. *astringo* <*ad*, to, + *stringo*, bind fast]

AS·TRIN·GENT (–jĕnt) *adj.* 1 Tending to contract or draw together organic tissues; binding; constipative; styptic. 2 Harsh; stern; austere. — *noun* An astringent substance, as alum, tannin, etc. — **AS·TRIN·GEN·CY** *noun* — **AS·TRIN·GENT·LY** *adv.*

ASTRO· A combining form from Greek *astron*, star.

AS′·TRO·CYTE (–site) *noun* One of the star-shaped cells of the neuroglia; also, a bone corpuscle; osteoblast.

AS′·TRO·LABE *noun* An instrument formerly used for obtaining the altitudes of planets and stars. [<ASTRO– + Gr. *lambanō*, take]

AS·TROL·O·GER (–jur) *noun* One who studies the supposed influence of the planets upon human affairs.

AS·TROL·O·GY *noun* 1 Anciently, the science of the stars; practical astronomy. 2 The investigation of the aspects, etc., of the planets, and their imagined influence upon the destinies of men. [<Gr. *astron* <*aster*, star, + *legō*, speak] — **AS·TRO LOG′·IC** (–lŏj′·ik) or **·I·CAL,** **AS·TROL·O·GOUS** (–gus) *adj.* — **AS TRO LOG′·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

AS·TRO ME TE OR OL′·O·GY *noun* The study of the supposed influence of the heavenly bodies on our atmosphere; especially, the art of forecasting the weather on this basis.

AS·TROM E TRY *noun* That branch of astronomy which determines the apparent positions and magnitudes of the heavenly bodies. [<ASTRO– + Gr. *metron*, measure]

AS·TRON·O·MER *noun* One learned in astronomy; a skilled observer of the stars.

AS TRO·NOM′·IC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to astronomy. 2 Enormously or inconceivably large, like the quantities used in astronomy. Also **AS·TRO·NOM′·I·CAL.** — **AS·TRO·NOM′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ASTRONOMICAL DAY See under DAY.

AS·TRON′·O MIZE *intr. verb* [**MIZED, ·MIZ·ING**] To study or practice astronomy. Also [Br.] **AS TRON O·MISE.**

AS TRON O MY *noun* 1 The science that treats of the heavenly bodies, their motions, magnitudes, distances, and physical constitution. 2 A treatise on this science. [<Gr. *astron*, star, + *nemō*, distribute]

AS TRO PHO TOG′ RA PHY *noun* The art or practice of photographing heavenly bodies. — **AS·TRO·PHO·TO GRAPH′ IC** *adj.*

AS TRO PHO·TOM′·E·TER *noun* An instrument for determining the brightness of stars by comparing them with a light source of standard brightness. — **AS TRO·PHO TOM′·E·TRY** *noun* — **AS TRO PHO·TO·MET′·RI·CAL** *adj.*

AS TRO PHYS′·ICS (–fĭz′·ics) *noun* That branch of astronomy which treats of the appearance and physical constitution of the heavenly bodies. [<ASTRO– + PHYSICS] — **AS·TRO·PHYS′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **AS·TRO·PHYS′·I·CIST** *noun.*

AS′ TRO SPHERE *noun* 1 In cytology, that part of the aster which does not include the rays; the attraction sphere or centrosphere. 2 The whole aster excluding the centrosome.

A STRUT *adv. & adj.* With a strut; in a strutting manner.

AS·TU·RI·AS (ahs·tōō′·ri·ahs) A former province in NW. Spain.

AS TUTE (–tūte′) *adj.* Keen in discernment; acute; shrewd; sagacious; cunning. Also **AS·TU CIOUS, AS TU·TIOUS.** [<L. *astutus* <*astus*, cunning] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: acute, clear-sighted, crafty, cunning, discerning, discriminating, keen, knowing, penetrating, penetrative, perspicacious, sagacious, sharp, shrewd, subtile, subtle. *Acute* suggests the sharpness of the needle's point; *keen* the sharpness of the cutting edge. The *astute* mind adds to *acuteness* and *keenness* an element of cunning or finesse. *Knowing* has often a slightly invidious sense. See ACUTE, INTELLIGENT, KNOWING. *Antonyms*: blind, dull, idiotic, imbecile, shallow, short-sighted, stolid, stupid, undiscerning, unintelligent.

AS TY·A·NAX In Homer's *Iliad*, the son of Hector and Andromache. [<Gr. *asty*, city, + *anax*, lord]

A·STY·LAR *adj.* Having neither column nor pilaster. [<Gr. *astylos*]

A·SUN·DER *adv.* In or into a different place or direction; apart; into pieces. [<OE. *on sundran*]

AS·WAN (ahs·wahn′) An Egyptian city on the Nile River; site of a dam 6,397 feet long; ancient name, *Syene.* Also spelled *Assuan, Assouan.*

A·SWIM *adv. & adj.* Afloat; swimming.

A·SWOON *adv. & adj.* In a swooning state.

A·SY·LUM *noun* [·LUMS or ·LA *pl.*] 1 An institution, charitable or otherwise, for the care of some class of afflicted, unfortunate, or destitute persons; a retreat. 2 A place of refuge; retreat; shelter. 3 An inviolable shelter from arrest or punishment, as a temple or church in ancient times. See synonyms under REFUGE.

— **RIGHT OF ASYLUM** 1 The right to protection from arrest, subject to the will of the official in charge, enjoyed by a person who takes refuge in a foreign embassy or ministry or on a foreign warship. 2 The right to sanctuary enjoyed by troops or naval vessels taking refuge in neutral territory or waters. 3 Formerly, the right to shelter from extradition granted a political refugee in a foreign country. [<Gr. *a–*, without, + *sylon*, right of seizure]

A·SYM MET′·RIC (ā·sĭ·mĕt′–) *adj.* **1** Without proper proportion of parts; unsymmetrical. **2** Designating any benzene-production of parts; unsymmetrical. **2** Designating any benzene-produced compound when three hydrogen atoms (only two of which are adjacent) are replaced by similar atoms or radicals. Also **A·SYM MET′·RI·CAL.** — **A·SYM·MET′·RI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ASYMMETRIC CARBON ATOM A carbon atom combined with four atoms or groups, no two of which are alike, as in the lactic acids.

A·SYM ME TRY (uh·sĭm′·i·trĭ) *noun* Want of symmetry or proportion. [<Gr. *asymmetria*]

AS′·YM·PTOTE (as′·im·tote) *noun* A right line which an indefinitely extended curve continually approaches as a limit. [<Gr. *asymptōtos* <*a–*, not, + *syn*, together, + *piptō*, fall] — **AS YM PTOT′ IC** (–tot′·ik) or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **AS YM PTOT′·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

A·SYN CHRO NISM (uh·sĭn′·krŏ·nĭzm) *noun* Want of coincidence in time. — **A·SYN CHRO NOUS** (–nus) *adj.*

AS YN DET′·IC (as·in–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to asyndeton; specifically, without cross-references: said of a library catalog. — **AS YN DET′·I CAL LY** *adv.*

A SYN·DE TON (uh·sĭn′·dĭ·ton) *noun* **1** Absence of grammatical connection of parts. **2** A rhetorical figure of speech, in which connectives are omitted for the sake of effect, as in "sighted sub, sank same." Compare POLYSYNDETON. [<L. <Gr. *a–*, not, + *syn*, together, + *deō*, bind]

AS YOU WERE A drill command which directs soldiers to assume the position or resume the movement preceding the last command, or which cancels an earlier command that has not yet been executed:

As YUT (ahs yo͞ot′) A city on the Nile River in Upper Egypt: often spelled *Assiut*. Also **As YUT.**

AT *prep.* **1** Of a point in space or time: on; close to; on the point of; by. **2** Of motion: to; toward; after; through. **3** Of occasion, cause, instrument, or degree; on the happening or utterance of; because of; corresponding to; in response to. **4** In; engaged in or occupied with; connected with; in a state or condition of. [<OE. *æt*]

Synonyms: about, by, during, in, near, on, to, toward, with, within. As regards place, *at* is not used with names of countries; we say *in* England, *in* France, etc.; with names of cities and towns we use *at* when we think merely of the local or geographical point, when we think of inclusive space, we employ *in*; as, we arrived *at* Liverpool; there are few rich men *in* this village. As regards time, *at* is used of a point of time, as of the hour, minute, or second; as, the train leaves *at* 10:30 A. M.; *at* is also used of indefinite divisions of time involving some duration; as, *at* morning, noon, or night; to lie awake *at* night. We say *at* the hour, *on* the day, *in* the year. *On* with certain divisions of time has a special precision, signifying exactly *at*, neither before nor after; as, the train leaves *on* the hour.

AT· *prefix* Assimilated form of AD– before *t*, as in *attune*.

AT′·A·BAL *noun* A Moorish tabor; kettledrum. [<Sp. <Ar. *al–tabl*, the drum]

AT·A·BRINE (–brin) *noun* A synthetic organic compound, $C_{23}H_{30}ClN_3$, used as a substitute for quinine in the treatment of malaria: a registered trade name: also called *quinacrine*.

A TAC′ A MITE *noun* A dark-green basic chloride of copper crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [<Atacama, province in Chile]

AT·A·GHAN Same as YATAGHAN.

A TA HUAL′·PA (ah·tah·hwahl′·pah), died 1533, last Inca of Peru.

A TA JO (ah·tah′·ho) *noun* [Sp.] **1** A string of mules. **2** A cross-path shortening a road.

At A·LAN′·TA In Greek mythology, a princess who agreed to marry the suitor who could outrun her. Hippomenes outwitted her by dropping three golden apples which Atalanta paused to pick up.

A·TA·LA′·YA (ah·tah·lah′·yah) *noun* A watchtower. [<Sp.]

AT′·A·MAN *noun* A Cossack chief, hetman. [<Rus. *atamanu* <Pol. *hetman* <G. *hauptmann*, captain, <*haupt*, head, + *mann*, man]

AT·A MAS′·CO *noun* A low North American plant (genus *Zephyranthes*) of the amaryllis family, bearing a large white and pink flower. [Of Algonquian origin]

ATAMASCO–LILY *noun* The atamasco or an allied plant.

A·TA TURK (ah·tah·turk′) See KEMAL.

A·TAUNT *adv.* In full-rigged condition; hence, all right: said of a ship. Also **A·TAUN·TO.** [<F. *autant* <OF. *al*, another, + *tant*, so much]

AT·A·VISM (–vizm) *noun* Intermittent heredity; reversion to an ancestral type, trait, or the like. [<L. *atavus* <*avus*, grandfather] — **A·TAV·IC** *adj.* — **AT·A·VIS′·TIC** *adj.*

A·TAX·I·A *noun* Irregularity in muscular action through failure of muscular coordination. Also **A·TAX·Y.** [<Gr. *ataxia* <*a–*, not, + *taxis*, arrangement]

DA·TAX·IC *adj.* Irregular.

DA·TAX·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to ore deposits occurring in unstratified form: opposed to *eutaxic*.

At·BA·RA (aht·bah′·rah) A river in Ethiopia and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; 800 miles to the Nile River.

ATCH·A·FA·LAY′·A RIVER (–lī′·uh) A river of southern Louisiana; an outlet of the Red and Mississippi Rivers during high water; 220 miles to **ATCHAFALAYA BAY,** an arm of the Gulf of Mexico.

A·TCHEEN Same as ACHIN.

DATE (*ate or, chiefly Br.,* ĕt) Past tense of EAT.

DA TE *noun* Unreasoning impulse driving men to ruin.

A·TE In Greek mythology, the goddess of malicious mischief, who incited men to crime.

D ATE *suffix* A form occurring in participial adjectives derived from the Latin past participle, *–atus;* as, desol*ate*.

D ATE *suffix* A form occurring in verbs representing Latin verbs of the first conjugation and, by analogy, in other verbs; as, fascin*ate*, assassin*ate*.

D·ATE *suffix* A form serving to denote office or function, as magistr*ate*, leg*ate*, also to denote salts formed from acids whose names end in *–ic*, as nitr*ate*. [<L. *–atus*, suffix of nouns derived from nouns]

AT EASE A drill command authorizing soldiers to relax but not to talk or leave their places; also, the position assumed at this command.

A TE LIER′ (ah·tuh·lyā′) *noun* A workshop, especially of an artist; studio. [< F.]

A·TEL I O′·SIS *noun* An incomplete development of body or mind; arrested development leading to mental disorders; infantilism. [<Gr. *atelēs*, imperfect, + *–osis*] — **A·TEL·IC** *adj.*

ATELO· Combining form from Greek *atelēs*, incomplete, unripe, denoting imperfect development.

A TEM PO (ah tem′·pō) [It.] In the regular time: a direction in music.

A–TEST *noun* A test for speed in visual discrimination, which consists in crossing out every A in a compact series of capital letters printed at random on a page.

ATH·A BAS′·KA RIVER A river in Alberta, Canada; 765 miles to **LAKE ATHABASKA** in northern Alberta and Saskatchewan; 3,085 square miles.

ATH A·LI′·AH The wife of Jehoram and queen of Judah (2 *Kings* xi, 1–16); the subject of Racine's tragedy *Athalie* and of Handel's oratorio *Athalia*.

ATH A·MAS In Greek legend, a son of Æolus, married to the cloud-goddess Nephele, mother of Phrixus and Helle.

ATH·A NA′·SIA (–nāy′·zhuh) *noun* Deathl mortality. Also **A THAN A·SY.** [< Gr.]

ATH A NA′·SIAN CREED (–nay′·zhun) The symbol of doctrine called after Athanasius and formerly ascribed to his authorship, but now assigned to a later date: sometimes called the "Quicunque vult" (Whosoever will), from the first words of the Latin text.

ATH·A·NA′·SIAN·IST *noun* An adherent of Athanasius or of the Athanasian creed.

ATH A NA′·SI US (–nāy′·shĭ·us *or* –nāy′·shus), 298?–373, one of the fathers of the Church; patriarch of Alexandria; opponent of Arianism.

ATH A·PAS′·CAN *noun* **1** A member of a widely distributed American Indian linguistic stock. **2** The language of the Athapascan family. Also **ATH A·BAS′ CAN.**

A·THART (–thort′) *adv. & prep.* Athwart. Also **A·THORT.**

A THE ISM *noun* **1** The denial of or disbelief in the existence of God. **2** Godlessness in life or conduct. See synonyms under SKEPTIC. [<Gr. *a–*, not, + *theos*, god] — **A THE IST** *noun* — **A·THE IS′·TIC** or **·TI·CAL′** *adj.* — **A·THE IS′ TI·CAL LY** *adv.*

ATH E·LING *noun* A young noble; crown prince; also, any noble of early English times: also spelled *etheling*. [<OE. *æthcling*, *æthelu*, noble ancestry]

ATH′·EL·STAN A masculine personal name. Also **ATH′·EL·STANE.**

— **ATHELSTAN,** 895–940, Anglo-Saxon king.

A·THE·NA In Greek mythology, the goddess of wisdom; patroness of arts: identified with the Roman *Minerva*. Her attributes were the serpent, the owl, and the ægis. Also **A·THE NE.**

ATH E NE′ UM *noun* **1** A literary club or academy; a reading-room, library, or the like. **2** A temple or place sacred to Athena. **3** An academy founded by Hadrian at Rome for the promotion of learning, or a similar institution elsewhere. Also **ATH·E·NÆ′·UM, ATH·E·NÆ′·UM.** [<Gr. *Athēnē*, Athena, goddess of wisdom]

A·THE NI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Athens, or to its art or culture. — *noun* A citizen of Athens.

ATH ENS An ancient city in Attica; now the capital of Greece. Also [Gr.] **A·THE·NAI** (ah·thee′·nĕ).

A·THER MAN·CY *noun* The state or quality of being impervious to radiant heat.

A·THER·MA·NOUS (–nus) *adj.* Impervious to radiant heat. [<A– (without) + Gr. *thermainō*, heat, <*thermos*, hot]

ATH ER·TON, GERTRUDE FRANKLIN (*née* Horn), born 1857, American novelist.

ATH·E·TO′·SIS *noun* A derangement of the nervous system, in which the hands and feet, especially the fingers and toes, keep moving or twitching. [<Gr. *athetos*, without place]

A·THIRST *adj.* Wanting water; thirsty; hence, keenly desirous; longing.

ATH·LETE *noun* 1 One trained in acts or feats of physical strength and agility, as rowing, wrestling, etc. 2 In classical antiquity, a contestant in the public games. [<Gr. *athlētes* <*athlon*, prize]

ATHLETE'S FOOT Ringworm of the foot, caused by a parasitic fungus; epidermophytosis. Also **ATHLETE FOOT.**

ATH·LET·IC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like an athlete. 2 Strong; vigorous; muscular. — **ATH·LET·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **ATH·LET·I·CISM** *noun.*

ATH·LET·ICS *noun* Athletic games and exercises collectively; a system of athletic training.

AT-HOME *noun* An informal party or reception given at one's home.

ATH·OS (-ŏs) The easternmost of the three Chalcidian peninsulas, formerly a headland of this peninsula on the Ægean Sea; 6,350 feet.

A·THREP·SI·A *noun* Immunity from malignant tumors due to lack of food substance of tumor cells: also called *atrepsy.* [<Gr. *a-*, without, + *trephō*, nourish]

A·THWART (ə·thwawrt') *adv.* From side to side; across; also, so as to thwart; perversely. — *prep.* 1 Across the course of. 2 From side to side of; in opposition to.

-ATIC *suffix* Of; of the kind of: used in adjectives of Latin or Greek origin; as, *erratic.* [<F. *-atique* <L. *-aticus*]

A TILT *adv. & adj.* 1 In a tilted manner; tilted up. 2 Like one tilting or making a lance thrust; hence, against something; in spirited opposition.

-ATION *suffix* A form used in nouns of action of Latin origin and, by analogy, in nouns of non-Latin origin; as, *creation*, *flirtation.* Such noun formations indicate a condition or quality, as *affectation;* action, as *multiplication;* or a concrete result, as *reformation.* [<F. *-ation* <L. *-atio(nem);* see -TION]

A TI TLÁN' (ah·tee·tlahn') A lake (24 by 10 miles), a town, and a volcano (11,719 feet) in SW. Guatemala.

-ATIVE *suffix* Denoting relation, tendency, or characteristic; as, *tentative*, *remunerative*, *laxative.*

AT JEH (aht'·je) [Dutch] Same as ACHIN.

AT KINS, TOMMY See TOMMY ATKINS.

AT LAN TA The distributing center of NW. Georgia; the State capital; besieged, July 22-September 1, 1864.

AT LAN TE' AN *adj.* 1 Pertaining to Atlas. 2 Pertaining to Atlantis, or to Bacon's ideal state of that name. Also **AT LAN·TI·AN.** [<L. *Atlanteus* <Gr. *Atlanteios* <*Atlas*, atlas]

AT LAN·TES (-teez) *noun pl.* Male human figures, used in place of columns or pilasters. [<Gr. *Atlantes*, plural of ATLAS] — **AT LAN·TE'·AN** *adj.*

AT·LAN·TIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the Atlantic Ocean or to Atlantis. 2 Pertaining to or derived from Atlas or the Atlas Mountains in NW. Africa. — *noun* An ocean between the Americas and Europe and Africa; 40,665,700 square miles; divided by the equator into the North Atlantic Ocean and the South Atlantic Ocean. [<L. *Atlanticus* <Gr. *Atlantikos*, pertaining to Atlas]

ATLANTIC CHARTER A statement, issued in August 1941 by Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Great Britain and President Franklin Roosevelt of the United States, in which were set forth the basic aims of the Allied Nations for the peace after World War II. Also **ATLANTIC DECLARATION.**

ATLANTIC CITY A resort city on the Atlantic Ocean in New Jersey.

AT LAN TI·DES (-deez) *noun pl.* 1 The Pleiades, daughters of Atlas. 2 The inhabitants of Atlantis. 3 The Hesperides.

AT LAN TIS 1 A mythical continent supposed to have been engulfed by the Atlantic Ocean. 2 An imaginary region, the scene of an ideal state in an allegory by Francis Bacon.

AT LAS *noun* 1 A volume of maps usually bound together. 2 Hence, any bound collection of plates or engravings showing systematically the development of a subject, or any work producing such effect by tabular arrangement. 3 A size of paper, 26 by 33 (34) inches. 4 The first cervical vertebra. 5 A large oriental olive-green beetle. [<L. <Gr. *Atlas* <*a-* (euphonic) + *tlaō*, bear]

ATLAS In classical mythology, a Titan supporting the pillars of heaven on his shoulders; hence, figuratively, one who bears a great burden.

ATLAS GRID A network of lines dividing an aerial photograph into squares to facilitate locating of points.

ATLAS MOUNTAINS A range in NW. Africa; highest peak, Tizi n 'Tagharat, about 15,000 feet, in southern Morocco.

AT LI (aht'·lē) In Scandinavian mythology, a king who made Gudrun his wife and later murdered her brothers.

AT MAN (aht'·mun) *noun* [Sans.] The soul, or selfhood; the spark in man emanating from divinity.

— **ATMAN** The spirit, or highest principle of life in the universe; the supreme self or ego.

ATMO- A combining form from Greek *atmos*, vapor.

AT·MOL·O·GY *noun* [-GIES *pl.*] The science that treats of the laws of aqueous vapor. [<ATMO- + -LOGY] — **AT·MO·LOG'·IC** (-lŏj'·ik) or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **AT·MOL·O·GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

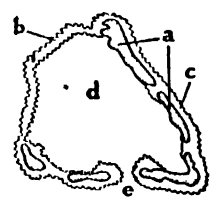
AT·MOL·Y·SIS *noun* The act or process of partially separating mixtures of gases into their ingredients by virtue of their different diffusibility through porous substances. [<Gr. *atmos*, vapor, + *lysis*, loosing]

AT'·MO·LYZE *tr. verb* [·LYZED, ·LYZ·ING] To separate by atmolysis. Also [Br.] **AT'·MO·LYSE.** — **AT·MO·LY·ZA'·TION** *noun* — **AT'·MO·LYZ·ER** (-ly·zur) *noun.*

AT·MOM·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring rate of evaporation. — **AT·MO·MET'·RIC** *adj.* — **AT·MOM·E·TRY** *noun.*

AT'·MOS·PHERE *noun* 1 The mass or body of gases that surrounds the earth or any heavenly body. 2 Any surrounding element or influence. 3 The climatic condition of any place or region regarded as dependent on the air. 4 A conventional unit of pressure per unit of area, the equivalent of the weight of a column of mercury 1 centimeter in diameter and 29.92 inches high at sea level, at a temperature of 0° C.; one atmosphere equals a pressure of 14.69 pounds per square foot. [<Gr. *atmos*, vapor, + *sphaira*, sphere]

AT·MOS·PHER'·IC (-fĕr'·ik) *adj.* 1 Pertaining or belonging to the atmosphere. 2 Dependent on the atmosphere as a cause or motive force. Also **AT MOS PHER'·I·CAL.** See STATIC. — **AT MOS PHER'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*



ATOLL

a Islets. *b* Barrier reef. *c* Fringing reef. *d* Lagoon. *e* Passage.

A·TO·LE (ah·to'·leh) *noun* [Mex.] Cornmeal mush.

AT OLL (ăt'·ol *or* uh·tŏl') *noun* A ring-shaped coral island and its associated reef, nearly or quite enclosing a lagoon: common in the Pacific. [<Malayalam *adal*, closing]

AT·OM *noun* 1 One of the hypothetical indivisible parts of which all matter is supposed to be formed; now known to be composed of still smaller particles which, in their various configurations, serve to distinguish different kinds of atoms. 2 The smallest particle of an element capable of existing alone or in combination; also, a group of particles forming a specific radical; as, an *atom* of amidon (NH_2). 3 An exceedingly small particle or thing; an iota. [<Gr. *atomos* <*a-*, not, + *temnō*, cut]

A·TOM·IC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to an atom or atoms. 2 Very minute; infinitesmal. Also **A·TOM I CAL.** — **A·TOM·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

ATOMIC BOMB See under BOMB.

ATOMIC ENERGY The energy contained within the nucleus of the atom; especially, such energy when released by neutron bombardment of certain elements, as uranium.

AT·OM·IC' I·TY (-is'·i·ti) *noun* 1 The number of atoms in a molecule. 2 Valence. 3 In the molecule of a compound, the number of replaceable atoms or groups.

ATOMIC NUMBER A number which represents the unit positive charges of electricity in the atomic nucleus of each element. It apparently determines the properties of an element, and is regarded as being more fundamental than the atomic weight. Hydrogen is assigned an atomic number of 1 in the periodic table of elements; on this basis, carbon is 6, oxygen 8, iron 26, gold 79, etc.

ATOMIC PHILOSOPHY The philosophy, anciently expounded, which attempts to account for all material existence, or for the entire universe, as composed of simple, indivisible atoms.

ATOMIC STRUCTURE 1 The configuration of the atom. 2 The conception of the Bohr-Rutherford atom as a system of particles made up chiefly of a central electropositive nucleus and a cluster of attendant negatively charged electrons, whose constant rapid oscillatory motions contribute to the intricate energy relations existing within and between atoms, as well as in all forms of matter. See also WAVE MECHANICS.

ATOMIC THEORY The doctrine of definite combining proportions, or the theory that chemical elements unite with one another, atom by atom, and in definite simple proportions by weight. Also **ATOMIC HYPOTHESIS.**

ATOMIC WEIGHT The weight of an atom of a chemical element as compared with that of an atom of oxygen or hydrogen. The atomic weight of oxygen is taken as 16. On this basis the atomic weight of hydrogen is 1.008.

AT·OM·ISM (-izm) *noun* 1 The atomic philosophy, or the atomic theory, or adherence thereto. 2 Existence as an atom; individualism. — **AT·OM·IST** *noun* — **AT·OM·IS'·TIC, AT·OM·IS'·TI·CAL** *adj.*

AT'·OM·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To reduce to atoms; pulverize; spray. Also [Br.] **AT'·OM·ISE.** — **AT·OM·I·ZA'·TION** *noun.*

AT'·OM·IZ·ER (-i·zur) *noun* 1 An apparatus for reducing a liquid to spray: used to improve combustion in oil furnaces and internal combustion engines. 2 A hand sprayer, used to disinfect the nose and throat.

ATOM-METER *noun* Proposed name for the Ångström unit.

AT·OM·OL'·O·GY *noun* The doctrine of atoms.

DAT·OM·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] An atom; pigmy. [<L. *atomi* <*atomus*, atom]

DAT·O·MY *noun* [Obs.] A skeleton or an emaciated person. [<ANATOMY (misunderstood as *an atomy*)]

A·TO·NAL *adj.* Characterized by a disregard of any musical scale or tonic. — **A·TO·NAL'·I·TY** *noun.*

A·TONE *verb* [A·TONED, A·TON·ING] 1 To make an expiation

(for sin or a sinner); make amends, reparation, or satisfaction. 2 [Obs.] To propitiate; appease; reconcile. 3 [Obs.] To be at one, agree. [<ME. *at one*, at one] — **A·TONE'A·BLE** *adj.* — **A·TON'ER** (uh·tōn'–) *noun.*

A·TONE'MENT *noun* 1 Satisfaction, reparation, or expiation made for wrong or injury; something suffered, done, or given by way of satisfaction. 2 The sacrificial work of Christ. 3 [Obs.] Reconciliation; agreement.

A·TON'IC (–ton'·ik) *adj.* 1 In philology, not accented; without tone; surd. 2 Lacking tone or vigor. — *noun* 1 An unaccented syllable or word, also, a non–vocal sound, a surd; breathing. 2 An alleviative of irritation or excitement. [<Gr. *atonos* <*a–*, without, + *teinō*, stretch]

A·TON'I·TY *noun* A state of stupor accompanied by complete immobility.

AT'O·NY *noun* 1 Want of tone or power; abnormal relaxation. 2 Lack of stress, as in a syllable. [<Gr. *atonos*, toneless]

A TOP *adv. & prep.* On the top; up, above.

·ATOR *suffix* An agent; doer, actor; one who or that which, as, *arbitrator*, *mediator*. [<L.]

·ATORY *suffix* Of or pertaining to; producing or produced by; of the nature of, expressing, as, *exclamatory*. [<L. *–atorius*, see –ATOR]

À TOUTE FORCE (ah tōōt) [F.] With all one's might.

À TOUT PRIX (ah tōō pree) [F.] At any price; whatever the cost.

AT'RA·BI·LA'·RI·AN *noun* A sufferer from biliary derangement, hypochondriac. — *adj.* Atrabilious. Also **AT'RA·BIL'I·AR, AT'RA·BIL'I·A·RY.**

AT'RA·BIL'IOUS (–yus) *adj.* Disposed to hypochondria; melancholy, splenetic. [<L. *atrabilis*, black bile] — **·NESS** *noun.*

AT'RA·MEN'TAL *adj.* Of the nature of ink; inklike; inky. Also **AT'RA·MEN·TA'RI·OUS, AT'RA·MEN'TOUS** (–tus). [<L. *atramentum* <*ater*, black]

A·TRE'OL *noun* A mild antiseptic obtained as a by–product from certain petroleum distillates.

AT·REP'SY Same as ATHREPSIA.

Á·TREUS (āy'·trōōs *or* ay'·trī·us) In Greek legend, the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, who slew three sons of his faithless brother, Thyestes, and served them to their father at a banquet of feigned reconciliation.

AT·RI·CHO'SIS (–kō'·sis) *noun* Loss of or failure to develop hair. [<Gr. *atrichos*, hairless]

AT·RI·CHOUS (–kus) *adj.* Destitute of cilia.

A·TRIP' *adv. & adj.* 1 In a position for motion; just started from the bottom, as an anchor. 2 Properly hoisted and ready for trimming: said of a sail or a yard. 3 Freed from the lid and ready for lowering: said of a topmast. [<A–(on) + TRIP]

A·TRI'UM *noun* [**A·TRI·A** *pl.*] 1 The entrance hall or open court forming the principal apartment of an ancient Roman house; a court or hall; also, a cemetery. 2 An auricle of the heart; in zoology, a cavity or sac. 3 Any opening affording bacterial infection. [<L.]

A·TRO'CIOUS (–shus) *adj.* Outrageously wicked, criminal, vile, or cruel; heinous; horrible. See synonyms under BARBAROUS, FLAGRANT, INFAMOUS. [<L. *atrox*, cruel] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

A·TROC'I·TY (–tros'·i·tī) *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being atrocious; an atrocious deed; shocking cruelty or wickedness. 2 [Pop.] A bad blunder or wretched piece of work.

AT·RO'PHIED (–fid) *adj.* Wasted away; withered.

AT·RO'PHY *noun* [**·PHIES** *pl.*] 1 A wasting or withering of the body or any of its parts. 2 A stoppage of the growth or development, as of a part. — *verb* [**PHIED** (fid), **·PHY·ING**] To cause to waste away or wither; affect with atrophy; starve. [<Gr. *a–*, not, + *trephō*, nourish] — **A TROPH·IC, AT·RO'PHOUS** *adj.*

AT'·RO·PINE (–peen *or* –pin) *noun* A crystalline, bitter, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}O_3N$, found in the deadly nightshade and in the seeds of the thorn–apple or jimsonweed: used in medicine as an antispasmodic and having the power of enlarging the pupil of the eye. [<*Atropa*, a genus of herbs of the nightshade family]

AT·RO'PISM (–pizm) *noun* A morbid state produced by overdoses of atropine.

AT'RO·POS In classical mythology, the "inflexible" goddess; the Fate who cut the thread of life.

AT·TAC'CA (aht tihk'·kah) [It.] Go on; proceed directly: a direction in music.

AT·TACH' *tr. verb* (also, in def. 4, *intr.*) 1 To make fast to something; join; attribute; in military usage, to allocate, as personnel, units, or materiel, to a military organization temporarily as a non–integral part thereof, as, an *attached* medical officer. 2 To take and hold by legal process; as, to *attach* someone's salary. 3 [Obs.] To seize. 4 To belong as a quality or the like; be incident; vest. See synonyms under ADD, UNITE. [<OF. *attachier* <*a*, to, + Breton *tach*, nail] — **AT·TACH'A·BLE** *adj.*

AT·TA·CHÉ' (ah·tah·shāy') *noun* The title of a minor officer regularly and officially attached to a diplomatic mission; as, military *attaché*, naval *attaché*, commercial *attaché*, agricultural *attaché*, the last two being, since 1939, Foreign Service officers. The duties of attachés are prescribed by the heads of the departments that assign them and to whom they make their reports. [<F.]

AT·TACH'MENT *noun* 1 An attaching or a being attached; adherence; affection. 2 That by which, or the point at which, anything is attached; a bond; band; tie. 3 An appendage or adjunct. 4 A legal seizure of a person or property, also, the writ commanding this seizure.

Synonyms. adherence, adhesion, affection, devotion, esteem, estimation, friendship, inclination, love, regard, tenderness, union. An *attachment* is an affection that binds a person to another person or thing; we speak of a man's *adherence* to his purpose, his *adhesion* to his party, or to anything to which he clings tenaciously, but with no special tenderness, of his *attachment* to his church, to the old homestead, or to any persons or objects that he may hold dear. *Inclination* expresses simply a tendency, which may be good or bad, yielded to or overcome, as, an *inclination* to study. *Regard* is more distant than *affection* or *attachment*, but closer and warmer than *esteem*: we speak of high *esteem*, kind *regard*. Compare ACQUAINTANCE, APPENDAGE, FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, UNION. *Antonyms*: alienation, animosity, antipathy, aversion, coolness, dislike, distance, divorce, enmity, estrangement, indifference, opposition, repugnance, separation, severance.

AT TACK *verb* 1 To set upon; begin battle or conflict with; also, to assail with speech, etc.; criticize, censure. 2 To begin work on; set about. 3 To begin to affect seriously or injuriously; seize; as, acid *attacks* metal, disease *attacks* a person.

— *noun* 1 The act of assaulting: with *on* or *upon*. 2 The first movement toward any undertaking, the offensive part in any contest. 3 An attacking force. 4 A seizure, as by disease. 5 The manner of beginning a musical phrase or passage with decision and spirit. [<F. *attaquer* for *attacher*, attach]

Synonyms (verb): assail, assault, beleaguer, beset, besiege, charge, combat, encounter, invade. To *attack* is to begin hostilities of any kind. *Assail* and *assault*, while of the same original etymology, have diverged in meaning, so that *assault* alone retains the meaning of direct personal violence. One may *assail* another with reproaches; he *assaults* him with a blow, a brandished weapon, etc. To *encounter* is to meet face to face, and may be said either of the *attacking* or of the resisting force or person, or of both. *Antonyms*: aid, befriend, cover, defend, protect, resist, shelter, shield, support, sustain, uphold, withstand.

Synonyms (noun): aggression, assault, encroachment, incursion, infringement, intrusion, invasion, onset, onslaught, trespass. An *attack* may be by word; an *aggression* is always by deed, upon rights, possessions, etc. An *invasion* of a nation's territories is an act of *aggression*; an *intrusion* upon a neighboring estate is a *trespass*. *Onslaught* signifies intensely violent *assault*, as by an army or a desperado, but it is sometimes used of violent speech. See AGGRESSION. *Antonyms*: defense, repulsion, resistance, retreat, submission, surrender.

AT·TAIN' *tr. verb* 1 To arrive at (a desired object). 2 To come to in space or time. — **TO ATTAIN TO** To arrive at or reach with effort. [<OF. *ataindre* <L. *ad*, to, + *tango*, touch]

AT TAIN'A·BLE *adj.* That can be attained; practicable; feasible. — **AT TAIN'A·BIL'I·TY, AT TAIN'A·BLE·NESS** *noun.*

AT TAIN'DER *noun* 1 [Law] In England, the immediate extinction by the common law of all civil rights of a person, as one dead in law, upon the pronouncing of sentence of death or of outlawry against him for a capital offense; also, a bill of attainder. Attainder was finally abolished in England in 1870. 2 [Obs.] Dishonor; stain. — **BILL OF ATTAINDER** An act of Parliament pronouncing sentence of death against an accused person, with consequent extinction of civil rights.

AT·TAIN'MENT *noun* 1 The act of attaining. 2 That which is attained; an acquisition.

Synonyms: accomplishment, acquirement, acquisition. These words are oftenest used in the plural. *Accomplishments* are showy, graceful, pleasing; *acquirements* are substantial and useful; *attainments* are lofty and ennobling. *Acquisitions*, unless otherwise expressly stated, are understood to be of money or property. Compare WISDOM.

AT TAINT *tr. verb* 1 To disgrace; inflict attainder upon; condemn. 2 To touch or affect; seize upon, as disease. 3 [Obs.] To accuse: with *of*. 4 [Obs.] to touch; hit, as in tilting; attain. — *noun* 1 Imputation; stigma. 2 Attainder. [<OF. *ateint* <L. *ad*, to, + *tango*, touch]

AT·TAINT'URE *noun* [Obs.] 1 Imputation of dishonor; stain. 2 Attainder.

AT'TAR (āt'·ur) *noun* The fragrant essential oil extracted from rose petals: commonly called **ATTAR** (or *ottar*) **OF ROSES**; also, any sweet flower extract. [<Per. *'atar* <Ar. *'atara*, breathe perfume]

AT TEM'PER *tr. verb* 1 To reduce or modify by or as by mixture; soften, temper. 2 To modify so as to harmonize; fit. 3 To proportion; regulate.

AT·TEMPT *verb* 1 To make an effort or trial to perform (some action); endeavor to effect; try. 2 To try to overcome, master, win, seduce, or take by force; attack; assault; make an effort against; as, to *attempt* the life of. 3 To make an essay of, or adventure upon, as something perilous or untried. 4 [Obs.] To attract by allurements; tempt. See synonyms under ENDEAVOR.
— *noun* A putting forth of effort; a trial; endeavor; essay; attack. See synonyms under ENDEAVOR. [<L. *attento* <*ad,* to, + *tento,* try] — **AT·TEMPT·A·BLE** *adj.* — **AT TEMPT·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun.*

AT TEND *verb* 1 To wait upon; minister to; visit or care for professionally. 2 To be present at or in (a meeting, etc.); to be an attendant. 3 To follow as a result; accompany. 4 To give heed, listen. 5 To take care or charge of; look after. 6 [Obs.] To look for; await. See synonyms under FOLLOW, LISTEN, SERVE. [<L. *attendo,* stretch]

AT TENT *adj.* Eagerly attentive; intent.

AT TEN TION *noun* 1 Close or earnest attending; active consciousness; the power or faculty of mental concentration. 2 An act of courtesy or gallantry. 3 Practical consideration; care. 4 The prescribed position of readiness to obey military orders; also, the order to assume it. See synonyms under CARE, INDUSTRY. [<L. *attendo;* see ATTEND]

AT TEN TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, giving, or showing attention; observant; intent; thoughtful. 2 Courteous; gallant; polite. See synonyms under OBSEQUIOUS, THOUGHTFUL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AT TEN U·ANT *adj.* Making thin, diluting. — *noun* A medicine that dilutes the body fluids or thins the blood.

AT TEN′·U ATE (-yu·āt) *verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT ING**] 1 To make or become thin, small, or fine; draw out, as a wire; lose substance or force; emaciate. 2 To reduce in value, strength, etc.; weaken; impair. 3 To reduce in density, as a liquid, gas, or the humors of the system.
— **AT TEN U·ATE** (-yu·it) *adj.* 1 Made thin; slender; rarefied, diluted. 2 In botany, slender and tapering; narrow. [<L. *attenuatus* <*ad,* to, + *tenuis,* thin]

AT TEN U A′·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of attenuating, or the state of being attenuated. 2 Reduction of the virulence of micro-organisms by repeated cultivation in artificial media, exposure to light, etc.

AT TEST *verb* 1 To certify; confirm as accurate, true, or genuine, as by signature or oath; vouch for. 2 [Obs.] To put upon oath; invoke. — *noun* One who or that which certifies or confirms; testimony; attestation. [<L. *ad,* to, + *testis,* witness] — **AT·TES TA′ TION** *noun.*

AT TIC *noun* A half-story next the roof; a garret; also, a low story above a cornice or entablature. [<ATTIC; on the false supposition that the attic was of Athenian origin]

AT TIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Attica in ancient Greece, or its capital, Athens; Athenian; characteristic of the Athenians; pertaining to the language, literature, art, or literary style of the Athenians, indicating symmetry, grace, and refinement. 2 Hence, classic; delicate; witty; common in such phrases as *Attic* purity or wit. [<Gr. *Attikos* <*Attike,* Attica]

AT TI CA An ancient kingdom and republic of Greece; capital, Athens.

ATTIC FAITH Inviolable faith.

AT TI CISM (-siz'm) *noun* 1 An Attic idiom or characteristic; pure Greek; clear, concise, elegant expression. 2 A siding with the Athenians. 3 A highly artificial literary style affected by Greek and Roman orators, and marked by exaggerated simplicity of language, skeletal style, and avoidance of rhetorical periods. See ASIANISM.

AT′ TI·CIZE *verb* [**CIZED, ·CIZ ING**] 1 To conform or cause to conform to or copy Attic idiom, literary style, customs, etc. 2 To favor or to take the part of the Athenians. Also [Br.] **AT TI·CISE.**

ATTIC SALT Delicate, refined, classic wit. Also **ATTIC WIT.**

AT·TI·LA, 406?–453, king of the Huns, a barbarous conqueror; "the scourge of God."

AT TIRE *tr. verb* [**AT·TIRED, AT·TIR ING**] 1 To dress; array; adorn. 2 [Obs.] To equip. — *noun* 1 Dress or clothing; apparel; garments; costume; adornment. 2 Antlers or horns, as of a stag. See synonyms under DRESS. [<OF. *atirer,* adorn]

AT TIRE·MENT *noun* Apparel; garb; attire.

AT′·TI·TUDE (-tūde) *noun* 1 Position of the body, as suggesting some thought, feeling, or action. 2 State of mind, behavior, or conduct regarding some matter, as indicating opinion or purpose. 3 The position of an airplane with reference to some plane, as the earth or the horizon; tilt or tip. [<F.] — **AT·TI·TU′·DI·NAL** *adj.*

Synonyms: pose, position, posture. A *posture* is assumed without any special reference to expression of feeling; *attitude* is the *position* appropriate to the expression of some feeling, whether consciously or unconsciously assumed. A *pose* is a *position* studied for artistic effect or considered with reference to such effect.

AT·TI·TU′·DI·NIZE *intr. verb* [**·NIZED, ·NIZ·ING**] To pose for effect. Also [Br.] **AT·TI·TU′·DI·NISE.**

ATT·LEE, CLEMENT RICHARD, born 1883, British prime minister 1945– .

AT·TORN (ă·tûrn′) *intr. verb* 1 [Law] To agree to recognize a new owner of a property or estate and promise payment of rent to him. 2 Under feudal law, to consent to the transfer of land by the lord of the fee and to the continuance of one's own holding under the new lord; also, to accord homage to a lord. [<OF. *atorner,* turn]

AT·TOR·NEY (ă·tûr′·nĭ) *noun* 1 A person empowered by another to act in his stead; especially, one legally qualified to prosecute and defend actions in a court of law; an attorney at law; a lawyer. 2 [Obs.] An agent. — **BY ATTORNEY** By proxy. — **POWER OF ATTORNEY** Legal written authority to transact business for another. — **PROSECUTING ATTORNEY** In the United States, the law officer empowered to act in behalf of the government, whether State, county, or national, in prosecutions for penal offenses: also called **DISTRICT ATTORNEY.** [<OF. *atorné* <*a,* to, + *tourner,* turn] — **AT·TOR·NEY·SHIP** *noun.*

ATTORNEY AT LAW An attorney who is qualified to prosecute and defend actions in a court of law; also called *public attorney.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL [**ATTORNEYS GENERAL** *pl.*] The chief law officer of a government. In England the Attorney General is the legal representative of the crown. In the United States he is a cabinet officer charged with the administration of the Department of Justice.

ATTORNEY IN FACT An attorney who is limited to business out of court: also called *private attorney.*

AT TORN MENT (ă tûrn′–) *noun* In feudal law, the acknowledgment by the tenant of a new lord on the alienation of land; also, the acknowledgment by a bailee that he holds property for a new party. Compare ATTORN.

AT TRACT *tr. verb* To draw to or cause to come near, as by magnetic force, without apparent mechanical connection; hence, to draw (a living object) by some winning influence; charm; allure; entice; win. See synonyms under ALLURE, DRAW, INTEREST. [<L. *attractus* <*ad,* to, + *traho,* draw] — **AT TRACT A BLE** *adj.* — **AT TRACT A BLE NESS, AT·TRACT·A·BIL′ I TY** *noun* — **AT·TRACT ER, AT·TRAC TOR** *noun.*

AT TRAC TILE (-til) *adj.* Having power to attract.

AT TRAC TION *noun* 1 The act or process of attracting, or that which attracts. 2 A physical force exercised mutually by two bodies or particles which tends to make them approach each other or to prevent their separating. Compare REPULSION. 3 Anything pleasing or alluring. See synonyms under INCLINATION, LOVE.

ATTRACTION SPHERE A minute spherical mass observed near the nucleus of many cells, that appears to control the phenomena of indirect division; centrosphere.

AT TRAC·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Having the power or quality of attracting; drawing; pleasing; winning. See synonyms under AMIABLE, BEAUTIFUL, PLEASANT. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AT TRA HENT *adj.* Drawing to or toward something; in anatomy, drawing a part forward. — *noun* 1 An external application that draws the fluids to the place where it is applied. 2 A muscle that acts by drawing forward. Also **AT TRA·HENS.** [<L. *attrahens* <*attraho,* attract]

AT TRIB UTE *tr. verb* [**·UT·ED, ·UT ING**] To ascribe (something) as due, belonging, or owing to, or caused by; assign; refer.
— **AT′·TRI BUTE** *noun* 1 That which is assigned or ascribed; a characteristic. 2 An adjective or its equivalent. 3 In art and mythology, a distinctive mark or symbol. [<L. *attributus* <*ad,* to, + *tribuo,* allot] — **AT·TRIB·U·TA·BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms (verb): ascribe, assign, associate, charge, connect, impute, refer. We may *attribute* to a person either that which belongs to him or that which we merely suppose to be his. Where we are quite sure, we simply *refer* a matter to the cause or class to which it belongs or *ascribe* to one what is surely his, etc. We *associate* things which may have no necessary or casual relation; as, we may *associate* the striking of a clock with the serving of dinner. We *charge* a person with what we deem blameworthy. We may *impute* good or evil, but more commonly evil. *Antonyms:* deny, disconnect, dissociate, separate, sever, sunder.

Synonyms (noun): property, quality. A *quality* denotes what a thing really is in some one respect; an *attribute* is what we conceive a thing to be in some one respect; thus, while *attribute* may, *quality* must, express something of the real nature of that to which it is ascribed; we speak of the *attributes* of God, the *qualities* of matter. A *property* is what belongs especially to one thing as its own peculiar possession, in distinction from all other things; when we speak of the *qualities* or the *properties* of matter, *quality* is the more general, *property* the more limited term. Compare CHARACTERISTIC, EMBLEM, FIGURE. *Antonyms:* being, essence, nature, substance.

AT·TRI·BU′·TION *noun* An ascribed characteristic or quality; attribute.

AT·TRIB·U·TIVE (-yu·tĭv) *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an attribute; expressing or assigning an attribute; ascribed (to a certain author), as a work of art; in grammar, expressing an attribute without predication; as, in the expression "a silver watch," silver is an attributive word.

—*noun* An attributive word; an adjective or its equivalent. —**AT TRIB U TIVE LY** *adv.* —**AT TRIB U TIVE·NESS** *noun.*

AT TRITE *adj.* 1 Worn down by rubbing or friction. 2 In the Roman Catholic Church, having attrition. Also **AT·TRIT ED.** [L. *attritus* <*attero* <*ad,* to, + *tero,* rub]

AT TRI TION (-trish'·un) *noun* 1 A rubbing out or grinding down. 2 In Roman Catholic theology, a form of repentance or sorrow for sin falling short of contrition because arising from an imperfect motive such as fear of punishment. Compare CONTRITION. See synonyms under FRICTION. [L. *ad,* to, + *tero,* rub]

AT TU (at' too) A small mountainous island, the westernmost of the Aleutians.

AT TUNE *tr. verb* [AT TUNED, AT TUN ING] To bring into tune with, harmonize, adjust. See synonyms under ADAPT.

A TWAIN *adv.* In two, asunder.

A TWEEN *prep.* [Obs.] Between. [<A- + (BE)TWEEN]

A TWIRL *adj. & adv.* In a twirl, twirling.

A TYP IC (ā-) *or* ath tip' ik) *adj.* Not typical, without typical character; differing from the type; irregular. Also **A TYP I CAL.** —**A TYP'I CAL LY** *adv.*

AU BADE (o bäd') *noun* [F.] Morning music; the antithesis of *serenade.*

AUBE (ob) A river of north-central France, 154 miles to the Seine.

AU BER (o behr'), **DANIEL FRANÇOIS,** 1782–1871, French opera-composer.

AU BI GNÉ, D' (dō bee-nyeh'), **THÉODORE AGRIPPA,** 1552–1630, French Huguenot soldier and writer.

AU BREY (aw'·bri) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **AU BRI** (o bree').

AU BURN *adj.* Reddish-brown; as, *auburn* hair. —*noun* An auburn color, a reddish-brown. [<OF. *auborne* <LL. *alburnus,* whitish]

AU BUS SON (o bü saw*N'*) A town in central France on the Creuse River, noted since 1531 for its tapestries and for a type of carpet of tapestry weave, usually with 18th century flowered design, known as **AUBUSSON CARPET.**

AU CHIN LECK (o' kin·leck), **SIR CLAUDE JOHN EYRE,** born 1884, English general in World War II.

AUCK LAND (awk'–) A seaport of North Island, New Zealand.

AUCKLAND ISLANDS A group of uninhabited islands south of New Zealand.

AU CON TRAIRE (o cawN trehr') [F.] On the contrary.

AU COU RANT (o̅o̅ rahN') [F.] Up to date, well informed.

AUC TION (awk' shun) *noun* 1 A public sale of property in which the price offered is increased by bids, until the highest bidder becomes the purchaser. In England things are usually said to be sold *by* auction and put up *to* auction in the United States they are commonly said to be put up or sold *at* auction. 2 See AUCTION BRIDGE, under 2BRIDGE. —*tr. verb* To sell by or at auction. [<L. *auctio* <*augeo,* increase]

AUC TION EER' *noun* One who sells by or at auction. —*tr. verb* To sell by auction.

AU DA CIOUS (–day'·shus) *adj.* 1 Having or exhibiting an unabashed or fearless spirit. 2 Defiant of ordinary restraint, as of law or decorum. 3 Presumptuous, shameless, insolent. [<L. *audax* <*audeo,* dare] —**LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun.*

AU DAC I TY (–dās'·i·ti) *noun* [TIES *pl.*] The quality or state of being audacious, impudence, boldness, daring; bold originality; recklessness. See synonyms under EFFRONTERY, TEMERITY.

A' U DAD (ah' o̅o̅–) Same as AOUDAD.

AU DEN, WYSTAN HUGH, born 1907, English poet.

AUDI-, AUDIO- Combining forms from Latin *audire,* to hear.

AU DI BLE *adj.* Perceptible by the ear; loud enough to be heard. [<L. *audio,* hear] —**AU DI BLE NESS** *noun* —**AU·DI BLY** *adv.*

AU DI BIL I TY *noun* Ability to be heard; especially, in radio and telephony, the ratio of the strength of a transmitted signal to that of a barely audible signal.

AU DI ENCE *noun* 1 An assembly of hearers. 2 The act of hearing; attention. 3 A formal hearing, interview, or conference. 4 Opportunity to be heard. —**TO GIVE AUDIENCE** To grant an interview; listen. [<L. *audientia* <*audio,* hear]

AU DI ENT *adj.* Listening; hearing.

AU DILE (–dil *or* –dile) *noun* An individual having a tendency to form mental images derived from auditory sensations. —*adj.* Auditory.

AU DI O *adj.* In radio, of or pertaining to characteristics associated with sound waves, also, noting devices used in their transmission or reception.

AUDIO FREQUENCY A frequency of electrical, sound, or other wave vibrations coming within the range of normal human hearing, or from about 50 to 15,000 cycles a second.

AU'·DI O GRAM *noun* A graph to show the hearing level of a subject in relation to the minimum intensity of sounds perceptible to the normal ear.

AU·DI OM' E TER *noun* An instrument to gage and record the acuteness of hearing. [<AUDIO– + Gr. *metron,* measure] —**AU·DI O MET' RIC** *adj.* —**AU DI·OM'·E·TRY** *noun.*

AUDIO-SCALE *noun* An instrument for determining the correct weight of objects by means of audible signals transmitted on the airplane radio-beam signal; designed for the use of the blind.

AU'·DI PHONE *noun* A device for directing sound through the bones of the head to the auditory nerve. [<AUDI– + Gr. *phonē,* sound]

AU DIT *tr. verb* 1 To examine, adjust, and certify, as accounts. 2 To attend as a listener; as, to *audit* a course in college. —*noun* 1 An examination of an accounting document and of the evidence in support of its correctness. 2 A calling to account. 3 A settlement of accounts. 4 A balance sheet. 5 [Obs.] A hearing. [<L. *auditus* <*audio,* hear]

AU DI TION (–dish'·un) *noun* 1 The act or sense of hearing. 2 An audience or hearing; especially, a trial test or hearing, as of an actor or singer. —*verb* 1 To try out an actor or singer for a special role. 2 To demonstrate one's ability or talent when applying for an acting or singing job.

AU DI TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Auditory, as, the *auditive* nerve.

AU DI·TOR *noun* 1 One who audits accounts. 2 One who listens; a hearer.

AU DI TO'·RI UM *noun* [RI UMS or ·RI A *pl.*] 1 The part of a public building, as a church, theater, etc., occupied by the audience. 2 A large building for public meetings. [<L. <*audio,* hear]

AU DI TOR SHIP *noun* The office, or term of office, of an auditor.

AU' DI TO RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to hearing or the organs or sense of hearing. —*noun* [RIES *pl.*] 1 An assembly of hearers, an audience. 2 An auditorium.

AUDITORY CANAL The passage leading from the auricle to the tympanic membrane. For illustration see EAR.

AU DREY A feminine personal name.

—**SAINT AUDREY** See ETHELDREDA, SAINT.

AU DU BON (–doo̅'·bon), **JOHN JAMES,** 1785–1851, American ornithologist.

AU ER (ow' ur), **LEOPOLD,** 1845–1930, Hungarian violinist and teacher.

AU FAIT (o feh) [F.] In fact; skilled, expert; well informed.

AUF KLA RUNG (owf'·klä rung) [G.] *noun* Freedom of thought with contempt for authority or tradition, a type of rationalism; said of French philosophy of 18th century.

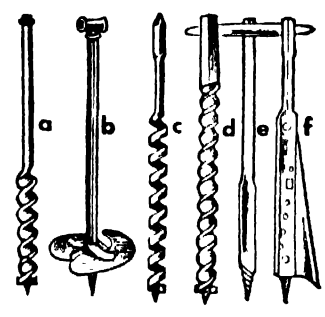
AU FOND (o fawN) [F.] Fundamentally, at bottom; essentially.

AUF WIE' DER SEH·EN (owf vee'·dur·zay·un) [G.] Till we meet again; popularly, so long.

AU GE AN (aw·jee'·un) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to **AU GE AS,** king of Elis. 2 Like the stables of Augeas, filthy, corrupt.

AUGEAN STABLES The stables of Augeas, containing 3,000 oxen. Not cleaned for 30 years, they were cleansed in a day by Heracles, who turned the river Alpheus through them.

AU CEN (ow'·jen) *noun pl.* A rock formation which contains packed masses of lens- or eye-shaped particles, sometimes accompanied by flakes of mica: often in composition; as, *augengneiss, augenschist* [G., eyes]



AUGERS

a Twisted. *d* Chuck-shanked.
b Post-hole. *e* Gimlet-auger.
c Ship. *f* Expanding.

AU CEND (aw'·jend) *noun* A quantity or number to which another is to be added. See AUGEND.

AU GER (aw'·gur) *noun* 1 A large tool for boring holes in wood, etc. 2 An earth-boring tool [<OE. *nafogar,* the ME. *a nauger* became *an auger*]

AUGHT (awt) *noun* 1 Anything, any part or item. 2 The figure 0, cipher; also, a naught; nothing. —*adv.* By any chance; at all, in any respect. Also spelled *ought.* [<OE. *awiht* <*a,* ever, + *wiht,* thing]

AUGHT LINS (awkt'·linz) *adv.* [Scot.] In any measure; in the least.

AUGHTS-AND-CROSSES Tick-tack-toe.

AU GIER (o zhyeh'), **GUILLAUME VICTOR ÉMILE,** 1820–89, French poet and dramatist.

AU GITE (aw'·jite) *noun* A dark-colored variety of aluminous rock-making pyroxene: frequently used as a combining form; as, *augite*-granite, etc. [<L. *augitēs* <Gr. *augē,* luster] —**AU GIT IC** *adj.*

AUG MENT *verb* 1 To increase in any way; enlarge; intensify. 2 In Greek and Sanskrit grammar, to indicate past time by prefixing a syllable to a verb or by lengthening the initial vowel; to add the augment to. See synonyms under ADD, INCREASE.

—**AUG·MENT** *noun* 1 Increase; enlargement. 2 A vowel or syllable prefixed to a verb, or a lengthening of the initial vowel, to mark past time. [<L. *augmentum* <*augeo,* increase] —**AUG MENT·A·BLE** *adj.* —**AUG·MEN·TER** *noun.*

AUG·MEN·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or result of augmenting; enlargement; increase; an addition. 2 In musical composition, the doubling of the length of the notes of a subject of imitation in counterpoint or fugue: opposite of *diminution*. See synonyms under ACCESSION, INCREASE.

AUG MEN·TA·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* Having the quality or power of augmenting: also **AUG·MEN·TIVE.** —*noun* An augmentative word.

AU GRA·TIN (ō grä·tăN′) [F.] Cooked with a crust of crumbs, and often with grated cheese.

AUGS·BURG (owgz′·bo͝orK) A historic city in SW. Bavaria, Germany.

AU·GUR (aw′–) *noun* 1 A religious official of ancient Rome whose duty it was to foretell future events by interpreting omens, and to give advice on public affairs accordingly. 2 Hence, a prophet; soothsayer. Also [Obs.] **AU GUR ER.** —*verb* 1 To predict; divine; prognosticate from or as from signs and omens; also, to conjecture from indications. 2 To betoken; portend; to be an augury or omen. [<L. <*avis*, bird, + *garrio*, talk]

Synonyms (verb): betoken, bode, forbode, forecast, foretell, foretoken, portend, predict, presage, prognosticate, prophesy. Persons only *divine, forecast, foretell, predict*, or *prophesy*; things only *betoken, foretoken*, or *portend*; either persons or things *augur, bode, forebode, presage*, or *prognosticate*. As regards the outcome, *bode, forebode*, and *portend* always refer to evil or misfortune; the other words are neutral, applying equally to good or ill. One may *augur* or *divine* from indications too slight to be explained; to *forecast* always denotes calculation. See PROPHESY. *Antonyms*: assure, demonstrate, determine, establish, insure, prove, warrant.

AU GU RAL (aw′·gū–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to augurs or auguries. Also **AU GU·RI AL.**

AU GU·RY (aw′·gu·rĭ) *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 The art or practice of foretelling by signs or omens; divination. 2 A portent or omen; prediction; presage. 3 The rite or ceremony conducted by an augur.

AU GUST *adj.* 1 Majestic; grand; imposing. 2 Of high birth or rank; venerable; eminent; dignified; magnificent, stately. See synonyms under AWFUL, GRAND, KINGLY. [<L. *augustus augeo*, increase] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

1AU GUST (aw′·gust; *Dan., G., Sw.* ow′·gōst) A masculine personal name, variant of AUGUSTUS.

2AU GUST The eighth month of the Gregorian year, containing 31 days. [<L. *Augustus*, the first Roman emperor]

1AU GUS TA (aw·gŭs′ tuh; *G., It.* ow goos′·tuh) A feminine personal name; feminine of AUGUSTUS. Also **AU GUS·TE** (*Dan., Dutch, G.* ow·goos′·tuh; *F.* o·gust′). [<L., venerable]

·**AUGUSTA VICTORIA**, 1858–1921, German empress; wife of William II.

2AU GUS TA 1 A manufacturing city in eastern Georgia. 2 A city in south-central Maine, the State capital.

AU GUS TAN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the emperor Augustus or to his times; also, pertaining to any era which resembles that of Augustus in cultural refinement and good taste; hence, refined; classic. 2 Pertaining to Augsburg (*Augusta Vindelicorum*).

—*noun* A writer of an Augustan age.

AUGUSTAN AGE The period covered by the reign of Augustus, 27 B.C. to 14 A.D., the most brilliant age in Roman letters; hence, a corresponding period in other literatures, as in England during the reign of Queen Anne.

AU GUS TAN ISM *noun* A characteristic or quality resembling those which signalized the reign of the Roman emperor Augustus, especially as shown by the literature of that period.

AU GUS TINE (–teen *or* –tĭn) A masculine personal name. Also **AU GUS TIN**, [Dutch] **AU GUS·TI′·NUS** (ow·gŭs·tee′·nŭs) or **AU GUS TIJN′** (ow·gus·tīn′), [F.] **AU·GUS TIN** (ō gus·taN′), [G.] **AU GUS TIN′** (ow·go͞os·teen′), [Sp.] **AU·GUS TI′ NO** (ow gŭs·tee′·nō). [<L., venerable]

— **AUGUSTINE, SAINT**, 354–430, bishop of Hippo, Africa; a father of the church.

— **AUGUSTINE, SAINT**, died 604?, brought Christianity to England; also called *Saint Austin*.

AU GUS TIN′ I AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to St. Augustine, his doctrines, or the orders called after him: also **AU·GUS TIN.** —*noun* A disciple of St. Augustine, or a member of any of the orders of monks and nuns named after him: also **AU GUS·TIN, AU·GUS·TINE.** —**AU·GUS·TIN I·AN·ISM, AU·GUS TIN ISM** *noun.*

AUGUSTINIAN CANONS An order of regular canons, originally of the Lateran Basilica in Rome, formerly numerous in England and Ireland.

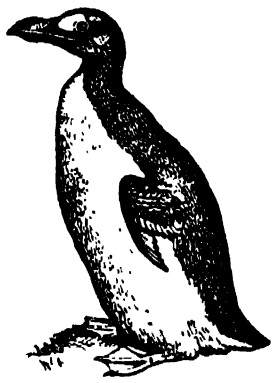
AUGUSTINIAN HERMITS An order of hermits or friars founded by Pope Alexander IV (1256). Also called *Austin friars, begging hermits.*

AU·GUS TUS (aw·gŭs′·tŭs; *Dutch* ow·go͞os′·tŭs) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **AU·GUSTE** (ō·gust′), [It.] **AU·GUS·TO** (ow·go͞os′·to). [<L., venerable]

— **AUGUSTUS CÆSAR**, 63 B.C.–A.D.14, the first Roman emperor.

AU JUS (ō zhü) [F.] With juice or thin gravy: said of grilled, broiled, and roasted meats.

AUK *noun* A short-winged, web-footed diving bird (family *Alcidæ*) of northern seas. The **GREAT AUK** (*Plautus impennis*), now extinct, was black above and white below, and had an oval white patch between the eyes and bill. It stood erect, 2 feet tall. The **RAZOR-BILLED AUK** (*Alca torda*) is smaller, with a white line extending between the eyes and bill. [<ON. *alka*]



GREAT AUK

AUK LET *noun* One of the smaller auks.

AU LAIT (ō leh) [F.] With milk.

AULD (awld) *adj.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Old.

AULD CLOOT·IE or **AULD HORN IE** [Scot.] The devil.

AULD–FAR·RANT (–fär′·unt) *adj.* [Scot.] Wise beyond one's years; old-fashioned; cautious. Also **AULD–FAR·RAN.**

AULD LANG SYNE Literally, old long since; hence, long ago.

AULD REEK IE Old Smoky: a sobriquet of Edinburgh.

AU·LIC *adj.* Pertaining to a royal court. [< Gr. *aule*, hall]

AULIC COUNCIL In the Holy Roman Empire, the emperor's privy council: later the Austrian Council of State.

AU NA·TU·REL (ō nä·tu·rĕl′) [F.] 1 Ungarnished; plainly cooked (food). 2 Without make-up; in the nude; in a natural condition.

AUNT (*varying from* ănt *to* ahnt) *noun* 1 The sister of one's father or mother, or the wife of one's uncle. 2 An elderly woman: familiar or affectionate. [<OF. *aunte* <L. *amita*, aunt]

AUNT Y *noun* 1 An aunt; an elderly woman. 2 [Local] An old Negro woman. Also **AUNT IE.**

AU RA (aw′–) *noun* 1 A supposed subtle emanation or exhalation. 2 A sensation, as of a light vapor rising toward the head. 3 A gentle breeze. 4 A subtle fluid once supposed to surround an electrified body; an electric atmosphere; also, the current of air caused by a convective discharge from a sharp point. 5 The sensory, motor, or psychic manifestations preceding an epileptic attack or other paroxysm. 6 The hypothetical radiations from living organisms, said to be photographed by the use of specially treated fluorescent screens. See SCIOGRAPHY. [<Gr., breath]

AU·RAL *adj.* Pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing; auricular. [<L. *auris*, ear]

AU RANG ZEB′ (aw rung zĕb′), 1618–1707, the last great Mogul emperor of Hindustan. [<Hind., ornament of the throne]

1AU·RATE *adj.* Having ears or earlike expansions. Also **AU RAT ED.** [<L. *auris*, ear]

2AU RATE *noun* A salt of auric acid, containing the trivalent radical AuO_3; as, ammonium *aurate* (fulminating gold). [< L. *auratus* <*auro*, cover with gold, <*aurum*, gold]

AU′ RE ATE *adj.* Of the color of gold; golden.

AU RE LI A (aw·ree′·lĭ·uh; *Dutch, G., It., Sp.* ow·reh′·lĭ·ah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **AU RÉ·LIE** (ō reh·lee′). [<L., golden]

AU·RE·LI AN, LUCIUS (or VALERIUS) DOMITIUS, 212?–275, Roman emperor.

AU RE LI US A masculine personal name. [<L., golden]

— **AURELIUS, MARCUS** See ANTONINUS.

AU RE O LA *noun* 1 In Christian art, a radiance enveloping the whole figure of Christ or any sanctified being; the circlet of light or glory surrounding the head of any sanctified being; a glory, halo; aureole. 2 A radiance, or something resembling or likened to it. 3 In anatomy, a ring of color; an areola. 4 A reward added to the essential bliss of heaven for spiritual victories achieved on earth. [<L. <*aureolus* <*aurum*, gold]

AU′·RE OLE *noun* 1 The corona of the sun; a halo surrounding the image of a brilliant body as seen in a telescope. 2 Any radiance around a body, as around the head of a saint. 3 An aureola.

AU RE O·LIN *noun* A bright, permanent yellow pigment made from cobalt and potassium: used in water colors and oil paints.

AU RE OUS (–us) *adj.* Of the color of gold; golden.

AU RE US *noun* [**AU RE I** (–rĭ·ī) *pl.*] A gold coin of the Roman Empire, weighing, under Augustus, 1/42 of a pound. [<L. *aurum*, gold]

AU RE VOIR (ō reh·vwahr′) [F.] To the seeing again; goodby; till we meet again.

AU RIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing gold, especially when combined in its highest or triad valency; as, *auric* chloride, $AuCl_3$.

AURIC ACID 1 Hydrated auric oxide, $Au(HO)_3$, which combines with bases to form aurates. 2 Auric oxide, a dark-brown powder, Au_2O_3.

AU·RI·CLE (aw′–) *noun* 1 The chamber, or one of the two

chambers, of the heart through which the blood is received from the veins and transmitted to the ventricle or ventricles. 2 An auricular appendix. 3 The external ear; pinna. 4 An ear or ear-shaped appendage or part. 5 An ear trumpet. [<L. *auricula* <*auris*, ear]

AU·RIC·U·LA (-yu·luh) *noun* [**LÆ** (lee) *pl.*] 1 A primrose from the Alps; also called *bear's-ear*. 2 A small ear-shaped appendage. [<L.]

AU·RIC·U·LAR (-yu·lur) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the ear or the sense of hearing, intended for or perceived by the ear; audible; confidential. 2 Ear-shaped. 3 Of or pertaining to an auricle. — *noun* In ornithology, one of the feathers overlying the ear, usually in the plural.

AU·RIC′·U·LATE *adj.* 1 Having ear-shaped appendages or projections, having rounded projections at the base, as a leaf. 2 Like an ear. Also **AU·RIC′·U·LAT·ED**. — **AU·RIC·U·LATE·LY** *adv.*

AU·RIF·ER·OUS (-us) *adj.* Containing gold. [<L. *aurum*, gold, + *fero*, bear] — **-LY** *adv.*

AU·RI·FLAMME See ORIFLAMME.

AU′·RI·FORM *adj.* Shaped like or resembling an ear; ear-shaped. [<L. *auris*, ear, + *forma*, form]

AU·RI·GA A northern constellation, the Charioteer or Wagoner. See CONSTELLATION. [<L., charioteer]

AU·RIG·NA′·CIAN (-nay′·shun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a late Paleolithic culture in western Europe, marking the appearance of Cro-Magnon man, and associated with implements of flint, bone, and horn, and the earliest known examples of wall-painting. [<Aurignac, town in Haute Garonne, France, where the relics were discovered]

AU·RI·GNY (o·ree nyee′) [F.] Same as ALDERNEY.

AU′·RI·LAVE (aw′-) *noun* An instrument with which to clean the ears. [<L. *auris*, ear, + *lavo*, wash]

AU·RIS *noun* [L.] [**RES** (rees) *pl.*] The ear.

AU′·RI·SCOPE *noun* An instrument for examining the ear. — **AU·RIS·CO·PY** *noun.*

AU·RIST *noun* A specialist in diseases of the ear.

AU·ROCHS (aw′·rocks) *noun* The extinct European bison. [<G. *auerochs*]

AU·RO·RA *noun* 1 The glow of early morning; dawn. 2 The auroral display as seen in high northern and southern latitudes; also **AU·RO·RA PO·LA·RIS**. [<L., dawn]

AU·RO·RA The Roman goddess of dawn, the Greek *Eos*.

AURORA AUS·TRA·LIS The aurora as seen in far southern latitudes; also called *southern lights*.

AURORA BO·RE·A′·LIS (-aw′·lis *or* -ăl′·is) A brilliant nocturnal radiance often suffusing the sky of high northern latitudes; also called *northern lights*.

AU·RO·RAL *adj.* Pertaining to or like the dawn; dawning; roseate; caused by a polar aurora, as, an *auroral* display. Also **AU·RO·RE·AN, AU·RO·RIC.** — **AU·RO·RAL·LY** *adv.*

AU·ROUS (-rus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing gold, especially in its monad valency; as, *aurous* chloride, AuCl. See AURIC. [<L. *aurum*, gold]

AU·RUM *noun* Gold. [< L.]

AU·RUM PO·TA·BI·LE Literally, potable gold: a medieval cordial containing minute grains of gold

AU·SA·BLE RIVER A river in NE. New York flowing through **AUSABLE CHASM**, a gorge 2 miles long, to Lake Champlain

AU·SCHWITZ (ow′·shwits) A city in SW. Poland, site of a German extermination camp, in which, and in the nearby Birkenau camp, 1,715,000 Jews were slaughtered during World War II.

AUS′·CUL·TATE *verb* [**TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING**] To listen for sounds produced in the chest and abdomen, also, to examine by this method. [<L. *auscultatus* <*auscultо*, listen attentively] — **AUS·CUL·TA·TIVE** *adj.*

AUS·CUL·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act, art, or process of listening for sounds produced in the chest, abdomen, etc., to determine any abnormal condition. 2 A listening.

AUS′·CUL·TA·TOR *noun* 1 One skilled in or practicing auscultation. 2 A stethoscope. 3 One who listens. — **AUS·CUL′·TA·TO·RY** *adj.*

AUS·GLEICH (ows′ gliK) *noun* [G.] Adjustment; agreement; compromise, specifically, the treaty of 1867 between Austria and Hungary, which formulated the organization of the former dual monarchy into a political union.

AUS·PEX (aws′-) *noun* [**AUS·PI·CES** (-pi·seez) *pl.*] An augur, soothsayer, or diviner of ancient Rome; especially, one who observed and interpreted the omens connected with the flight, singing, cries, or feeding, etc., of birds; a bird-viewer. [<L. <*avis*, bird, + *specio*, view]

AUS′·PI·CATE *tr. verb* To initiate or begin, especially under favorable circumstances

AUS·PICE (-pis) *noun* [**AUS·PI·CES** (-pi·seez) *pl.*] 1 Favoring influence or guidance, patronage: usually in the plural. 2 An augury, omen, or sign, especially when taken from meteorological phenomena, the movements of birds, etc. 3 The observation of such omens, etc. [<L. *auspex*, a diviner, <*avis*, bird, + *specio*, view]

AUS·PI·CIAL (-pish′·ul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to augury. 2 Auspicious.

AUS·PI·CIOUS (-pish′·us) *adj.* 1 Of good omen. 2 Favorable; propitious; also, prosperous; fortunate; happy. — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: encouraging, favorable, fortunate, happy, hopeful, lucky, opportune, promising, propitious, prosperous, successful. See PROPITIOUS. *Antonyms*: baleful, discouraging, hopeless, inauspicious, unfavorable, unpromising, unpropitious.

AUS·TEN, JANE, 1775–1817, English novelist.

AUS′·TEN·ITE *noun* A solid solution of carbon in pure iron used in the making of steel which is non-magnetic at ordinary temperatures. [<Sir W. C. Roberts-Austen, 1843–1902, British metallurgist] — **AUS·TEN·IT′·IC** *adj.*

AUS·TER *noun* [L.] The south wind, also, the south.

AUS·TERE *adj.* 1 Severe, grave, or stern, as in aspect, disposition, judgment, or conduct; strict, abstemious. 2 Sour and astringent. 3 Severely simple; unadorned. [<L. <Gr. *austeros* <*auō*, dry] — **-LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: hard, harsh, morose, relentless, rigid, rigorous, severe, stern, strict, unrelenting, unyielding. The *austere* person is severely simple or temperate, *strict* in self-restraint or discipline, and similarly *unrelenting* toward others. We speak of *austere* morality, *rigid* rules, *rigorous* discipline, *stern* commands, *severe* punishment, *harsh* speech or a *harsh* voice, *hard* requirements, *strict* injunctions, and *strict* obedience. *Strict* discipline holds one exactly and unflinchingly to the rule; *rigorous* discipline punishes severely any infraction of it. Compare HARD, HAUGHTY, SEVERE. *Antonyms*: affable, bland, easy, genial, gentle, indulgent, lenient, mild, pliable, soft, sweet, tender, tractable, yielding.

AUS·TER·I·TY (aws·ter′-) *noun* [**-TIES** *pl.*] Gravity or rigor in attitude or conduct toward others; also, severe self-restraint. Also **AUS·TERE·NESS.**

AUS·TER·LITZ A town in Czechoslovakia; battle, 1805.

1 AUS·TIN Variant of AUGUSTINE.

2 AUS·TIN The capital of Texas; an industrial city and shipping center on the Colorado River

3 AUS·TIN *noun* A British make of automobile, including small passenger cars and taxicabs: a trade name. [<Herbert Austin, 1866–1941, English manufacturer]

AUSTIN, ALFRED, 1835–1913, English poet laureate, 1896–1913. — **JOHN**, 1790–1859, English jurist. — **MARY HUNTER**, 1868–1934, American writer.

AUS·TRAL *adj.* Southern; torrid. [<L. *australis* <*auster*, south]

AUS·TRAL·A′·SIA (-āv′·zhuh *or* -āy′·shuh) The term generally applied to Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, sometimes applied to all the islands of the SW. Pacific. — **AUS·TRAL·A′·SIAN** *adj. & noun.*

AUS·TRA·LIA An island continent SE. of Asia; 2,948,366 square miles. — **AUS·TRA·LIAN** *adj. & noun.*

AUSTRALIA, COMMONWEALTH OF The federated states and territories of Australia and Tasmania; capital, Canberra.

AUS·TRA·LIAN *noun* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Australia; also, one of the aborigines. — *adj.* Designating a zoogeographical region including Australia, New Guinea and adjacent islands, New Zealand, and Polynesia.

AUSTRALIAN ALPS A mountain range in SE. New South Wales and eastern Victoria, Australia; highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, 7,350 feet.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT See BALLOT.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY See FEDERAL TERRITORY.

AUS·TRA·LOID *adj.* Pertaining to, designating, or belonging to the ethnic group composed of the aborigines of Australia.

AUS·TRA·LO·PI·THE′·CUS *noun* A genus of extinct primates somewhat resembling the chimpanzee but exhibiting several human structural characteristics: represented by parts of a juvenile skull, called the *Taungs skull*, discovered in 1924 at Taungs, Bechuanaland, southern Africa, in deposits of the Lower or Middle Pleistocene. [<L. *australis*, south, + Gr. *pithēkos*, ape]

AUS·TRA·SIA (-zhuh *or* -shuh) The eastern territory of the Franks under the Merovingian kings. — **AUS·TRA·SIAN** *adj. & noun.*

AUS·TRI·A A republic of central Europe; 32,369 square miles, capital, Vienna; until 1918, with Hungary, the dual monarchy of **AUSTRIA-HUNGARY**; under German domination, 1938–45; also [G.] *Österreich*, [F.] *Autriche*. — **AUS·TRI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

AUSTRO- A combining form meaning Austrian or Australian; as, *Austro*-Hungarian, *Austro*-Malayan.

AUS·TRO-MA·LAY·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Papuan subregion north of Australia, including islands from San Cristobal to Celebes.

AUS·TRO·NE′·SIA (-zhuh *or* -shuh) The islands and lands collectively embraced in Indonesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia.

AUS·TRO·NE′·SIAN *noun* A family of agglutinative languages spoken throughout Oceania and including the large Indonesian subfamily known as Malay, and all the languages and dialects of Melanesia and Polynesia.

AU′·TA·COID Same as HORMONE.

AU·TAR·CHY (-kī) *noun* 1 Absolute rule or sovereignty; unrestricted power; autocracy. 2 Self-government. 3 Same as AUTARKY. [<Gr. *autarchos* <*autos*, self, + *archō*, rule] — **AU·TAR·CHIC** (-klc) *or* **·CHI·CAL** (-kl·cul) *adj.*

AU·TAR·KY *noun* National economic self-sufficiency; a policy of establishing independence of imports from other countries. Also **AU·TAR·CHY.** [<Gr. *autarkeia* <*autos*, self, + *arkeō*, suffice]

AU·THEN·TIC *adj.* 1 According with the facts; authorized; trustworthy; reliable. 2 Of undisputed origin; genuine. 3 [Law] Duly executed before the proper officer. Also **AU·THEN TI·CAL.** [<Gr. *authentēs*, real author] — **AU THEN TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: accepted, accredited, authoritative, authorized, certain, current, genuine, legitimate, original, real, received, sure, true, trustworthy, veritable. *Antonyms*: apocryphal, baseless, counterfeit, disputed, exploded, fabulous, false, fictitious, spurious, unauthorized.

AU THEN'·TI·CATE *tr. verb* [**·CAT·ED, ·CAT ING**] 1 To make authoritative; give legal force or validity to. 2 To show to be authentic. — **AU THEN TI·CA'·TION** *noun.*

AU·THEN'·TI CA TOR *noun* One who or that which authenticates; specifically, a code signal transmitted with a radio message as a proof of genuineness.

AU THEN TIC'·I TY (–tis'·i·ti) *noun* The state of being authentic, authoritative, or genuine. Also **AU THEN TI CAL·NESS, AU·THEN TIC NESS.**

AU THOR *noun* 1 An originator; first cause; creator. 2 The original writer, as of a book; also, one who makes literary compositions his profession. 3 An author's writings collectively. See synonyms under CAUSE. [<OF. *autor* <L. *auctor* <*augeo*, increase] — **AU THOR·ESS** *noun fem.* — **AU THO RI AN** *adj.*

AU THOR·I TA'·RI AN *adj.* Encouraging and upholding authority against individual freedom, specifically, relating to a Fascist type of government in which the individual and his rights are completely subordinated to interests of state. — *noun* A defender of the principle of authority or of a Fascist type of government. — **·ISM** *noun.*

AU THOR' I TA TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Possessing or proceeding from proper authority; duly sanctioned. 2 Exercising authority, positive; commanding; dictatorial. See synonyms under ABSOLUTE, AUTHENTIC, DOGMATIC, IMPERIOUS. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AU THOR I TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The right to command and to enforce obedience; the right to act officially. 2 Personal power that commands influence, respect, or confidence. 3 The person or persons in whom government or command is vested: often in the plural. 4 That which is or may be appealed to in support of action or belief, as an author, volume, etc. 5 An authoritative opinion, decision, or precedent. See synonyms under INFLUENCE, PERMISSION, PRECEDENT. [<L. *auctoritas* <*auctor*, author]

AU' THOR IZE *tr. verb* [**IZED, ·IZ ING**] 1 To confer authority upon; empower; commission. 2 To warrant; justify. 3 To sanction. 4 To vouch for. See JUSTIFY. — **AU THOR I·ZA' TION** *noun* — **AU' THOR IZ ER** (–ī·zər) *noun.*

AU' THOR IZED *adj.* Endowed with authority; formally sanctioned, accepted as authoritative.

AUTHORIZED VERSION The King James Bible. See under BIBLE.

AU THOR·SHIP *noun* 1 The state, quality, or function of an author. 2 Origination or source.

AU TISM (–tizm) *noun* A tendency to morbid daydreaming and introspection uninfluenced by objective norms and realities. [<Gr. *autos*, self] — **AU TIS TIC** *adj.*

AUTO· A combining form from Greek *autos*, self, signifying action of, from, within, by, or upon self; specifically, in genetics, within the same species.

AU TO [Pop.] *noun* An automobile. — *intr. verb* To ride in an automobile.

AU TO BI OG' RA·PHY (–bī– *or* –bī–) *noun* [**PHIES** *pl.*] The story of one's life written by oneself. See synonyms under HISTORY. [<AUTO– + BIOGRAPHY] — **AU TO BI OG' RA PHER** *noun* — **AU TO BI O GRAPH' IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* — **AU TO BI·O GRAPH' I CAL·LY** *adv.*

AU' TO BOAT, AU'·TO BUS *noun* A boat, an omnibus propelled by motor power.

AU' TO CAR *noun* A make of automobile specializing in heavy trucks: a trade name.

AU TO CEPH'·A·LI (–sef'·uh·lī) *noun pl.* Such churches or bishops of the Greek Church as rejected patriarchal jurisdiction and claimed to be self-governing. [<AUTO– + Gr. *kephalē*, head]

AU TO CEPH' A LOUS (–sef'·uh·lus) *adj.* 1 Ecclesiastically self-controlling. 2 Having jurisdiction as an independent head. Also **AU·TO·CE PHAL' IC.** [<AUTO– + Gr. *kephalē*, head]

AU' TO CHROME *noun* A single plate for three-color photography

AU TOCH THON (–tŏck thun) *noun* [**·THONS** or **·THO NES** (–neez) *pl.*] 1 One sprung from the earth itself; a member of a race claiming origin from the soil it dwells on; in the plural, aborigines. 2 An indigenous animal or plant. [<AUTO– + Gr. *chthōn*, earth]

AU TOCH·THON ISM *noun* Origin from the soil of a country; origination in or primitive occupation of a region. Also **AU TOCH·THO·NY.**

AU·TOCH·THO·NOUS (–nus) *adj.* 1 Sprung from the soil; native; indigenous; primitive; aboriginal. 2 Of or pertaining to rocks which, with their constituents, have been formed *in situ*, as rock salt, stalactites, etc. Also **AU·TOCH THO·NAL, AU TOCH THON' IC.** — **AU TOCH THO·NOUS LY** *adv.*

AU' TO·CLAVE *noun* 1 A French steam-tight stewpan. 2 A gas-tight vessel in which liquids are superheated under pressure, as for sterilizing and cooking. [<F.]

AU TO·CO·HER' ER (–hēr'·ər) *noun* In wireless telegraphy and radio, a self-restoring coherer.

AU TOC RA CY *noun* Absolute government by an individual; rule or authority of an autocrat; a state ruled by an autocrat; also, controlling influence.

AU TO CRAT *noun* A supreme ruler whose power is unrestricted and irresponsible. [<AUTO– + Gr. *kratos*, strength, power] — **AU TO CRAT' IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* — **AU TO CRAT'·I CAL·LY** *adv.*

AU' TO CY CLE *noun* A motorcycle.

AU TO DA FÉ (aw'·tō dah feh) [Pg.] [**AU·TOS DA FÉ** *pl.*] Literally, an act of confession of faith, the public announcement and execution of the sentence of the Inquisition, with the attendant ceremonies, as the burning of heretics at the stake, etc. Also **AU TO DE FÉ.**

AU TO·DE TEC' TOR *noun* In radio, an automatic coherer.

AU' TO DYNE *adj.* Designating the manner of producing oscillations in a detector tube so as to secure beats. See BEAT, HETERODYNE.

AU TOE CIOUS (aw toe'·shus) *adj.* Having male and female reproductive organs on the same plant, as certain mosses; also, completing the whole development on a single host, as seen in certain rust fungi and other parasites: opposed to *heteroecious*. Also **AU TOE CIC, AU·TOI COUS.**

AU TOE CISM (–tee' sizm) *noun* The condition of an autoecious parasite. [<AUTO– + Gr. *oikos*, house]

AU TO ER' O TISM (–er' o tizm) *noun* Sexual self-gratification. Also **AU TO E ROT' I CISM.** [<AUTO– + EROS] — **AU·TO E ROT' IC** *adj.*

AU TOG A MOUS (–mus) *adj.* Self-fertilized; capable of self-fertilization: said of certain flowers.

AU TOG A MY *noun* Self-fertilization; fecundation of a flower by its own pollen; also, the union of closely related cells or of nuclei within a cell; karyogamy. [<AUTO– + Gr. *gamos*, marriage]

AU TO GEN' E SIS (–jen'·i sis) *noun* Spontaneous formation of a tissue or organism. Also **AU TOG E·NY** (–toj'·i·ni). [<AUTO– + Gr. *genesis*, production]

AU TO GE NET' IC (–ji net'·ic) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to autogenesis. 2 Of, pertaining to, regulated by, or indicating a self-established system of drainage. — **AU·TO GE·NET' I CAL LY** *adv.*

AU TOG E NOUS (aw tŏj' i·nus) *adj.* Self-produced or independent, as the product of the healing process in wounds, skeletal parts developed from ossification centers, or a process of soldering by fusion. Also **AU·TO GEN' IC.** — **AU·TOG E NOUS LY** *adv.*

AUTOGENOUS VACCINE Vaccine made from bacteria obtained from the person to be inoculated.

AU TO GI' RO (–jī' ro) *noun* An airplane having horizontal rotary airfoils which act only as a means of lift and support; a proprietary name. See GYROPLANE.

AU' TO GRAPH *noun* 1 Writing done with one's own hand; one's own signature. 2 A facsimile copy. — *tr. verb* To write one's name in or affix one's signature to. — *adj.* Written by one's own hand, as a will. [<AUTO– + Gr. *graphō*, write] — **AU TOG RA PHY** *noun.*

AU TO GRAPH' IC *adj.* 1 Of the nature of an autograph; written with the author's own hand. 2 In telegraphy, self-recording; also, recording or transmitting in facsimile. Also **AU TO GRAPH' I CAL.** — **AU·TO GRAPH'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

AU' TO HARP *noun* An instrument resembling a zither, but having a piano scale and crossbar mutes.

AU TO HYP NO' SIS *noun* The state or condition of self-hypnotism.

AU TO IN FEC' TION *noun* Infection due to microbes previously existent in the body in a situation where they were harmless, as the infection causing peritonitis when perforation of the intestine occurs.

AU TO IN OC·U LA' TION *noun* 1 Inoculation with morbific matter already present in the individual by contact, etc. 2 The spreading of infection from a center to other portions of the individual.

AU TO IN TOX'·I·CANT *noun* Toxic matter produced within the body.

AU TO IN TOX·I·CA' TION *noun* The poisoning of the body or of parts of the body by autotoxin

AU TO KI NET' IC *adj.* Self-moving. [<Gr. *autokinētikos*]

AU' TO LOAD ING *adj.* Self-loading: said of firearms.

AU TOL Y·CUS A Greek astronomer and mathematician of the 4th century B.C.

— **AUTOLYCUS** In Greek mythology, the son of Hermes; master of thieves, who could change the appearance of his plunder or render it invisible.

AU·TOL'·Y·SATE *noun* A substance resulting from the autolysis of organic material.

AU TOL Y·SIS *noun* The disintegration of cells and tissues after death by the action of enzymes already present: dis-

tinguished from *heterolysis;* self-digestion of organic material. [<AUTO- + Gr. *lysis,* dissolution, <*lyo,* to1] —**AU·TO LYT′ IC** *adj.*

AU′ TO MAT *noun* 1 An automatic device: applied to various articles, as a camera shutter, etc. 2 In the United States, a restaurant in which food is automatically delivered from a receptacle when money is deposited in a slot alongside.

AU TO MAT′ IC *adj.* 1 Self-moving, -regulating, or -cocking. 2 Acting mechanically, done from force of habit or without volition. 3 Done by self-acting machinery. —*noun* A self-acting machine, device, or weapon. Also **AU TO·MAT′ I CAL, AU TOM A TOUS.** See synonyms under SPONTANEOUS. [<Gr. *automatos,* see AUTOMATON] —**AU TO MAT′ I CAL LY** *adv.*

AUTOMATIC FIREARM A firearm such that after a shot is fired the shell is ejected and a fresh cartridge is pushed into the breech, through the agency of mechanism acted upon by the preceding explosion.

AUTOMATIC PILOT An automatic-control mechanism operating on the gyroscope principle designed to keep an aircraft in level flight and on an even course. also called *gyro pilot, mechanical pilot, robot pilot.*

AU TOM A TISM (-tizm) *noun* 1 The state or quality of being automatic or of having no voluntary action, specifically, the philosophical theory of the self-motion of phenomena. 2 A physiological mechanism by which automatic acts, such as winking, are performed, also, the action of such a mechanism. 3 Involuntary movements, whether or not accompanied by consciousness, which are centrally initiated, as distinguished from those which are reflex, also, the state or condition accompanying such subconscious phenomena. 4 Suspension of the conscious mind, especially reason and esthetic and moral preoccupation, in order to release for expression the repressed ideas and images of the subconscious. 5 The capacity of independently originating action or motion. —**AMBULATORY AUTOMATISM** Irresponsible journeys made by persons with duplex or multiplex personality.

AU TOM A TON *noun* [**TONS** or **·TA** *pl*] 1 Any automatic mechanism that imitates actions of living beings 2 Any living being whose actions are or appear to be involuntary or mechanical. 3 Anything viewed as capable of spontaneous movement or action. [<Gr. *automaton* <*autos,* self, + *mao,* strive after]

AU TO MO BILE′ (beel′) or **AU TO MO′ BILE** (-mō′ beel) *noun* A self-propelled vehicle; specifically, one driven by an internal-combustion engine or storage battery and independent of rails or tracks, a motor car —*intr. verb* [**BILED′, BIL′ ING**] To ride in or drive an automobile. —*adj.* Self-propelling, applied to vehicles formerly propelled by horses, etc [<AUTO- + L. *mobilis,* see MOBILE]

AU TO MO′ BIL ISM (-bil-izm) *noun* The art and practice of using motor cars, also, the acts and methods of those who use motor cars. —**AU TO MO′ BIL IST** *noun.*

AU TO MO′ TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Self-propelling, as an airplane, automobile, etc.

AU TO NOM′ IC *adj.* 1 Self-governing. 2 Spontaneous; said of functions in plants and animals produced by inherent conditions. Also **AU TO NOM′ IC AL.** —**AU TO NOM′ I CAL·LY** *adv.*

AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM The fibers of the motor nervous system which operate independently of the brain and spinal cord, innervating the involuntary muscles and endocrine glands

AU TON O MOUS (-mus) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or characterized by autonomy, self-governing. 2 Independent of any other organism. — **LY** *adv.*

AU TON O MY *noun* [**MIES** *pl.*] 1 The power, right, or condition of self-government; practical independence with nominal subordination, local group self-government in a particular sphere, as in religion, education, etc 2 Self-determination, as of the will. [<Gr. *autonomia* <*autos,* self, + *nemō,* distribute] —**AU TON O MIST** *noun.*

AU TO PHO′ BI A *noun* Morbid fear of oneself or of being alone: also called *eremophobia, monophobia.* [<AUTO- + -PHOBIA] —**AU TO·PHO′ BIC** *adj.*

AU′ TO PLAS TY *noun* The operation of repairing wounds or diseased parts by means of living tissue from other parts of the same body. —**AU TO PLAS′ TIC** *adj.*

AU TOP SY *noun* [**SIES** *pl*] 1 Post-mortem examination of a human body. Compare BIOPSY. 2 The act of seeing with one's own eyes. [<AUTO- + Gr. *optos,* seen]

AU TOP TIC *adj.* Seen with one's own eyes, of or as of an eyewitness. Also **AU TOP TI CAL.**

AU′ TO SOME *noun* Any chromosome other than the sex chromosomes. —**AU TO SO′ MAL** *adj*

AU TO·STA BIL′ I TY *noun* Stability owing to innate qualities, or to automatic machinery.

AU TO SUG GEST I BIL′ I TY *noun* 1 The state or quality of being autosuggestive. 2 Ability to hypnotize oneself.

AU TO SUG GES′·TION *noun* Suggestion, particularly with a view to producing a condition of autohypnosis, emanating from self only.

AU TOT O MY *noun* Separation of a part of an organism from the whole. [<AUTO- + -TOMY]

AU·TO TOX·E′·MI·A *noun* The poisoning of self from noxious secretions of one's own body; autointoxication. Also **AU TO TOX·Æ′ MI A, AU·TO·TOX I·CO′·SIS.**

AU′·TO TOX IN *noun* Any toxin produced by metamorphotic changes of tissue within an organism.

AU TO TOX′ IS *noun* Autointoxication. Also **AU·TO·TOX·I·CA′ TION.** — **AU TO TOX′ IC** *adj.*

AU TO TRANS FORM′ ER *noun* An automatic compensator used with alternating-current motors, in which the motor is fed from different points in an impedance coil placed across the supply circuits; a compensator: also called *balancing coil.*

AU TO TROPH′ IC (-trŏf′·ik) *adj.* Self-nourishing: said of green plants that make their own food by photosynthesis, and of bacteria which can grow without organic carbon and nitrogen. [<AUTO- + Gr. *trophe,* food]

AU TOT RO PISM *noun* The tendency of the organs of a plant, uninfluenced from without, to grow in straight lines. —**AU TO TROP′ IC** *adj.*

AU′ TO TRUCK *noun* A self-propelled truck.

AU′ TO TYPE *noun* 1 A photographic process by which pictures are produced in monochrome in a carbon pigment; also, the print so produced. 2 A facsimile. —**AU TO TYP′·IC** *adj*

AU TO TY POG′ RA PHY *noun* The art or process of drawing on gelatin, with a special ink, relief designs which are then transferred by pressure to soft metal plates from which copies may be printed. [AUTO- + TYPOGRAPHY]

AU′ TO TY PY *noun* Reproduction by the autotype process.

AU TRE TEMPS, AU TRES MŒURS (o′·tr tahN, o′·tr mûrs) [F.] Other times, other customs.

AU TUMN *noun* The third season of the year, often called *fall* —*adj.* Autumnal [< L. *autumnus*]

AU TUM NAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like autumn; ripening, declining. — **LY** *adv.*

AU′ TUN ITE *noun* A pearly, light-yellow, hydrous calcium-uranium phosphate, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system [Autun, French town]

Au VERGNE (o vern′) A former province of south-central France.

AUVERGNE MOUNTAINS A range in south-central France; highest peak, 6,188 feet.

AUX A NOM′ E TER (awx-) *noun* An instrument for measuring the growth of plants. [< Gr. *auxano,* grow, + METER]

AUX ARMES! (o zarm) [F.] To arms!

Aux CAYES (o cay) A seaport on the SW. coast of Haiti.

Aux ERRE (o scht′) A city of north-central France.

AUX IL IA RY (awg zil′ yuh ri) *adj.* Giving or furnishing aid; subsidiary, accessory.

—*noun* [**RIES** *pl*] 1 One who or that which aids or helps; assistant; associate. 2 A verb that helps in the conjugation of another verb 3 *pl* Foreign troops allied with a nation at war. 4 A launch or other auxiliary vessel. Also **AUX·IL′ IAR.** [L. *auxiliarius* <*augeo,* increase]

Synonyms (noun): accessory, aid, ally, assistant, coadjutor, confederate, helper, mercenary, promoter, subordinate. *Allies* unite as equals, *auxiliaries,* in military usage, are troops of one nation uniting with the armies, and acting under the orders, of another. *Mercenaries* serve only for pay, *auxiliaries* often for reasons of state, policy, or patriotism as well. Compare ACCESSORY, APPENDAGE. *Antonyms:* antagonist, hinderer, opponent, opposer.

AUXILIARY VESSEL, YACHT, etc. A vessel, yacht, etc., equipped with an engine and propeller as auxiliaries to its sails as motive power.

AUX′ I MONE (awx′-) *noun* One of several plant foods, analogous to vitamins, minute quantities of which are sufficient for plant nutrition, as panthenic acid. [<Gr. *auximos,* assisting growth]

AUX′ O SPORE *noun* A comparatively large cell in diatoms. [<Gr. *auxo,* grow, + *sporos,* seed] —**AUX·OS PO·ROUS** *adj.*

A VA (uh-vaw′) *adv* [Scot.] At all, of all.

A VAIL *noun* 1 Utility for a purpose; profit; benefit; good. 2 *pl.* Proceeds. See synonyms under PROFIT, UTILITY. —*verb* To assist or aid, profit; also, to be of value or advantage, suffice. —**TO AVAIL ONESELF OF** To take advantage of, utilize. [<OF. *a-,* to, + *valoir* <L. *valeo,* be of value] —**A VAIL ING** *adj.*

A VAIL·A BLE *adj* 1 Capable of being used advantageously; usable; profitable; at one's disposal, as funds. 2 Of adequate power for a result; effectual; valid. —**A·VAIL·A·BIL′ I TY, A·VAIL·A BLE NESS** *noun* —**A·VAIL A·BLY** *adv.*

AV′ A LANCHE (*varying from* -lanch *to* -lahnch) *noun* The fall of a mass of snow or ice down a mountain slope; also, the mass so falling. —*intr. verb* To fall or slide like an avalanche. [<F. *avaler,* let fall, <L. *ad,* to, + *vallis,* valley]

AV′ A LON In the legends of King Arthur, an island, said to be Glastonbury, the burial place of the king.

A VANT (uh-vänt′ *or* ah-vahN′) Before; forward: the first element in some compounds from the French. [<F. *avant,* before, <LL. *abante* <L. *ab,* from, + *ante,* before]

AVANT-COURIER *noun* 1 One who is sent to give notice of the approach of another; a herald: also [F.] **A·VANT-COU RIER** (ah-vahN′-cōō rĭr′). 2 *pl.* The scouts or advance guard of an army.

AVANT-GARDE *noun* A vanguard.

AV·A·RICE (-ris) *noun* Passion for riches; covetousness. [<L. *avaritia* <*aveo*, crave]

AV·A·RI′·CIOUS (-rish′·us) *adj.* Greedy of gain; grasping; miserly. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: close, covetous, greedy, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, rapacious, sordid, stingy. The *avaricious* man desires both to get and to keep, the *covetous* man to get something away from its possessor; *miserly* and *niggardly* persons seek to gain by mean and petty savings; the *miserly* by stinting themselves, the *niggardly* by stinting others. *Parsimonious* and *penurious* may apply to one's outlay either for himself or for others; in the latter use, they are somewhat less harsh and reproachful terms than *niggardly*. *Greedy* and *stingy* are used not only of money, but often of other things, as food, etc. The *greedy* child tries to get everything for himself; the *stingy* child, to keep others from getting what he has. *Antonyms*: bountiful, free, generous, liberal, munificent, prodigal, wasteful.

A·VAST *interj.* Stop! hold! cease! [<D. *houd vast*, hold fast]

AV·A·TAR′ *noun* In Hindu mythology, an incarnation; manifestation. [<Sans. *avatāra*, descent]

A·VAUNT *interj.* Begone! away! [<F. *avant*, before]

A·VE (ah′·vay *or* āy′·vi) *interj.* 1 Hail! 2 Farewell! — *noun* 1 The salutation *ave*; also a prayer of invocation to the Virgin. 2 The time when the Ave Maria is to be said, marked by the ringing of the Ave bell. Compare ANGELUS. 3 The small beads on a rosary, used to number the Aves repeated. [<L., hail or farewell]

A VEC PLAI SIR (a·vĕc′ pleh zeer′) [F.] With pleasure.

AVE MARIA Literally, Hail Mary; a prayer to the Virgin Mary in very frequent and universal use. Also **AVE MARY.**

A·VE·NA *noun* A genus of annual or perennial grasses of temperate zones. *A. sativa* is the cultivated oat. [<L. oats]

AV·E·NA′·CEOUS (-nay′·shus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling oats or kindred grasses. [<L. *avenaceus*]

A·VENGE *tr. verb* [**A·VENGED, A·VENG·ING**] To take vengeance or inflict exemplary punishment for (an act) or in behalf of (a person or persons). [<OF. *a vengier* <L. *vindico*, punish] — **A·VENG·ING** *adj.* — **A·VENG·ING·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: punish, retaliate, revenge, vindicate, visit. To *avenge* is to *visit* some offense with fitting punishment; to *revenge* is to inflict harm or suffering upon another through personal anger and resentment. See REVENGE. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for PARDON.

A·VENG·ER *noun* One who or that which avenges.

AVENGER OF BLOOD Among the ancient Hebrews, the nearest of kin of a murdered man, whose duty it was to pursue and slay the murderer.

AV·ENS *noun* 1 Any plant of the genus *Geum*, of the rose family, as *G. urbanum*, the yellow avens or blessed herb, or *G. rivale*, the water avens or purple avens. 2 A plant of some other genus, as *Dryas octopetala*, the mountain-avens, a small shrubby evergreen plant. [<OF. *avence*]

AV·EN·TINE (-tīn *or* -tine) The Aventine Hill (*Mons Aventinus*), one of the seven on which Rome was built.

A·VEN·TU·RINE (-tū·rin) *noun* 1 A brown Venetian glass, flecked with brass filings. 2 A variety of quartz or feldspar containing shining particles, usually of mica: also called *sunstone*. [<F. <It. *avventura*, chance, <L. *ad*, to, + *venio*, come]

AV·E·NUE (-nū) *noun* 1 A broad thoroughfare, especially one bordered with trees. 2 An approach, as to a building, bordered with trees or statues. 3 A mode of access. See synonyms under WAY. [<F. *avenir* <L. *ad*, to, + *venio*, come]

A·VER *tr. verb* [**A·VERRED, A·VER·RING**] 1 To declare confidently as fact; affirm. 2 [Law] To assert formally; allege or declare distinctly, as in a pleading. See synonyms under AFFIRM, ALLEGE, ASSERT, AVOW. [<L. *ad*, to, + *verus*, true] — **A·VER·MENT** *noun* — **A·VER·RA·BLE** *adj.*

AV·ER·AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 The quotient of any sum divided by the number of its terms; the mean amount, quantity, or the like. 2 The ordinary rank, degree, or amount; general type. 3 The loss arising by damage to a ship or cargo; also, the proportion of such loss falling to a single person in an equitable distribution among those interested. 4 A gratuity allowed to masters of ships in consideration of care of goods.

— *adj.* 1 Obtained by calculating the mean of several. 2 Medium; ordinary.

— *verb* [**·AGED** (ijd), **·AG·ING** (ij·ing)] 1 To fix or calculate as the mean of; also, to become or amount to a mean. 2 To apportion on the average. [<F. *avarie*, damage to a ship or cargo] — **AV·ER·AGE·LY** *adv.*

A·VER·NO (ah·vĕr′·nō) A lake 10 miles west of Naples, Italy; crater of extinct volcano; called **A·VER·NUS** by the ancient Romans, and supposed by them to be the entrance to Hades. [<Gr. *Aornos* <*a-*, without, + *ornis*, bird] — **A·VER·NI·AN, A·VER·NAL** *adj.*

A·VER·RHO·ES (ah·vĕr′·ō·eez), 1126–98, Arab philosopher, born in Córdoba, Spain. Also **A·VER·RO·ES.**

AV·ER·R..O′·ISM (-rō′·izm) *noun* The doctrines of Averrhoes and his disciples, who, in their effort to found a deductive philosophy independent of theistic and Christian doctrine, taught a form of pantheism, by an imperfect and often misleading interpretation of Aristotle. Also **AV·ER·RO′ ISM.** — **AV·ER RHO·IST, AV·ER·RO′·IST** *noun* — **AV·ER·RHO·IS′·TIC, AV·ER RO·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

A·VERSE *adj.* 1 Turned away in mind or feeling; unfavorable; reluctant: with *to*. 2 In botany, turned away from the main axis. See synonyms under INIMICAL. [<L. *averto*, avert] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

A·VER·SION (-zhun *or* -shun) *noun* 1 Mental opposition; antipathy. 2 That to which one is averse. 3 Contrariness. See synonyms under ABOMINATION, ANTIPATHY, HATRED.

A·VERT *tr. verb* 1 To turn or direct away or aside from. 2 To prevent (danger or evil) by causing to turn away or off; ward off. See synonyms under AVOID. [<L. *averto* <*a*, from, + *verto*, turn] — **·ED LY** *adv.* — **·I·BLE** *adj.*

A·VES (ay′·veez) *noun pl.* A class of *Vertebrata*, birds. See BIRD. [<L., *pl.* of *avis*, bird]

A·VES·TA See ZEND-AVESTA.

A·VI·AN *adj.* Pertaining to birds: also **A·VIC·U·LAR** (-yu·lur). — *noun* A bird. [<L. *avis*, bird]

A′·VI·A·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] An enclosure for live birds. [<L. *avis*, bird] — **A·VI·A·RIST** *noun.*

A′·VI·ATE *intr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To operate an aircraft.

A·VI·A′·TION *noun* 1 The art of flying; specifically, the flying of airplanes. 2 Aircraft and their personnel collectively. See AEROSTATICS.

AVIATION CADET A student receiving training as a pilot in order to qualify for a commission as second lieutenant or an appointment as flight officer in the Army Air Forces.

A′·VI·A·TOR *noun* One who is trained in aviation. — **A′·VI·A·TRESS** or **·TRICE** (-tris) or **·TRIX** *noun fem.*

A·VIC·U·LA′·RI·UM *noun* [**·RI·A** *pl.*] A snapping, beaklike organ found in many polyzoans.

AV′·I·CUL·TURE *noun* The rearing of birds. [<L. *avis*, bird, + CULTURE]

AV·ID *adj.* Very desirous; eager; greedy. [<L. *avidus*, eager] — **·LY** *adv.*

A·VID·I·TY *noun* 1 Strong and eager appetite or relish; greediness. 2 Chemical affinity.

A′·VI·FAU·NA *noun* The birds of a given region or fauna: also called *ornis*. [<L. *avis*, bird, + FAUNA] — **A′·VI·FAU·NAL** *adj.*

AV·I·GA′·TION *noun* The handling and guidance of aircraft in the air. [<AVI(ATION) + (NAVI)GATION]

A·VI·GNON (ah·vee·nyawN′) A city in SE. France; papal residence, 1309–77.

A·VION (ah·vyawN′) *noun* [F.] An airplane.

A·VI·SO (ah·vee′·sō *or* uh·vī′·zō) *noun* A dispatch boat. [<Sp.]

A·VI·TA·MIN·O′·SIS *noun* A diseased condition caused by vitamin deficiency. [<A- (without) + VITAMIN + -OSIS]

AV·LO·NA Same as VALONA.

AV·O·CA′·DO (-cah′ do) *noun* [**·DOS** (dōz) *pl.*] The large pear-shaped, pulpy fruit of a West Indian tree (*Persea persea*) of the laurel family; the alligator-pear proper; also, the tree itself. [<Sp. *aguacate* <Mexican *ahuacatl*]

AV·O·CA′·TION *noun* 1 A casual or transient occupation; diversion. 2 One's business or vocation: common but improper usage. 3 [Obs.] A calling away; diversion. See synonyms under HOBBY. [<L. *a*, away, + *voco*, call]

A·VOC′·A·TO·RY *adj.* [Obs.] Calling away or back.

AV′·O·CET (-set) *noun* A long-legged shore bird having webbed feet and slender up-curved bill. Also **AV·O·CETTE′, AV·O·SET.** [<F.]

A·VO·GA′·DRO DI QUA·RE·GNA (ah·vō·gah′·drō dee kwah·reh′·nyah), **AMADEO**, 1776–1856, Italian physicist.

AVOGADRO NUMBER The actual number of molecules in one gram-molecule or the actual number of atoms in one gram-atom of an element or any pure substance. This number is 6.023×10^{23}. Also **AVOGADRO'S CONSTANT.**

AVOGADRO'S HYPOTHESIS or **RULE** The rule that equal volumes of all gases, at the same temperature and pressure, contain the same number of molecules.

A·VOID *tr. verb* 1 To keep away or at a distance from; shun; evade. 2 [Law] To make void. 3 [Obs.] To void; empty; also, to quit. See synonyms under ESCAPE. [<OF. *es-*, out, + *vuide*, empty] — **A·VOID·A·BLE** *adj.* — **A·VOID·A·BLY** *adv.* — **A·VOID·ER** *noun.*

A·VOID·ANCE *noun* 1 The act of avoiding. 2 Annulment.

AV·OIR DU POIS′ (av·ur·dōō·poiz′) *noun* 1 The ordinary system of weights of the United States and Great Britain. See under WEIGHT. 2 [Pop.] Weight; mass. [<OF. *aver*, goods, + *de*, of, + *peis*, weight]

A·VON 1 A river in central England; 93 miles to the Severn at Tewksbury. 2 One of several other rivers in England, Scotland, and Wales.

A VO·TRE SAN·TÉ (ah vō′·tr sahN·teh′) [F.] To your health.

A·VOUCH *tr. verb* To affirm positively; proclaim; vouch for; also, to acknowledge; confess. See synonyms under ASSERT, AVOW. [<OF. *avochier* <L. *ad*, to, + *voco*, call]

A·VOW *tr. verb* To declare openly; own or confess frankly; acknowledge. [<F. *avouer* <*à*, to, + *vouer*, vow] — **A·VOW·A·BLE** *adj.* — **A·VOW·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **A·VOW·A·BLY** *adv.* — **A·VOW·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: acknowledge, admit, aver, avouch, confess, declare, own, proclaim, profess, protest, testify, witness.

To avow is to declare boldly and openly, commonly as something one is ready to justify, maintain, or defend against challenge or opposition. A man *acknowledges* another's claim or his own promise; he *admits* an opponent's advantage or his own error; he *declares* either what he has seen or experienced or what he has received from another; he *avers* what he is sure of from his own knowledge or consciousness; he *avows* openly a belief or intention that he has silently held. Compare ACKNOWLEDGE, AFFIRM, ALLEGE, ASSERT, CONFESS, STATE. *Antonyms*: contradict, deny, disavow, disclaim, disown, ignore, repudiate.

A·VOW·AL *noun* Open declaration; acknowledgment. See synonyms under BELIEF.

A·VOWED *adj.* Openly acknowledged; plainly declared. See synonyms under OSTENSIBLE. — **A·VOW·ED LY** *adv.* — **A·VOW ED·NESS** *noun.*

A·VOW·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] [Law] The acknowledgment and justification of the taking of the goods by the defendant in an action of replevin. [<OF. *avouerie* <*avouer*, avow]

A·VUL SION (-shŭn) *noun* 1 A pulling off or tearing away; forcible separation. 2 That which is torn away. 3 [Law] A sudden removal of the soil from the estate of one and its deposit upon or adjunction to the land of another by the violent action of water. The land thus torn away continues to be vested in the original owner. 4 A sudden alteration in the course of a stream. [<L. *avulsio* <*ab*, from, + *vello*, tear]

A VUN CU LAR (uh·vŭng′·cū·lur) *adj.* Of or pertaining to an uncle. [<L. *avunculus*, uncle, <*avus*, grandfather]

A·WA (uh waw′) *adv.* [Scot.] Away.

A·WAIT *tr. verb* 1 To wait for; expect. 2 To be ready or in store for. See synonyms under ABIDE. [<OF. *awaitier*, watch for]

A·WA·JI (ah′·wah·jī) An island between Hondo and Shikoku Islands, Japan; 210 square miles

A WAKE *adj.* Not asleep; alert, vigilant. — *verb* [**A·WOKE** or **A·WAKED, A·WAK ING**] To rouse from sleep or to cease to sleep; waken or become awake or alert; excite; arouse. [<OE. *awacan, awacian*]

A WAK EN (-wā′·kun) *tr. verb* To arouse from sleep; awake. See synonyms under STIR. [<OE. *awæcnian*] — **A WAK EN·ER** *noun.*

A·WAK EN ING (uh wāke′-) *adj.* Stirring; exciting. — *noun* The act of waking; an arousing of attention or interest; revival.

A WARD (uh·wawrd′) *tr. verb* To adjudge as due between or among contestants; apportion; assign; allow. See synonyms under ALLOT.

— *noun* 1 A decision, as by a judge, umpire, or arbitrator, the document containing it, or that which is awarded. 2 A badge, medal, citation, or the like, given for meritorious service, as to a soldier. [<OF. *es-*, out, + *warder*, observe, watch] — **A·WARD A·BLE** *adj.* — **A WARD ER** *noun.*

A·WARE *adj.* Possessing knowledge (of some fact or action), conscious; cognizant. See synonyms under CONSCIOUS, SURE. [<OE. *gewær*] — **A WARE NESS** *noun.*

A·WASH (-wŏsh′) *adv. & adj.* 1 Level with or just above the surface of the water. 2 Tossed or washed about by waves. 3 Covered or overflowed with water.

A·WAY *adv.* 1 At or to a distance; off, absent. 2 In another direction; aside. 3 Out of existence, at an end. 4 On and on continuously; as, to peg *away* at a task. 5 From one's keeping, attention, or possession. — *interj.* Begone! [<OE. *on*, on, + *weg*, way]

DAWE *tr. verb* [**AWED, AW ING** or **AWE ING**] To impress with reverential fear. — *noun* 1 Reverential fear; dread mingled with veneration. 2 [Obs.] Overawing influence. 3 [Obs.] Dread; terror. See synonyms under AMAZEMENT, FEAR, REVERENCE, VENERATION. [<ON. *agi*, fear]

DAWE *tr. verb* [Scot.] To owe.

A WEA RY *adj.* Wearied; weary.

A WEATH ER (-wĕth′·ur) At, to, or toward the side from which the wind blows: said of the helm of a ship.

A WEE *adv.* [Scot.] Awhile.

A WEEL *interj. & adv.* [Scot.] Well; well then! [Corruption of AH, WELL.]

A WEIGH (-wāy′) *adv.* Hanging with the flukes just clear of the bottom so that the vessel is free to move: said of an anchor.

AWE·LESS *adj.* Without fear; fearless. Also **AW LESS.**

AWE SOME (-sum) *adj.* 1 Inspiring awe or terror; appalling; weird; awful. 2 Filled with or expressing awe; reverential. — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

AW FUL *adj.* 1 Inspiring, or suited to inspire, awe; majestic and terrible. 2 Filled with awe. 3 [Pop.] Exceedingly bad, long, or monotonous; frightful; monstrous; horrid. 4 [Obs.] Law-abiding, reverential; extremely respectful. Also [Scot.] **AW FU** — **AW FUL NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: alarming, appalling, august, dire, direful, dread, dreadful, fearful, frightful, grand, horrible, imposing, majestic, noble, portentous, shocking, solemn, stately, terrible, terrific. In careful speech *awful* should not be used of things which are merely disagreeable or annoying, nor of all that are *alarming* and *terrible*, but only of such as bring a solemn awe upon the soul, as in the presence of a superior power; as, the *awful* hush before a battle. We speak of an *exalted* station, a *grand* mountain, an *imposing* presence, a *majestic* cathedral, a *noble* mien, a *solemn* litany, a *stately* march, an *august* assembly. See FRIGHTFUL, GRAND. *Antonyms*: base, beggarly, commonplace, contemptible, despicable, humble, inferior, lowly, mean, paltry, undignified, vulgar.

AW·FUL·LY *adv.* 1 In an awful manner. 2 [Pop.] Excessively; very; as, *awfully* rich.

A WHILE *adv.* For a brief time. [<OE. *ane hwile*, a while]

A WHIRL *adj. & adv.* In a whirl; whirling.

AWK·WARD *adj.* 1 Ungraceful in bearing; unskilful in action; bungling. 2 Embarrassing or perplexing; also, difficult or dangerous to deal with, as an opponent. 3 [Obs.] Perverse; untoward. [<ON. *ofug*, *afug*, back foremost, + -WARD] — **AWK·WARD·LY** *adv.* — **AWK·WARD·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: boorish, bungling, clownish, clumsy, gawky, maladroit, uncouth, ungainly, unhandy, unskilful. *Awkward* is *offward*, turned the wrong way; it was anciently used of a back-handed blow in battle, of squinting eyes, etc. *Clumsy* originally signified benumbed, stiffened with cold; as, *clumsy* fingers, *clumsy* limbs. Thus, *awkward* primarily refers to action, *clumsy* to condition. See RUSTIC. *Antonyms*: adroit, clever, dexterous, handy, skilful.

AWL *noun* A pointed steel instrument for making small holes. [<OE. *æl*]

AWL WORT (-wŭrt) *noun* A small stemless aquatic plant (*Subularia aquatica*) of the mustard family (*Brassicaceæ*) having awl-shaped leaves.

AW·MOUS (-mus) *noun* [Scot.] Charity; alms.

AWN *noun* A bristle-like appendage of certain grasses; beard, as of wheat or rye. [<ME. <ON. *ögn*, chaff, husk] — **AWNED** *adj.* — **AWN·LESS** *adj.* — **AWN Y,** [Scot.] **AWN·IE** *adj.*

AWN ING *noun* 1 A roof-like cover, as of canvas, for protection from sun or rain. 2 A shelter. [Origin obscure]

A WOKE Past tense of AWAKE.

A·WRY *adj. & adv.* 1 Toward one side; crooked; distorted; obliquely. 2 Out of the right course; erroneously; perversely.

DAX *noun* 1 An edged tool for chopping, hewing, or the like. 2 An ax-hammer. See also ICE AX. — *tr. verb* To cut, work, dress, or fashion with an ax. Also **AXE.** [<OE. *æcs*, *æx*, pickax, hatchet]

DAX *verb* [Scot.] To ask.

AX ES 1 (-eez) Plural of AXIS. 2 (-ĭz) Plural of AX.

AXES OF AN AIRCRAFT Three fixed lines of reference, usually centroidal and mutually rectangular, called respectively the **LONGITUDINAL** (*X*) **AXIS,** the **VERTICAL** (*Z*) **AXIS,** and the **LATERAL** (*Y*) **AXIS.**

AX-HAMMER *noun* A stonecutter's tool made with two opposite cutting edges. — **AX-HAMMERED** *adj.*

AX I·AL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting an axis.

AXIAL ANGLE 1 The angle between the optic axes of a biaxial crystal. 2 The angle between any two crystallographic axes.

AXIAL CABLE A wire running through the axis of a rigid airship from bow to stern.

AX IL *noun* 1 The cavity or angle formed by the junction of the upper side of a leafstalk, branch, etc., with a stem or branch. 2 The axilla. [<L. *axilla* <*axis*, axis]

AX ILE (-il) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in, or in the line of, an axis or the axis; axial. [<L. *axis*, axis]

AX IL LA *noun* [·LÆ (ee) *pl.*] 1 The armpit. 2 An axil. [<L.]

AX IL LAR *adj.* Axillary. — *noun* One of the relatively long, stiff feathers on the under surface of the wing of a bird: commonly in the plural.

AX' IL LA RY *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or situated in an axil or axilla; as, *axillary* buds. 2 Attached to a joint. — *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] An axillar. [<L. *axilla*, <*axis*, axis]

AX' IN ITE *noun* A transparent to translucent aluminum-calcium borosilicate, with varying amounts of iron and manganese: sometimes used as a gem. [<Gr. *axinē*, ax]

AX I OM (-ĭ·um) *noun* A self-evident or necessary truth; hence, any proposition or principle that men universally accept. [<Gr. *axiōma* <*agō*, lead, weigh] — **AX·I·O MAT' IC, AX I O MAT' I CAL** *adj.* — **AX I O·MAT' I CAL·LY** *adv.*

Synonym: truism. Both the *axiom* and the *truism* are instantly seen to be true, and need no proof; but in an *axiom* there is progress of thought, while the *truism* simply says what is too manifest to need saying. Hence the *axiom* is valuable and useful, while the *truism* is weak and flat. Compare ADAGE, PROVERB. *Antonyms*: absurdity, contradiction, demonstration, nonsense, paradox, sophism.

DAX IS *noun* [**ES** (eez) *pl.*] 1 A line on which something rotates, or around which something is symmetrically arranged; in mechanics and astronomy, the geometric line around which a turning body revolves. 2 One of the principal lines through the center of a plane or solid figure, especially the longest or shortest, or a line as to which the plane figure or solid is symmetrical; also, a fixed line along which distances are measured or to which positions are referred. 3 An imaginary line through the center of a drawing or sculpture for purposes of measurement or ref-

erence. 4 The central part of anything; the lines about which parts of a body are symmetrically arranged. 5 In botany, the central body, part, line, or longitudinal support on, along, or above which organs or other parts are arranged. 6 In anatomy, a short arterial trunk from which several nearly equal branches radiate. 7 One of the lines of reference meeting at the center of a crystal, and determining to which system it belongs. 8 The dominant central section of a mountain chain, or the line tracing the crest throughout its length. 9 The second cervical vertebra, or the large, blunt, toothlike odontoid process which surmounts it and forms a pivot on which the atlas and head turn. 10 An affiliation or coalition of two or more nations to promote and insure mutual interest, cooperation, and solidarity of front in their relations with foreign powers; also, the nations so affiliated. [<L.]

AXIS *noun* A small rusine deer *(Cervus axis)* of southern Asia, having the body spotted with white: commonly domesticated in parks. Also **AXIS DEER.** [<L.]

AXIS *noun* A coalition of Fascist and pro-Fascist powers which developed from the Rome–Berlin pact of 1936 and military alliance of 1939, including Germany, Italy, Japan, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and others: opposed to the United Nations in World War II.

AXIS CYLINDER The central conducting portion of a nerve fiber.

AX LE *noun* 1 A crossbar supporting a vehicle, and on or with which its wheel or wheels turn: also called **AX'-LE-TREE.** 2 A shaft or spindle on which a wheel is mounted and on or with which it turns. [<OE. *eaxle(gespann)*, intersection of crossbeams] — **AX LED** (-ld) *adj.*

AX·MAN *noun* [**AX MEN** *pl.*] One who wields an ax; a woodman. Also **AXE·MAN.**

AX MIN·STER *noun* 1 A carpet with a long soft pile; formerly hand-tufted; originally made in **AXMINSTER**, a town of eastern Devonshire, England. 2 A carpet made in imitation of it.



AXOLOTL UNDER WATER

AX O LOTL *noun* A North American tailed amphibian (genus *Ambystoma*), as *A. mexicanum* of Mexican lakes and marshes, which retains its external gills, and breeds in a larval state. [< Sp. <Nahuatl, servant of water]

AX ON *noun* 1 The body-axis of a vertebrate. 2 The axis-cylinder process of a nerve-cell, usually carrying impulses away from the cells. See DENDRITE, NEURON. Also **AX ONE.** [<Gr. *axon*, axis]

AX SEED *noun* A smooth straggling or ascending Old World perennial crownvetch *(Coronilla varia)* with odd-pinnate leaves, and umbels of 10 to 20 pink or white flowers, cultivated in the United States. [<AX + SEED]

AX·UM Same as AKSUM.

AY *adv.* Ever; always. Also **AYE.** —**FOR AY** or **AYE** Forever; eternally. [<ON. *ei*]

AY *interj.* O! oh! ah! an expression of sorrow, surprise, etc.: often *ay me!*

A YA·CU'·CHO (ah·yah cōō'·chō) A town in south-central Peru; battle, 1824.

A YAH (ah'·yuh) *noun* [Anglo-Indian] A native nurse; lady's maid.

AY A HUAS'·CA (ī·ah·wahs'·kah) *noun* A Brazilian plant *(Banisteria caapi)* whose alkaloid principle has powerful hallucinatory effects. See BANISTERINE. [<Braz.]

AY DIN (ī deen') A town in western Turkey. Also *Aidin.*

AYE (ī) *noun* An expression of assent; affirmative vote. — *adv.* Yes; yea. Also **AY.** [<ME. *iwiss*, certainly]

AYE (āy) Same as AY.

AYE-AYE (ī-ī) *noun* A nocturnal arboreal lemur (genus *Daubentonia*) of Madagascar, about the size of a cat and having rodentlike teeth. [<F. <Malagasy *aiay*]

AY E·SHA (ī'·ī·shah) Same as AISHA.

A·YIN (ah'·yeen) The sixteenth Hebrew letter: a voiceless guttural sound now usually elided: also spelled *ain.*

AYL MER (āle'·mur), **JOHN,** 1521–94, English prelate.

AY MA·RA' (ī·mah·rah') *noun* One of a tribe of South American Indians, of highly developed pre-Incan culture, belonging to the Aymaran linguistic stock: formerly occupying nearly all of Bolivia, Chile, and Peru, and still comprising three-fourths of the population of Bolivia.

AY MA·RAN' *adj.* Of or pertaining to a large and important linguistic stock of South American Indians. — *noun* The language of the Aymaras, now superseded by Quechua.

A·YONT *prep. & adv.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Beyond; farther.

AYR (ār) A county in SW. Scotland: also **AYR·SHIRE**; also, its county town.

AYR SHIRE (-shir) *noun* One of a breed of dairy cattle originating in Ayrshire. For illustration see CATTLE.

A·YUN·TA·MI·EN'·TO (ah·yōōn·tah·mee·en'·tō) *noun* [Sp. & Sp. Am.] A municipal council or legislative body of a town or city; town council.

A YUR·VE'·DISM (ah·yōōr·vāy'·dizm) *noun* Medical treatment by plants and drugs indigenous to India: from the **AYUR VEDA,** an ancient Hindu medical treatise. [<Sans. *ayus*, span of life, + *ved*, to know] — **A·YUR·VED'·IST** *noun.*

A·YU·THI·A (ah·yōō'·thee·ah) A ruined city, the former capital of Siam (Thailand), 54 miles north of Bangkok.

A·ZA LE·A *noun* A flowering shrub of the genus *Azalea*, of the rhododendron family. [<Gr. *azaleos* <*azō*, parch]

A·ZAN (ah·zahn') *noun* [Ar.] The muezzin's call to prayer: also, the hour of prayer among Mohammedans.

A ZA·ÑA (ah·thah'·nyah), **MANUEL,** 1880–1940, President of Spain, 1936–39.

AZ A RI'·AH A masculine personal name identical with *Eleazar*: 28 persons of this name are mentioned in the Old Testament: literally, helped by Jehovah. Also **A·ZAR·I·AS.**

AZ' A ROLE *noun* The palatable orange-red or yellow, pomelike fruit of a Mediterranean shrub or tree *(Crataegus azarolus)*, or the tree itself. [<F. <Ar. <*al*, the, + *zu'rur*, azarole]

A ZA ZEL 1 In Mohammedan mythology, the chief among the sons of God who married the daughters of men. See EBLIS. 2 In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, the standard-bearer of Satan. 3 The emissary goat; scapegoat. *Lev.* xvi, 21–28.

A ZED A·RACH (-rak) *noun* 1 An Oriental tree *(Melia azedarach)* now widely cultivated for ornament or shade. 2 The bark from the roots of this tree, used as a cathartic, emetic, or vermifuge. [<F. *azédarac* <Pers. *āzād dirakht*, free tree]

A ZER BAI JAN' (ah·zur·bī·jahn') 1 A constituent republic of the southern U.S.S.R., west of the Caspian Sea; 33,196 square miles; capital, Baku. 2 A NW. province of Iran; about 40,000 square miles; capital, Tabriz.

A·ZIL I AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to a Mesolithic culture in western Europe, associated with the culmination of Cro-Magnon dominancy and a sharp deterioration both in art form and technique.

AZ I MUTH (-muth) *noun* The arc of the horizon that a vertical plane passing through a heavenly body makes with the meridian of the place of observation. [<Ar. *as-sumūt* <*al*, the, + *sumūt*, plural of *samt*, way] — **AZ'·I·MUTH·AL** *adj.* — **AZ'·I·MUTH AL LY** *adv.*

AZ O or **A·ZO** *adj.* Containing nitrogen: used especially in chemistry; as, an *azo* compound, *azo* dye, etc.

AZO A combining form used to indicate the presence of nitrogen, especially in those organic compounds in which two atoms of nitrogen are connected with two similar radicals of the benzene series; as, azobenzene, $C_6H_5N{:}NC_6H_5$.

AZO DYE Any of an important class of coal-tar dyes containing the azo radical N.N.

A ZO IC *adj.* Without life; without organic remains. [<Gr. *a-*, without, + *zōē*, life]

A ZON IC *adj.* Not peculiar to any zone or region; not local. [<Gr. *a-*, without, + *zōne*, zone]

A·ZORES A group of Portuguese islands in North Atlantic Ocean, 922 square miles.

AZ·OTE *noun* Nitrogen: former name. [<F. <Gr. *a-*, without, + *zaō*, live] — **AZ OT·ED** *adj.*

AZ OTH *noun* 1 Mercury: the name given by the alchemists. 2 The universal remedy of Paracelsus, a pretended preparation of gold, silver, and mercury. [<Ar. *azzāūg* <*al*, the, + *zāug*, quicksilver]

A ZOT IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing azote or nitrogen; unfitted to support life.

AZ' O TIZE *tr. verb* [**TIZED, TIZ ING**] To nitrogenize.

A ZO TO BAC' TER *noun* A type of bacteria, chiefly *Clostridium pasteurianum*, which live in soil and have the power of fixing nitrogen, and thus contribute to soil fertility. Also **AZ' O BAC TER.**

A ZOV (ah·zawf') **SEA OF** A large gulf of the Black Sea in southern U.S.S.R.; 14,660 square miles: also **A ZOF.**

AZ RA EL (āz'·rī·ul) The angel of death: one of the four archangels of Mohammedan mythology. [<Heb., *Azraël*, help of God]

AZ TEC *noun* 1 One of a tribe of Mexican Indians of Nahuatlan stock, founders of the Mexican Empire which was at its height when Cortes invaded the country in 1519. 2 The language of the Aztecs; Nahuatl. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Aztec Indians, their language, culture, or empire: also **AZ TEC·AN.**

AZ·URE (āzh'·ōōr) *adj.* 1 Like the blue of the sky; sky-blue. 2 Like the clear sky; cloudless; spotless. — *noun* 1 A clear sky-blue color or pigment. 2 The clear sky; the blue vault of heaven. 3 Blue: represented in engraving by parallel horizontal lines. [<F. *azur* <Pers. *lājward*, *lāzhward*, lapis lazuli]

AZ' U·RITE (āzh'·yu-) *noun* A vitreous, monoclinic, azure-blue, basic copper carbonate: also called *blue bice.*

A ZY'·GO SPORE *noun* A spore parthenogenetically formed in certain fungi, and resembling a zygospore. Also **A·ZY'·GO·SPERM.**

AZ Y GOUS (-gus) *adj.* Having no fellow; occurring singly; not paired. [<Gr. *azygos* <*a-*, without, + *zygon*, yoke]

AZ·YME (āz'·īm) *noun* The Jewish paschal loaf; unleavened bread. Also **AZ·YM.** [<Gr. *azymos* <*a-*, not, + *zymē*, leaven, <*zeō*, boil] — **A·ZYM·IC, AZ·Y·MOUS** *adj.*

B

B, b [BEES, B's, Bs *pl.*] 1 The second letter of the English alphabet: from Phenician *beth*, Greek *beta*, Roman B. 2 The sound of the letter B, the voiced bilabial stop. *B* is silent after a final *m*, as in crumb, dumb, limb, etc. (except rhomb), and in dumber, plumber, etc.; but it is pronounced when it occurs between *m* and *l*, as in crumble, tremble, usually between *m* and *er*, as in amber, member, and in most other internal instances, as ambiguous, embryo, imbecile, umbrella, etc. It is silent in such words as debt, doubt, subtle, etc., and before initial consonants, as in bdellium, except *l* and *r*, as in bless, blend, blood, or brain, brew, etc. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY.

—*symbol* 1 In music, one of a series of tones, the seventh in the natural diatonic scale of C; the pitch of this tone or the written note representing it; a scale built upon B. 2 In chemistry, boron (B). See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

BA (bah) *noun* In Egyptian religion, the immortal soul, believed to depart from the body at death and to return to it: represented by a bird with a human head.

BA' (bah *or* baw) *noun* [Scot.] A ball.

BAA (bah *or* bā) *intr. verb* To bleat as a sheep. —*noun* The bleat of a sheep. [Imitative]

BA·AL (bāy'·ul *or* bale) *noun* [BA·AL·IM *pl.*] 1 Any of numerous ancient Semitic gods, especially of Syria and Palestine, each usually the local agricultural deity bestowing fertility upon land and flocks. 2 An idol; idolatry. [<Heb. *Ba'al*, lord] —**BA AL·ISH** *adj.*

BAAL BEK (bahl–) A ruined city in central Lebanon; site of an ancient temple of the Sun. Also [Gr.] *Heliopolis.*

BA·AL·IST *noun* A worshiper of Baal or of idols. Also **BA·AL·ITE.** —**BA·AL·ISM** *noun.*

BAAN FU (bahn·foo) The capital of Sikang Province, China: formerly called *Batang.*

ɒBAB (bahb) *noun* Literally, the Gate; the title of the founder of Babism. See BABISM. [<Pers.]

ƨBAB (bāb) Diminutive of BARBARA.

BA·BAS·SU (bah'·bā·soō) *noun* A Brazilian palm tree *(Orbignya martiana)* bearing nuts from which is extracted **BABASSU OIL** used in making margarine, soap, etc. [<Braz.]

BAB BITT *tr. verb* To line, bush, fill, or face with Babbitt metal or the like. —*noun* Babbitt metal.

BAB·BITT *noun* A term for a type of American business man, ambitious and progressive in his business, but otherwise provincial, mediocre, and smug: from *George Follansbee Babbitt*, a character in Sinclair Lewis's novel, *Babbitt.* —**BAB·BIT·TRY** *noun.*

BAB BITT, IRVING, 1865–1933, American scholar and critic.

BABBITT METAL A soft white anti-friction alloy of tin, copper, and antimony. [<Isaac Babbitt, 1799–1862, American metallurgist]

BAB·BLE *noun* 1 The murmuring, rippling sound of a stream. 2 Prattle, as of an infant. 3 A confusion of sounds, as of a crowd; also, gossip. 4 The confused sound of cross-talk from a number of interfering radio channels. —*verb* [BAB·BLED (–ld), BAB·BLING] 1 To utter unintelligibly; utter inarticulate sounds. 2 To blurt out; tell thoughtlessly; prattle; gossip. 3 To murmur, as a stream. [Imitative] —**BAB BLE·MENT** *noun* —**BAB BLER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): blab, blurt, cackle, chat, chatter, gabble, gossip, jabber, murmur, palaver, prate, prattle, tattle, twaddle. Most of these words are onomatopoetic. The *cackle* of a hen, the *gabble* of a goose, the *chatter* of a magpie, the *babble* of a running stream, as applied to human speech, indicate a rapid succession of what are to the listener meaningless sounds. *Blab* and *blurt* refer to the letting out of what the lips can no longer keep in. To *chat* is to talk in an easy, pleasant way, not without sense, but without special purpose; to *prattle* is to talk freely and artlessly, as children. To *prate* is to talk idly, presumptuously, or foolishly, but not necessarily incoherently. To *jabber* is to utter a rapid succession of unintelligible sounds, generally more noisy than *chattering.* To *gossip* is to talk of petty personal matters. To *twaddle* is to talk feeble nonsense. To *murmur* is to utter suppressed or even inarticulate sounds, suggesting the notes of a dove, or the sound of a running stream. Compare SPLAK.

BABE *noun* 1 An infant; baby. 2 [Pop.] An artless person; one lacking experience, sophistication, or guile.

BA·BEL *noun* 1 The tower described in *Gen.* xi, 9. 2 Hence, confusion of many voices or languages; tumult: also **BA BEL.** 3 A high structure, or a visionary project. [<Heb. *Bābel* <Assyrian *bab-ilu*, gate of God]

BAB-EL-MAN'·DEB (bahb-ĕl-mahn'·dĕb) A strait between the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

BA·BER (bah'–), 1483–1530, founder of the Great Mogul dynasty in India; real name Zahir ed-Din Mohammed.

BA·BI (bah'·bee) *noun* A disciple of the Bab. See BABISM.

BAB·I·ROU'·SA *noun* The wild hog *(Babirussa babirussa)* of the islands of Celebes and Buru. The canines of the male are long and curved, and those of the upper jaw directed upward, protruding through the lips and curved backward. Also **BAB·I·ROUS'·SA.** [<Malay *bābi*, hog, + *rūsa*, deer]

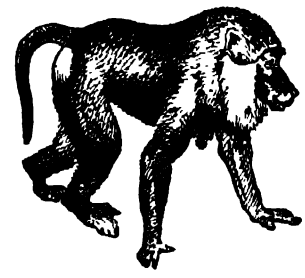


BABIRUSA

BA·BISM (bah'–) *noun* The principles and practices of the Babis, a Persian religion founded in 1844 by the Bab, Mirza Ali Mohammed ibn Radhik, 1824–50. Its philosophy is pantheistic, and forbids concubinage, asceticism, and mendicancy. [<Pers. *bāb*, gate] —**BA·BIST** *adj. & noun.*

BA·BOL (bah·bawl') A city in north-central Iran near the Caspian Sea: formerly *Barfrush.*

BA·BU (bah'·bōō) *noun* 1 A Hindu gentleman: a polite form of address, as *sir* or *Mr.* 2 A native Hindu merchant or clerk who writes English: often applied disparagingly to natives who affect English education. Also **BA·BOO.** [<Hind. *babu*] —**BA BU·ISM** *noun.*



BABOON

BA·BOON *noun* A ferocious monkey of Africa and Asia of *Papio* and related genera, having legs of nearly equal length, doglike muzzle, large bare callosities on the buttocks, and usually short tail. [<OF. *babuin*] —**·ER·Y** *noun* —**·ISH** *adj.*

BA·BUL (buh·bōōl') *noun* [Hindu] 1 An acacia *(Acacia arabica)* furnishing a hard and heavy wood, and also lac and gum, the latter used as a substitute for gum arabic. 2 The bark of this acacia, used for tanning. Also **BA·BOOL.**

BA BUSH·KA (buh bōōsh'·kuh) *noun* A hood with ends or strings of the same material tying under the chin. [<Rus., grandmother]

BA·BY *noun* [BA·BIES *pl.*] 1 A very young child of either sex; an infant; also, the youngest member of a family. 2 One who has the appearance or disposition of a young child, especially one with little courage or fortitude. 3 Any young animal. 4 Any undersized person or thing. 5 [Obs.] A doll or puppet. 6 A bottle for champagne of 6½-ounce capacity: also called *split.*

—*adj.* 1 For a baby; as, *baby* shoes. 2 Childish; infantile; as, *baby* ways. 3 Small; diminutive; miniature.

—*tr. verb* [BA·BIED, BA·BY·ING] To treat as a baby; play tenderly with. [<ME. *baby*] —**BA BY HOOD** *noun.*

BABY-BLUE-EYES *noun* An ornamental annual plant *(Nemophila menziesi)* with alternate leaves and showy sky-blue flowers: also called *blueball.*

BABY BOND A bond of $50 or $100 face value.

BABY-FARM *noun* A place for the care of babies.

BA·BY·ISH *adj.* Childish; infantile. See synonyms under CHILDISH. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BAB·Y·LON 1 An ancient city on the Euphrates, famed for its luxury; capital of Babylonia from about 2300 B.C. 2 Hence, any place regarded as the seat of luxury and vice. 3 Any place of captivity: in allusion to the captivity of the Israelites by Nebuchadnezzar in Babylon. 4 The scarlet woman of the Apocalypse. —**BAB·Y·LON'·IC, BAB·Y·LO'·NISH** *adj.*

BAB·Y·LO'·NI·A An ancient kingdom in the Euphrates and Tigris Valleys, SW. Asia; now in Iraq; capital, Babylon. Also *Chaldea.*

BAB Y·LO'·NI·AN *adj.* 1 Of, like, or pertaining to ancient Babylon or Babylonia; hence, magnificent; luxurious. 2 Scarlet: in reference to *Revelations* xvii, 4–5. —*noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Babylonia. 2 The Semitic language of ancient Babylonia.

BA'·BYS·BREATH (–brĕth) *noun* 1 An ornamental Old World perennial *(Gypsophila paniculata)* with numerous clusters of small white or pink fragrant flowers. 2 Any of certain other delicately fragrant flowers, as the naturalized wild madder of the eastern United States, the grape-hyacinth, etc. Also **BABY'S-BREATH**; sometimes spelled *babies'-breath.*

BA·CAR·DI' (bah·cahr·dee' *or, U. S.,* buh·car'·di) *noun* Rum distilled by the Bacardi family of Cuba.

BAC CA·LAU'·RE·ATE (–rĭ·āte *or* –rĭ·it) *noun* 1 The degree of bachelor. 2 A farewell sermon to a graduating class at commencement: also **BACCALAUREATE SERMON.** [<LL. *bac-*

calaureatus <*baccalaureus*, corruption of *baccalarius*; see BACHELOR]

BAC·CA·RAT (băc·uh·rah′ *or* băc′·uh·răt) *noun* [F.] A card game of pure chance, in which the winnings are decided by comparison of hands with that of the banker. Also **BAC·CA·RA′**.

BAC·CATE *adj.* 1 Like a berry. 2 Bearing berries. Also **BAC·CAT·ED** (–āy·tĭd). [<L. *baccatus* <*bacca*, berry]

BAC·CHÆ (băk′·ee) In Greek mythology, the female companions of Bacchus or Dionysus in his travels through the East; also, women taking part in the Dionysian celebrations. [<Gr. *Bakchai*]

BAC CHA·NAL (băk′·uh·nul) *noun* 1 A votary of Bacchus; a drunken reveler. 2 *pl.* Bacchanalia. 3 A drunken revel; orgy. —*adj.* Bacchanalian. [<L. *Bacchus*, god of wine]

BAC CHA·NA′·LI·A *noun pl.* Drunken revelries; orgies.

BAC·CHA·NA′·LI·AN *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or indulging in orgies. —**BAC·CHA·NA′·LI·AN·ISM** *noun.*

BAC·CHA·NA′·LI·A (băk·uh–) *noun pl.* [L.] An ancient festival in honor of Bacchus.

BAC CHANT (băk′·unt) *noun* A votary of Bacchus; hence, a carouser; bacchanal.

BAC·CHAN·TE (buh·kăn′·tī *or* bah·kahnt′ *or* băk′·unt) *noun* A female votary of Bacchus.

BAC CHIC (băk′·ic) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like Bacchus or his rites. 2 Riotous; orgiastic. Also **BAC·CHI CAL.**

BAC CHUS (băk′·us) The Roman god of wine and of the vintage; promoter of civilization, lawgiver, and lover of peace: identified with the Greek *Dionysus*.

BAC CIF ER OUS (băk·sif′·er·us) *adj.* Bearing or yielding berries. [<L. *bacca*, berry, + *fero*, bear]

BAC′·CI·FORM (băk′·si–) *adj.* Berry-shaped. [<L. *bacca*, berry, + *forma*, form]

BAC CIO DEL·LA POR TA (bah′·chō) Fra Bartolommeo.

BAC CIV O ROUS (băk·sĭv′·o·rus) *adj.* Feeding on berries. [<L. *bacca*, berry, + *voro*, devour]

BACH (batch) *intr. verb* [Pop.] To live as a bachelor; keep house without women.

Bach (bahK) A family of German musicians and composers, of whom the best known are **Johann Sebastian**, 1685–1750, and his son, **Karl Philipp Emanuel**, 1714–88.

BACH E LOR *noun* 1 An unmarried man. 2 One who has taken his first university degree. 3 A young knight; a novice in arms. 4 A centrarchoid fish, the crappie. 5 A young male fur seal not strong enough to obtain a place on the rookeries: also called *holluschuck*. [<OF. *bacheler* <LL. *baccalaris*] —**·HOOD** *noun* —**SHIP** *noun.*

BACHELOR'S–BUTTON *noun* Any of several plants with button-shaped flowers or flower heads, especially certain species of the genus *Centaurea*, as the cornflower (*C. cyanus*).

BAC′ IL LA RY (băs′–) *adj.* 1 Rod-shaped. also **BA CIL′ LI·FORM.** 2 Pertaining or due to bacilli: also **BAC IL LAR.**

BA CIL LUS *noun* [**LI** (–ī) *pl.*] 1 Any of a large and numerous class of straight, rod-shaped bacteria having both beneficial and pathogenic effects, distinguished from *coccus* and *spirillum* types. 2 Any of a genus (*Bacillus*) of straight rod-shaped, aerobic, spore-forming bacteria, occurring singly or in chains. For illustration see BACTERIA. [<L. *bacillum* <*baculum*, stick]

1BACK *noun* 1 That side or aspect of the body nearest the spine, extending from the neck to the buttocks, in man the hinder, in quadrupeds the upper part. 2 The outer or upper part; the part opposite and away from the front. 3 The reverse, rear, or posterior aspect of any organ or part; the side of the object away from the beholder. 4 That part of any body corresponding to the back in position or function, as the ridge of a hill, the thick edge of a cutting implement, as of a knife, or that side of the leaves of a book which is sewed in binding. 5 A position in football behind the rush-line or in the rear of the field, or the player filling this position; as, half–*back*. 6 The part of a seat that supports the back of the sitter. 7 A backing or lining affixed to the reverse side of any object to reinforce it. —**AT ONE'S BACK** Following closely; hence, supporting. —**BEHIND ONE'S BACK** While one is absent; hence, secretly, treacherously. —**IN BACK OF** To the rear of; behind. —**TO GET ONE'S BACK UP** To become angry or make angry. —**ON ONE'S BACK** Helpless. —**WITH ONE'S BACK TO THE WALL** Cornered; with no issue save by fighting one's way out. —*verb* 1 To force or to move backward. 2 To supply with a back; strengthen at the back. 3 To uphold; sustain; support financially, physically, or morally. 4 To mount, sit, or ride upon the back of, as a horse. 5 To write upon the back of; address or indorse. 6 To bet on or have strong faith in the success of. 7 To shift in the direction west–south–east–north; i.e., counter–clockwise: the opposite of *veer*: said of the wind. —**TO BACK AND FILL** To sail a vessel in such a way that the wind may speed or check its progress; hence, to be irresolute. —**TO BACK DOWN** To withdraw from a position under coercion. —**TO BACK OUT** To refuse or fail to carry out an engagement or contest. —**TO BACK UP** 1 To move rearward. 2 To give support to. —**TO BACK WATER** To retard the progress or reverse the motion of a boat by reversing the action of the oars or of the propelling machinery; hence, to withdraw or retract. —*adj.* 1 In the rear; behind. 2 Remote or retired. 3 In arrears; overdue, as a debt. 4 Of a date earlier than the present. 5 Pronounced in a guttural fashion with a contraction of the oral passage at the back of the mouth; velar, as the *g* in get. [<OE. *bæc*, back]

2BACK *adv.* 1 To or toward the rear; behind; as, move *back*. 2 To or toward a source, a former place, condition, etc.; as, put the book *back*. 3 In a state of check or hindrance; as, illness kept him *back*. 4 Into time past; in time past; ago; as, years *back*. 5 In return or retort, as, to give, pay, or talk *back*. 6 In reserve or concealment. 7 So as to undo or repudiate; as, to go *back* on one's word. [For ABACK <OE. *on* + *bæc*]

3BACK *noun* A brewers' tub or vat. [<F. *bac* <LL. *bacca*, water trough]

Back Bay A part of Boston, Massachusetts; a fashionable residential district.

BACK BITE *tr. verb* To revile or traduce behind one's back; slander. See synonyms under ASPERSE. —**BACK′ BIT·ER** *noun.*

BACK·BOARD *noun* A board forming or supporting the back of various objects.

BACK·BONE *noun* 1 The spine or vertebral column. 2 The highest or most extensive mountain range of a region, or especially of a continent. 3 [Pop.] Firmness; resolution; courage or stamina; guts.

BACK–BREAKING *adj.* Heavy; onerous; fatiguing.

BACK CLOTH A backdrop.

BACK COUNTRY Unpopulated or undeveloped areas adjoining settled areas.

BACK·CROSS *verb* To cross (a hybrid offspring) with one of its parents. —*noun* The offspring of a hybrid and either of the parents.

BACK–DOOR *adj.* Relating or belonging to the back door of a house; hence, indirect; secret.

BACK·DROP *noun* The curtain farthest from the footlights furnishing a background to the stage setting.

BACKED *adj.* Provided with or having a back, background, or backing: often used in composition; as, low–*backed*.

BACKED CLOTH Fabric having an extra weft, extra warp, or another ply of cloth woven or knitted on the back.

BACK ER *noun* One who or that which backs or furnishes a back to, in any sense, especially with money; a supporter. See synonyms under ADHERENT.

BACK ET *noun* [Scot.] A shallow wooden box or trough; a hod. [<F. *baquet* <*bac*; see 3BACK]

BACK·FALL *noun* A falling back; also, a fall in wrestling in which the wrestler strikes upon his back.

BACK FIRE *intr. verb* 1 To create, by burning, a barren area in front of an advancing forest or prairie fire to check its spread. 2 To have an explosion within the cylinder in the return stroke in an internal-combustion engine. 3 To explode in a reverse direction, as a gun. 4 To react adversely; as, his decision *backfired* upon him.

—*noun* 1 A fire built to check an advancing forest or prairie fire. 2 Premature explosion in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine, due to faulty ignition of the contained gases. 3 An explosion to the rear in a gun, due either to a fault in closure of the breech or to a ruptured cartridge case. 4 An adverse reaction.

BACK–FOCUS *noun* In a camera, the distance from the main focus of a lens to its nearest face. —**BACK–FOCUSED** *adj.*

BACK′·GAM MON *noun* 1 A game played by two persons, on a special board, the moves of the pieces being determined by dice-throws. 2 A winning of a bout at this game before the defeated player advances all his men beyond the first six points. —*tr. verb* To win a backgammon from. [<2BACK GAMMON]

BACK GROUND *noun* 1 That part in a picture which is behind the principal objects represented or which forms a setting for them. 2 Ground in the rear or distance; also, a subordinate position; obscurity; retirement. 3 The aggregate of one's experiences, training, cultural environment, etc. 4 Music or sound effects employed in accompaniment to a dialogue, recital, etc.

BACK HAND *adj.* Backhanded. —*noun* 1 Handwriting that slopes toward the left. 2 The hand turned backward; also, a stroke with the hand turned backward.

BACK′·HAND ED *adj.* 1 Delivered with the back of the hand, or with the hand turned backward. 2 Equivocal; insincere; ironical; as, a *backhanded* compliment. 3 Sloping to the left, as writing. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BACK·HOUSE *noun* A building in the rear; a privy.

BACK′·IE–BIRD *noun* [Scot.] A bat. Also **BACK IE.**

BACK·ING *noun* 1 Support; supporters or promoters collectively. 2 Motion backward; the act of moving backward. 3 The back of anything, especially anything added for extra support or strength. 4 A screen, curtain, or portion of a box set used to mask openings such as windows, doors, and entrances. 5 Indorsement by a magistrate of a warrant.

BACK·LASH *noun* 1 The reaction or tendency to jar or recoil, as in a gear wheel or the like, when the machinery with which it is connected is subjected to a sudden strain, producing a grinding, chattering noise. 2 Hence, the amount of loose play in a part subject to such tendency or reaction.

BACK·LOG *noun* 1 A large log placed at the back of an open

fireplace to maintain and concentrate the heat. **2** Any reserve supply, as of funds, business orders, etc.

BACK·MOST (-mōst) *adj.* Farthest to the rear; hindmost.

BACK NUMBER **1** An out-of-date issue of a magazine or newspaper. **2** [Pop.] An old-fashioned, out-of-date person.

BACK ROPE *noun* A lateral stay from the martingale of a vessel to the bows.

BACK SEAT **1** A seat in the rear of a vehicle, theater, hall, etc. **2** Status of no importance; as, to take a *back seat.*

BACK SET *noun* **1** A check to advance or progress, setback; relapse. **2** An eddy; backwater, as of a stream.

BACK SHEESH, BACK SHISH Same as BAKSHEESH.

BACK SIDE *noun* The posterior part of a person or an animal; rump.

BACK SIGHT *noun* In surveying, a sight laid on a known point in order to determine the position or elevation of an instrument.

BACK SLIDE *intr. verb* To return to wrong or vicious ways or opinions after reformation or conversion; relapse; apostatize. — **BACK' SLID ER** *noun*

BACK STAGE *noun* The portion of a theater behind the stage proper or acting area, including the wings, dressing rooms, etc. — *adj. & adv.* **1** In, on, or toward the backstage. **2** Upstage, in any sense.

ACK STAIRS *adj.* Such as might come by way of the back stairs; indirect, underhanded.

BACK STAY *noun* **1** A stay rope supporting a mast of a vessel on the aft side. **2** A support for various mechanical purposes; especially in shoemaking, the leather band at the back and sides of a shoe above the heel and below the body of the counter.

BACK STITCH *noun* A stitch made by carrying the thread back half the length of the preceding stitch. — *verb* To sew with backstitches.

BACK STOP *noun* A screen of wire or netting to stop the ball from leaving the field in certain games, as baseball, tennis, etc.

BACK STRAP *noun* The harness band extending from crupper to hames or saddle. See illustration under HARNESS.

BACK STRETCH That part of a race course farthest from the spectators; opposite of *home stretch.*

BACK STROKE *noun* A blow or stroke in return; a backhanded stroke.

BACK SWEPT *adj.* Having the front edge tilted backward at an angle with the lateral axis of the plane: said of an airplane wing: also *sweptback.*

BACK·WOODS *noun* Wild or sparsely settled districts. — **BACK'·WOODS·MAN** *noun.*

BA·CON *noun* **1** The salted and dried or smoked flesh of the hog, especially the back and sides. **2** [Pop.] Money, profit, or gain from any undertaking: as, to bring home the *bacon.* [<OF. <OHG. *bacho, bahho,* buttock; akin to OE. *bæc,* back]

BA·CON, FRANCIS, LORD, 1561–1626, English philosopher and lord chancellor. — **ROGER,** 1214?–92?, English scientist.

BA CO·NI AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lord Bacon or his system of philosophy. — *noun* One who holds to the Baconian philosophy or the Baconian theory.

BACONIAN THEORY **1** Bacon's philosophical system. **2** The theory that Lord Bacon wrote the plays attributed to Shakespeare.

BAC·TE RI·A Plural of BACTERIUM.

BAC TE'·RI CIDE *noun* An agent destructive of bacteria. [<BACTERIUM + -CIDE] — **BAC·TE'·RI CI·DAL** *adj.*

BAC' TE·RINE (-reen) *noun* A vaccine prepared from dead pathogenic bacteria. Also **BAC'·TE RIN.**

BAC TE·RI·OL'·O·GY (-jī) *noun* The branch of biology and medicine that deals with bacteria. — **BAC·TE RI·O LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.* — **BAC·TE·RI·O·LOG'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **BAC·TE·RI·OL'·O·GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

BAC TE RI·O·LY'·SIN *noun* A specific antibody formed in the blood by the action of bacteria and having the power to disintegrate or dissolve them. Also **BAC·TE·RI·O·LY'·SINE.**

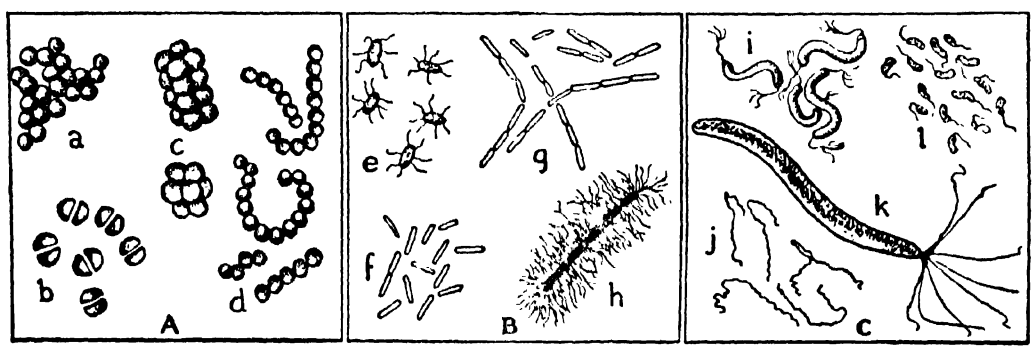
BAC TE·RI·OL'·Y·SIS *noun* **1** Decomposition effected through bacteria without oxygen. **2** Destruction or breaking down of cells. — **BAC TE RI O·LYT'·IC** *adj.*

BAC TE' RI O·PHAGE (-fāj) *noun* An ultramicroscopic filter-passing agent which has the power of destroying bacteria and of inducing bacterial mutation: commonly present in human and animal wastes, can be transferred indefinitely from one culture to another, and has resemblances to both enzymes and viruses. [<BACTERIUM + Gr. *phagein,* to eat]

BAC TE RI OS'·CO·PY *noun* Microscopic study or investigation of bacteria. — **BAC·TE·RI·O·SCOP'·IC** *adj.* — **BAC TE·RI·O SCOP' I CAL** *adv.* — **BAC·TE·RI OS'·CO PIST** *noun.*

BAC TE RI·O·STAT'·IC *adj.* Arresting the growth or development of bacteria.

BAC TE RI UM *noun* [·RI·A *pl.*] One of numerous widely distributed unicellular micro-organisms of the class *Schizomycetes;* parasitic or saprophytic, they exhibit both plant and animal characteristics, and in their three varieties of



FORMS OF BACTERIA

A Coccus
- a *Staphylococcus*
- b *Diplococcus*
- c *Sarcina*
- d *Streptococcus*

Bacillus
- e *Bacillus typhosus*
- f *Bacillus sporogenes*
- g *Bacillus subtilis*
- h *Bacillus proteus*

C Spirillum
- i *Spirillum undulum*
- j Species of *Spirochæta*
- k *Thiospirillum*
- l *Vibrio comma*

BACK·SWORD (-sōrd) *noun* **1** Sword with one sharp edge; a broadsword. **2** A stick with a basket hilt, used in fencing or in single-stick play, also, the sport of using it. **3** One who uses a backsword. — **BACK' SWORD ING** *noun* — **BACK'·SWORD MAN, BACK' SWORDS·MAN** *noun.*

BACK TALK Impudent retort.

BACK WALL *noun* The back of a fireplace.

BACK WARD (-wurd) *adj.* **1** Turned to the back or rear; reversed. **2** Retiring; bashful. **3** Slow in growth or development; retarded mentally; also, dull. **4** Late; behindhand. **5** Done the reverse way. — *adv.* **1** In the direction of the back. **2** To the rear. **3** Into time past. **4** With the back foremost. **5** In reverse order. **6** From better to worse. Also **BACK·WARDS.** — **BACK·WARD LY** *adv.* — **BACK WARD·NESS** *noun.*

BACK·WASH *noun* **1** The wash of a receding wave or current; backwater from a boat; also, the backward current of air set up by aircraft propellers. **2** Any disturbance following or resulting from some condition, act, remark, etc.

BACK'·WA·TER *noun* **1** Water set, thrown, or held back, as by a dam, the back-flow of a current, tide, etc.; also, the body of water held back. **2** Any place or condition untouched by the stream of progress; stagnation.

bacillus, coccus, and *spirillum* range from the harmless and beneficial to the intensely virulent and lethal. [<Gr. *baktērion* <*baktron,* stick, staff] — **BAC TE·RI·AL** *adj.*

BAC' TER IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] To subject to the action of bacteria. — **BAC TER·I·ZA'·TION** *noun.*

BAC TER OID *adj.* Resembling the forms of bacteria: also **BAC TE ROI'·DAL, BAC·TE·RI·OID.** — *noun* A bacterium found in tubercles upon the roots of leguminous plants.

BAC TRA The capital of ancient Bactria: modern name *Balkh.*

BAC·TRI·A A province of the ancient Persian empire, now included in Afghanistan and SW. Asiatic U.S.S.R.; modern name *Balkh.* — **BAC·TRI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

BA CU' LI FORM *adj.* Shaped like a rod; straight. [<L. *baculum,* rod, + *forma,* form]

BAC U LINE (-yu-līn) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the rod or beating with a rod. [<L. *baculum,* rod]

BAD *adj.* [WORSE, WORST] **1** Not good in any manner or degree. **2** Disagreeable; unpleasant; injurious. **3** Vicious; wicked. **4** Lacking; deficient. **5** Incorrect. **6** Of little or no value; worthless; unprofitable. **7** Hurtful; noxious. **8** Troublesome; distressing. **9** Unfavorable; unfortunate. **10** [Pop.] Sorry; as to feel *bad* about it. **11** Unfriendly;

specifically of North American Indians. —**NOT BAD** Rather good: also **NOT HALF BAD, NOT SO BAD.** —*noun* 1 That which is bad; those who are bad, taken collectively. 2 A bad state or condition; bad luck. [<ME. *bad, badde*]

Synonyms (adj.): abominable, baleful, baneful, base, corrupt, corrupting, decayed, decaying, deceitful, deceptive, detective, deleterious, depraved, detrimental, dishonest, evil, false, foul, fraudulent, hurtful, ill, immoral, imperfect, incompetent, inferior, injurious, mean, mischievous, naughty, noxious, pernicious, poor, putrid, rascally, rotten, sad, saddening, scurvy, serious, severe, shabby, sinful, sorrowful, sorry, unfair, unfortunate, unhappy, unlucky, unprincipled, untrue, untrustworthy, unwelcome, unwholesome, unworthy, vile, villainous, wicked, worthless, wretched. This list might be indefinitely extended. *Bad* is the opposite of *good* in any of its many senses, and almost any negative adjective in the language may be in some connection a synonym of *bad*. *Bad*, in such expressions as a *bad* wound, a *bad* pain, is a common use, verging on pleonasm; a *severe* or *dangerous* wound, an *intense* pain is better usage. See HARD, IMMORAL, PERNICIOUS. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for GOOD.

BADE Obsolete past tense of BID.

BA·DA·JOZ' (bah·dah·hōth') A city of SW. Spain.

BADB (bīv) The battle goddess of Old Irish mythology, appearing as the crow that feeds on the slain after a battle: also spelled *Bodb*.

BAD BLOOD Hostility; hatred; strife.

BAD'·DER·LOCKS *noun* An edible European seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*).

BADE (bād) Past tense of BID.

BA·DEN (bah'·dĕn) A subdivision of SW. Germany; 5,819 square miles; capital, Karlsruhe; formerly a grand duchy.

BADEN-BADEN A city of central Baden, Germany.

BA·DEN-POW·ELL (bay'·d'n-pō'·ul), LORD, 1857–1941, Robert Stephenson Smyth, British general, originator of the Boy Scouts, 1908.

BADGE *noun* A token, mark, decoration, or insignia of office; any distinguishing mark; in military usage, a ribbon worn on the field uniform to indicate award of a decoration, or a device to indicate branch, organization, rank, rating, or professional attainment. —*tr. verb* [**BADGED, BADG·ING**] To decorate or provide with a badge. [Etymology unknown]



EUROPEAN BADGER

BADG·ER *noun* 1 A small, burrowing, nocturnal, carnivorous mammal, with a flat, stout body, short legs, long-clawed toes, and a long snout. There are several species, including the **AMERICAN BADGER** (*Taxidea americana*), the **EUROPEAN BADGER** (*Meles taxus*), also the **INDIAN BADGER** or balisaur (*Arctonyx collaris*), and the ratel of Asia. Badgers emit a fetid odor. 2 In Australia, the bandicoot, the rock wallaby, or the wombat. 3 A brush made of badger's hair. —*tr. verb* 1 To worry or persecute persistently; bait; nag. 2 [Pop.] To beat down in price. [Etymology unknown]

BADGER STATE Nickname of WISCONSIN.

BAD I NAGE (bäd'·ĭ·näje *or* –nĭj; *F.* bah·dee·nahzh') *noun* Playful raillery; banter. See synonyms under BANTER. [<F.]

BAD LANDS Barren lands in the western United States (especially Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Wyoming) characterized by fantastic erosions and arroyos. Also **BAD·LANDS.**

BAD·LY *adv.* 1 Improperly; imperfectly; severely; faultily. 2 [Pop.] Very much; greatly; extensively; as, I desired to see you *badly*.

BAD MAN *noun* A desperado.

BAD MIN·TON *noun* 1 A game played with shuttlecocks over a narrow net. 2 Claret-cup made with soda water.

BA DO·GLIO (bah·dō'·lyō), PIETRO, born 1871, Italian marshal; premier, 1943–44.

BÆ·DA (bay'·duh) Same as BEDE.

BAE DE KER (bāy'–), KARL, 1801–59, German publisher of guidebooks; hence, **BAED·E·KER** (bĕd'–), a guide-book published by him or his firm.

BAEKE·LAND (bāke'·länd), LEO HENDRIK, 1863–1944, Belgo-American chemist and inventor.

BAEY·ER (bī'·ur), JOHANN FRIEDRICH WILHELM ADOLF VON, 1835–1917, German chemist.

BAFF [Scot.] *verb* To beat or strike: said specifically in golf of striking the ground with the sole of the club so as to send the ball in the air. —*noun* A stroke; blow, as in golf. [<Flem. *baf*, blow]

BAF FIN, WILLIAM, 1584–1622, English navigator.

BAFFIN BAY A part of the northern Polar Sea between Greenland and the islands of NE. Canada. Also **BAFFIN SEA.**

BAFFIN LAND An island of eastern Northwest Territories, Canada; about 238,000 square miles.

BAF·FLE *tr. verb* [**BAF·FLED** (–ld), **BAF·FLING**] 1 To defeat the designs or efforts of by interposing obstacles; foil or frustrate; circumvent; perplex. 2 To change the course of; turn or beat about; as, the ship was *baffled* by the storm. —*noun* 1 A baffleplate. 2 A partition with a small central hole set in front of a radio loudspeaker to prevent excessive flow of air in either direction. 3 Any movable surface, as a board or blanket, used to control and direct sound effect in filming motion pictures. [Origin uncertain] —**BAF·FLE·MENT** *noun* —**BAF·FLER** *noun* —**BAF·FLING** *adj.* —**BAF·FLING·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (verb): balk, circumvent, defeat, foil, frustrate, outgeneral, outmaneuver, outwit, thwart. All the words of this list imply *defeat* by something less than direct resistance. A plan, a scheme, or an opponent may be *baffled* by any artifice sufficient to prevent success. An attempt is *foiled* which is made to miss its mark by some craft or skill of an opponent. An attempt is *frustrated* which is made vain by any means, with or without design; as, the attempt at surprise was *frustrated* by the accidental discharge of a gun. An undertaking, movement, etc., is *balked* which is effectually stopped by some obstacle. To *thwart* is to *defeat* by some force or action coming across the path. To *circumvent* is to gain an advantage by passing around; in familiar English, "to get round" a person or a scheme. Compare CONQUER, HINDER. *Antonyms*: abet, advance, aid, assist, encourage, help, promote, prosper.

BAF' FLE PLATE *noun* 1 A partition, as in a furnace, to change the direction of the gases of combustion. 2 A grating placed in a pipe or channel to control eddies and secure a uniform flow of the liquid passing through it. Also **BAF·FLE.**

BAF FY *noun* [**·FIES** *pl.*] A wooden golf club with a short shaft and very much lofted in the face, used for approaching. [<BAFF]

BAG *noun* 1 A sack or pouch. 2 A sac or similar structure in various animals, as the udder of a cow. 3 The amount a bag will hold. 4 The amount of game caught or killed. 5 The bulged part of any object, as of a sail. 6 *pl.* [Pop.] Clothes, especially ill-fitting garments. 7 A purse; also, a suitcase. —**TO HOLD THE BAG** [Pop.] To be left to shoulder full responsibility. —*verb* [**BAGGED, BAG·GING**] 1 To put into a bag or bags. 2 To capture or kill, as game; get. 3 To fill out like a bag; swell. [<ON. *baggi*]

BAG AND BAGGAGE All one's possessions.

BA·GASSE (buh·gäs') *noun* The dry refuse of sugarcane after the juice has been expressed; also, similar refuse from other sources, as beets and olives: also called *megas, megasse*. Also **BA·GASS.** [<F. <Sp. *bagazo* <*bagaje*, baggage]

BAG·A·TELLE' *noun* 1 A trifle. 2 A modification of billiards. 3 Pinball. [<F.]

BAGE HOT (bāj'·ut), WALTER, 1826–77, English economist.

BAG GAGE (bāg'·ĭj) *noun* 1 The trunks, packages, etc., of a traveler: called *luggage* in Great Britain. 2 An army's movable equipment. 3 [Pop.] A pert or wilful young woman; a flirt; a disreputable woman. [<OF. *bagage*]

BAG GIE *noun* [Scot.] The stomach.

BAG·GING *noun* 1 The putting into bags; capture; seizure. 2 A coarse material for making bags.

BAG GY *adj.* [**BAG·GI·ER, BAG GI EST**] Like a bag; loose; bulging or ill-fitting; puffy; as, a *baggy* dress, umbrella, etc. —**BAG·GI·LY** *adv.* —**BAG·GI NESS** *noun.*

BAGH DAD (bäg–) A city on the Tigris River; capital of Iraq. Also **BAG·DAD.**

BAG MAN *noun* [Br.] [**·MEN** *pl.*] A commercial traveler; drummer.

BAGN·IO (băn'·yō) *noun* 1 A brothel. 2 A bathhouse; a bath. 3 In Turkey, a prison. [<It. *bagno* <L. *balneum*, bath]



BAGPIPE

BAG·PIPE *noun* A reed musical instrument of great antiquity, in which the reeds are supplied with air directly from a bag under the player's arm: used in Scotland, Ireland, Italy, and Poland. The Scotch bagpipe is often called a *doodlesack*. —**BAG'·PIP·ER** *noun.*

BA·GUETTE (buh·gĕt') *noun* 1 In architecture, a small, bead-shaped molding. 2 A gem or crystal cut in long, narrow, rectangular form. Also **BA·GUET.** [<F.]

BA·GUI·O (bah·gee'·o) *noun* A tropical cyclone: term used in the Philippines. [<Sp.]

BAGU·I·O (bäg'·ee·ō; *Sp.* bah'·gyō) A city in north-central Luzon Island, Philippine Islands; the summer capital.

BAG WORM (–wŭrm) *noun* The larva of any of certain moths (family *Psychidæ*) characterized by the long, baglike or spindle-shaped case which it builds.

BAH *interj.* Pooh! nonsense!

BA·HA·DUR (buh·hah'·dŏor) *noun* [Hindu] Literally, a hero; a great captain; a title of ceremony, given to European

officers in Indian state papers, or to high officials in the common language of Hindus and Mohammedans.

Ba·ha' (-hah'-ee) *noun* A teacher or follower of Bahaism.

Ba·ha·ism (buh·hah'-) *noun* One of the two sectarian creeds of Babism, so named after Bahá-ullâh, or Mirza Hussein Ali, 1817–92, elder brother of Mirza Yahva of Nur, first successor to the Bab. See BABISM. — **Ba·ha·ist** *noun.*

Ba·ha·ma Islands (buh·hăy'-) A group of 20 or more islands in the West Indies; 4,404 square miles; capital, Nassau; a British colony. Also **Ba·ha·mas.**

Bah·i·a (bah·ee'·ah) 1 A state of eastern Brazil; 164,601 square miles; capital, São Salvador. 2 Former name of SÃO SALVADOR.

Bah·i·a Blan·ca (blahng'·cah) A seaport southern Buenos Aires Province, Argentine Republic.

bahr *noun* [Ar.] A large body of water; sea; lake; river.

Ba·hrein Islands (bah·hrăyn') An archipelago in the Persian Gulf near the coast of Saudi Arabia, capital, Manameh: British protectorate.

Bahr-el-A·bi·ad (-ah'·bī·ahd), **-el-Az·raq** (-ahz'·rck), **-el-Gha·zal** (-guh·zahl'), **-el-Jeb·el** [Ar.] See under NILE.

Bahr-el-Yem·en [Ar.] The Red Sea.

Bahr-en-Nil (-neel) [Ar.] See under NILE.

baht *noun* The silver monetary unit of Thailand: formerly called *tical;* also, as a unit of weight, it is called *tical.* Also spelled *bat.*

Bai·æ (bī'·ee) An ancient Roman city and watering place, 10 miles west of Naples.

baik (bake) *noun* [Scot.] 1 A biscuit. 2 Beck. — *tr. verb* To bake.

Bai·kal (bī'·kahl) A long, narrow, deep lake in southern Asiatic U.S.S.R.; 13,500 sq. miles; greatest depth, 4,985 ft.

bail *noun* A scoop, or the like, for dipping out fluids. — *verb* 1 To dip out, as water. 2 To clear of water by dipping out. — **to bail out** To jump from an airplane or other aircraft, equipped with parachute, in order to land; to parachute. [<F. *baile* <L.L. *baca,* tub]

bail *noun* 1 A partition between the stalls of a stable. 2 In cricket, one of the crosspieces of the wicket. 3 A frame to confine a cow's head while milking. 4 A bailey. 5 *pl.* [Obs.] Palisades; barriers; defenses. [<OF. <L. *baculum,* stick]

bail *noun* [Law] 1 One who becomes surety for the debt or default of another, especially of a person under arrest. 2 The security or guaranty given or agreed upon. 3 Release, or the privilege of release, on bail. See synonyms under SECURITY.

— *tr. verb* 1 To admit to bail; set free on security for appearance at a future day; also, become surety for. 2 To deliver (goods) to another in trust. 3 [Scot.] To guarantee; warrant. — **to bail out** To secure the release (of the accused) by putting up the cash required for security. — **to go bail for** To put up the cash required as security, in order to release (the accused). [<L. *bajulo,* bear a burden] — **bails man** *noun.*

bail *noun* 1 The handle of a pail or like vessel. 2 An arch-shaped support. — *tr. verb* To provide with a bail or handle. [<ME. *bayle*]

bail·a·ble *adj.* [Law] Admitting of, or entitled to, bail.

Baile Atha Cli·ath (bal ah clee'·uh) Literally, the town of the ford of the hurdles: Gaelic name for Dublin.

bail·ee *noun* One to whom property is bailed.

bail·er *noun* One who attaches bails or handles.

bail·er *noun* In cricket, a ball that strikes the bails.

bai·ley *noun* The outer court of a castle, or any court of a fortress; also, a court of justice or a prison. Also **bai·lie.**

Bai·ley, Liberty Hyde, born 1858, American horticulturist and editor.

Bailey bridge A portable bridge consisting of a series of interchangeable prefabricated steel panels in the form of lattices, over which a prepared roadway can be laid. [<Donald Colman Bailey, born 1901, British engineer]

bai·lie *noun* 1 [Scot.] A municipal officer like an alderman in England; a magistrate who formerly had functions somewhat like those of a sheriff. 2 [Obs.] A bailiff. [<OF. *bailli, bailif,* bailiff]

bai·liff *noun* 1 An officer of court having custody of prisoners under arraignment; a sheriff's deputy for serving processes and warrants of arrest. 2 A custodian of property and its management for the owner; steward; overseer. 3 A subordinate magistrate, especially (in England) one with jurisdiction limited to a certain district or to certain functions, as to keeping the peace in the hundreds; also, a keeper of a royal castle. 4 The first civil officer in each of the Channel Islands. [<OF. *baillif* <L.L. *bajulus,* guardian]

bai·li wick *noun* 1 The office, jurisdiction, or district of a bailiff. 2 One's own special place or province.

bail·ment *noun* [Law] The act of bailing.

bail·or *noun* One who makes a bailment.

bain ie *adj.* [Scot.] Bony.

bain-ma·rie (băN-mah·ree') *noun* [**bains-marie** *pl.*] A water bath, especially as used in the preparation of drugs and in cookery. [<F.]

Bai·ram (bī·rahm') *noun* [Turk.] Either of two Mohammedan festivals, one of which, the **Lesser Bairam,** is in the beginning of the tenth month, at the end of Ramadan, and lasts from one to three days, while the other, the **Greater Bairam,** of four days, is seventy days later.

Baird Mountains A range of mountains in NW. Alaska.

Bai·reuth (bī·roit') A city of northern Bavaria, Germany; music festival. Also spelled *Bayreuth.*

bairn *noun* [Scot.] A young child; a son or a daughter of any age. [<OE. *bearn,* child]

bairn·team *noun* [Scot.] Children; progeny; offspring.

bait *noun* 1 Anything designed to allure a fish or other animal, or to trap insects; hence, any allurement or enticement. 2 A luncheon taken or eaten on a journey. — *verb* 1 To put a bait on or in; as, to *bait* a trap. 2 To stop for rest and refreshment; to feed while resting. 3 To torment, as by setting dogs upon. 4 To harass; worry. 5 To allure with bait. [<ON. *beita,* make to bite]

bait *noun* [Local] 1 A quantity; an amount. 2 Enough.

bait Same as **bate.**

bait·er *noun* One who baits or torments; a heckler.

baith *adj., pron., & conj.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Both.

baize *noun* A plain, loosely woven cotton or woolen fabric, napped to imitate felt; used for table covers, etc. [Perhaps <D. *balisch(laken)*]

Ba ja California (bah'·hah) A peninsula of western Mexico comprising the Northern Territory, 27,653 square miles, capital Mexicali; and the Southern Territory, 27,976 square miles, capital La Paz. Also *Lower California.*

bake *verb* [**baked, bak·ing**] 1 To cook or become cooked or hardened; cake by dry and continued heat; also, to vitrify by heat, as bricks. 2 To harden, as by cold. — *noun* 1 A baking or batch. 2 [Scot.] A biscuit. 3 A social gathering at which certain foods are baked and served; as, a clam*bake.* [<OE. *bacan*] — **bake house** *noun.*

baked-apple *noun* The cloudberry or its fruit.

Ba'·ke·lite *noun* Trade name for a synthetic resin widely used for lacquers and varnishes and as a plastic. [<L. H. Backeland, inventor]

bak·er (bāke'–) *noun* 1 One who bakes and sells bread, cake, etc. 2 A portable tin or iron oven.

Ba·ker, Newton Diehl, 1871–1937, American lawyer; secretary of war, 1916–21.

Baker, Mount A volcano in the Cascade Range, NW. Washington; 10,750 ft.; eruption 1880.

Baker Island One of three small U. S. islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the equator, 176° 31′ W., occupied by the United States in 1936 as aerological stations.

bakers' dozen Thirteen: from a former custom of giving an excess to make sure of avoiding the heavy penalties exacted for short weight or measure.

bak·er·y (bāke'–) *noun* [**-ies** *pl.*] A place for baking bread, cake, etc.; also, a shop where bread, cake, pastry, etc., is sold at retail. Also **bake·shop.**

bak·ing (bāke'–) *noun* 1 The act of baking. 2 The quantity baked.

baking powder A chemical mixture used for raising biscuit, cake, etc.; generally consisting of starch, sodium bicarbonate with an acid salt, an acid, as tartaric, calcium acid phosphate, or aluminum sulfate.

baking soda Sodium bicarbonate, $NaHCO_3$.

bak·sheesh (băk'–) *noun* In the Orient, a gratuity, tip, or bribe. — *adj.* [Br.] Gratis; free; having no cost. Also spelled *backsheesh, backshish.* [<Pers. *bakhshish*]

Bakst (bahkst), **Leon Nikolaievich,** 1866?–1924, Russian painter and scenic designer.

ba·ku (bah·kōō') *noun* A very fine, dull-finished straw made from fibers of palm trees in Baku, India.

Ba ku (bah·kōō') An important oil center on the Caspian Sea; the capital of Azerbaijan S.S.R.

ba·ku·in (bah·kōō'·īn) *noun* A Russian cold-resistant lubricating oil of high viscosity, made from the petroleum of Baku.

Ba ku nin (bah·kōō'·nīn), **Mikhail,** 1814–76, Russian anarchist.

Ba laam (bāy'·lum) A prophet, reproached by the ass he rode for cursing the Israelites. *Num.* xxii–xxiv.

Bal a·kla'·va (bāl·uh·klä'·vuh *or* bah·lah·klah'·vah) A seaport in the southern Crimea; battle, 1854.

bal·a·lai'·ka (-lī'·kuh) *noun* A musical instrument having a triangular body and three strings: used chiefly in Russia. [<Rus.]



BALALAIKA

bal·ance *noun* 1 A pair of scales; an instrument for weighing: often used in the plural, in which case either scale is called a *balance,* and the two a *pair of balances.* 2 The act of balancing or weighing; also, judging or mentally comparing. 3 The state of being in equilibrium; equipoise; equality; also, mental stability; sanity. 4 An equality between the credit and debit totals of an account; also, the difference bewteen such totals;

excess on either side; hence, remainder; surplus. **5** In clock-making, a balance-wheel. **6** An instrument for measuring electricity or its effects by opposing thereto some other force, especially gravity. **7** A movement in dancing. **8** The scale by which deeds and principles are weighed, and destinies determined: a symbol of Justice. **9** A counteracting influence in politics; a curb on power as a constitutional right. See synonyms under REMAINDER. —**IN THE BALANCE** Being judged. —**TO STRIKE A BALANCE** To find the difference between debits and credits.

—*verb* [BAL·ANCED, BAL ANC·ING] **1** To bring into, keep, or be in equilibrium; poise. **2** To adjust, as an account; be equal in debits and credits. **3** To offset. **4** To weigh in a balance, as goods; weigh in the mind by comparison; estimate; deliberate upon; ponder. **5** To keep in due proportion. **6** In dancing, to approach and recede from, as, to *balance* partners. **7** To hesitate. [< F. < L. *bilanx*, having two scales, < *bi-* + *lanx*, dish] —**BAL ANCE A BLE** *adj.*

BAL ANCE The constellation Libra. See CONSTELLATION.

BALANCED LOAD A distribution of electric power, current, and voltage over a polyphase circuit such that each phase of the circuit is balanced with respect to the others.

BALANCED SURFACE A control surface, as an aileron or rudder, part of which is forward of its pivot.

BALANCE OF POWER **1** A state of affairs among a community of nations such that no single nation nor a few in combination may acquire or possess a degree of power that endangers the independence or the influence of any other. **2** In a legislative body or a voting community, the power of a small party to join with either of two larger ones and create a majority of the whole.

BALANCE OF TRADE The difference in money value between exports and imports.

BAL ANC ER *noun* **1** One who or that which balances. **2** A tightrope dancer; an acrobat. **3** One of the paired halteres or poisers on each side of the thorax of certain dipterous insects. **4** An apparatus used to increase the precision of a radio direction finder.

BALANCE-REEF *tr. verb* To reduce (a fore-and-aft sail) to the last reef. —*noun* A reef-band diagonally across a fore-and-aft sail; the last reef on a fore-and-aft sail.

BALANCE-SHEET *noun* A statement in tabular form to show assets and liabilities, profit and loss.

BALANCE-WHEEL *noun* The oscillating wheel of a watch or chronometer, which determines its rate of motion.

BAL AS *noun* The rose-red ruby spinel. Also **BALAS-RUBY.** [< OF. *balais* < Ar. *balakhsh*, ruby]

BAL A TA *noun* The juice of the bullytree (*Manilkara bidentata*), used as an elastic gum for making golf balls, insulating wires, etc.; also, the tree.

BA LA TON (bah'-luh tone), **LAKE** A large lake in western Hungary, 420 square miles. Also [G.] *Plattensee.*

BA LAUS TINE (buh-laws'-tin) *noun* The pomegranate, or its dried astringent flowers, bark, or rind.

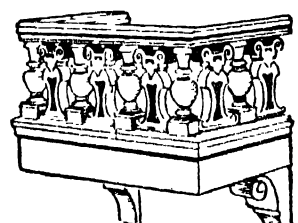
BAL BO (bahl'-bō), **ITALO,** 1896–1940, Italian general and aviator.

BAL BO A (bahl-bō'-ah) *noun* The silver monetary unit of Panama. [< BALBOA]

BAL BO A (bal bō' ah) The seaport at the Pacific terminus of the Panama Canal, in Canal Zone.

BAL BO A (bahl-bo'-ah), **VASCO NUÑEZ DE,** 1475?–1517, Spanish discoverer of Pacific Ocean, 1513.

BAL BRIG GAN (bal-) *noun* A lightweight, plain-stitch, knitted cotton fabric, often having a napped back, used for underwear, hose, etc., in imitation of hosiery first made at BALBRIGGAN, a seaport town in Dublin County, Ireland (Lat.).



BALCONY WITH BALUSTRADE

BAL BU TI ES (bal-bu'-shi-ēz) *noun* [L.] A speech defect characterized by stuttering; stammering.

BAL CO NY *noun* [NIES *pl.*] **1** A balustraded platform projecting from a wall, usually before a window. **2** A projecting gallery inside a theater or other public building. [< It. *balcone*]

BALD (bawld) *adj.* **1** Without hair or other natural covering, as trees or other vegetation. **2** Unadorned; without embellishments. **3** Without disguise. **4** Having white feathers on the head, as, the *bald* eagle. [< ME. *balled* < obs. word *ball*, white spot] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BAL DA·CHIN (bal'-duh-kin) *noun* **1** A heavy rich fabric of silk and gold, much used in the Middle Ages. **2** A canopy of such fabric, or of stone or metal, over an altar or throne. Also **BAL·DA·QUIN.** [< It. *baldacchino* < *Baldacco*, Baghdad, where the cloth was made]

BALD-CYPRESS *noun* A timber tree (genus *Taxodium*) found in swampy regions of the southern United States, especially *T. distichum* and *T. ascendens.*

BALD EAGLE See under EAGLE.

BAL DER (bawl'-) In Teutonic mythology, god of sunlight, spring, and joy, son of Odin and Frigga. He was slain when Hoder, at the instigation of Loki, threw a dart of mistletoe at him. Also **BAL·DR.**

BAL' DER DASH (bawl'-) *noun* An empty and pretentious flow of words. [Origin uncertain]

BALD FACE *noun* **1** The widgeon. **2** A horse having a white face.

BALD-FACED *adj.* **1** Having a white face or white markings on the face: said of animals. **2** Brash; undisguised; as, a *bald-faced* lie.

BALD HEAD *noun* **1** One whose head is bald. **2** A South American flamingo. **3** A breed of pigeons. **4** The widgeon. **5** The bald eagle.

BALD-HEADED *adj.* Having a bald head. —*adv.* Impulsively; precipitately; as, to go at something *bald-headed.*

BALD PATE *noun* **1** A bald-headed person. **2** The widgeon. —**BALD-PATED** *adj.*

BAL DRIC (bawl'-) *noun* A belt worn over one shoulder and across the breast, to support a sword, bugle, etc.: also spelled *baudric.* Also **BAL DRICK.** [< OF. *baudrei* < L. *balteus*, girdle]

BALD RUSH An American sedge (genus *Psilocarya*).

1BALD WIN (bawld'-) A masculine personal name. Also [Dan., G.] **BAL DU IN** (bahl' dōō een), [It.] **BAL DO·VI' NO** (bahl dō·vee'-no), [L.] **BAL DU I'·NUS** (bahl dōō-ee'-nūs). [< Teut. *masc.*, bold winner or prince friend]

—**BALDWIN,** 1058–1118, king of Jerusalem, 1100; fought in 1st crusade.

2BALD WIN *noun* A variety of winter apple.

BALD WIN, JAMES MARK, 1861–1934, American psychologist. —**STANLEY,** born 1867, prime minister of Great Britain, 1923–24, 1924–29, 1935–37; created Earl Baldwin, 1937.

BALD Y **1** A summit in central Colorado; 13,964 ft. high: also called **OLD BALDY.** **2** A summit in south-central Utah; 12,000 ft. high. **3** A summit in north-central New Mexico; 12,623 ft. high.

1BALE *noun* A large package of bulky goods corded or otherwise prepared for transportation. —*tr. verb* [BALED, BAL ING] **1** To make into a bale or bales. **2** To bail. [< OF. < LL. *bala*, round bundle]

2BALE *noun* **1** [Obs.] That which causes ruin or sorrow; evil. **2** Pain, woe. [< OE. *bealu*, evil, wickedness]

3BALE *noun* A balefire. [< OF. *bel*, fire, funeral pile]

BÂLE (bahl) French form of BASEL.

BAL E AR' IC ISLES (bal-i ar'-ik) A group of Spanish islands in the western Mediterranean Sea, 1,935 square miles; capital, Palma. Also [Sp.] **BA LE A' RES.**

BA LEEN *noun* Whalebone. [< F. *baleine* < L. *balæna* < Gr. *phalaina*, whale]

BALEEN KNIFE A curved double-handled knife for splitting whalebone.

BALE FIRE *noun* **1** A signal fire; beacon. **2** A funeral-pyre. **3** Any great outdoor fire. [< OF. *balfyr*]

BALE FUL *adj.* **1** Hurtful; malign; malignant; pernicious. **2** Sorrowful, miserable. See synonyms under BAD. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BALE HOOK A box hook.

BALFE (balf), **MICHAEL WILLIAM,** 1808–70, Irish composer.

BAL FOUR (bal'-fōōr *or* -fur), **EARL, ARTHUR JAMES,** 1848–1930, British prime minister, 1902–05, created Earl Balfour, 1922.

BALFOUR DECLARATION A declaration issued by the British Government, November, 1917, favoring reestablishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine.

BA LI (bah'-lee) An island of the Netherlands Indies, east of Java; 2,095 square miles; capital, Singaradja. —**BA·LI·NESE'** *adj. & noun, sing. & pl.*

BA LIL LA (bah-lil'-luh) *noun* An Italian Fascist organization for boys between the ages of six and eleven. [< Nickname of Giovanni Perasso, 1729–81, hero of Genoa]

BA LI OL (bāy'-li-ol), **JOHN DE,** 1248–1315, king of Scotland; rival of Bruce. —**EDWARD,** died 1363, son of John; king of Scotland. Also spelled *Balliol.*

BAL I SAUR (bal'-i-sowr) *noun* A badger (*Arctonyx collaris*) of India and Siam. [< Hind. *balu*, sand, + *sūr*, hog]

BA LIZE Same as BELIZE.

BALK (bawk) *verb* **1** To render unsuccessful; thwart; frustrate. **2** To stop short and refuse to proceed. **3** [Obs.] To heap up into a bulk or ridge; also, to make a ridge in. —*noun* **1** That which balks or hinders; an obstacle; hindrance; defeat. **2** Failure to accomplish a purpose; miss; blunder. **3** A feint or false motion, as a movement of the pitcher in baseball as if to pitch the ball, or the failure of a jumper to leap after taking his run. **4** A ridge left unplowed between furrows or between plowed strips of land. **5** A squared beam or timber. **6** The space between the balk line and the cushion of a billiard table. **7** One of the stringers or joist-shaped spars placed from boat to boat, upon which the chess or flooring of a pontoon bridge is placed. Also spelled *baulk.* See synonyms under ERROR. [< OE. *balca*, bank, ridge]

BAL KAN (bawl'-kun) *adj.* Pertaining to the peninsula south of the Danube, lying between the Adriatic, Ægean, and Black Seas, or to the people of this region.

BALKAN FRAME In medicine, a frame supported on four posts, with pulleys and slats for holding up the legs in the treatment of fractures.

BAL'·KAN IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To reduce (a country) to a state of continual and general violence and lawlessness; separate into small, dissenting political units or states: from the unstable political condition of the Balkans in 1912–13. Also **BAL'·KAN·IZE**. — **BAL KAN·I ZA'·TION** *noun*.

BALKAN MOUNTAINS A mountain range in Bulgaria, extending westward from the Black Sea.

BALKAN PENINSULA A peninsula of southern Europe lying south of the Danube River and bounded by the Black, Ægean, Ionian, and Adriatic Seas; about 175,000 square miles.

BALKAN STATES The countries occupying the Balkan Peninsula: Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Rumania, Turkey in Europe, and Yugoslavia. Also **THE BALKANS**.

BALKH (bahlk) 1 A province in northern Afghanistan; part of the ancient *Bactria*. 2 A city of northern Afghanistan: formerly called *Bactra*.

BAL·KHASH' (bahl·kahsh') A salt lake in eastern Kazakh S.S.R.; 7,115 square miles.

BAL·KHASH·ITE *noun* A rubberlike bitumen formed by algæ: found in Lake Balkhash.

BAL KIS (bäl'·kis) The queen of Sheba, whom Solomon raised to his throne: Mohammedan name.

BALK LINE 1 In billiards, a line partitioning off a space in the corner, along the sides, or around the entire edge of the table. 2 In athletics, a line, progress beyond which counts as a trial.

BALK·Y *adj.* Disposed to stop suddenly or refuse to go: also spelled *baulky*. See synonyms under RESTIVE.

1BALL *noun* 1 A globular or spherical body of any dimension, or for any purpose, either a collection of separate articles or something formed or fashioned into a solid, as a sphere of wood or ivory used in balloting or billiards. 2 Such a body of any size: usually of wound cord covered with leather, of solid or inflated rubber, or of wood: used in various games. 3 Any spherical or conoid projectile, larger than a small shot; also, such projectiles collectively; as, to load with *ball*. 4 The earth: with a qualifying adjective; as, this earthly *ball*. 5 A game played with a ball, especially baseball. 6 The mode of throwing, pitching, or striking a ball; as, a foul *ball*, a high or swift *ball*; specifically, in baseball, a delivery by the pitcher in which the ball fails to pass over the home plate between the batsman's shoulder and knees: distinguished from *strike*. 7 A roundish protuberance or part of the body or of some organ; as, the *ball* of the thumb or of the foot. 8 A glass of spirits; a drink. 9 A spherical mass of tempered fire clay to be made into a crucible for steel-manufacturing.

— *verb* To form or wind into a ball; as, to *ball* worsted; cling together or gather into a ball. — **TO BALL UP** To embarrass; confuse or become confused. [<OF. *balle*]

2BALL *noun* An evening assembly for dancing. [<F. *bal* <LL. *ballo*, dance]

BALL, JOHN, died 1381, English priest; a leader of the Peasants' Revolt.

BAL·LAD (bal'·ud) *noun* 1 Any popular narrative poem; specifically, a poem of folk authorship, telling a story or legend: originally handed down orally. 2 A simple popular narrative poem or song; also, a sentimental composition of several stanzas, in which the melody is usually repeated for each stanza; also, the music for this. [<F. *ballade*, dancing song]

BAL·LADE (bah·lahd') *noun* 1 A French verse form, commonly consisting of three stanzas of seven or eight lines, and an envoy, the last line of each repeating a refrain. 2 A musical composition, especially for piano, usually long and dramatic and reminiscent of the stirring spirit of folk ballads.

BAL' LAD MON GER (–mŭng·ger) *noun* One who deals in or makes ballads; a poetaster.

BAL LAD RY *noun* 1 Ballad poetry. 2 The art of making ballads; also, the singing of ballads.

BALL AND SOCKET A joint composed of a sphere working in a bearing permitting free turning in almost every direction.

BAL LANT (bal'·unt) *noun* [Scot.] A ballad.

BAL·LA·RAT' (bäl–) A city of central Victoria, Australia; a gold-mining center. Also **BAL LA·A·RAT'**.

BAL·LAST (bal'·ust) *noun* 1 Any heavy substance, as sand, stone, etc., laid in the hold of a vessel or in the car of a balloon to steady it. 2 Gravel or broken stone for a railroad bed. 3 That which gives stability to character.

— *tr. verb* 1 To provide or fill with ballast. 2 To steady with or as if with ballast; stabilize. 3 [Obs.] To weigh down. [<Dan., Sw.]

BALL BEARING A bearing in which the shaft at its points of support rests upon or is surrounded by small balls that turn freely as the shaft revolves: used to reduce friction.

BALL CARTRIDGE Live ammunition as distinguished from blank ammunition; a cartridge equipped with bullets.

BALL COCK A stopcock that is opened or shut by the rising or falling of a floating ball.

BAL·LE·RI'·NA (bal·uh ree'·nuh; *It.* bahl·leh·ree'·nah) *noun* A ballet girl; a danseuse. [<It.]

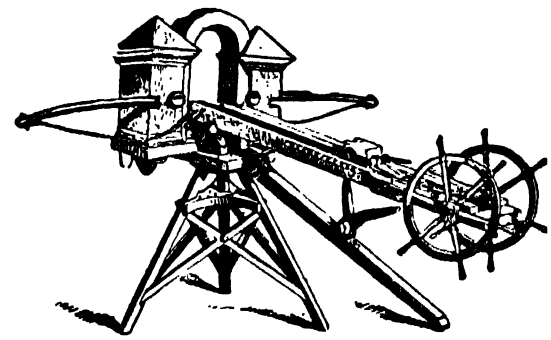
BAL·LET (bäl'·ay; *F.* bah·leh') *noun* 1 An artistic or dramatic dance, sometimes forming an interlude, as of an opera, but displaying an increasing independence of other forms. 2 The ballet-dancers of any theater, collectively. 3 A musical composition written as an accompaniment to a ballet performance. [<F. <*bal*, dance]

BAL·LET·O·MANE (bä·let'–) *noun* A confirmed devotee of the ballet in all its forms; a ballet enthusiast.

BALL'·FLOW·ER *noun* In architecture, a ball-like ornament resembling a flower in a ball, and usually three-petaled.

BALL-GOVERNOR See under GOVERNOR.

BAL·LIS·TA (bä·liss'·tuh) *noun* [·TÆ (tee) *pl.*] An engine used in ancient and medieval warfare for hurling missiles [<L. <Gr. *ballō*, throw]



ROMAN BALLISTA

BAL·LIS·TIC *adj.* Pertaining to the ballista, to projectiles, or to ballistics.

BALLISTIC COEFFICIENT A number which expresses the power of a projectile to maintain its velocity during flight.

BALLISTIC CURVE The actual path of a projectile, as affected by wind, etc.

BALLISTIC DENSITY A constant air density assumed to have upon a projectile in flight the same effect as the actual varying densities.

BAL·LIS TICS *noun* The science that deals with the motion of projectiles, either while they are still in the bore (**INTERIOR BALLISTICS**) or after they leave the muzzle (**EXTERIOR BALLISTICS**).

BALLISTIC TABLE A table showing the character and values of the factors affecting the flight of a projectile, as range, angle of fire, muzzle velocity, time of flight, etc.

BALLISTIC WAVE The compression of air immediately in front of a projectile in flight, regarded as a wave formation.

BAL LIS TITE (bäl'–) *noun* A nearly smokeless gunpowder invented by Alfred Nobel in 1888.

BAL LO NET' *noun* [F.] 1 A small balloon. 2 An air-tight bag set in the interior of a spherical or non-rigid dirigible balloon for the purpose of maintaining pressure on the outer envelope. 3 A gas bag fitted in a compartment of an airship, as in a Zeppelin.

BAL·LOON *noun* 1 A bag, inflated with gas lighter than air, that rises and floats in the air without a propelling system. Compare DIRIGIBLE, BLIMP. 2 In comic pictures, a balloon-shaped outline connected with the mouth of a person, containing the words he is represented as speaking. — **BARRAGE BALLOON** A small captive balloon supporting cables, wires, or nets which are designed to act as protection against hostile aircraft. — **CAPTIVE BALLOON** A balloon restrained from free flight by means of a cable that holds it to the ground. — **KITE BALLOON** An elongated form of captive balloon, fitted with a tail appendage to keep it headed into the wind. — **OBSERVATION BALLOON** A captive balloon used as an observation post. — **SOUNDING BALLOON** A balloon sent up unmanned for obtaining meteorological data recorded on instruments which return to earth after the bursting of the balloon. Compare RADIOSONDE.

— *intr. verb* 1 To ascend or voyage in a balloon. 2 To swell out like a balloon. [<It. *ballone* <MHG. *bal*, ball] — **BAL·LOON IST** *noun*.

BALLOON CLOTH A closely woven cotton fabric vulcanized with thin sheets of rubber so as to be absolutely leak-proof: used for balloons and dirigibles.

BALLOON FORESAIL A light foresail set between the foretopmasthead and the jib-boom end, used mostly by yachts in light winds. Also **BALLOON JIB**.

BALLOON SAIL A spinnaker or a balloon foresail.

BALLOON TIRE A pneumatic tire of great wall strength, carrying air at low pressure and thus providing an easy cushion for the vehicle.

BAL·LOON'·VINE *noun* A tropical American climbing herb (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*) widely cultivated, bearing inflated membranaceous three-celled pods; heartseed.

BAL·LOT (bäl'·ut) *noun* 1 A written or printed slip or ticket used in voting. 2 A little ball used in voting: the original sense. 3 The act or system of voting secretly by balls or

tickets; also, the whole number of votes so cast. —**Australian ballot** A ballot bearing the names of all the candidates of all parties, so arranged as to insure absolute secrecy and liberty in polling votes.
— *intr. verb* [**bal·lot·ed, bal·lot·ing**] 1 To cast a ballot; vote or decide by ballot. 2 To draw lots or determine by lot. [<F. *ballotte*, little ball]

bal·lot·ment (buh·lŏt′–) *noun* [F.] Impulse given to a body loosely suspended in a sac or cavity by which it rises on impact and returns again: applied in the diagnosis of pregnancy, to the patella in dropsy of the knee, movable kidney, etc.

ball-peen *noun* A hemispherical peen on a hammer-head, used especially for riveting. For illustration see HAMMER.

ball·room *noun* A room for dancing. [<BALL]

ball turret A ball-shaped projection on the bottom part of certain bombers, power-driven and containing machine-guns which can swing in any direction.

ball valve 1 A ball-shaped valve. 2 A valve controlled by a floating ball.

bal′·ly·hack (băl′–) *noun* [Pop.] A smash; wreck; ruin. Also **bal′·ly·whack.**

bal·ly·hoo′ (băl–) [Pop.] *noun* 1 Glib patter; as, the *ballyhoo* of a side-show announcer; hence, any immoderate, unrestrained advertising. 2 Conspicuous noisiness of speech, manner, or habit. —*verb* To advocate or promote by means of ballyhoo.

balm (bahm) *noun* 1 A soothing application; hence, anything that soothes or heals. 2 An aromatic resinous exudation from various trees or shrubs; balsam; also, a tree or shrub that yields an aromatic, resinous balsam; especially, any tree of the genus *Commiphora*. 3 Any of various aromatic plants of the genus *Melissa*, especially *M. officinalis*. [<L. *balsamum*]

bal ma caan′ (băl·muh·cahn′) *noun* A loosely fitting overcoat made of rough woolen cloth. [<Balmacaan, estate in Scotland]

balm-of-Gilead *noun* 1 Any of several Oriental trees of the myrrh family, or the exudation obtained from them. 2 The American balsam fir, or the balm obtained from it. 3 A European shade tree *(Populus candicans)*.

Bal·mor·al *noun* 1 A striped heavy woolen stuff, or a petticoat made of such material. 2 A form of Scotch cap. 3 A laced walking shoe: also **bal mor·al.** [<Balmoral, Scotland]

Balmoral Castle Royal residence, Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Bal mung (bahl′–) The sword which Siegfried, the hero of the *Nibelungenlied*, took from the Nibelungs.

balm y *adj.* [**balm i er, balm·i est**] 1 Fragrant; aromatic. 2 Healing; soothing; mild. 3 [Pop.] Slightly or completely deranged, crazy; also, confused by drink. —**balm·i ly** *adv.* —**balm i·ness** *noun.*

bal ne al (bāl′–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to baths and bathing. [<L. *balnearius* <*balneum*; see BAGNIO] —**bal·ne·a′·tion** *noun.*

bal ne·ol′·o·gy *noun* The science of treating disease by baths and the waters of mineral springs.

Bal or In Celtic mythology, king of the Fomorians, a giant whose eye dealt death or ruin wherever it looked. He was blinded and slain by his grandson, Lug.

bal·sa (bawl′·suh) *noun* 1 A tree *(Ochroma pyramidale)* of tropical America and the West Indies; also, the very light wood from this tree, often called *corkwood*. 2 A sailing raft made of light logs fastened together by a platform, or (in later forms) of inflated skins or metal cylinders. 3 A catamaran. [<Sp.]

bal·sam (bawl′·sum) *noun* 1 An aromatic, oily preparation used for healing; also, any fragrant ointment; balm. 2 An aromatic resin containing cinnamic and benzoic acid, or the tree that yields it. 3 A flowering plant of the genus *Impatiens*, especially the common garden annual *I. balsamina*. 4 Any soothing or healing agent or circumstance.
— *tr. verb* To anoint with balsam; salve. [<L. *balsamum* <Gr. *balsamon*, balsam tree] —**bal·sa·me·a′·ceous** (–shus) *adj.* —**bal·sam ic** or **·i·cal** *adj.*

balsam fir A valuable tree *(Abies balsamea)* of the pine family, growing in the northern United States and Canada and yielding the Canada balsam: also called *balm of Gilead*.

bal·sam·if′·er·ous (–us) *adj.* Yielding balsam or balm.

bal sa·mi·na′·ceous (–shus) *adj.* Belonging to a family of plants *(Balsaminaceæ)* composed of the genera *Impatiens* and *Hydrocera*.

balsam of Peru A balsam from a tropical American tree *(Myroxylon pereiræ)*, used as a perfume and in medicine; also called *Peru balsam*. Also **balsam-of-Peru.**

balsam of Tolu An oleoresinous medicinal preparation obtained from a South American evergreen *(Myroxylon balsamum)*, containing the volatile oil toluene; used as a basis for many cough mixtures. Also **balsam-of-Tolu.**

Bal·tha·sar (băl·thāy′·zur *or* –thăz′·ur) 1 One of the three Magi: also **Bal·tha·zar.** 2 The alias of Portia in Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*.

Bal·tic (bawl′–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the Baltic Sea or surrounding territory. 2 Of or pertaining to the western or Lettic branch of the Balto-Slavic languages which includes Old Prussian, Lithuanian, and Lettish.

Baltic republics The republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

Baltic Sea A sea enclosed by Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, U.S.S.R., and Finland; about 160,000 square miles.

Bal·ti·more (bawl′–) A seaport and commercial city in Maryland; medical and cultural center; named for **Lord Baltimore** (Cecil Calvert, 1580–1632), founder of Maryland.

Baltimore oriole An American oriole *(Icterus galbula)*: so named from the orange and black color of the coat of arms of Lord Baltimore.

Balto· (bawl′·tō) A combining form from *Baltic*.

Balto-Slavic *adj.* Of or pertaining to a subfamily of Indo-European languages, including Russian, White Russian, Little Russian or Ukrainian, Czechoslovak, Polish, Wendish, Old Prussian, Lithuanian, and Lettish.

Ba·lu·chi·stan′ (buh·lōō·chi·stahn′ *or* buh·lōō′·kI·stăn) A province of NW. India; 54,456 square miles; capital, Quetta.

Baluchistan States Three native states in NW. India; 79,546 square miles; chief city, Kalat.

bal·us·ter (băl′–) *noun* One of a set of small pillars that support a hand rail and form with the hand rail a balustrade; also, one of the small columns forming a chair back. [<It. *balaustro* <*balaustra*, wild-pomegranate flower]

bal us·trade′ *noun* A hand rail supported by balusters. For illustration see BALCONY.

Bal·zac (băl′·zăc; *F.* bahl·zahk′), **Honoré**, 1799–1850, French novelist.

bam [Pop.] *tr. verb* To cheat; bamboozle. —*noun* A cheat, imposition, or deception.

Bam·berg (bahm′·bĕrK) A city in northern Bavaria, Germany.

bam bi no (–bee′·no) *noun* [**·ni** (nee) *pl.*] A little child; especially, a figure of the child Jesus represented in a manger or crib. [<It.]

bam boo *noun* A tall treelike or shrubby grass (genus *Bambusa* or related genera); also, its stem, wood, leaf, or fiber, or any article made from it. [<Malay *bambu*]

bam boo zle *verb* [Pop.] [**·zled** (zld), **·zling**] To impose upon; mislead; practice trickery or deception; hoax; cheat; perplex. —**bam·boo·zle ment** *noun* —**bam·boo·zler** *noun.*

1ban *noun* 1 A proclamation or edict; especially an edict of interdiction, as a sentence of outlawry; any authoritative prohibition or interdiction. 2 Excommunication; hence, any oath or curse. —*tr. verb* [**banned, ban·ning**] 1 To place under a ban; anathematize; interdict. 2 To forbid production of, as a play; prohibit sale of, as a book. See synonyms under BANISH. [<ON. *bann*]

2ban *noun* 1 [Law] An official proclamation. 2 *pl.* An announcement of intention to marry: often spelled *banns*. 3 A calling to arms by a feudal lord. 4 The military forces summoned by sovereign or government, as in Germany and France. —*tr. verb* [Obs.] [**banned, ban ning**] In feudal law, to call out by proclamation; summon. [<OE. *gebann*, proclamation, edict]

3ban *noun* A fine muslin made in the East Indies, from the fiber of the banana leafstalk.

4ban *noun* Formerly, the ruler of a frontier district of Hungary; the governor of Croatia and Slavonia.

5ban (bahn) *noun* [**ba·ni** (bah′·nee) *pl.*] A Rumanian copper coin, 1/100 of a leu.

ba nal (bāy′–) *adj.* Meaningless from overuse; commonplace; trivial. [< L.] —**ba·nal′·i·ty** *noun* —**ba nal·ly** *adv.*

ba·nan′·a *noun* 1 A large, herbaceous plant *(Musa paradisiaca sapientum)* growing 10 to 20 feet high, cultivated in tropical climates for its edible pulpy fruit which grows in long pendent clusters. 2 The fruit of this plant. [<Sp. <native Guinea name]



BANANA PLANT

A Flower. *B* Stalk bearing fruit. *C* Flower cluster enclosed in bracts.

banana oil 1 Isoamyl acetate, $C_7H_{14}O_2$, an aromatic liquid ester widely used as a solvent, in fruit juices, cosmetics, and as an illuminant in standard photometric work: also called *pear oil*. 2 [Pop.] Fulsome flattery; cajolery.

Ban at A former frontier district of SE. Hungary, governed by a *ban*.

Ban bur·y An ancient historic town in northern Oxfordshire, England.

ban ca (bahn′·cah) *noun* [Philippine] One form of a Filipino dug-out canoe.

Ban ca Same as Bangka.

Ban·croft (băn′–), **George**, 1800–91, American historian.

1band *noun* **1** A flat flexible strip of any material used for binding. **2** Any strip of fabric used to finish, strengthen, or trim an article of dress. **3** *pl.* A pair of linen strips hanging from the front of the neck, worn with certain clerical or academical garments: also called **Geneva bands.** **4** Any broad stripe of contrasting color, material, or surface. **5** Any of the broad stripes found in typical molecular spectra: seen distinctly lined upon high magnification. **6** A range of sound frequencies or wave lengths within two stated limits; as, the standard broadcast *band*. **7** A flexible driving belt, communicating motion between wheels by friction. **8** A circular strip or loop of metal; a ring; as, a golden *band* on one's finger.

—*tr. verb* **1** To unite or tie with a band; encircle; mark with a band, as birds. **2** To mark with a stripe. [<OF. *bande* <OHG. *binda*, band, tie]

2band *noun* **1** A company of persons associated, organized, or bound together. **2** A company of persons organized to play musical instruments, especially wind instruments; also, a group of certain instruments in an orchestra; as, the string *band*. **3** A drove of moving animals, as horses, sheep, etc., usually with the herdsmen and other accompanying persons. —**to beat the band** Inordinately; surpassingly; as, shout to *beat the band*.

—*verb* To join or unite in a league or company; confederate. [<F. *bande*]

3band *noun* That which binds, ties, or unites; a bond. [<ON.]

band·age (–ĭj) *noun* **1** A strip, usually of soft cloth, used in dressing wounds, etc. **2** Any band. —*tr. verb* [**·aged, ·ag·ing**] To bind or cover with a bandage. [<F. <*bande*, band]

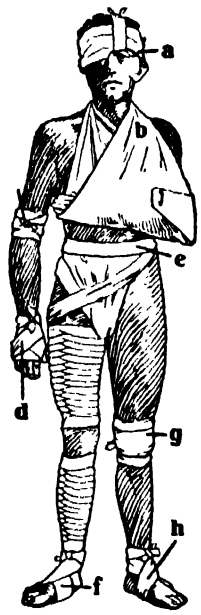
ban·dan·na *noun* A large bright-colored handkerchief with spots or figures. Also **ban·dan·a.** [<Hind. *bandhnū*, mode of dyeing, <*bāndh*, tie]

Ban·dar Ab·bas (băn′·dŭr ah·bahs′) A seaport of Iran on the Persian Gulf. Also spelled *Bender Abbas*.

Ban·djer ma′·sin (bahn·jur·mah′·sin) A town in SE. Borneo. Also *Banjermasin*.

band box *noun* A light round or oval box, for carrying hats, etc.: originally, for collars.

ban·deau (–dō′) *noun* [**·deaux** (dōz′) *pl.*] **1** A narrow band; fillet; bandage. **2** A brassière. **3** A strip of wire or other material fastened to a woman's hat to adjust size or height. [<F.]



BANDAGES

a for the eye
b for arm (sling)
c for elbow
d for hand
e for loins
f for back of the foot
g for knee
h for sole of the foot

band·er *noun* One who belongs to a band or league.

ban′·de role *noun* **1** A small flag, pennant, or streamer, as at the end of a lance, etc. **2** A sculptured or painted band, bearing an inscription. **3** A banner over a tomb or carried at a funeral. Also **ban′·de·rol.** [<F. <LL. *banderia*, banner]

ban′·di·coot *noun* **1** A large rat (*Mus* or *Nesokia bandicota*) of India, often over a foot in length. **2** A small insectivorous marsupial (genus *Parameles*) of Australia, Tasmania, etc. [Perhaps <Telugu *pandi–kokku*, pig–rat]

ban dit *noun* [**ban dits** or **ban·dit·ti** *pl.*] A highwayman; brigand. See synonyms under **robber.** [<F. <It. *banditto*, outlawed person] —**ban·di·try** *noun.*

band′ mas ter *noun* The leader of a musical band.

Ban·doeng (bahn′·doong) A city of western Java, Netherlands East Indies. Also **Ban dung.**

ban dog (băn′–) *noun* A large fierce dog, commonly kept chained; a watch dog, commonly a mastiff. [<**1band** + **dog**]

ban do·leer′ *noun* A broad band, usually of canvas webbing, with loops for holding cartridges, worn over the shoulder; also, an ammunition box attached to this band. Also **ban·do·lier′.** [<F. *bandoulière* <It. *bandoliera* <*banda*, band]

ban·do line (–leen *or* –lĭn) *noun* A gummy liquid, made from tragacanth and quince seeds: used for glossing the hair.

ban·dore *noun* An old lutelike musical instrument. [<Sp. *bandurria* <Gr. *pandoura*, musical instrument]

band·stand *noun* An outdoor, roofed platform for a band of musicians. Also **band stand.**

band′·wag·on *noun* **1** A big, high, decorated wagon to hold a band in a parade. **2** Political leadership. —**to climb on the bandwagon** To avow adherence publicly to (a political principle or candidate); adopt prevalent opinions and attitudes.

ban dy *verb* [**ban·died, ban·dy·ing**] **1** To give and receive; exchange. **2** To toss, throw, or knock back and forth from one person to another, etc.; hence, to discuss. —*adj.* Crooked outward at the knees; curved; bowed. —*noun* [**ban·dies** *pl.*] **1** A game resembling hockey; also, a crooked stick used in this game. **2** An ancient form of tennis. [Origin uncertain]

bandy–legged (–lĕgd *or* –lĕg·id) *adj.* Having crooked legs; bow–legged.

1bane *noun* **1** Anything destructive or ruinous; ruin. **2** A deadly poison: now in composition; as, hen*bane*, rat*bane*. **3** [Obs.] A worker of death; death. [<OE. *bana*, murderer, destruction]

2bane *noun* [Scot.] A bone.

bane′·ber ry *noun* [**ries** *pl.*] The poisonous berry of any species of *Actæa*; also, the plant.

bane·ful *adj.* Noxious; poisonous; injurious; deadly; ruinous. See synonyms under **bad, pernicious.** —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

Banff (băm‖f) **1** A mountainous county of NE. Scotland; 630 square miles: also **Banff shire**; also, its county seat, a port. **2** A resort town in **Banff National Park**, a scenic park in western Alberta, Canada, 2,585 square miles.

1bang *noun* **1** A sudden or noisy blow, thump, whack, or explosion. **2** A sudden spring; dash. —*verb* To strike with a heavy sound; knock; beat; make a heavy, loud sound. —*adv.* **1** With a violent blow or loud and sudden noise. **2** All at once; abruptly. [<ON. *banga*, beat]

2bang *noun* Front hair cut straight across: usually in the plural. —*tr. verb* To cut straight across, as the front hair.

3bang Same as **bhang.**

Ban·ga·lore′ (bang·guh·lōre′) A city, capital of Mysore state, India.

bangalore torpedo A length of metal piping filled with high explosive and used chiefly to clear a safe path through a mine field or barbed–wire entanglements. [<Bangalore, India]

Bang ka An island in the Netherlands Indies, SE. of Sumatra; tin mines; 4,460 square miles. Also *Banca*, *Banka*.

bang·kok *noun* A fine–textured straw, produced in Bangkok, used in the manufacture of hats; also, a hat woven from this straw.

Bang·kok The capital of Siam; a port on the Menam River.

ban gle (băng′·gl) *noun* A slender metallic bracelet or pendent ornament. [<Hind. *bangrī*, glass bracelet]

Ban gor (bang′·gōr) **1** A manufacturing city on the Penobscot River, central Maine. **2** A borough of northern Carnarvonshire, Wales.

Bangs, John Kendrick, 1862–1922, American author and humorist.

bang–up *adj.* [Pop.] Excellent.

Bang·we u′ lu (–wā′·lōō) A swampy lake in NE. Northern Rhodesia formed by the headwaters of the Congo; sometimes called *Bemba*. Also **Bang·we·o′·lo.**

ba·ni Plural of **1ban.**

ban·ian (băn′·yun) *noun* **1** A Hindu merchant or trader belonging to a vegetarian caste. **2** A loose shirt, jacket, or gown. **3** Same as **banyan.** [<Pg. <Ar. *banyān* <Sans. *vaṇij*, merchant]

ban ish *tr. verb* **1** To compel to leave one's country by political decree. **2** To expel, as from any customary or desired place; drive away; dismiss; exile. [<OF. *baniss–*, stem of *banir* <OHG. *bannan*, summon] —**·er** *noun* —**·ment** *noun.*

Synonyms: ban, discharge, dislodge, dismiss, eject, evict, exile, expatriate, expel, ostracize, oust. From a country, a person may be *banished*, *exiled*, or *expatriated*; *banished* from any country where he may happen to be, but *expatriated* or *exiled* only from his own. One may *expatriate* or *exile* himself; he is *banished* by others. *Banish* is a word of wide import; one may *banish* disturbing thoughts; care may *banish* sleep. To *expel* is to drive out with violence, and often with disgrace. See **exterminate.**

ban is·ter *noun* **1** A baluster. **2** *pl.* A balustrade on a staircase. [Corruption of **baluster**]

ban·is′·ter·ine (–een *or* –in) *noun* An alkaloid derivative, $C_{13}H_{12}ON_2$, of a South American plant (*Banisteriopsis caapi*): a hallucinating drug used in medicine for the treatment of encephalitis lethargica: also called *harmine*.

Ban·jer·ma′·sin Same as **Bandjermasin.**

ban·jo *noun* [**·jos** *pl.*] A long–necked, stringed, musical instrument having a parchment–covered, hoop–shaped body, played by plucking the strings. [Corruption <Sp. *bandurria* <Gr. *pandoura*, musical instrument] —**·ist** *noun.*

banjo clock A 19th century American clock having a banjo–shaped case.

BAN·JO·RINE' (–reen') *noun* A musical instrument similar to the banjo, but tuned a fourth higher.

¹BANK *noun* 1 Any ridge or moundlike formation or mass; a long acclivity, or a sloping mound; a rising ground. 2 The land at the edge of a watercourse or of any cut or channel: often in the plural. 3 A raised portion of the bed of a river, lake, or ocean; as, the *Banks* of Newfoundland; also, a shallow; sandbar; shoal. 4 A horizontal rank of keys in a piano or organ. 5 A rowers' bench in a galley; a thwart. 6 The cushion, in billiards. 7 The sidewise inclination of an airplane in rounding a curve. 8 A set of like articles grouped together. 9 Lines under a headline. Same as **BLOCK** *noun* 6. 10 In printing, the heavy sloping table on which type galleys or dead type are held; also, a pressman's table for holding sheets, and the track along which the carriage of a printing press moves.
—*verb* 1 To make into a bank; shelter under a bank; form or lie in banks. 2 To pile up earth around (a house or other building) as a protection against cold. 3 To build banks along (a stream, river, etc.) to confine high waters. 4 To incline laterally, as an airplane; put an upward lateral slope on curving roads, for the safety of speeding vehicles. 5 In billiards and pool, to cause (a ball) to hit or rebound from the bank or cushion. 6 To bring together in a bank, as transformers. —**TO BANK** (or **BANK UP**) **A FIRE** To cover a fire with ashes or earth so as to keep it alive but burning low. [<ME. *banke* <OHG. *panch*, bank, bench]

Synonyms (noun): beach, border, bound, brim, brink, coast, edge, marge, margin, rim, shore, strand. *Bank* is a general term for the land along the edge of a watercourse. A *beach* is a strip or expanse of incoherent wave-worn sand, which is often pebbly or full of boulders. *Strand* is a more poetic term for a wave-washed shore, especially as a place for landing or embarking; as, the keel grates on the *strand*. The whole line of a country or continent that borders the sea is a *coast*. *Shore* is any land, whether cliff, or sand, or marsh, bordering water. We do not speak of the *coast* of a river, nor of the *banks* of the ocean, though there may be *banks* by or under the sea. *Edge* is the line where land and water meet; as, the water's *edge*. *Brink* is the place from which one may fall; as, the *brink* of a precipice, the *brink* of ruin.

²BANK *noun* 1 An institution for lending, borrowing, exchanging, issuing, or caring for money. 2 An office or building used for banking purposes. 3 Originally, a joint fund of money for use in some business enterprise; now, the funds of a gaming establishment or the fund before the keeper of a gambling table. 4 In some games, reserve pieces from which the players are permitted to draw, as in dominoes. 5 A store or reserve supply of anything needed for future use or emergency; as, a blood *bank*; also, the place of storage. 6 [Obs.] A money changer's table.
—*verb* 1 To deposit in a bank. 2 To do business with or as with a bank or banker. 3 In gambling, to keep the bank at a gambling table. 4 To have faith in or assurance of, rely or count: with *on*. [<F. *banque* <LL. *bancus*, bench, bank, < G.]

BAN KA Same as BANGKA.

BANK A·BLE *adj.* Capable of being banked; receivable by a bank.

BANK ACCOUNT An account with a bank; also, a sum of money deposited in a bank subject to check or on interest.

BANK BOOK *noun* A book in which a depositor's accounts are entered: kept in his possession as a voucher, and serving as a receipt for deposits.

BANK DISCOUNT A deduction beforehand of interest reckoned on the face of a bill or note.

¹BANK ER *noun* 1 One engaged in banking. 2 One who deals or keeps the bank, as in a gambling house.

²BANK ER *noun* A vessel used in cod-fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland.

³BANK ER *noun* 1 A stone-mason's bench. 2 A sculptor's revolving modeling-stand.

BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS An international bank at Basel, Switzerland, created in 1930, for administering reparation payments arising from World War I.

BANK HOLIDAY 1 In English law, a week-day on which banks are legally closed, usually a general holiday. 2 Sunday or a legal holiday upon which banks are officially closed. 3 The ten-day period in March, 1933, during which the banks throughout the United States were closed by presidential proclamation.

BANK ING *noun* The business of a bank or banker.

BANK NIGHT The night on which a kind of lottery takes place in some amusement houses, when numbers are drawn and cash payments made to those patrons who, being present and having registered beforehand, hold the numbers drawn.

BANK NOTE *noun* 1 A promissory note, issued by a bank. 2 A note payable at a bank and serving as currency.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES Either of two banking institutions (1791–1816 and 1817–36) that acted as fiscal agents of the U. S. government.

BANK' PA PER *noun* 1 Banknotes. 2 Negotiable, discountable commercial papers, as securities, bank drafts, bills of exchange, etc.

BANK RATE The rate of discount determined by banks.

BANK RUPT *noun* 1 A person unable to pay his debts or without credit or resources. 2 [Law] One who is unable to make payment of a just debt when due and demanded of him; one judicially declared insolvent. —*adj.* 1 Unable to pay one's debts; insolvent. 2 Subject to the conditions of bankrupt law.
—*tr. verb* To make bankrupt; strip of one's resources. [<²BANK + L. *ruptus*, broken]

BANK RUPT·CY *noun* [CIES *pl.*] 1 The state of being insolvent; failure or inability to pay just debts. 2 Loss or failure in any respect.

BANKS, SIR JOSEPH, 1743–1820, English explorer and naturalist.

BANK SI A *noun* One of a genus (*Banksia*) of Australian evergreen trees or shrubs of the family *Proteaceæ*, with leathery leaves, long, dense heads of yellow flowers, and winged seeds in woody follicles. [<Sir Joseph Banks]

BANK SIDE A district in Southwark, London, along the bank of the Thames; theater district of Shakespeare's time.

BAN·NER *noun* 1 A cloth bearing a device, suspended from a pole by a crossbar. 2 Any flag or standard. 3 The large upper petal of a papilionaceous blossom. —*tr. verb* To furnish with a banner. —*adj.* Worthy to bear the banner; hence, successful; foremost; outstanding. [<OF. *baniere*]

¹BAN NER ET' *noun* A small banner. Also **BAN NER ETTE'**.

²BAN NER ET *noun* One of a grade of knights, next below a baron, entitled to lead vassals under his own banner; also, the title. Also **KNIGHT BANNERET.**

BAN NET *noun* [Scot.] A bonnet.

BAN·NOCK (băn'·ŭk) *noun* A cake of meal baked on a griddle or hot stone. [Perhaps <OE. *bannuc*, part, piece, bit]

BAN' NOCK BURN A town in eastern Stirlingshire, Scotland; battle, 1314.

BAN QUET (bang'·kwĕt) *noun* A sumptuous feast. —*verb* To entertain at a banquet, feast sumptuously or formally. [<F.] —**·ER** *noun.*

BAN QUETTE (bang·ket') *noun* [F.] 1 A raised earthen platform or bank behind an earthwork, upon which soldiers stand to deliver their fire. See illustration BASTION. 2 An upholstered bench without a back. 3 Any bank, ledge, etc., as a shelf on a sideboard. 4 A sidewalk. [<F.]

BAN QUO (bang'·ko *or* –kwo) Scottish thane and general (about 1066), introduced into Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

BANS, BANNS See ²BAN (announcement).

BAN SHEE *noun* In Gaelic folklore, a fairy visitant whose wailing foretold death. [<Ir. *ban sid* <*ban*, woman, + *sid*, fairy]

BANT *intr. verb* To reduce corpulence by a dietetic treatment devised by William Banting of London.

BAN TAM *noun* 1 A breed of domestic fowl characterized by small size and pugnacity. 2 Hence, a pugnacious person of small size; also, anything of pert appearance and small size. —*adj.* Small and combative; pert. [<Bantam, a district in western Java]

BAN' TAM WEIGHT (–wate) *noun* A boxer who weighs 118 pounds or less.

BAN TER *noun* Good-humored ridicule; raillery; repartee. —*verb* To make sport of; joke; exchange lightly challenging, though not unkind, repartee. [Etymology unknown] —**·ER** *noun* —**·ING·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (noun): badinage, chaff, derision, irony, jeering, mockery, raillery, ridicule, sarcasm, satire. *Banter* is the touching upon some unimportant fault or weakness of another in a way half to pique and half to please; *badinage* is delicate, refined *banter*. *Raillery* has more sharpness, but is usually good-humored and well-meant. *Irony*, the saying one thing that the reverse may be understood, may be either mild or bitter. *Ridicule* makes a person or thing the subject of contemptuous merriment; *derision* seeks to make the object derided seem utterly despicable—to laugh it to scorn. *Jeering* is loud, rude *ridicule*, as of a hostile crowd or mob. *Mockery* may include mimicry and personal violence, as well as scornful speech. A *satire* is a formal composition; a *sarcasm* may be an impromptu sentence. The *satire* shows up follies to keep people from them; the *sarcasm* hits them because they are foolish, without inquiring whether it will do good or harm. See MOCK, RIDICULE.

BAN TING, SIR FREDERICK GRANT, 1891–1941, Canadian physician; discovered insulin treatment for diabetes.

BANT LING *noun* 1 A young child; infant. 2 A bastard. [Origin uncertain]

BAN TU *noun* 1 A member of any of numerous Negroid tribes of Africa south of the Sahara Desert, including the Kaffirs, Zulus, Bechuanas, Damaras, the Babaugi of the Upper Congo, the Swahilis, etc. 2 Any of the languages of these people.

BANTU LANGUAGES A family of agglutinative languages of South Africa, characterized distinctively by unchangeable word root governed by prefixes, including about 83 principal languages of which Zulu-Kaffir, Swahili, Congolese, etc., are the best known, and excluding Hottentot, Bushman, and the various Pygmy dialects.

Ban·ville (bahN·veel'), **Théodore F. de,** 1823–91, French poet and dramatist.

ban yan (–yun) *noun* An East Indian fig-bearing tree *(Ficus benghalensis)* which sends down from its branches roots that develop into new trunks, thus producing a thick and shady grove. also spelled *banian.* [< BANYAN, from the use of the ground under the tree as a market place]



BANYAN TREE

banzai (–zī) *interj.* [Jap.] Literally, ten thousand years; a shout or exclamation of honor used on all occasions.

banzai attack A desperate attempt to carry a position by infantry charge; used by the Japanese in World War II. Also **banzai charge.**

ba′ o bab (bay′–) *noun* An African tree *(Adansonia digitata)* with a huge trunk, bearing edible, gourdlike fruit; the monkey-bread tree. [< Native name]

bap *noun* [Scot.] A thick leavened cake or roll of bread.

bap tism (–tizm) *noun* 1 The act of baptizing; a sacrament in which water is used to initiate the recipient into a Christian church, to symbolize purification, to acknowledge consecration to Christ, etc. 2 Any initiatory or purifying experience. 3 A religious ablution signifying a purification or consecration, as that by which proselytes were Judaized. — **bap tis mal** (–tiz′ mul) *adj.* — **bap tis mal ly** *adv.*

baptism of fire 1 Baptism with the Holy Spirit; spiritual baptism. 2 Martyrdom. 3 A soldier's first experience under actual combat. 4 Any crucial ordeal or purifying experience or trial.
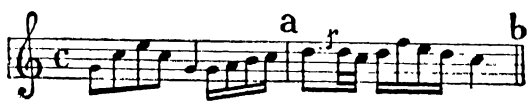
Bap tist 1 A member of any of various Christian churches which hold that baptism should be given only to professed believers, and, generally, that baptism should be by immersion, also that infants should not be baptized. 2 One who baptizes, as, John the *Baptist.*

Bap tist (bap′ tist, *G.* bahp′·teest) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **Bap tiste** (bah teest′), [Gr.] **Bap ti stes** (bap ti stee′), [L., It.] **Bap tis ta** (bap tis′·tuh); *Pg.* bahptees′ tah). [< Gr., baptizer]

bap tis ter y *noun* [**ter ies** *pl.*] A reservoir in a church for baptism by immersion, a portion of a church set apart for baptisms. Also **bap tis try.**

bap tize *tr. verb* [**tized, tiz ing**] 1 To administer the sacrament of baptism to, symbolize consecration and purification by immersing a person's body in water or by sprinkling water on his head. 2 To christen or name, at the sacrament of baptism. 3 To consecrate; dedicate to special uses by some ceremony resembling baptism. 4 To cleanse, chasten; renew; sanctify. Also [Br.] **bap tise.** [< Gr. *baptizo* < *baptó,* dip] — **bap·tiz er** *noun.*

bar *noun* 1 A piece of solid material, long in proportion to its width and thickness often used as a fastening, a barrier, etc. 2 Hence, a barrier; any obstruction; also, a bank, as of sand, at the entrance to a river or harbor. 3 The enclosed place in court occupied by counsel; also, the place where a prisoner stands to plead, hence, the court or any place of justice, or anything considered as analogous; a judgment seat. 4 Lawyers collectively; the legal profession. 5 A room or a counter where liquors or refreshments are dispensed. 6 A stripe; a band, as of color or light. 7 The vertical line that divides a staff of music into measures. 8 A horizontal timber or other piece connecting two parts of a framework. 9 The solid metal mouthpiece of a horse's bridle; also, the



BAR IN MUSIC

a Single. *b* Double.

space in front of a horse's upper molar teeth in which the bit is placed, also, that portion of a horse's foot that bends in behind toward the frog. 10 In needlepoint, a transverse thread or group of threads passed from one side or corner of an opening to another usually twisted or buttonholed and sometimes finished with knots. 11 [Law] The preventing or stopping of an action by showing that the plaintiff has no right of action. 12 In heraldry, an ordinary formed by two parallel lines drawn horizontally across a shield, covering one-fifth of the field. See synonyms under **barrier, impediment, lock.** — **the Bars** The Confederate flag.

— *tr. verb* [**barred, bar ring**] 1 To close; obstruct; hinder; prohibit with or as with a bar or bars. 2 To make an exception of; except. 3 To mark with bars. See synonyms under **hinder, obstruct.**

— *prep.* Barring; excepting; as, *bar* none: originally an imperative. [< L.L. *barra,* bar]

²bar *noun* The cgs international unit of pressure, equal to 1,000,000 dynes a square centimeter or a pressure of 29.531 inches of mercury at 32° F. and in latitude 45°; sometimes incorrectly called *barye.* [< Gr. *baros,* weight]

Bar ab′ bas A robber released in place of Jesus at the demand of the multitude. *Matt.* xxvii, 15–21.

Ba rac a *noun* A world-wide organization of young men's Bible classes. [< Heb. *berakah,* blessing]

Bar ak (bar′·ăk) A warrior who, with Deborah, overcame Sisera and the Canaanites. *Judges* iv, 6. [< Heb., lightning]

Bá rá·ny (bah′·rah·nī), **Robert,** 1876–1936, Austrian physician and otologist.

bar a the′ a (bar–) *noun* A closely woven fabric of silk or rayon, sometimes combined with cotton or wool, having a pebbly weave; used for lightweight suits, neckties, etc.

¹barb *noun* 1 A backward-projecting point on a sharp weapon, as on an arrow, fish hook, or spear, intended to prevent easy extraction; also, any similar sharp point; as, the *barbs* on a barbed-wire fence. 2 A beard, as in certain grains and grasses, awn. 3 One of the lateral processes of a bird's feather. For illustration see **feather.** 4 A band or scarf worn about the neck: as, the *barb* of a nun. 5 *pl.* Paps or folds of the mucous membrane under the tongue of cattle and horses, also, the disease characterized by their inflammation. 6 A man's beard; also, a beardlike appendage at the mouth of certain animals.

— *tr. verb* To provide with a barb or barbs; hence, to make cutting or severe. [< L. *barba,* beard]

²barb *noun* 1 A horse of the breed introduced by the Moors from Barbary into Spain: noted for speed and endurance. 2 A blackish or dun pigeon with a short stout beak. [< F. *barbe* < Ar. *Barbar,* the Berbers]

Bar ba dos (–bay′·doze) An island in the West Indies; 166 square miles, capital, Bridgetown: a British colony.

Barbados-pride *noun* A species of poinciana; flowerfence.

Bar ba ra (bar′·buh ruh, *Dutch, G., It., Sp.* bar′·bah·rah) A feminine personal name. [< Gr. *fem.* foreign, stranger]

bar ba ri an *noun* 1 One whose state of culture is between savagery and civilization; a member of an uncivilized tribe or race; hence, any rude, brutal, or uncultured person; one destitute of, or not caring for, culture. 2 According to ancient Greek and Latin usage, a foreigner or outlander, in a depreciatory sense.

— *adj.* 1 Uncivilized; cruel; barbarous. 2 Foreign; in classical times, non-Hellenic. See synonyms under **barbarous.** [< Gr. *barbaros,* foreign] — **bar ba ri an ism** *noun.*

bar bar ic (–bar′·ik) *adj.* 1 Of or characteristic of barbarians, as, *barbaric* music, dress, etc. 2 Wildly splendid or showy. See synonyms under **barbarous.**

bar ba rism (–rizm) *noun* 1 The stage between savagery and civilization. 2 Absence of culture; rudeness in manners, speech, living standards, etc. 3 The usage of words or forms not approved or standard in a language; also, an instance of this. See synonyms under **language.**

bar bar i ty (bar·bar′–) *noun* [**ties** *pl.*] 1 Brutal or barbarous conduct; a barbarous deed. 2 In rhetoric and grammar, a barbarism.

Bar ba·ros′ sa 1 The name of two brothers, Barbary pirates: **Horuk,** 1473?–1518, and **Khair-ed-Din,** 1466?–1546, rulers of Algiers. 2 The nickname of Frederick I of Germany.

bar ba rous (–rus) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or like a barbarian; uncultivated, lacking the refinements of advanced civilization; rude; also, cruel; brutal; savage. 2 Marked by barbarisms in speech; unpolished. 3 Rude or harsh in sound. 4 Of or pertaining to foreigners. [< Gr. *barbaros,* not Greek, foreign] — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

Synonyms: atrocious, barbarian, barbaric, brutal, cruel, inhuman, merciless, rude, savage, uncivilized, uncouth, untamed. *Barbarous* refers to the worst side of *barbarian* life, and to acts of cruelty. We may, however, say *barbarous* nations, *barbarous* tribes, without implying anything more than want of civilization and culture. *Antonyms:* civilized, courtly, cultured, delicate, elegant, graceful, humane, nice, polite, refined, tender, urbane.

Bar ba ry The Mohammedan countries of northern Africa, exclusive of Egypt.

Barbary ape An easily trained, tail-less ape *(Macaca sylvana)* of North Africa and southern Spain: sometimes called *magot.*

bar bate *adj.* 1 Having barbs; bearded. 2 In botany, tufted with long hairs. [< L. *barba,* beard]

bar′ be cue *noun* 1 An open-air feast at which an animal is roasted whole. 2 An animal roasted whole, as an ox. — *tr. verb* [**cued, cu ing**] 1 To roast whole. 2 To roast (usually beef or pork) in large pieces by an open fire on a continuously turning spit. [< Sp. *barbacoa* < Haitian]

barbed *adj.* 1 Having a barb or barbs. 2 Pointed, piercing, or wounding; as, a *barbed* remark.

barbed wire Fence wire having barbs at intervals.

barbed-wire entanglement An obstruction of barbed wire to hinder an enemy's passage, or to entrap or delay him.

BAR·BEL *noun* 1 One of the soft filiform appendages to the jaws, chin, or nostrils of certain fishes. 2 A carp-like Old World fish. [<OF. <LL. *barbellus* <L. *barba*, beard]

BAR′·BEL·LATE *adj.* In botany, having, or studded with short stiff hairs or bristles.

BAR·BER *noun* One who cuts the hair, shaves the beard, etc. — *tr. verb* To cut or dress the hair of; shave or trim the beard of. [<L. *barba*, beard] — **BAR·BER·ING** *noun*.

BAR′·BER·RY *noun* 1 A shrub (genus *Berberis*) bearing yellow flowers and bright-red oblong berries. 2 Its fruit. [<LL. *berberis*]

BAR·BET *noun* 1 A brilliant tropical bird (family *Capitonidæ*), mostly of the Old World, having a stout bill surrounded by bristles at the base: related to the toucans: also called *scansorial barbet*. 2 A variety of small poodle. [<F. <L. *barbatus*, bearded]

BAR·BETTE *noun* 1 An armored cylinder protecting a revolving turret on a warship. 2 A platform from which cannon are fired over a parapet. [<F. <L. *barba*, beard]

BAR·BI·CAN *noun* An outer fortification or outwork. See synonyms under RAMPART. [<F. *barbicane*]

BAR·BI·CEL (-sĕl) *noun* One of the very small simple processes fringing the lower edges of the barbule of a feather. [<L. *barba*, beard]

BAR·BI·TAL *noun* A white, odorless, crystalline powder, $C_8H_{12}O_3N_2$, with a faintly bitter taste, derived from barbituric acid and used as a sedative and hypnotic: also called *Veronal*. Also **BAR′·BI·TONE**.

BAR·BIT′·U·RATE (-yu·rāt) *noun* A salt or ester of barbituric acid.

BAR·BI·TU′·RIC ACID (-tū′·rĭc) Malonylurea, $C_4H_4O_3N_2$, colorless crystals slightly soluble in water or alcohol and the base for a wide range of hypnotic drugs of varying toxicity, as amytal, luminal, etc. [<BARBATE + URIC]

BAR′·BI·ZON SCHOOL (bar′·bi·zŏn; *F.* bar·bee·zawN′) A group of French landscape painters of the 19th century, including Corot, Daubigny, Millet, Rousseau, etc. [<Barbizon, a village in NE. France]

BAR·BOUR (-bur), **JOHN**, 1320?–95, Scottish poet.

BAR·BU·DA (-bū′·duh) An island of the Leeward Islands, British West Indies, 62 square miles.

BAR·BULE (-būle) *noun* 1 A small barb or beard. 2 A process fringing the barb of a feather.

BAR·BUSSE (-bus′), **HENRI**, 1873–1935, French novelist.

BAR·CA 1 A former district of NE. Libya: now called *Bengasi*: also called *Cyrenaica*. 2 Its chief city: now called *Bengasi*: also called *Berenice*. — **BAR·CAN** *adj.*

BAR′·CA·ROLE *noun* A Venetian boat song, also, a melody in imitation of such a song. Also **BAR′·CA·ROLLE**.

BAR·CE·LO′·NA 1 A seaport and historic city of NE. Spain. 2 A city of northern Venezuela.

BAR·CLAY DE TOL·LY, PRINCE MICHAEL, 1761–1818, Russian field marshal.

BARD *noun* A Celtic poet and minstrel; hence, any poet. [<Gael.] — **·IC** *adj.*

BARD *noun* 1 Armor for horses, in medieval Europe. 2 *pl.* The gay trappings worn on horses at medieval tournaments, etc. — *tr. verb* To arm (horse or man) with bards; caparison (a horse) with gay trappings.

BARE *adj.* 1 Devoid of covering or dress; naked. 2 Destitute of or poorly provided with what is used or necessary; unfurnished; scant; empty; unarmed; unsheathed. 3 Not more than just suffices; simple; mere; scant. 4 Threadbare. 5 Exposed to view; made manifest or apparent; undisguised. 6 Lacking in embellishment or in interest or attraction; plain; meager; as, *bare* description. 7 Bare-headed, also, bare-footed. See synonyms under BLANK. — *tr. verb* [**BARED**, **BAR·ING**] To lay bare; strip; reveal; expose. [<OE. *bær*]

BARE Obsolete past tense of BEAR.

BARE BACK *adj.* Riding a horse without a saddle. — *adv.* Without a saddle. — **BARE-BACKED** *adj.*

BARE-FACED *adj.* Having the face bare; hence, impudent; audacious. — **BARE-FACEDLY** *adv.* — **BARE-FACEDNESS** *noun*.

BARE·FOOT *adj.* & *adv.* With the feet bare. — **BARE-FOOTED** *adj.*

BARE FIT *adj.* [Scot.] Bare-footed.

BA·REGE (buh·rĕzh′) *noun* A thin fabric of silk and worsted or cotton and worsted, used for women's dresses, veils, etc.

BARE-HEADED *adj.* With head bare.

BA·REIL·LY (buh·rāy′·lee) A city in central United Provinces, India. Also **BA·RE·LI**.

BARE·LY *adv.* Only just; scarcely; scantily; nakedly; boldly; plainly. See synonyms under BUT.

BA·RENDT (bah′·rĕnt) [Dutch, G.] Same as BERNARD.

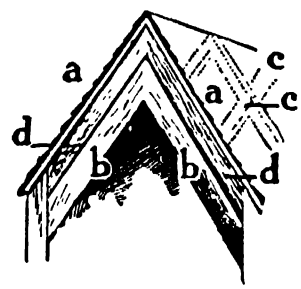
BA·RENTS SEA (bah′·rents *or* băr′·ents) An arm of the Arctic Ocean north of Norway and Russia. [<Willem Barents, died 1597, Dutch explorer]

BARE SARK *noun* A berserk. — *adv.* Without armor.

BAR·FRUSH (-frŏsh′) A former name for BABOL.

BAR GAIN (-gĭn) *noun* 1 A mutual agreement between persons. 2 That which is agreed upon; an advantageous transaction; an article bought or offered at a low price. See synonyms under CONTRACT. — **INTO THE BARGAIN** In addition to what was agreed; thrown in for good measure; besides. — *verb* To agree in advance concerning; barter; trade; negotiate; stipulate. [<OF. *bargaine* <LL. *barcanio*, traffic] — **BAR·GAIN·ER** *noun*.

BARGE *noun* 1 A flat-bottomed freight boat or lighter for harbors and inland waters, or other large boat, as for pleasure excursions. 2 A large and elegantly furnished boat, for pleasure or for state occasions; a house boat. 3 A large double-banked boat for a war vessel, especially one for the use of a flag-officer. 4 A long open vehicle, sometimes boat-shaped, for passengers; hence, an omnibus; also, a large picnic wagon. 5 [Obs.] Any sailing vessel; a bark. — *verb* [**BARGED**, **BARG·ING**] 1 To transport by barge. 2 To move awkwardly and slowly. 3 [Pop.] To collide with; intrude; make one's way rudely and doggedly: with *in* or *into*; as, he *barged* in, although he was not invited. [<LL. *barga*, bark]



BARGEBOARDS
a,a Bargecourse. *c,c* Rafters. *b,b* Bargeboards. *d,d* Bargecouple.

BARGE·BOARD *noun* A board with a vertical face, following the outline of a gable end and covering one of the rafters of the bargecouple: often ornamented.

BARGE′ COUP·LE (-cŭp·l) *noun* One of a pair of rafters that support the projecting end of a gable roof; also, the pair.

BARGE COURSE *noun* 1 Collectively, the tiles, slates, or shingles along the sloping edges of a gabled roof, usually projecting beyond the bargeboards. 2 A course of bricks laid edgewise along the top of a gable wall.

BARGE MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] One who has charge of or is employed on a barge; a boatman or oarsman. Also [Br.] **BAR·GEE** (-jē′).

BAR GHEST (-gĕst) *noun* A goblin, often dog-shaped, foreboding death or misfortune. [Compare G. *berggeist*, gnome]

BAR·HAM (băr′·um), **RICHARD HARRIS**, 1788–1845, English churchman and humorist; pen name, *Thomas Ingoldsby*.

BAR HARBOR A summer resort on Mount Desert Island, Maine.

BA·RI (bah′·ree) A historic seaport in SE. Italy.

¹BAR·IC (băr′·ik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to weight, especially of air; barometric. [<Gr. *barys*, heavy]

²BAR·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or containing barium.

BA·RIL·LA *noun* 1 An impure sodium carbonate and sulfate obtained by burning certain land or marine plants; soda ash. 2 Any plant used in making soda ash. [<Sp. *barrilla*, impure soda]

BAR·ING (băr′-), **ALEXANDER** See ASHBURTON. — **MAURICE**, born 1874, English novelist.

BARING-GOULD (-gōōld), **SABINE**, 1834–1924, English clergyman and hymn-writer.

BAR·ITE (băr′-) *noun* A heavy, vitreous, usually white, orthorhombic barium sulfate, $BaSO_4$: also called *heavy spar*.

BAR·I·TONE (băr′-) *noun* A male voice of a register higher than bass and lower than tenor; also, one having such a voice: also spelled *barytone*. [<Gr. *barys*, heavy, + *tonos*, tone]

BAR·I·UM (băr′-) *noun* A silver-white to yellow, malleable, non-volatile element (symbol Ba) of the alkaline earth group, isolated in 1808 by Sir Humphry Davy, not free in nature, but forming salts, of which the soluble ones and the carbonate are poisonous. See ELEMENT. [<Gr. *barys*, heavy]

BARIUM HYDROXIDE A basic compound, $Ba(OH)_2{\cdot}8H_2O$, that crystallizes in tetragonal prisms produced by rendering caustic barium carbonate or by dissolving the monoxide in water: used in the arts.

BARIUM SULFATE A very insoluble compound, $BaSO_4$, known also as barite, produced synthetically as an insoluble white precipitate: used in the arts, and in roentgenology to facilitate X-ray pictures of the stomach and intestines.

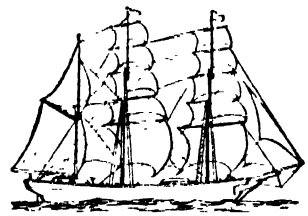
BARIUM YELLOW A pale, sulfur-yellow pigment with a greenish tone, made from barium chromate.

¹BARK *noun* The short, abrupt, explosive sound characteristic of a dog, fox, etc. — *intr. verb* 1 To utter a bark, as a dog. 2 To speak loudly and raucously; clamor. 3 [Pop.] To cough explosively. 4 [Pop.] To drum up patronage at the door of a shop, show, etc., by noisily crying out to the passers-by. — **TO BARK UP THE WRONG TREE** [Pop.] To be mistaken as to one's object or the means of obtaining it. [<OE. *beorcan*, *borcian*]

²BARK *noun* 1 The rind or covering of the stems, branches, and roots of a tree or other plant, as distinguished from the wood: usually composed of bast fibers, cork, and epidermis. See illustration under EXOGEN. 2 Some variety of this substance, having special medicinal, tannic, or other qualities, as Peruvian bark or cinchona, the bark of hemlock, sassafras, etc. — *tr. verb* 1 To remove the bark from; scrape; girdle. 2

To rub off or abrade the skin of. 3 To cover with or as with bark. 4 To tan or treat with an infusion of bark. [<Dan.]

¹BARK *noun* 1 A three-masted vessel square-rigged except for the mizzenmast, which is fore-and-aft rigged. 2 [Obs.] Any vessel or boat. Also spelled *barque*. [<F *barque* <L.L. *barca*, bark]



BARK

BARK BEETLE One of several small burrowing beetles (family *Scolytidae*), which breed between the bark and wood of trees, thus destroying the trees. See illustration under INSECT (injurious).

BAR' KEEP ER *noun* One who serves alcoholic and other liquors over a bar, also called *bartender*.

BAR' KEN TINE (-tēn) *noun* A three-masted vessel square-rigged on the foremast and fore-and-aft rigged on the other two masts: also spelled *barquentine*.

¹BARK ER *noun* One who barks or clamors; specifically, a tout stationed at the door of a shop or entrance to a show.

²BARK ER *noun* One who or that which removes bark from trees or works with bark

BAR KIS In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, a carrier who is constantly declaring by deputy that "Barkis is willin'" to marry Clara Peggotty.

BARK IT *adj.* [Scot.] Barked; tanned.

BARK LA, CHARLES GLOVER, born 1877, English physicist.

BARK LESS *adj.* Unable to bark, as certain breeds of dogs.

BARK Y *adj.* Covered with or resembling bark.

BAR-LE-DUC (bar-luh-duk) *noun* A preserve from seeded gooseberries or currants, originally made at BAR-LE-DUC, a town of NE France.

¹BAR LEY *noun* A hardy, bearded cereal grass (*Hordeum vulgare*) of temperate regions, with long leaves, stout awns, and triple spikelets at the joints which distinguish it from wheat, also, the grain borne by it. [<OL. *barlic*]

²BAR LEY *noun* [Scot.] A halt: a cry in children's games: also spelled *barly*. [For PARLEY]

BAR' LEY CORN *noun* 1 A grain of barley. 2 A measure equal to one third of an inch; also, the breadth of a fine barley grain, or about 0.155 of an inch. 3 A planed groove between moldings. —**JOHN BARLEYCORN** A personification of malt liquor, as whisky, or of intoxicating liquors in general

BAR LOW, JANE, 1860–1917, Irish novelist. —**JOEL**, 1755–1812, American poet and diplomat.

BARLOW'S DISEASE Infantile scurvy.

BARM *noun* The froth or foam rising on fermented malt liquors; brewers' yeast. [<OF. *bearma*, yeast]

BAR MAID *noun* A girl or woman who serves food and drink at a bar.

BAR' ME CIDE Any member of a former wealthy and princely family of Baghdad, specifically, as told in the *Arabian Nights*, the member of this family who served an imaginary feast to a beggar, setting only empty dishes before him.

BARMECIDE FEAST Anything imaginary, illusory, or disappointing.

BAR MEN Same as WUPPERTAL.

BAR MIZ VAH (mits'-vah) In Hebrew law, a boy at the end of his thirteenth year, the age of religious duty and responsibility, also, the ceremony celebrating his attainment: also spelled *bar mitzvah* or *mitzwah*.

BARM Y *adj.* Full of barm; frothy; hence, excitedly active; flighty. Also [Scot.] **BARM IE**.

BARN *noun* A storehouse for hay, etc.; also, a stable or shelter for horses or cattle. [<OF. *bern*]

BAR NA BAS (bahr' nuh bus; *Dan., Dutch, G., L.* bahr'-nah-bahs) A masculine personal name. Also **BAR NA BY**, [F.] **BAR NA BÉ** (bahr-nah-beh'), [Pg.] **BAR NA BÉ'** (bahr-nah-beh'), [It.] **BAR NA BA** (bahr'-nah-bah) or **BAR NA** (bahr'-nah) [<Heb., son of consolation]

—**BARNABAS, SAINT** (properly *Joses*) First century Christian apostle; reputed author of an apocryphal gospel and epistle.

BAR NA CLE (-nuh kl) *noun* 1 A marine shellfish (order *Cirripedia*) found attached to rocks, ships, etc.; especially, the **ROCK BARNACLE** (*Balanus balanoides*) and the **GOOSE BARNACLE** (*Lepas fascicularis*), so called because the barnacle goose was once supposed to hatch from it. 2 A wild goose of northern seas (*Branta leucopsis*): also **BARNACLE GOOSE**. 3 Something or someone resembling a barnacle; a persistent follower; a hanger-on. [<ME. *bernak(ille)*; perhaps <Gael. *barrneach*, limpet]

BAR NARD Same as BERNARD.

BAR NARD, GEORGE GREY, 1863–1938, American sculptor.

BAR-NA UL' (bar-nah-ōōl') A manufacturing city on the Ob River in south-central Asiatic R.S.F.S.R.

BARN' BURN ER *noun* A member of one of the more progressive factions of the Democratic party in New York State in 1842: opposed to the *Hunkers*.

BARN DANCE 1 A social dance held in a barn. 2 A lively dance resembling the schottische.

BAR-NET A town of southern Hertfordshire, England; battle, 1471.

BAR NE VELDT (-vělt), **JAN VAN OLDEN**, 1549–1619, Dutch patriot.

BARN OWL A North American owl (*Tyto alba pratincola*) with brownish upper parts streaked with black or gray, white underparts flecked with black spots, and a monkeylike face, often found in barns, where it preys on mice.



BARN OWL

BARN STORM *intr. verb* 1 To tour rural districts, giving plays, making political speeches, etc. —**BARN'-STORM ER** *noun* —**BARN'-STORM ING** *noun*.

BARN SWALLOW A swallow that builds against the rafters of barns; the common swallow of North America and Europe.

BAR NUM, PHINEAS TAYLOR, 1810–91 American circus proprietor.

BARN YARD *noun* An enclosed space adjoining a barn.

BAR O CY CLO NOM' E TER (bar-) *noun* An instrument for ascertaining the location, direction, distance, and movement of tropical cyclones. [BARO(METER) + CYCLO(NE) + -METER]

BA RO DA A native state in western India; 8,236 square miles; also, its capital.

BAR' O-GRAM (bar'-) *noun* The record of a barograph.

BAR' O GRAPH (bar') *noun* A self-recording barometer. [<Gr. *baros*, weight, + -GRAPH] —**BAR O-GRAPH' IC** *adj.*

BA RO JA (bah-rō'-hah), **PIO**, born 1872, Spanish novelist.

BA ROM E TER *noun* An instrument for indicating atmospheric pressure: used for forecasting the weather, measuring elevations, etc. [<Gr. *baros*, weight, + *metron*, measure] —**BAR-O MET' RIC** or **-RI CAL** (bar-) *adj.* —**BAR O MET'-RI CAL LY** *adv.* —**BA ROM E TRY** *noun*.

BAR ON (bar'-un) *noun* 1 A member of the lowest order of hereditary nobility in several European countries; also, the dignity or rank itself. The title was used at first in England to designate one who held land by military or other honorable service. 2 [Pop.] One who has great power in a commercial field, as, a *coal* baron. [<ME. <OF.; compare OF. *ber*, man]

BAR ON AGE (-ij) *noun* Barons collectively.

BAR ON ESS *noun* 1 The wife or widow of a baron. 2 A woman holding a barony in her own right.

BAR ON ET (bar'-) *noun* An inheritable English title, below that of baron; also, the bearer of the title, who is not a member of the nobility.

BAR ON ET AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 Baronets collectively. 2 The rank or state of a baronet.

BAR ON ET CY *noun* [CIES *pl.*] The patent or rank of a baronet.

BA RONG *noun* [Philippine] A cutlas or cleaverlike weapon used chiefly by the Moros.

BA-RO NI AL *adj.* Pertaining to a baron, a barony, or the order of barons.

BAR ON Y (bar'-) *noun* [-IES *pl.*] The rank, dignity, or domain of a baron.

BA ROQUE (buh-rōk') *adj.* Irregularly shaped; fantastic in style; grotesque, specifically, denoting a style of architecture and decoration common in the first half of the 18th century; rococo. —*noun* An object, ornament, or design in baroque style. For illustration see ARCHITECTURE. [<F.]

BAR' O SCOPE (bar'-) *noun* 1 An instrument for approximately indicating atmospheric pressure; a weatherglass. 2 A device indicating the loss in weight of objects in air. [<Gr. *baros*, weight, + *skopeō*, view] —**BAR O SCOP' IC** or **I CAL** *adj.*

BAR' O SWITCH (bar'-) *noun* That component of a radiosonde apparatus which indicates pressure values during the ascent, and, in a definite order, actuates the temperature, humidity, and other recording components.

BA ROT' SE LAND A region in NW. Northern Rhodesia; 200,000 square miles; inhabited by the **BA ROT SE**, a highly developed Negro people.

BA-ROUCHE (buh-roosh') *noun* A four-wheeled low-bodied pleasure-vehicle with folding top, two inside seats facing each other, and an upper outside seat for the driver. [<G. *barutsche* <It. *baroccio* <L. *bis*, twice, + *rota*, wheel]

BA ROZ ZI (bah-rawt'-si), **GIACOMO**, 1507–73, Italian architect, also known as *Giacomo da Vignola*. Also spelled **BA ROC CHIO** (bah-rok'-kyō).

BARQUE, BAR QUEN TINE Same as BARK, BARKENTINE.

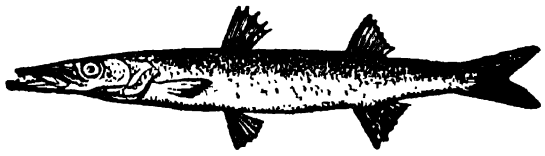
¹BAR RACK (bar'-uk) *noun* 1 A permanent structure for the lodgment of soldiers: generally in the plural. 2 A temporary or rough shelter for a gang of laborers or the like. 3 A light adjustable roof for sheltering hay, etc. —*verb* To house in barracks. [<It. *baracca*, soldiers' tent]

²BAR RACK *verb* [Australian] To encourage one party or oppose the other, with cheering or jeering; root.

BARRACKS BAG A soldier's canvas bag with a draw cord, for holding clothing and equipment. Also **BARRACK BAG.**

BAR·RA·COON' (băr–) *noun* A barrack or enclosure, originally on the African coast, for the cooping of captured Negroes to be sold into slavery; a slave depot: later used for the detention of convicts. [<Sp. <*barraca*, barrack]

BAR·RA·CU'·DA (băr·uh·cōō'·duh) *noun* A voracious pike-like fish (genus *Sphyræna*), of tropical seas. The **GREAT BARRACUDA** (*S. barracuda*) is often 8 feet long. [<Sp.]



GREAT BARRACUDA

²BAR RAGE (bar'·ĭj) *noun* The act of barring; specifically, an artificial bar placed in a watercourse, to increase its depth for irrigating, etc.

²BAR RAGE (bah·rahzh') *noun* Concentrated fire on a part of an enemy's lines to prevent the advance of reinforcements; a curtain of fire to close off part of the front from enemy assault, isolate part of his position, or, by movable curtain, to protect advance of troops. —**BALLOON BARRAGE** A curtain of captive balloons raised above a defense area to entangle enemy aircraft and prevent penetration of the area. —**BOX BARRAGE** A curtain of artillery fire falling around an area and preventing the escape or reinforcement of troops. [< F.]

BAR RA MUN'·DA (băr–) *noun* [**DAS** *pl.*] A large dipnoan mudfish (*Neoceratodus forsteri*) of Australia, valued as food: also called *ceratodus*. Also **BAR·RA·MUN'·DI.**

BAR RAN·CA (ba rang'·cuh) *noun* A deep ravine or gorge with steep sides; generally, a cutting made by torrents. Also **BAR RAN CO.** [< Sp. or Sp. Am.]

BAR RAN QUIL' LA (băr·ahn·keel'·yah) A port on the Magdalena River, northern Colombia.

BAR RA·TOR (băr'–) *noun* One guilty of barratry. Also **BAR RA·TER.** [< OF. *barateor* <*barat*, barter]

BAR RA TRY (băr') *noun* [**TRIES** *pl.*] 1 Any wilful and unlawful act committed by the master or mariners of a ship, whereby the owners sustain injury. 2 In Scots law, the acceptance of a bribe by a judge. 3 The buying or selling of a benefice. [<OF. *baraterie* <*barat*, barter] —**BAR·RA TROUS** *adj.*

BARRED *adj.* Fastened with, obstructed by, made of, or ornamented with bars; striped.

BARRED OWL See under OWL.

BAR REL *noun* 1 A round wooden vessel, made with staves and hoops, with flat base and top, about 31 inches high. 2 As much as a barrel will hold: a varying measure of quantity. The standard United States barrel for fruits, vegetables and other dry commodities contains 7,056 cubic inches. A barrel of petroleum contains 42 U. S. gallons. 3 Something resembling or having the form of a barrel; specifically, the rotating drum of a windlass, capstan, or the like; in a watch, the cylindrical box containing the main spring and having the chain wound around it; the tube of a firearm through which the projectile is discharged; the piston chamber of a pump. —*tr. verb* [**BAR RELED** or **BAR RELLED, BAR REL·ING** or **BAR·REL LING**] To put or pack in a barrel. [< LL. *barile*]

BARREL CATCH The mechanism which locks the barrel and cylinder of a revolver in firing position.

BARREL CHAIR An upholstered chair having a high, rounded back shaped like the vertical half of a barrel.

BAR' REL HOUSE *noun* A cheap drinking house.

BARREL ORGAN A hand organ.

BAR REN (băr'·en) *adj.* 1 Incapable of producing, or not producing, offspring. 2 Not producing fruit. 3 Sterile. 4 Unprofitable, said of effort or an enterprise; dull. See synonyms under BLANK, MEAGER. —*noun* A tract of barren land; specifically, a tract of level land, meagerly forested, and usually having a sandy soil, also, a tract of prairie without trees; or land producing scrubby growth. [<OF. *baraigne*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BARREN GROUNDS A region NW. of Hudson Bay, Canada. Also **BARREN LANDS.**

BAR RÈS (bă·rès'), **MAURICE**, 1862–1923, French novelist.

BAR RET (băr'·ĕt) *noun* 1 A biretta. 2 An ancient flat military cap. [<F. *barrette* <LL. *birrus*, red cloak]

BAR RE·TRY (băr'–) *noun* The offense of exciting lawsuits; the stirring up of quarrels, spreading false rumors, etc.: commonly confounded with *barratry*. —**BAR·RE·TOR** *noun.*

BAR RETTE (bah·rèt') *noun* 1 A small bar or comb with a clasp: used for keeping tidy the hair on a woman's head. 2 In fencing, the guard of a foil. [<F. *barre*, bar]

BAR RET·TER (băr'·ĕt·ur) *noun* A device for detecting electrical oscillations, consisting of an extremely fine, bulb-enclosed, platinum wire loop, the resistance of which is increased by the heating effect of oscillations passing through it. Also **BARRETTER LAMP.**

BAR·RI·CADE' (băr–) *noun* 1 A barrier hastily built for obstruction or for defense. 2 Any obstruction or barrier closing a passage, as a street, a waterway, etc. See synonyms under BARRIER, RAMPART. —*tr. verb* [**CAD' ED, ·CAD'ING**] To block, obstruct, or defend with a barricade. See synonyms under OBSTRUCT. Also spelled *baricado*. [<Sp. *barricada* <*barrica*, barrel]

BAR RIE (băr'·i), **SIR JAMES MATTHEW**, 1860–1937, Scottish novelist and playwright.

BAR·RI ER (băr'–) *noun* 1 Any line of boundary and separation, natural or artificial, placed or serving as a limitation or obstruction; something that bars, keeps out, obstructs progress, or prevents encroachment; as, a *barrier* to ambition. 2 A palisade or stockade to defend the entrance to a fortified place. 3 A fortress on a frontier commanding a main passage into a country. 4 A fence or railing to shut out trespassers or strangers. 5 The narrow blank space which separates the frames of a motion-picture film or divides the sound-track from the picture-track. 6 *pl.* The palisades enclosing the ground for a tournament; the lists. [<OF. *barriere* <LL. *barra*, bar]

Synonyms: bar, barricade, breastwork, bulwark, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, parapet, prohibition, rampart, restraint, restriction. A *bar* is something that is or may be firmly fixed, ordinarily with intent to prevent entrance or egress; as, the *bars* of a prison cell. A *barrier* obstructs, but is not necessarily impassable. *Barricade* denotes some hastily piled obstruction, commonly an improvised street fortification. A *parapet* is a low or breast-high wall, as about the edge of a roof; in military use, such a wall for the protection of troops; a *rampart* is the embankment surrounding a fort, on which the *parapet* is raised; the word *rampart* is often used as including the *parapet*. *Bulwark* is a general word for any defensive wall, but in present technical use it signifies the raised side of a ship above the upper deck, topped by the rail. Compare BOUNDARY, IMPEDIMENT, RAMPART. *Antonyms*: admittance, entrance, opening, passage, road, thoroughfare, transit.

BAR RI ER The coastal face of the great ice sheet overlying much of the Antarctic Continent.

BARRIER BERG A level-topped iceberg which has become detached from the Antarctic Barrier.

BARRIER CREAM Same as COSMETIC *noun* 3.

BARRIER REEF Same as GREAT BARRIER REEF.

BAR RING *prep.* Excepting; apart from.

BAR RI O (băr'·ee ō) *noun* [Sp.] One of the districts or wards into which a large town or city, especially in the Philippine Islands, is divided; by extension, an outlying village or district.

BAR RIS·TER (băr'–) *noun* In English law, an advocate who argues cases in the courts, as distinguished from a *solicitor*, who prepares them. In the United States an attorney combines the two functions. [< BAR]

BAR ROOM *noun* A room where liquors and refreshments are served across a counter or bar.

¹BAR ROW (băr'·ō) *noun* 1 A frame, tray, or box, with or without a wheel or wheels, having handles or shafts by which it is pushed, pulled, or carried. 2 The load carried on a barrow; a bartowful. [< OE. *bearwe*]

²BAR·ROW *noun* A burial mound; cairn; heap. [<OE. *beorg*, hill, burial mound]

³BAR ROW *noun* A castrated pig. [<OE. *bearg*, pig]

BAR ROW A seaport and manufacturing city in northern Lancashire, England. Also **BAR ROW-IN-FUR·NESS.**

BARROW, POINT See POINT BARROW.

BAR·RY, DU, COMTESSE See DU BARRY, COMTESSE.

BAR'·RY·MORE (bar'–) A family of American actors: **MAURICE** (real name, Herbert Blythe), 1847–1905, father of **LIONEL**, born 1878, **ETHEL**, born 1879, **JOHN**, 1882–1942.

BAR SINISTER Baton sinister. See under BATON.

BAR'·TEND·ER *noun* One who mixes and serves drinks, etc., at a bar; a barkeeper.

BAR TER *verb* To exchange for something equal, or considered equal, in value, as one commodity for another; trade by exchange of commodities. —*noun* The exchanging of commodities or a commodity given in exchange. See synonyms under BUSINESS. [<ME. *bartren* <OF. *barater*, defraud, exchange] —**·ER** *noun.*

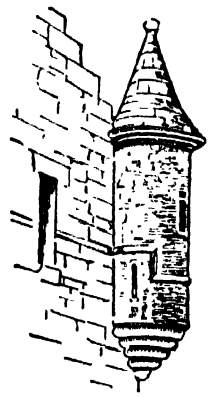
BARTH (bart), **HEINRICH**, 1821–65, German explorer. —**KARL**, born 1886, Swiss theologian.

BAR·THOL DI (bar·tōl·dee'), **FRÉDÉRIC AUGUSTE**, 1834–1904, French sculptor.

BAR·THOL'·O MEW A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **BAR·THO·LO·MÆ'·US** (bar·thō lō·mee'·us; *Dan.* bar·tō·lo·ma'·ōōs), [Dutch] **BAR THOL·O·ME' US** (bar·tōl·ō·ma'·ōōs), [G., Sw.] **BAR·THO·LO MA' US** (bar·tō·lō·mā'·ōōs) or **BAR·THEL** (bar'·tĕl), [Gr.] **BAR·THO LO·MAI'·OS** (bar·tō·lō·mī'·ōs). —**BARTHOLOMEW, SAINT** One of the twelve apostles, on whose festival day, Aug. 24, 1572, occurred the slaughter of the Huguenots, called **MASSACRE OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S.**

BAR·TI·MÆ'·US (–mee'·us) A beggar cured of blindness. *Mark* x, 46–52. Also **BAR·TI·ME'·US.**

BAR·TI ZAN *noun* A turret, with loopholes, jutting out from a wall. [Scottish corruption <OF. *bretesche*, parapet] —**BAR TI ZANED** *adj.*



BARTIZAN

BART LETT *noun* A variety of pear perfected in England about 1770 and introduced into America by Enoch Bartlett of Dorchester, Mass.

BART LETT, JOHN, 1820–1905, American publisher, compiled *Familiar Quotations*, 1855. —**JOSIAH,** 1729–95, American physician and Revolutionary leader.

BAR TÓK (bor'·tawk), **BÉ LA** (bāy'·law), 1881–1945, Hungarian composer.

BAR TO LOM·ME'·O (bar·to·lom·meh'·ō), **FRA,** 1475–1517, Florentine painter, also known as *Baccio della Porta*.

BAR TON, CLARA, 1821–1912, founder of the American Red Cross.

BAR TRAM, JOHN, 1699–1777, American botanist.

BA RUCH (bāy'·rŭck) The amanuensis of Jeremiah (*Jer.* XXXII–XXXVI); also, a book in the Old Testament Apocrypha written by Baruch. [< Heb., blessed]

BA RUCH (bā·rook'), **BERNARD MANNES,** born 1870, American businessman and administrator.

BAR WON The upper Darling River, northern New South Wales.

BAR YE (bär'·ī) *noun* In the cgs system, a unit expressing a pressure of one dyne a square centimeter. [<Gr. *barys*, heavy]

BA RYE (bah·ree'), **ANTOINE LOUIS,** 1795–1875, French sculptor.

BA RY TA *noun* Barium monoxide, BaO, a heavy gray-white, caustic, alkaline compound formed by calcining certain barium compounds. It forms barium hydroxide with water, and is used in colormaking, in plate-glass manufacture, and as a chemical reagent. [<Gr. *barytēs*, weight; <*barys*, heavy]

BA RY TES (–teez) *noun* Barite.

BAR'·Y TONE (bar'·) *noun* In Greek grammar, a word having the last syllable unaccented.

BAR Y TONE Same as BARITONE.

BAR Y TRON (bar'·) *noun* Mesotron.

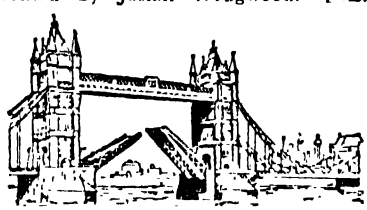
BA SAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, of, or at the base; fundamental. 2 Designating a standard of reference or comparison in physiological research, as *basal* metabolism. 3 Serving to prepare for deeper levels of unconsciousness; as, *basal* anesthesia preliminary to surgical anesthesia; as, *basal* narcosis. —**·LY** *adv.*

BASAL AGE The highest age level completely reached in a series of mental tests graded to include items appropriate to each successive age level.

BA SALT (buh sawlt' *or* bas'·awlt) *noun* 1 A fine-grained, igneous, volcanic rock of high density and dark color, composed chiefly of plagioclase and pyroxene, usually exhibiting a columnar structure. 2 A black pottery, which resembles basalt: invented by Josiah Wedgwood. [<L. *basaltes*, dark marble] —**BA SAL TIC** *adj.*

BAS-BLEU (bah·blœ') *noun* [F.] A bluestocking, a literary woman.

BAS CULE (–kūle) *noun* A mechanical apparatus of which each end counterbalances the other, used in some draw-bridges or lift-bridges; hence, **BASCULE BRIDGE,** a draw-bridge or lift-bridge operated by a counterpoise.



BASCULE BRIDGE
(Tower Bridge, London)

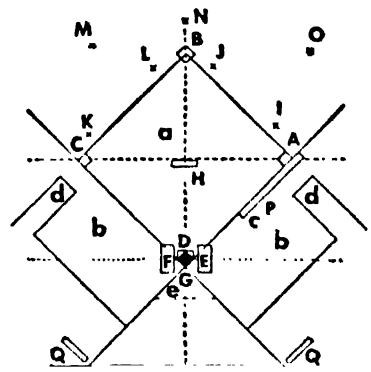
BASE *noun* 1 The lowest or supporting part of anything; bottom; foundation. 2 The form of a word used in making derivatives, as by adding suffixes; root or stem. 3 A deterrent; a common element with which other more distinctive elements unite to form a product; essential or preponderant element or part of anything. 4 A compound which is capable of so uniting with an acid as to neutralize its acid properties and form a salt, as sodium hydroxide, NaOH. 5 A basis of military or naval operations or of supplies. 6 In baseball, any one of the four points of the diamond, also, in certain other games, or in a race, the goal or starting point. 7 Any point, part, line, number, or quantity from which a reckoning, inference, or conclusion proceeds, or on which any other dimension, or the like, depends, any principle or datum; a basis; as, the *base* of an argument, the *base* of a triangle. 8 A very accurately measured line on the earth's surface, from whose known length other lines in a survey are determined: hence called a *base-line*. 9 A number on which a mathematical system or calculation depends; as, in the Arabic notation, 10 is the *base* of the decimal system. 10 That side of a rectilineal figure or that face of a solid on which the figure is conceived to be erected; a side or face which has some special mark or character, or to which other parts are referred. 11 In biology, the end opposite to the apex; the point of attachment. 12 The lowest member of a structure, as the basement of a building, the plinth (when present) and base moldings of a column, or the lowest course of a wall; a pedestal. 13 The celluloid component of a motion-picture film. 14 In heraldry, the lower part of the shield. —**TO CHANGE ONE'S BASE** To retreat from a position; hence, to reverse or abandon a point of view, an attitude, etc. —**OFF ONE'S BASE** In baseball, not on the base one should be on; hence, utterly wrong about something; out of one's head; demented.

—*tr. verb* [**BASED** (bāst), **BAS ING**] 1 To place upon a base or basis; ground; establish. 2 To form a base for.

—*adj.* 1 Being a base; as, a *base* color. 2 Situated at or near the base; as, *base* angle. [<Gr. *basis* <*bainō*, go]

²BASE *adj.* 1 Low in sentiment, morals, or rank. 2 Low in value, as money; alloyed; debased; also, counterfeit; not silver or gold, as, *base* metals. 3 In music, same as BASS. 4 In English law, held by villenage: opposed to *free*: said of a tenure of an estate. 5 [Obs.] Of humble or ignoble birth; also, illegitimate. 6 [Obs.] Low. 7 Menial; servile. 8 Not classical: said of languages. [<OF. *bas* <LL. *bassus*, low] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: abject, beggarly, cheap, contemptible, cringing, degraded, degrading, despicable, groveling, ignoble, infamous, low, low-minded, mean, mean-spirited, menial, miserable, obsequious, paltry, poor, poor-spirited, scurvy, servile, shabby, slavish, sneaking, sordid, squalid, subservient, vile, worthless, wretched. *Antonyms*: arrogant, conceited, dignified, eminent, esteemed, exalted, haughty, honorable, illustrious, independent, insolent, lofty, noble, pompous, princely, proud, self-assertive, self-conceited, self-reliant, self-respectful, supercilious, superior, supreme, vain, worthy.



BASEBALL FIELD

a Diamond (90 feet x 90 feet)
b Players' lines (75 feet x 75 feet)
c Three-foot line (18 x 3 feet)
d Coachers' lines
e Catcher's lines
A First base (15 inches x 15 inches)
B Second base (15 x 15 inches)
C Third base (15 inches x 15 inches)
D Home-plate (17 inches x 17 inches)
E, F Batters' boxes
G Catcher
H Pitcher's plate (24 inches x 6 inches)
I First-baseman
J Second-baseman
K Third-baseman
L Short-stop
M, N, O Outfielders
P Space to which base-runner must confine himself
Q Players' benches

BASE BALL *noun* 1 A game played with bat and ball and having four bases marking the course each player must take in running: usually played by two sides of nine players each, one side being at bat and the other in the field alternately. 2 The ball used in this game.

BASE BOARD *noun* A board skirting the wall of a room, next to the floor; also, such a board along the bottom of a fence.

BASE-BORN *adj.* 1 Born out of wedlock; also, of low birth; plebeian. 2 Mean.

BASE BURN' ER *noun* A coal stove or furnace in which the fuel is contained in a central chamber with a closed top and open bottom, at which latter place it is burned.

BASE COMMAND An area organized for the unified administration of all military operations carried on by the base or bases functioning within it.

BASE HIT In baseball, a hit that enables the batsman to reach first base before the ball can be thrown there.

BA SEL (bah'·zel) A city in northern Switzerland; originally called *Basilia*. Also [F.] *Bâle*, *Basle*.

BASE·LESS *adj.* 1 Without foundation. 2 Unfounded; groundless. See synonyms under VAIN.

BASE'·LEV·EL *noun* The lowest level of erosion possible to a watercourse in any geographical area.

BASE·MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] A baseball player stationed at first, second, or third base.

BASE·MENT *noun* 1 The ground floor of a building, beneath

the principal story. **2** The substructure or the basal portion of any building or other structure or member.

BASE METAL Any metal which oxidizes easily on exposure to or heating in air, as iron, lead, tin: opposed to *precious metal*.



BASENJI

BA·SEN·JI (bah·sĕn′·ji) *noun* A small dog, similar in build to a fox terrier, with a smooth red coat and white-tipped tail and feet, and lacking a bark. Native to central Africa, where it is used for hunting and tracking, the breed was domesticated in earliest times, and is represented on Egyptian engravings dating back to 4000 B.C.

BASE OF OPERATIONS A region or area from which a military force begins an offensive action and to which it falls back in case of withdrawal.

1 BAS ES (bā′·sĭz) Plural of BASE.

2 BA SES (bā′·seez) Plural of BASIS.

BASH *v. verb* To strike heavily; smash in. —*noun* A smashing blow. [Perhaps akin to Dan. *baske*, thwack]

BA SHAN In Biblical times, a region east of the Jordan, Palestine; noted for oaks and wild bulls.

BA SHAW *noun* **1** A Turkish pasha; earlier form of the title. **2** An official.

BASH FUL *adj.* **1** Shrinking from notice; shy; timid; diffident. **2** Characterized by or indicating sensitiveness and timid modesty. [<ABASH] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

BASH I-BA ZOUK′ (-zook′) *noun* An irregular Turkish soldier, noted for lawlessness and depravity. [<Turk. *bashi*, headdress, + *bozuq*, disorderly]

BASH KIR (-keer′) An autonomous republic in SE. European R.S.F.S.R.

BA SIC *adj.* **1** Pertaining to or like a base. **2** Essential; fundamental. **3** In chemistry, above normal in base-producing constituents; as, a *basic* salt, also, showing an alkaline reaction. **4** Containing comparatively little silica: said of igneous rocks, as basalt. **5** Basal.
—*noun* In the U. S. Army, an enlisted man who has completed or is pursuing the minimum course of military training. **-BA SI CAL LY** *adv.*

BASIC DYE See under DYE.

BASIC ENGLISH A proposed international language devised by C. K. Ogden and I. A. Richards, and based on greatly simplified and modified English grammar and vocabulary. It consists of 600 common nouns, 18 verbs, 150 adjectives, and 82 assorted pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and adverbs.

BA SIC I TY (bā·sĭs′–) *noun* **1** In chemistry, the state or condition of being a base. **2** The ability of an acid to unite with one or more equivalents of a base, depending upon the number of replaceable hydrogen atoms contained in a molecule of the acid.

BASIC OXIDE A metallic oxide which is capable of interacting with an acid to form a salt, as calcium oxide or lime, CaO.

BASIC PROCESS A method of steelmaking which uses a furnace lined with a basic refractory material, as magnesite; it yields a **BASIC SLAG** rich in lime and phosphorus.

BASIC TRAINING Training in the elements of military service and techniques.

BA SID I O MY CE′·TOUS (-mī·see′·tus) *adj.* Belonging to a class (*Basidiomycetes*) of fungi having the spores borne on basidia. It includes parasites and saprophytes: mushrooms, smuts, rusts, etc.

BA SID I UM *noun* [I·A *pl*] A mother cell in basidiomycetous fungi, on which spores (usually four) are borne at the extremity of slender stalks. [< L. < Gr. *basidion* <*basis*, base] —**BA·SID I AL** *adj.*

BA′ SI FY *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To change into a base by chemical means. —**BA SI FI·CA′·TION** *noun* —**BA′ SI·FI ER** *noun*.

BAS IL (baz′·il) *noun* **1** Any of certain aromatic plants of the mint family (genus *Ocimum*) especially *O. basilicum*, or European **SWEET BASIL**. **2** The American mountain mint (genus *Pycnanthemum*) or **WILD BASIL**. [<OF. *basile* < Gr. *basilikos*, royal]

BAS IL (bāz′·il *or* baz′ zĭl) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **BA SILE** (bah·zeel′), [L.] **BA SIL I US** (bah·sil′·i·ūs; *Dan., Dutch, G., Sw.* bah·zee′·lee·ōos), [It., Pg., Sp.] **BA SI LI·O** (bah·see′·lee·ō). [<Gr. *masc.*, kingly]
—**BASIL THE GREAT, SAINT,** 329?–379, one of the four Greek Doctors; bishop of Cæsarea.

BAS I LAR (bās′–) *adj.* Pertaining to the base; basal. Also **BAS·I LA RY.**

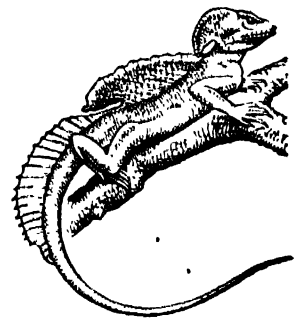
BASILAR MEMBRANE. The membrane separating the two vestibules of the cochlea of the ear and acting as a receptor of the sound vibrations transmitted by the auditory nerve.

BA SIL I·A The ancient name for BASEL.

BA SIL IC *adj.* **1** Pertaining to a basilica. **2** Royal: said of certain noted parts or substances, as the largest vein of the arm, or a special kind of ointment. Also **BA·SIL·I·CAL.** [< Gr. *basilikos*, kingly]

BA·SIL·I·CA *noun* **1** Originally at Athens, a portico used as a court of justice; later, in Rome, a rectangular building divided into nave and aisles: used as a hall of justice and adopted as the type of the earliest buildings for Christian worship. **2** A church of the basilican type or rank. [<L. <Gr. *basilikē*, feminine of *basilikos*, royal] —**BA·SIL·I CAN** *adj.*

BA·SIL·I·CA *noun* The Byzantine code of law of Basil I (9th century), chiefly adapted from that of Justinian: a plural used also as a singular. [<Gr. *basilika (nomina)*, (laws) of Basil]



HOODED BASILISK

BAS′·I LISK *noun* **1** A fabled reptile of the African desert whose breath and look were fatal. **2** A tropical American lizard (genus *Basiliscus*, family *Iguanidæ*) having an erectile crest and a dilatable pouch on the head. [<Gr. *basiliskos* <*basileus*, king]

BA SIN *noun* **1** A shallow vessel with sloping sides, used especially for holding liquids; also, the amount that a basin will hold. **2** A depression in the earth's surface, as a valley, or the region drained by a river, or a depressed region in the floor of the ocean. **3** A comparatively circular and shallow area or arm of the sea; as, the Minas *Basin*. [<OF. *bacin* <LL. *bachinus* <*bacca*, bowl] —**BA SINED** *adj.*

BAS′·I NET *noun* A small, close-fitting helmet. [<OF. *bacinet* < *bacin*, basin]

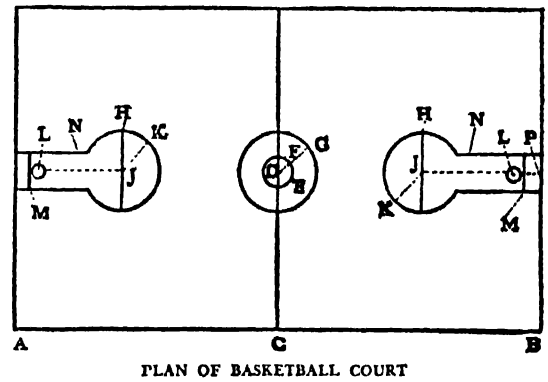
BA SI ON *noun* The point where the anterior border of the foramen magnum of the skull cuts the median plane. [< Gr. *basis*, base]

BA SIS *noun* [**BA SES** (-seez) *pl.*] **1** That on which anything rests, support, foundation. **2** Fundamental principle. **3** The chief component or ingredient of a thing. [<L.]

BASK *verb* To make warm by genial heat; expose to warmth; lie in or as in the warmth of the sun or fire; luxuriate in warmth; hence, to be surrounded by or enjoy genial influences. [<ON. *badhask*, bathe oneself]

BAS KER VILLE, JOHN, 1706–75, English printer and typefounder; designer of the type face known by his name, that in which the text of this book is printed.

BAS KET *noun* **1** A vessel of various shapes and sizes, made of interwoven twigs, splints, rushes, strips, etc. **2** Something resembling a basket, as the structure under a balloon for carrying passengers or ballast. **3** The amount a basket will hold; a basketful. **4** An openwork guard over the hilt of a sword: also **BASKET HILT.** **5** Either of the goals in a basketball court, consisting of a metal ring with a cord net suspended from it; also, the point or points made by throwing the ball through the basket; a goal. **6** The platform supporting the two operators of a tank turret, which rotates with the turret. [<OF., diminutive of *basche*]



PLAN OF BASKETBALL COURT

C Center line
E Restraining circle
H Free throw line
J Free throw circle
L Basket
M Back boards
N Foul lanes
DF Radius 2 feet
DG Radius 6 feet
JK Radius 6 feet
JM 15 feet
JP 19 feet
AA, BB, end lines, vary from 35 feet to 50 feet.
AB, AB, side lines, vary from 60 feet to 94 feet.
The elevation of the basket is 10 feet.

BAS′ KET BALL *noun* An indoor game played by two teams of five men each, in which the object is to throw the ball through the elevated hoop at the opponent's end of the court; also, the round, inflated ball used. On each team the players consist of a center, two forwards, and two guards.

BAS′·KET·FISH *noun* A starfish (genus *Gorgonocephalus*) ha-

ing many branched or interlacing arms: common off the New England coast.

Basket Maker One of a class of prehistoric cave-dwelling people of southwestern North America, of a culture more ancient than the cliff-dwellers or Pueblos, characterized by their basket-making and lack of pottery.

basket meeting A social gathering to which people bring their suppers in a basket; a box supper.

bas ket-ry *noun* Basketmaking or basketwork, especially as an art.

bas'-ket-weave *noun* A weave with two or more warp and filling threads woven side by side to resemble a plaited basket.

bas' ket-work *noun* A fabric or texture of woven or plaited osiers or twigs, or a metal imitation of it; wickerwork.

basking shark A shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*) of the North Atlantic, which attains a length of over 30 feet: named from its habit of basking on the surface of the water: valued for its liver oil.

Ba·sle (bah'·zl) Same as Basel.

ba·so·phile (–fil) *noun* A tissue or cell having a special affinity for basic staining dyes: also spelled *basophile*. — **ba·so·phil' ic, ba·soph i·lous** *adj.*

ba so phil' i·a *noun* A condition in which an undue number of basophiles are present in the blood.

basque (bask) *noun* A woman's closely fitting bodice, separate from the dress skirt: originally copied from the Basque costume.

Basque *noun* 1 One of a people living in the western Pyrenees in Spain and France, of unknown racial origin but having such distinctive racial traits that they are believed to be unrelated to any other racial stock. 2 The agglutinative language of the Basque people, completely unique and unrelated to any other language: possibly a survival of the lost ancient Iberian. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Basques or to their language, or to the Basque Provinces.

Basque Provinces A coastal district in northern Spain; 2,739 square miles.

Bas·ra (büs'·ruh) A city in SE. Iraq. Also **Bas·so ra.**

bas-relief (bah–) *noun* Low relief: a type of carving or sculpture in which the figure projects but slightly from the background. [<F. <It. *basso*, low, + *rilievo*, relief]

Bas Rhin (bah răN) Same as Lower Alsace.

1bass (bās) *noun* 1 One of various spiny-finned, marine and fresh-water fishes esteemed for food, especially the European sea bass (*Labrax lupus*), the American striped bass (*Roccus lineatus*) and the black basses (genus *Micropterus*). 2 The European perch (*Perca fluviatilis*). [<OE. *bærs*]

2bass (bās) *noun* 1 The tones of the low-pitched male voice, or of certain low-pitched instruments; also, the notes in the lowest register of the piano, pipe organ, etc. 2 One who sings a bass part; also, bass parts collectively. 3 The lowest-pitched tones of a composition, giving support to the upper and middle voices. — *adj.* Low in tone or compass. [<OF. *bas*, low]

3bass (bās) *noun* 1 The American linden tree (*Tilia americana*), the basswood, a large tree with soft white wood used for furniture, also called *lime-tree*. 2 Bass fiber: also *bast*.

Bas sa ni o (bă·sah'·ni·ō) In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, Portia's successful suitor.

bass clef (base) The clef that marks the bass part in music.

bass drum The largest of the drums, beaten on both heads and having a deep sound: also called *double drum*.

Bas·sein (bah·sane') A fortified city on one of the mouths of the Irrawaddy in western Burma.

1bas set *noun* A hound, of French origin, characterized by a long, low body, long head and nose, and short, heavy, crooked forelegs: used in trailing game. Also **bas' set-hound.** [<F. *bas*, low]

2bas set *noun* In geology, an outcropping. — *intr. verb* To crop out; appear at the surface, as coal.

Basse terre (bahs tĕr') The capital of St. Kitts, British West Indies.

Basse-Terre (bahs-tĕr') A seaport in Guadeloupe and chief city of the French West Indies.

basset-horn *noun* A tenor clarinet having a compass of three and a half octaves. It has four more low keys than the ordinary clarinet. [<It. *bassetto*, somewhat low, + horn]

bass horn A tuba.

bas·si·net' *noun* 1 A basket, usually with a wicker hood over one end, used as a child's cradle. 2 A small basket for holding the clothing of an infant. 3 A child's perambulator. [<F. *bassin*, basin]

bas·so (*varying from* bäs'·ō *to* bahs'·sō) *noun* 1 A bass-singer. 2 The bass part. [<It.]

bas·soon *noun* 1 A large wooden reed-instrument with curved mouthpiece. 2 An organ stop like a bassoon in tone. [<It. *bassone* <*basso*, low]

bas·so pro·fun do A singer who sings the deepest bass; also, the lowest bass voice.

Bas·so·ra Same as Basra.

bas·so-ri·lie'·vo (–ree·lyeh'·vo) *noun* Bas-relief. [<It.]

Bass Strait (bās) The passage between the mainland of Australia and Tasmania, about 185 miles long.

bass viol (bās) A musical instrument of the viol family, the viola da gamba.

bass wood (bas'–) *noun* The American linden. See **2bass.**

bast *noun* 1 The fibrous inner bark of trees or cordage made from it. 2 A vegetable tissue found especially in the inner bark of dicotyledons, composed of tough, spindle-shaped, thick-walled fibers or cells. [<OE. *bæst*]

bas·tard *noun* 1 An illegitimate child. 2 Any hybrid plant, tree, or animal; also, any spurious or counterfeit thing. 3 A refuse sugar from previously boiled sirup. — *adj.* 1 Born out of wedlock. 2 False; spurious. 3 Resembling but not typical of the genuine thing; as, *bastard* mahogany. 4 Unusual in size, shape, or proportion; as, *bastard* type. [<OF. *bast*, saddle, + -ard]

bas'·tard ize *verb* [**ized, -iz·ing**] 1 To prove to be, or stigmatize as, a bastard. 2 To make degenerate; debase, as a race. — **bas·tard·i za'·tion** *noun.*

bas tard·ly *adj. & adv.* Bastardlike; debased; counterfeit.

bastard wing In ornithology, an alula.

bas tard y *noun* 1 The offense of begetting a bastard child. 2 The state of being a bastard; illegitimacy.

1baste (bāyst) *tr. verb* [**bast ed, bast ing**] To sew loosely together; fasten temporarily or shape with long stitches. [<OF. *bastir* <OHG. *bestan*, sew with bast]

2baste *tr. verb* To cover with melted fat, gravy, or the like while cooking. [<OF. *basser*, soak]

3baste *tr. verb* [Pop.] To cudgel; thrash. [<ON. *beysta*, beat]

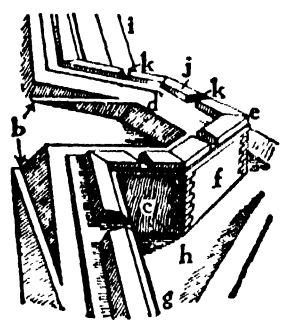
Bas·ti en–Le page (bäs·tee·ahN'–luh pahzh'), **Jules**, 1848–84, French painter.

bas·tille (bäs·teel') *noun* 1 A prison; especially, one used as a government prison or one where inhumanity prevails. 2 Formerly, a fortress or citadel. Also **bas tile.** [<OF., building]

Bas tille The prison-fortress built at the Porte St. Antoine, Paris, in 1369, destroyed by a popular uprising, July 14, 1789.

Bastille Day The national holiday of republican France, July 14, commemorating the destruction of the Bastille.

bas ti·na' do (–nay'·do) *noun* [**does** *pl.*] A beating with a stick, usually on the soles of the feet: an Oriental punishment; also, the stick used. — *tr. verb* [**·doed, ·do ing**] To beat on the soles of the feet; beat or flog. See synonyms under **beat.** Also **bas·ti·nade'.** [<Sp. *bastonado* <*baston*, cudgel]



BASTION

b Ramps
c Flank
d Banquette
e Salient
f Face of rampart
g Berm
h Moat
i Glacis
j Scarp
k Embrasure in parapet

Extending from the flanks, on both sides of the bastion, are the curtains.

bast ing (bāyst'–) *noun* The stitching taken in basting a garment; also, the thread used for this purpose.

bas tion (bas'·chun) *noun* In fortifications, a projecting work having two faces and two flanks so constructed that the adjacent curtain may be defended from it. [<It. *bastione* <*bastire*, build] — **bas tioned** *adj.*

Bas togne (bäs·tōne', *F.* bahs·taw'·nyuh) A town in southern Belgium; besieged during the German counter-offensive in December, 1944.

Ba·su' to land (buh·soo'–) A British colony in southern Africa; 11,716 square miles; capital, Maseru; home of the Basutos, a Bantu people.

1bat *noun* 1 A stick or club used for striking the ball in baseball, cricket, etc., usually having one end wider or heavier than the other. 2 The fluffy layer of matted fibrous cotton, used as filling and insulating for mattresses, comforters, etc.; batting: also spelled *batt*. 3 In baseball, cricket, etc., the batsman or a turn at the bat. 4 A racket, especially a tennis racket. 5 A lump of moist clay. 6 [Pop.] A blow, as with a stick. 7 [Pop.] A drunken carousal; a spree. — *verb* [**bat ted, bat ting**] 1 To strike with or as with a bat. 2 To use a bat, as in baseball or cricket. [<OE. *batt*, cudgel]

2bat *noun* Any of numerous nocturnal flying mammals (order *Chiroptera*), with limbs connected by a wing membrane. [<ME. *bakke*; perhaps of Scan. origin]

3bat *verb* To wink; flutter; as, to *bat* an eye. [<F. *bât* <OF. *bast*; see **bastard**]

4bat Same as **baht.**

Ba·ta·an' (bah·tah·ahn' *or* bah·tahn') A peninsular province in Luzon, Philippine Islands; 1,023 square miles; siege, 1942.

Ba·tang (bah·tahng') Same as Baanfu.

Ba·tan gas (bah·tahng'·gahs) A province in SW. Luzon, Philippine Islands; 1,053 square miles; also, its capital.

Ba·ta·vi (buh·tāy'·vī) *noun pl.* An ancient Teutonic people who inhabited the region about the mouths of the Rhine: mentioned by Tacitus.

Ba·ta·vi·a (buh·tāy′·vi·uh; *Dutch* bah·tah′·vĭ·ah) A city of NW. Java, capital of the Netherlands Indies. — **Ba·ta·vi·an** *adj. & noun.*

¹batch *noun* 1 The dough for one baking, or the quantity of bread, etc., baked; the grain for one grinding; grist. 2 Any set of things made, done, dispatched, etc., at one time. [<ME. *bache*, akin to BAKE]

²batch *noun* [Pop.] A bachelor.

¹bate *verb* [**bat ed, bat ing**] 1 To lessen the force, intensity, or amount of; moderate; abate; diminish; deduct. 2 [Obs.] To depress; pine away. [<ABATE]

²bate *noun* A solution of chemicals or manure containing natural or synthetic enzymes used to soften skins or hides. — *tr. verb* To soak, as a hide; separate and soften, as jute. [Akin to BAIT and BITE]

³bate *intr. verb* In falconry, to beat or flap the wings, as an impatient hawk: also spelled *bait*. [<F. *battre*; see BATTER]

ba teau (bah·tō′) *noun* [**ba teaux** (-tōz′) *pl.*] 1 A flat-bottomed boat. 2 A pontoon for a bridge. [<F. <OF. *batel* <OE. *bat*, boat]

bateau bridge A pontoon bridge.

Bate son, William, 1861–1926, English biologist.

bat fish *noun* 1 A fish, as *Ogocephalus vespertilio* and other species of the Atlantic coast of the United States, named from their aspect and color. 2 A flying gurnard. 3 The Pacific sting ray.

bat′ fowl ing *noun* The catching or netting of birds at night by dazing them with a light. — **bat fowl** *intr. verb* — **bat′·fowl er** *noun.*

¹bath *(varying from* bäth *to* bahth) *noun* [**baths** *(varying from* baths *or* bathz *to* bahths *or* bahthz) *pl.*] 1 The act of bathing or the state of being bathed. 2 The element in which one bathes. 3 A building set apart for bathing: in this sense often in the plural. 4 A room or receptacle for bathing, specifically, a fully furnished bathroom. 5 An apparatus, used in chemistry, for applying steady heat or heat of a given degree. 6 Any solution, or the vessel containing it, in which articles, as photographic plates, etc., are immersed for treatment. 7 The molten material in a reverberatory furnace. 8 [Obs.] The condition of being soaked or covered with a liquid, as perspiration. — *tr. verb* To place in a bath; immerse. [<OE. *bæth*]

²bath *noun* An ancient Hebrew liquid measure, one tenth of a homer, equivalent to about 8½ gallons.

Bath A city in NE. Somersetshire, England, famous for its hot springs.

Bath brick A fine calcareous and siliceous material used for polishing and cleansing metal objects: originally found near Bath, England, and usually pressed into brick shape.

Bath chair A small hooded chairlike carriage, propelled by hand, for invalids or cripples. Also **bath chair.** [<Bath, England]

bathe (bayth) *verb* [**bathed, bath ing** (bāyth′-)] 1 To wash or immerse; go into the water; take a bath. 2 To apply liquid to for comfort or healing; wet; lave. 3 To suffuse as with a liquid; be surrounded as if with liquid. [<OE. *bathian*] — **bath e a ble** *adj.* — **bath er** *noun.*

ba thet ic *adj.* Pertaining to, exhibiting, or of the nature of bathos. [<BATHOS]

bath house *noun* 1 A building with conveniences for taking baths. 2 A small structure at a bathing resort used as a dressing-room.

bath′·o lith *noun* A large irregular mass of intrusive igneous rock which has melted or forced its way into surrounding strata. Also **bath′ o lite.** [<Gr. *bathos*, depth, + *lithos*, stone] — **bath o·lith′ ic, bath o lit′ ic** *adj.*

ba thom e ter *noun* An apparatus for determining the depth of water, as by pressure.

ba thoph i lous (bă·thŏf′·i·lus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to organisms adapted to life at great depths in the ocean.

bath o pho′ bi a *noun* Morbid fear of depths and deep places. Compare ACROPHOBIA. [<Gr. *bathos*, depth, + -PHOBIA] — **bath o·pho′·bic** *adj.*

ba thos (bāy′·thos) *noun* 1 A descent from the lofty to the commonplace in discourse or "from the sublime to the ridiculous"; anticlimax. 2 Strained pathos. [<Gr. *bathos* <*bathys*, deep] — **ba thet·ic** *adj.*

bath·robe *noun* A long, loose robe worn before and after bathing.

bathrobe cloth Double-faced cotton blanketing woven with a tightly twisted warp and two sets of filling yarns which are napped to give a soft surface.

bath room *noun* A room in which to bathe; usually fitted with a fixed bathtub, latrine, and washbasin.

bath salts A perfumed mixture of crystal salts (usually sodium sesquicarbonate), borax, and sometimes certain oils; used to soften the bath water and aid or soothe the skin.

Bath she·ba Wife of Uriah and of David; mother of Solomon. 2 *Sam.* xi–xii.

bath·tub *noun* A large vessel, made of porcelain, zinc, or other material, for holding water in which to bathe.

Bath urst 1 A city in east-central New South Wales, Australia. 2 A seaport, capital of Gambia, British West Africa.

bathy- A combining form from Greek *bathys*, deep, used to mean sea or ocean depths, as in *bathy*meter, *bathy*sphere.

ba·thym·e·ter (buh·thĭm′-) Same as BATHOMETER.

ba·thym e try *noun* The science or art of deep-sea sounding. — **bath y·met′·ric** *adj.*

bath′ y·sphere *noun* A spherical diving-bell of heavy steel, equipped with portholes of fused quartz for deep-sea observations. [<BATHY- + SPHERE]

ba tik (buh·teek′ *or* bă·teek′ *or* bah′·teek) *noun* 1 A process for coloring fabrics, originating in the Netherlands Indies, in which parts of a fabric are covered with melted wax and only the uncovered portions will take the dye, the wax then being dissolved in boiling water. The process is often repeated to obtain multi-colored designs. 2 The fabric so colored. [<Malay]

bat ing (bate′-) *prep.* Making deduction for; excepting; barring.

ba tiste (bah·teest′) *noun* 1 A sheer fabric made of cotton, silk, or spun rayon. The cotton batiste is sometimes mercerized. 2 A fine woolen fabric lighter than challis. 3 Originally, a fine linen cloth, named for Jean Baptiste, a French linen weaver. [<F.]

bat man (băt′- *or* baht′- *or* baw′-) *noun* [Br.] [**men** *pl.*] A military servant.

ba ton (ba ton′) *noun* 1 A short official staff or truncheon borne as a weapon or as an emblem of authority or privilege, as, a marshal's *baton*. 2 In music, a slender stick or rod used for beating time. 3 In heraldry, a bend borne sinisterwise across the shield as a mark of bastardy: also **baton sinister,** erroneously *bar sinister*. [<F. *baton* <LL. *basto*, stick]

Bat on Rouge (rōōzh) The capital of Louisiana; a port and industrial city on the Mississippi River.

Ba toum Same as BATUM.

Ba tra chi·a (buh·tray′·ki·uh) *noun pl.* Former name for AMPHIBIA. [<Gr. *batrachos*, frog]

ba tra chi an (-ki·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Batrachia*, especially to the frogs and toads; amphibian. — *noun* One of the *Batrachia*.

bats *noun pl.* [Scot.] Colic. Also **batts.**

bats man *noun* [**men** *pl.*] One who handles the bat, as in baseball.

batt Same as ³BAT (batting).

bat tai lous (-i·lus) *adj.* [Obs.] Bellicose; warlike; ready for battle.

bat ta li a *noun* [Obs.] 1 A body of soldiers on the march; an army, especially the main body. 2 Order of battle.

bat tal ion (-yun) *noun* 1 A military unit, normally part of a regiment, consisting of a headquarters and two or more companies, batteries, or comparable units. 2 A body of troops. [<F. *bataillon* <LL. *battalia*, see BATTLE]

Bat tam bang (bah·tahm·bahng′) A city in western Cambodia, French Indochina.

bat tel *noun* [Br.] A student's account for provisions. — *intr. verb* To have such an account. [Akin to ²BATTEN]

¹bat ten (băt′·n) *verb* 1 To make or grow fat, thrive, prosper, especially at another's expense. 2 To gratify morbid craving; gloat. [<ON. *batna*, grow better, improve]

²bat ten *noun* 1 A narrow strip of wood; a cleat, as across parallel boards in a door; a cleat placed on a muslin flat or piece of scenery to stiffen it. 2 A round metal bar to which spotlights or floodlights are attached. — *tr. verb* To make, furnish, or fasten with battens; strengthen with battens. — **to batten down the hatches** To put tarpaulins over a hatchway on a vessel, and secure them by strips of wood. [<BATON] — **bat ten er** *noun.*

³bat ter *noun* 1 A heavy blow; also, repeated blows, or the condition resulting from them. 2 In ceramics, a mallet for beating a lump of plastic clay. 3 In printing, a breakage or marring of type or a plate. — *verb* To strike with repeated blows; beat; dent, mar, deface. See synonyms under BEAT. [<F. *battre* <L. *battuo*, beat]

²bat ter *noun* A batsman, as in baseball.

³bat ter *noun* A thick liquid mixture of eggs, flour, and milk, beaten up for use in cookery. [<OF *batture*, beating]

⁴bat ter *noun* An inward and upward slope of a wall, giving greater resistance to thrust or firmer base. — *tr. verb* To slope back from the base, as a wall.



BATTERING-RAM

batter bread Spoonbread.

battering-ram *noun* A long beam, with heavy head, anciently used in forcing gates and making breaches in walls, either carried by the assailants, or suspended in a frame and swung back and forth.

Bat′ ter·sea A borough of London, on the south side of the Thames.

bat ter y *noun* [**ies** *pl.*] 1 An earthwork or parapet for the protection of one or more guns. 2 Two or more pieces of artillery constituting a tactical unit. 3 A unit of an artillery regiment equivalent to an infantry company, or their guns and other equipment. 4 The armament of a war vessel, or

a special part of it. **5** An arrangement of two or more primary cells, dynamos, etc., for the purpose of building up a strong electric current; as, a *battery* of Leyden jars. **6** In radio, any of several types of such cells used to heat the filaments of a vacuum tube, provide current, or supply voltage; as, an A–, B–, or C–*battery*. **7** [Law] The unlawful use of force by one person upon another. **8** In baseball, the *pitcher and the catcher together*. **9** The percussion instruments of an orchestra, collectively. **10** The group of prisms in a spectroscope. **11** A series of tests for mental ability. **12** Any apparatus in which similar parts are assembled to serve a common end. **13** The act of battering; attack with or as with a battering-ram. —**DRY BATTERY** A battery composed of cells whose contents are solid or nearly so; a dry pile. —**THE BATTERY** The lower end of Manhattan Island: so named from the guns mounted there in colonial and Revolutionary times.

BATTERY CUP A small metal cup which surrounds the cap (primer) of a shell or cartridge.

BAT·TING *noun* **1** Carded cotton or wool prepared in sheets or rolls: used for interlinings, stuffing mattresses, comforters, etc.; also, the act of preparing it. **2** The act of batting, in any sense of the verb.

BAT·TLE *noun* **1** A combat between hostile armies or fleets; a military or naval engagement. **2** A fight between two persons, animals, etc.; hence, any fighting, conflict, or struggle. **3** Fighting in general; as, to do *battle* for a cause. **4** [Obs.] A division of an army, or its main body. —*verb* [**BAT·TLED, BAT·TLING**] To contend in battle, or as in battle; fight; struggle; strive; as, to *battle* for a cause. See synonyms under CONTEND, DISPUTE. [<OF. *bataille* <L. *battalia* <*batto*, beat]

Synonyms (noun): action, affair, bout, combat, conflict, contest, encounter, engagement, fight, skirmish, strife. *Conflict* is a general word which describes opponents, whether individuals or hosts, as dashed together. One continuous *conflict* between entire armies is a *battle*. Another *battle* may be fought upon the same field after a considerable interval; or a new *battle* may follow immediately, the armies meeting upon a new field. An *action* is brief and partial; a *battle* may last for days. *Engagement* is a somewhat formal expression for *battle*. A protracted war, including many *battles*, may be a stubborn *contest*. *Combat*, originally a hostile *encounter* between individuals, is now used also for extensive *engagements*. A *skirmish* is between small detachments or scattered troops. An *encounter* may be either purposed or accidental, between individuals or armed forces. *Fight* is a word of less dignity than *battle*; we should not ordinarily speak of Waterloo as a *fight*, unless where the word is used in the sense of fighting; as, I was in the thick of the *fight*. *Antonyms*: armistice, concord, peace, truce.

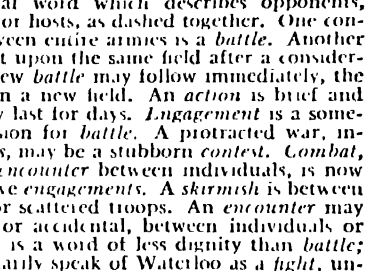
BATTLE-AX *noun* **1** A large ax formerly used in battle; a broad-ax. **2** [Pop.] A disagreeable woman. Also **BATTLE-AXE.**

BATTLE CREEK A city on the Kalamazoo River in SW. Michigan; cereal manufacturing.

BATTLE CRUISER A war vessel less heavily armored than a battleship, having cruiser speed and battleship armament.

BAT·TLED (bat'ld) *adj.* [Obs.] Provided with battlements.

BAT' TLE·DORE *noun* A parchment-covered or webbed bat used to drive a shuttlecock; also, the game in which a shuttlecock is so batted: also **BAT·TLEDORE AND SHUTTLECOCK.** —*verb* To drive or fly back and forth.



BATTLEMENT
A Outer view—*a*, *a* Merlons; *b*, *b* Embrasures. *B* Cross section to show use of corbel (*c*) for machicolation (*d*).

BAT' · TLE · FIELD *noun* The ground on which a battle is fought. Also **BAT' TLE GROUND.**

BAT TLE MENT *noun* A parapet indented along its upper line. — **ED** *adj.*

BAT' · TLE PLANE *noun* An airplane built to carry guns: used in aerial warfare.

BATTLE ROYAL A fight involving numerous combatants; a general riot; a protracted, rigorous battle.

BAT' TLE·SHIP *noun* A naval vessel having a large displacement, good speed, large radius of action, maximum armament and protection, and the ability to accept combat in all weather and in the front line of action.

BAT'·TLE WAG ON *noun* [Pop.] **1** A warship. **2** An aggressive woman.

BATTS [Scot.] Same as **BATS.**

BAT·TUE (bă·tōō'; *F.* bah·tü') *noun* **1** The driving of game from cover within reach of sportsmen previously posted; also, a hunt so conducted. **2** Any wanton slaughter. [<F.]

BAT·TY *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or like a bat. **2** [Pop.] Crazy; foolish; odd.

BA·TUM (bah·tüm') A fortified seaport on the Black Sea in Georgian S.S.R.: also spelled *Batoum*.

BAU·BEE Same as BAWBEE.

BAU·BLE *noun* **1** A worthless showy trinket; gew-gaw; toy. **2** The fantastic wand of a jester: the original meaning. Also spelled *bawble*. See synonyms under GAUD. [<OF. *baubel*, child's toy, <L. *babulus*, foolish]

BAU·CIS (baw'·sis) In Greek mythology, a Phrygian peasant woman who with Philemon, her husband, entertained Zeus and Hermes.

BAU DE·KIN *noun* A rich brocaded silk fabric of the middle ages: originally made at Baghdad. [<It. *baldacchino*, canopy, <*Baldacco*, Baghdad]

BAUDE·LAIRE (bōd·lehr'), **CHARLES,** 1821–67, French poet.

BAU DOIN (bō·dwÁN') [F.] Same as BALDWIN.

BAUD RONS (bawd'·runz) *noun* [Scot.] A cat; puss; grimalkin.

BAU·ER (bow'·er), **HAROLD,** born 1873, English pianist, of German parentage.

BAUK IE (bawk'–) *noun* [Scot.] A bat.

BAULD (bawld) *adj.* [Scot.] Bold; forward.

BAULK Same as BALK.

BAU MÉ (bō·meh') *noun* A hydrometer for the measurement of the densities of liquids; also, the scale used on this instrument. [<Antoine Baumé, 1728–1804, French pharmacist]

BAUMES LAWS (bowmz) Laws introduced in New York State in 1926 to curb crime by expediting trials, providing heavy penalties, as life imprisonment for fourth offenders, etc. [<C. H. Baumes, 1863–1937, N. Y. legislator]

BAU SON (baw'–) *noun* A badger. [<OF. *bausant*, spotted]

BAU SOND (baw'·sund) *adj.* [Scot.] Marked with white, especially on the face, as a horse. Also **BAUSON-FACED.**

BAU TIS TA (bow·tees'·tah) [Sp.] A masculine personal name; same as BAPTIST.

BAUT ZEN (bowt'·sen) A town in NE. Saxony, Germany.

BAUX ITE (bō'·zite *or* bawks'·īte) *noun* A white to red, earthy, or claylike aluminum hydroxide, $Al_2O(OH)_4$, of varying composition, the principal source of the metal aluminum. [<Les Baux, town in France]

BA·VA RI·A A subdivision of southern Germany; 30,054 square miles; formerly a kingdom. Also [G.] *Bayern*. —**BA·VA RI AN** *adj.* & *noun*.

BAW·BEE *noun* [Scot.] A halfpenny: anciently a copper coin of 6*d*. Scots, equal to ½*d*. English: also spelled *baubee*. [<Scot., possibly <the land of Sillebawby, a mintmaster]

BAW COCK *noun* [Obs.] A fine fellow. [<F. *beau*, beau, + *coq*, cock]

BAWD *noun* The keeper of a brothel; a procuress. [<OF. *baude* <OHG. *bald*, bold]

BAWD·RY *noun* **1** Unchastity. **2** Obscene language. **3** The occupation or practices of a bawd.

BAWD Y *adj.* [**I·ER, ·I EST**] Of or like a bawd; obscene; indecent. —**BAWD I·LY** *adv.* —**BAWD I·NESS** *noun*.

BAWL *noun* A loud disagreeable outcry. —*verb* **1** To cry with a loud voice; weep noisily. **2** [Pop.] To scold or berate: usually with *out*; as, she *bawled* him *out* for his mistake. See synonyms under CALL. [<ON. *baula*, low, as a cow] —**BAWL·ER** *noun*.

BAW·SAND, BAW S'NT Same as BAUSOND.

BAW TIE *noun* [Scot.] **1** A dog: a generic name. **2** A hare. Also **BAW TY.**

BAX, SIR ARNOLD EDWARD TREVOR, born 1883, English composer.

BAX TER, RICHARD, 1615–91, English nonconformist minister and author.

¹BAY *noun* **1** A body of water partly enclosed by land; an arm of the sea. **2** A recess of low land between hills; also, a piece of land partly surrounded by woods. [<F. *baie*]

²BAY *noun* **1** A large space in a barn for storage, as of loose hay or fodder: commonly extending from the ground to the roof. **2** A principal compartment or division, as the space between two piers or pontoons of a bridge, a division of a window between adjacent mullions, part of a vault between transverse ribs or of a ceiling between panel beams, or a vertical division of an arcade, as the space between two adjacent pillars. **3** The head of a canal lock. **4** That part of a man-of-war between decks, forward of the butts, on each side: commonly used as a hospital. **5** A compartment in the body of an aircraft, as, a bomb *bay*; also, a portion of the fuselage between adjoining struts, bulkheads, or frame positions. [<F. *baie* <*bayer*, gape]

³BAY *adj.* Red-brown: said of horses. —*noun* A bay horse. [<F. *bai* <L. *badius*, bay]

⁴BAY *noun* **1** A deep bark or cry, as of dogs in hunting. **2** The situation of a hunted creature compelled to turn on its pursuers. **3** The condition of being kept at a standstill or in check by an opponent. —*verb* **1** To bark or bark at with deep tones: said of a dog in hunting. **2** To pursue or to bring to a standstill in the chase, by barking; as, to *bay* the fox. [For ABAY <OF. *abai*, barking]

BAY *noun* **1** The Grecian laurel *(Laurus nobilis)*: also **BAY-TREE.** **2** A laurel wreath, as a garland of honor, especially for a poet; poetic renown. **3** One of various other plants resembling the laurel. **4** [Local] Low marshy ground abounding in bay and other shrubs: also **BAY-GALL.** [<F. *baie* <L. *baca*, berry]

BAY-A-DERE' *noun* **1** A dancing girl of Hindustan, especially, one serving in a temple. **2** Stripes running crosswise in a fabric in multi-colored contrast: from the garments of the dancers. [<F. <Pg. *bailadera*, female dancer]

BA-YA-MO (bah-yah'-mo) *noun* A violent gust of wind blowing from the Bight of Bayamo, in southern Cuba, and its neighborhood, accompanied by lightning and rain.

BAY-ARD (bā'-ụrd) *noun* A horse; especially, a bay horse: sometimes derisively. —*adj.* Bay in color. [<OF. <*bai*]

BAY-ARD (bā'-ụrd) In medieval romance, a famous bay horse once belonging to Amadis de Gaul, and given to Rinaldo by Charlemagne.

BAYARD (bī'-ụrd), **CHEVALIER DE,** 1475–1524, Pierre du Terrail, French soldier and pattern of knighthood; hence, a man of heroic courage and chivalry.

BAY'-BER-RY (bā'-) *noun* **1** One of various trees, as the wax-myrtle or laurel, or its fruit. **2** A tropical American tree *(Pimenta racemosa)* whose leaves are used in the preparation of bay rum.

BAY-CU-RU ROOT (bī-cōō'-rōō) The root of a tropical American plant *(Limonium brasiliense)* which yields a powerful astringent known as **BAY-CU-RINE** (bī-).

BAY-ERN (bī'-urn) German name for BAVARIA.

BA-YEUX TAPESTRY (bah-yœ') A linen roll, 77 yards long and 20 inches wide, embroidered in colored worsteds, representing 58 scenes in the life of William the Conqueror, traditionally ascribed to his queen, Matilda: now preserved at BAYEUX, a town in Normandy, France.

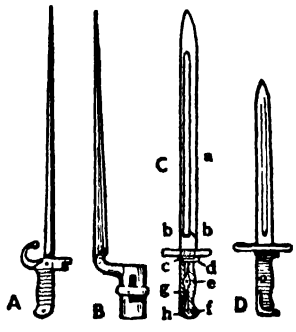
BAYLE (behl), **PIERRE,** 1647–1706, French philosopher.

BAY LYNX The common wildcat of North America.

BAY MAN *noun* A hospital attendant in the U. S. Navy; a nurse for the wounded on a war vessel.

BAY OF WHALES An inlet of the Ross Sea, Antarctica; near Little America.

BAY O NET *noun* A dagger-like weapon attachable to the muzzle of a musket or rifle. —*tr. verb* **1** To stab or pierce with a bayonet. **2** To compel or drive by or at the point of a bayonet. [Probably <Bayonne, France]



BAYONETS

A One type of sword-bayonet.
B Bayonet of 18th and 19th centuries.
C Sword-bayonet.
a blade
b guard
c bayonet spring
d Scabbard catch
e tang
f pommel
g bayonet catch
h undercut groove
D U. S. Army bayonet.

BAY-ONNE (bāy-ōne') An industrial city on New York Bay in New Jersey; petroleum-refining.

BA YONNE (bā-yōne'; *F.* bah yon') A fortified city in SW. France.

BAY OU (bī'-ōō) *noun* A sluggish inlet or outlet from a lake or bay; also, a branch of a stream flowing through a delta. [<Choctaw *bayoue*]

BAYOU STATE Nickname of MISSISSIPPI.

BAY REUTH (bī-roit) Same as BAIREUTH.

BAY RUM An aromatic liquid originally obtained by distilling rum with the leaves of the bayberry, now consisting mainly of alcohol, water, and essential oils.

BAY STATE Nickname of MASSACHUSETTS.

BAY TREE *noun* **1** The Grecian laurel: also called *bay.* **2** The magnolia of eastern North America.

BAY WINDOW **1** A projecting window structure of angular *window* (curved in plan). **2** [Pop.] A protruding abdomen.

BAY WOOD *noun* A coarse mahogany from Honduras or Campeche Bay.

BA ZAAR (buh-zahr') *noun* **1** An Oriental market place or range of shops. **2** A fancy fair for charity; also, a store for the sale of fancy wares, toys, etc. Also **BAZAR.** [<Per. *bāzār*, market]



BAZOOKA

BA-ZAINE (bah-zāne'), **FRANÇOIS ACHILLE,** 1811–88, French marshal.

BA-ZIN (bah-zăN'), **RENÉ,** 1853–1932, French novelist.

BA-ZOO-KA *noun* **1** A sliding wind instrument, constructed on the principle of the trombone, and emitting a raucous tone. **2** A long, tubular missile weapon which fires an explosive rocket, and is used by two men for short-range action against tanks and fortifications.

BB A standard, commercial size of lead shot, 0.18 in. in diameter.

BDEL-LI-UM (dĕl'-i-) *noun* **1** A variety of gum-resin yielded by various trees (genus *Commiphora*), of India and Africa, resembling myrrh. **2** A gem of the Old Testament, perhaps a pearl, but more probably amber. [<Gr. *bdellion*, a plant, and its fragrant gum]

BE *intr. verb* [**BEEN, BE-ING.** Present indicative: **AM, ART, IS, ARE**; past: **WAS, WAST, WAS, WERE**] **1** To have existence, truth, or actuality; live: often with *there;* as, God *is,* there *are* bears in the zoo. **2** To exist (in a special state, relation, etc.); coincide in identity with; equal; fulfil (a following description); as, I *am* that man's brother, he *is* a rich man; also, to belong (to a specified group or category); as, that *is* an insect. **3** To take place; happen; as, the party *is* next week, can such things *be*? **4** To concern; signify; mean: with *to;* as, money *is* nothing to him. **5** To befall: with *to* or *unto;* as, joy *be* unto you. **6** To cost; as, the book *is* $2. **7** To have experience of; as, to *be* in pain. **8** To lie in or on; occupy (a certain place); as, London *is* in England, the picture *is* on page ten. **9** To stay; remain; as, she *was* with us a week; let the problem *be.* [<OE. *bēon*]

The proper case of a personal pronoun following *be* is the nominative, as the case is simply one of apposition, and the pronoun in apposition with the nominative must itself be in that case; as, It is *I,* it is *he.* But the reply "it's *me*" to the question "Who's there?" or "who is it?" is not now frowned upon either in America or in England except by grammatical purists. Be, as an auxiliary verb, is used with the present participle of other verbs to express continous or progressive action; as, I *am* working; with the past participle of transitive verbs to form the passive voice; as, he *was* injured; with the infinitive to express purpose, duty, possibility, etc.; as, we *are* to start on Monday; you *are* to do your lessons; the house *is* for rent.

BE- *prefix* **1** About; all over; all around; as, *be*deck, *be*set, *be*spatter. **2** Completely; thoroughly; as, *be*dazzled, *be*drabbled, *be*wildered. **3** To call; as, *be*devil, *be*lord, *be*mister. **4** Excessively; as, *be*ribboned: an intensive use sometimes implying ridicule, as in *be*wigged, *be*medalled, etc. **5** Away from; off; as, *be*reave, *be*head. **6** To become or cause to be; as, *be*dim, *be*foul. **7** To cover with; be adorned with; as, *be*dew, *be*jewel, *be*ring. **8** To treat as; affect with; as, *be*friend, *be*cloud, *be*witch. [<OE. *be-, bi-,* <*bi,* by]

BEACH *noun* **1** The sloping shore of a body of water; a wave-washed margin; strand. **2** Loose pebbles on the shore; shingle. See synonyms under BANK, MARGIN. —*verb* To run or haul up on a beach; strand. [Etymology unknown]

BEACH'-COMB ER (-cōm-er) *noun* **1** An idle or vicious vagrant about wharves and beaches at seaports, specifically, in Polynesia, a white loafer; one who gathers for himself (commonly illegally) flotsam and jetsam. **2** A long wave rolling upon the beach.

BEACH FLEA A small amphipod crustacean (family *Talitridæ*) that hops like a flea and inhabits the seashore.

BEACH GRASS *noun* A tough, coarse grass *(Ammophila arenaria)* found on lake and ocean beaches, having interweaving roots which take deep hold in the sand: also called *marram.*

BEACH HEAD *noun* A position on a hostile shore established by an advance invasion force to make possible the landing of troops and supplies; also, a fortified place on a beach.

BEACH-Y *adj.* Shingly; pebbly.

BEACHY HEAD A headland west of Eastbourne, Sussex, England; 532 ft. high.

BEA-CON *noun* **1** Any prominent object, as a pole, tower, flag, or the like, set on a shore, shoal, buoy, reef, or in a similar position, as a guide or warning to mariners or others; hence, whatever serves as a conspicuous warning or a guide. **2** A signal fire or light. **3** The structure or eminence from which a mark or signal may be displayed as a guide or warning for mariners or aviators or for the use of surveyors. **4** Any of various marker, signal light, or radio devices used in aeronautics to establish and plot flight courses. See RADIO BEACON.
—*verb* To furnish with a beacon; light up; shine as a beacon; guide by a light. [< OE. *beacen,* sign, signal]

BEA' CONS FIELD (bee'-cunz- *or* bēc'-unz-) See DISRAELI.

BEAD *noun* **1** A little perforated sphere or the like intended to be strung on a thread or attached to a fabric for decoration. **2** *pl.* A rosary; hence, prayers. **3** A bubble or bubbles of gas on the surface of a liquid; froth; also, a drop, as of sweat. **4** A small spherical knob used as the front sight of a gun. **5** A small convex molding. **6** A small mass of borax or other flux, placed on a platinum wire to receive a substance for blowpipe testing. **7** In assaying, the spherical piece of refined metal resulting from cupellation. **8** A small hemispherical or half-oval ornament repeated in a straight line to form a molding. **9** That part of a pneumatic tire which grips the rim of the wheel. —**TO DRAW A BEAD ON** To take careful aim at with a firearm. —**TO TELL** or **SAY ONE'S BEADS** To recite prayers.

—*verb* To decorate with or as with beading or beads; collect in beads; bubble, foam; sparkle. [<OE. *gebed*, prayer]

BEAD HOUSE *noun* An almshouse or hospital in which the inmates are required to pray for the founders: also spelled *bedehouse*.

BEAD ING *noun* 1 Beadlike ornamentation; a beaded molding. 2 A narrow openwork lace through which a ribbon may be run. 3 Beads collectively; also, beaded fabrics.

BEA DLE *noun* 1 [Br.] A petty parish or university official; a crier or messenger of a court. 2 An under officer or apparitor in universities, as at Oxford and formerly at Yale. 3 The apparitor of a guild. [<OE. *bydel*, herald]

BEA DLE DOM *noun* The body of beadles; the characteristics of beadles; hence, petty and stupid officialism.

BEAD ROLL *noun* 1 Originally, a list or catalog. 2 A list of persons to be prayed for.

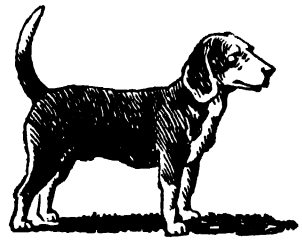
BEAD–RUBY *noun* A small perennial herb *(Maianthemum canadense)* of northern North America with small crimson berries and 4-lobed terminal flowers: akin to the Solomon-seal; the false lily-of-the-valley.

BEADS MAN *nqun* [**MEN** *pl.*] 1 [Br.] An almsman bound to pray for the souls of the founders of the house; hence, a resident of an almshouse. 2 [Scot.] A privileged or licensed beggar receiving public alms. 3 One who prays for another. Also **BEAD MAN**, [Obs.] **BEDES MAN.** —**BEADS'·WO·MAN** *noun fem.*

BEAD WORK *noun* 1 Work made with or on beads. 2 In architecture, beading.

BEAD Y *adj.* 1 Beadlike. 2 Covered or decorated with beads. 3 Foamy.

BEA GLE *noun* A small, short-coated, hunting hound, characterized by a strong, well-proportioned head, long neck, short, muscular back, and straight fore legs. [<ME. *begle*]



BEAGLE

1BEAK *noun* 1 The projecting jaws or other mouth parts of various animals; a snout or rostrum, as the horny projecting mouth parts of birds; the bill or neb; the horny jaws of other animals, as cephalopods, the duckmole, and turtles, or the elongated snout of various fishes. 2 [Pop.] The nose of a person. 3 Something projecting and pointed like a beak, as the rostrum of an ancient galley, or that part of a ship, forward of the forecastle, supported and fastened to the stem and used for piercing or ramming an enemy vessel. 4 A downward-projecting molding on the extreme edge of the lower member of a cornice to prevent the drip from working back under it. 5 That part of a retort or still which conducts the vapor to the worm or condenser. [<F. *bec*] —**BEAKED** or **BEAK ED** *adj.*

2BEAK *noun* [Pop., Br.] 1 A magistrate. 2 At Eton, a master.

BEAK ER *noun* 1 A large, wide-mouthed cup or goblet. 2 A cylindrical flat-bottomed vessel of quartz, porcelain, aluminum, or thin annealed glass, having a flaring top: used in chemical analysis, etc. [Variant of ME. *biker* <ON. *bikarr*]

BE–ALL *noun* All that is to be; the whole of something.

BEAM *noun* 1 A long horizontal piece of wood, stone, or metal, forming part of the frame of a building or other structure. 2 The bar of a balance. 3 One of the heavy pieces of timber or iron set transversely across a vessel to support the decks and stay the sides; hence, the greatest width of a vessel. 4 A horizontal cylindrical bar, in a loom, upon which warp or woven goods are wound. 5 The pole of a carriage. 6 In a steam engine, a horizontal beam that transmits power to the crankshaft through the connecting rod. 7 A ray of light, or a group of nearly parallel rays. 8 A continuous radio signal from a flying field to guide incoming pilots: also **RADIO BEAM.** 9 The main stem of a deer's antler. 10 The area of maximum sound-clarity in front of a microphone. 11 The horizontal piece in a plow to which the share and the handles are attached. 12 A trough containing lights in the ceiling of a stage. —**OFF THE BEAM** [Pop.] On the wrong track; wrong; insane. —**ON BEAM–ENDS** Canted over nearly on the side: said of a ship; hence, in an embarrassing or hopeless predicament. —**ON THE BEAM** 1 In a direction at right angles with the keel; abeam. 2 Traveling in such a direction that the signal strength of a given radio transmitter remains maximum, as received on a moving airplane; in the right direction. 3 [Pop.] Right; sane; alert.

—*verb* 1 To send out rays of light. 2 To furnish with or as with beams. 3 To smile or grin with joy. —**TO BEAM AT** 1 To direct (a radio program, etc.) at. 2 To smile radiantly at. [<OE., tree]

BEAM COMPASS A drawing compass in which the points are arranged to slide on a rod, instead of fixed on dividers.

BEAM·ING *adj.* Radiant; also, bright; cheerful. See synonyms under **BRIGHT.** —**·LY** *adv.*

BEAM·ISH *adj.* Radiant; beaming with light.

BEAM–SHY *adj.* Failing, through inexperience or nervousness, to locate the directional beam intended to guide an aviator on his course.

BEAM Y *adj.* 1 Sending out beams of light; radiant. 2 Like a beam; massive. 3 Having much breadth of beam: said of vessels. 4 Antlered, as a stag.

BEAN *noun* 1 The oval edible seed of any of various leguminous plants, especially of genus *Phaseolus*. 2 A plant that bears beans. 3 One of other seeds not leguminous; something likened to a bean. 4 [Pop.] The head. [<OE.]

BEAN BEETLE See **MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE.**

BEAN'·CA·PER *noun* A tree *(Zygophyllum fabago)* of the caltrop family, native in the Levant, whose flower buds are used as capers.

BEAN·O *noun* Bingo.

BEAN–TREE *noun* One of various trees or shrubs, as the catalpa of the middle and southern United States and the Moreton Bay chestnut *(Castanospermum australe)* of Australia.

1BEAR (bâre) *verb* [**BORE** or **BARE, BORNE** or **BORN, BEAR ING**] 1 To support; hold up; sustain; be able to sustain a desired weight; convey; carry. 2 To show visibly; display; exhibit. 3 To suffer; endure or undergo; be answerable for; be charged with. 4 To have; present or convey. 5 To hold; maintain; entertain. 6 To produce (fruit); give birth to. 7 To conduct or comport (oneself); behave. 8 To press or thrust; rest heavily; lean. 9 To possess as a right or power. 10 To be in or to have a certain direction; take an aim or course. 11 To have relation or reference; be pertinent. See synonyms under **ABIDE, CARRY, ENDURE, LEAN, PRODUCE, SUPPORT.** —**TO BEAR COMPANY** To accompany. —**TO BEAR DOWN** To force down; overpower or overcome. —**TO BEAR DOWN UPON** To approach from the weather side: said of a vessel. —**TO BEAR IN MIND** To keep in recollection; remember. —**TO BEAR OUT** To support; confirm; justify. —**TO BEAR UP** To keep up strength or spirits. —**TO BEAR UPON** To be trained upon, as cannon, so as to bring within the line of fire. —**TO BEAR WITH** To show forbearance for. —**TO BEAR WITNESS TO** To testify to. [<OE. *beran*, carry, wear, bear, suffer]

2BEAR (bâre) *noun* 1 A large plantigrade carnivorous mammal (family *Ursidæ*) with massive body and short tail. 2 One of various other animals like or likened to a bear; as, ant-*bear*. 3 The caterpillar of the tiger moth; woolly-bear. 4 One of two constellations. 5 An ill-mannered or morose person. 6 A speculator who seeks to depress prices or who sells in the belief that there is likely to be a decline in prices. 7 A portable device for punching iron plates. —**GREAT BEAR** A large northern constellation *(Ursa Major)*. See **CONSTELLATION.** —**LITTLE BEAR** A northern constellation including the polestar *(Ursa Minor)*. See **CONSTELLATION, POINTERS.** —**THE BEAR** Russia.

—*tr. verb* To endeavor to depress the price of (stocks, etc.) by selling or offering to sell. [<OE. *bera*]

3BEAR (beer) *noun* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Four-rowed barley: also spelled *bere*. [<OE. *bere*; see **BARLEY**]

BEAR·A BLE (bâre'–) *adj.* Capable of being borne; endurable. —**BEAR·A·BLE NESS** *noun* —**BEAR·A·BLY** *adv.*

BEAR–BAITING *noun* The sport of inciting dogs to attack a chained bear. —**BEAR–BAITER** *noun.*

BEAR' BER RY *noun* 1 A trailing thick-leaved evergreen plant *(Arctostaphylos uva-ursi)* of the heath family, having small red berries. 2 The deciduous holly *(Ilex decidua)*: also called *possumhaw*.

BEAR·CAT Same as **PANDA 1.**

BEARD (beerd) *noun* 1 The hair on a man's face, especially on the chin, usually excluding the mustache. 2 The long hair on the chin of some animals, as the goat; also, the feathers near the mouth of certain birds, as the turkey; the vibrissæ. 3 Some similar growth or appendage; a tuft of hairlike processes; an awn, as of grass; the barb of an arrow, or of any hook; also, the vane or barbs of a feather. 4 In radio broadcasting, an error in performance, usually a misreading of a part.

—*tr. verb* 1 To take by the beard; pull the beard of; also, to defy. 2 To furnish with a beard. [<OE.]

BEARD, CHARLES AUSTIN, born 1874, and his wife, **MARY RITTER,** born 1876, American historians. —**DANIEL CARTER,** 1850–1941, founder of the Boy Scouts of America.

BEARD·ED *adj.* 1 Having a beard, or something resembling a beard. 2 Having awns.

BEARDED EAGLE The lammergeier.

BEARDS·LEY, AUBREY (VINCENT), 1872–98, English artist.

BEARD–TONGUE *noun* Any plant of the genus *Penstemon*. See **PENSTEMON.**

BEAR·ER (bâre'–) *noun* 1 One who or that which bears, carries, or has in possession. 2 A person to whom a note, check, or draft is made payable without naming him; hence, as no endorsement is required, the person who presents such instrument for collection. 3 A tree or vine producing fruit. 4 A carrier or porter; also, a body-servant.

BEAR'·GAR·DEN *noun* A place where bears are kept for sport; hence, a scene of tumult or strife.

BEAR·GRASS *noun* 1 One of various species of *Yucca* or

Spanish-bayonet. 2 The camas *(Camassia scilloides)* of Oregon. 3 A yuccalike plant *(Dasylirion texanum)* of the lily family of the SW. United States.

BEAR·ING *noun* 1 The act or capacity of sustaining, enduring, producing, etc.; also, patient endurance. 2 Deportment; manner. 3 Relation of things to other things; connection. 4 A part (of a machine) that rests on something, or on which something rests, or in which a journal, pin, etc., turns. 5 A heraldic device. 6 The act, capability, or time of producing; also, that which is produced or borne; crops; yield. 7 The part of an arch or beam that rests upon a support. 8 Meaning, or general tendency; application. 9 The point of the compass in which an object is seen; also, the situation of an object relatively to that of another, or of other points or places. See synonyms under AIR, BEHAVIOR, DIRECTION.

BEARING REIN A checkrein.

BEAR·ISH *adj.* 1 Like a bear; rough; surly. 2 Tending to depress the price of stocks by offering to sell. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BEAR-LEADER *noun* One who leads about a trained bear; hence, a young man's private tutor or traveling companion.

BEAR MARKET In finance, a market in which prices decline.

BÉ·ARN (beh·arn') A former province in SW. France.

BEAR PIT A place, usually a pit, where bears are kept in a zoological garden.

BEAR RIVER A river in Utah, Wyoming, and Idaho; 400 miles from NE. Utah to Great Salt Lake.

BEAR STATE Nickname of ARKANSAS.

BEAR'S-BREECH *noun* Any species of *Acanthus;* especially, the European *Acanthus spinosus,* having spiny leaves.

BEAR'S-EAR *noun* The auricula *(Primula auricula).*

BEARS FOOT *noun* The fetid or stinking hellebore *(Helleborus fœtidus).* Also **BEAR'S-FOOT.**

BEAR SKIN *noun* 1 The skin of a bear or a coat or robe made of it. 2 A tall black fur headdress worn by the Old Guard of New York or by the Foot-guards of the British army.

BEAR WOOD (bâre'–) *noun* A shrub or small tree *(Rhamnus purshiana),* a species of buckthorn, of the Pacific coast of the United States; it yields the laxative, cascara sagrada.

BEAST (beest) *noun* 1 One of the larger animals; any quadruped. 2 Animal characteristics or animal nature; hence a cruel, rude, or filthy person. See synonyms under ANIMAL. [<L. *bestia*]

BEAST IE *noun* [Scot.] A little beast: used compassionately or endearingly.

BEAST LY *adj.* 1 Resembling a beast; brutish; vile; degraded. 2 [Pop.] Unsuitable or unpleasant; nasty; abominable. See synonyms under BRUTISH. —**BEAST LI NESS** *noun.*

BEAST MARRIAGE A common incident of folktale found all over the world in which a human being is married to a beast, in very primitive tales to an actual animal, in later elaborations to a human being doomed to exist in beast form until some woman will love him in that beastly shape. Often the human lover must also burn the sloughed skin in order to clinch the disenchantment. The stories fall into certain types: those in which the bewitched lover cannot return to human form until some woman's devotion proves stronger than the spell; those in which the lover takes an animal form himself to go awooing; those in which a deity assumes animal form and carries off a human bride, and those in which some animal by union with a human being becomes the ancestor of a tribe. The story exists in every country in Europe, China, Japan, Africa, and among some North American Indians. Perrault's *Beauty and the Beast* and Grimm's *Frog Prince* are famous versions; more modern is Keats' *Lamia.*

BEAT *verb* [**BEAT, BEAT EN** or [Pop.] **BEAT, BEAT ING**] 1 To strike repeatedly, either heavily as in punishment, or lightly and rapidly as in various processes; strike repeated blows, also, to thrash. 2 To excel; overcome; vanquish; conquer; win. 3 To dash or strike against, as wind or wave. 4 To range over in hunting; run about or go up stream while trying to escape: said of game; also, to strike bushes, undergrowth, etc., with sticks to rouse up game. 5 To tread or tramp, as a path. 6 To mark the rhythm or beat of, as with a baton. 7 To be beyond the understanding of; surpass; baffle; as, such tricks *beat* me. 8 To obtain something from, as by swindling, fraud, trickery, or assurance. 9 To sound (a signal) as by beat of drum; as, to *beat* an alarm or a retreat. 10 To throb; pulsate. 11 To work up against the wind by tacking. 12 To smite or strike with force or intensity; as, the sound *beats* upon our ears. 13 In acoustics, to alternate at regular intervals with a maximum and minimum intensity so as to give a pulsating effect. 14 To get ahead of; in newspaper reporting, to make a scoop. 15 To sustain or undergo beating; as, the yolks *beat* well. 16 To give a sound when tapped or struck. —**TO BEAT ABOUT** To search by one means and then another, by no very definite system. —**TO BEAT ABOUT THE BUSH** To approach a subject in a round-about way. —**TO BEAT A RETREAT** To give a signal for retreat, as by beat of drums; hence, to turn back; flee. —**TO BEAT DOWN** To force or persuade (a seller) to accept a lower price. —**TO BEAT ONE'S WAY** To travel without paying. —**TO BEAT THE AIR** To make futile exertions. —**TO BEAT UP** [Pop.] To thrash thoroughly.

—*noun* 1 A stroke or blow, especially one producing sound or serving as a signal. 2 A pulsation or throb, as of the pulse; in acoustics, regularly recurring pulsation or throb heard when two tones not quite in unison are sounded together: caused by the interference of sound waves; also, a similar property belonging to light waves and other waves. 3 A round, line, or district regularly traversed, as by a sentry or a policeman. 4 In navigation, a tack to windward. 5 A regularly recurring pulsation caused by the rhythmical movement of music; also, a motion of the hand or baton marking these movements. 6 The stroke or tick of a watch or clock. 7 The flap or stroke of a bird's wing. 8 A division of a county. 9 [Pop.] One who or that which is superior to others. 10 Priority of publication; also, an article so published in advance of rival periodicals; a scoop. 11 [Pop.] A person who does not pay his bills; a deadbeat.

—*adj.* [Pop.] Fatigued, worn out. [<OE. *beatan*]

Synonyms (verb): bastinado, batter, belabor, bruise, castigate, chastise, conquer, cudgel, cuff, defeat, flog, overcome, pommel, pound, scourge, smite, strike, surpass, thrash, vanquish, whip, worst. *Strike* is the word for a single blow; to *beat* is to *strike* repeatedly. Others of the words above describe the manner of *beating,* as *bastinado,* to *beat* on the soles of the feet; *belabor,* to inflict an exhaustive *beating; cudgel,* to *beat* with a stick; *thrash* (originally identical with "thresh"), to *beat* with repeated blows, as wheat was *beaten* out with the old hand flail; to *pound* is to *beat* with a heavy, and *pommel* with a blunt, instrument. To *batter* and to *bruise* refer to the results of *beating,* that is *battered* which is broken or defaced by repeated blows; that is *bruised* which has suffered even one severe blow. To *beat* a combatant is to disable or dishearten him for further fighting. Hence *beat* becomes the synonym for every word which implies getting the advantage of another. Compare CONQUER, SUBDUE. *Antonyms:* fail, fall, surrender.

BE A·TÆ ME·MO RI·Æ (–ii-ee) [L.] Of blessed memory.

BEAT EN *adj.* 1 Shaped by beating. 2 Worn by use or travel; as, the *beaten* path. 3 Conquered; baffled.

BEAT·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which beats. 2 In hunting, one who arouses game and drives it from cover.

BE A·TIF' IC *adj.* Imparting or expressing supreme happiness; blissful.

BE·AT·I·FI CA' TION *noun* 1 The act of blessing, or the state of being blessed or beatified. 2 An act of the Pope declaring a deceased person beatified *(beatus)* and worthy of a certain degree of public honor: usually the last step toward canonization.

BE·AT' I·FY *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] 1 To make supremely happy. 2 To declare as blessed and worthy of public honor by an act of the Pope. 3 To exalt above others. [<LL. *beatus,* happy, + *facio,* make]

BEAT ING *noun* 1 The act of striking or hammering; the technical process of reducing precious metals to leaf by repeated blows. 2 Punishment by blows; flogging. 3 Pulsation; throbbing, as of the heart. 4 The art of defeating; defeat. 5 The making of headway against the wind; tacking.

BE AT'·I TUDE *noun* 1 Supreme blessedness or felicity. 2 One of the eight declarations of special blessedness in the Sermon on the Mount. *Matt.* v, 3–11. [<F. <L. *beatitudo* <*beatus;* see BEATIFY]

BEAT–NOTE *noun* An audible radio-frequency caused by the interaction of two higher frequencies.

BE·A·TRICE (bee'·uh·tris; *It.* bä·ah·tree'·cheh) 1 A feminine personal name. Also **BE·A TRIX** (bee'·uh·trix; *Dan., Dutch, G., Sw,* bä·ah'·trix), [F.] **BÉ·A·TRICE** or **BÉ A·TRIX** (beh·ah·trees'), [Pg., Sp.] **BE·A TRIZ'** (beh·ah·trees'). 2 The heroine of Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing.* [<L., making happy]

—**BEATRICE POR·TI NA'·RI,** 1266–90, Florentine lady, idealized by Dante.

BEAT TY (beet'·ī), **SIR DAVID,** 1871–1936, Earl of Brooksby and the North Sea; British admiral of the fleet in World War I.

BEAU (bō) *noun* [**BEAUS** or **BEAUX** (bōze) *pl.*] 1 A ladies' man; a dandy; fop. 2 [Pop.] An escort or lover. —*tr. verb* To escort; play the gallant to. —*adj.* Fair; good; fine; beautiful. [<F. <L. *bellus,* fine, pretty]

BEAU BRUM·MELL A dandy or dude; a type of male sartorial elegance: from **GEORGE ("BEAU") BRUMMELL,** 1778–1840, English dandy.

BEAU·CLERC See HENRY I.

BEAU DE RO·CHAS CYCLE (duh rō·shah') Same as OTTO CYCLE.

BEAU·FORT (bū'·furt), **HENRY,** 1370?–1447, English cardinal.

BEAU FORT SCALE (bō'·furt) A scale of wind velocities employed in meteorological work, ranging from 0 (calm) to 12 (hurricane). The wind velocity is measured by its pressure on a disk one square foot in area at a height of 33 feet in the open. See table on the next page for scale as used by the U.S. Weather Bureau. [<Sir Francis Beaufort, 1774–1859, British admiral]

Code No.	Description	Pressure lbs. per sq. ft.	Speed miles per hour.
0	Calm	0.	Less than 1
1	Light air	.01	1–3
2	Light breeze	.08	4–7
3	Gentle breeze	.28	8–12
4	Moderate breeze	.67	13–18
5	Fresh breeze	1.31	19–24
6	Strong breeze	2.3	25–31
7	*Moderate gale	3.6	32–38
8	Fresh gale	5.4	39–46
9	Strong gale	7.7	47–54
10	Whole gale	10.5	55–63
11	Storm	14.	64–75
12	Hurricane	Above 17	Above 75

* Intermediate between breeze and gale.

BEAU GESTE (zhest) [F.] Literally, a fine gesture; hence, a kindly act, sometimes, an insincere gesture of kindliness, made for selfish reasons.

BEAU HAR NAIS (bō ar neh′), **ALEXANDRE, VICOMTE DE,** 1760–94, first husband of Empress Josephine. —**EUGÈNE DE,** 1781–1824, his son; French general. —**HORTENSE EUGÉNIE DE** See HORTENSE.

BEAU IDEAL 1 The highest conceivable standard of beauty or excellence. 2 A mental model of perfection; a person or thing regarded as the realization of such a model. [<F. *beau idéal*, (the) ideal beautiful]

BEAU ISH *adj.* Like a beau; foppish.

Beau MAR CHAIS (bō mar sheh′), **PIERRE AUGUSTIN CARON DE,** 1732–99, French dramatist.

BEAU MONDE (bō mawNd) [F.] The fashionable world.

Beau MONT, FRANCIS, 1584–1616, English dramatist, collaborator with Fletcher. —**WILLIAM,** 1785–1853, American surgeon.

Beau′ RE GARD (bō′–), **PIERRE GUSTAVE TOUTANT,** 1818–93, Confederate general in War between the States.

BEAUT (būte) *noun* [Pop.] Something splendid, as, that pup is a *beaut*: often used ironically; as, a *beaut* of a black eye. [<Contraction of BEAUTY]

BEAU TE OUS (bu′-tĭ-us) *adj.* Full of beauty; beautiful. See synonyms under BEAUTIFUL. — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

BEAU TI CIAN (bu-tish′-un) *noun* One who works in a beauty parlor, or a person trained in hairdressing, manicuring, massaging, etc.

BEAU TI FUL (bū′–) *adj.* Possessing conspicuous beauty; excelling in form or grace, complete and harmonious, conforming to esthetic standards, or arousing esthetic pleasure. —*noun* Beauty in the abstract, also, that which is beautiful. — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): attractive, beauteous, bewitching, bonny, charming, comely, delightful, elegant, exquisite, fair, fine, graceful, handsome, lovely, picturesque, pretty. *Beautiful* implies softness of outline and delicacy of mold; it is opposed to all that is hard and rugged. *Pretty* expresses in a far less degree that which is pleasing to a refined taste. That is *handsome* which is superficially pleasing, and also well and harmoniously proportioned. *Handsome* is a term far inferior to *beautiful*; we may even say a *handsome* villain. *Fair* denotes what is bright, smooth, clear, and without blemish; as, a *fair* face. In a specific sense, *fair* has the sense of blond, as opposed to dark or brunette. One who possesses pleasing qualities may be *attractive* without beauty. *Comely* denotes an aspect that is smooth, genial, and wholesome, with fulness of contour and pleasing symmetry, while falling short of the *beautiful*. That is *picturesque* which would make a picture. See TINE, GRACEFUL, LOVELY. *Antonyms*: awkward, clumsy, deformed, disgusting, frightful, ghastly, grim, grisly, grotesque, hideous, horrid, odious, repulsive, shocking, ugly, unattractive, uncouth, ungainly, unlovely, unpleasant

BEAU′ TI FY (bū′–) *verb* [FIED, FY ING] To make or grow beautiful; embellish; adorn. See synonyms under ADORN, GARNISH. — **BEAU TI FI·CA′·TION** *noun* — **BEAU′ TI·FIED** *adj.* — **BEAU′ TI FI ER** *noun.*

BEAU TY (bū′-tĭ) *noun* [BEAU TIES *pl.*] 1 Any of those qualities of objects, sounds, emotional or intellectual concepts that gratify the esthetic nature, the perfection of form resulting from the harmonious combination of diverse elements in unity. 2 A person or thing that is beautiful, especially a woman. 3 A special grace or charm. [<F. *beauté* <L. *bellus*, beautiful]

BEAUTY PACK A face pack.

BEAUTY PARLOR A business establishment devoted to the enhancement of feminine beauty.

BEAUTY SPOT 1 A small black patch put on the face to enhance the brilliance of the complexion; a foil. 2 A mole resembling this.

Beau VAIS (bō-veh′) A cathedral city of northern France noted since the 17th century for its low-warp tapestries.

BEAUX (bōze) Plural of BEAU.

Beaux (bō), **CECILIA,** 1863–1942, American painter.

BEAUX-ARTS (bō zar′) *noun pl.* [F.] The fine arts, as music, painting, sculpture, etc.

BEAUX YEUX (bō zyœ′) [F.] Pretty eyes; hence, a fair face.

¹BEA·VER *noun* 1 An amphibious rodent (family *Castoridæ*), with a scaly, flat, oval tail and webbed hind feet, noted for skill in damming shallow streams: valued for its fur. 2 The value of a beaver skin; as, so many *beaver* of sugar, etc.: used in Indian trade. 3 The fur of the beaver; also, a hat made of it; hence, humorously, a high silk hat. 4 A heavy twill-woven woolen cloth with a napped finish, used for outer garments: originally made in England to resemble beaver fur; also, a heavy cotton fabric napped on both sides: used for work clothes, shoe linings, etc. [<OE. *beofor*]



BEAVER

²BEA VER *noun* 1 A movable piece of medieval armor covering the lower part of the face, especially when worn with a vizor; later, both chinpiece and vizor. 2 [Pop.] A beard. [< OF. *baviere*, bib, <*bave*, saliva]

Bea′ VER BROOK, 1ST BARON OF, born 1879, William Maxwell Aitken, Canadian-born British publisher and member of the cabinet.

BEAVER CUTTING A place where the trees have been gnawed and leveled by beavers.

BEAVER DAM A dam built by beavers.

BEAVER LODGE A beaver den.

BEAVER POND A pond made by a beaver dam.

BEAVER STATE Nickname of OREGON.

BE BEE RINE (–tin *or* –teen) *noun* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{37}H_{39}NO_9$, contained in the bark of the bebeeru: used in medicine as a tonic and febrifuge.

BE BEE RU *noun* The greenheart tree.

Be BEL (bay′-bel), **FERDINAND AUGUST,** 1840–1913, German socialist.

BE CALM (–cahm′) *tr. verb* 1 To make quiet or calm; still. 2 To stop the progress of (a ship, etc.) by reason of a calm.

BE CAME Past tense of BECOME.

BE CAUSE *conj.* For the reason that (literally, by cause); since. —*adv.* By reason (of). [<BE– + CAUSE]

Synonyms (conj.): as, for, since. *Because* is the most direct and complete word for giving the reason of a thing. *Since*, originally denoting succession in time, signifies a succession in a chain of reasoning, a natural inference or result. *As* indicates something like, coordinate, parallel. *Since* is weaker than *because*; *as* is weaker than *since*: either may introduce the reason before the main statement, thus, *since* or *as* you are going, I will accompany you. Often the weaker word is the more courteous, implying less constraint. *Antonyms*: although, however, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet.

BECAUSE OF On account of.

BEC CA·FI′ CO (bec-uh-fee′-ko) *noun* [·COS *pl.*] Any of various small European birds, mostly warblers, supposed to eat figs, especially the garden warbler, much esteemed as food. [<It. <*beccare*, peck, + *fico* <L. *ficus*, fig]

BECH′·A MEL (besh′–) *noun* A white sauce, invented by Bechamel, steward to Louis XIV. [<F.]

BE CHANCE *verb* [BE CHANCED, BE CHANC ING] To befall; happen by chance.

BÊCHE-DE-MER (behsh-duh-mārc′) [F.] *noun* 1 The trepang. 2 A lingua franca, largely English, used between Europeans and the natives of the western Pacific: originally developed through commerce with trepang fishermen.

BECH U·A′ NA (betch-ōō-ah′-nuh) *noun* 1 One of an important Bantu tribe inhabiting the region between the Orange and Zambesi Rivers, SW. Africa. 2 The Bantu language of these people.

BECH U·A′ NA·LAND A British protectorate in southern Africa; about 275,000 square miles; capital, Mafeking, in Cape Province.

¹BECK *noun* A nod or other silent signal of wish or command; hence, command or bidding. —*verb* 1 To beckon. 2 [Scot.] To recognize a person by a nod; bow or curtsy. [Short for BECKON]

²BECK *noun* A small brook, or the valley in which it runs. [<ON. *bekkr*, stream, brook]

BECK ET *noun* 1 A device for holding a ship's spars, ropes, etc., in position, as a cleat, a strap, loop, or rope, or a small grommet. 2 *pl.* [Pop.] Trouser pockets.

Beck ET, THOMAS À, 1117–70, English chancellor and archbishop; murdered in Canterbury cathedral.

BECKET HITCH A hitch or bend used when a rope is to be temporarily fastened to another rope or into an eye. Also **BECKET BEND.**

BECK·ON *verb* To signal or summon by sign or gesture; make

a mute signal, as with the hand or head. —*noun* A mute sign; beck. [<OE. *beacnian*, point out]

Beck·ford, William, 1760–1844, English writer and politician.

be·cloud *tr. verb* To obscure by or as by a cloud or clouds; darken.

be come (–cŭm′) *verb* [**be·came, be·come, be·com·ing**] **1** To come to (a state or condition); grow to be. **2** To begin; come about. **3** To accord with; befit; be fit or suitable; set off; grace: said of attire or adornments. See synonyms under MAKE. —**to become of** To be the present or final end, result, condition, or place of; as, what will *become of* me? [<OE. *becuman*]

be·com·ing (bĭ·cŭm′–) *adj.* **1** Appropriate; suitable. **2** Pleasing; adorning. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

Synonyms: befitting, beseeming, comely, congruous, decent, decorous, fit, fitting, graceful, meet, neat, proper, seemly, suitable, worthy. That is *becoming* in dress which suits the complexion, figure, and other qualities of the wearer, so as to produce a pleasing effect. That is *decent* which does not offend modesty or propriety. That is *suitable* which is adapted to the age, station, situation, and other circumstances of the wearer. In conduct much the same rules apply. The dignity and gravity of a patriarch would not be *becoming* to a child; at a funeral lively, cheery sociability would not be *decorous*, while noisy hilarity would not be *decent*. *Meet* now expresses chiefly a moral fitness; as, *meet* for heaven. Compare APPROPRIATE. *Antonyms*: awkward, ill-becoming, ill-fitting, improper, indecent, indecorous, unbecoming, unfit, unseemly, unsuitable.

Becque rel (bek·rel′) Family of French physicists, including **Antoine César,** 1788–1878, **Alexandre Edmond,** 1820–91, son of Antoine César, and **Antoine Henri,** 1852–1908, son of Alexandre Edmond, and discoverer of the radioactive **Becquerel rays.**

bed *noun* **1** An article of furniture to rest or sleep in or on: either the stuffed tick or mattress, on which the body rests, the mattress and bedclothes, the bedstead, or all combined; a couch. **2** Any place or thing used for a couch or for sleeping in or on. **3** Something likened to or serving as a bed, foundation, or support; as, the *bed* of a lake, a rocky *bed*. **4** The marriage bed; marriage. **5** Conjugal cohabitation, or the right to it. **6** A heavy horizontal mass of matter, or a collection of closely massed objects, especially used as a foundation or support. **7** In technical use, anything resembling or used for a bed, as a part or surface that serves as a foundation, as the part of a printing press which supports the form, or a part from which work is fed to a machine; a layer of mortar in which stones or bricks are to be laid; a horizontal course of a stone wall; the lower side of a slate, tile, or brick; a plot of ground prepared for planting some particular thing, or the plants, etc., growing in such a plot; a roadbed or foundation for the rails. **8** Any layer in a mass of stratified rock; a seam; a deposit, as of ore, parallel to the stratification. **9** A wagon body.

—*verb* [**bed ded, bed·ding**] **1** To lay or lie in or as in a bed, put to bed; go to bed; sleep. **2** To set out or plant in a bed, as shrubs; to plow (ground) in broad ridges or beds, especially for cotton or corn. **3** To occupy a bed with; cohabit (with). **4** To make or furnish a bed or beds for; as, to *bed* a large company; provide with litter; as, to *bed* cattle. **5** To prepare a place for a tree to fall, as by leveling and cushioning, so as to prevent breaking the limbs. **6** To dress, as a stone, for a bed or foundation. **7** To form a closely packed layer, as wet straw. **8** To lay flat or straight, as in a layer; as, to *bed* oysters. **9** To rest on for support; as, the rails *bed* on the ballast. [<OE.] —**bed der** *noun.*

Bed is the first element in many compounds, most of which are self-explanatory, naming things used for, in, or about a bed, as:

bedchair	bedmaker	bedspring
bedcover	bedmate	bedstand
bedframe	bedpost	bedtime
bedgown	bedquilt	bedwarmer

be daub *tr. verb* **1** To smear with something oily or sticky; soil; also, to abuse; vilify. **2** To load with vulgar ornament or flattery.

be daz zle *tr. verb* [**·zled** (ld), **·zling**] To blind by excess of light; bewilder; confuse; dazzle.

bed bug *noun* A blood-sucking wingless bug (*Cimex lectularius*) of reddish-brown color and vile odor, infesting houses and especially beds. See illustration under INSECTS (injurious).

bed′ cham ber (–chām·bur) *noun* A sleeping apartment; a bedroom.

bed clothes (–clōthz) *noun pl.* Covering for a bed, as sheets, blankets, quilts, etc.

bed ding *noun* **1** The furnishings for a bedstead. **2** Straw or other litter for animals to sleep on. **3** A putting to bed. **4** That which forms a bed or foundation. **5** Stratification of rocks.

bedding plant Any plant used for placing in a bed, especially one conspicuous in its foliage or flowers and grown in masses with others.

Bede (beed), 673–735, called "the Venerable," an English monk; teacher in the monastery at Jarrow, and author of numerous theological and grammatical works and of a history of Christianity in England, translated from the Latin at the instance of King Alfred; canonized in 1899: also spelled *Beda*. Also **Be da.**

be deck *tr. verb* To deck; adorn; ornament. See synonyms under ADORN.

bede man Same as BEADSMAN.

be dev il *tr. verb* [**·iled** or **·illed, ·il·ing** or **·il·ling**] **1** To possess with or as with a devil; bewitch; distract; demente. **2** To make or transform into a devil. **3** To subject to diabolical treatment or abuse. **4** To torment; worry. **5** To spoil as by witchcraft; muddle. —**·ment** *noun.*

be dew (–dū′) *tr. verb* To distil or drop moisture, as dew, upon.

bed′ fel·low *noun* One who shares a bed with another.

Bed·ford A county in south-central England; 461 square miles: also **Bed·ford·shire, Beds;** also, its county seat.

Bed·ford, Duke of, 1389–1435, John of Lancaster; English statesman; regent of France.

Bedford cord A strong rib-weave fabric having raised, lengthwise cords produced by warpwise stuffing threads, made in wool, silk, cotton or rayon: named for New Bedford, Mass., where it was first produced in America.

be dight (–dīte′) *tr. verb* [**be·dight, be dight·ing**] To furnish with dress or ornament; adorn; apparel; bedeck.

be dim *tr. verb* [**be·dimmed, be·dim·ming**] To make dim; obscure.

Bed′·i·vere, Sir In Arthurian legend, one of the knights of the Round Table.

be diz en (–dīz′·n *or* –dī′·zn) *tr. verb* To dress out; adorn with tawdry splendor. —**·ment** *noun.*

bed·lam *noun* **1** An excited crowd; an incoherent uproar. **2** A lunatic asylum; a madhouse. **3** [Obs.] A madman. —*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a madhouse. [<Bedlam] —**bed·lam ite** *noun* —**bed′·lam·it·ish** *adj.*

Bed lam The hospital of St. Mary of Bethlehem in London, used for the insane. [Contraction of Bethlehem] —**Bed′·lam ite** *noun.*

bed linen Sheets, pillow cases, etc., for beds: originally made of linen, now often of cotton.

Bedlington terrier See under TERRIER.

Bed loe's Island A small island in New York Harbor, Statue of Liberty: also called *Liberty Island.*

bed′ mold ing *noun* A molding, or one of a series of moldings, under the corona in a cornice or the belt in a belt-course.

Bed ou in (bĕd′·o͞o·ĭn *or* –ēn) *noun sing. & pl.* **1** One of the nomadic Arabs of Syria, Arabia, etc.; also, such nomads collectively. **2** Hence, any nomad or vagabond. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Bedouins; roving; nomadic. Also spelled *Beduin.* [<F. <Ar. *badāwīn* <*badw*, desert]

bed pan *noun* **1** An earthenware or porcelain vessel to be used in bed by a sick person for urination or defecation. **2** A warming-pan.

bed·plate *noun* A foundation-plate, as of a machine.

be drag·gle *verb* [**·gled** (ld), **·gling**] To make or become wet or soiled, as by dragging through mire.

bed′ rid·den *adj.* Confined to bed, by sickness or weakness. Also **bed rid.** [Corruption of OE. *bedrida* <*bed*, bed, + *rida*, rider]

bed rock *noun* The solid rock underlying the looser materials of the earth's surface. —**down to bedrock** **1** Down to the lowest limit; as, prices dropped *down to bedrock.* **2** Down to fundamentals; down to the truth of the matter.

bed roll *noun* Bedding compactly rolled to facilitate carrying; also, the cover for a roll of bedding.

bed room *noun* A sleeping-room.

bed side *noun* Place by a bed; the side of the bed.

bed·sore *noun* An ulcer on the body, caused by lying long in one position.

bed·spread (–sprĕd) *noun* A quilt or counterpane.

bed·staff *noun* [**staves** *pl.*] A stick or staff used in some way about a bed, as to smooth a feather bed or to spread the coverlets; also, a bar at the side to keep the bedclothes in place; a bedslat, or the like.

bed stead (–stĕd) *noun* A framework for supporting a mattress, bedding, etc. [<OE. *bed*, bed, + *stede*, place]

bed straw *noun* Any of a genus (*Galium*) of annual and perennial woody herbs of the madder family with whorled sessile leaves and small flowers: so called because formerly used as stuffing in beds.

bed ward (–wurd) *adv.* **1** Toward bed. **2** Toward bedtime. Also **bed·wards.**

bee *noun* **1** A hairy, stout-bodied, hymenopterous insect (superfamily *Apoidea*) which visits flowers for nectar and pollen; especially, the common hive or honey bee (*Apis mellifera*). **2** A social gathering of neighbors for work or competitive activity; as, spelling *bee*, quilting *bee*. —**to have a bee in one's bonnet** To be excessively concerned about or obsessed with one idea. [<OE. *beo*]

bee *noun* A strip of timber or iron bolted to each side of the bowsprit of a vessel, through which to reeve the foretopmaststays.

BEE-BALM *noun* Any of various aromatic North American herbs (genus *Monarda*) of the mint family, especially the Oswego tea.

BEE·BE, CHARLES WILLIAM, born 1877, American ichthyologist and ornithologist.

BEE BEETLE A beetle (*Trichodes apiarius*) parasitic in beehives.

BEE·BREAD (-brĕd) *noun* Pollen as stored by bees for food.

BEECH *noun* 1 A forest tree of the *Fagaceæ* family with smooth, ash-gray bark, and bearing an edible nut; especially the widely cultivated European beech (*Fagus sylvatica*). 2 One of various trees somewhat resembling it, as the blue *beech*, Australian *beech*, etc. [<OE. *bēce*] — **BEECH·EN** *adj.*

BEE·CHAM (-chum), **SIR THOMAS,** born 1879, English orchestral conductor.

BEECH·DROPS *noun* 1 A low-growing plant (genus *Epifagus*) of the broomrape family, parasitic on the roots of beech trees: also called *pinedrops*. 2 The squawroot.

BEECH·ER, HENRY WARD, 1813-87, American pulpit orator and writer.. — **LYMAN,** 1775-1863, American theologian; father of preceding.

BEECH MAST *noun* The nuts of the beech.

BEECH NUT *noun* The edible nut of the beech.

BEE-EATER *noun* Any of certain bright-plumaged European birds (family *Meropidæ*) of insectivorous habits.

BEEF *noun* 1 The flesh of a slaughtered adult bovine animal. 2 [**BEEVES** *pl.*] Any adult bovine animal, as an ox, cow, steer, bull, etc., fattened for the butcher. 3 [Pop.] Muscular power, brawn. — **BULLY BEEF** Canned or pickled beef. — **DRIED BEEF** Beef preserved by salting and drying, usually in smoke.

— *intr. verb* [Pop.] To complain or grouse. [<OF. *boef*, F. *bœuf* < L. *bos, bovis*, ox]

BEEF-EATER *noun* 1 An eater of beef; hence, an Englishman (so called by the French), or a well-fed servant. 2 One of the Yeomen of the Guard who attend the British sovereign on state occasions, or one of the similarly uniformed warders of the Tower, in London. 3 A bluebottle or fleshfly.

BEEFED-UP *adj.* Strengthened or reinforced to increase load capacity: said of an aircraft.

BEEF·ING *noun* 1 A kind of apple, so named because of its deep-red, beef-like color. 2 [Pop.] Complaining.

BEE FLY A hairy fly (family *Bombyliidæ*) of which many species have black-marked wings. The larvæ destroy the young of wasps and other insects.

BEEF·STEAK (-stāk) *noun* A slice of beef suitable for broiling or frying.

BEEF·Y *adj.* [**BEEF·I·ER, BEEF·I·EST**] 1 Like an ox; fat; dull. 2 [Pop.] Brawny; muscular. — **BEEF·I·NESS** *noun.*

BEE GUM 1 A hollow gum tree in which bees nest. 2 A beehive, especially one made from a hollow gum tree.

BEE HIVE *noun* 1 A hive for a colony of honey bees. 2 Hence any place filled with busy workers.

BEEHIVE STATE Nickname of UTAH.

BEE-KILLER *noun* One of several species of large flies (family *Asilidæ*) that habitually prey on bees.

BEE-LINE *noun* The shortest course from one place to another, as of a bee to its hive.

BE·EL'·ZE·BUB 1 The prince of the demons or of false gods; the devil. 2 In Milton's *Paradise Lost*, a chief of the lost angels ranking next to Satan. 3 A Semitic god, worshiped as the lord of flies: the original sense; Baal-zebub.

BEE-MARTIN *noun* The kingbird.

BEEN (bin; *Br.* bēn) Past participle of BE.

BEE PLANT Any plant valuable as a honey-producer; specifically, a spiderflower (*Cleome serrulata*) of the western United States, cultivated for bees; or, a figwort, especially *Scrophularia californica*.

BEER *noun* 1 An alcoholic fermented liquor made from malt and hops. 2 A slightly fermented beverage made from the roots, etc., of various plants, as sassafras, ginger, spruce, etc. [<OE. *beor*]

BEER·BOHM, MAX, born 1872, English critic and caricaturist.

BEER JACKET A box jacket with straight lines, frequently of cotton material.

BE·ER·SHE'·BA (bē·ĕr·shē'·buh *or* bĭ·ûr'·shĭ·buh) A town on the southern border of Palestine. *Gen.* xxi, 31.

BEER·Y *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like beer. 2 Stained or tainted with beer. 3 Addicted to or affected by beer; as, a *beery* voice; maudlin.

BEEST·INGS *noun sing.* or *pl.* The first milk from a cow after calving: also spelled *biestings*. [<OE. *biesting* < *beost*]

BEES·WAX *noun* A white or yellowish plastic hydrocarbon compound, secreted by honey bees, from which they make the cells of their comb: widely used in medicine and the arts. — *tr. verb* To smear with beeswax; wax.

BEES·WING *noun* A filmy crust of scales of tartar on the surface of some old wines, as port; also, the wine so crusted.

BEET *noun* The fleshy succulent root of a biennial herb of the crowfoot family (genus *Beta*): used as a vegetable and in making sugar; also, the plant. [<OE. *bete* < L. *beta*]

BEET *tr. verb* 1 [Prov. Eng.] To kindle or replenish, as a fire; hence, to rouse; stir. 2 [Obs.] To mend or amend; correct. Also **BEETE.**

BEE·THO·VEN (bāy'·tō·vĕn), **LUDWIG VAN,** 1770-1827, German composer.

BEE TLE *noun* 1 Any coleopterous insect having biting mouth parts and hard, horny, anterior wings that serve as a cover for the membranous posterior pair when at rest. For illustrations see under INSECT. See COLEOPTERA. 2 [Pop.] Any insect resembling a beetle. 3 A short-sighted or intellectually blind person; a blockhead.

— *adj.* Shaggy; overhanging; as, a *beetle* brow: also **BEE·TLING.**

— *intr. verb* [**BEE·TLED, BEE·TLING**] To put out; overhang. [<OE. *bītel, bell*, biting animal]

BEE TLE *noun* 1 A heavy wooden hammer or mallet; a maul. 2 A pestle or mallet for pounding clothes, or for various other purposes, as mashing potatoes. 3 A beetling machine. — *tr. verb* To beat or stamp with or as with a beetle, mallet, beetling machine, etc. [<OE. *bell*, mallet]

BEETLE-BROWED *adj.* Having prominent, overhanging eyebrows.

BEETLE-HEADED *adj.* Densely stupid or dull.

BEETLING MACHINE A machine for stamping goods as they are wound over a roller.

BEE TREE 1 A hollow tree inhabited by bees; a bee gum. 2 The American linden (*Tilia americana*), or other tree with honey-bearing flowers.

BEEVES Plural of BEEF.

BEE WOLF *noun* The larva of the bee beetle.

BE FALL *verb* [**BE FELL, BE FALL EN, BE FALL ING**] 1 To occur or happen (to), come about. 2 [Obs.] To belong or pertain (to); fall (to) as one's right or share.

BE FIT *tr. verb* [**BE FIT TED, BE FIT TING**] To be suitable for; be worthy of; become.

BE FIT TING *adj.* Becoming; adequate; suitable. See synonyms under APPROPRIATE, BECOMING. — **·LY** *adv.*

BE FOG *tr. verb* [**BE FOGGED, BE FOG GING**] To envelop in fog; confuse, bewilder.

BE FOOL *tr. verb* 1 To make a dupe or fool of; hoodwink; delude. 2 To call or treat as a fool.

BE FORE *adv.* 1 In front, ahead. 2 Prior in time; earlier; previously.

— *prep.* 1 In front of; ahead of. 2 Prior to, in time; earlier than. 3 In advance of, in rank, etc. 4 In preference to; in comparison with. 5 Face to face with; in the presence or within the jurisdiction or cognizance of. 6 Demanding the immediate attention of. 7 In the future for; as, life is *before* you.

— *conj.* 1 Previous to the time when; sooner than. 2 Rather than. [<OE. *beforan*, in front of]

BE FORE'·HAND *adv.* In advance; before the time. — *adj.* [Obs.] Forehanded.

BEFORE THE MAST Forward of the foremast: said of the common sailors, whose quarters are forward.

BE·FORE' TIME *adv.* In former time, formerly.

BE FRIEND (-frĕnd') *tr. verb* To be a friend to; stand by; help in time of need. See synonyms under AID, HELP.

BE FOUL *tr. verb* To make foul or dirty, soil.

BE FUD DLE *tr. verb* [**DLED, ·DLING**] To confuse with, or as if with liquor.

BEG *verb* [**BEGGED, BEG GING**] 1 To ask for (a thing) earnestly; solicit in charity, ask alms, especially habitually or in public; live as a beggar. 2 To entreat (a person); supplicate; beseech, sue; plead. *Beg* is also used, as in *beg pardon, beg leave*, etc., as a merely polite or apologetic word of introduction for something expected or taken as a matter of course. — **TO BEG OFF** To free or attempt to free oneself (from a duty, engagement, obligation, etc.) by persuasion, excuse, or pleading. — **TO BEG THE QUESTION** To take for granted the matter in dispute. — **TO GO BEGGING** 1 To fail of acceptance, adoption, or use; as, the office *went begging*. 2 To live the life of a beggar. [<OE. *bedecian*]

BEG Same as BEY.

BE GAN Past tense of BEGIN.

BE·GET *tr. verb* [**BE·GOT** or **BE·GAT, BE·GOT** or **BE·GOT·TEN, BE·GET TING**] 1 To procreate; generate. 2 To bring into existence; produce; cause. [<OE. *begetan*] — **BE GET TER** *noun.*

BEG GAR *noun* 1 One who asks alms, especially, one who makes his living by begging. 2 A person in poor or impoverished circumstances; a pauper. 3 A fellow; rogue: used contemptuously or humorously; as, a sulky *beggar*, smart little *beggar*.

— *tr. verb* 1 To reduce to want; impoverish. 2 To cause to be or appear poor; outdo; exhaust the resources of; as, it *beggars* analysis. [<BEG.] — **BEG·GAR DOM, BEG·GAR HOOD** *noun* — **BEG GAR·ER** *noun.*

BEG GAR·LY *adj.* Miserably poor; like or characteristic of a beggar; mean; sordid; contemptible. — **BEG·GAR·LI·NESS** *noun.*

BEGGAR'S-LICE *noun* Any of various plants bearing prickly fruit which adheres readily to clothes, as bedstraws, stickseeds, etc.; also, the fruit. Also **BEGGAR-LICE.**

BEGGAR-TICKS *noun* 1 The bur marigold or its seed-vessels. 2 Beggar's-lice. Also **BEGGAR'S-TICKS.**

BEG'·GAR·WEED *noun* 1 Any of several species of plants used for forage and a cover-crop in the southern United States, especially the Florida beggarweed or clover (*Desmodium*

tortuosum). **2** A low annual plant *(Spergula arvensis),* usually regarded as a weed, but cultivated in some regions for forage and fertilizing: also called *corn spurry.*

BEG·GAR·Y *noun* **1** The state or condition of being a beggar; extreme indigence or deficiency, penury. **2** Beggars as a class; beggardom; also, a place where beggars live. **3** The act or habit of begging. See synonyms under POVERTY.

BEG HARD (beg′·ürd *or* bī·gärd′) *noun* A member of one of the several lay fraternities which arose in Flanders in the 13th century in imitation of the Beguines: in France called *Beguins.* [<Lambert Begue, 12th century, founder of the order of Beguines]

BE·GIN *verb* [**BE·GAN** or **BE GUN, BE GUN, BE GIN NING**] **1** To take the first step (in); start; commence. **2** To give origin to; invent; originate; come into existence; arise. **3** To have even the first essentials: used with a negative; as, she doesn't *begin* to sing as well as her sister.

Synonyms: commence, inaugurate, initiate, undertake. See INSTITUTE.

BE GIN NER *noun* **1** A founder; originator. **2** One beginning to learn a trade or skill, study a new subject, etc.; a novice; tyro.

BE·GIN·NING *noun* **1** The starting point in space, time or action; origin. **2** The first stage or part. **3** The source or first cause of anything.

Synonyms: commencement, foundation, fountain, inauguration, inception, initiation, opening, origin, outset, rise, source, spring, start. The Latin *commencement* is more formal than the Anglo-Saxon *beginning,* as the verb *commence* is more formal than *begin. Commencement* is for the most part restricted to some form of action, while *beginning* has no restriction, but may be applied to whatever may be conceived of as having a first part, point, degree, etc. An *origin* is the point from which something starts or sets out, often involving causal connection; as the *origin* of a nation, government, or a family. A *source* is that which furnishes a first and continuous supply, as, the *source* of a river. A *rise* is thought of as in an action; we say that a lake is the *source* of a certain river, or that the river takes its *rise* from the lake. Compare CAUSE. *Antonyms:* see synonyms for END.

BE GIRD *tr. verb* To gird; encircle; encompass. [<OL. *begyrdan*]

BEG OHM *noun* One billion ohms, or one thousand megohms: a unit of electrical resistance.

BE GONE (bī gôn′) *interj.* Depart! Go away!

BE GO NI A *noun* A plant of a large and widely distributed semitropical genus *(Begonia)* with brilliantly colored leaves and showy irregular flowers. [<Michel Begon, 1638–1710, French colonial administrator]

BE GOT, BE GOT TEN Past tense and past participle of BEGET.

BE GOUD (-gōod′) [Scot.] Past tense of BEGIN.

BE GRIME *tr. verb* To soil; make dirty with grime.

BE GRUDGE *tr. verb* [**BE GRUDGED, BE GRUDG ING**] To envy one the possession or enjoyment of; grudge. —**BE·GRUDG ING LY** *adv.*

BE GUILE (-gīl′) *tr. verb* [**BE·GUILED, BE GUIL·ING**] **1** To deceive; delude; mislead by guile. **2** To relieve the tedium of; while away. **3** To draw by or as by guile; charm or charm away; divert. See synonyms under DECLIVE, ENTERTAIN. —**BE GUILE MENT** *noun* —**BE GUIL ER** *noun.*

BEG UIN (beg′·in; *F.* beh·găN′) See BEGHARD.

BEG UINE (beg′·ēen; *F.* beh·gēen′) *noun* One of a lay sisterhood, originating in the Netherlands (12th century), devoted to a religious life, but not bound by irrevocable vows.

BE GUM *noun* A Mohammedan princess, or woman of rank in India. [<Hind. *begam*]

BE GUN Past tense and past participle of BEGIN.

BE HALF *noun* The interest or defense (of anyone): preceded by *in, on,* or *upon.* [<BE- + OE. *healf,* side, part]

BE HAVE *verb* [**BE HAVED, BE HAV ING**] **1** To conduct with regard to deportment or duty, comport: with a reflexive pronoun. **2** To conduct in a seemly, proper, or fitting manner: with a reflexive pronoun. **3** To have good manners; conduct oneself well; as, you *behave.* **4** To react to stimuli, environment, etc. [<OE. *behabban,* restrain]

BE HA VIOR (-vyur) *noun* **1** Manner of one's conduct; demeanor; deportment. **2** Manner or action of a machine, a chemical, etc.; reaction of a person, substance, organ, organism, etc., to stimuli or environment. Also [Br.] **BE HA·VIOUR.**

Synonyms: action, bearing, breeding, carriage, conduct, demeanor, deportment, manner, manners. *Behavior* is our *action* in the presence of others; *conduct* is a more general term, usually having ethical reference. *Demeanor* is the bodily expression, not only of feelings, but of moral states; as, a devout *demeanor. Breeding,* unless with some adverse limitation, denotes that *manner* and *conduct* which result from good birth and training. *Deportment* is *behavior* as related to a set of rules; as, the pupil's *deportment* was faultless. A person's *manner* may be that of a moment, or toward a single person; his *manners* are his habitual *behavior* toward or before others, especially in matters of etiquette and politeness; as, good *manners* are always pleasing. Compare AIR.

BE·HA·VIOR·ISM (-īzm) *noun* The theory that human conduct is the result of individual reaction to definite objective stimuli or situations, and not of subjective factors. —**BE·HA·VIOR IST** *noun* —**BE HA VIOR IST′·IC** *adj.*

BE·HEAD (-hĕd′) *tr. verb* To take the head from; decapitate. —**·AL** *noun.*

BE·HELD Past tense and past participle of BEHOLD.

BE·HE·MOTH (bee·hee′- *or* bē′·hē-) *noun* In the Bible, a colossal beast, probably a hippopotamus. [<Heb. *b'hēmoth*]

BE HEST *noun* An authoritative request; command. [<OE. *behæs*]

BE·HIND (-hīnd′) *adv.* **1** In, toward, or at the rear; backward. **2** Out of sight; in reserve; as, more *behind* than you think. **3** Behindhand; in arrears with; as to fall *behind* in one's work, also, slow, as a clock. **4** In time gone by.

—*prep.* **1** At the back of; on the other side of. **2** In a position to aid, in support of. **3** Remaining after the death or departure of. **4** Inferior to. **5** After, later than. **6** Not yet revealed or known about, as, something strange *behind* that remark. —**TO PUT BEHIND ONE** To refuse to accept or consider. [<OE. *behindan*]

BE HIND′ HAND (bī·hind′-) *adv. & adj.* **1** Behind time; late; behind; backward. **2** In arrears.

BEHIND THE TIMES Old-fashioned; antiquated; out-of-date.

BE HINT (-hint′) *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Behind.

BE HI STUN′ (bay·hi·stōōn′) A village in western Iran; cuneiform writing on cliff above town. Also *Bisutun.*

BE HOLD *verb* [**BE HELD, BE HOLD ING**] To look at or upon; view; see; observe something. See synonyms under LOOK. [<OE. *behaldan*] —**ER** *noun.*

BE HOLD EN *adj.* Indebted.

BE HOOF (-hoof′) *noun* That which benefits; advantage; use. [<OE. *behof,* advantage]

BE HOOVE *verb* [**BE HOOVED, BE HOOV·ING**] To be becoming to, needful, or right (for); be the duty of. Also **BE HOVE.** [<OE. *behoftan*] —**BE HOOVE FUL** *adj.*

BEH RING, EMIL ADOLF VON, 1854-1917, German physician, discoverer of diphtheria antitoxin.

BEHRING SEA Same as BERING SEA.

BEHR MAN, SAMUEL NATHANIEL, born 1893, American playwright.

BEIGE (bayzh) *noun* **1** The color of natural, undyed, unbleached wool. **2** A soft fabric of undyed, unbleached wool. —*adj.* Of the color of natural wool. [<F.]

BEIK Same as BYKE.

BEI LAN PASS (bay·lahn′) A mountain defile in southern Turkey; supposedly the Syrian Gates of antiquity.

BEIN (been) Same as BIEN.

BE ING Present participle of BE. —*noun* **1** Any person or thing that exists or is conceived of as existing. **2** Existence, especially, conscious existence. **3** Essential nature of anything; as, his whole *being* is musical.

BE ING *noun* God, used often with qualifying words; as, the Supreme *Being.*

BE I·RA (bay′·ee·rah) A small seaport in Mozambique.

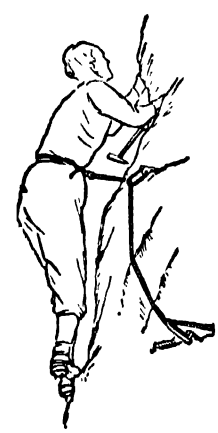
BEI RUT (bay·root′) A port on the Mediterranean Sea; the capital of the Republic of Lebanon. Also *Beyrouth.*

BEITH (beeth), **JOHN HAY,** born 1876, British author; pen name, Ian Hay.

BE′ KA NER (bee′·kuh·neer) Same as BIKANER.

BEL The supreme god, or one of the chief gods, of the Babylonians. Compare BAAL.

BEL *noun* In communication engineering, acoustics, and allied fields, a unit for expressing the ratio of two amounts of power: the number of bels denoting such a ratio is the logarithm to base ten of this ratio. [<A. G. BELL]



BELAY AS USED BY MOUNTAIN CLIMBER

BE LA BOR *tr. verb* **1** To beat; thrash; assail with or as with blows. **2** [Obs.] To toil over; work at. See synonyms under BEAT. Also [Br.] **BE LA BOUR.**

BE LAS CO, DAVID, 1859-1931, American playwright and producer.

BE LAT ED (bi lāy′·tid) *adj.* Delayed past the usual or proper time. — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

BE LAY *tr. verb* [**BE LAYED, BE·LAY·ING**] **1** To make fast by winding (a rope) around a cleat or pin. **2** In mountain-climbing, to hitch (a rope) over a rock, piton, or other support. **3** [Obs.] To encircle; surround; obstruct. —*noun* In mountain-climbing, a rock or other support, about which a rope may be hitched in order to provide security for a climber; also, the state of being thus secured; as, he was in *belay.* [<OE. *belecgan*]

BELAYING-PIN *noun* A movable pin to which the slack of running-gear may be made fast.

BELAY THERE Stop there; halt; enough. Also **BELAY THAT.**

BEL CAN·TO (cahn′·tō) The traditional Italian method of singing, characterized by ease of production and purity of tone. [<It.]

BELCH *verb* **1** To eject, throw out, or to come forth forcibly

or violently; vomit. 2 To eject (wind) noisily from the stomach; eructate. —*noun* An eructation. [Akin to OE. *belcettan*] —**BELCH'ER** *noun.*

Bel'cher, Jonathan, 1681–1757, American governor of the colonies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey.

beld *adj.* [Scot.] Bald.

bel'dam (–dam *or* –dum) *noun* A forbidding or malicious old woman; a hag. Also **bel'dame.** [<F. *bel,* fair, + DAME]

be lea'guer (bi·lee'·gur) *tr. verb* To surround or shut in with an armed force. See synonyms under ATTACK *verb.* [<D. *belegeren*] —**be·lea'guered** *adj.*

Be lém (beh·leN') A city, the capital of the state of Pará, northern Brazil. Also called *Pará.*

be lem nite (bi·lèm'·nite) *noun* The pointed cylindrical fossil shell of an extinct cephalopod related to the cuttlefish; a thunderstone. [<Gr. *belemnon* <*belos,* dart]

bel–es prit (–es·pree') *noun* [F.] A person of culture, brilliant wit, or genius.

Bel fast A seaport in Northern Ireland; its capital.

Bel fort (bel·for') A fortified town in eastern France.

bel fry (–fri) *noun* [**bel fries** *pl.*] A tower in which a bell is hung; also, the part containing the bell. [<OF. *berfrei* <L.L. *berfridus;* of Gmc. origin] —**bel fried** *adj.*

bel ga *noun* The unit of Belgian currency.

Bel·gæ (–jee) *noun pl.* An ancient people, occupying, in Cæsar's time, the region that is now Belgium and northern France.

Bel·gian (–jun *or* –ji·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Belgium. —*noun* A native or citizen of Belgium.

Belgian Congo See under CONGO.

Belgian griffon A wire–haired toy dog, a type of Brussels griffon but with a black, or black mixed with brown or tan, coat. See BRUSSELS GRIFFON.

Belgian hare A fancy strain of the common domestic rabbit, originally developed in England from Belgian stock.

Bel·gic (–jik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Belgæ, to Belgium, or to the Netherlands.

Bel gi um (–ji·um) A kingdom of western Europe; 11,754 square miles; capital, Brussels. Also [F.] **Bel·gique** (bel·jeek').

Bel grade A city, the capital, in eastern Yugoslavia. Also called *Beograd.*

Bel gra vi a A fashionable district of London; hence, fashionable society in general. —**Bel gra'vi·an** *adj. & noun.*

Be li al The ancient Hebrew personification of lawlessness; the devil; also, any fiend: used by Milton as the name of one of the fallen angels.

be lie (–li') *tr. verb* [**be lied, be·ly'ing**] 1 To misrepresent; give the lie to; contradict. 2 To fall short of; disappoint; as, to *belie* my hopes. 3 To be false or prove to be false, as, his deeds *belie* his words. 4 To tell lies about. [<OE. *beleogan*] —**be li'er** *noun.*

be lief (–leef') *noun* 1 Probable knowledge; mental conviction, acceptance of something as true or actual; confidence; trust in another's veracity. 2 That which is believed; creed. 3 Religious faith.

Synonyms: admission, assent, assurance, avowal, confidence, conviction, credence, credit, creed, opinion, reliance, trust. See DOCTRINE, FAITH, FANCY, IDEA. *Antonyms,* denial, disavowal, disbelief, dissent, distrust, doubt, misgiving, rejection, unbelief.

be lieve *verb* [**be lieved, be liev·ing**] 1 To accept as true on testimony or authority; be convinced of, as the result of study or reasoning. 2 To credit (a person) with veracity or integrity; accept the word of; have faith (in); trust. 3 To be sure of the existence, truth, or strength of (anything). 4 To have religious convictions. 5 To think; suppose. See synonyms under TRUST. [<OE. *belefan*] —**be liev'a·ble** *adj.* —**be liev'er** *noun* —**be liev'ing** *adj.* —**be·liev'ing·ly** *adv.*

be like *adv.* [Obs.] Perhaps; probably.

Be lin da A feminine personal name. [<It., serpent]

Bel i sa'ri us, 505?–565, Byzantine general.

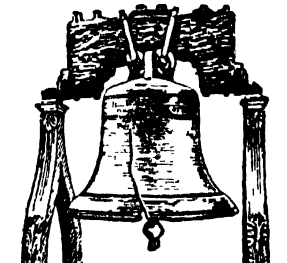
Be li toeng (bĕ·lee'·tŭng) Same as BILLITON.

be lit tle *tr. verb* [**·tled, ·tling**] To cause to seem small or less; disparage; depreciate. See synonyms under DISPARAGE.

be live (–live') *adv.* [Scot.] 1 Soon; anon. 2 Quickly; eagerly.

Be lize (beh·leez') A city, capital of British Honduras. Also spelled *Balize.*

bell *noun* 1 A hollow metallic instrument for giving forth a ringing sound when struck, usually having a flaring mouth. 2 Anything in the shape of or suggesting a bell, as the lower termination of a tubular musical instrument, a bell–shaped flower or corolla, the catkin of the hop, the body of a helmet, etc. 3 On shipboard, a stroke on a bell to mark the time; hence, in the plural, with a numeral prefixed, the time so marked, in half–hours, from one to eight, in each period of four hours beginning at midnight, 8 bells marking the commencement of each period. —**Liberty Bell** The first bell rung to announce the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, in Philadelphia.



LIBERTY BELL

—*verb* 1 To put a bell on. 2 To shape like or take the shape of a bell. 3 To blossom; be in bell, as hops. —**to bell the cat** To plan or perform a bold or rash act: from Æsop's fable about the mice who resolved in self–protection to hang a bell on the cat's neck. [<OE. *belle*]

2bell *intr. verb* To cry, as a buck or stag at rutting time. —*noun* The cry of a deer, bittern, etc.; also, a bellow. [<OE. *bellan,* bellow]

Bell, Alexander Graham, 1847–1922, Scottish–American inventor of the modern telephone. —**Sir Charles,** 1774–1842, Scottish anatomist and surgeon.

bel la·don'·na *noun* 1 A poisonous perennial herb (*Atropa belladonna*) of the nightshade family, with purple–red flowers and shining black berries; deadly nightshade. The leaves and roots yield the poisonous alkaloid atropine, used in medicine. 2 The belladonna–lily. [<It. *bella donna,* beautiful lady]

belladonna–lily *noun* An ornamental plant (*Amaryllis belladonna*) from South Africa, with large showy funnel–shaped flowers of pale–rose color penciled with red: so called from its suggestion of the complexion of a beautiful woman. See AMARYLLIS.

Bel la my, Edward, 1850–98, American author.

bell bird *noun* One of various birds having a bell–like note; especially, the South American campanero (*Chasmorhynchus niveus*), with an erectile horn–shaped crest; the honeysucker (*Manorhina melanophrys* of Australia or *Anthornis melanura* of New Zealand).

bell boy *noun* A porter, man or boy, in a hotel: also called *bellhop.*

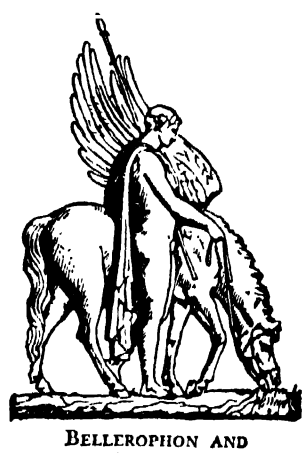
bell buoy A buoy with a bell that rings when the buoy sways with the motion of the waves: used to mark shoals or rocks, ledges, etc.

belle *noun* A beautiful and attractive woman; a reigning social beauty. [<F., feminine of *beau,* beau]

Belle A feminine personal name.

Bel leau Wood (bel·oh) A region NW. of Château–Thierry, France; site of notable American engagement in World War I.

bel leek *noun* A thin, delicate pottery resembling porcelain, having an iridescent or pearly glaze; made originally at Belleek in Ireland. Also **belleek ware.**



BELLEROPHON AND PEGASUS

From a sculpture in the Spada Palace, Rome.

Belle Isle A precipitous, small island at the entrance to **Strait of Belle Isle** which lies between Labrador and Newfoundland.

Bel·ler'o·phon (bĕ·lĕr'·o·fon) In Greek mythology, a hero who slew the Chimera with the aid of the winged horse, Pegasus, and perished in the attempt to scale heaven.

belles–lettres (bĕl–lĕt'·r) *noun pl.* Works of literary art, esthetic rather than informational or didactic; poetry, drama, fiction, etc.; the humanities. See synonyms under HUMANITY, LITERATURE. [<F., beautiful letters] —**bel·le·tris'·tic** *adj.*

bell' flow er *noun* Any plant of the genus *Campanula.*

bell hop *noun* A bellboy.

bel' li cose *adj.* Pugnacious; warlike. [<L. *bellum,* war] —**bel'·li·cose'·ly** *adv.* —**bel·li·cos'·i·ty** *noun.*

bel lig er ent (bi·lij'–) *adj.* 1 Warlike; bellicose. 2 Engaged in or pertaining to warfare. —*noun* A power or person engaged in legitimate warfare. [<L. *bellum,* war, + *gero,* carry on] —**bel·lig'er·en·cy, bel·lig'er·ence** *noun* —**bel lig'er ent·ly** *adv.*

bell ing *noun* [Local] A charivari.

Bel·ling·ham (bĕl'·ing·hăm) A city in NW. Washington; salmon fisheries.

Bel ling ham (bĕl'·ing·ăm), **Richard,** 1592–1672, English lawyer and colonial governor of Massachusetts.

Bel li ni (bĕl lee'·nee) Name of three Venetian painters, **Jacopo,** 1400?–70?, and his two sons, **Gentile,** 1429?–1507, and **Giovanni,** 1430?–1516. —**Vincenzo,** 1801–35, Italian composer.

bell jar A glass vessel having the shape of a bell, used in chemistry and physics to cover articles that may be injured

by dust or air currents. Also **BELL GLASS**. For illustration see AIR PUMP.

BELL·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A town crier.

BELL METAL *noun* An alloy of copper and tin, used for the manufacture of bells.

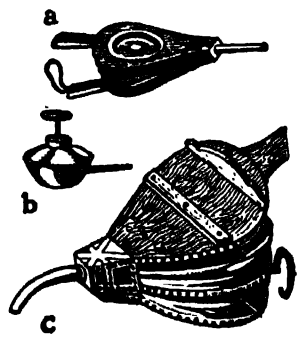
BELL-MOUTHED (–mow*th*d *or* –mowtht) *adj.* Having a bell-shaped mouth, as a flask.

BEL LOC, (JOSEPH) HILAIRE (PIERRE), born 1870, French-born English writer.

BEL LO HO RI ZON·TE (behl·ō·rē·zōn′·teh) 1 A city in SE. Brazil; capital of the state of Minas Gerais. 2 Same as MINAS GERAIS.

BEL·LO·NA In Roman mythology, the goddess of war; sister or wife of Mars.

BEL·LOW (bĕl′·ō) *verb* 1 To utter a loud, hollow sound; roar, as a bull; give forth a roar. 2 To utter with a loud, roaring voice. — *noun* A loud, hollow cry or roar. [<OE. *bylgan*] — **·ER** *noun*.



BELLOWS
a Kitchen.
b For insect powders.
c Blacksmith's.

BEL·LOWS (bĕl′·ōz) *noun sing. & pl.* 1 An instrument with an air chamber and flexible sides, for directing a current of air, as upon a fire. 2 The expansible portion of a camera. 3 [Pop.] The lungs. [<OE. *belg*, pair of bellows]

BEL LOWS, GEORGE WESLEY, 1882–1925, American painter and lithographer.

BELL′ WETH ER (–w*e*th·ur) *noun* 1 The wether that wears a bell and leads a flock of sheep. 2 Hence, one who leads a group, especially a thoughtless group, in any cause.

BELL WORT (–wurt) *noun* 1 Any plant of the genus *Uvularia*, having terminal solitary drooping flowers of a yellowish color with bell-shaped perianth. 2 Any plant of the bellwort family (*Campanulaceæ*).

BEL LY *noun* [BEL LIES *pl.*] 1 That part of the trunk in front not enclosed by the ribs; the under part of a quadruped or lower animal. 2 The stomach; hence, appetite. 3 Something resembling a belly; as, the *belly* of a flask, of a wind-filled sail. 4 The sounding box of certain stringed instruments, as violin, viola, etc. 5 The visceral cavity. 6 [Obs.] The womb.

— *verb* [BEL LIED, BEL LY ING] To swell out or fill, as a sail. [<OE. *belg*, bag, husk]

BEL′ LY ACHE (–ake) *noun* Intestinal colic; pain in the bowels. — *intr. verb* [Pop.] To be sullen, grouse, or complain.

BEL′ LY BAND *noun* A transverse strap passing beneath a draft animal, to fasten the saddle, harness, etc., or hold the shafts; a girth. See illustration under HARNESS.

BE LONG *intr. verb* 1 To be a possession, appurtenance, etc., of any person or thing; appertain: followed by *to*. 2 To be the concern, duty, or due; be an attribute, characteristic, etc.; be suitable: with *to*. 3 To be resident, connected, etc.: with *in*, *with*, or local adverb; as, to *belong* in this town; to *belong* here: in recent usage without connective; as, We all *belong*. 4 [Local] Ought to; to be supposed to: with *to*; as, Finish your hoeing like you *belong to*. [<ME. *belongen* <BE– + *longen* <OE. *langian*, to long]

BE LONG ING *noun* 1 That which or one who belongs to a person or thing. 2 *pl.* Possessions, effects, as clothes, furniture, etc.

BE LOVE (–lŭv′) *tr. verb* [BE·LOVED, BE LOV·ING] To love: only in the passive.

BE LOV·ED (–lŭv′·ed *or* –lŭvd′) *adj.* Greatly loved; dear to the heart. — *noun* One greatly loved.

BE LOW *adv.* 1 In or to a lower place, as a lower floor, under the deck, etc.; lower in place; farther down on a page, or farther on in a list, a book, etc. 2 On the earth, as distinguished from heaven. 3 In or to Hades or hell. 4 Lower in rank or authority; as, in the court *below*.

— *prep.* 1 Beneath in point of place; under. 2 Farther down than, in course or direction. 3 Lower than, in grade, degree, scale or values, etc.; inferior to. See synonyms under BENEATH. [<BE– + LOW *adj.*]

BEL SHAZ·ZAR The last Babylonian king, defeated and slain by Cyrus. He gave a banquet, **BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST**, at which handwriting, foretelling the downfall of Babylonia, appeared on a wall, *Dan.* v.

BELT *noun* 1 A band worn around the waist. 2 A band for transmitting power in machinery; also, a moving assembly line in a factory; hence, any means of conveying power. 3 Any broad encircling band, region, etc. 4 A characteristic zone or stretch of country favoring the development of a certain type of animal or plant life; a zone; strip; as, a forest *belt*, a corn *belt*. 5 A strait. 6 A girdle of armor plates protecting a warship along the water line. 7 [Pop.] A blow, as with the fist. — **BELOW THE BELT** 1 In boxing, under the waistband. 2 Hence, unfairly; in violation of accepted codes. — **TO TIGHTEN ONE'S BELT** To practice thrift; retrench; consume less food.

— *tr. verb* To gird with or as with a belt; fasten with a belt; as, to *belt* on a sword. 2 To mark with belts or bands. To supply with or drive by a belt, as a machine. 4 [Pop.] To thrash or beat, as with a belt; flog. [<OE. *belt* <L. *balteus*]

BEL TANE *noun* 1 The Scottish name for May Day (old style). 2 The ancient Celtic festival celebrating the coming of summer, observed by the kindling of fires on the hills. [<Gael. *bealtainn*, blaze fire]

BELT ED *adj.* 1 Wearing a belt, distinguished by a belt. 2 Having a mark like a belt; as, the *belted* kingfisher.

BEL TER *adj.* Pertaining to or naming a type of furniture, usually of rosewood, carved in elaborate floral designs, created by John H. Belter, mid-19th century New York cabinetmaker.

BELT·ING *noun* Belts collectively, or the material for belts.

BELT LINE A transportation route encircling a city or district.

BEL TRAN (bĕl trahn′) [Sp.] Same as BERTRAM.

BE LU GA (bi·lōō′ guh) *noun* 1 A large dolphin (*Delphinapterus leucas*) of arctic and sub-arctic seas; adults are of a white color and from 10 to 12 feet long: also called *white whale*. 2 The great white sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*), found in the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea. [<Rus. <*belyi*, white]

BE LUS 1 A legendary Assyrian king. 2 In Roman mythology, a king of Tyre, father of Dido and Pygmalion. [<L.]

BEL VE DERE′ *noun* An elevated point of vantage affording an extensive view; especially, an upper story of an Italian building, open on one or more sides so as to command a view. — **THE BELVEDERE** A part of the Vatican containing many famous works of art. [<It., beautiful view] — **BEL·VE DERED′** *adj.*

BE MA *noun* [BE MA·TA *pl.*] The enclosure about the altar; sanctuary, chancel, especially in the Eastern churches. [<Gr. *bema* <*bainō*, go]

BEM BA Same as BANGWEULU.

BEM BO, PIETRO, 1470–1547, Italian cardinal and scholar.

BE MEAN *tr. verb* To cause to become, or to render, mean; lower, abase: usually with some form of *self*; as, he *bemeans* himself.

BE MIRE *tr. verb* 1 To soil with or as with mud or mire. 2 To fix or stall in mud.

BE·MOAN *verb* 1 To express grief or pity for by or as by moaning. 2 To lament. See synonyms under MOURN. [See BE-] — **A BLE** *adj.*

BE MUSE (–mūz′) *tr. verb* [MUSED, ·MUS·ING] To muddle or stupefy, as with drink.

BE MUSED *adj.* 1 Stupefied; dazed. 2 Engrossed.

BEN [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] *noun* The inner room of a house. — *adv. & adj.* Within; in; inner. — **TO BE FAR BEN WITH** To be intimate with

BEN Diminutive of BENJAMIN.

BE NAME *tr. verb* [Obs.] To name.

BE NA RES (buh nah′·rz) A city, sacred to the Hindus, on the Ganges River in SE. United Provinces, India.

BE NA VEN′·TE Y MAR TI NEZ (beh nah·ven′·teh ee mahr·tee′ neth), **JACINTO**, born 1866, Spanish dramatist.

BEN BOW (–bō), **JOHN**, 1653–1702, English admiral.

BENCH *noun* 1 A long wooden seat, with or without a back. 2 A stout table for mechanical work. 3 The judges' seat in court; the judge or the judges collectively, the judiciary; also, the court. 4 A row of stalls on platforms or benches for the exhibition of animals, as dogs. 5 A terrace formed in rocks, also, elevated ground along the bank of a lake or river.

— *verb* 1 To furnish with benches. 2 To seat on or occupy a bench. 3 To exhibit on a stage or bench, as dogs at a dog show. 4 To remove a player from a game by sending him to the bench. [<OE. *benc*]

BENCH ER *noun* 1 A senior member of the English bar; a governor of one of the inns of court. 2 One of the populace; a loafer, as about taverns.

BENCH HOOK A clamp, usually of wood, for holding work upon a carpenter's bench.

BENCH′·LEG GED (–lĕg·id *or* –lĕgd) *adj.* Having the legs wide apart: said of a dog or a horse.

BENCH MARK *noun* A mark in stone, metal, or other durable material firmly fixed in the ground, from which differences of level are measured, as in surveys or tidal observations.

BENCH ROOT *noun* A misshapen condition of roots caused by tenacious seed coats

BENCH SHOW An exhibition of animals, especially dogs, in stalls on benches, indoors.

BENCH-WARRANT *noun* A warrant issued by the judge presiding at a session, directing that an offender be brought into court.

BEND *verb* [BENT or BEND ED, BEND ING] 1 To bring, go, or force into a curve, or out or aside from a straight line; flex; as, to *bend* the arm; take a certain direction; crook; deflect; direct. 2 To apply closely, as the mind; devote or apply vigorously. 3 To subdue. 4 To bow, as in respect

or submission; yield; submit; conform. **5** To make fast; tie; as a rope on a sailing vessel. **6** To overhang. **7** [Scot.] To drink hard. **8** [Obs.] To turn. **9** [Obs.] To brace up: generally followed by *up*.

— *noun* **1** A curve or crook. **2** An act of bending or bowing. **3** A loop or knot by which a rope is fastened to any object. **4** A wale or rib. **5** [Scot.] A deep draft. [<OE. *bendam*, bend, <*bend*, band, bond]

Synonyms (verb): bias, crook, curve, deflect, deviate, diverge, incline, influence, mold, persuade, stoop, submit, turn, twine, twist, warp, yield. In some cases a thing is spoken of as *bent* where the parts make an angle; but oftener to *bend* is understood to be to draw to or through a curve; as, to *bend* a bow. To *submit* or *yield* is to *bend* or surrender to another's wishes. To *incline* or *influence* is to *bend* another's wishes toward our own; to *persuade* is to draw them quite over. To *warp* is to *bend* slightly through the whole fiber, as a board in the sun. To *crook* is to *bend*, *turn*, or *twist* irregularly. *Deflect*, *deviate* and *diverge* are said of any turning away from a direct line; *deviate* commonly of a slight and gradual movement, *diverge* of a more sharp and decided one. To *bias* is to influence feeling, opinion, or action in the direction of some prevailing (often unconscious) tendency; personal enmity against the accused will *bias* a witness or a juror so as to distort his view of the facts or motives involved in the case. *Mold* is a stronger word than *bend*; we may *bend* by a superior force that which resists the constraint; as, *bend* a bow; we *mold* something plastic entirely and permanently to some desired form. See TWIST.



HERALDIC BEND

²BEND *noun* **1** In heraldry, a band drawn diagonally across the shield from dexter chief to sinister base. **2** In the leather trade, a butt cut in two. [< OI. *bendr*]

BEN DAVIS A variety of large, red, winter apple; used chiefly in cooking.

BEN DAY A process or method in photo-engraving that permits of evenly shaded areas of dots, lines, or other markings in an illustration; also, a background produced by this process. Also **BEN DAY.** [<Benjamin Day, 1838–1916, New York printer]

BEND ER *noun* **1** A person or thing that bends. **2** [Pop.] A drinking spree. **3** [Bl.] A sixpence.

BEN DER AB' BAS Same as BANDAR ABBAS.

BEN DI GO A city in central Victoria, Australia; gold-mining.

BENDS *noun pl.* Caisson disease.

BEND SINISTER In heraldry, a bend drawn diagonally from sinister chief to dexter base. Compare BATON SINISTER.

BEN DY *noun* [Anglo-Indian] Okra.

¹BE NE *noun* [Obs.] A prayer.

²BEN E Same as BINNE.

BE NEATH *adv.* **1** At a lower point; below; in a lower position. **2** Under a cover or surface. **3** In a relatively lower rank or position. — *prep.* **1** Under; lower in place, condition, etc., than; subordinate to. **2** Below the surface of. **3** Under the power of. **4** Unworthy of; as, that conduct is *beneath* you. [<OE. *beneothan*]

Synonyms (prep): below, under, underneath. *Under* strictly implies that another object is directly upon or over in a vertical line. *Below* signifies that one object is lower than another, so as to be looked down upon from it, or hidden from view by it; as, *below* (not *under* nor *beneath*) the horizon. *Under* has also the sense of being subject to or subjected to; as, *under* tutors and governors, *under* examination. *Antonyms*, see synonyms for ABOVE.

BEN' E CEP TOR *noun* An element of the nervous system, as a receptor or sense organ, specialized in the transmission of pleasurable stimuli: opposed to *nociceptor*.

BEN E DIC' I TE (-dis'-i-ti) *noun* A blessing; grace or thanksgiving, especially at table. — *interj.* Bless you!

BEN E DIC' I TE *noun* The canticle beginning "O all ye works of the Lord, bless ye the Lord"; also, the music of this canticle. [<L.L., bless ye]

BEN E DICK In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, the hero, a bachelor, who eventually marries Beatrice.

BEN E DICT *noun* A newly married man. Also **BEN E·DICK.**

BEN E DICT (ben'-i-dikt; *Dan., G.* bā'-nuh-dikt) **1** A masculine personal name. Also [L., Dutch] **BE NE DIC'·TUS** (bā-ni-dic'-tus), [Pg.] **BE NE DIC' TO** (beh-neh deec'-to), [It.] **BE NE DET TO** (beh-neh-dēt'-tō). [< L., blessed] **2** Name of 15 popes; specifically, **BENEDICT XIV**, 1675–1758, succeeded, 1740.

— **SAINT BENEDICT**, 480–543, Italian monk; founder of the Benedictines.

BENEDICT, RUTH FULTON, born 1887, American anthropologist.

BEN·E·DIC'·TA A feminine personal name; feminine of BENEDICT. Also [It.] **BE·NE DET'·TA** (beh-neh-dēt'-tah). [<L. *fem.*, blessed]

BEN·E DIC' TINE (-teen) *noun* A brandy liqueur formerly made at the Benedictine monastery at Fécamp, France.

BEN' E·DIC'·TINE (-tin *or* -tine) *adj.* Pertaining to St. Benedict or his order. — *noun* One of the order of monks established by St. Benedict at Subiaco, in Italy, about 530: sometimes called *Black Monks*, from the color of their robes.

BEN·E·DIC'·TION *noun* **1** The act of blessing, as at the close of worship; blessing; also, grace; favor. **2** Any of various ceremonies in the Roman Catholic Church. **3** Blessing in general or its results realized or enjoyed; grace; favor. [<L.L. *benedictio* <L. *bene*, well, + *dico*, say] — **BEN·E·DIC' TIVE** (-tiv), **BEN·E·DIC'·TO·RY** *adj.*

BEN E DIC'·TUS *noun* **1** Either of two canticles, *Luke* i, 68–71, and *Math.* xxi, 9, each named from the first word, *benedictus*, "blessed," of its Latin version. **2** A musical setting of either canticle mentioned above.

BEN E FAC'·TION *noun* **1** A kindly or generous act; a gift or boon; beneficence. **2** The act of bestowing charity or conferring a benefit. See synonyms under GIFT. [<L. *bene*, well, + *facio*, do]

BEN E FAC'·TOR *noun* A friendly helper; a patron. — **BEN·E FAC' TRESS** *noun fem.*

BE NEF IC *adj.* Beneficent; kindly. [<L. *beneficus*]

BEN E FICE (-fis) *noun* **1** An ecclesiastical living or preferment; a church office endowed with funds or property; also, the revenue so devoted: generally limited to parsonages, rectories, vicarages, and donatives. **2** A feudal fee or life interest in a landed estate, subject to the will of the donor.

— *verb* To invest with a benefice. [<OF. <L. *beneficium*, favor] — **BEN E FICED** *adj.*

BE NEF I CENCE *noun* **1** The quality of being beneficent; active goodness. **2** A beneficent act or gift. See synonyms under BENEVOLENCE.

BE NEF·I CENT *adj.* Bringing about or doing good; characterized by charity and kindness. See synonyms under CHARITABLE. [<L. *bene*, well, + *facio*, do] — **LY** *adv.*

BEN E FI' CIAL (-fish' ul) *adj.* **1** Benefiting or tending to benefit, conferring benefits; advantageous, helpful. **2** [Law] Entitled to receive the income of an estate without its title, custody, or control, as, a *beneficial* interest in land. [<F. <L. *beneficium*, favor] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

BEN E FI' CI AR Y (-fish'-i-ĕr-i *or* -fish'-ur-i) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to benefits or benevolence. **2** Of the nature of a charity or donation. **3** Held by feudal tenure or privilege.

— *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] **1** One who receives or uses a charitable provision or privilege. **2** The holder of a benefice or church living. **3** [Law] One who is lawfully entitled to the profits and proceeds of an estate or property, the title to which is vested in another, as in a trustee. **4** The person to whom the amount of an insurance policy or annuity is payable. [<L. *beneficiarius* < *beneficium*, favor]

BEN' E FIT *noun* **1** Profit, advantage, promotion of welfare or prosperity; helpful result. **2** A benefaction or deed of kindness, favor bestowed; privilege. **3** A special theatrical or musical performance, at which the performers usually serve gratuitously, and the proceeds of which are bestowed on some particular person or on some charity. **4** Pecuniary aid extended by a benefit society. See synonyms under FAVOR, PROFIT, UTILITY.

— *verb* [**FIT ED, FIT ING**] **1** To be helpful or useful to; be helped. **2** To improve or derive improvement; profit. See synonyms under SERVE. [<F. *bienfait* <L. *benefactus* <*bene*, well, + *facio*, do]

BENEFIT OF CLERGY **1** [Law] A privilege accorded to the clergy and afterward extended to all who could read, by which one who had been convicted in a secular court of some felony, less than treason, that involved capital punishment, could claim a hearing before the bishop's court. **2** Church by approval or sanction; as, married without *benefit of clergy*.

BENEFIT SOCIETY An association of which the members, by the regular payment of small sums, become entitled to pecuniary aid in old age or in time of sickness; in Great Britain called a *friendly society*. Also **BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.**

BE NEŠ (beh'-nesh), **EDUARD**, born 1884, president of Czechoslovakia, 1935–38.

BE NÉT (bi-nay'), **STEPHEN VINCENT**, 1898–1943, American poet. — **WILLIAM ROSE**, born 1886, brother of preceding, American poet and critic.

BE·NE VEN'·TO (beh-neh-vĕn'-tō) A historic city in south-central Italy; ancient name *Maleventum*; later **BE·NE·VEN'·TUM.**

BE NEV·O·LENCE *noun* **1** Desire for the well-being or comfort of others; love for mankind; charitableness. **2** Any act of kindness or well-doing; charity; humanity. **3** An enforced loan sometimes exacted by English sovereigns.

Synonyms: almsgiving, beneficence, benignity, bounty, charity, generosity, humanity, kind-heartedness, kindliness, kindness, liberality, munificence, philanthropy, sympathy. Originally *beneficence* was the doing well, *benevolence* the wishing or willing well to others; but *benevolence* has come to include *beneficence* and to displace it. *Charity* is now almost universally applied to some form of *almsgiving* and is much more limited in meaning than *benevolence*. *Benignity* suggests some occult power of blessing, such as was formerly ascribed to the stars; we may say a good man has an air of *benignity*. *Kindness* and *tenderness* are personal;

benevolence and *charity* are general. *Humanity* is *kindness* and *tenderness* toward man or beast. We speak of the *bounty* of a generous host, the *liberality* or *munificence* of the founder of a college, or of the *liberality* of a person toward holders of conflicting beliefs. *Philanthropy* applies to wide schemes for human welfare, often, but not always, involving large expenditures in *charity* or *benevolence*. Compare MERCY. *Antonyms*: barbarity, brutality, churlishness, greediness, harshness, illiberality, inhumanity, malevolence, malignity, niggardliness, selfishness, self-seeking, stinginess, unkindness.

BE NEV O LENT *adj.* Characterized by benevolence; kindly, charitable; beneficent. See synonyms under CHARITABLE, GOOD, HUMANE. [<L. *bene*, well, + *volens* <*volo*, wish] — **·LY** *adv.*

BEN·GAL (ben·gawl') A province in NE. India; 77,442 square miles; capital, Calcutta; before 1912, included most of northern and eastern India. — **BEN GA LESE'** *adj. & noun.*

BENGAL, BAY OF A part of the Indian Ocean, between Burma and India.

BEN GAL I (ben gawl'·ee) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Bengal. — *noun sing. & pl.* 1 A native or natives of Bengal. 2 The modern vernacular language of Bengal.

BEN GA LINE (beng'·guh·leen) *noun* A silk, wool, or rayon fabric of fine weave with widthwise cords. [<BENGAL]

BENGAL LIGHT A colored fire much used in signaling. Also **BENGAL FIRE.**

BEN GA SI (ben·gah'·zee) A district of NE. Libya; formerly called *Barca* or *Cyrenaica;* also, its capital city, a seaport: formerly called *Barca* or *Berenice.* Also **BEN GHA·ZI.**

BE NIGHT (·nīt') *verb* To involve or be involved in, or be overtaken by darkness or gloom, whether physical, intellectual, or moral.

BE NIGHT ED *adj.* 1 Ignorant; depraved. 2 Overtaken by night. — **NESS** *noun.*

BE NIGN (·nīn') *adj.* 1 Gracious; generous; kindly. 2 Soft; genial; propitious; mild. 3 Of a mild type: opposed to *malignant;* as, a *benign* tumor or disease. See synonyms under BLAND, CHARITABLE, PROPITIOUS. [<L. *benignus*] — **LY** *adv.*

BE NIG NANT (·nig'·nunt) *adj.* 1 Condescending; gentle; gracious. 2 Helpful, salutary. See synonyms under AMIABLE, CHARITABLE, HUMANE, MERCIFUL. [<L. *benignans* <*benignor*, rejoice] — **LY** *adv.*

BE NIG NI TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] 1 Kindliness; beneficence. 2 A gracious action or influence. Also **BE NIG NAN CY.** See synonyms under BENEVOLENCE, MERCY.

BE NI HAS SAN (beh' nee hah' sahn) A village in Upper Egypt, on the east bank of the Nile; ancient catacombs; sepulchers.

BEN IN (·en') 1 A river in western Nigeria; empties into the BIGHT OF BENIN, an arm of the Gulf of Guinea. 2 A town in SW. Nigeria.

BE NI RIVER (beh nee') A river in western Bolivia; over 1,000 miles to Madeira River.

BEN I SON (·i·zn *or* ·i·sn) *noun* A benediction; blessing. [<OF. *beneison* <LL. *benedictio*, benediction]

BE NI TA (beh nee' tah) [Sp.] Same as BENEDICTA.

BEN JA MIN Same as BENZOIN (gum-resin): a corruption.

BEN JA MIN (ben'·juh min, *Dan., G.* ben'·yuh meen, *Sp.* ben hah meen'; *Pg.* ben zhah meeN', *It.* bahN·zhah·maN') A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **BEN IA MI'·NO** (ben·yah mee' no). [<Heb., son of the right hand]

— **BENJAMIN** The youngest son of Jacob; also, the tribe descended from him. *Gen.* xxxv, 18.

BENJAMIN, JUDAH PHILIP, 1811–84, Confederate cabinet member.

BENJAMIN-BUSH *noun* A nearly smooth shrub, the spicebush (*Benzoin aestivale*) of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*) of North America, feverbush.

BEN JA MIN-CON STANT (bahN·zhah·măN'-kawN·stahN'), **JEAN JOSEPH,** 1845–1902, French painter.

BEN JY Diminutive of BENJAMIN.

BEN KU LEN (-koō'·lēn) A seaport town in SE. Sumatra. Also [Dutch] **BEN·KOE LEN.**

BEN LO MOND 1 A mountain in western Stirlingshire, Scotland, 3,192 ft. 2 A mountain in Tasmania; 5,160 ft.

BEN MOST *adj.* [Scot.] Inmost: superlative of BEN. Also **BEN·MAIST.**

BEN NE *noun* An East Indian plant of the genus *Sesamum* (*S. orientale* or *indicum*), widely cultivated for its seeds, that yield **BENNE OIL**: also spelled *bene.* [<Malay *bijen*]

BEN NET *noun* The avens; especially either of two American species (*Geum canadense* and *G. strictum*): also called *herb-bennet.*

BEN NET Variant of BENEDICT.

BEN NETT, (ENOCH) ARNOLD, 1867–1931, English novelist and playwright. — **JAMES GORDON,** 1795–1872, Scottish-American journalist; founded New York *Herald* (1835). — **JAMES GORDON,** 1841–1918, American newspaper proprietor and editor; son of the preceding.

BEN NE VIS (nee'·vis) A mountain in western Inverness-shire, Scotland; highest in British Isles; 4,406 ft.

BEN NING·TON A resort town in Vermont; battle, 1777.

BEN NY Diminutive of BENJAMIN.

BE NOÎTE (buh·nwaht') [F.] Same as BENEDICTA.

BEN O·NI In the Bible, Benjamin: so called by Rachel. [<Heb., son of sorrow]

BE NO NI A mining city in southern Transvaal Province, Union of South Africa.

BENT Past tense and past participle of BEND.

— *adj.* 1 Deflected from a straight line; crooked. 2 Made fast to a spar or other object: said of a sail, etc. 3 Fixed in a course; set, as, on pleasure *bent.*

— *noun* 1 The state of being inclined or the direction in which inclined, also, inclination; penchant; tendency; bias; disposition. 2 The degree of tension, limit of endurance or capacity. 3 A section of a framed building; a portion of a framework or scaffolding of a building, designed to carry both vertical and transverse loads. 4 A cast of the eye. 5 [Obs.] Concentrated force; impetus. See synonyms under INCLINATION. [<BEND *verb*]

BENT *noun* 1 One of various stiff wiry grasses: also **BENT GRASS.** 2 The stiff flower stalk of various grasses. 3 [Br.] The stalk or seeding spike of either of the two common species of plantain (*Plantago major* and *P. lanceolata*); also, in Yorkshire, the dry stalks of the cat's-ear (*Hypochæris radicata*). 4 Land unenclosed and covered only with grass or sedge, as opposed to wood, a heath moor, or other waste land. [<OL. *beonet*]

BEN THAM (-thum), **JEREMY,** 1748–1832, English jurist and philosopher.

BEN THAM ISM *noun* The political and ethical philosophy of Jeremy Bentham, who taught that nature has placed mankind under the governance of two sovereign masters, pain and pleasure, and that pleasure is the supreme end of life. — **BEN THAM ITE** *noun.*

BEN THOS (-thōs) *noun* The whole assemblage of plants or animals living on the sea-bottom: distinguished from *plankton.* [<Gr., depth] — **BEN THIC, BEN THON IC** *adj.*

BENT LEY, RICHARD, 1662–1742 English classical scholar.

BEN TON, THOMAS HART, born 1889, American painter.

BEN' TON·VILLE A town in east-central North Carolina; site of final major engagement in the War between the States.

BENT WOOD *adj.* Designating a style of furniture constructed of wood sections curved and bent to desired shapes.

BE NU E (beh'·nōō eh) A river in Nigeria; about 800 miles to the Niger River. Also spelled *Binue.*

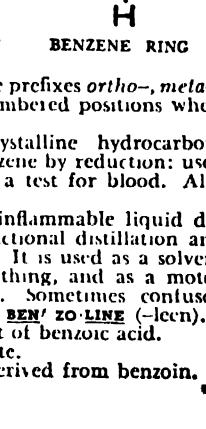
BE NUMB (-nūm') *tr. verb* To make insensible or torpid; stupefy, deaden [<OE. *benumen*, taken, seized] — **BE NUMBED** (-numd') *adj.* — **BE NUMB MENT** *noun.*

BENZ (bents), **KARL,** 1844–1929, German pioneer in motor-driven vehicles.

BEN ZAL' DE HYDE *noun* A colorless, highly refractive liquid, C_7H_6O, having the characteristic odor of essence of almonds. It is used largely in the dye and perfume industries.

BEN ZE DRINE (-zuh dreen) *noun* A colorless liquid compound, $C_8H_{11}O$, used as a spray or by inhalation of vapors for the relief of colds, asthma, etc., or internally for treatment of nervous exhaustion.

BEN ZENE *noun* A colorless, volatile, inflammable, liquid hydrocarbon, C_6H_6, obtained chiefly from coal tar by fractional distillation. It burns with a luminous flame, has an ethereal odor, and is useful as a solvent, dissolving fats, resins, iodine, phosphorus, etc. It is employed as an illuminant in gas-manufacture, and is important as the starting point in the formation of the compounds of the benzene series; it is also the source of the aniline of commerce. Also **BEN ZOL, BEN ZOLE.** [<BENZOIN]



BENZENE RING

BENZENE RING OR NUCLEUS The graphic formula of the aromatic hydrocarbon benzene. The hexagon formula (see diagram) shows that the six hydrogen atoms have equal value. Hence there can be but one mono-substitution product for a single element or radical. A di-substitution product may have three modifications according to the relative position of the substituting atoms or radicals, such positions being indicated by the prefixes *ortho-*, *meta-*, and *para-*, which correspond to numbered positions when the number notation is used.

BEN' ZI DINE (-deen) *noun* A crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$, derived from hydrazobenzene by reduction: used in the preparation of dyes and as a test for blood. Also **BEN ZI DIN.** [<BENZOIN]

BEN ZINE (-zeen) *noun* A colorless inflammable liquid derived from crude petroleum by fractional distillation and consisting of various hydrocarbons. It is used as a solvent for fats, resins, etc., to cleanse clothing, and as a motor fuel; also called *petroleum spirit.* Sometimes confused with *benzene.* Also **BEN ZIN** (-zin), **BEN' ZO·LINE** (-leen).

BEN ZO ATE (-āte *or* -it) *noun* A salt of benzoic acid.

BENZOATE OF SODA Sodium benzoate.

BEN·ZO IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or derived from benzoin. 2 Pertaining to benzoic acid.

BENZOIC ACID An aromatic poisonous compound, $C_6H_5CO_2H$, contained in resins, as benzoin, and in coal-tar oil, etc., and obtained also by synthesis.

1BEN ZO IN or **BEN ZO IN** or **BEN ZOIN** *noun* **1** A gum-resin from various East Indian plants (genus *Styrax*), used in medicine and as a perfume; also called *benjamin*. **2** A crystalline chemical compound, $C_{17}H_{12}O_2$, obtained variously, as from benzaldehyde by the action of an alcoholic solution of potassium cyanide; also called *flowers of benzoin*.

2BEN ZO IN *noun* Any plant of a small genus (*Lindera*) of North American and Asiatic shrubs or trees of the laurel family. The two American species *L. benzoin* and *L. melissæfolia* are the common and the hairy spicebush respectively. [< Pg. *benjoin* < Ar. *lubān jāwi*, incense of Java]

BEN ZOL (–zōle *or* –zŏl) Same as BENZENE.

BEN ZO·PHE′ NONE (–fēe′·nōne) *noun* A crystalline compound, $C_{13}H_{10}O$, a ketone obtained variously, as from calcium benzoate by dry distillation. [< BENZENE + PHENOL]

BEN ZO·YL (–il) *noun* In chemistry, the univalent organic radical, C_6H_5CO, derived from benzoic acid.

BEN ZYL (–zil) *noun* The univalent radical, $C_6H_5CH_2$, derived from toluene.

BE O GRAD (beh′·o·grahd) Serbian name for BELGRADE.

BE O WULF (bay′·o wōōlf) The hero and title of an 8th century Anglo-Saxon epic poem. A prince of the Geats, he came across the sea to save the Danes from the monster Grendel, who nightly devoured a number of the thanes of Hrothgar, king of the Danes. He overcame Grendel and later killed Grendel's mother, a water-hag, in an under-sea battle. He returned home and was king of the Geats for 50 years; in old age he killed a marauding dragon and died of a wound received in the struggle.

BE QUEATH (–kweeth′) *tr. verb* **1** [Law] To give by will; make a bequest of. In strictness, *bequeath* has application to personal property, *devise* being appropriate to real estate. **2** To hand down to posterity; transmit. **3** [Obs.] To give up; yield; devote. [< OE. *becwethan*]

BE QUEST *noun* The act of bequeathing or that which is bequeathed. See synonyms under GIFT.

BÉ·RAN GER (beh·rahN′·zheh′), **PIERRE JEAN DE**, 1780–1857, French lyric poet.

BE RAR (bay·rar′) A part of the province of Central Provinces and Berar, India; 17,808 square miles; chief towns, Ellichpur and Amraoti.

BE·RATE *tr. verb* [**BE RAT ED, BE RAT ING**] To chide severely; scold; rail at.

1BER BER (bŭr′·bur) *noun* **1** One of an ancient Hamitic people of northern Africa, especially, the Kabyles of Algeria. **2** The Hamitic language of the Berbers, comprising the four dialects spoken in Algeria, Morocco, and the Sahara. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Berbers or to their languages.

2BER BER (bŭr′·bur) A city in NE. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan on the Nile River.

BER·BE RA (bŭr′–) A seaport on the Gulf of Aden; capital of Somaliland Protectorate.

BER BER I Same as NUBA.

BER BER INE (–een) *noun* A yellow crystalline bitter alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{17}O_5N$, contained in the roots of many plants, as the barberry, and in some barks, of medicinal value. Also **BER·BER IN.** [< LL. *berberis*, barberry]

BER CEUSE (ber·sœz′) *noun* [F.] A cradle song.

BERCH′ TES GA DEN (bĕrK′·tĕ·gah·dĕn) A mountain village in SE. Bavaria, Germany; noted as a protected residence of Adolf Hitler.

BER DI CHEV (bĕr·dee′·chĕf) A city in the NW. Ukrainian S.S.R.

BERE *noun* [Scot.] Barley.

BE REAVE *tr. verb* [**BE REAVED** or **BE REFT, BE·REAV ING**] **1** To deprive, as of something valuable or beloved. **2** To despoil; rob. Commonly in the past participle: *bereaved* or *bereft* by death of a relative, but *bereft* of love or other immaterial object. [< OE. *berēafian*]

BE REAVE MENT *noun* The act of bereaving, or the state of being bereaved; an afflictive loss, as by death. See synonyms under MISFORTUNE.

1BER E NI′ CE (bĕr·i·ni′·si *or* –nee′·si) A feminine personal name.

— **BERENICE** Daughter of Herod Agrippa I. *Acts* xxv, 13.

2BER·E NI′·CE An ancient name for BENGASI.

BERENICE'S LOCKS or **HAIR** Coma Berenices.

BE RET (bī rāy′ *or* bĕr′·i; *Basque* bi·rĕt′) *noun* A soft, flat cap, usually of wool, originating in the Basque regions of France and Spain.

BER E ZI′ NA (ber·ch·zee′·nah) A river in White Russian S.S.R.; 350 miles to Dnieper River.

BERG (bŭrg) *noun* **1** An iceberg. **2** In South Africa, a mountain.

BERG (bĕrK), **ALBAN**, 1885–1935, Austrian composer.

BER·GA MA (bĕr′·gah·mah) A city of western Turkey; 40 miles north of Smyrna: ancient name *Pergamos*

BER GA·MO (bĕr′·gah·mō) A fortified cathedral city in central Lombardy, Italy.

1BER·GA·MOT (bŭr′–) *noun* **1** A tree (*Citrus bergamia*) of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*), the bergamot orange; also, its fruit, furnishing an oil used as a perfume. **2** Any of several plants of the mint family, as *Monarda fistulosa* in the United States (usually called **WILD-BERGAMOT** or *horsemint*) and *Mentha aquatica* and *Mentha citrata* (also called **BERGAMOT-MINT**) in England. **3** Snuff scented with bergamot. [< Bergamo, Italian town]

2BER GA·MOT *noun* A minor variety of pear. [< F. *bergamote* < It. *bergamotta* < Turk. *beg*, prince, + *armud*, pear]

BER GEN (bùr′–; *Norw.* bĕr′–) A commercial seaport in SW. Norway.

BERGERAC See CYRANO DE BERGERAC.

BERGH (bŭrg), **HENRY**, 1820–88, American philanthropist; founded Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1866.

BER GI US (bĕr′·gi·ŏōs), **FRIEDRICH**, born 1884, German chemist.

BERG SCHRUND (bŭrg′·shrŭnd; *G.* bĕrK′·shrŏŏnt) *noun* A crevasse or series of crevasses in the snow-field at the head of a glacier, near the base of the cliff against which the snow-field lies. [< G.]

BERG SON (bĕrg′·sun), **HENRI LOUIS**, 1859–1941, French philosopher. — **BERG SO NI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

BERG SON·ISM *noun* The philosophy of Henri Bergson, who held that the world is a continuing process of creative evolution, hence, of inevitable novelty and change, rather than the result of fixed or unaltering laws of nature. Reality is the expression of the creative or vital force (*elan vital*) inherent in all organisms. Knowledge of reality comes through intuition rather than through analytical intellectual processes. Compare VITALISM.

BER′ I BER I (bĕr′–) *noun* An oriental disease of the peripheral nerves, characterized by partial paralysis, swelling of the legs, and general dropsy: due to eating polished rice, or specifically, to the absence of vitamins of the B complex. [< Singhalese *beri*, weakness] — **BER′ I BER IC** *adj.*

BE RIME *tr. verb* To mention or celebrate in rime; also, to compose in rime: sometimes used in a depreciatory sense. Also spelled *berhyme*.

BER ING SEA (bĕr′– *or* bĭr′–) An arm of the North Pacific Ocean between Alaska and Siberia, north of the Aleutian Islands, 873,340 square miles; connected by **BERING STRAIT** to the Arctic Ocean. Also spelled *Behring*. [< Vitus Bering, 1680–1741, Danish navigator]

BERKE LE IAN ISM (bŭrk·lee′·un·izm) *noun* The idealistic system of philosophy propounded by George Berkeley. — **BERKE LE IAN** *adj. & noun.*

BERKE LEY (bŭrk′·li, *Br.* bark′·li), **GEORGE**, 1684–1753, Anglo-Irish prelate and philosopher. — **SIR WILLIAM**, 1606–77, English governor of Virginia.

BERK SHIRE (bark′·shir) A county in south-central England; 722 square miles; county seat, Reading. Also **BERKS** (barks).

BERK SHIRE (bŭrk′·shir, *Br.* bark′·shir) *noun* One of a breed of black-haired swine from Berkshire, England, of medium size, with short legs, broad, straight backs, square hams and shoulders, and short heads.

BERKSHIRE HILLS (bŭrk′·shir) A low range in western Massachusetts; highest peak Greylock, 3,505 ft.

BER LIN *noun* **1** An automobile of limousine type but with the driver's seat entirely enclosed: also **BER LINE.** **2** A four-wheeled covered carriage with a shelter seat behind. **3** Zephyr or worsted for knitting: also **BER LIN WOOL.**

BER LIN (bur lin′; *G.* bĕr·leen′) A city of central Prussia; capital of Germany.

BER LIN, IRVING, born 1888, American song-writer.

BER LI OZ (bĕr·lee·ōz′), **HECTOR**, 1803–69, French composer.

BERM (bŭrm) *noun* **1** The bank of a canal opposite the towpath. **2** A horizontal ledge part way up a slope; bench; also, a ledge dug near the top of a trench to support beams and prevent caving in of the sides. **3** A narrow, level ledge at the outside foot of a parapet, to retain material which might otherwise fall from the slope into the moat. For illustration see BASTION. Also **BERME.** [< F. *berme*]

BER·ME JO (bĕr·meh′·hō) A river in northern Argentina; 1,000 miles to Paraguay River; also spelled *Vermejo*.

BER MU DA (bur–) A British colony and island group in the western North Atlantic Ocean; 19 square miles; capital, Hamilton. Also **BER MU·DAS.** — **BER MU DI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

BERN (bĕrn) A city in west-central Switzerland; its capital. Also **BERNE.**

BER NA BE′ (bĕr·nah·beh′) [Sp.] Same as BARNABAS.

BER NA·DETTE (bĕr·nah·det′), 1844–79, the popular name for Bernadette Soubirous, who saw the vision of the Virgin Mary at Lourdes; beatified, 1925.

BER·NA·DOTTE′ (bŭr·nuh·dŏt′; *F.* bĕr·nah·dŏt′) Family name of royal house of Sweden, founded by **JEAN BAPTISTE JULES BERNADOTTE**, 1764–1844, French marshal, who became king of Sweden as Charles XIV John, in 1818.

BER NARD (bŭr′·nurd *or* bur·nard′; *F.* bĕr·nar′) *noun* A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **BER·NAR·DIN** (bĕr·nar·dăN′), [It.] **BER·NAR·DO** (bĕr·nar′·dō), [Sp.] **BER·NAR·DI′ NO** (–dee′·nō), [L.] **BER NAR·DUS.**

— **BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX, SAINT**, 1091–1153, French Cistercian monk, founder of the monastery of Clairvaux.

— **BERNARD OF CLUNY**, 1122–56, French Benedictine monk and hymn-writer.

BER NARD (bĕr·nar′), **CLAUDE**, 1812–78, French physiologist.

BER·NAR·DINE (bŭr′·nur·din *or* –deen) *adj.* Pertaining to St. Bernard of Clairvaux, 1091–1153, or to the Cistercian order founded by him. —*noun* A Cistercian monk.

BER·NESE (bur·neez′ *or* –neez′) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Bern, Switzerland.
—*noun* 1 A resident of Bern, Switzerland. 2 A Swiss mountain dog, characterized by a short compact body, straight forelegs, long, soft coat, usually jet-black, and usually with white feet and with white blaze on foreface and chest.

BERNESE ALPS One of the divisions of the Swiss Alps; highest peak, Finsteraarhorn, 14,026 ft.

BERN·HARD (bĕrn′·hart; *Sw.* bĕrn′·hard) [Dan., G., Sw.] Same as BERNARD. Also [Dutch] **BERN·HAR·DUS** (bĕrn′·har·doŏs).

BERN HAR·DI (bĕrn·har′·dī), **FRIEDRICH VON,** 1849–1930, German general in World War I.

BERN·HARDT (bŭrn′·hart; *F.* bĕr·nahr′), **SARAH,** 1844–1923, Rosine Bernard, French actress.

BER NICE (bur·nees′ *or* bur′ nīs) Same as BERENICE.

BER·NI·CI·A (bur nish′·i·uh) An Anglian kingdom founded about 550; later included in Northumbria.

BER NI·CLE (bŭr′–) *noun* The barnacle goose.

BER NI NA (ber·nee′·nah) A mountain in the Rhætian Alps, Switzerland; 13,300 ft.; traversed by **BERNINA PASS,** elevation about 7,700 ft.

BER NI NI (ber·nee′·nee), **GIOVANNI LORENZO,** 1598–1680, Italian sculptor and architect.

BER NOUL LI (ber·nōō·yee′), **JACOB** (or **JACQUES**), 1654–1705, Swiss mathematician. —**DANIEL,** 1700–82, nephew of Jacob, Swiss mathematician.

BERN·STEIN (bĕrn′·stine), **HENRY LÉON G. C.,** born 1876, French dramatist.

BER RET TA Same as BIRETTA.

BER RY (ber′·i) *noun* [**BER RIES** *pl.*] 1 Any small succulent fruit, as the blackberry, strawberry, gooseberry. 2 A simple fruit with the seeds in a juicy pulp, as the tomato, grape, and currant. 3 A coffee bean; also, the dry kernel of various grains. 4 Something likened to a berry, as an egg of a crustacean. 5 *pl.* [Pop.] Money.
—*intr. verb* [**BER RIED, BER RY ING**] 1 To form or bear berries. 2 To seek for or gather berries. [<OE. *berige*] —**BER RIED** *adj.*

BER SA GLIE′ RE (ber·sah lyeh′·reh) [It.] *noun* [**RI** *pl.*] A marksman; rifleman, specifically, one of a special corps of Italian sharpshooters.

BER SEEM (bur·) *noun* A clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum*) grown as forage in Egypt and the United States. [<Ar. *birsim*]

BERSERK (bŭr′·surk) *noun* 1 In Norse mythology, a furious fighter, who could assume the form of wild beasts, and whom fire and iron could not harm, hence figuratively, one who fights with frenzied fury. 2 A freebooter. Also **BER SERK ER.** [<ON. *berserkr*, bear-shirt]

BERT Diminutive of ALBERT, BERTRAM.

BER TA (bĕr′·tah) [G., It., Sp.] Same as BERTHA.

BERTH (bŭrth) *noun* 1 A bunk or bed in a vessel or sleeping car, etc. 2 Any place in which a vessel may lie at anchor or at a dock; searoom. 3 A place or engagement on a vessel. 4 Office or employment in general. —**TO GIVE A WIDE BERTH TO** To avoid, keep out of the way of.
—*verb* 1 To provide with a bed or employment. 2 To come to anchorage: said of a ship. [Etymology unknown] —**BERTH·AGE** *noun.*



BERTHA

BER THA *noun* A deep collar falling from the bodice neckline over the shoulders: in imitation of short shoulder cape formerly so called.

1**BER THA** (bŭr′·thuh; *Dutch, Sw.* bĕr′·tah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **BERTHE** (bèrt), [It., Sp.] **BER·TA** (bĕr′·tah). [< Teut., bright or famous]

2**BER THA** *noun* [Pop.] A large shell thrown by a heavy Krupp cannon; by extension, any large Krupp gun: in allusion to Berta Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, head of the Krupp steelworks, Essen, Germany: so called by British soldiers in World War I: also called **BIG BERTHA.**

BER THE LOT (bĕr·tuh lō′), **PIERRE EUGÈNE MARCELIN,** 1827–1907, French chemist.

BER·TIE Diminutive of ALBERT, BERTRAM, HERBERT.

BER·TIL LON SYSTEM (bur·til′ yun, *F.* bĕr·tee·yōN′) A system for measuring man, originally consisting of eleven anthropometric measurements and later extended to include personal characteristics, such as the color of the eyes, the thumb-lines, fingerprints, scars, deformities, and the like (sometimes, also, photographs), used as a means for identification, especially as applied to criminals: devised by **ALPHONSE BERTILLON,** 1853–1914, French anthropologist.

BER·TIN (bĕr·tăN′), **EXUPÈRE JOSEPH,** 1712–81, French anatomist.

BER TRAM (bŭr′·trum; *G.* bĕr′·trahm) A masculine personal name. Also **BER·TRAND** (*F.* bĕr·trahN′; *G.* bèr′·trahnd), [It.] **BER·TRAN DO** (bĕr·trahn′·do), [Pg.] **BER·TRÃO** (bĕr·trowN′). [<Teut., fair, illustrious]

BER WICK (bĕr′·ik) A county in SE. Scotland; 457 square miles; county seat, Duns. Also **BER·WICK SHIRE.**

BERWICK-ON-TWEED A seaport city in NE. Northumberland, England.

BER·YL (bĕr′·il) *noun* A vitreous green or emerald-green, light-blue, yellow, pink, or white silicate of aluminum and beryllium crystallizing in the hexagonal system. The aquamarine and emerald varieties are used as gems. [<OF. <Gr. *bēryllos*] —**BER·YL LINE** (–lin *or* –line) *adj.*

BE RYL·LI·UM (buh ril′–) *noun* A hard, grayish-black, non-corrosive metallic element (symbol Be) of the magnesium group, discovered in 1797 by N. L. Vauquelin: it has valuable properties as an alloy of copper and aluminum and is used for windows of X-ray tubes: formerly called *glucinum.*

BER·ZE·LI US, JÖNS JACOB, BARON, 1779–1848, Swedish chemist.

BES In Egyptian mythology, a god presiding over art, the dance, and music, and having power to avert witchcraft.

BE SAN ÇON (buh·zahN·sawN′) A fortified city in eastern France: formerly called *Vesontio.*

BES ANT (bĕs′– *or* bē′·zunt), **ANNIE,** 1847–1933, English theosophist.
—**BE SANT** (bi·sănt′ *or* –zănt′), **SIR WALTER,** 1836–1901, English novelist and historian.

BE SEECH *tr. verb* [**BE SOUGHT, BE·SEECH ING**] 1 To entreat earnestly; implore; supplicate. 2 To beg; plead; solicit. See synonyms under ASK, PLEAD. [<OE. *besecan*] —**·ER** *noun* —**·ING** *adj.* —**·ING LY** *adv.* —**·ING·NESS** *noun.*

BE·SEEM *verb* 1 To be becoming to; befit; be suitable to. 2 To seem. —**·ING** *adj.*

BE SEEN *adj.* [Obs.] Clad; also, accomplished.

BE SET *tr. verb* [**BE SET, BE SET TING**] 1 To harass, obstruct, or embarrass. 2 To attack on all sides. 3 To close in or hem round (a place). 4 To set or stud, as with gems: only in the past participle. See synonyms under ATTACK. [<OE. *besettan*] —**MENT** *noun.*

BE SET TING *adj.* Constantly attacking or troubling.

BE SHOW (–shō′) *noun* The black candlefish (*Anoplopoma fimbria*). [<Am. Indian]

BE SHREW *tr. verb* [Obs.] To wish ill to; execrate: a mild imprecation.

BE SIDE *adv.* 1 Close by; at hand. 2 In addition to; besides.
—*prep.* 1 At or by the side of; near; close to. 2 In comparison with. 3 In addition to; as, *beside* some silver there was much gold. In this sense *besides* is the proper form and now commonly used. 4 Away or apart from; wide of; outside of; as, this discussion is *beside* the matter in hand or *beside* the question. 5 In an abnormal mental state; as, *beside* himself; *beside* his patience. See synonyms under ADJACENT. [<OE. *be sidan*]

BE SIDES *adv.* 1 In addition; over and above; else; moreover, also. 2 Aside from. See synonyms under BUT, YET.
—*prep.* 1 In addition to; other than. 2 Except. 3 Beside.

BE·SIEGE (bi·seej′) *tr. verb* [**BE SIEGED, BE SIEG ING**] To beset or surround (a town, castle, etc.) with an armed force in order to capture it; hence, to block up or hem in; encompass; lay siege to; harass. See synonyms under ATTACK. —**BE SIEG·ER** *noun* —**BE SIEGE MENT** *noun.*

BE SMEAR *tr. verb* To smear over; sully.

BE SMIRCH *tr. verb* To soil or smirch; stain; defile; hence, to dim or obscure the luster of, as reputation. —**BE·SMIRCH ER** *noun* —**BE SMIRCH MENT** *noun.*

1**BE SOM** (bee′·zum) *noun* 1 A bundle of twigs used as a broom, any agency that cleanses or abolishes. 2 The broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). [<OE. *besma*, broom]

2**BE SOM** *noun* [Scot.] A drab; slattern; street woman.

BE SOT *tr. verb* [**BE SOT TED, BE SOT TING**] To stupefy, as with drink or narcotics; make sottish; enslave to an appetite; infatuate. [<BE– + SOT] —**BE SOT TED** *adj.*

BE SOUGHT (–sawt′) Past tense and past participle of BESEECH.

BE SPAN GLE (–spăng′·gl) *tr. verb* [**·SPAN GLED, ·SPAN GLING**] To decorate with spangles; sprinkle with spangle-like drops, as of dew.

BE SPAT TER *tr. verb* 1 To cover or soil by spattering. 2 To throw about. 3 To besmirch; sully.

BE SPEAK *tr. verb* [**BE SPOKE BE SPOKE** or **BE SPO·KEN, BE·SPEAK ING**] 1 To ask for in advance; reserve. 2 To give token of, indicate. 3 To engage or arrange for; order. 4 To bode; foretell. 5 [Obs.] To address.

BE SPOKE Past tense and past participle of BESPEAK.

BE SPREAD (–spred′) *tr. verb* To cover or spread over thickly.

BE SPRENT *adj.* [Obs.] Besprinkled; strewed.

BE SPRIN KLE (–spring′·kl) *tr. verb* [**·KLED** (kld), **·KLING**] To scatter or spread over by sprinkling.

BESS Diminutive of ELIZABETH. Also **BES SIE, BES·SY.**

BES SA RA′ BI A A territory in southwestern U.S.S.R.; 17,146 square miles: formerly a Rumanian province. —**BES·SA·RA′·BI AN** *adj. & noun.*

BES·SEL METHOD A method of determining one's position by sighting through points on a correctly oriented map to the corresponding features of the terrain.

BES·SE·MER *noun* Steel prepared by forcing a blast of air through the molten metal. Also **BESSEMER IRON, BESSEMER**

STEEL. [<Sir Henry Bessemer, 1813–98, British engineer]
BESSEMER CONVERTER A large pear-shaped vessel, lined with refractory materials and hung on trunnions, for containing the molten iron to be converted into steel by the Bessemer process.
BESSEMER PROCESS A process for eliminating the carbon and silicon from pig iron, preparatory to its conversion into steel or ingot iron; also, a similar process for eliminating sulfur from copper matte.
BEST *adj.* [*Superlative of* GOOD] 1 Excelling all others in a given quality. 2 Most advantageous, desirable, or serviceable. 3 [Pop.] Most, largest; as, the *best* part of an hour. —*noun* The most excellent thing, part, etc.; the highest degree or state, the utmost.
—*adv.* [*Superlative of* WELL] 1 In the most excellent or suitable manner. 2 With the most favorable result. 3 To the utmost degree.
—*tr. verb* To get the better or the best of; outmatch. [<OE. *betst*]
BE·STEAD (-stĕd') *verb* [**BE STEAD ED** or **BE STED, BE STEAD·ING**] To be of service or profit to, help, benefit, avail. [<BE- + STEAD]
BES TIAL (-chul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or like beasts or a beast; animal. 2 Having the qualities of an animal, brutish, sensual, depraved. 3 Irrational; rude, savage. See synonyms under BRUTISH. [<L. *bestialis* <*bestia*, beast]
—**·LY** *adv.*
BES TI AL' I·TY (-chī-ăl'-) *noun* 1 The quality or state of being bestial. 2 Character or conduct befitting beasts.
BES'·TIAL IZE (-chul īz) *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ ING**] To degrade in character; brutalize.
BES'·TI·A RY (bes'·tī-) *noun* A medieval allegory or moralizing treatise on animals.
BE STIR *tr. verb* [**BE STIRRED, BE·STIR RING**] To move with life or vigor, incite or rouse to brisk activity.
BEST MAN The chief groomsman at a wedding.
BE·STOW (-stō') *tr. verb* 1 To confer as a gift; formerly with *to*, now with *on* or *upon*; present. 2 [Obs.] To expend, apply. 3 [Obs.] To provide or find suitable quarters for, also, to deposit. 4 [Obs.] To give in marriage. 5 [Obs.] To behave or acquit (oneself). See synonyms under GIVE. —**·A BLE** *adj.* — **AL** or **·MENT** *noun.*
BE STRAD DLE *tr. verb* [**BE·STRAD DLED** (-ld), **BE STRAD DLING**] To bestride.
BE STREW (-strōō') *tr. verb* [**BE STREWED, BE STREWN, BE STREW ING**] 1 To sprinkle or scatter over, strew. 2 To scatter or be scattered about. Also **BE STROW.**
BE·STRIDE *tr. verb* [**BE STRODE, BE STRID DEN, BE STRID ING**] 1 To stand over or sit upon astride, straddle over, to ride astride. 2 To step over at a stride.
²BET *verb* [**BET** or **BET TED, BET TING**] To stake or pledge (money, etc.) on an uncertain issue or event, to place a wager. —*noun* 1 The act of betting; a wager. 2 The stake in any wager. 3 That on which the bet is placed; as, the black horse is the best *bet*. [Etymology unknown]
²BET The second Hebrew letter. Also **BETH.** See ALPHABET.
Bet Diminutive of ELIZABETH.
BE TA (bay'·tuh *or* bee'·tuh) *noun* 1 The second letter of the Greek alphabet (Β, β): corresponding to English *b*. As a numeral it denotes 2. 2 In science, the second object in any order of arrangement or classification, as in astronomy the second brightest star in a constellation, in chemistry the second of a group of isomeric compounds, in botany the second subspecies, etc. [< Gr. *bēta*]
Beta Cen TAU RI The star Beta in the constellation of Centaurus, one of the 20 brightest stars, 0.86 magnitude.
BE TA INE (bee'·tuh·een) *noun* A crystalline alkaloid compound, $C_5H_{11}O_2N{\cdot}H_2O$, found in the beet and various other plants, and in putrefying flesh. [<L. *beta*, beet]
BE TAKE *tr. verb* [**BE TOOK, BE TAK EN, BE TAK ING**] 1 To resort or have recourse, used reflexively and followed by *to*. 2 To take (oneself), remove, or go (to).
BETA PARTICLE An electron.
BETA RAYS A stream of negatively charged particles or corpuscles projected with a velocity approaching that of light by radioactive substances. They appear to be identical with cathode rays, possess great penetrative power, and are easily deflected by an electric or magnetic field in a direction opposite to that of the alpha rays. In mass the beta particle is about one eighteen-hundredth that of a hydrogen atom.
BETA TESTS A series of U. S. Army tests first used in 1917–18 to determine the mental capacity of illiterate recruits: distinguished from the *alpha tests* in being given by means of pictures and signs.
BE' TA TRON *noun* An electromagnetic apparatus for liberating electrons, or beta rays, and accelerating them in a quarter-cycle alternating field to the required velocity for discharge against a chosen target; a trade name: also called *rheotron.*
BETA WAVE A secondary wave of electrical charge in the brain. See ALPHA RHYTHM.
BE·TEL *noun* A climbing plant *(Piper betle)*, the leaves of which are chewed by certain Asiatics. See BETELNUT. [<Pg. *betel* <Malay *vetilla*, betel]
BET·EL·GEUSE (bĕt'·ul·jyōōs) A giant red star, Alpha in the constellation of Orion. It is an irregular variable with a magnitude of 1.2. Also **BET·EL·GUESE, BET·EL·GEUX.**
BE' TEL·NUT *noun* The astringent seed of an East Indian palm, the **BETEL PALM** *(Areca cathecu)*, used for chewing with the betel leaves.
BÊTE NOIRE (bet nwahr) Anything real or imaginary that is an object of hate or dread; a bugaboo. [<F. *bête*, beast, + *noire* <L. *niger*, black]
Beth Diminutive of ELIZABETH.
BE THANK IT *noun* [Scot.] Grace said at table.
BETH A NY A village in Palestine, two miles east of Jerusalem.
BETH EL *noun* 1 A seamen's church or chapel, floating or on shore. 2 [Br.] A dissenters' chapel. 3 A hallowed place. [< Heb. <*beth*, house, + *ēl*, God]
Beth el A ruined town in Palestine, near Jerusalem. *Gen.* XXVIII, 19.
BE THES DA (bī-thĕz'·duh) *noun* 1 A pool near the sheep gate, Jerusalem. *John* v, 2. 2 A meeting house; chapel.
BE THINK *verb* [**BE·THOUGHT, BE THINK ING**] To remind oneself, take thought, deliberate; used reflexively with *of*; as, *bethink* yourself *of* what you are. [<OE. *bethencan;* see BE- and THINK]
Beth le hem 1 An ancient city in Palestine; birthplace of Jesus. *Matt.* ii, 1. 2 A manufacturing city on the Lehigh River in eastern Pennsylvania; steel and iron.
Beth mann-Holl weg (bät'·mahn-hōl'·vĕK), **Theobald von,** 1856–1921, German chancelor, 1909–17.
Beth nal Green A borough in NE. London, England.
BE THOUGHT (-thawt') Past tense and past participle of BETHINK.
Beth sa i da A ruined town on the northern shore of the Sea of Galilee, Palestine. *John* i, 44. Also **Bethsaida of Galilee.**
Be thune (beh·tun') A town of northernmost France.
BE TIDE *verb* [**BE TID·ED, BE TID ING**] To happen (to) or befall. See synonyms under HAPPEN. [<ME. *betiden*]
BE TIMES *adv.* In good season or time; also, soon. Also [Obs.] **BE TIME.** [<ME. <BE- + TIME]
BÊ TISE (beh tēz') [F.] A stupid thing; an absurdity; also, stupidity; nonsense.
BE TO KEN *tr. verb* To be a sign of; give promise or evidence of. See synonyms under AUGUR, IMPORT. [<BE- + TOKEN]
— **ER** *noun.*
BÉ TON (beh·tawN') *noun* [F.] A concrete of lime, sand, and cement. [< L. *bitumen*, mineral pitch]
BET O NY *noun* A European herb (genus *Stachys*, formerly *Betonica*) of the mint family, once used as an emetic; also, one of various other plants, as a British species of figwort (the water-*betony*), etc. [<F. *bétoine* < L. *betonica*, for *vettonica* <*Vettones*, a people of Portugal]
BE TOOK (-tōōk') Past tense of BETAKE.
BE TRAY *tr. verb* 1 To deliver up to an enemy; be a traitor to. 2 To disclose (a matter) in breach of confidence. 3 To lead astray, seduce. 4 To reveal unintentionally; show signs of. 5 To mislead. See synonyms under DECEIVE. [<BE- + OF. *trair* <L. *trado*] — **BE TRAY·AL, BE TRAY MENT** *noun* — **BE TRAY ER** *noun.*
BE TROTH (bī trawth' *or* -trōth') *tr. verb* 1 To engage to marry; affiance. 2 To contract to give in marriage, as a daughter. [<BE- + TROTH]
BE TROTH AL *noun* The act of betrothing, or the state of being betrothed; engagement or contract to marry. Also **BE·TROTH·MENT.**
Bet sy Diminutive of ELIZABETH.
¹BET·TER *adj.* [Comparative of GOOD] 1 Superior in excellence, amount, or value; excelling or surpassing. 2 More; larger; as, the *better* half of the cake. 3 Improved in health; convalescent.
—*noun* 1 That which is in any way better; also, advantage; superiority. 2 A superior, as in ability, rank, age, etc.
—*verb* 1 To make or grow better; improve. 2 To get the better of; to gain advantage over; surpass; excel. See synonyms under AMEND.
—*adv.* [Comparative of WELL] 1 In a superior manner; more thoroughly or correctly; in a higher degree. 2 [Pop.] More; as, we've been here *better* than a week. [<OE. *betera*]
²BET TER *noun* One who lays wagers. Also **BET TOR.**
BET TER MENT *noun* Improvement; also, an addition to the value of real property.
Bet ter ton, Thomas, 1635?–1710, English actor and producer; said to have inaugurated scene-shifting.
Bet ty Diminutive of ELIZABETH.
BET U LA'·CEOUS (bĕt·yu·lay'·shus) *adj.* Belonging to a family *(Betulaceæ)* of plants including the birch, the alder, and the hazel. [<L., *betula*, birch]
BE TWEEN *adv.* In intervening space, time, position, or relation; during, in, or at intervals.
—*prep.* 1 In the space which separates (two places or objects). 2 Intermediate in relation to (qualities, etc.). 3 With relation to both of; taking one or the other of. 4 From one to another of (two places). 5 By joint action; as, they killed three deer *between* them. [<OE. *betweonan*]

Synonym (prep.): among. In strict usage *between* is used only of two objects; *among* of more than two; divide the money *between* the two, *among* the three. *Between* is, however, used at times of more than two objects, particularly when some reciprocal relation is denoted; as, a treaty *between* the three powers. See AMID.

BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA Intermediate between unpleasant alternatives.

BETWEEN YOU AND ME Confidentially.

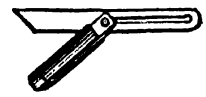
BE·TWIXT *adv. & prep.* Between. See synonyms under AMID. [<OE. *betwix*]

BETWIXT AND BETWEEN In an intermediate state; neither the one nor the other.

BEUK (būk) *noun* [Scot.] Book.

BEU LAH (bū'–) *noun* 1 A name for Israel. *Isa.* lxii, 4. 2 A feminine personal name. —**LAND OF BEULAH** In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the land of rest where pilgrims abide till death. [<Heb. *be'ulah*, married]

BEU THEN (boy'·tĕn) A manufacturing town in SE. Prussia, Germany.



BEVEL–SQUARE

BEV EL *noun* 1 Any inclination of two surfaces other than 90°, as at the edge of a timber, etc. 2 An adjustable instrument for measuring angles: also **BEVEL–SQUARE**. —*adj.* Oblique; slanting; beveled. —*verb* [**BEV·ELED** (–uld) or **BEV ELLED**, **BEV·EL ING** or **BEV EL LING**] To give a sloping edge to; have a sloping edge. [<OF.]

BEVEL–GEAR *noun* A gear having beveled teeth, as for transmitting rotary motion at an angle. See illustration under GEAR WHEELS.

BEV ER·AGE (–ĭj) *noun* Drink; that which is drunk. [<OF. *bevre*, drink]

BEV·ER IDGE, SIR WILLIAM, born 1879, English economist.

BEVERIDGE PLAN A proposal for the unification of the various types of social insurance, to cover the population of Great Britain: formulated by Sir William Beveridge.

BEV Y *noun* [**BEV IES** *pl.*] 1 A small group of persons, usually of girls or women. 2 A flock of birds, especially of quail, grouse, or larks. 3 A small herd, especially of roes. See synonyms under FLOCK. [<OF. *beveye*, a drink in company]

BE WAIL *verb* To mourn for; lament over; make lamentation. See synonyms under MOURN.

BE WARE *verb* To look out, or look out for; to be cautious; to be wary of; to exercise prudence; often with *of*, *lest*, *that not*, *how*. [<OE. *bewarian*, guard]

BE WIL DER *tr. verb* 1 To confuse or perplex; daze. 2 To cause (one) to lose the way or course. See synonyms under ABASH. [<BE– + WILDER] —**BE WIL DERED** *adj.* —**BE WIL·DERED LY** *adv.* —**BE WIL DER ING** *adj.* — **BE WIL DER ING·LY** *adv.*

BE WIL DER MENT *noun* Confusion; entanglement. See synonyms under PERPLEXITY.

BE WITCH *tr. verb* 1 To gain power over by charms or incantations. 2 To please irresistibly, charm; fascinate. See synonyms under CHARM. [<BE– + WITCH] —**BE WITCH ER** *noun* —**BE WITCH MENT, BE WITCH ER Y** *noun*.

BE WITCH ING *adj.* Charming; captivating. See synonyms under BEAUTIFUL. — **LY** *adv.*

BE WRAY *tr. verb* [Obs.] To disclose; betray. [<BE– + OE. *wrēgan*, accuse]

BEY (bāy) *noun* 1 The title for the governor of a Turkish town or district. 2 A ruler of Tunis or of Tripoli. 3 A former Turkish title of respect. Also spelled *beg*. [<Turk. *beg*, lord]

BEY LIK (bāy'·lĭk) *noun* The district in Turkey formerly ruled by a bey. Also **BEY LICT**.

BE YOND *prep.* Farther or later than; out of reach of; superior to, surpassing; more than. —*adv.* On the other side of something intervening; yonder; far off. —*noun* That which is on the other side or farther on; especially, the future life. [<OE. *begeondan* <BE– + GEOND, yond]

BEY ROUTH (bay·rōōt') Same as BEIRUT.

BEZ ANT *noun* 1 A gold coin of the Byzantine empire, apparently identical with the solidus. 2 The solidus. 3 A medieval silver coin, worth from a florin to a shilling. 4 A flat ornamental disk used in architecture. Also spelled *byzant*. [<OF. *besant* <Gr. *Byzantion*, Constantinople]

BEZ ANTLER The second branch of a deer's antler, the one above the brow antler. For illustration see ANTLER. [<OF. *bes–* <L. *bis*, twice]

BEZ EL *noun* 1 A bevel on the edge of a cutting tool. 2 That part of a cut gem which is above the girdle, including the table and surrounding facets. 3 A groove and flange made to receive a beveled edge, as of a watch crystal. 4 A flat engraved gold seal. [<OF. *bisel*]

BÉ·ZIERS (beh·zyeh') A cathedral city in southern France.

BE ZIQUE (buh·zeek') *noun* A game of cards based upon the declaring of certain combinations upon taking a trick: also, a combination in this game. [<F. *bésigue*]

BE ZOAR (bee'·zōre) *noun* 1 A concretion found in the stomach and intestines of ruminants and some other animals, supposed to have medicinal value. 2 An antidote or panacea. [<Per. *pādzahr* <*pād*, expelling, + *zahr*, poison]

BEZ TINE The bez antler.

BHA·GA·VAD–GI·TA (bah'·guh·vahd–gee'·tuh) *noun* A philosophical dialog contained in the Hindu epic, *Mahabharata*, embodying the pantheistic philosophy and the yoga doctrines of devotion and action.

BHANG (bäng) *noun* [Anglo–Indian] 1 The dried leaves and capsules of the Indian hemp prepared for smoking or as an infusion for drinking. 2 Indian hemp Also spelled *bang*.

BHAU NAG AR (bow·nŭg'·ur) A state on the west coast of India; 2,961 square miles; also, a city in that state. Also **BHAV·NAG·AR**.

BHEES·TEE (bees'·tee) *noun* [Anglo–Indian] A native water–carrier. Also **BHEES·TIE, BHIS TIE**.

BHO·PAL (bō·pahl') A city in SE. Rajputana, India.

BHU·TAN (bōō·tahn') An independent state between NE. India and Tibet; about 18,000 square miles; capital, Punaka.

BI *prefix* 1 Twice; doubly; two; especially, occurring twice, as *bi*weekly; having two, as *bi*angular; being doubly, as *bi*convex. 2 In chemistry, having two equivalents of the substance named; as, *bi*chloride; also, indicating the presence of the named component in double the ordinary proportions, or the doubling of a radical, etc., in an organic compound. [<L. *bi* <*bis*, twice, <*duo*, two]

Bi– sometimes becomes *bin–* or *bis–* for euphony.

BI AF RA (bi·ahf'·ruh), **BIGHT OF** A bay of the Gulf of Guinea, Africa.

BIA LYS TOK (byah·lĭs'·tōk) A city in north–central Poland. Also *Bielostok*, *Byelostok*.

BI AN CA (bē·ahn'·cah) [It.] Same as BIANCH.

BI AN·CO MON TE (bee·ang'·co mawn'·teh) Same as MONT BIANC.

BI AN GU LAR (bi–) *adj.* Having two angles.

BI AN·NU·AL (bi–) *adj.* Occurring twice a year; semiannual. — **LY** *adv.*

BI AR RITZ (bee·ah·reets') A watering place in SW. France.

BI AS (bī'·us) *adj.* Running diagonally across the texture; cut slantingly: said of cloth.

—*noun* [**BI AS·ES** or **BI AS SES** *pl.*] 1 A line, cut, or seam running obliquely across the threads of a fabric. 2 A mental predilection or prejudice. 3 In radio, a steady negative potential applied to the grid of a vacuum tube: also called *grid–bias*. See synonyms under INCLINATION, PREJUDICE.

—*tr. verb* [**BI ASED** or **BI ASSED**, **BI AS ING** or **BI AS SING**] To cause to incline or swerve, influence or affect unduly; prejudice. See synonyms under BIND.

—*adv.* Diagonally, slantingly, transversely. [<F. *biais*]

BI AU RIC'·U LAR (–yu·lur) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to two auricles. 2 Biauriculate.

BI AU RIC' U LATE *adj.* Having two auricles, as the heart of a mammal, bird, or reptile.

BI AX I AL (bī–) *adj.* In optics, having two axes. Also **BI·AX AL**. —**BI AX I AL·LY** *adv.*

BIB *verb* [**BIBBED**, **BIB BING**] To drink. —*noun* 1 A cloth worn under the chin by children at meals to catch drink or food that is dribbled. 2 A waistpiece attached to a woman's apron. 3 A bibcock. [<L. *bibo*, drink]

BI BA SIC (bī–) Same as DIBASIC.

BIBB *noun* 1 A cleat or bracket bolted to the hounds of a mast of a vessel to support the trestletrees. 2 A bibcock. [Particular use of BIB *noun*]

BIB BER *noun* A tippler.

BIB COCK *noun* A cock or faucet having the nozzle bent downward.

BIBE LOT (bib'·lō) *noun* A small and curious article of virtu or object of art, as for the cabinet or shelf. [<F.]

BI–BI·VAL' ENT *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an electrolyte that breaks down into two bivalent ions.

BI BLE *noun* 1 The writings of the Old and New Testaments, as received by the Christian Church as a divine revelation, in certain churches embracing also parts of the Apocrypha. 2 A copy of this. 3 The Old Testament Scriptures in the form accepted by the Jews. 4 Any book, record, or history considered authoritative: in this sense usually not capitalized. —**DOUAI BIBLE** An English translation of the Latin Vulgate by members of the English College at Douai, 1582–1610; revised and altered for modern use in the English–speaking Roman Catholic Church: also **DOUAY BIBLE**. —**KING JAMES BIBLE** The most widely used Protestant version of the Bible in English–speaking countries: a revision of the English Bible proposed by King James I in 1604, the work of 50 revisors, published in 1611: also called *Authorized Version*. Compare REVISED VERSION. [<Gr. *biblos*, *byblos*, book, papyrus]

BIBLE PAPER See INDIA PAPER.

BIB LI·CAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, like, quoted, or derived from the Bible. 2 In harmony with the Bible. —**BIB·LI·CAL LY** *adv.*

BIB LI CIST *noun* A person thoroughly versed in the Bible; also, one who adheres to the letter of the Bible.

BIBLIO· A combining form from Greek *biblion*, book, signifying of or pertaining to a book or books, especially the Bible.

BIB' LI·O·FILM *noun* A kind of microfilm used in photographing printed material, pages of books, etc.

BIB·LI·OG'·RA·PHY *noun* [·**PHIES** *pl.*] 1 The description and

history of books including details of authorship, editions, dates, typography, etc. 2 A list of the works of an author, or of the literature bearing on a particular subject. — **BIB·LI·OG′·RA·PHER** *noun* — **BIB·LI·O·GRAPH′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

BIB·LI·O·MA′·NI·A *noun* An intense passion for collecting and owning books. [<Gr. *biblion*, book, + -MANIA] — **BIB·LI·O·MA′·NI·AC** *noun, adj.*

BIB·LI·OP′·E·GY (-jē) *noun* The art or practice of bookbinding.

BIB′·LI·O·PHILE (-fīle *or* -fil) *noun* One who loves books. — **BIB·LI·OPH′·I·LISM** *noun* — **BIB·LI·OPH′·I·LIST** *noun* — **BIB·LI·O·PHI·LIS′·TIC** *adj.*

BIB′·LI·O·POLE *noun* A dealer in rare books. Also **BIB·LI·OP′·O·LIST.** — **BIB·LI·O·POL′·IC** *adj.* — **BIB·LI·O·POL′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **BIB·LI·OP′·O·LISM** *noun.*

BIB·LIST (bīb′·list *or* bī′ blist) *noun* A Biblicist.

BIB·U·LOUS (-yu·lus) *adj.* 1 Given to drink; fond of drinking. 2 Taking up moisture readily, absorbent. [<L. *bibulus* <*bibo*, drink] — **BIB·U·LOS′·I·TY** *noun* — **BIB·U·LOUS·LY** *adv.* — **BIB·U·LOUS·NESS** *noun.*

BI·ÇAM·ER·AL (bī-) *adj.* Consisting of two chambers or branches, as a legislature.

BI·CAP·SU·LAR (bī-) *adj.* In botany, having two capsules; or, sometimes, having a two-celled capsule.

BI·CAR′·BO·NATE (bī-) *noun* A salt of carbonic acid in which but one of the hydrogen atoms is replaced by a metal; as, *bicarbonate* of soda, $NaHCO_3$.

BICE *noun* 1 A blue or green pigment made from varieties of basic copper carbonate ore. **BICE GREEN** is now usually called malachite green and **BLUE BICE**, azurite. 2 The color of any of these pigments. [Origin uncertain]

BI·CEN′·TE·NA·RY *adj.* Occurring once in 200 years; also, consisting of 200 years. — *noun* The space of 200 years; the 200th anniversary. Also **BI·CEN·TEN′·NI·AL.**

BI·CEPH′·A·LOUS (bī·sef′·uh·lus) *adj.* Having two heads. [<BI- + Gr. *kephalē*, head]

BI·CEPS *noun* 1 The large front muscle, or flexor, of the upper arm, the **BI·CEPS BRACH·I·I** (brāk′·ī·ī). 2 The large flexor of the thigh, the **BI·CEPS CRU·RIS.** 3 Loosely, muscular strength. [<BI- + L. *caput*, head]

BI·CÊ·TRE (bē·sesh′·tr) A village near Paris, France, asylum.

BI·CHAT (bē·shah′), **MARIE FRANÇOIS XAVIER**, 1771–1802, French anatomist; founder of histology

BICHE (bēch) *noun* A Mexican hairless dog.

BI·CHLO′·RIDE (-rīde *or* -rid) *noun* In chemistry, a salt in which there are two atoms of chlorine, loosely, bichloride of mercury, or corrosive sublimate, a dangerous poison: also called *dichloride.*

BI·CHRO′·MATE Same as DICHROMATE.

BI·CIP′·I·TAL (bī·sip′-) *adj.* Having two heads or origins; also, pertaining to a biceps. Also **BI·CIP′·I·TOUS** (-tus).

1BICK·ER *intr. verb* 1 To dispute petulantly, wrangle, chatter, as a bird. 2 To flow noisily, as a brook; flicker and splutter, as a flame. 3 [Scot.] To sprint. — *noun* 1 A petulant or angry dispute; a petty altercation: also **BICK·ER·ING.** 2 A clattering, babbling noise. 3 A flicker, or a tremulous or unsteady motion; also, a short, quick run. See synonyms under QUARREL. [<ME. *bikeren*; akin to OF. *becca*, pick, and OHG. *bicchen*, prick, sting] — **BICK·ER·ER** *noun.*

2BICK·ER *noun* [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] A wooden vessel for food or drink. [Variant of BEAKER]

BI·COL (bī·col′) *noun* One of a Malayan people, inhabiting SE. Luzon, P. I., which professed Christianity and was comparatively civilized before the Spanish conquest: also spelled *Bikol.*

BI′·COL·OR (-kŭl·ur) *adj.* Having two colors.

BI·CON′·CAVE (bī-) *adj.* Concave on both sides.

BI·CON′·VEX (bī-) *adj.* Convex on both sides.

BI·CORN *noun* 1 A two-cornered, crescent-shaped hat with up-turned brim; specifically, the two-cornered hat worn by French gendarmes: also **BI·CORNE.** 2 A two-horned animal: compare UNICORN. — *adj.* Two-horned; two-pronged; having two hornlike projections: also **BI·COR·NU·ATE.** [<F. *bicorne* <L. *bi-*, two, + *cornu*, horn]

BI·COR′·PO·RAL *adj.* Double-bodied, as certain signs of the zodiac.

BI·CRON (bī′·crŏn *or* bĭc′·rŏn) *noun* The thousandth part of a micron; a millionth of a millimeter: also called *millimicron.*

BI·CUS′·PID *adj.* Having two cusps or points; double-pointed, as a premolar tooth, the valve at the left auricular opening of the heart, or a curve or crescent: also **BI·CUS′·PI·DAL, BI·CUS′·PI·DATE.** — *noun* A premolar tooth: also **BI·CUS′·PIS.** [<BI- + L. *cuspis*, point]

BI·CY·CLE (-sīk·l) *noun* A two-wheeled vehicle with a tandem arrangement of the wheels, a saddle or saddles for the rider or riders, a steering handle, and pedaled cranks or levers for its propulsion by the feet. — *intr. verb* [**·CLED** (kld), **·CLING**] To ride a bicycle. Also *cycle.* [<BI- + L. *cyclus*, wheel] — **BI·CY·CLER, BI·CY·CLIST** *noun.*

BI·CYC·LIC (bī·sīk′·lic *or* -sī′·klic) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to bicycles or bicycling. 2 Disposed in two cycles or whirls: also **BI·CY′·CLI·CAL.**

BID *noun* 1 An offer to pay or accept a price. 2 The amount offered. 3 In contract bridge, the number of tricks, above six, that a player engages to take at the trumps he specifies. 4 An effort to acquire, win, or attain; as, he made a *bid* for the governorship.

— *verb* [**BID** or, in defs. 3–7, **BADE** (bād) or **BAD, BID·DEN** or **BID, BID·DING**] 1 To offer or make an offer of (a price); also, to state for what price one will take a contract, perform a service, or the like. 2 In contract bridge, to declare the number of tricks, above six, one will engage to take under a specified trump suit or at no-trump. 3 To command; order. 4 To invite. 5 To address, as a greeting or farewell. 6 To proclaim publicly; announce. 7 [Obs.] To entreat; wish earnestly. This verb is followed by the infinitive without *to*; as, "He *bade* him stay." — **TO BID BEADS** To bid or tell off beads in praying. — **TO BID FAIR** To give good promise; seem probable. — **TO BID IN** To buy at auction. — **TO BID UP** To cause (the bidder) to raise his bids by cajolery; as, the auctioneer *bid* the customer *up.* [<OE. *biddan*, ask, pray, command]

BI·DAC′·TYL *adj.* Two-toed. [<BI- + Gr. *daktylos*, finger]

BI·DAR′·KA *noun* A skin-covered canoe used by natives of Alaska. Also **BI·DAR′·KEE.**

BID·DA·BLE *adj.* 1 Of sufficient value to offer a bid on, as a bridge hand. 2 Inclined to do as bidden; obedient; docile.

BID·DER *noun* One who makes a bid; specifically, in contract bridge, the player who first names the trump suit, or no-trump, in which a hand is played; the declarer.

BID·DING *noun* 1 A notification or command, also, a solicitation or invitation. 2 The making of a bid or bids, as at a sale, in the game of contract bridge, etc.

BID·DLE A prominent Philadelphia family, including **NICHOLAS**, 1786–1844, financier, **FRANCIS**, born 1886, U. S. attorney general, 1941– ; **GEORGE**, born 1885, brother of Francis, painter; **ANTHONY J. DREXEL, JR.**, born 1897, diplomat.

— **JOHN**, 1615–62, founder of Unitarianism in England.

1BID·DY *noun* [**·DIES** *pl.*] A hen.

2BID·DY *noun* [**·DIES** *pl.*] A female domestic; strictly, an Irish servant girl. [Diminutive of BRIDGET]

BID·DY Diminutive of BRIDGET.

BIDE *verb* [**BID·ED** or **BODE, BID·ING**] 1 To wait or wait for; abide, as, to *bide* one's time, to *bide* at home. 2 To tolerate, suffer; endure, as, to *bide* the storm. See synonyms under ABIDE. [<OF. *bidan*]

BI·DEN′·TATE *adj.* Having two teeth or toothlike processes.

BID·ING (bīde′-) *noun* 1 An awaiting; expectation. 2 Residence; habitation.

BID·RI *noun* An alloy of copper, lead, and tin used for making an Indian ware, **BIDRI WARE**, damaskeened with silver or gold. Also **BID·REE, BID·DER·Y.** [< Bidar, town in India]

BIE′·DER·MEI·ER (bēe′·dur·mī·ur) *adj.* Pertaining to or naming a simplified style of German furniture of the first half of the 19th century, based on French Empire forms. [<Gottlieb Biedermeier, character invented by L. Eichrodt, German poet]

BIEL (beel) A city on **LAKE BIEL**, 16 square miles, in NW. Switzerland. Also [F.] *Bienne.*

BIE·LA (bee′·luh), **BARON, WILHELM VON**, 1782–1856, German astronomer; discovered **BIELA'S COMET** in 1826

BIELD (beeld) [Scot.] *verb* To protect. — *noun* A shelter. [< OE. *beldam*, hearten, + *bald*, bold] — **BIELD·Y** *adj.*

BIE·LE·FELD (bee′·luh·felt) A manufacturing city in west-central Prussia, Germany.

BIE·LID (bee′-) Same as ANDROMEDA.

BIE·LO·STOK Same as BIALYSTOK.

BIEN (been) *adj.* [Scot.] 1 Well to-do; comfortably off, as a farmer. 2 Comfortably furnished; cosy, as a house. Also spelled *bein.*

BIEN·EN·TEN·DU (byäN nahN·tahN·dü′) [F.] Well understood.

BI·ENNE (bee·ĕn′) [F.] Same as BIEL.

BI·EN′·NI·AL *adj.* 1 Occurring every second year. 2 Lasting two years. — *noun* 1 A plant that produces leaves and roots the first year and flowers and fruit the second, then dies. 2 An event occurring once in two years. [<L. *biennis* <BI- + *annus*, year] — **BI·EN′·NI·AL·LY** *adv.*

BIEN·VE·NU (byäN·vuh·nu′) [F.] Welcome.

BIEN·VILLE (byäN·veel′), **JEAN BAPTISTE LEMOINE DE**, 1680–1765, colonial governor of Louisiana and founder of New Orleans.

1BIER (beer) *noun* A framework for carrying a corpse to the grave; a coffin. [<OE. *bær*]

2BIER *noun* [G.] Beer.

BIERCE, AMBROSE GWINNETT, 1842–1914?, American journalist and author.

BIEST·INGS Same as BEESTINGS.

BI·FA′·CIAL (-fay′·shul) *adj.* 1 Having two fronts, as an effigy on a medal. 2 Having the opposite faces unlike, as a leaf. 3 Being alike on the opposite surfaces.

BI·FA′·RI·OUS *adj.* Two-ranked; disposed in two vertical rows, as leaves on a branch. [<BI- + L. *for*, speak] — **·LY** *adv.*

BIFF [Pop.] *tr. verb* To give a blow. — *noun* A whack; blow. [Echoic]

BIF·FIN *noun* [Prov. Eng.] 1 A cooking apple; as, a Norfolk

biffin. **2** A baked apple flattened into a cake. [Variant of BEEFING]

BI·FID *adj.* Doubly cleft; forked. Also **BIF′·I·DATE**, **BIF′·I·DAT·ED**. [<BI- + L. *findo*, split] —**BI·FID·I·TY** *noun* —**BI·FID·LY** *adv.*

BI·FI′·LAR *adj.* Formed of, having, or supported by two threads; specifically, employing bifilar suspension. —*noun* A bifilar micrometer. —**·LY** *adv.*

BI FLAG′·EL·LATE (bī·flăj′-) *adj.* Having two flagella or whip-like processes.

BI FLEX *adj.* Bent in opposite directions; alternately convex and concave.

BI FO′·CAL *adj.* Having two focuses, as eyeglasses that are ground for distant vision in the upper portion of the lenses and for near vision in the lower, called **BIFOCALS.**

BI FOLD *adj.* Twofold.

BI FO′·LI ATE *adj.* Having two leaves.

BI FO′·LI O LATE *adj.* Having two leaflets.

BI FORKED Same as BIFURCATE.

BI FORM *adj.* Having or combining the characteristics of two distinct forms, as the Minotaur. Also **BI FORMED.**

BIF ROST (beef′·rōst) In Norse mythology, the bridge between Asgard and Midgard; the rainbow. Also **BIF·ROST** (beef′·rost).

BI′ FUR CATE or **BI FUR′·CATE** *verb* To fork; divide into two branches or stems. —*adj.* Forked: also **BI′ FUR CAT ED, BI FUR COUS** (-kus). [<BI- + L. *furca*, fork] —**BI′ FUR·CATE LY** *adv.* —**BI FUR CA′ TION** *noun.*

1BIG *adj.* [**BIG·GER, BIG GEST**] **1** Of great size, amount, or intensity; large; great; bulky. **2** Fruitful; pregnant. **3** Full to overflowing. **4** Puffed up; pompous. **5** Important, as, a *big* day in his life. See synonyms under LARGE. [<ME. *big, bigge*]

2BIG *verb* [Scot.] To build. Also **BIGG.** [<ON. *byggia*]

BIG A MIST *noun* One guilty of bigamy: distinguished from *monogamist.*

BIG A MOUS (-mus) *adj.* **1** Living in bigamy; involving bigamy. **2** Bigamic. —**·LY** *adv.*

BIG·A MY *noun* The act of marrying any other person while having a legal spouse living. [<BI- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage] —**BI GAM IC** *adj.*

BIG AR·REAU (-ro) *noun* A type of sweet, firm-fleshed, heart-shaped cherry. Also **BIG A ROON′.** [<F. < *bigarrer*, streak]

Big Ben A bell, nine feet in diameter, weighing 13½ tons, which strikes the hour in the Westminster clock in the tower of Parliament House, London.

Big Black River A river of central Mississippi; 330 miles to the Mississippi River.

BIG BUG [Pop.] A person of importance.

Big Ditch **1** The Erie Canal. **2** The Atlantic Ocean.

BIG-END I·AN *adj.* Pertaining to one who disputes about trifles. —*noun* A partisan in small matters of dispute; in *Gulliver's Travels*, a member of the religious party of Lilliput which opposed the *Little-endians* by maintaining that boiled eggs should be broken at the big end.

BIGG *noun* [Scot.] The four-rowed barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), a hardy species grown in high latitudes, also, improperly, the six-rowed barley (*H. hexastichum*). Also **BIG.** [<ON. *bygg*]

BIG GIN *noun* **1** A head covering of varying form: a nightcap; a child's cap. **2** [Br.] The coif of a sergeant at law. [<F. *begum*, cap]

BIG GING *noun* [Scot.] **1** A house; residence. **2** The act of building. Also **BIG GIN.** [<2BIG]

BIG GI TY *adj.* [Local] Conceited; pompous.

BIG HEAD *noun* [Pop.] Inflated conceit; pomposity.

BIG-HEADED FLY A fly (family *Pipunculidæ*) with a large hemispherical head almost completely covered by two large compound eyes. The larvæ destroy leaf-hoppers. See illustration under INSECT (beneficial).

BIG HORN *noun* The Rocky Mountain sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), remarkable for its large horns.

Bighorn Mountains A range in northern Wyoming; 180 miles long; highest peak, 13,165 ft.

Bighorn River A river in Wyoming and Montana; 336 miles to the Yellowstone River; navigable to Fort Custer, at the junction of the Little Bighorn River.



MALE BIGHORN

BIGHT *noun* **1** A slightly receding bay; a small recess in a bay, a bend in a river, or the like. **2** A loop or turn in a rope, as around a post, the two ends being fast. **3** A bending or angle. —*tr. verb* To secure (a load, sail, etc.) as with a bight. [<OE. *byht*, corner, bay, <*bugan*, bend]

Big Inch A 24-inch pipeline, 1400 miles from Longview, Texas, to the Atlantic Coast, branching from Phoenixville, Pa., to Marcus Hook, Philadelphia, and to Bayonne, N. J., on New York Harbor.

BIG MONEY [Pop.] A large amount of money; huge profits.

BIG·NO NI·A *noun* Any of a genus (*Bignonia*) of woody climbing plants, mostly of tropical America, with clusters of large trumpet-shaped flowers, including the crossvine of the southern United States. [<A. J. Bignon, 1711–72, librarian to Louis XV]

BIG NO NI·A′·CEOUS (-āy′·shus) *adj.* Of or belonging to the *Bignoniaceæ*, or bignonia family, a large group of trees, shrubs, and woody vines characterized by trumpet-shaped flowers.

BIG OT *noun* An illiberal or intolerant adherent of a religious creed or of any party or opinion. [<F.]

BIG OT ED *adj.* Stubbornly attached to a creed, party, system, or opinion. —**·LY** *adv.*

BIG·OT RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] Obstinate and intolerant attachment to a cause or creed. See synonyms under FANATICISM.

BIG SHOT [Pop.] A person of importance.

BIG TOP [Pop.] The main tent of a circus.

BIG TREE The redwood (*Sequoia*) of California.

BIG WIG *noun* [Pop.] A person of importance: in allusion to the big wigs formerly worn by people of consequence in England.

Bi HAR (bī·har′) **1** A province in eastern India; 69,745 square miles; capital, Patna; formerly, with the states of Orissa and Chota Nagpur, comprising the province of **BIHAR AND ORISSA**; 83,054 square miles. **2** A manufacturing city in central Bihar Province, India.

BI-HOURLY *adj.* Occuring once in two hours.

BI JOU (bee·zhōō′ *or* bee′·zhoō) *noun* [**BI JOUX** (bee·zhōōz′) *pl.*] A jewel, a trinket. [<F.]

BI JOU TE RIE (bī·zhōō′·tuh·ri) *noun* Jewelry; especially, an article of fine workmanship.

BI JU′ GATE *adj.* Two-paired, as a pinnate leaf with two pairs of leaflets. Also **BI JU′ GOUS.**

Bi KA NER′ (bee kuh·neer′) A city of north-central Rajputana, India. Also *Bekaner.*

1BIKE *noun* [Pop.] A bicycle.

2BIKE *noun* [Scot.] A nest or swarm of wild bees, wasps, ants, etc.; hence, a swarm; a crowd.

Bi KOL Same as BICOL.

BI LA′ BI AL *adj.* **1** Articulated with both lips, as certain consonants. **2** Having two lips. —*noun* A consonant formed with both lips, as *b, m,* and *p.*

BI LA′ BI ATE *adj.* In botany, two-lipped.

BIL·AN DER (bil′·un- *or* bī′·lun-) *noun* A small two-masted vessel having a lateen mainsail: used principally on the canals in the Low Countries.

BI LAT ER·AL (bī-) *adj.* Pertaining to two sides; two-sided; as, a *bilateral* agreement. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Bil BA O (bil·bah′·o) A manufacturing city in northern Spain.

BIL′ BER RY *noun* **1** The European whortleberry or its blue-black fruit. **2** One of similar plants; also, the fruit of such a plant. [Akin to Dan. *bollebær*]

BIL BO *noun* [**BOES** *pl.*] **1** A finely tempered Spanish sword made at Bilbao. **2** A fetter consisting of two sliding shackles attached to an iron bar. [<BILBAO]

BILE *noun* **1** A bitter viscid fluid, yellowish in man and green in herbivores, secreted by the liver. **2** Anger; peevishness. [<L. *bilis*, bile, anger]

BI LEC′ TION Same as BOLECTION.

BILE DUCTS The excretory ducts of the gall bladder.

BILE STONE *noun* A biliary calculus; gallstone.

BILGE (bilj) *noun* **1** The rounded part of a ship's bottom; specifically, that part extending from the keel to the point from which the sides rise vertically. **2** The bulge of a barrel. **3** Bilge water; hence [Pop.] stupid or trivial chatter or writing.

—*verb* [**BILGED, BILG·ING**] **1** To stave in, or cause to stave in, or open the bottom (of a vessel). **2** To bulge, or cause to bulge. [Variant of BULGE]

BILGE·KEEL *noun* An outside keel set lengthwise on each side of the bilge of a vessel, to lessen rolling. Also **BILGE·PIECE.**

BILGE WATER Foul water that collects in the bilge of a ship.

BILG Y *adj.* Resembling bilge water, as in smell.

BIL·HAR ZI A′ SIS *noun* Schistosomiasis.

BIL′ I·A RY *adj* Pertaining to or conveying bile.

BI LIN′·E AR *adj.* Formed of or related to two lines.

BI·LIN′·GUAL (bī·ling′·gwuhl) *adj.* Recorded or expressed in two languages; speaking two languages. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·ISM** *noun.*

BIL·IOUS (-yus) *adj.* **1** Suffering from real or supposed disorder of the liver; hence, ill-natured. **2** Of, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of bile. [<F. *bilieux* <L. *biliosus*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BI·LIT′·ER·AL *adj.* Composed of two letters. —**·ISM** *noun.*

·BILITY *suffix* A termination forming nouns from adjectives in *-ble;* as, prob*ability*, from prob*able*. [<F. *-bilité* <L. *-bilitas*]

BILK *tr. verb* **1** To take advantage of; cheat; swindle. **2** To escape or steal away from (a person, place, or thing); dodge; evade payment of. —*noun* **1** A swindler; deadbeat. **2** A trick; a hoax. [Etymology unknown] —**BILK·ER** *noun.*

1BILL *noun* **1** A statement of an account or of money due.

2 A banknote or treasury note; as, a ten-dollar *bill*. 3 A list of items; as, a *bill* of fare. 4 The draft of a proposed law. 5 [Law] A paper filed in a court calling for some specific action. 6 Some public notice or advertisement; the program of a theatrical performance. 7 [Br.] A bill of exchange; also, in loose usage, a promissory note. 8 In Scots law, a petition to the court of sessions. 9 [Obs.] Any writing; a billet; petition. *See synonyms under* MONEY. —*tr. verb* 1 To enter in a bill; charge. 2 To present a bill to. 3 To advertise by bills or placards. [<LL. *bulla*, for *bulla*; see 2BULL]

2BILL *noun* A beak, as of a bird. —*intr. verb* To join bills, as doves; caress, especially in the phrase **TO BILL AND COO.** [<OE. *bile*]

3BILL *noun* 1 A hook-shaped instrument used by gardeners in pruning; also **BILL-HOOK.** 2 An ancient weapon with a hook-shaped blade; a halberd. 3 The point or peak of the fluke of an anchor. [<OE. *bill*, sword, ax]

4BILL *noun* A bellow or roar; a boom, as of the bittern. [Variant of 2BELL]

Bill Diminutive of WILLIAM.

BILL-A-BLE *adj.* Indictable.

BIL'LA-BONG *noun* [Australian] 1 A blind stream leading from a river, an incomplete anabranch. 2 A pool of stagnant water or the backwaters of a stream. A billabong, strictly, never returns to the river. This constitutes the difference between it and an anabranch, which does.

BILL-BOARD *noun* A board, panel, or tablet intended for the display of posters or placards; a bulletin board.

1BIL LET *noun* 1 A written missive; a note. 2 A requisition on a household to maintain a soldier; also, the place where soldiers are so lodged. 3 [Pop.] A position; appointment. —*verb* 1 To lodge (soldiers), or to be quartered or lodged, in a private house. 2 To serve with a missive. [<F.] —**BIL LET ER** *noun.*

2BIL LET *noun* 1 A stick, as of firewood; any short thick stick. 2 In architecture, one of the cylindrical ornaments of a billet molding. 3 A harness strap that passes through a buckle; also, the loop or pocket for receiving such a strap after it passes through the buckle. 4 A bloom of iron or steel drawn into a small bar. [<OF. *billete* <LL. *billus*, log]

BIL LET D'A MOUR (bee-yeh' dah-mōōr') [F.] Love letter; billet-doux.

BIL LET-DOUX' (bil'i-dōō'; *F.* bee-yeh-dōō') *noun* [**BIL-LETS-DOUX'** (bil'i-dōōz') *pl.*] A love letter; lover's note. [<F.]

BILL FISH *noun* One of various fishes having elongated jaws; especially, the saury or skipper, or the spearfish.

BILL FOLD *noun* A folding case for paper money.

BILL-HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* A heading on paper used for making out bills or itemized statements.

BIL LIARD (-yurd) *noun* 1 [Pop.] A carom. 2 Billiards: now used only as an adjective or in a compound word, as, *billiard* cue, *billiard*-player.

BIL LIARDS (-yurdz) *noun* A game played with hard elastic ivory balls propelled by cues on an oblong cloth-covered, cushion-edged table; in England, played on a table having six pockets. [<F. *billard* <*bille*, block] —**BIL LIARD IST** *noun.*

BILL ING *noun* An advertisement of a theatrical performance, noting the title, cast of players, details of time and place, etc.

BILL INGS, JOSH Pen name of Henry Wheeler Shaw, 1818–85, American humorist.

BIL' LINGS GATE *noun* Vulgar and abusive language. [<Billingsgate fish market, London]

BIL LION (bil'yun) *noun* 1 In the United States and France, thousand millions (1,000,000,000). In England, a million millions (1,000,000,000,000). [<F.] —**BIL LIONTH** (-yunth) *adj. & noun.*

BIL LION AIRE' *noun* One who owns property worth a billion of money.

BIL LI TON (beel'-lee-tŏn) A Dutch island, SW. of Borneo; 1,866 square miles, government tin mines. Also *Belitoeng.*

BILL-JIM *noun* The typical Australian: a nickname.

BILL OF EXCHANGE. See under EXCHANGE.

BILL OF FARE A list of the dishes provided at a meal.

BILL OF HEALTH An official certificate of the crew's health issued to a ship's master on departure from a port.

BILL OF LADING A written acknowledgment of goods received for transportation.

BILL OF RIGHTS A formal summary and declaration of the fundamental principles of government and of the rights of individuals. Specifically (often capitalized), in the United States, the first ten amendments to the Constitution; in England, the declaration of rights setting forth those fundamental principles of the British constitution, the observance of which was to be imposed upon William and Mary upon their acceptance of the crown in 1689.

BILL OF SALE An instrument by which the transfer of title to personal property is declared and established.

BIL LON (bil'un) *noun* An alloy of gold or silver with some baser metal, generally copper or tin; specifically, a low alloy of silver with a large proportion of copper, used in making tokens and medals. [<F. <*bille*, log, <LL. *billus*, log]

BIL LOW (bil'ō) *noun* A great wave of the sea; a storm wave; also, any wave, as of sound, etc.; in the plural, the sea. —*verb* To raise or roll in billows; surge; swell; undulate. [<ON. *bylgja*] —**BIL LOW-Y** *adj.* —**BIL LOW-I-NESS** *noun.*

BILL'-POST ER *noun* A person whose occupation it is to post bills on walls, fences, etc. Also **BILL'-STICK-ER.** —**BILL'-POST ING, BILL'-STICK-ING** *noun.*

1BIL LY *noun* [**BIL-LIES** *pl.*] 1 A short bludgeon; a policeman's club. 2 A slubbing machine, used in the manufacture of textiles.

2BIL LY *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A comrade; crony; chum; also, a young fellow. Also **BIL LIE.**

3BIL LY *noun* In Australia, a can used for heating water.

BIL'LY-COCK *noun* [Br.] A low-crowned felt hat; derby. Also **BILLYCOCK HAT.**

BILLY GOAT [Pop.] A male goat.

BILLY THE KID William H. Bonney, 1859–81, notorious Western cattle-thief and murderer.

BI LO'BATE *adj.* Divided into or having two lobes. Also **BI LO' BAT ED.**

BI LOC'U LAR (-yu-lur) *adj.* In botany, two-celled; divided into two cells.

BI LOX I (bī-) *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Siouan stock, formerly dwelling about **BILOXI BAY**, on the Gulf coast of Mississippi.

BIL STED *noun* [Local] The sweetgum.

BIL-TONG *noun* [Taal] Dried and cured meat of the ox, antelope, or buffalo, cut into strips and eaten raw. [<D. *bil*, buttock, + *tong*, tongue]

BIM-A NOUS (-nus) *adj.* Two-handed.

BI MAN'U-AL *adj.* Employing both hands. —**-LY** *adv.*

BI-MEN'-SAL *adj.* Bimonthly. [<BI- + L. *mensis*, month]

BI MES'TRI-AL *adj.* Lasting two months.

BI MET'AL-ISM *noun* The concurrent use of both gold and silver as the standard of currency and value. Also **BI-MET'AL-LISM.** —**BI MET'AL IST, BI MET'AL-LIST** *noun.*

BI-ME-TAL'LIC *adj.* 1 Consisting of or relating to two metals. 2 Having a double metallic coin standard. 3 Of or pertaining to bimetalism.

BIM I-NI Either of two small islands of the Bahama group, fabled to contain "the fountain of youth" sought by Ponce de Leon.

BI-MO LEC'U-LAR (-yu-lur) *adj.* Relating to two molecules; as, a *bimolecular* reaction.

BI MONTH'LY *adj. & adv.* Occurring once in two months. *noun* A publication issued once in two months.

BI MO'TORED *adj.* Having two motors, as an airplane.

BIN *noun* 1 An enclosed place or large receptacle for holding meal, coal, etc. 2 A compartment in a wine cellar. 3 A basket used by hop-pickers. —*tr. verb* [**BINNED, BIN-NING**] To store or deposit in a bin. [<OL. *binn*, basket, crib; of Celtic origin]

BIN *prefix* See BI-.

BI NA RY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, characterized by, or made up of two; double; paired. 2 Denoting a pair of stars revolving about a common center. —*noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 A combination of two things; a couple; duality. 2 A binary star. [<L. *binarius* <*bini*, two]

BINARY STAR See under STAR.

BI NATE *adj.* In botany, being or growing in couples or pairs. —**-LY** *adv.*

BI NA'TION *noun* The celebration of one mass after another by the same priest.

BIN-AU-RAL *adj.* Hearing with both ears; specifically, designating an apparatus for communicating faint or distant sounds simultaneously to both ears, as, a *binaural* stethoscope.

BIND (bind) *verb* [**BOUND, BOUND** or **BOUND-EN, BIND ING**] 1 To make fast by tying. 2 To adhere or cause to adhere; stick. 3 To constrain or be constrained by, subject or be subjected to, moral influence or legal or moral obligation. 4 To put a bandage on. 5 To strengthen or ornament at the edge with a binding, as a garment. 6 To make constipated or costive. 7 To gather the sheets of, stitch or fasten together, and enclose between covers, as a book. 8 To become hard or stiff. —**TO BIND OVER** To hold under bond for appearance at a future time.

—*noun* 1 That which fastens, ties, or binds. 2 In music, a curved line, tie, or brace. [<OE. *bindan*]

Synonyms (verb): compel, engage, fasten, fetter, fix, oblige, restrain, restrict, secure, shackle, tie. *Binding* is primarily by something flexible, as a cord or bandage drawn closely around an object or a group of objects, as when we *bind* up a wounded limb. We *bind* a sheaf of wheat with a cord; we *tie* the cord in a knot; we *fasten* by any means that will make things hold together, as a board by nails or a door by a lock. *Bind* has an extensive figurative use. One is *bound* by conscience or honor; he is *obliged* by some imperious necessity; *engaged* by his own promise; *compelled* by physical force or its moral equivalent. *Antonyms*: free, loose, unbind, unfasten, unloose, untie.

BIND-ER *noun* 1 One who binds; especially, one who binds books. 2 That which binds, in any sense; especially, a device on a reaping machine for binding grain, or an attachment on a sewing machine to secure an edging. 3 A surety

or written pledge for payment or performance of a contract. 4 A folder in which sheets of paper may be fastened, as for a notebook. 5 In painting, a material used to cause the pigment to adhere to a surface, as solutions of gum, glue, or casein, oils and resins, and (in fresco painting) lime.

BIND·ER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] A place where books are bound.

BIND ING *adj.* Causing to be bound; obligatory. —*noun* 1 The act of fastening or joining. 2 Anything that binds objects to each other, as the cover of a book. 3 Any thickening substance added to a mixture to cause the various ingredients to adhere; a binder. 4 A strip sewed over an edge for protection. 5 A course of masonry by which adjoining parts are secured. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BIND·WEED (bīnd′–) *noun* Any plant of the genus *Convolvulus*, or similar plant of strong twining habit.

BINE *noun* A flexible shoot or climbing stem of a plant; specifically, a hop vine: used of other climbers, in composition; as, wood*bine*. [Variant of BIND]

BI NET–SI MON SCALE (bēe·neh′–see·mawN′) A system of rating the intelligence and mental development of children according to their performance in carefully selected and graded tests: used in the determination of mental age: devised by Alfred Binet, 1857–1911, and Théodore Simon, born 1873, French psychologists.

BING *interj.* A word imitating any sharp metallic sound, as of a rifle shot. —*noun* The sound thus produced. —*intr. verb* To make the sound *bing;* as, the guns *binged* away. [Onomatopoetic]

BING *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A pile or heap of anything. [ON. *bingr*, heap]

BINGE (bĭnj) *noun* [Pop.] A drunken carousal; spree.

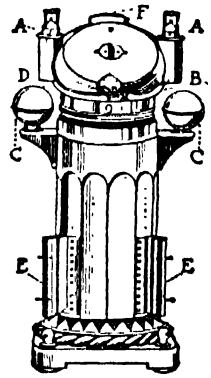
BING EN (bing′–) A town on the Rhine, in Hesse, Germany.

BING HAM TON An industrial city on the Susquehanna River in south-central New York; photographic supplies.

BIN GO (bing′·go) *noun* A variety of keno: also called *beano*.

BINH–DINH (bin–din) A city in southern Annam, French Indochina.

BIN NA·CLE *noun* A stand or case for a ship's compass: placed usually before the steering wheel. [<Earlier form *bittacle* <Pg. *bitacola* <LL. *habitaculum*, little house]



BINNACLE

A, A Lamps.
B Hood.
C, C Quadrantal spheres.
D Compass chamber.
E, E Magnet chambers.
F Window to admit light to compass chamber.

BIN OC U LAR (bin·oc′– *or* bī·nŏc′·yu·lur) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to both eyes at once. 2 Having two eyes. —*noun* A telescope, opera-glass, etc., adapted for use by both eyes at once. Also **BIN O CLE.** [<BIN– + L. *oculus*, eye] —**BIN OC U LAR′ I·TY** *noun* —**BIN·OC U LAR LY** *adv.*

BI NO′ MI AL *adj.* Consisting of two names or terms. —*noun* 1 An algebraic expression having two terms. 2 In biology, a name consisting of two words, one indicating the genus, the other the species. —**·LY** *adv.*

BINOMIAL SYSTEM The system which assigns to every plant and animal a Latinized scientific name consisting of two terms, the first indicating the genus and the second the species, as, *Latrodectus mactans*, the black-widow spider. Also **BINOMIAL NOMENCLATURE.**

BINOMIAL THEOREM The theorem stating the general form of any power of an algebraic binomial.

BI NOM′·I NAL *adj.* Of or characterized by two names.

BI NU′ CLE·ATE *adj.* Having two nuclei, as a cell. Also **BI NU′·CLE·AR, BI NU′·CLE·AT·ED.**

BI NU E Same as BENUE.

BIN YON, LAURENCE, 1869–1943, English poet and art historian.

BIO· A combining form from Greek *bios*, life.

BI O–A·ER·A′·TION *noun* A method of purifying sewage by aerating it in specially designed centrifugal pumps.

BI O–AS′·SAY *noun* The determination of the properties and effects of a drug by testing it under controlled conditions in the bodies of standard laboratory animals.

BI O–BI·O (bee′–ō–) The largest river of Chile; 250 miles to the Pacific Ocean near Concepción.

BI′ O BLAST Same as BIOPLAST.

BI·O CAT′·A·LYST *noun* An enzyme.

BI O·CEL′·LATE (bī·o·sel′– *or* bī·ŏs′·ĭ·lāte) *adv.* Having two eyelike marks.

BI O·CHEM′·IS TRY *noun* That branch of chemistry relating to vital processes, their mode of action, and their products. —**BI O·CHEM′·IC, BI·O·CHEM′·I·CAL** *adj.* —**BI·O·CHEM′·I·CAL LY** *adv.* —**BI·O·CHEM′·IST** *noun.*

BI O CŒ NO′·SIS (bī·o·see–) *noun* An association of plants and animals in a given habitat and under similar environmental conditions. Also **BI·O·CŒ′·NOSE.** —**BI·O·CŒ·NOT′·IC** *adj.*

BI·O·COL′·LOID *noun* Any colloidal substance of organic origin, as egg-white or gluten.

BI·O·DY·NAM′·ICS (bī·o·dȳ–) *noun* The branch of biology that treats of the activities of living organisms. —**BI·O·DY·NAM′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

BI O·GEN (–jĕn) *noun* The hypothetical large protein molecular unit of which cells are built. [<BIO– + –GEN]

BI·O GEN′·E·SIS (–jĕn′·i·sis) *noun* The doctrine that life is generated from living beings only; also, such generation itself: opposed to *abiogenesis*. Also **BI·OG′·E NY** (bī·oj′–). [<BIO– + GENESIS] —**BI·O·GE·NET′·IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* —**BI·O·GE·NET′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

BI O·GE·OG′·RA·PHY (bī·o·jī–) *noun* The science of the geographical distribution of living organisms, both animal and vegetable. —**BI·O·GE·O GRAPH′·IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* —**BI·O·GE O·GRAPH′·I CAL LY** *adv.*

BI OG·RA·PHER (bī– *or* bī–) *noun* One who writes an account of a person's life.

BI OG·RA·PHY (bī– *or* bī–) *noun* [·PHIES *pl.*] 1 A written account of a person's life. 2 That form of literature dealing with the facts and events of individual experience; also, biographies collectively. See synonyms under HISTORY. [<BIO– + Gr. *graphō*, write] —**BI·O GRAPH′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**BI O GRAPH′·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

BI O·LOG′·I CAL (–loj′·i·cul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to biology, or to the science of physiological processes. 2 Used for or produced by biological research or practice. Also **BI O LOG′ IC.** —**BI O·LOG′ I CAL·LY** *adv.*

BI O·LOG′ I CALS *noun pl.* Drugs and medicinal preparations obtained from animal tissues and other organic sources.

BI OL′ O GISM (–jizm) *noun* The doctrine that biological methods are applicable to the entire field of human experience and that the resulting interpretations have scientific validity: a biological expression of pragmatic philosophy.

BI OL O GY (bi–) *noun* The science of life and of plant and animal organisms collectively. [<BIO– + –LOGY] —**BI OL·O GIST** (–jist) *noun.*

BI O·LU·MI NES′·CENCE (–nĕs′·uns) *noun* The emission of light by living organisms, as fireflies, certain fungi, and deep-sea fishes. —**BI O LU MI NES′·CENT** *adj.*

BI OL′·Y·SIS (–i·sis) *noun* The dissolution of life. [<BIO– + Gr. *lysis*, loosing] —**BI O LYT′ IC** (–lit′·ik) *adj.*

BI OM′ E·TRY *noun* 1 A measuring or calculating of the probable duration of human life. 2 Biology from a statistical point of view, especially with reference to problems of variation: also **BI O·MET′ RICS.** [<BIO– + Gr. *metron*, measure] —**BI O MET′·RIC** or **·RI CAL** *adj.* —**BI·O MET′·RI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

BI ON A 3rd century B C. Greek pastoral poet.

BI·O NOM′ ICS *noun* The branch of biology treating of habits and adaptation; ecology. [<BIO– + –NOMY] —**BI O NOM′ IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* —**BI·O·NOM′·I·CAL LY** *adv.* —**BI ON′·O MIST** *noun.*

BI O PHYS′·ICS *noun* The study of organisms with reference to the physical forces at work in, or directly upon, them. [<BIO– + PHYSICS] —**BI O PHYS′ I·CAL** *adj.*

BI′ O PLASM (–plăzm) *noun* Formative living matter.

BI′ O PLAST *noun* [Obs.] A cell or particle of bioplasm, as a white blood corpuscle. Also **BI′·O·BLAST.** [<BIO– + Gr. *plassō*, form] —**BI O PLAS′ TIC** *adj.*

BI·OP·SY *noun* The clinical and diagnostic examination of tissue and other material excised from the living subject: opposed to *autopsy, necropsy*. [<BIO– + Gr. *opsis*, sight] —**BI·OP·SIC** *adj.*

BI O PSY CHOL O GY *noun* Psychobiology.

BI′·O SCOPE *noun* 1 A moving-picture projector. 2 An instrument used in bioscopy.

BI OS′ CO PY *noun* In medicine, an examination to ascertain whether life exists or has ceased. —**BI O SCOP′·IC** *adj.*

·BIOSIS A combining form from Greek *biosis*, bios, life, used to mean method of living, as in *aerobiosis, symbiosis*, etc.

BI OS′ O·PHY *noun* Literally, life knowledge: a system of character development and national and international peace education: developed by Dr. Frederick Kettner. [<Gr. *bios*, life, + *sophia*, knowledge]

BI′ O SPHERE *noun* That portion of the earth and its environment within which life in any of its forms is manifested; the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere.

BI O STAT′ ICS *noun* The branch of biology that treats of the potentialities of organisms or of structure as related to function: distinguished from *biodynamics*. —**BI·O·STAT′·IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

BI O′·TA *noun* The combined fauna and flora of any geographical area or geological period. [<Gr. *bios*, life]

BI OT′·IC (bi–) *adj.* Pertaining to life. Also **BI OT′·I CAL.**

BIOTIC POTENTIAL The inherent capacity of an organism to survive and reproduce under given or optimum conditions; also, a measure of the innate vitality of a species confronted by an unfavorable or hostile environment.

BI·OT′·ICS *noun* The science of the functions of living organisms.

BI·O TIN *noun* The anti–egg–white injury factor forming a part of the vitamin B complex; a water–soluble acid, $C_{10}H_{16}N_2O_3S$, previously called vitamin H and identical with coenzyme R; first isolated from yeast.

BI′·O·TITE *noun* A common brown or dark-green magnesium iron mica. [<J. B. Biot, 1774–1862, French physicist] — **BI·O·TIT′·IC** *adj.*

BI′·O·TOPE *noun* An area, usually small and of uniform environmental conditions, characterized by relatively stable biotypes. [<BIO– + Gr. *topos*, region]

BI′·O·TYPE *noun* A race or strain that breeds true or almost true; a group of individuals all of which have the same genotype. — **BI·O·TYP′·IC** (–tip′·ik) *adj.*

BI·PA·RI′·E·TAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the two parietal bones.

BIP·A·ROUS (–rus) *adj.* 1 In botany, having two lateral axes, as certain cymes. 2 Bringing forth two at a birth. [<BI– + L. *pario*, bear]

BI·PAR′·TI·SAN (–tī·zn *or* –tī·sn) *adj.* Composed of representatives of two political parties. — **·SHIP** *noun.*

BI·PAR′·TITE *adj.* 1 Consisting of two corresponding parts. 2 Two-parted almost to the base, as certain leaves. Also **BI·PART′ ED.** — **BI·PAR·TI′·TION** (–tish′·un) *noun.*

BI·PED *noun* An animal having two feet. [<BI– + L. *pes*, foot] — **BI·PED, BIP·E·DAL** *adj.*

BI·PET′·AL·OUS *adj.* Dipetalous.

BI·PHE′·NYL *noun* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon, C_6H_5·C_6H_5, found in coal-tar: also called *diphenyl.*

BI·PIN′·NATE *adj.* Twice or doubly pinnate, as a leaf. Also **BI·PIN′·NAT·ED.** [<BI– + L. *pinna*, wing] — **BI·PIN′·NATE·LY** *adv.*

BI·PLANE *noun* A form of airplane consisting of two supporting planes arranged one above the other; distinguished from *monoplane* and *triplane.*

BI·POD *noun* A two-legged rest or stand, as for a rifle or machine-gun. [<BI– + Gr. *pous*, *podos*, foot]

BI·PO′·LAR *adj.* 1 Relating to or possessing two poles. 2 Describing marine organisms found in both polar regions but nowhere else. 3 In biology, having two prolongations of cell matter: said of nerve cells. — **BI·PO·LAR′·I·TY** (–lăr′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun.*

BI·QUAD′·RATE (bī·kwŏd′–) *noun* In mathematics, a fourth power or square of a square.

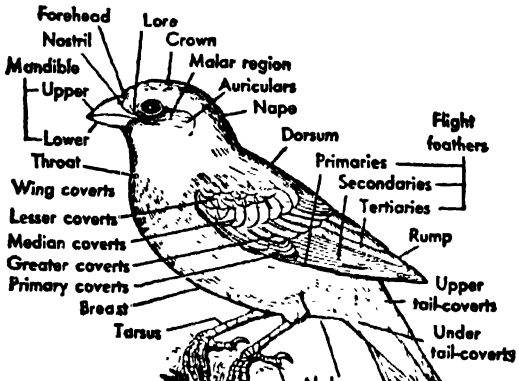
BI·QUAD·RAT′·IC (bī·kwod–) *adj.* Containing or referring to a fourth power. — *noun* 1 A fourth power. 2 A biquadratic equation.

BI·QUAR′·TER·LY *adj.* Occurring or appearing twice in a quarter.

BI·RA′·DI·AL *adj.* Having the radii set bilaterally and radially, as certain sea-anemones.

BIRCH *noun* 1 Any tree or shrub of the genus *Betula*, with the outer bark separable in thin layers, especially the **CANOE** or **PAPER BIRCH** (*B. papyrifera*) of North America. 2 A rod or twig from this tree, used as a whip. 3 The wood of the birch. 4 A canoe made of birch bark. — *tr. verb* To whip with a birch rod; flog. [<OE. *birce*] — **·EN** *adj.*

BIRD *noun* 1 A warm-blooded, feathered, egg-laying vertebrate animal (class *Aves*), having the fore limbs modified as wings. 2 A game bird; in England, a partridge. 3 [Obs.] The young of a fowl; a nestling. 4 [Pop.] A peculiar or remarkable person. 5 [Pop.] A hiss, or other call of disapproval, by an audience: usually in the phrases *to give* (one) *the bird*, *to get the bird*. 6 A clay pigeon; also, the shuttle cock in badminton. — *intr. verb* To trap or shoot birds; go fowling or bird-hunting. [<OE. *brid*]



BIRD

Nomenclature for anatomical parts.

BIRD CALL *noun* 1 An instrument for decoying birds by imitating their notes. 2 A bird's note in calling.

BIRD DOG A dog that is trained to locate birds and retrieve them, for hunters; specifically, a setter or pointer.

BIRD·GRASS Same as **KNOTGRASS.**

BIRD·HOUSE *noun* 1 A small house or enclosure for birds; an aviary. 2 A small house, placed in trees, etc., in which birds may nest. Also **BIRD HOUSE.**

BIRD·IE *noun* 1 A small bird; also, a pet name. 2 A whistling birdlike chirp, as on a radio transmission line, or in the body of an automobile, etc. 3 In golf, one stroke less than par in playing a hole.

BIRD LIME *noun* A sticky substance made from the inner bark of the holly; smeared on twigs to catch small birds. — *tr. verb* 1 To smear with birdlime. 2 To snare with birdlime; hence, to trap; ensnare.

BIRD MAN *noun* [Pop.] **·MEN** *pl.*] An aviator.

BIRD OF MINERVA The owl.

BIRD OF PARADISE A bird of New Guinea, noted for the curious form and beauty of the plumage in the male.

BIRD OF PASSAGE A bird that migrates with the changing seasons.

BIRD OF PREY A carnivorous bird of the order *Falconiformes*, as an eagle, hawk, etc.

BIRD′·PEP PER See under **CAPSICUM.**

BIRDS EYE *adj.* 1 Marked with spots resembling birds' eyes; as, *birdseye* cotton, *birdseye* maple. 2 Seen at a glance, and from above; as, a *birdseye* view; also, cursory. — *noun* Any one of various plants with small bright-colored flowers; specifically, the birdseye primrose (*Primula farinosa*). Also **BIRD'S–EYE.**

BIRDS·FOOT *noun* 1 Any plant of the genus *Ornithopus*, of the bean family, bearing curving pods. 2 Any one of various other plants, as a South African spurge (*Euphorbia ornithopus*). Also **BIRD·FOOT.**

BIRD'S–FOOT FERN A cliffbrake fern (*Pellæa mucronata*) from California, with tufted, deltoid, bipinnatifid fronds, 4 to 6 inches long, on rigid, dark chestnut-brown stipes.

BIRD'S–FOOT TREFOIL Any species of the genus *Lotus*, especially the common species (*L. corniculatus*) of the Old World, a hardy perennial trailer.

BIRD'S–FOOT VIOLET A large-flowered pedate violet (*Viola pedata*) with large pale-blue or purple beardless flowers: the State flower of Wisconsin.

BIRD'S NEST A nest built by birds in which to lay eggs and hatch the young.

BIRDS·NEST *noun* 1 The mucus secreted in the salivary glands of certain Asiatic swifts, used for building nests, and highly esteemed for making soup. 2 One of various plants resembling a bird's nest, as the wild carrot. 3 A look-out box on the masthead of a vessel; a crow's-nest. Also **BIRD'S–NEST.**



BIRETTA FOR PRIEST

BIRD′·WO·MAN *noun fem.* [Pop.] An aviatrix.

BIRD Y Same as **BIRDIE.**

BI·REME *noun* An ancient galley having two banks of oars. [<L. *biremis* <BI– + *remus*, oar]

BI RET·TA *noun* A square official cap worn by ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church: also spelled *berretta.* [<It.]

BIR·GIT·TA (bir·git′·uh) [Sw.] Bridget; a personal name.

BIRK (bŭrk *or* bĭrk) *noun* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] The birch. — **BIRK·EN, BIRK·IN** *adj.*

BIR′·KE·NAU (bir′·kuh·now) See **AUSCHWITZ.**

BIR·KEN·HEAD (bŭr′·kin·hĕd) A seaport city in NW. Cheshire, England.

BIRK·IE (bŭrk′·ĭ *or* bĭrk′·ĭ) *noun* [Scot.] A pert young fellow.

BIRL (bŭrl) [Scot.] *verb* To rotate rapidly; spin with a humming sound. — *noun* A droning noise. [Blend of **BIRR** and **WHIRL**]

BIRLE (bŭrl *or* bĭrl) *verb* [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] To ply with drink; drink socially; carouse: also spelled *byrl.* Also **BIRL.**

BIR·MING·HAM 1 (bŭr′·ming·um) A manufacturing city of NW. Warwickshire, England. 2 (bŭr′·ming·hăm) A coal-mining and manufacturing city in north-central Alabama.

BIR·NEY (bŭr′·nĭ), **JAMES G.,** 1792–1857, American abolitionist.

BI·RO–BI·DJAN (bee′·ro–bee·jahn′) A district of the U.S.S.R. on the N.E. border of Manchuria; 14,205 square miles; also called *Jewish Autonomous Region of the Far East.*

BIRR (bŭr) *noun* [Scot.] 1 A peculiar rough accent and utterance. 2 A whirring or buzzing sound. 3 Force or energy, or some expression of it, as by thrust, or by rush of wind. — *intr. verb* To make a whirring noise; whir round. [<ON. *byrr*, favorable wind]

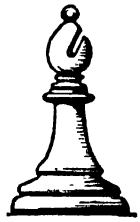
BIRSE (bŭrs; *Scot.* bĭrs) *noun* [Scot.] 1 A bristle; collectively, bristles. 2 Short hair, as of the head or beard. — **TO SET UP ONE'S BIRSE** To make one angry. [<OE. *byrst*]

BIRTH *noun* 1 The fact or act of being born; nativity. 2 A beginning; an origin. 3 The bringing forth of offspring; parturition. 4 Ancestry or descent; lineage; also, the class into which one is born. 5 Offspring; issue. See synonyms under **AFFINITY, KIN.** — *tr. verb* [Local] To give birth to. [<ON. *byrth*]

BIRTH CONTROL The regulation of conception by employing preventive methods or devices.

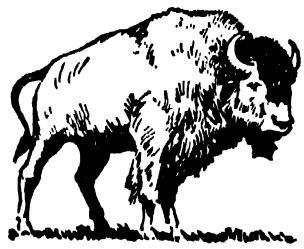
BIRTH DAY *noun* The day of one's birth or its anniversary: used also adjectively.

BIRTH·MARK *noun* A mark or stain existing on the body from birth; a nevus.
BIRTH·PLACE *noun* The place of one's birth or of origin in general.
BIRTH RATE The number of births per 1,000 inhabitants of a given district in any given period.
BIRTH·RIGHT *noun* Native right or privilege.
BIRTH·ROOT *noun* Any of a genus (*Trillium*) of typically North American perennial herbs of the lily family; especially, *T. erectum*, which has astringent tuberlike rootstocks: sometimes used to hasten parturition.
BIRTH·STONE *noun* A jewel identified with a particular month of the year: thought to bring good luck when worn by a person whose birthday falls in that month.
BIRTH TRAUMA The deep psychic anxiety assumed to be implanted in a child at the moment of and by the act of birth: sometimes considered the basis for subsequent psychoneurotic disorders.
BIRTH TREE A tree planted at the birth of a child in the belief that its welfare has some mysterious connection with the welfare of the child all his life. If the tree withers, is felled or damaged, the person will sicken, die, or be injured. This is a living custom among the Ainus, the Papuans, Dyaks of Borneo, Maoris of New Zealand, and in various parts of Africa. It occurs as an element in the peasant folktales of England, France, Germany, Italy, and Russia. Compare LIFE TOKEN.
BIRTH WORT (–wûrt) *noun* 1 Any plant of the genus *Aristolochia* (family *Aristolochiacea*); especially, *A. clematitis* of Europe, with stimulant tonic roots used as aromatic bitters. 2 Birthroot.
BIS *adv.* 1 Twice: noting duplication or repetition. 2 Encore: a call for the repetition of a number. [<L.]
BIS- See BI–.
BI SA YAN ISLANDS See VISAYAN ISLANDS.
BIS CAY, BAY OF An arm of the North Atlantic Ocean; north of Spain and west of France. Also *Biscaya*.
BIS CUIT (–kit) *noun* 1 A small soft cake, generally shortened with butter or lard, and unsweetened: often eaten hot. 2 [Br.] A cracker. 3 Bisque; unglazed pottery which has been fired in the oven. [<F., twice-cooked, <*bis*, twice, + *cuire*, to cook]
BIS' CUIT ROOT *noun* Wild parsley.
BISE (*bez*) *noun* [F.] A cold northerly wind in Switzerland and parts of France, destructive to vegetation; hence, figuratively, misfortune, disaster.
BI SECT (bī–) *tr. verb* To divide into two parts, especially two parts of equal size. [< BI– + L. *sectus* <*seco*, cut] — **BI·SEC' TION** *noun* — **BI SEC' TION AL** *adj.* — **BI SEC'·TION·AL·LY** *adv.*
BI SEC' TOR *noun* That which bisects; especially, a line that bisects an angle or another line.
BI SEC' TRIX *noun* [**BI SEC TRI' CES** (–trī'·seez) *pl.*] 1 In crystallography, the line bisecting the angle formed by the optic axes 2 A bisector.
BI SER' RATE (bī sēr'·āte) *adj.* 1 Doubly serrate, as a leaf. 2 In entomology, serrate on both sides, as antennæ.
BI SEX' U AL *adj.* 1 Having the organs of both sexes; hermaphrodite, as a flower with both stamens and pistils. 2 Showing characters derived from both parents, as a hybrid. 3 Equally attracted by both sexes. — **·ISM** *noun* — **·LY** *adv.*
BISH OP (–up) *noun* 1 A spiritual overseer in the Christian church; in various churches, a clergyman of the highest order, and head of a diocese. 2 A hot drink made with mulled wine, sugar, oranges, etc. 3 A chessman, often carved to represent a miter, which may be moved diagonally any number of unoccupied squares of the same color. — *tr. verb* [**BISH OPED** (–upt), **BISH OP ING**] To make a bishop of. [<OE. *biscop* <Gr. *episkopos*, overseer]

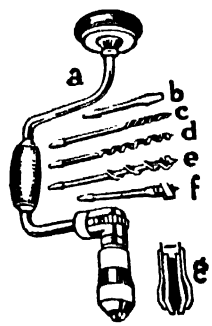

BISHOP

BISH OP RIC (–up·rik) *noun* The office or the diocese of a bishop. [<OE. *biscoprice* <*biscop*, bishop, + *rice*, realm]
BISH' OPS·CAP *noun* Any species of miterwort; especially, *Mitella diphylla*. Also **BISHOP'S–CAP.**
BIS KRA (bis' krah) A city in northern Algeria, an oasis.
BIS MARCK (bis'·mark), **PRINCE, KARL OTTO EDUARD LEOPOLD VON,** 1815–98, German statesman; founder of German Empire.
BIS MARCK (bīz'·mark) A city in south-central North Dakota; its capital.
BISMARCK ARCHIPELAGO A group of islands east of New Guinea; 1,115 square miles; included in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.
BISMARCK MOUNTAINS A range in eastern New Guinea.
BIS MUTH (biz'·muth) *noun* A lustrous reddish-white metallic element (symbol Bi) occurring native in veins as well as in combination. Some of the alloys of bismuth are characterized by their low melting points, and its salts are used in medicine, in the manufacture of cosmetics, etc. See ELEMENT. [<G.; of unknown origin] — **BIS·MUTH·AL** or **·OUS, BIS·MU·THIC** *adj.*

BI·SON (bī'·sn *or* bī'·zn) *noun* A bovine ruminant, nearly related to the true ox; especially, the almost extinct North American buffalo (*Bos* or *Bison bison*). *B. bonasus* is the European bison. [<Gr. *bisōn* <Gmc. *wisand* (assumed form)]


NORTH AMERICAN BISON

¹BISQUE (bisk) *noun* 1 A thick rich soup made from meat or fish, especially shellfish. 2 A kind of ice-cream containing crushed macaroons. Also **BISK.** [<F.]
²BISQUE *noun* 1 In ceramics, biscuit, biscuitware. 2 Any of several shades of pinkish-beige.
³BISQUE *noun* An advantage given to an opponent in various games, as lawn tennis, consisting of a point or stroke to be taken at any time. [<F.]
BIS SEX TILE (–til) *adj.* Pertaining to the extra day occurring in leap year; pertaining to a leap year. — *noun* A leap year. [<L. *bis–*, twice, + *sextus*, sixth]
BIS TER *noun* 1 A non-permanent, yellowish-brown pigment made from beechwood soot: used chiefly as a water-color wash. 2 A dark-brown color. Also **BIS TRE.** [<F. *bistre*, dark brown] — **BIS TERED, BIS·TRED** (–turd) *adj.*
BIS TORT *noun* A perennial herb (*Polygonum*, formerly *Bistorta*, *bistortoides*) with creeping rootstocks, having astringent properties: also called *snakeweed*. The European species is *P. bistorta*. [<F. <L. *bis*, twice, + *tortus* <*torqueo*, twist]
BIS TOU·RY (–tōō·rī) *noun* In surgery, a narrow-bladed knife for making minor incisions. [<OF. *bistorie*, dagger]
BIS TRO (bis'·trō; *F.* bee·strō') *noun* [Pop.] A second-rate restaurant or tavern; also, a bartender. [<F.]
BI·SUL'·CATE *adj.* 1 Cleft in two; cloven-hoofed. 2 Two-grooved. Also **BI SUL' CAT ED.** [<BI– + L. *sulcus*, furrow]
BI SUL' FATE (bī–) *noun* In chemistry, an acid sulfate containing the group HSO_4.
BI·SUL' FIDE, BI SUL' PHIDE Same as DISULFIDE.
BI SUL'·FITE *noun* A salt of sulfurous acid in which the metal has replaced but half the hydrogen in the acid; as, sodium *bisulfite*, $NaHSO_3$. Also **BI SUL' PHITE.**
BI SU TUN' (bee·sōō·tōōn') Same as BEHISTUN.
BI SYM MET' RI·CAL *adj.* Bilaterally symmetrical. Also **BI·SYM MET' RIC.** — **BI·SYM·MET'·RI CAL·LY** *adv.* — **BI SYM'·MET RY** *noun.*
¹BIT *noun* 1 A small piece, portion, or fragment; a little. 2 The smallest quantity; a whit; jot. 3 A small quantity of food; a morsel; taste; bite. 4 In Great Britain, a small coin, usually of a named value; as, a threepenny *bit;* in the United States, the Spanish real or its equivalent, 12½ cents. 5 [Pop.] A fraction of time; a short time; as, wait a *bit*. — **A BLITHE BIT** [Scot.] A pleasing spot. — **A LONG BIT** [Local] 15 cents. — **A SHORT BIT** [Local] 10 cents. — **TWO BITS** [Pop.] 25 cents. [<OE. *bita* <*bītan*, bite]



BITS AND BITSTOCK, OR BRACE

a Brace.
b Screwdriver-bit.
Drill-bit.
d Ship auger-bit.
e Auger bit.
f Expanding bit.
g Cross-section of chuck for gripping bit.

Synonyms: dole, driblet, drop, instalment, item, mite, morsel, particle, scrap.
²BIT *noun* 1 A wood-boring tool adapted to be used with a stock or brace. 2 The metallic mouthpiece of a bridle; also, anything that controls or holds in subjection. 3 One of various objects somewhat like a boring bit or a bridle bit: the part of a key that engages the bolt or tumblers of a lock; the cutting blade of a plane, etc. — *tr. verb* [**BIT TED, BIT·TING**] To put a bit in the mouth of; train, as a horse, to the use of a bit; curb. [<OE. *bitan*]
³BIT Past tense of BITE.
BI·TAR'·TRATE *noun* A salt containing the univalent tartaric acid radical $C_4H_5O_6$; acid tartrate; as, potassium *bitartrate*.
BITCH *noun* 1 The female of the dog or other canine animal. 2 [Pop.] Wench; hussy: an abusive epithet, often implying lewdness. — *verb* [Pop.] To complain. — **TO BITCH UP** [Pop.] To botch. [<OE. *bicce*]
BITE *verb* [**BIT, BIT·TEN** or, Pop., **BIT, BIT·ING**] 1 To seize, tear, puncture, or wound with the teeth. 2 To sting; puncture the skin; as, insects *bite*. 3 To corrode; etch; act upon, as acid on copper. 4 To be pungent or stinging to the taste. 5 To take firm hold of; grip. 6 To take a bait, as fish; hence, figuratively, to be caught or fooled by a ruse or deception. 7 To cheat; trick. 8 To cut or wound; as, the sword *bites* deep. — **TO BITE THE DUST** or **GROUND** To be vanquished or slain.

—*noun* 1 The act of biting, or the hurt inflicted by biting; also, a painful sensation; smart. 2 A morsel of food; mouthful. 3 The grip or hold taken by a tool or piece of mechanism. [<OE. *bitan*] —**BIT·A·BLE, BITE A BLE** *adj.* —**BIT ER** (bīt'–) *noun.*

Bi THYN I·A (bī·thin'·ī·uh) An ancient country in NW. Asia Minor.

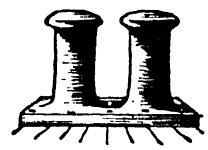
BIT ING (bīt'–) *adj.* Keen; pungent; stinging. See synonyms under BITTER. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Bi TOLJ (bee·tól'·ī) A town in southern Yugoslavia: also called *Monastir.*

BIT PART A small role in a play.

BIT STOCK *noun* A brace for a bit. For illustration see BIT.

BITT *noun* A post or vertical timber on a ship's deck, to which cables, etc., are made fast: usually in pairs. —*tr. verb* To take a turn of (a cable) around a bitt. [<ON. *biti*]



BITT

BIT TEN Past participle of BITE.

²BIT TER *adj.* 1 Having a peculiar acrid taste, as quinine. 2 Producing pain of body or mind; keen; poignant; severe. 3 Feeling or showing hate or resentment. 4 Stinging; sharp; severe; said of words. —**TO THE BITTER END** To the last extremity, as defeat or death. —*noun* 1 That which is bitter, bitterness. 2 *pl.* A bitter vegetable tonic, usually spirituous. 3 [Br.] Bitter beer. —*verb* To make or become bitter. [<OE. *biter* <*bītan*, bite] —**BIT TER ISH** *adj.* —**BIT TER·LY** *adv.* —**BIT·TER·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): acerb, acetous, acid, acidulated, acidulous, acrid, acrimonious, biting, caustic, cutting, harsh, irate, pungent, savage, sharp, sour, stinging, tart, vinegarish, virulent. *Acid, sour,* and *bitter* agree in being contrasted with *sweet,* but *acid* or *sour* applies to the taste of vinegar or lemon juice; *bitter* to that of quassia, quinine, or strychnine. *Acrid* is nearly allied to *bitter.* Pungent suggests the effect of pepper or snuff on the organs of taste or smell; as, a *pungent* odor. *Caustic* indicates the corroding effect of some strong chemical, as nitrate of silver. In a figurative sense we say a *sour* face, *sharp* words, *bitter* complaints, *caustic* wit, *cutting* irony, *biting* sarcasm, a *stinging* taunt, *harsh* judgment, a *tart* reply. *Harsh* carries the idea of intentional and severe unkindness, *bitter* of a severity that arises from real or supposed ill-treatment. *Tart* and *sharp* utterances may proceed merely from a wit recklessly keen; *cutting, stinging,* or *biting* speech indicates more or less of hostile intent. The *caustic* utterance is meant to burn. Compare MALICIOUS, MOROSE. *Antonyms:* dulcet, honeyed, luscious, nectared, saccharine, sweet.

²BIT TER *noun* A turn of the cable round a mooring bitt. [<BITT]

BITTER APPLE The colocynth.

BITTER-END *noun* The end of a cable which is abaft the bitts.

BITTER-ENDER *noun* One who determines to continue a political, social, or any struggle to the end.

BITTER LAKES Two lakes in Egypt, forming part of the Suez Canal.

²BIT TERN *noun* A small, speckled, pale-bluff heron (family *Ardeidæ*), that utters a booming note in the breeding season. —**LEAST BITTERN** The American dwarf bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*). [<F. *butor* <L. *buteo,* kind of hawk, + *taurus,* ox]

²BIT TERN *noun* 1 In salt-manufacture, the waste liquor remaining after crystallization from brine. 2 A bitter mixture of quassia, tobacco, etc., used in adulteration of beer. [<BITTER]

BITTER-PRINCIPLE *noun* Any of several bitter substances found in plants.

BITTER-ROOT *noun* 1 A herb (*Lewisia rediviva*) with nutritious roots; State flower of Montana. It gives name to the **BITTER-ROOT MOUNTAINS,** between Montana and Idaho. 2 Any one of certain other North American plants, as the dogbane.

BIT' TER·SWEET *noun* 1 A coarse trailing plant, the woody nightshade, having oval bright-red berries. Its twigs and root have a taste at first bitter and afterward sweetish. 2 A shrubby or climbing plant (*Celastrus scandens*), with green flowers succeeded by orange pods that display a red aril. —*adj.* Combining bitter and sweet.

BIT' TER WEED *noun* 1 A ragweed, especially, *Ambrosia artemisiæfolia.* 2 Any of various other plants yielding a bitter principle, as the horseweed and sneezeweed.

BIT U·MAS'·TIC *noun* A trade name for a quick-drying, bituminous paint resistant to heat and chemical fumes.

BI TU MEN (bī·tū'·men *or* bit'·yu·men) *noun* 1 Any native mixture of solid and semisolid hydrocarbons, as naphtha or asphalt. 2 A brown paint made by mixing asphalt with a drying oil: used by artists. [<L.] —**BI·TU·MI·NOID** *adj.* —**BI·TU'·MI NIZE** *tr. verb* —**BI TU MI NI ZA' TION** *noun.*

BI·TU·MI NOUS (–nus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bitumen; containing, as coal, much volatile hydrocarbon.

BI·VA'·LENCE (bī·vāy'– *or* biv'·uh·lens) *noun* In chemistry, the property of having a valence of two. Also **BI·VA'·LEN·CY.**

BI·VA'·LENT (bī·vāy'– *or* biv'·uh·lent) *adj.* 1 In chemistry, having a valence of two, or twice that of a monad element: also *divalent.* 2 In biology, composed of or characterizing chromatin rods representing two chromosomes joined end to end. [<BI– + L. *valens* <*valeo,* have power]

BI VALVE *noun* 1 An acephalous mollusk having a shell of two lateral valves. 2 A seed vessel that splits into two parts, as a pea pod. —*adj.* Having two valves, as a mollusk: also, **BI·VALVED, BI·VAL VOUS, BI·VAL·VU·LAR.** [<BI– + VALVE]

BIV OUAC (biv'·wac *or* biv'·ōō·ak) *noun* A temporary encampment without shelter. —*intr. verb* [**BIV·OUACKED** (–wakt), **BIV OUACK·ING**] To encamp for the night without tents. [<F. <G. *bewacht,* guard]

BI WEEK' LY *adj.* Occurring or appearing once in two weeks; also, semiweekly. —*noun* A biweekly publication.

BI YEAR'·LY *adj. & adv.* Occurring twice within one year. —*noun* A biyearly publication.

BI·ZARRE (bī·zar') *adj.* Grotesque; odd; fantastic. See synonyms under ODD. [<F.] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Bi ZEN (bee·zen) An old province of Hondo island, Japan, famous for production of pottery known as **BIZENWARE.**

Bi ZER TE (bee·zēr'·teh) A French fortified seaport in Tunisia: ancient name, *Hippo Zarytus.* Also [F.] **Bi·ZER TA.**

Bi ZET (bee·zeh'), **ALEXANDRE CÉSAR LÉOPOLD,** 1838–75, French composer.

BIZZ *intr. verb* [Scot.] To buzz.

BJÖRN SON (byürn'·sōn), **BJORNSTJERNE** (byürn'·stvār·nuh), 1832–1910, Norwegian poet, novelist, and dramatist.

BLAB *verb* [**BLABBED, BLAB BING**] To tell or repeat indiscreetly; to tell tales; tattle. See synonyms under BABBLE. —*noun* 1 One who betrays confidence. 2 Idle chatter. [<OE. *blabbra,* babble, gabble] —**BLAB BER** *noun.*

BLACK *adj.* 1 Having little or no power to reflect light; of the color of jet: the opposite of *white.* 2 Having a very dark skin, as a Negro; also, swarthy; somber, dark. 3 Destitute of light; gloomy; dismal; forbidding; also, sad; shameful. 4 Soiled; stained. 5 Evil; malignant, wicked, deadly; slanderous; malicious; threatening; as, a *black*-hearted wretch. 6 Unchangeable, as in political views. 7 Wearing black garments; as, *black* monks. See synonyms under DARK. —*noun* 1 The absence of or complete absorption of light; the darkest of all colors. 2 Something that is black; also, mourning apparel or drapery. 3 A stain. 4 A Negro; a black-skinned person. —**IN THE BLACK** In the credit column of an account; prosperous; thriving: converse of *in the red.* —*verb* To make or become black; also, to blacken and polish. —**TO BLACK OUT** 1 To extinguish or screen all lights visible from the air; to make or become dark. 2 To lose one's vision or consciousness temporarily as the result of a sudden change in velocity. See BLACK-OUT. [<OE. *blæc,* dark] —**BLACK·LY** *adv.* —**BLACK NESS** *noun.*

BLACK A MOOR *noun* A black person, man or woman; Negro. [<BLACK + MOOR]

BLACK-AND-BLUE *adj.* Discolored: said of skin that has been bruised.

BLACK AND TAN Formerly, the auxiliary division of the Royal Irish Constabulary; so called from its uniform and accouterments.

BLACK-AND-TAN TERRIER The Manchester terrier.

BLACK AND WHITE Writing or printing.

BLACK ART Necromancy; magic.

BLACK·BALL *tr. verb* To vote against, with or as with a black ball; especially, to ban from membership; hence, to exclude; ostracise. —*noun* A vote rejecting application for membership. —**BLACK' BALL ER** *noun.*

BLACK BASS 1 A voracious fresh-water percoid fish (genus *Micropterus*) of the eastern United States and Canada. 2 The black sea bass: also called *blackwill.*

BLACK BELT 1 That part of a state, or of the southern states, where the Negro population outnumbers the white. 2 A section of certain states, especially of Alabama and Mississippi, characterized by rich black soil.

BLACK'·BER RY *noun* [**BER RIES** *pl.*] The black edible fruit of certain shrubs (genus *Rubus*) of the rose family, or one of the plants producing it.

BLACKBERRY-LILY *noun* A perennial herb (*Belamcanda chinensis*) of the iris family: so called from its ripened seed vessel resembling a blackberry.

BLACK BINDWEED 1 A twining, perennial vine (*Tamus communis*) of the yam family, with long angular stems and a small red fruit; the European black bryony. 2 An herbaceous twining plant (*Polygonum convolvulus*) growing as a weed in the United States.

BLACK BIRD *noun* 1 A common European thrush (*Turdus merula*), the male of which is black, with a yellow bill. 2 One of various black or blackish North American birds, as the **CROW BLACKBIRD** (*Quiscalus quiscula*), **MARSH BLACKBIRD** (*Agelaius phœniceus*), etc. 3 [Pop.] A Negro or other black-skinned person, especially as used in the slave trade.

BLACK'·BIRD·ER *noun* [Pop.] A ship for carrying slaves; a slaver.

BLACK·BOARD *noun* A blackened surface, for marking upon with chalk.

BLACK BODY In physical theory, an ideal body from whose surface the reflection of radiant heat is zero at all frequen-

cies; in practice, the interior of a box or chamber with a very narrow slit.

BLACK BOOK 1 A book or record of misdemeanors kept at some universities. 2 One of several books named either from the nature of their contents or the color of their binding. — **TO BE IN ONE'S BLACK BOOK** To be in disfavor.

BLACK BOY *noun* An Australian grasstree *(Xanthorrhœa preissii)*.

BLACK-BUCK *noun* 1 The common Indian antelope *(Antilope cervicapra)* of a prevailing blackish-brown color. 2 The sable antelope *(Hippotragus niger)* of South Africa.

Black burn A county borough in central Lancashire, England; manufacturing.

Blackburn, Mount A peak in SE. Alaska; 16,140 ft.

Black Canyon One of the canyons of the Colorado River, between Arizona and Nevada; site of Boulder Dam; about 25 miles SE. of Las Vegas, Nevada. See MEAD LAKE.

BLACK CAP *noun* 1 Any of several birds having a black crown, as the European warbler, chickadee, etc. 2 The black raspberry, or its fruit.

BLACK·COCK *noun* The male of the heath grouse.

BLACK COUNTRY A district in England between Wolverhampton and Birmingham, begrimed by iron and coal industries.

BLACK DAMP *noun* Carbon dioxide gas, pure or mixed with firedamp, as found in coal mines, brewers' vats, wells, etc.: also called *chokedamp*.

BLACK DEATH A plague prevalent in Asia and Europe in the 14th century.

BLACK DIAMOND 1 Mineral coal: only in plural. 2 Carbonado or bort: an amorphous form, hard and tough.

BLACK DRINK A beverage made from *Ilex vomitoria* by North American Indians of the SE. United States; used in ceremonial purifications, as a mental stimulant before council meetings, and to produce the disordered imaginative state required in demonstrations of spiritual power. See YAUPON.

BLACK EN *verb* [**BLACK ENED, BLACK EN ING**] 1 To make or to become or grow black, dark, or gloomy. 2 To defame or cast aspersions upon. — **BLACK EN ER** *noun*.

Black ett, Patrick Maynard Stuart, born 1897, English physicist.

BLACK EYE 1 An eye with a black iris. 2 An eye having the adjacent surface discolored by a blow or bruise. 3 [Pop.] A bad reputation. — **BLACK-EYED** *adj*.

BLACK-EYED-SUSAN *noun* 1 One of the coneflowers *(Rudbeckia hirta)*: the State flower of Maryland also known as *yellow daisy*. 2 The bladder-ketmia. Also **BLACK-EYED SUSAN**.

BLACK FACE *noun* An actor with exaggerated Negro make-up, especially a minstrel comedian. — *adj*. 1 Pertaining to or performed by actors so made up; as, a *blackface* show. 2 In printing, boldface.

Black feet *noun pl*. A confederacy of Algonquian North American Indian tribes, consisting of the Siksika or Blackfeet, the Kainah, and the Piegan, formerly inhabiting the territory between the Saskatchewan and Missouri Rivers, now on reservations in Alberta and Montana.

BLACK' FEL LOW *noun* An Australian aborigine.

BLACK FISH *noun* 1 One of various dark-colored cetaceans, as the pilot whale (genus *Globicephala*). 2 One of various fishes, as the tautog, the black sea bass, etc. 3 A food fish *(Dallia pectoralis)* of northern Alaskan and Siberian waters.

BLACK FLAG See under FLAG.

BLACK FLY 1 Any of certain small, stocky, dark-colored, biting flies (genus *Simulium*) having aquatic larvæ, of world-wide distribution but especially common in forested mountainous regions; especially, *S. hirtipes* of northern North America. 2 The buffalo-gnat.

Black foot *noun* A member of any of the tribes of North American Indians known as Blackfeet. — *adj*. Pertaining or belonging to the Blackfeet tribes; as, *Blackfoot* tales.

Black Forest A mountainous wooded region in southern Baden and Wurttemberg, Germany; highest peak, Feldberg, 4,900 ft. Also [G.] *Schwarzwald*.

1 Black' fri ars *noun* The black or Dominican friars: so named from their black cloaks. See DOMINICAN.

2 Black' fri ars An area in central London.

BLACK FROST A frost severe enough to turn vegetation black.

BLACK GROUSE The heath grouse *(Tetrao tetrix)*.

Black guard (blăg'·ərd *or* –ard) *noun* A low, vicious fellow, a scoundrel. — *verb* 1 To revile. 2 To act like a blackguard. — *adj*. Of or like a blackguard; base; vile. — **BLACK·GUARD·ISM** *noun* — **BLACK·GUARD·LY** *adj*.

BLACK·GUM *noun* A large tree *(Nyssa sylvatica)* of the dogwood family, with an ovoid blue-black drupe and close-grained wood hard to split; pepperidge; sourgum.

Black Hand 1 A society of anarchists in Spain, repressed in 1883. 2 A secret organization in the United States, especially of Italians, for the purpose of vengeance or blackmail.

BLACK·HAW *noun* 1 The oval drupe of certain species of *Viburnum*. 2 The sweet viburnum or sheepberry.

Black Hawk, 1767–1838, American Indian chief who fought against the United States in 1831–32.

BLACK·HEAD (–hĕd) *noun* 1 An American scaup duck. 2 A fatal disease of birds, especially of turkeys. 3 A facial blemish; comedo.

BLACK·HEART (–hart) *noun* A variety of early black cherry.

BLACK HENBANE Hyoscyamus.

Black Hills Elevations in southwestern South Dakota and NE. Wyoming; highest point, Mt. Harney, 7,242 ft. high.

BLACK HOARHOUND A fetid herb *(Ballota nigra)* of the mint family.

BLACK HOLE A dark cell or dungeon; specifically, a military lock-up: in allusion to the Black Hole in Fort William, at Calcutta, a room 18 feet square, into which 146 British subjects were forced on the night of June 20, 1756, of whom 123 died of asphyxia before morning.

BLACK·ING *noun* 1 A preparation used to give blackness or luster, or both, to shoes, stoves, etc. 2 [Br.] Shoe polish.

BLACK·ISH *adj*. Somewhat black; darkened. — **·LY** *adv*.

BLACK IVORY 1 A pigment composed of carbonized ivory. 2 Formerly, Negroes as merchandise in the slave trade.

BLACK·JACK *noun* 1 A small bludgeon with flexible handle. 2 A black flag; a pirate's ensign. 3 A small oak of the SE. United States. 4 Vingt-et-un: a card game. 5 A drinking can, formerly of leather, now of japanned metal. 6 Sphalerite or zinc-blende. 7 Caramel: used to color soups, wines, etc.

— *verb* To strike with, or coerce as with the threat of a bludgeon.

BLACK-JAPAN *noun* Japan-black.

BLACK-KNOT *noun* A disease of plum and cherry trees, producing black knotlike excrescences on the branches, caused by a fungus *(Sphæria morbosa)*; also, the fungus.

BLACK-LEAD (–lĕd) *noun* Graphite.

BLACK LEG *noun* 1 An acute, infectious, often fatal disease of young cattle, caused by an anærobic bacterium *(Clostridium chauvoei)* and characterized by fever and loss of appetite accompanied by swellings or tumors under the skin. 2 An injurious disease of cabbage and other cruciferous plants; also, a bacterial rot of potatoes. 3 A professional swindler or gambler; a cheat; sharper. 4 [Pop., Br.] A strike-breaker.

BLACK LETTER In printing, the ancient Gothic or Old English letter.

BLACK-LETTER *adj*. 1 Of or pertaining to manuscript printed or written in black letter. 2 Unfortunate or unlucky; as, a *black-letter* day. Also **BLACK-LETTERED**.

BLACK LIGHT *noun* Ultraviolet radiation capable of exciting fluorescence in properly treated materials or objects, thus making them visible in the dark.

BLACK LIST *noun* A list of persons under suspicion, censure, etc., or deserving disciplinary treatment. — *tr. verb* To place in or as in a black list; proscribe.

BLACK LY *adv*. In a manner showing blackness or darkness; gloomily; threateningly.

BLACK MAGELLANIC CLOUD One of several dark spaces in the Milky Way, especially one near the Southern Cross.

BLACK MAGIC See under MAGIC.

BLACK MAIL *noun* 1 Extortion by threats of public accusation or of exposure. 2 [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A tax formerly paid to bandits to insure immunity from pillage. — *tr. verb* To levy blackmail upon. [<BLACK + ȝMAIL <OE. *mal*, terms] — **BLACK' MAIL ER** *noun*.

Black Maria [Pop.] A prison van or police patrol wagon.

BLACK MARK A mark or symbol used to record failure or bad conduct.

BLACK MARKET A place or firm where merchandise is offered for sale contrary to legal restrictions, or in quantities or at terms contrary to such restrictions. Also **BLACK BOURSE**.

BLACK MATCH Twisted strands of cotton twine, dipped into a paste of meal powder and used, when dry, to ignite pyrotechnic compositions, explosives, etc.

BLACK MEDIC An annual herb of the bean family *(Medicago lupulina)* with yellow flowers and curved pods: also called *hop clover* and *yellow trefoil*.

Black·more, Richard Doddridge, 1825–1900, English novelist.

BLACK MOSS Spanish moss: the long moss common to the southern United States.

Black Mountains A mountain group in western North Carolina; highest point, Mt. Mitchell; 6,684 ft.

BLACK NIGHTSHADE The common nightshade.

BLACK-OUT *noun* 1 A defensive or precautionary measure against aerial attack, consisting of the extinguishment or screening of all lights visible from the air. 2 The partial or complete loss of vision and sometimes of consciousness, experienced by airplane-pilots during rapid changes in velocity: attributed to temporary stoppage of blood supply to the brain. 3 In theatrics, a fade-out or cut-out, as of part of a scene, eliminating it from view. 4 An official ban on the publication of news in war time, imposed for security reasons.

— *adj*. Pertaining to, or for use during a black-out; as, *black-out* curtains.

— *verb* 1 To exclude all illumination from, as from a building; to darken. 2 To lose or partially lose vision or consciousness.

BLACK·POLL *noun* A North American wood warbler *(Dendroica striata)*, the male of which has glossy black plumage on the top of the head.

Black·pool A seaport city in Lancashire, England.
Black Prince See under Edward.
black race The Negro race, including also all the Negroid and Negritic groups of Africa.
Black Rod *noun* 1 [Br.] An officer of the royal household, who acts as messenger from the House of Lords to the House of Commons. 2 An usher in the legislatures of British colonies and dominions.
black rot Leaf spot.
Black Sea A sea between Europe and Asia; bounded by the U.S.S.R., Turkey, Bulgaria, and Rumania; 164,000 square miles. Also called *Euxine Sea.*
black sheep One, among a herd of white sheep, that is black; hence, figuratively, an evil-disposed or disreputable member of an otherwise decent family or society.
Black Shirt A member of the Italian Fascist party, in allusion to the black shirts worn by members.
black·smith *noun* A workman who works in or welds wrought iron. Compare whitesmith.
black snake *noun* 1 One of various black or dark snakes, especially the harmless blackracer *(Coluber constrictor)* of the eastern United States. 2 A heavy pliant whip of braided leather or rawhide.
Black·stone, Sir William, 1723–80, English jurist.
black thorn *noun* 1 A thorny shrub *(Prunus spinosa)* of the rose family; also, a cane made from its wood. 2 An American hawthorn *(Crataegus calpodendron).*
black vomit Yellow fever, or the dark matter vomited in its latter stages.
Black Warrior River A river in west-central Alabama; 178 miles to the Tombigbee River.
Black Watch A famous Highland regiment of the British Army, officially known as the Royal Highlanders: so called because of their somber tartan.
black wax Pliable wax, colored black, used by an actor to blacken out the teeth.
Black well's Island Former name of Welfare Island.
black-widow *noun* A medium-sized spider *(Latrodectus mactans)* common in dark sheltered places in the United States of which the female is black with an hourglass-shaped red mark on the abdomen; its bite is very poisonous: so called from its color and its habit of eating its mate.
black will *noun* The black bass.
black wood *noun* The black mangrove of Florida.
blad *noun* [Scot.] A fragment or portion.
blad der *noun* 1 A sac in the pelvic cavity, for the temporary retention of urine. 2 Some part or organ of analogous structure, as an air vessel or an air cell. 3 Something resembling a bladder, as being puffed out or unsubstantial. 4 A blister or pustule. [<OE. *blædre*]
bladder-campion *noun* A perennial herb *(Silene latifolia)* belonging to the pink family, and having the calyx much inflated.
blad'·der·fish *noun* The globefish.
bladder-ketmia *noun* 1 The flower-of-an-hour, a European plant *(Hibiscus trionum)* of the mallow family. 2 The black-eyed-Susan. Also **bladder-ketmie.**
blad' der nose *noun* The hooded seal.
blad'·der·nut *noun* Any plant of the genus *Staphylea* of the soapberry family, with large inflated three-lobed pods; also, a seed pod of one of these plants.
blad'·der worm *noun* An encysted larval tapeworm; a scolex; hydatid.
blad'·der·wort (-wûrt) *noun* Any aquatic herb of the genus *Utricularia,* usually having little bladders on the leaves, in which minute animals are entrapped for the nutriment of the plant.
blad'·der wrack *noun* Any rockweed of the genus *Fucus.* See fucus.
blad der y *adj.* Like a bladder; covered with or having bladders or vesicles.
blade *noun* 1 The flat, cutting part of any edged tool or weapon; also, the flat part of any instrument or utensil, as of an oar, screw propeller, plow, etc. 2 The leaf of grasses or certain other plants; especially, a leaf of Indian corn; in the plural, leaves of Indian corn used as fodder. 3 A rakish young man; wild, reckless fellow. 4 A swordsman; also, a sword. 5 The upper flat part of the tongue immediately behind the point. 6 The expanded or broad, flat part of a leaf, petal, etc.; the lamina. 7 The shoulder blade or scapula. [<OE. *blæd,* leaf] — **blad·ed** (blā'd-) *adj.*
blade·bone *noun* The scapula.
blae (blay or blee) *adj.* [Scot.] Blackish-blue or bluish-gray; livid; also, cloudy; bleak. [<ON. *bla*]
Bla·go·vesh·chensk (blah-) A border city on the Amur River, Soviet Far East, R.S.F.S.R.
blah *noun* [Pop.] Excessive hyperbole; fustian; buncombe.
blain *noun* A pustular tumor; a blister. [<OE. *blegen*]
Blaine, James Gillespie, 1830–93, American statesman.
Blake, Robert, 1599–1657, English admiral. — **William,** 1757–1827, English painter, poet, and mystic.
Blakes·lee, Albert Francis, born 1874, American botanist.
blam·a·ble (blāme'-) *adj.* Deserving blame; culpable; faulty. — **blam·a·ble·ness** *noun* — **blam·a·bly** *adv.*
blame *tr. verb* [**blamed, blam·ing**] 1 To find fault with; censure; accuse. 2 To condemn mildly: used in the imperative: euphemism for *damn.* — *noun* Faultfinding; censure; also, the fault; culpability. See synonyms under animadversion. [<F. *blamer* <LL. *blasphemo,* blaspheme] — **blame'·wor·thi·ness** *noun* — **blame'·wor·thy** *adj.*
Synonyms (verb): censure, chide, condemn, rebuke, reprehend, reproach, reprobate, reprove. We blame a person *for* a fault, or lay the blame *upon* him. See condemn, reprove. Compare arraign. *Antonyms:* acquit, approve, eulogize, exculpate, exonerate, extol, laud, praise.
blamed *adj. & adv.* Damned; as, a *blamed* fool: a euphemism. — *adv.* Very; exceedingly; as, *blamed* hot.
blame·ful *adj.* 1 Deserving of blame. 2 Imputing blame. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*
blame·less *adj.* Innocent; guiltless. See synonyms under perfect. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*
Blanc (blahN), **Jean Joseph Charles Louis,** 1811–82, French socialist and historian.
Blanc, Mont See Mont Blanc.
Blan·ca Peak (blăng'·cuh) A peak of southern Colorado; 14,390 feet.
blanc fixe (blahN feex) Fine-grained artificial barium sulfate, used as a base in making certain pigments, and in water colors where it retains its white color.
1blanch *verb* 1 To make white; remove the color from permanently; bleach. 2 To make white, as by taking off the skin, or by scalding; as, to *blanch* almonds; also, to whiten by plunging first into hot and then into cold water; as, to *blanch* meat; to bleach by removing from light: said of plants. 3 To whiten or brighten (metals), as by the removal of oxide by the use of acids, by annealing, or by coating with tin. 4 To turn or become white or pale. See synonyms under bleach. [<F. *blanchir* <*blanc,* white] — **blanch·er** *noun.*
2blanch *tr. verb* To cause (a deer) to retreat.
3blanch *adj.* 1 In heraldry, white; argent. 2 In English law, based on a slight payment, often in silver: said of tenures. 3 In Scottish law, designating a merely nominal quit-rent, as a pair of gloves, or the tenure thus held. [<OF. *blanche,* feminine of *blanc,* white]
Blanch A feminine personal name. Also **Blanche, Blanshe,** [F.] **Blanche** (blahnsh), [L.] **Blan·cha** (blan'·chah), [Dan., Dutch, G., Sp.] **Blan·ca** (blahng'·cah). [<L. *alba,* white]
blanc-mange (blah-mahNzh; *F.* -mahNzh) *noun* A whitish jellylike preparation of milk, eggs, sugar, cornstarch, flavoring, etc.: used for desserts, etc. [<F. *blanc-manger,* white-eating]
Blan·co (blăng'·co), **Cape** A name applied to various capes, including the westernmost point of Oregon, the northernmost point of Africa, in Tunisia, and a cape of western Africa on the boundary between Mauritania and Rio de Oro.
bland *adj.* 1 Affable in manner; gentle; suave. 2 Mild; balmy; genial. 3 Not stimulating or irritating. 4 Smooth and mild in flavor; as, a *bland* sauce. [<L. *blandus,* mild] — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*
Synonyms: affable, balmy, benign, complaisant, courteous, genial, gentle, gracious, mild, smooth, soft, tender. *Antonyms:* acrid, biting, brusk, curt, harsh, rough, rude.
blan dish *tr. verb* To wheedle; flatter; cajole. [<OF. *blandir* <L. *blandus,* bland] — **·er** *noun.*
blan dish·ment *noun* Soothing, caressing, or flattering speech or action; cajolery.
blank *adj.* 1 Wholly or partly free from writing or print. 2 Lacking in ornament, variety, interest, or results. 3 Empty; void. 4 Without expression or animation; as, a *blank* stare. 5 Without rime; as, *blank* verse. 6 Disconcerted; confused. 7 Utter; downright. 8 Pale or white; colorless. 9 Having no finishing cuts, slots, grooves, teeth, or the like; unfinished: common in such phrases as *blank arcade, arch, file, key, saw, window,* etc.
— *noun* 1 A paper containing no written or printed matter. 2 A written or printed paper with blank spaces. 3 A vacant space; void interval. 4 A lottery ticket which has drawn no prize; a disappointing result. 5 A partially prepared piece, as of wood or metal, ready for forming into a finished object, as a coin, key, button, etc. 6 The central white spot of a target; bull's-eye. 7 A blank verse. 8 A blank cartridge.
— *tr. verb* 1 To damn: a euphemistic rendering of the blank or dash used for a profane word in printing. 2 To disconcert; put out of countenance. 3 To delete, invalidate, or make void, as an item in a book of entry. 4 [Pop.] To prevent from scoring. [<F. *blanc* <OHG. *blanch,* white] — **blank·ly** *adv.* — **blank·ness** *noun.*
Synonyms (adj.): bare, barren, clear, empty, plain, unfilled, unlimited, unmarked, unsigned. See bleak, vacant.
Blan·ka (blahn'·kah) [Sw.] Same as Blanch.
blank·book *noun* A book with blank leaves, for accounts, memoranda, etc.
blan·ket (blăng'·kĕt) *noun* 1 A heavy woolen covering, as of a bed; also, a robe of like material used, by Indians, as a garment, or for horses, etc., as a protection. 2 A sheet of other material, as cotton, of like appearance. 3 Anything

that covers, conceals, or protects; as, a *blanket* of snow, a *blanket* of smoke, a *blanket* of rubber.
— *adj.* 1 Designating anything which covers a wide range or large number of interrelated names, conditions, objects, items, or the like; covering every phase of a subject; all-embracing; as, a *blanket* ballot, *blanket* injunction. 2 Using blankets for garments; as, a *blanket* Indian.
— *tr. verb* 1 To cover with or as with a blanket. 2 To take the wind out of the sails of: said of a vessel passing to windward; as, the steamer *blanketed* the yacht. 3 To interrupt the reception of (a radio signal) by interference. 4 To toss in a blanket in sport or as a punishment. [<OF., white object <*blanc*, white]

BLANK INDORSEMENT The writing of one's name as an indorser across the back of a negotiable instrument, without any words of restriction or contingency, making it payable to bearer: also called *indorsement in blank*.

BLANK VERSE Verse without rime; specifically, iambic pentameter verse, the principal verse form in English epic and dramatic poetry.

BLARE *verb* [**BLARED, BLAR·ING**] To sound loudly, as a trumpet; also, to announce loudly. — *noun* A loud brazen sound. See synonyms under NOISE. [Onomatopoetic.]

BLAR NEY *noun* Wheedling flattery. — *verb* To flatter, cajole, or wheedle. [<the Blarney stone in Blarney Castle, Ireland, said to give him who kisses it a cajoling tongue]

Blar ney A village in central Cork County, Ireland (Eire).

Blas co y I·ba·ñez (blahs'·ko ee ee·bah'·nyēth), **Vicente,** 1867–1928, Spanish novelist.

bla sé (blah·zay') *adj.* Sated with pleasure; wearied or worn out, as by dissipation; indifferent. [<F.]

blas·pheme (blas·feem') *verb* [**·phemed, ·phem·ing**] 1 To speak in an impious or irreverent manner of God or of sacred things; to use profane language; swear. 2 To speak ill of; vilify; malign. [<Gr. *blasphemeō* <*blax*, lazy, + *phemi*, say]

blas phe·mous (-fi·mus) *adj.* Impious; irreverent; profane. See synonyms under PROFANE. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

blas phe my (-fi·mi) *noun* [**·mies** *pl.*] 1 Evil or profane speaking of God or sacred things or claiming the attributes of God; also, in Old Testament usage, any attempt to lessen reverence for the name of Jehovah. 2 Any irreverent act or utterance. See synonyms under OATH.

blast *verb* 1 To rend in pieces by explosion; to subject to heavy bombing. 2 To wither or become withered or blighted; as by a wind; blight; shrivel; destroy. 3 To bring to ruin or infamy; curse.
— *noun* 1 A strong or sudden wind. 2 A strong artificial current of air, steam, or the like. 3 The discharge of an explosive, or its effect, or the charge used, as in rending rocks or other bodies. 4 A loud, sudden sound, as of a trumpet. 5 A blight or blighting influence. 6 The draft of air near the muzzle of a cannon at its discharge. See synonyms under RUPTURE. — **in blast** In operation: said of a smelting furnace. — **in full blast** In capacity operation. [<OF. *blæst*, blowing] — **blast er** *noun.*

blast·, blasto· Combining forms from Greek *blastos*, growth, sprout, used in biology to denote formation; as, amcloblast.

blast·ed *adj.* Blighted; withered or destroyed; hence, colloquially, confounded: a euphemistic oath.

blas·te·ma *noun* [**·ma·ta** *pl.*] Embryonic protoplasm; the formative material of an ovum. [<Gr. *blastēma*, sprout]

blast furnace A smelting furnace in which the fire is intensified by an air-blast.

blas tie [Scot.] *noun* One blasted; a dwarf. — **blast·it** *adj.*

blast·ing *noun* 1 The act of rending by charges of explosives. 2 A blighting or withering. 3 The distortion resulting from the imposing on a microphone or loudspeaker of a greater volume of sound than can be properly transmitted.

blasting gelatin A high explosive, made by dissolving collodion-cotton in nine times its weight of nitroglycerin.

blast ment *noun* [Obs.] A blast; a blight.

blas'·to·cele *noun* The cavity of the blastodermic vesicle. Also **blas'·to·cœle.** [<BLASTO- + -CELE]

blas'·to·derm *noun* The germinal disk. [<BLASTO- + Gr. *derma*, skin] — **blas·to·der'·mic** *adj.*

blas'·to·disk *noun* The germinal disk which forms on the surface of the ovum. Also **blas'·to·disc.**

blas·to·gen'·e·sis *noun* 1 Origin from the germ-plasm: opposed to *pangenesis*. 2 Reproduction by budding. — **blas·to·gen'·ic** *adj.*

blas'·to·mere *noun* One of the large number of small cells formed during the cleavage of the fertilized ovum. [<BLASTO- + -MERE] — **blas·to·mer'·ic** (-mĕr'·ik) *adj.*

blas'·to pore *noun* The exterior opening of the primitive intestine. — **blas·to·por'·ic** *adj.*

blas'·to·sphere *noun* 1 The blastodermic vesicle of the mammalian egg. 2 A blastula.

blas tu·la (-choō·luh) *noun* [**·læ** (lee) *pl.*] In cytology, the stage of the embryo, just preceding the formation of the gastrula; a hollow sphere of one layer of blastomeres enclosing a blastocele or segmentation cavity. [<Gr. *blastos*, sprout] — **blas·tu·lar** *adj.*

blat *verb* [**blat·ted, blat·ting**] 1 [Pop.] To utter heedlessly; blurt out; talk meaninglessly. 2 To bleat, as a sheep.

bla tant (blāy'-) *adj.* 1 Loud or noisy; offensively loud or clamorous. 2 Making a bellowing or bleating noise: said of animals. 3 Tumid; pretentious; obtrusive. — **bla·tan·cy** *noun* — **bla·tant·ly** *adv.*

blate *adj.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1 Without brightness or spirit; stupid. 2 Backward or bashful. [<OE. *blat*, pale]

dblath·er (blath'-) *verb* To talk garrulously or foolishly; prate; babble. — *noun* Foolish talk; nonsense. Also **blat ter**; sometimes spelled *blether*. [<OE. *bladhra*]

dblath er [Scot.] Same as BLADDER.

blath' er skite (blath'-) *noun* 1 A blustering, noisy fellow; a hoodlum. 2 Blustering talk; balderdash. 3 The ruddy duck.

blau·bok (blou'-) *noun* [Taal] [**·bok** or **·boks** *pl.*] 1 One of various African antelopes, as the sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger*). 2 An extinct South African antelope (*H. leucophæus*) with bluish hair. 3 A tiny South African antelope (genus *Cephalopus*) about the size of a rabbit.

Bla·vat·sky, Helena Petrovna, 1831–91, Russian theosophist.

blaw *verb* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] 1 To blow; brag. 2 To flatter. [<BLOW]

blawn [Scot.] Blown.

dblaze *verb* [**blazed, blaz·ing**] To cause to flame or to shine vividly; burn or shine with a flame; flame; gleam. See synonyms under BURN. — **to blaze away** To keep on firing; hence, to go on or proceed with anything.
— *noun* 1 A vivid glowing flame; fire. 2 Brightness or brilliance and heat, effulgence; also, glare. 3 Excitement or ardor. See synonyms under FIRE, LIGHT. [<OE. *blæse*, firebrand]

2blaze *tr. verb* To mark (a tree) by chipping or peeling; hence, to mark out (a path) in this way. — *noun* 1 A white spot on the face of an animal, as a horse. 2 A mark chipped on a tree, to indicate a path; a path so indicated. [<LG. *blase*, white spot]

3blaze *tr. verb* 1 To publish abroad or noise about; proclaim. 2 [Obs.] To blare forth. [<MD. *blasen*]

blaz er (blāze'-) *noun* 1 A light-weight jacket of flannel or silk in vivid colors, usually worn in outdoor sports. 2 A dish with a small brazier under it for hot coals. 3 [Pop.] That which blazes.

blazing-star *noun* 1 A smooth herb (*Chamælirium luteum*) of the lily family, with wandlike raceme of white flowers: also called *fairy wand*. 2 One of various perennial herbs of the genus *Liatris*, of the composite family, especially *L. squarrosa*. 3 In heraldry, a six-pointed star with the tail of a comet, used as a bearing. 4 [Obs.] A comet. 5 In the western United States, a stampede of animals. 6 A center of interest; cynosure.

bla·zon *noun* 1 In heraldry, a coat of arms or armorial bearing, or a banner bearing such representation; hence, figuratively, outward show or semblance; a technical description or a graphic representation of armorial bearings. 2 A proclaiming or publishing abroad; hence, ostentatious display.
— *tr. verb* 1 To proclaim; publish. 2 To inscribe or decorate. 3 To emblazon, as heraldic bearings; delineate. See synonyms under PUBLISH. [<F. *blason*, coat of arms, shield] — **bla·zon·er** *noun* — **bla·zon·ment** *noun.*

bla zon·ry *noun* 1 The art of describing or depicting heraldic devices. 2 A coat of arms. 3 Decoration; show.

·ble Same as -ABLE.

bleach *verb* 1 To whiten; blanch. 2 To grow or become colorless, pale, or white. — *noun* 1 An act or the act of bleaching; also, the result of the act or degree of bleaching obtained. 2 A fluid or powder used as a bleaching agent.
Synonyms (verb): blanch, whiten, whitewash. To *whiten* is to make white in general, but commonly it means to overspread with white coloring-matter. *Bleach* and *blanch* both signify to *whiten* by depriving of color, the former permanently (as linen), the latter either permanently (as, to *blanch* celery) or temporarily (as, to *blanch* the cheek with fear). To *whitewash* is to *whiten* the surface of, literally with whitewash, or figuratively with false praise or by minimizing a fault. *Antonyms*: blacken, color, darken, dye, soil, stain.

bleach·er *noun* 1 One who or that which bleaches. 2 An outdoor uncovered seat or stand for spectators: commonly in the plural.

bleach·er·y *noun* [**·ies** *pl.*] A place where bleaching is done.

bleach·ing *noun* The process of whitening, as textile fibers and fabrics, by treatment with chemicals or exposure to the sun and weather.

bleaching powder A white or gravish-white powder, $CaOCl_2$, with a slight odor of hypochlorous acid, formed by treating slaked lime with chlorine, and used for bleaching and as a disinfectant: also called *chloride of lime*.

dbleak *adj.* 1 Exposed to wind and weather; bare; barren; dreary. 2 Cold, cutting, or penetrating. [<OE. *blæc*, pale] — **·ish** *adj.* — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*
Synonyms: blank, cheerless, chill, cold, cutting, desolate,

dreary, exposed, piercing, stormy, unsheltered, waste, wild, windy. Antonyms: balmy, bright, cheerful, genial, homelike, mild, sheltered, sunny, warm.

²BLEAK *noun* A small European cyprinoid fish (genus *Alburnus*), whose scales are lined with a silvery pigment used in making artificial pearls. [<LG. *bleken*]

BLEAR *adj.* 1 Dimmed, as by tears or rheum; dull. 2 Causing dimness of sight; also, dim; obscure; indistinct; hazy. —*tr. verb* 1 To dim or inflame (the eyes); obscure, as the face with tears; blur. 2 To mislead. —*noun* That which renders vision indistinct; also, a blurry condition or look. [<ME. *blere*; akin to LG. *bleer-oged*, blear-eyed] —**BLEAR·Y** *adj.* —**BLEAR·I·NESS** *noun.*

BLEAR-EYED *adj.* Having inflamed or rheumy eyes; weak-sighted. Also **BLEARY-EYED.**

BLEAT *noun* The cry of the sheep, goat, or calf; also, any sound resembling it. —*verb* To utter with the sound of a bleat; cry, as a sheep, goat, or calf. [<OE. *blætan*] —**BLEAT·ER** *noun* —**BLEAT·ING** *adj.* —**BLEAT·ING·LY** *adv.*

BLEB *noun* A blister, or bladderlike body; a bulla. [Imitative] —**BLEB·BY** *adj.*

BLED Past tense and past participle of BLEED.

BLEED *verb* [**BLED, BLEED·ING**] 1 To lose or cause to lose blood. 2 To exude or cause to shed sap or other fluid. 3 To extort money from; overcharge; suffer by extortion or imposition. 4 To suffer and die, as in battle; also, figuratively, to drain the vitality of. 5 Figuratively, to feel deep grief or sympathy. 6 To cut into or to be cut into, as the engraved matter on a page. — **(TO) BLEED (SOMEONE) WHITE** To extort money from in very large amounts.

—*noun* A page or plate so trimmed as to cut the printing or engraving; also, the part of a page or plate on which printing or an illustration extends beyond the usual printing edge. [<OE. *bledan* <*blod*, blood]

BLEED·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which bleeds. 2 A person who bleeds profusely from slight wounds; a hemophiliac. See HEMOPHILIA.

BLEEDING-HEART *noun* Any one of various plants having racemes of pink, drooping, heart-shaped flowers, especially, the ornamental garden herb *(Dicentra spectabilis)* from China, or the American wild bleeding-heart *(D. eximia)* of the eastern United States.

BLEEK·BOK *noun* [Taal] An antelope, the oribi.

BLEL·LUM *noun* [Scot.] A noisy talker.

BLEM·ISH *tr. verb* To mar or impair. —*noun* A disfiguring defect; also, moral reproach or stain. [<OF. *blemir*, wound, <ON. *blār*, livid, bluish] —**·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): blot, blur, brand, crack, daub, defacement, defect, deformity, dent, disfigurement, disgrace, dishonor, fault, flaw, imperfection, injury, reproach, smirch, soil, speck, spot, stain, stigma, taint, tarnish. A *blemish* is superficial; a *flaw* or *taint* is in structure or substance. In the moral sense, a *blemish* comes from one's own ill-doing; a *brand* or *stigma* is inflicted by others; as, the *brand* of infamy; we speak of a *blot* or *stain* upon reputation; a *flaw* or *taint* in character. A *defect* is the want or lack of something; *fault*, primarily a failing, is something that fails of an apparent intent or disappoints a natural expectation. See INJURY.

¹BLENCH *intr. verb* 1 To shrink back; flinch. 2 [Obs.] To turn aside. [<OE. *blencan*, deceive] —**BLENCH·ER** *noun.*

²BLENCH Same as BLANCH.

BLEND *verb* [**BLEND·ED, BLEND·ED** or **BLENT, BLEND·ING**] To mix; mingle; combine into one product, as varieties of tobacco, tea, etc. See synonyms under MIX, UNITE. —*noun* The act or result of mixing; a mixture. [Akin to OE. *blandan*, mix]

BLENDE *noun* 1 Sphalerite; zinc sulfide. 2 One of a number of rather bright minerals, generally a compound of sulfur with a metallic element. [<G. *blendendes erz*, deceptive ore] —**BLEND·OUS, BLEND·Y** *adj.*

¹BLEN·HEIM (blen'·hime) A village in western Bavaria, Germany; battle, 1704. Also [G.] *Blindheim.*

²BLEN·HEIM (-hime; *Br.* blĕn'·im) See SPANIEL.

BLEN·NER·HAS'·SET, HARMAN, 1764–1831, Anglo-American lawyer involved with Aaron Burr in a plot to conquer Texas and Mexico.

BLEN·NY *noun* [**BLEN·NIES** *pl.*] A small percoid marine fish (family *Blenniidæ*). [<L. *blennius* <Gr. *blennos*, slime] —**BLEN·NI·OID** *adj.*

BLEPHAR-, BLEPHARO- Combining forms from Greek *blepharon*, eyelid, used in anatomy and pathology.

BLÉ·RI·OT (blēh·ree·oh'), **LOUIS,** 1872–1936, French aviator and designer.

BLES BOK *noun* [Taal] A large South African antelope *(Alcelaphus albifrons)*, of a prevailing violet color and having a white blaze extending over its face. Also **BLES BUK.**

BLESS *tr. verb* [**BLESSED** or **BLEST, BLESS·ING**] 1 To bring happiness or good fortune to; prosper. 2 To invoke God's favor upon (a person or thing). 3 To consecrate. 4 To honor and exalt; praise; glorify. 5 To account (oneself) happy; felicitate. 6 To guard; protect; exclamatory use; as, *bless* me! 7 To sanctify or protect by the sign of the cross. See synonyms under PRAISE. [<OE. *bledsian*] —**BLESS·ER** *noun.*

BLESS·ED *(blĕs'·ĕd or blĕst) adj.* 1 Being in enjoyment of felicity in heaven; beatified. 2 Worthy of veneration or of blessing. 3 Joyful; healing. 4 Happy; favored. 5 Confounded, cursed, or the like: a euphemistic, ironical, or merely intensive use; as, not a *blessed* cent. Also **BLEST.** See synonyms under HAPPY, HOLY. —**BLESS·ED·LY** *adv.*

BLESS·ED·NESS *noun* The state of one who is blessed; felicity. — **SINGLE BLESSEDNESS** The unmarried state.

BLESS·ED SACRAMENT In the Roman Catholic Church, the Eucharist; devotional name.

BLESS·ING *noun* 1 That which makes happy or prosperous; a gift of divine favor. 2 A benediction. 3 Grateful adoration; worship. 4 Cursing or scolding: a euphemism. See synonyms under FAVOR, MERCY.

BLEST *adj.* Blessed.

BLET *intr. verb* [**BLET·TED, BLET·TING**] To decay internally, as a fleshy fruit after ripening. —*noun* Incipient decay in overripe fruit. [<OF. *blet*, overripe]

BLETH·ER (blĕth'·ĕr) *noun* [Scot.] Same as BLATHER.

BLEW Past tense of BLOW.

BLI·DA (blee'·duh) A city in northern Algeria. Also **BLI·DAH.**

BLIGHT (blīte) *noun* 1 A diseased state of plants, as mildew, rust, smut, etc. 2 Anything that withers hopes or prospects; also, the act of ruining or destroying. 3 A minute insect, usually an aphis, injurious to trees. 4 A deteriorating influence or condition affecting use, development, and value, as of real estate.

—*verb* 1 To decay or cause to decay; blast or be blasted. 2 To ruin or be ruined; frustrate. [Akin to OE. *blæcthe*, leprosy]

BLIGH·TY (blī'·tī) *noun* [Br.] 1 England; hence, home. 2 A wound severe enough to necessitate one's being sent to England for treatment. [Corruption of Hindustani *Wilayat (Bilayati)*, Europe]

BLIMP *noun* [Pop.] 1 A non-rigid, lighter than air, dirigible balloon. 2 The soundproof cover enclosing a motion-picture camera; also called *bungalow.*

BLIND (blind) *adj.* 1 Without the power of seeing; also, lacking in perception or judgment. 2 Acting or proceeding at random. 3 Difficult to trace or understand, illegible; unintelligible. 4 Having no opening or outlet; as, a *blind* ditch. 5 Having but one opening; open at one end only; as, a *blind* alley; also, difficult to find or follow; as, a *blind* path. 6 Of or relating to blind persons as a class. 7 Dark; obscure. — **TO GO IT BLIND** 1 To bet in a poker game before looking at one's hand. 2 Hence, to undertake anything without reasonable inquiry.

—*noun* 1 Something that obstructs vision or shuts off light; a screen or shutter. 2 A subterfuge; ruse. 3 One who is, or those who are, blind. 4 A place of ambush; hiding place. 5 A baggage car with no end door: also **BLIND BAGGAGE.** See synonyms under ARTIFICE.

—*tr. verb* 1 To make blind or partially blind. 2 To dazzle. 3 To shut off from view; screen. [<OE.]

BLIND AGE (blind'·ij) *noun* An earth-faced wooden screen, for protecting a trenching party from the enemy's fire; a mantelet.

BLIND ALLEY An alley, road, etc., open at one end only; figuratively, any search, occupation, or the like, in which progress is blocked. —**BLIND-ALLEY** *adj.*

BLIND DATE A date with a person whom one has not previously seen or met, usually arranged by a third person.

BLIND·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which blinds. 2 A flap on the side of a horse's bridle, to obstruct his side view: also called *blinker.* For illustration see HARNESS.

BLIND FISH *noun* A fish of subterranean streams without functional eyes; especially, the cavefish *(Amblyopsis spelæus)*, found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky.

BLIND FOLD *tr. verb* To cover or bandage the eyes of; hoodwink; mislead. —*adj.* 1 Having the eyes bandaged. 2 Having the mental vision darkened; rash: also **BLIND'·FOLD ED.** [<OE. *geblindfellian*]

BLIND HEIM Same as BLENHEIM.

BLIND HINGE A shutter hinge constructed so that the shutter or other piece hinged thereby closes itself by its own weight when not held open. For illustration see under HINGE.

BLIND·ING *adj.* Making blind or as if blind, physically or mentally; as, *blinding* tears; *blinding* passions. —**·LY** *adv.*

BLIND LY *adv.* Without sight or without foresight; recklessly.

BLINDMAN'S-BUFF *noun* A game in which one who is blindfolded must catch and identify some one.

BLIND POKER A game of poker in which bets are made before the hands are seen.

BLIND SIDE The weakest or most vulnerable side.

BLIND SPOT A small area on the retina of the eye that is insensible to light because of the entrance of the fibers of the optic nerve; hence, a subject or a phase of thought in which one is unable to be objective or critical.

BLIND STAGGERS See STAGGERS.

BLIND'·STO·RY *noun* A story without windows; the triforium.

BLIND TIGER [Pop.] A place where intoxicants are illegally sold on the sly. Also **BLIND PIG.**

BLIND·WORM *noun* A small, limbless, snakelike lizard with very small but perfect eyes; especially the slowworm (*Anguis fragilis*) of Europe and Africa.

BLINK (blingk) *verb* 1 To wink or cause to wink repeatedly and rapidly; hence, to get a hasty glimpse. 2 To look at evasively or with half-closed eyes; miss or evade seeing; pass by. 3 To twinkle; glimmer. —*noun* 1 A glance or glimpse. 2 A shimmer or glimmer; also, light reflected from floating ice; iceblink. [<D. *blinken*]

BLINK ER *noun* 1 One who or that which blinks. 2 A light, mechanically operated to shine and darken alternately; used to transmit code messages. 3 *pl.* [Pop.] Goggles. 4 A horse's blinder. 5 A coquette: formerly called **BLINK·ARD.**

BLISS *noun* 1 Superlative happiness; heavenly joy. 2 Gladness; joy. 3 A cause of delight. See synonyms under HAPPINESS, RAPTURE. [<OE.] —**BLISS FUL** *adj.* —**BLISS·FUL·LY** *adv.* —**BLISS·FUL·NESS** *noun.*

Bliss, Tasker Howard, 1853–1930, American general; member of Supreme War Council, 1917–19.

BLIS TER *noun* 1 A thin vesicle, especially one on the skin, containing watery matter, as from a scald, bruise, etc; also, a similar vesicle on a plant, on steel, or on a painted surface. 2 Any substance used for blistering. 3 A bulge on the hull of a warship below the waterline to protect it from torpedoes. 4 A bulge or projection from the fuselage of certain aircraft, containing guns and used for observation.

—*verb* 1 To produce a blister or blisters upon or to sustain blistering. 2 To hurt by or as by a blister; gall. [<ME. *blester*, perhaps, <ON. *blastr*, swelling]

BLISTER BEETLE 1 A beetle, as an oil beetle (family *Meloidæ*), yielding a vesicating substance; especially, the Spanish fly. 2 A long, slender beetle (genus *Epicauta*), widely distributed in the United States, especially *E. pennsylvanicus*, very destructive of the potato. See illustrations under INSECT (injurious).

BLIS TERED (-turd) *adj.* 1 Having blisters. 2 Covered with raised spots resembling blisters. 3 Having slits which reveal material of a different color or a different type of material, especially in 16th century costumes.

BLISTER GAS A vesicant used in warfare.

BLISTER RUST A serious disease of pine trees, especially the white-pine blister rust, caused by a fungus (genus *Cronartium*) that raises blisters on the bark.

BLIS TER Y *adj.* Marked by or full of blisters.

BLITHE (blith) *adj.* Characterized by gladness or mirth; joyous; gay; merry; sprightly. See synonyms under CHEERFUL, HAPPY, MERRY. [<OI.] —**LY** *adv.*

BLITHE SOME (-sum) *adj.* Showing or imparting gladness; cheerful; merry. See synonyms under HAPPY. —**·LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun.*

BLITZ *verb* [Pop.] To attack with sudden and overwhelming force. —*noun* Sudden force; lightning-like destruction. —*adj.* Lightning-like. [<G., lightning]

Blitz krieg (blits'-kreeg) *noun* Lightning war; sudden overwhelming attack with powerful force. [<G.]

BLIZ ZARD *noun* A high cold wind accompanied by blinding snow; also, a heavy snowstorm of long duration. [<Prov. Eng. *blizzer*, sudden blow; compare OE. *blysere*, incendiary]

1BLOAT *verb* 1 To puff up or cause to puff up or swell, as with fluid or gas. 2 To inflate, as with conceit. —*noun* 1 One who is bloated; a drunkard. 2 An accumulation of gas in the alimentary canal (of a domestic animal). —*adj.* Bloated; puffed; swollen. [Compare ON. *blautr*, soft, soaked]

2BLOAT *tr. verb* To cure by half-drying in smoke, as herring. —*adj.* Smoke-cured; as, a *bloat* herring. [<ME. *blote*]

BLOAT·ED *adj.* 1 Swollen with fluid or gas; turgid; edematous. 2 Puffed up; conceited.

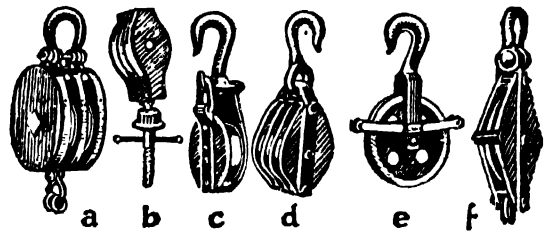
BLOAT ER *noun* 1 A selected smoked herring. 2 A whitefish (*Argyrosomus prognathus*) of the Great Lakes of North America: also **BLOATER WHITEFISH.** [<2BLOAT]

BLOB *noun* 1 A soft, globular mass; a drop, as of viscous liquid; a blotch or daub. 2 A noise like that made by a fish flopping in water. —*verb* [**BLOBBED, BLOB·BING**] 1 To blot with a blob of ink or color. blur. 2 To rise in bubbles or produce bubbles. 3 To flop, as a fish in water. [Probably imitative]

BLOC *noun* A group, as of politicians, combined to foster special interests or to obstruct legislative action: originally, a combination of members of different political parties in the French Chamber of Deputies. Compare **2BLOCK** (obstruction). [<F.]

Bloch (blŏK), **Ernest,** born 1880, Swiss-American composer.

1BLOCK *noun* 1 A solid piece of wood, metal, or other material; specifically, a wooden log or the like upon which chopping is done; a temporary support; shore; the stand on which slaves were sold at auction; the wooden billet on which condemned persons are beheaded; a forming-piece on which the final shape is given to a hat body, or one on which a hat is placed to be ironed; a wooden support for a wig; barbers' block. 2 A continuous portion of land; as a 10-acre *block*. 3 A sheave or pulley, or set of pulleys, in a frame or shell. 4 The land and buildings enclosed in a single square, or the like, bounded by streets; the distance along a street from one cross-street to another. 5 A stupid or unsympathetic person; a blockhead. 6 In an Australian city, the public promenade; also, one of the sections into



BLOCKS

a Tackle block.
b Dock block.
c Link snatch block.
d Triple-sheave steel block.
e Gin block.
f Square-checked block.

which the public lands available for settlement are divided. —*tr. verb* 1 To shape by molding or stretching on a block, as a hat. 2 To form into blocks. 3 To stamp with a block; place upon a block; also, to secure with a block. —**TO BLOCK OUT** To plan broadly without details. —**TO BLOCK UP** To raise (machinery) and secure on blocks. [<F. *bloc*]

2BLOCK *noun* 1 That which hinders or obstructs, or the condition of being obstructed; an obstruction. 2 A block ball in baseball. 3 The act of blocking a ball as in cricket.

—*tr. verb* 1 To stop with or as with a block; impede; obstruct: often with *up*. 2 To hinder a potential tackler in football; to stop (a ball) as with a bat in cricket. 3 To stop (a nerve) from functioning as by an anesthetic. See synonyms under HINDER. —**TO BLOCK UP** To fill (an area or space) so as to prevent movement into or through. [<F. *bloquer*, block up; of G. origin]

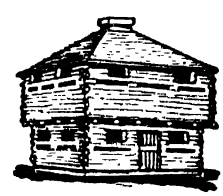
BLOCK ADE *tr. verb* [**AD ED, ·AD ING**] To close to traffic or communication by military or naval force; obstruct. —*noun* 1 The investing of a coast by a hostile naval force with intent to close it to maritime commerce. 2 A blockading force. 3 Any hindrance or obstruction to action; stoppage of traffic, especially by storm or accident. —**TO RUN THE BLOCKADE** To elude blockading forces. [<2BLOCK]

BLOCK AD ER (-ā'-dur) *noun* One who or that which blockades; also, the captain or a member of the crew.

BLOCK'·BUS TER *noun* A large aerial bomb, weighing from two to four or more tons, and capable of causing great devastation over a large area.

BLOCK ER *noun* One who or that which blocks; especially, in football, a player who interposes himself between the man carrying the ball and an opposing tackler.

BLOCK FRONT In American furniture, a form of front, as in a desk or chest of drawers, characterized by three vertical panels, the center concave, the end panels convex or blocked: associated with the work of John Goddard, 18th century Rhode Island cabinetmaker. —**BLOCK-FRONT** *adj.*



BLOCKHOUSE

BLOCK HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* A stupid person.

BLOCK HOUSE *noun* 1 A fortification, formerly of logs and heavy timbers, now of concrete or other very resistant material, having loopholes from which to fire guns. 2 [Local] A house made of hewn logs set square.

BLOCK ISH *adj.* Like a block; stupid; dull. Also **BLOCK·LIKE.** —**BLOCK ISH·LY** *adv.* —**BLOCK ISH·NESS** *noun.*

Block Island An island, 5 by 8 miles, off the south coast of and belonging to Rhode Island.

BLOCK LAVA Lava in the form of angular blocks with sharp, rough surfaces.

BLOCK LETTER 1 Type cut from wood. 2 A style of printing without serifs, resembling letters cut from wood. —**BLOCK-LETTER** *adj.*

BLOCK LINE *noun* A line passing over one or more blocks and pulleys.

BLOCK PRINTING A method of printing from wooden blocks on which designs have been engraved.

BLOCK SYSTEM A system of regulating the running of trains on a railway, by automatic signals or otherwise, in which the track is divided into sections called blocks, on any one of which, ordinarily, only one train at a time is allowed.

BLOCK TIN Tin cast in ingots; also, pure tin as distinguished from tin plate.

BLOCK·Y *adj.* 1 Unequally shaded, as if printed in blocks. 2 Short and stout; stocky.

-ETT, KATHARINE BURR, born 1898, American physicist.

-EM'-FON-TEIN (bloom'-fon-tane) A city, capital of Orange Free State Province, Union of South Africa.

BLOIS (blwah) An ancient manufacturing city on the Loire River, central France.

BLOM-I DON, CAPE A headland of western Nova Scotia.

BLOND (blond) *adj.* 1 Having a fair skin with light eyes and hair. 2 Flaxen or golden, as hair. —*noun* 1 A blond person: *feminine* **BLONDE** (blond). 2 A variety of silk lace. [<F.; of Gmc. origin]

BLOOD (blud) *noun* 1 The chemically complex and usually red fluid that circulates through the vascular system of most vertebrates. It delivers oxygen and nutrients to all the cells and tissues, distributes internal secretions, removes waste products, guards against infection, and helps to maintain homeostasis of the organism. 2 Kinship by descent; race; especially, noble lineage. Compare FULL BLOOD, HALF BLOOD. 3 Vitality; temperament; mood. 4 Bloodshed; war; murder. 5 A dashing fellow; gallant. 6 One of various red liquids, as the sap of some trees. 7 A blood horse. 8 The life blood of a sacrificial victim, especially as in the atonement of Christ. See synonyms under AFFINITY, KIN. —*tr. verb* 1 To draw blood from; bleed. 2 To train (a dog) to hunt by the taste of blood, or (troops) to fight by experience of battle.

—*adj.* Blooded; of superior breed; as, a fine *blood* mare. [<OE. *blod*]

BLOOD-AND-THUNDER *adj.* Characterized by violence and bloodshed; sensational; melodramatic: said of certain fiction or drama.

BLOOD BANK A reserve of blood, either in liquid form classified according to blood groups, or in the form of dried plasma, for use in transfusion.

BLOOD-BOL TERED (-bol'-turd) *adj.* Daubed or clotted with blood.

BLOOD COUNT A measure giving the number and proportion of red and white cells in a given sample of blood: used for clinical and diagnostic purposes.

BLOOD-CURDLING *adj.* Terrifying or horrifying enough to curdle or congeal the blood.

BLOOD-ED *adj.* 1 Having blood or temper of a specified character; as, cold-*blooded*. 2 Having pure blood or lineage; thoroughbred.

BLOOD GROUP One of four great classes into which all human beings may be divided on the basis of specific genetic differences in the composition and properties of blood: usually designated as AB, A, B, and O. Also **BLOOD TYPE**.

BLOOD GUILT (-gilt) *noun* The crime of unrighteous bloodshed. —**BLOOD' GUILT I-NESS** *noun* —**BLOOD'-GUILT Y** *adj.*

BLOOD HEAT The normal temperature of human blood, about 98.6° Fahr.

BLOOD HOUND *noun* A large hound with an unusual ability to follow a scent; characterized by a powerful body, a narrow head, sunken eyes, dewlaps, straight and large-boned forelegs, and loose skin: often used to track fugitives: also called *sleuthhound*.

BLOOD LESS *adj.* 1 Having no blood; without color; pale. 2 Lifeless. 3 Cold-hearted. 4 Without bloodshed. —**-LY** *adv.* —**-NESS** *noun*.

BLOOD'-LET-TING *noun* Bleeding for a therapeutic purpose. —**BLOOD' LET TER** *noun*.

BLOOD-LINE *noun* Strain or pedigree, as of livestock.

BLOOD MONEY Money paid for bloodshed.

BLOOD PLASMA The liquid part of the blood.

BLOOD PLATELET A thrombocyte; one of the minute circular or oval bodies found in the blood of higher vertebrates, essential to the coagulating process.

BLOOD'-POI SON-ING *noun* Deterioration of the blood caused by the introduction of pathogenic substances, usually bacterial, into the blood stream: also called *toxemia*.

BLOOD PRESSURE The pressure of the blood on the walls of the arteries, varying with the force of the heart action, resilience of the arteries and blood vessels, amount and viscosity of blood, etc.

BLOOD PUDDING An article of food composed of swine's blood, coagulated by cooking, intermingled with particles of fat and usually stuffed into skins. Also **BLOOD SAUSAGE**.

BLOOD-RED *adj.* Colored with or like blood. See synonyms under BLOODY.

BLOOD-RELATION *noun* A person of the same stock or parentage; a kinsman by birth. —**BLOOD-RELATIONSHIP** *noun*.

BLOOD-ROOT (blud'-root) *noun* 1 A low perennial North American herb (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), having a fleshy rootstalk with deep-red sap: also called *puccoon*. 2 An Old World plant, the tormentil.

BLOOD-SHED *noun* The shedding of blood; slaughter; carnage. Also **BLOOD' SHED-DING**. —**BLOOD' SHED-DER** *noun*.

BLOOD-SHOT *adj.* Suffused or shot with blood; red and inflamed or irritated: said of the eye.

BLOOD-STAIN *noun* A spot produced by blood. —*verb tr.* To stain with blood. —**BLOOD-STAINED** *adj.*

BLOOD-STONE *noun* A stone of green chalcedony containing red spots: often cut as a gem.

BLOOD STREAM The stream of blood coursing through a living body.

BLOOD'-SUCK-ER *noun* 1 An animal that sucks blood, as a leech. 2 A cruel extortioner.

BLOOD-TEST *noun* Any of various procedures for indicating the presence of blood under given conditions, or for determining its specific type or its condition in health or disease.

BLOOD' THIRST Y *adj.* Thirsting for blood; murderous; cruel. —**BLOOD'-THIRST I-LY** *adv.* —**BLOOD'-THIRST I-NESS** *noun*.

BLOOD-TRANSFUSION *noun* The transfer of a quantity of the blood from one person into the vascular system of another.

BLOOD VESSEL Any tubular canal in which the blood circulates: either an artery or vein.

BLOOD-WOOD *noun* 1 Hæmatoxylon. 2 Any of various other woods characterized by a red or reddish heartwood, especially the Jamaica ironwood (*Laplacea hæmotoxylon*) valued as timber, and the bloodwood cacique (*Brosimum caloxylon*), used by the Panama Indians as a tribal medicine.

BLOOD WORM *noun* Any of various annelid worms (genera *Polycirrus* and *Enoplobranchus*), having long, slender bodies and bright-red blood: found in mud and shallow water.

BLOOD WORT (-wûrt) *noun* 1 Any plant of the family *Hæmodoraceæ*. 2 The salad burnet. 3 The lesser centaury. 4 The red-veined dock (genus *Rumex*). 5 Bloodroot.

BLOOD Y *adj.* [**BLOOD I ER, BLOOD I EST**] 1 Covered or stained with blood. also **BLOOD IED**. 2 Consisting of, containing, or mixed with blood. 3 Characterized by or delighting in bloodshed, sanguinary; bloodthirsty. 4 Red like blood; suggesting blood. 5 [Br., Pop.] Damned; accursed, confounded: also used adverbially, meaning very, exceedingly, damnably; as, not *bloody* likely: a low vulgarism.

—*tr. verb* [**BLOOD IED, BLOOD Y-ING**] To smear or color with blood. —**BLOOD I LY** *adv.* —**BLOOD I-NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (adj.): blood-dyed, blood-red, blood-stained, crimson, gory, reeking, sanguinary. *Bloody* is commonly used in the literal, *sanguinary* in the figurative sense. We say a *sanguinary* or *bloody* battle, a *sanguinary* temper, a *bloody* weapon, a *bloody* field. *Crimson* refers to the color of blood; *gory* signifies covered or daubed with gore, or clotted blood, and always keeps the physical signification. *Reeking*, which is capable of other meanings, is often used alone to signify wet with steaming blood; as a *reeking* blade. *Antonyms*: bloodless, calm, conciliatory, gentle, harmless, peaceable, peaceful, tranquil, unwarlike.

BLOODY SHIRT The blood-stained shirt of one who has been killed, exhibited to incite or perpetuate vengeance: used especially as the symbol of enmity between the North and South after the Civil War. —**TO WAVE THE BLOODY SHIRT** To keep alive or incite hostility by displaying the blood-stained shirts of those slain by an enemy: often used figuratively.

¹BLOOM (bloom) *noun* 1 The act of florescence or the state of being in flower; a growing or flourishing condition; freshness; also, flush; glow. 2 A flower; blossom; also, flowers collectively. 3 The powdery waxy substance on certain fruits, as the plum or grape, and on certain leaves, as those of the cabbage. 4 A clouded appearance on a varnished surface. 5 A yellow appearance on tanned leather. 6 A fluorescence seen in lubricating oils. 7 A moist film on the surface of a photographic lens, film, or glass plate. 8 A fine variety of sun-dried raisin: also **BLOOM RAISIN**. 9 An earthy mineral, usually bright-colored, and ordinarily a decomposition product.

—*verb* 1 To bear flowers; blossom; also, to give a bloom to; bring into bloom; cause to flourish. 2 To glow with health and beauty. 3 To cloud, as a varnished surface. [<ME. *blome* <ON. *blomi*]

²BLOOM *noun* A mass of malleable iron from which the slag has been forced by hammer or roller; also, a lump of melted glass. [<OE. *bloma*, lump of metal]



BLOOMER
Worn as proposed by Mrs. Bloomer.

BLOOM ER *noun* 1 A costume of loose trousers under a short skirt, proposed for women by Mrs. Bloomer of Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1849–50; also, a woman so dressed. 2 *pl.* Loose, wide knickerbockers gathered at the knees: worn by women. 3 *pl.* Canvas guards attached to turrets of battleships and enclosing the barrels of turret guns to keep out dampness. 4 [Pop.] A blunder; mistake; error.

BLOOM ER-Y *noun* [**-IES** *pl.*] An apparatus or establishment for making malleable iron directly from the ore; also, a puddling furnace.

BLOOM ING *adj.* Coming into flower; hence, fresh and beautiful; prosperous. See synonyms under FRESH. —**-LY** *adv.* —**-NESS** *noun*.

BLOOM Y *adj.* 1 Abounding in blooms; flowery. 2 Covered with bloom, as a fruit.

BLOOP *noun* In sound reproduction of motion pictures, the dull thud caused by a poorly made patch of material placed over a splice in the sound track. [Onomatopoetic]

BLOS·SOM *noun* 1 A flower, or flowers collectively. 2 The state or period of flowering; bloom. 3 A maneuver in which a squadron of airplanes expands from V-formation and each plane wings over in a roll. —*verb* 1 To come into or cause to come into a blossom. 2 To prosper; thrive. See synonyms under FLOURISH. [<OE. *blostma*] —**BLOS·SOM·LESS** *adj.* —**BLOS·SOM·Y** *adj.*

BLOT *noun* 1 A spot or stain, as of ink. 2 Reproach; blemish; a stain on a reputation. 3 An erasure. See synonyms under BLEMISH, STAIN.
—*verb* [**BLOT·TED, BLOT·TING**] 1 To spot or become spotted with ink; stain. 2 To disgrace; sully. 3 To blur or obliterate, as writing: often with *out*. 4 To dry with blotting paper. 5 To obscure; darken. 6 To paint roughly; daub. —**TO BLOT OUT** 1 To conceal; cause to be forgotten. 2 To obliterate; destroy. [Akin to ON. *blotna*, become wet]

BLOT *noun* 1 In backgammon, an exposed man liable to be forfeited. 2 Any exposed point; a weak spot.

BLOTCH *noun* 1 A spot or blot. 2 An inflamed eruption on the skin. —*tr. verb* To mark or cover with blotches. [Blend of BLOT and BOTCH] —**BLOTCH·Y** *adj.*

BLOT·TER *noun* 1 A sheet, pad, or book of blotting paper. 2 The daily record of arrests and charges in a police station. 3 Anything that blots or defiles.

BLOTTING PAPER Unsized paper for absorbing excess ink.

BLOUNT (blunt), **CHARLES**, 1563–1606?, Earl of Devonshire; English statesman; suppressed Irish rebellion, 1603.

BLOUSE (blows *or* blouz) *noun* 1 A woman's loose waist or bodice of various types, extending from the neck to the waist or below, and worn tucked into the skirt or outside. 2 A loose, knee-length shirt or frock, usually belted at the waist, worn chiefly by French workmen. 3 A U. S. Army service coat. [<F. perhaps <OF. *bliaut*, upper garment]

BLOUSED *adj.* 1 Wearing a blouse. 2 Made loose like a blouse, as a waist.

BLOW (blō) *verb* [**BLEW** (blōō), **BLOWN** (blōne), **BLOW·ING**] 1 To emit a current of air or a jet of water or steam. 2 To move by or in a current of air. 3 To form by inflating a material, as glass. 4 To force air into or through (a wind instrument); sound by blowing or by being blown. 5 To put out of breath; pant; be winded. 6 To lay eggs in, as by flies in meat. 7 To spread abroad by report. 8 [Pop.] To talk boastfully; bluster. 9 To spend (money), especially lavishly, treat; entertain. 10 To destroy, as a fuse by an overloaded current. 11 To shoot (a bullet, hole, etc.) through; as, to *blow* a hole in the wall. 12 To praise extremely. 13 [Pop.] To leave. —**TO BLOW HOT AND COLD** To vacillate. —**TO BLOW IN** To arrive unexpectedly. —**TO BLOW OFF** 1 To let off steam, as from the escape-valve of a boiler. 2 To speak angrily. —**TO BLOW OVER** To pass by without bad result; be dissipated, dropped, or forgotten. —**TO BLOW UP** 1 To inflate. 2 To burst and scatter or destroy by explosion; hence, to go to pieces; collapse. 3 [Pop.] To scold; upbraid; to lose self-control. 4 To make larger, as a photograph; also, to project on a screen the enlarged image of (a picture or drawing).
—*noun* 1 The act of blowing; a blast; gale. 2 The oviposition of a fly; a flyblow. 3 A single blast of the Bessemer converter, or the quantity of metal acted on at one time. 4 The violent inrush of gas from or into a coal seam; also, the collapse of a mine roof. 5 [Pop.] Boastfulness; as, oratorical *blow*. 6 Time to get the breath; the act of getting the breath when winded; as, give the horses a *blow*. [<OE. *blawan*]

BLOW (blō) *noun* 1 A sudden or violent stroke; thump; thwack. 2 A sudden misfortune. 3 A hostile or combative act: usually in the plural; as, coming to *blows*. [<ME. *blowe*]

Synonyms: box, buffet, calamity, concussion, cuff, cut, disaster, hit, knock, lash, misfortune, rap, shock, stripe, stroke, thump. A *blow* is a sudden impact, as of a fist or a club; a *stroke* is a sweeping movement; as, the *stroke* of a sword, of an oar, of the arm in swimming. A *slap* is given with the open hand, a *lash* with a whip, thong, or the like; we speak also of the *cut* of a whip. A *cuff* is a somewhat sidelong *blow*, generally with the open hand; as, a *cuff* or *box* on the ear. In the metaphorical sense, *blow* is used for sudden, stunning, staggering *calamity* or sorrow; *stroke* for sweeping *disaster*, and also for sweeping achievement and success. We say a *stroke* of paralysis, or a *stroke* of genius. We speak of the *buffets* of adverse fortune. *Shock* is used of that which is at once sudden, violent, and prostrating; we speak of a *shock* of electricity, the *shock* of an amputation, a *shock* of surprise. Compare BEAT, MISFORTUNE.

BLOW (blō) *verb* To bloom or cause to bloom, as a plant; blossom; produce, as flowers. —*noun* The state of flowering, a mass of blossoms; blossoms in general. [<OE. *blowan*, to blossom]

BLOW-BACK *noun* The escape from the rear of a gun of gases formed by discharge of the projectile; also a defective cartridge or primer causing this escape.

BLOW·ER (blō'-) *noun* 1 One who or that which blows. 2 A device for increasing a draft. 3 A boaster.

BLOW·FISH (blō'-) *noun* The wall-eyed pike perch; also, a swellfish or similar fish.

BLOW·FLY (blō'-) *noun* Any of several metallic blue or green flies (family *Calliphoridæ*), whose larvæ live in carrion or in the wounds of living animals.

BLOW·GUN (blō'-) *noun* A long tube through which a missile, as an arrow, may be blown by the breath.

BLOW-HARD *noun* A braggart. —*adj.* Boastful.

BLOW·HOLE (blō'-) *noun* 1 The nasal openings in the heads of certain cetaceans. 2 A small crater formed on the surface of a lava flow for the escape of gas, etc. 3 A vent for the release of gas and bad air, as from mines. 4 A defect in a metal casting due to an air bubble caught during solidification. 5 A hole in the ice to which seals, whales, etc., come to breathe.

BLOW·ING (blō'-) *noun* 1 The action of emitting or applying a current of air. 2 The act or sound of breathing, especially hard breathing, as of an animal; especially, that made through the nostrils by horses under excitement.

BLOWING-UP *noun* A scolding.

BLOWN (blōne) *adj.* 1 Winded from overexertion. 2 Spoiled, as food, by exposure, keeping, or oviposition; tainted. 3 Inflated or swollen with gas. 4 Made with a blowpipe; as, *blown* glass.

BLOWN *adj.* In full flower or bloom.

BLOW-OFF *noun* 1 The expelling of water, vapor, etc. 2 An apparatus for blowing off steam, water, etc., as from boilers.

BLOW-OUT *noun* 1 The explosive destruction of a fuse by an overcharge. 2 [Pop.] A formal entertainment that becomes disorderly; also, an elaborate social function or, especially, an elaborate meal. 3 A puncture in or bursting of an automobile tire.

BLOW PIPE (blō'-) *noun* 1 A tube by which air or gas is blown through a flame for the purpose of fusing, heating, or melting something. 2 A blowgun.

BLOWSE (blowz) *noun* [Obs.] A fat, red-faced woman.

BLOW·TORCH (blō'-) *noun* An apparatus for vaporizing a combustible liquid under pressure and expelling it from a nozzle as a long, intensely hot flame: used for soldering, etc.

BLOW·TUBE (blō'-) *noun* 1 A pea-shooter. 2 A blowgun. 3 A tube used for blowing molten glass into the desired shape.

BLOW-UP *noun* [Pop.] 1 Bankruptcy. 2 A scolding. 3 Loss of self-control.

BLOW·Y (blō'-i) *adj.* Windy.

BLOWZ·Y (blowz'-i) *adj.* 1 Slatternly or unkempt; slovenly. 2 Having a red or flushed face. Also **BLOWS·Y, BLOWZED.**

BLUB·BER *verb* 1 To mar or disfigure as with weeping. 2 To utter sobbingly; weep and sob noisily. [<ME. *blubren*]
—**BLUB BER ER** *noun* —**BLUB BER ING·LY** *adv.*

BLUB BER *noun* 1 The layer of fat beneath the skin, as of a whale. 2 The act of blubbering. [<ME. *bluber*]

BLUB BER·Y *adj.* 1 Like blubber; very fat. 2 Swollen, as cheeks; protruding.

BLU·CHER (bloo'-chur *or* -kur) *noun* 1 A half boot, or high shoe. 2 A shoe in which there is no front seam, the upper meeting above in two projecting flaps. [<BLUCHER]

BLU CHER (blōō'-chur; G. blu'-Kĕr), **GEBHARD LEBERECHT, FURST VON**, 1742–1819, German field marshal commanding Prussian army at Waterloo.

BLUDE (blood) *noun* [Scot.] Blood.

BLUDG·EON (blŭj'-un) *noun* A short club, commonly loaded at one end, used as a weapon. —*verb* To strike with or as with a bludgeon; hence, to coerce forcibly or with violent argument or criticism.

BLUE *adj.* [**BLU ER, BLU·EST**] 1 Having the color of the clear sky. 2 Dismal; dreary; melancholy; despondent; also, depressing; discouraging; as, things look *blue*. 3 Severe or Puritanic; strict; as, *blue* laws. 4 Faithful; genuine; sterling; as, he is true *blue*. 5 Livid, as from contusion, cold, or fear. 6 Devoted to literature; pedantic: said of women. 7 Of, pertaining to, or designating that pole of a magnet which points to the south: opposed to *red*. 8 Denoting venous blood that shows through the skin. 9 Designating a flame, as of a candle, where the red glare is absent: said to be an omen of the presence of evil spirits.
—*noun* 1 One of the chief colors of the spectrum; the color of the clear sky; azure. 2 The coloring-matter or pigment used for imparting a blue color. 3 A blueprint. 4 One who wears blue clothing or insignia. 5 *pl.* See BLUES. 6 The bluish-gray winter coat of a deer. 7 A small butterfly of the family *Lycænidæ*. 8 [Pop.] A bluestocking. —**OUT OF THE BLUE** At an unexpected time and from an unsuspected source; completely unforeseen.
—*tr. verb* To make or cause to become blue; treat with bluing. [<OF. *bleu*; of Gmc. origin] —**BLUE·LY** *adv.* —**BLUE NESS** *noun* —**BLU·ISH** *adj.* —**BLU·ISH·NESS** *noun.*

BLUE *noun* 1 A soldier of the Federal Army in the American Civil War. Compare GRAY. 2 In England, an athlete wearing the colors of his university in contests between Oxford (dark blue) and Cambridge (light blue). 3 In England, a member of the Royal Horse Guard.

BLUE-AND-WHITE Nanking porcelain.

BLUE·BALL *noun* Baby-blue-eyes.

BLUE·BEARD 1 In folklore, a brutal king who killed six wives and hid them in "the forbidden chamber," which could be opened only on pain of death. The beautiful young seventh wife unlocked the door and revealed the murders. She was

saved from like fate by her two brothers, who slew Bluebeard. The story appears in Charles Perrault's *Contes des Fées*, 1697. 2 Hence, **BLUE BEARD**, any murderous polygamist; wife-slayer.

BLUE BELL *noun* Any one of various plants that bear blue bell-shaped flowers; specifically, the grape-hyacinth (*Muscari botryoides*) and the Virginia lungwort; in England, the wild hyacinth (*Scilla nonscripta*); in Scotland, the harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*).

BLUE'-BER-RY *noun* [RIES *pl.*] A many-seeded edible, blue or black American berry of the genus *Vaccinium*; also, the plant that bears it. Compare HUCKLEBERRY.

BLUE BIRD *noun* A small American bird (genus *Sialia*), with a prevailing blue upper part.

BLUE BLOOD 1 Blood of a supposed finer or purer kind; hence, aristocratic lineage, character, or bearing. 2 A person of noble or aristocratic family, as in Spain. —**BLUE-BLOODED** *adj.*

BLUE' BON NET *noun* 1 Same as BLUEBOTTLE (flower). 2 An annual leguminous herb (*Lupinus subcarnosus*) with blue flowers; the State flower of Texas. 3 A woolen cap worn by the Scots; hence, a Scot.

BLUE BOOK *noun* 1 Popularly, a register of names of persons employed by the U. S. government. 2 A classified register, as of persons in high society. 3 In England, a governmental publication, issued in blue paper covers.

BLUE' BOT TLE *noun* 1 A blowfly (family *Calliphoridæ*) with a brilliant metallic blue or green abdomen. 2 A flower, wild or cultivated, with tubular florets, blue, violet, etc., each borne on a tall, slender stalk; the cornflower or bachelor's-button.

BLUE CAP *noun* 1 The bluebonnet or blue titmouse. 2 A native of Scotland.

BLUE-COAT *noun* A person wearing a blue uniform, as a policeman; during the Civil War, a Union soldier. —**BLUE' COAT ED** *adj.*

BLUE COHOSH See under COHOSH.

BLUE CROSS A British organization devoted to the humane treatment of animals, especially of horses and dogs.

BLUE CURLS *noun* 1 Any herb of the genus *Trichostema*, of the mint family: from its resemblance to pennyroyal, called *bastard pennyroyal*. 2 The selfheal or allheal (*Prunella vulgaris*) of the same family.

BLUE DEVIL A malignant demon.

BLUE DEVILS Great depression of spirits; despondency; morbid melancholy, delirium tremens; hypochondria.

BLUE-EYED *adj.* Having blue eyes.

BLUE-EYED-GRASS *noun* Delicate grass-like plants (*Sisyrinchium augustifolium*) of the iris family, with blue flowers on slender, winged scapes.

BLUE FIELDS A seaport town in SE. Nicaragua.

BLUE FISH *noun* 1 A voracious food fish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*) common along the Atlantic Coast of the United States. 2 One of various other fishes: a labroid fish (*Platyglossus radiatus*) of Florida and the West Indies, a weakfish (*Cynoscion parvipinnis*); a perchlike fish (genus *Girella*); also, the cunner.

BLUE FLAG See under FLAG.

BLUE FOX The Arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*) in its bluish phase.

BLUE GILL (-gil) *noun* The blue sunfish.

BLUE GOOSE An incendiary, .50-caliber machine-gun bullet for use against armor-plated enemy airplanes: so called from the blue tip, which identifies it.

BLUE GRASS One of various grasses (genus *Poa*); especially, the Kentucky bluegrass (*P. pratensis*) with many running rootstocks.

BLUE GRASS STATE Nickname of KENTUCKY.

BLUE-GREEN ALGÆ Myxophyceæ.

BLUE-GUM *noun* Any of several eucalyptus trees with aromatic bitter astringent leaves.

BLUE HEARTS (-harts) *noun* A figwort (*Buchnera americana*) with a terminal spike of dark-blue flowers.

BLUE HEN'S CHICKENS Natives of the State of Delaware.

BLUE ING Same as BLUING.

BLUE JACK *noun* 1 Blue vitriol. 2 A small oak (*Quercus cinerea*).

BLUE' JACK-ET *noun* An enlisted man in the U. S. Navy.

BLUE JAY A small, crested bird (*Cyanocitta cristata*) of eastern and western North America.

BLUE LAW A law proscribing or dictating private personal behavior in the interests of a narrow moral code; specifically, any such law common in the early American colonies; also, any law regulating the observance of Sunday as a day of rest.

BLUE MASS A medicine prepared by rubbing mercury with glycerin, honey, confection of rose, etc., until it forms a pill-shaped mass: also called *blue pill*.

BLUE MOLD A destructive rotting disease of apples and citrus fruits, caused respectively by the fungi *Penicillium expansum* and *P. digitatum*. *P. crustaceum* or *glaucum* is the typical blue-green mold of bread, cheese, etc.: also called *green mold*.

BLUE MONDAY Monday conceived of as depressing because of the necessity to work after rest or dissipation.

BLUE MOON A period of time considered as occurring when the moon is blue; hence, never. —**ONCE IN A BLUE MOON** Never or hardly ever.

BLUE NILE See NILE.

BLUE-NOSE *noun* 1 A Nova Scotian. 2 A puritanical person.

BLUE-PENCIL *tr. verb* 1 To edit or revise (a manuscript) with a blue pencil. 2 [Pop.] To veto; disapprove; censor.

BLUE PETER A square blue flag with a white rectangle in the center. In the International Maritime Code it signifies the letter P. It is also raised to indicate that a ship is sailing within 24 hours.

BLUE PILL Blue mass.

BLUE POINT An oyster from off the shore of Blue Point, Great South Bay, Long Island, New York.

BLUE PRINT *noun* 1 A ferricyanide positive photographic print from a transparent negative original. 2 A plan or drawing made by printing on sensitized paper, the drawing showing in white lines on a blue ground; hence, any plan. —*verb* To make a blueprint of; hence, to plan; devise.

BLUEPRINT PAPER Paper sensitized with a coating of potassium ferric oxalate or ferric ammonium citrate and potassium ferricyanide: used for making blueprints. Also **BLUE PAPER, BLUE-PROCESS PAPER.**

BLUE RIBBON 1 The badge of the Order of the Garter. 2 A badge indicating the first competitive prize; a prize; an honor. —**BLUE-RIBBONER, BLUE-RIBBONIST** *noun.* —**BLUE-RIBBON** *adj.* Having high skill or intelligence; having special qualifications; as, a *blue-ribbon* jury.

BLUE RIDGE A branch of the Appalachian Mountains extending from Virginia into northern Georgia.

BLUES *noun pl.* 1 Downcast or depressed feeling; melancholy. 2 A type of popular song written in minor keys, and characterized by syncopation and despondent or despairing subject matter.

BLUE-SKY LAWS [Pop.] Laws enacted to regulate the sale of stocks and bonds by corporations, etc., to the public to prevent fraud: so called from the charge made by a legislator that to "capitalize the blue skies" was the object of some promoters.

BLUE' STOCK ING *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a learned woman, or one affecting literary tastes. —*noun* A learned or literary woman.

BLUE STONE *noun* 1 Blue vitriol. 2 A bluish, fine-grained, argillaceous sandstone, used for paving and building; also, any stone of a blue-gray color.

BLUE STREAK [Pop.] 1 Speed as swift as lightning. 2 Light caused by swift motion. 3 Rapid and incessant language; as, to talk a *blue streak*.

BLU ET *noun* One of various plants having blue flowers; specifically, a delicate meadow flower of the madder family (*Houstonia cærulea*); or, in England, a garden flower of the composite family.

BLUE VITRIOL Copper sulfate, $CuSO_4{\cdot}5H_2O$, used in electric batteries, calico-printing, etc.: also called *blue stone*. See VITRIOL.

BLUE WEED *noun* A rough bristly herb, viper's-bugloss (*Echium vulgare*) of the borage family, with showy blue flowers, naturalized in the United States from Europe.

BLUE WOOD *noun* A shrub or small tree (*Condalia obovata*) of the buckthorn family, of the SW. United States.

1BLUFF *verb* 1 To pretend to knowledge or ability which one lacks; deceive; fool. 2 In the game of poker, to attempt to defeat (an opponent) by betting heavily on one's weak hand of cards. —*noun* 1 Bold speech or manner intended to overawe, impress, or deceive. 2 Pretense; deceit. 3 A pretender. [Perhaps <MD. *bluffen*, make a trick at cards] —**BLUFF ER** *noun.*

2BLUFF *noun* A bold, steep headland; a steep bank. —*adj.* 1 Blunt, frank, and hearty; rude or abrupt, but kindly. 2 Presenting an upright, broad, flattened front: said of a ship's bows or a water frontage. [Perhaps <LG. *blaf*, flat] —**-LY** *adv.* —**-NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): abrupt, blunt, blustering, bold, brusk, coarse, discourteous, frank, impolite, inconsiderate, open, plain-spoken, rough, rude, uncivil, unmannerly. *Bluff* is a word of good meaning, as are *frank* and *open*. The *bluff* man talks and laughs loudly and freely, with no thought of annoying or giving pain to others. The *blunt* man often says things which he is perfectly aware are disagreeable, either from a defiant indifference to others' feelings, or from the pleasure of tormenting; *blunt*, in this use, is allied in meaning with *impolite*, *inconsiderate*, *rough*, *rude*, *uncivil*, and *unmannerly*. Compare BLUNT, CANDID. *Antonyms*: bland, courteous, genial, polished, polite, refined, reserved, urbane.

BLUID (blud) *noun* [Scot.] Blood.

BLU ING *noun* The giving of a blue tint to; also, the tint so given, or the material used, as indigo; specifically, the blue coloring-matter used in laundry-work to counteract the yellow tinge of linen. Also **BLUE-ING.**

BLUM (bloom), **LÉON**, born 1872, leader of French Popular Front; premier, 1936-37.

BLUME (blum) *verb* [Scot.] To blossom.

BLUN DER *noun* A stupid mistake. See synonyms under ERROR. —*verb* 1 To perform or proceed stupidly and awkwardly; stumble; bungle. 2 To make a stupid and

awkward mistake; err egregiously. 3 To confuse (two things); jumble. [<ME. *blondren*, mix up, confuse; akin to BLIND and BLEND] —·ER *noun* —·ING·LY *adv.*

BLUN′ DER·BUSS *noun* 1 An old-fashioned short gun with large bore and flaring mouth. 2 A noisy blusterer. [Blend of BLUNDER and D. *donderbus*, thunder box]



BLUNDERBUSS

BLUNGE (blŭnj) *tr. verb* [BLUNGED, BLUNG·ING (blŭnj′-)] In ceramics, to mix (clay) with water by means of a blunger or in a pugmill. [Compare PLUNGE.]

BLUNG·ER (blunj′-) *noun* 1 A wooden implement shaped like a spatula, but much larger, used in mixing clay with water in the manufacture of ceramics. 2 A pugmill. See under PUG.

BLUNT *adj.* 1 Having a thick end or edge; not sharp or piercing. 2 Abrupt in manner; plain spoken; unceremonious; brusk. 3 Slow of wit; dull. —*verb* 1 To make or become blunt; dull the edge or point of; lose sharpness. 2 To make less keen or poignant. [<ME. *blunt, blont*] —·LY *adv.* — NESS *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): dull, edgeless, obtuse, pointless, round, smooth, thick. See BLUFF. *Antonyms*: acute, keen, pointed, sharp.

BLUNT IE *noun* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A blockhead; stupid fellow. Also **BLUNT Y.**

BLUR *noun* 1 A smeared or indistinct marking or figure. 2 A blemish; also, a moral stain. See synonyms under BLEMISH. —*verb* [BLURRED, BLUR RING] 1 To make or become obscure or indistinct. 2 To make or become soiled, dulled, blemished, or smeared. [Related to BLEAR] — BLUR RY *adj.*

BLURB *noun* A publisher's statement concerning an author or a book, containing a description of its chief characteristics, frequently excessively commendatory.

BLURT *verb* 1 To utter abruptly; burst out with. 2 To puff out the breath suddenly, as in contempt. See synonyms under BABBLE. —*noun* An ejaculatory utterance; abrupt exclamation. [Perhaps blend of BLOW and SPURT]

BLUSH *verb* 1 To redden; make or become red; flush. 2 To be ashamed: with *at* or *for*. 3 [Obs.] To express or exhibit by blushing. —*noun* 1 A reddening of the face from modesty, shame, or confusion. 2 A red or rosy tint; flush. 3 A glance; glimpse; view: obsolete except in the phrase *at* or *on first blush*. —*adj.* Colored like one blushing; as, a *blush* rose. [<OE. *blyscan*, redden] — BLUSH ER *noun* — BLUSH FUL *adj.* — BLUSH ING *adj.*

BLUS·TER *noun* 1 Boisterous talk or swagger. 2 A fitful and noisy blowing of the wind; blast. See synonyms under TEMPEST. —*verb* 1 To utter noisily and boisterously. 2 To blow in gusts. 3 To fume with anger. 4 To utter vain menaces; swagger. [<LG. *blustern*] — BLUS TER ER *noun.*

BLUS TER ING *adj.* 1 Windy; disagreeable. 2 Noisy; swaggering. See synonyms under BLUFF, NOISY. — LY *adv.*

BLUS TER·OUS (-əs) *adj.* Stormy; rough; violent; given to bluster. Also **BLUS TER Y, BLUS TROUS.**

BLYPE *noun* [Scot.] A shred; a patch of skin.

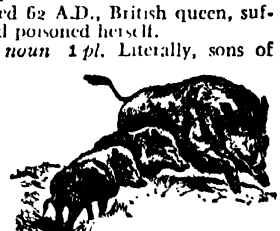
B'NAI B'RITH (bnay brith) A Jewish fraternal organization. [<Heb., sons of the Covenant]

BO A *noun* 1 Any large non-poisonous serpent that crushes its prey in its folds; specifically, the tropical American **BOA CONSTRICTOR** (*Constrictor constrictor*), as distinguished from a python. 2 A long fur or feather neck-wrap for women. [<L.]

BO AB DIL′ (-ahb·deel′) died 1533?, last of the Moorish rulers of Granada, 1482–92.

BO A DI CE′ A (-see′·uh), died 62 A.D., British queen, suffered defeat by Romans and poisoned herself.

BO A NER′ GES (-nûr′·jeez) *noun* 1 *pl.* Literally, sons of thunder: name given by Jesus to the two sons of Zebedee. *Mark* iii, 17. 2 Hence, as a singular, a vehement preacher.



WILD BOAR AND YOUNG

BOAR *noun* 1 A male hog. 2 The native hog, or **WILD BOAR**, of the Old World. 3 A medieval military engine. [<OE. *bar*, boar] — ISH *noun.*

BOARD *noun* 1 A flat piece of wood whose length is much greater than its width. 2 A table, spread for serving food, the food served. 3 Meals regularly furnished for pay. 4 An organized official body; as, a *board* of directors; also, a table at which the sessions of a council are held. 5 *pl.* The stage of a theater. 6 Pasteboard; a pasteboard book cover. 7 A thin slab of wood, cardboard, or the like for a specific purpose; as, a chess*board*. 8 The deck or side of a vessel, as in the phrase *on board*. 9 The course followed by a vessel while tacking. 10 A wooden rack in the box office of a theater containing tickets: sometimes arranged according to the seating plan. 11 A bulletin board for notices of rehearsals. 12 In radio, the control panel connected with all the microphones on a given broadcast, and operated by the engineer in the control room. — **BINDER'S BOARD** Board used by bookbinders; a single-ply pasteboard made from a base stock of kiln- or plate-dried mixed papers and ranging in thickness from .03 to .30 of an inch. — **ON BOARD** On or in a vessel; also, on or in a conveyance; as, he jumped *on board* the train. — **TO GO BY THE BOARD** 1 To go over the ship's side: said of a mast broken off short. 2 To go to utter wreck or ruin. — **TO TREAD THE BOARDS** To appear as an actor.

—*verb* 1 To enclose with boards. 2 To furnish or take meals with or without lodging, at a fixed place for a fixed price. 3 To come alongside of or go on board of (a ship, etc.); to enter a railway train, street car, etc. 4 [Obs.] To approach; accost. 5 In navigation, to tack. [<OE. *bord*, board, side of a ship, table]

BOARD ER *noun* 1 A person who receives regular meals, or meals and lodging at a fixed place, for pay. 2 One detailed to board an enemy's ship.

BOARD–FOOT *noun* The contents of a board 1 foot square and 1 inch thick; 144 cubic inches, or 2359.8 cubic centimeters: the common unit of measure for logs and lumber in the United States.

BOARD ING *noun* 1 Boards collectively; a structure of boards. 2 The obtaining of food, or food and lodging, regularly for pay. 3 The act of going on board a ship, a train, etc. 4 The operation of softening leather and developing the grain by rubbing the surfaces together. 5 The shaping of hosiery on heated metal boards.

BOARDING HOUSE A house for keeping boarders.

BOARDING SCHOOL A school in which pupils are boarded.

BOARD MEASURE A superficial measure applied to boards: the standard of lumber measurement, the unit of which is the board-foot.

BOARD OF TRADE 1 An association of merchants, bankers, etc., to promote business interests. 2 In England, a special committee of the privy council on commerce.

BOARD RULE A graduated stick for determining the contents of boards. The number of board-feet in boards of given widths and lengths is shown upon the stick.

BOARD SCHOOL In England, an undenominational elementary school having a parliamentary grant and managed by a school board.

BOARD WALK *noun* A promenade along a beach.

BOAR FISH *noun* Any one of several marine fishes (order *Zeomorphi*) related to the John Dory, having a hoglike snout.

BOAR HOUND *noun* A dog used for hunting boars, usually the Great Dane.

BOAR ISH *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a boar; swinish; rough; brutal. — LY *adv.* — NESS *noun.*

BO AS (bō′·əhs), **FRANZ**, 1858–1942, German-American anthropologist.

1BOAST *verb* 1 To speak of ostentatiously; vaunt or pride oneself; exult; glory; brag. 2 To possess as a distinction; as, the school *boasts* a new laboratory. See synonyms under FLAUNT. —*noun* 1 A boastful speech. 2 A source of pride. [<ME. *boste*] — BOAST ER *noun* — BOAST·FUL *adj.* — BOAST·FUL LY *adv.* — BOAST·FUL·NESS *noun.*

2BOAST *tr. verb* 1 To pare, as stone, with a broad chisel, a **BOASTER**, and mallet. 2 In sculpture, to block out before finishing in detail.

BOAST·ER *noun* 1 One who exults. 2 A boasting chisel.

1BOAST ING *adj.* Exulting; ostentatious. — LY *adv.*

2BOAST ING *noun* The dressing of stone with a boaster.

BOAT *noun* 1 A small open watercraft for oars or sails. 2 [Pop.] Any watercraft of any size, ranging from a rowboat to an ocean liner. 3 Any article, as a dish, resembling a boat. — **TO BE IN THE SAME BOAT** To be equally involved; to run the same risks; in the same situation.

—*verb* To go in a boat; transport in a boat; travel by boat; also, to row or sail for pleasure. [<OE. *bat*]

BOAT A·BLE *adj.* Navigable by boats; also, transportable by boat.

BOAT AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 Carriage by boat, or the charge for such carriage. 2 The carrying capacity of a ship's boats.

BOAT BILL *noun* A tropical American wading bird (*Cochlearius cochlearius*) related to the night herons, with a greatly depressed bill excessively widened laterally.

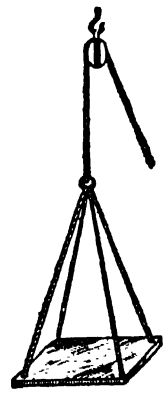
BOAT HOOK A pole having a sharp point and a hook: used in holding a boat to or pushing it off from some object, etc. For illustration see HOOK.

BOAT ING *noun* The use of or transportation by boats, etc.

BOAT MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] 1 One who manages, rows, or works on a boat. 2 An aquatic insect of which one pair of legs is long and oarlike: also **BOAT BUG.** 3 An aquatic insect that swims on its back: also called *back swimmer*. — **BOAT MAN SHIP** *noun.*

BOAT·SWAIN (bo′·sn, *rarely* bōte′·swāne) *noun* 1 A subordinate officer of a vessel, who has general charge of the rigging, anchors, etc., and whose business it is to pipe the crew to duty with his whistle, which is his badge. 2 On a fighting ship, a warrant officer, trained in seamanship. Also spelled *bosun*.

BOATSWAIN'S CHAIR A short board slung by rope, used as a seat by a seaman working aloft, and also by painters on the outside of houses.



BOATSWAIN'S CHAIR

BOAT-TAIL *noun* A tapering, streamlined rear end of a shell or bomb, providing greater range and accuracy.

BO AZ A Bethlehemite, who married Ruth. *Ruth* iii, 10.

BOB *noun* 1 In fishing, a cork or float on a line; a set or gang of fish hooks; a grapple; a large ball-shaped bait for eels, catfish, etc., made by stringing angleworms, rags, etc.; a grub or worm used for bait. 2 A small pendent object, as on a pendulum. 3 A jerky bow or curtsy; any short jerky movement. 4 A style of haircut for women or children cut short to fall about the ears. 5 The docked tail of a horse. 6 *sing. & pl.* [Pop., Br.] A shilling. 7 [Scot.] A bunch; cluster; nosegay. 8 A short, stout sleigh-runner; also, a bobsled. 9 The refrain of a song. —*verb* [**BOBBED, BOB·BING**] 1 To move up and down, or to and fro, with a jerky motion, as a small boat on a turbulent sea. 2 To angle with a bob. 3 To cut short, as a horse's mane or tail, or a woman's hair. —**TO BOB UP** To appear or emerge suddenly. [Perhaps echoic] —**BOB BER** *noun.*

BOB *tr. verb* 1 To strike with anything rounded or knobbed. 2 To rap or tap. 3 To nudge; jog. —*noun* [Obs.] A rap or blow; a shake or jog.

BOB *tr. verb* [Obs.] 1 To mock. 2 To delude; cheat. —*noun* A trick; also, a jeer or taunt; jibe. [<OF. *bobe*]

BOB, BOB BY Diminutives of ROBERT.

BO BA DIL'·LA (–deel'·yah *or* –dee'·yah), **FRANCISCO DE,** died 1502, Spanish viceroy of Indies, arrested Columbus.

BOBBED *adj.* Cut short, as the hair of a child or of a woman; docked, as a horse's tail.

BOB·BER·Y *noun* [Anglo-Indian] A disturbance; tumult.

BOB·BIN *noun* 1 A slender spool to hold weft or thread. 2 A small piece of wood attached to the end of a latchstring. 3 A small pin or spool used in making pillow lace, to steady the threads. 4 A cord or braid used in haberdashery. [<F. *bobine*]

BOBBIN-AND-JOAN *noun* The cuckoo-pint.

BOB·BI NET' *noun* An open reticulated fabric; a machine-made lace.

BOBBIN LACE Same as PILLOW LACE.

BOB BLE *noun* [Br.] A slight swell or sea.

BOB BY *noun* [Pop., Br.] [**·BIES** *pl.*] A policeman. [<SIR ROBERT PEEL]

BOBBY PIN A metal hairpin so shaped as to clasp and hold the hair tightly used with bobbed hair. Also **BOBBIE PIN.**

BOB·CAT *noun* The American lynx. See LYNX.

BOB'·O·LINK *noun* An American thrushlike singing bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*), the male having in spring black plumage with white or buff markings: also called *rice-bird.* [Imitative from its note]

BOB SLED *noun* Either of two short sleds or pairs of runners connected tandem by a top plank, or the entire vehicle so formed. —*intr. verb* To go coasting on a bobsled. Also **BOB, BOB·SLEIGH** (–slā).

BOB STAY *noun* A chain or rope from the end of the bowsprit of a vessel, to the stem, to counteract the strain of the forestays.

BOB TAIL *noun* 1 A short tail or a tail cut short; also, an animal with such a tail. 2 The rabble; common herd. 3 Dishonorable discharge from military service. —*adj.* Having the tail docked; inadequate; incomplete. —*tr. verb* To cut the tail of, dock. —**BOB TAILED** *adj.*

BOB WHITE *noun* The North American quail (*Colinus virginianus*); also, its cry. [Imitative]

BOC CAC CIO (bō cah'·chō) *noun* [It.] A rockfish (*Sebastodes paucispinis*) of the California coast.

BOC CAC·CIO (bōk·kah'·chō), **GIOVANNI,** 1313–75, Italian author.

BOC CHE RI'·NI (bōk·keh·ree'·nee), **LUIGI,** 1743–1805, Italian composer.

BOCHE (bosh *or* bōsh) *noun* [F.] 1 A German. 2 A bloodthirsty rioter or revolutionist. 3 A blockhead. [Perhaps contraction of F. *caboche,* thickhead]

BOCH UM (bōK'·um) A city in western Prussia, Germany.

BOCK *intr. verb* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To retch; vomit; belch; gush: also spelled *boak.*

BOCK BEER An extra strong beer requiring about 2 months for brewing: served in the early spring. Also **BOCK.** [<G., *bockbier* < *Einbockbier* < Einbeck, town in Hanover]

BOCK·LIN (bōrk·leen'), **ARNOLD,** 1827–1901, Swiss painter.

BODB (bov) Same as BADB.

BOD·DLE *noun* An old Scotch copper coin worth about one-third of a cent. Also **BOD LE.** [Perhaps <Bothwell, a Scotch mintmaster]

BODE Past tense and past participle of BIDE.

BODE *verb* [**BOD·ED, BOD·ING**] 1 To have a token or presentiment of (good or ill). 2 [Obs.] To predict or presage. See synonyms under AUGUR. [<OE. *bodian,* announce] —**BODE·MENT** [Obs.] *noun.*

BODE *tr. verb* [Scot.] To bid for; offer a price for.

BODE [Obs.] *noun* One who proclaims; a herald; messenger. [<OE. *boda*]

BO DE GA (bō·dee'·guh; *Sp.* baw·*th*eh'·gah) *noun* A wine shop or warehouse. [<Sp.]

BO·DEN·SEE (–say) German name for CONSTANCE, LAKE OF.

BO·DHI·SATT'·VA (bō·dí·sat'·wuh) *noun* In Buddhism, a candidate for Buddhaship; one who, by his virtues and meditations, is held to be a future Buddha or savior of the world. [<Sans. < *bodhi,* knowledge, + *sattva,* essence]

BOD·ICE (–is) *noun* 1 The waist of a woman's dress. 2 A woman's ornamental lace waist. 3 [Obs.] A corset laced in front. [<BODY]

BOD IED *adj.* Having a body: usually with an adjective forming a compound word; as, full–*bodied.*

BOD I·LESS *adj.* Having no body; without material form; incorporeal.

BOD I·LY *adj.* Pertaining to the body; corporeal. See synonyms under PHYSICAL. —*adv.* 1 In the body; in person. 2 All together; in one mass; wholly; completely.

BOD ING (bōde'–) *adj.* Portending evil; ominous. —*noun* An omen; presage, especially of evil. —**·LY** *adv.*

BOD KIN (bŏd'–) *noun* 1 An instrument for drawing tape through a hem. 2 A pointed instrument for piercing holes in cloth, etc. 3 A pin for fastening the hair. 4 A pointed instrument for picking type from a form. 5 [Obs.] A stiletto. [<ME. *boydekin*]

BOD LEI AN (bŏd·lee'·un *or* bŏd'·lī·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the library of the University of Oxford, England, restored in the seventeenth century by Sir Thomas Bodley, 1544–1613. Also **BOD LEY AN.**

BO DO NI (–no), **GIAMBATTISTA,** 1740–1813, Italian printer.

BOD Y *noun* [**BOD IES** *pl.*] 1 The entire physical part of a man or other animal, living or dead; hence, a corpse, cadaver, or carcass. 2 The trunk, or main part, of an animal or person, distinguished from the limbs and head. 3 A person; an individual; as, some*body.* 4 The principal part or mass of anything; specifically, the main part of a legal document as distinguished from the recitals and other introductory parts. 5 The box of a vehicle. 6 A mass of matter; as, the celestial *bodies.* 7 In geometry, a solid. 8 A collection of persons, things, facts, or the like, as one whole. 9 Opacity, density, or consistency; substance; as, a wine with *body.* 10 That part of a garment that covers the body; waist. 11 Matter, as opposed to spirit. 12 The size or depth of type, as distinguished from its face or style. 13 The hull of a ship; also, a section of it when seen from different points; as, the fore *body.* 14 The supporting frame of an airplane, where the planes are fixed, and on which are the mechanical apparatus, seats, etc.; fuselage. —*tr. verb* [**BOD·IED, BOD Y·ING**] 1 To furnish with a body; embody. 2 To put into outward shape; represent. 3 To form into a body, as troops, etc. [<OE. *bodig*]

Synonyms (noun): ashes, carcass, clay, corpse, dust, form, frame, remains, system, trunk. *Body* denotes the entire physical structure, considered as a whole, of man or animal; *form* looks upon it as a thing of shape and outline, perhaps of beauty; *frame* regards it as supported by its bony framework; *system* views it as an assemblage of many related and harmonious organs. *Body, form, frame,* and *system* may be either dead or living; *clay* and *dust* are ordinarily used only of the dead. *Corpse* is the plain technical word for a dead body still retaining its unity; *remains* may be used after any lapse of time. *Carcass* applies only to the *body* of an animal, or of a human being regarded with contempt and loathing. Compare COMPANY, MASS. *Antonyms:* intellect, intelligence, mind, soul, spirit.

BODY CORPORATE An association of persons duly incorporated for a specific purpose or enterprise; a corporation.

BOD'·Y·GUARD (–gard) *noun* A guard of the person, as of a king; also, a retinue.

BODY LINEN Shirts, underwear, etc., made of linen or cotton.

BODY POLITIC The state or nation as an organized political body; the people collectively.

BODY-SNATCHER *noun* One who illegally and surreptitiously removes bodies from the grave; a grave-robber; resurrectionist. —**BODY-SNATCHING** *noun.*

BOECE (bois), **HECTOR,** 1465?–1536, Scottish historian.

BOE ING, WILLIAM EDWARD, born 1881, American airplane-designer and -manufacturer.

BŒ·O TI A (bee·ō'·shĭ·uh) An ancient republic of eastern Greece; capital, Thebes.

BŒ·O·TIAN (bee·ō'·shun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Bœotia, noted for the rusticity of its people; hence, dull; clownish. —*noun* A native of Bœotia; hence, a dull-witted person.

BOER (bōor) *noun* A Dutch colonist, or person of Dutch descent in South Africa. [<D., farmer]

BOER·HAA·VE (bōor'·hah·vuh), **HERMANN,** 1668–1738, Dutch physician and chemist.

BO E·THI·US, ANICIUS, 475?–525, Roman philosopher. Also **BO·E·TI·US** and, formerly, **BO·ECE.**

BOG *noun* Wet and spongy ground; marsh; morass. —*verb* [**BOGGED, BOG·GING**] To sink or stick in a bog. [<Ir., soft] —**BOG GISH** *adj.* —**BOG·GISH·NESS** *noun.*

BOG-ASPHODEL *noun* Any species of *Narthecium;* especially, the two American ones, *N. americanum* and *N. californicum,* and the Old World Lancashire asphodel (*N. ossifragum*).

BOG·BEAN *noun* The buckbean.

¹**BO·GEY** (bō′·gi) *noun* An estimated standard score in golf. Also **BO·GIE.**

²**BO GEY** Same as BOGY.

BOG·GLE *verb* [**BOG·GLED** (–gld), **BOG·GLING**] 1 To bungle; hesitate; quibble. 2 To start with fright; shy, as a horse. —*noun* 1 The act of shying, as of a horse. 2 A scruple; objection; difficulty. 3 [Pop.] A bungle; botch. [<BOGLE] —**BOG·GLER** *noun.*

BOG GY *adj.* [**BOG GI·ER, BOG·GI·EST**] Swampy; miry. —**BOG·GI·NESS** *noun.*

¹**BO GIE** (bō′·gi) *noun* 1 A railway truck mounted on one axle and two wheels or two axles and four wheels. 2 One of the small rollers or wheels that distributes the weight of a tractor or tank along the track. Also **BO·GY.**

²**BO·GIE** Same as BOGY.

BO GLE *noun* A hobgoblin or bogy; bugbear. Also **BOG·GLE.** [Perhaps akin to BUG.]

BOG OAK Wood of the trunks of oak, sunk and preserved in the peat bogs.

BOG ORCHID The addermouth orchid; specifically, *Malaxis paludosa* of Europe, having small green flowers. Also **BOG ORCHIS.**

BOG–ORE *noun* An iron hydroxide ore, as limonite, from marshy places

Bo GO TA′ (–tah′) A city of central Colombia; its capital.

BOG′ TROT TER *noun* One who trots over bogs; hence, humorously, an Irish peasant.

BO GUS *noun* 1 An apparatus used in making counterfeit coins. 2 Counterfeit money. 3 Any counterfeit article. —*adj.* Counterfeit; spurious; fake. [Origin obscure]

BOG WOOD *noun* Wood of trees buried and preserved in peat bogs; bog oak.

¹**BO GY** (–gi) *noun* [**BO GIES** *pl.*] A goblin; bugbear. Also **BO GIE, BO GEY.** —**BO GEY·ISM** *noun.*

²**BO GY** Same as BOGIE.

BO HEA (–hee′) *noun* A black tea: once applied to the choicest picking, then to black tea, now to the poorest grade. [<the Wu-i (pronounced *bu-i*) Hills in China]

Bo HE MI A A district of western Czechoslovakia; 20,102 square miles; capital Prague; formerly a province of Austria. Also [G.] *Bohmen;* [Czech] *Cechy.*

Bo HE MI AN *adj.* 1 Relating to Bohemia. 2 Leading the life of a Bohemian; unconventional. —*noun* 1 An inhabitant of Bohemia 2 A gipsy. 3 A person, usually of artistic or literary tastes, who lives in a more or less unconventional manner: also **BO HE MI AN.** 4 The language of the Czechs; Czech, belonging to the Slavic branch of the Balto-Slavic subfamily of Indo-European languages. —**Bo HE MI·AN·ISM** *noun.*

BOHEMIAN BRETHREN A religious association or sect that arose in the 15th century, the original of the Moravian Church.

BOHEMIAN FOREST A mountain range between Bavaria and Bohemia.

Bo HOL (bō·hōl′) An island of the south-central Philippine Islands; 1,492 square miles.

BOHR, NIELS, born 1885, Danish physicist.

BOHR THEORY In atomic physics, the theory that the spectrum lines of an atom are indicators of the energy changes produced in it by the jumps of electrons from one orbit to another. See ATOM.

BO HUNK *noun* [Pop.] A foreign-born laborer, especially one of central European extraction: also called *hunky:* a prejudicial term. [<BO(HEMIAN) + HUNG(ARIAN)]

Bo IAR DO (–yar′·dō), **MATTEO MARIA,** 1434?–94, count of Scandiano, Italian poet. Also spelled *Bojardo.*

Bo I·DÆ (–dee) *noun pl.* A family of nonpoisonous snakes extensive in warm regions, including the largest living species, as the python, boa constrictor, and anaconda, which characteristically kill their prey by crushing. [<BOA]

Bo IEL·DIEU (bō·yĕl·dœ′), **FRANÇOIS ADRIEN,** 1775–1834, French composer.

¹**BOIL** *verb* 1 To bring or come to the boiling point; bubble up; be agitated. 2 To cook, affect, or produce, by boiling; be exposed to the action of a boiling liquid. 3 To be stirred by violent emotion or passion. —**TO BOIL OVER** To overflow after reaching the boiling point; have strong feeling, usually anger or indignation, as the result of much provocation or a cumulative series of irritating incidents. —*noun* 1 The act or state of boiling. 2 An immersion in boiling water. [<OF. *boiller* <L. *bullio,* bubble]

²**BOIL** *noun* A purulent and painful furuncle lodged beneath the skin. [<OE. *byl, byle*]

BOI·LEAU-DES·PRÉ·AUX (bwah·lō′–deh·preh·ō′), **NICOLAS,** 1636–1711, French poet and critic.

BOILED DINNER Meat and vegetables boiled together.

BOILED SHIRT [Pop.] 1 A man's white or, especially, dress shirt. 2 A pretentious person: also often called *stuffed shirt.*

BOIL·ER *noun* 1 A utensil in which food or liquid is boiled. 2 A closed vessel, usually cylindrical, used in generating steam, as for motive power. 3 A receptacle for hot-water storage; a hot-water tank. 4 One who boils.

BOIL′ ER·PLATE *noun* 1 Iron plate for making boilers. 2 Stereotyped material sent by agencies to newspapers; fillers.

BOILER SCALE Layers of calcium sulfate and other mineral wastes deposited by the action of water on the inner surfaces of boilers.

BOIL·ING *noun* 1 The state or process of ebullition. 2 A thing boiled or to be boiled.

BOILING POINT The temperature at which the vapor pressure in a liquid equals the external pressure; at normal atmospheric pressure the boiling point of water is 212° Fahr.

Boi·SE (boy′·zi) A city of SW. Idaho; its capital.

BOISE·RIE (bwah′·ree) *noun* [F.] Woodwork; specifically, carved wall-paneling characteristic of 17th and 18th century French interiors.

BOIS·TER·OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Vociferous and rude; tempestuous; unrestrained. 2 [Obs.] Rough; coarse; big; rank. See synonyms under NOISY, TURBULENT. [<ME. *boistous*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Bo I·TO (bō′·e·tō), **ARRIGO,** 1842–1918, Italian composer and librettist.

Boj A DOR′ (bŏj·uh·dōr′), **CAPE** A promontory in Rio de Oro, Africa.

Bo JAR DO Same as BOIARDO.

Boj ER (boy′·er), **JOHAN,** born 1872, Norwegian author.

Bo KHA RA Same as BUKHARA.

BO·LA *noun* 1 [Sp.] A missile weapon, consisting of balls fastened to cords and used in South America in hunting cattle and large game: also **BO LAS.** 2 An anti-aircraft



BOLA

projectile which, after being fired, bursts at a determined distance from the gun and opens out into a weighted net to entrap an airplane.

Bo·LA MA (bo·lah′·mah) A city; capital of Portuguese Guinea, Africa.

Bo·LAN PASS (–lahn′) A narrow gorge in NE. Baluchistan.

BO′LAR *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of bole, clayey. Also **BO LAR·Y.**

BOLD *adj.* 1 Possessing, showing, or requiring courage; audacious; fearless; spirited. 2 Presuming; forward; brazen. 3 Regardless of conventions; striking; vigorous; as language. 4 Clear; prominent; in high relief; as, *bold* sculpture, *bold* outlines. 5 Abrupt; steep, as a cliff. 6 Having a swift, strong current; as, a *bold* stream. See synonyms under BLUFF, BRAVE, IMMODEST, IMPUDENT. —**TO MAKE BOLD** [Pop.] To take the liberty; venture. [<OE. *bald*] —**BOLD·LY** *adv.* —**BOLD·NESS** *noun.*

BOLD FACE *noun* 1 An impudent person. 2 Printing type in which the lines have been thickened to give a very black impression, often used for emphasis: also called *blackface, fullface.* —**BOLD–FACED** *adj.*

¹**BOLE** *noun* The trunk of a tree. [<ON. *bolr*]

²**BOLE** *noun* A fine, compact, soft clay. [<Gr. *bōlos,* clod]

³**BOLE** *noun* [Scot. & Irish] A small rectangular recess in the wall of a room, or an unglazed aperture in a wall; a locker.

BO·LEC TION *noun* In joinery, a molding following the outside edge of a panel and projecting beyond the face of the frame in which the panel is held: also called *bilection.*

BO LE RO (–leh′·rō) *noun* 1 A short jacket open at the front, worn over a blouse or the like. 2 A Spanish dance, usually accompanied by castanets and singing; also, the music for it. [<Sp.]

BO LE·TUS *noun* One of a genus (*Boletus*) of fleshy, quick-rotting fungi of the family *Polyporaceæ,* widely distributed in the United States. [<Gr. *bōlitēs,* mushroom]

BOL EYN (bōōl′·in), **ANNE,** 1507–36, second wife of Henry VIII of England; beheaded. Also spelled *Bullen.*

BO·LIDE (–lide *or* –lid) *noun* A brilliant shooting star; a meteor, especially one that explodes. [<L. *bolis,* meteor]

BOL ING·BROKE (bōl′·ing brōōk), **VISCOUNT,** 1678–1751, Henry Saint John, English prime minister. —**HENRY** of Lancaster, 1367–1413, afterward Henry IV of England.

BO·LI·VAR (–lee′·var) *noun* [**·VARS** or **·VA·RES** (vah·rēs) *pl.*] *noun* The monetary unit of Venezuela. [<SIMON BOLIVAR]

Bo LÍ·VAR, CI U·DAD′ See CIUDAD BOLÍVAR.

BOL·I·VAR (bŏl′·i·vur; *Sp.* bō·lee′·var), **SIMON,** 1783–1830, Venezuelan patriot, "the liberator of South America."

BO·LIV·I·A *noun* A soft woolen or worsted pile fabric, with finish resembling velvet or plush.

Bo·LIV·I·A A republic of South America; 416,040 square miles; seat of government, La Paz; nominal capital, Sucre. —**Bo·LIV·I·AN** *adj. & noun.*

BO·LI·VIA′·NO (bo·lee·vyah′·no) *noun* The monetary unit of Bolivia.

BOLL (bōle) *noun* 1 A round pod or seed capsule, as of flax or cotton. 2 A knob. —*intr. verb* To form into or produce pods. [<OE. *bolla*, bowl; akin to BALL]

BOL·LAND (bōl'·und), **JOHN**, 1596–1665, Flemish Jesuit writer. Also **BOL·LAN·DUS.**

BOL·LARD (bŏl'·ərd) *noun* 1 A vertical post, as on a wharf, to which to attach a hawser. 2 A similar post located on the hull or float of a seaplane for mooring purposes. [<BOLE + -ARD]



BOLLWORM

BOLL' WEE VIL (bōle'–) *noun* A grayish snout beetle (*Anthonomus grandis*) that infests and destroys cotton bolls. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious).

BOLL·WORM (bōle'·wûrm) *noun* The larva of a pale-brown moth (*Heliothis armigera*) that feeds on cotton bolls, on maize and other plants; also called *cornworm* and *tomato fruitworm.*

BO·LO *noun* A heavy, single-edged, cutlas-like weapon used by natives of the Philippine Islands.

BO·LO·GNA (bō·lō'·nyah) A historic city of north-central Italy; cultural center. —**BO·LO·GNESE'** (–nyeez' *or* –nyees') *adj. & noun.*

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE (bo lō' nyah; *Pop.* –lō'·nī) A highly seasoned sausage of mixed meats.

BO'·LO·GRAPH *noun* A continuous automatic record of the temperature indications of the bolometer. Compare BOLOMETER. [<Gr. *bolē*, throw, ray, + -GRAPH] —**BO·LO·GRAPH'·IC** *adj.* —**BO·LO·GRAPH' I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**BO·LOG·RA·PHY** *noun.*

BO·LOM·E·TER *noun* An instrument for the measurement of minute differences of radiant heat by changes in the electric resistance of a blackened conductor exposed to it: used especially in spectroscopy, in exploring invisible parts of the spectrum. [<Gr. *bole*, throw, ray, + -METER] —**BO·LO·MET'·RIC** *adj.*

BO·LO·NY *noun* [Pop.] Stuff and nonsense; political bull or bunkum. Also **BO·LO·NEY, BO·LOGN·Y.**

BOL·SHE·VIK (bol'– *or* bōl'–) *noun* [Rus.] [**BOL·SHE·VI'·KI** (–vee'·kee) *pl.*] 1 Literally, the greater; specifically, a member of the radical and dominant branch of the Russian Social Democratic Party: since 1918, called the *Communist Party.* Compare MENSHEVIK. 2 Loosely, any radical or any Communist. Also **BOL·SHE·VIK.**

BOL·SHE·VISM (bōl'– *or* bol'–) *noun* The Marxian doctrines and policies of the Bolsheviki; also, a government based on these policies. Also **BOL·SHE·VISM.** —**BOL·SHE·VIST** *noun* —**BOL·SHE·VIST'·IC** *adj.*

BOL·SON (bōle'–) *noun* [Local] A low, enclosed basin of ground surrounded by hills. [<Sp. *bolsón* <*bolsa*, purse]

BOL·STER (bole'–) *noun* 1 A long narrow pillow as wide as a bed, also, a pad used as a support or for protection. 2 Anything shaped like or used as a bolster; in architecture, the lateral part of the volute of an Ionic capital; also, a cross-piece on an arch-centering, running from rib to rib and bearing the voussoirs.

—*tr. verb* 1 To support with a bolster, or the like; prop up. 2 To aid; abet. 3 To furnish with padding. [<OE.] —**BOL·STER·ER** *noun.*

BOLT *noun* 1 A sliding bar or piece for fastening a door, etc. 2 A pin or rod used for holding anything in its place. 3 An arrow; a long cylindrical shot for a cannon, or the like; hence, anything coming suddenly; as, a thunder*bolt.* 4 A refusal to support a party, candidate, or policy. 5 A sudden start, departure, or spring. 6 A roll of cloth containing a certain number of yards, usually 30 or 40; also, a roll of wallpaper. 7 [Obs.] A shackle. See synonyms under LOCK. —**A BOLT FROM THE BLUE** A sudden and wholly unexpected event. —**TO SHOOT ONE'S BOLT** To do one's utmost; perform at the top of one's ability.

—*verb* 1 To fasten with or as with a bolt or bolts. 2 To refuse to support (a party measure or candidate); break away from; also [Pop.] to be absent from without leave. 3 To swallow hurriedly. 4 To drive out or dash off suddenly or with force; expel; blurt out; run away, as a horse. 5 To start or cause to spring forth, as game.

—*adv.* Like an arrow; stiffly; swiftly; straight. [<OE. *bolt*, catapult]

BOLT *noun* A rotating cylindrical or prismoidal frame, covered with silk or the like with very regular meshes, for sifting flour —*tr. verb* To sift; examine as by sifting. [<OF. *buleter* <*burete*, coarse woolen cloth]

BOL·TEL (bōle'–) *noun* 1 In architecture, a shaft of a clustered pillar; a shaft engaged in a jamb. 2 A convex molding, semicircular or quadrantal in cross-section.

BOLT·ER (bōlt'–) *noun* One who or that which bolts; specifically, a horse given to shying or running away; or, a person who refuses to support a political nomination.

BOLT·ER (bōlt'–) *noun* A sieve or sifter for meal or flour.

BOLT·HEAD (–hĕd) *noun* 1 A spherical glass vessel with a long, narrow, slender neck, used in chemistry: also called *matrass, receiver.* 2 The head of a bolt.

BOL·TON (bōle'–) A manufacturing borough in south-central Lancashire, England.

BOL·TO·NI·A (bōle–) *noun* Any member of a genus (*Boltonia*) of tall, erect plants of the composite family native in the eastern United States, Europe, and Asia, with alternate leaves and white to purplish asterlike flowers. [<James Bolton, 18th century English botanist]

BOLT ROPE *noun* A rope forming the border of a sail.

BOLT UPRIGHT In an erect position.

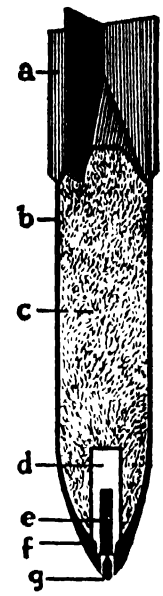
BOLTZ·MANN (bōlts'·mahn), **LUDWIG**, 1844–1906, Austrian physicist.

BO·LUS *noun* A large pill; hence, any dose hard to swallow; also, a rounded mass of any material. [<L.]

BOL·ZA·NO (bol·tzah'·nō) A city in northern Italy.

BO·MA A river port; a former capital of Belgian Congo.

BOMB (bŏm) *noun* A hollow projectile containing explosive, incendiary, or chemical material to be discharged by concussion or by a time fuze, also, any similar receptacle, of any shape, containing an explosive; as, a dynamite *bomb.* See also GRENADE, MINE, SHELL. —**AERIAL BOMB** Any bomb dropped from an airplane. —**ATOMIC BOMB** A bomb of formidable destructive power, utilizing the energy released by the continuing fission of atomic nuclei, especially those of radioactive elements, as uranium first used by the United States in World War II against the city of Hiroshima, Japan: also called **A-BOMB, ATOM BOMB, COSMIC BOMB.** —**CHEMICAL BOMB** A bomb which discharges noxious chemicals, poisonous fumes, smoke, and the like. —**DEMOLITION BOMB** A high explosive bomb used to destroy buildings and installations. —**DEPTH BOMB** A drum-shaped bomb filled with high explosive and set to explode at a given depth: used against underwater mines and submarines, and dropped from an aircraft or naval vessel or shot from a Y-gun: popularly called *ashcan*: also called *depth charge.* —**FRAGMENTATION BOMB** A shrapnel-like bomb for use against ground troops and personnel. —**HUNG BOMB** A bomb that fails to be released from an aircraft. —**INCENDIARY BOMB** A bomb filled with any of various inflammable materials, as gasoline, oil, powdered magnesium, etc. —**ROBOT BOMB** A high-explosive bomb equipped with a jet-propulsion engine or rocket mechanism permitting it to travel under its own power after being launched on the target: also called *flying torpedo, pilotless plane.* Also **BUZZ BOMB, FLYING BOMB, ROCKET BOMB.**



DEMOLITION BOMB

a Sheetmetal vanes.
b Thin steel walls
c Bursting charge.
d Booster charge.
e Priming charge.
f Heavy steel nose.
g Fuze.

—*verb* To attack with or as with bombs, especially from aircraft. [<Gr. *bombos*, hollow sound]

BOM·BA·CA'·CEOUS (–kā'·shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the silk-cotton family of trees native in the American tropics, with dry or fleshy fruit, some yielding a cottony fiber. [<L. *bombax*, cotton]

BOM·BARD (bom·bard') *tr. verb* 1 To assail with or as with cannon balls or shells. 2 To expose substances to the effect of radioactive or cathode rays. 3 To subject neon tubes to high-tension electric current in order to remove all gaseous impurities.

—**BOM·BARD** *noun* 1 The earliest form of cannon. 2 A bomb ketch. 3 A leather liquor jug; blackjack. [<LL. *bombarda*, engine for throwing large stones, <L. *bombus*, bomb] —**BOM·BARD·ER** *noun* —**BOM·BARD·MENT** *noun.*

BOM·BAR·DIER' *noun* 1 The member of the crew of a bomber who operates the bombsight and releases bombs. 2 An artilleryman in charge of mortars, etc. 3 A ground beetle (*Brachinus tschernikii*), which, on irritation, ejects an acrid liquid. 4 [Obs.] A soldier in charge of a bombard; a cannoneer.

BOM·BAR·DON *noun* 1 A wind instrument of the bassoon type, used as a bass for an oboe or hautboy; a bass saxhorn. 2 A pedal reed stop on the organ with 16-foot tone. [<It. *bombardo, bombardone*]

BOM·BAST (–bāst) *noun* 1 Grandiloquent language; rant. 2 [Obs.] Stuffing; filling. [<OF. *bombace*, padding]

BOM·BAS·TIC *adj.* Inflated; grandiloquent. Also **BOM·BAS·TI·CAL.** —**BOM·BAS·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

BOM·BAY A province of western India; 76,443 square miles; capital, Bombay; before 1937, a presidency (123,679 square miles); also its capital, a seaport city on the Arabian Gulf.

BOMBAY HEMP Sunn.

BOM·BA·ZINE' (–zeen') *noun* A fine twilled fabric usually with silk or artificial silk warp and worsted filling. Also **BOM·BA·SINE'** (–seen'). [<F. *bombasin* <LL. *bombax*, cotton]

BOMB DOOR A door at the bottom of a bomber, opened when bombs are to be released.

BOMBE (bawNb) *noun* A confection in the form of a ball; especially, a mold containing different kinds of ice-cream. [<F., bomb]

BOMB·ER (bŏm′·ur) *noun* 1 A soldier who throws bombs. 2 An airplane employed in bombing. — **DIVE BOMBER** A fast bomb-carrying airplane which, with motors running, dives toward its target and drops its bombs at close range. — **MEDIUM BOMBER** An airplane equipped to carry a moderately heavy bomb load over a moderate distance.

BOMB PROOF *adj.* So constructed as to resist injury from bombs. — *noun* A structure or chamber for refuge from bombs.

BOMB RACK See under RACK.

BOMB·SHELL Same as BOMB *noun* 1.

BOMB·SIGHT *noun* An airplane instrument by which the factors affecting the trajectory of a bomb to be released are automatically determined.

BOMB-THROWER *noun* 1 A gun of the howitzer type used in firing heavy shells. 2 A catapult-like military engine for throwing bombs.

BOM BY CID *noun* A moth or the larva of any moth belonging to the family *Bombycidæ* which includes the silkworm moths.

BOM BYX (-bĭks) *noun* A silkworm (genus *Bombyx*). [<Gr.] — **BOM·BIC** *adj.*

BON (bŏn) *noun* A Japanese festival celebrated in July, honoring the ancestral household spirits: sometimes called *Feast of Lanterns.*

BON (bawN), **CAPE** A promontory of NE. Tunisia.

BO NA Same as BÔNE.

BO NA·CI′ (bo·nah·see′ *or* bō·nah′·sĭ) *noun* One of various important food fishes of the grouper type found in Floridian and West Indian waters, especially the **BONACI CARDENAL** (*Mycteroperca venenosa apua*). [<Sp. Am.]

BO NA DE A The ancient Roman goddess of fertility and chastity, worshiped by matrons: often called *Maia.* Her festival was May 1. [<L., the good goddess]

BO NA FI DE (fī′·dī) [L.] In good faith; without deceit: used in English as a compound adjective; as, *bona-fide* transactions; *bona-fide* owners.

BON A MI (bawN ä·mee′) [F.] Good friend; sweetheart. — **BONNE A MIE** (bawn ä·mee′) *fem.*

BO NAN ZA *noun* A rich mine, vein, or find of ore; hence, any profitable operation. [<Sp., success, <L. *bonus,* good]

BO NA PARTE (-part), **JEROME,** 1784–1860, brother of Napoleon I; king of Westphalia, 1807–13. — **JOSEPH,** 1768–1844, brother of Napoleon I; king of Naples, 1806; of Spain, 1808. — **LOUIS,** 1778–1846, brother of Napoleon I; king of Holland, 1806. — **LOUIS NAPOLEON** See NAPOLEON III. — **LUCIEN,** 1775–1840, Prince de Canino; brother of Napoleon I. — **NAPOLEON,** 1769–1821, French military leader and conqueror, 1795–1815; emperor, 1804–15: also **NAPOLEON I.** Also **BUO NA·PAR′ TE** (bwō·nah·pahr′·teh).

BO′ NA PART IST *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Imperial cause in France. — *noun* An adherent of Bonaparte or the Imperial cause. — **BO′ NA·PART ISM** *noun.*

BO NA·SUS *noun* The European bison; aurochs. [<Gr. *bonasos,* bison]

BO NA VEN TU′·RA (bō·nah·vĕn·tōō′·rah), **SAINT** (Giovanni di Fidanza), 1221–74, Italian Franciscan monk and theologian.

BON-BON (bŏn′–bŏn; *F.* bawN–bawN′) *noun* A sugared candy. [<F.<L. *bonus,* good]

BON BON·NIÈRE (bawN·bo·nyehr′) *noun* [F.] A decorated box, dish, or small metal box for confections.

BOND *noun* 1 That which binds; a band; tie. 2 *pl.* Fetters; captivity. 3 An obligation or constraint. 4 An obligation in writing under seal. 5 An interest-bearing debt certificate. 6 In insurance, a policy covering losses suffered through the acts of an employee. 7 The condition of being bonded. See BONDED 2. 8 Bail; a surety. 9 In building, timbers or stones which help to bind together. 10 A unit of combining power between the atoms of a molecule, associated with the energy of electrons and often indicated by a dash placed at or about its symbol. 11 Same as BOND PAPER. — **BOTTLED IN BOND** In the United States, a straight, 100-proof whisky at least 4 years old, bottled under government supervision before payment of taxes. — **DEBENTURE BOND** 1 A bond acknowledging loan indebtedness and securing repayment out of some designated fund or income. 2 A certificate issued by customs officials stating that an importer is entitled to a drawback on goods imported and afterward exported. 3 A bond for the payment of money stipulating that government securities or the stock of a corporate company shall be held as security. — **INDEMNITY BOND** A release signed by a shipper, relieving a railroad of responsibility.

— *verb* 1 To encumber with bonded debt; mortgage. 2 To put in bond or into a bonded warehouse. 3 To finance by bonds. 4 In building, to bind together and make secure (walls). 5 To connect electrically, as rails on a trolley road, so that they may form the return circuit. 6 To cohere so as to give firmness and solidity.

— *adj.* Subject to servitude; enslaved. [<OE. *bonda,* householder]

BOND·AGE (-ĭj) *noun* 1 Compulsory servitude; slavery; imprisonment. 2 Captivity; subjection. 3 In old English law, villenage.

Synonyms: captivity, enthralment, serfdom, servitude, slavery, subjection, subjugation, thraldom. See FETTER.

BOND·ED *adj.* 1 Hypothecated for payment of bonds; mortgaged. 2 Held in bond for payment of duties. 3 Secured by bonds as a debt.

BONDED WAREHOUSE A warehouse for bonded goods.

BOND ER *noun* 1 One who bonds, puts goods into bond, or owns goods in bond. 2 A stone or a brick extending through a wall and binding it together; a binding-stone: also **BOND·STONE.**

BOND′ HOLD ER *noun* One owning or holding bonds. — **BOND′·HOLD ING** *adj. & noun.*

BOND MAID *noun* A female slave.

BOND MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] 1 A male slave or serf. 2 A villein. Also **BONDS MAN.** — **BOND′ WO MAN, BONDS′·WO·MAN** *noun fem.*

BOND PAPER A stiff, strong, uncalendered paper of superior fiber: used in printing bonds and banknotes, for business correspondence, etc.

BOND′·SER VANT *noun* A person held to servitude without wages; a slave. Also **BOND SLAVE.**

BONDS MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] 1 One bound as security for another. 2 A bondman

BON′ DUC NUT *noun* The prickly seed of the nickernut or bonduc tree. See NICKERNUT TREE.

BONE *noun* 1 A hard, dense, porous structure composed of calcium salts (mainly the phosphate) and organic materials, forming the skeleton of vertebrate animals. 2 A separate piece of the skeleton of a vertebrate animal. 3 *pl.* The skeleton as a whole, mortal remains. 4 One of various objects made of bone or similar material; specifically, one of a pair of dice; also, one of a pair of clappers, as used by minstrels; also, whalebone in a waist or corset. 5 The end man on the right in a minstrel show (who plays the bones). 6 A ground of contention. — **TO FEEL IN (ONE'S) BONES** To be sure of; have an intuition of. — **TO HAVE A BONE TO PICK** To have grounds for complaint or dispute — **TO MAKE NO BONES** To have no scruples; find no difficulty.

— *tr. verb* [**BONED, BON·ING**] 1 To remove the bones from. 2 To stiffen with whalebone. 3 To fertilize with bonedust. 4 To take the level of with an instrument. 5 To work hard; especially, to study hard; as, to *bone* for an exam. [<OE. *ban*]

BÔNE (bône) A seaport city in NE. Algeria. See HIPPO REGIUS. Also **BO NA.**

BONE, SIR MUIRHEAD, born 1876, Scottish etcher and painter.

BONE ASH A white, friable substance, the ash of bones, composed mainly of calcium phosphate: used in cupellation, chinamaking (**BONE CHINA**), and other arts. Also **BONE EARTH.**

BONE-BLACK *noun* Animal-black; animal charcoal.

BONE CONDUCTION The transmission of sounds to the inner ear by means of the bones of the skull rather than through the auditory canal.

BONE HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* [Pop.] A slow-witted, stupid person.

BON HEUR (bŏn·ŭr′), **(MARIE) ROSA(LIE),** 1822–99, French painter.

BONE HOUSE An elevated, covered platform on which certain American Indians stored the bones of their dead to await burial.

BONE-MEAL *noun* Pulverized bone, used as fertilizer. Also **BONE DUST.**

BONE PIT An Indian burial place: found throughout the United States and Canada.

BON·ER (bōne′·) *noun* [Pop.] An error; faux-pas.

BONE SET *noun* A bitter tonic and diaphoretic herb of the genus *Eupatorium*: also called *thoroughwort.*

BONE′ SET TER *noun* One who sets broken bones, especially one who does so without regular surgical training; hence, humorously, a doctor. — **BONE′·SET TING** *noun.*

BONE YARD *noun* 1 A place where the bones of horses and cattle are collected. 2 The reserve pieces in a game of dominoes. 3 [Pop.] A cemetery.

BON·FIRE (bŏn′ ·) *noun* Formerly, a large fire for the burning of bones, as a funeral pile, etc.; now, a large fire in the open air for amusement, burning trash, a beacon, etc. [<BONE + FIRE]

BON GO (bŏn′ go *or* bŏng′·go) *noun* A large, reddish, white-striped, forest antelope of the genus *Boocercus* of equatorial Africa, related to the eland, and having heavy lyrate horns in both sexes.

BON HO MIE′ (bŏn·o·mē′; *F.* bō·nō·mē′) *noun* Genial nature or manner; good fellowship. Also **BON·HOM MIE′.** [<F.]

1BON·I·FACE *noun* An innkeeper; hotel landlord. [<Boniface, innkeeper in Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*]

2BON I·FACE Any one of nine popes; especially **BONIFACE VIII,** Benedict Cajetan, 1228–1303, who emphasized the temporal supremacy of the papacy.

— **BONIFACE, SAINT,** 680–755, English monk, apostle to Germany.

BO NIN ISLANDS (bō′·nyeen) A group of Japanese islands in the North Pacific Ocean, 500 miles south of Tokyo; 40 square miles. Also [Japanese] *Ogasawara-Jima.*

BO·NI·TO (bo·nee′·to) *noun* One of various large mackerel-like marine fishes [<Sp.]



BONITO

BON·JOUR (bawN·zhōōr′) [F.] Good day; good morning.

BON MOT (bawN mō) [**BONS MOTS** (bawN mōz; *F.* mō) *pl.*] A clever saying, terse witticism. [<F.]

Bonn An ancient manufacturing and cathedral town in western Prussia, Germany.

Bon nard (baw·nar′), **Pierre**, born 1867, French painter.

bonne (bawn) *noun* [F.] A housemaid or nursemaid.

bonne foi (fwah) [F.] Good faith.

BON·NET *noun* 1 A covering, or an article of apparel, for the head; an outdoor headdress for women; a brimless cap for men and boys, worn especially in Scotland, an American Indian headdress of feathers. 2 The velvet cap lining a crown or coronet. 3 A gambler's or auctioneer's decoy. 4 The yellow waterlily. 5 One of various constructions or devices having a form or use analogous to that of a bonnet; specifically, a cover or plate which can be removed to inspect a valve or other part of machinery in a chamber; any metal hood, canopy, projection, or cowl. 6 A supplementary sail laced to the foot of a jib of a vessel in light winds. — *tr. verb* 1 To cover the head of, with or as with, a bonnet. 2 To crush the hat over the eyes of; jostle. [<F.]

BONNET LAIRD *noun* [Scot.] A petty freeholder.

BONNET-PEPPER *noun* A shrub (*Capsicum frutescens*), native to tropical America, grown as a source of paprika; also called *cluster redpepper*.

BON′·NET·PIECE *noun* A coin of James V of Scotland, bearing a figure of the king's head wearing a bonnet.

BON NET-ROUGE (bŏn neh-rōōzh′) *noun* [F.] The red cap of the French revolutionists of 1793; hence, a red republican, anarchist, or communist.

BON·NOCK [Scot.] Same as BANNOCK.

BON NY *adj.* [**BON NI·ER, BON NI EST**] 1 Having homelike beauty; sweet and fair. 2 Blithe, merry; cheery. 3 Fine; spacious. 4 Healthy; robust; plump. Also **BON NIE**. See synonyms under BEAUTIFUL. [<F. *bon*, good] — **BON·NI·LY** *adv.* — **BON NI·NESS** *noun*.

BON′·NY CLAB BER *noun* Milk curdled by souring. [<Ir. *bainne clabair*]

Bo·NO MI, Ivanoe (ee·văn′·ō·eh), born 1873, Italian Socialist; premier, 1921–Feb., 1922; June, 1944– .

BON·SOIR (bawN·swär′) [F.] Good evening; good night.

BON·SPIEL (bŏn·speel′) *noun* [Scot.] A match game; especially, a curling or golf match. Also **BON SPELL**.

BON′·TE·BOK *noun* [Taal] A South African antelope of the genus *Damaliscus;* the pied antelope.

BON-TON (bawN–tawN′) *noun* 1 The fashionable world. 2 Good style or breeding. [<F., good tone]

BO NUS *noun* 1 An allowance in addition to what is usual, current, or stipulated; as, a *bonus* on stocks. 2 Compensation, as for the obtaining of a loan. 3 A grant, as of money, insurance, etc., made by a government to citizens who have rendered military service. 4 A payment out of surplus, made by a life-insurance company to its policyholders. See synonyms under SUBSIDY. [<L., good]

BON VI VANT (bawN vee·vahNt′) A high liver; an epicure; also, a boon companion. [<F.]

BON VO·YAGE (vwah·yahzh′) [F.] A pleasant voyage to you.

BO NY *adj.* [**BO·NI·ER, BO NI·EST**] 1 Of, like, pertaining to, or consisting of bone or bones. 2 Having prominent bones; thin; gaunt. — **BON I NESS** *noun*.

BONZE (bŏnz) *noun* A Buddhist monk. [<F.<Chin. *fanseng*, monk]

BON ZER *noun* [Australian] Something unusually good; a stroke of luck or good fortune: used also adjectively.

BOO *noun & interj.* A vocal sound made to indicate contempt or to frighten. — *verb* [**BOOED, BOO·ING**] 1 To utter the sound *boo*, as in imitation of the low of cattle. 2 To say *boo*, as for frightening. 3 To greet with *boo's* as a sign of hostility or derision.

BOOB *noun* [Pop.] A gullible person; simpleton; booby.

BOO·BY *noun* [**BOO·BIES** *pl.*] 1 A dull fellow; dunce. 2 In some games, the person who makes the poorest score. 3 A gannet or swimming bird of warm seas related to the pelican, especially *Sula piscator* of the coasts of the tropical and subtropical Americas: named from its apparent stupidity. [<Sp. *bobo*, fool]

BOOBY TRAP A concealed mechanism designed to operate and cause damage when inadvertently disturbed; specifically, a bomb, mine, or the like, which is actuated by casual or careless movements of the enemy.

BOO·DLE *noun* 1 [Pop.] Money; specifically, a bribery fund; corruption money; public plunder. 2 Same as CABOODLE. 3 [Cant] Counterfeit money. 4 A card game. — *intr. verb* To receive money corruptly. [Compare D. *boedel*, property] — **BOO DLE·DOM** *noun* — **BOO DLER** *noun*.

BOO DLING *noun* The use of bribery in politics.

BOOG ER *noun* 1 A hobgoblin. 2 [Pop.] A person who is subject to contemptuous derision; also, one held in pitying affection: also *bugger*.

BOOG·IE-WOOG′·IE (bŏŏg·ĭ–wŏŏg′·ĭ) *noun* A type of piano blues characterized by a rhythmic, ostinato bass with free rhapsodizing in the right hand, composed of numerous short figures in varied rhythms.

BOO HOO *noun* Loud uncontrolled weeping or laughing. — *interj.* An exclamation imitative of weeping or sobbing. — *intr. verb* To cry vociferously; bawl.

BOOK (bŏŏk) *noun* 1 A number of sheets of paper bound or stitched together; especially, a printed and bound volume. 2 A literary composition or treatise of some length. 3 Any one of the writings of which the Bible is made up. 4 A subdivision of a literary composition or treatise. 5 A list of horses entered in a race, with the odds laid for and against them. 6 A booklike pack of goldleaf. 7 The words of a play or opera; a libretto; as, the music of the new opera is good, but the *book* is poor. 8 In whist and similar games, six tricks taken by one side; in "authors" and similar games, all the cards of one set. 9 A business record or register, as ledger, etc.: often in the plural; as, the *books* show a steady loss. 10 A volume prepared for written entries. 11 Anything considered as a record or a setting forth of truth; as, the *book* of nature. 12 A bundle of tobacco leaves cut in half longitudinally and without the stems. — **BY THE BOOK** According to rule; unoriginal; also, literal. — **LIKE A BOOK** Thoroughly; as, he knows the town *like a book*. — **THE BOOK** The Bible. — **TO BE IN ONE'S GOOD** (or **BAD** or **BLACK**) **BOOKS** To be in favor (or out of favor) with one. — **TO SPEAK BY THE BOOK** To speak from positive knowledge or from recognized authority. — **WITHOUT BOOK** 1 By memory. 2 Without authority.

— *verb* 1 To enter in a book; also, to engage, as steamer passage. 2 To engage or secure some accommodation beforehand, as seats, etc.; also, to engage actors for a dramatic performance. [<OE. *boc*, book, beech tree]

BOOK′ BIND ER *noun* One whose trade is the binding of books. — **BOOK′·BIND ER·Y** *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] — **BOOK′ BIND·ING** *noun*.

BOOK·CASE *noun* A case containing shelves for holding books.

BOOK-END *noun* A support or prop used to hold upright a row of books.

BOOK ING *noun* 1 The act or process of registering in a book, rarely of forming into a book. 2 The buying of a passage ticket. 3 The engaging of actors for dramatic productions; also, any part thus contracted for. 4 Contracting to present a play at a theater; also, the contract or play itself.

BOOK ISH *adj.* 1 Fond of books, book-learned. 2 Pedantic; unpractical. — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun*.

BOOK′ KEEP ER *noun* One who keeps accounts; an accountant.

BOOK′ KEEP ING *noun* The art, method, or practice of recording business transactions systematically.

BOOK LAND *noun* A freehold as held by deed or charter.

BOOK-LEARNING *noun* The knowledge of, or obtained from, books; also, mere literary culture or attainment as opposed to practical experience. — **BOOK′-LEARN ED** *adj.*

BOOK′ MAK ER (–mā·kur) *noun* 1 One who compiles prints or binds books. 2 A professional betting man, especially as connected with the turf.

BOOK MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] 1 One versed in books; a scholar. 2 [Pop.] One who sells books.

BOOK MARK *noun* Any object, as a ribbon, to be placed between or in the leaves of a book to mark a place for ready reference.

BOOK PLATE *noun* 1 An engraved label, often artistic in design, placed on or in a book to indicate ownership or proper place in a library. 2 An electrotype or stereotype of a page of a book.

BOOK RACK *noun* 1 A frame to hold an open book: also **BOOK REST**. 2 A framework to hold books as on a table.

BOOK REVIEW An article or essay discussing or critically examining a book, especially one recently published.

BOOK-SCORPION *noun* A small flattened arachnid (order *Chelonethida*), especially the common house scorpion (*Chelifer cancroides*), found in old books, etc.

BOOK·SHOP *noun* A shop where books are sold; bookstore.

BOOK STALL (–stawl) *noun* A stall or stand where books are sold.

BOOK-STAND *noun* A rack for books; also, a bookstall.

BOOK·STORE *noun* A store for the sale of books.

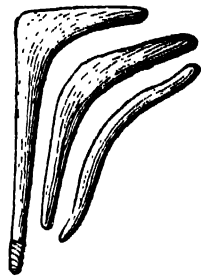
BOOK·WORM (–wûrm) *noun* 1 A person exclusively devoted to books and study. 2 The larva of any of various insects destructive to books.

BOOM (bōōm) *noun* 1 A spar holding the foot of a fore-and-aft sail, or that attached to a yard or to another boom to extend it. 2 A chain of logs to intercept or retard the advance of a vessel, to confine timbers, sawlogs, etc. 3 A pole set up to mark a navigable channel. 4 A long mobile beam projecting from the foot of a derrick to carry a load raised from its outer end.

— *tr. verb* 1 To move, extend, obstruct, or confine by means of a spar or boom. 2 To equip (a river, lake, etc.) with a log barrier to stop floating logs. [<D. *boom*, tree, beam]

BOOM *verb* 1 To sound with a deep resonant tone, as a cannon or waves; also, to hum loudly, as a beetle, or call with a hollow, resonant cry, as a bittern. 2 To flow swiftly, with a roaring noise, as a river. 3 To rush, as logs, down a river;

hence, to rush onward impetuously. **4** To make or become suddenly active or prosperous; as, business is *booming*; also, to cause rapid growth in or to push for public favor. — *noun* **1** A deep, reverberating sound, as of a cannon, a rushing river, or waves. **2** Any sudden or rapid growth or popularity. [Imitative: probably <ME. *bommen*, to hum]



BOOMERANGS

BOOM·ER *noun* [Pop.] One who is active in promoting a business enterprise or a political project; one who pushes a boom; also, a new settler.

BOOM′·E RANG *noun* **1** A curved wooden missile used by the natives of Australia, some forms of which will return to the thrower. **2** Any proceeding that recoils upon the originator. [<Australian]

BOOM TOWN A town that has sprung up quickly, or one that has suddenly and rapidly increased in population, as from a discovery of gold or oil.

¹BOON *noun* **1** A good thing bestowed; favor; blessing. **2** [Obs.] A petition. See synonyms under FAVOR, GIFT. [<ON. *bon*, petition]

²BOON *adj.* **1** Possessing convivial qualities; genial; jovial. **2** Benign; bounteous. [<F. *bon*, good]

BOON′ DOG·GLE *intr. verb* [**DOG GLED** (-ld) ·**DOG·GLING**] To work, especially for the government, on wasteful or unnecessary projects. — **BOON′ DOG GLER** *noun* — **BOON′·DOG·GLING** *noun*.

BOONE, DANIEL, 1735–1820, American pioneer, Indian fighter, bear hunter, trail blazer, and frontiersman in Kentucky and Missouri.

BOOR (bŏŏr) *noun* **1** A coarse rustic; an ill-bred fellow. **2** A peasant, especially a Dutch peasant. [<D. *boer*]

BOOR·ISH (bŏŏr′–) *adj.* Rude; clownish. See synonyms under AWKWARD, RUSTIC. — ·**LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun*.

BOOST *tr. verb* **1** To push or lift from beneath. **2** [Pop.] To support enthusiastically, as a candidate; to help to succeed; also, to praise. **3** To add a secondary charge to (the main charge of an explosive) in order to effect a more rapid explosion. **4** To increase; as, to *boost* prices. **5** To increase the strength of (an engine's fuel mixture). — *noun* A lift; help.

BOOST ER *noun* **1** A device for increasing the electromotive force in an alternating-current circuit. **2** An auxiliary charge inserted between the primer and the main charge of a bomb or shell to effect a more rapid explosion. For illustration see BOMB. **3** [Pop.] One who gives enthusiastic support to a person, organization, community, or cause. **4** An auxiliary engine supplying power to the main engine of a locomotive.

¹BOOT *noun* **1** A leather covering for the foot and leg. **2** A high shoe. **3** A compartment in a carriage or coach for carrying baggage. **4** A medieval instrument of torture, compressing the foot and leg. **5** A ring-shaped appliance put on the leg of a horse to prevent interference. **6** A leather flap fastened to the dashboard of an open carriage, to be drawn up as a shield from rain or mud. **7** A carbine bucket fitted to a military saddle. **8** A box encasing the lower pulley in a grain elevator. **9** The part of a reed pipe containing the reed, as of an organ. **10** A tarsal envelope of a bird, as in thrushes. **11** The lowest leaf-bearing segment of a stalk of wheat. **12** [Pop.] In the U. S. Navy, a new recruit, or one but recently arrived from a training station. — **BIG IN ONE'S BOOTS** Proud. — **THE BOOT IS ON THE OTHER FOOT** The case is reversed. — **TO GET THE BOOT ON THE WRONG FOOT** — To make a mistake in attribution, interpretation, etc. — **TO DIE WITH ONE'S BOOTS ON** **1** To die by violence; die fighting. **2** To die working, *i.e.*, without ever resting. — **TO GET THE BOOT** To be discharged. — *verb* **1** To put boots on; put on one's boots. **2** To put to the torture of the boot. **3** [Pop.] To kick. [<OF. *bote*, of Gmc. origin]

²BOOT *verb* **1** To profit; avail. **2** To be of avail. **3** [Obs.] To benefit. — *noun* **1** Something over and above given in barter. **2** Advantage; resource; help. — **TO BOOT** In addition; over and above. [<OE. *bot*, profit]

BOOT BLACK *noun* One who cleans and blacks boots.

BOOT CAMP The primary training station for enlisted naval personnel: so called because of the leggings or *boots* worn by the recruits.

BOOT·ED *adj.* **1** Wearing boots. **2** Not divided into scutella except at the extreme lower portion; covered with feathers, as the tarsi of some birds.

BOO·TEE *noun* **1** A woman's or child's short, light boot; a half-boot. **2** A knitted woolen boot for a baby.

BO·Ō·TES (bō-ō′-teez) A northern constellation, whose brightest star is Arcturus. See CONSTELLATION.

BOOTH (bŏŏth *or* bōōth) *noun* A stall at a fair, market, polls, etc.; also, a temporary shelter. [<ME. *bothe*]

BOOTH Family of English reformers and religious leaders, including **WILLIAM,** 1829–1912, known as General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army; **BALLINGTON,** 1859–1940, son of William, founder of the Volunteers of America; **EVANGELINE CORY,** born 1865, daughter of William; **WILLIAM BRAMWELL,** 1856–1929, son of William.

— **EDWIN THOMAS,** 1833–93, American actor.

— **JOHN WILKES,** 1838–65, brother of preceding, assassinated Abraham Lincoln.

BOO·THI·A An Arctic peninsula, the most northerly part of the North American continent; contains the north magnetic pole. Also **BOOTHIA FELIX.**

BOOTHIA, GULF OF An arm of the Arctic Ocean east of Boothia Peninsula.

BOOT·JACK *noun* A forked implement by which a boot may be held by the heel while the wearer withdraws his foot.

BOO·TLE A manufacturing and shipping borough adjoining Liverpool, England.

BOOT·LEG *verb* [**BOOT LEGGED, BOOT′ LEG GING**] To sell, peddle, carry for sale, or produce for sale (liquor or other merchandise) where prohibited by law, or by evasion of lawful practice; to smuggle. so called from the practice of carrying a flask of liquor in the leg of a boot. — *adj.* Unlawful; as, *bootleg* whisky. — *noun* **1** The part of a boot above the instep. **2** Liquor, or other merchandise, that is unlawfully carried, produced, sold, or offered for sale. Compare BLACK MARKET. — **BOOT′·LEG GER** *noun*.

BOOT′·LEG·GING *noun* The act of producing, carrying, selling, or offering for sale liquor or other merchandise in violation of the law.

BOOT·LESS *adj.* Profitless; useless; unavailing. — ·**LY** *adv.* — ·**NESS** *noun*.

BOOT·LICK *verb* To flatter servilely; to toady. — **BOOT′·LICK ER** *noun* — **BOOT′ LICK·ING** *noun & adj.*

BOOTS *noun* A hotel bootblack.

BOOT-TREE *noun* An apparatus for stretching or shaping boots, or for keeping them in shape.

BOO TY *noun* [**BOO TIES** *pl.*] The spoil of war; plunder; also, gain. See synonyms under PLUNDER. [<MLG. *bute*]

BOOZE *noun* **1** Strong drink; liquor. **2** A drunken spree; carouse. — *intr. verb* [**BOOZED, BOOZ ING**] To drink to excess; tipple. Also **BOOSE, BOUSE.** [<ME. *bousen* <M. Flem. *busen*, tipple] — **BOOZED** *adj.* — **BOOZ·ER** *noun*.

BOOZ·Y *adj.* [Pop.] Somewhat intoxicated; tipsy. Also **BOOS·Y.** — **BOOZ·I·LY** *adv.* — **BOOZ I NESS** *noun*.

BO-PEEP *noun* The game of peek-a-boo.

BO·PEEP, LITTLE The little nursery-rime shepherdess who lost her sheep.

BO·RA *noun* [It.] A blustering dry wind from the Julian Alps, blowing over the Adriatic in winter. See BOREAS.

BO RAC IC (-ras′·ĭc) Same as BORIC.

BO′ RA·CITE *noun* A vitreous, white, translucent chloride and borate of magnesium, $Mg_7Cl_2B_{10}O_{20}$, that crystallizes in the isometric system.

BOR·AGE (bŭr′·ij *or* bor′·ĭj) *noun* An erect rough European herb (*Borago officinalis*) with blue flowers, used medicinally. [<I.L. *borrago* <*borra*, *burra*, rough hair]

BO RAG I NA′·CEOUS (bo·răj·ĭ·nāy′·shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees, including the forget-me-not, alkanet, and heliotrope.

BOR·AH, WILLIAM EDGAR, 1865–1940, United States lawyer; senator from Idaho.

BO·RATE *noun* A salt of boric acid. — **BO·RAT·ED** *adj.*

BO·RAX *noun* A white crystalline compound, $Na_2B_4O_7 \cdot 10H_2O$, with a sweetish alkaline taste, found native as tincal or zala, and used as an antiseptic, in preserving food, in medicine, and as a flux, also of value in glass-manufacture and certain smelting operations. Chemically it is sodium tetraborate or sodium pyroborate. The more common form is a decahydrate.

BOR·DEAUX (bor·dō′) A seaport city of SW. France; noted also for the wine, **BORDEAUX,** produced in the vicinity.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE A fungicide and insecticide prepared by mixing solutions of copper sulfate and lime, or of copper arsenate and phenols.

BOR·DER *noun* **1** A margin or edge; outer portion or limit; brink; verge. **2** Specifically, the frontier line or district of a country or state; hence, a boundary or frontier, especially the western frontier of the United States. **3** A surrounding or enclosing strip of ground in a garden, commonly planted with flowers; also, a decorative edge or margin; as, a *border* of lace on a cap. **4** A shallow drop curtain hanging at the top of a stage set, to conceal lights, mask the gridiron, etc. See synonyms under BANK, BOUNDARY, MARGIN. — **THE BORDER** or **BORDERS** The boundary and nearby land between England and Scotland. — *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to a territorial border. **2** Living on or characteristic of a frontier; as, *border* costumes. **3** Situated on a frontier; as, a *border* town. — *verb* **1** To put a border on. **2** To be contiguous (to); adjoin; lie on the border (of). **3** To approximate; resemble: with *on* or *upon*. **4** [Obs.] To shut within limits. [<OF. *bordure* <*bord*, edge; of Gmc. origin] — **BOR·DER·ER** *noun* — **BOR·DER·ING** *adj.*

BOR·DERED *adj.* Having a border distinctively marked in structure, coloring, etc.

BOR′ DER LAND *noun* Land on or near the border of two adjoining countries; by extension, debatable or indeterminate ground; as, the *borderland* of history.

BORDER LIGHT One of a series of overhead stage lights masked by a border.

BOR′ DER LINE *noun* A line of demarcation; by extension, matters difficult to classify, such as might conceivably fall into one or another category. Also **BORDER LINE.**

BORDER-RIDER *noun* A freebooter on the borders of England and Scotland.

BORDER RUFFIAN A pro-slave partisan in Missouri (1854–58) who crossed into Kansas to vote illegally, and by acts of violence kept anti-slavers from voting.

BOR DET (-day′), **JULES,** born 1870, Belgian bacteriologist.

BOR DURE (-dūr) *noun* In heraldry, a border around a shield. See SUBORDINARY.

1BORE *verb* [**BORED, BOR ING**] **1** To make a hole in or through, as with an auger. **2** To make (a hole) by or as by turning an auger; yield to a boring tool; also, to advance, as by boring; as, to *bore* one's way; advance by gradual motion. **3** To weary or be wearied by dullness, repetition, monotony, etc.; tire; annoy. **4** To thrust the head straight forward: said of a horse.

— *noun* **1** A hole made by or as if by boring. **2** The interior diameter of a firearm or cylinder. **3** Caliber. **4** A tiresome person or thing; an annoyance. See synonyms under NOUN. [<OE. *bor,* auger]

2BORE *noun* A high crested wave caused by the rush of flood tide up a river, as in the Amazon or the Bay of Fundy. Compare 2EAGER. [<ON. *bara,* billow]

3BORE Past tense of BEAR.

BO RE AL *adj.* Pertaining to the north or the north wind.

BO RE AL *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a climatic period of the Mesolithic Baltic culture, centering around 6000 B.C.

BO RE AS *noun* In Greek mythology, the north wind. [<Gr.]

BORE DOM (-dum) *noun* The condition of being bored; ennui, the habit of being a bore; bores as a class.

BOR ER *noun* One who or that which bores, especially a beetle, moth, worm, or mollusk that burrows in plants, wood, etc.; especially the **METALLIC WOOD BORER** (family *Buprestidæ*), the **PALM BORER** (family *Bostrichidæ*), the **MAPLE BORER** (family *Cerambycidæ*); also, the shipworm.

BOR GE SE (bor-jeh′-zeh), **GIUSEPPE ANTONIO,** born 1882, Italian-American author.

BOR-GHE SE (bor-geh′-zeh) A noble family in the Republic of Siena and later at Rome, flourishing in the 16th and 17th centuries.

BOR GIA (bor′-jah) Aristocratic Spanish family, a branch of which emigrated to Italy.

— **ALFONSO,** 1378–1458, became Pope Calixtus III, 1455–58.

— **CESARE,** 1478–1507, Duc de Valentinois, Italian cardinal, soldier, and adventurer.

— **SAINT FRANCISCO DE,** 1510–72, Spanish Jesuit, 3d general of order; canonized 1671.

— **LUCREZIA,** 1480–1519, sister of Cesare, and wife of Alfonso, Duke of Este; heroine of opera by Donizetti.

— **RODRIGO LENZUOLI,** 1431–1503; became Pope Alexander VI, 1492–1503.

BOR GLUM, GUTZON (JOHN GUTZON DE LA MOTHE), 1867–1941, American sculptor.

BO RI (bo′-ree), **LUCREZIA,** born 1888, Spanish lyric soprano.

BO RIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from boron: also called *boracic.*

BORIC ACID A colorless crystalline compound, H_3BO_3, obtained in volcanic lagoons of Tuscany, Italy, and by treating borax with sulfuric acid: used as a preservative, etc.: also called *boracic acid.*

BO RIDE (-ride *or* -rid) *noun* A combination of boron with another element or radical.

BOR ING *noun* **1** The act or process of making a hole with or as with a boring tool. **2** A hole so made; a bore hole. **3** *pl.* Material removed by boring.

BO RIS A masculine personal name.

— **BORIS III,** 1894–1943, king of Bulgaria, 1918–43.

BO RI SOV (bō-ree′-sof) A manufacturing town, 50 miles NE. of Minsk, White Russian S.S.R.

BORN *adj.* **1** Brought forth or into being, as offspring. **2** Natural; ingrained; as, a *born* musician. [<OE. *boren* <*beran,* bear]

BORNE (born) Past participle of BEAR.

BOR NE O The principal island of the Malay Archipelago; about 290,000 square miles; the northern part includes British North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak; the southern part is Netherlands Borneo.

BOR NE OL (-ōl *or* -ŏl) *noun* In chemistry, a white, translucent crystalline solid, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, found in cavities in the camphor-tree of Borneo and Sumatra.

BORN HOLM (bōrn′-holm) A Danish island in the Baltic Sea; 228 square miles; capital, Ronne.

BORN ITE *noun* A metallic, reddish-brown, copper-iron sulfide showing purple tarnish: also called *horse-flesh ore, peacock copper.* [<Ignaz von Born, 1742–91, Austrian metallurgist]

BOR NU (-nōō′) A former sultanate, now part of Nigeria, SW. of Lake Chad; about 50,000 square miles.

BOR O DIN′ (-deen′), **ALEXANDER PORPHYRIEVICH,** 1834–87, Russian composer.

BOR O DI′ NO (-dee′-no) A village near Moscow; battle, 1812.

BO RON *noun* A non-metallic element (symbol B) obtained as an odorless and very infusible powder, **AMORPHOUS BORON,** from its oxide and in octahedral or prismatic diamondlike crystals, **CRYSTALLINE** or **ADAMANTINE BORON,** from amorphous boron heated with aluminum. See ELEMENT. [<BORAX]

BORON CARBIDE A compound of carbon and boron, B_4C; an extremely hard material, often used in cutting-tools.

BO RO SIL′ I CATE *noun* A salt in which both boric and silicic acids are united with a base.

BOR OUGH (bŭr′-o) *noun* **1** An incorporated village or town; a subdivision of a city, having a limited self-government; specifically, one of the five administrative divisions of New York, N.Y. **2** [Br.] A municipal corporation, not a city, endowed by royal charter with certain privileges, a **MUNICIPAL BOROUGH;** a town, whether corporate or not, entitled to representation in Parliament, a **PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGH.** **3** [Obs.] Any town. [<OE. *burg, burh,* fort, city]

BOROUGH-ENGLISH *noun* An old custom in certain parts of England by which the youngest son, or, in default of issue, the youngest brother, inherits the estate. This custom, said to be of Saxon origin, is still prevalent in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Somerset, and parts of the Midlands.

BOR′ OUGH MON GER (-mung-ger) *noun* One who trades in borough representation in Parliament.

BOR ROW (bor′-o) *verb* **1** To obtain (something) on promise of return. **2** To appropriate, copy, or adopt (thoughts, words, etc.) from others; to assume as in pretense; feign. **3** In subtraction, to add ten to any figure of the minuend, at the same time withdrawing one from the next preceding figure.

— *noun* **1** A place, as a bank of earth, where material is removed to be used as filling elsewhere. **2** [Obs.] A pledge; surety; the act of borrowing. [<OE., *borgian,* give a pledge, borrow, <*borg,* pledge] — **BOR ROW ER** *noun.*

BOR ROW, GEORGE HENRY, 1803–81, English Gipsy scholar.

BORS In the Arthurian legends, a king of Gaul, uncle of Sir Lancelot, who with his brother, the king of Brittany, supported King Arthur on his accession to the throne of Britain; also, a knight of the Round Table, a nephew of Sir Lancelot, and one of the few who were permitted to see the vision of the Holy Grail.

BORT *noun* An impure diamond, used only for cutting and polishing: often called *carbonado.* Also **BORTZ.** [<OF. *bort,* bastard] — **BORT Y** *adj.*

BO RUS SIAN (-rush′-un) *noun* The Old Prussian language. See under PRUSSIAN.

BOR ZOI *noun* A breed of Russian hounds, generally resembling the greyhound, but with a long silky coat, frequently white: also called *Russian wolfhound.* [< Rus.]

BO SAN QUET (bō′-zn-kĕt), **BERNARD,** 1848–1923, English philosopher.

BOS CAGE (-kĭj) *noun* A mass of shrubbery; a thicket; clump. Also **BOS-KAGE.** [<OF. *boscage,* grove]

BOSCH (bŏsk), **JEROME,** died 1516, Dutch painter: also **BOS.**

— **BOSCH** (bŏsh), **KARL,** 1874–1940, German chemist.

BOSCH BOK (bŏsh′-) *noun* A bushbuck. Also **BOSH-BOK.** [<Dutch *bosch,* wood, + *bok,* buck]

BOSCH-VARK (bŏsh′-) *noun* A wild hog of South Africa (*Koiropotamus chœropotamus*). Also **BOSH VARK.** [<Dutch *bosch,* wood, + *vark,* pig]

BOSE (bōs), **SIR JAGADIS CHANDRA,** 1858–1937, Indian physicist.

1BOSH *noun* [Pop.] Empty words, nonsense. [<Turk.]

2BOSH *noun* **1** That part of one of the sloping sides of a blast furnace extending from the belly to the hearth. **2** A trough for cooling ingots, etc. [Compare G. *boschung,* slope]

BOSK *noun* A thicket of bushes; a small wood. — **BOSK Y** *adj.* — **BOSK I-NESS** *noun.*

BOS KET *noun* A cluster of trees in a garden; a thicket. Also **BOS QUET.**

BOS-NI-A (bŏz′-) A former province of Turkey; later (1908–18), with Herzegovina, under the sovereignty of Austria-Hungary; subsequently incorporated in Yugoslavia. Also [Serbian] **BOS NA.**

BOS NI-AN (bŏz′-) *adj.* Of or belonging to Bosnia: also **BOS NI-AC.** — *noun* **1** A native of Bosnia; especially, one of the tall Slavic people inhabiting the region around the northern Adriatic. **2** The Slavic language spoken by the Bosnians; Serbo-Croatian.

BO SOM (bōō′- *or* bōō′-zum) *noun* **1** The breast of a human being, especially that of a woman. **2** The breast with the arms, considered as an enclosure in embracing. **3** That portion of a garment covering the breast, as a shirt front, or the receptacle which it forms. **4** The breast as the seat of affection. **5** Any deep or enclosed place or supporting surface, suggesting, in purpose or function, the human breast; as, the *bosom* of the earth.

— *adj.* **1** Close, as if held to the bosom; confidential; intimate; cherished; as, a *bosom* friend. **2** Cherished in secret; as, a *bosom* sin.

—*tr. verb* 1 To have or cherish in the bosom; embrace. 2 To embosom; conceal. [<OE. *bosm*]

Bos·po·rus A strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara; 18 miles long. Also **Bos·pho·rus**. [<Gr. *bous*, ox, + *poros*, ford]

¹boss (baws) *noun* 1 A superintendent or employer of workmen; manager; foreman; by extension, any employer or any director of the work of others. 2 An organizer or dictator of a political party. See synonyms under MASTER. —*adj.* Being at the head of a working force; superintending, also, expert; master; as, *boss* shoemaker. —*verb* To master; manage; dominate. [<D. *baas*, master]

²boss (bŏs) *noun* 1 A circular prominence, a knob; stud. 2 An ornament, sometimes a pendant, at the intersection of the ribs of a groined arch, or in any similar position. 3 An enlargement of a shaft to couple with a wheel or another shaft. 4 A domelike mass of igneous rock. —*tr. verb* 1 To work in relief. 2 To ornament with a boss or bosses. [<F. *bosse*, hump, bump]

³boss (bos) *noun* 1 A calf or a cow. 2 A word used to call a calf or a cow. Also **boss·y**.

boss·ism *noun* Political party management by bosses; acts, arts, or practices of bosses.

boss rule Domination of voters by political leaders.

Bos·suet (bo·swĕh'), **Jacques Bénigne**, 1627–1704, French divine and writer.

¹boss·y *adj.* [Pop.] [**boss·i·er**, **boss·i·est**] Like a boss; domineering.

²boss·y *adj.* Decorated with or as with bosses.

bos·ton *noun* 1 A game of cards, somewhat resembling whist; also, a bid to make five tricks, the lowest in the game. 2 A form of the waltz.

Bos·ton (baws'– *or* bos'–) 1 The largest seaport city of New England, capital of Massachusetts. 2 A seaport borough in eastern Lincolnshire, England. —**Bos·to·ni·an** *noun & adj.*

Boston bag A small handbag opening at the top and having a handle at each side of the opening.

Bos·ton·ese' (–ēēz' *or* –ēzz') *noun* Speech characteristic of Boston, Mass.

Boston Massacre A riot in Boston, Mass., March 5, 1775, during which several colonials were killed and others wounded by British troops.

Boston rocker An American 19th century rocking chair having an up-curved wooden seat and a high back with spindles held at the top by a wide rail.

Boston Tea Party An uprising of citizens of Boston, Mass., disguised as Indians, against the British customs officials. Many chests of tea were dumped into the harbor.

bo'sun Same as BOATSWAIN.

Bos·well (boz'–), **James**, 1740–95, Scottish lawyer; biographer of Samuel Johnson.

Bos·worth (boz'·wurth) A city in western Leicestershire, England; battle, 1485.

bot *noun* The larva of a botfly. Also spelled *bott*.

bo·ta *noun* A Portuguese wine cask or butt, holding about 128 gallons. [Pg.]

bo·tan·i·cal *adj.* Of or pertaining to botany; connected with the study or cultivation of plants. Also **bo·tan·ic**. —**bo·tan·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

bot·a·nist *noun* A student of or one versed in botany.

bot'·a·nize *verb* [**·nized**, **·niz·ing**] To explore for botanical specimens; to make botanical investigations. —**bot'·a·niz·er** *noun.*

bot·a·ny *noun* [**·nies** *pl.*] 1 The science that treats of plants with reference to their structure, functions, classification, etc. 2 The total plant life of a country, region, zone, etc.; as, the *botany* of Oceania. 3 A book treating of botany. [<Gr. *botanikos*, botanical, <*boskō*, feed]

Botany Bay A bay south of Sydney, Australia; formerly a British convict station.

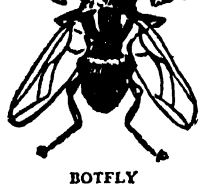
Botany wool Wool from the Merino sheep: so called from Botany Bay, Australia, the original source of this quality of wool. Also **Bot·a·ny** or **bot·a·ny**.

²botch *verb* To do or make imperfectly; patch clumsily; bungle. —*noun* A bungled piece of work; a bad job; an ill-finished patch. [<ME. *boche* <OF. *boche*] —**botch·er** *noun* —**botch·er·y** *noun.*

²botch *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A superficial swelling or ulcer; a boil.

botch·y *adj.* Imperfect; botched; poorly done. —**botch·i·ly** *adv.*

bote *noun* [Obs.] 1 In English law, a fine or compensation; as, man*bote*, a fine paid for killing a man. 2 In English law, a privilege to use things needful for repair or subsistence, etc.; as, hedge*bote*, house*bote*, etc. 3 Boot; remedy; relief. [<OE. *bot*, benefit]



BOTFLY

bot·fly *noun* A fly of the family *Gasterophilidæ* or *Oestridæ*, the larvæ of which are parasitic in vertebrates, especially the **horse botfly** (*Gasterophilus intestinalis*). For illustration see under INSECT (injurious).

both (bōth) *adj.* The two inclusively or together; the one and the other alike. —*pron.* The two, including the one and the other; the pair. —*adv. & conj.* Equally; alike; as well. [Perhaps <OE. *ba tha*, both those, or <ON. *bathir*, both]

Synonyms: twain, two. As an adjective or pronoun *both* emphasizes the idea of *two* and should not be connected with or refer to more than two objects. But as a conjunction *both* has a more extended meaning than it has as an adjective or a pronoun; thus, it is permissible to say, "He lost all his live stock—*both* horses, cows and sheep." When so used it emphasizes the extent or comprehensiveness of the assertion. *Twain* is a nearly obsolete form of *two*. *The two*, or *the twain*, is practically equivalent to *both*; *both*, however, expresses a closer unity. Compare EVERY. *Antonyms*: each, either, every, neither, none, one.

Bo·tha (bo'·tah), **Louis**, 1862–1919, British statesman; premier of Union of South Africa, 1910–19.

both·er (*both'*·er) *verb* 1 To trouble or be troubled; annoy. 2 To fret oneself; take trouble; make a fuss. —*noun* A source of annoyance; petty perplexity; vexation.

both·er·a'·tion (*both*–) *noun* [Pop.] Annoyance; vexation.

both·er·some (–sum) *adj.* Causing bother or perplexity.

Both·ni·a (bŏth'–), **Gulf of** A northern arm of the Baltic Sea between Sweden and Finland

Both·well (both'– *or* bŏth'–), **Earl of**, 1537–78, James Hepburn, Scottish courtier and conspirator; husband of Mary Queen of Scots (1567).

bot·o·né (–nay) *adj.* In heraldry, having an ornament of three leaf-shaped or button-shaped projections. Also **bot·o·née** (–nay), **bot·o·ny**. [<OF. *botonner*, to bud, button]

bo·tree *noun* [Anglo-Indian] The sacred (Buddhist) fig tree or pipal (*Ficus religiosa*).

bot·ry·oi'·dal *adj.* Like a cluster of grapes: said usually of minerals. Also **bot'·ri·form**, **bot·ry·oid.** [<Gr. *botrys*, cluster, + *-oid*] —**bot·ry·oi'·dal·ly** *adv.*

bot·ry·ose *adj.* 1 In botany, of the indeterminate form of inflorescence, as the raceme, corymb, umbel, capitulum, etc. 2 Botryoidal.

bots *noun* A disease of horses, sheep, etc., caused by the botfly.

bott Same as BOT.

Bot·ti·cel'·li (bot·tee·chĕl'·lee), **Alessandro**, 1447–1515, Florentine painter, real name *Filipepi*.

bot·tle *noun* 1 A vessel for holding, carrying, and pouring liquids, having a neck and a narrow mouth that can be stopped. 2 As much as a bottle will hold: also **bot·tle·ful**. 3 The act or habit of drinking intoxicants. —*tr. verb* [**bot·tled** (–ld), **bot·tling**] 1 To put into a bottle or bottles. 2 To restrain, shut in, as if in a bottle: often with *up* or *in*. [<OF. *bouteille*, *botel*, <LL. *buticula*, flask] —**bot·tler** *noun.*

bottle-green *noun* A dark, dull green, like the color of bottle glass.

bottle imp 1 A Cartesian devil. 2 An imp or spirit shut up in a bottle, the bottle or other container often serving as a fetish or charm whereby the presence of the confined spirit may be invoked: common in Arabian folklore. See ALADDIN.

bot'·tle neck *noun* A narrow or congested way, or condition that retards progress.

bot'·tle nose (–nōze) *noun* One of various dolphins, especially *Tursiops truncatus* of the North Atlantic, about 10 feet long.

bot'·tle stone *noun* A mineral, sometimes used as a gemstone, having the characteristics of ordinary bottle glass; chrysolite; moldavite.

bot'·tle tree *noun* A Queensland tree (*Brachychiton rupestris*) the trunk of which is swollen out like a bottle, or the similar *B. populneus* of Victoria.

bot·tom *noun* 1 The lowest part of anything; under surface; base; support. 2 The ground beneath a body of water. 3 The real meaning; base; root; the foundation or basis of any state of affairs; idea; plan; as, to knock the *bottom* out of an argument. 4 Low land along a river: often in plural. 5 The part of a vessel below the water line; hence, a vessel. 6 The part of the body on which one sits; the posterior; buttocks. 7 Residuum or dregs. 8 Endurance; stamina; grit. 9 All of a shoe below the upper. —*adj.* Lowest; fundamental; basal. —*verb* 1 To provide with a bottom or basis; base or found (upon). 2 To fathom; get at or to the bottom of. 3 To rest, as on a foundation; touch bottom. [<OE. *botm*]

bottom dollar One's last and only dollar.

bottom land Low land along a river.

bot·tom·less *adj.* Having no bottom; unfathomable; baseless; visionary.

bot·tom·ry *noun* A maritime contract whereby the owner or master of a vessel borrows money, pledging the vessel as security.

bot·u·lism (–yu·lĭzm) *noun* Poisoning caused by eating putrid meat or fish, or spoiled fruit or vegetables, in which a specific bacillus has developed, especially *Bacillus botulinus*. [<L. *botulus*, sausage]

Bou·cher (boo·sheh'), **François**, 1703–70, French painter.

Bou·ci·cault (bōō·see·kō'), **Dion**, 1822–90, Irish dramatist and actor.

bou·clé (bōō·cleh') *noun* A wool, rayon, cotton, silk, linen, or combination fabric woven or knitted with a looped or knotted surface. [<F.]

bou·doir (bōō·dwahr') *noun* A lady's private sitting-room. [<F. <*bouder*, pout] — **bou doir·esque'** (bōō·dwahr·ĕsk') *adj.*

bouffe (bōōf) *noun* Opera bouffe. [<F.]

Bou·gain·ville' (bōō·găn·vil') The largest of the Solomon Islands; 3,880 square miles.

Bou·gain·ville (bōō·găN·veel'), **Louis Antoine de**, 1729–1811, the first French circumnavigator, 1766–69.

bou·gain·vil' le·a (bōō–) *noun* Any of a genus (*Bougainvillea*) of small climbing shrubs of the four-o'clock family: widely cultivated as hothouse plants. [<L. A. de Bougainville]

bough (bow) *noun* 1 A limb of a tree. 2 [Obs.] The gallows. [<OE. *bog*, shoulder, bough]

bought (bawt) Past tense and past participle of **buy**.

bought·en (bawt'·n) *adj.* [Local] Bought at a store or shop: opposed to *home-made*.

bou·gie (bōō'·jī) *noun* 1 A smooth, slender, flexible instrument to be introduced into a canal of the body, for removing obstructions, etc.; also, a suppository. 2 A wax candle, originally from Bougie, a town in Algeria.

Bou·gue·reau (bōō·guh·ro'), **Adolphe William**, 1825–1905, French painter.

bouil·la·baisse' (bōōl·yuh·bās'; *F.* bōō·ĭ·yuh·bās') *noun* A fish stew or chowder much esteemed in the south of France. [<F.]

bouil·lon (bōōl'·yun *or* bōō·ĭ·yawN') *noun* 1 Clear soup from beef, chicken, or other meats. 2 A special preparation used as a culture-medium for bacteria. [<F.]

Bouil·lon (bōō·ĭ·yawN') An old duchy, now in SE. Belgium.

bouk (bōōk) *noun* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A body; trunk; bulk. — **bouk y** *adj.*

boul der (bōle'–) *noun* A large stone moved by natural agencies from its original bed. Also **bowl der**. [<ME. *bulderston;* compare Sw. *bullersten*, rumbling stone (in stream)]

Boul·der (bōle'–) A city and mining center in northern Colorado.

Boulder Canyon A gorge of the Colorado River, about 20 miles above Boulder Dam.

Boulder Dam A dam, 727 ft. high, in the Black Canyon of the Colorado River on the Arizona–Nevada boundary line; completed 1935; formerly called *Hoover Dam*.

bou le (bōō'·lee) *noun* [Gr.] 1 An ancient Greek legislative council. 2 The modern Greek legislative assembly, especially the lower house. Also spelled *bule*.

boule (bool) *noun* A small mass of fused aluminum, usually pear-shaped, and tinted to resemble the natural ruby, sapphire, etc. [<F., ball]

bou·le·vard (bōō'·luh– *or* bōōl'·uh–) *noun* 1 A broad city avenue, specially designed for pleasure walking or driving, generally planted with trees; also, locally, the decorative plot of trees, turf, or shrubbery along such an avenue. 2 Originally, a rampart; hence, a street laid out on the site of former ramparts. [<F. <G. *bollwerk*, bulwark]

bou le·ver·se·ment (bōōl·vĕr·suh·mahN') *noun* [F.] An overthrow; confusion; convulsion.

Bou·logne (bōō·lōne'; *F.* bōō·law'·nyuh) A French seaport on the English Channel.

bounce *verb* [**bounced**, **bounc ing**] 1 To cause to bound. 2 To move with a bound; spring suddenly and violently; come or go violently or suddenly; also [Pop.] come back repudiated, as a bad check. 3 [Pop.] To turn out; forcibly eject; discharge from employment. 4 [Br.] To talk big; bluster. 5 [Obs.] To give a sudden noisy blow. See synonyms under **leap**. — *noun* 1 A sudden or violent spring or leap; a bounding or elastic motion; rebound. 2 [Pop.] Enthusiasm; vivacity; spirit; verve. 3 [Pop.] Dismissal; discharge; expulsion. 4 A heavy blow; a bang. 5 [Br.] An audacious lie; a bouncer; boastful exaggeration; bluster; swagger. [<ME. *bunsen;* akin to LG. *bunsen*]

bounc er *noun* 1 A large or strong person or thing. 2 One who or that which bounces. 3 A strong man employed in a theater, saloon, etc., to throw out objectionable customers. 4 An audacious lie; also, a braggart.

bounc ing *adj.* 1 Strong and active; large; strapping; buxom; also, exaggerated. 2 Swaggering; boastful; untruthful.

bouncing-Bet *noun* The soapwort.

bound *verb* 1 To leap lightly; spring. 2 To spring back; rebound. 3 To cause to rebound. — *noun* 1 A light elastic leap or spring; also, a rebound. 2 The distance passed over in a leap or bound. See synonyms under **leap**. [<F. *bondir*, leap]

bound *verb* 1 To set limits to; restrict. 2 To form the boundary of. 3 To describe or name the boundaries of. 4 To adjoin. See synonyms under **circumscribe**, **limit**. — *noun* 1 That which circumscribes or limits; boundary. 2 *pl.* The district included within a boundary or limits. See synonyms under **bank**, **boundary**. [<OF. *bonne*, *bonde* <LL. *bodina*, limit]

bound Past tense and past participle of **bind**. — *adj.* 1 Made fast; tied; confined in bonds. 2 Constrained or compelled. 3 Having a cover or binding. 4 Apprenticed. 5 [Pop.] Determined; resolved. 6 Constipated. [<OE. *bunden* <*binden*, bind]

bound *adj.* Having one's course directed; on the way; destined: with *for* or *to*. [<ON. *bumn* <*bua*, prepare]

bound a·ry *noun* [**ries** *pl.*] A limiting or dividing line or mark; also, any object serving to indicate a limit or confine.

Synonyms: barrier, border, bound, bourn, bourne, confines, edge, enclosure, frontier, landmark, limit, line, marches, marge, margin, term, termination, verge. The *boundary* was originally the *landmark*, that which marked off one piece of territory from another. The *bound* is the *limit*, marked or unmarked. Now, however, the difference between the two words has come to be simply one of usage. As regards territory, we speak of the *boundaries* of a nation or of an estate; the *bounds* of a college, a ball-ground, etc. A *barrier* is something that bars ingress or egress. A *barrier* may be a *boundary*, as was the Great Wall of China for many centuries. *Bourn*, or *bourne*, is a poetical expression for *bound* or *boundary*. A *border* is a strip, as of land, along the *boundary*. *Edge* is a sharp terminal line, as where river or ocean meets the land. *Limit* is now used almost wholly in the figurative sense; as, the *limit* of discussion, of time, of jurisdiction. *Line* is a military term; as, within the *lines*, or through the *lines*, of an army. Compare **barrier**, **end**, **margin**.

boundary layer 1 In aviation, a tenuous stratum or film of air in contact with the surface of an airfoil. 2 Any layer of fluid close to the surface of a body in a moving stream, and which reduces the pressure of impact.

bound en *adj.* 1 Obligatory; necessary, as a duty. 2 [Obs.] Under obligations; obliged. [<OE. *bunden* <*binden*, bind]

bound er *noun* 1 One who fixes or marks bounds. 2 [Pop.] One whose manners, etc., are offensive; a cad.

bound less *adj.* Having no limit, vast; measureless; infinite. See synonyms under **infinite**. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

bound-out *adj.* Indentured, apprenticed.

bound up in 1 Inseparably connected with; summed up in. 2 Devotedly attached to; absorbed in.

boun te ous (–us) *adj.* 1 Giving freely and largely; generous; beneficent. 2 Marked by liberality or bounty; plentiful. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

boun ti ful *adj.* 1 Bounteous; generous. 2 Abundant; displaying abundance. See synonyms under **ample**, **generous**. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

boun ty *noun* [**·ties** *pl.*] 1 Liberality in giving or bestowing; munificence. 2 Gifts or favors generously bestowed. 3 A grant or allowance from a government, as for fisheries, manufactures, exports, enlistment, etc. 4 A reward paid by a government to encourage the killing of predatory animals (formerly also of Indians). See synonyms under **benevolence**, **gift**, **subsidy**. [<OF. *bonte* <L. *bonitas*, goodness]

bounty-fed *adj.* Aided and encouraged by government grants or premiums; subsidized; as, *bounty-fed* industries.

bounty-jumper *noun* One who, having enlisted and received the bounty, deserts as soon as possible, as in the Civil War of 1861–65.

bounty land Land given as a bounty for military service.

bounty money Money given as a bounty, especially for military service.

bou quet (bō·kāy' *or* bō·kāy') *noun* 1 A bunch of flowers; a nosegay. 2 Delicate odor; aroma, as of wine. [<F.]

Bour bon (bōōr'·bun; *F.* bōōr·bawN') 1 A dynasty which reigned over France, 1589–1792, 1815–48. 2 A member of the deposed royal house of France or of the Spanish or the Neapolitan branch of the same family. 3 One who is stubbornly conservative in politics; one opposed to progressive movement. — **Bour·bon ism** *noun* — **Bour·bon·ist** *noun.* — **Bourbon, Charles, Constable de**, 1490–1527, French general under Charles V.

Bourbon Island Same as **Réunion Island**.

Bourbon whisky Whisky distilled from corn and rye: originally distilled in Bourbon County, Ky. Also **bour·bon**.

bourd (bōōrd) *noun* [Scot.] A jest; anecdote; also, merriment.

bour·don (bōōr'·dun) *noun* 1 An organ-stop, commonly of 16-foot tone. 2 The drone of a bagpipe. 3 A humming, monotonous, or continuous sound. — *intr. verb* To drone a melody. [<F. <LL. *burdo*, drone]

bour·don *noun* [Obs.] A pilgrim's staff. [<F.]

bourg (bōōrg) *noun* A fortified medieval town; a Continental market town. [<F.]

bour·geois (bōōr·zhwah') *adj.* Of or pertaining to the commercial or middle class, as distinguished from the nobility or from the working class: used by some writers as signifying uncultivated; ill-bred; common. — *noun* 1 A citizen; a member of the commercial or middle class; a townsman; tradesman. 2 A 14th-century coin. 3 In radical circles, anyone who owns property. [<F., burgess]

bour geois (bur·jois') *noun* A size of type: about 9-point.

bour·geoi sie (bōōr·zhwah·zee') *noun* 1 The middle class of society, especially in France: used collectively. 2 That

class of society having private property: used especially by radical socialists.

BOUR·GEON Same as **BURGEON**.

Bourges (bo͝orzh) A historic city in central France.

Bour·get (bo͝or·zhe͞h′), **Paul**, 1852–1935, French novelist.

Bour·gogne (bo͝or·gaw′·nyuh) [F.] Same as **Burgundy**.

1bourn (born *or* bo͝orn) *noun* 1 That which limits; bound; goal; end; as, the *bourn* of man's life. 2 [Obs.] Realm; region; domain. Also **bourne**. See synonyms under **boundary**. [<F. <LL. *bodina*, limit]

2bourn (bo͝rn *or* bo͝orn) *noun* A brook or rivulet: used also in combination; as, East*bourne*. Compare **2burn**. Also **bourne**. [<OE. *burna*, fountain, spring]

Bourne mouth (bo͝rn′·muth) A seaside resort in SE. Hampshire, England.

bourre·let (bo͝or·lāy′) *noun* A ridgelike band around the head of a shell, fitting closely to the bore of the gun and centering the projectile. [<F.]

bourse (bo͝o͝rs) *noun* An exchange or money-market: applied to Continental stock exchanges, and especially to the Paris stock exchange. [<F., purse, <LL. *bursa*, bag]

bour·tree (bo͝o͝r′–) *noun* [Scot.] The European elder tree (*Sambucus nigra*).

1bouse (bo͝o͝s) Same as **booze**.

2bouse (bows *or* bo͝o͝s) *tr. verb* To lift or haul with blocks and tackle: also spelled *bowse*.

bou·stro·phe′·don (bo͞o·stro·fe͞e′·dŏn) *noun* The early Greek method of writing, alternately from right to left and from left to right, as in inscriptions. [<Gr. *boustrophēdon*, turning like oxen (in plowing), <*bous*, ox, + *strephō*, turn] — **bou·stroph′·e·don′·ic**, **bou·stroph′·ic** *adj.*

bou·sy (bow′– *or* bo͞o′·zi) Same as **boozy**.

bout (bowt) *noun* 1 A single turn, as in mowing a field; a set-to or contest, as at boxing, etc. 2 A fit of drunkenness, reveling, or illness. 3 A bend or turn, as of a rope; bight. See synonyms under **battle**. [<Earlier form *bought* <LG. *bucht*, bend, turn]

bou·ton niére (bo͞o·to·nyār′) *noun* A buttonhole bouquet, or a single flower worn in the buttonhole. [<F.]

Bou·vier (bo͞o·veer′), **John**, 1787–1851, American jurist, born in Italy.

bou vier des Flan dres (boo·vyeh′ deh flahN′·dr) A breed of medium-sized working dog, native to Belgium; powerfully built with a short body, strong, straight legs, well-shaped, long head, and rough coat, usually fawn in color. [<F., cowherd of Flanders]

Bou·vines (bo͞o·veen′) A small village in northern France; battle, 1214.

Bo ve·ri (–vē·ree), **Theodor**, 1862–1915, German zoologist.

Bo vi dæ (–dee) *noun pl.* A family of ruminants, generally embracing all having paired hollow horns ensheathing horn cores, as antelopes, cattle, sheep, goats, etc.: distinguished from the deer family especially by non-deciduous, unbranched horns. [<L. *bos*, ox]

bo vine (–vine *or* –vīn) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the *Bovidæ* or to the genus *Bos*. 2 Oxlike; slow; patient; dull. — *noun* A bovine animal, as an ox, cow, etc. [<LL. *bovinus* <L. *bos*, ox]

1bow (bow) *noun* 1 The forward part of a vessel; also, the front part of an airship. 2 The forward oarsman of a boat. [<Dan. *bov*, bow of a ship]

2bow (bow) *verb* [**bowed**, **bow·ing**] 1 To bend; bend the head, body, or knee in reverence, courtesy, assent, etc.; render homage, or worship. 2 To escort or attend with bows, as, we were *bowed* into the hall. 3 To cause to bend or stoop; press down. 4 To submit; yield. 5 To cause to stoop in grief, humiliation, etc.; crush; as, *bowed* with care. — *noun* An inclination of the body or head forward and downward, as in salutation or worship. [<OE. *bugan*, bow, bend, flee] — **bow er** *noun*.

3bow (bō) *noun* 1 A bend or curve, or something bent or curved. 2 A rainbow. 3 A weapon made from a strip of elastic wood or other pliable material, bent by a cord and projecting an arrow by its recoil when suddenly released; also, an archer. 4 A rod having parallel hairs strained between raised ends, used with a violin or other stringed instrument by drawing across the strings. 5 A knot with a loop or loops, as of ribbon, etc. 6 Any one of various bow-shaped objects; specifically, a U-shaped wooden piece passing upward through a yoke and retained by pins; oxbow; also, a polygonal or curved projection from a straight line or wall on the ground plane. 7 Either of the rims of a pair of spectacles or one of the curved supports passing over the ears. 8 The movement or mode of moving a violin bow. — *adj.* Bent; curved; bowed. — *verb* [**bowed**, **bow·ing**] 1 To curve like a bow; bend. 2 To play with a bow; as, he *bows* well. [<OE. *boga*] — **bow·er** *noun*.

bow arm (bō) In playing a violin, the right arm; in archery, the left.

Bow bells (bō) The bells of St. Mary-le-Bow, in Cheapside, London, within sound of which cockneys were said to be born; hence, the region within London called *cockneydom*.

Bow china (bō) A delicate ware made at Stratford-le-Bow, near London, in the 18th century.

bow compass (bō) A pair of very small compasses, properly having, instead of a joint, an elastic curved strip between the legs, for drawing small circles or arcs of small radius.

Bow·ditch (bow′–), **Nathaniel**, 1775–1838, American mathematician and navigator.

Bowd′·ler·ize *tr. verb* [**·ized**, **·iz·ing**] To expurgate in editing (a literary composition by omitting words or passages considered indelicate): in allusion to Dr. Thomas Bowdler's "family" edition of Shakespeare (1818). — **Bowd·ler·i·za′·tion** *noun* — **Bowd·ler ism** *noun*.

Bow·doin (bō′·dn), **James**, 1726–90, American patriot.

bow·el *noun* 1 An intestine; in the plural, the intestines or entrails collectively. 2 *pl.* The inner part of anything; as, the *bowels* of the earth. 3 *pl.* The intestinal regions, formerly considered as the seat of the tender emotions; hence, pity; compassion; heart. — *tr. verb* To remove the bowels from; disembowel. [<OF. *boel* <L. *botellus* <*botulus*, sausage, intestine]

1bow·er *noun* 1 A shady recess; a retired dwelling; a rustic cottage. 2 A private apartment; boudoir. 3 An arbor. — *tr. verb* To enclose in or as in a bower; embower. [<OE. *bur*, chamber, <*buan*, dwell] — **bow·er·y** *adj.*

2bow·er *noun* Either of the two highest cards (the knave of trumps or **right bower** and the knave of the same color or **left bower**) in the game of euchre, unless the joker is used, which is then usually called the **best bower**. [<G. *bauer*, peasant, knave]

3bow er *noun* A large anchor carried on the bow of a vessel. Also **bower anchor**.

Bow′·er·bird *noun* An Australian bird that builds a bower or playhouse to attract the female, ornamenting it with shells, feathers, etc.; especially, the **great bowerbird** (*Chlamydera nuchalis*).

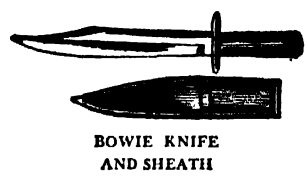
Bow er·y *noun* [**·ies** *pl.*] A farm or plantation: so called by the Dutch settlers of New York. [<D. *bouwerij*, farm, <*bouwer*, *boer*, farmer]

Bow·er·y A street and section in New York City occupying the site of Governor Stuyvesant's farm or bowery: once noted for its cheap shops, dance halls, gambling houses, and shady resorts.

bow·fin (bō′–) *noun* A small, voracious, dark-colored, ganoid fish (*Amia calva*) of the Great Lakes, also found in many of the fresh waters of the United States; the mudfish.

bow·head (bō′·hĕd) *noun* The Arctic right whale.

bow ie knife (bō′·ĭ) A strong hunting knife with two-edged point, hilt, crosspiece, and sheath: named from its inventor, Rezin P. Bowie, but erroneously attributed to his brother, James Bowie, died 1836, Texan fighter.



BOWIE KNIFE AND SHEATH

bow-key (bō′–) *noun* The wooden pin which fastens the oxbow to the yoke. Also **bow·pin**.

bow·knot (bō′·nŏt) *noun* An ornamental slipknot made by doubling ribbon, cord, fabric, etc., into one or more loops, usually tied so as to leave ends free to draw the loops easily through the knot. See illustration under **knot**.

1bowl (bōle) *noun* 1 A concave domestic vessel, nearly hemispherical and larger than a cup; also, the amount it will hold. 2 A drinking-vessel for wine, etc.; a large goblet; hence, drink or conviviality; wine; as, the flowing *bowl*. 3 Anything shaped like a bowl, as a hollow among hills, etc. [<OE. *bolla*; so called from its rounded shape; compare **1bole**]

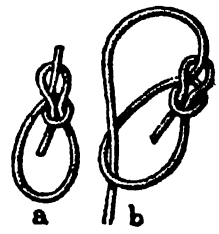
2bowl (bōle) *verb* 1 To play at bowls; hit with or roll a bowl or other round object. 2 To carry or trundle along on or as on wheels. 3 In cricket, to deliver a ball; also, to put out the batsman. — **to bowl over** To cause to be confused or helpless; knock down or out. — *noun* 1 A large wooden ball for playing bowls or tenpins. 2 A turn or inning at a game of bowls. 3 A roller in a knitting machine. 4 A roller or an anti-friction wheel. [<F. *boule*, bubble]

bowl·der Same as **boulder**.

bow-leg (bō′–) *noun* A leg bent in an outward curve. — **bow-legged** *adj.*

bowl·er (bōl′·er) *noun* 1 One who plays bowls. 2 The player who delivers the ball. 3 [Br.] A low-crowned stiff felt hat; a derby hat.

bow·line (bō′·lin *or* –line) *noun* 1 A rope to keep the weather edge of a vessel's square sail forward when sailing close-hauled. 2 A knot. — **on a bowline** Close-hauled to the wind: said of a vessel. [<bow + line; akin to OE. *bog*, shoulder, and *line*, rope]

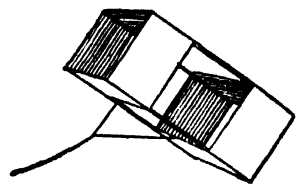


BOWLINE KNOTS

a Bowline knot. *b* Running bowline.

bowl·ing (bōl′–) *noun* 1 Playing at bowls, tenpins, etc. 2 The act of delivering a ball in cricket.

BOWLING ALLEY 1 A long, narrow planked space for playing at tenpins, also, a building containing one or more such alleys. 2 Any enclosure for playing bowls.
BOWLING GREEN A lawn for playing at bowls.
Bowling Green A small park at the foot of Broadway, New York City.
BOWLS (bolz) *noun pl.* 1 [Br.] An open-air game played with one-sided or weighted balls. 2 Tenpins; skittles.
BOW MAN (bō′-) *noun* [MEN *pl.*] An archer.
BOW MAN (bow′-) *noun* The oarsman nearest the bow.
BOW PEN (bo) A pair of jointless compasses carrying a pen or pencil used for drawing very small circles.
BOW PIN (bo′-) *noun* A bow-key.
BOWSE Same as BOUSE.
BOW SHOT (bo′-) *noun* The distance which an arrow may be sent from the bow.
BOW SPRIT (bo′- *or* bow′-) *noun* A spar projecting forward from the bow of a vessel.
BOW STRING (bō′-) *noun* 1 The string of a bow. 2 A string for strangling criminals; hence, execution by strangling. — *tr. verb* To execute by strangling.
BOWSTRING-HEMP *noun* A perennial, erect herb of the lily family (genus *Sansevieria*) with narrow white or yellowish-white flowers and hemp-like fiber.
BOW'T *adj.* [Scot.] Bowed, crooked, bent.
BOW TIE (bō′-tī) *noun* A necktie worn in a bowknot.
BOW WINDOW (bō) A projecting window built up from the ground level, properly one of curved ground plan. Compare BAY WINDOW.
BOW-WOW *noun* 1 The bark of a dog, or an imitation of it. 2 A dog: a child's word. 3 *pl.* [Pop.] Ruin, damnation; as, going to the *bow-wows*. — *intr. verb* To bark.
BOW YER (bo′-) *noun* A maker or seller of bows.
¹BOX *noun* 1 A receptacle or case of wood or other material, usually having a lid. 2 Any of various objects or receptacles resembling a box, as an axle bearing, the raised seat of a coach, the body of a wagon, etc. 3 A building, structure, or compartment with some resemblance or analogy to a box, as a compartment in a theater, restaurant, etc. 4 The quantity contained in a box or that a box will hold. 5 Either of the rectangular spaces on a baseball field in which the batsman or pitcher stands. 6 A Christmas present packed in a box. 7 A box stall for a horse or bovine animal. 8 A flag house, sentry house, or similar small building for a watchman or the like. 9 A building, structure, compartment, or the like, especially with some resemblance to a box, a small house in the country, a shooting-box. 10 The place in a courtroom where the jury, a prisoner, or witnesses are railed in. 11 A cavity made in the trunk of a tree to collect its sap, as in extracting turpentine, etc. 12 A difficulty or predicament.
— *tr. verb* 1 To put into or enclose in a box; often with *up*. 2 To furnish with a bushing or box. 3 To boxhaul. 4 To fit into a mortise, as a tenon. — **TO BOX THE COMPASS** To recite in order the 32 points of the compass, hence, to make a complete revolution, adopt successively all possible opinions on a question. [<OE. <L. *buxum*, anything made of boxwood, <*buxus*, box tree] — **BOX ER** *noun*.
²BOX *verb* 1 To cuff or buffet, especially about the ears and side of the head. 2 To spar or fight with boxing gloves. — *noun* A slap or cuff with the hand on the ear or the cheek. See synonyms under BLOW. [<ME., blow; of unknown origin]
³BOX *noun* A small evergreen tree or shrub (genus *Buxus*) of the Old World, cultivated as a border or hedge, especially any variety of *B. sempervirens*. [<OE. *box* <L. *buxus*, box tree]
BOX' BER RY *noun* 1 The checkerberry or wintergreen. 2 The partridgeberry.
BOX CALF Tanned calfskin with square markings on the grain produced by lengthwise and crosswise rolling.
BOX CAR *noun* A railway car shaped like a rectangular box, for carrying freight.
BOX COAT 1 A coachman's heavy overcoat. 2 A greatcoat, especially one worn by travelers on the top of coaches. 3 A loosely fitting overcoat, snug only at the shoulders.
BOX-ELDER *noun* A North American tree of the maple family (*Acer negundo*) having leaves with 3 or 5 compound leaflets, the ash-leaved maple.
BOX EN *adj.* 1 Consisting of or pertaining to box trees. 2 Made of or looking like boxwood.
¹BOX ER *noun* A pugilist.
²BOX ER *noun* A breed of medium-sized working dog, related to the bulldog, characterized by a short, sturdy body, straight, strong forelegs, well-proportioned head, short, smooth coat, fawn or brindle in color, and a black mask.
Box·er *noun* A member of a Chinese secret society, active in 1900, which aimed to rid China of foreigners by force.
BOX HAUL *tr. verb* To veer (a square-rigged vessel) round instead of tacking: done when tacking is impracticable.
BOX HOOK A sickle-shaped hook with a wooden handle, usually T-shaped, used for gripping and moving heavy boxes or bales of merchandise, waste, etc.: also called *bale hook*.
¹BOX ING *noun* The act or practice of sparring, as with gloves; pugilism.
²BOX·ING *noun* 1 The act of enclosing in a box. 2 Material from which to make boxes. 3 A casing or niche, as for window shutters.
Boxing Day The first week-day after Christmas, a British legal holiday on which presents (Christmas boxes) are given to errand-boys, letter-carriers, etc.
BOXING GLOVE A glove with padded back, for boxing.
BOXING MATCH A prize fight or sparring contest.
BOX-IRON *noun* A smoothing and pressing iron containing a receptacle for a heater, distinguished from *sad-iron*.
BOX KITE A kite having two rectangular box-shaped frames fitted together.
BOX OFFICE The ticket office of a theater, etc.
BOX-OFFICE *adj.* Of such a character as to attract large audiences, and, therefore, destined to make large profits, hence, having little subtlety or profundity.


BOX KITE

BOX PLEAT Material folded twice and in opposite directions, the edges turned under and meeting. Also **BOX PLAIT.**
BOX SET A series of wooden frames covered with canvas, assembled to form the three walls of an interior stage-setting.
BOX STALL A large boxed-in stall for horses or cattle, in which they do not have to be tied.
BOX THORN *noun* Any of various evergreen or deciduous ornamental plants (genus *Lycium*) of the nightshade family, with long flowering branches and usually scarlet berries, especially *L. halimifolium*: also called *matrimony-vine*.
BOX WOOD *noun* The hard, close-grained, durable wood of the box evergreen shrub (genus *Buxus*), also, the shrub.
BOY *noun* 1 A male child, lad; youth, son. 2 *pl.* Comrades; fellows. 3 A male servant, especially a personal servant: often used of Orientals or Africans. [<ME. *boi;* perhaps akin to G. *bube*, lad]
BO YAR *noun* A member of a class of the old Russian aristocracy, abolished in the time of Peter the Great; also, in Rumania, one of a privileged class. Also **BO YARD.** [<Rus. *boyarin*]
BOY COTT *tr. verb* 1 To combine against by refusing to deal or associate with, place the products or merchandise of under a ban. 2 To punish or coerce by group ostracism, also, to refuse to use or buy. — *noun* The act, pressure, or an instance of boycotting. [<Charles Boycott, 1832–97, first victim in Ireland, 1880]
BOY HOOD (-hŏŏd) *noun* 1 The state or period of being a boy. 2 Boys collectively.
BOY ISH *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like boys or boyhood. See synonyms under YOUTHFUL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*
Boyle, Robert, 1627–91, English chemist and physicist; born in Ireland.
Boyle's law In physics, the statement that the volume of a gas kept at constant temperature varies inversely as the pressure. [<Robert Boyle]
Boyne A river in NE. Ireland (Eire); 70 miles to the Irish Sea; battle, 1690.
Boy Scout 1 A member of the **Boy Scouts,** an organization for training boys between the ages of 12 and 19 in self-reliance and good citizenship through a program of constructive, recreational training: initiated in England in 1908 by Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell. 2 A member of the Boy Scouts of America, incorporated in 1910.
BOY'·SEN BER RY *noun* A hybrid plant obtained by crossing the blackberry, raspberry, and loganberry; also, its edible fruit, resembling the raspberry in taste. [<Rudolph Boysen, the originator]
Boz An early pen name of Charles Dickens.
Boz za·ris (bōt′-sah-rees *or* bo-zăr′-is), **Marcos,** 1788–1823, Greek patriot.
BRA (brah) *noun* 1 [Pop.] Abbreviation for brassière. 2 A sleeved or sleeveless tight-fitting outer waist for women.
Bra·ban·çon griffon (brah-bahN-sawn′) A toy dog identical with the Brussels griffon except that its coat is short and smooth, reddish-brown or black mixed with reddish-brown.
Bra ban çonne (brah-bahN-sawn′) The national anthem of the Belgians since their revolt from the Dutch in 1830. [<F. <Brabant, province in Belgium]
Bra·bant (brah′-bănt; *F.* brah-bahN′) A former duchy of the United Provinces; now divided into North Brabant, Netherlands and the province Brabant in Belgium (1,268 square miles; capital, Brussels).
BRAB BLE *intr. verb* [·BLED (ld), ·BLING] To indulge in paltry altercation. [<D. *brabbelen*, jabber] — **·MENT** *noun*.
BRAC CATE *adj.* Having the feet feathered down to the claws, as certain birds. [<L. *bracatus*, wearing breeches, <*braca*, breeches]
BRACE *verb* [BRACED, BRAC·ING] 1 To strengthen; render firm against strain or pressure; prop: often with *up;* also, to strain against pressure; as, he *braced* back against the wind. 2 To bind tightly; make secure as by straps. 3 To give firmness to: as, to *brace* the energies; also, to push

firmly; as, to *brace* one's feet against something. **4** In writing or printing, to join together by a brace. **5** To obtain strength; summon resolution: with *up*. **6** To move or trim sail by means of braces.
— *noun* **1** A support, as of wood or metal, to hold something firmly in place. **2** A crankline handle, as for a bit. **3** A clasp or clamp used for connecting, fastening, etc. **4** A doubly curved line (—⌣—), used in writing and printing to connect words, lines, or staves of music. **5** A pair; couple; two; as, a *brace* of ducks, etc. **6** The state of being braced; tension. **7** The ropes fastened to the yard-arms and leading the deck, to swing the yard for the wind and to hold it in place. **8** *pl.* Suspenders. [<L. *bracchium* <Gr. *brachion*, arm]

BRACE LET *noun* **1** An ornamental band encircling the wrist or arm. **2** [Pop.] A handcuff. [<F.]

BRAC ER *noun* **1** That which braces or steadies; a band; support; specifically, a protective covering for the forearm, in archery. **2** A tonic; stimulant; especially, a stimulating drink. **3** A brace.

BRACH (brăch *or* brāk) *noun* [Obs.] A hound bitch. Also **BRACH ET.** [<OF. *brache* <OHG. *braccho*, hunting-dog]

BRACHI-, BRACHIO- Combining forms from Latin *brachium*, arm, used to mean arm, of the arm, etc., as in *brachiotomy*, the cutting off of an arm.

BRACH I AL (brāk'-i-ul *or* brā'-kī-ul) *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to the arm, especially the upper arm. **2** Of, pertaining to, or designating the armlike appendages or brachia of various invertebrates. [<L. *brachialis* <*brachium*, arm]

BRACH' I ATE (brāk'-i- *or* brā'-kī-) *adj.* In botany, having branches in pairs, each pair forming a right line with each other, and standing at right angles to the stem, or widely diverging.

BRACH I O POD (brāk'-) *noun* One of a phylum or class (*Brachiopoda*) of molluscoid marine animals having a bivalve shell and a pair of brachial appendages rising from the sides of the mouth. — **BRACH I OP' O DOUS** *adj.*

BRA CHIS' TO CHRONE (bruh-kis'-to-krone) *noun* The line of motion along which a particle acted upon by a constraining force will move from one given point to another in the shortest time. also spelled *brachystochrone*. [<Gr. *brachistos*, shortest, + *chronos*, time]

BRACH I UM (brak'- *or* bra' kī-um) *noun* [**BRACH I-A** *pl.*] **1** The upper arm, or its representative in any animal. **2** Any armlike process or appendage. [< L.]

BRACHY- A combining form from Greek *brachys*, short.

BRACH Y CE PHAL' IC (-si-fal' ik) *adj.* Having a short skull of excessive breadth; round-headed; in anthropometry, characterized by a skull whose cephalic index is at least 80. Also **BRACH Y CEPH' A LOUS.** — **BRACH Y CEPH'-A-LY** *noun.*

BRACH Y DAC TYL' IC (brāk-i-) *adj.* Having abnormally short fingers or toes. [< BRACHY- + Gr. *dactylos*, finger] — **BRACH-Y DAC' TYL ISM** *noun.*

BRACH' Y DOME See under DOME.

BRA CHYL O GY (bruh kil'-) *noun* Brevity and conciseness of speech, an abridged form of expression; especially, omission of a word necessary for correct grammatical expression.

BRACH Y U' RAN (brak-i-ū'-run) *adj.* Of or relating to a suborder (*Brachyura*) of decapods, comprising the crabs: also **BRACH Y U' ROUS.** — *noun* A short-tailed crustacean.

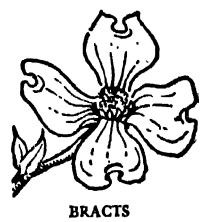
1BRAC ING (brāce'-) *adj.* Imparting tone or vigor; invigorating, tonic.

2BRAC ING (brāce'-) *noun* The act of bracing, or the state of being braced; also, a system of braces, as in bridge-building.

BRACK EN *noun* A brake or other large fern; also, brakes collectively. [<ME., *braken*; akin to Sw. *bräken*, fern]

BRACK ET *noun* **1** A piece projecting from a wall to support a shelf or other weight. **2** A projecting gas fixture or lamp-holder, etc. **3** A brace used to strengthen an angle. **4** In printing or writing, one of two marks [ ], used to enclose any part of the text. **5** In mathematics, a vinculum. **6** A number of persons considered as a group because of some common characteristics; as, the high-income *bracket*.
— *tr. verb* To provide with a bracket or brackets; join with a brace; couple together. [<L. *bracæ*, breeches]

BRACK ET ING *noun* **1** Wooden skeletonpieces to which the lath and plaster forming the surface of a cornice are fastened, and which give shape to the latter. **2** The act of furnishing with brackets; a series of brackets.



BRACTS
Surrounding a composite flower.

BRACK ISH *adj.* Somewhat saline; being a mixture of salt water and fresh, hence, distasteful. [<MLG. *brack*, salty, + -ISH] — **-NESS** *noun.*

BRACT *noun* A modified leaf in a flower cluster or subtending a flower. [<L. *bractea*, thin metal plate] — **BRAC TE-AL, BRAC-TE-ATE** *adj.*

BRAC' TE O LATE *adj.* Having bracteoles.

BRAC'-TE-OLE *noun* A diminutive bract. Also **BRACT LET.**

BRAD *noun* A small and slender nail, often having, in place of a head, a projection on one side. [<ME. *brod* <ON. *broddr*, spike]

BRAD-AWL *noun* A short, non-tapering awl, with cutting edge on the end.

BRAD DOCK, EDWARD, 1695?–1755, English general in French and Indian War; slain near Fort Duquesne, now Pittsburgh.

BRAD FORD A manufacturing borough in SW. Yorkshire, England.

BRAD-FORD, GAMALIEL, 1863–1932, American biographer. — **WILLIAM,** 1590–1657, Pilgrim governor of Plymouth Colony.

BRAD-LEY, HENRY, 1845–1923, English lexicographer.

BRAD-STREET, ANNE, 1612–72, wife of Simon, first woman poet in America. — **SIMON,** 1603–97, colonial governor of Massachusetts.

BRADSTREET'S [Pop.] A register of the financial standing of firms and persons engaged in commerce, founded in New York in 1849, by John M. Bradstreet, Chicago lawyer.

BRADY- A combining form from Greek *bradys*, slow.

BRAE (brāy) *noun* [Scot.] A bank; hillside; slope. [<ON. *bra*, eyelash]

BRAG *verb* [**BRAGGED, BRAG-GING**] To boast; bluff; vaunt oneself. — *noun* **1** The act of bragging; boastfulness; boastful language. **2** The thing bragged of; boast. **3** A person who brags. **4** A game of cards resembling poker.
— *adj.* **1** To be bragged about; as, a *brag* crop. **2** [Obs.] Boastful; also, spirited; valiant. [Etymology uncertain] — **BRAG GER** *noun.*

BRA GA (brah'-gah), **THEOPHILE,** 1843–1924, Portuguese reformer and author; provisional president of the Portuguese republic, 1910–11.

BRA-GAN ÇA (brah-gahn'-sah) Name of the former Portuguese and Brazilian royal family. Also **BRA-GAN ZA.**

BRAGG, BRAXTON, 1817–76, Confederate general. — **SIR WILLIAM HENRY,** 1862–1942, English physicist and chemist. — **WILLIAM LAWRENCE,** born 1890, English physicist; son of Sir William H.

BRAG GA-DO' CIO (-dō'-shō *or* -shī-ō) *noun* [-CIOS *pl.*] **1** Pretentious boasting. **2** One who talks boastfully; a swaggerer. [<Braggadochio, a boastful character in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*]

BRAG GART *noun* A vain boaster. — *adj.* Overboastful. — **ISM** *noun.*

BRAG GET *noun* An ancient drink of ale and honey fermented with yeast, later, mulled ale sweetened and spiced. [<Welsh *bragawd* < *brag*, malt]

BRAGG METHOD A method for studying and analyzing crystal structure by means of X-rays: originated by Sir W. H. Bragg.

BRA GI (brah'-gee) In Norse mythology, the god of poetry, son of Odin, husband of Ithunn, and one of the original Æsir. Also **BRA GE.**

BRA HE (brah'-huh), **TYCHO,** 1546–1601, Danish astronomer.

1BRAH MA *noun* **1** In Hindu religion, the absolute primordial essence; the supreme soul of the universe, self-existent, absolute, and eternal, from which all things emanate and to which all return. **2** God, conceived of as comprising the Hindu trinity Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva; also, specifically, the personification of the first of the trinity, as supreme creator. [<Sans.]

2BRAH-MA *noun* A large variety of the domestic hen of an Asiatic breed. [<BRAHMAPUTRA]

BRAH MAN *noun* A member of the first of the four castes of India; the sacerdotal class. Also **BRAH MIN.** — **BRAH-MAN-I** *noun fem.* — **BRAH MAN IC** or **-I CAL** *adj.*

BRAH-MA-PU'-TRA (-poo'-truh) A river in Tibet and India; 1,800 miles to the Bay of Bengal.

BRAH MIN *noun* **1** Same as BRAHMAN. **2** An aristocrat; a highly cultured person; specifically, an ultra-intellectual New-Englander. **3** A species of cattle originally imported from India and bred in the southern United States.

BRAH MIN ISM *noun* The religious and social system of the Brahmans. — **BRAH MIN IST** *noun.*

BRAH MIN-Y *adj.* Held sacred according to Brahmanic rites, or consecrated to the use of Brahmans: said especially of certain animals and trees; as, *Brahminy* bull, *hg* tree, etc. Also **BRAH MAN-Y.**

BRAHMINY BULL The white male zebu.

BRAHMS, JOHANNES, 1833–97, German composer.

1BRAID *tr. verb* **1** To weave together; intertwine (several strands); plait. **2** To bind or ornament with braid. **3** To form by braiding, as to *braid* a mat. — *noun* **1** A narrow flat tape or strip for binding or ornamenting fabrics. **2** Anything braided or plaited; as, a *braid* of hair. **3** A string or band used in arranging the hair. [<OE. *bregdan*, brandish, weave, braid] — **BRAID-ER** *noun.*

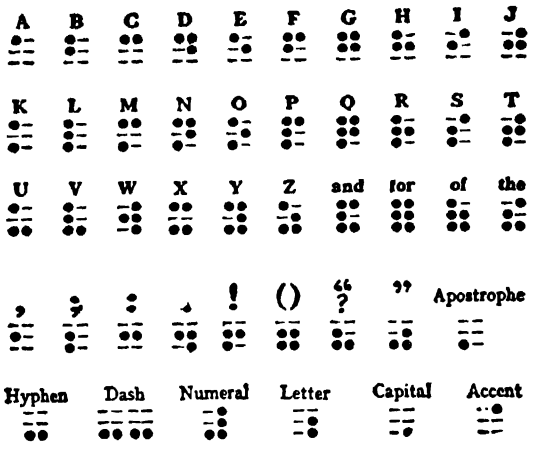
2BRAID *adj.* [Scot.] Broad.

BRAID-ING *noun* **1** Braids collectively. **2** Embroidery done with braid.

BRAIL *noun* **1** One of the ropes for gathering up the foot and leeches of a fore-and-aft sail for furling. **2** A leather fastening for a hawk's wing. — *tr. verb* **1** To haul in by means of brails, as sails. **2** To fasten with a brail, as a hawk's wing. [<OF. <L. *bracale*, breech girdle, <*bracæ*, breeches]

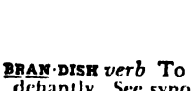
BRĂ-I LA (bruh-ee'-luh) A city on the Danube River in eastern Rumania: also [Rus.] **BRA-I-LOV.**

BRAILLE (brāl) *noun* A system of printing or writing for the blind in which the characters are raised above the surface; also, the characters themselves: so called from the inventor, Louis Braille, 1809–52, French educator. See POINT SYSTEM.



BRAILLE ALPHABET

BRAIN *noun* **1** In vertebrate animals, the enlarged and greatly modified portion of the central nervous system contained within the cranium: its functions are shared between the two cerebral hemispheres, the cerebellum, and the medulla oblongata, which are of great development in higher mammals and in man. **2** Mind; intellect: often in the plural. **3** The principal regulating ganglion of invertebrates. See synonyms under MIND. — **TO HAVE ON THE BRAIN** To be obsessed by.
— *tr. verb* To beat out the brains of; kill by dashing out the brains. [<OE. *brægen*]
BRAIN FAG *noun* Extreme mental fatigue.
BRAIN FEVER Inflammation of the meninges.
BRAIN·LESS *adj.* Without brain, destitute of intelligence; senseless. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*
BRAIN·PAN *noun* The bony case enclosing the brain; cranium; skull.
BRAIN·SICK *adj.* Mentally disordered; whimsical. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*
BRAIN STEM *noun* All the brain except the cerebellum and the cerebral cortex; that is, the segmental apparatus.
BRAIN STORM *noun* **1** Cerebral disturbance of a sudden and violent character; impulsive insanity. **2** [Pop.] Any momentary confusion of mind. **3** [Pop.] A burst of inspiration.
Brain Trust **1** A phrase coined in 1933 to designate a group of educators in political science and economy who advised the president. **2** [Pop.] Hence, any group of experts or, derisively, of pretended experts.
BRAIN·Y *adj.* [**BRAIN·I·ER, BRAIN·I·EST**] Possessed of brains; mentally able, also, smart. — **BRAIN·I·LY** *adv.* — **BRAIN·I·NESS** *noun.*
BRAIRD [Scot.] *verb* To sprout; germinate. — *noun* Newly sprouted grain or grass. [<OE. *brerd*, top surface]
BRAISE (brāz) *tr. verb* [**BRAISED, BRAIS·ING**] To cook (meat) by searing till brown and then simmering in a covered pan. [<F. *braiser* <*braise*, embers, <Scand.]
BRAIS·ER (brāz'ər) *noun* A covered kettle or pan used in braising.
BRAIZE *noun* A European sparoid fish (genus *Pagrus*).
¹BRAKE *noun* **1** A device for retarding or arresting the motion of a vehicle, a wheel, etc. **2** A harrow. **3** An instrument for separating the fiber of flax, hemp, etc., by bruising. **4** A lever for working a pump or other machine. **5** A baker's kneading machine. **6** A framework to hold a horse's foot while it is being shod. **7** A machine for extracting juice from fruits and vegetables. **8** An old instrument of torture.
— *verb* [**BRAKED, BRAK·ING**] **1** To apply a brake to; reduce the speed of; act as a brakeman. **2** To bruise, as flax. **3** To pulverize with a harrow. **4** To knead. [<MLG. *brake*, flax-brake]
²BRAKE Same as BREAK (carriage).
³BRAKE *noun* **1** A variety of fern; bracken. **2** A canebrake.
⁴BRAKE *noun* A thicket. [<MLG.]
BRAKE AGE (-ij) *noun* The action or controlling power of a ·brake.
BRAKE HORSEPOWER The useful or effective horsepower of an engine, as measured by a brake or dynamometer attached to the driving shaft.
BRAKE MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] One who tends a brake or brakes on a railroad car or in a mine. Also **BRAKES·MAN.**
BRAKE SHOE A brake lining.
BRAKE WHEEL A hand wheel on the roof of a railroad car for controlling the brakes.
BRAKE·Y (brāk'-) *noun* [Pop.] A brakeman on a train.
BRAK·Y (brāk'-i) *adj.* Overgrown with bracken or brushwood.
BRA·MAN·TE (brah·mahn'·teh), **DONATO D'AGNOLO,** 1444–1514, Italian architect and painter.
BRAM·BLE *noun* The European blackberry, or any other species of the genus *Rubus;* hence, any prickly plant or shrub. [<OE. *bræmbel*] — **BRAM·BLY** *adj.*
BRAM·BLING *noun* The European mountain finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*).
BRAN *noun* The coarse, outer coat of cereals, as separated from the flour by sifting or bolting. [<OF. *bran, bren*]
Bran **1** A god of the Brythons, son of Llyr, and mythical king of Britain. In Welsh legend, in avenging his sister upon the Irish, he was poisoned; his severed head discoursed wisdom for nearly a century. **2** The faithful hound of Frithiof in the Icelandic saga.
BRANCH *noun* **1** A secondary stem of a tree, shrub, or the like; a limb: distinguished from *twig;* an offshoot. **2** A separate part; side issue; division; department. **3** A tributary stream; in the southern United States, any stream of water smaller than a river. **4** Anything having an analogy to a branch, as one of the subdivisions of a deer's antler, a part of a family, a subhead of a general subject, etc.; also, a local division of a highway, railroad, etc., connecting with a main line. **5** One of the ribs in the Gothic style of vaulting. **6** A division used in classifying the subdivisions of linguistic families and stocks, including more than a group and less than a stock. **7** A subordinate local office, store, etc. **8** In a band spectrum, a section of the component lines proceeding in both directions from a common zero line, also, any of the subdivisions due to varying transformations of a radioactive series.
— *verb* **1** To put forth branches. **2** To separate into branches; fork, as a road. **3** To adorn with embroidery in a pattern of flowers and foliage. **4** To enlarge, amplify, expand, or diverge from the main subject, as in a speech; extend, as in one's business: with *out.*
— *adj.* Diverging from or tributary to a trunk, stock, or main part. [<F. *branche* <LL. *branca*, claw]
BRANCHI· (brăng·kī-), **BRANCHIO·** Combining forms from Greek *branchia*, gills.
BRAN·CHI·A (brăng'·kī·uh) *noun* [**·CHI·Æ** (kī·ee) *pl.*] A gill; especially, in the plural, gills or gill-like appendages; respiratory organs modified for breathing the air contained in water. [<L. <Gr. *branchia*] — **BRAN·CHI·AL** *adj.*
BRAN·CHI·ATE *adj.* Having gills.
BRAN·CHI·O·POD *noun* One of a group (*Branchiopoda*) of aquatic crustaceans having a typically elongated body and many pairs of leaf-like appendages.
Bran·cu·si (brōn'·coosh), **CONSTANTIN,** born 1876, Rumanian sculptor.
BRAND *tr. verb* To mark with or as with a hot iron, as cattle, slaves, criminals, etc.; stigmatize; imprint indelibly on the heart, mind, or memory. — *noun* **1** A burning-stick; firebrand. **2** A mark burned with a hot iron; trade mark; stigma. **3** A herd of cattle marked with a certain brand. **4** Quality; kind. **5** A branding iron. **6** [Obs.] A sword. **7** A pustular appearance of plants, caused by a parasitic fungus. See synonyms under BLEMISH, BURN. [<OE., fire, flame]
— **BRAND·ER** *noun.*
Bran·deis (-dīs), **Louis Dembitz,** 1856–1941, American jurist.
BRAN·DEN·BURG *noun* **1** One of a series of ornamental loops worn on an outer garment in the place of buttons; a frog. **2** A facing of embroidery on a military coat: usually in parallel bars. [< BRANDENBURG.]
Bran·den·burg (brăn'·dn·bûrg; *G.* brahn'·dun·bo͝orK) A former province of Prussia; 15,072 square miles.
Bran·des (brahn'·dēs), **Georg Morris Cohen,** 1842–1927, Danish literary critic.
BRAND GOOSE The brant goose. See BRANT.
BRAN·DIED *adj.* Mixed, flavored with, or preserved in brandy; as, *brandied* cherries.
BRAND IRON An iron for burning in a brand: also **BRANDING IRON.**



BRAND IRON

BRAN·DISH *verb* To wave, shake, or flourish triumphantly or defiantly. See synonyms under SHAKE. — *noun* A flourish, as with a weapon. [<F. *brandir* <Gmc. *brand*, sword] — **·ER** *noun.*
BRAND·LING *noun* [Br.] A small red earthworm (*Eisenia fœtida*), used as bait.
BRAND-NEW *adj.* Quite new; fresh and bright.
BRAN·DY *noun* [**BRAN·DIES** *pl.*] An alcoholic liquor distilled from wine and also from the fermented juice of fruits other than the grape. — *tr. verb* [**BRAN·DIED, BRAN·DY·ING**] **1** To mix, flavor, preserve in, or strengthen with brandy. **2** To serve or refresh with brandy. [<D. *brandewijn*, brandy; literally, burnt wine]

BRANDY SLING A drink made of brandy, water, sugar, and lemon juice.

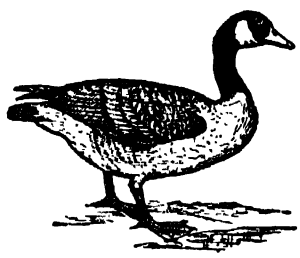
BRANDY SMASH A drink made of brandy, crushed ice, and mint sprigs.

BRAN'DY WINE A creek in Pennsylvania and Delaware; battle, 1777.

BRANG'WYN, FRANK, born 1867, English painter, etcher, and illustrator.

BRAN'KLE (brăng'kl) *adj.* [Scot.] Dressed up; spruce; decorated; gaudy.

BRAN'LE (brän'l) *noun* A form of dance in vogue in France in the 16th and 17th centuries, still performed by French Canadians. [<F., brawl]



BRANT

BRAN-NEW *adj.* Brand-new.

BRAN'NY *adj.* Made of, containing, or like bran.

BRANT *noun* A small wild goose *(Branta bernicla)* of the coasts of Europe and eastern North America, breeding only within the Arctic Circle, coming south in great flocks in autumn. Also **BRANT GOOSE.** [Compare ON. *brandgas,* shelduck]

BRANT, JOSEPH, 1742–1807, Mohawk chief who fought for the British against the American colonists.

BRAN TAIL *noun* The European redstart.

BRAN TÔME (brahN·tōm'), **SEIGNEUR DE,** 1540?–1614, Pierre de Bourdeilles, French historian.

BRAQUE (brahk), **GEORGES,** born 1881, French painter.

1BRASH *adj.* Brittle: said of wood or timber.

2BRASH *adj.* 1 Quick-tempered; irascible; hasty; rash. 2 Saucy; pert. 3 Active; quick. [Compare G. and D. *barsch,* harsh, rough] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

3BRASH *noun* 1 A transient attack of sickness, especially one arising from a disordered stomach. 2 A rash or eruption. 3 An attack; bout; brush. 4 [Prov. Eng.] A shower of rain. — **BRASH'Y** *adj.* — **BRASH'I NESS** *noun.*

4BRASH *noun* 1 A heap of fragments or rubbish. 2 Any brittle wood.

BRA SIER Same as BRAZIER.

BRAS'PLIN Same as BRAZILIN.

BRA ŞOV (brah·shōv') A city in central Rumania, formerly belonging to Hungary, and then known as *Kronstadt.* Also **BRA SHOV.**

BRASS *noun* 1 An alloy essentially of copper and zinc, harder than copper, ductile, and capable of being hammered into thin leaves. Formerly any alloy of copper, especially one with tin, was called brass. The modern alloy with zinc came into use in the 18th century. 2 An ornament or utensil of brass, as a candlestick, doorknob, etc.: chiefly in the plural. 3 The brass wind instruments of an orchestra collectively. 4 [Pop.] Impudence; effrontery. 5 [Pop.] Money. 6 A bearing box or bush, properly of a copper alloy. 7 A monumental tablet of brass. [<OE. *bræs*]

BRAS'AGE (-ij) *noun* [F.] The mintage fee for coining. Compare SEIGNORAGE.

BRAS'ARD *noun* 1 A cloth band worn on the left arm by military police, umpires at maneuvers, and others, bearing insignia which denote the special duties of the wearer. 2 A piece of armor for the upper arm or the entire arm. Also **BRAS'SART.** [<F. <*bras,* arm]

BRASS BAND A band of musicians using mostly brass instruments.

BRASS-HAT *noun* [Pop.] 1 In the U. S. Army, a staff officer, especially one on the War Department General Staff: used opprobriously. 2 Hence, a person in high position in business, government, etc.

BRAS·SI·CA'CEOUS (-kā'shus) *adj.* Of, pertaining, or belonging to a family *(Brassicaceæ)* of erect, tall, branched herbs of the mustard family, yielding many edible plants, as cabbages, turnips, and radishes. [<L. *brassica,* cabbage]

BRAS·SIÈRE (brah·syĕr'; *Pop.* bruh·zeer') *noun* A woman's underwaist, shaped to support the breast. [<F.]

BRASS TACKS [Pop.] Concrete facts; details.

BRASS WINDS The wind instruments of a band or orchestra that are made of metal: distinguished from *wood winds;* specifically, the trumpet, horn, trombone, and tuba.

BRAS'SY *adj.* 1 Covered with, made of, or like brass. 2 Impudent; shameless. 3 Debased; degenerate. — *noun* [**·SIES** *pl.*] A wooden golf club with a brass plate on the sole: also **BRAS'SIE.** — **BRAS'SI·LY** *adv.* — **BRAS'SI·NESS** *noun.*

1BRAT *noun* A child: now only contemptuously.

2BRAT *noun* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] 1 An apron; bib; rag or clout. 2 The scum on boiled milk, porridge, etc. [<OE. *bratt,* long cloak, <Old Ir. *bratt,* mantle]

BRA'TI·SLA·VA (brah'·tĭ·slah·vah) A city on the Danube River in SW. Czechoslovakia; a former capital of Hungary. Also [Hung.] *Pozsony;* [G.] *Pressburg.*

BRAT'TICE (brăt'·is) *noun* 1 A plank partition, especially inside planking in a mine. 2 [Prov. Eng.] A partition of boards in a room. 3 In old fortifications, a temporary parapet or breastwork. — *tr. verb* [**BRAT'TICED, BRAT'TIC·ING**] To furnish with a brattice, as the shaft of a mine. [<OF. *breteche*]

BRAT'TLE *intr. verb* [**BRAT'TLED, BRAT'TLING**] To make a rattling or clattering noise; run with a clatter; scamper. — *noun* A rattling or clattering noise, as of something bursting or breaking; as, the *brattle* of thunder or of blows. [Onomatopoetic]

BRAUN (brown), **KARL FERDINAND,** 1850–1918, German physicist and inventor in wireless telegraphy.

BRAUN·SCHWEIG (brown'·shvĭK) German name for BRUNSWICK.

BRA·VA·DO (bruh·vah'·do) *noun* [**·DOS** or **·DOES** *pl.*] Arrogant defiance or menace; affectation of reckless bravery. [<Sp. *bravada* <*bravo,* brave]

BRAVE *adj.* [**BRAV'ER, BRAV'EST**] 1 Having or showing courage; intrepid; courageous. 2 Having elegance; showy; splendid. 3 [Obs.] Excellent. — *verb* [**BRAVED, BRAV'ING**] To meet, face, take, or treat with courage and fortitude; defy; dare; challenge. — *noun* 1 A man of courage; a soldier. 2 A North American Indian warrior. 3 A bully; bravo. 4 [Obs.] A boast or defiance. [<F. <It. *bravo;* see BRAVO] — **BRAVE'LY** *adv.* — **BRAVE'NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): adventurous, bold, chivalric, chivalrous, courageous, daring, dauntless, doughty, fearless, gallant, heroic, intrepid, undaunted, undismayed, valiant, venturesome. The *adventurous* man goes in quest of danger; the *bold* man stands out and faces danger or censure audaciously; the *brave* man combines confidence with resolution in presence of danger; the *chivalrous* man puts himself in peril for others' protection. The *daring* step out to defy danger; the *dauntless* will not flinch before anything that may come to them; the *doughty* will give and take limitless hard knocks; the *venturesome* may be simply heedless, reckless, or ignorant. The *fearless* and *intrepid* possess unshaken nerves in any place of danger. *Courageous* is more than *brave,* adding a moral element; the *courageous* man steadily encounters perils to which he may be keenly sensitive, at the call of duty; the *gallant* are *brave* in a dashing, showy, and splendid way; the *valiant* not only dare great dangers, but achieve great results; the *heroic* are nobly *daring* and *dauntless,* truly *chivalrous,* sublimely *courageous.* Compare CALM. *Antonyms:* afraid, cowardly, craven, cringing, faint-hearted, fearful, frightened, pusillanimous, shrinking, timid, timorous.

BRAV'ER·Y (brāve'–) *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] 1 The quality or state of being brave; valor; gallantry; heroism. 2 Elegance of attire; show; splendor; beauty. 3 [Obs.] Ostentation; bravado. See synonyms under COURAGE.

BRA·VO (brah'·vo) *interj.* Good! well done! — *noun* [**BRA·VOS** or **BRA·VOES** *pl.*] 1 A daring villain; hired assassin; bandit. 2 A shout of applause. [<It., wild, <L. *barbarus,* foreign]

BRA VU RA (bruh·vōō'·ruh) *noun* 1 A passage in a musical composition that requires dashing and brilliant execution; also, a brilliant style of execution. 2 Any pretentious attempt or display; dashing style. [<It., bravery, <*bravo,* brave]

BRAW *adj.* [Scot.] Brave or bravely dressed; splendid; handsome; fine. — **BRAW'LY,** [Obs.] **BRAW'LIE** *adv.*

1BRAWL *noun* 1 A noisy quarrel or wrangle; a row. 2 A roaring stream. See synonyms under ALTERCATION, QUARREL. — *verb* 1 To utter noisily; wrangle; quarrel; scold. 2 To flow noisily, as water. [<ME. *braule,* of uncertain origin] — **BRAWL'ER** *noun* — **BRAWL'ING LY** *adv.*

2BRAWL *noun* A dance in which one or two dancers lead the others; also, the music for it. [<F. *branle* <*branler,* shake]

BRAWN *noun* 1 Flesh; firm muscle; strength. 2 The flesh of the boar, especially when boiled, pickled, and pressed. 3 The arm, calf of the leg, or buttock. [<OF. *braon,* slice of flesh; of Gmc. origin]

BRAWN'I·NESS *noun* Muscularity.

BRAWN'Y *adj.* [**BRAWN'I·ER, BRAWN'I·EST**] Having or characterized by firm muscle; strong.

BRAWS *noun pl.* [Scot.] Finery; best clothes.

BRAX'Y *noun* A carbuncular fever of sheep, caused by a bacterium *(Clastridium septicum);* also, a sheep affected with this disease. — *adj.* Affected with braxy. [Akin to 2BRASH]

1BRAY *verb* 1 To utter in a harsh manner. 2 To give forth the cry of an ass, or any loud, harsh, jarring sound. — *noun* Any loud, harsh sound, as the cry of an ass. [<OF. *braire* <LL. *bragio,* cry aloud] — **BRAY'ER** *noun.*

2BRAY *tr. verb* To bruise, pound, or mix, as in a mortar. [<OF. *breier* <G. *brechen,* break]

BRAY'ER *noun* A roller mounted for use by hand, to spread ink evenly over a printing surface.

BRA·YE·RA (bruh·yeh'·ruh) Same as CUSSO.

BRA·ZA (brah'·thah *or* –sah) *noun* A Spanish measure of length equal to 5.48 ft.; in Argentina, 5.68 ft. [<Sp.]

1BRAZE *tr. verb* [**BRAZED, BRAZ'ING**] To make of or like brass; ornament with brass. [<OE. *brasian* <*bræs,* brass]

2BRAZE *tr. verb* 1 To join by hard solder. 2 [Obs.] To harden. [<F. *braser,* solder] — **BRAZ'ER** *noun.*

BRĀ'ZEN *adj.* 1 Made of, colored like, or resembling brass. 2 Sounding like brass. 3 Impudent; shameless. See synonyms

under IMMODEST, IMPUDENT. —*tr. verb* 1 To face or treat with effrontery or impudence; to face (an awkward situation) with boldness and impudence: with *out*. 2 To make bold or reckless. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BRAZEN AGE In mythology, a period of war and violence when Neptune reigned: distinguished from *bronze age*.

BRA'·ZEN FACE *noun* A person marked by boldness or impudence.

BRAZEN SEA The great bronze laver in Solomon's temple at Jerusalem: also called *molten sea*.

BRA·ZIER (brā'·zhur) *noun* 1 An open pan for holding live coals. 2 A worker in brass. Also spelled *brasier*.

BRA·ZIL *noun* 1 The red wood of a Brazilian tree (*Cæsalpinia echinata*) or of several related species used as a dyestuff. 2 A dyewood from several nearly allied genera; also, the dye obtained from the wood. 3 The Oriental sapanwood (*C. sappan*). Also **BRA·ZIL'·WOOD.** [<Sp. *brasil*, or It. *brasile*]

BRA·ZIL, UNITED STATES OF A republic in South America; 3,286,170 square miles; capital, Rio de Janeiro. Also [Port. & Sp.] **BRA SIL** (brah·seel'). [<Sp. *brasil*, brazilwood] —**BRA·ZIL·I AN** *adj. & noun.*

BRAZ I LET'TO *noun* An inferior variety of brazilwood from certain West Indian and South American trees, as *Cæsalpinia brasiliensis* and *C. crista*, and several other tropical species. [<BRAZIL]

BRAZ·I LIN *noun* A crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{14}O_5$, contained in brazilwood, sapanwood, and other woods of the genus *Cæsalpinia*, of which it is the red coloring principle. Also spelled *brasilin*.

BRAZIL NUT One of the triangular edible seeds of a South American tree (*Bertholletia excelsa*).

BRAZING SOLDER A brass alloy of high tensile strength used to make brazing joints. Also **BRAZING SPELTER.**

BRAZING TONGS Clamping irons used in brazing.

BRA ZOS (brah'·zŏs) A river in Texas, 870 miles to the Gulf of Mexico.

BRAZ ZA·VILLE (brah·zah·veel') A city on the Congo River, capital of French Equatorial Africa.

BREACH *noun* 1 The act of breaking; infraction; infringement; especially, violation of duty, right, or legal obligation. 2 A gap or break, as in a wall, dike, etc. 3 A rupture of amicable relations; dissension; quarrel. 4 The breaking of waves or surf; a surge; the leaping of a whale from the water. 5 [Obs.] An injury; wound.

—*tr. verb* To make a breach in; break through. [<OE. *bræc*, breaking]

Synonyms (noun): chasm, chink, cleft, crack, cranny, crevice, fissure, flaw, hole, opening, rent, rupture. Compare BREAK, GAP, HOLE, QUARREL, RUPTURE. *Antonyms*: adhesion, connection, contact, contiguity, union, unity.

BREACH OF PROMISE Failure to fulfil a promise, especially a promise to marry.

BREACH·Y *adj.* 1 Apt to break out of an enclosure: said of live stock. 2 Full of breaches.

BREAD (brĕd) *noun* 1 An article of food made with flour or meal: commonly raised with yeast, kneaded, and baked. 2 Food in general; also, the necessaries of life. 3 Beebread. —**LIGHT BREAD** Bread made with wheat flour and leavened with yeast.

—*tr. verb* To dress with bread crumbs before cooking. [<OE., bit, crumb] —**BREAD ED** *adj.*

BREAD AND BUTTER Subsistence; maintenance; livelihood.

BREAD-AND-BUTTER *adj.* 1 Actuated by need; mercenary; as, *bread-and-butter* candidates. 2 Youthful, immature or unformed; as, a *bread-and-butter* miss. 3 Prosaic.

BREAD BASKET 1 A basket or tray for carrying bread. 2 [Pop.] The stomach

BREAD·FRUIT *noun* The fruit of a moraceous tree of the South Sea Islands (*Artocarpus altilis*), when roasted, resembling bread; also, the tree.

BREAD·LINE *noun* A line of persons waiting for charitable donations of bread or other food.

BREAD·NUT (brĕd–) *noun* The edible fruit of a West Indian tree (*Brosimum alicastrum*) of the mulberry family.

BREAD RIOT A people's riot caused by extreme hunger.

BREAD·ROOT (brĕd–) *noun* A leguminous plant (*Psoralea esculenta*) of the plains of the United States, or its starchy edible root.

BREAD STUFF *noun* Material for bread; grain, meal, or flour; in the plural, such materials collectively; also, bread.

BREADTH (brĕdth) *noun* 1 Measure or distance from side to side; width. 2 Catholicity; liberality. 3 That which has breadth; especially, a piece of a fabric of the full width. 4 The impression, in art, of largeness and comprehensiveness. [<OE. *brædu* + *-th*]

BREADTH WISE *adv.* In the direction of the breadth. Also **BREADTH·WAYS.**

BREAD'·WIN NER *noun* One who supports himself and others by his earnings; a producer.

BREAK (brāk) *verb* [**BROKE** or (Obs.) **BRAKE, BRO KEN** or **BROKE, BREAK ING**] 1 To separate into parts or make a fracture in, as by a blow; shatter or become shattered; come apart; also, to open by pressure from within, as buds; burst. 2 To fail to keep; violate; transgress; infringe. 3 To make or become bankrupt. 4 To degrade, as a military officer; cashier. 5 To force an opening or entrance into or a passage for; to clear of snow or other barriers; open up, as a road or trail. 6 To interrupt; disconnect; disjoin; divide. 7 To make a cautious disclosure of; broach. 8 To diminish the force of; moderate; wear out. 9 To reduce to discipline; tame. 10 To plow up. 11 To surpass or go beyond (a record). 12 [Obs.] To carve, as game; tear in pieces. 13 To begin, open, or change suddenly. 14 To lose health, strength, credit, etc.; fail. 15 To crack: said of a bell; hence, of a boy's voice on reaching puberty; also, to change from one quality of tone to another. 16 To tear down so as to move on; as, to *break* camp. 17 To dash off; run. 18 To make a run for; as, to *break* for the open sea. 19 To leap out of the water: said of fish. 20 To disperse, as a meeting or a crowd: with *up*. 21 To change sides in politics. —**TO BREAK A LANCE WITH** To enter the lists against; oppose oneself to. —**TO BREAK AWAY** To clear up: said of weather. —**TO BREAK BREAD** 1 To take a meal; enjoy hospitality; as, I have never *broken bread* with them. 2 To partake of the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. —**TO BREAK BULK** To unpack the hold of a vessel; begin to unload cargo. —**TO BREAK IN** 1 To train, as a horse. 2 To force violently in, open, or apart. 3 To feloniously trespass and enter, as a burglar. —**TO BREAK OFF** To stop or cease from, suddenly. —**TO BREAK OFF ACTION** To disengage from combat. —**TO BREAK OUT** 1 To start; have its inception: said of fire. 2 To have an eruption on the skin. 3 To clear of a log jam, as a river. —**TO BREAK THE ICE** To overcome the restraints of a first intercourse between strangers. —**TO BREAK UP** 1 To dissolve; scatter; as, the meeting *broke up*. 2 To make (a person) sad, overwhelmed, or unstrung; as, loss of fortune *broke up* the old man. —**TO BREAK UPON THE WHEEL** To torture by binding upon a wheel-shaped structure and breaking the bones.

—*noun* 1 An opening or breach; tear; fracture. 2 A starting or opening out; as, the *break* of day. 3 That which causes an opening, breach, or interruption: in telegraphy, etc., an apparatus for interrupting the flow or reversing the direction of an electric current; also, the interruption of the current; in printing, a place where one paragraph ends and another begins; in prosody, a cesura. 4 A high four-wheeled carriage or wagonette: also *brake*. 5 A breach of continuity; interruption; especially, an interruption of physical continuity; in writing, address, verse, etc., an interruption in the text or thought, as by an omission, or a space left to be filled out, or by a digression or aposiopesis; a rupture of friendship; a falling out; a sudden decline in prices. 6 The point where the chest tone changes to the head tone in singing; hence, sometimes, the point where one register or quality of voice changes to another, as alto to soprano, a similar point in the tones of a musical instrument. 7 In pool, the first play; the shot that scatters the balls; in bowling, the act of playing a frame without making a strike or a spare; in baseball or cricket, a deflection of the ball from a straight course when bowled; in billiards, pool, and croquet, an uninterrupted series of successful shots. 8 [Pop.] An unfortunate remark or ill-considered action: as, he made a bad *break*. 9 [Pop.] An opportunity; a piece of luck, good or bad. 10 An agitation on the surface of water caused by the rising of a fish. 11 A dash or run; especially, an attempt to escape. 12 A sudden change in the gait of a horse. [<OE. *brecan*]

Synonyms (verb): bankrupt, burst, cashier, crack, crush, demolish, destroy, fracture, rend, rive, rupture, sever, shatter, shiver, smash, split, sunder, transgress. To *break* is to divide sharply, with severance of particles, as by a blow or strain. To *burst* is ordinarily to *break* by pressure from within, as a bombshell. To *crush* is to *break* by pressure from without, as an egg shell. To *crack* is to *break* without complete severance of parts. *Fracture* has a somewhat similar sense. A *shattered* object is *broken* suddenly and in numerous directions, as a vase is *shattered* by a blow. A *shivered* glass is *broken* into numerous minute, needlelike fragments. To *smash* is to *break* thoroughly to pieces with a crashing sound by some sudden act of violence. To *split* is to part, as wood in the way of the grain, or of other natural cleavage. To *rupture* is to cause to part less violently and completely than by explosion. To *demolish* is to beat down, as a mound, building, fortress, etc.; to *destroy* is to put by any process beyond restoration physically, mentally, or morally. Compare REND, RUPTURE. *Antonyms*: attach, bind, fasten, join, mend, secure, unite, weld.

BREAK A·BLE *adj.* Capable of being broken. See synonyms under FRAGILE. —**·NESS** *noun.*

BREAK AGE (brāk'·ij) *noun* 1 A breaking, or the state of being broken. 2 Articles broken; also, compensation for things broken.

BREAK-AWAY (brāk–) *noun* 1 A motion-picture set or prop so designed as to break apart quickly. 2 In pugilism, a separation of the antagonists. 3 The start of the contestants in a race.

BREAK BONE (brāk–) *noun* Dengue. Also **BREAKBONE FEVER.**

BREAK-DOWN *noun* 1 The act of breaking down; a collapse, as of a machine, one's health, etc. 2 A shuffling, stamping dance.

BREAK·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which breaks. 2 A wave of the sea that breaks on a beach, etc. 3 A structure in which large masses of anthracite coal are broken up, sorted in various sizes, and cleaned for the market. 4 A strip of rubberized fabric attached to a pneumatic tire before the tread is put on, serving to distribute the pressure of the tire in contact with the ground.

BREAK·FAST (brĕk′·fust) *noun* 1 The first meal of the day. 2 That with which a fast is broken; a meal. —*verb* To give a breakfast to; furnish with a breakfast; also, to eat breakfast.

BREAKFAST FOOD Any of various kinds of cereal eaten at breakfast; especially, a cereal prepared to be eaten without cooking.

BREAK ING *noun* New land broken by the plough.

BREAK NECK (brāk-) *adj.* Likely to break the neck; dangerous to life and limb.

BREAK-THROUGH *noun* An attack that penetrates an enemy's defensive system into the rear area. The exploitation of such a penetration is the critical desirable operation.

BREAK-UP *noun* The act of breaking up; dissolution; disruption.

BREAK′ WA·TER (brāk′-) *noun* A mole or wall for protecting a harbor or beach from the force of waves.

1BREAM (breem) *noun* 1 A European fresh-water fish *(Abramis brama)*, with deep, compressed body. 2 Any of various fresh-water sunfishes, especially the blue bream *(Lepomis pallidus)*. 3 A porgy or sailor's choice *(Lagodon rhomboides)*. [<F. *brême;* of Gmc. origin]

2BREAM *tr. verb* To clear, as a ship's bottom, of shells, seaweeds, ooze, etc., by burning and scraping. [Akin to OE. *brǽmel*, brier, and to BROOM]

BREAST (brĕst) *noun* 1 The front of the chest. 2 One of the mammary glands; a teat. 3 That part of a garment that covers the breast. 4 The seat of the affections, etc.; the mind or heart. 5 Anything likened to the human or animal breast, specifically, the front of a plow moldboard; the face of a mine working from which material is being or may be removed. —**TO MAKE A CLEAN BREAST OF** To make a complete confession of.

—*tr. verb* 1 To encounter, buffet, or stem; bear the brunt of. 2 To cover with the breast, brood. [<OE. *breost*]

BREAST·BONE *noun* A bone in the front part of the chest, with which some of the ribs are joined; the sternum. Also **BREAST BONE.**

BREAST ED (brĕst′·ed), **JAMES HENRY**, 1865–1935, American Egyptologist.

BREAST IT (breest′·it) *adj.* [Scot.] Breasted.

BREAST PIN (brĕst-) *noun* A pin worn at the breast to close a garment; brooch, scarf-pin.

BREAST·PLATE *noun* 1 A piece of defensive plate armor for the breast; also, a metal-worker's protective plate. 2 A strap crossing a horse's breast. 3 A square piece of linen cloth, embroidered with gold, adorned with twelve precious stones symbolizing the twelve tribes of Israel, worn by the Jewish high priest. 4 The plastron of a turtle.

BREAST PUMP A suction instrument for drawing milk from the breast.

BREAST WORK *noun* A low temporary defensive work, usually breast-high; a parapet. See synonyms under BARRIER, RAMPART.

BREATH (brĕth) *noun* 1 Air inhaled or exhaled in respiration. 2 A single act of respiration; as, he drew a long *breath*. 3 Power to breathe, or to breathe freely; life. 4 The time of a single respiration; an instant. 5 Something resembling breath; a gentle movement of air; an exhalation. 6 Some slight thing, as a word or a rumor. 7 An aspirate sound. See VOICE 8. 8 The moisture condensed on cold objects or in cold air caused by the act of breathing; hence, anything caused by breathing, as an utterance. 9 Time to breathe; delay; intermission; respite. —**IN THE SAME BREATH** At the same moment; without a pause, or break. —**TO TAKE (ONE'S) BREATH** To overawe; produce sudden emotion. —**UNDER ONE'S BREATH** In a whisper. [<OE. *brǽth*, vapor]

BREATHE (breeth) *verb* [**BREATHED, BREATH·ING**] 1 To inhale and exhale, as air; to respire; be alive. 2 To utter, suggest, manifest; hence, to whisper. 3 In phonetics, to utter with breath only, without vibration of the vocal cord. 4 To introduce by, or as by breathing; infuse; as, to *breathe* life into a statue. 5 To exhale; especially, to exhale fragrance. 6 To rest, as for breath. 7 To give exercise to; hence, to wind; put out of breath. 8 To move or blow gently, as air. —**BREATH A BLE** *adj.*

BREATH ER (breeth′·er) *noun* 1 One who or that which breathes. 2 [Pop.] That which exercises or exhausts the breath, as a run; also, a brief rest period.

BREATH·ING (breeth′-) *noun* 1 The act of respiration; a breath. 2 A gentle breeze. 3 Spiritual inspiration or aspiration; also, utterance. 4 Time to take breath. 5 Exercise that quickens the breath. 6 In grammar, an aspiration; aspirate. In Greek the *rough breathing* (῾) over an initial vowel indicates the sound equivalent to our letter *h;* the *smooth breathing* (᾽), its absence. See synonyms under ALIVE.

BREATH·LESS (brĕth′-) *adj.* 1 Out of breath. 2 Intense or eager, as if holding the breath. 3 Without breath; dead. — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

BREATH′·TAK·ING (brĕth′-) *adj.* Astounding; overawing.

BREATH·Y (brĕth′·i) *adj.* Characterized by audible breathing; aspirated.

BREC CI A (brĕch′·ĭ·uh) *noun* A rock made up of angular fragments embedded in a matrix which may or may not be of the same nature or origin. [<It. <F. *brèche*, breach] — **BREC′·CI·AT ED** (-āy·tid) *adj.*

BRECH AM (brĕK′·um) *noun* [Scot.] A draft horse collar. [<Gael. *braghad*, neck]

BRECH·AN (breck′·un) *noun* [Scot.] Bracken. Also **BRECK·AN.**

BRECK IN·RIDGE, JOHN CABELL, 1821–75, American statesman.

BRECK NOCK SHIRE (-shir) A mountainous county in south-central Wales; 743 square miles. Also **BRECK·NOCK, BREC ON.**

BRED Past tense and past participle of BREED.

BRE DA (brā·dah′) A town in southern Netherlands.

BREDE *noun* [Obs.] A braid or twist; a piece of braiding or embroidery.

BREE *noun* [Scot.] Broth; brew; moisture: also called *broo.*

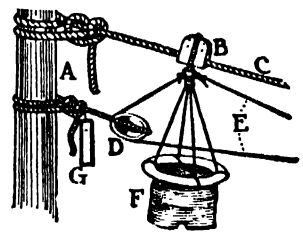
BREECH *noun* 1 The posterior and lower part of the body; the buttocks. 2 The rear end of a gun, cannon, etc. —*tr. verb* 1 To clothe with breeches; put into breeches; cover as with breeches. 2 To whip on the breech; flog. 3 To provide with a breech, as a gun. 4 To fasten by a breeching, as a ship's cannon. [<OE. *brec*, plural of *broc*, breeches]

BREECH BLOCK *noun* The movable piece which closes the breech of a breech-loading firearm, but is withdrawn to insert the cartridge, and replaced before firing.

BREECH CLOTH *noun* A loincloth. Also **BREECH·CLOUT.**

BREECH ES (brĭch′-) *noun pl.* 1 A garment for men, covering the waist, hips, and thighs. 2 [Pop.] Trousers. [A double pl., <OE. *brec;* see BRILCH]

BREECHES BUOY A life-saving apparatus, consisting of canvas breeches, attachable at the waist to a ring-shaped lifebuoy, to be slung and run upon a rope stretched from the shore to a wrecked vessel.



BREECHES BUOY

A Mast of vessel.
B Traveling block.
C Hawser running from mast to shore.
D Tailblock.
E Whip, or endless line, by which buoy is hauled to and from shore.
F Breeches buoy.
G Tallyboard with instructions.

BREECH ING (brĭch′-) *noun* 1 A hold-back strap passing behind a horse's haunches. For illustration see HARNESS. 2 The parts composing the breech of a gun; also, a staytope for a ship's cannon. 3 A flogging.

BREECH′ LOAD ER (breech′-) *noun* A firearm the load of which is inserted at the breech. —**BREECH′·LOAD ING** *adj.*

BREED *verb* [**BRED, BREED ING**] 1 To produce, as offspring; beget; hatch; bear young. 2 To be born; develop; raise; originate. 3 To cause; favor the development of; as, swamps *breed* malaria. 4 To bring up; train, as to a profession. 5 To procure or promote the birth of young: followed by *from*. See synonyms under PRODUCE.

—*noun* The progeny of one stock; a race or strain. 2 A sort or kind. [<OE. *bredan* <*brod*, brood]

BREED ER *noun* 1 One who or that which breeds or produces; author; source. 2 One who manages the breeding of animals. 3 An animal suitable, or intended primarily for, reproductive purposes.

BREED ING *noun* 1 The generating, bearing, or training of young. 2 Nurture or its effect on character and behavior. 3 Manners, especially good manners. See synonyms under BEHAVIOR, EDUCATION, NURTURE.

BREED'S HILL A hill adjoining Bunker Hill. See BUNKER HILL.

BREEKS *noun pl.* [Scot.] Breeches. —**BREEK·LESS** *adj.*

1BREEZE *noun* 1 A moderate current of air; a gentle wind. See BEAUFORT SCALE. 2 [Pop.] A flutter of excitement; agitation; disturbance. 3 A vague rumor; whisper. See synonyms under WIND. 4 [Pop.] Ease; facility; as, the horse won in a *breeze*.

—*intr. verb.* To blow moderately; begin to blow; freshen. —**TO BREEZE IN** [Pop.] To enter in an airy, vivacious manner. —**TO BREEZE UP** To spring up, as a wind; also, to grow stronger. [<F. *brize* <Sp. *brisa*, northeast wind]

2BREEZE *noun* A gadfly or a botfly. [<OE. *breosa*, gadfly]

3BREEZE *noun* [Br.] Refuse cinders, small coke, or fine coal, used in burning bricks in a kiln. [Perhaps <F. *braise*, hot embers]

4BREEZE *noun* [Br.] House sweepings, as dust and other refuse. [<F. *bris* <*briser*, break]

BREEZ·ING *noun* The blurring of a motion picture on the screen caused by distorted focus, uneven shrinkage of film, or unevenly placed track perforations.

BREEZ·Y *adj.* [**BREEZ·I·ER, BREEZ·I·EST**] 1 Like a breeze; airy; windy. 2 Brisk or animated. 3 Somewhat pert; brash. — **BREEZ I LY** *adv.* — **BREEZ I NESS** *noun*

BRE·GENTZ (brā′·gents) A small, ancient city in western Austria on Lake Constance; the *Brigantium* of the Romans.

BREG MA *noun* [**MA TA** *pl.*] That point on the vault of the skull where the coronal and sagittal sutures meet. [<Gr. *bregma* <*brechō*, moisten] — **BREG·MATE** *adj.*

BRE·HON *noun* An ancient Irish lawgiver and judge, who made the law and decided controversies. They taught "laws and judgments" to certain pupils, from among whom vacancies in the office of brehon were filled from time to time. The **BREHON LAWS** prevailed in Ireland through the 16th century. [<Ir. *breitheamh*, judge, <O.Ir. *brithem*]

BREI·TEN·FELD (brī′·ten fēlt) A village near Leipzig, in NW. Saxony, Germany; battle, 1631.

BRE·LOQUE (–lōk′) *noun* [F.] A charm, seal, or other ornament for a watch chain.

BREM·EN (brēm′·un; G. brāy′·mun) 1 A subdivision of NW. Germany; 99 square miles; formerly a republic. 2 An important port in NW. Germany, on the Weser River.

BREM′·ER·HA VEN (brēm′·er·hä·ven; G. brāy′·mer·hah·fĕn) A seaport city of NW. Germany.

BREN GUN A fast, accurate machine–gun, introduced into the British Army in World War II, and invented by V. Holek: also called *Z–B.* [<BR(NO), where first made, + EN(FIELD), where perfected]

BREN NER PASS A mountain pass on the Austrian–Italian border; elevation, 4,470 ft.

BRENT *adj.* [Scot.] Smooth; unwrinkled; also, high; prominent; said of the forehead. [<OE. *brant*, steep]

BR'ER RABBIT (brĕr) Brother Rabbit: the principal figure in the animal folktales told by Uncle Remus. See UNCLE REMUS.

BRES (brĕs) In Old Irish mythology, a fabulously beautiful Fomorian who married Brigid, and later instigated the war between the Fomorians and the gods.

BRES CIA (bresh′·ah) A city in Lombardy, Italy.

BRES·LAU (brez′·low) A city in SE. Prussia, Germany.

BREST A seaport and naval station in NW. France.

BREST–LI TOVSK (–lee·tovsk′) A city of central Poland; battles, 1915; treaties, 1918. Also [Polish] *Brześć nad Bugiem.*

BRE TAGNE (bruh·tah′·nyuh) French name for BRITTANY.

BRETH REN (brĕth′·rĕn) *noun pl.* Brothers; members of a brotherhood.

BRET·ON *adj.* Of or pertaining to Brittany or Bretagne, to the Bretons, or to their language. — *noun* 1 A native of Brittany, or of ancient Bretagne. 2 The language of the Bretons, the Brythonic branch of Celtic including Welsh, Cornish, and Armorican; more specifically, Armorican.

BRE TON (brĕ·tawN′), **ANDRÉ,** born 1896, French poet and critic. — **JULES ADOLPHE,** 1827–1906, French painter and author.

BRET·TON WOODS A town in north–central New Hampshire; resort; United Nations monetary conference, September, 1944.

BREVE *noun* 1 A mark (⏑) placed over a vowel to indicate that it has a short sound, as the *a* in *hat* (compare MACRON); or, in prosody, placed over a syllable to show that it is not stressed. 2 A royal or papal commission or mandate; brief. 3 A judicial writ or brief. 4 In musical notation, a note equivalent to two whole notes, or the sign for it. [<It. <L. *brevis*, short]

BRE·VET *noun* 1 A commission advancing an officer in honorary rank without advance in pay or in command. 2 A commission or promotion awarded for achievement, usually on the field of battle. — *tr. verb* [**BRE·VET·TED** or **BRE·VET·ED, BRE·VET·TING** or **BRE·VET ING**] To raise to a specified rank by brevet. — *adj.* Held or conferred by brevet; holding rank by brevet; brevetted. [<F.]

BRE·VET CY *noun* [·**CIES** *pl.*] Brevet rank.

BREVI· A combining form from Latin *brevis*, short, used in various scientific words.

BRE VI·A·RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] A book containing the daily offices or prayers for the canonical hours. [<L. *breviarium* <*brevis*, short]

BRE VIER (–vēr′) *noun* A size of type, about 8–point. [<G.]

BREV·I LIN′·E AL *adj.* In constitutional medicine, denoting a type of body built along broad, short lines: opposed to *longilineal.*

BREV·I·PEN′·NATE *adj.* Short–winged, as the ostrich, cassowary, etc. — *noun* A brevipennate bird, as the auks, guillemots, etc. [<BREVI– + L. *penna*, wing]

BREV·I·ROS′·TRATE *adj.* Having a short bill or beak. Also **BREV·I·ROS′·TRAL.** [<BREVI– + L. *rostrum*, beak]

BREV·I·TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 Shortness of duration; brief time. 2 Condensation of language; conciseness. [<L. *brevitas* <*brevis*, short]

BREW *verb* 1 To make by fermentation, as ale or beer, or by steeping, infusion, etc., as tea. 2 To concoct; hence, to plot; contrive or to be in process of production. 3 To make ale, beer, or the like. — *noun* That which is brewed; the product of brewing. [<OE. *brēowan*] — **BREW·ER** *noun.*

BREW·AGE (–ij) *noun* The process of brewing; a drink prepared by brewing or mixing; hence, a concocted plot.

BREW·ER·Y *noun* [·**IES** *pl.*] An establishment for brewing.

BREW·ING *noun* 1 Brewage. 2 The amount of liquor brewed at one time. 3 A mixture; concoction. 4 A gathering of storm–clouds.

BREW IS *noun* Bread or oatmeal soaked in pot liquor, hot milk, or the like; also, thickened broth; in New England, porridge made of brown bread, milk, and butter. [<ME. *brouet* <OF.]

BREW·STER, WILLIAM, "Elder Brewster," 1560–1644, one of the Pilgrim Fathers.

BREWSTER CHAIR An early New England type of chair with heavy turned posts and spindles arranged in tiers in the back and below the seat in front: named for William Brewster.

BRI·AN A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **BRI·A·NO** (brē ah′·nō). [<Celtic, strong]

BRI AN BO·RU, 926–1014, a High King of Ireland, killed at battle of Clontarf. Also **BRIAN BO·ROIMHE** or **BO·ROIMHA** (bo·roö′).

BRI AND (bree·ahN′), **ARISTIDE,** 1862–1932, French statesman.

BRI AR Same as BRIER.

BRI ARD (brē·ard′) *noun* A breed of French work dog, strong and solidly built, with a rather large head, pointed muzzle, heavily boned legs, and long stiff coat. [<F., a native of Brie]

BRI·A·RE US (brī–) *noun* In Greek mythology, a monster with a hundred arms. — **BRI A·RE·AN** *adj.*

BRI′·AR·WOOD Same as BRIERWOOD.

BRIBE *noun* 1 Any gift or emolument used corruptly to influence public or official action. 2 Anything that seduces or allures; an allurement. See synonyms under GIFT. — *verb* [**BRIBED, BRIB ING**] To give a bribe to; give, offer, or promise bribes. [<OF., piece of bread] — **BRIB·A·BLE** *adj.* — **BRIB·ER** *noun.*

BRIB ER·Y (brībe′–) *noun* [·**IES** *pl.*] The giving, offering, or accepting of a bribe.

BRIC–À–BRAC (brĭck–uh–brack) *noun* Objects of curiosity or decoration; rarities; antiques; knickknacks. [<F.]

BRICK *noun* 1 A molded block of clay, usually burned and about 8½ x 4 x 2½ inches in size; used for building, paving, etc. 2 Bricks collectively; also, any object shaped like a brick. 3 [Pop.] An admirable or first–rate fellow. — *tr. verb* To cover or line with bricks. [<OF. *brique;* of Gmc. origin; compare OE. *bryce*, fragment]

BRICK·BAT *noun* A piece of a brick, especially when used as a missile.

BRICK KILN *noun* A structure in which bricks are burnt.

BRICK′ LAY ER *noun* One who builds with bricks. — **BRICK′·LAY ING** *noun.*

BRICK LE *adj.* 1 [Local] Changeable; fickle; as, *brickle* weather. 2 [Prov. Eng.] Brittle; fragile.

BRICK–RED *noun* Any of several shades of dull, yellowish– or brownish–red, like the color of the common red clay brick.

BRICK·WORK *noun* Bricklayers' work.

BRICK YARD *noun* A place where bricks are made.

BRI·COLE *noun* 1 A harness worn by men for dragging field guns over ground where horses cannot be used. 2 A side stroke against the wall of a tennis court; a cushion shot in billiards. 3 A medieval military engine for throwing stones or darts; a catapult. [<F.]

BRI DAL *adj.* Pertaining to a bride or a wedding; nuptial. — *noun* A marriage festival; wedding. See synonyms under MATRIMONIAL. [<OE. *brydeala*, wedding feast]

BRI′·DAL·VEIL (–vāle) A cataract in Yosemite National Park, California; 620 ft.

BRI′·DAL·WREATH (–reeth) *noun* A spring–flowering shrub (*Spiræa prunifolia*) of the rose family, with umbels of white flowers and ovate–oblong leaves.

1BRIDE *noun* A newly married woman, or a woman about to be married. [<OE. *bryd*]

2BRIDE *noun* 1 A loop, tie, etc., made in lace or needlework; also, a bonnet string. 2 [Obs.] A bridle. [<F.; perhaps <OE. *bridel*, bridle]

BRIDE (breed), **SAINT** Saint Brigid of Ireland.

BRIDE·GROOM *noun* A man newly married or about to be married. [<OE. *brydguma*]

BRIDES MAID *noun* A young, usually unmarried woman who attends a bride at her wedding.

BRIDES·MAN *noun* A groomsman.

BRIDE·WELL *noun* A house of correction; a lock–up. [<St. Bride's well, in London]

1BRIDGE *noun* 1 A structure erected to afford passage for pedestrians, vehicles, railroad trains, etc., across a waterway, a railroad, a ravine, etc.; a raised support. 2 An observation platform or partial deck built across and above a ship's deck for the use of the officers, the pilot, etc. 3 Something likened to a bridge; specifically: the arched or central portion of the nose; the part of a pair of spectacles or eyeglasses crossing over or resting upon this portion of the nose; a block for raising the strings of an instrument of the violin or guitar class. 4 The pons Varolii. 5 A low, vertical crosswise division wall, as in a boiler setting or a metallurgic furnace. 6 A frame for holding false teeth which is clamped to adjoining teeth on each side. 7 A de-

vice used in measuring electrical resistance. **8** In billiards or pool, the hand or a notched support for a billiard cue, used when a player is about to strike a ball. **9** In the theater, a platform immediately inside the teaser, for suspending lights and providing space for electricians, etc. —**TO**



SUSPENSION BRIDGE
Brooklyn Bridge, spanning East River.

BURN ONE'S BRIDGES To cut off all possibility of retreat. —**SUSPENSION BRIDGE** Any bridge in which the roadway is hung from cables strongly anchored over towers and without support from below. See also under BASCULE, CANTILEVER, DRAWBRIDGE, PONTOON.

—*tr. verb* [**BRIDGED, BRIDGING**] To construct a bridge or bridges over; span; get over; pass. [<OE. *brycg*]

²BRIDGE *noun* A card game similar to whist, except that the dealer, or his partner (the dummy), has the right to name the trump. Odd tricks vary in value according to the suit declared. Partners first scoring 30 win the game. Also BRIDGE WHIST. —**AUCTION BRIDGE** A variety of the game of bridge, in which, instead of the dealer or his partner having the declaration, it goes to the player who undertakes to score the highest number of points. —**CONTRACT BRIDGE** A variation of bridge in which the declarer, if successful, scores toward game only the tricks named in the bid; the awards are high, and failure is heavily penalized. —**DUPLICATE BRIDGE** The game of bridge, auction bridge, or contract bridge in which a series of hands is played over again, each side holding the cards previously held by its opponent.

BRIDGE BOARD *noun* A notched board to which stair treads and risers are fastened.

BRIDGE HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* A position on or near the bank of a river or defile that is established by advance troops of an attacking force to protect and cover the crossing of the main body of troops over the river or defile; loosely, a beachhead. Compare BEACHHEAD.

BRIDGE OF SIGHS **1** A covered bridge in Venice, over which condemned prisoners formerly passed to the place of execution. **2** [Pop.] The covered passageway between the Tombs prison and the Criminal Courts building, New York City.

BRIDGE PORT An industrial city on Long Island Sound, SW. Connecticut.

BRIDGES, ROBERT, 1844–1930, English physician and poet laureate. —**CALVIN BLACKMAN,** 1889–1938, American geneticist.

BRIDGES CREEK An estate in eastern Virginia on the Potomac River; birthplace of George Washington; a national monument later called *Wakefield*.

BRIDGET A feminine personal name.
—**BRIDGET, SAINT** (of Ireland) Same as BRIGID.
—**BRIDGET, SAINT** (of Sweden), 1303?–73, Roman Catholic nun, founder of the order of St. Saviour, or the Brigittines: also *Birgitta* or *Brigitta*.

BRIDGE TOWN A seaport city, capital of Barbados, British West Indies.

BRIDGE WORK *noun* **1** A dental plate; a frame for holding in false teeth. **2** The construction of bridges.

BRIDGING *noun* Wooden struts or braces between joists or other beams to keep them apart and to stiffen the structure.

BRIDLE *noun* **1** The head harness of a horse, including bit and reins. **2** Anything that restrains, limits, or guides movement, action, or development; a check; also, a curb, as the clevis of a plow, a restraining or checking part in a machine, or a ligament or frenum attaching two parts or surfaces of an organism to each other. **3** A former instrument of torture, used for scolds. **4** In the handling of airships and dirigibles, a sling of cordage or wire with ends fixed at two different points, to the bight of which a single line may be attached, movable or fixed, and so distributing the pull of the single line to two points or more in the case of a multiple bridle. **5** A span of mooring cables.
—*verb* [**BRIDLED, BRIDLING**] **1** To put a bridle on. **2** To check; curb; restrain or govern with, or as with, a bridle. **3** To raise the head and draw in the chin through resentment, pride, etc. See synonyms under REPRESS, RESTRAIN, SUBDUE. [<OE. *bridel*] —**BRIDLER** *noun*.

BRIDLE-PATH *noun* A path only wide enough for saddle- or pack-animals to travel in singly. See synonyms of WAY.

BRIDLEWISE (-wīz) *adj.* Answering the pressure of the bridle rein; trained to obey the bridle: said of guiding a horse by the pressure of the bridle rein on his neck.

BRIDOON *noun* A snaffle bit and rein used in connection with, or acting independently of, the curb bit and its rein. [<F. *bridon*, snaffle, bit, <*bride*, bridle]

BRIE [Scot.] Same as BREE.

BRIE CHEESE (bree) [F.] A soft, white cream cheese; mold-ripened in France, bacteria-ripened in America: named from the place of its origin, Brie-Comte-Robert, a town in Seine-et-Marne department, France. Also **BRIE.**

BRIEF *adj.* **1** Short in time or space; quickly passing. **2** Of few words; concise; also, curt or abrupt in speech. **3** Curtailed in extent; limited. See synonyms under TERSE, TRANSIENT.
—*noun* **1** Any short or abridged statement; a summary. **2** [Law] A concise statement in writing of the law and authorities relied upon in trying a cause; also, a memorandum of all the material facts of a client's case prepared for the instruction of counsel. **3** A letter from the Pope, less formal than a bull. **4** Same as BRIEFING. —**IN BRIEF** Briefly; in short. —**TO HOLD A BRIEF FOR** To be on the side of; champion; aid.
—*tr. verb* **1** To instruct or advise by a brief; to retain, as counsel for a prosecution or defense. **2** To epitomize; abridge. **3** In military aviation, to give instructions to before a flight, as to the pilots of a squadron.
—*adv.* Shortly; briefly; in brief. [<OF. *bref* <L. *brevis*, short] —**BRIEFLY** *adv.* —**BRIEFNESS** *noun*.

BRIEF CASE *noun* A leather portfolio for briefs or commercial papers.

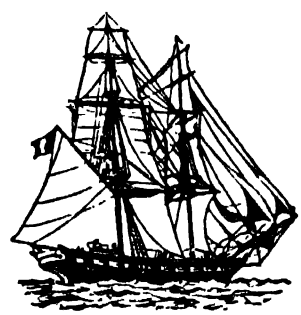
BRIEFING *noun* Final instructions given before a flight or raid by a flight commander to the pilots in his squadron.

BRIEFLESS *adj.* Having no briefs or clients.

BRIENZ (bree-ents') See THUN.

BRIER *noun* **1** A prickly bush or shrub, especially of the rose family, as the sweetbrier. **2** A pipe of brier-root. **3** A thorn or prickle; also, the white or tree heath. Also **BRIAR.** [<OE. *brær*] —**BRIERY, BRIARY** *adj.*

BRIER-ROOT *noun* The root of the white or tree heath of southern Europe (*Erica arborea*), used in making tobacco pipes.



BRIG

BRIER WOOD *noun* The wood of the brier-root or a pipe made from it. Also **BRIAR WOOD.**

BRIEUX (bree-œ'), **EUGÈNE,** 1858–1932, French dramatist.

²BRIG *noun* A two-masted square-rigged vessel. [Abbreviation of BRIGANTINE]

²BRIG *noun* [Scot.] A bridge.

³BRIG *noun* A place of confinement on shipboard.

BRIGADE *noun* **1** A military tactical unit intermediate between a regiment and a division, commanded by a brigadier general. **2** Any considerable body of persons more or less organized; as, a fire *brigade*. —*tr. verb* [**BRIGADED, BRIGADING**] To form into a brigade. [<F.]

BRIGADIER' (-deer') *noun* **1** See under GENERAL. **2** In some European armies, a cavalry subaltern ranking with an infantry corporal.

BRIGAND *noun* A robber; a bandit; especially, one of a band of outlaws and plunderers. See synonyms under ROBBER. [<F.] —**-AGE** (ij) *noun* —**-ISH** *adj.* —**-ISM** *noun*.

BRIGANDINE (-deen *or* -din *or* -dine) *noun* A medieval coat of mail made of metal plates, scales, or rings, sewn upon linen, leather, or the like. [<OF.]

BRIGANTINE (-teen *or* -tin *or* -tine) *noun* A two-masted vessel, square-rigged on the foremast, and fore-and-aft rigged on the mainmast: also called *hermaphrodite brig, jackass brig*. [<F. *brigantin*]

BRIGANTIUM The ancient name of BREGENZ.

BRIGHT *adj.* **1** Emitting or reflecting much light; shining; sparkling. **2** Possessing or showing quick intelligence or sparkling wit; quick-witted. **3** Full of or marked by gladness, prosperity, or hope; cheery; auspicious. **4** Illustrious; glorious. **5** Of brilliant color; clear and transparent. **6** Resplendent with excellence or beauty. **7** Watchful; alert: said of a watch on shipboard.
—*adv.* Brightly; as, the moon shines *bright*.
—*noun* Brilliancy; splendor; brightness: now poetic usage. [<OE. *beorht, briht*] —**BRIGHTLY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): beaming, brilliant, burnished, cheerful, cheering, cheery, effulgent, flashing, gleaming, glorious, glowing, luminous, lustrous, radiant, refulgent, resplendent, shining, sparkling, splendid, sunny, sunshiny. See CHEERFUL, CLEVER, FRESH, HAPPY, INTELLIGENT, VIVID. Compare LIGHT. *Antonyms*: See synonyms under DARK.

BRIGHT, JOHN, 1811–89, English Quaker, statesman, and free-trade advocate.

BRIGHT AND EARLY Earlier than usual.

BRIGHT·EN *verb* 1 To make or become bright or brighter; illuminate. 2 To cheer or become cheerful. 3 To make illustrious; distinguish. —**·ER** *noun.*

BRIGHT·NESS *noun* 1 The state, quality, or condition of being bright, in any sense. 2 The luminous intensity of any surface in a given direction, per unit of projected area of the surface as viewed in that direction: also called *luminance.* 3 That attribute of a color which identifies it as equivalent to some member of the achromatic color series, ranging from black or very dim, to white or very bright. Compare LIGHTNESS, HUE, SATURATION. See COLOR.

BRIGH·TON 1 *A county borough in southern Sussex, England; a popular seaside resort.* 2 *A city in southern Victoria, Australia;* a watering place.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE *A disease characterized by degeneration of the kidneys and imperfect elimination of uric acid from the system.* [<Richard Bright, 1789–1858, English physician]

BRIGHT·WORK *noun* Those parts of a machine in which the metal is made bright by planing, turning, or polishing.

BRIG·ID (brij'·it), **SAINT,** 453–523, patroness of Ireland; identified with **BRIG ID,** ancient Irish goddess of fire, fertility, and the manual arts: also *Bride, Bridget.*

BRI·GIT TA (*G.* brē·gee'·tah; *Dutch* bre·Kit'·ah) Same as BRIDGET. Also **BRI GI·DA** (*L.* brij'·i·dah; *It.* bree'·jee·dah), [F.] **BRI·GITTE** (bre·zheet').

BRILL *noun* A flatfish of Europe *(Bothus rhombus)* related to the turbot. [Probably <Corn. *brilli,* mackerel]

BRIL·LAT–SA·VA RIN (bree·yah'–sah·vah·raN'), **ANTHELME,** 1755–1826, French writer and epicure.

BRIL LIANCE (bril'·yuns) *noun* 1 The quality of being brilliant; brightness; radiance; luster. 2 The presence of many rich overtones and high frequencies in a sound-record made under suitable conditions. 3 A high degree of insight or understanding; skill and finish of execution in artistic performance, creative work, etc. 4 In colorimetry, lightness. Also **BRIL LIAN CY.**

BRIL·LIANT (bril'·yunt) *adj.* 1 Sparkling or glowing with luster or light; very bright. 2 Showy; accomplished; illustrious; splendid; as, a *brilliant* mind, *brilliant* record. —*noun* 1 A diamond of the finest cut, or one possessing a single large face *(table)* surrounded by a *bezel* of 88 facets and, below the girdle, a *pavilion* of 25 facets. For illustration see DIAMOND. 2 A small type, about 3½-point. [<F. *brillant* <*briller,* sparkle] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BRIL·LIAN·TINE (bril'·yun·teen) *noun* 1 A smooth, fine, wiry fabric in plain or twill weave, having a cotton warp and worsted or mohair filling. Compare MOHAIR. 2 A mixture of oil and perfume, used to impart a gloss to the hair.

BRILL'S DISEASE Typhus fever.

BRIM *noun* 1 The rim of a cup. 2 The margin of a river. 3 A projecting rim, as of a hat. See synonyms under BANK, MARGIN. —*verb* [**BRIMMED, BRIM·MING**] To fill or be filled to the brim. [<OE. *brim,* seashore]

BRIM·FUL *adj.* Full to the brim; brimming.

BRIM·MER *noun* A vessel full to the brim; a brimming cup.

BRIM STONE *noun* 1 Sulfur: so called with reference to its burning qualities; sulfur in its solid state or in some form derived from the solid state, formerly the common vernacular name. 2 A spitfire; scold. [<OE. *brynstan*] —**BRIM'·STON·Y** *adj.*

BRIND ED (brīnd'–) *adj.* Irregularly streaked; brindled. [Akin to BRAND]

BRIN DI·SI (breen'·dee·zee) A seaport of SE. Italy: ancient name *Brundisium.*

BRIN DLE *adj.* Brindled. —*noun* A brindled color, or a brindled animal.

BRIN DLED (–dld) *adj.* Tawny or grayish with irregular streaks or spots; also, barred; streaked. [Late variant of BRINDED]

BRINE *noun* 1 Water saturated or strongly impregnated with salt, as the water of the sea, that of salt wells and springs, or that in which meats are preserved. 2 The water of the sea; ocean. 3 Tears. 4 A solution of sodium or calcium chloride used as a refrigerant in the making of ice. —*tr. verb* [**BRINED, BRIN ING**] 1 To wet, soak, or cover with brine. 2 To salt, as hay. [<OE. *bryne,* salt liquor] —**BRIN·ISH** *adj.*

BRI·NELL HARDNESS The hardness of a metal, alloy, or similar material as measured by the area of indentation produced on its surface by a rigid steel ball of given diameter acted upon by a given force. [<J. A. Brinell, 1849–1925, Swedish engineer]

BRINE PIT *noun* A salt spring, or a well the water of which yields salt on evaporation.

BRING *tr. verb* [**BROUGHT, BRING·ING**] 1 To convey, carry, or conduct to or toward the place where the speaker is, or is to be, or is thought of as being; cause to come; fetch. 2 To influence; persuade. 3 To cause to come or be as a result; produce; yield; return; render. 4 To exchange for; fetch as a price. 5 [Law] To prefer, as a charge; set going; as, to *bring* suit. —**TO BRING ABOUT** 1 To accomplish; cause to happen. 2 To reverse; as, to *bring* the ship *about.* —**TO BRING DOWN THE HOUSE** To call forth wild applause. —**TO BRING FORTH** To produce, as, young leaves, or fruit; cause. —**TO BRING FORWARD** 1 To adduce, as an argument; bring into view; show. 2 To carry forward, as a sum from one page to another. —**TO BRING HOME** To prove conclusively, as a charge; make vividly felt, as the truth. —**TO BRING HOME THE BACON** [Pop.] To gain a desired end or object. —**TO BRING ON** 1 To produce; as, *bring on* your champions. 2 To lead to; as, to *bring on* disease. —**TO BRING OUT** 1 To reveal; expose; elicit the truth of; develop. 2 To introduce, as a young woman into society. 3 To publish, as a book or magazine. 4 To produce as a play. —**TO BRING ROUND** To win over to one's point of view. —**TO BRING TO** 1 To resuscitate, as from a swoon. 2 To bring (a ship) up to the wind. 3 To cause (a ship) to lie to, as by a shot across her bows. —**TO BRING TO BEAR** To apply, as influence. —**TO BRING TO BOOK** To call to account. —**TO BRING UP** 1 To rear; educate. 2 To call attention to; introduce. 3 To come to a sudden stop. [<OE. *bringan*] —**BRING ER** *noun.*

BRINK *noun* 1 The verge of a steep place, or of a dangerous condition, action, event, or time. 2 The margin of any water; bank, shore. See synonyms under BANK, MARGIN. [<ME. *brenk;* akin to Dan. & Sw. *brink*]

BRIN Y (brīn'·ī) *adj.* [**BRIN I ER, BRIN I·EST**] Of the nature of brine; impregnated with salt. —*noun* [Pop.] The ocean, as, a dip in the *briny.* —**BRIN I·NESS** *noun.*

BRI·OCHE (bree·osh') *noun* [F.] A soft, sweet roll made of butter, eggs, and flour.

BRI O LETTE' (bree·o·let') *noun* A diamond cut with triangular or long facets, generally pear- or drop-shaped. For illustration see DIAMOND. [<F. <*brillant;* see BRILLIANT]

BRI·QUET (–kĕt') *noun* A block of compressed coal dust, used as fuel. Also **BRI·QUETTE.** [<F.]

BRI·SANCE (bree·zahNs') *noun* The shattering effect of a high-explosive shell or of any blasting substance, as dynamite and nitroglycerine, usually measured in terms of detonating velocity. [<F.]

BRIS BANE (briz'–) A seaport city, capital of Queensland, Australia.

BRISE–BISE (breez–beez), *noun* [F.] A short curtain for the lower half of a window

BRI SE·IS (bri·see'·is) In Homer's *Iliad,* Achilles's concubine, seized by Agamemnon.

BRI SIN GA' MEN (bree·sin·gah'·mĕn) In Norse mythology, Freya's necklace, stolen by Loki.

BRISK *adj.* 1 Moving, acting, or taking place rapidly; quick; also, energetic; vivacious; spirited; lively. 2 Sharp or stimulating, as cold air. 3 Sparkling; effervescent; said of liquors. See synonyms under ACTIVE, ALERT, ALIVE, NIMBLE. —*verb* To make or become lively; animate: with *up.* [Etymology unknown] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BRIS KET *noun* The breast of a quadruped, especially of one whose flesh is used as food. [<OF. *bruschet*]

BRIS LING *noun* A small fish of European waters resembling the sardine.

BRIS TLE (bris'·l) *noun* 1 A coarse, stiff hair, as of swine. 2 In botany, a slender, stiff hair; morphologically, a trichome. —*verb* [**BRIS TLED, BRIS·TLING** (bris'·ling)] 1 To erect, or to become erect, as or like bristles; erect the bristles. 2 To show anger, often with *up;* also, to excite; irritate. 3 To cover as with bristles; make bristly. 4 To be thickly beset as with bristles. [<ME. *bristel* <OE. *byrst*] —**BRIS TLY** *adj.*



BRISTLETAIL

BRIS' TLE TAIL *noun* The silverfish (genus *Lepisma*).

BRIS TOL A historic port in SW. England near the confluence of the Avon River and the Severn Estuary.

BRISTOL BOARD A fine quality of calendered cardboard. [<BRISTOL]

BRISTOL CHANNEL An arm of the Atlantic between Wales and SW. England.

BRIT *noun* A young herring, once thought to be a distinct species.

BRIT·AIN (–un) Great Britain.

BRI TAN NI A *noun* A silver white alloy of tin, copper, and antimony, and frequently also bismuth and zinc. It is largely used for cheap tableware. Also **BRITANNIA METAL.**

BRI TAN·NI A 1 The Roman name for Britain, specifically the southern part. 2 The personification of Great Britain and the Dominions; also, a female figure representing this personification.

BRI TAN NIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to Great Britain; British. [<L. *Britannicus*]

BRIT·I·CISM (–sizm) *noun* A word, expression, or usage characteristic of Great Britain or the British. Also **BRIT·ISH ISM.**

BRIT·ISH *adj.* 1 Pertaining to Great Britain, the United Kingdom, or the British Empire: also **BRI·TAN·NIC.** 2 Of or pertaining to the ancient Britons, the original Celtic people of Britain. —*noun* 1 *pl.* The people of Great Britain or of the British Empire. 2 The language of the ancient Britons. [<OE. *Bryttisc* <*Bryttas,* Britons]

BRITISH AMERICA The British possessions in North America comprising Canada, Newfoundland, and Labrador; also, in a wider sense, all the British possessions on the American

Continent, comprising, besides those already named, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, and the British West Indies.

British Columbia A province of SW. Canada; 359,279 square miles; capital, Victoria.

British Commonwealth of Nations A political term used to describe either the United Kingdom and the associated self-governing dominions or all the territories owing allegiance to the British crown.

British East Africa Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, and Zanzibar.

British Empire The world's largest empire; 13,353,952 square miles; capital, London. It consists of: (1) The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. (2) Self-governing dominions—Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Union of South Africa; Newfoundland (temporarily governed by Commission: see Newfoundland). (3) Eire (Ireland), a sovereign, independent state, associated for certain purposes with the British Commonwealth of Nations. (4) India, Burma. (5) Self-governing colonies—Ceylon and Southern Rhodesia. (6) Crown colonies and protectorates—Aden, Bahamas, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, British Somaliland, Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Kenya, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, Zanzibar. (7) Protectorates of a special nature—British North Borneo, Brunei, Federated Malay States, Sarawak, Unfederated Malay States. (8) Mandates held by the United Kingdom—British Cameroons, Palestine, Tanganyika Territory, Trans-Jordan, Togoland (British sphere). (9) Mandates held by Dominions—Nauru (Australia), New Guinea (Australia), South-West Africa (Union of South Africa), Western Samoa (New Zealand). (10) Dependencies of Dominions—Labrador (of Newfoundland); Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Papua, Norfolk Island, Australian Antarctic Territory (of Australia); Union Islands or Tokelau and Ross Dependency (of New Zealand). (11) Territories held under condominium—Anglo-Egyptian Sudan (United Kingdom and Egypt), New Hebrides (United Kingdom and France), Canton and Enderbury Islands (United Kingdom and United States).

Brit ish er *noun* A native or subject of Great Britain.

British Guiana A crown colony on the NE. coast of South America, 89,480 square miles; capital, Georgetown.

British Honduras A crown colony in Central America; 8,598 square miles; capital, Belize.

British India See India.

British Isles Great Britain, Ireland, Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands.

Brit ish ism Same as Britticism.

British Malaya The British possessions and dependencies in SE. Asia, including the Malay States and the Straits Settlements; some authorities include Brunei, North Borneo, and Sarawak.

British New Guinea Same as Papua.

British North Borneo A territory of NE. Borneo; 29,500 square miles; capital, Sandakan. Also called *North Borneo*.

British Somaliland A protectorate of eastern Africa, south of the Gulf of Aden; 68,000 square miles; capital, Berbera.

British thermal unit The quantity of heat required to raise one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at or near its maximum density. Abbreviated, B.T.U. 1 B.T.U. = 1054.8 joules.

British West Africa Cameroons, Gambia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Sierra Leone.

British West Indies The colonial possessions of Great Britain in the West Indies, comprising three main groups of islands: Bahamas, Jamaica and adjacent islands, and other islands in the Lesser Antilles.

Brit on *noun* 1 One of any of the tribes inhabiting ancient Britain before the Anglo-Saxon invasion, probably belonging to the Cymric branch of the Celts. 2 A native or citizen of Great Britain; an Englishman.

Brit ta ny An ancient Celtic kingdom of NW. France, occupying the peninsula between the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay. Also [F.] *Bretagne*.

Brit tle *adj.* Liable to break or snap; frangible; fragile. [<ME. *britel*, akin to OE. *bryttian*, divide] —**-ness** *noun*.



BRITZSKA

Britz ska *noun* A light four-wheeled carriage with calash top. Also **brits·ka, britz·ka.** [<Pol. *bryczka* <*bryka*, freight wagon]

Brno (bŭr'·no) Same as Brünn.

1broach *tr. verb* 1 To mention first or introduce (a matter); make public; publish first. 2 To open for the first time in order to take out or let out contents; tap, as a cask. 3 To shed or let out (blood, etc.). 4 [Obs.] To spit; transfix on a spit. 5 To dress or make larger (a hole) with a broach. —*noun* A pointed tapering tool for boring or reaming; a reamer; also, a spit. [<LL. *broca*, spike]

2broach *verb* To veer. —**to broach to** To veer or cause to veer suddenly into the wind, so as to expose to the danger of upsetting, said of a ship running before the wind.

broach er *noun* One who or that which broaches.

broad (brawd) *adj.* 1 Extended in lateral measurement; of unusual width; wide; expanded; vast. 2 Of wide range, sympathy, etc.; widely diffused, comprehensive; as, a *broad* education; catholic; liberal; tolerant; as, *broad* views. 3 Strongly dialectal; also, rude and vigorous, as speech. 4 Strongly defined; plain; clear; as, a *broad* hint. 5 Loose; indelicate; bold. 6 Denoting the chief features of a thing; not detailed; as, a *broad* outline. 7 Very wide open: said of a vowel sound. See synonyms under large.

—*noun* 1 The broad part of anything. 2 A former English gold coin; a broadpiece. 3 A type of incandescent flood lamp used on motion-picture sets, a broadside. 4 The broadening out of a river over flat land; a fenny lake.

—*adv.* In a broad manner; broadly; fully. [<OE. *brad*] —**broad ly** *adv.*

broad arrow 1 A broad-headed arrow. 2 A mark shaped like a barbed arrow placed on British government property, as convicts' uniforms, ordnance stores, etc.

broad-ax *noun* An ax with broad edge and short handle. Also **broad-axe.**

broad bean *noun* The large, usually flat, orbicular or angular, seed of a strong, erect annual vine (*Vicia faba*) of the Old World.

broad bill *noun* 1 The scaup duck. 2 The shoveler duck. 3 The European spoonbill.

broad brim *noun* A hat with a broad brim.

Broad brim *noun* [Pop.] A Friend or Quaker.

broad cast *verb* [**broad cast, broad' cast ing**] 1 To cast, scatter, or disseminate widely. 2 To send (addresses, lectures, messages, music, news, etc.) from a central station to receiving points within specific range by radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony. 3 To speak, sing, etc., for broadcasting purposes.

—*adj.* 1 Transmitted by radio. 2 Cast or scattered abroad, as seeds.

—*noun* 1 The process of transmitting a program by radio. 2 A radio program. 3 A voicecast. 4 A casting or scattering of seed, etc., over the ground.

—*adv.* By scattering abroad, or so as to scatter abroad or disseminate.

Broad Church The liberal wing of the Church of England, or, by extension, of any church. —**Broad-Church** *adj.* —**Broad-Churchism** *noun* —**Broad-Churchman** *noun.*

broad cloth *noun* 1 A fine quality of woven wool, napped and calendered, in plain or twill weave: used for suits, skirts, etc. 2 A closely woven fabric of silk, cotton, etc., in plain weave with a light crosswise rib: used for shirts, dresses, etc.

broad en *verb* To make or become broad or broader.

broad-gage or **broad-gauge** *adj.* 1 Having a gage wider than the standard gage of 56½ inches, as a railway. 2 Broad-minded. Also **broad-gaged** or **broad-gauged.**

broad hatchet A hatchet with a broad blade. For illustration see hatchet.

broad horn *noun* 1 A large flatboat, used formerly on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. 2 A Rocky Mountain sheep. 3 One of a herd of Texas longhorn cattle.

broad ish *adj.* Somewhat broad.

broad jump A jump for distance; a long jump.

broad leaf *noun* 1 A tree (*Terminalia catappa*) of the myrobalan family, of Jamaica, with almondlike fruit. 2 Any variety of tobacco plant suitable for cigarmaking, having especially broad leaves.

broad-minded (-min'·ded) *adj.* Liberal in beliefs and opinions; tolerant; free from bigotry and prejudice. —**broad-mindedly** *adv.* —**broad-mindedness** *noun.*

broad piece *noun* An English gold coin of James II.

Broads, The A level district in Norfolk and Suffolk, England, characterized by lakes, marshes, lagoons, etc.

broad seal The official seal of a government.

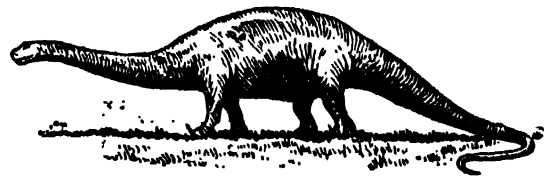
broad side *noun* 1 All the guns on one side of a man-of-war, or their simultaneous discharge; any sweeping attack; hence, a volley of abuse or denunciation. 2 A vessel's side above the water line. 3 A large sheet of paper, printed on one side: also **broad sheet.** 4 The broad unbroken surface of anything. 5 The side of an animal between the ham and the shoulder, used as meat; specifically, a side of bacon. 6 A flood lamp: see broad (lamp).

—*adv.* With the broadside turned, presented, or exposed.

Broad stairs A watering place in the Isle of Thanet, Kent, England.

broad sword (-sörd) *noun* A sword with a broad cutting blade and obtuse point.

BROAD·TAIL *noun* A family of fat-tailed sheep; also, the pelt of very young fat-tailed lambs, whose soft, lustrous fur lacks the tight curl characteristic of older lambs and sheep.
BROAD WAY 1 A famous street in New York City, center of the theater district. 2 A similar street in other cities or towns. —*adj.* Situated on, characteristic of, or like Broadway in New York.
BROB·DING NAG The giant's country in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels.* —**BROB·DING·NAG′·I·AN** *adj. & noun.*
BRO·CA (brō·cä′), **PAUL,** 1824–80, French surgeon.
BRO·CADE *noun* A rich fabric of satin or twill background interwoven with raised flower or figure design in silken or gold or silver threads. —**BRO·CAD ED** *adj.*
BROCA'S AREA A convolution located on the left frontal lobe of the brain; its function is the coordination of the sensory and motor processes involved in speech.
BROC·A TEL′ *noun* A brocaded fabric of silk, wool, cotton, or the like, with a more highly raised pattern than in brocade. Also **BROC·A·TELLE′.** [<F. *brocatelle* <It. *broccatello*]
BROC CO LI (brŏk′·o·lī) *noun* A hardy variety of cauliflower which does not head, of which the green sprouts and tender stalks are eaten. [<It., plural of *broccolo,* cabbage sprout]
BROCH (brŏK) *noun* A type of corbelled stone tower of the Bronze Age found in Scotland.
BROCH·AN (brŏK′·un) *noun* [Scot. & Ir.] Oatmeal porridge. [<Ir. *bracan,* broth, gruel]
BRO·CHÉ (brāw·shĕ′) *adj.* [F.] Woven with a raised design; embossed; brocaded; stitched, as a book.
BRO CHETTE (–shĕt′) *noun* [F.] A small spit used in roasting; a skewer.
BRO·CHURE (brō·shŏor′) *noun* A pamphlet; anything written or published in pamphlet form. [<F.]
BROCK *noun* 1 A badger. 2 [Prov. Eng.] A foul, dirty fellow. [<OE. *broc*]
BROCK·EN One of the Harz Mountains, in Saxony, famous for its "specter," caused by shadow cast on clouds.
BROCK ET *noun* A stag in its second year with its first horns as simple spikes. [<F. *brocart* <*broche,* tine of antlers]
BROCK·TON A shoe-manufacturing city in eastern Massachusetts.
BROD *noun* [Scot.] A prod; goad.
BROD·RIBB, JOHN HENRY See IRVING, SIR HENRY.
BRO GAN *noun* A coarse, heavy shoe kept on the foot by side flaps laced or buckled over a short tongue. [<Gael. *brógan* <*bróg,* shoe]
BROG·GER·ITE (brœg′·er·īte) *noun* A variety of uraninite from which helium has been obtained. [<W. C. Brögger, 1851–1940, Norwegian mineralogist]
BRO·GLIE See DE BROGLIE.
¹BROGUE (brōg), *noun* A dialectic pronunciation of English, especially that of the Irish people. [<Ir. *barróg,* defective accentuation]
²BROGUE *noun* 1 A heavy oxford with low heels, decorated with stitchings, pinkings, and perforations. 2 A rude shoe of untanned hide with the hair outside, tied with thongs: worn formerly in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands. [<Gael. *bróg*]
³BROGUE *noun* [Scot.] A fraud; cheating trick.
BROI DER *tr. verb* [Obs.] To embroider. —**BROI·DER·Y** *noun.*
¹BROIL *verb* 1 To cook or become cooked, as meat, by direct heat over the coals; to scorch. 2 To be very hot, or be exposed to great heat. —*noun* Something broiled; a broiling heat. [<OF. *bruller*]
²BROIL *noun* A turmoil; noisy quarrel; brawl. See synonyms under ALTERCATION, QUARREL. —*intr. verb* [Obs.] To engage in a broil; brawl; quarrel. [<F. *brouiller,* confuse]
BROIL ER *noun* 1 A device for broiling, as a gridiron. 2 A chicken suitable for broiling. 3 [Pop.] A very hot day.
BROIL·ING *adj.* Extremely hot; torrid. —**·LY** *adv.*
BRO·KAGE (–kij) *noun* Brokerage.
¹BROKE *tr. verb* [**BROKED, BROK·ING**] To act as a broker.
²BROKE Past tense of BREAK. —*adj.* 1 Ruined; bankrupt. 2 [Pop.] Without any money.
BRO KEN Past participle of BREAK.
—*adj.* 1 Separated forcibly into parts; fractured; shattered; ruptured. 2 Crushed in feeling or spirit; humbled; contrite. 3 Reduced to subjection; trained. 4 Made infirm; weakened. 5 Violated, transgressed, or disobeyed. 6 Reduced or shattered in estate or fortune; ruined; bankrupt. 7 Incomplete or interrupted, as sleep, utterance, etc. 8 Disordered or disarranged, as troops. 9 Rough, rugged, or irregular; as, *broken* ground; also, plowed or dug up, as land. 10 Faultily spoken; as, *broken* English. [<OE. *brocen* <*brecan,* break] —**BRO KEN LY** *adv.* —**BRO KEN NESS** *noun.*
BROKEN-DOWN *adj.* Broken in health or strength; ruined; wrecked; also, having the parts or a part broken; powerless; as, a *broken-down* engine.
BROKEN-HEARTED *adj.* Crushed or overwhelmed in spirit, as by sorrow.
BROKEN HILL A mining city in western New South Wales, Australia.
BROKEN WIND (wind) Wind-broken respiration; the heaves.
BROKEN-WINDED *adj.* 1 Habitually short of breath. 2 Affected with the heaves, as a horse.
BRO·KER *noun* One who buys and sells for another on commission or who arranges for the negotiation of contracts of various types; especially, a stockbroker. [<ME. *brocour* <OF. *brocheor*]
BRO·KER·AGE (–ij) *noun* The business or commission of a broker.
BROM·, BROMO· Combining forms from BROMINE, used to indicate the presence of bromine as a principal element in chemical compounds; as, *bromo*borate.
BRO·MA *noun* 1 The dry powder of cacao seeds after the oil has been expressed; also, a beverage prepared therefrom. 2 In medical terminology, solid food. [<Gr. *brōma,* food]
BROM·AC′·E·TONE (brōm·as′·ī·tōne) *noun* A colorless volatile liquid, C_3H_5OBr, of toxic properties: used as a tear gas by the Germans in World War I.
BRO·MAL *noun* A colorless liquid compound resembling chloral, C_2HBr_3O, with a pungent taste and penetrating odor: obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.
BRO·MATE *noun* A salt of bromic acid containing the univalent BrO_3 radical. —*tr. verb* [**BRO·MAT·ED, BRO MAT·ING**] To combine, saturate, or impregnate with bromine.
BROM·BERG (brŏm′·burg) A city of NW. Poland; railroad center. Also [Polish] *Bydgoszcz.*
BROME·GRASS *noun* Any grass of the genus *Bromus.* Also **BROME.** [<Gr. *bromos,* kind of oats]
BRO·ME LI·A′·CEOUS (–āy′·shus) *adj.* Belonging to a family (*Bromeliaceæ*) of tropical or subtropical American monocotyledonous plants, including the Spanish moss and the pineapple. [<Olaf Bromel, 1639–1705, Swedish botanist]
BRO·MIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bromine, especially in its higher valence.
¹BRO·MIDE (–mide *or* –mid) *noun* 1 A compound of bromine with an element or an organic radical; a salt of hydrobromic acid; as, potassium *bromide,* KBr. 2 A photograph printed on paper, etc., that has been subjected to the effects of bromide of silver. Also **BRO·MID.**
²BRO·MIDE *noun* [Pop.] One who utters platitudes; a commonplace bore; also, a platitude; a dull remark. —**BRO·MID IC** *adj.*
BRO′·MI·NATE Same as BROMATE.
BRO·MINE (–mīn *or* –meen) *noun* A dark reddish-brown, non-metallic, liquid element (symbol Br) of the halogen group, with a suffocating odor, discovered in 1826 by Antoine-Jérôme Balard. See ELEMENT. Also **BRO·MIN.** [<Gr. *bromos,* stench]
BRO·MISM *noun* Chronic poisoning by bromides.
BRO MIZE *tr. verb* [**·MIZED, ·MIZ·ING**] To combine, impregnate, or treat chemically with bromine or a bromide.
BRONCH·, BRONCHI·, BRONCHO· Combining forms from Greek *bronchos,* windpipe.
BRON·CHI (brŏng′·kī) Plural of BRONCHUS.
BRON CHI·A (brŏng′·kī·uh) *noun pl.* The bronchial tubes. [<LL. <Gr. *bronchia,* bronchial tubes]
BRON·CHI·AL (brŏng′·kī·ul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the chief air passages of the lungs.
BRONCHIAL TUBES The subdivisions of the trachea conveying air into the lungs.
BRON·CHI·TIS (brŏn– *or* brŏng·kī′·tĭs) *noun* Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, or loosely, of the bronchi or trachea. —**BRON·CHIT·IC** (–kit′·ĭc) *adj.*
BRON·CHO·PNEU·MO′·NI·A (brŏng·ko·nū–) *noun* Bronchitis complicated with inflammation of the surrounding substance of the lungs; catarrhal pneumonia.
BRON′·CHO·SCOPE (brŏng′·ko–) *noun* An instrument for inspecting or treating the interior of the bronchi. —**BRON·CHOS·CO·PY** *noun.*
BRON·CHOT·O·MY (brŏn– *or* brŏng·kŏt′·o·mĭ) *noun* The operation of making an incision into the windpipe; tracheotomy. [<BRONCHO– + Gr. *tomē,* cutting]
BRON·CHUS (brŏng′·kus) *noun* [**·CHI** (kī) *pl.*] One of the two forked branches of the windpipe. [<Gr. *bronchos,* windpipe]
BRON·CO (brŏng′·ko) *noun* A small, wild, or partly broken horse of the western United States. —*adj.* 1 Consisting of, or like broncos. 2 Wild; unruly. Also **BRON·CHO.** [<Sp. *bronco,* rough]
BRON′·CO·BUST·ER *noun* [Pop.] One who breaks a bronco to the saddle. Also **BRON′·CHO·BUST·ER.**
BRON·TË (brŏn′·tay) One of three English novelists, sisters: **ANNE,** 1820–49; **CHARLOTTE,** 1816–55; **EMILY JANE,** 1818–48.



BRONTOSAURUS

BRON·TO·SAU′·RUS *noun* A huge herbivorous dinosaur (order *Sauropoda*) of the Jurassic period, found fossil in western North America. [<Gr. *brontē,* thunder, + *sauros,* lizard]

Bronx, the A borough of New York City.
Bronx cheer A voiced and forced expulsion of the breath through nearly-closed lips to express contempt or derision.
bronze (brŏnz) *noun* 1 A reddish-brown alloy essentially of copper and tin, used in making bells and statues. 2 A pigment of the color of bronze. 3 A statue or bust cast in bronze. — *tr. verb* [**bronzed, bronz·ing**] To harden or color like bronze; brown; tan. [<F. <It. *bronzino* <L. *(æs) Brundisinum*, alloy of Brundisium] — **bronz·y** *adj.*
bronze Age A mythological period of time characterized by violence and war, following the silver age of Zeus: often called *brazen age.*
Bronze Age A prehistoric period of time following the Stone Age and preceding the Iron Age during which weapons and other implements were made of bronze.
Bronze Star A military decoration in the form of a bronze star having a much smaller raised star in the center: awarded for heroic or meritorious achievement not involving part in an aerial flight.
brоо *noun* [Scot.] Juice; broth: also *bree.*
brooch (brōch *or* brōōch) *noun* An ornamental pin worn on the breast. [See **broach** *noun*]
brood *noun* 1 All the young birds of a single hatching; also, offspring; progeny. 2 Species; kind; race. See synonyms under **flock.** — *verb* 1 To sit on or over (eggs) or cover (the young) with wings: said of hens; incubate; hatch. 2 To meditate long or moodily: with *on* or *upon.* See synonyms under **muse.** — *adj.* Kept for breeding purposes; as, a *brood* mare. [<OE. *brod*]
brood·er *noun* 1 A covered and warmed receptacle, usually with an outside run, for protecting chicks reared without a hen. 2 One who broods over things in thought.
brood mare A mare used for breeding.
brood·y *adj.* [**brood·i·er, brood·i·est**] 1 Inclined to brood, or sit on eggs, as a hen. 2 Prolific; capable of breeding. 3 Meditative; moody. [<OE. *brōdig* <*brod*, brood]
brook (brŏŏk) *noun* A small natural stream, smaller than a river or creek; a rivulet. See synonyms under **stream.** [<OE. *broc*]
brook *tr. verb* 1 To put up with; endure; tolerate. 2 [Obs.] To make use of or enjoy. See synonyms under **endure.** [<OE. *brucan*, use, enjoy]
Brooke (brŏŏk), **Sir Alan Francis**, born 1883, British chief of staff in World War II. — **Sir Fulke Greville, Lord**, 1554–1628, English poet and statesman. — **Rupert**, 1887–1915, English poet.
Brook Farm A farm at West Roxbury, Mass., where a famous communistic experiment was undertaken, 1841–47, under the leadership of George Ripley, American scholar and editor, with a group of other literary Americans, including Margaret Fuller and Nathaniel Hawthorne: depicted in Hawthorne's *Blithedale Romance.*
brook·let *noun* A little brook.
Brook·lyn (brŏŏk'-) A former city, now a borough of New York City; U. S. Navy Yard.
Brooks, Phillips, 1835–93, American divine and writer. — **Van Wyck**, born 1886, American biographer and editor. — **William Robert**, 1844–1921, American astronomer; discovered 23 comets.
Brooks Islands Same as **Midway Islands.**
Brooks Range A range of mountains forming a watershed between the Yukon River and the Arctic Ocean; highest point, about 5,000 ft.
brook trout 1 The speckled trout *(Salvelinus fontinalis)* of eastern North America. 2 The rainbow trout of the western United States *(Salmo irideus).*
brook·weed *noun* Either of two water-pimpernels, the European *(Samolus valerandi)*, or the American *(S. floribundus).*
broom (brōōm) *noun* 1 A brush attached to a long handle for sweeping: made chiefly of broomcorn. 2 Any of various shrubs (genus *Cytisus*) of the pea family, especially the **Scotch broom** *(C. scoparius)*, with yellow flowers and stiff green branches. — *tr. verb* To remove with a broom; sweep. [<OE. *brom*, broom; originally, a furzelike shrub] — **broom·y** *adj.*
broom corn *noun* A canelike grass (genus *Sorghum*) of which brooms are made.
broom·rape *noun* Any of various Old World fleshy herbs (genus *Orobanche*), of the broomrape family, destitute of green foliage and parasitic on the roots of other plants.
broom·stick *noun* The handle of a broom.
broose (brōōz) *noun* [Scot.] A race for a prize at a wedding, as practiced in the Highlands.
brose (brōze) *noun* [Scot.] Porridge hastily made by pouring boiling water, or sometimes milk, beef broth, or the like, on meal, and stirring them together. [<Gael. *brothas*] — **bro sy** *adj.*
broth (brawth) *noun* 1 A fluid food made by boiling flesh, vegetables, etc., in water; a thin or strained soup. 2 [Pop., Ir.] A manly boy or young man of good character. — **a broth of a boy** A fine fellow. [<OE.]
broth·el (brŏth'- *or* brŏth'-ul) *noun* A house of prostitution. [<ME. *brothel*, worthless fellow, <OE. *brothen*, ruined]
broth·er (brŭth'-er) *noun* [**broth·ers** or **breth·ren** *pl.*] 1 A male person or animal having the same parents as another or others. Sons of the same two parents are **full** or **whole brothers**; those having only one parent in common are **half-brothers.** 2 A person of the same descent, profession, trade, company, etc., with another or others; one having the same racial heritage; a kinsman; also, a fellow human being. 3 One closely united with another or others by religious, political, or family bond. 4 One of a male religious order; a monk.
— *tr. verb* To treat as a brother; admit to brotherhood; call brother. [<OE. *brōthor*]
broth·er·hood *noun* 1 Fraternal relationship; the state of being brothers. 2 A society, fraternity, guild, etc. 3 A body of persons of the same occupation, profession, etc.
brother-in-law *noun* [**brothers-in-law** *pl.*] A brother of a husband or wife, a sister's husband, or, loosely, a wife's sister's husband.
Brother Jonathan The people of the United States collectively: said to be from Washington's frequent allusion to Jonathan Trumbull by this name.
broth·er·ly *adj.* Pertaining to or like a brother; fraternal; affectionate. See synonyms under **friendly.** — *adv.* Like a brother; kindly. — **broth·er·li·ness** *noun.*
brough·am (brōōm or brōō'-um) *noun* 1 A closed four-wheeled carriage with front wheels turning short on a pivot, seating two or more persons, and having a high, uncovered driver's seat: drawn by one or two horses. 2 An electric automobile built on these lines, but seating four or five persons. 3 A gasoline automobile with a limousine body and the driver's seat outside. [<Lord Henry Brougham, 1778–1868, British statesman]
brought (brawt) Past tense & past participle of **bring.**
Broun (brōōn), **Heywood Campbell**, 1888–1939, American newspaper columnist and critic.
brow *noun* 1 The front upper part of the head; the forehead. 2 The eyebrow. 3 The countenance in general. 4 The upper edge of a cliff or the like. [<OE. *bru*]
brow antler The branch of an antler nearest the brow. For illustration see **antler.**
brow-band *noun* A band about the brow; specifically, a band, as of a bridle, passing across a horse's forehead. For illustration see **harness.**
brow beat *tr. verb* [**brow·beat, brow'-beat·en, brow'-beat·ing**] To intimidate by stern, overbearing manner; cow; bully. See synonyms under **frighten.**
brown *noun* A dark color, shading toward red, yellow, or black, as the color of faded leaves; also, a pigment or dye used to produce it; a thing or part that is brown. — **to do up brown** To do thoroughly and perfectly.
— *adj.* Of the dusky or tanned color known as brown.
— *verb* To make or become brown; bronze; tan. [<OE. *brun*] — **brown·ish** *adj.* — **brown·ness** *noun.*
Brown, Charles Brockden, 1771–1810, American novelist. — **John**, 1800–59, American abolitionist hanged at Charlestown, Va.
brown algæ Algæ of the class *Phæophyceæ*, including the giant kelps and the rockweeds, containing a brown pigment in addition to chlorophyll.
brown Bess The bronzed flint musket formerly used in the British Army.
brown Betty Baked pudding made of breadcrumbs, apple, and milk.
brown bread 1 Bread made of unbolted wheat flour: Graham bread. 2 Bread made of rye flour and corn meal.
brown coal Lignite.
Browne, Charles Farrar, 1834–67, American humorist; wrote under the pen name, "Artemus Ward." — **Sir Thomas**, 1605–82, English physician and writer.
Brown·i·an *adj.* Pertaining to or discovered by Robert Brown, 1773–1858, Scottish botanist.
Brownian movement The rapid oscillatory movement of small particles when suspended in liquids, discovered by Robert Brown about 1827.
brown·ie *noun* 1 A homely good-natured sprite, supposed to haunt farm houses and do useful work at night. 2 A small flat chocolate cake with nuts, usually square.
Brown·ing, Elizabeth Barrett, 1806–61, English poet; wife of Robert. — **Robert**, 1812–89, English poet.
Browning automatic rifle An air-cooled, gas-operated, self-loading rifle, firing from a magazine: it is both automatic and semi-automatic.
Browning machine-gun A machine-gun used by the U. S. Army, firing .30 or .50 caliber ammunition. [<John Moses Browning, 1855–1926, American inventor]
Brown·ist *noun* 1 A follower of Robert Browne, a Puritan, who separated from the Church of England about 1580. 2 A Brunonian. — **Brown·ism** *noun* — **Brown·ist·ic, Brown·is·ti·cal** *adj.*
brown rice Unpolished rice grains, with the bran layers and most of the germs intact.
brown rot A serious disease of stone fruits caused by a fungus of the *Sclerotinia* genus.
Brown-Sé·quard (seh·kar'), **Charles Edouard** 1817?–94, French-American physiologist.

Brown Shirts See Sturmabteilung.

brown·stone *noun* A brownish-red sandstone used for building. — *adj.* 1 Made of brownstone. 2 Pertaining to the well-to-do class; as, the *brownstone* vote.

brownstone front A house having a front of brownstone.

brown study Deep meditation; absent-mindedness.

Brown Swiss A type of hardy dairy cattle. For illustration see under cattle.

brown-tail *noun* A European moth *(Euproctis chrysorrhœa)*, white in color, deepening into reddish-brown toward the posterior end of the body. Its larvæ defoliate shade trees. Also **brown-tailed moth.**

brown thrasher See under thrasher.

browse (brouz) *verb* [**browsed, brows·ing**] 1 To feed upon (leaves, twigs, etc.); also, to graze. 2 To dip into, as books, for casual reading. — *noun* 1 Growing shoots or twigs used as fodder. 2 The act or process of browsing. [<OF. *brouster*, sprout] — **brows·er** *noun.*

browst *noun* [Scot.] A brewing; hence, results; consequences. [<brew]

Bruce, Robert, 1274–1329, king of Scotland; defeated Edward II at Bannockburn.

bru·cel·lo′·sis *noun* Undulant fever. [<Sir David Bruce, 1855–1931, Australian surgeon]

bru·cine (-sēn) *noun* A bitter poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{26}O_4N_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, found, with strychnine, in the seed and bark of the nuxvomica, and in other species of the same genus *(Strychnos)*. Also **bru cin.** [<J. Bruce, 1730–94, Scottish explorer in Africa]

bru·cite *noun* A magnesium hydrate, $Mg(OH)_2$. [<Dr. A. Bruce, American mineralogist]

Brue·ghel (brœ′-kĕl) Family of Flemish painters; especially, **Peter,** 1520?–69, called *the Elder,* and his sons, **Peter,** 1564?–1638?, called *the Younger,* and **Jan,** 1568–1625. Also spelled *Breughel, Bruegel.*

Bru·ges (brōō′-jiz *or* brōōzh; *F.* bruzh) A city of NW. Belgium. Also [Flemish] **Brug·ge** (brœK′-uh).

brugh (brōōK) *noun* [Scot.] A borough.

bruise (brōōz) *verb* [**bruised, bruis·ing**] 1 To injure by violent impact, usually without breaking the surface; batter in or dent without breaking; contuse; also, to become bruised or show a bruise. 2 To pound small; crush, as in a mortar. 3 To use the fists in boxing or fighting; box. — *noun* A surface injury caused by violent contact, usually with discoloration of the skin but without laceration or fracture; contusion. [<OE. *brysan,* crush; confused with OF. *bruser,* break]

bruis·er *noun* One who bruises; a professional pugilist; also, a ruffian.

bruit (brōōt) *verb* To noise abroad; report; proclaim: used mainly in the passive. See synonyms under publish. — *noun* 1 [Obs.] A rumor noised abroad; a din; clamor. 2 A sound, generally abnormal, heard in auscultation. [<F. <*bruire,* roar] — **bruit·er** *noun.*

brul·yie (brul′-yē) *noun* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A broil; fray. Also **brul·zie.**

Bru·maire (bru-mâr′) The second month in the calendar of the first French republic. See calendar (Republican). [<F. <*brume,* brume]

bru·mal (broo′-) *adj.* Wintry. [<L. *brumalis,* wintry]

brume *noun* Fog; mist. [<F. <L. *bruma,* winter] — **bru·mous** (-mus) *adj.*

brum·ma·gem (-jĕm) *adj.* Cheap and showy; spurious, bogus. — *noun* Cheap, imitation jewelry; an imitation; a sham. [Corruption of Birmingham]

Brun·di·si·um An ancient name for Brindisi.

Bru·nei (brōō-nī′; *Dutch* brōō-nāy′) A native state of NW. Borneo; a British protectorate; 2,226 square miles; also, its capital, a seaport.

Bru·nel·les′·chi (-les′-kee), **Filippo,** 1377–1446, Italian architect and sculptor. Also **Bru·nel·les′·co.**

bru·nette *adj.* Dark-hued; having dark complexion, hair, and eyes. — *noun* A woman or girl of dark complexion, eyes, and hair. Also *(masc.)* **bru·net.** [<F.]

Brun·hild (brōōn′-hilt) In the *Nibelungenlied,* a legendary queen who vows that he who wins her must first defeat her in hurling a spear and other feats. By the magical aid of Siegfried, King Gunther is successful, but, finding her unmanageable, he again appeals to Siegfried, who, by taking away her ring and girdle, effectually tames her. Discovering the deceit and trickery of her conquest, she persuades Hagen to avenge her by murdering Siegfried. Compare Brunnehilde, Brynhild.

Brunn (brun) A manufacturing city in west-central Czechoslovakia: also *Brno.*

Brünne·hil·de (brun-) In the *Ring of the Nibelung,* by Wagner, a Valkyrie who incurs the anger of Wotan for assisting Siegmund and is put in a trance in a flame-encircled fastness, but is eventually released by Siegfried. Compare Brunhild, Brynhild.

Bru·no A masculine personal name.

— Bruno, Saint, 1030?–1101, German monk, founder of the Carthusian Order, 1086.

Bru·no, Giordano, 1549–1600, Italian philosopher; burned as a heretic. — **Bru·nis·tic** *adj.*

Bru·no ni·an *noun* An adherent of the obsolete theory, the **Brunonian theory,** that disease is a result of excessive or deficient stimuli. [<John Brown, 1735–1788, Scotch physician]

brun·stane *noun* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] Brimstone.

Bruns·wick (brunz′-) 1 A seaport city in SE. Georgia. 2 A subdivision of north-central Germany; 1,417 square miles; formerly a duchy; also, its chief city: also [G.] *Braunschweig.*

Brunswick-black Same as japan (lacquer).

brunt *noun* 1 The main force, shock, strain, or stress of a blow, an attack, etc.; the hardest part. 2 [Obs.] A blow; assault; collision. [Perhaps akin to OE. *bront,* steep, high]

Bru·sa A city in NW. Turkey in Asia: ancient name *Prusa.* Also called *Bursa;* [F.] *Brousse;* [Gr.] *Prousa.*

brush *noun* 1 An implement having bristles, hair, feathers, wire, or other flexible fibrous material, fixed in a handle or a back, and used for sweeping, scrubbing, painting, cleansing, smoothing, etc. 2 The act of brushing. 3 A smart skirmish; a dashing ride; chase. 4 A growth of small trees and shrubs; hence, wooded country sparsely settled; backwoods. 5 Lopped-off bushes or branches of trees; brushwood. 6 Any object resembling a brush, as the bushy tail or bushy part of the tail of various animals, especially the fox. 7 A strip of metal, bundle of wire, or bunch of slit metal plates, bearing on the commutator cylinder of a dynamo, for carrying off the current or for an external current through a motor. 8 A brush discharge. 9 A brush-like appearance in certain phenomena of polarized light. — *verb* 1 To use a brush on. 2 To sweep up as with a brush. 3 To drive hard; force ahead, as a racehorse. 4 To move quickly; run; as, to *brush* ahead. 5 To touch lightly in passing. 6 To furnish with brushwood; bush. 7 To repair or cover with brush. 8 To drag brushwood over, as plowed land, to smooth it. See synonyms under clfanse. — **to brush aside** To lay aside; deny consideration to. — **to brush up** To freshen; furbish or touch up; renovate; refresh one's knowledge of; as, *to brush up* one's Greek. — **to brush up against** To come into slight contact with (persons or objects). [<OF. *brosse, broce*]

brush camp A temporary camp made of cut branches, bushes, etc.

brush discharge An electrical discharge of low luminosity which issues in brushlike form from the terminals of an electric circuit.

brushed *adj.* Lost, as if in the brush.

brushed wool A knit or woven woolen fabric on which a nap has been raised by a process using circular brushes.

brush fire 1 A fire in the brush. 2 A fire built of brushwood.

brush hook A hook for cutting brush.

brush·ing *noun* A thrashing.

brush-turkey *noun* A jungle fowl of Australia or New Guinea; especially, the Australian *Alectura lathami,* about the size of a turkey.

brush wheel A wheel with bristles, buff leather, or the like, on its periphery; used to rotate a similar wheel, or for cleaning, polishing, etc.

brush wood *noun* 1 A low thicket; underwood. 2 Cut bushes, or branches.

brush·y *adj.* 1 Covered with brushwood. 2 Resembling a brush; shaggy; rough; bushy.

Bru·si·lov (-see′-lof), **Alexei Alexeivich,** 1853–1926, Russian general in World War I.

brusk (brŭsk; *Br.* brōōsk) *adj.* Rude or curt; abrupt; blunt; rough. See synonyms under bluff. Also **brusque.** [<F. *brusque* <It. *brusco,* rude] — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

brus·que·rie (brŭs′-kuh-ree) *noun* [F.] Bluntness; bruskness; a brusk act or speech.

Brus·sels A city, capital of Belgium. Also [F.] **Brux·elles.**

Brussels carpet A machine-made worsted carpet of linen or cotton and linen web.

Brussels griffon A toy dog bred originally from the German Affenpinscher and the Belgian street dog, later crossed with the Chinese pug. It resembles a miniature terrier, has a wire-haired, reddish-brown coat, large, bulging eyes, short turned-up nose, small ears, prominent chin, and monkeylike face. See Belgian griffon, Brabançon griffon.

Brussels lace Net lace, made by machine, with designs separately made and appliquéd upon it.

Brussels sprouts A cultivated variety of wild cabbage *(Brassica oleracea gemmifera),* with blistered leaves and stems covered with heads like little cabbages; also, the small edible heads or sprouts of this plant.

brut (brut) *adj.* Literally, rough; uncultivated; dry: said of wines. [<F., *crude*]

Brut (brōōt) Legendary king of Britain; great-grandson of Æneas of Troy; came to Britain and founded a New Troy, or Trinovantum, which became London. The legend is told in Nennius's *Historia Britonum* (9th century), in Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniæ* (about 1135), in Wace's French *Brut* (about 1155) and in Layamon's English *Brut* (about 1200). See Layamon. Also **Brute, Bru·tus.**

bru·tal *adj.* 1 Characteristic of or like a brute; cruel; sav-

age. 2 Unfeeling; rude; coarse. See synonyms under BARBAROUS, BRUTISH. [<L. *brutus*, stupid] —·LY *adv.*

BRU·TAL·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] The state or quality of being brutal; cruelty; also, a brutal or cruel act.

BRU′·TAL·IZE *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To make or become brutal, inhuman, or savage. —**BRU·TAL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

BRUTE *noun* 1 Any animal other than man, as a horse, dog, etc. 2 A brutal person. See synonyms under ANIMAL. —*adj.* 1 Wanting the rational faculty; merely animal; unintelligent; also, sensual; brutal. 2 Merely material; inanimate. [<L. *brutus*, stupid]

BRU′·TI·FY *verb* To brutalize.

BRUT·ISH (brōōt′–) *adj.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling brutes; stupid; irrational; sensual; gross. —**BRUT·ISH LY** *adv.* —**BRUT·ISH·NESS, BRUT·ISM** *noun.*

Synonyms: animal, base, beastly, bestial, brutal, brute, carnal, coarse, ignorant, imbruted, insensible, lascivious, sensual, sottish, stolid, stupid, swinish, unintellectual, unspiritual, vile. A *brutish* man simply follows his *animal* instincts, without special inclination to do harm; the *brutal* have always a spirit of malice and cruelty. *Brute* or *animal* simply indicates what a brute or an animal might possess; *animal* leans more to the side of sensuality, *brute* to that of force, as appears in the familiar phrase "*brute* force." Hunger is an *animal* appetite; a *brute* impulse may prompt one to strike a blow in anger. *Bestial* implies an intensified and degrading animalism. *Beastly* refers largely to the outward and visible consequences of excess; as, *beastly* drunkenness. Compare ANIMAL. *Antonyms*: elevated, enlightened, exalted, grand, great, humane, intellectual, intelligent, noble, refined, spiritual.

BRU TUS, MARCUS JUNIUS, 85–42 B.C., Roman republican leader, one of Cæsar's assassins.

BRY·AN Variant of BRIAN.

BRY AN, WILLIAM JENNINGS, 1860–1925, American statesman.

BRY·ANSK (brĭ·ahnsk′) A city in the western R.S.F.S.R.

BRY ANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, 1794–1878, American poet.

BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK A box canyon in SW. Utah, famous for its eroded pinnacles; 56 square miles.

BRYCE OF DECHMONT, VISCOUNT, 1838–1922, James Bryce, British diplomat and writer.

BRYN HILD (brun′·hilt) In the *Volsunga Saga* and in William Morris's *Sigurd the Volsung*, a Valkyrie who is thrown into an enchanted sleep by Odin, from which she is awakened by Sigurd. Sigurd and Brynhild fall in love, but, through the power of a magic drink, he forgets her and marries Gudrun. Later he woos and wins Brynhild for Gunnar, Gudrun's brother. Brynhild learns of the substitution of Sigurd for Gunnar and, enraged, provokes Gunnar to have Sigurd killed, after which she kills herself. Compare BRUNHILD, BRUNNHILDE.

BRY OL O GY (brī–) *noun* The department of botany that treats of mosses. [<Gr. *bryon*, moss, + –LOGY] —**BRY·O·LOG′ I CAL** *adj.* —**BRY OL·O·GIST** (–jĭst) *noun.*

BRY O NIN *noun* An amorphous bitter glucoside, $C_{48}H_{80}O_{18}$, contained in the root of bryony.

BRY O NY *noun* A common English herb (genus *Bryonia*) of the gourd family, with white or yellowish flowers and black or red berries. [<Gr. *bryonia* <*bryo*, swell]

BRY′ O PHYTE *noun* Any moss or liverwort of the phylum *Bryophyta*. —**BRY·O PHYT′ IC** (–fĭt′·ĭk) *adj.*

BRY O ZO′ AN *noun* One of a phylum or class *(Bryozoa)* of small aquatic animals which generate by budding, usually found in permanent colonies: of delicately branched or mosslike formation, or else of flat, crustlike growth.

BRYTH ON (brith′·un) *noun* A Briton; specifically, a Welshman or a Celt of the Cymric group. [<W. <Old Celtic *Britton*, Briton]

BRY THON IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Brythons or to their languages. —*noun* That branch of the Celtic languages which includes Cornish, Welsh, and Breton: distinguished from *Goidelic*.

BRZEŚĆ NAD BU·GIEM (bzĕsh nahd bōō′·gyĕm) Same as BREST-LITOVSK.

BUB *noun* [Pop.] A small boy; youngster; young man: used generally in address. [Corruption of BROTHER]

BU BAL (bū′·bul) *noun* A large antelope (genus *Bubalis*), especially, the North African **BUBAL–HARTEBEEST** *(B. buselaphus)*. Also **BU BALE, BU·BA·LIS.** [<L. *bubalus* <Gr. *boubalis*, African antelope]

BU BA LINE (–lĭn) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a buffalo; bovine; as, the *bubaline* antelope.

BUB BLE *noun* 1 A vesicle of cohesive liquid, filled with air or other gas. 2 A globule of air or other gas in any confined space, as in a liquid or solid substance. 3 Anything unsubstantial; a delusion; cheat; fraud. 4 The process or sound of bubbling.

—*verb* [BUB BLED (–ld), BUB·BLING] 1 To form bubbles or form bubbles in, as a liquid; rise in bubbles. 2 To emit or utter by or as by bubbling. 3 To make an intermittent liquid sound. 4 [Obs.] To cheat; swindle. [Perhaps of Norse origin; compare Sw. *bubbla*] —**BUB·BLY** *adj.*

BUBBLE AND SQUEAK Cabbage and beef fried together.

BUB BLER *noun* A drinking fountain fitted with a vertical nozzle from which water flows in a small stream.

BUBBLE SEXTANT A sextant in which an artificial horizon is represented by a bubble arrangement: used especially in aircraft navigation when the natural horizon is invisible or indistinct, but of only moderate accuracy due to difficulty in holding the bubble in the horizontal plane.

BUB′·BL·FIL *noun* Trade name for an insulating, shock-absorbing, cellulose material containing a profusion of air bubbles which give it buoyancy.

BUB BY Diminutive of BUB.

BU·BO *noun* [BU·BOES *pl.*] An inflammatory swelling of a lymph gland in the groin, especially one due to venereal infection. [<LL. <Gr. *boubon*, groin] —**BU BON IC** *adj.*

BUBONIC PLAGUE A malignant, contagious disease, characterized by fever, vomiting, diarrhea, and buboes.

BU·BON O·CELE (–seel) *noun* Inguinal hernia. [<Gr. *boubōnokēlē* <*boubōn*, groin, + *kelē*, abscess]

BU·CA RA·MAN′·GA (bōō·kah·rah·mahn′·gah) A city in north-central Colombia.

BUC CAL (bŭck′·ul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the mouth or cheek; as, the *buccal* artery. [<L. *bucca*, cheek]

BUC CA·NEER′ *noun* A pirate or freebooter; especially, one of the piratical rovers of the 17th and 18th centuries who preyed upon the Spaniards, along the Spanish coasts of America. See synonyms under ROBBER. [<F. *boucanier*]

BUC′·CI NA TOR (buck′·sĭ–) *noun* A muscle of the middle cheek, used in blowing; the trumpeter's muscle. [<L., trumpeter, <*buccina*, trumpet]

BU·CEN TAUR (bū·sĕn′·tawr) *noun* 1 The state barge of Venice, used by the Doge on Ascension Day. 2 A mythical monster, half bull and half man. [<Gr. *bous*, ox, + *kentauros*, centaur]

BU·CEPH·A·LUS *noun* An African tree snake.

BU·CEPH·A·LUS (bū·sĕf′–) The war horse of Alexander the Great. [<Gr. *bous*, ox, + *kephalē*, head]

BU CER (bōō′·tser), **MARTIN**, 1491–1551, German Lutheran reformer.

BUCH AN (bŭK′·un), **JOHN** See TWEEDSMUIR.

BU CHAN AN (bū·kăn′·un), **JAMES**, 1791–1868, president of the United States, 1857–61.

BU CHA·REST′ (bū– *or* bōō·kuh·rĕst′) A city in south-central Rumania; its capital. Also [Rum.] **BU CU·REŞTI′** (bōō·kōō·rĕsht′).

BUCH′·EN·WALD (bōōK′·en·vahlt) One of the most notorious of the Nazi concentration camps, located near Weimar, Germany; used especially during World War II as a place of confinement and punishment of political prisoners and others in which many thousands died through starvation or brutality.

BUCH MAN·ISM (bōōk′–) *noun* A religious movement founded by **FRANK BUCHMAN**, born 1878: also called *Oxford Movement*. —**BUCH·MAN ITE** *noun.*

BUCH NER (bōōK′·ner), **EDUARD**, 1860–1917, German chemist.

¹BUCK *noun* 1 The male of certain animals, as of antelopes, deer, goats, rabbits, and rats, but not applied to the male of the elk, moose, or red deer. 2 A dashing fellow; a young blood. 3 An adult male Negro or Indian.

—*verb* 1 To spring from the ground with the back arched, coming down with the forelegs stiff: said of a horse or a mule. 2 To throw (a rider) by bucking. 3 To resist stubbornly; oppose determinedly. 4 To charge into an opponent's line, as in football. 5 To commence or proceed with a jerky motion: usually said of an engine. 6 To punish by lashing the wrists together, passing the arms over the bent knees, and inserting a stick between the joints of the knees and the elbows. 7 To copulate, as deer. 8 To butt with the head. —**TO BUCK UP** To brighten up, especially in spirits; brace up. [<OE. *bucca*, male goat]

²BUCK *noun* 1 A sawhorse. 2 A padded frame in the shape of a sawhorse, used for vaulting exercises by gymnasts. [<D. *zaagbok*, sawbuck]

³BUCK *noun* 1 A buckskin, formerly taken as a standard of value by North American Indians. 2 [Pop.] A dollar.

⁴BUCK *noun* [Prov. Eng.] Suds or lye, for washing clothes; also, the clothes washed. —*tr. verb* To wash or bleach in lye. [<ME. *bouken*]

⁵BUCK *noun* 1 An object placed before a player as a reminder of his turn to deal. 2 In poker, a marker occasionally put into a jackpot, indicating that he who receives the buck must order another jackpot when it is his deal. —**TO PASS THE BUCK** [Pop.] To shift responsibility from oneself to someone else.

BUCK, DUDLEY, 1839–1909, American composer. —**PEARL SYDENSTRICKER**, born 1892, American novelist; Nobel prize-winner, 1938.

BUCK–AND–WING *noun* A Negro clog or tap dance.

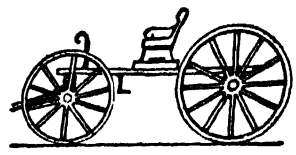
BUCK′·A·ROO *noun* A cowboy. Also **BUCK AY·ROO, BUC′·CA·ROO.** [<Sp. *vaquero*]

BUCK BASKET A basket for soiled clothes.

BUCK·BEAN *noun* A perennial herb *(Menyanthes trifoliata)* of the gentian family, of damp places, having racemed white or reddish flowers: also called *bogbean*.

BUCK′·BER·RY *noun* 1 A small, wild, black huckleberry *(Gaylussacia ursina)* eaten by deer; native in SE. United States. 2 The deerberry *(Vaccineum stamineum)* common in eastern North America.

BUCK·BOARD *noun* A light, four-wheeled, horse-drawn vehicle having a long flexible board in place of body and springs. Also **BUCK'·WAG·ON.**


BUCKBOARD

BUCK DANCER A Negro tap dancer.

BUCK·EEN *noun* In Ireland, formerly, a young man of the second-rate gentry, or a younger son of the poorer aristocracy who aped the wealthy.

BUCK·ER *noun* 1 A horse that bucks. 2 One who bolts from a political party.

BUCK·ET *noun* 1 A deep cylindrical vessel, with a bail, for dipping or carrying liquids; a pail. 2 As much as a bucket will hold: also **BUCK ET·FUL.** 3 A compartment on a water wheel, or the like. 4 A piston, as in a lifting pump, with a valve opening upward.
—*verb* 1 To draw or carry in a bucket. 2 To ride (a horse) hard; hence, to move along very fast; to rush; hurry. [Perhaps <OF. *buket*, kind of tub; confused with OE. *bucc*, pitcher]

BUCKET-SHOP *noun* [Pop.] An office for gambling in fractional lots of stocks, grain, etc., with no delivery of securities or commodities sold or purchased.

BUCK EYE *noun* The horse-chestnut of the United States (genus *Æsculus*), cultivated for its showy clusters of flowers and fruit resembling the chestnut.

BUCKEYE STATE Nickname of Ohio.

BUCK FEVER [Pop.] The state of excitement experienced by an inexperienced hunter when first sighting game.

BUCK·HORN *noun* The horn of a buck deer: often used to make knife handles, etc.

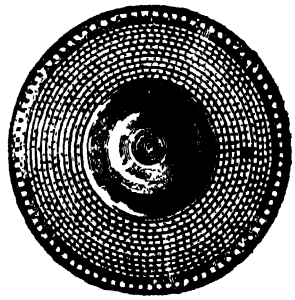
BUCK·HOUND *noun* A large hound formerly used for hunting bucks; specifically, the Scottish deerhound: also called *staghound*.

BUCK·IE *noun* [Scot.] 1 A marine spiral shell; especially, the whelk. 2 A mischievous fellow.

BUCK·ING·HAM (bŭk'·ing·um), **DUKE OF,** 1592–1628, George Villiers, English courtier. —**DUKE OF,** 1628–87, George Villiers, English statesman.

BUCK ING·HAM A county in south-central England; 749 square miles; county seat, Aylesbury. Also **BUCK·ING·HAM·SHIRE, BUCKS.**

BUCK·LE *noun* A metal frame with movable tongue for fastening together two loose ends, as of straps, etc.; also, an ornament for shoes, etc., devised like a buckle.
—*verb* [**BUCK LED** (-ld), **BUCK·LING**] 1 To fasten or attach with or as with a buckle. 2 To apply (oneself) resolutely or assiduously. 3 To engage in battle; grapple. [<F. *boucle* <L. *buccula* <*bucca*, cheek]


BUCKLER

BUCK·LE *verb* To bend under pressure; warp, curl, or crumple up. —*noun* A bend; in mechanics, a permanent distortion or bend. [<F. *boucler*, bulge]

BUCK·LE, HENRY THOMAS, 1821–62, English historian.

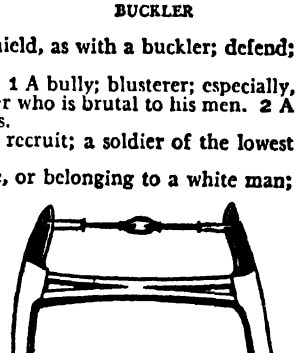
BUCK·LER *noun* 1 A shield; especially, a small round shield used to catch or stop blows; also, one who defends or protects; one who shields. 2 A protective covering on various animals. —*tr. verb* To shield, as with a buckler; defend; protect. [<OF. *bocler*]

BUCK·O *noun* [**BUCK·OES** *pl.*] 1 A bully; blusterer; especially, a ship's mate or other officer who is brutal to his men. 2 A disparaging term of address.

BUCK PRIVATE A private or recruit; a soldier of the lowest rank in the U. S. Army.

BUCK·RA [Local] *adj.* White, or belonging to a white man; like or characteristic of white people; as, a *buckra* house, *buckra* manners. —*noun* A white man.

BUCK RAM *noun* 1 A coarse glue-sized cotton fabric, for stiffening garments, and for bookbinding. 2 Stiffness of manner. 3 Originally, a fine linen or cotton fabric. —*adj.* Of or like buckram; stiff; precise. —*tr. verb* To stiffen with or as with buckram. [<OF. *boucaran*, coarse cloth.


BUCKSAW

BUCK·SAW *noun* A saw set in an adjustable H-shaped frame, used for sawing firewood on a buck.

BUCK·SHEE *adj.* Gratis. Compare BAKSHEESH.

BUCK·SHOT *noun* Shot of a large size, used in hunting deer and other large game.

BUCK·SKIN *noun* 1 The skin of a buck: also **BUCK SKIN.** 2 A soft, strong, grayish-yellow leather, formerly made from deer skins, now chiefly from sheep skins. 3 *pl.* Breeches or a suit made of such skin. 4 A person clad in such skin; especially, one of the American soldiers in the Revolution. 5 A horse of a buckskin color. 6 A cream-colored woolen cloth of close weave: also **BUCKSKIN CLOTH.**

BUCK·THORN *noun* A shrub or small tree of the genus *Rhamnus*, having alternate pinnately veined leaves and axillary flowers. —**SOUTHERN BUCKTHORN** A tree (*Bumelia lucioides*) of the southern United States.

BUCK·TOOTH *noun* A projecting tooth.

BUCK·WHEAT *noun* A plant of the genus *Fagopyrum*; also, its seeds, from which a flour is made. [<D. *boekweit*]

BU·COL·IC (bū-) *adj.* Pertaining to or like shepherds or herdsmen; pastoral; rustic: also **BU·COL·I·CAL.** —*noun* 1 A pastoral poem. 2 A rustic; farmer. See synonyms under RUSTIC. [<Gr. *boukolikos* <*bous*, ox] —**BU·COL·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

BU·CO·VI'·NA Same as BUKOVINA.

BUD *noun* 1 An undeveloped stem, branch, or shoot of a plant, with rudimentary leaves or unexpanded flowers. 2 The act or stage of budding. 3 A budlike projection, as in polyps, etc., developing into a new individual; also, a budlike part. 4 Any immature person or thing; specifically, a girl in her first season in society. **TO NIP IN THE BUD** To stop in the initial stage.
—*verb* [**BUD·DED, BUD·DING**] 1 To graft by inserting a bud into the slit bark. 2 To put forth a bud or buds, or as buds. 3 To begin to grow. [Perhaps <Flem. *botte*] —**BUD·DER** *noun.*

BUD *noun* A term of address: short for *brother*. Also **BUD·DY.**

BU'·DA·PEST (bōō'·duh·pĕst; *Hung.*, bōō'·dŏ·pĕsht) A city on the Danube River; capital of Hungary.

BUD DHA (bōōd'·uh) *noun* Literally, the Enlightened; an incarnation of selflessness, virtue, and wisdom: title of the deified religious teachers of central and eastern Asia; specifically, Gautama Siddhartha, 563?–483? B.C., the last historical Buddha and founder of Buddhism.

BUD DHISM (bōōd'·izm) *noun* A mystical and ascetic religious faith of eastern Asia, founded in northern India by Gautama Siddhartha in the 5th century B.C., teaching that Nirvana, which is the conquest of self and subsequent freedom from sorrow and mortality, is reached by the Eight-fold Path of right belief, right resolution, right speech, right action, right living, right effort, right thinking, and peace of mind through meditation. —**BUD DHIST** *adj. & noun.* —**BUD·DHIS·TIC** or **·TI·CAL** *adj.*

BUD·DING (bŭd'–) *noun* 1 A mode of asexual reproduction, as in various polyps, ascidians, etc., in which a small part of the substance of the parent is protruded as a bud or gemma and develops into a new organism; gemmation. 2 A similar mode of reproduction occurring in some cryptogams.

BUD·DLE *noun* An inclined shallow trough, used in mining for separating ores by shaking or raking in running water; also, one of various circular and conical machines, stationary or rotary, working on the same principle.

BUDD·LE·IA (bŭd'·lĭ·uh) *noun* Any plant of a large genus (*Buddleia*) of loganiaceous shrubs or herbs, with lanceolate, opposite leaves and small violet, lilac, or yellow tetramerous flowers in racemes, panicles, or clusters: native in warm regions of America, Asia, and southern Africa: also called *butterfly-bush*. [<Adam Buddle, died 1715, English botanist]

BUD·DY *noun* [**BUD·DIES** *pl.*] 1 Brother; pal; chum; companion; tent-mate. 2 Assistant; a helper, especially in coal mines.

BU DEN·NY (bōō·dĕn'·ĭ; *Rus.* bōō·dyaw'·nĭ), **SEMYON MIKHAILOVICH,** born 1883?, Russian general in Revolution of 1917 and Marshal in World War II.

BUDGE *verb* [**BUDGED, BUDG·ING**] To move a little; stir; give way; go. —*noun* A slight movement. [<F. *bouger*, stir]

BUDGE *noun* Lambskin fur, much used in the Elizabethan age for edgings on the gowns of scholastics, etc.; also, a leather bag made with the wool side out. —*adj.* 1 Trimmed with budge, or wearing budge. 2 Hence, pompous; imposing; formal. [<F. *bouge* <L. *bulga*, bag]

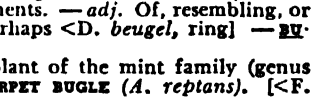
BUDG·ET *noun* 1 A statement of probable revenue and expenditure and of financial proposals for the ensuing year as presented to or passed upon by a legislative body. 2 A summary of probable income for a given period, as of a family or an individual, with approximate allowances for certain expenditures over that period. 3 A collection or store, as of news, anecdotes, etc. 4 Formerly, a small sack or its contents: hence, a loose bundle.
—*tr. verb* To apportion (anticipated income) over a given period, in advance, with respect to foreseen and probable expenses. [<F. *bougette* <*bouge*, bag] —**BUDG'·ET·A·RY** *adj.* —**BUDG·ET·ER** *noun.*

BUD·WEIS (bōōd'·vīce) A city of southern Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Also [Czech] *České Budějovice.*

·ELL, DON CARLOS, 1818–98, United States general.
·E·NA VIS·TA (bweh'·nah vees'·tah) A village in SE. Coahuila, Mexico; battle, 1847.
BUE·NOS AI·RES (bweh'·nōs ī'·rehs) 1 A province in eastern Argentina; 118,467 square miles; capital, La Plata. 2 The Federal District; 71 square miles; capital of Argentina; a seaport city.
BUFF *noun* 1 A thick, soft, flexible leather, undyed and unglazed, made from the skins of buffalo, elk, oxen, etc.: also **BUFF LEATHER.** 2 Its color, a light yellow. 3 A coat made of buff leather. 4 A polishing wheel. 5 [Pop.] The bare skin. 6 A stick or wheel covered with leather, velvet, or the like, and used with emery and other powders in polishing: also **BUFF·ER.**
— *adj.* Made of, or of the color of, buff leather; brownish-yellow.
— *tr. verb* 1 To polish with a buff. 2 In leathermaking, to shave, as cowskin, on the grain side until very thin, producing an imitation of calf leather. 3 To make buff in color. [<LL. *bufalus;* see BUFFALO]
BUFF *adj.* Solid; firm; unyielding. — *noun* A blow; buffet: only in *blindman's-buff.* — *tr. verb* 1 To counteract and deaden, as a concussion. 2 To strike; buffet. [<OF. *buffe* (imitative)]


AFRICAN BUFFALO

BUFF *noun* A voluntary, unofficial auxiliary of a fire department; one who attends fires as an assistant to the regular firemen.
BUF·FA·LO *noun* [·LOES or ·LOS *pl.*] 1 A large Old World ox, now extensively domesticated, of which the African **CAPE BUFFALO** (*Syncerus caffer*) has horns that broaden at the base. 2 The water buffalo. 3 The North American bison. 4 A buffalo-fish. 5 A buffalo robe. — *tr. verb* [Pop.] To abash; hoax; hoodwink. [<It. <Gr. *boubalos,* African antelope]
BUF·FA·LO An industrial city and port in New York at the eastern end of Lake Erie.
BUF' FA·LO·BER RY *noun* The edible crimson berry of either of two American shrubs, the thorny silverleaf (*Shepherdia argentea*) or the russet buffaloberry (*S. canadensis*).
BUFFALO BILL Sobriquet of William F. Cody, herder, hunter, pony express rider, stage driver, Indian fighter, army scout, originator of and performer in the famous Wild West Shows, hero of 200 dime novels: so called because of his contract with the Kansas Pacific Railway to supply its construction crews with buffalo meat.
BUFFALO BUG The carpet beetle. Also **BUFFALO MOTH.**
BUFFALO-FISH *noun* A large sucker of the genus *Ictiobus:* named from the humped back.
BUFFALO GNAT A small, chunky, soot-black, winged insect (*Simulium* and related genera) which attacks all warm-blooded animals, and usually appears in swarms: also called *blackfly.*
BUF' FA LO·GRASS *noun* A low, creeping grass (*Buchlœ dactyloides*) covering large prairies east of the Rocky Mountains, highly esteemed for winter forage.
BUFFALO INDIAN A Plains Indian.
BUFFALO ROBE The skin of the North American bison, dressed with the hair on for use as a lap robe.
BUFF·ER *noun* A device for lessening the shock of concussion. [<OF. *buffe,* a blow]
BUFF·ER *noun* One who or that which buffs.
BUFFER STATE A small independent country situated between two larger rival powers: so called because the rivals, having no common boundary, are less likely to open hostilities with each other.
BUF·FET (bo͝o·fā'; *Br.* bŭf'·et) *noun* 1 A sideboard; also, a cupboard for china, glassware, etc. 2 A public lunchroom. [<F.]
BUF·FET (bŭf'·ĕt) *verb* To strike; beat with repeated blows; struggle against; contend. — *noun* A blow; cuff; assault. [<OF. *buffet* <*buffe,* blow] — **·ER** *noun.*
BUFFET CAR (bo͝o·fā') A parlor car or sleeping car on a train equipped with a small kitchen.
BUFFET SUPPER (bo͝o·fā') A light meal at which the guests serve themselves. Also **BUFFET LUNCH.**
BUF' FLE·HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* A North American duck (*Charitonetta albeola*) having the feathers of the head elongated, and with plumage black above and white below: also called *butterball.* [<BUFFALO-HEAD]
BUF·FO (bo͝of'·o) *noun* [It.] A comic actor in opera; comic singer: usually a bass.
BUF·FON (bŭf'·un; *F.,* bü·fawN'), **COMTE DE,** 1707–88, Georges Louis Leclerc, French naturalist.
BUF·FOON *noun* A professional clown. [<It. *buffone* <*buffa,* jest] — **·ER·Y** *noun* — **·ISH** *adj.*
BUFF'·Y *adj.* 1 Of a buff color. 2 Characterized by or resembling buff. 3 Designating or pertaining to a buffy coat.
BUFFY COAT A yellowish or grayish coat or fibrin sometimes formed on coagulating blood: caused by a subsidence of the red corpuscles.
BU·FO *noun* A genus of toads. [<L. *bufo,* toad]
BUG *noun* 1 Any of an order (*Hemiptera*) or suborder (*Heteroptera*) of terrestrial or aquatic insects with piercing, sucking mouth parts, wingless or with two pairs of wings, the anterior pair typically horny with an apical membranous part, as the stinkbug, squashbug, bedbug. For illustrations see under INSECT. 2 Loosely, any insect or small arthropod. 3 [Pop.] An enthusiast; a monomaniac.
— *intr. verb* [**BUGGED, BUG·GING**] To stare; stick out: said of eyes. [Etymology unknown] — **BUG·GY** *adj.*
BUG *noun* [Obs.] A specter; bugbear. [<ME. *bugge,* scarecrow; compare W. *bwg,* ghost]
BUG *noun* A telegraph key which automatically produces the dot signal when moved to one side, and the dash signal when moved to the other.
BUG (bo͝og) 1 A river in SW. Ukrainian S.S.R.; about 470 miles to the Black Sea. 2 A river in east-central Poland; 450 miles to the Vistula River.
BUG'·A·BOO *noun* Any fancied frightening thing; a bugbear; also, an object or idea used to intimidate.
BUG·BANE *noun* A perennial herb (genus *Cimicifuga*) of the crowfoot family, as the **EUROPEAN BUGBANE,** *C. fœtida,* used to drive away vermin, or the **AMERICAN BUGBANE,** *C. americana.*
BUG·BEAR (-bâre) *noun* An imaginary object of terror; a specter: also called *bugaboo.*
BUG·EYE *noun* A centerboard sailing vessel of shallow draft, fore-and-aft rigged on two raked masts: used in dredging oysters in Chesapeake Bay.
BUG·GER *noun* 1 One guilty of pederasty. 2 A debased person: used insultingly; also, in mild disparagement, a chap; person. 3 [Obs.] One of a Bulgarian sect of heretics (11th century) to whom pederasty was imputed. [<OF. *bougre,* heretic, <LL. *Bulgarus,* Bulgarian]
BUG GER·Y *noun* Pederasty; bestiality; sodomy.
BUG·GY *noun* [**BUG·GIES** *pl.*] 1 A light, four-wheeled, horse-drawn vehicle with or without a hood: when with a hood, called a *topbuggy.* 2 The caboose of a freight train. [Compare Hind. *baggi,* gig]
BUG·GY *adj.* [**BUG·GI·ER, BUG·GI·EST**] 1 Infested with bugs. 2 [Pop.] Crazy. — **BUG·GI·NESS** *noun.*
BUG·HOUSE [Pop.] *noun* An asylum for the insane. — *adj.* Crazy; insane.
BU·GIN·VIL'·LÆ·A See BOUGAINVILLEA.
BU·GLE *noun* 1 A brass wind instrument resembling a horn or trumpet, with or without keys or valves. 2 A huntsman's horn. — *verb* [**BU·GLED** (-gld), **BU·GLING**] 1 To give forth, as a sound, with a bugle; summon with a bugle. 2 To sound a bugle. [<OF., an ox] — **BU·GLER** *noun.*


BUGLE

BU·GLE *noun* A tube-shaped glass bead, commonly black, used for ornamenting garments. — *adj.* Of, resembling, or adorned with bugles. [Perhaps <D. *beugel,* ring] — **BU·GLED** (-gld) *adj.*
BU·GLE *noun* A British plant of the mint family (genus *Ajuga*), especially the **CARPET BUGLE** (*A. reptans*). [<F. <LL. *bugula,* plant]
BU'·GLE·WEED *noun* Any of several herbs (genus *Lycopus*), especially **SWEET VIRGINIA BUGLEWEED** (*L. virginicus*) used as a remedy for hemorrhage and as an astringent and narcotic; also the **BITTER AMERICAN BUGLEWEED** (*L. americanus*) found in wet soils from Canada to Florida and Texas.
BUG·LIGHT *noun* A small lighthouse; also, a small flashlight.
BU·GLOSS *noun* Any plant of the genus *Anchusa,* especially *A. officinalis,* producing a red coloring-matter: also called *alkanet, ox-tongue.* [<F. *buglosse* <Gr. *bous,* ox, + *glossa,* tongue]
BUGS *noun pl.* [Pop.] Weaknesses or difficulties; especially, weaknesses in tested military equipment which must be reinforced.
BUG·SEED *noun* A low branching annual herb (*Corispermum hyssopifolium*) of the goosefoot family, the flat seeds of which resemble bugs.
BU·HACH (-hăch) *noun* The powdered flower heads of pyrethrum, used as an insect powder.
BUHL (bo͞ol) *noun* Metal or tortoise-shell inlaid in furniture; also, cabinetwork so decorated. Also **BUHL-WORK.** [<A. C. Boulle, 1642–1732, French cabinetmaker]
BUHR-STONE Same as BURRSTONE.
BU·ICK *noun* Trade name of a make of automobile, including especially high-powered passenger cars. [<David D. Buick, 1855–1929, American maker]
BUILD (bĭld) *verb* [**BUILT** (bĭlt) or **BUILD·ED, BUILD·ING**] 1 To frame, construct, or erect, as a dwelling, ship, etc.; follow the business of building. 2 To fabricate; establish; found; as, to *build* a business; also, to accumulate gradually; as, to

build a fortune. **3** To rely; depend: with *on* or *upon* **4** To renew; strengthen: usually with *up*. **5** In certain card games, to form a sequence or other combination of cards upon specified lines. See synonyms under CONSTRUCT. —*noun* **1** The manner or style in which anything is built; form, figure. **2** A cumulative increase in the power and effectiveness of a dramatic performance as the climax is approached. [< OE. *byldan* < *bold*, house]

BUILD ER *noun* One who or that which builds; especially, one who follows the occupation of building, or who controls or directs the actual work of building: also used figuratively, as, *builder* or *builders* of a nation.

BUILD ING *noun* **1** An edifice for any use; that which is built, as a dwelling house, barn, etc. **2** The occupation, business, or art of constructing. **3** The act or process of erecting or establishing. See synonyms under HOUSE.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION A society, usually an incorporated joint-stock company, organized to aid some of its members in building homes or other edifices with money lent or subscribed by all the members.

BUILT-IN *adj.* Made part of or permanently attached to the structure, as of a house or room.

BUIRD LY (burd'-) *adj.* [Scot.] Large and well made, stately; burly; stalwart; sturdy, stout.

BUI TEN ZORG (bœi'-tun zork) A city near Batavia in western Java; botanical gardens.

BUKE (bûke) *noun* [Scot.] A book.

BU KHA RA (bōō hah'-rah) A division of the Uzbek S.S.R.; also its chief city. Also spelled *Bokhara*.

BU KHA RIN (boo-hah'-rin), **NICOLAI IVAÑOVICH**, 1888–1938, Russian editor; executed.

BU KO-VI'NA (boo ko-vee'-nah) A former crownland of Austria; 4,031 square miles; now a province of NE. Rumania; also [Rum. and It.] *Bucovina*. Also [G.] **BU KO-WI'NA**.

BUL (bool) See HESHWAN.

BU LA WA'YO (bōō luh wah'-yo) A commercial city in SW. Southern Rhodesia; also spelled *Buluwayo*.

BULB *noun* **1** A leaf bud comprised of a cluster of thickened, scalelike leaves, growing usually underground and sending forth roots from the lower face, as the onion or lily. **2** Any of several underground stems resembling bulbs, as the corm of a crocus or a dahlia tuber. **3** Any protuberance resembling a plant bulb, as the bulb at the root of a hair (see illustration under HAIR), the enlarged end of a thermometer tube. **4** A glass, vacuous container holding the filament of an incandescent electric light, also, a radio tube. **5** The medulla oblongata. [< Gr. *bolbos*, bulbous root] —**BUL-BA CEOUS** *adj.* —**BUL BOUS** *adj.*

BUL BAR *adj.* Of or pertaining to a bulb, especially the bulb of the medulla oblongata, as, *bulbar* paralysis.

BUL BIF ER OUS *adj.* Producing bulbs.

BULB' I FORM *adj.* Having the form of a bulb.

BUL BIL (bŭl'-) *noun* **1** A small bulb. **2** Specifically, in certain flowering plants, an aerial deciduous, fleshy leaf bud, capable of developing into a new individual, as in the tiger lily. also **BUL BEL**.

BUL BUL (bool'-bōōl) *noun* **1** Any of various thrushlike birds (family *Pycnonotidæ*) of the tropics of the Old World, with short legs, rounded wings, and typically dull coloration. **2** The Persian nightingale (genus *Luscinia*). [< Ar. & Pers.]

BUL FINCH (bŏŏl'-), **CHARLES**, 1763–1844, American architect. —**THOMAS**, 1796–1867, compiler of myths, son of Charles.

BUL GAR (bŏŏl'- *or* bŭl'-gar) *noun* **1** A Bulgarian. **2** The Bulgarian language.

BUL GA RI A (bŭl-) A monarchy in SE. Europe; 42,797 square miles; capital, Sofia.

BUL GA RI AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Bulgaria, the Bulgarians, or to their language. —*noun* **1** A native or citizen of Bulgaria. **2** One of an ancient people considered to be of Mongolian stock, who, in the 7th century, migrated from the region west of the Ural Mountains and north of the Caspian Sea, and settled Bulgaria. **3** The language of the Bulgarians, belonging to the southern group of the Slavonic languages.

BULGE *verb* [**BULGED, BULG ING**] To swell out or be protuberant; press out of shape. **2** To founder, as a ship, bilge. —*noun* **1** The most convex part, as of a cask. **2** A protuberant part; swelling. **3** Advantage, especially, a slight but telling advantage. —**TO GET THE BULGE ON** [Pop.] To get the advantage over; get beforehand with. [<OF. *boulge*] —**BULG Y** *adj.* —**BULG I NESS** *noun*.

BULG ER (bŭlj'-) *noun* **1** In golf, a driver or a brassy having a convex face; also **BULGER DRIVER**. **2** A stick used in hockey, having a flat faced, heavy head with a convex back.

BU LIM I A (ou-) *noun* Insatiable appetite, or the disease of which this is a characteristic. [< Gr. *boulimia* < *bous*, ox, + *limos*, hunger] —**BU LIM IC** *adj.*

1BULK *noun* **1** The substance or body of anything material considered with reference to its magnitude, as of a ship, a man, an elephant, etc. **2** A large body; mass; volume, size. **3** Greater or principal part; main body, majority. **4** The whole space in a ship's hold for stowing goods; also, the whole cargo. See synonyms under MAGNITUDE, MASS. —**IN BULK** Loose, in mass; not in boxes, bales, sacks, or packages. —*verb* **1** To place, dispose of, or consider in mass or bulk; dispose of bodily; also, to ascertain the bulk of. **2** To be of bulk, or grow or appear to grow in bulk; expand; to be significant or important; as, the weather *bulks* large in our plans. [Probably of Norse origin; compare Dan. *bulk*, lump]

2BULK *noun* A projecting part of a building; a framework in front of a shop; stall. [< ON. *bolkr*, beam]

BULK AGE (–ij) *noun* The non-assimilable accessory of food elements, such as vegetable fiber, that stimulates intestinal activity.

BULK HEAD (–hed) *noun* **1** One of various partitions in a vessel, to separate it into rooms or to divide the hold into watertight compartments. **2** A partition of stone or wood to keep back earth, gas, etc., as in a mine. **3** A horizontal or sloping door outside a house, giving entrance to the cellar. **4** A framework or casing to cover a staircase or elevator shaft. —**BULK' HEAD ED** *adj.*

BULK Y *adj.* [**BULK I ER, BULK I EST**] Huge; large; massive; unwieldy. —**BULK I LY** *adv.* —**BULK I NESS** *noun*.

1BULL (bŏŏl) *noun* **1** The male of domestic cattle or of some other animals, as of the elephant, moose, giraffe, whale, seal, etc. **2** A dealer who seeks or expects higher prices, and buys stocks or bonds accordingly. **3** One possessing characteristics suggestive of a bull. **4** [Pop.] A policeman or detective, usually in plain clothes.

—*verb* **1** To speculate for an advance in the price of, as stocks. **2** To go or push ahead; as, to *bull* right along.

—*adj.* **1** Large, bull-like; male. **2** Going up or advancing; as, a *bull* market. [< ME. *bule;* compare OE. *bulluc*, bullock]

2BULL *noun* **1** An official and authoritative document issued by the Pope, usually an edict, decree, or other official proclamation, sealed with a bulla. **2** Same as BULLA (seal). [<L. *bulla*, edict, seal]

3BULL *noun* A ridiculous blunder in speech.

4BULL *noun* [Pop.] Nonsense; bluff.

BULL The constellation and astrological sign Taurus. See CONSTELLATION.

BULL (bool), **OLE BORNEMANN**, 1810–80, Norwegian violinist.

BUL LA (bool'-uh *or* bŭl'-uh) *noun* **1** A seal of lead, used by the Pope, or of gold or other metal used by the Greek and early German emperors and sovereigns. **2** A small blister or large vesicle filled with watery serum; a blob. [<L., seal]

BUL LATE (bŏŏl'- *or* bul'-ate) *adj.* Having blisterlike prominences, as a leaf or surface, swollen, inflated. [<L. *bullatus* < *bulla*, bubble]



BULLDOG

BULL-BAITING *noun* An old English sport of setting dogs upon bulls; now prohibited.

BULL BAT *noun* The nighthawk (genus *Chordeiles*) named from the noise it makes while flying.

BULL DOG *noun* **1** A medium-sized, powerful, courageous, and tenacious dog, originally bred in England for use in the sport of bull-baiting. Its chief characteristics are the thick, hanging chops that overlap the projecting lower jaw, the very broad chest, short front legs set far apart, and the deeply wrinkled face and head. Colors range from white to brindle and the coat is short and glossy. Also called *English bulldog*. **2** A pistol; especially, a short-barreled revolver of large caliber. also, formerly, a cannon.

—*adj.* Resembling a bulldog; courageous; tenacious.

—*tr. verb* [Local] To put a steer down by gripping its horns and turning its neck.

BULL DOZE *verb* [Pop.] [**BULL DOZED, BULL' DOZ ING**] **1** To intimidate; bully. **2** To operate a bulldozer.

BULL' DOZ ER (–dō'-zur) *noun* **1** A powerful tractor-driven machine equipped with a heavy steel blade; used for clearing wooded areas and moving soil in road construction. **2** A power-driven machine for stamping heads on wires and small rods. **3** [Pop.] One who bulldozes.

BUL LEN, ANNE See BOLEYN.

BULL ERS OF BUCH AN (bŭk'-un) A vertical well in the granite sea-cliff on the east coast of Scotland, 100 ft. deep and 50 ft. in diameter, into which the sea dashes through an archway in stormy weather.

BUL LET (bŏŏl'-) *noun* **1** A small projectile for a firearm. **2** A cannon ball; any small ball. [< F. *boulette*, small ball, <L. *bulla*, knob]

BUL LE TIN (bŏŏl'-) *noun* **1** A brief official summary issued in printed form, as in a newspaper or on a placard, or by word of mouth, as transmitted by radio, a brief news statement. **2** A periodical publication, as of the proceedings of a society.

—*tr. verb* To make public by bulletin. [< F.] —**-IST** *noun*.

BUL' LET PROOF *adj.* Not penetrable by bullets.

BULL FIGHT *noun* A combat in an arena between men and bulls, popular among the Spanish, Portuguese, and Spanish Americans. —**BULL' FIGHT ING** *noun* —**BULL' FIGHT ER** *noun*.

2BULL-FINCH *noun* **1** A European singing bird (genus *Pyr-*

rhula) having a short stout bill and red breast. **2** Any of certain American grosbeaks.

²BULL·FINCH *noun* [Br.] A strong high hedge that cannot be cleared by horse and rider. [Probably <BULL FENCE]

BULL·FROG *noun* A large North American frog (*Rana catesbiana*) with a bellowing, guttural cry.

BULL HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* **1** One of various fishes with the head more or less broad or large, as a catfish (family *Siluridæ*); also, the sculpin. **2** A plover (family *Charadriidæ*); also, the goldeneye duck (*Glaucionetta clangula*). **3** An obstinate, stupid person.

BULL-HEADED *adj.* Stupid and obstinate.

¹BUL LION (bo͝ol'-yun) *noun* Gold or silver uncoined or in mass, as in bars, plates, or the like. See synonyms under MONEY. [<F. *bouillon*, bullion, molten metal; or <D. *boeloen*, alloyed gold or silver]

²BUL LION *noun* A heavy twisted cord fringe, especially that of which the cords are covered with fine gold or silver wire. [<OF. *bouillon*]

¹BULL·ISH *adj.* **1** On commercial exchanges, tending to rise in price; on the rise; buoyant; as, a *bullish* market. **2** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a bull; of the nature of a bull. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

²BULL·ISH *adj.* Having the character of a bull or blunder.

BULL MOOSE The male moose.

Bull Moose A member of the Progressive political party formed in 1912 by Theodore Roosevelt.

BULL·NECK *noun* **1** A short, thick neck like that of a bull. **2** The canvasback. **3** The American scaup duck.

BUL LOCK (bo͝ol'-uk) *noun* **1** A gelded bull; a steer or an ox. **2** Formerly, a bull calf. [<OE. *bulluc*]

BULL·PEN *noun* **1** An enclosure for one or more bulls; also, an enclosure for a bullfight. **2** [Local] A corral for temporary detention of prisoners; hence, a jail. **3** [Pop.] The living quarters in a lumber camp. **4** A place of practice for baseball pitchers who may be needed in an emergency.

BULL POUT *noun* A catfish; bullhead (genus *Ameiurus*), especially *A. nebulosus*.

BULL RING *noun* A circular enclosure for bullfights.

BULL'-ROAR ER *noun* **1** A toy consisting of a small slat of wood fastened to a thong or string, to be whirled in the air to produce a roaring sound; copied from a larger device of this kind used by Australian aborigines in their religious rites. **2** Any public speaker with a loud voice.

Bull Run A creek in NE. Virginia; battles, 1861 and 1862. See MANASSAS.

BULL'S-EYE *noun* **1** The center of a target, or a shot that hits it. **2** A circular window or mirror. **3** A thick disk or lens of glass, or a lantern fitted with one. **4** A small wooden block perforated for ropes. **5** A thick, rounded lump of candy, usually flavored with peppermint. **6** An old-fashioned, thick, open-faced watch. **7** A depression or wave in mirror-glass which causes a distortion of the image. **8** A small area of clear sky marking the center of a cyclone storm; the eye of the storm; also, a small detached cloud indicating the top of a developing bull's-eye squall.

BULL'S-EYE SQUALL A fair-weather squall off the coasts of South Africa: usually identified by the detached cloud marking the peak of its invisible vortex.

BULL SNAKE A gopher snake.

BULL-STRONG *adj.* Strong enough to hold a bull: said of fences.

BULL TERRIER See under TERRIER.

BULL-TONGUE *noun* In cotton-farming, a heavy plow with a nearly vertical moldboard.

BULL WEED *noun* Knapweed.

¹BUL LY (bo͝ol'-) *adj.* [**BUL LI ER, BUL·LI EST**] **1** [Pop.] Excellent; admirable. **2** Quarrelsome; blustering. **3** Jolly; dashing; gallant.

—*noun* [**BUL LIES** *pl.*] **1** A quarrelsome, swaggering, cowardly fellow; a ruffian; one who terrorizes or threatens those weaker than himself; originally, a hired ruffian. **2** [Obs.] One who protects and is supported by prostitutes. **3** [Obs.] Sweetheart, darling: a term formerly applied to both sexes. —*interj.* Well done!

—*verb* [**BUL LIED, BUL·LY·ING**] To intimidate by threats or menaces; browbeat, be quarrelsome and blustering. [Compare LG. *bule*, friend; and D. *bulleman*, *bullebak*, blusterer]

²BUL LY *noun* Canned or pickled beef. Also **BUL'·LY·BEEF.** [Compare F. *bouilli*, boiled meat]

BUL' LY BOY *noun* A jovial fellow.

BUL'·LY·RAG *tr. verb* To bully; hector; abuse.

BUL'·LY TREE *noun* One of several tropical American trees yielding a gum known as *balata*, especially *Manilkara bidentata*. Also **BUL LET·WOOD.**

BU·LOW (bu'-lo), **BERNHARD, PRINCE VON**, 1849–1929, German chancellor 1900–09. —**FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON**, 1755–1816, Prussian general, at the battle of Waterloo. —**HANS GUIDO**, 1830–94, German orchestra-conductor.

BUL RUSH (bo͝ol'-) *noun* **1** A tall rushlike plant growing in damp ground or water, as the tall sedge (*Scirpus lacustris*), the common American rush (*Juncus effusus*) and the common English cattail (*Typha latifolia*). **2** In *Exodus* ii, 3, probably, the papyrus. [<BULL (implying largeness), + RUSH (reed)]

BUL·WARK (bo͝ol'-wurk) *noun* **1** A defensive wall or rampart; fortification; hence, any safeguard or defense. **2** The raised side of a ship, above the upper deck: usually in the plural. See synonyms under BARRIER, DEFENSE, RAMPART.

—*tr. verb* To surround and fortify with, or as with, a bulwark. [<MHG. *bolwerc*; compare BOLE and WORK]

BUL·WER (bo͝ol'-), **WILLIAM HENRY LYTTON EARLE, BARON DALLING**, 1801–72, English diplomat.

BUL·WER-LYT·TON See LYTTON.

¹BUM [Pop.] *noun* **1** A worthless or drunken loafer. **2** A spree; debauch. —**ON THE BUM** Out of order.

—*adj.* Bad; inferior.

—*verb* **1** To get by begging or without paying; as, to *bum* a ride. **2** To loaf or roam aimlessly. —**BUM'MER** *noun.*

²BUM *verb* [**BUMMED, BUM·MING**] To spin and make hum, as a top. [< BOOM *adj.*]

BUM·BAI'·LIFF *noun* [Br.] A sheriff's deputy or county-court bailiff whose duties are to levy and attach. Also **BUM·BAIL'·EY.**

BUM BLE *verb* [**·BLED** (bld), **·BLING**] To bungle; confuse; especially, in an officious manner. —**BUM BLING** *adj.* & *noun.*

BUM'·BLE-BEE *noun* Any of certain large, hairy, social bees, especially of the genus *Bombus*. [<Prov. Eng. *bumble*, hum, + BEE]

BUM'·BLE-FOOT *noun* A suppurative swelling of the foot in domestic fowls, arising from a bacterial infection of a cut or bruise.

BUM BOAT *noun* A boat employed in peddling provisions and small wares among vessels in port or off shore. [<LG. *bumboot*, broad-beamed boat]

BUM KIN *noun* A projecting boom on a vessel, placed at each side of the bow to haul the foretack to, or on the quarter, for the standing part of the mainbrace, or over the stern to extend the mizzen sail: also spelled *boomkin*. Also **BUMP·KIN.**

¹BUM MING *noun* **1** Carousing. **2** Living like a bum.

²BUM MING *adj.* [Scot.] Humming.

BUMP *verb* **1** To bring or come into collision with; thump; knock; jolt. **2** To strike or come into concussion. **3** [Pop.] To deprive (a passenger) of an plane transportation in favor of a later but more important traveler. **4** To force sheet metal into compound curves, either by hand on form blocks or by a power-driven hammer. —**TO BUMP OFF** [Pop.] To kill, especially with a gun.

—*noun* **1** A violent impact or collision; a heavy blow. **2** A protuberance like that caused by a blow. **3** The act of bumping. **4** One of the protuberances of the human head said to denote a certain faculty. [Perhaps echoic]

¹BUMP ER *noun* **1** Something that bumps or causes a bump. **2** A buffer, as on a railroad car. **3** A guard on the front or rear of an automobile to attenuate the shock of collision.

²BUMP ER *noun* A cup or glass filled to the brim. —*adj.* Unusually full or large; as a *bumper* crop. —*verb* To fill to the brim, or to overflowing; drink toasts from bumpers. [Corruption of BOMBARD (leather liquor jug)]

BUMPER BAG A cushioning device attached to the underside of the body of an airship.

BUMP I NESS *noun* The state or condition of being bumpy; especially, a condition of irregular atmospheric density, as from rising or falling air currents, which results in sudden jolts to aircraft.

BUMP KIN *noun* **1** An awkward rustic; a clown; a lout. **2** A bumkin. [<Middle Flem. *bommekijn*, little receptacle]

BUMPS *noun pl.* A series of low-frequency sounds sometimes heard in motion pictures, caused by irregularities in the sound track.

BUMP TIOUS (-shus) *adj.* Aggressively and offensively self-conceited. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BUMP·Y *adj.* [**BUMP I ER, BUMP·I EST**] Having bumps or bumpiness; jolty. —**BUMP I LY** *adv.*

¹BUN *noun* A small cake raised and slightly sweetened, often flavored or spiced: also spelled *bunn*. [<ME. *bunne*]

²BUN *noun* A rabbit's tail; hence, a rabbit or squirrel. [<Gael. & Ir. *bun*, stump]

BU NA (bū'-nuh *or* bo͞o'-nah) *noun* A synthetic rubber made by the polymerization of butadiene with certain other substances, as styrene. Also **BU NA.** [<BU(TADIENE) + NA(TRIUM)]

BUNCH *noun* **1** A compact collection, usually of objects of the same kind; also, a group; cluster. **2** A hunch; hump; protuberance. —*verb* **1** To make into or form a bunch or bunches. **2** To collect; gather; group.

BUNCH'·BER·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] The dwarf cornel (*Cornus canadensis*) with bright-red, closely clustered berries.

BUNCH'·FLOW·ER *noun* A plant (*Melanthium virginicum*) of the lily family of the United States, having linear leaves and a pyramidal panicle of greenish flowers.

BUN·CO (bŭng'-ko) [Pop.] *noun* A swindling game in which confederates join to rob a stranger. —*tr. verb* To swindle or rob. Also *bunko*. [Compare Sp. *banco*, a game of cards]

BUN·COMBE (bŭng'-kum) *noun* **1** Bombastic speechmaking or any specious utterance for political effect. **2** Humbug. Also spelled *bunkum*. [<Buncombe county, N. C.]

BUNCO-STEERER *noun* A swindler.

¹BUND (bŭnd) *noun* **1** An embankment or dike. **2** A thoroughfare on a waterfront; esplanade, especially **THE BUND** in Shanghai, China. [<Hind. *band*]

2BUND (bŏŏnd; *G.* bŏŏnt) *noun* A confederation; league; a society. [<G.]

BUND *noun* A confederation of German states.

BUN·DEL·KHAND′ (–kŭnd′) A division of the Central Indian Agency, including about 30 native states; 10,332 square miles. Also **BUNDELKHAND AGENCY.** [<Hind., country of the *Bundelas,* a Rajput tribe]

BUN·DER *noun* In the Orient, a landing place; as, the Apollo *bunder* at Bombay. [<Hind. *bandar*]

BUN·DLE *noun* **1** A number of things or a quantity of anything bound together. **2** Anything folded or wrapped and tied up; a package. **3** A group; collection. **4** In botany, a cluster of one or more elementary tissues lying across other tissues: also called *vascular bundle.*

— *verb* [**BUN·DLED** (–dld), **BUN·DLING**] **1** To tie, roll, or otherwise make into a bundle; dress heavily or bulkily for warmth: often with *up.* **2** To pack up and depart; make up one's bundle and go, usually in haste and unceremoniously; to dismiss or dispose of summarily: frequently with *off, out,* etc.; as, to *bundle* a person *off* or *out.* **3** To practice or engage in bundling. [<OE. *byndele,* bandage] — **BUND·LER** *noun.*

BUN·DLING *noun* An old courting custom in Holland, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, etc., which survived in certain parts of the United States, in which lovers or engaged couples, partly dressed, lay or slept together on or in the same bed.

BUNG *noun* **1** A stopper for the large hole through which a cask is filled. **2** The hole itself: also **BUNG HOLE.** **3** A large sac between the small intestine and the colon of beef viscera.

— *tr. verb* **1** To close the entrance or opening of with or as with a bung: often with *up* or *down.* **2** [Pop.] To exhaust through rough usage; bang; maul; beat: usually with *up.* [<MD. *bonghe*]

BUN·GA·LOW (bŭng′·guh·lo) *noun* **1** A country house, primarily one-storied, with wide verandas: an Oriental type. **2** The blimp of a motion-picture camera. [<Hind. *banglā* <*Banga,* Bengal]

BUN GEE (bŭng·gee′) *noun* An apparatus, hydraulically operated, which opens the bomb doors of a bomber.

BUN·GLE (bŭng′·gl) *verb* [**BUN·GLED, BUN·GLING**] To work, make, or do badly or clumsily; botch. — *noun* An awkward, clumsy, and imperfect job or performance; botch. [Perhaps blend of BANG and STUMBLE] — **BUN·GLER** *noun* — **BUN·GLE·SOME** (–sum) *adj.* — **BUN·GLING** *adj.* — **BUN·GLING·LY** *adv.*

BU·NIN (bōō′–), **IVAN ALEXEYEVICH,** born 1870, Russian novelist and poet.

BUN·ION (–yun) *noun* A painful swelling of the foot, usually at the inner side of the base of the great toe; at first an enlarged bursa, eventually a distortion of the bony structure. [Akin to OF. *bugne,* swelling]

1BUNK *noun* **1** A small compartment, shelf, box, or recess, etc., used as a sleeping place, as in a vessel, lodging house, sleeping-car, etc. **2** A piece of timber across a lumberman's sled; also, the sled so arranged. — *intr. verb* To sleep in a bunk; also, to share a bed. [Back formation <BUNKER]

2BUNK *noun* [Pop.] Inflated or empty speech; balderdash; humbug. [Contraction of BUNCOMBE]

BUN·KER (bŭng′·ker) *noun* **1** A large bin, as for coal on a ship. **2** A box or chest that serves also for a seat. **3** A shallow trench on a golf course, usually artificial; especially, such a trench when it contains sand; an artificial mound or mounds; loosely, any rough ground.

— *verb* **1** To fill the coal bunkers of a ship; coal. **2** To drive (a golf ball) into a bunker. [Etymology unknown]

BUN·KER HILL A hill in Charlestown, Mass., near which (on Breed's Hill) a battle was fought between the American colonists and British troops, June 17, 1775; the first organized engagement of the Revolutionary War.

BUNK HOUSE *noun* A structure used as sleeping quarters.

BUNK·MATE *noun* One who shares a bunk. Also **BUNK·IE, BUNK·Y.**

BUN·KO, BUN·KUM Same as BUNCO, BUNCOMBE.

BUNN Same as BUN.

BUN·NER, HENRY CUYLER, 1855–96, American humorist.

BUN·NY *noun* [**BUN·NIES** *pl.*] A rabbit or squirrel: a familiar or pet name. [<2BUN]

BUNNY-HUG *noun* A round dance, set to syncopated music.

BUN·SEN (bŏŏn′·zĕn), **ROBERT WILLIAM EBERHARD,** 1811–99, German chemist and inventor.

BUNSEN BURNER (bŭn′·sĕn) A type of gas-burner, invented by R. W. E. Bunsen, in which a mixture of gas and air is burned at the top of a short metal tube, producing a very hot flame.

1BUNT *verb* **1** To strike or push with the head; butt; knock. **2** In baseball, to bat the ball lightly to the infield, without swinging the bat. — *noun* **1** A push or shove; a butt. **2** In baseball, a short hit to the infield, made by allowing a pitched ball to bounce off a loosely held bat. [Nasal form of **2BUTT**]

2BUNT *noun* **1** The middle of a square sail when furled, or of a fishing net or the like. **2** The middle of a yard, to which the rigging is attached. — *verb* **1** To haul up the middle of (a square sail) in furling. **2** To swell out; belly, as a sail. [Compare Sw. *bunt,* Dan. *bundt,* bundle]

3BUNT *noun* A parasitic fungus *(Tilletia fœtens),* a species of smut, which destroys the grains of wheat by converting the interior into a fetid black powder; also, the disease caused by it: also called *stinking smut.*

1BUNT·ING *noun* **1** A light woolen stuff used for flags; also, a light cotton fabric resembling cheesecloth. **2** Flags, banners, etc., collectively. [Perhaps <ME. *bonten,* sift]

2BUNT·ING *noun* One of various birds related to the finches and sparrows; as, the indigo *bunting.* [Origin unknown]

BUNT·LINE (–lin) *noun* A rope used in hauling a square sail of a vessel up to the yard for furling.

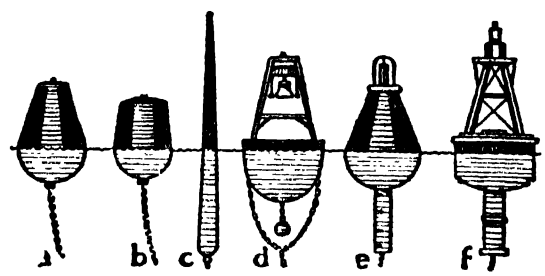
BUN′·YA–BUN·YA *noun* [Australian] An evergreen tree of Australia *(Araucaria bidwillii),* of the pine family. Its cones contain edible seeds. Also **BUN·YA.**

BUN·YAN, JOHN, 1628–88, English author. — **PAUL** See PAUL BUNYAN.

BUO·NA·PAR′·TE (bwaw·nah·par′·teh) See BONAPARTE.

BUO·NAR·RO′·TI Same as MICHELANGELO.

BUOY (boy *or* bōō′·ĭ) *noun* **1** A float moored on a dangerous rock or shoal or at the edge of a channel, as a guide to navigators. Many are named according to shape or function: **CAN BUOY** (cylindrical); **NUN BUOY** (conical); **SPAR BUOY** (a spar anchored at one end); **BELL BUOY, WHISTLING BUOY** (buoys devised to sound with the motion of the waves: used



BUOYS

a Nun buoy.
b Can buoy.
c Spar buoy.
d Bell buoy.
e Whistling buoy.
f Gas-lighted buoy.

to mark dangerous shoals or harbor entrances, respectively). **2** Any device or object for keeping a person in the water afloat: also called *lifebuoy.* Compare BREECHES BUOY.

— *tr. verb* **1** To keep from sinking in a liquid or gas; keep afloat or buoyant. **2** To keep from sinking into despondency; support; sustain the courage or heart of: usually with *up.* **3** To place buoys in, on, or along; mark, as a channel, with buoys.

BUOY·AGE (boy′·ĭj *or* bōō′·ĭ·ĭj) *noun* Buoys collectively; a system of buoys.

BUOY·AN·CY (boy′·un·sĭ *or* bōō′·yun·sĭ) *noun* **1** The property of keeping afloat. **2** Power or tendency of a liquid or gas to keep an object afloat; resultant upward pressure of fluid on an immersed or floating body. **3** Elasticity of spirits; cheerfulness. Also **BUOY·ANCE.**

BUOY·ANT (boy′·unt *or* bōō′·yunt) *adj.* **1** Having buoyancy. **2** Vivacious; cheerful; hopeful. See synonyms under CHEERFUL, HAPPY, SANGUINE. — **·LY** *adv.*

BU·PRES·TID (bū–) *noun* Any of a family of serricorn beetles *(Buprestidæ)* with the first and second vertical segments confluent and membranous-lobed tarsi, and whose larvæ are destructive woodborers. [<Gr. *bouprestis,* poisonous beetle]

1BUR *noun* **1** A rough or prickly flower head, or the like, as of the chestnut and burdock. **2** The burdock or other plant that bears burs. **3** A protuberance; lump; specifically, a knot or excrescence on a tree. **4** An impediment or unwelcome adherent.

— *tr. verb* [**BURRED, BUR·RING**] To remove burs, etc., from, as wool. Also spelled *burr.* [<ME. *burre;* compare Dan. *burre,* burdock]

2BUR Same as DBURR.

BU·RAN (bōō′·run) *noun* [Rus.] A violent windstorm of Siberia and the Russian steppes; a hot duststorm in summer and a blizzard in winter. Also **BU·RA.**

BUR·BAGE (–bĭj), **RICHARD,** 1567?–1619, English actor and painter; associate of Shakespeare.

BUR·BANK, LUTHER, 1849–1926, American horticulturist.

BUR·BLE *intr. verb* [**BUR·BLED** (–bld), **BUR·BLING**] [Pop.] To bubble; gurgle; babble excitedly and confusedly.

BURBLE POINT Same as CRITICAL ANGLE 2.

BUR·BLING *noun* A turbulence in the air-flow around an airplane, especially such as to increase the drag.

BUR·BOT *noun* A fresh-water fish *(Lota lota)* of the northern hemisphere, with barbels on the nose and chin: also called *ling.* [<F. *bourbotte*]

BURCH·FIELD, CHARLES EPHRAIM, born 1893, American painter.

BURCK·HARDT, JOHANN LUDWIG, 1784–1817, Swiss explorer.

BURD *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A maiden. Also **BURD·IE.** [Perhaps <OE. *byrdicge,* embroideress]

2BUR·DEN *noun* 1 Something heavy that is borne or carried; responsibility; a load. 2 The carrying capacity of a vessel; also, the weight of the cargo. 3 The employment of carrying loads; as, beasts of *burden*. — *tr. verb* To load or overload; encumber, as with care. See synonyms under LOAD. Also spelled *burthen*. [<OE. *byrthen*, load]

2BUR·DEN *noun* 1 Something often repeated or dwelt upon; the prevailing idea or tone; as, the *burden* of the speech was a desire for war. 2 A refrain repeated at the end of every stanza of a song. 3 The drone of a bagpipe. Also spelled *burthen*. [< F. *bourdon*, bass, <LL. *burdo*, drone]

BURDEN OF PROOF The obligation resting upon one or other of the parties to a controversy, or action at law, to establish by proofs a given proposition before being entitled to receive an answer from the other side.

BUR·DEN·SOME (–sum) *adj.* Hard or heavy to bear; oppressive. See synonyms under HEAVY, TROUBLESOME. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

BUR·DOCK *noun* A coarse, biennial weed *(Arctium lappa)* of the composite family, with a globular bur and large roundish leaves. [<BUR + DOCK (plant)]

BU·REAU (bū′·rō), *noun* [**BU·REAUS** or **BU·REAUX** *pl.*] 1 A chest of drawers for clothing, etc., commonly provided with a mirror. 2 A public department. 3 An organized staff of literary workers, etc.; also, the place where the work is done. 4 A writing desk; escritoire. [<F.]

BU·REAU·CRA·CY (bū·rŏk′·ruh·si) *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 Government by bureaus, especially by rigid and arbitrary routine. 2 Government officials collectively.

BU·REAU·CRAT *noun* 1 A member of a bureaucracy. 2 An official who governs by rigid routine. — **BU·REAU·CRAT′·IC, BU·REAU·CRAT′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **BU·REAU·CRAT′·I CAL LY** *adv.*

BU RETTE (bū·rĕt′) *noun* 1 A finely graduated glass tube from which a small quantity of a solution can be drawn off at a time. 2 A decorated cruet; an altar cruet. Also **BU RET**. [<F. <*boire*, drink, <L. *bibo*, drink]

BURG *noun* 1 A borough; village. 2 [Obs.] A fortified place. 3 [Pop.] A town; city. [<OE. *burg*, fort, city]

BUR·GAGE (–gij) *noun* 1 In feudal law, a tenure by which houses and lands in an ancient borough were held of the lord at a certain yearly rent; land so held. 2 A form of tenure by which property in royal burgs is held of the king for the nominal service of watching and warding.

BUR·GAS (boōr′·gahs′) A port on the GULF OF BURGAS, an arm of the Black Sea in eastern Bulgaria.

BUR GEE (–jee) *noun* A triangular or swallow-tailed pennant flown on vessels for identification.

BUR GEON (–jun) *verb* To put forth buds or as buds; sprout, as limbs, horns, etc., on animals; shoot out. — *noun* 1 A bud; sprout. 2 A boss for protecting the binding of a book. Also spelled *bourgeon*. [<F. *bourgeon*]

BUR GESS (–jess) *noun* 1 A freeman, citizen, or officer of a borough or burg. 2 In colonial times, a member of the lower house of the legislature, the HOUSE OF BURGESSES, of Maryland or Virginia: now called *delegate*. 3 [Br.] Formerly, a member of Parliament for a borough or university. [<OF. *burgeis* <*burc*, walled town] — **BUR·GESS–SHIP** *noun.*

BUR GESS, FRANK GELETT, born 1866, American humorist and illustrator.

BURGH (burg *or, Scot.*, bŭr′·o) *noun* 1 In Scots law, a corporate body erected by charter of the sovereign, consisting of the inhabitants of the district designated in the charter; a borough. 2 Originally, a castle or fortified place. — **BURGH·AL** *adj.*

BURGH, HUBERT DE, died 1243, English statesman under Richard I, John, and Henry III.

BURGH ER (bŭrg′·er) *noun* A citizen of a burgh; specifically, an early Dutch inhabitant or citizen of New York.

BURGH·LEY (bŭr′·lī), **LORD** See CECIL. Also **BUR·LEIGH.**

BUR GLAR *noun* One who commits a burglary. See synonyms under ROBBER. [<OE. *burg*, stronghold, + *lar*, larceny]

BURGLAR ALARM A device, usually electric, by which an alarm is given, by bell, gong, flashing light, etc., upon forcible intrusion of a building, safe, etc.

BUR GLA·RI·OUS (–us) *adj.* Relating to or of the nature of a burglary. — **·LY** *adv.*

BUR′·GLAR·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To commit burglary upon; enter or steal by burglary.

BUR·GLA·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] The breaking and entering of a building (primarily of a dwelling, by night), with felonious intent.

BUR·GLE *verb* [Pop.] [**BUR·GLED** (–gld), **BUR·GLING**] To commit burglary; burglarize.

BUR′·GO·MAS·TER *noun* 1 A Dutch, Flemish, German, or Austrian municipal magistrate; a mayor. 2 A large arctic gull *(Larus hyperboreus)*.

BUR·GOO or **BUR·GOO** *noun* 1 A kind of oatmeal porridge or mush formerly served at sea. 2 A thick, highly seasoned soup or stew of meat, especially game, and vegetables, popular at picnics and barbecues in the southern and southwestern United States. Also **BUR·GOUT** (–gōō).

BUR·GOS (boōr′·gōs) An ancient and picturesque city in north-central Spain; capital of the former kingdom of Castile.

BUR·GOYNE, JOHN, 1725–92, English general, surrendered to Gates at Saratoga, 1777.

BUR·GRAVE *noun* The governor or lord of a fortified town or a military fortress. [<G. *burg*, walled town, + *graf*, count, commander]

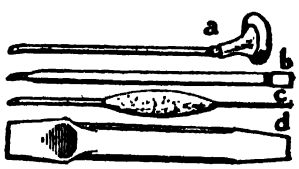
2BUR·GUN·DY A former kingdom, duchy, and later province of SE. France. Also [F.] *Bourgogne*. — **BUR·GUN·DI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

2BUR·GUN·DY *noun* [·DIES *pl.*] 1 A wine made in Burgundy, or a similar wine made elsewhere. 2 A very dark, dull red, the color of Burgundy wine.

BUR·I·AL (bĕr′·ĭ·ul) *noun* The burying of a dead body; sepulture. [<OE. *byrgels*, tomb]

BUR·I·ER (bĕr′–) *noun* One who or that which buries.

BU·RIN (bū′–) *noun* An engraver's tool; graver; also, his style or manner of execution. [<F.]



BURINS.
a For engraving on wood.
b For carving copper or stone.
c For carving steel.
d Mechanic's burin.

BURKE *tr. verb* [**BURKED, BURK·ING**] 1 To murder by suffocation. 2 To do away with privately or quickly; suppress. [<William Burke, 1792–1829, Irish murderer who sold his victims' bodies for dissection]

BURKE, EDMUND, 1729–97, Irish orator and statesman.

BURL *noun* 1 A knot or lump in wool or cloth. 2 A large wartlike excrescence, usually a flattened hemisphere, formed on the trunks of trees; also, a veneer made from it. — *tr. verb* To pick burls or knots from (cloth). [<OF. *bourle* <L. *burra*, tuft of wool] — **BURLED** *adj.* — **BURL·ER** *noun.*

BUR·LAP *noun* A course fabric resembling canvas, made of jute, flax, hemp, or cotton: used for wrapping, bagging, etc. [<D. *boeren*, coarse, + *lap*, clout]

BUR·LESQUE (–lĕsk′) *noun* 1 Ludicrous imitation or representation; broad caricature; travesty. 2 A dramatic extravaganza; also, a theatrical entertainment marked by low comedy. See synonyms under CARICATURE. — *verb* [**BUR·LESQUED, BUR·LESQU·ING**] To represent mockingly or ludicrously; caricature. — *adj.* Marked by ludicrous incongruity or broad caricature. [<F. <It. *burlesco* <*burla*, joke] — **BUR·LESQU·ER** (–lĕsk′·ur) *noun.*

BUR·LEY *noun* A fine light tobacco used chiefly in plug form for chewing, grown chiefly in Kentucky. Also **BUR·LEY.** [Perhaps <Burley, name of grower]

BUR·LIN·GAME (–ling– *or* –lin·gām′e), **ANSON,** 1820–70, American diplomat.

BUR·LING·TON A manufacturing city in Vermont on Lake Champlain.

2BUR·LY *adj.* [**BUR·LI·ER, BUR·LI·EST**] Large of body; bulky; stout; lusty. See synonyms under CORPULENT. [<ME. *borlich*; perhaps <OE. *bur*, bower] — **BUR·LI·LY** *adv.* — **BUR·LI·NESS** *noun.*

2BUR LY *adj.* Having burls or knots, as a tree.

BUR MA A British dependency in SE. Asia; 261,610 square miles; comprising **LOWER BURMA**, along the coast; **UPPER BURMA**, inland districts; and the Shan States; capital, Rangoon. — **BUR·MAN** *adj. & noun.*

BUR–MARIGOLD *noun* An herb of the composite family (genus *Bidens*) having barbed awns: also called *beggarticks*.

BUR·MESE (–meez′ *or* –mees′) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Burma. — *noun* 1 *sing. & pl.* A Burman or the Burmans collectively. 2 The monosyllabic Indochinese language of Burma, employing the Pali alphabet.

2BURN *verb* [**BURNED** or **BURNT, BURN·ING**] 1 To destroy, change, or damage by fire or to undergo such processes; consume or be consumed; scorch or be scorched; injure or be injured by fire, heat, solar rays, or chemicals. 2 To unite chemically with oxygen or other gas, either imperceptibly or so rapidly as to produce heat and light. 3 To cauterize. 4 To perfect or finish by the application of fire; bake. 5 To produce by fire or heat. 6 To act upon as heat. 7 To appear or feel hot. 8 To be eager, intense, or excited; glow. 9 [Pop.] To cheat. — **TO BURN THE WIND** To run or travel with incredible swiftness. — **MONEY** (or **TIME**) **TO BURN** Plenty of money (or time). — *noun* 1 An effect or injury from burning; a burnt place. 2 A brand. 3 The process of burning. 4 A defective area in window glass caused by overheating in the flattening furnace: usually in the plural. 5 A place where vegetation has been burned away, in a forest, on the prairie, etc. [<OE. *beornan*]

Synonyms (verb): blaze, brand, cauterize, char, consume, cremate, flame, flash, ignite, incinerate, kindle, scorch, singe. To *burn* is to effect either partial change or complete combustion; as, to *burn* wood in the fire; to *burn* one's hand on a hot stove; the sun *burns* the face. One *brands* with a hot iron, but *cauterizes* with some corrosive substance, as silver nitrate. *Cremate* is now used specifically for *consuming* a dead body by intense heat. To *kindle* is to *ignite*, the scientific word for the same thing. To *scorch* and to *singe* are superficial, and to *char* usually so. Both

kindle and *burn* have extensive figurative use. Compare LIGHT. *Antonyms*: cool, extinguish, smother, stifle, subdue.

²BURN *noun* [Scot.] A brook or rivulet: also spelled *bourn, bourne.* [<OE. *burna*]

BURNE-JONES, SIR EDWARD, 1833–98, English painter.

BURN·ER *noun* One who or that which burns; also, the light-giving or flame-giving part of a lamp, etc.

BUR NET *noun* Any of several perennial herbs (genus *Sanguisorba,* formerly *Poterium*) of the rose family, with alternate, pinnate leaves and small flowers in a dense head or spike. [Variant of BRUNETTE]

BUR·NETT, FRANCES HODGSON, 1849–1924, American novelist.

BUR NEY, FANNY, (Frances), Mme. d'Arblay, 1752–1840, English novelist.

BUR·NIE *noun* [Scot.] A little burn; brooklet.

BURN ING *adj.* Consuming or being consumed by fire; hot; fiery; vehement; exciting. See synonyms under ARDENT, EAGER, HOT. —*noun* 1 A state or sensation of inflammation. 2 A destruction or putting to death by fire. 3 The baking, as of brick or pottery. See synonyms under FIRE.

BURN'·ING·BUSH *noun* 1 The wahoo. 2 The strawberry-bush (*Euonymus americanus*), remarkable for its crimson fruit in the late autumn.

BURNING GLASS A convex lens for concentrating the sun's rays upon an object.

BUR NISH *verb* To polish by friction; make or become brilliant or shining. —*noun* Polish; luster; brightness. [<OF. *burnir,* polish] — **MENT** *noun.*



BURNOOSE

BUR NISH ER *noun* One who burnishes; also, a tool for polishing or burnishing.

BURN LEY A manufacturing city in eastern Lancashire, England.

BUR NOOSE *noun* 1 A woolen cloak with hood, worn by Arabs and Moors. 2 A hooded cloak worn by women in Europe and America. Also **BUR NOUS, BUR NUS.** [< Sp. *albornoz* <Ar. *burnus*]

BURNS, ROBERT, 1759–90, national poet of Scotland.

BURN SIDES *noun pl.* [Pop.] Whiskers and mustache worn with closely shaven chin: also called *sideburns.* [<Ambrose E. Burnside, 1824–81, U. S. major general]

BURNT Past tense and past participle of BURN. —*adj.* Affected or consumed by fire, charred; also, diseased, as grain.

BURNT CORK A paste of powdered charred cork which, when mixed with water, is used by actors to simulate Negro coloring.

BURNT OCHER A permanent, brick-red pigment made by heating ocher in a furnace.

BURNT OFFERING The sacrifice of an animal, slain and consumed by fire upon an altar.

BURNT-ORANGE *noun* A warm shade of light orange, with a brownish cast.

BURNT SIENNA Raw sienna, calcined or roasted, noted for its brilliant, clear color: used as an artist's pigment.

BURNT UMBER A warm brown pigment made by calcining raw umber.

BURP [Pop.] *noun* A belch. —*verb* To belch; utter as if belching. [Imitative]

¹BURR *noun* 1 A roughness or rough edge, especially one left on metal in casting or cutting. 2 A tool or device that raises a burr; a dentists' drill with rough knothead: also **BURR DRILL.** 3 A millstone made of burrstone: also spelled *buhr.* 4 The lobe of the ear. 5 A metal ring on the staff of a lance or handle of a battle-ax to keep the hand from slipping. 6 A halo around the moon or a star. 7 A blank punched out of a sheet of metal. 8 A washer to be slipped upon the end of a rivet before swaging, as in riveting leather. 9 A partly vitrified brick. 10 A hard lump of ore imbedded in a vein of softer material.

—*verb* To remove a burr from; operate a burr; affix a burr. Also spelled *bur.* [<BUR]

²BURR *noun* 1 A rough guttural sound of *r* caused by the vibration of the soft palate against the back part of the tongue: common in the north of England, but not to be confounded with the Scottish trill. 2 Any rough, dialectic pronunciation. 3 A whirring sound; a buzz.

—*verb* [**BURRED, BUR RING**] 1 To pronounce or speak with a rough or guttural articulation. 2 To whir; murmur. Also **BUR.** [Imitative, but associated with BUR *noun*]

³BURR Same as I-BUR.

BURR, AARON, 1756–1836, American lawyer and statesman.

BUR-REED *noun* An herb (genus *Sparganium*), with ribbon-shaped leaves and spherical burlike fruit.

BUR RO *noun* A small donkey, used as a pack-animal. [<Sp.]

BUR·ROUGHS (bŭr'·ōz), **JOHN,** 1837–1921, American naturalist and writer.

BUR ROW (bŭr'·ō) *noun* 1 A hole made in and under the ground, as by a rabbit, etc., for habitation. 2 A mound or barrow. —*verb* To dig into, under, or through (something); perforate; also, to make or live in a burrow. [Contamination of OE. *burg,* stronghold, and *beorg,* cave] — **·ER** *noun.*

BURR·STONE *noun* A cellular but very compact siliceous rock from which the best millstones are made: also spelled *buhrstone, burstone.*

BUR·RY *adj.* Having or resembling burs; rough; prickly.

BUR SA *noun* [·SÆ (see) *pl.*] 1 A pouch or sacklike cavity; especially, one containing a viscid fluid and located at points of friction in the bodies of vertebrates. 2 A cyst or abnormal sac. [<LL.; see BURSE]

BUR·SA Same as BRUSA.

BUR·SAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a bursa. 2 Of or pertaining to the public revenue.

BUR SAR (·sär) *noun* A treasurer, as of a college. —**BUR·SA RI AL** *adj.*

BUR SA·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 The treasury of a public institution or a religious order. 2 [Scot.] A grant for the maintenance of beneficiary students. [<LL. *bursaria* <*bursa,* purse]

BUR SCHEN SCHAFT (bŏŏr'·shĕn·shahft) *noun* A German students' association, especially one operated as a social organization; a fraternity. [<G.]

BURSE *noun* 1 A purse. 2 In the Roman Catholic Church, a lined case used to carry the folded corporal to and from the altar. 3 A scholarship. [<F. *bourse* <LL. *bursa,* wallet, <Gr. *byrsa,* hide]

BUR·SEED *noun* An Old World stickseed (*Lappulla echinata*), naturalized in Canada and the northern United States.

BUR SER·A' CEOUS (·ăy'·shus) *adj.* Designating or belonging to a small family (*Burseraceæ*) of tropical balsamiferous or resinous polypetalous trees or shrubs with alternate compound leaves and three- to five-parted, usually perfect flowers. The resin, leaves, and roots are used medicinally. [< J. Burser, 1593–1680, German botanist]

BUR' SI FORM *adj.* Pouch-shaped; sacklike.

BUR SI·TIS (·sī'· *or* ·sē'·tis) *noun* Inflammation of a bursa.

BURS LEM (bŭrz'·) A pottery-manufacturing borough in central Staffordshire, England.

BURST *verb* [**BURST, BURST ING**] 1 To rend or break suddenly or violently. 2 To suffer rupture from an internal force. 3 To make by bursting; as, to *burst* a hole in anything. 4 To become suddenly active or excited; also, to break forth, out, or away: with *forth,* out, into, etc. 5 To be filled or stirred to overflowing or breaking, as with passion, as, *bursting* with rage. See synonyms under BREAK, REND. —*noun* 1 A sudden or violent explosion, rending, or disruption; the explosion of a bomb or shell on impact or in the air. 2 The number of bullets fired by one pressure on the trigger of an automatic weapon; as, a short *burst.* 3 A sudden effort; spurt; rush. 4 A sudden opening to view, prospect. [<OE. *berstan*]

BURST ER *noun* 1 One who bursts. 2 An explosive which breaks open and scatters the contents of chemical shells, bombs, or mines.

BUR STONE Same as BURRSTONE.

BUR THEN (·*th*ĭn) Same as ²BURDEN.

BUR TON *noun* A light hoisting tackle, usually one kept hooked to the pendant at the topmasthead of a vessel. [Perhaps <a proper name Burton]

BUR TON, SIR RICHARD FRANCIS, 1821–90, English traveler and writer. —**ROBERT,** 1577–1640, English philosophical writer.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT A borough in eastern Staffordshire, England.

BUR WEED *noun* Any of various weeds, bearing burlike fruits, as the burdock, clotbur, etc.

¹BUR Y (bĕr'·i) *tr. verb* [**BUR IED, BUR·Y·ING**] 1 To put in or under the ground, or other covering; inter, as a dead body. 2 To hide; cover up; also, to put out of mind. 3 To engross deeply; absorb. [<OE. *byrgan,* hide, inter]

Synonyms: conceal, cover, entomb, hide, inter, overwhelm. Anything which is effectually *covered* and *hidden* under any mass or accumulation is *buried.* Money is *buried* in the ground; a body is *buried* in the sea; a paper is *buried* under other documents. Whatever is *buried* is *hidden* or *concealed;* but there are many ways of *hiding* or *concealing* a thing without *burying* it. So a person may be *covered* with wraps, and not *buried* under them. *Bury* may be used of any object, *entomb* and *inter* only of a dead body. Figuratively, one may be said to be *buried* in business, in study, etc. Compare HIDE, IMMERSE. *Antonyms*: disclose, disinter, exhume, expose, raise, restore, reveal, show, uncover.

²BUR Y (bĕr'·i) *noun* A borough; castle; manor: often in composition; as, Salis*bury.* [Variant of BOROUGH]

BUR·Y (bĕr'·i) A manufacturing borough in SE. Lancashire, England.

BUR·YAT MON·GOL REPUBLIC (bŏŏr'·yaht) An autonomous republic in the southern R.S.F.S.R. in Asia; the region about Lake Baikal; 150,192 square miles; capital, Ulan-Udeh.

BURYING BEETLE Same as SEXTON (beetle).

BURYING-GROUND *noun* A cemetery.

BUR·Y ST. ED·MUNDS (bĕr'·i) An ancient town in western Suffolk, England; named for Edmund "the Martyr."

BUS *noun* [**BUS·ES** or **BUS·SES** *pl.*] [Pop.] An omnibus: an abbreviated form: also spelled *buss.*

BUS BAR A short bar of copper or aluminum, usually uninsulated, forming a connection between two or more electrical circuits: also called *omnibus bar.*

BUS BOY 1 An employee in a restaurant whose duty it is to clear tables of soiled dishes, assist the waiters, etc. 2 An assistant on an omnibus.



BUSBY

BUS BY (bŭz′·bī) *noun* [**BUS·BIES** *pl.*] A tall fur cap worn as part of the full-dress uniform of British hussars, artillerymen, and engineers.

1BUSH (bo͝osh) *noun* 1 A low treelike plant or thickly branching shrub. 2 A scrubby growth, or land covered by such growth; a forest with undergrowth. 3 A bough: used as a sign for a tavern; hence, a tavern. 4 A fox's brush. 5 A bushy growth, as of hair. —**THE BUSH** 1 Country covered with thick woods and undergrowth. 2 An arid, scrub-covered region, especially of Australia. —*verb* 1 To prop with bushes. 2 To grow or stand as or like bushes; be or become bushy. 3 To use a bushhammer upon (stone). 4 To harrow by drawing bushes over it, as land or seed. [Cognate with G. *busch,* etc.]

2BUSH *tr. verb* To line with other material, as a gun chamber, an axle bearing, a pivot hole, etc. —*noun* In mechanics, a bushing. [<D. *bus,* box]

BUSH·BOY *noun* A bushman.

BUSH BUCK *noun* A small South African forest antelope *(Tragelaphus sylvaticus)*: also *boschbok.* Also **BUSH GOAT.**

BUSH–CLOVER *noun* Any species of *Lespedeza;* especially, *L. capitata,* a half-shrubby plant, with an erect, simple, woolly stem.

BUSH CRANBERRY The cranberry tree (genus *Viburnum*): also called *high cranberry.*

BUSHED *adj.* [Pop.] Exhausted.

1BUSH EL (bo͝osh′–) *noun* A measure of capacity; four pecks, 35.238 liters, or a vessel holding that amount. [<ME. *buschel* <OF. *boissel*]

2BUSH EL *verb* 1 To mend or alter, as men's clothes. 2 To repair garments. —**BUSH·EL·ER, BUSH EL·LER** *noun* —**BUSH·EL MAN, BUSH′·EL·WO MAN** *noun.*

BUSH EL ING *noun* The repairing of garments.

BUSH′ HAM MER *noun* A masons' hammer, used in dressing stone, the striking face being sharply grooved.

BUSH–HONEYSUCKLE *noun* Any of various small shrubs (genus *Diervilla*) growing in patches and having opposite leaves and sweet-scented reddish-yellow flowers.

BUSH HOOK A long pole with a sharp hooked blade at the end, for cutting brush or thin tree limbs.

BU SHI DO (bo͞o shee·do) *noun* [Jap.] The code of the medieval Japanese samurai, prescribing rigorous training and practice in the military arts, severe self-discipline, a vital concern for personal honor, and loyalty to superiors and country.

BUSH ING *noun* 1 A metallic lining for a hole, as in the hub of a wheel, designed to insulate or to prevent abrasion between parts. 2 A tube for insertion in a pump barrel or a pulley bore to reduce the diameter.

BU SHIRE (bo͞o·sheer′) A seaport town in SW. Iran on the Persian Gulf.

BUSH JACKET A hip-length jacket with a belt and four pockets, of strong material, as corduroy: originating among hunters in Africa. Also **BUSH COAT.**

BUSH MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] [Australian] A dweller or farmer in the bush.

BUSH MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] 1 One of a nomadic people of South Africa, considered to be related to the Pigmies. 2 The language of the Bushmen comprising many dialects, characterized by clicks, and related to the Hottentot.

BUSH′·MAS·TER *noun* A large and exceedingly venomous pit viper *(Lachesis mutus)* of central and tropical South America, sometimes attaining a length of 12 feet.

BUSH′·RANG ER (–rān·jur) *noun* One who ranges the bush; also [Australian], an outlaw living in the bush; a guerilla fighter.

BUSH′·RID·ER (–rī·dur) *noun* [Australian] A professional ranger on a bush farm.

BUSH WHACK *intr. verb* 1 To pull a boat against the current by grabbing the bushes along the bank. 2 To cut bushes or underbrush with a bush scythe. 3 To ride or range in the bush; fight in the bush, as a guerilla.

BUSH′·WHACK ER *noun* 1 One who ranges or fights in the bush; a guerilla. 2 A stout scythe for cutting bushes; also, one who uses it. 3 A backwoodsman.

BUSH′·WHACK ING *noun* 1 Pulling a boat against the current by grabbing bushes. 2 Using underhand methods in politics. 3 Marauding; guerilla fighting.

BUSH Y *adj.* [**BUSH·I·ER, BUSH·I·EST**] 1 Covered with bushes. 2 Like a bush; shaggy. —**BUSH·I·LY** *adv.* —**BUSH·I·NESS** *noun.*

BUS IED (bĭz′·ĭd) Past tense and past participle of BUSY.

BUS I LY (bĭz′–) *adv.* Actively, industriously.

BUS·I·NESS (bĭz′·ĭ·ness *or* bĭz′·ness) *noun* 1 A pursuit or occupation; trade; profession; calling; also, commercial affairs. 2 A matter or affair. 3 Interest; concern; duty. 4 A commercial enterprise or establishment. 5 Those details other than and exclusive of dialog, by which actors portray their parts and interpret a play. 6 [Obs.] The state of being busy: now *busyness.* —**TO MEAN BUSINESS** To be serious.

Synonyms: art, avocation, barter, calling, commerce, concern, craft, duty, employment, handicraft, industry, job, labor, occupation, profession, trade, trading, traffic, vocation, work. A *business* is what one follows regularly and for profit; an *occupation* is what he is engaged in, either continuously or temporarily, for any purpose, whether of profit, or of amusement, learning, philanthropy, etc. *Pursuit* is an *occupation* which one follows with ardor. A *profession* implies scholarship; as, the learned *professions.* A *vocation* or a *calling* is that to which one feels himself called, as by special fitness or sense of duty; an *avocation* is something that calls one away for a time from his *vocation* or *business.* A job is a piece of *business* viewed and paid for as a single undertaking; colloquially, any regular *employment* is often termed a *job. Trade* and *commerce* may be used as equivalents, but *trade* may have a more limited application; as, the *trade* of a village, the *commerce* of a nation; in the special sense, a *trade* is an *occupation* involving manual training and skilled labor. *Barter* is the direct exchange of commodities without use of money. *Work* is any application of energy to secure a result, or the result thus secured; we may speak of the *work* of an artist, or of a street-cleaner. A single branch of productive *work* is called an *industry;* as, the steel *industry. Labor* is ordinarily used, in this connection, for unskilled *work; employment* for *work* done in the service of another. *Art* in the industrial sense is a system of rules and methods for accomplishing some practical result; as, the *art* of printing; collectively, the *arts.* A *craft* is some occupation requiring technical skill or manual dexterity, or the persons, collectively, engaged in its exercise; as, the weaver's *craft.* Compare ACTION, DUTY, TRAFFIC, TRANSACTION, WORK. *Antonyms:* idleness, inaction, inactivity, indolence, leisure, unemployment, vacation.

BUSINESS CARD A card printed with one's name, business, and business address.

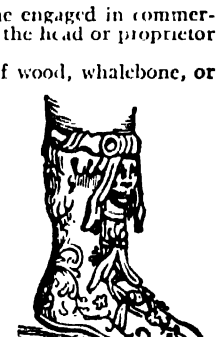
BUSINESS ENGLISH 1 English as used in business procedure. 2 A course in such English, including spelling, punctuation, composition, correspondence, etc.

BUSINESS LETTER A letter about a business transaction, often following a certain form.

BUS′·I NESS·LIKE *adj.* Methodical or systematic, as in matters of business; practical.

BUS′·I·NESS·MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] One engaged in commercial or industrial activity, especially, the head or proprietor of a store or other concern.

1BUSK *noun* 1 A thin, elastic strip of wood, whalebone, or steel, placed in a corset or the like. 2 A corset. [<F. *busc,* perhaps doublet of *bois,* wood]



BUSKIN

2BUSK *verb* [Scot. or Obs.] To dress; deck; get ready; prepare. [<ON. *buask,* get ready] —**·ER** *noun.*

BUSK ER *noun* [Br.] A street musician or entertainer.

BUS·KIN *noun* 1 A high shoe or half-boot reaching half-way to the knee, and strapped or laced to the ankle. 2 A laced half-boot, worn by Athenian tragic actors; hence, tragedy. Compare SOCK. [Origin uncertain]

BUS KINED (–kind) *adj.* Having the feet laced in buskins, as on the stage; of or pertaining to the tragic drama; hence, tragic, lofty, dignified.

BUS KIT *adj.* [Scot.] 1 Clothed. 2 Prepared; made ready.

BUS MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] One who operates a bus.

BUSMAN'S HOLIDAY A holiday spent in activity similar to one's regular work.

BUS·RAH Same as BASRA. Also **BUS·RA.**

1BUSS *noun* [Pop.] A kiss; smack. —*verb* To kiss or salute heartily. [Probably of Celtic origin]

2BUSS *noun* An omnibus. See BUS.

3BUSS *noun* [Scot.] A bush.

4BUSS *verb* [Prov. Eng.] To get ready; dress; busk.

1BUST *noun* 1 The human chest or breast. 2 A piece of statuary representing the human head, shoulders, and breast. [<F. *buste* <LL. *bustum,* trunk of the body]

2BUST *verb* [Pop.] 1 To burst or cause to burst. 2 To break, train, or discipline, as a horse. 3 To break: with *in, out,* or *loose.* 4 To fail or cause to fail; go into bankruptcy. 5 To indulge in dissipation. 6 To break up; disperse, as a meeting. 7 To reduce in rank; cashier; as, the sergeant was *busted* to corporal. —*noun* 1 Failure; bankruptcy. 2 A spree of any kind. [Corruption of BURST]

BUS·TARD *noun* Any member of a family *(Otididæ)* of large

Old World game birds related to the plovers and cranes, especially the GREAT BUSTARD (*Otis tarda*), the largest European land bird. [<OF. *bistarde* <L. *avis tarda*, slow bird]

BUST·ER *noun* [Pop.] 1 Something great, large, or remarkable; a person of exceptional ability. 2 A spree; a bust. 3 One who breaks broncos.

BUS·TIC *noun* A tree (*Dipholis salicifolia*) of southern Florida.

²BUS·TLE (bŭs′·l) *noun* Excited activity; noisy stir; fuss. See synonyms under TUMULT. — *verb* [BUS·TLED (–ld), BUS·TLING (–ling)] To hurry; hustle; make a stir or fuss. [Compare ON. *bustl*, bustle]

²BUS·TLE (bŭs′·l) *noun* A frame or pad, formerly worn by women on the back below the waist to distend the skirts.

BUS·TLING (bŭs′·ling) *adj.* Active; agitated. See synonyms under ACTIVE, ALERT, BUSY. — ·LY *adv.*

BUS·Y (biz′·i) *adj.* [BUS·I·ER, BUS·I·EST] 1 Intensely active; constantly or habitually occupied. 2 Temporarily engaged; not at leisure. 3 Officiously active; prying; meddling. 4 Pertaining to or filled with business. 5 Engaged: said of a telephone line or number.

— *verb* [BUS·IED, BUS·Y·ING] To make or be busy; keep employed; occupy (oneself). See synonyms under OCCUPY. [<OE. *bysig*, active]

Synonyms (adj.): active, assiduous, bustling, diligent, employed, engaged, industrious, occupied. *Busy* applies to an activity which may be temporary, *industrious* to a habit of life. *Diligent* indicates also a disposition, which is ordinarily habitual, and suggests more of heartiness and volition than *industrious*. We say one is a *diligent*, rather than an *industrious* reader. The *assiduous* worker gives patient and unremitting devotion to a task until it is done, or until nothing more can be done. Compare ACTIVE, INDUSTRIOUS, INDUSTRY. *Antonyms*: dilatory, dull, idle, inactive, indolent, lazy, listless, negligent, remiss, slack, slothful.

BUS′·Y·BOD·Y *noun* [·BOD·IES *pl.*] One who officiously meddles with the affairs of others.

BUS·Y·NESS (biz′–) *noun* The state of being busy: distinguished from *business*.

BUSY SIGNAL In a dial telephone, the sharp, recurrent buzzing tone indicating that the number called is already connected on another line. Compare DIAL TONE.

¹BUT *conj.* 1 Omitting or excluding the fact that; with the exception that; except. 2 Otherwise than (that); in every direction except (that); more than (that). 3 Still, on the contrary; yet, on the other hand; nevertheless; however. 4 Though it be true that; however that may be; notwithstanding; though; even if. 5 In addition to that; moreover; besides; again: approaching the meaning of *and*.

— *prep.* 1 Leaving out; with the exception of; except; barring. 2 Otherwise than.

— *adv.* 1 No otherwise than; no more than; only; merely; simply; as, she is *but* a child. 2 [Scot.] In or to the outer room or outer air; out. — TO BE BUT AND BEN WITH To live in close intimacy with.

— *noun* A verbal objection, exception, or condition; as, without any ifs or *buts*. [<OE. *butan*, except, without]

Synonyms (conj.): and, barely, besides, except, further, however, just, merely, moreover, nevertheless, notwithstanding, only, provided, save, still, that, though, unless, yet. *But* ranges from the faintest contrast to absolute negation; as, I am willing to go, *but* (on the other hand) content to stay; he is not an honest man, *but* (on the contrary) a villain. *Except* and *excepting* are slightly more emphatic than *but*. Such expressions as "words are *but* breath" (nothing *but*) may be referred to the restrictive use by ellipsis. *But* never becomes a full synonym for *and*; *and* adds something like, *but* adds something different; "brave *and* tender" implies that tenderness is natural to the brave; "brave *but* tender" implies that bravery and tenderness are rarely combined. Care must be employed in using *but* immediately followed by *that* when both words are conjunctions. There is no difficulty when *but* is a preposition and *that* is a pronoun; as, "I will take none *but that*," where the phrase means *except that*. The omission or insertion of *but* often reverses the meaning. "I have no fear *that* he will do it" and "I have no fear *but that* he will do it" have contrary senses, the former indicating the feeling of certainty *that he will not do it*, and the latter the feeling of certainty *that he will do it*. Where ambiguity or haziness results from the use of *but that*, it can ordinarily be avoided by recasting the sentence. Compare NOTWITHSTANDING.

²BUT *noun* [Br.] Any of various kinds of flatfish, especially the halibut and flounder: also spelled *butt*. [<MD. *butte*, flatfish]

³BUT *verb* [BUT·TED, BUT·TING] To abut.

³BUT *noun* [Scot.] The kitchen or outer room of a two-roomed house. [<BUT *adv.*]

BU·TA·DI′·ENE (bū·tuh·di′·een) *noun* A hydrocarbon, C_4H_6, closely related to isoprene, variously prepared from acetylene, petroleum, or alcohol: an important component in the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

BU·TANE *noun* A colorless, inflammable, gaseous compound, C_4H_{10}, of the aliphatic hydrocarbon series, contained in petroleum and formed synthetically by the action of zinc on ethyl iodide.

BU·TANE·THI′·OL *noun* Butyl mercaptan.

BU·TA·NO′·IC ACID Butyric acid.

BU·TA·NOL *noun* Butyl alcohol.

BU′·TA·NONE *noun* Methyl ethylketone, C_4H_8O, an inflammable colorless liquid.

BUTCH·ER (bŏŏch′–) *noun* 1 One who slaughters animals or deals in meats for food. 2 A bloody or cruel murderer. 3 A vendor of candy, cigarettes, newspapers, etc., on trains. 4 In newspaper parlance, a copyreader. — *tr. verb* 1 To slaughter (animals) for market; hence, to kill men barbarously or brutally. 2 [Pop.] To ruin by bungling treatment; murder, as a part in a play. See synonyms under KILL. [<OF. *bouchier*, man who slaughters bucks; compare BUCK] — ·ER *noun* — ·LY *adj.*

BUTCH′·ER·BIRD *noun* A shrike: named from the habit of impaling its prey upon thorns.

BUTCH′·ER BROOM *noun* Any plant of the genus *Ruscus* of the lily family; especially, *R. aculeatus*, a curious low evergreen shrub with leathery leaf-like branches bearing scarlet berries: also BUTCH′·ERS·BROOM, BUTCHER'S-BROOM.

BUTCH·ER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 Wanton or wholesale slaughter. 2 [Br.] A slaughterhouse; also, the butcher's trade. See synonyms under MASSACRE.

BUTE 1 A county in SW. Scotland; 218 square miles; capital, Rothesay: also BUTE·SHIRE. 2 An island in the Firth of Clyde, Scotland.

BU TE NANDT (bōō′·tuh·nahnt), ADOLPH, born 1903, German chemist.

BUT·LER *noun* 1 A man servant in charge of the dining-room, wine, plate, etc. 2 Formerly, an official in charge of a royal wine cellar. [<OF. *bouteillier* <L.L. *buticularius* <*buticula*; see BOTTLE] — ·SHIP *noun*.

BUT·LER, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1818–93, American general. — NICHOLAS MURRAY, born 1862, American educator; president of Columbia University, New York, 1902–45. — SAMUEL, 1612–80, English satirical poet; *Hudibras*. — SAMUEL, 1835–1902, English satirist and biologist. — SMEDLEY DARLINGTON, 1881–1940, American general.

BUT·LER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] The butler's pantry.

BUT·MENT *noun* Abutment.

¹BUTT *noun* 1 The larger or thicker end of anything, as of a log. 2 That end or edge of a piece of timber where it comes squarely against another piece, or the joint thus formed. 3 A hinge. 4 A target, as for a rifle range, or the range itself, often plural in the latter sense; also, the shelter for the score-keeper. 5 The retaining wall placed behind a target to stop the bullets: also TARGET BUTT. 6 A target for ridicule or criticism. 7 A limit; bound. 8 The thick part of a tanned hide of leather. 9 The large end of the loin in beef. 10 A stroke, thrust, or push with or as with the head. 11 A thrust in fencing.

— *verb* 1 To strike with or as with the head or horns. 2 To project; jut. 3 To touch or come against. 4 To abut or cause to abut. 5 To cut off ends smoothly; to cut across the end of a log. — TO BUTT IN [Pop.] To join uninvited, or meddlesomely, as in conversation. [<OF. *boter*, butt, strike; of LG. origin]

²BUTT *noun* A large cask; a measure of wine, 126 U.S. gallons; a pipe. Also BUT. [<OF. *bout*, cask; compare OE. *but*, vessel]

³BUTT Same as ²BUT.

BUTTE (būte) *noun* A conspicuous hill or natural turret, especially one with steep sides and a flattened top. Also BUTE. [<F.]

Butte (būte) An industrial city in SW. Montana; copper mines.

¹BUT·TER *noun* 1 The fatty constituent of milk, separated by churning. 2 A substance having the consistency or other qualities of butter, as the chlorides of some metals, a fruit preserve of a semi-solid consistency, as apple *butter*, and certain easily fused vegetable oils, as peanut *butter*.

— *tr. verb* To put butter upon. [<OE. *butere* <L. <Gr. *boutyron*, cow cheese]

²BUTT·ER *noun* A person or animal that butts.

BUTTER-AND-EGGS *noun* Any of various plants having two shades of yellow in the flower, as the toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*) in the United States, and a species of narcissus in England.

BUT′·TER·BALL *noun* A duck, the bufflehead.

BUTTER BEAN A variety of lima bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*) cultivated in the United States: also called *wax bean*.

BUT′·TER·BOUGH (–bow) *noun* The inkwood.

BUT′·TER·BUR *noun* An Old World herb (genus *Petasites*), a sweet coltsfoot, with large round or roundish leaves often a foot wide. Also BUT′·TER·DUR.

BUT′·TER·CUP *noun* One of various species of crowfoot (genus *Ranunculus*), as *R. acris* and *R. bulbosus*, with yellow cup-shaped flowers; also, the flower. Also BUT′·TER·FLOW·ER.

BUT′·TER·FAT *noun* The fatty substance obtained from the milk of mammals, consisting of the glycerides of various fatty acids.

BUTTER-FINGERED *adj.* Bungling; inept; clumsy.

BUT'·TER·FISH *noun* One of various fishes with an unctuous coating, as the dollarfish *(Poronotus triacanthus)*: also called *pumpkinseed.*

BUT'·TER·FLY *noun* [·FLIES *pl.*] 1 A diurnal lepidopterous insect, with brightly colored wings and slender body. Compare MOTH. 2 A gay idler or trifler. [<OE. *buttorfleoge*]

BUTTERFLY-BUSH *noun* Buddleia.

BUTTERFLY-FISH *noun* One of various fishes, as the eyed blenny *(Blennius ocellaris)*, or a brilliantly colored Chinese fish *(Macropodus viridi-auratus).*

BUTTERFLY TABLE A small drop-leaf table, the leaves supported by brackets that resemble a butterfly's wings.

BUTTERFLY TIE A bow tie.

BUTTERFLY VALVE 1 A valve resembling a double clack valve, composed of two semicircular clappers attached to a cross-rib in the pump bucket. 2 A disk turning on a diametral axis, used as a damper in a pipe.

BUTTERFLY-WEED *noun* A bushy species of milkweed *(Asclepias tuberosa)*, common in the United States and Canada, and conspicuous in midsummer by its large masses of orange-red flowers: also called *orange* or *vermilion milkweed.* The fleshy root, diaphoretic and expectorant, is known as *pleurisy-root.* Also **BUTTERFLY MILKWEED.**

BUT TER·INE (-een *or* -in) *noun* Artificial butter; oleomargarine.

BUT'·TER MILK *noun* The liquid left after churning milk.

BUT'·TER NUT *noun* 1 The oily edible nut of the North American white walnut *(Juglans cinerea)*; also, the tree, or its cathartic inner bark. 2 An oily nutlike seed of a tall tree *(Caryocar nuciferum)*, native of British Guiana, having a hard, brown, tubercled shell: also called *souarinut.* 3 The dye obtained from the bark and roots of the butternut tree. 4 A Confederate soldier; also, a Southern sympathizer in the Civil War. 5 Cloth or a garment dyed with butternut; especially, in the plural, brown overalls.

BUT'·TER·SCOTCH *noun* Candy made with brown sugar, butter, and flavoring.

BUT' TER·WEED *noun* Any of various plants, as a cosmopolitan horseweed *(Erigeron canadensis)*, a groundsel *(Senecio lobatus)* of the southern United States, and the Indian-mallow *(Abutilon incanum).*

BUT' TER WORT (-wûrt) *noun* Any small stemless herb (genus *Pinguicula*), with broad fleshy leaves that secrete a greasy substance. Insects are captured by the turning inward of the margins of the leaves.

1BUT TER Y *adj.* Containing, like, or smeared with butter; hence, adulating; flattering.

2BUT TER Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 A pantry; a wine cellar. 2 In the English universities, a place in each college from which the students are supplied with provisions, as bread, butter, ale, etc. [< OF. *boterie* <L.L. *botaria* <*butta*, bottle]

BUTT HINGE A hinge composed of two plates or leaves which are screwed to the abutting surfaces of the door and the jamb. For illustration see under HINGE.

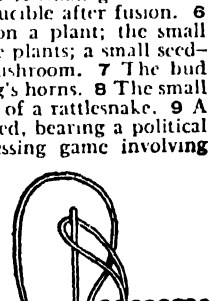
BUT TING *noun* An abuttal.

BUTT JOINT A joint made by placing the component parts end to end and holding them in place either by welding or by side plates riveted thereto.

BUT TOCK (bŭt' uk) *noun* 1 The hinder part of a ship's hull. 2 *pl.* The rump. [Compare OE. *buttuc*, end]

BUT TON *noun* 1 A knob or disk, as of bone or metal, which, when forced through a narrow opening, or buttonhole, fastens one part of a garment to another. 2 A pivoted fastener for a door, window, etc. 3 A knob or protuberance, as the push button of an electric bell or the knob of a foil. 4 *pl.* [Pop.] A boy in attendance; a page: so called from the buttons on his uniform. 5 A small globular or disklike mass of metal found in a crucible after fusion. 6 A bud or other like protuberance on a plant; the small round flower head of some composite plants; a small seed-vessel; the head of an immature mushroom. 7 The bud that forms at the initial stage of a stag's horns. 8 The small round knob at the end of the rattles of a rattlesnake. 9 A round celluloid face with a pin affixed, bearing a political picture or slogan. 10 An old guessing game involving forfeits from the losers.

—*verb* 1 To fasten with or as with a button or buttons. 2 To admit of being buttoned. 3 To bud or form heads, as a cauliflower. [<OF. *boton*, bud, button] —**·ER** *noun.*



BUTTONHOLE STITCH

BUT'·TON BUSH *noun* A North American shrub *(Cephalanthus occidentalis)*: so called from its spherical white flower heads.

BUT'·TON·HOLE *noun* A slit to receive and hold a button. —*tr. verb* [·HOLED, ·HOL·ING] 1 To work buttonholes in. 2 To detain by conversation; importune; bore. —**·HOL·ER** *noun.*

BUTTONHOLE STITCH A perpendicular stitch fastened with a loop at the top, worked in a row or series for making a firm edge as in buttonholes: also called *close stitch.*

BUT'·TON·HOOK *noun* A hook for buttoning gloves or shoes.

BUT'·TON·MOLD (-mōld) *noun* A disk of wood or other material for a covered button.

BUTTON-SNAKEROOT *noun* 1 Any of several plants (genus *Liatris*): so called from the small round flower heads. 2 A stout-stemmed plant *(Eryngium aquaticum)*, 2 to 6 feet high, with linear leaves and globose heads of flowers.

BUTTON SPIDER The black-widow.

BUT'·TON·TREE *noun* The buttonwood.

BUT'·TON·WEED *noun* 1 Any species of *Diodia* or *Spermacoce.* 2 The knapweed. 3 The Indian-mallow.

BUT'·TON·WOOD *noun* 1 The sycamore or plane tree of the United States. 2 A small evergreen tree (genus *Platanus*) of southern Florida and the West Indies: also **FLORIDA BUTTONWOOD.** Also **BUT'·TON·BALL.**

BUT TON·Y *adj.* Of the nature of, like, or covered with buttons.

BUTT PLATE A plate, usually corrugated to prevent slipping on the shoulder, attached to the end of a gunstock.

BUT·TRESS *noun* 1 A structure built against a wall to strengthen it. 2 Hence, any support or prop; as, *buttresses* to faith. 3 Any formation suggesting a buttress, especially a natural one; as, a projecting rock or hillside or a horny growth on a horse's hoof. See synonyms under PROP. —**FLY·ING BUTTRESS** A rampant arch extending from a wall or pier to a supporting abutment, usually receiving the thrust of another arch on the other side of the wall, which it supports by its upper end.

—*tr. verb* To support with or as with a buttress; sustain; uphold. [<OF. *bouterez* <*bouter, boter*, push]

BUTT SHAFT An arrow with a blunt head.

BUTT·WELD *noun* A weld made between two abutting ends or edges without overlapping.

BUT WHAT 1 But that; but those which; as, there are no events *but what* have meaning. 2 [Pop.] But that; as, I don't know *but what* I will.

BU TYL (bū'·til) *noun* In chemistry, any of four univalent hydrocarbon radicals, C_4H_9, known only in combination. [<BUTYRIC + -YL]

BUTYL ALCOHOL Any of four isomeric alcohols derived from butane, and having the formula C_4H_9OH. Also **BUTYLIC ALCOHOL.**

BU·TY·LENE *noun* In chemistry, a gaseous hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, of the olefin series, existing in three isomeric modifications called *normal butylene, pseudobutylene,* and *isobutylene*: an ingredient of synthetic rubber.

BUTYL MERCAPTAN A noxious sulfur compound, C_4H_9SH, which has the odor of skunks: used in dilutions to protect stored foods against rats, and as a warning agent in natural-gas service. Also *butanethiol.*

BU TY RA' CEOUS (-rā'y' shus) *adj.* Having the nature, qualities, or appearance of butter; buttery. Also **BU TY·ROUS** (-rus). [<L. *butyrum;* see BUTTER]

BU TY·RATE *noun* A salt or ester of butyric acid.

BU·TYR·IC (bū·tir'·ic) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from butter. [<L. *butyrum;* see BUTTER]

BUTYRIC ACID In chemistry, either of two isomeric acids, C_3H_7COOH, belonging to the acetic acid series. Normal butyric acid is found as an ester in butter and certain oils, and free in rancid butter, in perspiration, etc. It has a disagreeable odor. Also *butanoic acid.*

BU·TY·RIN *noun* Any one of three analogous compounds formed by treating glycerin with butyric acid at a high temperature.

BUX·OM *adj.* 1 Characterized by health and vigor; plump; comely: said usually of women. 2 Brisk and cheerful; lively; frolicsome. [<OE. *buhsom* <base of *bugan*, bow, + -SOME] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BUY (bī) *verb* [BOUGHT (bawt), BUY·ING] 1 To obtain for a price; purchase or make a purchase. 2 To bribe; corrupt. 3 To be a price for. 4 To obtain for a return in kind or otherwise; secure by some sacrifice. See synonyms under PURCHASE. —**TO BUY IN** To buy for the owner, as at auction when the bids are too low; also, to buy stock or an interest in a company or partnership. —**TO BUY OFF** To get rid of a person or opposition, or to obtain exemption from something, by payment; also, to purchase discharge or release from military service, as his friends will *buy* him *off.* —**TO BUY ONE OUT** To purchase all one's investments or interest in a company or concern.

—*noun* [Pop.] 1 Anything bought or about to be bought. 2 A bargain. [<OE. *bycgan*] —**BUY·A·BLE** *adj.* —**BUY·ER** *noun.*

1BUZZ *verb* 1 To hum, as a bee; whisper; murmur; vibrate. 2 To talk steadily or monotonously: said especially of a group of people heard indistinctly. 3 To whisper; gossip. 4 [Pop.] To skim the top of in an airplane; as, the fliers *buzzed* the rooftops. —**TO BUZZ OFF** [Pop.] 1 To give a signal to break the connection in a telephone circuit. 2 To depart in haste.

—*noun* 1 A low murmur, as of bees, of talk, or of distant sounds. 2 Rumor; gossip. [Imitative]

2BUZZ *tr. verb* [Br.] To drain to the last drop; share equally the last in (the bottle).

1BUZ·ZARD *noun* 1 One of several large slow-flying hawks,

as the **RED-TAILED BUZZARD** or hen hawk *(Buteo borealis)*. 2 An American vulture; the turkey buzzard. [<L. *buteo*, buzzard]

‡BUZ·ZARD *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A noisy insect, as a cockchafer, dorbeetle, etc.

BUZZARD DOLLAR The silver dollar of 412½ grains coined under the Bland bill, 1878: in allusion to the design of the eagle on the reverse.

BUZZARDS BAY A bay southwest of Cape Cod, SE. Massachusetts.

BUZZ·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which buzzes. 2 An electric signal making a buzzing sound, as on a telephone switchboard.

BUZZ SAW A circular saw: so called from the sound it emits.

BUZZ·WIG *noun* A large, thick wig; also, a person who wears such a wig; hence, a person of importance.

BWA·NA (bwah'·nah) *noun* Master; sir. [<Swahili <Ar. *Abuna*, our father]

BY *prep.* 1 Expressing relations of place or direction; of agency, cause, means, or instrument; of quantity; of time; or of an action to its object. 2 Expressing possession, order, arrangement, etc. 3 In accordance with; according to. 4 One point toward; as, to sail west *by* north. 5 In the name, presence, or view of: used in oaths or adjurations. 6 [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Besides. —**TO SET STORE BY** To esteem; hold as valuable, important, or of worth. —**TO STAND BY** To stand up for; support; be loyal to; as, to *stand by* a friend.

—*adv.* 1 In the presence or vicinity; at hand; near; as, to stand *by*. 2 Up to and beyond something; past: of moving objects. 3 On one side; aside, as discarded or for future use; as, to lay something *by*; apart; off; up. 4 At an end; over; past, as, all that is *by* and gone. 5 At or into a person's house, store, etc.; as, to stop *by*. —**TO STAND BY** To be in the offing ready to come at call or need.

—*noun* 1 Something of minor or secondary importance; a side issue. 2 A goal, as in certain games. 3 In cricket, a run made on a ball missed by the batsman and which has passed by the wicket-keeper. 4 The condition of a person left without a competitor, as in tennis; an odd. 5 In golf, any hole or holes remaining unplayed when the match ends. Also **BYE.**

—*adj.* Bye; the adverb *by* used adjectively by some writers, now chiefly and properly in combination. [<OE. *bi*, big]

By is an element of many compounds, most of which are self-explaining in classes, in the sense of: at one side; inconspicuous; retired; as, *by*-alley, *by*-passage; incidental or secondary; as, *by*-act, *by*-aim; private or clandestine; sometimes, underhand; as, *by*-conference, *by*-design, *by*-gain; aside; as, *by*-glance, *by*-view; near; as, *by*-dweller, *by*-sitter.

Synonyms (prep.): through, with. *By* refers to the agent; *through*, to the means, cause, or condition; *with*, to the instrument. *By* commonly refers to persons; *with*, to things; *through* may refer to either. The road having become impassable *through* long disuse, a way was opened *by* pioneers *with* axes. *By*, however, may be applied to any object which is viewed as partaking of action and agency; as, the metal was corroded *by* the acid; skill is gained *by* practice. "His friends were displeased *by* the selection of another chairman" means that the action displeased them; "His friends were displeased *with* the selection," etc., means that the man selected was not their choice. *Through* implies a more distant connection than *by* or *with*, and more intervening elements. Material objects are perceived *by* the mind *through* the senses. *By* is in frequent use after call, judge, know, measure, perceive, see, seem, take, understand, etc., to indicate the determining object; as, to call *by* name; I judge *by* his dress that he is poor; I saw *by* his glance that he was a rogue. *Accompanied* and *attended* take *by* of persons, *with* (commonly) of things; we say, *surrounded by*.

BY, JOHN, 1781–1836, Canadian military engineer; founder of Ottawa.

BY ALL MEANS Certainly; on every account.

BY AND BY 1 At some time in the future; soon. 2 The hereafter: a common substantive use. 3 [Obs.] At once; immediately.

BY AND LARGE 1 Generally speaking. 2 Alternately well up to and off from the wind: said of the sailing of a vessel.

BY-BIDDER *noun* A person who runs up prices at an auction for the seller or owner. —**BY-BIDDING** *noun.*

BY-BLOW *noun* 1 A side or chance blow; one that falls short of its aim. 2 An illegitimate child.

BYD GOSZCZ (bid'·gōshch) Same as BROMBERG.

BYE (bī) *adj.* Not principal or main; secondary; private. —*noun* Same as BY. —*interj* Good-by: also **BYE-BYE.**

BY-ELECTION *noun* [Br.] A parliamentary election between general elections, held to fill a vacancy.

BYE'·LO·RUS·SIAN S.S.R. (byeh'·lo rŭsh un) Same as WHITE RUSSIAN S.S.R.

BYE·LO STOK Same as BIALYSTOK.

BYE-LOW (bȳ–lō) *interj.* A soothing lullaby word suggesting slumber. —*noun* Sleep; dreamland: used in the nursery.

BY·GONE (–gŏn) *adj.* Gone by: former; past; out-of-date. —*noun* Something past; that which has gone by: usually in the plural.

BYKE *noun* [Scot.] A hive, nest, or swarm of wild bees; hence, any crowd: also spelled *beik*.

BY-LANE *noun* A byway; also, a side passage in a mine.

BY·LAW *noun* 1 A rule or law adopted by an association, a corporation, or the like, which is subordinate to a constitution or charter. 2 [Obs.] An accessory law. [<OE. *by*, town, <Old Dan. *byr* + LAW]

BY-LINE *noun* The line at the head of an article in a newspaper, etc., giving the name of the writer.

BY-NAME *noun* 1 A secondary name; surname; sobriquet. 2 A nickname; epithet.

BYNG, JULIAN HEDWORTH GEORGE, VISCOUNT BYNG OF VIMY, 1862–1935, British field marshal.

BY-PASS *noun* 1 Any road, path, or route connecting two points in a course other than that normally used, a detour. 2 A device to lead a flow of gas or liquid around a pipe, fixed connection, or obstacle. 3 An electric switch. —*tr. verb* To go around (an obstacle).

BY·PAST *adj.* Bygone.

BY-PATH *noun* A side, secluded, or secondary path.

BY-PLAY *noun* 1 Action on the stage conducted through asides or dumb show as an accompaniment to the main action. 2 Any diversion from the main action.

BY-PRODUCT *noun* Any material or product contingent upon or incidental to a manufacturing process; as, bagasse is a *by-product* in the making of cane sugar.

BYRD (bûrd), **WILLIAM,** 1674–1744, Virginia planter and author. —**HARRY FLOOD,** born 1887, descendant of William, American politician. —**RICHARD EVELYN,** born 1888, brother of Harry, aviator, rear admiral, and polar explorer.

BYRD CLOTH Mercerized, bleached cotton twill made of tightly woven fine yarn, wind-resistant and usually water-repellent: used for aviation garments, parkas, etc.

BYRE (bȳr) *noun* A cow stable. [<OE., stall, shed]

BYRL Same as BIRLE.

BYR LA'·DY (bȳr–) *interj.* By our lady! an old form of oath or expletive.

BYRNE (bûrn), **DONN** Pseudonym of Brian Oswald Donn-Byrne, 1880–1928, American-born Irish author.

BYRNES (bûrnz), **JAMES FRANCIS,** born 1879, American statesman and jurist.

BYR NIE (bûr'·ni) *noun* [Obs.] A coat of mail.

BY·ROAD *noun* A back road or crossroad; a private way; hence, secret means.

BY RON, LORD, George Noel Gordon Byron, 1788–1824, English poet.

BY·RON·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lord Byron or his style; romantic; passionate. Also **BY·RO·NI·AN, BY RON I CAL.**

BYS SUS (bis' us) *noun* 1 Formerly, any costly white stuff of cotton, silk, or linen. 2 A bunch of silky thread secreted by the foot of certain stationary bivalve mollusks, as mussels, and serving as a means of attachment to an anchorage. 3 A filamentous fungus of the obsolete group *Byssi*. [<L. <Gr. *byssos*, flax, linen]

BY'·STAND ER *noun* One who stands by; a looker-on. See synonyms under SPECTATOR.

BY-TALK *noun* Incidental talk; small talk.

BY THE BYE Incidentally; by the way. Also **BY THE BY.**

BY THE DAY (WEEK, MONTH, etc.) 1 For, or paid for the specified period of a day (week, month, etc.); as, she has a laundress *by the day*. 2 Not living at the place of employment; as, she cleans *by the day*.

BY THEN At or before that time.

BY THE WAY 1 On or beside the road. 2 Incidentally.

BY'·WA·TER *noun* Slightly yellowish or off color: said of inferior diamonds.

BY·WAY *noun* A branch or side road.

BY·WORD *noun* 1 A phrase, person, institution, etc., that has become an object of derision or mockery. 2 A nickname. 3 A trite saying; proverbial phrase. See synonyms under ADAGE. [<OE. *biword*, proverb]

BY·WORK *noun* Work for odd hours during leisure time.

BYZ·ANT (bĭz'·unt) Same as BIZANT.

BY·ZAN·TINE (bī– *or* bȳ·zăn'·tin *or* –tīne *or* bĭz'·un·tīne *or* –tin) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Byzantium. 2 Pertaining to a style of architecture developed in the Byzantine empire during the 4th century, characterized by the round arch springing from columns or piers, and the dome resting on pendentives. For illustration see under ARCHITECTURE, CAPITAL.

—*noun* A native or inhabitant of Byzantium. Also **BY·ZAN·TI·AN.**

BY·ZAN·TI·UM (bĭ– *or* bȳ·zăn'·shĭ·um *or* –tĭ·um) An ancient city, once called *Constantinople*, now *Istanbul*, on the Bosporus.

BZU·RA (bzōō'·rah) *noun* A tributary of the Vistula River, Poland.

c, C [CEES, C'S, Cs *pl.*] **1** The third letter of the English alphabet: from Phenician *gimel*, through Hebrew *gimel*, Greek *gamma*, Roman C or G. **2** The sound of the letter C: voiceless like *s* before *e*, *i*, or *y*, as in century, cistern, cynic, etc., but voiceless like *sh* when the *i* or *e* is followed by *e*, *a*, or sometimes *o*, as in ancient, ocean, precious, farinaceous, etc.; the unvoiced guttural stop, hard like *k*, in all other combinations; silent in some special instances, as in victuals, muscle, indict, scepter, etc. Combined with *h*, *c* has three pronunciations: approximately like *tsh* in words like chair, child, church; like *sh* in words of French origin, as chagrin, chicane, chaperon, chute; hard like *k*, especially in words of Greek origin like architect, character, echo, etc. In schism, yacht, etc., *ch* is silent. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY.

—*symbol* **1** In Roman notation, the numeral 100. See under NUMERAL. **2** In chemistry, carbon (C). **3** The tonic note of the natural musical scale, *do;* the pitch of this tone or the written note representing it; the scale built upon C. **4** In music, common or 4–4 time. See Appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

ca' (kaw) *verb* [Scot.] **1** To call. **2** To drive; work: also spelled *caw*.

CA·A·BA Same as KAABA

¹CAB *noun* **1** A one-horse public carriage; also, a taxicab. **2** The covered part of a locomotive or motortruck. [<CAB(RIOLET)]

²CAB *noun* A Hebrew measure variously estimated at about two quarts: also spelled *kab*.

CA·BAL (-bal') *noun* **1** A number of persons secretly united for some private purpose. **2** Intrigue; conspiracy. —*intr. verb* [CA BALLED, CA·BAL·LING] To form a cabal; plot. [<F. *cabale*]

Synonyms (noun): combination, conclave, confederacy, conspiracy, crew, faction, gang, junto. See CONSPIRACY.

ÇAB A LA *noun* **1** The mystic theosophy of the Hebrews. **2** Any secret, occult, or mystic system. Often spelled *cabbala, kabala, kabbala.* [< Heb. *qabbālāh*, reception, <*qābal*, receive] —**ÇAB A·LISM** *noun.*

ÇAB·A·LIST *noun* A student of the cabala; a mystic; occultist.

ÇAB·A LIS'·TIC *adj.* **1** Pertaining to the cabala. **2** Having a mystic sense; mysterious. Also **ÇAB·A LIS' TI·CAL.** See synonyms under MYSTERIOUS. —**ÇAB A·LIS' TI CAL LY** *adv.*

CA·BAL·LA'·DA (cah·bahl yah' dah) *noun* [Sp.] A herd of horses or mules.

CA BAL·LE'·RO (cah·bahl·yeh'·ro) *noun* [Sp.] A Spanish gentleman; cavalier: used with as broad a signification as the English word *gentleman*.

CAB AL LINE (-lin) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or suited to horses; as, *caballine* aloes. [<L. *caballinus* <*caballus*, horse]

CABALLINE FOUNTAIN The fountain Hippocrene, said to have sprung from a stroke of the foot of Pegasus; hence a fountain of inspiration. Also **CABALLINE SPRING.**

CA·BAL·LO (cah·bahl'·yo) *noun* [Sp.] A horse.

CA BA NA (cuh·bah'·nuh) *noun* **1** A small cabin: also [Sp.] **CA BA ÑA** (cah·bahn'·yah). **2** A bathhouse on a beach. [< Sp.]

CA BA NA·TUAN (cah·bah·nah'·twahn) A Japanese prisoner-of-war camp in central Luzon; the first from which prisoners were liberated by American troops in 1945

CA BANE (-ban') *noun* A framework to support the wings of an airplane at the fuselage; also, the system of trusses supporting the overhang of a wing.



CABAS

ÇAB·A·RET' (-ray' *or* -rĕt'; *F.* cah·bah·reh') *noun* **1** A restaurant or café where vaudeville entertainment is given on the dining-room floor during meals; also, the entertainment given. **2** A tavern or wine shop. **3** A tea or coffee set, including tray and dishes. [<F.]

ÇAB·AS (cab' uh *or* cuh bah') *noun* **1** A woman's workbag or basket, usually flat; a small satchel: also **ÇAB A.** **2** In France, a rush basket for carrying figs, etc.

ÇAB·AS·SET' *noun* A type of open helmet with a rounded top and narrow brim, widely used in the 16th century.

¹CAB BAGE (cāb'·ij) *noun* **1** The close-leaved head formed by certain brassicaceous plants, or the plant (*Brassica oleracea*) producing it. **2** The large terminal leaf bud of the cabbage palm used as a vegetable. —*intr. verb* [CAB·BAGED, CAB BAG ING] To form a head, as cabbage; to grow into a head. [<OF. *caboche* <L. *caput*, head]

²CAB BAGE *verb* To pilfer; take dishonestly; purloin: said originally of a tailor who appropriated a part of his customers' cloth. —*noun* Cloth appropriated by a tailor in cutting out garments; hence, anything purloined. [<OF. *cabasser* <*cabas*, basket]

CABBAGE BUG The harlequin bug.

CABBAGE BUTTERFLY Any of several butterflies (genus *Pieris*) whose larvæ feed on plants of the mustard family; especially *P. rapæ*, the green larvæ of which destroy cabbage. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious).

CABBAGE-GREEN *noun* The soft grayish blue-green of cabbage leaves.

CABBAGE PALM **1** A palm with a terminal leaf bud used as a vegetable, as the cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) of Florida, or feather palm (*Ptychosperma elegans*) of Australia. **2** The fan palm.

CAB·BA·LA, etc. See CABALA, etc.

CAB BY *noun* [·BIES *pl.*] [Pop.] A cabman.

CAB ELL (cab'·l), **JAMES BRANCH**, born 1879, American novelist.

ÇA BER (cāy'–) *noun* [Scot.] A masthike pole; generally the stem of a tree 6 to 8 inches in diameter at the butt and 20 to 25 feet long, as used in the Highland athletic game **TOSSING THE CABER.** Also spelled *kabar, kebar.*

CA·BES·TRO *noun* [Sp. Am.] A hair rope used as a lariat or lasso. Also spelled *cabresta, cabresto.*

CA·BE·ZA DE VA·CA (cah·beh'·thah deh vah'·cah), **ÁLVAR NÚÑEZ**, 1490?–1559?, Spanish explorer of North and South America.

CAB·IN *noun* **1** A small, rude house; hut. **2** A compartment in a vessel for officers or passengers. **3** The enclosed space in an airplane for passengers, pilot, etc.; the cockpit. See synonyms under HOUSE, HUT. —*verb* To shut up or dwell in or as in a cabin; crib; hamper. [<F. *cabane* <LL. *capanna*, cabin]

CABIN BOY A boy who waits on the officers of a vessel; a steward's assistant on a steamer.

CABIN-CLASS *adj.* Providing only one class of service for all passengers; said of steamships.

ÇAB·I·NET *noun* **1** The body of official advisers of a king or president; a council, or the chamber in which it meets. **2** A room for works of art, etc.; also, the articles collected. **3** A piece of furniture fitted with shelves and drawers. **4** [Obs.] A little cabin. **5** A small private room; a study or closet.

—*adj.* **1** Pertaining to or suitable for a cabinet in any sense. **2** Secret; confidential. [<F., closet]

CAB'·I·NET·MAK ER *noun* One who does fine wood-joining, as for cabinets, furniture, etc.

CAB'·I·NET·WORK *noun* The work of a cabinetmaker; expert woodwork.

CA·BLE *noun* **1** A heavy rope or chain, as for mooring vessels, etc. **2** A cable's length, about 100 fathoms. **3** An insulated electrical conductor or group of conductors, protected by a waterproof coat, as for a submarine telegraph. **4** A cablegram.

—*verb* [CA·BLED (-bld), CA·BLING] **1** To fasten, as by a cable; tie fast. **2** To send a message by submarine telegraph. [<F. <LL. *capulum*, rope]

CA BLE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1844–1925, American writer.

CABLE CAR A car or cage, pulled by an overhead or underground cable.

CA'·BLE GRAM *noun* A telegraphic dispatch sent by cable.

CABLE-LAID *adj.* Made up of three three-stranded ropes twisted together left-handed: a ropemaking term.

CABLE RAILROAD A railroad in which the cars are attached to an endless moving cable by means of an adjustable grip usually passing through a slot in the roadway.

CABLE'S LENGTH **1** A unit of nautical measure, 100 fathoms, or 600 feet; about one tenth of a sea-mile. **2** The general length of a ship's cable; in U. S. practice, especially one measuring 120 fathoms, or 720 feet.

CA·BLET *noun* A cable rope less than 10 inches in circumference; a hawser. [Dim. of CABLE]

CAB·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] The driver of a cab.

CA·BOB Same as KABAB.

CA·BOCHED (-bōsht') *adj.* In heraldry, full-faced: said of the head of a stag, bull, or other beast. Also **CA·BOSHED.** [<OF. *caboche*, head, <L. *caput*, head]

CA·BO·CHON (cah·bo·shawN') *adj.* [F.] Cut convex but not faceted. —*noun* Any gem so cut: usually a garnet. —**EN CABOCHON** [F.] Cut but not faceted: said of gems.

CA·BOO·DLE *noun* [Pop.] Aggregate or collection; lot; usually with an intensive, as **THE WHOLE CABOODLE, THE WHOLE KIT AND CABOODLE.**

CA·BOOSE *noun* **1** A car on a freight train or work train equipped with stove and bunks for the use of the train crew or work crew. **2** The cook's galley on a ship. Also

spelled *camboose.* [<Md. *cabuse, cabuus,* cook's galley]

Cab·ot, John, about 1451–1498, Venetian navigator in English service; discovered American continent (Labrador), 1497. — **Sebastian,** 1474?–1557, son of John; navigator.

cab·o·tage (–tij) *noun* Coastwise navigation; coast pilotage; coasting trade; also, air transport of passengers, mail, and goods within the same national territory. [<F.]

ca·bres·ta, ca·bres·to Same as CABLISTO.

ca·bril·la (cuh·bril'·uh; *Sp.* cah·breel'·yah) *noun* [Sp.] **1** One of various serranoid food fishes; specifically, one of the groupers (genus *Epinephelus*) common on the West Indian and Florida coasts. **2** A fish of the genus *Paralabrax,* as the California rock bass *(P. clathratus).*

cab'·ri·ole *noun* A curved leg, often with a decorative foot, characteristic of Chippendale and Queen Anne furniture.

cab·ri·o·let' (–lay') *noun* **1** A one–horse covered carriage with two seats; a cab. **2** An automobile of the coupé type, having a fixed or collapsible top and a close, narrow rear seat. [<F.]

Ca·bul Same as KABUL.

ca·ca·o (cuh·cay'·o *or* cah·cah'·o) *noun* **1** The large nutritive seeds of a small evergreen tropical American tree *(Theobroma cacao);* also called *chocolate nuts.* The sweet–scented, yellowish oil is widely used in medicine and cosmetics, and in making cocoa and chocolate. **2** The tree producing these nuts or seeds; also called *chocolate tree.* [<Sp. <Mex. *cacauatl,* cacao]

Ca·ce·res (cah'·theh– *or* –seh·rĕs) **1** A province in western Spain; 8,013 square miles; formerly part of Estremadura. **2** Its capital.

cach·a·lot (căsh'–) *noun* The sperm whale. [<F. <Catalan *quichal,* tooth]

cache (căsh) *tr. verb* [**cached, cach·ing**] To conceal or store, as in the earth; hide in a hiding place. — *noun* A place for hiding or storing provisions, equipment, etc.; also, the things stored or hidden. [<F.]

ca·chec·tic (cuh·kĕk'·tic) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with cachexia. Also **ca·chec·ti·cal.**

cache·pot (căsh'·pŏt; *F.* cahsh·pō') *noun* A jardinière or an ornamental pot or a casing concealing an ordinary flower pot. [<F.]

ca·chet (că shāy') *noun* **1** A seal; hence, a distinctive mark; stamp of individuality. **2** A hollow wafer used for enclosing nauseous medicine. **3** A stamped or printed mark, picture, etc., put on mail as a slogan, commemoration mark, etc. See LETTRE DE CACHET. [<F. <*cacher,* hide]

ca·chex·i·a (cuh·kĕx'·i·uh) *noun* Malnutrition and general bad health, characterized by a waxy or sallow complexion, as in cancer, tuberculosis, etc. Also **ca·chex·y.** [<Gr. *kachexia* <*kakos,* bad, + *hexis,* habit]

cach'·in·nate (căk'–) *intr. verb* [**·nat·ed, ·nat·ing**] To laugh immoderately, noisily. [<L. *cachinno,* laugh loudly] — **cach·in·na'·tion** *noun.*

cach·o·long (căsh'–) *noun* An opaque white, yellowish, or reddish variety of opal. [Probably <Cach, a river in Bokhara, + Kalmuck *cholong,* stone]

ca·chou (cah shōō') *noun* **1** An aromatic pill or pastil, used to perfume the breath. **2** Catechu. [<F. <Hind. *kājū,* cashew]

ca·chu·cha (cah·chōō'·chah) *noun* [Sp.] An Andalusian dance or dance tune in 3–4 time, resembling the bolero.

ca·cique (cah·seek') *noun* **1** A prince or chief among the Indians of the West Indies, Mexico, Peru, etc. **2** An oriole of the warmer parts of America. Also spelled *cazique.* [<Sp. <Haitian, chief]

cack·le *verb* [**cack·led** (–ld), **cack·ling**] **1** To make a shrill cry, as a hen that has laid an egg; chatter. **2** To utter in a cackling manner; giggle. — *noun* The shrill, broken cry made by a hen after laying an egg; the gabbling of a goose; idle talk; chattering or chuckling. See synonyms under BABBLE. [<ME. *kakelen,* probably imitative] — **cack·ler** *noun.*

caco· A combining form from Greek *kakos,* bad, used to mean bad, diseased, vile, etc.; as, *cacography,* bad writing, *cacophony,* bad sound, discord, etc.

cac·o·de'·mon *noun* A devil, or evil spirit; also, one possessed by an evil spirit. Also **cac·o·dæ'·mon.**

cac·o·dyl (–dil) *noun* **1** The univalent arsenic radical, C_2H_6As, which unites with oxygen, sulfur, chlorine, etc., to form evil–smelling, poisonous compounds. **2** A colorless, poisonous, stinking liquid, some of whose derivatives are used as accelerators in making rubber. [<Gr. *kakōd(ia),* stench, + –YL] — **cac·o·dyl'·ic** *adj.*

cac·o·e'·thes (–theez) *noun* **1** A bad propensity or habit; a mania. **2** A malignant ulcer. [<caco– + Gr. *ēthos,* custom]

cac·o·e'·thes lo·quen·di (–kwĕn'·di) [L.] A passion for talking.

cac·o·gen'·ics (–jĕn'·ics) *noun* The scientific study of race–degeneration; also, race–degeneration, as from inbreeding or inferior mating. [<caco– + Gr. root *gen–,* to produce] — **cac·o·gen'·ic** *adj.*

ca·cog·ra·pher *noun* A bad writer or speller. [<caco– + Gr. *graphō,* write] — **cac·o graph'·ic** or **·i·cal** *adj.* — **ca·cog·ra·phy** *noun.*

ca·col·o·gy (–jī) *noun* Mischoice or misuse of words; bad pronunciation or speech.

cac'·o·mis·tle *noun* [Mex.] A raccoonlike carnivore (genus *Bassariscus*), especially *B. astutus* of Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States. Also **cac'·o·mis·cle, ·mix·l, ·mix·le.**

ca·coph·o·nous (cuh·cŏf'·uh·nus) *adj.* **1** Having a harsh, discordant, disagreeable sound: opposed to *euphonious.* **2** In music, discordant; dissonant: opposed to *harmonious.* Also **cac·o·phon'·ic** or **·i·cal** — **ca·coph·o·nous·ly, cac·o·phon'·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

ca·coph·o·ny *noun* **1** Discord; a disagreeable sound; also, the use of harsh combinations of sounds, words, etc., in speech. **2** In music, dissonance. [<caco– + Gr. *phōnē,* sound]

cac·ta·ceous (–shus) *adj.* Of or belonging to the cactus family *(Cactaceæ).*

cac·tus *noun* [**cac·ti** (–tī) or **cac·tus·es** *pl.*] Any one of various American polypetalous, green, fleshy, mostly leafless and spiny plants of the family *Cactaceæ,* embracing more than 100 genera and over 1,500 species, wild and cultivated. [<L. <Gr. *kaktos,* a prickly plant]

ca·cu·men *noun* The apex or top. [<L.] — **ca·cu·mi·nal** *adj.*

Ca·cus In Roman mythology, a giant, son of Vulcan, who stole the cattle of Hercules and was killed by him.

cad *noun* **1** A vulgar, ill–bred, obtrusive fellow in any social sphere; also [Pop.] *heel.* **2** [Obs.] In England, one who caters to the sports of public–school boys or university students; at Oxford, a townsman. **3** [Obs.] The conductor of an omnibus. **4** A craftsman's assistant. [<cad(et)] — **cad·dish** *adj.* — **cad·dish·ly** *adv.* — **cad dish·ness** *noun.*

ca·das·ter *noun* A register, survey, or map of the extent, ownership, value, etc., of the lands of a country, as a basis of taxation. Also **ca·das·tre.** [<F. *cadastre*] — **ca·das·tral** *adj.* — **cad·as·tra'·tion** *noun.*

ca·dav·er or **ca da·ver** *noun* A dead body; especially that of a human being intended for dissection; a corpse. [<L.]

ca·dav·er·ine (–in *or* –een) *noun* A thick colorless liquid ptomaine, $C_5H_{14}N_2$, of noxious odor, formed by putrefying animal tissue.

ca·dav·er·ous (–us) *adj.* Like a corpse; pale; ghastly. Also **ca·dav·er·ic.** — **ca·dav·er·ous·ly** *adv.* — **·ous·ness** *noun.*

cad·die *noun* A messenger or errand boy, especially one carrying clubs for golf–players. — *intr. verb* [**cad died, cad·dy·ing**] To act as a caddie. Also **cad·dy.** [<cadet]

cad·dis *noun* **1** A coarse sergelike fabric. **2** A narrow, tapelike worsted fabric for bindings, etc. **3** Worsted yarn; crewel. Also **cad·dice.**

caddis fly Any of certain four–winged insects (order *Trichoptera*) somewhat resembling moths. Their aquatic larvæ, known as **caddis worms,** construct, inhabit, and carry cylindrical, silk–lined cases covered with sand, gravel, etc.

Cad·do *noun* [**Cad·do, Cad does** *pl.*] A member of a North American Indian confederacy belonging to the southern group of the Caddoan linguistic stock, formerly living along the Red River in Louisiana, Arkansas, and eastern Texas: now in Oklahoma. They called themselves *Hasinai,* our own people.

Cad do an *adj.* Of or pertaining to a North American Indian linguistic stock formerly numerous west of the Mississippi, and including the Arikaras of North Dakota, the tribes of the Pawnee confederacy of Nebraska and Kansas, and the Caddo, Kichai, and Wichita of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

cad·dy *noun* [**cad dies** *pl.*] **1** A receptacle for tea. **2** A case in which cookies are packed and displayed in a food store; also, a wooden packing case for twists and plugs of tobacco. [<Malay *kati,* pound]

cad dy Same as CADDIE.

cade *adj.* Brought up by hand; as, a *cade* colt; hence, coddled. [Origin unknown]

cade *noun* A large, bushy shrub *(Juniperus oxycedrus).* From its wood is obtained a brown, thick liquid of a tarry odor, called **cade oil,** used in soaps and for skin diseases. [<F.]

cade *noun* [Obs.] A barrel or keg, especially for herring. [<L. *cadus* <Gr. *kados,* jar]

ca·delle (cuh·dĕl') *noun* A black beetle about 2/5 inch long *(Tenebroides mauritanicus)* which in both larval and adult stages feeds upon stored grain. [<F.]

ca·dence *noun* **1** Rhythmic or measured flow or movement, as in poetry, music, oratory; uniform pace and time in marching expressed in so many steps to the minute; measure; beat. **2** Modulation, as of the voice or of elemental sounds; accent; also, a fall of the voice, as at a period. **3** Intonation or inflection of the speaking voice as distinctive of a language or locality. **4** In music, a succession of chords naturally closing a musical phrase or period: the **perfect, complete,** or **whole cadence,** proper at the end of a movement; the **imperfect** or **half cadence,** often a reversal of the dominant perfect. **5** A cadenza. See synonyms under TUNE. [<L. *cado,* fall] — **ca·denced** *adj.*

CA·DEN·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] **1** Cadence; rhythm. **2** In heraldry, the relative position of the younger members of the same family or branches of the same house.

CA·DENT *adj.* **1** Having cadence or rhythm. **2** [Obs.] Falling.

CA·DEN·ZA (cuh·dĕn′·zuh; *It.* cah·dĕnt′·sah) *noun* In music, an embellishment or flourish, prepared or improvised, for a solo voice or an instrument, before the close of a movement or between divisions of a movement. [<It.]

CA·DET *noun* **1** A pupil in training at a naval or military school; specifically, one at the U. S. Military Academy. (At the U. S. Naval Academy they are *midshipmen*.) See AVIATION CADET. **2** A younger son or brother. **3** A gentleman who entered the army without a commission to learn the art of war, as the younger sons of noble families in France before the Revolution. **4** [Pop.] A person living with a woman that he may subsist on her earnings as a prostitute; a pander; pimp; whoremonger. [<F.]

CA·DET *noun* One of the Constitutional Democratic party of Russia, formed about 1905. [<Rus. *Kadet* <*K(onstitutsionalnyie)* + *D(emokrati)*]

CA·DET·SHIP *noun* The state or condition of being a cadet; appointment as cadet. Also **CA·DET·CY.**

CA·DETTE *noun fem.* **1** [F.] A younger daughter or sister. **2** In New Zealand, a young woman who has passed a competitive test and been appointed to the civil service.

CADGE *verb* [CADGED, CADG·ING] **1** To carry about; hawk; peddle. **2** To beg. —**CADG·ER** *noun.*

CADG·Y *adj.* **1** Cheerful; frolicsome. **2** Wanton; amorous.

CA·DI (cāy′·dī *or* cah′·dee) *noun* [Turk.] Among the Turks, Arabs, etc., a chief judge or magistrate; also spelled *kadi.*

CAD′·IL·LAC (căd′·ĭ lăc; *F.* cah·dē·yahk′), **ANTOINE DE LA MOTHE,** 1657?–1730, French explorer; founded Detroit.

CAD′·IL·LAC *noun* A make of automobile, including specifically high-powered passenger cars: a trade name.

CA DIZ (cah′·deeth *or* cāy′·diz) **1** A province of SW. Spain; 2,884 square miles. **2** A seaport, capital of the province of Cadiz.

CAD MAN, CHARLES WAKEFIELD, born 1881, American composer.

CAD ME·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Cadmus.

CADMEAN VICTORY A victory that is ruinous to the victor.

CAD·MI·UM *noun* A bluish-white metallic element (symbol Cd) discovered by Friedrich Strohmeyer, 1817, occurring in small quantities in ores of zinc. It is used in the manufacture of fusible alloys, in electroplating, etc. See ELEMENT. [<L. *cadmia* <Gr. *Kadmos,* Cadmus]

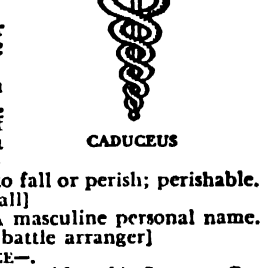
CADMIUM SULFIDE A pigment, CdS, varying in hue from lemon to orange; also **CADMIUM YELLOW** or **CADMIUM ORANGE.**

CAD MUS A prince of Phenicia, mythological founder of Thebes in Boeotia. He killed a dragon and sowed its teeth, from which sprang up armed men who turned on and destroyed each other. Five survived to help him found Thebes. He brought the Phenician alphabet to Greece.

CA·DOR NA, LUIGI, COUNT, 1850–1928, Italian general; commander in chief in World War I.

CAD RE (cad′·ree; *F.* cah′ dr) *noun* **1** The officers and men necessary to establish and train a military unit. **2** A nucleus; skeleton; framework. [<F.]

CA DU·CE·US (cuh·dū′–) *noun* [·CE·I (sī·ī) *pl.*] **1** The wand or staff of Mercury, the messenger of the gods. **2** This wand used in the U. S. Army as the emblem of the Army Medical Corps; also, often used as the symbol of the medical profession. [<L. <Gr. *kerykeion,* herald's staff] —**CA·DU·CE·AN** *adj.*



CADUCEUS

CA·DU·CI·TY *noun* **1** The state or quality of being caducous. **2** Old age; senility.

CA·DU·COUS (–dū′·cus) *adj.* **1** In biology, dropping or falling off, especially at an early stage of development, as the sepals of a poppy or the gills of salamanders, etc. **2** Having a tendency to fall or perish; perishable. [<L. *caducus,* falling, <*cado,* fall]

CAD·WAL·LA·DER (căd·wahl′–) A masculine personal name. Also **CAD·WAL·A·DER.** [<Celt., battle arranger]

CÆ— See also words beginning CE—.

CÆ·CIL·I·A (*L.* see·sil′·ĭ·uh; *G.* tsā·tsee′·lee·uh) Same as CECILIA.

CÆ·CIL·I·AN (suh·sĭl′–) *noun* One of a class (*Gymnophiona*) of amphibians, resembling worms or small snakes, inhabiting the tropics.

CÆ CIL·I·US (sī·sil′·ĭ·us) [L.] Same as CECIL.

CÆD·MON (cād′·mun) The earliest known English poet (7th century).

CÆ·LI·AN (see′–) One of the seven hills of Rome.

CAEN (kahN) A seaport in northern France; former capital of Normandy; burial place of William the Conqueror.

CÆR·I·MO·NI·A′·RI·US (sĕr–) *noun* [·RI·I (rī·ī) *pl.*] A director of ceremonies in solemn offices, as in Roman Catholic cathedral services. [<L. *cærimonia,* ceremony]

CÆR·LE·ON (car′–) A Roman station in western England; the supposed seat of King Arthur's court; now, a town in Monmouthshire on the Usk River.

CÆR·NAR·VON (car–) A county of northern Wales; 569 square miles: also **CÆR·NAR·VON·SHIRE**; also, its county seat. Also spelled *Carnarvon.*

CÆS·AL·PIN·I·A′·CEOUS (sĕs·ăl·pĭn·ĭ·ay′·shus) *adj.* Belonging to a genus (*Cæsalpinia*) of tropical trees, shrubs, or herbs of the bean family. [<A. Cæsalpinus, 1519–1603, Italian botanist]

CÆ·SAR (see′·zur; *Dan.* sā′·sar; *G.* tsā′·sar) **1** A masculine personal name: also spelled *Cesar.* **2** The title of any one of the Roman emperors of the Augustan line; hence, any powerful emperor or despot; figuratively, the State.
—**CÆSAR, (CAIUS) JULIUS,** 100–44 B. C., Roman general, statesman, and historian; hero of Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar.*

CÆS·A·RE′·A (sĕs–) **1** An ancient seaport in Palestine, now a ruined village. **2** Same as KAYSERI.

CÆ·SA·RE·AN (sĭ·zā′–) *adj.* Pertaining to Cæsar. —*noun* A Cæsarean operation. Also spelled *Cesarean, Cesarian.* Also **CÆ·SA·RI·AN.**

CÆSAREAN OPERATION or **SECTION** The delivery of a child by section of the abdominal walls and the womb of the mother when ordinary delivery is apparently impossible: reported to have been performed at the birth of Julius Cæsar; frequently spelled *Cesarean.*

CÆ·SAR·ISM (see′·zur izm) *noun* Government like that of the Cæsars; imperialism; military despotism. —**CÆ·SAR·IST** *noun.*

CÆ SI UM Same as CESIUM.

CÆ SU·RA (si·zhū′·ruh *or* –shū′·rah) *noun* **1** In prosody, a break or pause in the middle of a foot, usually near the middle of a verse. **2** A break or interruption. **3** In music, a rest or pause indicating a rhythmic division point in an air or melody; also, the stressed note preceding. Also spelled *cesura.* [<L., cutting, <*cædo,* cut] —**CÆ SUR·AL** *adj.*

CA E TE·TÉ′ (kah·uh·tuh·tāy′) A town in Bahia, eastern Brazil.

CA·FÉ (cuh·fāy′ *or* că·fāy′) *noun* **1** A coffee house; restaurant. **2** A barroom. **3** Coffee. [<F.]

CAFÉ AU LAIT (ō leh) [F.] Coffee served with milk in it; specifically, a beverage half coffee, half hot milk.

CAFÉ NOIR (nwahr) [F.] Black coffee.

CAF·E·TE′·RI·A *noun* A café or restaurant where the patrons wait upon themselves. [<Mex., coffee store]

CAF·FE IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from coffee. [<F. *caféique* <*café,* coffee]

CAF·FEINE (căf′·een *or, in technical usage,* căf′·ĭ·een) *noun* A crystallizable, slightly bitter, stimulating alkaloid, $C_8H_{10}O_2N_4·H_2O$, found in the leaves and berries of coffee, and chemically identical with the theine found in tea leaves. [<F. *caféine* <*café,* coffee]

CAF FER Same as KAFFIR. Also **CAF·FRE.**

CAF·FE·TAN′·NIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from caffeine and tannin together. Also **CAF·FE·O·TAN′·NIC.** [<CAFFF(INE) + TANNIC]

CAF·TAN *noun* An Arab and Turkish undercoat having long sleeves and girded with a sash: also spelled *kaftan.* [<Ar. *qaftan*]

CA·GA·YAN′ (cah·gah·yahn′) **1** A province in N. Luzon, P. I.; 6,587 square miles. **2** A small island in the Sulu Sea belonging to Palawan province, P. I.

CAGAYAN SULU ISLAND An island in the Sulu Sea, NE. of Borneo (about 40 sq. m.) belonging to Sulu province, P. I.

CAGE *noun* **1** A structure, with openwork of wire or bars, as for confining birds or beasts. **2** A room or place enclosed by a grating, for confining prisoners; also, any lock-up, prison, or place of confinement, or anything that confines or imprisons. **3** Any cagelike structure, framework, or grating, as a timber framework lining a shaft; a platform, elevator car, or the like, protected by gratings; a wire mask worn by the catcher in baseball; the iron or steel skeleton frame of a high building; a table from which quick-firing guns are discharged; an enclosure in a gymnasium for interior baseball practice.
—*tr. verb* [CAGED, CAG·ING] To shut up in or as in a cage; confine; imprison. [<OF. <L. *cavea, cavus,* cage, hollow]

CAGE·LING *noun* A caged bird.

CA·GEY *adj.* [Pop.] [CA·GI·ER, CA·GI·EST] Shrewd; wary of being duped. Also **CA·GY.** —**CA·GI·LY** *adv.* —**CA·GI·NESS** *noun.*

CA·GLIA·RI (cah′·lyah·ree) Seaport in southern Sardinia on the GULF OF CAGLIARI; site of the UNIVERSITY OF CAGLIARI, founded 1596.

CA·GLIA·RI, PAOLO See VERONESE.

CA·GLIOS·TRO (cah·lyōs′·trō), **ALESSANDRO,** 1743–1795, assumed name of a Sicilian impostor, Giuseppe Balsamo.

CA·GOT (cah·gō′) *noun* [F.] One of a formerly outcast, proscribed people inhabiting the valleys of the Pyrenees of France and Spain, characterized by congenital deformity caused by lack of sun: so improved since the French Revolution as not to be noticeably degenerate.

CA·HIER (cah·yeh′) *noun* [F.] **1** A memorial, report of pro-

ceedings, or the like. **2** A quarter of a quire of writing paper. **3** A few leaves, as of printed matter, loosely stitched together; a number of a book issued in parts.

CA·HOOTS *noun pl.* [Pop.] Partnership; close cooperation; as, to be in *cahoots.* [<F. *cahute,* cabin]

CAI·A·PHAS (kāy'– *or* kī'·uh·fus) A Jewish high priest. *Luke* iii, 2.

CAI·COS (kī'·kōs) A group of islands SE. of the Bahamas, under the government of Jamaica; capital, Grand Turk: also called *Turks and Caicos Islands.*

CAIM (came) [Scot.] Same as COMB.

CAI·MAN Same as CAYMAN.

CAIN Same as KAIN.

CAIN The eldest son of Adam, who slew his brother Abel. *Gen.* iv, 1–10. Hence, a fratricide or murderer. — **TO RAISE CAIN** To raise a rumpus; make a noisy disturbance.

CA IN·CA ROOT (–ing'·cuh) The root of a shrub *(Chiococca alba)* of the madder family, found in Florida and tropical America. Also **CA·HIN·CA ROOT.**

CAINE, (SIR THOMAS HENRY) HALL, 1853–1931, English novelist and poet.

CAIN·ITE *noun* A member of a heretical sect of the second century which professed reverence for Cain, Esau, and other wicked Old Testament characters. — **CAIN·ISM** *noun* — **CAIN·IT·IC** *adj.*

CAI·NO·ZO'·IC (kī–) Same as CENOZOIC.

CA·IQUE (cah eek') *noun* **1** A long, narrow, pointed skiff with from two to ten oars, used on the Bosporus. **2** A small Levantine sailing vessel. [<F. <Turk. *kaik*]

ÇA I RA (sah ee·rah') [F.] Literally, it will go, meaning it will succeed: the earliest of the famous songs by the populace in the French Revolution.

CAIRD (cāyrd) *noun* [Scot.] A tinker; gipsy. [<Gael. *ceard*]

CAIRD, EDWARD, 1835–1908, Scottish philosopher.

CAIRN *noun* A mound or heap of stones for a memorial or a marker. [<Gael. *carn,* heap] — **CAIRNED** *adj.*

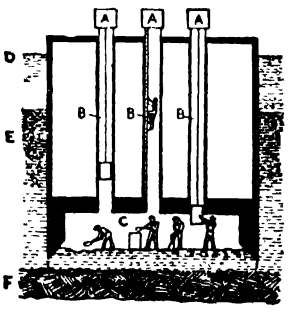
CAIRN·GORM *noun* A smoky, yellow to brown variety of quartz; smoky quartz.

CAIRN·GORM A mountain between Inverness and Banff, Scotland.

CAIRN TERRIER See under TERRIER.

CAI·RO **1** (kī' ro) A city, capital of Egypt, on the east bank of the Nile; United Nations conferences, Nov., Dec., 1943. **2** (ka'·ro) A city in Illinois at the confluence of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

CAIS·SON (kāy'·sun) *noun* **1** An ammunition chest or wagon. **2** A two-wheeled vehicle carrying such a chest to serve a gun in firing position with its immediate needs in ammunition. **3** A large watertight box within which work is done under water, as on a bridge pier. **4** A watertight box, or other apparatus, to be placed beneath a sunken vessel and inflated in order to raise it. **5** A gate for closing the entrance to a dry dock. [<F.]



CAISSON

a Airlocks.
b Shafts for entrance of workmen and materials to air chamber where the men work.
c Air chamber.
d Water level.
e River bottom.
f Bedrock.

CAISSON DISEASE A painful, paralyzing, sometimes fatal disease caused by passing too immediately into normal air pressure from the compressed air of caissons, diving bells, etc., while the system still contains an excess accumulation of nitrogen: also called *the bends, divers' palsy, tunnel disease.*

CAITH·NESS (cāyth'–) A county in northern Scotland; 712 square miles; capital, Wick.

CAI·TIFF (cāy'–) *noun* A base wretch. — *adj.* Vile; basely wicked. [<OF. *caitif* <L. *captivus,* captive]

CAI US (cay'·us) A Roman prænomen: also *Gaius.*

CAIUS (keez), **JOHN,** 1510–1572, English physician and educator.

CA·JAL See RAMÓN Y CAJAL.

CA·JA·MAR·CA (cah·hah–) A manufacturing city in north-central Peru.

CAJ·E PUT (–pōōt) *noun* **1** The California-laurel *(Umbellularia californica).* **2** The cajuput.

CA·JOLE *verb* [**CA·JOLED, CA·JOL·ING**] To impose on, as by flattery or delusive promises; dupe; wheedle. See synonyms under ALLURE. [<F. *cajoler*] — **CA·JOLE MENT** *noun* — **CA·JOL·ER** *noun* — **CA·JOL·ING·LY** *adv.*

CA·JOL·ER·Y (cuh·jole'–) *noun* [·IES *pl.*] The act of cajoling; the art of wheedling by flattery.

CA·JON (cah·hōne') *noun* [Local] [**JO·NES** (hō'·nays) *pl.*] A canyon or narrow gorge with steep sides. [<Sp., box]

CA·JUN *noun* A reputed descendant of the Acadian French in Louisiana. [Corruption of ACADIAN]

CAJ·U·PUT (–ōō pōōt) *noun* **1** A small tree *(Melaleuca leucadendron)* of the myrtle family *(Myrtaceæ),* native to the Moluccas, etc. **2** Oil of cajuput, used in skin diseases. Also **CAJ·A·PUT, CAJ·E·PUT;** sometimes spelled *kajeput.* [<Malay *kayu,* tree, + *putih,* white]

CAKE *noun* **1** A baked mixture of flour, eggs, milk, etc.: distinguished from bread or pudding. **2** A small or thin mass of dough, etc., baked or fried; as, pan*cake,* fish*cake,* etc. **3** A hardened mass of any material; as, a *cake* of soap, mud, ice, etc. **4** A morbid hardening or coagulation in the body. — **TO TAKE THE CAKE** To take the prize; be the best of or at something.

— *verb* [**CAKED, CAK·ING**] To form into a hardened mass. [<ME. probably <Norse]

CAKES AND ALE A carefree way of life; soft, easy living.

CAKE–URCHIN *noun* A sea-urchin (family *Clypeastridea*) having a disklike body with a raised central surface and a mass of velvety spines.

CAKE·WALK *noun* An entertainment, originating among the Negroes of the southern United States, in which a cake is awarded as prize for the most original manner of walking; hence, such walking; also, a dance based on it. — *intr. verb* To do a cakewalk; strut. — **CAKE'·WALK·ER** *noun.*

CAL·A *noun* A wing-shaped tip over the toe of a shoe.

CAL'·A·BAR *noun* The pelt of the gray Siberian squirrel; also the squirrel. Also **CAL·A·BER.** [<CALABRIA (peninsula)]

CAL·A·BAR' **1** A seaport in SE. Nigeria: until 1904 officially called **OLD CALABAR.** **2** A river in Nigeria. **3** An estuary of the Gulf of Guinea.

CALABAR BEAN **1** The highly poisonous seed of an African twining climber *(Physostigma venenosum)* of the bean family. An extract from it is used for contracting the pupil of the eye, occasionally for tetanus, epilepsy, and other nervous disorders. With the natives of Old Calabar it was a test for crime, witchcraft, etc., whence also the name *ordeal bean.* **2** Also the plant: sometimes **CALABAR–BEAN.**

CAL'·A·BASH *noun* A gourd of the calabash tree, or a vessel made from its shell; also the tree. [<Pg. *calabaça* <Pers. *kharbuz,* melon]

CALABASH GOURD The common gourd from the calabash tree, used for making pipes, etc.

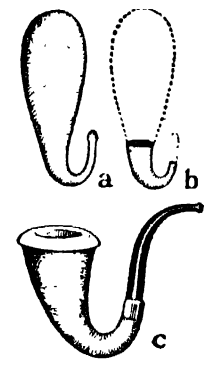
CALABASH TREE **1** A tropical American tree *(Lagenaria siceraria)* of the trumpet-flower family that bears a gourdlike fruit or calabash. **2** The African baobab.

CAL·A·BA·ZIL'·LA (–seel'·yuh) *noun* A squash *(Cucurbita fœtidissima),* the macerated root of which is used as a remedy for hemorrhoids; the pulp of its green fruit is used as soap. [<Sp. *calabaza,* gourd]

CAL'·A·BOOSE *noun* [Pop.] A jail; lock-up. [<Sp. *calabozo,* dungeon]

CA·LA·BRI·A (cuh lāy'·brī uh; *It.* cah·lah'·brē·ah) **1** A department in SW. Italy; 5,819 sq. m. **2** In Roman times the SE. peninsula of Italy. — **CA·LA·BRI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

CA·LA·DI·UM *noun* One of a genus *(Caladium)* of tuberous tropical American herbs of the arum family with large, variegated sagittate leaves. [<Malay *kēlādy*]



CALABASH

a Gourd.
b Portion used to manufacture a calabash pipe.
c Finished pipe with a meerschaum bowl.

ÇA·LAH (cah'–) Same as KALAKIL.

CAL·AIS (cal'·äy *or* cäl'·is; *F.* ca·lāy') A French seaport on the English Channel, facing Dover.

CAL·A·MAN'·CO (–man'·co) *noun* A glossy woolen fabric of Flanders, or a garment made from it; also a glazed linen stuff. Also spelled *calamanco.* [<Sp. <Flem. *kalamink*]

CAL·A·MAN'·DER *noun* The wood of various trees (family *Ebenaceæ*), especially the rare and beautiful *Diospyros quæsita* of Ceylon, finely veined, hard, and valuable for cabinetwork. [Corruption of COROMANDEL]

CAL'·A·MA·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A squid. [<L. *calamarius* <*calamus,* pen, <Gr. *kalamos,* reed]

CA·LA·MI·A'·NES ISLANDS (cah·lah·mee·ah'·nāys) A group of islands in the western Philippine Archipelago.

CAL·A·MIF'·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Bearing reeds. [<CALAMUS + L. *fero,* bear]

CA·LAM'·I FORM *adj.* Shaped like a reed.

CAL'·A·MINE *noun* (–mine *or* –min) Hemimorphite. — *tr. verb* (–mine) [·MINED, ·MIN·ING] To apply calamine to. [<F. <LL. *calamina* <L. *cadmia;* see CADMIUM]

CAL·A·MINT *noun* A menthaceous plant (genus *Satureia*) of the north temperate zone, especially *S. calamintha.* Also **CALAMINT BALM.** [<F. *calament* <Gr. *kalaminthē*]

CAL'·A·MITE *noun* A fossil plant (genus *Calamites,* division *Pteridophyta*) of the later Paleozoic era, resembling the modern horsetails in general appearance but growing to a height of 100 feet and more. [<L. *calamus,* reed]

CA·LAM·I·TOUS (–tus) *adj.* Disastrous. — **·LY** *adv.*

CA·LAM·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] **1** A misfortune or disaster. **2** A state or time of affliction, adversity, or disaster. See

synonyms under ACCIDENT, ADVERSITY, BLOW, CATASTROPHE, MISFORTUNE. [<F. *calamité* <L. *calamitas*]

CAL·A·MUS *noun* [·MI (mī) *pl.*] **1** The sweet flag (*Acorus calamus*). **2** The quill of a feather.

CAL·A·MUS *noun* [·MI (mī) *pl.*] A genus of oriental climbing palms; the climbing rattans. [<L. <Gr. *kalamos*, reed]

CA·LAN·DO (kah·lahn′·dō) *adj. & adv.* [It.] Diminishing in strength of tone and in rapidity: a musical term.

CA·LASH *noun* **1** A low-wheeled light carriage with folding top. **2** A folding carriage top or hood. **3** A woman's hood supported by hoops, to be pulled over the head or folded back, fashionable in the 18th century: from folding top of the calash. Also spelled *calèche*. [<F. *calèche*]



CALASH

CAL·A·THUS *noun* [·THI (thī) *pl.*] A vase-shaped basket, used by Greek and Roman women as a sewing basket: a symbol of fruitfulness, as on statues of Demeter, etc. [<L. <Gr. *kalathos*, vase-shaped basket]

CALC-, CALCI- Combining forms from Latin *calx, calcis*, lime, as in *calc*sinter or *calci*meter.

CAL·CA·NE·UM *noun* [·NE·A *pl.*] The heel bone. See illustration under FOOT. Also **CAL·CA·NE·US.** [<L. <*calx*, heel]

①CAL CAR *noun* **1** In glassmaking, a calcining oven. **2** In metallurgy, an annealing oven. [<L. *calcaria*, limekiln]

②CAL CAR *noun* [CAL·CA·RI·A *pl.*] A spur, or spurlike projection. [<L., spur, <*calx*, heel]

CAL′·CA·RATE *adj.* In botany and zoology, having a calcar, or spur; spurred. Also **CAL′·CA·RAT·ED.**

CAL·CA·RE·OUS (·us) *adj.* Composed of, containing, or of the nature of limestone or calcium carbonate; also, containing calcium. [<L. *calx*, lime]

CAL·CA·RIF′·ER·OUS (·us) *adj.* Bearing spurs.

CAL′·CE·ATE *adj.* Wearing shoes; shod: said of certain religious orders. [<L. *calceatus* <*calceus*, shoe]

CAL·CED·O·NY Same as CHALCEDONY.

CAL′·CE·I·FORM *adj.* In botany, slipper-shaped.

CAL·CE·O·LA′·RI·A *noun* A member of a large genus (*Calceolaria*) of herbs and shrubs of the figwort family, with opposite leaves and small axillary or racemose flowers having the lowest petal the longest: also called *slipperwort*. [<L. *calceolus* <*calceus*, shoe]

CAL′·CE·O·LATE *adj.* In botany, slipper-shaped. —**·LY** *adv.*

CAL·CES [L.] Plural of CALX.

CAL·CHAS (·kus) In Homer's *Iliad*, a Greek priest and soothsayer at the siege of Troy.

CAL·CIC (·sik) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing calcium or lime.

CAL·CIC·O·LOUS (·lus) *adj.* Growing upon limestone: said of certain plants.

CAL·CI·CO′·SIS *noun* A disease of the lungs occurring among workers in the dust of limestone.

CAL·CIF′·ER·OL (·ōl) *noun* The anti-rachitic vitamin D_2; a white, crystalline, fat-soluble, accessory food factor, $C_{28}H_{44}O$, formed by the ultraviolet irradiation or electronic bombardment of ergosterol: found in fish oils, milk, eggs, etc.

CAL·CIF·ER·OUS (·us) *adj.* Yielding or containing calcium carbonate, as rocks. Also **CAL·CIF·IC.**

CAL·CI·FI·CA′·TION *noun* **1** Conversion into chalk, or into stony or bony substance, by the deposition of lime salts; as in petrifaction and ossification. **2** Such a lime formation. **3** A petrifactive retrogression observed in tissue which has degenerated, or is moribund or dead.

①CAL′·CI·FORM *adj.* **1** [Obs.] Having the form of lime or chalk. **2** Pebble-shaped. Compare next entry.

②CAL′·CI·FORM *adj.* Having a projection like a heel. [<L. *calx*, heel, + -FORM] Compare preceding entry.

CAL·CIF·U·GOUS (·yu·gus) *adj.* Not growing on limestone: said of certain saxicolous lichens. Also **CAL·CIF·U·GAL.** [<CALCI- + L. *fugio*, flee]

CAL′·CI·FY *verb* [FIED, ·FY·ING] To make or become stony by the deposit of lime salts.

CAL′·CI·MINE *noun* A white or tinted wash consisting of whiting, or zinc-white, with glue and water, for ceilings, walls, etc. —*tr. verb* [MINED, ·MIN·ING] To apply calcimine to. Also spelled *kalsomine*. [<L. *calx*, lime]

CAL·CIN′·A·TO·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] An apparatus for calcining, as a calcining furnace. [<LL. *calcinatorium* <*calcino*, calcine]

CAL·CINE (·sīn *or* ·sīne, *or* kăl sīne′) *verb* [CAL·CINED, CAL·CIN·ING] **1** To expel volatile matter, as carbon dioxide or water, from, by heat, for the purpose of rendering friable; as, to *calcine* limestone. **2** To reduce to a calx, as copper ore, by subjecting to heat; roast. **3** To become changed by the action of dry heat into a friable powder. Also **CAL′·CIN·IZE.** [<F. *calciner* <L. *calx*, lime] —**CAL·CINED** *adj.* —**CAL·CI·NA′·TION** *noun* —**CAL·CIN′·A·TO·RY** *adj.*

CAL·CIPH·I·LOUS (·sif′·i·lus) *adj.* In ecology, fond of chalk; lime-loving: said of plants that grow best in soils containing lime. [<CALCI- + Gr. *philō*, love]

CAL·CIPH·O·BOUS (·sif′·o·bus) *adj.* Not thriving on soils rich in lime. [<CALCI- + Gr. *phobos*, fear]

CAL·CITE *noun* A widely diffused calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$, usually colorless or whitish, in hexagonal crystals. The massive varieties include chalk, limestone, and marble. See ICELAND SPAR. [<L. *calx*, lime] —**CAL·CIT·IC** *adj.*

CAL·CI·TRA′·TION *noun* Kicking, either literal or figurative. See RECALCITRATE. —**CAL·CI·TRANT** *adj.*

CAL·CI·UM *noun* A silver-white, malleable, metallic element (symbol Ca) belonging to the alkaline earth metals, never occurring free, but widely distributed in combination; discovered in 1808 by Sir Humphry Davy. See ELEMENT. [<L. *calx*, lime]

CALCIUM CARBIDE A compound, CaC_2, made from quicklime and carbon in an electric furnace. When treated with water it yields acetylene. Also **CALCIUM ACETYLIDE.**

CALCIUM CARBONATE A fine white amorphous powder, $CaCO_3$: used in making toothpowders and dental cements. It occurs in nature abundantly as calcite (limestone, marble, etc.).

CALCIUM CHLORIDE A white, very deliquescent salt, $CaCl_2$: used as a drying agent.

CALCIUM CYANAMIDE A chemical compound, $CaCN_2$, produced in the electric furnace from the nitrogen of the air: an artificial fertilizer.

CALCIUM FLUORIDE A white powder, CaF_2, which becomes luminous on the application of heat: used for etching glass and in the manufacture of enamels. It occurs in nature as the mineral fluorite.

CALCIUM HYDROXIDE Slaked lime, $Ca(OH)_2$: also used in solution; limewater.

CALCIUM LIGHT A powerful light produced by the incandescence of lime in an oxyhydrogen flame; the Drummond light; lime light.

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE Any of a class of earthy phosphates formed in various animal tissues and otherwise; especially, tribasic calcium phosphate or bone ash, $Ca_3(PO_4)_2$, used as an antacid, polishing agent, etc.

CALCIUM SULFATE A white compound, $CaSO_4$, occurring in nature as anhydrite and as gypsum.

CAL·COG·RA·PHY *noun* The art of drawing with colored chalks or pastels. —**CAL·CO·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.*

CALC′·SIN·TER *noun* A loose deposit of massive calcite in caverns or river beds from water containing lime salts.

CALC·SPAR *noun* Crystallized carbonate of lime.

CALC·TUFF *noun* A porous deposit of carbonate of lime found in calcareous springs. Also **CALC·TU′·FA** (·tu′ fuh).

CAL·CU·LA·BLE *adj.* Capable of being calculated, estimated, or forecast; reliable. —**CAL·CU·LA·BLY** *adv.*

CAL′·CU·LATE (·kyōō·lāt) *verb* [LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] **1** To ascertain by computation; reckon; estimate. **2** To plan; arrange; devise. **3** [Pop.] To think, suppose, or believe, after consideration or deliberation; reckon. **4** To engage in selfish scheming for pecuniary advantage. **5** To depend or rely: with *on*. [<L. *calculus*, pebble]

Synonyms: account, compute, consider, count, deem, enumerate, estimate, number, rate, reckon. *Number* is the generic term. To *count* is to *number* one by one. To *calculate* is to use more complicated processes, as multiplication, division, etc. *Compute* allows more of the element of probability, which is still more strongly expressed by *estimate*; as, to *estimate* the cost of a proposed building. To *enumerate* is to mention item by item; as, to *enumerate* one's grievances. To *rate* is to *estimate* by comparison, as if the object were one of a series. We *count* upon a desired future; we do not *count* upon the undesired. As applied to the present we *reckon* or *count* a thing precious or worthless. Compare ESTEEM.

CAL′·CU·LAT·ING (·lay·ting) *adj.* Inclined to reckon or estimate, especially for one's own chances or interests; planning; scheming; as, a *calculating* politician; also, designed for computation; as, a *calculating* machine.

CAL·CU·LA′·TION *noun* **1** The act or art of computing. **2** A computation, reckoning. **3** An estimate of probability; a forecast. **4** Shrewd caution.

CAL′·CU·LA·TIVE (·tiv) *adj.* Of or pertaining to calculation; given to calculation.

CAL′·CU·LA·TOR *noun* One who calculates; also, a calculating machine or set of tables.

CAL·CU·LOUS (·kyōō·lus) *adj.* Stony; gritty; pertaining to, like, or affected with calculus.

CAL·CU·LUS (·kyōō·lus) *noun* [·LI (lī) or, in defs. 2 & 3, ·LUS·ES *pl.*] **1** A stonelike concretion, as in the bladder. **2** A method of calculating by algebraic symbols. **3** A book treating this mathematical method. —**DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS** That branch of analysis which investigates the infinitesimal changes of constantly varying quantities when the relations between the quantities are given. —**INTEGRAL CALCULUS** That branch of analysis which, from the relations among the infinitesimal changes or variations of quantities, deduces relations among the quantities themselves, as in finding the area enclosed by a given curve. [<L., a pebble used in calculating]

CAL·CUT·TA A seaport, the capital of Bengal Province, India.
CAL·DA·RI·UM *noun* [L.] [·RI·A *pl.*] In ancient Rome, a room for the hot bath.
CAL·DE·COTT (cawl'·dĭ·cut), **RANDOLPH**, 1846–86, English artist and illustrator.
CAL·DER (cawl'–), **ALEXANDER STIRLING**, born 1870, American sculptor.
CAL·DE·RA *noun* **1** A large, roughly circular depression, in many cases with a partially broken–down rim, formed by the explosive disruption of a volcanic cone, or by the collapse of a crater floor. **2** A large caldron. [<Sp.]
CAL·DE·RÓN' DE LA BAR·CA (cahl·dĕ·rōn' deh lah bar'·cah), **PEDRO**, 1600–1681, Spanish dramatist.
CAL·DRON (cawl'·drun) *noun* A large kettle or boiler. Also spelled *cauldron*. [<ME. *caudron* <OF. *chaudron* <L. *caldus*, hot]
CALD·WELL (cawld'–), **ERSKINE**, born 1903, American writer.
CA·LEB A masculine personal name. [<Heb., dog]
— **CALEB** The associate of Joshua in spying on the land of Canaan. *Num.* xiii, 30.
CA·LÈCHE (cah·lĕsh') [F.] Same as CALASH.
CAL·E·DO'·NI·A Ancient name of Scotland, now poetical. — **CAL·E·DO'·NI·AN** *adj. & noun.*
CALEDONIAN CANAL A ship canal from Moray Firth to Loch Linnhe, Argyllshire, Scotland, connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean; 60½ miles.
CAL·E·FA'·CIENT (–fāy'·shĕnt) *adj.* Causing heat or warmth. — *noun* Something that produces heat or warmth, especially a medical agent. [<L. *calefaciens* <*caleo*, be warm, + *facio*, make] — **CAL·E·FAC'·TION** *noun* — **CAL·E·FAC'·TIVE** *adj.*
CAL·E·FAC'·TO·RY *adj.* Adapted or used for heating or warming; communicating warmth. — *noun* An artificially warmed room in a monastery.
CA·LEN·DAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Roman calends or the first day of any month.
CAL·EN·DAR (–dur) *noun* **1** A systematic arrangement of subdivisions of time, as years, months, days, weeks, etc. **2** An almanac. **3** A schedule or list of things or events classified or chronologically arranged; as, a *calendar* of causes for trial in court. **4** [Obs.] A guide; example; model. — *tr. verb* To register in a calendar or list; place in the calendar of saints; digest and index, as documents. [<L. *calendarium*, account book, <*calendæ*, calends]
— **CHINESE CALENDAR** A calendar reckoned in cycles of sixty days with no interruption for adjustment to the lunar cycle: now used together with the Gregorian.
— **ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR** A luni–solar calendar for regulating the dates of church feasts: in both Catholic and Protestant usage.
— **GREGORIAN CALENDAR** The calendar now in general use in most parts of the world; first prescribed in 1582 by Pope Gregory XIII to correct the Julian year to the solar year; adopted in England Sept. 3/14, 1752, the first being the *Old Style (O.S.)* date and the last being the *New Style (N.S.)*. Thus, although George Washington's birthday is commemorated on February 22, he was born on February 11, 1732, by the Old Style calendar.
— **HEBREW CALENDAR** The present–day calendar of the Jews, based on a lunar month, and adjusted to the solar year by intercalating the month Veadar between Adar and Nisan 7 times in a 19 year cycle. The months, having alternately 30 and 29 days, are Tishri, Heshwan, Kislew, Tebet, Shebat, Adar, Nisan, Iyyar, Siwan, Tammuz, Ab, and Elul; Heshwan and Kislew, however, may add or lose a day respectively as needed. The year now begins on Tishri 1, though anciently it began in Nisan. The Hebrew calendar reckons the creation at 3760 years 3 months B.C.
— **HINDU CALENDAR** A solar calendar, reckoned in 12 months, each beginning when the sun enters a new sign of the zodiac.
— **JULIAN CALENDAR** The calendar prescribed by Julius Cæsar, which, though using the bissextile year, was in error one day in 128 years. The months, after some changes by Augustus, had the length now in use in Europe and America.
— **MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR** A lunar calendar of 12 months dating from A.D. 622 (July 15), the year of the Hegira. There is no seasonal intercalation the seasons retrogressing in a period of 32½ years. The names of the months, alternately 29 and 30 days, are Muharram (30 days), Saphar, Rabia 1, Rabia 2, Jomada 1, Jomada 2, Rajab, Shaaban, Ramadan, Shawwal, Dulkaada, and Dulheggia.
— **PERPETUAL CALENDAR** A calendar by which the day of the week for any given date may be ascertained during a widely extended period of time.

One method follows: (1) Take the last two figures of the year, add ¼ of them, neglecting the remainder; (2) Add 1, if the date is in January or October; 2, in May; 3, in August; 4, in February, March, or November; 5, in June; 6, in September or December; 0, in April or July; if leap year (that is, if divisible by 4 without remainder, and not by 100): 0, in January; 3, in February. (3) Add day of month. Divide the sum of these three by 7, and the remainder gives the number of the day of the week. For example: September 3, 1939, was a Sunday. 39 + 9 = 48; September = 6; Date = 3. 48 + 6 + 3 = 57. 57 ÷ 7 = 8, which is Sunday, the eighth (or first) day of the week. This applies only to the years 1900–99. For the years 1700–99 add 4; for 1800–99 add 2; for 2000–99 add 6; but before 1752 the Old Style was used.

— **REPUBLICAN** or **REVOLUTIONARY CALENDAR** The calendar instituted on Oct. 5, 1793, by the first French Republic, and abolished Dec. 31, 1805. Its scheme divided the year into 12 months of 30 days each, with five (in leap years, six) supplementary days *(sansculottides)* at the end of the last month. The first year (Year I) began Sept. 22, 1792. The months were: Vendémiaire, Brumaire, Frimaire, Nivose, Pluviose, Ventose, Germinal, Floréal, Prairial, Messidor, Thermidor (or Fervidor), and Fructidor.
— **ROMAN CALENDAR** A lunar calendar, attributed to Numa. The day of the new moon was the *calends*, and the day of the full moon the *ides* (the 13th or 15th of the month). Days were reckoned backward from these dates and from the *nones*, ninth day before the ides by inclusive reckoning.
— **WORLD CALENDAR** A proposed reformed calendar designed to equalize the lengths of the quarters of the year, each to have one month of 31 and two of 30 days. It provides for extra days to conform to solar time.
CAL EN DER *noun* A machine for giving a gloss to cloth, paper, etc., by pressing between rollers. — *tr. verb* To press in a calender. [<F. *calendre* <L. *cylindrus*, cylinder]
— **CAL·EN·DERED** *adj.* — **CAL·EN·DER·ER** *noun.*
CAL·EN·DER *noun* A mendicant dervish of Persia or Turkey. [<Pers. *qalandar*]
CAL·ENDS *noun pl.* The first day of the Roman month: also spelled *kalends*. — **AT** or **ON THE GREEK CALENDS** At a date that will never come, the Greeks having no calends. [<L. *calendæ*, calends, <*calo*, call] — **CA·LEN·DAL** *adj.*
CA·LEN·DU·LA (–dû·luh) *noun* A member of a small genus *(Calendula)* of annual or perennial herbs of the composite family, the pot–marigolds, having alternate entire leaves, and heads of yellow or orange flowers.
CAL·EN·TURE (–chŏŏr *or* –tyŏŏr) *noun* **1** A tropical remittant fever caused by extreme heat and accompanied by delirium and hallucinations. **2** Sunstroke. [<F. <Sp. *calentura* <L. *caleo*, be warm]
CA·LE·SA (cah·leh'·sah) *noun* [Philippine] A small two–wheeled carriage; Spanish chaise; cab.
CA·LES·CENCE *noun* The condition of growing warm; increasing warmth. [<L. *calesco*, grow warm] — **CA·LES·CENT** *adj.*
CALF *(variable from* căf *to* cahf*)* *noun* [CALVES *pl.*] **1** The young of the cow or various other bovine animals. **2** The young of various large mammals, as the elephant, whale, hippopotamus, etc. **3** The skin of the calf, or leather made from it: also **CALF·SKIN**. **4** [Pop.] A raw, gawky, witless young person; a blockhead; dolt. **5** A floating fragment of ice near an iceberg. — **THE GOLDEN CALF** **1** The molten image made by Aaron and worshiped by the Israelites; *Ex.* xxxii. **2** Riches, as unduly prized; mammon. [<OE.]
CALF *noun* [CALVES *pl.*] The muscular hinder part of the human leg below the knee. [<ON. *kalfi*]
CALF LOVE Adolescent or immature love.
CALF'S–FOOT JELLY A gelatinous deposit sometimes found between the bones of calves' feet and processed by boiling: also spelled *calvesfoot jelly*.
CAL·GA·RY A commercial and railroad center in SW. Alberta, Canada.
CAL·HOUN (–hōōn'), **JOHN CALDWELL**, 1782–1850, American statesman.
CA·LI (cah'·lee) A town in SW. Colombia.
CAL'·I·BAN In Shakespeare's *The Tempest*, a deformed savage slave of Prospero.
CAL·I·BER *noun* **1** The internal diameter of a tube. **2** Specifically, the internal diameter of the barrel of a gun, cannon, etc. expressed in decimals of an inch for small arms, millimeters for rifles, centimeters for cannon; also the diameter of a bullet, shell, etc. **3** The ratio of the length of a gun's bore to its diameter: a unit of length. **4** Degree of individual capacity or intellectual power; personal ability, quality, or worth. Also **CAL·I·BRE**. [<F. *calibre*, perhaps <Ar. *qalib*, mold or form]
CAL'·I·BRATE *tr. verb* [·BRAT·ED, ·BRAT·ING] **1** To graduate a tube of a measuring instrument in appropriate units, as a thermometer is *calibrated* in degrees of temperature. **2** To determine the reading of (any graduated instrument). — **CAL·I·BRA'·TION** *noun* — **CAL·I·BRA'·TOR** *noun.*
CAL·I·BURN, CAL·I·BUR'·NO Same as EXCALIBUR.
CAL·I·CES Plural of CALIX.
CA·LI·CHE (cah·lee'·cheh) *noun* [Sp.] **1** The native impure sodium nitrate of Chile, $NaNO_3$; Chile saltpeter. **2** A calcareous sediment, locally so named in Arizona, typical of soils in warm, semi–arid, or desert regions.
CAL·I·CLE (–i·kl) *noun* A small cup–shaped part or organ, as a polyp cell in corals or a hydrotheca in hydrozoans; a calyculus. [<L. *caliculus* <*calix*, cup]

CAL·I·CO *noun* [·COES or ·COS *pl.*] **1** Any cheap cotton cloth printed in bright colors. **2** In England, white cotton cloth. — *adj.* **1** Made of calico; as, a *calico* dress. **2** Resembling printed calico; dappled or streaked; variegated; as, a *calico* cat. [<CALICUT]

CAL'·I·CO·BACK *noun* **1** [Local] The turnstone. **2** The harlequin bug. **3** The calico bass.

CALICO BASS A food fish *(Pomoxys sparoides)* of the Mississippi Valley, etc., of variegated coloration: also called *strawberry bass.*

CAL' I CO·BUSH *noun* The mountain-laurel *(Kalmia latifolia).* Also **CAL'·I·CO·TREE.**

CA·LIC·U LA Same as CALYCLE.

CAL·I CUT A seaport town in SW. Madras Province, India.

CA·LIF, CAL'·I·FATE, etc. Same as CALIPH, etc.

CAL·I·FOR'·NI·A A Pacific State of the United States; 158,297 square miles; capital, Sacramento; entered the Union Sept. 9, 1850; nicknamed *Golden State.*

CALIFORNIA, GULF OF Inlet of the Pacific, between Mexico and Lower California.

CALIFORNIA, LOWER See BAJA CALIFORNIA.

CAL·I FOR'·NI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to California. — *noun* **1** A native or legal citizen of California. **2** An aboriginal of California. **3** One of the original Spanish settlers of California.

CALIFORNIA POPPY Any of several plants of the poppy family; specifically, the California State flower, the yellow-flowered *Eschscholtzia californica,* the yellow creamcups, *Platystemon californica,* and the western poppy, *Papaver californicum*: compounded in botanical usage, **CALIFORNIA-POPPY,** for genera other than *Papaver.*

CAL·I·FOR'·NITE *noun* A compact variety of vesuvianite, resembling green and yellow-green jade, found in California. [<CALIFORNIA + -ITE]

CA·LIG·I NOUS (cuh lij' i nus) *adj.* Obscure; dark; dim. [<L. *caligo,* fog, mist] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun* — **CA·LIG I·NOS'·I·TY** *noun.*

CA LIG RA·PHY Same as CALLIGRAPHY.

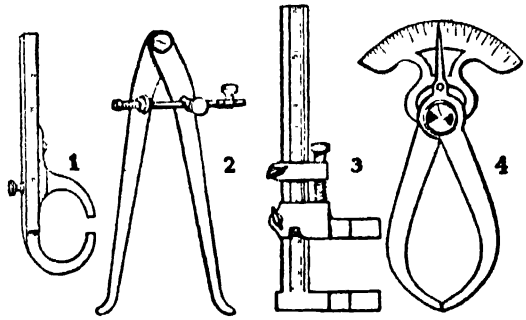
CA LIG·U·LA (-lig' yu luh), **CAIUS CÆSAR, 12–41,** Roman emperor; assassinated. [<L., little boot]

CAL I MAN' CO Same as CALAMANCO.

CAL I·PASH' *noun* The part of a turtle next the upper shell, a greenish gelatinous substance: a table delicacy: also spelled *callipash.*

CAL I PEE' *noun* The part of a turtle next the lower shell, a yellowish gelatinous edible substance: also spelled *callipee.*

CAL·I PER *noun* **1** An instrument like a pair of compasses, usually with curved legs, for measuring diameters: usually



CALIPERS

1 Graduating.
2 Inside-adjusting.
3 Caliper square or beam calipers.
4 Outside-adjusting.

in the plural: also **CALIPER COMPASS.** **2** Same as CALIPER RULE. — *verb* To measure by means or use of calipers; also, to find the diameter of. Also spelled *calliper.* [<CALIBER]

CALIPER RULE **1** A gunner's caliper for determining the weight of a ball from its diameter, and vice versa. **2** A scaled rule with sliding jaw.

CA·LIPH (-lif) *noun* The spiritual and civil head of a Mohammedan state; title taken by the sultans of Turkey: abolished in 1924: also spelled *calif, kalif, khalif.* [<Ar. *khalifah,* successor, i.e., of Mohammed] — **CAL'·I·PHATE** *noun.*

CAL·I·SA'·YA *noun* Cinchona; specifically, the species rich in quinine, as *Cinchona calisaya*: also called *yellowbark.*

CAL·IS·THEN'·ICS *noun pl.* Light gymnastics to promote grace as well as health; the science of such exercises: also spelled *callisthenics.* [<Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *sthenos,* strength] — **CAL·IS·THEN'·IC** *adj.*

CA LIX or **CAL IX** *noun* [**CAL·I·CES** (-seez) *pl.*] **1** A cup; hence, any cup-shaped organ or part. **2** In ecclesiastical use, a chalice. Compare CALYX. [<L., cup]

CA LIX TINE (-tin) *noun* A follower of the Lutheran theologian, **GEORG CALIXTUS,** 1586–1656, who advocated the union of all denominations.

CA·LIX·TINE (-tin) *noun* One of a Hussite sect in Bohemia in the 15th century, who demanded the cup in the Eucharist for the laity and also a limitation of the exclusive rights of the clergy. [<L. *calix,* cup]

CALK (cawk) *tr. verb* **1** To make tight, as a boat's seams, by plugging with soft material, as oakum or hemp fiber. **2** To hammer or fasten together, as the edges of the plates of a boiler. **3** To plug up the crevices of, as a window frame. Also spelled *caulk.* [<OF. *cauquer* <L. *calco,* tread] — **CALK·ING** *noun.*

CALK (cawk) *noun* A spur on a horse's shoe to prevent slipping; also, a plate with sharp points worn on the sole of a person's boot or shoe to prevent slipping. Also **CALK·ER, CALK IN.** — *tr. verb* **1** To furnish with calks. **2** To wound with a calk. [Probably <L. *calc,* heel]

CALK ER *noun* **1** One who calks the seams of a vessel or a boiler. **2** A tool used for calking.

CALL (cawl) *verb* **1** To appeal to by word of mouth. **2** To utter aloud; announce. **3** To summon in any way; convoke, as Congress; convene; invoke solemnly; as, to *call* a meeting; *call* God to witness. **4** To designate or characterize in any way; name; style; suppose; assume to be so much. **5** To read aloud from (a list of names); as, to *call* a roll. **6** To arouse or send for with a call. **7** To designate for a special work; as, *called* to the ministry. **8** To lure, as birds or animals, by imitating their cry with a whistle or call. **9** To insist upon payment of. **10** To give particulars (as to the pocket, balls, etc.) regarding (a shot before being made), as in the game of pool. **11** In baseball, to stop or suspend (a game), because of some extraneous cause, as rain, darkness, etc. **12** To lift up the voice in address, command, or entreaty; send out a cry or summons; appeal; sound a signal, as, he *called* for help; the trumpet *calls.* **13** To make a brief stop, visit, or stay: followed by *at, on,* or *upon.* **14** In card games, as poker, to demand a show of hands, upon staking an amount equal to the bet of each previous player; also, to make a demand, or give a signal, as for trumps or for a particular card. **15** To ask for a show-down on anything. **16** To communicate with by telephone. **17** To fix the time for; bring to action; as, to *call* a case in court. **18** To request or require an answer, speech, or action; as, an invitation *calls* for an answer. — **TO CALL BACK** **1** To summon back; recall; revoke; retract. **2** To call in return, as by telephone. — **TO CALL ONE'S BLUFF** To take a challenge; ask for a show-down. — **TO CALL DOWN** **1** To pray heaven to send or cause to descend; as, to *call down* the wrath of the gods. **2** To rebuke; reprimand. — **TO CALL OFF** **1** To count; announce. **2** To cancel. — **TO CALL OUT** **1** To shout. **2** To bring an actor or actress out before the curtains by applause. **3** To summon workers out on strike. — **TO CALL UP** **1** To bring before the memory or mind's eye. **2** To bring up for action or discussion, as a legislative measure. **3** To demand payment of, as amounts due on shares. **4** To notify to appear before some tribunal, as a court; cite. **5** To notify to appear for induction into the armed forces; also, to summon (troops) for active service. **6** To urge or cause to stand up and speak. **7** To greet or summon by telephone.

— *noun* **1** A shout or cry to attract attention or reply; a lifting up of the voice in speech or other utterance; specifically, a thing called or indicated. **2** A summons or invitation; also, a roll call, a bugle call, or telephone call. **3** A requirement; claim; right; obligation; as, the *call* of duty. **4** A brief visit. **5** An assessment or demand; specifically, a contract requiring, in consideration of money paid, the delivery of some article named, as stocks, at a certain price. Compare PUT *noun* 2. **6** A request by a government or corporation that holders of its redeemable bonds present them for payment. **7** An assessment on the members of a corporation or joint-stock company for the payment of subscription instalments, or for cash to meet losses. **8** A blast on a hunting horn to encourage the hounds. **9** The cry of an animal or a bird. **10** [Law] A natural object or an established point mentioned in the descriptive part of a deed for tracing a line of division or boundary; as, a *call* of the deed. **11** An inward urge to a certain line of work; a vocation. **12** [Pop.] Right or occasion for; as, you've no *call* to do that. **13** In the game of poker, a demand for a show of hands: made only after equaling preceding bets. **14** A notice of rehearsals, instructions to actors, etc., posted on the callboard. — **AT** or **ON CALL** Payable on demand, or without previous notice, as a loan or deposit. — **TO HAVE THE CALL** To have the advantage; also, to be the leader in popular favor. — **WITHIN CALL** Readily accessible or within hearing; also, subject to call. [<OE. *callian* (assumed form)]

Synonyms (verb): bawl, bellow, clamor, cry, ejaculate, exclaim, roar, scream, shout, shriek, vociferate, yell. To *call* is to send out the voice in order to attract another's attention, either by word or by inarticulate utterance. Animals *call* their mates, or their young; a man *calls* his dog, his horse, etc. The sense is extended to include summons by

bell or other audible signal. To *shout* is to *call* or *exclaim* with the fullest volume of sustained voice; to *scream* or *shriek* is to utter a shriller cry. We *shout* words; in *screaming, shrieking,* or *yelling* there is often no attempt at articulation. To *bawl* is to utter senseless, noisy cries, like a child in pain or anger. *Bellow* and *roar* are applied to the utterances of animals, and only figuratively to those of persons. To *clamor* is to utter with noisy iteration; it applies also to the confused cries of a multitude. To *vociferate* is commonly applied to loud, excited speech. One may *exclaim,* or *ejaculate* with no thought of others' presence; when he *calls,* it is to attract another's attention. See CONVOKE, EXCLAIM. *Antonyms:* hark, harken, hush, list, listen.

CAL·LA (căl′ uh) *noun* A South African plant (genus *Calla*) of the arum family, with a large milk-white spathe that resembles a flower: also called *Egyptian-lily, lily-of-the-Nile.* Also **CALLA-LILY.** [< L.]

CAL·LANT (căl′·ənt) *noun* [Scot.] A lad; youth. Also **CAL·LAN.** [Akin to GALLANT]

CAL·LA·O (cah lyah′ o) A seaport in Peru.

CALL-BOARD *noun* A theater bulletin board for posting notices of rehearsals, instructions, etc.

CALL BOY *noun* **1** A boy who answers calls, in a hotel or on board ship; a bellboy. **2** A boy who calls the actors to go on the stage.

CALL-DOWN *noun* A rebuke or scolding.

CALL ER *noun* **1** One who or that which calls, in any sense. **2** One making a brief, formal visit. **3** A head waiter. **4** In square dancing, one who calls the successive steps of a set.

CAL LER (căl′·ər) [Scot.] *tr. verb* To freshen; cool. —*adj.* **1** Cool or refreshing. **2** Fresh.

CAL LES (cahl′·yēs), **PLUTARCO ELIAS,** 1877–1945, Mexican general; president, 1924–28.

CAL·LET (căl′·ĕt) *noun* [Obs.] **1** A scolding or gossiping woman. **2** A prostitute.

CALL-GIRL *noun* A prostitute; specifically, one not operating in a regular house of prostitution.

CALLI— For words not found see under CALLI—.

CAL′·LI GRAPH *noun* A specimen of beautiful or ornamental penmanship.

CAL·LIG RA·PHY *noun* Beautiful penmanship; loosely, handwriting in general. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *graphein,* to write] —**CAL LIG RA·PHER** or **CAL LIG RA·PHIST** *noun* —**CAL·LI GRAPH′ IC** *adj.* —**·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

CALL ING *noun* **1** A speaking, crying, or shouting to command attention. **2** A convocation or summoning. **3** A solemn appointment, summons, or vocation. **4** Habitual occupation, the regular work or duty to which one is called, profession; vocation; business. **5** Social condition or status; rank.

CALLING-CARD *noun* A small card, printed or engraved with one's name, used to announce a visit or call, etc.

CAL LI O·PE (că li′ o pee, *Pop.* cal′ i ōpe) *noun* A musical instrument consisting of a series of steam whistles played by means of a keyboard, a steam organ.

CAL·LI O·PE (că li′ o pee) The Greek Muse of eloquence and epic poetry.

CAL·LI·OP′·SIS Same as COREOPSIS.

CAL LI PYG′ I AN (–pĭj′·ĭ·un) *adj.* Having beautiful buttocks. Also **CAL·LI·PY′·GOUS** (–pī′·gus). [< Gr. *kallipygos* < *kalos,* beautiful, + *pygē,* buttocks]

CAL LIS·THEN′·ICS Same as CALISTHENICS.

CAL·LIS TO **1** In classical mythology, a nymph of Arcadia who was transformed into a bear by Artemis; Zeus set her as a constellation in the heavens; the "Great Bear." **2** The fifth satellite of Jupiter; the largest satellite in the solar system.

CAL′·LI·THUMP *noun* A noisy parade or serenade, in which the use of discordant instruments is the principal feature; charivari. Also spelled *calithump.* [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + THUMP] —**CAL·LI·THUMP′·I·AN** *adj.*

CAL′ LI TYPE *tr. verb* [**TYPED, ·TYP·ING**] To make a copy of (reading-matter) on printing plates by photo-engraving typewritten sheets. —**CAL LI·TYP′ Y** *noun.*

CALL LOAN A loan of money to be repaid on demand, or call, at any time.

CALL MONEY See under MONEY.

CAL·LOSE (căl′·ōs) *noun* An insoluble carbohydrate largely developed in the cell walls of certain plants, hard and thick in texture.

CAL·LOS·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] **1** A thickened, hardened portion of the skin, produced by pressure or friction, or seen in old wounds, ulcers of long standing, etc. **2** A hard or thickened part, as on the buttocks of certain apes, on the legs of horses, on or in a plant, etc.; a callus. **3** Hardness; insensibility. [< CALLUS]

CAL·LOUS (căl′·us) *adj.* **1** Thickened and hardened, as the skin by friction or pressure. **2** Hardened in feeling; insensible; unfeeling. See synonyms under HARD. [< CALLUS] —**CAL LOUSED** (–lust) *adj.* —**CAL LOUS·LY** *adv.* —**CAL·LOUS NESS** *noun.*

CAL·LOW (căl′·ō) *adj.* **1** Unfledged; not yet feathered, as a bird. **2** Inexperienced; youthful. **3** Of or pertaining to an unfledged bird or a youth. [< OE. *calu,* bare, bald]

CAL·LUS *noun* [**·LUS·ES** or **·LI** (lī) *pl.*] **1** A callosity or thickening. **2** The new bony tissue between and around the fractured ends of a broken bone in the process of reuniting. **3** The parenchymatous tissue which forms over a cut on a stem and protects the exposed wood. —*intr. verb* To form a callosity or callus. [< L., hard skin]

CALM (cahm) *adj.* Free from disturbance or agitation; without motion; in repose; also, unmoved by passion or emotion; serene.

—*noun* Tranquillity; stillness; serenity; immobility. See synonyms under REST.

—*verb* To bring into repose, mental or physical; still; soothe; tranquilize; become quiet or placid. See synonyms under ALLAY, SETTLE. [< F. *calme* < Gr. *kauma,* heat] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): collected, composed, cool, dispassionate, imperturbable, peaceful, placid, quiet, sedate, self-controlled, self-possessed, serene, smooth, still, tranquil, undisturbed, unruffled. That is *calm* which is free from disturbance or agitation; in the physical sense, free from violent motion or action; in the mental or spiritual sense, free from excited or disturbing emotion or passion. We speak of a *calm* sea, a *placid* lake, a *serene* sky, a *still* night, a *quiet* day, a *quiet* home. We speak, also, of *still* waters, *smooth* sailing, which are different modes of expressing freedom from manifest agitation. *Cool,* in this connection, always suggests the recognition of some form of danger or risk. One may be *calm* by assured superiority to danger, by ignorance of its existence or of its magnitude, or by indifference to the result, or by the apathy of hopelessness, as we speak of the *calmness* of despair; one is *cool* who, while intensely alive to danger or need, has all his faculties concentrated on the means of meeting or overcoming it, a *calm* boxer would probably be an easy victim, while a *cool* boxer would be a dangerous antagonist. *Cool* is stronger than *composed* or *collected.* One is *composed* who has subdued excited feeling, he is *collected* when he has every thought, feeling, or perception awake and at command. *Tranquil* refers to a present state, *placid* to a prevailing tendency. We speak of a *tranquil* mind, a *placid* disposition. The *serene* spirit dwells as if in the clear upper air, above all storm or agitation. See PACIFIC, SOBER. *Antonyms:* agitated, boisterous, disturbed, excited, fierce, frantic, frenzied, furious, heated, passionate, raging, roused, ruffled, stormy, turbulent, violent, wild, wrathful.

CAL MA·TIVE (căl′– *or* cah′ muh tiv) *adj.* Having a soothing effect; sedative. —*noun* A sedative.

CALM Y *adj.* [Obs.] Calm.

CAL O MEL *noun* Mercurous chloride, HgCl, a heavy, white, tasteless compound; used as a purgative. [< Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *melas,* black]

CAL O RES′·CENCE *noun* The generation of visible light from invisible heat radiation, as by directing a stream of infra-red rays upon a thin platinum plate. [< L., *calor,* heat]

CA·LOR IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to heat —*noun* Heat; formerly, a supposed principle of heat. [< L. *calor,* heat]

CAL O RIC′·I·TY (–ris′·i·ti) *noun* The power of developing heat, possessed by animals.

CAL·O·RIE (–ri) *noun* One of two recognized units of heat used especially to express the heat- or energy-producing content of foods. The **GREAT, GREATER, LARGE,** or **KILOGRAM CALORIE** is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of water 1° C. The **LESSER, SMALL,** or **GRAM CALORIE** is the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water 1° C. Also **CAL·O RY.** [< F. *calorie* < L. *calor,* heat]

CAL·O·RIF′·IC *adj.* Able to produce heat; heating; carrying heat; thermal. Also **CAL·O·RIF′·I·CAL.**

CA·LOR·I·FI·CA′·TION *noun* The production of heat, especially of animal heat.

CALORIFIC POWER The heat resulting from complete combustion of a gram of fuel. Also **CALORIFIC VALUE.**

CAL·O·RIF′·ICS *noun* **1** The science of heating. **2** The branch of physics that treats of heat, especially of caloric.

CAL·O·RIM′·E·TER *noun* Any apparatus for measuring the quantity of heat generated by friction, combustion, or other chemical change. —**BOMB CALORIMETER** A calorimeter in the form of a steel-walled container in which measured quantities of fuel or other substances may be burned to determine their calorific value. —**CA·LOR·I·MET′·RIC, ·MET′·RI CAL** *adj.* —**CAL·O·RIM′·E·TRY** *noun.*

CA·LOTTE *noun* **1** A skullcap worn by the Roman Catholic clergy. **2** Any small, close-fitting cap. [< F.]

CAL O·YER or **CA LOY·ER** *noun* A monk of the Eastern Church, especially one of the order of St. Basil. [< F. < Gr. *kalogēros* < *kalos,* beautiful, + *gēras,* old age]

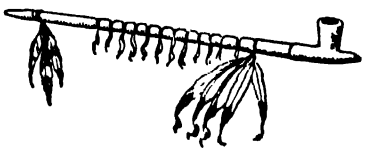
CAL·PAC *noun* [Turk.] A black sheepskin or felt cap worn by various Orientals: also spelled *kalpac.* Also **CAL·PACK.**

CAL·TA·NIS·SET′·TA (cahl·tah·nees sĕt′·tah) A city in central Sicily.

CAL TROP (–trup) *noun* **1** A small iron instrument shaped like a ball from which four sharp-pointed curved spikes project and are so mounted that one is always upright: formerly used to impede cavalry or infantry **2** One of vari-

ous plants with spiny heads or fruit that entangle the feet, as the star-thistle *(Centaurea calcitrapa)*, the puncture-vine *(Tribulus terrestris)*, the water-chestnut *(Trapa natans)*, and the hairy caltrop *(Kalestroemia hirsutissima)*. Also **CAL·TRAP.** [<OE. *coltetræppe* <L. *calx*, heel, + LL. *trappa*, trap]

CAL·U·MET (-yu-mĕt) *noun* A tobacco pipe with a long, ornamented reed stem, having usually a red-clay bowl; used by American Indians in religious and magic ceremonies, to ratify war and peace treaties, etc.: often called *peace pipe*. [<F. <L. *calamus*, reed]



CALUMET

CA·LUM′·NI·ATE *verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To accuse falsely; defame; utter calumnies. See synonyms under ASPERSE, REVILE. — **CA·LUM·NI A′·TION** *noun* — **CA·LUM′·NI·A·TOR** *noun* — **·A·TO·RY** *adj.*

CA·LUM·NI·OUS (-us) *adj.* Slanderous; defamatory. — **·LY** *adv.*

CAL·UM·NY *noun* [**·NIES** *pl.*] A false, malicious, and injurious accusation or report; defamation; slander. See synonyms under SCANDAL. [<F. *calomnie* <L. *calumnia* <*calvor*, deceive]

CAL·VA·RI·A *noun* The vaulted upper portion of the cranium. Also **CAL·VA·RI·UM.** [<L., skull]

CAL VA·RY *noun* A representation of the Crucifixion in the open air, often a group of three crosses on a height.

CAL VA·RY The place where Christ was crucified, Golgotha. *Luke* xxiii, 33. [<L. *calvaria*, skull, <*calvus*, bald]

CALVARY CROSS See under CROSS.

CALVE (*variable from* kăv *to* kahv) *verb* [**CALVED, CALV·ING**] 1 To bring forth (a calf). 2 To throw off a berg from itself, as a glacier. [<OE. *calfian* (assumed form), calf]

CAL·VÉ (kăl·veh′), **EMMA, (EMMA DE ROQUER),** 1858–1942, French operatic soprano.

CAL·VERT, SIR GEORGE, (BARON BALTIMORE), 1580?–1632, English statesman; founder of Maryland.

— **LEONARD,** 1606?–1647, English statesman; first governor of Maryland.

CALVES (*variable from* kăvz *to* kahvz) Plural of CALF.

CAL VIN (kăl′ vin; *F.* kahl văN′) A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **CAL·VI NUS,** [Sp.] **CAL·VO** (kahl′ vo).

CAL VIN, JOHN, 1509–1564, French Protestant reformer.

CAL VIN ISM *noun* The system or doctrine taught by John Calvin in his *Institutes of Theology*. The five points of Calvinism, defended by the Synod of Dort, 1618–1619, are: (1) God elects individuals to be saved. (2) He designs complete redemption for these elect only. (3) Fallen man is of himself incapable of true faith and repentance. (4) God's grace is efficacious for the salvation of the elect. (5) A soul once regenerated and converted is never ultimately lost. They are known also as (1) particular election, (2) definite redemption, (3) total inability, (4) efficacious grace, and (5) final perseverance: opposed to the five articles of the Arminians put forth in 1610. — **CAL·VIN·IST** *noun* — **CAL VIN IS′ TIC, CAL VIN IS′·TI CAL** *adj.*

CAL VI TI ES (-vish′ i eez) *noun* Baldness on the top or front of the head. [<L. <*calvus*, bald]

CALX *noun* [**CALX ES** or **CAL CES** (-seez) *pl.*] The residue from the calcination of minerals; also, lime or chalk. [<L.]

CAL Y CES Plural of CALYX.

CAL Y·CINE (-sin *or* -sine) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a calyx; of the nature of, situated on, or like a calyx. Also **CA·LYC·I·NAL** (-lis′ i nul).

CAL Y CLE (kal′·i·kl) *noun* An accessory calyx outside of the true calyx. Also called *calicula*. [<L. *calyculus* <*calyx*]

CA LYC U LAR (-lik′·yu-lur) *adj.* Having calycles. Also **CA·LYC′ U·LATE.**

CA LYC U LUS Same as CALICLE.

CAL Y DON An ancient city in Ætolia, western Greece. — **CAL Y DO′ NI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

CALYDONIAN BOAR In Greek mythology, a great boar sent by Artemis to ravage Calydon. See MELEAGER, ŒNEUS.

CA LYP SO *noun* Any orchid of the genus *Cytherea*, having only one species *(C. bulbosa)* found in boggy regions of northern Europe and North America.

CA LYP SO (-lip′-) In the *Odyssey*, a nymph of Ogygia, the island where Odysseus was wrecked.

CA LYP SO *noun* A type of song sung by the Negroes of Trinidad, dealing either with current events or with abstract subjects, such as love, honor, etc.

CA LYP TRA (-lip′·truh) *noun* A hood or lid; specifically, in mosses, the hood or covering of the capsule; in flowering plants, any similar hood-shaped organ. Also **CA·LYP·TER.** [<Gr. *kalyptra*, veil, <*kalyptō*, cover]

CA LYP TRATE *adj.* Covered with, having, or like a calyptra.

CA LYX or **CAL·YX** *noun* [**CA·LYX·ES** or **CAL·Y·CES** (-seez) *pl.*] 1 The outermost series of leaf-like parts of a flower, individually called sepals: usually green and more or less leaf-shaped, but frequently colored and petaloid. Compare COROLLA. 2 A cup-shaped part or organ. Compare CALIX. [<L. <Gr. *kalyx*, bud case, husk]

CAM *noun* A rotating piece of irregular shape, as on a wheel in a machine: used to change the direction of the motion of another part moving against it, as rotary into reciprocating or variable motion. [<D. *kam*, comb]

CAM (cahm) [Scot.] Past tense of COME.

CAM A river in Cambridgeshire, England; 40 m.

CA MA·CHO (cah·mah′·chō), **MANUEL ÁVILA** (mah·nwĕl′ ah′·vē·lah), born 1897, president of Mexico, 1940– .

CA·MA·GUEY (cah·mah gway′) A city in east-central Cuba.

CA·MA·IEU (cah·mah·yœ′) *noun* [F.] 1 A cameo. 2 Painting in one color or in different shades of one color. — **EN CAMAIEU** In monochrome.

CA·MAIL *noun* A piece of chain mail depending from a basinet and protecting the neck and shoulders; also, a hood of mail. [<F.] — **CA·MAILED** *adj.*



CAMAIL

CA·MAL·DO·LI (-lee) A Benedictine monastery near Florence, Italy. — **CA·MAL′·DO·LITE** *adj. & noun.*

CA·MA·RA′ DE·RIE (cah muh·rah′·duh·ree; *F.* cah·mah·rah·duh·ree′) *noun* Comradeship; loyalty; fellowship. Also **COM·RADE RY.** [<F.]

CAM·A·RIL′·LA (căm uh ril′·uh; *Sp.* cah mah reel′·yah) *noun* 1 A group of unofficial advisers, as of a king; a clique of persons exercising political powers secretly and unofficially; a cabal. 2 A little chamber; especially, the audience chamber of a king.

CAM·AS *noun* 1 Any of several North American bulbous herbs of the lily family (genus *Camassia*); especially, *C. quamash*, having an edible bulb. 2 The death-camas. Sometimes spelled *cammas*, *quamash*. Also **CAM·ASS.** [<Chinook]

CAM BER *verb* To make slightly convex above, or have an upwardly convex form: said of a ship's deck. — *noun* A slight upward bend or convexity, as of a timber or an airfoil; a slight central rise. [<F. *cambre* <L. *camera*, arch]

CAM·BER WELL A borough in SE. London, England.

CAMBERWELL BEAUTY A mourning cloak.

CAM BIST *noun* 1 A manual giving the moneys, weights, and measures of different countries, and their equivalents. 2 One versed in exchange values. [<F. *cambiste* <L. *cambio*, exchange]

CAM BI UM *noun* A zone of tissue between the wood and the bark of exogenous plants, from which new tissues, as wood and bark, are developed. For illustration see EXOGEN. [<LL., exchange]

CAM·BO DI·A A kingdom in SW. French Indochina; 67,550 square miles; a French dependency; capital, Pnom-Penh. Also **CAM BODGE.**

CAM BOOSE Same as CABOOSE.

CAM·BRAI (cahN·breh′) A city of NE. France.

CAM BRI·A Wales: ancient name.

CAM·BRI·AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Cambria or Wales; Welsh. 2 In geology, of or pertaining to the earliest of the periods of the Paleozoic era. — *noun* 1 The Cambrian strata or period. 2 A Welshman.

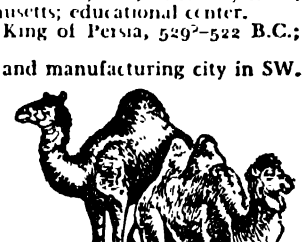
CAM·BRIC (came′-) *noun* A fine white linen fabric or a similar fabric of cotton; also, a coarse cotton fabric used for linings. [<Kamerÿk, a Flemish city]

CAMBRIC TEA Hot water and milk, sweetened.

CAM BRIDGE (came′-) 1 A county of eastern England; 864 square miles; also **CAM BRIDGE SHIRE**; also, its county town. 2 A city in eastern Massachusetts; educational center.

CAM BY SES (căm·bī′·seez) King of Persia, 529?–522 B.C.; son of Cyrus.

CAM DEN 1 A shipbuilding and manufacturing city in SW. New Jersey; a port of entry on the Delaware River. 2 A town in central South Carolina; battles 1780–81.



CAMEL

1 Arabian. 2 Bactrian.

CAME Past tense of COME.

CAME *noun* [Br.] A leaden sash-bar or grooved strip for fastening together panes in latticed or stained-glass windows.

CAM EL *noun* 1 A large Asiatic or African ruminant (genus *Camelus*) with a humped back, capable of subsisting long without water: used as a beast of burden. There are two species, the **ARABIAN CAMEL** (or *dromedary*) having one hump, and the **BACTRIAN CAMEL**, having two. 2 A buoyant watertight contrivance for lifting wrecks, etc. [<Heb. *gāmāl*] — **CAM·EL·ISH** *adj.*

CAM·EL·EER′ *noun* A camel-driver or a soldier mounted on a camel.

CA·MEL·LI·A (-mĕl′·I·uh *or* -meel′·yuh) *noun* A tropical Eastern tree or shrub *(Camellia* or *Thea japonica)* with white or rose-colored flowers: also called *Japan rose.* [<George Joseph Kamel, 1661–1706, Jesuit traveler]

CA·MEL′·O·PARD *noun* The giraffe. [<Gr. *kamēlos,* camel, + *pardalis,* leopard]

CA·MEL·O·PAR′·DA·LIS A northern constellation, the Giraffe, between Ursa Major and Cassiopeia. See CONSTELLATION. Also **CA·MEL′·O·PARD, CA·MEL·O·PAR′·DUS.**

CAM′·E·LOT Reputed seat of King Arthur's court: said by Malory to be Winchester.

CAMEL'S-HAIR *noun* A heavy, warm cloth made of camel's hair and wool. —*adj.* Made of, like, or the color of camel's-hair. Also **CAMELHAIR.**

CAM′·EM·BERT CHEESE (cām′·um·bãre; *F.* cah·mäN·behr′) A rich cream cheese made in Camembert, a town in NW. France, and its environs. Also **CAM′·EM·BERT.**

CA·ME·NÆ (-mee′·nee) *noun pl.* In Roman mythology, prophetic nymphs of the springs or fountains; later the term was applied to the Muses of Greek mythology. [<L.]

CAM·E·O *noun* A striated stone (as onyx or agate) or shell, carved in relief; also, the art of so carving. Compare INTAGLIO. [<It. *cammeo*]

CAMEO GLASS Glass in fused layers of different colors and cut in relief like a cameo: also called *onyx glass.*

CAM·ER·A *noun* [-AS or, in defs. 2, 3, 4, -Æ (ee) *pl.*] **1** A lightproof chamber or box in which the image of an exterior object is projected upon a sensitized plate or film, through a shuttered opening usually equipped with a lens or lenses. **2** A chamber, as of the heart. **3** [It., Sp.] A room; especially, a legislative chamber; also, the financial department of the papal curia. **4** [Law] A judges' chamber or private room. **5** A camera obscura. —**IN CAMERA** [Law] Not in public court; privately; secretly. [<L., vault, <Gr. *kamara,* anything arched]

CAMERA GUN A camera mounted on a machine-gun frame in an airplane, and used in gunnery practice to record each shot.

CAM·E·RAL *adj.* Pertaining to a camera, chamber, public office, or treasury.

CAM·ER·AL·IS′·TICS *noun* The science of state finances. —**CAM·ER·AL·ISM** *noun* —**CAM·ER·AL·IST** *noun* —**CAM·ER·AL·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

CAMERA LU·CI·DA (lōō′·sĭ duh) A device by which the image of a body seems to be projected on a sheet of paper or other surface, so that it may be traced.

CAM′·ER·A·MAN *noun* [-MEN *pl.*] The operator of a camera, especially a motion-picture camera.

CAMERA OB·SCU·RA (ŏb scū′·ruh) A camera in which the real image of an object is projected upon a plane surface, for viewing, tracing, or photographing.

CAM·ER·ON, DONALD, 1695?–1748, Highland chieftain of Lochiel.

CAM ER·O′·NI·AN *noun* A follower of **RICHARD CAMERON,** died 1680, Scottish Presbyterian preacher and Covenanter.

CAM·E·ROON′ **1** A group of volcanic mountains in Cameroons, Africa; 13,370 ft. **2** A river in western Africa which falls into the Bight of Biafra.

CAM·E·ROONS′ A British mandated territory in western Africa, administered with Nigeria; 38,081 square miles; with Cameroun it was the German protectorate of *Kamerun.*

CA·ME·ROUN (cah·mroōn′) A French mandated territory in western Africa; 166,485 square miles; capital, Yaoundé. See CAMEROONS.

CA·MIL·LA (cuh·mĭl′·uh; *It.* cah·meel′·lah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **CA·MILLE** (cah·meel′), [Sp.] **CA·MI·LA** (cah·mee′·lah). [<L. *fem.,* attendant at a sacrifice]

—**CAMILLA** Virgin queen of the Volscians in Roman mythology; one of the swift-footed servants of Diana. She aided Turnus against Æneas, but was killed by Aruns.

—**CAMILLE** The heroine, Marguerite Gautier, of *La Dame aux Camélias* by Alexandre Dumas *fils*: so-called because she always wore camellias.

CAM·I·ON (cam′·I·un; *F.* cah·myawN′) *noun* A military motortruck. [<F.]

CA·MI·SA (cah·mee′·sah) *noun* [Sp.] A chemise; shirt; specifically, a thin waist worn by women.

CAM·I·SA′·DO (-sah′·dō) *noun* [Obs.] A night attack by soldiers wearing shirts over their armor for mutual recognition; a shirt so worn. Also **CAM·I·SADE.** [<F. *camisade* <It. *camicia,* chemise]

CAM I·SARD (-zard) *noun* [F.] One of the French Calvinists who fought for civil and religious liberties after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685; literally, a smockwearer.

CA·MISE (-meez′) *noun* A loose shirt worn by Orientals; a light, loose gown. Compare CHEMISE. Also **CA·MIS·I·A.** [<F. <LL. *camisa,* shirt]

CAM′·I·SOLE *noun* **1** A woman's wrapper. **2** A short negligée jacket worn over a corset. **3** A strait-jacket having long sleeves that can be tied behind the patient's back. [<F.]

CAM·LAN The battlefield where, according to legend, King Arthur was killed in 542.

CAM·LET *noun* **1** A stiff, closely woven fabric of camel's-hair, or an imitation of it. **2** A garment made from this fabric. [<F. *camelot* <Ar. *khamlat* <*khaml,* nap]

CAM·MAERTS (cah′·marts), **ÉMILE,** born 1878, Belgian poet.

CAM·MAS Same as CAMAS.

CAM·O·ENS (-ēns), **LUIS DE,** 1524–1580, Portuguese poet. Also [Pg.] **CA·MÕES** (cah·mõĭNsh′).

CAM′·O·MILE *noun* **1** A strongly scented bitter herb of the genus *Anthemis;* especially the European perennial *(A. nobilis)* whose bitter, aromatic flowers and leaves are used in medicine. **2** Any plant of a genus *(Matricaria)* of widely distributed herbs of the composite family. Also spelled *chamomile.* —**WILD** or **STINKING CAMOMILE** Mayweed. [<F. *camomille* <Gr. *chamai,* on the ground, + *mēlon,* apple]

CA·MOR·RA *noun* A secret society of Naples, Italy, practicing violence and extortion. See MAFIA. —**CA·MOR·RISM** *noun* —**CA·MOR·RIST** *noun.*

CAM′·OU·FLAGE (cām′·uh·flahzh; *F.* cah·mōō flahzh′) *noun* **1** Disguise by masking, as artillery, with an arbor of leaves built around a gun; also, artificial scenery, etc., painted on canvas to conceal military installations and movements. **2** Disguise by painting, as ships, as protection from attack by submarines, etc. **3** Any disguise or pretense.

—*verb* [-FLAGED, -FLAG·ING] To hide or obscure with disguises. [<F. <It. *camuffare,* disguise] —**CAM′·OU·FLAG·ER** *noun.*

CA·MOU·FLET (cah·mōō·flĕh′) *noun* [F.] A small underground cavity caused by the explosion of a deeply buried mine or bomb which shows little or no surface effect; also, an explosive that will make such a cavity.

CA·MOU·FLEUR (cah·mōō·flŭr′) *noun* [F.] One who constructs camouflage.

CAMP *noun* **1** A group of tents or other shelters, as for soldiers or hunters, or the place so occupied; also, a single tent, cabin, etc. **2** An army encamped; military life; the field. **3** A chapter or lodge of various fraternal organizations. **4** A new community or town hastily gathered around the mines: so called because the people originally lived in tents. **5** A group of buildings for temporary (usually summer) habitation, built on a lake, or seashore, or in the mountains. **6** A stage of a journey. **7** A place where open-air religious or political meetings are held. **8** A body of persons who support or defend a policy, theory, or doctrine; as, avarice dominates the *camp* of the profiteers. **9** A mass of facts or arguments arrayed in support or defense of a policy, theory, or doctrine.

—*verb* To place in or go into camp; encamp; lodge temporarily. —**TO CAMP ON THE TRAIL OF** To follow closely, dog. —**TO CAMP DOWN** To settle down. —**TO CAMP OUT** To sleep in a tent; live in the open; live camp-style. [<L. *campus,* field] —**CAMP·ER** *noun.*

CAM·PA·GNA (cahm·pah′·nyah) A plain surrounding Rome

CAM·PAIGN (-pane′) *noun* **1** A series of connected military operations; also, the time an army keeps the field. **2** A series of connected political, commercial, or other activities designed to bring about a result; as, a welfare *campaign.*

—*intr. verb* To serve, operate in, or conduct a campaign. [<F. *campagne* <L. *campus,* field]

CAM PAIGN·ER *noun* **1** A person of long experience in campaigns; a veteran. **2** [Pop.] An old hand at anything.

CAM PA·NE′·RO (-neh′·rō) *noun* The white bellbird of South America. [<Sp., bellman, <LL. *campana,* bell]

CAM·PA·NIA (cahm·pah′·nyah) A department in SW. Italy; 5,214 square miles.

CAM PAN′·I·FORM *adj.* Bell-shaped; campanulate. [<LL. *campana,* bell, + -FORM]

CAM PA·NI′·LE (-nee′·leh; *Pop.* -neel′) *noun* [-LES or -LI (lee) *pl.*] A bell tower, especially a detached bell tower. [<It. <LL. *campana,* bell]

CAM PA·NOL′·O·GY *noun* The science and art of casting and ringing bells. [<LL. *campana,* bell, + -OLOGY] —**CAM·PA·NOL′·O·GIST** *noun.*

CAM·PAN·U·LA (-yu·luh) *noun* **1** A member of a very large genus of plants *(Campanula),* the bellflowers, as the bluebell of Scotland, Canterbury-bell, etc. **2** In zoology, a bell-shaped structure or part. [<LL. *campana,* bell]

CAMPANULA-BLUE *noun* The medium mauve-blue of various campanulas or bellflowers.

CAM·PAN·U·LA′·CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* Belonging to a family *(Campanulaceæ)* of herbs, shrubs, and trees—the bellflower family—having bell-shaped flowers.

CAM·PAN′·U·LATE *adj.* Bell-shaped, as a corolla.

CAMP·BELL (cam′·bl *or* cămp′·bul), **ALEXANDER,** 1788–1866, Irish-born, American theologian; founder of the Disciples of Christ. —**COLIN, SIR,** 1792–1863, Lord Clyde, British field marshal. —**JOSEPH,** born 1881, Irish poet. —**MRS. PATRICK** (Beatrice Stella Tanner), 1867–1940, English actress. —**THOMAS,** 1777–1844, Scottish poet.

CAMP·BELL-BAN·NER·MAN, SIR HENRY, 1836–1908, British statesman; prime minister, 1905–1908.

CAMP′·BEL·LITE (cămp′–) *noun* A member of the Disciples of Christ, founded by Thomas and Alexander Campbell. The name *Campbellite* is rejected by the denomination.

CAMP CHAIR A light, canvas, folding chair.

CAM·PE·A·DOR' (cahm·pā·ah·*thōr'*), **EL** [Sp.] Same as CID.
CAM·PE·CHE (kām·pee'·chee; *Sp.* kahm·peh'·cheh) **1** A state in SE. Mexico; 18,078 square miles. **2** A seaport, capital of the state of Campeche.
CAMPECHE, GULF OF A bay, SW. part of Gulf of Mexico.
CAM PER DOWN A village in Netherlands on the North Sea; naval battle, 1797.
CAM·PES·TRAL *adj.* Growing in or pertaining to the fields or open country. [<L. *campestris* <*campus*, field]
CAMP·FIRE *noun* **1** A fire in an outdoor camp, for cooking, warmth, etc. **2** A fire in a camp used as the center of social evening gatherings. **3** Hence, a meeting or social gathering, especially of members of a lodge. Also **CAMP FIRE.**
CAMP FIRE GIRL A girl between 12 and 20 years of age, belonging to the Camp Fire Girls of America, an organization incorporated in 1914 for promoting the health and welfare of young women by encouraging outdoor life, etc.
CAMP–FOLLOWER *noun* A civilian man or woman who accompanies a military unit for business or other purposes.
CAM·PHENE *noun* One of a series, $C_{10}H_{16}$, of solid hydrocarbons like camphor, isomeric with oil of turpentine; used as a camphor–substitute. [<CAMPHOR]
CAM·PHIRE (–fīre) *noun* **1** [Obs.] Camphor. **2** Henna, or its flowers. *Cant.* i, 14, and iv, 13.
CAM PHO GEN (–fō·jén) *noun* Cymene.
CAM PHOL (–fole *or* –fol) *noun* Borneo camphor; borneol.
CAM PHOR (–fur) *noun* A white, volatile, tough, gumlike, translucent crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, with a penetrating, fragrant odor and pungent taste, distilled from the wood and bark of the camphor–tree; also obtained by organic synthesis. It is used in medicine as a sedative, as an antispasmodic, in liniments, etc., and in the celluloid and plastics industries. [<F. *camphre* <Ar. *kāfūr* <Malay *kapūr*, camphor] — **CAM PHO RA'·CEOUS** (–shus), **CAM·PHOR·IC** *adj.*
CAM'·PHOR·ATE *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To treat or saturate with camphor.
CAMPHOR BALL A mothball.
CAMPHOR–ICE *noun* A mixture of camphor, white wax, spermaceti, and castor oil: used for chapped skin, etc.
CAMPHOR–TREE *noun* A large evergreen tree of eastern Asia *(Cinnamomum camphora)* yielding the camphor of commerce. Also **CAMPHOR–LAUREL.**
CAM PI NAS (kahm pee' nahs) A town in SE. Brazil.
CAM PI ON *noun* One of various herbs of the pink family as the **ROSE CAMPION, ALPINE CAMPION,** etc. [Probably <L. *campus*, field]
CAM PI ON, THOMAS, 1567–1619, English poet.
CAMP MEETING A prolonged series of religious meetings held in a grove or field, usually in a tent.
CAM PO (cām' po; *It.* cahm' pō) *noun* [It.] An open space in a town
CAM PO·BEL'·LO An island belonging to New Brunswick, in the Bay of Fundy, near Eastport, Maine.
CAMP O' DON NELL A site in west–central Luzon, P. I.; used as a prison camp by the Japanese from 1942 to 1945; the survivors of the siege of Bataan were marched here.
CAM·PO FOR' MI·DO (cahm–) A town in NE. Italy. Also **CAM PO FOR'·MIO** (–myo).
CAM PO SAN TO (cahm' pō sahn' tō) [It.] Literally, a holy field, specifically, the cathedral cemetery at Pisa, Italy, to which loads of earth from Mt. Calvary were brought; hence, any cemetery.
CAMP STOOL A light, folding stool with canvas seat.
CAM·PUS *noun* **1** The grounds of a school or college or the court enclosed by the buildings. **2** In ancient Rome, an open field where military drills, games, etc., were held. [<L., field]
CAM·PY·LOT'·RO·PAL *adj.* Bent on itself so as to bring the true apex or micropyle down to the base or hilum: said of an ovule. Also **CAM·PY·LOT'·RO·POUS.** [<Gr. *kampylos*, bent, + *tropos*, direction]
CAM SHAFT The shaft to which a cam is attached.
CAM STEER·IE *adj.* [Scot.] Riotous; quarrelsome; stubborn. Also **CAM·STEAR·Y.**
CAM·WOOD *noun* The red wood of a tree *(Baphia nitida)* of western Africa, used in dyeing.
①CAN *auxiliary verb* [**COULD**] **1** To be able or competent (to do something): a defective auxiliary now used only in the present and past tenses. **2** [Pop.] To be permitted to: loosely used for *may*; as, you *can* go with us. **3** [Obs.] To understand; know: the original sense. — **CAN BUT** To have no other course than to. Compare **CANNOT BUT.** [<OE. *cann*]
②CAN *noun* **1** A vessel for holding or carrying liquids. **2** A vessel of tin–plated iron or other metal, in which fruit, meat, tobacco, or the like is sealed, often hermetically: called *tin* in Great Britain. **3** A drinking mug or cup; a tankard. **4** A radio headphone. **5** [Pop.] Jail; prison.
— *tr. verb* [**CANNED, CAN·NING**] **1** To put up or preserve in cans, glass jars, or the like. **2** [Pop.] To dismiss; discharge; also to expel from school. **3** To preserve for reproduction, as on a phonograph record; as, *canned* music. **4** [Pop.] To suppress; jail; imprison. [<OE. *canne*, cup] — **CAN·NER** *noun.*
·NA See **CANA OF GALILEE.**
·NAAN (–nun) That part of Palestine between the Jordan and the Mediterranean.
③CA·NAAN The fourth son of Ham.
CA'·NAAN·ITE *noun* **1** A dweller in the land of Canaan prior to the Israelitish conquest. **2** A descendant of Canaan, the son of Ham. — **CA'·NAAN·I·TISH** *adj.*
CA NA·DA (cah·nyah'·dah) *noun* [Sp.] A narrow canyon; a small valley, usually with precipitous sides.
CAN·A·DA, DOMINION OF A federation of provinces and territories of British North America (except Newfoundland); 3,694,863 square miles; capital, Ottawa.
CANADA BALSAM A yellowish turpentine derived from the balsam fir.
CANADA BLUEGRASS Wiregrass.
CANADA GOOSE See under GOOSE.
CANADA–HEMP Compare INDIAN HEMP.
CANADA LILY An American lily *(Lilium canadense)* with drooping orange or yellow flowers, sometimes spotted with brown: also called *meadow lily.*
CANADA–ROBIN *noun* The common American waxwing.
CANADA SPARROW A tree sparrow.
CANADA THISTLE See under THISTLE.
CA·NA·DI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Dominion of Canada or its inhabitants, their industries, products, etc. — *noun* A native of the Dominion of Canada or a legally constituted citizen of the Dominion.
CANADIAN RIVER A river flowing from the southern Rocky Mountains through Oklahoma; 900 miles to the Arkansas.
CA NAILLE (cah·nāle'; *F.* cah·nah'·yi) *noun* The vulgar multitude; rabble; mob. [<F.]
CA·NAL *noun* **1** An artificial inland waterway connecting two navigable bodies of water; also, an artificial channel for irrigating tracts of land. **2** Any channel, groove, passage, or duct; as, the auditory *canal.* **3** A groove, as for the siphon in the shells of gastropods, or a pore, as in sponges, or the like. **4** One of the peculiar markings visible on the face of the planet Mars. — **CENTRAL CANAL** The ventricle of the spinal cord.
— *tr. verb* [**CA NALLED, CA·NAL·LING**] To build a canal or canals across or through; canalize. [<L. *canalis*, channel]
CA·NAL·AGE (–ij) *noun* **1** The construction of canals. **2** Canals collectively. **3** A charge for transportation through a canal.
CANAL BOAT A long and heavy–decked barge, principally used on canals and drawn either by horses or mules walking on a towpath or by electric power.
CANAL DU NORD (du nawr) Same as SAINT QUENTIN CANAL.
CA NAL·ER *noun* **1** One who works on a canal boat. **2** A canal boat. Also **CA·NAL LER.**
CA·NA LET' TO (cah·nah–), **ANTONIO,** 1697–1768, Venetian painter. Also **CA·NA·LE** (cah·nah'·leh).
CAN A·LIC'·U LATE *adj.* Channeled or grooved. Also **CAN·A·LIC'·U·LAR, CAN·A·LIC'·U·LA·TED.**
CAN A·LIC' U LUS (–yu·lus) *noun* [**·LI** (lī) *pl.*] A small tube or canal, as in a bone.
CA·NAL·I·ZA'·TION *noun* **1** The act of making canals. **2** Any system of canals. **3** The surgical drainage of wounds.
CA NAL' IZE or **CAN' AL·IZE** *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ ING**] **1** To convert into a canal, as a stream or chain of lakes. **2** To furnish with a canal, or a system of canals, or waterways. **3** To furnish with an outlet for expression, as an emotion.
CANAL RAYS Positive rays emerging through openings in the cathode of a vacuum tube.
CANAL ZONE A strip of territory leased in perpetuity to the United States by the Republic of Panama, and extending five miles on each side of the Panama Canal, across the Isthmus of Panama; 549 square miles.
CA·NAN·GA OIL (–nāng'·guh) A volatile oil obtained from the flowers of *Cananga odorata*, the ylang–ylang tree of southern Asia: used in perfume.
CA·NA OF GAL·I·LEE A ruined town 6 miles north of Nazareth, Palestine; scene of Christ's first miracle. *John* ii, 1.
CAN'·A·PÉ (cān'·uh·pāy; *F.* cah·nah·pā') *noun* Bread, fried or toasted, on which relishes are served. [<F.]
CA·NARD *noun* **1** A fabricated sensational story; newspaper hoax. **2** An airplane which has the controlling surfaces, etc., in front of the planes. [<F., duck]
CAN·A·RESE' Same as KANARESE.
CA·NA·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] **1** A finch, originally of the Canary Islands, now a common cage bird: also **CANARY BIRD. 2** A bright–yellow color. **3** A high–pitched sound resembling the note of a canary, as in a mechanism. **4** Wine from the Canary Islands. **5** A sprightly French dance in rapid time.
— *intr. verb* To dance the canary; dance in a sprightly manner.
CA·NA'·RY·GRASS *noun* A grass *(Phalaris canariensis)* cultivated for its seeds, which are used as bird food.
CANARY ISLANDS A group of Spanish islands off the NW. coast of Africa; 2,808 square miles. Also **CANARIES.**
CA·NAS·TER *noun* A coarse–grained smoking tobacco imported from South America: formerly packed in rush baskets. [<Sp. *canastra* <Gr. *kanastron*, rush basket]

CAN·BER·RA (-bér uh) A federal district in New South Wales, Australia; formerly called *Yass-Canberra;* 940 square miles, the capital city and Federal Capital Territory of the Australian Commonwealth.

CAN BY, EDWARD R. S., 1817–1873, Federal major general in the Civil War. —**HENRY SEIDEL,** born 1878, American editor and writer.

CAN CAN (kăn'-kan; *F.* cahN cahN') *noun* A Parisian dance, introduced about 1830, in which the figures of the quadrille are diversified by high kicking and other grotesque or suggestive movements. [<F., gossip] —**CAN CAN·ING** *adj.*

CAN CEL *tr. verb* [**CAN CELED** or **·CELLED, CAN CEL ING** or **·CEL·LING**] **1** To mark out or off, as by drawing or stamping lines across written matter to signify that it is to be omitted; blot or strike out, obliterate. **2** To remove, as by cutting out, suppress, as pages of a book. **3** To render null and void; annul, revoke, or set aside. **4** To make up for; compensate; neutralize; countervail. **5** To mark or ink (a postage stamp) to show that it has been used. **6** To eliminate (a common factor, as a figure or quantity) from the numerator and denominator of a fraction, or from both sides of an equation.

—*noun* In printing and bookbinding, the striking or cutting out, omission, or suppression of a leaf, leaves, or any part of any printed matter or work; also, any printed matter thus suppressed, or the matter substituted for that stricken out. [<F. *canceller* <L. *cancelli,* little lattice]

Synonyms (verb): abolish, abrogate, annul, discharge, efface, erase, expunge, nullify, obliterate, quash, remove, repeal, rescind, revoke, vacate. *Cancel, efface, erase, expunge,* and *obliterate* have as their first meaning the removal of written characters or other forms of record. To *cancel* is, literally, to make a lattice by cross-lines, exactly our English *cross out;* to *efface* is to rub off, smooth away the face of, as of an inscription; to *expunge* is to punch out with some sharp instrument, so as to show that the words are no longer part of the writing, to *obliterate* is to cover over or remove, as a letter, as was done by reversing the Roman stylus, and rubbing out with the rounded end what had been written with the point on the waxen tablet. What has been *canceled, erased, expunged,* may perhaps still be traced, what is *obliterated* is gone forever, as if it had never been. The figurative use of the words keeps close to the primary sense. Compare ABOLISH, ANNUL. *Antonyms:* approve, confirm, enact, enforce, establish, maintain, perpetuate, record, reenact, sustain, uphold.

CAN CEL·ER *noun* A person or thing that cancels; a device for canceling. Also **CAN CEL LER.**

CAN'·CEL·LATE *adj.* Latticelike in structure; also having reticulations, as certain bones, or parts of bones; chambered; cell-like. Also **CAN' CEL LAT ED, CAN CEL LOUS** (-us).

CAN CEL·LA' TION *noun* **1** That which is canceled, also the mark which cancels. **2** A network formed by small interlacing bars; a reticulation.

CAN CEL LI (-sĕl' ī) *noun pl.* **1** Bars of latticework, as in a latticed window or in the screen separating the choir from the nave of a church; bars in the railing of a court **2** Reticulations; especially, the latticework of bony spicules that forms the spongy or interior portion of a bone. [<L.]

CAN CER *noun* **1** A malignant neoplasm or tumor of unknown origin, characterized by a morbid proliferation of epithelial cells in various parts of the body, spreading into adjacent tissue, with consequent progressive degeneration which often ends fatally; also called *carcinoma, sarcoma.* **2** Any inveterate and spreading evil. —**COLLOID CANCER** A variety of cancer which chiefly attacks the alimentary canal, uterus, or peritoneum.

—*tr. verb* To eat or penetrate like a cancer. [<L., crab]

CAN·CER The Crab, the fourth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters at the summer solstice. See CONSTELLATION. —**TROPIC OF CANCER** See under TROPIC.

CAN' CER·ATE *intr. verb* [**AT ED, ·AT·ING**] To become cancerous; develop into a cancer. —**CAN CER A'·TION** *noun.*

CAN CER·OUS (-us) *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with a cancer; virulent; incurable.

CAN' CER ROOT *noun* A parasite of the broom-rape family.

CAN CRI·ZANS (kăng' krĭ zanz) *adj.* **1** Moving backward like a crab. **2** In music, repeating the theme backwards, as a canon.

CAN CROID (kăng'-croid) *adj.* **1** Like a crab. **2** Resembling a cancer. — *noun* An epithelioma of the skin.

CAN·DE·LA'·BRUM (-lah'- *or* -lāy' brŭm) *noun* [**·BRA** *pl.*] A large branched candlestick. Sometimes **CANDELABRA** is used as a singular noun, with the plural **CANDELABRAS.** [<L.]

CAN·DENT *adj.* Glowing with heat; white-hot; incandescent. [<L. *candeo,* glow]

CAN·DES·CENCE, CAN·DES CENT Same as INCANDESCENCE, etc.

CAN·DI·A **1** A seaport in north-central Crete; also called *Herakleion.* **2** Same as CRETE. Also [Obs.] *Candy.*

CAN DID *adj.* **1** Sincere; ingenuous; frank; also, impartial; fair. **2** [Obs.] White; also, pure. [<F. *candide* <L. *candidus,* white] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: aboveboard, artless, fair, frank, guileless, honest, impartial, ingenuous, innocent, naive, open, simple, sincere, straightforward, transparent, truthful, unbiased, unprejudiced, unreserved, unsophisticated. A *candid* statement is meant to be true to the real facts and just to all parties; a *fair* statement is really so. *Fair* is applied to the conduct but *candid* is not; as, *fair* treatment, a *fair* field and no favor. One who is *frank* has a fearless and unrestrained truthfulness. *Honest* and *ingenuous* unite in expressing total lack of deceit. On the other hand, *artless, guileless, naive, simple,* and *unsophisticated* express the goodness which comes from want of the knowledge or thought of evil. *Sincere* applies to the feelings as being all that one's words would imply. See HONEST. *Antonyms:* adroit, artful, crafty, cunning, deceitful, designing, diplomatic, foxy, insincere, intriguing, knowing, maneuvering, sharp, shrewd, sly, subtle, tricky, wily.

CAN DI·DATE (-date *or* -dit) *noun* A nominee or aspirant for any position or honor. [< L. *candidatus* <*candidus,* white, because office-seekers in Rome wore white togas] —**CAN·DI DA·CY, CAN' DI DATE SHIP, CAN' DI DA·TURE** *noun.*

CANDID CAMERA A small camera with a very fast, sometimes precision, lens, used for taking quick, unposed pictures: a popular term.

CAN DIDE (cahN deed') Hero of Voltaire's romance *Candide* (1759), which satirizes the optimistic theory that this is "the best of all possible worlds."

CAN DIED (-deed) *adj.* **1** Converted into candy; preserved in sugar. **2** Coated with something resembling sugar, frosted. **3** Flattering; honeyed; sugared.

CAN DI OT *adj.* Of or pertaining to Candia. —*noun* A Cretan. Also **CAN·DI·OTE.**

CAN DLE *noun* **1** A cylinder of tallow, wax, or other solid fat, containing a wick, to give light when burning. **2** A light or luminary. **3** Anything like a candle in shape or purpose; as, a medicated or fumigating *candle.* **4** In chemical warfare, a cylindrical container which, when ignited, emits a cloud of smoke or gas. **5** The international candle, see under INTERNATIONAL. —**TO HOLD A CANDLE TO** To compare with favorably; usually used in the negative.

—*tr. verb* [**DLED** (dld), **·DLING**] To test (eggs) by holding between the eye and a candle, translucency indicating soundness. [<OE. *candel* <L. *candela,* candle]

CAN' DLE BER RY *noun* **1** The waxmyrtle (*Myrica cerifera*) or bayberry, also, its fruit. **2** The candlenut.

CAN' DLE FISH *noun* A smeltlike marine fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*) of the northern Pacific.

CANDLE-FOOT Same as FOOT-CANDLE.

CAN' DLE LIGHT *noun* **1** Light given by a candle. **2** The time of day when candles are first needed; early evening. Also **CANDLE LIGHT, CAN'·DLE LIGHT·ING.**

CAN DLE MAS (-mus) *noun* The feast of the Purification, or of the Presentation of Christ in the temple, held on Feb 2, also, the day itself. Also **CANDLEMAS DAY.** [< OE. *candelmæsse,* see CANDLE and MASS]

CAN' DLE MOLD *noun* A tin mold with multiple tubular compartments in which to insert wicks and pour melted tallow or wax for making candles.

CAN' DLE·NUT *noun* The fruit of the East Indian and Polynesian candleberry tree (*Aleurites moluccana*) with two walnutlike oily seeds which are used as candles by the natives; also, the tree.

CAN' DLE PIN *noun* **1** In the game of candlepins, a slim nearly cylindrical pin. **2** *pl.* The bowling game played with candlepins.

CAN'·DLE·POW ER *noun* The illuminating power of an international candle: used as a measure of other illuminants

CAN'·DLE·STAND *noun* A small table fitted with candle holders, or on which to set a candlestick.

CAN'·DLE·STICK *noun* A support for a candle or candles.

CAN'·DLE·WICK *noun* The wick of a candle, or the soft, twisted fibers from which wicks are made; candlewicking.

CAN'·DLE·WICK·ING *noun* **1** Thick, soft, cotton thread used to make wicks for candles. **2** Tuftings of such threads worked into a fabric, usually in the form of a design, to give a napped surface.

CAN'·DLE WOOD *noun* **1** Any one of several trees or shrubs, as the ocotillo (*Fouquiera splendens*). **2** Any resinous wood finely split so as to give light when burned on the hearth.

CAN DOLLE (cahN·dawl'), **AUGUSTIN PYRAME DE,** 1778–1841, Swiss botanist.

CAN DOR (-dur) *noun* **1** Freedom from mental reservation or prejudice. **2** Openness; frankness; impartiality; fairness. **3** [Obs.] Brightness; fairness. Also [Br.] **CAN·DOUR.** See synonyms under VERACITY. [<F. *candeur* <L. *candeo,* be white]

CAN DY *noun* [**·DIES** *pl.*] **1** Sugar or molasses crystallized by evaporation; also a confection of sugar or molasses crystals. **2** Any one of numerous confections in divers colors, flavors, and forms, and consisting chiefly of cane or beet or other sugar to which has been added chocolate, milk products, fruits, fruit extracts, nuts, or the like; also such confections collectively: usually called *sweets* in Great Britain.

—*verb* [**·DIED, 'DY·ING**] **1** To form, form into, deposit, or cover with crystals of sugar. **2** To preserve by boiling in or coating with sugar. **3** To render pleasant; sweeten. **4**

To overlay with a coat of any crystalline substance, as of ice or frost. [<F. *(sucre) candi* <Ar. *qand*, sugar, <Sans. *khanda*, sugarcane]

CAN·DY [Obs.] Same as CRETE.

CANDY-PULL *noun* A party at which making candy is the chief entertainment.

CAN'·DY·TUFT *noun* A plant of the mustard family (genus *Iberis*) with white or purple flowers, cultivated in gardens.

CANE *noun* **1** A walking stick. **2** A slender, flexible woody stem, usually jointed, or a plant with such a stem, as a rattan, or the sugarcane. **3** The stem of a raspberry or allied plant. **4** Any rod, especially one used for flogging. —*tr. verb* [CANED, CAN·ING] **1** To strike or beat with a cane. **2** To bottom or back with cane, as a chair. [<OF. <L. *canna* <Gr. *kanna*, reed] —**CAN·ER** *noun*.

CANE BLADE A blade or stalk of cane grass.

CANE·BRAKE *noun* Land overgrown with canes.

CA·NE·A (cah·nee'·ah) A seaport of Crete. Also called *Chania*, [Gr.] *Khania*.

CA·NEL·LA *noun* The pale, orange-yellow, aromatic inner bark of *Canella winterana*, which is used as a tonic and as a condiment. Also **CANELLA BARK.** [<LL. <L. *canna*, reed]

CANE PATCH A small field of cane grass.

CA·NEPH·O·ROS (cuh·nef'–) *noun* [·ROI *pl.*] The basket-bearer; an Athenian maiden (**CA·NEPH·O·RA**) or youth (**CA·NEPH·O·RUS**) selected to carry the baskets of sacred utensils in the processions of Demeter, Bacchus, and Athena: a frequent subject in Greek art. [<Gr. *kanēphoros* <*kaneon*, basket, + *pherō*, bear]

CANE RUSH A contest between two classes in American colleges, for the capture and possession of a cane or stick.

CA·NES·CENCE *noun* A whitish color; hoariness. [<L. *canesco*, grow white]

CA·NES·CENT *adj.* Becoming, or tending to become, white or hoary.

CA·NES VE·NAT·I·CI (cāy'·neez vē nāt'·i sī) A northern constellation, the Hunting Dogs, near Bootes. See CONSTELLATION.

CA·NEY, EL See EL CANEY.

CAN·FIELD, DOROTHY, born 1879, American author: pen name of Dorothea Frances Canfield (Mrs. John Redwood Fisher).



CANGUE

CANGUE (căng) *noun* A heavy wooden collar or yoke, formerly worn around the neck by convicts in China as a punishment. [<Pg. <Chin. *kang*, carry, + *kia*, collar]

CA·NIC·U·LA (–yu·luh) The star Sirius; the Dog Star. [<L. *canis*, dog]

CA·NIC·U·LAR *adj.* **1** Relating to the Dog Star or to dog days. **2** Relating to a dog: used humorously.

CAN·I·KIN Same as CANNIKIN.

CA·NINE or **CA·NINE** *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or like a dog. **2** Of or pertaining to the dog family. **3** Of or pertaining to a canine-tooth. —*noun* **1** A dog or other canine animal. **2** A canine-tooth. [<L. *caninus* <*canis*, dog]

CANINE HYSTERIA Fright disease.

CANINE-TOOTH *noun* A tooth that grows directly behind the intermaxillary suture in the upper jaw, or the opposite one of the lower jaw; an eyetooth of the upper jaw, or stomach-tooth of the lower jaw.

CAN·I·ONS *noun pl.* Sausagelike rolls worn in the 16th and 17th centuries as ornaments around the bottoms of breeches' legs.

CA·NIS *noun* The genus including the dog (wild and domestic), the wolf, the fox, and the jackal. [<L., dog]

CA·NIS MA·JOR A northern constellation, the Greater Dog; contains the bright star, Sirius. See CONSTELLATION.

CA·NIS MI·NOR A northern constellation, the Lesser Dog; includes the star Procyon, used by navigators. See CONSTELLATION.

CAN·IS·TER *noun* **1** A metal case, as for tea, coffee, or spices. **2** Shot or bullets packed in a metallic cylinder, to be fired from a cannon; case shot; shrapnel. [<L. *canistrum* <Gr. *kanistron* <*kanna*, reed]

CA·NI·TI·ES (cuh·nish'·i·eez) *noun* The turning gray of the hair; hoariness. [<L. <*canus*, white]

CAN'·JI·AR *noun* A poinard: also spelled *khanjar*. Also **CAN·JAR.** [<Ar. *khanjar*]

CAN·KER (cang'–) *noun* **1** Any ulcer with a tendency to gangrene; a group of small ulcers in the mouth. **2** A disease of fruit trees. **3** Any secret or spreading evil. **4** The canker-worm. **5** [Obs.] The dog rose: also **CANKER BLOSSOM.** —*verb* **1** To infect with canker; eat away or into like a canker; corrode; corrupt. **2** To fester. [<OE. *cancer(wund)*, gangrenous wound, <L. *cancrum*, gangrene]

CAN·KERED (–kurd) *adj.* Affected by or as by canker; corrupted; malignant; venomous.

CANKER RASH Scarlet fever.

CAN'·KER·ROOT *noun* One of several plants with astringent roots, as the marsh-rosemary and the British common sorrel.

CAN'·KER·WORM *noun* Any of several insect larvæ which destroy fruit and shade trees, especially the measuring-worms of the family *Geometridæ*.

CAN·KER·Y *adj.* **1** Affected with canker. **2** [Scot.] Crabbed; cross; vexatious.

CAN·NA (–nuh) *noun* Any one of a genus (*Canna*) of erect, mostly tropical American plants with red or yellow irregular flowers. [<L. <Gr. *kanna*, reed] —**CAN·NA·CEOUS** (–shus) *adj.*

CAN·NA [Scot.] Cannot.

CAN·NA·BIN *noun* A white poisonous crystalline resin in Indian hemp, of which it is believed to be the active principle: a hypnotic.

CAN·NAB·IN·OL *noun* The principal resinous ingredient of *Cannabis sativa*, $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$, a thick reddish-yellow oil, subject to deterioration on exposure to air.

CAN·NA·BIS *noun* A genus of plants of the mulberry family having only one known species—the Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa* or *indica*)—from the flowering tops of which are derived the resinous alkaloids noted for their narcotic properties and uncertain physiological effects; hashish; marihuana; bhang. [<L., hemp]

CAN·NÆ (cān'·ee) Scene of Hannibal's defeat of the Romans, 216 B.C.; near Barletta in S. Italy. Also **CAN·NE** (cān'·nāy).

CAN·NEL (–ul) *noun* A bituminous coal, rich in gas, with low heating power: also called *kennel*. Also **CANNEL COAL.**

CAN·NE·LON (cah nuh lawN') *noun* [F.] **1** A hollow roll of puff paste. **2** A roll of richly seasoned chopped meat, either fried or baked.

CAN'·NE·LURE (–lōōr) *noun* A groove or a fluting, especially around the rim of a bullet or the head of a rimless cartridge case. [<F.] —**CAN'·NE·LURED** *adj.*

CAN·NER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] A canning factory.

CANNES (kahn) A seaside resort, SE. coast of France.

CAN·NI·BAL *noun* A human being that eats human flesh: also, an animal that devours its own species. —*adj.* Pertaining to or like cannibals or their feasts. [<Sp. *Canibales* <*Caribes*, Caribs] —**CAN·NI·BAL·ISM** *noun* —**CAN·NI·BAL'·IC, CAN·NI·BAL·IS'·TIC** *adj.* —**CAN·NI·BAL·IS'·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

CAN'·NI·BAL·IZE *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] In mechanized warfare, to take parts from damaged materiel, as tanks, in order to repair other materiel. —**CAN·NI·BAL·I·ZA'·TION** *noun*.

CAN·NIE [Scot.] Same as CANNY.

CAN·NI·KIN *noun* A small can or drinking cup; also, a small wooden pail. Also spelled *canikin*.

CAN·NING *noun* The act or the business of preserving fruits, vegetables, meats, etc., in hermetically sealed tin cans, glass jars, etc.

CAN·NING Either of two English statesmen: **GEORGE,** 1770–1827; **CHARLES JOHN,** Earl, 1812–62, son of George; first Viceroy of India.

CAN·NON *noun* [CAN·NONS or **CAN·NON** *pl.*] **1** A large tubular weapon for discharging a heavy projectile; especially one mounted on a carriage, movable or fixed; a big artillery gun; also, artillery collectively. **2** The great bone between the fetlock and knee or hock of the horse and allied animals: also **CANNON BONE.** **3** A carom. **4** A loose metallic sleeve on a shaft. **5** A smooth round bit for a horse: also **CANNON BIT.** **6** The ear of a bell; one of the parts by which it is hung. —*verb* **1** In billiards, to carom. **2** Hence, to rebound, or cause to rebound, from one object to another. **3** To cannonade. [<F. *canon* <LL. *canon*, tube, <Gr. *kanna*, reed]

CAN·NON, ANNIE JUMP, 1863–1941, American astronomer. —**JOSEPH GURNEY,** 1836–1926, American politician; served in U. S. Congress for 36 years. —**WALTER BRADFORD,** born 1871, American physiologist.

CAN·NON·ADE' *verb* [·AD'·ED, ·AD'·ING] **1** To attack with cannon shot. **2** To fire cannon repeatedly. —*noun* A continued attack with or discharge of cannon.

CANNON BALL **1** Any missile to be shot from a cannon; originally, a spherical solid shot. **2** [Pop.] An express train.

CANNON-BALL *adj.* Swift.

CAN·NON·EER' *noun* An artilleryman belonging to a gun squad; a soldier who serves as gunner. Also **CAN·NON·IER'.**

CAN·NON·RY *noun* Artillery; also, its discharge.

CANNON SHOT **1** A shot or projectile for a cannon; a cannon ball. **2** The distance to which the shot of a cannon may reach.

CAN·NOT The negative of the auxiliary verb CAN; written *can not* when emphasis requires separation; as, it does not and *can not* vary. —**CANNOT BUT** Am, is, or are irresistibly impelled or compelled to.

CAN·NU·LA (cān' yu luh) *noun* A tube to be inserted by means of a trocar into a cavity, through which pus, etc., may escape or medicine be introduced. Also spelled *canula*. [<L. <*canna*, reed] —**CAN·NU·LAR** *adj.*

CAN'·NU·LATE (cān'·yu–) *verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] To make hollow or tubular. —*adj.* Tubular. Also spelled *canulate*.

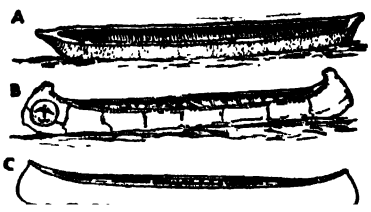
CANNULATED NEEDLE A surgical ligating needle having a bore through which the wire or thread may pass.

CAN·NY *adj.* [CAN·NI·ER, CAN·NI·EST] **1** Careful in determin-

snug. Also spelled *cannie*. [<ON. *kœnn*, wise, + -Y] — **CAN·NI·LY** *adv.* — **CAN·NI·NESS** *noun.*

CA·NO (cah'·nō), **ALONSO**, 1601–1667, Spanish painter, sculptor, and architect.

CA·NOE (–nōō') *noun* 1 A small, long, narrow boat, pointed at both ends, made from a hollowed log, bark, light wood, or animal skins, and propelled by paddles: used by primitive peoples. 2 A modern adaptation of this, of canvas or light wood: used for pleasure, hunting, etc. Compare illustration under CATAMARAN.



CANOE

A Dug-out. *B* Birch-bark. *C* Modern.

— *verb* To paddle, sail, or travel in a canoe. [<Sp. <Haitian *canoa*, boat] — **CA·NOE·ING** *noun* — **CA·NOE·IST** *noun.*

ᴰCAN·ON *noun* A member of the chapter of a cathedral or collegiate church; one associated with a cathedral or a collegiate church, living in accordance with rule. [<OF. *canone* <LL., *canonicus*, canonical]

²CAN·ON *noun* 1 A rule or law; standard; criterion. 2 The books of the Bible that are recognized by the Church as inspired; also, a list; more specifically, the accepted list of works of a writer; as, the Shakespearian *canon*. 3 A size of type nearly four times as large as pica; 48–point type. See PICA. 4 A rule or decree of the Church; especially, a rule enacted by an ecclesiastical council; also, a rule or regulation as established in decrees of the Pope or in statutes of councils. 5 The catalog of canonized saints, or of the members of the chapter of a cathedral. 6 That portion of the mass included between the Sanctus and the Lord's Prayer. 7 A musical composition having voices or parts wherein each voice or part in turn takes up the same melody (called the subject), which is so combined as to make harmony; the strictest form of musical imitation. 8 One of the metal loops at the top of a bell, by which it is hung. See synonyms under LAW, RULE. [<OE. <Gr. *kanōn*, rule]

CA·ÑON (can'·yun; *Sp.* cah·nyōn') Same as CANYON.

CA·NON·I·CAL *adj.* 1 Belonging to or characteristic of the canon of Scripture. 2 Regular; lawful; accepted or approved. Also **CA·NON·IC.** — **CA·NON·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

CANONICAL AGE The age required by canon law for ordination or for the performance of any particular act.

CANONICAL HOURS 1 In the Roman Catholic Church, certain stated daily periods, fixed by canon, for prayer and devotion. The seven hours are named respectively matins (including nocturns and lauds), prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline. 2 In England, the hours (from 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.) during which marriage may be legally performed in parish churches.

CA·NON·I·CALS *noun pl.* The habits or robes prescribed by canon to be worn by the clergy when they officiate; hence, any distinctive official costume.

CA·NON'·I·CATE *noun* The office of a canon.

CAN·ON·IC'·I·TY (–is'·ĭ·ti) *noun* The quality of being canonical; conformity to the canon; orthodoxy.

CAN·ON·IST *noun* One skilled in canon law. — **CAN·ON·IS'·TIC, CAN·ON·IS'·TI·CAL** *adj.*

CAN·ON·I·ZA'·TION *noun* 1 The formal enrolling of a deceased and beatified person in the Roman Catholic canon or calendar of saints. 2 The act of canonizing or regarding as a saint; the state of being canonized.

CAN'·ON·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] 1 To place (a deceased person) in the canon, or catalog of saints; declare to be or regard as a saint. 2 To recognize as part of the canon of Scripture. 3 To sanction as being conformable to the canons of the Church. 4 To give or ascribe glory to; glorify.

CANON LAW The body of ecclesiastical law by which a church is governed.

CAN·ON·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] The office or dignity of a canon; the benefice of a canon. Also **CAN·ON·SHIP.**

CA·NOP·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to Canopus.

CANOPIC VASE or **JAR** A conical vase, usually of terra–cotta, closed with a top in the form of a human head: used in ancient Egypt to hold the viscera of embalmed bodies; also, a vase of similar type found in Etruscan tombs.

ᴰCA·NO·PUS A seaport in ancient Egypt.

²CA·NO·PUS One of the 20 brightest stars, —0.86 magnitude; Alpha in the constellation Carina. See STAR. [<L.]

CAN·O·PY *noun* [·PIES *pl.*] 1 A covering suspended over a throne, bed, shrine, or the like, or held over a person in a procession. 2 Any covering overhead, as the arch of the sky. 3 An ornamental feature covering a niche, or an altar or tomb, or placed over a statue. 4 The main lifting surface of a parachute, whose unfolding reduces the velocity of descent. 5 The semicircular sliding panel enclosing the cockpit cowling of an airplane.

— *tr. verb* [·PIED, ·PY·ING] To cover with or as with a canopy. [<F. *canapé* <Gr. *kōnōpeion*, bed with mosquito curtains, <*kōnōps*, mosquito]

CA·NO·ROUS (–rus) *adj.* Having a singing quality; tuneful; melodious; musical. [<L. *canorus* <*cano*, sing] — **·LY** *adv.*

CA·NOS·SA (cah·nŏs'·sah) A ruined castle in northern Italy; scene of Henry IV's penance before Gregory VII in 1077. — **TO GO TO CANOSSA** To do penance; be reconciled.

CA·NO·VA (cah·nō'·vah), **ANTONIO**, 1757–1822, Italian sculptor.

CAN·SO, CAPE The eastern extremity of the mainland of Nova Scotia. — **GUT OF CANSO** The strait between Cape Breton and the mainland of Nova Scotia.

CANST Can: obsolescent or poetic second person singular, present tense of CAN: used with *thou*.

ᴰCANT *noun* 1 An inclination or tipping; a slope or set to one side. 2 A motion that produces a slant or an overturn. 3 A salient angle, as of a bolthead. 4 A slant surface, as one produced by cutting off a corner or edge.

— *verb* 1 To set slantingly; tip up; tilt; slant. 2 To give a bevel to. 3 To throw out or off; also, to jerk; toss.

— *adj.* 1 Oblique; slanting. 2 Having canted sides or corners. [<LL. *cantus*, corner, side]

²CANT *noun* 1 Hypocritical or ostentatious religious talk. 2 Any technical or professional phraseology; as, legal *cant;* specifically, slang or provincial jargon; the dialect of thieves, gipsies, or beggars; argot; hence, any similar dialect or jargon employed for secrecy. 3 Phraseology assumed as a fashion or for effect; stock phrases. See synonyms under HYPOCRISY, SLANG.

— *verb* 1 To talk with affected religiousness or in a hypocritical way. 2 To chant; whine, as a beggar.

— *adj.* Like cant; insincere; hypocritical. [<L. *cantus*, singing] — **CANT·ER** *noun.*

ᴰCANT *adj.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Bold; brisk; lively.

CAN'T Cannot: a contraction.

CAN·TA·BI·LE (cahn·tah'·bee·leh) *adj.* In music, melodious; flowing. — *noun* Style or music characterized by flowing melody. [<It.]

CAN·TA·BRIG'·I·AN (–brĭj'·ĭ·un) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Cambridge, England, or its university. 2 Of or pertaining to Cambridge, Mass., or to Harvard University. — *noun* 1 A resident of Cambridge, England; also, a student or graduate of Cambridge University. 2 A student or graduate of Harvard University, or a resident of Cambridge, Mass. [<LL. *Cantabrigia*, Cambridge]

CAN'·TA·LEV·ER Same as CANTILEVER.

CAN·TA·LOUP (–lōpe) *noun* A variety of muskmelon *(Cucumis melo cantalupensis).* Also **CAN·TA·LOUPE.** [<F.<Cantalupo, Italian castle]

CAN·TANK·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* [Pop.] Quarrelsome; ill–natured; perverse. [<ME. *contak*, strife] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CAN·TAR (cahn'·tahr) *noun* A weight of Turkey, Egypt, and the Near East, commonly between 100 and 130 pounds: also spelled *kantar.* [<Sp. *cantaro* <Ar. *qinṭar*, hundredweight]

CAN·TA·TA (căn– *or* cahn·tah'·tah) *noun* A choral composition in the style of an oratorio or drama, sung but not acted. [<It.]

CAN·TA·TE (cănt·tāy'·tē *or* cahn·tah'·tāy) [L.] The 98th Psalm (97th in the Douai version), used as an alternative canticle in the Book of Common Prayer at Evening Prayer: so called from the first words in Latin, *Cantate Domino* (Sing unto the Lord).

CANTATE SUNDAY The fourth Sunday after Easter, the introit for which is the first verse of the Cantate.

CAN·TA·TRI'·CE (cahn·tah·tree'·chch) *noun* [It.] [·TRI'·CI (tree'·chee) *pl.*] A female professional singer.

CANT·DOG *noun* A cant–hook.

CAN·TEEN *noun* 1 A small metal flask carried by soldiers for water, coffee, etc. 2 A refreshment and liquor shop; formerly, a shop at a military camp where soldiers might buy provisions. See POST EXCHANGE. 3 An entertainment center or club operated by civilians for enlisted personnel of the Army and Navy. [<F. *cantine* <It. *cantina*, cellar]

CAN·TER *noun* A moderate, easy gallop. — *verb* To ride or move at a canter. [<Canterbury, in allusion to the pace of pilgrims riding to Canterbury] — **·ER** *noun.*

CAN'·TER·BUR·Y (–bĕr·ĭ) 1 A cathedral city and archbishopric in Kent, England; seat of the primate of the English Church. 2 A province in the South Island of New Zealand; 13,858 square miles.

CANTERBURY–BELL *noun* One of various cultivated bellflowers, especially *Campanula medium.*

CANTERBURY GALLOP A canter: the original term. Also **CANTERBURY PACE, RACE,** or **TROT.**

CAN·THAR·I·DES (–thăr'·I·deez) *noun* 1 The dried powder obtained by crushing the Spanish fly or blister beetle *(Cantharis* or *Lytta vesicatoria)*: used externally as a rubefacient and vesicant. 2 Plural of CANTHARIS.

CAN·THAR·I·DIN (căn·thăr′–) *noun* The bitter crystalline anhydride principle, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, contained in the Spanish fly and certain other insects: a powerful blistering agent. Also **CAN·THAR·I·DINE.**



CANT–HOOK

CAN·THA·RIS *noun* [**CAN·THAR·I·DES** *pl.*] The Spanish fly. [<L. <Gr. *kantharis*]

CANT–HOOK *noun* A lever equipped with a hook for handling logs.

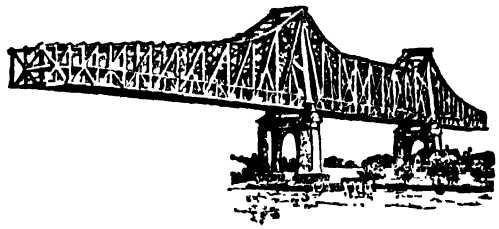
CAN THUS *noun* The angle at the outer or inner junction of the eyelids. [<Gr. *kanthos*, corner of the eye]

CAN·TI·CLE (–ti·kl) *noun* A non–metrical hymn to be chanted. [<L. *canticulum* <*canticum*, song]

CAN·TI·CLES (–ti·klz) The Song of Solomon.

CAN·TI·GNY (cahN·tee·nyee′) A village in NE. France, scene of first engagement of U. S. troops in World War I, May 27–28, 1918.

CAN′·TI LE·VER or **·LEV ER** *noun* 1 One of two long structural members, as a truss, beam, or slab, lying across a support, with the two projecting arms in balance as in a **CANTILEVER BRIDGE.** 2 A heavy bracket supporting a balcony, or the like.



CANTILEVER BRIDGE

—*verb* To project a building member outward and in balance beyond the base. Also **CAN′ TI LIV·ER**: sometimes spelled *cantalever*. [< CANT + LEVER]

CAN′ TIL LATE *verb* [**·LAT ED, ·LAT·ING**] To recite by intoning or chanting: said especially of the manner of rendering the service in Jewish or other rituals. [<L. *cantillo*, sing low] —**CAN TIL·LA′·TION** *noun*.

CAN TI NA (–tee′·nuh) *noun* [Local] 1 A kind of saddle bag. 2 A place where liquor and other provisions are sold. [<Sp.]

CAN TLE *noun* 1 A piece cut or broken off; a segment; corner. 2 The hind bow of a saddle. [<M. Flem. *canteel* <LL. *cantellus* <*cantus*, corner]

CAN TO *noun* 1 A division of an extended poem. 2 In music, the part to which the melody is assigned; the air. [<It. <L. *cantus*, song]

CAN TON *noun* 1 A district of the Swiss confederation, or a subdivision of an arrondissement in France. 2 The rectangular part of a flag next the staff. 3 In heraldry, the diminutive of the quarter, occupying one third of the chief, usually on the dexter side of the shield. 4 An assemblage of village communities.

—*tr. verb* 1 To divide into cantons. 2 To sever; separate. 3 To assign to quarters, as military troops. [<F.] —**CAN·TON AL** *adj.*

CAN TON A seaport, the capital of Kwangtung Province, China: also called *Kwangchow*.

CANTON CRÊPE A soft silk crêpe, smoother than common crêpe and having more body than crêpe de Chine. [<Canton, China]

CAN·TONED (–tŭnd) *adj.* 1 Placed in the midst of four bearings or groups of bearings on a heraldic shield, as a cross; or having a single canton, as a shield. 2 Assigned to quarters, as soldiers.

CAN·TON·ESE′ (–eez′) *nŏun* 1 A native or the natives of Canton, China. 2 The Chinese dialect spoken in Kwangtung Province and other parts of southern China: also **CAN·TON.**

CANTON FLANNEL A heavy cotton fabric having a long nap, usually on one side only: used for undergarments, infants' nightwear, etc. [<Canton, China]

CAN TON·MENT (–tŏn′– *or* –tŭn′–) or **CAN·TON·MENT** *noun* 1 A group of wooden buildings for housing troops; a military station; also, in India, a permanent military post. 2 The act of cantoning troops. Also **CAN·TOON·MENT.** [<F. *cantonnement*]

CANTON RIVER Same as CHU–KIANG.

CAN·TOR (–tôr) *noun* A precentor; a chief singer. [<L.]

CAN·TRIP *noun* [Scot.] An incantation; charm; piece of witchcraft; also, a mischievous trick or mad prank. Also **CAN·TRAIP, CAN·TRAP.** [Compare DCANT]

CAN·TUS *noun* [**CAN·TUS** *pl.*] A style of church song; the ancient chant; also, the principal voice. [<L.; see CHANT]

CANTUS FIR·MUS The plain song or chant.

CAN·TY *adj.* [Scot.] Brisk; glad; lively. Also **CAN·TIE.**

CA·NUCK [Pop.] *adj.* Canadian. —*noun* A Canadian; among Canadians, a French Canadian only. Also **CA·NUCK·ER.**

CAN·U·LA Same as CANNULA.

CAN·U·LATE Same as CANNULATE.

CA·NUTE (–nōōt′), 994?–1035, Danish king; king also of England from 1017: also spelled *Cnut, Knut*.

CAN·VAS (–vus) *noun* 1 A heavy, strong cloth of various grades, used for sails, tents, etc.; also, a piece of such cloth; a sail. 2 A strong, closely woven cloth stretched on a frame and prepared for the reception of colors, as in paintings; also, a painting. 3 A square–meshed fabric of linen, silk, or the like, on which embroidery or tapestry is worked with a needle. 4 A tent; especially a circus tent; hence, the circus. —**UNDER CANVAS** 1 With sails set. 2 In tents. [<OF. *canevas* <L. *cannabis*, hemp]

CAN′·VAS BACK *noun* A North American sea duck (*Nyroca valisineria*).

CAN·VASS (–vus) *noun* 1 The going about to solicit orders, interest, or votes. 2 A political campaign. 3 A survey taken to ascertain sentiment. 4 A detailed examination; especially, a sifting of votes in an election; a recount.

—*verb* 1 To go about (a district) to solicit (votes, etc.); traverse (a district) for solicitation; personally solicit. 2 To examine; scrutinize; sift; especially, to re–count (votes) in an election. See synonyms under EXAMINE. [<CANVAS; originally meaning "sift through canvas"] —**·ER** *noun*.

CA NY *adj.* Full of canes; made of cane.

CAN YON *noun* A deep gorge or ravine, with steep or precipitous sides: also spelled *cañon*. See synonyms under VALLEY. [<Sp. *cañón*]

CAN·ZO NE (cahn·dzō′·neh) *noun* [**·NI** (nee) *pl.*] A Provençal or Italian ballad or song; also, the music for such a song. [<It. <L. *cantio*, song]

CAN ZO NET′ *noun* A short song; light air. [<It. *canzonetta* <*canzone*; see CANZONE]

CAOUT·CHOUC (cōō′·chŏōk) *noun* Rubber; especially, crude rubber. [<F. <Tupi *caú–uchú*]

CAP *noun* 1 A covering to be worn on the head; specifically, a brimless head covering for a man or a boy, often with a shade or vizor in front; also, a head covering for a woman or an infant made of lace or some soft fabric. 2 Any headgear of unique design to distinguish some order, office, dignity, or characteristic of the wearer. 3 Anything resembling or used as a cap; as, a bottle *cap*, the primer of a cartridge or shell case, the *cap* of a mushroom, oil well, jar, etc. 4 A size of paper suitable to be written on; as, legal *cap*. 5 The upper member of a column or pilaster; a capital. —**IF THE CAP FITS** If the thing said is particularly true of one. —**TO SET ONE'S CAP FOR** To try to win as a suitor or husband. —**TEST CAP** A protective covering for the exposed end of a cable, excluding dirt, moisture, etc.

—*verb* [**CAPPED, CAP·PING**] 1 To put a cap on; cover; crown; complete; also, to excel. 2 To doff the cap to or uncover the head, as in salutation. —**TO CAP THE CLIMAX** To surpass the climax; exceed the limit. [<OE. *cæppe* <LL. *cappa*, hood, <*caput*, head]

CA·PA·BIL′·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being capable. 2 Susceptibility to some particular form of use, treatment, or development. 3 A feature or condition that may be improved or developed. See synonyms under ABILITY.

CA·PA·BLE *adj.* 1 Having adequate ability or capacity (physical or mental) to do or to receive; efficient; able; qualified; competent. 2 [Obs.] Comprehensive. 3 Adaptable; susceptible: with *of*. See synonyms under CLEVER, COMPETENT. [<F. <LL. *capabilis* <L. *capio*, take] —**CA·PA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**CA·PA·BLY** *adv.*

CA·PA·CIOUS (–pāy′·shŭs) *adj.* Able to contain or receive much; spacious; roomy. See synonyms under LARGE. [<L. *capax* <*capio*, take] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

CA·PAC·I·TANCE (–păs′·i·tuns) *noun* In a conductor or system of conductors, the ratio of electrical charge to a resulting potential; that property of a body expressed by the amount of electricity required to give it a potential greater than its surroundings; capacity reactance: a portmanteau word. [<CAPACI(TY) + (REAC)TANCE]

CA·PAC′·I·TATE (cuh·păs′–) *tr. verb* [**·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING**] To render capable; qualify in law.

CA·PAC·I·TIVE *adj.* Of or relating to electrical capacity.

CA·PAC·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 Ability to receive or contain; cubic extent; carrying power or space. 2 Adequate mental power to receive, understand, etc.; also, ability; talent; capability. 3 Specific position, character, or office. 4 Legal qualification. 5 The output of an electric generator. See synonyms under ABILITY, POWER. [<F. *capacité* <L. *capacitas* <*capax*; see CAPACIOUS]

CAP·A·NEUS (-nōōs) One of the seven heroes in the expedition against Thebes. See under SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

CAP-A-PIE (-uh-pee) *adv.* From head to foot. Also **CAP-A-PIE**. [<OF.]

CA·PAR·I·SON (cuh·păr'-) *noun* 1 Decorative trappings for a horse. 2 Showy or sumptuous apparel. —*tr. verb* To put ornamental trappings on; clothe richly. [<OF. *caparasson* <Sp. *caparazón* <*capa*, cape]

Synonyms (noun): accouterments, harness, housings, trappings. *Harness* was formerly used of the armor of a knight as well as of a horse; it is now used almost exclusively of the equipment of a horse when attached to a vehicle. We speak of the *accouterments* of a soldier. *Caparison* and *trappings* denote the ornamental outfit of a horse, or, in a humorous sense, showy human apparel. Compare ARMS, DRESS.

CAPE *noun* A point of land extending into the sea or a lake. [<F. *cap* <L. *caput*, head]

CAPE *noun* A circular sleeveless upper garment; a short cloak. [<F. <I.L. *cappa*] —**CAPED** *adj.*

CAPE BRET'ON (brĕt'- *or* brīt'un) An island; 3,120 square miles; NE. part of Nova Scotia.

CAPE COAST CASTLE A seaport town; capital of Gold Coast Colony, British West Africa.

CAPE COD CANAL A canal, 13 miles long, across Cape Cod from Buzzards Bay to Cape Cod Bay. See COD, CAPE.

CAPE-HORN ER *noun* A vessel whose run is around Cape Horn. See HORN, CAPE.

ČA PEK (chah'-pĕk), **KAREL**, 1890–1938, Czech playwright.

CAP·E·LIN *noun* A small, edible fish (*Mallotus villosus*) of the smelt family, with many-rayed pectoral fins, found in northern seas: much used as cod bait: also *caplin*. [<F. *caplan, capelan*]

CAP·E·LINE (-lin) *noun* 1 A skull cap of iron used by foot soldiers in the Middle Ages. 2 A woman's hat with a soft brim, usually wide. [<F.]

CA·PEL·LA One of the 20 brightest stars, 0.21 magnitude and of a yellow color; Alpha in the constellation Auriga. See STAR. [<L., she-goat]

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE The southern extremity of Africa; discovered by Diaz, 1486.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE PROVINCE A province of the Union of South Africa; 277,169 square miles; capital, Cape Town: also **CAPE COLONY** or **CAPE PROVINCE**.

CA·PER *noun* A leaping or frisking; a skip or jump; prank; antic; hence, any fantastic activity. —*intr. verb* To leap playfully; frisk. See synonyms under FROLIC. [<CAPRIOLE] —**CA PER ER** *noun*.

ČA PER *noun* 1 The flower bud of a low shrub of Mediterranean countries, used as a condiment. 2 The shrub (*Capparis spinosa*) which produces such flower buds. [<F. *câpre* <L. *capparis* <Gr. *kapparis*]

CA PER *noun* A Dutch privateer of the 17th century. [<D. *kaper*]

CAP ER CAIL' LIE (-kāyl'-yī) *noun* A very large glossy-black European grouse (genus *Tetras*). Also **CAP·ER·CAIL'·ZIE**. [<Gael. *capullcoille*]

CA PER NA UM (cuh·pŭr'-nī·um) An ancient town in Palestine by the Sea of Galilee. *Matt.* iv, 13.

CAPE SABLE 1 See SABLE, CAPE. 2 See under SABLE ISLAND.

CAPE SKIN *noun* Firm, washable leather made from lamb or sheep skins, originally from the Cape of Good Hope: used especially for street gloves.

CA PE TIAN (-pee'-shun) *adj.* Pertaining to or descended from Hugh Capet; pertaining to the dynasty founded by him which ruled France until 1328, or to the collateral branches of that dynasty which ruled until 1792. See HUGH CAPET.

—*noun* A descendant, direct or indirect, of Hugh Capet.

CAPE TOWN A seaport, the capital of Cape of Good Hope Province, Union of South Africa. Also **CAPE TOWN**.

CAPE VERDE See VERDE, CAPE.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS A group of Portuguese islands west of Senegambia, West Africa; 1,517 square miles; capital, Praia.

CAPE YORK PENINSULA The northeastern part of Queensland, Australia.

CAPH Same as KAPH.

CAP HAI TI EN A seaport town in northern Haiti.

CA PI AS *noun* [·AS ES *pl.*] [Law] A judicial writ issued to an officer, commanding him to take and hold in custody the person named therein subject to the order of the court; a writ of arrest. [<L., you may take]

CAP IL·LA'·CEOUS (-lāy'-shus) *adj.* Hairlike; capillary. [<L. *capillaceus* <*capillus*, hair]

CAP IL·LAR'·I·TY (-lăr'-) *noun* 1 The state or quality of being capillary. 2 The interaction between the molecules of a liquid and those of a solid, especially as shown in a capillary tube. When the cohesive force is stronger the liquid will tend to rise above mean level at the points of contact with the solid, as water in clean glass; when adhesion dominates, the liquid will tend to fall below this level, as mercury. [<F. *capillarité*]

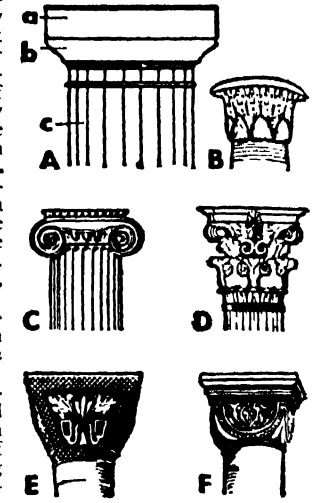
CAP'·IL·LA·RY *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like hair; fine; slender; having a hairlike bore, as a tube or vessel; also, pertaining to such a tube. —*noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A minute vessel, as those connecting the arteries and veins; any tube with a fine bore. [<L. *capillaris* <*capillus*, hair]

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION AND REPULSION Capillarity.

CAP IL·LI'·TI·UM (-lish'·ī·ūm) *noun* The sterile, branching or anastomosing, threadlike tubes or filaments mixed with the spores in a sporangium, or fruit body, as in myxomycetes. [<L. <*capillus*, hair]

CAP I·TAL *adj.* 1 Standing at the head or beginning; chief; principal. 2 Excellent; admirable. 3 Of or pertaining to the death penalty; punishable with death. 4 Of or pertaining to funds or capital. 5 Placed at the beginning; as, a *capital* letter. See synonyms under EXCELLENT, GOOD.

—*noun* 1 The chief city or town of a country, state, province, etc., usually the seat of government. 2 A large letter used at the beginning of a sentence, of a proper name, etc.: called by printers a *cap* or *upper case letter*. 3 Wealth employed in or available for producing more; specifically, property used in the business of a firm or corporation at a valuation on which profits or dividends are calculated; also, the aggregate of the products of industry directly available for the support of human existence or for promoting additional production. 4 Possessors of wealth, as a class. 5 Any resource or circumstance that can be utilized for an ambitious object. —**SMALL CAPITAL** In printing, a letter having the form of a capital, but of smaller size than the capital of the same font: also *small cap*. [<F. <L. *capitalis* <*caput*, head]



CAPITALS

A Doric and part of shaft. *a* Abacus. *b* Echinus. *c* Fluting. *B* Egyptian. *C* Ionic. *D* Corinthian. *E* Byzantine *F* Romanesque.

CAP·I·TAL *noun* The upper member of a column or pillar. [<L. *capitellum* <*caput*, head]

CAPITAL ACCOUNT A statement of the amount and value of a business at a given time, consisting of two columns representing assets and liabilities balanced by profit and loss, indicating a surplus or a deficit.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE Expenditure for permanent additions or improvements to property, as opposed to money spent for repairs.

CAPITAL GOODS Materials used in industry in the production of consumers' goods.

CAP I TAL ISM *noun* 1 An economic system in which private wealth, lawfully acquired by private enterprise under free competition, lies in the control of its owners: distinguished from *socialism*. 2 The power and influence of private capital. 3 The possession of capital.

CAP' I TAL IST *noun* 1 One who shares in or adheres to capitalism. 2 An owner of capital, especially, one who has large means employed in productive enterprise. 3 [Pop.] Any person of apparent wealth. —**CAP I TAL IS' TIC** *adj.* —**CAP I TAL IS' TI CAL LY** *adv.*

CAP I TAL I·ZA' TION *noun* 1 The act or process of capitalizing. 2 The value of the entire property of a business, usually represented by the stock or shares issued as permanent liabilities of the business.

CAP' I TAL IZE *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] 1 To begin with a capital letter. 2 To convert into capital or cash. 3 To convert (a periodical payment) into a sum in hand; also, to compute the value of in a single payment or capital sum. 4 To invest for profit. 5 To provide capital for; organize on a basis of capital. 6 To profit, or make profitable.

CAPITAL LEVY A tax on capital; a property tax: distinguished from *income tax*.

CAP·I TAL·LY *adv.* 1 Firstly; chiefly. 2 Excellently. 3 So as to deserve death.

CAPITAL STOCK The amount of property owned by an individual or a corporation: distinguished from *income*.

CAP'·I·TATE *adj.* 1 Head-shaped; headed; as, a *capitate* flower. 2 Enlarged terminally, or knobbed at the end, as tentacles. [<L. *capitatus* <*caput*, head]

CAP·I·TA'·TION *noun* 1 An individual assessment or tax; a poll tax or the like. 2 Any count or fee per capita. [<LL. *capitatio*, poll tax, <L. *caput*, head]

CAP·I·TOL 1 The official building of the U. S. Congress in Washington. 2 The temple of Jupiter Maximus in ancient Rome or the hill on which it stood, the Capitoline Hill. [<L. *capitolium* <*caput*, head]

CAP·I·TOL The building in which a State legislature convenes; a statehouse.

CAP′·I·TO·LINE *adj.* Pertaining to the Roman Capitol, to its presiding god, Jupiter Capitolinus, or to the Capitoline Hill. — *noun* One of the seven hills of Rome; site of the former Temple of Jupiter and of the Tarpeian rock.

CA·PIT·U·LAR (cuh·pit′·choo·lur) *adj.* 1 Of or belonging to a cathedral chapter; capitulary. 2 Of, pertaining to, or growing in a capitulum. — *noun* 1 Any of the collections of laws issued by Charlemagne and his successors. 2 A member of a cathedral chapter. [<L. *capitulum*, chapter, <*caput*, head]

CA·PIT′·U·LA·RY *adj.* Relating to an ecclesiastical chapter. — *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A capitular.

CA·PIT′·U·LATE (cuh·pit′·choo·) *intr. verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] To surrender on stipulated terms; make terms. — *adj.* Headed; having a capitulum. [<LL. *capitulo*, arrange under heads] — **CA·PIT′·U·LA·TOR** *noun* — **CA·PIT′·U·LA·TO·RY** *adj.*

CA·PIT·U·LA′·TION *noun* 1 A conditional surrender, or the instrument embodying it; a charter or treaty. 2 A statement, summary, or enumeration; recapitulation.

CA·PIT·U·LUM *noun* [·LA *pl.*] 1 In phanerogams, a close head-shaped cluster of sessile flowers, as in the buttonbush, daisy, etc. See illustration under INFLORESCENCE. 2 A small rounded body, as at the head of a rib. 3 The headlike part of ticks and mites; also, the enlarged tip of the antenna or mouth of certain insects. [<L. <*caput*, head]

CA·PI·VI *noun* Capaiba.

CAP·LIN Same as CAPELIN.

ÇA·PO·DAS·TRO (cah′·pō dahs′·trō) A clamp or nut attached to the finger board of a guitar to raise uniformly the pitch of the strings. Also **CA·PO·TAS·TO.** [<It. *capotasto*]

ÇA·PON *noun* A cock gelded to improve the flesh and increase growth. [< OE. *capun* <OF. <L. *capo*]

CAP·O·NIERE′ (–neer′) *noun* A defensive work made across or in a ditch, especially a single or double stockade or row of palisades, or a form of blockhouse. Also **CAP·ON·NIERE′**, [F.] **CAP·ON·NIÈRE** (cap·aw·nyĕr′). [<F. *caponnière* <Sp. *caponera*, coop]

¹ÇAP·O·RAL *noun* A form of cut tobacco.

²CA·PO·RAL′ (cah·pō·rahl′) *noun* [Sp.] One who supervises laborers; a boss.

CA·PO·RET′·TO (cah–) A town on the Isonzo in NE. Italy; scene of Italian defeat in World War I.

CA·POT *noun* The winning of all the tricks in the game of piquet. — *tr. verb* [CA·POT·TED, CA·POT·TING] To win all the tricks from. [<F.]

CA·POTE *noun* 1 A hooded coat or cloak. 2 The adjustable top of a vehicle, as a buggy; hood. 3 A bonnet. [<F. <*cape*, cape]

CAP·PA·DO′·CI·A (–shĭ·uh) An ancient province in Asia Minor. — **CAP·PA·DO′·CIAN** *adj. & noun.*

CAP·PA·RI·DA′·CEOUS (–shus) *adj.* Belonging to a family (*Capparidaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and (rarely) trees, the caper family. [<L. *capparis*, caper]

CAP·PER *noun* 1 One who or that which caps. 2 A maker or seller of caps. 3 [Pop.] A person employed by gamblers as a decoy; also, a professional or hired "bidder-up" at an auction.

CAP′·RE·O·LATE *adj.* Like a tendril; tendril-bearing.

¹CA·PRI (cah′·pree) A small island south of the Bay of Naples, famed for its beauty.

²CA·PRI A wine produced on the island of Capri.

CAPRI–BLUE *noun* A vivid turquoise-blue: so called from the tones of the Blue Grotto of Capri.

CAP·RIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or like a goat. [<L. *caper*, goat]

CAPRIC ACID A colorless crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, of goatlike odor, found in butter, coconut oil, etc.

CA·PRIC·CIO (cah·pree′·chō) *noun* 1 A musical composition fancifully irregular in form. 2 A prank. [<It.]

CA·PRIC·CIO′·SO (cah·pree·chō′·sō) *adj.* Fanciful, lively, irregular, fantastic: a musical term. [<It.]

CA·PRICE (–prees′) *noun* 1 A sudden unreasonable change of mood or opinion; a whim; also, any notional act or fanciful idea. 2 The mood or state of mind that causes sudden changes or fancies. 3 A capriccio. See synonyms under FANCY, WHIM. [<F.]

CA·PRI·CIOUS (–prish′·us) *adj.* Characterized by or resulting from caprice; fickle; whimsical; also, fanciful. See synonyms under IRRESOLUTE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CAP·RI·CORN The tenth sign of the zodiac, entered by the sun at the winter solstice; also, a zodiacal constellation; the Goat. See CONSTELLATION. Also **CAP·RI·COR′·NUS.** [<L. *capricornus* <*caper*, goat, + *cornu*, horn]

CAP·RI·FI·CA′·TION *noun* The process and effect of exposing the cultivated fig, at the time when the flowers are within the growing fruit, to the attack of a chalcid insect that infests the wild fig, with the intent to hasten the ripening and improve the quality of the fruit; also, artificial fertilization of the fig or date by this method. — **CAP′·RI·FI·CATE** *tr. verb.*

CAP·RI·FO·LI·A′·CEOUS (–shus) *adj.* Belonging to the honeysuckle family (*Caprifoliaceæ*) of herbs, woody shrubs, and vines. [<LL. *caprifolium* <L. *caper*, goat, + *folium*, leaf]

CAP′·RI·FORM *adj.* Having the form or appearance of a goat. [<L. *caper*, goat, + –FORM]

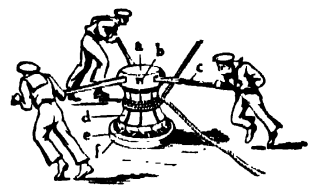
CAP′·RI·OLE *noun* An upward leap made by a trained horse while standing. — *intr. verb* [·OLED, ·OL·ING] To perform a capriole; leap upward. [< F.]

CA·PRO·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to a goat.

CAPROIC ACID A colorless, inflammable fatty acid, $C_6H_{12}O_2$, derived from butter and other sources.

CAP·SA·I·CIN (–say′·i·sin) *noun* A white crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{27}O_3N$, with a burning taste, extracted from cayenne pepper: used in medicine as a rubefacient.

CAP·SI·CUM *noun* An herb or shrub of the nightshade family (genus *Capsicum*), including the common red and other peppers, which furnish the pungent condiment known as red or Cayenne pepper; also, its fruit. *C. baccatum* is called *birdpepper* from its tiny fruits. [<L. *capsa*, box (from the shape of the fruit)]



CAPSTAN

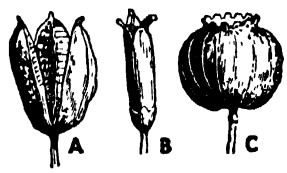
a Drumhead. *b* Bar hole. *c* Capstan bar. *d* Barrel. *e* Pawls. *f* Pawl rim.

CAP·SIZE *verb* [SIZED, ·SIZ·ING] To upset or overturn. [Perhaps <Sp. *capuzar*, sink a ship by the head, <*cabo*, head]

CAP·STAN (·stun) *noun* A drumlike apparatus for hoisting anchors or other weights by exerting traction upon a cable: used especially on ships. [<F. *cabestan* <L. *capistrum*, a halter]

CAPSTAN BAR A lever used in turning a capstan.

CAP′·SU·LATE *adj.* Enclosed in a capsule; having or formed into a capsule or capsules. Also **CAP′·SU·LAT·ED.** — **CAP·SU·LA′·TION** *noun.*



CAPSULES

A Iris. *B* Carnation. *C* Poppy.

CAP·SULE (cap′·sl *or* –sule) *noun* 1 A dry dehiscent seed vessel made up of more than one carpel, as of a pink or a lily; also, the spore case of a moss or other cryptogam. 2 A small gelatinous case for containing a dose of a nauseous drug. 3 A capsule-like organ, membrane, or structure; as, the suprarenal *capsule*. 4 A metallic shell, cap, or seal, as of a cartridge or percussion cap. [<F. <L. *capsula*, little box] — **CAP·SU·LAR** *adj.*

CAP·TAIN (–tĭn) *noun* 1 One at the head of or in command of others; a chief; leader; commander; superintendent or foreman; also, a leader of industry. 2 The master or commander of a vessel, regardless of rank. 3 In the U. S. Army, a commissioned officer of the third rank, commanding a company, battery, troop, or flight, ranking next above a first lieutenant and next below a major. 4 In the U. S. Navy, a commissioned officer of the sixth rank, entitled to command a warship, ranking next above a commander and next below a commodore; equal in rank to a colonel in the Army or the Marine Corps. See table under GRADE. See synonyms under CHIEF, MASTER. — *tr. verb* To be captain over; act as captain to; command; manage; lead. [<OF. *capitaine* <LL. *capitaneus* <L. *caput*, head] — **CAP·TAIN·CY, CAP·TAIN·SHIP** *noun.*

CAPTAIN LYNCH Lynch law.

CAP·TION *noun* 1 The title or introductory part of a legal document, showing time, place, circumstances, authority, etc., or a notary's affidavit, indorsed or affixed. 2 A heading of a chapter, section, document, etc.; also, the title of an illustration or the subtitle in a motion picture. 3 [Obs.] Any seizure or capture. — *tr. verb* To provide a caption for. [<L. *captio* <*capio*, take]

CAP·TIOUS (–shus) *adj.* 1 Apt to find fault; hypercritical. 2 Perplexing; sophistical. [<F. *captieux* <L. *captiosus*, deceptive] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: carping, caviling, censorious, critical, cross, cynical, faultfinding, hypercritical. *Antonyms*: appreciative, approving, commendatory, eulogistic, flattering, laudatory.

CAP′·TI·VATE *tr. verb* [·VAT·ED, ·VAT·ING] 1 To charm; win; fascinate. 2 [Obs.] To capture; subdue. See synonyms under ALLURE, CHARM. [<L. *captivatus* <*captivus*, captive] — **CAP·TI·VA′·TION** *noun* — **CAP′·TI·VA·TOR** *noun.*

CAP·TIVE (–tĭv) *noun* 1 One captured and held in confinement or restraint; a prisoner. 2 One who is held captive in will and feeling. — *adj.* 1 Taken prisoner, as in war; held in confinement or bondage. 2 Charmed or subdued in will or feeling. [<L. *captivus* <*captus* <*capio*, take]

CAPTIVE BALLOON See under BALLOON.

CAP·TIV·I·TY *noun* The state of being held captive; thraldom. See synonyms under BONDAGE.

CAP·TOR *noun* One who takes or holds captive.

CAP·TURE (-chŏor *or* -tyŏor) *tr. verb* [·TURED, ·TUR·ING] To take captive; seize and hold or carry off, as in war; take possession of; catch; gain; win. See synonyms under ARREST, CATCH. — *noun* 1 A capturing, or being captured. 2 The person or thing captured. [<F. <L. *captura* <*captus* <*capio*, take]

Cap·u·a (-yu·uh; *It.* cah'·pwah) An ancient town in SW. Italy.

CA·PUCHE (-pōosh') *noun* A hood or cowl, especially that worn by a Capuchin friar. [<F. <It. *cappuccio*]

CAP·U·CHIN *noun* 1 A hooded cloak, or a hood, formerly worn by ladies. 2 A South American monkey of the genus *Cebus* whose head is covered with a cowl-like growth of hair.

Cap·u·chin (-yu·chĭn *or* -yu·shĭn) *noun* A mendicant Franciscan monk of an order founded in 1526: characterized by the capuche.

Cap·u·let (-yu·lĕt) The family of Juliet, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

CAP·UT *noun* [CAP·I·TA *pl.*] 1 The head; also, any rounded extremity of an organ; top. 2 [Law] The person; a citizen; one holding civil rights; the status of a citizen before the law. 3 The former governing council of Cambridge University in England. [<L., head]



CAPUCHIN MONKEY

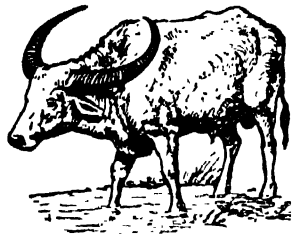
CAP·UT MOR·TU·UM The old name for colcothar. [<L., dead head]

CAP·Y·BA'·RA *noun* [Brazilian] A large, stoutly built, South American rodent *(Hydrochærus capybara)* about 4 feet long, with coarse dark brown fur, webbed feet, and a stumpy tail. It frequents the borders of lakes and rivers.

CA·QUE·TÁ See JAPURÁ.

CAR A group of stars in Ursa Major: also called *The Northern Car.*

CAR *noun* 1 In the United States, a vehicle for use on a railroad; also, a carload. 2 A wheeled vehicle, as an automobile; chariot. 3 The cage of an elevator. 4 The basket of a balloon or the like. 5 A floating box for live fish; also, a railroad car equipped with water tanks for the transportation of live fish. [<OF. *carre;* of Celtic origin]



CARABAO

CA·RA·BA'·O (cah·rah·bah'·ō) *noun* [Philippine] A water buffalo.

CAR·A·BID (căr'-) *noun* Any of an extensive family *(Carabidæ)* of predacious ground beetles, variously colored and usually nocturnal, including the caterpillar hunters. [<Gr. *karabos*, horned beetle]

CAR A·BIN, CAR A·BINE Same as CARBINE.

CAR·A·BIN·EER', CAR·A·BIN IER' Same as CARBINEER.

CA RA·BI·NIE'·RE (cah·rah·bee·nyā'·reh) *noun* [NIE'·RI (nyā'·ree) *pl.*] A member of the Italian military police, recruited from the regular army for a term of five years.

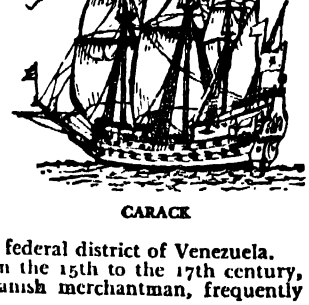
CAR·A·CAL (căr'-) *noun* 1 The Persian lynx *(Felis* or *Lynx caracal)* of SW. Asia and the greater part of Africa, somewhat larger than a fox, and uniformly reddish-brown above with long upright black ears tipped with black hairs. 2 Its pelt or fur. [<F. <Turk. *qara qulaq*, black ear]

CAR A·CAL'·LA, MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS, 188–217, Roman emperor, 212–217.

CA·RA CA'·RA (cah·ruh·cah'·ruh) *noun* A large hawk of South America, vulture-like in aspect and habits. **AUDUBON'S CARACARA** *(Polyborus cheriway)* sometimes reaches as far north as the southern borders of the United States.

CA·RAC·AS A city, the capital of Venezuela; also, the federal district of Venezuela.

CAR·ACK (căr'-) *noun* From the 15th to the 17th century, a large Portuguese or Spanish merchantman, frequently armed: also spelled *carrack.* [<OF. *carraque* <LL. *carraca*, laden]



CARACK

CAR'·A·COLE (căr'-) *noun* A sudden half-turn or half-wheel, as of a horse; curvet. — *verb* [·COLED, ·COL·ING] To make, or cause to make, caracoles; curvet; wheel in line or by files, as cavalry. Also **CAR'·A·COL.** [<F. <It. *caracollo*]

CA·RAC·TA·CUS British chieftain of about 50 A.D. Also [Celtic] **CAR A·DOC.**

CAR·A CUL Same as KARAKUL.

CA·RAFE (-răf' *or* -rahf') *noun* A glass water bottle; decanter. [<F.]

CAR·A·GEEN, CAR·A·GHEEN, etc. Same as CARRAGEEN, etc.

CAR·A·MEL (căr'-) *noun* 1 A confection, variously colored and flavored, composed of sugar, butter, and other ingredients. 2 Burnt sugar; the brown or black, soluble material obtained by heating sugar or molasses, or from starch by converting it into glucose: used to color soups, liquids, gravies, and the like. 3 A reddish-tan, the color of burnt sugar.

— *verb* To change into caramel. [<F. <L. *canna mellis*, sugar cane] — **CAR A·MEL·IZE** *verb.*

CA·RAN·GOID (-răng'·goid) *adj.* Belonging to a family *(Carangidæ)* of fishes having a short or obsolete dorsal, and usually two anal spines forming a detached portion, as in cavallies, pompanos, etc. — *noun* Any member of this family. [<Sp. *carangue*, kind of flatfish, + -OID]

CAR' A PACE (căr'-) *noun* 1 The hard bony or chitinous outer case on the back of various animals, as of a turtle or a lobster. 2 Hence, any protective, umbrella-like covering, as, a *carapace* of airplanes. Also **CAR' A·PAX.** [<F. <Sp. *carapacho*] — **CAR A PAC'·IC** (-pāy'·sic) *adj.*

CA·RAS SOW Same as CURASSOW.

CAR·AT (căr'-) *noun* 1 Same as KARAT. 2 A unit of weight for gems; one metric carat is 200 milligrams, or 3.086 grains. [<F. <Ar. *qirāt* <Gr. *keration*, seed]

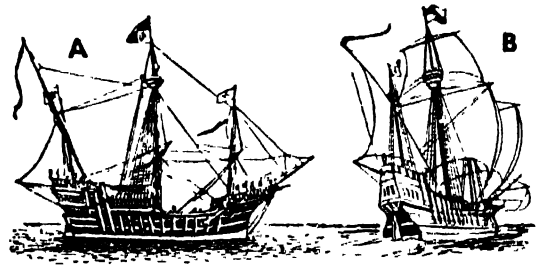
CAR·A·TE *noun* Pinta.

CA·RA·VAG'·GIO (cah·rah·vah'·jō), **MICHELANGELO AMERIGHI DA,** 1569–1609, Italian painter.

CAR A·VAN (căr'-) *noun* 1 An Oriental armed company of traders, pilgrims, etc.; traveling company or menagerie. 2 A van; a house on wheels. 3 A company of people traveling together with wagons, packhorses, etc. 4 A train of wagons or packhorses, or of motor vehicles. [<F. *caravane* <Pers. *kārwān*, caravan]

CAR·A·VAN'·SA·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A large square building enclosing a spacious court for the shelter and resting of caravans in Oriental countries, hence, a hostelry or inn. Also **CAR·A·VAN'·SE RAI, CAR A·VAN'·SE RY.**

CAR·A·VEL (car'-) *noun* A fleet vessel of Spain and Portugal in the 15th century. Also **CAR·A·VELLE**; sometimes spelled *carvel.* [<Sp. *carabela* <Gr. *karabos*, light ship]



CARAVELS

A The Santa Maria of Columbus.
B A caravel, showing the set of the sails.

CAR·A·WAY (căr'-) *noun* A European biennial herb *(Carum carvi);* its fruits, called **CARAWAY SEEDS,** are small, spicy, aromatic seeds used for flavoring food. [<Sp. *alcarahueya* <Ar. *al*, the, + *karwiyā*, caraway]

CAR'·BA·MATE or **CAR·BAM·ATE** *noun* A salt or ester of carbamic acid containing the univalent NH_2COO radical.

CAR·BAM IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the amide of carbonic acid and the amide radical NH_2. [<CARBONIC + AMIDE]

CARBAMIC ACID A theoretical compound, CH_3NO_2, known by its compounds, as carbamic salts and carbamic ethers.

CAR BAM IDE (-ĭde *or* -ĭd) *noun* Urea or one of its isomers. Also **CAR·BAM ID.** [<CARB(ON) + AMIDE]

CAR ·ARN A building or shed for street or railroad cars.

CAR'·BA·ZOLE *noun* A white crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_9N$, derived from coal tar and formed by passing the vapor of aniline through a red-hot tube: used as a stabilizer in making explosives.

CAR·BIDE (-bīde *or* -bĭd) *noun* A compound of carbon with a more positive element; as, calcium *carbide*, CaC_2.

CAR·BINE (-bīne *or* -bĭn *or* -bēen) *noun* A light, short-barreled rifle originally devised for mounted troops. A magazine-fed, gas-operated carbine weighing about five

pounds was adopted in the United States in World War II for certain ranks previously armed with pistols. Also spelled *carabin, carabine.* [<F. *carabin*]

CAR·BI·NEER' *noun* A soldier armed with a carbine. Also spelled *carabineer, carabinier.*

CAR·BIN·OL (–ōl *or* –ŏl) *noun* Methanol.

CAR·BO·HY'·DRATE *noun* Any one of a group of compounds containing carbon combined with hydrogen and oxygen, essential in the metabolism of plants and animals. The carbohydrates include sugars, starches, and cellulose.

CAR'·BO·LATE *noun* An ester of carbolic acid.

CAR'·BO·LAT·ED (–lāy·tid) *adj.* Carbolized.

CAR·BOL·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from carbon and oil; of or pertaining to coal-tar oil. [<CARBON + L. *oleum,* oil]

CARBOLIC ACID Same as PHENOL 2.

CAR'·BO·LIZE *tr. verb* [·LIZED, ·LIZ·ING] To treat or impregnate with carbolic acid. Also [Br.] **CAR'·BO·LISE.**

CAR·BO·LOY *noun* Trade name for a cemented tungsten carbide, just under the diamond in hardness: used for high-speed machine tools.

CAR·BON *noun* 1 A non-metallic element (symbol C) found in all organic substances, and in carbonates, as chalk and limestone, also in anthracite and other coals. The diamond, graphite, lampblack, charcoal, etc., are composed of carbon in varying degrees of purity. See ELEMENT. 2 One of various things made of carbon, as the rod of an arc-lamp. 3 A piece of carbon paper; carbon copy. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like carbon; treated with carbon; as, *carbon* paper. [<L. *carbo,* coal]

CAR·BO·NA'·CEOUS (–shus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or yielding carbon; as, *carbonaceous* shale.

CAR·BO·NA'·DO *noun* A bird, fish, or piece of meat scored and broiled. — *tr. verb.* [Obs.] 1 To hack or slash. 2 To score and broil.

CAR·BO NA'·DO (–nah'·dō) [Sp.] Same as BORT.

CAR·BO·NA'·RO (–nah'·rō) *noun* [·RI (ree) *pl.*] A member of a Neapolitan anti-French secret society of the 19th century. [<It. <L. *carbonarius,* collier, <*carbo,* coal] — **CAR·BO NA'·RISM** *noun.*

CAR' BON ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To charge with carbonic acid. 2 To carbonize. — *noun* A salt or ester of carbonic acid.

CAR BO NA'·TION *noun* The operation of precipitating lime by mixing with carbon dioxide, as in sugar refineries.

CARBON BISULFIDE Same as CARBON DISULFIDE.

CARBON BLACK A deep, smooth, permanent black pigment made of pure carbon: also called *lampblack, ivory black.*

CARBON COPY A copy of a typewritten letter or the like made by means of carbon paper; hence, an exact replica; duplicate.

CARBON DIOXIDE A heavy colorless gas, CO_2, formed by the oxidation of carbon, by the interaction of carbonates and acids, and in the respiration of plants and animals. The gas is irrespirable, extinguishes fire, and is moderately soluble in water; also, but incorrectly, *carbonic acid.*

CARBON DISULFIDE A colorless, limpid, volatile, and very inflammable liquid, CS_2, having a disagreeable odor, formed variously, as by heating sulfur with an excess of carbon in a porcelain tube: used as a solvent for oils, resins, etc., and for the extermination of vermin.

CAR BON IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from carbon.

CARBONIC ACID A weak, unstable dibasic acid, H_2CO_3, existing only in solution. It dissociates readily into water and carbon dioxide.

CARBONIC-ACID GAS Carbon dioxide.

CAR BON IF' ER OUS *adj.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or yielding carbon or coal.

CAR BON IF' ER OUS *adj.* Of or pertaining to a period of the Upper Paleozoic era, characterized by the formation of extensive coal beds. By most American geologists the Permian period is included in the Carboniferous, which thus lasted until the close of the Paleozoic era, and was followed by the Triassic period. In North America the Carboniferous system of strata is divided into the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian series. Also **CAR·BON·IC.**

CAR BO NIS *noun* A solution of coal tar used in the treatment of skin diseases, and, by application, to protect the skin of workers in chemical and paint industries.

CAR BON·I·ZA'·TION *noun* The conversion of organic matter, such as wood, into coal or charcoal.

CAR'·BON·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] 1 To reduce to carbon; char. 2 To coat with carbon, as paper; also, to charge with carbon.

CARBONIZED CLOTH Cloth charred in a vacuum: used for high electrical resistance.

CAR'·BON·IZ·ER See CARBURETOR.

CARBON MONOXIDE A colorless, highly poisonous gas, CO, formed by the incomplete oxidation of carbon. It burns with a blue flame to form carbon dioxide, and is a component of water gas. The gas is very poisonous when breathed by animals, since it combines with the hemoglobin of the blood to the exclusion of oxygen.

CARBON PAPER Tissue paper so prepared with carbon or other material that it will reproduce on paper underneath a copy of anything impressed upon it, as by pencil or typewriter. Also **CARBON TISSUE.**

CARBON PROCESS A photographic printing process employing a tissue or film of gelatin colored with a permanent and insoluble pigment (for black, lampblack, whence the name of the process). Also **CARBON PRINTING.**

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE A colorless liquid, CCl_4, produced by the action of chlorine on carbon disulfide: used as a solvent, local anesthetic, fire extinguisher, etc.

CAR BON·YL *noun* A bivalent organic radical, CO, known only in combination. [<CARBON + –YL] — **CAR·BON·YL'·IC** *adj.*

CARBONYL CHLORIDE Same as PHOSGENE.

CAR·BO·RA *noun* The koala.

CAR·BO·RUN'·DUM *noun* Trade name for an abrasive of silicon carbide.

CAR·BOX·YL *noun* A univalent acid radical, COOH, the characteristic group of nearly all organic acids. [<CARB(ON) + OX(YGEN) + –YL] — **CAR·BOX·YL'·IC** *adj.*

CAR·BOX'·Y·LASE *noun* An enzyme found in yeast which splits carbon dioxide from the carboxyl group of amino acids.

CAR·BOY *noun* A large glass bottle enclosed in a box or in wickerwork, for corrosive acids, etc. [<Pers. *qarāba,* demijohn]

CAR·BUN·CLE (–bung·kl) *noun* 1 An inflammation of the subcutaneous tissue, resembling a boil but larger and more painful; also, a pimple or blotch caused by intemperance. 2 A red garnet cut *en cabochon,* without facets and concave below, to show the color; anciently, any gem of brilliant fire and deep-red color. [<OF. <L. *carbunculus* <*carbo,* coal] — **CAR·BUN CU·LAR** *adj.*

CAR'·BU·RET (–bū·rĕt) *noun* [·RET·ED or ·RET·TED, ·RET·ING or ·RET·TING] To carburize; combine chemically with carbon. — **CAR·BU·RET'·TION** *noun.*

CAR'·BU·RET·ANT *noun* A liquid hydrocarbon used to enrich illuminating gas; also, any carburizing agent.

CAR'·BU RE·TOR (–bū·rāy·tur *or* –buh·rĕt·ur) *noun* 1 An apparatus used to charge air or gas with volatilized hydrocarbons to give it illuminating power: also called *carbonizer.* 2 A device for carrying a current of air through or over a liquid fuel, so that the air may take up the vapor to form the explosive mixture, as in internal combustion engines. 3 A hydrocarbon so used. Also **CAR'·BU·RET·TOR, CAR'·BU·RET·TER.**

CAR' BU·RIZE (–bū–) *tr. verb* [RIZED, ·RIZ·ING] To combine or impregnate with carbon, as gas to increase its illuminating power, or as iron in making high-carbon steel. Also [Br.] **CAR'·BU·RISE.** — **CAR·BU RI·ZA'·TION** *noun* — **CAR'·BU RIZ·ER** *noun.*

CAR·CA·JOU (–jōō) *noun* 1 The wolverine. 2 The puma; the Canadian lynx; the American badger. [<Canadian F.]

CAR·CAKE *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A small griddlecake eaten on Shrove Tuesday. [<CAR(F) + CAKE]

CAR CA·NET *noun* An ornamental collar or necklace of gold with jewels; also, a jeweled circlet formerly worn in the hair. [<F. *carcan;* compare OHG. *querka,* throat] — ·ED or ·TED *adj.*

CAR·CASS (–cus) *noun* 1 The dead body of an animal. 2 The living body of an animal, especially one of large size; sometimes, in contempt, the human body. 3 Something from which the vital principle, importance, or value has departed. Also **CAR·CASE.** See synonyms under BODY. [< OF. *carcas*]

CAR CAS·SONNE (–sŏn') A manufacturing city in southern France; famous for its battlements.

CAR CEL *noun* The light of a Carcel lamp burning 42 grams of colza oil an hour with a flame 40 mm. high: a photometric standard, equal to 9.6 international candles. [<B. G. Carcel, 1750–1812, French inventor]

CARCEL-HOUR *noun* A unit of light-energy; the amount of such energy given off in one hour by a body having a light-flux equal to that of a Carcel lamp.

CARCEL LAMP A lamp in which oil is constantly pumped up to the wick: used in lighthouses and as a photometric standard.

CAR·CHA·RI·AS (–cā'·rĭ·ŭs) *noun* The typical genus of a family of sharks (*Carcharinidæ*). [<Gr. *karcharias,* a shark with jagged teeth]

CAR CI·NO'·MA *noun* [·NO'·MA·TA *pl.*] A cancer; a malignant tumor that arises from epithelial cells. Also **CAR·CI·NUS.** [<L. <Gr. *karkinōma* <*karkinos,* cancer] — **CAR·CI·NOM'·A·TOUS, CAR·CI·NOUS** *adj.*

CARD *noun* 1 A piece of cardboard bearing, or intended to bear, written or printed words, symbols, etc.: used for social and business purposes; also, for certain games of chance and skill and in the latter use specifically called a **PLAYING CARD.** 2 *pl.* Any or all games played with playing cards. 3 A small advertisement or published statement printed on a card. 4 A chart giving a table of information, etc.; a program or a menu; hence, an authorized announcement of a coming event. 5 The dial of a compass.

6 [Pop.] A person manifesting some peculiarity; as, he is a queer *card*. **7** Cardboard. — **ON THE CARDS** **1** Listed on the program; scheduled to occur. **2** Possible; likely to happen. — **TO PUT ONE'S CARDS ON THE TABLE** To reveal one's intentions or resources with complete frankness.
— *tr. verb* **1** To fasten or write upon a card or cards. **2** To provide with a card. [<F. *carte*]

CARD *noun* **1** A wire-toothed brush for combing and cleansing wool and other fiber. **2** A similar instrument for currying cattle and horses. — *tr. verb* To comb, dress, or cleanse with a card. [<F. *carder* <L. *carduus*, thistle]
— **CARD ER** *noun*.

CAR DA·MOM (-mum) *noun* The fruit of an East Indian or Chinese plant of the ginger family (*Elettaria cardamomum*) having aromatic seeds, used as a condiment; also, one of the plants. Also **CAR DA MON, CAR DA MUM.** [< F. *cardamome*]

CAR DAN, JEROME, 1501–76, Italian physician, mathematician, and astrologer. Also **GERONIMO** or **GIROLAMO CAR·DA NO** (-dah' no).

CARD BOARD *noun* A thin, stiff pasteboard used for making cards, boxes, etc.

CARD CASE *noun* **1** A case to hold playing or other cards; specifically, a pocket case for calling cards. **2** In library use, a case of drawers for card catalogs, etc.

CARD CATALOG A catalog made out on cards, especially of library books.

CAR·DE·CU (-kōō) *noun* [Obs.] An old French silver coin, equal to one fourth of an écu. [<F. *quart d'écu*]

CAR' DE·NAS (car'-di-nahs; *Sp.* -*thē* nahs), **LÁZARO** (lah'-thah-rō), born 1895, president of Mexico, 1934–1940.

CAR·DE NAS (car'-di-nahs) A seaport in NW. Cuba.

CARDI-, CARDIO- Combining forms from Greek *kardia*, heart.

CAR DI·A *noun* The upper orifice of the stomach, where the esophagus discharges [< Gr. *kardia*, heart]

CAR DI AC *adj.* **1** Pertaining to, situated near, or affecting the heart or the cardia. **2** Promoting heart action, stimulating or enlivening. **3** Of, pertaining to, or designating the upper or esophageal orifice of the stomach; as, *cardiac* glands. Also **CAR DI A CAL.**
— *noun* A heart and stomach stimulant; a cordial.

CARDIAC NEUROSIS Abnormal heart action due primarily to nervous disorder or emotional disturbance, without pathological change.

CAR DI AL' GI A (-jī'-uh) *noun* A burning sensation of the stomach, caused by indigestion; gastric neuralgia; heartburn: once thought to be an affliction of the heart. Also **CAR DI AL'·GY.** [<Gr. *kardia*, heart, + *algos*, pain] — **CAR·DI AL' GIC** *adj.*

CAR DIFF A mining and seaport town in SE. Wales.

CARDIFF GIANT A rude statue of gypsum found in 1869 near Cardiff, a village in central New York, and later proven a hoax.

CAR DI GAN *noun* A jacket of knitted wool; a sweater. [<the earl of Cardigan]

CAR DI GAN A county in southern Wales; 693 square miles; also **CAR DI·GAN·SHIRE**; also, its capital.

CAR DI NAL *adj.* **1** Of prime importance; chief; fundamental; principal. **2** Of a deep-scarlet color. **3** Of or relating to a cardinal or cardinals.
— *noun* **1** One of the ecclesiastical body of the Roman Catholic Church known as the sacred college, an electoral college by which the Pope is elected and which constitutes his chief advisory council; a prince and senator of the Church. **2** A cardinal bird. **3** A short, hooded cloak worn by women in the 18th century. **4** A deep scarlet, the color of a cardinal's cassock. **5** A dyestuff, derived from magenta, for dyeing cardinal-red. [< L. *cardinalis*, pertaining to a hinge, important, <*cardo*, hinge] — **CAR DI NAL LY** *adv.*

CAR DI NAL ATE *noun* The rank, dignity, or term of office of a cardinal. Also **CAR DI·NAL·SHIP.**

CARDINAL BIRD An American cardinal-red, crested finch (genus *Richmondena*); especially, the common redbird of the eastern United States; the Virginia nightingale. Also **CARDINAL GROSBEAK.**

CARDINAL-FLOWER *noun* A perennial North American herb (*Lobelia cardinalis*) having large red flowers; also called *red lobelia*.

CARDINAL NUMBERS Those numbers that directly express the number of digits under consideration; as, one, two, three, four, etc.: distinguished from *ordinal numbers*.

CARDINAL POINT Any one of the four principal points of the compass.

CARDINAL VIRTUES Virtues of the first importance or rank, as the "natural virtues" of ancient philosophy: justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude. With the "theological virtues," faith, hope, and charity, these form the seven cardinal virtues of modern writers.

CARD INDEX An index made out on cards filed in alphabetical order.

CARD·ING *noun* **1** The preparing of wool, flax, or cotton fibers before drawing or spinning. **2** Material as it comes from the carding machine.

CARDING MACHINE A machine for carding cotton, wool, flax, etc., by the action of wire-toothed cylinders. Also **CARDING ENGINE.**

CAR'·DI O GRAM *noun* The graphic record of heart movements produced by the cardiograph.

CAR' DI O GRAPH *noun* An instrument for tracing and recording the force of the movements of the heart. — **CAR·DI O GRAPH'·IC** *adj.* — **CAR DI OG'·RA PHY** *noun*.

CAR DI·OID *noun* A heart-shaped curve generated by a point in the circumference of a circle which rolls on another circle of the same size. [<CARDIO- + Gr. *eidos*, form]

CAR DI·OL'·O GY *noun* The science of the heart and its physiology and pathology.

CAR·DI TIS (-dī'- *or* -dee'-tis) *noun* Inflammation of the muscular substance of the heart. [<Gr. *kardia*, heart, + -ITIS]

CAR DOON *noun* The prickly artichoke (*Cynara cardunculus*) of the Mediterranean region eaten as a vegetable. [<F. *cardon*]

CAR DO ZO, BENJAMIN NATHAN, 1870–1938, American jurist.

CARDS *noun pl.* Any game played with playing cards.

CARD SHARP *noun* One who cheats at cards, especially as a profession. Also **CARD SHARP ER.** — **CARD SHARP ING** *noun*.

CAR DU A' CEOUS (-av'-shus) *adj.* Of or belonging to the thistle group of the composite family, having heavy-headed radiate flowers.

CAR DUC CI (-doot'-chee), **GIOSUÈ,** 1836–1907, Italian poet.

CARE *verb* [**CARED, CAR ING**] **1** To be interested (in), fond (of), or concerned (for). **2** To be inclined or disposed. **3** To be willing, desire; as, do you *care* to read this book? **4** To mind or be concerned, harbor an objection used chiefly in negative or conditional expressions, as, I don't *care* if it rains. **5** To give as one's evaluation or estimation, as, I don't *care* a rap, a lot you *care*. — **TO CARE FOR** **1** To protect or provide for; guard; watch over. **2** To be interested in or concerned for some person or thing; also, to feel affection for; hold in high regard or esteem.
— *noun* **1** A state of oppressive anxiety or concern; solicitude. **2** Responsible charge or oversight. **3** Watchful regard or attention; heed. **4** Any object of solicitude or guardianship. **5** Affliction; distress. [<OE. *caru*] — **CAR ER** *noun*.

Synonyms (noun): anxiety, attention, caution, charge, circumspection, concern, direction, forethought, heed, management, oversight, perplexity, precaution, prudence, solicitude, trouble, vigilance, wariness, watchfulness, worry. *Care* inclines to the positive, *caution* to the negative; *care* is shown in doing, *caution* largely in not doing. *Precaution* is allied with *care*, *prudence* with *caution*. A man rides a dangerous horse with *care*; *caution* may keep him from mounting the horse, *precaution* looks to the saddle girths, bit, and bridle, and all that may make the rider secure. *Circumspection* is watchful observation and calculation, but without the timidity implied in *caution*. *Concern* denotes a serious interest, milder than *anxiety*; as, *concern* for the safety of a ship at sea. *Heed* implies *attention* without disquiet; it is now largely displaced by *attention* and *care*. *Solicitude* involves especially the element of personal concern for another not expressed in *anxiety*, and of hopefulness not implied in *care*. *Watchfulness* recognizes the possibility of danger, *wariness* the probability. A man who is not influenced by *caution* to keep out of danger may display great *wariness* in the midst of it. *Care* has also the sense of responsibility, with possible control, as expressed in *charge*, *management*, *oversight*; as, these children are under my *care*; send the money to me in *care* of the firm. Compare ALARM, ANXIETY, OVERSIGHT, PRUDENCE. *Antonyms*: carelessness, disregard, heedlessness, inattention, indifference, neglect, negligence, omission, oversight, recklessness, remissness, slight.

CA REEN *verb* **1** To tip or incline to one side, as a vessel. **2** To clean, repair, or calk a ship when turned over. **3** To heel over. — *noun* The act of inclining a ship to one side; also, the cleaning or repairing of a ship that is turned over; a careening. [<F. *caréner* <L. *carina*, keel] — **CA·REEN ER** *noun*.

CA REEN·AGE (-ij) *noun* **1** The charge for careening. **2** A place where a ship is careened for repairs.

CA·REER *noun* **1** A free and swift course; a swift run or charge. **2** A complete course or progress extending through the life or a portion of it, especially when abounding in remarkable actions or incidents: said of persons, nations, etc.; a period of conspicuous activity; as, his was a remarkable *career*. **3** A course of business, activity, or enterprise; especially, a course of professional life or employment. **4** A short, rapid gallop or encounter, as in a tournament; a charge; an assault. **5** [Obs.] Originally, a racecourse.
— *intr. verb* To move with a swift, free, and headlong motion. [<F. *carrière* <OF. *cariere*, road] — **CA REER ER** *noun* — **CA·REER IST** *noun*.

Synonyms (noun): achievement, charge, course, flight, passage, race, rush. Compare BUSINESS.

CARE·FREE *adj.* Free of troubles; without responsibilities; light-hearted.

CARE·FUL *adj.* 1 Exercising, marked by, or done with care. 2 Attentive and prudent; circumspect. 3 [Obs.] Over-anxious or solicitous. See synonyms under PRECISE, THOUGHTFUL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CARE·LESS *adj.* 1 Neglectful; indifferent; heedless. 2 Free from solicitude or anxiety; light-hearted. 3 Negligent; unconcerned. 4 Not studied or constrained; easy; as, a *careless* attitude. See synonyms under CURSORY, IMPROVIDENT, IMPRUDENT, INATTENTIVE, SECURE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CA·RESS *noun* The act of fondling; a gentle, affectionate movement; an expression of affection or attachment by touching, as by patting, embracing, or stroking. — *tr. verb* To touch or handle lovingly; fondle; embrace; pet. [<F. *caresse* <It. *carezza* <L. *carus*, dear] — **·ER** *noun* — **·ING** *adj.* — **·IVE** *adj.*

Synonyms (verb): coddle, embrace, flatter, fondle, kiss, pamper, pet. To *caress* is less than to *embrace*. *Fondling* is always by touch; *caressing* may be also by words, or other tender and pleasing attentions. See PAMPER.

ÇA·RET *noun* A sign (∧) placed below a line, denoting an omission.

CARE′·TAK·ER *noun* One who takes care of a place, thing, or person; especially, one employed to watch over property or keep it in order, as a house in the absence of its owner, or the property of an insolvent, to see that nothing is removed.

CA·REW (kuh·rōō′ *or* cā′·rī), **THOMAS**, 1598?–1639, English poet and courtier.

CARE-WORN *adj.* Harassed with troubles or worries.

CA·REY, HENRY, 1692?–1743, English poet and musician. — **WILLIAM**, 1762–1834, the founder of English Christian missions in India.

CAR′·GA·DOR *noun* A loader and driver of pack animals; in the U. S. Army, the member of a pack train who supervises packers in their duties. [<Sp. Am. *carga*, a load of 300 pounds of ore]

CAR·GO *noun* [**·GOES** *pl.*] Goods and merchandise taken on board a vessel; lading; load. [<Sp.]

CARGO-TRANSPORT PLANE A large, multiple-motored plane for carrying supplies and freight.

CARGO VESSEL A vessel of the merchant marine, carrying goods or merchandise exclusive of passengers or animals; also, a naval vessel for transporting goods.

CA·RI·A An ancient country in SW. Asia Minor.

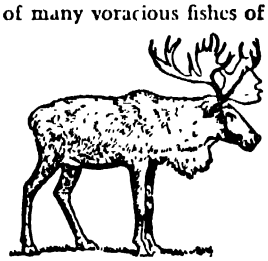
CAR·IB (car′-) *noun* One of a certain Cariban tribe of Indians formerly found in Brazil, Guiana, Venezuela, and the Lesser Antilles; now surviving in small numbers on the coasts of Guiana, Venezuela, Dominica, Honduras, Guatemala, and Nicaragua. [<Sp. *Caribe*, Carib, cannibal, < W. Indian *caribe*, brave]

CAR·IB·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to a great linguistic stock of South American and Caribbean coastal Indians.

CAR·IB·BE′·AN (car-) *noun* A Carib Indian. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Caribbean Sea or to the Carib Indians.

CARIBBEAN SEA A sea between the West Indies and Central and South America.

CAR·I·BE (car′-) *noun* Any one of many voracious fishes of tropical South America (family *Characinidæ*), with very sharp trenchant teeth. They are attracted by blood, and, in schools, will attack man or the larger animals, also called *piranha*, *puaya*. [<Sp., cannibal]



CARIBOU

CAR·I·BOU (căr′·ĭ·bōō) *noun* The North American reindeer. The **WOODLAND CARIBOU** is found from Maine to Lake Superior and northward, and the smaller and lighter-colored (sometimes white) **BARREN GROUNDS CARIBOU** in the treeless arctic regions. [<Canadian F.]

CAR′·I·CA·TURE (căr′·ĭ·kuh·chŏor *or* -tūre) *noun* 1 A picture or description marked by ridiculous exaggeration or distortion; burlesque. 2 The act or art of caricaturing. — *tr. verb* [**·TURED**, **·TUR·ING**] To represent so as to make ridiculous; travesty; burlesque. [<F.] — **CAR·I·CA·TUR′·AL** *adj.* — **CAR′·I·CA·TUR·IST** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): burlesque, exaggeration, extravaganza, imitation, mimicry, parody, take-off, travesty.

CA·RI·ES (-rī·eez) *noun* Ulceration and decay of a bone or of a tooth. [<L.]

CAR·IL·LON (căr′·ĭ·lun; *F.* cah·ree·yawN′) *noun* 1 A set of bells so hung and arranged as to be capable of being played upon, either by hand or by machinery, as a musical instrument. 2 A small instrument provided with bells, played upon by means of a pianoforte keyboard. 3 An air arranged for a chime of bells, or any rapid ringing of changes on a chime. — *intr. verb* To play a carillon. [<F.]

CA·RIL·LON·NEUR′ (căr·ĭ·lŏ·nûr′; *F.* cah·ree·yawN·nŭr′) *noun* One who plays a carillon. [<F.]

CA·RI·NA *noun* [**·NÆ** (nee) *pl.*] In certain plants and animals, a keel or keel-shaped formation. [<L.] — **CA·RI·NAL** *adj.*

CA·RI·NA A southern constellation, formerly part of the larger one, Argo Navis; Canopus is its principal star. See CONSTELLATION.

CAR′·I·NATE (car′-) *adj.* Having a carina; keeled; keel-shaped: said especially of birds having a breastbone. Compare RATITE. Also **CAR′·I·NAT·ED.**

CA·RIN·THI·A A former duchy of southern Austria; 3,989 square miles; capital, Klagenfurt. Also [G.] *Kärnten.*

CA·RI·O·CAN (cah·rĭ·o·cahn′) *noun* A resident of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. [<Serra de Carioca, a mountain range near the city]

CAR·I·OLE (căr′-) *noun* A small carriage. Also *carriole.* [<F.]

CAR·I·OP′·SIS (căr-) Same as CARYOPSIS.

CA·RI·OUS *adj.* Affected with caries, decayed. Also **ÇA·RIED.** See synonyms under ROTTEN. — **CA·RI·OS′·I·TY, CA·RI·OUS·NESS** *noun.*

CARK [Obs.] *verb* To fill or be filled with anxiety; as, *carked* with care. — *noun* A burden of care. [<AF. *kark*; see CHARGE] — **CARK·ING** *adj.*

CARL *noun* [Obs.] 1 A stout fellow, rustic. 2 [Scot.] A boor; churl. 3 Formerly, a feudal serf. Also **CARLE.** [<OE.]

CARL A masculine personal name.

CARL-HEMP *noun* The seed-bearing or female hemp plant, the coarser and stronger: so named because formerly supposed to be the male. Also **CARL.**

CAR·LIE *noun* [Scot.] A little man; a precocious boy.

CAR·LIN *noun* [Scot.] An old woman. [<ON. *kerling*]

1 CAR·LINE (-lin) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a genus (*Carlina*) of thistles named after the emperor Charlemagne from a tradition that his soldiers were cured of an epidemic by its use. — *noun* A plant of the genus *Carlina.*

2 CAR·LINE (-lin) *noun* 1 A short fore-and-aft timber connecting the beams on which the deck of a vessel is laid. 2 One of the crosspieces supporting the roof boards of a railway car; rafter. Also **CAR·LING.** [<F. *carlingue*]

CAR·LISLE (-lile′) A cathedral city in NW. England; capital of Cumberland.

CARL·IST *noun* In France, a supporter of Charles X and his line; in Spain, a supporter of the pretender, Don Carlos de Bourbon, 1788–1855, and of his representatives. — **CARL·ISM** *noun.*

CAR·LO [It.] Same as CHARLES.

CAR·LOAD *noun* A minimum load for, or carried by, a railroad freight car at a lesser rate than for a smaller shipment: a unit of measure of varying tonnage.

CAR·LOS (-los) [Pg., Sp.] Same as CHARLES.

CAR·LOT *noun* [Obs.] A carl or churl, a peasant.

CAR·LOT·TA (cahr·lot′·tah) [It.] Same as CHARLOTTE. Also [Pg., Sp.] **CAR·LO·TA.**

— **CAR·LOT·TA, MARIE CHARLOTTE AMÉLIE**, 1840–1927, daughter of Leopold I of Belgium; married Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, afterward Emperor of Mexico; died insane: also **CAR·LO·TA.**

CAR·LO·VIN′·GI·AN (-ji·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the dynasty or family of Charlemagne. — *noun* A member of the royal house of Charlemagne or a sovereign in that line. Also called *Caroline*, *Carolingian.*

CAR·LOW (-lō) A county of southern Leinster Province, Ireland (Eire); 346 square miles; also, its county seat.

CARLS·BAD See KARLSBAD.

CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK A series of immense subterranean limestone caves in SE. New Mexico; 77 square miles.

CAR·LYLE, THOMAS, 1795–1881, Scottish author.

CAR·MA·GNOLE′ (-mah·nyōl′) *noun* 1 A wild dance and song of the French revolutionists of 1789; also, the coat and general costume worn by them, which gave the name to the dance. 2 An extreme revolutionist; also, a soldier of the French Revolution. [<F. <Carmagnola, a town in Piedmont]

CAR MAN *noun* [**CAR·MEN** *pl.*] One who drives a car.

CAR·MAN, (WILLIAM) BLISS, 1861–1929, Canadian poet.

CAR·MA·NI·A An ancient province of Asia on the Persian Gulf.

CAR·MAR·THEN A county in southern Wales; 947 square miles; also **CAR·MAR·THEN·SHIRE**; also, its capital, a seaport town.

CAR·MEL, MOUNT A mountain in central Palestine.

CAR′·MEL·ITE *noun* 1 A fine woolen stuff, usually in beige or gray. 2 A variety of pear.

CAR′·MEL·ITE *noun* 1 An inhabitant of Carmel. *1 Sam.* xxx, 5. 2 A member of the mendicant order of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, founded in Syria in 1156 or earlier; also, a nun of this order. — *adj.* Of or relating to the Carmelites. — **CAR′·MEL·IT·ESS** *noun fem.*

CAR·MIN·A·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* Tending to relieve flatulence;

warming. —*noun* A remedy for flatulence. [<L. *carminatus* <*carmino*, cleanse]

CAR·MINE (-mīn) *noun* 1 A rich purplish-red color. 2 An impermanent lake pigment prepared from cochineal; rouge. [<Sp. *carmín* <Ar. *qirmazi*, crimson] —**CAR·MIN·IC** *adj.*

CAR·NAGE (-nij) *noun* Extensive and bloody slaughter; massacre; also, the bodies of the slain. See synonyms under MASSACRE. [<F. <It. *carnaggio* <L. *caro*, flesh]

CAR·NAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the fleshly nature or to bodily appetites; sensual; sexual. 2 Pertaining to the flesh or to the body; not spiritual, hence, worldly. See synonyms under BRUTISH. [<L. *carnalis* <*caro*, flesh] —**CAR·NAL·IST** *noun* —**CAR·NAL·I·TY** *noun* —**CAR·NAL·LY** *adv.*

CAR′·NAL·LITE *noun* A massive, milk-white, hydrous chloride of magnesium and potassium, an important source of potassium. [<R. von Carnall, 1804–74, German mineralogist]

CAR·NAR·VON See CARNARVON.

CAR·NAR·VON, GEORGE E. S. MOLYNEUX HERBERT, EARL OF, 1866–1923, English Egyptologist.

CAR·NAS·SI·AL *adj.* Adapted for tearing flesh; sectorial: specifically said of the last upper premolar and the first lower molar in carnivores. —*noun* A carnassial tooth. [<F. *carnassier*, carnivorous, <Pr. *carnacier* <*carnaza*, flesh, <L. *caro*, flesh]

CAR·NA·TION *noun* 1 The perennial, herbaceous, fragrant flower of any one of the many cultivated varieties of the pink family (genus *Dianthus*), especially the clove pink or scarlet carnation (*D. caryophyllus*): State flower of Ohio. 2 A light pink, bright rose, or scarlet. 3 [Obs.] In painting, the flesh tints in the human face and figure. [<L. *carnatio*, fleshiness, <*caro*, flesh]

CAR·NA·U′·BA (-nah·ōō′ buh) *noun* [Brazilian] The Brazilian wax palm (*Copernicia cerifera*); also, the wax from its leaves, used as a polish and for phonograph records.

CAR·NEG·IE, ANDREW, 1837–1919, Scottish-born American manufacturer, humanitarian.

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION An institution for investigation, research, and discovery, founded at Washington, D.C., 1902, by Andrew Carnegie.

CAR·NE·LIAN (-neel′·yun) *noun* A clear red chalcedony, often cut as a gem: also spelled *cornelian*. [<F. *cornaline*]

CAR′·NI·FY *verb* [**·FIED**, **·FY·ING**] 1 To change to a fleshlike consistency. 2 To form flesh; grow fleshy. [<F. *carnifier*] —**CAR·NI·FI·CA′·TION** *noun*.

CAR·NI·O′·LA A former province of Austria; 3,845 square miles; later included in Yugoslavia.

CAR·NI·VAL *noun* 1 A period of festival and gaiety immediately preceding Lent, observed in Roman Catholic countries, also in some cities in the United States, especially by the Latin peoples. It commonly lasts from three days to a week, Shrove Tuesday being the conclusion, and is marked by street revelry, masking, pageants, and the like. 2 Any gay festival, wild revel, or masquerade; riotous sport and confusion. [<It. *carnivale* <L. *caro*, flesh, + *levo*, take away, lighten]

CAR·NI·VO·RA *noun pl.* An order of flesh-eating mammals.

CAR·NI·VORE *noun* 1 One of the *Carnivora*. 2 An insectivorous plant.

CAR·NIV·O·ROUS (-rūs) *adj.* 1 Eating or living on flesh. 2 Of or pertaining to the *Carnivora*. [<L. *caro*, flesh, + *voro*, devour] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

CAR·NOS·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] An abnormal fleshy growth or excrescence upon any bodily organ. [<F. *carnosité* <LL. *carnositas* <L. *carnosus*]

CAR·NOT CYCLE (-nō′) A thermodynamic cycle consisting of four reversible changes in the operation of an ideal heat engine working at maximum efficiency. [<N. L. S. Carnot, 1796–1832, French physicist]

CAR′·NO·TITE *noun* A yellow, earthy vanadate containing potassium, uranium, and slight traces of radium, found in western Colorado. It is one of the sources of radium. [<M. A. Carnot, Inspector General of Mines in France]

CAR·OB (căr′·ub) *noun* 1 An evergreen tree of the Mediterranean region (*Ceratonia siliqua*). 2 Its long, sickle-shaped, fleshy pods, used for fodder: sometimes called *St -John's-bread*: also **CAROB BEAN.** [<F. *caroube* <Ar. *kharrūb*, bean pods]

CA·ROCHE (-rōch′) *noun* 1 A pleasure carriage of the 16th and 17th centuries. Also **CA·ROACH**, **CA·ROCH**, **CA·ROSSE**; sometimes spelled *carroch*. 2 A carroccia. [<OF.]

CAR·OL (căr′·ul) *verb* [**CAR·OLED** or **CAR·OLLED**, **CAR·OL·ING** or **CAR·OL·LING**] 1 To utter in song, as a bird; sing; warble. 2 To celebrate or praise in song. —*noun* 1 A song of joy; the warbling of birds; a hymn of religious joy. 2 [Obs.] A dance performed in a circle; also the song accompanying it. See synonyms under SING. [<OF. *carole*] —**CAR·OL·ER**, **CAR·OL·LER** *noun*.

CAR·OL A masculine or feminine personal name.

—**CAROL II,** born 1893, king of Rumania, 1930–1940; abdicated.

CAR·O·LE′·AN (căr-) *adj.* Of, or pertaining to the furniture and decoration of the period of Charles II of England.

CAR·O·LET′·TA (căr-) [L.] Same as CHARLOTTE.

CAR·O·LI′·NA (căr-) *noun* The colonial settlement which formed what is now North and South Carolina. —*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or from North or South Carolina.

CAROLINA DOVE The mourning dove.

CAROLINA PARROT An American parakeet native to the Carolinas (*Conuropsis carolinensis*).

CAROLINA PINK The pinkroot (*Spigelia marilandica*); also, its root, used in medicine.

CAROLINA POTATO The common sweet potato.

CAR·O·LI′·NAS (căr·o·lī′·nuhz) A plural form used for North and South Carolina, or for the Caroline Islands.

CAR′·O·LINE (căr′·o·līne *or* -līn; *F.* cah·rō·leen′; *Dan., G.* cah·ro·lee′·nuh) A feminine personal name. Also **CAR·O·LYN** (-lin), [Dutch, It., Pg., Sw.] **CA·RO·LI′·NA** (cah·ro·lee′·nuh).

—**CAROLINE AMELIA ELIZABETH,** 1768–1821, British queen; wife of George IV.

—**CAROLINE WILHELMINA,** 1683–1737, British queen, wife of George II.

CAR·O·LINE (-līn *or* -līne) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to Charles I and II of England and their times, or to Charles I of Spain. 2 Same as CARLOVINGIAN.

CAROLINE ISLANDS An extensive group, east of the Philippine Islands, 560 square miles: formerly a Japanese mandate, now held by the United States. Also **THE CAR·O·LI′·NAS.**

CAR·O·LIN′·GI·AN (-jī·un) Same as CARLOVINGIAN.

CAR·O·LIN′·I·AN (căr-) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to North Carolina or South Carolina. 2 Carlovingian. —*noun* A native or naturalized citizen of North or South Carolina.

CAR·O·LUS (căr′-) *noun* [**·LI** (li) or **·LUS·ES** *pl.*] An ancient English gold coin of the value of about twenty shillings. [<LL., Charles]

CAR·O·LUS (căr′-) [L.] Same as CHARLES.

CAR·OM (căr′·um) *verb* To make a glancing movement. —*noun* 1 The impact of a billiard ball against two other balls in succession, or the stroke producing it. 2 In other games, the glancing of one object from another: in England, this word has been corrupted to *cannon*. Also spelled *carrom*. [Abbreviation of F. *carambole*]

CAR′·O·TENE (căr′-) *noun* A deep-yellow or red crystalline hydrocarbon, $C_{40}H_{56}$, which acts as a plant pigment, it occurs also in various animal tissues, and in one form, *provitamin A*, is a precursor of vitamin A. Also **CAR·O·TIN**, sometimes spelled *carrotin*.

CAR·O·TEN·OID (car′-) *noun* One of a large variety of nitrogen-free, light-yellow to deep-red lipochrome pigments found in plant and animal tissues. Also **CAR·O·TIN·OID.**

CA·ROT·ID *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or near one of the great arteries of the neck. Also **CA·ROT·I·DAL.** [<Gr. *karōtis*, carotid artery]

CA·ROTTE (-rŏt′) *noun* A roll of tobacco; especially, the perique tobacco of Louisiana.

CA·ROU·SAL (-row′·zul) *noun* A jovial feast or banquet; boisterous or drunken revelry. See synonyms under FROLIC.

CA·ROUSE (-rowz′) *intr. verb* [**CA·ROUSED**, **CA·ROUS·ING**] To drink deeply, freely, and jovially, engage in a carousal. —*noun* 1 A carousal. 2 [Obs.] The draining of a full bumper of liquor. See synonyms under FROLIC. [<G. *gar*, completely, + *aus*, out] —**CA·ROUS·ER** *noun*.

CAR·OU·SEL′ (căr·ōō·sĕl′ *or* căr′·ōō·zĕl) *noun* 1 A merry-go-round. 2 A tournament, tilting match, or military pageant. Also spelled *carrousel*. [<F. *carrousel*]

CARP *intr. verb* To find fault unreasonably; complain; cavil. [<ON. *karpa*, boast] —**CARP·ER** *noun*.

CARP *noun* [**CARP**, formerly **CARPS**, *pl.*] A fresh-water food fish (*Cyprinus carpio*). [<LL. *carpa*]

·CARP, ·CARPIC, ·CARPOUS Combining forms from Greek *karpos*, fruit, used to mean fruit, as in *pericarp*, fruit (or seed) vessel; also, having (a certain kind or number of) fruits, as in *acrocarpous*, *monocarpous*, etc.

CAR·PAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or near the wrist. —*noun* A carpal bone. [<Gr. *karpos*, wrist]

CAR·PA·LE *noun* [**·LI·A** *pl.*] A bone of the carpus or wrist, especially one articulating with the metacarpal bones. [<CARPUS]

CAR·PA·THI·AN MOUNTAINS A range extending 800 miles from NE. Czechoslovakia to northern Rumania; highest peak, 8,737 ft. —**CAR·PA·THI·AN** *adj.*

CAR·PA·THO-U′·KRAINE Same as RUTHENIA.

CAR·PEL *noun* A simple pistil or seed vessel. See illustration under FRUIT. Also **CAR·PEL·LUM.** [<Gr. *karpos*, fruit] —**CAR·PEL·LA·RY** *adj.*

CAR·PEL·LATE *adj.* Possessing, or like, carpels.

CAR·PEN·TA′·RI·A, GULF OF A large gulf on the NE. coast of Australia; maximum width about 420 miles.

CAR·PEN·TER *noun* An artificer who builds with timber or wood, as in the construction of houses or ships. —*verb* To make by carpentry; work with wood. [<LL. *carpentarius* <L. *carpentum*, two-wheeled carriage] —**CAR·PEN·TER·ING** *noun* —**CAR·PEN·TRY** *noun*.

CAR·PEN·TER, JOHN ALDEN, born 1876, American composer.

CARPENTER BEE A large solitary bee (genus *Xylocopa*) that bores tunnels in wood for its nest, as *X. violacea* of Europe or *X. virginica* of the United States.

CARPENTER MOTH A large light-brown moth *(Prionoxystus robiniæ)*, with two blue horizontal bars on its wings, whose larvæ, called **CARPENTER WORMS**, bore beneath the bark of certain trees.

CAR·PET *noun* 1 A heavy ornamental floor covering; also, the fabric used for it. 2 Any smooth surface upon which one may walk. — **ON THE CARPET** [Pop.] Subjected to reproof or reprimand.

— *tr. verb* To cover with or as with a carpet. [<OF. *carpite* <LL. *carpita*, thick woolen covering, <*carpo*, pluck]

CAR'·PET·BAG *noun* A handbag for travelers, especially one made of carpeting.

CAR'·PET·BAG·GER *noun* A person traveling with all his possessions in a carpetbag: said originally of unscrupulous itinerant bankers of the West; later, of political or profit-seeking adventurers who infested the South after the Civil War. Compare SCALAWAG. — **CAR'·PET·BAG·GER·Y, CAR'·PET·BAG·GISM** *noun.*

CARPET BEETLE A beetle *(Attagenus piceus)* whose larva is hairy on the sides: named from its propensity to destroy carpets and woolen fabrics: also called *buffalo bug*. See illustrations under INSECT (injurious). Also **CARPET BUG.**

CAR·PET·ING *noun* 1 Material or fabric used for carpets; carpets. 2 The act of covering with, or as with, a carpet.

CARPET KNIGHT One knighted for other than military achievements; a stay-at-home soldier: used contemptuously.

CARPET-SWEEPER *noun* A hand-operated apparatus for sweeping carpets, having a revolving brush and a closed dust-pan.

CARPET-WEED *noun* A procumbent North American herbaceous annual *(Mollugo verticillata)*, the leaves of which, clustered in whorls, form mats on the ground.

CAR·PHOL·O·GY (-fol'·ō·jy) *noun* A delirious automatic picking at the bedclothes in forms of low fever. [<Gr. *karphos*, straw, + *legō*, pluck]

CARP·ING *adj.* Censorious; querulous; hypercritical; fault-finding. — **·LY** *adv.*

CAR·POG·E·NOUS (-pŏj'·ĭ·nŭs) *adj.* Fruit-producing: said of the cell or groups of cells from which the spores are formed in certain algæ.

CAR·PO·GO'·NI·UM *noun* [·NI·A *pl.*] The female organ of certain algæ; especially, in the red algæ, the carpogenous cell or cells of the procarp which after fertilization develop a sporocarp. — **CAR·PO·GO'·NI·AL** *adj.*

CAR·POL·O·GY *noun* That department of botany which treats of fruits in general. [<Gr. *karpos*, fruit, + -LOGY] — **CAR·PO·LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.* — **CAR·POL·O·GIST** *noun.*

CAR·POPH·A·GOUS (-pŏf'·uh·gŭs) *adj.* Frugivorous; fruit-eating.

CAR'·PO·PHORE *noun* 1 In flowering plants, a portion of the receptacle prolonged between the carpels, as in the geraniums and many umbelliferous plants. 2 In fungi, any fruit-bearing structure or organ.

CAR·PUS *noun* [·PI (pī) *pl.*] The wrist; also, a part analogous to or like a wrist, as in crustaceans. [<Gr. *karpos*, wrist]

CAR·RAC·CI (cahr·rahch'·chee) A family of Italian painters: **AGOSTINO,** 1557–1602; **ANNIBALE,** 1560–1609; **LUDOVICO,** 1555–1619.

CAR·RACK Same as CARACK.

CAR'·RA·GEEN *noun* A small purplish-colored edible marine alga *(Chondrus crispus)*; the Irish moss of commerce: used in medicine as a demulcent. Also **CAR'·RA·GHEEN**: often spelled *carageen, caragheen, carrigeen.* [<Carragheen, near Waterford, Ireland]

CAR·RAN·ZA (cah·rahn'·thah), **VE·NUS·TI·A'·NO** (-ah'·no), 1859–1920, president of Mexico, 1915–1920; assassinated.

CAR·RA·RA (cahr·rah'·rah) A town in northern Italy; famous for marble quarries.

CAR·REL, ALEXIS, 1873–1944, French surgeon and scientist.

CAR·RELL (căr'–) *noun* A small space, as among the stacks in a library, for solitary study.

CAR·RE·TA (cah·ray'·tuh) *noun* A cart; especially, a long, narrow cart used in the western and southwestern United States. [<Sp.]

CAR·RIAGE (căr'·ĭj) *noun* 1 A wheeled vehicle for carrying persons. 2 That which carries something, as in a machine. 3 Transportation; the charge for, or cost of, carrying. 4 Deportment; bearing. 5 The carrying of a besieged place. 6 The act of carrying. 7 Execution; management; control. 8 [Obs.] That which is carried. 9 [Obs.] Import; meaning. Compare BEHAVIOR. See synonyms under AIR, MANNER. [<OF. *cariage* <*carier*, carry]

CARRIAGE DOG Same as DALMATIAN.

CAR·RICK BEND (căr'–) A knot used for joining two hawsers, etc.

CARRICK BITT One of the two vertical posts on a ship's deck which support the ends of a windlass.

CAR·RICK-FER'·GUS (-fŭr'·gus) A seaport town in eastern Northern Ireland.

CAR·RIE (căr'·i) Diminutive of CAROLINE, CATHERINE.

CAR·RIED Past tense and past participle of CARRY.

CAR·RI·ER (căr'–) *noun* 1 One who or that which carries; hence, a person or company that undertakes to carry persons or goods for hire, as a railroad company, etc.; also, one who carries or delivers messages, letters, etc. 2 A carrier pigeon. 3 A conduit. 4 A material used as an intermediary or vehicle, as a catalytic agent acting to transfer an element between compounds. 5 In mechanics, something that conveys, drives, moves, or supports something else. 6 A ship which carries aircraft. 7 One who is immune to a disease but transmits it to others by carrying the bacteria in his body. — **COMMON CARRIER** A person or company that undertakes to carry persons or goods for pay when called to do so, whether by land, air, or water, and that is liable for all loss or damage during transportation except such losses as arise from natural causes.

CARRIER PIGEON A homing pigeon.

CAR·RI·OLE Same as CARIOLE.

CAR·RI·ON (căr'·ĭ·un) *noun* Dead and putrefying flesh; a carcass. — *adj.* Feeding on, like, or relating to dead and putrefying flesh. [<OF. *caroigne* <L. *caries*, decay]

CARRION CROW The common crow *(Corvus corone)* of Europe that often eats carrion.

CAR·RITCH (căr'·ĭch) *noun* [Scot.] A catechism; catechizing. [Corruption of CATECHISM]

CAR·RO·CCIO (cahr·rōt'·cho) *noun* [It.] The great car or chariot on which the standard of any of the medieval Italian republics was borne in battle: also *caroche.*

CAR·ROCH Same as CAROCHE.

CAR·ROLL (căr'·ul), **CHARLES,** 1737–1832, American patriot; signed the Declaration of Independence. — **LEWIS** See DODGSON. — **PAUL VINCENT,** born 1900, Irish playwright.

CAR·ROM Same as CAROM.

CAR·RO·MA'·TA (-mah'·tah) *noun* [Philippine] A light, narrow, two-wheeled, covered vehicle. [Sp.]

CAR·RO·NADE' (căr'·o-) *noun* A former short, chambered ordnance piece of large caliber and short range. [<the Carron ironworks, Scotland]

CAR·RON OIL (căr'·un) A mixture of one part lime water and one part linseed oil: used for recent burns and scalds.

CAR·ROT (căr'·ut) *noun* A long reddish-yellow edible root; also, the plant producing it *(Daucus carota).*

CAR·ROT *tr. verb* To brush furs with a mercury and nitric acid solution, in order to prepare the fibers for the operations of matting and felting, in the manufacture of hats; so called from the yellowish color of the furs when dried. [<F. *carotte* <Gr. *karōton*, carrot] — **·ING** *noun.*

CAR·RO·TIN Same as CAROTENE.

CAR·ROT·Y *adj.* Like a carrot; reddish-yellow.

CAR·ROU·SEL Same as CAROUSEL.

CAR·RY *verb* [**CAR·RIED, CAR·RY·ING**] 1 To bear or be borne from one place to another; act as a carrier; transport; convey. 2 To bear in mind or upon the person; also, to contain; include; as, the one *carries* silver. 3 To comprise; involve; imply; as, the speech *carried* a great idea. 4 To lead; urge; move; influence. 5 To transfer; remove; extend. 6 To win; capture. 7 To bear up; sustain, as a melody; also, to hold in position, as a weapon. 8 To demean or conduct; bear; behave. 9 To keep on hand; bear the expense of; support. 10 In golf, to cover or pass, as a distance or an object, at one stroke. 11 To follow or trail by scent. 12 To bear, as crops; also, to sustain (cattle). 13 To have or exert impelling or propelling power; as, her voice *carries* far. 14 To keep for sale; also, to hold in stock for a rise in prices. 15 To win, as an election; win the support of; as, to *carry* the state. — **TO CARRY ARMS** 1 To belong to the army. 2 To bear weapons. 3 To hold a musket, pike, or sword in a special upright position against the shoulder. — **TO CARRY AWAY** 1 To move the feelings greatly; enchant, as with passion or rapture. 2 To break off, as from a ship; lose by breaking off in a collision or gale. — **TO CARRY COALS TO NEWCASTLE** To take goods to a place where they already abound; hence, to throw away one's labor. — **TO CARRY ON** 1 To keep up; keep going; continue. 2 To behave in a free, frolicsome manner. 3 To perpetuate; continue, as a tradition or a family.

— *noun* [**CAR·RIES** *pl.*] 1 A portage, as between navigable streams; also, the act of carrying, as a canoe, luggage, etc. 2 The range of a gun or a projectile. 3 The position of carry arms, or carry swords, etc. [<OF. *carier* <L. *carrus*, cart]

Synonyms (verb): bear, bring, convey, lift, move, remove, sustain, take, transmit, transport. A person may *bear* a load when either in motion or at rest; he *carries* it only when in motion. The stooping Atlas *bears* the world on his shoulders; swiftly moving Time *carries* the hourglass and scythe; a person may be said either to *bear* or to *carry* a scar, since it is upon him whether in motion or at rest. If an object is to be *moved* from the place we occupy, we say *carry;* if to the place we occupy, we say *bring.* A mes-

senger *carries* a letter to a correspondent, and *brings* an answer. *Take* is often used in this sense in place of *carry;* as, *take* that letter to the office. *Carry* often signifies to *transport* by personal strength, without reference to the direction; as, that is more than he can *carry;* yet even so, it would not be admissible to say *carry* it to me, or *carry* it here; in such case we must say *bring*. To *lift* is simply to raise an object from its support, if only for an instant, with no reference to holding or moving; one may be able to *lift* what he cannot *carry*. The figurative uses of *carry* are very numerous; as, to *carry* an election, *carry* the country, *carry* (in the sense of *capture)* a fort, *carry* an audience, *carry* a stock of goods, etc. Compare CONVEY, KEEP, SUPPORT. *Antonym:* drop.

CARRY-ALL *noun* A one-horse four-wheeled covered vehicle. [Corruption of CARIOLE]

CARRY LIGHT A searchlight used to keep under constant illumination any aircraft that has been spotted by a pick-up light.

CARRY-OVER *noun* **1** The item or entry in bookkeeping repeated from the bottom of one page to the top of the next. **2** The remainder of a crop, supply of stock, etc., to be disposed of along with the next crop or lot.

CARSE *noun* [Scot.] A stretch of intervale along a river; alluvial land.

CAR-SICK *adj.* Nauseated from riding in a car or train.

CAR SO A mountainous region in NE. Italy: also called [G.] *Karst.*

CAR SON, CHRISTOPHER, known as **KIT,** 1809–1868, American trapper and hunter.

CAR SON CITY A city in western Nevada; the capital.

CART *noun* **1** A heavy two-wheeled vehicle, for carrying loads. **2** A light two-wheeled pleasure vehicle with springs. **3** Loosely, any two- or four-wheeled vehicle. —*verb* To convey or carry in or as in a cart; also, to drive or use a cart. [<OE. *cræt*] —**CART ER** *noun.*

CART AGE (-ij) *noun* The act of or price charged for carting.

CAR TA GE'-NA **1** (-hāy'-nah) A fortified seaport in SE. Spain. **2** (-hĕ'-nah) A seaport in northern Colombia.

CARTE *noun* **1** A card or paper. **2** [Scot.] A playing card. **3** A bill of fare. [<F., card]

CARTE Same as QUARTE.

CARTE (cart), **RICHARD D'OYLY,** 1844–1901, English theatrical impresario.

CARTE BLANCHE (blahnsh) Literally, white card; specifically, an authorization signed in blank to be filled up at discretion; hence, unrestricted authority. [<F.]

CARTE DE VI SITE (duh vee zeet') [**CARTES DE VISITE** *pl.*] A visiting card, also, a small photograph on a card formerly used as a visiting card. [<F.]

CAR TEL or **CAR TEL** *noun* **1** A written official agreement between governments, especially when at war, as for the exchange of prisoners. **2** A written challenge to single combat. **3** An international combination of independent enterprises in the same branch of production, aiming at a monopolistic control of the market by means of weakening or eliminating competition. Compare MONOPOLY, SYNDICATE, TRUST. **4** An agreement between two states to maintain mutually beneficial customs rates; also, in Germany, France, and Belgium, a combination of political interests for joint action. See ANSCHLUSS. [<F.]

CART ER, HOWARD, 1873–1939, English archeologist. — **MRS. LESLIE,** 1862–1937, American actress.

CAR TE SIAN (-zhun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to René Descartes, a French philosopher and geometer of the 17th century, or to his doctrines and methods. —*noun* A follower of Descartes, or believer in his doctrines. —**-ISM** *noun.*

CARTESIAN DEVIL A hollow figure partly filled with air, and immersed in water in a glass jar, the jar being provided with an elastic cover, by pressure upon which the immersed figure is made to sink, rising again when the pressure is removed: sometimes called *bottle imp.* Also **CARTESIAN DIVER, CARTESIAN IMP.**

CAR THAGE (-thij) An ancient city-state in northern Africa; destroyed by the Romans 146 B.C.

CAR-THA GIN'-I AN (-thuh-jin'-i-un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Carthage. —*noun* A native or inhabitant of Carthage.

CAR THU-SIAN (thu'-zhun) *noun* A monk or nun of the order founded in 1086 in Chartreuse in the French Alps. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the order of Carthusians.

CAR TIER (cahr-tyā'), **SIR GEORGE ETIENNE,** 1814–1873, Canadian statesman. —**JACQUES,** 1491–1557, French navigator; discoverer of the St. Lawrence River, 1535.

CAR TI-LAGE (-lij) *noun* **1** A tough, elastic supporting tissue in animals, composed of cells embedded in an opalescent matrix, either homogeneous or fibrous; gristle. At first cartilage forms the entire skeleton, but in most adult vertebrates it is restricted to the ends of bones and a few other localities. **2** A structure or part consisting of cartilage. [<F.]

CAR-TI-LAG'-I-NOUS (-laj'-i-nus) *adj.* **1** Of or like cartilage; gristly. **2** Having a gristly skeleton, as sharks.

CAR-TIST *noun* A supporter of the Constitution in Spain or Portugal. [<Sp. *carta,* charter]

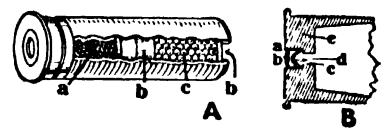
CAR'-TO-GRAM *noun* A map giving statistical information by means of comparative diagrams.

CAR-TOG-RA-PHY *noun* The art of drawing or compiling maps or charts. [<L. *charta,* map, + -GRAPHY] —**CAR'-TO-GRAPH** *noun* —**CAR-TOG-RA-PHER** *noun* —**CAR-TO-GRAPH'-IC, CAR-TO-GRAPH'-I-CAL** *adj.*

CAR TON *noun* **1** A pasteboard box; pasteboard. **2** A white disk within the bull's-eye of a target or a shot striking it. [<F.]

CAR-TOON *noun* **1** A sketch for a fresco or mosaic. **2** A large sketchy picture or caricature, as in a newspaper or periodical, especially one intended to affect public opinion as to some matter or person. **3** A comic strip. **4** A motion picture film, called an **ANIMATED CARTOON,** made by photographing a series of carefully prepared black and white or colored drawings, each representing a further stage in the action of the film, which is usually synchronized for sound effects and music. See synonyms under PICTURE. —*tr. verb* To make a caricature or cartoon of; satirize pictorially. [<F. *carton* <It. *cartone,* pasteboard, <L. *charta;* see CARD]

CAR TOUCHE (-tōōsh') *noun* **1** An oblong or oval figure containing the name of a king, queen, or deity, as on ancient Egyptian monuments and papyri. **2** An ornamental tablet or scroll with inscription or emblem; a scroll-shaped bracket, etc. **3** A cartridge; a cartridge box; an ammunition bag. **4** The case containing the inflammable materials in some fireworks. **5** A curve exhibiting the varying visibility of an object, as of a canal on Mars. Also **CAR-TOUCH** (-tōōsh'). [<F.]



CARTRIDGE

A Shotgun shell.
a Powder.
b, b Wads.
c Shot
B Section of center-fire metallic rifle or pistol cartridge case.
a Primer-cup.
b Percussion composition.
c Anvil.
d Vent.
e Base of cartridge case.

CAR-TRIDGE *noun* **1** An explosive charge for a pistol, rifle, machine gun, or other small arm, consisting of primer, gunpowder, cardboard or metal case, and projectile or projectiles. **2** In photography, a small tube of chemicals; also, a roll of protected sensitized films. —**BLANK CARTRIDGE** A cartridge containing powder but no projectile. [Corruption of F. *cartouche*]

CARTRIDGE BELT A belt having loops or pockets for cartridges or cartridge clips.

CARTRIDGE CLIP See CLIP.

CAR' TU LA RY (-tū-) *noun* [**-RIES** *pl.*] A collection or a register of charters, etc., as of a monastery; an officer in charge of such records. Also spelled *chartulary.* [<LL. *cartularium*]

CART WHEEL *noun* **1** [Pop.] In the United States, a silver dollar. **2** A flight maneuver which causes an airplane to rotate about its long axis while describing an inverted U in the air; a variation of the half-roll. **3** [Pop.] A lateral handspring.

CART-WRIGHT (-rite), **EDMUND,** 1743–1823, English clergyman, inventor of the power loom. —**THOMAS,** 1535–1603, English Puritan controversialist.

CAR U CA (-oo'-cuh) *noun* **1** A plow. **2** A plow team of four oxen or horses yoked abreast. [<ML., plow]

CAR U CAGE (căr'-uh-kij) *noun* A tax imposed by Old English law on every plow or on every carucate.

CAR'-U CATE (căr'-uh-) *noun* A Norman measure of land; the amount of land that could be plowed in a year and a day by one caruca, amounting usually to about 120 acres.

CAR UN CLE (căr'-ŭng-kl) *noun* **1** A fleshy excrescence, as a cock's comb. **2** A protuberant growth of the seed coat at or near the hilum. Also **CA RUN-CU-LA.** [<L. *caruncula* < *caro,* flesh] —**CA RUN CU LAR** or **-LATE** or **-LOUS** *adj.*

CA RU SO (cah-rōō'-so), **ENRICO,** 1873–1921, Italian operatic tenor.

CAR-VA-CROL (-crŏl *or* -crōl) *noun* A colorless, oily, aromatic liquid, $C_{10}H_{14}O$, obtained from origan, camphor, thyme, and other plants of the mint family; used in perfumery and in medicine as an antiseptic. [<F. *carvi,* caraway, + L. *acer,* biting, + -OL]

CARVE *tr. verb* [**CARVED, CARV-ING**] **1** To cut figures or designs upon. **2** To make by cutting or chiseling; sculpture. **3** To cut up, as cooked meat. See synonyms under CUT. —*noun* A cut or stroke in carving. [<OE. *ceorfan*] —**CARV ER** *noun.*

CAR-VEL *noun* A caravel.

CARVEL-BUILT *adj.* Built with carvel joints: distinguished from *clinker-built.* See illustration under CLINKER-BUILT.

CARVEL JOINT A flush joint, as of two planks or plates in a vessel's side.

CARV·EN *adj.* Wrought by carving or graving; carved: a poetic form.

CAR·VER, GEORGE WASHINGTON, about 1864–1943, American Negro scientist. — **JOHN,** 1575–1621, English Pilgrim father; first governor of Plymouth Colony.

CARVER CHAIR A type of early American chair with turned posts and spindles, and usually having a rush seat: named for one owned by John Carver.

CARV·ING *noun* The act of one who carves; also, that which is carved; sculpture.

CA·RY, ALICE, 1820–1871, American poet and novelist. — **HENRY FRANCIS,** 1772–1844, English clergyman and poet. — **PHŒBE,** 1824–1871, American poet, sister of Alice.

CARY-, CARYO- Same as KARY-, KARYO-.



CARYATIDS

CAR·Y·AT′·ID (kăr-) *noun* [·IDS or ·I·DES (i·deez) *pl.*] A supporting column in the form of a sculptured female figure. [<L. *Caryatides* <Gr. *Karyatides,* women of Karyai, town of Laconia, Greece] — **CAR·Y·AT′·ID·AL, CAR·Y·AT·I·DE′·AN, CAR·Y·A·TID′·IC** *adj.*

CAR·Y·O·KI·NE′·SIS, CAR·Y·O·KI·NET′·IC, etc. Same as KARYOKINESIS, etc.

CAR·Y·O·PHYL·LA′·CEOUS (kăr·i·o·fi·la′·shŭs) *adj.* 1 Pertaining or belonging to a family *(Caryophyllaceæ)* of herbs, the pink family, characterized by stems enlarged at the nodes, opposite entire leaves, and perfect or rarely dioecious flowers: also called *Silenaceous.* 2 Having a tubular calyx with five long-clawed petals.

CAR·Y·OP′·SIS (kar-) *noun* [·OP′·SES (-seez) or ·OP′·SI·DES (-si·deez) *pl.*] A seedlike fruit, as the grains of wheat and rye: also spelled *cariopsis.* See illustration under FRUIT. [<Gr. *karyon,* nut, + Gr. *opsis,* appearance]

CAR·Y·O′·TIN (kar-) Same as KARYOTIN.

CA·SA·BA (kah·sah′·bah) *noun* A winter variety of muskmelon with sweet white flesh and yellow rind. Also **CASSABA MELON.** [<Kasaba, a town in western Turkey]

CA·SA·BLAN′·CA (kah·sah·blahng′·kah) A seaport on the NW. coast of Morocco; United Nations conference, Jan. 1943. Arab name, *Dar-el-beida.*

CA·SA·GRAN·DE (kah′·sah grahn′·da) The principal structure of an extensive prehistoric ruin in southern Arizona: now embraced in the **CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT.**

CA·SALS (kah·sahls′), **PABLO,** born, 1876, Spanish violoncellist, conductor, and composer.

CA·SA·NO′·VA DE SEIN·GALT (kah·sah·nō′·vah duh sān·gahlt′), **GIOVANNI GIACOMO,** 1725–1803, Italian adventurer.

CA·SAS GRAN·DES (kah′·sahs grahn′·dās) A village in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, noted for its ruins of early Mexican buildings.

CA·SAU·BON (kah·saw′·bun; *F.* kah·zō·bawN′), **ISAAC,** 1559–1614, French scholar and theologian.

CA·SA·VA Same as CASSAVA.

CAS·BAH (kahs-) The native quarter of Algiers; also the citadel: also spelled *Kasbah.*

CAS·CA·BEL *noun* 1 A knob or breeching loop behind the breech of a cannon, to facilitate handling. 2 A rattlesnake or its rattle. Also **CAS·CA·BLE.** [<Sp.]

CAS·CADE *noun* 1 A fall of water over steeply slanting rocks, or one of a series of such falls. 2 Anything resembling a waterfall, as the lace trimming of a dress. 3 A pyrotechnic device to imitate a waterfall by Chinese fire. 4 A connection in series, as of two or more electrolytic cells or tanks so arranged as to produce a flow of the electrolyte from higher to lower levels; also, successive operation in physics, as cooling a gas by utilizing the effect of a previously expanded gas. — *intr. verb* [**CAD·ED, ·CAD·ING**] To fall in the form of a waterfall; form cascades. [<F.]

CASCADE AMPLIFICATION In radio, an amplifying system in which two or more vacuum tube units are connected to form a number of stages, each stage deriving its input from the output of the one preceding.

CASCADE CONTROL A method of turning street lights on and off in sections, each section being controlled by the energizing and de-energizing of preceding sections.

CASCADE RANGE Mountains in Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia; a continuation of the Sierra Nevada Range.

CAS·CA·RA BUCK·THORN A buckthorn *(Rhamnus purshiana)* of NW. United States. The bark yields **CASCARA SA·GRA·DA** (suh·grah′·duh) which is used as a laxative. Also **CAS·CA·RA.**

CAS·CA·RIL′·LA *noun* The aromatic bark of a West Indian shrub *(Croton eluteria),* sometimes used as a tonic; also, the shrub. Also **CASCARILLA BARE.** [<Sp.]

CAS·CA·RON′ *noun* Literally, an eggshell; in the western United States, an eggshell filled with confetti, thrown by revelers at balls, carnivals, etc. [<Sp. *cascarón,* eggshell]

CAS·CO BAY An island-studded inlet of the Atlantic Ocean in SW. Maine, including Portland Harbor.

CASE *noun* 1 The state of things in a given instance, real or hypothetical; a special condition of affairs; juncture; as, what shall be done in this *case?;* also, the actual circumstance; the fact or facts; as, such is not the *case.* 2 An event; contingency; as, in *case* of fire. 3 A particular instance or example; as, a *case* of destitution; a *case* of fraud; in law, a cause of action; a suit; an action. 4 State; physical condition or situation; plight. 5 The relation of a noun, pronoun, or adjective to other words or its form indicating the relation. See NOMINATIVE CASE, POSSESSIVE CASE, OBJECTIVE CASE. 6 An example, instance, or condition; sometimes, a subject of disease or injury. 7 [Pop.] A peculiar or exceptional person. See synonyms under EVENT, PRECEDENT, SAMPLE. — **IN ANY CASE** No matter what; regardless. — **IN CASE** In the event that; if. — **OBLIQUE** or **INDIRECT CASES** All cases (in inflected languages) other than the nominative and vocative. [<F. *cas* <L. *casus,* event]

CASE *noun* 1 A box, sheath, bag, or other covering in which something is or may be kept. 2 A box and the quantity or number contained in it; a set. 3 A tray, with compartments for holding printing type. Cases are commonly made in pairs, called **UPPER** or **CAP CASE,** for capital letters, and **LOWER CASE** for small letters, respectively. frame or casing for a door, window, or the box beside a casing, as for sash weigh ing of a building, as of stone over h the upper anterior part of the h taining the spermaceti. 6 In cover made separately. 7 (now only in heraldic t terior, in any sense. — *tr. verb* [2 [Pop.] To look

CA·SE·ASE *n* dissolves cas

CA′·SE·ATE *i* undergo

CA·SE·A ulation

CA′·SE·I cheese

CASE′· surfac ence

CASE

CA ol ol ----

CA·SE· cheesy.

CA·SERN son town

CA·SER·TA (cah·z

CASE SHOT An ister, enclosed in

CASE SYSTEM A cases form the b

CASE·WORM *noun*

Ca·sey Jones John Luther Jones, American railroad hero, engineer of the Illinois Central's famous "Cannonball," noted for his skill, daring, and resourcefulness, who died in a train wreck in 1900, and was found with one hand still on the whistle and the other on the airbrake lever. Wallace Saunders, his Negro engine wiper and close friend, created the familiar Casey Jones song and melody.

cash *noun* 1 Current money in hand or readily available. 2 Money paid down; immediate payment; as, five percent discount for *cash*. See synonyms under MONEY. — *tr. verb* To convert into ready money, as a check; give or receive money for. — **to cash in** 1 In gambling, to turn in one's chips and receive cash. 2 [Pop.] To die. — **to cash in on** To turn to advantage; make a profit from. [<OF. *casse*, box]

cash *noun* [**cash** *pl.*] A coin used as small change in parts of the East Indies and formerly in China. Specifically, the Chinese tsien, made of copper and lead, with a square hole in the middle; a square punched coin of southern India, disused since 1818; any one of various little coins of lead or tin used in Farther India and the Malayan Islands. [<Tamil *kāsu*, small coin]

ca·shaw *noun* 1 The honey mesquite. 2 The cushaw.

cash basis A system of bookkeeping that includes only cash receipts as income and only cash payments as expense: opposed to *accrual basis*.

cash·book *noun* A book devoted to a cash account.

cash down Cash paid at once.

ca·shew (–shōō′) *noun* A tropical American tree (genus *Anacardium*) now naturalized in Africa and Asia; also, its fruit, the **cashew nut**. [<F. *acajou* <Tupi *acajoba*]

cash·ier (–eer′) *noun* 1 A custodian of money, especially one who has charge of the receipts, disbursements, cash on hand, etc., of a banking or mercantile house. 2 A cash-keeper or paymaster. [<D. *cassier* <F. *caissier*, money box]

cash·ier *tr. verb* 1 To dismiss in disgrace, as a military officer. 2 To dismiss or discard in any way. See synonyms under BREAK. [<D. *casseren* <F. *casser*, <L. *casso*, destroy]

cashier's check A check drawn by a bank's cashier upon its own funds.

cash·mere *noun* 1 A fine, soft woolen dress fabric. 2 A fine, soft, costly fabric made from the wool of the Cashmere goat. 3 Anything (as a dress or shawl) made of cashmere. [<Cashmere]

Cash·mere Same as KASHMIR.

Cashmere goat A variety of goat found in Kashmir.

cash on delivery Immediate cash payment to the bearer on delivery of goods: abbr., C.O.D.

ca·shoo Same as CATECHU.

cash register An automatic mechanical device with keyboard, for recording, adding, and displaying the amount of cash placed in its money drawer.

cas·ing (case′–) *noun* 1 That with which a thing or place is incased or lined, as a wall of firebrick on the door of a kiln. 2 The framework around a door or window. 3 The outer covering or shoe of an automobile tire. 4 *pl.* The intestines of cattle, hogs, etc., cleaned and salted for use as sausage containers.

ca·si·no (–see′–) *noun* 1 A room or building for public resort and diversion. 2 In Italy, a summerhouse, or the like; also, a house built in imitation of the Italian casino. 3 Same as CASSINO. [<It. <*casa*, house]

cask *noun* 1 A barrel-shaped wooden vessel or receptacle, made of staves, hoops, and flat heads. A cask for liquor or liquids may be larger or smaller than a barrel, and is usually of heavier material. Casks for nails or the like are usually smaller than a barrel and often loosely put together. 2 A varying measure of capacity; the quantity a cask will hold. 3 [Obs.] A casket. [<Sp. *casco*]

cas·ket *noun* 1 A small box or chest, as for jewels or other valuables. 2 A coffin. — *tr. verb* To enclose in, or as in a casket. [<F. *cassette* <*casse*, chest]

Cas·lon (kaz′·lun) *noun* A style of type created by the English type-founder, **William Caslon**, 1692–1766.

Cas·per A masculine personal name. Also **Cas·par**.

Cas·par Milque·toast (milk′–) A cartoon creation by H. T. Webster, of a painfully timid man; hence, any apologetic or non-assertive person; a milksop.

Caspian Sea An inland salt sea between SE. Europe and SW. Asia; 169,381 square miles.

casque (kask) *noun* Any piece of armor to cover the head; hence, a helmet; a helmetlike protuberance, as the bony crest of a cassowary or the horny process of a hornbill. [<F.] — **casqued** *adj.*



CASQUE surmounted by crest.

cas·quette (–ket′) *noun* A woman's hat, having no brim.

Cas·sa·ba melon See CASABA.

Cas·san·dra In Greek mythology, a Trojan prophetess, daughter of Priam, whose prophecies were never believed; hence, anyone who utters true but unheeded prophecies.

cas·sa·reep *noun* A condiment made from the juice of the cassava plant. [<F. *cassiry* <Tupi *cachiri*]

cas·sa·tion *noun* 1 The act of making null or abrogating, as a judgment or decree. 2 A musical composition in several movements, similar to a suite. [<F. <L. *casso*, annul, <*cassus*, empty]

Cas·satt, Mary, 1855–1926, American painter.

cas·sa·va (kă·sah′·vuh) *noun* 1 One of several tropical American shrubs or herbs (genus *Manihot*); manioc. 2 Tapioca. Also spelled *casava*.

casse (kās) *noun* A taint of wines due to the chemical action of excess iron. [<F., a breaking]

Cas·sel Same as KASSEL.

cas·se·role *noun* 1 A saucepan; also, a baking dish of earthenware, glass, etc., in which food may be baked and served. Food so served is called **en casserole**. 2 A dish with a handle used by chemists. [<F.]

cas·sia (kăsh′·uh) *noun* 1 A coarse variety of cinnamon, especially that obtained from *Cinnamomum cassia*, or the tree yielding it: also **cassia bark**. 2 Any of a large genus (*Cassia*) of shrubs or herbs of the senna family. 3 A medicinal product of a plant of the genus *Cassia;* especially, the laxative pulp obtained from the pods of *C. fistula* of the East Indies. Compare SENNA. [<L. <Gr. *kasia*]

Cas·sie Diminutive of CATHERINE.

cas′·si·mere *noun* A woolen cloth for men's wear: also called *kerseymere*. [<F. *casimir*, cashmere]

cas·si·nette′ (–net′) *noun* A fabric having cotton warp and fine wool or wool-and-silk filling. [<CASSIMERE]

cas·si·no (cuh·see′·no) *noun* A game of cards: also spelled *casino*.

Cas·si·no (cahs·see′·nō) A town in central Italy; site of **Monte Cassino** Abbey of the Benedictine Order; battle, Allied and German Armies, 1944.

cas′·si·o ber·ry *noun* [**ries** *pl.*] 1 The shining black edible drupe of a North American shrub (*Viburnum obovatum*). 2 The yaupon or its fruit. [Of Am. Indian origin]

Cas·si·o·pe′·ia (–pee′·yuh) 1 A constellation near the north pole: from the arrangement of its five brightest stars in the form of an irregular W: also called **Cassiopeia's Chair**. See CONSTELLATION. 2 In Greek mythology, the wife of Cepheus and mother of Andromeda.

cas·sit′·e·rite *noun* A tetragonal, brown to black tin dioxide, SnO_2: the most important ore of tin. [<Gr. *kassiteros*, tin]

Cas·sius (kăsh′·us), **Lon·gi·nus Ca·ius**, died 42 B.C., Roman general, conspirator against Cæsar.

Cas·si·ve·lau′·nus (–vĭ·law′·nus) British king; submitted to Cæsar, 54 B.C. Also **Cas·sib e·lan**.

cas·sock (kās′·uk) *noun* 1 A close-fitting garment, reaching to the feet, worn by the Roman Catholic and many of the Protestant clergy. 2 A short garment or loose jacket worn under the Geneva gown by Presbyterian ministers and others. 3 Figuratively, a clergyman; the clerical office. 4 [Obs.] Any long coat or gown; especially, a military cloak. [<F. *casaque* <It. *casacca*, greatcoat] — **cas·socked** *adj.*

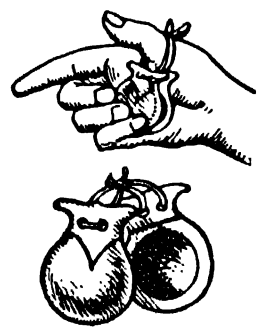
cas·so·ne (cahs·sō′·neh) *noun* [It.] A large chest, usually with painted, carved, or inlaid decoration.

cas′·so·wa·ry *noun* [**ries** *pl.*] A large, fleet, ostrichlike bird of Australia and New Guinea (genus *Casuarius*); related to the emu. [<Malay *kassuwaris*]

cast *verb* [**cast**, **cast·ing**] 1 To throw with force; drive by force, as from the hand or from an engine; fling; hurl. 2 To cause to fall upon or over an object; throw in a particular direction; throw off, out, or over; emit; as, to *cast* light or a shadow; *cast* glances. 3 To place as if by throwing; put with violence or force; throw; drive; toss; as, *cast* ashore; *cast* into prison. 4 To throw out or forth; throw off; as, to *cast* a net; also, to put out; let drop; as, to *cast* anchor. 5 To deposit; give; as, to *cast* a vote. 6 To shed or throw off in process of growth; molt; also, to lose prematurely; drop; as, a snake *casts* its skin; the mare *cast* her foal. 7 To throw dice; also, to draw by chance. 8 To shape, or take shape, in a mold; make a cast of; found; specifically, to stereotype or electrotype. 9 To compute or reckon; add figures; reckon up; calculate; as, to *cast* accounts; *cast* a horoscope. 10 To impute or place as a reproach; as, to *cast* a slur. 11 To assign to play a dramatic role; as, he was *cast* as Macbeth; also, to distribute the parts of, as a play. 12 [Law] To defeat in a suit. 13 To reject; discard: with *off* or *away*. 14 To throw up, as with spade and shovel; as, to *cast* a mound. 15 To turn or twist; veer; tack; put about: said of a ship. 16 To contrive; plan. 17 To revolve (something) in the mind; mediate; scheme; consider. 18 To anticipate; forecast; conjecture. 19 To throw a fishline. 20 In hunting, to make a run or detour in search of the scent or trail: said of dogs. 21 To swarm, as bees. 22 [Obs.] To vomit. 23 [Scot.] To swarm, as bees. — **to cast about** 1 To consider ways and means;

scheme. **2** To warp; tack. —**TO CAST AWAY** **1** To discard; reject. **2** To wreck, as a ship. —**TO CAST DOWN** **1** To overthrow; destroy. **2** To cause to feel dejection; discourage; depress. —**TO CAST LOTS** To throw dice or use other means for deciding by chance. —**TO CAST UP** **1** To add; compute. **2** To reproach one with; remind one of tauntingly.

—*noun* **1** The act of throwing or casting; as, a *cast* of a fly in angling; a *cast* of a net; a throw of dice; also, the number or total thrown. **2** The distance to which a thing may be thrown; as, a stone's *cast*. **3** Anything that is thrown out or off, as: an insect's skin; the dung of an earthworm; the undigested matter ejected from the stomach of an owl or hawk; in angling, a leader, sometimes including the flies. **4** An object founded or run in or as in a mold, as of metal, plaster, wax, etc. **5** A morbid substance molded as in one of the urinary tubules; as, a renal *cast*. **6** A stereotype or electrotype plate. **7** A reverse copy, in plaster of Paris or similar material, of a mold: usually distinguished from a *casting*, which is of iron or other metal or alloy; also, the material run into molds at one operation. **8** An impression as of a harder in a softer body; as, a *cast* of a man's face. **9** An impressed form of the inner surface of an animal or plant, either of the bony outline or particularly of the organs of an animal: distinguished from *mold*. **10** A characteristic formation or inclination; also, stamp; type; kind; sort. **11** Shade; dash; tinge; as, white, with a bluish *cast*. **12** A twist or perversion; warp; squint. **13** The distribution of parts to performers in a play; also, the performers as a body. **14** In hunting, a detour in search of the scent. **15** A stroke or turn; as, a *cast* of one's skill. **16** A couple of hawks or other birds. **17** A course or change in a course. **18** A forecast or conjecture. **19** A contrivance; scheme. **20** A look; turning of a glance in a certain direction. [<ON. *kasta*, throw]



CASTANETS

CAS TA·LI·A (căs–) A fountain on Mount Parnassus, near Delphi, sacred to Apollo and the Muses, and supposed to give inspiration to those who drank of it. Also **CAS TA LY.** —**CAS·TA LI AN** *adj.*

CAS TA NET' *noun* An instrument consisting of a pair of small concave disks of wood or ivory, clapped together with the fingers, as an accompaniment to song or dance. [<Sp. *castañeta* <L. *castanea*, chestnut]

CAST–AWAY *adj.* **1** Cast away or off, discarded. **2** Lost; shipwrecked. —*noun* One who is wrecked or abandoned; an outcast.

CASTE (cast) *noun* **1** One of the hereditary classes into which society is divided in India; also, the principle or practice of such division or the position it confers. **2** The division of society on artificial grounds; a social class; hence, reputation, standing. See synonyms under CLASS. —**TO LOSE CASTE** To lose one's former or rightful position in a community; lose standing. [<L. *castus*, pure]

CAS·TEL LAN (–tĕ·lun) *noun* The keeper or commander of a castle; a chatelain. —**CAS' TEL·LAN SHIP** *noun.*

CAS' TEL·LAT ED (–lay·tid) *adj.* **1** Having battlements; built like a castle; fortified. **2** Having a castle or castles. —**CAS·TEL LA'·TION** *noun.*

CAS TEL ROS'·SO (cahs·tĕl·raws'·sō) An Italian island in the eastern Ægean Sea; 4 square miles.

CAS·TEL·RY (căs'·l·rĭ) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] The government, tenure, or jurisidiction of a castle; the territory subject to the lord of the castle: also spelled *castlery*.

CAST ER *noun* **1** One who or that which casts. **2** A cruet for condiments. **3** A swiveling roller fastened under an article of furniture, or a similar mounting for wheels, etc. **4** An axle offset on a motor vehicle. Also (def. 2 & 3) *castor*.

CAS' TI·GATE *tr. verb* [·GAT ED, ·GAT·ING] To punish with or as with the rod; chastise. See synonyms under BEAT, CHASTEN. [<L. *castus*, pure, + *ago*, make] —**CAS TI GA'·TION** *noun* —**CAS·TI·GA' TOR** *noun* —**CAS'·TI GA TO RY** *adj.*

CAS TI·GLIO'·NE (cas·tee·lyō'·neh), **BALDASSARE, COUNT,** 1478–1529, Italian writer and diplomat.

CAS TILE (căs·teel') A former kingdom in northern Spain. Also [Sp.] **CAS TIL·LA** (–teel'·yah).

CASTILE SOAP A hard, white, odorless soap made with olive oil.

CAS·TIL·IAN (–yun) *noun* **1** A citizen of Castile. **2** The speech of Castile; pure Spanish. —*adj.* Pertaining to Castile: in Spanish, **CAS·TEL·LA'·NO** (–tĕl·yah'·nō).

CAST·ING *noun* **1** The act of casting, or that which is cast. **2** Any substance, as metal or plastics, cast in a mold.

CASTING VOTE See under VOTE.

CAST IRON Commercial iron produced in a blastfurnace and containing a large proportion of carbon. It is hard and brittle, but inexpensive and easily fusible. See IRON.

CAST–IRON *adj.* **1** Made of cast iron. **2** Like cast iron; rigid; unyielding.

CAS TLE (căs'·l) *noun* **1** A strong fortress. **2** Any massive or imposing building; hence, any place of rightful defense and security. **3** A castle–shaped chessman; a rook. **4** A close helmet; casque. **5** A wooden tower on the back of an elephant. See synonyms under FORTIFICATION.

—*verb* [**CAS·TLED** (căs'·ld), **CAS·TLING** (căs'·ling)] **1** To place in or as in a castle; fortify. **2** In chess, to move the king two squares to the right or left, at the same time bringing the castle (rook) from that side of the board toward which the king is moved to the square over which the king has passed. [<OE. *castel* <L. *castellum*, town, fortress]

CAS TLED (căs'·ld) *adj.* **1** Having or furnished with a castle or castles. **2** Castellated; fortified.

CASTLE IN THE AIR A fanciful, impractical scheme: sometimes called **CASTLE IN SPAIN.**

CAS TLE REAGH (căs'·l·ray), **ROBERT STEWART, VISCOUNT,** 1769–1822, British statesman.

CAS·TLE·RY *noun* Castelry.

CAST–OFF *adj.* Thrown or laid aside; discarded; as, *cast–off* garments. —*noun* **1** A computation of the space required by any matter to be printed. **2** A person or thing no longer wanted or used.

1CAS TOR (–tur) *noun* **1** A beaver, or its fur. **2** A hat of beaver or other fur; also, a silk hat. **3** An oily odorous secretion of beavers: used in medicine and perfumery: also **CAS·TO RE UM.** [<L. <Gr. *kastor*, beaver]

2CAST·OR Same as CASTER (cruet, roller).

CAS TOR AND POL LUX **1** In Greek mythology, the Dioscuri, or sons of Zeus, twin sons of Leda and brothers of Helen and Clytemnestra. Homer calls them Tyndarides, after Tyndareus, Leda's husband; in Hesiod they are the Dioscuri, but in later legend only Pollux was the son of Zeus. When the mortal Castor fell in battle, Zeus placed them both in heaven as twins or as the morning and evening stars. Pollux (Gr. *Polydeuces*) was known as a boxer, and Castor as a horseman. **2** The two brightest stars in the constellation Gemini. **3** The twin–flame manifestation of St. Elmo's fire or corposant, presumed to forebode the ending of a storm: the one–flame form is called *Castor*.

CASTOR BEAN The seed of the castor–oil plant; also, the plant.

CASTOR OIL A viscous fixed oil, colorless or pale–yellow, extracted from the seeds of the castor–oil plant (genus *Ricinus*), which is widely distributed in warm climates: used as a purgative: also called *palma–Christi*.

CAS TRA ME TA' TION *noun* The art or act of, or plan for, laying out a camp, especially an army camp. [<L. *castra*, camp, + *metor*, measure]

CAS TRATE *tr. verb* [**CAS·TRAT ED, CAS·TRAT ING**] **1** To remove the testicles or ovaries from; emasculate; geld or spay. **2** To expurgate, as a book, mutilate. [<L. *castratus* <*castro*] —**CAS TRA TION** *noun*

CAS TRES (cahs'·trĭ) A manufacturing city in southern France.

CAS·TRO See MYTILINI.

CAST STEEL Steel cast in molds to provide special machine parts or other articles.

CAS U AL (căzh'·yu ŭl) *adj.* **1** Occurring by chance; accidental, unusual. **2** Occurring at irregular intervals; occasional. **3** In England, of or pertaining to laborers, vagrants, or paupers who receive temporary aid or shelter. **4** Nonchalant; careless. **5** Unmethodical; haphazard. **6** Of, pertaining to, or caused by accident; as, a *casual* patient. **7** [Obs.] Precarious. See synonyms under INCIDENTAL.

—*noun* **1** A casual laborer, patient, or pauper; also, a chance visitor. **2** A soldier subject to individual regulation because of his physical separation from an organization or lack of assignment or attachment to one. [<F. *casuel* <L. *casualis* <*casus*, accident] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CAS·U AL ISM (căzh'·yu–) *noun* The doctrine that chance prevails in all things; also, a condition in which all events happen by chance. —**CAS U AL·IST** *noun.*

CAS U·AL·TY (căzh'·yu ŭl·tĭ) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] **1** A fatal or serious accident. **2** A chance occurrence. **3** A soldier missing in action or removed from active duty by death, wounds, or capture: also **BATTLE CASUALTY.** **4** *pl.* Military losses arising from death, wounds, illness, capture, or desertion. See synonyms under ACCIDENT, HAZARD.

CASUAL WATER Water which has temporarily accumulated on a golf course, but is not treated as a hazard except where it lodges in a bunker.

CAS·U·IST·RY (căzh'·yu–) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] **1** The science or doctrine of resolving doubtful cases of conscience or questions of right and wrong according to the injunctions of sacred books or of individual authority or social conventions, rather than on grounds of moral reason. **2** Sophistical or equivocal reasoning. [<F. <L. *casus*, case] —**CAS·**

U·IST *noun* —**CAS·U·IS′·TIC, CAS·U·IS′·TI·CAL** *adj.* —**CAS·U·IS′·TI CAL LY** *adv.*

CA SUS *noun* [L.] That which happens; an occurrence, an accident or calamity; an occasion; case: used in various legal phrases.

CA SUS BEL LI [L.] An occurrence held to warrant hostilities; a cause justifying a war.

CAT *noun* 1 A domesticated carnivorous mammal with retractile claws, family *Felidæ;* it kills mice and rats and is of various breeds and colors, with or without a tail. 2 Any animal of the cat family, as a lion, tiger, lynx, ocelot, etc. 3 A purchase for hoisting an anchor 4 A whip with nine lashes, a cat-o'-nine-tails. 5 A catboat. 6 A double-pointed piece of wood used in the game of tipcat, also, the game. 7 A game of ball, called from the number of batters *one old cat, two old cat,* etc. 8 [Pop.] A spiteful woman given to gossip and scandal, also, a prostitute. 9 [Pop.] A caterpillar tractor. 10 [Pop.] A musician in a swing band. —**TO LET THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG** To divulge a secret —**LIKE A CAT IN A STRANGE GARRET** Ill at ease —**SEE WHICH WAY THE CAT JUMPS** See how things turn out. —*tr. verb* [**CAT TED, CAT TING**] To hoist or raise to and fasten at the cathead, as an anchor. 2 To flog with a cat-o'-nine-tails. [<OE. *cat, catte*]

CATA- *prefix* 1 Down, against; under; wholly: used in words of Greek origin, becoming **CAT** before a vowel and **CATH** before the aspirate. 2 Very, especially: an intensive. The spelling *kata-* is often used. [<Gr. *kata,* down]

CA TAB A SIS *noun* [**SES** (sēz) *pl.*] 1 A going downward; descent: opposed to *anabasis.* 2 In pathology, the decreasing of a disease. [<CATA- + Gr. *bainō,* go] —**CAT A·BAT′ IC** *adj.*

CA TAB·O LISM *noun* The series of changes by which living matter or protoplasm breaks down into less complex and more stable substances within a cell or organism, destructive metabolism. Also spelled *katabolism.* [<CATA- + Gr. *ballō,* throw] —**CAT·A·BOL′ IC** *adj.* —**CAT·A BOL′ I·CAL LY** *adv.*

CA TAB O LITE *noun* Any product resulting from catabolism.

CAT A CAUS′ TIC *adj.* Denoting a caustic curve formed by reflected rays of light: opposed to *diacaustic.* —*noun* A catacaustic curve.

CAT A CHRE′ SIS (-krēe′-) *noun* 1 The misuse of a word; application of a meaning to a word not its own, as *asset* used in the sense of *advantage;* also, a mixed or strained metaphor. 2 In philology, the use of a wrong form of a word, through a misunderstanding of its etymology. [<L. <Gr. *katachresis* <*kata,* against, + *chraomai,* use] —**CAT·A CHRES′ TIC** or **·TI CAL** *adj.* —**CAT·A CHRES′ TI CAL LY** *adv.*

CAT A CLI′ NAL *adj.* Running in the direction of the dip: said of a valley, distinguished from *anaclinal* [<Gr. *kataklines,* sloping, <*kata,* down, + *klino,* bend]

CAT′ A CLYSM (-klizm) *noun* 1 An overwhelming flood. 2 In geology, any violent and extensive subversion of the ordinary phenomena of nature. 3 Any sudden overwhelming change or political or social upheaval. See synonyms under CATASTROPHE. [<Gr. *kata,* down, + *klyzo,* wash] —**CAT·A·CLYS′·MAL, CAT A CLYS′ MIC, CAT A·CLYS·MAT′·IC** *adj.*

CAT A COMB (-kōm) *noun* A long underground gallery with excavations in its sides for tombs or in which human bones are stacked or piled. [<F. *catacombe* <LL. *catacumba* <Gr. *kata,* down, + *kymbe,* hollow]

CA TAD RO MOUS (-mus) *adj.* Running down: said of fishes that go down rivers to the sea to spawn. [<Gr. *katadromos,* overrun, <*kata,* down, + *dramein,* run]

CAT A FALQUE (-falk) *noun* A draped stage for a coffin; by restriction, the drapery on or the hangings over it; also, a stately funeral car. [<F.]

CAT A LAN (-lan) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Catalonia, a former province of Spain, its people, or their language. —*noun* 1 One of Catalonian descent or blood. 2 The Romance language of Catalonia and Valencia, related to Provençal. [<Sp. *Cataluña,* Catalonia, <*Gothalania,* land of the Goths]

CAT A LASE *noun* An animal and vegetable enzyme which decomposes hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen.

ÇA TAL ÇA (chah-tahl-jah′) A fortified town 25 miles NW. of Istanbul, Turkey. Also [Turk.] *Chatalja.*

CAT A LEÇ′ TIC *adj.* Lacking one syllable to complete the last foot of a verse. [<Gr. *katalektikos* <*kata,* very, + *legō,* cease]

CAT′·A·LEP SY *noun* Inordinate maintenance of physical postures; muscular rigidity: common in certain nervous diseases, especially hysteria and schizophrenia. [<Gr. *kata,* down, + *lambanō,* seize] —**CAT A LEP′·TIC** *adj.* & *noun.*

CAT·A LI′ NA ISLAND (-lee′-nuh) See SANTA CATALINA.

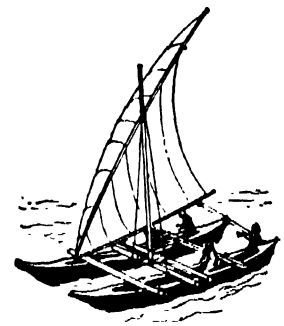
CAT A LO *noun* A hybrid between the bison and the domestic cow. Also spelled *cattalo.* [<CAT(TLE) + (BUFF)ALO]

CAT A LOG *noun* 1 A list or enumeration of names, persons or things, usually in alphabetical order, sometimes with accompanying description. 2 A publication listing wares for sale by a commercial establishment; as, a mail-order *catalog.* See synonyms under RECORD. —*tr. verb* [**·LOGED, ·LOG·ING**] To make an alphabetical list of, or to insert into such a list. Also **CAT A·LOGUE** [**·LOGUED, ·LOGU ING**] [<Gr. *kata,* throughout, + *legō,* enrol] —**CAT′·A LOG ER, CAT′ A·LOGU ER** (-lôg·ur) *noun.*

CAT A LO′·NI A An ancient division of NE. Spain; 12,427 square miles. Also **CA·TA·LU′·ÑA** (cah·tah·lōō′·nyah). —**CAT A LO′ NI AN, CAT·A·LAN** *adj.* & *noun.*

CA TAL PA *noun* A tree (genus *Catalpa*) of China, Japan, and North America, having large, ovate leaves, large, fragrant bell-shaped flowers, and long slender pods. [<Am. Indian]

CA·TAL Y·SIS *noun* [**·SES** (sēz) *pl.*] A chemical change accelerated or retarded by an agent or substance that itself remains stable; contact action; cyclical action, as the change of cane sugar and water into glucose and levulose by the action of sulfuric acid. [<Gr. *katalysis* <*kata,* entirely, + *lyō,* loose] —**CAT A LYST** *noun* —**CAT A LYT′ IC** *adj.* & *noun*



CATAMARAN
Twin-hulled Tahitian war canoe.

CAT′ A LYZE *tr. verb* [**LYZED, ·LYZ ING**] To submit to or decompose by catalysis. —**CAT′ A LYZ ER** *noun.*

CAT A MA RAN′ *noun* 1 A long, narrow raft of logs, often with outrigger, also, a life-raft of two pointed metal cylinders connected by a platform 2 A boat with twin hulls [<Tamil *katta-maram,* tied wood]

CA TA MAR′ CA (cah·tah mar′·cah) A province of the NW. Argentine Republic, 30,178 square miles, also its capital.

CAT A·ME′ NI A *noun pl.* The menses. [<Gr. *kata,* by, + *men,* month] —**CAT A ME′ NI AL** *adj.*

CAT AM NE′ SIS *noun* The history of a patient after he is examined by the physician and through the course of his illness, the follow-up history: distinguished from *anamnesis.* [<Gr. *katamnesis* <*kata,* wholly, + *mimnesko,* call to mind] —**CAT AM NES′ TIC** *adj.*

CAT′ A MOUNT *noun* A wildcat, cougar, or lynx; also, a catamountain.

CAT A MOUN′ TAIN (-tin) *noun* 1 A catamount. 2 One of various wild cats, as a leopard or panther. [Contraction of CAT OF MOUNTAIN]

CA TAN IA (cah tahn′·yah) A university city in eastern Sicily.

CA TAN ZA′ RO (cah·tahn dzah′·ro) A seaport in SE. Calabria, Italy.

CAT A PHON′ IC (-fŏn′·ik) *adj.* Relating to or produced by the reflection of sound [<CATA- + PHONIC]

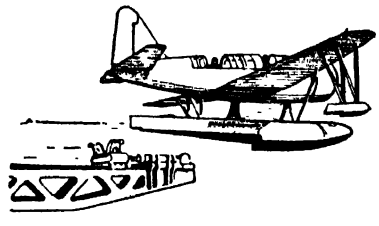
CAT A PHON′ ICS *noun* The study of the reflection of sound.

CA TAPH O RE′ SIS (cuh taf-) *noun* The movement of particles suspended in liquid under the influence of an electromotive force. —**CAT A PHOR′ IC, CA TAPH O RET′·IC** *adj.*

CAT A PLA′ SI A (-zhi uh) *noun* A reversion of cells or tissues to a more primitive or embryonic form. Also **CA·TAP LA SIS.** [<CATA- + Gr. *plasso,* form]

CAT′ A PLASM (-plazm) *noun* A soothing poultice, often medicated

CAT′ A PLEX Y *noun* A temporary paroxysmic rigidity of the muscles often caused by sudden emotional shock; sudden prostration; a form of hypnotic sleep. [<CATA- + Gr. *plēsso,* strike] —**CAT·A PLEC′·TIC** *adj.*



CATAPULT
For ship-borne airplanes.

CAT′ · A · PULT *noun* 1 An engine of ancient warfare for throwing bombs, grenades, stones, spears, or arrows. 2 A toy consisting of an elastic band attached to the prongs of a forked stick: used by boys for throwing missles. 3 A device for launching an airplane at flight speed, as from the deck of a ship not having a flight deck. —*verb* 1 To hurl from or as from a catapult. 2 To hurtle through the air as if discharged from a catapult. [<L. *catapulta* <Gr. *katapeltēs*]

CAT'·A·RACT *noun* 1 A waterfall of great size. 2 Opacity of the crystalline lens of the eye. 3 A heavy downpour or flood of water; a deluge. [<Gr. *kata*, down, + *arassō*, dash]

CA·TARRH (cuh·tahr') *noun* Excessive secretion from an inflamed mucous membrane, especially of the throat and head. [<L. *catarrhus* <Gr. *kata*, down, + *rheō*, flow] —**·AL** *adj.* —**·OUS** *adj.*

CA·TAS·TA·SIS *noun* [**·SES** (seez) *pl.*] 1 The third part of the ancient drama, in which the action is heightened in preparation for the catastrophe. 2 The exordium of a speech, especially the part designed to conciliate the audience. [<Gr. *katastasis*, settling, <*kata*, down, + *histēmi*, set]

CA·TAS·TRO·PHE (–fē) *noun* 1 Any final event; a fatal conclusion; great and sudden misfortune. 2 The conclusion or unraveling of the plot in a drama; the dénouement. 3 A sudden, violent geological change; cataclysm. [<Gr. *katastrophē* <*kata*, down, + *strephō*, turn] —**CAT·A·STROPH'·IC** (–strŏf'–) *adj.*

Synonyms: calamity, cataclysm, dénouement, disaster, mischance, misfortune, mishap, sequel. A *cataclysm* or *catastrophe* is some great convulsion or momentous event that may or may not be a cause of misery to man. In *calamity*, or *disaster*, the thought of human suffering is always present. It has been held by many geologists that numerous *catastrophes* or *cataclysms* antedated the existence of man. In literature the final event of a drama is the *catastrophe*, or *dénouement*. *Misfortune* ordinarily suggests less of suddenness and violence than *calamity* or *disaster*, and is especially applied to that which is lingering or enduring in its effects. Pestilence is a *calamity*; a defeat in battle, a shipwreck, a failure in business are *disasters*; sickness, loss of property are *misfortunes*; failure to meet a friend is a *mischance*; the breaking of a teacup is a *mishap*. Compare ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE. *Antonyms*: benefit, blessing, boon, comfort, favor, help, pleasure, privilege, prosperity, success.

CA TAS TRO PHISM (–fizm) *noun* The geologic theory or doctrine which attributes the principal stratigraphic and paleontological changes to sudden and violent physical upheavals. —**CA·TAS TRO·PHIST** *noun*

CAT A WAM'·PUS (–wahm'–) *adj.* 1 Malicious; resentful; destructive. 2 Askew; cater-cornered. —*noun* 1 A malicious person. 2 A hobgoblin or bogy. Also spelled *cattywampus*.

CA TAW BA A river in North Carolina; in South Carolina it is called *Waterce*.

CA TAW BA *noun* 1 One of a tribe of North American Indians, the most important eastern tribe of Siouan linguistic stock, formerly occupying the region along the Catawba River, South Carolina, now surviving in small numbers on a little reservation in South Carolina. 2 An American red grape, also, a wine made from it.

CAT BIRD *noun* A small slate-colored North American songbird (*Dumetella carolinensis*) related to the mocking-bird: named from its catlike cry.

CAT BLOCK *noun* A heavy hoisting block used in catting an anchor.

CAT BOAT *noun* A small one-masted sailboat, usually equipped with a centerboard and having its mast stepped well forward and carrying a single fore-and-aft sail with boom and gaff.

CAT' BRI ER *noun* Any of certain woody vines of the genus *Smilax*, especially the prickly greenbrier of the eastern United States.

CAT CALL *noun* A shrill, discordant call or whistle, in token of impatience or derision. —*verb* To deride with or to make mocking or contemptuous calls or whistles.

CATCH *verb* [**CAUGHT** (kawt), **CATCH ING**] 1 To take, seize, or come upon, as something departing or fleeing; take captive; capture; seize or attempt to seize something: with *at*. 2 To entrap; ensnare; surprise. 3 To seize and hold; grasp; engage; captivate. 4 To apprehend or perceive clearly, as something faint or evanescent. 5 To contract, as a disease; incur, as an injury, etc. 6 To come to, as a train or boat, before its departure. 7 To arrest the motion of; grasp and retain; as, to *catch* a ball; in baseball, to act as catcher. 8 To seize (as something fleeting or evanescent), with rapidity and brief or only momentary possession. 9 To germinate; sprout. 10 To become entangled or fastened. 11 [Pop.] To take fire; kindle; ignite; as, the wood *caught* instantly. —**TO CATCH NAPPING** To take off guard; outwit. —**TO CATCH ON** To understand. —**TO CATCH OUT** 1 In baseball, to put a batter out by catching the ball. 2 To discover (someone) in error. —**TO CATCH UP** 1 To overtake. 2 To regain by or as if by overtaking; as, to *catch up* on one's lessons. —**TO CATCH UP WITH** To discover and punish; also, to bring retribution to.

—*noun* 1 The act of catching; the act of grasping or seizing; specifically, the act of catching a batted or thrown ball before it reaches the ground, as in baseball, cricket, etc.; also, a catcher. 2 A hold or grip, as in wrestling. 3 That which catches or fastens; a fastening. 4 That which is or may be caught or gained, such as a person or thing worth obtaining, as in marriage, the amount of fish or the like caught at one time or in a given period. 5 The state in which or the extent to which a crop germinates. 6 An artful trick or question. 7 An impediment; a break, as in the voice or breathing. 8 In music, a round; also, a scrap of song.

—*adj.* Attracting or meant to attract notice; as, a *catch* word. [<OF. *cachier* <L. *capio*, take]

Synonyms (verb): apprehend, capture, clasp, clutch, comprehend, discover, ensnare, entrap, grasp, grip, gripe, overtake, secure, seize, snatch, take. To *catch* is to come up with or take possession of something departing, fugitive, or illusive. We *catch* a runaway horse, a flying ball, a mouse in a trap. To "catch at" is to attempt to *catch*, often unsuccessfully. We *clutch* with a swift, tenacious movement of the fingers; we *grasp* with a firm closure of the whole hand; we *grip* or *gripe* with the strongest muscular closure of the whole hand possible to exert. We *clasp* in the arms. We *snatch* with a quick, sudden, and usually a surprising motion. In the figurative sense, *catch* is used of any act that brings a person or thing into our power or possession; as, to *catch* a criminal in the act; to *catch* an idea, in the sense of *apprehend* or *comprehend*. Compare ARREST, GRASP. *Antonyms*: lose, miss, release, restore.

CATCH-ALL *noun* A bag or the like to hold odds and ends.

CATCH CROP A quick-growing crop raised between two main crops, when the ground would otherwise be idle.

CATCH ER *noun* 1 One who or that which catches. 2 In baseball, the player stationed behind home plate to catch balls that pass the batter.

CATCH·FLY *noun* Any one of several weeds (genus *Silene*) of the pink family, the stem and calyx of which exude a viscid fluid which holds fast small insects that alight on it.

CATCH ING *adj.* Infectious; also, captivating.

CATCH·MENT *noun* 1 Drainage. 2 The collection of water over a natural drainage area, also, the water so collected.

CATCHMENT BASIN The area drained by a river or river system. Also **CATCHMENT AREA.**

CATCH' PEN·NY *adj.* Cheap, poor, and showy. —*noun* [**·NIES** *pl.*] An inferior article, made to attract buyers.

CATCH POLE *noun* 1 A medieval weapon for catching a person out of arm's reach 2 One who arrests for debt, a bailiff; a taxgatherer: also **CATCH·POLL.** [<LL. *cacepollus* <*capio*, catch, + *pullus*, fowl]

CATCH UP Same as KETCHUP.

CATCH WEIGHT *noun* In certain sports, the weight of a contestant as determined by his own discretion, rather than by rule or agreement.

CATCH·WORD *noun* 1 A word or phrase to catch the popular fancy or attention, especially, a word or phrase used as a slogan in a political campaign. 2 In the theater, a cue. 3 A word so placed as to catch the attention; specifically, an isolated word at the bottom of a page in old books, inserted to connect the text with the beginning of the next page; a word at the head of a page or column, as of a dictionary, encyclopedia, etc.

CATCH Y *adj.* 1 Attractive; taking. 2 Entangling; deceptive; puzzling. 3 Broken; fitful.

CATE *noun* [Obs.] Delicate or luxurious food: usually in plural. [<OF. *acat*]

CAT E·CHE' SIS (–kee'·sis) *noun* 1 Oral instruction in the elements of Christianity, as given to a catechumen; catechizing. 2 A catechetical discourse or writing. [<Gr. *katēchesis*]

CAT·E·CHET' IC (–kĕt'·ik) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to oral instruction; consisting of question and answer. 2 Of or pertaining to instruction in the elementary doctrines of Christianity. Also **CAT E·CHET' I CAL.**

CAT E CHIN *noun* An amorphous yellow powder, $C_{15}H_{14}O_6$, contained in catechu, used in dyeing; catechuic acid.

CAT E CHISM (–kizm) *noun* 1 A short treatise giving in catechetical form an outline of the fundamental principles of a religious creed. 2 Any brief manual of instruction by questions and answers; an examination of candidates by interrogatories. 3 Catechetical instruction, especially in religious doctrine. [<Gr. *katēcheō*, teach by word of mouth, <*kata*, down, + *ēcheō*, sound]

CAT·E CHIST (–kist) *noun* One who teaches by question and answer; especially, an instructor of catechumens or new converts. Also **CAT'·E·CHIZ·ER, CAT'·E·CHIS·ER.** —**CAT·E·CHIS' TIC, ·CHIS'·TI·CAL** *adj.*

CAT'·E·CHIZE (–kiz) *tr. verb* [**·CHIZED, ·CHIZ·ING**] 1 To interrogate seriously as to conduct or belief; question in a searching manner, especially with a view to judgment or reproof. 2 To give systematic oral instruction to; instruct in elementary truths of religion; teach by means of a catechism. 3 To teach the catechism to, as in preparation for confirmation. Also **CAT'·E·CHISE.** —**CAT·E·CHI·ZA'·TION** *noun*.

CAT·E·CHU (–chōō) *noun* A resinous astringent and tanning extract prepared from the wood of various Asiatic and East

Indian plants, especially *Acacia catechu*: now largely replaced in medicine by *gambir*. Also called *cashoo, cutch*. [<Malay *kachu*] — **CAT·E CHU′·IC** *adj.*

CAT·E·CHU′·MEN (-kū′·mĕn) *noun* 1 One who is under instruction in the elements of Christianity; especially, a new or a young convert in the ancient church; a beginner. 2 One undergoing initiation in any science, art, set of opinions, etc. [<Gr. *katēchoumenos* <*kata*, down + *ēcheō*, sound] — **CAT·E CHU′·ME·NAL, CAT·E·CHU·MEN′·I·CAL** *adj.*

CAT·E·GO·RE·MAT′·IC *adj.* In logic, capable of being used alone: opposed to *syncategorematic*.

CAT·E·GOR′·I·CAL *adj.* Without qualification; absolute; unequivocal. 2 Of or pertaining to a category; in the form of a category. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE The principle established by Immanuel Kant, which states, "Act in such a way that the maxim of your will can simultaneously apply as the basis for a universal law."

CAT′·E·GO·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 Any comprehensive class or description of things; a class, condition, or predicament. 2 One of the several forms of conception or knowledge that together embrace everything predicable or existent. [<Gr. *kategoria*, accusation, assertion]

CAT·E·LEC′·TRODE Same as ELECTRODE.

CA·TE·NA *noun* [L.] [**·NÆ** (nee) *pl.*] A chain or closely connected series, usually with reference to succession in time; specifically, a series of excerpts, from the works of the fathers of the Church, to clear up some point, as of Scriptural exegesis.

CAT′·E·NA·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] The curve formed by a perfectly flexible, inextensible, infinitely slender cord suspended by its ends, especially the common catenary, represented by a chain freely suspended from two fixed points. — *adj.* Relating to or like a catenary or a chain: also **CAT·E·NA′·RI·AN.** [<L. *catenarius* <*catena*, chain]

CAT′·E·NATE *tr. verb* [**·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] To connect like the links of a chain; form into a chain; link together. — **CAT·E·NA′·TION** *noun*.

CA·TEN′·U·LATE (-yu·lāt) *adj.* Consisting of little links; made up of parts united end to end in a chainlike series. [<L. *catenula* <*catena*, chain]

CA·TER *intr. verb* 1 To furnish food or entertainment. 2 To provide for the gratification of any need or taste. See synonyms under PROVIDE. [<OF. *acater*, buy] — **CA·TER·ER** *noun*.

CAT·ER·AN *noun* [Scot.] A Highland freebooter. [<Gael. *ceathairneach*]

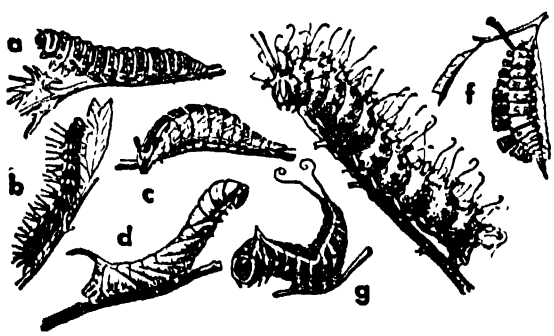
CAT·ER-COR·NERED (kăt′·ur- *or* kā′·tur-) *adj.* [Pop.] Placed cornerwise or diagonally; diagonal. [<Prov. Eng. *cater* <F. *quatre* <L. *quatuor*, four]

CATER-COUSIN *noun* [Obs.] A fourth cousin; remote relative; hence, an intimate friend.

CA·TE·RI′·NA (cah·tā·rē′·nah) [It., Sp.] Same as CATHERINE.

CAT′·ER·PIL·LAR *noun* 1 The larva of a butterfly or moth (order *Lepidoptera*), or of certain other insects, as the sawfly (order *Hymenoptera*). See illustration under BOLLWORM. 2 Something resembling a caterpillar or its system of locomotion, as a car fitted with supplementary wheels or a device on the endless-chain principle. 3 A European plant of the bean family, with caterpillar-like pods. [<OF. *chatepelose*]

CAT′·ER·PIL·LAR *noun* A trade name for a tractor riding upon self-laid, wide metal belts whereby its weight is distributed over a large area, permitting the tractor to move readily over soft, rough, or hilly terrain.



CATERPILLARS

a Swallowtail butterfly.
b Mourning cloak butterfly.
c Emperor moth.
d Eyed hawk moth.
e Great peacock moth
f Pale tussock moth.
g Puss moth.

CATERPILLAR HUNTER Any of a genus (*Calosoma*) of carabid beetles which prey on caterpillars, especially *C. scrutator*, having dark green elytra. For illustration see INSECT (beneficial).

CAT′·ER·WAUL *intr. verb* To utter a discordant cry like a cat; quarrel noisily. — *noun* The cry of cats at rutting time; also, any similar cry. [<ME. *caterwawen* <*cater* (compare G. *kater*, tomcat) + *wawen*, blow] — **CAT′·ER·WAUL·ING** *noun*.

CAT-EYE *noun* A small knot in wood, usually one less than one-fourth of an inch in diameter: also called *pin knot*.

CAT·FALL *noun* The tackle for catting an anchor.

CAT·FISH *noun* One of numerous siluroid fishes, usually carnivorous and of fresh-water habitat, having catlike teeth and sensitive barbels around the mouth to enable them to find their prey in muddy waters; also, one of the teleost fishes of the Cretaceous period.

CAT-FOOTED *adj.* 1 Having digitigrade feet with retractile claws like a cat's. 2 Soft; stealthy.

CAT·GUT *noun* 1 A very tough cord, made from the intestines of certain animals, and used for stringing musical instruments, making surgical ligatures, etc. 2 A violin or fiddle; hence stringed instruments generally: a humorous use. 3 A leguminous perennial (*Tephrosia virginiana*), indigenous in the eastern half of the United States.

CATH- See CATA-.

CATH·A·RI (-rī) *noun pl.* Various Christian sects aiming at or claiming peculiar purity of life or doctrine, as the *Novatians* (3d century), the *Albigenses* (12th century), and various others. [<LL. *Catharus*, puritan, <Gr. *katharos*, pure] — **CATH·A·RAN, CATH·A·RIST** *noun* — **CATH·A·RISM** *noun*.

CATH·A·RI′·NA (-rī′·nuh; *Pg.* cah·tah·ree′·nah), **CATH·A·RINE** (-rĭn; *Dan., G.* cah·tah·ree′·nuh; *F.* cah·tuh·reen′) Same as CATHERINE.

CA·THAR·SIS *noun* 1 Purgation or cleansing of any passage of the body, especially of the alimentary canal. 2 A word used by Aristotle to express the effect of art in purging the soul of sordid and base ideas and desires; a sort of moral cathartic. 3 Same as ABREACTION. Also spelled *katharsis*. [<Gr. *katharsis* <*katharos*, pure]

CA·THAR·TIC *adj.* Purgative; purifying: also **CA·THAR·TI·CAL.** — *noun* A purgative medicine. [<Gr. *kathartikos* <*katharos*, pure]

CA·THAY China: a poetic use.

CAT·HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* A beam of wood or iron, projecting over the bow, by which the anchor is supported clear of the ship. — *tr. verb* To make fast, as an anchor, to the cathead; to cat.

CATH·E·DRA or **CA·THE·DRA** *noun* 1 A bishop's seat or throne in the cathedral or chief church of his diocese, hence, the see or dignity of a bishop. 2 A professor's chair. — **EX CATHEDRA** [L.] Literally, from the seat: applied to a pronouncement on faith or morals by the Pope as head of the Roman Catholic Church; hence, with authority: also used attributively, meaning "officially spoken"; as, an *ex cathedra* pronouncement. [<L. <Gr. *kathedra*, seat, <*kata*, down, + *hezomai*, sit]

CA·THE·DRAL *noun* 1 The church containing the cathedra or official chair of the bishop; the mother church of a diocese. 2 A large or important church belonging to a non-episcopal body. — *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or containing a bishop's chair or see; hence, of or pertaining to any chair of authority; authoritative; dogmatic. 2 Of, pertaining to, belonging to, or resembling a cathedral; as, a *cathedral* choir. [<CATHEDRA]

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS Elementary schools founded by the bishops of the Middle Ages and erected close to their cathedrals.

CATH·ER, WILLA SIBERT, born 1876, American author.

CATH·E·RINE (-rĭn) A feminine personal name.

— **CATHERINE, SAINT** A virgin of Alexandria who, in the 4th century, professed Christianity and died by torture on the wheel.

— **CATHERINE I,** 1680?–1727, empress of Russia; wife of Peter the Great.

— **CATHERINE II, THE GREAT,** 1729–96; empress of Russia, 1762–96.

— **CATHERINE DE MEDICI** See MEDICI.

— **CATHERINE HOWARD,** 1522?–42, fifth wife of Henry VIII of England; executed.

— **CATHERINE OF ARAGON,** 1485–1536, first wife of Henry VIII of England; divorced 1533.

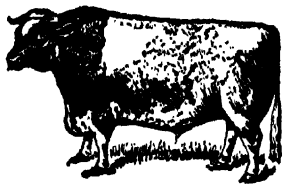
— **CATHERINE PARR,** 1513–48, sixth and last wife of Henry VIII of England.

CATHERINE-WHEEL *noun* 1 A rotating firework; a pinwheel, especially a large showy one. 2 In heraldry, the figure of a wheel with the tire armed with hooks, to represent the legendary instrument of St. Catherine's martyrdom.

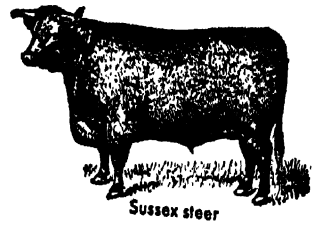
CATH·E·TER *noun* A slender tubular surgical instrument for introduction into canals or passages. [<LL. <Gr. *kata*, down, + *hiēmi*, send]

CATH′·E·TER·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To introduce a catheter into.

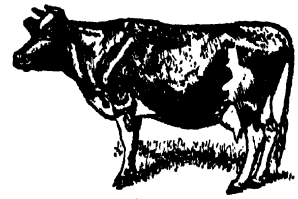
CA·THEX·IS *noun* Concentration of psychic energy upon the self, another person, a phantasy, idea, or object; also, the investment or charging of an idea or emotion with significance.



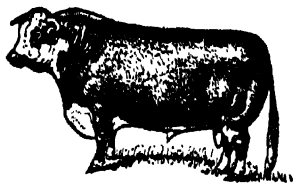
Shorthorn bull



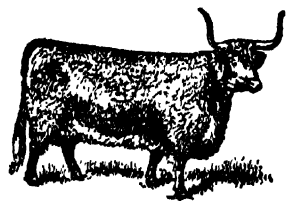
Sussex steer



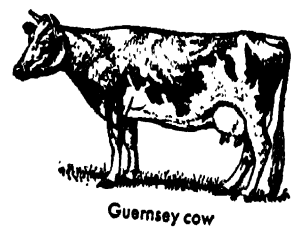
Jersey cow



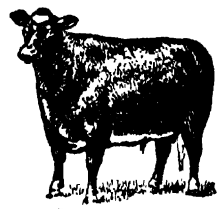
Hereford bull



West Highland cow



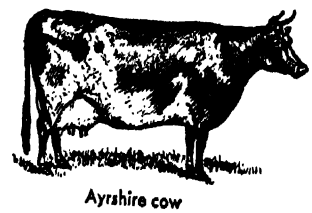
Guernsey cow



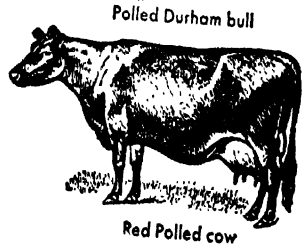
Polled Durham bull



Aberdeen-Angus bull



Ayrshire cow



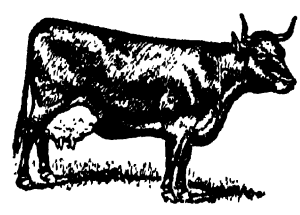
Red Polled cow



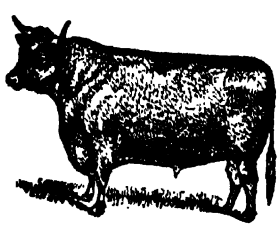
Galloway bull



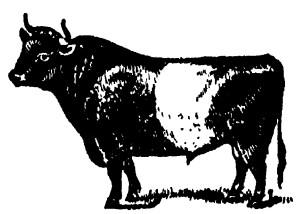
Holstein cow



Brown Swiss cow



Devon bull



Dutch Belted bull



Texas Longhorn steer

REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF CATTLE

CATH·ODE *noun* The negative electrode from which negative ions or electrons leave any vessel, electrolytic bath, or a Crookes or Geissler tube: opposed to *anode*. Also spelled *kathode*. [<Gr. *kata*, down, + *hodos*, way] —**CA·THOD·IC** *adj.*

CATHODE RAYS Rays that pass straight from a cathode to the opposite wall of a vacuum discharge tube when it is excited by an alternating high-potential current of electricity, or by a series of spark discharges. They produce a fluorescent spot by striking upon the glass, and are composed of electrons.

CATH O LIC *adj.* 1 Broad-minded, as in belief, tastes, or views; liberal, comprehensive; large. 2 Universal in reach; comprehensive; general. [<L. <Gr. *katholikos*, universal, <*kata*, throughout, + *holos*, whole] —**CA·THOL·I CAL·LY** *adv.* —**CATH O LIC'·I·TY** (-lis'·i·ti) *noun*.

Cath o lic *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the whole Christian church; in accordance with the decrees of the seven general councils; not heretical or schismatic. 2 Of or pertaining to the Church of Rome, as according to its title, the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church. 3 Of or pertaining to the Anglican and Episcopal Churches; Anglo-Catholic. 4 Of or pertaining to the Greek Church, as according to its title, the Holy Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Oriental Church. 5 Comprehending all true believers; universal; pertaining to the universal faith; also, addressed to all believers; as, a *Catholic* epistle. 6 Belonging to the church at large: said of cathedral or other churches not owned by a parish or religious order.
—*noun* 1 A member of the Catholic Church, in any of the senses recorded under the adjective. 2 A member of the Roman Catholic Church. —**CATH O·LIC' I TY** *noun*.

CATHOLIC CHURCH The Roman Catholic Church.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION ACT An act of the English Parliament, passed in 1829, removing certain civil disabilities from Roman Catholics in Great Britain and Ireland.

CA THOL·I CISM (-sizm) *noun* 1 The doctrine, system, and practice of the Church universal. 2 The system, doctrine, and practice of the Roman Catholic Church.

CA THOL'·I CIZE *verb* [·CIZED, ·CIZ ING] 1 To make or become catholic or universal. 2 To convert to Roman Catholicism.

CA THOL' I·CON *noun* A supposed universal remedy; a panacea. [<LL. <Gr. *katholikos*, universal]

Cat' i LINE, Lucius Sergius, 108?-62 B.C., Roman conspirator, denounced by Cicero.

CAT I ON (cāt' i un) *noun* 1 A positively charged particle which in electrolysis moves toward the cathode or is deposited there. 2 A positive ion. Also spelled *kation*. [<CAT(A-) + ION]

CAT KIN *noun* A deciduous scaly spike of flowers, as in the willow, an ament or cat-tail. [<MD. *katteken* <*katte*, cat]

CAT LIKE *adj.* Like a cat; feline; also, noiseless; stealthy.

CAT LING *noun* 1 Catgut; or, in plural, stringed instruments. 2 A kitten.

CAT NAP *noun* A short doze, usually taken sitting up.

CAT NIP *noun* An aromatic herb (*Nepeta cataria*) of the mint family, of which cats are fond. Also **CAT MINT.**

Ca to, Marcus Porcius Either of two Roman statesmen: **The Elder,** 234-149 B.C., advocated destruction of Carthage; **The Younger,** 95-46 B.C., supported Pompey against Cæsar.

CAT-O'-MOUNTAIN Same as CATAMOUNT.

CAT-O-NINE-TAILS *noun* A whip with nine lashes.

CA TOP TRICS *noun* That branch of optics which treats of the reflection of light. [<Gr. *katoptron*, mirror] —**CA·TOP·TRIC, CA TOP TRI CAL** *adj.*

CAT OWL The great horned owl.

CAT RIG The rig of a catboat, consisting of one mast far forward and one sail with a long boom and a gaff. —**CAT-RIGGED** *adj.*

CAT'S CRADLE A game played with a loop of string stretched over the fingers and transferred from one player's hands to another's, so as to produce intricate geometrical arrangements.

CAT'S-EYE *noun* A gem stone, usually chrysoberyl or quartz, which shows a line of light across the dome when cut *en cabochon*.

Cats kill Mountains A group in eastern New York; highest peak, Slide Mountain, 4,205 ft.

CAT'S-PAW *noun* 1 A person used as a tool or dupe. 2 A light wind which barely ruffles the water. 3 A twisting hitch in the bight of a rope. Also **CATS·PAW.**

CAT SUP Same as KETCHUP.

Catt, Carrie Chapman, born 1859, American suffragist.

CAT-TAIL *noun* 1 A perennial aquatic plant (genus *Typha*), with long leaves, flowers in cylindrical terminal spikes, and downy fruit: used in making mats, chair seats, etc. 2 In England, timothy grass. 3 A catkin or ament. 4 A cirrus cloud.

CAT TA LO Same as CATALO.

Cat ta ro (caht·tah·rō') A seaport in SW. Yugoslavia, on the Adriatic Sea. Also called *Kotor*.

CATTED CHIMNEY A chimney built of sticks and clay.

Cat'·TE·GAT Same as KATTEGAT.

CAT·TLE *noun* 1 Domesticated bovine animals. 2 Human beings: a contemptuous term. 3 [Obs.] Vermin, birds, etc. [<OF. *catel* <LL. *capitale*, property]

CATTLE BARON One who owns ranches and large herds of cattle; one who has grown wealthy raising cattle.

CATTLE COUNTRY Any region in which cattle-raising is the chief occupation.

CAT' TLE MAN *noun* One who raises cattle.

CATTLE RANCH A large tract of land on which cattle are raised, having also houses, corrals, pens, etc.

CATTLE RANGE An unsettled region of prairie country where cattle are grazed.

CATTLE TRAIL A way along which herds are driven.

2CAT TY *noun* [CAT·TIES *pl.*] An Oriental and Asiatic weight varying in different countries; the Chinese pound, about 1⅓ pounds avoirdupois: also called *chang*. Also **CAT TIE.** [<Malay *kati*]

2CAT·TY *adj.* [·TI ER, ·TI EST] 1 Pertaining to cats. 2 [Pop.] Malicious; spiteful; back-biting. —**CAT·TI LY** *adv.* —**CAT·TI·NESS** *noun*.

CAT TY·WAM' PUS Same as CATAWAMPUS.

Ca tul·lus, Caius Valerius, 87-54? B.C., Roman poet.

CAT·WALK *noun* 1 A narrow footway at the side of a bridge or along the keel of a rigid dirigible balloon. 2 A similar structure near the ceiling of a theatrical stage.

CAT-WHISKER *noun* In radio, a fine, sharp-pointed wire used to make contact with a sensitive point on the surface of a crystal detector.

Cau·ca (cow'·cah) A river in Colombia, South America; 600 miles to the Magdalena River.

Cau·ca·sian (caw·cāy'·zhun *or* -shun *or* -căsh'·un) *noun* 1 A member of the white division of the human race: so called from a skull found in the Caucasus, which was taken as establishing the type. 2 A member of the native peoples of the Caucasus region. 3 Any language spoken by people of the Caucasus region, including Georgian, Mingrelian, Chechen, etc., all unrelated to Indo-European, Semitic, or the Ural-Altaic families.
—*adj.* 1 Belonging to the region of the Caucasus Mountains, its inhabitants, or their languages. 2 Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the white race of mankind; pertaining to peoples speaking Indo-European, Semitic, Hamitic languages, as well as the unrelated Basque, Georgian, etc. See ARYAN. Also **Cau·ca sic.**

CAUCASIAN RACE The white division of mankind.

Cau·ca·sus 1 A mountain range between the Black and Caspian Seas; highest peaks, Mt. Elbrus, 18,465 ft., the highest mountain in Europe, and Mt. Kazbek, 16,546 ft. 2 A region between the Black and Caspian Seas; divided by the Caucasus Mountains into Northern Caucasia and Transcaucasia; chief town, Tiflis. Also **Cau ca si·a.**

CAU CUS *noun* 1 A private or preliminary meeting of members of a political party to select candidates or plan a campaign; a primary. 2 In England, a political committee or other body in charge of shaping political policies, or of a local canvass or election.
—*intr. verb* [CAU·CUSED (-cust) or ·CUSSED, ·CUS·ING or ·CUS SING] To meet in or hold a caucus. [<the Caucus Club, Boston, Mass., <Algonquian *caucawasu*, advisor]

CAU·DA *noun* [·DÆ (dee) *pl.*] A tail, or tail-like appendage. [L., tail]

CAU DAD (-dād) *adv.* Toward the tail: opposed to *cephalad*.

CAU DA E·QUI NA (ē·kwī'·nuh) [L.] The lower end of the spinal cord.

CAU DAL (kaw'·dul) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or near the tail or posterior part of the body; having the nature or form of a tail. 2 Relatively nearer the pole of the body farthest from the head. [<L. *cauda*, tail] —**·LY** *adv.*

Cau DA·TA *noun pl.* An order of amphibians with naked skin, limbs, and a tail, including salamanders and newts: formerly called *Urodela*.

CAU DATE *adj.* Having a tail or tail-like appendage or extremity. Also **CAU DAT ED.**

CAU DEX *noun* [**DI·CES** (dī·seez) or **·DEX·ES** *pl.*] 1 The woody axis or trunk of a tree or woody base of a perennial plant. 2 The main fibers from the spinal cord to the brain. [<L., later *codex*, stem of a tree]

Cau DINE Forks (-deen) Two mountain gorges near Benevento, Italy.

CAU DLE *noun* A warm drink of wine, eggs, gruel, etc., for invalids. [<OF. *caudel* <L. *calidus*, warm]

CAU DRON (-drun) *noun* [Scot.] A caldron.

CAUF *noun* [Scot.] A calf: also spelled *cawf*.

CAUGHT (kawt) Past tense and past participle of CATCH.

CAUK *noun* [Scot.] Chalk; limestone: also spelled *cawk*.

CAUK AN' KEEL [Scot.] Chalk and red clay used to mark sheep.

CAUL *noun* A membrane; specifically, either the great omentum, or that part of the amniotic sac which sometimes envelops the head of a newly born child. To be born with a caul was formerly regarded as a lucky omen. [<OF. *cale*, cap]

CAULD *adj. & noun* [Scot.] Cold.

CAUL·DRON Same as CALDRON.

CAU·LES·CENT (–lĕs′·ĕnt) *adj.* Having a clearly defined stem.

CAU·LI·CLE *noun* A little stem; specifically, the rudimentary stem in the embryo of a seed.

CAU LI FLO′·ROUS *adj.* Characterized by a growth of flowers; borne on the main stem, as flowers and fruits.

CAU′·LI FLOW ER *noun* The fleshy edible head formed by the young flowers of a variety of cabbage (*Brassica oleracea botrytis*); also, the plant. [<L *caulis*, cabbage, + FLOWER]

CAU′ LI FORM *adj.* Shaped like a stem.

CAU LINE (–in *or* –lin) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or growing on a stem. [<Gr. *kaulinos* <*kaulos*, stalk]

CAU LIS *noun* [LES (leez) *pl.*] The stem of a plant.

CAULK, CAULK ER, etc. Same as CALK, etc.

CAU LOME *noun* The axial portion or stem of a plant as distinguished from phyllome, trichome, and root. —**CAU·LOM IC** *adj.*

CAUP *noun* [Scot.] A bowl; cup.

CAUS AL (caw′·ul) *adj.* Pertaining to, constituting, involving, or expressing a cause. —*noun* A word expressive of cause or reason. —**·LY** *adv.*

CAU SAL GI A (–zăl′·jī·uh) *noun* A burning pain, such as often follows injuries of the nerves; neuralgia with severe local pain. [<Gr. *kausis*, burning heat, + *algos*, pain]

CAU SAL I TY (–zal′·i·ti) *noun* [TIES *pl.*] 1 The relation of cause and effect. 2 Causal action or agency. See synonyms under CAUSE.

CAU SA TION (–zā′·shun) *noun* 1 The act, process, or agency of causing, also, the relation of cause and effect. 2 The active force of the principle of causality; causative power or agency. See synonyms under CAUSE.

CAUS A TIVE (caw′· uh·tiv) *adj.* 1 Effective as a cause. 2 In grammar, expressing cause, causal. —*noun* A word that expresses or suggests causation. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CAUSE (cawz) *noun* 1 The power or efficient agent producing a thing or event. 2 Any occasion or condition upon the occurrence of which an event takes place. 3 Any rational ground for choice or action; reason. 4 A great enterprise, movement, principle, or aim. 5 [Law] An action or suit, also, a ground of action. 6 [Obs.] Behalf, interest. 7 [Obs.] The object or end for which anything is done or made; purpose, aim called in philosophy *final cause.*

—*tr. verb.* [CAUSED (kawzd), CAUS ING] To be the cause of, produce, effect, induce, compel. —**CAUS A·BLE** *adj.* —**CAUSE LESS** *adj.* —**CAUS ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): actor, agent, antecedent, author, causality, causation, condition, creator, designer, former, fountain, motive, occasion, origin, originator, power, precedent, reason, source, spring. The efficient *cause*, that which makes anything to be or be done, is the common meaning of the word, as in the saying "There is no effect without a *cause*." Every man instinctively recognizes himself acting through will as the *cause* of his own actions. The *Creator* is the Great First *Cause* of all things. A *condition* is something that necessarily precedes a result, but does not produce it. An *antecedent* simply precedes a result, with or without any agency in producing it; as, Monday is the invariable *antecedent* of Tuesday, but not the *cause* of it. The direct antonym of *cause* is *effect*, while that of *antecedent* is *consequent*. An *occasion* is some event which brings a *cause* into action at a particular moment; gravitation and heat are the *causes* of an avalanche, the steep incline of the mountain side is a necessary *condition*. *Causality* is the doctrine or principle of causes, *causation* the action or working of causes. *Motive* is an impulse of an intelligent being which incites to action, and, if unchecked, is a *cause* of action. Compare DESIGN, REASON. *Antonyms:* consequence, creation, development, effect, end, event, fruit, issue, outcome, outgrowth, product, result.

CAUSE CÉ LÈ BRE (coz seh·leh′·bi) [F.] A famous legal case.

CAU SE RIE′ (co zuh·ree′ *or* cōz·ree′) *noun* 1 Light conversation; informal discussion. 2 A free, unconventional treatment or criticism of a subject; conversational criticism. [<F.]

CAUSE WAY *noun* 1 A raised road or way, as over marshy ground. 2 A sidewalk above the street level. 3 A highway. —*tr. verb* 1 To make a causeway for or through, as a marshy tract. 2 To pave, as a road. [<OF. *cauchie* <LL. *calciata* < *calcio*, tread, <L. *calx*, heel, + WAY]

CAU SEY (caw′·zi) *noun* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A paved way, street, or highway.

CAUS TIC (caws′–) *adj.* 1 Capable of corroding or eating away tissues; burning; corrosive. 2 Causing to smart; stinging; biting; sarcastic and severe. 3 Designating a surface or curve to which all rays reflected or refracted from a curved surface are tangents: so called because along such a surface the heating effect is at the maximum. Also **CAUS·TI CAL.** See synonyms under BITTER.

—*noun* A caustic substance. [<Gr. *kaustikos* <*kaiō*, burn] —**CAUS TI CAL·LY** *adv.*

CAUS TIC·I TY (–tis′·i·ti) *noun* 1 The quality or state of being caustic. 2 Severity of language. See synonyms under ACRIMONY.

CAUSTIC POTASH Potassium hydroxide, KOH.

CAUSTIC SODA Sodium hydroxide, NaOH.

CAU·TER·ANT *adj.* Of or pertaining to cautery or a caustic. —*noun* A cauterizing substance.

CAU′·TER·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] To sear with a caustic drug or a heated iron; make callous or insensible. Also [Br.] **CAU′·TER·ISE.** See synonyms under BURN. —**CAU·TER·I·ZA′·TION, CAU TER·ISM** *noun.*

CAU·TER·Y *noun* [IES *pl.*] The application of a caustic, a cauterizing agent or a searing iron. [<Gr. *kautērion* <*kautēr*, a searing iron]

CAU·TION *noun* 1 Care to avoid injury or misfortune; prudence; wariness. 2 An admonition or warning. 3 [Pop.] A person or thing that alarms, astonishes, or provokes great admiration. —*tr. verb* To advise to be prudent; warn. See synonyms under ADMONISH. [<L. *cautio* <*caves*, beware]

CAU′·TION A·RY *adj.* Constituting or conveying a warning; admonitory.

CAU TIOUS (–shus) *adj.* Exercising or manifesting caution; wary; prudent. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CAU VER Y Same as KAVERI.

CAU VIN (cō·vāN′) [F.] Same as CALVIN.

CA·VAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a cavity. 2 Large and hollow. [<L. *cavus*, hollow]

CAV·AL·CADE′ *noun* A company of riders; a parade. See synonyms under PROCESSION. [<F. <It. *cavalcata* <L. *caballus*, horse]

CAV·A·LIER′ (–leer′) *noun* 1 A horseman; knight. 2 A lover; escort; gallant.

—*adj.* 1 Free and easy; offhand. 2 Haughty; supercilious. —*verb* To escort or play the gallant to (a lady), behave like a cavalier; show arrogance. Also [Obs.] **CAV A·LE′ RO.** [<F. <It. *cavaliere* <L. *caballus*, horse]

Cav·A·LIER′ (–leer′) *noun* A supporter or member of the court party during the reign of Charles I of England, a royalist: opposed to *Roundhead.* —*adj.* Pertaining to the Cavaliers. —**CAV A LIER′·ISM** *noun.*

CAV·A LIER′·LY *adj.* Like or characteristic of a cavalier; gallant, also, haughty. —*adv.* After the manner of a cavalier; disdainfully, haughtily.

CAVALIER POETS A group of English lyrical poets flourishing during the reign of Charles I, including Herrick, Carew, Lovelace, and Suckling.

CA VAL LY *noun* [·LIES *pl.*] 1 A carangoid fish (genus *Caranx*), especially a food fish (*C. hippos*) of the American Atlantic. 2 The cero. Also **CA VAL LA.** [<Sp. *caballa*, horse mackerel, <*cavallo* <L. *caballus*, horse]

CAV AL·RY *noun* 1 Mobile ground troops, organized in mounted, mechanized, or motorized units. 2 One of the principal arms or branches of the U. S. Army and of other armies. 3 Organized, horse-mounted combat troops. 4 Riders, horsemen, etc., collectively. [<It. *cavalleria* <L. *caballus*, horse] —**CAV·AL RY MAN** *noun* [MEN *pl.*]

CA·VAN (cah·vän′) *noun* A measure used in the Philippines: approximately equal to 75 liters or 2½ bushels. [<Sp. *cabán*]

CAV·AN A county of southern Ulster Province, Ireland (Eire); 730 square miles; also its county seat, a small town.

CA VA·TI′ NA (cah·vah·tee′·nah) *noun* A short and simple kind of aria; a song without a second part. [<It.]

CAVE *noun* 1 A natural cavity beneath the earth's surface or in a mountain; a cavern; den. 2 In English politics, a member of a party which seceded from the Liberals in 1866, so called from the application by John Bright of the expression **CAVE OF ADULLAM** (*1 Sam.* xxii, 1, 2) in referring to this party; hence, a seceder or a seceding group. See synonyms under HOLE.

—*verb* 1 To hollow out; cause to fall in. 2 To give way; fall in. —**TO CAVE IN** 1 To fall in or down as when undermined; cause to fall in, as by undermining. 2 [Pop.] To yield utterly; give in, as to argument, hardship, or strain. [<F. <L. *cavea* <*cavus*, hollow]

CA VE AT *noun* 1 [Law] A formal notification to a court or officer not to take a certain step till the notifier is heard. 2 A description of an invention that is not fully perfected, formerly filed in the U. S. Patent Office, which entitled the person filing it to three months' notice before the issuing of a patent for a like invention to another. 3 A caution. [<L., let him beware] —**CA′ VE·A·TOR** *noun.*

CA VE AT EMP TOR Literally, let the purchaser beware: implying that the purchase is made at his own risk.

CA·VE CA NEM [L.] Beware of the dog.

CAVE-IN *noun* A collapse or falling in, as of a mine or tunnel.

CAV ELL, EDITH, 1866–1915, English nurse executed by Germans in World War I.

CAVE MAN 1 A Paleolithic man; a cave-dweller. 2 [Pop.] A violent, undisciplined man.

CAV·EN DISH *noun* A brand of American plug tobacco. [< Cavendish, proper name]

CAV EN DISH, HENRY, 1731?–1810, English chemist and natural philosopher.

CAV ERN *noun* A large cave; a den; cavity. —*tr. verb* To

make like a cavern; hollow out. 2 To enclose, shut up or place in or as in a cavern. [<L. *caverna* <*cavus*, hollow]

CAV·ERN OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Consisting of or containing caverns; like a cavern; hollow; hollow-sounding. 2 Pertaining to rocks having cavities of various sizes and shapes. —**·LY** *adv.*

CAV·ES·SON *noun* A headstall furnished with a noseband having rings attached for a rein or cord by which a trainer on foot directs a horse in circles about him. [<F.]

CA·VET TO (cah·vĕt′·to) *noun* [**·TI** (tee) or **·TOS** *pl.*] A molding having a concave profile of not more than 90° curvature, terminating in a vertical fillet, with a projection usually about equal to its altitude. [<It.]

CAV·I AR′ *noun* A relish consisting of the roe of sturgeon or other fish, either in the natural state (whole grain), and salted, or pressed and salted, especially as prepared in Russia: considered a delicacy. Also **CAV I·ARE′**. [<F. <Turk. *khavyar*]

CAV I CORN *adj.* Having hollow horns. —*noun* Any one of the hollow-horned ruminants. [<L. *cavus*, hollow, + *cornu*, horn]

CA VIE *noun* [Scot.] A hencoop; chicken house.

CAV IL *verb* [**CAV ILED** or **CAV·ILLED**, **CAV IL·ING** or **CAV·IL·LING**] 1 To find fault with. 2 To pick flaws, or raise frivolous objections. —*noun* A captious objection; caviling. [<L. *cavillor* <*cavilla*, jeering] —**CAV IL·ER**, **CAV·IL·LER** *noun* —**CAV IL ING**, **CAV·IL·LING** *adj.* — **CAV·IL·ING LY**, **CAV·IL·LING·LY** *adv.*

CAV·I TA′·TION *noun* The formation of cavities in the water around the blades of a propeller, due to excessive speed of rotation, and resulting in a loss of efficiency of the propeller.

CA·VI TE (cah·vee′·teh) A province in Luzon, P. I.; 610 square miles; also, its capital, a seaport.

CAV·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] A hollow or sunken space; hole. [<F. *cavité* <L. *cavus*, hollow]

CA·VORT *int. verb* 1 To act up; cut up; also to prance and show off; prance, as a horse; curvet. 2 To run and prance around without control. [Perhaps corruption of CURVET]

CA·VOUR (cah·vōōr′), **COUNT CAMILLO B. DI**, 1810–61, Italian statesman.

CA VY *noun* [**·VIES** *pl.*] A small South American burrowing rodent with the tail absent or rudimentary. The guinea pig (*Cavia cobaya*), the **RESTLESS CAVY** (*C. porcellus*), which is probably the ancestral form of the guinea pig, the **SOUTHERN CAVY** (*C. australis*), common on the Patagonian coast, and the harelike **PATAGONIAN CAVY** (*Dolichotis patachonica*) are examples. —**GIANT CAVY** The capybara. [<F. *cavie*; of Carib origin]

CAW *intr. verb* To cry or call: said of crows, rooks, etc.; cry like a crow. —*noun* The cry of a crow, rook, etc. [Imitative]

CAW *tr. verb* [Scot.] To push; drive.

CAW *verb* [Scot.] Same as **CA′** (call).

CAWK *noun* [Scot.] Chalk.

CAWN·PORE A district (2,366 square miles) and city in northern British India; massacre, 1857. Also **CAWN PUR**.

CAX·TON *noun* Any book printed by **WILLIAM CAXTON**, 1422–91, scholar and translator, who introduced printing into England; or a style of type imitating what he used.

CAY *noun* A coastal reef or sandy islet, as in the Gulf of Mexico. See **CKEY**. [<Sp. *cayo*, shoal]

CAY·ENNE (–ĕn′) A French seaport on Cayenne Island; capital of French Guiana, South America.

CAYENNE PEPPER A pungent red powder made from the fruit of various capsicums; red pepper. Also **CAY·ENNE**.



CAYMAN

CAY·MAN (–mun) *noun* A tropical American alligator (genus *Caiman*): also spelled *câiman*. [<Sp.; of Cariban origin]

CAY·MANS (kī·mānz′) An island group NW. of Jamaica, British West Indies; 225 square miles. Also **CAY·MAN IS·LANDS**.

CAY·OTE (kī′·ōte) Same as COYOTE.

CA·YU·GA *noun* A member of a tribe of North American Indians of Iroquoian stock, formerly dwelling around Lake Cayuga, N. Y.: now mostly on reservations in Ontario.

CA·YU·GA LAKE A lake in west-central New York.

CAY·USE (kī·yōōse′) *noun* [Local] 1 An Indian pony. 2 A term applied humorously to any horse of little value.

CAY·USE *noun* A member of a tribe of North American Indians formerly inhabiting Oregon: now almost extinct.

CA·ZIQUE (–zeek′) Same as CACIQUE.

C–BIAS See GRID BIAS.

CE·A·RÁ (sā·ah·rah′) 1 A state in eastern Brazil; 40,241 square miles. 2 Same as FORTALEZA.

CEARÁ RUBBER The coagulated latex of a tropical American tree (*Manihot glaziovi*).

CEASE *verb* [**CEASED** (seest), **CEAS·ING**] 1 To come to an end; stop; desist. 2 To leave off or discontinue (one's own action). 3 [Obs.] To make an end of. —*noun* End; stopping: obsolete except after *without*. [<F. *cesser* <L. *cesso* <*cedo*, yield] —**CEASE·LESS** *adj.* —**·LESS·LY** *adv.* —**·LESS·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (verb): abstain, conclude, desist, discontinue, end, finish, intermit, pause, quit, refrain, stop, terminate. Strains of music may gradually or suddenly *cease*. A man *quits* work on the instant; he may *discontinue* a practice gradually; he *quits* suddenly and completely; he *stops* short in what he may or may not resume; he *pauses* in what he will probably resume. What *intermits* or is *intermitted* returns again, as a fever that *intermits*. Compare ABANDON, DIE, END, REST. *Antonyms*: begin, commence, inaugurate, initiate, institute, originate, start.

CEB A·DIL′·LA Same as SABADILLA.

CE·BU (sāy·bōō′) 1 An island in the south-central Philippine Islands; 1,703 square miles. 2 Seaport and principal city on Cebu Island.

ČECH Y (chĕK′·i) Same as BOHEMIA.

CEC·IL (sĕs′·il *or* see′·sil) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **CÉ·CILE** (seh·seel′), [Dutch] **CE·CI·LI·US** (sā·see′·lī·ŭs).

CEC·IL (sĕs′·il), **EDGAR ALGERNON ROBERT, VISCOUNT**, born 1864, English statesman. —**ROBERT, EARL OF SALISBURY**, 1563?–1612, English statesman. —**WILLIAM, BARON BURGHLEY**, 1520–1598, English statesman.

CE·CIL·I·A (si·sil′·i·uh; *Dutch* sā·see′·lee·uh; *It.* cheh·chee′·lee·ah; *Sp.* theh·thee′·lee·ah) A feminine personal name. Also **CEC·I·LY** (sĕs′–), [F.] **CÉ·CILE** (seh·seel′).

—**CECILIA, SAINT**, died 176, supposedly a Roman virgin who professed Christianity and suffered martyrdom in Sicily; patroness of music: her day is Nov. 22.

CE·CRO PI·A MOTH A very large and handsome moth (*Samia cecropia*) common in the eastern United States.

CE CROPS The legendary first king of Attica and founder of Athens; represented as half man, half dragon.

CE CUM (see′–) *noun* [**CE CA** *pl.*] A blind pouch, or cavity, open at one end, especially that situated between the large and small intestines; the blind gut. Also spelled *cæcum*. [<L. <*cæcus*, blind] —**CE·CAL** *adj.*

CE DAR *noun* A large tree of the pine family (genus *Cedrus*) having evergreen leaves and fragrant wood. There are several varieties as the **CEDAR OF LEBANON** (*C. libani*), **DEODAR CEDAR** (*C. deodara*), etc. —*adj.* Pertaining to or made of cedar. [<F. *cedre* <L. *cedrus* <Gr. *kedros*, cedar tree]

CE′·DAR·BIRD *noun* The common American waxwing. Also **CEDAR WAXWING**.

CEDAR–BROWN *noun* A warm, light brown, the color of cedar wood.

CEDAR CHEST A storage chest for woolens, made of cedar wood, for protection from moths.

CE DARN (–durn) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or made of cedar. 2 Lined or bordered with cedars. Also **CE DARED**.

CEDAR RAPIDS A commercial city in east-central Iowa; cereal-manufacturing.

CEDE *tr. verb* [**CED·ED**, **CED ING**] To yield or give up; surrender title to, transfer: said especially of territory. See synonyms under ABANDON, GIVE. [<L. *cedo*, yield]

CE DIL·LA *noun* A mark under the letter *c* (ç) to indicate the sound of *s*. [<Sp.]

CE DRON Same as KEDRON.

CED U LA (sĕd′·yu·luh; *Sp.* theh′·dōō·lah) *noun* 1 An obligation of the government in certain Spanish-American countries. 2 In the Philippine Islands, a personal registration tax certificate; also, the tax. [<Sp., note, bill, schedule]

CEE *noun* The letter *c*.

CE I BA (see′·ī·buh) *noun* A West Indian and Mexican tree (*Ceiba pentandra*), the ceiba tree, god tree, or silk-cotton tree, yielding kapok. [<Sp.]

CEIL (seel) *tr. verb* 1 To furnish with a ceiling; line the roof of. 2 To sheathe internally; line, as an apartment. [<F. *ciel* <L. *cælum*, heaven, sky]

CEIL·ING *noun* 1 The overhead covering of a room; also, internal sheathing, as of a vessel. 2 The act of one who ceils, as a room. 3 The maximum height to which a given aircraft can be driven. 4 The upward limit of visibility for flying; the distance, expressed in hundreds of feet, between the ground and the base of an overcast or broken cloud formation. 5 The top limit of any thing; specifically, the highest price that can be charged for a given thing. —**ABSOLUTE CEILING** The greatest altitude above sea level at which an airplane can sustain horizontal flight under standard air conditions. —**SERVICE CEILING** The maximum height beyond which an airplane under normal conditions may not climb faster than 100 feet a minute.

CE·JA (sā′·hah) *noun* [Local] The cliff edge or margin of a mesa. [<Sp.]

CEL·A·DON *noun* A Chinese porcelain famous for its beautiful glaze, varying from gray-green to sea-green; also, the delicate gray-green or sea-green color of this porcelain. [<F. *céladon* <Céladon, character in d'Urfé's romance *Astrée*]

Ce·læ·no (-lee'-) 1 In Greek mythology, the third Harpy. 2 One of the Pleiades, daughter of Atlas and Pleione.

cel'·an·dine *noun* 1 A European perennial *(Chelidonium majus)* of the poppy family, with yellow flowers. 2 The pilewort. [<OF. *celidoine* <L. <Gr. *chelidonion* <*chelidōn*, swallow]

cele A combining form from Greek *kēlē*, tumor, used to mean tumor or hernia, as in gastr*ocele*, tumor of the stomach.

Cel'·e·bes (-beez) A Dutch island of the Malay Archipelago; 71,470 square miles; capital, Macassar.

cel·e·brant *noun* One who celebrates; especially, the officiating priest at a mass.

cel'·e·brate *verb* [**·brat·ed, ·brat·ing**] 1 To commemorate joyfully; keep. 2 To make famous, as by song or poem; extol; honor. 3 To observe with solemn rites; as, to *celebrate* mass. 4 To observe the Eucharist. [<L. *celebratus* <*celeber*, renowned] —**cel'·e·brat·er** or **·bra·tor** *noun* —**cel·e·bra'·tion** *noun*.

Synonyms (verb): commemorate, keep, observe, solemnize. To *celebrate* any event or occasion is to make some demonstration of respect or rejoicing because of or in memory of it, or to perform such public rites or ceremonies as it properly demands. We *celebrate* the birth, *commemorate* the death of one beloved or honored. We *celebrate* a national anniversary with music, song, firing of guns and ringing of bells; we *commemorate* by any solemn and thoughtful service, or by a monument or other enduring memorial. We *keep* the Sabbath, *solemnize* a marriage, *observe* an anniversary, we *celebrate* or *observe* the Lord's Supper in which believers *commemorate* the sufferings and death of Christ. See KEEP, PRAISE. *Antonyms*: contemn, despise, dishonor, disregard, forget, ignore, neglect, overlook, profane, violate.

cel'·e·brat·ed *adj.* 1 Famous; renowned. 2 Performed or observed with customary rites.

Synonyms: distinguished, eminent, exalted, famed, famous, glorious, illustrious, noted, renowned. See ILLUSTRIOUS. *Antonyms*: degraded, disgraced, mean, obscure, unknown.

ce·leb·ri·ty *noun* [**·ties** *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being celebrated; fame. 2 A celebrated person. See synonyms under FAME.

ce·ler·i·ty (-lĕr'-) *noun* Quickness of motion; speed; rapidity. [<F. *célérité* <L. *celeritas* <*celer*, swift]

cel·er·y *noun* A biennial herb *(Apium graveolens)*, whose blanched stems are used as a vegetable or salad. [<F. *céleri* <Gr. *selinon*, parsley]

ce·les·ta *noun* A musical instrument, with keyboard of five octaves and hammers that strike steel plates. [<F.]

ce·les·tial (-chul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the sky or heavens. 2 Heavenly; divine. —*noun* A heavenly being. [<OF. <L. *cælestis* <*cælum*, heaven] —**·ly** *adv.*

Ce·les·tial *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Chinese dynasty or dominion. —*noun* A Chinese.

celestial body A star, planet, comet, nebula, etc.

Celestial City In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the heavenly Jerusalem.

Celestial Empire The former Chinese Empire: translation of *Tien Chao*, Heavenly Dynasty.

celestial equator The great circle in which the plane of the earth's equator cuts the celestial sphere: also called *equinoctial circle* or *line*.

celestial globe A globe whose surface depicts the geography of the heavens, fixed stars, constellations, etc.; a spherical representation of the heavens.

celestial pole Either of the two points where the earth's axis of rotation pierces the celestial sphere.

celestial sphere The spherical surface on which the heavenly bodies seem to lie: conceived by astronomers as of infinite diameter and enclosing the universe.

1Ce·les·tine (-teen) One of five popes. Also [F.] **Cé·les·tin** (seh·lĕs·tăN'). [<L., heavenly]

—**Celestine V**, 1214?–96, pope imprisoned by his successor, Boniface VIII.

2Ce·les·tine A member of a Benedictine order of hermits founded by Celestine V. Also **Cel·es·tin'·i·an.**

cel'·es·tite *noun* A vitreous, white, often bluish orthorhombic strontium sulfate, $SrSO_4$. Also **cel'·es·tine.** [<L. *cælestis*, heavenly, <*cælum*, sky]

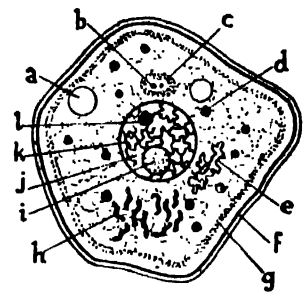
Ce·li·a (see'·lī·uh *or* see'·lyuh; *It.* cheh'·lee·ah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **Cé·lie** (seh·lee').

ce·li·ac *adj.* Of or pertaining to the abdomen; also spelled *cœliac*. [<L. *cœliacus* <Gr. *koilos*, hollow]

cel·i·ba·cy *noun* The state of being unmarried; specifically, abstinence from marriage in accordance with religious vows. [<L. *cœlebs*, unmarried]

cel'·i·bate *adj.* Unmarried; vowed to remain single. —*noun* An unmarried person.

cell *noun* 1 A small, close room, specially one for a prisoner. 2 A small space or cavity, as those bounded by the veins or nerves on the surface of an insect's wing, in the ethmoid bone, in a porous substance, honeycomb, etc.; an areola; loculus. 3 One of the cases or cup-like cavities containing an individual zoospore, as in algæ and many protozoa. 4 One of the ventricular cavities in the brain, formerly supposed to be the seat of special mental faculties. 5 A small, often microscopic mass of protoplasm, variously differentiated in composition, structure, and function, usually containing a central nucleus and enclosed within a semipermeable wall or membrane. It is the fundamental unit of all organisms and the physicochemical basis both of individual development and of organic evolution from the simplest protozoa to the most complex forms of plant and animal life. 6 The unit of a battery, consisting of electrodes in contact with an electrolyte and in which an electric potential is developed by means of chemical action; as, a voltaic *cell*. 7 A body of persons forming a single unit in an organization of similar groups. 8 A small monastery or nunnery dependent on a larger one. 9 The room occupied by a monk or a nun. —**dry cell** A voltaic cell with its electrolyte distributed in plaster or other porous substance. —**daughter cell** One of two or more complete units in which a cell divides. [<OF. *cell* <L. *cella*]



TYPICAL CELL

a Vacuole. *b* Centriole *c* Centrosphere *d* Metaplasm. *e* Golgi body. *f* Cell wall. *g* Plasma membrane. *h* Chondriosome. *i* Plasmosome. *j* Nuclear sap. *k* Chromatin *l* Karyosome.

cel·la *noun* [**·læ** (ee) *pl.*] The enclosed interior of a temple. [<L., small room]

cel·lar *noun* 1 An underground room usually under a building; used for storage. 2 A room for storing wines; hence, the wines. —*tr. verb* To put or keep in or as in a cellar. [<F. *cellier* <L. *cellarium*, pantry]

cel·lar·age (-ij) *noun* 1 A cellar or cellars. 2 Storage in a cellar or the charge for it.

cel·lar·er *noun* 1 The keeper of a cellar, as in a monastery; a butler. 2 A wine merchant.

cel'·lar·et *noun* A case or small cabinet for bottles or decanters, glasses, etc. Also **cel'·lar·ette.**

Cel·li·ni (chĕl·lee'·nee), **Benvenuto**, 1500–1571, Italian sculptor and goldsmith.

cel·lo (chel'·o) *noun* A violoncello. Also **'cel·lo.** —**cel·list** *noun*.

cel·loi·din *noun* A substance composed of pyroxylin, used for embedding microscopic specimens so that they may be cut in thin sections.

Cel'·lo·phane Trade name for a specially treated solidified viscose which has been processed in thin, transparent, and impermeable strips or sheets, variously colored.

cel·lu·lar (sĕl'·yu·lŭr) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a cell or cells; consisting of or containing cells. [<L. *cellula* <*cella*, cell]

cel·lule (sel'·ūle) *noun* 1 A small cell, as on a leaf or the wings of an insect. 2 A boxlike rectangular area in a biplane or triplane formed by the planes or the struts between. [<L. *cellula*]

cel·lu·li'·tis (sĕl·yu-) *noun* Inflammation of the cellular tissue.

Cel·lu·loid (sĕl'·yu-) A trade name for a hard, elastic, inflammable, plastic compound, made by subjecting gun-cotton (pyroxylin) mixed with camphor and other substances to hydraulic pressure.

cel'·lu·lose (sĕl'·yu·lōse) *noun* An amorphous white carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)x$, isomeric with starch, insoluble in all ordinary solvents, and forming the fundamental material of the structure of plants. [<L. *cellula*; see CELLULAR]

cellulose acetate One of various compounds insoluble in water, produced by the action of acetic or sulfuric acid on cellulose: used for photographic films, varnish, rayon, etc.

cel·lu·lous *adj.* Consisting of cells.

Ce·lom Same as COELOM.

cel·o nav·i·ga'·tion *noun* That part of navigation in which position is determined by observation of celestial bodies; nautical astronomy. [<L. *cælum*, sky, + NAVIGATION]

Cel·o·tex Trade name for a sound-absorbing and heat-insulating board made by compressing bagasse into sheets.

Cel·si·us scale A temperature scale from which the centigrade scale developed, based on the boiling point of water as 0° and the freezing point as 100°: now in disuse. [< Anders Celsius, 1701–1744, Swedish astronomer]

Cel·sus Epicurean philosopher of the 2d century.

—**Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius** Roman medical writer of the 1st century.

CELT (selt) *noun* A prehistoric or primitive implement or weapon of stone or bronze. [<L. *celtes*, stone chisel]



CHIPPED CELT
Side and front view.

Celt (selt *or* kelt) *noun* **1** A person of Celtic linguistic stock, now represented by the Irish, Welsh, Highland Scots, Manx, Cornish, and Bretons, formerly by the ancient Gauls and Britons. **2** One of an ancient people of central and western Europe, known to the Greeks as *Keltoi* and to the Romans as *Celtae*, described as being fair and of great stature. Also spelled *Kelt*.

Celt·ic *noun* A group of Indo-European languages related to both the Italic and Teutonic: including ancient Gaulish, Cymric or Brythonic (Cornish, Welsh, Breton), and Goidelic (Irish, Gaelic, Manx). —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Celtic peoples, their language, or culture. Also spelled *Keltic*.

CELTIC CROSS See under CROSS.

Celt·i·cism (-sizm) *noun* **1** A custom, idiom, or peculiarity of the Celts. **2** Devotion to Celtic customs.

Celt·i·cist *noun* An authority on or scholar in the Celtic languages and literature.

CELTIC RENAISSANCE **1** The resurgence of Irish national spirit, interest in Old Irish literature, and the creation of new, 1890– , led by Lady Augusta Gregory, AE., Douglas Hyde, W. B. Yeats, John M. Synge, etc. **2** The revival of Gaelic as the national language in the schools and business of the Irish Free State.

Celt·ism *noun* The Celtic temperament or spirit.

Celt·ist *noun* An authority on the Celts.

CEL·TI·UM *noun* Hafnium.

CE·MENT *noun* **1** Any substance, as a preparation of glue, red lead, or lime, the hardening of which causes objects between which it is applied to adhere firmly. **2** Any compound or substance applied in the form of a mortar and used for producing a hard and stony, smooth, waterproof surface, coating, filling, or lining, as for a floor or cistern. Ordinary cement is made by heating limestone and clay, or a natural rock containing both materials in right proportions. When it will harden under water, it is **HYDRAULIC CEMENT.** **3** That which serves to bind together persons or interests; bond of union. **4** A finely divided metal obtained by precipitation; as, *cement* copper, *cement* gold, *cement* silver, also the substance in which iron is packed in the process of cementation. **5** Auriferous gravel held together by a clayey or silicic bond; also, the binding substance. **6** The glassy base of an igneous rock. **7** Cementum. —**PORTLAND CEMENT** A hydraulic cement made by calcining limestone with clayey matter, such as chalk and river mud. —*verb* To unite or become united by means of cement; hold together firmly; cohere; also to coat or line with cement, as a cistern. [<OF. <L. *caementum* <*caedo*, cut] —**CE·MENT·ER** *noun*.

CE·MEN·TA'·TION (sē·mĕn- *or* sĕm·ĕn-) *noun* **1** The act of cementing; result of cementing. **2** A process of making steel by heating wrought iron in charcoal until it is carburized, or in making so-called malleable iron by heating cast iron in a bed of red hematite until it is partly decarburized. **3** The method of precipitating a metal from its solution, as the precipitation of metallic copper from a copper sulfate solution by means of metallic iron.

CE·MENT·ITE *noun* Iron combined with carbon as it exists in steel before hardening; carbide of iron, Fe_3C. [<CEMENT]

CE·MENT·UM *noun* The layer of bony tissue developed over the roots of the teeth about the fifth month after birth. Also **CE·MENT.** [<L.]

CEM'·E·TER·Y (-tĕr·ĭ) *noun* [-IES *pl.*] A place for the burial of the dead; formerly, a churchyard or a catacomb; now, usually, a large parklike enclosure, laid out and kept for purposes of interment. [<L. *cemeterium* <Gr. *koimeterion* <*koimaō*, put to sleep]

CEN-, CENO- Combining forms from Greek *koinos*, common.

Cen·ci (chĕn'·chee), **BEATRICE**, 1577–1599, Roman lady, beheaded as an accessory to her father's murder.

CEN·ES·THE'·SIA (-thee'·zhuh) *noun* The diffuse internal awareness of bodily existence, caused by the interaction of numerous unlocalized sensations whose aggregate expression may be of any degree of pain or pleasure. Also **CEN·ES·THE'·SIS**; sometimes spelled *cœnesthesia*, *cœnesthesis*. [<Gr. *koinos*, common, + *aisthēsis*, feeling] —**CEN·ES·THET'·IC** *adj.*

Ce·nis (suh·nee'), **MONT** **1** An Alpine peak on the French–Italian frontier, 6,895 ft. **2** A railway tunnel between France and Italy; 8 miles long.

CEN'·O·BITE *noun* A monk; a member of a religious community (convent or monastery), as distinguished from a religious recluse, or *anchorite*. Also spelled *cœnobite*. [<Gr. *koinos*, common, + *bios*, life] —**CEN·O·BIT'·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.* —**CEN'·O·BIT·ISM** *noun*.

CE·NO·BI·UM *noun* [-BIA *pl.*] The abode of a society that has all things in common; a monastery or other such religious community. Also **CEN·O·BY.** [<LL. *cœnobium* <Gr. *koinobion* <*koinos*, common, + *bios*, life]

CEN·O·GEN'·E·SIS (-jĕn'-) *noun* A form of development in which the characters of an individual organism are acquired through the influence of the environment and are not typical of the group to which it belongs. Also spelled *cœnogenesis*, *kenogenesis*. —**CEN·O·GE·NET'·IC** *adj.*

CEN'·O·TAPH (-taf) *noun* **1** An empty tomb. **2** A monument erected to the dead but not containing the remains. [<Gr. *kenos*, empty, + *taphos*, tomb] —**CEN·O·TAPH'·IC** *adj.*

CE·NO·ZO'·IC *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to the fourth and latest of the eras of geologic time, following the Mesozoic, and extending to and including the present. The Cenozoic rocks are customarily divided into the Tertiary and Quaternary (or Pleistocene) systems. **2** Same as TERTIARY. —*noun* The Cenozoic period: called also the *age of mammals*. Also spelled *Cainozoic*, *Cainozoic*. [<Gr. *kainos*, new, + *zōe*, life, <*zaō*, live]

CENSE *verb* [CENSED (sĕnst), **CENS·ING**] To perfume with incense; offer burning incense to. [<INCENSE]

CEN·SER *noun* A vessel for burning incense, especially in religious ceremonies; thurible. [<L. *incensum*, incense]

CEN·SOR *noun* **1** An official examiner of manuscripts and plays, empowered to prohibit their publication or performance if offensive to the government or subversive of good morals; also, an official who examines despatches, letters, etc.; and, if necessary, prohibits forwarding or publication, especially in time of war. **2** Anyone who censures or arraigns; a critic. **3** In ancient Rome, one of two magistrates who kept the public register of citizens and of their property, and were entrusted with the supervision of public manners and morals. **4** In psychoanalysis, the subconscious mental force that disguises painful or unwanted memories and complexes or prevents them from rising to conscious recognition.

—*tr. verb* To act as censor of; delete. [<L. *censeo*, judge] —**CEN·SO·RI·AL** *adj.*

CEN·SO·RI·OUS *adj* **1** Given to censure; judging severely; faultfinding. **2** Containing or involving censure, as remarks. See synonyms under CAPTIOUS. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

CEN·SOR·SHIP *noun* **1** The office, term, power, or act of a censor or critic. **2** In psychoanalysis, the aggregate of selective agencies, both unconscious and deliberate, which are responsible for the suppression of unpleasant memories and thoughts, for the inhibition of impulses and behavior deemed improper, and for the exercise of discipline over the tendencies of the primitive ego or id.

CENSORSHIP OF BOOKS The authority confided to a Roman Catholic group to examine and condemn books against faith or morality. See INDEX.

CEN·SUR·A·BLE *adj.* Deserving censure; culpable; blameworthy. —**·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**·A·BLY** *adv.*

CEN·SURE *noun* **1** Disapproval; condemnation or blame; adverse criticism. **2** Reprimand or discipline by ecclesiastical or political authority. **3** Critical recension of a literary work; revision. **4** [Obs.] A formal judgment or judicial sentence; opinion.

—*tr. verb.* [CEN·SURED, **CEN·SUR·ING**] **1** To express disapproval of; condemn, blame. **2** To punish by a public reprimand, with or without some other penalty. **3** [Obs.] To pass judgment upon. [<F. <L. *censura* <*censeo*, judge] —**CEN·SUR·ER** *noun*.

CEN·SUS *noun* [CEN·SUS·ES *pl.*] **1** An official numbering of the people of a country or district, embracing statistics of nativity, age, sex, employment, possessions, etc.; also, the printed record of it. **2** In ancient Rome, a similar enumeration of the people, but with special reference to their property, in order to determine taxation. [<L. <*censeo*, assess] —**CEN·SU·AL** *adj.*

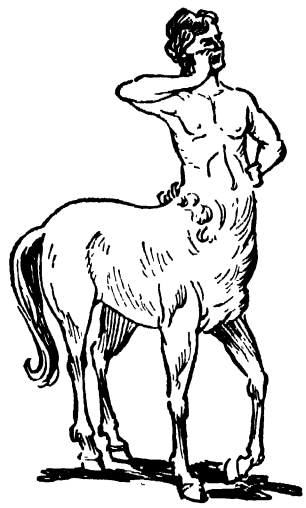
CENSUS-TAKER *noun* A person who gathers data for a census.

CENT *noun* **1** The hundredth part of a dollar, in the United States and Liberia, also in Canada and some other British colonies. In the United States it is legal tender for all sums not exceeding twenty-five cents. **2** Centum or cento, hundred; an abbreviation. **3** The hundredth part of a standard unit in other money systems, as of the florin of the Netherlands. Equivalent forms are the centavo, centesimo, and centime. **4** A unit of pitch in music, equal to one one-hundredth of the interval between any two successive semi-tones of the equally tempered scale: an octave contains 1200 cents. — **WORTH A CENT** Very well or at all; as, the car won't run *worth a cent*. [<F. <L. *centum*, hundred]

CEN·TAL *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to a hundred. **2** Counting by the hundred. —*noun.* An English weight of 100 pounds avoirdupois, the same as the hundredweight of the United States.

CEN·TARE *noun* A measure of area, one square meter: also spelled *centiare*. See METRIC SYSTEM.

CEN·TAUR *noun* 1 In Greek mythology, one of a race of people of Thessaly, having the head, arms, and body of a man from the waist up, united to the body and legs of a horse. 2 An expert horseman. [<Gr. *kentauros*]



CENTAUR

CEN TAU·RUS A constellation of the southern sky which contains **ALPHA CENTAURI**, the third brightest star known. See CONSTELLATION. Also **CEN·TAUR.**

CEN·TAU·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 One of certain small, mostly annual herbs (genera *Centaurium* and *Sabatia*) of the gentian family, with opposite leaves and clusters of rose, purple, or pink flowers, especially *C. umbellatum*, the bloodwort. 2 A milkwort (*Polygala polygama*). [<L. *centaurium*]

CEN·TA VO (thĕn·tah'·vō) *noun* A small nickel or copper coin of Spain and Latin America; the hundredth part of a monetary unit, as of a peso. [<Sp.]

CEN·TE·NA'·RI·AN *noun* One who has reached the age of one hundred years. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to a hundred years, or to a hundredth anniversary.

CEN' TE NA RY *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a hundred or a century. 2 Completing a century. —*noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A hundredth anniversary. 2 A period of a hundred years. [<L. *centum*, hundred]

CEN·TEN NI AL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a hundredth anniversary. 2 A hundred years old or more. —*noun* 1 A hundredth anniversary; also, its celebration. 2 A period of a hundred years, centennium. [<L. *centum*, hundred, + *annus*, a year] —**·LY** *adv.*

CENTENNIAL STATE Nickname of COLORADO.

CEN TEN NI UM *noun* A century.

CEN·TER *noun* 1 The point or place equally distant from the extremities, or from the different sides of anything; the middle; as, the *center* of the town. 2 The point, object, or place about which things cluster or to which they converge. 3 A fixed point or line about which a thing or things revolve; point of attraction or convergence, focal point; as, the *center* of interest. 4 The point of divergence, emanation, or radiation, nucleus; origin. 5 The earth considered as the center of the universe; the center of the earth. 6 The part of a target nearest the bull's-eye, or a shot striking this part. 7 The middle part of an army in order of battle, occupying the front between the wings. 8 One of two conical points, as in a lathe, between which an object is held and rotated on an axial line. The one at the end from which the object is rotated is the **LIVE CENTER**, the other the **DEAD CENTER.** 9 The depression in a piece of revolving work, as a shaft, into which the conical point enters to support it. 10 The person who takes the middle position of the forward line in many athletic games, as football, basketball, etc. 11 Any place considered the hub of a specific activity; as, a manufacturing or dramatic *center*.

—*verb* [**CEN·TERED** or **CEN·TRED, CEN·TER·ING** or **CEN·TRING**] 1 To be or to place in the center; supply with a center. 2 To draw to or converge in a center; concentrate. 3 To determine the center of; shape (a lens) so as to have it thickest in the center.

—*adj.* Central; middle. Also spelled *centre*. [<L. *centrum* <Gr. *kentron* <*kentō*, prick]

Synonyms (noun): middle, midst. We speak of the *center* of a circle, the *middle* of a room or the street. The *center* is equally distant from every point of the circumference of a circle, or from the opposite boundaries on each axis of a parallelogram, etc.; *middle* is more general and less definite. The *center* is a point; the *middle* may be a line or a space. We say *at the center; in the middle. Midst* commonly implies a group or multitude of surrounding objects. Compare synonyms for AMID. *Antonyms*: bound, boundary, circumference, perimeter, rim.

CEN·TER *noun* In some European legislatures, the members sitting on the middle benches; in Germany, the former Clerical or Roman Catholic Party. The Moderate Conservatives and the Moderate Liberals were often called respectively the *Right* and the *Left Center*, whether acting with or independently of the ministry. Also spelled *Centre*. —**CEN·TRIST** *noun.*

CEN'·TER·BIT *noun* A bit with a cutting edge that revolves about a central point.

CEN'·TER·BOARD *noun* 1 In certain fore-and-aft vessels, a movable device which can be lowered through a watertight slot so as to prevent leeway. 2 A boat furnished with this device.

CEN TER·ING *noun* 1 The act or operation of bringing an object within the focus of a microscope, telescope, etc. 2 A temporary support of an arch or other part of a building. Also **CEN·TRING.**

CENTER OF MASS That point in a body at which all its mass can be concentrated without altering the effect of gravitation upon it; the point in which a body acted upon by gravity or other parallel forces is balanced in all positions; commonly but less correctly known as **CENTER OF GRAVITY.** Also **CENTER OF INERTIA, CENTROID.**

CEN'·TER PIECE *noun* An ornament in the center of a table, ceiling, etc., or between other ornaments. Also spelled *centrepiece*.

CENTER TABLE A medium-sized table of almost any shape, finished on all sides to stand in the center of a room.

CEN·TES·I·MAL (-mul) *adj.* 1 One-hundredth. 2 Pertaining to progression by hundreds. [<L. *centesimus*, hundredth] —**·LY** *adv.*

CEN TES·I·MO *noun* 1 [·MI (mee) *pl.*] An Italian coin, the hundredth part of a lira. 2 [·MOS *pl.*] A small Uruguayan coin, the hundredth part of a peso.

CENTI· Combining form from Latin *centum*, hundred, used to mean hundred, as in *centi*pede, and in the metric system to denote the one-hundredth part, as in *centi*liter, *centi*stere, etc.

CEN·TI·ARE (-āre) Same as CENTARE.

CEN'·TI·GRADE *adj.* Graduated to a scale of a hundred. On the **CENTIGRADE THERMOMETER** the freezing point of water is zero and its boiling point 100°. The Celsius scale (in disuse) is the reverse of this. The distance between those two points in the Fahrenheit and Réaumur is 180° and 80° respectively. See TEMPERATURE. [<L. *centum*, hundred; and see GRADE]

CEN' TI·GRAM *noun* The hundredth part of a gram. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **CEN' TI GRAMME.**

CEN·TILE (-til) Same as PERCENTILE.

CEN'·TI LI TER *noun* The hundredth part of a liter. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **CEN' TI LI TRE.**

CEN·TI MAN' US See HECATONCHEIRES.

CEN·TIME (sahN·teem') *noun* In France, Belgium, and Switzerland, a hundredth of a franc. [<F.]

CEN'·TI·ME TER *noun* The hundredth part of a meter. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **CEN'·TI ME TRE.**

CENTIMETER-GRAM-SECOND See C.G.S.

CEN TI·MO *noun* [Sp.] One one-hundredth part of a peseta.

CEN'·TI·PEDE *noun* An elongate myriapod (class *Chilopoda*) having a pair of legs to each segment, the front pair being modified into poison fangs. The sting of the larger and tropical species is highly venomous. Also **CEN'·TI PED.** [<L. *centum*, hundred, + *pes*, *pedis*, foot]

CEN'·TI·POISE (-poyz) *noun* The hundredth part of a poise: a unit in the determination of viscosity.

CEN'·TI·STERE *noun* A hundredth of a stere or cubic meter. See METRIC SYSTEM. [<F. *centistère*]

CENT·NER *noun* 1 The hundredweight of various European countries, or 110.23 lbs., equal to 50 kilograms. 2 In metallurgy, a hundred pounds. 3 In assaying, one dram. —**METRIC CENTNER** Same as QUINTAL. [<Flem. *centener* <L. *centenarius*]

CEN·TO *noun* 1 A writing composed of selections from various authors or from different works of the same author; a patchwork composition. 2 [Obs.] Patchwork. [<L., patchwork]

CENTR· See CENTRO-.

CEN·TRAD *noun* A physical unit of angular measurement, equal to one one-hundredth of a radian. —*adv.* In zoology, toward the center.

CEN·TRAL (-trul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to, equidistant or acting from, the center; being a dominant or controlling factor, element, etc.; chief; hence, constituting the principal point; as, a *central* event in history. —*noun* 1 [Pop.] A telephone exchange; also, the operator in charge of it. 2 In Latin America, a sugar mill grinding for a number of plantations. [<L. *centralis* <*centrum*, center] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CENTRAL AMERICA The southern part of North America, between Mexico and Colombia, comprising Guatemala, British Honduras, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama.

CENTRAL INDIA A political agency in India; 52,047 square miles; includes 89 native states.

CEN·TRAL·ISM *noun* Concentration of control in a central authority, especially of government control. —**CEN·TRAL·IST** *noun & adj.* —**CEN·TRAL·IS'·TIC** *adj.*

CEN·TRAL·I·TY *noun* 1 The state of being central. 2 Tendency toward or situation at a center.

CEN'·TRAL·IZE *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To make central; bring or come to a center; concentrate. Also **CEN'·TRAL·ISE.** —**CEN·TRAL·I·ZA'·TION** *noun* —**CEN'·TRAL·IZ·ER** *noun.*

Central Powers The countries opposed to the Allied Nations in World War I: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

Central Provinces and Berar An area in central India (98,533 square miles) consisting of British-governed provinces (80,766 square miles) and the region of Berar (17,767 square miles), leased in perpetuity to the British from the state of Hyderabad; capital, Nagpur.

central spindle The fibrous portions of protoplasm lying between the asters in a karyokinetic division of a cell, and about which the chromosomes are grouped.

CEN·TRE (-tur) Same as CENTER.

CENTRI- Combining form from Latin *centrum*, center, as in *centri*fugal: equivalent of CENTRO-: used with words of Latin origin.

CEN·TRIC *adj.* 1 Central; centrally situated. 2 Belonging to or described around a center. 3 Related to or connected with a nerve center. Also **CEN TRI CAL.** — **CEN·TRI·CAL′·I·TY, CEN TRIC·I·TY** (-tris′-) *noun* — **CEN·TRI CAL·LY** *adv.*

CEN·TRIF·U GAL (-yu·gul) *adj.* 1 Directed or tending away from a center; radiating: opposed to *centripetal*. 2 Employing centrifugal force; as, a *centrifugal* pump. 3 In botany, developing from the center or apex outward, or toward the base; determinate; also, turned from the center toward the side of a fruit, as a radicle. 4 Leading away from the central nervous system; efferent. — *noun* 1 A drumlike part of a centrifugal machine. 2 *pl.* Sugars from which the molasses has been removed by a centrifugal machine: also **CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR.** [<L. *centrum*, center, + *fugio*, flee] — **CEN·TRIF U·GAL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun* — **CEN·TRIF′·U·GAL IZE** *tr. verb* — **CEN·TRIF·U·GAL·LY** *adv.*

CENTRIFUGAL FORCE The reaction of a body against a force that is causing it to move in a curved path: caused by inertia.

CEN′·TRI·FUGE (-fyōōj) *noun* A rotary machine, with accessory containers, tubes, etc., for the separation by controlled centrifugal force of substances having different densities. — **ULTRA CENTRIFUGE** A centrifuge whose rotor, sometimes driven by blasts of hydrogen, will deliver several million revolutions per minute: used for high precision scientific and laboratory work. — **CEN·TRIF U·GA′·TION** *noun.*

CEN·TRI OLE *noun* A minute structure, frequently double, enclosed within the centrosome which forms the center of the aster in cell division, and with which it makes up the central body. For illustration see under CELL.

CEN·TRIP·E·TAL (-tul) *adj.* 1 Directed, tending, or drawing toward a center; as, *centripetal* force. 2 Acting by drawing toward a center; as, a *centripetal* pump. 3 Developing from without toward the center or in the direction of the apex; also, turned toward the axis of the fruit, as a radicle. 4 Conducting toward the central nervous system; afferent. [<L. *centrum*, center, + *peto*, seek]

CENTRIPETAL FORCE A force drawing a body toward a center around which it revolves.

CENTRO- Combining form from Greek *kentron*, center, as in *centro*sphere: also *centr-*.

CEN TRO BAR′·IC (-bär′·ik) *adj.* Relating to the center of mass of a body.

CEN TROID *noun* Center of mass.

CEN′·TRO·SOME (-sōme) *noun* The small area of protoplasm at the center of each aster in cell division; it contains the centrioles. [<CENTRO- + Gr. *sōma*, body] — **CEN·TRO·SOM′·IC** *adj.*

CEN′·TRO·SPHERE (-sfeer) *noun* 1 The central portion of the terrestrial globe. Compare HYDROSPHERE, LITHOSPHERE. 2 In living cells, the attraction sphere from which the astral rays diverge, and which surrounds the centrosome, if any. For illustration see under CELL.

CEN·TRUM *noun* [**TRA** or **·TRUMS** *pl.*] 1 A center or central mass. 2 The body of a vertebra. [<L.]

CEN·TUM (ken′-) *noun* One of the two main divisions of the Indo-European languages, namely, the western division, including all the Hellenic, Italic, Celtic, and Teutonic languages and dialects, in which the proto-Indo-European guttural *k* is represented by a guttural. Compare SATEM.

CEN·TUM·VIR (sen·tum′·vur) *noun* [**·VIRS** or **·VI·RI** (vī·rī) *pl.*] In ancient Rome, one of the judges (105 to 180 in number) appointed yearly to try common causes. — **·AL** *adj.*

CEN·TUM′·VI·RATE *noun* 1 The office or term of a centumvir. 2 The centumviri as a body. 3 Any body of 100 men.

CEN·TU·PLE (-tu′·pl) *tr. verb* [**·PLED** (pld), **·PLING**] To increase a hundredfold. — *adj.* Increased a hundredfold. [<F. <L. *centuplus*, hundredfold]

CEN·TU′·PLI·CATE (-tū′-) *tr. verb* [**·CAT ED, ·CAT·ING**] To multiply by a hundred; centuple. — *adj. & noun* Hundredfold.

CEN·TU RI·AL (-tū′·rī·ul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a century of the Roman army or people. 2 Of or pertaining to a hundred years.

CEN·TU·RIED (-chōō- *or* -tū·rid) *adj.* Continued or maintained for one or more than one century; having endured for hundreds of years.

CEN·TU·RI·ON (-tū′·rĭ·un) *noun* A captain of a century in the ancient Roman army.

CEN·TU·RY (-chōō·rī) *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 One hundred consecutive years, reckoning from a specific date; a period of 100 years in any system of chronology, especially in reckoning from the first year of the Christian era; as, the twentieth *century*, 1901–2000 A.D. 2 A body of Roman foot-soldiers (at one time 100 men); one-sixtieth of a legion; also, one of the 193 divisions into which the Roman people were divided according to their incomes. 3 A hundred; hundred things of the same kind collectively. [<L. *centuria* <*centum*, hundred]

CENTURY-PLANT *noun* A succulent plant *(Agave americana)* of the amaryllis family, flowering in ten to thirty years and then dying: hence popularly supposed to bloom once in a century.

CEORL (kyŭrl) *noun* In ancient England, a freeman of the lowest rank; a churl. [<OE., churl] — **CEORL·ISH** *adj.*

CEPH·A·E LINE (cef·āy′·uh·lin) *noun* A white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{28}H_{38}O_4N_2$, from ipecac: regarded as more powerful than emetine. [<LL. <Gr. *kephalē*, head, + *eilō*, compress]

CEPHAL-, CEPHALO- Combining forms from Greek *kephalē*, head, as in *cephal*algia, headache, and *cephalo*gram, an outline drawing of the skull.

CEPH A·LAD (sĕf′-) *adv.* Toward the head of an animal body: opposed to *caudad*.

CE PHAL·IC (-fāl′·ik) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, on, in, or near the head; performing the functions of a head. 2 Relatively nearer the head or the end of the body where the head is situated; as, the *cephalic* end of the sternum. [<Gr. *kephalē*, head]

CEPHALIC INDEX The figure that expresses the ratio of the greatest breadth of the human skull to the greatest length, the former being multiplied by 100. Skulls are usually designated as *brachycephalic* (short and of excessive breadth: index of 81 to 85.4); *mesocephalic*, between 75 and 80; *dolichocephalic* (long: index of 75.9 or less).

CEPH A·LIN (sĕf′-) *noun* A yellowish amorphous phospholipid obtained from brain substance or spinal cord of mammals, which acts as a blood-coagulant: also spelled *kephalin*. [<Gr. *kephalē*, head, + -IN]

CEPH·A·LI·ZA′·TION *noun* Concentration or localization of functions, powers, or parts in or toward the head; as, the *cephalization* of the vertebrate nervous system.

CEPH·A·LO·CAU′·DAL (sĕf-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the head or tail, or to the long axis of the body. Also **CEPH·A·LO·CER′·CAL.** [<Gr. *kephalē*, head, + L. *cauda*, tail]

CEPH·A·LO·CHOR′·DATE *adj.* Having the notochord continued into the head: said especially of the lancelets. — **CEPH·A·LO·CHOR′·DAL** *adj.*

CEPH·A·LOM′·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the head or skull, as for ascertaining the size of a fetal head (in parturition); craniometer. — **CEPH·A·LOM′·E·TRY** *noun.*

CEPH·A·LO′·NI·A (sĕf-) One of the Ionian Islands, Greece; 277 square miles; capital, Argostoli: also [Gr.] *Kephallenia*.

CEPH′·A·LO·POD (sĕf′-) *noun* Any one of a class of highly developed marine molluscs *(Cephalopoda)*, such as squids, cuttlefishes, octopuses, etc., having a clearly defined head and eyes, a beaked mouth, ink sac, and tentacles or arms in the place of feet: also **CEPH·A·LOP·O·DAN, CEPH·A·LO·PODE.** — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Cephalopoda*: also **CEPH·A·LO·POD′·IC, CEPH·A·LOP′·O·DOUS.** [<Gr. *kephalē*, head, + *pous, podos*, foot]

CEPH·A·LO·THO′·RAX (sĕf-) *noun* The anterior portion of certain arthropods, as crustaceans and arachnids, consisting of the united head and thorax. — **CEPH·A·LO·THO·RAC′·IC** *adj.*

CEPH·A·LOUS (-lus) *adj.* Having a head.

CE·PHAS (see′·fus) A masculine personal name. *John* i, 42. [<Aramaic, a stone]

CEPH·E·ID VARIABLE (sĕf′-) Any of a class of variable stars characterized by a uniform, relatively short-term cycle of brightness associated with corresponding internal changes: so called from the star Delta in the constellation of Cepheus.

CE·PHEUS (see′·fyōōs *or* -fī·us) 1 In Greek legend, a king of Ethiopia, husband of Cassiopeia and father of Andromeda. 2 A northern constellation near Draco and Cassiopeia. See CONSTELLATION.

CER-, CERO- Combining forms from Greek *kēros*, or Latin *cera*, wax, used to mean like, consisting of, or pertaining to wax.

CE RA·CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* Of the nature of or like wax; waxy. [<L. *cera*, wax]

CE·RAM (suh·răm′; *Pg.* seh·rowN′) An island of Netherlands Indies, west of New Guinea; 6,800 square miles.

CE·RAM·IC *adj.* Pertaining to pottery: also spelled *keramic*. Compare VITREOUS. [<Gr. *keramos*, potters' clay]

CE·RAM·ICS *noun* The art of molding, modeling, and baking in clay. — **CER·A·MIST** *noun.*

CE·RAR·GY·RITE (-jī·rīte) *noun* An isometric brown, easily sectile silver chloride, AgCl; horn-silver. [<Gr. *keras*, horn, + *argyritēs*, of silver, <*argyros*, silver]

CE·RAS·TES (–teez) *noun* A horned viper of North Africa and the Near East *(Cerastes cornutus).* [<L. <Gr. *kerastēs* <*keras,* horn]

CERAT-, CERATO- Combining forms from Greek *keras,* horn.

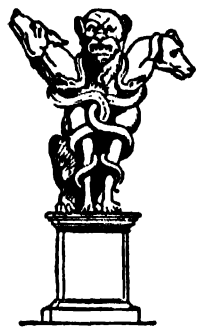
CE·RATE *noun* A medicated ointment of oil or lard, with wax, etc. Cerates are intermediate between ointments and plasters. [<L. *cera,* wax]

CE·RAT·ED (–rāy·tid) *adj.* Covered with wax.

CE·RAT·O·DUS *noun* The barramunda. [<Gr. *keras,* horn, + *odous,* tooth]

CER·A·TOID *adj.* 1 Horny; horn-shaped. 2 Of or pertaining to a suborder *(Ceratoidea)* of mostly small deep-sea fishes having luminescent organs.

CER·BE·RUS (sûr'–) *noun* In classical mythology, the three-headed dog guarding the portals of the infernal regions. — **CER·BE·RE·AN** *adj.*



CERBERUS

CER·CA·RI·A (sur–) *noun* [·Æ (ee) *pl.*] A larval parasitic form of a trematode worm, originating as a bud from a birth stage and having a tail that is lost in the adult. [<Gr. *kerkos,* tail] — **CER·CA·RI·AL** *adj.* — **CER·CA·RI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

CER·CUS (sur'·kus) *noun* [·CI (si) *pl.*] One of a pair of anal appendages found in many insects, as in the cockroach. [<Gr. *kerkos,* tail]

CERE *tr. verb* [**CERED, CER·ING**] 1 [Obs.] To cover with or as with wax; to wax. 2 To wrap in cerecloth; wrap (a dead body). [<F. *cire* <L. *cera,* wax]

CERE *noun* A waxlike, fleshy area about the bill, in parrots and birds of prey, containing the nostrils.

CE·RE·AL *noun* 1 A grain, or a grain-yielding plant. 2 A breakfast dish made from a cereal grain. — *adj.* Pertaining to edible grain. [<L. *Cerealis* <CERES (goddess)]

CER E BEL' LUM (sĕr–) *noun* [**BEL'·LA** *pl.*] The massive, dorsally located organ of the central nervous system, below and behind the hemispheres of the brain. It is the coordination and equilibrium center. [<L. <*cerebrum,* brain] — **CER·E·BEL'·LAR, ·BEL'·LIC, ·BEL'·LOUS** *adj.*

CEREBR-, CEREBRO- Combining forms from Latin *cerebrum,* brain, used to mean the brain, or pertaining to the brain and (the part named in the rest of the word), as in *cerebralgia* and *cerebrospinal.*

CER E·BRAL (sĕr'·i·brul) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like the brain. 2 Appealing to the intellect; requiring mental activity; intellectual. 3 Designating sounds given to certain letters by touching the under surface of the tip of the tongue to the roof of the mouth.
— *noun* A cerebral consonant, as the strong *t* and *d* sounds in certain Oriental languages.

CEREBRAL HEMISPHERES The two halves into which the brain is divided.

CER'·E BRATE (sĕr'–) *verb* [**·BRAT·ED, ·BRAT·ING**] To have or manifest brain action; to think. — **CER·E·BRA'·TION** *noun.*

CER E BRIN (sĕr'–) *noun* Phrenosin.

CER E·BRI' TIS *noun* Inflammation of the brain.

CER'·E BRO·SIDE (sĕr'–) or **CE RE'·BRO·SIDE** *noun* A nitrogenous fatty substance found in brain and nerve tissue, containing galactose and forming a series of complex fatty acids, as phrenosin, kerasin, and nervon: also called *galactoside, galactolipin.*

CER E BRO·SPI'·NAL (sĕr–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the brain and the spinal cord.

CEREBROSPINAL AXIS The brain and spinal cord.

CEREBROSPINAL FEVER Meningitis.

CER·E·BRUM (sĕr'–) *noun* [·BRA *pl.*] The upper anterior part of the brain above the pons and the cerebellum, consisting of two hemispherical masses. It constitutes the chief bulk of the brain in man and the higher animals, and is assumed to be the seat of thought and will. [<L.] — **CER·E·BRIC** *adj.*

CERE·CLOTH *noun* A cloth coated or saturated with wax or some gummy substance, used as a waterproof covering, a medicinal application, or a winding-sheet. [<L. *cera,* wax, + CLOTH]

CERED *adj.* 1 Having a cere. 2 Smeared or saturated with wax.

CERE·MENT *noun* A cerecloth; a garment or wrapping for the dead: usually in the plural. [<F. *cirement,* a waxing]

CER·E·MO'·NI·AL (sĕr–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to ceremony; ritual; formal. — *noun* 1 A system of rules of ceremony; ritual; also, social etiquette. 2 A ceremony. See synonyms under FORM. — **·ISM** *noun* — **·IST** *noun* — **·LY** *adv.*

CER·E·MO'·NI·OUS (–ŭs) *adj.* 1 Observant of or conducted with ceremony; formal. 2 Conventional; studiously polite. 3 Ceremonial. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CER'·E·MO·NY (sĕr'–) *noun* [**·NIES** *pl.*] 1 A formal or symbolical act or observance, or a series of them, as on religious and state occasions; the doing of some formal act in the manner prescribed by authority or usage; as, the *ceremonies* at an ordination, inauguration, or coronation; hence, also, mere outward form. 2 Observance of etiquette or conventional forms in social matters; formal civility; adherence to the prescribed forms of amenity. — **TO STAND ON CEREMONY** To observe conventions; hence, to be formal, stiff, or uncordial. See synonyms under FORM, SACRAMENT. [<L. *cæremonia*]

CE·RES (sē'·reez) 1 The Roman goddess of grain and harvests. See DEMETER. 2 The first of the asteroids to be discovered.

CE·RE·US *noun* Any plant of a genus of cactuses *(Cereus)* having large lateral tubular flowers, often nocturnal, whence several have the name of night-blooming *cereus.* [<L. *cereus* <*cera,* wax]

CE·RI·A *noun* An infusible compound, CeO_2, used in the manufacture of incandescent mantles; cerium dioxide. [<CERIUM]

CE·RIF·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Yielding or producing wax. [<L. *cera,* wax, + *fero,* bear]

CER·I·GO (chĕr'–) Same as KYTHERA.

CER IPH Same as SERIF.

CE·RISE (–rees') *adj.* Of a vivid bluish-rose. — *noun* A bluish-rose color. [<F., cherry]

CE RITE *noun* A dull, resinous, brown, orthorhombic hydrous cerium silicate. [<CER(IUM)]

CE RI·UM *noun* A silver-white, ductile, highly reactive and electro-positive element (symbol Ce) of the rare-earth group; discovered in 1803 by Klaproth, Berzelius, and Hisinger. [<CERES (asteroid)]

CERIUM METALS A subgroup of the rare-earth series of elements, including lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, illinium, samarium, europium, and gadolinium.

CER·NA·UTI (chĕr·nuh·o͝ots') A city, capital of Bukovina, in northern Rumania: also [G.] *Czernowitz.*

CER·NU·OUS (sûr'·nū·us) *adj.* Drooping or nodding, as a flower. [<L. *cernuus,* stooping]

CE·RO *noun* [**·ROS** *pl.*] A scombroid fish *(Scomberomorus regalis,* or *S. cavalla)* closely related to, but larger than, the Spanish mackerel. The common cero *(S. regalis)* is sometimes 20 and the spotted or king cero *(S. cavalla)* 100 pounds in weight. See PINTADO. [<Sp. *sierra* <L. *serra,* saw]

CE·ROG RA·PHY *noun* 1 The art of engraving or writing on wax. 2 Painting by the encaustic method. 3 The wax process of printing. [<Gr. *kērographia* <*kēros,* wax; see ·GRAPHY] — **CE·RO·GRAPH** *noun.* — **CE·RO·GRAPH'·IC** *adj.* — **CE ROG·RA PHIST** *noun.*

CE·ROON Same as SEROON.

CE·RO·PLAS'·TIC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of wax modeling. 2 Modeled in wax. [<Gr. *kēroplastikos* <*kēros,* wax, + *plassō,* mold]

CE ROT·IC *noun* Of, pertaining to, or derived from beeswax, as **CEROTIC ACID,** $C_{25}H_{51}COOH$. [<Gr. *kērōton,* waxed, <*kēros,* wax]

CER'·O·TYPE *noun* A process of engraving in which a metal plate is coated with wax, which is cut away according to some design, and a cast made therefrom in plaster; also, a printing plate so produced. [<L. *cera,* wax, + TYPE]

CE ROUS (sē'·rus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing cerium in its lower valence.

CE·ROUS *adj.* Of the nature of a cere.

CER RO DE PAS·CO (sĕr'·rō deh pahs'·kō) 1 A town in west-central Peru. 2 A knot of the Peruvian Andes in this vicinity.

CER·RO GOR·DO A mountain pass NE. of Mexico City.

CER·TAIN (sûr'·tin) *adj.* 1 Established as fact or truth so as to be absolutely known, accepted as true, and depended upon; beyond doubt or question; demonstrable; true. 2 Absolutely confident as to truth or reality; sure; convinced. 3 Definitely settled so as not to be variable or fluctuating; fixed; determined; stated. 4 That may be absolutely predicted; sure to come; inevitable; as, death is *certain.* 5 Sure in its workings or results; reliable; effectual. 6 Determinate, but not particularized or named; indefinite, but assumed to be determinable; as, a *certain* man. See synonyms under AUTHENTIC, CONSCIOUS, INCONTESTABLE, SECURE, SURE. [<OF. <L. *certus* <*cerno,* determine]

CER·TAIN·LY *adv.* With certainty; surely.

CER·TAIN·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The quality or fact of being certain. 2 A known truth. 3 Precision; accuracy.
Synonyms: assurance, certitude, confidence, conviction, demonstration, evidence, infallibility, positiveness, proof, surety. See DEMONSTRATION. Compare ASSURANCE. *Antonyms:* conjecture, doubt, dubiousness, hesitation, indecision, misgiving, precariousness, uncertainty.

CER·TES (sûr'·teez) *adv.* [Obs.] Truly; certainly; verily. [<F. <L. *certus;* see CERTAIN]

CER·TIF·I·CATE *noun* (–i·kit) 1 A written declaration or testimonial. 2 A writing signed and legally authenticated. 3 A writing or statement certifying that the one named therein has satisfactorily completed a certain educational course. — **GOLD OR SILVER CERTIFICATES** Certificates issued by the United States government, and used as currency, on

the basis of gold (or silver) bullion of equal amounts deposited with the government for their redemption.

—CER·TIF′·I·CATE *tr. verb* (–i·cāte) [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] To furnish with or attest by a certificate. [<LL. *certificatus* <*certifico;* see CERTIFY] **—CER·TIF′·I·CA·TO·RY** *adj.*

CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT A statement issued by a bank certifying that a person has a specified sum on deposit.

CER·TI·FI·CA′·TION *noun* The act of certifying; the guaranteeing of the truth or validity of; attestation; also, the certificate.

CERTIFIED CHECK A check marked or stamped, as by a bank official, to certify that it is genuine and that it represents an account having sufficient funds for the bank to guarantee its payment.

CERTIFIED MILK Milk produced and bottled under sanitary conditions, in compliance with all State and municipal regulations.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT See under ACCOUNTANT.

CER′ TI FY (sûr′–) *verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] **1** To give certain knowledge of; to attest either in writing or orally to the truth or excellence of (something); vouch for; verify. **2** To assert as a matter of fact; assure. **3** To give a certificate of. **4** To guarantee as good for the sum named, as a check. [<F. *certifier* <LL. *certifico* <L. *certus;* see CERTAIN] **—CER′ TI·FI A·BLE** *adj.* **—CER′·TI·FI ER** *noun.*

CER TI·O·RA′·RI (sûr·shĭ·o·rā′·ri) *noun* [Law] A writ from a superior to an inferior court, directing a certified record of its proceedings in a designated case to be sent up for review. [<LL., to be certified]

CER′ TI TUDE (sûr′·tĭ·tūde) *noun* **1** Perfect assurance; confidence. **2** Assured fact or reality; sureness and precision. See synonyms under CERTAINTY.

CE RU LE·AN (sĭ·rōō′–) *adj. & noun* Sky-blue. [<L. *cæruleus,* dark blue]

CERULEAN BLUE A light-blue pigment made from the combined oxides of cobalt and tin.

CE·RU·MEN *noun* Earwax. [<L. *cera,* wax] **—CE·RU·MI·NOUS** *adj.*

CE RUSE (sē′·rōōs) *noun* **1** White lead. **2** A cosmetic made from it. [<F. *céruse* <L. *cerussa* <*cera,* wax]

CE′ RU·SITE *noun* An orthorhombic, white to grayish-black lead carbonate, $PbCO_3$. Also **CE′·RUS·SITE.** [<L. *cerussa:* see CERUSE]

CER VAN TES SA·A·VED′·RA (sûr·văn′·teez; *Sp.* thĕr·vahn′·tĕs sah·ah·veh′·drah) **MIGUEL DE,** 1547–1616, Spanish author.

CERVIC-, CERVICO- Combining forms from Latin *cervix, cervicis,* neck, used to mean pertaining to the neck and (whatever is referred to in the terminal element), as in *cervicofacial.*

CER·VI·CAL (sûr′–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in or near a neck or cervix; as, *cervical* vertebræ. [<L. *cervix,* neck]

CER VIN (sĕr·văN′), **MONT** Same as MATTERHORN.

CER VINE (sûr′·vīn) *adj.* Of or pertaining to deer or to the CERVINÆ, a subfamily of deer representing the typical deer. [<L. *cervinus* <*cervus,* deer]

CER·VIX *noun* [VI CES (vĭ·seez) *pl.*] The neck, especially the back of the neck; also, a necklike part. [<L.]

CERVIX UTERI The constricted neck of the uterus.

CE·SAR Same as CÆSAR. Also [F.] **CÉ·SAR** (sā·zar′), [It.] **CE·SA·RE** (chā′·sah·ra).

CE·SA·RE·AN Same as CÆSAREAN. Also **CE·SA·RI·AN.**

CE·SAR·E·VITCH *noun* Same as CZAREVITCH.

CE·SI OUS (see′·zĭ·ŭs) *adj.* Pale-blue or greenish-blue: also spelled *cæsious.* [<L. *cæsius,* bluish-gray]

CE·SI·UM (–zĭ·um) *noun* A steel-gray, ductile metallic element (symbol Cs) of the alkali group which includes potassium and rubidium; discovered in 1860 by Robert Bunsen and Gustav Kirchoff, by spectroscopic analysis. Also spelled *cæsium.* [<L. *cæsius,* bluish-gray]

ČEŠ KÉ BU′·DĚ·JO·VI·CE (chĕs·kĕ bōō′·dyĕ·yŏ·vĭt·sĕ) [Czech] Same as BUDWEIS.

CES′·PI·TOSE *adj.* Growing in tufts or clumps, as a plant; matted; turfy. Also spelled *cæspitose.* [<L. *cæspes, cæspitis,* turf] **—·LY** adv.

CESS *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A public rate; tax; assessment. **—***tr. verb* To tax; assess; rate. [Short for ASSESS]

CESS *noun* [Irish] Luck, success: used in the phrase **BAD CESS TO** Bad luck to [Short for SUCCESS]

CES SA·TION *noun* A ceasing; stop; pause. See synonyms under END, REST. [<L. *cessatio* <*cesso,* cease]

CES SION (sĕsh′·un) *noun* **1** The act of ceding; surrender. **2** An assignment of property or rights to another or others. **3** The ceding of territory by a nation or state; also, the territory ceded. [<F. <L. *cessio* <*cedo,* yield]

CES′ SION·A·RY (sesh′·un–) *adj.* Giving up, surrendering. **—***noun* An assignee or grantee.

CESS·POOL *noun* A covered well or pit for the drainage from sinks, etc.; also, figuratively, any repository of filth: also spelled *sesspool.* Also **CESS·PIT.** [<(RE)CESS + POOL]

CES·TA *noun* A curved wicker racket attached to the hand. See under JAI ALAI. [<Sp.]

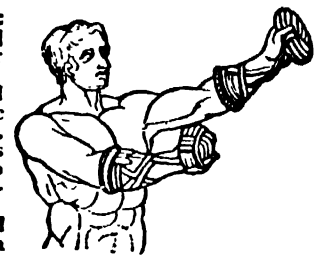
C'EST-À-DIRE (seh–tà–deer′) [F.] That is to say.

C'EST LA GUERRE (seh lă gehr) [F.] It is war; hence, it cannot be helped.

CES·TODE *noun* A tapeworm. [<Gr. *kestos,* girdle] **—CES·TOID** *adj.* **—CES·TOI·DE·AN** *adj. & noun.*

C'EST SE·LON (seh suh·lawN′) [F.] That depends (on the circumstances).

C'EST UNE AU·TRE CHOSE (seh tun ō′·tr shōz) [F.] That is another thing, or a different matter.



CESTUS

1CES TUS *noun* [CES·TUS *pl.*] An ancient Roman device of thongs, often loaded, wound about the hands and arms in boxing. Also spelled *cæstus.* [<L. *cæstus* <*cædo,* kill]

2CES·TUS *noun* [·TI (tī) *pl.*] In classical antiquity, a belt or girdle. [<L. <Gr. *kestos*]

CE·SU RA Same as CÆSURA.

CE·TA·CE·A *noun pl.* An order of aquatic mammals, especially those of a fishlike form with teeth conic or absent; the whales, dolphins, and porpoises. [<L. *cetus* <Gr. *ketos,* whale] **—CE·TA·CE·AN** *adj. & noun* **—CE·TA·CEOUS** (–shus) *adj.*

CE·TANE *noun* A saturated hydrocarbon of the methane series, $C_{16}H_{34}$: much used as fuel for diesel engines. [<L. *cetus,* whale]

CETANE NUMBER A measure of the performance characteristics of diesel engine fuels. It is the percentage of cetane in a mixture of cetane and *alpha*-methylnaphthalene which gives the same ignition performance as the fuel being tested. Compare *octane number.*

CE·TA·TE′·A AL·BA (chĕ·tah·tā′·ah ahl′·bah) A town on the Black Sea in Bessarabia, Rumania: also called *Akkerman.*

CE·TIN·JE (tsĕ′·tĭn·yĕ) The former capital of Montenegro; now in Yugoslavia. Also **CET·TIN JE.**

CE TUS A southern constellation, the Sea Monster. See CONSTELLATION.

CEU·TA (syōō′·tuh; *Sp.* theh·ōō′·tah) A seaport in Spanish Morocco; opposite Gibraltar.

CEV·A·DIL′·LA Same as SABADILLA.

CÉ VENNES (seh·vĕn′) **1** Mountains in southern France. **2** A former province in southern France.

CEY·LON (sĭ·lŏn′) An island south of India; 25,332 square miles; British self-governing colony; capital, Colombo.

CEY·LON·ESE′ (see·lun·ees′ *or* –eez′) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Ceylon or its inhabitants. **—***noun, sing. & pl.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Ceylon.

CEYLON-MOSS *noun* A red seaweed of the East Indies (*Gracilaria lichenoides*), a principal source of agar-agar.

CE YX (see′·ix) In classical mythology, the husband of Alcyone.

CÉ·ZANNE (seh·zahn′), **PAUL,** 1839–1906, French painter.

CGS (see–jee–ess) *adj.* Belonging to the centimeter-gram-second system of units for measurement in which the unit of length is the centimeter, the unit of mass the gram, and the unit of time one second. Thus, the *cgs* unit of force is the force that can so move a body weighing one gram that at the end of a second it will have a velocity of one centimeter per second. Also **C.G.S., C.G.S.**

CHAB′·A·ZITE (kăb′–) *noun* A rhombohedral, white or flesh-red hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminum. Also **CHAB′·A·SITE.** [Misspelling of *chalazite* <Gr. *chalazios,* precious stone, <*chalaza,* hail]

CHA·BLIS (shah·blee′) *noun* A white wine made in the region of CHABLIS, a town in north-central France.

CHA·BOUK (shah′·bōōk) *noun* [East Indian] A horsewhip; specifically, a long whip used for corporal punishment. Also **CHA·BUK.**

CHACE Same as DCHASE *(noun).*

CHA·CHA·NI (chah·chah′·nee) A mountain in Peru, about 21,220 ft.

CHAC·MA *noun* A large black-and-gray South African baboon (*Cynocephalus porcarius*). [<Hottentot]

CHA·CO (chah′–) A territory of the NE. Argentine Republic; 37,930 square miles; capital, Resistencia.

CHACO, EL Same as GRAN CHACO.

CHA·CUN À SON GOÛT (shă·cœN′ nă sawN gōō) [F.] Each to his taste.

CHAD (chahd) A lake in the Sudan, central Africa; 10,000 square miles in dry, 50,000 in rainy season. Also spelled *Tchad.*

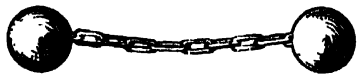
CHAD TERRITORY A part of French Equatorial Africa.

CHAD·WICK, GEORGE WHITEFIELD, 1854–1931, American composer and conductor. **—JAMES,** born 1891, English physicist.

CHÆR·O·NE′·A (kĕr–) A ruined town, Bœotia, Greece; scene of victories of Philip of Macedon and Sulla.

CHÆT-, CHÆTO- Combining forms from Greek *chaitē,* hair: used chiefly in zoology.

CHÆ·TA (kee′·tuh) *noun* [·TÆ (tee) *pl.*] A bristle or seta.
CHÆ·TO·DON (kee′–) *noun* One of a genus (*Chætodon*) of fishes having the dorsal fins stiff and spiny, including certain angel–fishes of the West Indies and Florida waters.
CHAFE *verb* [CHAFED (chāft), CHAF·ING] 1 To rub so as to wear; become abraded; also, injure or make sore by rubbing; gall. 2 To irritate or be irritated; annoy; fret; fume. 3 To heat; make warm by rubbing. —*noun* 1 Soreness or wear from friction; friction. 2 Irritation or vexation; restlessness. [OF. *chaufer* <L. *calefacio*, to make warm] —**CHAF·ER** *noun.*
CHAF·ER (chāf′–) *noun* The cockchafer or other scarabæid beetle. Also **CHAF·FER.** [<OE. *ceafor, ceafer*]
1CHAFF *noun* 1 The external envelopes or husks of grains; also, straw or hay cut fine. 2 Refuse; trifles collectively. See synonyms under WASTE. [<OE. *ceaf*]
2CHAFF *tr. verb* To poke fun at; ridicule. —*noun* Good–natured raillery; banter. See synonyms under BANTER, RIDICULE, MOCK. —**CHAFF·ER** *noun.*
CHAF·FEE, ADNA ROMANZA, 1884–1941, American major general; organized the first mechanized brigade.
CHAF·FER *verb* 1 To dispute about price; haggle over a bargain. 2 [Obs.] To buy or sell; barter. 3 [Obs.] To talk idly; chatter. —*noun* 1 A disputatious bargaining. 2 [Obs.] Trade; traffic. [<ME. *chapfare* <OE. *ceap,* bargain, + *faru,* proceedings] —**CHAF·FER·ER** *noun.*
CHAF·FINCH *noun* A European song finch (*Fringilla cœlebs*). [<1CHAFF + FINCH]
CHAFF·Y *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like chaff. 2 Full of, covered with, or having chaff, as the receptacles of certain composite flowers; also, scaly. 3 Light as chaff; unsubstantial; empty.
CHAFING–DISH (chāf′–) *noun* A vessel for heating or cooking.
CHAFT *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1 A jaw. 2 *pl.* The jaw bones; chops.
CHA·GALL (shuh·gäl′), **MARC,** born 1887, Russian painter.
CHA·GAS DISEASE (chah′·gahs) A form of trypanosomiasis prevalent in South and Central America, communicated by the bite of the assassin bug. [<C. Chagas, 1879–1934, Brazilian physician]
CHA·GRES (chah′·grĕs) A river of the Republic of Panama, running from the Cordilleras through Gatun Lake to the Caribbean Sea.
CHAGRES FEVER A malignant malaria endemic along the Chagres River.
CHA GRIN (shuh grĭn′) *noun* Distress or vexation caused by disappointment, failure, or wounded pride; mortification. —*tr. verb* To humiliate; mortify: used in the passive. [<F.; see SHAGREEN]
Synonyms (noun): confusion, disappointment, discomposure, dismay, humiliation, mortification, shame, vexation. *Chagrin* unites *disappointment* with some degree of *humiliation.* A rainy day may bring *disappointment;* needless failure in some enterprise brings *chagrin. Shame* involves the consciousness of fault, guilt, or impropriety; *chagrin* of failure of judgment, or harm to reputation. A consciousness that one has displayed his own ignorance will cause him *mortification;* if there was a design to deceive, the exposure will cover him with *shame.* Compare ABASH. *Antonyms:* delight, exultation, glory, rejoicing, triumph.
CHA HAR (chah·har) A province of NE. Inner Mongolia, China; 107,677 square miles; capital, Kalgan.
CHAIN *noun* 1 A series of connected rings or links, serving to bind, drag, hold, or ornament. 2 Shackles; bonds; enthralment: usually in the plural. 3 Any connected series; a succession; a range of mountains, a series of lakes, etc. 4 A measuring line or tape of 100 links; the **ENGINEER'S** (or **RAMDEN'S**) **CHAIN** is 100 feet long; the **SURVEYOR'S** (or **GUNTER'S**) **CHAIN** is 66 feet long. 5 The warp threads of a fabric; also, the pattern chain of a loom. 6 *pl.* The flat iron bars on the side of a ship that receive the strain of the shrouds; a chain plate or channel plate. 7 In kinematics, a device composed of two or more links; specifically, a closed chain. 8 A series of atoms of the same or different kinds, linked together and acting as a unit. See CLOSED CHAIN, OPEN CHAIN, SIDE CHAIN. 9 A series of associated stores, banks, etc.
—*tr. verb.* 1 To fasten, as with a chain; also, to bring into or hold in subjection; enthrall. 2 In surveying, to measure with a chain. [<F. *chaine*]
CHAINED LIGHTNING 1 Forked lightning. 2 Speed as swift as lightning. 3 [Pop.] Cheap whisky.
CHAIN GANG A gang of convicts chained together while doing hard labor.
CHAIN LETTER 1 A letter written to a group of people and sent from one to another in rotation, each recipient adding to it before forwarding it to the next. 2 A letter, duplicates of which are sent by one person to two or more others, each of whom forwards it to two or more others.
CHAIN MAIL See under 2MAIL.
CHAIN·MAN *noun* A man who carries one end of the measuring chain in surveying. Also **CHAIN′·BEAR ER.**
CHAIN PUMP A pump that raises water by means of buckets or disks on an endless chain passing under water and up over a wheel.
CHAIN SHOT Cannon balls or half–balls chained together: formerly used in warfare.


CHAIN SHOT

CHAIN STITCH 1 In sewing, a loop stitch. 2 A chainlike stitch used in crocheting, embroidery, etc. Also **CHAIN·WORK.**


CHAIN STITCH

CHAIN STORE A retail store selling the same type of goods, food, etc., as a number of other like stores, all of which are under the same management or ownership.
CHAIN·WALE See 2CHANNEL.
CHAIR *noun* 1 A movable or stationary seat, usually with four legs and a back and for one person. 2 A seat of office, as of a professor or moderator. 3 An office or officer; a chairman. 4 An iron block for holding railroad tracks in place. 5 The seat with long projecting arms on which the glass blower rolls his blowpipe; also, the set of men working with him. 6 [Obs.] A sedan.
—*tr. verb* 1 To put into a chair; install in office. 2 In England, to carry in a chair in public; bear in triumph in a chair. [<F. *chaire* <Gr. *kathedra,* seat]
CHAIR–CAR *noun* A railroad passenger car equipped with comfortable single armchairs instead of the usual double seats; a parlor car.
CHAIR MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] 1 One who presides over an assembly. 2 [Obs.] One of the carriers of a sedan chair. —**CHAIR·MAN·SHIP** *noun* —**CHAIR′·WO·MAN** *noun fem.*
CHAIR–RAIL *noun* A wooden molding running around the walls of a room to protect them against damage from the backs of chairs.
CHAIR–TABLE Same as TABLE–CHAIR.
CHAISE (shayz) *noun* 1 A two–wheeled, one–horse vehicle for two persons, having a calash top, and the body usually hung on long leather straps. 2 A light four–wheeled carriage, usually open. *Chay,* or *shay,* was formerly a common colloquial variant, from the notion that *chaise* was a plural form. [<F.]
CHAISE–LONGUE (–lŏng) *noun* Literally, long chair; specifically, a lounge or sofa having a backrest at one end. [<F.]
CHA·LA·ZA (kuh·lay′·zuh) *noun* [·ZÆ (zee) *pl.*] 1 One of the two spirally twisted albuminous threads that are attached to each end of the lining membrane of an egg and keep the yolk in position with the germinating spot uppermost. See illustration under EGG. 2 The part of an ovule where the coats are united to each other and to the nucellus. [<Gr., hailstone]
CHAL CE·DON (kal′·sĭ–) An ancient seaport city in Asia Minor opposite Byzantium. *Kadıköé* occupies its site.
CHAL·CED·O·NY (kăl–) *noun* A waxy, translucent cryptocrystalline variety of quartz. Also spelled *calcedony.* [< CHALCEDON]
CHAL·CED·O·NYX (kăl–) *noun* A variety of agate in which white and gray layers alternate. [<CHALCED(ONY) + ONYX]
CHAL·CID (kăl′·sĭd) *noun* A tiny hymenopterous fly whose larvæ are parasitic on the larvæ of other insects. Also **CHALCID FLY.** [<Gr. *chalkos,* copper]
CHAL·CID·I·CE (kăl·sĭd′·ĭ·see) A peninsula extending into the Ægean Sea, NE. Greece.
CHAL·CIS (kăl′·sis; *Gr.* hahl·kees′) A historic city on the island of Eubœa, eastern Greece: also spelled *Khalkis.* Also **CHAL·KIS.**
CHALCO· (kăl–) A combining form from Greek *chalkos,* copper, brass.
CHAL·CO·CITE (kăl′–) *noun* An orthorhombic, metallic, blackish, lead–gray copper sulfide, Cu_2S: also called *copper glance.*
CHAL·COG·RA·PHY (kăl–) *noun* The art of engraving on plates of copper or steel; line engraving. [<CHALCO– + Gr. *graphō,* write] —**CHAL′·CO·GRAPH** *noun* —**CHAL·COG·RA·PHER** *noun* —**CHAL·CO·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.* —**CHAL·COG·RA·PHIST** *noun.*
CHAL·CO·PY′·RITE (kăl–) *noun* A tetragonal, metallic, brass–yellow copper–iron sulfide, $CuFeS_2$; copper pyrites.
CHAL·DE·A (kăl–) Same as BABYLONIA.
CHAL·DE·AN (kăl–) *noun* 1 A native of Chaldea; one of an ancient Semitic people of the Tigris and Euphrates Valley, who conquered and ruled Babylon; hence, a Babylonian. 2 One versed in the occult learning of the Chaldeans; an astrologer; hence, a magician. 3 The ancient Semitic language of the Chaldeans.
—*adj.* Of or pertaining to Chaldea, the Chaldeans, or their language or culture: also **CHAL·DA·IC.** Also **CHAL·DÆ·AN.**
CHAL·DEE (kăl′–) *noun* 1 A Chaldean. 2 Eastern or Biblical Aramaic: erroneous use. —*adj.* Chaldean: also **CHAL·DA·IC.**

CHAL·DER (chawl′–) *noun* A measure of 32 to 96 bushels formerly used in Scotland. [<OF. *chaldere* <L. *caldaria*, pot for boiling, <*calco*, be hot]

CHAL·DRON (chawl′·drun) *noun* A weight or measure for coal and coke; in England 32 to 36 bu., in the United States 2,500 to 2,900 lb. [<F. *chaudron*]



CHALET

CHA·LET (shah·lay′ *or* shăl′·ay) *noun* **1** A small building made of planks or of squared timbers, having a gently sloping and projecting roof, built by herdsmen in the Alpine regions of central Europe, especially in Switzerland. **2** A country dwelling, sometimes very luxurious, built in the style of a Swiss cottage. [<F.]

CHAL·IA·PIN (shăl·yah′·peen), **FEODOR IVANOVICH**, 1873–1938, Russian basso.

CHAL·ICE (chăl′·is) *noun* **1** A consecrated cup used in the celebration or administration of the Lord's Supper. **2** Any drinking cup, goblet, or bowl: the original sense. **3** A flower cup. [<F. *calice* <L. *calix*, cup]

CHAL·ICED (–ist) *adj.* Having a cup–shaped flower: a botanical term.

CHAL′·I·CO·THERE (kăl′·ĭ·kō·theer) *noun* One of a family (*Chalicotheriidæ*) of extinct ungulates resembling both the horse and rhinoceros and having legs ending in three–clawed hoofs. [<Gr. *chalix*, gravel, + *thēr*, wild beast]

CHALK (chawk) *noun* **1** A soft, grayish–white or yellowish compact limestone, largely composed of the shells of rhizopods. **2** A piece of chalk or chalklike material, either natural or artificial and frequently colored, used for marking or drawing. **3** A score in a game, because often recorded with chalk. **4** A debt, formerly often marked with chalk upon the wall or door, as of an ale house. —**FRENCH CHALK** Finely ground talc or steatite, compressed for use as a marker on fabrics, or used in powder form as a dry cleaner. —*tr. verb* **1** To put chalk on or in; also, to mark with chalk; hence, to bleach. **2** To record, as charges or debits; score. **3** To put an official mark on. —**TO CHALK UP 1** To raise the price of. **2** To score. **3** To give credit. —*adj.* Made with chalk; as, a *chalk* drawing. [<OE. *cealc*, lime, <L. *calx*] —**CHALK·I·NESS** *noun* —**CHALK·Y** *adj.*

CHAL·KI·TIS (kăl–) *noun* Brassy eye; an inflammation caused by rubbing the eyes with hands that have been working on or with brass.

CHALK·STONE *noun* **1** A gouty concretion in the joints. **2** A piece of chalk.

CHAL·LENGE *verb* [**·LENGED, ·LENG·ING**] **1** To dare (a person) to a contest or trial; call out to a duel. **2** To invite or defy (scrutiny or proof). **3** To claim respect, admiration, etc., as due. **4** [Law] To call in question; dispute; take exception to or object to (a juror, voter, or vote). **5** To stop and demand a countersign from, as from one trying to enter a military camp.
—*noun* **1** A call or defiance to personal contest; a dare or summons to fight, especially to a duel. **2** A formal objection or exception to a person or thing. **3** A sentry's call, requiring one to halt and give the countersign. [<OF. *chalenger* <L. *calumnia*; see CALUMNY] —**CHAL·LENGE·A·BLE** *adj.* —**CHAL·LENG·ER** *noun.*

CHAL·LIS (shăl′·ĭ) *noun* A light, all–wool, now cotton or rayon and wool, fabric, usually printed with dainty floral pattern. Formerly, a fine, soft, silk–and–worsted fabric for women's dresses. Also **CHAL·LIE.** [<Anglo–Ind. *shalee* < Hind. *sālū*, soft cottonstuff]

CHAL·MERS (chăl′·murz; *Scot.* chaw′·murz), **THOMAS**, 1780–1847, Scottish divine and writer.

CHAL·ONE (kăl′·ōn) Same as COLYONE.

CHÂ·LONS–SUR–MARNE (shah·lawN′–sür–marn′) An ancient city in NE. France.

CHÂ·LON–SUR–SAÔNE (shah·lawN′–sür–sōne′) A town in eastern France.

CHAL·U·MEAU′ (shăl·ə̄·mō′) *noun* **1** The lowest register of the clarinet. **2** An old, single–reed, wind instrument from which the clarinet developed. [<F.]

CHAL·Y·BE′·AN (kăl·i·bee′·un *or* kuh·lĭb′·ĭ·un) *noun* Of or pertaining to the ancient **CHALYBES**, in Asia Minor, famous workers in iron and steel. [<L. *chalybeius* <Gr. *chalybēis* <*chalyps, chalybos*, steel]

CHA·LYB′·E·ATE (kuh·lĭb′–) *adj.* **1** Impregnated with compounds of iron: said of mineral waters. **2** Resembling iron in taste or action. —*noun* A medicine or water containing iron in solution. [<Gr. *chalyps*, steel]

CHAL′·Y·BITE (kăl′–) Same as SIDERITE.

CHAM (kăm) *noun* A Tartar or Mogul ruler; a descendant of Genghis Khan. Compare ²KHAN.

CHA·MADE (shah·mahd′) *noun* [F.] A military signal, made with drum or trumpet, for a parley.

CHAM·BER (chām′–) *noun* **1** A room in a dwelling house, especially a bedroom; also, a ground floor bedroom for the master in a plantation house. **2** *pl.* A suite of rooms or offices; specifically, a lawyer's office or department; also, lodgings. **3** A hall where an assembly or council meets; also, the assembly itself; as, the *chamber* of commerce; especially, the popular branch of a legislature. **4** An enclosed space at the breech of a gun containing the explosive charge; also, one of the cavities in the cartridge cylinder of a revolver. **5** A room in which a monarch or other great personage gives audience. **6** A space enclosing the aqueous humor of the eye, separated by the iris into an anterior and a posterior chamber. **7** A vessel for slops. **8** A lock on a canal. —**CLOUD CHAMBER** An enclosed receptacle containing air or gas saturated with water vapor whose sudden cooling indicates the presence of ions as condensation nuclei of water droplets. The movements of these nuclei are revealed by the cloud tracks marked out by the droplets. Also **EXPANSION CHAMBER, FOG CHAMBER.** —**LOWER CHAMBER** The lower house of a bicameral legislature. —**UPPER CHAMBER** The upper house of a bicameral legislature.
—*tr. verb* **1** To make chambers in, as a gun. **2** To fit into a chamber; also, to fit compactly, as shot in a cartridge. [<F. *chambre* <L. *camera*, vault] —**CHAM·BERED** *adj.*

CHAMBER CONCERT A concert consisting of music suitable for a small room or hall.

CHAM·BER·LAIN (chām′·bur·lĭn) *noun* **1** A high European court official. **2** A steward or treasurer of a corporation or municipality. **3** [Obs.] The chamber attendant of a monarch or lord. —**·SHIP** *noun.*

CHAM·BER·LAIN, JOSEPH, 1836–1914, English statesman. —**(ARTHUR) NEVILLE**, 1869–1940, English statesman; prime minister, 1937–40.

CHAM·BER·LIN, THOMAS CHROWDER, 1843–1928, American geologist.

CHAM′·BER·MAID *noun* A woman having care of bedchambers.

CHAMBER MUSIC Music written for a small number of instruments, suitable for performance in a small room.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE An association of merchants and businessmen for the protection and regulation of commerce.

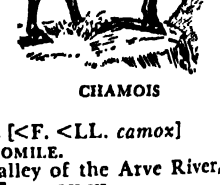
CHAM·BRAY (shām′–) *noun* A strong cotton fabric woven with colored warp and white filling that gives a changeable colored surface: used for shirts, children's clothes, etc. [< Cambrai, France]

CHA·ME·LE·ON (kuh·mee′·lī·un *or* –meel′·yun) *noun* **1** A tropical tree lizard (genus *Chamæleon*) with a long protrusible tongue, prehensile limbs and tail, and the power of changing its color. **2** A person of changeable character or habits like a chameleon. [<Gr. *chamai*, on the ground, + *leōn*, lion] —**CHA·ME·LE·ON′·IC** *adj.*

CHA·ME·LE·ON A southern constellation. Also **CHA·MÆ·LE·ON.** See CONSTELLATION.

CHAM·FER *tr. verb* **1** To cut a channel in. **2** To bevel. —*noun* A grove or channel; a bevel. [<OF. *chanfraindre*]

CHAM·FRAIN *noun* Armor for the front of a war horse's head. Also **CHAM·FRON.** [<OF. *chanfrain*]



CHAMOIS

CHA·MI·NADE (shah·mē·nahd′), **CÉCILE LOUISE STÉPHANIE**, 1861–1944, French composer.

CHAM·OIS (shăm′·ī; *F.* shah·mwah′) *noun* **1** A mountain antelope of Europe and western Asia (*Rupicapra rupicapra*). **2** A soft leather originally prepared from the skin of the chamois, now from sheep, goats, deer, etc.: also spelled *shammy, shamois.* Also **CHAM·MY.** **3** The color of this leather, a yellowish–beige.
—*tr. verb* To dress like chamois. [<F. <LL. *camox*]

CHAM′·O·MILE (kăm′–) Same as CAMOMILE.

CHA·MO·NIX (shah·mō·nee′) The valley of the Arve River, north of Mt. Blanc, France. Also **CHA·MOU·NI.**

ᴰCHAMP *verb* **1** To bite impatiently, as a horse the bit. **2** To bite or chew hard and noisily; munch. —*noun* The action of chewing or biting. [Nasalization of CHAP (jaw)]

ᴰCHAMP *noun* [Pop.] Champion.

CHAM·PAGNE (shăm·pān′) *noun* **1** A highly effervescent wine, typically amber–colored, originally made in the old province of **CHAMPAGNE**, NE. France; also, any light, effervescent wine in imitation of it. **2** The color of champagne.

CHAM·PAIGN (chăm·pāne′) *noun* **1** Flat and open ground; clear, level country; a plain. **2** Figuratively, field [illegible] vation; expanse. **3** [Obs.] Unenclosed or common land. **4** [Obs.] The field of military operations. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to level ground or open country. [<OF. *champaigne* <LL. *campania*; see CAMPAIGN]

CHAM·PAK (chăm′·pāk *or* chŭm′·pŭk) *noun* A sacred Indian tree (*Michelia champaca*) of the magnolia family, bearing golden–yellow fragrant flowers, and whose wood yields a

camphorlike substance, **CHAM·PA·COL**, $C_{15}H_{26}O$. Also **CHAM·PAC**. [<Sans. *campaka*]

CHAM·PER·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] [Law] A bargain made by one not a party to the suit to bear expenses of litigation in consideration of a share of the matter sued for. [<F. *champart* <L. *campi pars*, part of the field] —**CHAM·PER·TOR** *noun* —**CHAM·PER·TOUS** *adj.*

CHAM·PI·GNON (chăm·pĭn′·yun; *F.* shahN·pee·nyawN′) *noun* 1 The fairy-ring mushroom (*Marasmius oreades*). 2 In France, a mushroom or fungus. [<F. <L. *campus*, field]

CHAM·PI·ON *noun* 1 Originally, one who fought in behalf of another; one who defends a person, principle, etc. 2 The victor in an open contest. 3 Something of highest excellence, as a fruit; anything which has been given first prize. —*adj.* Acknowledged superior to all competitors; holding the first prize, or having first excellence. —*tr. verb* To defend; advocate; stand up for the rights of. [<F. <L. *campus*, field] —·ESS *noun fem.*

CHAM·PI·ON·SHIP *noun* 1 The state of being a champion; supremacy; the position or honor of a champion. 2 The act of championing; advocacy; defense.

CHAM·PLAIN (sham·plānē′). **LAKE** A lake, 125 miles long, between New York and Vermont.

CHAM·PLAIN (shăm–), **SAMUEL DE**, 1570–1635, French discoverer; founder of Quebec.

CHAMP·LE·VÉ (shămp·luh·veh′) *noun* A kind of enamel ware produced by cutting depressions in a metal plate, leaving a ridge between them which forms the outline of a design, the hollows then being filled with enamel powder or paste and fired; also, the process of making this ware, or an article so made. [<F. *champlever*, chase, cut away, < *champ*, field, + *lever*, raise]

CHAM·POL·LION (shahN·pōl·yawN′), **JEAN FRANÇOIS**, 1790–1832, French Egyptologist; deciphered hieroglyphic system.

CHAMPS É·LY·SÉES (shahN zeh·lee·zeh′) [F.] Literally, Elysian fields: a fashionable avenue in Paris, France.

CHA ÑAR (shah·nyahr′) *noun* An extensive tract of level land in Argentina favoring the growth of legumes and composite plants. Also **CHAÑAR STEPPE**. [<Sp.]

CHANCE (*variable from* chans *to* chahns) *noun* 1 The unknown or the undefined cause of events not subject to calculation; luck; fortune. 2 An unknown agency, assumed to account for unusual or unexplained events; also, the operation of this agency; often personified or, in antiquity, deified. 3 A fortuitous event; an accident. 4 A favorable conjuncture of circumstances; opportunity. 5 Undetermined probability in general; contingency. See synonyms under ACCIDENT, HAZARD, PROBABILITY.

—*verb* [CHANCED, CHANC·ING] 1 To occur accidentally; happen. 2 [Pop.] To hazard; risk; take the chance of. —**TO CHANCE UPON** To find unexpectedly or undesignedly; come upon; stumble over.

—*adj.* Occurring by chance; casual; accidental. [<OF. *cheance* <LL. *cadentia* <L. *cado*, fall]

CHANCE·FUL *adj.* 1 Full of chance or chances; eventful. 2 [Obs.] Dependent on chance.

CHAN·CEL *noun* The space in a church reserved for the officiating clergy, often separated from the rest of the building by a screen or railing; also everything beyond the nave and transepts; the choir. [<OF.]

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER The minister of finance in the British cabinet.

CHAN′·CEL·LORS·VILLE A village in NE. Virginia; scene of a Civil War battle, 1863.

CHAN·CEL·OR *noun* 1 A high officer of state or of a university. 2 A judicial officer sitting in a court of chancery or equity. 3 In Germany, formerly, the president of the Federal Council. 4 In France, formerly, the keeper of the great seal and president of the Councils. 5 A chief secretary, as of an embassy. 6 A keeper of the great seal under the Eastern Empire, the Holy Roman Empire, etc. Also **CHAN·CEL·LOR**. —**LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR** In Great Britain, the highest judicial officer of the crown. Also **LORD CHANCELLOR**. [<OF. *chancelier* <LL. *cancellarius*, usher of a law court] —**CHAN·CEL·OR·SHIP** *noun.*

CHAN·CEL·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 The office or dignity of a chancelor. 2 The building or room in which a chancelor has his office. 3 A court and its officials. 4 The office of an embassy or legation. Also **CHAN CEL·LER·Y, CHAN·CER·Y.**

CHANCE-MEDLEY *noun* 1 [Law] Unpremeditated wounding or killing in self-defense in a casual affray; homicide upon sudden encounter. 2 A haphazard combination or mixture; any inadvertent act.

CHAN·CER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 In the United States, a court of equity, as distinguished from a common-law court. 2 Previously to 1873, the court presided over by the Lord High Chancellor of England, the highest court next to the House of Lords; since the Judicature Act of 1873, one of the five divisions of the High Court of Justice. 3 A court of records; archives. 4 A chancelry. 5 A wrestling hold. —**IN CHANCERY** 1 Pending in a court of chancery; also, under the supervision of the Lord Chancellor. 2 [Pop.] In a hopeless predicament. 3 In boxing, said of the head caught and securely held under the arm of an opponent. [<LL. *cancellarius*; see CHANCELOR]

CHAN·CRE (shăng′·kur) *noun* A primary syphilitic lesion. [<F. <L. *cancer*, cancer] —**CHAN·CROUS** (–crus) *adj.*

CHAN·CROID (shăng′·kroid) *noun* A venereal sore resembling chancre, but not infecting the system; soft chancre. [<CHANCR(E) + –OID]

CHANG·Y *adj.* 1 [Pop.] Subject to chance; risky. 2 [Scot.] Favored by chance; auspicious; favorable.

CHAN·DE·LIER′ (shăn·duh·leer′) *noun* A branched support for lights, as a gas or electric fixture, suspended from a ceiling. [<F. <LL. *candelarius* <L. *candela*, candle]

CHAN DELLE (shăn·dĕl′) *noun* An abrupt climbing turn of an airplane, utilizing momentum to gain altitude while the direction of flight is changed. [<F., candle]

CHAN·DER·NA·GOR′ (chŭn·dur·nuh·gor′) A French colonial town on the Hooghly River, Bengal, India. Also **CHAN·DAR·NA·GAR′.**

CHAN·DLER *noun* 1 A trader; dealer; as, ship *chandler*. 2 In England, a retailer of common groceries, provisions, and the like; a petty shopkeeper. 3 One who makes or sells candles; as, tallow *chandler*. [<F. *chandelier*, chandler, candlestick]

CHAN DLER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 The goods sold by a chandler: often in the plural. 2 A chandler's shop. 3 A place for keeping candles.

CHANG Same as JCATTY.

CHANG·CHUN (chahng′·chōōn) Same as HSINKING.

CHANGE (chanj) *verb* [CHANGED, CHANG·ING] 1 To make or become different; alter; vary; hence, to enter upon a new phase; as, the moon has *changed*. 2 To exchange; make a change or an exchange; also, to give, or to cause another to give, the equivalent of (a sum of money) in smaller units. 3 [Pop.] To transfer from one train to another. 4 [Pop.] To take off a garment and put on another. —**TO CHANGE COLOR** To blush or turn pale. —**TO CHANGE FRONT** 1 In a military sense, to face a different way, alter the direction of a line of attack. 2 To adopt a new line of argument; also, alter one's attitude or principles.

—*noun* 1 The act or fact of changing; alteration; substitution or something used in substitution. 2 A place for general transaction of business; an exchange. 3 The money returned to a purchaser who has given a bill or coin of greater value than his purchase; also, money of smaller denomination given in exchange for larger; small coins collectively. 4 A passage from one phase to another; as, the *change* of the moon. 5 A musical modulation or variation of key; also, any order, other than that of the diatonic scale, in which a peal of bells is struck: usually in the plural. 6 [Obs.] Want of constancy; caprice. 7 Religious conversion. —**TO RING THE CHANGES** 1 To operate a chime of bells so as to produce a variety of tuneful combinations. 2 To repeat something with every possible variation of language and illustration. [<OF. *changer* <LL. *cambio*, exchange] —**CHANG·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): alter, commute, convert, exchange, metamorphose, modify, qualify, shift, substitute, transfigure, transform, transmute, turn, vary, veer. To *change* is to make a thing other than it has been; to *exchange*, to put or take something else in its place; to *alter* is ordinarily to *change* partially. To *exchange* is often to transfer ownership; as, to *exchange* city for country property. *Change* is often used in the sense of *exchange;* as, to *change* horses. To *transmute* is to *change* the qualities while the substance remains the same; as, to *transmute* baser metals into gold. To *transform* is to *change* form or appearance, with or without deeper and more essential change. *Transfigure* is, as in its Scriptural use, to *change* in an exalted and glorious spiritual way. To *metamorphose* is to make some remarkable change, as of a caterpillar into a butterfly, or of the crystalline structure of rocks, hence called "metamorphic rocks." To *vary* is to *change* from time to time, often capriciously. To *commute* is to put something easier, lighter, milder, etc., in place of that which is *commuted;* as, to *commute* capital punishment to imprisonment for life; to *commute* daily fares on a railway to a monthly payment. To *convert* is primarily to *turn* about, and signifies to *change* in form, character, use, etc.; iron is *converted* into steel, joy into grief, etc. *Turn* is a popular word for *change* in any sense short of the meaning of *exchange*, being often equivalent to *alter, convert, transform, transmute*, etc. We *modify* a statement by some limitation, *qualify* it by some addition. See CONVEY. *Antonyms*: abide, bide, continue, endure, hold, keep, persist, remain, retain, stay.

Synonyms (noun): alteration, conversion, diversity, innovation, mutation, novelty, regeneration, renewal, renewing, revolution, transformation, transition, transmutation, variation, variety, vicissitude. *Mutation* is a more formal word for *change*, often suggesting repeated or continual *change;* as, the *mutations* of fortune. *Revolution* is specifically and most commonly a *change* of government. *Variation* is a partial *change* in form, qualities, position, or

action; as, the *variation* of the magnetic needle or of the pulse. *Vicissitude* is sharp, sudden, or violent *change;* as, the *vicissitudes* of politics. *Transition* is *change* by passing from one place or state to another, especially in a natural, regular, or orderly way; as, the *transition* from spring to summer. An *innovation* is a *change* that breaks in upon an established order or custom. See MOTION. *Antonyms:* constancy, continuance, firmness, fixedness, fixity, identity, invariability, permanence, persistence, steadiness, unchangeableness, uniformity.

CHANGE A BLE *adj.* 1 Capable of being changed; alterable. 2 Likely to change or vary, inconstant. 3 Reflecting light so as to appear of different color from different points of view. See synonyms under FICKLE, MOBILE. — **CHANGE·A·BIL′·I·TY, CHANGE A BLE NESS** *noun* — **CHANGE·A·BLY** *adv.*

CHANGE FUL *adj.* Full of or given to change; variable. See synonyms under FICKLE. — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CHANGE LESS *adj.* Without change; monotonous; also, constant, enduring, unchanging. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CHANGE LING *noun* 1 An ill-favored, deformed, huge-headed, or imbecilic child, believed to be the offspring of fairies (in the British Isles, France, Italy), of underground dwarfs or gnomes (in Germany, Scandinavia, and among Slavic peoples), or of a witch or demon (in various parts of the world), and supposed to have been substituted by them for a normal or beautiful one stolen away in infancy while unguarded or before baptism. The changeling superstition stems from the primitive belief that infants are peculiarly liable to demoniacal attack until after certain purificatory rites. 2 A fickle person: used also adjectivally. 3 [Obs.] A silly or weak-minded person; simpleton; imbecile.

CHANGE OF LIFE The menopause. See CLIMACTERIC.

CHANGE-RINGING *noun* The art or science of producing every possible variation in the ringing of a set of bells, starting from the time the bells leave the position of rounds to the time they return to it. The number of changes or variations ranges from six for a peal of three to almost 480 million for a peal of twelve. See ROUNDS.

CHANG SHA (chahng·shah) A city in eastern China; capital of Hunan Province.

CHANGE TEH (chahng·duh) A commercial city in central China.

CHANG TSO·LIN (chahng), 1873–1928, Chinese general.

CHA NI A (kah·nee′·ah) Same as CANEA.

ꝯCHAN NEL *noun* 1 The bed of a stream. 2 A wide strait; as, the English *Channel.* 3 Any groove or passage. 4 The deep part of a river, harbor, strait, or estuary, where the current or tide is strongest; especially, a navigable passage between the shoal parts. 5 That through which anything flows or passes, as a vein or artery, an air conduit to a mine, a trough to convey molten metal to the molds, a path for the transmission of telegraph, telephone, and radio communications: used figuratively, as, the news was spread through various *channels.* 6 A flanged iron beam having a bracket-shaped section: also **CHANNEL BAR.** 7 In motion-picture work, a complete assemblage of all the necessary recording equipment, from microphone to disk- or film-recording units.

— *tr. verb* [**CHAN·NELED** or **CHAN NELLED, CHAN NEL·ING** or **CHAN NEL LING**] 1 To cut or wear channels in. 2 To convey through or as through a channel. [<OF. *chanel* <L. *canalis,* water pipe]

ꝯCHAN NEL *noun* A flat piece of wood or iron attached to the side of a vessel, to spread the shrouds and keep them clear of the bulwarks; originally called *chainwale.*

CHANNEL ISLANDS Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark; a British group in the English Channel; 75 square miles.

CHAN NING, WILLIAM ELLERY, 1780–1842, American Unitarian divine and writer.

CHAN SON (shän′·sun; *F.* shahN·sawN′) *noun* A song; originally, a lyric of couplets with a refrain. [<F. <L. *cantio,* song]

CHANSON DE GESTE (duh zhĕst) Any Old French epic, originally written in twelve-syllabled assonant verse and dealing with ancient French history and legend. The most celebrated one is the *Chanson de Roland.*

CHANT *noun* 1 A melody adapted to words without strict rhythm, or containing both recitative and rhythm: the most ancient and simple form of choral music. 2 A psalm or canticle so recited. 3 A song; melody. 4 Any measured monotonous singing or reciting of words. 5 A singing intonation in speech; twang.

— *verb* 1 To sing a chant or chants; sing to a chant; as, to *chant* a hymn. 2 To sing in praise or adoration; carol; warble. 3 To celebrate in song, praise continually. 4 To make melody; sing. 5 To talk monotonously; harp upon. Also spelled *chaunt.* [<F. *chanter* <L. *canto* <*cano,* sing]

CHANT AGE (–ij) *noun* The extortion of money by threats of exposure; blackmailing. [<F.]

CHANT ER *noun* 1 A singer; especially, a singer in a chantry; a chorister; precentor. 2 The fingerpipe of a bagpipe: distinguished from *drone.* 3 The hedge sparrow (*Accentor modularis*). Also **CHAN TOR.**

ꝯCHAN·TE·RELLE′ (shăn·tuh·rĕl′) *noun* The highest string of certain stringed instruments, as a violin. [<F.]

ꝯCHAN·TE·RELLE′ *noun* An edible yellow mushroom (*Cantharellus cibrius*), with a short stem. [<L. *cantharus,* drinking cup]

CHAN·TEUSE (shahN·tœs′) *noun* [F.] A woman singer.

CHANT·EY *noun* A rhythmical working-song of sailors: also spelled *shanty.*

CHAN′ TI·CLEER *noun* A cock. [<F. *chanteclair* (name of the cock in the medieval "Reynard the Fox") <*chanter,* chant, + *clair,* clear]

CHAN·TIL·LY (shahN·tee·yee′) A town in Northern France, 25 miles north of Paris; noted for its lace.

CHANT RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 A chapel in or attached to a church or monastery, endowed for maintaining daily masses for the soul of the founder or of others nominated by him (the chapel usually containing the tomb of the founder). 2 Formerly, the endowment itself. 3 A chapel for subsidiary church services. [<OF. *chanterie*]

CHA·NU·CA Same as HANUKKAH.

CHA OS (kāy′·ŏs) *noun* 1 A condition of utter disorder and confusion, as the unformed primal state of the universe. 2 Any thing or condition of which the elements or parts are in utter disorder and confusion. 3 [Obs.] Any vast gulf or chasm; an unfathomable abyss. [<Gr. *chaos* <*chainō,* gape]

CHA·OT IC (kāy–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like chaos; unformed; completely disordered. Also **CHA OT I CAL.** — **CHA·OT·I CAL·LY** *adv.*

ꝯCHAP *noun* 1 [Pop.] A fellow; lad. 2 [Obs.] A chapman; a dealer; buyer. [Short for CHAPMAN]

ꝯCHAP *verb* [**CHAPPED** or **CHAPT, CHAP PING**] 1 To split or cause to split; crack and roughen, as the skin. 2 [Scot.] To strike with a hammer; pound on; also, to beat or knock, as on a door; strike, as a clock. — **TO CHAP OUT** [Scot.] To summon by a tap, as on the window.

— *noun* 1 A crack in the skin. 2 [Scot.] A rap on the door, a knock of any sort. [Akin to CHIP and CHOP]

ꝯCHAP (chŏp) *noun* 1 A jaw; in the plural, the mouth and cheeks. 2 The jaw of a vise. Also spelled *chop.* [<ME. *chaft*]



CHAPAREJOS

CHA·PA·RE′ JOS (chah·pah·rā′·hōs) *noun* [Sp. Am.] Leather breeches worn by cowboys to protect the legs: also called *chaps.* Also **CHA PA·RA′ JOS** (–rah′·hōs).

CHAP AR RAL′ *noun* A tangle of dwarf oak, low thorny shrubs, etc. [<Sp. <*chaparra,* evergreen oak]

CHAPARRAL COCK Same as ROADRUNNER.

CHAPARRAL PEA A thorny shrub of California (*Pickeringia montana*) of the pea family, growing densely over chaparrals.

CHAP BOOK *noun* One of a former class of cheap popular books sold by chapmen. See CHAPMAN.

CHAPE *noun* 1 A metal tip, as of a scabbard, or an outer case, as of a mold. 2 The backpiece by which a buckle is fastened to a strap or the like; any attaching loop of metal or leather. [<F. <LL. *capa, cappa,* cap]

CHA·PEAU (shah·pō′) *noun* [**PEAUX** (pōz′) *pl.*] 1 A hat; especially, a plumed or military hat. 2 The official cap worn by Army hostesses and librarians. [<F.]

CHAPEAU BRAS (brah) A soft, three-cornered dress hat that can be folded and carried under the arm: worn commonly in the 18th century and still with court and diplomatic dress.

CHAP EL *noun* 1 A place of worship other than a large and regular church; a compartment or recess of a church, where independent services may be held. 2 Any place of worship not connected with the state or established church, as, in England, any dissenting church. 3 A building or large room in a university, college, or school, for religious services; also, the services. 4 An official choir or orchestra, as of a court or nobleman's establishment. 5 The body of journeymen printers in a given office usually organized under a chairman, known in Great Britain as the *father of the chapel;* also, formerly, a printing house. [<OF. *chapele* <LL. *capella* <*cappa,* cape (originally of a saint, held as a relic)]

CHAP′ EL·MAS·TER Same as KAPELLMEISTER.

CHAP·ER·ON (shăp′·ur·ōn) *noun* A woman who acts as attendant or protector of a young unmarried woman in public; also, an older person who attends a social function to maintain its decorum and propriety. — *tr. verb* To attend (a young unmarried woman) in mixed company; act as chaperon to. Also **CHAP ER·ONE.** [<F.] — **CHAP·ER·ON·AGE** (–ij) *noun.*

CHAP-FALLEN (chŏp– *or* chăp–) *adj.* Having the chap or

jaw drooping; hence, dejected; crest-fallen: also spelled *chop-fallen*.

CHAP·I·TER *noun* [Obs.] The capital of a pillar. See CAPITAL.

CHAP·LAIN (-lin) *noun* 1 A clergyman with special functions, such as conducting religious services in a legislative assembly, in a regiment, or on board a ship. 2 A clergyman attached to a chapel for permanent or occasional duty. [<F. *chapelain*] — **·CY, ·SHIP** *noun*.

CHAP LET *noun* 1 A wreath or garland for the head. 2 A necklace 3 A rosary, or, more strictly, the third part of a rosary, or fifty-five beads. 4 A string of beads, or anything resembling it, as an astragal molding, or a rope of frog or toad spawn. [<F. *chapelet*]

CHAP·LIN, CHARLES SPENCER, born 1889, Anglo-American motion picture actor and producer.

CHAP·MAN *noun* [**CHAP MEN** *pl.*] 1 A peddler. 2 [Obs.] A buyer; dealer; merchant. [<OE. *ceapman*, trader]

CHAP·MAN, FRANK MICHLER, born 1804, American ornithologist. — **GEORGE,** 1557–1634, English dramatic poet, first translator of Homer into English verse. — **JOHN** See APPLESEED, JOHNNY.

CHAPS Same as CHAPAREJOS.

CHAP·TER *noun* 1 A division of a book or treatise, usually marked by a number and heading. 2 The body of clergy connected with a cathedral or other collegiate church; a council of such body, or their place of assembly; also, the meeting of any order. 3 In certain church services, a short Scriptural passage read immediately after the psalms. 4 A branch of a club, brotherhood, or other association; especially of a college fraternity or sorority. — **CATHEDRAL CHAPTER** The personnel of canons attached to a cathedral. — **CONVENTUAL CHAPTER** The assembly of the clergy of one house or of an entire order for the purpose of regulating domestic affairs.

— *tr. verb* To divide into chapters, as a book. [<F. *chapitre* <L. *capitulum* <*caput*, head]

CHAPTER HOUSE A house of assembly for a chapter of a fraternity; especially, such a structure connected with a cathedral.

CHA PUL TE·PEC' (chah·pōōl·teh·pĕk') A fortified hill 3 miles SW. of Mexico City.

CHA QUE TA (chăh·keh'·tah) *noun* [Sp. Am.] A jacket, usually of leather, worn by cowboys, especially when riding in a bushy region.

1CHAR *noun* A chore; an odd job; also, work done by the day. — *intr. verb* To perform arduous duties; do chores. Also spelled *chore*.

2CHAR *verb* [**CHARRED, CHAR RING**] 1 To burn or scorch the surface of, become charred. 2 To convert into charcoal by incomplete combustion. See synonyms under BURN. — *noun* Charcoal. [Perhaps <CHAR(COAL)]

3CHAR *noun* Any fish (genus *Salvelinus*) characterized by small scales and having red spots, as the brook trout. Also spelled *charr*. [<Gael. *ceara*]

CHAR' A BANC (shahr'·ah bahN) *noun* [**CHAR'·A·BANCS** *pl.*] A long open vehicle with transverse seats for passengers. Also [F.] **CHAR À BANCS.** [**CHARS À BANCS** *pl.*] [<F.]

CHAR AC TER (kăr'-) *noun* 1 The combination of qualities distinguishing any person or class of persons; any distinctive mark or trait, or such marks or traits collectively, belonging to any person, class, or race; the individuality which is the product of nature, habits, and environment. 2 High qualities; moral force. 3 Reputation. 4 A representation; assumed part; role; also, position; status; the person holding or represented as holding a certain position or rank; one assuming a certain role. 5 A figure engraved, written, or printed; mark; sign; letter; a style of handwriting or printing; also, a form of secret writing; a cipher. 6 Fidelity and vigor in artistic representation of characteristic features. 7 An individual considered as possessing a combination of distinctive features; a personage; also, popularly, a humorous or eccentric person. 8 A representation or characterization, as of one's qualities or abilities; especially, in colloquial use, a written testimonial given by an employer to an employee to aid in obtaining employment. 9 That by which a thing is especially known or distinguished; a quality; property; as, ductility is a *character* of gold. — **ACQUIRED CHARACTER** A modification of bodily structure or habit which is impressed on the organism in the course of individual life.

— *tr. verb* 1 To impress, engrave, write, or depict. 2 To impart characteristic marks or lines to. 3 [Obs.] To characterize. [<Gr. *charaktēr*, an engraved mark] — **CHAR·AC·TER LESS** *adj.* — **CHAR·AC TER·LESS NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (noun): constitution, disposition, genius, nature, personality, record, reputation, spirit, temper, temperament. *Character* is what one is; *reputation*, what he is thought to be; his *record* is the total of his known action or inaction. As a rule, a man's *record* will substantially express his *character*; his *reputation* may be higher or lower than his *character* or *record* will justify. *Repute* is a somewhat formal word, with the same general sense as *reputation*. One's *nature* includes all his original endowments or propensities; *character* includes both natural and acquired traits. We speak of one's physical *constitution* as strong or weak, etc., and figuratively, of his mental or moral *constitution*. Compare CHARACTERISTIC.

CHARACTER ACTOR An actor who plays the part of a character markedly different from himself in age, temperament, manner, etc.

CHAR·AC·TER·IS'·TIC (kăr-) *adj.* 1 Distinguishing or contributing to distinguish; marking; characterizing, showing the character, traits, and disposition of; typical; constituting or pertaining to the character. 2 Showing the position in a scheme of classification. See synonyms under PARTICULAR. — *noun* 1 A distinctive feature; peculiarity. 2 The integral part of a logarithm; index. — **CHAR AC·TER·IS'·TI·CAL** *adj.* — **CHAR·AC·TER·IS'·TI CAL·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (noun): attribute, character, distinction, feature, indication, mark, peculiarity, property, quality, sign, singularity, trace, trait. Compare ATTRIBUTE, CHARACTER, MARK.

CHAR' AC·TER·IZE (kăr'-) *tr. verb* [**·IZED, IZ ING**] 1 To describe by qualities or peculiarities; designate. 2 To be a mark or peculiarity of; distinguish. 3 To supply character to. — **·I ZA' TION** *noun* — **·IZ·ER** *noun*.

CHAR AC·TER·Y (kăr'-) *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] A system of characters or signs; mode; representation.

CHA·RADE (shuh·rade') *noun* A guessing game in which each syllable of a word, and finally the whole word, is acted in pantomime or represented in tableau. [<F.]

CHAR BON (shar'-) *noun* Splenic fever; anthrax. [<F. <L. *carbo*, coal]

CHAR COAL (char'-) *noun* 1 A black, porous, odorless substance, burning without smoke or flame, obtained by the imperfect combustion of organic matter, as of wood in a kiln from which the air is excluded. It consists of carbon mixed with inorganic ash, and is used as a fuel, an adsorbent, a filter, etc. 2 A drawing pencil or crayon made of charcoal dust. 3 A drawing made in charcoal.

— *tr. verb* 1 To write, draw, mark, or blacken with or as with charcoal. 2 To subject to or suffocate with charcoal fumes. [Origin unknown]

CHAR COT (shar·kō'), **JEAN MARTIN,** 1825–93, French physician.

CHARD *noun* 1 The blanched leaves, leafstalks, or midribs of certain plants, as of the artichoke: used as a vegetable. 2 A variety of white beet (*Beta vulgaris cicla*) cultivated for its large leaves and leafstalks: used for salad and as a vegetable: also called *Swiss chard, leaf beet*. [<F. *carde* <L. *carduus*; see 2CLARD]

CHAR DIN (shar·daN'), **JEAN BAPTISTE SIMEON,** 1699–1779, French painter.

CHARGE *verb* [**CHARGED, CHARG·ING**] 1 To lay or impose something upon, as a load, trust, or requirement. 2 To give command, instruction, direction, or advice to, especially in an official or formal address; exhort or instruct earnestly, solemnly, or authoritatively; as, to *charge* a jury. 3 To put something into or upon, as a load or charge; load; fill; specifically, to pass an electric current through a battery in the opposite direction from its discharge, in order to resaturate it. 4 To set or state as a price; demand. 5 To accuse. 6 To make an onset upon; attack; rush headlong. 7 To emblazon, as with heraldic emblems. 8 To set down or record something as due from or delivered to or for, or to be paid or accounted for by; hold responsible for the payment or return of something; debit. 9 To place (a weapon) in position for use. 10 To crouch or lie down: said of hunting-dogs when they obey the command *charge*. See synonyms under ARRAIGN, ATTACK, ATTRIBUTE, LOAD.

— *noun* 1 The quantity of gunpowder, fuel, electricity, etc., put or to be put into a firearm, a furnace, battery, etc.; also, the quantity of electricity (not in current) present in a saturated storage battery. 2 Care and custody, or that which is under one's care. 3 A price. 4 An entry of indebtedness. 5 A tax; expense; cost. 6 An address of instruction or admonition; as, the *charge* to a jury. 7 An accusation. 8 An impetuous onset; also, the signal for it. 9 A heraldic figure or device; a bearing. 10 [Obs.] A burden; load. See synonyms under CARE, CAREER, LOAD, OVERSIGHT, PRICE. [<F. *charger* <LL. *carricō* <L. *carrus*, car]

CHAR·GÉ (shar·zhay') *noun* A chargé d'affaires. [<F.]

CHARGE·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Capable of being or rightfully to be charged, as an obligation, expense, accusation, etc. 2 Liable to be charged or rendered subject to some duty, expense, etc.; responsible or indictable. 3 [Obs.] Burdensome; also, important.

CHARGE ACCOUNT An account against which the purchase of merchandise in a store is charged.

CHAR·GÉ D'AF·FAIRES (dah·fâre') [**CHAR·GÉS D'AF·FAIRES** (shar·zhayz' dah·fâre' *or, F.,* shar·zhay dah·fâre') *pl.*] A diplomatic agent of the fourth rank, duly accredited to a sovereign or head of state in lieu of an ambassador or minister: the complete title, *chargé d'affaires de missi* is seldom used. Compare MINISTER RESIDENT, DIPLOMATIC AGENT.

CHARGE DES AFFAIRES (deh zah·fãre′) A person who has custody of the archives or other property of a mission in a country with which formal diplomatic relations are not maintained. He has no diplomatic status or immunity, and his relations with the foreign government are purely informal.

CHARG·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which charges; especially, a war horse. 2 An apparatus for charging electric storage batteries. 3 A large shallow dish for meat.

CHA·RI [F.] Same as SHARI.

CHAR·I·LY (char′-) *adv.* In a chary manner; warily.

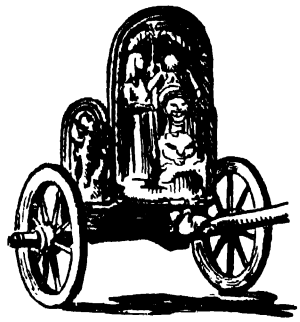
CHAR I·NESS (chãr′-) *noun* 1 The quality of being chary. 2 Integrity; scrupulousness.

CHAR·ING CROSS (chãr′-) A district at the west end of the Strand in London, England.

CHAR I OT (chãr′·ĭ·ut) *noun* 1 An ancient two wheeled vehicle used in war and in racing. 2 An ornate four-wheeled carriage. — *verb* To convey, ride, or drive in or as in a chariot. [<OF.]

CHAR I O TEER′ *noun* One who drives a chariot. — *tr. verb* To act as driver of (a vehicle) or for (a person).

CHAR I O TEER′ The constellation Auriga.



ETRUSCAN WAR CHARIOT OF BRONZE

CHAR I TA BLE (chãr′-) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or characterized by charity. 2 Generous in gifts to the poor; liberal. 3 Characterized by love and good will, tolerant; benevolent; kindly, lenient. — **CHAR I TA·BLE NESS** *noun* — **CHAR·I·TA·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms: beneficent, benevolent, benign, benignant, compassionate, considerate, forgiving, indulgent, kind, lenient, liberal, loving, merciful, mild, patient, placable. *Antonyms*: implacable, relentless, revengeful, unforgiving.

CHAR I TY (chãr′-) *noun* [TIES *pl*] 1 Liberality to the poor. 2 Almsgiving; alms. 3 An institution for the help of the needy. 4 Readiness to overlook faults, tolerance; leniency. 5 Spiritual benevolence, Christian love. 6 [Law] A gift of real or personal property for the public benefit. See synonyms under BENEVOLENCE, LOVE. [<F. *charité* <L. *caritas* <*carus*, dear]

CHAR I VAR′·I (shar·ĭ·var′·ĭ) *noun* A noisy demonstration of disapproval or condemnation, accompanied by blowing of horns, beating on tin pans, etc.: formerly used to run people out of town, and also as a burlesque serenade given to newly married people: in the latter usage often called a *horning*. Also spelled *chivaree*. [<F.]

CHARK *tr. verb* To reduce to charcoal; burn to a cinder; char; coke. — *noun* Charcoal; cinder; coke. [<CHARCOAL]

CHAR KHA *noun* The spinning wheel of India. Also **CHAR·KA.**

CHAR·LA TAN (shahr′·luh·tun) *noun* A pretender to knowledge or skill, especially to medical knowledge, quack. [<F.] — **CHAR LA·TAN′ IC** *adj.* — **CHAR LA TAN RY, CHAR·LA·TAN·ISM** *noun.*

CHAR LE·MAGNE (shahr·lĭ·mānē′), 742–814, king of the Franks, 768–814; emperor of the West, 800–814: also called *Charles the Great*.

CHAR·LE·ROI (shahr·luh·rwah′) A mining and manufacturing town in SW. Belgium. Also **CHAR LE ROY.**

CHARLES (chahrlz; *F.* shahrl) A masculine personal name. Compare CARLO, KARL.

— **CHARLES I**, Charles Stuart, 1600–49, king of England, 1625–49, beheaded.

— **CHARLES I OF ANJOU**, 1226–85, king of Sicily, 1265–82; of Naples, 1266–85.

— **CHARLES II**, 1630–85, king of England, 1660–85.

— **CHARLES V**, "The Wise," 1337–80, king of France, 1364–80.

— **CHARLES V**, 1500–58, emperor of Germany, 1519–56, and king of Spain, as **CHARLES I**, 1516–56.

— **CHARLES VII**, 1403–61, king of France, 1422–61.

— **CHARLES IX**, 1550–74, king of France, 1560–74.

— **CHARLES XII**, 1682–1718, king of Sweden, 1697–1718.

— **CHARLES EDWARD STUART** See STUART, CHARLES EDWARD.

— **CHARLES MAR TEL** (The Hammer), 688–741, Frankish ruler; grandfather of Charlemagne

— **CHARLES THE GREAT** See CHARLEMAGNE.

CHARLES, CAPE The northern point at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, Virginia.

CHARLES LOUIS MOUNTAINS A range in the western part of Dutch New Guinea; highest peak, 16,730 ft.

CHARLES RIVER A river in eastern Massachusetts; 47 miles to Boston Harbor.

CHARLES'S LAW The physical law which states that the rise of temperature in all gases produces the same increase in volume if the pressure be constant: exact only for perfect gases: also called *Gay–Lussac law*: named for **JACQUES ALEXANDRE CÉSAR CHARLES**, 1746–1823, French aeronaut and physicist, who made the first ascent in a gas balloon.

CHARLES'S WAIN See under WAIN.

1CHARLES·TON 1 A port, commercial and industrial city in South Carolina; U. S. Navy Yard; resort. 2 The capital of West Virginia; an industrial city.

2CHARLES·TON *noun* A fast dance in four-four time; also, the music for it. [<Charleston, S. C.]

CHARLES·TOWN Formerly a city, now part of Boston, Massachusetts.

CHAR LE·VOIX′ (shahr·luh·voi′) A county in Quebec, Canada; 2,273 square miles.

CHAR LE·VOIX′ (shahr·luh·vwah′), **PIERRE F. X. DE**, 1682–1761, French Jesuit missionary in Canada.

CHAR·LEY Diminutive of CHARLES. Also **CHAR·LIE.**

CHARLEY–HORSE *noun* [Pop.] A rupture or severe strain in the muscles of the leg or arm, caused by excessive exertion.

CHAR LOCK (–luk) *noun* Wild mustard. [<OE. *cerlic*]

CHAR LOTTE (shahr′·lut) *noun* A dish made of fruit, cream, or the like enclosed in a form of bread or cake. [<F., a use of Charlotte, personal name]

1CHAR·LOTTE (shahr′·lut; *F.* shahr·lŏt′; *Dan., G.* shahr·lŏt′·uh) A feminine personal name. Also [D., Sw.] **CHAR·LOT TA** (shahr·lŏt′ ah)

2CHAR LOTTE A commercial city in North Carolina; textile-manufacturing center.

CHAR·LOTTE A MA LI E (ah·mah′·lĭ·uh) A seaport and resort on Saint Thomas Island; capital of the Virgin Islands

CHAR·LOT TEN BURG (shar lot′·un·bûrg; *G.* –bōōrK) A city in Prussia; suburb west of Berlin.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE (roos) Whipped cream or custard in an open form made of sponge cake.

CHAR′ LOTTE·TOWN A seaport, capital of Prince Edward Island, Canada.

1CHARM *tr. verb* 1 To influence the senses or the mind by some quality or attraction; delight. 2 To overcome as by magic power; soothe, assuage; allay. 3 To put a spell upon; captivate; fascinate. 4 To protect as by a spell. — *noun* 1 The power of alluring or delighting; fascination. 2 That which charms, beauty, appeal. 3 A magical spell. 4 A small ornament worn on a watchguard, bracelet, or the like for decoration, to avert evil, or to insure good fortune. 5 Originally, the chanting of a verse supposed to possess magical power, an incantation. See synonyms under TALISMAN. [<F. *charme* <L. *carmen*, song] — **CHARM ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): bewitch, captivate, delight, enchant, enrapture, entice, entrance, fascinate. See RAVISH. *Antonyms*: annoy, disenchant, disgust, distress, disturb, irritate, repel.

2CHARM *noun* [Obs.] Singing, especially of birds; hence, song or melody. [<OF. *cirm*]

CHAR MEUSE (shahr·mœz′) *noun* [F.] A soft silk, cotton, or rayon fabric with satin weave, having a dull back and semilustrous surface.

CHARM ING *adj.* 1 Having power to charm. 2 Enchanting; fascinating; bewitching. — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: bewitching, captivating, delightful, enchanting, enrapturing, entrancing, fascinating, winning. That is *charming* or *bewitching* which is adapted to win others as if by a magic spell. *Enchanting, enrapturing, entrancing* represent the influence as not only supernatural, but irresistible and *delightful*. That which is *fascinating* may win without delighting, as a serpent its prey; we can speak of horrible *fascination*. *Charming* applies only to what is external to oneself; *delightful* may apply to personal experiences or emotions as well; we speak of a *charming* manner, a *charming* dress, but of *delightful* anticipations. Compare AMIABLE, BEAUTIFUL, LOVELY.

CHAR·NEL *noun* A burying place; cemetery; mortuary; also, a sepulcher. — *adj.* Fitted or used for the reception of dead bodies. [<OF. <LL. *carnale*, flesh]

CHARNEL HOUSE A room or vault, sometimes in a church, for or filled with dead bodies or with bones.

CHA·RON (kā′·run) In Greek mythology, the son of Erebos and Nyx, who ferried the dead over the Styx, a river in Hades; hence, humorously, a ferryman.

CHAR·PEN·TIER (shahr·pahN·tyā′), **GUSTAVE**, born 1860, French composer.

CHAR POY *noun* The typical bedstead or cot of India, usually having a bamboo frame interlaced with twine. Also **CHAR·PAL.** [< Hind. & Pers. *chārpāi* <*chār*, four, + *pāi*, foot]

CHAR QUED (char′·kid) *adj.* Dried or jerked: said of meat. [See 2JERK]

CHAR·QUI (–kee) *noun* [Chile] Thin strips of sun-dried meat; jerked beef: also called *jerky*. Also **CHAR·QUÉ.** [<Sp. *charquí* <native Indian word]

CHARR Same as 2CHAR.

CHAR·RY *adj.* Pertaining to or like charcoal.

CHART *noun* 1 A map, especially one for the use of navigators. 2 A sheet showing facts graphically or in tabular

form. 3 An outline or diagram having some geographical or physical application. 4 A graph showing changes and variation of temperature, population, circulation of publications, death rate, etc.
— *tr. verb* To map out; lay out on a chart. [<OF. *charte* <L. *charta* <Gr. *chartē*, leaf of paper]

CHAR·TA (kahr′·tuh) *noun* [·TÆ (tee) *pl.*] A sheet of paper impregnated with medicines.

CHAR·TER *noun* 1 An act of incorporation of a municipality, company, institution, or the like. 2 A writing permitting the establishment of a branch or chapter of a society. 3 A document granting special rights or privileges. 4 A lease, as of a vessel, or the contract by which it is leased: also **CHAR′·TER·PAR·TY.** 5 Written evidence of agreement or contract, as a deed.
— *tr. verb* 1 To hire by charter. 2 To hire by contract, as a train or car. 3 To establish by charter; give a charter to, as a bank, railroad, colony, etc. [<OF. *chartre* <L. *charta;* see CHART] — **CHAR·TER·ER** *noun.*

CHAR·TER·AGE (–ij) *noun* The act or business of chartering vessels; shipbrokerage; also, a shipbroker's fee.

CHARTER COLONY In American history, a colony established under a royal charter, which freed it from direct parliamentary control, as Massachusetts.

CHARTER MEMBER An original member of a corporation, or of an order or society.

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS The charter adopted by the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco, April–June, 1945, making the United Nations a permanent organization. The charter establishes a General Assembly, a Security Council of 5 permanent and 6 non-permanent members, an Economic and Social Council of 18, a Trusteeship Council equally divided between non-holders and holders of international trusts over certain territories, an International Court of Justice based on the World Court, and a Secretariat. The United Nations dedicate themselves to maintain peace by collective measures, to develop friendly relations on the basis of equal rights, to promote freedom for all, and to be a center for harmonizing actions to these ends. Compare UNITED NATIONS, PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE under COURT.

CHAR TERS TOW·ERS A town in Queensland, Australia.

CHART ISM *noun* The principles embodied in the People's Charter, set forth in 1838 by a party of English reformers. — **CHART·IST** *noun.*

CHART·LESS *adj.* 1 Not laid down in a chart. 2 Without a chart; hence, unguided.

CHAR TOG·RA·PHER, CHAR·TO·GRAPH′·IC, etc. Same as CARTOGRAPHER, etc

CHARTRES (shartr) A city in NW. France; noted for its cathedral.

CHAR TREUSE (shar·trœz′) *noun* 1 A variety of liqueur first made at La Grande Chartreuse. 2 A pale yellowish-green or greenish-yellow color.

CHAR TREUSE (shar·trœz′) A Carthusian monastery, especially **LA GRANDE CHARTREUSE,** the original house of the Carthusian order, near Grenoble, France.

CHAR TREUX (shar·trœ′) *noun* [F.] A Carthusian monk.

CHAR′ TU LA·RY Same as CARTULARY.

CHAR′·WO MAN *noun* In England, a domestic employed by the day for odd jobs.

CHAR Y (char′·ī) *adj.* [**CHAR·I·ER, CHAR·I·EST**] 1 Cautious; wary. 2 Careful; prudent; sparing; hence, stingy. [<OE. *cearig,* sorrowful, sad, <*cearu,* care]

CHA RYB·DIS (kuh·rib′·dis) In classical mythology, a ravenous woman, transformed into a whirlpool on the Sicilian coast, opposite the Italian rock Scylla: mariners trying to avoid one were often wrecked by the other. — **BETWEEN SCYLLA AND CHARYBDIS** Between two dangers.

1CHASE *verb* [**CHASED, CHAS·ING**] 1 To follow with intent to catch, obtain, etc.; pursue determinedly; run swiftly. 2 To drive away; put to flight; dispel: often with *away, out,* or *off.* 3 To hunt.
— *noun* 1 Earnest pursuit; also, that which is pursued; the prey or quarry. 2 The practice of hunting; formerly, the right to hunt on a certain tract; also, hunters collectively; the hunt. 3 In England, a private game preserve. 4 In court tennis, a scoring stroke, as when the ball bounces a second time in certain parts of the court. Also spelled *chace.* [<OF. *chacier* <L. *captō;* see CATCH] — **CHAS·ING** *noun.*

2CHASE *noun* 1 A strong rectangular metal frame into which pages of type are fastened for printing. 2 The part of a cannon between the trunnions and the swell of the muzzle. 3 A groove or slot; as, the *chase* of a breastwheel. 4 A longitudinal groove for a tenon or tongue; a form of rabbet. 5 The circular trough of a cider mill, where the apples are crushed by the runner.
— *tr. verb* To ornament by indenting; also, to form by embossing, indenting, etc.; as, to *chase* silverware. [<OF. *chasse* <L. *capsa*; see CASE] — **CHAS·ER, CHAS·ING** *noun.*

CHASE, SALMON PORTLAND, 1808–1873, American lawyer; chief justice, U. S. Supreme Court, 1864–73.

CHAS·ER (chās′–) *noun* 1 One who chases or pursues; a hunter. 2 A steeplechaser. 3 A pursuing or following vessel; also, a chase gun; as, a bow *chaser* and a stern *chaser* (named from the station of the gun). 4 [Pop.] A drink of soft liquor or water taken after a dram of spirits; also, a small quantity of spirituous liquor taken at the end of a meal; a chasse.

CHASM (kazm) *noun* 1 A yawning hollow; deep gorge. 2 An abrupt interruption of continuity; a gap or void. See synonyms under BREACH, HOLE. [<Gr. *chasma* <*chainō,* gape] — **CHAS·MAL** *adj.*

3CHAS·SÉ (shă·seh′) *noun* In dancing, a movement across or to right and left. — *intr. verb* [**CHAS·SÉD, CHAS·SÉ·ING**] To perform a chassé. Also popularly called *sashay.* [<F. <OF. *chacier,* chase]

2CHASSE (shahs) *noun* A small glass of spirit or liqueur served at dinner after the coffee. Also [F.] **CHASSE-CA·FÉ** (–kah·feh′).

3CHASSE (shahs) *noun* A casket for the relics of a saint. [<F. <L. *capsa,* case]

CHASSE·POT (shahs·pō′) *noun* A French breech-loading rifled needle gun. [<A. A. Chassepot, 1833–1905, French inventor]

CHAS·SEUR (shah·sŭr′) *noun* 1 A light-armed soldier of cavalry or infantry. 2 A semimilitary household servitor among the European nobility. 3 A huntsman. 4 A hotel servant. [<F. <OF. *chacier,* chase]

CHAS·SIS (shă′·si *or* –sis *or* chas′·is) *noun* [**CHAS·SIS** (–sīz) *pl.*] 1 The frame and springs of a motor vehicle; also, all other mechanical parts of the car, including the wheels and motor. 2 The landing gear of an aircraft; the wheels, floats, or other structures which support the main weight of an airplane. 3 The framework, tubes, and electrical conductors of a radio receiver. 4 In coast artillery, a movable railway for running the top carriage of a gun into and out of firing position. [<F. *châssis* <OF. *chasse;* see 2CHASE]

CHASTE (chāst) *adj.* 1 Free from sexual impurity; modest; virtuous. 2 Pure in thought. 3 Pure in style; free from literary or artistic extravagances. 4 [Obs.] Unmarried; single. See synonyms under MODEST, PURE. [<L. *castus,* pure] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CHAST·EN (chās′·n) *tr. verb* 1 To discipline by punishment or affliction; chastise. 2 To moderate; soften, temper. 3 To refine; purify. — **·EN ER** *noun* — **·EN ING** *noun.*
Synonyms: afflict, castigate, chastise, correct, discipline, humble, punish, purify, refine, soften, subdue, try. *Castigate* and *chastise* refer strictly to corporal punishment, although both are somewhat archaic. *Punish* is distinctly retributive in sense; *chasten,* wholly corrective and merciful in intent and result. See REPRESS, REPROVE.

CHAS·TISE (chăs tīze′) *tr. verb.* [**CHAS TISED, CHAS·TIS·ING**] 1 To punish, especially with the rod; whip. 2 To refine or subdue; chasten. See synonyms under BEAT, CHASTEN. — **CHAS·TIS·A·BLE** *adj.* — **CHAS·TIS·ER, CHAS TISE MENT** *noun.*

CHAS·TI·TY (chăs′–) *noun* The state or quality of being chaste; purity; sometimes, virginity or celibacy. See synonyms under VIRTUE. [<F. *chasteté* <L. *castitas*]

CHAS·U·BLE (chăs′·yu–) *noun* The outer vestment worn by a priest in celebrating the mass or eucharist: a sleeveless mantle falling low in front and behind, and having a cross on the back: used in Roman Catholic and Greek churches, and by some in the Anglican Church. [<F. <L. *casula* <*casa,* house]

1CHAT *intr. verb* [**CHAT·TED, CHAT·TING**] To converse in an easy or gossipy manner; talk familiarly.
— *noun* 1 Easy and familiar speech; informal conversation. 2 Any of several singing birds; especially, the European stonechat and whinchat, and the olive-green American warbler: so called from their notes. See synonyms under CONVERSATION. [Short for CHATTER]

2CHAT *noun* [Prov. Eng.] The inflorescence, catkin, or seed of various plants, as the ament of the pine, the samara of the maple, etc.

CHA·TAL·JA Same as ÇATALCA.

CHA·TEAU (shă·tō′; *F.* shah·tō′) *noun* [·TEAUX (tōz′) *pl.*] A French castle or manor house, or one resembling in style a French chateau or country house. Also [F.] **CHÂ·TEAU.** [<F. <OF. *chastel* <L. *castellum;* see CASTLE]

CHÂ·TEAU·BRI·AND (shah·tō·brē·ahN′), **FRANÇOIS RENÉ, VICOMTE DE,** 1768–1848, French writer and diplomat.

CHÂ·TEAU-THIER·RY (–tyeh·ree′) A town in northern France; scene of heavy fighting in World War I.

CHAT·E·LAIN (shăt′·uh·lāne) Same as CASTELLAN.

CHAT·E·LAINE (shăt′·uh·lāne) *noun* 1 A chain, hanging from a woman's belt to hold small articles; also, a clasp to hold a watch or purse. 2 The mistress of a chateau or castle. [<F.]

CHAT·HAM (chăt′·um) A town, fort, and seaport in Kent, England; government dockyard.

CHAT·HAM (chăt′·um), **EARL OF** See PITT.

CHATHAM ISLANDS A group in the Pacific Ocean governed by and 360 miles east of New Zealand; 375 square miles.

CHA·TOY·ANT (shuh·toy′·unt; *F.* shah·twah·yahN′) *adj.* Possessing a changeable luster, like a cat's eye in the dark.

—*noun.* A stone having such a luster, when cut and polished; cat's-eye. [<F.]

Chat·ta·hoo′·chee A river rising in northern Georgia, forming the boundary between southern Georgia and Alabama.

Chat·ta·noo′·ga A city in SE. Tennessee; scene of two Civil War battles.

chat·tel *noun* [Law] 1 An article of personal property; a movable. 2 Any interest or right in land less than a freehold; a leasehold estate in lands for a determinate period: called a **chattel real.** As distinguished from freeholds, chattels real are regarded as personal property; but, as being interests in real property, they are so designated to distinguish them from other chattels, which are called **chattels personal.** 3 A bondman; serf. See synonyms under PROPERTY. [<OF. *chatel* <L. *capitale,* property]

chattel mortgage A conditional transfer of rights in movable property as security for a debt or obligation, insuring the debtor reversion of ownership upon payment of the obligation.

chat·ter *verb* 1 To click (the teeth) rapidly together, as in shivering. 2 To talk fast and trivially. 3 To make rapid and indistinct sounds, as a monkey. 4 To clatter while cutting unevenly, as a tool that works improperly. See synonyms under BABBLE.

—*noun* 1 Idle prattle. 2 Jabbering, as of a monkey. 3 A rattling of the teeth. 4 The jar or vibration of a chattering tool. [Imitative]

chat′·ter box *noun* A voluble talker.

chat ter er *noun* 1 One who or that which chatters. 2 A passerine bird, as a waxwing, especially the Bohemian waxwing.

chatter marks 1 Irregular, very fine tool markings caused by vibration of a tool. 2 In geology, transverse crescent-shaped marks in a continuous series, sometimes occurring in deeply gouged glacial striæ as the result of vibration.

Chat·ter·ton, Thomas, 1752–1770, English poet.

2chat·ty *adj.* [chat ti·er, chat·ti est] Given to chat; loquacious. —**chat ti ly** *adv.* —**chat ti ness** *noun.*

2chat ty *noun* [·ties *pl.*] An East Indian porous water jar.

Chau·cer, Geoffrey, 1340?–1400, English poet.

chauf fer (shaw′–) *noun* A small chemical furnace. Also **chau fer.** [Variant of CHAFER <CHAUF]

chauf feur (shō′·fur *or* shō·fûr′) One who drives or operates an automobile. [<F.]

chaul·moo·gra (shawl–) *noun* An East Indian and Malayan tree (*Taraktogenos kurzii*) of the *Flacourtia* family, from whose seeds is extracted the yellowish acid **chaulmoogra oil,** used in the treatment of leprosy and other skin diseases. Also **chaul·mu·gra.**

Chaunt, Chaunt er, etc. Same as CHANT, etc.

Cha·u·pa′·ya (chah·o͞o·pah′·yah) Same as MENAM.

chaus·ses (shō′·sĕz; *F.* shōs) *noun* 1 Medieval leg harness or hose of mail. 2 Tight pantaloons covering the hips, legs, and feet. [<F.]

Chaus·son (shō·sawN′), **Ernest,** 1855–1899, French composer.

chaus·sure (sho·sür′) *noun* [F.] Foot covering.

Chau·tau·qua (shuh·taw′·kwuh) A lake in western New York; also, a summer resort, headquarters of an educational association, **Chautauqua Institution.**

chau·vin·ist (shō′–) *noun* Anyone absurdly jealous of his country's honor or puffed up with an exaggerated sense of national glory; an extravagant glorifier of his country; jingo. [<Chauvin, an overpatriotic character, drawn from life, in Scribe's *Soldat Laboureur*] —**chau·vin·ism** *noun* —**chau·vin·is′·tic** *adj.*

Chaux-de-Fonds (shō–duh–fawN′) A manufacturing town in western Switzerland.

Cha·vannes See PUVIS DE CHAVANNES.

Cha·vez (chah′·vĕs), **Carlos,** born 1899, Mexican composer and conductor.

chaw *verb & noun* [Pop.] Chew.

chay (shay) *noun* [Pop.] A chaise.

chay·a root (chāy′– *or* chī′·uh) The root of an East Indian biennial herb (*Oldenlandia umbellata*) of the madder family, yielding a red dye; also, the plant. Also **chay** (chāy *or* chī). [<Tamil *chaya,* the root, + ROOT]

cha·zan Same as HAZZAN.

cheap *adj.* 1 Bearing or bringing a low price in the market; that may be bought at low price; inexpensive. 2 Obtainable at a low rate; also, depreciated; said of money. 3 Being of little value; hence, poor; of inferior quality; also, not esteemed. 4 [Pop.] Low; as, a *cheap* person. 5 [Pop.] Embarrassed; sheepish. See synonyms under BASE, COMMON.

—*noun* [Obs.] 1 A market: still found in some place names, as *Cheap*side and East*cheap* in London. 2 A bargain.

—*adv.* In a cheap manner. [<OE. *ceap,* bargain] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

cheap·en *verb* 1 To make or become cheap. 2 [Obs.] To beat down the price of. 3 [Obs.] To chaffer or bargain for. —**·er** *noun.*

cheat *verb* 1 To deceive or defraud; practice fraud in business, at cards, etc. 2 To impose upon; delude; beguile.

—*noun* 1 An act of cheating, fraud; imposture. 2 [Law] The obtaining of property by imposture; indictable at common law when the act injures the public welfare. 3 A systematic cheater; swindler. 4 Any of several types of brome grass; so called because they resemble the grain among which they grow. See 2CHESS. 4 An article or object of fictitious value, a sham. See synonyms under ARTIFICE, FRAUD, HYPOCRITE. [Short for ESCHEAT] —**cheat·ing** *adj.* —**cheat ing ly** *adv.*

cheat er *noun* 1 One who cheats; swindler; defrauder. 2 *pl.* [Pop.] Spectacles; eyeglasses.

che·bec *noun* The least fly-catcher. [Imitative]

che·cha·ko Same as CHILLICHACO.

check *noun* 1 A sudden stopping or arrest; rebuff; reverse; delay. 2 Any person or thing that controls or restrains. 3 A checkrein. 4 A written order for money, drawn upon a bank or banker: also [Br.] *cheque.* 5 A numbered tag or the like, used in duplicate to identify the owner of an article. 6 Any examination, test, or comparison for verification; also, a mark for verification or identification. 7 A square in a checkered surface; any checkered pattern or fabric having a checkered pattern. 8 In chess, an attack upon or menace to the king. 9 In mining, a slight fault. 10 A consonant produced by sudden stopping of the breath; a mute. 11 A chip used in games. 12 A crack, as in timber, caused by uneven seasoning, or, in steel, caused by uneven tempering. 13 A notch or rabbet in a piece of wood or stone into which another piece fits. 14 A curb on administrative power, as a constitutional right; as, the *checks* and balances of republican government. 15 A bill in a restaurant. 16 [Obs.] Rebuke; reproof. See synonyms under ANIMADVERSION, REPROOF.

—*verb* 1 To restrain suddenly or by force; stop; curb; curb with a checkrein, as a horse. 2 To pause. 3 To test or prove as to accuracy; verify or mark as verified. 4 To attach an identification tag to; leave for temporary safekeeping, as luggage, in return for a tag. 5 In chess, to put (an opponent's king) in check. 6 To checker. 7 In falconry, to forsake the quarry to attack other birds. 8 To come to a momentary halt, in order to regain the scent: said of hounds. 9 To crack, as paint, etc. 10 To draw on a checking account. 11 [Obs.] To rebuke. See synonyms under HINDER, LIMIT, OBSTRUCT, OPPOSE, REPRESS, REPROVE, RESTRAIN. —**to check in** To register as a guest at a hotel. —**to check up** 1 To test; examine: often with *on.* 2 To put a checkrein on.

—*interj.* An exclamation proclaiming that the opponent's king is in check. 2 Correct; that is right.

—*adj.* 1 Checkered. 2 Serving to verify or confirm; as, a *check* test. [<F. *échec* <Pers. *shāh,* king] —**check er** *noun.*

check book *noun* A book of bank checks in blank, usually with marginal stubs for date, amount, and name of payee. Also [Br.] *cheque book.*

checked *adj.* 1 Marked with squares; as, *checked* gingham. 2 Made of a fabric marked or woven in squares; as, a *checked* suit. 3 Restrained; stopped; kept in check.

check er *noun* 1 A piece in the game of checkers, usually a small disk. 2 One of the squares in a checkered surface. 3 *pl.* A game played by two persons with 24 pieces upon a checkerboard; draughts. 4 The cultivated service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*); the wild service-tree or **checkertree** (*S. torminalis*); also, in the plural, the fruit of either tree.

—*tr. verb* 1 To mark with squares or crossed lines. 2 To mark with vicissitudes; diversify. Also spelled *chequer.* [<OF. *eschekier,* chessboard, <LL. *scaccarium* <*scacci,* chess, <Pers. *shāh,* king]

check′·er·ber·ry *noun* [·ries *pl.*] 1 The wintergreen or its red berry. 2 Improperly, the partridgeberry (*Mitchella repens*).

check′·er·board *noun* A board divided into 64 squares, used in playing checkers or draughts.

check ered *adj.* 1 Divided into squares of different colors; checked, as with black and white; hence, showing any alterating spaces of color or of light and darkness. 2 Marked by vicissitudes; alternating, as between good and evil fortune.

check list 1 A list by which something may be confirmed or verified; specifically, a roll or list of voters used at the polls on election days for checking off the names of those who vote. 2 A list of genera, etc., usually limited to one natural division, for students and collectors, to check when recognized or acquired.

check·mate *tr. verb* [**check′·mat·ed, check′·mat·ing**] 1 In chess, to put (an opponent's king) in a check from which no escape is possible, thus winning the game: commonly shortened to *mate.* 2 Hence, to defeat by a skilful maneuver. See synonyms under CONQUER. —*noun* 1 The act or position of checkmating. 2 Complete defeat. [<F. *échec et mat* <Ar. *shāh,* king, + *māt,* dead]

CHECK·REIN (–rāne) *noun* 1 A rein from the bit to the saddle of a harness to keep a horse's head up. 2 The branch rein connecting a driving rein of one horse to the bit of his mate in a double team. Also **CHECK·LINE.**

CHECK·ROOM *noun* A room in the baggage room of a railway station, or the lobby of a restaurant, theater, etc., where small packages, coats, hats, luggage, etc., may be left temporarily and claimed later.

CHECK·ROW (–rō) *noun* One of the standing rows, as of trees, in a farm or orchard that partition it into squares. —*tr. verb* To plant in this fashion.

CHECKS AND BALANCES Complementary or balanced powers among the branches of a government, as among the legislative, executive, and judiciary branches.

CHECK–UP *noun* A thorough examination or testing of a living organism, the operation of a mechanism or machine, the progress of work or the finished work of a person or group, etc.; a thorough going–over, to ascertain accuracy, value, standard of perfection, etc.

CHECK VALVE A one–way valve, as in a boiler, which closes automatically to prevent return of fluid passing through it. See illustration under HYDRAULIC.

CHED DAR CHEESE See under CHEESE.

CHED·DITE *noun* An explosive used in blasting, consisting essentially of nitrated naphthalene containing a chlorate or perchlorate mixed with an oily substance, as castor oil. [<Chedde, a town in eastern France]

CHEE·CHA·KO (–chah'·ko) *noun* [Local] A newly arrived miner; a newcomer; tenderfoot: also spelled *chechako.* Also **CHEE·CHA·CO.** [<Chinook *t'shi,* new, + *chakho,* to come]

CHEEK *noun* 1 Either side of the face below the eye and above the mouth. 2 A side or part analogous to the side of a face; as, the *cheek* of a vise. 3 One of two corresponding projections on either side of a mast, supporting the trestletrees. 4 [Pop.] Assurance; impudence. —*tr. verb* [Pop.] To confront or address impudently; face out brazenly. [<OE. *cece,* jaw]

CHEEK BY JOWL With cheek close to cheek; hence, confidential; intimate. Also [Scot.] **CHEEK FOR CHOW.**

CHEEK·Y *adj.* [**CHEEK·I·ER, CHEEK·I·EST**] Impudent; brazen. —**CHEEK·I·LY** *adv.* —**CHEEK·I·NESS** *noun.*

CHEE·LA Same as ᴰCHELA.

CHEEP *verb* To utter in an acute, faint tone; chirp; peep. —*noun* A weak chirp or squeak, as of a young bird. [Imitative] —**CHEEP·ER** *noun.*

CHEER *noun* 1 A shout of applause or encouragement. 2 State of mind; as, be of good *cheer.* 3 Cheerfulness. 4 Something that promotes cheerfulness. 5 Provisions for a feast. 6 [Obs.] Expression of countenance; look. See synonyms under APPLAUSE, ENTERTAINMENT, HAPPINESS. —*verb* 1 To make or become cheerful; gladden; comfort. 2 To applaud; urge on with words or cries; encourage; incite; also, to utter cheers. 3 To have an inspiriting effect on; invigorate; as, the cup that *cheers.* See synonyms under ENCOURAGE, ENTERTAIN, REJOICE. [<F. *chère,* face, <LL. *cara,* face, <Gr. *kara,* head] —**CHEER·ER** *noun* —**CHEER·ING** *adj.*

CHEER·FUL *adj.* In good spirits; joyous; lively; willing. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: blithe, bright, buoyant, cheering, cheery, gay, genial, happy, jocund, joyous, lively, merry, mirthful, smiling, sprightly, sunny. See BRIGHT, COMFORTABLE, GOOD, HAPPY.

CHEER·I·O *interj.* [Br.] Good luck! hurrah! hello! goodbye! Also **CHEER O.**

CHEER·LESS *adj.* Destitute of cheer; gloomy. See synonyms under BLEAK. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CHEER·LY *adv.* Cheerfully; heartily; cheerily.

CHEER·Y *adj.* [**CHEER·I·ER, CHEER·I·EST**] 1 Abounding in or showing cheerfulness. 2 Fitted to cheer; cheering. See synonyms under BRIGHT, CHEERFUL, COMFORTABLE, HAPPY. —**CHEER·I·LY** *adv.* —**CHEER·I·NESS** *noun.*

ᴰ**CHEESE** (cheez) *noun* 1 The pressed curd of milk, variously prepared and flavored; also, a cake of this substance. Varieties of cheese are commonly named from the places of origin; as, American, Brie, Cheddar, Edam, Gorgonzola, Gruyère, Parmesan, Roquefort, Swiss, etc. 2 One of various articles ground and compacted like cheese; as, hog's–head *cheese,* a cake of pomace in a cider press, etc. [<OE. *cese* <L. *caseus,* cheese]

ᴰ**CHEESE** (cheez) *tr. verb* [Pop.] To stop; quit: used in the imperative. [Compare CEASE.]

ᴰ**CHEESE** (cheez) *noun* [Pop.] The correct or most important thing or person. [<Pers. *chīz,* thing]

CHEESE·CAKE *noun* 1 A cake originally containing curds or cheese, now composed of a variety of ingredients: also **CHEESE CAKE.** 2 [Pop.] A photograph featuring a girl's legs: used in journal photography.

CHEESE·CLOTH *noun* A thin cotton fabric, originally used for wrapping a cheese after pressing.

CHEESE IT Leave off; run away.

CHEESE MITE A minute acarid infesting cheese, flour, and milk.

CHEESE–PARING *adj.* Miserly; parsimonious. —*noun* A paring of cheese; also, something of no value; hence, any mean or stingy practice or disposition.

CHEES·Y *adj.* 1 Made of or similar to cheese. 2 [Pop.] Of inferior grade; second–rate.

CHEE·TAH *noun* Any animal (genus *Acinonyx*) of the cat family, resembling the leopard, native to SW. Asia and northern Africa: often tamed and trained to hunt antelope. Also spelled *chetah.* [<Hind. *chītā,* panther, leopard]

CHEF (shĕf) *noun* 1 A male head cook. 2 Any chief or director. [<F.]

CHEF DE CUI·SINE (duh kwee·zeen') [F.] Chief cook; head chef.

CHEF–D'ŒU·VRE (shĕ·dœ'·vr) *noun* [F.] **CHEFS–D'ŒU·VRE** *pl.*] A masterpiece; the most important work of an artist, writer, etc.

CHE·FOO (chee–) A commercial city and treaty port in eastern China: also spelled *Chihfu.*

CHEG·OE (chĕg'·ō) Same as CHIGOE.

CHEILO·, etc. Same as CHILO–, etc.

CHEIR·, CHEIRO·, etc. Same as CHIRO–, etc.

CHEI·RON Same as CHIRON.

CHE·KA (cha'·kah) *noun* [Rus.] A Soviet extraordinary commission working as secret police against counter–revolution, until superseded by the OGPU in 1922: now called *Narkomvnudel.* [<Initials of Rus. *Chrezvychainaya Kommisya,* extraordinary commission]

CHE·KHOV (chĕ'·kŏf), **ANTON PAVLOVICH,** 1860–1904, Russian novelist and dramatist.

CHE KIANG (chĕ·kyäng) A province in eastern China; 39,780 square miles; capital, Hangchow.

ᴰ**CHE·LA** (chee'·luh) *noun* [Anglo–Indian] A slave disciple brought up in the house; pupil; novice; especially, the disciple of a holy man. Also spelled *cheela.* —**CHE·LA·SHIP** *noun.*

ᴰ**CHE·LA** (kee'·luh) *noun* [**CHE·LÆ** (–lee) *pl.*] A terminal pincerlike claw in crustaceans and arachnids, as in lobsters and scorpions. [<Gr. *chēlē,* claw]

CHE·LATE (kee'–) *adj.* Having a chela or pincerlike claw; cheliform.

CHEL·I·FORM (kĕl'–) *adj.* Having the form of a chela of a lobster; pincerlike.

CHELM (Kĕlm) A town in central Poland. Also [Rus.] *Kholm.*

CHE·LOID Same as KELOID.

CHE·LO·NI·A (kī–) *noun* An order of reptiles with external skeletons and toothless jaws, including tortoises and turtles. [<L. <Gr. *chelōnē,* tortoise] —**CHE·LO·NI·AD** *noun* —**CHE·LO·NI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

CHEL·SEA (chĕl'·si) A borough of SW. London, England.

CHELSEA CHINA A very fine, exquisitely decorated china produced at Chelsea, England, from about 1745 to 1770.

CHEL·TEN·HAM (chĕl'·tn·um) A town, fashionable watering place, in Gloucestershire, England.

CHE·LYA·BINSK (chĕ·lyah'–) An industrial city in west–central R.S.F.S.R., in Asia.

CHEL·YUS·KIN (chĕl·yōōs'–), **CAPE** A strip of land in Siberia; most northerly point of Asia, on the Taimur Peninsula.

CHEM·, CHEMO· Combining forms from *chemical,* used to mean of or pertaining to chemicals or to chemical action, as in *chemoreflex,* of or pertaining to reflex action caused by chemical stimulus.

CHEM·I·CAL (kĕm'–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to chemistry or its phenomena, laws, operations, or results; as, *chemical* analysis. 2 Obtained by or used in chemistry. Also [Obs.] **CHEM·IC.** —*noun* A substance obtained by or used in a chemical process. —**·LY** *adv.*

CHEMICAL AGENT Any of numerous chemical compounds used to effect a given purpose; especially, in warfare, a poison gas, incendiary substance, or screening smoke.

CHEMICAL BOND The force, usually consisting of shared electrons, which holds atoms together in a molecule.

CHEMICAL WARFARE The technique of using chemical agents, such as burning or poisonous gases, incendiary materials, etc., in defensive or offensive warfare.

CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE That branch of the U. S. Army Service Forces charged with the development of chemical warfare.

CHE·MIN DE FER (shuh·măN' duh fare) [F.] 1 Literally, road of iron; a railroad. 2 A form of baccarat.

CHE·MISE (shĭ·meez') *noun* 1 A woman's undergarment. 2 A muslin surgical dressing used mainly in rectal or bladder operations. [<F. <LL. *camisia,* shirt]

CHEM·I·SETTE' (shĕm·ĭ·zĕt') *noun* 1 A woman's light undergarment for neck and shoulders. 2 An ornamental neckpiece or dickey usually made of muslin or lace, and worn by women to fill in the open neck of a dress. [<F. <CHEMISE]

CHEM·ISM (kĕm'·ĭzm) *noun* Chemical affinity or attraction; chemical properties or activities collectively.

CHEM·IST (kĕm'–) *noun* 1 One versed in chemistry. 2 A dealer in chemicals; a druggist. 3 [Obs.] An alchemist. Also spelled *chymist.* [Abbreviation of ALCHEMIST]

CHEM·IS·TRY (kĕm'–) *noun* 1 That science which treats of

the composition of matter and of the transformations which it undergoes. **2** A treatise on this science. **3** Chemical composition or processes; as, the *chemistry* of digestion. **4** Any analytical process; as, the *chemistry* of logic.

CHEM·NITZ (kĕm′·nĭts) A manufacturing city in central Saxony, Germany.

CHEM′·O·CEP·TOR (kĕm′–) *noun* **1** An organ or nerve element of the body specialized to receive and transmit chemical stimuli, as those of smell and taste. **2** Those receptors within a cell which are supposed to have the power of fixing chemicals. Also **CHEM′·O·RE·CEP·TOR.**

CHEM·O·TAX′·IS (kĕm–) *noun* The property which certain motile living cells possess of approaching, **POSITIVE CHEMOTAXIS**, or moving away from, **NEGATIVE CHEMOTAXIS**, chemical substances of various kinds. [<CHEMO– + Gr. *taxis*, order] — **CHEM·O·TAC′·TIC** *adj.* — **·TAC′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

CHEM·O·THER′·A·PY (kĕm–) *noun* The treatment of diseases by the chemical disinfection of affected organs and tissues, especially through the use of synthetic drugs, as sulfanilamide, etc., whose action is specific against certain pathogenic microorganisms but non–toxic to the patient. Also **CHEM·O·THER·A·PEU′·TICS** (–pū′·tĭx). [<CHEMO– + THERAPY] — **CHEM·O·THER·A·PEU′·TIC** *adj.* — **CHEM·O·THER′·A·PIST** *noun.*

CHE·MUL·PO (shĕ·mo͞ol′·pō) A seaport on the western coast of Korea: also called *Jinsen.*

CHEM·UR·GY (kĕm′·ur·jĭ) *noun* The chemical exploitation of raw materials, especially agricultural products, in the development of new products. — **CHEM·UR·GIC** *adj.* — **CHEM·UR·GI·CAL** *adj.*

CHE·NAB (chĕ·nahb′) One of the five rivers of the Punjab, India; about 600 miles to the Sutlej River.

CHE·NILLE (shĭ·neel′) *noun* A soft fluffy cord or yarn of silk, rayon, cotton, wool, etc., having a fuzzy pile on all sides: used for embroidery, fringes, tassels, etc.; also, any fabric made with such yarns, used for rugs, etc. [<F., caterpillar]

CHEN·NAULT (shuh·nawlt′), **CLAIRE LEE**, born 1891, American aviator; major general in World War II, commanding U. S. army air forces in China.

CHE′·NO·POD (kee′–) *noun* Any plant of the goosefoot family, including American wormseed *(Chenopodium anthelminticum)*, used as a remedy for intestinal worms. [<Gr. *chēn*, goose, + *pous, podos*, foot] — **CHE·NO·PO·DI·A′·CEOUS** (–shus) *adj.*

CHE·OPS (kee′–) Egyptian king (4th dynasty); builder of largest pyramid at Gizeh.

CHEQUE (chĕk) Same as **CHECK** (order).

CHEQ·UER, etc. Same as **CHECKER**, etc.

CHER (shĕr) A river in central France; 220 miles to the Loire.

CHER A·MI (shair ă·mee′) [F.] Dear friend. — **CHÈRE A·MIE** (shair ă·mee′) *fem.*

CHER·BOURG (shĕr′·bo͝org; *F.* shĕr·bo͝or′) A fortified seaport on the English Channel in northern France.

CHERBOURG PENINSULA Same as **COTENTIN PENINSULA.**

CHER·CHEZ LA FEMME (shair·sheh′ lā făm′) [F.] Seek the woman: implying that a woman is the motive for a specified action.

CHER·ISH (chĕr′–) *tr. verb* **1** To care for kindly; hold dear; treat with tenderness; foster. **2** To entertain fondly, as a hope or an idea; hold closely to. [<F. *cher*, dear] — **·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: cheer, comfort, encourage, entertain, foster, harbor, nourish, nurse, nurture, protect, shelter, treasure, value. To *cherish* is both to hold dear and to treat as dear. To *nurse* is to tend the helpless or feeble. To *nourish* is strictly to sustain and build up by food; to *nurture* includes mental and spiritual training with love and tenderness; to *foster* is simply to maintain and care for.

CHER·KAS·SY (chĕr′·kahs·ĭ) A city on the Dnieper River in central Ukrainian S.S.R.

CHER·KESS Same as **CIRCASSIA.**

CHER·NI·GOV′ (chĕr·nyĕ·gŏf′) A city on the Desna River, northern Ukrainian S.S.R. Also **CHER·NI·GOF′.**

CHER·O·KEE′ *noun* **1** One of a great tribe of Iroquoian Indians formerly occupying northern Georgia and North Carolina, now dwelling in Oklahoma: the most advanced in culture of the North American Indians. **2** The Cherokee language. [<Choctaw *chilukki*, cave people]

CHEROKEE ROSE A Chinese rose *(Rosa lævigata)* of trailing habit and having large, solitary white flowers, naturalized in the southern United States and the West Indies: the State flower of Georgia.

CHE·ROOT (shĭ–) *noun* A cigar cut at both ends, generally of Manila or East Indian make: also spelled *sheroot.* [<F. *cheroute* <Hind. *shuruttu*, roll]

CHER·RY *noun* [**CHER·RIES** *pl.*] **1** Any of various trees (genus *Prunus*) of the rose family, related to the plum and the peach and bearing small, round, or heart–shaped drupes enclosing a smooth pit; especially the sweet cherry *(P. avium)*, the sour cherry *(P. cerasus)*, and the wild black cherry *(P. serotina)*. **2** The wood or fruit of a cherry tree. **3** A burr for reaming out spherical cavities. **4** A bright–red color resembling that of certain cherries: also **CHERRY–RED.** — *adj.* **1** Like a cherry; red. **2** Made of cherry wood. [<ME. *chery* <L. *cerasus*, cherry tree, <Gr. *kerasos*]

CHER′·RY·BIRD *noun* The cedarbird.

CHERRY BOUNCE Brandy and sugar, in which cherries have been steeped; cherry brandy.

CHERRY BRANDY Brandy in which cherries have been steeped.

CHER·SO·NESE (kŭr′·sō·nees) *noun* A peninsula; as, the Tauric *Chersonese.* [<Gr. *chersos*, land, + *nēsos*, island]

CHER·SO·NE′·SUS (kŭr–) The ancient name of several European peninsulas (Crimea, Gallipoli, Jutland).

CHERT (chûrt) *noun* A dull–colored impure flintlike rock or chalcedony: also called *hornstone.* [Origin uncertain]

CHER·UB (chĕr′–) *noun* [**CHER·UBS** or **CHER·U·BIM** *pl.*] **1** The representation of a beautiful winged child, or the winged head of a child, the accepted type of the angelic cherub: an art convention. In this sense the plural is always *cherubs.* **2** A beautiful child or infant: in allusion to the artists' type described above. **3** One of an order of angelic beings ranking second to the seraphim in the celestial hierarchy. **4** In Scripture, an angelic being, especially as represented on the ark of the covenant, typifying the presence and power of the Deity. See *Ps.* xviii, 10; *Ezek.* x; *Heb.* ix, 5. [<LL. <Heb. *k'rūbh*, cherub] — **CHE·RU·BIC, CHE·RU·BI·CAL** *adj.* — **CHE·RU·BI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

CHE·RU·BI′·NI (kā·ro͞o·bee′·nee), **MARIA LUIGI**, 1760–1842, Italian operatic composer.

CHER·VIL (chûr′–) *noun* **1** Either of two European garden herbs *(Anthriscus cerefolium* or *Chærophyllum bulbosum)* of the parsley family, the young leaves of which are used for soups, salads, etc. **2** Any one of several other plants of the same family; as, the great or sweet *chervil (Myrrhis odorata).* **3** The venus–comb. [<OE. *cerfille* <Gr. *chairephyllon*]

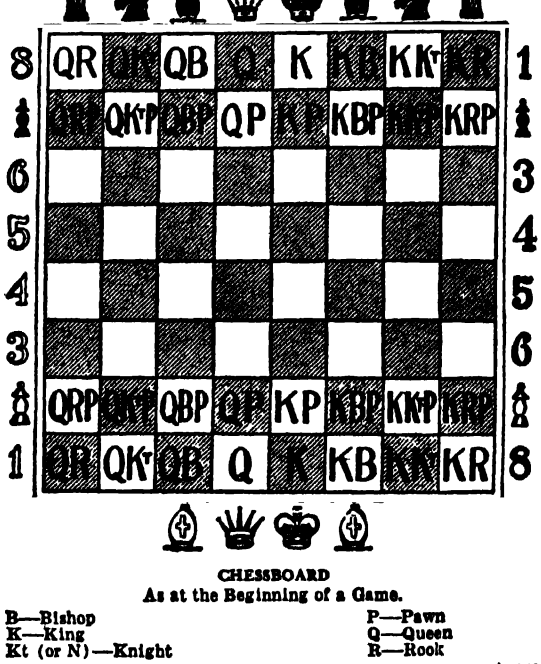
CHER′·VO·NETS (chĕr′–) *noun* [**CHER·VONT·SY** (–vŏnt′·see) *pl.*] A gold monetary unit of the U.S.S.R., equivalent to ten rubles. [<Rus.]

CHES·A·PEAKE BAY The largest inlet on the Atlantic Coast, in Maryland and Virginia.

CHESH·IRE (–eer) **1** A county in western England, 1,102 square miles: also **CHES·TER.** **2** A kind of hard cheese made in Cheshire, England.

CHESHIRE CAT In Lewis Carroll's *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*, a grinning cat that disappeared by fading away so gradually that its grin was the last to vanish.

CHESS *noun* An ancient game played by two persons on a checkered board, a **CHESS·BOARD**, divided into 64 squares,



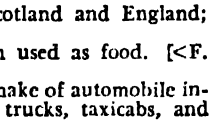
CHESSBOARD
As at the Beginning of a Game.

B—Bishop
K—King
Kt (or N)—Knight
P—Pawn
Q—Queen
R—Rook

In chess notation the ranks (horizontal rows of squares) are numbered 1–8 reading away from each player, and each file (vertical row) is named for the piece standing at its head. The symbol for each piece is opposite the square it occupies at the beginning of the game, excepting the pawns, which are indicated at each end of the pawn rows. Bishops, knights, and rooks are named for the king or queen, according to their positions at the start. Pawns are named for the pieces they stand in front of.

with 16 pieces on each side. The aim of each player is to checkmate his opponent's king. [<OF. *eschès*, plural of *eschec*; see **CHECK**]

——— *noun* 1 Any of several kinds of brome grass, especially *Bromus secalinus*, a pernicious weed in grain fields in America and Europe: also called *cheat*. 2 The darnel.
CHESS *noun* The deck planks of a pontoon bridge. [Perhaps <CHASE]
CHEST *noun* 1 A box of wood, metal, or other material, usually large, and having a hinged lid: used for valuables, tools, personal possessions, etc. 2 A receptacle for gases, liquids, etc.; as, a steam *chest*. 3 The part of the body enclosed by the ribs; the thorax. 4 A case for packing certain commodities; as, a *chest* for indigo. 5 The quantity ordinarily carried in certain chests; as, a *chest* of tea. 6 A public treasury or fund; coffer; as, the national war *chest*. [<OE. *cest* <L. <Gr. *kistē*, basket]
CHES·TER 1 A cathedral city in Cheshire, England. 2 A commercial and industrial city on the Delaware River in eastern Pennsylvania; shipbuilding.
CHES′·TER·FIELD *noun* 1 A single- or double-breasted overcoat of knee-length. 2 A type of overstuffed sofa. [<Earl of Chesterfield, 19th century]
CHESTERFIELD, PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, EARL OF, 1694–1773, English courtier and wit.
CHES·TER·FIELD′·I·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Earl of Chesterfield; hence, suave; polished. — **CHEST′·TER·FIELD·ISM** *noun.*
CHES·TER·TON, GILBERT KEITH, 1874–1936, English author.
CHESTER WHITE One of a breed of pigs first developed in Chester County, Pa.
CHEST·NUT (chĕs′·nŭt) *noun* 1 An edible nut, growing in a prickly bur; the tree (genus *Castanea*) that bears it; also, its wood. 2 One of certain other trees: as, the horse-*chestnut*. 3 A reddish-brown color, or a horse of that color. 4 [Pop.] A worn-out joke. 5 A small horny wartlike callosity on the inner surface of the leg, as of a horse. — *adj.* 1 Reddish-brown. 2 Made of the wood of the chestnut tree. Also **CHES·NUT.** [<OF. *chastaine* <Gr. *kastanea*, chestnut]
CHEST OF DRAWERS A case fitted with drawers, and used for storing wearing apparel, etc.
CHEST ON CHEST A chest of drawers in two sections, one placed upon the other.
CHEST REGISTER The lower or chest tones of the human voice.
CHEST·Y *adj.* [Pop.] [**CHEST·I·ER, CHEST·I·EST**] Proud; self-important.
CHE·TAH Same as CHEETAH.
CHETH (Keth) Same as HET.
CHE VAL (shuh·vahl′) *noun* [**CHE·VAUX** (shuh·vō′) *pl.*] A horse; a support. [<F. <L. *caballus*, horse]
CHE·VAL-DE-FRISE (shuh·vàl′-duh-frēz′) *noun* [**CHE VAUX-DE-FRISE** (shuh·vō′-) *pl.*] 1 A portable obstacle of barbed wire supported on a sawhorse construction. 2 Formerly, an obstacle or obstruction of projecting spikes, used to hinder the progress of cavalry. [<F.]
CHEV·A·LET (shuh·vuh·lay′) *noun* The bridge of a stringed instrument. [<F.]
CHEVAL GLASS A full-length mirror swinging on horizontal pivots in a frame.
CHEV·A·LIER′ (shĕv·uh·leer′) *noun* 1 A knight or cavalier; especially, a French knight or nobleman. 2 [Obs.] Hence, a gallant gentleman; chivalrous man. 3 A member of the French Legion of Honor or other order of knighthood. 4 A cadet of the old French nobility who went into the army. 5 In heraldry, an armed knight mounted. [<F. <LL. *caballarius* <L. *caballus*, horse]
CHE·VALS (shuh·vàlz′) *noun pl.* Riding breeches.
CHEV·E·LURE′ (shĕv·uh·lur′) *noun* [F.] The hair of one's head, whether natural or a wig.
CHEV·I·OT (shĕv′·ĭ·ut; *Br.* chĕv′–) *noun* One of a breed of large mountain sheep, originating in the Cheviot Hills, much esteemed for their wool. Hence, **CHEV·I·OT,** a cloth made from the wool of this breed.
CHEVIOT HILLS A range between Scotland and England; highest peak, Cheviot, 2,676 ft.
CHEV·ON (shĕv′·un) *noun* Goat flesh used as food. [<F. *chèv(re)*, goat, + *(mout)on*, sheep]
CHEV·RO·LET′ (shĕv·ro·lāy′) *noun* A make of automobile including light passenger cars, light trucks, taxicabs, and buses: a trade name. [<Louis Chevrolet, 1879–1941, Swiss-American automobile manufacturer and designer]


CHEVRON

CHEV·RON (shĕv′·run) *noun* 1 A V-shaped insignia, made of cloth and worn on the sleeve to indicate rank, rating, wounds, or length of service: used in the U. S. Army, the police force, etc. In the U. S. service, the rank of corporal is indicated by two bars, sergeant by three. 2 Any V-shaped mark or zigzag pattern, especially as used in Romanesque architecture: also **CHEVRON MOLDING.** 3 Originally, an honorable ordinary in heraldry. [<F. <LL. *capro, capronis*, rafter, <L. *capra*, goat]
— **WAR-SERVICE CHEVRON** A gold-colored chevron worn point downwards on the left sleeve to indicate a six-month period of foreign service in World War I.
— **WOUND CHEVRON** A gold-colored chevron worn point downwards on the lower part of the right sleeve to indicate wounds received in action in World War I.
CHEV′·RO·TAIN (shĕv′–) *noun* A small deerlike but hornless ruminant (family *Tragulidæ*) of Africa and Asia; the mouse deer. [<F. <OF. *chevrot* <L. *capra*, goat]
CHEV·Y *noun* [Br.] 1 A hunt; chase. 2 The game of prisoner's-base. 3 A cry or shout used in hunting. — *verb* [**CHEV IED, CHEV Y·ING**] 1 To chase about; worry; race; scamper. Also **CHEV·EY**; sometimes spelled *chivy*. [Perhaps <CHEVY CHASE]
CHEV·Y Same as SHIV.
CHEV·Y CHASE An old English ballad dealing with the battle of Otterburn. See OTTERBURN.
CHEW *verb* 1 To cut or grind with the teeth; work the jaws and teeth; ruminate. 2 To meditate; plan. — *noun* The act of chewing, or that which is chewed; a quid; cud; as, a *chew* of tobacco. [<OE. *ceowan*, chew, eat] — **CHEW·ER** *noun*
CHEWING GUM See under GUM.
CHE·WINK *noun* One of several finches or buntings, especially the towhee (*Pipilo erythrophthalmus*) of the eastern United States. [Imitative]
CHEY·ENNE (shī·ĕn′) One of an Algonquian tribe of North American Indians formerly inhabiting territory which is now Wyoming, Nebraska, and the western Dakotas; now on reservations in Montana and Oklahoma.
CHEY·ENNE (shī·ĕn′) The capital of Wyoming.
CHEYENNE RIVER A river in Wyoming and South Dakota; has north and south forks; 290 miles from the junction of south fork and Beaver Creek to Missouri River.
CHEY·NE (shāy′·nī), **THOMAS KELLY,** 1841–1915, English Bible scholar, editor.
CHHAT·TIS·GARH′ (chŭt·ĭs·gŭr′) A native states agency in NE. India; 37,687 square miles.
CHI (kī *or* kee *or* Kee) The twenty-second letter in the Greek alphabet (see ALPHABET), transliterated into Latin, English, and German by *ch*.
CHI·A (chee′·uh) *noun* [Sp.] 1 A Californian and Mexican herb (*Salvia columbariæ*) of the mint family, whose seeds yield a pleasant beverage and an oil, **CHIA OIL**; also, other species of the genus.
CHI·AN (kī′·un) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or produced in Chios; as, *Chian* wine. — *noun* A native of Chios.
CHIANG KAI-SHEK (chung kī-shĕk′), born 1896, Chinese generalissimo and statesman: real name **CHIANG CHUNG-CHENG.** — **MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK** See under SOONG.
CHI·AN·TI (kee·ahn′·tee) 1 A mountain range in Tuscany, Italy. 2 The red wine produced in Tuscany.
CHI·A·PAS (chee·ah′·pahs) A State in southern Mexico; 28,729 square miles; capital, Tuxtla Gutiérrez.
CHIA·RO·SCU′·RO (kyah·rō·skōō′·rō) *noun* 1 The distribution of lights and shades in a picture. 2 A black-and-white drawing. Also called *clair-obscure*. Also **CHIA·RO·O·SCU′·RO.** [<It. <*chiaro*, clear, + *oscuro*, obscure] — **CHIA·RO·SCU′·RIST** *noun.*
CHI·ASM (kī′·ăzm) *noun* An intersecting or X-like commissure which unites the optic nerves at the base of the brain; also, the point of intersection of two chromosomes. Also **CHI·AS·MA.** [<Gr. *chiasma* <*chiazō*, mark crosswise, <*chi*, name of Gr. letter X] — **CHI·AS·MAL, ·MIC** *adj.*
CHI·AS′·MA·TY·PY (kī·ăz′·muh·tỹ·pī) *noun* In cytology and genetics, the supposed intertwining of two homologous chromosomes during side-by-side conjugation of the chromosome threads in meiosis, resulting in blending and possible crossing over at points of contact. — **CHI·AS′·MA·TYPE** (kī·ăz′–) *adj. & noun.*
CHI·AS·MUS (kī·ăz′–) *noun* In rhetoric, a contrast by parallelism in reverse order; as, Pope's "they fall successive, and successive rise." [<Gr. *chiasmos* <*chiazō*, mark crosswise]
CHI·AS′·TO·LITE (kī·ăs′–) *noun* An andalusite in which the crystals in transverse section show a crossed or checkered appearance: also called *macle*.
CHIAUS (chowse) *noun* [Turk] A Turkish official messenger; a choush.
CHIB·CHA *noun* An Indian belonging to an important linguistic stock, the **CHIBCHAN,** of South and Central American Indians, formerly occupying territory from Honduras southward and eastward through Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia; specifically, an Indian of the Chibchan tribes of Colombia: next highest in culture to the Incas at the time of the Spanish conquest. — **CHIB·CHAN** *adj. & noun.*
CHI·BOUK (–bōōk′) *noun* A Turkish pipe having a long straight stem, and a bowl of red clay. Also **CHI·BOUQUE, CHI·BUK.** [<Turk. *chibūk*, pipe tube, pipe]
CHIC (sheek) *adj.* Smart; stylish; elegant. — *noun* Originality, elegance, and taste, as in dress; smartness. [<F.]
CHI·CA·GO (shi·kaw′– *or* –kah′·gō) A railroad center and commercial metropolis on Lake Michigan, Illinois; noted for its stockyards.

CHI·CA·LO′ TE (chee·kah·lō′·teh) *noun* [Sp.] A prickly poppy (*Argemone platyceras*) of the southwestern United States. Also **CHI·CA·LOT L.**

CHI CANE (shi-) *verb* [**CHI CANED, CHI·CAN·ING**] To overreach by trickery; quibble about; resort to quibbles, shifts, or tricks. —*noun* 1 Mean, petty trickery, with pretense of fairness. 2 [Br.] A bridge or whist hand containing no trumps. [<F.]

CHI CAN E·RY (–cān′–) *noun* The use of mean or paltry artifices, subterfuges, or shifts; especially, legal trickery or underhandedness.

CHIC CO RY Same as CHICORY.

CHI CHEN–IT ZÁ (chee chān′–eet·sah′) An ancient city of Yucatan, Mexico, containing extensive ruins of the Mayan Itzá Indians.



CHICKADEE

CHICH ES·TER A cathedral city in Sussex, England.

CHICK *noun* 1 A young chicken. 2 A young person; a child: a term of endearment. [<CHICKEN]

CHICK A DEE *noun* An American titmouse (genus *Penthestes*) without a crest and with the top of the head and the throat black or dark-colored; especially, the **BLACK–CAPPED CHICKADEE** (*P. atricapillus*) of eastern North America. [<its note]

CHICK A HOM′ I NY RIVER A river in SE. Virginia; 90 miles to the James River.

CHICK A MAU′ GA CREEK A creek in NW. Georgia: scene of Civil War battle, 1863.

CHICK·A·REE *noun* The American red squirrel, smallest of the tree-climbing diurnal squirrels. [<its cry]

CHICK A·SAW *noun* One of a tribe of Muskhogean North American Indians formerly occupying the country along the Mississippi River and eastward, now dwelling in Oklahoma.

CHICK EN *noun* 1 The young of the common domestic fowl. 2 Loosely, a fowl of any age, also, its flesh used as food. 3 A child, or an inexperienced person. [<OE *cycen* <*coc*, cock]

CHICKEN–BREAST *noun* A malformed prominent sternum or breast bone, with lateral flattening of the chest, pigeon-breast. — **CHICKEN–BREASTED** *adj*

CHICKEN–HEARTED *adj* Faint-hearted or cowardly.

CHICKEN LOUSE One of a species of wingless insects (order *Mallophaga*, the bird lice) that live on chickens, where they feed on feathers and the epidermis

CHICKEN–POX *noun* An acute contagious disease of children, characterized by eruptions, varicella

CHICK PEA *noun* A plant (*Cicer arietenum*) of Mediterranean regions and central Asia, also, its seed, in short, hairy pods; Egyptian pea [<F *chiche*, chickpea]

CHICK WEED *noun* A spreading, white-flowered herb (*Stellaria media*), of the pink family, used for feeding caged birds.

CHIC LE (chīk′·l) *noun* 1 The milky juice of the sapodilla (*Achras zapota*) used as the basic principle of chewing gum. 2 A gum prepared from it. Also **CHICLE GUM.** [<Sp. <Nahuatl *chictli*]

CHI CO (chee′–) *noun* The western American greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*)

CHIC O RY *noun* A perennial herb of the composite family (*Cichorium intybus*), common in the United States, its dried roots are used in adulterating coffee Also spelled *chicory*. [<F *chicorée* <Gr. *kichora*, chicory]

CHI CO TE (shee·ko′ tay) *noun* [Local] A whip with a short wooden handle, used by cowboys Also **CHI CO TA.** [<Sp.]

CHIDE *verb* [**CHID, CHID DEN** (chīd′–) or **CHID, CHID ING**] To rebuke, admonish, scold. See synonyms under BLAME, REPROVE [<OE *cīdan*] — **CHID ER** *noun*

CHIEF (cheef) *noun* 1 A ruler, leader, head, principal actor or agent, or principal part of anything, as of a tribe, party, army, fleet, police force, government bureau, or establishment of any kind, an official superior to another or others in office or authority, one having authority 2 One who or that which is especially eminent, esteemed, efficient, or active. 3 The upper part of a shield See illustration under ESCUTCHEON.

—*adj* 1 Highest in rank or authority. 2 Principal, most important, or most eminent, in any respect; most distinguished, influential, valuable, or active; main; foremost, leading, greatest. See synonyms under FIRST, PARAMOUNT, PREDOMINANT. — **IN CHIEF** 1 At the head, in or having the highest place or authority: used in titles; as, commander *in chief*. 2 Chiefly. [<F. *chef*, head]

Synonyms (noun): captain, chieftain, commander, head, leader, master, principal, ruler, sachem. A *chief* is either the *ruler* of a tribe or the *head* of some department of established government; as, the *chief* of police. The word is colloquially applied to one holding some analogous position in literary or mercantile life, etc. *Chieftain* is now mainly employed in poetic and literary use; it has special historic application to the *head* of a Scottish clan. A *leader* is one who is voluntarily followed because of ability to overcome and control, or as the choice of a party. A *master* is one who can enforce obedience. The highest officer of any considerable military force is called the *commander*; of all the forces of a nation, the *commander in chief*. See MASTER. *Antonyms*: adherent, attendant, follower, minion, retainer, satellite, subaltern, subordinate, vassal.

CHIEF JUSTICE The presiding judge of a court composed of several justices.

CHIEF JUSTICE The official head of the U.S. Supreme Court.

CHIEF LY *adv.* 1 Most of all or above all; preeminently; especially, particularly. 2 Generally; usually.

CHIEF MAGISTRATE The highest administrative official of civil affairs in a community; also, loosely, the president of the United States.

CHIEF OF STAFF 1 The executive director of the General Staff of a division or higher unit. 2 In the United States, the executive director of the War Department General Staff, who serves also as military adviser to the Secretary of War. 3 In World War II, a personal adviser to the president of the United States in his capacity as commander in chief of the Army and Navy.

CHIEF TAIN (–tin) *noun* The head of a Highland clan; chief; leader. See synonyms under CHIEF. [<LL. *capitanus* <L. *caput*, head] — **CHIEF TAIN CY** (–tin·si), **CHIEF·TAIN·SHIP** *noun*.

CHIEL (cheel) *noun* [Scot.] A lad; a fellow; a child. Also **CHIELD.**

CHIENG MAI (chyĕng mī) A town in NW. Thailand: also called *Kiangmai, Zimme*.

CH'IEN–LUNG (chyĕn–lōōng) Reign title of Hung–li, 1711–99, fourth Ch'ing emperor, 1736–96

CHIF FON (shi fŏn′) *noun* 1 A very thin plain-weave silk or rayon fabric. 2 [Obs.] Any decorative object worn by women, as a ribbon or sash. [<F.]

CHIF FO NIER′ (shif·o neer′) *noun* 1 An ornamental cabinet 2 A high chest of drawers. Also **CHIF FON NIER′.** [<F. < *chiffon*, rag]

CHIF′ FO ROBE (shif′·o–) *noun* An article of furniture having a wardrobe compartment alongside a chest of drawers. [< CHIFFO(NIER) + (WARD)ROBE]

CHIF LEY, JOSEPH BENEDICT, born 1885, Prime Minister of Australia, 1945– .

CHIG E TAI (chig′·ĭ·tī) Same as DZIGGETAI.

CHIG GER *noun* 1 Any of certain mites of the southern United States whose larvæ burrow under the skin: also spelled *jigger* 2 Loosely, the chigoe

CHI GNON (sheen′ yŏn; *F* shee nyawN′) *noun* Long hair arranged in a knot or roll at the back of the head [<F.]

CHIG OE (chig′ ō) *noun* 1 A flea (*Tunga penetrans*) of the West Indies and South America. The female burrows under the skin, especially of the feet, causing sores also called *chigger* or *jigger*. 2 The chigger. Also spelled *chegoe*.

CHIH FU Same as CHEFOO

CHIH LI (chee lee) See HOPEH and POHAI.

1CHI HUA HUA (chē wah′·wah) A state in northern Mexico, 94,822 square miles, also, its capital.

2CHI HUA HUA (chē wah′ wah) *noun* One of a small, very ancient breed of dog native to Mexico, descended from the Techichi known to the Mayas of the 5th century, ranging in color from black to white, commonly smooth-coated. There is a long-coated type [<Chihuahua, Mexico]

CHIL , CHILO (kī lo) Combining forms from Greek *cheilos*, lip, as in *chil*algia, *chilo*plasty, etc.

CHIL BLAIN *noun* A blister of the hands or feet, from exposure to cold

CHILD *noun* [**CHIL DREN** *pl*] 1 An offspring of either sex of human parents, a son or daughter 2 A young person of either sex at any age less than maturity, but most commonly one between infancy and youth. 3 A descendant in any degree, as, the *children* of Israel. 4 A childish person, one immature in judgment or discretion 5 A person or thing considered as an offspring or product; also, a follower or disciple; as, poems are the *children* of fancy. 6 [Law] A legitimate son or daughter In some States, as in Louisiana, the term includes all descendants in the direct line 7 A youth of noble or gentle blood, especially one in training as a knight archaicly spelled *childe* or *chylde*. — **WITH CHILD** Pregnant; enceinte [<OE. *cild*] — **CHILD·LESS** *adj*.

CHILD·BED *noun* The state of being in labor or confined to bed as the result of it.

CHILD·BIRTH *noun* Parturition; travail. Also **CHILD′·BEAR·ING.**

CHIL·DER·MAS (chil′·dur·mus) Innocents' Day, commemorating Herod's slaughter of the children on December 28th.

Also **CHILDERMAS DAY.** [<OE. *cildra mæsse*, mass of the children]

CHILD·HOOD *noun* The state or time of being a child. — **SECOND CHILDHOOD** A time or state in which the physical and mental powers are enfeebled or impaired by old age; dotage.

CHILD·ING *adj.* 1 Child-bearing; pregnant; hence, fruitful; productive. 2 In botany, having young blossoms clustered around an older blossom.

CHILD·ISH *adj.* 1 Like children or childhood. 2 Puerile; petty; mentally or physically weak. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: babyish, childlike, foolish, imbecile, infantile, paltry, petty, puerile, silly, trifling, trivial. *Childlike* refers to the lovable qualities, *childish* to the less desirable traits of childhood. See YOUTHFUL. *Antonyms:* bold, manly, masculine, mature, resolute, strong, vigorous, virile.

CHILD LABOR Work done by children; specifically, the employment of minors under 14 or 16 in industry; now illegal in most of the United States.

CHILD·LIKE *adj.* 1 Like a child. 2 Artless; confiding. 3 Docile; submissive. Also **CHILD LY.** See synonyms under CHILDISH, YOUTHFUL. — **CHILD'·LIKE·NESS** *noun.*

CHILD NESS *noun* Childish nature, humor, character, or manners.

CHIL DREN Plural of CHILD.

CHILDREN OF ISRAEL The descendants of Jacob; Israelites; Jews.

CHILDREN OF LER Three sons and one daughter of Ler, Irish sea-god, who were turned into swans by their jealous stepmother Aife for 900 years: one of the *Three Sorrows of Storytelling* of Old Irish literature.

CHI LE *noun* The acrid red pod or fruit of certain peppers, especially *Capsicum frutescens*, the source of red or cayenne pepper. Also **CHI LI, CHIL LI, CHIL LY.** [<Sp.<Nahuatl *chilli*]

Chi LE (chil' i *or* che'·lch) A republic on the Pacific Coast of South America, 289,829 square miles; capital, Santiago. Also **Chi LI.** — **Chil E AN, Chil I AN** *adj. & noun.*

CHI LE CON CAR NE (car'·ne) Red peppers minced and mixed with meat: a favorite Mexican dish.

CHILE SAUCE A spiced condiment sauce made with tomatoes and red peppers.

CHIL' I AD (kil'–) *noun* A thousand; specifically, a period of a thousand years, a millennium. [<L. *chilias* <Gr. *chilias* <*chilioi*, thousand]

CHIL' I ARCH (kil' i ark) *noun* In Greek antiquity, a commander of a thousand men. [<Gr. *chilioi*, thousand, + *archos*, leader]

CHIL' I ASM (kil'·i·ăzm) *noun* The doctrine that Christ will reign upon earth a thousand years, the millennium. [<Gr. *chiliasmos* <*chilias*; see CHILIAD] — **CHIL·I AST** *noun* — **CHIL I AS'·TIC** *adj.*

Chil KOOT PASS A pass through the coast range of southern Alaska, on route from Dyea to the headwaters of the Yukon, elevation, 3,502 ft.

CHILL *noun* 1 A sensation of cold, as that which precedes a fever, often with shivering or shaking. 2 A disagreeable feeling of coldness. 3 A check to ardor, joy, or the like. 4 A metal mold so constructed as to cool suddenly the surface of iron cast therein: also called *coquille.*

— *verb* 1 To reduce to a low temperature; make or become cool or cold; also, to feel unpleasantly cold. 2 To discourage; check; depress. 3 To cool (metal) suddenly for purpose of hardening; become hard through sudden cooling.

— *adj.* 1 Moderately, unpleasantly, or injuriously cold; chilly. 2 Somewhat affected by cold; feeling cold. 3 Cold in manner or disposition; distant; formal. 4 Dispiriting; discouraging. See synonyms under BLEAK. [<OE. *ciele*, *cyle*] — **CHILL·ING LY** *adv.* — **CHILL·NESS** *noun.*

Chil·LAN (cheel·yahn') A city in west-central Chile.

CHILL ER *noun* 1 One who or that which chills; specifically, one who sprays hot molds with water in steelworking. 2 [Pop.] A horror story or moving picture.

CHIL LI Same as CHILE.

Chil LING·WORTH, WILLIAM, 1602–44, English theologian.

Chil LON (shee·yawN') An ancient castle, Lake Geneva. — **PRISONER OF CHILLON** François de Bonnivard, 1496–1570, Swiss political prisoner in the castle; hero of Byron's poem.

I CHILL·Y *adj.* [**CHILL·I·ER, CHILL I·EST**] Producing or feeling cold; disheartening; also, not genial or cordial. — **CHILL·I LY** *adv.* — **CHILL·I NESS** *noun.*

2 CHILL Y Same as CHILE.

Chi LOP O·DA (ki–) *noun pl.* A class of arthropods with numerous legs; the centipedes. [<CHILO– + Gr. *pous*, foot] — **CHI LO·POD, CHI·LOP·O·DAN** *adj. & noun.*

Chil TERN HUN·DREDS The hundreds of Burnham, Desborough, and Stoke in Buckinghamshire, England. See HUNDRED *noun* 2.

Chil·WA (–wah) A shallow lake in SE. Africa, between Mozambique and southern Nyasaland Protectorate; length, 50 miles.

Chi·MÆ·RA (ki·mee'·ruh) *noun* 1 A genus of holocephalous fishes related to the sharks and rays, having a smooth skin, two pairs of upper and one of lower dental plates, and a short anterior dorsal fin with a spine in front. 2 Same as CHIMERA. [Variant of CHIMERA] — **CHI MÆ RID** *noun* — **CHI·MÆ·ROID** *adj. & noun.*

Chim BO·RA' ZO (–rah'·zō) A mountain peak in central Ecuador; 20,702 ft.

1 CHIME *verb* [**CHIMED, CHIM ING**] 1 To ring or cause to ring musically; sound melodiously; ring in harmony or unison. 2 To harmonize; agree: with *with.* 2 To recite rhythmically; repeat in unison. 3 To produce (sound or music) by chiming; announce the hour by the sound of bells; as, the clock *chimed* six.

— *noun* 1 A set of bells tuned to a scale. 2 The mechanism for ringing the changes on bells; also, the music from such bells. 3 Accord; harmony. [<ME. *chime*, cymbal, <L. *cymbalum*] — **CHIM ER** *noun.*

2 CHIME *noun* 1 The edge or brim of a cask, barrel, or tub: also *chine.* 2 A channel in a vessel's deck. — *tr. verb* To make a chime in (a stave, etc.). Also **CHIMB.** [<OE. *cimbing*, joint]

CHI ME RA *noun* 1 An absurd creation of the imagination; a groundless or impracticable conception or fancy; any horrible fancy. 2 A novel or unusual plant growth caused by the grafting of tissue from two or more plants; a graft hybrid of mixed characteristics. Also **CHI MÆ RA.** [See CHIMERA]

Chi ME RA (ki– *or* ki·mee'·ruh) *noun* In Greek mythology, a fire-breathing monster, with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, and the tail of a serpent; killed by Bellerophon. Also **Chi MÆ RA.** [<L. *chimæra* <Gr. *chimaira*, she-goat]

CHI MERE (shi·meer') *noun* 1 The sleeveless upper robe of a bishop. 2 [Obs.] A loose upper robe. Also **CHIM·AR, CHIM ER.**

CHI MER I CAL (ki– *or* ki·mĕr'–) *adj.* Like a chimera; imaginary; fanciful; hence, impracticable; visionary. See synonyms under FANCIFUL, IMAGINARY, ROMANTIC. Also **CHI·MER IC.** — **CHI MER I CAL LY** *adv.*

CHIM LA *noun* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A chimney. Also **CHIM LEY.**

CHIM NEY (–ni) *noun* 1 A flue for the smoke or gases from a fire; a structure containing it, or something resembling such a structure. 2 A tube for enclosing a flame, as of a lamp. 3 [Obs.] A fireplace, hearth, or forge. 4 A formation of rock shaped like a chimney; specifically, a cleft in a steep mountain cliff or rock wall, wide enough to admit a climber's body and which can be ascended by pressure against the opposite sides. 5 A long spur of ore extending downward through the main vein; a pipe. [<F. *cheminée* <Gr. *kaminos*, furnace]

CHIMNEY CORNER The space between the jamb or side of a large old-fashioned fireplace and the fire, where one might sit; also, the fireside.

CHIMNEY MONEY See HEARTH MONEY.

CHIM' NEY PIECE *noun* 1 A mantelpiece. 2 [Obs.] An ornament, as a picture, placed over a fireplace.

CHIMNEY POT A pipe on the top of a chimney, to improve the draft.

CHIMNEY SWALLOW 1 The chimney swift. 2 The European swallow.

CHIM'·NEY·SWEEP *noun* One who cleans chimneys, especially by the old method of ascending the flue. Also **CHIM' NEY SWEEP ER.**

CHIMNEY SWIFT An American swift that nests in chimneys. See under SWIFT.

CHIM PAN ZEE' *noun* A West African arboreal anthropoid ape (*Pan troglodytes*), about 5 feet in height, with very large ears, dark-brown hair, smaller, less erect, and less ferocious than the gorilla. [<native African name]



CHIMPANZEE

CHIN *noun* 1 The central and anterior part of the lower jaw. 2 The second sclerite of the labium of an insect; also, a small ciliated muscular process below the mouth, as in certain rotifers (genus *Pedalion*). — *tr. verb* [**CHINNED, CHIN·NING**] 1 To lift (oneself) by the hands until the chin is level with the hands. 2 [Pop.] To chatter. [<OE. *cin*]

CHI·NA *noun* Porcelain or porcelain ware (originally from China). Also **CHI'·NA·WARE.** — *adj.* Relating to or made of porcelain.

Chi·NA A republic of eastern Asia; area (including the nominal dependencies of Sinkiang, Outer Mongolia, and Tibet, and the provinces incorporated into Manchukuo), 4,516,934 square miles; legal capital, Nanking; provisional capital, Chungking.

— **GREAT WALL OF CHINA** A fortification about 2,000 years

old along the northern and northwestern frontiers of ancient China; about 2,550 miles long.

CHINA-ASTER *noun* An erect hairy plant *(Callistephus chinensis)* of the composite family, with terminal heads and rayed flowers; cultivated in many varieties.

CHINA BARK 1 Cinchona bark. 2 The bark of a tropical shrub *(Cascarilla hexandra)*.

CHI'·NA·BER·RY *noun* 1 The azedarach. 2 The baccate fruit produced by either of two trees *(Sapindus saponaria* and *S. marginatus)* of the soapberry family. They are found in Mexico and the SW. United States, where each is known as the *China tree*.

CHINA CLOSET A closet, cupboard, or cabinet, often with glass front and sides, for household china.

CHI NA·MAN *noun* [Pop.] [·MEN *pl.*] One of the Chinese.

CHI·NAN Same as TSINAN.

CHINA SEA A sea lying off SE. Asia; partially enclosed by the Japanese Empire, the Philippine Islands, and the Netherlands Indies; including the *East China Sea* and the *South China Sea*.

CHINA SQUASH Same as CUSHAW.

CHINA'S SORROW See YELLOW RIVER.

CHI'·NA·TOWN The Chinese quarter of a city, especially of San Francisco and of New York City.

CHINA TREE 1 Same as PRIDE-OF-CHINA. 2 Same as CHINABERRY 2.

CHIN CA·PIN Same as CHINKAPIN.

CHINCH *noun* 1 A small, brown and black hemipterous insect *(Blissus leucopterus)* destructive to grain: also **CHINCH BUG**. 2 The bedbug. [<Sp. *chinche* <L. *cimex*, bug]

CHIN·CHIL LA *noun* 1 A small rodent *(Chinchilla laniger)* of the Andes, about the size of a squirrel, having a soft pearl-gray fur; also, the fur of the chinchilla. 2 A heavy twill-weave woolen fabric used for coating, having a napped surface that is rolled into little tufts or nubs: originally woven to resemble chinchilla fur. [<Sp.]

CHIN·COUGH *noun* Whooping cough.

CHIN DITS *noun pl.* Allied glider-borne troops in World War II, planted in combat rings in Burma behind Japanese lines: so named from statues of a mythological creature, half-lion, half-griffin, which guard the entrances to Burmese temples, chosen to symbolize both ground and air power.

CHIN·DWIN A river in Burma; tributary of the Irrawaddy; about 500 miles long.

CHINE *noun* 1 The spine, backbone, or back; a piece of meat from the back. 2 A ridge. — *tr. verb* [CHINED, CHINING] To cut through the backbone of; cut into chines; hence, cut up. [<OF. *eschine*, backbone, <OHG. *skina*, needle]

CHINE Same as CHIME (of a cask).

CHINE *noun* A deep or narrow ravine or fissure. [Akin to OE. *cinan*, gape]

CHI·NEE *noun* [Pop.] A Chinese: an illiterate plural or humorous usage.

CHI·NESE (chī·neez' *or* –nees') *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Chinese Republic or China. — *noun sing. & pl.* 1 A native or naturalized inhabitant of China. 2 The language of China.

CHINESE-BLUE *noun* Prussian-blue.

CHINESE CARVED LACQUER Lacquer built up in layers, frequently colored vermilion with ground cinnabar, and carved: also called *cinnabar lacquer, Peking lacquer*.

CHINESE CHIPPENDALE See under CHIPPENDALE.

CHINESE INK India ink.

CHINESE LANTERN A collapsible lantern made of thin brightly colored paper and used for decoration.

CHINESE PUZZLE An intricate puzzle made by the Chinese; hence, any problem difficult to solve.

CHINESE RED 1 Chrome red. 2 Vermilion. Also **CHINESE VERMILION**.

CHINESE REPUBLIC See CHINA.

CHINESE TURKESTAN See under TURKESTAN.

CHINESE WALL See GREAT WALL OF CHINA under CHINA.

CHINESE WAX The white to yellowish, tasteless waxy secretion of an insect *(Ceroplastes ceriferus)* deposited on the branches and twigs of a certain Chinese ash tree: used in candles, as a furniture polish, and as a sizing material: also called *insect wax*.

CHINESE WHITE 1 A pigment composed of barium sulfate. 2 Very thick zinc oxide used as a pigment.

CHINESE WINDLASS See under WINDLASS.

CHINESE WOOD OIL Oil from the tung tree.

CHINESE YELLOW 1 King's yellow. 2 One of various bright ocher pigments.

CHING·HAI (–hī) A province of west-central China; 269,117 square miles; capital, Siming.

CHINK *noun* A small, narrow cleft; crevice. — *verb.* 1 To open in clefts or cracks; crack. 2 To fill the cracks of, as a wall; plug up. [<OE. *cine*, chink] — **CHINK·Y** *adj.*

CHINK *noun* 1 A short, sharp, metallic sound. 2 [Pop.] Coin; ready money, cash. — *verb* To rattle or cause to rattle metallically; clink. [Imitative]

CHINK *noun* [Pop.] 1 A Chinese. 2 The language of the Chinese. Opprobrious usage in each sense.

CHIN·KA·PIN (ching'–) *noun* Any of several trees (genus *Castanea*) of the United States, especially the dwarf chestnut *(C. pumila)*; also, the edible nut of any of these trees. Also **CHIN·QUA·PIN**; sometimes spelled *chincapin*. [<Algonquian *chinqua*, large, + *min*, seed]

CHIN KIANG (chin·kyäng) A manufacturing city and treaty port of eastern China, on the Yangtze River.

CHINO· A combining form from *China*, denoting belonging to or connected with China or the Chinese; as, the *Chino–Japanese* botanical region. Also *Sino–*.

CHI·NOI·SE RIE (shē·nwah·zuh·ree') *noun* [F.] 1 A Chinese mannerism or characteristic. 2 An object of Chinese origin or Chinese art or decoration imitated in the occidental decorative arts.

CHINO–KHAKI (chee·no) *noun* A khaki uniform cloth of a lighter shade than the usual olive-drab: worn in service in the tropics. Also called *sun–tan*.

CHI·NOOK (–nōōk') *noun* 1 A warm southwest wind of the Oregon and Washington coasts: first named because it came from the direction of Chinook territory. 2 A warm, dry wind that descends the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in the NW. United States and western Canada; also, any warm wind occurring during the cold season in the western United States: often called *snow–eater*.

CHI·NOOK (chĭ·nōōk') *noun* [Am. Indian] 1 One of a tribe of North American Indians of the Chinookan linguistic stock, formerly occupying the region of the Columbia River, Oregon. 2 A jargon comprised of words from Chinook, Nutka, and other Indian languages, mixed with English and French: used as a commercial language by traders and Indians from Oregon to Alaska. — **CHI NOOK·AN** *adj.*

CHINOOK SALMON The quinnat.

CHINTZ *noun* A cotton fabric usually glazed and printed with bright designs of flowers, etc., in colors. Also **CHINTS**. [<Hind. *chint* <Sans. *chitra*, variegated] — **CHINTZ·Y** *adj.*

CHI OS (kī'·ŏs; *Gr.* Kee'·ŏs) A Greek island in the Ægean Sea near Smyrna; 320 square miles; also, its capital: also spelled *Khios*.

CHIP *noun* 1 A small piece cut or broken off. 2 A small disk or counter used in games, as in poker. 3 One of the dried droppings of animals available as fuel: usually in the plural; as, buffalo *chips*. 4 Anything insipid, vain, or worthless; an overdone piece of meat, or the like; also, a small, crisp morsel of food; as, potato *chips*. 5 A crack produced by chipping. — **A CHIP OFF THE OLD BLOCK** [Pop.] A child that resembles either of its parents. — *verb* [CHIPPED, CHIP·PING] 1 To break off or cause to break off in pieces, as china; break open. 2 To pare; scale off. — **TO CHIP IN** [Pop.] In poker, to put chips into the pool; hence, to contribute. [Akin to CHAP and CHOP] — **CHIP PER** *noun.*

CHIP *intr. verb* To cheep. — *noun* A squeak or weak chirp, as of a bird or mouse.

CHIP *noun* In wrestling, a leg movement to trip one's opponent.



CHIPMUNK

CHIP MUNK *noun* Any of various, striped North American rodents of the squirrel family of terrestrial or burrowing habits; especially, the common *Tamias striatus* of the eastern United States and Canada, and genus *Eutamias* of the West, having many subspecies: also called *ground squirrel, striped squirrel*. Also **CHIPPING SQUIRREL**. [<Algonquian *atchitamo*, red squirrel]

CHIPPED (chipt) *adj.* Smoked and sliced thin, as beef.

CHIP'·PEN·DALE *adj.* Pertaining to or naming the graceful, rococo style of furniture designed by Thomas Chippendale, 1718–1779, English cabinetmaker. — **CHINESE CHIPPENDALE** Chippendale furniture characterized by the adaptation of Chinese forms and motifs.

CHIP PER *intr. verb* 1 To chirp, as a bird; twitter; babble, as a brook. 2 To talk quickly, in a heated way; be rude. — *adj.* 1 Brisk; hearty; cheerful. 2 Neat; spruce; smart. [<CHIP (cheep)]

CHIP PE·WA (chip'·ĭ·wah) *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Algonquian stock, formerly inhabiting the regions around Lake Superior; the Ojibways. Also **CHIP·PE·WAY**.

CHIPPING SPARROW A small common sparrow *(Spizella passerina)* of eastern North America, with chestnut-red cap.

CHIP PY *noun* 1 The chipping sparrow. 2 A squirrel or chipmunk. 3 [Pop.] A girl or woman of easy morals.

CHIR·, CHIRO· Combining forms from Greek *cheir*, hand.

CHI·RI·CO (kee'·ree·cō), **GIORGIO DI**, born 1888, Italian painter.

CHI·RI·QUI' (chee·rĭ·kee') A river, a lagoon, and an archipelago in Panama.

CHIRK *intr. verb* 1 [Scot.] To make a screeching or gritting noise; creak; shriek. 2 [Pop.] To be or become cheerful: with *up*. [Compare OE. *cearcian*, creak, gnash]

CHIRM *noun* Twittering; warbling; noise, as of many birds or insects. [Compare 2CHARM]

CHI'·RO·GRAPH (kī'–) *noun* [Law] A legal paper, as an acknowledgment of a debt written in the handwriting of the borrower. [<CHIR– + Gr. *graphō*, write]

CHI·ROG·RA·PHY (kī–) *noun* The art, style, or character of handwriting. — **CHI·ROG·RA·PHER** *noun* — **CHI·RO·GRAPH'·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.*

CHI'·RO·MAN·CY (kī'–) *noun* Palmistry. [<CHIR– + Gr. *manteia*, divination] — **CHI'·RO·MAN·CER, CHI·RO·MANT** *noun.*

CHI RON (kī'·run) In Greek mythology, the wisest of the centaurs. Also [Gr.] *Cheiron.*

CHI·ROP·O·DY (kī–) *noun* The treatment of ailments of the hands and feet. See PODIATRY. [<CHIR– + Gr. *pous*, foot] — **CHI·ROP·O·DIST** *noun.*

CHI·RO PRAC'·TIC (kī–) *noun* A drugless method of treating disease, chiefly by manipulation of the spinal column. — **CHI RO·PRAC'·TOR** (kī–) *noun.*

CHI ROP·TER A (kī–) *noun pl.* An order of flying mammals; the bats. [<Gr. *cheir*, hand, + *pteron*, wing] — **CHI·ROP·TER** *noun* — **CHI·ROP·TER·AN** *adj. & noun.*

CHIRP (chûrp) *verb* 1 To utter with a quick, sharp sound, characteristic of small birds and some insects. 2 To give the short, acute cry of the sparrow, the locust, etc.; to cheep, as a young bird. 3 To make a similar sound by drawing the breath through the closed lips. 4 To cry out in delight; talk in a quick way; also, to speak faintly. — *noun* A short, sharp, cheerful sound, as made by some birds and insects. [Alteration of CHIRK]

CHIRR (chûr) *intr. verb* To make a sharp trilling sound, as that of the grasshopper, cicada, and some birds: chirp. — *noun* The trilling sound made by crickets, etc. Also **CHIRRE.**

CHIR RUP (chĭr'·up) *verb* 1 To chirp continuously or repeatedly, as a bird. 2 To chirp with the lips; urge on (a horse) or call by a chirp or chirps. — *noun* A chirp; a cheery sound. [<CHIRP] — **CHIR·RUP·Y** *adj.*

CHI RUR GEON (kī·rŭr'·jun) *noun* [Obs.] A surgeon. — **CHI·RUR GER Y** *noun* — **CHI RUR GIC, ·GI·CAL** *adj.*

CHIS EL (chĭz'·l) *noun* A cutting tool with a beveled edge, used for cutting, engraving, or mortising metal, stone, or wood. — *verb* [**CHIS ELED** or **CHIS ELLED, CHIS·EL·ING** or **CHIS EL LING**] 1 To cut, engrave, or carve with or as with a chisel. 2 [Pop.] To cheat; trick; use unfair or dishonest methods. [<OF. *cisel* <L. *cæsus* <*cædo*, cut] — **CHIS EL·ER** or **CHIS EL LER** *noun.*

CHIS ELED (chĭz'·ld) *adj.* Distinctly outlined; finely molded with, or as with, a chisel; clear-cut. Also **CHIS ELLED.**

CHI SHI MA (chee·shee·mah) A chain of 47 volcanic islands stretching from Kamchatka to Hokkaido; owned by Japan; 8,044 square miles: also *Kurile Islands.*

CHI ŞI NĂU (kee·shee·nœ'·ŏŏ) See KISHINEV.

CHIS LEU (kiss'·lév) Same as KISLEW.

1CHIT *noun* 1 A note; letter. 2 A pass; memorandum. 3 A voucher; restaurant check. Also **CHIT TY.** [<Hind. *chitthi*, note]

2CHIT *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A budding shoot. — *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng.] [**CHIT·TED, CHIT·TING**] To sprout, as a seed or plant. [<OE. *cith*, sprig]

3CHIT *noun* [Obs.] 1 A cub or whelp; hence, a child. 2 A pert child, girl, or young woman. [Perhaps <Prov. Eng. *chit*, cat]

CHI TA (chē·tah') A city in southeastern R.S.F.S.R., near the Mongolian border.

CHIT–CHAT *noun* Careless, familiar talk.

CHI TIN (kī'–) *noun* A colorless horny amorphous polysaccharide, $C_{18}H_{30}O_{10}N_2$, intermediate between proteins and carbohydrates; it forms the principal constituent of the hard covering of insects and crustaceans. [<F. *chitine* <Gr. *chiton*, tunic] — **CHI TI NOUS** *adj.*

CHI·TON (kī'·tun) *noun* 1 A gown or tunic worn by the ancient Greeks. 2 Any of a family (*Chitonidæ*) of gastropods, found mostly on rocks; coat-of-mail shell. [<Gr.]

CHIT TER *intr. verb* 1 [Obs.] To twitter. 2 [Scot.] To shiver, as with cold.

CHIT TER LING *noun pl.* 1 The small intestine of pigs or calves prepared as a food like tripe. 2 Shreds; as, tear it to *chitterlings.* 3 Formerly, a short frill having wrinkled folds. Also **CHIT·LINGS.** [Compare G. *kutteln*, entrails]

CHI U SI (kee·ōō'·see) Same as CLUSIUM.

CHIV Same as SHIV.

CHIV·AL·ROUS (shĭv'·ul·rus) *adj.* 1 Knightly; gallant; courteous, generous, and brave. 2 Pertaining to the feudal system of chivalry. See synonyms under BRAVE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CHIV·AL·RY (shĭv'·ul·rĭ) *noun* 1 The feudal system of knighthood; knight-errantry; also, the spirit and customs of medieval knight-errantry. 2 Disinterested courtesy; bravery; magnanimity. 3 A body of knights, warriors, or gallant gentlemen. 4 [Obs.] Mounted and armed fighting men. [<F. *chevalerie* <*chevalier*, knight] — **CHIV·AL·RIC** *adj.*

CHIV·A·REE' (shĭv·uh–) Same as CHARIVARI.

CHIVE *noun* A perennial herb (*Allium schænoprasum*) allied to the leek and onion: used as a flavoring in cooking. Also **CHIVE GARLIC.** [<F. *cive* <L. *cepa*, onion]

CHIV·Y Same as CHEVY.

CHKA·LOV (chkah'·lŏf) Same as ORENBURG.

CHLAM'·Y·DATE (clăm'·ĭ–) *adj.* Having a mantle, as certain mollusks. [<Gr. *chlamys*, cloak]

CHLAM'·Y·DO·SPORE (clăm'·ĭ–) 1 A non-sexual accessory spore in certain fungi, possessing a very thick membrane. 2 A spore with protective envelope, as formed by fission from an encysted protozoan.



CHLAMYS

CHLA MYS (clā'·mis) *noun* [**CHLAM·Y·DES** (clăm'·ĭ·deez) *pl.*] A short cloak caught up on the shoulder, worn by hunters, soldiers, and horsemen in ancient Greece. [<Gr.]

CHLO·AN·THITE (clō–) *noun* A tin-white arsenide of nickel, $NiAs_2$. [<Gr. *chloanthēs*, budding]

CHLOD·WIG (clŏd'·vig) Same as CLOVIS.

CHLO·E (clō'·ĭ; *F.* clō·eh') *noun* A feminine personal name. See DAPHNIS AND CHLOE. [<Gr., blooming]

CHLOR·, CHLORO· Combining forms from Greek *chlōros*, light-green: used to mean a light-greenish color, as in *chlorophyll*; in chemistry, used to mean a combination with chlorine, as in *chlorobenzene.*

CHLOR·A·CET·O·PHE NONE' (clor·uh·sĕt·uh·fuh·nōnc') *noun* A colorless, crystalline compound, C_8H_7ClO, with an odor of apple blossoms; it is used as a lacrimator and harassing agent in chemical warfare. Symbol, CN.

CHLO·RAL (clō'·rul) *noun* 1 A colorless oily liquid compound, $CCl_3·CHO$, with a penetrating odor, obtained variously, as by the action of chlorine on alcohol. 2 A white crystalline pungent compound, $CCl_3CHO·H_2O$, used medicinally as a hypnotic, etc., which in large doses acts as a poison, paralyzing the heart: also **CHLORAL HYDRATE.** [<CHLOR(INE) + AL(COHOL)]

CHLO·RA·MINE–T (clō'·ruh mĭn–) *noun* A white crystalline compound, $C_7H_7SO_2NClNa$, used as a decontaminating agent for mustard gas.

CHLO RAN THY (clō'–) *noun* The transformation into green leaves of the colored leaves of a flower.

CHLO RATE (clō'–) *noun* A salt of chloric acid containing the univalent ClO_3 radical.

CHLO RIC (clō'–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or combined with chlorine: said specifically of chlorine compounds containing relatively more oxygen than the chlorous compounds.

CHLORIC ACID A monobasic, pungent acid, $HClO_3$, like nitric acid in oxidizing properties, but much less stable.

CHLO·RIDE (clō'·ride) *noun* A compound of chlorine with a more positive element or radical such as hydrogen *chloride* (muriatic acid) or sodium *chloride* (common salt). — **CHLO·RID IC** *adj.*

CHLORIDE OF LIME A disinfecting and bleaching agent made by the action of chlorine gas on slaked lime; bleaching powder.

CHLO'·RIN ATE (clō'–) *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To treat, impregnate, or cause to combine with chlorine as in whitening fabrics or separating gold from ore. — *noun* A soluble bleaching compound made by subjecting potassium or sodium hydroxide to the action of chlorine. — **CHLO·RIN·A'·TION** *noun* — **CHLO·RIN·A·TOR** *noun.*

CHLO RINE (clō'·rīn *or, in technical usage,* –reen) *noun* A greenish-yellow, very poisonous, readily liquefiable element (symbol Cl) of the halogen group, with an offensive odor; discovered in 1774 by Carl Wilhelm Scheele. It is obtained principally from common salt, and, with certain of its compounds, has been used extensively in gas warfare. See ELEMENT. [<Gr. *chlōros*, green]

CHLO RITE (clō'–) *noun* 1 Any one of several green hydrous silicates, closely related to the micas. 2 One of the salts of chlorous acid, $HClO_2$. [<Gr. *chlōritis*, greenstone]

CHLO'·RO FORM (clō'–) *noun* A colorless, volatile, sweetish liquid compound, $CHCl_3$, used as an anesthetic and anodyne, formed by distilling alcohol or acetone, water, and chlorinated lime, also by distilling chloral with alkalis, and by other methods. It is a good solvent of wax, resin, plastics, etc., and has many uses in commerce and industry. — *tr. verb* To administer chloroform to; anesthetize or kill with chloroform. [<CHLOR(INE) + FORM(YL)]

CHLO'·RO·PHANE (clō'–) *noun* A variety of fluorite emitting a green phosphorescence when heated. [<CHLORO– + Gr. *phainō*, show]

CHLO'·RO·PHYLL (klō'·rō·fil) *noun* The green nitrogenous coloring matter contained in the chloroplasts of plants and essential to their growth by photosynthesis of carbohydrates. Also **CHLO'·RO·PHYL.** [<CHLORO– + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf] — **CHLO·RO·PHYL·LA'·CEOUS** (–ā'·shŭs), **CHLO·RO·PHYL'·LOSE** (–lī'·os), **CHLO·RO·PHYL'·LOUS** (–fil'·ŭs) *adj.*

CHLO'·RO·PLAST (klo'–) *noun* One of the flattened bodies or plastids containing chlorophyll found in the cell cytoplasm. Their activity and growth vary with the intensity of the light to which they are subjected. Also **CHLO·RO·PLAS'·TID.** [<CHLORO– + PLAST(ID)]

CHLO'·RO·PRENE (klō'–) *noun* A colorless liquid, C_4H_5Cl, synthesized from acetylene and chlorine: in its polymerized forms it yields a number of compounds essential in the making of synthetic rubber.

CHLO·RO·SIS (klō–) *noun* **1** An anemic disease affecting young women, characterized by a greenish pallor, hysteria, etc; greensickness. **2** The blanching or etiolation of plants, usually caused by lack of iron and other mineral salts, brought about by a diseased condition. [<Gr. *chlōros*, green] • **—CHLO·ROT'·IC** *adj.*

CHLO'·ROUS (klō'·rŭs) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or combined with chlorine; as, *chlorous* acid.

CHLOR·PIC'·RIN (klōr–) *noun* A colorless oily liquid, CCl_3NO_2, obtained by distilling chloride of lime with picric acid; nitrochloroform. Its nauseous vapor is called *vomiting gas.* Symbol, PS. Also **CHLO·RO·PIC'·RIN.**

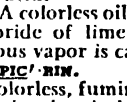
CHLOR·SUL·FON'·IC ACID A colorless, fuming liquid, $HClSO_3$, used as a smoke producer in chemical warfare. Symbol, FS.

CHLOR·VI·NYL·CHLOR·AR'·SINE (klōr–) *noun* Lewisite.

CHO·AN'·O·CYTE (ko–) See COLLAR CELL.

CHOATE (chōt), **JOSEPH HODGES,** 1832–1917, American lawyer and ambassador. — **RUFUS,** 1799–1859, American lawyer.

CHOCK *noun* **1** A block or wedge, so placed as to prevent or limit motion. **2** A heavy piece of metal or wood fastened to a deck, or the like, and having jaws through which a rope or cable may pass. — *tr. verb* To fit or wedge in tightly, as a boat, barrel, or wheel. — *adv.* **1** Completely; as, he stood *chock* still. **2** All the way; as, *chock* to the edge. [< OF. *choque*, log]



CHOCK

CHOCK–A–BLOCK *adj. & adv.* Drawn as high as the blocks will permit; absolutely tight or jammed.

CHOCK–FULL *adj* **1** Completely full; full to crowding or choking. **2** Deeply moved with emotion. Also *choke–full.*

CHOCK STONE *noun* A block or mass of loose rock wedged in a mountain chimney.

CHOC·O·LATE (–lit) *noun* **1** Cacao nuts roasted and ground; also, a beverage made from this powder. Compare CACAO. **2** A piece of candy made from this. **3** Dark–brown color. — *adj.* Flavored, made with, or colored like chocolate. [<Sp. <Nahuatl *chocolatl*]

CHOC·TAW *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Muskhogean linguistic stock, formerly living between the Mobile and Mississippi Rivers; now in Oklahoma.

CHOICE *noun* **1** The act, fact, power, or privilege of choosing, selection. **2** One who or that which is chosen or to be chosen; preference. **3** A number or a variety from which to choose; also, an alternative. **4** The power to prefer or select. **5** The right or privilege to choose; option. **6** The best part. See synonyms under ALTERNATIVE. — *adj.* [CHOIC·ER, CHOIC·EST] **1** Meriting preference; select; elegant; excellent, also, precious. **2** Dainty; fastidious. **3** [Pop.] Careful of; fond of. [<OF. *chois* <*choisir*, *coisir*, choose] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): cherished, chosen, costly, dainty, elegant, excellent, exquisite, nice, picked, precious, rare, select. See EXCELLENT. *Antonyms:* cheap, common, inferior, mean, ordinary, poor, valueless, worthless.

CHOIR (kwīr) *noun* **1** A body of trained singers or that part of a church occupied by them; chancel. **2** Originally, any band or organized company, especially of dancers or singers. **3** One of the nine orders in the angelic hierarchy. — *verb* **1** To sing, as in a choir. **2** To sing or utter in chorus. Also spelled *quire.* [<OF. *cuer* <L. *chorus;* see CHORAL] — **CHOIR·AL** *adj.*

CHOIR BOY A young boy who sings in a choir.

CHOIR LOFT A gallery in a church set aside for the choir.

CHOIR'·MAS·TER *noun* One who directs or trains a choir.

CHOI·SEUL (shwah·zœl') A British island in the central Solomon Islands; about 1,500 square miles.

CHOKE *verb* [CHOKED, CHOK·ING] **1** To stop the breathing of, as by obstructing or constricting the throat; suffocate or become suffocated; smother. **2** To fill up; be or become clogged or foul. **3** To retard the progress, growth, or action of. **4** In gasoline engines, to lessen the air intake of the carburetor in order to enrich the fuel mixture. **5** To keep back; suppress, stifle. **6** To make a chokebore. — *noun* **1** The act of choking. **2** The narrowest part of a chokebored gun. **3** A device to control the supply of oxygen to a gasoline engine. **4** In radio, an inductance coil to control the passage of high–frequency currents. **5** Coil of wire of slight resistance so wound on a core of iron as to possess high self–induction; a reactor: used in an alternating circuit to impede the current; also **CHOKE COIL.** **6** [Pop.] Something that fits tightly or closely around the neck, as a neckcloth, necklace, or fur–piece. [<OE. *aceocian*]

CHOKE'·BER·RY *noun* A North American shrub (genus *Aronia*) of the rose family; also, its small red or purple astringent fruit.

CHOKE·BORE *noun* The bore of a shotgun narrowed at the muzzle; also, a gun so bored.

CHOKE'·CHER·RY *noun* A North American wild cherry (*Prunus virginiana*).

CHOKE DAMP *noun* Blackdamp; carbon dioxide gas: a mine gas. Also called *stythe.*

CHOKE–FULL Same as CHOCK–FULL.

CHOK·ER (chōk'–) *noun* **1** One who or that which chokes. **2** [Pop.] A wide white tie worn high around the throat. **3** A person who wears such a tie, especially a minister. **4** A small fur neckpiece, closely fitting the neck; also, a closely fitting necklace.

CHOK·ING (chōk'–) *adj.* **1** Causing strangling; stifling. **2** Strained with emotion: said of the voice. — **·LY** *adv.*

CHOK·Y (choke'–) *adj.* [CHOK·I·ER, CHOK·I·EST] **1** Suffocating; causing suffocation; stifling. **2** Somewhat choked; as, a *choky* voice. Also **CHOK·EY.**

CHOL·, CHOLE·, CHOLO· Combining forms from Greek *cholē*, bile, gall, as in *cholagogic, choledoch,* etc.

CHOL·A·GOG (kŏl'–) *noun* A purgative causing evacuations of bile. [<CHOL– + Gr. *agōgos*, leading] — **CHOL·A·GOG'·IC** (–goj'·ik) *adj. & noun.*

CHO·LAN·GI·OT'·O·MY (kō·lăn·jī'–) *noun* The opening of a bile duct through the substance of the liver, to remove gallstones.

CHOL·AN·GI'·TIS (kŏl·ăn·jī'·tĭs) *noun* Inflammation of the biliary ducts. Also **CHOL·AN·GEI'·TIS.** [<CHOL– + Gr. *angeion*, vessel]

CHOL·E·CYST (kŏl'·ĭ·sĭst) *noun* The gall bladder.

CHO·LE·MI·A (ko–) *noun* The presence of bile in the blood; jaundice. Also **CHO·LÆ·MI·A.**

CHOL·ER (kŏl'–) *noun* **1** Anger or hastiness of temper: formerly believed to be caused by disturbance of the liver or gall bladder. **2** [Obs.] Bile; also, biliousness. See synonyms under ANGER. [<F. *colère*, anger, <L. *cholera;* see CHOLERA]

CHOL·ER·A (kŏl'–) *noun* An acute disease, sometimes infectious and epidemic, occurring in many forms and characterized principally by serious intestinal disorders: it often terminates fatally. — **ASIATIC CHOLERA** A highly malignant, usually epidemic disease of India and the tropics, caused by the *Vibrio comma* bacterium. [< L. <Gr. *cholera* <*cholē*, bile]

CHOLERA IN·FAN·TUM A warm weather, non–contagious, often fatal diarrhea of children, possibly caused by the bacterium *Vibrio proteus.*

CHOLERA MOR·BUS Acute gastroenteritis, a warm–weather complaint. Also **CHOLERA NOS·TRAS.**

CHOL·ER·IC (col'–) *adj.* **1** Of a bilious temperament; irascible. **2** Easily provoked; irascible. **3** Of the nature of or caused by anger. See synonyms under HOT.

CHO·LES·TER·OL (co·lĕs'·tur·ole) *noun* A fatty monatomic crystalline alcohol, $C_{27}H_{45}OH$, derived principally from bile and present in most gallstones; it is found also in the blood, brain and nerve tissue, kidneys, liver, etc., and plays an important part in metabolism. Also **CHO·LES·TER·IN.**

CHO·LINE (cō'·leen) *noun* A colorless, viscous, strongly alkaline compound, $C_5H_{15}NO_2$, found in many animal and vegetable tissues; the basic constituent of lecithin; usually made synthetically, and regarded as a member of the vitamin B complex. [<Gr. *chole*, bile]

CHO·LON (shō·lawN') A city in southern Indochina.

CHONDR·, CHONDRO· Combining forms from Greek *chondros*, cartilage.

CHON'·DRI·FY (con'·drĭ·fy) *verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To convert into or become cartilage. — **CHON·DRI·FI·CA'·TION** *noun*

CHON'·DRI·O·SOME (cŏn'–) *noun* A small granular body found, alone or in clusters, in the cytoplasm of a cell and subject to rapid changes both in shape and position: also called *mitochondria.* See illustration under CELL. [<Gr. *chondrion*, granule, + *soma*, body]

CHON·DROID (con'–) *adj.* Resembling cartilage.

CHON·DRO·MA (cŏn–) *noun* [·MA·TA *pl.*] A cartilaginous tumor.

CHON·DROS·TE·I (cŏn·drŏs'·tĭ·ī) *noun pl.* An order of fishes with cartilaginous skeletons, as the paddle fishes and sturgeons. [<CHONDRO– + Gr. *osteon*, bone] — **CHON·DROS·TE·AN** *adj. & noun.*

CHON·DROT·O·MY (cŏn–) *noun* The cutting of cartilages. [<CHONDRO– + –TOMY]

CHOOSE *verb* [CHOSE, CHOS·EN, CHOOS·ING] **1** To select as

most desirable; take by preference; pick out; elect. **2** [Pop.] To desire or have a preference for; wish. **3** To be pleased, be determined (to do something): used with the infinitive. **4** To make selection or decision; exercise the power of choice. **5** To have an alternative. [<OE. *ceosan*] — **CHOOS ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: cull, elect, pick, prefer, select. *Prefer* indicates a state of desire and approval; *choose*, an act of will. Prudence or generosity may lead one to *choose* what he does not *prefer*. *Select* implies a careful consideration of the reasons for preference and choice. Among objects so nearly alike that we have no reason to *prefer* any one to another, we may simply *choose* the nearest, but we could not be said to *select* it. Aside from theology, *elect* is popularly confined to the political sense; as, a free people *elect* their own rulers. *Cull* means to collect, as well as to *select*. In a garden we *cull* the choicest flowers. To *pick* is to *choose* for special fitness; as, a guard of *picked* men; *chosen*, in this sense, is somewhat archaic. *Antonyms*: decline, disclaim, dismiss, leave, refuse, reject, repudiate.

1CHOP *verb* [**CHOPPED, CHOP·PING**] **1** To cut or make by repeated strokes of a sharp tool; make cutting strokes; cut up in small pieces. **2** To utter abruptly, cut (words) short. **3** To make a cutting downward stroke at the ball, in tennis or cricket.

— *noun* **1** A cut of meat, chopped off, usually containing a rib. **2** A cleft or fissure; a crack, especially in the lip. **3** The act of chopping; a tool for chopping. **4** A sudden bite or snap. **5** A sudden motion of waves, also, a choppy sea. **6** In boxing, a short, sharp, downward punch. **7** In tennis or cricket, a sharp, cutting, downward stroke. [Akin to CHAP and CHIP]

2CHOP *verb* **1** To veer suddenly, as the wind; turn; hence, to vacillate. **2** [Obs.] To change or exchange, barter. **3** [Obs.] To argue captiously; dispute; as, to *chop* logic. [<D. *koopen*, cheapen]

3CHOP *noun* **1** A jaw, in the plural, the jaws and the parts about the mouth. **2** *pl* The entrance or mouth of a harbor, channel, valley, etc., especially the entrance to the English Channel from the Atlantic. — *tr. verb* **1** To seize with the jaws; snap. **2** To utter in a quick, snappy manner, as if biting. Also spelled *chap*. [Compare CHAP (jaw)]

4CHOP *noun* **1** An official stamp or seal in India, China, etc.; hence, a clearance, passport, or permit. **2** Brand or quality. — **FIRST CHOP** Superior brand or quality. [<Hind. *chhap*, stamp]

CHOP' FAL LEN Same as CHAPFALLEN.

CHOP HOUSE An eating house where chops and steaks are featured.

CHOP HOUSE *noun* A Chinese custom house.

CHO PIN (shō paN'), **FRÉDÉRIC FRANÇOIS**, 1809-49, Polish composer and pianist.

CHO PINE (chō peen' *or* chōp'·in) *noun* A high clog worn under a shoe. Also **CHO PIN**. [<Sp. *chapin*, clog, <*chapa*, plate of metal]

CHOP' LOG IC (-lŏj' ik) *noun* **1** Hair-splitting argument. **2** [Obs.] A contentious, argumentative person.

CHOP' PER *noun* **1** One who or that which chops. **2** A device, usually one that rotates, used to interrupt a continuous-wave radio signal in transmitter or receiver: called **CHOPPER MODULATION.**

1CHOP' PING *adj.* **1** Shifting suddenly, as wind. **2** Full of short, broken waves.

2CHOP' PING *adj.* [Scot.] Stout; strapping; bouncing: said especially of a child.

1CHOP' PY *adj.* [**PI ER, ·PI EST**] Full of cracks, chops, or fissures.

2CHOP' PY *adj.* **1** Full of short, rough waves. **2** Variable, shifting, as wind.

CHOP STICKS *noun pl.* Slender rods of ivory or wood, used in pairs, in China, Japan, etc., to convey food to the mouth.

CHOP-SUEY (-sōō'·ē) *noun* A dish consisting of fried or stewed chicken or pork, rice, noodles, vegetables, and sesame seeds or oil, served in its own juice. Also **CHOP-SOO Y.** [<CHOP + Chin. *sui*, bits]

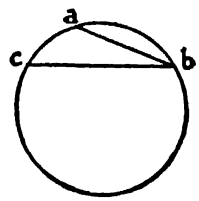
CHO RA GUS (kō-) *noun* [**GI** (jī) *pl.*] **1** In ancient Greece, the leader of a chorus, as at the performance of a play. **2** Any leader of a chorus or band. Also **CHO RE GUS.** [<L., Gr. *chorēgos* <*choros*, chorus, + *agō*, lead] — **CHO RAG IC, CHO REG IC** *adj.*

CHO RAL (kō' rul) *adj.* Pertaining to, or sung by a chorus or a choir, written to be sung by a chorus. — *noun* A composition for choral performances: also **CHO RALE** (kō·rahl'). [<L. *chorus*, chorus, <Gr. *choros*, dance] — **CHO RAL LY** *adv.*

1CHORD (kord) *noun* A combination of three or more musical tones selected according to the laws of harmony. The most important chords are the **COMMON CHORD**, consisting of a fundamental tone with its major or minor third and its perfect fifth, and the **CHORD OF THE SEVENTH**, called the dominant seventh.

— *intr. verb* To be in harmony or accord. [<ACCORD]

2CHORD *noun* **1** A string or cord of a musical instrument; hence, emotional response or reaction. **2** A straight line connecting the extremities of an arc; a secant; the portion of a line contained by its intersections with a curve. **3** One of the principal members of a bridge truss, horizontal or inclined—the upper usually being in compression, the lower in tension. **4** A tendon; a connective ligament. **5** The length from the leading edge to the trailing edge of an airplane. [<L. *chorda* <Gr. *chorde*, string of a musical instrument] — **CHORD AL** *adj.*



CHORD
ab and *bc* are chords.

CHOR DA TA (kôr-) *noun pl.* A phylum of the animal kingdom which includes the vertebrates and whose members are characterized by an internal skeleton which in primitive forms is a slender axial rod, the *notochord;* a dorsally located central nervous system, and gill slits, present in the embryos of terrestrial forms. [<L. *chorda*, cord] — **CHOR DATE** (kôr'-) *adj.* & *noun.*

CHORE *noun* A small job, commonly, in the plural, routine duties of a house, etc. — *intr. verb* To perform odd jobs; as, to *chore* by the day. [<OE. *cerr*]

CHO·RE A (kō·ree'·uh) *noun* A nervous affection characterized by involuntary muscular twitching: St. Vitus's dance. [<L. <Gr. *choros*, dance] — **CHO·RE·AL** (kō-) *adj.*

CHOR·E·OG' RA PHY (kôr-) *noun* **1** The written representation of figures and steps of dancing. **2** The art of dancing; ballet. Also **CHO REG RA PHY** (kō-). [<Gr. *choreia*, dancing, + -GRAPHY] — **CHOR·E·OG'·RA PHER** *noun* — **CHOR·E·O·GRAPH' IC, CHOR·E GRAPH' IC** *adj.*

CHO RE·O MA'·NI·A (kō-) *noun* A morbid craving to dance, often communal and epidemic and characterized by hysterical religious exaltation, dancing mania. Also **CHO' RO·MA·NI·A.** [<Gr. *choreia*, dancing, + -MANIA] — **CHO RO·MAN' IC** *adj.*

CHO RI·AMB (kō'·rĭ- *or* kor'·ĭ ămb) *noun* A foot of four syllables, the second and third short and the others long (— ⏑ ⏑ —). Also **CHO RI AM' BUS.** [<L. *choriambus* <Gr. *choriambos* <*choreios* <*choros*, dance, + *iambos*: see IAMBUS] — **CHO RI AM' BIC** *adj.* & *noun.*

CHO RIC (kō'·rĭk *or* kor'·ik) *adj.* Relating to or like a chorus.

CHO RI ON (kō' rī·un) *noun* [**·RI·A** *pl.*] **1** The external protective and nutritive membrane that invests the fetus of the higher vertebrates and attaches it to the uterus. **2** The outer case of an insect egg. [<Gr. *chorion*, membrane]

CHO RI PET' A LOUS (kō-) *adj.* Having free, unconnected petals; polypetalous. [<Gr. *chōris*, apart, + *petalon*, leaf, petal]

CHO RIST (kō'·rĭst *or* kor'·ĭst) *noun* A member of a chorus. — **CHO RIS TIC** *adj.*

CHOR IS TER (kor'-) *noun* **1** A member of a choir; specifically, a male singer in a church choir. **2** A leader of a choir or of congregational singing, a precentor. **3** Any singer, as a bird.

CHO'·RO GRAPH (kō'-) *noun* A surveying instrument for determining position. [<Gr. *chōrographos*, describing countries, <*choros*, country, and see -GRAPH] — **CHO RO·GRA·PHER** *noun.* — **CHO RO GRAPH' IC, ·I CAL** *adj.* — **CHO·RO·GRAPH'·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

CHO RO·GRA PHY (kō-) *noun* The delineation or mapping of regions; also, a map or chart of any particular region.

CHO ROID (kō'-) *adj.* Resembling the chorion, said of highly vascular membranes. — *noun* The choroid coat, the middle or vascular tunic of the eyeball. See illustration under EYE. Also **CHO RI OID.** [<Gr. *chorioidēs* <*chorion*, membrane; and see -OID]

CHO ROL O GY (kō-) *noun* The study of the migrations of plants and animals, especially in relation to areas of distribution. [<Gr. *choros*, land, + -LOGY]

CHOR TLE *intr. verb* [Pop.] [**CHOR·TLED** (-tld), **CHOR TLING**] To chuckle or make a loud noise expressive of joy. — *noun* A chuckle, joyful vocal sound. [A blend of *chuckle* and *snort*, invented by Lewis Carroll, in *Through the Looking-glass*]

CHO RUS (kō'-) *noun* **1** A song for several voices; specifically, a burden or refrain in which the company join; a composition for a choir, usually in four parts. **2** The body of singers who perform the choral part in an opera; a body of singers who sing refrains or sing in concert; also, the body of dancers and singers in a musical comedy. **3** Any set of individuals giving utterance to sounds or ideas in concert, or the utterance so made. **4** In ancient Greek drama, a group of masked men or boys who took part in dialog with the actors through their leader, and sang or chanted a commentary on the action when no actor was on the stage; also, the parts sung by the chorus. **5** Originally, a ceremonial dance performed in honor of Bacchus, accompanied with the singing of odes; an open place for dancing. **6** In early English and Elizabethan drama, the actor who recites the prolog, epilog, etc., and comments on the plot.

— *verb* [**CHO RUSED** or **CHO RUSSED** (kō' rust), **CHO·RUS·ING**

CHO·RUS·SING] To sing or speak in concert. [<L.; see CHORAL.]

2CHOSE (chōz) *past tense of* CHOOSE.

3CHOSE (shōze) *noun* [Law] Anything that is personal property. [<F. <L.L. *cosa, causa,* thing, <L. *causa,* cause]

CHO·SEN (chō′·zn) *Past participle of* CHOOSE. — *adj.* **1** Made an object of choice; selected. **2.** Worthy of special preference; select; choice. **3** *In theology,* elect.

CHO·SEN (chō·sĕn) Korea: so called while under Japanese domination, 1910–1945; 85,246 square miles; capital, Keijo (Seoul); occupied and supervised by Allied forces, 1945– .

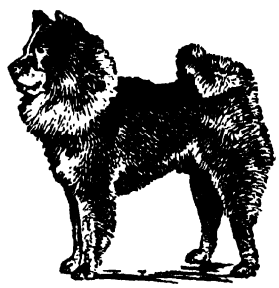
CHO·TA NAG·PUR (nahg·pōōr′) **1** A plateau extending into Behar and Orissa Provinces, India; 66,680 square miles. **2** A division of the Province of Behar; 27,112 square miles. Also *Chutia Nagpur.*

CHOU (shōō) *noun* [F.] [CHOUX (shōō) *pl.*] A cabbage; also, a term of endearment.

CHOUGH (chŭf) *noun* A bird of the crow family, especially the red-legged or Cornish chough (*Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax*) with black plumage and red beak and feet. [<OE. *ceo,* chough]

CHOUSE (chows) *tr. verb* [Pop.] [CHOUSED, CHOUS·ING] To cheat; swindle. — *noun* **1** [Obs.] A sharper; swindler. **2** [Obs.] A dupe. [<Turk. *chāush* <Ar. *khas,* noble]

CHOUSH Same as CHIAUS.



CHOW

1CHOW *noun* **1** A medium-sized, heavy-coated, muscular dog native to China, having a massive lionlike head and characteristically blue-black tongue: also CHOW-CHOW. **2** [Pop.] Food. [<Pidgin English *chowchow;* of Chin. origin]

2CHOW *noun* A Chinese subordinate district or its chief city: frequently in place names; as, *Foochow.*

3CHOW *noun* [Scot.] The jowl.

CHOW-CHOW *noun* **1** A mixture of chopped-up vegetables pickled in mustard. **2** A chow dog. — *adj.* Miscellaneous; mingled.

CHOW·DER *noun* **1** A stew, usually of clams or fish with salt pork and vegetables. **2** A picnic, usually on the seashore, where chowder is served. [<F. *chaudière,* kettle]

CHOW-MEIN (-mān) *noun* A stew of shredded chicken, onions, mushrooms, celery, etc., served with fried noodles and rice.

CHOW·RY *noun* [East Indian] [CHOW·RIES *pl.*] A fly-flapper or whisk originally made from the bushy tail of a yak: formerly a symbol of royalty in eastern Asia. [<Hind. *cauri* <*camara,* yak]

CHRE·MA·TIS′·TIC (cree-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the accumulation of wealth; money-making.

CHRE·MA·TIS′·TICS (cree-) *noun* The branch of economics that treats of the accumulation of wealth; also, political economy as a whole. (<Gr. *chrēmatistikos,* of money-making]

CHRES·ARD (crĕs′·urd) *noun* The available water of the soil; the physiological water-content: opposed to *echard.* [<Gr. *chraomai,* use, + *ardeia,* irrigation]

CHRES TIEN DE TROYES (crā·tyĂN′ duh trwah), 1140?–91?, French romantic poet; developed several of the Arthurian legends. Also CHRÉ TIEN DE TROYES.

CHRES·TOM·A THY (crĕs-) *noun* [·THIES *pl.*] A collection of choice extracts, especially one compiled for instruction in a language. [<Gr. *chrēstos,* useful, + *manthanō,* learn]

CHRÉ·TIEN (crā·tyĂN′) [F.] Same as CHRISTIAN, personal name. Also CHRES·TIEN.

CHRIS (crĭs) Diminutive of 2CHRISTIAN or of CHRISTOPHER.

CHRISM (crĭzm) *noun* An unguent of oil and balm used for anointing, baptism, ordination, etc. in the Greek Orthodox and the Roman Catholic Churches; hence, that with which one is anointed [<Gr. *chrisma* <*chriō,* anoint] — CHRIS·MAL *adj.* — CHRIS′·MA·TO·RY (crĭz′-) *adj. & noun.*

CHRIS·OM (crĭz′·um) *noun* **1** A baptismal or christening robe. **2** A child dying within a month after baptism, formerly buried in its baptismal robe. **3** Same as CHRISM.

CHRISOM CHILD An innocent or blessed babe.

CHRIS·SIE (crĭs′·ĭ) Diminutive of CHRISTIANA.

CHRIST (crīst) *noun* Literally, the Anointed; the Messiah, of which word this is the English form of the Greek translation; specifically, the expected redeemer of Israel foretold by prophecy; a title of Jesus the Saviour: at first with the article, as a title: later used as if part of a proper name, Jesus Christ. [<Gr. *Christos* <*chriō,* anoint] — CHRIST·LESS *adj.* — CHRIST LESS·NESS *noun* — CHRIST·LIKE, CHRIST·LY *adj.* — CHRIST LIKE·NESS *noun.*

2CHRIST·CHURCH (crīst′-) A city on the eastern coast of South Island, New Zealand.

CHRIST-CROSS (crīs-) *noun* **1** The mark of the cross (+), formerly placed before the alphabet in hornbooks, before and after treatises, inscriptions, etc. **2** [Prov. Eng.] A mark or cross made by a person who cannot sign his name. **3** [Obs.] The alphabet; christ-cross-row. Also CRISS-CROSS. [<CHRIST'S CROSS]

CHRIST-CROSS-ROW *noun* [Obs.] The alphabet: because once printed with a cross at the beginning. Also CRISS-CROSS-ROW.

CHRIS·TEN (crĭs′·n) *tr. verb* **1** To name in baptism; as, he was *christened* John. **2** To administer the rite of Christian baptism to. **3** To give a name to in baptism, or in some ceremony considered as analogous; dedicate; hence, in general, to name; as, the ship was *christened.* **4** [Pop.] To use for the first time. [<OE. *cristnian,* make Christian by baptism, <L. *christianus*]

CHRIS·TEN·DOM (crĭs′·n·dum) *noun* **1** Christian lands, or Christians collectively; the Christian world. **2** [Obs.] Christianity.

CHRIS·TEN·ING (crĭs′·n·ĭng) *noun* Any Christian baptismal ceremony; particularly, the baptizing and naming of an infant.

CHRIST·HOOD (crīst′-) *noun* The condition of being the Christ; the Messiahship.

1CHRIS·TIAN (crĭs′·chun) *adj.* **1** Relating to or derived from Christ or his doctrine. **2** Professing or following the religion of Christ. **3** Manifesting the spirit of Christ or of his teachings. **4** Characteristic of Christianity or Christendom. **5** [Pop.] Human; civilized; decent. — *noun* **1** A disciple of Jesus Christ; one whose profession and life conform to the teaching and example of Christ; a member of a Christian church. **2** One of a nation of which Christianity is the prevailing religion. **3** [Pop.] A civilized person as opposed to a savage; also, a human being as distinguished from a brute; as, that dog knows as much as a *Christian.* [<Gr. *christianos* <*Christos;* see CHRIST] — CHRIS·TIAN·LY *adj. & adv.*

2CHRIS·TIAN (crĭs′·chun; *Dan., G.* crees′·tee·ahn) A masculine personal name.

— CHRISTIAN X, born 1870, king of Denmark, 1912–.

— CHRISTIAN The central character in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.*

CHRIS·TI·AN′·A (crĭs·tĭ·ăn′·uh) A feminine personal name. Also [G.] CHRIS·TI·A′·NE (crĭs·tee·ah′·na).

CHRISTIAN BROTHERS A Roman Catholic lay order devoted to education: also called *Brothers of the Christian Schools.*

CHRISTIAN ERA The period beginning January 1, 754 A.U.C., or nine months and seven days after March 25, 753 A.U.C., the date of the incarnation of Christ as calculated by Dionysius Exiguus in 527. The actual year in which the birth of Christ is calculated to have occurred is 6 or 7 B.C.

3CHRIS·TI·A′·NI·A (crĭs·tĭ·ah′·nĭ·uh) *noun* In skiing, a turn effected by shifting the weight to one advanced ski and turning its tip outward: also called *Christy.*

2CHRIS·TIA NI·A (-tyah′·nĭ·ah) See OSLO.

CHRIS·TIAN·ISM *noun* Christianity.

CHRIS·TI·AN′·I·TY (crĭs·chĭ·ăn′·ĭ·tĭ *or* -tĭ·ăn′·ĭ·tĭ *or* -chăn′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* **1** The Christian religion; also, all Christians, collectively. **2** The state of being a Christian.

CHRIS′·TIAN·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To convert to Christianity; imbue with Christian ideas, principles, and faith. — CHRIS·TIAN·I·ZA′·TION *noun* — CHRIS·TIAN·IZ′·ER *noun.*

CHRISTIAN NAME A baptismal name; first or given name: distinguished from *family name* or *surname.*

CHRIS·TI·A′·NO (crees·tee·ah′·no) [It., Pg., Sp.] Same as 2CHRISTIAN. Also [L.] CHRIS·TI·A′·NUS (crĭs·tĭ·ā′·nŭs).

CHRISTIANS See DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE A form of Christian belief embodying metaphysical healing, founded in 1879 by Mary Baker Eddy, and called officially the Church of Christ, Scientist

CHRIS·TI·NA (crĭs·tee′·nuh; *Sp.* crees·tee′·nah) A feminine personal name: variant of CHRISTIANA. Also CHRIS·TINE (-teen′; *F.* crees·teen′; *G.* crĭs·tee′·nuh).

— CHRISTINA, 1626–89, queen of Sweden, 1632–54.

CHRIST·MAS (crĭs′·mus) *noun* **1** The 25th of December, held as the anniversary of the birth of Christ; widely observed as a holy day or a holiday. Also CHRISTMAS DAY. **2** A church festival observed annually at this date in memory of the birth of Christ; the Feast of the Nativity; especially, the anniversary day, the 25th of December. The season of Christmas extends from Christmas Eve (Dec. 24) to Epiphany (Jan. 6), and is known as CHRISTMASTIDE. [<CHRIST + MASS (religious service)]

CHRISTMAS BOX **1** A box of Christmas gifts sent to an absent person. **2** [Pop.] In Great Britain, a gift of money made at Christmas.

CHRISTMAS EVE The evening of December 24, before Christmas Day.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND **1** A British island in the Pacific Ocean; 1° 57′ N., 157° 28′ W. **2** A British island in the Indian Ocean SW. of Java.

CHRISTMAS-ROSE *noun* The white-flowering hellebore: so called because its single roselike flowers bloom from December to February. Also commonly CHRISTMAS ROSE.

CHRISTMAS TREE An evergreen tree decorated with ornaments and colored lights at Christmas: usually indoors, and frequently hung with or surrounded by gifts.

CHRIS·TOL·O·GY *noun* The branch of theology that treats of the person and attributes of Christ; less correctly, any theory or doctrine concerning Christ. [<CHRIST + -LOGY] — **CHRIS·TO·LOG′·I CAL** *adj.*

CHRIS·TOPHE (crees·tōf′) [F.] Same as CHRISTOPHER.

CHRIS·TOPHE, HENRI, 1767–1820, Negro king of Haiti, 1811–1820.

CHRIS·TO·PHER (cris′·to·fur) A masculine personal name. Also [Dan.] **CHRIS·TOF·FER** (crees′·to·fur), [D., G.] **CHRIS·TO PHO RUS** (crees·tō′·fo·rus), [G.] **CHRIS·TOPH** (crees′·tōf), [Sp.] **CHRIS TO VAL** (crees·tō vahl), [Pg.] **CHRIS·TO·VÃO′** (crees·tō·vowN′). [<L. *Christophorus* <Gr. *Christophoros,* Christ-bearer]

— **CHRISTOPHER, SAINT** A Christian martyr of the third century.

CHRIST'S-THORN *noun* 1 A Palestinian shrub of the buckthorn family *(Paliurus spina-cristi),* with long sharp thorns: so called from a belief that Christ's crown of thorns was made of it: also called *Jew's-thorn.* 2 The jujube *(Zizyphus jujuba).*

1**CHRIS TY** Dim. of CHRISTIAN, personal name.

2**CHRIS TY** Same as CHRISTIANIA (ski turn).

CHRIS·TY, HOWARD CHANDLER, born 1873, American illustrator and painter.

CHROM , CHROMO· Combining forms from Greek *chrōma,* color, denoting some relation to color as in *chromo*photography, photography in colors; also, the presence of chromium.

CHRO MA (crō′–) *noun* Color-intensity; the degree of hue and saturation in a color other than white, black, or gray. [<L. <Gr. *chroma,* surface, color]

CHROMA , CHROMATO· Combining forms from Greek *chrōma, chrōmatos,* color, used to mean color, coloring or pigmentation, and also chromatin.

CHRO MATE (crō′–) *noun* A salt of chromic acid.

CHRO MAT IC (cro–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to color, especially to all colors other than achromatic, as red, green, blue. See COLOR. 2 In music, proceeding by semitones. Also **CHRO·MAT I CAL.**

CHROMATIC ABERRATION See under ABERRATION.

CHRO MAT ICS *noun* The science of colors.

CHROMATIC SCALE The diatonic scale proceeding by semitones.

CHRO′ MA·TIN (crō′–) *noun* The deeply staining filamentous material in the protoplasm of the cell nucleus· contrasted with *linin.* During mitosis chromatin develops into chromosomes. See illustration under CELL.

CHRO MA TISM (crō′·muh·tizm) *noun* 1 Chromatic aberration. 2 The assumption by normally green plant organs, as leaves, of a color approximating that of the petals. Also **CHRO MISM.**

CHRO MA TOL′ O GY (crō–) *noun* [·GIES (jiz) *pl.*] The science of colors; also, a treatise on the subject.

CHRO MA TOL′ Y SIS (crō–) *noun* The solution and disappearance of chromatin from a neuron or other cell.

CHRO′ MA TO PHORE (crō′–) *noun* 1 One of the pigment-bearing sacs with contractile walls by which changes of color are affected in various animals, as in chameleons; a pigment cell. 2 A pigment-bearing plastid found in diatoms and other plants. — **CHRO MA TO PHOR′ IC, CHRO·MA TOPH′ O·ROUS** (–tōf′·o·rus) *adj.*

CHRO MAT′ O SCOPE (cro–) *noun* 1 A reflecting telescope for studying the scintillations of stars. Part of it may be rotated eccentrically to produce the image of a star as a ring instead of as a point. 2 An instrument for combining different-colored rays of light into one compound color.

·CHROME *suffix* 1 Colored, as in poly*chrome.* 2 Chromium. [<Gr. *chrōma,* color]

CHROME (crōme) *noun* 1 Same as chrome-yellow. 2 Chromium. — *tr. verb* [**CHROMED, CHROM ING**] To subject to the action of a solution of potassium dichromate. [<F. <Gr. *chrōma,* color]

CHROME ALUM Any double sulfate of chromium with potassium, sodium, or ammonium, as chrome alum ammonium, $Cr(NH_4)(SO_4)_2{\cdot}12H_2O$, a dark, violet-red compound used as a mordant in dyeing.

CHROME-GREEN *noun* A green pigment derived from chromic oxide, Cr_2O_3; also, the color of this, a dull, dark green. Also **CHROME GREEN.**

CHROME-RED *noun* A pigment made from basic lead chromate. Also **CHROME RED.**

CHROME STEEL A very hard steel alloyed with chromium; when the chrome is more than 12 per cent, the resulting alloy is known as *stainless steel.* Also **CHROMIUM STEEL.**

CHROME-YELLOW *noun* 1 A yellow pigment, essentially lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$; also **CHROME YELLOW.** 2 Any of several shades of yellow ranging from primrose to pumpkin.

CHRO MIC (crō′–) *adj.* Of, from, or pertaining to chromium; especially, pertaining to compounds in which chromium is present in its higher valency.

CHROMIC ACID An acid, H_2CrO_4, forming yellowish salts known as *chromates.*

CHROMIC OXIDE A green compound, Cr_2O_3; chromium sesquioxide: used as a pigment.

CHRO MITE (crō′–) *noun* Chromic iron ore, $FeCr_2O_4$, a valuable source of chromium.

CHRO MI·UM (crō′–) *noun* A grayish-white, very hard metallic element (symbol Cr), discovered in 1797 by Nicolas-Louis Vauquelin: used in making special steels. Many of its compounds are poisonous. See ELEMENT. [<Gr. *chrōma,* color]

CHROMIUM TRIOXIDE A red crystalline substance, CrO_3; chromic anhydride: a powerful oxidizing agent.

CHRO MO (crō′–) *noun* A picture printed in colors; a chromolithograph.

CHRO′ MO GEN (crō′·mō·jĕn) *noun* 1 Any organic coloring matter or substance capable of yielding a dye; also, any natural pigment that owes its coloring power to certain organic compounds. 2 Any dye derived from naphthalene which develops a brown color on wool by oxidation. 3 Any matter in the animal or vegetable economy which under certain conditions becomes colored or deepens its hue. — **C·MO MO·GEN′ IC** *adj.*

CHRO MO GEN′·E·SIS *noun* The origin or development of color.

CHRO′ MO GRAM *noun* Any one of the three negatives, containing each an image corresponding to a definite part of the spectrum, employed in making color-photographs.

CHRO MO·LITH′·O·GRAPH (crō–) *noun* A print in colors obtained by chromolithography. [<CHROMO– + LITHOGRAPH] — **CHRO MO LI·THOG′·RA PHER** *noun* — **CHRO MO·LITH·O·GRAPH′ IC** *adj.*

CHRO MO·LI THOG′·RA PHY *noun* The process of reproducing a colored original from a set of stones by lithography.

CHRO MOM E TER *noun* An instrument for determining the color of a substance by comparison with a standard.

CHRO′ MO PHORE (crō′–) *noun* 1 A group of atoms so arranged as to produce the colors of dyestuffs when combined under proper conditions with hydrocarbon radicals. 2 One of a type of bacteria which contain pigment, as *Staphylococcus aureus.* [<CHROMO– + -PHORE] — **CHRO·MO·PHOR′·IC, CHRO MOPH O ROUS** *adj.*

CHRO MO PHO′ TO GRAPH *noun* A photograph in colors.

CHRO·MO PHO TOG′ RA PHY *noun* Photography in colors.

CHRO MO·PLASM (crō′–) *noun* Chromatin.

CHRO MO PLAST′ *noun* A colored protoplasmic granule, but of a color other than green.

CHRO′ MO SOME (crō′–) *noun* One of the deeply staining, rod- or loop-shaped bodies into which the chromatin of the cell nucleus divides during mitosis, generally of a fixed number for any given species; regarded as a carrier of the genes or units of heredity. — **ACCESSORY CHROMOSOME** A chromosome of which the shape, size, and purpose differ from those of other chromosomes of the same cell. [<Gr. *chroma,* color, + *sōma,* body]

CHRO′ MO SPHERE (crō′·mo·sfeer) *noun* A layer of incandescent red gas surrounding the sun or a star. — **CHRO MO·SPHER′ IC** *adj.*

CHRO′ MO TYPE *noun* 1 A photographic process in which some salt of chromium is the sensitive agent. 2 A chromolithograph. 3 A photograph in colors. Also **CHRO′ MA·TYPE.**

CHRO MOUS (crō′·mus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to chromium in its lower valence.

CHRON·, CHRONO· Combining forms from Greek *chronos,* time.

CHRO NAX Y (crō′–) *noun* The time that a current of twice the threshold voltage requires to excite a muscle, nerve fiber, etc. Also **CHRO NAX·IE, CHRO NAX I A.** [<Gr. *chronos,* time, + *axia,* value]

CHRON IC (crŏn′–) *adj.* Continuing for a long period (always in the unfavorable sense); inveterate; prolonged; lingering: specifically said of a disease, and then opposed to *acute.* Also **CHRON·I·CAL.** [<Gr. *chronikos,* temporal] — **CHRON I CAL·LY** *adv.*

CHRON I·CLE (crŏn′·ĭ·kl) *noun* A register of events in the order of time; a historical record chronologically arranged. See synonyms under HISTORY, RECORDS. — *tr. verb* [·CLED (kld), ·CLING] To record. [<OF. *cronique* <Gr. *chronikos,* temporal] — **CHRON I·CLER** *noun.*

CHRON·I·CLES (crŏn′·ĭ·klz) The two books of the Old Testament following *Kings.*

CHRON′·O·GRAM (crŏn′–) *noun* 1 A record of a chronograph. 2 A writing or an inscription recording a date in numeral letters.

CHRON′·O·GRAPH *noun* An instrument for recording graphically the moment or duration of an event; a stop-watch; also, an instrument for recording the speed of projectiles.

CHRON·O·LOG′·I·CAL (crŏn·o·lŏj′–) *adj.* Pertaining to or occupied with the science of time; occurring or recorded in temporal sequence, as a series of events. Also **CHRON·O·LOG′·IC.** — **CHRON·O·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

CHRO·NOL·O·GY (crŏ–) *noun* 1 The science that treats of

the measurement of time, or the order of events. 2 Any particular chronological system. 3 Any tabulated arrangement of events of historical or scientific import, in the order of the time of their occurrence. [<CHRONO– + –LOGY] — **CHRO NOL O·GER** (–jur), **CHRO·NOL·O GIST** (–jist) *noun.*

CHRO NOM·E TER (cro–) *noun* A portable timekeeper of high precision. [<Gr. *chronos*, time, + –METER] — **CHRON·O·MET′ RIC**, — **CHRON O MET′ RI CAL** *adj.* — **CHRON·O·MET′·RI·CAL LY** *adv.*

CHRO NOM E·TRY (crŏ–) *noun* The measurement of time; also, the science or method of measuring time.

CHRON′ O SCOPE (cron′–) *noun* A chronograph or the like for measuring a minute interval of time. [<CHRONO– + –SCOPE] — **CHRON O·SCOP′ IC** *adj.*

·CHROOUS *suffix* Having (a certain) color. [<Gr. *chrōs, chroos*, color]

CHRYS·, CHRYSO· Combining forms from Greek *chrysos*, gold or golden-yellow.

CHRYS A LID (crĭs′–) *noun* A chrysalis; especially, the intermediate or pupal stage in butterflies. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a chrysalis. Also **CHRYS·AL·I·DAL.**

CHRYS A LIS (crĭs′–) *noun* [·LIS·ES (lĭs·ēz), or **CHRYS AL·I·DES** (–al′·i·deez) *pl.*] The pupa of an insect, especially of a butterfly; the capsule-enclosed stage between caterpillar and butterfly during which the individual develops and from which the winged adult emerges. See illustration under PUPA. 2 An object in an undeveloped or transitory stage. [<Gr. *chrysallis* <*chrysos*, gold]

CHRYS·AN I LINE (crĭs·ăn′·i·leen *or* –lĭn) *noun* A coal-tar dyestuff, $C_{19}H_{15}N_3$, obtained from rosaniline, that gives a golden-yellow color. [< CHRYS– + ANILINE]

CHRYS AN THE MUM (crĭs–) *noun* Any of a genus of ornamental plants (*Chrysanthemum*) of the composite family, some cultivated varieties of which have large heads of showy flowers of various colors; also, the flower. [<Gr. *chrysos*, gold, + *anthemon*, flower]

CHRYS·A RO′·BIN (crĭs–) *noun* An orange-yellow compound, $C_{15}H_{12}O_3$, which forms the essential principle of Goa powder. Also **CHRYS·A·RO′·BI·NUM.** [<CHRYS– + Tupi *araroba*, bark]

CHRY SE IS (crȳ·sēe′·ĭs) In Homer's *Iliad*, a daughter of Chryses, a priest of Apollo, held captive by Agamemnon.

CHRYS EL E PHAN′·TINE (crĭs·el·ĭ·făn′·tĭn) *adj.* Made or covered with gold and ivory, as certain ancient Greek statues. [<Gr. *chryselephantinos*, of gold and ivory]

CHRYS·ENE (crĭs–) *noun* A reddish-violet, fluorescent crystalline compound, $C_{18}H_{12}$, contained in coal tar and other substances.

CHRYS LER (crīs′–) A make of automobile including medium-priced passenger cars and having automatic transmission: a trade name. [<Walter P. Chrysler, 1875–1940, American automobile manufacturer]

CHRYS′·O·BER·YL (crĭs′·o·bér·ĭl) *noun* A vitreous yellow-brown and green, transparent to translucent beryllium aluminate: used as a gem. [<Gr. *chrysoberyllos*, <*chrysos*, gold, + *beryllos*, beryl]

CHRYS′·O·LITE (crĭs′–) *noun* A vitreous, orthorhombic, olive-green transparent to translucent magnesium iron silicate, $(Mg,Fe)_2SiO_4$: used as a gem when transparent: also called *olivine*. [<CHRYSO– + Gr. *lithos*, stone] — **CHRYS·O LIT′ IC** *adj.*

CHRYS′ O PRASE (crĭs′·o prāze) *noun* A semiprecious apple-green variety of chalcedony, colored by nickel oxide: sometimes used as a gem. [<Gr. *chrysoprasos* <*chrysos*, gold, + *prason*, leek]

CHRYS O THAM′·NUS (crĭs′–) *noun* A genus of low flowering shrubs related to the aster group of the *Compositæ* and native in western North America. Certain species, especially *C. nauseosus*, yield a rubber latex. [<CHRYSO– + Gr. *thamnos*, bush]

CHRYS′·O·TILE (crĭs′–) *noun* A fibrous silky variety of serpentine. [<Gr. *chrysotos*, gilded]

CHTHON·I·AN (thŏn′·i un) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or being in the nether world, underground; subterranean; specifically, pertaining to the Greek underworld gods. Also **CHTHON IC.** [<Gr. *chthōn*, the earth]

CHUB *noun* 1 A European carplike fish of the cyprinoid order (genus *Leuciscus*). 2 One of various other fishes, as the fallfish, tautog, etc.

CHU·BAS CO (choo·bahs′·ko) *noun* A violent thunder squall along the west coast of Central America. [<Sp.]

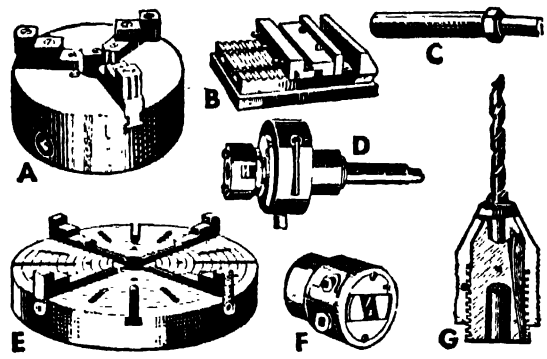
CHUB·BY *adj.* [**CHUB BI ER, CHUB·BI EST**] Plump; rounded. — **CHUB·BI NESS** *noun*

CHU·BUT (choo bōōt′) A territory in southern Argentine Republic; 87,152 square miles; capital, Rawson.

①CHUCK *noun* 1 A cluck; hen. 2 A short clucking sound; a cluck; hence, an endearing sound or word. — *intr. verb* To cluck, as a fowl does, or as in calling fowls. [Imitative]

②CHUCK *tr. verb* 1 To pat or tap, as under the chin. 2 [Pop.] To throw with a toss; pitch. — *noun* 1 A playful pat, throw, or toss. 2 A game of pitch-and-toss, played with coins or pebbles: also called **CHUCK-FARTHING.** [<F. *choquer*, jolt, shake]

③CHUCK *noun* 1 A clamp, chock, or wedge to hold a tool, as a drill. See illustration under BIT. 2 The part of a beef extending from the neck to the shoulder blade. 3 [Pop.]



CHUCKS

A Geared scroll chuck.
B Planer chuck
C Beach drill chuck.
D Tapping chuck.
E Independent reversible-jaw lathe chuck.
F Drill chuck.
G Sectional view of drill chuck.

Food; also, a meal; mealtime. — *tr. verb* To place or fix in or by means of a chuck; do with a chuck. [Compare CHOCK]

CHUCK–FULL *adj.* Chock-full.

CHUCK·HOLE *noun* A mudhole in a road.

CHUCK IE *noun* [Scot.] 1 A chuckiestone; jackstone. 2 The game of chuck. Also **CHUCK Y.**

CHUCK′·IE STONE *noun* [Scot.] 1 A pebble suitable for use in the game of chuck. 2 *pl.* A game played with such stones. Also **CHUCK STONE.**

①CHUCK LE (chŭk′·l) *intr. verb* [**CHUCK LED** (–ld), **CHUCK·LING**] To laugh quietly, especially to oneself. — *noun* A low, suppressed, or broken laugh. [Compare ①CHUCK] — **CHUCK LER** *noun.*

②CHUCK·LE (chŭk′·l) *adj.* Thick or clumsy.

CHUCK′ LE·HEAD (–hĕd) *noun* A stupid fellow; blockhead. — **CHUCK′·LE·HEAD ED** *adj.*

CHUCK WAGON A food wagon that carries provisions and cooking equipment around to cowboys, harvest hands, etc.

CHUCK–WILL'S–WIDOW *noun* A large goatsucker (*Antrostomus carolinensis*) of the southern United States: so called from its note.

CHUCK·Y *noun* [Scot.] 1 A chicken; fowl. 2 A little chick.

CHUD DER *noun* [Anglo-Indian] A fine wool shawl made in India; a mantle. Also **CHUD DAR.**

CHUD SKO·E (choōd′·skō·yē) Same as PITPUS.

CHU FA *noun* [Sp.] A sedge (*Cyperus esculentus*) whose tuberus roots are eaten in southern Europe; also, one of the tubers.

CHUFF *adj.* [Prov. Eng.] Gruff; churlish. — *noun* [Obs.] A churl; boor.

CHUF FY *adj.* Chubby; plump. Also **CHUF FIE.** — **CHUF·FI LY** *adv.* — **CHUF FI NESS** *noun.*

CHUG *noun* An explosive sound, as of the exhaust of an engine. — *intr. verb* To work or go with a series of small explosions; as, the old car *chugged* along.

CHU–KIANG (choō–kyäng) A river of Kwangtung Province, China; 100 miles to the South China Sea. Also called *Canton River, Pearl River.*

CHUK·KER *noun* In polo, the period during which the ball is continuously in play. Also **CHUK KAR.** [<Hind. *chakkar* <*chakra*, wheel]

①CHUM *noun* A roommate; intimate companion. — *intr. verb* [**CHUMMED, CHUM MING**] To share the same room with someone; hence, to be very intimate. See synonyms under ASSOCIATE. [Perhaps <CHAMBER FELLOW] — **CHUM·MY** *adj.* [**CHUM MI·ER, CHUM·MI EST**] — **CHUM MI·LY** *adv.*

②CHUM *noun* Pieces of oily fish, used as fish bait, or pressed for oil. — *intr. verb* To fish with chum.

①CHUMP *noun* 1 A chunk of wood. 2 The thick end, as of a loin of mutton; hence, humorously, the head. 3 [Pop.] A stupid or unskilful person. — **OFF HIS CHUMP** [Pop.] Out of his senses; silly. [Perhaps <CHUNK]

②CHUMP *tr. verb* To chew; munch.

CHUNG·KING (choōng–) A commercial city and treaty port on the Yangtze River in central China; provisional capital.

CHUNK *noun* 1 A short, stout thing, person, or animal, especially, a short, thick piece of wood. 2 A lump or large piece of anything. 3 In western United States, a small, stocky horse. — *tr. verb.* 1 To throw at or hit with chunks of wood, clods of earth, stones, or other hard objects. 2 To put (chunks of wood) on a fire. [Variant of ③CHUCK]

CHUNK·ER *noun* A coal boat on a canal.

CHUNK·Y *adj.* [**CHUNK I·ER, CHUNK·I·EST**] Short and thick-set.

Chur (cōōr) A manufacturing town in eastern Switzerland.

church *noun* 1 A building for Christian worship. 2 A congregation; also, all Christian believers collectively; hence, **Church**, a distinct body of Christians; a denomination; as, the Methodist *Church*. 3 The clerical order. 4 [Pop.] Regular religious services, or public worship. 5 Any religious body or society. 6 Ecclesiastical organization and authority.
—*tr. verb* 1 To conduct a religious service with or for (a person), such as baptism, etc.; especially, for thanksgiving after childbirth. 2 To call to account; reprimand or punish according to church discipline. [<OE., *cirice* <Gr. *kyriakon*, (house) of the Lord]

church-goer *noun* One who goes regularly to church. —**church-going** *adj.* & *noun*.

Church·ill A village and trading post at the mouth of the Churchill River on Hudson Bay in northern Manitoba, Canada.

Church ill, John See Marlborough.
—**Randolph Henry Spencer, Lord**, 1849–1895, British statesman.
—**Winston**, born 1871, American novelist.
—**Winston Leonard Spencer**, born 1874, British statesman; first lord of the admiralty, 1911–15, 1939–40; prime minister, 1940–45.

Churchill River A river of central Canada; 1,000 miles NE. to Hudson Bay.

church ing *noun* 1 A woman's appearance in church, to return thanks after confinement; the service for this occasion. 2 Subjection to the influence of the church.

church ly *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable to a church; devoted to church polity and ritual; not secular. —**church·li ness** *noun*.

church man *noun* [·men *pl.*] 1 An adherent or member of a church; especially, one who worships according to the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or, in England, the Anglican Church. 2 [Obs.] A clergyman; ecclesiastic. —·ly *adj.* —·ship *noun* —**church'·wo·man** *noun fem.*

Church of Christ, Scientist See Christian Science.

Church of England The church established and endowed by law as the national church of England: also called *Anglican Church*.

Church of God Any of various small religious groups in the United States, for the most part unrelated.

Church of God, Adventist See under Adventist.

church text In typography, Old English type.

church warden 1 An officer of an Anglican church having the care of church property and of the poor. 2 A long-stemmed clay pipe.

church yard *noun* The yard or graveyard of a church; a cemetery.

churl *noun* 1 A low-bred, surly fellow. 2 A sordid or niggardly person. 3 A peasant. 4 In England of Saxon times, a freeman of low degree. [<OE. *ceorl*]

churl ish *adj.* 1 Of or like a churl; rude; niggardly. 2 Hard to work or manage, intractable. See synonyms under haughty, morose. —·ly *adv.* —·ness *noun*.

churn *noun* 1 A vessel in which milk or cream is agitated to separate the oily globules and gather them as butter. 2 Any vessel or receptacle similar in shape to a milk churn.
—*verb* To agitate (cream or milk), as in a churn; make butter by churning; agitate; be in agitation. [<OE. *cyrn*] —·er *noun*.

churn ing *noun* 1 The process of churning; the butter churned at one time. 2 A splashlike chest-sound sometimes heard in pleural effusion. It resembles the sound made by a churn.

churr *noun* The whirring sound made by certain birds, as the partridge or nightjar, or insects, as the cockchafer.
—*verb* 1 To utter with a churr. 2 To utter a low trill or similar vibrant sound, as a partridge.

Churr·i·guer·esque' (chōō·ree·gur·ĕsk') *adj.* Pertaining to or in the style of **José Churriguera**, 1650–1723, Spanish architect; hence, highly ornate; overloaded; rococo.

Chu ru·bus'·co (chōō·rōō·boos'·co) A village, south of Mexico City.

chute (shoot) *noun* 1 A narrow, rocky rapid in a river. 2 A sluice through a dam for logs. 3 A passageway for fish through a dam. 4 An inclined trough or slide for grain, ore, coal, mail, baggage, etc. 5 A narrow pen for branding or shipping cattle. 6 A precipitous slide in an amusement park; also, a toboggan slide. 7 [Pop.] A parachute.
—*verb* [**chut·ed, chut·ing**] To descend or cause to descend (on) a chute. [<F.]

Chu·ti·a Nag·pur Same as Chota Nagpur.

chut·ney (-nī) *noun* A piquant relish of fruit, spices, etc. Also **chut·nee.** [<Hind. *chatnī*]

chyle (kīle) *noun* The milky emulsion of lymph and fat taken up from the intestines during digestion and passed from the thoracic duct into the veins, where it mixes with the blood. [<Gr. *chylos* <*cheō*, pour] —**chy·la·ceous** (-shus), **chy·lous** (-lus) *adj.*

chyli-, chylo- Combining forms from Greek *chylos*, juice or chyle, from *cheo*, pour.

chyme (kīme) *noun* The partly digested food in liquid form as it passes from the stomach into the small intestines. [<Gr. *chymos*, juice] —**chy mous** (-mus) *adj.*

chymic, chymist, etc. Same as chemic, chemist, etc.

chy·mif·er·ous (ky-) *adj.* Conveying or containing chyme.

chy' mi fy (kī'-) *intr. verb* [·fied, ·fy ing] To turn into chyme. — **chy·mi fi ca'·tion** *noun*.

chy mo sin (kī'-) *noun* Rennin.

Cib ber, Colley, 1671–1757, English dramatist and poet laureate.

cib ol *noun* 1 The Welsh onion (*Allium fistulosum*) having hollow stems and a very small bulb, also spelled *sybo*. 2 The shallot. Also **cib·oule.** [<F. *ciboule* <L. *cepa*, onion]

ci bo ri um *noun* [·ri a *pl.*] 1 An arched canopy over an altar; especially, a baldachin supported on four pillars. 2 In the Roman Catholic Church, a receptacle for the wafers of the Eucharist. [<Gr. *kibōrion*, cup]


CICADA

ci ca da (sī kā'·duh *or* -kah'·duh) *noun* [·das or ·dæ (dee) *pl.*] A large homopterous insect (family *Cicadidæ*), the male being equipped at the base of the abdomen with vibrating membranes and sound-chambers that produce a loud, shrill sound: often called *locust*. The larvæ develop underground. [<L.]

cicada-killer *noun* A digger wasp (*Sphecius speciosus*) that preys upon the cicada. For illustration see under insect (beneficial).

ci·ca·la (see·kah'·lah) *noun* [It.] A cicada.

cic a·tric'·le (-trik'·l) *noun* 1 The germinating point in the yolk of an egg or in the embryo of a seed; the tread of an egg; also **cic·a·tri·cule'** (-kule'). 2 In botany, a small scar, as that left by the stem of a detached leaf.

cic'·a·trix (sik'-) *noun* [·tri ces (trī·seez) *pl.*] 1 A scar or seam consisting of new tissue formed in the healing of wounded or ulcerous parts and remaining after their cure: also **cic a trice.** 2 A scar or scarlike marking, as that left on the interior of a bivalve shell by the attachment of the adductors, or that left by the fall of a leaf or other organ. [<L.] —**cic·a tri' cial, ci cat ri·cose** *adj.*

cic' a trize (sik'-) *verb* [**trized, ·triz ing**] To form a scar. —**cic a·tri za' tion** *noun*.

cic e·ly (sis'-) *noun* [·lies (liz) *pl.*] The common name of a fragrant perennial herb (*Myrrhis odorata*) of the parsley family. —**fool's cicely** Fool's parsley.

cic e ro *noun* The unit of typographical measurement in Europe; similar to the pica but slightly larger: from the type size used in an edition of Cicero printed in 1458.

Cic e ro (sis'-), **Marcus Tullius**, 106–43 B.C., Roman orator, author, and politician: occasionally called *Tully*.

ci ce·ro' ne (*It.* chee·chā·rō'·nā; *Eng.* sis·i·ro'·nī) *noun* [·ni or ·nes (neez) *pl.*] A guide who explains to tourists and sightseers the curiosities and antiquities of a place; a local guide. [<It. <Cicero, Roman orator, from the talkativeness of the guide]

Cic e ro' ni an (sis-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Cicero or to his rhetorical style; polished; eloquent.

cich lid (sik'-) *noun* One of a family (*Cichlidæ*) of spiny-finned fishes with a compressed oblong body, interrupted lateral line, and single nostril. [<Gr. *kichle*, a fish]

ci cho ri a' ceous (si·cō·ri·a'·shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Cichoriaceæ*) of herbs and shrubs—the chicory family—yielding a milky juice, which, in some species, has narcotic properties. [<Gr. *kichōrion*, chicory]

ci cis be'·o (*It.* chee·chīs·bāy'·o *or, Eng.*, sī·sī·bē'·o) *noun* [It.] [·os or ·i (ee) *pl.*] A man who gallants or dangles after a married woman.

Cid (sid) Rodrigo Diaz, called de Bivar, a Christian champion of the 11th century in the wars with the Moors in Spain; hero of an epic of the 12th century: also called *El Campeador*.

cidal A combining form from Latin *cædo*, kill, meaning able to kill, killing, as in *homicidal*.

cide A combining form from Latin *cædo*, kill, meaning killer of or destroyer of, as in *regicide*, *germicide*; or murder or killing, as in *suicide*, *homicide*, *parricide*.

ci der *noun* The expressed juice of apples used to make vinegar, and as a beverage before or after fermentation. [<ME. *sidre* <LL. *sicera*, intoxicating drink, <Heb. *shekār*]

ci-de vant (see-duh·vahN') *adj.* [F.] Former.

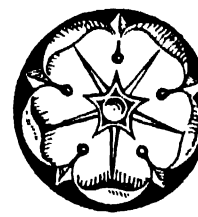
Ci en fue'·gos (see·ĕn·fway'·gōs) A seaport city in southern Cuba.

ci·gar *noun* A small roll of tobacco leaves for smoking. [<Sp. *cigarro*, cigar]

cig·a·rette' *noun* A small roll of finely cut tobacco in thin paper or tobacco leaf; also, a similar roll with medicinal filling. Also **cig·a·ret'.**

cigar fish A carangoid food fish (*Decapterus punctatus*) found in the West Indies and along the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

CIL·I·A Plural of CILIUM.
CIL′·I·A RY *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like cilia. 2 Pertaining to or situated near the eyelashes.
CIL′ I ATE *adj.* Having cilia or motile hairlike processes; as, *ciliate* leaves, cells, etc. Also **CIL′·I·AT·ED.** [<L. *cilium*, eyelid]
CIL·ICE (sil′·is) *noun* A coarse cloth, originally made of goats' hair; also, a shirt made of it, a hair shirt, formerly worn by monks and others in doing penance. [<F. <L. *cilicium* <Gr. *Kilikia*, Cilicia, where goats were raised] — **CI LI CIOUS** *adj.*
CI·LI·CI·A (si·lish′·i·uh) An ancient country, SE. Asia Minor, now included in Armenia.
CI LI CIAN (si·lish′·un) *adj.* Belonging to Cilicia. — *noun* An inhabitant or a native of Cilicia.
CILICIAN GATES Same as GULEK BOGHAZ.
CIL′ I·O·LATE *adj.* Fringed with small cilia.
CIL I UM *noun* [·I·A *pl.*] 1 A vibratile microscopic hairlike process on the surface of a cell, organ, plant, etc. 2 An eyelash. [<L.]
CI MA·BU′·E (chee·mah·boo′·eh), **GIOVANNI**, 1240–1302, Florentine painter.
CI MA·RO′ SA (chee·mah·ro′·zah), **DOMENICO**, 1749–1801, Italian composer.
CIM AR·RON′ (-rōne′) A river rising in the mountains of New Mexico; 600 miles to the Arkansas River.
CI MEX *noun* [CIM I CES (-seez) *pl.*] A bug of the genus *Cimex*; a bedbug. [<L., bug]
CIM I·TAR or **CIM I·TER** Same as SCIMITAR.
CIM ME RI AN *adj.* Densely dark; shrouded in gloom, as: the CIM ME RI I, a mythical people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness, or, a nomadic tribe of the Crimea, which overran Asia Minor in the seventh century. — *noun* One of the mythical or the historical Cimmerii.
CI·MON, 507?–449 B.C., Athenian general and statesman.
CINCH *noun* 1 [Local] A saddle girth, as of horsehair. 2 [Pop.] Hence, a tight grip; a sure thing; a certainty. 3 An easy thing to do. — *tr. verb* [Pop.] 1 To fasten a cinch around; hence, to get a grip on; put pressure on; force; also, to put into difficulties. 2 To make sure of. [<Sp. *cincha*, girth, <L. *cingo*, gird]
CINCH *noun* A game of cards in which the five of trumps is the most important card. [Probably <Sp. *cinco*, five]
CIN CHO NA (-kō′·nuh) *noun* Peruvian bark, the source of quinine; also, the tree (genus *Cinchona*) that yields it, as *C. calisaya* (yellow bark), *C. officinalis*, *C. ledgeriana* (Java), etc. [<the Countess of Chinchon, 1576–1639, of Peru] — **CIN·CHON IC** *adj.*
CIN·CHON I DINE (-kōn′·i·deen) *noun* A crystalline bitter alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, derived from cinchona, isomeric with cinchonine, but less powerful: used medicinally.
CIN·CHO NINE (-kō·neen) *noun* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$, derived from cinchona, similar to cinchonidine, of which it is an isomer.
CIN CHO·NISM (-kō·nizm) *noun* An abnormal condition caused by overdoses of cinchona, characterized by buzzing in the head, giddiness, deafness, and temporary loss of sight.
CIN′·CHO·NIZE (-kō·nīze) *tr. verb* [·NIZED, ·NIZ ING] To bring under the influence of cinchona or quinine. — **CIN·CHO·NI ZA′ TION** *noun.*
CIN CIN NAT′·I An industrial and commercial city on the Ohio River in SW. Ohio.
CIN·CIN NA′·TUS, LUCIUS QUINTIUS, 519?–439 B.C., Roman patrician and patriot.
CINC TURE (singk′·choor) *noun* 1 Something bound about the waist; a belt or girdle; extended to mean any deep covering about the loins; as, the savages wore a *cincture* of leaves. 2 Anything that encircles or encloses; also, the act of cincturing. — *tr. verb* [TURED, TUR ING] To surround with or as with a cincture; gird. [<L. *cinctura*, <*cingo*, gird]
CIN DER *noun* 1 Any partly burned combustible substance, before it has been reduced to ashes, especially when combustion has entirely ceased; a thoroughly charred bit of wood, coal, or the like; an ember. 2 *pl.* Ashes: popular usage. 3 A scale of iron oxide thrown off in forging; also, light slag. 4 *pl.* Fragments of scoriaceous lava explosively ejected from a volcano during an eruption; scoria. — *tr. verb* To burn or reduce to a cinder. [<OE. *sinder*, with *c-* by association with L. *cinis*, *cineris*, ash] — **CIN·DER Y** *adj.*
CIN DER·EL′·LA Heroine of an ancient and world-wide folk tale, who, though assigned to menial tasks, is aided by her fairy godmother, and finally marries a prince.
CIN′ E COL·OR *noun* Trade name for a two- and three-color motion-picture process.
CIN E MA *noun* A motion-picture theater; also, motion pictures collectively. [Contraction of *cinematograph*]
CIN E·MAT′·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for motion-picture presentation. — **CIN E MAT′ I CAL·LY** *adv.*
CIN·E·MAT′·O·GRAPH *noun* A camera for producing motion pictures, so constructed that a large number of separate exposures or frames are made in very rapid succession; also called *kinetograph*. — *verb* To take photographs with a motion-picture camera; also **CIN′·E·MA·TIZE.** [<Gr. *kinēma*, movement, + -GRAPH]
CIN E·MA·TOG′ RA PHY *noun* The art and process of making motion pictures. — **CIN·E MA·TOG′·RA·PHER** *noun* — **CIN·E·MAT·O GRAPH′·IC** *adj.* — **CIN E MAT·O·GRAPH′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*
CIN′ E O GRAPH *noun* A motion picture; kineograph.
CIN E·OL (-ōl *or* -ōl) See EUCALYPTOL.
CIN E RA′ RI A *noun* Florists' name for *Senecio cruentus*, a cultivated ornamental plant from the Canary Islands, with showy white, red, or purple flowers. [<L. *cinerarius*, of ashes]
CIN·E·RA′ RI UM *noun* [L.] [·RI·A *pl.*] A niche in a tomb or other place for an urn containing the ashes of a cremated body. — **CIN′·ER·A·RY** *adj.*
CIN′ ER·A·TOR *noun* A furnace for cremating dead bodies; crematory; incinerator.
CIN E·RI′·TIOUS (-rish′·us) *adj.* Of the nature of ashes; ashen: said of ash-colored brain- or nerve-substance. Also **CI NE RE OUS.**
CIN·GU·LUM (sing′·gū-) *noun* [·LA (luh) *pl.*] A band, zone, or girdle, as of the carapace of an armadillo, of a tooth near the gum, the clitellum of an earthworm, or a raised spiral line on certain univalves. [<L. <*cingo*, gird] — **CIN·GU·LATE** or **CIN′·GU·LAT ED** *adj.*
CIN′·NA·BAR *noun* 1 A crystallized red mercury sulfide, HgS, the chief ore of mercury. 2 A mixture formed by subliming mercury and sulfur, known as **ARTIFICIAL CINNABAR:** used as a pigment, called *vermilion*. [<L. *cinnabaris* <Gr. *kinnabari*]
CINNABAR LACQUER Chinese carved lacquer.
CIN·NAM·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from cinnamon. Also **CIN·NA MON′ IC.**
CINNAMIC ACID A colorless, crystalline, volatile compound, $C_6H_5O_2$, contained in balsams of Peru, Tolu, etc., and formed synthetically by the oxidation of cinnamic aldehyde.
CIN NA·MON *noun* 1 The aromatic inner bark of any of several tropical trees of the laurel family, used as a spice; also, any tree that yields cinnamon, especially *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*, cultivated in Ceylon, Java, etc. 2 Cassia (*C. cassia*) or Chinese cinnamon. 3 A shade of light reddish-brown. [<L. *cinnamomum* <Heb. *qunnāmon*, cinnamon]
CINNAMON BEAR A cinnamon-colored variety of the American black bear.
CINNAMON-STONE *noun* A cinnamon-colored garnet; essonite.
CIN NA·MYL (-mil) *noun* The univalent radical C_9H_9, an important constituent of many compounds used in soap, perfumes, drugs, etc.
CINQUE (singk) *noun* The number five, especially in dice; also, the throw that turns up five. [<F. *cinq* <L. *quinque*, five]
CIN QUE·CEN′·TIST (chĭng·kweh·chĕn′·tĭst) *noun* [It.] An Italian artist or writer of the 16th century, also, an imitator or student of 16th-century art or style.
CIN QUE CEN′ TO (chĭng·kway·chĕn′·to) *noun* [It.] The 16th century, especially with reference to Italy, or its art and literature; the Renaissance. [<It. <*(mille)cinquecento*, (one thousand) five hundred]


CINQUEFOIL

CINQUE FOIL (singk′-) *noun* 1 A five-cusped ornament or window; a five-leaved rosette. 2 Any one of several species of a genus (*Potentilla*) of plants of the rose family, with five-lobed leaves. [<F. <L. *quinque*, five, + *folium*, leaf]
CINQUE-PACE (singk-) *noun* An old French dance with a five-step movement.
CINQUE PORTS (sĭnk) An association of maritime towns in southern England; organized in the 13th century and still surviving; originally composed of the five towns of Dover, Hastings, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich; furnished nearly all the men and ships for the king's service in return for special privileges. [<F. *cinque*, five]
CI ON (si′·un) *noun* A piece cut from a plant or tree; a twig or shoot used for grafting. See SCION.
CI·PAN GO (-päng′·go) Poetical name for Japan, from Marco Polo's *Zipangu*.
CI·PHER (si′·fur) *noun* 1 The character 0, the symbol of the absence of quantity, in numerical notation; zero; hence, a person or thing of no value or importance. 2 A cryptogram made by rearranging the individual characters of a plain text or by substituting others in their place; the method of making such a cryptogram; also, the key for deciphering it. 3 A monogram; a character consisting of two or more interwoven or interlaced letters. 4 Any numerical character; a number. Also spelled *cypher*. — *verb* 1 To calculate arithmetically; do arithmetical ex-

amples. **2** To write in secret characters. **3** To add a cipher to. **4** [Pop.] To reason out; determine; fathom. **5** To decipher. [<OF. *cifre* <Ar. *sifr*, empty, zero]

CIP·O·LIN *noun* An Italian marble having layers alternating white and green.

CIR·CA (sûr'·cuh) *prep.* [L.] At approximately; around: used of dates. — **CIR·CI·TER** *adv.*

CIR·CAS·SI·A (–kăsh'·i·uh *or* –kăsh'·uh) A region of the U.S.S.R. northwest of the Caucasus Mountains. Also called *Cherkess.*

CIR·CAS·SIAN (–kăsh'·un) *noun* **1** A person belonging to one of a group of tribes of the Caucasus region. **2** The agglutinative language of these tribes. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Circassia, the Circassians, or their language; also **CIR CAS SIC.**

CIRCASSIAN WALNUT See under WALNUT.

CIR CE (sûr'·see) In Homer's *Odyssey*, an enchantress who transformed companions of Odysseus into swine by a magic drink.

CIR ÇE AN *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Circe. **2** Bewitching and degrading.

CIR'·CI NATE *adj.* **1** Ringed; ring-shaped. **2** In botany, rolled inward from the apex into a coil. [<L. *circinatus* <*circino*, make round] — **·LY** *adv.*

CIR CLE *noun* **1** A plane figure bounded by a curved line everywhere equally distant from the center; also, the circumference of such a figure: the sense usual in higher geometry. **2** A circular object or arrangement of objects, or that included within it; an enclosure; ring; halo; as, a *circle* around the moon. **3** Loosely, a round or spherical body. **4** An association of persons having the same interests or pursuits; a set; class, coterie. **5** A series ending at the starting point; a repeated succession; hence, a completed series or system; as, the *circle* of the months. **6** A circular path or course; circuit. **7** An indirect statement; circumlocution. **8** In logic, a form of argument in which the conclusion is virtually assumed to prove the premise and vice versa: otherwise called *argument in a circle.* **9** In some European countries, an administrative governmental district. **10** An astronomical or other instrument whose important parts are graduated circles. **11** A circus ring. **12** A tier of seats or gallery in a theater; as, the dress *circle.* **13** A crown, diadem. **14** The orbit of a heavenly body, formerly, the supposed sphere of a planet or other body. **15** The domain of a special influence. — **GREAT CIRCLE** Any periphery formed by a plane which passes through the center of a sphere, as the equator or a meridian of the earth. — **GREAT-CIRCLE COURSE** Any course of sailing or flying along the arc of a great circle. — **SMALL CIRCLE** Any periphery formed by a plane cutting a sphere but not passing through its center, as the Antarctic or Arctic *circles.*

— *verb* [**CIR CLED** (–kld), **CIR CLING**] To encircle; revolve around, encompass, surround, move in a circle. [<L. *circulus* <*circus*, ring] — **CIR CLER** *noun.*

CIR CLET *noun* A small ring, especially one used as a personal ornament, such as a bracelet.

CIR CUIT (sûr'·kit) *noun* **1** A passing or traveling round; a revolution. **2** A journey from place to place, as by a judge or clergyman, in the discharge of duties. **3** A district or route within certain limits or boundaries, especially a division assigned to a peripatetic judge for the holding of courts at stated intervals. **4** In the Methodist Church, and in the Evangelical Association, a district in charge of an itinerant minister. **5** The persons undertaking these peripatetic journeys, as the judges. **6** Distance around; compass; circumference. **7** The entire course traversed by an electric current. When it is complete, so that the current will flow, it is a **MADE** or **CLOSED CIRCUIT**; when interrupted, so that the current stops, it is a **BROKEN** or **OPEN CIRCUIT.** See SHORT CIRCUIT. **8** A circuit court. See under COURT. **9** A radio transmission and reception system. — **TO RIDE THE CIRCUIT** To travel an assigned route in the capacity of minister, lawyer, judge, etc. [<F.<L. *circum*, around, + *eo*, go]

CIRCUIT BINDING A style of bookbinding in which the sides of a book are made to overlap the page edges to protect them from injury.

CIRCUIT-BREAKER *noun* Any of variously constructed devices, operated by hand or automatically, for breaking an electric circuit under specified or abnormal conditions of flow.

CIRCUIT JUDGE A judge of a circuit court.

CIR CU I TOUS (–kū'·i·tus) *adj.* Of the nature of a circuit; indirect; roundabout. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CIRCUIT-RIDER *noun* A minister who preaches at churches on a circuit or district route.

CIR CU·I·TY (–kū'·i·ti) *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] **1** Movement in a circuit; circular form or movement. **2** Indirectness; roundabout procedure or speech.

CIR CU·LAR (sûr'·kū·lur) *adj.* **1** Forming, or bounded by, a circle; round. **2** Moving or occurring in a circle or round; ending at the point of beginning; constantly repeated in the same or similar order; as, *circular* motion. **3** Intended for public circulation. **4** Circuitous; devious; indirect. — *noun* A communication for general circulation; a circular letter or announcement, such as a printed advertisement. See synonyms under ROUND. [<L. *circulus*; see CIRCLE] — **CIR·CU LAR'·I·TY** [**·TIES** *pl.*], **CIR·CU·LAR·NESS** *noun* — **CIR·CU·LAR·LY** *adv.*

CIR'·CU·LAR IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] **1** To make circular. **2** To ply with circulars. — **CIR'·CU·LAR·I·ZA'·TION, CIR'·CU·LAR IZ ER** *noun.*

CIRCULAR SAILING Sailing by the arc of a great circle: also called *great-circle sailing.* See under CIRCLE.

CIR' CU LATE (sûr'·ku–) *verb* [**LAT ED, ·LAT·ING**] **1** To disseminate, become diffused; spread abroad, as a report. **2** To move by a circuitous course back to a starting point, as the blood through the body. **3** [Pop.] To travel about. **4** To repeat indefinitely a number or set of numbers in a decimal quantity. See synonyms under SPREAD. — **CIR'·CU·LA·TOR** *noun.*

CIRCULATING DECIMAL A decimal number in which one or more digits are repeated indefinitely, as 0.444 . . . , 0.16853535 . . . , 0.82437437 . . . : also called *recurring decimal, repeating decimal.*

CIRCULATING MEDIUM Currency used in exchange.

CIR CU LA'·TION (sûr·ku–) *noun* **1** The act of circulating or state of being circulated; motion around or through something back to the starting point; as, the *circulation* of the blood. **2** Transmission; diffusion; dissemination. **3** The extent or amount of distribution; number of copies issued, as of a paper or periodical, etc. **4** A current medium of exchange, as coin, etc. — **CIR'·CU·LA·TIVE, CIR'·CU·LA·TO·RY** *adj.*

CIRCUM- *prefix* About; around; on all sides; surrounding, as in *circum*navigate, *circum*rotate, *circum*polar, etc.; also, revolving around, as in *circum*solar. [<L. *circum*, around, about, <*circus*, circle]

CIR CUM AM'·BI ENT *adj.* Extending or going around; encompassing. [<CIRCUM– + L. *ambio*, go around] — **CIR·CUM AM' BI·ENCE, ·EN CY** *noun.*

CIR CUM AM'·BU LATE *verb* [**LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To walk around. [<CIRCUM– + L. *ambulo*, walk] — **CIR·CUM·AM·BU LA'·TION** *noun* — **CIR CUM AM' BU·LA TOR** *noun* — **CIR·CUM AM' BU LA TO RY** *adj.*

CIR CUM BEN DI BUS *noun* A roundabout course or method; circumlocution: humorous usage.

CIR' CUM·CISE (–size) *tr. verb* [**CISED, ·CIS·ING**] **1** To cut off the prepuce of. **2** In the Scriptures, to purify from sin. [<CIRCUM– + L. *caedo*, cut] — **CIR'·CUM·CIS·ER** *noun.*

CIR CUM·CI'·SION (–sizh'·un) *noun* **1** The act of circumcising; the initiatory rite of Judaism, also practiced by Mohammedans, figuratively, spiritual purification. **2** Those purified under this rite; the Jewish people. — **FEAST OF CIRCUMCISION** The festival of the circumcision of Jesus, observed on Jan. 1.

CIR CUM FER ENCE *noun* The boundary line of a circle; distance around; circuit; compass. [< CIRCUM– + L. *fero*, bear] — **CIR CUM FER EN'·TIAL** (–shul) *adj.* — **·TIAL·LY** *adv.*

CIR CUM·FER EN'·TOR *noun* **1** A small graduated disk to measure the tire length of a wheel. **2** A surveying instrument for measuring angles and establishing a line of right.

CIR' CUM FLEX *noun* A mark (^ ⌒ ~) used over a letter to indicate the combination of a rising with a falling tone, or to mark a long vowel, contraction, etc., or used as a diacritical mark in phonetics; also, the tone thus indicated. — *adj.* **1** Pronounced or marked with the circumflex accent. **2** Bent in a curvilinear manner, as certain vessels and nerves.

— *tr. verb* **1** To utter with a circumflex intonation or accent; mark with a circumflex. **2** To wind around; bend about. [<CIRCUM– + L. *flector*, bend] — **CIR·CUM·FLEX'·ION** *noun.*

CIR CUM FLU ENT *adj.* Flowing around; surrounding; also, surrounded by, or as by, water. Also **CIR·CUM FLU·OUS.** [<CIRCUM– + L. *fluo*, flow]

CIR·CUM FUSE' (–fūze') *tr. verb* [**FUSED'**, **·FUS'·ING**] To pour, scatter, or spread around. [<CIRCUM– + L. *fundo*, pour] — **CIR·CUM FU'·SION** (–fū'·zhun) *noun.*

CIR CUM GY RA' TION (–ji ra'·shun) *noun* The act of turning around; rotation; motion in a circular course. — **CIR·CUM GY'·RATE** *verb* — **CIR CUM GY' RA·TO·RY** *adj.*

CIR CUM JA' CENT *adj.* Bordering on all sides; surrounding. [CIRCUM– + L. *jaceo*, lie] — **CIR·CUM·JA' CENCE, CIR·CUM·JA' CEN·CY** *noun.*

CIR CUM LO CU'·TION *noun* Indirect or round-about expression; the use of superfluous words. [<CIRCUM– + L. *loquor*, speak] — **CIR·CUM LOC'·U·TO RY** *adj.*

Synonyms (noun): diffuseness, periphrasis, pleonasm, prolixity, redundance, redundancy, surplusage, tautology, tediousness, verbiage, verbosity, wordiness. *Circumlocution* is the more common, *periphrasis* the more technical word. *Diffuseness* is a scattering both of words and thought; *redundance* or *redundancy* is an overflow. *Prolixity* goes into endless petty details, without selection or perspective. *Pleonasm* may be an emphatic, *tautology* is a

useless repetition of a word or words. "I saw it with my eyes" is a *pleonasm;* "all the members agreed unanimously" is *tautology. Verbiage* is the use of mere words without thought. *Verbosity* and *wordiness* denote an excess of words in proportion to the thought. *Antonyms:* brevity, compactness, conciseness, condensation, directness, succinctness, terseness.

CIR·CUM·MURE' (–mure') *tr. verb* [·MURED', ·MUR'·ING] To wall around.

CIR·CUM·NAV'·I·GATE *tr. verb* [·GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING] To sail around. — **CIR CUM·NAV' I GA·BLE** *adj.* — **CIR·CUM NAV·I·GA'·TION** *noun* — **CIR CUM·NAV'·I GA TOR** *noun.*

CIR·CUM·NU·TA'·TION (–nu·tay'·shun) *noun* A nodding or turning successively in all directions, as in the change in position observed in the tips of young and growing plant organs, such as tendrils, stems, or roots. — **CIR·CUM·NU'·TATE** *intr. verb* — **CIR·CUM·NU'·TA·TO·RY** *adj.*

CIR·CUM·PO'·LAR *adj.* Near or surrounding one of the terrestrial or celestial poles: applied specifically to stars revolving about the pole without setting.

CIR·CUM·POSE' (–pōze') *tr. verb* [·POSED', ·POS'·ING] To place around. [<L. *circumpositus* <*circum,* around, + *pono,* place] — **CIR·CUM·PO SI'·TION** (–zish'·un) *noun.*

CIR·CUM·RO'·TA·TO·RY *adj.* Whirling like a wheel; rotatory. Also **CIR·CUM·RO'·TA·RY.** — **CIR·CUM·RO'·TATE** *tr. verb* — **CIR CUM·RO·TA'·TION** *noun.*

CIR CUM·SCIS'·SILE (–sis'·il) *adj.* Dehiscent, as a capsule, in a transverse circular line, so that the top separates like a lid, as in the common purslane. [<L. *circumscissus* <*circumscindo,* cut around]

CIR CUM SCRIBE' *tr. verb* [·SCRIBED', ·SCRIB'·ING] 1 To draw a line or figure around; to mark out the limits of; define. 2 To confine within bounds; restrict. 3 In geometry, to surround with or as with a figure that touches at every possible point. [<CIRCUM– + L. *scribo,* write] — **CIR·CUM·SCRIB'·A·BLE** (–skrib'–) *adj.* — **CIR CUM·SCRIB'·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: bound, confine, define, delineate, describe, designate, enclose, fence, limit, restrict. See RESTRAIN. *Antonyms:* dilate, distend, enlarge, expand, open.

CIR·CUM·SCRIP'·TION *noun* 1 The act of circumscribing; the state of being limited or bounded; limitation; restriction. 2 The line marking the external boundary of an object; surrounding margin or edge; periphery. 3 The space or district circumscribed. 4 [Obs.] Definition; description. 5 [Obs.] Something written around, as an inscription surrounding a coin. — **CIR·CUM·SCRIP'·TIVE** *adj.*

CIR CUM·SO'·LAR *adj.* Near, revolving about, or surrounding, the sun.

CIR'·CUM·SPECT *adj.* Attentive to everything; watchful in all directions, as against danger or error; cautious; wary. See synonyms under THOUGHTFUL. [<CIRCUM– + L. *specto,* look] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CIR CUM·SPEC'·TION *noun* Cautious and careful observation with a view to wise conduct. See synonyms under CARE, PRUDENCE.

CIR·CUM·SPEC'·TIVE *adj.* Cautious; watchful.

CIR'·CUM STANCE (–stăns *or* –stuns) *noun* 1 Something existing or occurring incidentally to some other fact or event; a related or concomitant act or thing; an essential or non-essential accessory detail. 2 An event, happening, or fact, especially if incidental or subordinate; as, a *circumstance* in English history. 3 *pl.* The surrounding facts, means, influences, etc., especially as related to one's support and way of living. 4 Environment; as, he is the victim of *circumstance;* also, environment with reference to state or condition resulting from adventitious surroundings. 5 That which is unessential or of no account; detail; circumstantiality. 6 Formal show or display; ceremony; pomp. — **MERE CIRCUMSTANCE** A person or thing of no importance; a triviality. — **NOT A CIRCUMSTANCE TO** Nothing in comparison with.

— *tr. verb* [·STANCED, ·STANC·ING] 1 To place in or under limiting circumstances or conditions; chiefly in past participle. 2 [Obs.] To set forth circumstantially; relate with details. [<L. *circumstantia* <*circum,* around, + *sto,* stand]

Synonyms (noun): accompaniment, concomitant, detail, event, fact, feature, incident, item, occurrence, particular, point, position, situation. A *circumstance* is something existing or occurring in connection with or relation to some other fact or event, modifying or throwing light upon the principal matter without affecting its essential character; an *accompaniment* is something that unites with the principal matter, but is not necessary to it; as, the piano *accompaniment* to a song; a *concomitant* goes with a thing in natural connection, but in a subordinate capacity, or perhaps in contrast. A *circumstance* is not strictly, nor usually, an occasion, condition, effect, or result. Nor is the *circumstance* properly an *incident.* All the *circumstances* make up the *situation.* Compare ACCIDENT, CAUSE, EVENT.

CIR·CUM·STANCED *adj.* 1 Being in or under certain conditions. 2 Supported by conditions, facts, details, etc., as an argument.

CIR·CUM·STAN'·TIAL (–shul) *adj.* 1 Consisting of details; minute; particular. 2 Pertaining to or dependent on circumstances; indirect; presumptive; also, having to do with one's circumstances; as, *circumstantial* prosperity. 3 Incidental or casual; not essential. 4 Full of circumstance or display; ceremonial. See synonyms under MINUTE, PARTICULAR.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE See under EVIDENCE.

CIR CUM·STAN·TI·AL'·I TY (–shī·al'·i·tī) *noun* 1 The quality or characteristic of being particular, detailed, or minute. 2 A particular matter; a detail.

CIR·CUM·STAN'·TIAL·LY *adv.* At length; minutely.

CIR·CUM·STAN'·TI·ATE (–shī·āte) *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To set forth or establish by circumstances or in detail.

CIR CUM·VAL'·LATE *tr. verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] To surround with a rampart or a trench. — *adj.* Enclosed by or as by a wall or rampart; as, *circumvallate* papillæ. [<CIRCUM– + L. *vallum,* wall] — **CIR·CUM·VAL·LA'·TION** *noun.*

CIR CUM·VENT' *tr. verb* 1 To get around; get the better of, as by craft, artifice, or fraud; delude; outwit. 2 To pass around in a circle; surround; as, to *circumvent* the town. 3 To capture by entrapping; ensnare. See synonyms under BAFFLE, DECEIVE. [<CIRCUM– + L. *venio,* come] — **CIR·CUM·VEN TIVE** *adj.* — **CIR·CUM·VEN'·TION** *noun.*

CIR CUM·VENT'·TOR *noun* 1 One who circumvents. 2 A surveying instrument having at the top a compass box, used for laying out horizontal angles; circumferentor. Also **CIR·CUM·VENT'·ER.**

CIR CUM·VO LU'·TION *noun* 1 The act of winding; also, a fold or turn of something wound. 2 A turning round an axis or center; rotation; revolution. 3 Convolution; sinuosity; circumlocution. [<CIRCUM– + L. *volvo,* roll]

CIR CUM·VOLVE' *verb* [VOLVED', VOLV'·ING] To revolve.

CIR CUS *noun* 1 A show in which feats of horsemanship, tumbling, strength, etc., are exhibited; the circular, tented enclosure in which the show is held; also, the troupe of performers. 2 In ancient Rome, a large enclosure with parallel sides, one end rounded, for races. 3 A circle formed by bow-shaped rows of houses. [<L., ring]

CI'·REN·CES TER (sī'·run·sės·tur; *locally* sis'·i·tur) A town in Gloucestershire, England; Roman ruins.

CI RE NE Same as CYRENE.

CI RI LO (thee·ree'·lo) [Sp.] Same as CYRIL. Also [It.] **CI·RIL LO** (thee·reel'·lo).

CIRQUE (sŭrk) *noun* 1 A circular enclosure; circus. 2 A circular valley with precipitous walls. 3 A circlet; ring: a poetical usage. [<F.]

CIR RATE (sir'·āte) *adj.* Having curls or cirri. [<L. *cirratus,* curled]

CIRRHI·, CIRRHO· Same as CIRRI-, CIRRO-.

CIR RHO·SIS (si·rō'·sis) *noun* An abnormal formation of connective tissue, with wasting of the proper tissue of an organ. [<Gr. *kirrhos,* tawny] — **CIR·RHOT·IC** *adj.*

CIR RI Plural of CIRRUS.

CIRRI·, CIRRO· Combining forms from Latin *cirrus,* a ringlet, curl, or tuft of hair.

CIR'·RI·PED (sir'–) *noun* One of an order (*Cirripedia*) of crustaceans which become attached or parasitic in the adult stage, including the barnacles, etc. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to this order.

CIR RO·CU'·MU·LUS (sir·o·cū'·mū·lus) *noun* A mass of fleecy globular cloudlets in contact with one another, classified under the International Code in the A family; average height, 5 miles; mackerel sky. — **·MU·LAR** or **·LOUS** (lus) or **·LA·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.*

CIR RO·STRA'·TUS *noun* A fine, whitish veil of cloud classified in the A family, with an average height of 6 miles. — **CIR RO·STRA'·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.*

CIR·ROUS (sir'·us) *adj.* 1 Having or like cirri. 2 Of or pertaining to a cirrus cloud. Also **CIR ROSE.**

CIR·RUS *noun* [**CIR·RI** (sir'·i) *pl.*] 1 A type of white, wispy cloud, usually consisting of ice crystals, classified in the A family, and having an average height of 7 miles, seen in tufts or feathery-shaped bands across the sky. 2 In botany, a tendril; in zoology, a threadlike appendage serving as an organ of touch. [<L., ringlet, curl]

CIR SOID (sūr'–) *adj.* Resembling a varix; varicose. [<Gr. *kirsos,* a dilated vein]

CIR·SOT·O·MY (sūr–) *noun* The surgical removal of varicose veins or tumors.

CIS Diminutive of CECILIA. Also **CIS SIE.**

CIS· (sis) *prefix* 1 Hither; on this side. 2 Since. [<L. *cis*]

CIS·AL·PINE *adj.* On the Roman side of the Alps.

CISALPINE GAUL An ancient name for northern Italy.

CIS·AT·LAN'·TIC *adj.* On this side of the Atlantic: opposed to *transatlantic.*

CIS·CAU·CA'·SIA (–kaw·cā'·zhuh) Northern Caucasia.

CIS·CO *noun* A whitefish (genus *Coregonus*) of North America: either the lake herring (*C. artedi*), or the moon-eye (*C. hoyi*) of Lake Michigan and Lake Ontario. [Perhaps of Algonquian origin; compare SISCOWET]

CIS·MON·TANE *adj.* On this side of the mountains (the Alps); cisalpine: opposed to *ultramontane.*

CIS·SOID (sĭs′·oid) *noun* A curve beginning at one extremity of the diameter of a circle, intersecting the circle at the other extremity of the diameter, and so constructed that if any oblique line be drawn from the point of beginning to the tangent, the segment of the line between the circle and the tangent is always equal to the segment between the point of beginning and the cissoid. —*adj.* Contained within two curves that intersect each other, as an angle: opposed to *sistroid*. The angle interior to both curves in the illustration is a *cissoid* angle; the exterior and opposite a *sistroid*. [<Gr. *kissoeides*, like ivy]



CISSOID

¹CIST *noun* A casket; box. [<L. *cista*, chest]

²CIST *noun* A small sepulchral chamber, or chest, made of flat stones; a kistvaen. [<W. *cist*, chest]

CIS·TA·CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* Designating a family (*Cistaceæ*) of shrubby or herbaceous plants, the rockrose family, with regular, perfect, often showy flowers.

Cis·TER·CIAN (-tûr′·shun) *noun* A monk of an order founded in 1098 at Cistercium (Cîteaux), France, an offshoot of the Benedictines. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to this order.

CIS·TERN *noun* 1 A reservoir, usually of masonry, wood, or metal, for storing water or other liquids; also, any natural reservoir. 2 Any analogous receptacle in which fluid is stored. 3 In anatomy, a large lymph space; a sac. [<L. *cisterna* < *cista*, chest]

CIS·TUS *noun* A plant of a genus (*Cistus*) of European evergreen shrubs of the rockrose family, the rockrose of the gardens. Gum ladanum is produced by several species. [<Gr. *kistos*, rockrose]

CIST VAEN Same as KISTVAEN.

CIT *noun* [Pop.] 1 A resident of a city; citizen; cockney; shopkeeper: a shortening of *citizen*. 2 In military slang, a civilian. 3 *pl.* In military slang, civilian clothes.

CIT·A·DEL *noun* 1 A fortress commanding a city. 2 Any strong fortress. 3 The heavily plated central casemate containing the guns in a war vessel. See synonyms under FORTIFICATION. [<It. *cittadella*, little city]

CI·TA·TION (sī-) *noun* 1 The act of citing, or a passage quoted. 2 A public commendation for exceptional military conduct or achievement. 3 [Law] A judicial summons. 4 Recounting, enumeration. Also **CI·TAL**. —**CI·TA·TO·RY** *adj.*

CITE *tr. verb* [**CIT·ED**, **CIT·ING**] 1 To quote or name as an authority, illustration, or exemplification for proof. 2 To refer to specifically. 3 [Law] To summon to appear before a tribunal. 4 To notify of a proceeding and call to answer. 5 [Obs.] To show, argue. See synonyms under ALLEGE, ARRAIGN, QUOTE. [<F. *citer* <L. *cito*, call] —**CIT·A·BLE**, **CITE·A·BLE** *adj.*

CITH·A·RA *noun* 1 An ancient Greek stringed instrument with a wooden case, the strings extending to the base from a crosspiece connecting the straight hollow arms, the instrument of professional musicians. 2 Loosely, any of the stringed instruments of ancient Greece. Also spelled *kithara*. [<Gr. *kithara*]

CITH·ER *noun* 1 A zither. 2 A cithern. 3 A cithara. [<CITHARA]

CITH·ERN *noun* A medieval lute or guitar having wire strings plucked with a plectrum: the original of the zither: also spelled *cittern*, *zittern*. [<Gr. *kithara*, cithara]

CIT·IED (sĭt′·id) *adj.* Formed into, containing, or likened to a city or cities, a poetic use.

CIT′·I·FIED *adj.* Having the ways and means of city life; following city fashions: also spelled *cityfied*. [<CITY + -FY]

CIT·I·ZEN (sĭt′·i·zn) *noun* 1 A native or naturalized person owing allegiance to, and entitled to protection from, a government: opposed to *alien*. 2 A resident of a city or town. 3 A private person; one who is not a public officer nor a soldier; a civilian. [<F. *citoyen* <*cité*; see CITY. —**CIT·I·ZEN·ESS** *noun fem.*

CIT·I·ZEN·RY *noun* Citizens collectively.

CIT·I·ZEN·SHIP *noun* The status of a citizen, with its rights and privileges.

CITRA- *prefix* On this side; cis-.

CIT·RAL *noun* An oily liquid aldehyde, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, contained in geranium, lemon, and other oils; used as a flavoring extract and in perfumery; geranial. [<L. *citrus*, citron tree]

CIT·RANGE (sĭt′·rĭnj) *noun* A citrus fruit produced by cross-breeding the common sweet orange with a bitter Asiatic variety. [<CIT(RON) + (O)RANGE]

CIT·RATE *noun* A salt of citric acid.

CIT·RE·OUS (-rĭ·us) *adj.* Having the yellow color of a citron or lemon; citrine. [<L. *citreus* <*citrus*, citron tree]

CIT·RIC *adj.* Derived from lemons, gooseberries, etc.; as, *citric* acid.

CITRIC ACID A white, crystalline, sharply sour compound, $C_6H_8O_7$, contained in various fruits, and obtained from lemons, limes, and sour oranges, gooseberries, etc., and also made synthetically.

CIT′·RI·CUL′·TURE *noun* The cultivation of oranges, lemons, grapefruit, and other citrus fruits. —**CIT·RI·CUL′·TUR·IST** *noun.*

CIT·RIN *noun* A constituent of vitamin P, consisting of a mixture of glucosides and occurring in citrus fruits, as lemons, oranges, grapefruit, etc.

CIT·RINE (-rĭn) *adj.* 1 Having the yellow color of a citron or lemon. 2 Pertaining to the citron, lemon, and allied trees. —*noun* 1 Citron-color. 2 A light-yellow vitreous variety of quartz so fused as to resemble topaz. [<F. *citrin*]

CIT·RON *noun* 1 A fruit like a lemon, but larger and less acid; also, the tree (*Citrus medica*) yielding it. 2 A watermelon (*Citrullus vulgaris citroides*), with a small, hard-fleshed fruit. 3 The rind of either of these fruits, preserved and used in confections. [<F. <It. *citrone* <L. *citrus*, citrus tree]

CIT·RON-EL′·LA *noun* A grass (*Cymbopogon nardus*) cultivated in Ceylon, yielding **CITRONELLA OIL**, which is used in perfumery, in cooking for flavoring, and as protection against mosquitos. Also **CITRONELLA GRASS**.

CITRON WOOD 1 The wood of the sandarac tree (*Tetraclinis articulata*), used in cabinetwork. 2 The wood of the citron tree.

CIT·RUS *adj.* Of or pertaining to a genus (*Citrus*) of trees or shrubs, of the rue family, cultivated for their fruits. Also **CIT·ROUS**.

CITRUS FRUITS Fruits of the genus *Citrus*: the orange, lemon, lime, citron, grapefruit, etc.

CIT·TÀ DEL VA·TI·CA′·NO (che·tah′ dĕl vah·tē cah′·no) [It.] Same as VATICAN CITY.

CIT·TA·VEC·CHI·A (vek′·kē·ah) An inland town in Malta.

CIT·TERN Same as CITHERN.

CIT·Y *noun* [**CIT·IES** *pl.*] 1 A place inhabited by a large, permanent, organized community; specifically, in the United States and Canada, a municipality of the first class, governed by a mayor and aldermen and created by charter. The distinction between the designations *city* and *town* varies throughout the United States. The older States require a population of 10,000 before a community may obtain municipal incorporation, in some western States the requirements are lower. 2 The ancient walled town that was the nucleus of a metropolis; specifically, of London or Paris. 3 Any one of the ancient Greek republics. 4 The people of a city, collectively. 5 In ancient times, a citadel or central section used by the dwellers in a district as a market, a place of worship or festivity, and a refuge in time of invasion. —**THE CITY** That part of London which is governed by the Lord Mayor and corporation, also, the financial center of this district. [<F. *cité* <L. *civitas* <*civis*, citizen]

CITY BLOCK 1 A division of a city bounded by four streets. 2 A unit of measure as long as this. 3 The distance along one side of it.

CITY-BRED *adj.* Brought up in a city.

CITY EDITOR On a newspaper, the editor having charge of the city news and the reportorial staff.

CIT′·Y·FIED Same as CITIFIED.

CITY-STATE *noun* A state governed usually by the free citizens of an independent city, having sovereignty over contiguous territories under their cultivation, as ancient Athens.

CIT·Y·WARD (-wurd) *adj.* Directed toward the city. —*adv.* In the direction of the city.

CIU·DAD BO·LÍ·VAR (syoo·thahth′ bō·lee′·var) A port on the Orinoco River, Venezuela.

CIU·DAD JUÁ·REZ (hwah′·rehs) A city in Mexico, on the Rio Grande, formerly called *El Paso del Norte*.

CIU·DAD TRU·JIL·LO (troo heel′·yō) A seaport, the capital of the Dominican Republic, formerly called *Santo Domingo*.

CIV·ET *noun* 1 A substance of musklike odor, secreted by certain glands of the civet-cat: used as a perfume. 2 A carnivore of Africa (genus *Viverra*) that secretes this substance; about the size of a fox and of a dark-gray color banded and spotted with black; also, its fur. also **CIVET-CAT**. See ZIBET. [<F. *civette* <At. *zabâd*]

CIV·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to a city, a citizen, or citizenship; civil. [<L. *civicus* <*civis*, citizen]

CIV·I·CISM (-sizm) *noun* 1 The principle of civil government; a system of government based on citizenship. 2 Faithfulness to or respect for regulations, duties, and forms of civic organization and government.

CIV·ICS *noun* The science of government.

CIV·IL *adj.* 1 Observing the social properties; decently polite; not rude. 2 Of or pertaining to civil or everyday life: distinguished from *ecclesiastical*, *naval*, *military*. 3 Pertaining to citizens or to the state, or to relations between the citizen and the state or between citizens, as regulated by law, belonging to private legal rights; established by law: distinguished from *criminal*, *political*, or *natural*; as, *civil* rights or *civil* death. 4 Occurring within the state or between citizens; intestine; as, *civil* war. 5 In accordance with the requirements of civilization; civilized. 6 Of or pertaining to civil law. See CIVIL LAW. See synonyms under POLITE. [<F. <L. *civilis* <*civis*, citizen] —**CIV·IL·LY** *adv.*

CIVIL DEATH The total deprivation of civil rights and standing, as by life imprisonment, etc.
CIVIL ENGINEER A professional engineer trained to design and build roads, bridges, tunnels, harbors, canals, docks, irrigation systems and other public works.
CI VIL IAN (-yun) *noun* 1 One who follows the pursuits of civil life, as distinguished from military, naval, or clerical. 2 [Obs.] One learned in the Roman or civil law. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a civilian or civil life.
CI VIL I TY *noun* [TIES (tiz) *pl.*] 1 The quality of being civil; courtesy; cold or formal politeness; also, a civil act or speech. 2 *pl.* The amenities of social life. See synonyms under FAVOR.
CIV I LI ZA' TION *noun* 1 The sum total of modern man's intellectual, social, and cultural progress. 2 A stage in the cultural development of any specific people, country, or geographical region; as, Greek *civilization*, Western *civilization*. See CULTURE.
CIV' I LIZE *tr. verb* [LIZED, -LIZ ING] To bring into a state of civilization; reclaim from savagery; educate. Also [Br.] **CIV' I LISE**. — **CIV' I LIZED** *adj.* — **CIV' I·LIZ ER** *noun.*
CIVIL LAW See under LAW.
CIVIL LIBERTY Freedom of the individual citizen from government control or restraint of, or interference with, his property, opinions, or affairs, except as the public good may require.
CIVIL LIST 1 That part of the revenue annually appropriated in the United States for the salaries and expenses of civil officers and the government; also, the body of such officers. 2 In Great Britain and elsewhere, the amount voted by the legislature for the personal and household expenses of the sovereign.
CIVIL MARRIAGE A marriage solemnized as a civil contract, as distinguished from an ecclesiastical marriage considered as a sacrament.
CIVIL RIGHTS Private, non-political privileges; specifically, exemption from involuntary servitude, as established by the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution and by certain acts of Congress.
CIVIL SERVANT One employed in the civil service.
CIVIL SERVICE The administrative departments of the public service that are neither military, naval, nor legislative.
CIVIL WAR War between parties of the same government, between states within a nation, between fellow citizens, etc.
Civil War See under WAR.
CIV ISM *noun* Devotion to the public weal; good citizenship; originally, devotion to the order established by the French Revolution in 1789.
CI VI TA VEC' CHI A (chee vi·tah·vĕk'·ki·ah) A seaport on the Tyrrhenian Sea, north of Rome.
¹CLAB BER *noun* Milk curdled by souring. — *verb* To curdle, as milk. [<Ir. *clabar*, sour thick milk]
²CLAB·BER *noun* Mire; mud. [<Ir. *clábar*]
CLACH AN (clăK'·un) *noun* [Scot.] A Highland hamlet; a village inn or a village church. Also **CLACH.** [<Gael.<*clach*, stone]
CLACK *verb* 1 To clap; rattle; hence, to babble; chatter. 2 To cackle, as a hen. 3 To utter heedlessly; tattle. — *noun* 1 A sharp, short, clapping sound, or something producing it. 2 Continual and confused talk; chatter. 3 [Pop.] The tongue: as, hold your *clack;* hence, a gossip. [Imitative; compare OE. *cleacian*, hurry] — **·ER** *noun.*
CLACK DISH A wooden dish, with a cover with which a clacking sound was made: formerly used by beggars seeking alms.
CLACK GOOSE The barnacle goose.
CLACK MAN NAN A county in east-central Scotland; the smallest in the British Isles, 54.6 square miles: also **CLACK·MAN NAN SHIRE**; also, its capital.
CLACK VALVE A valve hinged at one edge permitting flow of fluid in one direction only. See illustration under HYDRAULIC.
CLAD Past tense of CLOTHE. — *adj.* Clothed.
CLAD ODE *noun* A branch taking on the form and function of a leaf. Also **CLAD O·PHYLL.**
CLAG *verb* To clog. — *noun* A clog; clot.
CLAIM *tr. verb* 1 To demand on the ground of right; seek to obtain as due. 2 To maintain as a fact or truth; as, he *claims* to be of royal blood. 3 [Pop.] To contend; assert. 4 To require or deserve; as, the problem *claims* attention. 5 To take up and occupy (public land). See synonyms under ALLEGE, ASSERT, ASSUME, DEMAND. — *noun* 1 The demand for something as due or on the ground of right; the assertion of a right; a right or title. 2 An assertion, as of a fact. 3 A tract of government land, petitioned for, marked out, and claimed by a settler. 4 A piece of public land staked out by a miner to be worked by him. See synonyms under RIGHT. — **COURT OF CLAIMS** See under COURT. [<OF. *clamer* <L. *clamo*, call] — **CLAIM·A·BLE** *adj.* — **CLAIM ER** *noun.*
CLAIM·ANT *noun* One who makes a legal claim or asserts a right, title, etc.
CLAIMING RACE A horserace in which any horse entered is subject to the claim of right to buy for a given price, by any registrant starting a horse in that meeting.
CLAIM-JUMPER *noun* One who seizes another's claim.
CLAIR DE LUNE (duh lun) [F.] Literally, moonlight; specifically, in ceramics, a faint grayish-blue glaze applied to certain varieties of Chinese porcelain; also, the color. — **CLAIR-DE-LUNE** *adj.*
CLAIRE [F.] Same as CLARA.
CLAIR-OBSCURE Same as CHIAROSCURO. [<F. *clair-obscur*]
CLAIR·SCHACH (-shahK') *noun* An ancient Irish harp, especially a festival harp having from 29 to 58 strings. [<Ir. *clairseach*, harp]
CLAIR VOY·ANCE *noun* 1 The ability to see things not visible to the normal human eye; second sight. 2 Intuitive sagacity or perception; mind-reading. [<F.] — **CLAIR·VOY·ANT** *adj. & noun.*
CLAISE (clayz) *noun* [Scot.] Clothes. Also **CLAITHES.**
CLAITH *noun* [Scot.] Cloth.
CLAITH·ING (clāyth'-) *noun* [Scot.] Clothing.
¹CLAM *noun* 1 Any of various bivalve mollusks, especially the edible quahog *(Venus mercenaria)* of North Atlantic American coasts, and the **LONG** or **SOFT CLAM** *(Mya arenaria)* of the southern Atlantic coasts. 2 [Pop.] An uncommunicative person. — **GIANT CLAM** A huge bivalve mollusk *(Tridacna gigas)* of the Indian and Pacific islands; the shell may be over 3 feet in length and weigh more than 500 pounds.
— *intr. verb* [**CLAMMED, CLAM·MING**] To hunt for or dig clams. [<OE. *clamm*, clamp]
²CLAM *verb* [Prov. Eng.] 1 To be sticky or clammy; be damp or cold. 2 To smear with a sticky substance; glue or stick; as, to *clam* paper to the wall. — *adj.* [Pop.] Sticky. — *noun* Clamminess; cold dampness; also, a sticky substance. [<D. or LG. *klam*, sticky]
³CLAM *noun* A clamp, as of bricks. [<OE. *clamm*, grip, grasp]
⁴CLAM [Prov. Eng.] *noun* The simultaneous ringing of all the bells in a chime, hence, clangor; clamor. — *intr. verb* 1 To ring all the bells of a chime together. 2 To muffle or jangle a bell.
CLAM ANT *adj.* 1 Calling for help or remedy; crying; insistent. 2 Clamorous; resounding: a poetic usage. [<L. *clamo*, cry out]
CLAM A·TO' RI AL *adj.* Relating to a suborder *(Clamatores)* of raucous-voiced passerine birds, as the kingbirds.
CLAM BAKE *noun* 1 A picnic where roasted clams are the principal dish: especially common at the seashore in New England, where the clams, often with other articles of food, are usually cooked on hot stones, sometimes in a hole covered with seaweed; also, the meal served at such a picnic. 2 [Pop.] A radio broadcast that breaks down because of bad handling and mistakes of all kinds; any poor broadcast. 3 [Pop.] An informal gathering of swing musicians to improvise music for their own enjoyment.
CLAM·BER *intr. verb* To climb up, down, or along by using hands and feet; also, to climb by attaching tendrils, as certain vines. [Akin to CLIMB] — **·ER** *noun.*
CLAM JAM·FER·Y *noun* [Scot.] Rubbish; trumpery; a mob.
CLAM·MY *adj.* [**MI ER, ·MI EST**] 1 Damp and cold. 2 Soft and sticky. [<CLAM (sticky) + -Y] — **CLAM MI·LY** *adv.* — **CLAM·MI NESS** *noun.*
¹CLAM·OR *noun* 1 Any loud, repeated outcry, din, or noise; vociferation; noisy confusion of voices. 2 A continuous vehement objecting or demanding; public outcry. See synonyms under NOISE. — *verb* To make loud outcries or demands; vociferate; utter with loud outcry. Also [Br.] **CLAM OUR.** [<OF. <L. *clamo*, cry out] — **·ER** *noun.*
²CLAM·OR *verb* [Obs.] To stop the noise of; silence: often with *down*. Also **CLAM·OUR.** [<¹CLAM]
CLAM·OR·OUS *adj.* Making or made with clamor; noisy. See synonyms under NOISY. — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*
¹CLAMP *noun* A device for compressing, holding in position, or binding together two or more parts. — *tr. verb* To join or bind with or as with a clamp. [<D. *klamp*]
²CLAMP *intr. verb* To walk heavily; tramp. — *noun* A heavy tread; tramp. [Imitative]
³CLAMP *noun* 1 A brick-kiln with impervious walls. 2 A pile or heap, as of ore.
CLAMP·ER *noun* An attachment to prevent slipping on ice; a creeper.
CLAMP·ERS *noun pl.* [Scot.] Pliers.
CLAM·SHELL *noun* 1 The shell or half-shell of a clam. 2 A dredging box or bucket shaped and hinged like the shell of a clam.
CLAM·WORM *noun* Nereis.
CLAN *noun* 1 A united group of relatives, or families, having a common ancestor, one hereditary chieftain, and the same surname, especially in the Scottish Highlands. 2 A body of kindred related in only one line, the members of which do not intermarry, having its own council, property, religion, etc.; an exogamous subdivision of a tribe: also called *sib*. 3 A clique, or set of persons; a fraternity; club. See synonyms under CLASS. [<Gael. *clann*]

CLAN·DES·TINE (-tĭn) *adj.* Kept secret for a purpose; concealed; surreptitious; furtive; underhand. See synonyms under SECRET. [<L. *clandestinus* <*clam*, in secret] — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

CLANG *verb* To send forth; cause to send forth a resonant or loud metallic sound. — *noun* 1 A ringing sound, as of metal struck. 2 In acoustics, a tone with its overtones; acoustic color; timbre. 3 The ringing call of cranes or geese. [Cognate with G. *klang*, sound]

CLAN·GOR (klăng'·gur) *noun* Repeated clanging; a clanging or noisy ringing; clamor. — *intr. verb* To ring noisily; clang. Also [Br.] **CLAN·GOUR.** [<L. *clangor* <*clango*, clang] — **CLAN·GOR·OUS** *adj.* — **·OUS·LY** *adv.*

CLANK *noun* An abrupt, short, harsh, metallic sound. — *verb* To emit, or cause to emit, a clank. [Blend of CLANG and CLINK]

CLAN·NISH *adj.* Like a clan; disposed to cling together; bound by family tradition, class, or clan prejudice, etc.; narrow. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CLAN·SHIP *noun* Union under a chief.

CLANS·MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] A member of a clan or of the same clan.

CLAP *verb* [**CLAPPED** or **CLAPT, CLAP·PING**] 1 To strike together with a sharp, explosive sound; applaud by striking the hands together. 2 To place quickly or suddenly; slap; slam or bang. 3 To put, arrange, set, etc., with vigor; enter upon with alacrity. — **TO CLAP EYES ON** To see. — *noun* 1 A sharp sudden noise, as of two hard flat objects coming together. 2 The act of striking sharply together flatwise; as, a *clap* of the hands. 3 A sudden, but slight blow with the flat of the hand, a slap. 4 [Obs.] A sudden stroke or event. [<OE. *clæppan*]

CLAP *noun* [Pop.] Gonorrhea: usually with *the*, and often plural.

CLAP·BOARD (klăp'·bôrd *or* klăb'·urd) *noun* 1 A lapping weatherboard, usually with one edge thicker than the other. 2 A riven roofing board larger than a shingle. — *tr. verb* To cover with clapboards. [<LG. *klapp(holt)* + BOARD]

CLAP·PER *noun* 1 One who or that which claps, as the tongue of a bell, or either of a pair of sticks, bones, or the like, held between the fingers and struck together, as an accompaniment to music. 2 [Pop.] The tongue, also, the mouth.

CLAP'·PER·CLAW *verb* 1 [Obs.] To slap, scratch, and claw; attack with tooth and nail. 2 To scold vehemently.

CLAP-TRAP *noun* Any device, language, or conduct designed to evoke applause, cheap, sensational, or unworthy artifice.

CLAQUE (klăk; *F.* klahk) *noun* Hired applauders in a theater, hence, any set of persons conceiving to praise or applaud from interested motives. [<F.] — **CLAQU·ER** *noun.*

CLAR·A (klar'·uh, *Dan., D, Pg, Sp.* klah'·rah, *F.* klah·rah') A feminine personal name. [<L., famous]

CLAR·A·BEL'·LA (klar·-) *noun* An organ stop with open wooden pipes, giving a soft, sweet tone. [<L. *clarus*, clear, + *bellus*, pretty]

CLARE Diminutive of CLARA or CLARISSA.

— **CLARE, SAINT, OF ASSISI** A saint who founded the **ORDER OF ST. CLARE** for women in 1212. The nuns are forbidden to own any property and are called **POOR CLARES.**

CLARE A county in NW. Munster Province, Ireland (Irish); county seat, Ennis.

CLAR·ENCE (klăr'·) *noun* A double-seated four-wheeled closed carriage, usually having a glass front. [<Duke of Clarence, afterward William IV of England]

CLAR·ENCE (klăr'·) A masculine personal name.

— **CLARENCE, GEORGE, DUKE OF,** 1449–1478, brother of Edward IV and Richard III of England.

CLAR·EN·CEUX (-sü) *noun* In Great Britain, the second of the three provincial kings at arms, marshal of the funerals of baronets, knights, and esquires, south of the Trent River. Also **CLAR·EN·CIEUX.** [<Clarence, the ducal title of the son of Edward III, first duke of Clarence, <Clare, in Suffolk]

CLAR·EN·DON (klăr'·un·dun) *noun* A style of printing type having a somewhat heavy and condensed face.

CLAR·EN·DON (klăr'·), **EDWARD HYDE, EARL OF,** 1609–1674, English royalist statesman, historian, premier, and lord chancellor.

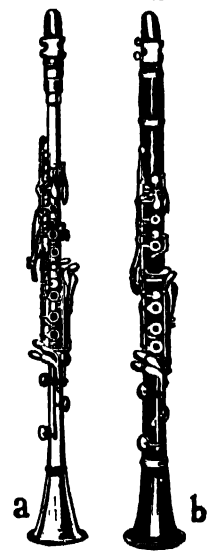
CLAR·ET (klăr'·) *noun* 1 Any red table wine of Bordeaux. 2 A loose color term for various shades ranging from ruby to a deep purplish-red. [<OF. <*clar*, clear]

CLAR·I·BEL (klăr'·) A feminine personal name. [<L., brightly fair]

CLAR·ICE (klăr'·ĭs) See CLARISSA.

CLAR'·I·FY *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To make clear or transparent; free from impurities. See synonyms under PURIFY. [<L. *clarus*, clear] — **CLAR·I·FI·CA'·TION** *noun* — **CLAR'·I·FI·ER** *noun.*

CLAR'·I·NET (klăr'·) *noun* 1 A wood-wind instrument, cylindrical, with bell mouth, having a single reed mouthpiece, fingerholes, and keys. Clarinets are made in various keys and sizes: those in B♭ and A are used in both orchestras and bands; those in C and E♭ are used in bands only. 2 An organ stop having the sound of a clarinet. Also **CLAR·I·O·NET.** — **BASS CLARINET** A large clarinet pitched an octave lower than the common B♭ clarinet. [<F. *clarinette*] — **CLAR·I·NET·IST** or **·TIST** *noun.*



CLARINETS
a Metal. *b* Wood.

CLAR·I·ON (klăr'·) *noun* 1 A small trumpet. 2 The sound of a trumpet, or any sound resembling it. — *verb* To proclaim with or as with a clarion; blow a clarion. — *adj.* Shrill; clear. [<OF. <L. *clarus*, clear]

CLA·RIS·SA (cluh·rĭs'·uh; *G., It.* klah·rees'·ah) A feminine personal name. Also **CLAR·ICE** (klăr'·ĭs). [<L., making famous]

CLA·RISSE (clah·rees') [F.] 1 Same as CLARISSA. 2 Same as POOR CLARE.

CLAR·I·TY (klăr'·) *noun* Clearness as of sight, language, understanding, etc.

CLARK, GEORGE ROGERS, 1752–1818, American soldier and pioneer. — **WILLIAM,** 1770–1838, brother of George Rogers; with Meriwether Lewis, led expedition to Columbia River, 1804–1806. — **MARK WAYNE,** born 1896, American lieutenant general in World War II.

CLA·RO (clah'·) *adj.* [Sp.] Light in color and (usually) mild: said of cigars.

CLART·Y *adj.* [**CLART·I·ER, CLART·I·EST**] [Prov. Eng.] Dirty; sticky.

CLA·RY *noun* Any of several species of *Salvia* or sage; especially: *S. sclarea*, the common clary, a native of Italy, Syria, etc.; *S. verbenaca*, the wild English or vervain clary. [<F. *sclarée* <LL. *sclarea*]

CLASH *verb* To strike together with a clash; collide; conflict; be in opposition; interfere. — *noun* A confused resounding metallic noise, as of striking or colliding; collision; conflict; opposition. See synonyms under COLLISION. [Blend of CLAP and DASH]

CLASP *noun* 1 A fastening by which things are bound together. 2 A firm grasp or embrace. 3 A small bar affixed to the ribbon of a military decoration: a **BATTLE CLASP** designates the campaign in which the wearer has taken part, a **SERVICE CLASP** the country in which he has served. See synonyms under LOCK. — *tr. verb* 1 To take hold of with an encircling grasp; embrace; fasten with or as with a clasp. 2 To grasp firmly in or with the hand. See synonyms under CATCH, EMBRACE, GRASP. [<ME. *clapsen*; akin to CLIP]

CLASP·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which clasps. 2 One of the paired organs accessory to copulation in various animals, as the external genital organs in male insects, etc. 3 One of the grooved cartilaginous appendages to the ventral fins of sharks, rays, etc.

CLASP KNIFE A knife, the blade of which folds into the handle.

CLASS *noun* 1 A number or body of persons with common characteristics; as, the educated *class*. 2 Social rank; caste. 3 A group of students under one teacher, or pursuing a study together; a group of students in a school or college having the same standing and graduating together. 4 A group of plants or animals standing below a phylum and above an order. 5 A number of objects, facts, or events having common accidental or essential properties; a set; kind. 6 A grading according to quality, value, or rank; as, first-*class* mail; to travel second-*class*. 7 [Pop.] Superiority; elegance. — **THE CLASSES** The wealthier, more educated, or higher social classes.

— *tr. verb* To arrange or group according to common characteristics or properties; assign to a class; classify. [<F. *classe* <L. *classis*]

Synonyms (noun): association, caste, circle, clan, clique, club, company, coterie, grade, order, rank, set. A *caste* is hereditary; a *class* may be independent of lineage or descent; membership in a *caste* is normally for life, and hereditary; membership in a *class* may be very transient; a religious and ceremonial sacredness attaches to the *caste*, but not to the *class*. *Grade* implies some regular scale of valuation; as, the coarser and finer *grades* of wool. A *coterie* is a small company of persons of similar tastes. A *clique* is always fractional, implying some greater gathering of which it is a part; the *association* breaks up into *cliques*. A *set*, while exclusive, is more intensive than a *clique*, and chiefly of persons who are united by common social station, etc. *Circle* is similar in meaning to *set*, but of wider application; we speak of scientific as well as of social *circles*.

CLASS-CONSCIOUSNESS *noun* Awareness among a social group of its own nature, interests, and unity. — **CLASS-CONSCIOUS** *adj.*

CLASS DAY A day set apart, during school or college commencements, for exercises and ceremonies relating to and conducted by the graduating class.

CLAS·SIC *adj.* 1 Belonging to the first class or rank in literature or art; also, pertaining to standard and authoritative principles and forms in art, literature, music, etc. 2 Connected with or made famous by the ancient Greek or Latin authors. Compare ROMANTIC. 3 Finished; finely chiseled; as, a *classic* profile. 4 Having literary or historical traditions; as, *classic* lands.
— *noun* 1 A standard work of literature or art, as of Greek or Roman genius. 2 One who is familiar with classical literature. 3 Any author whose work is generally accepted as being a standard of excellence. — **THE CLASSICS** Greek and Roman literature and authors. See synonyms under PURE. [<L. *classicus*, of the first rank]

CLASS·I·CAL *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of ancient Greek and Roman art and literature. 2 Learned in, or based on Greek and Latin; as, a *classical* education, a *classical* scholar. 3 Formal; finished; polished; modeled after Greek and Roman forms: opposed to *romantic*. 4 Being of or modeled after the best in art, music, or literature. 5 Following strict and established musical form, as a fugue or sonata; also, composed by the great masters. — **·LY** *adv.*

CLAS·SI·CAL·ISM *noun* 1 Adherence to, imitation or knowledge of Greek or Roman art, literature, or antiquities. 2 Classicism.

CLAS·SI·CAL′·I·TY *noun* 1 The quality of being classical. 2 An instance, exemplification, or piece of classicality; a classical characteristic. 3 Classicism. Also **CLAS·SI·CAL·NESS.**

CLAS·SI·CISM (-sĭzm) *noun* 1 Classic principles and style. 2 Any idiom found in the classics. 3 Adherence to or imitation of the classic style in literature or art. Compare ROMANTICISM. 4 Classical scholarship.

CLAS·SI·CIST *noun* One versed in the classics; an adherent or imitator of classic style.

CLAS′·SI·CIZE *verb* [·CIZED, ·CIZ·ING] To make classic; affect the classic style.

CLAS′·SI FI·CA·TO·RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to classification; taxonomical.

CLAS′·SI·FY *tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To arrange or put in a class or classes on the basis of resemblances and differences; specifically, to assign, as a soldier or a sailor, to some branch of military service for which his ability, education, etc., qualify him. [<L. *classis*, class, + -FY] — **CLAS′·SI FI·A·BLE** *adj.* — **CLAS·SI·FI·CA′·TION, CLAS′·SI·FI·ER** *noun.*

CLAS·SIS *noun* [CLAS·SES *pl.*] A court in the Dutch and German Reformed churches, composed of ministers and ruling elders; also, the district it represents. [<L.]

CLASS·MATE *noun* A member of the same class in school or college.

CLASS·ROOM *noun* A room allotted to a certain class in a school; also, a room in a school or college in which recitations and lectures are held.

CLASS STRUGGLE The conflict between classes in society, particularly the economic struggle for power between employers, as a general class or group, and employees.

CLAS·Y *adj.* [Pop.] [CLASS·I·ER, CLASS·I·EST] Grand; elegant.

CLAS·TIC *adj.* 1 Breaking, or separating into parts; that may be taken apart; as, a *clastic* model. 2 In geology, composed of fragments, especially of preexisting rocks: distinguished from *crystalline*. [<Gr. *klastos*, broken]

CLAT·TER *verb* 1 To make a rattling noise. 2 To utter in a chattering manner. 3 To chatter; tattle. — *noun* A rattling noise; noisy talk; chatter. See synonyms under NOISE. [<OE. *clatrung*, clattering] — **·ER** *noun.*

Claude (clawd; *F.* clōd) A masculine personal name: same as CLAUDIUS.

Claude Lorrain See LORRAIN, CLAUDE.

Clau·di·a (claw′·dĭ·uh; *D., G., It., Sp., Sw.* clow′·dĭ·ah) A feminine personal name: feminine of CLAUDIUS.

Clau·di·an *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Roman emperors of the Claudius family (Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero, A.D. 14–68).

Clau·di·an, 365–408, Egypto-Roman epic poet. Also [L.] **Clau·di·us Clau·di·a′·nus.**

Clau′·di·cant *adj.* Limping; lame. [<L. *claudeo*, limp]

Clau·dine (clō·deen′) [F.] Same as CLAUDIA.

Clau·di·us (claw′·dĭ·ŭs; *Dan., D., G., Sw.* clow′·dĭ·o͝os) A masculine personal name. Also [It., Sp.] **Clau·di·o** (clow′·dee·ō). [<L., lame]
— **Claudius, Appius,** Roman decemvir: see APPIUS.
— **Claudius I, Tiberius Claudius Drusus,** 10 B.C.–A.D. 54; Roman emperor, 41–54; successor of Caligula.
— **Claudius II, Marcus Aurelius Claudius,** 214–270; Roman emperor, 268–270.
— **Claudius** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, king of Denmark, Hamlet's stepfather and uncle.

Claudius, Matthias, "The Messenger of Wandsbeck," 1740–1815, German poet.

CLAUGHT (clawKt) [Scot.] *tr. verb* To seize; clutch. — *noun* 1 A grasp; clutch. 2 A handful.

CLAUSE (clawz) *noun* 1 A distinct part of a composition, as a paragraph or article. 2 A separate statement or proviso in a legal or state document. 3 A group of words containing a subject and predicate, but forming a subordinate part of a compound or complex sentence: distinguished from *phrase*. — **PRINCIPAL CLAUSE** The clause which contains the main predication of a sentence. — **RELATIVE CLAUSE** A subordinate clause introduced by a relative pronoun. — **SUBORDINATE CLAUSE** A clause which has the effect of a noun, adjective, or adverb in the structure of a sentence. [<L. *clausus* <*claudo*, close] — **CLAUS·AL** *adj.*

Clau·se·witz (clow′·zuh·vits), **Karl von,** 1780–1831, Prussian general; military writer.

CLAUS TRAL (claws′–) *adj.* Cloistral.

CLAUS·TRO·PHO′·BI·A *noun* Morbid fear of enclosed or confined places; fear of being locked in; also called *clithrophobia*. [<L. *claustrum*, a closed place, + -PHOBIA] — **CLAUS·TRO·PHO′·BIC** *adj.*

CLAU·SU·RA *noun* In the Roman Catholic Church, the rule which separates part of a monastery or convent from outsiders.

CLAUT (clawt) [Scot.] *noun* A rake, hoe, or the like; hence, a grasping clutch. 2 A handful; also, a lump or piece. — *tr. verb* To scratch; scrape; rake.

CLA·VATE *adj.* Club-shaped. Also **CLA·VAT·ED.** [<L. *clava*, club] — **·LY** *adv.*

CLAVE [Obs.] Past tense of CLEAVE.

CLAV·E·CIN *noun* A harpsichord. [<F.] — **CLAV·E·CIN·IST** *noun.*

CLA·VER *tr. verb* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To talk idly; gossip. — *noun* Foolish or empty talk; gossip.

Clav·er house (clāv′·ur·us *or* cla′·vūrs) See DUNDEE.

CLAV I CHORD (-kōrd) *noun* A keyboard instrument whose tones are produced by the blow of brass pins on horizontal strings; a forerunner of the piano. [<L. *clavis*, key, + *chorda*, chord]

CLAV·I·CLE *noun* The bone connecting the shoulder blade and breast bone; collar bone. [<L. *clavicula* <*clavis*, key] — **CLA·VIC U·LAR** *adj.*

CLAV I·CORN *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or belonging to a superfamily of beetles (*Staphylinoidea*, formerly *Clavicornia*) having club-shaped antennæ. — **CLAV·I·COR′·NATE** *adj.*

CLA·VI ER (clā′·ví·ur *or* cluh·veer′) *noun* 1 A keyboard. 2 Any keyboard stringed instrument, as a clavichord, piano, etc. 3 A soundless instrument with a piano keyboard: used for the perfection of technique.

CLAV′·I FORM *adj.* Club-shaped; clavate. [<L. *clava*, club, + -FORM]

CLAW *noun* 1 A sharp, usually curved, horny nail on the toe of a bird, mammal, or reptile; a limb terminating in a claw or pincers, as in certain insects and crustaceans, anything sharp and hooked. 2 A stroke, clutch, or scratch from or as with claws.
— *tr. verb* To tear, scratch, dig, pull, etc., as with claws; use the claws or nails. [<OE. *clawu*]

CLAW HAMMER 1 A hammer with claws for drawing nails. See illustration under HAMMER. 2 [Pop.] A swallowtail coat or dress coat: from its shape.

CLAW HATCHET A hatchet having the head cleft at one end. See illustration under HATCHET.

CLAY *noun* 1 A common earth of various colors, compact and brittle when dry, but plastic and tenacious when wet. It is a hydrous aluminum silicate, generally mixed with powdered feldspar, quartz, sand, iron, oxides, and various other minerals. 2 Earth in general; the human body. See synonyms under BODY.
— *tr. verb* To cover, mix, or treat with clay. [<OE. *clæg*] — **·ISH** *adj.*

Clay, Henry, 1777–1852, American statesman and orator.

CLAY BANK *noun* 1 A bank of clay: also **CLAY·BLUFF.** 2 A yellowish-brown color. 3 A horse of that color.

CLAY-EATER *noun* A person who eats clay; specifically, a poor white of North or South Carolina. Compare GEOPHAGY.

CLAY·EY *adj.* [CLAY·I·ER, CLAY·I·EST] Of, abounding in, the color of, like, covered, or mixed with clay.

CLAY·MORE *noun* A double-edged broadsword of the Scottish Highlanders. [<Gael. *claidheamh*, sword, + *mor*, great]

CLAY PIGEON In trapshooting, a saucer-shaped disk of some brittle material, as baked clay, projected from a trap as a flying target.

CLAY STONE 1 One of the concretionary nodules found in alluvial clay. 2 A dull-colored igneous rock containing feldspar and clay in a compact mass.

Clay·ton, John Middleton, 1796–1856, American lawyer and statesman.

CLAY·TO·NI·A *noun* One of a genus (*Claytonia*) of low herbs of the purslane family: also called *springbeauty*. [<John Clayton, 1693–1773, botanist, of Virginia]

·CLE *suffix* Small; minute; as in *particle*, a minute part *corpuscle*, a minute body. [<F. <L. *culus*. See -CULE]

CLEAN *adj.* 1 Free from dirt, soil, impurity, or defilement;

unblemished; pure; also, ginned; as, *clean* cotton. **2** Free from bungling; dexterous; complete; as, he's a *clean* shot. **3** Well-proportioned; symmetrical. **4** Ceremonially pure; conforming to the ceremonial law. **5** Completely cleared or rid of something. **6** Having no imperfection; perfect; whole. **7** Clear; as, a *clean* title to land, a *clean* hundred dollars. **8** In baseball, without error. —**THE CLEAN THING** Honorable action.

—*verb* To free from dirt, soil, or impurities; remove dirt. —**TO CLEAN OUT** **1** To clear of trash or rubbish. **2** To force out, overcome; as, to *clean* the gangsters *out* of town. **3** To empty (a place) of contents or occupants; as, the crowd *cleaned out* the store. **4** To leave without money; as, the depression *cleaned* him *out*. —**TO CLEAN UP** **1** To remove dirt; put in order; as, today we *clean up*. **2** To obtain; get. **3** To defeat; as, to *clean up* the enemy. **4** To remove undesirable persons or scandalous activities from; as, to *clean up* politics.

—*adv.* In a clean manner; unqualifiedly; wholly. [<OE. *clane*, clear, pure] —**CLEAN A BLE** *adj.* —**CLEAN·NESS** *noun.*

CLEAN-CUT *adj.* Cut with smooth edge or surface; made with skill and neatness; hence, of a person, having sharply defined features or form.

CLEAN ER *noun* One who or that which cleans; especially, any substance or mechanical device which removes dirt.

CLEAN LY (klen'-) *adj.* **1** Habitually and carefully clean; neat; tidy; clean. **2** Cleansing. —*adv.* In a clean manner. —**CLEAN LI NESS** *noun.*

CLEANSE (klenz) *tr. verb* [**CLEANSED, CLEANS ING**] To free from dirt or defilement; clean; purge. [<OE. *clensian* <*clane*, clean] —**CLEANS ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: brush, clean, disinfect, dust, mop, purify, rinse, scour, scrub, sponge, sweep, wash, wipe. *Cleanse* implies a worse condition to start from, and more to do, than *clean*; as, Hercules *cleansed* the Augean stables. *Cleanse* and *purify* are used extensively in a moral sense; *wash* in that sense is archaic. See AMEND, PURIFY. *Antonyms*: befoul, besmear, besmirch, bespatter, contaminate, corrupt, defile, deprave, pollute, soil, spoil, stain, sully, taint, vitiate.

CLE AN THES (-theez) Greek Stoic philosopher of third century B.C.

CLEAN-UP *noun* **1** A big financial success. **2** In mining, the periodic collecting of gold or other mineral from the gravel in the sluices.

CLEAR *adj.* **1** Free from anything that dims or darkens; light, unclouded, distinct; intelligible. **2** Able to see, discern, or discriminate; as, a *clear* mind. **3** Free from obstruction or hindrance. **4** Free from encumbrance, responsibility, or guilt. **5** Free from adulteration, defect, or blemish. **6** Without deduction; net. **7** Undisturbed; serene. **8** Plain; evident. **9** Free from uncertainty. **10** Without flaws or imperfections, as lumber or shingles.

—*verb* **1** To make or become free from fog, cloud, obscurity or entanglement; brighten, clarify. **2** To free from encumbrances, accusations, etc.; disencumber; acquit. **3** To gain over and above expenses; also, to settle accounts. **4** To obtain or give clearance for (a ship); also, to take out clearance papers. **5** To pass without touching. **6** To free from doubt or ambiguity. **7** To liberate from pecuniary obligation by payment. **8** To remove (obstructions or the like) in making something clear. **9** To pass through the clearing-house. **10** To pass away, as a mist or fog. —**TO CLEAR IN** or **INWARD** To discharge cargo. —**TO CLEAR OUT** **1** To leave port, as a ship. **2** To empty. **3** To make room; be off, get out. —**TO CLEAR UP** **1** To grow fair, become fine: said of the weather. **2** To free from confusion, mystery, or obligation.

—*adv.* Wholly, completely; quite; clearly; plainly.

—*noun* **1** Unbroken or unobstructed distance or space; clearance. **2** Inside measurements, from boundary to boundary. —**IN THE CLEAR** In plain language, not written in code or cipher: said of military messages. [<F. *clair* <L. *clarus*, clear] —**CLEAR·A BLE** *adj.* —**CLEAR LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): apparent, diaphanous, distinct, evident, explicit, intelligible, limpid, lucid, manifest, obvious, pellucid, perspicuous, plain, straightforward, translucent, transparent, unadorned, unambiguous, unequivocal, unmistakable. A substance is said to be *clear* that offers no impediment to vision, is not dim, dark, or obscure; *transparent*, when objects are readily seen through it, we speak of a stream as *clear* when we think of the water itself, as *transparent* with reference to the ease with which we see the pebbles at the bottom. *Clear* is said of that which comes to the senses without dimness, dulness, obstruction, or obscurity; hence, the word is used for that which is free from any kind of obstruction; as, a *clear* field. *Lucid* and *pellucid* refer to a shining clearness, as of crystal. *Translucent* is less than *transparent*; a *translucent* body allows light to pass through, but may not permit forms and colors to be distinguished. *Limpid* refers to a liquid clearness, or that which suggests it; as, *limpid* streams. That which is *distinct* is well-defined, as in outline. That is *plain* which is level to the thought, so that one goes straight on without difficulty or hindrance; as, *plain* language; a *plain* statement. *Perspicuous* is often equivalent to *plain*, but *plain* never wholly loses the meaning of *unadorned*, so that we can say the style is *perspicuous* even if highly ornate, when we could not call it at once ornate and *plain*. Compare APPARENT, BLANK, EVIDENT, FINE, FREE, INNOCENT, MANIFEST, PLAIN, PURE, SURE, VIVID. *Antonyms*: ambiguous, cloudy, dim, dubious, foggy, indistinct, mysterious, obscure, opaque, turbid, unintelligible, vague.

CLEAR, CAPE The southernmost point of Ireland; on Clear Island, Cork County.

CLEAR ANCE *noun* **1** The act or process of clearing. **2** A certificate permitting a vessel to sail, also, the obtaining or granting of such permission. **3** The space by which a moving machine or part clears something. **4** The passage of checks, bank drafts, etc., through the clearing-house.

CLE AR CHUS (-kus) Spartan general of the fifth century B.C., treacherously killed by Persians in 401 B.C.

CLEAR CUT *adj.* **1** Distinctly and sharply outlined. **2** Concise; plainly put.

CLEAR-EYED *adj.* Having bright, clear eyes; keen-sighted; hence, acute, wise.

CLEAR GRIT The genuine stuff; courage; fine character; unbreakable spirit, as, our men showed *clear grit*.

CLEAR-HEADED *adj.* Not mentally confused or befogged; clear in understanding, sensible. —**·NESS** *noun.*

CLEAR ING *noun* **1** A making or becoming clear. **2** That which is clear or cleared, a tract of cleared land. **3** The settlement of balances between banks arising from the interchange of checks, drafts, etc., carried on at a clearing-house; hence, **CLEAR INGS**, the total of checks, drafts, etc., presented daily at a clearing house.

CLEARING-HOUSE *noun* An office where bankers exchange drafts and checks and adjust balances.

CLEAR NESS *noun* **1** The state or quality of being clear; distinctness to sight or understanding; also, transparence. **2** In rhetoric, that property of style by means of which thought is so presented as to be immediately understood, depending on precision and simplicity of diction and sentence structure.

CLEAR-SIGHTED *adj.* Of keen vision, physical or mental; having accurate perception and good judgment; discerning.

CLEAR STARCH *tr. verb* To stiffen with clear or pure starch. —**CLEAR'·STARCH ER** *noun.*

CLEAR'-STO RY Same as CLERESTORY.

CLEAR TEXT Plain text.

CLEAR THROUGH Entirely; as, honest *clear through*.

CLEAR WEED *noun* Richweed.

CLEAR WING *noun* A day-flying moth of the families *Aegeriidæ* or *Sphingida* with nearly transparent wings.

CLEAT *noun* **1** A strip of wood or iron fastened across a surface, or nailed against a wall, to strengthen, support, or prevent slipping. **2** A piece of metal or wood with arms, usually fastened in place by a bolt, on which to belay a rope; a wedgelike piece of wood fastened to a spar to keep rigging from slipping up or down. **3** A piece of metal or leather fastened to the underside of a shoe to prevent slipping; used by athletes; also, a spurlike attachment used to grip a pole or tree in climbing.

—*tr. verb* To furnish or strengthen with a cleat or cleats. [<CLOT]

CLEAV·AGE (-ij) *noun* **1** A cleaving or being cleft; a split; cleft; division. **2** A tendency in certain rocks or crystals to divide or split in certain directions. **3** The process of division of a fertilized ovum by which the original single cell becomes a mass of smaller cells.

CLEAVE *verb* [**CLEFT** or **CLOVE** or **CLAVE, CLEFT** or **CLO VEN** or **CLEAVED, CLEAV ING**] **1** To divide along natural lines; split; divide forcibly; cut through; sunder. **2** To make by cutting or hewing. **3** To make one's way, pass through; penetrate. [<OE. *cleofan*] —**CLEAV A BLE** *adj.*

CLEAVE *intr. verb* [**CLEAVED, CLEAVED** or (Obs) **CLAVE, CLEAV ING**] To stick fast; cling; adhere. [<OE. *clifian, cleofian*]

CLEAV ER *noun* One who or that which cleaves; a butcher's chopper.

CLEAV·ERS *noun pl.* A species of bedstraw (genus *Galium*), so called because of the hooked prickles on stem and fruit; formerly used for stuffing mattresses; also called *catchweed*.

CLECK *verb* [Scot.] To hatch, as chickens; litter. [<ON. *klekja*]
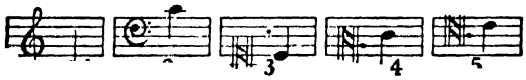
CLECK IN *noun* A brood; litter.

CLE DON·ISM *noun* Avoidance of the use of words considered ominous or unlucky; the practice of using euphemisms. [<Gr. *kēnōs*, omen]

CLEED [Scot.] *tr. verb* To shelter; clothe. —*noun* A garment; dress.

CLEEK *verb* [Scot.] To clutch; hook; hence, to marry. —*noun* **1** A large hook; a crooked staff. **2** A golf club with an iron head. [<OE. *clycan*, clutch]

CLEF *noun* In musical notation, a character placed upon the staff to determine the pitch: namely, **TREBLE** or **G CLEF**, **BASS** or **F CLEF**, and the **C CLEF** of ancient music. [<F.]



CLEF

Shown in middle C in the various clefs.
1 G (treble). 3 C (soprano). 5 C (tenor).
2 F (bass). 4 C (alto).

CLEFT *adj.* 1 Divided partially or completely. 2 In botany, divided about half-way down: said of leaves. — *noun* 1 An opening made by cleaving; a fissure in a rock; crevice; rift. 2 A chap or crack in the human skin. 3 The space between the two parts of a horse's foot. See synonyms under **BREACH**. [<CLEAVE]

CLEFT PALATE A congenital fissure of the roof of the mouth.

CLEIST-, CLEISTO Combining forms from Greek *kleistos*, closed, as in *cleistogamous*.

CLEIS THE NES (klīs'-thi-neez) Athenian statesman of the sixth century B.C. Also spelled *Clisthenes*.

CLEIS TOG A MOUS (klīs-tŏg'-uh-mus) *adj.* Closed or non-expanding and self-fertilizing: said of certain closed flowers, as some violets: also spelled *clistogamous*. Also **CLEIS TO GAM' IC**.

CLEIS TOG A MY *noun* Self fertilization; self-pollination.

CLEM A TIS *noun* A plant, or its flower, of a large genus (*Clematis*) of perennial plants or vines of the crowfoot family. [<Gr. *klēmatis* <*klema*, vine]

CLE MEN CEAU (kluh-mahN-so'), **GEORGES EUGÈNE**, 1841–1929, French statesman; premier during World War I.

CLEM EN CY *noun* [**CIES** *pl.*] Mildness, especially toward offenders; leniency; mercy, also, mildness of climate, weather, etc. See synonyms under **MERCY**. [<L. *clemens*, mild]

CLEM ENS, SAMUEL LANGHORNE See TWAIN, MARK.

CLEM ENT *adj.* Lenient; merciful, also, of weather, mild or pleasant. See synonyms under **HUMANE**. — **-LY** *adv.*

CLEM ENT 1 A masculine personal name. 2 The appellation of 17 popes. Also [F.] **CLÉ MENT** (klā-mahN'), [It., Sp.] **CLE MEN TE** (klā-mĕn'-teh), [Dan., D., G.] **CLE MENS** (klā'-mĕns). [<L., merciful]

— **CLEMENT V**, died 1314, pope, 1305–1314 who removed the papal seat to Avignon, 1309.

— **CLEMENT VII, GIULIO DE' MEDICI**, 1478?–1534, pope, 1523–1534, who by a bull against Henry VIII caused the severance of the English church from Rome.

— **CLEMENT XIV**, 1705–1774, pope, 1769–1794, who decreed the suppression of the Jesuits, 1773.

— **CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA**, 150?–220?, Greek Christian father and writer.

CLEM EN TI' NA A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **CLE MEN TINE** (klā-mahN-teen'), [G.] **CLE MEN TI NE** (klā-mun-tee'-nuh). [Feminine of CLEMENT]

CLEM EN TINE (-tīn) *adj.* Of or pertaining to any of several church fathers and popes named Clement.

CLENCH *tr. verb* 1 To grasp or grip firmly. 2 To close tightly or lock, as the fist or teeth. 3 To clinch. — *noun* A clenching; firm grip; clinch. [Compare OE. *beclencan*, hold fast]

CLE O BU' LUS (-bū'-lŭs) Greek lyric poet of the sixth century B.C.; one of the Seven Sages.

CLE O ME *noun* A large genus of woody or herbaceous plants of the caper family, with simple or 5- to 7-foliolate leaves, and solitary or racemose, often showy, white, yellow, or purple flowers. [<L., a certain plant]

CLE OM E NES (-mēz), died 220 B.C., king of Sparta.

CLE ON Athenian demagog of the fifth century B.C.

CLE O PA' TRA (-pay'-truh *or* -pāt'-ruh *or* -pah'-truh), 69–30 B.C., queen of Egypt.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE The popular name for either of two Egyptian obelisks, one in New York City, the other in London, England.

CLE OS TRA TUS, died 432 B.C., Greek astronomer.

CLEPE *tr. verb* [Obs.] [**CLEPED** or **CLEPT** (clept), **CLEP ING**] To name; call; in the past tense also spelled *yclepe*, *yclept*. [<OE. *clepian*]

CLEP SY DRA (-sī-druh) *noun* [**DRÆ** (dree) *pl.*] An ancient instrument for measuring time by the regulated flow of water; a water clock.

CLEP TO MA' NI A Same as **KLEPTOMANIA**.

CLERE'-STO RY *noun* 1 The highest story of the nave and choir of a church, with windows opening above the aisle roofs, etc. 2 A similar story or elevated part in the roofs of other structures. Also **CLERE'-STO REY**; sometimes spelled *clearstory*.

CLER GY (clur'-jī) *noun* [**CLER GIES** (-jīz) *pl.*] The whole body of men set apart by ordination for the service of God ... the Christian church: distinguished from *laity*; in England, usually, the ministers of the Established Church. This word is properly collective, and should not be used to indicate individuals. — **REGULAR CLERGY** The body of ecclesiastics of the Roman Catholic Church bound by monastic rules: distinguished from **SECULAR CLERGY**, those not bound by such rules. [<OF. *clergie* <Gr. *klērikos*, clerical]

CLER GY MAN *noun* [**-MEN** *pl.*] One of the clergy; an ordained Christian minister.

CLER IC (clĕr'-) *adj.* Clerical. — *noun* A clerk in holy orders: used instead of *clerk* to avoid ambiguity. [<OE. <L. *clericus*]

CLER I CAL (clĕr'-) *adj.* 1 Of, belonging to, or characterizing the clergy. 2 Of or pertaining to a clerk or penmanship; composed of clerks; as, a *clerical* staff. — *noun* 1 A cleric. 2 One of a party seeking to preserve or extend the authority of the church in social or political matters. — **CLER I CAL LY** *adv.*

CLER I CAL ISM *noun* The principle or policy of clerical control over education, marriage laws, public charities, etc. — **CLER I CAL IST** *adj. & noun.*

CLER I SY (clĕr'-) *noun* The literate, or well-educated class. [<LL. *clericia*]

CLERK (clurk; *Br.* clark) *noun* 1 An officer or employee of a court, legislative body, corporation, society, commercial establishment, or the like, charged with the care of its records, correspondence, and accounts; a secretary. 2 A salesman or saleswoman in a store. 3 A hotel employee who assigns guests to their rooms. 4 In the Anglican Church, one who leads in the responses. 5 [Obs.] A clergyman or cleric; anciently, any person who could read or write.

— *intr. verb* To act as clerk. [<OE. *clerc* <CLERIC] — **CLERK LI NESS** *noun.* — **CLERK LY** *adj. & adv.* — **CLERK SHIP** *noun*

CLER MONT-FER RAND (clĕr-mawN'-fĕ-rahN') An ancient manufacturing city of central France.

CLEVE ITE *noun* A radioactive variety of uraninite that is rich in uranium oxide and contains yttrium earths and helium. [<Per Cleve, 1840–1905, Swedish chemist]

CLEVE LAND A commercial and industrial city in NE. Ohio on Lake Erie.

CLEVE LAND, (STEPHEN) GROVER, 1837–1908, American statesman, president of the United States, 1885–89, 1893–97.

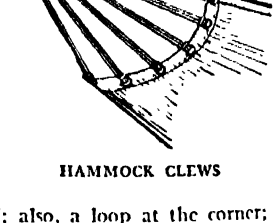
CLEV ER *adj.* 1 Ready and adroit with hand or brain; dexterous; capable; quick-witted; talented. 2 [Pop.] Good-natured; obliging. 3 Finely built, well-trained, as a horse. 4 [Local] Honest. 5 [Obs.] Handy; convenient; agreeable. — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: able, adroit, apt, bright, capable, dexterous, expert, gifted, happy, ingenious, intellectual, intelligent, keen, knowing, quick, quick-witted, sharp, skilful, smart, talented. *Clever*, as used in England, implies an aptitude for study or learning, and for excellent while not preeminent mental achievement. The early New England usage as implying simple and weak good nature has largely affected the use of the word throughout the United States. *Smart*, indicating dashing ability, is now coming to have a suggestion of unscrupulousness, similar to that of the word *sharp*. The discriminating use of such words as *able*, *gifted*, *talented*, etc., is preferable to an excessive use of the word *clever*. Compare ABILITY, ACUMEN, BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT, KNOWING. *Antonyms*: awkward, bungling, clumsy, dull, foolish, idiotic, ignorant, senseless, slow, stupid, thick-headed, witless.

CLEVER YOUNGEST SON See YOUNGEST SON.

CLEV IS *noun* A U-shaped or stirrup-shaped piece of iron for attaching the draft chain to the end of a plow beam, wagon tongue, whiffletree, etc. [<CLEAVE (divide)]

CLEW *noun* 1 A thread that guides through a maze; hence, something that leads to the solution of a mystery: in this sense now spelled *clue*. 2 A lower corner of a square sail or the lower aft corner of a fore-and-aft sail; also, a loop at the corner; also, in the plural, the small cords by which one end of a hammock is slung. 3 A ball of yarn, thread, or the like. — *tr. verb* 1 To move or fasten by or as by a clew or clew line. 2 To coil into a ball; roll up into a bunch. [<OE. *cliwen*]



HAMMOCK CLEWS

CLEW LINE A rope by which the clew of a sail is run up to the yards.

CLI CHÉ (clee-shāy') *noun* 1 An electrotype or stereotype plate. 2 A printing block made by the half-tone or similar process. 3 Figuratively, a fixed or stereotyped expression which has lost its significance through frequent repetition. [<F.]

CLI CHY (clee-shee') A manufacturing town, a suburb of Paris, France. Also **CLI CHY-LA-GA RENNE** (-lah-gah rĕn').

CLICK *noun* 1 A short, sharp, or dull metallic sound, as that made by the latch of a door. 2 A detent or stop; a pawl.

3 An articulation occurring in the Hottentot and Bushman languages, produced by the sudden withdrawal of the tip or side of the tongue from the teeth or palate. 4 The trip, in wrestling, in which an opponent's foot is knocked from under him.
—*verb* 1 To produce, or cause to produce, a click or clicks. 2 To suit exactly; fit in with; agree. 3 To be lucky; be a success; as, the show *clicked*. [Imitative] — **CLICK·ER** *noun*.

CLICK BEETLE An elaterid beetle; a snapping beetle.

CLI·ENT *noun* 1 One in whose interest a lawyer acts. 2 Hence, one who engages the services of any professional adviser; loosely, a customer or patron. 3 A dependent or follower, as of an ancient Roman patrician. [<L. *cliens, cluens* <*cluo*, hear] — **CLI·EN·CY** *noun* — **CLI·ENT·AGE** (-ij) *noun* — **CLI ENT·AL** *adj*.

CLI EN TELE' (clī- *or* clee-ĕn-tel') *noun* A body of clients, dependents, customers, or adherents; a following. [<F.]

CLIFF *noun* A high steep face of rock, as on the seashore; a precipice. Also [Obs.] **CLIFT**. [<OE. *clif*]

CLIFF-DWELLER *noun* 1 One of certain aboriginal North American Indian tribes of the SW. United States and NW. Mexico who built their dwellings in natural or excavated recesses in the sides of cliffs and canyons: antecedents of the tribes now known as Pueblo Indians. 2 [Pop.] A person who lives in a city apartment house. —**CLIFF-DWELLING** *noun*.

CLIFF SWALLOW A North American swallow (*Petrochelidon albifrons*) which builds mud nests under the eaves of buildings or against cliffs.

CLIFF Y *adj*. Abounding in or resembling cliffs; craggy.

CLI MAC TER·IC (clī-) *noun* A critical year or period, or one of marked change, as in human life. — **GRAND CLIMACTERIC** One's sixty-third year. —*adj*. 1 Of or pertaining to a climax; climactic. 2 Pertaining to or designating a critical year or period; marking, or marked by, a crisis. Also **CLI MAC TER' I CAL**. [<Gr. *klimaktēr*, round of a ladder]

CLI MATE (-mit) *noun* 1 The temperature and atmospheric conditions of a locality; average weather of a place or region, etc., over an extended period of time. 2 A region characterized by a certain average temperature, rainfall, dryness, etc. 3 Any region. [<Gr. *klima*, region, <*klino*, slope] — **CLI MAT IC, CLI MAT AL, CLI MAT I·CAL** *adj*.

CLI MA TOL'·O GY *noun* The science of climate. — **CLI·MA·TO LOG' IC, ·I CAL**, *adj*. — **CLI MA TOL'·O·GIST** (-jist) *noun*.

CLI MA TO THER' A·PY (-thēr'·uh·pi) *noun* The treatment of diseases by subjecting patients to appropriate climate.

CLI MAX *noun* 1 A progressive increase in force throughout a rhetorical or musical passage, culminating at the close. 2 In ecology, a relatively stable community of plants and animals dominant in a given locality. 3 Loosely, the culmination; acme. —*verb* To reach or bring to a climax; culminate. [<Gr. *klimax*, ladder] — **CLI MAC·TIC** *adj*.

CLIMB (clīm) *verb* 1 To ascend or descend by means of the hands and feet; go up by holding or getting foothold; mount, rise, or go up by gradual ascent. 2 To rise by effort, as in position, dignity, etc. 3 To grow by ascending or turning up a support by means of tendrils, etc., as certain vines. 4 To incline or slope upward.
—*noun* The act or process of climbing; also, a place that can be ascended only by climbing. [<OE. *climban*] — **CLIMB·A BLE** *adj*.

CLIMB ER (clīm'·ur) *noun* 1 One who or that which climbs. 2 A plant that supports its growth by its tendrils, rootlets, or the like. 3 [Pop.] One who tries to advance himself socially or in business by means other than merit. 4 A climbing iron.

CLIMBING FISH (clīm'·ing) See ANABAS.

CLIMBING IRONS Iron bars bearing spur points, for strapping to the boots or legs, to aid in climbing telegraph poles, trees, glaciers, etc. See CLEAT *noun*. Also **CLIMB ERS**.

CLIME *noun* A region; climate.

CLIN·, **CLINO·** Combining forms from Greek *klinō*, bend, slope, incline.

CLIN AN DRI UM *noun* A depression in the summit of the column in certain orchids, in which the anther is lodged.

CLI NAN THI UM [·THI·A *pl*] *noun* The receptacle in the heads of composite plants. [<Gr. *klinē*, bed, + *anthos*, flower]

CLINCH *tr. verb* 1 To secure firmly, as a nail, staple, etc., by bending down the protruding point; confirm, as a bargain or an argument. 2 To clench. 3 To take a strong, close hold on; grapple with, as combatants; come to close grips, as in wrestling or fighting.
—*noun* 1 A clinching, or that which clinches; a clinched nail or bolt; a clamp. 2 A decisive or conclusive argument. 3 A rope knot made by a half-hitch and seizings: called an **INSIDE** or an **OUTSIDE CLINCH**. 4 [Pop.] A grip or struggle at close quarters; also, a close embrace. Also called *clench*.

CLINCH ER *noun* 1 One who or that which clinches; especially, a person or device that clinches nails; a clencher. 2 A nail made for clinching. 3 The final unanswerable proof in an argument.

CLINCHER-BUILT *adj*. Clinker-built.

CLINCHER RIM A rim of an automobile wheel with turned-in edges, to grip and hold a clincher tire.

CLINCHER TIRE A tire with flanges on each side of the inner circumference fitting into turned-over edges of the wheel rim.

CLINE *noun* In ecology, a graded series of changes in a biotype, induced by corresponding gradual alterations in the environmental factors operating within a large area. [<Gr. *klinō*, slope]

CLING *intr. verb* [**CLUNG, CLING·ING**] 1 To hold on to something firmly, as by grasping, embracing, or winding round. 2 To remain in contact; resist separation: with *together*. 3 To stick to or continue tenaciously, as in the memory; be loyal. 4 To adhere closely; stick. [<OE. *clingan*, shrivel] — **CLING·ER** *noun*.

CLING ING *adj*. Adhering closely, as a garment. — **·LY** *adv*.

CLING MANS DOME One of the Great Smoky Mts.; between Tennessee and North Carolina; 6,642 ft.

CLING STONE *noun* A variety of peach in which the pulp adheres to the stone.

CLIN IC *noun* 1 The teaching of medicine and surgery by treatment of or operation upon the patients in the presence of a class in a hospital or dispensary. 2 A clinical lecture. 3 An infirmary or dispensary connected with a hospital or medical college, for the treatment of non-resident patients. Also **CLI NIQUE** (clee-neek'). [<F. *clinique* <Gr. *klinikos*, of a bed.

CLIN I CAL *adj*. 1 Of or pertaining to a sickbed or a clinic. 2 Pertaining to the practical, experimental method of medical education by the observation and treatment of patients in clinics. 3 Administered to one on a deathbed or sickbed; as, *clinical* baptism. — **·LY** *adv*.

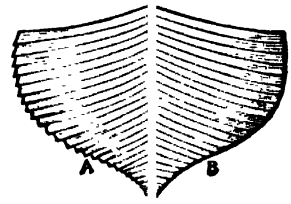
CLINICAL THERMOMETER See under THERMOMETER.

CLI NI CIAN (-nish'·un) *noun* An active practitioner of medicine: distinguished from a teacher or from one who is consulted only at his office; also a clinical lecturer.

1CLINK *verb* 1 To make, or cause to make, a clink. 2 To strike smartly. 3 To rime or jingle. 4 [Scot.] To hustle.
—*noun* 1 A tinkle, as of glass or small metallic bodies in collision. 2 [Scot.] Money; chink. 3 The alarm note of the whinchat. 4 A rime or jingle. [<MD. *clinken*]

2CLINK *noun* [Pop.] A prison.

CLINK·ER *noun* 1 A thing that clinks, especially the earthy residue left by coal in burning. 2 A large, irregular porous fragment of lava. 3 A brick impregnated with niter and burned very hard. 4 A vitrified or overburned brick; a mass of fused bricks. 5 A clincher.
—*verb* To form or cause to form a clinker; become clogged with clinker. [<D. *klinker*, kind of brick]

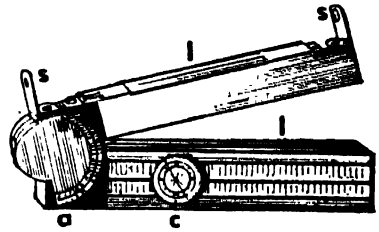


CLINKER-BUILT (*A*) as distinguished from carvel-built (*B*) in shipbuilding.

CLINKER-BUILT *adj*. Built with overlapping and riveted planks or plates, as a ship.

CLINK·STONE *noun* A compact grayish rock, clinking like metal when struck; phonolite.

CLI·NOM E TER (clī-) *noun* An instrument for determining angular inclination, as of guns, slopes, etc. [<CLINO- + -METER]



CLINOMETER
s Sights. *l, l* Levels. *a* Sliding scale. *c* Compass for taking bearings of objects.

CLI NO·MET'·RIC *adj*. 1 Pertaining to or measured by the clinometer. 2 Pertaining to oblique crystalline forms or to their measurement.

CLIN QUANT (clĭng'·kunt) *adj*. Glittering as with gold or silver; tinseled. —*noun* Imitation gold leaf; tinsel. [<F.]

CLIN TON A family prominent in American history, including **JAMES**, 1736–1812, general in American Revolution; **GEORGE**, 1739–1812, brother of James, governor of New York, and vice-president of the United States; **DE WITT**, 1769–1828, son of James, lawyer and statesman.
—**SIR HENRY**, 1738–1795, British commander in chief in American Revolution, 1778–1782.

CLIN·TO NI A *noun* A plant of the small genus (*Clintonia*) of perennial herbs of the lily family, having broadly lanceolate, radical leaves, and a naked scape, bearing usually an umbel of flowers succeeded by berries. [<De Witt Clinton]

CLI·O The classical muse of epic poetry and history.

CLIP *noun* 1 Any appliance that clasps, grips, or holds fast. 2 An appliance for stopping the bleeding of arteries, etc. 3 A flange on a horseshoe, projecting upward above the calk. 4 A spring clasp for holding letters, papers, etc.: also **PAPER CLIP.** 5 A pinching device for stopping the flow of a fluid in a flexible tube. 6 A metal container holding cartridges for a rapid-fire gun, as an automatic rifle: also **CARTRIDGE CLIP.**
— *tr. verb.* [**CLIPPED, CLIP·PING**] 1 To clasp; embrace. 2 To encircle, hold tightly. [<OE. *clyppan*, clasp]

CLIP *verb* [**CLIPPED, CLIP·PING**] 1 To trim with shears; shear. 2 To snip a part from, as a coin; curtail; cut short; especially, to omit syllables of (words). 3 To move swiftly; speed; fly. See synonyms under RETRENCH.
— *noun* 1 The act of clipping, or that which is clipped off. 2 The wool yielded at one shearing or season. 3 [Pop.] A blow with the hand or fist; a swinging or glancing hit. 4 [Pop.] A quick pace, as, going at a good *clip*. 5 *pl.* Shears; snuffers. 6 An effort; a coup; a time; as, he made good every *clip*, a year at a *clip*. [<ON. *klippa*, clip]

CLIP·PER *noun* 1 One who or that which clips; specifically, one who clips coins; an instrument for clipping hair. 2 *pl.* Shears; especially, pruning shears or sheep shears. 3 A certain type of sailing vessel built for speed, with tall, raked masts: also **CLIPPER SHIP.** 4 [Pop.] One who or that which moves swiftly, as a swift horse, a sled, or smart person.

CLIP·PING *adj.* 1 That cuts or clips. 2 That moves rapidly. 3 [Pop.] Admirable; first-rate; smart. — *noun* 1 The act of one who or that which clips. 2 That which is cut off or cut by clipping; as, newspaper *clippings*.

CLIQUE (cleek) *noun* An exclusive or clannish set; coterie. — *intr. verb* [Pop.] To unite in a clique; act clannishly. See synonyms under CLASS. [<F.]

CLIQU·ISH (cleek'-ish) *adj.* Inclined to form cliques; exclusive: also **CLIQUE·Y, CLIQU·Y.** — **CLIQU ISH·LY** *adv.* — **CLIQU·ISH NESS** *noun.*

CLISH' MA·CLAV·ER *noun* [Scot.] Foolish talk; gossip.

CLIS TASE (clees'-tahs) *noun* The state or condition of vegetation in a given layer of fossil plant deposits, being a record of the changes produced by a swing of the climate. [< Gr. *klisis*, closed, + -ASE]

CLIS THE NES Same as CLEISTHENES.

CLIS TOG A MOUS Same as CLEISTOGAMOUS.

CLITH RO PHO' BI·A *noun* Claustrophobia.

CLI TO RIS *noun* An erectile organ of the female of most vertebrates, at the anterior part of the vulva: the homolog of the penis. [<Gr. *kleitoris* < *kleio*, close]

CLIVE (cliv), **ROBERT, LORD,** 1725–74, English general and statesman.

CLI·VERS Same as CLEAVERS (bedstraw).

CLO A CA *noun* [-CÆ (-see) *pl.*] 1 The common cavity into which the various ducts of the body open in certain fishes, reptiles, insects, etc. 2 A sewer, sink; privy; a general receptacle for or repository of filth. [<L.] — **CLO·A CAL** *adj.*

CLOAK *noun* 1 A loose outer garment. 2 Something that covers or hides; a pretext; disguise; mask. See synonyms under PRETENSE. — *tr. verb* To cover with a cloak; disguise; conceal. See synonyms under HIDE, MASK, PALLIATE. [<OF. *cloque* <LL. *cloca*, bell]

CLOAK ROOM *noun* A room connected with a railroad station, theater, or the like, where hats, coats, luggage, etc., are cared for temporarily.

CLOCHE (closh) *noun* 1 A woman's snugly-fitting, helmetlike hat. 2 A gardeners' bellglass. [<F., bell]

CLOCK *noun* 1 An instrument for measuring and indicating time by mechanical movements; a timepiece. 2 Any clocklike, mechanical, registering device for recording distance, output, etc. — **WHAT O'CLOCK, SIX O'CLOCK,** etc. See O'CLOCK.
— *tr. verb* To determine the rate of speed of an automobile or of any racing event by means of a stopwatch. [<MD. *clocke* <OF. *cloque*, bell]

CLOCK *noun* An embroidered ornament on the side of a stocking at the ankle. — *tr. verb* To ornament with clocks. — **CLOCKED** *adj.*

CLOCK WISE (-wize) *adj. & adv.* Moving in the direction traveled by the hands of a clock; rotating with the right side of the moving object nearest the center of the arc described.

CLOCK WORK (-wŭrk) *noun* The machinery of a clock, or any similar mechanism.

CLOD *noun* 1 A lump of earth, clay, etc.; hence, the soil. 2 Anything earthy, as the body of man compared with his soul. 3 The cut of beef on the back part of the foreshoulder above the shank. 4 A dull, stupid fellow. — *verb* [**CLOD DED, CLOD DING**] 1 To throw clods or stones at. 2 To turn into clods; clot; coagulate. [<OE. *clod(hamer)*, fieldfare. Compare CLOUD] — **CLOD DISH** *adj.* — **CLOD·DISH NESS** *noun* — **CLOD DY** *adj.*

CLOD' HOP PER *noun* 1 A plowman; rustic; lout. 2 *pl.* Large, heavy shoes, such as those worn by plowmen, farm workers, etc.

CLO·DO·VE'·O (clō-dō-veh'-ō) [Sp.] Same as LOUIS.

CLOG *noun* 1 Anything that impedes motion, as a block attached to an animal or a vehicle. 2 An encumbrance; a hindrance. 3 A wooden-soled shoe. 4 A clog dance. See synonyms under IMPEDIMENT, LOAD.
— *verb* [**CLOGGED, CLOG·GING**] 1 To choke up or become choked up; also, place impediments in the way of; obstruct; hinder or be hindered or retarded. 2 To fasten a clog to; hamper the movements of by a clog; hobble; as, to *clog* an animal. 3 To adhere in a mass. 4 To do a clog dance. See synonyms under HINDER, OBSTRUCT. [<ME. *clogge*, block of wood] — **CLOG·GY** *adj.* — **CLOG GI·NESS** *noun.*

CLOG ALMANAC A calendar made in early times by cutting notches on the edges of a square block of wood, brass, or horn, and engraving devices upon it: also called *runic staff.*

CLOG DANCE A dance performed with clogs or other shoes, the clatter of which emphasizes the rhythm of the music.

CLOI SON NÉ' (clwah-zo-nay') *noun* A method of producing designs in enamel by laying out the pattern with strips of flat wire and filling the interstices with enamel paste, which is then fused in place; also, the ware so produced. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or made by this method. [<F.]

CLOIS TER *noun* 1 A covered walk, generally following the walls of buildings enclosing a quadrangle, as in a monastery or college; used for exercise and study. 2 A building devoted to the secluded religious life of monks or nuns; a monastery; convent.
— *tr. verb* 1 To seclude; confine, as in a cloister. 2 To provide with cloisters. [< OF. *cloistre* <L. *claustrum*, enclosed place] — **CLOIS TER ER** *noun* — **CLOIS·TER AL, CLOIS TRAL** *adj.*

Synonyms (noun): abbey, convent, friary, hermitage, monastery, nunnery, priory. *Cloister, abbey, convent,* and *priory* are for either sex, a *friary* is always for men, a *nunnery* for women, a *monastery* commonly for men. A *priory* (governed by a prior or prioress) is inferior to an *abbey* (governed by an abbot or abbess). The word *monastery* lays stress upon the loneliness; *convent* emphasizes the association of its inmates. A *hermitage* was originally for a single recluse, but the word came to be applied to collections of hermits' cells.

CLOIS TERED *adj.* 1 Built with cloisters. 2 Living in cloisters, as, *cloistered* nuns. 3 Concealed or withdrawn from the world.

CLOIS THESS *noun* A nun.

CLON (clon) *noun* A plant group all of whose members have been derived from a single individual through constant propagation by vegetative and asexual means, as by buds, bulbs, grafts, etc., and which do not breed true from seeds; a horticultural term. Also **CLONE.** [<Gr. *klōn*, sprout, twig]

CLON MEL (clon-) A manufacturing town in Tipperary and Waterford Counties, Ireland.

CLO NUS *noun* A form of muscular convulsion, characterized by violent contraction and relaxation. [<Gr. *klonos*, motion] — **CLON IC** *adj.* — **CLO NIC I TY** *noun.*

CLOOT *noun* [Scot.] A cloven hoof, or one of its parts. [Alteration of Scot. *clook*, claw]

CLOOT, CLOO'TIE [Scot.] The devil.

CLOO TIE *noun* [Scot.] A little hoof.

CLOOTZ ("ANACHARSIS"), BARON JEAN BAPTISTE, 1755–94, French revolutionary: called Anacharsis Cloots.

CLOSE (clōs) *adj.* [**CLOS ER, CLOS·EST**] 1 Enclosed or partly enclosed; shut in or about; confined; encompassed by limits, walls, or bounds; hence, kept in confinement; as, a *close* prisoner; also, pronounced with the oral passage partly closed; as, a *close* vowel. 2 Closed so as to confine, restrict, or keep out something; fast shut; as, a *close* box. 3 Near or near together, in space, time, etc.; as, the two houses were *close* to each other. 4 Divided by small intervals; as, a *close* sequence of events; marked by nearness in space, order, or arrangement; as, marching in *close* order; also, dense; compact; as, a *close* fabric. 5 Nearly attached; trusty; intimate; as, a *close* friend. 6 Exactly or literally executed; near in thought or performance to some aim, purpose, or standard; as, a *close* copy; that shot was *close*. 7 Narrowly confined or attentive to some object; watchful; strict; searching; as, a *close* search. 8 Nearly even or equal, without much difference in favor of either side; as, a *close* election. 9 Concealing one's thoughts and feelings; secretive; reticent; also, not liberal; stingy. 10 Ill-ventilated; heavy; stifling; dense; as, *close* weather. 11 [Pop.] Difficult to obtain; tight; said of money or the money market. 12 Shut or restricted by law; not open or free; as, a *close* season for fishing; a *close* corporation. 13 Fitting tightly or snugly; as, a *close* cap; also, near to the surface; as a *close* shave. See synonyms under ADJACENT, AVARICIOUS, FIRM, IMMEDIATE, IMPENETRABLE, TACITURN.
— *verb* (clōz) [**CLOSED** (clōzd), **CLOS ING** (clōz'-)] 1 To bring or come together so as to enclose something. 2 To fill or obstruct, as an opening or passage; stop; shut up. 3 To bring the parts of together; shut up, as a knife or book. 4 To bring or come to an end; terminate; conclude. 5 To bring or come into contact; join; coalesce; unite. 6 [Obs.] To shut in; enclose. 7 To grapple; come to close

quarters; join battle. 8 To come to an agreement. —**TO CLOSE DOWN** 1 To come upon; enfold; as, night *closed down*. 2 To suppress; as, the law *closed down* on gambling. —**TO CLOSE IN** To advance and surround. —**TO CLOSE OUT** 1 To sell all of, as goods. 2 To end, as a business deal. —**TO CLOSE UP** To make all final arrangements; as, to *close up* one's affairs.
—*noun* (klōz) 1 The end; conclusion. 2 A grapple. 3 A junction; meeting. 4 (klos) Any place shut in or enclosed, as by a fence; specifically, the precinct of a cathedral or abbey. 5 (klōs) [Law] Land adjoining a house. 6 (klōs) An interest in the soil entitling the holders to damages in event of trespass. —**TO BREAK CLOSE** To trespass.
—*adv.* (klōs) Closely. [<OF. *clos* <L. *clausus*, closed] —**CLOSE LY** (klōs′–) *adv.* —**CLOSE NESS** *noun* —**CLOS ER** (klōz′–) *noun*.

CLOSE-BODIED (klōs–) *adj.* 1 Fitting closely, as the body of a coat. 2 Close-grained.

CLOSE CALL A narrow escape.

CLOSED CHAIN (klozd) Atoms arranged in circular form, and represented by the symbol of a ring, as in benzene and aromatic compounds.

CLOSED CORPORATION A business enterprise of which the ownership is vested in a few persons. Also **CLOSE CORPORATION.**

CLOSED SEASON That part of the year during which it is unlawful to catch or kill certain varieties of fish or game. Also **CLOSE SEASON.**

CLOSED SHOP An establishment in which all the employees are union members.

CLOSE FIST′ ED (klos–) *adj.* Stingy; miserly. —**·NESS** *noun.*

CLOSE-GRAINED *adj.* Compact in growth or structure; solid: said of wood, crystals, etc.

CLOSE-HAULED *adj.* Having the sails set for sailing as close to the wind as possible.

CLOSE-MOUTHED *adj.* Taciturn; not given to imparting information.

CLOSE STITCH The buttonhole stitch.

CLOSE-STOOL *noun* A covered box containing a commode.

CLOS ET (kloz′–) *noun* 1 A small chamber, side room, or recess for storage or privacy. 2 The private chamber of a ruler, used as a council chamber, or as a chapel for devotion. 3 A watercloset; privy.
—*tr. verb* [**CLOS ET ED, CLOS ET ING**] To shut up or conceal in or as in a closet; admit to a private interview.
—*adj.* 1 Private; confidential. 2 Based on theory rather than practice, as a *closet* strategist. [< OF. *clos*, close]

CLOSET DRAMA A play or dramatic poem written solely, or chiefly, for reading rather than performance.

CLOSE-UP (klos–) *noun* In motion pictures, a portrait or scene taken at close range so as to bring out strongly all of its characteristic features on a larger scale.

CLO SURE (–zhur) *noun* 1 A proceeding to stop debate in a deliberative body in order to secure a prompt vote: also *cloture*. Compare PREVIOUS QUESTION. 2 A closing or shutting up; as, the *closure* of a shop. 3 [Obs.] That which closes or encloses; enclosure.
—*tr. verb* In Great Britain, to conclude (a debate), subject to the effect of a closure. [<OF. <L. *clausura*, a closing]

CLOT *noun* A coagulated mass, especially a thick, viscid, or coagulated mass of blood. —*verb* [**CLOT TED, CLOT TING**] To form into clots; coagulate; mat, fill, or cover with clots. [OL. *clott*, lump, mass] —**CLOT TY, CLOT TED** *adj.*

CLOTH (clawth) *noun* 1 A woven fabric of wool, silk, flax, cotton, rayon, etc.; a piece of such fabric. 2 Clerical attire; hence, the clerical office, the clergy. 3 A piece of cloth for a special use, as a tablecloth; also, a sail, or a breadth of the canvas that goes to make up a sail. 4 [Obs.] Raiment; clothes. [<OE. *cloth*]

CLOTHE (cloth) *tr. verb* [**CLOTHED** or **CLAD, CLOTH ING**] 1 To cover or provide with clothes; dress. 2 To cover as if with clothing; invest. [<OE. *clathian*]

CLOTHES (clōthz) *noun pl.* 1 The articles of raiment worn by human beings, garments collectively; raiment, clothing. 2 Covering for a bed; bedclothes. See synonyms under DRESS.

CLOTHES-HOOK *noun* A hook of heavy wire twisted into two projecting and rounded ends for holding clothes. See illustration under HOOK.

CLOTHES HORSE (clōthz′– *or* clōz′–) *noun* 1 A wooden frame for drying clothes. 2 [Pop.] An extravagantly dressed woman.

CLOTHES-LINE *noun* A cord, rope, or wire to hang clothes on to dry.

CLOTHES MOTH A moth (*Tinecla bisselliella*), that lays its eggs in woolens, etc. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious).

CLOTHES PIN *noun* A wooden peg or clamp to fasten clothes on a line.

CLOTHES PRESS *noun* A closet or chest for clothes; wardrobe.

CLOTHES TREE *noun* A stand having arms or hooks on which to hang hats, coats, etc.

CLOTH IER (clōth′·yur) *noun* One who makes or sells cloths or clothing.

CLOTH ING (clōth′–) *noun* Dress apparel in general.

CLO THO (–thō) In classical mythology, one of the three Fates, holding the distaff and spinning the thread of life: supposed to preside at births.

CLOTH–YARD (clawth–) *noun* A rod used for measuring cloth, formerly 27 inches, now equal in length to the standard yard of 36 inches.

CLOTH–YARD SHAFT An early English arrow for the longbow, a cloth-yard in length.

CLO TURE (clo′·chur; *F.* clo·tur′) Same as CLOSURE (proceeding to stop debate).

CLOUD *noun* 1 A mass of visible vapor or an aggregation of watery or icy particles, floating in the atmosphere at various heights and exhibiting a large variety of shapes, which partly aid in the determination of weather conditions. In the International Code, clouds have been classified, according to height and typical formation, into four families and ten genera. See table below. 2 Something that darkens, obscures, dims, confuses, or threatens. 3 A dimmed appearance; a spot. 4 [Law] A defect; blemish; as, a *cloud* on a title. 5 A great multitude; a cloudlike mass; as, a *cloud* of arrows.
—*verb* 1 To cover or be overcast with or as with clouds. 2 To cover with obloquy. 3 To variegate, as marble. [< OE. *clud*, mass of stone or rock] —**CLOUD LESS** *adj.* —**CLOUD LESS LY** *adv.*

CLOUD TABLE—INTERNATIONAL CODE

Families: A: high clouds, from 20,000 feet up; B: middle clouds, 6,500–20,000 feet; C, low clouds, near surface to 6,500 feet; D: vertical displacement clouds, 1,600–20,000 feet.

Type	*Symbol*	*Family*	*Av. ht. miles*
Altocumulus	Ac	B	2½
Altostratus	As	B	3½
Cirrocumulus	Cc	A	5
Cirrostratus	Cs	A	6
Cirrus	Ci	A	7
Cumulonimbus	Cb	D	4
Cumulus	Cu	D	2
Nimbostratus	Ns	C	¼
Stratocumulus	Sc	C	1
Stratus	St	C	¼

The following variations of the International Code are also accepted in the U. S. Weather Bureau procedure: *altocumulus castellatus* (Acc), *cumulonimbus mammatus* (Cm), *fractocumulus* (Fc), and *fractostratus* (Fs).

CLOUD ATTACK In chemical warfare, a gas attack made with aircraft or by igniting chemical candles.

CLOUD BAND A wavy ribbonlike conventionalization of a cloud in Chinese art.

CLOUD′ BER RY *noun* An arctic or alpine species of raspberry (*Rubus chamaemorus*) producing an amber-colored fruit.

CLOUD BURST *noun* A sudden flood of rain, as if a whole cloud had been discharged at once.

CLOUD CHAMBER See under CHAMBER.

CLOUD-DRIFT *noun* A mass of broken and flying clouds. Also **CLOUD-RACK.**

CLOUD LAND *noun* The realm of clouds and shadows; the world of fancy and dreams or of theory and speculation.

CLOUD LET *noun* A little cloud.

CLOUD Y *adj.* [**CLOUD I ER, CLOUD I EST**] 1 Overspread with clouds. 2 Of or like a cloud or clouds. 3 Obscure; vague; confused. 4 Gloomy; sullen. 5 Not limpid or clear. 6 Marked with cloudlike spots. —**CLOUD I LY** *adv.* —**CLOUD·I NESS** *noun.*

Clou ET (kloo̅·ch′), **François**, 1516?–1572, son of Jean, court painter to King Francis I. —**Jean**, died about 1540, French painter.

CLOUGH (klūf) *noun* A gorge or ravine. [<OE. *cloh* (assumed form), ravine]

Clough (klūf), **Arthur Hugh**, 1819–1861, English poet.

CLOUR (kloor) [Scot.] *tr. verb* To knock, thump; dent.
—*noun* A blow, bump, or bash on the head. [Compare ON. *klora*, scratch]

CLOUT (clowt) *noun* 1 A piece of cloth or leather; patch; rag. 2 A swaddling-cloth: often used in the plural. 3 The center of a target. 4 An iron plate. 5 A short, stout nail for boot or shoe soles; a flat-headed nail for fastening iron plates: also called **CLOUT NAIL.** 6 [Pop.] A heavy blow or cuff with the hand. 7 In baseball, a long hit to outfield.
—*tr. verb* 1 To patch; bandage. 2 To protect with an iron plate. 3 To stud with iron nails. 4 [Pop.] To hit; cuff; strike. [<OE. *clut*]

CLOUT *noun* A stupid, loutish person; clod. [<D. *kluit*, clod]

CLOUT·ED *adj.* Clotted: said of cream.

CLOUT ER·LY *adj.* [Prov. Eng.] Unhandy; clumsy.

CLOVE *noun* A dried flower bud of a tropical evergreen tree (*Syzygium aromaticum*), the **CLOVETREE** of the myrtle family: used as a spice. [<Sp. *clavo* <L. *clavus*, nail (from its shape)]

CLOVE Past tense of CLEAVE (split).

CLOVE *noun* One of the small bulbs formed in the axils of the scales of a mother bulb, as in garlic. [<OE. *clufu*]

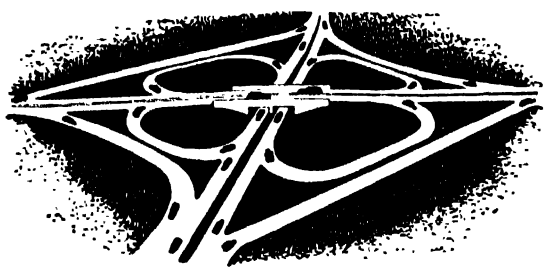
CLOVE-HITCH *noun* A knot. See illustration under HITCH.

CLOVEN *adj.* Parted. See CLEAVE.

CLOVEN-HOOFED *adj.* 1 Having the foot cleft or divided, as cattle: also **CLOVEN-FOOTED.** 2 Satanic; bearing the mark of the evil one.

CLOVE PINK Any of several varieties of *Dianthus caryophyllus* having a sweet clovelike odor. Also **CLOVE GILLIFLOWER.**

CLOVER *noun* 1 Any of several species of plants (genus *Trifolium*) of the legume family, having dense flower-heads and the leaves divided into three leaflets, especially, the common **RED CLOVER** (*T. pratense*) used for forage and adopted as the State flower of Vermont. 2 Any of certain other plants of the legume family, as the bush *clover* or sweet *clover*. — **IN CLOVER** In a delectable place, as cattle in a clover field, hence, prosperous; having an abundance. [<OE. *clafre*, trefoil]



CLOVERLEAF

This type of intersection eliminates all left turns across approaching traffic.

CLOVER LEAF *noun* 1 An open automobile of early style, seating three or four persons, with entrance only through doors in front of forward seats. 2 A road intersection designed so as to avoid cross-traffic. 3 A testing maneuver in which an airplane flies in a course or pattern like a double figure-8 or a highway cloverleaf.

CLOVIS, 466–511, king of the Franks; traditional founder of the French Kingdom. Also called *Chlodwig.*

CLOWN *noun* 1 A professional buffoon in a play or circus; a zany; a jester. 2 A coarse or vulgar fellow, boor. 3 A countryman. — *intr. verb* To behave like a clown. [Akin to ON. *klunni*, clumsy fellow] — **ER Y** *noun* [ER IES *pl.*]

CLOWN ISH *adj.* Of or like a clown; rude; ill-bred. See synonyms under AWKWARD. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CLOWN ISM *noun* Clownish gait and behavior, especially in certain psychiatric disorders.

CLOY *tr. verb* To satiate, as with sweetness; surfeit. See synonyms under SATISFY. [<F. *clouer*, to nail] — **CLOY·MENT** [Obs.] *noun.*

CLUB *noun* 1 A stout stick or staff; cudgel; truncheon. 2 A staff with curved head of metal or wood used in golf, hockey, etc. 3 A three-lobed spot on a playing card; a card so marked; also, in the plural, the suit so marked. 4 A small spar by means of which a good set is given to a gaff topsail or a staysail; also, a similar spar on a staysail or jib to which the sheet is made fast. — **INDIAN CLUBS** Bottle-shaped wooden clubs used in gymnastics. — *tr. verb* [CLUBBED, CLUB BING] To beat with a club. — **TO CLUB A RIFLE** or **MUSKET** or **GUN** To turn a firearm so that the stock is uppermost and may be used as a club. [<ON. *klubba*]

CLUB *noun* 1 An organization of persons for social intercourse or other common object. 2 A house or room reserved for the meetings of such an organization. — *verb* To contribute to a common purpose; combine with a common object, hence, to join purses or efforts; form a club. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or belonging to a club, as, *club* grounds. [Special meaning of CLUB]

CLUB BA·BLE *adj.* Having tastes or qualities suited to club life; sociable. Also **CLUB A BLE.**

CLUB FOOT *noun* Congenital distortion of the foot; talipes; also, the person so affected. — **CLUB' FOOT ED** *adj.*

CLUB·GRASS *noun* The cat-tail.

CLUB HAND *noun* A deformity of the hand, analogous to clubfoot; talipomanus.

CLUB HAUL *tr. verb* To put (a vessel) about when in danger of drifting on a lee shore, by letting go the lee anchor, hauling to windward by the hawser, when the vessel's head has come into the wind, and cutting the hawser as she pays off on the other tack.

CLUB MOSS *noun* A widely distributed evergreen herb (genus *Lycopodium*), often used for holiday decorations.

CLUB STEAK A small beefsteak cut from the loin.

CLUB TOPSAIL A sail, as a gaff topsail, extended on the foot by a club.

CLUCK *intr. verb* 1 To make the noise of a brooding hen; utter a click or cluck. — *noun* A sound like that made by a brooding hen to call her chicks. 2 A hen. 3 [Pop.] A person resembling a hen in stupidity. [<OE. *cloccian*]

CLUE *noun* A guiding fact or idea, which leads to the solution of a problem or mystery. See CLEW.

CLUJ (klōōzh) A city and department in central Transylvania, ceded by Rumania to Hungary in 1940. Also [G.] *Klausenburg*, [Hung.] *Kolozsvár.*

CLUM·BER SPANIEL See under SPANIEL.

CLUMP *noun* 1 A thick cluster; tuft; lump. 2 A dull sound, as of heavy tramping. 3 An irregular, clumsy, thick piece or mass. 4 A mass of bacteria in a state of rest, as by the agency of agglutinins. — *verb* 1 To place or plant together in a cluster. 2 To put an extra sole on (a shoe). 3 To walk clumsily and noisily; tramp heavily. [<LG. *klumpe*] — **CLUMP Y, CLUMP·ISH** *adj.*

CLUM SY (-zi) *adj.* [SI·ER, ·SI EST] 1 Lacking dexterity, ease, or grace; awkward. 2 Rudely constructed; ill-contrived; also, unwieldy; ungainly. See synonyms under AWKWARD. [<ME. *clumsen*, be numb (with cold), probably of Scan. origin] — **CLUM SI·LY** *adv.* — **CLUM·SI·NESS** *noun.*

CLUNG Past tense and past participle of CLING.

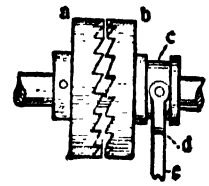
CLU NY (klu·nee') An ancient town in eastern France; ruins of a famous Benedictine abbey.

CLU PE ID (kloo'·pi·id) *noun* Any one of a family of teleost fishes (*Clupeidea*) having compressed bodies, including the herrings, shads, etc.

CLU PE OID *adj.* Herringlike. — *noun* A fish of the herring family. [<L. *clupea*, a fish, + -OID]

CLU·SI UM An ancient city in Etruria: modern name *Chiusi.*

CLUS·TER *noun* 1 A group or bunch, as of grapes. 2 A group of bombs dropped simultaneously. 3 An assembly; congregation. 4 In pyrotechnic illumination, a group of stars burning at the same time. — *verb* To produce in or collect into a cluster or clusters; grow or gather in a cluster or clusters. [<OE.] — **CLUS TERED** *adj.* — **CLUS·TER Y** *adj.*



CLUTCH.

a Fixed member.
b Slidable and splined member.
c Collar.
d Fork.
e Lever.
The fork is controlled by the lever which slides *b* into connection with *a.*

CLUSTER REDPEPPER Bonnet-pepper.

CLUTCH *tr. verb* 1 To seize eagerly; snatch at. 2 To grasp and hold firmly; close the hand on. — *noun* 1 A tight, powerful grasp. 2 *pl.* Cruel, powerful claws or hands, hence, rapacious or cruel power; as, to fall into the *clutches* of an enemy. 3 A talon, paw, claw, or hand. 4 Any of variously constructed and operated devices for coupling two working parts; also, any appliance suitable for seizing and holding. See synonyms under CATCH. [<OE. *clyccan*, clench]

CLUTCH *noun* A sitting of eggs; a brood. — *tr. verb* To hatch. [<ON. *klekja*, hatch]

CLU THA The largest river in New Zealand, in the South Island; 210 miles.

CLUT TER *noun* 1 A disordered state or collection; litter. 2 A clattering, confused noise; chattering. — *verb* 1 To throw into confusion; fill or cover with things in disorder. 2 To clatter; make a noise or bustle. [Akin to CLOT]

CLYDE A river in SW. Scotland, 106 miles to the Firth of Forth.

CLYDE, COLIN CAMPBELL (MACLIVER), LORD See under CAMPBELL.

CLYDE·BANK A burgh on the Clyde River in Dumbarton County, Scotland.

CLYDES DALE The valley of the Clyde, Scotland; hence, **CLYDESDALE,** a breed of draft horses which originated in this valley.

CLY MER, GEORGE, 1739–1813, American patriot; legislator; signer, from Pennsylvania, of the Declaration of Independence.

CLYP' E·ATE (clīp'-) *adj.* 1 Shield-shaped; also **CLYP·E·I·FORM.** 2 Having a shield, as the head of an insect. Also **CLYP' E AT ED.**

CLYP E·US *noun* [CLYP·E·I *pl.*] A shieldlike plate on the front part of the head of an insect. [<L., shield]

CLYS TER (clis'-) *noun* An intestinal injection; enema. [<Gr. *klystēr* <*klyzō*, wash]

CLY TEM NES'·TRA In Greek mythology, the faithless wife of Agamemnon and party to his assassination; finally slain by her son, Orestes.

CNI DUS (ni'-) A ruined city in Asia Minor.

CNOS SUS (nós'·ŭs) A traditional capital of Crete. Also *Knossos.*

CNUT (nŭt) Same as CANUTE.

CO- *prefix* With; together; joint or jointly: used with verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs, as in *co*operate, *co*heir, *co*adjacent, *co*ordinately, etc. [<L. *cum*, with]

The words in the following list are substantially self-

explaining, the prefix simply adding the meaning *together* or *joint*.

coadventure	coeternal	co-instantaneous
coagency	co-executor	co-laborer
coagent	co-executrix	co-mate
co-author	coexist	co-partner
coaxal	coextend	co-religionist
coaxial	co-heir	co-signatory
co-defendant	co-indication	co-signer
co-editor	co-inhere	co-tenant
coessential	co-inheritance	co-worker

2CO- *prefix* In mathematics and astronomy, of the complement; complement of, as in *cosecant*, *cosine*, etc. [<L. *complementum*, complement]

CO·A·CER′·VATE (cō·uh·sūr′-) or **CO·AC·ER·VATE** (cō·ăs′·ur-) *noun* The material precipitated in coacervation.

CO·AC·ER·VA′·TION (cō·ăs-) *noun* The precipitation of minute liquid droplets from a mixture of two hydrophilic colloids having opposite electric charges. [<L. *coacervo*, pile up]

COACH *noun* 1 A large four-wheeled closed carriage; also, a two-door, two-seated, closed automobile. 2 A stagecoach. 3 A tutor; a trainer and director in athletics. 4 A railway passenger car.
— *verb* 1 To tutor or train; study with or act as a tutor or trainer. 2 To carry or ride in a coach. 3 In baseball, to stand by first or third base and give verbal directions to the base runner. [<F. *coche* <Kocs, a village in Hungary]

COACH-AND-FOUR *noun* A coach drawn by four horses.

COACH DOG A Dalmatian.

COACH·ER *noun* 1 One who coaches. 2 In baseball, a coach who directs the progress of the base runners. 3 A coach horse. 4 [Obs.] A coachman.

COACH HORSE A horse suitable for drawing a coach.

COACH MAN *noun* [MEN *pl.*] 1 One who drives a coach or a carriage. — **·SHIP** *noun.*

COACH MAN *noun* In angling, a variety of artificial fly.

CO-ACT *tr. verb* To act or work together. — **CO-ACTION** *noun* — **CO-ACTIVE** *adj.*

CO·ACT *tr. verb* To force; compel.

CO·AC·TION *noun* The exertion of force in compulsion or restraint. [<L. *coactio*]

CO·AC·TIVE *adj.* Having power to compel or constrain; compulsory.

CO·AD·JU·TANT (cō aj′·uh·tunt) *adj.* Cooperating. — *noun* An assistant, colleague.

CO·AD·JU·TOR (cō·aj′·uh·tur *or* cō·uh·jōō′·tur) *noun* An associate in action, a co-worker or colleague, whether equal or subordinate, especially one appointed to assist in official duties, as the assistant of a bishop. See synonyms under ACCESSORY, ASSOCIATE, AUXILIARY. [<CO- (with) + L. *adjuvo*, aid] — **CO·AD·JU′·TRESS, CO·AD·JU′·TRIX** *noun fem.*

CO·AD′·U·NATE *tr. verb* To join together. — *adj.* Closely joined. [<L.L. *coaduno* <*co-*, with, + *ad*, to, + *unus*, one] — **CO·AD·U·NA′·TION** *noun* — **CO·AD′·U·NA·TIVE** *adj.*

CO·Æ·VAL Same as COLVAL.

CO·AG·U·LANT *noun* A coagulation agent, as rennet.

CO·AG′·U·LATE (-yu lāt) *verb* [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To change (a liquid, as blood) into a clot or a jelly, by heat, chemical action, or a ferment; curdle; congeal; also, to become clotted or curdled. [<L. *coagulatus* <*cogo*, compel] — **CO·AG·U·LA·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **CO·AG·U·LA·BLE** *adj.* — **CO·AG·U·LA′·TION** *noun* — **CO·AG′·U·LA·TIVE** *adj.* — **CO·AG′·U·LA·TOR** *noun.*

CO·AG·U·LIN *noun* Precipitin.

CO·AG·U·LUM *noun* [**LA** *pl.*] Any coagulated mass, usually clotted blood; a clot. [<L.]

CO·A·HUI′·LA (cō·ah·wee′·lah) A state in northern Mexico; 58,062 square miles; capital, Saltillo. Also spelled *Cohahuila*.

COAK Same as DCOKE.

COAL *noun* 1 A black, brittle, compact, amorphous substance of variable physical and chemical composition, produced by the carbonization of prehistoric vegetation: found in beds or veins in the earth and used as fuel. 2 A piece of coal as broken for use; such pieces collectively: in Great Britain commonly used in the plural. 3 A fragment of burned wood; charcoal. 4 An ember. — **BROWN COAL** Lignite. — **TO HAUL OVER THE COALS** To criticize; reprimand.
— *verb* 1 To supply with or take in coal. 2 To reduce to coal, as wood. [<OE. *col*] — **COAL·Y** *adj.*

COAL BANK A vein of coal at the surface.

COAL BED A receptacle or place for coals, as in a forge. See illustration under FORGE.

COAL·ER *noun* One who or that which supplies or transports coal; a collier.

CO·A·LESCE′ (-lĕs′) *intr. verb* [**·LESCED′** (lĕst′), **·LESC′·ING** (lĕs′·ing)] To grow or come together into one; fuse; blend. See synonyms under UNITE. [<L. *coalesco* <*co-*, with, + *alo*, nourish] — **CO·A·LES′·CENCE** *noun* — **CO·A·LES′·CENT** *adj.*

COAL FISH *noun* A valuable fish *(Pollachius virens)* of the cod family; the common pollack of the Atlantic.

COAL GAS 1 The gas produced by the combustion of coal. 2 Ordinary illuminating gas.

COAL·HOLE *noun* 1 A place for storing coal. 2 A covered hole in a sidewalk, through which coal is chuted to a bin or cellar.

COAL·ING *noun* 1 The burning of wood into charcoal; also, the place where this is done. 2 Loading with coal.

COALING STATION A place where boats or trains stop to take on coal.

CO·A·LI′·TION (-lish′·un) *noun* 1 An alliance of persons, parties, or states. 2 Coalescence. See synonyms under ALLIANCE, UNION. — **·IST** *noun.*

COAL MEASURES A division of the Carboniferous series containing workable beds of coal.

COAL-OIL *noun* Kerosene or petroleum.

COAL·PIT *noun* 1 A pit from which mineral coal is obtained. 2 A pit for making charcoal.

COAL SACK *noun* 1 A sack for coal. 2 One of several dark spaces in the Milky Way, especially **THE COALSACK**, a large space near the Large and Small Magellanic clouds in the Southern Cross.

COAL′·SCUT·TLE *noun* A pail with a lip and a handle for carrying coal.

COAL TAR The black pitch distilled from bituminous coal, and yielding a large variety of organic compounds used in the making of dyestuffs, explosives, flavoring extracts, drugs, etc. — **COAL-TAR** *adj.*

COAM·ING *noun* A raised curb about a hatchway, well, or skylight, to keep water from entering: also spelled *combing*. [Origin unknown]

CO·ARC·TATE *adj.* Crowded together, as a panicle of flowers; compressed; constricted, especially at the base, as the abdomen of an insect. [<L. *coarcto*, *coarto*, press together]

CO·ARC·TA′·TION *noun* Stricture or contraction, as of a cavity or orifice.

COARSE *adj.* 1 Composed of large or rough parts or particles; not fine or delicate. 2 Inferior in quality, common; hence, low; vulgar; indelicate. See synonyms under BLUFF, BRUTISH, COMMON, IMMODEST, LARGE, ROUGH, RUSTIC, VULGAR. — **COARSE·LY** *adv.* — **COARS·EN** *verb* — **COARSE·NESS** *noun.*

COAST *noun* 1 The land next to the sea; the seashore. 2 [Obs.] A region; boundary: used chiefly in the plural. 3 A slope suitable for sliding, as on a sled, also, a slide down it. — **THE COAST** [Pop.] That part of the United States bordering on the Pacific Ocean.
— *verb* 1 To sail or travel along (a shore or border). 2 To ride down a slope by force of gravity, as on a sled or bicycle; also, to move by force of gravity alone, as in a sailplane. [<OF. *coste* <L. *costa*, rib, side]

COAST·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the coast; bordering or skirting a coastline.

COAST ARTILLERY Units of heavy artillery, fixed or movable, for defense against hostile ships.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS That branch of the U. S. Army charged with operation of coast artillery, anti-aircraft artillery, and submarine mines.

COAST·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which coasts, as a person or vessel engaged in the coasting trade. 2 A sled or toboggan. 3 A tray used in passing a decanter around a dining table. 4 A small disk of glass or other material on which to set a drinking glass.

COASTER BRAKE A free-wheel clutch brake on a bicycle which enables the rider to coast without removing his feet from the pedals.

COAST GUARD 1 Naval or military coast police; specifically, **UNITED STATES COAST GUARD**, an organized body of men stationed along the coasts to man life-saving stations and enforce customs and immigration laws: incorporated in the U. S. Navy in time of war, at other times under the Treasury Department. 2 A member of this organization.

COAST·ING *noun* 1 A winter sport: act of sliding down a snow-covered hill or track on a sled. 2 Act of going down grade by force of gravity, as on a bicycle or in a car. 3 Trade up and down a coast: also **COASTING TRADE.**

COAST RANGE 1 An irregular range of mountains in California, Oregon, and Washington, closely adjacent to the Pacific Coast. 2 A range of mountains near the coast of British Columbia, Canada.

COAST·WARD (-wurd) *adv.* Toward the coast. Also **COAST·WARDS.**

COAST·WISE *adj. & adv.* By way of or along the coast. Also **COAST·WAYS.**

COAT *noun* 1 An upper and outer garment with sleeves; usually worn by men. 2 Any outer covering, as the fur of an animal, or a layer of ice or paint. 3 A coat of arms. 4 [Local] A skirt; petticoat. 5 [Obs.] The distinctive vesture of an order of men; cloth.
— *tr. verb* To cover with or as with a coat, as of paint. [<OF. *cote* <LL. *cota*, garment] — **COAT·LESS** *adj.*

COAT·ED *adj.* 1 Having a covering, layer, or coat. 2 In papermaking, having a calendered surface of mineral matter, as sizing or china clay.

co·a·ti (–ah′·tee) *noun* A raccoonlike mammal (genus *Nasua*) of tropical America, with mobile snout and a long ringed tail. Also **co·al·ti, co·a ti·mon′ di.** [<Bra*z.*<Tupi]

coat·ing *noun* 1 A covering layer; coat. 2 Cloth for coats.

coat of arms The armorial bearings of a person or family.

coal of mail See under MAIL.

Co at za·co·al′·cos (co·aht·sa·co·ahl′·cōs) See PUERTO MÉXICO.

coax *tr. verb* 1 To persuade, or seek to persuade, by gentleness and tact; wheedle; also, to win or gain by wheedling, flattery, etc. 2 [Obs.] To pet; caress. See synonyms under ALLURE, PERSUADE. —*noun* One who coaxes. [<ME. *cokes*, dupe: of unknown origin] —**coax·er** *noun* —**coax·ing·ly** *adv.*

1cob *noun* 1 A roundish mass, heap, or lump, as a piece of coal or stone. 2 The woody spike of an ear of corn around which the kernels grow; a corncob. 3 A strong, thick-set, short-legged horse. 4 The male of the swan. 5 [Prov. Eng.] A leading man; a leader. [Blend of COB and GOB]

2cob *noun* A spider.

3cob *noun* [Br.] A gull, especially the great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*). Also **cobb.** [Akin to D. *kobbe*]

co balt (–bawlt) *noun* A tough, lustrous, gray, metallic element (symbol Co) related to iron and nickel, and seldom found in the free state; valued as an alloy and in pigments. See ELEMENT. [<Gr. *kobalt*; probably akin to *kobold*, demon]

cobalt blue 1 A permanent deep-blue pigment resembling ultramarine, made from the oxides of cobalt and aluminum. 2 An intense, pure blue.

co bal·tic (–bawl′·tik) *adj.* Designating a compound containing cobalt in its higher valence.

co bal·tite (–bawl′·tite) *noun* A metallic, silver-white, brittle cobalt sulfarsenide, $COAsS$. Also **co·balt ine** (–bawl′·teen).

co bal·tous (–bawl′·tus) *adj.* Designating a compound containing cobalt in its lower valence.

Cobb, Irvin Shrewsbury, 1876–1944, American journalist and humorist.

Cob bett, William, 1762–1835, English-American political economist.

1cob ble *noun* 1 A cobblestone. 2 A lump of coal of the size of a cobblestone. —*tr. verb* To pave with cobblestones. [Akin to COB]

2cob ble *verb* [**cob bled** (cŏb′·ld), **cob·bling**] To make, patch or repair, as boots or shoes; hence, put together roughly; also, to work as a shoemaker.

3cobble Same as COBBLE.

1cob bler *noun* One who patches boots and shoes; a shoemaker; also, a clumsy workman.

2cob bler *noun* 1 A summer drink, made of iced wine, sugar, fruit juices, etc. 2 A deep-dish fruit pie with an upper crust only.

cob′ ble stone *noun* A rounded water-worn stone which may be used for paving.

cob coal A large round piece of coal; also, coal, collectively, of such pieces or lumps.

Cob den ism *noun* The policies of free trade, international peace, and aloofness from the European struggle for supremacy, advanced by **Richard Cobden,** 1804–1865, English statesman and political economist.

co-belligerent *noun* A country fighting on the same side with another, or others, against a common enemy: distinguished from an *ally* in international usage in that it is not bound by an alliance.

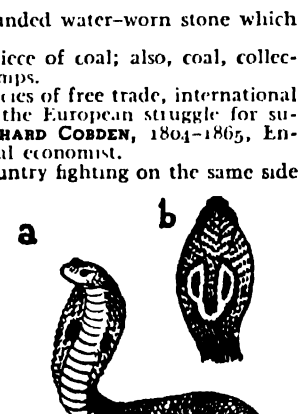
Cobh (cōve) A seaport in SW. Ireland: formerly called *Queenstown.*

Cob ham (cob′·um), **Sir John Oldcastle, Lord,** 1360?–1417, English Lollard leader.

cob le (cŏb′·l) *noun* 1 A flat-bottomed fishing boat used in Great Britain. 2 [Scot.] A flat-bottomed rowboat. Also **cob ble.** [<W. *ceubal* <*ceuo*, hollow]

Co blenz (–blĕnts) A city at the junction of the Rhine and Mosel Rivers, in Germany: also spelled *Koblenz.*

cob nut *noun* 1 A large variety of hazel nut (*Corylus avellana grandis*). 2 A children's game with such nuts.



COBRA

a Indian or spectacled cobra.
b Back of head, showing markings or "spectacles."

1co bra *noun* 1 A very venomous snake (genus *Naja*) of India and Africa, that can dilate its neck into a broad hood. 2 An allied species (*N. naja*) of India; the spectacled cobra. Compare HAJE. —**king cobra** The largest known of all venomous snakes (*N. hannah*), ranging from eastern India to China, the Philippines, and the Malay Archipelago; color, olive to yellowish-brown, with black crossbands; extreme length, about 18 feet. [<Pg. <L. *colubra*, snake]

2co bra *noun* Copra.

co bra-de-ca·pel lo (–duh–) [**cobras-de-capello** *pl.*] *noun* The spectacled cobra of India (*Naja naja*). Also **co bra-da-ca·pel·lo** (–dah–), **–di-ca·pel·lo** (–dī–).

Co burg An industrial city in central Germany. Also see SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

cob·web *noun* 1 The network or fine thread spun by a spider; hence, a snare, or anything fine-spun or flimsy. 2 *pl.* Accumulated rubbish. —*tr. verb* [**cob·webbed, cob·web·bing**] To cover with or as with cobwebs. [<ME. *(atter)copweb*, spiderweb, <OE. *atorcoppe*, spider, + WEB] —**cob′·web·ber y** *noun* —**cob·web·by** *adj.*

cob·work (–wŭrk) *noun* A structure of logs laid crosswise, with ends secured by dovetailing.

co ca *noun* [Peruvian] The dried leaves of a South American shrub (genus *Erythroxylon*), important as a source of cocaine.

Coca Cola A carbonated soft drink beverage made from extracts of the cola nut and the cacao leaf, from which the cocaine has been removed, with addition of phosphoric acid, sugar, and caramel coloring: a registered trade name.

co caine (co′·cane *or* co cane′ *or, in technical usage,* cō′·cuh-een) *noun* A white, bitter, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$, contained in coca leaves: used in medicine as a local anesthetic and as a narcotic. Also **co cain.** [<COCA]

co ca in ism (co′·cuh in·izm *or* co·cān′·izm) *noun* A morbid condition produced by the excessive use of cocaine; cocaine poisoning.

co′ ca in ize (co′·cuh·in·īze *or* co·cān′·īze) *tr. verb* [**·ized, ·iz ing**] To bring under the specific effect of cocaine. —**co ca in i za′ tion** *noun.*

co car box′ yl ase *noun* A coenzyme necessary in the production and activity of carboxylase; it contains thiamin.

coc cif er ous (cŏk·sif′–) *adj.* Bearing or producing berries. [<Gr. *kokkos*, berry, + L. *fero*, bear]

coc coid (cok′·oid) *adj.* Like a coccus: applied to certain forms of bacteria which tend to be round in form.

coc co·lith (cŏk′·ō–) *noun* A minute ovoid or rounded body often abundant in deep-sea mud; believed to be the remains of unicellular plants.

coc cu lus in di cus (cok′·yu–) The berry of an East Indian vine (*Anamirta cocculus*), yielding the bitter, poisonous amaroid picrotoxin: a narcotic and stimulant.

coc cus (cok′·us) *noun* [**coc ci** (cok′·si) *pl.*] 1 One of the dry, one-seeded portions into which a schizocarp splits. 2 A spore mother cell in which the spores are contained for a time after their maturity. 3 One of the principal forms of bacteria, characterized by an ovoid or spherical shape: often in combination, as *streptococcus.* See illustration under BACTERIUM. 4 One of a genus (*Coccus*) of scale insects, including the cochineal. [<Gr. *kokkos*, berry]

coc cyx (cok′·six) *noun* [**cy ges** (sy′·jeez) *pl.*] The caudal end of the spine. [<Gr.] —**coc cyg e al** (–sij′·i·ul) *adj.*

Co cha bam′ ba (–chah·bahm′·bah) A city and aviation center in central Bolivia; 8,400 ft. above sea level.

1Co chin A native state in southern India; 1,493 square miles; also, its capital, a seaport city.

2Co chin *noun* A variety of large domestic fowl, of Asiatic origin, having heavily feathered legs. Also **Cochinchina.**

Co chin-chi′ na The southernmost state of French Indochina; 20,000 square miles; capital, Saigon.

coch i neal′ (cŏch–) *noun* A coloring matter yielding a brilliant scarlet dye, consisting of the dried bodies of the female *Dactylopius coccus*, an insect of tropical America and of Java: used in medicine. [<Sp. *cochinilla* <L. *coccinus*, scarlet]

coch le a (cŏk′–) *noun* [**·le·æ** (lī·ee) *pl.*] A winding cavity in the internal ear, containing the essential organs of hearing. See illustration under EAR. [<L. *cochlea*, snail] —**coch·le·ar** *adj.*

coch′·le·ate (cŏk′–) *adj.* Spirally twisted like a snail shell. Also **coch′ le·at·ed.**

co·ci na (co·thee′·nah) *noun* [Local] A kitchen. Also **co chi na.** [<Sp.]

co ci ne′·ra (cō·thĭ·neh′·rah) *noun* [Local] A cook. [<Sp.]

1cock *noun* 1 A full-grown male of the domestic fowl. 2 Any male bird. 3 A leader; champion. 4 A weathercock. 5 Cock crowing. 6 A faucet: often with the nozzle bent downward. 7 In a firearm, the hammer; also, the position at which the hammer rests when raised. 8 A significant jaunty tip or upward turn; a pricking up; upward bend of a hat brim, the ears, eyes, etc.

—*tr. verb* 1 To raise the cock of (a gun or pistol), in readiness for firing. 2 To turn up or to one side, jauntily, as the head, eye, ears, etc.; tilt; prick up. 3 [Obs.] To swagger.

—*adj.* Male: as, a *cock* lobster. [<OE. *cocc*]

2COCK *noun* A small conical pile of straw or hay. — *tr. verb* To arrange in piles or cocks, as hay. [<Scan. *kok*, heap]

3COCK *noun* A ship's small boat; cockboat. [<F. *coque* <L. *concha*: see CONCH]

COCK·ADE *noun* A rosette, knot of ribbon, or the like, worn on the hat. [<F. *cocarde* <*coq*, cock] — **COCK·AD·ED** *adj.*

COCKADE STATE Nickname of MARYLAND.

COCK-A-HOOP *adj.* 1 Elated; set up; on the high horse. 2 Tipsy; jolly. — *adv.* Jollily.

COCK·AIGNE (-ān') *noun.* 1 An imaginary region of luxury and ease. 2 Same as COCKNEYDOM. Also **COCK·AGNE.** [<OF. *pays de cocaigne*, country of cakes]



COCKATOO

COCK·A·LO'·RUM *noun* [Pop.] A conceited, bumptious person. [<Flem. *kockeloeren*, to crow]

COCK-AND-BULL *adj.* [Pop.] Highly improbable; incredible; absurd; as, a *cock-and-bull* story.

COCK·A·TIEL' (-teel') *noun* An Australian cockatoo of the genus *Leptolophus*, especially *L. hollandicus*. Also **COCK·A·TEEL'.** [<D. *kaketielje*]

COCK A TOO' *noun* Any of various, bright-colored, crested parrots of the East Indies or Australia, especially one of the genus *Kakatoe*. [<Hind. *kākatūa*, from its cry]

COCK A·TRICE (-tris) *noun* A fabulous serpent, said to be hatched from a cock's egg, deadly to those who felt its breath or met its glance. Compare BASILISK. [<OF. <LL. *calcatrix* <L. *calco*, tread]

COCK·BOAT *noun* A small rowboat: also called *cock*.

COCK' CHA·FER *noun* Any of a widely distributed family (*Melolonthidæ*) of scarabæoid beetles, especially the large European *Melolontha melolontha*, destructive to vegetation. [<Prov. Eng. *clock*, beetle, + CHAFER]

COCK CROW (-krō) *noun* The early morning. Also **COCK'·CROW ING.**

COCKED HAT 1 A hat with the brim turned up, especially one turned up in three places; a three-cornered hat. 2 A game of bowls played with three pins. — **TO KNOCK INTO A COCKED HAT** To demolish; ruin.

1COCK·ER *noun* 1 See COCKER SPANIEL under SPANIEL. 2 A cockfighter.

2COCK ER *tr. verb* To spoil by indulgence; coddle. [<Obs. *cock*, play the cock, pamper (as cock pampers hens)]

COCK ER EL *noun* A young cock.

COCK ER MOUTH (-muth) A town in Cumberland County, England; birthplace of Wordsworth.

COCK-EYE *noun* A squinting eye.

COCK-EYED *adj.* 1 Cross-eyed. 2 [Pop.] Off center; askew; hence, crazy; intoxicated.

COCK FIGHT *noun* A battle between cocks, especially between gamecocks. Also **COCK-MATCH.** — **COCK' FIGHT ER** *noun* — **COCK' FIGHT ING** *adj. & noun.*

COCK HORSE *noun* A child's rocking-horse, hobbyhorse, or the like.

COCK I NESS *noun* Jauntiness; also, conceit.

COCK ING *noun* 1 Cockfighting. 2 The shooting of woodcocks.

COCK ISH *adj.* [Pop.] Cocklike; cocky; hence, strutting; self-assertive. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

1COCK LE (kŏk' l) *noun* 1 An edible European mollusk (*Cardium edule*); also, its shell. 2 A confection made with sugar and flour. 3 The fire chamber or dome of a hot-air furnace. 4 Hence, the inner chamber of the heart; as, *cockles* of the heart. 5 A shallow boat.

— *verb* [**COCK·LED** (-ld), **COCK·LING**] To wrinkle; pucker. [<F. *coquille* <Gr. *konchylion* <*konchē*, mussel]

2COCK LE (kŏk'·l) *noun* A grass that grows among grain; the darnel (*Lolium temulentum*). [<OE. *coccel*, tares]

COCK'·LE BOAT *noun* A cockboat or cockle.

COCK' LE BUR (kŏk'·l-) *noun* 1 A low-branching rank weed (genus *Xanthium*) of the composite family, with hard ovoid or oblong two-celled burs about an inch long. 2 In England, the burdock.

COCK' LE SHELL *noun* 1 The shell of a cockle; one valve of a scallop's shell worn in a pilgrim's hat. 2 A scallop shell. 3 A frail, light boat.

COCK LOFT *noun* A loft or attic under a roof.

COCK NEY (-nī) *noun* 1 One born within the sound of the bells of St. Mary-le-Bow Church, in Cheapside, London; a Londoner; also, one having the traits of uneducated Londoners. 2 An uneducated yet pretentious city person. 3 The characteristic dialect or accent of East End Londoners. 4 [Obs.] A petted child; an effeminate youth or an affected woman.

— *adj.* Of or like cockneys or their speech. [<ME. *cokeney* *coken* of cocks, + *ey* <OE. *æg*, egg] — **COCK·NEY·ISH** *adj.* — **COCK NEY·ISM** *noun.*

COCK NEY DOM *noun* The sphere or realm of cockneys; London and its suburbs.

COCK·NEY·ESE' (-ēz') *noun* Cockney dialect.

COCK'·NEY·FY *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To make like a cockney in speech or manners.

COCK OF THE PLAINS A large grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*): also called *sage cock, prairie cock*: named by Lewis and Clark.

COCK OF THE WALK One who has overcome all opposition; leader or chief. Also **COCK OF THE LOFT.**

COCK PIT *noun* 1 A pit or ring for cockfighting. 2 An apartment for the wounded in a warship. 3 In small yachts, a space lower than the rest of the deck. 4 In airplanes, an open space for the pilot: when closed, called a *cabin*. 5 [Obs.] The pit of a theater.

COCK·ROACH *noun* An insect (genus *Blatta*) with a flat oval body, sometimes winged and chiefly nocturnal, infesting houses and ships; especially, the **ORIENTAL COCKROACH** (*B. orientalis*). — **GERMAN COCKROACH** Same as CROTON BUG. [<Sp. *cucaracha*]

COCKS·COMB (-cōme) *noun* 1 A plant (genus *Celosia*) with red flowers, suggesting the comb of a cock. 2 A coxcomb (fop). 3 A scarlet ridge on a jester's cap; also, the cap. Also spelled *coxcomb*.

COCKS HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* An annual shrubby herb (*Onobrychis caput-galli*) of the Mediterranean region, with purple flowers and small crested pods bearing spines.

COCK·SHUT *noun* [Obs.] Twilight.

COCK·SHY (-shī) *noun* [Pop.] 1 A mark to be shied or thrown at, as at fairs. 2 A throw, as at a mark.

COCK SPUR *noun* 1 A spur on the leg of a cock. 2 A flowered shrub, the hawthorn (*Cratægus crus-galli*) with long thorns: also **COCKSPUR THORN.**

COCK·SURE *adj.* 1 Absolutely sure: with *of* or *about*; hence, convinced; presumptuously sure; over-certain. 2 [Obs.] Perfectly safe. — **COCK'·SURE·NESS** *noun.*

COCK·SWAIN Same as COXSWAIN.

COCK·TAIL *noun* 1 A drink made of spirits mixed with bitters, sugar, and flavoring. 2 An appetizer consisting of chilled raw clams, oysters, shrimps, or the like, and served with a highly spiced sauce. 3 An appetizer consisting of chilled diced fruits and their juices or of fruit juice: also *fruit cocktail*. 4 A horse with a docked tail, usually an underbred horse; hence, a person of low breeding.

COCK-UP *noun* 1 A turned-up or cocked part or point of anything. 2 A cocked hat.

COCK Y *adj.* [Pop.] [**I ER, ·I·EST**] Pert or forward; confident or overconfident; conceited; snobbish. — **COCK·I LY** *adv.*

COCK'·Y OL'·LY-BIRD *noun* Any small bird. [<Nursery phrase]

CO CO *noun* The palm tree (*Cocos nucifera*) that produces coconuts. Also **COCO-PALM, COCONUT PALM.** — *adj.* Made of coco fiber. [<Sp. <L. *coccum* <Gr. *kokkos*, berry]

CO COA *noun* 1 A powder made from the dried seed kernels of the cacao; chocolate; also, a beverage made from it. 2 The light reddish-brown color of cocoa powder. [Corruption of CACAO]

CO CO·BO' LO *noun* Granadillo.

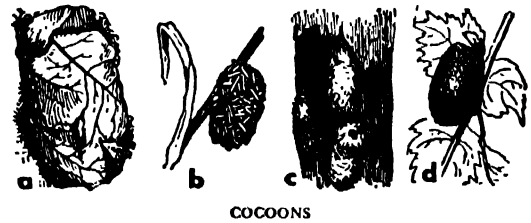
CO' CO GRASS The coco-sedge or nutgrass (*Cyperus rotundus*).

CO CON·SCIOUS·NESS *noun* A latent or accompanying consciousness, on the fringe of awareness but outside the focus of attention. Compare PRECONSCIOUS. — **CO CON SCIOUS** *adj.* — **CO·CON·SCIOUS LY** *adv.*

CO' CO NUT *noun* 1 The fruit of the coco tree, the coco-palm; a white-meated seed enclosed in a hard shell, and containing a milky liquid. 2 [Pop.] The head or skull. Also **CO' COA NUT.**

COCONUT PALM The coco or coco-palm.

CO COON *noun* 1 The envelope spun by the larvæ of certain insects, as silkworms, in which they are enclosed in the



COCOONS

a Amer.can silkworm. *c* Weevil under bark
b Caddis fly. *d* Sawfly.

pupal or chrysalis state. 2 Any analogous structure, as the egg-bearing case of spiders, earthworms, etc. [<F. *cocon*, *coque*, shell]

CO·COS ISLANDS Same as KEELING ISLANDS.

CO·COTTE (-kŏt') *noun* A young woman of dubious character or loose morals. [<F.]

COC·TEAU (kŏk·tō'), **JEAN,** born 1891, French artist, dramatist, and poet.

COC·TION (cŏk′·shun) *noun* The act or process of boiling. [<L. *coctus* <*coquo*, cook]

CO·CY·TUS (–sȳ′·tus) In classical mythology, the river of lamentation: one of the five rivers of Hades. See HADES.

ᴅCOD *noun* **1** A gadoid food fish *(Gadus morrhua)* of the North Atlantic from Newfoundland to Norway. **2** Any other gadoid fish. [Origin unknown]

ᴅCOD *noun* **1** A pod or husk. **2** A bag or envelope. **3** [Scot.] A pillow or cushion. [<OE. *codd*, bag]

COD, CAPE A peninsula in SE. Massachusetts, 65 miles long, enclosing **CAPE COD BAY.**

CO·DA *noun* An independent musical passage, introduced at the conclusion of a movement, forming a more decided and usually somewhat elaborate termination; the finale of a sonata movement or of a fugue. [< It. < L. *cauda*, tail]

COD·DER *noun* A person or vessel occupied in codfishing.

ᴅCOD·DLE (cŏd′·l) *tr. verb* [**COD·DLED** (–dld), **COD·DLING**] To treat as a baby or an invalid; pamper. See synonyms under CARESS, PAMPER. [<COD, bag, pillow] — **COD·DLER** *noun.*

ᴅCOD DLE *tr. verb* To seethe or simmer in water; cook. [Perhaps variant of CAUDLE]

CODE *noun* **1** A systematized body of law. **2** A system of signals, characters, or words with arbitrary meanings, used to communicate intelligence; specifically, as contrasted with *cipher*, a system which takes sentences, phrases, words, letters, or numbers as units and replaces them by arbitrary groups of symbols given as their equivalents in a code book. **3** A system of rules and regulations for the purpose of ensuring adequate standards of practice and uniformity in workmanship. See synonyms under LAW, LEGISLATION. — **CIVIL CODE** A code regulating the civil relations of citizens. — **CRIMINAL** or **PENAL CODE** A code defining crimes and prescribing the method and degree of punishment. — **TELEGRAPHIC CODE** A code convenient for use in telegraphing; specifically, the Morse or the International code, consisting of dots and dashes.

— *tr. verb* [Pop.] [**COD ED, COD·ING**] To systematize as laws; make a digest of; put into the symbols of a code. [<F. <L. *codex, caudex*, tablet]

CODE BEACON A beacon which assists aviators in maintaining their flight course by flashing signals in code.

CO DEC·LI·NA′·TION *noun* In navigation and astronomy, the complement of the angle of declination: also called *polar distance*. [<ᴅCO– + DECLINATION]

CO·DE·INE (–dī·een *or* –dī·in *or* –deen) *noun* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{18}H_{21}NO_3$, derived from morphine and widely used in medicine as a mild narcotic. Also **CO·DE·IN, CO·DE IA.** [<Gr. *kōdeia*, head of a poppy]

CODE NAPOLÉON A legal system regulating the civil relations of the French people, put in force by Napoleon I, 1807.

CO·DEX *noun* [**COD·I·CES** (cōd′·ī·seez) *pl.*] **1** A medieval manuscript in leaf form: distinguished from *scroll*. **2** A collection of canons or of formulas. **3** A code of laws. [<L.]

CO DEX JU·RIS CA·NON·I CI (–ī·sī) A compilation of legislation of the Roman Catholic Church: in effect since 1918.

CODG·ER *noun* [Pop.] A chap; a fellow; especially, a testy or eccentric old man. [< CADGE]

COD·I·CES (–ī·seez) Plural of CODEX.

COD·I·CIL (–ī·sil) *noun* A supplement to a will. [<L. *codicillus* < *codex*, writing] — **COD·I·CIL′·LA·RY** *adj.*

COD′ I·FY (cōd′·ī– *or* cō′·dī·fȳ) *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To systematize, as laws. — **COD·I·FI·CA′·TION** *noun* — **COD′·I·FI·ER** *noun.*

ᴅCOD·LING *noun* **1** A young cod. **2** A gadoid fish (genus *Phycis*) with filamentous ventral fins of 2 or 3 rays; a hake. [Diminutive of ᴅCOD]

ᴅCOD·LING *noun* One of a group of varieties of cooking apple, elongated and tapering; formerly, any hard apple for stewing. Also **COD LIN.** [<ME. *querdling*: compare Fr. *cuirt*, apple tree]

CODLING MOTH A moth *(Carpocapsa pomonella)* whose larvæ, the apple worms, feed on the interior of apples, pears, quinces, and several other fruits. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious). Also **CODLIN MOTH.**

COD-LIVER OIL Oil from the livers of cod, especially, rich in vitamins, used in cases of malnutrition.

COD PIECE *noun* A baggy flap attached to the front of the tight breeches worn by men of the 15th and 16th centuries.

CO·DRESS *noun* A radiotelegraph message in which the address is given in the same code system as the body of the message. Compare PLAINDRESS. [<CO(DE) + (AD)DRESS]

CO DY, WILLIAM FREDERICK, 1846–1917, American scout and guide; showman; sobriquet, "Buffalo Bill."

CŒ·CAL, CŒ CUM, etc. Same as CECAL, CECUM, etc.

CO–ED *noun* [Pop.] A young woman being educated at the same institution with young men. — *adj.* [Pop.] Co-educational.

CO–EDUCATION *noun* The education of both sexes together in the same classes or institution. — **CO–EDUCATIONAL** *adj.*

CO·EL–BIRD *noun* The koel.

CO·EF·FI′·CIENT (–e·fish′·ent) *noun* **1** A cooperating agent. **2** A number or letter put before an algebraic expression and multiplying it. **3** In the physical sciences, a number indicating the degree of magnitude, or the kind and amount of change under given conditions; as, the *coefficient* of friction.

— *adj.* Jointly efficient; acting together to a common end. — **CO·EF·FI′·CIEN·CY** *noun.*

COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION A number expressing the ratio between the force required to move one surface horizontally along another and the force pressing the two surfaces together.

·CŒLE Same as **–CELE.**

CŒ·LEN′·TER·ATE (see–) *noun* Any animal of a phylum *(Cœlenterata* or *Cœlentera)* having an enteric cavity occupying the entire interior of the body and functioning as a vascular as well as a digestive system; the phylum includes sea-anemones, corals, jellyfish, etc. — *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to the *Cœlenterata*. [<Gr. *koilos*, hollow, + *enteron*, intestine] — **CŒ·LEN·TER′·IC** *adj.*

CŒ·LEN·TER·ON (see–) *noun* The primitive intestinal cavity of cœlenterates; the archenteron.

CŒ·LI·AC Same as CELIAC.

CŒ·LOM (see′–) *noun* The body cavity of a metazoan; the space between the viscera and the body wall. Also **CŒ·LOME.**

CŒN·, CŒNO· Same as CEN–, CENO–.

CŒ′·NO·CYTE (see′·no·sīt) *noun* An aggregation of protoplasmic units enclosed within a common wall: exemplified in the less-developed algæ and fungi.

CŒ·NURE (see′·nūre) *noun* The many-headed bladderworm or larval stage of a dog tapeworm *(Tænia cœnurus)* found in the brain of sheep, and producing gid or staggers. Also **CŒ·NU·RUS.** [<CŒN– + Gr. *oura*, tail]

CO·EN ZYME (–zīm *or* –zȳme) *noun* Any substance present in a fermenting mixture that increases the activity of the enzyme. Also **CO·EN·ZYM.**

CO·E·QUAL (–ee′·kwul) *adj.* Of the same value, age, size, or importance; equal and conjoined. — *noun* The equal of another or others. — **CO·E·QUAL′·I·TY** *noun* — **CO·E′·QUAL·LY** *adv.*

CO·ERCE (–ūrs′) *verb* [**CO·ERCED** (–ūrst′), **CO·ERC·ING**] **1** To constrain by force, law, authority, or fear; compel; restrain or repress. **2** To use coercive measures. See synonyms under COMPEL. [<L. *co–*, together, + *arceo*, press] — **CO·ER·CI·BLE** *adj.*

CO·ER·CION (–ŭr′·shun) *noun* **1** Forcible constraint or restraint, moral or physical; compulsion. **2** Government by force. — **·AR·Y** *adj.* — **·IST** *noun.*

CO·ER·CIVE (–siv) *adj.* Serving or tending to coerce. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

COERCIVE FORCE See under FORCE.

CO·E TA′·NE OUS (–nī·us) *adj.* Originating at the same time; of equal age; contemporary. [<L. *co–*, together, + *ætas*, age] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CŒUR DE LI ON (cŭr duh lee′·un *or* lee′·ahn) "Lion-heart": applied to Richard I of England. [<F.]

CO·E·VAL *adj.* Of or belonging to the same age: usually implying remote time or long duration. — *noun* One of the same age; a contemporary. Also spelled *coæval*. [<L. *co–*, together, + *ævum*, age] — **·LY** *adv.*

COFF *verb* [Scot.] [**COFT, COFF·ING**] To buy.

COF·FEE *noun* **1** The seeds, also called beans, enclosed in the dark berrylike fruit of a tropical evergreen shrub (genus *Coffea*), native to Asia and Africa and widely grown in Brazil; also, a beverage made from the seeds, or the shrub producing them. **2** The brown color of coffee. — **BLACK COFFEE** Strong coffee without milk or cream. [<Turk. *qahwe* <Ar. *qahwa*]

COFFEE HOUSE A house where coffee and other refreshments are sold; a café.

COFFEE MILL A hand mill for grinding roasted coffee beans; a coffee grinder.

COFFEE–NUT *noun* The Kentucky coffee-tree or its fruit.

COFFEE POT A covered metal, glass, or earthen vessel in which coffee is prepared or served.

COFFEE–SHOP *noun* A public restaurant or room in a hotel or restaurant where coffee and light meals are served. Also **COFFEE–ROOM.**

COFFEE TABLE Any low table, generally placed in front of a sofa, for serving coffee or cocktails.

COFFEE–TREE *noun* **1** The cascara buckthorn. **2** The Kentucky coffee-tree *(Gymnocladus dioicus)*.

COFFEE–WEED *noun* [Local] Chicory.

COF·FER *noun* **1** A chest or box; strong box; safe. **2** *pl.* A treasury; financial resources. **3** A deeply sunk panel in a dome or vault. **4** A canal-lock chamber; a caisson. — *tr. verb* **1** To place in a coffer. **2** To adorn with coffers, or form in coffers, as a ceiling. [<F. *coffre* <L. *cophinus*; see COFFIN]

COF′·FER·DAM *noun* **1** A temporary enclosing dam built in the water and pumped dry, to protect workmen. **2** A watertight structure attached to a ship's side when repairs are made below the water line.

COF·FIN *noun* **1** The case in which a corpse is buried. **2** The part of a horse's hoof below the coronet. — *tr. verb* To

put into or as into a coffin. [<OF. *cofin* <L. *cophinus* <Gr. *kophinos*, basket]

COFFIN BONE The bone of a horse's foot that is enclosed within the hoof.

COF FLE (kŏf'·l) *noun* A gang of animals or slaves, chained together for marching or sale. [<Ar. *qāfilah*, caravan]

COFT Past tense of COIF.

1COG *noun* 1 A tooth or one of a series of teeth projecting from the surface of a wheel or gear to impart or receive motion. 2 A tenon on a joist or beam to fit a mortise on another. 3 A minor or insignificant person contributing to the working of a large organization or process. [Akin to Sw. *kugge*]

2COG *verb* 1 To load (a die) for cheating; as, to *cog* the dice; make or do fraudulently; cheat. 2 To mislead or deceive; wheedle. —*noun* A trick; imposition; a lie. [Origin unknown]

3COG *noun* A small rowboat or fishing vessel; cockboat; formerly, a broadly built transport or other vessel: also spelled *cogue*. [<F. *cogue* <L. *concha*: see CONCH]

CO GENT (–jĕnt) *adj.* Compelling belief, assent, or action; forcible; convincing. See synonyms under POWERFUL. [<L *cogo*, compel] —**CO GEN CY** *noun* —**CO GENT·LY** *adv.*

COG GER *noun* A sharper; flatterer.

COG GIE *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A small wooden bowl.

COG GING *noun* The operation of reducing a metal ingot to a billet by application of a forging press or hammer.

COG' I TATE (cŏj'–) *verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT ING] To think over or about (something); meditate; reflect; think. See synonyms under MUSE. [<L. *co–*, with, + *agito*, agitate] —**COG' I TA BLE** *adj.* —**COG' I·TA·TOR** *noun.*

COG I TA' TION (cŏj–) *noun* Consideration; reflection; thought.

COG I TA' TIVE (–tīv) *adj.* Capable of cogitation; reflective; contemplative. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CO GNAC (cō'·nyăk) *noun* French brandy, especially that distilled at or near Cognac in western France. [<F.]

COG NATE *adj.* 1 Allied by blood; kindred; akin; especially, related through females only. 2 Allied by derivation from the same source; belonging to the same stock or root. 3 Allied in radical characteristics. —*noun* One who or that which is closely related to other persons or things. [<L. *co–*, together, + *natus*, born] —**COG NA TION** *noun.*

COG NI TION (–nĭsh'·un) *noun* 1 The act, power, or faculty of apprehending, knowing, or perceiving. 2 Knowledge; a conception, perception, or notion. [<L. *co–*, together, + *nosco*, know] —**COG NI TION·AL** *adj.* —**COG NI TIVE** *adj.*

COG NI ZA BLE *adj.* Capable of being known or of being judicially tried or examined. —**COG NI ZA BLY** *adv.*

COG NI ZANCE (cŏg' nĭ– *or* cŏn'·ĭ·zuns) *noun* 1 Apprehension or perception; knowledge; recognition; also, the range or sphere of what can be known by observation. 2 [Law] Knowledge on which a judge acts without requiring proof; judicial notice, as of statutes or public events. 3 Jurisdiction. 4 [Law] Acknowledgment of a fine of land and tenements; a confession.

COG NI ZANT (cŏg' nĭ– *or* cŏn'·ĭ·zunt) *adj.* Having knowledge: with *of*, aware. See synonyms under CONSCIOUS.

COG NIZE *tr. verb* [NIZED, NIZ ING] To know, perceive, or recognize. Also [Br.] **COG NISE**. See synonyms under KNOW. [<L. *co–*, with, + *nosco*, know]

COG NO MEN *noun* [NO MENS or ·NOM I NA *pl.*] 1 In ancient Rome, the last of three names; a surname used to denote some physical or mental characteristic; as, Publius Ovidius *Naso*. 2 A surname, popularly, any name, nickname, or appellation. See synonyms under NAME. [<CO–, together, + L. *nomen*, name] —**COG NOM I·NAL** *adj.*

CO GNO SCEN'·TE (cō·nyō·shĕn'·tĕh) *noun* [It.] [·TI (tee) *pl.*] A connoisseur: also spelled *conoscente*.

COG NOS CI BLE (–nŏs'·ĭ·bl) *adj.* Capable of being known, recognized, or ascertained; knowable. [<L. *cognosco*, recognize] —**COG NOS CI·BIL' I TY** *noun.*

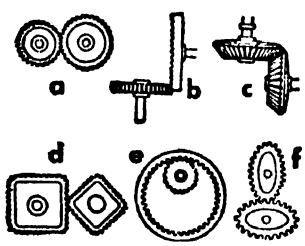
COG NO VIT *noun* [L.] Literally, he has acknowledged: in law, a written acknowledgment, by a defendant, that the plaintiff's demand is just.

CO GON (–gōn') *noun* A tall rank grass of the Philippine Islands (*Imperata cylindrica*), plentiful in dry localities, used for fodder and in thatching. [<Sp. *cogón* <Tagalog]

COGUE Same as **3COG**.

COG WAY *noun* A rack railway.

COG WHEEL *noun* A wheel with cogs; a gearwheel. Also written **COG WHEEL**.



COGWHEELS

a Spur-gears. *b* Spur and crown gears. *c* Bevel-gears. *d* Square gears. *e* Annular gears. *f* Elliptical gears.

CO·HAB·IT *intr. verb* 1 To dwell together as husband and wife. 2 [Obs.] To inhabit together the same place or country. [<L. *co–*, together, + *habito*, dwell] —**CO·HAB·I·TANT** *noun* —**CO·HAB I TA'·TION** *noun* —**CO·HAB IT·ER** *noun.*

CO·HA·HUI'·LA Same as COAHUILA.

CO HAN, GEORGE MICHAEL, 1878–1942, American playwright and actor.

CO HEE *noun* A term applied to a settler in western Virginia and western Pennsylvania. [Origin uncertain]

CO HERE *intr. verb* [CO·HERED, CO·HER ING] 1 To stick or hold firmly together. 2 To be logically consistent or connected. 3 To be coherent, as the parts of an address. 4 [Obs.] To agree. See synonyms under UNITE. [<L. *co–*, together, + *hæreo*, stick]

CO HER ENCE (–heer'·uns) *noun* 1 A sticking to or a sticking together; union; conjunction. See COHESION (force). 2 Logical consistency; agreement: also **CO HER EN CY**. 3 In physics, that relation of coincidence between two sets of waves, as light or sound waves, which will produce interference phenomena.

CO HER ENT (–heer'·unt) *adj.* 1 Cleaving or sticking together. 2 Logically consistent. —**·LY** *adv.*

CO HER·ER (–heer'·ur) *noun* In radio and wireless telegraphy, a device employed to detect electric waves, in which loosely touching metallic particles in a glass tube are made to cohere closely under the action of the wave, thus momentarily completing a local electric signaling circuit.

CO HE SION (–zhun) *noun* 1 The act or state of cohering; union; consistency. 2 In physics, that force by which molecules of the same kind or of the same body are held together so that the substance or body resists disintegration: distinguished from *adhesion*.

CO HE SIVE (–sĭv) *adj.* Belonging to, having, or exerting the property of cohesion; causing to cleave. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CO' HO BATE *tr. verb* [·BAT·ED, ·BAT·ING] In early chemistry, to redistil by restoring the distillate to the retort, to mingle again with the matter there. [<LL. *cohobo*, redistil, <Ar.]

CO HOG Same as QUAHAUG.

CO HORT *noun* An armed band or body, especially a body of soldiers, the tenth of a Roman legion, 500 to 600 men. [<L. *cohors*, company of soldiers]

CO·HOSH *noun* Any one of several North American herbs, sometimes used medicinally; especially, the papoose-root of **BLUE COHOSH** (*Caulophyllum thalictroides*), often called *squawroot*, and the black snakeroot or **BLACK COHOSH** (*Cimicifuga racemosa*); sometimes, the baneberry (*Actæa spicata*). [<Algonquian]

CO·HUNE (–hōon') *noun* A feather-leaved palm (*Arbignya cohune*) of Central and South America, from which a fatty oil is obtained. Also **COHUNE PALM.** [<Honduran *cahoun*]

COIF *noun* 1 Any close-fitting cap, hood, or headdress: a close-fitting hood or skull cap for either sex, tied under the chin. 2 In England, an inner skull cap of lawn, formerly worn by sergeants at law; hence, the office or rank of a sergeant at law. 3 A soldier's thick skull cap of steel or leather, worn under the helmet.

—*tr. verb* To put a coif on; invest with or as with a coif. [<OF. <LL. *cofia*; of Germanic origin]

COIF FEUR (kwah·fûr') *noun* [F.] A male hairdresser. —**COIF·FEUSE** (kwah·fœs') *noun fem.*

COIF FURE (kwah·fûr' *or* –fōōr') *noun* 1 An arrangement or dressing of the hair. 2 A headdress. [<F.]

COIGN (coin) *noun* A projecting angle or stone; a corner. Also **COIGNE.** [<OF., corner; see QUOIN]

COIGN OF VANTAGE An advantageous position.

1COIL *noun* 1 A ring or spiral formed by winding. 2 An involvement; a perplexity. 3 A spiral pipe, or a series of pipes, forming a continuous conduit which reverses two or more times. 4 An induction coil. —**RUHMKORFF COIL** An induction-coil with circuit breaker for use with direct and constant current.

—*verb* To wind spirally; form rings or coils. [<OF. *coillir* <L. *colligo*, collect] —**COIL·ER** *noun.*

2COIL *noun* [Obs.] Confusion or tumult; turmoil. [<Gael. Ir. *gal*, fighting]

CO IM·BRA (co·eem'·brah) A university city in west-central Portugal.

COIN *noun* 1 A piece of metal stamped by government authority, for use as money. 2 Metal currency, collectively. 3 Kind or means of recompense. 4 A corner; quoin. See synonyms under MONEY.

—*tr. verb* 1 To make into coins; stamp or mint. 2 To originate, as a word. 3 To counterfeit. 4 To obtain closer tolerances in metal surfaces by the application of heavy pressure; to size. [<F. <L. *cuneus*, wedge] —**COIN·A·BLE** *adj.* —**COIN·ER** *noun.*

COIN·AGE (–ĭj) *noun* 1 The making of coins, or the coins made; the system of coins of a country. 2 The cost or charge for coining money. 3 The act of fabricating, or the thing fabricated.

CO·IN·CIDE' *intr. verb* [·CID'·ED, ·CID'·ING] 1 To agree exactly, as in direction, extent, amount, or opinion; concur.

2 To occupy the same space; occur at the same time. See synonyms under AGREE, ASSENT. [<DCO- + L. *incido*, fall on]

CO·IN·CI·DENCE *noun* 1 Agreement; correspondence; a circumstance agreeing with another: often implying accident. 2 Contemporaneousness. See synonyms under ANALOGY.

CO·IN·CI·DENT *adj.* Agreeing, as in position, extent, time, etc.; concurring. Also **CO·IN·CI·DEN'·TAL.** —**CO·IN·CI·DENT·LY, CO·IN·CI·DEN'·TAL·LY** *adv.*

CO·IN·SUR'·ANCE (-shoor'·uns) *noun* Joint insurance with another; specifically, a form of insurance in which the person who insures his property for less than its entire value is understood to be his own insurer for the difference which exists between the true value of the property and the amount of the insurance.

CO IN SURE' *verb* [**·SURED', ·SUR'·ING**] To insure with another or others; also, to insure according to the specific terms of coinsurance.

COIR *noun* Coconut-husk fiber, or cables, etc., made therefrom: also called *kvar*. [<Malay *kāyar*, rope]

COI STRIL *noun* [Obs.] A groom; lackey; low fellow. Also [Obs.] **COI STREL.** [<OF. *coustillier*, soldier, <L. *culter*, knife]

CO I TION (-ish'·un) *noun* A coming together; especially, sexual intercourse. Also **CO I·TUS.** [<DCO- + L. *eo*, go]

DCOKE *noun* A fuel obtained by distilling the volatile constituents from coal, petroleum, etc., by heating in ovens or retorts. It is principally carbon. —*verb* [**COKED, COK·ING**] To change or be changed into coke. Also spelled *coak*. [Perhaps <ME. *colk*, core]

DCOKE *noun* 1 [Pop.] Cocaine: used adjectivally in compounds; as, *coke*-fiend. 2 [Pop.] Coca cola.

COKE (cok *or* cook), **SIR EDWARD,** 1552–1634, lord chief justice of England.

COL *noun* 1 A depression between two mountains; a gap in a ridge, serving as a pass from one valley to another. also called *saddle*. 2 A necklike area of low pressure between two anticyclones. [<F. <L. *collum*, neck]

DCOL *prefix* With; together: assimilated form of COM- used before words beginning with *l*; as, *col*laborate.

DCOL , COLO· Combining forms from Greek *kolon*, colon, denoting relation to the colon, as in *colec*tomy, excision of part of the colon, *colo*stomy, formation of an artificial opening into the colon.

CO·LA *noun* 1 A small African tree (*Cola acuminata*), naturalized in the West Indies. also **CO' LA·NUT TREE.** 2 The seed of this tree or the extract of it, yielding caffeine and other substances, said to have tonic and antiseptic qualities: used in the manufacture of beverages: also **CO'·LA·NUT.** Also spelled *kola*.

COL AN·DER (cŭl'- *or* cŏl'·un·dur) *noun* A perforated vessel for straining liquids, etc.; a hemispherical sieve: also spelled *cullender*. [<Sp. *colador* <L. *colum*, sieve]

CO·LAT'·I·TUDE *noun* The complement of the latitude; distance in degrees from the nearest pole. [<DCO- + LATITUDE]

COL·BERT (cōl·bâre'), **JEAN BAPTISTE,** 1619–83, French statesman and financier.

COL·CAN·NON *noun* A stew composed principally of potatoes and greens: an Irish dish.

COL CHES·TER (col'-) A manufacturing town and river port in Essex, England.

COL·CHI CINE (-chī·seen *or* -kī·seen) *noun* A powerful plant-growth accelerator, obtained as a pale-yellow, bitter-tasting, extremely poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{25}O_6N$, from the roots of the common autumn crocus.

COL·CHI·CUM (cōl'·chī- *or* col'·kī-) *noun* 1 A plant of a genus (*Colchicum*) of Old World bulbous plants of the lily family. 2 The corm or the seed of *C. autumnale*, the autumn crocus or meadow saffron, which yields colchicine; also, a medical preparation therefrom. [<L. <Gr. *kolchikon* <*Kolchis*, Colchis]

COL·CHIS (-kis) An ancient country east of the Black Sea, between the Caucasus Mountains and Armenia; the land of the golden fleece; now part of the Georgian S.S.R.

COL'·CO·THAR *noun* A dark-red ferric oxide formed by heating ferrous sulfate; used as a polishing powder, and as the pigment Indian-red. [<LL.]

COLD *adj.* 1 Of a relatively low temperature as compared with a normal or standard temperature, or with the normal temperature of the human body; especially, having no perceptible heat; gelid; frigid; dead; also, having lost heat; cooled. 2 Having the sensation due to too rapid loss of heat from the body; feeling no warmth or not sufficient warmth; chilled, chilly. 3 Having little or no liveliness, ardor, or enthusiasm; displaying no feeling or passion; unmoved; stolid; indifferent. 4 Lacking signs of life; unconscious; as, to be knocked *cold*. 5 Chilling or depressing to the spirits; awakening no enthusiasm; not cordial; disappointing; frigid; discouraging. 6 Weak to the taste; wanting sharpness or pungency. 7 Lacking odor or freshness; as, a *cold* trail. 8 Distant from the object sought; wide of the mark: said of a seeker in a game, or a guesser. 9 Bluish in tone or effect; not suggestive of warmth. —*noun* 1 A low temperature; lack of heat, or the sensation caused by it. 2 A catarrhal affection of the respiratory tract, often following exposure to cold, dampness, or draft, and due to a filtrable virus; coryza. 3 Temperature below the freezing point. 4 The sensation characterized by lack of enthusiasm, or by fear or dejection. [<OE. *cald*] —**COLD·LY** *adv.* —**COLD·NESS** *noun.*

COLD BLOOD Blood not warmed by exercise or emotion; hence, heartlessness or deliberate cruelty. —**IN COLD BLOOD** Without feeling; pitilessly; not prompted by impulse or excitement.

COLD-BLOODED *adj.* 1 Lacking body heat; frigid; sensitive to cold. 2 Having blood of the same temperature as the surrounding medium, as a fish or reptile; poikilothermal. 3 Unfeeling; heartless; deliberately cruel. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

COLD-CHISEL *noun* A chisel of tempered steel for cutting cold metal.

COLD CREAM A cleansing and soothing ointment for the skin.

COLD DECK A deck of cards prearranged to the advantage of a certain player.

COLD-DRAWN *adj.* Stretched or drawn while cold; as, *cold-drawn* steel wire.

COLD FEET Loss of courage; timidity. —**TO GET COLD FEET** To lose courage.

COLD FRAME *noun* A wooden frame set into the ground and having a glass top: used to protect plants against cold.

COLD FRONT The irregular forward edge of an advancing cold air-mass.

COLD-HAMMER *tr. verb* To hammer when cold, as metals.

COLD HARBOR A village in eastern Virginia; scene of three Civil War battles.

COLD-ROLL *tr. verb* In metallurgy, to roll or press without applying heat.

COLD-SHORT *adj.* Brittle when cold: said of a metal below red heat. —**COLD-SHORTNESS** *noun.*

COLD SORE An eruption about the mouth or nostrils, often accompanying a cold or fever.

COLD WAVE An unusual drop in temperature; a spell of very cold weather, usually traveling along a specified course.

COLE *noun* A plant of the same genus (*Brassica*) as the cabbage, including the biennial blue-leaved species. Also **COLE WORT.** [<OE. *caul* <L. *caulis*, cabbage]

COLE'·MAN ITE *noun* A white, colorless, transparent hydrous calcium borate, $Ca_2B_6O_{11}·5H_2O$, occurring massive or in monoclinic crystals; used in the manufacture of borax. [<W. T. Coleman, 1824–1893, of California]

COL E OP'·TER A *noun pl.* An order of insects, including the beetles and weevils, having horny front wings that fit as cases over the hind wings. [<Gr. *koleos*, sheath, + *pteron*, wing] —**COL·E·OP'·TER, COL E·OP'·TER·AN** *noun* —**COL·E OP'·TER·OUS, COL E·OP'·TER·AL** *adj.*

COL E O RHI'·ZA (-rī'·zuh) *noun* [**ZÆ** (zee) *pl.*] The root sheath in certain plants, through which the radicle bursts in germination. [<Gr. *koleos*, sheath, + *rhiza*, root]

COLE RIDGE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, 1772–1834, English poet and critic.

COLE SLAW *noun* A salad made of finely chopped cabbage. [<D. *kool sla*, cabbage salad]

CO LES SEE' *noun* A joint lessee; cotenant.

CO LES'·SOR *noun* One of the makers of a lease.

CŌ LES·TI' NE (*G.* tsœ·les·tee'·nuh) Same as CELESTINE.

COL·ET, JOHN, 1467?–1519, English humanist.

CO LE US *noun* A plant of the considerable genus (*Coleus*) of tropical African and East Indian herbs or shrubs of the mint family, extensively cultivated for their brilliant, often variegated foliage. [<Gr. *koleos*, sheath]

COL IC *noun* Acute spasmodic pain in the bowels. —*adj.* 1 Pertaining to, near, or affecting the bowels. 2 Pertaining to or like colic. [<Gr. *kōlikē* <*kolon*, colon] —**COL·ICK·Y** *adj.*

COLIC-ROOT *noun* The intensely bitter tonic and stomachic root of the star grass (*Aletris farinosa*), the root of the wild yam (*Dioscorea villosa*), and that of the blazing-star (*Liatris squarrosa*).

COLIC-WEED *noun* One of several plants; as, Dutchman's-breeches, the squirrel corn, or the pale corydalis (*Corydalis sempervirens*).

CO LI·GNY (cō·lee·nyee'), **GASPARD DE,** 1517–1572, French admiral; Huguenot leader. Also **COLIGNI.**

CO·LI·MA (-lee'·mah) 1 A volcano in SW. Mexico; 13,002 ft. 2 A state in SW. Mexico; 2,009 square miles; also, its capital city.

COL IN *noun* An American quail (genus *Colinus*), especially the bobwhite. [<Sp. Am. *colin*]

·COLINE *suffix* Dwelling in or inhabiting; as, arbori*coline*, tree-dwelling. [<L. *colo*, dwell]

COL I SE'·UM Same as COLOSSEUM.

CO·LI TIS *noun* (-li'- *or* -lee'·tis) Inflammation of the colon: also called *colonitis*.

COL·LAB'·O·RATE *intr. verb* [**·RAT·ED, ·RAT·ING**] To labor or cooperate with another, especially in literary or scientific

pursuits. [<LL. *collaboro* <L. *col-*, with, + *laboro*, labor] —**COL·LAB·O·RA′·TION** *noun* —**COL·LAB′·O·RA·TIVE** *adj.* —**COL·LAB′·O·RA·TOR** *noun.*

COL·LAB·O·RA′·TION·IST *noun* In World War II, a citizen of a country occupied by the Axis powers who agreed or was forced to cooperate with the incumbent enemy.

¹COL·LAGE (caw·lahzh′) *noun* Literally, pasting; a picture or other art composition produced by combining pieces of newspaper or various odds and ends. [<F. <Gr. *kolla*, glue]

²COL·LAGE (co·lahzh′) *noun* The clarifying or fining of a wine. [<F.]

COL·LA·GEN (–jĕn) *noun* A protein forming the chief constituent of the protective tissues of the body, as cartilage, skin, bone, hair, etc.; on boiling with water it yields gelatin. [<Gr. *kolla*, glue, + –GEN]

COL·LAPSE *verb* [**·LAPSED, ·LAPS·ING**] 1 To fall in or cause to fall in; cave in. 2 To fail utterly; come to ruin. 3 To assume a more compact form by the folding in of parts, as of camp chairs, crates, etc. 4 To lose strength or courage; be prostrated; succumb.

—*noun* 1 A falling or sinking together. 2 Extreme prostration. 3 Utter failure; ruin. [<L. *col-*, together, + *labor*, fall] —**COL·LAPS·I·BLE** or **·A·BLE** *adj.* —**COL·LAPS·I·BIL′·I·TY** *noun.*

COL·LAR *noun* 1 An article worn about the neck, as a band or circlet of some fabric, worn as an article of dress; the neckpiece of a garment; also, a band of leather or metal for the neck of an animal. 2 A ring or band on or about anything, as in certain plants and insects; also, a growth of fur or ring of color about the neck of an animal. 3 Any of various cylindrical or ring-shaped devices used to limit or control the action of machine parts, secure stability, etc.

—*tr. verb* 1 To grasp by or provide with a collar. 2 To take possession of; capture. [<OF. *coler* <L. *collare* <*collum*, neck]

COLLAR BONE The clavicle.

COLLAR CELL A flagellate cell having the base of the flagellum surrounded by a collarlike expansion, as in certain infusorians and sponges: also called *choanocyte.*

COL·LARD *noun* A variety of cabbage that does not gather its edible leaves into a head. [Variant of COLEWORT]

COL·LAR·ET′ *noun* A small collar, also, a narrow fichu of lace or the like. Also **COL·LAR·ETTE′**. [<LL. *collaratus* <L. *collare*, collar]

COL·LAR·GOL (–gōle) *noun* Colloidal silver and silver oxide combined with albumin: used as an antiseptic. [<Gr. *kolla*, glue, + *argyros*, silver, + –OL]

COL·LATE *tr. verb* [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] 1 To compare critically. 2 To gather (material) for comparison. 3 To examine, as the gathered sheets of a book to be bound, for verifying and correcting the arrangement. 4 To present, as to a benefice. See synonyms under COMPARE. [<L. *col-*, together, + *latus*, borne] —**COL·LA·TOR** *noun.*

COL·LAT·ER·AL *adj.* 1 Subordinately connected; attendant or secondary; incidental. 2 Corroborative, confirmatory. 3 Being or lying alongside, parallel; bordering. 4 Descended from the same ancestor in a different line: distinguished from *lineal.* 5 Pertaining to property, as stocks or bonds, deposited as security additional to one's personal obligation, as, a *collateral* note. See synonyms under INCIDENTAL.

—*noun* 1 Collateral security, which in case of default, is subject to immediate forfeiture, without recourse to legal proceedings. See COLLATERAL SECURITY. 2 A kinsman or kinswoman descended from the same ancestor in a different line. 3 An accompanying or subordinate fact, condition, or part. 4 In anatomy, a part connected with or derived from a main branch, as, the *collaterals* of a nerve fiber. See synonyms under SECURITY. [<L. *col-*, with; and see LATERAL] —**COL·LAT·ER·AL·LY** *adv.*

COLLATERAL SECURITY Property, money, etc., hypothecated as security additional to one's personal obligation.

COL·LA·TION *noun* 1 A collating; comparison. 2 The collection and critical comparison of writings or the published result of such a comparison; in bookbinding, the examination of the collected sheets of a book before binding, with the object of detecting errors in arrangement. 3 A lunch or light repast: originally confined to the light evening refection of monks; also, the light supper permitted in seasons of fast, such as Lent. 4 The presentation of a clergyman to a church living. 5 [Law] In civil law, the return to an estate of property advanced to an heir; with a view to a common distribution of the whole.

COL·LA·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Collating. 2 Bestowed, bestowable, or held by collation: said especially of a church living of which the bishop is the patron.

COL·LEAGUE (cŏl′·eeg) *noun* A fellow member of an official body; an associate in office. See synonyms under ACCESSORY, ASSOCIATE. —*intr. verb* [**·LEAGUED, ·LEAGU·ING**] To enter into a league or alliance; also, to conspire. [<F. *collègue* <L. *collega*, a fellow] —**COL·LEAGUE·SHIP** *noun.*

COL·LECT *verb* (cuh·lĕct′) 1 To gather or bring together, as specimens; assemble the parts of. 2 To gather or obtain the payment of (money). 3 To regain control of; bring or call back. 4 [Obs.] To infer. 5 To come together, assemble; accumulate. See synonyms under AMASS, CONVOKE.

—*adv.* (cuh·lect′) To be paid for on delivery; as, a telegram sent *collect.*

—*noun* (col′·ĕct) A short condensed prayer, usually of one sentence, containing a petition for one grace or blessing. [<F. *collecter* <LL. *collecta*, assemblage] —**COL·LECT·A·BLE** or **·I·BLE** *adj.*

COL·LEC·TA′·NE·A *noun pl.* [LL.] Passages selected from different authors; a miscellany.

COL·LECT·ED *adj.* 1 Assembled, gathered. 2 Composed; self-possessed. See synonyms under CALM, SOBER. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

COL·LEC·TION *noun* 1 A collecting; a group of collected objects or individuals. 2 An aggregation, accumulation. 3 A sum of money solicited and contributed, as for church expenses, missions, charity, or the like. 4 The act of receiving or enforcing payment, or the amount of such payment. 5 The act of collecting one's thoughts, feelings, etc., or the resultant state; composure. See synonyms under AGGREGATE, ASSEMBLY, COMPANY. [<L. *collectio* <*col-*, with, + *lego*, gather]

COL·LEC·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Relating to, consisting of, or denoting an aggregate or group: opposed to *individual.* 2 Having the power or quality of bringing together. 3 Denoting in the singular number a collection or aggregate of individuals; as, the word "army" is a *collective* noun.

—*noun* 1 A singular noun naming a collection or group. It takes either a singular or a plural verb, according as it refers to the objects composing it as one aggregate (**COLLECTIVE SINGULAR**) or as separate individuals (**COLLECTIVE PLURAL**); as, the audience *was* large, the audience *were* divided in opinion. 2 A collection or gathering. —**COL·LEC·TIVE·LY** *adv.* —**COL·LEC·TIVE·NESS** *noun.*

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING The arranging between an employer or employers and an organized group of employees of a material agreement on the conditions of work.

COLLECTIVE FARM A farm worked and managed by cooperative labor, and in which the machinery and buildings are often communally owned.

COLLECTIVE FRUIT A fruit which is the product of a number of distinct flowers growing in a compact mass, as a mulberry or a pineapple: also called *multiple fruit.*

COLLECTIVE SECURITY Maintenance of world peace by the concerted action of all countries toward an aggressor or potential aggressor.

COL·LEC·TIV·ISM *noun* The doctrine that the people as a whole should own or control the material and means of production, or the spirit which determines production by the masses rather than by individuals. Compare SOCIALISM. —**COL·LEC·TIV·IST** *adj. & noun* —**COL·LEC·TIV·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

COL·LEC·TIV′·I·TY *noun* 1 The whole taken together; the people as a body. 2 Collectiveness. 3 Collective or state ownership.

COL·LEC·TOR *noun* One who or that which collects; one who receives taxes, duties, or the like, or collects debts. —**·ATE, ·SHIP** *noun.*

COL·LEEN or **COL·LEEN** *noun* A girl. [<Ir. *cailin*, girl, maiden]

COL·LEGE (cŏl′·ij) *noun* 1 An incorporated school for instruction in the liberal arts or professional studies; a school of higher learning; one of the educational institutions of a university: used also attributively; as, *college* slang. 2 A building, or collection of buildings, owned and used by a college. 3 A body of associates or colleagues. 4 A course of lectures or studies. 5 [Pop.] A prison. 6 Any assemblage or gathering; as, a *college* of bees. [<F. <L. *collegium* <*collega*, colleague]

COLLEGE ICE [Local] A sundae.

College of Cardinals The body of cardinal-bishops, -priests, and -deacons, varying in number up to 70, who constitute the papal council and electorate.

COL·LEG·ER *noun* A member of a college; also, one of a number of pupils at Eton, England, educated gratuitously both in school and in the university.

COLLEGE WIDOW A young woman who has been popular with several college generations; a young woman either attending or frequenting a college year after year to associate with men students.

COL·LE·GI·AL (–jī·ul) *adj.* Collegiate.

COL·LE·GI·AN (–jī·un) *noun* 1 A member or attendant of a college; a college student. 2 [Pop.] In England, a prisoner for debt.

COL·LE·GI·ATE (–jī·ĭt) *adj.* Pertaining to, like or conducted like, or connected with a college or colleges. —*noun* A collegian. —**·LY** *adv.*

COLLEGIATE CHURCH 1 An association of churches having pastors in common: as, the *Collegiate* Dutch Church. 2 A Roman Catholic or an English church, not a cathedral, which has a chapter of canons. 3 A Scottish church served by two or more joint incumbents.

COL·LEM·BO·LA *noun pl.* An order of very small primitive wingless insects with chewing mouth parts and a tail-like

organ, the furcula, used in pumping the springtails. [<Gr. *kolla*, glue, + *embolē*, insertion]

COL·LEN·CHY·MA (-leng′·kĭ·muh) *noun* A form of thick-walled, elastic plant-tissue, composed of elongated cells strongly thickened at the angles with colloidal material. [<Gr. *kolla*, glue, + *enchyma*, infusion]

COL·LET *noun* 1 A collar, clutch, or clamping-piece, as for a rod. 2 The ring or rim in which a gem is set. 3 In a brilliant-cut gem, a culet. — *tr. verb* To place in or furnish with a collet. [<F. <L. *collum*, neck]

COL·LIDE *intr. verb* [COL·LID·ED, COL·LID·ING] To meet and strike violently; clash. [<L. *col-*, together, + *lædo*, strike]

COL·LIE *noun* A breed of large, handsome shepherd dogs which originated in Scotland, characterized by a long tapering nose, great intelligence and animation, and an abundant coat, smooth and dense on the **ENGLISH COLLIE**, rough on the **SCOTCH COLLIE**. [Probably <Gael. *cuilean*, puppy]

COL·LIED *adj.* [Obs.] Blackened, as with soot; coal-black.

COL·LIER (kŏl′·yur) *noun* A coal-miner; also, a vessel employed in coal-carrying, or one of her crew; formerly, a dealer in coal.

Col·lier (kŏl′·yur), **Jeremy**, 1650–1726, English clergyman. — **Peter Fenelon**, 1849–1909, American publisher; founded *Collier's Weekly*, 1896. — **William**, born 1866, American actor and playwright.

COL·LIER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] A coal mine; the coal trade.

COL′·LIE·SHANG·IE *noun* [Scot.] A wrangle; brawl; hubbub.

COL′·LI·GATE *tr. verb* [·GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING] 1 To tie, group, or fasten together. 2 In logic, to bind together (facts or groups of facts) by means of some suitable conception or explanation; as, certain material phenomena are *colligated* by the law of gravity. [<L. *colligatus* <*col-*, together, + *ligo*, bind] — **COL·LI·GA′·TION** *noun* — **COL′·LI·GA·TIVE** *adj.*

COL′·LI·MATE *tr. verb* [·MAT·ED, ·MAT·ING] 1 To bring into line, as the axes of two lenses; make parallel, as refracted rays of light; adjust the line of sight of, as of a telescope or other optical instrument. 2 To make parallel, as a gunsight with the axis of the gun's barrel. [<L. *collimatus*, for *collineatus* <*co-*, with, + *linea*, line] — **COL·LI·MA′·TION** *noun*.

COL′·LI·MA·TOR *noun* Any optical device used to obtain parallel rays of light, as the convex lens and slit used in a spectroscope.

COL·LIN·E·AR (-ĭ·ur) *adj.* Being in the same straight line: said of three or more points. — **·LY** *adv.*

Col′·LING WOOD A city and suburb of Melbourne, Australia.

Col·lins, Michael, 1891–1922, Irish patriot. — **William**, 1721–1759, English lyric poet. — **(William) Wilkie**, 1824–1889, English novelist.

COL·LIN·SI·A (-ĭ·uh *or* -sĭ·uh) *noun* A plant or its flower (pink, blue, white, or variegated) of the genus *Collinsia* of the figwort family, annual or biennial, with whorled leaves. [<Z. Collins, 1764–1831, American botanist]

COL·LI·SION (-lizh′·un) *noun* The act of colliding; violent contact; clashing; antagonism.

Synonyms: clash, clashing, concussion, conflict, contact, encounter, impact, meeting, opposition, shock. *Collision* is the result of motion or action and is sudden and momentary; *contact* may be a condition of rest and be continuous and permanent. *Impact* is the blow given by the striking body. *Concussion* is often by transmitted force rather than by direct *impact;* an explosion of dynamite shatters neighboring windows by *concussion*. *Shock* is the result of *collision*. *Opposition* is used chiefly of persons, less frequently of opinions or interests; *conflict* is used indifferently of all. See ENCOUNTER. *Antonyms*: agreement, amity, coincidence, concert, concord, concurrence, conformity, harmony, unison, unity.

COL′·LO·CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] To put in certain order; arrange together; station. [<L. *col-*, together, + *loco*, place] — **COL·LO·CA′·TION** *noun*.

COL·LO·DI·ON *noun* A solution of guncotton or pyroxylin in ether and alcohol. It is deposited as a film on the evaporation of the ether, and is used as a coating for wounds and for photographic plates. Also **COL·LO·DI·UM**. [<Gr. *kolla*, glue, + *eidos*, form]

COL·LOGUE (-lōg′) *verb* [Prov. Eng.] 1 To confer secretly; plot. 2 [Obs.] To use flattery and deceit; cajole; wheedle.

COL·LOID *noun* 1 Any gluelike or jellylike substance, as gelatin, starch, raw egg-white, etc., which diffuses not at all or very slowly through vegetable and animal membranes, and whose components do not separate as in a true solution or simple mixture: distinguished from *crystalloid*. 2 In physics and chemistry, a state of matter in which very finely divided particles of one substance (the *disperse-phase*) are suspended in another (the *dispersion medium*) in such manner and degree that the electrical and surface properties acquire special importance. The colloid state is characteristic of living matter, as proteins and fats. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a colloid or the colloid state: also **COL·LOI·DAL**. [<Gr. *kollōdēs*, gluelike] — **COL·LOI·DAL′·I·TY** *noun*.

COLLOID SYSTEM Any heterogeneous aggregate of substances exhibiting the properties of a colloid, as sols, gels, emulsions, etc. Eight of these systems are known, occurring in solid, liquid, and gaseous form, each identified in terms of the relationship existing between the disperse phase and the dispersion medium. See table below.

COLLOID SYSTEMS

Components	*Term*	*Example*
Solid in solid	solid sol	alloys, paper
Solid in liquid	suspension	paints
Solid in gas	smoke	iodine vapor
Liquid in solid	gel	celluloid, glue, gelatin
Liquid in liquid	emulsion	milk, blood
Liquid in gas	fog	clouds, steam
Gas in solid	solid foam	pumice, rubber
Gas in liquid	foam	lather, froth
Gas in gas		(No example known)

COL·LOP *noun* A slice or morsel of meat for stewing; a small portion of anything. [Etymology unknown]

COL·LO·QUI·AL (-kwĭ·ul) *adj.* Pertaining to conversation, especially to common or informal speech, as distinguished from literary usage. [See COLLOQUY] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

COL·LO·QUI·AL·ISM *noun* A form of speech used chiefly in conversation. See synonyms under SLANG.

COL·LO·QUY (-kwĭ) *noun* [·QUIES (kwīz) *pl.*] An informal conference; conversation. [<L. *col-*, together, + *loquor*, speak] — **COL·LO·QUIST** *noun*.

COL′·LO·TYPE *noun* 1 A photograph made by the collodion process; also, the process. 2 A gelatin or colloid photomechanical process or the print made by it. The process consists in printing a negative on a film containing potassium bichromate, washing the film in water, and then soaking in glycerin and water. — **COL′·LO·TYP·IC** *adj.* — **COL′·LO·TYP·Y** *noun*.

COL·LUDE (-lude′) *intr. verb* [·LUD·ED, ·LUD·ING] To cooperate secretly; conspire; connive. [<L. *col-*, together, + *ludo*, play] — **COL·LUD·ER** *noun*.

COL·LU·SION (-lū′·zhun) *noun* Cooperation in fraud.

COL·LU·SIVE (-sĭv) *adj.* Fraudulently concerted or devised — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

COL·LY *noun* [Prov. Eng.] Coal dust; soot. — *tr. verb* [COL·LIED, COL·LY·ING] To blacken as with coal smut; begrime.

COL·LYR·I·UM (kŏ·lĭr′-) *noun* A medicated eyewash or eye salve. [<Gr. *kollyrion*, eye salve]

Col·mar (kōl′-) A historic cathedral city of eastern France.

COLO- See COL-.

COL·O·CYNTH (-sĭnth) *noun* A Mediterranean vine *(Citrullus colocynthis);* also, its small gourdlike fruit from which is obtained a cathartic drug: also called *bitter apple, colocynth, coloquintida*. [<Gr. *kolokynthē*, pumpkin]

CO·LOGNE (-lone′) *noun* A toilet water consisting of alcohol scented with aromatic oils: often called **EAU DE COLOGNE**. Also **COLOGNE WATER**. [<COLOGNE]

Co·logne (-lone′) A cathedral city in SW. Prussia, Germany, on the Rhine River. Also called [G.] *Koln*. [<L. *colonia*, colony]

Co·lom·bi·a (-lōm′·bĭ·uh) A republic in NW. South America; 439,997 square miles; capital, Bogotá. — **Co·lom·bi·an** *adj. & noun*.

Co·lom·bo (-lōm′·bo) Capital of Ceylon; a seaport.

1·co·lon *noun* 1 A punctuation mark (:) indicating a pause greater than a semicolon, but less than a period: used as a sign of apposition or equality to connect one clause with another that explains it, as in introducing an enumeration or catalog; also used after a word introducing a speech, quotation, etc., in expressing clock time, in citations, and in mathematical proportions. 2 [CO·LA *pl.*] In ancient prosody, a member or section of a rhythmical period. [<Gr. *kōlon*, member]

2·co·lon *noun* The large intestine. [<Gr. *kolon*] — **co·lon·ic** *adj.*

3·co·lón (-lōne′) *noun* [co·lón·es *pl.*] The monetary unit of Costa Rica and El Salvador.

Co·lón (-lōne′) An Atlantic seaport city in Panama at the entrance of the Panama Canal.

Co·lón, Cristóbal See Columbus, Christopher.

COLO·NEL (kûr′·nl) *noun* A commissioned officer of the sixth rank in the U.S. Army or Marine Corps, ranking next above a lieutenant colonel and next below a brigadier general, and whose proper command is a regiment. — **LIEUTENANT COLONEL** A commissioned officer of the fifth rank in the U. S. Army or Marine Corps, ranking next above a major and next below a colonel, who acts as understudy or assistant to a colonel in commanding a regiment, or is himself in command of a battalion or squadron. [<F. *colonel, coronel*, <It. *colonello* <*colonna*, column] — **·CY**, **·SHIP** *noun*.

CO·LO·NI·AL *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, produced in or living in, like, or forming a colony or colonies, especially one of the thirteen American Colonies before 1776. 2 Character-

istic of colonial times; antique. —*noun* A citizen or inhabitant of a colony, especially of one of the British colonies. —**·LY** *adv.*

COLONIAL YELLOW Any of various tones of yellow ranging from straw color to pumpkin: a paint industry term.

COL′·O·NIST *noun* A member or inhabitant of a colony; a settler.

COL·O NI′·TIS (–nī′·tis) Same as COLITIS.

COL·O NI ZA′·TION·IST *noun* An advocate of colonization; specifically, one of the American anti-slavery reformers who favored colonizing emancipated Negroes in Liberia.

COL′·O·NIZE *tr. verb* [**·NIZED, ·NIZ·ING**] 1 To settle a colony or colonies in; migrate to and settle in. 2 [Pop.] To register unqualified voters in a district for illegal voting. Also [Br.] **COL′·O·NISE.** —**COL·O·NI·ZA′·TION** *noun* —**COL′·O·NIZ ER** *noun.*

COL ON·NADE′ *noun* A range of columns connected by an entablature. [<F.] —**COL·ON·NAD′·ED** *adj.*

COL ON NETTE (cawl·aw·net′) *noun* [F.] A small column.

COL O·NY *noun* [**·NIES** (nīz) *pl.*] 1 A body of emigrants or their descendants in a remote region under the control of a parent country. In Great Britain the term *colony* designates a region that has a responsible government, whether or not it has an elective legislature. 2 Any aggregation of individuals in a common group, as of alien residents in a country, or of bees, beavers, etc. 3 The territory occupied by early settlers or their descendants. 4 In zoology and botany, a group of organisms of the same species, usually from the same parent cell, functioning in close association and with varying degrees of independence; as, certain bacteria, protozoans, and algæ. 5 Two or more species of plants developing in a locality as a result of invasion; also, a group of plants isolated from others of the same species in the same locality. [<L. *colonia* <*colonus*, farmer]

COL′ O PHON *noun* An inscription or device, often ornamental, at the beginning or end of books. [<LL. <Gr. *kolophōn*, summit]

Col′ O PHON An ancient city, NW. of Ephesus, Asia Minor.

COL′ O PHO NY (–fō·ni *or* co lōf′·o·nī) *noun* Rosin. —**COL·O PHON′ IC** *adj.*

COL O QUIN′ TI DA (–kwin′·tī·duh) Same as COLOCYNTH.

COL OR (cūl′·ur) *noun* 1 A visual attribute of bodies or substances distinct from their spatial characteristics, specifically, any one of the hues of the rainbow or spectrum, or a tint produced by the blending of such hues; loosely, any hue, including black and white. 2 A paint, dyestuff, or pigment, as used in industry and the arts. 3 In physics, that attribute of matter which depends upon those wavelengths of radiant energy capable of stimulating the retina of the eye and its associated neural mechanisms. **ACHROMATIC COLORS** include black and white and the entire series of intermediate grays, varying only in *lightness* and *brightness*. **CHROMATIC COLORS** may also vary in *hue*, as red, green, blue, and purple; and in *saturation*. 4 An appearance; semblance; pretense; disguise. 5 An ensign or flag of a nation, also of a military or naval unit, as a regiment, warship, etc. 6 *pl* In the United States Navy, the salute made to the national flag when it is hoisted in the morning and lowered in the evening. 7 The hue of the human skin; complexion; as, equal rights regardless of race, creed, or *color*. 8 In art, coloring. 9 In music, timbre, clang, also, the tone, or characteristic effect, of a composition, as produced by specific harmonic, rhythmic, or melodic means. 10 [Law] An apparent or prima-facie right, authority, etc. 11 A small particle or trace of gold in auriferous sand or gravel. 12 Liveliness or animation, vividness, especially in literary work. —**ACCIDENTAL COLOR** Color dependent on the conditions or peculiarities of the eye and not on the properties of light, as the image of complementary color seen after gazing steadily at any colored object, and then turning aside. —**COMPLEMENTARY COLOR** 1 Either of a pair of spectrum colors which when combined give a white or nearly white light. 2 One of two pigments whose mixture produces a third color, as blue and yellow blended to produce green. —**PRIMARY COLORS** 1 The principal colors in which white light is separated by a prism; the colors of the rainbow. 2 The colors by mixing which any desired color or hue may be obtained; as, red, green, and blue or violet, when mixed by color wheel, and red, yellow, and blue, when mixed as pigments.

—*verb* 1 To give color to; dye; paint; tint; stain; also, to change color; blush. 2 To misrepresent; modify; give a tone to. Also [Br.] **COL·OUR.** [<L., tint] —**COL·OR·A·BLE** *adj.* —**COL·OR·A·BLY** *adv.* —**COL·OR·ER** *noun.*

Col·O RA′ DAN (–ray′·dăn *or* –rād′·un) *noun* A native or citizen of Colorado. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to Colorado.

COL O·RA′·DO (–rah′·do) *adj.* 1 Denoting medium strength and color, as of cigars. 2 Red; reddish: common in geographic names. [<Sp., colored; red]

Col O RA′·DO (–rah′·do *or* –rād′·o) A western State of the United States; 103,658 square miles; capital, Denver; entered the Union Aug. 1, 1876. Nicknamed *Centennial State.*

COLORADO BEETLE The potato beetle.

COLORADO DESERT An arid region between the lower Colorado River and the Pacific Coast.

COLORADO RIVER 1 A river flowing through Colorado, Utah, and Arizona to the Gulf of California; 1,360 miles; forms *Grand Canyon.* 2 A river in Texas; 900 miles to Gulf of Mexico: also **EASTERN COLORADO RIVER.**

COL·OR·A′·TION (cūl·ur–) *noun* Particular marking or arrangement of colors, as in an animal or plant; coloring.

COL OR·A·TU′·RA (cōl·ur·uh·tu′·ruh *or* –too′·ruh) *noun* The effect of giving color to vocal music, by means of grace notes, runs, trills, or other florid decoration; also, the runs, etc., themselves. —*adj.* Characterized by or suitable for coloratura. Also **COL·OR·A·TURE** (–chŏor *or* –tur). [<It. *coloratura*, coloration]

COLORATURA SOPRANO A clear, high voice of flexible range; also, a singer with such a voice.

COL′ OR·BLIND *adj.* Totally or partially unable to distinguish colors.

COL OR BLIND′·NESS *noun* Achromatopsia.

COLOR DIAGRAM A graphic chart or table which illustrates the interrelations of colors in respect of hue, lightness, saturation, etc. When in three dimensions, such a diagram is called a **COLOR SOLID** or **COLOR PYRAMID.**

COL·ORED (cul′·urd) *adj.* 1 Having color. 2 Of a dark-skinned race; wholly or partially of African descent; loosely, of any other than the white race. 3 Pertaining to, characteristic of, like, for, or composed of Negroes; as, a *colored* school. 4 Embellished or exaggerated; prejudiced; specious.

COLOR FILTER A layer of substance, in solid, liquid, or gaseous form, which will absorb a certain wavelength of light: used in photography to change the relative intensities of impinging light waves: also called **COLOR SCREEN.**

COL OR FUL *adj.* 1 Full of colors, especially contrasting colors; bright; as, a *colorful* scene. 2 In literature, vivid, animated; as, a *colorful* plot. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

COLOR GUARD In the U. S. Army and Navy, a guard, consisting of three men, for the protection of the national flag.

COL OR IF′ IC (cūl– *or* col–) *adj* Pertaining to the production or imparting of color. [<COLOR + L. *facio*, make]

COL OR IM′ E TER (cul–) *noun* An apparatus for estimating the percentage of coloring substance in a given solution: used in quantitative chemical analysis. [<COLOR + Gr. *metrōn*, measure] —**COL OR I·MET′·RIC, COL OR I·MET′·RI·CAL** *adj.* —**COL OR I MET′·RI CAL LY** *adv.*

COL OR IM′ E TRY (cūl–) *noun* The testing of a coloring or dyeing compound by comparison with color solutions.

COLOR INDEX 1 The difference between the photographic and visual magnitude of a star. 2 A number expressing the amount of hemoglobin in the red blood cells. 3 A number indicating the percentage of light to dark and heavy minerals in igneous rock: also called **COLOR RATIO.**

COL OR ING *noun* 1 The imparting of color, or that which imparts color. 2 The general color of anything; coloration; style of applying colors. 3 Peculiar style or air. 4 Appearance; especially, false or specious appearance.

COL OR·IST *noun* One skilled in the use of color.

COL·OR·LESS *adj.* Without color; impartial; uninteresting; negative. See synonyms under PALE.

COLOR LINE A social distinction drawn between the white and other races.

COLOR SERGEANT See under SERGEANT.

COLOR TEMPERATURE In physics, the temperature of a black body when its color exactly matches that of a given source of radiation.

COLOR WHEEL A wheel designed to exhibit the proportion of primary colors in any shade of color.

Co·LOS SÆ (–lŏs′·ee) An ancient city of Phrygia.

CO·LOS SAL *adj.* Enormous; huge; tremendous. See synonyms under IMMENSE. [<Gr. *kolossos*, colossus] —**·LY** *adv.*

Col OS·SE′ UM The Flavian amphitheater in Rome, built by Vespasian and Titus in A.D. 75–80. Also spelled *Coliseum.*

Co·LOS·SIAN (–lŏsh′·un) *adj.* Pertaining to Colossæ, in ancient Phrygia. —*noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Colossæ. 2 *pl.* Saint Paul's epistle to the Colossians, a book of the New Testament.

CO·LOS·SUS *noun* [**·SI** (sī) or **·SUS·ES** *pl.*] A gigantic statue; hence, any strikingly huge or great person or object. [<Gr. *kolossos*, gigantic statue]

COLOSSUS OF RHODES A huge bronze statue of Apollo at ancient Rhodes. See SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

CO LOS TRUM *noun* The first milk of a mammal after parturition; beestings. [<L.]

CO·LOT O MY (–mī) *noun* Incision of the colon.

COL·OUR Same as COLOR.

·COLOUS A combining form from Latin *colo*, inhabit, used to mean dwelling in or inhabiting, as arboricolous (living in trees), limicolous (inhabiting the shore).

COL′·POR·TAGE (–tij) *noun* A colporteur's work.

COL′·POR·TEUR (–tŭr) *noun* 1 A peddler, especially one who hawks books, almanacs, etc., in country districts. 2 A traveling agent of a religious society, who sells or gives away Bibles, tracts, etc. [<F.]

COLT *noun* 1 A young horse, ass, etc.; specifically, a young male horse. 2 A frisky person. 3 A green or inexperienced hand or player. [<OE.] — **COLT ISH** *adj.*

Colt *noun* A kind of pistol or revolver: a trade name. [<Samuel Colt, 1814–1862, American inventor]

COL TER (kōl′–) *noun* A blade or disk on the beam of a plow, to cut the sod. Also spelled *coulter*. [<OE. *culter* <L. *culter*, knife]

COLTS FOOT *noun* A low perennial herb of the composite family (*Tussilago farfara*), bearing yellow flowers: used in medicine.

COL′ U BRINE (kōl′yu–) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like a snake. 2 Of or pertaining to a widely distributed family of snakes (*Colubridæ*); especially to the subfamily *Colubrinæ*, which includes the typically nonvenomous snakes, such as the garter snake, black snake, etc. [<L. *coluber*, serpent]

CO LU GO (–loo′go) *noun* The flying lemur.

Col UM, PADRAIC, born 1881, Irish poet and playwright.

Co LUM BA A southern constellation, the Dove. See CONSTELLATION.

Co LUM BA, SAINT, 521–597, Irish monk; missionary in Caledonia.

Co LUM BÆ (–bee) *noun pl.* An extensive suborder of birds of the order *Columbiformes*, including pigeons and doves. [< L. <Gr. *kolymbis*, diver, grebe]

Co LUM BAN, SAINT, 543?–615, Irish monk; missionary in Gaul.

COL UM BA′ RI UM *noun* [RI·A *pl.*] 1 A dovecote; also, a pigeonhole in a dovecot: also **COL UM BA RY**. 2 In ancient Rome, a sepulcher, with niches for cinerary urns. [<L. <*columba*, dove]

Co LUM BI A The poetic personification of the United States of America.

Co LUM BI A A city, the capital, in central South Carolina; textile-manufacturing.

CO LUM BI AD *noun* A heavy smooth-bore cannon: named after Barlow's epic, and first used in the War of 1812: now obsolete. [<COLUMBIA]

Co LUM BI AD *noun* An epic of America; especially, *the Columbiad* in 12 books, by Joel Barlow, 1807.

Co LUM BI AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Columbia (the United States) or Christopher Columbus.

Co LUM BI AN *noun* A style and size of type, 16-point.

COLUMBIA RIVER A river flowing from British Columbia, through Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, to the Pacific Ocean; 1,214 miles long.

COL′ UM BINE *noun* A herbaceous plant (genus *Aquilegia*) with flowers of five petals; especially, the **COLORADO COLUMBINE** (*A. cærulea*), State flower of Colorado. — *adj.* Dovelike. [<L. *columba*, dove, from the resemblance of the flowers to a flock of doves]

Col′ UM BINE *noun* A female character in pantomimes: originally, the sweetheart of Harlequin. [<It. *Columbina* of old Italian comedy]

CO LUM BITE *noun* A black, brittle mineral, containing variable proportions of columbium and tantalum, associated with iron and manganese.

CO LUM BI UM *noun* A steel-gray metallic element (symbol Cb) of rare occurrence, discovered in 1801 by Charles Hatchett, of value as an alloy metal: also called *niobium*. See ELEMENT. [<COLUMBIA]

Co LUM BUS An important commercial and manufacturing city in central Ohio; State capital.

Co LUM BUS, CHRISTOPHER, 1446–1506, Italian navigator; discovered America for Spain, Oct. 12, 1492. Also [Sp.] *Cristóbal Colón*.

COLUMBUS DAY October 12, a holiday observed in the United States and many South American countries in commemoration of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492: also called *Discovery Day*.

COL U MEL′ LA (kŏl-yu–) *noun* [·LÆ (lee) *pl.*] A little rod, pillar, or central axis, as the central rod of the cochlea, the axial pillar of a spiral shell, or the like. Also **COL U MEL**. [<L. *columen*, column] — **COL U MEL′ LAR** *adj.* — **COL U MEL′ LI FORM** *adj.*

COL UMN (–um) *noun* 1 A vertical shaft or pillar, usually having a base and a capital, and primarily for the support of superincumbent weight. 2 Any object or structure resembling a column in form, position, or use; as, the spinal *column*; a *column* of vapor. 3 In printed matter, a vertical series of lines, separated from adjoining columns by a rule or a blank space. 4 A unit of troops in single file, or formed several lines abreast. 5 A fleet of ships in single file. 6 A department of a newspaper in which a special writer presents a daily article of humorous or personal contemporary comment. See synonyms under PROCESSION. [<L. *columna*] — **COL UMNED** *adj.*

CO LUM NAR *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a column or columns; like the shaft of a column; in geology, said of the six-sided structural formation characteristic of basaltic rock.

CO LUM NI A′ TION *noun* Grouping of columns; columns collectively.

COL UM NIST (–um·nĭst *or* –um·ĭst; *humorously* kŏl′·yum·ĭst) *noun* A journalist who writes or conducts a special column on a daily newspaper.

CO LURE (–lūre′) *noun* One of the two great circles of the celestial sphere at right angles to each other, which pass from the poles through the equinoxes and the solstices respectively. [<Gr. *kolouros*, dock-tailed, <*kolos*, docked, + *oura*, tail]

Col VIN (kōl′–), **SIR SIDNEY**, 1845–1927, English author.

COL Y *noun* [**COL IES** *pl.*] The long-tailed African mousebird, one of a genus (*Colius*) having four toes and a strong, slightly curved beak. [<L. <Gr. *kolios*, green woodpecker]

CO′ LY ONE *noun* A secretion of the endocrine glands which has the property of inhibiting the action of some organ, tissue, or part of the body: distinguished from *hormone*: also called *chalone*. [<Gr. *kōlyon* <*kolyō*, hinder]

COL ZA *noun* The summer rape or coleseed (*Brassica napus*) whose seeds produce **COLZA OIL**. [<F. <MD. *coolsaet*, cabbage seed]

COM *prefix* Together; with. [<L. *com-* <*cum*, with]

CO MA *noun* A state of unconsciousness with slow, heavy breathing; stupor; lethargy. Comas are sometimes called by the names of the conditions or diseases that cause them; as, **DIABETIC COMA** (occurring in diabetes), **UREMIC COMA** (from excess of urea), etc. [<Gr. *kōma*, slumber]

CO MA *noun* [**CO MÆ** (–mee) *pl.*] 1 The nebulosity around the nucleus of a comet. 2 A tuft of silky hairs, as at the end of certain seeds. 3 The hazy border surrounding an object viewed through an imperfect lens of a microscope. [<Gr. *komē*, hair] — **CO MAL** *adj.*

Co MA BER·E·NI′·CES A northern constellation, Berenice's Hair, near Bootes. See CONSTELLATION.

Co MAN·CHE (–chī) *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Shoshonean stock; plains Indians: formerly roaming territory between Kansas and northern Mexico; now in Oklahoma

Co MAN CHE·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Comanche series and to the epoch during which the series was deposited; Shastan. — *noun* 1 A geologic epoch of the Mesozoic between the Jurassic and the Cretaceous. 2 The Comanche series of rocks. Also called *Shastan*.

COMANCHE SERIES In geology, the Lower Cretaceous series of rocks in the western Gulf region of North America. [<Comanche, a town and county in central Texas]

CO MATE *adj.* Having a coma, hairy; especially said of the heads of certain insects

CO′ MA TOSE *adj.* Relating to or affected with coma; abnormally sleepy. Also **CO MA TOUS**. — **CO′ MA TOSE LY** *adv.* — **CO′ MA·TOSE NESS** *noun.*

CO MAT U·LA (–yu·luh) *noun* One of a genus (*Comatula*) of free-swimming crinoids, with plumelike arms: also called *feather star*. Also **CO MAT U LID**. [< L. *comatus* <*coma* <Gr *kome*, hair]

COMB (kome) *noun* 1 A thin piece of horn, metal, ivory, or the like, with teeth, for cleansing, dressing, or fastening the hair. 2 Something resembling such a comb in appearance or use, as a currycomb or a card for dressing wool or flax. 3 The fleshy crest on the head of a fowl. 4 The crest of a hill or wave. 5 Honeycomb. 6 That part of a gunstock in which the cheek rests. 7 The ridge of a roof. — *verb* 1 To draw a comb through; cleanse or disentangle with a comb; card; hackle. 2 In painting, to grain with a comb. 3 To search through. 4 To curl over and break into foam, as waves. [<OF. *camb*, comb, crest]

COMB (coom) Same as COOMB.

COM BAT (kŏm′– *or* kŭm′–) *noun* A battle or fight; struggle; contest; duel. — **CLOSE COMBAT** Hand-to-hand fighting. — **SINGLE COMBAT** A fight between two persons, a duel. — *verb* To fight or contend with, do battle; contend. See synonyms under ATTACK, BATTLE, CONTEND, DISPUTE, OPPOSE. [<L. *com–*, together, + *battuo*, beat] — **COM BAT A·BLE** *adj.* — **COM BAT·ER** *noun* — **COM BAT IVE** or **COM BA·TIVE** *adj.* — **COM·BAT·IVE·LY** *adv.* — **COM BAT IVE·NESS** *noun.*

COM BAT·ANT *noun* One engaged in or prepared for combat or hostilities. — *adj.* Fighting; battling; ready or disposed to combat.

COMBAT NEUROSIS Any of various psychoneurotic disorders caused by or associated with the severe strains imposed by exposure to modern warfare: formerly called *shell shock*. Also called *war neurosis*.

COMB ER (kōme′–) *noun* 1 One who or that which combs wool, flax, etc. 2 A long crested wave; a breaker.

COM BI NA′ TION *noun* 1 A joining together; union; alliance. 2 A compound or group. 3 *pl.* Underwear made in one piece. 4 The series of numbers or letters forming the key symbol to a keyless lock or **COMBINATION LOCK**; also, the mechanism operated by such a sequence. 5 In mathematics, a group of several things or symbols in which the order of arrangement is immaterial. 6 In chemistry, the union of elements in certain fixed proportions, or the compound thus resulting. 7 An alliance of politicians, or merchants, etc., to protect or further a common interest, activ-

,ty, or advantage. **8** An alliance of corporations; a combine or monopoly. **9** A railroad car divided into a baggage and a passenger section. See synonyms under CABAL, UNION. —**COM·BI·NA′·TION·AL** *adj.*

COM·BI·NA·TIVE or **COM′·BI·NA·TIVE** (-tĭv) *adj.* **1** Relating to or affecting combination; tending to combine. **2** Designating those branches of algebra which depend on the theory of combinations. Also **COM·BI·NA·TO′·RI·AL.**

COM·BINE *verb* [**·BINED, ·BIN·ING**] **1** To bring or come into a close union; blend; compound; unite. **2** To unite by affinity; enter into chemical combination; as, oxygen and hydrogen *combine* to form water. See synonyms under MIX, UNITE.

—**COM·BINE′** or **COM·BINE** *noun* [Pop.] **1** An association of persons to raise prices or obstruct the course of trade, or to gain or keep political control, often by unfair or dishonest means; a trust; ring; cabal. **2** A farm machine which combines the processes of heading, threshing, and cleaning grain while harvesting it in the field. [<LL. *combino* <*com-*, together, + *bini*, two by two] —**COM·BIN·A·BLE** *adj.* —**COM·BIN·ER** *noun.*

COMB·ING (cōm′-) *noun* **1** The act of combing, or what is removed by or from a comb. **2** A coaming.

COMBINING FORM The root or the stem of a word used in combination with various base words or other combining forms to make new words, as *auto-*, self, in *auto*biography, *auto*-infection, *auto*mobile; or *-cracy*, rule, in auto*cracy*, ochlo*cracy*, theo*cracy*. Combining forms differ from ordinary prefixes and suffixes in that they have an independent meaning, and act as coordinators or modifiers.

COMB-JELLY *noun* A ctenophore.

COM·BUST *adj.* In astrology, obscured by proximity to the sun, as a planet or star. [<L. *combustus* <*comburo*, burn]

COM·BUS·TI·BLE *adj.* Susceptible of combustion; inflammable; fiery. —*noun* Any substance that will readily burn, as pitch or coal. —**COM·BUS·TI·BLE·NESS, COM·BUS·TI·BIL′·I·TY** *noun.*

COM·BUS·TION (-bŭs′-chun) *noun* **1** The action or operation of burning; the state of being on fire. **2** The chemical combination of a substance with certain elements, usually oxygen, accompanied by the generation of heat and sometimes light; popularly, oxidation, as of fuel, or of food in the body. **3** Disturbance; tumult. See synonyms under FIRE. [< L. *combustus* <*comburo*, burn up] —**COM·BUS·TIVE** *adj.*

COMB·Y (cōm′-) *adj.* **1** Resembling a comb or honeycomb. **2** In geology; having a formation like honeycomb; honeycombed

COME (cŭm) *verb* [**CAME, COME** (cŭm), **COM·ING**] **1** To move to or toward the place, time, or condition at or in which the speaker is or thinks of himself as being; move hither; draw nigh; approach; distinguished from *go*. **2** To move into view; become perceptible; hence, to begin to exist; as, a smile *came* to her lips. **3** To arrive; be present; as, Christmas *comes* in December. **4** To follow as an effect or result; as, no good *comes* of dishonesty. **5** To happen; occur; befall. **6** To proceed or emanate, as from a source; take from; develop. **7** [Pop.] To play the part of; act, also, to perpetrate; as, he *came* a joke on us. —**TO COME ABOUT** **1** To take place; happen. **2** To turn in order to proceed on the opposite tack; said of a sailing vessel. —**TO COME BY** **1** To pass near. **2** To get; acquire; obtain, as money. —**TO COME IN** **1** To give birth to a calf. **2** To join a group in some special activity. —**TO COME OFF** **1** To happen; take place. **2** To turn out, as, how did the affair *come off?* —**TO COME OUT** **1** To speak frankly; declare one's views. **2** To pass through a contest or competition; as, to *come out* first. **3** To make one's début in society. —**TO COME THROUGH** **1** To produce (the expected thing); achieve; win. **2** To experience. —**TO COME TO** **1** To recover consciousness; revive; be resuscitated; also, return to, as one's senses. **2** To anchor; also, to bring a ship close to the wind. **3** To turn sharply to the left; said of a team of oxen or horses. **4** To amount to; as, the bill *came to* five dollars. —**TO COME UP WITH** To outwit. [<OE. *cuman*]

COME-AT-ABLE *adj.* [Pop.] Easily accessible, as a person; readily acquired or procured, as an object; attainable.

COME-BACK *noun* **1** Retaliation. **2** Recovery of health or supremacy, after illness, failure, or deposition. **3** A smart retort. **4** Grounds for complaint; as, the customer has no *come-back*.

CO·ME·DI·AN *noun* **1** A comic actor; one who plays in comedies. **2** A droll person; jester. **3** One who writes comedies. —**CO·ME·DI·ENNE′** *noun fem.*

COM·E·DO *noun* [**·DO′·NES** (dō′-nēz) *pl.*] A condition of the sebaceous glands, in which the secretion is retained in the follicle; a blackhead. [<L., gormandizer, <*comedo*, eat up entirely]

COME-DOWN *noun* **1** A descent to a lower condition or position. **2** A fall of pride.

COM·E·DY *noun* [**·DIES** *pl.*] **1** A drama dealing with lively or amusing incidents, droll characters, etc., and having, usually, a happy ending; an entertaining drama: distinguished from the problematic, tragic, or serious. **2** Any comic or ludicrous incident or series of incidents. [<Gr. *kōmōdia* <*kōmos*, revel, + *ōdē*; see ODE]

COME·LY (cŭm′-lĭ) *adj.* [**COME·LI·ER, COME·LI·EST**] **1** Pleasing in person; handsome; graceful. **2** [Obs.] Suitable; becoming; decorous. See synonyms under BEAUTIFUL, BECOMING. [<OE. *cymlic*] —**COME·LI·LY** *adv.* —**COME·LI·NESS** *noun.*

CO·ME·NI·US (co·may′- *or* co·mee′-), **JOHN AMOS**, 1592-1670, Moravian educational reformer: also called *Komensky*.

COM·ER (cŭm′-) *noun* **1** One who comes or arrives. **2** A person or animal capable of further growth or development; one showing great promise. —**ALL COMERS** All applicants, contestants, etc.; as, to maintain a position against *all comers*.

CO·MES·TI·BLE *adj.* Edible; pertaining to food. —*noun* An eatable: usually in plural. [<F. <LL. *comestibilis*]

COM·ET *noun* A celestial body drawn within the sun's gravitational field and occasionally close enough to the earth or bright enough to be observed by the naked eye. It consists of a nucleus of more or less condensed material, accompanied by a coma and tail which always point in a direction away from the sun. A number of periodic comets are now known: among them are **BIELA'S COMET**, first recorded as observed in February, 1772, with a period of 7 years; **ENCKE'S COMET**, January, 1786, period 3 years; **HALLEY'S COMET**, June, 1456, period 76 years. [<Gr. *kometes*, long-haired, <*kome*, hair] —**COM′·ET·A·RY, CO·MET·IC** *adj.*

CO·METH·ER (co·mĕth′-ur) *noun* [Pop.] **1** An affair; a subject for discussion or feeling. **2** Friendly relations; fellowship. —**TO PUT THE** (or **ONE'S**) **COMETHER ON** To persuade by flattery; cajole. [Corruption of *come hither*]

COMET-SEEKER *noun* A small telescope usually with an aperture of 3 to 5 inches, of short focal length, mounted to search for comets. Also **COMET-FINDER.**

COME-UP′·PANCE (cŭm-) *noun* [Pop.] That which has caught up with one; what one deserves.

COM·FIT (cum′-) *noun* A dry sweetmeat; confection. Also **COM·FI·TURE** (-chŏor). [<F. *confit*]

COM·FORT (cum′-furt) *noun* **1** Freedom or relief from pain, annoyance, or want; also, anything that contributes to such relief. **2** Relief from sorrow or distress, consolation: also, one who or that which comforts or consoles. **3** A thick, quilted bedcover; a comforter.

—*tr. verb* **1** To give cheer or encouragement to; encourage; console, solace. **2** [Law] To countenance; abet. See synonyms under CHERISH, CONSOLE. [<F. *confort* < L. *con-*, with, + *fortis*, strong] —**COM·FORT·ING** *adj.* —**COM·FORT·ING·LY** *adv.* —**COM·FORT·LESS** *adj.*

Synonyms (noun): abundance, amusement, cheer, contentment, ease, enjoyment, happiness, opulence, pleasure, plenty, satisfaction, sufficiency. *Comfort* may be used of simple freedom from pain, annoyance, or privation, with no implication of any previous trouble, sorrow, or want. Thus, we may say one has lived in *comfort* all his life. In this sense, *comfort* is more solid than *amusement*, more quiet and stable than *pleasure*, less positive and vivid than *happiness*. *Comfort* is also any relief of suffering, want, or sorrow, which makes the distress easier to be borne. See HAPPINESS, SATISFACTION. *Antonyms*: dearth, dreariness, gloom, misery, need, poverty, suffering, want, wretchedness.

COM·FORT·A·BLE *adj.* **1** Having or imparting comfort. **2** Out of pain; free from suffering. **3** [Pop.] Moderate; enough, as, a *comfortable* income. **4** [Obs.] Comforting. —*noun* A wadded bedquilt or comforter. —**COM·FORT·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**COM·FORT·A·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): agreeable, cheerful, cheery, commodious, contented, convenient, genial, pleasant, satisfactory, satisfied, snug. A person is *comfortable* in mind when *contented* and measurably *satisfied*. A little additional brightness makes him *cheerful*. He is *comfortable* in body when free from pain; quiet, at ease, at rest. He is *comfortable* in circumstances, or in *comfortable* circumstances, when things about him are generally *agreeable* and *satisfactory*, usually with the suggestion of sufficient means to secure that result. *Antonyms*: cheerless, disagreeable, discontented, dissatisfied, distressed, dreary, forlorn, miserable, uncomfortable, wretched.

COM·FORT·ER *noun* **1** One who comforts; a consoler. **2** A thick, quilted bedcover. **3** A long woolen scarf. See JOB'S COMFORTER.

COM·FORT·ER The Holy Spirit.

COM·FREY (cŭm′-frĭ) *noun* A rough, hairy herb (genus *Symphytum*) of the borage family, or its root. [<OF. *cumfirie* <L. *conferva*, a healing water plant]

COM·IC *adj.* **1** Pertaining to, like, or connected with comedy. **2** Provoking mirth; comical; ludicrous. See synonyms under HUMOROUS. —*noun* **1** A comical person or thing; comic actor. **2** A book or motion picture made up of comic strips. **3** *pl.* The comic strips of a newspaper. [<Gr. *kōmikos* <*kōmos*, revelry]

COM·I·CAL *adj.* 1 Droll; ludicrous; diverting. 2 Comic. *See* synonyms under HUMOROUS, ODD, RIDICULOUS. —**COM I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**COM I·CAL′·I TY, COM·I CAL·NESS** *noun.*

COMIC STRIP A strip of cartoons printed in newspapers, magazines, etc., and picturing a serial sequence of comic, dramatic, or historical incidents. Also **COM·ICS.**

Co·MINES (-meen′), **PHILIPPE DE,** 1445–1509, French historian. Also **COM MINES.**

COM·ING (cŭm′-) *adj.* 1 Approaching, especially in time; as, the *coming* year. 2 On the way to fame or note: especially in the phrase *the coming man.* 3 Growing; increasing; as, a *coming* appetite. —*noun* The act of approaching; arrival; advent.

COMING-OUT *noun* [Pop.] Entrance into society; debut.

CO·MI·NO (-mee′-no) *noun* [Local] A trail; also, a journey. [<Sp. *camino,* path, road]

COM′ IN·TERN *noun* The Third International, formed at Moscow in 1919, and dissolved in 1943: also spelled *Komintern.* [<COM(MUNIST) INTERN(ATIONAL)]

COM I·TA′·TUS *noun* 1 In Roman and medieval history, the retinue of a prince or chieftain, acting as companions and protectors in exchange for maintenance. 2 In old English law, a county or shire; an earldom; the county court.

CO MI TI A (-mish′-ĭ-uh) *noun pl.* Any one of three assemblies of the ancient Romans for election or legislation. [<L. <*cum,* with, + *eo,* go] —**CO MI TIAL** *adj.*

CO MI TI UM (-mish′-ĭ-um) *noun* [L.] [**TI A** *pl.*] The place of meeting for the comitia of ancient Rome in the Forum adjoining the Sacred Way at the foot of the Capitol.

COM I TY *noun* 1 Kindly consideration for others; friendliness; good will; courtesy. 2 The recognition which one jurisdiction accords within its territory to the laws of another. See synonyms under FRIENDSHIP. [<L. *comitas* <*comis,* kind]

COM MA *noun* 1 A punctuation mark (,) indicating separation in ideas or construction within a sentence. 2 A clause, or short group of words, cut off by itself. 3 Any pause or separation. [<Gr. *komma* <*kopto,* cut off]

COMMA BACILLUS A comma-shaped bacillus (*Vibrio comma* or *cholerae*), the causative agent of Asiatic cholera. See illustration under BACTERIUM.

COM MAND *verb* 1 To order with authority; bid; require; enjoin, also, to be in authority; rule. 2 To have or hold under one's control; be master of, hence, to be able to get. 3 To overlook (something), as from a height; cover, guard. 4 To claim irresistibly. See synonyms under BIDDING, CONTROL, INFLUENCE.

—*noun* 1 The right to command; the authority exercised by an individual over others through his rank or ability; also, the act of commanding. 2 An order, commandment. 3 The troops or district under the command of one person. 4 Dominating power; hence, range of view; control, mastery. 5 In the Army Air Forces, a tactical and administrative unit intermediate between a wing and an air force, equivalent to a division in the Army Ground Forces. 6 The distance between the bore of a gun and the adjacent ground. [<F. *commander* <L. *com-* intensive + *mando,* command, order]

COM MAN DANT′ *noun* The commanding officer of a service school or of a corps of cadets.

COMMAND CAR A fast, maneuverable automobile with a collapsible roof, used in the field by a commander and his staff.

COM MAN DEER′ *tr. verb* 1 To force into military service. 2 To take possession of (stores or property) by force for public use, especially under military necessity; to requisition; sequester, appropriate; confiscate. See ANGARY. [<D. *kommandeeren,* command]

COM·MAND ER *noun* 1 One in command; a military leader; in Army usage, the commanding officer of a post or unit. 2 A naval officer ranking next above a lieutenant commander and next below a captain: equivalent in rank to a lieutenant colonel in the Army. —**LIEUTENANT COMMANDER** A naval officer ranking next above a lieutenant and next below a commander: equivalent in rank to a major in the Army.

COM MAND ER *noun* The chief officer of various orders, as Knights Templars, Grand Army posts, etc.; also, a member of a higher class in certain orders, as of knighthood.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF 1 A high-ranking naval or military officer; as, the *commander in chief* of a fleet or of a theater of war. 2 Formerly, the officer commanding the armed forces of an American Colony: often the governor.

COMMANDER IN CHIEF 1 The President of the United States. 2 The highest officer of the American Revolutionary armies: George Washington.

COM MAND ER·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] 1 In the United States, a lodge of various orders, as of the Knights Templar, etc.; a division of a military officers' veterans' organization. 2 The rank of commander in an order of knighthood. 3 A district or estate under the authority of a commander; especially, a district or estate in charge of a member of a medieval order of knights; also, the house or priory of such an order; as, a *commandery* of the Knights of Malta. Also **COM·MAND·RY.**

COM·MAND·ING *adj.* 1 Fitted to command; impressive; authoritative; dignified. 2 Having a wide, overlooking view or advantageous position. See synonyms under IMPERIOUS, POWERFUL, PREDOMINANT. —**·LY** *adv.*

COMMANDING OFFICER In the U. S. Army, the officer in command of a post or unit.

COM·MAND·MENT *noun* An authoritative mandate; edict; order; law; especially, a command of God, and specifically one of the divisions of the decalog or moral law. See synonyms under LAW. —**THE TEN COMMANDMENTS** The ten precepts given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai as recorded in *Exodus* XX, 1–17; the decalog.

COM MAN·DO *noun* [**·DOS** or **·DOES** *pl.*] 1 In World War II, a raiding unit trained to work by land and water, and characterized by spectacular courage, skill, speed, and initiative; specifically, such a unit in the British Army, made up of volunteers, or one of its members: the American equivalent is *Ranger.* 2 In South Africa, especially during the Boer War, a military force of burghers, or of soldiers and burghers led by a commandant; also, a raid or expedition by such a force. [<D., command]

COM MEA·SURE (-mĕzh′-ur) *tr. verb* To be coextensive with or equal to. —**COM·MEA·SUR·A BLE** *adj.*

COMME IL FAUT (cawm eel fō) [F.] As it should be; correct; in good form.

COM MEM′·O·RATE *tr. verb* [**·RAT·ED, ·RAT·ING**] To celebrate or signalize the memory of; keep in remembrance. Also **COM MEM′·O RIZE.** See synonyms under CELEBRATE. [<L. *com-,* together, + *memor,* mindful] —**COM·MEM O RA·BLE** *adj.* —**COM MEM O RA TIVE, COM MEM′ O RA TO·RY** *adj.* —**COM MEM′ O RA TOR** *noun*

COM MEM O RA′ TION *noun* The act of commemorating, or that which commemorates; a commemorative observance, celebration, recital, or action of any kind; a memorial. —**·AL** *adj.*

COM·MENCE *verb* [**MENCED, ·MENC ING**] To give origin to; begin, initiate; have or make a beginning; originate, start. See synonyms under INSTITUTE. [<F. *commencer* <L. *com-,* together, + *initio,* beginning] —**COM·MENC ER** *noun.*

COM MENCE MENT *noun* 1 A beginning, origin. 2 A celebration of the completion of a school or college course, when degrees are conferred; also, the day so observed. See synonyms under BEGINNING.

COM MEND *tr. verb* 1 To express a favorable opinion of; approve, praise. 2 To recommend, accredit. 3 To present the regards of. 4 To commit with confidence; entrust. 5 To place under the protection of a feudal lord. 6 To bestow in commendam. See synonyms under PRAISE. [<L. *commendo* <*com-* intensive + *mando,* command] —**A BLE** *adj.* —**·A BLE NESS** *noun* —**·A BLY** *adv.*

COM MEN DAM (-dam) *noun* [LL.] 1 The right to enjoy the revenues of a religious house or institution in the absence of a superior or during a vacancy. The custom was abolished in England by act of Parliament in 1836. See COMMENDATOR. 2 The benefice so held.

COM MEN DA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of commending; approbation. 2 Something that commends. 3 [Obs.] A message of good will, a greeting. See synonyms under EULOGY.

COM′ MEN·DA TOR *noun* One who held a benefice *in commendam,* that is, temporarily or *ad interim.*

COM MEND′ A TO RY *adj.* 1 Expressing commendation; serving to commend. 2 Holding a benefice as a commendator.

COM MEN·SAL (-sul) *adj.* 1 Eating at the same table. 2 In biology, associated or living with another in close but non-parasitic relationship, as an oyster crab living within an oyster. —*noun* 1 A table companion. 2 A commensal organism. [<L. *com-,* together, + *mensa,* table] —**COM·MEN·SAL·ISM** *noun* —**COM·MEN·SAL′ I TY** *noun* —**COM·MEN·SAL·LY** *adv.*

COM MEN·SU RA·BLE (-shuh·ruh·bl) *adj.* 1 Measurable by a common unit. 2 Proportionate. —**COM MEN·SU RA BIL′ I TY, COM MEN SU RA BLE·NESS** *noun* —**COM MEN SU RA BLY** *adv.*

COM MEN·SU RATE (-shuh·rĭt) *adj.* 1 Commensurable. 2 In proper proportion; proportionate; sufficient for the purpose or occasion; adequate; of equal extent. See synonyms under ADEQUATE. [<L. *com-,* together, + LL. *mensura;* see MEASURE] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

COM MEN SU RA′·TION *noun* The act of proportioning, or the state of being proportioned; measurement by comparison.

COM MENT (-mĕnt) *verb* To make comments: with *on* or *upon;* to make expository or critical notes; expound; make reflections or observations. —*noun* 1 A note or remark in explanation or criticism. 2 A remark or criticism made in conversation; gossip; also, adverse remark. See synonyms under ANIMADVERSION, REMARK. [<L. *commentor* <*com-miniscor,* invent] —**COM MENT·ER** *noun.*

COM′ MEN TA RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 A treatise in annotation or explanation, as of the Scriptures; a series or body of comments; exposition. 2 Anything explanatory or illustrative; systematic exposition. 3 A historical narrative or chronological record of events; journal of official acts; as,

the Royal *Commentaries* of Peru. See synonyms under DEFINITION. — **COM·MEN·TA′·RI·AL** *adj.*

COM′·MEN·TA·TOR *noun* 1 A writer of commentaries; an annotator; expounder. 2 One who discusses current events, especially, over the radio at regular periods. 3 An actor who serves as a link between audience and players by appropriate commentaries on the action of the play.

COM·MERCE *noun* 1 Exchange of goods, products, or property, as between states or nations; extended trade. 2 Familiar or social intercourse. 3 A card game in which the hands are varied by exchanging cards. 4 Sexual intercourse. See synonyms under BUSINESS, INTERCOURSE.

— **COM·MERCE** *intr. verb* [**COM·MERCED, COM·MERC·ING**] To have intercourse; associate; commune. [<F. <L. *com–*, together, + *merx*, wares] — **COM·MERC·ER** *noun.*

COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF A department of the U. S. government, headed by a cabinet officer, that fosters, promotes, and develops foreign and domestic commerce, the mining, manufacturing, shipping, and fishing industries, and transportation facilities.

COM·MER·CIAL (–mûr′·shul) *adj.* 1 Of or belonging to trade or commerce; mercantile. 2 Made or put up for the market; as, *commercial* sulfur. 3 Having financial gain as an object; as, a *commercial* novel. — *noun* [Pop.] A radio advertisement. — **·LY** *adv.*

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE A business college.

COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL A high school specializing in business subjects.

COM MER CIAL ISM (–shul·izm) *noun* The spirit, methods, or principles of trade; the domination of life by such practices or aims. — **COM MER CIAL·IST** *noun* — **COM·MER′·CIAL·IS TIC** *adj.*

COM MER′ CIAL IZE *tr. verb* [**IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To make a matter of trade; put on a commercial basis. — **COM·MER·CIAL·I ZA′ TION** *noun.*

COMMERCIAL PAPER Mercantile paper.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELER A traveling salesman.

COM MERGE (–mûrj′) *verb* [**·MERGED, ·MERG·ING**] To merge together, commingle. — **COM MER·GENCE** *noun.*

COM MI NA′ TION *noun* A denunciation or threatening. [<L. *com–* intensive + *minor*, threaten]

COM MIN′·A TO·RY *adj.* Threatening punishment or vengeance.

COM MIN GLE (–ming′·gl) *verb* [**·GLED** (gld), **·GLING**] To mix together, mingle. See synonyms under MIX.

COM′·MI NUTE (–nūte) *tr. verb* [**·NUT·ED, ·NUT·ING**] To reduce to minute particles, crush; pulverize; triturate. [<L. *com–* intensive + *minuo*, diminish]

COM MI NU′·TION *noun* 1 Trituration; pulverization; diminution by a gradual wearing or reduction, as by slicing, rasping, etc. 2 In surgery, a comminuted fracture, in which the bones are badly crushed or splintered.

COM MIS ER·A BLE *adj.* Worthy of commiseration; pitiable.

COM·MIS′·ER·ATE (co·mĭz′–) *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To feel or manifest pity for; sympathize. [<L. *com–*, with, + *miseror*, pity] — **COM MIS·ER·A·TIVE** *adj.* — **COM MIS ER·A·TIVE LY** *adv.* — **COM MIS′·ER·A·TOR** *noun.*

COM MIS ER A′·TION (cō·mĭz–) *noun* The act of commiserating; a feeling or expression of sympathy, pity, sorrow, or regret; compassion. See synonyms under PITY.

COM MIS·SAR′ *noun* A cabinet minister or an official in charge of a commissariat of the Soviet government.

COM MIS·SA′ RI·AT *noun* 1 An army department supplying food and other necessaries; also, military supplies; by extension, the supply department of a club, household, or the like. In the British Army the *commissariat* is in charge of the Royal Army Service Corps. In the United States Army, it is directed by the Quartermaster Corps. 2 The officers and employees of the commissary department collectively. 3 The supplies furnished, as food, equipage, etc.; food supply. 4 A major department of the government of the U.S.S.R.; as, *Commissariat* of Health.

COM′·MIS·SA·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 A commissioner. 2 An army officer in charge of subsistence, etc. 3 A church officer appointed by a bishop to exercise spiritual jurisdiction or hold an ecclesiastical court in distant parts of a diocese. 4 A store selling food and general provisions, as at a lumber camp. 5 A wagon carrying food and provisions. — *adj.* Pertaining to, of, housing, or from a commissary. [<L. *commissus* <*committo*, commit] — **COM·MIS·SA′·RI·AL** *adj.* — **COM′MIS·SA·RY·SHIP** *noun.*

COMMISSARY DEPARTMENT Subsistence department.

COM·MIS·SION (–mish′·un) *noun* 1 The act of committing, doing, or perpetrating; positive doing, as contrasted with omission. 2 The act of entrusting; the matter entrusted; a trust; charge. 3 A document conferring rank or authority by the president of the United States upon an officer in the army or navy; also, the rank or authority so conferred. 4 A body of persons acting under public authority. 5 The transaction of business for another under his authority; agency; an item of business so transacted. 6 The compensation of an agent. — **TO PUT IN** or **INTO COMMISSION** 1 To put in direct command of a designated officer, as a ship of war, for active service. 2 In England, to entrust temporarily to a commission, as the great seal or the functions of a high office. — **TO PUT OUT OF COMMISSION** 1 [Pop.] To best or defeat thoroughly. 2 To retire the officers and crew of a naval vessel from active service, either permanently or temporarily.

— *tr. verb* 1 To give rank or authority to, as an officer. 2 To put into active service, as a ship of war. 3 To appoint; empower; delegate. [<F. <L. *commissus;* see COMMISSARY] — **COM·MIS·SION·AL, COM·MIS′·SION A·RY** *adj.*

COMMISSIONED OFFICER See under OFFICER.

COM·MIS·SION·ER *noun* The head of an executive department of government; one specially commissioned; in the United States, an officer appointed by government as head of a branch of some executive department. — **·SHIP** *noun.*

COMMISSION HOUSE A business house that buys and sells goods as an agent for others for a fee.

COMMISSION MERCHANT One who buys and sells goods, either as an agent for a commission, or as a trader or merchant for his own account.

COM·MIS·SION·NAIRE′ *noun* One of a body of disabled and pensioned soldiers, organized in London in 1859, employed as trusty porters, doorkeepers, etc.

COMMISSION PLAN A form of municipal government in which legislative, executive, and administrative powers are in a small elected commission or council, each municipal department being in charge of one commissioner: often called *Galveston plan.*

COM′·MIS SURE (cŏm′·i·shoor) *noun* 1 The point of union of two bodies, parts, or organs, as at the angle of the lips, etc.; a junction; seam; closure. 2 In anatomy, a tract or band of nerve fibers uniting corresponding right and left parts of the brain and spinal column. — **COM MIS·SU·RAL** (–mish′·yu·rul *or* –mĭ′·su·rul) *adj.*

COM·MIT *tr. verb* [**COM MIT TED, COM·MIT·TING**] 1 To do; perpetrate. 2 To place in trust or custody; consign; entrust; especially, to consign to an institution or a prison. 3 To consign to any person, place, or use. 4 To devote; pledge; hence, to involve, compromise, or bind (oneself). 5 To consign for future reference, preservation, or disposal; as, to *commit* a speech to memory or to writing, *commit* these bones to the earth. 6 To refer, as to a committee for consideration or report: a parliamentary term. [<L. *committo* <*com–*, together, + *mitto*, send] — **COM·MIT·TA·BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms: assign, confide, consign, entrust, relegate, trust. *Commit* is to give in charge, put into care or keeping; to *confide* or *entrust* is to *commit* especially to one's fidelity, *confide* being used chiefly of mental or spiritual, *entrust* also of material things; we *assign* a duty, *confide* a secret, *entrust* a treasure; we *commit* thoughts to writing; *commit* a paper to the flames. *Consign* is a formal word in mercantile use; as, to *consign* goods to an agent. See LEARN, TRUST. *Antonyms:* get, obtain, receive, secure, take.

COM MIT·MENT *noun* 1 The act or process of entrusting or consigning for safekeeping. 2 An act of engagement or pledging. 3 The act of doing; perpetration. 4 [Law] A warrant *(mittimus)* for imprisonment; also, the state of being committed or act of committing to prison. 5 The act of referring a bill to a legislative body. 6 Liability incurred through buying or selling stocks, bonds, etc., or by agreeing to buy or sell. Also **COM·MIT·TAL.**

COM·MIT TEE (–mit′·ī) *noun* 1 A person or persons appointed by a larger number to act upon some matter. 2 One or more members of a legislative body appointed to investigate and report on a matter under discussion. 3 [Law] A person or persons appointed by a court to care for the person or property of another. — **·MAN** *noun* — **·WO·MAN** *noun.*

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE A committee consisting of all the members, as of a legislative body, sitting in deliberation on a given matter, but without legislative action, presided over by some member not the regular presiding officer.

COM·MIX *verb* [**COM·MIXED** or **COM·MIXT, COM·MIX·ING**] To mingle or mix; intermix; blend.

COM·MIX·TURE (–chur) *noun* 1 A mixture. 2 The act or process of commingling. 3 The state of being mingled.

COM·MODE *noun* 1 A low chest of drawers or cabinet; also, a covered washstand, or a portable stool or nightchair. 2 A woman's headdress (about 1700). [<F.]

COM·MO DI·OUS (–us) *adj.* Well adapted to serve the purpose for supplying needs; especially, affording ample accommodation; convenient; spacious. See synonyms under COMFORTABLE, CONVENIENT, LARGE. [<L. *commodus* <*com–*, together, + *modus*, measure] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

COM·MOD·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 A movable article of trade or convenience; an element of economic wealth. 2 Something bought and sold. 3 [Obs.] Convenience; suitability; conveniency; profit.

COMMODITY MONEY The currency of a suggested financial system, the unit of which, the **COMMODITY DOLLAR**, has a gold value determined at regular intervals by an index number based on the market prices of certain commodities.

COM'·MO·DORE *noun* 1 In the U. S. Navy, an officer next above a captain and next below a rear admiral, corresponding in rank to a brigadier general in the Army. 2 In the British Navy, the commander of a squadron or division of a fleet, often having the temporary rank and pay of a rear admiral. 3 A title given to the senior captain of a naval squadron or of a fleet of merchantmen; also to the presiding officer of a yacht club. [Formerly *commandore* <D. *kommandeur*]

COM·MO·DUS, LUCIUS ÆLIUS AURELIUS, 161–192, Roman emperor.

COM·MON *adj.* 1 Often occurring, met, or seen; frequent or usual; not distinguished or separated from the ordinary; customary; regular; as, a *common* occurrence. 2 Pertaining to, connected with, or participated in by two or more persons or things; alike; joint; general; belonging to the public; as, the *common* schools. 3 The most prevalent or familiar; as, the *common* crow. 4 Friendly; unpretentious; as, we're *common* people. 5 Commonplace; not excellent or distinguished in tone or quality; banal; coarse; vulgar; low. 6 In grammar, of either gender; also, applicable to any individual of a class; as, a *common* noun: applied also to certain verbs having both active and passive force. 7 Secular; profane; polluted. 8 In prosody, either long or short; doubtful in quantity. 9 Public or general; widespread; as, *common* knowledge. 10 Formed by or having similar relations with two or more organs; as, the *common* carotid artery.

— *noun* 1 Land generally, or a tract of land, considered as the property of the public, in which all persons enjoy equal rights; also, land owned by a town; land open to the use of all. 2 [Law] A profit or right of one person in the land of another. It is used in some specific phrases; as, **COMMON OF ESTOVERS** (wood necessary for the house or farm), **COMMON OF PASTURE, COMMON OF PISCARY** (fishing), **COMMON OF TURBARY** (cutting turf). 3 In the Roman Catholic Church, the office composed of psalms, antiphons, lessons, etc., which can be used for any of certain classes of feasts; as, the *common* of virgins. [<L. *communis*, common] — **COM MON LY** *adv.* — **COM MON NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): cheap, coarse, commonplace, customary, familiar frequent, general, habitual, low, mean, normal, ordinary, popular, public, threadbare, trite, universal, usual, vile, vulgar. See FREQUENT, GENERAL, HABITUAL, MUTUAL, NORMAL, TRITE, USUAL. *Antonyms*: exceptional, infrequent, odd, peculiar, rare, singular, unusual.

For the following terms, see under the second element:

common carrier	common measure or time
common council	common multiple
common denominator	common noun
common divisor	common school

COM MON·A·BLE *adj.* 1 [Law] Entitled to common as of right: applied to beasts essential to the plowing or manuring of land, as horses, oxen, cows, and sheep. 2 Held in common: said of land.

COM·MON·AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 A common right to the use of lands; a tenancy of several persons in common to the same property. 2 Land held in common. 3 The common people; the untitled.

COM·MON·AL·TY (kŏm'·un·ul·tĭ) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The common people; the lower classes as opposed to persons of title or rank; the commons. 2 A body corporate; corporation; as, the mayor, *commonalty*, and citizens of London.

COM MON·ER *noun* 1 In Great Britain, one of the commonalty; any subject not a peer. 2 In certain English universities, a student not dependent on the university foundation. 3 One who has a joint right in common ground. 4 Formerly, a member of the House of Commons.

COMMON-LAW MARRIAGE A marriage, or an agreement of marriage, substantiated by writings or conduct, instead of by church or civil ceremony.

COM'·MON·PLACE *adj.* Not remarkable or interesting; ordinary; trite. See synonyms under COMMON, GENERAL, TRITE. — *noun* 1 A trite remark; familiar truth; platitude; truism. 2 A note jotted down for reference; a memorandum; formerly, a book containing a methodical collection of notes, passages, etc. 3 Commonplace quality; ordinariness. — **COM'·MON·PLACE·NESS** *noun.*

COMMON PRAYER, BOOK OF The book of ritual used in the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal Churches. See under PRAYER.

COM·MONS *noun pl.* 1 The common people; commonalty. 2 A company eating at a common table, as in a college; the provisions so furnished; hence, allowance of food; rations; fare. 3 The dining hall in a college.

COM·MONS *noun pl.* The legislators of the lower house, the House of Commons, of the British Parliament.

COMMON SENSE 1 Practical understanding; capacity to see and take things in their right light; sound judgment. 2 Ordinary mental capacity. — **COMMON-SENSE** *adj.*

COM'·MON·WEAL (-weel) *noun* 1 The general welfare. 2 [Obs.] A commonwealth.

COM'·MON·WEALTH (-wĕlth) *noun* 1 The people of a state; the state. 2 A state in which the people rule; a republic; the official title of four of the United States: the *Commonwealth* of Kentucky, of Massachusetts, of Pennsylvania, and of Virginia. 3 A body of persons united by some common interest and viewed as equals in authority. See synonyms under PEOPLE.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA See AUSTRALIA.

COMMONWEALTH OF ENGLAND The republic established in England after the execution of Charles I in 1649 and continued till 1653, when Cromwell assumed the protectorate.

COM·MO TION *noun* 1 A violent agitation; excitement. 2 Popular tumult; social disorder; riot; insurrection. See synonyms under TUMULT. [<L. *com-*, together, + *moveo*, moved]

COM·MOVE (-mōōv') *tr. verb* [·MOVED (-mōōvd'), ·MOV·ING (mōōv'-)] To put in motion or commotion; disturb; unsettle.

COM MU·NAL (kŏm'·yu·nul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a commune, especially to the Parisian Commune of 1871. 2 Common; public. — ·LY *adv.*

COM MU NAL·ISM *noun* 1 In France, the theory that each commune should be self-governing and the state a mere federation of communes; hence, local self-government. 2 Communism, in the sense of public ownership of goods. — **COM·MU·NAL·IST** *noun* — **COM MU·NAL·IS'·TIC** *adj.*

COM MU NAL'·I·TY *noun* The state of being a member of a community.

COM'·MU·NAL·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To render communal; make municipal property of, as waterworks, street railroads, etc. — **COM MU·NAL·I ZA'·TION** *noun* — **COM'·MU NAL IZ ER** *noun.*

COM'·MU·NARD *noun* A communist, especially an adherent of the Paris Commune of 1871. [<F.]

1COM MUNE *intr. verb* [COM·MUNED, COM·MUN·ING] 1 To converse or confer intimately. 2 To partake of the eucharist.

— **COM·MUNE** *noun* Intimate intercourse; communion. [<F.; see COMMUNICATE]

2COM MUNE (kŏm'·ūne) *noun* 1 A political division of France, governed by a mayor and a council; the people and the government of such a district; also, a similar division elsewhere, as in Italy and Spain. 2 A self-governing community; also, the people of such a community. 3 The commonalty. [<F. <L. *communis*; see COMMON]

COM MUNE *noun* 1 The revolutionary committee, elected by the communes, which took over the government of Paris between 1789 and 1794. 2 The body of Communards who controlled Paris after the departure of the Germans in 1871. Also **COMMUNE OF PARIS.**

COM MU·NI·BUS AN NIS [L.] On the annual average.

COM MU NI CA BLE (cuh mu'-) *adj.* 1 Capable of being communicated or imparted. 2 [Obs.] Ready to communicate; communicative. — **COM·MU·NI·CA·BIL'·I·TY, COM·MU·NI·CA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **COM·MU·NI·CA·BLY** *adv.*

COM·MU·NI·CANT *noun* 1 One who communicates or imparts, as information. 2 One who partakes or has a right to partake of the Lord's Supper. — *adj.* 1 Communicating; in anatomy, branding or communicating with, as nerves and arteries. [See COMMUNICATE]

COM MU' NI CATE *verb* [·CAT ED, ·CAT·ING] 1 To make another or others partakers of; give a share of; make known; recount; impart; as, to *communicate* news or an idea. 2 To join or be connected, as rooms. 3 To administer or partake of communion or the Lord's Supper. See synonyms under ANNOUNCE, GIVE, INFORM, PUBLISH. [<L. *communicatus* <*communis*, common] — **COM MU'·NI·CA·TOR** *noun.*

COM·MU·NI·CA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of communicating; intercourse; exchange of ideas, conveyance of information, etc.; correspondence. 2 That which is communicated; a letter or message. 3 Means of communicating, as a highway or passage; also, a telephone, telegraph, or radio system, etc. 4 Eucharistic communion. See synonyms under CONVERSATION, INTERCOURSE.

COM·MU·NI·CA·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* 1 Ready to communicate; frank; talkative. 2 Of or pertaining to communication. — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

COM·MU·NI CON·SEN·SU [L.] By common consent.

COM MU·NION (-mūn'·yun) *noun* 1 The act of communing or sharing. 2 Sympathetic intercourse; fellowship. 3 The sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or the act of partaking of it. 4 Religious fellowship; especially, church connection and membership. 5 A body or denomination of Christians having a common faith. 6 In the Roman Catholic Church, an antiphon which the priest says after the ablutions of the mass. See synonyms under CONVERSATION, INTERCOURSE, SACRAMENT, SECT.

COM·MU·NION·IST *noun* 1 One who has a theory as to the conditions on which a person should be admitted to church communion. 2 A member of a communion. 3 A communicant.

COM·MU·NI·QUÉ' (cŏ·mū·nĭ·kay'; *F.* cŏ·mü·nee·keh') *noun* An official message, announcement, etc. [<F.]

COM'·MU·NISM (cŏm'·yu·nĭzm) *noun* 1 A social system in which there is community of goods. 2 A theory of govern-

ment and social order according to which property and the instruments of production belong to the people and are held as a common trust and the profits arising from all labor devoted to the general good. 3 Any social theory that calls for the abolition of private property and control by the community over economic affairs; also, **COMMUNISM**, the system in force in any state based on this theory. 4 The doctrines and practices of the Communist party of any state; specifically, of the Communist party of Russia: also **COMMUNISM**. 5 Communalism. — **COM'·MU·NIST** *noun*.

Com' mu nist *noun* 1 A member of the Communist party, especially in the U.S.S.R. 2 In other countries, a person who endorses, supports, or encourages the Russian system of communism; also, **COMMUNIST**, one who belongs to any party or group that advocates the overthrow of capitalistic society and the establishment of some type of communism. 3 One who supported the Commune of Paris in 1871; a Communard.

com mu·nis' tic *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or like communism. 2 Tending to, favoring, or in accordance with communism. 3 Shared in common. 4 Occupying the same nest in common, as certain birds. Also **com mu nis'·ti·cal**. — **com·mu nis' ti cal ly** *adv.*

Communist Manifesto A socialistic pamphlet (1847) by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels that marked the true beginning of present-day socialistic and communistic movements.

Communist party 1 The dominant party in Russia since 1917, originally the majority left wing of the Social Democratic party and previously called the Bolshevik party. It established a dictatorship by the proletariat (hence, actually, a dictatorship by the party); a governing dictatorship by the Politburo, or central organ of the party, and the dictatorship of the party secretary over all other officials. It dissolved all other political parties; maintained a socialized control over production, distribution, and education; persecuted intransigent non-members, and, originally, discouraged religious worship and advocated world-wide overthrow of capitalistic society. 2 Any party affiliated with the Communist party of Russia; also, any political party advocating communism. 3 The Communist International. See THIRD INTERNATIONAL under INTERNATIONAL.

com mu ni ty *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The people who reside in one locality and are subject to the same laws, have the same interests, etc.; a body politic, whether village, town, city, or state; hence, the public, society at large. 2 A group of plants or animals living in a common dwelling under common conditions; also, the region in which they live. 3 A sharing or participation. 4 Identity or likeness; as, *community* of interest. 5 Common ownership, possession or enjoyment of property. See synonyms under ASSOCIATION, PEOPLE. [<F. <L. *communitas*]

community chest A general fund for charity and public welfare to which individual contributions are made, and which is drawn upon by different organizations.

com' mu nize *tr. verb* [**NIZED**, **·NIZ·ING**] To make common; make public property. — **com mu ni za' tion** *noun*.

com' mu tate *tr. verb* [**·TAT ED**, **·TAT ING**] In electrical engineering, to alter or reverse the direction of a current.

com mu ta' tion *noun* 1 A substitution of one kind of payment or service for another; also, the payment or service substituted. 2 [Law] A reduction or change of penalty. 3 The action of a commutator. 4 Daily or a periodic travel on a commutation ticket.

commutation ticket A railway or other ticket issued at a reduced rate for a specified number of trips to be taken within a certain period of time.

com mu·ta tive (–tiv) *adj.* Pertaining to or characterized by exchange or commutation.

com mu·ta·tor *noun* 1 Any contrivance for reversing the direction of the current in an electric circuit. 2 An assembly of individually insulated segments connected with the armature of a dynamo or generator and serving to collect and transmit the induced current.

com mute (–mute') *verb* [**MUT·ED**, **·MUT·ING**] 1 To exchange or substitute; be or serve as a substitute. 2 To put or substitute something less severe in place of; as, to *commute* a prisoner's sentence. 3 To pay in gross, as railroad fare, at a reduced rate instead of in successive payments. 4 To use a commutation ticket; specifically, to make daily trips to and from one's place of business, especially between a city and a suburb. See synonyms under CHANGE. [<L. *com–* intensive + *muto*, change] — **com·mut·a·ble** *adj.* — **com mut·a·ble·ness, com·mut a·bil'·i·ty** *noun*.

com mut·er *noun* One who travels daily on a commutation ticket, especially between a suburban home and a city job.

com mu·tu·al (–mū'·chōō·ul) *adj.* Reciprocal; mutual.

Co mo 1 A province 1,105 square miles, and town in Lombardy, Italy. 2 A lake in Como Province; about 43 miles long.

Com·o·rin, Cape The southernmost point of India.

Com'·o·ro Isles A French group NW. of Madagascar off eastern Africa; 761 square miles.

co·mose *adj.* Having hairs or the like; hairy; tufted; comate. Also **co·mous**. [<L. *comosus* <*coma*, hair]

com·pact (cum·păct') *adj.* 1 Closely and firmly united; pressed together; solid; dense; also, fine-grained. 2 Condensed; brief; terse. 3 Packed into a small space. 4 Compound; made up: with *of*. See synonyms under FIRM, HARD, STRONG, TERSE. — *tr. verb* To pack or press closely; compress; unite closely; condense.

— **com pact** *noun* A thin, hinged box small enough to fit in a woman's purse: used for face powder or rouge. [<F. *compacte* <L. *com–*, together, + *pango*, fasten] — **com·pact·ly** *adv.* — **com·pact·ness** *noun*.

²com·pact *noun* A covenant, agreement, or contract. See synonyms under ALLIANCE, CONTRACT. [<L. *com–*, with, + *pactscor*, agree]

com·pa·dre (–pah'·dreh) *noun* A close male companion: used also as a term of address in the western and southwestern United States. [<Sp.]

com·pan·ion (–yun) *noun* 1 One who or that which accompanies; a comrade; associate. 2 A woman employed for company and assistance not of a menial nature. 3 A mate; one of a pair. 4 [Obs.] An inferior or worthless person; fellow. See synonyms under ACCESSORY, ASSOCIATE.

— *verb* To be a companion to; accompany, associate with. [<OF. *compagnon* <L. *com–*, together, + *panis*, bread]

²com·pan ion *noun* A companionway; also, the wooden hood over a companionway. [<D. *kampanje*]

com·pan ion·a·ble *adj.* Fitted for companionship; inclined to be friendly; sociable.

com pan ion·ate *adj.* Of or pertaining to companionship or association; hence, agreed upon; shared.

companionate marriage A legal marriage in which a family is not established and in which the partners maintain economic independence.

com·pan ion ship *noun* The state of being a companion; fellowship; association. See synonyms under ACQUAINTANCE, ASSOCIATION.

com·pan'·ion way *noun* A staircase leading from the deck of a ship to a cabin.

com pa ny (cŭm'–) *noun* [**·NIES** *pl.*] 1 The society or presence of another or others; fellowship; association. 2 One or more guests or visitors; persons met for social purposes; society. 3 An assemblage or corporation. 4 A partner or partners not named. 5 A number of persons forming a corporation, guild, or partnership, or associated for some common purpose. 6 The person or persons with whom one has companionship; as, keeping bad *company*. 7 A body of men commanded by a captain, larger than a platoon and smaller than a battalion: the basic military unit, equivalent to a battery or troop. 8 The whole crew of a ship; as, a ship's *company*. 9 The entire body of actors and actresses in a play or a theater, cast; a troupe. 10 [Obs.] Friendship. — **HOLDING COMPANY** A company organized to own the securities of other companies.

— *verb* [**·NIED** (nīd), **·NY·ING**] To keep or be in company with; accompany; associate. [<OF. *compaine* <*compain* <L. *com–*, together, + *panis*, bread]

Synonyms (noun): assemblage, assembly, body, collection, conclave, concourse, conference, congregation, convention, convocation, crowd, gathering, group, host, meeting, multitude, throng. *Company* is used to include any association of those united permanently or temporarily, for business, pleasure, festivity, travel, etc., or by sorrow, misfortune, or wrong; *company* implies more unity of feeling and purpose than *crowd*, and is a less formal and more familiar word than *assemblage* or *assembly*. An *assemblage* may be of persons or of objects; an *assembly* is always of persons. *Collection*, *crowd*, *gathering*, *group*, and *multitude* have the unorganized and promiscuous character of the *assemblage*; the other terms come under the general idea of *assembly*. *Body* is used of a number of persons so organized and unified that they can be thought of as one whole. *Congregation* is now almost exclusively religious. *Gathering* refers to a coming together, commonly of numbers from far and near; as, the *gathering* of the Scottish clans. See ASSEMBLY, ASSOCIATION, CLASS, FLOCK. *Antonyms*: dispersion, loneliness, privacy, retirement, seclusion, solitude.

company union A union of workmen formed within an industrial establishment, having no connection with any other recognized trade union.

com·par·a·tive (–păr'·uh·tiv) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, resulting from or using comparison. 2 Estimated by comparison; relative. 3 Almost but not quite. 4 Expressing a degree of an adjective or adverb higher than the positive and lower than the superlative.

— *noun* The comparative degree or a word or form by which it is expressed. — **com·par·a·tive·ly** *adv.*

com'·pa·ra·tor *noun* An instrument for automatically comparing data of length, distance, etc., obtained by other devices; especially, one that relates the data on an aircraft given by a searchlight and a sound locater.

com·pare *verb* [**·PARED**, **·PAR·ING**] 1 To examine so as to perceive similarity or dissimilarity; state the resemblance

or difference of. **2** To represent or speak of as similar, analogous, or equal; liken. **3** To state the degrees of comparison of (an adjective or adverb). **4** To be worthy of comparison; as, Latin poetry does not *compare* with Greek. **5** To compete; vie.

—*noun* [Obs.] Comparison: usually in the phrase *beyond compare*. [<L. *comparo* <*com–*, together, + *par*, equal] —**COM·PA·RA·BLE** *adj.* —**COM·PA·RA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**COM·PA·RA·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms (verb): assimilate, collate, liken, parallel. See CONTRAST. To compare one thing *to* another is to liken or suggest as being similar; to compare one thing *with* another is to make a detailed analysis of points of similarity or difference.

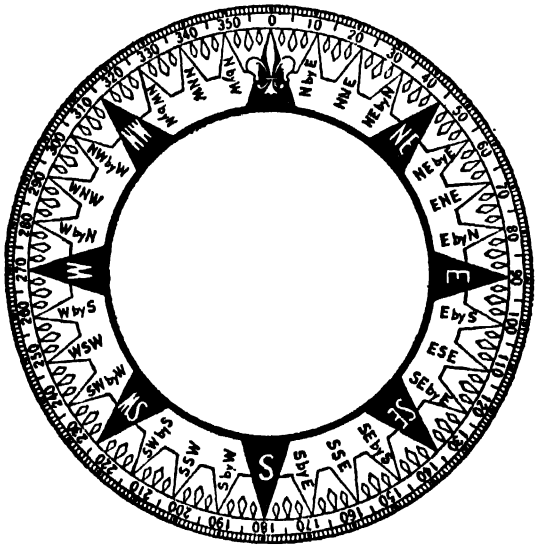
COM·PAR·I·SON (kŏm·păr′–) *noun* **1** A comparing; an estimate or statement of relative likeness or unlikeness; a simile; example; resemblance. **2** That inflection of adjectives or adverbs which indicates differences of degree. There are three **DEGREES OF COMPARISON**, the positive, comparative, and superlative, the last two being regularly expressed by adding *–er* or *–est* to the positive, or by using *more* or *most*, *less* or *least*, before it. **3** That which in its relation to something else serves as an illustration or example; a parallel; as, an act without *comparison*. **4** Any rhetorical figure that sets forth the points of similarity or contrast between one person or thing and another, such as a simile or metaphor. See synonyms under ANALOGY, SIMILE.

COM·PART *tr. verb* To divide into compartments; partition. [<L. *com–*, together, + *pars*, part]

COM·PART·MENT *noun* **1** One of the parts into which an enclosed space is subdivided by lines or partitions; any separate section or chamber; as, the watertight *compartments* of a steamship. **2** In European and in some American railway passenger cars, a transverse division seating several persons. [<F. *compartiment*]

COM·PASS (kŭm′·pus) *noun* **1** Extent within limits; area; reach; scope. **2** A boundary, circumference, or circuit. **3** The range of a voice or instrument. **4** An instrument for determining directions, usually by the pointing to magnetic north of a magnetic needle free to turn in a horizontal plane, and carrying a marked card, as in the **MARINERS' COMPASS**. Compare illustrations under BINNACLE, CLINOMETER. **5** [Obs.] A circular course or journey; round; circuit. **6** Compasses.

—*tr. verb* **1** To bring within one's possession; attain; accomplish. **2** To plan for; plot. **3** To grasp mentally; comprehend. **4** [Obs.] To cause to curve; bend into circular form. **5** To go around; make a circuit of. **6** To surround; encompass. [<F. *compas* <L. *com–*, together, + *passus*, pace] —**COM·PASS·A·BLE** *adj.*



COMPASS CARD

The letters at the circumference are abbreviations of the points; to the right of north (at top of card and not lettered) they are read: *north, north by east, north-northeast, northeast by north, northeast*, etc.

COMPASS CARD The circular card or dial resting on the pivot of a mariners' compass, on which the 32 points and 360 degrees of the circle are marked. Also **COMPASS DIAL.**

COM·PASS·ES *noun pl.* An instrument having two branches or legs, usually pointed, joined at the top by a pivoted joint, used for taking or marking measurements, describing circles, etc. Also **PAIR OF COMPASSES.**

COMPASS HEADING In aviation, a specified flight course which the pilot follows by compass indications.

COM·PAS·SION (–pash′·un) *noun* Pity for suffering, with desire to help or to spare; commiseration; sympathy. See synonyms under MERCY, PITY. [<F. <L. *com–*, together, + *patior*, suffer]

COM·PAS·SION·ATE (–it) *adj.* **1** Feeling compassion or pity; merciful; sympathetic. **2** [Obs.] Pitiable; piteous. See synonyms under CHARITABLE, HUMANE, MERCIFUL. —*tr. verb* (–āte) [**AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To have compassion for; to pity. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

COMPASS-PLANT *noun* **1** A tall, rough, bristly herb (*Silphium laciniatum*) of the composite family, of the American prairies, whose large lower leaves are said to assume a vertical position with their edges turned north and south. **2** The prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*).

COM·PAT·I·BLE *adj.* Capable of existing together; congruous; congenial. —**COM·PAT·I·BIL′·I·TY, COM·PAT·I·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**COM·PAT·I·BLY** *adv.*

COM·PA·TRI·OT *noun* A fellow countryman or patriot. —*adj.* Having the same country or a common patriotism. [<F. *compatriote* <L. *com–*, together; and see PATRIOT] —**COM·PA·TRI·OT′·IC** *adj.* —**COM·PA·TRI·OT·ISM** *noun.*

COM·PEER *noun* **1** One of equal rank; a peer. **2** A comrade; associate. —*tr. verb* [Obs.] To be the compeer of; equal; rival, match. [<F. *compair* <L. *com–*, together, + *par*, equal]

COM·PEL *tr. verb* [**COM·PELLED, COM·PEL·LING**] **1** To drive or urge irresistibly; constrain. **2** To force to yield; subdue. **3** To obtain by force; exact. **4** [Obs.] To seize; overpower; extort. **5** To drive together; gather in a company; herd, drive. [<OF. *compellir* <L. *com–*, together, + *pello*, drive] —**COM·PEL·LA·BLE** *adj.* —**COM·PEL·LA·BLY** *adv.* —**COM·PEL·LER** *noun.*

Synonyms: coerce, constrain, drive, force, make, necessitate, oblige. See ACTUATE, BIND, MAKE. Compare DRIVE, INFLUENCE. *Antonyms*: see synonyms under HINDER.

COM·PEL·LA′·TION *noun* **1** Form of address; appellation. **2** The act of addressing or accosting; an address. [<L. *compellatio* <*compello*, compel]

COM·PEND *noun* A compendium. See synonyms under ABRIDGMENT.

COM·PEN·DI·OUS (–dī·us) *adj.* Briefly stated; succinct; concise; containing the substance in narrow compass; condensed; abridged. See synonyms under TERSE. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

COM·PEN·DI·UM *noun* [**·DI·UMS** or **·DI·A** *pl.*] An abridgment; abstract; a brief, comprehensive summary. See synonyms under ABBREVIATION, ABRIDGMENT. [<L. *com–*, together, + *pendo*, weigh]

COM·PEN·SA·BLE *adj.* Entitled to be or that may be compensated.

COM′·PEN·SATE *verb* [**·SAT·ED, ·SAT·ING**] **1** To make suitable returns or amends (*to* a person *for* a thing); serve as an equivalent or substitute; requite; remunerate, counterbalance. **2** In mechanics, to provide with a device for counterbalancing the effects of variations. See synonyms under PAY, REQUITE. [<COM– + L. *penso*, weigh] —**COM·PEN·SA·TIVE, COM·PEN′·SA·TO·RY** *adj.*

COM·PEN·SA′·TION *noun* **1** The act of compensating, or that which compensates; payment; amends. **2** In mechanics, a means of counteracting variations, as of temperature; neutralizing opposing forces, as of magnetic attraction; or maintaining equilibrium. **3** A psychological mechanism whereby an individual disguises or conceals an unpleasant sensation, feeling, or trait by giving prominence to one having desirable results. **4** The correction, by biological processes or medical means, of serious defects in the structure and functions of an organism or a human body. —**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION** Damages recoverable from an employer by an employee in case of accident. **2** Government insurance against illness, accident, or unemployment. —**·AL** *adj.*

COM′·PEN·SA·TOR *noun* **1** One who or that which compensates, as a device for neutralizing the influence of local attraction upon a compass needle, or an automatic apparatus for equalizing the pressure of gas in retorts or mains. **2** In electrical engineering, a transformer designed to limit the starting voltage of a current supplied to a motor or dynamo. **3** A device used in physics for measuring the components of polarized light: also called **BABINET'S COMPENSATOR.**

COM·PETE *intr. verb* [**·PET·ED, ·PET·ING**] To contend emulously, as for a prize; vie. See synonyms under CONTEND. [<COM– + L. *peto*, seek]

COM·PE·TENCE *noun* **1** The state of being competent; ability. **2** Sufficient means for comfortable living; a moderate income. **3** [Law] Qualification or admissibility; legal capacity, authority, or jurisdiction; as, the *competence* of a tribunal. Also **COM·PE·TEN·CY.** See synonyms under ABILITY.

COM·PE·TENT *adj.* **1** Having sufficient ability or authority. **2** Possessing the requisite natural or legal qualifications; qualified. **3** Sufficient; adequate. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: able, adapted, adequate, capable, fit, qualified. One is *competent* who has all the natural powers, physical or mental, to meet the demands of a situation or work; the word is widely used of ability to meet all requirements, natural, legal, or other; as, a *competent* knowledge of a subject; a court of *competent* jurisdiction. *Qualified* refers to acquired abilities; a *qualified* teacher may be no longer *competent*, by reason of ill health. *Able* and *capable* suggest general ability and reserved power, *able* being the higher word of the two. An *able* man will do something well in any position. A *capable* man will come up to any ordinary demand. Compare ADEQUATE, GOOD. *Antonyms*: disqualified, inadequate, incompetent, unequal, unfit, unqualified.

COM·PE·TI'·TION (-tish'·un) *noun* 1 Contention of two or more for the same object or for superiority; rivalry. 2 The independent endeavor of two or more persons to obtain the business patronage of a third by offering more advantageous terms; also, the conditions which this endeavor produces.

Synonyms: contest, emulation, opposition, rivalry. *Competition* is the striving for something that is sought by another at the same time. *Emulation* regards the abstract, *competition* the concrete; *rivalry* is the same in essential meaning with *competition*, but differs in the nature of the objects contested for. We speak of *competition* in business, *emulation* in scholarship, *rivalry* in love, politics, etc. *Competition* may be friendly, *rivalry* is commonly hostile. Compare AMBITION, EMULATION. *Antonyms*: agreement, association, alliance, combination, confederacy, harmony, monopoly, union. In business and commercial use, the chief antonym of *competition* is *monopoly*, which by bringing all engaged in an industry under a single control forbids them to compete.

COM·PET'·I·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Pertaining to or characterized by competition. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

COM·PET'·I·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which competes; especially, one striving for the same thing as another, in business, athletics, etc. 2 [Obs.] An associate, confederate. See synonyms under ENEMY. — **COM·PET'·I·TOR·SHIP** *noun* — **COM·PET'·I·TO·RY** *adj.*

COM·PIÈGNE (kawN·pyĕn') A town in northern France; scene of armistices between the Allies and Germany, 1918, and Germany and France, 1940.

COM·PI·LA'·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of collecting materials for making a book, a statistical table, or the like. 2 That which is compiled, as a book made up of material gathered from other books, as, *compilations* of verse.

COM·PILE *tr. verb* [**·PILED, ·PIL·ING**] 1 To compose (a literary work) from other works. 2 To gather (materials borrowed or transcribed) into a volume or the like. [<F. *compiler* <L. *compilo*, plunder] — **COM·PI'·LA·TO·RY** *adj.* — **COM·PIL·ER** *noun.*

COM·PLA·CENCE *noun* [**·CES** *pl.*] Satisfaction; self-approval; serenity. Also **COM·PLA·CEN·CY** [**·CIES** *pl.*]. See synonyms under SATISFACTION.

COM·PLA·CENT *adj.* 1 Feeling or showing complacency or satisfaction; especially, pleased or satisfied with oneself. 2 [Obs.] Disposed to please; complaisant. [<COM- + L. *placeo*, please] — **·LY** *adv.*

COM·PLAIN *intr. verb* 1 To express a sense of ill-treatment or of pain, grief, or the like; murmur; find fault; present a grievance. 2 To make a formal accusation; present a charge or complaint. [<COM- + L. *plango*, strike] — **COM·PLAIN·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: croak, deplore, growl, grumble, grunt, murmur, remonstrate, repine. To *complain* is to give utterance to dissatisfaction or objection, express a sense of wrong or ill-treatment. One *complains* of a real or assumed grievance; he may *murmur* through mere peevishness or ill temper; he *repines*, with vain distress, at the inevitable. *Complaining* is by speech or writing; *murmuring* is commonly said of half-repressed utterance; *repining* of the mental act alone. One may *complain* of an offense to the offender or to others; he *remonstrates* with the offender only. *Complain* has a legal meaning, which the other words have not, signifying to make a formal accusation, present a specific charge; the same is true of the noun *complaint*. *Antonyms*: applaud, approve, commend, eulogize, laud, praise.

COM·PLAIN·ANT *noun* One who complains; especially, one who enters a formal complaint before a magistrate or other authority; a plaintiff or petitioner.

COM·PLAINT *noun* 1 A statement of wrong, grievance, or injury; specifically, in law, the first paper setting forth the plaintiff's cause of action. 2 The act of complaining. 3 A grievance. 4 A physical ailment; disease. See synonyms under DISEASE, ILLNESS. [<OF.; see COMPLAIN]

COM·PLAI·SANT (cŏm·plāy'·zănt; *F.* cŏm·plā·zahN') *adj.* Showing a desire or endeavor to please; affable; courteous. See synonyms under BLAND, FRIENDLY, POLITE. [<L. *complaceo*; *see* COMPLACENT] — **COM·PLAI·SANCE** *noun* — **COM·PLAI·SANT·LY** *adv.* — **COM·PLAI·SANT·NESS** *noun.*

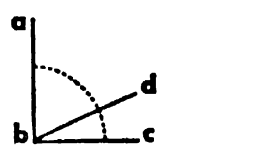
COM·PLA·NATE *adj.* 1 Leveled; flattened. 2 Lying in the same plane, as certain leaves. — **COM·PLA·NA'·TION** *noun.*

COM·PLECT *tr. verb* To join by weaving; interweave.

COM·PLECT·ED *adj.* 1 Interwoven; complicated. 2 [Pop.] Complexioned: used only in compounds; as, light-*complected*.

COM·PLE·MENT *noun* 1 Full number; as, the vessel has her *complement* of men. 2 That which fills up or completes; that which must be added to complete a symmetrical whole; the state of being complete. 3 An addition or appendage; an accessory. 4 In an angle, the amount by which it falls short of 90 degrees. 5 A word or phrase used after a verb of incomplete predication to complete the meaning of a sentence. 6 A musical interval which, with the interval already given, will complete an octave. 7 An unstable, heat-sensitive substance in the blood and protoplasm of animals, which, acting with the amboceptor, aids in the destruction of pathogenic bacteria and materials: also called *alexin*.

— *verb* To add or form a complement to; supplement; make complete; supply a lack in. [<L. *complementum* <*compleo*, complete] — **COM PLE MEN'·TAL** *adj.* — **COM PLE·MENT' ER** *noun.*



COMPLEMENTARY ANGLES

abd and *dbc* are complementary.

COM PLE·MEN'·TA RY *adj.* 1 Serving as a complement; helping to constitute a whole or to supply a lack; completing; complemental. 2 Mutually providing each other's needs. 3 Designating two angles whose sum is a right angle.

COMPLEMENTARY COLOR See under COLOR.

COM PLETE *adj.* 1 Having all needed or normal parts, elements, or details; lacking nothing; entire; perfect; full. 2 Thoroughly wrought out; finished. See synonyms under AMPLE, IMPLICIT, RADICAL, RIPE. — *tr. verb* [**PLET ED, PLET ING**] To make complete; accomplish; finish; fulfil. See synonyms under ACCOMPLISH, EFFECT, END. [<L. *completus* <*compleo*, fill wholly] — **COM PLETE LY** *adv.* — **COM PLETE·NESS** *noun* — **COM·PLE TIVE** *adj.*

COM PLE·TION *noun* 1 The act of completing, or the state of being completed. 2 Accomplishment; fulfilment. See synonyms under END.

COM PLEX *adj.* 1 Consisting of various parts or elements; composite. 2 Complicated; involved; intricate.

— *noun* 1 Something composite or complicated; a complication, collection. 2 In psychoanalysis, a group or cluster of interrelated and usually repressed ideas with strong emotional content which compels the individual to adopt abnormal patterns of thought and behavior. [<L. *complexus* <*com-*, together, + *plecto*, twist] — **COM·PLEX·LY** *adv.* — **COM PLEX NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): abstruse, complicated, composite, compound, confused, conglomerate, entangled, heterogeneous, intricate, involved, manifold, mingled, mixed, multiform, tangled. That is *complex* which is made up of a number of connected parts. That is *compound* in which the parts are not merely connected, but combined into a single substance. In a *composite* object the different parts have less of unity than in that which is *complex* or *compound*, and maintain their distinct individuality. In a *heterogeneous* body, mass, or collection, unlike parts or particles are intermingled, often without apparent order or plan. *Conglomerate* (literally, globed together) is said of a *confused* mingling of masses or lumps of various substances. Things are *involved* which are rolled together so as not to be easily separated, either in thought or in fact; threads which are *tangled* or *entangled* hold and draw upon one another in a confusing and obstructive way; a knot is *intricate* when the strands are difficult to follow. An *abstruse* statement or conception is remote from the usual course of thought. *Antonyms*: clear, direct, homogeneous, obvious, plain, simple, uncombined, uncompounded, uniform, unraveled.

COMPLEX FRACTION See under FRACTION.

COM·PLEX·ION (-plĕk'·shun) *noun* 1 The color and appearance of the skin, especially of the face. 2 General aspect; character; quality; hence, temperament; cast of mind or thought. 3 [Obs.] The combination of certain assumed qualities in a definite proportion supposed to control the nature of plants, bodies, etc.; also, the habit ascribed to such combination. [<F. <L. *complexus*; see COMPLEX] — **COM·PLEX·ION·AL** *adj.* — **COM·PLEX IONED** *adj.*

COM·PLEX·I TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] The state of being complex; something complex.

COMPLEX SENTENCE A sentence made up of a principal clause and a subordinate clause or clauses.

COM PLEX·US *noun* 1 A complicated system; complex. 2 A large muscle of the back, which passes from the spine to the head.

COM·PLI A BLE *adj.* Compliant. — **COM·PLI·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **COM PLI·A·BLY** *adv.*

COM·PLI·ANCE *noun* 1 The act of complying, yielding, or acting in accord. 2 Complaisance. Also **COM·PLI·AN·CY**.

or difference of. **2** To represent or speak of as similar, analogous, or equal; liken. **3** To state the degrees of comparison of (an adjective or adverb). **4** To be worthy of comparison; as, Latin poetry does not *compare* with Greek. **5** To compete; vie.

— *noun* [Obs.] Comparison: usually in the phrase *beyond compare*. [<L. *comparo* <*com–*, together, + *par*, equal] — **COM·PA·RA·BLE** *adj.* — **COM·PA·RA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **COM·PA·RA·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms (verb): assimilate, collate, liken, parallel. See CONTRAST. To compare one thing *to* another is to liken or suggest as being similar; to compare one thing *with* another is to make a detailed analysis of points of similarity or difference.

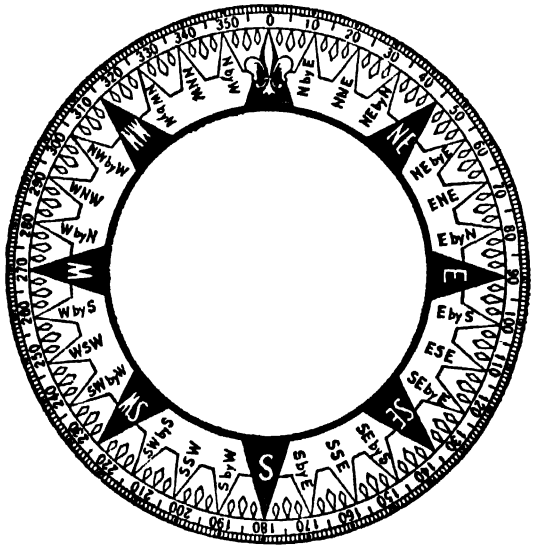
COM·PAR·I·SON (kŏm·păr′–) *noun* **1** A comparing; an estimate or statement of relative likeness or unlikeness; a simile; example; resemblance. **2** That inflection of adjectives or adverbs which indicates differences of degree. There are three **DEGREES OF COMPARISON**, the positive, comparative, and superlative, the last two being regularly expressed by adding *–er* or *–est* to the positive, or by using *more* or *most*, *less* or *least*, before it. **3** That which in its relation to something else serves as an illustration or example; a parallel; as, an act without *comparison*. **4** Any rhetorical figure that sets forth the points of similarity or contrast between one person or thing and another, such as a simile or metaphor. See synonyms under ANALOGY, SIMILE.

COM·PART *tr. verb* To divide into compartments; partition. [<L. *com–*, together, + *pars*, part]

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Synonyms: able, adapted, adequate, capable, fit, qualified. One is *competent* who has all the natural powers, physical or mental, to meet the demands of a situation or work; the word is widely used of ability to meet all requirements, natural, legal, or other; as, a *competent* knowledge of a subject; a court of *competent* jurisdiction. *Qualified* refers to acquired abilities; a *qualified* teacher may be no longer *competent*, by reason of ill health. *Able* and *capable* suggest general ability and reserved power, *able* being the higher word of the two. An *able* man will do something well in any position. A *capable* man will come up to any ordinary demand. Compare ADEQUATE, GOOD. *Antonyms*: disqualified, inadequate, incompetent, unequal, unfit, unqualified.

COM·PE·TI'·TION (-tish'·un) *noun* **1** Contention of two or more for the same object or for superiority; rivalry. **2** The independent endeavor of two or more persons to obtain the business patronage of a third by offering more advantageous terms; also, the conditions which this endeavor produces.

Synonyms: contest, emulation, opposition, rivalry. *Competition* is the striving for something that is sought by another at the same time. *Emulation* regards the abstract, *competition* the concrete; *rivalry* is the same in essential meaning with *competition*, but differs in the nature of the objects contested for. We speak of *competition* in business, *emulation* in scholarship, *rivalry* in love, politics, etc. *Competition* may be friendly, *rivalry* is commonly hostile. Compare AMBITION, EMULATION. *Antonyms*: agreement, association, alliance, combination, confederacy, harmony, monopoly, union. In business and commercial use, the chief antonym of *competition* is *monopoly*, which by bringing all engaged in an industry under a single control forbids them to compete.

COM·PET·I·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Pertaining to or characterized by competition. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

COM·PET·I·TOR *noun* **1** One who or that which competes; especially, one striving for the same thing as another, in business, athletics, etc. **2** [Obs.] An associate; confederate. See synonyms under ENEMY. — **COM·PET·I·TOR·SHIP** *noun* — **COM·PET'·I·TO·RY** *adj.*

COM·PIÈGNE (kawN·pyen') A town in northern France; scene of armistices between the Allies and Germany, 1918, and Germany and France, 1940.

COM·PI·LA'·TION *noun* **1** The act or process of collecting materials for making a book, a statistical table, or the like. **2** That which is compiled, as a book made up of material gathered from other books, as, *compilations* of verse.

COM·PILE *tr. verb* [**·PILED, ·PIL·ING**] **1** To compose (a literary work) from other works. **2** To gather (materials borrowed or transcribed) into a volume or the like. [<F. *compiler* < L. *compilo*, plunder] — **COM·PI'·LA·TO·RY** *adj.* — **COM·PIL·ER** *noun.*

COM·PLA·CENCE *noun* [**·CES** *pl.*] Satisfaction; self-approval; serenity. Also **COM·PLA·CEN·CY** [**·CIES** *pl.*]. See synonyms under SATISFACTION.

COM·PLA·CENT *adj.* **1** Feeling or showing complacency or satisfaction; especially, pleased or satisfied with oneself. **2** [Obs.] Disposed to please; complaisant. [<COM- + L. *placeo*, please] — **·LY** *adv.*

COM·PLAIN *intr. verb* **1** To express a sense of ill-treatment or of pain, grief, or the like; murmur; find fault; present a grievance. **2** To make a formal accusation; present a charge or complaint. [<COM- + L. *plango*, strike] — **COM·PLAIN·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: croak, deplore, growl, grumble, grunt, murmur, remonstrate, repine. To *complain* is to give utterance to dissatisfaction or objection, express a sense of wrong or ill-treatment. One *complains* of a real or assumed grievance; he may *murmur* through mere peevishness or ill temper; he *repines*, with vain distress, at the inevitable. *Complaining* is by speech or writing; *murmuring* is commonly said of half-repressed utterance; *repining* of the mental act alone. One may *complain* of an offense to the offender or to others; he *remonstrates* with the offender only. *Complain* has a legal meaning, which the other words have not, signifying to make a formal accusation, present a specific charge; the same is true of the noun *complaint*. *Antonyms*: applaud, approve, commend, eulogize, laud, praise.

COM·PLAIN·ANT *noun* One who complains; especially, one who enters a formal complaint before a magistrate or other authority; a plaintiff or petitioner.

COM·PLAINT *noun* **1** A statement of wrong, grievance, or injury; specifically, in law, the first paper setting forth the plaintiff's cause of action. **2** The act of complaining. **3** A grievance. **4** A physical ailment; disease. See synonyms under DISEASE, ILLNESS. [<OF.; see COMPLAIN]

COM·PLAI·SANT (cŏm·plāy'·zănt; *F.* cŏm·plā·zahN') *adj.* Showing a desire or endeavor to please; affable; courteous. See synonyms under BLAND, FRIENDLY, POLITE. [<L. *complaceo; see* COMPLACENT] — **COM·PLAI·SANCE** *noun* — **COM·PLAI·SANT·LY** *adv.* — **COM·PLAI·SANT·NESS** *noun.*

COM·PLA·NATE *adj.* **1** Leveled; flattened. **2** Lying in the same plane, as certain leaves. — **COM·PLA·NA'·TION** *noun.*

COM·PLECT *tr. verb* To join by weaving; interweave.

COM·PLECT·ED *adj.* **1** Interwoven; complicated. **2** [Pop.] Complexioned: used only in compounds; as, light-*complected*.

COM·PLE·MENT *noun* **1** Full number; as, the vessel has her *complement* of men. **2** That which fills up or completes; that which must be added to complete a symmetrical whole; the state of being complete. **3** An addition or appendage; an accessory. **4** In an angle, the amount by which it falls short of 90 degrees. **5** A word or phrase used after a verb of incomplete predication to complete the meaning of a sentence. **6** A musical interval which, with the interval already given, will complete an octave. **7** An unstable, heat-sensitive substance in the blood and protoplasm of animals, which, acting with the amboceptor, aids in the destruction of pathogenic bacteria and materials: also called *alexin*.

— *verb* To add or form a complement to; supplement; make complete; supply a lack in. [<L. *complementum* <*compleo*, complete] — **COM·PLE·MEN'·TAL** *adj.* — **COM·PLE·MENT'·ER** *noun.*



COMPLEMENTARY ANGLES
abd and *dbc* are complementary.

COM·PLE·MEN'·TA·RY *adj.* **1** Serving as a complement; helping to constitute a whole or to supply a lack; completing; complemental. **2** Mutually providing each other's needs. **3** Designating two angles whose sum is a right angle.

COMPLEMENTARY COLOR See under COLOR.

COM·PLETE *adj.* **1** Having all needed or normal parts, elements, or details; lacking nothing; entire; perfect; full. **2** Thoroughly wrought out; finished. See synonyms under AMPLE, IMPLICIT, RADICAL, RIPE. — *tr. verb* [**·PLET·ED, ·PLET·ING**] To make complete; accomplish; finish; fulfil. See synonyms under ACCOMPLISH, EFFECT, END. [<L. *completus* <*compleo*, fill wholly] — **COM·PLETE·LY** *adv.* — **COM·PLETE·NESS** *noun* — **COM·PLE·TIVE** *adj.*

COM·PLE·TION *noun* **1** The act of completing, or the state of being completed. **2** Accomplishment; fulfilment. See synonyms under END.

COM·PLEX *adj.* **1** Consisting of various parts or elements; conposite. **2** Complicated; involved, intricate.

— *noun* **1** Something composite or complicated; a complication, collection. **2** In psychoanalysis, a group or cluster of interrelated and usually repressed ideas with strong emotional content which compels the individual to adopt abnormal patterns of thought and behavior. [<L. *complexus* <*com-*, together, + *plecto*, twist] — **COM·PLEX·LY** *adv.* — **COM·PLEX·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): abstruse, complicated, composite, compound, confused, conglomerate, entangled, heterogeneous, intricate, involved, manifold, mingled, mixed, multiform, tangled. That is *complex* which is made up of a number of connected parts. That is *compound* in which the parts are not merely connected, but combined into a single substance. In a *composite* object the different parts have less of unity than in that which is *complex* or *compound*, and maintain their distinct individuality. In a *heterogeneous* body, mass, or collection, unlike parts or particles are intermingled, often without apparent order or plan. *Conglomerate* (literally, globed together) is said of a *confused* mingling of masses or lumps of various substances. Things are *involved* which are rolled together so as not to be easily separated, either in thought or in fact; threads which are *tangled* or *entangled* hold and draw upon one another in a confusing and obstructive way; a knot is *intricate* when the strands are difficult to follow. An *abstruse* statement or conception is remote from the usual course of thought. *Antonyms*: clear, direct, homogeneous, obvious, plain, simple, uncombined, uncompounded, uniform, unraveled.

COMPLEX FRACTION See under FRACTION.

COM·PLEX·ION (-plĕk'·shun) *noun* **1** The color and appearance of the skin, especially of the face. **2** General aspect; character; quality; hence, temperament; cast of mind or thought. **3** [Obs.] The combination of certain assumed qualities in a definite proportion supposed to control the nature of plants, bodies, etc.; also, the habit ascribed to such combination. [<F. <L. *complexus*; see COMPLEX] — **COM·PLEX·ION·AL** *adj.* — **COM·PLEX·IONED** *adj.*

COM·PLEX·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] The state of being complex; something complex.

COMPLEX SENTENCE A sentence made up of a principal clause and a subordinate clause or clauses.

COM·PLEX·US *noun* **1** A complicated system; complex. **2** A large muscle of the back, which passes from the spine to the head.

COM·PLI·A·BLE *adj.* Compliant. — **COM·PLI·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **COM·PLI·A·BLY** *adv.*

COM·PLI·ANCE *noun* **1** The act of complying, yielding, or acting in accord. **2** Complaisance. Also **COM·PLI·AN·CY**.

COM·PLI·ANT *adj.* Complying; yielding. See synonyms under DOCILE, OBSEQUIOUS, SUPPLE. — **·LY** *adv.*

COM·PLI·CA·CY *noun* The state of being complicated; that which is complicated; complication, complexity.

COM′·PLI·CATE *verb* [**CAT·ED, CAT·ING**] To make or become complex, difficult, or perplexing, mix; confuse; intertwine; entangle. See synonyms under INVOLVE, PERPLEX.
— *adj.* 1 Complicated; complex. 2 In botany, folded lengthwise upon itself, conduplicate; in zoology, folded longitudinally, as the wings of certain insects. [<COM- + L. *plico*, fold] — **COM′·PLI·CA·TIVE** *adj.*

COM′·PLI·CAT·ED (-kā·tid) *adj.* Containing or consisting of a combination of parts or elements difficult to separate, analyze, understand; intricate. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

COM·PLI·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of complicating, or the state of being complicated; complexity. 2 Anything that complicates, as a disease coexisting with another disease.

COM·PLICE (-plis) *noun* [Obs.] An accomplice or associate.

COM·PLIC·I·TY (kŏm·plis′-) *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The act or state of being an accomplice. 2 The state of being complex; complexity.

COM·PLI·ER *noun* One who readily yields or complies.

COM·PLI·MENT *noun* 1 An expression of admiration, congratulation, or the like. 2 A formal greeting or remembrance: usually in the plural. 3 A gratuity, gift; favor.
— *tr. verb* To pay a compliment to, also, to show regard for, as by a gift or other favor. [<It. *complimento* <L. *complementum*; see COMPLEMENT] — **COM·PLI·MEN′·TA·RY** *adj.* — **COM·PLI·MEN′·TA·RI·LY** *adv.*

COMPLIMENTARY TICKET A free ticket.

COM·PLIN *noun* The last of the canonical hours, or the last service of common prayer for the day (coming after vespers); the after-supper service often used in the plural. Also **COM·PLINE, COM·PLINES, COM·PLINS.** [<ME. *complyn* <F. *complie* <L. *completa*, complete]

COM·PLOT *verb* [**PLOT·TED, PLOT·TING**] To combine in plotting; conspire. — *noun* A concerted plot, conspiracy. [<F. *comploter* <L. *complicitum*, complication] — **COM·PLOT·TER** *noun.*

COM·PLU·VI·UM *noun* [**VI·A** *pl.*] A large opening for light and air in the roof of an ancient Roman house, through which the rain water ran into the impluvium.

COM·PLY *intr. verb* [**PLIED, PLY·ING**] 1 To act in conformity (with); consent; obey: usually with *with*. 2 [Obs.] To be complaisant or courteous, observe civilities. See synonyms under AGREE, OBEY. [<L. *complico*, complete]

COM·PO *noun* 1 A compound or mixed substance of any kind, such as mortar, plaster, etc. 2 An instalment of wages paid to a ship's crew.

COM·PO·NENT *noun* 1 A constituent part. 2 One of the ingredients of a mixture, in which it may exist in varying proportions and without loss of its own chemical properties, as salt in water: distinguished from *constituent*. 3 The smallest number of independently variable constituents needed to establish equilibrium in a given system. Compare PHASE RULE. 4 In mechanics, one of several forces which, acting in fixed directions, are the equivalent of a given force.
— *adj.* Forming a part or ingredient. [<L. *compono*; see COMPOSE]

COM·PO·NY *adj.* In heraldry, composed of two tinctures, generally metal and color, in alternate squares in one row: said of an ordinary. Also **COM·PO·NÉ.** [<F. *componé* <L. *compono*; see COMPOSE]

COM·PORT *verb* 1 To conduct (oneself). 2 To be compatible; agree. [<COM- + L. *porto*, carry]

COM·PORT·MENT *noun* Behavior; deportment.

COM·POSE (-pōz′) *verb* [**POSED, POS·ING**] 1 To make up of elements or parts; construct; form. 2 To be the constituent parts of; constitute. 3 To tranquilize; calm. 4 To reconcile; arrange; settle. 5 To arrange (type) in lines; set. 6 To engage in composition, as of literary or musical works. See synonyms under ALLAY, CONSTRUCT, MAKE, SETTLE. [<F. *composer* <COM- + L. *pono*, place]

COM·POSED *adj.* 1 Free from agitation; calm. 2 [Obs.] Artfully or well constructed. See synonyms under CALM. — **COM·POS·ED·LY** *adv.* — **COM·POS·ED·NESS** *noun*

COM·POS·ER (-pōz′·ur) *noun* One who composes; specifically, a writer of music.

COM·POS·ING (-pōz′·ing) *noun* 1 The act of one who composes. 2 Type-setting.

COMPOSING-STICK *noun* A tray or receptacle, usually of metal, capable of adjustment so as to vary the length of a line as required, which the compositor holds in his left hand, and in which he arranges in words and lines the type that he takes from the cases.

COM·POS·I·TÆ (-pŏz′·i·tē) *noun pl.* The largest, most highly developed, and widely distributed family in the vegetable kingdom, consisting mostly of herbaceous plants, with green shrubs and trees; the flowers usually occur in dense clusters opening from a central cup-shaped envelope, as the dandelion, chrysanthemum, dahlia, aster, etc.: formerly called *Asteraceæ*.

COM·POS·ITE (-pŏz′·it) *adj.* 1 Made up of separate parts or elements; combined or compounded. 2 Having massed involucrate flower heads resembling single flowers, as the aster, sunflower, etc. 3 Pertaining or belonging to the *Compositæ*.
— *noun* That which is composed or made up of parts; a compound. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

COMPOSITE NUMBER The product of any two or more whole numbers (integers): opposed to *prime number*.

COMPOSITE ORDER A variant of the Corinthian order, having four volutes, like those of the Ionic order, above the acanthus leaves, used in Roman and in Renaissance architecture.

COMPOSITE PHOTOGRAPH A photographic picture formed by combining several portrait photographs, one upon the other, either on the same plate, or on the same print from various negatives. Also **COMPOSITE PORTRAIT.**

COM·PO·SI′·TION (-zish′·un) *noun* 1 The act of composing, or the state or manner of being composed; specifically, the act, process, or art of inventing and producing a literary, musical, or artistic work or any part thereof; the general structural arrangement or style of a work of art or a literary or musical production. 2 A literary, artistic, or musical production. 3 A compound or combination. 4 Typesetting. 5 An agreement or settlement; compromise. 6 The state or manner of being put together; that which is put together, or the components of which anything is made. 7 The structure of a chemical compound as regards its different elements and the proportions in which they enter into the formation of the compound. See synonyms under PRODUCTION.

COMPOSITION FACE The face or plane by which the parts of a twin crystal are united. Also **COMPOSITION PLANE.**

COMPOSITION OF FORCES The joining of two or more forces, exerted in the same or different directions, into one equivalent force.

COM·POS·I·TIVE *adj.* Having the power of compounding; synthetic.

COM·POS·I·TOR *noun* 1 A typesetter. 2 One who composes or sets in order.

COM·POS·MEN·TIS [Law] Of sound mind; mentally competent: opposed to *non compos mentis*. [<L.]

COM·POST (-pōst) *noun* 1 A fertilizing mixture of decomposed vegetable matter; a composition for plastering. 2 A mixture; compound. — *tr. verb* To make into or cover with compost. [<OF. *composte*]

COM·PO·STE′·LA Same as SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA.

COM·PO·SURE (-zhur) *noun* 1 Tranquillity, as of manner or appearance; calmness, serenity. 2 Composition. See synonyms under APATHY, PATIENCE.

COM·PO·TA′·TION *noun* [Obs.] A drinking or tippling in company, carouse.

COM·POTE *noun* 1 Fruit stewed or preserved in sirup, especially when so cooked as to preserve its form. 2 A dish for holding fruits, etc. [<F.]

1COM·POUND *noun* 1 A combination of two or more elements, ingredients, or parts. 2 A compound engine. 3 A compound word. 4 In chemistry, a definite substance resulting from the combination of specific elements or radicals in fixed proportions: distinguished from *mixture*.
— **COM·POUND** or **COM·POUND** *verb* 1 To make by intimate combination of elements or ingredients; also, to mix intimately; combine. Compare MIXTURE. 2 To settle for less than the sum due, as a debt; also, to come to terms; give or accept pay for an offense. 3 To cover up or condone (a crime committed) for a consideration; as, to *compound* a felony: now indictable. 4 To place duplex windings on the field magnets, as of a dynamo, in such a way that one serves as a shunt and the other is in series with the main circuit, thus making the machine self-regulating. 5 [Obs.] To compose; form.
— **COM·POUND** *adj.* Composed of, or produced by the union of, two or more elements, ingredients, or parts; composite. See synonyms under COMPLEX. [<OF. *compondre* <L. *compono*, compose] — **COM·POUND·A·BLE** *adj.* — **COM·POUND·ER** *noun.*

2COM·POUND *noun* The walled or fenced enclosure of a residence or factory in the Orient. [<Malay *kampong*]

COMPOUND ENGINE A steam engine in which the exhaust steam from one or more cylinders enters and does work in one or more other cylinders, that is, is expanded again by passing from a high-pressure into a low-pressure cylinder.

COMPOUND FLOWER The anthodium or head of the flower of a composite plant.

COMPOUND FRACTION See COMPLEX FRACTION under FRACTION.

COMPOUND FRACTURE See under FRACTURE.

COMPOUND INTEREST Interest computed not only on the original principal but also on interest earned in succeeding periods.

COMPOUND LEAF A leaf having several distinct blades on a common leafstalk. See illustrations under LEAF.

COMPOUND NUMBER A number containing more than one unit or denomination, as feet and inches.

COMPOUND SENTENCE A sentence that contains two or more principal coordinate clauses, as in "The sun rose and the dew vanished."

COMPOUND WORD A word composed of two or more simple words united either with or without a hyphen, as such solidemes as windmill, breadwinner, and such hyphemes as egg-gatherer, jack-in-the-pulpit. Compare HYPHEME, SOLIDEME.

COM PRA·DOR' (-prah-dôr') *noun* A native agent and intermediary in a business house, consulate, or the like, in China. Also **COM PRA DORE'**. [<Pg., buyer]

COM PRE HEND' *tr. verb* 1 To grasp mentally; understand fully. 2 To include, contain, or take in, either literally, figuratively, or by implication, comprise; encompass. See synonyms under APPREHEND, CATCH, EMBRACE, KNOW, PERCEIVE. [<COM- + L. *prehendo*, seize] — **COM PRE HEND' I BLE** *adj.*

COM PRE HEN' SI BLE *adj.* 1 Capable of being comprehended or grasped by the mind, understandable; conceivable. 2 Capable of being comprised or included. — **COM PRE HEN·SI BIL' I TY, COM PRE HEN' SI BLE NESS** *noun* — **COM PRE·HEN' SI BLY** *adv.*

COM PRE HEN' SION *noun* 1 The mental grasping of ideas, facts, etc., or the power of doing so; understanding. 2 The act or state of including, containing, or taking in; inclusion, comprehensiveness. 3 In logic, the complete conception of a term, involving all the elements of its meaning and its correlations. See synonyms under KNOWLEDGE.

COM PRE HEN' SIVE (-siv) *adj.* 1 Large in scope or content; including much; broad. 2 Having the power of fully understanding or comprehending. — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

COM PRESS *tr. verb* To press together or into smaller space; condense, compact; concentrate.

— **COM PRESS** *noun* A device for compressing, specifically, a soft pad for making local pressure on affected parts of the body; also, an apparatus for compressing bales of cotton, etc. [<L. *compressus* <*com-*, together, + *premo*, press] — **COM PRESS I BIL' I TY, COM PRESS I BLE NESS** *noun* — **COM PRESS I BLE** *adj.* — **COM PRESS IVE** *adj.* — **COM·PRESS IVE LY** *adv.*

COM PRESSED *adj.* 1 Flattened laterally; reduced in breadth, as the bodies of certain fishes or the leafstalks of some plants. 2 Pressed together or into smaller compass, made compact.

COM PRES SION (-presh' un) *noun* 1 The act of compressing or the state of being compressed. 2 The process by which a confined gas is reduced in volume through the application of pressure, as in the cylinder of an internal combustion engine. Also **COM PRES SURE** (-presh' ur).

COM PRES SOR *noun* One who or that which compresses; a compressing muscle, machine, or instrument.

COM PRISE (-prize') *tr. verb* [**PRISED, PRIS ING**] To include and cover, consist of, embrace. [<L. *comprehendo*, comprehend] — **COM PRI SAL** (-zul) *noun.*

COM PRO MIS (cawN pro mee') *noun* [F.] The special agreement for an international arbitration, defining the subject of the dispute and establishing the procedure to be followed; derived from the French Civil Law relating to private arbitration. Also **COM PRO MIS D'AR BI TRAGE** (dar bi-trahzh').

COM' PRO MISE (-mize) *noun* 1 An adjustment for settlement by arbitration and mutual concession, usually involving a partial surrender of purposes or principles. 2 [Law] An adjustment of a controversy by mutual consent in order to prevent or settle a lawsuit. 3 Anything that is the result of concessions; a medium between two conflicting courses, also, the habit or spirit of concession. 4 An imperiling or surrender, as of character or reputation.

— *verb* [**MISED, MIS ING**] 1 To adjust or to make a settlement by concessions. 2 To expose to risk or suspicion. 3 [Obs.] To bind or pledge mutually. [<COM- + L. *promitto*, promise] — **COM' PRO MIS ER** *noun.*

COMPT (cownt) *noun* [Obs.] Account, reckoning.

COMPTE RFN DU (cawNt rahN du') [F.] An official report; literally, account rendered.

COMPT I BLE *adj.* [Obs.] Accountable; tractable; sensitive.

COMP TOM E TER *noun* A trade name for a make of adding or calculating machine. [<F. *compter*, count, + -METER]

COM'P TON, ARTHUR HOLLY, born 1892, American physicist, winner of Nobel prize, 1927. — **KARL TAYLOR,** born 1887, American physicist; brother of preceding.

COMPTON EFFECT The phenomenon of the scattering of X-rays or gamma rays when subjected to bombardment by electrons of the lighter elements; the resulting radiation somewhat resembles fluorescence. [<A. H. Compton]

COMPTON SHIFT The shift in wave length produced by the Compton effect.

COMP TROL LER (cŏn-trō'-lur) *noun* A controller; the spelling sometimes employed to designate a city, State, or federal officer in control of funds. [<Variant spelling of CONTROLLER; influenced by COMPT] — **·SHIP** *noun.*

COM PUL SION (-shun) *noun* The act of compelling, or the state of being compelled; coercion. See synonyms under NECESSITY. [<L. *compulsus* <*compello*; see COMPEL]

COM PUL·SIVE (-siv) *adj.* Compelling, or tending to compel; compulsory. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

COM PUL·SO·RY *adj.* 1 Employing compulsion; compelling; coercive. 2 Required by law or other rule; as, *compulsory* education; enforced. See synonyms under NECESSARY. — **COM·PUL SO RI LY** *adv.* — **COM·PUL SO RI NESS** *noun.*

COM PUNC TION (-pungk'-shun) *noun* Self-reproach for wrong-doing; a sense of guilt; remorseful feeling; also, slight regret. See synonyms under REPENTANCE. [<L. *com-* intensive + *pungo*, sting] — **COM·PUNC·TIOUS** (-shus) *adj.* — **COM PUNC TIOUS LY** *adv.*

COM·PUR GA' TION *noun* The ancient practice of clearing an accused person by the oaths of several others, usually twelve, who swore to their belief in his innocence. [<COM- + L. *purgo*, cleanse]

COM' PUR GA TOR *noun* One who testifies in favor of or vouches for another; especially, one of the twelve men called in cases of compurgation. — **COM PUR' GA TO RY** *adj.*

COM PU TA' TION *noun* 1 The act of computing; calculation. 2 A computed amount or number.

COM PUTE *tr. verb* [**PUT ED, ·PUT ING**] To estimate numerically, calculate; reckon. — *noun* Computation. [<COM- + L. *puto*, reckon] — **COM PUT A·BIL' I TY** *noun* — **COM·PUT A BLE** *adj.* — **COM PUT ER, COM PUT IST** *noun.*

COM RADE (-rād) *noun* An intimate companion. See synonyms under ASSOCIATE. [<L. *camera*, chamber] — **COM·RADE SHIP** *noun.*

COM RADE RY Same as CAMARADERIE.

COM STOCK, ANTHONY, 1844–1915, American militant leader in suppression of vice.

COM STOCK' ER Y *noun* 1 Exaggerated censorship of immorality in literature, pictures, etc. 2 Prudishness.

COMTE (cawNt), **AUGUSTE,** 1798–1857, French philosopher; founder of positivism. — **COM TI AN** *adj.*

COM·TISM (côm'-tizm; *F.* cawNt'-izm) *noun* The philosophy of Comte. — **COM TIST** *adj. & noun.*

CO·MUS 1 In late Greek mythology, the personification of revelry, drunkenness, and mirth, a companion of Dionysos, represented as a winged youth bearing a torch. 2 A mask by John Milton (1634) in which Comus is a wicked enchanter, son of Bacchus and Circe.

1CON *tr. verb* [**CONNED, CON NING**] To study with care; peruse; learn. [<OE. *conn* <*cunnan*, become acquainted with] — **CON NER** *noun.*

2CON *verb* To direct the steering of (a vessel). Also **CONN.**

3CON [Pop.] *adj.* Shortened form of *confidence* used in phrases, as, *con* man, *con* game. — *tr. verb* [**CONNED, CON NING**] To defraud; dupe; swindle. — *noun* 1 A convict. 2 A con man.

4CON *noun* The contrary; the opposite side; the opponent, etc. — *adv.* Against. [<L. *contra*, against]

CON *prefix* With, together. Same as COM-, but used before *c, d, f, g, j, n, q, s, t, w.*

CO NA KRY' (co nah kree') A seaport, the capital of French Guinea; also spelled *Konakri.*

CON A MO RE (cône ah-mo'-rāy) [It.] With love; tenderly.

CO NANT, JAMES BRYANT, born 1893, American educator; president of Harvard University, 1933– .

CO NA TION *noun* In modern psychology, the incipient activity contained in every desire, impulse, aversion, etc., also, the mental awareness accompanying every impulse to activity, kinesthetic awareness of impulse. [<CONATUS] — **CO·NA TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

CO NAT U RAL Same as CONNATURAL.

CO NA TUS *noun* [CO NA TUS *pl.*] 1 An attempt or endeavor; effort. 2 Specifically, an inherent tendency in plants and animals resembling effort in human beings; a force; an impulse. [<L. <*conor*, try]

CON CAT'·E NATE *tr. verb* [**NAT ED, NAT·ING**] To join or link together; connect in a series. — *adj.* Joined together; connected in a series. [<CON- + L. *catena*, chain]

CON CAT E NA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of concatenating, union in a chainlike series. 2 A chainlike series, as of associated nerve cells or physiological reflexes. 3 A method of variable speed-control without undue loss of working energy: used on locomotives and motors.

CON CAVE *adj.* 1 Hollow and rounded, as the interior of a sphere or circle; incurved; opposed to *convex*. 2 Hollow. — *noun* A concave surface; vault. [<L. *con-* intensive + *cavus*, hollow] — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

CON CAV I TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] The state of being concave; a concave surface; hollow. See synonyms under HOLE.

CON CA VO-CON' CAVE *adj.* Concave on both sides; doubly concave. See illustration under LENS.

CON CA VO-CON' VEX *adj.* Concave on one side and convex on the other, as a lens, the curvature of the concave side being greater than that of the convex; distinguished from *convexo-concave*. See illustration under LENS.

CON CEAL *tr. verb* To hide; secrete; keep from sight, discovery or knowledge. See synonyms under BURY, HIDE, MASK, PALLIATE. [<OF. *conceler* <L. *con-*, together, + *celo*, hide] — **·A·BLE** *adj.*

CON·CEAL·MENT *noun* 1 The act of concealing, or state of being concealed. 2 A hiding place.

con·cede *verb* [**ced ed, ·ced·ing**] 1 To yield to demand; allow; surrender. 2 To bestow; grant. 3 To acknowledge; admit. 4 To yield assent, or make acquiescence. See synonyms under ACKNOWLEDGE, ALLOW, CONFESS. [<CON- + L. *cedo*, yield] — **con ced er** *noun*.

con·ceit (-sēt') *noun* 1 Overweening self-esteem. 2 A fanciful idea; a quaint or humorous fancy; clever thought or expression, imagination. 3 Apprehension; understanding. 4 An extended flowery, strained metaphor. 5 A fancy or ingenious article or design. 4 [Obs.] A conception or thought. See synonyms under EGOTISM, FANCY, IDEA, PRIDE. — **out of conceit with** Displeased with.

— *tr. verb* 1 [Obs.] To imagine; suppose. 2 To fill with a conceit. 3 [Obs.] To form a conception of, conceive. [<OF. *concept* <L. *concipio*, conceive]

con ceit·ed *adj.* 1 Having an excessively fine opinion of oneself, vain. 2 [Prov. Eng.] Fanciful; notional. 3 [Obs.] Intelligent, witty. — **ly** *adv.* — **ness** *noun*.

con·ceive (-sēv') *verb* [**ceived, ceiv·ing**] 1 To form an idea of; also, to form a mental image, think, imagine. 2 To form in one's mind; as, to *conceive* a dislike. 3 To become pregnant (with); engender, originate. 4 [Obs.] To understand. See synonyms under APPREHEND. [<OF *concever* <L. *concipio* <*con-*, together, + *capio*, take] — **con·ceiv·a·bil'·i·ty** *noun* — **con ceiv a·ble** *adj.* — **con ceiv·a·ble ness** *noun* — **con·ceiv a bly** *adv.* — **con ceiv er** *noun*.

con cent *noun* [Obs.] 1 Concord or harmony. 2 Agreement; consistency. [<L. *con-*, together, + *cano*, sing]

con·cen ter *verb* 1 To direct or bring to a common center; focus. 2 To come together at a common center; combine. Also **con cen tre**. [<CON- + L. *centrum*; see CENTER]

con' cen trate *verb* [**trat ed, trat ing**] 1 To bring or come to a common center; concenter, converge. 2 To intensify or be intensified in strength, purify by the removal of certain constituents, condense. 3 To focus all one's faculties on; as, to *concentrate* on a problem.

— *noun* A product of concentration, in metallurgy, the product of concentration processes whereby a mass of high metal content has been obtained usually in the plural

— *adj.* Concentrated. — **con cen tra tive** (-tiv) *adj.* — **con cen tra tive ly** *adv.* — **con cen tra·tive ness** *noun* — **con' cen tra·tor** *noun*.

con cen tra' tion *noun* 1 The act of concentrating; said especially of focusing the attention upon a single object, problem, task, etc. 2 That which is concentrated, especially a medicine strengthened by evaporation of inactive ingredients. 3 The amount of a substance per unit volume. In the case of a solution it is the amount of the substance which has been dissolved by a given quantity of the solvent

concentration camp A place of detention for political prisoners, aliens, and the like

con·cen tric *adj.* Having a common center, as circles: opposed to *eccentric*. Also **con cen tri cal**. — **con cen tri cal ly** *adv.* — **con cen tric' i ty** *noun*.

Con cep ción (-sép·syon') A provincial capital in central Chile.

con cept *noun* An abstract notion or idea; also, any notion combining elements into the idea of one object; also, a thought or opinion. See synonyms under IDEA. [<L. *conceptus*; see CONCEIT]

con·cep·ta cle *noun* A special cavity developed on the surface of many algæ and fungi, in which reproductive organs are produced, also, a follicle or double follicle. [<L. *conceptaculum* <*conceptus*; see CONCEIT]

con cep tion *noun* 1 The act, faculty, or power of conceiving or forming ideas or notions; especially, in philosophy, abstract ideas; also, the idea or notion conceived. 2 The impregnation of an ovum; act of becoming pregnant, also, an embryo, fetus. 3 Hence, a commencement, beginning; inception. 4 Anything that is conceived, a plan or invention of the mind; a product of the inventive or constructive faculty. See synonyms under FANCY, IDEA, IMAGE, THOUGHT. — **al** *adj.*

con cep tive (-tiv) *adj.* Capable of conception, either mental or physical. [< L. *conceptivus* <*con-*, together, + *capio*, take]

con cep tu al (-chōō·ul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to conception or a concept — **ly** *adv.*

con cep tu al ism *noun* The doctrine that general ideas, or universals, exist in the mind only, that the mind is capable of forming abstract ideas independently of concrete existences: a theory devised as intermediate between the extremes of nominalism and realism. — **con cep·tu·al·ist** *noun* — **con cep tu al is' tic** *adj.*

con cern (-sûrn') *verb* 1 To relate or belong to; be of interest or importance to 2 To occupy or engage. 3 To affect with solicitude; trouble. 4 [Obs.] To signify.

— *noun* 1 That which concerns one; something affecting one's interest or welfare, affair; business. 2 Solicitude; interest. 3 A business establishment. 4 [Pop.] A mechanical contrivance or appliance of any kind. See synonyms under ANXIETY, BUSINESS, CARE. [<CON- + L. *cerno*, distinguish]

con cern·ing *prep.* In relation to; about.

con cern ment *noun* 1 The fact or condition of concerning; relation, bearing; importance. 2 Anxiety; solicitude. 3 Connection; participation. 4 Anything that relates to one; affair; concern; business.

con·cert (-sûrt) *noun* 1 A musical performance by a number of voices or instruments, or both; also, the combination of voices or instruments to produce harmony. 2 Harmony; agreement; accordance; unity.

— **con cert** *verb* 1 To arrange in concert, to plan; contrive. 2 To arrange (a piece of music) for several performers or instruments 3 To form a plan. [<F. <It. *concerto* <L. *concerto*, debate, arrange]

con cert ed *adj.* Arranged or agreed upon in concert or for a common purpose. — **·ly** *adv.*

con cer ti' na (-tee'·nuh) *noun* 1 A musical instrument of the accordion class, with a keyboard at either end, and played with two hands. 2 A portable, distensible barbed-wire entanglement, used in modern warfare for hindering the movements of enemy motorized equipment. [<It. <*concerto*; see CONCERT]

con cer ti' no (cŏn·chĕr·tee'·no) *noun* A short or abridged concerto. [<It.]

concert-master *noun* The chief of the first violins of an orchestra. Also **con·cert'·meis·ter** (cŏn·sĕrt'·mi·stur).

con·cer to (-chĕr'·to) *noun* [**tos** (tōz) or **·ti** (tee) *pl.*] A musical composition in several movements, calculated to display the powers of one instrument or performer, usually with orchestral background. [<It.]

Concert of Europe 1 A tacit collective-security agreement of the great European powers in the years following the Congress of Vienna (1815), to act together in matters concerning the peace of Europe. 2 Any agreement among the European powers. Also **Concert of Powers**.

con·ces·sion (-sĕsh'·un) *noun* 1 The act of conceding, or that which is conceded. 2 A subsidiary business, conducted on lease or purchase of privilege, in an office building, railroad station, etc.; as, a cigar-room *concession* 3 A strip of land, as one adjoining a port, canal, etc., conceded to an alien government for its economic use, and in which self-government and extraterritorial rights are exercised; as, the British or French *concessions* in China. See synonyms under FAVOR. [<L. *concessio* <*concedo*, concede]

con ces'·sion a ry *adj.* Bestowed by concession; of or pertaining to a concession — *noun* [**ries** *pl.*] A concessioner.

con ces sion er *noun* One who holds or seeks to secure a concession. Also **con ces sion aire'** (-air'), **con ces sion·naire'**.

con ces sive (-sĕs'·iv) *adj.* 1 Like or tending to concession. 2 Involving concession: said in grammar of the conjunctions *though*, *although*, and the like, and of the subordinate adverbial clauses introduced by them

conch (cŏngk *or* cŏnch) *noun* 1 A large marine univalve shell of spiral and often hornlike appearance, belonging to the order *Gastropoda*; a mollusk shell. 2 A shell blown as a horn, especially, the shell blown by Tritons as represented in ancient art. 3 A semidome, or the plain concave surface of a dome or vault. 4 [Pop.] One of a group of people native to the Florida Keys or the Bahamas: so called from their alleged use of the flesh of the conch as food. [<Gr. *konchē*, shell]

con cha (cŏng'·kuh) *noun* 1 In anatomy, a structure of shell-like appearance, as the external ear, or its deepest hollow, or one of the turbinate bones, thin shell-like structures in the cavities of the nose. 2 In architecture, a conch. 3 (kŏn'·chuh) A small cigar tapering at both ends.

con chif er ous (cong kif'·ur us) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a section of mollusks 2 Having a shell; testaceous

con choid (cŏng'·koid) *noun* A mathematical curve of the fourth degree, invented by the Greek geometer Nicomedes: it is asymptotic to its fixed base line in both directions and on both sides.

con choi dal (cŏng·koi'·dul) *adj.* Having shell-shaped depressions and elevations. Also **con·choid.**

con choi o gy (cŏng·kŏl'·-) *noun* The study of shells. — **con cho log' i cal** *adj.* — **con·cho·log' i·cal ly** *adv.* — **con chol o gist** *noun*.

con' cho scope (cŏng'·ko-) *noun* A speculum used in examining the anterior and middle parts of the nasal passages [<Gr. *konchē*, shell, + -SCOPE]

con chy (con'·shī) *noun* [Pop.] A conscientious objector.

con·ci erge' (con·si·ûrzh'; *F.* cawN·syârzh') *noun* A doorkeeper or porter; also, a janitor. [<F.]

con·cil'·i ate *tr. verb* [**·at ed, ·at·ing**] 1 To overcome the enmity or hostility of; obtain the friendship of; placate; mollify; as, to *conciliate* an enemy. 2 To secure or attract by reconciling measures; gain; win. [<L. *concilium*, council] — **con·cil'·i·a·ble** *adj.* — **con·cil'·i·a·tor** *noun* — **con·cil'·i·a·to ry, con·cil i·a·tive** *adj.* — **con·cil'·i·a·to ri ly** *adv.* — **con cil'·i·a·to·ri·ness** *noun*.

con·cil·i·a' tion *noun* The act of bringing into agreement;

especially, the settlement or attempt to settle a labor dispute by the proposal of measures acceptable to the disputants. See ARBITRATION, MEDIATION.

CON·CIN·NI·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] Fitness; harmony; elegance, as of rhetorical style. [<L. *concinnitas* <*concinnus*, well adjusted]

CON·CISE *adj.* Expressing much in brief form; compact; terse. See synonyms under TERSE. [<L. *concido*, cut off] —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

CON·CI·SION (–sizh'·un) *noun* 1 A cutting off or asunder; schism. 2 Conciseness. 3 [Obs.] Circumcision.

CON CLAVE *noun* 1 A secret council or meeting. 2 The set of apartments in the Vatican in which the college of cardinals (THE CONCLAVE) meets to choose a pope, and which is kept locked until the election is over. See synonyms under ASSEMBLY, CABAL, COMPANY. [<CON– + L. *clavis*, key]

CON CLA·VIST *noun* An ecclesiastic attendant upon a cardinal at an electoral conclave.

CON CLUDE *verb* [·CLUD·ED, ·CLUD·ING] 1 To come to a decision about; infer or deduce a conclusion; determine; decide; deduce. 2 To bring or come to an end; terminate; finish; settle. 3 [Obs.] To shut in; enclose. See synonyms under CEASE, EFFECT, END. [<CON– + L. *claudo*, shut] —CON CLUD·ER *noun.*

CON CLU SION (–zhun) *noun* 1 The act of concluding; termination; end. 2 A conviction reached in consequence of investigation, reasoning, inference, etc. 3 A practical determination; decision. 4 The closing part, as of a discourse. 5 A proposition the truth of which is inferred from a premise or premises; especially, the third proposition of an Aristotelian syllogism. 6 [Law] An estoppel, a bar; also, the ending of a pleading or deed. See synonyms under DEMONSTRATION, END, INFERENCE, THOUGHT.

CON CLU SIVE (–siv) *adj.* 1 Decisive; putting an end to doubt. 2 Leading to a conclusion; final. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

CON COCT *tr. verb* To prepare by mixing ingredients; contrive, plan; scheme. [<CON– + L. *coquo*, boil] —CON·COCT·ER, CON COC TOR *noun* —CON·COC·TIVE *adj.*

CON COC TION *noun* The act of concocting, or the thing concocted; contrivance; mixture.

CON·COL OR OUS (–kŭl'·ur·us) *adj.* Uniform in color; of one color. Also CON·COL·OUR·OUS.

CON·COM I TANT *adj.* Existing or occurring together; attendant. See synonyms under INCIDENTAL. —*noun* An attendant circumstance. See synonyms under APPENDAGE, CIRCUMSTANCE. [<CON– + L. *comes*, companion] —CON·COM I TANCE, CON·COM·I·TAN·CY *noun* —CON COM·I·TANT·LY *adv.*

CON CORD (cŏn'– *or* cŏng'–) *noun* 1 Unity of feeling or interest; agreement; accord 2 Musical harmony. 3 Agreement of words, as in gender, number, case, or person, that part of syntax which treats of this agreement. See synonyms under HARMONY. [<L. *concordia* <*con–*, together, + *cor*, heart]

CON CORD (cŏng'·curd) 1 A town on the Concord River in NE. Massachusetts; battle in the Revolutionary War, April 19, 1775; Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau, and the Alcotts resided here. 2 The capital of New Hampshire; a small manufacturing city on the Merrimac River.

CON CORD (cŏng'·curd *or* cŏn'·cord) *noun* A dark-blue to black round American grape, grown extensively for market.

CON COR DANCE *noun* 1 An alphabetical index of words or topics in a book in their exact context; especially, such an index of the Bible. 2 Concord; agreement.

CON COR DANT *adj.* Existing in concord; consonant. —·LY *adv.*

CON COR·DAT (–dăt) *noun* 1 In papal history, an agreement between the papal see and a secular power for the settlement and regulation of ecclesiastical affairs. 2 Any public act of agreement. [<L. *concordo*, agree]

CONCORD COACH A type of stagecoach, first made in Concord, N. H., about 1827, less top-heavy than the Troy coach and seating nine inside and five on top, hence adopted for the rough travel of the western United States before the railroads.

CON COR·DI·A The ancient Roman goddess of concord or peace.

CON·COR'·PO·RATE *verb* [·RAT·ED, ·RAT·ING] [Obs.] To unite in one body or substance.

CON·COURS (cawN·cōōr') *noun* [F.] 1 Concourse; meeting. 2 Competition; competitive examination.

CON·COURSE (cŏn'– *or* cŏng'·cōrs) *noun* 1 An assembling or moving together; confluence. 2 An assembly; throng. 3 A large place, open or enclosed, for the passage of crowds; specifically, a boulevard or a long passageway in a railroad station, subway, etc. See synonyms under ASSEMBLY, COMPANY, THRONG. [<L. *concursus* <*concurro*, concur]

CON·CRES·CENCE (–crĕs'·ĕns) *noun* 1 In biology, a growing together of separate parts. 2 Increase by addition of parts or particles; growth. [<L. *concrescentia* <*con–*, together, + *cresco*, grow]

CON·CRETE *adj.* 1 Joined in or constituting a mass. 2 Embodied in actual existence: opposed to *abstract*. 3 Applied or relating to a particular case; individual; particular. 4 Made of concrete. —*noun* 1 A hardened mass, especially one of sand and gravel or broken stone united by hydraulic cement. 2 A specific object or the conception of it. 3 Any mass of particles united and solidified. —CON·CRETE *verb* [·CRET·ED, ·CRET·ING] 1 To coalesce or cause to coalesce; bring or come together in a mass; unite; solidify. 2 To bring or come into concrete or specific form. 3 To lay concrete upon; supply with concrete. [<L. *concretus* <*con–*, together, + *cresco*, grow] —CON·CRETE·LY *adv.* —CON·CRETE·NESS *noun.*

CONCRETE NUMBER A number applied to particular objects; as, *four* men; *ten* dollars: opposed to *abstract number*, as *four* or *ten*.

CON·CRE TION *noun* 1 The act of concreting; a concrete mass; specifically, in geology, an aggregate of rounded masses found in sedimentary rocks and usually formed around a central core, which may be a fossil. 2 In medicine, a calculus; also, the abnormal joining of adjacent parts. —CON·CRE'·TION·A·RY *adj.* —CON CRE·TIVE *adj.* —CON·CRE·TIVE·LY *adv.*

CON·CU·BI NAGE (–bī nij) *noun* The state of being a concubine or of having concubines; habitual cohabitation without marriage.

CON'·CU BINE (–cū·bīne) *noun* 1 A woman who cohabits with a man without a marriage bond, yet possesses certain quasi-legal rights subordinate to those of a wife. 2 [Obs.] A paramour: formerly applied also to a man. [<L. *con–*, with, + *cubo*, lie] —CON·CU·BI·NAL, CON CU'·BI·NA·RY *adj.*

CON CU·PIS·CENCE (–pĭ·sĕns) *noun* 1 Undue or illicit sexual desire; lust. 2 Any inordinate appetite or desire. See synonyms under DESIRE. [<F. <L. *con–* intensive + *cupio*, desire]

CON·CU·PIS·CENT *adj.* Lustful; carnal; sensual. Also CON·CU PIS·CI BLE.

CON CUR *intr. verb* [CON·CURRED, CON·CUR·RING] 1 To come or happen together. 2 To agree, as in opinion; coincide; cooperate; unite; combine. 3 To converge to a point. See synonyms under AGREE, ASSENT. [<L. *concurro* <*con–*, together, + *curro*, run]

CON CUR RENCE *noun* 1 Combination or cooperation. 2 Agreement; approval. 3 A simultaneous occurrence; coincidence. 4 The point where three or more lines meet. 5 Competition; rivalry: a Gallicism in its present use. Also CON CUR REN·CY. See synonyms under HARMONY.

CON·CUR·RENT *adj.* 1 Occurring or acting together; meeting in the same point. 2 United in action or application; coordinate; concomitant; as, *concurrent* remedies or jurisdiction. —*noun* 1 A person or thing that concurs. 2 One proceeding toward the same end or purpose; hence, a rival; competitor. See synonyms under INCIDENTAL. —·LY *adv.*

CON CUSS *tr. verb* 1 To affect or injure (the brain) by concussion. 2 To force or intimidate into action. 3 To agitate; shake. [<L. *concussus* <*concutio* <*con–*, together, + *quatio*, shake]

CON CUS·SION (–cŭsh'·un) *noun* A violent shaking; shock; jar, especially, in surgery, a violent shock to some organ by a fall or sudden blow; also, the condition resulting from it. See synonyms under BLOW, COLLISION. —CON·CUS SION·AL *adj.* —CON·CUS·SIVE *adj.*

CON·DÉ (cawN·deh'), **LOUIS II DE BOURBON, PRINCE DE,** 1621–86, French general.

CON·DEMN (–dĕm') *tr. verb* [CON·DEMNED (–dĕmd'), CON·DEMN·ING (–dĕm'·ing)] 1 To express opinion against; hold or prove to be wrong; censure. 2 To pronounce judicial sentence against. 3 To forbid the use of, commonly by official order, as something unfit. 4 To appropriate for public use by judicial decree; declare forfeited. 5 To pronounce hopeless; give up as incurable. 6 To close up, or to withdraw from public use, as a door, gate, or road. 7 [Obs.] To convict (of). [<L. *condemno* <*con–* intensive + *damno*, condemn] —CON DEM·NA·BLE *adj.* —CON·DEM'·NA·TO·RY *adj.* —CON·DEMN·ER (–dĕm'·ur) *noun.*

Synonyms: blame, censure, convict, denounce, doom, reprobate, reprove, sentence. To *condemn* is to pass judicial sentence or render judgment or decision against. *Condemn* is more final than *blame* or *censure*; a *condemned* criminal has had his trial. A person is *convicted* when his guilt is made clearly manifest; in legal usage one is said to be *convicted* only by the verdict of a jury. To *denounce* is to make public or official declaration against, especially in a violent and threatening manner. Compare ARRAIGN, BLAME, REPROVE. *Antonyms:* absolve, acquit, applaud, approve, exonerate, justify, pardon, praise.

CON DEM·NA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of condemning, or the state of being condemned. 2 The cause or occasion of condemnation. See synonyms under REPROOF.

CON·DEN·SATE *adj.* Condensed. —*noun* A product of condensation; specifically, in chemistry, the liquid obtained by condensing the vapor in which it is suspended.

CON·DEN·SA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of making dense or

denser, or the state of being condensed. 2 Any product of condensing. 3 In physics, the reduction of a vapor or gas to a liquid or a solid, or of a liquid to a solid or semisolid. 4 In chemistry, the rearrangement of atoms to form a molecule of greater weight, density, or complexity. 5 In psychology, a fusion of events, thoughts, elements of speech; individuals, pictures, etc., as in dreams. Compare CONDENSE. See synonyms under ABBREVIATION. —**CON·DENS·A·TIVE** *adj.*

CON′·DEN SA TOR *noun* A condenser.

CON DENSE *verb* [DENSED, DENS·ING] 1 To make or become dense or compact, compress; consolidate; abridge; epitomize. 2 To change from the gaseous or vaporous to the solid or liquid state, as by cooling or compression. See synonyms under ABBREVIATE, REDUCE. [<L. *condenso*, make dense] —**CON DENS′·A BIL I TY** *noun* —**CON DENS·A·BLE** or **·I·BLE** *adj.*

CONDENSED MILK Cow's milk, sweetened, and thickened by evaporation of its water content.

CON DENS ER *noun* 1 One who or that which condenses. 2 Any device for reducing a vapor to liquid by removing from the vapor its heat of evaporation, as in a steam-power plant. 3 An arrangement of insulated conductors and dielectrics for the accumulation of an electric charge with small voltage output, as a Leyden jar. 4 An apparatus for the polymerization of chemical compounds. 5 An optical instrument for the effective condensation of light rays.

CON·DE SCEND′ *intr. verb* To stoop from a position of rank or dignity; come down to equal terms with an inferior, be gracious or affable; also, to be patronizing; deign. [<F. *condescendre* <L. *con–*, together; and see DESCEND]

CON DE SCEN′ DENCE *noun* 1 In Scots law, a plaintiff's statement of facts. 2 Condescension.

CON DE SCEND′·ING *adj.* Showing condescension; gracious; patronizing.

CON DE SCEN′·SION (–sĕn′·shun) *noun* The act of condescending; graciousness or courtesy to inferiors. See synonyms under FAVOR.

CON DIGN (–dīne′) *adj.* 1 Well-deserved; merited; deserved: said of punishment. 2 [Obs.] Deserving. [<F. *condigne* <L. *con–* intensive + *dignus*, deserving] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CON DI·MENT *noun* A sauce, relish, spice, etc. [<L. *condimentum*]

CON DI TION (–dĭsh′·un) *noun* 1 The state or mode in which a person or thing exists. 2 State of health; especially, a healthy state. 3 A modifying circumstance. 4 An event, fact, or the like that is necessary to the occurrence of some other, though not its cause; a prerequisite. 5 Something required as prerequisite to a promise or to its fulfilment. 6 A grade or rank; especially, high social position. 7 That clause of a conditional sentence usually introduced by *if*, *unless*, etc. 8 A conditional proposition upon which another proposition depends as consequent. 9 A requirement that a student in school or college give proof of proficiency (generally by passing a reexamination) in a study in which he has previously failed to reach a given rank, as a prerequisite to matriculation, advancement, graduation, or the continuance of present standing. 10 [Obs.] Disposition; temper.

—*verb* 1 To place a condition or conditions upon; limit. 2 To be the condition of; be prerequisite to. 3 To specify as a condition; stipulate; require. 4 In the United States, to subject (a student) to a test in a certain study as a prerequisite to advancement. 5 To cause (a person, animal, or organism) to learn or become accustomed to. [<OF. *condicion* <L. *conditio*, agreement] —**CON·DI·TION·ER** *noun.*

CON·DI·TION·AL (–dish′·un·ul) *adj.* 1 Expressing or imposing conditions; not absolute. 2 In logic and grammar, expressing or implying a condition; as, a *conditional* clause. —*noun* In grammar, a word, tense, clause, or mood expressive of a condition. —**CON·DI·TION·AL′·I·TY** *noun* —**CON DI·TION·AL·LY** *adv.*

CON·DI TIONED (–dĭsh′·und) *adj.* 1 Limited by or subjected to a condition, conditions, or relations. 2 Circumstanced; placed. 3 Trained to the same response to the same stimuli; indoctrinated; accustomed to; responsive to related stimuli. 4 So treated or trained as to be in good condition.

CON DI·TI·O SI NE QUA NON (cŏn·dĭsh′·i·o sī′·nī kwāy nŏn) [L.] An indispensable legal condition.

CON·DOLE *verb* [·DOLED, ·DOL·ING] 1 [Obs.] To grieve over with another. 2 To express sympathy with another's grief. [<CON– + L. *doleo*, grieve] —**CON·DO′·LA·TO·RY** *adj.* —**CON·DOL·ER** *noun* —**CON·DOL·ING·LY** *adv.*

CON DO·LENCE *noun* 1 Expression of sympathy with a person in pain, sorrow, or misfortune. 2 [Obs.] Lamentation. Also **CON DOLE·MENT.**

CON DO·LO·RE (cōne do·lō′·reh) [It.] With sorrow.

CON·DO·MIN·I UM *noun* 1 Joint government; codominion, as over property. 2 A territory jointly governed, as the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. [<CON– + L. *dominium*, rule]

CON·DONE (–dōne′) *tr. verb* [DONED, ·DON·ING] To treat (an offense) as overlooked or forgiven; forgive. See synonyms under PARDON. [<CON– + L. *dono*, give] —**CON·DO·NA′·TION, CON·DONE·MENT** *noun* —**CON·DON·ER** *noun.*

CON DOR *noun* 1 A vulture of the high Andes (*Vultur gryphus*), characterized by a fleshy comb and a white downy neck ruff; it is one of the largest birds retaining powers of flight. 2 The similar, but nearly extinct, California vulture (*Gymnogyps californianus*). [<Sp. <Peru. *cuntur*]



CONDOR

CON DOR·CET (cōN·dôr·seh′), **MARQUIS DE,** 1743–94, Marie Jean Caritat, French mathematician and philosopher.

CON DOT·TIE′·RE (–tyeh′·reh) *noun* [It.] [·RI (ree) *pl.*] A hireling military chief of the 14th and 15th centuries; freelance; adventurer.

CON DUCE (–dyōōs′) *tr. verb* [·DUCED, ·DUC·ING] To help or tend toward a result; contribute. [<CON– + L. *duco*, lead] —**CON·DU·CENT** *adj.* —**CON·DUC ER** *noun* —**CON·DU·CI·BLE** *adj.* —**CON DU·CI·BIL′·I·TY, CON DU CI BLE·NESS** *noun* —**CON·DU·CI·BLY** *adv.*

CON DU·CIVE (–dyōō′·sĭv) *adj.* Contributing to a result; leading; helping. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CON DUCT *verb* 1 To accompany and show the way; guide; escort. 2 To direct and lead the performance of; as, to *conduct* an orchestra, *conduct* the Fifth Symphony. 3 To manage; carry on; as, to *conduct* a war. 4 To control; also, to behave (oneself). 5 To serve as a medium of transmission for; carry; convey; especially, in physics, to transmit, as an electric current. 6 To act; behave.

—**CON DUCT** *noun* 1 One's course of action; behavior. 2 The act of managing; direction; control; skilful management. 3 The action of leading; escort; convoy. [<L. *conductus* <*con–*, together, + *duco*, lead] —**CON·DUCT·I·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**CON·DUCT I·BLE** *adj.*

CON DUC·TANCE *noun* That property of an electric circuit, or of any materials composing it, which allows the transmission of a current when a suitable potential difference exists: the reciprocal of *resistance*.

CON DUC·TION (–dŭk′·shun) *noun* 1 The transmission of heat, sound, or electricity through matter without motion of the conducting body as a whole: distinguished from *convection* and *radiation*. 2 The transference of a stimulus along the nerve fibers from the point of irritation to the nerve center. 3 Transmission or conveyance in general.

CON DUC TI′·TIOUS (–tish′·us) *adj.* Employed for wages; kept for hire.

CON DUC·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* 1 Having the power of conducting. 2 Proceeding by or resulting from conduction.

CON·DUC·TIV′·I·TY *noun* 1 The capacity of a substance or body to transmit light, heat, or electricity; also, the number representing the degree of such capacity in terms of a standard unit. 2 The property of nerve fibers by which they conduct stimuli.

CON·DUC·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which leads or shows the way; an escort; guide. 2 An officer of a railroad who has charge of a train or car and collects tickets and fares. 3 Any manager or director of a movement or operation; especially, the director of an orchestra or chorus. 4 Any conducting medium, material, or device; a conduit; especially, any body or medium having sensible conductivity for electricity or heat; specifically, a lightning-rod. —**CON·DUC·TOR·SHIP** *noun* —**CON·DUCT RESS** *noun fem.*

CON·DUIT (–dĭt; *by engineers*, –dōō·it) *noun* 1 A means for conducting something, as a tube or pipe for a fluid; an aqueduct. 2 A passage or subway for containing electric wires, underground cables, gas and water pipes, or the like. 3 A fountain or a reservoir. [<F.]

CON·DU′·PLI·CATE *adj.* Doubled together: said of leaves and cotyledons.

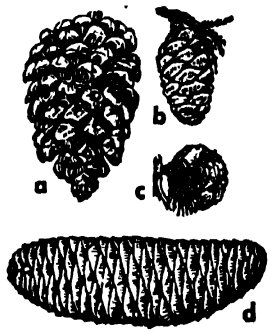
CON·DYLE (–dĭl) *noun* An enlarged, rounded prominence on the end of a bone, usually associated with a joint; also, in insects, any process by which an appendage is articulated in a depression or cavity, as the head to the base of the mandible. [<L. <Gr. *kondylos*, knuckle] —**CON·DY·LAR** *adj.*

CON·DY·LOID *adj.* Resembling or connected with a condyle.

CON·DY·LO′·MA *noun* [·MA·TA *pl.*] An indolent wartlike growth, sometimes syphilitic, usually near the anus and external genitals of either sex. —**CON·DY·LOM′·A·TOUS** (–lŏm′·uh·tus) *adj.*

CONE *noun* 1 A solid figure that tapers uniformly from a circular base to a point. 2 In geometry, any surface generated by the turning of a straight line on any of its fixed points, called the *vertex*, and intersecting a closed curve at all points on the periphery: an extension including the first definition as a particular case. 3 In botany, a dry multiple fruit, as of the pine, composed of scales arranged symmetrically around an axis and enclosing seeds. 4 In mechanics, any of several conical instruments or parts, as either of the two taper drums in the head stock of a spinning-mule: called the backing-off and drawing-up

cones. **5** In certain insects, the usually conical crystalline body found in the ommatidium of a compound eye. **6** A cone-shaped pastry used to hold a ball of ice-cream. —*verb* [CONED, CON·ING] To shape or be shaped conically. [<Gr. *konos*]



CONES
a Stone pine. *c* Bald cypress.
b Big tree. *d* Silver fir.

CONE'-FLOW·ER *noun* Any of several hardy annual and perennial plants of the composite family, having a broadly conical disk of dark-brown chaff and flowers. See RUDBECKIA.

CONE-NOSE *noun* A large insect (genus *Triatoma*); as, the blood-sucking *cone-nose (T. sanguisuga)* of the United States.

CONE OF DISPERSION The conical pattern formed by the trajectories of several shots fired from one gun with the same sight setting; differences in the paths of flight are caused by gun vibration, discrepancies in ammunition, shifts in the wind, and other variable factors. Also **CONE OF FIRE.**

CONE OF SILENCE A small area resembling an inverted cone extending upward from a radio transmitting station, within the limits of which signals from that station are inaudible or blurred: also called *null.*

CO·NE PA'·TE (co·neh·pah'·teh) *noun* A tropical white-backed American skunk of the genus *Conepatus;* specifically, the hog-nosed skunk *(C. mesoleucus)* of South and Central America. Also **CO·NE·PA'·TL.** [<Nahuatl *conepatl*]

CON ES TO' GA WAGON A style of covered wagon for freight, with broad wheels for deep-soil and prairie traveling: originally made at **CONESTOGA,** a village in eastern Pennsylvania.

CONE WHEEL A cone or conical drum or wheel, used in machinery for varying speed in transmitting motion.

CO NEY Same as CONY.

CO NEY ISLAND A seaside resort and amusement center in SW. Long Island, N. Y.; 5 miles long.

CON FAB'·U LATE *intr. verb* [Pop.] [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] **1** To chat; gossip, converse. **2** In psychiatry, to compensate for loss or impairment of memory by fabrication or invention of details. Also **CON·FAB.** [<L. *con-,* together, + *fabula;* see FABLE] —**CON FAB U·LA'·TION, CON·FAB** *noun* —**CON·FAB'·U LA·TO RY** *adj.*

CON FAR RE A' TION (con·far·i-) *noun* The patrician religious form of marriage in ancient Rome, in which a cake of spelt was offered to Jupiter before the flamens of Jupiter and the Pontifex. [<L. *confarreatio* <*con-,* together, + *far,* grain]

CON FECT *tr. verb* [Obs.] **1** To make into a confection; preserve, prepare. **2** To construct or put together. —*noun* [Obs.] A confection.

CON FEC TION *noun* **1** Any mixing or compounding; also, the article produced by either process; hence, an article of confectionery; a sweetmeat; any medicated conserve or sweetmeat; an electuary; also, any compound of drugs or spices. **2** An attractive, stylish article of furniture or dress for women, as a wrap, mantle, or the like; especially, ready-made clothing; a Gallicism.
—*tr. verb* To make up into a confection. [<F. <L. *confectus* <*con-,* together, + *facio,* make]

CON FEC'·TION·A·RY *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like confections or confectionery. —*noun* [·RIES *pl.*] **1** A confectioner. **2** A sweetmeat. **3** [Obs.] A room or shop where confections are prepared; a confectionery.

CON·FEC·TION ER *noun* One who makes or deals in confectionery.

CON·FEC'·TION·ER·Y (–čr·i) *noun* [·IES *pl.*] **1** Candies, sweetmeats, etc., collectively. **2** A confectioner's shop or trade.

CON·FED·ER·A·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] **1** A number of states or persons in league with each other; league; confederation; as, the *Confederacy* of the Southern States. **2** [Law] An unlawful combination; conspiracy. See synonyms under ALLIANCE, ASSOCIATION, CABAL. —**SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY** The Confederate States of America.

CON FED·ER·ATE (–it) *noun* One who is united with another or others in a league or plot; an associate; accomplice. See synonyms under ACCESSORY, AUXILIARY. —*adj.* Associated in a confederacy; united or allied by treaty.
—**CON·FED'·ER·ATE** (–āte) *verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To form or join in a confederacy. [<CON- + L. *fœdus,* league] —**CON·FED·ER·A·TIVE** *adj.*

CON FED·ER·ATE (–it) *adj.* Pertaining to the **CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA,** a league of eleven Southern States of the American Union that sought to become independent in 1861–65. They were South Carolina, Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Texas, Virginia, Arkansas, Tennessee, and North Carolina.
—*noun* An adherent, soldier, or sailor of the Confederate States of America.

CON·FED·ER·A'·TION *noun* **1** The act of confederating. **2** A confederacy. See synonyms under ALLIANCE, ASSOCIATION.

CON·FER (–fûr') *verb* [·FERRED, ·FER·RING] **1** To hold a conference; consult. **2** To grant as a gift or benefit; bestow. **3** To collate; compare: used chiefly in the imperative. See synonyms under CONSULT, DELIBERATE, GIVE. [<CON- + L. *fero,* bear] —**CON·FER·MENT** *noun* —**CON·FER·RA·BLE** *adj.* —**CON·FER·RER** *noun.*

CON·FER·EE' *noun* **1** A person with whom another confers. **2** A person upon whom some honor, degree, etc., is conferred.

CON·FER·ENCE *noun* **1** A formal meeting for counsel or discussion; an official council, as of two branches of a legislature. **2** Conversation; discourse. **3** One of several orders of assemblies of preachers and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church; as, the Annual *Conference,* the General *Conference,* the District *Conference;* also, a local organization representing the Congregational churches of a district. **4** The act of bestowing; conferment. **5** A league or association, as of athletic teams. See synonyms under ASSEMBLY, COMPANY, CONVERSATION. —**CON FER·EN'·TIAL** (–shul) *adj.*

CON·FER·VA (–fûr'·vuh) *noun* [·VÆ (vee) *pl.*] Any member of a genus *(Tribonema)* of greenish, threadlike, freshwater algæ. [<L.] —**CON FER·VAL, CON·FER VA'·CEOUS** (–vāy'·shus), **CON FER·VOUS** (–vus) *adj.*

CON FER·VITE *noun* A fossil plant allied to the aquatic confervæ and found chiefly in the formations of the cretaceous period.

CON·FER·VOID *adj.* Like a conferva. —*noun* A conferva.

CON FESS *verb* [FESSED or sometimes ·FEST, ·FESS·ING] **1** To acknowledge oneself to be guilty of, own; admit, as a fault; also, to make acknowledgment of fault, crime, or error. **2** To acknowledge belief in, as a doctrine. **3** To admit or make known (one's sins), as to a priest; also, to hear confession (of). **4** To concede; admit to be true. [<L. *confessus* <*con-,* together, + *fateor,* confess]

Synonyms: accept, acknowledge, admit, allow, avow, certify, concede, disclose, endorse, grant, own, recognize. We *accept* another's statement; *admit* any point made against us; *acknowledge* what we have said or done, good or bad; *avow* our individual beliefs or feelings; *certify* to facts within our knowledge; *confess* our own faults; *endorse* a friend's note or statement; *grant* a request; *own* our faults or obligations; *recognize* lawful authority; *concede* a claim, demand, etc. The chief present use of *confess* is in the sense of making known to others one's own error or wrong-doing; as, to *confess* a crime. *Acknowledge* may be used as a milder word in this sense, but is more freely used of matters not involving error or fault; I *acknowledge* my signature, the receipt of a letter, a check, etc. *Own* commonly indicates a somewhat reluctant acknowledgment. *Admit* and *concede* have a similar suggestion of reluctance or of possible objection. See ACKNOWLEDGE, AVOW. Compare APOLOGY. *Antonyms:* cloak, conceal, cover, deny, disavow, disguise, disown, dissemble, dissimulate, hide, mask, repudiate, screen, secrete, veil.

CON·FESS·ED·LY *adv.* By admission or confession; indisputably.

CON·FES·SION (–fĕsh'·un) *noun* **1** The act of confessing; the avowal or acknowledgment of an action, especially of one that is inculpatory or sinful; admission; as, a *confession* of crime. **2** An acknowledgment of belief (in another); recognition of a relation (to another); as, *confession* of Christ. **3** [Law] A voluntary declaration or acknowledgment by a party against whom some misdeed or default is alleged in respect of such allegation. **4** A formulary of faith: also called **CONFESSION OF FAITH.** **5** A formulary of public worship embodying a general admission of common sinfulness, used in the Roman Catholic, Anglican, and other liturgies. **6** The contrite acknowledgment to a Roman Catholic or Greek Orthodox priest of any sins committed: a part of the sacrament of penance and a condition of absolution: called in full **SACRAMENTAL** or **AURICULAR CONFESSION.** **7** An organization, as a church or communion, using a confession of faith. **8** The tomb of a martyred Christian; also, an altar over such a tomb or the basilica in which the altar stood; an altar-tomb confessionary. See synonyms under APOLOGY. [<F.; see CONFESS]

CON·FES·SION·AL *adj.* Pertaining to a confession. —*noun* **1** A priest's cabinet for hearing confessions. **2** The act, performance, or practice of confession before a priest.

CON·FES'·SION·A·RY *adj. & noun* Confessional.

CON·FES·SOR *noun* **1** One who confesses his faith in Christianity, especially in the face of persecution. **2** A priest who hears confessions; a spiritual adviser, as of a sovereign. **3** One who confesses or admits anything, as a crime. Also **CON·FESS·ER.** —**CON·FES·SOR·SHIP** *noun.*

CON·FET·TI *noun pl.* **1** Small pieces of brightly colored paper

thrown about at carnivals, weddings, etc. 2 Bonbons. [<It.]

CON·FI·DANT' *noun* A person to whom secrets are entrusted. [<F.] —**CON·FI·DANTE'** *noun fem.*

CON FIDE *verb* [·FID·ED, ·FID·ING] 1 To reveal in trust or confidence. 2 To repose confidence (in); have faith. 3 To entrust (to). See synonyms under COMMIT, TRUST. [<CON- + L. *fido*, trust] —**CON·FID·ER** *noun.*

CON·FI·DENCE *noun* 1 Trust in or reliance upon something or someone; belief in a person or thing. 2 Assurance; presumption. 3 Self-reliance; hence, courage or boldness. 4 Private conversation or communication; a secret. 5 [Obs.] That in which one confides. See synonyms under ASSURANCE, BELIEF, CERTAINTY, FAITH.

CONFIDENCE GAME A swindle in which the swindler first wins the confidence of his victim and then defrauds him. Also **CONFIDENCE TRICK**, [Pop.] **CON GAME.**

CON·FI·DENT *adj.* Having confidence; assured; self-reliant; hence, forward; impudent. See synonyms under SANGUINE, SECURE, SURE. —*noun* A confidant. —**·LY** *adv.*

CON·FI·DEN'·TIAL (-shul) *adj.* 1 Having secret or private relations; trusted; intimate; as, a *confidential* clerk. 2 Imparted in confidence; secret; as, this is *confidential* information. 3 Disposed to confide in another. 4 Denoting the second highest class of military papers, from the standpoint of security. —**CON·FI·DEN·TI·AL'·I·TY**, **CON·FI·DEN'·TIAL·NESS** *noun* —**CON·FI·DEN'·TIAL·LY** *adv.*

CON·FID·ING (kŏn·fīde'-) *adj.* Unsuspicious; trustful. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CON FIG'·UR ATE (-yur·āte) *verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To give shape or fashion to. 2 To be congruous. [<CON- + L. *figuro*, figure]

CON·FIG·UR·A'·TION *noun* 1 Structural arrangement; conformation; contour. 2 In the Gestalt theory, a static or dynamic aggregate of sensations, feelings, reflexes, and ideas so organized as to function as a unit in individual behavior. 3 In physics and chemistry, the spatial arrangement of atoms in a molecule or of electrons in an atom. —**·ISM** *noun.*

CON·FIG·URE (-fig'·yur) *tr. verb* To fashion after a model; give form or shape to; dispose in a figure or figures.

CON·FINE *tr. verb* [·FINED, ·FIN·ING] To shut up, as within an enclosure; limit; imprison; restrict. See synonyms under CIRCUMSCRIBE, LIMIT, RESTRAIN.

—**CON·FINE** *noun* 1 A boundary; limit; border; frontier: usually in the plural. 2 [Obs.] A prison. 3 [Obs] Region, territory, or district. See synonyms under BOUNDARY, MARGIN. [<F. *confiner* <L. *confinis*, adjoining] —**CON FIN A·BLE** *adj.* —**CON·FIN·ER** *noun.*

CON·FINED *adj.* 1 Limited; restricted. 2 In childbed.

CON·FINE·MENT *noun* 1 The state of being confined; restriction; imprisonment. 2 Accouchement; the state of being in childbed.

CON·FIRM (-fûrm') *tr. verb* 1 To assure by added proof; corroborate; verify; make certain. 2 To add firmness to; strengthen. 3 [Law] To ratify; sanction. 4 To establish in office; receive into the church by confirmation. [<L. *confirmo* <*con-*, together, + *firmus*, firm] —**CON FIRM·A·BLE**, **CON·FIRM·A·TIVE** (-tiv), **CON·FIRM'·A·TO·RY** *adj.* —**CON·FIRM·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: assure, corroborate, establish, fix, prove, ratify, sanction, settle, strengthen, substantiate, sustain, uphold. *Confirm* means to add firmness or give stability to. Both *confirm* and *corroborate* presuppose something already existing to which the confirmation or corroboration is added. Testimony is *corroborated* by concurrent testimony or by circumstances; *confirmed* by *established* facts. That which is thoroughly *proved* is said to be *established;* so is that which is official and has adequate power behind it; as, the *established* government. The continents are *fixed.* A treaty is *ratified;* an appointment *confirmed.* An act is *sanctioned* by any person or authority that passes upon it approvingly. A statement is *substantiated;* a report *confirmed;* a controversy *settled;* the decision of a lower court *sustained* by a higher. Just government should be *upheld.* See RATIFY. *Antonyms*: abrogate, annul, cancel, destroy, overthrow, shake, shatter, unsettle, upset, weaken.

CON FIR·MA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of confirming. 2 That which confirms; proof. 3 An ecclesiastical rite in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and other churches, implying the confirming or strengthening of the soul by the Holy Spirit. It is a solemn form of full induction into the church. 4 [Law] An instrument that supplies some defect or omission in a former conveyance. See synonyms under PROOF.

CON·FIRMED *adj.* Fixed; firmly established; inveterate; as, a *confirmed* drunkard.

CON·FIR·MEE' *noun* 1 [Law] One to whom anything is confirmed. 2 One who is confirmed.

CON·FIRM·OR *noun* [Law] The person who confirms anything, as a title, to a confirmee.

CON'·FIS·CATE *tr. verb* [CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] To appropriate as forfeited to the public use or treasury; hence, to appropriate as by authority. —*adj.* Appropriated or forfeited. [<CON- + L. *fiscus*, purse] —**CON·FIS·CA·BLE**, **CON·FIS·CAT'·A·BLE** *adj.* —**CON·FIS·CA'·TION** *noun* —**CON'·FIS·CA·TOR** *noun* —**CON·FIS'·CA·TO·RY** *adj.*

CON·FIT·E·OR *noun* [L.] The general confession used at the beginning of the Roman Catholic mass.

CON·FI·TURE (-chŏor) *noun* A confection; a sweet conserve. [<F.]

CON·FLA·GRANT *adj.* Burning fiercely.

CON·FLA·GRA'·TION *noun* A great or extensive fire; destruction by burning. [<CON- + L. *flagro*, burn]

CON FLATE *tr. verb* [·FLAT·ED, ·FLAT·ING] 1 To combine from variant readings into a composite reading. 2 To blow together; bring together from diverse sources. —*adj.* Composed of a variety of elements; blown together. [<L. *conflatus* <*conflo*, blow together] —**CON·FLA·TION** *noun.*

CON FLICT *noun* 1 A struggle to resist or overcome; contest of opposing forces or powers; strife; battle. 2 A state or condition of opposition; antagonism; discord; as, the *conflict* of testimony. 3 Active antagonism; clash; collision. 4 In psychoanalysis, the painful tension set up by a clash between opposed and contradictory impulses in an individual; specifically, the antagonism existing between primitive desires and instincts and moral, religious, or ethical ideals.

—**CON·FLICT** *intr. verb* 1 To come into collision; be in mutual opposition; clash. 2 To engage in battle; struggle. [<CON- + L. *fligo*, strike] —**CON·FLIC·TION** *noun* —**CON·FLIC·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

CON·FLU·ENCE *noun* 1 A junction of streams; the place where streams flow together. 2 A gathering and mingling; hence, a flocking together; concourse. Also **CON·FLUX.**

CON·FLU·ENT *adj.* Flowing together so as to form one; blended into one. —*noun* A stream that unites with another; a branch of a river. [<CON- + L. *fluo*, flow]

CON·FO·CAL *adj.* Having a common focus or common foci.

CON·FORM *verb* To make or be like in form; also, to act in accord; comply; correspond; to be or become a conformist. [<CON- + L. *forma*, form] —**CON·FORM·ER** *noun.*

CON·FORM·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Existing or occurring in conformity; correspondent; consistent. 2 Compliant; obedient. 3 Exhibiting a like form, character, or use. 4 In geology, conforming to one another in dip and strike: said of contiguous rock strata. —**CON·FORM·A·BIL'·I·TY**, **CON·FORM·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**CON·FORM·A·BLY** *adv.*

CON·FORM·ANCE *noun* The act or state of conforming.

CON FOR·MA'·TION *noun* 1 The manner of formation of a body; general structure, form, or outline; arrangement of parts. 2 The act of conforming, adapting, or causing to conform. 3 The assuming of form in an object by the development and adjustment of parts; organization.

CON' FOR·MA·TOR *noun* An instrument which, by means of levers and springs, makes a graphic record of the size and shape of an object, as the head or bust.

CON FORM IST *noun* One who conforms or complies, as with an established church: opposed to *dissenter.*

CON·FORM·I·TY *noun* 1 Correspondence in form, manner, or use; agreement; harmony; congruity. 2 The act or habit of conforming oneself; acquiescence. 3 Adherence to the Church of England. See synonyms under HARMONY.

CON FOUND *tr. verb* 1 To strike with confusion or amazement; perplex; overwhelm; abash. 2 To confuse with something else; mix. 3 To confuse or mingle (elements, things, or ideas) indistinguishably. 4 [Pop.] To imprecate ill upon: used as a mild oath; as, *confound* you, what do you want? 5 [Obs.] To waste. 6 [Obs.] To defeat; overthrow; ruin, as an army or nation. See synonyms under ABASH, PERPLEX, REFUTE. [<L. *confundo* <*con-*, together, + *fundo*, pour] —**CON·FOUND·ER** *noun.*

CON·FOUND·ED *adj.* 1 [Pop.] Execrable; damned; outrageous: used as a mild curse. 2 Perplexed; discomfited; confused. —**·LY** *adv.*

CON·FRA·TER'·NI·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 An association, brotherhood, or society of men united for a common object, especially in some profession; loosely, any body or class of men. 2 Specifically, a religious association in the Roman Catholic Church, usually of laymen, for some devotional, charitable, or educational object: called *archconfraternity* when composed of affiliated bodies. [<CON- + L. *frater*, brother]

CON·FRERE (-frair) *noun* A colleague; a fellow member of an association, or of a profession or calling. Also [F.] **CON·FRÈRE** (cawN·frair').

CON·FRONT (-frŭnt') *tr. verb* 1 To stand face to face with; face defiantly. 2 To put face to face: with *with;* as, to *confront* the accused *with* the witnesses against him. 3 To compare. See synonyms under OPPOSE. [<CON- + L. *frons*, forehead] —**CON·FRON·TA'·TION**, **CON·FRONT·MENT** *noun* —**CON·FRONT·ER** *noun.*

CON·FU·CIAN (-shun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Chinese sage Confucius. —*noun* An adherent of the philosophico-religious system of Confucius. —**·ISM** *noun* —**·IST** *noun.*

CON·FU·CIUS (-fū'·shus), 551-478 B.C., Chinese sage; found-

or of an ethical system based on moral relation and ancestor-worship: also [Chinese] *K'ung Fu-tse.*

con·fuse (-fūz') *tr. verb* [**con·fused, con·fus·ing**] 1 To perplex or perturb the mind of; confound; embarrass; bewilder; abash; disconcert. 2 To throw into disorder; mix indiscriminately; derange; as, to *confuse* the colors of a picture. 3 To mix in such a way as to make distinction difficult or impossible; as, he *confused* the dates of the events. 4 [Obs.] To undo; ruin. See synonyms under ABASH, DISPLACE, EMBARRASS, MIX, PERPLEX. [<L. *confusus* <*confundo*, confound] — **con·fus·ed·ly** *adv.* — **con·fus·ed·ness** *noun* — **con·fus·ing·ly** *adv.*

con·fu·sion (-zhun) *noun* 1 The act of confusing, or the state of being confused; perplexity; distraction. 2 Embarrassment; shame; intellectual discomfiture. 3 [Obs.] Destruction; ruin; overthrow. See synonyms under CHAGRIN, DISORDER, PERPLEXITY, TUMULT. — **·al** *adj.*

confusion of tongues The confusion of the language of the builders of the Tower of Babel, described in *Genesis* xi, 1–9.

con·fu·ta'·tion *noun* 1 The act of confuting; the process of showing to be false or illogical; disproof.

con·fute (-fyōōt') *tr. verb* [**·fut·ed, ·fut·ing**] 1 To prove to be false or invalid; refute successfully. 2 To prove (a person) to be in the wrong. 3 To confound. See synonyms under REFUTE. [<L. *confuto* <*con-*, together, + *futo*, pour] — **con·fut·er** *noun.*

con·ga (cong'·guh) *noun* A Cuban dance, perhaps of African origin, in fast ¼ or ⅔ time, with a strongly accented fourth beat.

con·gé (cōn·zhay'; *F.* cawN·zheh') *noun* 1 Leave-taking; parting; especially, a formal leave-taking; also, permission to depart. 2 Dismissal. 3 [Obs.] A polite or formal bow. — **pour prendre congé** To take leave; say goodbye: often abbreviated to P.P.C. — *intr. verb* To make an obeisance or bow. Also **con·gee.** [<OF. <L. *commeatus*, departure]

con·geal (-jeel') *verb* To convert or be converted from a fluid to a solid condition; coagulate; stiffen; harden; crystallize; freeze. [<con- + L. *gelo*, freeze, <*gelu*, cold] — **·a·ble** *adj.* — **·er** *noun* — **·ment** *noun.*

con·gee (-jee') *noun* [Anglo-Indian] Rice water; rice gruel or any similar gruel; rice starch.

con·ge·la'·tion (con·jĭ-) *noun* 1 A congealing. 2 A congealed state; clot; concretion.

con·ge·ner (cŏn'·jĭ-) *noun* A member of the same genus or kind with another. [<L. <*con-*, together, + *genus*, race]

con·ge·ner'·ic (-jĭ·nĕr' ĭc) *adj.* Of the same kind, class, or stock; generically allied. Also **con·ge·ner'·i·cal, con·gen·er·ous.**

con·ge·net'·ic (cŏn·jĭ-) *adj.* Alike in origin.

con·ge·nial (-jeen'·yul) *adj.* 1 Having similar character or tastes; sympathetic. 2 Suited to one's disposition; agreeable. See synonyms under DELIGHTFUL. [<con- + GENIAL] — **con·ge·ni·al'·i·ty** *noun* — **con·ge·nial·ly** *adv.*

con·gen·i·tal (cŏn·jĕn'·) *adj.* Born with a person; existing at or from birth; specifically, acquired by an individual organism in the course of uterine development subsequent to action by the genes but prior to delivery from the womb: distinguished from *hereditary.* See synonyms under INHERENT. [<L. *con-*, with, + *gigno*, beat] — **·ly** *adv.*

con·ger (cŏng'·gur) *noun* A marine eel (*Conger conger*) from 4 to 10 feet long, important as a food fish. Also **conger eel.** [<L. <Gr. *gongros*]

con·ge·ries (-jee'·rĭ·eez) *noun sing. & pl.* A collection or aggregation of things; an assemblage of bodies; mass; heap. [<L. <*congero*; see CONGEST]

con·gest (-jĕst') *verb* 1 To collect or crowd together; overcrowd. 2 To surcharge an organ or member with blood. 3 [Obs.] To collect; accumulate. [<L. *congestus* <*con-*, together, + *gero*, carry] — **con·ges·tive** (-tiv) *adj.*

con·ges·tion (-jĕs'·chun) *noun* 1 An excessive accumulation, as of blood in the blood vessels, of population, etc. 2 An overcrowded condition.

con·gi·us (-jī·us) *noun* [L.] [**con·gi·i** (-jī·ī) *pl.*] An ancient Roman liquid measure, containing 6 sextarii or about 0.75 of a U. S. gallon.

con'·glo·bate or **con·glo·bate** *verb* [**·bat·ed, ·bat·ing**] To gather or form into a globe: also **con·globe.** — *adj.* Globular. Also **con·glob'·u·late** (-yu·lāte). [<con- + L. *globus*, ball]

con·glo·ba'·tion *nbun* 1 The act of conglobating. 2 A spherical body or formation.

con·glom·er·ate (-ĭt) *adj.* 1 Massed or clustered. 2 Consisting of loosely cemented heterogeneous material; as, *conglomerate* clay. See synonyms under COMPLEX, HETEROGENEOUS. — *noun* 1 A heterogeneous collection. 2 A rock composed of pebbles or fragments of rock loosely cemented together.

— **con·glom'·er·ate** (-āte) *verb* [**·at·ed, ·at·ing**] To gather into a cohering mass. [<con- + L. *glomus, glomeris*, ball] — **con·glom·er·at'·ic** or **·it'·ic** *adj.*

con·glom·er·a'·tion *noun* 1 A conglomerated mass. 2 The act of conglomerating.

con·glu·ti·nant *adj.* Causing to stick together; gluing; healing. — *noun* An application for wounds, healing by adhesion.

con·glu'·ti·nate *verb* [**·nat·ed, ·nat·ing**] To glue or stick together; adhere; reunite (wounds or fractures). — *adj.* Glued together; united by adhesion; specifically, in botany, united as if glued together, but not organically. [<con- + L. *gluten*, glue] — **con·glu·ti·na'·tion** *noun* — **con·glu·ti·na·tive** *adj.* — **con·glu'·ti·na·tor** *noun.*

con·glu·ti·nous (-nus) *adj.* Causing adhesion; gluelike. — **·ly** *adv.*

con·go (cŏng'·go) *noun* 1 The congo snake. 2 The mud-eel.

1 **Con·go** (cŏng'·go) *noun* A member of any of numerous Negro and Negroid tribes, mostly of Bantu linguistic stock, inhabiting equatorial and southern Africa. Also **Con·go·ese.**

2 **Con·go** A region of west-central Africa divided into **French Congo** (see under FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA) and **Belgian Congo,** a Belgian colonial possession, 902,082 square miles, capital Léopoldville.

Congo group A class of direct dyes from benzidine or tolidine, mostly azo derivatives.

Congo-red *noun* A dye of the Congo group, used in dyeing cotton and wool, and, in the making of **Congo paper,** used as an indicator which shows red in neutral or alkaline solutions and blue with acids.

Congo River A river in central and western Africa; about 3,000 miles from mountains NW. of Lake Nyassa to the South Atlantic Ocean.

congo snake [Local] A tailed aquatic salamander (*Amphiuma means*) common in SE. United States, of elongate eel-like form with rudimentary limbs. Also **congo eel.**

con·gou (cong'·goo) *noun* A grade of black tea from China, the third picking. Also **con go, con gu.** [<Chin. *kung-fu*, labor]

con·grat·u·late (-grăch'·yu·lāte) *tr. verb* [**·lat·ed, ·lat·ing**] 1 To express sympathetic pleasure in the joy or good fortune of (another); felicitate. 2 [Obs.] To salute approvingly, welcome; hail. [<con- + L. *gratulor*, wish for] — **con·grat'·u·lant** *adj.* — **con·grat'·u·la·tor** *noun* — **con·grat·u·la·to·ry** *adj.*

con·grat·u·la'·tion *noun* 1 The act of congratulating. 2 *pl.* A congratulatory speech or writing.

con·gree *intr. verb* [Obs.] To agree.

con·gre·gant (cong'·) *noun* A member of a congregation; one who joins with others anywhere.

con'·gre·gate (cŏng'·grĭ-) *verb* [**·gat·ed, ·gat·ing**] To bring or come together into a crowd; assemble. — *adj.* 1 Relating to a congregation. 2 Gathered together; collected. [<con- + L. *grex, gregis*, flock] — **con'·gre·ga·tive** (-tiv) *adj.* — **con'·gre·ga·tive·ly** *adv.* — **con'·gre·ga·tive·ness** *noun* — **con'·gre·ga·tor** *noun.*

con·gre·ga'·tion (cŏng·grĭ·gā'·shun) *noun* 1 The act of congregating; the collecting into one mass, body, or assembly; aggregation. 2 An assemblage of people or of things. 3 A religious assemblage, community, or communion. 4 In the Old Testament, the whole body of Israel. 5 A committee of cardinals or bishops charged with church business, especially one of the eleven standing committees of cardinals who aid the Pope in the government of the church; also, a committee of bishops which arranges details of procedure in a general council. 6 A town or parish in the early New England colonies, considered as a religious community. See synonyms under ASSEMBLY, COMPANY. — **·al** *adj.*

Con·gre·ga'·tion·al *adj.* Pertaining to the **Congregational Church,** an evangelical Protestant denomination, in which each congregation retains ecclesiastical autonomy, but unites with others in brotherhood and joint action. The Congregational movement developed from the Separatist movement of the 16th century in England, and was brought to America in 1620 by the founders of Plymouth Colony. — **·ism** *noun* — **·ist** *noun.*

Congregation of the Holy Office That Roman congregation that defends the faith and supervises morals. Compare INQUISITION.

con·gress (cŏng'·grĕss) *noun* 1 An assembly or conference; a gathering. 2 A coming together; intercourse. 3 Sexual union. — *intr. verb* To assemble; meet together. — **con·gres·sive** *adj.*

Con·gress *noun* 1 The national legislative body of the United States, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. 2 The legislative body of any of several Central and South American republics, usually consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. — **Continental Congress** One of the three successive legislative bodies representing the thirteen American colonies before they became the United States (1774–1789).

congress boot A half-shoe or gaiter, with elastic material in the sides. Also **congress gaiter.**

con·gres·sion·al (cŏn·grĕsh'·un·ul) *adj.* Pertaining to a congress, especially the United States Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT That section of a State, determined by population figures, entitled to one representative in Congress.

CON·GRES·SION·AL·IST *noun* A supporter or adherent of a congress. Also **CON·GRES·SION IST.**

CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR See MEDAL OF HONOR.

CON GRESS·MAN (cong'–) *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] A member of the United States Congress, particularly of the House of Representatives. — **CON GRESS WO'·MAN** *noun fem.*

CONGRESS OF CONFEDERATION Continental Congress.

CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS An affiliation of trade unions, an offshoot of the American Federation of Labor, founded in 1938 as an outgrowth of the Committee for Industrial Organization; commonly known as the *C.I.O.*

CON GREVE (cong'·greev) *noun* 1 A variety of friction match, named from its inventor, **SIR WILLIAM CONGREVE**, 1772–1828: short for **CONGREVE MATCH.** 2 A military rocket, invented by the same in 1808, and called, in full, **CONGREVE ROCKET.**

CON GREVE, WILLIAM, 1670–1729, English dramatist.

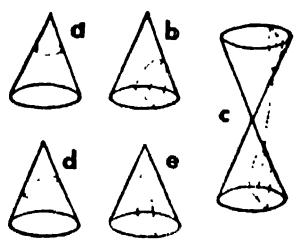
CON·GRU ENCE (cŏng'·grōō–) *noun* Harmony; conformity; agreement. Also **CON·GRU EN CY.**

CON GRU ENT (cŏng'·grōō–) *adj.* Having mutual agreement or conformity; correspondent; appropriate: said of two geometric figures which may be exactly superposed on each other, or of two numbers which will give the same remainders when divided by a given quantity called the *modulus.* [<L. *congruo,* agree] — **LY** *adv.*

CONGRUENT FORMS In crystallography, two forms which may be derived from each other by the rotation of the crystal.

CON·GRU I TY (cŏn·grōō'–) *noun* [·**TIES** *pl.*] 1 Agreement; harmoniousness; appropriateness. 2 An example or case of harmoniousness. 3 Geometrical agreement.

CON GRU OUS (cŏng'·grōō·us) *adj.* 1 Harmoniously related or combined. 2 Appropriate; consistent. 3 Having congruence, as in mathematics or geometry. — ·**LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*



CONIC SECTIONS

a Circle *c* Hyperbola.
b Parabola *d* Ellipse.
e Right line.

CON IC *adj.* 1 Cone-shaped. 2 Relating to or formed by or upon a cone. Also **CON I CAL.** — *noun* A conic section. [<Gr. *kōnikos* <*kōnos,* peak] — **CON·I CAL LY** *adv.*

CONIC SECTION A curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a right circular cone; an ellipse, parabola, or hyperbola, according to the inclination of the cutting plane to the axis

CONIC SECTIONS That branch of geometry which treats of the ellipse, parabola, and hyperbola: Also **CON ICS.**

CO NID I IF'·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Bearing conidia. Also **CO·NID I OPH'·O·ROUS.**

CO NID' I O·PHORE *noun* A branch of the hypha in the mycelium of fungi which bear the conidia.

CO NID I UM *noun* [**I A** *pl.*] In botany, a non-sexually produced propagative cell or spore borne upon special branches of the thallus in many species of fungi. Also **CON ID, CO·NID'·I O SPORE.** [<Gr. *konis,* dust] — **CO·NID·I AL** *adj.*

CON I FER *noun* Any of an order of evergreen shrubs and trees (*Coniferales*) belonging to the Gymnosperm subdivision of plants, characterized by needle-shaped leaves, strobili or cones, and a resinous wood: includes the pines, spruces, firs, and junipers. [<L. *conus,* cone, + *fero,* bear]

CO NIF ER IN *noun* A crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{22}O_8 \cdot 2H_2O$, found in the sap of coniferous trees: used in the preparation of vanillin.

CO·NIF ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Cone-bearing. 2 Containing or composed of conifers; as, *coniferous* forests.

CO' NI INE (–nī·een) *noun* A yellowish, oily, liquid, volatile poisonous alkaloid, $C_8H_{17}N$, contained in poison-hemlock (*Conium maculatum*); a narcotic, sometimes used locally to relieve pain. Also **CO·NIN, CO NINE** (–neen).

CO·NI ROS' TRAL *adj.* Having a conical beak. [<L. *conus,* cone, + *rostrum,* beak]

CO NI UM *noun* Any of a genus (*Conium*) of tall, highly poisonous biennial herbs of the parsley family; especially, *C. maculatum,* the poison-hemlock.

CON JEC TUR AL (·jek'·chur·ul) *adj.* 1 Of the nature of or dependent upon conjecture. 2 Given to conjecturing. — ·**LY** *adv.*

CON·JEC·TURE (–jĕk'·chur) *verb* [·**TURED,** ·**TUR·ING**] To judge from incomplete evidence, surmise; guess; presume; infer. See synonyms under GUESS, SUPPOSE. — *noun* 1 An indecisive opinion; a guess; surmise. 2 The act of conjecturing. 3 [Obs.] Divination; prediction. See synonyms under GUESS, HYPOTHESIS. [<CON– + L. *jacio,* throw] — **CON·JEC·TUR·A·BLE** *adj.* — **CON·JEC·TUR·A·BLY** *adv.* — **CON·JEC·TUR·ER** *noun.*

CON JOIN *verb* To join together; associate; connect; unite. See synonyms under UNITE. [<CON– + L. *jungo,* join]

CON·JOINT *adj.* 1 Associated; conjoined. 2 Joint. — ·**LY** *adv.*

CON JU·GAL *adj.* Pertaining to marriage; connubial; matrimonial. [<L. *conjugalis* <*con–,* together, + *jungo,* join] — **CON·JU·GAL' I·TY** *noun* — **CON·JU·GAL·LY** *adv.*

CON' JU GATE *verb* [**GAT ED,** ·**GAT ING**] To give in order the inflections of, said of verbs; also, to unite in conjugation. — *adj.* 1 Joined in pairs; coupled; paired. 2 In mathematics, reciprocally related; interchangeable. 3 In chemistry, containing two or more radicals acting as one. 4 In botany, composed of two leaflets: said of a pinnate leaf. 5 Kindred in meaning and origin: said of words of common derivation; paronymous. Also **CON' JU·GAT ED.** — *noun* 1 A word closely related to, and usually of kindred meaning with, another or others. 2 A member of a conjugate pair. Also **CON·JU GANT.** [<L. *conjugo,* yoke together] — **CON' JU GA·TIVE** *adj.* — **CON' JU·GA·TOR** *noun.*

CON JU·GA' TION *noun* 1 Conjunction; union. 2 The inflection of a verb, or the expression of such inflection; also, a class of verbs similarly inflected, or the mode of inflection. 3 In cytology, the temporary fusion of two similar protozoans during which exchange of nuclear material takes place.

CON·JU·GA' TION·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to conjugation; also, situated at the junction of two bones. — **LY** *adv.*

CON·JUNCT *adj.* Joined together; conjoined. — **LY** *adv.*

CON·JUNC TION *noun* 1 The state of being joined together, or the things so joined; combination; league. 2 A part of speech that connects words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. 3 The nearest apparent approach of two heavenly bodies to each other. 4 Simultaneous occurrence of events. See synonyms under ASSOCIATION, UNION. — **COORDINATE CONJUNCTION** A conjunction, as *and, but, or,* which joins word-groups of equal rank. — **SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTION** A conjunction, as *as, because, if, that, though,* which joins clauses of minor rank to principal clauses. [<L. *conjunctio* <CON– + *jungo,* join] — **CON JUNC TION AL** *adj.* — **CON JUNC TION·AL·LY** *adv.*

CON JUNC TI' VA *noun* [**VÆ** (vee) *pl.*] The mucous membrane lining the eyelids and covering the anterior part of the eyeball. See illustration under EYE.

CON JUNC TI' VAL *adj.* Serving to join or connect; specifically, of or pertaining to the conjunctiva.

CON JUNC TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Joining; connective; as, *conjunctive* tissue. 2 Joined together. 3 Serving to unite words, clauses, etc.; used as a conjunction; also, serving to unite both meaning and construction; copulative. — **LY** *adv.*

CON JUNC TI VI'·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the conjunctiva; ophthalmia.

CON JUNC TURE (–junk'·chur) *noun* 1 A combination of circumstances; juncture; crisis. 2 The act of joining; union.

CON JU·RA' TION *noun* 1 An enchantment, incantation; spell. 2 A magical expression used in an appeal for supernatural aid. 3 A solemn invocation; adjuration.

CON JURE *verb* [**CON JURED, CON JUR ING**] 1 (con jŏor') To call upon or beseech, invoke; appeal to solemnly, adjure. 2 (cŏn'– *or* cŭn'·jur) To perform magic; do sleight-of-hand tricks; hence, to cause to appear as if by magic. 3 [Obs.] To conspire. — *adj* (cŏn'– *or* cŭn'·jur) 1 Used to work magic; as, a *conjure* charm. 2 Given to practicing magic or curing by magic; as, a *conjure* man. [<CON– + L. *juro,* swear]

CON JUR ER (cŏn'– *or* cŭn'–) *noun* 1 One who practices legerdemain; a juggler. 2 One who practices magic or works through supernatural powers; specifically, an Indian or Negro medicine man. 3 One who appeals or invokes solemnly. 4 [Obs.] A conspirator.

CON JU·RY (cŏn'– *or* cŭn'–) *noun* [·**RIES** *pl.*] The practice of magic.

CONK [Pop.] *noun* 1 The head. 2 [Br.] The nose. — *tr. verb* To hit on the head. — **TO CONK OUT** In aviation, to stall or fail: said of a motor or engine. [<F. *conque* <L. *concha,* shell]

CON MAN [Pop.] A confidence man.

CONN Same as CON.

CON NACHT (con'·ŭKt *or* –ŭt) A province in NW. Ireland (Eire); 6,611 square miles. Also **CON NAUGHT.**

CON NATE *adj.* 1 Born in and with one; innate; congenital. 2 Born or existing together or with another; cognate. 3 Congenitally united, as the leaves of plants. 4 Immovably united, as elytra and bones. [<CON– + L. *nascor,* be born] — ·**LY** *adv.* — ·**NESS** *noun.*

CON·NA·TION *noun* 1 The state of being connate; congenital union. 2 A union by birth.

CON·NAT·U RAL *adj.* 1 Innate; congenital; inborn. 2 Allied; cognate. Also spelled *conatural.* [<CON– + L. *naturalis,* natural] — ·**LY** *adv.*

CON NAUGHT (cŏn'·awt) *noun* A cotton cloth used as a foun-

dation for embroidery. [<Connaught, variant of CONNACHT]

con·nect *verb* 1 To join or unite, as by links or fastenings; combine in any way; to bring into or be in close relation; associate or be associated. 2 To meet or be in time for each other, as railroad trains; also, to make connections when traveling. 3 [Pop.] In some sports, to hit the ball. [<L. *connecto* <*con–*, together, + *necto*, bind]

Con·nect·i·cut (cuh·nĕt′–) A State of the NE. United States; 5,009 square miles; capital, Hartford; entered the Union Jan. 9, 1788, one of the original thirteen States. Nicknamed *Nutmeg State*.

Connecticut River A river flowing between Vermont and New Hampshire, and through Massachusetts and Connecticut; 407 miles from northern New Hampshire to Long Island Sound.

connecting rod A rod or bar in an engine, joining two or more moving parts.

con nec·tion *noun* 1 The act or means of connecting or the state of being connected; union; combination. 2 Family relationship, especially by marriage; a distant relative. 3 A company; denomination; a body of persons connected, or with whom one is connected, by relationship, belief, dealings, etc. 4 A direct transfer from one route to another, as in railway service. 5 Logical coherence or consistency, as the parts of an address. 6 That which connects or serves as a bond of union; as, there is no *connection* between the two. 7 A mechanism or apparatus which serves to form a union of parts; specifically, a connecting rod or a connecting passageway in a series of flues. Also **con nex·ion**. See synonyms under ASSOCIATION, KINSMAN. —**con·nec tion·al** *adj.*

con nec tive (–tiv) *adj.* Capable of connecting, or serving to connect; causing or involving connection. —*noun* 1 That which connects; specifically, a connecting word or particle, as a conjunction. 2 Any bundle of nerve fibers running longitudinally in the nerve cord, on one side of the median plane. 3 In botany, the portion of the filament of a stamen that unites the lobes of an anther. —**·ly** *adv.*

connective tissue The fibrous tissue that pervades the whole body and serves to unite and support the various parts, as cartilage, bone, or tendon.

con nec tiv i ty *noun* The property of being connective; order of connection.

con nec tor *noun* A person or thing that connects; specifically, that part of a neural arc between the receptors and effectors. Also **con·nect er.**

Con nel·ly, Marcus Cook, born 1890, American playwright.

1con ner *noun* 1 An inspector; a tester. 2 One who studies and peruses.

2con ner (cŏn′– *or* cūn′–) *noun* One who directs the steering of a ship from some point of observation.

con′ ning–tow er *noun* A shotproof pilothouse of a warship or submarine.

con nip tion *noun* [Pop.] A fit, as of hysteria; any fit, as of rage. Also **conniption fit.**

con ni vance *noun* 1 The act or fact of conniving; silent or indirect assent, especially to wrong-doing. 2 [Law] A guilty assent to or knowledge of a wrongful or criminal act during its occurrence.

con nive *intr. verb* [**nived, ·niv·ing**] 1 To encourage or assent to a wrong by silence or feigned ignorance: followed by *at*. 2 To be in collusion: followed by *with*. [<con– + L. *nicto*, wink] —**con niv er** *noun.*

con ni vent *adj.* Converging, as stamens or wings.

con nois seur′ (cŏn·ĭ·sûr′) *noun* A competent critical judge of anything, especially of art, music, wines, etc. [<F.]

Con nol ly, James, 1870–1916, Irish socialist; executed after commanding a rebellion against British rule.

con·no ta′ tion *noun* The suggestive emotional content or significance of a word, additional to its explicit literal meaning; implication; also, the act of connoting or connotating, and the quality or qualities connoted.

con′ no·ta tive or **con·no·ta·tive** (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Having the quality of connotating or connoting. 2 Implying a correlative. —**·ly** *adv.*

Con note *tr. verb* [**·not ed, ·not ing**] *tr. verb* To indicate or imply along with the literal meaning; mention by implication. Also **con·no·tate.** [<LL. *connoto* <*con–*, and see NOTE]

Con nu bi·al *adj.* Pertaining to matrimony; relating to husband or wife; matrimonial; conjugal; nuptial. [<con– + L. *nubo*, marry] —**con·nu·bi·al′·i·ty** *noun* —**con·nu·bi al·ly** *adv.*

cono- A combining form from Greek *kōnos*, cone.

co′ no·dont *noun* A small toothlike fossil, perhaps annelidan, found in Paleozoic rocks. [<Gr. *kōnos*, cone, + *odons*, *odontos*, tooth]

co noid *adj.* Cone-shaped; conical. —*noun* Something having the form of a cone. —**co·noi·dal, co·noi·dic** *adj.*

co·no·scen′·te (–shĕn′·teh) Same as COGNOSCENTE.

co′·no·scope *noun* A polariscope for examining crystals under converging light rays.

con quer (cŏng′·kur) *tr. verb* 1 To overcome by force or fighting; subdue, especially in war; crush the resistance of; vanquish. 2 To overcome by mental or moral power; subdue by an inward struggle; surmount or remove by effort, as wants or necessities. 3 To gain in war or by fighting; win or secure by a struggle in which obstruction or opposition is overcome. [<L. *conquiro* <*con–*, together, + *quæro*, seek] —**con·quer·a·ble** *adj.*

Synonyms: beat, checkmate, crush, defeat, discómfit, down, humble, master, overcome, overmaster, overmatch, overpower, overthrow, reduce, rout, subdue, subject, subjugate, surmount, triumph, vanquish, win, worst. A country *is conquered* when its armies are totally defeated and its territory is occupied by the enemy; it may be *subjected* to indemnity or to various disabilities; it is *subjugated* when it is held helplessly under military control; it is *subdued* when all resistance has died out. An army is *defeated* when forcibly driven back; it is *routed* when it is converted into a mob of fugitives. Compare BAFFLE, BEAT, GAIN, HINDER, SUBDUE. *Antonyms*: capitulate, cede, fail, fall, fly, forfeit, lose, resign, retreat, submit, succumb, surrender, yield.

con quer ing *adj.* Overcoming; victorious. —**·ly** *adv.*

con·quer·or *noun* One who conquers, subdues, or overcomes. —**the Conqueror** William I of England, who overcame the forces of Harold at Hastings in 1066.

con·quest (cŏn′– *or* cōng′·kwĕst) *noun* 1 The act of conquering. 2 The thing conquered; that which is captured and taken by force, physical or moral, as territory, a person, or the favor of a person. See synonyms under VICTORY. —**the Conquest** The subjugation of England by William of Normandy in the 11th century. [<L. *conquiro;* see CONQUER]

con qui an (cŏng′·kĭ·un) *noun* A two-handed game resembling rummy, requiring 40 cards: also spelled *cooncan*. [<Sp. *con quien*, with whom]

con quis′·ta dor (con·kwis′·tuh·dor; *Sp.* cōn·kees′·tah·*thōr*) *noun* [**dors**; Sp. **dor es** (*thor*·as) *pl.*] A conqueror; specifically, any one of the Spanish freebooters who invaded Mexico and Peru in the 16th century. [<Sp. <*conquistar*, conquer]

Con rad (cŏn′·răd; *Dan.* cōn′·rahth; *G.* cōn′·raht; *Sw.* cŏn′·rahd) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **Con·rade** (cawN·rahd′), [It., Sp.] **Con ra·do** (cōn·rah′·do), [L.] **Con·ra dus** (con·rā′·dŭs).

Con rad, Joseph, 1857–1924, Polish-English author, family name *Korzeniowski*.

con san guin′·e ous (–săng·gwĭn′·ĭ·us) *adj.* 1 Descended from the same parent or ancestor; akin. 2 Of or pertaining to consanguinity. Also **con·san·guine, con san guin′·e al.** [<L. *con–*, together, + *sanguis*, blood] —**con·san·guin′ e ous ly** *adv.*

con san·guin′ i ty (–săng·gwĭn′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* 1 The relationship that proceeds from a common ancestry; blood-relationship. 2 Figuratively, any near affinity or relationship. 3 In geology, the relationship between rocks having a common origin and exhibiting common characteristics. See synonyms under AFFINITY, KIN.

con science (–shuns) *noun* 1 Moral consciousness in general; the activity or faculty by which distinctions are made between right and wrong in one's own conduct and character; the act or power of moral discrimination; ethical judgment or sensibility. 2 Conformity in conduct to one's conceptions of right and wrong. 3 [Obs.] Consciousness. —**in conscience** 1 In truth; in reason and honesty. 2 Certainly; assuredly: also **in all conscience.** [<F. <L. *conscientia* <*con–*, together, + *scio*, know] —**con·science·less** *adj.*

conscience clause A clause in a law which specially relieves persons who have conscientious scruples from performing acts enjoined therein: referring generally to laws relating to religious matters, but in Great Britain also applying to the Compulsory Vaccination Acts.

conscience money Money secretly paid to atone for some concealed act of dishonesty: in Great Britain understood as referring to income tax illegally withheld.

con·sci·en′·tious (–shĭ·ĕn′·shus) *adj.* Governed or dictated by conscience. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

conscientious objector One who pleads religious or private convictions against the employment of force, as in war; hence, one who objects to performing military service.

con·scion·a·ble (cŏn′·shun–) *adj.* Conformable to conscience or right. —**con·scion·a·bly** *adv.*

con·scious (cŏn′·shus) *adj.* 1 Immediately aware of; mentally recognizing, to some degree and extent, one's own inner feeling and thought, or their objective reference. 2 Unjustifiably embarrassed by the sense of one's own individuality; self-conscious. 3 Mentally alert; well aware of some object, impression, or truth. 4 Present in the mind; recognized as belonging to oneself; as, *conscious* superiority. 5 Cognizant of guilt or fault. 6 Deliberate; as, a *conscious* lie. 7 Pertaining to consciousness. 8 Having the faculty

and psychical attributes of consciousness. **9** [Obs.] Possessing knowledge in common with another; mutually informed.

—*noun* In psychoanalysis, that part of mental life of which an individual is aware. [<L. *conscius* <*con–*, with, + *scio*, know] —**CON SCIOUS·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): aware, cognizant, sensible. One is *aware* of that which exists without him; he is *conscious* of the inner workings of his own mind. *Sensible* may be used in the exact sense of *conscious*, or it may partake of both the senses mentioned above. One may be *sensible* of his own or another's error; he is *conscious* only of his own. A person may feel *assured* or *sure* of something false or nonexistent; what he is *aware* of, still more what he is *conscious* of, must be fact. *Sensible* has often a reference to the emotions, where *conscious* might apply only to the intellect; to say a culprit is *sensible* of his degradation is more forcible than to say he is *conscious* of it. *Antonyms*: dead, deaf, ignorant, insensible, unaware, unconscious.

CON SCIOUS NESS *noun* **1** The state of being conscious; sensation; knowledge. **2** The power of self-knowledge; internal perception. **3** The aggregate of the conscious states in an individual or a group of persons. **4** The awareness of some particular object, state, agency, or influence; an intuition. **5** Any form of intellectual activity or its product in direct and convincing knowledge, whether of external or internal objects. See synonyms under FEELING, MIND.

CON SCRIPT *adj.* **1** Registered; enrolled. **2** Compulsorily enlisted, as a soldier or an armed force. —*noun* One who is compulsorily enrolled for military service; a draftee.

— **CON·SCRIPT** *tr. verb* To force into military service; draft. [<L. *conscriptus* <*conscribo*, enrol, levy]

CONSCRIPT FATHERS The senators of ancient Rome; also, the senators of medieval Venice: sometimes used humorously to designate members of any legislative body.

CON·SCRIP·TION *noun* A compulsory enrolment of men for military service; draft.

CON′·SE·CRATE *tr. verb* [·CRAT·ED, ·CRAT·ING] **1** To set apart as sacred; dedicate to sacred uses with appointed ceremonies; as, to *consecrate* a church, a bishop, or the sacramental vessels. **2** To dedicate solemnly, as from emotions of gratitude or convictions of duty; devote; as, he *consecrated* his life to the cause. **3** To apotheosize; canonize. **4** To make reverend or venerable; hallow; as, *consecrated* by time.

—*adj.* Hallowed; consecrated. [<CON– + L. *sacer*, sacred] —**CON′·SE·CRA·TOR** *noun* —**CON′ SE·CRA·TO·RY** *adj.*

CON·SE·CRA′·TION *noun* **1** The act or ceremony of separating from a common to a sacred use; the state of being consecrated. **2** Canonization, as of a saint; apotheosis, as of a god.

CON·SE·CU′·TION *noun* **1** Actual, logical, or grammatical sequence. **2** A succession of similar intervals in harmony. **3** Any succession or series.

CON·SEC·U·TIVE (–yu·tĭv) *adj.* **1** Following in uninterrupted succession; successive. **2** Characterized by logical sequence. **3** Following as a consequence or result; consequent. **4** In grammar, denoting result or consequence. [<CON– + L. *sequor*, follow] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CONSECUTIVE FIFTHS Musical progressions of perfect fifths or octaves, permissible for intentional emphasis. Also **CONSECUTIVE OCTAVES, CON·SEC·U·TIVES.**

CON·SEIL D'É·TAT (cawN·seh′·ī deh·tah′) [F.] Council of State.

CON·SEILS DE PRUD'HOMMES (cawN·seh′·ī duh pru·dawN′) Literally, councils of experts; the earliest machinery for the conciliation of labor disputes, first set up in France in 1806.

CON·SEN·SU·AL (–shōō·ul) *adj.* **1** [Law] Existing merely by virtue of acquiescence. **2** Excited by sympathetic or reflex action; also, in psychology, denoting instinctive and reflex actions and movements which are stimulated by conscious sensations. —**·LY** *adv.*

CON·SEN·SUS *noun* A collective opinion; general agreement. [<L. <*con–*, together, + *sentio*, feel]

CON·SENT *intr. verb* **1** To yield when one has the right, power, or wish not to do so; acquiesce. **2** To give assent, as to a contract; agree. **3** [Obs.] To agree together; accord. See synonyms under AGREE, ASSENT.

—*noun* **1** A voluntary yielding of the will, judgment, or inclination to what is proposed or desired by another; acquiescence; compliance. **2** Harmony in opinion or sentiment; agreement; concord. **3** [Law] A rational and voluntary concurrence in an act or contract. **4** [Obs.] Harmonious correspondence or operation. See synonyms under HARMONY, PERMISSION. [<L. *consentio*, agree] —**CON·SENT·ER** *noun.*

CON·SEN·TA′·NE·OUS (–tāy′·nī·us) *adj.* **1** Mutually consenting or agreeing; acquiescent. **2** Simultaneous. —**CON·SEN·TA·NE′·I·TY** *noun* —**CON·SEN·TA′·NE·OUS·LY** *adv.* —**CON·SEN·TA′·NE·OUS·NESS** *noun.*

CON·SEN·TIENCE (–sĕn′·shuns) *noun* **1** The state or quality of being in agreement or accord. **2** Specifically, the sensuous analog, in automatic or reflex action, of consciousness in conscious action. —**CON·SEN·TIENT** (–sĕn′·shunt) *adj.*

CON′·SE·QUENCE (–kwĕns) *noun* **1** That which naturally flows from a preceding action or condition; the effect of a cause; result. **2** The conclusion of a syllogism; inference; deduction. **3** The relation between an antecedent and a consequent; causal or logical consecution; sequence. **4** Distinction; note; applied to persons; as, a man of *consequence*; also, significance; moment: applied to things; as, an event of no *consequence*. **5** Self-importance; consequentiality: used of persons.

Synonyms: consequent, effect, end, event, issue, outcome, outgrowth, result, sequel, upshot. Compare ACCIDENT, CAUSE, CIRCUMSTANCE, DEMONSTRATION, END, EVENT, INFERENCE.

CON′·SE·QUENT (–kwĕnt) *adj.* **1** Following as a natural result or as a logical conclusion. **2** Characterized by correctness of reasoning; logical.

—*noun* **1** The conclusion of an inference or syllogism; consequence. **2** That which follows something else, as in time, order, or relation, without causal connection: opposed to *antecedent*. **3** In a mathematical ratio, the second term; in a series of four proportionals, the second and fourth terms. **4** Having a course or direction depending on or resulting from the original slope of the surface. See synonyms under CONSEQUENCE. [<CON– + L. *sequor*, follow]

CON·SE·QUEN′·TIAL (–kwĕn′·shul) *adj.* **1** Having or showing importance; self-important. **2** Following logically; consequent. —**CON·SE·QUEN′·TIAL·LY** *adv.* —**CON·SE·QUEN′·TIAL NESS** *noun* —**CON·SE·QUEN·TI AL′·I·TY** *noun.*

CON SE QUENT LY *adv.* **1** As a result; therefore. **2** In a consequent manner. See synonyms under THEREFORE.

CON SER·VAN CY (–sûr′·vun·sĭ) *noun* [CIES *pl.*] **1** The act of conserving. **2** A board or commission to conserve fisheries, waterways, etc. —**CON SER·VANT** *adj.*

CON SER·VA′ TION *noun* **1** The act of keeping or protecting from loss or injury; as, the *conservation* of health, or of social order. **2** The preservation of natural resources for economical use; specifically, the preservation of forests, fisheries, harbors, and the like. —**·AL** *adj.* —**·IST** *noun.*

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY The doctrine that in any closed material system the total amount of energy remains constant, though it may assume different forms successively; sometimes improperly called **CONSERVATION OF FORCE.**

CONSERVATION OF MASS The principle that the total mass of any material system remains constant when changes take place within the system; the law of the indestructibility of matter.

CON SER VA·TISM *noun* Conservative principles, as in criticism, theology, etc.; disposition or tendency to be conservative.

Con·SER′·VA·TISM *noun* The doctrines and policy of the Conservative party; indisposition to political change; in English politics, Toryism.

CON·SER VA TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* **1** Adhering to the existing order of things; opposed to change or progress. **2** Conserving; preservative. **3** Moderate; cautious; within a safe margin; as, a *conservative* estimate or statement. —*noun* A conservative person. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Con·SER VA·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* In Great Britain, belonging to or characteristic of the party opposed to radical reform measures. —*noun* A member of the Conservative party of Great Britain.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY The name gradually adopted by the British Tory party after 1832: opposed to *Liberal party*. Compare WHIG.

CON′·SER·VA·TOR *noun* A protector; guardian; keeper.

CON·SER′·VA·TO RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] **1** A glazed apartment for tender plants. **2** A school of art, especially of music. **3** A place for the preservation or protection of anything: also **CON·SER·VA·TOIRE′** (–twahr′). —*adj.* Adapted to preserve.

CON·SERVE *tr. verb* [·SERVED, ·SERV·ING] **1** To keep from loss, decay, or injury; supervise and protect; preserve. **2** To preserve with sugar; as, to *conserve* fruits.

—**CON·SERVE** *noun* **1** A sweetmeat in which fruits, etc., are preserved in sugar. **2** A medicated confection of fresh vegetable substances and sugar. See synonyms under PRESERVE. [<L. *conservo* <*con–*, with, + *servo*, keep] —**CON·SERV A·BLE** *adj.* —**CON·SERV ER** *noun.*

CON·SID·ER *verb* **1** To reflect upon; ponder. **2** To think to be; estimate. **3** To think well of; treat well. **4** To make allowance for. **5** To be of the opinion (that): followed by a clause as object. **6** [Obs.] To observe closely. **7** To think closely; cogitate. [<L. *considero* <*con–*, with, + *sidus*, star]

Synonyms: contemplate, deliberate, examine, meditate, ponder, reflect, study, think, weigh. See CALCULATE, DELIBERATE, ESTEEM, EXAMINE, MUSE. *Antonyms*: disregard, forget, ignore, neglect, overlook, slight, trifle.

CON·SID·ER·A·BLE *adj.* **1** Somewhat large in amount, extent, etc. **2** Worthy of consideration, by reason of size or quantity; a good deal of; a large part or portion of: said of things immaterial and material; as, he gave his friends *considerable* trouble; *considerable* fruit has been spoiled. *See* synonyms under GOOD, LARGE.

—*noun* A good deal; much; a pretty large amount. —**CON·SID·ER·A·BLY** *adv.*

CON·SID·ER·ATE (-it) *adj.* Exhibiting or given to consideration; thoughtful; kind; prudent. See synonyms under CHARITABLE, THOUGHTFUL. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CON·SID·ER·A′·TION *noun* 1 The act of considering. 2 Thoughtful and kindly feeling or treatment. 3 A circumstance to be taken into account. 4 Something given in return for a service; remuneration. 5 Importance; consequence; standing. 6 [Law] The thing given or done, or to be given, done, or abstained from, by one party to a contract, in exchange for the act or promise of the other. Also [Obs.] **CON·SID·ER·ANCE.** See synonyms under FRIENDSHIP, PRUDENCE, REASON, REFLECTION, THOUGHT.

CON·SID·ERED (-urd) *adj.* Premeditated; deliberated.

CON·SID·ER·ING *prep.* In view of; taking into account the fact of: used also elliptically like a conjunction.

CON·SIGN (-sīne′) *verb* 1 To put under control of another; entrust to the care of; commit; as, he *consigned* his business to his friend. 2 To transfer; make over; relegate: implying a permanent state as resultant; as, *consigned* to oblivion. 3 To forward or deliver to another to be sold, disposed of or cared for, as merchandise or movable property. 4 To set apart; devote. 5 [Obs.] To yield oneself; consent. See synonyms under COMMIT. [<L. *consigno* <*con-*, together, + *signum*, mark] —**CON·SIGN·A·BLE** *adj.* —**CON·SIGN·OR, CON·SIGN·ER** *noun.*

CON·SIG·NA′·TION (cŏn·sig-) *noun* The act of consigning; consignment.

CON·SIG′·NA·TO·RY (cŏn·sĭg′-) *noun* One who signs jointly with another or others.

CON SIGN·EE′ (cŏn·sī·nee′) *noun* A person to whom property has been consigned; a factor.

CON SIGN·MENT (cŏn·sīne′-) *noun* 1 The sending of property to a person for keeping, sale, or shipment. 2 The property consigned. 3 A written instrument by which something is consigned. 4 A method of wholesale or jobber selling whereby the retailer pays for goods only after he has sold them: usually in the phrase **ON CONSIGNMENT.**

CON·SIST *intr. verb* 1 To be composed or constituted, made up: followed by *of;* as, man *consists of* soul and body. 2 To have as its foundation, substance, or nature; be: followed by *in.* 3 To exist in conjunction or agreement; be compatible; harmonize: followed by *with;* as, health does not *consist with* intemperance. 4 To be logically compatible: followed by *with;* as, the story does not *consist with* the evidence. [<CON- + L. *sisto*, stand]

CON SIS·TEN·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 Compatibility or harmony between things, acts, or statements. 2 Degree of firmness or density. 3 That which has coherence or firmness. Also **CON·SIS·TENCE.** See synonyms under HARMONY.

CON SIS·TENT *adj.* 1 Characterized by consistency; agreeing with itself; not self-contradictory. 2 Congruous; compatible. 3 Firmly united; solid. —**·LY** *adv.*

CON SIS·TO·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A court or authoritative assembly; especially, an ecclesiastical court; specifically, the lowest court of the Reformed (Dutch) Church, corresponding to the Presbyterian session; a higher court in the Reformed (French) Church, corresponding to a presbytery; a senate at Rome, composed of all the cardinals and usually presided over by the Pope; a court of the Lutheran state churches, appointed by the government to oversee ecclesiastical affairs; a diocesan court of the Church of England, presided over by the chancelor or commissary of the diocese. 2 A council of dignitaries, as of Freemasons of the 32nd degree. 3 The place where an ecclesiastical court is held; a council house or hall of justice. [<LL. *consistorium*] —**CON·SIS·TO′·RI·AL, CON·SIS·TO′·RI·AN** *adj.*

CON SO′·CI·ATE (-shī·āte) *verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To bring or come into association; unite: said especially of pastors and organizations of Congregational churches. —**CON·SO·CI·ATE** (-shī·it *or* -āte) *adj.* Consociated. [<L. *consociatus* <*con-*, together, + *socius*, companion]

CON·SO·CI·A′·TION (cŏn·sō·shī-) *noun* 1 The act of consociating. 2 An ecclesiastical court.

CON·SO·CIES (-sō′·shīz) *noun* A plant or animal community marked by the striking or complete dominance of one species belonging to the life forms typical of the given environment. [<L.]

CON SOL See CONSOLS.

CON SO·LA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of consoling, or the state of being consoled. 2 A comforting thought or fact. 3 In certain card games, a penalty paid by the loser.

CON SOLE *tr. verb* [·SOLED, ·SOL·ING] To comfort (a person) in grief or sorrow; solace; cheer. [<L. *con-*, together, + *solor*, comfort] —**CON·SO·LA·BLE** *adj.* —**CON·SOL′·A·TO·RY** *adj.*

Synonyms: comfort, condole, encourage, sympathize. One *condoles with* another by the expression of kindly sympathy in his trouble; he *consoles* him by considerations adapted to soothe and sustain the spirit; he *encourages* him by the hope of some relief or deliverance; he *comforts* him by whatever act or word tends to bring mind or body to a state of rest and cheer. We *sympathize with* others, not only in sorrow, but in joy. Compare ALLEVIATE, PITY. *Antonyms:* annoy, distress, disturb, grieve, hurt, sadden, trouble, wound.

CON·SOLE *noun* 1 A bracket of any kind, especially one used to support cornices or ornamental fixtures; a corbel. 2 A console table. 3 The portion of an organ containing the manuals and stops. [<F.]



CONSOLE

CONSOLE TABLE A table supported wholly or in part by consoles, or whose legs have the appearance of consoles; a pier table: often set beneath a mirror.

CON SOL·I·DANT *adj.* Having the power of consolidating; tending to heal wounds. —*noun* A medicine for wounds.

CON·SOL′·I·DATE *verb* [·DAT·ED, ·DAT·ING] 1 To make or become solid, firm, or coherent; unite. 2 To establish one's hold securely on a newly captured military objective. See synonyms under UNITE. [<L. *con-*, together, + *solidus*, solid] —**CON·SOL′·I·DA·TOR** *noun.*

CON SOL′·I·DAT·ED (-dāy·tĭd) *adj.* Merged with one or more like concerns; as, a *consolidated* railroad.

CONSOLIDATED FUND A British public fund into which the main part of the revenue is paid, and out of which are paid interest on the national debt and other charges.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL See under SCHOOL.

CON·SOL·I·DA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of consolidating, or the state of being consolidated. 2 Combination; centralization.

CON SOLS (-sōlz′) *noun pl.* A contraction for "consolidated annuities," a British governmental security.

CONSOLUTE TEMPERATURE Critical solution temperature.

CON SOM·MÉ′ (-so·mā′; *F.* cawN·so·meh′) *noun* A clear, strong concentrated soup of meat and vegetables. [<F.]

CON·SO·NANCE *noun* 1 Agreement, as of sounds; accord; concord. 2 The induced vibration of one sonorous body acting in sympathy with another, as of one piano string with another. 3 Resonance. Also **CON SO·NAN·CY.** See synonyms under HARMONY.

CON SO·NANT *adj.* 1 Being in agreement or harmony; consistent. 2 Consonantal. 3 In music, having the quality of consonance. Also **CON·SO·NOUS.**

—*noun* One of a group of alphabetic or phonetic elements produced in the mouth or the mouth and nose; distinct from vowels, which are produced in the larynx; also, a letter or symbol representing such an element. —**CON·SO·NAN′·TAL** *adj.* —**CON·SO·NANT·LY** *adv.* —**CON·SO·NANT·NESS** *noun.*

CON·SORT *noun* 1 A companion or associate. 2 A husband or wife; mate. 3 An accompanying vessel. 4 Companionship; company.

—**CON·SORT** *verb* 1 To join; associate; also, to keep company. 2 [Obs.] To accompany. 3 To be in agreement. [<L. *con-*, together, + *sors*, lot]

CON SORT·ISM *noun* The vital union of organisms each of which is dependent on the other for its growth and well-being. Compare SYMBIOSIS.

CON SOR·TI·UM (-shī·um) *noun* 1 [Law] The right of a husband to the society and conjugal affection of his wife. 2 [Law] Coalition; union, as of incorporated companies. 3 The close association of certain algæ and lichens. —**CON·SOR·TIAL** (-shul) *adj.*

CON·SPEC·TUS *noun* A general view of a subject; also, a digest or summary. See synonyms under ABRIDGMENT. [<L. *con-*, with, + *specio*, see]

CON·SPIC·U·OUS (-yu·us) *adj.* 1 Clearly visible; prominent and distinct; obvious; striking. 2 Eminent; notable. See synonyms under EMINENT, EVIDENT, MANIFEST. [<CON- + L. *specio*, see] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CON·SPIR·A·CY (-spir′·uh·sī) *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 An agreement between two or more persons to do an evil act in concert; a plot; secret combination of men for an evil purpose. 2 [Law] A combination of two or more persons to commit any act punishable by law. 3 Any striking concurrence of persons, classes, or agencies. —**CON·SPIR·A·TOR** (-spir′·uh·tur) *noun* —**CON·SPIR·A·TO′·RI·AL** *adj.* —**CON·SPIR·A·TRESS** *noun fem.*

Synonyms: cabal, combination, conclave, crew, faction, gang. A *conspiracy* is a combination of persons for an evil purpose, or the act of so combining. A *faction* is more extensive than a *conspiracy*, less formal in organization, less definite in plan. *Faction* and its adjective, *factious*, have always an unfavorable sense. *Cabal* commonly denotes a *conspiracy* of leaders. A *gang* is a company of workmen all doing the same work under one leader; the word is used figuratively only of *combinations* which it is meant to stigmatize as rude and mercenary; *crew* is used in a closely similar sense. A *conclave* is secret, but of larger numbers, ordinarily, than a *cabal*, and may have

honorable use; as, the *conclave* of cardinals. See CABAL.

con spire *verb* [con·spired, con·spir ing] 1 To plot; scheme for. 2 To join in or form a conspiracy. 3 To concur in action or endeavor, as circumstances, agencies, or persons. [<L. *conspiro* <*con–*, together, + *spiro*, breathed] —**con·spir·ant** (–spīr′·unt) *adj. & noun* —**con spir·er** *noun.*

con spi·ri·to (cōne spee′·ree·tō) [It.] With animation.

con·sta·ble (cŏn′– *or* cŭn′·stuh·bl) *noun* 1 An officer of the peace; a policeman. 2 A high military officer in medieval monarchies. 3 The keeper or governor of a castle. —**Lord High Constable of England** A former military and judicial officer of high rank. [<OF. *conestable* <L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable] —**con·sta·ble·ship** *noun.*

Con·sta·ble, John, 1776–1837, English landscape–painter.

con·stab′·u·la·ry *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of constables. —*noun* [·ries *pl.*] 1 Constables collectively. 2 A military police force. —**con·stab u lar** *adj.*

Con stance (cŏn′·stuns; *F.* cawN·stahNs′) A feminine personal name. Also [Dutch] **Con·stan·ti·a** (cŏn·stahn′·tsē·ah), **Con·stan za** (*G.* cŏn·stahn′·tsuh; *Sp.* cŏn·stahn′·thah), [Pg.] **Con·stan·ci·a** (cŏn·stahn′·sē·ah). See also KONSTANZ. [<L., constant, firm]

—**Constantine I, Flavius Valerius Aurelius,** "The Great," 272–337, first Christian emperor of Rome.

—**Constantine VII,** 905–959, emperor of the East; author; called *Porphyrogenitus.*

—**Constantine XI** or **XIII,** 1394–1453, surnamed Palæologus; last emperor of the East: called *Dracoses.*

Con stan·ti·no′·ple An ancient city on the Bosporus, capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, and later of Turkey and the Ottoman empire. Now called *Istanbul.* See also BYZANTIUM.

Con·stan·tsa Same as CONSTANȚA.

con′·stel late *tr. verb* [·lat ed, ·lat·ing] 1 To group in constellations; often used figuratively. 2 To adorn with constellations. —*adj.* Adorned or studded with constellations. [<LL. *constellatus*: see CONSTELLATION]

con·stel·la′·tion *noun* 1 An apparent group or cluster of stars, fortuitously associated on mythological or pictorial grounds. 2 An assemblage of brilliant things or persons. 3 The aspect of the planets at the time of one's birth; hence, disposition or character as influenced by one's horoscope. 4 In psychology, and psychoanalysis, a group of associated emotions, ideas, tendencies, etc., centering around a dominant element. [<F. <L. *con–*, together, + *stella*, star] —**con·stel′·la·to·ry** *adj.*

TABLE OF CONSTELLATIONS

Explanation: GROUP N includes all constellations within 45 degrees of the north pole. GROUP E includes all constellations within 45 degrees of each side of the equator. GROUP S includes all constellations within 45 degrees of the south pole.

NAME	Group	On the Meridian at 9 P. M.	NAME	Group	On the Meridian at 9 P. M.	NAME	Group	On the Meridian at 9 P. M.	NAME	Group	On the Meridian at 9 P. M.
Andromeda	E	Nov.	Columba	E	Feb.	Leo	E	April	Puppis	E	Feb.
Antlia	E	April	Coma Berenices	E	May	Leo Minor	E	April	Pyxis	E	March
Apus	S	July	Corona Australis	E	Aug.	Lepus	E	Jan.	Reticulum	S	Jan.
Aquarius	E	Oct.	Corona Borealis	E	July	Libra	E	June	Sagitta	E	Aug.
Aquila	E	Aug.	Corvus	E	May	Lupus	E	June	Sagittarius	E	Aug.
Ara	S	July	Crater	E	April	Lynx	N	Feb.	Scorpius	E	July
Aries	E	Dec.	Crux	S	May	Lyra	E	Aug.	Sculptor	E	Nov.
Auriga	E	Feb.	Cygnus	E	Sept.	Mensa	S	Jan.	Scutum	E	Aug.
Bootes	E	June	Delphinus	E	Sept.	Microscopium	E	Sept.	Serpens	E	July
Cælum	E	Jan.	Dorado	S	Jan.	Monoceros	E	March	Sextans	E	April
Camelopardalis	N	March	Draco	N	June	Musca	S	May	Taurus	E	Jan.
Cancer	E	March	Equuleus	E	Sept.	Norma	S	July	Telescopium	S	Aug.
Canes Venatici	E	May	Eridanus	E	Dec.	Octans	S	.....	Triangulum	E	Dec.
Canis Major	E	Feb.	Fornax	E	Dec.	Ophiuchus	E	July	Triangulum Australe	S	July
Canis Minor	E	March	Gemini	E	Feb.	Orion	E	Jan.	Tucana	S	Oct.
Capricornus	E	Sept.	Grus	S	Oct.	Pavo	S	Aug.	Ursa Major	N	April
Carina	S	March	Hercules	E	July	Pegasus	E	Oct.	Ursa Minor	N	.....
Cassiopeia	N	Nov.	Horologium	S	Dec.	Perseus	N	Dec.	Vela	F	March
Centaurus	E	May	Hydra	E	April	Phœnix	S	Nov.	Virgo	E	June
Cepheus	N	Nov.	Hydrus	S	Dec.	Pictor	S	Jan.	Volans	S	March
Cetus	E	Dec.	Indus	S	Oct.	Pisces	E	Nov.	Vulpecula	E	Sept.
Chamæleon	S	April	Lacerta	N	Oct.	Piscis Austrinus	E	Oct.			

The four constellations Carina, Puppis, Pyxis, and Vela were formerly considered as a single one, called Argo Navis.

Constance, Lake of A lake between NE. Switzerland and southern Germany; 207 square miles: also [G.] *Bodensee.*

con stan·cy *noun* 1 Steadiness in purpose or action; faithfulness in service or affection. 2 Stability. See synonyms under FIDELITY, INDUSTRY, PERSEVERANCE.

con·stant *adj.* 1 Steady in purpose; resolute; persevering; faithful. 2 Steady in movement. 3 Long–continuing, or continually recurring. 4 Invariable. 5 [Obs.] Firm; positive; consistent.

—*noun* 1 That which is permanent or invariable; specifically, in mathematics, a quantity of fixed value in a calculation. 2 In the sciences, any characteristic of a substance or phenomenon, numerically determined, that remains always the same under specified conditions, as gravitation, the velocity of light, the melting or freezing point, electrical conductivity, etc. See synonyms under CONTINUAL, PERPETUAL. [<F. <L. *con–*, together, + *sto*, stand] —**·ly** *adv.*

Con stant A masculine personal name. Also [G.] **Con·stanz** (cŏn′·stahnts), [L.] **Con stans** (cŏn′·stunz), **Con·stan ci·o** (*Pg.* cón·stahn′·sē·ō; *Sp.* –thē·ō). [<L., firm]

Con·stant, J. J. Benjamin See BENJAMIN–CONSTANT.

Con·stan·ța (cŏn·stahn′·tsah) A city in SE. Rumania on the Black Sea. Also **Con stan tsa.**

1Con′·stan·tine (cŏn′·stun·teen; *F.* cawN·stahN·teen′) A city in NE. Algeria.

2Con′ stan tine (–teen) 1 A masculine personal name. 2 The appellation of a number of early Christian emperors. Also **Con·stan·tin** (*Dan., G.* cŏn·stahn·teen′; *F.* cawN·stahN·taN′), [Dutch] **Con stan·tijn** (cŏn′·stahn·tine), [L.] **Con stan·ti′·nus,** [Pg., Sp.] **Con·stan ti′·no** (cŏn·stahn·tee′·no). [<L., firm]

con ster·na′·tion *noun* Sudden overwhelming fear; terror with confusion; dismay. See synonyms under ALARM, AMAZEMENT, FEAR. [<L. *con–*, together, + *sterno*, strew] —**con′·ster nate** *tr. verb.*

con′·sti·pate *tr. verb* [·pat·ed, ·pat·ing] To fill and stop (the bowels). [<L. *con–*, together, + *stipo*, press] —**con′·sti·pat·ed** *adj.*

con·sti pa′·tion *noun* A morbid inactivity of the bowels.

con·stit u·en·cy (–yu·ĕn·si) *noun* [·cies *pl.*] 1 A body of constituents. 2 The district from which a representative is elected.

con·stit·u·ent (–yu·ĕnt) *adj.* 1 Serving to form or compose as a necessary part; constituting; as, chlorine and sodium are the *constituent* elements of salt. 2 Entitled to vote for a public officer or representative. 3 Having the power to frame or modify a constitution.

—*noun* 1 One represented politically or in business; a voter; client. 2 A necessary part of a chemical compound: distinguished from *component.* See synonyms under PART. [<L. *constituens* <*constituo*; see CONSTITUTE]

con′·sti·tute (–tūte) *tr. verb* [·tut·ed, ·tut·ing] 1 To make (anything) what it is; make up; frame; compose. 2 To establish, as by authority; enact. 3 To depute; appoint. See synonyms under MAKE. [<L. *constitutus* <*constituo* <*con–*, together, + *statuo*, place] —**con′·sti·tut er** *noun* —**con′·sti·tu·tive** (–tiv) *adj.* —**con′·sti·tu·tive·ly** *adv.* —**con′·sti·tu·tive·ness** *noun.*

con sti·tu′·tion (–tū′·shun) *noun* 1 The act of constituting. 2 A system of related parts; composition or make–up; bodily frame or temperament. 3 The fundamental laws and practices that normally govern the operation of a state

or association; especially, **THE CONSTITUTION** of the United States of America, which was framed and adopted by a convention called for that purpose (1787), subsequently ratified by each State separately, and went into operation Mar. 4, 1789. **4** [Law] An imperial ordinance or rescript. See synonyms under CHARACTER. —**RIGID CONSTITUTION** A constitution, like that of the United States, which can be amended only by special process of law. —**UNITARY CONSTITUTION** A constitution that vests all or most of the power in the central organs of government.

Con sti·tu′·tion An American frigate active in the War of 1812: "Old Ironsides."

con sti·tu′ tion·al *adj.* **1** Pertaining to, inherent in, or affecting the constitution of a person or of a state; consistent with the constitution of a state; lawful. **2** Acting under and controlled by a constitution; as, a *constitutional* monarchy. **3** Loyal to the constitution. **4** Framing or amending a constitution. See synonyms under RADICAL. —*noun* [Pop.] A walk for one's health. —**con·sti·tu·tion·al′·i·ty** *noun* —**con·sti·tu′·tion·al·ly** *adv.*

Constitutional Amendment A legal alteration of or addition to the Constitution of the United States, ratified by the States.

constitutional clergy Those who accepted the civil constitution of the church established by the National Assembly at Paris in 1790.

con sti tu′ tion·al·ism *noun* **1** The theory or principle of constitutional government. **2** Adherence to that theory. **3** A constitutional form of government.

con sti tu′ tion·al·ist *noun* **1** One who adheres to the constitution of the country. **2** One who advocates constitutionalism in opposition to absolutism, etc. **3** A writer on or student of constitutionalism.

con strain *tr. verb* **1** To compel by physical or moral means, urge; oblige. **2** To confine or compress. **3** [Obs.] To violate; force. See synonyms under COMPEL, MAKE, RESTRAIN. [<OF. *constraindre* <L. *constringo*, see CONSTRICT] — **·a·ble** *adj.* — **·er** *noun.*

con strained *adj.* Subjected to or resulting from constraint; compulsory; repressed. —**con strain ed ly** *adv.*

con straint *noun* **1** The act of constraining, or the state of being constrained; compulsion. **2** Repression or embarrassment, also, anything that constrains. See synonyms under MODESTY, RESERVE.

con strict *tr. verb* To compress or draw together at some point; bind, cramp. [<L. *constrictus* <*constringo* <*con-*, together, + *stringo*, draw tight] —**con stric tive** (-tiv) *adj.*

con stric tion *noun* **1** A constricting, or a constricted part. **2** That which constricts or is constricted.

con stric tor *noun.* **1** That which constricts; especially, a muscle which contracts a part or organ of the body. **2** A serpent that crushes its prey.

con stringe (-strinj′) *tr. verb* [**·stringed, ·string ing**] To cause contraction in; shrink; compress.

con strin gent (-jənt) *adj.* Tending to constrict; causing constriction; also, astringent. —**con strin gen cy** *noun.*

con struct *tr. verb* **1** To put together and set up; build; arrange. **2** To devise.
—**con struct** *noun* A form of mental representation regarded as a result of external stimulation. [<L. *con-*, together, + *struo*, pile up] —**con struct er, con struc tor** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): build, compose, erect, fabricate, form, frame. See MAKE. *Antonyms*: break, demolish, destroy, overthrow.

con struc tion *noun* **1** The act of constructing; also, that which is constructed. **2** Style of building or composing. **3** The act of construing, or the interpretation thereby arrived at. **4** The putting together of words so as to form sentences, or the arrangement and union of words so produced; also, the determination of the syntactical relations (of a word or sentence). — **·al** *adj.*

con struc·tion ist *noun* **1** One who construes laws, etc., or one who advocates a particular construction. **2** One who interprets literally a law or body of writings, especially the U. S. Constitution or the Bible.

con struc·tive (-tiv) *adj.* **1** Involving the act or possessing the power of constructing. **2** [Law] Assumed or inferred as being included within the intent or application of a law or a legal document. **3** Tending toward or resulting in positive conclusions; affirmative. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

con strue *verb* [**strued, ·stru·ing**] **1** To determine or state the syntax of; parse. **2** To determine the meaning of; interpret; explain; also, to translate. **3** To infer; deduce. —**con strue** *noun* A construction or act of construing; also, a translation according to a given construction. [<L. *construo*; see CONSTRUCT] —**con·stru·a·ble** *adj.* —**con·stru·er** *noun.*

con sub·stan′·tial (-shul) *adj.* Having the same substance; as, the Son is *consubstantial* with the Father. See TRINITY. [<LL. *consubstantialis* <L. *con-*, together; and see SUBSTANCE] —**con·sub·stan·tial·ly** *adv.* —**con·sub·stan·ti·al′·i·ty** (-shī·ăl′·i·tī) *noun.*

con·sub·stan′·ti·ate (-stăn′·shī·āte) *verb* [**·at·ed, ·at·ing**] **1** To unite in one common substance. **2** To teach consubstantiation. **3** To become one in substance. **4** To believe in the doctrine of consubstantiation.

con·sub stan·ti·a′·tion (-shī·ā′·shun) *noun* The theory of the substantial presence of Christ in the eucharistic elements.

con′·sue·tude (-swī·tūde) *noun* Custom; association. [<L. *consuetudo* <*con-* intensive + *sueo*, be accustomed] —**con·sue·tu′·di·na·ry, con·sue·tu′·di·nal** *adj.*

con·sul *noun* **1** An officer appointed to reside in a foreign port or city, chiefly as the representative of his country's commercial interests. **2** A chief magistrate of ancient Rome, or of the French republic (1799–1804). [<L. *consulo*, consider] —**con su·lar** *adj.*

con su late (-late *or* -lit) *noun* **1** The office or term of office of a consul: also **con·sul·ship. 2** The official place of business of a consul.

con·sult *verb* **1** To ask the advice of. **2** To have regard to, as interest or duty; consider. **3** To ask advice. **4** To compare views; take counsel: followed by *with*. [<L. *consulto*] —**con·sult·ant** *noun* —**con·sult·er, con·sul·tor** *noun.*

Synonyms: confer, deliberate. *Confer* suggests the interchange of counsel, advice, or information; *consult* indicates almost exclusively the receiving of it. A man *confers* with his associates, *consults* a physician or a dictionary. See DELIBERATE.

con·sul·ta′ tion *noun* **1** The act of consulting. **2** A meeting, as of physicians, for conference.

con sult′·a·to·ry *adj.* Proceeding from consultation; advisory.

con sult·ing *adj.* Giving professional advice on consultation; as, a *consulting* physician.

con sult·ive (-iv) *adj.* Involving consultation; deliberative. Also **con sult a·tive** (-tiv).

con·sume (-sūme′) *verb* [**sumed, ·sum ing**] **1** To eat or drink. **2** To destroy gradually, as by burning, eating, etc. **3** To waste; spend; also, to be wasted or destroyed. **4** To buy and use, as agricultural and economic products; as, the public *consumes* coal. See synonyms under ABSORB, BURN. [< L. *con-*, together, + *sumo*, take] —**con sum·a·ble** *adj.*

con sum·ed·ly (con·sūme′·) *adv.* Excessively; unrestrainedly.

con sum·er (cŏn·sūme′·) *noun* **1** One who or that which consumes. **2** One who uses up an article of exchangeable value; one of the buying public.

consumers' goods Products that directly satisfy human needs, as food, clothing, etc.

con′·sum mate *tr. verb* [**·mat·ed, ·mat ing**] To bring to completion or perfection; achieve; fulfil, as a marriage by cohabitation. See synonyms under ACCOMPLISH, EFFECT.
—**con sum mate** (-it) *adj.* Of the highest degree; perfect; complete. [<L. *con-* intensive + *summa*, sum] —**con·sum mate·ly** *adv.* —**con·sum·ma′ tion** *noun* —**con·sum ma·tive** (-tiv) *adj.* —**con′·sum ma·tor** *noun* —**con·sum′·ma to·ry** *adj.*

con sump ti·ble *adj.* Consumable, as by use. —*noun* Anything that can be consumed or used.

con·sump tion (-sŭmp′·shun) *noun* **1** The act or process of consuming; gradual destruction, as by burning, etc. **2** A wasting disease; specifically, pulmonary tuberculosis. **3** The use and consequent destruction of goods in the satisfying of human needs. [<L. *consumptio* <*consumo*; see CONSUME]

con·sump·tive (-tiv) *adj.* **1** Tending to, causing, or designed for consumption. **2** Connected with or affected by pulmonary tuberculosis. —*noun* A person affected with pulmonary tuberculosis. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

con ta·bes′·cence *noun* **1** A wasting away; atrophy. **2** A condition in which the stamens and pollen are abortive: often in hybridized plants. [<L. *contabesco* <*con-* intensive + *tabesco*, waste] —**con ta·bes′·cent** *adj.*

con tact *noun* **1** The coming together, meeting, or touching of two bodies. **2** The touching or joining of points or surfaces of electric conductors, permitting the passage or flow of the current. **3** A helpful vocational or social acquaintance. See synonyms under COLLISION.
—*verb* **1** To be, come, or bring into contact. **2** [Pop.] To establish a vocational or social connection with; as, he *contacted* the president. [<L. *contingo* <*con-*, together, + *tango*, touch] —**con tac·tu·al** *adj.*

contact lens A very thin, concave disk of glass or suitable plastic material, having a central lens ground to optical prescription and held against the eyeball by suction.

contact print A positive print obtained by exposure of a photosensitive surface in direct contact with the negative.

contact process Any of several methods of utilizing contact action, as in chemistry and physics; catalysis.

contact twin A twin crystal, the two parts of which are united by some common crystal plane.

con·ta·gion (-tā′·jun) *noun* **1** The communication of disease by contact, direct or indirect, or, figuratively, of mental states by suggestion or association. **2** Pestilential

influence; pestilence; plague; also, a poison. 3 The medium of transmission of disease; contagium. [<L. *contagio* <*contingo;* see CONTACT]

Synonym: infection. The best usage limits *contagion* to diseases that are transmitted by contact with the diseased person, either directly by touch or indirectly by use of the same articles, by breath, effluvia, etc. *Infection* is applied to diseases produced by no known or definable influence of one person upon another, but by common climatic, malarious, or other wide-spread conditions believed to be chiefly instrumental.

CON·TA·GIOUS (-jus) *adj.* 1 Transmissible by contact, as a disease, or by sympathy, as emotions; catching; spreading. 2 Transmitting disease; pestilential. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CON·TA·GI·UM (-jī·ŭm) *noun* [·GIA *pl.*] 1 The specific matter by which contagious disease is communicated; as, syphilitic *contagium.* 2 Contagion.

CON·TAIN *tr. verb* 1 To hold or be capable of holding; have room for; enclose; include; comprise. 2 To keep (one's emotions) within bounds; restrain: now mostly used reflexively. 3 In arithmetic, to be exactly divisible by. See synonyms under EMBRACE. [<L. *contineo* <*con-*, together, + *teneo*, hold] —**·A·BLE** *adj.* —**·ER** *noun.*

CON·TAM′·I·NATE *tr. verb* [·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING] To make impure by contact or admixture; taint; defile; pollute. —*adj.* [Obs.] Contaminated. [<L. *con-*, with, + *tango*, touch] —**CON·TAM·I·NANT** *noun* —**CON·TAM·I·NA·TIVE** *adj.* —**CON·TAM′·I·NA·TOR** *noun.*

CON·TAM·I·NA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of contaminating, or the state of being contaminated or polluted; also, that which contaminates; defilement; taint. 2 In psychoanalysis, an error of speech frequently resulting in a neologism or portmanteau word, as *slithy* from *slimy* and *writhe* in Lewis Carroll's "Jabberwocky." 3 A linguistic process by which two words of the same or similar meaning are blended into one form.

CON·TAN·GO (-tăng′·go) *noun* [Br.] [·GOES *pl.*] 1 The putting off of payment due for stock till next settling day, on payment of a premium. 2 The premium or interest so paid; the price for a continuation. [Perhaps corruption of CONTINGENT]

CONTE (cawNt) *noun* [F.] A short story, particularly one of a humorous or startling character.

CON·TEMN (-tĕm′) *tr. verb* To despise; scorn. [<L. *contemno* <*con-* intensive + *temno*, despise] —**CON·TEM·NER, CON·TEM·NOR** *noun.*

CON′·TEM·PLATE *verb* [·PLAT·ED, ·PLAT·ING] 1 To look at attentively; hence, to consider thoughtfully; treat of as contingent or possible; intend; plan; as, he *contemplated* a long trip. 2 To meditate; muse. [<L. *contemplatus* <*contemplor* <*con-*, together, + *templum*, temple] —**CON·TEM·PLA·BLE** *adj.* —**CON·TEM·PLANT** *adj.* —**CON·TEM·PLA·TIVE** *adj.* —**CON·TEM·PLA·TIVE·LY** *adv.* —**CON·TEM·PLA·TIVE·NESS** *noun* —**CON′·TEM·PLA·TOR** *noun.*

CON·TEM·PLA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of keeping the eye or the mind fixed upon some object or subject; hence, continued thought or abstraction in general; musing; as, *contemplation* of the heavens, absorbed in *contemplation.* 2 Expectation or intention of doing, or deliberation on something to be done, as of taking a journey. 3 Holy meditation; a life of prayer and meditation as practiced by certain Roman Catholic orders that refrain from active works of charity. See synonyms under REFLECTION, THOUGHT.

CON·TEM·PO·RA′·NE·OUS (-rāy′·nī·us) *adj.* Living or occurring at the same time: also spelled *cotemporaneous.* [<L. *con-*, together, + *tempus*, time] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: contemporary. *Contemporaneous* is used chiefly of facts and events, *contemporary* of persons; as, *contemporary* writers; *contemporaneous* writings.

CON·TEM′·PO·RA·RY *adj.* 1 Contemporaneous; living or existing at the same time. 2 Having the same age; coeval. —*noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A person or thing that is contemporary. Also spelled *cotemporary.* See synonyms under CONTEMPORANEOUS.

CON·TEM′·PO·RIZE *verb* [·RIZED, ·RIZ·ING] To make or be equal in respect of time; synchronize.

CON·TEMPT *noun* 1 The act of despising; disdain; scorn. 2 [Law] Wilful disregard of authority, as of a court. 3 The state of being despised; disgrace; shame. 4 An action implying contempt. See synonyms under SCORN. [<L. *contemptus* <*contemno;* see CONTEMN]

CON·TEMPT·I·BLE *adj.* 1 Deserving of contempt; despicable; vile. 2 [Obs.] Contemptuous. See synonyms under BASE, LITTLE, PITIFUL. —**CON·TEMPT·I·BIL′·I·TY, CON·TEMPT·I·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**CON·TEMPT·I·BLY** *adv.*

CON·TEMP·TU·OUS (-choo·us *or* -tu·us) *adj.* Disdainful. See synonyms under HAUGHTY. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CON·TEND *verb* 1 To maintain in argument: followed by *that* with an objective clause. 2 To exert oneself in opposition or rivalry, as to obtain or defend some object; struggle; strive. 3 To debate earnestly; dispute. [<L. *contendo* <*con-*, together, + *tendo*, stretch] —**CON·TEND·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: antagonize, argue, battle, combat, compete, contest, cope, dispute, fight, grapple, oppose, strive, vie, wrangle. See ARGUE, OPPOSE. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for AGREE, ALLOW.

1CON·TENT *noun* 1 All that a thing contains: usually in the plural. 2 The constituent elements of a conception, or meaning and relations involved; hence, significance or basic meaning. 3 Holding capacity; size. 4 *sing. & pl.* Included area or space; extent. 5 The quantity of a specified part; as, the silver *content* of a ton of ore. —**LATENT CONTENT** The underlying thoughts or repressed desires that motivate a dream. —**MANIFEST CONTENT** The incidents of a dream that are remembered and related by the dreamer.

2CON·TENT *noun* 1 Rest of mind; satisfaction; freedom from worry. 2 The means of contentment. —*adj.* Satisfied; free from worry; not inclined to complain. —*tr. verb* To fulfil the hopes or expectations of; satisfy. See synonyms under INDULGE, SATISFY. [<L. *contentus* <*contineo*, contain] —**CON·TENT·MENT** *noun.*

CON·TENT·ED *adj.* 1 Satisfied with things as they are; content. 2 Resigned; willing. See synonyms under COMFORTABLE. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CON·TEN·TION *noun* 1 The act of contending; strife; conflict; struggle; dispute. 2 An object or point in debate or controversy; a statement in support of an argument, the argument itself. See synonyms under ALTERCATION, FEUD, QUARREL. [<F. <L. *contentus;* see 2CONTENT]

CON·TEN·TIOUS (-shus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or fond of contention or strife; disputatious; quarrelsome; as, a *contentious* person. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CON·TER·MI·NOUS (-nus) *adj.* Having a common boundary line; coextensive: also *coterminous.* Also **CON·TER·MI·NAL.** See synonyms under ADJACENT. [<L. *con-*, with, + *terminus*, limit] —**CON·TER·MI·NOUS·LY** *adv.*

CON·TEST *noun* A struggle; competition; conflict. See synonyms under BATTLE, COMPETITION, FEUD, QUARREL. —**CON·TEST** *tr. verb* 1 To contend about; dispute; strive to take, keep, or control. 2 To strive to win, as a battle. 3 To challenge; litigate. —**TO CONTEST AN ELECTION** To challenge the announced result of an election. —**TO CONTEST WITH** To struggle or fight violently with. [<L. *contestor*, call to witness] —**CON·TEST·A·BLE** *adj.* —**CON·TES·TA′·TION** *noun* —**CON·TEST·ER** *noun.*

CON·TEST·ANT *noun* 1 One who enters a contest; a competitor. 2 A defeated political candidate who challenges election returns.

CON·TEXT *noun* The portions of a discourse, treatise, etc., connected with a passage quoted or considered. [<CON- + L. *texo*, weave] —**CON·TEX·TU·AL** *adj.* —**CON·TEX·TU·AL·LY** *adv.*

CON·TEX·TURE (-chŏŏr *or* -tyŏŏr) *noun* 1 Something interwoven. 2 Style or manner of interweaving; texture. —**CON·TEX·TUR·AL** *adj.*

CON·TI·GU′·I·TY (-gū′·i·tī) *noun* 1 Nearness; proximity. 2 Uninterrupted connection; continuity. 3 An unbroken mass or collection.

CON·TIG·U·OUS (-yu·us) *adj.* Touching or joining at the edge or boundary; adjacent. See synonyms under ADJACENT, IMMEDIATE. [<L. *contiguus* <*contingo;* see CONTACT] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CON·TI·NENCE *noun* Self-restraint; chastity. Also **CON·TI·NEN·CY.** See synonyms under ABSTINENCE.

CON·TI·NENT *noun* 1 One of the great bodies of land on the globe, generally regarded as six in number: Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America. 2 [Obs.] That which contains; a boundary; also, that which is contained. —**THE CONTINENT** Europe, exclusive of the British Isles.

—*adj.* 1 Self-restrained; abstinent; chaste. 2 [Obs.] Restraining; limiting. [<L. *continens*, continuous] —**CON·TI·NEN′·TAL** *adj. & noun* —**CON·TI·NENT·LY** *adv.*

Con·ti·nen′·tal *adj.* 1 European; pertaining to the continent of Europe. 2 Pertaining to the United States during the Revolutionary War, or to the continental portion of the United States. —*noun* 1 A native or resident of the continent of Europe; European. 2 A soldier of the regular forces under the control of Congress in the American Revolution. 3 A note of the rapidly depreciated paper money issued by Congress during the Revolution. —**NOT WORTH A CONTINENTAL** Practically valueless.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS The legislative and governing body (1774–88) of the Revolutionary American colonies, at first merely *de facto* but later *de jure* under the Articles of Confederation, when it was also known as the *Congress of the Confederation.*

CONTINENTAL DIVIDE See under DIVIDE.

CONTINENTAL DRIFT The theory associated with Alfred Wegener that the continental land masses are subject to slow movement through the action of underlying magmatic material.

CONTINENTAL MORSE CODE International Morse code. See under MORSE.

CONTINENTAL SHELF The submerged border of a continent,

of varying width and degree of slope, which separates the land mass from the ocean depths.

CON·TIN·GEN·CY (-jĕn·sĭ) *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 Possibility of occurrence. 2 A fortuitous event; accident; casualty. 3 Something that is incidental. Also **CON·TIN·GENCE.** See synonyms under ACCIDENT, EVENT, HAZARD.

CON TIN·GENT (-jĕnt) *adj.* 1 Likely to occur. 2 Fortuitous; possible. 3 [Law] Dependent upon an uncertain future event. — *noun* 1 A contingency. 2 A proportionate share; representation; as, the American *contingent* at the conference; specifically, a quota of troops. See synonyms under INCIDENTAL. [<L. *contingo;* see CONTACT] — **·LY** *adv.*

CON·TIN U AL (-yu·ul) *adj.* 1 Renewed in regular succession; often repeated. 2 Continuous. — **·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: ceaseless, constant, continuous, incessant, invariable, perpetual, regular, unbroken, unceasing, uninterrupted, unremitting, unvarying. *Continuous* describes that which is absolutely without pause or break; *continual*, that which often intermits, but as regularly begins again. A similar distinction is made between *incessant* and *ceaseless*, but *ceaseless* may have the further meaning of unending, perpetual. *Constant* is sometimes used in the sense of *continual;* but its chief reference is to steadiness, as of purpose, sentiment, or movement; as, *constant* devotion; *constant* advance. See PERPETUAL.

CON TIN U ANCE *noun* 1 The state of continuing; duration. 2 Uninterrupted succession; survival. 3 [Law] Postponement. 4 A continuation, as of a novel.

CON TIN U ANT *noun* A consonant whose sound may be prolonged, as *f, v,* etc.: sometimes called *spirant*: opposed to *stop*

CON TIN′ U ATE *adj.* 1 Closely joined together. 2 Unbroken; uninterrupted.

CON TIN U A′ TION *noun* 1 The act or state of continuing. 2 Something added which protracts, extends, or carries on; a sequel; as, the *continuation* of a novel. 3 *pl.* [Pop.] Trousers, also, garters. — **CON TIN′ U A TOR** *noun.*

CON TIN U A TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* Denoting or causing continuance or duration. — *noun* 1 That which causes continuation 2 A word or particle which expresses continuation; a simple and unemphatic connective. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CON TIN UE (-tĭn′·yōo) *verb* [·UED, ·U·ING] 1 To extend or prolong in space or time; last, endure. 2 To remain; abide. 3 To keep on or carry forward; persist. 4 [Law] To postpone (judicial proceedings), grant a continuance of. See synonyms under ABIDE, LIVE, PERSEVERE, PERSIST, PROTRACT, STAND. [< L. *continuo;* see CONTAIN] — **CON TIN U A BLE** *adj.* — **CON TIN U ER** *noun.*

CON TIN UED (-yoodˈ) *adj.* 1 Extended in space or time; uninterrupted. 2 Continual

CONTINUED PROPORTION A series of three or more quantities in which the ratio is the same between each two adjacent terms, as, 2, 4, 8, 16, where 2 : 4 . 4 : 8 . 8 : 16.

CON TI NU′ I TY *noun* 1 The state or quality of being continuous 2 That which has or gives an orderly sequence, as a scenario for motion pictures or a radio script; also, the close coordination of all details necessary to ensure smooth performance of a dramatic production, radio or television broadcast, etc.

CON TIN U OUS (-yu·us) *adj.* 1 Connected, extended, or prolonged without a break; unbroken; uninterrupted. 2 Repeating, as a performance, without intermission: said of motion picture showings or vaudeville. See synonyms under CONTINUAL, GRADUAL, PERPETUAL. [<L. *continuus* <*continuo;* see CONTAIN] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CON TIN U UM (-yu ŭm) *noun* [·U·A *pl.*] 1 A total that is continuous and uninterrupted; that which has perfect continuity; as, the *continuum* of space. 2 A basic, common character underlying a series or aggregation of indefinite variations.

CON TO *noun* [Pg.] A Portuguese money of account, 1,000,000 reis in full, *a conto of reis.*

CON TORT *tr. verb* To twist violently; wrench out of shape or place. See synonyms under TWIST. [<L. *contortus* <*con-*, with, + *torqueo*, twist] — **CON TOR TIVE** *adj.*

CON TOR TION *noun* The act of contorting; unnatural or spasmodic writhing or wryness, as of the limbs.

CON TOR·TION·IST *noun* An acrobat trained to distort his limbs.

CON TOUR (-tōōr) *noun* The line bounding a figure or body; outline. — *tr. verb* 1 To make or draw in outline or contour, make contour lines on or determine the contour lines of. 2 To carry, as a road, around the contour of a ridge or hill. [<F.]

CONTOUR FEATHERS The (outer) feathers that determine the outline of a bird; pennæ.

CONTOUR LINE The line, or one of the lines, constituting the boundary of a plane; in maps, the line connecting points on the earth which are at the same elevation above sea level.

CONTOUR MAP A map constructed to show the comparative elevation of topographic features by a series of contour lines, each separated from the next by a definite difference in height, called a **CONTOUR INTERVAL.**

CONTOUR PLOWING A method of cultivation in which the furrows follow the contours of uneven land in such a way as to minimize the destructive action of wind and erosion.

CONTRA- *prefix* Against; opposite; contrary. [<L. *contra*, against]

CON′·TRA·BAND *adj.* Prohibited or excluded, as by military law; forbidden.

— *noun* 1 Contraband goods or trade. 2 Any fugitive slave who took refuge within the Union lines during the Civil War: so called from a declaration of Gen. B. F. Butler in 1861 that such a slave is "contraband of war." 3 Same as CONTRABAND OF WAR. [<It. *contrabbando*, contrary to proclamation] — **CON TRA·BAND ISM** *noun* — **CON·TRA·BAND IST, CON·TRA·BAN·DIS′·TA** *noun.*

CONTRABAND OF WAR Anything furnished by a neutral to a belligerent that is by the laws of war subject to seizure. Arms and military supplies are classed as **ABSOLUTE CONTRABAND;** grain, horses, etc., as **OCCASIONAL CONTRABAND;** goods consigned to a neutral country which may be transferred to a belligerent or to a belligerent country which may be used by the army or navy are **CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND.**

CON′ TRA·BASS (-bās) *noun* A contrabass viol. — *adj.* An octave lower in pitch or range than another instrument of the same class; of deep range; as, a *contrabass* horn. [<It. *contrabasso*]

CON′·TRA BASS IST (-bās·ĭst) *noun* One who performs on the contrabass.

CON TRA BAS′·SO (-bahˈ·so) *noun* A contrabass.

CON TRA·BAS·SOON′ *noun* The double-bassoon.

CON TRA·CEP′·TION (-sĕpˈ·shun) *noun* The prevention of conception or fecundation. — **CON TRA·CEP′ TIVE** *adj. & noun.*

CONTRA-CLOCKWISE *adj. & adv.* Counter-clockwise.

CON TRACT *verb* 1 To reduce or become reduced in size by drawing together the parts of; shrink; shorten; narrow; limit; condense; wrinkle. 2 To enter upon with reciprocal obligations; covenant; arrange or settle by contract; to make a formal written agreement. 3 To shorten, as a word by omitting one or more medial letters or syllables. 4 To take or acquire; become affected with, as a disease or a habit. 5 To betroth.

— **CON TRACT** *noun* 1 [Law] A formal agreement, or the writing containing it. 2 A betrothal or marriage. 3 The department of law dealing with contracts. 4 Contract bridge: see under BRIDGE. — **YELLOW DOG CONTRACT** A contract whereby an employee agrees not to join a union. [<L. *contractus* <*con-*, together, + *traho*, draw]

Synonyms (noun): agreement, arrangement, bargain, cartel, compact, covenant, engagement, promise, stipulation. An *agreement* or a *contract* may be oral or written, but a consideration or compensation is essential to a *contract.* A *covenant*, in law, is a written *contract* under seal. *Covenant* is frequent in religious usage, as *contract* is in law and business. *Compact* is essentially the same as *contract*, but is applied to international *agreements*, treaties, etc. A *bargain* is a mutual *agreement* for an exchange of values, without the formality of a *contract.* A *stipulation* is a single item in an *agreement* or *contract.* Compare SALE.

CON TRACT ED *adj.* 1 Having undergone contraction; shrunken. 2 Not broad or liberal; narrow; mean; scanty. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CON TRAC·TILE (-til) *adj.* Having the power to contract. Also **CON TRACT·I·BLE** or **·A·BLE, CON·TRAC TIVE.** — **CON·TRACT·I BIL′·I·TY, CON·TRACT·I BLE·NESS, CON·TRAC·TIL′·I·TY** *noun.*

CONTRACTILE TISSUE Body tissue composed of smooth or striated muscle cells whose contraction aids in the production of movement.

CON·TRAC·TION *noun* 1 The act of contracting, or the state of being contracted. 2 That which is contracted, as a word by the omission of one or more medial letters. See synonyms under ABBREVIATION.

CONTRACT LABOR Laborers brought into a country under contract.

CON·TRAC·TOR *noun* 1 One of the parties to a contract. 2 One who executes plans under contract; especially, one who agrees to supply labor or materials, or both, on a large scale. 3 A muscle that serves to contract. — **PRIME CONTRACTOR** A manufacturing concern which agrees to supply to the government or a governmental agency a specified number of finished products, as airplanes, the separate parts of which are produced by several smaller concerns (subcontractors).

CON·TRAC·TU·AL (-chōōˑul *or* -tyōōˑul) *adj.* Connected with or implying a contract.

CON·TRAC·TURE (-chōōr *or* -tyōōr) *noun* 1 A permanent contraction and rigidity of muscles. 2 The narrowing of the higher part of a column.

CON′·TRA·DANCE Same as CONTREDANSE.

CON·TRA·DICT′ *verb* 1 To maintain the opposite of (a state-

ment); refute or gainsay (a person); deny. **2** To be inconsistent with or opposed to. See synonyms under OPPOSE. [< L. *contra*, against, + *dico*, speak] — **CON TRA DICT′ A·BLE** *adj.* — **CON TRA DICT′ ER** or **DIC′·TOR** *noun* — **CON TRA·DIC′ TION** *noun* — **CON TRA DIC′ TIVE** *adj.* — **CON TRA DIC′·TIVE LY** *adv.* — **CON TRA DIC′·TIVE NESS** *noun.*

CON TRA DIC′ TO RY *adj.* Characterized by opposition; inconsistent; diametrically opposed. See synonyms under ALIEN, CONTRARY, INCONGRUOUS, INIMICAL. — *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] A proposition by means of which another proposition is absolutely denied. — **CON TRA DIC′ TO RI LY** *adv.* — **CON·TRA DIC′ TO RI NESS** *noun.*

CON TRA DIS TINC′ TION *noun* Distinction by contrary qualities or by contrast: usually preceded by *in* and followed by *to*. — **CON TRA DIS TINCT′** *adj.* — **CON TRA DIS TINCT′ LY** *adv.* — **CON TRA DIS TINC′·TIVE** *adj.* & *noun* — **CON TRA·DIS TINC′ TIVE LY** *adv.*

CON TRA DIS TIN′ GUISH (-ting′ gwish) *tr. verb* To discriminate by opposite qualities.

CON TRA FA GOT′ TO *noun* [It.] **1** A double-bassoon, an octave lower than the bassoon. **2** An organ stop made to imitate a contrafagotto.

CONTRA-INDICATE *tr. verb* In medicine, to indicate the opposite of. — **CONTRA-INDICANT** *adj.* & *noun* — **CONTRA-INDICATION** *noun.*

CON TRAL TO *noun* [**·TOS** (-tōz) or **TI** (-tī) *pl.*] **1** The lowest female voice, having a range of about two octaves from F below middle C: also called *alto*. **2** A singer with such a voice. [< It.]

CON TRA PO SI′·TION (-zish′·un) *noun* **1** Conversion by negation, or by changing the quality of the judgment while the quantity remains unchanged, transposition. **2** A placing opposite.

CON TRAP TION *noun* A contrivance, often rickety or novel. — **CON TRAP TIOUS** (-shus) *adj.*

CON TRA·PUN′ TO Same as COUNTERPOINT. [< It. *contrappunto*, counterpoint] — **CON TRA PUN′ TAL** *adj.* — **CON TRA PUN′ TAL LY** *adv.* — **CON TRA PUN′ TIST** *noun.*

CON TRA RI′ E TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] **1** The quality or state of being contrary. **2** A quality or a proposition contrary to another; an inconsistency, a contrary.

CON TRA RI OUS (-ri·us) *adj.* [Obs.] Showing opposition. — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CON′ TRA RI WISE (wīz) *adv.* **1** On the contrary; on the other hand. **2** In the reverse order; conversely. **3** Captiously; perversely.

CON TRA·RY (con′ trē·ri *or* con trār′·ī) *adj.* **1** Opposed in situation, direction, aim, purpose, or operation; antagonistic. **2** Adverse, as, *contrary* winds. **3** Opposite, opposing. **4** Characterized or swayed by perversity, inclined to opposition or contradiction, captious.

— *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] **1** One of two opposing things. **2** The opposite. **3** In logic, a statement whose truth is undetermined by the falsity of another, but which cannot be true if the latter is true; as, "The man is a perjurer" is the *contrary* of "The man is honest." — **BY CONTRARIES** By way of opposition to anticipated procedure. — **ON THE CONTRARY** Contrariwise, on the other hand. — **TO THE CONTRARY** To the opposite effect.

— *adv.* In a contrary manner, contrariwise. [< L. *contrarius* < *contra*, against] — **CON TRA RI LY** *adv.* — **CON TRA·RI NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): antagonistic, conflicting, contradictory, contrasted, different, discordant, dissimilar, incompatible, incongruous, inconsistent, opposed, opposite, unlike. Things are *contradictory* which mutually exclude each other, so that both cannot exist in the same object at the same time, as life and death. Things are *contrary* when the highest degree of both cannot exist in the same object at the same time, but where a middle term is possible, partaking of the qualities of both, as wisdom and folly, or heat and cold. See ALIEN, INCONGRUOUS, INIMICAL, PERVERSE.

CON·TRAST *verb* To compare in order to show dissimilarity; also, to stand in opposition; manifest unlikeness, as, the two men *contrast* strikingly.

— **CON TRAST** *noun* **1** The unlikeness between two or more things or persons, as revealed by comparison. **2** A person or thing that shows unlikeness to another. [< L. *contra*, against, + *sto*, stand] — **CON TRAST A BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms (verb): compare, differentiate, discriminate, oppose. To *compare* is to place together in order to show likeness or unlikeness; to *contrast* is to set in opposition in order to show unlikeness. We *contrast* objects that have been already *compared*. We must *compare* them, at least momentarily, even to know that they are different. We *contrast* them when we observe their unlikeness in a general way; we *differentiate* them when we note the difference exactly and point by point. See DIFFERENCE.

CON TRA VAL·LA′ TION (-va·la′·shun) *noun* A chain of fortifications raised by besiegers round an invested place, to protect themselves from sallies of the garrison. [< F. *contrevallation* < L. *contra*, against, + *vallum*, rampart]

CON TRA VENE′ *tr. verb* [**VENED′**, **·VEN′·ING**] **1** To prevent or obstruct the operation of; defeat; transgress. **2** To oppose in principle; be inconsistent with; nullify. See synonyms under OPPOSE. [< L. *contra*, against, + *venio*, come] — **CON TRA·VEN′·ER** *noun* — **CON·TRA·VEN′·TION** *noun.*

CON·TRA·YER′·VA *noun* **1** The stimulant and tonic root of a tropical American plant (*Dorstenia contrajerva*) of the nettle family; also, the plant. **2** A plant of the West Indies (genus *Aristolochia*). [< Sp. *contrayerba* < CONTRA- + *yerba*, herb]

CONTRE- *prefix* Counter, against, or in opposition. [< F. < L. *contra*; see CONTRA-]

CON TRE DANSE′ (cawN·truh·dahns′) *noun* **1** A country dance. **2** One of the figures composing a quadrille. Also **CON′ TRA DANCE, CON′ TRA DANSE, CON′ TRE DANCE.**

CON TRE TEMPS′ (cawN·truh·tahN′) *noun* [**CON·TRE TEMPS′** (-tahN′) *pl.*] An embarrassing occurrence, awkward incident. [< F.]

CON TRIB UTE *verb* [**UT ED, ·UT ING**] To supply as part of a common stock; give in aid of some object; also, to share in effecting a result. [< L. *con-*, with, + *tribuo*, grant, allot] — **CON TRIB UT·A BLE** *adj.* — **CON TRIB U TIVE** (-yu·tiv) *adj.* — **CON TRIB U TIVE LY** *adv.* — **CON TRIB U TOR** *noun.*

CON TRI BU′ TION *noun* **1** The act of contributing, or that which is contributed; specifically, a writing furnished, as to a magazine. **2** An impost, tax. — **·AL** *adj.*

CON TRIB′ U TO RY *adj.* **1** Contributing. **2** [Law] Casually sharing in some act. **3** Liable to an impost. — *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] One who or that which contributes.

CON TRITE *adj.* **1** Broken in spirit because of a sense of sin; penitent; sorry. **2** Resulting from contrition. [< L. *contritus* < *contero*, bruise] — **·LY** *adv.*

CON TRI TION (-trish′·un) *noun* Sincere sorrow for sin, wrong-doing, or offense, especially as arising from a sense of the baseness of sin, deep penitence, brokenness of spirit. Compare ATTRITION 2. Also **CON TRITE NESS.** See synonyms under PENITENCE, REPENTANCE.

CON TRI VANCE *noun* **1** The act of contriving or adapting something to a special purpose. **2** An artifice; stratagem, device. See synonyms under ARTIFICE.

CON TRIVE *verb* [**TRIVED, TRIV ING**] **1** To plan ingeniously; devise, invent. **2** To scheme, plot. [< F *con-*, with, + *trouver*, find] — **CON TRIV A BLE** *adj.* — **CON TRIV ER** *noun.*

CON TROL (-trōle′) *verb* [**TROLLED, ·TROL LING**] **1** To exercise a directing, restraining, or governing influence over, direct, govern, influence. **2** To verify or rectify, as an account.

— *noun* **1** The act of controlling; restraining or directing influence; regulation; check, government. **2** One who or that which controls. **3** Any of variously designed and operated devices for the control of airplanes, motorcars, ships, machines, and the like. **4** An element, as atmospheric pressure, physical features, altitude, etc., serving as a determinant of climate. **5** A standard of comparison against which to check the results of an experiment, especially in the biological and medical sciences. **6** A spirit presumed to act upon and through a medium in spiritualist seances. [< F. *contrôle* < *contre*, counter, + *rôle*, roll] — **CON TROL LA BIL′ I TY, CON TROL LA·BLE NESS** *noun* — **CON TROL LA BLE** *adj.* — **CON TROL LING** *adj.* — **CON TROL MENT** *noun.*

CONTROL EXPERIMENT An experiment designed to check the data in a series of related experiments by altering one of a group of specified factors and comparing the results with a view to exposing differences that might have causal significance.

CONTROLLED SPIN A tailspin.

CON TROL LER *noun* **1** One who or that which controls. **2** A magnet used in automatic regulation of an electric current. **3** An officer to examine and verify accounts; also spelled *comptroller*. — **·SHIP** *noun.*

CONTROL STICK The lever which operates the longitudinal and lateral control surfaces of an airplane: also called *joystick*.

CON′ TRO·VER SY (-vūr′·si) *noun* [**·SIES** *pl.*] Debate or disputation; dispute as to schemes or opinions. See synonyms under ALTERCATION, FEUD, QUARREL. [< L. *controversia* < *contra*, against, + *versus*, turned] — **CON TRO VER′ SIAL** (-vūr′·shul) *adj.* — **CON TRO VER′ SIAL·IST** *noun* — **CON TRO VER′·SIAL LY** *adv.*

CON′ TRO VERT (-vūrt) *tr. verb* To endeavor to disprove; oppose in debate. See synonyms under DISPUTE. [< L. *contra*, against, + *verto*, turn] — **CON TRO·VERT′ ER** *noun* — **CON TRO VERT′·I BLE** *adj.* — **CON TRO VERT′ I BLY** *adv.* — **CON′ TRO VERT IST** *noun.*

CON·TU MA·CY (-tū·muh·si) *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] Contemptuous disregard of the requirements of rightful authority, insolent and stubborn perverseness; incorrigible obstinacy. Also **CON TU·MAC′·I·TY** (-măs′·i·ti). [< L. *contumacia* < *contumax*, stubborn] — **CON TU·MA′·CIOUS** (-māy′·shūs) *adj.* — **CON·TU MA′·CIOUS·LY** *adv.* — **CON·TU·MA′·CIOUS NESS** *noun.*

CON′ TU·ME·LY (-tū·mee·li) *noun* [**LIES** *pl.*] **1** Insulting rudeness in speech or manner; scornful insolence. **2** An act or statement exhibiting haughtiness and contempt. See synonyms under SCORN. [< OF. *contumelie* < L. *contumelia*,

reproach] —**CON·TU·ME′·LI·OUS** (–lĭ·us) *adj.* —**CON·TU·ME′·LI·OUS·LY** *adv.* —**CON·TU·ME′·LI·OUS·NESS** *noun.*

CON·TUSE (–tūz′) *tr. verb* [**CON·TUSED, CON·TUS·ING**] To bruise by a blow. [<L. *con–*, with, + *tundo*, beat, bruise] —**CON·TU·SIVE** *adj.*

CON·TU·SION (–tū′·zhun) *noun* **1** The act of bruising, or the state of being bruised. **2** A bruise.

CO NUN DRUM *noun* **1** A riddle, often depending on a pun. **2** Any perplexing question or thing. [Origin unknown]

CON·VA·LESCE′ (–lĕs′) *intr. verb* [**·LESCED′** (lĕst′), **·LESC′·ING**] To recover after a sickness. [<L. *con–* intensive + *valesco* <*valeo*, be strong or well]

CON·VA·LES′·CENCE *noun* Gradual recovery from illness; also, the period of such recovery, or the condition of the body during such period. Also **CON·VA·LES′·CEN·CY.**

CON·VA·LES′·CENT *adj.* Recovering health after sickness. —*noun* One who is convalescing.

CON VAL·LA·RI·A′·CEOUS (–ăy′·shus) *adj.* Designating a small genus (*Convallaria*) of monocotyledonous herbs of the lily family, with regular and perfect flowers and berrylike fruits. There is but one species (*C. majalis*) known, the lily-of-the-valley.

CON·VEC·TION *noun* The act of conveying; diffusion of heat through a liquid or gas by motion of its parts: distinguished from *conduction*. [<L. *con–*, with, + *veho*, carry] —**CON·VEC·TION·AL** *adj.* —**CON·VEC·TOR** *noun.*

CON·VEC·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, causing, or resulting from convection. —**·LY** *adv.*

CON·VE·NANCE′ (cŏn·vĭ·nahns′; *F.* cawN·vuh·nahNs′) *noun* That which is suitable or proper. [<F.]

CON·VENE *verb* [**CON·VENED, CON·VEN·ING**] **1** To call together; convoke. **2** To summon to appear, as by judicial authority. **3** To come together; assemble. See synonyms under CONVOKE. [<L. *convenio* <*con–*, together, + *venio*, come] —**CON·VE·NA·BLE** *adj.* —**CON·VEN·ER** *noun.*

CON·VE·NIENCE (–veen′·yuns) *noun* **1** The state, time, or quality of being convenient; suitableness; fitness. **2** Freedom from difficulty or discomfort; ease. **3** That which is convenient; that which gives ease or comfort; anything handy or labor-saving. **4** A convenient occasion. Also **CON·VE·NIEN·CY.** See synonyms under OPPORTUNITY.

CON·VE·NIENT (–veen′·yent) *adj.* **1** Conducive to comfort or ease; serviceable; suitable; commodious; favorable; timely. **2** Near at hand; handy. **3** Of a fit character or quality. [<L. *convenient* <*convenio*; see CONVENE] —**·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: adapted, commodious, favorable, fit, fitted, handy, helpful, opportune, proper, seasonable, suitable, suited, useful. See COMFORTABLE, EXPEDIENT, GOOD. *Antonyms*: awkward, clumsy, inconvenient, superfluous, unhandy, unmanageable, unseasonable, useless.

CON·VENT *noun* **1** A religious community or association; a body of monks or nuns, especially the latter. **2** The house occupied by such a body. See synonyms under CLOISTER. —*verb* [Obs.] **1** To bring or come together; convene; convoke. **2** To concur; also, to be convenient. [<L. *conventus* <*convenio*; see CONVENE]

CON·VEN·TI·CLE *noun* **1** A religious meeting, especially a secret one of Scottish Covenanters; also, the building in which such meetings are held. **2** [Obs.] An assembly. —**CON·VEN·TI·CLER** *noun.*

CON·VEN·TION *noun* **1** A formal or stated meeting of delegates or representatives, especially for legislative, political, religious, or professional purposes. **2** The act of coming together. **3** General consent, or something established by it, precedent; custom; specifically, a rule, principle, form, or technique in conduct or art; a conventionality. **4** A formal agreement or compact between two or more states relating usually to one specific subject; as, an arbitration, extradition, claims, or postal *convention*: often used interchangeably with *treaty*. **5** [Law] An agreement or mutual engagement between persons. See synonyms under ASSEMBLY, COMPANY.

CON·VEN·TION·AL *adj.* **1** Established by convention or custom; agreed; stipulated; customary; formal. **2** Of or pertaining to a convention of delegates. **3** Represented according to artistic convention or rule, rather than to nature or fact. —**·ISM** *noun* —**·IST** *noun* —**·LY** *adv.*

CON·VEN·TION·AL′·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] The state or quality of being conventional and formal, rather than natural; artificial character or characteristic; also, something established by custom.

CON·VEN′·TION·AL·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To make conventional, represent conventionally; subordinate to the rules of convention. —**CON·VEN·TION·AL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

CON·VEN·TU·AL (–choo·ul *or* –tyoo·ul) *adj.* **1** Belonging to a convent. **2** Conventional. —*noun* One who belongs to a convent.

CON·VEN·TU·AL *noun* A member of that branch of the Franciscan Order which has accepted dispensations from the strict observance of the rule of poverty.

CON·VERGE *verb* [**CON·VERGED, CON·VERG·ING**] To tend or cause to tend toward one point; come together by gradual approach: opposed to *diverge*. [<L. *con–*, with, + *vergo*, verge] —**CON·VER·GENCE, CON·VER·GEN·CY** *noun* —**CON·VER·GENT** (–jĕnt) *adj.*

CON·VER·SANCE *noun* The state or quality of being conversant; familiarity; acquaintanceship. Also **CON·VER·SAN·CY.**

CON·VER·SANT *adj.* **1** Knowing fully; versed: followed by *with*, formerly by *in*. **2** Intimately acquainted. **3** Actively employed; concerned; followed by *with* or *about*. —**·LY** *adv.*

CON·VER·SA′·TION *noun* **1** The speaking of two or more persons alternately with each other; colloquy. **2** Intimate association or intercourse. **3** *pl.* Diplomatic intercourse; specifically, an informal international conference on matters to be treated more officially later. **4** Sexual intercourse. **5** [Obs.] Deportment. **6** [Obs.] The act or condition of being or living anywhere, as in intimacy. —**CRIMINAL CONVERSATION** Unlawful sexual intercourse with a married woman; adultery. [<F. <L. *conversatio* <*conversor*, live with] —**CON·VER·SA′·TION·AL** *adj.* —**CON·VER·SA′·TION·AL·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: chat, colloquy, communication, communion, confabulation, conference, converse, dialog, discourse, intercourse, parley, talk. *Conversation* is, etymologically, an interchange of ideas with some other person or persons. *Talk* may be wholly one-sided. There may be *intercourse* without *conversation*, as by looks, signs, etc.; *communion* is of hearts, with or without words; *communication* is often by writing, and may be uninvited and unreciprocated. *Talk* may denote the mere utterance of words with little thought; thus, we say idle *talk*, empty *talk*, rather than idle or empty *conversation*. *Discourse* is applied chiefly to public addresses. A *conference* is more formal than a *conversation*. A *dialog* may be real and informal, but the word denotes ordinarily an artificial or imaginary *conversation*, strictly of two persons, but sometimes of more. A *colloquy* is indefinite as to number, and generally somewhat informal. See INTERCOURSE. Compare BEHAVIOR.

CON·VER·SA′·TION·AL·IST *noun* One who converses; an interesting talker. Also **CON·VER·SA′·TION·IST.**

CON·VER·SA·ZI·O′·NE (cŏn·vĕr·sah·tsee·o′·neh) *noun* [It.] [**·NI** (nee) *pl.*] A meeting for conversation, particularly on some special topic, as of literature or art.

1CON·VERSE *intr. verb* [**·VERSED, ·VERS·ING**] **1** To speak together informally and alternately; engage in familiar conversation or colloquy. **2** [Obs.] To associate; have intercourse; commune.

—**CON·VERSE** *noun* **1** Conversation; interchange of thoughts. **2** Close intercourse; communion; fellowship. [<L. *conversor*, live with] —**CON·VERS·A·BLE** *adj.* —**CON·VERS·A·BLY** *adv.* —**CON·VERS·ER** *noun.*

2CON VERSE *adj.* Turned about so that two parts are interchanged; transposed; reversed. —*noun* **1** That which exists in a converse relation; opposite. **2** In logic, a proposition, the result of conversion. See CONVERSION BY LIMITATION. [<L. *conversus* <*converto*; see CONVERT] —**CON·VERSE·LY** *adv.* —**CON·VER·SIVE** (–siv) *adj.*

CON·VER·SION (–vûr′·zhun *or* –shun) *noun* **1** The act of converting, or the state of being converted, in any sense. **2** The act of turning or of being turned to religious belief. **3** [Law] Wrongful appropriation to one's own use of the goods of another. **4** The exchange of real to personal property or the reverse, which is considered to have taken place where no actual exchange has been effected, as in settling the affairs of an estate. **5** A form of immediate inference in which the subject and predicate or antecedent and consequent terms of a judgment change places in such a way that the converse or transposed form is a legitimate inference from the original judgment. **6** The formation of a new proportion from four proportional terms by substituting for the second the difference between the first and second and for the fourth the difference between the third and fourth. **7** The process by which a psychic conflict finds expression in motor or sensory disturbances associated with and partially satisfying the repressed emotion or desire. Also **CONVERSION HYSTERIA**; see REPRESSION. See synonyms under CHANGE. —**·AL, ·A·RY** *adj.*

CONVERSION BY LIMITATION Conversion in which the quantity is changed from universal to particular while the quality remains unchanged.

CON·VERT *verb* **1** To change or become changed into another state, form, or substance; transform; as, to *convert* ice into water. **2** To turn from sin or error to truth and righteousness. **3** [Law] To assume possession of illegally. **4** To turn from bad habits, or from one set of opinions to another. **5** To exchange for value of another form. **6** To infer by logical conversion. **7** To change chemically. —**CON·VERT** *noun* A person who has been converted, as from a sinful to a pious life, or from one opinion, creed, etc., to another; specifically, one of some other religious denomination who embraces the Roman Catholic faith: also **CON·VERT·ITE.** [<L. *converto* <*con–*, with, + *verto*, turn] —**CON·VERT·I·BIL′·I·TY, CON·VERT·I·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**CON·VERT·I·BLE** *adj.* —**CON·VERT·I·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms (noun): disciple, neophyte, proselyte. The name *disciple* is given to the follower of a certain faith,

without reference to any previous belief or allegiance; a *convert* is a person who has come to one faith from a different belief or from unbelief. A *proselyte* is one who has been led to accept a religious system, whether with or without true faith; a *convert* is always understood to be a believer. A *neophyte* is a new *convert*, not yet fully indoctrinated, or not admitted to full privileges. The antonyms *apostate*, *pervert*, and *renegade* are condemnatory names applied to the *convert* by those whose faith he forsakes.

con·vert·er *noun* 1 One who or that which converts. 2 A vessel in which materials are changed from one condition into another; specifically, a Bessemer converter. 3 An apparatus for transforming the quality or quantity of electrical energy: now restricted to a machine utilizing mechanical rotation. 4 One who converts raw textiles into finished products. Also **con·ver·tor.**

con vex *adj.* Curving outward like a segment of a globe or of a circle; bulging out: opposed to *concave*. Compare illustration under LENS. — *noun* A convex surface or body; convexity. [<L. *convexus* <*con–*, together, + *veho*, carry] — **con·vex·ed·ly, con·vex·ly** *adv.*

con·vex·i·ty *noun* 1 The state of being convex. 2 A convex surface. Also **con·vex·ed·ness, con·vex·ness.**

convexo- Combining form meaning convex.

convexo-concave *adj.* Convex on one side and concave on the other: distinguished from *concavo-convex*.

convexo-convex *adj.* Convex on both sides.

convexo-plane Same as PLANO-CONVEX.

con·vey (-vā′) *tr. verb* 1 To transport from one place to another; carry; transmit. 2 To communicate. 3 [Law] To transfer the title to or of, as real estate. 4 [Obs.] To conduct. 5 [Obs.] To transmit, as to offspring; derive. [<F. *convoyer* <L. *con–*, with, + *via*, way] — **con·vey·a·ble** *adj.* — **con·vey·er, con·vey or** *noun.*

Synonyms: carry, change, give, move, remove, sell, shift, transfer, transmit, transport. *Convey*, *transmit*, and *transport* all imply delivery at a destination; *carry* does not necessarily imply delivery, and often does not admit of it. A man *carries* an appearance, *conveys* an impression, the appearance remaining his own, the impression being given to another; I will *transmit* the letter; *transport* the goods. *Transfer* may or may not imply delivery to another person; as, items may be *transferred* from one account to another or a word *transferred* to the following line. In law, real estate, which cannot be moved, is *conveyed* by simply *transferring* title and possession. *Transport* usually refers to material objects; *transfer*, *transmit*, and *convey* may refer to immaterial objects; we *transfer* possession, *transmit* intelligence; we *convey* ideas, but do not *transport* them. In the case of *convey* the figurative sense now predominates. Compare CARRY, LEAD. *Antonyms*: hold, keep, possess, preserve, retain.

con·vey·ance (-vāy′·uns) *noun* 1 The act of conveying 2 That by which anything is conveyed. 3 A vehicle. 4 A document transferring title to property. 5 [Obs.] A device; artifice; hence, underhand conduct.

con·vey·anc·ing *noun* The business of preparing conveyances of property, especially real estate, including the investigation of titles. — **con·vey·anc·er** *noun.*

con·vict *tr. verb* 1 To prove guilty; find guilty after a judicial trial. 2 To awaken to a sense of sin. See synonyms under CONDEMN, CONVINCE. — *adj.* [Obs.] Proved guilty. — **con·vict** *noun* One found guilty of or undergoing punishment for crime; a criminal: used attributively; as, *convict* labor. [<L. *convictus* <*convinco*; see CONVINCE] — **con·vic·tive** *adj.*

con·vic·tion *noun* 1 The state of being convinced or convicted; also, in law, the act of convicting. 2 A doctrine or proposition which one firmly believes. 3 The forcing of acknowledgment of the truth. 4 In rhetoric, an intuitive basis for belief on the ground of satisfactory reasons or evidence. See synonyms under FAITH. — **·al** *adj.*

con·vict·ism *noun* The convict system; also, convicts as class.

con·vince *tr. verb* [**con·vinced, con·vinc·ing**] 1 To satisfy by evidence; persuade by argument. 2 [Obs.] To convict. [<L. *convinco* <*con–*, with, + *vinco*, conquer] — **con·vince·ment** *noun* — **con·vinc·er** *noun* — **con·vinc·i·ble** *adj.* — **con·vinc·ing** *adj.* — **con·vinc·ing·ly** *adv.* — **con·vinc·ing·ness** *noun.*

Synonyms: convict, persuade. One is *convinced* of a doctrine or a duty, *convicted* of a sin or crime. One is *convinced* by argument or evidence addressed to the intellect; he is *persuaded* by appeals addressed to the affections and the will. See PERSUADE.

con·viv·i·al *adj.* Pertaining to a feast, especially a drinking feast; festive; jovial. [<L. *con–*, together, + *vivo*, live] — **con·viv·i·al·ist** *noun* — **con·viv·i·al′·i·ty** *noun* — **con·viv·i·al·ly** *adv.*

con·vo·ca′·tion *noun* The act of summoning together an assembly; also, the assembly thus summoned. See synonyms under ASSEMBLY, COMPANY. — **con·vo·ca′·tion·al** *adj.* — **con·voc·a·tive** *adj.* — **con′·vo·ca·tor** *noun.*

con·vo·ca′·tion *noun* 1 An ecclesiastical body of the Church of England, similar to a synod, but meeting only at the call of some authority; as, the *Convocation* of Canterbury. 2 A voluntary convention of Protestant Episcopal clergy and laymen from a division of a diocese, meeting unofficially to discuss and promote church measures; also, the district thus organized.

con·voke *tr. verb* [**·voked, ·vok·ing**] To call together; summon. [<L. *con–*, together, + *voco*, call] — **con·vok·er** *noun.*

Synonyms: assemble, call, collect, convene, gather, muster, summon. A convention is *called* by some officer or officers, as by its president, its executive committee, or some eminent leaders; the delegates are *assembled* or *convened* in a certain place, at a certain hour. *Convoke* implies an organized body and a superior authority; *assemble* and *convene* express more independent action; Parliament is *convoked*; Congress *assembles*. Troops are *mustered*; witnesses and jurymen are *summoned*. *Antonyms*: adjourn, disband, discharge, dismiss, disperse, dissolve, prorogue, scatter, separate.

con′·vo·lute *adj.* Rolled one part on another or inward from one side. Also **con′·vo·lut·ed, con′·vo·lu·tive** (-tiv). — **con′·vo·lute·ly** *adv.*

con·vo·lu′·tion *noun* The act of convolving, or the state of being convolved; a turn; fold; especially, one of the folds of the brain.

con·volve *verb* [**·volved, ·volv·ing**] 1 To roll together; wind around something; twist; turn. 2 To turn or wind upon itself. [<CON–, + L. *volvo*, roll]

con·vol·vu·la′·ceous (-vŭ·lăy′·shus) *adj.* Designating a family (*Convolvulaceæ*) of gamopetalous, chiefly climbing herbs, shrubs, or trees with alternate leaves and showy flowers, the morning-glory family.

con·vol·vu·lus (-vŭ·lŭs) *noun* A twining herb with large showy trumpet-shaped flowers. [<L., bindweed]

con·voy *noun* 1 A protecting force accompanying property in course of transportation, as a ship at sea or a military party by land. 2 The property so accompanied, as a ship or fleet at sea or a baggage train on land. 3 The act of convoying; the state of being convoyed, or the agency used in transportation or conveyance.

— **con voy** *tr. verb* To escort and protect; guide; act as convoy to. [<F. *convoyer*, convey]

con·vulse *tr. verb* [**·vulsed, ·vuls·ing**] To affect with violent and abnormal contractions of the body, as of disease, rage, or laughter; agitate violently. [<L. *con–*, with, + *vello*, pull] — **con·vul·sive** (-siv) *adj.* — **con·vul·sive·ly** *adv.* — **con·vul·sive·ness** *noun.*

con vul·sion (-shun) *noun* 1 A violent and abnormal muscular contraction of the body; spasm; fit; tetanus. 2 Any violent commotion. — **con·vul′·sion·a·ry** *adj. & noun.*

Con·vul′·sion·a·ry *noun* [**·ries** *pl.*] One of a group of religious fanatics of the 18th century. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to these fanatics. Also **Con·vul·sion·ist.**

co·ney *noun* [**co·nies** *pl.*] 1 A rabbit, especially the European rabbit. 2 Same as HYRAX. 3 The pika (genus *Ochotona*). 4 A dupe; one who is cheated. Also *coney*. [<ME. *coni* <L. *cuniculus*, rabbit]

coo *verb* 1 To utter in a soft, murmuring tone. 2 To utter the note of a dove. 3 To make love in low, murmuring tones. — *noun* A murmuring note, as of a dove. [Imitative] — **coo·er** *noun* — **coo·ing·ly** *adv.*

Co·o See Cos.

Cooch Be·har A native state in northeastern Bengal Province, India; 1,318 square miles; also, its capital.

cood (cōōd) *noun* [Scot.] Cud.

coo ee *noun* The cry of the Australian aborigines, used also by Australian colonists. Also **coo·ey.** — *intr. verb* To cry cooee.

coof (cōōf) *noun* [Scot.] A lout; blockhead; coward. Also spelled *cuif*.

cook (cōōk) *verb* 1 To prepare for consumption by subjecting to the action of heat, as by roasting, boiling, etc.; also to undergo or be subjected to such preparation. 2 To tamper with; garble. 3 [Pop.] To injure; foil, frustrate; spoil. — **to cook up** To concoct or invent, as a plot. — *noun* One who prepares food for eating. [<OE. *coc* <L. *coquus*] — **cook·er** *noun.*

cook (cōōk) *intr. verb* [Scot.] To appear and disappear suddenly and alternately. [Compare G. dial. *kauchen*, duck, cower]

Cook (cōōk), **James**, 1728–1779, English explorer.

Cook, Mount 1 A mountain in southern Alaska; 13,760 feet. 2 A mountain of Middle Island, New Zealand; 12,349 feet.

Cooke (cōōk), **Jay**, 1821–1905, American financier and railroad magnate.

cook·er·y (cōōk′–) *noun* [**·ies** *pl.*] 1 The art or practice of cooking. 2 A place for cooking.

Cook Islands An archipelago in the South Pacific, 19–22° S., 157–163° W., under the administration of New Zealand; 199 square miles.

Cook Strait A passage separating North Island and South Island, New Zealand.

cook·y (cōōk′·i) *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 A small, sweet cake. 2 [Pop.] A person; also, a young woman or girl; sweetheart. Also **cook·ey, cook·ie.** [<D. *koekie*, little cake]

cool *adj.* 1 Moderate in temperature; not warm; somewhat cold. 2 Serving to produce or giving the effect of coolness. 3 Self-controlled; self-possessed; indifferent; chilling; slighting. 4 Audacious; impudent. 5 [Pop.] Actual; absolute; not exaggerated; as, a *cool* million dollars. 6 In art, suggesting a sense of coolness: said of the colors blue, green, and violet. See synonyms under CALM, FRESH.

— *verb* 1 To make or become less hot. 2 To render or become less excited or excitable; allay; calm.

— *noun* A moderate temperature approaching cold; as, the *cool* of the day; also, that which is cool. [<OE. *col*]

— **cool·ish** *adj.* — **cool·ly** *adv.* — **cool·ness** *noun.*

cool·ant *noun* A gas or liquid of low freezing point used as a cooling medium, as for an internal combustion engine or for high-speed cutting tools.

cool·er *noun* 1 That which cools, as a vessel to cool liquids. 2 A refreshing beverage; also, a cooling medicinal agent.

cool·er *noun* [Pop.] A jail. [<F. *couloir*, slang for prison]

Coo·lidge, (John) Calvin, 1872–1933, American statesman; president of the United States, 1923–29.

Coolidge tube An X-ray tube, the essential part of which is a cathode composed of a spiral filament of tungsten whose temperature can be closely controlled: devised by **William David Coolidge,** born 1873, American physicist.

coo·lie *noun* An Oriental laborer or menial. Also **coo·ly.** [<Tamil *kūli*]

coom *noun* [Scot.] Refuse matter, as culm, soot, or sawdust.

coom *noun* An old English measure of 4 bushels. Also **coomb.**

Coo·mas·sie Same as KUMASI.

coomb (cōōm) *noun* 1 In England, a bowl-shaped valley or hollow. 2 A measure. Also spelled *comb, combe.* Also **coombe.** [<OE. *cumb*]

coon *noun* 1 The raccoon. 2 [Pop.] A Negro: a vulgar use.

coon·can Same as CONQUIAN.

coon dog A dog used for hunting raccoons.

coon·tie (-tī) *noun* A tropical American plant (genus *Zamia*) of the cycad family, whose stems and roots yield a starch. [<Seminole *kunti*, flour]

coop *noun* 1 An inclosure for small animals, as fowls or rabbits. 2 [Pop.] A jail; prison. — **to fly the coop** [Pop.] To decamp; quit.

— *tr. verb* To put into a coop; confine. [<ME. *cope;* perhaps akin to ON. *kopa*, stare, gape]

co-op *noun* [Pop.] A cooperative store or market.

coop·er *noun* One whose business it is to make casks, barrels, etc. — *verb* To make or mend (casks, barrels, etc.) [<MD. *kuper*]

Coop·er, James Fenimore, 1789–1851, American novelist. — **Peter,** 1791–1883, American manufacturer and philanthropist; founded Cooper Union, New York.

coop·er·age (-ij) *noun* 1 The work of a cooper or the cost of it. 2 A cooper's workshop.

co op′·er·ate *intr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To operate together for a common object: followed by *with.* 2 Specifically, to unite with one another or with others in carrying on a cooperative society, store, or the like. See synonyms under AID, HELP. — **co·op′·er·a·tor** *noun.*

co op·er·a′·tion *noun* 1 Joint action; profit-sharing. 2 A union of laborers or small capitalists for the purpose of advantageously manufacturing, buying, and selling goods, or of pursuing other modes of mutual benefit. — **·ist** *noun.*

co·op·er·a·tive (-tiv) *noun* A profit-sharing business association for buying and selling, which dispenses with the middleman; as, a farmers' *cooperative*, consumers' *cooperatives.* — *adj.* 1 Operating together. 2 Of or pertaining to a system of profit-distribution. — **·ly** *adv.*

coop·er·y *noun* 1 The trade of a cooper; cooperage. 2 Coopers' wares, considered collectively.

co·opt *tr. verb* To choose by joint action; specifically, to elect to fill a vacant membership, as of a committee, board, or other body. Also **co·op·tate.** [<L. *coopto* <*co-*, with, + *opto*, choose] — **co·op·ta·tive** (-tiv) *adj.* — **co·op′·tion, co·op·ta′·tion** *noun.*

co·or·di·nal *adj.* 1 Belonging to the same order, as in botany or zoology. 2 Having (a certain number of) coordinates.

co·or·di·nate (-nit) *adj.* 1 Of the same order or rank; existing together in similar relation. 2 Of or pertaining to coordinates, as used in mathematics and statistics. 3 Organized separately for women, but operating jointly with a college for men; as, Radcliffe is *coordinate* with Harvard; also, having separate colleges for men and women; as, a *coordinate* university.

— *noun* 1 One who or that which is of the same order, rank, power, etc. 2 A member of a system of lines or angles by means of which position is determined with reference to fixed elements.

— **co·or′·di·nate** (-nāte) *verb* [·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING] 1 To put in the same rank, class, or order. 2 To place or act in harmonious or reciprocal relation. [<co- + ORDINATE] — **co·or·di·nate·ly** *adv.* — **co·or·di·nate·ness** *noun* — **co·or′·di·na·tor** *noun.*

co·or·di·na′·tion *noun* 1 The act of coordinating, or the state of being coordinate. 2 The harmonious, integrated reaction of the various parts and processes of an organism in order to maintain proper internal and external relationships.

Coorg A province in southern India; 1,593 square miles; capital, Mercara: sometimes spelled *Kurg.*

ccost [Scot.] Past tense of CAST.

coot *noun* 1 A rail-like aquatic bird of the genus *Fulica.* 2 A sea duck, especially any of the North American scoters. 3 [Pop.] A common or stupid fellow; as, a poor *coot.* [Akin to D. *koet*]

coot·er *noun* 1 The Carolina box turtle *(Cistudo carolina).* 2 A turtle or tortoise of Florida *(Pseudemys concinna).*

coot·ie *noun* [Pop.] A body louse.

coot·ie *noun* [Scot.] A small wooden basin or bowl for use in the kitchen.

cop *noun* 1 The top or head of a thing. 2 The conical roll of thread formed on the spindle of a spinning machine; also, the tube on which this thread or yarn is wound. [<OE. *copp*, summit]

cop [Pop.] *noun* A policeman: abbreviation of *copper.* — *tr. verb* [COPPED, COP·PING] 1 To take; steal; appropriate. 2 To win. — **to cop first** To win first place. [Prov. Eng. *cop*, catch]

co pai·ba (-pā′·buh *or* -pī′·buh) *noun* A nauseous South American balsam from some species of *Copaifera,* used in affections of the mucous membrane: sometimes called *capivi.* Also **co pai·va.** [<Sp. <Tupi *cupauba*]

co pal *noun* A hard transparent resin used for varnishes. It is collected in the form of exudation from various tropical trees. [<Sp. Am. *copalli*, resin]

co palm (-pahm) *noun* The sweet-gum tree (genus *Liquidambar*), or the balsam obtained from it.

Co pán (-pahn′) See SANTA ROSA DE COPÁN.

co par′·ce·na·ry *noun* 1 [Law] An estate in lands inherited by coparceners. 2 Partnership. Also **co·par·ce·ny.**

co par·ce·ner *noun* [Law] One of two or more coheirs. [<co- + PARCENER]

co-partner *noun* One who shares with another; specifically, an equal partner in a business.

cope *verb* [COPED, COP·ING] 1 To contend or strive on equal terms; oppose or resist: often with *with.* 2 [Obs.] To encounter; deal with. See synonyms under CONTEND. [<OF. *colper*, cut, <*colp*, blow]

cope *noun* 1 Anything that arches overhead; as, the *cope* of heaven; a coping, as of a roof or over a window. 2 A semicircular mantle worn by priests or bishops on solemn or ceremonial occasions; also, a coronation, state, processional, or choral vestment often worn by laymen.

— *verb* [COPED, COP·ING] 1 To dress in a cope or cloak. 2 To furnish with or form a coping, as a wall; bend or arch. 3 To form (a joint in a molding) without mitering, as in making a sash frame. [<OE. *(cantel)cap*, vestment, < ML. *capa*, cape]

co·peck Same as KOPECK.

Co·pen·ha′·gen (kō·pn·hā′·gn) A large manufacturing seaport and cathedral city; capital of Denmark: also [Dan.] *Kobenhavn.*

copenhagen-blue *noun* A medium shade of dusty blue.

co′·pe·pod *adj.* 1 Oar-footed, as a crustacean. 2 Designating a subclass *(Copepoda)* of small crustaceans; like a copepod; as, the *copepod* stage of a prawn. — *noun* One of the *Copepoda.* [<Gr. *kōpē*, oar, + *pous, podos*, foot] — **co·pep·o·dan** *adj. & noun* — **co·pep·o·dous** (-dus) *adj.*

Co per·ni·cus, Nicholas, 1473–1543, Polish astronomer who in 1543 declared that the planets revolve around the sun and that the earth rotates on its axis: also [G.] *Kopernigk.* — **Co·per·ni·can** *adj.*

co·pe set′·ic *adj.* [Pop.] Tip-top; first-rate; excellent; fine: said of one's condition. Also **co·pa·set′·ic, co·pe·set′·tic.**

copes-mate *noun* [Obs.] A colleague or partner; an ally; associate. Also **cope-mate.**

cope-stone *noun* The top stone of a wall; one of the stones of a coping.

Co·phet·u·a (-fet′·yu·uh) In a medieval English ballad, a king who marries a beggar-maid.

cop·i·er *noun* 1 A copyist. 2 One who imitates closely the style of another.

co-pilot *noun* An auxiliary or relief pilot of large military and commercial airplanes, generally the second in command.

cop·ing (cōpe′-) *noun* The top course of a wall, usually sloping to shed water. See COPE.

co·pi·ous (-pī·us) *adj.* 1 Possessing or showing abundance. 2 Ample; plenteous; not necessarily diffuse; as, *copious*

notes. See synonyms under AMPLE. [<L. *copiosus* <*copia*, abundance] —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

Cop·land (cōpe′–), **Aaron**, born 1900, American composer.

Cop·ley (cōp′·lĭ), **John Singleton**, 1738–1815, American portrait-painter.

copped (cŏpt) *adj.* Conical; pointed.

Cop·pée (cō·peh′), **François**, 1842–1908, French poet, playwright, and novelist.

‡cop·per *noun* 1 A reddish ductile metallic element (symbol Cu) occurring native and in combination. It is one of the best conductors of heat and electricity and is extensively used in the arts, both in the pure state and in alloys, as bronze, brass, etc. See ELEMENT. 2 An article made of this metal; specifically, a vessel in which clothes are boiled. 3 A coin made of copper. 4 Any of several shades of rich, lustrous, reddish-brown, similar to the color of polished copper.

—*tr. verb* 1 To cover or coat with copper. 2 To bet against. [<OE. *coper* <L. *cuprum, cyprium* <Gr. *Kyprios* <*Kypros*, Cyprus]

‡cop·per *noun* [Pop.] A policeman; detective; cop.

cop·per·as (–us) *noun* A green crystalline astringent ferrous sulfate, $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, used in dyeing, inkmaking, photography, etc.: also called *green vitriol.* [<F. *couperose*]

copper barilla A native copper mixed with sandstone and found in Bolivia.

copper glance Chalcocite.

cop′ per head (–hĕd) *noun* A venomous North American crotaline snake (*Agkistrodon mokasen*) having reddish-brown markings on a buff-colored body; one of the pit vipers.

Cop′·per·head (–hĕd) *noun* During the Civil War, a Northerner who sympathized with the Confederate States.

Cop′·per·mine River A river in the District of Mackenzie, Northwest Territories, Canada; 475 miles to Arctic Ocean.

copper nickel Niccolite.

cop′·per plate *noun* An engraved plate of copper or an engraving or impression printed from it: often used adjectivally.

copper pyrites See PYRITES.

cop′·per smith *noun* 1 One who makes utensils of copper. 2 The crimson-breasted barbet.

cop pice (cŏp′·is) *noun* 1 A low-growing thicket. 2 Wood gathered from a coppice; undergrowth. —*tr. verb* [·PICED, ·PIC·ING] To copse. Also **copse.** [<OF. *copeiz* <*coper*, cut]

cop·ple-crown *noun* 1 A bird's crest. 2 [Local] A hen with a crest or topknot; a cropple-crown; also, the cedar bird. — **copple-crowned** *adj.*

cop·ra *noun* The dried and broken kernel of the coconut, yielding coconut oil: also spelled *cobra.* Also **cob ra, cop·per ah, cop·rah.** [<Pg. <Hind. *khaprā*, tile, <*khappar*, skull]

cop re·mi·a *noun* A poisoning of the blood from retained fecal matter in cases of obstruction of the bowels. Also **cop·ræ·mi·a.** [<COPRO– + Gr. *haima*, blood] —**cop·re·mic** *adj.*

copro· A combining form from Greek *kopros*, dung.

cop ro la′·li·a *noun* Abnormal indecency of speech, regarded as a sign of mental disorder. [<COPRO– + Gr. *lalein*, speak]

cop′·ro lite *noun* The petrified dung of extinct vertebrates, in some localities forming, in part, a phosphatic rock which is mined for a fertilizer. —**cop·ro·lit′·ic** *adj.*

cop rol·o·gy *noun* 1 A collection of filth. 2 Hence, indecency or filth in art or literature.

cop·roph·a·gous (–rŏf′·uh·gus) *adj.* Feeding upon dung, as scarabæid beetles.

cop·ro·phil′·i·a *noun* Gratification derived from the contemplation or handling of filth. —**cop ro·phil′·ic** *adj.*

cop roph·i·lous (–rŏf′·i·lus) *adj.* 1 Growing readily on dung, as certain fungi. 2 Coprophagous.

cop′·ro·phyte *noun* A saprophyte found in dungheaps.

co–prosperity *noun* Mutual prosperity; alleged beneficial conditions arising from Japanese domination of the Far East: a euphemism for expansion.

copse (cŏps) *noun* A coppice. Also **copse wood.** —*verb* [COPSED, COPS·ING] 1 To clip or turn down, as brushwood. 2 To plant or keep in growth, as underwood. 3 To form a copse; grow up as a copse.

Copt *noun* 1 One of that race of native Egyptians that is descended from ancient Egyptian stock. 2 A member of the Coptic Church.

Cop·tic *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Copts, or to their language. —*noun* The Hamitic language of the Copts, the latest form of the ancient Egyptian: a dead language since 1500 but still the liturgical language of the Coptic Church.

Coptic Church The principal Christian sect of Egypt, which became a separate body in 451, adhering to the Monophysitic doctrine after this was rejected by the Council of Chalcedon. See MONOPHYSITE.

cop·u·la (–yu·luh) *noun* [·LAS or ·LÆ (lee) *pl.*] The word that merely connects, or expresses the relation between, the subject and the predicate of a sentence without asserting action; particularly the verbs *be, appear, become, feel, look, seem, smell, sound,* and *taste;* a link verb. [<L., link] —**cop·u·lar** *adj.*

cop′·u·late (–yu·lāte) *verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] 1 To couple. 2 To unite in sexual intercourse. [<L. *copulo*, unite, link] —**cop·u·la·tive** (–tĭv) *adj. & noun* —**cop·u·la·tive·ly** *adv.* —**cop′·u·la·to ry** *adj.*

cop·u·la′ tion (cŏp·yu–) *noun* 1 The act of coupling. 2 Sexual intercourse.

copulative conjunction A coordinate conjunction, as *and.*

cop·y *noun* [**cop·ies** *pl.*] 1 A reproduction or imitation; duplicate. 2 A single printed pamphlet, book, or the like, of an edition or issue. 3 A pattern given for imitation, especially manuscript or other matter to be reproduced in type: also used attributively as in *copy*–desk, *copy*–boy; also, in newspaper usage, someone or something that is newsworthy; as, he is good *copy.* —**certified copy** A copy attested by an officer having charge of the original.

—*verb* [**cop·ied, cop·y·ing**] 1 To duplicate; reproduce, as in writing, painting, drawing, needlework, etc. 2 To make an imitation or reproduction. 3 To admit of being reproduced or copied. [<L. *copia*, abundance]

cop′·y·book *noun* A book containing copies to be imitated in penmanship; a writing book.

cop′·y·cat *noun* [Pop.] An imitator.

copy-desk *noun* A desk in a newspaper office where copy is edited and prepared for the typesetters.

cop′ y·graph *noun* A hectograph.

cop′·y·hold *noun* [Law] A tenure of lands evidenced by a copy of the court-roll.

cop′·y hold er *noun* 1 One who or that which holds copy; specifically, one who holds and reads copy so that a proofreader may detect errors in printed matter. 2 [Law] In England, one who holds land by tenure of copyhold.

copying ink An ink containing sugar, glycerin, or some similarly acting substance, for use in writing or printing to be reproduced in the copying press.

copying paper An unsized paper used in the copying press.

copying press A press for multiplying copies of writing done with copying ink.

cop y ist *noun* One whose business it is to copy; also, an imitator.

cop′ y·right *noun* The exclusive legal right of authors, composers, playwrights, and artists to publish and dispose of their works for a limited time; in the United States, for 28 years, with privilege of renewal for 28 years. —*tr. verb* To secure copyright for, as a book or work of art. —·A·BLE *adj.* —·ER *noun.*

coque li·co (cōck′·lĭ·cō) *noun* 1 The English wild poppy (*Papaver rhœas*). 2 Orange-red (the color of the poppy). Also **coquê·li·cot.** [<F. *coquelicot* <a cock's cry]

Coque·lin (cok·lăN′), **Benoît Constant**, 1841–1909, French actor.

co quet (–kĕt′) *verb* [**co·quet ted, co quet ting**] 1 To treat with pretended affection; deceive with affected fondness. 2 To trifle in love; treat a person with a pretense of fondness. [<F. *coqueter*, strut, <*coq*, cock]

co quet ry (–ket·ri) *noun* [**ries** *pl.*] Trifling in love; also, the quality of being coquettish.

co·quette (–kĕt′) *noun* A woman who endeavors to attract admiration merely for the gratification of vanity; flirt. Also **co·quet.** —**co quet tish** *adj.* —**co·quet tish ly** *adv.* —**co quet tish ness** *noun.*

co·quil lage (co·kee·yahzh′) *noun* A representation of a shell or shells, prevalent in the decorative arts of the rococo period; shell design. [<F. *coquille*, shell]

co·quil·la nut (co·keel′·yuh) The nut of the Brazilian palm *Attalea funifera.* [<Sp. *coquillo*, little coconut]

co·quille (–keel′) Same as CHILL 4.

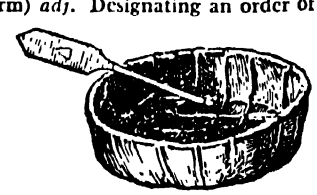
co·qui·na (–kee′·nuh) *noun* A soft, highly porous, limestone rock composed of fragments of marine shells: used as building material. [<Sp.]

co·qui·to (cō·kee′·tō) *noun* A tall, massive feather palm of Chile (*Jubæa spectabilis*), bearing a dense crown of foliage. Also **coquito palm.** [<Sp.]

cor· *prefix* With; together: assimilated form of COM– used before word-elements beginning with *r;* as, *corroborate.*

Co ra A feminine personal name. [<Gr., maiden]

cor a·ci′·i·form (–si′·i·form) *adj.* Designating an order of non-passerine birds (*Coraciiformes*) containing the rollers, kingfishers, owls, etc. [<LL. <Gr. *korax*, raven, + FORM]



FRENCH CORACLE

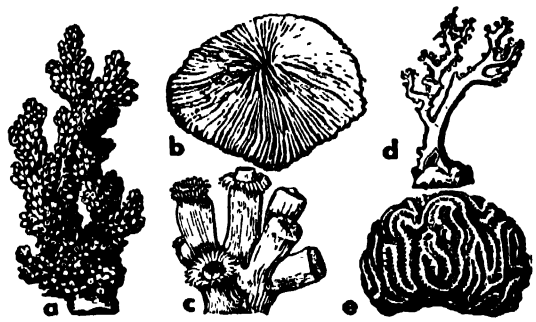
cor·a·cle *noun* A small fishing boat of hide or oilcloth on a wicker frame: used in France, Wales, and Ireland. [< W. *corwgl* <*corwg*, boat]

cor′·a·coid *adj.* 1 Designating the posterior inferior process of the shoulder girdle, a separate bone in many animals, as birds, reptiles, and

monotremes, that unites with the scapula to form the glenoid cavity. 2 Shaped like a raven's beak.
— *noun* 1 The coracoid process. 2 In ichthyology, the supraclavicle; also, the chief bone of the shoulder girdle of a teleost fish. [<Gr. *korax*, crow, + -OID]

CO·RA·GIO (-rah'·jo) *interj.* [It.] Courage! Also **CO·RAG·GIO.**

COR·AL *noun* 1 The calcareous skeleton or hard structures secreted in or by the tissues of various marine organisms, as many anthozoans and certain hydroids, serving as a support and place of abode. These animals are usually compound,



CORALS

a Reef coral. *c* Bud coral. *e* Brain coral.
b Mushroom coral. *d* Red coral.

many individuals being united into a colony, and the coral assumes various forms. 2 A shade of red, like that of commercial coral. 3 A toy made of coral. 4 Lobster or crab roe: named from its appearance when cooked.
— *adj.* 1 Consisting of or like coral. 2 Coral-colored. [<F. <LL. *corallum* <Gr. *korallion*, coral]

COR' AL·BER RY (-bĕr·i) *noun* A bushy American shrub (*Symphoricarpos orbiculatus*) with dark berries, somewhat resembling currants.

CORALLI- A combining form denoting coral, as in *coralliferous.*

COR·AL LIF' ER OUS (-us) *adj.* Producing or containing coral.

COR AL LINE (-lĭn *or* -līne) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, producing, or like coral. 2 Pinkish-red. — *noun* 1 A calcareous, coral-like seaweed. 2 A coral or coral-like animal.

COR' AL LITE *noun* 1 An individual skeleton of coral polyp; a cup coral. 2 Fossil coral. — **COR AL LIT'·IC** *adj.*

COR' AL LOID *adj.* Coral-shaped; especially, branching like coral: also **CO RAL LI NOID, COR AL LOI' DAL.** — *noun* A polyzoan.

CO RAL LUM *noun* Coral, either as a compound mass or as the skeleton of a polyp. [<LL.; see CORAL]

COR'·AL ROOT *noun* Any one of a small genus (*Corallorhiza*) of brownish leafless orchids with much-branched coral-like rootstocks.

CORAL SEA The part of the Pacific Ocean off the NE. coast of Australia; naval battle, May, 1942.

COR AN GLAIS (ahN·glch') [F.] 1 The English horn. 2 A reed organ stop resembling the oboe.

CO RANT, CO RAN TO Same as COURANT.

COR' AN TYN Dutch name for CORENTYN.

COR BAN *noun* An offering to God, as in fulfilment of a vow (*Mark* vii, 11). [<Heb.]

COR BEIL (·bĕl) *noun* 1 A gabion. 2 A sculptured basket of fruit or flowers. [<F. *corbeille* <L. *corbis*, basket]

1COR BEL *noun* 1 A projection from the face of a wall to support an overhanging weight; corbeling. 2 A short timber placed lengthwise upon a wall, etc., under a girder to increase its bearing. — *tr. verb* 1 To support by corbels. 2 To make in the form of corbels. [<L. *corvus*, crow]

2COR BEL *noun* A piece serving as a cushion for a capital, as in a Corinthian column. See illustration under 2CAPITAL. [<OF. <L. *corbis*, basket]

COR·BEL ING *noun* An arrangement of stones or bricks in building a wall, in which successive courses project beyond those below them. Also **COR BEL LING.**

CORBEL-STEPS *noun pl.* Corbie-steps.

COR BIE *noun* [Scot.] A crow; raven. Also **COR BY.** [<L. *corvus*, crow]

CORBIE CROW [Scot.] The carrion crow.

CORBIE-STEPS *noun pl.* [Scot.] Steps in the top of a gable wall from the eaves to the apex of the roof such as only a crow or cat could use: often called *crowsteps.*

COR·CY RA Ancient name of CORFU.

CORD *noun* 1 A string of several strands. 2 A measure for wood; in the United States a pile 4 x 4 x 8 feet, equal to 128 cubic feet, or 3.62 cubic meters. 3 Corduroy: often in the plural. 4 A cordlike structure; as, the spinal *cord.* 5 Figuratively, any feeling that draws or restrains: often in the plural. 6 The rope used by a hangman.
— *tr. verb* 1 To bind or secure with cord; furnish with cords. 2 To pile firewood by the cord. [<Gr. *chordē*, string] — **CORD·ER** *noun.*

CORD·AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 Ropes and cords collectively; especially, ropes in the rigging of a ship. 2 The amount in cords, as of wood, on a given area of land.

COR·DATE *adj.* Heart-shaped, as a leaf. [<L. *cor*, heart] — **·LY** *adv.*

COR·DAY, CHARLOTTE (full name *Marie Anne Charlotte Corday d'Armont*), 1768–93, French patriot; assassinated Marat.

CORD·ED *adj.* 1 Bound or fastened with cord or rope. 2 Striped or ribbed as if with cords; as, a *corded* fabric. 3 Piled in cord measure; as, *corded* firewood. 4 With the hair twisted or felted into strings or curls: said of dogs. 5 [Obs.] Made of cord or rope.

CORD ED *adj.* Designating a style of pottery decoration produced by the application of cords to the wet surface of the clay; also, designating the people, probably from Russia, who were associated with the use and production of such pottery.

COR·DE·LI·A (-dee'·lĭ·uh *or* -deel'·yuh; G. cōr·dā'·lee·ah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **COR·DÉ·LIE** (cōr·deh·lee').
— **CORDELIA** The youngest and loyal daughter of King Lear. See LEAR.

COR·DE·LIER' (-leer') *noun* An early type of ropemaking machine. [<F.]

COR·DE·LIER' (-leer') *noun* 1 A Franciscan friar of the strictest rule: so named in France because of the girdle of cord worn by such friars. 2 *pl.* A political club of the time of the French Revolution, whose meetings were held in an old Cordelier convent.

COR DIAL (-jul) *adj.* 1 Proceeding from the heart; exhibiting or expressing kindliness; hearty. 2 Giving heart; reviving the spirits; imparting vigor or joy; cheering. See synonyms under AMICABLE. — *noun* 1 That which invigorates or exhilarates. 2 A sweet and aromatic alcoholic spirit; a liqueur. [<L. *cor*, *cordis*, heart] — **COR DIAL I·TY** (-jăl'·ĭ·tĭ *or* -dĭ·ăl'·ĭ·tĭ), **COR·DIAL·NESS** *noun* — **COR DIAL·LY** *adv.*

COR' DI·FORM *adj.* Heart-shaped; cordate. [<L. *cor*, heart, + *forma*, shape]

COR DIL·LE'·RA (-dĭl·yeh'·ruh *or* cōr·dĭl'·ur·uh) *noun* The entire system of mountain ranges that borders a continent or occurs in the same general region; specifically, the Andes range in South America and its continuation in the Rocky Mountain system of North America. [<Sp. *corda*, cord] — **COR·DIL·LE'·RAN** *adj.*

CORD ITE *noun* A variety of smokeless powder consisting of cellulose nitrate or guncotton, nitroglycerin, and a mineral jelly, used chiefly as a propellant. [<CORD, from its appearance]

COR·DO·BA (-vah) *noun* The monetary unit of Nicaragua.

CÓR DO·BA (-*thō*·vah) 1 A province in Andalusia, SW. Spain; 5,299 square miles; also, its capital, a historical city. 2 A province of the central Argentine Republic; 64,924 square miles; also, its capital, a commercial city. Also **CÓR DO·VA.**

COR DON *noun* 1 An extended line, as of men, ships, forts, etc. 2 An ornamental lace, cord, or ribbon worn to secure something in place or for adornment. 3 A molding projecting slightly from the face of a wall; a stringcourse. 4 A coping projecting from a scarp wall. [<F.]

COR DON BLEU (cor·dawN' blœ) [F.] The blue ribbon; especially, that formerly worn by members of the order of the Holy Ghost, the highest order of the old French monarchy; hence, a person of distinction.

COR DON NET (-nāy') *noun* [F.] 1 The slightly raised edge of a point-lace pattern. 2 Edging made from piping. Also **COR DO·NETTE.**

COR DO·VAN *noun* 1 Cordwain. 2 Fine horsehide leather.

CÓR DO·VAN *adj.* Pertaining or belonging to Cordoba. — *noun* A native or resident of Cordoba.

COR·DU·ROY *noun* 1 A thick, corded or ribbed, durable fabric, usually of cotton. 2 *pl.* Trousers made of corduroy. 3 A corduroy road, or the materials used in its construction. — *adj.* 1 Made of corduroy, as trousers. 2 Formed from logs laid transversely; as, a *corduroy* road. — *tr. verb* To make into a corduroy road. [<F. *corde du roi*, fabric of the king]

CORDUROY ROAD A rough road, usually over miry ground, made of transversely laid logs touching one another.

CORD·WAIN *noun* Spanish leather, used in medieval Europe for the boots of the wealthy. Also **COR·DO·VAN.** [<OF. *cordowan* <Sp. *cordoban* <*Cordoba*, city in Spain]

CORD·WOOD *noun* Firewood sold by the cord.

CORD·Y *adj.* 1 In glassmaking, having stringlike imperfections due to impurities. 2 Full of cords; cordlike; having cordlike fibers or parts.

COR'·DY·CEPS *noun* A genus of fungi parasitic on the larvæ of insects or on certain subterranean fungi.

CORE (cōre) *noun* 1 The central or innermost part of a thing. 2 The heart, as of an apple or pear, containing the seeds. 3 The most important part of anything; the pith of a subject. 4 A solid form, placed in a mold, about which metal

is poured, so as to be cast hollow. **5** The insulated conducting wires of an electric cable; also, the iron mass or bundle of iron rods, etc., around which the wire is coiled in an electromagnet or armature. **6** In engineering, in submarine and geological investigations, a cylindrical mass of test material brought to the surface by a special hollow drill. **7** In fingerprint identification, the inner terminus or focal point which constitutes the approximate center of a pattern and is essential to its correct interpretation.
—*tr. verb* [CORED, COR·ING] To remove the core of. [<L. *cor*, heart] —**CORE·LESS** *adj.* —**COR·ER** *noun.*

CORE- A combining form from Greek *koré*, the pupil of the eye.

COR·E·GO′·NUS *noun* A genus of salmonid fishes with very small mouths and toothless jaws, containing the whitefishes, many species of which inhabit cool inland waters in the northern hemisphere, and are among the most important of food fishes.

CO·RE·LA′·TION Same as CORRELATION.

CO–RELATION *noun* Joint or mutual relation; correlation.

CO·RE·LIG′·ION·IST (–lij′·un·ist) *noun* One of the same religion, church, or sect as another.

Co·REL·LI, ARC·AN·GE·LO (–ahn′·jĕ·lo), 1653–1713, Italian composer. —**MARIE,** 1864–1924, English novelist.

COR·E·MI·UM *noun* A special form of non–sexual fruit body in the fungi in which spore–bearing hyphæ are arranged in parallel order, side by side, to form an erect fascicle. [<Gr. *korēma*, filth]

COR′·EN·TYN (–tine) A river in northern South America forming the boundary between British Guiana and Surinam; 400 miles to Atlantic Ocean: also [Dutch] *Corantyn, Courantyne.* Also **COR′ EN TYNE.**

CO·RE·OP′·SIS *noun* A plant of a large genus *(Coreopsis)* of mainly North American herbs of the composite family, with heads of showy yellow or rose–colored flowers: also called *calliopsis.* [<Gr. *koris*, bedbug, + *opsis*, appearance (from the shape of the seed)]

COR′·E·PLAS·TY *noun* Any surgical operation for producing an artificial pupil. [<CORE– + –PLASTY] —**COR·E·PLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

COR·ER *noun* A utensil for removing the cores of apples and other fruit.

CO·RE·SPON′ DENT *noun* A joint respondent, as in a suit for divorce. —**CO·RE·SPON′ DEN CY** *noun.*

CORF *noun* [CORVES *pl.*] **1** The basket or box in which coal is carried from the working place to the shaft. **2** [Prov. Eng.] A floating receptacle for holding fish, etc. [<D. or Flem. *korf*, basket]

COR·FI·OTE *noun* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Corfu. Also **COR·FUTE.**

COR·FU (–fōō′) A Greek island (ancient *Corcyra*) in the Ionian group; 277 square miles; also, its capital: also [Gr.] *Kerkyra.*

COR·GI (–gee) *noun* **1** A breed of Welsh working dog, characterized by a long body, foxlike head, short legs, and a hard short or medium–long coat: also called **CARDIGAN WELSH CORGI.** **2** A breed of Welsh working dog characterized by a body of medium length, a foxlike head, short, straight legs, and a dense medium–long coat: also called **PEMBROKE WELSH CORGI.**

CO·RI·A′·CEOUS (–ay′·shus) *adj.* Of a tough leathery texture; like leather. Also **CO·RI·A′·RI·OUS.** [<L. *corium*, leather]

CO·RI·AN′·DER *noun* A plant of the parsley family (genus *Coriandrum*), bearing aromatic seeds used for seasoning and in medicine as a carminative. [<Gr. *koriannon* <*koris*, bedbug]

Co·RIN·NA Diminutive of CORA. Also [F.] **Co RINNE.** —**CORINNA** A Greek lyric poetess, about 490 B.C.

COR·INTH (–inth) **1** An ancient fortified city in Argolis, Greece, noted for its luxury. **2** A modern city on the Gulf of Corinth, 3 miles from the site of ancient Corinth. —**THE GULF OF CORINTH** An arm of the Ionian sea, between the Peloponnesus and northern Greece: also called *Gulf of Lepanto.* —**ISTHMUS OF CORINTH** An isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with northern Greece; traversed by the Corinth Canal.

CO·RINTH (–rint), **LOVIS,** 1858–1925, German painter.

CO·RIN·THI·AN *adj.* **1** Pertaining to Corinth, or to an order of architecture marked by slender fluted columns with ornate capitals decorated with acanthus leaf design. For illustration see CAPITAL. **2** Luxurious; licentious. **3** Conducted by amateurs; as, *Corinthian* sailing.
—*noun* **1** An inhabitant of Corinth. **2** A dashing or profligate fellow; also, a gentleman sportsman who sails his own yacht. —**EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS** Either of two letters addressed by the apostle Paul to the Christians at Corinth, each forming a book of the New Testament.

CO·RI·O·LA′·NUS, CNÆUS, Roman patrician of fifth century B.C.; led Volscians against Rome; hero of play by Shakespeare.

CO·RI·UM *noun* [CO·RI·A *pl.*] **1** The sentient and vascular portion of the skin beneath the epidermis. **2** The connective membranous tissue. **3** In certain insects (order *Heteroptera*), the elongated middle section or harder portion of the forewing. [<L., leather]

CORK *noun* **1** The tough but elastic, light, and porous outer bark of an evergreen tree *(Quercus suber)*, the cork oak, indigenous to southern Europe: it improves in quality with the age of the tree, and has many uses in industry and the arts. **2** A piece of this bark used as a bottle stopper, or any stopper of other material; as, a rubber *cork.* **3** A protective tissue that forms in the stems beneath the epidermis of dicotyledons and replaces it.
—*verb* **1** To stop with a cork, as a bottle; confine. **2** To blacken with burnt cork. **3** To taste of cork, as wine. —**TO CORK UP** To silence suddenly. [<Sp. *corcho* <L. *quercus*, oak]

CORK Same as CALK: erroneous usage.

CORK A county of southern Munster Province, Ireland (Eire); 2,890 square miles; also, its capital, a seaport.

CORK·AGE (–ij) *noun* A charge for serving wine at a hotel, especially when the wine is the property of the guest.

CORK BELT A belt or jacket made of pieces of cork enclosed in canvas, to support a person in the water; a lifejacket. Also **CORK JACKET.**

CORK CAMBIUM The phellogen, or inner active layers of bark–producing tissue. Also **CORK MERISTEM.**

CORKED (corkt) *adj.* **1** Stopped with cork, as a bottle. **2** Having acquired the taste of cork; as, *corked* wine. **3** [Pop.] Very drunk.

CORK·ER *noun* **1** One who or that which corks. **2** [Pop.] An argument that puts a stop to discussion; anything that stops competition. **3** Any unusual person or thing.

CORK·ING *adj.* Fine; excellent; also, amazing. —*adv.* Fine; excellently.

CORK OAK An oak tree *(Quercus suber)* of southern Europe and North Africa, whose thick bark yields cork.

CORK·SCREW *noun* **1** A spiral instrument for drawing corks from bottles. **2** A ringlet; curl. —*verb* **1** To move or cause to move like a corkscrew; to twist. **2** In military aviation, to fly in a spiral course in order to avoid enemy anti–aircraft fire. —*adj.* Shaped like a corkscrew; twisted; spiral.

CORK·WOOD *noun* **1** The light, porous wood of several West Indian trees: specifically, of the custard–apple family (genus *Annona*), or of the balsa family, especially *Ochroma pyramidale.* **2** In the southeastern United States, a small tree *(Leitneria floridana).*

CORK·Y *adj.* **1** Like cork; shrunken; dried up. **2** [Pop.] Light in weight; vivacious; energetic. **3** Having the flavor or odor of cork; corked, said especially of wines. **4** [Pop.] Intoxicated; drunk. —**CORK·I·NESS** *noun.*

COR LE O NIS Same as REGULUS.

COR LISS, GEORGE HENRY, 1817–88, American inventor and manufacturer of the Corliss steam engine.

CORM *noun* A bulb–like, solid, fleshy enlargement, usually of the underground stem in plants. [<Gr. *kormos*, tree–trunk]

COR MOPH·Y·TA (–mŏf′·ĭ·tuh) *noun pl.* A former primary division of the vegetable kingdom, embracing plants that possess a stem (axis) with leaves: distinguished from *Thallophyta.* [<Gr. *kormos*, trunk, + PHYTON] —**COR·MO·PHYTE** *noun* —**COR·MO·PHYT′·IC** *adj.*

COR′·MO·RANT *noun* **1** A large, web–footed, voracious aquatic bird (genus *Phalacrocorax*) of wide distribution and gregarious habits, and with a strongly hooked bill and gular pouch. **2** Hence, a glutton or avaricious person. —*adj.* Like a cormorant; greedy; rapacious. [<F. *cormoran* <LL. *corvus marinus*, sea crow]

COR·MUS *noun* [·MI (mī) *pl.*] **1** A stock or colony of morphologically related organisms, as sponges, hydroids, or a chain of salps. **2** A corm. **3** A plant body exhibiting stem–and–leaf formation: distinguished from *thallus.* [<Gr. *kormos*, trunk of a tree]

CORN *noun* **1** The edible seeds of cereal plants: in England, wheat, barley, rye, and oats collectively; in America, maize, or Indian corn. **2** The plants that produce corn when growing in the field; the stalks and ears, or the stalks, ears, and seeds, after harvesting. **3** [Pop.] Anything trite or banal; especially, jazz played in a sweet or sentimental style. **4** [Pop.] Money; small change. **5** [Pop.] Whisky distilled from corn.
—*tr. verb* **1** To preserve in salt or in brine; as, to *corn* beef. **2** In the United States, to feed with corn; in Scotland, to feed with oats. **3** To granulate. [<OE.]

CORN *noun* **1** A horny thickening of the cuticle, common on the feet. **2** A morbid condition of the forehoofs of horses caused by injuries to the tissue of the sole, producing inflammation of the horn. [<F. *corne* L. *cornu*, horn] —**CORN·Y** *adj.*

COR·NA·CEOUS (–nā′·shus) *adj.* Designating a family *(Cornaceæ)* of polypetalous shrubs or trees; the dogwood or cornel family.

CORN–BORER *noun* The larva of certain insects which feeds on the ears and stalks of corn, especially the European corn–borer *(Pyrausta nubilalis).*

CORN·BREAD *noun* Bread made from the meal of maize or Indian corn. Also **CORN BREAD.**

CORN·COB *noun* The spike of maize round which the kernels grow. Also **CORN COB.**

CORNCOB PIPE A pipe whose bowl is cut from a corncob.

CORN′·COCK·LE *noun* A tall purple-flowered weed of the pink family, especially *Argrostemma githago*: also called *corn-rose.*

CORN CRAKE A European crake (*Crex crex*) frequenting cornfields.

CORN CRIB *noun* A building for storage of corn, usually raised on posts, with walls made of slats for ventilation.

CORN′ DODG·ER *noun* A cake of cornmeal formerly baked hard in ashes, now baked in a skillet or flat plate.

COR NE A *noun.* The transparent anterior part of the outer coat of the eyeball. See illustration under EYE. Also **COR·NEA LENS.** [<L. *cornu*, horn] — **COR·NE·AL** *adj.*

CORN-EAR WORM The bollworm (*Heliothis armigera*), which attacks corn, tobacco, tomatoes, and many other plants.

CORNED *adj.* 1 Preserved by laying down in coarse salt or in brine; as, *corned* beef. 2 [Pop.] Drunk.

COR NEILLE (-nā′-), **PIERRE,** 1606-84, French dramatist.

COR NEL *noun* Any of a genus (*Cornus*) of shrubs and small trees with hard, compact wood, as the dogwood: also called *cornus.* [<F. *cornouille*] — **COR NE·LIAN** *adj.*

COR NE LI A (-nee′-li-uh *or* -neel′-yuh; *G.*, *It.*, -nal′-ee-ah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **COR NÉ LIE** (-na-lee′). — **CORNELIA** Roman matron, 2nd century B.C.; wife of T. Sempronius Gracchus, "mother of the Gracchi."

COR·NE LIAN Same as CARNELIAN.

COR NE·LIUS (-neel′ yus; *Dan.* -nā′-lee-ŭs; *G.* -nā′-lee-o͝os) A masculine personal name. Also [Dutch] **COR NE LIS** (-na′-lis), [It., Pg., Sp.] **COR NE LI·O** (-nā′-lee-ō), [F.] **COR NEILLE** (-na′-yi) or **COR NE LI US** (-nā-lee-us′).

COR·NELL, EZRA, 1807-74, American philanthropist, founded Cornell University, 1865. — **KATHARINE,** born 1898, American actress.

COR NE OUS *adj.* Consisting of horn; of a hornlike texture; horny. [<L. *cornu* horn]

COR NER *noun* 1 The point formed by the intersection of two or more lines or surfaces, or the edge formed by the intersection of two surfaces; an angle. 2 The space or surface comprised between two converging walls or lines near their meeting. 3 A remote spot; nook; as, the chimney *corner.* 4 A position of embarrassment or difficulty, or one from which extrication is difficult. 5 A condition of a financial market when a commodity or security has been largely bought up with a view to forcing a higher price; as, a *corner* in cotton or stocks. 6 A part or spot, especially a remote or obscure part, of a particular place; also, any of the four directions; as, the four *corners* of the earth. 7 A tool used in decorating the corners of books: sometimes called **CORNERPIECE**; also, a metallic or other guard for the corner of a book, box, or other article. — **TO TRIM ONE'S CORNERS** To take risks.

— *tr. verb* (see def. 6, *intr.*) 1 To force or drive into a corner. 2 To place in a position of difficulty or embarrassment; as, to *corner* a witness. 3 To purchase, or contract for the purchase of (a commodity), so as to command the market and be able to fix the price of it; as, to *corner* a stock. 4 To place in a corner. 5 To furnish with corners. 6 To abut (on something) by a corner or angle.

— *adj.* 1 Located at a corner. 2 Designed for a corner. [<F. *cornière* <L *cornu*, horn]

CORNER CHAIR A small armchair having the back curved or placed at an angle around two sides of the seat, one leg supporting the front corner of the seat; also called *round-about chair.*

CORNER CUPBOARD A cupboard, usually for household china, with curved or diagonal front, designed to fit into a corner.

COR NERED *adj.* 1 Having corners. 2 Forced into a position of embarrassment or difficulty.

COR′ NER STONE *noun* 1 A stone uniting two walls at the corner of a building. 2 Something fundamental or of primary importance.

COR NER WISE *adv.* With the corner in front; diagonally.

COR NET *noun* 1 A small wind instrument of the trumpet class, in which the notes are determined by valves or pistons that open communication into auxiliary bands of tubing, thus varying the length of the vibrating air column: also called **CORNET-À-PISTONS.** 2 A cone-shaped paper wrapper. 3 A portion of a woman's headdress, of varying shape, from the 14th to the 17th century; also, the headdress itself; also, tall white headdress of Sisters of Charity. [<F. <L. *cornu*, horn] — **COR·NET·TIST, COR·NET·TIST** or **·NET·IST** *noun.*

COR NET *noun* 1 Formerly, the lowest commissioned cavalry officer in the British army, or a pennant carried by him. 2 A flag or standard; specifically, a signalling flag. [<F. *cornette*, standard]

COR NET·CY *noun* The rank or commission of a cornet.

CORN′·FACT·OR *noun* In England, a wholesale dealer in grain.

CORN·FIELD *noun* An area of growing corn: also **CORN FIELD.** — *adj.* 1 Of, from, or growing in a cornfield. 2 Rustic; as, *cornfield* philosophy.

CORN′·FLOW·ER *noun* Any flower growing in grainfields; especially, the bluebottle or bachelor's-button (*Centaurea cyanus*): originally and still frequently cultivated.

CORN HUSK A corn shuck.

COR·NICE (-nis) *noun* 1 The horizontal molded projection at the top of a building or of a component part of a building, usually under the eaves; specifically, the uppermost member of an entablature. See illustration under ENTABLATURE. 2 An ornamental molding running round the walls of a room close to the ceiling; also, a slight wooden molding running round the walls at a convenient height for the support of pictures by hooks. 3 A frame of molding, often gilded, covering the rods and hooks used for hanging curtains before windows, etc. 4 A mass of snow projecting from a mountain ridge.

— *tr. verb* To provide or adorn with a cornice. [<It. *cornice* <Gr. *koronis*, wreath]

COR·NIC′·U·LATE *adj.* Having horns or hornlike processes.

CORN ING An industrial city on the Chemung River in New York; glass-manufacturing.

COR NISH *adj.* Pertaining to Cornwall, in England. — *noun* The former language of Cornwall, a dialect of the Brythonic division of the Celtic languages.

COR NISH MAN *noun* A native or inhabitant of Cornwall.

CORN LAWS In English history, certain laws, the first dating from 1361, placing restrictions on the grain trade and especially the importation of grain: repealed in 1846.

CORN LILY Either of two species of convolvulus, the greater or lesser bindweed; also, any plant of the genus *Ixia* of South Africa: compounded in botanical usage, **CORN-LILY,** to distinguish them from the type genus *Lilium.*

CORN MAYWEED 1 The scentless wild camomile (*Matricaria inodora*): naturalized in parts of the United States. 2 The field camomile.

CORN MEAL *noun* Meal made from corn; Indian meal; in Scotland, oatmeal: also **CORN MEAL.**

CORN PIT A section of a produce exchange devoted to business in corn.

CORN PITH The pith of Indian corn, used in the manufacture of paper, etc.

CORN PONE Bread usually made of cornmeal, water, and salt, sometimes with milk and eggs.

CORN-POPPER *noun* A wire box or cylinder used for popping corn over a fire.

CORN POPPY A troublesome weed (*Papaver rhœas*) growing in grain fields. Also **CORN-ROSE.**

CORN-ROSE Same as CORNCOCKLE, CORN POPPY.

CORN-SALAD *noun* Lamb-lettuce (*Valerianella olitoria*), found in Europe and occasionally in the United States: used for salad.

CORN SHOCK A conical bundle of stalks of Indian corn, often tied together at the top.

CORN SHUCK The shuck or husk of an ear of maize: also *corn husk.*

CORN SHUCKS SCRUB A scrubbing-brush of corn shucks.

CORN SMUT A widespread disease of corn, due to infection by the smut fungus, *Ustilago zeæ*, and characterized by spore-containing tumor masses attached to the ears and other aerial parts of the plant.

CORN SPURRY Beggarweed.

CORN STALK A stalk of Indian corn.

CORN·STARCH *noun* 1 Starch made from corn. 2 A purified starchy meal used in making puddings.

CORN SUGAR Glucose obtained from corn.

CORN'T *adj.* [Scot.] Oat-fed.

COR·NU (-nū) *noun* [L.] [**COR·NU·A** *pl.*] A horn, or anything shaped like a horn: anatomically applied to various structures; as, the superior and inferior *cornua* of the larynx. [<L., horn]

COR·NU·CO′·PI·A *noun* [**·AS** or **Æ** (ee) *pl.*] 1 The horn of Amalthæa represented as overflowing with fruits and symbolizing peace and prosperity; the horn of plenty. See AMALTHEA. 2 A paper or cardboard horn for holding candies. 3 A superabundance. [<LL. <L. *cornu*, horn, + *copia*, abundance, plenty] — **COR·NU·CO′·PI AN** *adj.*

COR·NUS Same as CORNEL.

COR·NUTE *adj.* 1 Having horns or a hornlike process or appendage. 2 Shaped like a horn. Also **COR·NUT·ED.** [<L. *cornutus* <*cornu*, horn]

COR NU·TO *noun* [Obs.] A cuckold.

CORN·WALL A county of SW. England; 1,357 square miles; county seat, Bodmin.

CORN·WAL·LIS, CHARLES, MARQUIS, 1738-1805, English general; statesman.

CORN WHISKY Whisky distilled from corn.

CORN·WORM *noun* The bollworm.

CORN·Y *adj.* [**·I·ER, ·I·EST**] 1 [Pop.] Rendered in a banal, bland, or unsophisticated style, so as to elicit sentimental feelings: said of some popular music. 2 [Pop.] Old-fashioned; trite; bromidic; as, a *corny* joke. 3 Like corn.

COR·O·DY *noun* [·DIES (dīz) *pl.*] 1 In old English law, a right pertaining to the king to send one of his chaplains to be maintained by a bishop. 2 Maintenance allowed for services: also spelled *corrody*. [<LL. *corrodium*, provision]

CO·ROL·LA *noun* The second series or inner circle of flower leaves (petals), usually colored, forming the inner floral envelope or inner perianth, and serving mainly as an attraction for insects; the petals of a flower collectively. Also **COR·OL.** [<L. *corona*, crown] —**COR′·OL·LATE, COR′·OL·LAT·ED** *adj.*

COR′ OL LA·RY or [Br.] **CO·ROL·LA·RY** [·RIES *pl.*] *noun* 1 A proposition following so obviously from another that it requires little or no demonstration. 2 An inference; deduction. —*adj.* Like a corollary; deduced; resultant. [<L. *corollarium*, price of a garland]

Coromandel Coast That part of the eastern coast of southern India from the Kistna River to Palk Strait.

Coromandel lacquer A type of Chinese lacquerwork in which the design is cut in intaglio and completed with varied colors and gold: so called because objects thus decorated were imported into western Europe by East India merchants with headquarters on the Coromandel Coast.

CO·RO·NA *noun* [·NAS (nūz) or ·NÆ (nee) *pl.*] 1 A garland or wreath: among the ancient Greeks and Romans given as a reward for distinguished achievements. 2 The projecting brow of a cornice. 3 A crownlike part, structure, or process, as the crown of the head or the shell of a sea-urchin. 4 A luminous circle around one of the heavenly bodies; specifically, the irregular radial streams of light seen around the sun during a total eclipse; loosely, any halo. 5 The luminous discharge at the surface of an electrical conductor under very high voltage. 6 A crownlike process at the top of the tube of the corolla, as in jonquils. [<L., crown]

Corona Aus·tra·lis The Southern Crown, a constellation south of Sagittarius: also called the *Wreath*. See CONSTELLATION.

Corona Bor·e·a′·lis The Northern Crown, a constellation between Hercules and Bootes. See CONSTELLATION.

COR·O·NACH (–naK) *noun* Formerly, in Scotland and Ireland, a dirge, as for a chieftain. [<Gael. *coranach*]

Co·ro·na′·do (–nah′·*tho*), **Francisco Vasquez de**, 1510?–54, Spanish explorer.

COR·O·NAL or **CO·RO·NAL** *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a corona or halo, or to the crown of the head. 2 Having the direction of the coronal suture: as, a *coronal* plane. —*noun* A crown or garland. Also **COR′·O·NA·RY.**

CORONAL SUTURE The suture between the frontal and the two parietal bones of the skull. Also **CORONARY SUTURE.**

COR′·O·NA·RY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a crown or wreath. 2 Encircling; crowning; as, the *coronary* laurel, the *coronary* ligament of the liver; the two *coronary* arteries rising from the aorta. See illustration under HEART. —*noun* Coronary thrombosis. [<L. *coronarius* <*corona*, crown]

CORONARY CUSHION or **RING** A band of vascular tissue surmounting the hoof of the horse and similar animals.

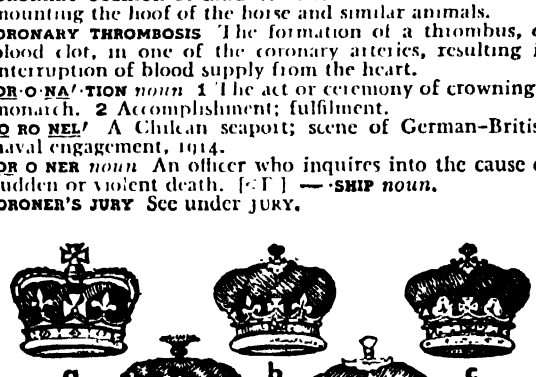
CORONARY THROMBOSIS The formation of a thrombus, or blood clot, in one of the coronary arteries, resulting in interruption of blood supply from the heart.

COR·O·NA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or ceremony of crowning a monarch. 2 Accomplishment; fulfilment.

Co·ro·nel′ A Chilean seaport; scene of German-British naval engagement, 1914.

COR·O·NER *noun* An officer who inquires into the cause of sudden or violent death. [<F.] —**·SHIP** *noun*.

CORONER'S JURY See under JURY.



BRITISH CORONETS

a H R H, Prince of Wales.
b Younger son and brother of the Blood Royal.
c Nephew, etc., of the Blood Royal.
d Duke.
e Marquis.
f Earl.
g Viscount.
h Baron.

COR·O·NET *noun* 1 An inferior crown, denoting noble rank less than sovereign. 2 Any chaplet or wreath for the head; especially, a semicircular band worn by women above the brow as a headdress. 3 The upper margin of a horse's hoof. [<OF. *coronete*]

CO·RO′·NI·FORM *adj.* Having the form of a crown. [<L. *corona*, crown, + –IFORM]

Co·rot (–rō′), **Jean Baptiste Camille**, 1796–1875, French painter.

COR·PO·RA Plural of CORPUS.

COR PO·RAL *adj.* 1 Belonging or relating to the body as opposed to the mind; personal; as, *corporal* punishment. 2 [Obs.] Having substance; corporeal; not spiritual. See synonyms under PHYSICAL. —*noun* The linen cloth on which the elements are placed during mass in a Roman Catholic church; also, **CORPORAL CLOTH, COR PO RA′ LE.** [<L. *corporalis* <*corpus*, body] —**COR·PO·RAL′·I·TY** *noun* —**COR PO·RAL·LY** *adv.*

COR PO RAL *noun* 1 A non-commissioned officer of the fifth grade, commanding a squad, and ranking next above a private, first class, and next below a sergeant. 2 Formerly, in the U. S. Navy, a senior petty officer who attended to police matters under the master at arms. 3 [Local] The fallfish (*Semotilus corporalis*). —**LANCE CORPORAL** A private soldier acting as corporal. [<F. <LL. *corporale* <L. *corporalis*]

CORPORAL'S GUARD The squad of men detailed for guard or other duty under a corporal; hence, any small number of persons, especially of attendants or adherents.

COR PO·RATE (–rit) *adj.* 1 Associated by legal enactment for the transaction of business; incorporated; as, a body politic and *corporate*. 2 Belonging to a corporation; as, *corporate* property. 3 Combined as a whole; considered as one; collective. 4 Having a visible body or form; corporeal; not spiritual. [<L. *corporatus*, fashioned into a body, <*corpus*, body] —**·LY** *adv.*

COR·PO RA′·TION *noun* 1 An artificial person created by law, consisting of one or more natural persons united in one body under such grants as secure a succession of members without changing the identity of the body, and empowered to act in a certain capacity or to transact business of some designated form or nature like a natural person. 2 [Pop.] The human body; also, a protuberant abdomen, paunch.

COR·PO RA·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a corporation. 2 In political systems, regimenting the operation of the whole social and economic life through one or more corporate bodies selected from employers and employees of principal corporations and controlled by the government. —**·LY** *adv.*

COR′ PO·RA·TOR *noun* A member of a corporation; especially, an original incorporator.

COR PO·RE·AL *adj.* 1 Having a body; of a material nature; physical: contrasted with *immaterial*, *mental*, or *spiritual* 2 [Law] Perceivable by the bodily senses; substantial and permanent: opposed to *incorporeal*; as, *corporeal* hereditaments. See synonyms under PHYSICAL. [<L. *corporeus* <*corpus*, body] —**COR·PO RE AL′ I TY, COR PO RE·AL·NESS, COR·PO·RE′·I TY** *noun* —**COR·PO RE·AL LY** *adv.*

COR′ PO SANT (–zant) *noun* 1 A globular electric light used on a ship in storms. 2 St. Elmo's fire. [<L. *corpus sanctum*, holy body]

CORPS (cor) *noun* [CORPS (corz) *pl.*] 1 A tactical military unit, intermediate between a division and an army, and consisting of two or more divisions. 2 A special military department or subdivision; as, the Quartermaster *Corps* 3 A number of persons acting together. [<F. <L. *corpus*, body]

CORPS AREA 1 Any of nine geographical sections of the United States, organized as a single military district. 2 In combat, the area occupied by a corps.

CORPS DE BAL·LET (duh bā·leh′) [F.] The ballet-dancers collectively engaged in a performance.

CORPS DE GARDE (cor duh gard) [F.] The sentry; also, the guard room.

CORPSE *noun* A dead body, as of a human being. See synonyms under BODY. [<F. *corps*; see CORPS]

CORPS·MAN (cor′·man) *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A member of a military corps.

COR·PU·LENT (–pū–) *adj.* Having a great excess of fat; very fleshy. [<F. <L. *corpulentus*, fleshy, <*corpus*, body] —**COR·PU·LENCE, COR·PU LEN·CY, COR·PU LENT·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms: adipose, burly, fat, fleshy, gross, obese, plethoric, portly, pursy, stout. *Antonyms*: bony, emaciated, gaunt, lean, poor, skinny, slight, spare, thin.

COR·PUS *noun* [·PO·RA *pl.*] 1 A body. 2 The entire body of an animal. 3 [Law] A material object; especially, a corporeal property; also, the elements or facts of a case considered collectively. [<L.]

CORPUS CALLOSUM A large band of commissural fibers connecting the neopallium of the two cerebral hemispheres.

Cor·pus Chris·ti (cris′·tī) A festival held in honor of the Eucharist by the Catholic Church on the first Thursday following Trinity Sunday.

Cor·pus Chris·ti (cris′–) A seaport in Texas; oil and cot-

ton center; livestock market; on **CORPUS CHRISTI BAY**, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico.

COR PUS CLE (-pŭs-l) *noun* 1 A minute particle of matter; molecule; atom; electron. 2 In botany, a leucoplast 3 Any protoplasmic granule of distinct shape or characteristic function, especially one making up the blood of vertebrates, either a **RED CORPUSCLE** containing hemoglobin for oxygen transport, or a **WHITE CORPUSCLE**, known as a leukocyte. Also **COR' PUS CULE.** [< L. *corpusculum* <*corpus*, body] — **COR PUS CU LAR** (-kū-lŭr) *adj.*

COR PUS DE LIC TI (-ti) [Law] The existence of the essential fact or facts which prove the commission of a crime, as the finding of stolen goods on the person of an alleged thief. [< L., the body of the offense]

COR PUS JU RIS The body of law.

COR PUS JU RIS CA NON I CI (-si) The collective title of the decrees and canons of the Roman Catholic Church, constituting the standard of the canon law.

COR PUS JU RIS CI VIL IS The collective title of the body of Roman law, comprising the Institutes, the Pandects or Digest, the Code, and the Novels or new laws, of Justinian; promulgated 528–534.

COR PUS LU TE UM [L.] [**COR PO RA LU TE A** *pl.*] A yellow body formed by a Graafian follicle in the ovary, and appearing during menstruation and pregnancy.

COR PUS STRI A TUM (stri-) [**COR PO RA STRI A TA** *pl.*] One of two masses of ganglionic cells situated in front of the thalamus and at the base of either hemisphere of the brain.

COR RACH Same as CURRACH.

COR RADE *tr. verb* [**RADED, RADING**] To disintegrate, as rocks, either by solution or by solution combined with mechanical wear: said of rivers. [< L. *corrado* <*cor-*, together, + *rado*, scrape]

COR RA' DI ATE (cuh-ray'-) *intr. verb* [**ATED, ATING**] To converge to a focus, as rays of light.

COR RA DO (cor rah' do) [It.] Same as CONRAD.

COR RAL *noun* 1 An enclosed space or pen for live stock. 2 A space enclosed by the wagons of emigrants, or of a mule train, etc., as a defensive precaution

— *tr. verb* [**CORRALLED, CORRALLING**] 1 To drive into and enclose in a corral, pen up 2 To arrange in the form of a corral, as, to *corral* wagons. 3 To drive into a corner, press hard 4 To collect into a safe place. 5 To take, rope in, get. [< Sp.]

COR RA SION (-zhun) *noun* The process of erosion by corrading, specifically, the vertical or lateral cutting performed by a river. Compare EROSION. See CORRODE.

COR RECT *tr. verb* 1 To set straight; remove faults or errors from, make right, rectify. 2 To remove, as an error, remedy. 3 To chastise, punish. 4 To point out the mistakes of, set right. 5 To counteract the aberration of, as, to *correct* a lens. See synonyms under AMEND, CHASTEN, RECLAIM.

— *adj.* 1 Free from fault or mistake. 2 True, right, or proper; accurate; exact. [< L. *correctus* <*corrigo* < *cor-*, together, + *rego*, rule] — **COR RECT A BLE** *or* **I BLE** *adj.* — **COR REC TIVE** *adj. & noun* — **COR RECT IVE LY** *adv.* — **COR RECT LY** *adv.* — **COR RECT NESS** *noun* — **COR REC TOR** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): accurate, decorous, exact, faultless, perfect, precise, proper, right, true. See EXACT, PERFECT, PRECISE, RIGHT. *Antonyms*: erroneous, false, faulty, inaccurate, incorrect, wrong

COR REC TION *noun* 1 The act of correcting or setting right; rectification, emendation. 2 That which is offered as an improvement. 3 The act or process of disciplining or chastening. 4 The act or process of neutralizing an undesired quality or condition. — **AL** *adj.*

COR REC TI TUDE *noun* Freedom from impropriety; correctness.

COR REG GIO (-rej'-ō), (**ANTONIO ALLEGRI**), 1494–1534, Italian painter.

COR REG I DOR (-reg'-i-dōr; *Sp.* cō-rā hee-*thōr'*) *noun* 1 The chief magistrate of a Spanish town 2 In Spanish America, a similar magistrate whose jurisdiction extends over part of a province. [< Sp. < L. *corrigo*, correct]

COR REG I DOR (-reg'-i-dōr; *Sp.* cō-rā hee-*thōr'*) A fortified island in Manila Bay, Luzon Island, P. I., 2 square miles; site of the surrender of the Philippines to Japanese forces, May 1942, in World War II.

COR' RE LATE (cŏr'-) *verb* [**LATED, LATING**] 1 To put or be in relation, especially in reciprocal relation. 2 To be related by connection, adaptation or correspondence. — *adj.* Having mutual or reciprocal relations. — *noun* A correlative. [< COR- + L. *relatus*; see RELATE]

COR·RE·LA' TION *noun* 1 Mutual or reciprocal relation. 2 The act of bringing under relations of union or interaction. 3 The combination of nervous impulses in sensory centers resulting in adaptive reactions. 4 A mathematical statement of the kind and degree of relationship between two or more variables. Also spelled *correlation*. — **-AL** *adj.*

COR REL·A·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Having correlation; especially, mutually involving or implying one another; as, *correlative* structures, forces, terms, etc. 2 Mutually related in grammatical or logical significance; referring to each other; as, *either* and *or* are *correlative* conjunctions.

— *noun* 1 One of two or more persons or things united by reason of some natural relation or correspondence. 2 Either of two correlative terms. — **-LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

COR REP·TION *noun* In ancient prosody, the treating of a metrically long syllable as short. Compare PROTRACTION. [< L. *correptio* <*cor-* intensive + *rapio*, seize]

COR RE SPOND' (cŏr-) *intr. verb* 1 To be adequate or proportioned; be equal or like. 2 To hold communication by means of letters [< L. *cor-*, together, + *respondeo*, respond]

COR RE SPON' DENCE *noun* 1 The act, condition, or state of corresponding 2 Mutual adaptation, congruity; agreement 3 Communication by letters, also, the letters themselves. Also **COR RE SPON' DEN CY.** See synonyms under INTERCOURSE.

CORRESPONDENCE PRINCIPLE In atomic physics, the relation assumed to exist between the observed radiation characteristics of an electron orbit and those as calculated by classical mechanics.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL A school which gives its courses of instruction in a series of written lessons and assignments exchanged by mail between teachers and students

COR RE SPON' DENT (cŏr'-) *noun* 1 One who communicates by means of letters; specifically, a newspaper or magazine employee who dispatches news and special reports from a seat of war or other place of public interest 2 A person, partnership, firm, or corporation that carries on business transactions with another at a distance through letters or telegrams. 3 Anything that corresponds, a correlative.

— *adj.* 1 Having correspondence, correlated in nature; adapted, with *to*. 2 [Obs.] Obedient. — **COR RE SPON' SIVE** *adj.*

COR RE SPOND' ING *adj.* 1 Correspondent; being similar and similarly placed with *to* 2 Carrying on a correspondence followed by *with*. See synonyms under SYNONYMOUS. — **LY** *adv.*

COR RI DOR (cŏr'-i-dur *or* -dawr) *noun* 1 A wide gallery or passage in a building, usually having various rooms opening upon it 2 A strip of land across a foreign country by which a landlocked nation has access to the sea. [< F. < L. *curro*, run]

COR RIE (cor'-i) *noun* [Scot.] A hollow or recess in the side of a hill or at the head of a valley. [< Gael. *corrach*, steep]

COR RI EN' TES (-tēz) A province of the NE. Argentine Republic, 34 925 square miles; also, its capital, a city on the Paraná River

COR RI GEN' DUM (-jĕn'-dum) *noun* [L.] [**DA** *pl.*] Something to be corrected: said of a printer's error.

COR RI GI BLE (cor'-i-ji-bl) *adj.* Capable of being corrected; especially, capable of reformation. [< L. *corrigo*; see CORRECT] — **COR RI GI BIL' I TY, COR RI GI BLE NESS** *noun* — **COR RI GI BLY** *adv.*

COR RI VAL *adj.* Emulous. — *noun* [Obs.] A rival. [< L. *corrivalis* <*cor-*, together; and see RIVAL]

COR ROB O RANT *adj.* Having the power to impart strength; invigorating. — *noun* Something that imparts strength; a tonic.

COR ROB' O RATE *tr. verb* [**RATED, RATING**] To strengthen, as conviction, confirm. See synonyms under CONFIRM, RATIFY. [< L. *cor-*, together, + *robur*, strength] — **COR ROB' O RAT ER, COR ROB' O RA TOR, COR ROB·O RA' TION** *noun* — **COR ROB O RA TIVE, COR ROB' O RA TO RY** *adj.* — **COR ROB' O RA TIVE LY** *adv.*

COR ROB O REE' *noun* A night festival with native dances held by Australian aborigines, hence, a noisy celebration.

COR RODE *verb* [**RODED, RODING**] To eat or be eaten away gradually, disintegrate; rust. [< COR- + L. *rodo*, gnaw] — **COR RO DENT** *adj. & noun* — **COR ROD I BLE, COR·RO·SI·BLE** *adj.*

COR RO DEN' TI A *noun pl.* An order of small or minute insects, including the book lice and bark lice: also called *Psocoptera*

COR RO DY Same as CORODY.

COR RO SION (-zhun) *noun* 1 An eating or wearing away; gradual decay, specifically, the destructive breaking down of metals into their oxides or metallic salts. 2 The product of corrosive action. [< L. *corrosus* <*corrodo*; see CORRODE]

COR RO SIVE (-siv) *adj.* Having the power of corroding: often used figuratively. — *noun* That which corrodes; a corroding agent. — **NESS** *noun.*

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE Mercuric chloride, a white, crystalline, poisonous compound formed by subliming a mixture of salt and mercuric sulfate: a strong disinfectant.

COR RU GANT (cŏr'-) *adj.* Having the power of corrugating. — *noun* A styptic or astringent.

COR' RU·GATE (cŏr'-ŏō- *or* cŏr'-yŏō-) *verb* [**GATED, GATING**] To contract into alternate ridges and furrows; wrinkle. — *adj.* Contracted into ridges or folds; wrinkled: also **COR' RU GAT ED.** [< L. *cor-*, together, + *ruga*, wrinkle] — **COR·RU·GA' TION** *noun.*

CORRUGATED IRON Sheets of iron or steel, usually galvanized, having a series of parallel, equally spaced curved ridges and hollows.

COR·RUPT *adj.* 1 In a state of decomposition; tainted; putrid. 2 Of a perverted character; given to bribery; dishonest; depraved. See synonyms under BAD, IMMORAL, ROTTEN.
—*verb* 1 To become or cause to become putrescent or putrid. 2 To change from good to bad in any quality; vitiate; contammate; as, to *corrupt* the blood. 3 To pervert the integrity or fidelity of; especially, to pervert by bribery; as, to *corrupt* a voter. 4 To render incorrect by changes or errors; as, to *corrupt* a manuscript. 5 [Obs.] To waste; consume; corrode. [<COR- + L. *rumpo*, break] —**COR·RUPT·ER, COR·RUP·TOR** *noun* —**COR·RUPT·I·BIL′·I·TY, COR·RUPT·I·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**COR·RUPT·I·BLE** *adj.* —**COR·RUPT·I·BLY** *adv.* —**COR·RUPT·LESS** *adj.* —**COR·RUPT·LY** *adv.* —**COR·RUPT·NESS** *noun.*
Synonyms (verb): contaminate, debase, defile, deprave, deteriorate, pollute, putrefy, spoil, vitiate. See DECAY, DEFILE, PERVERT, POLLUTE, PUTREFY.

COR·RUP·TION *noun* 1 The act of corrupting, or the state of being corrupted. 2 A corrupting influence, as bribery. 3 A linguistic or orthographic change in a text, word, or the like, to an incorrect form; also, an example of such a change; as, porpentine is a *corruption* of porcupine.

COR·RUP·TION·IST *noun* 1 A bribe-giver or bribe-taker. 2 One who defends corruption. 3 One who is guilty of corrupt practices while holding public office.

CORRUPTION OF BLOOD [Law] An immediate consequence of a judgment of attainder of treason or felony (in England), whereby the guilty person was deprived of the right to receive or transmit property by inheritance: abolished in 1870.

COR·RUP·TIVE *adj.* Of a corrupting character.

COR·SAC *noun* A small yellowish Asiatic fox (*Vulpes corsac*): also called *dog fox*.

COR·SAGE (-sahzh′) or **COR·SAGE** (-sij) *noun* 1 The bodice or waist of a woman's dress. 2 A small bouquet of fresh flowers for the waist or bodice or coat. [<F.]

COR·SAIR *noun* 1 A pirate; also, his vessel. 2 Specifically, a privateer, formerly authorized by the Turkish and Saracen governments to harry the coasts of Christian countries; as, Barbary *corsairs*. [<Pr. *corsari* <LL. *cursarius* <L. *cursus*, course]

CORSE *noun* [Obs.] 1 A ribbon used for vestments. 2 A corpse. [<OF. *cors*, body]

CORSE·LET *noun* 1 The complete armor of a soldier; also, a breastplate. 2 The thorax of an arthropod. 3 A boned or unboned undergarment worn by women for slight support. Also **CORS·LET.**

COR·SET *noun* 1 A close-fitting laced bodice, usually heavily boned, worn as a support and body-mold by women: also called *stays*. 2 A medieval garment fitting closely to the body. —*tr. verb* To enclose or dress in a corset. [<OF.]

COR·SE·TIER (-sĕ·tyā′) *noun* [F.] A maker of corsets. —**COR·SE·TIÈRE** (-sé·tyār′) *noun fem.*

COR·SI·CA A French island in the Mediterranean Sea; 3,367 square miles; capital, Ajaccio. Also [F.] **CORSE.**

COR·SI·CAN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Corsica or to its inhabitants. —*noun* 1 A native of Corsica. 2 The Italian dialect spoken in Corsica. —**THE CORSICAN** Napoleon Bonaparte.

COR·TÈGE (-tĕzh′ *or* -tāzh′) *noun* A train of attendants; procession. See synonyms under PROCESSION. [<F. <It. *corte*, court]

COR·TES (-tĕz *or* -tēs), **HERNÁN** or **HERNANDO**, 1485–1547, Spanish conqueror of Mexico. Also **COR·TEZ**, [Sp.] **COR·TÉS.**

COR·TES *noun* The national legislature of Spain. [<Sp. <*corte*, court]

COR·TEX *noun* [·TI·CES (tī·seez) *pl.*] 1 The outer portion of the stem, thalli, or root in plants; specifically, the bark of trees or the rind of fruits. 2 In animals, the outer or investing layer of various organs. 3 The external layer of gray matter of the cerebrum and cerebellum. 4 The external portion of the adrenal glands, enclosing the medullæ and indispensable to proper glandular functioning. [<L., bark]

COR·TI (-tee), **ALFONSO**, 1822–1876, Italian anatomist who discovered the structure in the human ear since called **ORGAN OF CORTI.**

COR·TI·CAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a cortex; consisting of or like bark or rind; hence, external. 2 Designating a process, function, or pathological condition caused by or associated with the cerebral cortex; as, *cortical* sensibility. —**·LY** *adv.*

COR′·TI·CATE *adj.* Sheathed in bark or in a cortex. Also **COR′·TI·CAT·ED.**

COR′·TI·COSE *adj.* Like or of the nature of bark. Also **COR·TI·COUS.**

COR·TI·CO·TRO′·PIN *noun* An adrenal cortex regulator secreted by the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

COR·TIN *noun* A powerful hormone of complex composition, extracted from the adrenal cortex of animals and used in the treatment of certain disorders, as Addison's disease.

CO·RU·ÑA (-rōō′·nyah) A fortified seaport and commercial city, capital of **CORUÑA PROVINCE** in NW. Spain.

CO·RUN·DUM *noun* An extremely hard, usually dark-colored, aluminum oxide, Al_2O_3, used as an abrasive. The colored varieties are the gems sapphire, ruby, and oriental emerald. Emery is an impure granular variety. The artificial abrasive *Alundum* has the same composition. [<Hind. *kurand* <Sans. *kuruvinda*, ruby]

COR′·US·CATE *intr. verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] To give out sparkles of light. [<L. *coruscatus* <*corusco*, flash] —**CO·RUS·CANT** *adj.* —**COR·US·CA′·TION** *noun.*

COR·VÉE (-vay′) *noun* Formerly, an obligation to perform feudal service; any system of forced labor. [<F.]

COR·VETTE (-vĕt′) *noun* 1 A small, swift ship armed with depth charges and guns, and used chiefly as an anti-submarine escort vessel. 2 In the period before the Civil War, a warship equipped with sails and a single tier of guns, and ranking next below a frigate. Also **COR·VET.** [<F.]

COR·VINE (-vin) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a crow; crowlike. [<L. *corvus*, raven]

COR·VUS 1 A southern constellation, the Crow or Raven. See CONSTELLATION. 2 A widely distributed genus of black- or dark-plumaged birds typical of a family (*Corvidæ*); the crows. [<L., raven]

COR′·Y·BANT *noun* [**COR·Y·BAN′·TES** (-ban′·tes) *pl.*] A priest or attendant of the goddess Cybele in ancient Phrygia, whose rites were celebrated with wild dances and orgiastic excesses; hence, a reveler. [<F. <L. <Gr. *Korybas*] —**COR·Y·BAN′·TI·AN** or **·BAN′·TIC** *adj.*

CO·RYD·A·LIS (-rĭd′-) *noun* A large genus of mostly delicate herbs allied to the poppy family, with divided leaves, and racemes of rose, white, or yellow flowers.

CO·RYD·A·LUS (-rĭd′-) *noun* An American genus of very large insects (order *Megaloptera*), including the dobsonfly or hellgrammite. [<LL. <Gr. *korydos*, crested lark, <*korys*, helmet]

COR·Y·DON A name, in pastoral poetry, for a shepherd

COR·YMB (-ĭmb) *noun* A flat-topped or convex open flower cluster of indeterminate inflorescence. Also **COR·YM.** [<Gr. *korymbos*, flower cluster] —**COR·YM·BOSE, COR·YM·BOUS** *adj.* —**COR·YM·BOSE·LY** *adv.*

CO·RY·PHÉE (-fāy′) *noun* [F.] A ballet dancer.

COR·Y·PHE′·US (-fee′·us) *noun* [·I (i) *pl.*] The chorus-leader in the ancient Greek drama; hence, in modern usage, the leader of a chorus; any leader. Also **CO·RY·PHÆ′·US.** [<L. *coryphæus* <Gr. *koryphaios*, chorus-leader, <*koryphē*, head or top, <*korys*, helmet]

CO·RY·ZA *noun* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the nose and connecting sinuses; nasal catarrh; cold in the head. [<Gr. *koryza* <*korys*, head]

COS An island in the Ægean Sea off the southwest coast of Asia Minor; 111 square miles; also, its chief town. Also [It.] *Coo*.

CO·SE·CANT *noun* In trigonometry, the secant of the complement of an angle or an arc. [<2CO- + SECANT]

CO·SEIS·MAL (-sīs′·mul) *adj.* 1 Experiencing an earthquake shock simultaneously at all points; as, a *coseismal* line or zone. 2 Indicating the progress of an earthquake by a series of connected lines. Also **CO·SEIS·MIC.** —*noun* A line on a map, usually forming a rough oval, and connecting the points at which simultaneous earthquake shocks were felt: often called *isoseismal*. [<2CO- + SEISMAL]

CO·SEY Same as COZY.

COS·GRAVE (cŏz′-), **WILLIAM THOMAS**, born 1880, Irish patriot.

1COSH·ER *verb* [Pop.] 1 To feed with sweets and titbits; hence, to treat fondly; coddle; pet. 2 To be friendly; gossip. [<Prov. Eng. *cosh*, cozy]

2COSH·ER *tr. verb* To exact entertainment from. [<Ir. *cosair*, feast] —**·ER** *noun* —**·ING** *noun.*

CO·SI·LY Same as COZILY.

COS·IN·AGE (cŭz′·n·ij) *noun* [Law] Collateral relationship or kindred by blood; consanguinity. [<OF.]

CO·SINE *noun* The sine of the complement of a given angle or arc. [<2CO- + SINE]

COS·ME·COL′·O·GY (cŏz-) *noun* The investigation and study of the effects of cosmic phenomena on life.

COS·MET·IC (cŏz-) *adj.* Pertaining to or used for beautifying, cleansing, or protecting the skin, hair, nails, or other part of the human body. Also **COS·MET·I·CAL.**
—*noun* 1 Any preparation intended to be applied to any part of the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering its appearance, including bath salts, face and hand creams, etc., but excluding soaps other than shampoos and shaving soaps. 2 Any cologne or perfume. 3 A vanishing cream used as a protective barrier for the skin to prevent or correct skin irritations acquired in certain paint and chemical industries: also called *barrier cream*: also **COSMETIC GLOVES.** [<Gr. *kosmetikos* <*kosmos*, order, ornament]

cos·mic (cŏz′-) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to the universe at large as a harmonious system; hence, harmonious; orderly: opposed to *chaotic*. **2** Belonging to the material universe, especially that portion outside the solar system; as, *cosmic* changes. **3** Of a magnitude or extent in space or time suggesting those of the universe; of vast extent or duration. **4** Relating to cosmism. Also **cos·mi·cal**. [<Gr. *kosmikos* <*kosmos*, universe] —**cos mi·cal·ly** *adv.*

cosmic dust Fine particles supposed by some to be diffused in space, and to be the source of the dust found on snow, as in the arctic regions.

cosmic rays Radiation of intense penetrating power and high frequency, impinging upon the earth from outer space and detected through a wide range of altitude and depth by sensitive electroscopes and by ionization of the atmosphere. Of undetermined origin, the rays are thought to be a result of the continuous synthesis or transmutation of atoms in interstellar space.

cos·mism (cŏz′-mĭzm) *noun* A theory of the cosmos or universe; a doctrine of evolution. —**cos mist** *noun.*

cosmo- A combining form from Greek *kosmos*, order, meaning the universe.

cos mog o ny (cŏz-mog′-) *noun* [**nies** *pl.*] A theory of creation, as of the world or of the universe. —**cos mo·gon′·ic** or **i cal**, **cos mog·o·nal** *adj.* —**cos mog o nist** *noun.*

cos mog ra·phy (cŏz-mŏg′-) *noun* The science that describes the universe, including astronomy, geology, and geography. —**cos mog ra pher**, **cos mog·ra·phist** *noun* —**cos mo graph′ ic** or **·i cal** *adj.*

Cos′ mo line (cŏz′-mō-leen) *noun* A heavy grade of petroleum or paraffin jelly, used in cosmetics and especially as a lubricant for machinery and firearms; a trade name.

cos mol o·gy (cŏz-) *noun* [**gies** *pl.*] The general science or philosophy of the universe. —**cos mo·log′ ic** or **·i cal** *adj.* —**cos·mol o gist** *noun.*

cos mo plas′·tic (cŏz-) *adj.* Pertaining to the formation of the universe; cosmogonic.

cos mo pol′ i tan (cŏz-) *adj.* **1** Common to all the world; not local or limited. **2** At home in all parts of the world. **3** Widely distributed, as a genus. —*noun* A citizen of the world. —**cos mo pol′ i·tan ism**, **cos mo pol′·i tism** *noun* —**cos mo pol′·i·tan ize** or [Br.] **·ise** *verb* —**cos mo pol·i tan i za′ tion** *noun.*

cos mop o lite (cŏz-) *noun* **1** One at home everywhere; a person of world-wide experience and travel; one free from local prejudice or affection. **2** A plant or animal widely distributed over the world. —*adj.* World-wide in extent or existence; cosmopolitan. [<Gr. *kosmopolitēs* < *kosmos*, world, + *politēs*, citizen, <*polis*, city] —**cos mo·po lit′ i·cal**, **cos mo pol′ i·tic** *adj.*

cos mo ra′·ma (coz-) *noun* An exhibition of views from different parts of the world seen through a lens. [<cosmo- + Gr. *horama*, sight] —**cos mo ram′ ic** *adj.*

cos mos (coz′·mos) *noun* **1** The world or universe considered as a system, perfect in order and arrangement: opposed to *chaos*. **2** Hence, any harmonious and complete system evolved out of complex details. **3** Order; harmony. **4** Any member of a small genus (*Cosmos*) of the composite family of plants, related to the dahlia. [<Gr. *kosmos*, order]

cos mo scope noun An orrery.

coss *noun* An Anglo-Indian road measure equal to about one mile.

Cos sack *noun* **1** One of a large, pastoral group of the people of Russia, inhabiting the Steppes, noted formerly for their independent military organization; famous as cavalrymen. **2** In fashion, any influence suggesting the costume of Cossacks.

cos set *tr. verb* To fondle; pet. —*noun* A pet lamb; any pet. [Compare OE. *cossetung*, kissing]

Cos sy ra The ancient name of Pantelleria.

cost *verb* [**cost**, **cost·ing**] **1** To call for as a price in exchange; cause the expenditure of; require as the price of possession, use, or accomplishment. **2** To be the cause of suffering or losing; cause the infliction or loss of; as, his dissipation *cost* him his fortune. **3** To estimate the cost of production of (an article): a British usage.
—*noun* **1** The price paid for anything; outlay; expense; charge. **2** Loss; suffering; detriment. **3** *pl.* [Law] The charges fixed by law or allowed by the court in a lawsuit; specifically, the charges payable to an attorney for the opposite side by an unsuccessful litigant; also, in the United States, the charges payable by a client to his attorney. See synonyms under EXPENSE, PRICE. [<OF. *coster* <L. *consto* <*con-*, together, + *sto*, stand]

cos ta *noun* [**·tæ** (tee) *pl.*] **1** A rib or a rib-like structure, part, or marking. **2** A longitudinal vein along the anterior part of an insect's wing. [<L., rib] —**cos·tal** *adj.* —**cos·tate, cos·tat·ed** (-tāy·tid) *adj.*

cost-accountant *noun* An accountant who keeps track of the costs of labor, materials, and overhead incurred in the manufacture of a product. —**cost-accounting** *noun.*

Co·stan·ti′·no (cō·stahn·tee′·nō) [It.] Same as Constantine.

Co·stan·za (co·stahn′·zah) [It.] Same as Constance.

Co·stan·zo (co·stahn′·zo) [It.] Same as Constant. Also **Co·stan·te.**

cos·tard *noun* [Obs.] **1** A variety of apple. **2** Humorously, the head. [<L. *costatus* <*costa*, rib]

Cos ta Ri·ca (tee′·kuh) A republic of Central America; 23,000 square miles; capital, San José. —**Cos·ta Ri·can** *adj. & noun.*

Cos ter, Laurens Janszoon, 1370?–1450, Dutch inventor; reputed earliest inventor of movable types: also spelled *Koster*.

cos′ ter·mon·ger (-mŭng·gur) *noun* One of the street hawkers of vegetables, etc., as in the East End of London. Also **cos′ tard mon·ger**, **cos·ter.** —**cos′ ter·boy** *noun.*

cos tive (-tiv) *adj.* **1** Constipated. **2** Producing constipation. [<OF. *costeve* <L. *constipo*; see CONSTIPATE] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

cost·ly *adj.* [**cost li·er**, **cost·li est**] **1** Of great cost; expensive. **2** Splendid; gorgeous. **3** [Obs.] Free-handed; lavish. See synonyms under CHOICE. —**cost·li·ness** *noun.*

cost ma ry (-mā·rĭ) *noun* A fragrant southern European herb, (*Chrysanthemum majus*) sometimes used as a salad. [<L. *costum*, an Eastern plant, + *Maria*, Mary]

costo- A combining form from Latin *costa*, rib, used in anatomical and zoological terms, as in *costo*pulmonary.

cos tume (-tume) *noun* **1** Dress or apparel, including all the garments worn at one time; external dress, especially that of a woman; hence, dress in general. **2** The dress belonging to a given country, time, class, calling, or the like. **3** Fancy dress; as, the guests will appear in *costume*, a *costume* ball. **4** Local color in art or literature; congruity and accuracy in the depicting of a given place or period in respect to details of dress, action, accessories, etc.
—**cos tume** *tr. verb* [**cos tumed**, **cos tum·ing**] To furnish with costumes. See synonyms under DRESS. [<F. <L. *consuetudo*, custom]

cos tum·er (-tūme′-) *noun* **1** One who makes or furnishes costumes for stage wear or fancy dress. **2** A garment tree, as for clothing. Also **cos·tu mier** (-tu·myā′).

co sy Same as COZY.

cot *noun* **1** A cottage. **2** A finger stall. See synonyms under HOUSE, HUT. [<OE.]

cot *noun* A light, portable bedstead. [Hind. *khāt*]

co tan gent (-jent) *noun* In trigonometry, the tangent of the complement of an angle. [<co- + TANGENT]

co tan gen′·tial *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to a cotangent. **2** With the same tangent.

cote *noun* **1** A sheepfold, or a place of shelter: used chiefly in compounds; as *dovecote*. **2** A little house; hut. [<OE., cot, den]

cote *tr. verb* [Obs.] To go around by the side of; pass by. [<F. *côtoyer* <L. *costa*, side]

co teau (-tō′) *noun* [**co teaux** (-tōz′; *F.* -tō′)] [F.] **1** A hill or ridge, which may be mountainous. **2** A high plateau.

Côte d'A zur (côte dah zur′) The eastern Mediterranean coast of France. See RIVIERA.

Côte-d'Or (-dōr′) A department in eastern France; 3,391 square miles; capital, Dijon.

cô te lette (cō tuh·lĕt′) *noun* [F.] A cutlet.

co tem po ra′ ne·ous, co tem po ra·ry, etc. See CONTEMPORANEOUS, etc.

co ten ant *noun* [Law] One of several holding the same property under the same title. —**co·ten an·cy, co·ten·ure** *noun.*

Co·ten·tin (cō·tahN·tăN′) A peninsula of lower Normandy, France, extending into the English Channel; principal city, Cherbourg, scene of first landing of Allied invasion troops in France, June 6, 1944. Also called *Cherbourg Peninsula*.

co te rie′ (-tuh·ree′) *noun* A set of persons who meet habitually; a clique. See synonyms under CLASS. [<F.]

co·ter mi nous Same as CONTERMINOUS.

co thur nus *noun* [**ni** (nī) *pl.*] A buskin, or high laced shoe, worn in ancient Greece and Rome by tragic actors. Also **co·thurn.** [<L. <Gr. *kothornos*] —**co·thur·nal** *adj.*

co ti dal *adj.* Indicating simultaneity in tides.

cotidal lines Lines on a chart, atlas, or sphere indicating the places at which high tide occurs simultaneously.

co til lion (-til′·yun) *noun* **1** A square dance; quadrille. **2** The music for such a dance. **3** A series of round dances; the german. Also **co·til·lon.** [<F. *cotillon* <OF. *cote;* see COAT]

Co to pax′·i A volcano in central Ecuador; 19,550 feet.

cot·quean (-kween) *noun* [Obs.] A man who meddles with affairs that belong to women. [<dcot + QUEAN]

Cots·wold (-wōld) *noun* An excellent breed of sheep from **Cotswold**, a range of low hills in Gloucestershire, England.

cot ta *noun* [**cot·tas** or **cot·tæ** (cŏt′·i) *pl.*] **1** A short surplice, with short sleeves or none. **2** A very coarse blanket. [<LL.]

cot ta·bus *noun* A game of the ancient Greeks which consisted of throwing wine from a cup into a basin. [<Gr. *kottabos*]

cot·tage (-ij) *noun* **1** A humble dwelling; small house. **2**

An out-of-town residence, often large and sumptuous. See synonyms under HOUSE, HUT. [<DCOT] —**COT·TAG·ER** *noun.*

COTTAGE CHEESE A cheese made of fresh curds, usually seasoned with salt.

COTTAGE PUDDING A plain baked pudding, served with a sweet sauce and sometimes with whipped cream.

COT·TER *noun* A cottager; farm tenant. Also **COT·TAR, COT·TI·ER.**

COT·TER *noun* A key or wedge, used to fasten parts of machinery together, as a wheel on its shaft. Also **COT·TER EL.**

COTTER-PIN *noun* A split metal pin for insertion in a nut, bolt, etc., to hold it in place.

Cot·ti·an Alps A division of the Alps on the boundary of France and Italy.

COT·TI·ER *noun* 1 In Great Britain, a tenant of a house and a half acre of land at a rental of £5 a year. 2 A peasant with a small farm.

COT·TISE (-is) *noun* In heraldry, a small bend. —**COT·TISED** *adj.*

COT·TON *noun* 1 The soft, fibrous material, of high cellulose content, appendant to the seeds of a plant (genus *Gossypium*, especially, in the United States, *G. hirsutum*), also, the plant itself, or cotton plants collectively. 2 Cotton cloth or thread.

—*adj.* Woven or composed of cotton cloth or thread.

—*verb* 1 To wrap up in cotton; hence, to pet; coddle. 2 To rise with a nap, as cotton cloth. 3 To agree; unite closely, suit. —**TO COTTON TO** [Pop.] To become friendly with, take a liking to. [<Sp. *cotón* <Ar. *quṭun*] —**COT·TON·Y** *adj.*

Cot·ton, John, 1584-1652, American minister and author.

COTTON BELT That region of the southern United States in which cotton is the chief crop.

COTTON BOLL The seed capsule of the cotton plant.

COTTON FLANNEL Soft, warm cotton fabric, napped on one or both sides.

COTTON GIN (jin) A machine used to separate the seeds from the fiber of cotton. See GIN.

COT′·TON GRASS *noun* One of various sedges of the genus *Eriophorum.*

COTTON-LEAF WORM The larva of a moth (*Alabama argillacea*), injurious to the cotton plant. Also **COTTON WORM.**

COT′·TON MOUTH *noun* A venomous pit viper (*Agkistrodon piscivorus*) living along lakes and streams or in swamps of the southern United States; the water moccasin. See MOCCASIN.

COT′·TON SEED *noun* The seed of the cotton plant. Also **COTTON SEED.**

COTTONSEED MEAL Cottonseed, ground after expressing the oil, used in feeding cattle and as a fertilizer.

COTTONSEED OIL A pale-yellow oil pressed from the seeds of the cotton plant.

COTTON STAINER A red-and-brown bug (*Dysdercus suturellus*) which punctures the developing seeds of the cotton boll and stains them with its juice.

Cotton State Nickname of ALABAMA.

COT′·TON·TAIL *noun* The common American gray rabbit (genus *Sylvilagus*).

COTTON TREE 1 The cottonwood. 2 An East Indian tree (*Gossypium arboreum*) which produces the silk cotton used in cushions, etc.

COTTON WASTE The refuse of cotton-manufacture: used to clean machinery, as packing for axle boxes, etc.

COT′·TON·WEED *noun* A perennial herb (*Diotis candidissima*); also, the cudweed or everlasting. Also **COT′·TON·ROSE.**

COT′·TON·WOOD *noun* Any of several American species of poplar trees whose seeds discharge a cottony substance, especially *Populus deltoides*; also, the wood.

COTTON WOOL Raw cotton.

Cot·tus In Greek mythology, a hundred-handed giant; brother of Briareus and Gyges.

COT·Y·LE′·DON (-i-lee′-dun) *noun* 1 A seed leaf, or one of a pair or whorl of the first leaves from a sprouting seed. 2 A genus (*Cotyledon*) of succulent, ornamental herbs native to the Old World. 3 A subdivision of the uterine surface of the placenta. [<Gr. *kotylēdōn*, socket] —**COT·Y·LE′·DO·NOUS** (-duh·nus), **COT·Y·LE′·DO·NAL** *adj.*

COT·Y·LOID *adj.* 1 Cup-shaped: specifically, said of a deep form of joint cavity. 2 Of or pertaining to a cotyloid cavity; as, the *cotyloid* ligament. Also **COT·Y·LOI′·DAL.** [<Gr. *kotyle*, cup, + *-oid*]

COTYLOID CAVITY The acetabulum of the hip bone.

COUCH *noun* 1 A structure on which to rest or sleep, as a bed or other support; also, a long seat or lounge. 2 Any place for repose, as the lair of a wild animal, etc.

—*verb* 1 To lie or recline or cause to lie, as upon a bed or other resting place; to place or deposit upon a surface; inlay; adorn; as, to *couch* gold embroidery on cloth. 2 To crouch for concealment; hide. 3 To lower or depress, as a spear or similar weapon, for attack; as, to *couch* a lance. 4 To stoop, as under a weight. 5 To express or imply in verbal form; as, he *couched* his reply diplomatically. 6 In surgery, to remove (a cataract) by pushing down the crystalline lens of the eye, which has become opaque, with a needle, until it lies below the line of vision. [<F. *coucher* <L. *collocō*, place] —**COUCH·ER** *noun.*

COUCH·ANT *adj.* 1 Lying down. 2 In heraldry, reclining with head uplifted. [<F.]

COU·CHÉ (coo-shay′) *noun* [F.] Bedtime, or a reception at bedtime. Compare LEVÉE. Also **COU CHÉE.**

COUCH GRASS *noun* A perennial grass (*Agropyron repens*), multiplying injuriously in cultivated grounds by its long rootstocks: also called *cutch, quackgrass, quatchgrass, quickgrass.*

COUCH·ING *noun* 1 The operation of removing a cataract. See COUCH. 2 Embroidery made by securing laid gold threads with minute stitches.

Cou·é (cōō-ay′), **Émile,** 1857-1926, French psychologist.

Cou·é·ism (cōō-ay′-izm) *noun* The principle of self-mastery by auto-suggestion advocated by Emile Coué.

COU·GAR (cōō′-gur) *noun* The puma or panther (*Felis couguar*), largest of the unspotted cats in the Americas. [<F. <Tupi *cuguacuara*]

COUGH (cawf) *verb* 1 To expel air from the lungs in a spasmodic or noisy manner. 2 To expel by a cough: with *up* or *out*, and often used figuratively; as, *cough up* the money. 3 To produce (some result) by coughing. —*noun* 1 A sudden, harsh expulsion of breath. 2 A disease productive of coughing. [<OE. *cohhetan*, make noise]

COUGH·ER *noun.*

COULD (cōōd) Past tense of CAN. [<ME. *coude* <OE. *cuthe*, knew how]

COULD·NA (cōōd′-nuh) [Scot.] Could not.

COU·LEE (cōō-) *noun* 1 A sheet of solidified lava. 2 [Local] A deep gulch, usually dry, distinguished by its inclined sides from a canon. Also **COU·LÉE** (cōō-lay′). [<F.]

COU·LISSE (cōō-lis′) *noun* 1 A grooved timber, as one in which the wings of a stage-setting slide. 2 Hence, a side scene in a theater or one of the spaces between the side scenes. [<F., groove]

COU·LOIR (cōō-lwahr′) *noun* 1 A deep gorge or gully, especially in rock, ice, or snow. 2 A dredging machine that employs iron buckets on an endless chain. [<F. <*couler*, flow]

COU·LOMB (cōō-lōm′) *noun* The practical unit of quantity in measuring electricity, the amount conveyed by one ampere in one second. —**ABSOLUTE COULOMB** One tenth of an abcoulomb. —**INTERNATIONAL COULOMB** The quantity of electricity passing any section of a circuit in one second when the current is one international ampere. [<C. A. de Coulomb, 1736-1806, French physicist]

COU·LOM·E·TER (cōō-) *noun* An electrolytic cell for measuring the quantity of electricity by the chemical action produced: also called *voltameter.* Also **COULOMB METER.**

COUL·TER (cōl′-) *noun* A colter.

Coul·ter (cōle′-), **John Merle,** 1851-1928, American botanist.

COU·MAR·IC (cōō- *or* cū·măr′-ik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to coumarin.

COU·MA·RIN (cōō′- *or* cū′-) *noun* A fragrant crystalline compound, $C_9H_8O_2$, contained in Tonka beans, sweet clover, and other plants, and also made synthetically; used as a flavoring extract and in perfumery: also spelled *cumarin.* Also **COU·MA·RINE.**

COU·MA·ROU (cōō′-muh-rōō) *noun* [French Guiana] The Tonka bean (*Dipteryx odorata*), or its seed. [<Carib name]

COUN·CIL *noun* 1 An assembly of persons convened for consultation or deliberation; as, a *council* of physicians. 2 A body of men elected or appointed to assist in the administration of government, as of a city, or to legislate and advise, as in a territory or colony. 3 The deliberation or consultation that takes place in a council chamber; as, summoned from *council.* 4 A gathering of Roman Catholic ecclesiastical dignitaries and scholars, for the purpose of discussing and regulating matters of church doctrine and discipline: distinguished in order of comprehensiveness as **DIOCESAN** (led by the bishop), **PROVINCIAL** (led by the archbishop), **NATIONAL** (led by the primate or patriarch), **GENERAL** (led by the Pope or papal legate), and **ECUMENICAL** (or world-wide) **COUNCILS.** 5 In the old Jewish polity, the Sanhedrin, whose powers were judicial, religious, and legislative. —**COMMON COUNCIL** A municipal, legislative body: sometimes a coordinate branch of such a body, which is then called a **CITY COUNCIL.** —**GENERAL COUNCIL** 1 A council made up of delegates representative of the whole of a certain territory or organization, as the British Parliament. 2 The deliberative body of a Scottish university; also, the administrative board of Oxford University, properly known as the **HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.** 3 The representative body of the bishops of either the Eastern or Western Church, called by the Pope, for decisions of faith and discipline. [<F. *concile* <L. *concilium* <*con-*, together, + *calo*, call] —**COUN·CIL·OR** or **·CIL·LOR** *noun* —**COUN·CIL·MAN** *noun.*

Council Bluffs A manufacturing and railroad center near the Missouri River in western Iowa.

Council of Ten A secret legislative body of ten, later of seventeen, members which governed Venice from 1310 until 1797.

coun·sel *noun* 1 Mutual consultation or deliberation. 2 Opinion; advice. 3 Deliberate purpose. 4 Good judgment; prudence. 5 A lawyer or lawyers engaged in a cause in court; an advocate. 6 An advisory declaration made by Christ or one of the Apostles as a guide to the highest morality: opposed to *precept* in that it is not held to be obligatory upon Christians; as, a *counsel* of perfection. — **to keep one's own counsel** To be reticent about one's opinions or affairs.

— *verb* [**·seled** or **·selled, ·sel·ing** or **sel·ling**] 1 To give advice to; admonish. 2 To advise in favor of. 3 To take counsel; deliberate. [<OF. *conseil* <L. *consilium* <*consulo*, consult]

Synonyms (noun): admonition, advice, caution, dissuasion, exhortation, persuasion, recommendation, suggestion, warning. *Advice* is an opinion suggesting or urging some course of action, on the ground of real or assumed superior knowledge. *Counsel* implies mutual conference. *Advice* may be unsought and even unwelcome; *counsel* is supposed to be desired. Yet the two words so far approach each other that one is said to seek *advice* from a lawyer, while a lawyer who is engaged to give *advice* or to act as an advocate in a legal proceeding is called the *counsel* of the person so employing him.

coun·sel·or *noun* 1 One who gives counsel; an adviser. 2 An attorney at law; advocate. Also **coun·sel·lor.**

counsels of perfection See Evangelical Counsels.

1count *verb* 1 To call off numbers or the units of a collection or an amount in their regular order of progressive number, enumerate; as, to *count* a flock, to *count* to a hundred; also, to make use of the more complex processes of arithmetic; reckon; compute. 2 To believe or consider to be; judge; esteem; think. 3 To carry weight; add value; swell the number; as, every vote *counts*. 4 [Obs.] To place to the account of; ascribe; as, her patience must I *counted* to her. 5 To keep musical time by beating or counting. — **to count in** 1 To include; as, *count* me *in*. 2 To elect by fraud (a political candidate). — **to count on** To rely or depend on. — **to count out** 1 In boxing, to exclude from a fight (the fighter who is down and fails to rise before the count of ten). 2 To prevent a candidate elected by fraudulent count from taking office; also, to ignore (certain votes cast). 3 To exclude or excuse, as, *count* me *out* on the picnic.

— *noun* 1 The act of counting; number. 2 Attention; heed; estimation. 3 An accounting, as of a stewardship or for an action. 4 [Law] A separate charge, as in an indictment. 5 In boxing, the counting from one to ten seconds, during which time the contestant who is down must get up or lose the fight. [<OF. *conte* (F. *compte*) <L. *computo*, compute] — **count a ble** *adj.*

2count *noun* In France, Spain, Italy, etc., a nobleman originally corresponding to an earl in England. [<OF. *conte* < L. *comes*, associate]

coun te nance (-nuns) *noun* 1 The face or features. 2 Expression, appearance. 3 An encouraging aspect; hence, approval, support. See synonyms under **favor.** — *tr. verb* [**·nanced, nanc ing**] To approve; encourage; abet. See synonyms under **abet, encourage.** [<F. *contenance* <L. *continentia;* see **continent**] — **coun te nanc er** *noun.*

1count er *noun* 1 One who or that which counts, especially a machine for counting. 2 A piece of wood, ivory, etc., used in counting. 3 An imitation coin of inferior metal, counterfeit. [<OF. *countour* <L. *computo;* see **computt**]

2coun ter *noun* 1 An opposite or that which is opposite; a parry; counterblow; also, the act of delivering such a blow. 2 A piece of material encircling the heel of a shoe to stiffen and support the outer leather. 3 The portion of a ship between the water line and the knuckle of the stern. 4 A horse's breast.

— *verb* 1 To return, as a blow, by another blow; reciprocate. 2 To oppose, contradict; controvert. 3 To put a new counter on a shoe. 4 In chess, to make a countermove.

— *adj.* Opposing; opposite; contrary; also, duplicate; as, a *counter* list.

— *adv.* Contrary; in an opposite manner or direction; as, *counter* to etiquette. [<**counter-**]

3coun ter *noun* A table on which to count money or expose goods for sale. [<OF. *contoir* <L. *computo;* see **computt**]

counter- *prefix* 1 Reciprocal, or blocking, frustrating, as in *counteract.* 2 Contrary or reversing, as in *counterclaim, countermand.* 3 Opposing, retaliatory, as in *counterattack.* 4 Opposite in position or direction, as in *counterclockwise.* 5 Corresponding to, complementing, as in *countersign, counterpart.* 6 Duplication or substitution, as in *counterfeit.*

coun ter act' *tr. verb* To act in opposition to; check; frustrate; hinder. — **coun ter·ac'·tion** *noun* — **coun·ter·ac'·tive** (-tiv) *adj.* — **coun ter ac' tive ly** *adv.*

coun'·ter·at·tack *noun* An attack designed to counteract a previous hostile advance. — *verb* To attack in order to frustrate an enemy's previous attack.

coun'·ter·bal·ance *tr. verb* [**·anced, ·anc·ing**] To oppose with an equal force; offset. — *noun* 1 Any power equally opposing another. 2 Specifically, a weight that balances another; counterpoise.

coun' ter·bar·rage (-buh-rahzh) *noun* An artillery barrage answering or opposing an enemy barrage.

coun'·ter·blast *noun* An opposing blast; an answering argument; a denunciation.

coun'·ter bore *noun* 1 A cylindrical enlargement of the end of a cylinder bore or of a bore hole. 2 A form of drill used for enlarging one end of a hole. — *tr. verb* [**·bored, ·bor·ing**] To form a counterbore in; also, to enlarge.

coun ter·change' *tr. verb* 1 To exchange; interchange. 2 To diversify.

coun'·ter charge *noun* An opposing charge or accusation. — *tr. verb* To make rebuttal, as an opposing charge or accusation.

coun ter charm' *tr. verb* To counteract the effect of a charm upon; win by opposing charms. — *noun* An opposing charm.

coun' ter claim *noun* [Law] A cross-demand alleged by a defendant in his favor against the plaintiff. — *verb* To request or demand as a counterclaim; plead a counterclaim. — **coun ter·claim'·ant** *noun.*

coun ter·clock'·wise *adj. & adv.* Contrary to the direction taken by the hands of a clock around the dial.

coun·ter cur' rent *noun* An opposing current; a current opposed to another.

coun ter draw' *tr. verb* To trace in transparent material.

coun ter·es'·pi·o·nage (-nij *or* -nahzh) *noun* Operations and measures intended to disrupt or counteract the effects of enemy spying.

coun·ter ev' i dence *noun* Rebutting evidence.

coun ter feit (-fit) *verb* 1 To make a copy of; imitate; hence, to feign; practice deception; pretend. 2 To make without lawful authority and with intent to deceive and defraud, as something false and spurious in the semblance of something true and genuine; as, to *counterfeit* money. See synonyms under **imitate, pretend.**

— *adj.* Resembling or made to resemble some genuine thing, with intent to defraud; imitated; spurious.

— *noun* 1 Something, as a coin, made fraudulently to resemble the genuine. 2 Any imitation, as a portrait or copy. 3 An impostor. [<F. *contrefait* <L. *contra,* against, + *facio,* make] — **coun'·ter feit er** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): bogus, deceptive, false, falsified, fictitious, forged, fraudulent, mock, sham, spurious, supposititious. *Antonyms*: authentic, correct, genuine, honest, original, sterling, true, veritable.

coun'·ter foil *noun* A coupon containing a memorandum, as of a check or draft, to be retained by the drawer; stub.

coun'·ter fort *noun* 1 A pier or buttress. 2 A spur of a mountain.

coun' ter glow (-glō) *noun* A faint, luminous spot observable at night on the ecliptic, 180 degrees from the sun.

coun'·ter·guard (-gard) *noun* A small rampart in front of and parallel with the faces of a bastion.

counter-irritant *noun* A medicinal agent employed to excite irritation, so as to counteract irritation or inflammation existing elsewhere. — **counter-irritate** *tr. verb.*

counter-jumper *noun* [Pop.] A salesman in a dry-goods store.

:oun ter mand' *tr. verb* 1 To recall or revoke, as an order. 2 To contradict; oppose. — *noun* An order contrary to or revoking one previously issued. [<L. *contra,* against, + *mando,* order]

coun'·ter march *verb* To march back. — *noun* 1 A return march. 2 In military usage, a change of front. 3 Any reversal of conduct or method.

coun' ter·mark *noun* An added mark. — *tr. verb* To put an added mark on.

coun ter mine' *verb* [**·mined', ·min'·ing**] 1 To mine counter to (an enemy); hence, to baffle or obstruct by secret means. 2 To sow (an area) with mines in order to detonate enemy mines.

— *noun* 1 A mine or system of galleries run out to meet and destroy similar works of an enemy. 2 Hence, any stratagem to foil the designs of an opponent. 3 An underwater mine intended to detonate enemy mines.

coun'·ter·move (-mōōv) *tr. verb* To move in a contrary direction.

coun'·ter·mure (-mūre) *noun* A wall raised before (and sometimes behind) a fortification wall to strengthen it. — *tr. verb* [**·mured, ·mur ing**] To strengthen with a countermure.

counter-offensive (-ŏf'iv) *noun* A large-scale military action designed to stop the offensive of the enemy and to seize the initiative along an extended front.

COUN'·TER·PANE (–pāne *or* –pĭn) *noun* A coverlet or quilt for a bed. [<OF. *contrepointe*]

COUN'·TER·PART *noun* 1 A person precisely like another. 2 Anything closely resembling something else. 3 Something corresponding reversely, as the impression to the seal, or the right hand to the left; a complement; supplement; opposite. See synonyms under DUPLICATE.

COUN'·TER·PLEA *noun* [Law] A replication; answering plea.

COUN'·TER PLOT *noun* One plot opposing another. —*tr. verb* [·PLOT·TED, ·PLOT·TING] To oppose (a plot) by another plot.

ƀCOUN'·TER POINT *noun* 1 The art of adding to a melody a part or parts that shall harmonize with it and at the same time be intrinsically melodious; also, the part or parts so arranged. 2 A point or position opposed to another. [<F. *contrepoint* <L. *contra* (see CONTRA–) + *punctus*, point]

ƀCOUN'·TER POINT *noun* [Obs.] A counterpane.

COUN·TER·POISE' (–poiz') *tr. verb* [·POISED', ·POIS'·ING] 1 To bring to a poise by opposing with an equal weight; counterbalance. 2 To offset or frustrate. —*noun* 1 A counterbalancing weight. 2 A counterbalancing force, power, or influence. 3 A state of equilibrium. [<L. *contra*, against, + *pensum*, weight]

COUN·TER·PREP·A·RA'·TION *noun* An artillery barrage laid down just before an expected enemy attack.

COUNTER–RECOIL *noun* The return of a gun to firing position after its recoil.

COUNTER–RECONNAISSANCE *noun* The act of screening military operations from observation by the enemy.

COUNTER–REFORMATION *noun* A reformation aimed at counteracting and opposing another, particularly **THE COUNTER REFORMATION**, the reaction to the Reformation which tended to check the growth of the Protestant influence.

COUNTER–REVOLUTION *noun* A revolution which aims at undoing the work of a previous revolution. —**·ARY** *adj.* —**·IST** *noun.*

COUN'·TER SCARP *noun* The exterior slope of a ditch opposite the parapet of a fortification.

COUN'·TER·SHAFT *noun* An intermediate shaft driven by the main shaft and transmitting motion to machinery.

COUN'·TER·SIGN *tr. verb* To sign alongside of or in addition to the signature of another; authenticate by an additional signature. —*noun* 1 A secret word or phrase to be given, as to a sentry; a watchword; password. 2 A countersignature.

COUN·TER·SIG'·NA·TURE (–nuh·chŏŏr) *noun* An additional, validating signature.

COUN TER·SINK' *tr. verb* [·SANK' or SUNK', ·SUNK' or ·SUNK'·EN, ·SINK'·ING] 1 To cut or shape (a depression), as for the head of a screw. 2 To sink, as a bolt or screw, into a corresponding depression. —*noun* 1 A tool for countersinking. 2 A depression for a screw-head, bolt, etc.

COUN'·TER STROKE *noun* 1 A return stroke. 2 Shock or injury transmitted to a part of the body removed from that which receives the blow.

COUN·TER·TEN'·OR *noun* 1 A vocal part higher than the tenor and lower than the treble; the part taken by a male contralto voice; the contralto. 2 One singing this part.

COUN·TER VAIL' *tr. verb* To oppose with equal power; counteract; offset. [<L. *contra*, against, + *valeo*, be strong]

COUN'·TER·VIEW *noun* An opposing or opposite view.

COUN·TER·WEIGH' (–wāy') *verb* To weigh equivalently with; counterbalance.

COUN'·TER·WEIGHT (–wāte) *noun* Any counterbalancing weight, force, or influence. —**COUN'·TER·WEIGHT·ED** *adj.*

COUNT'·ER·WORD (–wûrd) *noun* A word widely used, often as a fad, without regard to its exact meaning; as, *definitely*, *heavenly*.

COUN·TER·WORK' *verb* To work against; counteract; frustrate; work in opposition. —*noun* The act or effect of counterworking; a work in opposition; antagonism.

COUNT·ESS *noun* The wife of a count, or, in Great Britain, of an earl; also, any woman who possesses an earldom in her own right. [<F. *comtesse* <L. *comes;* see ƀCOUNT]

COUNTING–HOUSE *noun* An office for transacting the business of a mercantile or other establishment. Also **COUNTING–ROOM.**

COUNTING TUBE Same as GEIGER COUNTER.

COUNT·LESS *adj.* That cannot be counted; innumerable. See synonyms under INFINITE.

COUNT PALATINE 1 Originally, a palsgrave, or count of the palace of the Holy Roman Empire, whose duties had to do with the royal tribunal, and who was selected from the emperor's comitatus; later, a provincial palsgrave who managed the royal lands, etc. See PALSGRAVE. 2 One of those who formerly exercised a king's prerogatives in various counties of England: also *county palatine.*

COUN·TRA (cŏŏn'·truh) [Scot.] Country.

COUN'·TRI·FY (cŭn'–) *tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To make rural or rustic.

COUN·TRY (cŭn'–) *noun* [COUN·TRIES *pl.*] 1 A land under a particular sovereignty or government, inhabited by a certain people, or within definite geographical limits; as, this *country* is called America. 2 A particular nation, or the institutions peculiar to it; the land of one's nativity or allegiance. 3 A tract of land of indefinite extent; a region. 4 With the definite article, a rural region, or farming districts, as opposed to the city; as, a summer in the *country*. 5 The general public; the inhabitants of any region, collectively; as, the whole *country* hated him. 6 [Law] A jury, as representing the neighborhood or *country*. Originally, a jury was summoned from the hundred in which the facts at issue were supposed to have occurred and the question was then said to be tried by the *country*. Litigants were said to put themselves **UPON THE COUNTRY.** 7 [Pop.] That part of the cricket field which is quite remote from the wicket. See synonyms under LAND.

—*adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to, of, for, from, occurring in, or situated in the rural parts, as distinct from the city; rural; rustic. 2 Wanting in refinement or culture; rude; boorish; unpolished; as, *country* manners. 3 In British India, native; indigenous; as, a *country* boat: generally opposed to *European*. 4 [Obs.] Relating to one's own country; national. [<F. *contrée* <LL. *contrata* <L. *contra*, against]

COUNTRY CLUB A social and athletic club for town or city people, offering opportunities for outdoor sports, usually situated in the country near a town or city.

COUNTRY DANCE A dance in which the partners are ranged in opposite lines. See CONTREDANSE.

COUN' TRY·FOLK (–fōke) *noun pl.* 1 People who live in the country, especially in a certain district. 2 Compatriots; fellow countrymen.

COUN·TRY·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] 1 One living in the country; a rustic. 2 An inhabitant of a particular country; one of the same country with another.

COUN'·TRY·SEAT *noun* A dwelling or mansion in the country.

COUN'·TRY·SIDE *noun* A section of country, or its inhabitants.

COUN'·TRY·WO·MAN *noun* 1 A woman of a certain country, or of the same country with another. 2 A woman inhabiting a rural district.

COUN·TY (cown'·ti) *noun* [COUN·TIES *pl.*] 1 A civil division of a state or kingdom, created for political, judicial, and administrative purposes. In the United States, it is the division next below a State with the exception of Louisiana, where it is called a *parish*. In England a county is sometimes called also a *shire*. In some of the British Colonies a county is a division for administrative purposes. 2 The inhabitants of a county; as, your *county* is noted for its intelligence. 3 [Obs.] The domain of an earl or count. 4 [Obs.] An earl or count. [<OF. *counte* <LL. *comitatus* <L. *comes*, count]

COUNTY PALATINE See COUNT PALATINE.

COUNTY SEAT The seat of government of a county.

COUNTY TOWN [Br.] A county seat: also called *shire town.*

COUP *noun* (cōō) 1 A sudden telling blow; a masterstroke; stratagem. 2 Among North American Indians, the first wound or cut inflicted by hand on an enemy. —*verb* (cowp) [Scot.] To turn upside down; upset. Also *cowp.* —**TO COUP THE CRANS** [Scot.] To be overthrown. [< F.]

COUP DE GRÂCE (cōō duh grahs) [F.] Literally, stroke of mercy; the finishing or mortal stroke, as to a sick or wounded animal.

COUP DE MAIN (măN) [F.] A sudden, vigorous stroke; surprise.

COUP DE SO·LEIL (sō·lā'·yuh) [F.] A sunstroke.

COUP D'ES·SAI (dĕ·sāy') [F.] First trial.

COUP D'É·TAT (deh·tăh') [F.] An unexpected stroke of policy; a bold seizure of government, executed suddenly and often accompanied by violence.

COUP DE THÉ·Â·TRE (tā·ah'·tr) [F.] A theatrical hit; a sensational trick.

COUP D'ŒIL (dœ'·ī) [F.] 1 A quick, comprehensive glance. 2 The talent to comprehend a military situation, and to act quickly.

ƀCOU·PÉ (cōō·pāy' *or, popularly,* cōōp) *noun* 1 A low four-wheeled two-seated closed carriage or a closed motorcar with seats for two to four persons. 2 The forward compartment of a French diligence, or a half-compartment of a Continental railway carriage. [<F. <*couper*, cut]

ƀCOU·PÉ (cōō·peh') [F.] *noun* A blended wine.

COU·PEE (cōō–) *noun* In dancing, a salute to a partner, while resting on one foot and swinging the other backward or forward. —*intr. verb* To make such a salute. Also **COU·PÉ.** [<F. *couper*, cut]

COUPE·RIN (cōōp·răN'), **FRANÇOIS**, 1668–1733, French composer.

COU·PE·RUS (cōō·pāy'·rus), **LOUIS**, 1863–1923, Dutch novelist.

COUP·LE (cŭp'·l) *noun* 1 Two of a kind; a pair. 2 Two persons of opposite sex, wedded or otherwise paired; partners in a dance. 3 A coupler; bond; leash. 4 In mechanics, a pair of equal forces acting in opposite and parallel lines, thus tending to turn a body around without moving it from

its place. 5 Two dissimilar metals joined to form a voltaic or thermo-electric element in a battery; as, a voltaic *couple;* a thermo-electric *couple.*
—*verb* [COUP·LED (kŭp′·ld), COUP·LING] To join; place together in a pair; join in wedlock; connect; unite. [<F. <L. *copulo,* unite]
COUP·LER (kŭp′-) *noun* 1 One who or that which couples. 2 A mechanical device by which objects are connected. —AUTOMATIC COUPLER A contrivance for coupling railroad cars by means of interlocking jaws.
COUP·LET (kŭp′-) *noun* 1 Two similar things taken or considered together. 2 Two lines of verse in immediate sequence, riming together. [<F.]
COUP·LING (kŭp′-) *noun* 1 The act of joining together; specifically, the act of joining in marriage or copulation. 2 A coupler, or that which couples; as, a car or carriage *coupling.* 3 The length between the tops of the shoulder blades and the tops of the hip joints in a dog. 4 The part of the body joining the hindquarters of a quadruped to the front part, as in a dog or a horse. See illustrations under DOG, HORSE. 5 A friction or jaw clutch to connect moving parts or break the connection.
COU PON (kōō′·pŏn; *popularly* cū′·pŏn) *noun* 1 One of a number of dated certificates attached, as to a bond, representing interest accrued and payable at stated periods. 2 A section or detachable portion of a ticket or form, serving as a certificate that the holder is entitled to something, as transportation for a certain number of miles, etc. [<F. <*couper,* cut]
COUPON BOND A bond to which are attached coupons representing interest due at fixed periods.
COUR·AGE (kūr′·ij) *noun* 1 That quality of mind which meets danger or opposition with intrepidity, calmness, and firmness; bravery. 2 [Obs.] Heart; desire; disposition; condition. [<F. <L. *cor,* heart] —COU·RA GEOUS (-jus) *adj.* —COU RA·GEOUS·LY *adv.* —COU·RA·GEOUS·NESS *noun.*
Synonyms: boldness, bravery, daring, fearlessness, fortitude, gallantry, hardihood, intrepidity, mettle, pluck, resolution, spirit, valor. See FORTITUDE, PROWESS. Compare BRAVE. *Antonyms:* cowardice, fear, fright, timidity.
COU RANT (kōō·rant′ *or* -rahnt′) *noun* 1 A newspaper; gazette: now used only in titles; as, the Hartford *Courant.* 2 An old and lively dance in triple measure; in music, a piece the rhythm of which is taken from such a dance. Also spelled *corant.* Also COU·RANTE, COU·RAN·TO.
COUR′·AN TYNE Same as CORENTYN.
COUR BET (koor·beh′), GUSTAVE, 1819–78, French painter.
COU REUR DE BOIS (kōō·rūr′ duh bwah) [F.] [COUREURS DES BOIS (kōō·rūr′ deh) *pl.*] Formerly, a French or Canadian hunter or trader who traversed the American forests.
COU RI ER (kōō′-) *noun* 1 A messenger. 2 A traveling attendant. See synonyms under HERALD. [<OF. <L. *curro,* run]
COUR LAN (kōōr′-) *noun* A tropical or subtropical American bird (genus *Aramus*) rail-like externally but cranelike osteologically, with stiff tail feathers. *A. pictus* is the Florida courlan or limpkin; *A. scolopaceus,* the Brazilian courlan. [<F.]
COUR LAND (kōōr′-) A province of Latvia; 5,099 square miles. Also *Kurland, Kurzeme.*
COURSE (kōrs) *noun* 1 The act of moving onward; career. 2 The way passed over, or the direction taken. 3 A series of connected motions, acts, or events; customary sequence. 4 Line of conduct; manner of procedure; behavior. 5 The portion of a meal served at one time. 6 A row or layer. 7 *pl.* The menses. 8 A sail bent to the lower yard of any square-rigged mast; also, a point of the compass. 9 A charge or bout in a tournament. 10 A continuous horizontal range, as of stones in a wall. 11 In mining, an influx of water from one direction; the direction of a lode or adit; also, a corridor; passageway; the direction in which a mine is being worked. 12 A series of strings of uniform tone; also, a bell's chime. 13 A definite period of instruction and study in a certain subject; as, a *course* in French. 14 A series of studies undertaken to earn a degree; as, a college *course.* 15 In golf, the same as LINKS. 16 Same as RACECOURSE. See synonyms under CAREER, DIRECTION, WAY. —OF COURSE As one might expect; naturally.
—*verb* [COURSED, COURS·ING] 1 To run through or over; traverse a course; also, to run or cause to run swiftly, urge to speed. 2 To pursue game with greyhounds; chase. 3 To arrange in continuous horizontal layers; as, to *course* bricks. [<F. <L. *cursus,* course, <*curro,* run]
COURS·ER (kōrs′-) *noun* 1 A fleet and spirited horse. 2 One given to the chase. 3 A plover (family *Cursoriidæ*), as *Cursorius cursor,* found in Europe; also, an ostrich or ostrichlike bird.
COURS ING (kōrs′-) *noun* The sport of chasing the hare or similar game with greyhounds, who follow by sight instead of by scent.
COURT (kōrt) *noun* 1 A yard or space surrounded wholly by buildings or walls; a courtyard; also, a space enclosed on three sides; a short street; a blind alley. 2 A group of buildings in a courtyard; hence, an imposing residence; as, Hampton *Court;* also, the actual residence of a sovereign, especially as the central seat of government and princely state; a palace. 3 The royal council and retinue of a sovereign, or the sovereign and his retinue considered as a body; as, the French *Court.* 4 A place where justice is judicially administered; a tribunal duly constituted to administer justice; also, the judge or judges constituting a judicial tribunal, or any body possessing judicial jurisdiction, civil, military, or ecclesiastical. 5 A level space properly laid out for the playing of tennis or a similar game; in the game of tennis proper surrounded by walls, but in lawn tennis merely marked off on the ground; also, a subdivision of the ground so marked. 6 In England, an official meeting of a corporation. 7 A body of members composing a local branch or lodge. 8 Obsequious or flattering attention paid to anyone, as to the rich or great, for selfish ends; also, a wooing. —COURT OF ST. JAMES'S The court of the monarch of Great Britain: so called from St. James's Palace, used for court functions.
—*verb* 1 To make love (to); woo. 2 To seek the favor of; also, to seek as a favor; solicit. 3 To lure on; invite; as, to *court* disaster.
—*adj.* Of or pertaining to a court; as, *court* customs. [<OF. <L. *cors, cohors,* enclosed space]
—ADMIRALTY COURT See ADMIRALTY 2.
—APPEALS, CIRCUIT COURT OF The highest U. S. court of appellate jurisdiction below the Supreme Court.
—APPEALS, COURT OF A high court of justice to which cases from lower courts are taken for rehearing.
—ARBITRATION, PERMANENT COURT OF A tribunal established at The Hague in 1899 for the arbitration of disputes between nations, submission being voluntary: also called *Hague Tribunal.*
—ASSISTANTS, COURT OF A New England colonial court of supreme jurisdiction.
—ASSIZES, COURT OF A court held periodically in each English county. See ASSIZE.
—CHANCERY, COURT OF See CHANCERY.
—CIRCUIT COURT 1 A Federal court of the United States superior to a district court: abolished, 1911. 2 A State court presided over by a circuit judge.
—CLAIMS, COURT OF A court at Washington having jurisdiction over questions relating to claims against the government.
—COMMON PLEAS, COURT OF 1 A common-law court of record, having original jurisdiction over civil and criminal matters. 2 Formerly, an English court with exclusive jurisdiction in various classes of civil cases.
—COURT-BARON *noun* Formerly, a court held by the steward of a manor for settling controversies between tenants, punishing misdemeanors, etc.
—DISTRICT COURT A United States court serving a Federal judicial district; also, a state court serving a state judicial district.
—ECCLESIASTICAL COURT In the United States, one of the courts established by the various churches for legislation and discipline, holding jurisdiction only within their own respective organizations; in England, a court instituted by the sovereign, having jurisdiction over matters pertaining to the established church.
—EQUITY, COURT OF See EQUITY 3.
—EXCHEQUER, COURT OF See EXCHEQUER.
—HUSTINGS, COURT OF See HUSTING.
—INQUIRY, COURT OF A tribunal for investigating matters pertaining to the military or naval service. It has no power of trial or adjudication.
—INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE, PERMANENT COURT OF An adjunct of the League of Nations, sitting at the Hague, for the settlement of international disputes, and consisting of 15 judges elected by the League. Submission to the Court is voluntary, but several signatories of the Statute of the Court have agreed, in an "optional clause," to accept compulsory, reciprocal jurisdiction. Also called WORLD COURT.
—JUVENILE COURT A special court that deals with young delinquents and neglected children.
—KING'S (or QUEEN'S) BENCH, COURT OF In England, the supreme court of common-law jurisdiction, consisting of a chief justice and four puisne or associate justices: now one of the divisions of the high courts of justice. Also *King's* (or *Queen's*) *Bench.*
—LAST RESORT, COURT OF A tribunal from which there is no appeal.
—MUNICIPAL COURT A local, city court having limited jurisdiction.
—PROBATE COURT A court having jurisdiction of the proof of wills, of guardianships, and of the settlement of estates.
—RECORD, COURT OF A court keeping a record of its proceedings and having a clerk or prothonotary, a seal, and the power to fine and imprison.
—STAR CHAMBER, COURT OF Formerly, in England, a court held, without the assistance of a jury, by members of the Privy Council, with the addition of two judges of the

courts of common law: abolished, because of abuses, 1641; hence, any court engaging in arbitrary or illegal procedure. —**SUPERIOR COURT** In some of the United States, a court between the inferior courts and those of last resort; in England, one of the principal courts at Westminster: King's Bench, common pleas, exchequer. —**SUPREME COURT** In the United States and in various States, a court of appellate jurisdiction and, in most cases, of last resort.

COURT CARD A face card; king, queen, or jack. [Corruption of COAT CARD]

COURT CUPBOARD A massive type of 16th–17th century buffet, usually in two sections, the upper closed with a door or doors, the lower open or closed with doors or drawers; used in England and America.

COURTE É CHELLE (cōōr teh·shel′) [F.] In mountaineering, the act of climbing over another climber, in order to reach an otherwise inaccessible spot.

COUR TE·OUS (cūr′·ti·us) *adj.* Showing courtesy; polite; affable. See synonyms under BLAND, POLITE. [<F. *courtois*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

COUR TE SAN (cūr′·ti·zun) *noun* A woman of loose morals. Also **COUR TE·ZAN.** [<F. *courtesan* <It. *cortegiano* <*corte*, court]

COUR TE·SY (cūr′– *or* cōr′–) *noun* [·SIES *pl.*] 1 Genuine and habitual politeness; courtliness. 2 A courteous favor or act. 3 Common consent. 4 Same as CURTSY. [<F. *courtoisie*]

COURTESY OF ENGLAND Same as CURTESY OF ENGLAND.

COURTESY TITLE A title of address of no legal validity, given by social custom to the children of peers.

COURT HAND The Gothic or Saxon handwriting formerly used in English public records. Compare ITALIAN HAND.

COURT HOUSE *noun* A public building occupied by the judicial courts; also, in the southern United States, a county seat.

COURT I ER (cōrt′·i·ur *or* cōrt′·yur) *noun* 1 A member of the court circle. 2 One who seeks favor by flattery and complaisance. [<OF.]

COURT LFET Same as LEET.

COURT LIKE *adj.* Polite; courtly.

COURT LY (cōrt′–) *adj.* [·LI ER, ·LI·EST] 1 Pertaining to or befitting a court. 2 Elegant in manners. —*adv.* In a polite and refined manner. See synonyms under POLITE. —**COURT·LI NESS** *noun.*

COURT MARTIAL A court of military or naval officers convened to try persons accused of offenses against military or naval law. —**COURT-MARTIAL** *tr. verb.*

—**DRUMHEAD COURT MARTIAL** A court martial called for summary trial of a military offense committed on the line of march or in action: so called because sometimes formerly a drumhead was used as a table on such occasions.

—**SUMMARY COURT MARTIAL** A court martial presided over by one officer and authorized to try non-capital offenses carrying limited penalties.

COURT′ PLAS TER (cōrt′–) *noun* Sticking plaster; silk or other fabric gummed with a healing compound.

COUR TRAI (cōōr treh′) An industrial town in NW. Belgium.

COURT ROOM (cōrt–) *noun* A room in which judicial proceedings are held.

COURT SHIP *noun* 1 The act or period of courting or wooing. 2 [Obs.] Courtly behavior.

COURT YARD *noun* An enclosed yard adjoining a building or surrounded by buildings to which it gives access; a court.

COUS IN (cuz′·n) *noun* 1 One collaterally related by descent from a common ancestor, but not a brother or sister. Children of brothers and sisters are *first cousins;* children of first cousins are *second cousins* to each other. A *first cousin once removed* is the child of one's first cousin; a *first cousin twice removed* is the grandchild of one's first cousin, etc. *A second cousin once removed* is the child of one's second cousin, etc. 2 A noble of the king's council, or a fellow sovereign: a style of address used by a king. 3 One of a kindred race; as, our English *cousins.* 4 [Obs.] Any collateral relative more distant than a brother or sister. —*tr. verb* To claim as a cousin or relative. [<OF. <L. *consobrinus,* cousin on the mother's side] —**COUS·IN·LY** *adj. & adv.*

COU SIN (cōō·zàN′), **VICTOR,** 1792–1867, French philosopher.

COUSIN GERMAN A first or full cousin.

COUS IN·HOOD (cūz′–) *noun* 1 The state, condition, or relationship of cousins. 2 Cousins or kindred collectively. Also **COUS IN SHIP.**

COUS IN RY (cūz′–) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] Cousins collectively.

COU TEAU (cōō·tō′) *noun* [TEAUX (tōz′) *pl.*] A knife; especially, a long, straight, double-edged knife of the Middle Ages. Also **COU TEL.** [<F. <L. *culter,* knife]

COUTEAU DE CHASSE (duh shahs) [F.] A hunting knife.

COU THIE (cōō′·thi) *adj.* [Scot.] Snug; familiar; kind; agreeable. Also **COUTH.** [<OE. *cuth,* known]

COU·TIL (cōō′–) *noun* [F.] A linen or cotton canvas for mattresses and corsets. Also **COU·TILLE, COU·TELLE.**

COU·TU·RIER (cōō·tü·ryeh′) *noun* [F.] A dressmaker or fashion-designer. —**COU·TU·RIÈRE** (–ryehr′) *noun fem.*

COU·VADE (cōō–) *noun* The primitive custom of putting the father to bed after the birth of a child. [<F. <*couver,* brood, <L. *cubo,* lie down]

CO VA′·LENCE *noun* A chemical bond formed by the mutual sharing of electrons between the atoms of a compound: distinguished from *electrovalence.* —**CO VA′·LENT** *adj.*

CO·VAR·RU′·BIAS (–ruu′·byahs), **MIGUEL,** born 1902, Mexican artist and illustrator.

COVE *noun* 1 A small bay or baylike recess. 2 A recess in a mountain. 3 [Local] A strip of grassland on the prairies, leading into a wood. 4 A concavity; the concave curved portion interposed in some ceilings between the flat ceiling proper and the wall.

—*verb* [COVED, COV·ING] To arch over. [<OE. *cofa,* chamber, cave]

COVE *noun* [Pop.] A boy or man; fellow. [<Gipsy *cova,* thing]

CO·VEL LINE (–vuh·leen) *noun* A massive, submetallic, indigo-blue copper sulfide, CuS, crystallizing in the hexagonal system; indigo-copper. Also **COV EL LITE** (–ite). [<N. Covelli, 1790–1829, Italian chemist]

COV E NANT (cūv′–) *noun* 1 An agreement entered into by two or more persons or parties; a compact. 2 God's promise of blessing to be fulfilled on the performance of a condition, as of obedience. 3 The solemn pledge by which members of a church bind themselves to maintain its faith, ordinances, etc. 4 [Law] A written agreement between parties under seal; a modifying agreement contained within a contract or deed; also, a form of action to recover damages for breach of contract. —**NATIONAL COVENANT** An agreement extensively signed by all classes in Scotland, in 1638, to resist by force the introduction of episcopacy by Charles I. —**SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT** An agreement between the English and Scottish Parliaments in 1643.

—*verb* To promise by covenant; bind oneself by covenant. [<OF. <*covenir,* agree]

COV E NANT EE′ (cūv–) *noun* The party to a covenant having obligations made to him.

COV·E NANT ER (cuv′–) *noun* The party to a covenant assuming its obligations. Also **COV E·NAN TOR.**

COV E NANT·ER *noun* One of the Scottish Presbyterians who in 1638–43 entered into a "Solemn League and Covenant for the Reformation and Defense of Religion."

COV ENT *noun* [Obs.] A convent.

COVENT GARDEN (cuv′·unt) A square in central London, once a fashionable promenade, theatre, and opera center, later a large market place.

COV EN·TRY (cuv′–) A manufacturing town in central England. —**TO SEND TO** or **PUT IN COVENTRY** To banish from society or social intercourse; ostracize.

COVENTRY BLUE A superior blue embroidery thread made at Coventry.

COV ER (cūv′–) *verb* 1 To overspread or overlay with something so as to protect or hide, as, *covered* with a sheet; enwrap; keep from view; cloak; screen; hence, to free from condemnation; pardon. 2 To meet the extent or requirements of; compensate for; comprise; include; as, the increase *covered* the loss; also, to accomplish; pass over; as, he *covered* the distance. 3 To swallow up, overwhelm. 4 To provide for or defend from, as evil or danger; also, to brood or sit on; as, a hen *covers* her chicks. 5 To have under military command or protection; as, to *cover* the approach by troops, also, to bring under aim and keep in range; as, to *cover* a burglar with a revolver. 6 To copulate with (a female): now said chiefly of animals. 7 To fulfil the duties or supply the requirements of, as in place of another; as, the ground is sufficiently *covered.* 8 In games such as basketball, hockey, etc., to hinder (an opponent) from making a play; in baseball, to field in such position as to be able to stop the ball. 9 To purchase (grain or stocks) for supplying "short" contracts. 10 To stake (a sum of money) equal to that wagered by an opponent. 11 To investigate and report for the press, as a news event, a theatrical performance, or the like. 12 To put on one's hat. 13 To play a higher card on that led, when such higher card is not the best of the suit.

—*noun* 1 That which is spread or fitted over or which encloses anything. 2 A veil or disguise; pretext. 3 A shelter or defense; protection. 4 A thicket or underbrush, etc., sheltering game. 5 Table furniture for one person. 6 An envelope that has been marked at such time or place as to be of interest to philatelists. —**TO BREAK COVER** To come out from a hiding place. —**UNDER COVER** Secret; concealed; secretly. [<OF. *covrir* <L. *co–* intensive + *operio,* hide] —**COV·ER ER** *noun* —**COV·ER ING** *noun.*

COV ER·AGE (cūv′·ur·ij) *noun* 1 The protection against risks extended by an insurance policy. 2 The amount of gold held in a national treasury as a basis for the issuance of paper currency.

COV′·ER·ALL *noun* One-piece overalls with sleeves, worn to protect clothes. Also **COV ER·ALLS.**

COVER CHARGE A fixed charge levied at cabaret shows, dance halls, hotels, etc., for the entertainment provided.

COVER CROP A catch crop sown to protect the ground through the winter and enrich it when plowed in, in the spring.

Cov'·ER·DALE (cŭv'–), **MILES,** 1488–1568, English Augustinian monk; translated whole Bible into English.

COVERED WAGON A large canvas-covered wagon, used by the early pioneers for transporting families and goods to the west: also called *prairie-schooner, Conestoga wagon.*

COV·ER·ING (cŭv'–) *noun* Anything that serves to protect for warmth, concealment, etc.

COV·ER·LET (cŭv'–) *noun* The outer covering of a bed; a quilt. Also **COV·ER·LID.**

Cov·ER·LEY, SIR ROGER DE 1 The principal character in a series of sketches in *The Spectator,* represented by Addison and Steele as the typical country gentleman of the early 18th century. 2 An old English country dance, probably the original of the Virginia reel.

CO·VERSED SINE (cō'·vûrst) The versed sine of the complement of an angle or arc.

COV·ERT (cŭv'–) *adj.* 1 Concealed; secret. 2 Sheltered. 3 [Law] Under protection or authority, as a married woman. See synonyms under SECRET. — *noun* 1 Something that shelters, defends, or conceals. 2 A shady place or thicket. 3 *pl.* Feathers overlying the bases of the quills of a bird's wings and tail. See illustration under BIRD, FOWL. See synonyms under REFUGE. [<OF. <L. *coopertus* <*cooperio;* see COVER] — **·LY** *adv.*

COVERT COAT A short overcoat for use on horseback or when shooting, etc., made of covert cloth.

COVERT CLOTH A fine, closely woven woolen cloth of double twisted yarn both in warp and filling, which is used chiefly in tailoring.

COV·ER·TURE (cŭv'·ur·chŏor *or* –tyŏor) *noun* 1 [Law] Marriage; the legal state of a married woman. 2 A place, means, or condition of concealment; a covering; hiding; disguise.

COV·ET (cŭv'·ĕt) *verb* 1 To long to possess; especially, to have an inordinate desire for (that which belongs to another). 2 To have or indulge extreme desire. [<OF. *coveiter* <L. *cupiditas;* see CUPIDITY] — **·A·BLE** *adj.* — **·ER** *noun* — **·OUS** *adj.* — **·OUS·LY** *adv.* — **·OUS·NESS** *noun.*

COV·EY (cŭv'·i) *noun* 1 A flock of quails or partridges. 2 A company; set; bevy. See synonyms under FLOCK. [<F. *couvee* <*couver,* brood]

COV·ING (cō'·vĭng) *noun* In old architecture, the projection of the upper stories over the lower.

Cov·ING·TON (cŭv'–) A manufacturing city in Kentucky on the Ohio River.

¹COW *noun* The female of domestic cattle and of some other animals, as the elephant. [<OE. *cu*]

²COW *tr. verb* To overawe; intimidate; daunt. See synonyms under FRIGHTEN. [<ON. *kuga,* tyrannize over]

³COW *tr. verb* [Scot.] To remove the head or top of; clip; shear.

COW·AGE Same as COWHAGE.

CO·WALK·ER (–wawk'·ur) *noun* One's spiritual double; Doppelganger.

COW·ARD *noun* One lacking in courage; a craven; poltroon. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a coward or cowardice; also, cowardly. [<F. *couard* <OF. *coue* <L. *cauda,* tail] — **·LY** *adj. & adv.* — **·LI·NESS** *noun* — **·SHIP** [Obs.] *noun.*

Cow·ARD, NOEL, born 1899, English playwright, actor, and song-writer.

COW·ARD·ICE (cow'·ur·dis) *noun* Unworthy timidity; lack of courage; poltroonery; pusillanimity.

COW BANE *noun* A very poisonous flowering plant; the water-hemlock (genus *Cicuta*) of the United States, especially *C. maculata;* also, the English *C. virosa.*

COW BELL *noun* 1 A wedge-shaped bell, usually of harsh and penetrating sound, hung by a strap around the neck of a cow. 2 The bladder campion.

COW'·BER·RY (–bĕr'·i) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 Any of a species (*Vaccinium vitis-idæa*) of trailing evergreen shrubs of the heath family, bearing acid red berries: also called *foxberry.*

COW·BIND (–bind) *noun* The white-berried bryony.

COW·BIRD *noun* An American blackbird (*Molothrus ater*), often found with cattle. Also **COW BLACKBIRD.**

COW BOY *noun* A boy, or, in the western United States, a mounted man, employed in herding cattle.

COW BUNTING A cowbird

COW CAMP The headquarters of the cowboys engaged in a roundup; also, any place where cowboys have gathered for working a herd.

COW' CATCH·ER *noun* An iron frame on the front of a locomotive to throw obstructions from the track; pilot.

COW·ER *intr. verb* 1 To crouch tremblingly. 2 To tremble; quail. [Akin to G. *kauern,* squat; compare ON. *kurhugi,* low spirits]

COWES (cowz) A seaport and resort in northern Isle of Wight, England, off Southampton.

COW·FISH *noun* 1 One of various cetaceans, as a grampus, dolphin, etc. 2 A trunkfish. 3 A sirenian.

COW·HAGE (cow'·ij) *noun* The hairs on the pods of a tropical climbing plant of the bean family; also, the pods themselves, or the plant. Also *cowage.* [<Hind. *kiwānch*]

COW·HERB (–ûrb *or* –hûrb) *noun* A smooth-leaved Old World annual (*Saponaria vaccaria*) having its 5-angled calyx wing-angled in fruit and its petals with a scale at the top of the claw: also *cow soapwort.*

COW·HERD (–hûrd) *noun* A herdsman.

COW·HIDE *noun* 1 The skin of a cow, either before or after tanning. 2 A heavy, flexible whip made of braided leather and tapering from stock to lash. — *tr. verb* [·HIDED, ·HIDING] To whip with or as with a cowhide.

¹COWL *noun* 1 A monk's hood; a hooded garment; hence, a monk. 2 A hood-shaped top for a chimney; also, a cover for the cockpit of an airplane. 3 That part of the body of an automobile to which the windshield, instrument board, and the rear end of the hood are attached. 4 [Scot.] A nightcap.

— *tr. verb* 1 To cloak with a cowl; make a monk of; make like a monk. 2 To cover with or as with a cowl. [<OE. *cule* <L. *cucullus,* hood]

²COWL *noun* In England, a large vessel for carrying water.

COWLED *adj.* 1 Wearing a cowl; hooded. 2 Shaped like a cowl.

Cow·LEY, ABRAHAM, 1618–67, English poet.

COW·LICK *noun* A tuft of hair turned up over the forehead as if licked by a cow.

COWL·ING *noun* 1 A metal covering for an airplane engine and sometimes for part of the fuselage or a nacelle. See illustration under AIRPLANE. 2 The covering of an airplane cockpit.

COWL·STAFF *noun* A pole by which two persons carry a large water bucket or cowl.

COW MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] One who owns cows; a rancher; also, a cowboy.

CO-WORKER *noun* 1 One engaged in the same work as another. 2 One who cooperates in an organization.

COWP See under COUP.

COW-PARSNIP *noun* Any of a genus (*Heracleum*) of tall, stout, perennial herbs of the parsley family. Also [Pop.] **COW PARSNIP.**

COW·PEA *noun* A twining herb of the bean family (*Vigna sinensis*), cultivated in the southern United States; also, its edible pea.

Cow·PER (cōō'– *or* cow'–), **WILLIAM,** 1731–1800, English poet.

Cow·PER RI·AN GLANDS (cow– *or* cōō–) The bulbo-urethral glands, two small glands near the base of the bladder, that discharge into the male urethra. Also **COWPER'S GLANDS.** [<William Cowper, 1666–1709, English anatomist]

COW' PI·LOT *noun* A small West Indian fish, the pintano: so called from its supposed habit of accompanying the cowfish.

COW PONY A small horse used in herding cattle.

COW POX *noun* An acute contagious disease of cows, the source of vaccine for smallpox.

COW'·PUNCH·ER *noun* [Pop.] A cowboy.

COW·RIN (cōō'–) *noun* [Scot.] Cowering.

COW·RY (cow'·ri) *noun* [COW·RIES *pl.*] An ornamental shell, a small variety of which is used as money in Africa and the East Indies. Also **COW·RIE.** [<Hind. *kauri*]

COW SHARK A shark (*Hexanchus griseus*) with six gill openings on each side, inhabiting European and West Indian waters.

COW SKIN *noun* The hide of a cow.

COW·SLIP *noun* 1 An English wildflower (*Primula veris*) of the primrose family; an allied or similar American wildflower. 2 The marsh marigold of the United States. [<OE. *cuslyppe,* cow-slobber]

COW SOAPWORT Cowherb.

COWT *noun* [Scot.] A colt. Also **COWTE.**

COW·TREE *noun* 1 One of several trees yielding a milky juice which may be used as a food, especially the South American tree *Brosimum utile* of the mulberry family, and the balata tree, *Manilkara bidentata.* 2 Any of various other trees, as *Tabernæmontana utilis,* of the dogbane family, and certain members of the fig family.

COX·A *noun* [Æ (ee) *pl.*] 1 The first joint or body joint of the leg in arthropods, as insects. 2 The hip or hip joint. [<L.] — **COX·AL** *adj.*

COX AL·GI·A (–jĭ·uh) *noun* Pain in the hip; also, hip disease. — **COX AL·GIC** *adj.*

COX·COMB (–cōm) *noun* 1 A pretentious and conceited fop. 2 Same as COCKSCOMB (plant). 3 A piece of red cloth notched like a cock's comb, formerly worn in a jester's cap; also, the cap itself. 4 [Obs.] The top of the head, or the head itself. [Variant spelling of *cock's comb*] — **COX·COMB·I·CAL** (–cŏm'–), **COX·COM·I·CAL** *adj.* — **COX·COMB·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

COX'·COMB·RY *noun* 1 Coxcombs as a class. 2 Foppishness.

COX·SWAIN (cŏx'·n *or* cók'·swain) *noun* 1 One who steers or has charge of a rowboat or a racing shell: often spelled *corkswain.* 2 In the U. S. Navy, a petty officer in charge of a small boat.

DCOY *adj.* 1 Shrinking from notice or familiar advances; diffident; shy: said chiefly of women. 2 Simulating diffidence; coquettish. 3 [Obs.] Disdainful. [<OF.<L. *quietus*, quiet] —**·ISH** *adj.* —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DCOY [Local] *noun* A decoy. —*verb* To decoy. [<D. *kooi*, berth, trap; compare DECOY]

CO·YO·TE (cō·yō′·tī *or* kī′·ōte) *noun* A burrowing mammal *(Canis latrans)*, the prairie wolf of the western United States. Also spelled *cayote*. [<Sp.<Nahuatl *coyotl*]

COYOTE STATE Nickname of SOUTH DAKOTA.

CO·YO·TIL′·LO (cō·yo– *or* kī·o·teel′·yo) *noun* A small shrub *(Karwinskia humboldtiana)* of the buckthorn family, found in northern Mexico and SW. United States. It bears berry-like poisonous fruits. [<Sp. Am.]

COY·PU (–pōo) *noun* A South American aquatic, beaverlike rodent *(Myocastor coypus)*, about 2 feet long, with webbed hind feet and round tail. It yields the fur known as nutria. Also **COY·POU.** [<Sp. Am.]

COZ (cŭz) *noun* A cousin.

COZ·EN (cŭz′·n) *verb* To cheat in a petty way. [<F. *cousiner* <*cousin*, cousin] —**COZ·EN·AGE** (–ij) *noun* —**COZ·EN·ER** *noun.*

DCO·ZY *adj.* [**CO·ZI·ER, CO·ZI·EST**] 1 Snugly and easily comfortable; contented. 2 Sociable. Also spelled *cosy*. Also **CO·ZEY.** [Compare Norw. *kose*, make comfortable] —**CO·ZI·LY** *adv.* —**CO ZI·NESS** *noun.*

DCO·ZY *noun* A padded cap or cover for a teapot, to prevent the heat from escaping after the tea is infused. Also spelled *cosy*.

CRAAL Same as KRAAL.

DCRAB *noun* 1 Any of various species of 10-footed crustaceans of the suborder *Brachyura* in the order *Decapoda*, characterized by a small abdomen folded under the body, a flattened carapace, and short antennæ. They can walk in any direction without turning, but usually move sideways. See HERMIT CRAB, etc. 2 A kind of small, sour apple: also **CRAB APPLE.** 3 A tree bearing this fruit: also **CRAB TREE, CRAB-APPLE TREE.** 4 A crab louse, *Phthirus pubis*. 5 The lateral slant in an airplane needed to maintain a flight line in a cross-wind. 6 A form of windlass. 7 In the plural, the lowest throw at hazard. 8 An ill-tempered, surly, or querulous person. —**TO CATCH A CRAB.** In rowing, to sink an oar blade too deeply; also, to miss the water entirely or skim the surface in making a stroke, and thus fall backward.

—*intr. verb* [**CRABBED, CRAB·BING**] 1 To fish for or catch crabs. 2 To be ill-tempered; also [Pop.] to disparage; complain. 3 [Pop.] To back out; as, to *crab* out of an agreement. 4 To drift sidewise, as a boat. [<OE. *crabba*]

DCRAB *verb* [**CRABBED, CRAB·BING**] 1 [Prov. Eng.] To cudgel or beat, as with a crabstick. 2 To serve each other fiercely, as hawks do when they are fighting. [<MD. *crabben*, scratch]

CRAB A constellation and sign of the Zodiac; Cancer.

CRABB, GEORGE, 1778–1854, English philologist and author.

CRABBE, GEORGE, 1754–1832, English poet.

CRAB·BED (crăb′·id) *adj.* 1 Sour-tempered. 2 Harsh; sour. 3 Hard to understand; abstruse. 4 Irregular in form; cramped. See synonyms under MOROSE. [<DCRAB] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CRAB·BER *noun* 1 One who fishes for or catches crabs. 2 A type of boat used among the crab-fishers.

CRAB·BIT *adj.* [Scot.] Crabbed.

CRAB·BY *adj.* 1 Cross-grained; ill-tempered. 2 Like or pertaining to a crab.

CRAB·GRASS *noun* A low-growing or procumbent grass (genus *Digitaria*) with freely rooting stems, especially *D. sanguinalis;* sometimes used for forage in the southern United States: a lawn pest.

CRAB·STICK *noun* 1 A cudgel made of crab-tree wood; hence, any cudgel. 2 An ill-tempered person.

CRAB TREE 1 A tree having a bitter bark, as the dogbane, that is used medicinally. 2 The crab-apple tree.

CRACK *verb* 1 To split or break, or cause to break or part in clefts or fissures; break open partially; burst. 2 To make or cause to make a short, sharp sound; as, to *crack* a whip; break with such a sound. 3 To cause flaws or defects in; also [Pop.] to become impaired; to fail or become discordant, as the voice; also, to destroy the musical quality of (the voice). 4 To open and empty; as, to *crack* a bottle of wine; also, to solve, as a puzzle or code. 5 [Pop.] To make a witty or sarcastic remark; also, to tell with spirit; as, to *crack* a jest. 6 To break or crush, as with sorrow; as, to *crack* one's spirit. 7 To reduce by distillation, as oils. 8 [Pop.] To fall back or behind; fail: said of a race horse. 9 [Obs.] To talk boastfully. —**TO CRACK A CRIB, SAFE,** etc. [Pop.] To break into a building, safe, etc., to rob it. —**TO CRACK UP** 1 To praise highly; cry up. 2 To smash; destroy, as an airplane or automobile; also, to be in an automobile or airplane accident.

—*noun* 1 An incomplete separation into two or more parts with or without a noticeable space between; a fissure; split; chink; specifically, the narrow space between two floor boards. 2 A sudden sharp or loud sound; report, as of a pistol or rifle; also, a blow that resounds; as, he hit him a *crack*. 3 A mental or physical defect or imperfection; flaw. 4 [Pop.] One of high skill or excellence in a certain line; the best; as, all the *cracks* were entered for that race. 5 A peculiar sound or tone of the voice, as when changing at puberty or weakened by age. 6 [Pop.] A witty or sarcastic remark; a pun. 7 [Pop.] A burglar; also, a burglary. 8 A moment; an exact instant; a breaking through; as, the *crack* of dawn. 9 [Scot.] A familiar chat. —*adj.* [Pop.] Of superior excellence; first-class. [<OE. *cracian*]

CRACK·BRAIN *noun* A weak-minded person. —*adj.* Weak-minded; crazy; odd: also **CRACK-BRAINED.**

CRACKED *adj.* 1 Having a crack or cracks; rent; split or broken into small pieces; as, *cracked* corn or ice; blemished. 2 [Pop.] Crazy; insane.

CRACK·ER *noun* 1 A person or thing that cracks; a firecracker; also, specifically, a device consisting of two strips of paper with fulminating powder between them which explodes by friction when the strips are pulled apart, sometimes ornamented and combined with a motto, bonbon, paper cap, or the like; also, the snapper of a whip. 2 A thin brittle biscuit; as, an oyster *cracker*. 3 [Local] A poor white inhabitant of parts of the southern United States.

CRACK′·ER·JACK [Pop.] *adj.* Of or pertaining to a person or thing of worth, merit, or the like. —*noun* A person or thing of exceptional value; as, among salesmen he is a *crackerjack*. Also **CRACK′·A·JACK.**

CRACKER STATE Nickname of GEORGIA.

CRACK·HEMP *noun* [Obs.] A fit subject for the hangman; gallows-bird.

CRACK·ING *noun* A process of distillation of petroleum or some other oil composed of volatile hydrocarbon elements or *fractions*, by which the components are separated under heat in accordance with their respective volatilities: important in the production of gasoline.

CRACK·LE *verb* [**CRACK·LED** (–ld), **CRACK·LING**] 1 To crack slightly and repeatedly; cover with cracks. 2 To crepitate; snap slightly and repeatedly. —*noun* 1 A succession of light, cracking sounds; crepitation. 2 The appearance or condition produced in china, porcelain, glass, and the like, by the cracking of the glaze in all directions so as to form a fine network of cracks; as, Japanese *crackle*: also **CRACK·LE WARE.** [<CRACK] —**CRACK·LY** *adj.*

CRACK·LING *noun* 1 The action or process of giving out small sharp sounds in rapid succession. 2 The crisp browned skin of roasted pork. 3 *pl.* The crisp refuse of fat, as of the hog, after the removal of the lard or tallow. 4 In England, a cake of beef scraps used as dogs' food.

CRACK·NEL *noun* 1 A hard, brittle biscuit. 2 *pl.* Bits of crisply fried fat pork.

CRACK·POT *noun* [Pop.] A weak-minded or eccentric person; a harmless fanatic; crank. —*adj.* Eccentric; foolish; insane.

CRACKS·MAN *noun* [Pop.] [**MEN** *pl.*] A burglar; safe-robber.

CRACK-UP *noun* In aviation, the partial or total destruction of an aircraft due to circumstances beyond the pilot's control; hence, any sudden, unforeseen smash.

CRACK·Y *interj.* [Pop.] An exclamation of surprise, astonishment, or delight. Also **BY CRACKY.**

CRA·CO·VI·ENNE (crah·cō·vī·ĕn′) *noun* [F.] A Polish dance to lively music: also *krakowiak*.

CRA·COW (crāy′·cō *or* crăc′·ō *or* –ow) An ancient city in SW. Poland on the Vistula River; capital of Poland, 1320–1609: also [Polish] *Kraków*.

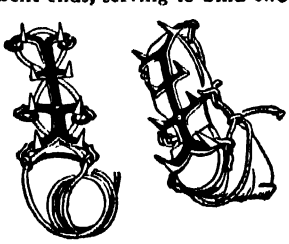
·CRACY A combining form from Greek *kratéō*, rule, govern, signifying government or authority; as, *democracy*.

CRAD·DOCK, CHARLES EGBERT Pseudonym of Mary Noailles Murfree, 1850–1922, American novelist.

CRA·DLE *noun* 1 A rocking or swinging bed for an infant. 2 A place of birth; origin. 3 A scythe with fingers that catch the grain when cut. 4 An arch of thin wood or wire, to keep bedclothes from pressing on a tender part of the body; also, a light case in which an injured limb can be swung. 5 A frame, usually of heavy timber, for sustaining some heavy object or structure, as a ship on a marine railway or in drydock. 6 A scaffolding suspended by ropes; also, a support for the frame or keel of an airship or dirigible under construction. 7 A box on rockers, for washing auriferous dirt; a rocker; cradle-rocker. 8 In England, a cage swung on gimbals in which miners ascend and descend a shaft. 9 A coarse ribbing on a vaulted surface that is to be plastered. 10 A currycomb-shaped tool for making mezzotint grounds on a metal plate; a rocker. 11 A life car or basket running on a line, to bring persons from a wreck to the shore. 12 The frame in a gun carriage in which the gun moves during a recoil. 13 The double-pronged, electrically connected holder for the operating unit of a handset telephone.

—*verb* [**CRA·DLED** (–dld), **CRA·DLING**] 1 To put into or rock in or as in a cradle. 2 To soothe; nurse; nurture. 3 To reap with a cradle, as wheat. 4 To wash, as gold-bearing gravel, in a mining cradle. [<OE. *cradol*]

CRA'·DLE·SONG *noun* A strain sung to soothe a child to sleep.
CRAFT *noun* 1 Cunning or skill, especially as used with ignoble motives; guile; artifice. 2 Skill or ingenuity in any calling, especially in a manual employment. 3 Hence, an occupation or employment; a trade. 4 The membership of a particular trade or organized society; a guild. 5 A vessel; ship; airplane: also used collectively. See synonyms under ARTIFICE, BUSINESS, DECEPTION. [<OE. *cræft*, skill, art, strength, courage]
CRAFTS MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A member of a craft; a skilled mechanic. — ·SHIP *noun*.
CRAFT UNION A labor union in which membership is limited to workers in a single trade.
CRAFT·Y *adj.* [CRAFT I ER, CRAFT·I·EST] Skilful in deceiving; cunning. See synonyms under ASTUTE, INSIDIOUS, POLITIC. **CRAFT·I LY** *adv.* — **CRAFT·I·NESS** *noun*.
CRAG *noun* A rough, steep, or broken rock rising or jutting out prominently. [<Celtic *creag*, rock, cliff]
CRAG·GED *adj.* Having numerous crags. Also **CRAG·GY**. — **CRAG·GED NESS, CRAG GI·NESS** *noun*.
CRAGS·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] One who climbs crags or cliffs, as for the eggs of seabirds.
CRAIG *noun* [Scot.] The neck. Also **CRAIG·IE**. [<MD. *krage*]
CRAIK, DINAH MARIA (*née* Mulock), 1826–87, English novelist.
CRA IO VA (crah·yō'·vah) A city in SW. Rumania.
CRAKE *noun* A small, short-billed bird of the rail family, with harsh cry; especially, the **CORN CRAKE** (*Crex crex*) and the **SPOTTED CRAKE** (genus *Porzana*). [<ON. *kraka*, crow]
CRAM *tr. verb* [CRAMMED, CRAM·MING] 1 To press together; pack tightly; crowd. 2 To feed to satiety. 3 To force a mass of knowledge or facts into the mind, or to prepare (a person) hastily in that way for an examination. — *noun* 1 The act or process of cramming. 2 One who crams. 3 Hastily acquired knowledge. [<OE. *crammian*, stuff]
CRAM, RALPH ADAMS, 1863–1942, American architect.
CRAM BO *noun* 1 A word-riming game. 2 A word that rimes with another.
CRAM MER *noun* 1 One who prepares himself or others for examination by cramming. 2 A mechanical device for cramming poultry. 3 [Pop.] A lie.
CRAM OI SY (-oy·zi) [Obs.] *adj.* Crimson. — *noun* Crimson cloth. Also **CRAM OI SIE**.
1CRAMP *noun* 1 A frame with one or more screws, in which pieces may be clamped or forced together, as in joinery; a clamp. 2 An adjustable device of wood or metal upon which vamps are stretched in shoe manufacturing. 3 A bench hook. 4 In lumber regions, a narrow place in which it is necessary to deflect sharply the wheels of a vehicle in order to turn. 5 Same as CRAMP IRON 1.
— *tr. verb* 1 To restrain or confine the action of, as with a cramp, hamper; hinder. 2 To make fast; hold tightly, as with a cramp iron. 3 To shape over a cramp, as the upper of a boot. 4 To deflect, as the wheel of a vehicle, to one side in making a turn; also, to jam (a wheel) by turning too short. [<MD. *crampe*, hook, cramp iron]
2CRAMP *noun* 1 An involuntary, sudden, painful muscular contraction, occurring most frequently in the legs and often attacking swimmers; a tonic spasm, caused usually by strain or sudden chill. 2 A paralytic affection of local muscles caused by continued overexertion; as, writer's *cramp*. 3 Partial paralysis of the hindquarters, sometimes observed in animals during pregnancy.
— *tr. verb* 1 To affect with cramps. 2 [Pop.] To restrict; limit.
— *adj.* 1 Straightened. 2 Contracted and irregular in form or action; knotty; cramped, as handwriting. [<MD. *cramp(e)*, spasm]
CRAMP FISH *noun* The torpedo or the electric ray.
CRAMP IRON 1 An iron with bent ends, serving to bind two pieces together more firmly, as in stonework; a cramp. 2 A strip of metal on the side of a vehicle to prevent damage from scraping when the wheel is cramped.



CRAMPONS

CRAM PON (-pun) *noun* 1 An aerial root for climbing, as in the ivy. 2 A pair of hooked pieces of iron for raising heavy stones, etc. 3 An iron attached to the shoe for walking on ice or to aid in climbing. Also **CRAM·POON**. [<F. <*crampe*, cramp]
CRAN'·BER·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] The edible, scarlet, acid berry of a plant (*Vaccinium macrocarpum*) growing in marshy land, or the plant itself. — **SMALL CRANBERRY** The common cranberry of the Old World (*Vaccinium oxycoccus*) [<LG. *kraanbere*]
CRANBERRY-TREE The guelder-rose. Also **CRANBERRY-BUSH**.
CRANCH Same as CRUNCH.
CRAN·DALL (-dul) *noun* A stonecutters' hammer for dressing ashlar. [<Crandall (proper name)]
CRANE *noun* 1 One of a family (*Gruidæ*) of large, long-necked, long-legged, heronlike birds allied to the rails; especially, the sandhill crane (*Grus canadensis*), and the whooping crane (*G. americana*). 2 Popularly, a heron or cormorant; as, the blue-crane or great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*). 3 A hoisting machine having the added capacity of moving a load in a horizontal or lateral direction. 4 An iron arm, swinging horizontally, attached to the back or side of a fireplace: used for suspending pots or kettles over a fire.
— *verb* [CRANED, CRAN·ING] 1 To stretch out, as a crane stretches its neck; elongate or be elongated. 2 To halt and lean forward, as a horse hesitating at a leap; hence, to hesitate at anything. 3 To elevate or lift by or as if by a crane. [<OE. *cran*]
CRANE The constellation Grus. See CONSTELLATION.
CRANE, HART, 1899–1932, American poet. — **STEPHEN**, 1871–1900, American poet and novelist. — **ICHABOD CRANE** A Yankee school-teacher in Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*.
CRANE·BILL *noun* Any species of geranium; especially, the **SPOTTED CRANEBILL**, the root of which is used in medicine. Also **CRANES BILL, CRANE'S-BILL**.
CRANE FLY *noun* A fly with very long, slender legs resembling a large mosquito (superfamily *Tipuloidea*): often called *daddy-long-legs*.
CRA'·NI·ATE *adj.* Possessing a cranium. — *noun* Any of a primary division (*Craniata*) of the phylum *Chordata*, which includes all vertebrates having a skull, as fishes, reptiles, birds, and mammals; a vertebrate animal.
CRANIO- A combining form from Greek *kranion*, skull.
CRA NI OG'·NO MY *noun* The doctrine that regards the form and proportions of the skull as an index of the mental qualities or temperament. [<CRANIO- + Gr. *gnōmē*, opinion]
CRA'·NI·O·GRAPH *noun* An instrument for making a topographical chart of the skull. [<CRANIO- + -GRAPH] — **CRA·NI OG'·RA·PHY** *noun*.
CRA NI OL'·O GY *noun* The branch of internal somatology that treats of the characteristics of skulls. [<CRANIO- + -LOGY] — **CRA NI·O LOG'·I CAL** *adj.* — **CRA·NI·OL'·O GIST** (-jist) *noun*.
CRA NI OM'·E TER *noun* An instrument for measuring skulls. [<CRANIO- + -METER] — **CRA·NI·O MET'·RIC, CRA NI O MET'·RI CAL** *adj.* — **CRA NI·O MET'·RI·CAL LY** *adv.* — **CRA NI·OM'·E·TRY** *noun*.
CRANIOMETRICAL POINT A particular place in the topography of the human skull.
CRANIO-SACRAL *adj.* Parasympathetic.
CRA·NI·OS'·CO·PY *noun* Scientific examination of the configuration of the skull; also, formerly, phrenology. — **CRA·NI·O SCOP'·IC** *adj.* — **CRA NI OS'·CO PIST** *noun*.
CRA NI OT'·O MY *noun* The operation of perforating the fetal skull and thus by compression of the cranium, facilitate delivery in difficult parturition.
CRA NI UM *noun* [CRA NI·A *pl.*] 1 The skull of an animal. 2 That part of the skull enclosing the brain; the braincase or brainpan. [<I.L. <Gr. *kranion*, skull] — **CRA·NI·AL** *adj.*
CRANK *noun* 1 A device for causing rotation of an axis, as by the hand, or for converting rotary into reciprocating motion, as a U-shaped bend of an axle. 2 One who lacks mental balance, has a mental twist, or is mentally awry; a person given to caprices, crotchets, or vagaries; a mildly affected monomaniac. 3 A twist or turn; a bend, as of a road; a fantastic turn of speech; quip; conceit; also, a twist or perversion of judgment; whim.
— *verb* 1 To move or operate by a crank; to furnish with a crank; also, to start by turning a crank, as an internal-combustion engine. 2 To bend into the shape of a crank. 3 To make a course with many turns and bends; wind.
— *adj.* 1 Delicately or ill-balanced; easily capsized: said of a boat. 2 Hence, shaky. 3 Spirited; lively. [<OE. *cranc-(stæf)*, crank]
CRANK·CASE *noun* The case enclosing an engine crankshaft, as of an automobile or the like.
CRAN KLE *noun* A bend; crinkle. — *verb* To bend; crinkle.
CRANK·OUS (-us) *adj.* [Scot.] Irritable; cranky.
CRANE PIN *noun* The round pin which joins reciprocating members of a connecting rod.
CRANK·SHAFT *noun* A shaft that bears one or more cranks.
CRANK·Y *adj.* [·I ER, ·I·EST] 1 Full of whims; irritable; easily exasperated; peevish; also, mentally unbalanced. 2 Crooked; bent. 3 Loose and rickety. 4 Liable to upset, as a boat. ·**CRANK I·LY** *adv.* — **CRANK·I·NESS** *noun*.
CRAN·MER, THOMAS, 1489–1556, archbishop of Canterbury; burnt at the stake by Mary Tudor.
CRAN·NOG (crăn'·ug) *noun* An ancient lake-dwelling or village built on shallows or on palisaded islands: found in Ireland and Scotland, occupied from prehistoric times down to the reign of Elizabeth (1558–1603). [<Ir. *crannog* <*crann*, tree, mast]

CRAN·NY *noun* [**CRAN·NIES** *pl.*] A narrow opening; fissure. —*intr. verb* [**CRAN·NIED, CRAN·NY·ING**] 1 To become full of fissures or crevices. 2 To enter by crannies, as the wind. See synonyms under BREACH. [< F. *cran* < L. *crena*, notch] — **CRAN·NIED** *adj.*

CRAN·REUCH (-rooK) *noun* [Scot.] Hoarfrost.

CRANTS *noun* [Obs.] A garland; wreath. [< D. < G. *kranz*]

CRAP *noun* [Scot.] 1 The top; summit. 2 A fowl's crop. 3 Same as SCRAP (residue from fat). [Variant of CROP]

CRAPE *noun* 1 A thin gauzelike fabric made of silk, rayon, cotton, wool, or a combination of fibers, characterized by a crinkling surface obtained by twisting the warp and filling yarns, or by chemical treatment. 2 A piece of such fabric employed for a particular purpose, as in mourning. —*tr. verb* [**CRAPED, CRAP·ING**] 1 To produce crimps or a crinkled surface in; friz; as, her hair was *craped* by the maid. 2 To drape with crape; place crape upon as a sign of mourning. Also spelled *crêpe*. [< F. *crêpe*]

CRAPE FISH *noun* Codfish salted and pressed.

CRAP·PIE (-pī) *noun* An edible fresh-water fish *(Pomoxis annularis)* of the Mississippi Valley. [Compare F. *crape*, crabfish]

CRAPS *noun* A game of chance, played with two dice, the winning and losing depending on the numbers thrown. Also **CRAP GAME, CRAP-SHOOTING.**

CRAP·U·LENCE (-yu·luns) *noun* 1 Sickness caused by intemperance in eating or drinking; surfeit. 2 Gross intemperance, as in drinking.

CRAP·U·LENT (-yu·lunt) *adj.* 1 Grossly intemperate; drunken; gluttonous. 2 Sick from intemperance in drinking. Also **CRAP·U·LOUS** (-lus). [< L.L. *crapulentus*]

CRA·PY *adj.* Crapelike; crimped; wavy, as hair.

CRASH *verb* 1 To dash in pieces; to break or fall in pieces with a loud, smashing sound; make a clashing noise. 2 To force (one's way) through. 3 [Pop.] To effect an entrance uninvited or without paying any admission charge; as, to *crash* a party. —*noun* 1 A loud noise, as of thunder. 2 Destruction; bankruptcy. 3 A destructive accident caused by collision; as, an airplane *crash*. [Imitative]

CRASH *noun* A coarse fabric woven of thick, uneven yarns, usually of linen or cotton, sometimes of rayon: used for dresses, drapes, table linens, etc.

CRASH·AW, RICHARD, 1613?-49, English poet and priest.

CRASH BOAT A speedy motorboat for rescuing personnel from forced landings or crashes of aircraft in the water.

CRASH HELMET A heavy, padded helmet worn by the crew members of military tanks and aircraft.

CRASH PAD Thick padding covering projections in military tanks and aircraft as protection for crew members.

CRA·SIS *noun* 1 The coalescence of two vowels into one long vowel or diphthong (as the final and initial vowels of two successive words); synesis. 2 A characteristic mixture of constituent elements, as of the blood; constitutional temperament. [< Gr. *krasis*, mixture]

CRASS *adj.* 1 Coarse or thick in structure; dense. 2 Dull; obtuse. [< L. *crassus*, thick] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CRAS·SA·MEN′TUM *noun* A coagulum or clot, as the semi-solid portion of blood. [< L.]

CRAS·SU·LA′·CEOUS (-yu·lay′·shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a family *(Crassulaceæ)* of polypetalous, usually succulent, herbs or shrubs including the sedums and houseleeks.

CRAS·SUS, MARCUS LUCINIUS, surnamed *Dives*, or *The Rich*, 115-53 B.C., Roman general and statesman; triumvir with Cæsar and Pompey.

·CRAT A combining form from Greek *-krates*, designating a representative or member of a social class or of a type of government; as, demo*crat*, aristo*crat*. See **-CRACY.**

CRATE *noun* 1 A large wickerwork hamper or framework of slats, for protection in transporting various articles. 2 [Pop.] An old or decrepit vehicle or airplane. —*tr. verb* [**CRAT·ED, CRAT·ING**] To put in a crate; send or transport in a crate. [< L. *cratis*, wickerwork] — **CRAT·ER** *noun.*

CRA·TER *noun* 1 The bowl-shaped depression forming the outlet of a volcano or of a hot spring; hence, any large bowl or cavity. 2 In ancient Greece and Rome, a large bowl or vase in which wine was mixed with water before being served to guests. 3 The pit resulting from the explosion of a mine, bomb, or shell. [< L. < Gr. *kratēr*, bowl]

CRA·TER An ancient constellation of the southern hemisphere; the Cup.

CRA·TER′·I·FORM (cruh·tĕr′-) *adj.* Having the form of a crater; cup-shaped; saucer-shaped, as a corolla.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK An area in SW. Oregon containing a vivid blue lake in the crater of an extinct volcano; 251 square miles.

CRAT·O·MA′·NI·A *noun* A morbid desire for power and preeminence. [< Gr. *kratos*, power, + -MANIA]

CRA·VAT *noun* A piece of cambric, silk, or the like, folded and passed around the neck and shirt collar, and tied in front; a neckcloth; a necktie. [< F. *cravate*]

CRAVE *verb* [**CRAVED, CRAV·ING**] 1 To beg or beg for humbly and earnestly. 2 To long for; desire greatly. 3 To need. See synonyms under ASK. [< OE. *crafian*] — **CRAV′·ER** *noun.*

CRA·VEN *adj.* Lacking in courage; cowardly. —*noun* A base coward. [< OF. *craventé* < L. *crepo*, break] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CRA·VEN·ETTE′ *noun* 1 A trade name for a special chemical process for waterproofing cloth garments. 2 Fabrics treated by this process. [< Craven Street, London, England] — **CRA·VEN·ETTE′** *tr. verb.*

CRAV·ING (crave′-) *noun* 1 A natural or morbid yearning or appetite; intense longing. 2 A begging; beseeching. See synonyms under APPETITE, DESIRE, PETITION. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

CRAW *noun* 1 The first stomach or crop of a bird. 2 The stomach of any animal. [Akin to D. *kraag*, neck]

CRAW *noun* [Scot.] A rook or crow.

CRAW FISH *noun* A crayfish. —*intr. verb* 1 To back out; move backwards like a crawfish. 2 To back down; retreat without dignity or ceremony, as from a promise, argument, or declaration.

CRAW FORD, FRANCIS MARION, 1854-1909, American novelist.

CRAWL *intr. verb* 1 To move by thrusting one part of the body forward upon a surface and drawing the other part after, as a worm; creep. 2 To move slowly, feebly, or cautiously; as, a sick person *crawls* about. 3 To move or make progress meanly and insinuatingly; seek influence by servility. 4 To have a sensation as of crawling things upon the body. 5 To progress or grow by extending branches or the like, as a vine or creeping plant. 6 To be filled with things that crawl, as a dead body. 7 [Pop.] To back down from a declared position. —*noun* The act of crawling; a creeping motion. [< ON. *krafla*, make slight pawing movements with hands] — **CRAWL·ER** *noun* — **CRAWL·ING·LY** *adv.*

CRAWL *noun* A pen or enclosure in the water for containing fish, turtle, etc. [< D. *kraal*, enclosure]

CRAWL STROKE A racing stroke in which the swimmer, lying flat on his stomach, with head usually submerged, uses alternate overhand crawling strokes with the arms, while his legs are moved up and down at the same time alternately. Also **CRAWL.**

CRAWL·Y *adj.* [Pop.] 1 Covered or filled with crawling things; crawling. 2 Having a sensation as of things crawling over the flesh.

CRAY FISH *noun* 1 A marine shellfish (genus *Palinurus*); the rock lobster. 2 A small fresh-water crustacean (family *Astacidæ*) resembling the lobster, especially the common American crayfish (*Cambarus affinis*). [< ME. *crevis* < OF. *crevisse* < OHG. *krebiz*, crab]

CRAY·ON *noun* 1 A slender cylinder of charcoal, prepared chalk, gypsum, and flour, or pipe clay, white, or colored, as with graphite, red ocher, etc., for drawing on paper. 2 An oily pencil, used in lithography. 3 A carbon point in an arc light. 4 A drawing made with crayons. 5 A piece of prepared chalk used for marking on blackboards. —*tr. verb* To sketch or draw with a crayon or crayons. [< F.] — **CRAY·ON·IST** *noun.*

CRAZE *verb* [**CRAZED, CRAZ·ING**] 1 To make or become insane. 2 To make or become full of minute cracks or flaws, as pottery. 3 [Obs.] To break down; weaken; impair. —*noun* 1 Mental disorder. 2 A transient freak of fashion; a caprice or prejudice. 3 A flaw in the glaze of pottery. [< Scan.; compare Sw. *krasa*, break]

CRAZED *adj.* 1 Insane. 2 Cracked, as glaze.

CRA·ZY *adj.* [**CRA·ZI·ER, CRA·ZI·EST**] 1 Insane; originating in or characterized by insanity. 2 Dilapidated; rickety. 3 [Pop.] Inordinately eager, foolishly desirous. See synonyms under INSANE. — **CRA·ZI·LY** *adv.* — **CRA·ZI·NESS** *noun.*

CRAZY BONE The funny bone.

CRAZY QUILT A patchwork bedquilt made of pieces of various sizes, shapes, and colors.

CRA′·ZY·WEED *noun* Loco or locoweed.

CREAK *verb* To make, or cause to make, a creak. —*noun* A sharp, squeaking sound, as from friction. [Akin to CRACK and CROAK] — **CREAK·Y** *adj.*

CREAM *noun* 1 A thick, oily, light-yellow substance composed chiefly of fatty globules that rise and gather on the surface of milk and combine into butter when churned; hence, any substance formed in a similar manner. 2 A delicacy for the table resembling cream, or made in part from it; as, ice-*cream;* also, a candy containing a cream-like substance. 3 The part of something regarded as the choicest or most highly to be appreciated; as, the *cream* of fashion. 4 A soft, oily cosmetic for cleansing, beautifying, or protecting the skin. See COSMETIC. 5 A rich, sirupy cordial or liqueur. See CRÈME. 6 The lighter part of liquor which rises and gathers on the top. 7 The color of cream; a light-yellow color. —*verb* 1 To skim cream from, or supply cream to. 2 To become covered with cream, or with scum, etc. 3 To beat or work, as butter, into a creamlike consistency. [< F. *crême* < L.L. *chrisma*, chrism] — **CREAM·Y** *adj.* — **CREAM·I·NESS** *noun.*

CREAM CHEESE Soft, unripened cheese made of unskimmed milk, or, **DOUBLE CREAM CHEESE**, with added cream.
CREAM-CUPS *noun* An ornamental annual (*Platystemon californicus*) of the poppy family, with cream-colored flowers.
CREAM·ER *noun* 1 A cooler or other container in which milk is placed and the cream allowed to rise. 2 Any dish or machine in which cream is separated. 3 A cream pitcher.
CREAM·ER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 A place for collecting, keeping, or selling cream. 2 A butter-making plant.
CREAM-FACED *adj.* White; pale.
CREAM OF TARTAR Potassium bitartrate, $HKC_4H_4O_6$, a white crystalline compound with an acidulous taste, made by purifying argol.
CREASE *noun* 1 The mark of a wrinkle, fold, or the like. 2 In cricket, any of the lines limiting the position of the bowler or batsman.
—*verb* [CREASED, CREAS·ING] 1 To make a crease, line, fold, or wrinkle in. 2 To become wrinkled or fall into creases. 3 To stun or wound by a shot that grazes the flesh. [Etymology unknown] —**CREAS·ER** *noun* —**CREAS·Y** *adj.*
CREASE Same as KRIS.
CRE·ATE *tr. verb* [CRE·AT·ED, CRE·AT·ING] 1 To cause to come into existence. 2 To produce as a new construction out of existing materials. 3 To be the cause of; originate; produce; occasion. 4 To invest with a new rank, etc.; appoint. See synonyms under MAKE, PRODUCE. [<L. *creo*, make] —**CRE·A·TIVE** *adj.*
CRE·A·TINE (-teen *or* -tin) *noun* A nitrogenous compound, $C_4H_9N_3O_2$, found in the muscle tissue, brain, and blood of all vertebrate animals. It has been isolated in the form of white crystals, and is also made synthetically.
CRE·AT·I·NINE (-neen *or* -nin) *noun* The anhydride of creatine, $C_4H_7ON_3$, occurring normally in blood and urine: isolated as white or yellowish prismatic crystals.
CRE·A·TION *noun* 1 The act of creating; especially, in a theological sense, the original act of God in bringing the world or universe into existence. 2 An act of construction, physical or mental; the combining or organizing of existing materials into new form; as, the *creation* of an empire. 3 That which is created, in any sense; the universe; also, any remarkable product of the power of scientific, artistic, or practical construction; as, the *creations* of genius, the *creations* of Shakespeare. 4 The act of investing with a new rank or character or of placing in a new office; as, the *creation* of two additional judges. —**ALL CREATION** Everybody; everything in the world, as, he ran as if *all creation* were after him. —**LIKE ALL CREATION** Inordinately; as, it hurts *like all creation*. [<OF. <L. *creatio* <*creo*, created] —**CRE A TION·AL** *adj.* —**CRE A TION AL·LY** *adv.*
CRE A TION ISM *noun* 1 The doctrine that the universe was originally brought into existence without preexistent material by the word of God, and also that new species or forms of being have been successively produced by the direct formative exercise of the Divine wisdom and power. 2 The doctrine that God creates a new soul whenever a human being begins to live: distinguished from *traducianism*. Also **CRE A TION AL·ISM.** —**CRE A·TION·IST** *noun* —**CRE·A·TION·IS′ TIC, CRE·A·TION·AL·IS′ TIC** *adj.*
CRE A TOR *noun* 1 One who creates or brings into being. 2 That which produces or causes; creative instrumentality. See synonyms under CAUSE. [<L. *creator* <*creo*, create] —**·HOOD, ·SHIP** *noun.*
CRE A TOR God, as the maker of the universe.
CRE·A·TOR RHE′·A (-ree′·uh) *noun* The flow of undigested muscle fibers at stool: a condition in pancreatic diseases. [<G. *kreas*, flesh, + *rheō*, flow]
CRE·A TO·TOX′·ISM *noun* A condition caused by the eating of poisoned or tainted meat. Also **CRE·A·TOX′·ISM.** [<Gr. *kreas*, flesh, + *toxikon*, poison]
CREA·TURE (-choor *or* -tyoor) *noun* 1 That which has been created; a creation; a human being. 2 A domestic animal. 3 A person or thing considered as arising from, governed by, or conditioned upon something else; as, *creatures* of habit. 4 A person dependent upon the power or influence of another; dependent; tool. —**THE CREATURE** [Pop.] Strong drink; liquor; as, a drop of *the creature*: generally pronounced *crayter*. [<OF. <L.L. *creatura* <L. *creo*, create] —**CREA·TUR·AL** *adj.* —**CREA·TURE·LY** *adv.*
CREATURE COMFORTS Things that comfort or refresh the body: applied especially to food and drink.
CRECHE (crāysh *or* crĕsh) *noun* 1 A public day-nursery. 2 A foundling asylum. 3 A modeled group representing the Nativity. [<F.]
CRÉ·CY (crāy·see′) A village in northern France; scene of battle Aug., 1346. Also spelled *Cressy*.
CRE·DENCE (cree′-) *noun* 1 Confidence based upon external evidence; belief 2 That which serves to accredit; credentials. 3 A small table or shelf near the altar to hold the bread and wine before they are consecrated. 4 A sideboard or serving table of medieval and Renaissance Europe. See synonyms under BELIEF, FAITH. [<OF. <L. *credo*, believe]
CRE·DEN·DUM *noun* [·DA *pl.*] An article of faith; that which is to be believed: distinguished from *agendum*. [<L. *credo*, believe, trust]
CRE·DENT *adj.* [Obs.] 1 Credible; to be believed. 2 Credulous.
CRE·DEN·TIAL (-shul) *noun* 1 That which certifies one's authority or claim to confidence. 2 *pl.* Certificate showing that a person is invested with certain authority or claim to confidence or consideration. —*adj.* Giving a title or claim to credit and confidence; accrediting.
CRED I·BLE *adj.* Capable of being believed; worthy of credit, confidence, or acceptance. See synonyms under LIKELY, PROBABLE. [<L. *credibilis* <*credo*, believe] —**CRED·I·BIL′·I·TY, CRED I BLE·NESS** *noun* —**CRED I·BLY** *adv.*
CRED IT *noun* 1 Belief in the truth of a statement or in the sincerity of a person; trust. 2 Reputation for trustworthiness; character; repute. 3 One who or that which adds honor or reputation; as, a student who is a *credit* to his class. 4 Influence derived from the good opinion or confidence of others; as, he has *credit* at court. 5 In bookkeeping, the entry in account of any amount paid by a debtor on account of his debt; the amount so entered; also, the right-hand side of an account, upon which are recorded values received: opposed to *debit*. 6 Transfer of property on promise of future payment; reputation for solvency and probity; the amount to which a person, corporation, or business house may be financially trusted in a given case; in an account, the balance in one's favor; also, time extended for the payment of a liability. 7 An amount placed by a bank at a customer's disposal against which he may draw. 8 In education, official certification that a course of study has been finished; also, a recognized unit of school or college work. See synonyms under BELIEF, FAITH, FAME.
—*tr. verb* 1 To give credit to or for; believe; accept as true. 2 To believe (one) the possessor of something: followed by *with*. 3 To give credit to or for in an account; as, to *credit* a purchaser with an amount paid. 4 To sell or lend on trust. [<F. *crédit* <L. *creditum*, a loan] —**CRED·IT·A·BIL′·I·TY, CRED·IT·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**CRED·IT·A·BLE** *adj.* —**CRED·IT·A·BLY** *adv.*
CRED I·TOR (-tur) *noun* 1 One to whom another is pecuniarily indebted. 2 In bookkeeping, that side of an account upon which are recorded values received or receivable.
CRE·DO *noun* 1 A creed, as the Apostles' or the Nicene Creed: from the first word in the Latin version, *credo*, I believe. 2 A musical setting for the creed. [<L.]
CRE DU·LI·TY (cri·du′-) *noun* The state or quality of being credulous; a proneness to believe the improbable or the marvelous.
CRED·U·LOUS (-yu·lus) *adj.* 1 Apt or disposed to believe on slight evidence; easily deceived. 2 Arising from credulity. [<L. *credulus* <*credo*, believe] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*
CREE *noun* One of a tribe of the Algonquian stock of North American Indians formerly dwelling in Manitoba and Assiniboia between the Red River and the Saskatchewan.
—*adj.* Of or pertaining to this tribe.
CREED *noun* 1 A formal summary of religious belief; an authoritative statement of doctrine; a confession of faith; as, the Apostles' *Creed*. 2 That which is believed; doctrine. See synonyms under BELIEF, FAITH. —**THE CREED** The Apostles' Creed. [<OE. *creda* <L. *credo*, believe]
CREEK (creek; *local U. S.* crik) *noun* 1 A tidal or valley stream between a brook and a river in size: often written *crick*. 2 A small inlet, bay, or cove; a recess in the shore of the sea or of a river. 3 In England, a small seaboard town. See synonyms under STREAM. —**UP THE CREEK** [Pop.] 1 In a state of uncertainty or bewilderment. 2 Out of luck. [Akin to Sw. *krik*, D. *kreek*]
CREEK *noun* One of a confederacy of the Muskhogean tribes of North American Indians, who once occupied a great portion of Georgia, Alabama, and northern Florida.
CREEL *noun* 1 An angler's willow basket for carrying fish. 2 A cage of wickerwork for catching lobsters. 3 A frame in a spinning machine. —*tr. verb* To put in a creel. [<OF. *creil*]
CREEP *intr. verb* [CREPT, CREEP·ING] 1 To move like a serpent; crawl. 2 To move imperceptibly, slowly, secretly, or stealthily. 3 To exhibit servility; cringe. 4 To have a sensation as of contact with creeping things. 4 To grow along a surface or support; as, *creeping* plants. 6 To slip out of place; as, a sleeve *creeps* up the arm, or a belt *creeps* on a pulley. 7 To move slightly along the line of length: said of railroad tracks.
—*noun* 1 The act of creeping. 2 *pl.* A nervous sensation as of insects creeping under the flesh; hence, uneasy apprehensiveness. 3 A phenomenon associated with metals subjected to critical temperature and stresses, and characterized by a slow slipping or flow of the material. 4 The gradual movement of rock waste and soil down a slope from which it has been loosened by weathering. [<OE. *creopan*]
CREEP·IE *noun* [Scot.] A low stool. Also **CREEPIE CHAIR.**
CREEPING MYRTLE Periwinkle.
CREEP·Y *adj.* 1 Feeling as if something were creeping over

the skin; shivering; especially, chilled with fright. 2 Characterized by creeping. —**CREEP'·I·LY** *adv.* —**CREEP'·I·NESS** *noun.*

CREESE Same as KRIS.

CREESE *noun* [Scot.] Grease. —*tr. verb* To grease. Also **CREISH.** —**CREESH'·Y** *adj.*

CRÉ·FELD (crāy'·fĕlt) Same as KREFELD.

CRE·MATE (cree'–) or **CRE·MATE** *tr. verb* [·MAT·ED, ·MAT·ING] To burn up; reduce to ashes. See synonyms under BURN. [<L. *cremo,* burn] —**CRE·MA·TOR** (cree'·mā·tur) *noun.*

CRE·MA·TION *noun* The act or practice of burning, especially of burning the dead. In ancient times the corpse was partially consumed, the bones and ashes being preserved; now all is reduced to ashes in an oven or retort by means of heated air and combustible gases.

CRE'·MA·TO·RY *adj.* Related to or connected with cremation. —*noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A place for cremating dead bodies. Also **CRE·MA·TO'·RI·UM.**

CRÈME (crehm) *noun* [F.] 1 Cream: used in names of essences or liqueurs; as, *crème* de menthe. 2 A white sauce for meat or vegetables.

CRÈME DE LA CRÈME (duh lă crehm) [F.] Literally, cream of the cream; the very pick; most choice.

CRÈME DE MENTHE (duh mahNt) [F.] Cream of mint; a sweet, green cordial with a strong flavor of mint.

CREM·NITZ WHITE A high-grade pigment made from litharge, or corroded white lead. Also *Kremnitz white.*

CREM'·O·CARP (crĕm'·ō– *or* cree'·mo–) *noun* The fruit of any plant of the parsley family, consisting of two one-seeded carpels, separating when ripe and hanging from the summit of the slender axis. Also **CREM·O·CAR'·PI·UM.** [<Gr. *kremaō,* hang, + *karpos,* fruit]

CRE·MO·NA A province in Lombardy, Italy; 685 square miles; also, its capital, a city famous for its violins.

CRE·MO·NA *noun* Any violin made at Cremona, Italy, from the 16th to the 18th century, by the Amati family, by Antonio Stradivari, or by Josef Guarnerius.

CRE·NATE *adj.* Scalloped or toothed with even, rounded notches, as a leaf or margin. Also **CRE·NAT·ED.** [<L. *crena,* notch]

CREN·A·TURE (–chŏor *or* –tyŏor) *noun* 1 The rounded tooth of a crenate organ. 2 The state of being crenate. Also **CRE·NA·TION.**

CRE·NEL *noun* 1 An embrasure of a battlement; an indentation. 2 A crenature. —*tr. verb* To crenelate. Also **CRE·NELLE.** [<OF. <LL. *crenellus* <L. *crena,* notch]

CREN'·E·LATE *tr. verb* To fortify or decorate with battlements. —*adj.* Crenulate. Also **CREN'·EL·LATE.** —**CREN·E·LA'·TION, CREN·EL·LA'·TION** *noun.*

CREN'·U·LATE (crĕn'·yu–) *adj.* Finely notched or crenate. Also **CREN'·U·LAT·ED.**

CREN·U·LA'·TION *noun* 1 The state of being crenulate. 2 A small crenature.

CRE'·O·DONT *noun* One of a suborder *(Creodonta)* of primitive tertiary carnivora, having incisors with closed roots, fibula distinct, and otic bulla developed. [<Gr. *kreas,* flesh, + *odous,* tooth]

CRE·OLE *noun* 1 A native of Spanish America or of the West Indies, of European parentage. 2 A descendant of French, Spanish, or Portuguese settlers of Louisiana and the Gulf States who retain their special speech and culture; also, a native-born Negro as distinguished from one brought from Africa. 3 The French patois of Louisiana. 4 Now, any person having both Creole and Negro blood and speaking the Creole patois.

—*adj.* Relating or peculiar to the Creoles. [<Sp. *criollo* <*criado,* servant]

CREOLE STATE Nickname of LOUISIANA.

CRE·O·LIN *noun* Saponified creosote, a thick black coal-tar liquid, used as an antiseptic, germicide, and deodorant: a trade name.

CRE·ON In Greek mythology, the predecessor and successor of Œdipus on the throne of Thebes.

CRE·O·SOL (–sōle *or* –sōl) *noun* A colorless aromatic oily liquid compound, $C_8H_{10}O_2$, derived from beech tar or guaiac by distillation. [<CREOSOTE + –OL]

CRE'·O·SOTE *noun* 1 An oily liquid consisting principally of cresol and other phenols, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood and having a smoky odor and burning taste; it is an antiseptic, but a poor germicide, and is used to preserve timber, meat, etc. 2 A similar liquid distilled from coal tar: also **COAL-TAR CREOSOTE.**

—*tr. verb* [·SOT·ED, ·SOT·ING] To treat or impregnate with creosote, as shingles, etc. [<Gr. *kreas,* flesh, + *sōtēr,* preserver, <*sōzō,* save]

CREOSOTE BUSH A shrub *(Larrea tridentata)* of the bean caltrop family of Mexico and the Colorado desert.

CRÊPE (crāpe) or **CREPE** (crāpe) See CRAPE *noun.*

CRÊPE DE CHINE (duh sheen) [F.] A soft silk dress fabric, with a pebbly surface, woven in gum, and either plain or figured. The crapiness is obtained by degumming.

CRÊPE HAIR Artificial hair, used in theatrical make-up for beards and moustaches.

CRÊPE-LISSE (–lees') *noun* [F.] A thin, smooth silk crape.

CRÊPE PAPER A tissue paper resembling crape, used for decorative purposes.

CRÊPE RUBBER Rubber prepared in crinkled texture for the soles of sport shoes.

CRÉ·PIN (creh·păN') [F.] Same as CRISPIN.

CREP'·I·TATE *intr. verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING] To make a succession of quick snapping sounds; crackle; rattle. [<L. *crepito* <*crepo,* creak] —**CREP·I·TANT** *adj.* —**CREP·I·TA'·TION** *noun.*

CREPT Past tense of CREEP.

CRE·PUS·CU·LAR (–cū·lur) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to twilight; like twilight; obscure. 2 Appearing or flying in the morning or evening twilight, as certain birds and insects Also **CRE·PUS·CU·LOUS** (–lus). [<L. *crepusculum* <*creper,* dark]

CRE·PUS·CULE (–cūle) *noun* Twilight. Also **CRE·PUS·CLE** (–pŭs'·l).

CRES·CEN·DO (crĕ·shĕn'·do) *noun* [It.] A gradual increase in the force of sound, or a musical passage so performed: expressed by the sign ⟨ or the abbreviation *cres.* —*adj.* Slowly increasing in loudness or power.

CRES·CENT (crĕs'·nt) *noun* 1 The visible part of the moon in its first quarter; the new moon. 2 Something crescent-shaped, as the device on the Turkish standard; hence, the Turkish or Mohammedan power. —*adj.* 1 Increasing; said of the moon in its first quarter. 2 Shaped like the moon in its first quarter. [<L. *cresco,* increase] —**CRES·CEN·TIC** *adj.*

CRES·CIVE (crĕs'·iv) *adj.* [Obs.] Growing; increasing.

CRE·SOL (–sōle) *noun* Any one of three isomeric liquid or crystalline compounds, C_7H_8O, obtained by the destructive distillation of coal, beechwood, or pinewood: used as an antiseptic.

CRESS *noun* One of various plants of the mustard family having a pungent taste and used as salads. [<OE. *cresssa*] —**CRESS'·Y** *adj.*

CRES·SET *noun* An incombustible frame or vessel mounted to hold a torch or beacon; a burning light. [<OF. <MLG. *krusel,* kind of lamp]

CRES·SI·DA In Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* and Chaucer's *Troilus and Creseide,* the daughter of Calchas and niece of Pandarus; unfaithful to Troilus: name proverbial for infidelity: sometimes spelled *Criseyde.* Also **CRES·SID.** See TROILUS.

CRES·SY Same as CRÉCY.

CREST *noun* 1 A comb or tuft on the head of a fowl. 2 The projection on the top of a helmet; a plume; tuft. 3 The ridge of a wave or of a mountain; the top of anything. 4 A heraldic device; coat of arms. 5 Loftiness; pride; courage. 6 The ridge of the neck of a horse or a dog. 7 The ridge of a roof; also, carved work or any continuous ornament on the ridge or other elevated parts of an edifice; a cresting.

—*verb* 1 To serve as a crest (for); crown; take the form of a crest. 2 To adorn with crestlike streaks or lines. 3 To reach the top or crest of. [<OF. *creste* <L. *crista,* tuft] —**CREST·ED** *adj.*

CRESTED FLYCATCHER Any flycatcher having a conspicuous crest, especially the great crested flycatcher of eastern North America *(Myiarchus crinitus).*

CREST'·FALL·EN *adj.* Having the crest or head lowered; dispirited; dejected.

CREST·LESS *adj.* Having no crest.

CRE·SYL (–sil) *noun* An organic univalent radical, C_7H_7O, of the aromatic series: also called *tolyl.* [<CREOSOTE + –YL]

CRES'·Y·LATE *noun* An ester derived from cresol.

CRE·SYL·IC (crī·sil'–) *adj.* Of or derived from cresyl, cresol, or creosote.

CRE·TA·CEOUS (–shus) *adj.* Consisting of or related to chalk; chalky. [<L. *creta,* chalk]

CRE·TA·CEOUS (–shus) *noun* The third and last of the geologic periods of the Mesozoic era, preceded by the Jurassic and followed by the Tertiary period of the Cenozoic era. —*adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of this period.

CRETE A Greek island 160 miles long in the Mediterranean Sea; 3,235 square miles; capital, Canea; anciently one of the chief seats of the Mycenæan civilization: also called *Candia,* and, in Shakespeare, *Candy.* —**CRE·TAN** *adj. & noun* —**CRE·TIC** *adj.*

CRE·TIC *noun* In ancient prosody, a three-syllabled foot consisting of a long, a short, and a long syllable; sometimes called *amphimacer.* [<Gr. *Krētikos,* Cretan foot]

CRE·TIN *noun* A person afflicted with cretinism. [<F. *crétin* <*chrétien,* Christian] —**·OUS** *adj.*

CRE·TIN·ISM *noun* A disease associated with prenatal thyroid deficiency and subsequent thyroid inactivity, marked by physical deformities, arrested development, goiter, and various forms of mental retardation, including imbecility: now treated and often controlled by thyroid extract. Also called *hypothyroidism.*

CRE·TONNE (–tŏn') *noun* A cotton, linen, or rayon fabric printed on one side in colored patterns and usually unglazed: used especially for draperies. [<Creton, a village in Normandy]

CRE·Ü·SA (–ōō′·suh) Daughter of Priam, wife of Æneas; killed or lost at the capture of Troy.

CREUSE RIVER (crœz) A river of central France; 150 miles to the Loire River.

CREU·SOT, LE See LE CREUSOT.

CRE·VASSE (–vās′) *noun* 1 A deep fissure, as in a glacier. 2 A breach in a levee. — *tr. verb* To split with crevasses. [<F.] — **CRE·VASSED** *adj.*

CRÈVE·CŒUR (crĕv·cûr′), **J. HECTOR ST. JOHN,** pseudonym of Michel-Guillaume Jean de Crèvecœur, 1735–1813, French-American author.

CREV·ICE (–is) *noun* A small fissure or crack. See synonyms under BREACH. [<F. *crevasse* <*crever,* break] — **CREV·ICED** (–ist) *adj.*

¹CREW *noun* 1 The company of seamen belonging to one ship or boat: sometimes including officers, and legally including both master and officers unless specifically excepted; also, the gang of a boatswain, gunner, carpenter, or other petty officer. 2 A body of men organized or detailed for a particular work, as to run a train. 3 A group of students trained to handle a racing shell, consisting of oarsmen and coxswain. 4 A company of people in general; crowd: now usually either derogatory or humorous. 5 Any band or troop of armed men. See synonyms under CABAL. [Compare ACCRUE]

²CREW Past tense of CROW.

CREW EL *noun* A slackly twisted worsted yarn, used in fancywork.

CREWEL NEEDLE Any large-eyed needle, especially one used for crewel.

CREW′ EL·WORK *noun* Embroidery with crewel.

CRIB *noun* 1 A rack or manger. 2 A stall for cattle. 3 A child's bedstead, with side railings. 4 A box or bin or small building for grain, having slat or open work sides. 5 A small raft. 6 A frame of wood or timber, used to retain a bank of earth. 7 A petty theft, or the thing taken; plagiarism; also, a translation or other unauthorized aid in study. 8 A house, cottage, lodging, etc. 9 In cribbage, the four discarded cards counted by the dealer. See CRIBBAGE. 10 A wickerwork basket.

— *verb* [**CRIBBED, CRIB·BING**] 1 To enclose in a crib; confine closely. 2 [Pop.] To use a translation or other unauthorized aid in study; plagiarize; steal. 3 To bite the crib, as a horse. 4 To line (the walls of a pit or shaft) with timbers or planking. 5 To make into a raft; as, to *crib* logs. [<OE.] — **CRIB BER** *noun.*

CRIB BAGE (–ij) *noun* A game of cards usually played by two persons, in one form of which, called **SIX-CARD CRIBBAGE,** each player receives six cards and discards two, which form the dealer's crib. The dealer counts the points in his own hand and those in the crib.

CRIB BITE *intr. verb* To bite a crib or manger, at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar sound: said of horses. — **CRIB′ BIT·ER** *noun* — **CRIB′ BIT ING** *noun.*

CRIB BLE *noun* 1 A coarse sieve. 2 Coarse flour or meal. — *tr. verb* [**CRIB BLED** (–ld), **CRIB BLING**] To separate with a coarse sieve or riddle; sift. Also **CRIB LE.** [<F. *crible* <LL. *cribellum* <L. *cribrum,* sieve]

CRIB BLED (–ld) *adj.* Covered with small punctures or dots, as in engraving or the decoration of wood or metal.

CRIB′ RI FORM *adj.* Having the form of a sieve; sievelike.

CRIB WORK (–wûrk) *noun* A frame of logs filled in with stones used to support wharves or to prevent water from washing out ground; a crib, or anything constructed with cribs.

CRICH TON (crī′·tun), **JAMES,** 1560–82, Scottish scholar and soldier: called The Admirable Crichton.

¹CRICK *noun* A spasmodic affection of the muscles, as of the neck; a cramp. — *tr. verb* To turn or twist so as to produce a crick.

²CRICK Same as CREEK 1.

¹CRICK ET *noun* A leaping orthopterous insect (*Gryllus domesticus*), with long antennæ and three segments in each tarsus, the male of which makes a chirping sound by friction of the forewings. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious). [<OF. *criquet* <Gmc. base]

²CRICK ET *noun* 1 An outdoor game played with bats, a ball, and wickets, between two opposing sides numbering eleven each: called the national game of England. 2 [Pop.] Fair, gentlemanly behavior; sportsmanship: referred to often in the phrase, *that's not cricket.* [<Flem. *kriecke,* staff] — **CRICK ET ER** *noun.*

³CRICK ET *noun* A small sloping roof structure placed, for the purpose of diverting drainage, at the juncture of larger surfaces that meet at an angle.

⁴CRICK ET *noun* A footstool. [Compare D. *krukstoel*]

CRI COID *adj.* Ringlike: specifically of a cartilage at the lowest part of the larynx. — *noun* The topmost cartilaginous ring of the trachea, whose posterior portion serves as a base for the arytenoids. [<Gr. *krikos,* ring; and see –OID]

CRI CO·THY′·ROID *adj.* Of or pertaining to the cricoid and thyroid cartilages. See illustration under LARYNX.

CRIED (cride) Past participle and past tense of CRY.

CRI·ER *noun* One who publicly cries sales, lost articles, etc. [<F. *crieur* <*crier,* cry]

CRILE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1864–1943, American surgeon and scientist.

CRIME *noun* 1 [Law] An act that subjects the doer to legal punishment; the commission or omission of an act specifically forbidden or enjoined by public law. 2 Any grave offense against morality or social order; wickedness; iniquity. See synonyms under ABOMINATION, OFFENSE, SIN. [<F. <L. *crimen,* crime]

CRI·ME·A (crī– *or* crĭ–) An autonomous republic of the R.S.F.S.R.; a peninsula on the northern coast of the Black Sea; 10,100 square miles; capital, Simferopol. — **CRI·ME·AN** *adj. & noun.*

CRIMEAN WAR A war, 1854–56, fought mainly in the Crimea, in which Russia opposed Turkey, France, Great Britain, and Sardinia.

CRI MEN FAL SI (frāl′·sī) [L.] The crime of perjury.

CRIM·I·NAL *adj.* 1 [Law] Relating to crime, or pertaining to the administration of penal as opposed to civil law. 2 Implying crime or heinous wickedness. 3 Guilty of crime; as, the *criminal* classes. — *noun* One who has committed an offense punishable by law. — **CRIM·I·NAL′·I·TY, CRIM I·NAL·NESS** *noun* — **CRIM I NAL LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): abominable, culpable, felonious, flagitious, guilty, illegal, immoral, iniquitous, nefarious, sinful, unlawful, vicious, vile, wicked, wrong. Every *criminal* act is *illegal* or *unlawful,* but *illegal* or *unlawful* acts may not be always *criminal.* Offenses against public law are *criminal,* offenses against private rights are *illegal* or *unlawful.* All acts punishable by fine or imprisonment or both are *criminal* in view of the law. It is *illegal* for a man to trespass on another's land, but it is not *criminal;* the trespasser is liable to civil suit for damages, but not to indictment, fine, or imprisonment. A *felonious* act is a *criminal* act punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary or by death. A *flagitious* crime is one that brings public odium. *Vicious* refers to the indulgence of evil appetites, habits, or passions; *vicious* acts are not necessarily *criminal,* or even *illegal;* we speak of a *vicious* horse. That which is *iniquitous,* that is, contrary to equity, may sometimes be done under the forms of law. See IMMORAL. *Antonyms:* innocent, just, lawful, legal, meritorious, moral, right, virtuous.

CRIMINAL CONVERSATION See under CONVERSATION.

CRIM′·I NATE *tr. verb* [**NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] To accuse of or implicate in crime; incriminate. — **CRIM·I·NA′·TION** *noun* — **CRIM·I·NA·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.* — **CRIM′·I·NA·TOR** *noun.*

CRIM I·NOL′·O·GY *noun* The scientific study and investigation of crime and criminals. — **CRIM·I·NO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **CRIM·I·NOL′·O GIST** *noun.*

CRIMP *tr. verb* 1 To bend or press into ridges or folds; corrugate; flute. 2 To indent and close, as a cartridge case; crease. 3 To bend into shape, as the uppers of boots. 4 To gash the flesh of with a knife, as fish before cooking, in order to make it firmer and crisper. 5 To curl or wave; as, to *crimp* the hair.

— *noun* 1 Anything crimped; as, a lock of hair: used in the plural. 2 A crimping machine; crimper. 3 One who decoys people to a place where they are robbed, swindled, or otherwise wrongly treated. 4 An offset in a piece of structural steel, used to fit one piece over another. 5 A collapse or breakdown of wood fibers, due to inherent weakness or a too rapid drying of timber.

— *adj.* 1 Brittle and crisp; friable. 2 Inconsistent or contradictory. 3 Stiff, as if starched. [<OE. *(ge)crympan,* curl] — **CRIMP·AGE** (–ij) *noun* — **CRIMP·ER** *noun* — **CRIMP·Y** *adj.*

CRIM·SON (–zn) *noun* 1 A deep-red color having a tinge of blue, but lighter than purple. 2 Deep red in general. — *adj.* Of the color called crimson; deep-dyed. — *verb* To make or become crimson; redden; blush. [<LL. *carmesinus* <Ar. *qirmizi,* scarlet, <Sans. *krmi,* insect]

CRINGE (crĭnj) *intr. verb* [**CRINGED, CRING·ING**] 1 To bow in servility or cowardice; crouch. 2 To wince as with pain or fear; hence, to fawn. — *noun* A servile crouching. [<OE. *cringan,* yield] — **CRIN·GER** *noun.*

CRIN·GLE (cring′·gl) *noun* An eye, loop, or grommet in a sail, on the side of a rope, etc. [<LG. *kringel,* little ring]

¹CRI·NITE *adj.* 1 Having hair or bearded with long weak hairs. 2 Resembling a tuft of hair. [<L. *crinis,* hair]

²CRI·NITE *noun* An encrinite. [<Gr. *krinon,* lily]

CRIN KLE (cring′·kl) *verb* [**CRIN·KLED** (–kld), **CRIN·KLING**] 1 To form or cause to form, mold, or move with bends, turns, twists, or wrinkles; wind in and out; wave; corrugate. 2 To crackle metallically. — *noun* A wrinkle; ripple; twist; sinuosity. [<OE. *crincan,* yield] — **CRIN·KLY** *adj.*

CRIN′·KLE·ROOT (cring′·kl–) *noun* A toothwort (genus *Dentaria*), of the mustard family, especially *D. diphylla,* with small white or lilac flowers and a white-toothed rootstock with a pungent, aromatic taste: also called *pepperroot.*

CRIN·KUM–CRAN·KUM (cring′·kum–crăng′·kum) *noun* An odd crooked figure or fanciful ornamentation; a zigzag; hence, a whimsey. [<CRINKLE]

CRI·NOID or **CRIN·OID** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Crinoidea;*

containing crinoids: also **CRI·NOI·DAL.** —*noun* One of the *Crinoidea.*

CRI NOI·DE A (crī– *or* crĭ–) *noun* A class of echinoderms having jointed stems attached by stalks to the sea bottom, and radial arms; the sea lilies. [<Gr. *krinoeidēs,* lilylike] —**CRI·NOI·DE·AN** *noun & adj.*

CRIN·O·LINE (–lin *or* –lēen) *noun* **1** A highly sized stiff fabric, used in puffed sleeves, hems, interlinings, etc.: originally made of horsehair and linen. **2** A skirt stiffened with such fabric. **3** A hoop skirt. —*adj.* Resembling crinoline, or serving an analogous purpose. [<F. <L. *crinis,* hair, + *linum,* flax]

CRI·NUM *noun* Any of a genus *(Crinum)* of handsome, frequently cultivated, tropical herbs of the amaryllis family, with tunicate bulbs and a solid scape bearing numerous long and narrow leaves and showy, fragrant flowers. [<Gr. *krinon,* lily]

CRI′·O·SPHINX (–sfingks) *noun* In Egyptian archeology, a ram-headed sphinx. See SPHINX. [<Gr. *krios,* ram, + SPHINX]

CRIP·PLE *noun* **1** A maimed or lamed person or animal; one lacking the natural use of a limb or the body. **2** [Local] A piece of low, marshy land, partly covered by the tide and partly overgrown with trees and brush. **3** A staging used in cleaning windows.

—*tr. verb* [**CRIP PLED** (–ld), **CRIP·PLING**] To lame; impair or disable. [<OE. *crypel* <*creopan,* creep]

CRIP·PLER *noun* **1** A crimping board or graining board for leather. **2** One who or that which cripples.

CRIS Same as KRIS.

Cris·co *noun* A trade name for a hardened vegetable oil used as shortening in cooking.

Cri·sey·de (crī·sē′·duh) Same as CRESSIDA.

CRI SIS *noun* [**CRI·SES** (–seez) *pl.*] **1** A turning point in the progress of an affair or of a series of events; a critical moment. **2** Any sudden or decisive change in the course of a disease, favorable or unfavorable. Compare LYSIS. [<L. <Gr. *krisis* <*krinō,* decide]

CRISP *adj.* **1** Somewhat firm and brittle; fresh, as celery; also, short; crumbling readily, as pastry. **2** Terse or pithy; curt. **3** Fresh; bracing. **4** Having curls or waves, crinkled; crisped. —*verb* **1** To ripple; crinkle; curl. **2** To make or become crisp. [<OE. <L. *crispus,* curled] —**·ER** *noun* —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun* —**·Y** *adj.*

CRIS·PATE *adj.* Having a crisped or curled appearance. Also **CRIS·PA·TED.** [<L. *crispatus* <*crispo;* see CRISP]

CRIS PA·TION *noun* **1** A slight contraction or spasmodic constriction. **2** A minute ripple of a liquid's surface, caused by vibration. Also **CRISP A·TURE.**

Cris·pi (crees′·pee), **Francesco,** 1819–1901, Italian statesman.

Cris·pin (crĭs′–) A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **Cris·pi·nus,** [It.] **Cris·pi·no** (crees·pee′·no), [Sp., It.] **Cris po** (crees′·po), [G.] **Cris·pus** (crees′·pōōs; *L.* crĭs′·pŭs), [F.] **Cris·pin** (cree·paN′). [<L. *crispus,* curly]

—**Crispin, Saint** A legendary Roman shoemaker and Christian martyr of the late third century; patron saint of shoemakers; hence, **CRISPIN,** a shoemaker.

CRIS·SAL *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to the crissum. **2** Having a bright-colored crissum.

CRISS–CROSS *tr. verb* To cross with interlacing lines.

—*adj.* Crossing one another in different directions; said of lines or the like.

—*noun* **1** The cross of one who cannot write. **2** A congeries of intersecting lines. **3** A game played by children; tit–tat–to.

—*adv.* In different crossing directions; crosswise. [Alteration of *Christ–cross, for* CHRIST'S CROSS]

CRISS–CROSS–ROW Same as CHRIST–CROSS–ROW.

CRIS·SUM *noun* In ornithology, the undertail coverts; the region or feathers about the anus. [<L. *crisso,* move the haunches]

CRIS TATE *adj.* Crested; also, carinate. Also **CRIS·TA·TED.** [<L. *cristatus* <*crista,* crest]

Cris·ti·na (crees·tee′·nyah) [Pg.] Same as CHRISTINA.

Cris·to·bal (crĭs–) An Atlantic seaport in Panama near the entrance to the Panama Canal.

Cris·to′ fo·ro (crees·tō′·fo·rō) [It.] Same as CHRISTOPHER.

CRI TE RI·ON (crī–) *noun* [**·RI·A** *pl.*] A standard by which a correct judgment can be made; a model or example; a test, rule, or measure for distinguishing between the true or false, perfect or imperfect, etc. [<Gr. *kritērion*]

CRIT·IC *noun* **1** One who judges anything by some standard or criterion, particularly one who so judges literary or artistic productions. **2** One who judges severely; a caviler. **3** A critique or review. —*adj.* Pertaining to criticism; critical. [<Gr. *kritikos* <*krinō,* judge]

CRIT·I·CAL *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a critic or criticism. **2** Disposed to judge or discriminate with care and precision. **3** Given to severe judgment; faultfinding; carping. **4** Based upon principles or methods of criticism; analytical. **5** Of doubtful result; risky; perilous. **6** Contributing to a decisive judgment; as, *critical* evidence. **7** Pertaining to a crisis in the course of a disease. **8** Relating to the coalescence of different mathematical values. **9** Necessary for the prosecution of a war: said of any material for which there is no substitute and of which there is an insufficient supply. See synonyms under CAPTIOUS, MINUTE. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CRITICAL ANGLE See under ANGLE.

CRITICAL POINT The point at which the densities and other physical properties of the liquid and gaseous states of a substance are indistinguishable from each other.

CRITICAL SOLUTION TEMPERATURE The temperature above which any substance is soluble in any proportion in its solvent: also called *consolute temperature.*

CRITICAL SPEED The speed at which a rotating shaft becomes dynamically unstable, and which, if maintained, will result in serious vibration and resonance effects.

CRITICAL TEMPERATURE A temperature which is characterized by a change or transition; specifically, the temperature above which a substance can exist only in the gaseous state, no matter what pressure may be applied.

CRIT′·IC·AS·TER *noun* A petty critic: a term of contempt. [<L. *criticus;* see CRITIC + –ASTER] —**CRIT′·IC·AS·TRY** *noun.*

CRIT·I·CISM (–sĭzm) *noun* **1** The act or art of criticizing. **2** A discriminating judgment; severe or unfavorable judgment. **3** The principles or rules for judging anything, especially works of literature or art. See synonyms under ANIMADVERSION.

CRIT′·I·CIZE *verb* [**·CIZED, ·CIZ·ING**] **1** To examine critically (a work of art or literature); express critical judgment; act as critic. **2** To judge severely; censure. Also [Br.] **CRIT′·I·CISE.** —**CRIT′·I·CI·ZA·BLE** *adj.* —**CRIT′·I·CI·ZER** *noun.*

CRI TIQUE (–teek′) *noun* **1** A criticism; critical review. **2** The art of criticism. [<F.]

CRIT·TER *noun* [Pop.] **1** A domestic animal. **2** Any living creature. [<CREATURE]

CRIZZ·LING *noun* The fine cracks which appear in or on the surface of glass as a result of local chilling in the process of manufacture.

CROAK *verb* **1** To speak in, or make a harsh guttural sound, like that of a frog or raven, or a person affected with extreme hoarseness. **2** To talk in a doleful tone; grumble; also [Obs.] to utter or forebode in a low, hoarse voice; as, to *croak* disaster. **3** [Pop.] To die; also, to kill.

—*noun* A hoarse vocal sound, as of a frog or raven; also, doleful, foreboding speech. [<OE. *cracettan*] —**CROAK Y** *adj.*

CROAK ER **1** Any of various animals that croak; especially, one of a class of marine fishes, the grunts. **2** One who croaks or forebodes evil; an alarmist. **3** [Pop.] A doctor.

Cro AT *noun* **1** A Slavic native of Croatia. **2** The language of the Croats; Croatian.

CROA TAN The word found in 1591 carved on a tree on Roanoke Island (North Carolina), the only clue to the vanished colonists, including Virginia Dare, settled there in 1587 by Sir Walter Raleigh: supposed by some to be the name of the Indian tribe who captured the settlers.

CROA·TAN SOUND A sound between the North Carolina mainland and Roanoke Island.

Cro A TIA (–āy′·shuh) A province of Yugoslavia; 25,634 square miles; chief city, Zagreb; formerly an independent kingdom: once called DALMATIA.

Cro·A·TIAN (–shun) *adj.* Pertaining to Croatia or the Croats.

—*noun* **1** A Croat. **2** The Croatian language belonging to the southern Slavic branch of the Balto–Slavic languages. See SERBO–CROATIAN.

Cro·ce (crō′·chey), **Benedetto,** born 1866, Italian philosopher and statesman.

CRO·CE·IN (–sī·ĭn) *noun* One of many artificially produced yellow and bright-red dyes, generally formed of diazo and sulfonic-acid derivatives of benzene and naphthol.

CRO·CHET (cro·shāy′) *verb* To form or ornament a fabric by looping or entwining thread with a hooked needle. —*noun* A kind of fancywork produced by crocheting. [<F. <Gmc. base; compare ON. *krokr,* hook]

CRO·CID′·O·LITE *noun* **1** A fibrous, silky, blue or green hydrous silicate; blue asbestos. **2** A yellow alteration product of this silicate used as a gem stone; tiger's-eye. [<Gr. *krokis,* nap on cloth, <*krekō,* weave, + –LITE]

CRO·CIN *noun* A vivid red powder, $C_{44}H_{70}O_{28}$, obtained from saffron and also from the fruit of a Chinese gardenia *(Gardenia jasminoides)*: used as a dye, especially for the robes of mandarins. [<CROCUS]

¹CROCK *noun* An earthern pot or jar or other piece of crockery; also, a fragment of earthenware. —*tr. verb* To store in a crock, as butter. [<OE. *crocca*]

²CROCK *noun* **1** The black product of combustion; soot. **2** The coloring-matter that rubs off from cloth; smut. **3** One who is not expert at a game; a duffer. **4** One physically impaired, as a broken-down ewe or horse. —*verb* **1** To blacken or soil, as with crock or soot; as, the pot *crocked* me. **2** To impair physically: with *up.* **3** To impart crock or dye to other articles or objects; as, the cloth *crocks.*

Crock·er, Charles, 1822–88, American financier.

CROCK·ER·Y *noun* Earthenware

CROCK·ET *noun* **1** A projecting ornament usually terminating in a curve or roll of foliage and flowers: employed to decorate pastoral staffs and the angles of pinnacles, spires, gables, and cornices. **2** A terminal tine of a deer's antler. [<OF. *croquet*]

Crock·ett, David, 1786–1836, American frontiersman and congressman. — **Samuel Rutherford,** 1860–1914, Scottish clergyman and novelist.

croc′·o·dile *noun* **1** A large lizardlike, amphibious reptile (order *Crocodilia*) widely distributed in tropical regions, with long jaws, an armored skin, and webbed feet; especially, the man-eating Nile crocodile (*Crocodilus niloticus*), and the American crocodile (*C. americanus*). The head is longer and narrower than that of an alligator, and the lower molars shut into marginal notches instead of pits. **2** A gavial. [<F. <Gr. *krokodeilos*, lizard, crocodile]

CROCODILE BIRD *noun* A small black-headed plover (*Pluvianus aegyptius*) of northern Africa, that often perches on crocodiles and devours their insect parasites.

Crocodile River Same as **Limpopo River.**

CROCODILE TEARS Simulated or pretended weeping; hypocritical grief: from the tale of ancient travelers that the crocodile weeps over those he devours.

croc·o·dil′·i·an *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a crocodile; belonging to an order (*Crocodilia*) of crocodiles, alligators, and similar reptiles. — *noun* One of the *Crocodilia*. Also **croc·o·dil′·e·an.**

cro′·co·ite *noun* An adamantine to vitreous, hyacinth-red, translucent lead chromate, $PbCrO_4$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system: often called *red-lead ore*. Also **cro·co′·i·site.** [<CROCUS]

cro·cus *noun* **1** Any of a genus (*Crocus*) of plants of the iris family, with long grasslike leaves and large flowers. **2** A red or yellow polishing powder. [<Gr. *krokos*, saffron]

Cro·sus (krē′sus) A wealthy king of Lydia (6th century B.C.), hence, any very wealthy man.

croft (krawft) *noun* A small field near a house. [<OE.]

croft·er *noun* A tenant cultivating a croft.

Croix de Guerre (krwah duh gehr) Literally, cross of war: a French decoration for bravery, awarded to officers, noncommissioned officers, and men.

cro·jik *noun* A crossjack: corrupted form.

Cro·ker, John Wilson, 1780–1857, British essayist and politician. — **Richard,** 1841–1922, American politician, known as "Boss Croker."

Cro-Mag·non (-măg′·nŏn; *F.* -mă·nyawN′) *noun* A member of a prehistoric race of tall men, so called from the name of a cave in the Dordogne department, France, where their remains have been found. The Cro-Magnons are associated with Aurignacian culture, and are considered to belong to the same species (*Homo sapiens*) as modern man. — *adj.* Pertaining or relating to the Cro-Magnon race.

Cro·mer, Evelyn Baring, Earl of, 1841–1917, British colonial administrator.

crom·lech (-lek) *noun* **1** In Great Britain, an ancient sepulchral structure consisting of a large flat stone resting on upright unhewn stones: called *dolmen* in France. **2** A circle of standing stones. Compare **dolmen.** [<W. <*crom*, bent, + *llech*, flat stone]

cro·mor·na *noun* A clarinetlike reed-stop in an organ: sometimes, erroneously, *cremona*. [<F. *cromorne* <G. *krummhorn*, crooked horn]

Cromp·ton, Samuel, 1753–1827, English inventor of the spinning-mule.

Crom·well (crom′– *or* crŭm′–), **Oliver,** 1599–1658, English statesman; lord protector of England, 1653–58. — **Thomas,** 1485?–1540, English statesman.

Cromwell chair A small, low chair with rectangular seat and back usually covered with leather attached by large nails. Also **Cromwellian chair.**

Crom·wel·li·an *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to Oliver Cromwell or his times. **2** Pertaining to or naming a severe, angular style of furniture prevalent in England under the Protectorate.

crone *noun* A withered old woman: sometimes also applied to a man. — *intr. verb* **[croned, cron·ing]** To talk like a crone. [Compare OD. *kronie*, old ewe]

Cro·nus Same as **Kronos.**

cro·ny *noun* **[cro·nies** *pl.*] A familiar friend. [Perhaps <Gr. *chronios*, lasting]

croo *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng.] To coo. Also **crood.**

croo·dle *intr. verb* [Scot.] To coo like a dove; coax. Also **crood.**

crook (crŏŏk) *noun* **1** A bend or curve; something bent or crooked. **2** The curved or bent part of a thing; as, the *crook* of a branch. **3** A genuflection. **4** A device; scheme; artifice. **5** An implement with a crook in it; as, a bishop's *crook*, a shepherd's *crook*. **6** [Scot.] A pothook. **7** [Pop.] A professional rogue; a person recognized by the authorities as belonging to the criminal class; swindler; cheat. — *verb* To bend; make or grow crooked. See synonyms under **bend, twist.** [<OE. *crocian*, bend, make crooked]

crook·back *noun* A person with a crooked back; a hunchback: also *crouchback*. — **crook-backed** *adj.*

crook·ed (crŏŏk′–) *adj.* **1** Not straight; having angles or curves. **2** Not straightforward in conduct. **3** [Pop.] Tricky; dishonest. Also [Local] **crook·ed·y.** See synonyms under **irregular.** — **crook·ed·ly** *adv.* — **crook·ed·ness** *noun.*

Crookes (crŏŏks), **Sir William,** 1832–1919, English physicist, chemist, and author.

Crookes' space A non-luminous region in a vacuum tube containing a gas at low pressure, through which an electric discharge is passing. [<William Crookes]

Crookes' tube A highly exhausted vacuum tube permitting the free movement of molecules.

crook-neck (crŏŏk–) *noun* One of several yellow varieties of squash: named from its long recurved neck.

crool (crōōl) *intr. verb* To mutter. [Imitative]

croon *verb* **1** To sing or hum in a low, monotonous manner; specifically, to sing popular songs with exaggerated sentiment or pathos. **2** To bellow in a muffled tone. — *noun* **1** A low, mournful humming or singing; the sound made in crooning. **2** A croon song. [<MD. *cronen*, murmur] — **croon·er** *noun.*

croon song A song of exaggerated sentiment and pathos, adapted for crooning or humming.

crop *noun* **1** Cultivated plants or grains collectively; the soil product of a particular kind, place, or season; also, the yield or seasonal product of things other than plants or grains; as, a *crop* of lambs or calves, a *crop* of logs, *crop* of ice; the entire yield of anything. **2** The act of cutting; also, the result of cutting; specifically, a short haircut. **3** The first stomach of a bird; a large, pouchlike reservoir at the base of the distensible gullet, serving for preliminary maceration of food; a craw. **4** A growth of hair or beard, especially when short and stiff. **5** A hunting or riding whip with a leather loop for a lash. **6** A collection of things produced; as, a *crop* of lies. **7** An earmark. **8** The hollow behind a cow's shoulders. **9** An entire hide prepared for sole leather. — *verb* **[cropped** (cropt), **crop·ping]** **1** To cut or eat off the stems or ends of grasses, vegetables, etc.; also, to gather, as a harvest, by plucking or reaping; mow; reap; graze. **2** To cut off closely, as one's hair or a dog's ears. **3** To clip or notch the ears (of an animal) as a mark of ownership. **4** Formerly, to clip the ears (of a person) as a punishment. **5** To appear above the surface; sprout; usually with *up* or *out*. **6** To grow fruits or flowers periodically instead of continuously; also, to raise crops; as to *crop* on shares. **7** [Obs.] To yield harvest. [<OE. *cropp*, bunch]

crop-eared *adj.* **1** Having the ears cropped. **2** With the hair cut short above the ears: said of the Roundheads.

1crop·per *noun* **1** One who raises crops on shares. **2** A tool or machine that crops. **3** A plant that produces a crop: generally qualified by an adjective, as *good, bad, heavy*, etc.; as, corn is a *heavy cropper* in Kansas.

2crop·per *noun* [Pop.] A fall, as from a horse when one is thrown over the horse's head. — **to come a cropper** To fall headlong, as from a horse; hence, to fail disastrously in an undertaking.

cro·quet (crō·kā′) *noun* **1** A lawn game played by from two to eight persons, with balls, mallets, wire arches, and stakes. **2** The act of croqueting. — *verb* **[cro·queted** (-kād′), **cro·quet·ing** (-kā′·ing)] In croquet, to drive one's opponent's ball away from its objective by placing one's own ball in contact with it and striking the latter sharply, keeping it in position with the foot. [Variant of **crochet**]

cro·quette (-kĕt′) *noun* A ball or cake of previously cooked, minced food, fried brown. [<F. <*croquer*, crunch]

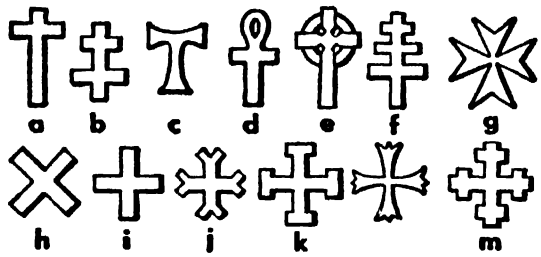
crore *noun* In India, the number ten millions; one hundred lakhs (written Rs. 1,00,00,000); as, a *crore* of rupees, a *crore* of people. [<Hind. *karōr*]

cro·sier (-zhur) *noun* **1** A staff surmounted by a crook or cross, borne by or before a bishop or archbishop on occasions of ceremony **2** A circinate or coiled young fern frond. Also spelled *crozier*. [<OF. *crocier*, staff-bearer]

Cro·sier In astronomy, the Southern Cross; Crux. See **constellation.**

cross *noun* **1** A sacred or mystic symbol in many ancient religions, consisting of two intersecting lines, supposed to have been originally emblematic of the union of the active and passive elements in nature. **2** That which resembles a cross; as, to mark a ballot with a *cross*. **3** An ancient instrument of torture in the form of a cross, on which criminals were fastened and exposed until they died from exhaustion. **4** Something endured for Christ's sake; hence, any suffering; trial; tribulation. **5** A structure in the form of or surmounted by a cross, erected in some public place for devotional or memorial purposes. **6** A mixing of varieties or breeds of plants or animals; also, the product of any intermingling of strains; a hybrid or mongrel; hence, anything that resembles or is intermediate between two other things; as, a *cross* between prose and poetry. **7** An

old English coin stamped with a cross. **8** One of many heraldic figures used as bearings. **9** An ornament, in some form of the cross, worn as a distinction, especially by knights of the various orders of chivalry. **10** The accidental



TYPES OF CROSSES

a Latin cross.
b Cross of Lorraine.
c Tau cross.
d Ansate cross.
e Celtic cross.
f Papal cross.
g Maltese cross.
h St. Andrew's cross.
i Greek cross or cross of St. George.
j Cross fourchée.
k Jerusalem cross.
l Cross fleury.
m Cross crosslet.

contact of two wires so that a portion of the current from one flows to the other. **11** The geometric mean of two formulas: used in index numbers. — **TO TAKE THE CROSS** To turn crusader.

— *verb* **1** To draw a line across; as, to *cross* a *t;* hence, to cancel, as by crossed lines: with *off* or *out.* **2** To lay or fold over; as, to *cross* the legs; also, to intersect (one another); as, two roads *cross.* **3** To pass through or cause to pass through or from one side to the other of; traverse; also, to move across something, specifically across the ocean; as, we *crossed* in January. **4** To obstruct; hinder; clash with. **5** To meet and pass; as, your letter *crossed* mine. **6** To make the sign of the cross upon. **7** To mix with a different variety or strain, or to blend (two varieties) together, as in propagating plants or breeding animals; also, to interbreed; as, when two strains *cross.* **8** To put (a yard) in place on a mast. **9** [Pop.] To arrange dishonestly the result of (a contest) before it takes place; square; also, to deceive; betray; sometimes called *double-cross.* **10** To take the geometric mean of two formulas, as for index numbers.

— *adj.* **1** Resulting from or expressive of peevishness or ill-humor; out of humor; disagreeable; peevish. **2** Transverse; crossing; intersecting. **3** Hybrid. **4** Contrary. See synonyms under CAPTIOUS, IRETFUL.

— *adv.* **1** Across; crosswise; transversely. **2** Adversely; contrarily; counter. [<OE. *cros* <ON. *kross* <L. *crux*]

— **CROSS·LY** *adv.* — **CROSS·NESS** *noun.*

— **ANSATE CROSS** The tau cross with a loop at the top; the crux ansata. Also **ANSATED CROSS.** See ANKH.

— **CALVARY CROSS** A Latin cross set on three graduated steps: used in heraldry.

— **CELTIC CROSS** An upright cross having a circle behind the crossbeam.

— **CROSS CROSSLET** A cross having a small cross near the end of each arm.

— **CROSS FLEU·RY** (flōō′·rī) A cross whose limbs end in fleurs-de-lys.

— **CROSS FOR·MÉE** (-māy) A cross having arms that gradually expand from the central crossing and nearly form a square. The Maltese cross is a modification of this.

— **CROSS FOUR·CHÉE** (fōōr·shāy′) A cross proportioned like the Greek cross but having each extremity forked.

— **FIERY CROSS** A cross of light wood whose ends were set on fire, used as a call to arms in Scotland in early times.

— **GENEVA CROSS** A red St. George's or Greek cross on a white ground, worn by members of the Red Cross Society as a badge of neutrality.

— **GREEK CROSS** A symbolic cross formed by an upright crossing the middle of a beam of equal length: also found in Assyria, Egypt, Persia, and Etruria. See also *gammadion.*

— **JERUSALEM CROSS** A cross having four arms, each ending in a crossbar: also **CROSS POTENT.**

— **LATIN CROSS** A cross in which the upright is longer than the beam which crosses it near the top; the cross used for crucifixions: found on coins and monuments before Christ: also called *crux immissa.*

— **LORRAINE CROSS** A cross having two horizontal arms, the lower one longer than the other: also **CROSS OF LORRAINE.**

— **MALTESE CROSS** An eight-pointed cross formed by four arrowheads joining at their points; the badge of the Knights of Malta, worn as an order of chivalry: also **CROSS OF MALTA.**

— **PAPAL CROSS** A cross having three crossbars or transoms, the top one the shortest and the bottom one the longest.

— **PATRIARCHAL CROSS** A cross having two horizontal arms like those of the Lorraine cross but placed nearer together.

— **ST. ANDREW'S CROSS** An oblique cross in the form of the letter X; found on ancient sculpture; white on a blue field on the British flag: also called *crux decussata.* See SALTIRE.

— **ST. GEORGE'S CROSS** The cross of St. George, the patron saint of England: same shape as the Greek cross: red on a white field on the British flag.

— **ST. PATRICK'S CROSS** A cross like the diagonal St. Andrew's cross: red on a white field on the British flag.

— **TAU CROSS** A cross in the form of a T: thought to be the oldest form of cross: also called **ST. ANTHONY'S CROSS,** or *crux commissa.* See TAU.

— **VICTORIA CROSS** A bronze Maltese cross awarded for conspicuous bravery to members of the British army or navy; instituted in 1856 by Queen Victoria.

CROSS *noun* **1** The emblem of Christianity, a symbolical representation of the instrument of punishment on which Christ died. **2** The crucifixion of Christ; the atonement. **3** The Christian religion; Christianity.

CROSS·BAR *noun* A transverse bar or line used in any structure. — *tr. verb* To secure or mark with transverse bars. — **CROSS·BARRED** *adj.*

CROSS-BEDDED *adj.* Characterized by subsidiary beds or layers of rock cutting across the main stratification.

CROSS·BILL *noun* A finchlike bird (genus *Loxia*), the points of whose mandibles cross each other when the beak is closed.

CROSS BIRTH *noun* Any abnormal presentation of a fetus before delivery which requires a manual turning in the womb.

CROSS·BONES *noun pl.* A representation of two bones crossing, usually surmounted by a skull, as a symbol of death.

CROSS·BOW (-bō) *noun* A missile weapon consisting of a bow fixed transversely on a stock. — **CROSS′·BOW·MAN** *noun.*

CROSS·BREED *verb* [CROSS·BRED, CROSS·BREED′·ING] To produce a strain or animal by interbreeding or blending two varieties; mix together; interbreed. — *noun* A strain or animal produced by crossbreeding; a hybrid; mongrel. — **CROSS·BRED** *adj.*

CROSS·BUN *noun* A circular cake or bun marked with a cross, traditionally eaten on Good Friday: also **HOT CROSSBUN.**

CROSS′·BUT·TOCK *noun* A throw in wrestling in which the wrestler, having his back to his opponent, throws him over his hip; hence, any unexpected setback.

CROSS-COUNTRY *adj.* Of or pertaining to a route across the country fields and lots, regardless of roads.

CROSS-CUT *tr. verb* To cut crosswise or through; run across; intersect. — *adj.* Used or made for the purpose of cutting something across; as, a *cross-cut* saw. — *noun* A cut across or a shortcut.

CROSSE (crŏs) *noun* [F.] **1** A lacrosse stick. **2** Same as LACROSSE.

CROSS-EXAMINE *tr. verb* To question anew (a witness called by the opposing party) for the purpose of testing the reliability of his previous testimony; hence, to cross-question generally. — **CROSS-EXAMINATION** *noun* — **CROSS-EXAMINER** *noun.*

CROSS-EYE See STRABISMUS. — **CROSS-EYED** *adj.*

CROSS-FERTILIZE *tr. verb* To fertilize (a plant or animal) by the male element from another individual. — **CROSS-FERTILIZATION** *noun.*

CROSS-FIGURE *noun* A style of pattern in veneer consisting of a roll or dip of the grain approximately at right angles to the long axis of the tree.

CROSS-FIRE *noun* **1** In battle, the intersection of two lines of fire; a shooting from two different points so that the lines of fire cross; hence, any like situation; as, a *crossfire* of congratulations. **2** The interference in a telegraph or telephone circuit of impulse currents from another communication channel.

— *intr. verb* To shoot from different points so that the lines of fire intersect.

CROSS-FOOT *noun* A form of clubfoot which compels walking on the outer border of the foot, with the sole turned inward.

CROSS-GRAINED *adj.* **1** Having the grain gnarled and hard to cut; as, a *cross-grained* board. **2** Hard to please or persuade; stubborn; perverse; as, a *cross-grained* man.

CROSS-HAIR *noun* One of two fine threads or strands, as of a spider's web, crossed in the center of the focal plane of an instrument, to define the exact point to which the readings of the circle or micrometer refer: also called *cross-wire.*

CROSS-HATCH *tr. verb* To shade, as a picture, by crossed lines, either diagonal or rectangular. — **CROSS-HATCHING** *noun.*

CROSS-HEAD *noun* **1** A beam across the top of something; specifically, a block sliding upon one guide bar, or between two or more, to give a piston motion in a straight line, axial with the cylinder. **2** The connection between the

piston and the connecting rods of a reciprocating engine.
CROSS·ING *noun* 1 The place where something, as a roadway or waterway, may be crossed; a ford. 2 Intersection, as of threads or roads. 3 The act of crossing, in any sense.
CROSS·JACK *noun* The sail carried on the lower yard on the mizzenmast of a full-rigged ship: commonly corrupted to *crojik*.
CROSS·LET *noun* A small cross; chiefly heraldic.
CROSS·LIGHT *noun* A light whose rays cross other rays, lighting up what these left dark; hence, mental illumination.
CROSS-OVER *noun* 1 A place at which one traverses a road, river, etc.; intersection; passageway. 2 The intersection of two electric lines. 3 A part of a woman's coat, dress, or wrap which crosses from one side to the other. 4 In genetics, an interchange of parts between two homologous chromosomes in meiosis: known also as *recombination*.
CROSS-PEEN *noun* A chisel-like peen on a hammer-head, with a blunted edge parallel to the shaft. For illustration see HAMMER.
CROSS·PIECE *noun* A piece of material of any kind crossing another.
CROSS-POLLINATION *noun* 1 Cross-fertilization of flowering plants. 2 Hybridization. — **CROSS-POLLINATE** *verb*.
CROSS-PURPOSE *noun* 1 A purpose which antagonizes another; a conflicting aim. 2 *pl.* A conversational game in which questions and answers having no natural connection are brought together.
CROSS-QUESTION *tr. verb* To question minutely or in different ways, especially to elicit facts that the one questioned is reluctant to give. — *noun* A question asked in a cross-examination. — **CROSS-QUESTIONING** *noun*.
CROSS-REFERENCE *noun* 1 A reference from one passage in a book or treatise to another passage in the same work throwing light on the same topic: distinguished from *reference* in general, which may be to any book or author. 2 In a library catalog, and in research and documentation, reference from one subject to another. — **CROSS-REFER** *verb*.
CROSS ROAD *noun* A road that crosses another, or that crosses from one main road to another. Also **CROSS-WAY**.
CROSS·ROADS *noun* A place where roads cross: often marked by a rural settlement.
CROSS RUFF *noun* In card games, a condition in which each of two partners alternately trumps the other's lead: also called *see-saw*.
CROSS-SECTION *noun* A plane section of any object cut at right angles to the longitudinal axis; hence, any specimen, figure, or diagram presenting a representation typical of the whole.
CROSS-STITCH *noun* A double stitch in the form of a cross. — *verb* To make or mark with a cross-stitch.
CROSS-TALK *noun* The garbled sounds heard in a telephone receiver or on the radio as a result of interfering currents from another channel.
CROSS-THREAD *noun* In hemstitching, one of those threads remaining in a fabric across the space from which a number of parallel threads have been drawn, and which are divided and fastened into clusters in the process of hemstitching. See illustration under HEMSTITCH.
CROSS-TIE *noun* A tie or sleeper connecting and supporting the parallel rails of a railroad track. — **CROSS-TIED** *adj*.
CROSS-TOWN *adj.* Going across a town or city; as, a *cross-town* bus, *cross-town* traffic. — *adv.* Across a town or city; as, they headed *cross-town*.
CROSS·TREE *noun* One of the pieces of wood or iron set crosswise at the head of a mast to extend the shrouds: usually in the plural.
CROSS-WIND (-wind) *noun* A wind blowing across the take-off or flight path of an aircraft or the course of a ship; any wind at right angles to a given course or direction.
CROSS-WIRE *noun* 1 One wire crossing another. 2 Same as CROSS-HAIR.
CROSS·WISE (-wīze) *adv.* 1 Across: sometimes with *to*. 2 In the form of a cross. 3 Contrarily; at cross-purposes.
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE See under PUZZLE.
CRO·TA·LUS (krō′tuh- *or* krōt′uh-) *noun* [·LI (lī) *pl.*] A rattlesnake; any snake of a genus (*Crotalus*) typical of the rattlesnake family (*Crotalidæ*). [<L.] — **CRO·TA·LINE** *adj.*
CROTCH *noun* 1 A point of division or divergence; a separation into two parts or branches; bifurcation; fork; as, the *crotch* of a tree. 2 A forked support for a swinging boom when not in use. 3 The region of the human body where the legs separate from the pelvis. [Variant of CROOK]
CROTCHED (krōcht) *adj.* 1 Having a crotch; forked. 2 Ill-tempered; cross; peevish; crotchety.
CROTCH·ET *noun* 1 A whimsical notion; a conceit; an eccentricity. 2 A quarter note. 3 A small hook. See synonyms under WHIM. [<F. *crochet*, small hook, quaver]
CROTCH·ET·Y *adj.* 1 Whimsical; eccentric. 2 Like a crotchet. See synonyms under FICKLE, QUEER. — **CROTCH·ET·I·NESS** *noun*.
CROTCH·WOOD *noun* An elaborately patterned veneer obtained from the portion of a tree where two limbs join.
CRO·TON *noun* 1 Any member of a genus (*Croton*) of widely dispersed trees and shrubs of the spurge family. 2 An ornamental tropical shrub (*Codiæum variegatum*) extensively grown in warm regions for its variegated foliage.
CROTON BUG A small, light-colored, winged, cosmopolitan cockroach (*Blattella germanica*), which infests ships and buildings: introduced into the United States probably from Africa: also called *German cockroach*, *water bug*. For illustration see INSECT (injurious). [<Croton Lake]
CROTON LAKE An artificial lake formed by damming the Croton River, SE. New York; a source of water-supply for New York City.
CROTON OIL A pale-yellow or brownish-yellow viscid oil obtained from the seeds of a small East Indian tree (*Croton tiglium*); it is a powerful purgative.
CROUCH *verb* 1 To stoop low, as a person in fear or an animal making ready to spring; also, to cause to stoop. 2 To cringe; abase oneself. [Etymology uncertain; compare CROOK]
CROUCH BACK Same as CROOKBACK.
CROUCH·IE *adj.* [Scot.] Round-shouldered; hunch-backed.
CROUP (krōōp) *noun* A disease of the throat, with the formation of a false membrane; loosely, inflammation of the larynx. [Perhaps <OE. *crawan*, crow, + *hropan*, cry out] — **CROUP·OUS**, **CROUP·Y** *adj.*
CROUP (krōōp) *noun* The rump; portion of a horse's back behind the saddle. Also **CROUPE**. [<F. *croupe*, crupper]
CROU·PI·ER (krōō′-) *noun* 1 A clerk in charge of a gaming table, collecting winnings and paying losses. 2 The assistant chairman at a public dinner. [<F.]
CROUSE (krōōs) *adj.* [Scot.] Contented and jolly; frisky; saucy. [<Frisian *krus*, high-spirited] — **·LY** *adv.*
CROU·STADE (krōō·stahd′) *noun* [F.] A small crisp container made of baked bread, rice, etc., and filled with custard, mince, oysters, or the like.
CROU TON (krōō·tōn′; *F.* krōō·tawN′) *noun* A small crust or bit of bread fried in butter or oil, used in soups or to garnish hashes, etc. [<F.]
CROW (krō) *noun* 1 Any of various omnivorous, raucous birds of the genus *Corvus*, with glossy black plumage; specifically, *C. corone*, the European carrion crow; also, the rook, the raven, and the American species, *C. brachyrhynchos*. 2 A crowbar. 3 The cry of a cock, or any like sound. — **AS THE CROW FLIES** In a straight line. — **TO EAT CROW** [Pop.] To recant a statement; back down; to humiliate oneself. — *verb* 1 To utter the cry of a cock. 2 Hence, to exult; boast. 3 To utter sounds expressive of delight, as an infant. 4 To announce by crowing. [<OE. *crawe*]
CROW (krō) *noun* 1 A North American Indian of a Sioux tribe which formerly inhabited the region between the Platte and the Yellowstone. 2 The constellation Corvus.
CROW·BAR (krō-) *noun* A straight iron or steel bar, with the point flattened and sometimes set at an angle: used as a lever.
CROW′·BER·RY (krō′-) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 The black berrylike drupe of a low shrubby evergreen (*Empetrum nigrum*) of the family *Empetraceæ*: usually called **BLACK CROWBERRY**. 2 The plant itself.
CROW BLACKBIRD A large crowlike bird; especially the purple grackle.
CROWD *noun* 1 A numerous collection of persons gathered closely together; multitude; throng: figuratively, a collection of things. 2 The populace; mob. 3 [Pop.] A particular set of people; a clique. See synonyms under ASSEMBLY, COMPANY, MOB, THRONG. — *verb* 1 To fill with or as with a crowd to overflowing; pack; as, the multitude *crowded* the church; to throng together; assemble in multitude. 2 To squeeze closely together; cram; as, they *crowded* us into a small room. 3 To shove along; push forward or together. 4 To solicit urgently; dun; press or urge. See synonyms under HUSTLE, JAM. — **TO CROWD OFF** To work a vessel off from the shore under heavy press of sail. — **TO CROWD OUT** To drive out or exclude by pushing or pressing, morally or physically; eliminate by pressure; as, the press of business has *crowded out* this matter. — **TO CROWD ON SAIL** To spread a very great amount of sail in proportion to the strength of the wind. [<OE. *crudan*, press, hasten, drive] — **CROWD·ER** *noun*.
CROWD *noun* An ancient violinlike instrument, used in Ireland and Wales: also spelled *cruth*, *crwth*. Also **CROUD**, **CROWTH**. [<W. *crwth*, violin]
CROWD·IE *noun* [Scot.] 1 Porridge. 2 Pressed curds prepared with butter.
CROW·FOOT (krō-) *noun* [·FEET *pl.* except in def. 1 ·FOOTS] 1 Any plant of the genus *Ranunculus* of the buttercup or crowfoot family (*Ranunculaceæ*), especially the common meadow or bulb crowfoot (*R. bulbosus*) of eastern United States. 2 A number of lines or small divergent cords rove through a long wooden block called a euphroe, and supporting the backbone of an awning horizontally so as to prevent sagging. 3 Same as CALTROP (instrument). 4 An arbitrary mark on drawings as for indicating limits of measurement. 5 A form of battery zinc used in a gravity cell. 6 The junction point of two or more ropes that are

spliced together and form part of the net or rigging of a balloon. Also *crow's-foot.*

CROWN *noun* **1** A decorative circlet or covering for the head, especially as a mark of sovereign power. **2** A sovereign ruler: with the definite article. **3** Sovereignty. **4** A wreath or garland for the head. **5** A reward; prize. **6** A complete or perfect state or type; acme. **7** The top or summit; crest; as, the *crown* of a hill. **8** The top of the head; as, a bald *crown.* **9** Hence, the head itself; as, Jack fell down and broke his *crown.* **10** The upper portion of a hat. **11** The part of a tooth exposed beyond the gum; especially, the grinding surface of a molar; hence, in dentistry, an artificial substitute for a crown. **12** A clerical tonsure. **13** A coin usually stamped with a crown or crowned head: in England, a five-shilling piece. **14** A peculiar knot made with the strands at the end of a rope; also, the outer point of junction of the two arms of an anchor. **15** The upper projecting part of a cornice; the corona; also, a lantern or spire formed by converging flying buttresses. **16** A halo; also, a circlet for candles. **17** A crown lens. See under LENS. **18** The upper part of a tree, including the living branches with their foliage; also, the point where stem and root unite in a seed plant. **19** A heraldic bearing representing a crown. See also CORONA.

— *tr. verb* **1** To put a crown upon the head of; hence, to invest with royal, imperial, or other high dignity. **2** To place a wreath or garland upon the head of; hence, to decorate by crowning; as, *crown* him with laurel. **3** To form the topmost part of; be situated upon the top of; as, a castle *crowns* the summit. **4** To finish or top off; complete; consummate. **5** To do honor to; recompense; as, his labor was *crowned* with success. **6** In checkers, to make a king of (a piece), when it reaches the king row, by placing another piece upon it. **7** To finish off (the end of a rope) by passing the strands over and under one another and tightening them. See CROWN *noun* 14. **8** To cause to round upward; make higher at the middle: sometimes with *up;* as, to *crown* the face of a pulley, to *crown up* a roof or road. **9** To place a crown or cap upon (a tooth). **10** [Pop.] To hit on the head. [<F. *couronne* <L. *corona,* crown]

— **CROWN LESS** *adj.*

CROWN COLONY A colonial dependency of Great Britain in which the crown retains control of legislation: usually administered by a governor, with executive and legislative councils.

CROWN ER *noun* **1** [Obs.] A coroner. **2** A climax.

CROWN·ET *noun* [Obs.] **1** A coronet. **2** A crowning end.

CROWN GLASS See under GLASS.

CROWN-IMPERIAL *noun* An ornamental plant *(Fritillaria imperialis)* from Persia, bearing a cluster of large, nodding, bell-shaped flowers beneath a crown of leaves.

CROWN LANDS The real estate belonging hereditarily to the English sovereign: now nearly all surrendered for a fixed annual allowance.

CROWN LENS See under LENS.

CROWN LET *noun* A small crown.

CROWN·PIECE *noun* **1** A piece forming the top or crown of anything. **2** The strap in a bridle that goes over the horse's head and is buckled with the cheek straps. See illustration under HARNESS.

Crown Point A village in NE. New York; site of colonial Forts St. Frederic and Crown Point.

CROWN PRINCE The heir apparent to a crown: applied usually to Scandinavian and former German princes.

CROWN SAW A ring-shaped saw with teeth at right angles to its plane, mounted on a cylinder, and operated with a rotary motion.

CROWN WHEEL A wheel with cogs at right angles to its plane, as the wheel that drives the balance in a watch; a face wheel.

CROWN·WORK (-wûrk) *noun* **1** A fortification running into the field, designed to cover some advantageous position and to protect other works. **2** In dentistry, the placing of artificial crowns upon teeth; also, the work so done.

CROW·QUILL (krō-) *noun* **1** The quill of a crow; hence, a pen made from a crow's quill: used formerly for the finest kind of writing. **2** Hence, a fine metallic pen adapted for similar work.

CROW'S-FOOT (krōz-) *noun* **1** One of the wrinkles diverging from the outer corner of the eye. **2** A three-pointed embroidery stitch. See CROWFOOT.

CROW'S-NEST (krōz-) *noun* A masthead lookout: usually of barrel form.

CROY·DON A city, one of the two county seats of Surrey, England; a residential suburb of London.

CROZE *noun* **1** The groove in the staves of a cask in which the edge of the head is set. **2** A crozer.

CROZ·ER *noun* A coopers' tool for making a croze.

CRO·ZIER (-zhur) Same as CROSIER.

CRU CES (-sēz) Plural of CRUX.

CRU·CIAL (-shul) *adj.* **1** Determining absolutely the truth or falsity of a view or theory; decisive; searching. **2** Having the form of a cross. **3** Severe; excruciating. [<F. <L. *orux, crucis,* cross, torture] — **CRU·CIAL·LY** *adv.* — **CRU·CI·AL'I·TY** *noun.*

CRU'·CI·ATE (-shĭ·āte) *adj.* **1** Cross-shaped. **2** In botany, having the parts arranged in the form of a cross with equal arms. [<L. *cruciatus* <*crux,* cross]

CRU CI·BLE *noun* **1** A pot or vessel made of a substance that will stand extreme heat, as clay, sand, graphite, platinum, etc., for melting metals or minerals. **2** The hollow place in the bottom of a furnace. **3** A trying and purifying test. [<LL. *crucibulum,* earthen pot]

CRUCIBLE STEEL A high-grade steel made by reheating small batches of wrought iron, scrap iron, open-hearth or Bessemer steel, in crucibles placed in specially designed furnaces.

CRU·CI FER *noun* **1** A plant of the *Cruciferæ.* **2** One who bears a cross. [<LL. <L. *crux,* cross, + *fero,* bear]

CRU·CIF ER·Æ (-ē) *noun pl.* A large family of annual or perennial herbs, the mustard family (often called *Brassicaceæ*), with pungent watery juice and cruciform flowers.

CRU CIF ER·OUS (-us) *adj.* **1** Bearing a cross. **2** Having cruciate flowers; pertaining to or resembling the *Cruciferæ.*

CRU CI FIX *noun* **1** A cross bearing an effigy of Christ crucified. **2** The cross as a Christian emblem. [<F.; see CRUCIFY]

CRU CI FIX'·ION (-fik'·shun) *noun* **1** The act of putting to death by nailing or binding to a cross. **2** Death upon the cross, especially **THE CRUCIFIXION** of Christ on Mount Calvary. **3** Any pictorial representation of Christ's death.

CRU' CI·FORM *adj.* Cross-shaped; cruciate.

CRU'·CI·FY *tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] **1** To put to death by fastening to a cross. **2** Figuratively, to mortify; subdue, as impulses or desires; as, to *crucify* the lusts of the flesh; also, to torture or vex seriously. [<L. *crux,* cross, + *figo,* fix]

— **CRU' CI·FI·ER** *noun.*

CRUD *noun* [Prov. Eng.] Curd.

CRUDE *adj.* [**CRUD·ER, CRUD EST**] **1** In a state needing preparation for use; not refined; raw; uncooked. **2** Not having reached its complete or mature form; unripe; immature. **3** Lacking in completeness of form or arrangement; exhibiting roughness; incomplete. **4** Characterized by lack of knowledge or skill; imperfect; superficial; as, a *crude* effort. **5** Not disguised; bare; as, *crude* statements.

— *noun* Petroleum as it comes from the well; unrefined petroleum and hydrocarbons. [<L. *crudus,* immature]

— **CRUDE·LY** *adv.* — **CRU·DI·TY, CRUDE NESS** *noun.*

CRU EL *adj.* **1** Disposed to inflict suffering; indifferent to others' suffering; pitiless. **2** Unreasonably severe; harsh; distressing. See synonyms under BARBAROUS, HARD, IMPLACABLE. [<F. <L. *crudelis,* severe] — **·LY** *adv.*

CRU EL·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] **1** The disposition to inflict pain; also, indifference to the suffering of other beings; inhumanity. **2** The act of inflicting suffering; also, an inhuman or brutal act.

CRU ET *noun* A small glass bottle, as for vinegar; a caster. [Diminutive of OF. *cru(i)e,* pitcher, <MD. *cruke* or MLG. *kruke*]

Cruik·shank (crōōk'-), **George,** 1792-1878, English artist and caricaturist.

CRUISE (crōōz) *verb* [**CRUISED, CRUIS·ING**] **1** To sail over or through; sail about on the ocean or along a coast. **2** [Pop.] To wander about. **3** To proceed at moderate speed; as, the pilot throttled the engines down and *cruised* over the city.

— *noun* **1** A voyage at sea; a sailing to and fro. **2** A cruise. [<D. *kruisen* <*kruis,* cross, <L. *crux,* cross]

CRUIS·ER (crōōz'-) *noun* **1** A person, vehicle, or ship that cruises. **2** A man-of-war of great speed, with a displacement usually not greater than 10,000 tons, and armed with guns of a caliber usually not exceeding eight inches. **3** A small power-vessel equipped with complete living arrangements: also called **CABIN CRUISER.** — **AUXILIARY CRUISER** A merchant vessel of high speed subsidized and armed during wartime to serve with the navy of a belligerent. — **BATTLE CRUISER** A high-speed warship having the size and armament of a dreadnought, but with protective armor of lesser thickness; a fast battleship. — **SCOUT CRUISER** A warship of high speed with heavier armament than that of a destroyer: used for reconnoitering.

CRUISING RADIUS The longest round trip a ship or airplane can make without refueling.

CRUL·LER *noun* A ring-shaped or twisted cake of dough, fried brown in deep fat: also spelled *kruller.* [<LG. *krull-(koken)*]

CRUMB (crŭm) *noun* **1** A small bit, as of crumbled bread. **2** A morsel. **3** The soft inner part of a loaf, as distinguished from the crust. — *tr. verb* **1** To break into small pieces with the fingers; crumble. **2** In cooking, to dress or cover with bread crumbs. **3** To brush crumbs from. Also **CRUM.** [<OE. *cruma*]

CRUM·BLE (-bl) *verb* [**CRUM·BLED** (-bld), **CRUM·BLING**] To cause to fall to pieces; disintegrate; decay. — *noun* **1** A crumb. **2** Any crumbly material. — **CRUM·BLY** *adj.*

CRUMB·Y (crŭm'·ĭ) *adj.* [·I·ER, ·I·EST] **1** Having crumbs. **2** Soft, like the crumb of bread. **3** [Pop.] In the United States, unkempt; shoddy; lousy. Also **CRUM·MY.**

CRUM·MIE (crŭm'·ĭ) [Scot.] *adj.* Crooked; bent. — *noun* A

cow with crooked horns: often as a name. [<OE. *crumb*, crooked]

CRUM·MOCK (-uk) *noun* [Scot.] A staff with a crooked head or stem. Also **CRUM·MUK.**

CRUMP *adj.* Crisp; crusty; brittle.

CRUM·PET *noun* A thin leavened batter cake baked on a gridiron. [<OE. *crympan*, curl]

CRUM·PLE (-pl) *verb* [**CRUM·PLED** (-pld), **CRUM·PLING**] 1 To press into wrinkles; become wrinkled; rumple. 2 [Pop.] To collapse. — *noun* A wrinkle, as in cloth, or the earth; anything crumpled. [Frequentative of obs. verb *crump* <OE. *crympan*, curl] — **CRUM·PLED** *adj.*

CRUNCH *verb* To crush with the teeth; chew audibly; crush or grind noisily; press with crushing force through a brittle substance. — *noun* The act of forcing one's way through a brittle substance; also, the noise thus made. Also spelled *cranch*. [Imitative]

CRUN·KLE (crŭng'·kl) *verb* [Prov. Eng.] [**·KLED, ·KLING**] To inkle. — *noun* A wrinkle.

CRU NODE *noun* A point at which a curve crosses itself and therefore has two tangents. [<L. *crux*, cross, + *nodus*, knot] — **CRU·NO DAL** *adj.*

CRUNT *noun* [Scot.] A blow with a club.

CRU·OR *noun* [L.] Clotted blood; gore.

CROUP PER *noun* 1 The looped strap that goes under a horse's tail. 2 The rump of a horse; croup. [<F. *croupière* <*croupe;* see CROUP]

CRU RA Plural of CRUS.

CRU RAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the leg or the thigh. [<L. *cruralis* <*crus*, leg]

CRUS *noun* [**CRU·RA** *pl.*] 1 That part of the leg between the knee and the ankle. 2 A part resembling a leg. 3 A stalk or peduncle: applied to compact masses of fibers which connect different parts of the brain: usually in the plural; as, *crura* cerebelli. [<L., leg]

CRU·SADE *noun* 1 Any one of seven military expeditions undertaken by Christians of western Europe from the 11th through the 13th century, against the Saracens, for the conquest of Jerusalem and the Holy Sepulcher. 2 Any vigorous concerted movement or cause, especially against public evil. 3 Any warlike expedition launched under papal sanction.

—*intr. verb* [**·SAD·ED, ·SAD·ING**] To go on or engage in a crusade. [<F. *croisade* <L. *crux*, cross] — **CRU·SAD ER** *noun.*

CRU SA·DO (croō·zah'·do) *noun* A former Portuguese gold coin also spelled *cruzado.*

CRUSE (croōs *or* croōz) *noun* A small bottle, flask, or jug; cruet: also spelled *cruse.* [<MD.]

CRU SET *noun* A goldsmith's melting pot. [<F. *creuset*, cruet, <D. *kruyse*, cup, pot]

CRUSH *verb* 1 To press out of shape; mash; break into bits by pressure; also, to become broken or misshapen by pressure. 2 To break down; conquer; also, to burden or oppress. 3 To press upon; crowd. 4 To obtain or extract by pressure; as, to *crush* the juice from oranges. See synonyms under BREAK, CONQUER, JAM, REPRESS, SUBDUE.

—*noun* 1 A violent colliding; breaking, bruising, or deforming by violent pressure. 2 A pressing or crowding together; a crowd; jam. 3 [Pop.] A sudden romantic attachment; infatuation; as, he has a *crush* on her. [<OF. *croissir*, break; of Gmc. origin] — **CRUSH·ER** *noun.*

CRUSH HAT 1 A soft felt hat that can be folded without injury. 2 A collapsible high hat; opera hat.

CRUST *noun* 1 A hard, thin coating, usually over something softer. 2 The outer part of bread; a bit of bread, especially if stale and hard. 3 The pastry envelope of a pie or the like. 4 An incrustation, especially from wine, on the interior of bottles. 5 A coating, as of coagulated blood or pus; pellicle. 6 The cold, exterior portion or zone of the earth. 7 The part of a horse's hoof on which the shoe is nailed. 8 A crisp firm surface upon snow. 9 [Pop.] Insolence; impertinence.

—*verb* To cover with or acquire a crust. [<L. *crusta*, crust] — **CRUST·ED** *adj.*

CRUS·TA·CEAN (-tāy'·shun *or* -shī·un) *noun* One of the *Crustacea*, a class of arthropods having crustlike shells, and generally aquatic, including lobsters, crabs, barnacles, sow bugs, etc. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Crustacea.* [<L. *crusta*, crust (from the crustlike shell)]

CRUS·TA·CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* 1 Having, or pertaining to, a crustlike shell. 2 Crustacean.

CRUST·ER *noun* One who hunts game, especially deer or moose, in deep snow when the ice crust will hold the weight of a man but not the quarry: a term of contempt. Also **CRUST-HUNTER.**

CRUS·TOSE *adj.* Crustlike; crustaceous.

CRUST·Y *adj.* [**CRUST·I·ER, CRUST·I·EST**] 1 Crustlike. 2 Morosely curt in manner or speech; surly. See synonyms under MOROSE. — **CRUST·I·LY** *adv.* — **CRUST·I·NESS** *noun.*

CRUTCH *noun* 1 A staff with a crosspiece fitting under the armpit, used as a support in walking. 2 Any one of various mechanical devices involving the principle or use of such a support. 3 A forked support for a swinging boom when not in use. 4 The horn on a woman's saddle. 5 A rack. 6 A hooked rod used to immerse sheep while washing. 7 The crotch of a human body.

— *tr. verb* To prop up, as on crutches. [<OE. *cryce*]

CRUTCHED (cruch't) *adj.* 1 Bearing the sign of the cross; as, the *Crutched* Friars. 2 Provided with a crutch.

CRUTH, CRWTH (crōōth) Same as CROWD.

CRUX *noun* [**CRUX ES** or **CRU·CES** (crōō'·seez) *pl.*] 1 A cross. 2 Anything hard to explain; a puzzle; conundrum. 3 The essential question; pivotal point. [<L.]

Crux The Southern Cross. See CONSTELLATION.

CRUX AN SA·TA The ansate cross; the tau cross with a loop or handle at the top; the ankh. For illustration see under CROSS. Also **CRUX ANSATE.** [<L.]

CRUX COM MIS·SA Tau cross.

CRUX DE·CUS·SA·TA St. Andrew's cross.

CRUX IM·MIS·SA Latin cross.

CRU·ZA·DO *noun* A crusado.

CRU·ZEI·RO (crōō·zā'·rō) *noun* Since 1942, the gold monetary unit of Brazil, equivalent to ten milreis. [<Pg. <*cruz*, cross]

CRY *verb* [**CRIED, CRY·ING**] 1 To speak, call, or appeal loudly; shout; yell; also, to utter loudly and publicly; proclaim. 2 To yelp; bay; howl. 3 To shed tears; weep. 4 To declare for sale at auction. 5 To proclaim the marriage banns of. 6 [Obs.] To beg; implore; as, I *cry* you mercy. See synonyms under CALL, ROAR. — **TO CRY DOWN** 1 To disparage. 2 To silence or put down by cries. — **TO CRY QUITS** To declare to be even, or that neither has the advantage.

— *noun* [**CRIES** *pl.*] 1 A loud or passionate utterance, whether articulate or not; a call; shout; yell. 2 The act of weeping. 3 An earnest appeal; entreaty. 4 Advertisement by outcry; proclamation; as, the hawker's *cry.* 5 General report or rumor; common saying; public opinion. 6 A pack of dogs; hence, in contempt, a company of persons; party. 7 A subject or topic made temporarily important for political purposes; watchword; party phrase. 8 A word or phrase to rally men in battle; war cry. 9 Demand; requisition; as, a *cry* for clean streets. 10 The characteristic call of a bird or an animal. — **A FAR CRY** The farthest distance over which a cry can be heard; hence, a long way. — **IN FULL CRY** In full pursuit: said of hunting dogs when baying in chorus: also used figuratively. [<F. *crier*]

CRY·ING *adj.* Calling for immediate action or redress; self-proclaiming; notorious; as, a *crying* shame.

CRYO· A combining form from Greek *kryos*, cold, frost.

CRY·O·GEN (-jĕn) *noun* A freezing-mixture; a refrigerant.

CRY O GEN'·IC (-jĕn'·ĭc) *adj.* Pertaining to the study of, or experiments in, low temperatures.

CRY·O·GEN'·ICS *noun* The branch of physics dealing with the phenomena of extreme cold.

CRY·O·HY'·DRATE *noun* A crystalline solid of constant composition and melting point, as of salt with water, which forms below the freezing point of water. A cryohydrate is not a chemical compound, but a eutectic mixture.

CRY'·O·LITE *noun* A vitreous snow-white translucent fluoride of sodium and aluminum, occurring in Greenland. It is used in making aluminum, soda, and also glass, to which it gives a milky hue. Also spelled *kryolite, kryolith.*

CRY·OM·E TER *noun* An instrument for measuring a lower temperature than the ordinary mercury thermometer will indicate, as an alcohol thermometer.

CRY·OPH·O·RUS *noun* An instrument of various forms for showing the decrease of temperature in water through evaporation: so called because such decrease may freeze the water.

CRY'·O·SCOPE *noun* An instrument used for determining the freezing point of liquids and other substances.

CRY·OS·CO·PY *noun* The study of low temperatures, especially of freezing by evaporation.

CRY'·O·STAT *noun* A receptacle, constructed on the principle of the Dewar flask, for containing substances studied in low-temperature research; a thermo-regulator for low temperatures.

CRY O·THER'·AP·Y (-thĕr'·uh·pī) *noun* Frozen sleep.

CRYPT (cript) *noun* 1 A secret recess or vault, especially one used, as in the catacombs, for interment. 2 A vault under some churches, used as a chapel, cemetery, etc. 3 A minute follicle or secreting cavity of the skin or mucous membrane. [<L. *crypta* <Gr. *kryptō*, conceal]

CRYP·TA·NAL'·Y·SIS (crĭp-) *noun* [**·SES** *pl.*] The scientific study and conversion into plain text of cryptograms, ciphers, codes, and other forms of secret communication to which the key is not known. [<Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, + ANALYSIS] — **CRYP·TAN·A LYST** *noun.*

CRYP·TIC (crĭp'-) *adj.* 1 Secret; occult. 2 Tending to concealment; puzzling; mysterious. Also **CRYP·TI·CAL.**

CRYPTO· A combining form from Greek *kryptos*, hidden.

CRYP TO·CLAS'·TIC *adj.* Composed of microscopic fragmental grains, derived from preexisting rocks, as shale.

CRYP·TO·CRYS'·TAL·LINE (-crĭs'·tuh·lĭn) *adj.* Possessing a crystalline structure which, however, cannot be resolved

into distinct individuals even under the microscope: opposed to *phanerocrystalline*.

CRYP'·TO·GAM *noun* Any plant of a division *(Cryptogamia)* that has no true flowers, but propagates by spores; as, algæ, fungi, lichens, and mosses. [<CRYPTO– + Gr. *gamos*, marriage] — **CRYP·TO·GAM'·IC** *adj.* — **CRYP·TOG·A·MOUS** *adj.*

CRYP·TOG·A·MY (–tŏg'·uh·mĭ) *noun* The state or condition of being cryptogamic or having concealed fructification.

CRYP·TOG·E·NOUS (–tŏj'·ĭ·nus) *adj.* Of obscure origin. Also **CRYP·TO·GE·NET'·IC, CRYP·TO·GEN'·IC.**

CRYP'·TO·GRAM *noun* A written communication in the form of symbols chosen arbitrarily but according to a system permitting reconversion to the original plain text, as a cipher or code.

CRYP'·TO·GRAPH *noun* 1 A cryptogram. 2 A system of cipher–writing; a cipher. — **CRYP·TOG·RA·PHER** or **·PHIST** *noun* — **CRYP·TO·GRAPH'·IC** *adj.*

CRYP·TOG·RA·PHY *noun* 1 The art of cipher–writing. 2 A system of cipher–writing.

CRYP·TOL·O·GY *noun* Enigmatic language; cryptography. [CRYPTO– + –LOGY]

CRYP'·TO·NYM (–nĭm) *noun* A secret name. — **CRYP·TON·Y·MOUS** (–ĭ·mus) *adj.*

CRYP·TO·PSY'·CHICS *noun* Metapsychics.

CRYP·TO·ZO'·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating animals which live in dark and hidden places.

CRYS·TAL (crĭs'·tul) *noun* 1 The solid form assumed by many minerals; specifically, colorless transparent quartz, or rock crystal. 2 A chemically homogeneous solid body, exhibiting a definite and symmetrical internal structure, with geometrically arranged cleavage planes and external faces that assume any of a group of patterns associated with peculiarities of atomic structure. 3 Flint glass, or any fine glass, especially as made into high–grade tableware and decorative pieces. 4 A watchglass. 5 A clear, white diamond. 6 A specially shaped and ground piece of quartz or similar material, used to improve radio reception.

— *adj.* Composed of or like crystal; extremely clear; limpid. [<Gr. *krystallos* <*kryos*, frost] — **CRYS·TAL·LIC** *adj.*

CRYSTAL ANALYSIS The study of the molecular, atomic, and ionic configuration in crystals, aided by X–ray methods.

CRYSTAL CONTROL The maintenance of prescribed frequency operation of a radio station by the use of a quartz crystal.

CRYSTAL DETECTOR A device consisting of metal electrodes in contact with suitable crystal materials: used to rectify incoming messages in a crystal set.

CRYSTAL–GAZING *noun* 1 The act of looking into a ball of crystal with the object of inducing hallucinatory pictures within it, or exercising divination by it; crystallomancy. 2 The ability to see such visions; also **CRYSTAL VISION.**

CRYSTAL GRATING A very fine diffraction grating consisting of a suitably prepared and mounted crystal: used in X–ray work.

CRYS·TAL·LIF'·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Bearing or containing crystals.

CRYS·TAL·LIG'·ER·OUS (–lĭj'·ur·us) *adj.* Containing crystals.

CRYS·TAL·LINE (–in *or* –ine) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like crystal or crystals; distinguished from *clastic*. 2 Transparent; pure; pellucid; as, the *crystalline* lens of the eye.

— *noun* A crystallized or partly crystallized substance.

CRYSTALLINE LENS A transparent biconvex lentiform body situated between the iris and the vitreous body of the eye. Also **CRYSTALLINE HUMOR.**

CRYS'·TAL·LITE *noun* One of certain minute, spherical, rod–shaped, or hairlike bodies without the true properties of a crystal, but resulting from a crystallizing tendency, observable in thin sections of igneous rock and in slags. — **CRYS·TAL·LIT'·IC** *adj.*

CRYS·TAL·LI'·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the crystalline lens.

CRYS'·TAL·LIZE *verb* [·LIZED, ·LIZ·ING] To assume the form of or to cause to form crystals, or to become crystalline; bring to or take on definite and permanent form. — **CRYS'·TAL·LIZ·A·BLE** *adj.* — **CRYS·TAL·LI·ZA'·TION** *noun.*

CRYSTALLO· A combining form from Greek *krystallos*, meaning crystal.

CRYS·TAL·LO·GRAPH'·IC *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, crystallography. Also **CRYS·TAL·LO·GRAPH'·I·CAL.** — **CRYS·TAL·LO·GRAPH'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC AXES Imaginary lines within a crystal, to which its faces can be referred.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC INDICES A series of numbers indicating the relative intercepts of a crystal face upon the crystal axes; they are derived by the inversion of the parameters.

CRYS·TAL·LOG'·RA·PHY *noun* The science of crystals. It includes geometrical, physical, and chemical crystallography.

CRYS·TAL·LOID *adj.* Like a crystal; of or pertaining to the crystal state of matter.

— *noun* 1 One of a class of substances, usually crystallizable, whose solutions are readily diffusible; distinguished from *colloid*. 2 A crystal–like protein body found in plant cells: a protein crystal. [<Gr. *krystallos*, crystal, + –OID] — **CRYS·TAL·LOI'·DAL** *adj.*

CRYS'·TAL·LO·MAN·CY *noun* Divination by gazing into a crystal globe, precious stone, or bright metal.

CRYS·TAL·LON *noun* A crystal fragment dropped into a saturated solution to provide a nucleus around which the solution may crystallize: also called *seed crystal*.

CRYS'·TAL·LOSE *noun* Soluble saccharin: a sweetening compound.

CRYSTAL SET A radio receiving set operating with a crystal detector but without vacuum tubes.

CRYSTAL SYSTEM Any of the variously named and classified but fundamental patterns by which all crystals may be identified; determined on the basis of the imaginary axes drawn from each face or edge through the center of the crystal. Six major systems are generally recognized. See following table.

CRYSTAL SYSTEMS

	Name	*No. of axes*	*Type example*
I	Isometric	3	fluorite, garnet
II	Tetragonal	3	cassiterite, zircon
III	Hexagonal	4	calcite, quartz
IV	Orthorhombic	3	sulfur, topaz
V	Monoclinic	3	gypsum, augite
VI	Triclinic	3	rhodonite

CRYS·TULE (–tyōōl) *noun* The small unit cell of a crystal.

CTEN· (tĕn–), **CTENO·** (tēno–) Combining forms from Greek *kteis, ktenos*, comb.

CTE·NID·I·UM (tĕ·nĭd'–) *noun* [·I·A *pl.*] 1 One of the respiratory organs of mollusks: resembling a comb plume. 2 One of the comblike structures situated on the body of certain insects, as fleas, and on the toes of some birds. [<Gr. *ktenidion*, small comb]

CTEN·OID (tĕn'–) *adj.* 1 Having a comblike margin, as certain plants, and the scales in ctenophores. 2 Of or pertaining to the *Ctenophora*. [<CTEN– + –OID]

CTEN'·O·PHORE (tĕn'–) *noun* 1 One of the *Ctenophora*, a subphylum or phylum of cœlenterates which includes the marine comb–jellies and the Venus's–girdle. 2 One of the eight fringed paddlelike swimming organs of the *Ctenophora*. [<CTENO– + –PHORE]

CTES·I·PHON (tĕs'·ĭ·fŏn) A ruined city on the Tigris River, 16 miles SE. of Bagdad; ancient capital of Parthia.

CUA·REN·TA (kwah·rĕn'·tah) *noun* A silver coin of Cuba, equal in value to forty centavos. [<Sp., forty]

CUB *noun* 1 The young of the bear, fox, wolf, and certain other carnivores; a whelp. 2 A rough, awkward, or ill–mannered youth. 3 A beginner or learner; an apprentice.

— *adj.* Young; inexperienced; as, a *cub* reporter, *cub* pilot. [Perhaps <Ir. *cuib* <*cu*, dog] — **CUB·BISH** *adj.* — **CUB·BISH·LY** *adv.*

CU·BA The largest island of the West Indies; a republic; 44,164 square miles; capital, Habana. — **CU·BAN** *adj. & noun.*

CUBAN–EIGHT *noun* An airplane flight maneuver made up of a ¾–normal loop, a half–roll, another ¾–normal loop, and ending with another half–roll.

CU·BAN·GO (cū·bäng'·go) A river rising in south–central Angola, Africa, and flowing 1,000 miles SE. to a swamp in Bechuanaland, where it is called *Okovanggo*: also spelled *Kubango*.

CU·BA·TURE (–buh·chōōr *or* –tyōōr) *noun* 1 The process of determining the cubical contents of a solid. 2 Cubical contents. Also **CU·BAGE** (–bĭj). [<L. *cubus;* see CUBE]

CUB'·BY·HOLE *noun* A small, enclosed space. [<LG. *kubje*, shed]

CUBE *noun* 1 A solid bounded by six equal squares and having all its angles right angles. 2 The third power of a quantity; the product of three equal factors. — *tr. verb* 1 To raise to the third power. 2 To find the cubic capacity of. 3 To form or cut into cubes; dice; as, to *cube* potatoes. [<F. <L. *cubus* <Gr. *kybos*, cube]

CU·BE (cōō'·bch) *noun* A substance extracted from the roots of *Lonchocarpus nicou*, a leguminous plant native in Peru; it contains rotenone and tephrosin and is used as a fish poison.

CU·BEB *noun* A berry of an East Indian shrub *(Piper cubeba)* of the pepper family which is dried unripe and used in treating urinary and bronchial diseases: often smoked in the form of cigarettes. [<LL. *cubeba* <Ar. *kabāba*]

CUBE ROOT The number which, taken three times as a factor, produces a given number called its cube; as, 4 is the *cube root* of 64.

CU·BIC *adj.* 1 Formed like a cube. 2 Being, or equal to, a cube whose edge is a given unit; as, a *cubic* foot. 3 In algebra, of the third degree. Also **CU·BI·CAL.** — **CU·BI·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **CU·BI·CAL·NESS** *noun.*

CU·BI·CLE (–kl) *noun* 1 A bedroom. 2 A partially enclosed section of a dormitory. 3 Hence, any small room. [<L. *cubiculum* <*cubo*, lie]

CUBIC MEASURE A unit or system of units for measuring volume, or the amount of space occupied in three dimensions. The principal customary units are given in the table on the next page. See also **METRIC SYSTEM.**

144 cubic inches (cu. in.) = 1 board foot (fbm.)
1728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.; ft^3.)
27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.; yd^3)
128 cubic feet = 1 cord (cd.)

cu·bic·u·lar (-yu·lur) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a bed chamber; private. Also **cu·bic'·u·la·ry.** [<L. *cubicularius* <*cubiculum*, bed chamber, <*cubo*, lie down]

cu bic·u·lum (-yu·lum) *noun* [·la *pl.*] 1 A small bed chamber; cubicle. 2 A burial chamber with recesses in the walls for dead bodies, as in the Roman catacombs. Also [Obs.] **cu·bic u·lo.**

cu'·bi·form *adj.* Shaped like a cube.

cub ist (cube'-) *noun* An artist whose compositions are characterized by angular effects. [<CUBE] — **cub·ism** *noun.*

cu bit *noun* An ancient measure of length, originally represented by the length of the forearm: about 18 to 20 inches. [<L. *cubitum*, elbow, <*cubo*, bend]

cu bi·tal *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the ulna, or to the forearm, or to a cubit. 2 Of the measure of a cubit.

cu bi·tus *noun* [·ti (tī) *pl.*] 1 A cubit. 2 The fifth longitudinal vein of an insect's wing. 3 The radial or stigmal vein in heteroptera; also, the tibia of the anterior leg. [<L. <*cubo*, bend]

cu boid *noun* 1 The outer distal bone of the tarsus or ankle. 2 A rectangular parallelepiped. 3 A short, wide, and high cranium, shaped like a cube. — *adj.* Shaped like a cube; also **cu·boi·dal.**

Cu chu·lain (coo·kōō'·lin) A legendary Irish hero, supposed to have lived in the first century A.D.; central figure of the Ulster cycle of Old Irish legend and romance.

cuck ing stool A chair in which scolding women and dishonest tradesmen were tied, left to public derision, and sometimes plunged into water; occasionally confounded with *ducking stool.* [<Obs. verb *cuck*, defecate, + STOOL]

cuck old (-uld) *noun* The husband of an unfaithful wife: so called from *cuckoo*, in allusion to the habit of that bird of laying its eggs in another's nest. — *tr. verb* To make a cuckold of. [<L. *cuculus*, cuckoo] — **cuck·old·ly, cuck·old·y** *adj.*

cuck old·ry *noun* 1 The condition of a man who is a cuckold. 2 The making a cuckold of a husband.

cuck oo (cōōk'-) *noun* 1 A bird belonging to large family (*Cuculidæ*), many species of which, as the common European cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), deposit their eggs in the nests of other birds to be hatched and cared for. 2 Any of various birds similar to the English cuckoo, as the Australasian small owl, or the American yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus*) and the black-billed cuckoo (*C. erythrophthalmus*), which are non-parasitic. 3 One who repeats the sayings of another or follows slavishly, as in politics; a fool; ninny. 4 A cuckoo's cry. 5 One who commits adultery.

— *verb* 1 To repeat without cessation. 2 To utter or imitate the cry of the cuckoo.

— *adj.* [Pop.] Slightly deranged mentally. [<L. *cuculus*]

cuckoo-bud *noun* A buttercup, goldcup, or kingcup.

cuckoo clock A clock in which a mechanical cuckoo announces the hours.

cuckoo-flower *noun* 1 A species of bittercress (*Cardamine pratensis*) with showy flowers: also called *lady-smock.* 2 Ragged-robin.

cuckoo-pint (-pint) *noun* A tuberous herb (*Arum maculatum*) of the arum family, with long leaves and erect, purple-spotted spathes: also called *Bobbin-and-Joan, lords-and-ladies, wake-robin.*

cuckoo spit 1 A frothy secretion exuded upon plants by the larvæ of certain insects, as froghoppers: also called *frog spit.* 2 An insect that secretes froth; a froghopper.

cu·cu ba'·no (cōō·cōō·bah'·no) *noun* [Sp.] The fire beetle.

cu' cu li form (cu'·cu-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to an order of birds (*Cuculiformes*) including the cuckoos and roadrunners.

cu cul·late (cū·cŭl'·āte) *adj.* Hood-shaped, or having a hoodlike part, as certain leaves. Also **cu·cul·lat·ed.** [<LL. *cucullatus* <L. *cucullus*, hood]

cu·cul'·li·form (cū·cŭl'-) *adj.* Having the form of a hood; cucullate. [<L. *cucullus*, hood, + -FORM]

cu cum·ber (cū'-) *noun* The oblong hard-rinded fruit of a creeping plant of the gourd family: cultivated as a vegetable; also, the plant (*Cucumis sativus*).

cucumber-tree *noun* 1 A straight tall tree (*Magnolia acuminata*) of the forests of the eastern United States, bearing a fruit resembling a small cucumber. 2 An East Indian tree (*Averrhoa bilimbi*) extensively cultivated for its edible acid berries and its flowers. [<OF. *cocombre* <L. *cucumis*]

cu' cu·mi·form (cū'·cū-) *adj.* Having the form of a cucumber. [<L. *cucumis*, cucumber, + -FORM]

cu·cur·bit (cū·cŭr'-) *noun* 1 The body of an alembic, originally gourd-shaped; hence, any similar vessel, as the cucurbitula. 2 Any plant of the gourd family. Also **cu·cur·bite.** [<F. *cucurbite* <L. *cucurbita*, gourd] — **cu·cur·bi·ta'·ceous** *adj.*

cu·cur·bit'·u·la *noun* A cupping glass.

cud *noun* 1 Food forced up into the mouth from the first stomach of a ruminant and chewed over again. 2 The rumen. [<OE. *cudu, cwidu*, cud]

Cud·a·hy, Michael, 1841–1910, American meat packer.

cud bear (-bāre) *noun* 1 A purplish-red dyestuff, similar to archil, made from lichens and used as a coloring for foods and drugs. 2 The lichen (genus *Becanora*) that furnishes the dye. [<Dr. Cuthbert Gordon]

cud·die *noun* [Scot.] A donkey.

cud·dle *verb* [cud·dled (-ld), cud·dling] To protect and caress within a close embrace; hug; also, to lie close; hug one another. — *noun* An embrace; caress. [Perhaps <COUTH]

cud·dy *noun* [cud·dies *pl.*] 1 A small cabin; a cook's galley. 2 Any small cupboard or pantry.

cudg el *noun* A short thick stick used as a club. — **to take up the cudgels** To enter into a contest or controversy. — *tr. verb* [·elled or ·elled, ·el·ing or ·el·ling] To beat with a cudgel. See synonyms under BEAT. — **to cudgel one's brains** To think hard; puzzle. [<OE. *cycgel*] — **cudg·el·er** or **·el·ler** *noun.*

cudgel-play *noun* The art of using quarter-staves, single-sticks, or similar weapons, or a contest in which they are used.

cud·weed *noun* Any one of various species of the composite family, as the everlasting, with silky herbage. [<COTTON-WEED]

cue *noun* 1 A tail, or tail-like appendage; specifically, a long braid of hair; also, a line of persons waiting their turns, as at a ticket window: in these senses often written *queue.* 2 The closing words of an actor's speech, serving as a signal for his successor; hence, a catchword; hint; suggestion. 3 A straight, tapering rod, used in billiards, pool, etc. 4 State of mind; humor. 5 A part to be performed. — *tr. verb* [cued, cu·ing] 1 To twist, braid, or tie into a cue; as, to *cue* the hair. 2 To call a cue to (an actor); to prompt. [<F. *queue*, tail]

cue *noun* The letter Q.

cue ball A white ball struck by the cue in billiards or pool.

cue drawing One of the master drawings prepared as a basis for the succession of action drawings to be filmed as an animated cartoon.

Cuen·ca (kwĕn'·cah) 1 A province in east-central Spain; 6,036 square miles; also, its capital. 2 A manufacturing town in south-central Ecuador. 3 A town in Batangas province, Luzon, P. I.

cuer·po (kwĕr'-) *noun* The body or body clothing, as distinguished from looser outer garments. — **in cuerpo** Dressed so as to show the form. [<Sp., body, <L. *corpus*]

cue sheet An instruction sheet for stage technicians giving exact details on the character and timing of all changes in lighting, sound effects, etc., during a performance.

cuff *noun* 1 A band about the wrist. 2 The lower part of a sleeve. 3 The portion of a long glove or gauntlet covering the wrist. 4 The turned-up hem on a trouser leg. [Etymology unknown]

cuff *verb* 1 To strike, as with the open hand; buffet. 2 To scuffle or fight; box. — *noun* A blow, especially with the open hand. [Compare Sw. *kuffa*, knock]

Cu fic Same as KUFIC.

Cu·i (kü·ee'), **César Antonovich,** 1835–1918, Russian composer and engineer.

Cu ia·bá Same as CUYABA.

cuif (cōōf) Same as COOF.

cui·rass (kwee·rās') *noun* 1 A piece of defensive armor covering the entire upper part of the trunk, and consisting of a breastplate and backplate; also, the breastplate alone. 2 A cuirasslike covering, as the bony plates of a mailed fish, the armor of a ship, etc.

— *tr. verb* To cover, as with a cuirass. [<F. *cuirasse*]

cui·ras·sier' (kwee·ruh·seer') *noun* A mounted soldier wearing a cuirass.

cuir-bouil·li (kweer'-bōōl·yee') *noun* [F.] Leather made extremely hard by boiling or soaking in hot water and drying, usually shaping in a mold. Also **cuir-bouil·ly.**

cuish (kwish) *noun* Armor, especially plate armor, for the thigh: sometimes written *quish.* Also **cuisse.** [<OF. *cuissel* <*cuisse*, thigh, <L. *coxa*, hip]

cui·sine (kwi·zeen') *noun* The kitchen; cooking department; style or quality of cooking. [<F.]

culch *noun* Refuse; stuff; rubbish: also spelled *cultch.*

Cul·dee *noun* One of an order of ecclesiastics, with monasteries in Scotland and Ireland, existing from the 9th to the 14th century. [<Ir. *ceilede* <*ceile*, servant, + *Dé*, of God] — **Cul·de·an** *adj.*

cul-de-sac (cōōl-duh-; *F.* kü-duh-) *noun* [**culs-de-sac** *pl.*] 1 A passage open only at one end; blind alley; trap. 2 In anatomy and zoology, a saclike cavity or part open only at one end. 3 The position of a military force surrounded by hostile lines. [<F., bottom of the bag]

cule *suffix* Used with diminutive meaning; as animal*cule.* [<F. *-cule* <L. *-culus*]

In pronunciation, c = k before a, o, u; c = s before e, i, y. Exceptions are respelled.

Cu·le·bra Cut (coo·lĕb′·ruh; *Sp.* coo·leh′·brah) See Gaillard Cut.

cu·let (cū′–) *noun* [lets or ·lettes *pl.*] 1 The small lower terminus of a brilliant-cut gem, parallel to the table: also called *collet*. 2 One of the plates of armor for the lower part of the back: often used in the plural.

Cu·lex *noun* A cosmopolitan, largely tropical genus of mosquitoes (family *Culicida*), including the common house mosquito (*C. pipiens* and *C. quinquefasciatus*). [<L., gnat] — **cu·li·cid** *adj.* & *noun* — **cu·li·coid** *adj.*

Cu·li·a·cán′ (coo·lee·ah·cahn′) A small city in western Mexico, capital of Sinaloa state.

cu′·li·na·ry (cu′–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to cooking or the kitchen. [<L. *culina*, kitchen]

cull *tr. verb* [culled, cull·ing] 1 To pick or sort out; collect apart. 2 To select and gather; as, to *cull* a bouquet. See synonyms under choose. — *noun* Something picked or sorted out; hence, something rejected. [<OF. *cuillir* <L. *colligo*, collect] — **cull·er** *noun*.

cul·lay Same as quillai.

Cul·len, Coun·tee (cown·tāy′), 1903–1946, American Negro poet.

cul·len·der Same as colander (sieve).

cul·let *noun* Glass waste, variously used as a powder or in melted state: also called **glass cullet**. [<F. *couler*, flow]

cul·lion (cŭl′·yun) *noun* 1 A bulblike root; an orchid. 2 A poltroon. [<F. *couillon*, scrotum] — **·ly** *adj.*

cul·lis *noun* 1 A gutter in a roof. 2 A groove, as for a theatrical side scene. [<F. *coulisse* <L. *colum*, sieve]

Cul·lo·den A village and moor, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

cul·ly *noun* One who is tricked; a dupe. — *tr. verb* [cul·lied, cul·ly·ing] To impose upon; gull. [Abbreviation of cullion 2]

culm *noun* The jointed, usually hollow, stem of a grass. — *intr. verb* To form a culm. [<L. *culmus*, stalk] — **cul·mif·er·ous** (–us) *adj.*

culm *noun* 1 Anthracite-coal refuse, or carbonaceous shale. 2 An inferior anthracite coal. [<ME. *culme*, soot] — **cul·mif·er·ous** (–us) *adj.*

cul·men *noun* 1 A summit or eminence. 2 The ridge or central longitudinal line of the upper mandible of a bird's bill. 3 A small eminence on the upper surface of the cerebellum: also **cul·men mon·tic·u·li**. [<L.]

cul′·mi·nate *intr. verb* [nat·ed, ·nat·ing] 1 To attain the highest point or degree. 2 To reach the meridian, or the point of greatest or least altitude. 3 To come to a complete result; reach a final effect. [<LL. *culminatus* <L. *culmen*, top] — **cul·mi·nal** *adj.*

cul·mi·na′·tion *noun* 1 The highest point, condition, or degree. 2 The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian.

culm measures A geological formation belonging to the Lower Carboniferous era, alternating marine-fossil beds with plant-fossil beds.

cu·lotte (cu·lŏt′) *noun* A sports garment for women, having trouser legs gathered or pleated to resemble a skirt. Also **culottes**. [<F.]

cul·pa *noun* A fault, especially of negligence. [<L.]

cul·pa·ble *adj.* Deserving of blame or censure. See synonyms under criminal. [<OF. <L. *culpabilis* <*culpa*, fault] — **·bil′·i·ty, ·ble·ness** *noun* — **·bly** *adv.*

Cul·pep·er, Thomas, Lord, 1578–1662, English colonial governor of Virginia.

cul·prit *noun* 1 A guilty person; criminal. 2 In Old English law, one charged with crime, but not yet convicted. [<L. *culpatus* <*culpa*, fault]

cult *noun* 1 Worship or religious devotion; especially, a form of religion. 2 A system of religious observances. 3 Extravagant devotion to a person, cause, or thing; also, the object of such devotion. [<F. *culte* <L. *cultus* <*colo*, worship]

cultch *noun* 1 Rubbish: same as culch. 2 Gravel, empty shells, or the like, used to form a bed to which the spawn of oysters may adhere; also, oyster spawn: also spelled *cutch*.

cul·ti·gen (–jĕn) *noun* A domesticated plant species of unknown or obscure origin, distinct in its characteristics from known natural species: distinguished from *indigen*.

cul·ti·va·ble *adj.* Capable of cultivation. Also **cul′·ti·vat·a·ble**. — **cul·ti·va·bil′·i·ty, cul·ti·vat·a·bil′·i·ty** *noun*.

cul′·ti·var *noun* A specially cultivated horticultural or garden variety of plant, flower, etc.

cul′·ti·vate *tr. verb* [·vat·ed, ·vat·ing] 1 To work by stirring, fertilizing, sowing, and reaping; raise crops from. 2 To bestow labor and care upon for the purpose of aiding and improving growth. 3 Specifically, to loosen the soil about (growing plants) with a cultivator, hoe, etc.; as, to *cultivate* potatoes twice. 4 To improve or develop by study, exercise, or training; refine; civilize. 5 To study carefully; pay special attention to; endeavor to acquire, improve, or develop by study and effort; cherish; as, to *cultivate* philosophy, good manners, or a friendship. 6 To cherish carefully the friendship or society of; as, to *cultivate* one's relatives. 7 To prepare a culture of bacteria. [<LL. *cultivatus* <L. *cultus*; see culture] — **cul′·ti·vat·ed** *adj.*

cul·ti·va′·tion *noun* The act of cultivating; improvement; development; culture. See synonyms under agriculture, education, refinement.

cul′·ti·va·tor *noun* 1 One who cultivates. 2 A machine for cultivating; commonly having several shares, which loosen the ground and destroy weeds.

cul·trate *adj.* Sharp-edged and pointed; shaped like a pruning knife, as the beak of a bird. Also **cul·trat·ed**. [<L. *cultratus* <*culter*, knife]

cul·tur·al (–chur– *or* –tyoor·ul) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or developing culture; as, *cultural* books. 2 Resulting from breeding or artificial cultivation, as certain varieties of fruits or plants. — **·ly** *adv.*

cul·ture (–chur *or* –tyoor) *noun* 1 Cultivation of plants or animals, especially with a view to improvement. 2 The training, improvement, and refinement of mind, morals, or taste. 3 Tillage of the soil. 4 The development of micro-organisms, as in gelatin, beef tea, etc., or the organisms so developed. 5 Enlightenment or civilization; as, Greek *culture*. 6 In anthropology, the sum total of the attainments and activities of any specific period, race, or people, including their implements, handicrafts, agriculture, economics, music, art, religious beliefs, traditions, language, and story. 7 Those physical features of a terrain which are of human origin or construction, as roads, trails, canals, buildings, boundary lines; also, their symbolic representation on a map. — *tr. verb* [cul·tured, cul·tur·ing] 1 To cultivate plants or animals. 2 To develop or grow micro-organisms in a gelatin or other medium; also, to inoculate with a prepared culture. 3 [Obs.] To educate or refine. [<F. <L. *cultura* <*colo*, cultivate] — **cul·tur·ist** *noun*.

cul·tured (–churd *or* –tyoord) *adj.* 1 Possessing manifest education and refinement. 2 Cultivated. 3 Artificially propagated, as a culture of bacteria. See synonyms under polite.

culture hero In the folklore and legend of any people, a figure (prehistoric or not) to whom the invention or origination of certain arts, devices, and usages of human civilization are attributed, as the Greek Prometheus, who brought fire to mankind, Quetzalcoatl of the Toltecs, who gave the arts and crafts to all Mexican civilization, and the American Pecos Bill, who taught the cowboys all they know.

culture medium See under medium.

cul·tus *noun* [L.] 1 A system of religious belief and worship; cult. 2 State of religious, ethical, or esthetic development.

cul·ver *noun* A pigeon or dove. [<OE. *culfer* <L. *columba*, dove]

cul·ver·in *noun* A long cannon used in the 16th century. [<L. *coluber*, serpent]

Culver's-physic *noun* A tall weed (*Veronicastrum virginicum*) from three to eight feet high, with from one to five long terminal racemes of flowers: used as an aperient and tonic. Also **Culver's-root**.

cul·vert *noun* An artificial covered channel for water, as under a road. [Origin obscure; not akin to covert]

Cu·mæ (–mee) An ancient city on the coast of Campania, Italy, near Naples; the earliest Greek colony in Italy.

Cu·mæ·an *adj.* Of or pertaining to Cumæ; as, the *Cumæan* sibyl.

cu·ma·rin Same as coumarin.

cum·ber *tr. verb* 1 To hinder by or as by a weight or burden; obstruct. 2 To weigh down; oppress; perplex. 3 [Obs.] To overwhelm; prostrate; destroy. See synonyms under load. — *noun* [Obs.] 1 Perplexity; distress. 2 An encumbrance. [<OF. *combrer*, hinder]

Cum·ber·land 1 A county in NW. England; 1,520 square miles; capital, Carlisle. 2 A manufacturing city on the Potomac River in western Maryland.

Cum·ber·land, William Augustus, Duke of, 1721–65, English general; third son of George II.

Cumberland Gap A gorge in the Cumberland mountains between Virginia and Tennessee; 500 feet deep; principal Southern Appalachian pass, much used by pioneer settlers of Kentucky and the Middle West.

Cumberland Mountains The western range of the Alleghenies, extending from SW. West Virginia to NW. Alabama.

Cumberland River A river in Kentucky and Tennessee; 687 miles from Harlan County, Kentucky, to the Ohio River.

Cumberland Road A national highway, constructed in the early 19th century from Cumberland, Md., westward to the Ohio River.

cum·ber·some (–sum) *adj.* 1 Moving or working heavily or with difficulty; unwieldy. 2 Vexatious; burdensome. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun*.

cum·brance *noun* 1 An encumbrance. 2 A burdened condition; trouble.

Cum·bre, La (lah coom′·breh) See Uspallata Pass.

CUM·BROUS (·brus) *adj.* Cumbersome. See synonyms under HEAVY. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CUM GRA·NO SA·LIS [L.] With a grain of salt; with some allowance.

CUM·IN *noun* An annual (*Cuminum cyminum*) of the carrot family, with fennel-like leaves, also, its seeds, used in Eastern countries as a condiment. Also **CUM MIN.** [<OE. *cymen* <Heb. *kammōn*, cumin]

CUM LAU DE (cŭm law'·day *or* coom low'·dē) [L.] With praise: used on diplomas to denote the special merit of the recipient's work. —**MAGNA CUM LAUDE** With high praise. —**SUMMA CUM LAUDE** With highest praise.

CUM' MER BUND *noun* A shawl or broad sash worn as a waistband; also, a girdle; a belt: sometimes spelled *kummerbund.* [<Pers. *kamar*, waist, + *band*, band]

CUM MINGS, EDWARD ESTLIN, born 1894, American author and artist.

CUM QUAT Same as KUMQUAT.

CUM SHAW *noun* Something given as a present; a tip; bakshish. —*tr. verb* To give bakshish to; to tip. [<Chin. *kan hsieh*, grateful thanks]

CU' MU·LATE (cū'·mu–) *intr. verb* [**LAT ED, LAT ING**] To collect into a heap; accumulate. —*adj* Massed, heaped; accumulated. [<L. *cumulo·* < *cumulus*, heap] —**CU MU LA'·TION** *noun.*

CU MU LA·TIVE (cū'·mū·luh·tiv) *adj.* 1 Gathering volume, strength, or value by addition or repetition, steadily increasing. 2 Consisting of portions gathered or collected one after another. 3 Increasing or accruing, as unpaid interest or dividends, to be paid in the future. 4 [Law] Reinforcing or proving previous evidence. —**·LY** *adv.*

CUMULATIVE STORY A type of story found in the folklore of all peoples, primitive and civilized, having many forms and varying details, but everywhere based on the theory of animism. It assumes that all things (human, animal, vegetable, mammate) are equally possessed of intelligence, emotion, and reason. The more civilized the version the closer it has degenerated into a nursery tale or jingle. Most famous is the story of the old woman whose pig would not go under the fence. In despair of getting home before dark, she appealed to a dog to bite the pig; but "dog won't bite pig, stick won't beat dog, fire won't burn stick, water won't quench fire, ox won't drink water, butcher won't kill ox, rope won't hang butcher, rat won't gnaw rope, cat won't kill rat," until finally the cat is given some milk and attacks the rat, "The rat begins to gnaw the rope, the rope begins to hang the butcher," etc., each object doing as requested until the dog bites the pig, the pig goes under the fence, and the old woman gets home before dark.

CU' MU LI FORM (cū' mu ·) *adj* Denoting clouds with dome-shaped upper surfaces and generally horizontal under surfaces, usually separated by clear spaces.

CUMULO· A combining form from Latin *cumulus*, heap.

CU MU LO CIR' RUS (cū mu·lo·sir' us) Same as ALTOCUMULUS.

CU MU LO NIM' BUS (cū mū·) *noun* Heavy, massive clouds rising vertically in the shape of mountains, turrets, or anvils, with accompanying sheets of fibrous appearance, thunder and shower clouds. See table under CLOUD.

CU MU LO NIM' BUS MAM MAT US A variation of cumulonimbus having pouchlike protuberances on the lower surface.

CU MU LO STRA' TUS Same as STRATOCUMULUS.

CUMULO-VOLCANO *noun* A volcano which is characterized by the formation of steep, cumulous masses of lava near the crater.

CU MU·LUS (cū'·mu·) *noun* [**·LI** (lī) *pl.*] 1 A mass; pile; top of a heap; summit. 2 Dense clouds with dome-shaped upper surfaces and horizontal bases, seen in fair weather. See table under CLOUD. [<L.] —**CU·MU LOUS** *adj.*

CU NAX A (cu–) A plain in Babylonia, battle, 401 B.C.

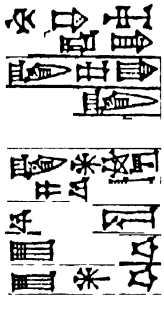
CUNC TA TION *noun* Delay; cautious slowness. [<L. *cunctor*, delay] —**CUNC·TA·TIVE** (–tīv) *adj.*

CUNC TA TOR *noun* One who delays or procrastinates; the nickname, *Cunctator*, given to Quintus Fabius Maximus, a Roman general, for his dilatory tactics. See under FABIAN.

CU NE·AL (cu'–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a wedge-shaped part; cuneiform. [<L. *cuneus*, wedge]

CU' NE·ATE *adj.* Wedge-shaped. Also **CU' NE·AT ED, CU NE·AT' IC.** [<L. *cuneo* < *cuneus*, wedge] —**CU' NE·ATE LY** *adv.*

CUNEATE LOBULE A wedge-shaped portion of the median surface of the occipital lobe of the brain. Also **CU NE·US.**



CUNEIFORM

CU'·NE·I·FORM (cū'·nee·ī–) *adj.* 1 Wedge-shaped, as the characters in some ancient Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian inscriptions. 2 Designating a wedge-shaped bone in the wrist, or one of three in the human foot. See illustration under FOOT. —*noun* Cuneiform writing. Also, erroneously, **CU NI FORM.** [<L. *cuneus*, wedge, + FORM]

CU NIC U·LUS (cū·nĭc'·yu·lus) *noun* [**LI** (lī) *pl.*] 1 A small underground passage or drain. 2 The track or burrow of a skin parasite. [<L., rabbit, burrow]

CUN NER *noun* A small edible fish (*Tautogolabrus adspersus*), abundant along the North Atlantic shores of America.

1 CUN NING *adj.* 1 Crafty or shrewd, artful, guileful. 2 Innocently artful; bright, amusing, cute. 3 Ingenious; dexterous; made with skill, as, a *cunning* design. 4 [Obs.] Learned; knowing. See synonyms under ACUTE, ASTUTE, INSIDIOUS, KNOWING, POETIC. [<OE., present participle of *cunnan*, know] —**·LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun.*

2 CUN NING *noun* 1 A crafty disposition, craft; guile; artifice. 2 Knowledge combined with skill, dexterity. See synonyms under ARTIFICE, DECEPTION. [<OE., *cunnung*, knowledge]

CUN NING HAM (cun'·ing um), **SIR ANDREW BROWNE,** born 1883, English admiral, First Sea Lord (1943–) and chief of naval staff.

CUP *noun* 1 A small drinking vessel of glass, porcelain, wood, waxed paper, metal, etc. 2 A cupful. 3 The ornamental vessel used in administering the sacramental wine; also the wine itself. 4 Figuratively, any unusual affliction or pleasure; lot, portion. 5 Intoxicating drink or the habit of drinking; as, pleasures of the *cup.* 6 A prize, usually a shaped el of gold c alv othe alu able plate, contended for in races, as, the Ascot *cup.* 7 A cupping glass or vessel for drawing blood. 8 A small hole or cup-like depression in a course, also, a hole especially made in the putting green into which the golf ball is played. 9 Any cup-shaped object, as, the *cup* of acorn or a flower, an oil *cup*, etc. 10 The concave part of any drinking vessel having a base and stem. 11 A beverage made of wine, generally iced, and with flavoring herbs, fruits, and vegetables, notably cucumbers, as, claret *cup*, champagne *cup*, etc. 12 That curvature of a board or other flat piece of lumber which runs transversely against the grain. —**IN ONE'S CUPS** Intoxicated; also, in the act of drinking. —*tr. verb* [**CUPPED, CUP PING**] 1 To bleed, as by scarification and bringing the blood to the surface under an exhausted cup. 2 To shape like or place in a cup. [<OE., *cuppe* < LL. *cuppa*, cup, < L. *cupa*, tub]

CUP' BEAR ER (·bar ur) *noun* One who serves wine and other drinks to guests.

CUP BOARD (cŭb'·urd) *noun* 1 A closet or cabinet with shelves, as for tableware. 2 Any small cabinet or closet.

CUP CAKE *noun* A rich cake baked in cup-shaped receptacles formerly, most of the ingredients were measured by cupfuls.

CU PEL (cū'·pel *or* cū pĕl') *tr. verb* [**CU PELED** or **CU PELLED, CU PEL ING** or **CU PEL LING**] To separate from base metals by cupellation. —*noun* A shallow, very absorbent vessel, generally of bone ash, used in assaying gold and silver ores. [<F *coupelle* < LL. *cupella* < *cupa*, see CUP]

CU PEL LA' TION *noun* The process of refining gold or silver by the use of a cupel, or in a muffle furnace.

CUP FUL *noun* [**FULS** *pl.*] The quantity held or measured by a cup, a half-pint.

CU PID 1 The Roman god of love, the Greek *Eros.* 2 A pictorial representation of the god of love. [<L. *Cupido* < *cupido*, passion]

CU PID I TY (cu–) *noun* An inordinate wish for possession, especially of wealth; avarice. [<L. *cupiditas* < *cupio*, desire]

CU PO LA *noun* 1 A dome; hemispherical roof. 2 Any small structure above the roof of a building. 3 A turret on an armored ship. 4 The small hatch in the turret of certain military tanks. 5 A shaft furnace used for melting iron, especially that for foundry use. 6 In geology, the dome-like protuberance on the roof of a batholith, a possible reservoir for magma.

—*tr. verb* To provide with a cupola. [<It.]

CUPPED *adj.* Cup-shaped, concave.

CUP PER *noun* One who cups, as a physician.

CUP PING *noun* The process of drawing blood to any part, by creating a vacuum at that point, as by means of a cupping glass, with or without scarification.

CUPPING GLASS A cup, generally of glass, applied to the skin in the operation of cupping: also called *cucurbitula.*

CUP PLANT A stout herb (*Silphium perfoliatum*) of the composite family, from 4 to 8 feet high, of the western and southern United States: named from the cup formed around the stem by the upper pair of perfoliate leaves.

CUP PY *adj.* 1 Cup-shaped; having hollows like cups. 2 Marred, as timber, by cupshakes.

CU PRAM (cu' prum) *noun* A fungicide formed of ammoniacal copper carbonate.

CU PRAM MO' NI A (cu·pruh·mo'–) *noun* A solvent for cellulose, consisting of cupric hydroxide and caustic soda dissolved in strong ammonia.

CU PRE OUS (–pri·us) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or like copper. [<LL. *cupreus* <*cuprum*, copper]

CU·PRIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to copper, especially copper in its highest valence; as, *cupric* oxide. [<LL. *cuprum;* see COPPER]

CUPRIC ACETATE A bluish-green salt of acetic acid, $Cu(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot H_2O$; a basic acetate of copper (verdigris) is used in the manufacture of green paint and in preparing Paris green.

CUPRIC OXIDE A compound, CuO, occurring in nature as the mineral tenorite and prepared by heating copper in oxygen and also by heating certain copper compounds.

CUPRIC SULFATE A white compound, $CuSO_4$, which forms a blue crystalline hydrate, $CuSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$, commonly known as blue vitriol or bluestone.

CU·PRIF ER OUS (cu-) *adj.* Yielding or containing copper. [<CUPRUM + L. *fero,* bear]

CU PRITE *noun* A red, translucent cuprous oxide, Cu_2O, found in isometric crystals, and also massive, granular, or earthy. It is an important ore.

CUPRO- A combining form from Late Latin *cuprum,* indicating the presence of copper, as *cupro*tungstite, a copper-bearing ore of tungsten.

CU PROUS (-prus) *adj.* Of or derived from copper, especially copper in its lowest valence; as, *cuprous* oxide.

CU·PRUM *noun* [<LL.] Copper.

CUP SHAKE *noun* A division or shrinkage between the annual rings of timber: also called *ringshake.*

CU·PULE (-pūle) *noun* 1 A concave or cup-shaped depression. 2 A cup-shaped part, as the involucre of the fruit of the oak, chestnut, beech, etc.; the receptacle of certain fungi, mosses, and liverworts. [<LL. *cupula, cupa,* cup]

CUR *noun* 1 A mongrel, worthless dog. 2 A mean or malicious person. [Compare Sw. *kurre,* house-dog, and ON. *kurra,* grumble] —**CUR·RISH** *adj.* —**CUR·RISH LY** *adv.* —**CUR·RISH NESS** *noun.*

CUR·A·BLE (cūr'-) *adj.* Capable of being cured. —**CUR A·BIL'·I·TY, CUR A BLE NESS** *noun* —**CUR A BLY** *adv.*

CU RA·ÇAO' (cu·ruh·sō') *noun* A liqueur made by distilling spirits with macerated green orange peel. [<CURAÇAO]

CU RA·ÇAO' (cu·ruh·sō'; *Sp., Dutch,* cōō·rah·sah'o) An island in the Netherlands West Indies, 210 square miles; capital, Willemstad. Also **CU RA·ÇO' A** (-sō'·ah).

CU RA·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] The position, duties, or term of office of a curate.

CU RA·RE (cōō·rah'·rī) *noun* 1 A blackish, brittle, resinous extract of certain South American trees of the genus *Strychnos,* especially *S. toxifera,* used as an arrow poison and in pharmacological research. 2 The plant from which this extract is obtained: sometimes written *woorali* or *urari.* Also **CU RA·RA, CU RA·RI.** [<Tupi *urary;* literally, he who receives it falls]

CU RA RINE *noun* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{19}H_{20}ON_2$, obtained from curare.

CU' RA·RIZE (cōō'- *or* cū'-; *or* cōō·rah'·rīze) *tr. verb* [·RIZED, ·RIZ ING] To poison by the use of curare; administer curare to, as for the purpose of paralyzing the motor nerves in vivisection. —**CU RA·RI ZA' TION** *noun.*

CU·RASS OW (cū·rās' ō *or* cū'·ruh·sō) *noun* A large turkey-like South American bird (family *Cracidæ*) with naked cere and tarsi: also spelled *carassow.* [<CURAÇAO]

CU RATE (cū'·rit) *noun* A rector's or a vicar's assistant. [<L. *cura,* care] —**·SHIP** *noun.*

CUR·A·TIVE (cūr'·uh·tiv) *adj.* 1 Possessing power or tendency to cure. 2 Relating to the cure of diseases. —*noun* A remedy. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CU RA·TOR (cū-) *noun* 1 A person having charge, as of a library; a superintendent. 2 [Law] A guardian appointed to take charge of the property of a person not legally qualified to act for himself. 3 In parts of Europe, a member of a board of managers of a university. [<L. <*curo,* care for, <*cura,* care] —**CU RA·TO'·RI·AL** *adj.*

CU·RA TOR·SHIP *noun* 1 A curator's office or position. 2 A body of curators collectively.

1CURB *noun* 1 A chain or strap to brace a bit against a horse's lower jaw; also, a bit so arranged. 2 Anything that restrains or controls. 3 A curbstone. 4 The framework at the top of a well. 5 Originally, the street as a market for selling securities out of hours or securities not listed on the regular stock exchanges: also **CURB MARKET, CURB EXCHANGE.** —*tr. verb* 1 To hold in subjection; control, as with reins and curb. 2 To protect by a curb. 3 To shorten and sharpen (telegraphic signals) in order to obtain more rapid transmission. Also spelled *kerb.* See synonyms under GOVERN, REPRESS, RESTRAIN. [<OF. *courber* <L. *curvo,* bend, <*curvus,* bent]

2CURB *noun* A hard swelling on a horse's hind leg, especially back of the hock and below its point. [<F. *courbe* <L. *curvus,* crooked]

CURB BROKER A broker who buys and sells securities traded on the curb exchange.

CURB EXCHANGE 1 An organization for the sale of securities not listed on the stock exchange, wheat exchange, etc. 2 The building in which this market operates.

CURB·ING *noun* Curbstones collectively.

CURB ROOF A roof having two sets of rafters, of which the upper slopes less than the lower.

CURB·STONE *noun* A stone, or a row of stones, on the outer edge of a sidewalk: also spelled [Br.] *kerbstone.*

CURCH *noun* [Scot.] A woman's headkerchief or cap. [<KERCHIEF]

CUR CHIE (-chī) *noun* [Scot.] A curtsy; courtesy.

CUR·CU·LI·O *noun* [·LI·OS *pl.*] One of a family (*Curculionidæ*) of beetles, characterized by a prolongation of the head into a beak; many species are injurious to fruits and nuts; also called *snout beetle, weevil.* For illustration see under INSECT (injurious). [<L., weevil]

CUR CU·MA (-cū·muh) *noun* A plant (genus *Curcuma*) of the ginger family with perennial rootstocks and annual stems. The old roots of *C. longa* yield turmeric, and those of *C. angustifolia* the East Indian arrowroot. [<Ar. *kurkum,* saffron]

CURCUMA PAPER Same as TURMERIC PAPER.

CUR·CU·MIN (-cu·min) *noun* 1 The yellow compound, $C_{21}H_{20}O_6$, contained in the turmeric or curcuma root, of which it is the coloring substance. 2 An artificial acid dye. Also **CUR·CU·MINE.**

CURD *noun* The coagulated portion of milk, of which cheese is made, as distinct from the *whey.* —*verb* To cover with curd; also, to curdle. [<ME. *crud;* akin to CROWD] —**CURD I·NESS** *noun* —**CURD LY, CURD Y** *adj.*

CUR DLE *verb* [CUR·DLED (-dld), CUR DLING] 1 To change or turn to curd; coagulate. 2 To thicken. Also [Local] *cruddle.*

CURE *noun* 1 A restoration or return to a sound or healthy condition. 2 That which restores health or abolishes an evil. 3 Spiritual care; a curacy; as, the *cure* of souls. 4 A mode or manner of curing anything, as hams, fish, etc. —*verb* [CURED, CUR ING] 1 To restore or return to a sound or healthy condition. 2 To eradicate, as disease or evil; heal. 3 To preserve or be preserved, as by salting, drying, or smoking. 4 To vulcanize. [<L. *cura,* care] —**CURE·LESS** *adj.*

CU RÉ (cu·rāy'; *F.* cu·rāy') *noun* A French parish priest of the Roman Catholic Church. [<F., curate]

CURE-ALL *noun* That which is asserted to cure all diseases or evils; a panacea.

CURE OF SOULS The care for the spiritual needs of the faithful, which devolves upon the clergy of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches.

CU RET TAGE (-ij) *noun* The use or application of the curette.

CU RETTE (cū·rĕt') *noun* A small instrument, usually resembling a spoon or scoop, used for removing morbid matter by scraping from a cavity, as the ear or throat —*tr. verb* [·RET TED, ·RET TING] To apply a curette to. [<F.]

CUR·FEW *noun* 1 An ancient police regulation requiring fires and lights to be put out at the tolling of a bell, also, the bell itself, or the hour of ringing. 2 The ringing of a bell at a certain hour in the evening, still prevailing locally, as in parts of the United States and France. 3 A police or military regulation that civilians keep off the streets after a designated hour; a municipal order of the same tenor applying to children only. [<OF. *courfeu, couvrefeu* <*couvrir* F. *couvrir,* cover, + *feu,* fire]

CU·RI A *noun* [L.] [·Æ (ē) *pl.*] 1 A court of justice. 2 The collective body of officials of the papal government: also **CURIA ROMANA.** 3 The court or family residence of a medieval monarch or feudal lord. 4 A tribal division made by Romulus, or its meeting place; also, the Roman senate house or the senate of any Italian city. —**CU RI AL** *adj.*

CU RI·AL·ISM *noun* The political principles and policy of the papal see, especially in their exclusive tendencies; ultramontanism. —**CU RI AL IST** *noun* —**CU·RI·AL·IS'·TIC** *adj.*

CU RI A' TI I (-ay'·shī·i) See HORATII.

CU RIE (cu·ree' *or* cu'·ree) *noun* The unit of measure of radium emanation; the quantity of emanation in equilibrium with one gram of radium: also called **CU' RIE GRAM.**

CU·RIE (cu·ree'), **EVE,** born 1904, Franco-American journalist; daughter of Marie and Pierre. —**MARIE,** 1867-1934, Polish-born physicist and chemist; discoverer, with her husband, of radium. —**PIERRE,** 1859-1906, French scientist; husband of Marie.

CURIE POINT The temperature at which the transformation of ferromagnetism into paramagnetism takes place.

CURIE'S LAW The law established by Pierre Curie in 1896 that paramagnetic substances are magnetically susceptible in inverse proportion to the absolute temperature.

CUR·ING (cūre'-) *noun* 1 Any method of treating for preservation: said of meats, vegetables, etc. 2 A method of treating raw hides and skins so as to prevent deterioration during transport or in storage. 3 The transition of a heat-molded plastic from the liquid to the solid state without lowering the temperature.

CU·RI·O (cū'-) *noun* [·OS *pl.*] A curiosity; a rare or curious article of virtu. [Abbreviation of CURIOSITY]

CU·RI·O·LOG'·IC *adj.* Cyriologic. Also **CU·RI·O·LOG'·I·CAL.** —**CU RI·O·LOG'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

cu·ri·os′·i·ty *noun* [*pl.* **-ties**] **1** Habitual desire for knowledge of something, especially the private affairs of others. **2** Any object adapted to excite interest or inquiry. **3** [Obs.] Curiousness; nicety. [<L. *curiositas* <*curiosus;* see CURIOUS]

cu·ri·ous (-us) *adj.* **1** Eager for information; inquisitive; prying. **2** Adapted to attract attention or excite interest; novel; odd; strange; mysterious. **3** Involving ingenuity or skill. **4** [Obs.] Fastidious; delicate; scrupulous. See synonyms under INQUISITIVE, QUEER, DRARE. [<OF. <L. *curiosus* <*cura,* care] —**-ly** *adv.* —**-ness** *noun.*

Cu·ri·ti′·ba (cōō·ree·tee′·bah) A manufacturing city in southern Brazil.

curl *verb* **1** To coil into ringlets, curves, or spirals; take spiral shape. **2** To adorn with ringlets; ornament.
—*noun* **1** Anything coiled or spiral, as a ringlet. **2** Sinuosity. **3** A circling or wavy mark. **4** A disease of plants, especially of peach trees. **5** A vector differential operator used in physics in studying phenomena of spin or rotation. [<MD. *crullen*] —**curl·i·ness** *noun* —**curl·y** *adj.*

curled toe A disease of growing chicks caused by a vitamin deficiency and characterized by a twisted or flexed condition of the toes.

curl·er *noun* **1** A person or thing that curls; as, a hair-*curler.* **2** One who cuts curlicues in skating. **3** [Scot.] One who plays at curling. See CURLING.

cur·lew *noun* A shore bird (family *Scolopacidæ*), with long bill and legs; also, some similar bird. [<OF. *corlieu*]

curl′·i·cue *noun* **1** Anything oddly curled or twisted, like flourishes with a pen; as, *curlicues* made in skating. **2** A frolicsome trick; caper. Also **curl′·y·cue.** [<CURLY + DIAL.]

curl·ing *noun* **1** A game played on the ice, in which the opposing players slide large circular stones (see CURLING STONE) toward a goal or tee at either end. **2** The act of forming curls. **3** A plant disease; curl.


CURLING STONE

curling iron An implement of metal, used when heated for curling the hair. Also **curling tongs.**

curling stone One of the heavy stones, provided with a handle, with which the game of curling is played.

cur mudg eon (-un) *noun* A miserly or churlish person. [Etymology unknown] —**-ly** *adj.*

cur mur ring *noun* [Scot.] A low murmuring or grumbling sound. [Imitative]

cur·ple *noun* [Scot.] Buttocks; crupper. Also **cur·pan, cur pin, cur pul.**

curr *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To coo, or purr, or hoot like an owl. [<ON. *kurra,* murmur]

cur rach (cür′·uK) *noun* [Scot.] **1** A coracle. **2** A wicker-work cart; also, in the plural, a pair of panniers made of wood, slung over a horse to carry bulky loads. Also **cur ragh;** sometimes spelled *corrach.*

Cur ragh (cür′·uh) A plain in Kildare county, Ireland; 4,858 acres.

cur ra jong Same as KURRAJONG.

cur rant *noun* **1** A small, round, acid berry, edible raw and excellent for making jelly; also, the bush (genus *Ribes*) producing it. **2** A small seedless raisin from the Levant. [<F. *(raisin de) Corinthe,* (raisin from) CORINTH]

cur ren cy *noun* [-cies *pl.*] **1** The current medium of exchange; coin or bank notes. **2** The state of being current. **3** Current value or estimation; general esteem or standing; as, to gain *currency* without desert. See synonyms under MONEY. — **blocked currency** Currency subject to abnormal administrative restrictions, usually in the interests of controlling foreign exchange. —**flexible currency** Currency which is regulated by existing business requirements, and increased or decreased with their demands. —**managed currency** A theoretical financial arrangement intended to stabilize currency by regulation of the standard monetary unit.

cur rent *adj.* **1** Circulating freely. **2** Generally accepted. **3** In actual progress, or belonging to the immediate present. **4** Differing from point to point; as, current lines. **5** [Obs.] Moving; running; flowing. See synonyms under AUTHENTIC.
—*noun* **1** A continuous onward movement, as of a stream; also, a fluid thus flowing. **2** That part of any body of water which has a more or less steady flow in a definite direction; as, an ocean *current.* See ocean current list below. See also GULF STREAM. **3** Electricity passing through a conductor; also, the rate at which it flows. **4** Any connected onward movement; course. —**alternating current** An electrical current which periodically reverses its direction of flow, each complete cycle having the same value. —**direct current** An electrical current flowing in one direction continuously, with negligible or zero changes in value. —**eddy current** An electrical current produced in a solid conductor, such as the armature or polepiece of a dynamo or motor, which is wasted by conversion into heat: also called **Foucault current.** —**high-frequency current** An electrical current that produces a very large number of alternations per unit of time. [<OF. *currant* <L. *curro,* run] —**cur·rent·ly** *adv.* —**cur·rent·ness** *noun.*

OCEAN CURRENTS

—**Australia Current** A branch of the South Equatorial Current which flows south and east after passing along the eastern coast of Australia.
—**Brazil Current** A branch of the South Equatorial Current, flowing southward along the coast of Brazil as far as the Brazilian island of Trinidad, where it divides into two currents, one flowing southward, the other eastward.
—**California Current** A broad, cold ocean current flowing southward along the Pacific coast of North America from about 50° N. to the mouth of the Gulf of California.
—**Equatorial Current** A great drift of ocean waters north and south of the Equator, set in motion by the trade winds and having a general westerly direction except when diverted by coastal features.
—**Guinea Current** An ocean current moving eastward along the upper coast of Guinea.
—**Japan Current** A warm ocean current flowing northeastwards across the Pacific from Japan to the southern coast of Alaska: also called *Japan Stream, Kuroshiwo.* Also **Black Current.**
—**Kamchatka Current** The northern branch of the Japan Current, flowing northeast in the direction of the Aleutian Islands.
—**Labrador Current** An ocean current, originating in Davis Strait and flowing southward along the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland. Also **Arctic Current.**
—**Peruvian Current** A cold ocean current flowing north and east along the shores of Chile and Peru. Also **Chilean Current, Humboldt Current.**

current density See under DENSITY.

Cur rer Bell The pen-name of Charlotte Brontë.

cur ri·cle *noun* A two-wheeled two-horse carriage with a pole. [<L. *curriculum,* race, <*curro,* run]

cur·ric·u·lum (-yu·lum) [-**u·la** or -**u lums** *pl.*] *noun* A prescribed course of study, as in a college. [<L., a race, <*curro,* run] —**cur ric·u·lar** *adj.*

cur·ri·er *noun* One who curries leather.

Currier and Ives A firm of lithographers, founded in 1835 by Nathanael Currier, 1813–88, later joined by James Merritt Ives, 1824–95; hence, any print issued by the firm, the subjects of which were typical American scenes of sport, etc.

cur ri·er·y *noun* The trade of a currier, or a currier's shop.

1cur ry *tr. verb* [**cur·ried, cur·ry·ing**] **1** To clean with a currycomb; groom (a horse, dog, etc.). **2** To dress (tanned hides) for use; hence to beat or pummel. —**to curry favor** To seek favor by adulation and subserviency. [<OF. *courroyer,* prepare]

2cur·ry *noun* [**cur·ries** *pl.*] **1** A cooked dish consisting of meats, fish, rice, etc., seasoned with curry powder or curry sauce. **2** A pungent sauce of Indian origin, made of vegetables and strong condiments: also **curry sauce.** **3** Curry powder.
—*tr. verb* [**cur·ried, cur ry·ing**] To flavor with curry. [<Tamil *kari,* curry]

Cur·ry, John Steuart, born 1897, American painter.

cur′·ry·comb (-cōm) *noun* A comb consisting of a series of upright serrated ridges, for grooming horses. —*tr. verb* To comb with a currycomb.

curry powder A powdered condiment, prepared from the dried leaves of an Indian plant *(Murraya koenigi),* together with other pungent spices, turmeric, etc., used in making curry sauce and curried dishes.

curse *verb* [**cursed** or **curst, curs·ing**] **1** To invoke evil upon; anathematize; excommunicate; execrate. **2** To swear (at); utter imprecations; blaspheme. **3** To cause great evils to.
—*noun* **1** An imprecation of evil; any profane oath. **2** Calamity invoked or threatened. **3** A source of calamity or evil; also, the evil which comes as a result of invocation or as punishment. **4** An object of execration. See synonyms under ABOMINATION, IMPRECATION, OATH. [<OE. *cursian* <Old Ir. *cursagim,* blame]

curs·ed *adj.* **1** Under a curse. **2** Deserving a curse; execrable; detestable. —**-ly** *adv.*

cur·sive (-siv) *adj.* Running; flowing: said of writing in which the letters are joined. —*noun* A letter or character used in cursive writing. [<L. *curro,* run] —**-ly** *adv.*

cur·so·ri·al *adj.* **1** Fitted for running or walking, as distinguished from other modes of progression. **2** Having, or executed by means of, limbs of such a character. [<LL. *cursorius;* see CURSORY]

cur·so·ry *adj.* Rapid and superficial; hasty. Also [Obs.] **cur′·so·ra·ry.** [<LL. *cursorius,* relating to running] —**cur·so·ri·ly** *adv.* —**cur·so·ri·ness** *noun.*
Synonyms: careless, desultory, hasty, slight, superficial.

Antonyms: careful, critical, elaborate, exhaustive, minute, painstaking, thorough.

CURST *adj.* [Prov. Eng.] Of a hateful disposition; vicious.

CURT *adj.* 1 Concise and abrupt in act or expression. 2 Short and sharp in manner; brusk. [<L. *curtus*, shortened] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CUR·TAIL *tr. verb* To cut off, or cut short; abbreviate; lessen; reduce. See synonyms under ABBREVIATE, RETRENCH. —*noun* The scroll-shaped end of an architectural member. [<OF. *courtault* <*court*, short] —**·ER** *noun* —**·MENT** *noun.*

CURTAIL-STEP *noun* The step at the bottom of a flight of stairs, when the outer end of it is rounded off.

CUR·TAIN (-tĭn) *noun* 1 An adjustable draping or covering, hanging loosely. 2 Something that conceals or separates like a curtain. 3 Part of a rampart that connects the flanks of two bastions or towers. 4 That portion of a wall of a building which connects two advancing or more lofty portions, as the wall between two towers. 5 *pl.* [Pop.] The end; death.

—*tr. verb* To supply with curtains; separate as by a curtain. [<OF. *curtine* <LL. *cortina* <L. *cohors*, an enclosure]

CURTAIN CALL The prolonged applause which recalls an actor outside the curtain at the end of a play or scene, to acknowledge the plaudits of the audience.

CURTAIN LECTURE A private chiding or faultfinding, as administered by a wife to her husband: supposedly given in an old-fashioned curtained bed.

CURTAIN OF FIRE Shellfire designed to prevent the advance of enemy reinforcements.

CURTAIN-RAISER *noun* A one-act play, generally of one scene, given before a regular performance.

CUR·TAL [Obs.] *adj.* Cut off; short; curt; brief. —*noun* An animal with a docked tail.

CURTAL-AX *noun* [Obs.] A cutlass.

CURTAL FRIAR [Obs.] A short-frocked friar attendant at the gate of a monastery court.

CUR·TATE *adj.* Shortened. [<L. *curtatus* <*curto*, shorten, <*curtus*, short] —**CUR·TA·TION** *noun.*

CUR·TE·SY *noun* [**·SIES** *pl.*] Courtesy.

CURTESY OF ENGLAND The tenure by which a man holds for life the estates of his deceased wife inheritable by their children.

CUR·TI·LAGE (-lĭj) *noun* [Law] The ground adjacent to a dwelling house, and used in connection with it. [<OF.]

CUR·TIN, JEREMIAH, 1838–1906, American ethnologist. —**JOHN,** 1885–1945, Australian politician; premier, 1941–45.

CUR·TIS, GEORGE WILLIAM, 1824–92, American writer and lecturer.

CUR·TISS, GLENN HAMMOND, 1878–1930, American pioneer aviator and inventor.

CUR·TI·US (-tsĭ·ŭs), **ERNST,** 1814–96, German archeologist and educator.

CUR·TI·US (-shĭ·us), **METTUS,** legendary Roman youth (B.C. 362), who leaped into a chasm in the forum to appease the wrath of the gods against the city.

CURT·SY *noun* [**·SIES** *pl.*] A gesture of civility or respect, consisting of a slight bending of the knees, and performed chiefly by women: sometimes spelled *courtesy*. —*intr. verb* [**·SIED** (-sid), **·SY·ING**] To bend the knees and lower the body slightly, as a gesture of civility, reverence, or respect. Also **CURT·SEY.**

CU·RULE *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to an ancient Roman magisterial chair reserved for state dignitaries. 2 Privileged to sit in the curule chair; hence, magisterial; official. [<L. *curulis* <*currus*, chariot, <*curro*, run]

CURULE CHAIR or **SEAT** The official seat of Roman magistrates of the highest rank.

CURULE DIGNITY The right to sit in the curule chair.

CUR·VATE *adj.* Evenly bent; curved. Also **CUR·VAT·ED.** —**CUR·VA·TION** *noun.*

CUR·VA·TURE (-chŏor *or* -tyŏor) *noun* 1 The act of bending, or the state of being curved; amount or rate of bending. 2 Any deviation from a normal or expected rectilinear course; as, a lateral *curvature* of the spine, the *curvature* of a plant member affected by abnormally acting tropisms, the slight *curvature* of spectrum lines toward the red.

CURVE *noun* 1 A line continuously bent so that no portion of it is straight, as the arc of a circle. 2 A bending, or something bent. 3 An instrument for drawing curves: used by draftsmen. 4 In mathematics, the locus of a moving point continuously deviating from a straight line; any line whose course can be defined by an equation applicable to every point on it; a line representing variations in force, quantity, temperature, etc. 5 In baseball, the deviation in the course of a pitched ball produced by the pitcher.

—*verb* [**CURVED, CURV·ING**] 1 To assume or cause to assume the form of a curve. 2 To move in a curve, as a projectile or ball; bend.

—*adj.* Having a different direction at every point. [<L. *curvo*, bend]

CUR·VET or **CUR·VET** *verb* [**CUR·VET·ED** or **CUR·VET·TED, CUR·VET·ING** or **CUR·VET·TING**] 1 To prance or cause to prance. 2 To frisk about.

—**CUR·VET** *noun* A light, low leap of a horse, made so that at one movement all four legs are off the ground. [<It. *corvetta* <L. *curvo*, bend]

CURVI- A combining form from Latin *curvus*, curved.

CUR·VI·FO′·LI·ATE *adj.* Having curved leaves. [<CURVI- + L. *folium*, leaf]

CUR·VI·LIN′·E·AR *adj.* Formed by curved lines. Also **CUR·VI·LIN′·E·AL.** See synonyms under ROUND.

CUR·VI·TY *noun* The state of being curved; curvature.

CUR·VOM·E·TER *noun* A device for measuring the length of a curve, as a wheel with a registering dial rotated along the curve.

CUR·ZON LINE A line running from Grodno in the north nearly due south to include Brest-Litovsk, thence down to Sakal and Przemysl, to the Carpathians; proposed in 1919 as the eastern frontier of Poland; named for **GEORGE NATHANIEL CURZON,** Marquess of Kedleston, 1859–1925, English statesman.

CUS·CO Same as CUZCO.

CU·SEC *noun* A cubic foot per second, a unit in measuring the rate of flow of a liquid. [<CU(BIC) + SEC(OND)]

CUSH (cŭsh) A son of Ham, *Gen.* x, 6; also, the **LAND OF CUSH,** Ethiopia: also spelled *Kush.*

CUSH·AT (cōōsh′- *or* cŭsh′-) *noun* The European ring dove *(Columba palumbus)*, having the neck partly encircled with a cream-colored mark. [<OE. *cusc otc*]

CU SHAW (cū-) *noun* A variety of the crook-neck squash: also called *cashaw, China squash.* [<Algonquian *escushaw*]

CUSH·ING (cōōsh′-), **CALEB,** 1800–79, American jurist and diplomat. —**HARVEY WILLIAMS,** 1869–1939, American brain surgeon.

CUSH·ION (cōōsh′·un) *noun* 1 A flexible bag or casing filled with some soft or elastic material, as feathers or air. 2 Anything resembling a cushion in appearance, make-up, or application; especially any device to deaden the jar or impact of parts, as padding or inserted rubber. 3 The elastic rim of a billiard table. 4 A pincushion. 5 A pillow for use in making lace. 6 The motive fluid remaining in the cylinder of a reciprocating engine after the closing of the exhaust port. 7 The fleshy part of the hind quarter of a hog, horse, etc.; as, a *cushion* of bacon.

—*verb* 1 To place, seat, or arrange on or as on a cushion. 2 To provide, cover, or protect with a cushion or cushions. 3 To compress (exhaust steam or other motive fluid) by closing the exhaust outlet of a cylinder. 4 In billiards, to make the cue ball strike the cushion before contact with the second object ball, either before or after hitting the first. [<OF. *cuissin* <LL. *coxinum* (assumed form) <L. *coxa*, hip] —**CUSH·ION·Y** *adj.*

CUSH·MAN (cōōsh′-), **CHARLOTTE,** 1816–76, American tragic actress.

CUSH·Y (cōōsh′·ĭ) *adj.* [Pop.] [**CUSH·I·ER, CUSH·I·EST**] Comfortable; agreeable.

CUSK *noun* 1 An edible codlike fish *(Brosmius brosme)* of northern seas. 2 The burbot.

CUSP *noun* 1 One of the points of a crescent moon. 2 A point of a curve at which the generating point stops and reverses its motion. 3 A lobe or point in the feathering or foliation of medieval tracery. 4 In anatomy and zoology, a prominence or point, as on the crown of a tooth; also, the pointed fold which forms a segment of the cardiac valves. 5 In botany, a sharp, stiff point. 6 In astrology, the first entrance of a house in the determination of nativities. 7 An angular, projecting beach or portion of a beach, formed by the interaction of conflicting currents. [<L. *cuspis*, point] —**CUSPED** *adj.* —**CUS·PI·DATE, CUS·PAT·ED, CUS·PI·DAL, CUS′·PI·DAT·ED** *adj.*

CUS·PID *noun* A canine-tooth.

CUS′·PI·DOR *noun* A spittoon. Also **CUS′·PI·DORE.** [<L. *conspuo*, spit]

CUS·PIS *noun* [L.] [**·PI·DES** (pĭ·deez) *pl.*] A cusp.

CUSS [Pop.] *verb* To swear at; use profanity. —*noun* 1 A curse. 2 A worthless or disagreeable person; often, more lightly, a person; fellow. [Variant of CURSE] —**CUSS·ED** *adj.* —**CUSS·ED·LY** *adv.*

CUSS·ED·NESS *noun* [Pop.] 1 Cursedness; meanness; perverseness. 2 Resolute courage; endurance.

CUS·SO *noun* 1 An Abyssinian tree *(Hagenia abyssinica)* of the rose family. 2 The flowers of this tree, used by natives as a vermifuge; brayera: also spelled *kousso, kusso.*

CUS·TA·LO′·RUM *noun* [Obs.] Custos rotulorum: a corruption.

CUS·TARD (-turd) *noun* A mixture of milk, eggs, sugar, etc., boiled or baked. [<F. *croustade*, pie, <L. *crusta*, crust]

CUSTARD-APPLE *noun* 1 The North American papaw *(Asimina triloba)*: also called **CUSTARD TREE.** 2 A tropical tree *(Annona reticulata)* or its fruit, native to the West Indies.

CUS·TER, GEORGE ARMSTRONG, 1839–76, United States general; killed by Indians.

CUS·TOCK *noun* [Scot.] The core of a cabbage, a cabbage stalk.

CUS·TO·DI·AN *noun* A guardian; caretaker. —**·SHIP** *noun.*

CUS·TO·DY *noun* [**·DIES** *pl.*] 1 A keeping; guardianship. 2 The state of being held in keeping or under guard; re-

straint of liberty; imprisonment. See synonyms under FETTER. —**TO TAKE INTO CUSTODY** To arrest. [<L. *custodia*, guard, <*custos*, guardian] —**CUS·TO·DI·AL** *adj.*

CUS·TOM *noun* 1 An ordinary or usual manner of doing or acting. 2 The habitual practice of a community or people; common usage. 3 [Law] An old and general usage that has obtained the force of law. 4 Customary frequenting, as of a hotel, or habitual purchase, as of goods, staple commodities, etc., at a particular place; business support; patronage. 5 A tariff or duty assessed by law, levied upon goods imported or exported; hence, any regular toll or tax: in the first of these senses always plural. 6 *pl.* The sacrifice of human victims in Ashanti and Dahomey, on the death of a chief or king: abolished by the European powers. 7 Customary rent, tribute, or service due from a feudal tenant to his lord.

—*adj.* 1 Made to order; as, *custom* shoes: also **CUSTOM-MADE.** 2 Specializing in made-to-order goods; as, a *custom* tailor. 3 From or for customers; as, *custom* ore, a *custom* smelter. [<OF. *custome* <LL. *custuma* <L. *consuetudo*, custom]

Synonyms (noun): fashion, habit, manner, practice, style, use. See HABIT, TAX.

CUS·TOM·A·BLE *adj.* Liable or subject to duty or customs; dutiable.

CUS·TOM·A·RY *adj.* 1 Conforming to or established by custom. 2 In English law, holding, or held by, custom, as a tenant or his tenancy. See synonyms under COMMON, GENERAL, HABITUAL, USUAL. —*noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] A written or printed statement of laws and customs. **CUS·TOM·A·RI·LY** *adv.* —**CUS·TOM·A·RI·NESS** *noun.*

CUS·TOM·ER *noun* 1 One who gives his custom or trade; a purchaser. 2 [Pop.] A person to be dealt with; as, a queer *customer*, an ugly *customer*.

CUS·TOM HOUSE *noun* The place where entries of imports are made, vessels cleared, and duties collected; the department of customs.

CUS·TOS (-tŏs) *noun* [**CUS·TOS DES** (-tō′·deez) *pl.*] 1 A custodian, keeper. 2 In music, a direct. 3 The name usually given to the superiors of certain religious houses. [<L., keeper]

CUSTOS RO·TU·LO′·RUM A principal justice of an English county, who keeps the rolls or records of the sessions of the justices' court. [<L., keeper of the records]

CUS·TU·MAL *adj.* Belonging to the customs of a city. —*noun* A written collection of the customs of a city.

CUT *verb* [**CUT, CUT·TING**] 1 To make a gash or incision in by means of a sharp edge: said of both the instrument and the user or agent; wound or hurt with or as with an edged instrument. 2 Hence, of the feelings, to affect deeply; hurt. 3 To pass through like a blade; penetrate; as, to *cut* the water with an oar. 4 To divide or sever with a sharp tool or by some sudden intervention; separate into parts as by incisions: followed by *into*, *in* or *up*; also, to be severable. 5 To make, prepare, or shape by means of a sharp implement; dig or excavate; as, to *cut* a tunnel. 6 To sever from the root for harvesting, or to clop down, as timber; mow or reap, as grain; also, to produce when the crop is harvested, as, one acre *cuts* three tons of hay. 7 To cross or intersect, as, one line may *cut* another. 8 To reduce the length or extent of; shorten: often with *down*. 9 To encounter without salutation; affect not to know; pass intentionally, without friendly recognition, ignore. 10 To sever or interrupt connection with; deliberately neglect or stay away from, as work or a duty. 11 To divide (a pack of cards) to determine the deal or the trumps, or to change the order of the cards for the prevention of cheating. 12 In cricket, to deflect (a ball) to the off. 13 In tennis, to strike (the ball) so that it will spin and bound irregularly. 14 To castrate. 15 To strike with a quick drawing stroke, as with a whip; also, to make such a strike. 16 To present, as to *cut* a figure; also, to perform; as, to *cut* a caper. 17 To grow through the gums: said of the teeth. 18 To perform a step consisting of springing into the air and moving the two feet rapidly before alighting. 19 To make off with alertness; skip off: sometimes followed by *it*; as, he *cut* away; *cut it* quick. 20 To turn the front wheels of (a vehicle) out of alinement with the rear wheels. 21 To reduce; lessen; as, to *cut* prices; also, to dilute or weaken; as, to *cut* an alcoholic liquor. 22 In sound-film production, to stop the take at the end of a shot, or in an emergency. —**TO CUT A FIGURE** 1 To make a fine appearance or big display. 2 To be of importance; as, that argument *cuts no figure*. 3 To make an impression; as, to *cut a* poor *figure* in scholarship. —**TO CUT AND RUN** Formerly, to cut the moorings (of a vessel) and set sail in haste, hence, to dash off without notice. —**TO CUT ICE** To make an impression; have influence. —**TO CUT IN** 1 To connect, as a telephone, with a main wire. 2 To step up to a dancing couple and take the place of one partner. 3 To interrupt, as a conversation. 4 To enter a farther advanced point in a line, as of traffic, after moving along the side of the line. —**TO CUT LOOSE** 1 To release by severing that which binds. 2 To sever all ties or connections; as, he *cut loose* from home; also, to escape. 3 To speak or behave without control or restraint. —**TO CUT OFF** 1 To put an end to; destroy. 2 To interrupt. 3 To intercept. —**TO CUT ONE'S EYE TEETH** To become worldly-wise or cunning. —**TO CUT OUT** 1 To start away with haste. 2 To take the place of (another); to supplant, as a rival. 3 To quit; as, to *cut out* smoking. 4 To separate from a herd, as a horse or a steer. —**TO BE CUT OUT TO** To be temperamentally suited to, as, *cut out to* be a teacher. —**TO CUT UP** To behave hilariously or be unruly.

—*noun* 1 The opening, cleft, or wound made by an edged instrument; a gash, slit. 2 A cutting motion or stroke. 3 The part cut off. 4 That which cuts or hurts the feelings. 5 A cutting; excavated passage; groove, a road made through rock or a mountain for a railroad, canal, etc. 6 A direct way, as across an angle. 7 Fashion, form, style; number or arrangements of facets; as, the *cut* of a diamond. 8 An engraved block, or an impression from it. 9 A reduction, as in rates or of written matter; also, the part thus removed. 10 A refusal to recognize an acquaintance. 11 [Pop.] An intentional failure in attendance, as at classes in college. 12 One of the bits of material used in drawing lots; as, to draw *cuts*. 13 The act of cutting in card playing. 14 A certain stroke in lawn tennis and cricket; a ball so struck. 15 A fancy dancing step. 16 In a strip of moving-picture film, the narrow band separating one frame or exposure from the next. 17 In chemistry, the quantity of resin added to each gallon of solvent, also, a fraction of petroleum. 18 The output or seasonal yield of anything to be cut, as grain, timber, etc. 19 A group of animals, as cows or steers, separated from a herd to be driven elsewhere.

—*adj.* 1 Formed or affected by cutting; wounded; severed. 2 Dressed or finished by a tool, as stone or glass. 3 Castrated. 4 Reduced, as rates or prices. 5 In botany, incised or cleft. 6 [Pop.] Intoxicated. [Compare Sw. dialect *kuta*]

Synonyms (verb): carve, chop, cleave, dissect, gash, hack, hew, sever, shear, slice, sunder, whittle. See RETRENCH.

CUT-AND-DRIED *adj.* Prepared and arranged beforehand; got up for the occasion; hence, lacking suspense; uninteresting.

CUT-AND-THRUST *adj.* Intended for cutting and thrusting: said of a sword.

CU·TA·NE·OUS (cu-) *adj.* Consisting of, pertaining to, affecting, or of the nature of skin; as, a *cutaneous* covering, a *cutaneous* disease. [<L., *cutis*, skin]

CUT′·A·WAY *noun* A coat with the front corners cut sloppingly away from the waist down to the back.

CUT BACK *noun* A sharp cut in the scheduled production of raw materials or manufactured goods, due to a sudden or unforeseen lessening of demand.

CUTCH *noun* Couchgrass.

CUTCH [Anglo-Indian] Same as CATECHU.

CUTCH A native state in Bombay, 8,249 square miles; capital, Bhuj. It is bounded on the NE. by the vast salt morass of the **RANN OF CUTCH.**

CUT·CHER·RY (cuh cher′·i) or **CUTCH·ER·Y** *noun* In British India, a hall of justice; also, any public administrative office. [<Hind. *kachahri*]

CUTE *adj* 1 Clever or sharp, especially in looking out for one's own advantage in petty ways. 2 Bright and taking; attractive. [Short for ACUTE] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

CUT GLASS See under GLASS.

CUT GRASS *noun* A swamp grass *(Leersia oryzoides)* with flat rough-edged leaves that cut the flesh when drawn against it.

CUTH·BERT, SAINT, died 687, English monk and missionary.

CU·TI·CLE (cu′-) *noun* 1 The outer layer of cells that protects the true skin; epidermis; scarfskin. 2 Any superficial covering, also, a thick lining membrane, as the cell integument of protozoa. 3 The crescent of toughened skin around the base of a fingernail or toenail. 4 A continuous hyaline film covering the surface of a plant; also, the layers of epidermal cells. Also **CU·TIC·U·LA** (-yu·luh). [<L. *cuticula* <*cutis*, skin] —**CU·TIC·U·LAR** *adj.*

CU·TIN *noun* A variety of fatty or waxy protective cuticle of leaves, stems, etc., of plants. [<L. *cutis*, skin]

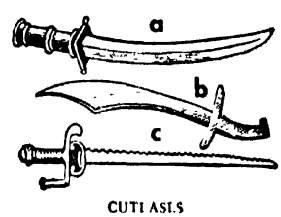
CUT-IN *noun* 1 The coordination of an automatic train-control system with the moving train so as to ensure application of the brakes. 2 An insert in the text matter of a page.

CU·TIN·I·ZA′·TION *noun* The modification of cell-walls by the presence of cutin, making them waterproof.

CU′·TIN·IZE *verb* [**IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To make or become cuticular.

CU·TIS *noun* [L.] The derma or true skin; also, the corium. Also **CU·TIS VE·RA.**

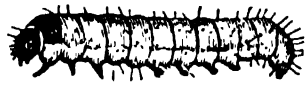
CUT·LAS *noun* [**·ES** *pl.*] A short, heavy swordlike weapon, used chiefly in naval hand-to-hand fighting. Also **CUT·LASS.** [**·ES** *pl.*] [<F. *coutelas* <L. *cultellus* <*culter*, knife]



CUTLASES

a British, 10th century.
b German, 15th century.
c Mariner's, 17th century.

CUTLAS FISH Scabbard fish.
CUT·LER *noun* One who makes or deals in cutlery.
CUT·LER·Y *noun* 1 Cutting instruments collectively. 2 The occupation of a cutler.
CUT·LET *noun* A thin piece of meat, as veal or mutton, for broiling or frying. [<F. *côtelette* <*côte*, rib]
CUT-LINE *noun* The title of an illustration.
CUT MONEY Money made by cutting gold and silver coins into pieces: used in the early Spanish colonies.
CUT-OFF *noun* 1 A short cut. 2 A mechanism that cuts off flow, as of steam. 3 The point at which flow is thus cut off; the art of so doing. 4 A channel, natural or artificial, that diverts the course of a stream.
CUT-OUT *noun* 1 A switchlike arrangement, as for cutting a light out from a circuit. 2 A device to let the exhaust gases from an internal combustion engine pass direct to the air without passing through the muffler. 3 The severing of the automatic train-control system from the moving train so as to prevent application of brakes.
CUT-OVER *adj.* Having the timber cut off; as, *cut-over* land.
CUT·PURSE *noun* A pickpocket.
CUT RATE A reduced price.
CUT-RATE *adj.* Sold for, or selling goods for, reduced prices; as, a *cut-rate* ticket, a *cut-rate* store
CUT·TACK A manufacturing city, capital of Orissa Province, NE. India.
CUT·TER *noun* 1 One who cuts, shapes, or fits anything by cutting. 2 That which cuts, as a tool or a machine. 3 A sloop-rigged, fast-sailing vessel of narrow beam and deep draft, with bow and stern lines of the hull almost perpendicular; a small, swift, armed, engined vessel, as in the revenue marine service; a medium-sized man-of-war's boat. 4 A small sleigh usually drawn by one horse.
CUT·TIE *noun* An auk: also called *black guillemot*.
CUT·TING *adj.* 1 Adapted to cut; edged. 2 Disagreeably penetrating; sharp; chilling. 3 Tending to wound the feelings; sarcastic; bitter. See synonyms under BITTER, BRILLIANT. — *noun* 1 The act of severing. 2 Something obtained or made by cutting; a piece cut off or out. 3 A young plant shoot cut off for rooting or vegetative propagation. 4 An excavation, as for a railroad track. 5 In the making of soap, the separation of the final product from glycerol and aqueous products.
CUT·TLE *noun* 1 A cuttlefish. 2 Cuttlebone. [<OE. *cudele*]
CUT' TLE BONE *noun* The internal calcareous plate of a cuttlefish.
CUT'·TLE·FISH *noun* A carnivorous marine mollusk (class *Cephalopoda*), with lateral fins, 10 sucker-bearing arms, and, unlike the squids, an internal calcareous skeleton: it conceals itself by ejecting an inky fluid.
CUT-THROAT *adj.* 1 Ruffianly, bloodthirsty. 2 Played, as poker, by three single players, two often combining against one. 3 Profitless; as, *cut-throat* stock. 4 Ruinous; as, a *cut-throat* scheme. 5 Impossible to beat; as, a *cut-throat* game.
— *noun* 1 A bloodthirsty ruffian. 2 Cut-throat bridge, poker, etc.
CUT·TY [Scot.] *adj.* Short, in any sense; hasty; quick. — *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Anything cut short, as a spoon or tobacco pipe. 2 A hare. 3 A thick-set girl. 4 A slattern. [<Celtic, compare W. *cwta*, short]
CUTTY SARK [Scot.] A short chemise.
CUTTY STOOL [Scot.] 1 A little stool. 2 A seat in church where offenders sat to receive public rebuke.
CUT-UP *noun* A person who tries to seem funny to others; a practical joker
CUT'·WA·TER (-waw·tur) *noun* 1 The forward part of the prow of a vessel. 2 The edge on the up-stream side of a bridge pier.


CUTWORM

CUT·WORM (-würm) *noun* The larva of a moth (family *Noctuidæ*) that cuts off young plants, usually at or near the surface of the ground. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious).
CU' VI·ER (cōō'·vi·ay; F. cu·vych'), **GEORGES BARON**, 1769–1832, French naturalist.
CUX'·HA VEN (cōōx'·hah·fĕn) A seaport city near the mouth of the Elbe River; German naval base.
CU·YA·BA (coo·yah·bah') A city in south-central Brazil. Also spelled *Cuiabá*.
CUYP (coyp), **ALBERT**, 1620–91, Dutch painter: also spelled *Kuyp*.
CUZ·CO (cōōs'-) A city in southern Peru, capital of **CUZCO PROVINCE**; ancient capital of the Inca Empire. Also spelled *Cusco*.
CWM·RY Same as CYMRY.
·CY *suffix* Condition, quality, office, or rank of; as, baron*etcy*, captain*cy*, legitima*cy*, magistra*cy*. [<L. *-cia*, *-tia*]
CYAN·, CYANO· (sī'-) Combining forms from Greek *kyanos*, dark-blue, used in chemistry to denote the cyanide univalent radical, CN; also, in medicine, to indicate a condition characterized by bluish coloring; as, *cyan*emia, abnormal bluishness of the blood.
CY·AN·AM'·ID (-īde *or* -id) or **CY·AN·A·MIDE** (-mīde *or* -mid) *noun* A white crystalline compound, CH_2N_2, formed variously by the action of cyanogen chloride on ammonia. [<CYAN(OGEN) + AMIDE]
CYANAMIDE PROCESS A method for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen by passing a current of the gas over superheated calcium carbide and treating with high-pressure steam to yield ammonia.
CY'·A·NATE *noun* A salt or ester of cyanic acid.
CY·AN·IC (sī-) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or containing cyanogen. 2 Of or pertaining to blue. [<Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue]
CYANIC ACID A volatile liquid compound, HCNO, with a penetrating pungent odor and caustic properties, that is stable at low temperatures only. It is prepared by heating anhydrous cyanuric acid in carbonic acid gas.
CY'·A·NIDE (-nide *or* -nid) *noun* A compound of cyanogen with a metallic element or radical. — **POTASSIUM CYANIDE** A poisonous, white, crystalline compound, KCN, used in photography, etc., and as a reagent. — *tr. verb* [·NID·ED, ·NID·ING] In metallurgy, to subject to the action of cyanide; as, to extract gold by *cyaniding* the ore. — **CY·A·NI·DA'·TION** *noun*.
CYANIDE PROCESS A process of extracting metal (chiefly gold) from ores by means of a dilute potassium-cyanide or sodium-cyanide solution. This, assisted by the action of oxygen, dissolves the metal, which is afterward precipitated by zinc or electrolytically.
CY·A·NIN *noun* Any of a group of blue pigments obtained from certain flowers, as the iris, violet, and cornflower: also called *anthocyanin*.
CY·A·NINE (-neen *or* -nin) *noun* A bluish-green, crystalline derivative, $C_{20}H_{17}N_2I$, of quinoline, used in photography as a sensitizer and indicator.
CY'·A·NITE *noun* A blue, gray, or black aluminum silicate, occurring usually in long bladelike triclinic crystals: found also columnar to fibrous in structure: rarely used as a gem, often spelled and pronounced *kyanite*. [<Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue]
CY·AN·O·GEN (-jĕn) *noun* A colorless, intensely poisonous, liquefiable gas, C_2N_2, having an almondlike odor and burning with a purple flame, obtained by heating mercuric cyanide. It acts as a univalent radical, CN, and is chemically analogous to the halogens. Its antidote is inhaled ammonia, and stimulants.
CY·A·NO·GEN' E·SIS *noun* 1 The making of hydrocyanic acid. 2 The process by which a glucoside through hydrolysis yields hydrocyanic (prussic) acid as one of its products.
CY·A·NOM'·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the intensity of blue, as in the sky. — **CY·A·NO·MET'·RIC** *adj.* — **CY·A·NOM' E·TRY** *noun*
CY·A·NOP' A·THY *noun* Cyanosis. — **CY·A·NO·PATH'·IC** *adj.*
CY·A·NOPH'·I·LOUS (-lus) *adj.* Stainable with blue dyes.
CY·A·NO'·PI·A *noun* A diseased condition in which all things seen appear blue or bluish. Also **CY·A·NOP' SI·A.**
CY·A·NO'·SIS *noun* A disordered condition of the circulation due to inadequate aiting of the blood and causing a livid bluish color of the skin; blue jaundice. Also **CY·A·NO·CHRO' IA, CY·A·NO·DER'·MA, CY·A·NOP'·A·THY.** — **CY·A·NOT' IC** *adj.*
CY·AN' O·TYPE (sī-) *noun* A photographic picture, as a blueprint, made with the use of a cyanide.
CY·AN·U'·RIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to cyanogen and urea. 2 Designating a crystalline acid, $C_3H_3O_3N_3$, obtained variously, as by the dry distillation of uric acid. [<CYAN(OGEN) + URIC]
CYB·E·LE (sĭb'·ĭ·lee) A goddess of Phrygian origin identified by the Greeks with Rhea, the mother of the gods: often called *Great Mother*. She was the goddess of the mysterious in nature and of civilization, and was represented crowned. Her attributes were the cymbals and the pine tree.
CY·BO·TAX'·IS *noun* The arrangement of molecules in a liquid in such a manner as to suggest crystal structure, but without permanence or stability at any point. [<Gr. *kybos*, cube, + *taxis*, arrangement] — **CY·BO·TAC'·TIC** *adj.*
CY·CAD *noun* Any of a small family (*Cycadaceæ*) of primitive, seed-bearing, mostly tropical plants of fernlike or palmlike appearance, sometimes grown for ornament. [<Gr. *kykas*, African coco-palm] — **CYC·A·DA'·CEOUS** *adj.*
CYC·LA·DES (sĭc'·luh·deez) A group of Grecian islands in the Ægean Sea; 1,023 square miles.
CYC·LA·MEN *noun* An Old World bulbous flowering herb (genus *Cyclamen*) of the primrose family: also called *sowbread*. [<L. <Gr. *kyklaminos*, *kyklamis*]
CY·CLE *noun* 1 A period of time, at the end of which certain aspects or motions of the heavenly bodies repeat themselves. 2 A round of years or of ages; a vast period; con. 3 An entire turn or circle, as of a spiral leaf-structure.

4 A body of legends, poems, or romances relating to one period, person, etc.; also, a series of miracle plays; as the Chester *cycle*. **5** A bicycle, tricycle, etc.; **6** An orbit or circle in the heavens. **7** A closed path in a mathematical diagram; loop. **8** A series that repeats itself; in physics, a recurring series of operations, as in gas or other internal-combustion engines, in which heat is imparted to or taken from a substance, which by expansion or contraction gives out or stores up energy and is finally returned to its original condition. In a four-cycle engine, the four operations of intake, compression, explosion, and exhaust take place in this order in each cylinder during two revolutions of the crank shaft: called also the **OTTO CYCLE**, from the German engineer, Dr. Nikolaus Otto. In two-cycle engines, the same four operations are performed during one revolution of the crank shaft. **9** A full period of an alternating current; also, a completed series of variations in electromagnetic waves of a given frequency, as in radio transmission. —*intr. verb* [**CY CLED** (-kld), **CY·CLING**] **1** To pass through cycles. **2** To ride a bicycle, tricycle, or the like. [<Gr. *kyklos*, circle]

CYCLE CAR A light automobile with three or four wheels, tires, and engine of similar type and size to those fitted to motorcycles: also called *motorcycle car*.

CY CLIC or **CYC·LIC** (sīk'-) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to or characterized by cycles; recurring in cycles. **2** In organic chemistry, of, pertaining to, or characterized by, a closed chain or ring formation. Among the organic cyclic compounds are benzene, naphthalene, anthracene, etc. Also **CY·CLI·CAL** or **CYC LI·CAL**.

CY CLING *noun* The sport of riding the bicycle, tricycle, etc., the art of a cyclist.

CY CLIST *noun* One who rides a bicycle, tricycle, or the like. Also **CY·CLER**.

CYCLO- A combining form from Greek *kyklos*, circle, denoting circular or, in organic chemistry, a saturated cyclic hydrocarbon compound, as *cyclo*propane.

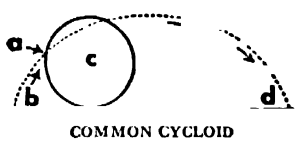
CY CLO GEN'·E SIS (-jĕn'-ĭ-sĭs) *noun* The meteorological conditions which create a new cyclone or intensify the actions of a preexisting one.

CY CLO GI'·RO (-jī'-rō) *noun* An airplane equipped with airfoils designed to give support by rotating about an axis perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the plane. Also **CY CLO GY' RO**.

CY' CLO GRAPH *noun* **1** An instrument for drawing arcs of circles by means of two wheels of different diameters; also, an arcograph. **2** A camera with which a panoramic view of an object may be taken.

CY CLO HEX'·ANE *noun* A saturated hydrocarbon, C_6H_{12}, occurring in petroleum; it is composed of six methylene radicals arranged in cyclic form.

CY CLOID *adj.* **1** Like a circle; somewhat circular: specifically said of fish scales with concentric rings and smooth edges. **2** Of or pertaining to a personality type exhibiting marked alternations of mood.



COMMON CYCLOID

As the circle *c* rolls along the straight line *bd*, the point *a* on its circumference traces the cycloid *bad*.

—*noun* The curve described by a point in the plane of a circle that rolls along a straight line. —**CY·CLOI·DAL** *adj.* —**CY CLOI·DISM** *noun*.

CY CLOM E·TER (sī-) *noun* An instrument for recording the rotations of a wheel to show speed and distance traveled; a speedometer.

CY CLOM E·TRY (sī-) *noun* The art of measuring circles; the squaring of the circle. —**CY·CLO MET'·RIC** *adj.*

CY CLONE *noun* **1** A system of winds circulating about a center of relatively low barometric pressure, and, at the earth's surface, often advancing as rapidly as 30 miles an hour, with clockwise rotation in the southern hemisphere, counter-clockwise in the northern. **2** Popularly, any violent and destructive windstorm. **3** [Pop.] A tornado. [<Gr. *kyklōn* <*kykloō*, whirl round] —**CY·CLON·IC, CY·CLON I·CAL** *adj.* —**CY·CLON·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: hurricane, tornado, typhoon, whirlwind.

CY·CLON'·O·SCOPE *noun* An apparatus for detecting the approach of a cyclone or tornado.

CY·CLO PE'·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Cyclopes or their work; gigantic; colossal.

CY CLO·PE'·DI·A **1** A work giving a summary of some branch of knowledge. **2** An encyclopedia. Also **CY·CLO·PÆ'·DI·A.**

CY·CLO·PE'·DIC *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to a cyclopedia. **2** Like a cyclopedia; embracing a wide range of knowledge. Also **CY·CLO·PÆ'·DIC, CY·CLO·PÆ'·DI·CAL, CY·CLO·PE'·DI·CAL.** —**CY·CLO·PE'·DI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

CY·CLO·PE'·DIST *noun* One who makes or contributes to a cyclopedia. Also **CY·CLO·PÆ'·DIST.**

CY·CLO·PRO'·PANE *noun* A colorless, pungent gas, C_3H_6, used as an inhalation anesthetic.

CY·CLOPS [**CY·CLO·PES** (-peez) or **CY·CLOPS** *pl.*] **1** In Homeric legend, one of a race of one-eyed giants in Sicily, of whom Polyphemus was chief. **2** In Hesiodic legend, a Titan who forged Zeus's thunderbolts. [<L. <Gr. *Kyklōps*, round-eyed]

CY·CLO·RAM'·A (-răm'·uh *or* -rah'·muh) *noun* **1** A panorama on the interior of a cylindrical surface, appearing as in natural perspective, the spectator standing in the center. **2** A backdrop curtain, often concave, used on theater stages to give the illusion of perspective; a concave plaster structure, sometimes merely a dome, used in the same way. [<CYCLO- + Gr. *horama*, view] —**CY·CLO·RAM'·IC** *adj.*

CY·CLO·SIS (sī-) *noun* Circulation, as of protoplasm within a vegetable cell.

CY'·CLO·STOME *noun* Any of a class of primitive, carnivorous, eel-like fishes (phylum or subphylum *Agnatha*), having round suctorial mouths devoid of jaws, and a single nostril; the lampreys and hagfishes.

—*adj.* Having a round mouth; also, pertaining to the cyclostomes: also **CY CLOS TO·MATE, CY·CLO·STOM'·A·TOUS.**

CY·CLO·STROPH'·IC (-strŏf'·ĭk) *adj.* Designating the centrifugal tendency of an air mass or wind current due to the curvature of its path over the earth's surface. Compare GEOSTROPHIC.

CY'·CLO·STYLE *noun* An apparatus for manifolding manuscript.

CY CLO·THY'·MI·A *noun* Manic-depressive psychosis, especially as characterized by fluctuations of mood from gaiety to depression at frequent intervals. [<CYCLO- + -THYMIA] —**CY·CLO·THY'·MIC** *adj.*

CY'·CLO TRON *noun* An apparatus which obtains high-energy deuterons by whirling a stream of electrons or ions at immense speeds in a strong magnetic field alternating in synchronism with their accelerated motion: used especially to create artificial radioactivity; an atom smasher. [<Gr. *kyklos*, circle + (ELEC)TRON]

CYD·NUS (sĭd'-) A river in Asia Minor: also [Gr.] *Kydnos*.

CYG NE·OUS (sĭg'·nĭ·us) *adj.* In botany, curved like a swan's neck.

CYG NET (sĭg'-) *noun* A young swan. [<L. <Gr. *kyknos*, swan]

CYG NUS (sĭg'-) The Swan, a northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [<L. <*cycnus*; see CYGNET]

CYL IN DER *noun* **1** A solid whose curved bounding surface is generated by the motion of a straight line at a given angle around two equal circles in parallel planes, the two circles forming the remainder of the boundary. It is called a *right* cylinder when the line is at right angles to the planes, an *oblique cylinder* when it is not; in the higher geometry, applied to any curved surface generated by the motion of a straight line remaining parallel to itself and constantly intersecting a curve. **2** Any cylindrical portion of a machine, especially if hollow, and proportioned so that the length exceeds the diameter; specifically, a cylindrical member of a motor in which a piston moves and receives direct impact from the steam or other motive fluid. **3** A rotating cylindrical portion of a printing press. **4** The rotating chamber that holds the cartridges of a revolver. **5** A cylindrical stone bearing an inscription; also, an inscribed clay tablet, found buried under the corners of edifices in Babylonia and Assyria.

—*tr. verb* To press or fit with a cylinder. [<Gr. *kylindros* <*kylindo*, roll] —**CY LIN DRIC, CY·LIN DRI·CAL** *adj.* —**CY·LIN DRI CAL·LY** *adv.* —**CY LIN DRI·CAL'·I TY** *noun*.

CYLINDER-STOP *noun* The mechanism that locks each chamber in the cylinder of a revolver in alinement with the barrel. See illustration under REVOLVER.

CYL·IN DROID *noun* A solid body like a cylinder, but with elliptical section.

CY·LIX See KYLIX.

CYL LE·NI·AN (sĭ·lee'-) *adj.* Belonging or relating to Mount Cyllene, or to Hermes, who was said to have been born there; hence, relating to any of the arts or practices of which that god was the patron. —**THE CYLLENIAN ART** Thievery.

CY MA (sī'-) *noun* [**·MÆ** (mee) *pl.*] **1** A curved molding with a reversed curve as its profile; frequently placed above a cornice in Greek and Greco-Roman art. **2** In botany, a cyme. [<Gr. *kyma*, a wave]

CYMA RECTA A cyma with the convex part nearest the wall.

CYMA REVERSA A cyma with the concave part nearest the wall.

CY·MA·TI·UM (sī·māy'·shĭ·um) *noun* [L.] [**·TI·A** *pl.*] A cyma; hence, any molding that caps a division of an entablature, separating it from the next.

CYM·BAL *noun* One of a pair of platelike metallic musical instruments played by being clashed together. [<Gr. *kymbalon* <*kymbos*, hollow of a vessel] —**CYM·BAL·IST, ·YM BAL·ER** *noun*.

·M BE·LINE (-leen) Title and hero of Shakespeare's tragedy *ymbeline*: name borrowed from a semihistorical king mentioned by Holinshed.

CYME (sīme) *noun* A flat-topped flower cluster in which the central flowers bloom first. [<Gr. *kyma*, sprout, wave]

CY·MENE *noun* One of three isomeric liquid compounds, $C_{10}H_{14}$, with lemonlike odor, contained in several volatile oils, as cumin, wild thyme, etc., and obtained by distilling camphor with phosphoric anhydride; especially *para-cymene*, used as a solvent and in organic synthesis: sometimes called *camphogen*. Also **CY MOL.** [<Gr. *kyminon* <Heb. *kamnon*, cumin]

CYM LIN (sim′-) *noun* A kind of squash: sometimes spelled *simlin*. Also **CYM BLING, CYM LING.**

CY MO GENE (-jēn) *noun* A very volatile distillate of petroleum, consisting of hydrocarbons, used as a freezing-mixture. [<Gr. *kyminon* (see CUMIN) + -GENE]

CY′·MO·GRAPH *noun* **1** An instrument for tracing in profile the outlines of architectural moldings. **2** Same as **KYMOGRAPH.** — **CY MO GRAPH′ IC** *adj.*

CY MOID *adj.* Of the form of a cyme.

CY·MOM E TER (sī-) *noun* An instrument for the measurement of wavelengths and of small electrical capacities.

CY′ MO PHANE *noun* A variety of chrysoberyl showing a peculiar changeable luster; the Oriental cat's-eye.

CY′ MO SCOPE *noun* An instrument for detecting the presence of electromagnetic waves.

CY MOSE *adj.* Bearing, pertaining to, or like a cyme. Also **CY MOUS.** — **CY MOSE LY** *adv.*

CYM RIC (sim′- *or* kim′-) *adj.* Relating to the Cymry; Brythonic. — *noun* The language of the Cymry; Welsh.

CYM RY (sim′·ri *or* kim′·rī) *noun* A collective name for the Welsh and their Cornish and Breton kin: also spelled *Cumry, Kimri, Kymry*. Also **CYM·RI.** [<W., plural of *Cymro*, Welshman]

CYN E WULF (kin′·i wo͝olf) English poet (8th century), probably of Northumbria.

CYN IC (sin′-) *noun* A sneering captious person; a misanthrope; pessimist. — *adj.* **1** Pertaining to Sirius, the Dog Star. **2** Of or like a dog. [<Gr. *kynikos*, doglike]

CYN IC *noun* One of a sect of Greek philosophers of the fifth and fourth centuries B.C., who held that virtue, rather than intellectual or sensual pleasure, was the ultimate goal of life, their doctrine gradually came to symbolize insolent self-righteousness. — *adj.* Belonging to or like the Cynics: also **C N I CAL.**

CYN·I CAL *adj.* **1** Given to or marked by sneering at evidences of virtue and disinterested motives; inclined to moral skepticism; pessimistic. **2** Currish; sneering. See synonyms under CAPTIOUS. — **·LY** *adv.*

CYN I·CISM (sin′·i·sizm) *noun* The state or quality of being cynical; contempt for the virtuous or generous sentiments of others. Also **CYN I·CAL·NESS.**

CY NO·PHO′ BI·A *noun* An abnormal fear of dogs. — **CY′·NO·PHOBE** *noun.*

CY′ NO SURE (sī′·no- *or* sin′·o·sho͝or) *noun* An object of general interest or attention.

Cy′ NO SURE *noun* The constellation of the Little Bear, which contains the polestar (*Polaris*); also, the North Star itself. [<L. *Cynosura* <Gr. *Kynosoura* <*kynos*, dog's, + *oura*, tail]

CYN THI A A feminine personal name.
— **CYNTHIA** An epithet of Artemis (Diana): from Mt. Cynthus, Delos, her birthplace; hence, the moon. [<L.]

CYN THI US In Greek mythology, Apollo.

CY·PER·A′·CEOUS (-ay′·shus) *adj.* Designating a family (*Cyperaceæ*) of grasslike or rushlike monocotyledonous herbs, the sedge family, with solid stems and closed sheaths.

CY PHER Same as CIPHER.

CY–PRES (sē-prā′) *adv.* Near; next to; as near as may be. In law, the principle whereby a gift legal in form which cannot be administered just as the testator directed, or which is not specified in a definite manner, may be applied as nearly as possible according to the donor's intentions. [<OF., as near as]

CY·PRESS (sī′·prus) *noun* **1** An evergreen tree (family *Cupressaceæ*) of southern Europe and western Asia, having remarkably durable timber; including the funeral cypress (*Cupressus funebris*), with pendulous branches like a weeping willow. Being often planted among tombs, it is considered an emblem of mourning. **2** Any of various other trees of kindred genera, as the evergreen American cypress or white cedar (genus *Chamæcyparis*), and the bald cypress of southern United States. **3** The wood of these trees. [<OF. *cypres* <Gr. *kyparissos*, cypress tree]

CY PRESS Same as CYPRUS.

CYPRESS-KNEE *noun* A hollow, knee-shaped growth from the roots of the bald or swamp cypress, which aerates the roots.

CYPRESS-VINE *noun* An annual twining ornamental plant (*Quamoclit pennata*) with leaves pinnately parted into delicate linear parallel lobes, and narrow, funnel-shaped, scarlet, and sometimes white flowers.

CYP RI·AN (sip′-) *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to Cyprus. **2** Of or pertaining to the Paphian Aphrodite (Venus); hence, unchaste. — *noun* **1** A native of Cyprus; also, the Greek dialect spoken on Cyprus. **2** A prostitute; courtesan.

CYP·RI·AN, SAINT, 200–258, Latin father, bishop of Carthage; martyred under Valerian.

CYPRIN-, CYPRINO- Combining forms from Greek *kyprinos*, carp, as in *cyprinodont*.

CY PRI NID *noun* A cyprinoid fish. — *adj.* Of, like, or pertaining to cyprinoids.

CY PRIN′·O·DONT (sī-) *noun* Any of a family (*Cyprinidæ*) of fishes with flattish scaly head; killifishes, etc. [<CYPRIN- + Gr. *odous, odontos*, tooth]

CYP′ RI NOID (sip′-) *adj.* Carp-like. — *noun* A fish of the carp family, including barbels, breams, goldfishes, and many of the fresh-water minnows. [<Gr. *kyprinos*, carp]

CYP′ RI OTE (sip′-) *noun* **1** A native or inhabitant of Cyprus. **2** The ancient language of Cyprus, a dialect of Greek, written in characters recently deciphered; also, the modern Greek dialect of Cyprus. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Cyprus. Also **CYP RI AN, CYP RI OT.** [<L. *Cyprius* <Gr. *Kypros*, Cyprus]

CYP RI PE′ DI·UM (sip-) *noun* Any of a genus (*Cypripedium*) of orchids, mainly terrestrial, with fibrous roots, plaited leaves, and large beautiful flowers with pouchlike lip: popularly called *ladyslipper* and *moccasin-flower*. [<LL. <Gr. *Kypris*, Venus, + *podion*, little foot]

CY PRUS (sī′-) *adj.* [Prov. Eng.] Dark; tabby; as, a *cyprus* cat. — *noun* [Obs.] A delicate transparent black lawn. Also spelled *cypress*.

Cy PRUS A British island in the Mediterranean Sea, south of Asia Minor; capital, Nicosia; 3,572 square miles.

CYP SE LA (sip′-) *noun* [·LÆ (lē)] *pl.*] An achenium in plants of the sunflower family. [<Gr. *kypselē*, hollow vessel]

CYR′·A·NO DE BER′·GER·AC (sir′·uh·no duh bėr′·zhuh·rāk), **SAVINIEN DE,** 1619–55, French poet, scientific writer, and soldier; hero of Edmond Rostand's drama, *Cyrano de Bergerac*.

CY RE NA′ IC (sī-) *adj.* **1** Of or relating to Cyrene, the capital of Cyrenaica, on the north coast of Africa. **2** Belonging to or characteristic of the school of philosophers called Cyrenaics. — *noun* **1** A disciple of the hedonistic school of post-Socratic philosophy founded by Aristippus of Cyrene. **2** A native or inhabitant of Cyrenaica.

CY RE·NA′ I CA An ancient Greek colony in northern Africa: also called *Barca;* now a subdivision of Libya. See BENGASI.

CY RE NE (sī-) A former Greek city in northern Africa, capital of colony of Cyrenaica: also [It.] *Cirene*.

CYR IL (sir′-) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **CY·RILLE** (see·reel′), [G.] **CY RILL** (see′·reel), [Dan., Dutch] **CY RIL LUS** (see·ril′·us; *L.* si·ril′·ūs). [<Gr. *kyrillos*, lordly]
— **CYRIL, SAINT,** 376?–444, archbishop of Alexandria: a father of the church.
— **CYRIL, SAINT,** 827–869, "Apostle of the Slavs."

CY·RIL LIC (sī-) *adj.* Relating to Cyril.

CYRILLIC ALPHABET The alphabet devised by Cyril, apostle of the Slavs, who prepared in the 9th century a Slav translation of the Scriptures and liturgy. It superseded the Glagolitic or more ancient Slavonic alphabet, and was the original of the modern Russian, Bulgarian, and Serbian alphabets.

CYR I·O LOG′·IC (sīr·ī·ō·lōj′ ik) *adj.* **1** Relating to pictorial hieroglyphics. **2** Pertaining to capital letters: an erroneous use. Also spelled *curiologic*.

Cy RUS (sī′·rus; *F.* see ru′; *G.* tsee′·rūs) A masculine personal name. [<Pers., the sun]
— **CYRUS THE GREAT,** died 528 B.C., founder of Persian Empire.
— **CYRUS THE YOUNGER,** 424?–401 B.C., second son of Darius Notus, king of Persia, led 10,000 Greeks against his brother, Artaxerxes II. See ANABASIS.

Cy RUS The ancient name for KURA.

CYST (sist) *noun* **1** Any membranous sac or vesicle containing liquid or semi-solid material; as, the biliary *cyst*, the urinary *cyst*. **2** Any abnormal sac or vesicle in which morbid matter may be collected and retained. **3** A bladderlike sac, as that with which an embryonic tapeworm surrounds itself; also, a bladder-worm. **4** A receptacle for oil in the rind of the orange and like fruits, a cell or cavity containing reproductive bodies in certain cryptogams, also, the spore case of a seaweed. [<Gr. *kystis*, bladder, <*kyo*, contain]

CYST *noun* A chest; cist.

CYS TEC·TO MY (sis-) *noun* **1** An operation to remove a cyst. **2** Removal of the gall bladder. [<Gr. *kystis*, bladder, + *ektemnō*, cut out]

CYSTI-, CYSTO- Combining forms from Greek *kystis*, bladder.

CYS TIC *adj.* **1** Encysted. **2** Having cysts. **3** Of or pertaining to a cyst or to the bladder. **4** Cystlike. Also **CYS TOUS.**

CYS·TI CER′·CUS *noun* [·CI (sī) *pl.*] A hydatid cyst which develops from the embryo of a tapeworm and gives rise to the head and neck (scolex) of the future tapeworm: formerly regarded as a distinct genus. [<CYSTI- + Gr. *kerkos*, tail]
— **CYS·TI·CER′·COID** *adj.*

CYS·TID·I·UM *noun* [·I·A *pl.*] A sterile spherical cell projecting among the basidia in fleshy fungi.

CYS·TINE (-teen *or* -tin) *noun* One of the amino acids, $C_6H_{12}O_4N_2S_2$, produced by the digestion or hydrolysis of proteins in the body, and isolated from the urine in the

form of white hexagonal crystals. It is an important factor in nutrition.

CYS·TI·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the bladder.

CYS′ TI·TOME *noun* A surgical instrument used in opening the capsule of the crystalline lens.

CYS′ TO CARP *noun* The fructification from an archicarp or procarp in fungi and red algæ; a sporocarp. — **CYS TO·CAR′ PIC** *adj.*

CYS′ TO CELE *noun* A hernia or rupture involving the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

CYS TOID *adj.* Shaped like a cyst; encysted. — *noun* A cystoid growth.

CYS′ TO LITH *noun* A mineral and usually somewhat crystalline concretion in the epidermal or subjacent cells of the leaf in some plants, especially of the nettle family.

CYS′·TO SCOPE *noun* A catheter with a device for introducing light into the bladder to permit of ocular examination. — **CYS·TO·SCOP′ IC** *adj.* — **CYS TOS CO PY** *noun.*

CYS TOS TO MY *noun* The making of an artificial outlet from the bladder.

CYS TOT O MY *noun* A cutting into the bladder; the operation of puncturing an encysted tumor.

CY TASE (sī′–) *noun* A digestive enzyme found in the seeds of certain plants and aiding in the formation of mannose and galactose sugars.

CY TAS TER (sī·tās′–) *noun* A starlike form assumed by the nucleus of a cell undergoing division; specifically, an aster not associated with the chromosomes. [< CYTE + Gr. *astēr*, star]

CYTE A combining form from Greek *kytos*, hollow, denoting a cell, as in phagocyte.

CYTH E RA (sith′–) Same as KYTHERA.

CYTH E·RE′ A A name of Aphrodite (Venus), from the island of Kythera, near which she is fabled to have risen from the sea.

CYTO· A combining form from Greek *kytos*, hollow place, from *kyo*, be pregnant, contain, used to denote cell.

CY′ TO CHROME (–krōm) *noun* A pigment found in the respiratory cells of plants and animals, as chlorophyll, hemoglobin; also in certain aerobic bacteria.

CY TO DI·AG NO′ SIS *noun* A diagnosis from the examination of cells in body fluids.

CY TO GEN′ E SIS (sī′·tō·jen′–) *noun* The formation of cells. Also **CYS TO GEN′ E SIS, CY TOG E NY.** — **CY TO GE NET′ IC** *adj.* — **CY TO GEN′ IC** *adj.*

CY TO KI NE′ SIS (–kī·nē·ē′·sis) *noun* The changes which take place in the cytoplasm of the cell during mitosis, meiosis, and fertilization.

CY TOL O GY (sī·tŏl′·ə·jē) *noun* The scientific study of the structure, organization, and function of cells. — **CY TO LOG′ IC OR ·I CAL** *adj.* — **CY TO LOG′ I CAL LY** *adv.* — **CY TOL O·GIST** *noun.*

CY TOL Y SIN (sī·tŏl′·ī·sin) *noun* A substance or antibody having the power to destroy cells, as hemolysin.

CY TOL·Y·SIS (sī′–) *noun* The dissolution or breaking up of cells. — **CY·TO·LYT′·IC** *adj.*

CY TOM·E TER (sī′–) *noun* A device for measuring and counting organic cells.

CY TO·MI′ CRO SOME *noun* A cytoplasmic microsome, as differentiated from a nuclear one.

CY TO MI′ TOME or **CY·TOM′ I TOME** (sī′–) *noun* The cytoplasmic threads as opposed to those of the nuclear threadwork.

CY TOPH·A·GY (sī′·tŏf′·uh·jē) *noun* The destruction of cells by other cells; phagocytosis. [< CYTO– + Gr. *phagein*, to eat]

CY TO PHAR′ YNX (–far′·inks) *noun* The esophageal tube of a protozoan.

CY TO PHIL *adj.* Having the power to enter into combination with a cell receptor.

CY′ TO PLASM *noun* All the protoplasm of a cell except that in the nucleus. — **CY TO·PLAS′ MIC** *adj.*

CY′ TO PLAST *noun* Cytoplasm. — **CY TO PLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

CYZ I CUS (siz′–) A peninsula projecting into the Sea of Marmora 70 miles SW. of Istanbul; the ancient city of the same name stood on its southern extremity: now called *Kapu Dagh.*

CZAR (zahr) *noun* An emperor or absolute monarch; especially, the title of the former emperors of Russia: often spelled *tsar.* [< Rus. *tsare* < L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar]

CZAR DOM (–dum) *noun* The dominion ruled by a czar; hence, a despotism: also spelled *tsardom.*

CZAR′ E VITCH *noun* The eldest son of the czar of Russia: also written *cesarevitch, tsarevitch.* Also **CZAR′ E·WITCH, CZAR′ O WITCH, CZAR′ O WITZ.**

CZA REV·NA (zah·rēv′·nuh) *noun* The wife of the czarevitch; formerly the title of any daughter of the czar: also spelled *tsarevna.*

CZA RI NA (zah·ree′·nuh) *noun* The wife of the czar of Russia. Also **CZA RIT ZA.**

CZAR ISM *noun* Absolutism in government; despotism: also spelled *tsarism.*

CZECH (chěk) *noun* **1** A member of the western branch of Slavs, including the people of Bohemia, Moravia, and northern Silesia. **2** The language of the Czechs. — **CZECH·IC, CZECH ISH** *adj.*

CZECH O SLO′ VAK (chek–) *noun* The Balto–Slavic language of the Czechoslovaks, including Czech, Moravian, and Slovak.

CZECH O SLO VA′ KI A (chek·ə·slō·vah′·kī·uh *or* –vak′·ī·uh) A central European republic, bounded by Germany, Rumania, Poland, and Hungary; 54,243 square miles; capital, Prague. — **CZECH O SLO′ VAK** *adj. & noun.*

CZER NO WITZ (chĕr′·nō·vits) Same as CERNĂUȚI.

CZER NY (chĕr·nee), **KARL,** 1791–1857, Austrian composer and pianist.

CZER NY GEORGE (chĕr′·nee) 1766–1817, real name *George Petrovitch,* but generally known as *Karageorge,* Serbian leader and patriot

CZĘ·STO CHO·WA (cheN·stō·Kaw′·vah) A city in SW. Poland.

D

D, D [DEES, D's, Ds *pl.*] **1** The fourth letter of the English alphabet, from Phenician *daleth,* through the Hebrew *dalet,* Greek *delta,* Roman D. **2** The sound of the letter *d*: the voiced stop made by placing the tongue against the ridge behind the upper front teeth. It becomes voiceless like *t* after a voiceless consonant, as in skipped, talked, etc; it is silent in certain special cases like handkerchief, Wednesday, etc; and becomes palatalized before *u*, as in educate, procedure, and sometimes before *i*, as in soldier. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY. — *symbol* **1** In Roman notation, the numeral 500. See under NUMERAL. **2** The second note in the natural scale of C, *re*; the pitch of this tone, or the written note representing it; the scale built upon D. **3** Differentiation or, in algebra, a known quantity. **4** Anything shaped like a D or a half circle, as the iron loop on a saddle to which articles are attached. **5** Pence (*d.*, from Latin *denarii*) in English money. See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

¹DAB *noun* **1** One of various flounders, especially the American **SAND DAB** *(Limanda ferruginea)* of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. **2** Any flatfish.

²DAB *noun* [Pop.] A skilful person; an adept.

³DAB *noun* **1** A gentle blow; a pat. **2** A quick stroke or thrust, a peck. **3** A small lump or patch of soft substance, as butter or paint; hence, a little bit. — *verb* [DABBED, DABBING] **1** To pat or strike softly; pat or smear with or as with a dabber; give dabs. **2** To strike with quick blow, thrust, or peck. [<ME. *dabben;* compare G. *tappe,* footprint; Norw. *dabba,* tap with the foot]

DAB BER *noun* One who or that which dabs; a printers' inking ball; an engravers' pad, etc.; a dauber.

DAB BING *noun* The process of indenting, as with a sharp hammer, the surface of a stone.

DAB BLE *verb* [DAB BLED (dab′·ld), DAB BLING] **1** To dip lightly and often, splash; sprinkle; play, as with the hands, in a fluid. **2** To engage in slightly or superficially; as, to *dabble* in the arts. [Frequentative of ³DAB; but compare ON. *dafla;* Flem. *dabbelen*] — **DAB·BLER** *noun.*

DAB CHICK *noun* **1** A fledgling; hence, an immature or delicate person. **2** A small grebe of Europe *(Podiceps ruficollis)* or the pied-billed grebe of North America *(Podilymbus podiceps),* remarkable for its quickness in diving; often called *helldiver.* [<³DAB + CHICK]

DAB STER *noun* **1** [Pop.] A handy person; adept. **2** A dabbler or bungler.

DA CA PO (dah cah′·po) From the beginning: a musical direction to repeat the beginning of a movement. [<It.]

DAC CA (dak′·uh) A city in Bengal, India.

D'AC CORD (dah·cor′) [F.] Agreed; in tune.

DACE *noun* A small cyprinoid fresh-water fish of Europe and North America.

DA CHAU (dah′·Kow) A notorious Nazi concentration camp; located near Munich, Germany; in use from 1933 to 1945.

DACHS·HUND (dahx′·hoont *or* –hoond; G. dahKs′·hoont) *noun* A breed of sporting dog of medium size, with long, compact body and short legs, short coat, usually of red or tan or black and tan; native to Germany, where it is used in small-game hunting. [<G., badger hound]

Da·cia (-shuh) A province of the ancient Roman empire in SE. Europe, between the lower Danube River and the Carpathian Mountains. —**Da cian** *adj. & noun.*

da cite *noun* An igneous rock, usually volcanic, composed essentially of plagioclase and quartz, commonly with hornblende, biotite, or both. [<Dacia]

dack er [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] *verb* 1 To barter; dicker. 2 To saunter; stagger; loiter. —*noun* 1 A saunter. 2 A contest. Also spelled *daiker*. [<Flem. *dakeren*, flutter]

da·coit (duh-) *noun* [Anglo-Indian] A member of a robber band in India or Burma: also spelled *dakoit*. [<Hind. *Dākait*]

da·coit y *noun* Robbery by gangs.

dac ry on (-rī·ŏn) *noun* The point near the root of the nose indicating the junction of the frontal, lacrimal, and superior maxillary bones: used in craniometry. [<Gr., tear]

dac·tyl *noun* 1 In poetry, a three-syllable measure consisting of one long or accented syllable followed by two short or unaccented ones (— ⏑ ⏑). 2 A finger or toe; digit. [<Gr. *daktylos*, finger, dactyl]

dac ty late *adj.* Having fingerlike organs or processes.

dac tyl ic (-til'·ik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to dactyls. —*noun* A dactylic verse.

dactylio- A combining form from Greek *daktylios*, finger-ring, as in *dactyliography*, the engraving of gems for rings.

dac tyl i on *noun* 1 The extreme tip or end of the middle finger when the hand is fully extended; a measuring point in anthropometry. 2 The joining or webbing together of fingers; syndactylism. Also **dac tyl i um.**

dactylo- A combining form from Greek *daktylos*, finger, toe, as in *dactylology*.

dac ty·lol'·o·gy *noun* The use of the finger alphabet, as by deaf-mutes.

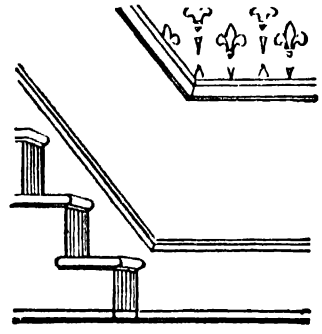
dad *noun* A father: used familiarly, as by children. Also **dad dy.** [Compare W. *dad*, father]

dad [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] *verb* 1 To dash; scatter. 2 To thrash. 3 To fall as if thrown or scattered.

Da da (dah'·duh) *noun* A school of art and literature in Switzerland and France, about 1916–20, emphasizing freedom of form in the attempt to break with all hampering traditions, often characterized by humor, irony, or exaggerated movement. Some of its exponents were later associated with surrealism and other movements. Also **Da·da·ism.**

dad·dle Same as **doddle.**

daddy-long-legs *noun* 1 The harvestman, a long-legged insect-eating arachnid of the order *Phalangida*, resembling a spider. 2 In England, the cranefly, a long-legged insect of the family *Tipulidæ*, resembling a mosquito. 3 A very long-legged person.



DADO

Area between baseboard and papered wall.

da do *noun* [**da does** (-dōz) *pl.*] 1 A plain, flat surface at the base of a wall, as of a room: often decorated. 2 One of the faces of a pedestal. [<It.]

da·du chus (duh·doo'·cus) *noun* [**·chi** (ki) *pl.*] One of the torch-bearers who preceded the mystæ in the procession to the Temple of Demeter in the Eleusinian mysteries. See **mystæ.** [<Gr. *dadouchos*, torch-bearer]

dæ·dal (dē'·dul) *adj.* Curiously made; intricate; artistic; rich; ingenious: also spelled *dedal*. [<Dædalus]

Dæd·a·lus (dĕd'-) A mythical Athenian artist and architect who built the Labyrinth of Crete, in which he was later imprisoned with his son Icarus. Dædalus devised artificial wings by which they escaped. —**Dæ·da·li·an, Dæ·da·le·an** *adj.*

dæ mon, dæ mon·ic, etc. Same as **demon,** etc.

daff *tr. verb* [Obs.] 1 To toss away; thrust aside. 2 To doff.

daff [Scot.] *verb* To make or be foolish; play. —*noun* [Obs.] A blockhead, idiot. [<dait]

daff ing *noun* [Scot.] Foolery, play. Also **daff·in.**

daf·fo·dil *noun* A plant (*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*) of the amaryllis family, with solitary yellow flowers. Also **daf'·fa·dil ly, daf fa·down dil·ly, daf fy·down dil·ly.** [<D. or Flem. *de affodil*, the asphodel, <Gr. *asphodelos*, asphodel]

daf·fy *adj.* [Pop.] Crazy; daft.

daft *adj.* 1 Silly; imbecile; insane. 2 Frolicsome. [Originally same as **deft**] —**·ly** *adv.*

daft days [Scot.] The holidays at Christmas and the New Year, full of merrymaking.

dag *noun* A loose-hanging point, lock, or shred. [Akin to **daggle**]

Da·gan (dah'·gahn) The Babylonian god of the earth.

Da·gda (dahg'·*th*uh) The chief god of ancient Irish mythology, called the Good; father of Angus Og and Brigit, and king of the Tuatha de Danann.

dag den Same as **hind.**

dag·ger *noun* 1 A short, edged, and pointed weapon, for stabbing, etc. 2 A reference mark (†): the second in a series. —**double dagger** A mark of reference (‡) used in printing; a diesis: the third in a series.

—*tr. verb* To pierce with a dagger; stab. [<ME. *dag*, slash, pierce, stab; compare F. *dague*, dagger]

dag gle *verb* [**·gled** (ld), **·gling**] To trail or draggle in the mud or wet; make or become wet and muddy.

Da·ghes·tan' (dah·gĕs·tahn') An autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic in southeastern U.S.S.R.; capital, Makhach-Kala. Also **Da·ges tan'.**

dag·lock *noun* A dirty or tangled lock, as of wool on a sheep: also called *taglock*.

da go (dā'-) *noun* [Pop.] [**·gos** or **·goes** *pl.*] A dark-skinned foreigner; especially, an Italian, Spaniard, or Portuguese: now a vulgar usage. [Corruption of Sp. *Diego*]

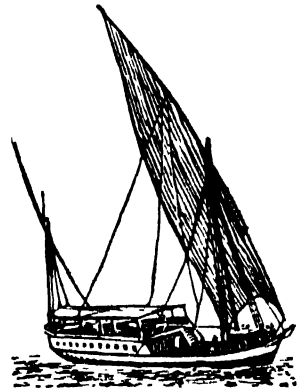
Da go, Da·goe (dah'·gœ) Same as **Hiru.**

dag o·ba *noun* A dome-shaped Buddhist monument or shrine, containing sacred relics.

Da gon A Philistine national god, represented as half man and half fish.

da guer re·an (duh·gãre'-) *adj.* Pertaining to the daguerreotype. Also **da·guer·ri·an.**

da guerre'·o·type (duh·gãre'-) *noun* A photographic process using silver-coated metallic plates; a picture so made. [<Louis Jacques Mandé Daguerre, 1789–1851, the inventor, + type] —**da·guerre'·o·typ·er, da·guerre'·o typ·ist** *noun* —**da guerre'·o typ·y** *noun.*



DAHABEAH

da ha be'·ah (dah·hah·bee'·uh) *noun* [Arabic] A passenger boat of the Nile, having a sharp prow and a broad stern, and one or two masts with lateen sails. It is driven by the wind or propelled by oars, and sometimes by auxiliary engines. Also **da·ha·bi' eh, da ha biy' eh.**

Dahl gren, John A., 1809–70, American rear admiral; invented the Dahlgren shell gun.

dah lia (dāl'- *or* dahl'·yuh) *noun* A tender perennial herb (genus *Dahlia*) of the composite family, native in tropical America, having tuberous roots and showy red, purple, yellow, or white flowers; also, the flower. [<Anders Dahl, Swedish botanist]

Da ho mey (-mī) A French West African colony; 43,232 square miles. —**Da·ho man** *adj. & noun.*

da hoon *noun* A small evergreen tree (*Ilex cassine*) found in the southern United States. Also **da·hoon-hol ly.**

dai ker Same as **dacker.**

dail *noun* [Scot.] A deal board.

Dail Ei reann (dawl āy'·rawn) The representative assembly or Chamber of Deputies of the National Parliament of the Irish Free State.

dai ly *adj.* Occurring, appearing, or pertaining to every day; diurnal. —*noun* [**dai·lies** *pl.*] A daily publication. —*adv.* Day after day; on every day. [<OE. *dæglic*]

Synonym (adj.): diurnal. *Daily* is the Saxon and popular term, *diurnal* the Latin and scientific term. In strict usage, *daily* is the antonym of *nightly* as *diurnal* is of *nocturnal*. *Daily* is not, however, held strictly to this use; a physician makes *daily* visits if he calls at some time within each period of twenty-four hours. *Diurnal* is more exact in all its uses; a *diurnal* flower opens or blooms only in daylight; a *diurnal* bird or animal flies or ranges only by day: in contradistinction to *nocturnal* flowers, birds, etc. A *diurnal* motion exactly fills an astronomical day or the time of one rotation of a planet on its axis, while a *daily* motion is much less definite. *Antonyms*: nightly, nocturnal.

dai men *adj.* [Scot.] Occasional; scattered.

dai mi·o *noun* One of the old feudal barons of Japan. Also **dai myo.** [<Jap.] —**dai'·mi ate** *noun.*

dai·mon, dai·mon·ic, etc. Same as **demon,** etc.

Dai·nan See Tainan.

dain·ty *adj.* [**·ti·er, ·ti·est**] 1 Refined or particular in taste; also, overnice. 2 Delicate and agreeable to the taste. 3 Delicate and charming in appearance; refined in manner. —*noun* [**·ties** *pl.*] Something choice, delicate, or delicious. See synonyms under **choice, delicious, elegant, fine, squeamish.** [<OF. *daintie* <L. *dignitas* <*dignus*, worthy] —**dain·ti·ly** *adv.* —**dain·ti·ness** *noun.*

Dai·ren (dī·rĕn) A seaport and customs port in southern Liaotung Peninsula, Southern Manchuria: formerly called *Dalnys*: also called *Tairend, Talien.*

DAIR·Y (dâre′·ĭ) *noun* [DAIR·IES *pl.*] 1 A place where milk is kept and made into butter and cheese. 2 A place for the sale of milk products; a dairy farm; a herd of milk cattle. 3 The business of dealing in such products. [<ON. *dægja*, dairymaid; compare OE. *dæge*, dough-kneader] —**DAIR·Y·ING** *noun*.

DAIRY-FARM *noun* A farm for dairy products.

DAIR·Y ING *noun* The business of conducting a dairy-farm or a dairy.

DAIR′·Y·MAID *noun* A woman who works in a dairy.

DAIR Y·MAN *noun* A man who keeps a dairy or sells dairy produce.

DA IS *noun* 1 A raised platform in a room. 2 A seat on a dais or against a wall. [<F.]

DAI SY *noun* [DAI·SIES *pl.*] 1 A low European herb *(Bellis perennis)* of the composite family, having a yellow disk with white or rose-colored rays; the English daisy. 2 A common American field flower, the oxeye-daisy *(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)*: also called *whiteweed*. 3 [Pop.] Any very fine, excellent person or thing. [<OE. *dæges ege*, day's eye] —**DAI SIED** *adj.*

DAK (dawk) *noun* [Anglo-Indian], The East Indian post or inland mail; a relay of palanquin-bearers, running footmen, or horses for the service of travelers: also spelled *dawk*.

DA KAR (dah-kar) The capital of French West Africa; a seaport.

DA′ KER HEN *noun* The corn crake.

DAKH MA See TOWER OF SILENCE.

DA KIN'S SOLUTION An antiseptic of sodium carbonate, dry, dissolved in water, to which chlorinated lime and boric acid are added, forming a neutral sodium hypochlorite solution. [<Henry Drysdale Dakin, born 1880, American chemist]

DA KOIT Same as DACOIT.

DA KO TA *noun* A member of the largest division of the Siouan family of North American Indians; a Sioux; one of the Plains Indians, now on reservations in North and South Dakota, Minnesota, and Montana. —**DA·KO·TAN** *adj. & noun*.

DA KO TA See NORTH DAKOTA, SOUTH DAKOTA.

DAKOTA RIVER Same as JAMES RIVER, North and South Dakota.

DA LA DIER (dah·lah·dyeh′), **EDOUARD**, born 1884, French statesman; premier 1938–40.

DA LAI LA MA (dah·li′ lah′ muh) [Tibetan] The principal one of the two lama-popes of Tibet and Mongolia, the other being known as the *Tesho Lama*: often called *Grand Lama*. See LAMA. Also **DA LAI.**

DALE *noun* A small valley. [<AS. *dæl*]

DALE, Sir HENRY HALLETT, born 1875, English physiologist. —**Sir THOMAS**, died 1619, English governor of Virginia.

DA LEN (dah′·lun), **NILS GUSTAF**, 1869–1937, Swedish physicist.

DALES MAN *noun* [MEN *pl.*] One living in a dale, especially in the north of England.

DA LET (dah′–) The fourth Hebrew letter. Also **DA·LETH.** See ALPHABET.

DAL HOU SIE (dăl·hōō′·zĭ), **GEORGE RAMSAY, EARL OF**, 1770–1838, Scottish general, governor general of Canada. —**JAMES ANDREW RAMSAY, EARL OF**, son of preceding, 1812–60, governor general of India.

DA LI (dah′·li), **SALVADOR**, born 1904, Spanish painter and author.

DAL LAS A manufacturing city in NE. Texas; oil center; cotton market.

DALLES (dăl) *noun pl.* Rapids running between steep rock walls. [<F.]

DAL LY *intr. verb* [DAL LIED, DAL·LY·ING] 1 To trifle away time; toy; loiter; delay. 2 To toy, play, or wanton amorously. [<OE. assumed form *dalian*, deal or fool with] —**DAL′·LI ANCE** (-uns) *noun* —**DAL LI·ER** *noun*.

DAL MA TIA (-mā′·shuh) A former Austrian province, west of Adriatic Sea; capital, Split; now a part of Yugoslavia. See CROATIA. —**DAL·MA TIAN** (-shun) *adj. & noun*.

DAL MA TIAN *noun* A large, short-haired dog, mostly white with black or brown spots: used as a hunter but mostly fancied as a coach dog: also called *carriage dog, English coach dog, firehouse dog*.

DAL·MAT·IC *noun* 1 A wide-sleeved tunic, worn over the alb and cassock by the deacon at high mass. 2 A medieval state robe. [<DALMATIA]

DAL NY See DAIREN.

DAL RYM·PLE, JAMES, VISCOUNT STAIR, 1619–95, Scottish jurist; historian.

DAL SE GNO (dahl seh′·nyō) [It.] From the sign *:S:* to the end: abbreviated *D.S.*: a musical direction meaning repeat.

DAL·TON (dawl′–) *noun* A unit of mass, equal to 1/16 of the mass of an atom of oxygen, or 1.65×10^{-24} gram.

DAL TON (dawl′–), **JOHN**, 1766–1844, English chemist and physicist; discoverer of colorblindness; originator of the atomic theory.

DAL·TO NI·AN (dawl–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to John Dalton. —*noun* One who is colorblind: named for John Dalton.

DAL·TON·ISM (dawl′–) *noun* Colorblindness, especially red-and-green-blindness.

DALTON'S LAW 1 The statement that the elements forming more than one compound unite in amounts which bear a simple multiple relationship to each other. 2 The statement that the total pressure of a mixture of gases equals the sum of the partial pressures of each constituent regarded as occupying alone the same volume at the same temperature.

DA·LY, JOHN AUGUSTIN, 1838–99, American playwright and theatrical manager.

DAM *noun* 1 A barrier to check the flow of a stream. 2 The water held up by a dam. 3 Any barrier for preventing the passage of water, air, or gas; figuratively, any obstruction. —*tr. verb* [DAMMED, DAM·MING] To stop or obstruct by a dam; restrain. [<D.]

DAM *noun* A female parent: said of animals. [<DAME]

DAM AGE (-ĭj) *noun* 1 Destruction or impairment of value; injury; harm. 2 *pl.* [Law] Money recoverable for a wrong or an injury. See synonyms under INJURY, LOSS. —*verb* [DAM·AGED, DAM·AG·ING] To harm, injure, impair, or become impaired. See synonyms under ABUSE, HURT. [<OF. <L. *damnum*, loss] —**DAM AGE A·BLE** *adj.*

DAM AN *noun* [Syrian] A small hyracoidean hoofed mammal (genus *Procavia*) with rhinoceros-like molar teeth, especially *P. syriaca* of Asia Minor, probably the coney of the Scriptures.

DA MAN HUR (dah·mahn·hōōr′) A town in Lower Egypt.

DA·MÃO (dah·mowN′) A colony and seaport town in Portuguese India. Also **DA MAN** (duh·mahn′).

DA MA RA (dah·mah′·ruh) *noun* A native of Damaraland.

DA·MA′·RA·LAND (dah·mah′·ruh–) A region in central South-West Africa.

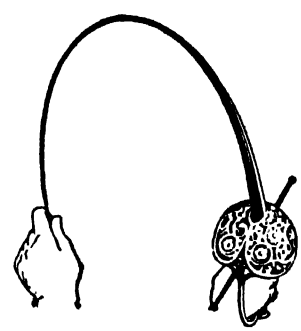
DAM AS·CENE′ (-uh·seen′) *tr. verb* To ornament (metal, iron, steel, etc.) with wavy or variegated patterns. Also **DAM AS·KEEN′.** —*adj.* Relating to damascening. —*noun* Work ornamented by damascening.

DAM AS CENE (dăm′·uh·seen) *adj.* Of or relating to Damascus. —*noun* A native or inhabitant of Damascus.

DAM A·SCE′·NUS (-see′·nus), **JOHANNES** Same as JOHN OF DAMASCUS.

DA MAS CUS An ancient city, capital of Syria.

DAMASCUS BLADE A sword or dagger blade made in Damascus, or like those once made there, celebrated for the excellence of its steel, and distinguished by wavy and variegated lines or markings.



DAMASCUS BLADE
Showing Damascene work on the guard.

DAMASCUS STEEL The steel formerly used in making swords at Damascus; also, any steel having damascene markings.

DAM·ASK *noun* 1 A rich silk, linen, or wool fabric woven in elaborate patterns. 2 A fine table linen, so woven that two sets of parallel threads on the surface give the pattern different aspects from different points of view. 3 Damascus steel or Damascus work. 4 Pink or rose-color. —*adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or from Damascus. 2 Made of damask steel or fabric. 3 Of the color of damask. —*tr. verb* 1 To damascene. 2 To weave or ornament with rich patterns. [<Damascus, in Syria]

DAMASK ROSE A large pink rose *(Rosa damascena)* of the Near East, noted for its fragrance.

DAM′ BO·NITE *noun* A white crystalline compound, $C_8H_{10}O_6$, contained in Gabon caoutchouc. Also **DAM·BON·I·TOL.** [<Afr. *n'dambo*, the tree]

DAME *noun* 1 A woman of high social position; a lady. 2 A married or mature woman; matron. 3 A schoolmistress. 4 A title of address, obsolete except in personifications until revived as a title for the lady recipients of the Grand Cross (suffix, G.B.E.), or for the Dames Commanders (suffix, D.B.E.) of the Order of the British Empire, created in 1917. See under ORDER *noun*. 5 A female parent or ancestress. 6 [Pop.] Any woman. [<F.<L. *domina*, mistress, lady, <*dominus*, master]

DAME-VIOLET *noun* The damewort. Also **DAME'S-VIOLET.**

DAME·WORT (-wûrt) *noun* A coarse herb of the mustard family *(Hesperis matronalis)*, with lanceolate, toothed leaves and fragrant lilac to deep-mauve flowers.

DAM I·AN′·A (-ăn′·uh *or* -ā′·nuh) *noun* The leaves of a Mexican plant *(Turnera diffusa)*, used as a nerve tonic.

DA·MI·EN DE VEU·STER (dah·mē·ăN′ duh vœ·stā′), **JOSEPH**, 1840–89, Belgian Roman Catholic priest to the lepers in Molokai: best known as **FATHER DAMIEN.**

DAM·I·ET′·TA A town in NE. Egypt, in the Nile Delta: also called *Dumyat*.

DAM·MAR (dăm′·ur) *noun* 1 An oleoresinous gum yielded by various evergreen trees (genus *Agathis*) of Australia, India, and Asia: used as a colorless varnish in photography, etc. 2

A similar resin from other plant sources, as *Vateria indica*, *Shorea wiesneri*, etc. Also **DAM AR**, **DAM MER**. [<Malay *damar*]

DAMN *verb* 1 To condemn to future or everlasting punishment. 2 To curse or swear; swear at. 3 To condemn; ruin by adverse criticism. 4 To bring to ruin. 5 [Obs.] To pronounce guilty, doom. — **TO DAMN WITH FAINT PRAISE** To praise so reluctantly as to imply adverse criticism. — *noun* 1 A curse, an oath. 2 Anything as valueless as an oath. [<L. *damno*, condemn, <*damnum*, loss]

DAM NA BLE *adj.* Meriting or causing damnation; detestable; outrageous. — **DAM NA BLE NESS** *noun* — **DAM NA BLY** *adv.*

DAM NA TION *noun* 1 Condemnation to future punishment or perdition. 2 The act of damning or the state of the damned. 3 Ruinous adverse criticism or public disapproval, as of a book or play. 4 Cause of, or sin deserving everlasting punishment. 5 [Obs.] Condemnation.

DAM' NA·TO·RY *adj.* Tending to convict or condemn; consigning to damnation.

DAMNED (dămd) *adj.* 1 Judicially reprobated and condemned; sentenced to eternal punishment. 2 Damnable; execrably bad, detestable. 3 [Pop.] Very; extremely; as, *damned* funny.

DAM' NI FY *tr. verb* [**FIED**, **·FY ING**] To cause injury, hurt, or damage to, in person or estate

DAM NING *adj.* Condemning; inculpating; proving guilt; as, *damning* evidence.

DAM O CLES (-klēz) In Greek and Roman legend, a flattering courtier, seated by order of the tyrant Dionysius at a banquet, with a sword suspended over his head by a single hair. — **SWORD OF DAMOCLES** The sword hung over Damocles' head, hence, any impending personal calamity.

DA MON AND PYTH I AS Two Syracusans, proverbial friends. Pythias (correctly *Phintias*), condemned to death by Dionysius the Elder, of Syracuse, obtained leave to visit his home, and left Damon as hostage, he returned and the loyalty of the two friends moved Dionysius to pardon Pythias.

DAM O SEL (-zel) *noun* [Obs.] A damsel. Also **DAM OI SELLE**, **DAM O SEL' LA**, **DAM OY SELE**, **DAM O ZEL**.

DAMP *noun* 1 A moderate degree of moisture; dampness; fog; mist. 2 Foul air, poisonous gas, occurring especially in coal mines. 3 Depression of spirits, or that which produces it. — *adj.* 1 Somewhat wet, moist. 2 Dejected. — *verb* 1 To make moist; dampen. 2 To discourage; check. 3 To bank, as a fire. [<D.] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DAMP EN *verb* 1 To make or become damp; moisten; put a damper on; check, chill or depress. 2 To diminish or lessen; weaken. — **DAMP EN ER** *noun.*

DAMP ER *noun* 1 One who or that which damps or checks. 2 A device to check the draft, as of a stove, or to stop vibration, as in a piano. 3 A device to check oscillation of a magnetic needle, or to control movement in an electrical mechanism.

DAM PIER (-peer), **WILLIAM**, 1652–1715, English privateer, explorer, and circumnavigator.

DAMP ISH *adj.* Slightly damp.

DAM ROSCH (-rōsh), **WALTER JOHANNES**, born 1862, American musician and conductor.

DAM SEL (-zĕl) *noun* A young unmarried woman; maiden. [<OF. *damoisele*, gentlewoman]

DAMSEL-FLY *noun* A slender-bodied dragonfly (order *Odonata*) with four similar elongate wings that are folded together over the back when at rest. The commoner pond-frequenting species are banded with black and light blue. For illustration see under INSECT (beneficial).

DAM SON (-zun) *noun* An oval purple plum of Syrian origin (*Prunus domestica*); also, the tree producing it. Also **DAMSON PLUM**. [<OF. *damasin*, of Damascus]

DAN *noun* [Obs.] Don; sir: a title of honor.

1**DAN** A masculine personal name. — **DAN** One of the twelve tribes of Israel; descended from **DAN**, fifth son of Jacob and first of Bilhah. *Gen.* xxx, 6.

2**DAN** A city at the northern extremity of Palestine. Compare BEERSHEBA. — **FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA** From end to end; throughout: Dan and Beersheba being respectively the extreme northern and southern cities of Palestine.

DA NA, CHARLES ANDERSON, 1819–97, American editor. — **JAMES DWIGHT**, 1813–95, American geologist. — **RICHARD HENRY**, 1815–82, American lawyer and writer.

DA NA E (dā'-nuh-ee) A Greek maiden wooed by Zeus in the form of a shower of gold; their son was Perseus.

DAN·A ID *noun* One of the Danaides.

DA·NA·I·DES (-deez) The fifty daughters of Danaus, king of Arabia and Argos, commanded by him to murder their husbands, sons of Ægyptus. Hypermnestra alone allowed her husband to escape. The other forty-nine were doomed in Hades to fill a sieve with water. — **DAN A ID' E·AN** *adj.*

DANCE *verb* [**DANCED**, **DANC ING**] 1 To perform the steps or figures of (a dance), participate in a dance. 2 To dandle. 3 To leap, quiver, flit, or skip lightly. See synonyms under FRISK, LEAP. — *noun* 1 A series of rhythmic concerted movements and steps timed to music. 2 A dancing party; ball. 3 A tune to dance by. 4 The intricate gyrations of swarming insects. [<OF. *danser*] — **DANC·ER** *noun.*

DANCE FLY A small or medium-sized, slender, predacious fly (genus *Empis*, one of the main genera of the family *Empididæ*) which mates in dancing swarms over the surface of land and water. For illustration see under INSECT (beneficial).

DAN' DE·LI ON *noun* A wide-spread plant of the composite family (*Taraxacum officinale*), having bright-yellow flower heads and deeply-toothed edible leaves. [<F. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth]

1**DAN DER** *noun* 1 Dandruff. 2 [Pop.] Anger. — **TO GET ONE'S DANDER UP** To become angry.

2**DAN DER** *intr. verb* [Scot.] To saunter about: also spelled *dauner*. [Blend of DALLY and WANDER]

DAN DIE DIN·MONT A short-legged, long-bodied, grayish or mustard-colored terrier having no straight lines; formerly used in hunting otter and badger, now an intelligent, courageous guard or house dog: named for a Border farmer in Scott's *Guy Mannering* who raised the originals. Also **DANDIE DINMONT TERRIER**. Compare TERRIER.

DAN' DI FY *tr. verb* [**FIED**, **·FY ING**] To cause to resemble a dandy. — **DAN DI FI CA' TION** *noun.*

DAN' DI PRAT *noun* [Obs.] 1 A little fellow; dapperling: used fondly or contemptuously. 2 A silver coin issued by Henry VII. Also **DAN DY PRAT**.

DAN DLE *tr. verb* [**DAN DLED** (-dld), **DAN DLING**] 1 To dance, as on the lap; treat like an infant. 2 To fondle; caress. [Blend of DANCE and HANDLE] — **DAN DLER** *noun.*

DAN DRUFF *noun* A fine scurf on the head. Also **DAN DRIFF**. [Etymology uncertain]

1**DAN DY** *noun* [**DIES** *pl.*] 1 A man excessively and ostentatiously refined in dress and affected in manner; a fop, coxcomb. 2 [Pop.] A particularly fine specimen of its kind. 3 A dandy-roll. 4 A two-wheeled hand cart used about furnaces and mills for carrying fuel, etc. 5 A yawl. — *adj.* 1 Like a dandy. 2 [Pop.] Excellent; very fine. [Etymology unknown]

2**DAN DY** *noun* [**DIES** *pl.*] [Anglo-Indian] 1 A Ganges boatman. 2 A cloth hammock slung on a bamboo staff to be carried by bearers. 3 A Sivaitic ascetic who carries a small wand (Hind *dandi*). Also **DAN DEE**, **DAN DI**.

DAN DY ISH *adj.* Having the appearance or disposition of a dandy; foppish. — **DAN DY ISM** *noun.*

DANDY-ROLL *noun* A cylinder of wire gauze by which, with the aid of a suction-current of air, a web of paper pulp is drained of water and given a watermark. Also **DAN DY**.

DANE *noun* A native or citizen of Denmark.

DANE' FLOW ER See PASQUEFLOWER.

DANE LAW *noun* A code of laws established by the Danes in England; also, the territory ruled under it. Also **DANE·LAGH**.

DANE WORT (-wŭrt) *noun* The European dwarf elder (*Sambucus ebulus*), also called **DANE'S-BLOOD**, **DANE WEED**.

DANG *tr. verb* Damn, a rustic euphemism.

DAN GER (dan'-jur) *noun* 1 Exposure to chance of evil, injury, or loss; peril; risk; also, a cause of peril or risk. 2 [Obs.] Power; control; ability to injure. [<F. <L. *dominium*, lordship, <*dominus*, lord]

Synonyms: hazard, insecurity, jeopardy, peril, risk. *Danger* is exposure to possible evil, *peril* is exposure to imminent and sharply threatening evil. *Jeopardy* involves, like *risk*, more of the element of chance or uncertainty, a man tried upon a capital charge is said to be put in *jeopardy* of life. *Insecurity* is a feeble word, but exceedingly broad, applying to the placing of a dish, or the possibilities of a life, a fortune, or a government. Compare HAZARD. *Antonyms*: defense, immunity, protection, safeguard, safety, security, shelter.

DAN GER OUS (-us) *adj.* Attended with danger; hazardous; perilous, unsafe. See synonyms under FORMIDABLE, SERIOUS. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DAN GLE (dăng'-gl) *verb* [**DAN·GLED** (-gld), **DAN·GLING**] 1 To hang or swing loosely. 2 To be an attendant or suitor. — *noun* Manner or act of dangling; something which dangles. [<Scan.] — **DAN GLER** *noun.*

DAN' GLE BER RY Same as TANGLEBERRY.

DAN IEL (dan'-yul; *Dan., Dutch, G.* dah'-nē-ĕl; *F., Sp.* dah-nē-al') A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **DA NI EL'·LE** (dah-nē-ĕl'-le). [<Heb., God, the judge]

— **DANIEL** One of the greater Hebrew prophets; captive in Babylon, 6th century B.C.; also, the prophetical book of the Old Testament attributed to him.

DAN IELS, JOSEPHUS, born 1862, American journalist and statesman.

DAN ISH (dane'-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Denmark, the Danes, or their language. — *noun* The language of Denmark.

DANISH PASTRY A pastry made with raised dough and mixed with air-lightened shortening.

DANISH WEST INDIES The islands now known as the Virgin Islands of the United States. See VIRGIN ISLANDS.

DAN ITE *adj.* Of or pertaining to the tribe of Dan. — *noun* 1 A descendant of Dan. 2 One of a reputed Mormon band or secret brotherhood (called also *Destroying Angels*): said to have been organized in the early history of the Mormons to support their cause at any cost.

DANK *adj.* Unpleasantly damp; moist; wet. —*noun* Disagreeable humidity; wetness. [Compare Sw. *dank*, marshy ground] —**·ISH** *adj.* —**·ISH NESS** *noun* —**·LY** *adv.*

DAN·NE BROG (–brawg) *noun* [Dan.] 1 The Danish national flag. 2 A Danish order of knighthood.

D'AN NUN·ZI O (dahn·noon'·tsee·ō), **GABRIELE**, 1863–1938, Italian author and soldier.

DAN SEUSE (dahN·sœz') *noun* A female professional ballet-dancer; a ballerina. [<F.]

DAN TE AL I GHIE' RI (dan'·tē; *It.* dahn'·teh ahl·ī·gyeh'·rē), 1265–1321, Italian poet. Also *Durante*.

DAN TESQUE (dăn– *or* dahn·tēsk') *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or in the style of Dante Alighieri; especially, characterized by solemn and impassioned sublimity. [<It. *dantesco* < *Dante*, Italian poet]

DAN TIST *noun* One versed in the works of Dante.

DAN TON (dahn·tawN'), **GEORGES JACQUES**, 1759–94, French revolutionary leader; guillotined.

DAN U (*th*ahn'·ōo) In ancient Irish mythology, the great goddess of death and mother of all the gods.

DAN UBE (–yoob) A European river, 1,75 miles from Baden, Germany, to the Black Sea. Also [G.] *Donau*, [Hung.] *Duna*.

DA NU BI AN *adj.* Pertaining to or bordering on the Danube.

DAN ZIG, FREE CITY OF (dan' sig; G. dahn'·tsik) A Baltic port, which, with the surrounding territory, was constituted a free city by the Versailles Treaty in 1920, annexed by Germany, 1939; liberated, 1945, 754 square miles. Also [Pol.] *Gdansk*.

—**GULF OF DANZIG** An arm of the Baltic Sea on the northern coast of East Prussia, Danzig, and Poland.

DAP *intr. verb* [**DAPPED, DAP PING**] 1 To dip slightly into water, as a bird. 2 To let a baited hook fall gently into the water; fish by dropping a baited hook very gently. [<OE. *doppettan*, immerse]

DAPH NE (daf'·nē) *noun* 1 The laurel (*Laurus nobilis*) of southern Europe. 2 Any of a genus (*Daphne*) of shrubs, some deciduous, some evergreen, with fragrant flowers.

DAPH NE (daf'·nē) A Greek nymph, changed into a laurel while fleeing from Apollo.

DAPH NIS (daf'·) A Sicilian shepherd, son of Hermes; the reputed inventor of bucolic poetry.

DAPHNIS AND CHLOE A pair of lovers in a Greek pastoral romance of that name, attributed to Longus.

DAP PER *adj.* Trim; neat; natty; also, little and active; smartly dressed. [< D., brave]

DAP PLE *tr. v.* *b* [**DAP PLED** (–ld), **DAP·PLING**] To make spotted. —*adj.* Spotted, variegated: also **DAP PLED.** —*noun* 1 A spot or dot, as on the skin of a horse. 2 An animal marked with spots. [Etymology uncertain]

DAP SANG Same as K2.

DAR BHAN GA (dur bung'·gah) A town in Bihar, India.

DAR BIES *noun pl.* [Pop.] Handcuffs.

D'AR BLAY See BURNEY.

DARBY AND JOAN John Darby and his wife Joan, popularized in an English ballad, about 1735; hence, types of conjugal felicity.

DAR DAN, DAR DA NI AN Same as TROJAN.

DAR DA NELLES' (–nelz') A fortified strait connecting the Sea of Marmara with the Ægean Sea; length, 40 miles.

DAR DA NUS The reputed founder of the city of Dardanus, near Troy, and ancestor of the Trojans.

DARE *verb* [**DARED** or **DURST, DAR ING**] 1 To be bold enough (to do or attempt); venture. 2 To challenge, defy. —*noun* 1 The act of daring; a challenge, as, to do something on a *dare*. 2 Daring; bravery. [< OE. *dearr*, *durran*, dare] —**DAR·ER** *noun*.

DARE *verb* [Obs.] 1 To daunt; scare. 2 To dazzle; paralyze; especially, to *dare* larks, by using a mirror or exhibiting a hawk. 3 To be in fear. [< OE. *darian*, lurk]

DARE, VIRGINIA, born 1587, first child of English parents born in America, on Roanoke Island. See ROANOKE.

DARE' DEV·IL *noun* One who is bold to recklessness. —*adj.* Venturesome; reckless. —**DARE' DEV IL·TRY** *noun*.

DARE FUL *adj.* Defiant; full of daring.

DAR-EL-BEI DA (–bāy'·dah) Same as CASABLANCA.

DAR-ES-SA LAAM' (–sah·lahm') Capital and seaport of Tanganyika Territory, East Africa.

DAR FUR (dahr foor') A province in the Anglo–Egyptian Sudan, Africa; about 170,000 square miles, capital, El Fasher.

DAR IC (dăr'–) *noun* An ancient Persian gold coin also, a silver coin of the same design, worth one twentieth of the gold daric. [<Gr. *Dareikos*, coin of Darius]

DA RI EN' (dăr·ī·ĕn'; *Sp.* dah·rē·ĕn') A province of Panama.

—**GULF OF DARIEN** A bight of the Caribbean Sea.

—**ISTHMUS OF DARIEN** A former name of the Isthmus of Panama.

DAR ING (dâre'·) *adj.* Possessing courage; bold; brave; venturesome; also, audacious, presuming. See synonyms under BRAVE. —*noun* Heroic courage; bravery. See synonyms under COURAGE. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

DA·RÍ O (dah·ree'·ō), **RUBÉN**, pen name of Félix Rubén García-Sarmiento, 1867–1916, Nicaraguan poet.

DA·RI·US A masculine personal name.

—**DARIUS I, HYS·TAS·PES**, king of Persia, 521–485 B.C.; invaded Scythia and Greece but met defeat at Marathon.

—**DARIUS III, CO DO MAN'·NUS**, king of Persia, 336–330 B.C., conquered by Alexander the Great.

DAR JEE LING A town in northern Bengal, India; popular summer resort.

DARK *adj.* 1 Lacking light. 2 Of a deep shade; black, or approaching black. 3 Obscure, mysterious, not understandable. 4 Gloomy, disheartening. 5 Unenlightened. 6 Atrocious; dastardly, wicked. 7 Of brunette complexion. 8 Blind; unknowing. 9 Secretive; reticent.

—*noun* 1 Lack of light; a place, position, or state where there is little or no light; night. 2 Obscurity; secrecy; also, ignorance: especially in the phrase *in the dark*, in all senses. 3 A heavy shade or shadow in a drawing or painting.

—*verb* [Obs.] To make or become dark; darken. [<OE. *deorc*]

Synonyms (adj.): black, dim, dismal, dusky, gloomy, murky, mysterious, obscure, opaque, sable, shadowy, shady, somber, swart, swarthy. Strictly, that which is *black* is absolutely destitute of color; that which is *dark* is absolutely destitute of light. In common speech, however, a coat is black, though not optically colorless; the night is *dark*, though the stars shine. That is *obscure*, *shadowy*, or *shady* from which the light is more or less cut off. *Dusky* is applied to objects which appear as if viewed in fading light; the word is often used, as are *swart* and *swarthy*, of the human skin when quite *dark*, or even verging on *black*. *Dim* refers to imperfection of outline, from distance, darkness, mist, etc., or from some defect of vision. *Opaque* objects are impervious to light. *Murky* is said of that which is at once *dark*, *obscure*, and *gloomy*; as, a *murky* den; a *murky* sky. Figuratively, *dark* is emblematic of sadness, agreeing with *somber*, *dismal*, *gloomy*, also of moral evil; as, a *dark* deed. Of intellectual matters, *dark* is now rarely used in the old sense of a *dark* saying, etc. See MYSTERIOUS, OBSCURE. *Antonyms*: bright, brilliant, clear, crystalline, dazzling, gleaming, glowing, illumined, light, lucid, luminous, radiant, shining, transparent, white. Compare synonyms for LIGHT.

DARK AGES The period in European history between the fall of the Roman Empire (A.D. 476) and the Italian Renaissance, characterized by a waning of Roman civilization and a retardation in social, political, and intellectual development.

DARK AND BLOODY GROUND Nickname of KENTUCKY.

DARK CONDUCTION Conduction of residual electricity in a photosensitive substance when not illuminated.

DARK CONTINENT Africa: so called because it was formerly unenlightened and little known.

DARK CURRENT The current set up in a photoelectric cell when the light beam is interrupted.

DARK EN *verb* 1 To make or grow dark or darker; make black. 2 To deprive of vision. 3 To obscure; perplex. 4 To fill with gloom, cast a shadow over. —**·ER** *noun*.

DARK-FIELD ILLUMINATION The lighting of the field of a microscope from the side instead of from below, so as to reveal the specimen against a dark background.

DARK HORSE 1 An unknown or little talked of horse that unexpectedly wins a race. 2 A little known political candidate unexpectedly nominated.

DARK ISH *adj.* Somewhat dark.

DARK LANTERN See under LANTERN.

DAR KLE *verb* [**DAR KLED** (–kld), **DAR KLING**] 1 To become dark; darken. 2 To appear obscurely, be in darkness. [Back formation from DARKLING, *adv.*, in the dark]

DAR KLING *adj.* Dim; obscure or obscuring, blind; gloomy. —*adv.* In the dark; blindly; mysteriously.

DARK LY *adv.* 1 In a dark manner. 2 Obscurely; mysteriously.

DARK NESS *noun* 1 Total or partial absence of light; gloom. 2 Physical, mental, or moral blindness. 3 Want of clearness; obscurity; secrecy. 4 The quality of being dark in color or shade.

DARK ROOM *noun* A room equipped to exclude actinic rays, for treating photographic plates, films, etc.

DARK SOME (–sum) *adj.* Dark.

DARK STAR See under STAR.

DARK Y *noun* [Pop.] A Negro. Also **DARK EY.**

DAR LAN (dar·lahN'), **JEAN FRANÇOIS**, 1881–1942, French admiral and politician; assassinated.

DAR LING *noun* One tenderly beloved; a pet; favorite. —*adj.* Tenderly beloved; very dear. [<OE. *deorling* < *deore*, dear]

DAR LING RIVER A river in New South Wales, Australia; 1,160 miles to Murray River.

DAR LING·TON An iron-manufacturing town in Durham County, England; starting point of Stephenson's first railway.

DAR LING·TON, CYRIL DEAN, born 1903, English geneticist.

DARM STADT (–shtaht) A city of western Germany; capital of Hesse.

DARN *verb* To repair (a hole in) by weaving in yarn or thread with a needle. —*noun* A place mended by darning; the act of darning. [<W. *darnio* < *darn*, patch]

DARN *tr. verb* [Pop.] To damn: a mild expletive: often

used as an adjective; as, a *darn* shame; or as a noun; as, I don't give a *darn*. [<ME. *derne*, secret, <OE. *diernan*, to conceal]

DAR·NEL *noun* A grass *(Lolium temulentum)*; ryegrass, an annual weed often found in grain fields. [<F. dial. *darnelle*]



DARNEL
A Spikelet.

DARN ER *noun* 1 One who darns. 2 A darning-needle.

DARNING NEEDLE A large-eyed needle used in darning.

DARNING-NEEDLE *noun* 1 Any dragonfly (order *Odonata*), especially the big green darner of North America *(Anax junius)*, also called *devil's-darning-needle*. 2 The Venus-comb.

DARN·LEY, HENRY STUART, LORD, 1546–67, second husband of Mary Queen of Scots; murdered.

D'AR·SON·VAL (dar·sawN·val'), **JACQUES ARSÈNE,** 1851–1940, French physicist.

DART *noun* 1 A pointed missile weapon, as a javelin, also, something like an arrow or having the effect of one. 2 A sudden and rapid motion. 3 A place in a garment from which a tapering piece has been cut to make it fit the figure. 4 An insect's sting.

—*verb* To emit swiftly or suddenly; shoot out, as a dart; move swiftly; fly like a dart. See synonyms under THROW. [<OF.; of Teutonic origin]

DAR·TARS *noun* Tetter; chin scab. [<F. *dartre*, tetter] —**DAR TROUS** (-trus) *adj.*

DART ER *noun* 1 One who throws a dart; one who or that which moves dartingly. 2 A small American perchlike fish. 3 The American snakebird.

DAR TLE *verb* [**TLED** (tld), **·TLING**] To dart repeatedly.

DART MOOR An extensive elevated moorland in Devonshire, England.

DARTS *noun* A game of skill in which small darts are thrown at a bull's-eye target.

DAR WIN, CHARLES ROBERT, 1809–82, English naturalist; formulated the modern theory of evolution. —**ERASMUS,** 1731–1802, English physician and poet; grandfather of Charles.

DAR WIN·IAN *adj.* Pertaining to Charles Darwin, or to Darwinism. —*noun* An advocate of Darwinism.

DAR·WIN ISM *noun* 1 The doctrine of natural selection advocated by Charles Darwin. Compare LAMARCKISM. 2 The evolutionary theory of Charles Darwin: also **DARWINIAN THEORY.** —**DAR WIN IST** *noun & adj.* —**DAR WIN·IS'·TIC** *adj.* —**DAR WIN ITE** *noun.*

DASH *verb* 1 To throw suddenly and violently; hurl. 2 To break or shatter by throwing, striking, or collision. 3 To sprinkle; splash; as, to *dash* with pepper. 4 To sketch or write hastily, with *off*. 5 To adulterate or mix; as, whiskey *dashed* with water. 6 To check; discourage; put a damper upon; abash; put to shame. 7 To confound; annihilate, especially in the phrase *to dash one's hopes*. 8 To rush or move impetuously. See synonyms under THROW. —*noun* 1 A sudden advance or onset; short, spirited rush or race. 2 Impetuosity; spirit; vigor. 3 Ostentatious display, especially in the phrase *to cut a dash*. 4 A check or discomfiture. 5 A slight admixture; a tinge; a small addition of some other ingredient. 6 A collision or concussion, or its sound. 7 A horizontal line (—), as a mark of punctuation, etc. 8 The long sound in the Morse code, used in combination with dots to represent letters. 9 A dashboard; also, the dasher of a churn. [Compare Dan. *daske*, slap]

DASH BOARD *noun* 1 An upright screen on the front of a vehicle to intercept mud, etc., thrown up by a horse. 2 A sprayboard at the bow of a vessel. 3 The instrument board of an automobile.

DA·SHEEN (dah-) *noun* A tropical plant *(Colocasia esculenta)* related to the taro, the root of which is a staple food of the tropics, and which has been imported into the southern United States. [<F. West Indian dial. *da Chine*, from China]

DAS HEISST (dahs hīst) [G.] That is; that means: abbreviated *d. h.*

DASH ER *noun* 1 One who or that which dashes, plunges, or cuts a dash. 2 The plunger of a churn. 3 A dashboard.

DASH·ING *adj.* Spirited, bold; impetuous. 2 Ostentatiously showy or gay. — **LY** *adv.*

DASH·Y *adj.* [**DASH ER, DASH·I·EST**] Stylish; showy; containing many dashes, as in writing.

DAS·TARD *noun* A base poltroon; a coward. [Perhaps <DAST (variant of DAZED), stupefied, + -ARD]

DAS·TARD·LY *adj.* Base and cowardly in a mean and skulking way. Also **DAS·TARD.** —**DAS·TARD·LI·NESS, DAS·TARD·Y** *noun.*

DAS·Y·URE (dăs'·ĭ·ūr) *noun* An arboreal marsupial; especially, a small, spotted, civetlike marsupial (genus *Dasyurus*), as the **SPOTTED DASYURE** *(D. maculatus)* of Tasmania and southern Australia. [<Gr. *dasys*, hairy, + *oura*, tail]


SPOTTED DASYURE

DA TA (day'·tuh *or* dăt'·uh) Plural of DATUM.

DA TA ET AC CEP·TA [L.] Expenditures and receipts.

DA·TA·RI·A *noun* The office presided over by a datary.

DA·TA·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 An officer of the papal government, usually a bishop, who has charge of business relating to grants and dispensations, and who dates and registers all important documents. 2 The office or employment of this official. [<L.L. *datarius* <*data*: see DATE *noun*]

1DATE *noun* 1 That part of a writing, inscription, coin, etc., which tells when, or when and where, it was written, published, etc. 2 The time of some event; a point of time. 3 Duration; age. 4 [Pop.] An engagement; appointment. —**DOWN TO DATE** Covering the current day. —**OUT OF DATE** Obsolete. —**UP TO DATE** Having modern knowledge, style, etc.

—*verb* [**DAT·ED, DAT ING**] 1 To mark with a date. 2 To assign a date to. 3 To have or take a certain date as a beginning; bear date: with *from*. 4 To reckon time. 5 To make an appointment with. [<F. <L. *datus*, give] —**DAT ED** *adj.* —**DAT ER** *noun.*

2DATE *noun* 1 An oblong, sweet, fleshy fruit, enclosing a single hard seed; an important article of food in northern Africa and in western Asia, whence it is exported in large quantities. 2 A lofty palm bearing this fruit (*Phoenix dactylifera* and varieties), now cultivated in some parts of the United States for its fruit: also called **DATE PALM.** [<OF. <L. *dactylus*, finger (from its shape)]

DATE LESS *adj.* 1 Bearing no date. 2 Without end or limit. 3 Immemorial.

DATE LINE 1 The line containing the date of publication of a periodical or of any contribution, dispatch, etc., printed in it. 2 An imaginary line approximately congruent with 180° longitude from Greenwich, internationally agreed upon as determining those points on the earth's surface where a day is dropped on crossing it from west to east and added on crossing from east to west: also called **INTERNATIONAL DATE LINE.**

DA TIVE (-tiv) *noun* In inflected Indo-European languages, that case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective denoting the remoter, or indirect object; the dative case; expressed in English by *to* or *for* with the objective. —*adj.* 1 Pertaining to or designating the dative case. 2 [Law] That may be disposed of at will, also, that may be removed, removable as opposed to perpetual; as, a *dative* officer. [<L. *dativus*, of giving, <*do*, give] — **LY** *adv.*

DAT'·O LITE *noun* A vitreous, translucent, brittle calcium borosilicate occurring in massive monoclinic crystals. [<Gr. *dateomai*, divide, + -LITE]

DAT TO (dah'·tō) *noun* [Philippine] [**·TOS** *pl.*] 1 A chief of a Mohammedan Moro tribe. 2 The headman of a barrio or Malay tribe. Also **DA TO.** [<Moro *datto*, lord]

DA·TUM (dā'·tum *or* dat'·um) *noun* [**DA TA** *pl.*] A known, assumed, or conceded fact from which an inference is made; the point from which any reckoning or scale starts. [<L., thing given]



DATURA
a Fruit. *b* Grain.

DATUM PLANE 1 In craniometry, a plane assumed as a basis for cranial measurements. 2 In engineering, the horizontal plane from which heights and depths are measured. also **DATUM LEVEL.**

DA TU RA *noun* A plant of a genus *(Datura)* of rank-smelling, poisonous plants of the nightshade family, with large funnel-shaped flowers and a prickly capsule, of which the thorn-apple or jimsonweed *(Datura stramonium)* is the best-known species. [<Hind. *dhatūrā*, a plant]

DAUB *verb* 1 To smear or coat with something sticky; plaster; besmear; fill in or chink the cracks of (a wall, chimney, etc.) with mud, plaster, or clay. 2 To paint badly. 3 To cover or disguise. 4 [Obs.] To flatter grossly and insincerely; dissemble so as to produce a flattering impression.

—*noun* 1 Mud, plaster, clay, etc.; any sticky application. 2 A smear or spot. 3 A poor, coarse painting. 4 An instance or act of daubing. See synonyms under BLEMISH. [<OF. *dauber* <L. *dealbo*, whitewash]

DAUB ER *noun* 1 One who or that which daubs; one who paints coarsely or cheaply. 2 A brush to put blacking on

shoes; a dabber. 3 [Obs.] A flatterer. —**DAUB·ER·Y**, **DAUB·RY** *noun* —**DAUB·ING** *noun.*

DAU BI GNY (dō·bē·nyē'), **CHARLES FRANÇOIS**, 1817–78, French painter.

DAUB Y *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or like daub; sticky. 2 Unskilfully done, as a painting; also, smeary.

DAUD [Scot.] Same as **DADD.**

DAU DET (dō deh'), **ALPHONSE**, 1840–97, French novelist.

DAU GAV·PILS (dow'-gahf·peels) A city in SE. Latvia on the Dvina River. Also [G.] *Dünaburg*, [Rus.] *Dvinsk.*

DAUGH TER (daw'–) *noun* 1 A female child or descendant. 2 Any person or thing in a relation analogous to that of a female child, regarded with reference to her, or its, origin. 3 [Obs.] A maiden. [<OE. *dohtor*] —**·LY** *adj.*

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW *noun* The wife of one's son.

DAU MIER (dō·myeh'), **HONORÉ**, 1808–79, French painter and lithographer.

DAUN DER Same as **DANDER.**

DAUNT (dawnt) *tr. verb* 1 To dishearten or intimidate; cow; tame, conquer. 2 To pack into a barrel with a daunt. See synonyms under **ABASH, FRIGHTEN.** —*noun* 1 A fright. 2 A wooden disk with which to press salted fish, especially herring, into barrels. [<OF. *danter* <L. *domito* <*domo*, tame]

DAUNT LESS *adj.* Fearless; intrepid. See synonyms under **BRAVE** — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DAU PHIN (daw' fin) *noun* The eldest son of a king of France in abeyance since 1830. [<F.; originally dolphin]

DAU PHI NÉ (do·fee·neh') An ancient province in SE. France.

DAU PHIN ESS (daw'–) *noun* The wife of a dauphin. Also **DAU PHINE** (–feen).

DAUR (dawr) *tr. verb* [Scot.] To dare.

DAUR NA (dawr'·nuh) [Scot.] Dare not.

DAUT *tr. verb* [Scot.] To fondle; also spelled *dawt.*

DAUT IE *noun* [Scot.] A little pet; also spelled *dawtie.*

DA VAINE (dah·vehn'), **CASIMIR JOSEPH**, 1812–82, French physician and bacteriologist.

DA VAO (dah'·vow) 1 A seaport in eastern Mindanao, P. I. 2 A penal colony on Mindanao Island, P. I., used as a prison camp by the Japanese in World War II.

DAV E NANT (dav'·i·nunt), **SIR WILLIAM**, 1606–68, English poet laureate, 1638–68. Also **D'AV E NANT.**

DAV EN PORT *noun* 1 A small ornamented writing desk. 2 A large, rectangular, upholstered divan that can be used as a bed. [<Davenport (the maker)]

DAV EN PORT A commercial city on the Mississippi River in Iowa, agricultural equipment.

DAV EN PORT, CHARLES BENEDICT, born 1866, American zoologist.

DA VID (dāy'·vid; *Dan.* dah'·veeth; *Dutch, G* dah'·veet) A masculine personal name; familiarly **DAVE, DA VIE, DA·VY.** Also [It.] **DA VIDE** (dah·veed'), [It.] **DA VI DE** (dah·vee'·deh). [<Heb. masc., beloved]

—**DAVID**, king of Israel; reputed writer of Psalms; slayer of Goliath.

—**DAVID I**, 1083–1153, king of Scotland, 1124–53.

—**DAVID, SAINT**, died 601?, patron of Wales.

DA VID (dah·veed'), **GERARD**, 1450?–1523, Flemish painter.

—**JACQUES LOUIS**, 1748–1825, French painter.

DAVID, STAR OF Same as **MAGEN-DAVID.**

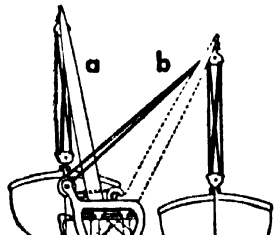
DA VID SON (dāy'·vid–), **JO**, born 1883, American sculptor.

DA VIS, JEFFERSON, 1808–89, American statesman; president of the Confederate States, 1862–65. —**JOHN**, 1550?–1605, English navigator. —**RICHARD HARDING**, 1864–1916, American journalist and novelist.

DA VIS·SON, CLINTON JOSEPH, born 1881, American physicist.

DAVIS STRAIT A strait between Baffin Bay and the Atlantic; named for John Davis.

DAV IT *noun* 1 One of a pair of small cranes on a ship's side for hoisting boats, stores, etc. 2 A curved piece of timber or iron for hoisting the flukes of an anchor. [<proper name DAVID]



DAVIT

a Position on deck.
b Position when lowering lifeboat.

DA·VOUT (dah·vōō'), **LOUIS NICOLAS**, 1770–1823, duke of Auerstadt and prince of Eckmühl; French marshal.

DA VY See **SAFETY LAMP.**

DA·VY, SIR HUMPHRY, 1778–1829, English chemist; invented a miner's safety lamp; discovered the elementary nature of chlorine, etc.

DA VY JONES Sailors' name for the spirit of the sea.

DAVY JONES'S LOCKER The bottom of the ocean, especially as the grave of the drowned.

DAW *noun* 1 A jackdaw. 2 A simpleton. [<ME. *dawe*]

DAW *noun & intr. verb* [Scot.] Dawn.

DAW·DLE *verb* [**DAW·DLED** (–dld), **DAW·DLING**] To waste (time) in slow trifling; act lazily; loiter; trifle: often with *away.* See synonyms under **LINGER.** —**DAW·DLER** *noun.*

DAWES, CHARLES GATES, born 1865, American financier and statesman.

DAWK Same as **DAK.**

DAWN *intr. verb* 1 To begin to grow light. 2 To begin to be manifest: with *on* or *upon;* to begin to be understood. 3 To begin to expand or give promise. —*noun* 1 The first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak. 2 An awakening; beginning or unfolding. [<DAWNING <OE. *dagung* <*dæg*, day]

DAWN MAN Primitive man as deduced from the remains found at Piltdown; literal translation of *Eoanthropus.* See **PILTDOWN.**

DAW SON The capital of Yukon Territory, Canada; at the confluence of the Klondike and Yukon Rivers; center of gold-mining region.

DAW SON, SIR JOHN WILLIAM, 1820–99, Canadian geologist.

DAWSON CREEK A village in eastern British Columbia; the southern terminal of the Alaska Highway.

DAY *noun* 1 The period from dawn to dark; hence, daylight or sunlight. 2 The interval represented by one revolution of the earth upon its axis; twenty-four hours; also, this period as a unit in computing time. The **MEAN SOLAR DAY** is the average of this interval during the year, and is the basic unit in physics; the **SIDEREAL DAY** is the exact period of one complete rotation of the earth, or 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.09054 seconds mean solar time; the **LUNAR DAY** is the interval between two successive meridian transits of the moon, or about 24 hours, 50.5 minutes solar time. 3 The hours appointed for labor. 4 A day's journey. 5 The period of rotation about its axis of any heavenly body. 6 A time or period; an age. 7 A contest or battle, or its result, as, the liberals won the *day.* 8 A specified epoch; as, in Cæsar's *day.* 9 A specified date, as, Independence *Day.* — **ASTRONOMICAL DAY** 1 The period of time in which a celestial body makes one complete rotation about its axis. 2 The civil day, beginning at midnight, but reckoning the hours continuously from 0 to 24. —**THE DAY** [Scot.] Today; as, how are ye *the day*? [<OE. *dæg*]

DAY·AK Same as **DYAK.**

DAY-BED *noun* A lounge or couch, usually with back and sides, that can be converted into a bed at night.

DAY-BLINDNESS *noun* Hemeralopia, or defective sight in daylight.

DAY BOOK *noun* 1 In bookkeeping, the book in which transactions are recorded in the order of their occurrence. 2 A diary.

DAY BREAK *noun* Dawn; the time when the sun rises.

DAY COACH A railroad car equipped for daytime travel only, as opposed to a sleeping-car, dining-car, etc.

DAY DREAM *noun* An exercise of the fancy or imagination; a reverie; hence, a delusion of happiness. —*intr. verb* To indulge the mind idly in wishful thinking. —**DAY'·DREAM ER** *noun.*

DAY FLOWER Any species of the genus *Commelina* whose flowers last only a day.

DAY FLY *noun* A Mayfly or ephemerid insect.

DAY IN, DAY OUT All day every day.

DAY LABOR Labor hired and paid for by the day.

DAY LABORER One who works for pay by the day at unskilled manual tasks.

DAY-LETTER *noun* A lettergram.

DAY LIGHT *noun* 1 The light received from the sun, in distinction from moonlight, artificial light, or darkness; the light of day; also **DAY LIGHT.** 2 Knowledge; understanding; also, publicity. —**TO LET DAYLIGHT INTO (SOMEONE)** To stab or shoot holes in (someone).

DAY·LIGHTS *noun* [Pop.] 1 Vital organs; life itself; as, the mule worked his *daylights* out. 2 The eyes; seeing-power; hence, consciousness; wits; as, to shake the *daylights* out of one.

DAYLIGHT-SAVING *noun* The utilization of more daylight by setting clocks ahead.

DAY' LIL·Y *noun* 1 Any of several lilyworts (genus *Hemerocallis*), with lanceolate leaves, and large flowers on a round thick scape, lasting but one day. Two species, *H. fulva*, tawny red, and *H. flava*, bright yellow, are common as border flowers. 2 A common cultivated lilywort (genus *Hosta*), with large broad ovate or oblong leaves, and generally white flowers: of Chinese and Japanese origin.

DAY·LONG *adj. & adv.* Lasting all the day.

DAY NURSERY A place for the care of little children while their mothers are at work.

DAY OF ATONEMENT Same as **YOM KIPPUR.**

DAYS OF GRACE The days (usually three) allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange after the date of payment expressed in the instrument itself.

DAY·SPRING *noun* The early dawn.

DAY·STAR *noun* 1 The star of morning or dawn; hence, an emblem of hope. 2 The sun.

DAY·TIME *noun* The time of daylight; the time between sunrise and sunset.

DAY·TON A manufacturing city on the Miami River in

Ohio; cash registers; government experimental flying field.

DAZE *tr. verb* [DAZED, DAZ·ING] To stupefy or bewilder, as by a glare of light or by a physical or mental shock; stun. —*noun* The state of being dazed. [Compare ON. *dasast*, become exhausted] —DAZ·ED·LY *adv.*

DAZ·ZLE *verb* [DAZ·ZLED (daz'·ld), DAZ·ZLING] 1 To blind or be blinded by excess of light; be blindingly bright. 2 To bewilder or charm, as with brilliant prospects; excite admiration. —*noun* The act of dazzling; dazzled condition; brightness. [Frequentative of DAZE] —DAZ·ZLING·LY *adv.*

D-DAY *noun* In military operations, the day or date of the launching of an attack: used especially in the planning of operations before a specific date is set or is disclosed.

DDT *noun* A powerful insecticide effective on contact and with no apparent damage to persons, plants, or animals protected by it: used especially as a powder or spray to kill the typhus louse or the malaria mosquito. [<D(ICHLORO-)D(IPHENYL-)T(RICHLOROETHANE)]

DE *prep.* 1 (duh) Of. in French phrases or proper names: the plural form *des* is a contraction of the preposition *de* and the plural article *les*. 2 (dē) From; of; used in Latin phrases.

DE *prefix* 1 Down; as in *de*cline, *de*pend. 2 Away or off; as in *de*flect, *de*capitate. 3 Completely, utterly; as in *de*nude. 4 The undoing, reversing, or ridding of (the action or condition expressed in the root); as in *de*coding, *de*centralization, *de*carbonization.

DEA·CON *noun* 1 A lay church officer or subordinate minister; also, in the Anglican, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic Churches, one ranking next below the priest. 2 Any cleric, as a bishop or priest, acting as chief assistant at a high mass; a gospeler.

—*tr. verb* [Pop.] 1 To line out, or read aloud a line or two of (a hymn) at a time, as an aid to congregational singing: an office of the deacon when hymn books were scarce. 2 To arrange (garden or orchard produce) for sale with the best at the top; to adulterate, weaken, etc., as liquors or groceries. [<Gr. *diakonos*, servant] —DEA·CON·RY, DEA·CON·SHIP *noun.*

DEA·CON·ESS *noun* A woman appointed or chosen as a lay church worker or officer.

DEAD (dĕd) *adj.* 1 Having ceased to live; lifeless. 2 In a state or condition resembling death; temporarily disabled; lacking in vitality; numb; motionless. 3 Inanimate, inorganic. 4 Complete, utter, absolute; exact; as, a *dead* stop, a *dead* level. 5 Unfailing; certain; sure; complete or perfect; as, a *dead* shot. 6 Not productively employed, also, dull or slow; as, *dead* capital, also, ineffective, inoperative. 7 Without break or variation; flat; unvaried; as, a *dead* wall. 8 Dull; uninteresting; lusterless; unburnished. 9 Without elasticity or resilience; non-resonant, as, a *dead* floor. 10 Destitute of religious spirit and life. 11 Deprived of civil life, as a life-prisoner. 12 Not fresh or invigorating, lifeless; unresponsive, insensible (usually with *to*). 13 Not to be counted, as, a *dead* ball. 14 Giving no light or heat; incapable of being opened; as, a *dead* window, *dead* cinders. 15 Not imparting motion; spent, also, unsupported, unrelieved, as of strains or weights. 16 Muffled, as a sound. 17 Not transmitting an electric current. 18 Bringing death; deadly. 19 Past the active point of ferment; also, tasteless, as a beverage. 20 Not required for further use, as composed type, etc. 21 Lying so near the hole that the putt is a certainty: said of a golf ball. 22 Extinct; obsolete; as, a *dead* language.

—*noun* 1 The most lifeless period; as, the *dead* of night. 2 Dead persons collectively: with the definite article.

—*adv.* To the last degree, wholly; absolutely; exactly; as, *dead* right, *dead* straight. [<OE.] —DEAD·NESS *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): deceased, defunct, departed, inanimate, lifeless. See LIFELESS. *Antonyms*: alive, animate, living.

DEAD AIR In radio, a silent interval due to a failure in transmission or a breakdown in the scheduled broadcast.

DEAD·BEAT *adj.* 1 Beating without recoil, as a watch-escapement. 2 Coming to rest without oscillation. —*noun* A movement without recoil; a deadbeat escapement.

DEAD·BEAT [Pop.] *noun* One who lives without money by shifts and tricks; a sponge: also called *beat*. —*verb* To make a living by cheating or sponging. —*adj.* Worn out; utterly weary.

DEAD CENTER That position of a crank or crank-motion in which the crank axle, crank pin, and connecting rod are all in a straight line; the point where a connecting rod has no power to turn a crank. It occurs at each end of the stroke. Also DEAD POINT. —DEAD-CENTER *adj.*

DEAD-DRUNK *adj.* So intoxicated as to be unconscious. —DEAD-DRUNKENNESS *noun.*

DEAD·EN (dĕd'·n) *tr. verb* 1 To diminish the force, speed, or intensity of; blunt; to destroy the vigor of. 2 To lessen or impede the velocity of; retard. 3 To render non-conductive of sound, as a wall or floor. 4 To make dull or less brilliant in color. 5 To make flat or vapid, as wine or beer. 6 To kill, as a tree, by girdling, or to clear, as land, by deadening trees. —·ER *noun.*

DEAD-END *noun* An end of a passage, street, road, etc., having no outlet; a blind alley.

DEAD·EN·ING *noun* 1 The act or agent by which something is deadened. 2 Any material used for dulling or shutting out sound, as in walls. 3 The act of killing trees by girdling; also, a clearing made by girdling trees.

DEAD EYE *noun* 1 A sheaveless block having scores to receive the lanyard: used to set up shrouds, stays, etc., in rigging a vessel. 2 [Pop.] A sharpshooter.

DEAD FALL *noun* 1 A trap operated by a weight that, when its support is removed, falls upon and kills or holds an animal. 2 Fallen trees and rubbish matted together.

DEAD HAND See under MORTMAIN.

DEAD HEAD (dĕd·hĕd) *noun* 1 One who receives gratis any service or accommodation for which the general public is expected to pay. 2 A wooden buoy. —*verb* To carry or serve free of charge; obtain entertainment, service, etc., without paying.

DEAD HEAT A race in which two or more competitors come out even and there is no one winner.

DEAD HORSE [Pop.] A debt for something already used up or worn out: figurative meaning from the old expression, once literal, *to pay for a dead horse*.

DEAD HOUSE *noun* A place or room in which dead bodies are temporarily kept, a morgue.

DEAD LANGUAGE See under LANGUAGE.

DEAD LETTER 1 A letter which, after lying undelivered for a certain length of time, has been sent to the DEAD-LETTER OFFICE, the department of the general post-office where unclaimed letters are examined and returned to their writers or destroyed. 2 Something, as a law, that exists in verbal form, but is not enforced or active.

DEAD LIFT A lift made without help, leverage, pulleys, etc.; hence, an effort under thankless and discouraging conditions.

DEAD LIGHT *noun* 1 A strong shutter, usually of iron, to protect a cabin window or porthole in stormy weather. 2 Round thick glass windows in the side or deck of a ship. 3 A skylight that does not open. 4 [Scot.] A will-o'-the-wisp; ignis fatuus.

DEAD LINE *noun* 1 A bounding line, as within the limits of a military prison, the crossing of which by a prisoner incurs the penalty of being fired upon by the guard. 2 The time limit before or by which one must complete news copy or other work.

DEAD LOCK *noun* 1 A lock worked from the outside by a key and from the inside by a handle or the like. 2 A lock in which the bolt has to be turned in each direction by a key, opposed to *springlock*. 3 A block or stoppage of business, as in a legislative or other body, caused by the refusal of opposing parties to cooperate.

—*verb* 1 To cause or come to a block or stoppage. 2 To take or be taken out of action, as a military tank, for repair.

DEAD·LY *adj.* [·LI·ER, ·LI·EST] 1 Liable or certain to cause death, fatal. 2 Aiming or tending to kill; mortal; implacable. 3 Resembling death, deathly. See synonyms under NOISOME, PERNICIOUS. —*adv.* [Obs.] So as to cause death. —DEAD·LI·LY *adv.* —DEAD·LI·NESS *noun.*

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE See BELLADONNA.

DEADLY SINS See SEVEN DEADLY SINS. Compare VENIAL SIN.

DEAD MAN *noun* A log, concrete block, or other heavy mass, usually buried and serving as anchorage for a guy line.

DEADMAN'S HANDLE The control mechanism or brake valve of a traction motor equipped with a safety device automatically to cut the current or apply the brake should the operator's hand relax its pressure for any reason. Also DEADMAN CONTROL.

DEAD MARCH *noun* A piece of solemn music played at a funeral, especially a military one; music written for a funeral procession.

DEAD'·NET·TLE *noun* Any of several herbs of the mint family (genus *Lamium*) having stingless nettlelike leaves.

DEAD PAN [Pop.] A completely expressionless face. —DEAD-PAN *adj.* & *adv.*

DEAD POINT Same as DEAD CENTER.

DEAD RECKONING The computation of a vessel's place at sea by log and compass without astronomical observations.

DEAD RIDER The motif of a cycle of folk ballads in which a dead man returns and takes with him on his horse some dearly loved person, wife, child, or sweetheart. In some versions the living rider does not know the other is dead; often the living narrowly escapes being taken into the grave with him. In a Greek variant, a brother returns from the dead to bring his sister to their dead mother. More frequently the dead lover abducts his betrothed and carries her with him into the grave. This story is common in Albanian, Icelandic, Russian, English and Scottish ballad, and turns up also in an Araucanian legend. Burger's ballad *Lenore* is the classic example of the motif. Compare VAMPIRE.

DEAD SEA A salt lake in eastern Palestine, 46 by 10 miles: 1,292 feet below the Mediterranean Sea.

DEAD SEA FRUIT Apple of Sodom.

DEAD SET [Pop.] Determined.

DEAD SHOT 1 A true shot, one that exactly hits the mark. 2 A person who never misses the mark.

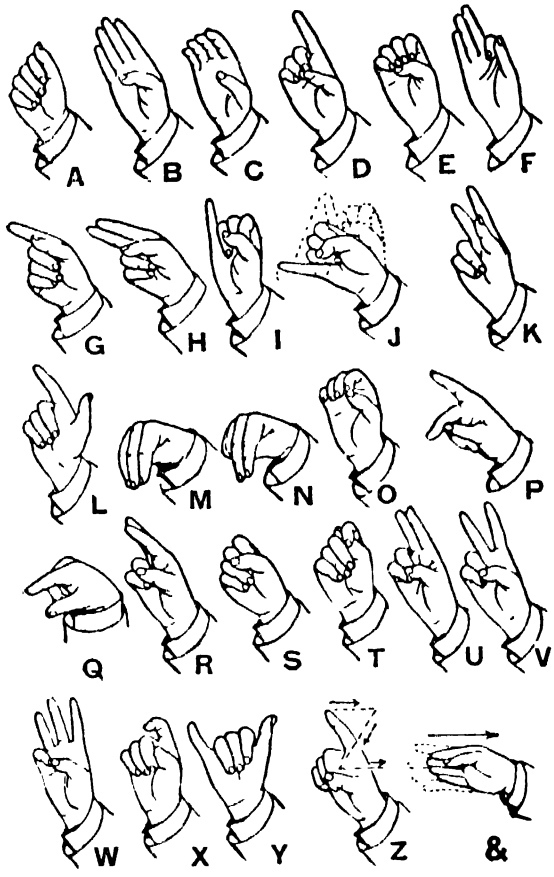
DEAD SOLDIER [Pop.] 1 An empty bottle; especially, an empty liquor bottle: also **DEAD MAN.** 2 An old cigar or cigarette stub: also called *old soldier.* 3 A dull companion; a bore.

DEAD WATER 1 Still water. 2 The water that eddies about the stern of a moving vessel.

DEAD WEIGHT (dĕd'wāt) *noun* 1 A burden borne without aid, an oppressive weight or load. 2 In shipping, freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk. 3 In railway transportation, weight of rolling stock as distinguished from its load.

DEAD·WOOD *noun* 1 A mass of timber built up above the keel of a vessel at either end to support the cant-timbers. 2 Worthless material; a profitless or burdensome person or thing. 3 Wood dead upon the tree. 4 In bowling, a fallen pin lying in front of the standing pins, and giving, if not removed, the next ball a great advantage. — **TO HAVE THE DEADWOOD ON** To have superiority or power over.

DEAF (dĕf) *adj.* 1 Lacking or deficient in the sense of hearing. 2 Determined not to hear or be persuaded. [<OE.] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*



DEAF-AND-DUMB ALPHABET

DEAF-AND-DUMB ALPHABET A series of manual signs or gestures for one hand or both, used for the purpose of communicating ideas: a substitute for vocal speech by and in conversation with deaf-mutes.

DEAF EN (dĕf'n) *tr. verb* 1 To make deaf; confuse or stun, as with noise. 2 To cause not to be heard, as sound. 3 To deaden. [Compare DEADEN]

DEAF-MUTE *noun* A congenitally deaf-and-dumb person: also **DEAF MUTE.**

DÉ ÁK (dā'ahk), **FE·RENCZ** (feh'rĕnts), 1803–76, Hungarian statesman.

¹DEAL (dēel) *noun* A board or plank, or the wood, either fir or pine, of which it is made. [<MD. *dele,* plank]

²DEAL (dēel) *verb* [**DEALT** (dĕlt), **DEAL ING**] 1 To distribute; apportion. 2 To deliver; inflict, as a blow. 3 To have dealings, do business; trade *with* a person, or *in* an article. 4 To have concern, as to overcome or subdue: followed by *with.* 5 To conduct oneself; behave; as, to *deal* kindly with someone. 6 To act as dealer of cards. See synonyms under APPORTION.

— *noun* 1 Distribution; apportionment. 2 The act of distributing; especially, the distribution of, or right to distribute cards; a single round of play; also, the hand dealt. 3 A secret bargain in politics or commerce. 4 A transaction or bargain. 5 Treatment given or received; as, a square *deal.* 6 An indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; as, a great *deal* of trouble. [<OE. *dael,* share]

DEAL A seaport town in Kent, England.

DEAL·ER *noun* 1 A trader. 2 The player who distributes the cards.

DEAL·FISH *noun* A thin pelagic fish *(Trachypterus arcticus)* of northern seas.

DEAL·ING *noun* 1 Any transaction with others: usually **DEALINGS.** 2 The act of one who deals; also, the method or manner of treatment; as, honest *dealing.*

DE·AM I·NA'·TION *noun* The splitting off of the amino radical, NH_2, from the amino acid molecule in the body, as a stage in the formation of fatty acids from proteins. Also **DE AM I·NI ZA'·TION.**

DEAN *noun* 1 An ecclesiastical officer of the Anglican or the Roman Catholic Church: a minister who is the chief officer of a cathedral or of a collegiate church; a pastoral or visiting ecclesiastic, acting often as a deputy of a bishop or archdeacon; as, a rural *dean;* in the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop's assistant; one of various persons formerly holding minor offices, as the disciplinarian in a monastery, the custodian of a cathedral church, etc. 2 An executive officer of a college or faculty. 3 The member of an association or body who has served longest and who acts as spokesman for the others, as, the *dean* of the diplomatic corps. [<L.L. *decanus,* one set over ten, <L. *decem,* ten]

DEAN·ER·Y *noun* [**IES** *pl.*] The office, revenue, residence, or jurisdiction of a dean.

DEAN SHIP *noun* The office, rank, or title of a dean.

¹DEAR *adj.* 1 Beloved; precious, also, highly esteemed: used in letter salutations, as, *Dear* Sir. 2 He'd at a high price, or rate; costly. 3 Characterized by high prices. 4 Intense; earnest. 5 [Obs.] Noble; glorious.

— *noun* One who is much beloved; a darling.

— *adv.* Dearly.

— *interj.* An exclamation of regret, surprise, etc. [<OE. *deor*] — **DEAR NESS** *noun*

²DEAR *adj.* [Obs.] Severe, dire; difficult. Also **DERE.** [<OE. *deor,* wild]

DEAR BORN (-burn) *noun* A light four-wheeled carriage. [<Dearborn, its inventor]

DEAR LY *adv.* 1 With much affection; fondly; tenderly. 2 At a high price or rate; at great cost. 3 Earnestly; deeply

DEARTH (dûrth) *noun* 1 Scarcity, lack; famine. 2 [Obs.] Dearness; costliness. See synonyms under WANT. [<ME. *derthe*]

DEATH (dĕth) *noun* 1 Cessation of physical life. 2 Extinction of anything; decay, destruction. 3 Something likely to produce death; a cause or occasion of death. 4 Something as terrible as death. 5 The cessation, absence, or opposite of spiritual life, spiritual and eternal ruin. 6 A fatal plague. 7 A personification, type or representation of mortality. Death is generally represented as a skeleton holding a scythe. 8 Slaughter, bloodshed. 9 The condition of being dead. See CIVIL DEATH. — **TO BE DEATH ON** [Pop.] 1 To dislike intensely enough to kill, as, a dog *is death on* rats. 2 To be capable of dealing with, have a special talent for, be very fond of. [<OE.]

DEATH BED *noun* The bed on which one dies; the mortal illness, last hours of life: also used adjectively.

DEATH-BELL *noun* 1 A bell announcing death; a passing-bell. 2 A ringing in the ears like a tolling bell: thought by some to presage the news of a death.

DEATH BLOW (dĕth blō) *noun* A fatal blow or shock.

DEATH-CAMAS *noun* Any of several herbaceous plants of the lily family (genus *Zygadenus*) common in the western United States and poisonous to men and animals, especially to grazing livestock; often confused with the edible camas.

DEATH CAMP A concentration camp established for the purpose of eliminating part of the population of a country or minority group by systematic mass executions: also called *extermination camp.*

DEATH CHAIR The electric chair.

DEATH CUP *noun* A common and very poisonous mushroom *(Amanita phalloides)* having bright-red caps dotted with white.

DEATH DAMP The cold sweat sometimes preceding death.

DEATH DUTY Inheritance taxes; a tax on property inherited.

DEATH FUL *adj.* 1 Deadly; murderous; full of slaughter. 2 Mortal; liable to die. 3 Having the appearance of death. — **·NESS** *noun.*

DEATH LESS *adj.* Not liable to die; undying; unending; perpetual. See synonyms under ETERNAL, IMMORTAL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DEATH LY *adj.* 1 Having the semblance or suggestion of death: also **DEATH LIKE.** 2 Pertaining to death. 3 Deadly. See synonyms under GHASTLY. — *adv.* So as to be as one dead or dying. — **DEATH LI NESS** *noun.*

DEATH MASK A cast of the face taken just after death.

DEATH POINT In bacteriology, the critical upper and lower temperatures beyond which micro-organisms cannot live.

DEATH RATE The number of persons per thousand dying annually in a given population.

DEATH RATTLE The rattling sound caused by the mucus in the throat of one dying.

DEATH RAY A type of radiation assumed to have the power of killing from a distance.
DEATH'S-HEAD *noun* A human skull as a symbol of death.
DEATH'S-HEAD MOTH A large Old World sphinx moth (genus *Acherontia*), with markings like a death's-head on the upper surface of the thorax.
DEATHS·MAN *noun* [Obs.] The hangman.
Death Valley A valley in SE. California; 200 feet below sea level.
DEATH WARRANT 1 [Law] An official order for the execution of a person. 2 That which insures destruction or puts an end to hope.
DEATH·WATCH *noun* 1 The last vigil with the dying or with the body of one dead. 2 A guard set over a condemned man before his execution. 3 A small European wood-boring insect (family *Anobiidæ*) that makes a ticking noise, thought by the superstitious to presage death.
DEATH WHISPER Sound waves of such high frequency as to be inaudible to human ears, and having the power to kill small animals, as fish in water, under certain conditions.
DEATH'Y *adj. & adv.* Deathly.
Deau·ville (dō·veel') A coast resort near Le Havre, France.
DEAVE (deev) *verb* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To deafen, become deaf, or bewilder with noise. [<OE. *adeafian*]
DE·BA CLE (di·bah'·kl *or* –bāk'·l) *noun* 1 Any resistless rush or flood, as the collapse of a government; ruin; also, a stampede; rout. 2 The breaking up of ice in a river. 3 A violent flood carrying great masses of rock and other debris. [<F.]
DE·BAR *tr. verb* To bar or shut out; prohibit; preclude; hinder; commonly with *from*. See synonyms under PROHIBIT, SUSPEND.
DE·BARK *verb* To set upon the shore from a vessel; land; go ashore. Compare DISEMBARK. —**DE·BAR·KA'·TION** *noun.*
DE·BAR MENT *noun* The act of debarring; exclusion; obstruction.
DE·BASE *tr. verb* [**DE·BASED, DE BAS ING**] To lower in character, purity, or value; depreciate; degrade. See synonyms under ABASE, CORRUPT, IMPAIR. [<DE– + BASE *adj.*] —**DE·BASE MENT** *noun* —**DE BAS ER** *noun.*
DE BATE *verb* [**DE BAT ED, DE BAT ING**] 1 To discuss argumentatively; argue both sides of; dispute. 2 To consider; reflect. 3 [Obs.] To fight or contend for. See synonyms under DELIBERATE, DISPUTE. —*noun* 1 The discussing of any question; argumentation; dispute; controversy. 2 [Obs.] Combat; strife. See synonyms under ALTERCATION, REASONING.. [<L. *de*, down, + *batuo*, strike] —**DE BAT A·BLE** *adj.* —**DE·BAT ER** *noun.*
DE BAUCH (di·bawch') *verb* 1 To make or become corrupt in morals; lead astray; make disloyal, vicious, or unchaste; seduce; indulge excessively in pleasures of the senses. 2 To vitiate; pervert. See synonyms under POLLUTE, VIOLATE. —*noun* 1 An act or occasion of debauchery; a carouse. 2 Excess; intemperance; lewdness. [<F. *débaucher*, lure from work]
DE·BAUCHED *adj.* 1 Corrupted. 2 Characterized by debauchery. —**DE BAUCH ED·LY** *adv.* —**DE BAUCH ED NESS** *noun.*
DEB·AU·CHEE' (–ō shee') *noun* One habitually profligate, drunken, or lewd; a libertine.
DE BAUCH ER *noun* One who debauches; a seducer.
DE·BAUCH ER Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 Licentiousness; drunkenness. 2 Seduction from virtue, purity, or fidelity. Also **DE BAUCH MENT.**
DEB·BY Diminutive of DEBORAH.
DE BEIGE (duh·bezh') *noun* [F.] A cloth made of wool or mixed materials.
DE·BEN·TURE *noun* 1 An instrument in the nature of a bond, given as an acknowledgment of debt, and providing for repayment out of some specified fund or source of income; as, a mortgage *debenture*, one secured by a mortgage. 2 A customhouse certificate providing for a draw-back. 3 A government pay order. See under BOND, STOCK. [<L. *debentur*, there are owing]
DE·BIL'·I·TATE *tr. verb* [·**TAT ED**, ·**TAT ING**] To make feeble or languid; weaken. [<L. *debilis*, weak] —**DE·BIL·I·TANT** *adj. & noun* —**DE BIL' I TAT ED** *adj.* —**DE BIL·I·TA'·TION** *noun* —**DE BIL'·I TA TIVE** *adj.*
DE BIL·I TY *noun* Abnormal weakness; languor; feebleness.
DEB·IT *tr. verb* 1 To enter on the debtor side of an account. 2 To charge (a customer) for goods. —*noun* The debit side of an account; a debt or debts recorded; something owed. Compare CREDIT. [<L. *debitum* <*debeo*, owe; see DEBT]
DEB O NAIR' *adj.* Gentle or courteous; affable; complaisant; gay. Also **DEB ON AIRE', DEB ON·NAIRE'.** [<F. *débonnaire* <OF. *de bon aire*, of good mien] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*
DE BO·NIS NON (dē) [L.] Of the goods not (yet administered on).
DE BONNE GRÂCE (duh bŏn grahs) [F.] With good grace; cheerfully.
Deb·o·rah A feminine personal name. Also [Dutch] **De·bo·ra** (deh·bō'·rah), [F.] **Dé·bo·ra** (deh·bō·rah'), [It.] **De·bo·ra** (deh'·bo·rah).
—**Deborah** A prophetess of Mount Ephraim, who judged Israel, and who, with Barak, defeated Sisera about 1285 B.C. *Judges* iv, 4.
DE BOUCH (–boōsh') *verb* To emerge or issue from a defile or woods into the open; pass out; also, to cause to emerge or issue. —*noun* 1 An opening, especially in military works, for the passage of troops. 2 An outlet for commerce; market. Also [F.] **DÉ BOU·CHÉ** (deh·boō·shā'). [<F. *dé–*, of, from, + *bouche*, mouth]
DE·BOUCH·MENT (di·boosh'–) *noun* The opening out of a valley, stream, or the like; also, the act of debouching. Also [F.] **DÉ·BOU·CHURE** (deh·boō·shur').
Deb·re·cen (dĕb'·rĕt·sĕn) A manufacturing town in eastern Hungary. Also **Deb·re·czen.**
DÉ BRI DE·MENT (deh·bree·duh·mahN') *noun* [F.] The excision of tissues and dead matter from the interior of gunshot wounds, to prevent septic infection.
DE BRIS (dĕ·bree') *noun* 1 Accumulated fragments; ruins; rubbish. 2 An aggregation of detached fragments of rocks. Also **DEB·RIS.** See synonyms under WASTE. [<F. *débris* <OF. *desbriser*, drive asunder, <*des*, apart, + *briser*, break]
De Bro·glie (duh·brō'·lyeh') Family, originally of Piedmont, distinguished in French history: especially **Achille Charles Léonce Victor, Duc,** 1785–1870, statesman; **Maurice,** born 1875, and **Louis Victor,** born 1892, physicists.
DE Broglie WAVE A wave or group of waves thought to be associated with elementary particles, as electrons, protons. [<Louis Victor de Broglie]
Debs, Eugene Victor, 1855–1926, American Socialist leader.
DEBT (det) *noun* 1 That which one owes; an obligation; the state of being indebted. 2 A sin; trespass. [<F. *dette* <L. *debitus* <*debeo*, owe] —**DEBT ED** *adj.*
DEBT OR (dĕt'·ur) *noun* 1 One who is in debt; one who is under obligation to another, as for money or goods, or for service, benefit, or help. 2 The left-hand or debit side of an account in bookkeeping.
DE BUNK (de–) *tr. verb* [Pop.] To reveal facts that interpret persons, circumstances, etc., as they are; remove false glamour. [<DE– + BUNK]
De Bus·sy (duh·bu·see'; *U. S.* duh·byōō'·see), **Claude Achille,** 1862–1918, French composer.
DE BUT (dā·byoo' *or* dāy'·byoo; *F.* deh·bu') *noun* A first appearance, as in society or on the stage; first attempt, beginning. [<F. *début*]
DÉ BU TANTE (dā yu·tahnt' *or* deb'·yu·tānt; *F.* deh·bu·tahnt') *noun* A young girl or woman who makes a debut, especially into society. Also **DEB U TANT'.**
De BYE (duh·bī'), **Peter Joseph Wilhelm,** born 1884, German physicist.
DEC , DECA· A combining form from Greek *deka*, ten. In the metric system, same as DEKA–.
DEC ADE *noun* 1 A period of ten years. 2 A group or set of ten. [<Gr. *dekas* <*deka*, ten]
DE ÇA DENCE (di·cāy'– *or* dēc'·uh·dĕns) *noun* A process of deterioration; decline; decay; applied to any period in art or literature stressing the esthetic values of form and technique over and above the mental or spiritual content. [<L. *de*, down, + *cado*, fall]
DE ÇA DENT (di·cāy'– *or* dēc'·uh·dĕnt) *adj.* Falling into ruin or decay.
—*noun* 1 One who has fallen from a high social position. 2 One in a state or process of mental or moral decay; a decadent person. 3 Specifically, a member of a school of French writers of the close of the 19th century characterized by their cultivation of the nostalgic, neurotic, and artificial in subject and treatment. This school, which later developed into symbolism, included Baudelaire, Verlaine, and Mallarmé. —**DE ÇA DENT·LY** *adv.*
DEC'·A·GON *noun* A plane figure with ten sides and ten angles. [<Gr. *deka*, ten, + *gonia*, angle] —**DE·CAG·O·NAL** *adj.* —**DE·CAG O NAL LY** *adv.*
DEC'·A·GRAM *noun* Same as DEKAGRAM.
DEC·A·HE' DRON (–drun) *noun* A solid bounded by ten plane faces. [<DEKA + Gr. *hedra*, seat] —**DEC·A·HE'·DRAL** *adj.*
DÉ·CA LAGE (deh·cah·lahzh') *noun* [F.] In an airplane, the variance in angle of incidence between two sustaining surfaces.
DE·CAL·CI·FI·CA'·TION *noun* The action of decalcifying; specifically, in dentistry, the removal of calcareous matter from the teeth.
DE·CAL'·CI·FY *tr. verb* [**FIED, ·FY·ING**] To deprive of lime.
DE CAL CO·MA'·NI·A *noun* 1 A process of transferring prints from paper to glass, porcelain, etc. 2 Such a print to be transferred. 3 The decoration of glassware by gumming pictures upon it. [<F. *décalcomanie*]
DE·CA·LES'·CENCE (dē·cuh·lĕs'·ĕns) noun The sudden absorption of heat by metals when the temperature passes a certain critical point, indicating internal structural changes: the reverse of *recalescence*. —**DE·CA·LES'·CENT** *adj.*
DEC'·A·LI·TER (–lee·tur) Same as DEKALITER.
Dec'·a·log *noun* The Ten Commandments; the moral law. Also **Dec'·a·logue.** [<Gr. *dekalogos* <*deka*, ten, + *logos*, word]
De·cam·er·on A collection of 100 stories by Boccaccio: one story a day for ten days as told by each of the ten characters, young men and women who secluded themselves from the plague-stricken city of Florence in 1348. [<It. *decamerone* <Gr. *deka*, ten, + *hēmera*, day]

DEC′·A·ME·TER *noun* 1 A dekameter. 2 Verse consisting of ten rhythmical feet. Also **DEC′·A·ME·TRE.** [<F. *décamètre* <Gr. *deka,* ten, + *metron,* measure]

DE·CAMP *intr. verb* 1 To break camp or leave camp. 2 To leave suddenly or secretly; run away. See synonyms under ESCAPE. — **·MENT** *noun.*

De·CAMPS (duh·cahN′), **ALEXANDRE GABRIEL,** 1803–60, French painter.

DEC·A·NAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery. [<LL. *decanus;* see DEAN] — **DEC′ A NAL·LY** *adv.*

DE CAN·DROUS (-drus) *adj.* Having ten stamens. [<Gr. *deka,* ten, + *anér, andros,* man]

DEC·ANE *noun* Any of several isomeric liquid compounds, $C_{10}H_{22}$, of the paraffin group or methane series, variously derived, from coal tar, etc. [<Gr. *deka,* ten]

DE CANT *tr. verb* To pour off gently. [<F. *décanter*] — **DE·CAN TA′·TION** *noun.*

DE CANT·ER *noun* An ornamental bottle for wine, etc.

DE CAP′ I·TATE *tr. verb* [·TATED, ·TAT ING] To behead. [<L. *de,* off, + *caput,* head] — **DE·CAP I TA′·TION, DE·CAP′ I·TA·TOR** *noun.*

DEC′ A POD *adj.* Ten-footed or ten-armed; of or pertaining to the *Decapoda,* an order of crustaceans with five pairs of legs, including the crabs, lobsters, shrimps, etc. — *noun* A ten legged crustacean; also, a ten-armed cephalopod, as a cuttlefish or squid. [<Gr. *dekapous* <*deka,* ten, + *pous,* foot] — **DE CAP O DAL, DE CAP O DOUS** (-dus) *adj.*

DEC A·POD′·I·FORM *adj.* Shaped like a decapod.

De CAP O·LIS A region in ancient Palestine containing the confederacy of ten cities. *Matt.* iv, 25.

DE CAP SU LA′ TION (de-) *noun* The removal of the enveloping membrane of an organ, especially the capsule of the kidney.

DE CAR′·BON ATE (de-) *tr. verb* [·AT ED, ·AT·ING] To free from carbon dioxide. — **DE CAR′·BON A TOR** *noun.*

DE CAR′ BON IZE (dē-) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] To deprive wholly or in part of carbon; to remove the carbon deposit from, as from the cylinders of an internal combustion engine — **DE CAR BON I ZA′·TION** *noun* — **DE CAR′·BON IZ·ER** *noun.*

DE CAR BOX Y LA′·TION *noun* The breaking down of amino acids and proteins into carbon dioxide and amines, often by bacterial action. [<DE- + CARBOXYL]

DE CAR′·BU RIZE (de-) *tr. verb* [·RIZED, ·RIZ·ING] To decarbonize. — **DE CAR BU RI ZA′·TION** *noun.*

DEC ARE (-ãre′) *noun* In the metric system, 1,000 square meters or 10 ares. Also *dekare.* See METRIC SYSTEM. [<F. *décare*]

DEC′ A STERE Same as DEKASTERE.

DEC′ A SYL LA BLE *noun* A line of verse having ten syllables. [<Gr. *deka,* ten, + SYLLABLE] — **DEC A SYL LAB′·IC** *adj.*

DE CATH LON *noun* An athletic contest consisting of ten different track and field events in which each contestant participates. [<Gr. *deka,* ten, + *athlon,* contest]

De CA·TUR A manufacturing city in central Illinois; railroad shops.

De CA TUR, STEPHEN, JR., 1779–1820, American commodore; led expedition against Algiers, 1815, resulting in freedom of United States from exactions by Mediterranean pirates.

DE CAY *verb* To affect by decay; impair; rot or become rotten, deteriorate, decline in health, numbers, or any form of excellence.

— *noun* A passing into a feeble or reduced condition tending toward dissolution; a gradual decline in health, size, or quality; deterioration; decomposition; corruption; rottenness. See synonyms under RUIN. [<L. *de,* down, + *cado,* fall] — **DE·CAY·A·BLE** *adj.* — **DE·CAY·ED·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): corrupt, decompose, molder, putrefy, rot, spoil. *Rot* is a strong and direct word. To say that a thing is *decayed* may denote only a partial result, but to say it is *decomposed* ordinarily implies that the change is complete or nearly so. *Putrefy* and the adjectives *putrid* and *putrescent,* and the nouns *putridity* and *putrescence,* are used almost exclusively of animal matter in a state of decomposition, the more general word *decay* being used of either animal or vegetable substances. *Decay* may also be extended to any process of decline or breaking down, physical, mental, social, etc. See PUTREFY.

DEC CAN (dēc′·un) The peninsular region of India south of the Narbada River. See KOLHAPUR AND DECCAN STATES.

DE CEASE *intr. verb* [DE·CEASED, DE·CEAS·ING] To depart from life; die. — *noun* Departure from life; death. [<L. *decessus* <*de-* + *cedo,* go; see DE-]

DE·CEASED (-seest′) *adj.* Dead. See synonyms under LIFELESS.

DE CE·DENT *noun* A person deceased.

DE CEIT (-seet′) *noun* The act of deceiving; deception; fraud; deceptiveness; trick. See synonyms under DECEPTION, FRAUD, LIE. [<OF. *deceite*]

DE·CEIT·FUL *adj.* Characterized by deception; false; tricky; fraudulent. See synonyms under BAD, DECEPTIVE, INSIDIOUS, PERFIDIOUS, ROTTEN, VAIN. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DE·CEIV·A·BLE *adj.* Capable of being deceived; liable to imposition. — **DE·CEIV·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **DE·CEIV·A·BLY** *adv.* — **DE·CEIV·ING** *adj.* — **DE·CEIV·ING·LY** *adv.*

DE·CEIVE (-seev′) *verb* [DE·CEIVED, DE·CEIV·ING] 1 To mislead by or as by falsehood; impose upon; delude. 2 [Obs.] To divert; beguile. 3 To practice deceit. [<F. *décevoir* <L. *decipio*]

Synonyms: beguile, betray, cheat, circumvent, defraud, delude, dupe, ensnare, entrap, mislead, outwit, overreach, trick. See MISLEAD. Compare DECEPTION.

DE·CEIV·ER *noun* One who deceives. See synonyms under HYPOCRITE.

DE CEL′·ER·ATE (dē-) *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To diminish in velocity; retard the speed of. [<DE- + L. *celer,* quick] — **DE·CEL′·ER·A TOR** *noun.*

DE CEL·ER·A′·TION Same as NEGATIVE ACCELERATION.

De·CEM·BER The twelfth month of the Gregorian year, having 31 days. [<L. <*decem,* ten. In the Roman calendar, December was the tenth month]

De·CEM BRIST *noun* 1 A person participating in or connected with events taking place in December. 2 One of those who conspired against Czar Nicholas I, on his accession, Dec., 1825.

DE·CEM·VIR (-vur) *noun* [·VIRS or ·VI·RI (vī·rī) *pl.*] A member of any body of ten magistrates; specifically, one commissioned to codify the laws of Rome 451 B.C. [<L. <*decem,* ten, + *vir,* man] — **DE CEM VI RAL** *adj.*

DE·CEM′·VI RATE *noun* 1 A body of ten men in authority. 2 The office of such a body.

DE·CEN CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 Propriety in conduct, speech, or dress; modesty. 2 That which is decent, proper, or seemly.

DE CEN NA·RY *adj.* Consisting of or pertaining to ten; pertaining to ten years or to a tithing: also **DE CEN·A·RY.** — *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 In old English law, a tithing or group of ten freeholders and their families. 2 A period of ten years.

DE·CEN·NI·AL *adj.* Continuing for or consisting of ten years; occurring every ten years. — *noun* An anniversary observed at periods of ten years. [<L. *decem,* ten, + *annus,* year] — **LY** *adv.*

DE CEN NI UM *noun* A period of ten years; decade. [<L. <*decem,* ten, + *annus,* year]

DE·CENT *adj.* 1 Characterized by propriety of conduct, speech, manners, or dress, proper, decorous; respectable. 2 Free from indelicacy, modest; chaste. 3 Sufficient; passable; moderate. 4 [Obs.] Appropriate; also, symmetrical; comely. See synonyms under BECOMING, MODEST. [<L. *decet,* it becomes] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DE CEN TER (dē-) *tr. verb* 1 To put out of center; make eccentric. 2 To cut, as a lens for an eyeglass, so that the physical center and the optical center of the lens surfaces do not coincide. Also **DE CEN TRE.**

DE CEN′·TRAL·IZE (dē-) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To remove from a center; distribute: used especially of government or other authority. — **DE CEN TRAL·I ZA′ TION** *noun.*

DE CEP TION *noun* 1 The act of deceiving; deceit; the state of being deceived. 2 Anything that deceives; a delusion.

Synonyms: craft, cunning, deceit, deceitfulness, delusion, dissimulation, double-dealing, duplicity, fabrication, falsehood, finesse, fraud, guile, hypocrisy, imposition, lie, lying, prevarication, trickery, untruth. *Deceit* is especially applied to the habit, *deception* to the act; *guile* applies to the disposition out of which *deceit* and *deception* grow, and also to their actual practice. A *lie, lying,* or *falsehood,* is the uttering of what one knows to be false with intent to deceive. *Untruth* is more than lack of accuracy, implying always lack of veracity; but it is a somewhat milder and more dignified word than *lie. Falsehood* and *lying* are in utterance; *deceit* and *deception* may be merely in act or implication. *Deception* may be innocent, and even unintentional, as in the case of an optical illusion; *deceit* always involves injurious intent. *Craft* and *cunning* have not necessarily any moral quality; they are common traits of animals, but stand rather low in the human scale. *Duplicity* is the habitual speaking or acting with intent to appear to mean what one does not. *Dissimulation* is rather a concealing of what is than a pretense of what is not. *Finesse* is simply an adroit and delicate management of a matter for one's own side, not necessarily involving *deceit.* Compare FRAUD, LIE. *Antonyms:* candor, frankness, guilelessness, honesty, openness, simplicity, sincerity, truth, veracity.

DE·CEP·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Having power or tendency to deceive. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: deceitful, delusive, illusive, illusory. Persons are *deceitful;* things are *deceptive.* We speak of a *deceitful,* but not of a *deceptive* man. We speak, however, of *deceitful* promises, as involving personal intent to deceive. It is more accurate to say *deceptive* than *deceitful* appearances. See BAD, COUNTERFEIT. *Antonyms:* fair, frank, genuine, honest, open, real, truthful, veracious.

DE·CER′·E·BRIZE (dē·sĕr′·ĭ·brīze) *tr. verb* [·BRIZED, ·BRIZ·ING] To remove the cerebrum or brain from, as in craniotomy.

DE·CERN (-sûrn′) *verb* 1 In Scots law, to decree; adjudge. 2 To discern.

DECI- *prefix* A tenth, from Latin *decimus,* tenth. See METRIC SYSTEM.

DEC′·I·ARE (dĕs′·ĭ·ãre) *noun* Ten square meters; one-tenth of an are. See METRIC SYSTEM. [<F. *déciare*]

DEC′·I·BEL (dĕs′–) *noun* One tenth of a bel; in communication engineering, acoustics, and allied fields, a unit for expressing the ratio of two amounts of power; the number of decibels denoting such a ratio is ten times the logarithm to the base ten of this ratio; a unit for measuring the volume (not intensity) of sound.

DE·CIDE *verb* [DE·CID·ED, DE·CID·ING] 1 To determine authoritatively; bring to a conclusive result; settle; adjudge; arbitrate; resolve. 2 To give judgment; come to or give a decision. See synonyms under SETTLE. [<L. *decido* <*de,* off, + *cædo,* cut] —**DE·CID·A·BLE** *adj.*

DE·CID·ED (dĭ·sīd′–) *adj.* 1 Free from uncertainty; unquestionable; unmistakable. 2 Determined; resolute; emphatic. See synonyms under FIRM. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DE·CID·U·A (–yu·uh) *noun* The thickened mucous membrane of the uterus shed off and expelled either after menstruation (*decidua menstrualis*) or after pregnancy (*decidua graviditatis*). [<L. *deciduus,* falling off] —**DE·CID·U·AL** *adj.*

DE·CID·U·OUS (–yu·us) *adj.* 1 Falling off or shed at maturity or at specific seasons, as petals, fruit, or leaves; also, characterized by such a falling off; not evergreen. 2 Liable to be shed at periodical times, as antlers, hair, teeth, wings of insects, etc.: opposed to *persistent;* having such parts. 3 Not enduring; evanescent, short-lived. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DEC′·I·GRAM (dĕs′–) *noun* The tenth part of a gram. Also **DEC′·I·GRAMME.** See METRIC SYSTEM. [<F. *decigramme*]

DEC·ILE (dĕs′·il) *noun* One of the parts or intervals of a frequency-distribution, each of which contains one tenth of the observations or cases in the complete series.

DEC′·I·LI·TER (dĕs′·ə·lee·tur) *noun* The tenth part of a liter. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **DEC′·I·LI·TRE.**

DE·CIL·LION (–sil′·yun) *noun* 1 The eleventh power of a thousand: 1 followed by thirty-three ciphers according to American and French notation. 2 The tenth power of a million: 1 followed by sixty ciphers in English notation. [<L. *decem,* ten, + (M)ILLION] —**DE·CIL·LIONTH** *adj.*

DEC·I·MAL (dĕs′–) *adj.* Pertaining to or founded on the number 10; proceeding by powers of 10 or of one tenth. —*noun* A decimal fraction or one of its digits. [<L. *decimus,* tenth] —**DEC·I·MAL·LY** *adv.*

DECIMAL FRACTION A fraction whose denominator (usually unexpressed) is 10 or a power of 10; as, $.5 = \frac{5}{10}$, $3.2 = 3\frac{2}{10}$.

DEC′·I·MAL·IZE (dĕs′–) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To reduce to a decimal system. —**DEC·I·MAL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

DECIMAL POINT A dot or period used before a decimal fraction.

DECIMAL SYSTEM A system of reckoning by tens or tenths.

DEC′·I·MATE (des′–) *tr. verb* [·MAT·ED, ·MAT·ING] 1 To kill one out of every ten of. 2 To destroy a large proportion of. 3 To exact a tithe from; to divide decimally. —**DEC·I·MA′·TION** *noun* —**DEC′·I·MA·TOR** *noun.*

DÉ·CIME (deh·seem′) *noun* [F.] An old French coin, one tenth of a franc in value.

DEC′·I·ME·TER (dĕs′–) *noun* The tenth part of a meter. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **DEC′·I·ME·TRE.**

DE·CI·PHER *tr. verb* 1 To discover the words or meaning of (something illegible). 2 To translate from cipher into ordinary characters 3 [Obs.] To portray; delineate. See synonyms under INTERPRET. [<DE– + CIPHER] —**·A·BLE** *adj.* —**·ER** *noun.*

DE·CI·SION (–sĭzh′·un) *noun* 1 The act of deciding; a fixed intention. 2 Decisive result; settlement; judgment of a court. 3 The quality of being positive and firm; determination. See synonyms under DETERMINATION, WILL. [<L. *decisio* <*decido;* see DECIDE]

DE·CI·SIVE (–sī′·siv) *adj.* 1 Putting an end to uncertainty, debate, or question; conclusive. 2 Prompt; positive; decided. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DEC′·I·STERE (dĕs′–) *noun* A cubic decimeter, or the tenth part of a stere. See METRIC SYSTEM.

DECK *noun* 1 A platform covering or extending horizontally across a vessel, the space between two such platforms; any similar flat surface. 2 A car roof. 3 A covering or shelter. 4 A pack of cards. 5 Lines under a headline. —**ON DECK** 1 Present; alive and able-bodied. 2 Next at bat in a baseball game.

—*tr. verb* 1 To array; dress elegantly; adorn; decorate. 2 To put a deck on. 3 To cover, clothe. See synonyms under GARNISH. [<D. *dekken,* cover]

DECK·ER *noun* 1 One who decks. 2 A vessel, car, etc., with one or more decks; as, a double-*decker.*

DECK HAND One employed on a steamboat, about the deck; an ordinary seaman.

DECK HOUSE A compartment built on an upper deck.

DECK·LE *noun* 1 In papermaking by hand, a rectangular frame laid upon a wire mold to confine the paper pulp to a definite area, thus limiting the size of the sheet. 2 A flexible rubber strap that follows the apron of a Fourdrinier papermaking machine, to limit the width of the web; a deckle strap. 3 The raw or ragged edge of hand-made paper: also called **DECKLE EDGE.** Also **DECK·EL.** [<G. *deckel* <*decke,* cover]

DECKLE-EDGED *adj.* Uncut; rough-edged.

DE·CLAIM *verb* To deliver oratorically in public; recite; speak in rhetorical style; harangue; give a recitation. See synonyms under SPEAK. [<L. *declamo* <*de–* intensive + *clamo,* cry out] —**·ER** *noun.*

DEC·LA·MA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of declaiming. 2 A speech or selection recited or to be recited from memory.

DE·CLAM′·A·TO·RY *adj.* 1 Using, characterized by, or pertaining to declamation. 2 In a noisy, empty rhetorical style. —**DE·CLAM′·A·TO·RI·LY** *adv.*

DEC·LA·RA′·TION *noun* 1 A formal or explicit statement; the act of declaring, or that which is declared. 2 In common-law pleading, the paper filed by the plaintiff in which he alleges the facts constituting his cause of action and demands judgment; also, a solemn declaration made by a witness, under the penalties of perjury, equivalent to an oath. 3 In bridge, the naming of the trump suit and the tricks, above six, to be taken: also called *make.*

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE 1 The resolution of the Continental Congress, adopted June 7, 1776, declaring that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." 2 The manifesto of the Continental Congress adopted July 4, 1776, and entitled "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America" (popularly known as the Declaration of Independence), giving the reasons why the colonies had declared their independence.

DE·CLAR′·A·TO·RY (dĭ·clăr′–) *adj.* Making a declaration or statement; affirmative. Also **DE·CLAR·A·TIVE** (–tiv).

DE·CLARE *verb* [DE·CLARED, DE·CLAR·ING] 1 To make known; reveal; explain; make a declaration or statement. 2 To assert positively. 3 To announce formally to be or exist. 4 To make a full statement of or concerning, as of goods liable to customs duty. 5 To name (a suit) trumps in bridge. See synonyms under AFFIRM, ALLEGE, ANNOUNCE, ASSERT, AVOW, PUBLISH, SPEAK. [<L. *declaro* <*de–,* thoroughly, + *clarus,* clear] —**DE·CLAR·ED·LY** *adv.* —**DE·CLAR·ED·NESS** *noun* —**DE·CLAR·ER** *noun.*

DE·CLEN·SION (–shun) *noun* 1 The inflection of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs, to indicate gender, number, case, person, or degree of comparison. 2 A class of words thus inflected. 3 Decline; deterioration. 4 The act of declining. 5 A slope; incline. [<L. *declinatio;* see DECLINE]

DEC·LI·NA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of declining; inclination; descent; slope. 2 Deterioration; decay. 3 Refusal; non-acceptance. 4 Deviation. 5 The angular distance of a heavenly body north or south from the celestial equator; celestial latitude. 6 The angle between the direction in which the magnetic needle points and the true meridian: often called **MAGNETIC DECLINATION.** 7 [Obs.] Grammatical declension; inflection.

DEC′·LIN·A·TOR *noun* A magnetic instrument for measuring declination or for checking the orientation of another instrument.

DE·CLI′·NA·TO·RY *adj.* Of, pertaining to, conveying, or involving declination.

DE·CLI·NA·TURE (–chŏor) *noun* The act of declining an offer or request; refusal.

DE·CLINE *verb* [DE·CLINED, DE·CLIN·ING] 1 To refuse to accept or comply with; reject. 2 To bend down; depress; slope; move, tend, or hang downward. 3 To give the inflectional forms of (a noun or pronoun); inflect. 4 To turn aside or away from; wander from; deviate. 5 To refuse an invitation. 6 To decay; diminish; sink toward a lower level or state. See synonyms under ABATE, DIP, FALL.

—*noun* 1 The act or result of declining; deterioration; decay. 2 The period of such decay. 3 That stage of a disease during which the symptoms decrease in violence. 4 Any enfeebling disease, as tabes. 5 A declivity; a slope. [<L. *declino* <*de,* down, + *clino,* lean] —**DE·CLIN·A·BLE** *adj.* —**DE·CLIN·ER** *noun.*

DEC·LI·NOM′·E·TER *noun* An instrument, often self-registering, for measuring or recording the declination of the magnetic needle.

DE·CLIV·I·TOUS (–tus) *adj.* Sloping downward. Also **DE·CLI·VOUS.**

DE·CLIV·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] A downward slope; descending surface of a hill or mountain: opposed to *acclivity.* [<L. *de,* down, + *clivus,* hill]

DE·CLUTCH (dē–) *intr. verb* To release or disengage a clutch, as of an automobile.

DE·COCT *tr. verb* To make by boiling or steeping; boil down; condense. [<L. *de,* down, + *coquo,* cook]

DE·COC·TION *noun* 1 The act of boiling anything, especially in water, to extract its soluble properties: distinguished from *infusion.* 2 A liquid preparation made by boiling a substance; an essence or extract.

DE·CODE (dē–) *tr. verb* [DE·COD·ED, DE·COD·ING] To convert a coded message into plain language.

DE–COHERE *verb* To cease or cause to cease cohering; disconnect the particles of: used in wireless telegraphy. [<DE– + COHERE] —**DE–COHERENCE** *noun.*

DE–COHERER *noun* A mechanical device for restoring a coherer to its normal condition after the passing of an electric wave: also called *anti-coherer.* See COHERER.

DE–COHESION *noun* The act of de-cohering; the normal state of a coherer. [<DE– + COHESION]

DE·COL·LATE *tr. verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] To behead; decapitate. [<L. *decollatus* <*de*, from, + *collum*, neck] — **DE·COL·LA·TOR** *noun*.

DE·COL·LAT·ED *adj.* Decapitated; worn away at the apex.

DEC′·OL·LA·TION *noun* Decapitation.

DÉ COLLE TAGE (dā·kôl·tahzh′) *noun* [F.] The outline of the bodice of a dress cut low in the neck and shoulders; also, a dress so cut.

DÉ·COLLE·TÉ (dā·kol′·tā; *F.* dā·kawl′·tā) *adj.* 1 Cut low in the neck, as a gown. 2 Having the neck and shoulders bare; wearing a low-necked gown. [<F.]

DE COL OR (dē·kŭl′·ur) *tr. verb* To deprive of color; bleach. Also [Br.] **DE·COL OUR.** — **DE COL OR·A′ TION** *noun*.

DE COL OR·ANT (dē·kŭl′·ur·unt) *adj.* Bleaching. — *noun* A bleaching substance.

DE COL′·OR IZE (dē–) *tr. verb* [IZED, ·IZ·ING] To bleach; decolor. Also [Br.] **DE COL′ OUR·IZE.** — **DE COL OR·I ZA′·TION** *noun* — **DE COL OR IZ′ ER** *noun*.

DE COM POSE′ (dē·cum·pōz′) *verb* [·POSED′, ·POS′·ING] To separate into constituent parts or elements; decay, putrefy. — **DE COM POS′·A·BLE** *adj*.

DE COM·POS′ ITE (–poz′·it) *adj.* 1 Compounded of compounds, as a word. 2 Decompound, as a leaf.

DE COM PO·SI′ TION (dē·com·po·zish′·un) *noun* The act, process, or result of decomposing by chemical action or by natural decay. — **DOUBLE DECOMPOSITION** In chemistry, the formation of two compounds by the union of the radicals formed by the decomposition of two other compounds; metathesis.

DE COM POUND′ (dē·kŏm–) *tr. verb* 1 To compound with things already compound. 2 To separate into elemental parts, decompose. — *adj.* 1 Formed by compounding compounds. 2 Several times divided or compounded, as a leaf.

DE COM PRES′ SION (–prĕsh′·un) *noun* The reduction or removal of pressure, especially in connection with work in caissons or under high atmospheric pressure. — **DE COM PRESS′** *tr. verb*.

DECOMPRESSION CHAMBER An enclosed chamber equipped for the decompression of bodies subjected to high pressure, or for reducing normal pressure in simulation of or preparatory to high altitude flying.

DE CON TAM′ I NATE *tr. verb* [NAT ED, ·NAT ING] To rid of any kind of contamination; especially, to free (a victim or locality) of poison gas.

DÉ COR (dek·kawr′) *noun* [F.] Ornamentation; embellishment, especially in stage settings or interior decoration.

DEC′ O RATE *tr. verb* [RAT ED, RAT ING] 1 To adorn; ornament. 2 To confer a decoration upon. See synonyms under ADORN, GARNISH. [<L. *decoro*, adorn]

DECORATED ARCHITECTURE A style of English Gothic architecture developed from the Early English, prevailing from the end of the 13th to the last part of the 14th century.

DEC O RA′·TION *noun* 1 The act, process, or art of decorating. 2 Ornamentation; an ornament. 3 A badge of honor.

DECORATION DAY A day first set apart for decorating the graves of those who fell in the Civil War, now for the dead of any American war; observed, May 30, in most States and Territories; also called *Memorial Day*.

DEC O RA·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for decoration; ornamental. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

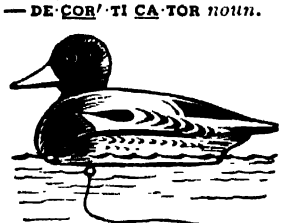
DEC′ O·RA·TOR *noun* One who decorates; one who makes a business of decorating walls, furniture, and the like.

DE CORE *tr. verb* [Obs.] To decorate; embellish.

DEC O ROUS (dek′·o·rus *or* dī·kō′·rus) *adj.* Proper; becoming; suitable. See synonyms under BECOMING, CORRECT, MODEST. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

DE COR′·TI·CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] 1 To strip off the bark or outer coat of; peel; husk; hull. 2 To strip off a portion of the cortical substance of the brain from its convolutions. [<L. *decorticatus* <*de*, from, + *cortex*, bark] — **DE·COR′·TI·CA·TION** *noun* — **DE·COR′·TI CA·TOR** *noun*.

DE CO RUM *noun* 1 Propriety, as in manner, conduct, etc.; politeness. 2 An act demanded by social custom. [<L. <*decorus*, becoming, befitting]



DECOY

DE COY *noun* 1 One who or that which allures or is intended to allure into danger or temptation; a swindler's accomplice. 2 A lure; a bird or animal, or the likeness of one, used to lure game into a snare or net or within gunshot. 3 An enclosed place into which game may be lured for capture. 4 A dummy military installation designed to distract enemy fire from a real position or installation, or to delude the foe as to the point of one's own attack. — *verb* To entice or be enticed into danger or a snare; draw on, so as to entrap; tempt; lure. [<D. *de kooi*, the lure] — **DE·COY·ER** *noun*.

DE·CREASE *verb* [DE·CREASED, DE·CREAS·ING] To grow, or cause to grow, less or smaller; diminish, especially by a gradual process; reduce. — *noun* 1 The act, process, or state of decreasing. 2 The amount or degree of loss; diminution. See synonyms under ABATE, IMPAIR, RETRENCH. [<OF. *decreistre* <L. *de*, from, + *cresco*, grow] — **DE·CREAS ING LY** *adv*.

DE CREE *noun* 1 A formal order determining what is to be done or not to be done in a particular matter; a law or ordinance of either a civil or an ecclesiastical ruler, council, or legislative body. 2 In some theologies, a foreordaining eternal purpose of God. See synonyms under LAW. — *verb* To order, adjudge, ordain or appoint by law or edict; issue an edict or decree. See synonyms under DICTATE. [<L. *decretum* <*decerno* <*de*, from, + *cerno*, separate]

DEC RE MENT *noun* 1 A decreasing, waning. 2 Amount of loss by decrease or waste. 3 A decrease in value of a variable quantity, negative increment.

DEC RE ME′ TER *noun* An instrument used for measuring the proportional reduction of an electrical oscillation.

DE CREP IT *adj.* Enfeebled by old age; broken down. Also **DE CREP ID.** [<DE– + L. *crepo*, crack] — **DE CREP IT LY** *adv*.

DE CREP′ I·TATE *verb* [TAT ED, TAT ING] 1 To heat (salt or the like) so as to cause to crepitate or crackle. 2 To crackle when heated, as salt.

DE CREP·I TA′ TION *noun* The act of decrepitating; the crackling sound produced by certain salts or minerals when heated.

DE CREP′ I TUDE *noun* Enfeeblement through infirmity or old age.

DE CRE SCEN′ DO (dek– *or* dē·crĕ·shĕn′·dō) [It.] Same as DIMINUENDO.

DE CRES CENT (–crĕs′·ĕnt) *adj.* Decreasing; waning. [<L. *decresco*; see DECREASE] — **DE CRES CENCE** *noun*.

DE·CRE TAL *noun* 1 An authoritative decree, or a letter containing such a decree; especially, a letter or rescript of the Pope determining some point in ecclesiastical law. 2 A book or compilation of decrees, orders, or laws. [<LL. *decretale* <*decretum*; see DECREE]

De·CRE TALS *noun pl.* The collection of papal laws and decisions published by authority of Gregory IX in 1234, which forms part of the canonical laws of the Church.

DE CRE TIST *noun* One versed in the Decretals.

DE CRE TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Pertaining to or having the force or nature of a decree. — **·LY** *adv*.

DEC′ RE TO RY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, resulting from, or announcing a decree; judicial. 2 Definitive.

DE CRY *tr. verb* [DE CRIED, DE CRY ING] To say disparaging things about, traduce, cry down. See synonyms under ASPERSE, DISPARAGE. [<F. *décrier* <*dé–*, down, + *crier*, cry] — **DE CRI AL** *noun* — **DE·CRI ER** *noun*.

DE CRYP′ TO GRAPH *tr. verb* To convert (a cryptogram) into plain text by decoding or deciphering or by the use of a combined cipher–code key.

DEC U BA′ TION (dec yu) *noun* The period of convalescence from an infectious disease, ending with final exit of the micro-organisms from the body. [<DE– + L. *cubatio*, a lying down]

DEC′ U MAN (–yu mán) *adj.* 1 Principal; chief; large. 2 Of or pertaining to the tenth or hypothetically largest recurrent ocean wave. — *noun* A great wave. [<L. *decumanus* <*decem*, ten]

DE CUM BENCE *noun* A decumbent state or posture. Also **DE CUM BEN CY.**

DE·CUM·BENT *adj.* Lying down; recumbent; prostrate: said of stems, shoots, etc., growing along the ground. [<L. *decumbens* <*de*, down, + *cubo*, lie]

DE CUM BI·TURE (–chōōr) *noun* Confinement to a sickbed.

DEC·U PLE (dĕc′·yu·pl) *tr. verb* [PLED (pld), ·PLING] To increase tenfold. — *adj* Tenfold. — *noun* A number ten times repeated. [<L. *decuplus* <*decem*, ten]

DE CU·PLI·CATE *adj.* 1 Tenfold. 2 Raised to the tenth power. — *tr. verb* [·CAT ED, ·CAT ING] To multiply by ten; decuple. — *noun* One of ten like things. — **DE·CU·PLI CATE·LY** *adv.* — **DE·CU·PLI·CA′ TION** *noun*.

DE·CU·RI·ON (–ri·ŏn) *noun* 1 An officer who commanded ten soldiers; the lowest military officer of ancient Rome; also, a member of the Roman Senate in a colony or municipal town. 2 Any person having command or oversight of ten others. [<L. *decurio* <*decem*, ten]

DE·CUR RENT *adj.* Extending or running downward into another structure, as leaves along a plant stem. [<L. *decurrens* <*de*, down, + *curro*, run] — **·LY** *adv*.

DE·CUR SIVE (–sĭv) *adj.* Decurrent. [<L. *decursus* <*de*, down, + *curro*, run] — **·LY** *adv*.

DE CURVE *verb* [CURVED, ·CURV·ING] To curve downward.

DEC U·RY (–yu·rĭ) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A body of ten men; specifically, in ancient Rome, the ten soldiers commanded by a decurion: applied also to divisions of the curiæ, of the hundred senators, and of the judges and corporations. [<F. *décurie* <L. *decuria* <*decem*, ten]

DE CUS·SATE (dĭ·cŭs′– *or* dĕk′·us·āte) *intr. verb* [·SAT·ED, ·SAT ING] To intersect; cross in the form of the letter X; interlace. — *adj.* Crossed; intersected; having each pair (of leaves) at right angles with the pair next below or above: also **DE·CUS·SAT·ED.** [<L. *decussatus*, crossed like an X, <*decem*, ten; see TEN] — **DE·CUS·SATE·LY** *adv*.

DEC·US·SA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or state of decussating; that which decussates. 2 A crossing over of symmetrical parts, as nerve fibers intersecting the median plane of the central nervous system to connect centers on either side.

DE·DAL Same as DÆDAL.

DED·A·LOUS (–lus) *adj.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; involved; intricately and skilfully made.

DE·DANS (–duns) *noun* 1 In court-tennis, the gallery, screened off for spectators. 2 The spectators. [<F.]

DE·DE·A·GACH′ (dĕ·dĕ·ah·găch′) Same as ALEXANDROUPOLIS.

DED′·I·CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] 1 To set apart for sacred uses; consecrate; devote, as to a duty; also, to set apart for any special use. 2 To preface with a dedication. See synonyms under INSCRIBE. —*adj.* Dedicated; devoted. [<L. *de*, down, + *dico*, declare] —**DED′·I·CA·TIVE** *adj.* —**DED′·I·CA·TOR** *noun* —**DED′·I·CA·TO·RY** *adj.* —**DED′·I·CA·TO·RI·LY** *adv.*

DED·I·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of solemnly setting apart or consecrating to sacred uses or to a deity: commonly done with religious rites or services; as, the *dedication* of a house of worship. 2 An inscription, as to a friend, prefixed to a book.

DE·DUCE *tr. verb* [DE·DUCED, DE·DUC·ING] 1 To derive as a conclusion; infer; conclude. 2 To trace, as derivation or origin. [<L. *deduco* <*de*, down, + *duco*, lead] —**DE·DUCE·MENT** *noun* —**DE·DU·CIVE** (–siv) *adj.*

DE·DUC·I·BLE (dĭ·dūse′–) *adj.* Capable of being deduced.

DE·DUCT *tr. verb* To subtract; take away. [<L. *deductus* <*deduco*; see DEDUCE] —**·I·BLE** *adj.*

DE·DUC·TION *noun* 1 The act of deducing; especially, in logic, reasoning from stated premises to the formally valid conclusion; also, reasoning from the general to the particular. 2 An inference; conclusion. 3 The act of deducting. 4 A subtraction; abatement. See synonyms under DEMONSTRATION, INDUCTION, INFERENCE.

DE·DUC·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* Inferential; deducible. —**·LY** *adv.*

DEE *noun* 1 The sound or the shape of the letter D. 2 A metal loop for connecting parts of harness. 3 One of a pair of D-shaped half-hollow cylinder units of a cyclotron in which the stream of entering electrons is continuously accelerated in an electromagnetic field.

DEE *intr. verb* [Scot.] To die.

DEE 1 A river in NE. Scotland; 87 miles to the North Sea at Aberdeen. 2 A river and lake in SW. Scotland. 3 A river in northern Wales and England; 70 miles to the Irish Sea.

DEED *noun* 1 Anything done; an act. 2 An exploit, a notable achievement. 3 Fact; truth; reality. 4 Action performed, as opposed to words. 5 [Law] A written instrument containing a grant signed and sealed by the grantor; an instrument of conveyance under seal; as, a *deed* for land. Any instrument in writing under seal, whether a bond, agreement, or contract of any kind, is a *deed*, but the word is more frequently used in regard to the conveyance of real estate. See synonyms under ACT, TRANSACTION, WORK. —**IN DEED** In fact; actually.

—*tr. verb* To convey by deed. [<OE. *dæd*] —**DEED·FUL** *adj.* —**DEED·LESS** *adj.*

DEED·ED *adj.* Conveyed by a deed.

DEEM *verb* To judge; consider; think; regard; believe. See synonyms under CALCULATE, ESTEEM, SUPPOSE. [<OE. *deman*, judge]

DEEM·STER *noun* One who deems or dooms; a judge; specifically, either of the two highest judicial officers in the Isle of Man. —**·SHIP** *noun.*

DEEP *adj.* 1 Extending or situated far, or comparatively far, below the surface. 2 Extending or entering far back, in, or away from the spectator's point of view. 3 Having a depth, thickness, dimension, or quantity measured from above downward, from before backward, or from without inward. 4 Profound in nature, reach, or degree. 5 Hard to understand or fathom because abstruse, complex, or well concealed. 6 Of great and well-trained or far-reaching intellectual powers; sagacious; penetrating. 7 Of great intensity; great in degree; extreme; hence, heartfelt and earnest. 8 Artful in the concealment of plans or schemes; insidious; scheming; designing. 9 Of low, sonorous, or heavy tone; grave. 10 Of intense or dark hue. 11 Immersed; absorbed; as, *deep* in debt, *deep* in a book.

—*noun* 1 A place or thing that has great depth; deep water; an abyss; especially, the sea or ocean. 2 Something too profound, vast, or abstruse to be easily comprehended; a mystery. 3 The most profound part; culmination; as, the *deep* of night. 4 The interval between two successive marked fathoms on a leadline or sounding line of a vessel.

—*adv.* 1 Deeply. 2 Far on, in reference to time. [<OE. *deop*] —**DEEP·MOST** *adj.* —**DEEP·NESS** *noun.*

DEEP·EN *verb* To make or become deep or deeper.

DEEP–LAID *adj.* Made with extreme care and cleverness, usually in secret; as, *deep–laid* plans.

DEEP·LY *adv.* 1 At or to a great depth. 2 To a great extent or degree; intensely; profoundly; thoroughly. 3 At a low pitch or tone; with deep color. 4 Artfully; intricately.

DEEP REFLEX Any reflex affecting a deep-lying muscle or other internal structure, as produced by tapping an adjacent tendon or bone.

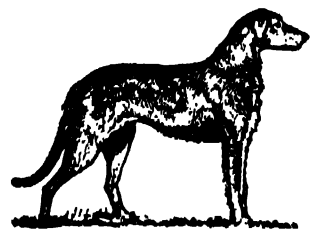
DEEP–ROOTED *adj.* Having roots that reach far below the surface; hence, firmly held: said of beliefs, prejudices, etc.

DEEP–SEATED *adj.* So far in as to be ineradicable or almost ineradicable: said of emotions, diseases, etc.

DEER *noun* [DEER *pl.*] 1 A ruminant (family *Cervidæ*) having deciduous antlers, usually in the male only, as the moose, elk, and reindeer. Popularly, *deer* is used mainly of the smaller, more graceful species. See FALLOW DEER, VENISON. 2 A deerlike animal; formerly, any quadruped; a wild animal. [<OE. *deor*, beast]

DEER′·BER·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 The squaw-huckleberry. See BUCKBERRY 2. 2 The wintergreen. 3 The partridgeberry.

DEER·FLY *noun* A blood sucking fly (genus *Chrysops*), similar to a horsefly but smaller and with banded wings.



DEERHOUND

DEER·GRASS *noun* 1 Meadowbeauty. 2 A forage grass of Mexico and the SW. United States (*Muhlenbergia rigens*).

DEER·HOUND *noun* A breed of sporting dog, formerly used in Scotland for stag hunting, having a graceful body, a long flat head, pointed muzzle, and a hard, rough, dark-gray or brindle coat: known to have existed in the Middle Ages: also called *staghound*. Also SCOTTISH DEERHOUND.

DEER·LET *noun* A pigmy deer; chevrotain.

DEER–LICK *noun* A place, naturally or artificially salted, where deer resort to lick the saline earth.

DEER·SKIN *noun* A deer's hide, dressed or undressed, or leather made from it; buckskin.

DEER′·STALK·ER (–stawk′·ur) *noun* 1 One who hunts deer by stalking. 2 A helmet-shaped cloth cap, usually red, commonly worn by deer-hunters.

DEER·WEED *noun* A branching herb (*Lotus scoparius*) of the family *Leguminosæ*, found in parts of Arizona and southern California: sometimes utilized for cattle food.

DEE·WAN Same as DEWAN.

DE·FACE *tr. verb* [DE·FACED, DE·FAC·ING] 1 To mar or disfigure the face or surface of. 2 To obliterate wholly or partially, as an inscription; efface. [<L. *dis–* + *facies*, face] —**DE·FACE·A·BLE** *adj.* —**DE·FAC·ER** *noun* —**DE·FAC·ING** *adj.* —**DE·FAC·ING·LY** *adv.*

DE·FACE·MENT *noun* 1 The act of defacing. 2 Anything that disfigures.

DE FAC·TO [L.] Actually or really existing, as a government: distinguished from *de jure*.

DE·FAL·CA′·TION (dĕ·făl–) *noun* 1 A fraudulent appropriation of money held in trust; embezzlement; also, a deficit 2 A deducting; an abatement. 3 The amount deducted [<LL. *defalco*, cut off, <L. *de*, off, + *falx*, sickle] —**DE·FAL·CATE** *verb* —**DE·FAL·CA·TOR** *noun.*

DEF·A·MA′·TION *noun* The act of defaming; aspersion; calumny. See synonyms under SCANDAL.

DE·FAM′·A·TO·RY *adj.* Slanderous.

DE·FAME *verb* [DE·FAMED, DE·FAM·ING] 1 To injure, or endeavor to injure, the reputation of by evil or false reports; calumniate; slander; libel; utter slander. 2 To bring disrepute upon; disgrace; dishonor. 3 [Obs.] To charge; indict; especially, to accuse falsely. See synonyms under ABUSE, ASPERSE, REVILE. [<L. *diffamo* <*dis–*, dis–, + *fama*; see FAME]

DE·FAM·ER (dĭ·fāme′–) *noun* One who slanders or dishonors another.

DE·FAULT *noun* 1 A failure in or neglect of an obligation or duty; failure to appear or plead in a suit; failure to pay a sum due. 2 Want or deficiency; absence; lack; as, in *default* of evidence. 3 [Obs.] A fault; transgression. 4 To fail to appear for an athletic contest, race, etc.; fail to finish a contest. See synonyms under NEGLECT, WANT. —**IN DEFAULT OF** Owing to lack or failure of. —**JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT** A judgment in a civil action rendered for failure to prosecute or defend.

—*verb* 1 To make default in; neglect; be a defaulter. 2 [Law] To declare in default. [<L. *de*, away, + *fallo*, deceive]

DE·FAULT·ER *noun* 1 One who defaults; especially, one who fails to appear in court. 2 One who fails to account for trust money; a delinquent; embezzler; also, one who fails to pay debts. 3 In Great Britain, a soldier who has committed an offense against military law.

DE·FEA·SANCE (–fee′·zuns) *noun* 1 A making null or void; an annulment. 2 [Law] A condition in a deed or collateral instrument by the performance of which the principal deed is rendered void. [<OF. *defeisance* <*defaire*, undo, defeat]

DE·FEA·SI·BLE (–fee′·zĭ·bl) *adj.* Capable of being rendered void. —**DE·FEA·SI·BLE·NESS, DE·FEA·SI·BIL·I·TY** *noun.*

DE·FEAT *tr. verb* 1 To overcome in any contest; vanquish. 2 To prevent, as plans; frustrate. 3 [Law] To make

void; annul. **4** [Obs.] To destroy; ruin. See synonyms under BAFFLE, BEAT, CONQUER.
— *noun* **1** The act or result of defeating; an overthrow; a failure to win or succeed. **2** Prevention; frustration. **3** In law, an annulment. **4** [Obs.] Destruction. See synonyms under LOSS, RUIN. [<L. *de-* + *facio*, do]

de·feat·ism *noun* Acknowledgment or acceptance of defeat, usually on grounds of the futility of resistance; also, the conduct, state of mind, or propaganda that makes for this. — **de·feat·ist** *noun & adj.*

de·fea·ture *noun* [Obs.] **1** Defeat. **2** A defect or injury.

def′·e·cate *verb* [**·cat·ed, ·cat·ing**] **1** To clear of dregs or impurities; refine; purify. **2** To become free of dregs. **3** To discharge excrement. — *adj.* Clarified; refined. [<L. *defæcatus* <*de*, from, + *fæx*, lees] — **def·e·ca′·tion** *noun.*

def′·e·ca·tor *noun* **1** One who or that which clarifies or purifies. **2** In sugar-making, an apparatus for clearing syrups, juices, etc., of impurities.

de·fect or **de·fect** *noun* **1** Lack or absence of something essential; imperfection. **2** A blemish; failing; fault. See synonyms under BLEMISH, FOIBLE, WANT. [<L. *defectus* <*de*, from, + *facio*, do]

de·fec·tion *noun* **1** Abandonment of allegiance or duty; failure. **2** Apostasy; desertion.

de·fec·tive (-tiv) *adj.* **1** Incomplete or imperfect; faulty. **2** Lacking some regular grammatical forms. **3** Having less than normal mentality. — *noun* One who or that which is incomplete or imperfect; specifically, a mentally defective person. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

de·fence, de·fence·less, etc. Same as DEFENSE, etc.

de·fend *verb* **1** To shield from attack or violence; protect; maintain. **2** To vindicate; make a stand for; uphold one's rights in, as a claim; make defense. **3** [Obs.] To forbid. See synonyms under JUSTIFY, KEEP, PRESERVE, SHELTER. [<L. *defendo* <*de*, away, + *fendo*, strike] — **·a·ble** *adj.*

de·fen·dant *adj.* **1** Making defense. **2** [Obs.] Defensive. — *noun* **1** [Law] A person against whom an action is brought. **2** One who defends; a defender.

de·fend·er *noun* One who defends or protects; a champion.

Defender of the Faith A title given in 1521 by Pope Leo X to Henry VIII of England for writing in defense of the seven sacraments against Luther; revoked later, but restored by Parliament and still used by English sovereigns.

de·fen·es·tra′·tion *noun* The act of throwing out of a window, or the result of or subjection to such an act: used specifically with reference to a mode of executing popular vengeance practiced in Bohemia in the later Middle Ages. [<L. *de*, out of, + *fenestra*, window]

de·fense *noun* **1** The act of defending; protection; the state of being defended. **2** Anything that defends. **3** A plea in justification; excuse; apology. **4** [Law] An opposing or denying of the truth, validity, or sufficiency of a plaintiff's complaint; also, whatever is alleged, pleaded, or offered in evidence as sufficient to defeat an action either wholly or in part. **5** The art or science of defending by force of arms; skilfulness in defending oneself, as in fencing or boxing. **6** [Obs.] A prohibitory decree. Also *defence*.
Synonyms: apology, bulwark, exculpation, fortress, guard, justification, protection, rampart, resistance, safeguard, shelter, shield, vindication. The weak may speak or act in *defense* of the strong; none but the powerful can assure others of *protection*. A *defense* is ordinarily against actual attack; *protection* is against possible as well as actual dangers. We speak of *defense* against an assault, *protection* from the cold. *Vindication* is a triumphant *defense* of character and conduct against charges of error or wrong. Compare APOLOGY, RAMPART. *Antonyms*: abandonment, betrayal, capitulation, desertion, flight, surrender.

de·fense·less *adj.* Having no defense or means of defense; unprotected. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

defense-mechanism *noun* **1** In psychoanalysis, an unconscious adjustment of behavior or mental attitude directed toward protection of the personality against unpleasant emotions or realities; also called **defense-dynamism, defense-reaction.** **2** Any self-protective reaction, as the resistance of an organism to bacteria.

de·fen·si·ble *adj.* Capable of being defended, maintained, or justified. — **de·fen·si·bil′·i·ty, de·fen·si·ble·ness** *noun* — **de·fen·si·bly** *adv.*

de·fen·sive (-siv) *adj.* **1** Intended or suitable for defense. **2** Carried on in defense: distinguished from *offensive*. **3** Making defense. — *noun* An attitude or condition of defense; means of defense; safeguard. — **·ly** *adv.*

de·fen·sor *noun* [L.] **1** One who defends; a defender. **2** [Law] One who appears for and defends another in an action in court.

de·fer *verb* [**de·ferred, de·fer·ring**] To delay or put off to some other time; postpone; wait. See synonyms under PROCRASTINATE, SUSPEND. [<L. *differo*, bear apart] — **de·fer·ra·ble** *adj.* — **de·fer·ment** *noun.*

de·fer *intr. verb* [**de·ferred, de·fer·ring**] To yield respectfully; submit: with *to*. [<L. *defero* <*de*, down, + *fero*, bear]
Synonyms: respect, revere, submit, venerate, yield. We *defer* to recognized superiors in position, ability, or attainments; we *respect* power and worth wherever found. A military officer must *defer to* the views or authority of a superior whom he may not personally *respect;* a discoverer sure of his facts may not *defer to* the incredulity of those whom on other grounds he *respects* most highly. See OBEY. *Antonyms*: defy, despise, disregard, scorn, slight. — **de·fer·rer** *noun.*

def·er·ence *noun* Respectful yielding; respect; regard.

def·er·ent *adj.* **1** Carrying off; bearing away; adapted to carry or convey: as used in physiology, pertaining to certain ducts, as the *vas deferens*: opposed to *afferent*. **2** Characterized by deference; deferential. — *noun* In the Ptolemaic astronomy, the circle around the earth, as a center, on the circumference of which the center of the epicycle was supposed to move. See under EPICYCLE.

def·er·en′·tial (-shul) *adj.* Marked by deference; respectful; courteous. See synonyms under OBSEQUIOUS. — **·ly** *adv.*

de·ferred (-fûrd′) *adj.* Postponed to a later specified date.

def·er·ves′·cence *noun* The cessation of boiling; specifically, in medicine, the fall of temperature, indicating the disappearance of fever. [<L. *defervesco*, cool] — **def·er·ves′·cent** *adj.*

de·fi·ance (-uns) *noun* **1** The act of defying; a challenge. **2** Bold opposition; disposition to oppose; contemptuous resistance.

de·fi·ant (-unt) *adj.* Showing or characterized by defiance. — **·ly** *adv.*

de·fi·bri·na′·tion (dē-) *noun* The removal of fibrin from the blood or lymph in order to prevent coagulation and facilitate study of the blood cells in liquid form.

de·fi·cien·cy (-fish′·un·si) *noun* [**cies** *pl.*] The state of being deficient, or that which is deficient; lack; insufficiency; defect. Also **de·fi·cience** (-fish′·uns). See synonyms under WANT.

deficiency disease A disease, such as pellagra, rickets, scurvy, etc., caused by insufficiency or lack of some necessary element in the body, usually the result of faulty diet: also called *avitaminosis*.

de·fi·cient (dĭ·fish′·unt) *adj.* Lacking an adequate or proper supply; insufficient; incomplete; imperfect; defective. See synonyms under SCANTY. [<L. *deficio*, be wanting] — **·ly** *adv.*

def·i·cit *noun* A deficiency, or falling short in amount; shortage, especially of revenue. [<L.]

de·fi·er *noun* One who defies.

def·i·lade′ *tr. verb* [**·lad′·ed, lad′·ing**] To plan or construct so as to protect from enfilading and from reverse fire: said of a fortification. — *noun* The act of constructing such a fortification; also, the protection afforded by natural cover or object, or other shield against enemy fire or observation. Also **de file ment.** [<F.]

de·file *tr. verb* [**de filed, de fil ing**] **1** To render foul or dirty; pollute. **2** To tarnish or sully the brightness of; corrupt the purity of. **3** [Obs.] To corrupt the chastity of. **4** To pollute or render ceremonially unclean. [<OE. *afylan*, pollute, <*ful*, foul; confused with OF. *defouler*, insult] — **de file ment** *noun* — **de·fil er** *noun.*
Synonyms: befoul, contaminate, corrupt, infect, pollute, soil, spoil, stain, sully, taint, tarnish, vitiate. The hand may be *defiled* by a touch of pitch; swine that have been wallowing in the mud are *befouled*. *Contaminate* and *infect* refer to something evil that deeply pervades and permeates, as the human body or mind. *Pollute* is used chiefly of liquids; as, water *polluted* with sewage. *Tainted* meat is repulsive; *infected* meat contains germs of disease. A *soiled* garment may be cleansed by washing; a *spoiled* garment is beyond cleansing or repair. Bright metal is *tarnished* by exposure; a fair sheet is *sullied* by a dirty hand. We speak of a *vitiated* taste or style; fraud *vitiates* a title or a contract. See ABUSE, CORRUPT, POLLUTE, VIOLATE. *Antonyms*: clean, cleanse, disinfect, hallow, purify, sanctify, wash.

de·file *intr. verb* [**de·filed, de·fil·ing**] To march in a line or by files; file off. — *noun* **1** A long narrow pass; a gorge between mountains. **2** A marching in file. [<F. *défiler*]

de·fine *verb* [**de·fined, de·fin·ing**] **1** To state the meaning of; explain; give a definition or decision. **2** To determine precisely; bring out the limits or outlines of. **3** To fix with precision; establish by authority. **4** To constitute the definition of. See synonyms under CIRCUMSCRIBE, INTERPRET, LIMIT. [<L. *definio* <*de*, off, + *finis*, end] — **de·fin·a·ble** *adj.* — **de·fin·er** *noun.*

def·i·nite (-nit) *adj.* **1** Having precise limits; known with exactness; determined; clear; precise. **2** Indicating; determining; particularizing; as, "the" is the *definite* article. See synonyms under PARTICULAR, PRECISE. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

def·i·ni′·tion (-nish′·un) *noun* **1** A description or explanation of a word or thing, by its attributes, properties, or relations, that distinguishes it from all other things. **2** The act of stating or showing what a word means, what a thing is, or what the content of a conception is; the act of defining. **3** The state of being definite; fixed shape; definiteness. **4** The determining of the outline or limits of any-

thing; the state of being clearly outlined or determined; in optics, the power of a lense to give a distinct image at whatever magnification. **5** In television, the clarity of detail in a transmitted image, reckoned in terms of the number of picture elements or scanning lines in each image or frame. **6** In radio, the clearness of sounds received, depending on the ratio of direct to reverberant intensity.

Synonyms: comment, commentary, description, explanation, exposition, interpretation, rendering, translation. A *definition* is formal and exact, an *explanation* general; a *description* pictorial. A *definition* must include all that belongs to the object defined, and exclude all that does not; a *description* may include only some general features: an *explanation* may simply throw light upon some point of special difficulty. An *exposition* explains a subject in detail. *Interpretation* may translate from other languages, or give the plain meaning of difficult passages, or render the thought and emotion of worthy literature by adequate written or oral expression. *Definition, explanation, exposition,* and *interpretation* are ordinarily blended in a *commentary,* which may also include *description.* A *comment* is upon a single passage; a *commentary* may be the same, but is usually understood to be a volume of *comments.*

DE·FIN·I·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* **1** Sharply defining or limiting; determinate; explicit; positive. **2** Bringing to an end; conclusive and unalterable. **3** In biology, completely formed; fully developed. —*noun* A word that defines or limits. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DEF'·LA·GRATE *verb* [**GRAT·ED, ·GRAT·ING**] To burn progressively but quickly. [<L. *de-* intensive + *flagro,* burn] —**DEF·LA·GRA·BLE** *adj.*

DEF'·LA·GRA'·TION *noun* A quick but progressive combustion, with or without explosion, as distinguished from the instantaneous decomposition of an entire compound in a *detonation.*

DEF'·LA·GRA·TOR *noun* That which induces or produces very rapid combustion.

DE·FLATE *verb* [**FLAT ED, ·FLAT·ING**] To collapse or cause to collapse by the removal of contained air or gas; hence, to take the conceit, confidence, or self-esteem out of. [<L. *de,* from, + *flo,* blow] —**DE·FLA·TOR** *noun.*

DE·FLA·TION *noun* **1** The act or condition of being deflated or reduced in volume. **2** A decrease in the amount of currency in a country. —**DE·FLA'·TION·A·RY** *adj.* —**DE·FLA·TION·IST** *noun & adj.*

DE·FLECT *verb* **1** To swerve or cause to swerve; bend from a course. **2** To turn aside. See synonyms under BEND. [<L. *de,* away, + *flecto,* bend] —**DE·FLEC·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

DE·FLEC·TION *noun* **1** A turning aside; deviation. **2** A bending of light-rays; see DIFFRACTION. **3** The deviation of a galvanometer or magnetic needle from its normal position or from zero. Also **DE·FLEX·ION.**

DE·FLEC·TOR *noun* A device to cause deflection, as in a furnace or lamp; also, a device to counteract the deviations of a compass.

DE·FLEX *tr. verb* To turn aside; deflect, bend abruptly downward. [<L. *deflexus* <*deflecto,* deflect] —**DE·FLEX·URE** (-flĕk'·shur) *noun.*

DE·FLO·RATE *adj.* **1** Past flowering. **2** Having cast its pollen.

DEF·LO·RA'·TION *noun* **1** The act of deflowering. **2** A culling of the choicest part.

DE·FLOW·ER *tr. verb* To despoil of flowers or of virginity; seduce; ravish; violate. [<L. *de,* from, + *flos,* flower]

DE·FLUX·ION (-flŭk'·shun) *noun* The subsidence or flowing off of fluids, as in case of a cold in the head. [<LL. *defluxio* <L. *de,* down, + *fluo,* flow]

DE·FOE, DANIEL, 1661–1731, English novelist and political writer.

DE·FO'·LI·ATE *verb* [**AT ED, ·AT·ING**] To deprive or strip of leaves; to lose leaves. [<L. *defoliatus* <*de,* from, + *folium,* leaf] —**DE·FO·LI·A'·TION** *noun* —**DE·FO'·LI·A·TOR** *noun.*

DE·FORCE *tr. verb* To withhold possession from, as of an estate; keep out of lawful possession by force. [<OF. *deforcer* <L. *dis-,* apart, + *fortia,* force] —**·MENT** *noun.*

DE·FOR·CIANT (-shunt) *noun* A person chargeable with deforcement.

DE·FOR·EST (dē-) *tr. verb* To clear of forest trees. —**DE·FOR·ES·TA'·TION** *noun* —**DE·FOR·EST·ER** *noun.*

DE FOR·EST, LEE, born 1873, American inventor; sometimes called "the father of radio."

DE·FORM *verb* **1** To mar or distort the form of; render misshapen; disfigure become deformed or disfigured. **2** To spoil the beauty or gracefulness of; make or become ugly or dishonorable. **3** To change in form; transform; especially in mathematics; as, to *deform* an elastic body by stress. [<L. *de,* out of, + *forma,* shape] —**DE·FORM·A·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* —**DE·FORM·A·BLE** *adj.* —**DE·FORM·ER** *noun.*

DEF·OR·MA'·TION *noun* **1** The act of deforming; state of being deformed; misshapenness. **2** Change in form for the worse. **3** In physics, alteration in form of a body under stress; an altered form.

DE·FORMED *adj.* Misshapen. —**DE·FORM·ED·LY** *adv.* —**DE·FORM·ED·NESS** *noun.*

DE·FORM·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] **1** A deformed or misshapen condition. **2** A deformed part; that which causes disfigurement. **3** Unsightliness; lack of symmetry; also, moral depravity. **4** One who or that which is deformed. See synonyms under BLEMISH.

DE·FOUL *tr. verb* To make foul; defile.

DE·FRAUD *tr. verb* To take or withhold something from by fraud; cheat; swindle. See synonyms under DECEIVE. [<L. *de-* intensive + *fraus,* fraud] —**DE·FRAUD·A'·TION** *noun* —**DE·FRAUD·ER** *noun.*

DE·FRAY *tr. verb* **1** To make payment for; bear the expense of. **2** To pay; settle. **3** [Obs.] To disburse; spend; also, to compensate; appease. [<F. *dé,* off, + *frais,* cost] —**·AL, ·MENT** *noun* —**·ER** *noun.*

DE·FROCK *tr. verb* To unfrock; as, to *defrock* a priest.

DE·FROST *tr. verb* To remove ice or frost from, as from an airplane wing, a refrigerator, frozen food.

DE FROST·ER *noun* A device for removing the formation of ice or frost, as from an exposed surface.

DEFT *adj.* Neat and skilful in action; handy; apt; dexterous; clever. [<OE. *gedæfte,* meek, gentle] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DE·FUNCT *adj.* Dead; deceased; extinct. —*noun* A dead person; the dead. See synonyms under DEAD, LIFELESS. [<L. *de,* off, + *fungor,* discharge]

DE·FY *tr. verb* [**DE FIED, DE·FY·ING**] **1** To challenge or dare; resist openly or boldly. **2** To act in disregard or contempt of; as, to *defy* danger or criticism. **3** To resist or baffle successfully; obstruct or make impossible; as, to *defy* definition or comparison. See synonyms under OPPOSE. —*noun* [Pop.] [**DE FIES** *pl.*] A challenge. [<F. *défier* <L. *dis-,* away from, + *fides,* faith]

DÉ·GA GÉ (deh·gah·zheh') *adj.* [F.] Free; unconstrained; unconventional.

DE·GAS (dē-) *tr. verb* [**·GASSED** (găst'), **·GAS·SING**] **1** To remove noxious and poisonous gases from contaminated areas or affected persons. **2** To exhaust the gases from vacuum tubes and thermionic valves.

DE GAS (duh·gahs'; *F.* duh·gah'), **EDGAR HILAIRE GERMAIN,** 1834–1917, French painter.

DE GAULLE (duh gōl'), **CHARLES ANDRÉ JOSEPH MARIE,** born 1890, French general; leader of Free French movement in World War II; president of France, 1944–45.

DE GAUSS (-gows') *tr. verb* To make (a ship) safe against the action of magnetic mines, especially by the use of a **DEGAUSSING CABLE,** fitted around the hull to neutralize the magnetic field set up by the ship. [<DE- + GAUSS]

DE GEN' ER ATE (dĭ·jĕn'-) *intr. verb* [**AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To become worse or inferior, or of a lower type; decline; deteriorate.

—**DE GEN·ER·ATE** (-ĭt) *adj.* Having become worse or inferior; deteriorated; degraded. —*noun* A deteriorated or degraded individual, animal, or human; especially, a morally degraded person. [<L. *degeneratus* <*de,* down; see GENERATE] —**DE GEN ER·ATE LY** *adv.* —**DE·GEN'·ER A·TIVE** (-ay·tiv) *adj.* —**DE·GEN ER·ATE·NESS** *noun.*

DE GLU' TI NATE *tr. verb* [**NAT ED, NAT·ING**] To remove the gluten from, as from wheat. —**DE GLU TI·NA'·TION** *noun.*

DE·GLU·TI'·TION (-tish'·un) *noun* The act, process, or power of swallowing. [<L. *de,* down, + *glutio,* swallow]

DEG RA DA'·TION *noun* **1** The act of degrading, or the state of being reduced in rank or disgraced. **2** Disintegration, especially of rocks by erosion. **3** The degeneration of the physiological body or an organ. —**·AL** *adj.*

DE GRADE *verb* [**DE·GRAD ED, DE GRAD ING**] **1** To reduce in rank; remove from office, dignity, etc.; disgrace; degenerate. **2** To debase or lower the character or quality of; make mean or contemptible. **3** To reduce or degenerate from a higher to a lower type. **4** To reduce the height of (any part of the earth's surface) by the wearing action of natural agents, as by river action. See synonyms under ABASE. [<F. *dégrader* <L. *de,* down, + *gradior,* go]

DE·GRAD·ED (dĭ·grādē'-) *adj.* Deteriorated; debased. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DE·GRAD·ING (dĭ·grādē'-) *adj.* Debasing; humiliating. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DÉ·GRAS (deh·grah') *noun* [F.] **1** A by-product of the tannage of chamois leather with fish oils, consisting of a mixture of fish oil and nitric acid: also called *moellon.* **2** Wool grease obtained by washing sheep's wool; sod oil: used to dress leather, beltings, etc., and to produce lanolin.

DE·GREE *noun* **1** One of a succession of steps, grades, or stages. **2** Relative rank in life; attainment; station. **3** Relative extent, amount, or intensity. **4** One of the three forms in which an adjective or adverb is compared; as, the positive, comparative, and superlative *degrees.* **5** An academic rank or title conferred by an institution of learning. **6** One remove in the chain of relationship between persons in the line of descent. **7** A subdivision or unit, as in a thermometric scale; the 360th part of a circle, as of longitude or latitude; the 90th part of a right angle; the unit divisions marked accordingly on various instruments. **8** The power to which an algebraic quantity, equation, or number is raised. **9** In notation, a group of three figures in a number; a period. **10** A line or space of the musical staff. **11** A grade of seriousness: said of crimes; as, murder in the first *degree.* —**BY DEGREES** Little by little; gradually.

—**TO A DEGREE** 1 Extremely; as, magnificent *to a degree*: a Briticism. 2 Somewhat. [<L. *de*, down, + *gradus*, step]

DEGREE-DAY *noun* A unit for estimating the fuel requirements of buildings during the heating season; equivalent to a declination in the mean outside temperature for one day of one degree from a standard temperature of (about) 65° F. A decline of 20° in one day would be 20 degree-days.

DEGREE OF FREEDOM In physics and chemistry, the particular state of a substance, compound or body with respect to the arrangement of its parts and the number of variables, as pressure, temperature, volume, etc., required to define the system.

DE·GRES·SION (–grĕsh′·un) *noun* 1 Decrease by steps; descent. 2 Stated decrease in tax rates on sums below a certain amount. [<L. *degredior*, go down] —**DE·GRES·SIVE** (–siv) *adj.*

DE GUM (dē–) *tr. verb* To remove excess of gum filling from: said of silk.

DE GUST *verb* To taste or relish. Also **DE·GUS·TATE.** [<L. *degusto* <*de*, of, + *gusto*, taste] —**DE·GUS·TA′·TION** *noun.*

DE GUS·TI·BUS NON EST DIS·PU TAN′·DUM [L.] There is no disputing about tastes; taste is a matter useless to discuss.

DE HIS CENCE (–his′·ĕns) *noun* 1 A gape or gaping. 2 The opening or manner of opening, as of the cocoon of a larva or of a capsule when discharging seeds. [<L. *de*, off, + *hisco*, open] —**DE HISCE** *intr. verb* —**DE·HIS·CENT** *adj.*

DE HORN (dē–) *tr. verb* To remove the horns of.

DE HORT *tr. verb* [Obs.] To try to divert by persuasion; deter. —**DE HORT ER** *noun.*

DE HOR TA′·TION *noun* Advice against or dissuasion from anything. [<L. *dehortor*, dissuade, <*de*, from, + *hortor*, urge] —**DE HOR′·TA TO RY, DE·HOR·TA TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.*

DE HU′·MAN IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] To divest of specifically human qualities or attributes; imbrute. —**DE·HU·MAN·I ZA′·TION** *noun.*

DE HU MID′·I FI ER *noun* The washing screen, spray, or other device by which air, as in an auditorium, is washed, cleaned, and cooled.

DE HU MID′ I FY *tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To render less humid, remove moisture from (the atmosphere). —**DE·HU MID I FI CA′ TION** *noun.*

DE·HY DRATE (dē–) *verb* [·DRAT·ED, ·DRAT·ING] To deprive of water, anhydrate; as, to *dehydrate* alcohol; suffer loss of water. [<DE– + Gr. *hydor*, water]

DE HY DRA′·TION *noun* The process of removing water from a substance or body, as by heat, distillation, or chemicals; especially, the artificial drying of food products to reduce weight and facilitate emergency use.

DE HY′ DRO GEN IZE (dē–) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] To free from hydrogen; remove hydrogen from.

DE–HYPNOTIZE *tr. verb* To awaken (a person) from the hypnotic state; dissipate a hypnosis.

DE IA NI′ RA (dē·yuh–) In Greek mythology, the wife of Heracles, who killed herself because she caused his death. Also **DE JA NI′ RA.**

DE–ICER *noun* A device on the airfoil of an airplane which breaks up formations of ice. —**DE–ICE** *verb.*

DE′ I CIDE *noun* 1 The killing of a god; the crucifixion of Christ. 2 The slayer of a god; one of the crucifiers of Christ. [<L. *deus*, god, + *cædo*, slay]

DEIC TIC (dīke′–) *adj.* Proving by direct argument; direct: distinguished from *elenctic*, *refutative*, or *indirect*. [<Gr. *deiktikos*, able to show, <*deiknymi*, explain, prove] —**DEIC TI CAL LY** *adv.*

DE I DA·MI′·A Same as **HIPPODAMIA** 2.

DE IF IC (dē–) *adj.* 1 Making, or tending to make, divine. 2 Divine. Also **DE IF′·I CAL.**

DE′ I FORM *adj.* In the form of a god; like a god. [<L. *deus*, god, + –FORM]

DE′·I FY *tr. verb* [FIED, ·FY·ING] 1 To make a god of; render divine; enroll as a deity. 2 To regard or worship as a god. [<L. *deus*, god, + –FY] —**DE·I·FI·CA′·TION** *noun* —**DE′·I·FI ER** *noun.*

DEIGN (dāne) *tr. verb* 1 To stoop so far as to grant or allow; condescend; vouchsafe. 2 [Obs.] To deem worthy of notice or acceptance. [<OF. *deigner* <L. *dignor* <*dignus*, worthy]

DE I GRA·TI·A (dee′·ī grāy′·shī·uh) [L.] By the grace of God.

DEIL (deel) *noun* [Scot.] The devil; a mischievous fellow.

DEI′NO (dī′–) See **GRÆ.**

DE IPH·O·BUS Son of Priam; married Helen of Troy after Paris died; slain by Menelaus.

DEIP·NOS·O·PHIST (dīpe–) *noun* One who talks learnedly at the dinner table; a table philosopher: from the title of Athenæus's work, the *Deipnosophistæ*. [<Gr. *deipnosophistēs* <*deipnon*, dinner, + *sophia*, learning, wisdom] —**DEIP·NOS·O·PHISM** *noun* —**DEIP·NOS·O·PHIS′·TIC** *adj.*

DE IF·O·TENT (dē–) *adj.* Having divine power. [<L. *deus*, god, + *potens*, powerful]

DE I·RA An Anglian kingdom between the Humber and the Tyne; later, a part of Northumbria.

DEIR·DRE (dāyr′·thrĕ) Irish legendary heroine of the 1st century, ward and intended wife of Conchobar, king of Ulster; it was prophesied that her beauty would cause the death of heroes. She fled to Scotland with her lover Naoise and his two brothers, the sons of Usnach. Conchobar promised them pardon; but on their return he murdered the three brothers; Deirdre killed herself. See **THREE SORROWS OF STORYTELLING.**

DE ISM (–izm) *noun* 1 The belief in the existence of God as the source of finite existence, based upon the testimony of reason, with disbelief in revelation and the supernatural dogmas of Christianity; natural religion based on reason: an English rationalistic movement of the 17th and 18th centuries. 2 The belief that God created the world, as a watch-maker fashions a watch, and set it in motion, but that thereafter it is subject only to the dictates of natural law. 3 In philosophical terms, belief in a final cause that is not intrinsically complete and perfect and therefore not a fitting object of worship. [<F. *déisme* <L. *deus*, god] —**DE IST** *noun* —**DE·IS TIC** (dē–) or **DE·IS′·TI·CAL** *adj.* —**DE·IS·TI CAL LY** *adv.*

DE·I TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] 1 A god, goddess, or divine person. 2 Divine nature or status; godhead; divinity. —**THE DEITY** God. [<F. *déité* <L. *deus*, god]

DE·JECT *tr. verb* 1 To depress or cast down in spirit. 2 [Obs.] To throw down. —*adj.* Dejected; cast down. [<L. *dejectus* <*de*, down, + *jacio*, hurl]

DE·JEC TA *noun pl.* Excrements.

DE JECT ED *adj.* Having low or depressed spirits; disheartened. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DE·JEC·TION *noun* 1 A state or condition of being dejected; depression. 2 Evacuation of the bowels. 3 Excrement.

DÉ JEU NER (deh·zhœ·neh′) *noun* [F.] Breakfast: corresponding in time and character to the English luncheon. Also **DE JEU NÉ.** [<L. *de*, from, + *jejunus*, hungry]

DE JU RE [L.] By right of law; rightfully or legally: distinguished from *de facto*.

DEKA· A combining form from Greek *deka*, ten, as in *dekagram*, *dekaliter*.

DEK′ A GRAM *noun* A measure of weight equal to 10 grams. See **METRIC SYSTEM.** Also **DEK′·A GRAMME.**

DE KALB, JOHANN, 1721–80, German major general under Washington in the American Revolution.

DEK′·A LI TER (–lee·tur) *noun* A measure of capacity equal to 10 liters. also spelled *decaliter*. See **METRIC SYSTEM.** Also **DEK′·A LI·TRE.**

DEK′·A·ME·TER *noun* A measure of length equal to 10 meters. See **METRIC SYSTEM.** Also **DEK′·A·ME TRE.**

DEK′·A·STERE *noun* A measure of volume equal to 10 steres. See **METRIC SYSTEM.**

DEK KER, THOMAS, 1570?–1641?, English dramatist: als spelled *Decker*.

DE KO VEN, HENRY LOUIS REGINALD, 1861–1920, American composer of songs and light operas.

DE·LA CROIX (duh lä·crwah′), **FERDINAND VICTOR EUGÈNE,** 1799–1863, French painter.

DEL·A·GO′·A BAY A bay in southern Mozambique, SE. Africa.

DE·LAINE *noun* An untwilled wool, or cotton and wool, dress material. [<F. *(mousseline) de laine*, <L. *de*, of, + *lana*, wool]

DE LA MARE (duh lä), **WALTER,** born 1873, English writer.

DE·LAM′·I·NATE *verb* [NAT·ED, ·NAT ING] To split into thin layers.

DE·LAM·I·NA′·TION *noun* A splitting into layers, especially of the cells of plant or animal tissue.

DE·LAND, MARGARET (Margaretta Campbell), 1857–1945, American novelist.

DE·LATE *tr. verb* [DE·LAT·ED, DE·LAT ING] 1 [Scot.] To bring a charge against one; accuse, denounce. 2 To publish or spread abroad. [<L. *de*, down, + *latus*, borne] —**DE·LA·TION** *noun.*

DE·LA·TOR *noun* An informer; accuser; spy. [<L.]

DE·LA·VIGNE (duh·lä·veen′), **JEAN FRANÇOIS CASIMIR,** 1793–1843, French poet and dramatist.

DEL′·A·WARE *noun* A confederacy of Algonquian tribes of North American Indians, the Lenapes: formerly occupying the whole Delaware River valley: now in Oklahoma. Compare **LENAPE.** —**DEL·A WAR′ E·AN** *adj.*

DEL′·A·WARE A Middle Atlantic State of the United States; 1,978 square miles; capital, Dover; entered the Union Dec. 7, 1787, one of the original thirteen States: nickname, *Diamond State*.

DEL′·A·WARE *noun* A sweet, purplish-pink hybrid grape.

DEL′·A·WARE, LORD, 1577–1618, Thomas West, English administrator; governor of Virginia. Also **DE LA WARR.**

DELAWARE BAY An arm of the Atlantic Ocean between Delaware and New Jersey.

DELAWARE RIVER A river rising in New York, separating Pennsylvania and Delaware from New York and New Jersey; 350 miles to Delaware Bay.

DELAWARE WATER GAP A borough in eastern Pennsylvania, in a narrow cut of the same name through the Kittatinny Mountains, through which the Delaware River flows.

DE LAY *verb* 1 To put off to a future time; postpone; defer. 2 To move or cause to move slowly; retard; detain; hinder; procrastinate. See synonyms under **HINDER, PROCRASTINATE, PROTRACT, SUSPEND.** —*noun* 1 A putting off; postpone-

ment; procrastination. 2 A temporary stoppage or stay; also, a loitering or lingering. See synonyms under RESPITE. [<OF. *delaier*] —DE·LAY'ER *noun*.

DELAYED-ACTION *adj.* Designating a kind of bomb, fuze, or mine designed to explode at a set time after it has been armed or put into action.

DEL CAS·SÉ (–cah·seh'), **THÉOPHILE**, 1852–1923, French statesman.

DE LE (dee'·lee) *tr. verb* [DE·LED (–leed), DE·LE ING] To take out; delete; usually an imperative represented by a sign (ℌ) directing that something be removed from standing type. Compare STET. [<L., imperative of *deleo*, erase]

DEL E BLE *adj.* Capable of being erased. Also DEL·I BLE.

DE·LEC TA BLE *adj.* Giving pleasure; delightful; charming. See synonyms under LOVELY. —**DE LEC·TA·BLE NESS** *noun* —**DE LEC TA BLY** *adv.*

DELECTABLE MOUNTAINS In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the mountains from which the Celestial City is seen.

DE LEC TATE *tr. verb* [·TAT ED, ·TAT·ING] To gratify extremely; charm; delight. [<L. *delecto*, delight]

DE·LEC TA' TION *noun* 1 Delight; enjoyment. 2 Amusement, entertainment.

DE·LEER IT *adj.* [Scot.] Delirious; demented. Also **DE·LIER·ET.**

DEL E GA CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 The action or system of delegating; authority given to act as a delegate. 2 A body of delegates. 3 The condition of being delegated.

DEL·E GANT *noun* 1 One that delegates. 2 One that assigns a debt due him to a creditor.

DEL' E GATE *noun* 1 A person appointed and sent by another, with power to transact business as his representative; deputy; representative; commissioner. 2 In the United States, a person elected or appointed to represent a Territory in Congress, where he has the right to participate in debates, but not to vote. 3 A member of the House of Delegates. Compare BURGESS. 4 A person sent as a representative to a convention of any kind, to take part in the transaction of business. —**WALKING DELEGATE** A member of a trade-union, commissioned to visit other labor organizations and to secure the united action of employees in the advancement of common interests.

— *tr. verb* [·GAT·ED, ·GAT ING] 1 To send as a representative, with authority to act; depute. 2 To commit or entrust. 3 To assign (a debtor) to one's creditor to satisfy a claim.

— *adj.* Sent as a deputy. [<L. *de*, from, + *lego*, send]

Synonyms (noun): deputy, legate, proxy, representative, substitute. These words agree in designating one who acts in the place of some other or others. The *legate* is an ecclesiastical officer representing the Pope. In strict usage the *deputy* or *delegate* is more limited in functions and more closely bound by instructions than a *representative*. A single officer may have a *deputy*; many persons combine to choose a *delegate* or *representative*. In the United States informal assemblies send *delegates* to nominating conventions with no legislative authority; *representatives* are legally elected to Congress and the various legislatures, with lawmaking power.

DEL·E·GA·TION *noun* 1 The act of delegating; as, a *delegation* of powers or authority. 2 A person or persons appointed to act for another or others; delegates collectively.

DE·LETE *tr. verb* [DE·LET·ED, DE·LET·ING] To blot out; erase; cancel; dele. [<L. *deletus*, erase]

DEL·E·TE'·RI OUS (–us) *adj.* Causing moral or physical injury; hurtful; pernicious. See synonyms under BAD, NOISOME. [<Gr. *dēlētērios* <*dēleomai*, spoil] —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun*.

DE·LE·TION *noun* The act of deleting; erasure; also, matter erased or canceled.

DELFT *noun* A colored glazed earthenware, made first at Delft about 1510; hence, any tableware, especially that made in England in imitation. Also **DELF, DELFT·WARE.**

DELFT A manufacturing town in western Netherlands.

DEL·GA·DO (–gah'·dō), **CAPE** A cape on the coast of northern Mozambique, SE. Africa.

DEL·HI (del'·ī) A province in north-central India; 573 square miles; also, a city, capital of India 1912–29. See NEW DELHI.

DE·LI·A (dee'·lī·uh *or* deel'·yuh) 1 A feminine personal name. 2 A name of Diana. [<Gr. *fem.*, from Delos]

DE·LI·AN See DELOS.

DE·LIB·ER·ATE *verb* (–ur·āte) [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To weigh in the mind; take counsel; consider reasons; ponder. 2 To hesitate; stop and think. — *adj.* (–ur·it) 1 Acting with deliberation; carefully thought out; not hasty. 2 Done after deliberation; intentional. [<L. *deliberatus* <*de*, from, + *libero*, liberate] —**DE·LIB·ER·ATE·LY** *adv.* —**DE·LIB·ER·ATE·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (verb): confer, consider, consult, debate, meditate, ponder, reflect, weigh. An individual *considers, meditates, ponders, reflects* by himself. *Consult* and *confer* always imply two or more persons, as does *debate*, except in rare reflexive use. *Deliberate*, which can be applied to a single individual, is also the word for a great number, while *consult* is ordinarily limited to a few; a committee *consults;* an assembly *deliberates*. *Deliberating* always carries the idea of slowness; a *consultation* may be hasty. We *consider* or *deliberate* with a view to action; *meditation* may be purposeless. See CONSIDER, CONSULT, MUSE.

DE·LIB ER·A'·TION *noun* 1 The act of deliberating. 2 Thoughtfulness and care in deciding or acting. 3 Forethought or intention. See synonyms under REFLECTION, THOUGHT.

DE LIB ER·A·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of deliberation. 2 Characterized by or existing for deliberation. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun*.

DEL I CA·CY (–cuh·sī) *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 The quality or state of being delicate; fineness; daintiness; sensitiveness of touch or perception; fragility; frailty. 2 A luxury; dainty. 3 Need of careful treatment; subtlety; nicety. 4 Refinement of feeling; fastidiousness; consideration for others. 5 [Obs.] Voluptuousness; luxuriousness.

DEL·I CATE (–kit) *adj.* 1 Fine and light, as in texture or color. 2 Daintly pleasing; delightful. 3 Nicely constructed or adjusted; accurate; sensitive, as an instrument. 4 Easily injured; tender; frail; fragile. 5 Requiring cautious treatment. 6 Refined and considerate; pure; chaste. 7 Fastidious; dainty. 8 Nice in discrimination; sensitive. 9 [Obs.] Voluptuous; luxurious. See synonyms under FINE, FRAGILE. — *noun* 1 [Obs.] A delicacy; luxury. 2 [Obs.] An effeminate or luxurious person. [<L. *delicatus*, pleasing] —**DEL·I·CATE LY** *adv.* —**DEL·I·CATE·NESS** *noun*.

DEL·I·CA·TES'·SEN *noun pl.* 1 Cooked or preserved foods; cooked meats, canned goods, salads, pickles, etc. 2 A store that sells such foods. [<G. *delicatesse*, dainty food]

DE LI CIOUS (–lish'·ŭs) *adj.* Extremely pleasant or grateful; affording exquisite pleasure, especially to the taste. [<L. *deliciosus*, pleasant, <*delicio*, charm] —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun*.

Synonyms: dainty, delightful, exquisite, luscious, savory. That is *delicious* which affords a gratification at once vivid and delicate to the senses, especially to those of taste and smell; as, *delicious* fruit; a *delicious* odor; *luscious* has a kindred but more fulsome meaning, inclining toward a cloying excess of sweetness or richness. *Savory* is applied chiefly to cooked food made palatable by spices and condiments. *Delightful* may be applied to the higher gratifications of sense, as *delightful* music, but is chiefly used for that which is mental and spiritual. *Delicious* has a limited use in this way; as, a *delicious* bit of poetry; the word is sometimes used ironically for some pleasing absurdity, as, this is *delicious*. Compare DELIGHTFUL. *Antonyms*: acrid, bitter, nauseous, unpalatable, unsavory.

DE LI·CIOUS (–lish'·us) *noun* A cultivated American variety of red apple, esteemed for its flavor and high quality.

DE·LICT *noun* In civil and Scots law, an offense, a misdemeanor: corresponds to *tort* in English and French law. [<L. *delictum* <*de*, away, + *linquo*, leave]

DEL·I GA'·TION *noun* The act of binding or bandaging; the application of ligatures.

DE·LIGHT *noun* 1 Great pleasure; sensual or mental; gratification; joyful satisfaction. 2 That which affords extreme enjoyment. 3 The quality of delighting; charm. See synonyms under ENTERTAINMENT, HAPPINESS. — *verb* 1 To please or gratify highly; charm; give joy. 2 To feel great pleasure; rejoice: followed by *in* or an infinitive. See synonyms under CHARM, ENTERTAIN, RAPTURE, RAVISH, REJOICE. [<OF. *deliter* <L. *delecto* <*delicio*, charm]

DE·LIGHT ED *adj.* 1 Highly pleased; joyfully gratified. 2 [Obs.] Affording delight, charming. See synonyms under HAPPY. —·LY *adv.*

DE·LIGHT·FUL *adj.* Affording delight; extremely gratifying; charming. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun*.

Synonyms: acceptable, agreeable, congenial, delicious, grateful, gratifying, pleasant, pleasing, pleasurable, refreshing, satisfying, welcome. *Agreeable* refers to whatever gives a mild degree of pleasure; as, an *agreeable* perfume. *Acceptable* indicates a thing worthy of acceptance; as, an *acceptable* offer. *Grateful* is stronger than *agreeable* or *gratifying*, indicating whatever awakens a feeling akin to gratitude. A *pleasant* face and *pleasing* manners arouse

ness, such a person's ... *nial. Satisfying* denotes anything that is received with acquiescence, as substantial food, or established truth. That is *welcome* which is received with heartiness; as, *welcome* tidings. See BEAUTIFUL, CHARMING, DELICIOUS, GRATEFUL, HAPPY, LOVELY. *Antonyms*: depressing, disappointing, distressing, hateful, horrible, melancholy, miserable, mournful, painful, saddening, woeful, wretched.

DE·LIGHT·SOME *adj.* Delightful. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun*.

DE·LI·LAH (dī·lī'·luh) A Philistine courtesan who betrayed Samson; hence, a temptress. *Judges* xvi, 4–20.

DE·LIM·IT *tr. verb* To prescribe the limits of; bound. Also **DE·LIM'·I·TATE.** [<F. *délimiter*] —**DE·LIM·I·TA'·TION** *noun* —**DE·LIM'·I TA·TIVE** *adj.*

DE·LIN'·E·A·SCOPE *noun* A camera-like apparatus for projecting pictures and imparting visual information of high accuracy: a registered trade name.

DE·LIN'·E·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To draw in out-

line; trace out. 2 To portray; depict pictorially; also, to describe verbally. See synonyms under CIRCUMSCRIBE. [<L. *delineatus* <*de*, off, + *linea*, line] — **DE·LIN′·E·A·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

DE·LIN·E·A′·TION *noun* 1 The act or art of delineating. 2 A representation either by word or pictorial image. Also **DE·LIN′E·A·MENT**, **DE·LIN·E·A·TURE**. See synonyms under PICTURE, SKETCH.

DE LIN′·E·A·TOR *noun* 1 One who sketches or delineates. 2 A tailors' expansible pattern for cutting garments of various sizes.

DE LIN QUEN·CY (-lĭng′·kwĕn·sĭ) *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] Neglect of duty; failure; fault; offense; misdemeanor. See synonyms under OFFENSE, SIN.

DE LIN QUENT (-lĭng′·kwĕnt) *adj.* 1 Neglectful of or failing in duty or obligation; faulty. 2 Due and unpaid, as taxes. — *noun* One who fails to perform a duty or who commits a fault. [<L. *delinquens* <*de*, from, + *linquo*, leave] — **·LY** *adv.*

DEL I·QUESCE′ (-kwĕs′) *intr. verb* [·QUESCED′ (kwĕst′), ·QUESC′·ING] To become liquid by absorption of moisture from the air, as certain salts, like calcium chloride; to melt or pass away gradually. [<L. *de-* + *liquesco*, become fluid]

DEL I QUES′·CENCE (-kwĕs′·ĕns) *noun* The act or process of deliquescing; the condition of being deliquescent; also, the resultant liquid.

DEL·I QUES′·CENT (-kwĕs′·ĕnt) *adj.* 1 Liquefying in the air. 2 Dividing; ramifying; forming many small branches, as an elm tree.

DE LIQ UI UM (-lĭk′·wĭ·um) *noun* 1 [Obs.] Liquefaction. 2 A softened, impaired, and weakened condition of mind: also called **DELIQUIUM ANIMI.** [<L. *de*, down, + *liqueo*, be liquid]

DE LIR I·ANT (-līr′·ĭ·unt) *noun* 1 A poison that induces delirium, as cannabis, hyoscyamine. 2 A delirious person.

DEL I RA′ TION *noun* Delirium; irrationality.

DE LIR I OUS (-lĭr′·ĭ·us) *adj.* Suffering from delirium; light-headed, raving. See synonyms under INSANE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

DE LIR I UM (dĭ·lĭr′-) *noun* 1 Mental aberration, as in fever; wandering of the mind. 2 Intense excitement; frenzy; rapture. See synonyms under INSANITY. [<L. <*delirus*, crazy, <*de*, from, + *lira*, furrow]

DELIRIUM TRE MENS A violent form of delirium caused by excessive use of alcoholic liquors, narcotic drugs, arteriosclerosis, or senility, and characterized by tremblings and by delusions of the senses. [<L., trembling delirium]

DEL I TES′ CENCE (-tĕs′·ĕns) *noun* 1 A sudden subsidence of inflammation in a tissue or organ. 2 The state of being concealed; retirement; seclusion. Also **DEL·I TES′·CEN·CY.** [<L. *delitesco*, be hidden] — **DEL I TES′·CENT** *adj.*

De LI US Apollo: sometimes so called from the island of Delos.

De LI US, FREDERICK, 1863–1934, English composer.

DE LIV ER *tr. verb* 1 To free from restraint; set free; rescue; release, save. 2 To hand over; transfer; give; give up; communicate. 3 To relieve of a child in parturition. 4 To utter, speak formally or officially. 5 To send forth; discharge; give, as a blow; pitch, as a ball. 6 To carry to the destination of; as, to *deliver* mail. — *adj.* [Obs.] Nimble; active. [<F. *délivrer* <L. *de*, from, + *libero*, liberate] — **DE·LIV·ER·A·BLE** *adj.* — **DE LIV·ER ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): discharge, emancipate, free, liberate, ransom, redeem, rescue, save. See GIVE, RELEASE. *Antonyms*: betray, capture, confine, enslave, imprison, incarcerate.

DE LIV ER·ANCE *noun* 1 The act of delivering or state of being delivered; utterance; rescue; release. 2 An expression of opinion. 3 [Obs.] Parturition.

DE LIV ER Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 The act of delivering; liberation; release; transference; surrender. 2 Parturition. 3 Mode of utterance, as in public speaking or singing. 4 Mode of projecting or discharging. 5 That which is or has been delivered; as, a mail *delivery*.

DELL *noun* A small secluded valley; glen; dale. [<LG. *delle*, valley, pit]

Del LA–Crus′·can *adj.* Relating to or resembling the Accademia della Crusca (literally, the Academy of Chaff, from its object of sifting or purifying the Italian language), founded at Florence in 1582. — *noun* 1 A member of the Accademia della Crusca. 2 Any of the Della–Cruscan school of English poets living in Florence (18th century) whose affected style and extravagant praises of each other exposed them to public ridicule.

DE LO′·CAL·IZE (dē-) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To remove from place or free from local relations; enlarge the scope of; broaden. — **DE·LO·CAL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

De LONG, GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1844–81, American arctic explorer.

De LORME, MARION, 1612?–50, French courtesan; heroine of De Vigny's *Cinq-Mars* and of Victor Hugo's *Marion Delorme*: also spelled **DE LORME.** — **PHILIBERT,** 1518–70, French architect: also spelled **DE L'ORME.**

De·LOS One of the islands of the Cyclades, Greece; reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis. — **De·LI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

DE·LOUSE *tr. verb* [·LOUSED, ·LOUS·ING] To remove lice or other insect vermin from.

Del·PHI (-fī) An ancient town in Phocis, Greece; famous for its oracle of Apollo. — **Del·PHI·AN, Del·PHIN·I·AN** *adj. & noun.*

Del PHIC (-fĭc) *adj.* 1 Relating to Apollo or his oracle at Delphi; oracular. 2 Hence, ambiguous.

DELPHIC ORACLE The most famous of ancient oracles, that of Apollo; the sayings of its priestess, the Pythia, were often ambiguous.

DEL PHIN (-fĭn) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a dolphin or to a family of cetaceans (*Delphinidæ*), including dolphins, porpoises, etc. — *noun* 1 [Obs.] A dolphin. 2 A neutral fat contained in the oil of certain dolphins. [<L. *delphinus* <Gr. *delphis*, dolphin]

Del PHIN *adj.* Pertaining to the Dauphins of France, as the *Delphin* classics, prepared for the use of the son of Louis XIV.

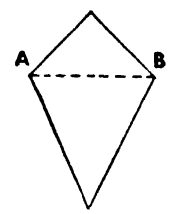
DEL PHIN IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a dolphin or from the larkspur (*Delphinium*).

DEL PHI NINE (-neen *or* -nĭn) *noun* A poisonous crystalline alkaloid, $C_{32}H_{45}O_6N$, or $C_{33}H_{47}NO_9$, found in the seeds of stavesacre (*Delphinium staphisagria*): used in medicine. Also **DEL PHI·NIN.**

DEL PHIN I UM *noun* Any of a genus (*Delphinium*) of perennial plants of the crowfoot family, having large, handsome flowers, usually blue, also, the annual larkspur.

Del PHI NUS (-fī′·nus) The Dolphin: a northern constellation. [<L. <Gr. *delphis*, dolphin]

Del SARTE SYSTEM A system of exercises for the development of bodily grace, voice, and dramatic expression. [François Alexandre Delsarte, 1811–71, French singer and elocutionist]



DELTOID
AB Common base.

DEL TA *noun* 1 The fourth letter in the Greek alphabet (Δ, δ), corresponding to English *d*. As a numeral it denotes 4. 2 A triangular alluvial deposit at or in the mouth of a river. 3 Anything triangular. — **DEL TA IC** *adj.*

DEL TOID *noun* 1 A triangular muscle of the shoulder and upper arm. 2 A quadrilateral formed by two unequal isosceles triangles set base to base. — *adj.* 1 Shaped like a delta; triangular. 2 Of or pertaining to the deltoid.

DE LUDE *tr. verb* [DE LUD ED, DE LUD ING] 1 To mislead the mind or judgment of; beguile, deceive. 2 [Obs.] To evade; elude; also, to frustrate. See synonyms under DECEIVE. [<L. *de*, off, + *ludo*, play] — **DE LUD ER** *noun* — **DE LUD ING LY** *adv.*

DEL UGE (-yōōj) *tr. verb* [DEL UGED, DEL UG ING] To overwhelm with water; inundate; submerge; hence, overwhelm; destroy. — *noun* 1 A great flood, inundation. 2 Anything that comes like a flood. — **THE DELUGE** The flood in the time of Noah (*Gen.* vii). [<F. *déluge* <L. *diluvium* <*diluo*, dilute]

DE LU SION (-lū′·zhun) *noun* 1 The state of being deluded; a false belief, especially when persistent. 2 The act of deluding; deception. 3 The error thus conveyed or believed. 4 In psychiatry, a false belief about the self, caused by morbidity, present in paranoia and dementia precox.

Synonyms: error, fallacy, fantasm, hallucination, illusion. A *delusion* is a mistaken conviction, an *illusion* a mistaken perception or inference. An *illusion* may be wholly of the senses; a *delusion* always involves some mental error. We speak of the *illusions* of fancy or of hope, but of the *delusions* of the insane. A *hallucination* is a false image or belief which has nothing, outside of the disordered mind, to suggest it; as, the *hallucinations* of delirium tremens. Compare DECEPTION. *Antonyms*: actuality, certainty, fact, reality, truth, verity.

DE LU SION AL *adj.* Consisting of, marked by, or subject to, delusions.

DE LU SIVE (-sĭv) *adj.* Tending to delude; misleading; deceptive. Also **DE·LU SO·RY.** See synonyms under DECEPTIVE, VAIN. — **DE LU SIVE LY** *adv.* — **DE LU·SIVE·NESS** *noun.*

DE LUXE (dĭ lux *or* lōōks; *F.* duh lux) Elaborate and expensive; of superfine quality. [<F.]

DELVE *verb* [DELVED, DELV·ING] 1 To dig; work with or as with a spade; also, to work hard. 2 To work for knowledge; make laborious research. 3 To slope down suddenly: said of a road or hill. 4 [Obs.] To dig; bury; exhume. — *noun* An excavation; pit; depression in a surface. [<OE. *delfan*] — **DELV·ER** *noun.*

DE MAG′·NET·IZE (dē-) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To deprive (a substance) of magnetism. — **DE·MAG·NET·I·ZA′·TION** *noun* — **DE·MAG′·NET·IZ·ER** *noun.*

DEM′·A·GOG *noun* 1 One who leads the populace by pandering to their prejudices and passions; an unprincipled politician. 2 Anciently, any popular leader or orator. Also **DEM′·A·GOGUE.** [<Gr. *dēmos*, people, + *agō*, lead] — **DEM·A·GOG′·IC** (-gŏj′·ĭc) or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **DEM′·A·GOG·ISM** or **·GOGU·ISM** (-gŏg·ĭzm), **DEM′·A·GOGU·ER·Y** (-gŏg·ur·ĭ), **DEM′·A·GOG·Y** (-gŏj·ĭ *or* -gō·jĭ) *noun.*

DE MAL EN PIS (duh măl ahN pēz) [F.] From bad to worse.

DE MAND *verb* 1 To claim as due; ask for peremptorily; insist upon, inquire urgently, authoritatively, or peremptorily. 2 To have pressing need for, require. 3 To summon to court. 4 Interrogate; question formally.
—*noun* 1 The act of demanding, or that which is demanded, requirement, claim, need. 2 A desire to obtain; call. 3 An actionable legal claim, also, the act of requesting payment or performance of what is due. 4 The desire to possess combined with the ability to purchase; also, the totality of such effectual desire in a given market with reference to a given commodity at a certain price. 5 An inquiry. See synonyms under TAX. —**IN DEMAND** Desired; sought after. —**ON DEMAND** On presentation, as, a note payable *on demand*. [<L. *de*, from, + *mando*, order] —**DE·MAND A BLE** *adj* —**DE MAND ER** *noun*.
Synonyms (verb): ask, challenge, claim, exact, request, require *Demand* is a determined and often an arrogant word, one may rightfully *demand* what is his own or his due, when it is withheld or denied, or he may wrongfully *demand* that to which he has no claim but power. *Require* is less arrogant and obtrusive than *demand*, but is exceedingly strenuous, as, the court *requires* the attendance of witnesses *Request* is milder than *demand* or *require*: a creditor may *demand* or *require* payment, a friend *requests* a favor. We may speak of a humble request, but not of a humble demand Compare ASK. *Antonyms*: decline, deny, refuse, reject, repudiate

DE MAN DANT *noun* One who demands; the plaintiff in a real action, any plaintiff

DEMAND BILL A bill or draft payable on demand.

DEMAND DEPOSIT A deposit available to the depositor without advance notice

DEMAND LOAN A loan that can be paid, or demanded to be paid, at any time

DEMAND NOTE A note payable on demand

DE MAN TOID *noun* An emerald-green garnet. [<G. *demant*, diamond, + -OID]

DE MAR CA' TION *noun* The fixing of boundaries or limits; limitation, discrimination; the limit or line fixed. Also **DE·MAR KA' TION.** —**LINE OF DEMARCATION** The line established by Pope Alexander VI in 1493 to prevent disputes between Spain and Portugal in regard to their discoveries in the New World. [<DE- + LL. *marcatus*, marked] —**DE·MAR CATE** *tr verb*.

DE MARCH (-mark) *noun* 1 The chief executive of an Attic deme 2 The mayor of a modern Greek town. [<Gr. *dēmarchos* <*dēmos*, district, + *archō*, rule]

DÉ MARCHE (deh-marsh') *noun* [F.] A manner of approach or mode of procedure, especially, a change in plan of action a term used in diplomacy.

DE MA TE' RI A LIZE *verb* [**·LIZED, ·LIZ ING**] To deprive of material attributes, to disappear. —**DE MA TE RI A·LI ZA' TION** *noun*.

DEM A VEND' A peak in the Elburz Mountains in northern Iran; 18,603 feet

DEME *noun* 1 One of the districts into which the ten tribes of Attica were divided by Clesthenes. 2 A commune. [<Gr *demos*]

ƷDE MEAN *tr verb* 1 To behave; conduct: used reflexively. 2 [Obs.] To direct, carry on; control; conduct. —*noun* [Obs.] Behavior; conduct; bearing. [<F. *demener* <*de-*, down, + L. *minor*, menace]

ƷDE MEAN *tr. verb* To degrade. [<DE- + ƷMEAN]

DE MEAN OR *noun* Behavior, bearing; deportment; mien. Also **DE MEAN OUR.** See synonyms under AIR, BEHAVIOR, MANNER.

DE MENT *tr. verb* To impair or destroy the mental powers of, make insane or idiotic. [<L. *dementō* <*de*, from, + *mens*, mind]

DE MENT ED *adj.* Deprived of reason; insane. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

DE MEN TI A (-mĕn'·shĭ·uh) *noun* Unsoundness of mind resulting from organic or functional disorders, and leading to total loss or serious impairment of the faculty of coherent thought; stuporous insanity. See synonyms under INSANITY

DE MEN·TI A PRE COX A collective term for mental disorders that begin at or shortly after puberty and usually lead to general failure of the mental faculties, with corresponding physiological impairment. Also **DE MEN·TI·A PRÆ COX** (prēe'-); also called *schizophrenia*.

DE MEN TI A SE NI LIS [L.] Senile dementia.

DEM E RA' RA (-rā'·ruh *or* -rah'·ruh) A river in British Guiana; 180 miles to the Atlantic Ocean.

DE MER IT (-mĕr'·it) *noun* 1 Ill desert; misconduct. 2 In schools, a mark for failure or misconduct. [<L. *de-* + *mereo*, deserve]

DE MER SAL (-mŭr'·sul) *adj.* Found in deep water or on the bottom of streams, pools, or the ocean: said especially of certain fish eggs.

DE·MERSED (-mŭrst') *adj.* Situated or growing under water, as leaves of aquatic plants; submersed. [<L. *demersus* <*de*, down, + *mergo*, dip]

DE MES' MER IZE (dē-) *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To release from mesmeric influence.

DE MESNE (-mān' *or* -meen') *noun* 1 In feudal law, lands held in one's own power, as distinguished from feudal lands which were held (by permission) of a superior. 2 A manor house and the adjoining lands in the immediate use and occupation of the owner of an estate. 3 The grounds appertaining to any residence, or any landed estate. 4 Any region over which sovereignty is exercised, domain. Also **DE MAIN, DE MAINE.** [<OF. *demaine*; see DOMAIN]

DE ME TER The Greek goddess of agriculture, marriage, and fertility: the Roman *Ceres*.

DE ME TRI US A masculine personal name. Also [It., Pg.] **DE ME TRI O** (deh meh'·trē·o), [G.] **DE ME·TRI US** (dā mā'·trē·oos), [F.] **DÉ MÉ TRI US** (deh·meh·trē·us'), [Rus.] **DMI·TRI** (dmee'·trē). [<Gr., from the goddess Demeter]

DEMI- *prefix* 1 Half. Compare HEMI-, SEMI-. 2 Less or shorter than; as, *demi*tobe. 3 Intermediate; as, *demi*tint. 4 A partial, inferior, or spurious form of; as, *demi*god, *demi*diamond, etc.

DEM' I GOD *noun* An inferior or lesser deity; a hero, supposed to be the offspring of a god and a mortal, figuratively, a man with the attributes of a god. —**DEMI' I GOD·DESS** *noun fem*

DEM' I JOHN (-jŏn) *noun* A jughke glass or crockery vessel enclosed in wickerwork and holding from 4 to 10 gallons. [<F. *dame-jeanne* (used as if *Dame Jeanne*, Lady Jane)]

DE MIL' I TA RIZE *tr. verb* [**RIZED, RIZ ING**] 1 To remove all military equipment and organizations from. 2 To eliminate military control over, as, to *demilitarize* a factory or an area. 3 To reestablish civil jurisdiction in by operation of law or act of court. 4 To exclude hostilities from by mutual agreement of adversaries; to declare an open city. —**DE MIL I TA RI ZA' TION** *noun*.

DEM' I LUNE *noun* 1 The moon in her first or last quarter, a half-moon. 2 A crescent-shaped outwork, having two faces and two small flanks, covering the shoulders and curtain of the bastion. [<L. <*demi*, half, + *lune*, moon]

DEM I MON DAINE' (-mon dān') *noun fem.* A woman of the demimonde. [<F.]

DEM' I MONDE (-mond) *noun* 1 A class of women of equivocal reputation. 2 The social circle of the demimondaine. [<F. <DEMI- + *monde*, world]

DEM' I PIQUE (-pēk) *noun* [Obs.] A saddle with a pommel half the height of that of a military saddle.

DEM' I QUA VER *noun* In music, a sixteenth note; semiquaver.

DEMI-RELIEF *noun* A sculpture or decoration of medium or half relief; mezzo-rilievo. Also **DEM I-RI LIE' VO** (-lee' vō).

DEM' I REP *noun* [Pop.] A woman of questionable chastity. [<DEMI- + REP(UTATION)]

DE MISE (-mīze') *noun* 1 Death of a sovereign; death of anybody. 2 A transfer or conveyance of rights or estate. 3 The immediate transfer of a sovereign's rights at his death or abdication to his successor. —*verb* [**DE MISED, DE MIS·ING**] 1 To bestow by will; bequeath, transmit, give, pass by will or inheritance. 2 To convey for life or for a term of years; lease. [<F. *démettre*, resign] —**DE·MIS A BLE** *adj.*

DEMI-SEMI *adj.* Half-half, quarter, as, "the *demi-semi* statesmen of the present age."

DEM' I SEM I QUA' VER *noun* A musical note of the value of 1/64 of a quaver, a thirty-second note.

DE MIS SION (-mish'·un) *noun* A giving up or relinquishment, as of an office; resignation. [<L. *demissio*]

DE MIT *verb* [**DE MIT TED, DE MIT TING**] 1 To give up, lay down, or resign (an appointment). 2 [Obs.] To release, dismiss. 3 [Obs.] To drop; lower; humble —*noun* A letter of dismissal or one attesting honorable resignation; a recommendation. [<L. *dimitto* <*de*, down, + *mitto*, send]

DEM' I TASSE (-tas) *noun* Literally, a half cup; specifically, a small cup in which after-dinner coffee is served; also, the coffee served in such a cup. [<F.]

DEMI-TINT *noun* A half-tint; a tint intermediate between the extremes of dark and light coloring in a painting; broken tints or tertiary color-shades; the portion of a work of art so tinted.

DEM' I URGE (-ŭrj) *noun* 1 In Plato's philosophy, the creator of the material universe. 2 In the Gnostic systems, the Jewish Jehovah as an emanation of the Supreme Being, creator of the material world: sometimes also regarded as the creator of evil. 3 One of a class of public officers or magistrates in several ancient Peloponnesian states. Also **DEM I·UR' GUS** (-gus), **DEM I·UR'·GOS** (-gŏs). [<Gr *dēmiourgos*] —**DEM I·UR' GEOUS** (-jus), **DEM·I·UR' GIC** (-jĭc), **DEM I UR'·GI CAL** *adj.*

DEM' I VOLT (-vōlt) *noun* One of the seven artificial movements of a horse, consisting of a half-turn with the forelegs raised. Also **DEM' I·VOLTE.** [<F. *demi-volte* <DEMI- + *volte*, vault]

DEM' I WOLF *noun* A mongrel, half wolf and half dog.

DE MO' BIL IZE *verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ ING**] To disband or be disbanded; to separate troops systematically from active service and restore them to civil status; return or be returned to a peacetime basis, as an army. —**DE·MO·BI·LI·ZA' TION** *noun*.

DE·MOC·RA·CY *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] 1 A theory of government which, in its purest form, holds that the state should be controlled by all the people, each sharing equally in privi-

leges, duties, and responsibilities and each participating in person in the government, as in the city-states of ancient Greece. In practice, control is vested in elective officers as representatives who may be upheld or removed by the people. 2 A government so conducted, a state so governed; the mass of the people. 3 Political, legal, or social equality. [<Gr. *demokratia* <*dēmos*, people, + *kratēō*, rule]

De moc ra cy *noun* The principles of the Democratic party; also, the party, or its members collectively.

dem′ o crat *noun* 1 One who favors a democracy. 2 One who believes in political and social equality.

Dem′ o crat *noun* A member of the Democratic party in the United States.

dem o crat′ ic *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to democracy or a democracy; characterized by the fact, spirit, or principles of popular government. 2 Pertaining to or characteristic of any democratic party. 3 Tending to level social distinctions; practicing social equality, not snobbish. —**dem o·crat′ i cal ly** *adv.*

Democratic party One of the two greater political parties in the United States, dating from 1828.

de moc′ ra·tize *verb* [**tized**, **·tiz ing**] To render democratic; level class distinctions.

De moc ri tus, 460?–352? B.C., Greek philosopher; propounded the theory that all substance is composed of moving atoms. —**De moc ri te′ an**, **Dem o crit′ i cal** *adj.*

dé mo dé (deh mo·deh′) *adj.* [F.] Old-fashioned; outmoded; out of style.

De mo gor′ gon The genius of the soil or earth, fabled to be the life and sustenance of plants depicted as an old man covered with moss, and living underground, and regarded by later classical and medieval writers as a mysterious and dreaded infernal deity or magician. [<LL. <Gr. *daimōn*, demon, + *gorgos*, terrible]

de moc ra phy *noun* The study of vital and social statistics in their application to ethnology, anthropology, and public health. [< Gr. *dēmos*, people, + **-graphy**] —**de moc ra·pher**, **de moc ra phist** *noun* —**dem o graph′·ic** or **·i cal** *adj.* —**dem·o graph′·i·cal ly** *adv.*



DEMOISELLE

dem oi selle′ (-wah zĕl′) *noun* 1 An unmarried woman. 2 An Old World crane (Numidian crane, family *Gruidæ*) of graceful form and carriage. 3 A dragonfly (family *Agrionidæ*). [<F.]

de mol ish *tr. verb* To destroy by tearing or throwing down; overthrow; ruin. [<L. *de*, down, + *molior*, work, <*moles*, mass] —**·er** *noun.*

Synonyms: destroy, overthrow, overturn, raze, ruin. A building, monument, or other structure is *demolished* when reduced to a shapeless mass; it is *razed* when level with the ground; it is *destroyed* when its structural unity is gone, whether or not its component parts remain. An edifice is *destroyed* by fire or earthquake; it is *demolished* by bombardment; it is *ruined* when, by violence or neglect, it has become unfit for human habitation. Compare ABOLISH, BREAK. *Antonyms:* build, construct, create, make, repair, restore.

dem o li′·tion (-lish′·un) *noun* The act or result of demolishing; destruction. Also **de mol ish ment**. —**dem o li′·tion·ist** *noun.*

de mon *noun* 1 An evil spirit; devil; hence, a wicked or cruel person. 2 In ancient Greek religion, a supernatural intelligence; a guardian spirit; genius. —*adj.* Being or possessed of a demon. Also spelled *dæmon*, *daimon*. [<Gr. *daimōn*, god, ghost, evil spirit]

de·mon′·a·chize (-kīze) *tr. verb* [**·chized**, **·chiz ing**] To remove monks from. [<DE- + L. *monachus*, monk]

de mon·e·ti·za′·tion *noun* The act of demonetizing, or the condition of being demonetized.

de·mon′ e·tize *tr. verb* [**·tized**, **·tiz·ing**] To divest of the character of standard money.

de mo·ni·ac *adj.* 1 Of, like, or befitting a demon or evil spirit; devilish. 2 Influenced or produced by or as by demons; mad; violent; frenzied: also **de mo ni′·a·cal**, **de·mon ic**, **de·mon·i·an**. —*noun* One possessed of a demon or evil spirit; a lunatic. —**de·mo·ni′·a·cal·ly** *adv.*

de mon·ism *noun* Belief in the existence and power of demons. —**de·mon·ist** *noun.*

de′ mon·ize *tr. verb* [**·ized**, **·iz·ing**] 1 To make a demon of. 2 To bring under demonic influence.

demono· A combining form from Greek *daimōn*, god, demon, meaning demon, as in *demonolater*, *demonology*, etc.

de·mon·ol′·a·try (-trĭ) *noun* The worship of demons. [<DEMONO- + Gr. *latreia*, worship] —**de·mon·ol′·a·ter** *noun.*

de mon·ol′·o gy *noun* The study or belief in demons or demonism. —**de mon·ol′ o gist** *noun.*

de mon stra ble (-struh bl) *adj.* Capable of being proved. —**de mon′ stra ble ness**, **de mon stra bil′ i ty** *noun* —**de mon stra bly** *adv.*

de mon strance (-struns) *noun* Demonstration.

de mon strant (-strunt) *noun* One who makes, furthers, or takes part in a public demonstration.

dem′ on strate *tr. verb* [**strat ed**, **strat ing**] 1 To prove with mathematical certainty. 2 To teach by exhibition of examples, as anatomy. 3 To prove or show to be true by logic. 4 To point out; make clear. [<L. *de*, fully, + *monstro*, show]

dem on stra′ tion *noun* 1 A pointing out; the act of making known. 2 An exhibition or expression, manifestation. 3 Proof by such evidence of facts, principles, and arguments as precludes denial or reasonable doubt. 4 The exhibition and description of examples in teaching an art or science. 5 A public exhibition of welcome, approval, or condemnation, as by a mass meeting or procession. 6 A system of reasoning showing how, from given premises, such as definitions, axioms, postulates, a certain result must follow. 7 A show of military force or of aggressive movement, especially when intended as a feint, or in time of peace as a menace. 8 An exhibition and explanation of the fine points and workability of an article or commodity to be sold.

Synonyms: certainty, conclusion, consequence, deduction, evidence, induction, inference, proof. *Demonstration*, in the strict and proper sense, is the highest form of *proof* and gives the most absolute *certainty*, but cannot be applied outside of pure mathematics or other strictly deductive reasoning, there can be *proof* and *certainty*, however, in matters that do not admit of *demonstration*. A *conclusion* is the absolute and necessary result of the admission of certain premises, an *inference* is a probable *conclusion* toward which known facts, statements, or admissions point, but which they do not absolutely establish, sound premises, together with their necessary *conclusion*, constitute a *demonstration*. *Evidence* is that which tends to show a thing to be true. *Proof* in the strict sense is complete, irresistible *evidence*; as, there was much *evidence* against the accused, but not amounting to *proof* of guilt. Moral *certainty* is a conviction resting on such *evidence* as puts a matter beyond reasonable doubt, while not so irresistible as *demonstration*. Compare CERTAINTY, INDUCTION, INFERENCE, PROOF.

de mon stra tive (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Having the power of demonstrating or pointing out; convincing and conclusive. 2 Inclined to strong expression of feeling or opinions. 3 In grammar, serving to indicate the person or object referred to or intended. —*noun* A demonstrative pronoun. —**·ly** *adv.* —**ness** *noun*

demonstrative pronoun See under PRONOUN.

dem′ on stra tor *noun* 1 One who demonstrates. 2 One who exhibits and explains dissections to a class in anatomy. 3 A salesman who demonstrates the desirability and workability of some article or product to the public, also, the article used for demonstration, as a vacuum cleaner or automobile. Also **dem′ on strat er**.

dem o pho′ bi·a *noun* Morbid fear of crowds; also called *ochlophobia*. [<Gr. *dēmos*, people, + **-phobia**] —**dem·o pho′ bic** *adj.*

de mor′ al ize *tr. verb* [**ized**, **·iz ing**] 1 To corrupt or deprave. 2 To disorganize and dishearten, undermine discipline among, as troops. [< F. *démoraliser*] —**de mor al·i·za′ tion** *noun* —**de mor′ al iz er** *noun.*

De Mor gan, William Frend, 1839–1917, English artist and novelist.

de mor tu is nil ni si bo num [L.] Of the dead (say) nothing but good.

de mos (-mŏs) *noun* [Gr.] 1 In ancient Greece, the people, either as opposed to the aristocracy or as having the supreme authority; the commonwealth, democracy. 2 A deme.

De mos the nes (-neez), 384–322 B.C., Athenian orator and patriot.

de·mote *tr. verb* [Pop.] [**de mot ed**, **de mot ing**] To reduce to a lower class or grade: applied to school children, soldiers, etc.: opposed to *promote*. [<DE- + (PRO)MOTE] —**de·mo tion** *noun.*

de mot ic *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the people. 2 Pertaining to the simplified form of the hieratic alphabet of ancient Egypt. [<Gr. *dēmotikos* <*dēmos*, people]

de mot ics *noun* Sociology in its inclusive sense.

de·mount (dē-) *tr. verb* To take apart.

de·mount a ble *adj.* That may be easily taken apart, or removed from its position, as a rim of an automobile wheel.

demp·ster *noun* 1 A deemster. 2 In old Scots law, a doomster. Also **dem·ster**. [<OE. *deman*, to judge]

de mul·cent *adj.* Soothing. —*noun* A soothing application, especially one to relieve irritated mucous membranes. [<L. *de*, down, + *mulceo*, stroke]

de·mur *intr. verb* [**·murred**, **·mur·ring**] 1 To offer objections; take exception. 2 To delay; hesitate. 3 [Law] To interpose a demurrer. —*noun* 1 A suspension of decision or action; a delay. 2 An objection. 3 [Obs.] A demurrer. [<L. *de*, from, + *mora*, delay] —**de·mur·ra·ble** *adj.*

DE·MURE *adj.* 1 Having a sedate or modest demeanor. 2 Affecting modesty; prim; coy. See synonyms under SERIOUS. [<OF. *de murs*, of manners] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DE·MUR·RAGE (–mûr′·ij) *noun* The detention of a vessel or conveyance by a consigner or consignee beyond the specified time: also, compensation for such delay. [<OF. *demourage*]

DE·MUR·RAL *noun* Hesitation; delay; demur.

DE·MUR·RER *noun* 1 [Law] A pleading that admits the facts stated in the pleading to which it replies, but denies that they are sufficient to constitute a good cause of action or defense in law. 2 Any objection or exception taken. 3 One who demurs.

De·MUTH (–mōōth′), **CHARLES**, 1883–1935, American painter.

DE·MY *noun* [**DE·MIES** *pl.*] 1 A size of paper, in the United States about 16 x 21 inches. 2 A fellow or scholar of Magdalen College, Oxford.



ROMAN SILVER DENARIUS

DEN *noun* 1 A cavern occupied by animals; a lair. 2 A low haunt. 3 A room for privacy; sanctum. See synonyms under HOLE. —*intr. verb* [**DENNED**, **DEN·NING**] To dwell in, or as in, a den. [<OE. *denn*]

DE·NA·RI·US *noun* [**·RI·I** *pl.*] 1 The most important coin of the Roman republic, made of silver and weighing, under Augustus, 1/84 of a pound; the penny of the New Testament. 2 Later, a small copper coin. 3 A gold coin, the **DENARIUS AUREUS**, worth 25 silver denarii. *Denarius* was the Latin name of the English penny, the initial of which is preserved in monetary notation "£. s. d."

DEN·A·RY *adj.* Containing ten; decimal. —*noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 The number 10. 2 A tithing. [<L. *denarius* <*deni*, by tens, <*decem*, ten]

DE NA′·TION·AL IZE (dē·năsh′·un–) *tr. verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] 1 To deprive of national character or rights. 2 To change the nationality of. —**DE·NA·TION·AL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

DE NAT′·U·RAL·IZE (dē–) *tr. verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] 1 To render unnatural. 2 To deprive of naturalization or citizenship; denationalize. —**DE NAT U RAL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

DE·NA·TURE (dē–) *tr. verb* [**·TURED**, **·TUR·ING**] 1 To adulterate (a substance such as alcohol, tea, etc.) for the purpose of changing certain qualities. 2 To make a change in the nature of, specifically, of ethyl alcohol, fat, etc., to make unfit for drinking or eating without destroying other useful properties. Alcohol is *denatured* by the addition of small percentages of pyridine or methyl alcohol, thus rendering it unpalatable. Also **DE·NA′·TUR IZE**. —**DE NA·TUR·ANT** *noun* —**DE NA·TUR·A′·TION** *noun* —**·TUR·IZ ER** *noun.*

DE·NAZ′·I·FY (–nahts′–) *tr. verb* [**·FIED**, **·FY·ING**] To subject to a course of indoctrination in democratic principles, aimed at nullifying the effects of Nazi teaching.

Den·bigh (dĕn′·bī) 1 A county in northern Wales; 669 square miles: also **Den·bigh·shire**. 2 Its capital, with ruins of a castle.

DENDR·, **DENDRO·** A combining form from Greek *dendron*, tree: also used as suffix in the form **·DENDRON**.

DEN′·DRI·FORM *adj.* Like a tree in structure; tree–shaped.

DEN·DRITE *noun* 1 Any mineral crystallizing in a branching treelike form; a rock or mineral with treelike markings. 2 A filamentous, arborescent process of a nerve cell which conducts impulses toward the cell body. [<Gr. *dendritēs*, of a tree]

DEN·DRIT·IC *adj.* 1 Resembling a tree; dendriform. 2 Of or pertaining to a dendrite. Also **DEN·DRI·TI·CAL**. —**DEN·DRIT·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

DEN·DROID *adj.* Like a tree; dendritic. Also **DEN·DROI·DAL**.

DEN·DRO·LITE *noun* A petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. [<DENDRO– + Gr. *lithos*, stone]

DEN·DROL·O·GY *noun* That branch of botany and forestry that deals with trees; also a treatise on the subject. [<DENDRO– + –LOGY] —**DEN·DROL·O·GIST** *noun.*

DEN·DROM·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring trees.

DEN·DRON *noun* A nerve dendrite.

DENE *noun* Same as DUNE.

Den·eb A star of the first magnitude; Alpha in the constellation Cygnus.

De·neb·o·la The star Beta in the constellation Leo; magnitude, 2.2.

DEN·E·GA′·TION *noun* A denial or refusal. —**DEN′·E·GATE** [Obs.] *tr. verb.*

DENE·HOLE *noun* A British or Romano–British artificial pit, perhaps for grain storage, often found in the chalk formation of southern England.

DEN·GUE (dĕng′·gāy) *noun* An acute tropical epidemic disease transmitted by the bite of the mosquito *Aëdes ægypti*; also known as *breakbone fever*. [<West Indian Sp.]

Den·ham (dĕn′·um), **Sir John**, 1615–68, English poet.

DE·NI·AL *noun* 1 The act of denying; declaration that a statement made is untrue; contradiction: opposed to *affirmation*. 2 Refusal to acknowledge or admit; a disowning or disavowal; rejection. 3 Refusal to grant, indulge, or agree; non–compliance, as with something urged.

DE·NIC′·O·TIN·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] To free from nicotine.

DE·NI·ER *noun* One who makes denial.

DE·NIER (–nēer′) *noun* 1 A unit of rayon or silk yarn–size, based on a standard weight of five centigrams per 450 meters of length. 2 A silver coin, introduced by Pepin the Short in 755, which was for centuries the chief silver coin in Europe. [<F. <L. *denarius*, a Roman coin]

DEN′·I·GRATE *tr. verb* [**·GRAT·ED**, **·GRAT·ING**] To make black; blacken; hence, to slander. [<L. *denigratus* <*de–* intensive + *nigro*, make black, <*niger*, black] —**DEN·I·GRA′·TION** *noun* —**DEN I·GRA′·TOR** *noun.*

De·NI·KER (duh·nee·kâre′) **Joseph**, 1852–1918, French anthropologist and ethnographer.

DEN·IM *noun* A colored twilled cotton goods used for making overalls and the fatigue and training uniforms of soldiers, for draperies, etc. [<F. *(serge) de Nimes*]

Den·is A masculine personal name. See DIONYSIUS, its original, uncontracted form. Also **Den·nis**, [F.] **De·nis** or **De·nys** (duh·nee′).

—**Denis, Saint**, died 280, patron saint of France; first bishop of Paris. Also **Saint Denys**.

DE·NI·TRATE (dē–) *tr. verb* [**·TRAT·ED**, **·TRAT·ING**] To free from nitric or nitrous acid, nitrates, or nitrogen oxide. —**DE·NI·TRA′·TION** *noun.*

DE·NI′·TRI·FY (dē–) *tr. verb* [**·FIED**, **·FY·ING**] To free from or deprive of nitrogen or its compounds, as the nitrates. Also **DE·NI·TRIZE**. —**DE NI·TRI FI·CA′·TION** *noun.*

DEN·I·ZEN *noun* 1 One who lives in (a place); a citizen; inhabitant. 2 An alien who has been admitted to privileges of citizenship. 3 A person, animal, or thing at home in any region, although not a native. —*tr. verb* 1 To admit to the rights of citizenship. 2 To populate with denizens. [<OF. *deinzein* <L. *de*, from, + *intus*, within] —**DEN I·ZEN·A′·TION** *noun.*

Den·mark A kingdom in NW. Europe; 16,575 square miles; occupied by German troops, 1940–45; capital, Copenhagen.

Denmark Strait A body of water between Greenland and Iceland, connecting the Atlantic Ocean and the Greenland Sea.

Den nis A masculine personal name. See DIONYSIUS.

DE·NOM′·I·NATE *tr. verb* [**·NAT·ED**, **·NAT·ING**] To give a name to; call; name; as, to *denominate* him a thief. —*adj.* Made up of units of a designated kind: opposed to *abstract*; as, three pounds is a *denominate* number, while three is an abstract number. [<L. *denominatus* <*de*, from, + *nomen*, name] —**DE·NOM·I·NA·BLE** *adj.*

DE·NOM·I·NA′·TION *noun* 1 That act of naming. 2 A class designation; name; epithet; appellation. 3 A body of Christians having a distinguishing name; sect. 4 A class of arithmetical units of one kind and name. 5 A unit of value: said of money; as, bills of all *denominations* from $1.00 to $500.00. See synonyms under NAME, SECT. —**DE·NOM·I NA′·TION·AL** *adj.* —**·AL·ISM** *noun* —**·AL·IST** *noun* —**·AL·LY** *adv.*

DE·NOM·I·NA·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* 1 That gives or constitutes a name; appellative. 2 Derived from a noun or adjective stem. —*noun* 1 That which describes or denominates. 2 A word, especially a verb, derived from a noun or adjective stem. —**·LY** *adv.*

DE·NOM′·I·NA·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which names. 2 That term of a fraction below or to the right of the line which expresses the number of equal parts into which the unit is divided; divisor. —**COMMON DENOMINATOR** Any common multiple of the denominators of a series of fractions.

DE·NO·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of denoting or distinguishing by name; a marking off; designation or separation. 2 In logic, the object or objects (extent) denoted by a word, as distinguished from the marks or qualities (content) which it suggests: contrasted with *connotation*. 3 That which indicates or suggests; a sign. 4 That which is signified; meaning.

DE·NO·TA·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* Having power to denote; significant. —**·LY** *adv.*

DE·NOTE *tr. verb* [**DE·NOT·ED**, **DE·NOT·ING**] 1 To point out; represent; signify. 2 To betoken; be a name of; serve as a sign of; indicate; designate; show. See synonyms under IMPORT. [<L. *denoto* <*de*, down, + *noto*, mark] —**DE·NOT·A·BLE** *adj.*

DÉ·NOUE·MENT (dā·nōō′·mahN) *noun* 1 The final unraveling of the plot of a play, novel, or short story. 2 Hence, its solution; issue; outcome. See synonyms under CATASTROPHE. [<F. *de*, from, + *nouer*, tie]

DE·NOUNCE *tr. verb* [**DE·NOUNCED**, **DE·NOUNC·ING**] 1 To attack or proclaim as deserving of punishment, censure, or odium; stigmatize; arraign. 2 To inform against; accuse. 3 To threaten; announce threateningly, as evil or vengeance; menace. 4 To give formal notice of, specifically, of the termination of a treaty or convention. 5 [Obs.] To announce; foretell. See synonyms under CONDEMN. [<OF. *denoncer* <*de*, down, + *nuntio*, announce] —**DE·NOUNCE·MENT** *noun* —**DE·NOUNC·ER** *noun.*

DE NO·VO [L.] From the beginning; anew.

DENSE *adj.* [**DENS·ER**, **DENS·EST**] 1 Having its parts crowded closely together; compact in structure; thick; close. 2 Hard

to penetrate; obtuse; stupid; dull. 3 In photography, opaque when developed, and consequently strongly contrasted in lights and shades; intense: said of a negative. See synonyms under HARD, IMPENETRABLE. [<F. <L. *densus*] —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

DEN·SIM·E·TER *noun* A hydrometer.

DEN·SI·TOM′·E·TER *noun* An apparatus for determining the density of silver deposits on a photographic plate or film.

DEN·SI·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Denseness; compactness. 2 The mass or quantity of matter of a substance per unit of its volume. In the metric system, since the gram is the mass of a cubic centimeter of water, the density of any body is the number of grams in a cubic centimeter of it. 3 In sociology and demography, the number of specified units, as persons, families, dwellings, per acre or square mile. 4 The quantity of electrical current flowing through a given cross-section of a conductor: usually expressed in terms of amperes per square centimeter or square inch: also **CURRENT DENSITY.** 5 The relative thickness of the vegetative cover in forests, on prairies, etc., scaled in tenths with 1 as complete growth. [<L. *densus*, dense]

DENT *noun* A small depression made by striking or pressing, indentation. See synonyms under BLEMISH, HOLE. —*verb* To make a dent in; indent or become dented. [Variant of DINT]

DENT *noun* 1 The space between two wires in the reed of a loom. 2 A tooth, as of a comb, etc., in various technical uses, a knob. [<F. <L. *dens, dentis*, tooth]

DENT-, DENTI-, DENTO- Combining forms from Latin *dens, dentis*, tooth.

DEN·TAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the teeth or dentistry. 2 Pronounced by placing the tip of the tongue against or near the front teeth; as *d* and *t* are *dental* letters. —*noun* A sound produced by placing the tip of the tongue against or near the front teeth; also, a letter representing such sound, as *d, t, th, n*, etc. [<L. *dens, dentis*, tooth]

DEN′·TA·PHONE *noun* An instrument for hearing sounds by means of vibrations transmitted through the teeth to the auditory nerve. Also **DEN′·TI·PHONE.**

DEN·TATE *adj.* 1 Having teeth or toothlike processes; toothed. 2 In botany, having a notched edge resembling teeth, as certain leaves. —·LY *adv.*

DEN·TA·TION *noun* A toothed formation or condition; also, state or quality of being dentate.

DEN·TI·CLE *noun* 1 A small tooth or toothlike projection. 2 Same as DENTIL.

DEN·TIC′·U·LATE *adj.* 1 Finely dentate or toothed. 2 In architecture, formed into dentils. Also **DEN·TIC′·U·LAT·ED.** —**DEN·TIC′·U·LATE·LY** *adv.* —**DEN·TIC·U·LA′·TION** *noun.*

DEN·TI·FI·CA′·TION *noun* The formation of teeth. [<DENTI- + L. *facio*, make; see -FY]

DEN′·TI·FORM *adj.* Tooth-shaped. [<DENTI- + -FORM]

DEN·TI·FRICE (-fris) *noun* A preparation for cleaning the teeth. [<DENTI- + L. *frico*, rub]

DEN·TIL *noun* A small square projecting block in a cornice; in heraldry, an indentation or notch. Also **DEN·TEL.** [<LL. *dentillus* <L. *dens*, tooth]

DEN·TI·LA′·BI·AL *adj.* Articulated between teeth and lips, as *f* or *v*. —*noun* A sound so formed, or the letter representing such a sound: also called *labiodental.*

DEN·TI·LIN′·GUAL (-ling′·gwul) *adj.* Articulated between teeth and tongue, as *th*. —*noun* A sound so formed, as *th* in *thing, this*, etc. Also *linguadental.*

DEN·TINE (-teen *or* -tin) *noun* The hard calcified substance forming the body of a tooth; ivory. Also **DEN·TIN.** —**DEN·TIN·AL** *adj.*

DEN·TIST *noun* One who practices dental surgery, as filling, cleansing, adjusting, or extracting teeth, and providing artificial dentures, a dental surgeon. [<L. *dens, dentis*, tooth]

DEN·TIS·TRY *noun* The practice or art of a dentist; operations performed on the teeth; dental surgery.

DEN·TI·TION (-tish′·un) *noun* 1 The process or period of cutting teeth; teething. 2 The system or arrangement of teeth peculiar to an animal.

DEN·TOID *adj.* Like a tooth. [<L. *dens, dentis*, tooth, + -OID]

D'EN·TRE·CAS·TEAUX ISLANDS (dahN·truh·cahs·tō′) A British group of volcanic islands east of British New Guinea; included in the territory of Papua; 1,200 square miles.

DEN·TURE (-chŏŏr *or* -tyŏŏr) *noun* 1 The teeth of an animal collectively. 2 A block or set of teeth; also, any artificial replacement of a tooth or of teeth. [<F.]

DEN·TY *adj.* [Scot.] Dainty: also spelled *dentie.*

DE·NU·DATE *adj.* Naked; stripped of foliage or other covering. —*tr. verb* [·DAT·ED, ·DAT·ING] To denude; lay bare. [<L. *denudatus;* see DENUDE]

DEN·U·DA′·TION (dĕn·yu-) *noun* 1 The act of denuding or state of being stripped bare. 2 The laying bare of land, especially by erosion; specifically, the slow disintegration of rock surfaces by weathering; a wearing down of hills and mountains.

DE·NUDE (-nūde′) *tr. verb* [DE·NUD·ED, DE·NUD·ING] 1 To strip the covering from; make naked. 2 In geology, to wear away or remove overlying matter from, and so expose to view. [<L. *denudo* <*de*, from, + *nudus*, bare]

DE·NUN′·CI·ATE (-shī·āte *or* -sī·āte) *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To denounce. —**DE·NUN′·CI·A·TOR** *noun.*

DE·NUN·CI·A′·TION (-shī- *or* -sī·ā·shun) *noun* 1 The act of declaring an action or person worthy of reprobation or punishment; arraignment. 2 The declaration of a threatening purpose; the proclamation of impending and deserved evil; a menace. 3 The denouncing of a treaty. 4 [Obs.] A formal announcement; proclamation. See synonyms under OATH, REPROOF. [<L. *denuncio;* see DENOUNCE] —**DE·NUN·CI·A·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* —**DE·NUN·CI·A·TIVE·LY** *adv.*

DE·NUN′·CI·A·TO·RY *adj.* Containing denunciation; threatening.

DEN·VER The capital of Colorado; a mining and agricultural center.

DE·NY *verb* [DE·NIED, DE·NY·ING] 1 To declare to be untrue; reject as false; contradict; also, to answer in the negative. 2 To refuse to give; withhold. 3 To refuse to acknowledge; disown. 4 To declare to be non-existent; refuse to receive as real. 5 To refuse access to. 6 To forbid. 7 [Obs.] To decline; refuse to accept. See synonyms under RENOUNCE. —**TO DENY ONESELF** To refuse oneself a gratification. [<OF. *denier* <L. *denego*, deny]

DE·OB·STRU·ENT *adj.* Having the power to remove obstructions. —*noun* A medicine for removing obstructions; an aperient.

DE′·O·DAND *noun* 1 A thing given or forfeited to God. 2 In early English law, any personal chattel that had been immediately instrumental in causing the death of a person, and was therefore forfeited to the crown for pious uses: abolished in 1846. [<LL. *deodandum* <L. *Deus*, God, + *do*, give]

DE′·O·DAR *noun* The East Indian cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), prized for its timber and handsome appearance. [<Hind. <Sans. *devadāru*, wood of the gods]

DE·O′·DOR·ANT (-unt) *adj.* Destroying, absorbing, or disguising bad odors. —*noun* A deodorizer; specifically, any cosmetic cream or powder used to absorb body odors.

DE·O′·DOR·IZE (dē-) *tr. verb* [IZED, IZ·ING] To modify, destroy, or disguise the odor of, as by disinfectants, absorbents, etc.: used especially in connection with offensive odors. —**DE·O·DOR·I·ZA′·TION** *noun* —**DE·O′·DOR·IZ·ER** *noun.*

DE·O·GRA·TI·AS (gray′·shī·as) [L.] Thanks to God.

DE·ON·TOL′·O·GY *noun* The science of moral obligation or duty; ethics. [<Gr. *deon, deontos*, necessity, + -LOGY] —**DE·ON·TO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* —**DE·ON·TOL′·O·GIST** *noun.*

DE·O·VO·LEN·TE [L.] God willing; by God's will.

DE·OX′·I·DIZE (dē-) *tr. verb* [IZED, ·DIZ·ING] To remove oxygen from; reduce from the state of an oxide. Also **DE·OX′·I·DATE.** —**DE·OX·I·DI·ZA′·TION, DE·OX·I·DA′·TION** *noun* —**DE·OX′·I·DIZ·ER** *noun.*

DE·OX′·Y·GEN·ATE (dē-) *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To remove oxygen from. Also **DE·OX′·I·GEN·IZE.**

DE·OX·Y·GEN·A′·TION (dē-) *noun* The removal of oxygen from a compound.

DE·PAINT *tr. verb* [Obs.] To depict.

DE·PART *verb* 1 To go away; set forth, as opposed to *arrive;* also, to withdraw: followed by *from.* 2 To deviate; differ; vary: followed by *from.* 3 To leave this life; die. 4 [Obs.] To leave; quit. See synonyms under DIE, ESCAPE. —*noun* [Obs.] Departure; death. [<OF. *departir* <L. *dispartio*, part, <*dis-*, dis-, + *pars*, part]

DE·PART·MENT *noun* 1 A distinct part; a division or subdivision of an organization, a business, etc. 2 A division in a secondary school, college, or university devoted to teaching courses in a certain subject; as, French *department, department* of sociology. 3 A subdivision of a U. S. Territory for military purposes: also **TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.** 4 A subdivision of a governmental organization; as, the State *Department, Department* of Labor, etc. 5 In France, a government administrative district.

DE·PART·MEN′·TAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a department or to departments. 2 Organized on a system of departments.

DEPARTMENT STORE See under STORE.

DE·PAR·TURE (-chŏŏr *or* -tyŏŏr) *noun* 1 The act of departing. 2 The act of deviating from a method, course of action, set of ideas, etc.; divergence. 3 The act of leaving this world; death. 4 Distance east or west of a given meridian. 5 The position of a ship taken at the commencement of a voyage as a basis for calculations by dead reckoning.

DE·PAS·TURE (dē-) *verb* To pasture; feed; graze.

DE·PAU′·PER·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To deprive of fertility or richness; impoverish; exhaust. —*adj.* 1 Diminutive or imperfectly developed, as if starved: said of plants grown in poor soil. 2 [Obs.] Impoverished. [<L. *depauperatus* <L. *pauper*, beggar]

DE·PEND *intr. verb* 1 To have full reliance; trust: with *on* or *upon.* 2 To be conditional or contingent; with *on* or *upon.* 3 To rely, or be obliged to rely upon, especially for support or supply. 4 To hang: with *from.* 5 To be pending or in suspense. 6 [Obs.] To wait expectantly; impend. See synonyms under DEFAN. [<L. *de*, down, + *pendeo*, hang]

DE·PEND·A·BIL′·I·TY *noun* The state or quality of being dependable or trustworthy. —**DE·PEND·A·BLE** *adj.* —**DE·PEND·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**DE·PEND·A·BLY** *adv.*

de·pen dence *noun* 1 The act or relation of depending, or the state of being dependent on or determined by some one or something else; hence, reliance, trust; also, reciprocal reliance. 2 Subordination; subjection; that which is subordinate to or contingent on something else. 3 That on which one relies. Also **de pen dance.**

de pen den cy *noun* [-cies *pl.*] 1 That which is dependent. 2 A subject or tributary state. 3 Dependence. Also **de·pen dan cy.**

de pen dent *adj.* 1 Depending upon something exterior; subordinate; contingent: often with *on* or *upon*. 2 Needing support or aid; needy. 3 Hanging down; pendent: often with *from*. See synonyms under SUBJECT. — *noun* 1 One who looks to another for support or favor; a retainer. 2 A consequence; corollary. Also **de pen dant.** — **ly** *adv.*

De pew, Chauncey Mitchell, 1834–1928, American senator and orator.

de phleg ma tor *noun* A fractionating column.

de pict *tr. verb* 1 To portray or picture. 2 To describe or represent vividly. [< L. *depictus* < *de*, down, + *pingo*, paint] — **de pic tion** *noun.*

de pic ture *tr. verb* [-tured, -tur ing] To represent in words or pictures.

dep' i late *tr. verb* [-lat ed, -lat ing] To strip of hair. [< L. *depilatus* < *de*, from, + *pilus*, hair] — **dep i la' tion** *noun* — **dep' i la tor** *noun.*

de pil' a·to ry *adj.* Having the power to remove hair. — *noun* A preparation, usually a sulfide, for removing hair from the human skin.

de plete *tr. verb* [-plet ed, -plet ing] 1 To reduce or lessen, as by use, exhaustion, or waste; empty, or partially empty, as, to *deplete* the treasury. 2 To lessen or remove the contents of by medicine or surgery, as of the vessels of the body. [< L. *deplco*, to empty, < *de*, from, + *pleo*, fill]

de ple tion *noun* 1 The act of depleting, or the state of being depleted. 2 Reduction of capital. — **de ple·tive** (-tiv), **de ple to ry** *adj.* & *noun.*

de plor a·ble *adj.* Lamentable; pitiable; sad. — **de·plor·a ble'·i ty** *noun* — **de plor a bly** *adv.*

de plore *tr. verb* [de plored, de plor ing] To feel or express deep regret or concern for; lament. See synonyms under MOURN. [< L. *de-* intensive + *ploro*, wail]

de ploy *verb* To spread out in line of battle, as troops. [< F. *déployer* < L.L. *displico*, display]

de ploy ment *noun* Extension of a battle front from close order to battle formation in lines of skirmishers, foragers, etc., after development has been effected.

de plu mate *adj.* Bare of feathers

dep lu ma' tion *noun* The falling or stripping off of feathers; molting.

de plume (dē-) *tr. verb* [de plumed, de plum ing] To strip the plumage or feathers from; hence, to strip; despoil. [< L. *de*, from, + *pluma*, feather]

de po' lar ize (dē-) *tr. verb* [-ized, -iz ing] 1 To break up or remove the polarization of, as by separating the electrodes of an electric cell. 2 To deprive of polarity. — **de·po lar i za' tion** *noun* — **de po' lar iz er** *noun.*

de pone *verb* [de poned, de pon ing] 1 To testify, especially under oath; depose. 2 [Obs.] To deposit, as a pledge or wager. [< L. *depono* < *de*, down, + *pono*, lay]

de po nent *adj.* Having the form of the passive or middle voice, but active in meaning, as certain Latin and Greek verbs. — *noun* 1 A deponent verb. 2 [Law] One who deposes; a person who gives written testimony.

de pop' u late *tr. verb* [-lat ed, -lat ing] To remove the inhabitants from, unpeople, by massacre, famine, epidemics, etc. — *adj.* [Obs.] Depopulated. [< L. *de*, thoroughly, + *populor*, lay waste]

de pop u·la' tion *noun* 1 The act of depopulating, or the state of being depopulated. 2 That condition of a country in which the birth rate does not compensate for losses by the death rate. — **de pop' u la·tor** *noun.*

de port *tr. verb* 1 To carry away; transport; send away forcibly; banish 2 To behave or conduct (oneself). [< L. *de*, from, + *porto*, carry]

de por ta' tion *noun* 1 The act of deporting; the state of being deported; exile. 2 The sending back of an undesirable alien to the country from which he came.

de port ee' *noun* A person banished from a country as undesirable or as having entered illegally.

de port ment *noun* Conduct or behavior; demeanor; bearing. See synonyms under BEHAVIOR, MANNER.

de·pos al (-pōz'·ul) *noun* The act of deposing, especially removal from office or sovereignty.

de pose (-pōz') *verb* [de posed, de pos·ing] 1 To deprive of official rank; remove; degrade. 2 To bear witness to; state on oath; give testimony. 3 To take the deposition of; examine on oath. See synonyms under AFFIRM. [< F. *déposer* < *de-*, from, + *poser*, place] — **de·pos·a·ble** (di·pōz'-) *adj.*

de·pos·it (-pōz'·it) *verb* 1 To place on or in some place or receptacle; lay down; to settle or cause to settle or adhere chemically or electrically. 2 To place, as for safekeeping; give in trust. — *noun* 1 That which is or has been deposited or precipitated; sediment; precipitate; money or property deposited, as in a bank for safekeeping, or as security. 2 The act of depositing, or the state of being deposited. 3 A place where anything is deposited. 4 The condition of being placed to one's order, as in a bank, in trust, or for safekeeping: with *on*, *in*, or *upon*. 5 An accumulated mass of mineral matter within or upon the earth, as coal, gold, iron, oil, salt, etc. [< OF. *deposter* < L. *depono* < *de*, down, + *pono*, place, lay]

de pos' i ta ry (di·pōz'-) *noun* [-ries *pl.*] 1 A person entrusted with anything for safekeeping; a trustee. 2 A depository.

dep o si' tion (-zish'·un) *noun* 1 The act of depositing; a deposit; accumulation; sediment. 2 The written testimony of a sworn witness, hence, allegation; evidence. 3 The act of deposing, as from office. 4 The taking down of Christ's body from the Cross, also, in art, a picture of this. See synonyms under TESTIMONY.

de pos' i tor (-pōz'·i·tur) *noun* One who makes a deposit.

de pos' i to·ry (di·pōz'-) *noun* [-ries *pl.*] 1 A place where anything is deposited. 2 A person or body of persons to whom something is entrusted for safekeeping.

de pot (dee'·po; *Br.* dep'·ō) *noun* 1 A warehouse or storehouse. 2 A railroad station. 3 A military storehouse or collecting station for personnel or materials. [< F. *dépôt* < L. *depositum*, deposit]

dep ra va' tion *noun* 1 The act of depraving, or the state of being depraved or deteriorated. 2 A corrupt tendency; a depravity.

de·prave *tr. verb* [de praved, de·prav ing] 1 To render bad or worse, especially in morals; corrupt; vitiate. 2 [Obs.] To vilify; slander. See synonyms under CORRUPT, POLLUTE. [< L. *de*, thoroughly, + *pravus*, crooked, depraved] — **de prav er** *noun.*

de praved *adj.* Having a corrupt or vicious character.

de prav i ty *noun* [-ties *pl.*] 1 The state of being depraved; wickedness. 2 A depraved act or habit. See synonyms under SIN.

dep' re cate *tr. verb* [-cat ed, -cat ing] 1 To beg or plead earnestly against; express disapproval of or regret for. 2 To desire or pray for deliverance from, as threatened evil. [< L. *de*, from, + *precor*, pray] — **dep re ca ble** *adj.* — **dep' re cat ing ly** *adv.* — **dep re ca' tion** *noun* — **dep' re ca tor** *noun.*

dep' re ca·to ry *adj.* Characterized by entreaty or protest; apologetic; deprecating. Also **dep re ca tive** (-tiv). — **dep' re ca tive ly** *adv.*

de·pre' ci ate (-shī·ate) *verb* [-at ed, -at ing] 1 To lessen the worth of, lower the price or rate of; become less in worth, price, or value. 2 To lower, or attempt to lower, the estimation of, underrate, disparage. See synonyms under ASPERSE, DISPARAGE. [< L. *de*, down, + *pretium*, price] — **de pre ci a tor** *noun.*

de pre ci a' tion (-shi·ā' shun) *noun* 1 The act of depreciating, or the state of being depreciated. 2 The wear and tear of equipment, machinery, plant, etc.: a diminished value; also, the amount estimated or written off to offset such loss of value.

de pre·ci·a·tive (-shī·uh tiv) *adj.* Tending to depreciate. — **de pre·ci a tive ly** *adv.* — **de pre' ci a to ry** *adj.*

dep' re date *verb* [-dat ed, -dat ing] To prey upon, as by pillage; lay waste; despoil; plunder. [< L. *de*, thoroughly, + *praeda*, prey]

dep re da' tion *noun* A plundering; robbery. — **dep' re·da tor** *noun* — **dep' re da·to ry** *adj.*

de press *tr. verb* 1 To press or push down; lower. 2 To force or keep down the activity or the price of; make slow. 3 To reduce the energy of; dispirit; sadden. 4 To bring low; humble; degrade. 5 To lower in pitch, as the voice or a musical note. 6 [Obs.] To subjugate; suppress. See synonyms under ABASE. [< L. *depressus* < *deprimo* < *de*, down, + *premo*, press]

de pres·sant *adj.* Lessening functional activity or depressing vital force. — *noun* A drug or other substance which reduces vital functions.

de·pressed *adj.* 1 Sad; dejected. 2 Lowered in position; pressed or kept down. 3 Flattened from above; sunk below the general surface, as the solid part of a plant body. 4 Flattened vertically, as the bill of a flycatcher.

de·press·ing *adj.* Disheartening; causing sadness or low spirits; sad. — **·ly** *adv.*

de·pres·sion (-presh'·un) *noun* 1 The act of depressing, or the state of being depressed; low spirits or vitality; dejection; melancholy. 2 That which is depressed; a low or hollow place. 3 A decline in business or trade; also, the period of time during which this inactivity prevails. 4 Low atmospheric pressure; also, a region of low atmospheric pressure. 5 The vertical angular distance of a heavenly body below the horizon: the opposite of *altitude*. 6 The angular distance of an object below the horizontal plane through the point of observation: the opposite of *elevation*. 7 A lowering of vital powers; melancholy; especially, psychopathic melancholy leading to mental disorders. 8 Flatting of a musical tone.

de·pres·sive (–prĕs′·iv) *adj.* Tending to or causing depression. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

de pres′·so mo·tor *adj.* Diminishing the capacity for movement, retarding motor activity. —*noun* An agent that lowers the activity of the motor centers, as a bromide.

de pres sor *noun* One who or that which depresses; a depressing muscle or instrument.

depressor nerve A nerve that lowers the activity of an organ; specifically, one of two nerves connected with the heart.

dep ri va′·tion *noun* The act of depriving, or the state of being deprived; loss; want. Also **de priv al** (–priv′·ul). See synonyms under LOSS.

de prive *tr. verb* [**de prived, de priv ing**] 1 To take something away from; dispossess; divest, with *of* before the object taken away. 2 To keep from acquiring, using, or enjoying something; debar; depose. 3 [Obs.] To put an end to. [<L. *de,* thoroughly, + *privo,* deprive] —**de·priv a·ble** *adj.*

De Pro fun dis [L.] The 130th Psalm: a penitential psalm so called from the first words of the Latin version; literally, out of the depths.

de pro pri o mo tu [L.] Of its own accord.

dep side *noun* One of a group of aromatic compounds formed from phenol carboxylic acids and found chiefly in lichens, or synthetically made. [<Gr. *depso,* soften, tan, + –IDE]

Dept ford (dĕt′·furd) A borough of SE. London, England.

depth *noun* 1 The state or degree of being deep, extent or distance downward, inward, or backward 2 A deep place. 3 The innermost part. 4 Profundity of thought or feeling; utmost extent, immensity, extremity. 5 The quality of being deep, crafty, or scheming. 6 The quality of being dark in shade, or rich in color or tone 7 The quality of being low-pitched in tone [<ME. *depthe*]

depth charge A depth bomb. See under BOMB.

depth-sounder *noun* An instrument for measuring the depth of water by sending sound waves and receiving their echoes from the bottom.

dep′ u rate (–yu–) *tr. verb* [**rat ed, rat ing**] To free from morbid matter or impurities, purify, cleanse [<LL. *depuratus* <L. *de–* + *purus,* pure] —**dep u ra′ tion** *noun* —**dep′ u ra tor** *noun*

dep u rant *adj.* Purifying; purgative. Also **dep u ra tive** (–tiv) *adj. & noun.*

dep u ta′ tion (dep·yu–) *noun* 1 A person or persons acting for another; a delegation. 2 The act of deputing, or the state of being deputed. 3 An English forestry license granted to a gamekeeper.

de pute (–pyōōt′) *tr. verb* [**de put ed, de put ing**] 1 To appoint as an agent, deputy, or delegation; send with authority. 2 To transfer, as authority, to another. [<L. *deputo,* cut off, select, <*de,* from, + *puto,* prune]

dep′ u tize (dep′·yu–) *verb* [**tized, tiz ing**] To depute; act as a deputy

dep u ty *noun* [**ties** *pl.*] 1 One appointed to act for another, representative agent. 2 A member of a legislative assembly in certain countries. See synonyms under DELEGATE

De Quin cey, Thomas, 1785–1859, English author.

de rac′ i nate *tr. verb* To pull up by the roots; eradicate. [< F. *déraciner* <L. *dis–,* from, + *radix,* root] —**de rac i·na′ tion** *noun.*

de raign (–rānē′) *tr. verb* 1 To prove; as, to *deraign* a title. 2 To determine, by judicial argument or wager of battle. 3 To contest or maintain (a claim).

de rail (de–) *tr. verb* To cause to leave the track; as, to *derail* a tram. —**·ment** *noun.*

De rain (duh·rāN′), **André,** born 1880, French painter.

de range (–rānj′) *tr. verb* [**de ranged, de rang ing**] 1 To disturb the arrangement or order of; disarrange; disorder. 2 To unbalance the reason of; craze. 3 To disturb the natural functions of. See synonyms under DISPLACE. [<F. *déranger* <*de–,* dis–; and see RANGE, *verb*]

de range ment *noun* 1 The act of deranging, or state of being deranged. 2 Any severe mental disorder; insanity. See synonyms under INSANITY.

de ray *noun* [Obs.] Confusion; disorder; boisterous revelry.

Der bent (dĕr–) A seaport on the Caspian Sea in the Daghestan Autonomous Republic, U.S.S.R.

der by (dûr′·bi; *Br.* dar′·bi) *noun* [**·bies** *pl.*] A stiff felt hat with curved brim and round crown; worn chiefly by men; a bowler.

1Der·by 1 (dar′·bi) An annual horse race for 3-year-olds run at Epsom, Surrey, England; named for the founders, 12th Earl of Derby (1780). 2 (dûr′– *or* dar′·bi) Any horse race of similar importance; as, the Kentucky *Derby.*

2Der·by (dar′– *or* dûr′·by) A county in central England; 1,012 square miles; also, its county seat, a manufacturing town. Also **Der·by shire.**

Der·by, Earl of English title traditionally dating from 1198; held by the Stanley family from the 15th century to the present.

derd [Obs.] *tr. verb* To hurt. —*noun* Harm. —*adj.* Dire; hard.

de ré·gle (duh reh′·gl) [F.] According to pattern; in proper form.

der·e lict (dĕr′–) *adj.* 1 Neglectful of obligation; unfaithful; remiss. 2 Deserted or abandoned.
—*noun* 1 That which is deserted or abandoned. 2 Any property which is abandoned at sea, as a deserted wreck. 3 Land gained by receding of the sea. 4 One who betrays a trust. 5 A person outside the pale of respectability. [<L. *derelictus* <*de,* thoroughly, + *relinquo,* relinquish]

der e lic′·tion (der–) *noun* 1 Neglect or wilful omission; failure in duty. 2 Voluntary abandonment of a charge or property; also, the state or fact of being abandoned. 3 A gain of land by a permanent receding of water; also, the land thus gained.

de re rum na tu ra [L.] Concerning the nature of things.

de re tour (duh·ruh·toōr′) [F.] Back again, returned.

de ride *tr. verb* [**de rid ed, de rid ing**] To treat with scornful mirth; ridicule. See synonyms under MOCK, RIDICULE. [<L. *de–* intensive + *rideo,* laugh] —**de rid er** *noun* —**de rid ing ly** *adv.*

de ri gueur (duh re gûr′) [F.] Necessary according to etiquette; required by good form.

de ris i ble (–riz′·uh bl) *adj.* Open to derision.

de ri sion (–rizh′·un) *noun* 1 The act of deriding; ridicule; mockery; scornful laughter. 2 An object of ridicule or scorn. See synonyms under BANTER, RIDICULE, SCORN.

de ri sive (–ri′ siv) *adj.* Expressive of or characterized by derision. Also **de ri so ry.** —**de ri sive ly** *adv.* —**de ri·sive ness** *noun*

de riv a ble (di·rīv′–) *adj.* Capable of being derived.

der i va′ tion (dĕr·) *noun* 1 The act of deriving, or the condition of being derived 2 The tracing of a word from its original form and meaning; a statement of the information thus obtained. 3 Origin; descent; extraction. 4 The process of forming a derivative in mathematics, or the act of deriving an equation or reaching a conclusion expressed as an equation — **al** *adj.*

de riv a tive (di·riv′·uh·tiv) *adj.* Coming or acquiring by derivation, of or pertaining to derivation or evolution, derived, not original or basic
—*noun* 1 That which is derived, as a word or thing, from another. 2 In chemistry, a compound formed or regarded as being formed from another, usually by partial replacement, also, any organic compound containing a specified radical; as, a benzene *derivative.* 3 A chord derived from another by inversion, or from the harmonics of an assumed root; often used in the plural. —**de riv a tive ly** *adv.*

de rive *verb* [**de rived, de riv ing**] 1 To draw or receive, as from a source, principle, or root; be descended from. 2 To deduce or be deduced, as from a premise; draw, as a conclusion. 3 To trace the derivation of (a word). 4 To obtain (a chemical compound) from another as by partial replacement. 5 [Obs.] To cause to come, bring (upon). [< *derivo* <*de,* from, + *rivus,* stream] —**de riv er** (–riv′ ur) *noun*

derm (dûrm) *noun* The sensitive and vascular or true skin; also, the skin in general: often used as a suffix. Also **der ma, der mis.** [<Gr. *derma,* skin]

derm , dermat , dermato , dermo Combining forms from Greek *derma,* skin, also used as a suffix **derm.**

der mal *adj.* Of or pertaining to the skin or epidermis, or properly to the corium; cutaneous; as, *dermal* affections. Also **der mic.**

dermal body Any of the structures characterized by a glandular or sensory function which are present in the dermis and partly in the epidermis of some marine worms.

dermal layer A single layer of cells covering the outer surface of a sponge, through which the calcareous needle-shaped spicules project

der ma ter·ous (–us) *adj.* Of or pertaining to an order *(Dermaptera)* of small elongate terrestrial and mostly nocturnal insects with a pair of large forceps-like caudal appendages and chewing mouth parts; wingless or with one or two pairs of inconspicuous wings; the earwigs. [<DERM– + Gr. *a–,* without, + *pteron,* wing]

der ma·ti′·tis *noun* Inflammation of the skin.

Der ma to′·bi a *noun* A genus of insects (family *Œstridæ*) whose larvæ live under the skin of animals, causing painful swellings; one of the warble flies; gadflies; botflies.

der ma to bi′·a·sis *noun* Infection by the larva of *Dermatobia.*

der mat·o·gen (–jĕn) *noun* The outermost layer of cells in plants, giving rise to the permanent epidermal tissue: also called *protoderm.*

der ma·to·glyph′ ics *noun* The study of the surface ridges of the skin, especially of the palm and the sole; also, the ink-impressions of such ridges taken for identification purposes. [<DERMATO– + Gr. *glyphō,* carve]

der·ma·toid *adj.* Dermoid.

der·ma·tol *noun* A bright-yellow compound obtained by treating an acetic-acid solution of bismuth trinitrate with gallic acid: used in medicine.

der·ma·tol′·o·gist *noun* One who studies or is skilled in dermatology.

der·ma·tol′·o·gy *noun* The branch of medical science that

relates to the skin and its diseases. — **DER·MA·TO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.*

DER MA·TOP′·A THY *noun* Any skin disease.

DER′·MA·TO PHYTE *noun* A plant living parasitically upon the skin, as certain low fungi which produce ringworm, favus, etc. — **DER·MA·TO·PHYT′·IC** *adj.*

DER′·MA·TO·PLAS·TY *noun* The surgical replacement of destroyed skin by flaps or skin grafts.

DER MOID *adj.* Like skin. — *noun* A cystic tumor enclosing skin tissue or any skinlike substance.

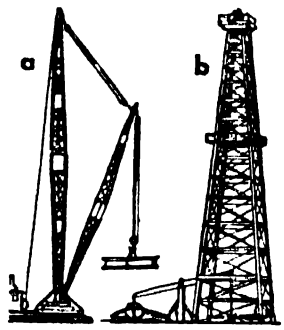
DER MO·SKEL′·E TON *noun* A structure formed by the hardening of integument, as in crustaceans, insects, etc.; exoskeleton.

DER·NI ER (dûr′·nĭ·ur; *F.* dĕr nyeh′) *adj.* [F.] Last; final; commonly in the French phrase **DER NIER RES·SORT** (ruh·sor′), last resort.

DER·NIER CRI (dĕr·nyeh crēe) [F.] The last word; hence, the latest fashion.

DER′·O GATE (dĕr′–) *verb* [**GAT·ED, ·GAT ING**] 1 To diminish or restrict the force of, as a law. 2 To take away or withdraw something, detract: used with *from*. 3 To become inferior in any way; degenerate. 4 [Obs.] To disparage; lessen the value, influence, or importance of. 5 [Obs.] To take away (something from someone or something) so as to cause loss. — *adj.* Derogated. [<L. *derogatus* <*de*, from, + *rogo*, propose a law] — **DER·O·GATE·LY** *adv.*

DER O GA′ TION (dĕr–) *noun* 1 The act of derogating; detraction; disparagement. 2 The act of limiting in application, as a law.



DERRICK

a Derrick used for hoisting.
b Oil derrick.

DE ROG′ A·TO RY *adj.* Lessening in good repute; detracting in estimation; disparaging. Also **DE ROG A·TIVE** (–tĭv). — **DE ROG′ A TO RI·LY, DE ROG A TIVE LY** *adv.* — **DE·ROG′·A·TO·RI·NESS** *noun.*

DER RICK (dĕr′–) *noun* 1 An apparatus, as a mast with a hinged boom, or a framework, for hoisting and swinging into place heavy weights. 2 The framework over the mouth of an oil well or similar drill hole. [<Derrick, a London hangman of the 17th century]

DER·RID (dĕr′–) *noun* An extremely toxic resinous alkaloid from a species of derris (*Derris elliptica*): used as an arrow poison by the Malays. Also **DER RIDE.**

DER·RING–DO (dĕr′·ing–dōō) *noun* Courageous deeds; daring action: a pseudo-archaism originating in Spenser's misinterpretation of Chaucer's *dorryng don*, daring to do.

DER·RIN·GER (dĕr′·in·jur) *noun* A pistol having a short barrel and a large bore. [<Derringer, the American inventor]

DER RIS (dĕr′–) *noun* Any plant of a genus (*Derris*) of woody climbing plants of the East Indies, especially *D. triphata* and *D. elliptica*, whose roots yield rotenone, a powerful fish poison and insecticide. Also **DERRIS–ROOT.**

DER RY *noun* A meaningless refrain in old songs; hence, a set of verses; a ballad. Also **DERRY–DOWN.**

Der RY An abbreviation of LONDONDERRY.

DER TAG (dĕr tahK) [G.] The day: a German nationalist catchword signifying the day Germany begins to establish her supremacy; hence, any important moment or momentous beginning.

DER VISH (dûr′–) *noun* 1 A Mohammedan mendicant friar; a fakir. 2 A member of certain fanatical tribes of upper Egypt. [<Turk., beggar]

Der·WENT (dûr′–) 1 A river in Yorkshire, England; 60 miles. 2 A river in Derbyshire, England; about 60 miles. 3 A river in Cumberland, England. 4 A river in southern Tasmania, Australia; 130 miles.

De·SA·GUA DE′ RO (deh·sah·gwah·*th*eh′·rō) A river in Bolivia; 180 miles from Lake Poopo to Lake Titicaca.

DES CANT (–cănt) *noun* 1 The act of discussing; a series of remarks. 2 A varied melody or song. 3 Formerly, an ornamental variation of the main subject or song; a counterpoint above the plainsong; also, the composition or singing of such counterpoint or variations. 4 The upper part in part-music, especially the soprano.
— *intr. verb* 1 To discourse at length; hold forth: with *on* or *upon*. 2 To make a descant; sing. Also spelled *discant*. [<LL. *discanto* <L. *dis–*, apart, + *canto*, sing]

DES CARTES (deh·cart′), **RENÉ**, 1596–1650, French mathematician and philosopher.

DE·SCEND (–sĕnd′) *verb* 1 To pass from the upper to the lower part of, go down; move from a higher to a lower point. 2 To pass down, as from generation to generation; be sprung or derived. 3 To lower oneself in worldly, social, or intellectual standing. 4 To come violently or menacingly, as from above; fall; make an attack: with *on* or *upon*. 5 To pass, as from the general to the particular. 6 To move southward or toward the horizon: said of a star. See synonyms under FALL. [<L. *de*, down, + *scando*, climb] — **DE SCEN SION** *noun.*

DE·SCEN·DANT *noun* One who is descended lineally from another; offspring. — *adj.* Descendent.

DE SCEN DENT *adj.* 1 Proceeding downward; descending. 2 Issuing by descent, as from an ancestor.

DE·SCEND I BLE *adj.* 1 That may be descended. 2 That may pass by descent; inheritable. Also **DE SCEND·A·BLE.**

DE SCEN SIVE (–sĭv) *adj.* Inclined to descend.

DE SCENT (–sĕnt′) *noun* 1 The act of descending. 2 Decline; deterioration; fall. 3 A descending way; declivity; slope. 4 Lineage; birth; extraction. 5 Descendants; issue. 6 A hostile visitation; invasion. 7 The transmission of an estate by inheritance. 8 A generation in the scale of genealogy. See synonyms under AFFINITY, KIN.

DESCENTS TO UNDERWORLD The motif of numerous stories occurring in the mythology and folklore of every people in the world, primitive and civilized, expressing the human belief that death can be overcome and that the dead may return. Invariably the descent was made to rescue someone either abducted or rightfully dead, to find the answer to a question or discover a secret from the ruler, or to seize some treasure. To partake of the food of the dead (or of fairyland in later folklore) prevented the visitor from ever returning. Among the most famous descent stories are the Greek myths of Orpheus and Eurydice, Ceres and Persephone, and Heracles' bringing of Cerberus up from Hades, the Babylonian story of Ishtar's descent to rescue Tammuz, the Norse myth of Hermod's journey to Hel to bring back Balder. There are similar tales in Hindu, Chinese, and Japanese writings, and among the Amus, Maoris, Melanesians, North American Indians, and Eskimos. Descents to Hell are common also in early Christian literature. See UNDERWORLD, WATER OF LIFE.

DES·CHUTES (dā·shoōt′) A river in central Oregon; 320 miles to the Columbia River.

DE SCRIBE *tr. verb* [**DE SCRIBED, DE·SCRIB ING**] 1 To give the characteristics of; represent the attributes of; portray verbally. 2 To draw the figure of, delineate; outline. 3 Erroneous form for DESCRY. See synonyms under CIRCUMSCRIBE, RELATE. [<L. *de–*, fully, + *scribo*, write] — **DE SCRIB A BLE** *adj.* — **DE SCRIB ER** *noun.*

DE SCRIP TION *noun* 1 The act of describing; a portrayal or explanation; a drawing or tracing. 2 A group of attributes constituting a class; sort; kind; nature. See synonyms under DEFINITION, REPORT.

DE SCRIP TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* 1 Characterized by or containing description; serving to describe. 2 Designating a science or branch of a science concerned with the classification of material; taxonomical. 3 In grammar, that has the function of describing; as, a *descriptive* adjective. See synonyms under GRAPHIC. — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY That application of geometry in which the representation of solids is made upon two planes at right angles to each other.

DE SCRY *tr. verb* [**DE SCRIED, DE·SCRY·ING**] 1 To discover with the eye, as in the distance or through obscurity; discern; detect. 2 To explore. 3 [Obs.] To make known; disclose; proclaim. See synonyms under DISCERN, DISCOVER, LOOK. [<OF. *descrier*, cry out, proclaim] — **DE·SCRI ER** *noun.*

Des DE·MO′·NA (dĕz–) The heroine of Shakespeare's *Othello*.

DES′·E CRATE *tr. verb* [**·CRAT ED, ·CRAT·ING**] To divert from a sacred to a common use; profane. See synonyms under VIOLATE. [<DE– + L. *sacro*, make sacred] — **DES′·E·CRAT ER, DES′·E·CRA·TOR** *noun.*

DES E CRA′·TION *noun* The act of profanation; condition of being desecrated; violation.

DE SEN′·SI TIZE (dē–) *tr. verb* [**·TIZED, ·TIZ·ING**] 1 To make insensitive. 2 In photography, to reduce the sensitiveness to light. 3 To lessen the reactive power of (an agent or body) to antitoxins, serum, etc. — **DE·SEN·SI·TI·ZA′·TION** *noun* — **DE·SEN′·SI TIZ ER** *noun.*

DES·E·RET′ (dĕz–) *noun* The honey-bee; also the land of the honey-bee: used as a mystic word in the *Book of Mormon*. It was the name proposed by the Mormons for the State of Utah on its admission into the Union.

DES ERT (dĕz′·urt) *noun* 1 A region without vegetation, rainless, and uninhabitable. 2 Any uncultivated or desolate region. — *adj.* 1 Of or like a desert; barren; waste. 2 [Obs.] Deserted; forsaken.

DE·SERT (–zûrt′) *noun* 1 The state of deserving reward or punishment; merit or demerit. 2 That which is deserved or merited: often in the plural. 3 A meritorious or worthy act; meritoriousness. [<OF. *deserte* <L. *deservio*; see DESERVE]

DE·SERT (–zûrt′) *verb* 1 To depart from or leave unwarrantably, as a place where one is expected to remain, or a person having legal or moral claims upon one; also, to forsake or abandon, with or without right. 2 To forsake in violation of one's oath or orders, as a service, post, etc. See synonyms under ABANDON. [<L. *desero* <*de*, from, + *sero*, join]

DE·SERT·ER (–zûrt′·ur) *noun* One who forsakes a service, duty, party, or friends; an absconding soldier or sailor.

DE·SER·TION (-zûr'·shun) *noun* 1 The act of deserting. 2 The state of being deserted; desolation.

DE·SERVE (-zûrv') *verb* [DE SERVED, DE·SERV·ING] To be entitled to or worthy of, by either merit or demerit; to merit. [<L. *deservio*, serve devotedly, <*de-* intensive + *servio*, serve] — DE·SERV·ER *noun*.

DE·SERVED *adj.* Earned; merited; suited to one's efforts or neglect. — DE·SERV·ED·NESS *noun*.

DE·SERV·ED·LY *adv.* According to desert; justly.

DE·SERV·ING *adj.* Worthy; meritorious. — *noun* The act of deserving; merit or demerit. — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun*.

DES·HA·BILLE' (dĕz·uh·beel') Same as DISHABILLE.

DES' IC·CATE *verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] To exhaust or remove the moisture from; dry thoroughly, as for preserving; become dry. [<L. *de-*, thoroughly, + *siccus*, dry] — DES·IC·CA' TION *noun*

DES' IC·CA·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* Drying. — *noun* A drying agent for external application. Also DES·IC·CANT.

DES' IC·CA·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which desiccates. 2 An apparatus for drying meat, vegetables, etc. 3 A glass or porcelain vessel, tightly covered, to contain substances to be dried, with an arrangement for absorbing the moisture.

DE SID' ER·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To feel desire or need for; be in want of; miss. [<L. *desideratus*; see DESIRE] — DE·SID·ER·A'·TION *noun*.

DE SID ER·A·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* Having, implying, or expressing desire. — *noun* 1 A desideratum. 2 A verb derived from another verb and expressing desire to perform the action expressed in the original verb.

DE SID ER·A' TUM *noun* [·TA *pl.*] Something not possessed, but needed or regarded as desirable; a want felt. [<L.]

DE SIGN (-zīne') *verb* 1 To map out in the mind; plan, project, invent, make designs or plans; contrive. 2 To draw; delineate, sketch in outline, as a conception or a plan. 3 To purpose; intend. 4 To plan or contrive for a purpose. 5 [Obs.] To appoint; designate; indicate. 6 To engage in the occupation of a designer in the arts or manufactures. — *noun* 1 An arrangement of forms or colors, or both, intended to be wrought out for use or ornament in or on various materials; a pattern; preliminary sketch; coordination of details. 2 The art of designing; artistic invention; the artistic idea as executed; original work in the graphic or plastic arts. 3 A fixed purpose or intention; scheme; plot. 4 The adaptation of means to an end; plan; contrivance; also, the object or reason; final purpose. [<L. *designo* <*de*, fully, + *signum*, mark] — DE SIGN A BLE *adj.*

Synonyms (noun): aim, device, end, intent, intention, object, plan, project, proposal, purpose, scheme. *Design* refers to the adaptation of means to an *end*, the correspondence and coordination of parts, or of separate acts, to produce a result; *intent* and *purpose* overleap all particulars, and fasten on the *end* itself. *Intention* is simply the more familiar form of the legal and philosophical *intent*. *Plan* relates to details of form, structure, and action, in themselves; *design* considers these same details all as a means to an *end*. The *plan* of a campaign may be for a series of sharp attacks, with the *design* of thus surprising and overpowering the enemy. A man comes to a fixed *intention* to kill his enemy; he forms a *plan* to entrap him into his power, with the *design* of then compassing his death; as the law cannot read the heart, it can only infer the *intent* from the evidences of *design*. *Intent* denotes a straining, stretching forth toward an *object*, *purpose* simply the placing it before oneself. *Intention* contemplates the possibility of failure; *purpose* looks to assured success, *intent* or *intention* refers especially to the state of mind of the actor, *purpose* to the result of the action. Compare AIM, END, IDEA, MODEL, PROJECT, PURPOSE, REASON.

DES' IG NATE (dĕz'-) *tr. verb* [·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING] 1 To indicate or make recognizable by some mark, sign, or name, etc. 2 To mention by a distinctive name; identify by name. 3 To select or appoint for a specific purpose. See synonyms under CIRCUMSCRIBE. — *adj.* Designated; selected.

DES IG NA'·TION (dĕz-) *noun* 1 The act of designating. 2 A distinctive mark, name, or title. 3 Import, as of a word; character; description. See synonyms under NAME. — DES·IG·NA·TIVE (-tĭv), DES'·IG·NA·TO·RY *adj.* — DES'·IG·NA·TOR *noun*.

DE·SIGN·ED·LY (dĭ·zīne'-) *adv.* By design; purposely; intentionally.

DE SIGN·ER (dĭ·zīne'-) *noun* 1 One who forms designs; a contriver; schemer. 2 One who invents and prepares useful, decorative, or artistic designs. See synonyms under CAUSE.

DE·SIGN·ING (dĭ·zīn'·ing) *noun* 1 The act or art of making designs or sketches. 2 The act of plotting or scheming. — *adj.* Artful; scheming. See synonyms under INSIDIOUS. — ·LY *adv.*

DE SIL'·VER·IZE (dē-) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To remove the silver from; free from silver.

DES·I·NENCE *noun* A termination or ending; especially, a formative suffix. [<OF. <L. *desinens* <*de*, off, + *sino*, leave]

DE·SIP·I·ENCE *noun* Silliness; foolishness; trifling. Also DE·SIP·I·EN·CY.

DE·SIP·I·ENT *adj.* Nonsensical; foolish..

DE·SIR·A·BLE (dĭ·zīr'-) *adj.* Worthy or likely to be desired or wanted; worth having. See synonyms under PROFITABLE. — DE·SIR·A·BIL'·I·TY, DE·SIR·A·BLE·NESS *noun* — DE·SIR·A·BLY *adv.*

DE·SIRE (-zīre') *tr. verb* [DE·SIRED, DE SIR·ING] 1 To wish or long for the possession or enjoyment of; covet; crave. 2 To express a wish for; ask; pray for; request. — *noun* 1 An earnest wishing for something; longing; craving; yearning. 2 A request; wish; prayer. 3 An object desired. 4 Appetite; passion. [<L. *desidero* <*de*, from, + *sidus*, *sideris*, star] — DE·SIR·ER *noun*.

Synonyms (noun): appetency, appetite, aspiration, concupiscence, coveting, craving, hankering, inclination, longing, prochivity, propensity, wish. *Inclination* is the mildest of these terms; it is a quiet, or even a vague or unconscious, tendency. Even when we speak of a strong or decided *inclination* we do not express the intensity of *desire*. *Desire* has a wide range, from the highest objects to the lowest; *desire* is for an object near at hand, or near in thought, and viewed as attainable, a *wish* may be for what is remote or uncertain; or even for what is recognized as impossible. *Craving* is stronger than *hankering; hankering* may be the result of a fitful and capricious *appetite*, craving may be the imperious and reasonable demand of the whole nature. *Longing* is a reaching out with deep and persistent demand for that which is viewed as now distant but at some time attainable; as, the captive's *longing* for release. *Coveting* ordinarily denotes wrong *desire* for that which is another's. Compare APPETITE, FANCY, INCLINATION. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for ANTIPATHY.

DE SIR OUS (-zīr'·us) *adj.* 1 Having desire; experiencing a wish or craving; eager. 2 [Obs.] Exciting desire; desirable.

DE·SIST (-zĭst') *intr. verb* To cease from action; forbear; stop; often followed by *from*. See synonyms under CEASE, END, REST. [<L. *de*, down, + *sisto*, stand] — DE·SIS·TANCE *noun*.

DESK *noun* 1 A table or case specially adapted for writing or studying. 2 A stand for public reading or preaching; pulpit; hence, by extension, the clerical profession. [< LL. *desca* <L. *discus*, disk]



DESMAN

DES MAN *noun* An aquatic shrewlike insectivorous mammal (family *Talpidæ*), having musk-secreting glands; hunted for its fur. *Desmana moschata* is the desman of SE. Russia; *D. pyrenaica* that of the Pyrenees. [<Sw. *desman*, musk]

DES·MID *noun* Any of a family (*Desmidiaceæ*) of minute, bright-green, unicellular, mainly solitary, fresh-water algæ. The individual is usually divided into symmetrical halves or semi-cells connected by an isthmus. [<Gr. *desmos*, band, <*deō*, bind] — DES·MID·I·A' CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* — DES·MID·I·AN *adj.*

DES·MOID *adj.* Resembling a ligament; ligamentous; also, fibrous; as, a *desmoid* tumor. — *noun* A tough, very hard fibroma. [<Gr. *desmos*, ligament, <*deō*, bind]

DES MOINES (dĭ·moin' *or* -moinz') The capital of Iowa; a manufacturing and commercial center.

DES MOINES RIVER A river in Minnesota and Iowa; 500 miles to the Mississippi River.

DES MOT·RO PISM (-pizm) *noun* A form of tautomerism in organic compounds in which two molecules may have atoms of the same number, kind, and valency, and arranged in the same position, but with the shifting double-bond permitting the independent existence of two types of the compound. [<Gr. *desmos*, bond, + *tropos*, turning] — DES·MO·TROP'·IC *adj.*

DES MOU LINS (deh·mōō·lăN'), **CAMILLE BENOÎT**, 1760–94, French revolutionist.

DES'·O·LATE *adj.* (dĕs'·o·lĭt) 1 Destitute of inhabitants, dwellings, etc.; laid waste; deserted; abandoned. 2 Hence, gloomy. 3 Without friends; forlorn; sorrowful; afflicted; lonely. See synonyms under DREARY, SAD. — *tr. verb* (dĕs'·o·lāte) [LAT ED, ·LAT·ING] 1 To deprive of inhabitants, dwellings, goods, etc.; lay waste. 2 To make sorrowful, gloomy, or forlorn. 3 To forsake; abandon. [<L. *de*, entirely, + *solus*, alone] — DES·O·LATE·LY *adv.* — DES·O·LATE·NESS *noun* — DES'·O·LAT·ER, DES'·O·LA·TOR *noun*.

DES O LA'·TION *noun* 1 The state or condition of being desolate; loneliness; dreariness; sadness; affliction; grief. 2 A desolate region; a waste. 3 The act of making desolate; devastation.

DESOLATION LAND OR ISLAND Same as KERGUELEN.

DES·O MOR'·PHINE *noun* A drug similar in action to morphine, but with a shorter interval of analgesia.

DE·SORP·TION *noun* The liberation or removal of a substance, usually gaseous, from the surface of adsorbing material: the reverse of *adsorption*.

De So·to *noun* A make of automobile specializing in medium-priced passenger cars and taxicabs: a trade name.

De So to (deh), **Hernando,** 1499?–1542, Spanish explorer; discovered the Mississippi River, 1541.

de·spair *verb* **1** To abandon all hope; be or become hopeless. **2** To lose hope or faith in: often with *of*. —*noun* **1** Utter hopelessness and discouragement. **2** That which causes despair or which is despaired of. [<L. *despero* <*de*, from, + *spes*, hope] —**de spair ing** *adj.* —**de spair ing·ly** *adv.*

Synonyms (noun): desperation, despondency, discouragement, hopelessness. *Discouragement* is the result of so much repulse or failure as wears out courage. *Discouragements* too frequent and long continued may produce a settled *hopelessness*. *Hopelessness* is negative, and may result from simple apathy; *despondency* and *despair* are more emphatic and decided. *Despondency* is an incapacity for the present exercise of hope; *despair* is the utter abandonment of hope. *Despondency* relaxes energy and effort and is always attended with sadness or distress, *despair* may produce a stony calmness, or it may lead to *desperation*. *Desperation* is energized *despair*, vigorous in action, reckless of consequences. *Antonyms*: anticipation, assurance, cheer, confidence, courage, elation, encouragement, expectancy, expectation, hope, hopefulness, trust.

des patch, etc. See dispatch, etc.

des patch er Same as dispatcher.

des per a' do (-ay'·do *or* -ah'·do) *noun* [·does or ·dos *pl.*] A desperate character; a ruffian. [<Sp.]

des per ate (-it) *adj.* **1** Without care for danger; reckless, as from despair. **2** Resorted to in a last extremity, instigated by or denoting despair; hazardous, frantic, furious. **3** Regarded as irremediable, despaired of. **4** Extremely or hopelessly bad; outrageous. **5** Hopeless of recovery, irrecoverable: said especially of a money-claim. **6** [Obs.] Despairing. [<L. *desperatus*, despair] — **ly** *adv.* — **ness** *noun.*

des per a' tion *noun* The state of being desperate; act of despairing, the recklessness of despair, blind fury. See synonyms under despair

Des pi au (deh·pē·ō'), **Charles,** born 1874, French sculptor.

des pi ca ble *adj.* Capable of being, or deserving to be, despised, contemptible; mean; vile. See synonyms under beast, pitiful. [<L. *despicio*; see despise] —**des pi ca·bil' i ty, des pi ca ble ness** *noun* —**des pi ca bly** *adv.*

de spise (-spīz') *tr. verb* [**de spised, de spis ing**] To regard as contemptible or worthless, disdain; scorn. See synonyms under abhor. [<L. *despicio* <*de*, down, + *specio*, look at] —**de spis a ble** *adj.* —**de spis er** *noun.*

de spite *noun* **1** Extreme aversion, spite, malice. **2** Disdain with defiance. **3** An act of defiance, hatred, or indignity. See synonyms under scorn. —**in despite of** In spite of, notwithstanding. —**to do despite to** To outrage.

—*tr. verb* **1** [Obs.] To despise. **2** [Obs.] To vex; offend. —*prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. See synonyms under notwithstanding. Also **de·spight.** [<OF. *despit* <L. *despectus*, despise]

de spite ful *adj.* Full of spite; malicious; malignant; offensive. — **ly** *adv.* — **ness** *noun.*

des pit e ous (-us) *adj.* Stirred with malicious scorn or hate; despiteful. —**·ly** *adv.*

de spoil *tr. verb* To strip or deprive of something by or as by force; plunder. [<L. *de-* intensive + *spolium*, spoil] — **er** *noun* —**·ment** *noun.*

de spo li a' tion *noun* The act of despoiling, or state of being despoiled or plundered.

de spond *intr. verb* To lose spirit, courage, or hope; be depressed or cast down. —*noun* [Obs.] Despondency. [<L. *de-*, from, + *spondeo*, promise] —**de spond ing ly** *adv.*

de spon dent *adj.* Dejected in spirit; disheartened. Also **de·spond ing.** See synonyms under sad. —**de spon den cy, de spon dence** *noun* —**de spon dent ly** *adv.*

des pot *noun* **1** An absolute monarch, autocrat; a hard master; tyrant. **2** In Oriental countries, a title, originally of a Byzantine emperor; later, of various subordinate rulers; applied also to the bishops and patriarchs of the Greek Church. See synonyms under master. [<OF. <Gr. *despotēs*, master]

des pot ic *adj.* Of or like a despot or despotism; tyrannical. See synonyms under absolute, arbitrary, imperious. —**des pot i·cal** *adj.* —**des pot i cal ly** *adv.* —**des·pot i cal ness** *noun.*

des pot ism *noun* **1** Absolute power; autocracy. **2** Any tyrannical control.

des' pot·ize *tr. verb* [**ized, ·iz ing**] To be despotic; play the tyrant.

des'·pu mate (des'·pyōō- *or* di·spyōō'-) *verb* [**·mat ed, ·mat ing**] To throw off, as scum; work off impurities in foam or scum. [<L. *despumatus* <*de*, from, + *spuma*, foam] —**des·pu ma'·tion** *noun.*

des'·qua·mate (des'·kwuh-) *intr. verb* [**mat ed, ·mat ing**] To peel or scale off. [<L. *desquamo* <*de*, from, + *squama*, scale]

des·qua·ma'·tion *noun* The scaling off of the cuticle, as in measles and scarlatina.

Des sau (des'·ow) A manufacturing city of Anhalt, Germany.

des sert (dē·zûrt') *noun* A service of something sweet, as pie, cake, pudding, fruit, etc., at the close of lunch or dinner.

des sert' spoon *noun* A spoon intermediate in size between a teaspoon and a tablespoon, holding about 2½ drams. [<F. *desservir*, to clear the table] — **ful** *noun.*

des sia tine (des'·yuh teen) *noun* Two and seven-tenths acres in Russian surface measure. [<Rus. *desyatina*]

des ti na' tion *noun* **1** A predetermined end. **2** The point to which a journey, or the course of anything, is directed; goal. **3** A destining; appointment.

des tine (-tin) *tr. verb* [**des tined, des·tin ing**] **1** To design for or appoint to a distinct purpose or end, foreordain. **2** To determine the future of, as by destiny. See synonyms under allot. [<L. *de-* intensive + *sto*, stand]

des tined (-tind) *adj.* Bound for an appointed place; assigned to go to a place designated.

Des ti nies The Three Fates or Parcæ of classical mythology.

Des tinn, Emmy, 1878–1930, Bohemian operatic soprano.

des ti ny *noun* [**nies** *pl.*] **1** That to which any person or thing is destined, fortune; doom. **2** Inevitable necessity; divine decree; fate. See synonyms under necessity.

des' ti tute (-tute) *adj.* **1** Not having or possessing; entirely lacking, with *of*. **2** Being in want, extremely poor. **3** [Obs.] Desolate; forsaken. [<L. *de*, down, + *statuo*, put]

des ti tu' tion *noun* The state or condition of being destitute, extreme poverty. See synonyms under poverty.

des tri er *noun* [Obs.] A war horse. [<OF. <L. *dexter*, right]

de stroy *tr. verb* **1** To bring to ruin; overthrow; demolish; ruin, kill. **2** To show to be false; disprove. **3** To neutralize; counteract. See synonyms under abolish, annul, break, demolish, exterminate, subvert. [<L. *de*, from, + *struo*, build]

de stroy er *noun* **1** One who or that which destroys. **2** A speedy war vessel, smaller than a cruiser, and equipped with guns, torpedo tubes, depth bombs, and anti-aircraft batteries: widely used as an escort vessel. **3** A self-propelled anti-tank gun; also **tank destroyer.**



DESTROYER, U.S. NAVY, WORLD WAR II

de struc·ti ble *adj.* Liable to destruction; capable of being destroyed. —**de struc ti bil'·i ty** *noun* —**de struc ti·ble ness** *noun.*

de struc·tion *noun* **1** The act of destroying, or state of being destroyed; demolition; ruin. **2** That which destroys. See synonyms under loss, ruin.

de struc tion ist *noun* One who favors destruction, or the overthrow of existing conditions; an anarchist; nihilist.

de struc tive (-tiv) *adj.* Tending or fitted to destroy; causing destruction; pernicious; ruinous. See synonyms under noisome, pernicious. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

de struc tiv'·i ty *noun* The state or quality of being destructive.

de struc tor *noun* A furnace or retort for burning refuse.

des u da'·tion *noun* An excessive or morbid sweating, often followed by slight pustular eruption or heat pimples. [<L. *desudo*, sweat greatly, <*de*, thoroughly, + *sudo*, sweat]

des' ue tude (des' wi·tude) *noun* **1** The cessation of use. **2** A condition of disuse. [<L. *desuetudo* <*de*, from, + *sueo*, be used]

de·sul'·fur ize (dē–) *tr. verb* [**ized, ·iz ing**] To remove sulfur from; free from sulfur. Also **de·sul fur, de·sul'·fur·ate, de·sul' phur ize.** —**de·sul fur·i·za'·tion** *noun* —**de·sul' fur iz er** *noun.*

des'·ul to ry *adj.* **1** Passing abruptly and irregularly from one thing to another; fitful; changeable; unmethodical. **2** Starting suddenly as if by a leap; not connected with what precedes. See synonyms under cursory, irregular. [<L. *de*, down, + *salio*, leap] —**des'·ul·to·ri·ly** *adv.* —**des'·ul to ri·ness** *noun.*

de·tach *verb* **1** To disconnect from some other thing; sever; separate or become separated; part. **2** To separate for special service, as a regiment, etc. See synonyms under abstract. [<F. *détacher*] —**de tach·a·bil'·i·ty** *noun* —**de·tach·a·ble** *adj.* —**de tach er** *noun.*

de tached (-tăcht') *adj.* **1** Separated from others; disconnected; disunited. **2** Designated to special military duty elsewhere than with unit to which assigned, with or without transfer of administration; pertaining to relief from assign-

ment or attachment and assumption of another status. 3 Standing alone in the foreground of a painting, or distinctly separate from other objects.

DE·TACH·MENT *noun* 1 A detaching; separation. 2 Something detached, as a body of troops for special service. 3 Dissociation from surroundings or worldly interest; aloofness.

DE·TAIL or **DE·TAIL** *noun* 1 A separately considered particular or item; minor part; accessory. 2 A minute narrative. 3 A small military detachment assigned to some subordinate service; also, the person or persons assigned. 4 In art and architecture, a minor part essential to the completeness and finish of a work, yet secondary and accessory. See synonyms under CIRCUMSTANCE. — **IN DETAIL** Item by item; with particularity.

— **DE·TAIL** *tr. verb* 1 To report or narrate minutely; enter into or give the details of. 2 To select for special service. See synonyms under RELATE. [<F. *détailler*]

DETAIL DRAWING Drawing of special or typical parts or features of a structure, machine, or design, made to a large scale or of full size.

DE·TAIN *tr. verb* 1 To restrain from proceeding; stop; delay. 2 To keep back; withhold. 3 To hold in custody. See synonyms under RETAIN. [<L. *detineo* <*de*, from, + *teneo*, hold] — **·MENT** *noun*.

DE·TAIN·ER *noun* 1 One who detains, stops, or withholds. 2 A legal process for recovering possession of lands or goods wrongfully held. 3 A writ directing the continued holding of a prisoner in custody pending an additional action. — **FORCIBLE ENTRY OR DETAINER** The seizure by violence, or keeping possession of by threats, force, or the display of arms, of lands or tenements without authority of law.

DE·TECT *tr. verb* 1 To discover, as something recondite or wilfully hidden; find out; determine. 2 To uncover or discover (what is purposely or wrongfully concealed), expose; identify, as a murderer; disclose. 3 In radio, to rectify a high frequency carrier wave to the desired lower frequency; to demodulate. See synonyms under DISCOVER. [<L. *de*, from, + *tego*, cover] — **DE·TECT·A·BLE** or **·I·BLE** *adj.* — **DE·TECT·ER** *noun*.

DE·TEC′·TA·PHONE *noun* A wiretapping device for the interception and transmission of telephone messages.

DE·TEC·TION *noun* 1 The act of detecting; discovery. 2 Any method of operating on a modulated signal wave in radio so as to obtain the signal imparted to it; a process of demodulation of incoming electrical signals.

DE·TEC·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Skilled in or fitted for detection; employed to detect. 2 Belonging to detectives. — *noun* 1 One who uncovers hidden or secret things or acts. 2 One employed to ferret out crime and capture criminals.

DE·TEC·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which detects. 2 A device for detecting, as for showing low water in a boiler, indicating the presence of torpedoes under water, etc. 3 A device for discovering the presence of electric waves, as a coherer, also, a portable galvanometer. 4 In radio, a demodulator or a device for obtaining the signal from a modulated carrier. [<LL.]

DE·TENT *noun* A stop or checking device, as a pin, lever, etc., on a ratchet wheel or the like.

DE·TEN·TION *noun* 1 The act of detaining. 2 The state of being detained, restraint; custody; delay. [<L. *detineo*: see DETAIN] — **DE·TEN·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

DETENTION CAMP A camp at which recruits or prisoners of war are held to determine whether they have communicable diseases.

DE·TER (-tûr′) *tr. verb* [**DE·TERRED, DE·TER·RING**] To prevent or restrain by fear, difficulty, danger, or the like, from acting or proceeding. [<L. *de*, from, + *terreo*, frighten] — **DE·TER·MENT, DE·TER·RENCE** *noun* — **DE·TER·RENT** *adj. & noun*.

DE·TERGE (-tûrj′) *tr. verb* [**DE·TERGED, DE·TERG·ING**] To cleanse, as a wound; purge away. [<L. *detergeo* <*de*, from, + *tergeo*, wipe]

DE·TER·GENT (-jənt) *adj.* Having cleansing qualities; purging. — *noun* A cleansing substance, as soap or an antiseptic — **DE·TER·GENCE, DE·TER·GEN·CY** *noun*.

DE·TE′·RI·O·RATE *verb* [**·RAT·ED, ·RAT·ING**] To make or grow worse; impair; degenerate. See synonyms under CORRUPT, IMPAIR. [<L. *deterioro*, worsen, <*deterior*, worse] — **DE·TE·RI·O·RA′·TION** *noun* — **DE·TE′·RI·O·RA·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

DE·TER·MI·NA·BLE *adj.* 1 That may be accurately found out, settled, or decided. 2 [Law] Liable to be put an end to; terminable.

DE·TER·MI·NANT *adj.* Determinative. — *noun* 1 That which influences to determine. 2 A function of 4, 9, or any other square number formed according to special laws. 3 A former name introduced by Weismann for one of the hypothetical secondary units of germ plasma or hereditary substance, consisting of biophores and regulating the origin and the development of cells and systems of cells.

DE·TER·MI·NATE (-nit) *adj.* 1 Definitely limited or fixed; specific; distinct. 2 Predetermined; positive. 3 Known or fixed, as a mathematical quantity, etc. 4 Limited in extent, as an inflorescence or cyme. 5 Determined; intended; determining; decisive. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

DE·TER·MI·NA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of determining; a firm resolve. 2 The quality of being earnest and decided; firmness. 3 Judicial decision; authoritative opinion or conclusion. 4 The ascertaining exactly of the character, amount, dimensions, or proportion of a thing, the result of such investigation. 5 In logic, the making of a notion definite or more definite by the addition of a qualifying or limiting idea; specification, also, an attribute which determines. 6 The classification of plants and animals, taxonomic procedure. 7 Tendency or increased flow, as of blood, to a part. 8 The exercise of decisive force or power; as, *determination* of the will toward an object. 9 [Obs.] A limiting or putting an end to.

Synonyms: decision, resolution, resolve. *Decision* is literally a cutting off, or cutting short, of debate or questioning; *determination* is a setting of the limits within which one must act, *resolve* is a separating of the essential act from all that might cause doubt or hesitation. *Resolve* always refers to a single act; *resolution* may have the same meaning, or it may refer to the habit of mind which readily forms and adheres to a *resolve*. *Decision* and *determination* especially mark the beginning of action, *resolution* holds out to the end. See AIM, PURPOSE. Compare synonyms for DESIGN. *Antonyms*: doubt, faltering, fickleness, hesitancy, hesitation, indecision, instability, irresolution, vacillation, wavering.

DE·TER·MI·NA·TIVE *adj.* Having power or tending to determine or fix, deciding; shaping. — *noun* That which determines; a demonstrative pronoun. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

DE·TER·MINE (-mín) *verb* [**·MINED, ·MIN·ING**] 1 To reach or cause to reach a definite purpose concerning; resolve, decide, come to a decision. 2 To fix or give definite form to; settle, decree. 3 To limit, terminate; end, or come to an end. 4 To ascertain the exact truth about or the nature or value of. 5 To limit or define in logic by adding differences. 6 To influence, regulate, or direct, as, demand *determines* supply. 7 [Obs.] To destroy, kill. See synonyms under PURPOSE. [<L. *de*, completely, + *termino*, terminate] — **DE·TER·MIN·ER** *noun*.

DE·TER·MINED (-mind) *adj.* Resolute; settled; determinate. See synonyms under FIRM, OBSTINATE. — **DE·TER·MINED·LY** *adv.* — **DE·TER·MINED·NESS** *noun*.

DE·TER·MIN·ISM *noun* The philosophical and ethical doctrine that man's choices, decisions, and actions are decided by antecedent causes, inherited or environmental, acting upon his character: opposed to *freedom of the will*, akin to, but not synonymous with, *fatalism*. — **DE·TER·MIN·IST** *adj. & noun* — **DE·TER·MIN·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

DE·TER·RENCE, DE·TER·RENT See DETER.

DE·TER·SION (-tûr′·shun) *noun* A cleansing, as of a wound. [<L. *detersus*, see DETERGE]

DE·TER·SIVE (-siv) *adj.* Cleansing; detergent. — *noun* A cleansing or purging medicine.

DE·TEST *tr. verb* To hold worthy of execration; dislike or hate with intensity; abhor. See synonyms under ABHOR. [<L. *detestor*, denounce, <*de-* intensive + *testis*, witness] — **DE·TEST·ER** *noun* — **DE·TEST·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **DE·TEST·A·BLE** *adj.* — **DE·TEST·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **DE·TEST·A·BLY** *adv.*

DE·TES·TA′·TION *noun* 1 Extreme dislike; hatred; abhorrence. 2 An act or thing detested. See synonyms under ABOMINATION, ANTIPATHY, HATRED.

DE·THRONE *tr. verb* [**DE·THRONED, DE·THRON·ING**] To remove from the throne, depose. [<L. *de*, from, + *thronus*, throne] — **DE·THRONE·MENT** *noun* — **DE·THRON·ER** *noun*.

DET·I·NUE (-nyōō) *noun* [Law] An action to recover personal property wrongfully detained, the writ used in such action; also, the act of detaining wrongfully. [<F. *détenu* <L. *detineo*, see DETAIN]

DET·MOLD (-mōlt) A city of Lippe, Germany.

DET′·O·NATE *verb* [**·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] To explode or cause to explode suddenly with a loud report, as, to *detonate* dynamite by exploding a fulminating cap in contact with it. [<L. *de-* intensive + *tono*, thunder]

DETONATING FUSE A fuse, commonly containing fulminate of mercury, used in detonating high explosives.

DETONATING GAS A mixture composed of two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen, which explodes with great violence when ignited.

DETONATING POWDER A powder, chiefly of the mercury fulminates, which explodes violently when heated or struck. It is used chiefly to fire other explosives.

DET·O·NA′·TION *noun* A violent and sudden explosion resulting from the instantaneous decomposition of an entire compound.

DET′·O·NA·TOR *noun* Any contrivance, as a primer or fuze, for detonating the main charge of a projectile, bomb, etc.

DE·TOR·SION (-shun) *noun* The act of twisting back or removing torsion. [L. *detorsus* <*detorqueo*, twist, <*de*, away, + *torqueo*, twist]

DE·TORT *tr. verb* [Obs.] To pervert; distort.

DE·TOUR (dē·tōor′ *or* dē′·tōor) *noun* A roundabout way; any turning aside from a direct route or course of action; specifically, a by-road substituted for part of a main road temporarily impassable. — *intr. verb* To go around; by-

pass; travel by detour. [<F. *détour* <*dé-*, away, + *tourner*, turn]

de·tract *verb* 1 To take or draw away; withdraw so as to lessen value or estimation. 2 To defame; disparage; commonly with *from*. [<L. *detracto*, frequentative of *detraho* <*de*, from, + *traho*, draw] —**de·tract·ing·ly** *adv.*

de·trac·tion *noun* The act of detracting; slander; defamation. See synonyms under SCANDAL. —**de·trac·tive** *adj.* —**de·tract·or, de·tract·er** *noun.*

de·trac·to·ry *adj.* Defamatory.

de·train (dē-) *verb* To leave or remove from a railway train. —**·ment** *noun.*

det·ri·ment *noun* 1 Something that impairs or injures, or causes damage or loss. 2 Injury or loss. See synonyms under INJURY, LOSS. [<L. *detrimentum*, damage, loss]

det·ri·men′tal *adj.* Injurious; hurtful. See synonyms under BAD, NOISOME. —**·ly** *adv.*

de·tri·tion (-trish′un) *noun* The act of rubbing or wearing off particles.

de·tri·tus (-trī′tus) *noun* 1 Loose fragments or particles of rock. 2 Any mass of disintegrated material; debris. [<L. *detero*, rub down, <*de-*, down, + *tero*, rub] —**de·tri·tal** *adj.*

De·troit A Great Lakes port in SE. Michigan; center of automobile industry.

Detroit River A river or strait, 25 miles long, connecting Lake St. Clair with Lake Erie and forming part of the boundary between the United States and Canada.

de trop (duh trō) [F.] Too much; not wanted; superfluous.

de·truck *verb* To unload, as military personnel and materiel, from a truck.

de·trude *tr. verb* [·trud·ed, ·trud·ing] To thrust down or out; push down forcibly. [<L. *detrudo* <*de*, down, + *trudo*, thrust] —**de·tru·sion** (-zhun) *noun* —**de·tru·sive** (-siv) *adj.*

de·trun·cate (-trŭng′·cāte) *tr. verb* [·cat·ed, ·cat·ing] To shorten by cutting off a part; cut off; lop. [<L. *detruncatus* <*de*, from, + *trunco*, lop] —**de·trun·ca′tion** *noun.*

Det·sko·e Se·lo (dĕt′·skŏ·yeh seh·lo′) Same as TSARSKOE SELO.

Det·ting·en A village in western Bavaria; battle, 1743.

Deu·ca·li·on (dū-) In Greek mythology, a king of Thessaly; he and his wife, Pyrrha, were the sole survivors of a nine days' deluge sent by Zeus and became the perpetuators of the human race.

deuce *noun* 1 Two: a card, or side of a die, having two spots. 2 In tennis, a condition of the score when even at 40 or at five games and either side must win two successive points for the game or two successive games for the set. [<F. *deux* <L. *duo*, two]

deuce *noun* The devil; plague: used with or without the article in exclamation, signifying disgust or surprise at an unpleasant occurrence. [<LG. *de duvel*]

deuce-ace *noun* A low throw at dice (ace and deuce); hence, poor luck.

deu·ced *adj.* Devilish; confounded; exceeding: often used adverbially. —**·ly** *adv.*

deuk *noun* [Scot.] A duck: also spelled *dyuk*.

de·us ex mach·i·na (māk′·i·nuh) Literally, God from the machine; in ancient Greek drama, a mechanical device for showing a god descending from the air; now, any unexpected event, person, or circumstance worked into a play or novel to resolve a problem; hence, contrived or providential salvation.

deuter·, deutero·, deuto· A combining form from Greek *deuteros*, second, meaning second or secondary.

deu·ter·ag′·o·nist (dū-) *noun* The actor next in importance to the protagonist in the ancient Greek drama. [<DEUTER- + AGONIST]

deu·ter·a·no′·pi·a *noun* An eye defect which causes green-blindness. Also **deu·ter·a·nop′·si·a.**

deu·te·ric *adj.* Pertaining to an acid containing deuterium.

deu·te·ri·um *noun* The heavy isotope of hydrogen, H_2 or D.

deuterium oxide Heavy water, D_2O; the isotopic compound of deuterium and oxygen.

deu·ter·o·ca·non′·i·cal *adj.* Pertaining to or constituting a second canon: in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, applied to the books or parts of books of the New Testament whose authenticity and inspiration were at first contested and afterward admitted; also, in the Roman Catholic Church, applied to certain books or parts of books of the Old Testament. See APOCRYPHA.

deu·ter·og′·a·mist *noun* One who marries a second time.

deu·ter·og′·a·my *noun* A second marriage. [<DEUTERO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage]

deu·ter·on *noun* The nucleus of a deuterium atom. Also **deu·ton.**

Deu·ter·on′·o·my (dū-) The fifth book of the Pentateuch: so called because it contains a second statement of the law. [<Gr. *deuteros*, second, + -NOMY]

deu′·to·plasm (-plăzm) *noun* A formed substance occurring within a cell other than the nucleus and formative protoplasm; especially, the food yolk of an ovum or egg cell. Also **deu′·ter·o plasm.** [<DEUTO- + Gr. *plasma*, formation] —**deu·to·plas′·mic** (-plăz′·mik) or **·plas′·tic** *adj.*

Deutsch·land (doych′·lahnt) [G.] Germany. Also **Deutsch·es Reich** (doych′·ĕs rīK).

de·va (dāy′·vuh) *noun* [Sans.] [**de·vas** or **de·va·tas** *pl.*] The bright powers or gods of nature in Hindu mythology; a divine being. Also **dev** (dav).

De Va·lé·ra (deh vah·leh′·ruh), **Éamon**, born 1882, Irish statesman; prime minister and minister for external affairs, 1937– , of Ireland (Eire).

de·val′·u ate *tr. verb* [·at ed, ·at·ing] To reduce or annul the value or worth of; specifically, to establish the value of a nation's currency at some point below par. Also **de val ue.** —**de val·u·a′ tion** *noun.*

De·va·na′·ga·ri (dāy·vuh·nah′·guh·ree) See NAGARI.

dev′·as·tate *tr. verb* [·tat ed, ·tat·ing] To lay waste, as by war, fire, flood, etc.; destroy; ravage. [<L. *de*, thoroughly, + *vastus*, waste] —**dev′·as·tat ing** *adj.* —**dev′ as tat ing·ly** *adv.* —**dev′·as tat or** *noun.*

dev·as ta′·tion *noun* The act of devastating or condition of having been devastated; waste; desolation, ravage.

dev·el *tr. verb* [Scot.] To strike with a heavy blow. —*noun* A stunning blow.

de vel·op (-up) *verb* 1 To uncover or unfold; bring or come to light or to completion by degrees; disclose itself. 2 To cause to pass or to advance from a lower to a higher stage, as in function, structure, or the like; unfold gradually by natural processes, as a bud; also, to increase the power, strength, or other qualities of. 3 To bring to view by means of chemical agents the latent image produced on a sensitized surface by means of light. 4 In algebra, to expand (an expression) in the form of a series; in geometry, to change the form of (a surface) as if by bending or unbending. Also **de vel ope.** See synonyms under AMPLIFY. [<F. *développer*, unfold] —**de vel·op·a ble** *adj.*

de vel op er *noun* 1 One who or that which develops. 2 A chemical bath or reagent used for making a latent image visible on a photographic plate. 3 A reagent which produces an ingrain color through its action on a textile fiber.

de vel op·ment *noun* 1 Gradual evolution or completion; the result of such process; a state resulting from being developed. 2 The series of changes by which an individual plant or animal passes from a lower to a higher state of being or from an embryonic condition to maturity. See synonyms under EDUCATION, PROGRESS. —**de·vel·op men′·tal** *adj.* —**de·vel·op·men′·tal ly** *adv.* —**de vel op·men′·ta·ry** *adj.*

de·vest *verb* 1 [Law] To deprive; alienate; be alienated or lost, as a title or estate. 2 [Obs.] To remove vesture from; divest; strip. [<L. *de*, from, + *vestis*, dress]

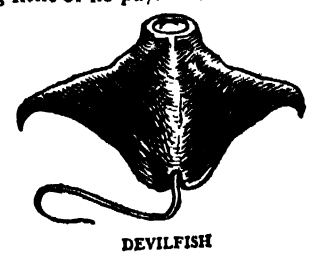
De·vi (dā′·vee) [Sans.] A goddess; but especially, the goddess Sakti, "the great goddess," the wife of the god Siva.

de′·vi·ate *verb* [at ed, ·at ing] 1 To turn aside or cause to turn aside from a straight or appointed way or course; wander; diverge. 2 To differ. See synonyms under OFFEND, WANDER. [<L. *devius*; see DEVIOUS] —**de′ vi a tor** *noun* —**de′·vi·a·to·ry** *adj.*

de·vi a′ tion *noun* The act of deviating, or its result; variation or deflection from a straight line, from a prescribed course, or from a customary method or standard.

de vice *noun* 1 Something invented and constructed for a special purpose; contrivance. 2 A plan or scheme; an artifice; stratagem; plot. 3 A fanciful design or pattern, as in embroidery or ornamentation. 4 A motto or emblem, as on a shield. 5 The act, state, or power of devising; inventive skill. 6 Expressed desire; inclination: now only in the phrase *left to one's own devices*. 7 [Obs.] Design or style of anything; cast of mind. 8 [Obs.] A spectacle; show; masque. See synonyms under ARTIFICE, DESIGN, PROJECT. [<L. *divisus* <*divido*, divide]

dev il *noun* 1 In Jewish and Christian theology, the prince and ruler of the kingdom of evil; Satan; an evil spirit; also, a demon; an idol, or a false god. 2 A wicked or malignant person. 3 A wretched fellow; as, poor *devil*. 4 A person of great energy, daring, or effrontery. 5 A machine for any of various purposes, as for cutting or tearing up rags. 6 A printer's apprentice or errand boy: also **PRINTER'S DEVIL.** 7 The word *devil* used as an expletive, profanely or humorously: with *the*. 8 [Anglo-Indian] A dust storm or dust whirl. 9 In English law, a junior barrister who prepares a case for a senior, receiving little or no pay. —**BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP SEA** Between equally bad alternatives; in a dilemma. —*tr. verb* 1 To prepare for eating by seasoning highly and broiling or frying. 2 To make fiendish. 3 To cut up, as cloth, in a devil. 4 To annoy or persecute excessively; tease. [<OE. *deofol* <Gr. *diabolos*, devil, slanderer]



DEVILFISH

dev′·il·fish *noun* One of various large marine animals of ugly appearance, as an octopus; especially a large ray (*Manta birostris*) found in

the warmer American waters: often as much as 20 feet broad and 12 feet long.

DEV·IL·ISH *adj.* 1 Having the qualities of the devil; diabolical; malicious. 2 [Pop.] Excessive; enormous. —*adv.* [Pop.] Excessively; very. See synonyms under INFERNAL. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

DEV·IL·KIN *noun* An imp; a little devil.

DEVIL-MAY-CARE *adj.* Careless; reckless; rollicking.

DEV·IL MENT *noun* Mischief; usually not malicious.

DEVIL-ON-TWO-STICKS *noun* The double cone or reel used in the game diabolo.

DEV·IL·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 Malicious mischief; deviltry. 2 Evil magic or art; demonology.

DEVIL'S ADVOCATE 1 A Roman Catholic official whose business is to raise objections to a candidate for canonization. 2 Hence, any depreciator; or one who argues for a bad cause.

DEVIL'S-DARNING-NEEDLE *noun* 1 A dragonfly. 2 The Venus-comb. Also **DEVIL-DARNING-NEEDLE.**

DEVIL'S ISLAND A small, barren island of the Îles du Salut, French Guiana; French penal colony. Also [F.] *Île du Diable.*

DEVIL'S TATTOO A drumming or pounding with the feet or hands.

DEV IL TRY *noun* [·TRIES *pl.*] 1 Wanton and malicious mischief, or the spirit inciting it. 2 Devilry.

DEV' IL WOOD *noun* The American olive (*Osmanthus americanus*), a small tree of the South Atlantic States, with a fine-grained hard wood very difficult to split.

DE VI OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Winding or leading away from a straight course; rambling. 2 Straying from the way of duty. See synonyms under IRREGULAR. [<L. *devius* <*de,* from, + *via,* way] —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

DE VIS A BLE (dĭ·vīz'-) *adj.* 1 That may be devised, or given by will. 2 That may be contrived or invented.

DE VI SAL (-vī'·zul) *noun* The act of contriving or of bequeathing; a devising.

DE VISE (-vīz') *verb* [DE·VISED, DE·VIS ING] 1 To form in the mind; invent; contrive; scheme, construct. 2 [Law] To transmit (real estate) by will. 3 [Obs.] To separate; distribute. 4 [Obs.] To imagine; guess.

—*noun* [Law] 1 A gift of lands by will. 2 The act of bequeathing lands. 3 A will, or clause in one, conveying real estate. [<OF. *deviser* <L. *divisus;* see DEVICE] —DE·VIS·ER *noun.*

DEV I SEE' (-zee') *noun* The person to whom a devise is made.

DE VIS ER (-vīz'·ur) *noun* One who contrives.

DE VI SOR (-zur *or* -zor) *noun* One who gives by will.

DE VI' TAL IZE (dē- *or* dĭ-) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] To destroy the vitality of; deprive of vital power or of the power to sustain life. —DE·VI TAL·I ZA'·TION *noun.*

DE VIT RI FI CA'·TION (dē-) *noun* The conversion of glassy to crystalline or lithoidal texture by slow crystallization after solidification.

DE VIT' RI FY (dē-) *tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To remove the glassy quality of; specifically, to render opaque and hard like porcelain by long-continued great heat: said of glass. [<DE- (from) + VITRIFY]

DE VO' CAL IZE (dē-) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To deprive of voice or of vowel quality. —DE·VO CAL I·ZA'·TION *noun.*

DE VOID *adj.* Not possessing; destitute; with *of.* [<OF. *desvoidier,* empty out]

DE VOIR (dĭ·vwahr') *noun* 1 Service or duty. 2 *pl.* Respectful attentions, as, to pay one's *devoirs* to. [<F. <L. *debeo,* owe]

DEV O LU' TION (-lū'·shun) *noun* 1 The act of delivering to another; a passing to a successor. 2 Degeneration: the opposite of *evolution.* 3 The delegation or surrender of the powers of a central government to local authorities.

DE·VOLVE *verb* [DE·VOLVED, DE·VOLV·ING] 1 To deliver over; to pass from a possessor to a successor or substitute; transmit, with *to, on,* or *upon.* 2 To roll down or onward. [<L. *de,* down, + *volvo,* roll] —DE VOLVE·MENT *noun.*

1Dev·on A county in SW. England; 2,586 square miles; county town, Exeter. Also **Dev·on·shire.**

2Dev·on *noun* A valuable breed of small hardy cattle originating in Devon, England.

De·vo NI AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Devon or Devonshire in England. 2 In geology, of or pertaining to the Devonian period. —*noun* 1 A person born or residing in Devonshire. 2 The Devonian period or rock system.

Devonian period In geology, the fourth of the periods in the Paleozoic era, following the Silurian, and succeeded by the Mississippian, or Lower Carboniferous, period. [<Devon, England]

DE·VOTE *tr. verb* [DE·VOT·ED, DE·VOT·ING] 1 To give or surrender completely, as to some person or end. 2 To set apart; dedicate; consecrate. 3 To doom. [<L. *devotus* <*de,* from, + *vovo,* vow] —DE·VOTE·MENT *noun.*

DE VOT·ED (dĭ·vōte'-) *adj.* 1 Feeling or showing devotion; ardent; zealous; devout. 2 Set apart, as by a vow; consecrated; also, doomed. See synonyms under ADDICTED, FAITHFUL, HOLY. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

DEV O TEE' *noun* One zealously devoted, especially to religious observances; a votary; zealot. —·ISM *noun.*

DE·VO·TION *noun* 1 The state of being devoted, as to religious faith or duty; zeal. 2 Strong attachment or affection expressing itself in earnest service. 3 An act of worship; prayer: usually in the plural. 4 The act of devoting. See synonyms under ALLEGIANCE, ATTACHMENT, ENTHUSIASM, FIDELITY, FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, PRAYER, RELIGION. —·AL *adj.* —·AL·ISM *noun* —·AL·LY *adv.*

DE VOUR *tr. verb* 1 To eat up greedily; consume; appropriate eagerly or rapaciously. 2 To destroy; make away with violently; waste. 3 To look at eagerly; take in with the senses. 4 To engross the attention of; engulf; absorb. [<L. *de,* thoroughly, + *voro,* swallow up] —DE·VOUR ER *noun* —DE VOUR ING *adj.* —DE·VOUR·ING LY *adv.* —DE·VOUR·ING NESS *noun.*

DE VOUT *adj.* 1 Earnestly religious; pious; reverent. 2 Warmly devoted; heart-felt; sincere. 3 Containing or expressing devotion, especially religious devotion. [<OF. *devot* <L. *devotus;* see DEVOTE] —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

De Vries (duh vrees), **Hugo,** 1848–1935, Dutch botanist.

DEW (du) *noun* 1 Moisture condensed from the atmosphere in small drops upon the upper surface of plants and other bodies which radiate heat well but conduct it badly. 2 Anything moist, gentle, or refreshing as dew or suggesting the freshness of dewy morning: as, the *dew* of sleep, the *dew* of youth. 3 Moisture generally, especially that which appears in minute drops, as perspiration, tears, etc.

—*tr. verb* To wet with or as with dew; bedew. [<OE. *deaw*]

DE WAN (-wahn') *noun* In India and Moslem countries, the chief minister of finance; a native prime minister or minister of state: also spelled *deewan, diwan, divan.* [<Pers. *diwān;* see DIVAN]

Dew·AR, Sir James, 1842–1923, Scottish chemist; the first to obtain liquid and solid hydrogen; invented cordite, and the **Dewar vessel** or **flask,** a double-walled glass vessel for holding liquid air, etc.

DEW'·BER·RY *noun* The fruit of the low blackberry (genus *Rubus*); also, the plant.

DEW-CLAW *noun* 1 A rudimentary toe in dogs or cattle. 2 The false rudimentary hoof above the true hoof. —**DEW-CLAWED** *adj.*

DEW·DROP *noun* A drop of dew.

De Wet (duh vĕt), **Christian Rudolph,** 1854–1922, Boer general and statesman.

Dew·EY, George, 1837–1917, United States admiral. —**John,** born 1850, American philosopher, psychologist, and educator. —**Melvil,** 1851–1931, American librarian. —**Thomas Edmund,** born 1902, governor of New York, 1943–

De Witt, Cornelius or **Kornelis,** 1623–72, Dutch statesman and naval officer. —**John,** 1625–72, Dutch statesman; brother of Cornelius.

DEW LAP *noun* 1 The pendulous skin under the throat of cattle. 2 Something likened to a dewlap, as the wattles of a turkey, or the flaccid skin sometimes seen under the chin of an aged person. —**DEW-LAPPED** *adj.*

DEW POINT The temperature at which dew forms or condensation occurs.

DEW POND [Br.] A pond especially built on the English downs to hold water in dry weather: replenished by the condensation of dew and mist.

DEW Y *adj.* [DEW I·ER, DEW·I EST] 1 Moist, as with dew. 2 Of, like, or yielding dew. 3 Appearing as if covered with dewdrops. —**DEW·I·NESS** *noun.*

DEX·TER *adj.* 1 Right-hand; right. 2 In heraldry, on the wearer's right, and hence the spectator's left. 3 Auspicious; favorable; propitious. [<L., right]

Dex TER A masculine personal name. [<L., right]

DEX·TER·I·TY (dĕx·tĕr'-) *noun* 1 Readiness and skill in using the hands; expertness. 2 Mental quickness, adroitness, or skill.

Synonyms: adroitness, aptitude, cleverness, expertness, readiness, skill. *Adroitness* and *dexterity* might each be rendered "right-handedness"; but *adroitness* carries more of the idea of eluding, parrying, or checking some hostile movement, or taking advantage of another in controversy; *dexterity* conveys the idea of doing, accomplishing something readily and well, without reference to any action of others. We speak of *adroitness* in fencing, boxing, or debate; of *dexterity* in horsemanship, in the use of tools, weapons, etc. *Aptitude* is a natural *readiness,* which by practice may be developed into *dexterity. Skill* is more exact to line, rule, and method than *dexterity. Dexterity* can not be communicated; *skill* to a very great extent can be imparted. Compare ABILITY, ADDRESS, INGENUITY, POWER.

DEX·TER·OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Possessing dexterity; skilful or adroit; artful. 2 Done with dexterity. Also **DEX·TROUS** (-trus). See synonyms under CLEVER, GOOD, HAPPY. —**DEX·TER·OUS·LY, DEX·TROUS·LY** *adv.* —**DEX·TER·OUS·NESS, DEX·TROUS·NESS** *noun.*

DEX·TRAD (-trăd) *adv.* On or toward the right hand or side. [<L. *dexter,* right, + *ad,* to]

DEX·TRAL (-trul) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or situated on the right side; right-hand or right-handed. 2 Propitious; favorable: said of omens. —**DEX·TRAL·LY** *adv.* —**DEX·TRAL·I·TY** (dĕx·trăl'-) *noun.*

DEX·TRIN *noun* An amorphous, colorless, strongly dextrorotatory carbohydrate, found in nature, as in the sap of plants, etc., and formed by the action of acids, heat, or diastase on starch. It is soluble in water, and is used as a substitute for gum arabic. Also **DEX·TRINE** (–trĭn *or* –treen). [<L. *dexter*, right]

DEXTRO- A combining form from Latin *dexter*, right, used especially in chemistry and physics, as in *dextro*–rotatory.

DEXTRO–ROTATION *noun* In optics, rotation from left to right, like the hands of a clock; dextro–rotatory motion.

DEXTRO–ROTATORY *adj.* Causing the plane of polarization of light to rotate to the right or clockwise: said of certain crystals and compounds: opposed to *levo–rotatory*. Also **DEXTRO–ROTARY.**

DEX·TRORSE *adj.* Rising toward the right: opposed to *sinistrorse;* said of the morning-glory. Also **DEX·TRORSAL.** [<L. *dextrovorsum* <*dexter*, right, + *verto*, turn] — **DEX·TRORSE·LY** *adv.*

DEX·TROSE *noun* A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, found largely in many plants, in honey, and also in the animal organism, as in the blood, liver, urine, etc. Also **DEX·TRO·GLU′·COSE.**

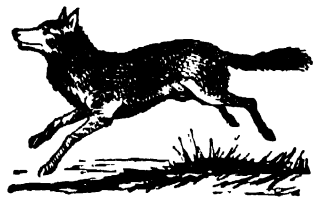
DEY (dā) *noun* 1 A Turkish governor of Algiers (before the French conquest of 1830). 2 A ruler of Tunis or Tripoli. [<F. <Turk. *dāi*, uncle]

DEZH·NEV, CAPE (dyĕzh·nyawf′) The easternmost point of Asia, on the Bering Strait: also called *East Cape*.

DHAR·MA (dar′– *or* dŭr′·muh) *noun* [Sanskrit] 1 Right behavior. 2 That which underlies and includes the law; truth and righteousness. 3 The law, which, together with Buddha and Sangha, forms the three Ratnas or treasures of Buddhism.

DHAR·MA A wise man of Hindu mythology whose numerous offspring personify the virtues and certain religious practices.

DHAR·NA *noun* In India, a method of claiming justice by refusing food or starving to death by sitting before the gate or door of the oppressor, to the end that the death shall be upon the oppressor's head. Also **DHUR·NA.** [<Hind. *dharna*]

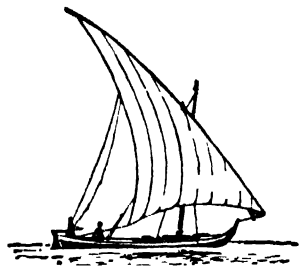


DHOLE

DHAU·LA·GI′·RI (dow·lah·gee′·rī) A mountain in the Himalayas, Nepal, India; 26,795 ft.

DHOLE (dōle) *noun* [E. Ind.] A wild dog of SE. Asia that hunts in packs.

DHO·TI (do′·tī) *noun* The loincloth worn by Hindu men, usually a long piece with ornamented borders. Also **DHOO·TI** (dōō·tī). [<Hind. *dhotī*]



DHOW

DHOO·RA, DHOUR·RA Same as DURRA.

DHOW (dow) *noun* A coasting vessel of the Indian Ocean, having one mast and a lateen sail. [<Ar.]

DHU (dōō) *adj.* Black: used in Celtic names of places and persons; as, Roderick *Dhu* (black Roderick). [<Ir. *dubh*, black]

DI- *prefix* Away; apart: the form of DIS– before *b, d, g, j, l, m, n, r, v.*

DI-, DIA- *prefix* Through; also, between; across, as *diagonal*. [<Gr. *dia*, through]

DI- *prefix* Twice; double, used especially in chemical terms to mean two atoms, groups, etc. [<Gr. *dis*, two]

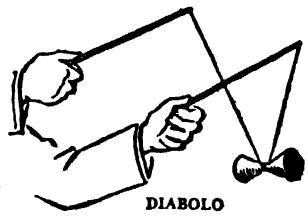
DI′·A·BASE *noun* A granular igneous rock, composed essentially of plagioclase, with or without olivine, and characterized by the feldspar having crystallized before the augite: sometimes called *dolerite*. [<Gr. *diabasis*, a crossing over] — **DI·A·BA′·SIC** *adj.*

DI·A·BE′·TES (–bee′·teez *or, pop.,* –bee′·tĭs) *noun* A disease associated with inadequate production of insulin by the pancreas and ordinarily characterized by excessive urinary secretion containing an abnormal quantity of sugar. In the form distinguished as **DIABETES MELLITUS,** there is also emaciation with excessive hunger and thirst. Untreated, the disease is commonly fatal. [<Gr. *diabētēs* <*dia*, apart, + *bainō*, go] — **DI·A·BET′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **DI·A·BET′·IC** *noun.*

DI·A·BLE·RIE (dē·ah′·bluh·rī; *F.* dyah·bluh·ree′) *noun* 1 Devil-lore; demonology. 2 Fantastic and perverse behavior; deviltry; impishness. 3 Sorcery. Also **DI·AB′·LER·Y.** [<F. <*diable*, devil]

DI·A·BOL′·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like the devil; satanic; fiendish; infernal. Also **DI·A·BOL′·I·CAL.** [<Gr. *diabolikos* <*diabolos;* see DEVIL] — **DI·A·BOL′·IC AL·LY** *adv.* — **DI·A·BOL′·I·CAL·NESS** *noun.*

DI·AB′·O·LISM (–lĭzm) *noun* 1 Conduct befitting or inspired by the devil; devilishness. 2 Possession by the devil or devils; also, in occultism, the conjuration or raising of evil spirits; sorcery. 3 A system of belief or doctrine in which devils are worshiped. 4 A devilish nature or disposition. — **DI·AB′·O·LIST** *noun* — **DI·AB′·O·LIZE** *tr. verb.*



DIABOLO

DI·AB′·O·LO *noun* An ancient game, recently revived, for one or more persons, each of whom holds two sticks connected by a cord, on which is whirled a reel-like top or double cone, called *devil-on-two-sticks*. The point of the game is to keep the reel spinning on the cord, throw it into the air and catch it on the cord, or toss it onto the cord of another player, never allowing it to fall to the ground. [<LL. *diabolus* <Gr. *diabolos*, devil, <*dia*, across, + *ballō*, throw, ball]

DI·A·CAUS′·TIC *adj.* Denoting a caustic curve formed by refracted rays: opposed to *catacaustic*. — *noun* 1 A diacaustic curve. 2 Formerly, a burning-glass for cauterization.

DI·AC·E·TYL·MOR′·PHINE *noun* Heroin.

DI·ACH·Y·LON (dī·ăk′·ī·lŏn) *noun* 1 A plaster formed by combining lead oxide, olive oil, and water; the lead or litharge plaster of the Pharmacopoeias of the United States and Great Britain. 2 A mixture of mucilaginous vegetable juices, gums, etc., formerly used in making plasters and salves. Also **DIACHYLON PLASTER, DI·ACH·Y·LUM.** [<Gr. *diachylos*, very juicy, <*dia*, thoroughly, + *chylos*, juice]

DI·AC·ID (dī·ăs′·īd) *adj.* 1 Capable of combining with two molecules of a monoacid or with one of a diacid: said of bases and alcohols. 2 Having two hydroxyl groups replaceable by radicals or atoms: said of acids. — *noun* An acid containing two hydroxyl radicals.

DI·AC·O·NAL (dī·ak′–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or befitting a deacon or the diaconate. [<LL. *diaconus*, deacon]

DI·AC′·O·NATE (dī–) *noun* The office of a deacon; deacons collectively.

DI·A·CRIT′·IC *noun* 1 A mark, point, or sign attached to a letter to indicate its exact phonetic value, or to distinguish it from another letter: also **DIACRITICAL MARK.** For the diacritics used in this book, see inside cover. 2 A differential diagnosis in medicine. [<Gr. *dia*, between, + *krinō*, distinguish]

DI·A·CRIT′·I·CAL *adj.* 1 Marking a difference; distinguishing; distinctive. 2 Indicating certain variations of sounds or of form. 3 In electricity, sufficient to magnetize a core or body to half-saturation. — **·LY** *adv.*



DIADELPHOUS STAMENS

DI·AC·TIN′·IC *adj.* Capable of transmitting actinic or chemical rays: said of a body or substance. [<Gr. *di–*, two, + *aktis*, ray] — **DI·AC·TIN·ISM** *noun.*

DI·A·DEL′·PHOUS (–fus) *adj.* Having the stamens combined by their filaments so as to form two sets or bundles. Also **DI·A·DEL′·PHI·AN.** [<Gr. *di–*, two, + *adelphos*, brother]

DI′·A·DEM *noun* 1 A symbol of royalty worn upon the head; a crown. 2 Regal power; sovereignty. — *tr. verb* To decorate with or as with a diadem; crown. [<Gr. *diadēma* <*dia*, across, + *deō*, bind]

DI·Æ·RE·SIS, DI·Æ·RET′·IC Same as DIERESIS, etc.

DI·A·GE·OT′·RO·PISM (dī·uh·jee–) *noun* Transverse or oblique geotropism; an arrangement of plant organs at right angles to the direction of gravitation. [<Gr. *dia*, across, + *gē*, earth, + *trepō*, turn] — **DI·A·GE·O·TROP′·IC** *adj.*

DIA·GHI·LEV (dyah′·gē·lĕf), **SERGEI PAVLOVICH,** 1872–1929, Russian ballet producer.

DI·AG·NOSE′ (–nōs′) *verb* [**·NOSED′, ·NOS′·ING**] To examine or distinguish by diagnosis, as a disease; make a diagnosis.

DI·AG·NO′·SIS *noun* 1 The art or act of discriminating between diseases and distinguishing them by their characteristic symptoms. 2 A summary of symptoms and the conclusion arrived at. 3 Scientific discrimination between similar things or conditions. [<Gr. *dia*, between, + *gignōskō*, know] — **DI·AG·NOS′·TIC** *adj.* — **DI·AG·NOS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

DI·AG·NOS·TI′·CIAN (–tĭsh′·un) *noun* One who is versed in diagnosis.

DI·AG·NOS′·TICS *noun* The science or recognized principles of diagnosis.

DI·AG·O·NAL (dī–) *adj.* 1 Crossing obliquely; oblique. 2 Marked by oblique lines or the like. 3 Joining two non-adjacent or reentering angles of a geometric figure; as, a *diagonal* line; also, joining, as a plane, two non-adjacent edges of a solid.

— *noun* 1 A straight line or plane passing from one angle, as of a square, to any other angle not adjacent. 2 A fabric woven with diagonal ridges or lines: also **DIAGONAL CLOTH.**

3 Anything running diagonally. [<L. *diagonalis* <Gr. *dia,* through, + *gōnia,* angle] —**DI·AG·O·NAL·LY** *adv.*

DI′·A·GRAM *noun* 1 A line drawing, mechanical plan, or outline, as distinguished from a perspective drawing; a rough projection, map, chart, etc. 2 A figure drawn to aid in demonstrating a geometrical proposition or to illustrate geometrical relations; hence, an outline figure intended to represent any object or area, or to show the relation between parts or places, or to illustrate the value or relations of quantities, forces, etc.; a graph.
—*tr. verb* [·**GRAMED** or ·**GRAMMED**, ·**GRAM·ING** or ·**GRAM·MING**] 1 To represent by diagram. 2 To illustrate or explain by a general scheme or figure. [<Gr. *diagramma* <*dia,* across, + *graphō,* write] —**DI·A·GRAM·MAT′·IC** or ·**I·CAL** *adj.* —**DI·A·GRAM·MAT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

DIAGRAM FACTOR In the cylinder of a steam engine, the ratio between the actual average pressure and the ideal pressure as shown on an indicator diagram.

DI′ A GRAPH *noun* A protractor and scale combined for drawing diagrams. [<DIA– (see 2DI–) + –GRAPH]

DI A HE·LI OT′ RO·PISM (–pizm) *noun* A turning of plant organs so as to assume a position transverse to the light; transverse heliotropism. —**DI·A·HE·LI·O·TROP′·IC** *adj.*

DI AL *noun* 1 A device for indicating time by means of the shadow of a gnomon or style thrown upon a graduated plate, a sundial. 2 Any graduated circular plate or face, as of a watch, clock, gauge, or mariners' compass, radio receiving set. 3 A plate bearing letters and numbers, used to make connections in an automatic telephone system. 4 A compass, especially, a miner's compass for underground surveying. 5 [Obs.] Any timepiece.
—*verb* [**DI ALED** or **DI·ALLED** (–uld), **DI·AL·ING** or **DI·AL·LING**] 1 To measure or survey with a dial. 2 To turn or adjust a dial, or by means of a dial: said of an automatic telephone or a radio receiving set, etc. [<LL. *dialis,* daily, <L. *dies,* day]
—**DI AL ER, DI AL·LER** *noun* —**DI·AL·IST, DI·AL·LIST** *noun.*

DI A LECT *noun* 1 A language modified by local peculiarities, a provincial mode of speech or pronunciation: distinguished from literary or standard speech. 2 Any given mode or use of language, peculiar to a particular class, profession or trade; cant; jargon. 3 A language developed from a root language, but having distinctive vocabulary, pronunciation, forms and idiom, while retaining recognizable elements of the parent; a linguistic branch; as, any of the Romance languages are *dialects* of Latin. See synonyms under LANGUAGE. [<Gr. *dialektos* <*dia,* between, + *legō,* speak]

DI A LEC′ TIC *adj.* 1 Formerly, dialectal. 2 Pertaining to dialectics; logical; argumentative. Also **DI·A·LEC′·TI·CAL.**
—*noun* 1 Logic in general: usually in the plural. 2 A specific mode of argument. —**DI A·LEC′ TI CAL LY** *adv.*

DI A LEC TI′ CIAN (–tish′·un) *noun* 1 A logician. 2 A specialist in dialects.

DI A LEC′ TI CISM (–sizm) *noun* 1 The character or nature distinguishing a dialect; also a dialectal word or peculiarity. 2 The practice of dialectics.

DI AL ING *noun* 1 The act of using a dial. 2 The measurement of time by sundials; the art of making sundials. 3 Underground surveying with a dial, especially in mines. Also **DI AL·LING.**

DI AL·LAGE (–uh·lij) *noun* A brown, gray, or green thin-foliated variety of pyroxene, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [<Gr. *diallage,* interchange]

DI′ A LOG *noun* 1 A conversation or conversational discussion in which two or more take part, whether in actual life or in literary productions. 2 A writing in which two or more characters are represented as conversing. See synonyms under CONVERSATION.
—*verb* [·**LOGED**, ·**LOG·ING**] To express in dialog form; carry on a dialog. Also **DI′·A·LOGUE.** [<Gr. *dialogos* <*dia,* between, + *legō,* speak] —**DI′·A·LOGU·ER** *noun* —**DI·A·LOG′·IC** (–lōj′·ik) or ·**I·CAL** *adj.* —**DI·A·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

DI·AL O·GISM (dī·āl′·o·jizm) *noun* 1 A dialog or discussion; especially, a discourse with oneself; a soliloquy. 2 In logic, an inference with a single premise and disjunctive conclusion. [<Gr. *dialogismos* <*dia,* between, + *legō,* speak]

DI AL·O·GIST (–jist) *noun* One who writes or takes part in a dialog. —**DI·A·LO·GIS′·TIC** *or* ·**TI·CAL** *adj.*

DI AL′·O·GIZE (–jize) *intr. verb* [·**GIZED**, ·**GIZ·ING**] To express in dialog.

DIAL TONE The low, steady humming tone indicating to the user of a dial telephone that a call may be put through, or that a connection has been broken. Compare BUSY SIGNAL.

DI AL·Y·SIS (dī–) *noun* [·**SES** (seez) *pl.*] 1 Separation of parts previously or normally joined together, as in plants or animals; any dissolution of continuity. 2 The separating of solutions of mixed substances of unequal diffusibility by means of moist membranes or septa; specifically, the separation of a colloid from a substance in true solution. See OSMOSIS. [<Gr. *dialysis* <*dia,* apart, + *lyō,* loose] —**DI·A·LYT′·IC** *adj.* —**DI·A·LYT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

DI′·A·LYZE *tr. verb* [·**LYZED**, ·**LYZ·ING**] To subject to or prepare by dialysis.

DI′·A·LYZ·ER (–līz·ur) *noun* An apparatus used for dialysis, especially a membranous septum (as of parchment-paper) stretched over a gutta-percha ring, or the like.

DI·A·MAG·NET′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the property of substances tending to lie at right angles to the poles of a magnet; having a negative magnetic susceptibility, or a permeability less than that of a vacuum.
—*noun* A substance that possesses such properties. —**DI·A·MAG′·NET ISM** *noun* —**DI·A·MAG·NET′·I CAL LY** *adv.*

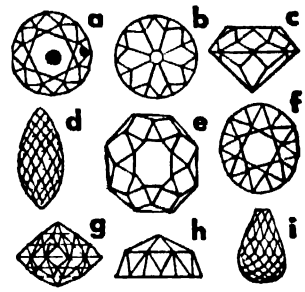
DI·AM·E·TER (dī–) *noun* A straight line passing through the center of a figure or body and terminated at the boundaries thereof. 2 The length of such a line; hence, the thickness of an object as measured by such line. [<Gr. *dia,* through, + *metron,* measure]

DI·A·MET′·RI·CAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a diameter; coinciding with a diameter: also **DI·AM·E·TRAL.** 2 Of or pertaining to the ends of a diameter; directly opposite, and as far removed as possible: also **DI A·MET′·RIC.**

DI·A·MET′·RI CAL·LY *adv.* 1 In the manner of a diameter. 2 Irreconcilably; as, *diametrically* opposed.

DI·AM·INE (dī·ăm′·een *or* –in) *noun* Any of a group of amino compounds formed by replacing hydrogen in two molecules of ammonia with one or more basic alcohol radicals; a double amine. Also **DI·AM IN.**

DI A·MOND (–mund) *noun* 1 A mineral of great hardness and refractive power, consisting of crystallized carbon. When pure it is a valuable gem with a beautiful display of prismatic colors, especially when cut. 2 A natural crystal face of the stone, used in cutting glass, etc. 3 A figure bounded by four equal straight lines, and having two of the angles acute and two obtuse; a rhomb or lozenge. 4 In printing, a size of type next above brilliant; 4– or 4½–point. 5 A lozenge-shaped spot on a playing card, or a card or (in the plural) suit so marked. 6 The square enclosed by the lines between the bases on a baseball field.
—*tr. verb* To adorn with diamonds. [<OF. *diamant* <L. *adamas,* adamant, diamond] —**DI A·MOND·ED** *adj.*



CUTS OF DIAMONDS
a, b, c Brilliant cut, showing table and star facets.
d Marquise cut.
e Regent or Pitt cut.
f Koh-i-nor.
g Double rose (side view).
h Rose cut.
i Briolette cut.

—**CULLINAN DIAMOND** The largest diamond ever found, 3,106 metric carats, discovered in South Africa, 1905; named for Sir T. M. Cullinan; cut into several pieces, one going into the British scepter, one into the crown: presented to King Edward VII and renamed by King George V, the *Star of Africa.*
—**GREAT MOGUL DIAMOND** A diamond seen about 1650 in India; said to have weighed, in the rough, 787.5 carats; named when the diamond was part of the Mogul Court treasure; it has since disappeared.
—**HOPE DIAMOND** A blue diamond, the largest and most celebrated of the colored diamonds; weight 44.5 carats; the time of discovery is unknown: named for Sir H. T. Hope, one of its owners.
—**JONKER DIAMOND** A South African diamond, the world's fourth largest, found in 1934 by Jacobus Jonker; weight in the rough 726 metric carats.
—**KOH–I–NOR DIAMOND** One of the British crown jewels, 186 carats in original cutting, dating back earlier than the 14th century: literally, "mountain of light."
—**VARGAS DIAMOND** The third largest diamond, found in Brazil in 1938; weight 726.6 metric carats: named for President Getulio Dornellas Vargas of Brazil.

DIAMOND–BACK *noun* An edible salt-marsh turtle *(Malaclemys centrata)* of the southern United States, having diamond-shaped markings on the shell: also **DIAMOND–BACK TERRAPIN.** 2 A large rattlesnake *(Crotalus adamanteus)* of the SE. United States, having diamond-shaped markings on the back: also **DIAMOND–RATTLER.**

DIAMOND, CAPE A promontory in Quebec City, Canada.

DIAMOND HEAD A hill in Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii.

DIAMOND STATE Nickname of DELAWARE.

1DI·AN·A (dī–) A feminine personal name. Also **DI·AN,** [F.] **DI·ANE** (dee·ahn′). [<L.]
—**DIANA OF POITIERS,** 1499–1566, mistress of Henry II of France.

2DI·AN·A An Italian goddess; the virgin goddess of hunting; later, identified with the Greek moon goddess, Artemis; hence, the moon.
—**DIANA OF THE EPHESIANS** An Asiatic goddess, personifying the fruitfulness of nature. *Acts* xix, 28.

DI·AN·DROUS (dī·ăn′·drus) *adj.* Having two stamens.

DI·A·NO·ET′·IC *adj.* In logic, of or pertaining to a rational or discursive faculty or its products or acts; intellectual; discursive. —*noun* Logic as treating of reasoning.

DI·AN·THUS (dī-) *noun* Any plant of an extensive genus (*Dianthus*) of ornamental herbs of the pink family. [<Gr. *Dios*, of Zeus, + *anthos*, flower]

DI·A·PA′·SON (-sun *or* -zn) *noun* **1** The basal melodic tone of a pipe-organ; or the stop producing it. In the **OPEN DIAPASON** the pipes are of metal and open at the top: in the **STOPPED DIAPASON** the pipes are of wood and closed at the top. **2** A tuning-fork, or the standard pitch given by a tuning-fork. **3** In old Greek music, an octave; hence, comprehensive or fundamental harmony; universal concord; also the complete range of tones. [<G. *diapasōn*, through all (the notes)]

DI·A·PE·DE′·SIS *noun* The passing of leucocytes through intact blood vessels into the adjoining tissue: noted especially during inflammation. [<Gr. *dia*, through, + *pēdeō*, leap] — **DI·A·PE·DET′·IC** *adj.*

DI·A·PER *noun* **1** In the Middle Ages, a fine figured silken or linen cloth. **2** A form of surface decoration used in art and architecture, consisting of a system of reticulations, each of which contains a flower pattern, geometric design, etc., either carved or painted. **3** A soft, absorbent, bleached cotton fabric, of plain or birdseye weave: used for towelling, babies' breechcloths, etc. **4** A baby's breechcloth. — *verb* **1** To decorate with the same figure or similar figures often repeated; to use or work in diaper. **2** To put a diaper on. [<OF. *diapre*]

DI·A·PHA·NOM′·E·TER *noun* An instrument for observing and measuring the transparency of materials, as fluids, paper, milk, etc., by means of transmitted light.

DI·A·PHAN′·O SCOPE *noun* A device for illuminating cavities of the body to facilitate medical examination and treatment. — **DI·A·PHA·NOS′·CO·PY** *noun* — **DI·A·PHA·NOS′·CO·PIC** *adj.*

DI·APH·A·NOUS (dī·äf′·uh·nus) *adj.* Showing light through its substance; transparent; translucent. See synonyms under CLEAR. [<Gr. *dia*, through, + *phainō*, show] — **DI·A·PHA·NE′·I·TY** *noun* — **DI·APH·A·NOUS·LY** *adv.* — **DI·APH·A·NOUS·NESS** *noun.*

DI·APH·O·NY (dī-) *noun* [·NIES *pl.*] **1** The parallel movement of voices at definite musical intervals from one another. **2** Anciently, dissonance: opposed to *symphony*. — **DI·A·PHON′·IC** *adj.* — **DI·A·PHON′·ICS** *noun.*

DI·A·PHO·RE′·SIS *noun* Copious perspiration. [<Gr. *diaphorēsis* <*dia*, through, + *phoreō*, carry]

DI·A·PHO·RET′·IC *adj.* Producing perspiration. — *noun* Any drug or agent that causes or increases perspiration: also **DI·A·PHO·RET′·I CAL.**

DI′·A·PHRAGM (-frăm) *noun* **1** An important muscle used in respiration, situated between the thoracic and abdominal cavities; the midriff. **2** Any dividing membrane or partition. **3** Any device supposed to resemble a diaphragm in shape, appearance, or elasticity, as the thin vibrating disk of a telephone, phonograph, or ear-trumpet, or the flexible rubber sheet of a vacuum brake. **4** The porous cup of a voltaic cell. **5** A perforated disk used to cut off marginal rays in some optical instruments.

— *tr. verb* To take the part of, act upon, or furnish with a diaphragm. [<Gr. *diaphragma*] — **DI·A·PHRAG·MAT′·IC** (-frăg·măt′·ĭc) *adj.* — **DI·A·PHRAG·MAT′·I CAL·LY** *adv.*

DI·APH·Y·SIS (dī·ăf′-) *noun* [·SES (seez) *pl.*] The shaft of a long bone or the part that ossifies from the center; also, any prominent part of a bony process, or a ligament, of the knee joint. [<Gr. *dia*, through, + *phyō*, grow] — **DI·A·PHYS′·I AL** (-fĭz′·ĭ·ul) *adj.*

DI·A·POPH′·Y·SIS (-pŏf′·ĭ·sĭs) *noun* [·SES (seez) *pl.*] That process of a vertebra which projects laterally from near the neurocentral suture: the transverse process in some regions, the tubercular process in others. — **DI·A·PO·PHYS′·I·AL** (-fĭz′·ĭ·ul) *adj.*

DI·AR·BEKR′ Same as DIYARBEKIR.

DI·AR·CHY (-kĭ) *noun* A form of government in which two persons are jointly invested with supreme power, as William and Mary were in England: also spelled *dyarchy*. [<DI- + Gr. *archō*, rule]

DI·A·RIST *noun* One who keeps a diary.

DI·AR·RHE′·A (dī·uh·ree′·uh) *noun* Morbidly frequent and fluid evacuation of the bowels. Also **DI·AR·RHŒ′·A.** [<Gr. *diarrhoia* <*dia*, through, + *rheō*, flow] — **DI·AR·RHE′·AL** or **·RHŒ′·AL, DI·AR·RHE′·IC** or **·RHŒ′·IC** (-ree′·ĭc), **DI·AR·RHET′·IC** or **·RHŒT′·IC** (-rĕt′·ĭc) *adj.*

DI·AR·THRO′·SIS *noun* [·SES *pl.*] A freely movable joint in which the ends of the bones are surrounded by a capsule and covered by cartilage. [<Gr. *dia*, through, + *arthron*, joint] — **DI·AR·THRO′·DI AL** *adj.*

DI·A·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] **1** A record of daily events; especially, a personal record of one's activities, experiences, or observations; a journal. **2** A book for keeping such record. [<L. *diarium* <*dies*, day]

DI·AS·PO·RA (dī-) *noun* [Gr.] The dispersion: a term transferred from the New Testament Greek, as in *1 Pet.* i, 1: applied specifically to the dispersion of the Jews after the Babylonian captivity; collectively, to the scattered Christianized Jews of the Apostolic age.

DI′·A·SPORE *noun* A variously colored translucent to subtranslucent aluminum hydroxide, AlO·OH: named from its rapid decrepitation and dispersion before the blowpipe. [<Gr. *diaspora*, scattering]

DI′·A·STASE *noun* A white amorphous amylase that converts starch and glycogen into dextrin and sugar (chiefly maltose): found in germinating grain and in various parts of plants and in animal fluids, as saliva, pancreatic juice, etc.; an amylase. [<Gr. *diastasis*, separation] — **DI·A·STA′·SIC, DI·A·STAT′·IC** *adj.*

DI·AS·TER (dī-) *noun* That stage of cell-division in which the chromosomes have separated to form two groups of starlike radiations; also, the radiations so formed. [<DI- + Gr. *astēr*, star]

DI·AS·TO·LE (dī·ăs′·tō·lee) *noun* **1** The regular expansion or dilatation of the heart and of the arteries: opposed to the *systole* or contraction; also, a corresponding motion in protozoans and in parts of other animal organisms. **2** In Greek and Latin prosody, the lengthening of a syllable naturally short. Compare SYSTOLE. [<Gr. *dia*, apart, + *stellō*, send] — **DI·AS·TOL′·IC** *adj.*

DI·AS·TRO·PHISM (dī·ăs′·tro·fĭzm) *noun* The process, and also the results, of deformation of the earth's crust, producing continents and ocean beds, plateaus, mountains, valleys, folds, and faults. [<Gr. *diastrophē*, twisting] — **DI·A·STROPH′·IC** (-ströf′·ĭc) *adj.*

DI A·TES′·SA·RON *noun* **1** In ancient music, a perfect fourth. **2** A harmony of the four Gospels arranged to make one continuous narrative. [<Gr. *diatessarōn*, a fourth]

DI·A·THER′·MAN·CY (-thûr′·mun·sĭ) *noun* The property of being transparent to infra-red rays, or of transmitting them. Also **DI A THER′·MANCE, DI·A·THER′·MA·CY.** — **DI·A·THER′·MA·NOUS** (-thûr′·muh·nus) *adj.*

DI′·A·THER·MY (-thûr·mĭ) *noun* Application of heat to the deeper tissues of the body by means of high-frequency electric currents; thermopenetration. Also **DI·A·THER′·MI·A.** [<Gr. *dia*, through, + *thermos*, heat] — **DI·A·THER′·MIZE** *tr. verb.*

DI·ATH·E·SIS (dī-) *noun* **1** A predisposition to certain forms of disease; as, a gouty *diathesis*. **2** Any mental or physical predisposition. [<Gr., condition, <*dia*, apart, + *tithemi*, place] — **DI·A·THET′·IC** *adj.* — **DI·A·THET′·I CAL·LY** *adv.*

DI′·A·TOM (-tŏm *or* -tōm) *noun* A plant, unicellular or colonial, belonging to the family *Diatomaceæ*, an order of microscopic green algæ, characterized by bivalve walls of silica which often show markings of unusual beauty. [<Gr. *dia*, through, + *tomē*, a cutting] — **DI·A·TO·MA′·CEOUS** (-māy′·shus) *adj.*

DIATOMACEOUS EARTH The siliceous skeletons of diatoms dried and used in the manufacture of dynamite, pottery glaze, etc.; kieselguhr. Also **DI·AT′·O·MITE** (dī-).

DI·A·TOM′·IC *adj.* **1** Containing only two atoms; as, a *diatomic* molecule. **2** Containing two replaceable univalent atoms. **3** Bivalent.

DI·A·TON′·IC *adj.* Designating the regular tones of a major or minor key (or scale), in distinction from chromatic or occasional tones; having eight tones to an octave. [<Gr. *dia*, through, + *teinō*, stretch] — **DI·A·TON′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

DI′·A·TRIBE *noun* A dissertation or discussion; in modern use, an abusive discourse; invective. [<Gr. *dia*, through, + *tribō*, rub]

DI·AT·RO·PISM (dī-) *noun* The propensity of some plant organs to arrange themselves transversely to the line of action of an external stimulus. — **DI·A·TROP′·IC** *adj.*

DÍ·AZ (dee′·ahs), **ARMANDO**, 1861-1928, Italian general; commander in chief of the Italian Army in World War I. — **PORFIRIO**, 1830-1915, president of Mexico, 1877-80, and 1884-1911; overthrown by revolution.

DI·AZ (dee′·ahsh), **BARTHOLOMEU**, 1445?-1500, Portuguese navigator; discovered Cape of Good Hope.

DIAZ-, DIAZO- Combining forms from Greek *di*, two, and *azote*, nitrogen, signifying any of a group of very reactive compounds in which two nitrogen atoms are united to a hydrocarbon radical, as *diazo*benzene and *diazo*xylene which are important in dyestuff manufacture. — **DI·AZ·O** *adj.*

DI·AZ DE LA PE·ÑA (dee′·ahth deh lah peh′·nyah), **NARCISSE VIRGILE**, 1808-76, French painter.

DI·AZ·INE (dī·ăz′·een *or* -ĭn) *noun* Any member of a cyclic class of hydrocarbon compounds, the ring of which contains two nitrogen and four carbon atoms. Also **DI·AZ·IN.** [<DI- + AZO]

DI′·A·ZOLE or **DI·AZ·OLE** (dī-) *noun* Any member of a class of pentacyclic hydrocarbon compounds, the ring of which contains two nitrogen and three carbon atoms.

DI·A·ZO′·NI·UM *noun* A basic organic radical which forms aromatic nitrogen compounds.

DI·AZ·O-REACTION *noun* A reaction, especially in typhoid fever, in which the urine becomes deep red in color when treated with certain reagents.

DI·AZ′·O·TIZE (dī-) *tr. verb* [·TIZED, ·TIZ·ING] To bring about such chemical reactions or changes that a diazo compound or derivative is formed.

DI·BA·SIC (dī-) *adj.* **1** Containing two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radical, as sulfuric acid. **2** Of or derived from such an acid: said of salts. — **DI·BA·SIC′·I·TY** (-sĭs′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun.*

2DIB·BLE *noun* A gardeners' pointed tool for planting seeds, setting slips, etc. — *tr. verb* [DIB BLED (dib′·ld), DIB BLING] To make holes in (soil) with a dibble; plant or set with a dibble. Also DIB·BER. [<ME. *debylle* <DAB]

2DIB·BLE *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng.] 1 To dip the bait gently into the water in angling. 2 To dabble; tamper. Also DIB.

DI·BRAN′·CHI·ATE (dī·brāng′·kī–) *noun* Any of a group *(Dibranchiata)* of cephalopods including the squids and octopuses, with 8 or 10 sucker-bearing arms surrounding the mouth, 2 internal gills, and an ink sac and siphon for emitting the ink.

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Dibranchiata.* [<2DI– + Gr. *branchia,* gills, plural of *branchion,* fin]

DI CAST (dī′·kăst *or* dik′·ast) *noun* One of the citizens selected annually in ancient Athens to sit in the law courts: resembling a modern juryman, with functions of a judge: also called *heliast.* [<Gr. *dikastes* <*dikē,* justice] — **DI·CAS TIC** (di–) *adj.*

DICE *noun pl.* [DIE *sing.*] 1 Small, bone, ivory, or composition cubes, having the sides marked with spots from one to six: popularly called *bones.* 2 A game played with such cubes. — **POKER DICE** Dice marked with card faces from nine to ace inclusive.

— *verb* [DICED, DIC·ING] 1 To cut into cubes; to make with a dicelike pattern. 2 To play with dice; gamble away or win with dice. [See 2DIE] — **DIC ER** *noun* — **DIC ING** *noun.*

DICE BOX A small cylindrical box, used for shaking and throwing dice.

DI CEN TRA (dī–) *noun* 1 Any plant of a genus *(Dicentra)* of low, delicate, perennial herbs, with a raceme of pretty nodding rose-colored or yellow heart-shaped flowers, the bleeding-heart and dutchman's-breeches are well known. [<Gr. *dikentros,* with two points]

DI CEPH A LOUS (dī·sĕf′·uh·lus) *adj.* Having two heads. [<Gr. *dikephalos*]

DIC ER OUS (dis′·ur·us) *adj.* Having two horns or antennæ. [<Gr. *dikeros*]

DICH , DICHO· Combining forms from Greek *dicha,* in two, used to mean division into parts, as *dichotomize.*

DI CHA SI UM (dī·kāy′·zhī·um *or* –zī um) *noun* [·SI·A *pl.*] A two-parted cyme. [<Gr. *dichasis,* division] — **DI CHA·SI·AL** *adj.*

DI CHLOR′·A MINE (dī·chlor′·uh·meen) *noun* An antiseptic used in treating wound infection.

DI CHLOR ETH′ YL SULFIDE Same as MUSTARD GAS.

DI CHLO RIDE (dī–) *noun* A chemical compound having two atoms of chlorine combined with an element or radical; a bichloride. Also **DI CHLO RID.**

DI CHOG A MY (dī·cog′–) *noun* A condition, brought about by the maturity at different times of the anthers and stigmas, for promoting intercrossing between hermaphrodite flowers and the production at different times of male and female gonads: distinguished from *homogamy.* [<DICHO– + –GAMY] — **DI CHOG A·MOUS** *adj.*

DI CHOT′ O MIZE (dī·cŏt′–) *tr. verb* [MIZED, ·MIZ ING] 1 To cut or part into two sections; subdivide or separate and classify into pairs; take a dichotomous arrangement. 2 To exhibit as a half-disk, as the moon. — **DI·CHOT O·MI ZA′· TION** (dī·cŏt–) *noun.*

DI CHOT O·MY (dī·cŏt′–) *noun* [MIES *pl.*] 1 The state of being divided in two; division into two parts or into two branches, division by pairs. 2 In logic, the division of a class into two mutually exclusive subclasses, one positive and the other negative, as minerals into gold and not-gold. 3 The aspect of the moon, Mercury, or Venus, at first and last quarter, when half the apparent disk is illuminated. 4 A forking in pairs, as the stem of a plant; successive bifurcation; also, a system of branching in which each successive axis forks or bifurcates into two equally developed branches. [<DICHO– + Gr. *temnō,* cut] — **DI CHOT·O·MOUS** (dī·cŏt′·o·mus), **DI CHO·TOM′·IC** (dī·cō–) *adj.* — **DI·CHOT·O· MOUS·LY, DI·CHO TOM′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

DI CHRO IC (dī·crō′–) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting dichroism. 2 Dichromatic. Also **DI·CHRO·IT′·IC.**

DI·CHRO·ISM (dī′·crō·izm) *noun* 1 The property of showing different colors when viewed in different directions, exhibited by doubly refracting crystals. 2 The property of being differently colored in different degrees of concentration: shown by some solutions. [<Gr. *dichroos,* two-colored, <2DI– + *chroa,* color]

DI′·CHRO·ITE (dī·crō–) *noun* The mineral iolite: so called from its dichroism.

DI·CHRO MATE (dī·crō′–) *noun* A salt containing two molecules of chromic acid: also called *bichromate.*

DI·CHRO·MAT′·IC (dī·crō–) *adj.* 1 Having either of two colors. 2 Having two color-phases: said of certain birds and insects, etc., that, apart from changes due to age or sex, exhibit a coloration differing from the normal. 3 Affected with blue-, green-, or red-blindness; the ability to see only two of the three primary colors.

DI·CHRO·MA·TISM (dī·crō′–) *noun* The state of being dichromatic, especially with reference to colorblindness. Also **DI·CHRO·MISM.**

DI·CHRO·MIC (dī·crō′–) *adj.* 1 Containing two atoms of chromium, or their equivalents. 2 Dichromatic.

DICHROMIC ACID A dibasic acid, $H_2Cr_2O_7$, known only through its salts, the dichromates or bichromates.

DI′·CHRO·SCOPE (dī′·cro–) *noun* An instrument for examining or exhibiting dichroism, as of crystals. Also **DI CHRO′ O· SCOPE.** [<Gr. *dichroos* (see DICHROISM) + –SCOPE.] — **DI· CHRO·SCOP′·IC** *adj.*

DICK *noun* [Pop.] A detective.

Dick A masculine nickname: diminutive of RICHARD.

DICK–CIS′·SEL *noun* [Local] A bunting *(Spiza americana)* of the Mississippi Valley, distinguished by its black throat and lively call. Also **DICK–SIS′·SEL.**

DICK·ENS *noun* [Pop.] The devil: a euphemistic expletive.

Dick ENS, CHARLES, 1812–70, English novelist.

Dick·EN SI AN (–zi·un) *adj.* Resembling the style of Charles Dickens; especially, denoting a literary style in which odd characters from ordinary life are portrayed humorously and kindly.

DICK ER *noun* 1 A petty trade; a bargain; deal. 2 Originally, ten; especially ten hides or skins: later extended to various quantities or numbers, particularly twelve. — *intr. verb* 1 To make a petty trade; barter; haggle. 2 In politics, to plan together; connive; arrive at a mutual conclusion by bargaining. [<ME. *dyker* <L. *decuria,* a group of ten]

DICK·EY *noun* 1 A detachable article of clothing, as a false shirt-front, or sweater-front, a bib, a pinafore, or, locally, a high shirt-collar; false bosom. 2 A driver's outside seat on a carriage; also, one behind the body, for servants. 3 A donkey. 4 A small bird. Also **DICK Y.**

Dick·IN·SON, EMILY ELIZABETH, 1830–86, American poet. — **JOHN,** 1732–1808, American statesman.

DICK TEST A test of susceptibility to or immunity from scarlet fever, consisting of subcutaneous injections of scarlet-fever streptococcus toxins. [<George F. Dick, born 1881, and his wife, Gladys, born 1881, American physiologists]

DI CLI·NOUS (dī′·cli– *or* –clī·nus) *adj.* Having stamens in one flower and pistils in another; unisexual. [<DI– + Gr. *klinē,* bed] — **DI·CLI NY** *noun.*

DI·COT·Y·LE′·DON (dī–) *noun* A plant having two cotyledons or seed leaves; a member of the class *Dicotyledones.*

DI·COT·Y·LE′·DO·NOUS (–nus) *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to the largest, most important subclass *(Dicotyledones)* of angiosperms or flowering plants, characterized by having seeds with two cotyledons. It embraces the majority of deciduous trees and of herbs and shrubs.

DI CRO·TISM *noun* An abnormal pulse-beating, showing a double pulse-beat to each systole of the heart. [<Gr. *dikrotos* <DI– + *krotos,* beat] — **DI·CRO·TOUS** (–tus), **DI· CRO·TAL, DI·CROT·IC** *adj.*

DIC·TA Plural of DICTUM.

Dic′ TA·PHONE *noun* A trade name for a type of phonographic instrument, both recording and reenacting, for use in business correspondence. [<L. *dicto,* dictate, + Gr. *phōnē,* voice]

DIC·TATE *verb* [DIC·TAT·ED, DIC·TAT·ING] 1 To declare with authority; command; prescribe; impose, as an order, system, rules, etc. 2 To communicate orally (something to be written by an amanuensis). — *noun* 1 An authoritative suggestion or prompting; a rule, precept, or maxim. 2 A positive order. [<L. *dictatus* <*dicto* <*dico,* say]

Synonyms (verb): command, decree, direct, enjoin, order, prescribe, require. See SPEAK. *Antonyms:* accept, follow, obey, submit, yield.

DIC·TA·TION *noun* 1 The act of dictating; also, the matter or material dictated. 2 Arbitrary control. — **·AL** *adj.*

DIC TA·TOR (–tā·tur *or* dic·tā′·tur) *noun* 1 One invested with absolute power, especially in a state in time of emergency. 2 One who dictates or prescribes. 3 In ancient Rome, a chief magistrate with supreme authority, appointed by the Senate in cases of emergency for a term of about six months. — **DIC·TA′·TOR·SHIP** *noun* — **DIC·TA′·TRESS** *noun fem.*

DIC·TA·TO′·RI·AL *adj.* Given to dictating; overbearing. See synonyms under ARBITRARY, DOGMATIC, IMPERIOUS. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIC·TION *noun* 1 The use, choice, and arrangement of words and modes of expression. 2 The manner of speaking or of any vocal expression; enunciation. [<L. *dictio* <*dico,* say]

Synonyms: expression, language, phrase, phraseology, style, verbiage, vocabulary, wording, words. An author's *diction* is strictly his choice and use of words, with no special reference to thought; *expression* regards the words simply as the vehicle of the thought. *Phrase* and *phraseology* apply to words or combinations of words which are somewhat technical; as, in legal *phraseology;* in military *phrase. Diction* is general; *wording* is limited; we speak of the *diction* of an author or of a work, the *wording* of a proposition, of a resolution, etc. *Verbiage* is wordiness. *Style* includes *diction, expression,* rhetorical figures such as metaphor and simile, the effect of an author's prevailing tone of thought, of his personal traits—in short, all that makes up the clothing of thought in words. Compare LANGUAGE.

DIC′·TION·A·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A book containing the words of a language, or of a department of knowledge, arranged

alphabetically, and usually also their syllabication, pronunciation, definition, and etymology; lexicon; word-book.

DIC′·TO·GRAPH *noun* Trade name of a telephonic device capable of reproducing sounds made at a considerable distance from the transmitter and audible at a corresponding distance from the receiver; used to transmit or overhear conversations, and to gather evidence in lawsuits, etc.

DIC·TUM *noun* [DIC·TA *pl.*] 1 An authoritative, dogmatic, or positive utterance; a pronouncement. 2 [Law] An opinion by a judge on a point not essential to the decision on the main question in the case on trial. 3 A popular saying; a maxim. See synonyms under ADAGE. [<L.]

DIC·TY·NID (-ti-) *noun* One of a family (*Dictynidæ*) of spiders that build their webs of a curled thread and in irregular forms. [<Gr. *diktyon*, net]

DID Past tense of DO.

DID·A·CHE (-uh·kee) *noun* A teaching; specifically, the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles: the title of the oldest church manual, an Apostolic production of the second century. [<Gr., a teaching]

DI DAC·TIC (dī- *or* di-) *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of teaching; intended to instruct; preceptive; expository; instructive. Also **DI DAC TI·CAL.** [<Gr. *didaktikos*, apt to teach, <*didaskō*, teach] — **DI·DAC TI·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **DI DAC·TI·CISM** (dī- *or* di-) *noun.*

DI DAC·TICS (dī- *or* di-) *noun* The science or art of instruction or education.

DI′·DAP·PER *noun* A dabchick. [Contraction of *divedapper*]

DIDD·DLE *tr. verb* [Pop.] [DLED (ld), ·DLING] 1 To cheat. 2 To dawdle; pass time idly. Also *daddle.* — **DID DLER** *noun.*

DIDD DLE *intr. verb* To toddle; jiggle; jerk up and down.

DIDE·ROT (deed·rō′), **DENIS,** 1713–84, French savant and encyclopedist.

DID NA [Scot.] Did not.

DI DO *noun* [Pop.] [DI DOS or DI·DOES *pl.*] An extravagant action; caper; antic.

DI·DO The reputed founder and queen of Carthage. In Vergil's *Æneid*, she is reported to have become enamored of Æneas after his flight from Troy and to have committed suicide when he left her.

DI DRACH MA (dī·drăk′·muh) *noun* [MAS (muz) or ·MÆ (mee) *pl.*] 1 A double drachma in ancient Greece. 2 The earliest Roman silver coin. [<Gr. *di-*, twice, + *drachme*, drachma]

DIDST Did: obsolescent or poetic second person singular past tense of DO: used with *thou.*

DI DYM I UM (dī·dim′-) *noun* A mixture of the two rare-earth elements neodymium and praseodymium, found in cerite and long regarded as one of the elements. Also **DI·DYM.** [<Gr. *didymos*, double]

DID·Y·MOUS (-i·mus) *adj.* Twin; formed in pairs; growing double, as umbelliferous fruits; double, as markings. [<Gr. *didymos*, double]

DID·Y·MUS A name of the Apostle Thomas. *John* xi, 16. Also [Gr.] **DID·Y·MOS.**

DIE *intr. verb* [DIED, DY·ING] 1 To suffer death; pass from life; decease; expire. 2 To cease to exist, as a quality or force; as, hope *dies.* 3 To become insensible or indifferent: followed by *to.* 4 To discontinue; lose energy or power; often with *away* or *out.* 5 To pine; long for; crave; feel as if one were dying. 6 To suffer spiritual death as a penalty for sin. 7 To stop functioning, as a motor or battery. — **TO DIE GAME** To die fighting. — **TO DIE OFF** To be removed by death one after another or in small numbers. — **TO DIE OUT** 1 To pass away gradually. 2 To become extinct. [<OE. *diegan*]

Synonyms: cease, decease, decline, depart, expire, perish, wither. *Die* is applied to anything which has the appearance of life; an echo, a strain of music, a tempest, a topic, an issue, *dies. Expire* is a softer word for *die;* it is used figuratively of things that *cease* to exist by reaching a natural limit; as, a lease *expires;* the time has *expired.* To *perish* is oftenest used of death by privation or exposure; sometimes, of death by violence. Knowledge and fame, art and empires, may be said to *perish;* the word denotes destruction and decay. *Antonyms:* begin, exist, flourish, grow, live, survive.

DIE *noun* [DICE *pl.* in defs. 1 and 2; DIES *pl.* in defs. 3 to 6] 1 A small cube, especially one with one to six spots or pips on the six sides, used in games. See DICE. 2 A cast, as in dice-playing; stake; hazard. 3 A hard metal pattern for stamping or cutting out some object; specifically, one of a pair between which a metal blank is forced or forged into a special shape, as a spoon; also, one of a pair, one cameo and the other intaglio, between which a sheet of metal is embossed. 4 A block or counter having an orifice through which a punch passes: also **DIE PLATE.** 5 A tool for cutting screw-threads on a nut, bolt, etc. 6 The cubical part of a pedestal. 7 Any small cubical block or body. — **THE DIE IS CAST** The choice is made that commits one to an irrevocable course of action.

— *tr. verb* To cut or stamp with or as with a die. [<ME. *dee* <OF. *de* <L. *datum*, something given]

DIE·BACK *noun* Arrested or retarded development in the twigs of certain woody plants, due to parasites or to being winterkilled: also called *twig blight.*

DI·E·CIOUS, etc. Same as DIŒCIOUS, etc.

DI·E·GO (di·eh′·gō) [Sp.] Same as JAMES.

DIE-HARD *noun* One who fights to the last; one who obstinately refuses to abandon or modify his views; especially, a political conservative who obstinately opposes a winning liberal measure.

DI·E LEC′·TRIC *noun* A substance or medium which does not conduct an electric current, as glass or a vacuum. — **DI·E·LEC′·TRIC** *or* ·**TRI CAL** *adj.* — **DI·E·LEC′·TRI CAL·LY** *adv.*

DI EN CEPH′ A·LON *noun* The posterior part of the prosencephalon, from which are developed the pineal body, the pituitary, and other structures of the third ventricle: also called *thalamencephalon.*

DI EPPE (di·ep′; *F.* dyĕp) A French seaport on the English Channel.

DI ER E·SIS (dī·ĕr′-) *noun* [·SES (seez) *pl.*] 1 Two dots (¨) placed over the second of two adjacent vowels that are to be pronounced separately. 2 The separation of syllables or vowels by these dots. 3 The coincidence of the end of a metrical foot with the end of a word in a verse. Also spelled *dieresis.* Compare SYNERESIS. [<Gr. *diairesis*, division] — **DI E RET′·IC** *adj.*

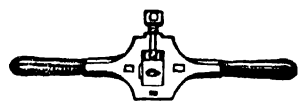
DI ES (di·ee′) *noun sing. & pl.* [L.] Day; days.

DIE·SEL ENGINE (dee′·zul) An internal-combustion engine, invented about 1900, in which crude oil, used as fuel, is ignited by the heat resulting from the high compression of air drawn into the cylinder. Also **DIE·SEL ENGINE.** [<Rudolf Diesel, 1858–1913, German inventor]

DI ES I RÆ (ī′·ree) Day of Wrath; the name of a famous hymn used as the sequence in masses for the dead: so called from its opening words.

DI·E SIS *noun* 1 In music, the difference in tone between a major and a minor semitone, represented by the ratio of vibrations 125·128, also, an interval smaller than a half-step. 2 In Greek music, one of several intervals varying from a semitone to a quarter-tone. 3 In printing, the double-dagger (‡): a reference mark for the third in a series. [<L. <Gr. *diesis* <*dia*, through, + *hiēmi*, send]

DIEST (deest) A fortified town in South Brabant, Belgium.



DIESTOCK

DIE·STOCK (dī′-) *noun* A double-handled holder for a die used to cut threads on screws, bolts, etc.

DI·ET *noun* 1 A regulated course of eating and drinking; a specially prescribed regimen. 2 The daily fare; victuals. 3 [Obs.] Allowance of food; ration. See synonyms under FOOD. — *verb* 1 To regulate or restrict the food and drink of. 2 To take food and drink according to a regimen; eat discriminatingly. 3 To take food; eat. [<Gr. *diaita*, manner of living] — **DI ET ER** *noun.*

DI ET *noun* 1 A legislative assembly. 2 [Scot.] A single session, as of a court; a day appointed for a session. [<L. *dies*, day]

DI ET *noun* 1 The legislature of certain countries. 2 The semi-annual meeting of the estates of the old German empire: often distinguished by the name of the city where they sat; as, the *Diet* of Worms, April 17, 1521.

DI′·ET·A·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A system or regimen of dieting or a treatise on the subject. — *adj.* Pertaining or relating to diet: also **DI·E·TET′·IC, DI E TET′·I·CAL.** — **DI·E·TET′·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

DIET BOLD (deet′·bōlt) [G.] Same as THEOBALD.

DI E TET′·ICS *noun* The branch of hygiene that treats of diet and dieting and the feeding of individuals or of great numbers.

DI ETH′·YL·ENE GLYCOL An organic compound, $O(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$, used as an anti-freeze mixture and as an agent in many chemical processes for the production of solvents, plastics, explosives, etc.

DI·E·TI′ TIAN (-tish′ un) *noun* One who employs dietetics in treating disease. Also **DI E·TET′·IST, DI E·TI′·CIAN.**

DIET KITCHEN 1 A benevolent institution, usually connected with a dispensary or hospital, that provides food for the invalid poor. 2 A kitchen where special diets are prepared and from which they are served under the supervision of a dietitian who gives student nurses dietetic training.

DIEU A·VEC NOUS (dyœ ă·vĕc′ nōō) [F.] God with us.

DIEU ET MON DROIT (eh mawN drwah) [F.] God and my right: motto of Great Britain.

DIF- *prefix;* Asunder; apart: assimilated form of DIS- before *f* in words of Latin derivation.

DIF·FER *intr. verb* 1 To be unlike in quality, degree, form, etc.; often with *from.* 2 To disagree; dissent: often with *from* or *with.* In expressing divergence and disagreement, one may say, Washington *differed from* Hamilton in temperament, but he did not *differ with* him in political theory. 3 To quarrel: sometimes with *with.* [<L. *dis-*, apart, + *fero*, carry]

DIF·FER·ENCE *noun* 1 The state or quality of being other or unlike, or that in which two things are unlike; dissimilarity; variation; also, a mark or peculiarity which distinguishes. 2 A disagreement in sentiment or opinion; con-

troversy; quarrel. **3** A separate treatment; discrimination. **4** The result obtained by subtracting one number from another. **5** In logic, the specific difference; differentia. **6** In commerce, a margin that has become payable. **7** A device in heraldic blazons to distinguish persons bearing the same arms.

— *tr. verb* [·ENCED, ·ENC·ING] **1** To make or mark as different; distinguish; discriminate. **2** In heraldry, to add a mark of difference to.

Synonyms (noun): contrariety, contrast, disagreement, discrepancy, discrimination, disparity, dissimilarity, dissimilitude, distinction, divergence, diversity, inconsistency, inequality, unlikeness, variation. A *difference* is in the things compared; a *discrimination* is in our judgment of them; a *distinction* is in our definition or description or mental image of them. Careful *discrimination* of real *differences* results in clear *distinctions*. *Disparity* is stronger than *inequality*, implying that one thing falls far below another; as, the *disparity* of our achievements when compared with our ideals. *Dissimilarity* is between things sharply contrasted; there may be a *difference* between those almost alike. There is a *discrepancy* in accounts that fail to balance. *Diversity* involves more than two objects, *variation* is a *difference* in the condition or action of the same object at different times. *Antonyms*: agreement, consonance, harmony, identity, likeness, resemblance, sameness, similarity, uniformity, unity.

DIF FER ENT *adj.* **1** Not the same; distinct; other; as, a *different* clerk is there now. **2** Marked by a difference; completely or partly unlike; dissimilar. **3** Unusual See synonyms under CONTRARY. — ·LY *adv.* — NESS *noun*.

Different to, while common in England, is not sustained by good authority. The best literary usage is uniformly *from*, following the analogy of the verb *differ;* one thing *differs from* or is *different from* another.

DIF FER EN′ TI A (–ĕn′·shĭ·uh) *noun* [TI·Æ (shĭ·ee) *pl.*] In logic, a specific difference; a characteristic attribute distinguishing a species from others of the same genus. [<L.]

DIF FER EN′ TI A·BLE (–shĭ·uh·bl) *adj.* **1** That may be differentiated. **2** In mathematics, belonging to or having a differential coefficient. — **DIF·FER EN′TI A BIL′ I TY** *noun*.

DIF FER EN′·TIAL (–shul) *adj.* **1** Relating to, making, or marked by a difference. **2** Distinctive, discriminative. **3** Pertaining to or involving differentials or differentiation. **4** In mechanics, characterized by a construction in which a movement is obtained by the difference in two motions in the same direction. See DIFFERENTIAL GEAR.

— *noun* **1** An infinitesimal difference between two values of a quantity in mathematics; an infinitesimal increment of a quantity: indicated by the symbol *d* or Δ. **2** A differential rate. **3** Differential gear. — **DIF FER EN′ TIAL·LY** *adv.*

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS See under CALCULUS.

DIFFERENTIAL COEFFICIENT The ratio of the infinitesimal increase of a function to that of a variable on which the function depends; a derivative. Also **DIFFERENTIAL QUOTIENT.**

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION An equation that contains differentials or derivatives of variable quantities.

DIFFERENTIAL GEAR or **GEARING** A coupling consisting of an epicyclic train used to connect co-linear shafts, as in the driving axle of an automobile, so that a rigid union is effected when moving in a straight line, but permitting of independent motion when describing a curve.

DIFFERENTIAL WINDLASS See under WINDLASS.

DIF FER·EN′·TI ATE (–shĭ·āt) *verb* [·AT ED, ·AT·ING] **1** To constitute a difference between; be a mark distinguishing from; as, reason *differentiates* man from the lower animals. **2** To discriminate and indicate the specific differences of, as of new species. **3** To discover and express a difference between; as, many words once synonymous are now *differentiated*, discriminate. **4** To become or cause to become different; specialize in form or functions; develop variation in or among, as in plants by cultivation; acquire a distinct and separate character. **5** To derive the differential of (a function) in terms of that of a variable on which it depends. See synonyms under CONTRAST.

DIF FER·EN TI·A′ TION (–shĭ·ā′·shun) *noun* **1** The process of making or becoming different. **2** Progressive change from the general to the special, as in all organs and tissues in course of development; the setting apart of special organs for special work: used both for the process and the result. It is distinguished from ordinary cellular growth in that the cells produced by division are dissimilar to the parent cells. **3** In logic, distinction on grounds of difference; discrimination. **4** The finding of a differential.

DIF FI·CILE′ (–seel′) *adj.* Hard; impracticable; also, hard to please. [<F.]

DIF·FI·CULT *adj.* **1** Hard to do or be done; arduous; hard to understand; perplexing. **2** Hard to persuade, overcome, or satisfy; intractable; exacting. [<F. <L. *difficilis* <*dis–*, not, + *facilis*, easy] — ·LY *adv.*

Synonyms: arduous, exhausting, hard, laborious, onerous, severe, toilsome, trying. *Arduous* applies to that which involves great and sustained exertion; great learning can only be won by *arduous* toil. Anything is *hard* that involves tax and strain whether of the physical or mental powers. *Difficult* is not used of that which merely taxes physical force; a dead lift is called *hard* rather than *difficult;* that is *difficult* which involves skill, sagacity, or address, with or without a considerable expenditure of physical force; a geometrical problem may be *difficult* to solve, a mountain *difficult* to ascend. *Hard* may be active or passive; a thing may be *hard* to do or *hard* to bear. *Arduous* is always active. That which is *laborious* or *toilsome* requires the steady application of labor or toil till accomplished; *toilsome* is the stronger word. That which is *onerous* is mentally burdensome or oppressive. See ARDUOUS, HARD, OBSCURE, SQUEAMISH, TROUBLESOME. *Antonyms*: easy, facile, light, pleasant, slight, trifling, trivial.

DIF FI CUL·TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] **1** The state or quality of being difficult or of presenting or constituting an obstacle to achievement or mastery. **2** An obstacle; hindrance; something difficult to effect or to understand. **3** Reluctance; objection. **4** A quarrel. **5** Financial embarrassment; a strait, trouble: generally in the plural. See synonyms under IMPEDIMENT.

DIF FI DENCE *noun* Self-distrust; shyness; modesty.

DIF FI DENT *adj.* **1** Affected or possessed with self-distrust; timid; shy; modest. **2** [Obs.] Distrustful of others, doubtful. [<L. *dis–*, apart, asunder, + *fides*, faith] — ·LY *adv.*

DIF FRACT *tr. verb* To separate into parts; decompose, as rays of light. [<L. *diffractus* <DIS– + *frango*, break] — **DIF·FRAC TIVE** *adj.* — **DIF FRAC TIVE LY** *adv.* — **DIF·FRAC TIVE NESS** *noun*.

DIF FRAC·TION *noun* **1** A deviation of rays of light from a straight course when partially cut off by any obstacle or passing near the edges of an opening, or through a minute hole, generally accompanied by prismatic colors due to interference. Diffraction is a phenomenon accompanying all forms of wave motion, its effect being more marked as the wave length increases. A similar effect may be observed in Hertzian waves projected through space. It is best shown by **DIFFRACTION GRATINGS**, plates of glass or polished metal ruled closely with parallel lines, by means of which are obtained **DIFFRACTION SPECTRA.** **2** A similar deviation of sound waves in passing the angle or edge of a large body.

DIF FUSE *verb* (di·fyōōz′) [**DIF FUSED, DIF FUS·ING**] **1** To pour or send out so as to spread in all directions; spread abroad; circulate, permeate. **2** To subject to or spread by diffusion. See synonyms under SPREAD. — *adj.* (di·fyōōs′) **1** Characterized by redundance; prolix; verbose. **2** Widely spread out; extended. [<L. *dis–*, apart, + *fundo*, pour] — **DIF·FUSE LY** (–fyōōs′–) *adv.* — **DIF FUSE NESS** *noun*.

DIF FUS·ER (–fyōōz′·ur) *noun* **1** One who or that which diffuses, specifically, a device for diffusing the heat of a thermo-electric battery, or changing the characteristics of a liquid flow. **2** A reflector placed above an arc lamp to aid in the uniform distribution of the light. Also **DIF·FUS·OR.**

DIF·FUS I·BLE (di·fyōōz′–) *adj.* Spreading rapidly and energetically. — **DIF FUS I·BIL′ I·TY, DIF FUS I BLE NESS** *noun*.

DIF·FU SION (–fyōō′·zhun) *noun* **1** The act or process of diffusing, or the state of being diffused; a scattering; dissemination; dispersion; circulation. **2** Prolixity; diffuseness of verbal expression. **3** The spontaneous intermingling of the molecules of two fluids, as of gases: distinguished from mixture by mechanical force or by the action of gravity. **4** The scattering and criss-crossing of light-rays, producing general illumination rather than direct radiation.

DIF FU SIVE (–fyōō′·sĭv) *adj.* Having the property of diffusing; tending to diffuse; spreading abroad. — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun*.

DIG *verb* [DUG or DIGGED, DIG·GING] **1** To break up, turn up, form, make, or bring out (earth or other material) by excavating, as with a spade. **2** To insert; push or force in, as a tool. **3** To excavate a way for; make or form by, or as by, digging. **4** To search for and bring out by labor. **5** [Pop.] To work hard and steadily; plod. — **TO DIG IN** **1** To entrench (oneself); dig trenches. **2** To work strenuously. — **TO DIG UP** To discover; bring to light.

— *noun* A thrust; poke; also, a slur. [<OF. *diguer* <*digue*, dike, <MD. *dijc*, dike]

DI GAM·MA (dī–) *noun* The original, but early disused, sixth letter in the Greek alphabet (*F*), equivalent in sound to *W*, but in the form to *F*. [<Gr. <ϽDI– + GAMMA] — **DI GAM·MAT ED** (dī·găm′·ă·tĭd) *adj.*

DIG A·MY *noun* A second, legal marriage. [<Gr. *digamia*] — **DIG·A MIST** *noun* — **DIG·A·MOUS** (–mus) *adj.*

DI GAS·TRIC (dī–) *adj.* Having fleshy ends and a central tendon, as one of the muscles that depress the lower jaw. [<ϽDI– + Gr. *gastēr*, belly]

DI GEN E·SIS (dī·jĕn′–) *noun* Reproduction by two methods, a sexual followed by an asexual; alternation of generations. [<ϽDI–; and see GENESIS] — **DI·GE·NET′·IC** *adj.*

DI GEST (dī– *or* dī·jĕst′) *verb* **1** To convert or be converted into chyme in the stomach, as food; assimilate physically or mentally. **2** To abridge and classify; analyze and systematize; form into a digest. **3** To tolerate patiently; submit to; endure. **4** To soften by heat and moisture; to heat or warm in contact with a liquid. **5** [Obs.] To distribute;

disperse. **6** To be assimilated, as food. **7** To be made ready by heat and moisture for further manipulation. — **DI GEST**·(dī′·jĕst) *noun* **1** A systematic arrangement, as of writings, classified and abridged summary, as of news; compilation. **2** [Law] A compilation of statutes systematically arranged under proper heads and titles; a brief synopsis of the adjudications of courts as recorded in the original reports. See synonyms under ABRIDGMENT. [<L. *digestus* <*digero* <*di–*, apart, + *gero*, carry]

DIGEST, THE The body of Roman laws collected by order of Justinian; the Pandects.

DI GES TANT (–jĕs′·tunt) *noun* Any drug which assists digestion. — *adj.* Digestive.

DI·GEST ER *noun* **1** One who makes a digest, analysis, or summary. **2** A digestant. **3** A strong, closed vessel in which substances may be exposed to the action of water or other liquids at temperatures above their boiling points, to soften or decompose them or to extract some ingredient.

DI GEST I BLE *adj.* Capable of being digested or assimilated. — **DI GEST I BIL′ I TY** *noun* — **DI GEST I BLY** *adv.*

DI GES TION *noun* **1** The process of dissolving and chemically changing food in the stomach, so that it can be assimilated by the blood and furnish nutriment to the body. **2** The power to digest, the digestive functions. **3** Mental reception and assimilation. **4** Exposure of a substance to heat and moisture preparatory to a chemical or other operation; solution. **5** Any absorption and assimilation, as of carbon dioxide, or of insects and other animal matter, by plants.

DI·GES TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Pertaining or conducing to digestion. — *noun* A medicine to aid digestion.

DIG·GER *noun* **1** One who or that which digs. **2** A digger wasp. **3** Any implement for lifting and turning the soil or excavating: now in combination. **4** [Pop.] A soldier from Australia or New Zealand.

DIG GER *noun* Originally, one of a tribe of agricultural North American Indians of Utah; later, an Indian of any tribe of the American Northwest known to subsist chiefly on roots; hence, applied to various tribes of different linguistic stocks.

DIGGER WASP A wasp (family *Sphecidæ*) which digs a hole in the ground for its nest, especially the common American genera, *Sphex* or *Ammophila*, and *Bembidula*.

DIG·GING *noun* **1** The act of one who or that which digs. **2** A shallow excavation made by a miner in search for ore; a placer mine.

DIGGINGS *noun pl.* **1** A mining region; especially a mining region having many exploratory excavations. **2** The materials dug out. **3** [Pop.] Quarters; lodgings.

DIGHT (dīt) *tr. verb* [**DIGHT** or **DIGHT·ED**, **DIGHT ING**] [Obs.] **1** To dress; adorn; equip; prepare. **2** To prepare; cleanse; winnow. — *noun* A rub or wipe in order to dry or clean. [<OE. *dihtan*]

DIG IT (dij′–) *noun* **1** A finger or toe. **2** Any one of the ten Arabic numeral symbols, 0 to 9: so named from counting upon the fingers. **3** The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. **4** An old English measure of length, about three–fourths of an inch. [<L. *digitus*, finger]

DIG·I TAL (dij′–) *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or like the fingers or digits. **2** Digitate. — *noun* A key of the piano or organ. — **·LY** *adv.*

DIG·I·TA′·LIN (dij–) *noun* **1** A crystalline poisonous glucoside, $C_{36}H_{56}O_{14}$, contained in the leaves of the foxglove, of which it is the active principle. **2** Any of several different extracts of foxglove.

DIG I TA′·LIS (dij–) *noun* **1** Any of a genus (*Digitalis*) of tall, Old World herbs of the figwort family. *D. purpurea*, the foxglove, is often cultivated, and is sometimes called *fairy–gloves*. **2** The dried leaves of foxglove; they contain several glucosides, some of which are used as a heart tonic. [<L., finger–shaped, <*digitus*, finger]

DIG·I·TAL ISM *noun* The effect on the body resulting from the excessive administration of digitalis.

DIG′ I TATE (dij′–) *adj.* Having parts, as leaflets, arranged like the fingers of a hand; having divided digits. — **DIG′·I·TAT ED** *adj.* — **DIG′·I·TATE·LY** *adv.*

DIG I TA′ TION (dij–) *noun* **1** The state of being digitate. **2** A fingerlike process.

DIGITI· A combining form from Latin *digitus*, finger, toe.

DIG′ I TI·FORM (dij′–) *adj.* Having the form or arrangement of a finger or fingers.

DIG′ I TI GRADE (dij′–) *adj.* Walking on the toes, without resting on the whole sole of the foot, as dogs, cats: opposed to *plantigrade*. [DIGITI– + L. *gradior*, step]

DIG I TOX′·IN (dij–) *noun* A very powerful form of digitalin.

DI GLOT (dī′–) *adj.* Composed in two languages; speaking or writing two languages; bilingual. — *noun* A diglot version or book. [<Gr. *diglōttos* <*di–*, two, + *glōtta*, tongue]

DIG′·NI FIED *adj.* **1** Characterized by or invested with dignity; stately. **2** Invested with dignities; promoted in rank; honored. See synonyms under GRAND. — **·LY** *adv.*

DIG′ NI FY *tr. verb* [**FIED**, **·FY ING**] **1** To impart or add dignity to; honor. **2** To invest with dignities; promote; elevate; exalt. [<L. *dignus*, worthy, + –FY]

DIG·NI·TA RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] One having high official position; especially, a churchman of rank above a canon or priest.

DIG·NI·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] **1** Grave or stately bearing; stateliness. **2** High rank; title, office, or position; distinction, especially in the church. **3** A dignitary; persons of high rank collectively. **4** The state or quality of being excellent, worthy, or honorable. **5** Grade of elevation; rank. [<L. *dignitas* <*dignus*, worthy]

DI·GRAPH *adj.* Consisting of two letters which represent only one sound. — *noun* A union of two characters representing a single sound, as *oa* in *boat*, *sh* in *she*. Compare LIGATURE, DIPHTHONG. [<Gr. *di–*, twofold, + *graphō*, write]

DI GRAPH IC (dī–) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to a digraph. **2** Written in two different alphabets or characters.

DI GRESS (dī– *or* di–) *intr. verb* To turn aside from the main subject to some incidental matter; go out of the way; deviate; wander. See synonyms under WANDER. [<L. *di–*, apart, + *gradior*, step]

DI·GRES SION (–grĕsh′·un) *noun* The act of digressing; that which digresses; any part of a discourse or writing that deviates from the main subject; deviation; divergence. — **DI GRES SION AL** *adj.*

DI GRES SIVE (–iv) *adj.* Given to or marked by digression. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DI HE DRAL (dī–) *adj.* **1** Two–sided; formed by or having two plane faces. **2** Having two or more plane faces: said of an airplane. [<DI– + Gr. *hedra*, base]

DIHEDRAL ANGLE See under ANGLE.

DI I PE NA TES (dī′·i pi·nay′·teez) [L.] Household gods.

DI·JON (dee·zhawN′) A fortified cathedral and university city in eastern France.

DIK–DIK *noun* A small NE. African antelope (genera *Madoqua* and *Rhynchotragus*) about a foot tall, and having a tuft of hair on top of the head.



DIK–DIK

DIKE *noun* **1** An embankment to protect low land from inundation. **2** A bank formed by the excavation of a ditch, a causeway. **3** A low wall of stone or turf for dividing or enclosing land. **4** In mining, a fissure which has been filled with solid material other than the ore through which it cuts. **5** A mass of igneous rock filling a fissure in other rocks, into which it has been intruded. — *tr. verb* [**DIKED**, **DIK·ING**] **1** To surround or furnish with a dike. **2** To drain by ditching. Also spelled *dyke*. [<OE. *dic*, ditch] — **DIK·ER** *noun.*

DI LAC′ ER ATE (di– *or* dī lás′–) *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED**, **·AT·ING**] To tear asunder. — **DI·LAC ER A′ TION** *noun.*

DI·LAN·TIN (dī– *or* di·) *noun* Sodium diphenyl–hydantoinate, $C_{15}H_{11}N_2O_2Na$, a white odorless powder with a slightly bitter taste, used under controlled conditions in the treatment of epilepsy: also spelled *dillantin*.

DI·LAP′·I DATE *verb* [**DAT ED**, **·DAT·ING**] **1** To fall or cause to fall into partial ruin. **2** To impair or be impaired by neglect or misuse; spoil and deface; waste. **3** To decay; fall into ruin. [<L. *dilapido*, pull out the stones (of a structure)] — **DI·LAP′ I DAT ED** *adj.* — **DI LAP I DA′ TION** *noun.*

DI LA·TANT (dī–) *adj.* Having the property of increasing in volume when changed in shape; dilating. — *noun* A dilating substance or instrument. — **DI·LA·TAN·CY** *noun.*

DI LA TATE (dī–) *adj.* Dilated.

DI LA·TA′ TION (dī·luh– *or* dil·uh–) *noun* The act or process of dilating, or state of being dilated; also, that which is dilated; expansion; distention. Also **DI LA·TION.**

DI LATE (dī– *or* di–) *verb* [**DI LAT ED**, **DI·LAT ING**] **1** To enlarge in all directions; swell, spread, or pull out; distend; expand. **2** To speak or write diffusely; enlarge; expatiate: with *on* or *upon*. See synonyms under AMPLIFY. [<L. *di–*, apart, + *latus*, carried] — **DI LAT A·BLE** *adj.* — **DI LAT·A·BLE NESS, DI LAT·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **DI·LAT·A·BLY** *adv.*

DI LA·TIVE *adj.* Tending to dilate; causing expansion or distention.

DI LA TOM′ E TER *noun* An apparatus for measuring the expansion of substances, whether due to mechanical or chemical action. — **DI LA·TOM′·E TRY** *noun.*

DI·LA TOR (dī–) *noun* One who or that which dilates; an instrument for opening or expanding a wound, aperture, or cavity. Also **DIL′·A TA·TOR, DI LAT·ER.**

DIL′·A·TO·RY *adj.* **1** Given to or characterized by delay; tardy; slow. **2** Tending to cause delay. See synonyms under SLOW, TEDIOUS. [<L. *dilatus*; see DILATE] — **DIL′·A·TO RI LY** *adv.* — **DIL′·A·TO RI·NESS** *noun.*

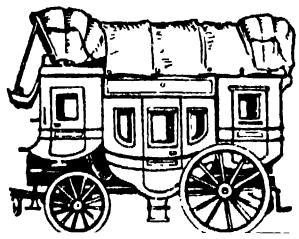
DI·LAU·DID (dī–) *noun* A white crystalline derivative of morphine, $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N·HCl$, a narcotic and analgesic of great potency, used as a substitute for morphine; dihydromorphinone hydrochloride. Also **DI·LAU DIDE.**

DIL·DO *noun* [Obs.] A meaningless refrain or burden in old ballads and songs; also, a ballad or song.

DI LEM MA *noun* **1** A necessary choice between equally undesirable alternatives, a perplexing predicament. **2** A syllogistic argument which presents an antagonist with two (or more) alternatives, but is equally conclusive against him, whichever alternative he chooses. — **THE HORNS OF**

A DILEMMA The equally undesirable alternatives between which a choice must be made. [<Gr. *dilēmma* <*di-*, two, + *lemma*, anything taken] — **DIL·EM MAT′ IC** *adj.*

DIL ET·TAN′ TE *noun* [TI or ·TES *pl.*] A dabbler in the arts; a superficial amateur. — *adj.* Pertaining to or like a dilettante; amateur; superficial. [<It. *dilettante* <L. *delecto*; see DELIGHT] — **DIL ET TAN′·TE ISM, DIL·ET TANT′ ISM** *noun.*



DILIGENCE

DIL I GENCE (dil′·i·juns; *in def.* § *also, F.*, dee·lee·zhahNs′) *noun* 1 Assiduous application; industry. 2 Proper heed or attention; care. 3 A Continental four-wheeled public stagecoach, divided into three compartments and having a driver's seat on top: used especially in 18th-century France. also **DIL LY.** See synonyms under INDUSTRY. [<L. *diligentia*, carefulness]

DIL I GENT (–junt) *adj.* 1 Possessed of or showing diligence; industrious. 2 Done or pursued diligently, painstaking, as, *diligent* search. See synonyms under ACTIVE, BUSY, INDUSTRIOUS. — **·LY** *adv.*

DILL *noun* An Old World annual of the parsley family (genus *Anethum*) with long-stalked umbels of yellow flowers and aromatic, pungent, medicinal seeds: referred to as *anise* in the Bible. [<OE. *dile*]

DIL LAN TIN Same as DILANTIN.

DILL PICKLE A cucumber pickled in vinegar and flavored with dill seed

¹DIL LY *noun* The daffodil.

²DIL LY *noun* A West Indian tree (*Manilkara emarginata*) of the sapodilla family

DIL LY-DAL LY *tr. verb* [–DAL LIED, –DAL LY ING] [Pop.] To loiter or trifle. [<DALLY]

DIL U ENT (–yu ĕnt) *adj.* 1 Serving to dilute, weaken, thin, by admixture, diluting. 2 Having the property of dissolving, solvent — *noun* That which dilutes.

DI LUTE (di– *or* di lute′) *tr. verb* [DI LUT ED, DI LUT ING] To make weaker or more fluid by admixture, weaken, thin. — *adj.* Weak; diluted. [<L. *di–*, apart, + *luo*, wash]

DI LU TION *noun* The act of diluting or weakening by admixture, the state of being diluted, something diluted.

DI LU VI AL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a flood, especially the Noachian deluge 2 Produced by a deluge or by floods; consisting of or related to diluvium. Also **DI LU VI AN.**

DIM *adj* [DIM MER, DIM MEST] 1 Obscure from faintness of light or from lack of visual or mental perception, indistinct, shadowy, misty, also, faint, as a sound 2 Not seeing or perceiving clearly, purblind, obtuse. 3 Lacking luster; tarnished See synonyms under DARK, FAINT, OBSCURE. — *verb* [DIMMED, DIM MING] 1 To render or grow dim; tarnish, fade, impair. 2 To suffer loss of clear vision. [<OE. *dimm*] — **DIM LY** *adv.* — **DIM NESS** *noun.*

DIME *noun* A silver coin, one tenth of a dollar. [<F. *dîme* <L. *decimus*, tenth]

DIME NOVEL A cheap, sensational novel, usually paper-backed, originally costing a dime, now, any trashy novel.

DI MEN SION *noun* 1 Any measurable extent or magnitude, as length, breadth, or thickness 2 Hence, importance, extent; bulk. 3 *pl.* Material parts, as of the human body; proportions. 4 In algebra, a factor used to characterize a term: thus $a^2\ b^1\ c^1$ is a term of nine *dimensions*, counting all the exponents. See synonyms under MAGNITUDE. [<F. <L. *dimensio* <*di–*, apart, + *metior*, measure] — **AL** *adj.*

DI MER *noun* In organic chemistry, a compound formed by the polymerization of two molecules of the same substance. [<DI– + Gr. *meros*, part]

DIM ER OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Composed of two members or parts. 2 In botany, composed of two members in each circle or whorl: frequently written *2-merous*. 3 In entomology, having 2-jointed tarsi. [<DI– + Gr. *meros*, part] — **DIM·ER ISM** *noun.*

DIM E TER *noun* A verse of two metrical feet. [<DI– + –METER]

DI METH YL (dī–) *noun* An alkyl radical, $(CH_3)_2$, generally occurring in combination with other compounds, important in the making of drugs, dyestuffs, solvents, etc.; as, *dimethylamine*, $(CH_3)_2NH$.

DI MET RIC (dī–) *adj.* Tetragonal.

DI MID′ I·ATE (dī–) *adj.* Divided in half; lop-sided: said of plants appearing to lack half of a member, or with halves functionally or structurally different. — *tr. verb* [·AT ED, ·AT ING] To cut in half. [<L. *di–*, apart, + *medius*, middle] — **DI·MID·I A′·TION** *noun.*

DI MIN·ISH *verb* 1 To make or grow smaller or less; lessen; dwindle; decrease. 2 To reduce in rank, power, or authority; degrade; belittle. 3 To lessen (a musical interval) by a half step. See INTERVAL. 4 To taper, in architecture. See synonyms under ABATE, IMPAIR, RETRENCH. [<L. *de*, from, + *minus*, less] — **·A·BLE** *adj.*

DIMINISHING RETURN The theory that an added increment of capital or labor, exceeding a fixed amount, causes a proportionately lower increase in production.

DI MIN U EN′·DO (–yu·ĕn′·do) *adj. & adv.* Gradually lessening in volume of sound: a musical direction: expressed by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or the sign ⟩. — *noun* [·DOS *pl.*] Diminution, as in force; a dimenuendo passage in music. Also called *decrescendo*. [<It. <*diminuire*, diminish]

DIM I NU′ TION *noun* 1 The act of diminishing, or the condition of being diminished: reduction. 2 In musical composition, the repetition of a theme in notes of one half or one quarter the length of those first used. opposite of *augmentation*.

DI MIN U TIVE (–yu·tĭv) *adj.* 1 Of relatively small size; small; little. 2 Diminishing or tending to diminish. 3 Expressing diminished size: said of certain suffixes. — *noun* 1 A word formed from another to express diminished size, infancy, familiarity, affection, etc.; as, Johnny is a *diminutive* of John, Tom of Thomas, etc. 2 Anything very small, a very small variety or form of anything. See synonyms under LITTLE, MINUTE. [<L. *de*, from, + *minus*, less]

DIM′ IS SO RY *adj.* 1 Sending away, dismissing to another jurisdiction: said of episcopal letters. 2 Granting leave to go away. [<LL. *dimissorius* <L. *di–*, away, + *mitto*, send]

DIM I TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] A sheer cotton fabric woven with a corded or checked effect, used for dresses, lingerie, children's clothes, etc. [<It. *dimiti* <Gr. *di–*, two, + *mitos*, a thread]

DIM MER *noun* Anything that dims; specifically, a chocking coil, used for reducing a current in a lamp system.

DIM NET (deem nch′), **ERNEST**, born 1869, French abbé and author.

DI MOR PHISM (dī mor′·fizm) *noun* 1 The quality of existing in two different forms. 2 The existence of two distinct forms of the same organ on the same plant, or on the same species of plant. 3 In zoology, difference in form, color, etc., between individuals of the same species, characterizing two distinct types. 4 Crystallization of the same substance in two forms, thus calcium carbonate occurs as calcite and as aragonite. 5 The existence of a word in two different forms in the same language, as *dent* and *dint*, *card* and *chart*; a doublet. [<Gr. *di–*, two, + *morphē*, form] — **DI·MOR PHIC, DI MOR PHOUS** (–fus) *adj.*

DIM–OUT *noun* A form of modified lighting in a city or throughout a certain area to prevent or eliminate night-glow: used as a military safety measure. Compare BLACK-OUT.

DIM PLE *noun* A slight depression on the cheek or chin, or on any smooth surface. — *verb* [DIM PLED (–pld), DIM PLING] To mark with dimples; form dimples. [Nasalized derivative of DIP] — **DIM PLY** *adj.*

¹DIN *noun* A loud continuous noise or clamor; a rattling or clattering sound See synonyms under NOISE. — *verb* [DINNED, DIN NING] 1 To assail with confusing noise; make a din. 2 To urge or press with repetition or insistence. [<OE. *dyne*]

²DIN *adj.* [Scot.] Dun.

DI NAH A feminine personal name.

DI NAR (dī·nar′) *noun* 1 A gold coin of medieval Arabia, especially one issued by the caliphs of Damascus. 2 A Persian money of account. 3 A silver coin of Yugoslavia. [<Ar. *dinār* <Gr. <L. *denarius*]

DI NAR IC ALPS (dī năr′·ik) Mountains in western Yugoslavia, forming part of the eastern Alpine system.

DINARIC RACE A tall, brachycephalic people inhabiting the regions along the northern Adriatic: also called *Adriatic race*.

DIN DINGS The island of Pangkor and a part of the western coast of the Malay Peninsula: a British possession; 183 square miles.

DIN DLE *tr. verb* [DIN·DLED (–dld), DIN DLING] [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To tingle with pain, as from cold; vibrate. — *noun* A tingling; thrill. [Frequentative of ¹DIN]

D'IN DY (daN·dee′), **PAUL MARIE THÉODORE VINCENT**, 1851–1931, French composer and writer.

DINE *verb* [DINED, DIN ING] To take dinner or give a dinner to. [<F. *diner*, contraction of *déjeuner*, breakfast] — **DIN·ING** *adj. & noun.*

DIN ER (dīne′–) *noun* 1 One who dines. 2 A railroad dining-car 3 A small restaurant built in the form of a railroad car.

DI·NER IC (dī·nĕr′–) *adj.* Of or relating to the surface separating two contiguous liquids in the same container. [<DI– + Gr. *nēros*, liquid]

DI NE RO (dē·neh′·rō) *noun* 1 A Peruvian silver coin, one tenth of a sol. 2 [Local] Money.

DINER–OUT *noun* [Pop.] A person who seeks invitations to dine out.

DI·NETTE *noun* 1 (dī·nĕt′) A little dinner; luncheon. 2 (dī·nĕt′) An alcove where meals are served. [<F.]

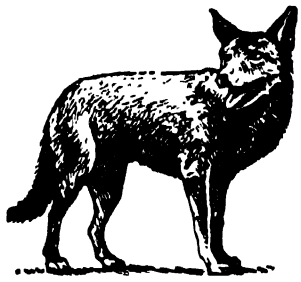
DING *verb* 1 To urge by constant iteration. 2 To resound monotonously, as a bell; ring; toll.

DING·BAT *noun* [Pop.] 1 Any small object, especially one hurled at another object. 2 A small thing, the name of which is unknown or unrecalled. 3 In printing, an ornament.

DING-DONG *noun* 1 The peal of a bell. 2 Any monotonous repetition. 3 A device in a clock for striking the quarter-hours. —*adj.* 1 Characterized by a series of blows. 2 Energetically and closely contested, as a race.

DIN GEY (ding′·gi *or* ding′·i) *noun* 1 Any of various kinds of small rowing boats, as a small, clinker-built skiff, a ship's boat, etc. 2 A sleeping car for railway employees. Also **DIN GHY, DIN GY.** [< Bengali *dingi*, boat]

DIN GLE (ding′·gl) *noun* 1 A narrow valley; glen. 2 [Local] The enclosed weather porch of a house. See synonyms under VALLEY. [< ME. *dingel*]



DINGO

DIN·GO (ding′·go) *noun* [**DIN GOES** *pl.*] The native wild dog (*Canis dingo*) of Australia, having a fox-like face, bushy tail, and reddish-brown color: believed to have been introduced in that country by man.

DIN·GY (dĭn′·jĭ) *adj.* [**DIN·GI·ER, DIN·GI·EST**] Of a dusky color, as if soiled; dull; tarnished; grimy; shabby. [<DUNG] —**DIN GI·LY** *adv.* —**DIN·GI NESS** *noun.*

DINING-CAR *noun* A railway car in which meals are served en route.

DINING-ROOM *noun* A room in which meals are served.

DINITRO- *prefix* Having two nitro groups, NO_2, as certain isomeric compounds.

DI NI TRO BEN′ ZENE (dī-) *noun* One of the isomeric compounds, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$, that crystallizes in colorless flexible needles, formed by boiling fuming nitric acid with benzene.

DI NI·TRO CRE′ SOL (dī-) *noun* A poisonous orange coal-tar dye, $C_7H_6O_5N_2$, sometimes used as a substitute for true saffron and, in combination, as an insecticide and rat-killer. [< DINITRO- + CRESOL]

DI NI TRO PHE′ NOL (dī-) *noun* A powerful nitro-compound, $C_6H_3O_5N_3$, used medicinally and in explosives.

DINK [Scot.] *tr. verb* To dress; deck; dight. —*adj.* Neat; trim, tidy.

DINK EY *noun* [Pop.] A small engine used for shunting freight.

DINK Y *adj.* [Pop.] Tiny; insignificant.

DIN MONT *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A wether between its first and second shearings.

Din Mont See DANDIE DINMONT.

DIN NA [Scot.] Do not.

DIN NER *noun* 1 The principal meal of the day. 2 A banquet in honor of a notable person or event. 3 A formal feast [< F. *dîner*; see DINE]

DINNER COAT or **JACKET** A man's short coat or jacket worn on semi-formal occasions; a tuxedo.

DINO- Combining form from Greek *deinos*, terrible, huge, < *deos*, terror.

DI NOC ER AS (dī·nŏs′-) *noun* A gigantic extinct herbivorous mammal of the Tertiary period (order *Amblypoda*), having three pairs of protuberances on the upper surface of the head. [<DINO- + Gr. *keras*, horn]

DI′·NO SAUR (-sôr) *noun* One of a group of reptiles (the *Dinosauria*) existing on all the continents, but extinct by the end of the Mesozoic period. Most of them walked on four legs and had a long, tapering tail. They varied in size from small, two-foot, pigeonlike carnivores to herbivorous forms from 60 to 90 feet long. [<DINO- + Gr. *sauros*, lizard] —**DI NO·SAU′·RI AN** *adj. & noun.*

DI′·NO THERE *noun* One of a Miocene genus (*Dinotherium*) of elephant-like mammals characterized by a pair of huge tusks extending downward from the lower jaw. [<DINO- + Gr. *thēr*, wild beast]

DINT *noun* 1 A small depression made by a blow; a dent. 2 Active agency; force; efficacy; as, by *dint* of. —*tr. verb* To make a dent or dint in; to drive in forcibly. [<OE. *dynt*, blow]

DIN WID DIE, ROBERT, 1690–1770, colonial governor of Virginia.

DI·O BOL (dī-) *noun* A silver coin of ancient Greece equal to two obols. See OBOLUS. Also **DI·OB OL ON.**

DI OC E·SAN (dī·ŏs′·ĭ·sən *or* -zən) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a diocese. —*noun* A bishop in charge of a diocese.

DI·O·CESE (-sees) *noun* The territory or the churches under a bishop's jurisdiction. [<Gr. *dioikesis* < *dia*, through, + *oikeō*, dwell]

DI·O·CLE′·TIAN (-klee′·shun), **CAIUS AURELIUS VALERIUS,** 245–313, Roman emperor, 284–305.

DI·ODE *noun* A vacuum tube which permits the stream of electrons to pass in one direction only, from the cathode to the anode; a rectifier. [<Gr. *dia*, through, + *hodos*, road]

DI·CE·CIOUS (dī·ee′·shus) *adj.* Having the male and female organs borne by different individuals, as a plant with stamens and pistils in separate individuals: also spelled *diecious.* Also **DI·OI·COUS** (-oi′·cus). [<DI- + Gr. *oikos*, house] —**DI·CE CIOUS·LY** *adv.* —**DI·CE·CIOUS NESS** *noun.*

DI ŒS TRUM (dī·ĕs′-) *noun* In physiology, the period of calm in the estrus or mating cycle. [<DI- + ŒSTRUM] —**DI·ŒS·TROUS** (-trus) *adj.*

DI·OG E·NES (dī·ŏj′·ĭ·neez), 412–323 B.C., Greek Cynic philosopher, reputed to have lived in a tub and to have sought for an honest man at mid-day with a lantern.

DI O ME′ DES (-deez) 1 In Greek legend, king of Argos, one of the bravest Greeks before Troy; he aided Odysseus in the theft of the horses of Rhesus and of the Palladium. 2 King of the Bestones, in Thrace; fed his horses human flesh; killed by Heracles.

DI O NÆ′·A (-nee′·uh) *noun* The Venus-flytrap. [<Gr. *Diōnē*, Dione]

DI O NE (dī·ō′·nī) 1 In Greek mythology, the daughter of Oceanus. 2 In the *Iliad*, mother of Aphrodite by Zeus; perhaps originally earth-goddess and consort of Zeus.

DI O NIN *noun* A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{21}O_3NCl\cdot 2H_2O$, related to morphine. Also **DI O NINE.**

DI O NYS′ I·A (-nish′- *or* -nis′- *or* -nīz′·ĭ·uh) *noun pl.* The Athenian festivals in honor of Dionysus, or any one of them. Also **DI O NYS′·I ACS.** —**DI O NYS′·I·AC** (-nis′- *or* -nīz′·ĭ·ăc), **DI O NY·SI′·A·CAL, DI·O NYS IAN** (-nish′·un) *adj.* —**DI O NY SI′ A·CAL LY** *adv.*

DIONYSIAN ERA or **PERIOD** A period of 532 Julian years, employed to compute the date of Easter.

DI O NYS′ I US (-nish′·ĭ·us; *Dutch* dee·o·nee′·sĭ·ōs) A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **DI O NI′ GIO** (dee·o·nee′·jō), [G.] **DI O NYS′** (dee o nees′), [Pg., Sp.] **DI O NY′ SI O** (dee o nee′·sĭ·o), [Gr.] **DI O NY SI OS** (dee o nee′·sĭ·ŏs). [< Gr., belonging to Dionysus, or Bacchus, the god of wine] —**DIONYSIUS** "The Elder," 430–367 B.C., tyrant of Syracuse; wrote poems and tragedies.

—**DIONYSIUS** "The Younger," 395?–after 343 B.C., tyrant of Syracuse; expelled.

—**DIONYSIUS EXIGUUS,** died 545?, Christian theologian.

—**DIONYSIUS OF HALICARNASSUS,** 68–7 B.C., Greek historian and rhetorician.

DI O·NY′ SUS (-nī′·sus) Son of Zeus and Semele in Greek mythology; god of wine and drama; originally, the god of vegetation or fruitfulness; the Roman *Bacchus.* Also **DI·O NY′ SOS.**

DI O PHAN′ TUS OF ALEXANDRIA, 3rd century A.D., Greek mathematician, inventor of **DIOPHANTINE ANALYSIS** and **DIOPHANTINE EQUATIONS,** algebraic processes for finding integers that satisfy equations with unknown quantities.

DI OP SIDE (dī·ŏp′·side *or* -sid) *noun* A grayish-white or grayish-green variety of pyroxene, $CaMg(SiO_3)_2$. [<Gr. *dia*, through, + *opsis*, view]

DI·OP TASE (dī-) *noun* A vitreous, emerald-green, transparent to translucent, hydrous copper silicate, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [<Gr. *dia*, through, + *optasia* for *opsis*, view]

DI OP TER (dī-) *noun* The unit for measuring the power of a lens, expressed as the reciprocal of its focal length in meters. A convergent lens of 1 meter focal length has a power of +1 diopter; a divergent lens of —1 diopter. Also **DI OP TRE, DI·OP·TRY.**

DI OP TOM′ E TER *noun* An optical instrument for measuring refraction and accommodation. —**DI·OP·TOM′·E·TRY** *noun.*

DI OP TRIC (dī-) *adj.* 1 Aiding the vision by refraction, as a lens. 2 Of or pertaining to dioptrics. 3 Of or pertaining to a diopter, or the system of numbering optical glasses metrically. Also **DI·OP·TRI CAL.** [<Gr. *dioptrikos* < *dia*, through, + *opsomai*, I shall see]

DI OP TRICS *noun* The branch of optics treating of light-refraction by transparent media.

DI O RA′ MA (-rah′·muh *or* -răm′·uh) *noun* 1 A painting, or a series of paintings, for exhibition, in which, by the use of cloth transparencies and arrangements of lights, alterations in the pictures are produced in view of the spectators. 2 A group of modeled figures, for exhibition, set in a naturalistic foreground blended into a painted background. 3 A building in which such a picture or group is exhibited. [< Gr. *diorao*, see through] —**DI O·RA′·MIC** *adj.*

DI′ O RITE *noun* A granular, crystallized igneous rock composed of feldspar and hornblende. Also **DI·O·RYTE.** [< Gr. *diorismos*, division] —**DI O RIT′ IC** *adj.*

DI·OS CU′ RI (-cū′·rī) Castor and Pollux. [< Gr. *Dioskouroi* < *Dios*, of Zeus, + *kouros*, boy, son]

DI OS MO′ SIS *noun* Osmosis.

DI OX IDE (dī·ŏx′·īde *or* -id) *noun* An oxide containing two atoms of oxygen to the molecule. Also **DI·OX ID.**

DIP *verb* [**DIPPED, DIP·PING**] 1 To immerse in a fluid and withdraw again; plunge partly or momentarily into any liquid. 2 To lower for an instant and then raise, as a flag. 3 To lift up and out by scooping; as, to *dip* water from a stream: often with *up* or *out.* 4 To baptize by immersion. 5 To coat (a metallic surface) with metal by immersing it in the solution of a readily decomposable salt. 6 To form (candles) by repeatedly dipping wicks in melted tallow or wax. 7 To rid (sheep or swine) of insect pests by plunging them in an insecticidal solution. 8 [Obs.] To wet. 9 To

engage slightly or temporarily in any matter: with *in* or *into*. **10** To incline downward; sink; move or extend downward; decline. **11** To drop rapidly and then climb: said of an airplane. **12** To plunge one's hand or some receptable into a liquid or container with the object of taking something out. **13** To lie at an angle with the horizon, as rock strata. **14** To put a brush or stick into snuff and rub it on the gums and teeth. See synonyms under IMMERSE. — *noun* **1** The act of dipping, in any sense of the verb; a plunge; bath; dipping up; depression. **2** A liquid into which something is to be dipped. **3** Inclination, as of the magnetic needle. **4** A candle made by dipping a wick repeatedly into melted tallow. **5** Same as MAGNETIC DIP. **6** Position, other than horizontal, of rock strata; the angle between strata and the horizontal plane. **7** A rapid drop of an airplane followed by a climb. **8** [Pop.] A pickpocket; pocket-picking. **9** A small amount of snuff taken into the mouth on a moistened brush. **10** An antiseptic solution in which sheep are dipped to kill parasites: also called *sheep-dip*. [<OE. *dyppan*, *dippan*]

DI·PET·A·LOUS (dī-) *adj.* Having two petals. Also *bipetalous*.

DI·PHASE (-fāze) *adj.* Having two phases: in electricity, said of a current compounded of two alternating currents, the maxima and minima of which differ from one another by 90 degrees: applied also to the circuit carrying such a current or the generator producing it. Also **DI·PHAS·IC** (-fāy'·zik).

DI·PHE·NYL (dī·fee'·nil *or* -fēn'·il) *noun* Biphenyl.

DI·PHE·NYL·AM'·INE (-ăm'·in *or* -uh meen') *noun* A crystalline compound, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, formed variously, and obtained by heating aniline hydrochloride with aniline: used in the manufacture of dyestuffs. Also **DI·PHE·NYL·AM'·IN.**

DI·PHE·NYL·AM·INE·CHLOR·AR'·SINE (-clor·ar'·seen *or* -sin) *noun* Adamsite.

DI·PHE·NYL·CHLOR·AR'·SINE *noun* A colorless, pungent compound, $(C_6H_5)_2AsCl$, used as a sternutator and lung irritant in chemical warfare.

DI·PHE·NYL·CY·AN·AR'·SINE (-seen *or* -sin) *noun* A lung irritant compound, $(C_6H_5)_2AsCN$, with an odor of garlic and bitter almonds used in chemical warfare.

DI·PHOS·GENE (dī·fos'·jeen) *noun* A chemical warfare agent, $C_2O_2Cl_4$, an oily liquid with a suffocating odor and a destructive effect on the lungs.

DIPH·THE·RI·A (dif-) *noun* An acute contagious disease, due to the Klebs-Löffler bacillus (*Corynebacterium diphtheriæ*), and characterized by inflammation, usually of the pharynx, the formation of a fibrinous exudation constituting a false membrane, and toxemia. [<Gr. *diphthera*, leather]

DIPH·THE·RIT'·IC (dif-) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to diphtheria. **2** Resembling, or having symptoms characteristic of diphtheria. Also **DIPH·THE·RI·AL, DIPH·THE·RIC.**

DIPH·THONG (dif'·thawng) *noun* **1** The sound produced by running together the sound of two vowels in the same syllable; also, the character or characters representing such a double sound, as *oi* in *coil*. The **PROPER** or **FULL DIPHTHONG** in English represents the pronunciation of both vowels as in *oil*, *doubt*, etc., as contrasted with the **IMPROPER DIPHTHONG** which combines two or more vowels into one sound, as in *rain*, *bean*, *beau*, etc., or with the **PARTIAL DIPHTHONG** represented by the combination of ō and o͞o, as in *go*. **2** In popular usage, either of the ligatures, æ, œ, pronounced as a single sound, but which were true diphthongs in classical Latin. See DIGRAPH, TRIGRAPH. [<Gr. *diphthongos* <*di-*, twice, + *phthengomai*, cry out] — **DIPH·THON·GAL** (-thawng'·gul) *adj.* — **DIPH·THONG·IC** (-thawng'·gik) *adj.*

DIPH'·THONG·IZE (dif'·thawng·gīze) *verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] **1** To make a diphthong of; combine with another sound in a diphthong. **2** To pronounce as a diphthong. — **DIPH·THONG·I·ZA'·TION, DIPH·THON·GA'·TION** (-thawng·gāy'·shun) *noun.*

DI·PHYL·LOUS (dī·fil'·us) *adj.* Two-leaved. [<DI- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf]

DIPL-, DIPLO- Combining forms from Greek *diploos*, double.

DI·PLEX *adj.* **1** Pertaining to the transmission of two simultaneous telegraph messages over one wire in the same direction. **2** Designating a method for the simultaneous transmission or reception of two radio signals. Compare DUPLEX.

DIP·LO·COC'·CUS *noun* [**·COC'·CI** (cŏc'·sī) *pl.*] **1** A cell or micro-organism consisting of two cells united. **2** A genus of parasitic bacteria, Gram-positive, usually encapsulated and occurring in pairs or chains, including *Diplococcus pneumoniæ*, the infective agent of lobar pneumonia. See illustration under BACTERIA. [<DIPLO- + Gr. *kokkos*, berry]

DIP·LO·DOC'·I·DÆ (-dŏs'·i·dee) *noun pl.* A family of sauropod herbivorous dinosaurs of huge size, fossil in the Upper Jurassic rocks of Wyoming and Colorado. The family has but a single genus, **DIP·LOD·O·CUS**, with one species known (*D. carnegii*), a mounted skeleton of which, in the Pittsburgh (Pa.) Museum, is 84½ ft. long and 14 ft. high. [<DIPLO- + Gr. *dokos*, beam]

DIP·LOID *adj.* **1** Twofold or doubled. **2** In genetics and cytology, having two sets of chromosomes in the somatic cells, as of all higher organisms; double the haploid number of the corresponding gametes.

DI·PLO·MA *noun* **1** A writing, usually under seal, granting some privilege or authority, or bestowing some honor; especially, the official certificate of graduation in arts, medicine, law, etc., bestowed by a college or university. **2** An instrument authorizing a person to practice a profession, formerly, an official document; charter. [<L. <Gr. *diploma*, paper folded double]

DI·PLO·MA·CY *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] **1** The art, science, or practice of conducting negotiations between nations. **2** Tact, shrewdness, or skill in conducting any affair. **3** The body of diplomatic officials of a government. [<F. *diplomatie* <DIPLOMA]

DIP'·LO·MAT *noun* One employed or skilled in diplomacy.

DIP·LO·MAT'·IC *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to diplomacy. **2** Characterized by special tact in negotiation; wary; adroit; tactful. **3** Pertaining to diplomatics. Also **DIP·LO·MAT'·I·CAL.** See synonyms under POLITIC. — **DIP·LO·MAT'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

DIPLOMATIC AGENT **1** Any person who carries on the diplomatic relations of the state he represents in the country to which he has been appointed. See also AMBASSADOR, PLENIPOTENTIARY, MINISTER RESIDENT under RESIDENT, CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES. **2** A diplomatic representative of the lowest rank: accredited to a country that does not have full sovereignty. **3** An agent who represents a sovereign or head of state for some special purpose.

DIPLOMATIC CORPS Collectively, the heads of foreign diplomatic missions and their staffs at the capital of any country.

DIPLOMATIC IMMUNITY Exemption of diplomatic agents or representatives, their staffs and premises, from the ordinary processes of local law.

DIP·LO·MAT'·ICS *noun* **1** The science of diplomas or of ancient writings, charters, etc. **2** Diplomacy.

DI·PLO·MA·TIST *noun* **1** A diplomat. **2** One remarkable for tact and shrewd management.

DI·PLO·PI·A *noun* Derangement of the visual axes whereby two distinct impressions are received from a single object; double vision. Also **DIP·LO·PY.** [<DIPLO- + Gr. *ops*, eye] — **DI·PLOP·IC** *adj.*

DI·PLO·SIS *noun* The union of two haploid sets of chromosomes by syngamy of the male and female gametes.

DIP'·LO·SOME *noun* A small paired body in the cell, as a double centriole within the centrosome. [<DIPLO- + Gr. *sōma*, body]

DIP·LO·SO'·MI·A *noun* An abnormal joining of two bodies, as in the Siamese twins. Also **DIP·LO·SO·MAT'·I·A.**

DIP·NO·AN *noun* Any of a group (*Dipnoi*) of fishes with regular gills, a single or double lung, and nostrils inside as well as outside the mouth; a lungfish. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Dipnoi*. [<DI- + Gr. *pneō*, breathe]

DI·POD·Y *noun* [**·DIES** *pl.*] In prosody, a dimeter. [<Gr. *di-*, two, + *pous*, foot]

DI·POLE *noun* Anything having two electric charges, equal in magnitude but of unlike sign, as the nucleus and electron of a hydrogen atom, or two equal but opposite magnetic poles.

DIP·PER *noun* **1** A long-handled, bowl-shaped utensil, of tin or other metal, used principally for dipping water. **2** Any of several American birds, so called because they are quick divers; specifically, the dabchick or pied-billed grebe, the small bufflehead duck of North America; and the water ouzel (*Cinclus mexicanus*) allied to the thrushes.

Dip·per *noun* **1** The group of seven bright stars in the constellation Ursa Major or the Great Bear. **2** As named by others, a member of the religious sect of Dunkers or other immersionists.

DIPPING NEEDLE A magnetic needle balanced at its center: used in magnetic compasses. Also **DIP NEEDLE.**

DIP·PY *adj.* [Pop.] Insane; queer; eccentric.

DIP·SAS *noun* [**DIP·SA·DES** (-deez) *pl.*] **1** A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce extreme thirst. **2** Any of several tropical colubrine snakes (subfamily *Dipsadomorphinæ*). [<Gr. *dipsa*, thirst]

DIP·SEY *adj.* Deep-sea. — *noun* [**·SIES** *pl.*] A sinker for a fishing line; also, a line equipped with a number of hooks and sinkers, used for bottom fishing. Also **DIP·SIE, DIP·SY.** [Corruption of DEEP-SEA]

DIP·SO·MA'·NI·A *noun* An uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drink. [<Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, + MANIA]

DIP·SO·MA'·NI·AC *adj.* Pertaining to or affected by dipsomania; as, a *dipsomaniac* diathesis: also **DIP·SO·MA·NI'·A·CAL.** — *noun* A person affected with dipsomania; a confirmed drunkard.

DIP·TER·AL *adj.* **1** In architecture, having or resembling a double peristyle or colonnade. **2** Dipterous.

DIP·TER·OUS (-us) *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to an order (*Diptera*) of insects having a single pair of membranous wings with a posterior pair of balancers and a sucking proboscis: including the flies, gnats, mosquitoes, etc. **2** Two-winged, as a seed or fruit. [<Gr. *dipteros*, two-winged, <*di-*, twice, + *ptéron*, wing]

DIP·TYCH (-tik) *noun* **1** A double tablet; two tablets of wood, metal, or ivory, hinged together and covered on the inside with wax, on which the ancient Greeks and Romans wrote with a stylus; also, a cover for a book, resembling the

foregoing. 2 A double picture or design on a pair of hinged tablets or panels. [<Gr. *diptycha*, pl., a pair of tablets]

Di·rac (di·rak'), **Paul Adrien Maurice**, born 1902, British physicist.

Dirac electron The electron as conceived in terms of the wave mechanics formulated by Dirac.

Dir·cæ·an (dûr·sē'·un) *adj.* Relating to the fountain of Dirce near Thebes, by the side of which was the house of the poet Pindar, whom Horace (*Odes* IV, II, 25) called *Dircæus cygnus* or the **Dircæan swan**.

Dir·ce (dûr'·sē) In Greek mythology, the second wife of Lycus; queen of Thebes. Because she ill-treated their mother Antiope, Amphion and Zethus bound her to the horns of a wild bull by which she was dragged to death.

dir dum (dir'–) *noun* [Scot.] A tumult, a blow; a scolding.

dire *adj.* [**dir·er, dir·est**] Extremely calamitous, dreadful; terrible. See synonyms under **awful**. [<L. *dirus*, fearful] — **·ful** *adj.* — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun*.

di·rect *verb* 1 To determine the direction of; cause to point straight toward a thing; aim. 2 To point out a way to (a person), guide, or act as guide. 3 To regulate the course or conduct of; govern; command; order. 4 To place an address upon, as a letter. 5 To instruct or guide with authority; command. 6 To lead (singing or playing) as conductor; act as conductor or leader. 7 [Obs.] To write to; communicate with; impart to; also, to dedicate. See synonyms under **dictate, govern, plead, regulate**.

— *adj.* 1 Having or being the straightest course; straight; shortest; nearest. 2 Free from intervening agencies or conditions; immediate; exact; in the speaker's words; as, *direct* discourse. 3 Straightforward, as in meaning, statement or intention; unambiguous; candid; plain. 4 Of succession, lineal: opposed to *collateral*. 5 Continuous as opposed to alternating, as an electric current; also, having the same direction as the primary: said of an induced current: opposed to *inverse*. 6 Designating motion on the celestial sphere from west toward east, in the direction of the sun's movement among the stars. See synonyms under **immediate, right**.

— *adv.* By direct course: directly.

— *noun* A mark (𝄐 or 𝄐) at the end of a line or page of music indicating the position of the first note on the next. [<L. *directus* <*dirigo*, direct]

direct-action *adj.* Having no transmitting mechanism, such as gear wheels, between the part driven and the power that drives it.

direct action An attempt by labor to enforce the granting of its demands by means of demonstrations, strikes, sabotage, or the like, instead of through political action.

direct discourse See under **discourse**.

direct dye A substantive dye. See under **dye**.

di·rec·tion *noun* 1 The position of one point in relation to another without reference to the intervening distance. 2 The trend of a line or of a course of motion, as determined by its spatial relation with some fixed standard of reference; loosely, the trend of a line or course as determined by its extremity. 3 Tendency; aim. 4 The act of directing, governing, or ordering; superintendence; administration. 5 Instruction; command; order. 6 The name and residence of a person; address. 7 A sign, phrase, or word, in a musical score designating the proper mood, intensity, etc., of a passage.

Synonyms: aim, bearing, course, inclination, tendency, way. The *direction* of an object is the line of motion or of vision toward it, or the line in which the object is moving, considered from one's own standpoint. *Way*, literally the road or path, comes naturally to mean the *direction* of the road or path. *Bearing* is direction with reference to another object or to the points of the compass. *Course* is the direction of a moving object; *inclination*, that toward which an object leans; *tendency*, that toward which anything stretches or reaches out; *tendency* is stronger and more active than *inclination*. See **aim, care, inclination, order, oversight**.

di·rec·tion·al *adj.* 1 Pertaining to direction in space. 2 Of or pertaining to radio or wireless devices capable of indicating from which directions signals are received, or of transmitting one-way signals only; as, a *directional* antenna.

direction-finder *noun* A radio receiving device with which, by the use of a loop antenna, the direction of radio signals may be determined.

di·rec·tive (–tiv) *noun* An order or regulation; also, the document or the vehicle through which the order is transmitted: applied especially to governmental and military pronouncements. — *adj.* 1 That directs or points out, rules, or governs. 2 Responsive to direction.

di·rect·ly *adv.* 1 In a direct line or manner. 2 Without medium, agent, or go-between. 3 Immediately; as soon as possible. 4 Exactly; precisely. See synonyms under **immediately**. — *conj.* [Pop.] As soon as.

di·rect·ness *noun* The quality of being direct; straightness; straightforwardness.

Di·rec·toire (dē·rĕc·twahr') [F.] *noun* Same as **Directory**. — *adj.* Of the time, modes, or fashions of the French Directory (1795–99), as a **Directoire gown**, which is characterized by a high waist, low rounded neckline, and puffed sleeves.

di rec tor *noun* One who or that which directs; specifically, a member of a governing body, as of a club or corporation; the conductor of an orchestra; one who supervises a dramatic production; in the Roman Catholic Church, a spiritual guide. Also **di·rect·or**. See synonyms under **master**. — **di rec·tress** *noun fem.*

di rec·tor·ate (–it) *noun* 1 A body of directors. 2 The office or power of a director. Also **di·rec'·tor·ship**.

di rec·to'·ri·al *adj.* 1 That directs; directive. 2 Pertaining to a director or directorate.

di rec·to ry *noun* [**·ries** *pl.*] 1 An alphabetical or classified list, as of the names and addresses of the inhabitants or business houses of a city. 2 A collection of rules; especially, a book of directions for church worship, as the ordinal of the Roman Catholic Church, or the rules adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645, still observed in the Presbyterian Church. 3 A body of directors; directorate. — *adj.* Containing directions.

Di·rec·to·ry *noun* The five men who were the executives of the French government after the downfall of the Convention, Oct. 26, 1795, to Nov. 9, 1799.

di·rec·trix *noun* [**·trix·es** (tri·seez) or **·tri·ces** *pl.*] 1 In gunnery, the median line in the plane of fire. 2 A line which so determines the motion of another line, or of a point, that the latter shall describe some surface or curve. 3 [Obs.] A directress.

dire·ful *adj.* Most dire; dreadful; terrible. See synonyms under **awful, frightful**. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun*.

dirge (dûrj) *noun* 1 A song, tune, lament, or wail expressing grief and mourning. 2 A hymn or choral service at a funeral. [<L. *dirigo*, direct, in funeral hymn beginning '*Dirige, Domine*']

dir i·ga'·tion (dir–) *noun* 1 The power, possessed by certain people, of controlling or modifying certain involuntary bodily functions, such as the heartbeat. 2 The exercise of that power. [<L. *dirigo*, direct]

dir i·gi·ble (dir'·i·ji·bl) *adj.* 1 That may be directed or controlled; as, a *dirigible* balloon. 2 Designating an airship, the outer envelope of which is of elongated form, provided with a propelling system, cars, rudders, and stabilizing surfaces. The form of the envelope may be **non-rigid**, by the pressure of the contained gases assisted by the car-suspension system; **rigid**, by rigid structure contained within the envelope; or **semi-rigid**, by means of attachment to an exterior girder construction containing the cars. — *noun* An airship. — **dir·i·gi·bil'·i·ty** *noun*.

dir i·go (dir'–) [L.] I direct: motto of Maine.

dir i·ment (dir'–) *adj.* Rendering absolutely void; nullifying. [<L. *dirimo*, take apart]

diriment impediment of marriage A sufficient cause for rendering a marriage null and void.

dirk *noun* A dagger or poniard. — *tr. verb* To stab with a dirk. [Originally *dork*, *durk*; perhaps <LG. *dolk*, *dulk*]

dirl *verb* [Scot.] To pierce; thrill; vibrate.

dirn·dl (dûrn'·dl) *noun* A woman's dress designed from the Alpine peasant dress, with a full skirt gathered to a tight bodice. [<G. *dirndl*, girl]

dirt *noun* 1 Any foul or filthy substance; refuse; trash. 2 [Pop.] Loose earth; garden loam. 3 Uncleanness in action or speech; abuse or obscenity. 4 In placer-mining, washed-down material or detritus containing precious metal; called **pay dirt** when it yields more than enough to compensate for working.

— *adj.* Made of earth; as, a *dirt* road. [<ME. *drit* <ON., *drit*, dirt, excrement of birds]

dirt-eating *noun* Geophagy; the practice of eating dirt, especially certain kinds of clay: prevalent among persons of low culture throughout the world.

dirt·y *adj.* [**dirt·i·er, dirt·i·est**] 1 Unclean; foul; imparting dirt; filthy, physically or morally. 2 Base; despicable; contemptible; also, mean or unkind. 3 Of color, impure; not clear. 4 Uncomfortable or disagreeable to the traveler, as weather or roads. 5 Obscene. See synonyms under **foul**. — *tr. verb* [**dirt·ied, dirt·y·ing**] 1 To soil or become soiled; make filthy. 2 To sully; tarnish. — **dirt·i·ly** *adv.* — **dirt·i·ness** *noun*.

dirty dig [Pop.] A slur.

dirty work [Pop.] 1 Trickery; deceit; foul play. 2 A difficult job or the most difficult part of a job.

Dis The Roman equivalent of the Greek Pluto, god of the lower world; hence, also, the infernal regions; Hades.

dis- *prefix* 1 Apart, away from, as in *dis*embody, *dis*lodge, *dis*miss, *dis*solve. 2 The reverse of or the undoing of (what is expressed in the rest of the compound), as in *dis*arm, *dis*band, *dis*connect, *dis*robe, *dis*own, etc. 3 Deprivation of some quality, power, rank, etc., as in *dis*able, *dis*bar, *dis*color, *dis*enfranchise, etc. 4 Not, as in *dis*advantageous, *dis*loyal, *dis*tasteful, etc. 5 Utterly (simple intensive with an already negative word) as in *dis*annul. [<F. *dès–*, *dis–* <OF. *des–* <L. *dis–*, *di–*, <*duo*, two]

bis- *prefix* Two; twice; double; as, *bis*sever, to cut in two. *bis*syllable, a word having two syllables. [<Gr. *dis*, two]

DIS·A·BIL′·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Lack of ability; inability. 2 Legal incapacity or inability to act.

DISABILITY CLAUSE In insurance policies, a clause waiving premiums upon certain disabilities of the policyholders.

DIS A BLE *tr. verb* [·A BLED (–bld), ·A BLING] 1 To render physically or mentally incapable of proper or effective action, cripple; impair. 2 To render legally incapable, as of inheriting property, etc. — ·MENT *noun.*

DIS A·BLED *adj.* Incapacitated; crippled.

DIS A BUSE′ (–byōōz′) *tr. verb* [·A·BUSED′, ·A·BUS′·ING] To rid of a false notion or impression; undeceive; disillusion.

DI SAC CHA RIDE (dī·sāc′·uh·rīd) *noun* One of a series of carbohydrates, as lactose and maltose, the chief ingredients of sugarcane and milk: on hydrolysis, they yield two simple sugars. Also **DI·SAC·CHA·RID.**

DIS AC CORD′ *noun* The state of being inharmonious; disagreement, incongruity. — *intr. verb* To disagree; refuse assent.

DIS AC CUS·TOM *tr. verb* To cause to become unaccustomed to a habit or to anything to which one has been habituated, as, to *disaccustom* oneself to the use of tobacco. — **DIS AC CUS′·TOMED** (–tumd) *adj.* — **DIS·AC·CUS′·TOMED·NESS** *noun.*

DIS AD VAN′ TAGE (–tij) *noun* 1 That which hinders, prevents, or is prejudicial to success. 2 Prejudice to interest, reputation, credit, or other good; loss; draw-back; injury. 3 A state of inferiority; unfavorable condition; as, the army was at a *disadvantage.* See synonyms under INJURY, LOSS. — *tr. verb* To injure the interest of; prejudice; hinder.

DIS AD VAN TA′ GEOUS (–tay′·jus) *adj.* Attended with disadvantage, detrimental; inconvenient. — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

DIS AF FECT′ *tr. verb* To destroy or weaken the affection or, loyalty of; alienate.

DIS AF FECT′ ED *adj.* Alienated in feeling or loyalty; estranged, unfriendly. See synonyms under INIMICAL. — LY *adv.*

DIS AF FEC′ TION *noun* Discontent; disloyalty; estrangement.

DIS AF FIRM′ *tr. verb* 1 To deny; contradict. 2 [Law] To reverse, set aside, make denial of; repudiate; disclaim. — **DIS AF FIRM′ ANCE, DIS·AF FIR MA′·TION** *noun.*

DIS AF FOR′ EST *tr. verb* 1 In English law, to reduce from the privileges of a forest to common ground. Compare AFFOREST. 2 To clear of forests.

DIS A GREE′ *intr. verb* 1 To present essential or notable points of difference; differ. 2 To be at variance in opinion, fail to agree; quarrel. 3 To be unfavorable in action or effect, as food, be injurious: followed by *with.*

DIS A GREE A BLE *adj.* Repugnant to taste, sentiment, opinion, or the senses, not agreeable; displeasing, unpleasant. — **DIS A GREE′·A BLE NESS, DIS·A·GREE A BIL′ I TY** *noun* — **DIS A GREE′ A BLY** *adv.*

DIS A GREE′ MENT *noun* Failure to agree; dissimilarity; variance, unsuitableness; incongruity; altercation; quarrel. See synonyms under DIFFERENCE, QUARREL.

DIS AL LOW′ *verb* To refuse to allow or permit; disapprove; reject. See synonyms under PROHIBIT. — ·A·BLE *adj.* — ANCE *noun.*

DIS AN NUL′ *tr. verb* To annul completely. — ·MENT *noun.*

DIS A NOINT′ *tr. verb* To invalidate the consecration of.

DIS AP PEAR′ *intr. verb* 1 To pass from sight or view; fade away, vanish. 2 To cease to exist. — ·ANCE *noun.*

DISAPPEARING CARRIAGE A mechanism by which coastal artillery of large caliber is raised above a protective embankment before firing and automatically lowered behind it after the discharge.

DIS AP POINT′ *tr. verb* 1 To defeat or fail to fulfil the expectation, hope, or desire of (a person). 2 To prevent the attainment or accomplishment of (a hope or plan); frustrate. — **DIS AP POINT′·ED** *adj.* — **DIS·AP POINT′ ED LY** *adv.*

DIS AP·POINT′ MENT *noun* 1 The state, condition, or sense of being disappointed. 2 That which disappoints: failure; frustration. See synonyms under CHAGRIN, MISFORTUNE.

DIS AP PRO BA′·TION *noun* Disapproval; unfavorable judgment. — **DIS·AP′·PRO·BA·TO·RY** *adj.*

DIS·AP·PROV′ AL (–prōōv′·ul) *noun* The act of disapproving; the withholding of approval; disapprobation. See synonyms under ANIMADVERSION.

DIS·AP PROVE′ (–uh prōōv′) *verb* 1 To regard with disfavor or censure; condemn: often with *of.* 2 To refuse assent to; reject as inadmissible; decline to approve. — **DIS·AP·PROV′·ING** *adj.* — **DIS·AP·PROV′·ING·LY** *adv.*

DIS ARM *verb* 1 To deprive of, or to lay aside, weapons or arms; cause to surrender arms. 2 To reduce a land or naval armament from a war to a peace footing. 3 To deprive of power to harm or annoy; quell; allay. 4 To remove or reduce, as suspicion or antagonism.

DIS AR·MA·MENT *noun* The act of disarming, as by reducing the military or naval force to a peace footing.

DIS ARM ING *adj.* Removing suspicion or anger.

DIS AR RANGE′ *tr. verb* To disturb the arrangement of. See synonyms under DISPLACE. — ·MENT *noun.*

DIS AR RAY′ *noun* 1 Want of array or regular order; disorder; confusion. 2 Scantiness of dress; negligent or disordered dress. — *tr. verb* 1 To impair the order of; throw into disorder, as an army. 2 To undress; divest; despoil. 3 To get undressed.

DIS·AR·TIC′·U·LATE *verb* To separate the joints of; become separated or unjointed. — **DIS·AR TIC U LA′ TION** *noun* — **DIS·AR·TIC′·U LA·TOR** *noun.*

DIS·AS·SEM′·BLE *tr. verb* To take apart; demount, as parts of a weapon, machine, automobile, etc.

DIS·AS·SEM′·BLY *noun* A state of being separated into component parts; a disassembling.

DIS·AS·SO′·CI·ATE (–shī·āte) *tr. verb* To sever from association; dissociate.

DIS·AS′·TER (dī·zăs′·tur) *noun* 1 Crushing misfortune; a calamity; a terrible accident. 2 [Obs.] An evil portent; the inimical aspect or action of a star or planet. See synonyms under ACCIDENT, BLOW, MISFORTUNE. [<F. *désastre* <L. *dis–,* ill, + *astrum,* <Gr. *astron,* star]

DIS·AS′·TROUS (dī·zăs′·trus) *adj.* 1 Occasioning or accompanied by disaster; calamitous. 2 Threatening disaster; ill-boding; gloomy; dismal; ill-starred. — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

DIS A·VOW′ *tr. verb* To refuse to acknowledge; deny; disclaim; disown. See synonyms under RENOUNCE.

DIS·A·VOW′·AL *noun* A disowning; denial; repudiation.

DIS·BAND *verb* 1 To discharge from further united (especially military) service; dissolve an organization or the organization of. 2 To dismiss (an individual) from an organization; discharge. 3 To disperse; scatter. — ·MENT *noun.*

DIS·BAR *tr. verb* To deprive of the right to appear in court as an attorney. — ·MENT *noun.*

DIS·BE LIEF′ *noun* A conviction that a statement is untrue; positive unbelief. See synonyms under DOUBT.

DIS BE·LIEVE′ *verb* To refuse to believe; withhold belief or credit; deem false. — **DIS BE·LIEV′·ER** *noun.*

DIS·BO·SOM (–bōō′·zum) *tr. verb* To reveal, as a secret; unbosom; confess.

DIS·BRANCH *tr. verb* 1 To deprive of branches, as a tree; prune, trim. 2 To cut off, as a branch.

DIS BUR DEN *verb* 1 To disencumber; unload. 2 To relieve oneself of a burden. 3 To relieve or get rid of as heavy and oppressive. Also [Obs.] **DIS BUR·THEN** (–*th*un). — **DIS·BUR DEN MENT** *noun.*

DIS BURSE *tr. verb* [**DIS BURSED** (–bŭrst′), **DIS·BURS·ING**] To pay out, as in meeting current expenses. [<OF. *des–,* apart, + *bourse,* purse] — **DIS·BURS·A BLE** *adj.* — **DIS·BURSE MENT** *noun* — **DIS·BURS·ER** *noun.*

DISC *noun* A disk: zoological usage.

DIS·CAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a disk.

DIS·CALCED (–kălst′) *adj.* Having the shoes off; bare-footed: applied especially to the bare-footed Carmelites. [<L. *discalceatus,* unshod]

DIS CANT Same as DESCANT.

DIS·CARD *verb* 1 To turn off as useless or undesirable; reject; dismiss. 2 To throw out (a card or cards) from one's hand in card-playing. 3 In bridge, to play a card, other than a trump, of a different suit from the suit led. See synonyms under RENOUNCE.

— **DIS CARD** *noun* 1 The act of discarding. 2 A card or cards discarded. 3 A person or thing cast off or dismissed.

DIS·CASE *tr. verb* To remove the case or covering of; unsheathe.

DIS CEPT (dī·sĕpt′) *intr. verb* To dispute or debate. [<L. *disceptо,* contend] — **DIS CEP·TA′·TION** *noun.*

DIS CERN (dī·zûrn′) *verb* 1 To see as distinct from other objects; recognize a distinction or difference, discriminate (between). 2 To perceive; distinguish; recognize. 3 To distinguish or perceive mentally. [<L. *discerno* <*dis–,* apart, + *cerno,* separate] — **DIS·CERN·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: descry, discriminate, distinguish, perceive, recognize. What we *discern* we see apart from all other objects; what we *discriminate* we judge apart; what we *distinguish* we mark apart, or *recognize* by some special mark or manifest difference. We *descry* (originally *espy*) what is difficult to discover. Compare DISCOVER, KNOW, LOOK.

DIS CERN·I·BLE *adj.* Capable of being discerned; perceivable. See synonyms under EVIDENT. — **DIS·CERN·I·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **DIS·CERN I·BLY** *adv.*

DIS·CERN·ING *adj.* Quick to discern; discriminating; penetrating. See synonyms under ACUTE, ASTUTE, INTELLIGENT, KNOWING, SAGACIOUS. — ·LY *adv.*

DIS·CERN·MENT *noun* 1 The act or process of discerning. 2 The mental power of discerning; keenness of judgment; insight. See synonyms under ACUMEN, UNDERSTANDING, WISDOM.

DIS·CERP (dī·sûrp′) *tr. verb* [Obs.] 1 To tear or pluck to pieces. 2 To disjoin; separate; divide. [<L. *discerpo* <*dis–,* apart, + *carpo,* pluck] — ·TI·BLE *adj.* — ·TION *noun.*

DIS·CHARGE *verb* [**DIS·CHARGED, DIS·CHARG·ING**] 1 To deliver, give, or send forth the contents (of); put off a load or burden; shoot or fire; go off, as a gun; unload, as a ship. 2 To remove, as a cargo by unloading, a bullet by firing, or an employee by dismissal. 3 To send forth; emit (fluid); as, a pipe *discharges* (water); set free, as a prisoner; relieve, as of an accusation or responsibility. 4 To meet the re-

quirements of; pay, as a debt; perform, as a duty or office. **5** To remove (the coloring matter) from a textile fabric. **6** To receive and apportion, as the weight of a wall above a door; to relieve (a part) from the pressure or weight of the wall above. **7** To blur or spread, as the ink lines of a drawing, run, as dyes. See synonyms under ABSOLVE, ACCOMPLISH, BANISH, CANCEL, DELIVER, PAY, RELEASE. — *noun* **1** The act or process of discharging; a firing or unloading. **2** Dismissal **3** That which discharges, as a certificate of release. **4** Legal release from custody. **5** Release from debt or obligation. **6** That which is discharged, emitted, or thrown out or off, as from a wound. **7** In hydraulics, the rate or quantity of outflow or issue. **8** The equalization of difference of potential between terminals of an electrical condenser or of a source, when connected by a conductor, or placed in very near contact, the removal of a charge, as from a Leyden jar, a battery, etc. — **DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE** The release from duty, without honor, of a soldier convicted and sentenced by a court martial: also termed **YELLOW DISCHARGE.** — **HONORABLE DISCHARGE** The release from duty of a soldier who has rendered faithful and trustworthy service, also termed **WHITE DISCHARGE.** — **DIS CHARGE A BLE** *adj.* — **DIS CHARG ER** *noun.*

DISCHARGE WITHOUT HONOR A form of discharge given a soldier who has rendered poor or unsatisfactory service, and who cannot be dismissed with a dishonorable discharge: also **BLUE DISCHARGE.**

DIS CI PLE (di-sī'pl) *noun* One who accepts and follows a teacher or a doctrine; a pupil or learner, specifically, one of **THE DISCIPLES,** the twelve chosen companions and apostles of Jesus. See synonyms under ADHERENT, CONVERT. — *tr. verb* [**PLED** (pld), **PLING**] **1** To cause to become a disciple, convert. **2** [Obs.] To train, teach. [<L. *discipulus* <*disco*, learn] — **DIS CI PLE SHIP** *noun.*

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST A religious body that originated in Pennsylvania in 1809, in connection with the labors of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, holding to Christian union on the basis of the Bible alone, rejecting creeds and party names, and practicing immersion and weekly communion: also called *Christians*

DIS CI PLI' NAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to discipline.

DIS CI PLIN ANT *noun* A member of a former Spanish religious order who publicly scourged and otherwise tortured themselves; a flagellant.

DIS CI PLI NA' RI AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to discipline. — *noun* One who disciplines: one strict in discipline; a martinet.

DIS' CI PLI NA RY *adj.* Of, relating to, or having the nature of discipline; employed in discipline.

DIS CI PLINE (dis' i-plin) *noun* **1** Systematic training or subjection to authority; especially, the training of the mental, moral, and physical powers by instruction and exercise. **2** Its result, subjection, habit of obedience. **3** Training resulting from misfortune, troubles, etc. **4** Punishment for the sake of training, correction; chastisement. **5** A system of rules, or method of practice, as of a church. **6** The studies collectively embraced in a course of learning **7** The self-scourging of some ascetics of the Roman Catholic Church, also, a scourge. See synonyms under EDUCATION. — *tr. verb* [**PLINED** (plind), **PLIN ING**] **1** To train to obedience or subjection **2** To drill, educate. **3** To punish or chastise. See synonyms under CHASTEN, TEACH. [<L. *disciplina* <*discipulus*, disciple] — **DIS CI PLIN A BLE** *adj.* — **DIS CI PLIN ER** *noun.*

DIS CIS SION (di sish'-un *or* -sizh'-un) *noun* A cutting into a part; specifically, an operation to relieve a soft cataract by lacerating the capsule of the lens. [<L.L. *discissio* <L. *di-*, apart, + *scindo*, cut]

DIS CLAIM *verb* **1** To disavow any claim to, connection with, or responsibility for; disown, reject. **2** To reject or deny the claim or authority of; deny. **3** [Law] To abandon, renounce, or refuse to acknowledge, a claim, or as a claim, interest, or right; decline. See synonyms under RENOUNCE [<L. *dis-* + *clamo*, cry out; see DIS-]



DISCOBOLUS

Statue by Myron in the Vatican, Rome.

DIS CLAIM ER *noun* **1** One who disclaims. **2** A disclaiming act, notice, or instrument.

DIS CLA-MA' TION *noun* A disavowal.

DIS CLOSE (-klōz') *verb* [**DIS CLOSED, DIS CLOS ING**] **1** To expose to view; lay bare; uncover. **2** To make known; divulge; open. **3** [Obs.] To open; hatch, as an egg. See synonyms under CONFESS, DISCOVER, INFORM, PUBLISH. [<L. *dis-* + *claudo*, close; see DIS-] — **DIS CLOS ER** *noun.*

DIS·CLO SURE (-zhur) *noun* **1** The act or process of disclosing. **2** Anything disclosed.

DIS·COB·O·LUS *noun* In classical antiquity, a discus-thrower. Also **DIS·COB·O·LOS.** [<Gr. *diskos*, disk, + *ballō*, throw]

DIS·COID *adj.* **1** Having the form of a disk, as certain univalve shells with the whorls coiled in one plane; pertaining to, like, or forming a disk or disks **2** Disk-shaped; rayless, belonging to the disk, as the tubular central florets of a composite flower, such as the sunflower also **DIS COID AL.** — *noun* A disk or disklike object. [<Gr. *diskos*, disk, + -OID]

DIS COL OR (-kŭl'-ur) *verb* To give an unnatural color to; stain, become stained, faded, or of a changed color. Also [Br.] **DIS COL OUR.**

DIS COL OR A' TION *noun* **1** The act or process of discoloring; a discolored state or appearance; changed hue or aspect. **2** A stain or discolored spot or part. — **DIS COL OR MENT** *noun.*

DIS COM FIT (-kŭm' fit) *tr. verb* **1** To defeat utterly the purposes of, frustrate. **2** To rout; vanquish. See synonyms under CONQUER. — *noun* [Obs.] Rout. [<L. *dis-*, apart, + *con-* intensive + *facio*, do]

DIS COM FI TURE (-kum' fi chŏor *or* -tyŏor) *noun* The act of discomfiting or the state of being discomfited; defeat. See synonyms under RUIN.

DIS COM FORT (-kum' furt) *noun* **1** The state of being positively uncomfortable, disturbance, disquietude. **2** That which causes an uncomfortable condition. See synonyms under PAIN. — *tr. verb* **1** To make uneasy; trouble, pain; grieve. **2** [Obs.] To dishearten, dismay.

DIS COM FORT A BLE *adj.* Producing discomfort or sadness; uncomfortable: now rare.

DIS COM MEND' *tr. verb* **1** To disapprove of. **2** To speak of disadvantageously. **3** [Obs.] To cause to be unfavorably received. — **DIS COM MEND' A BLE** *adj.* — **DIS COM MEN DA' TION** *noun.*

DIS COM MODE' *tr. verb* [**MOD'-ED, -MOD' ING**] To cause inconvenience to, trouble, annoy. [<L. *dis-*, apart, + *commodus*, fit, convenient]

DIS COM MOD' I TY (-mod' i tī) *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] **1** The state, fact, or quality of being inconvenient, troublesome, or injurious. **2** Something that causes annoyance, inconvenience, trouble, or loss

DIS COM MON *tr. verb* To change from the condition of a common, as land, make private property of.

DIS COM POSE' (-pōz') *tr. verb* [**POSED', POS'ING**] **1** To disturb the composure of, make uneasy, ruffle; agitate **2** To disorder or disarrange: derange. See synonyms under ABASH

DIS COM PO' SURE (-zhur) *noun* Agitation; disorder. See synonyms under CHAGRIN

DIS CO MY CETE' (-mi-sēt') *noun* Any of a group (*Discomycetes*) of fungi belonging to the *Ascomycetes*, characterized by fleshy apothecia and extended layers of spore sacs; a cup fungus. [< Gr. *diskos*, disc, + *mykēs*, fungus]

DIS CON CERT' (-sŭrt') *tr. verb* **1** To confuse, as by a surprise; disturb, discompose. **2** To disarrange, as a plan; frustrate, hinder. See synonyms under ABASH [<L. *dis-*, apart, + *concerto*, concert] — **DIS CON CERT' ING** *adj.* — **DIS CON CERT' ING LY** *adv.* — **DIS CON CER' TION** (-sŭr'-shun), **DIS CON CERT' MENT** *noun.*

DIS CON CERT' ED *adj.* Confused; perturbed; discomposed. — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

DIS CON FORM'-I TY *noun* Lack of conformity; non-conformity.

DIS CON NECT' *tr. verb* To undo or dissolve the connection of, disunite; separate. — **DIS CON NEC' TION,** [Br.] **DIS·CON NEX' ION** *noun.*

DIS CON NECT' ED *adj.* Not connected, disjointed; incoherent, rambling. — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

DIS CON SID' ER *tr. verb* To lower in the estimation of others. — **DIS CON SID ER·A' TION** *noun.*

DIS CON SO LATE (-lit) *adj.* **1** Destitute of consolation; inconsolable; sad. **2** Marked by gloominess; cheerless; saddening. See synonyms under SAD. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*

DIS CON SO LA' TION *noun* The state of being disconsolate.

DIS CON TENT' *noun* Lack of content; dissatisfaction; uneasiness. also **DIS CON TENT'·ED NESS, DIS·CON TENT' MENT.** — *tr. verb* To render discontented, dissatisfy. — **DIS CON·TENT' ING** *adj.*

DIS CON·TENT' ED *adj.* Ill at ease; dissatisfied. — **·LY** *adv.*

DIS CON TIN'·U ANCE *noun* **1** The act of discontinuing, or state of being discontinued; interruption or intermission. **2** Discontinuity. **3** [Law] The interruption of a suit, as by failure of the plaintiff to follow it up: distinguished from a *dismissal*

DIS CON TIN'·UE (-tĭn'-yōō) *verb* [**·TIN'·UED, ·TIN'·U ING**] **1** To break off or cease from; bring or come to an end; cease; stop; intermit; abandon by discontinuance. **2** To separate or be disunited. See synonyms under ABANDON, CEASE, SUSPEND. — **DIS CON TIN·U·A'·TION** *noun* — **DIS CON TIN'·U ER,** [Law] **DIS CON TIN'·U·OR** *noun.*

DIS·CON TI·NU'·I·TY *noun* **1** Lack of continuity. **2** A gap, as in a structure or electric current.

DIS·CON·TIN'·U·OUS (-yu·us) *adj.* Not continuous; characterized by interruptions or breaks. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·CORD *noun* **1** Variance or strife; lack of agreement; contention. **2** In music, a combination of dissonant sounds;

lack of harmony: distinguished from *dissonance*. 3 A harsh or disagreeable medley of noises, dissonance.

— **DIS·CORD** *intr. verb* To be out of accord or harmony; disagree, clash. [<L. *discordia* <*dis-*, apart, + *cor, cordis*, heart]

DIS·COR·DANCE *noun* 1 A discordant state or quality. 2 A discord. Also **DIS·COR·DAN·CY.**

DIS·COR·DANT *adj.* 1 Contradictory; inconsistent. 2 Quarrelsome. 3 Not harmonious; dissonant. 4 In geology, lacking in conformity, as of direction. See synonyms under CONTRARY, HETEROGENEOUS, INCONGRUOUS. — **·LY** *adv.*

DIS·CO·RI·A The Roman goddess of discord, identified with the Greek *Eris*.

DIS·COUNT *noun* 1 An amount counted off or deducted from a sum owing or to be paid; as, ten per cent *discount* for cash. 2 The interest allowed and deducted from the face amount for advancing money on negotiable paper. 3 The act of discounting. 4 The rate of discount. — **AT A DISCOUNT** At less than the face value, below par; hence, not in esteem. — **TRUE OR ARITHMETICAL DISCOUNT** That interest at a given rate and term which, added to the principal received, gives the face value of the discounted paper. — **DIS·COUNT OR DIS·COUNT** *verb* 1 To deduct, as a portion of an amount owing; make an allowance of. 2 To buy or accept (notes, etc.) for less than face value, the difference going to the purchaser. 3 To give less than full credit to (a story or statement); discredit; disregard. 4 To act upon beforehand, anticipate so as to lessen the effect of. [? OF. *descompter* <L. *dis-*, apart, + *computo*, compute] — **DIS·COUNT·A·BLE** *adj.* — **DIS·COUNT·ER** *noun.*

DIS·COUN·TE·NANCE *tr. verb* 1 To look upon with disfavor, disapprove or discourage. 2 To abash, disconcert. — *noun* [Obs.] Disapprobation, abashment.

DIS·COUR·AGE *tr. verb* [**AGED** (-ijd), **AG·ING**] 1 To damp or quench the courage of, dispirit, dishearten, deter. 2 To destroy, or attempt to destroy, confidence in, oppose, obstruct. — **DIS·COUR·AG·ER** *noun.* — **DIS·COUR·AG·ING** *adj.* — **DIS·COUR·AG·ING·LY** *adv.* — **DIS·COUR·AG·ING·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·COUR·AGE·MENT (-kûr′ij·mənt) *noun* 1 The act of discouraging, or the state of being discouraged. 2 That which discourages. See synonyms under DESPAIR.

DIS·COURSE or **DIS-COURSE** (-kôrs) *noun* 1 Connected communication of thought; continuous expression or exchange of ideas, familiar conversation, talk; also, formal and connected expression of thought, oral or written, a long treatise or dissertation, a sermon. **DIRECT DISCOURSE** is spoken or written language quoted in the exact words of the speaker or writer, for instance, *I will go*, and is contrasted with **INDIRECT DISCOURSE**, in which his words are reported with change of person or tense, as in *he said he would go*. 2 An act, the exercise, or the power of analytical and consecutive thought, ratiocination. See synonyms under CONVERSATION, SPEECH.

— **DIS·COURSE** *verb* [**DIS·COURSED**, **DIS·COURS·ING**] 1 To give expression to thought in speech or writing, express oneself connectedly, utter, converse, make an address. 2 [Obs.] To discuss. [<F. *discours* <L. *dis-*, apart, to and fro, + *curro*, run] — **DIS·COURS·ER** *noun.*

DIS·COUR·TE·SY (-kûr′·tē·sē) *noun* [**·SIES** *pl.*] Rude behavior; impoliteness.

DIS·COUR·TE·OUS (-kûr′·tē·us) *adj.* Showing discourtesy; rude. See synonyms under RUDE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·COV·ER (-kŭv′·ur) *verb* 1 To get first sight or knowledge of, find and bring to the knowledge of the world. 2 To disclose, reveal; expose, give signs of. 3 [Obs.] To uncover. 4 To show oneself, find out something for oneself. — **DIS·COV·ER·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **DIS·COV·ER·A·BLE** *adj.* — **DIS·COV·ER·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms, ascertain, descry, detect, discern, disclose, expose, find, invent. Of human actions or character, *detect* is used almost without exception of what is evil; *discover* may be used in either the good or the bad sense, oftener in the good; he was *detected* in a fraud, real merit is sure to be *discovered*. In scientific language, *detect* is used of delicate indications that appear in course of careful watching; as, a slight fluttering of the pulse could be *detected*. We *discover* what has existed but has not been known to us; we *invent* combinations or arrangements not before in use. *Find* is the most general word for every means of coming to know what was not before certainly known. Compare CATCH, KNOW. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for HIDE.

DIS·COV·ERT (-kŭv′·urt) *adj.* 1 [Law] Not under the bonds of matrimony; not covert; unmarried: said of a woman, either widow or spinster. 2 [Obs.] Uncovered; revealed. [<OF. *descovert*, not covered]

DIS·COV·ER·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] 1 The act of discovering; disclosure. 2 Something discovered.

DISCOVERY DAY Columbus Day: October 12, the date commonly accepted as that on which Columbus discovered America.

DISCOVERY INLET An arm of the Ross Sea, Antarctica.

DIS·CRE·ATE′ *tr. verb* To undo (what has been created); destroy, annihilate. — **DIS·CRE·A′·TION** *noun.*

DIS·CRED·IT *tr. verb* 1 To disbelieve. 2 To injure the credit or reputation of; dishonor. 3 To destroy faith or belief in. — *noun* 1 The act of discrediting. 2 The state of being discredited or disbelieved. 3 Lack of credit, impaired reputation, dishonor. See synonyms under ABASE, DISPARAGE.

DIS·CRED·IT·A·BLE *adj.* Hurtful to credit or reputation, disreputable. — **DIS·CRED·IT·A·BLY** *adv.*

DIS·CREET *adj.* Wise in avoiding errors or in selecting the best means to accomplish a purpose; judicious; prudent; careful. See synonyms under POLITIC. [<L. *discretus* <*discerno*, discern] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·CREP·AN·CY *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] A disagreement or difference, state or point of variance. Also **DIS·CREP·ANCE.** See synonyms under DIFFERENCE.

DIS·CREP·ANT *adj.* Inharmoniously different; opposite; contrary, discordant. See synonyms under INCONGRUOUS. [<OF. <L. *dis-*, apart, + *crepo*, crackle]

DIS·CRETE *adj.* 1 Disconnected, from others; distinct or separate. 2 Made up of distinct parts or separate units; discontinuous. 3 Denoting opposition or contrariety. 4 Separate, not coalescent, as leaves, distinct, segregate: opposed to *confluent*. [<L. *discretus* <*discerno*, discern] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·CRE·TION (-kresh′·un) *noun* 1 Cautious and correct judgment, prudence, sagacity, the quality of being discreet. 2 Liberty of action, freedom in the exercise of judgment. 3 [Law] The act or the liberty of deciding according to justice and propriety, and one's idea of what is right and proper under the circumstances, without wilfulness or favor. 4 [Obs.] Distinction or separation, disjunction. See synonyms under ADDRESS, PRUDENCE, WISDOM. — **AT DISCRETION** At will; according to one's own judgment. [<OF. <L. *discretio* <*discretus*, discrete]

DIS·CRE′·TION·A·RY (dis·kresh′·un-) *adj.* Exercisable at or left to discretion; uncontrolled legally except by discretion. Also **DIS·CRE·TION·AL.** — **DIS·CRE·TION·AL·LY** *adv.*

DIS·CRIM′·I·NATE (-nāt) *verb* [**·NAT·ED**, **·NAT·ING**] 1 To note the differences between, observe a difference. 2 To set apart as different, differentiate; distinguish. 3 To make a distinction, treat unequally or unfairly. See synonyms under CONTRAST, DISCERN, KNOW.

— *adj.* (-nit) 1 Noting differences; discriminating. 2 Discriminated. [<L. *discrimino*, divide, distinguish] — **DIS·CRIM·I·NATE·LY** *adv.* — **DIS·CRIM·I·NATE·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·CRIM′·I·NAT·ING (-nā′ ting) *adj.* 1 Having power to distinguish keenly, as, a *discriminating* intellect. 2 Serving to distinguish, as, a *discriminating* mark. 3 Establishing distinction or inequality. See synonyms under ASTUTE. — **·LY**

DIS·CRIM·I·NA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or power of discriminating, the discernment of distinctions. 2 Differential treatment. 3 The state or condition of being discriminated, distinction, sometimes, unjust distinction. See synonyms under DIFFERENCE.

DIS·CRIM·I·NA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Discriminating. 2 Distinctive or characteristic. Also **DIS·CRIM′·I·NA·TO·RY.** — **DIS·CRIM·I·NA·TIVE·LY, DIS·CRIM′·I·NA·TO·RI·LY** *adv.*

DIS·CROWN *tr. verb* To deprive of a crown; dethrone.

DIS·CUR·SIVE (-siv) *adj.* Passing from one subject to another, wandering away from the point or theme, digressive. [<L. *discursus* <*dis-*, apart, + *curro*, run] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·CUS *noun* [**DIS·CUS·ES** or **DIS·CI** (dis′·ī) *pl.*] A heavy circular plate thrown in athletic contests: originally, in Greek and Roman games, of stone or metal; quoit; hence, the exercise of throwing the disk. For illustration see DISCOBOLUS. 2 In biology, a disc. [<L., disk]

DIS·CUSS *tr. verb* 1 To argue for and against; reason upon; debate. 2 [Pop.] To test by eating or drinking, as a meal. 3 [Obs.] To scatter or disperse, as a tumor, without suppuration. 4 In civil law, to exhaust proceedings against (the principal debtor) before proceeding against the surety or sureties. See synonyms under DISPUTE, EXAMINE. [<L. *discussus* <*dis-*, apart, + *quatio*, shake]

DIS·CUS·SION (-kŭsh′·un) *noun* 1 The act of discussing; argumentative examination; debate. See synonyms under ALTERCATION, QUARREL, SPEECH. 2 [Obs.] The scattering or dispersion of any effusion, tumor, or swelling in the body.

DIS·CUS·SIVE (-kus′·iv) [Obs.] *adj.* Having the property of dispersing tumors and the like. — *noun* A medicine that disperses tumors. Also **DIS·CU·TIENT** (-kū′·shēnt).

DIS·DAIN *tr. verb* 1 To consider unworthy of one's regard or notice, regard with proud indifference. 2 To recoil from with pride or scorn. — *noun* A blended feeling of superiority and dislike; proud contempt. See synonyms under ARROGANCE, SCORN. [<OF. *desdaign* <L. *dis-*, apart, + *dignor*, deem worthy]

DIS·DAIN·FUL *adj.* Filled with or expressing disdain; scornful. See synonyms under HAUGHTY. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·EASE (di·zēz′) *noun* 1 Disturbed or abnormal structure or physiological action in the living organism as a whole, or in any of its parts. 2 A morbid condition resulting from such disturbance. 3 Any disturbed or abnormal condition in organic substances, as wines, liquors, etc.; a taint. 4 [Obs.] Uneasiness; inconvenience; discomfort; discontent.

— *tr. verb* [DIS EASED, DIS EAS ING] 1 To cause disease in; disorder, derange 2 To make uneasy; distress. [<OF. *desaise* <*des-*, apart, + EASE] — DIS EASED *adj.*

Synonyms (noun). affection, ailment, complaint, disorder, distemper, illness, indisposition, infirmity, malady, sickness, unhealthiness, unsoundness. *Disease* is the general term for deviation from health, in a more limited sense it denotes some definite morbid condition; *disorder* and *affection* are rather partial and limited, as, a nervous *affection;* a *disorder* of the digestive system. Although *sickness* was generally used in English speech and literature, till the close of the eighteenth century at least, for every form of physical *disorder*, there is now a tendency to restrict the words *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, and to hold *ill* and *illness* as the proper words to use in a general sense We speak of trifling *ailments*, a slight *indisposition*, a serious or a deadly *disease*, a slight or severe *illness;* an insidious, serious, severe, or deadly *disease*. *Complaint* is a popular term, which may be applied to any degree of ill health, slight or severe. *Infirmity* denotes a chronic or lingering weakness or disability, as blindness or lameness. See ILLNESS *Antonyms.* health, robustness, soundness, strength, sturdiness, vigor

DIS EM BARK' *verb* To put or go ashore from a ship; land; unload. — DIS EM BAR KA' TION, DIS EM BARK' MENT *noun.*

DIS EM BAR' RASS (băr'·ŭs) *tr. verb* To free from embarrassment of any kind. — MENT *noun.*

DIS EM BED' *tr. verb* To extract (a thing) from where it is embedded.

DIS EM BEL'·LISH *tr. verb* To strip of embellishment.

DIS EM BOD' Y *tr. verb* To free from the body, free from physical existence. — DIS EM BOD' I MENT *noun.*

DIS EM BOGUE' (-bōg') *verb* 1 To discharge at the mouth, as a stream. 2 To pass out of the mouth of a river, bay, or gulf. said of a vessel. [<Sp *desembocar* <*des-*, out, from, + *embocar*, put into the mouth] — MENT *noun.*

DIS EM BO' SOM (-bōō'·zum) *verb* To separate from the bosom, reveal or reveal oneself.

DIS EM BOW' EL *tr. verb* To take or let out the bowels of; eviscerate, hence, to remove the contents of. — MENT *noun.*

DIS EN A' BLE *tr. verb* To disable, unfit.

DIS EN CHANT' *tr. verb* To free from enchantment; disillusion — ER *noun* — MENT *noun.*

DIS EN CUM' BER *tr. verb* To free from encumbrance or burden. — DIS EN CUM' BER MENT, DIS EN CUM' BRANCE (-brŭns) *noun.*

DIS EN DOW' *tr. verb* To take away an endowment or endowments from. — ER *noun* — MENT *noun.*

DIS EN FRAN' CHISE (-chīze) *tr. verb* To disfranchise. — DIS EN FRAN' CHISE MENT (-chĭz·munt) *noun.*

DIS EN GAGE' *verb* To set or be free from engagement, entanglement, or occupation; become detached; withdraw. See synonyms under RELEASE. — DIS EN GAGED' *adj.* — DIS EN·GAG' ED NESS *noun.*

DIS EN GAGE' MENT *noun* 1 The act of disengaging, or the state of being disengaged; extrication. 2 Freedom from toil or care; leisure, ease.

DIS EN TAIL' *tr. verb* To free from or break the entail of, as an estate. — MENT *noun.*

DIS EN TAN' GLE (-tang' gl) *tr. verb* To relieve of entanglement or perplexity, unravel. — MENT *noun.*

DIS EN THRAL' (-thrawl') *tr. verb* To release from or as from thraldom, set free also spelled *disinthral.* Also DIS EN THRALL'. — MENT *noun.*

DIS EN·THRONE' *tr. verb* To dethrone; depose. — ·MENT *noun.*

DIS EN TI' TLE *tr. verb* To take away the title from; deprive of a right

DIS EN TOMB' (-tōōm') *tr. verb* To exhume; disinter. — MENT *noun.*

DIS EN TRAIN' *verb* To detrain, as troops.

DIS EN TRANCE' *tr. verb* To arouse from a trance.

DIS EN TWINE' *verb* To untwine; disentangle.

DI SEP A LOUS (dī-) *adj.* Having two sepals. [<DI- + SEPALOUS]

DIS ES TAB' LISH *tr. verb* To deprive of established character; withdraw state patronage from; as, to *disestablish* a church. — MENT *noun.*

DIS ES TEEM' *tr. verb* To feel a lack of esteem for; regard slightingly or with dislike; disapprove of. — *noun* Lack of esteem.

DIS·FA VOR *noun* 1 Lack of favor; disapproval; dislike. 2 The state of being discountenanced, disliked, or opposed; odium. 3 An unkind act. 4 [Obs.] Ugliness; homeliness. — *tr. verb* To withdraw or withhold favor from; discountenance. Also [Br.] DIS FA VOUR.

DIS FEA TURE *tr. verb* [TURED, ·TUR ING] To deprive of a feature or features; disfigure, deface.

DIS FIG URE (-yur) *tr. verb* To impair or injure the figure or beauty of; render unsightly; deform. — DIS FIG UR·ER *noun.* — DIS FIG URED *adj.* — DIS FIG URE·MENT, DIS FIG·U RA'·TION *noun.*

DIS FOR EST *tr. verb* 1 To clear of forest; cut away the timber of; strip of trees. 2 To disafforest. — DIS FOR ES·TA'·TION *noun.*

DIS·FRAN·CHISE (-chīze) *tr. verb* [·CHISED, ·CHIS·ING] To deprive of a privilege, right, or grant; to dispossess of a citizen's privileges, as of the ballot. — DIS·FRAN·CHIS·ER *noun* — DIS·FRAN CHISE MENT (-chĭz·munt) *noun.*

DIS FROCK *tr. verb* To deprive of a frock; deprive of the right to wear clerical garb; depose from the clergy; unfrock.

DIS FUR NISH *tr. verb* [Obs.] To render destitute of (furniture, equipment, or belongings). — ·MENT *noun.*

DIS GORGE *verb* 1 To throw out, as from the throat or stomach; eject; vomit. 2 To restore; make restitution.

DIS GRACE *tr. verb* 1 To bring reproach or shame upon. 2 To dismiss with ignominy. — *noun* 1 Disfavor. 2 Infamy; ignominy. 3 That which disgraces. See synonyms under ABASE, BLEMISH, STAIN. — DIS GRAC ER *noun.*

DIS·GRACE·FUL *adj* Characterized by or causing disgrace; shameful. See synonyms under FLAGRANT, INFAMOUS. — ·LY *adv.* — NESS *noun.*

DIS·GRUN TLE *tr. verb* [GRUN TLED (-tld), ·GRUN·TLING] [Pop.] To disappoint and vex: usually in the past participle.

DIS GUISE (-gīze') *tr. verb* [GUISED, GUIS ING] 1 To change the appearance of, as by a mask; alter. 2 To hide; conceal. See synonyms under SHIELD, UNMASK. — *noun* 1 The act of disguising, or the state of being disguised. 2 Something that disguises, alters the appearance of, or renders difficult of recognition. 3 See synonyms under PRETENSE. [<OF. *desguiser* <DIS- + GUISE] — DIS GUIS·ED LY *adv.* — DIS GUIS ER *noun.*

DIS GUST *tr. verb* 1 To affect with loathing or aversion. 2 To raise aversion in (a person) with regard to a person or thing. with *against, from,* or *with.* — *noun* Strong aversion or repugnance, physical, mental, or moral. See synonyms under ABOMINATION, ANTIPATHY. [<DIS- + L. *gusto,* taste]

DIS GUST ED *adj.* Affected with loathing or disgust. — ·LY *adv.* — NESS *noun.*

DIS GUST FUL *adj.* 1 Disgusting. 2 Full of or characterized by disgust. — LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

DIS GUST ING *adj.* Serving or fitted to provoke disgust; odious, revolting. — LY *adv.*

DISH *noun* 1 A concave or hollow vessel for serving food at meals, anything of similar shape. 2 The amount of food served in a dish: also DISH FUL. 3 Concavity. — *verb* 1 To place in a dish or dishes, serve as food often with *up* or *out* 2 To make, be, or become, concave, as a wheel. 3 [Pop.] To cheat; over-reach, outwit 4 To countersink (a hole). [<OE., *disc,* plate, <L. <Gr. *diskos,* quoit]

DIS HA BILLE' (dis uh·beel') *noun* Undress, or negligent attire, as a morning wrapper; also spelled *deshabille.* [<F. *déshabillé,* undressed]

DIS HAL LOW (-hăl'·o) *tr. verb* To render unhallowed; profane; desecrate.

DIS HAR' MO NIZE *tr. verb* [NIZED, NIZ ING] To render discordant; make inharmonious. — DIS HAR MO·NISM *noun.*

DIS HAR MO NY *noun* Lack of harmony, incongruity; discord — DIS HAR MO'·NI OUS (-us) *adj.* — DIS HAR MO' NI·OUS·LY *adv.*

DISH CLOTH *noun* A cloth used in washing dishes. Also DISH·CLOUT.

DIS HEART EN (-hart'·n) *tr. verb* To weaken the spirit or courage of, dispirit; discourage. See synonyms under ABASH. — ING *adj.* — ·ING LY *adv.* — MENT *noun.*

DISHED *adj* 1 Shaped like a dish; concave. 2 Of wheels, slanted inward at the bottom.

DIS HELM *tr. verb* 1 To deprive of a helm. 2 To divest of a helmet.

DIS HER IT (-hĕr'·ĭt) *tr. verb* To disinherit.

DI SHEV EL *verb* [ELED or ·ELLED (uld), ·EL ING OR ·EL·LING] To disorder (the hair); disarrange (the dress). [<F. *décheveler* <L. *dis-* + *capillus,* hair] — MENT *noun.*

DISH-FACED *adj.* Having a round flat face.

DIS HON EST (-on'·est) *adj.* 1 Lacking in honesty; untrustworthy. 2 Characterized by dishonesty; fraudulent; false. See synonyms under BAD, IMMORAL. — ·LY *adv.*

DIS HON ES TY (-ŏn'·ĕs·tĭ) *noun* 1 The quality of being dishonest. 2 Fraud or violation of trust; a dishonest action.

DIS HON OR (-ŏn'·ur) *tr. verb* 1 To deprive of honor; disgrace, insult. 2 To violate the chastity of; seduce. 3 To decline or fail to pay, as a note. See synonyms under ABASE, BLEMISH, DISPARAGE, POLLUTE, STAIN. — *noun* 1 Lack of honor or of honorable character. 2 Degradation. 3 Insult; reproach; stain. 4 Refusal or failure to pay a note, etc., when due. Also [Br.] DIS HON·OUR. See synonyms under SCORN. — DIS·HON OR·ER *noun.*

DIS HON OR A·BLE (dis·ŏn'·ur-) *adj.* 1 Characterized by or bringing dishonor or reproach; discreditable; mean; ignoble; unjust; as, a *dishonorable* motive or act. 2 Lacking honor or honorableness; as, a *dishonorable* lawyer. 3 In a state of dishonor or disesteem; dishonored; as, a *dishonorable* grave. See synonyms under INFAMOUS. — DIS·HON·OR·A·BLE·NESS *noun* — DIS·HON OR·A·BLY *adv.*

DISH PAN *noun* A pan for washing dishes.

DISH-RAG GOURD A luffa.

DISH' WA·TER *noun* Water in which dishes are to be or have been washed.

DIS IL·LU'·SION (-ĭ·lū'·zhun) *tr. verb* To free from illusion

or delusion; disenchant. Also **DIS·IL·LU′·SION·IZE**. —**DIS·IL·LU′·SION, DIS·IL·LU′·SION·MENT** *noun*.

DIS IL·LU′·SIVE (-i·lū′·siv) *adj.* Tending to dispel an illusion.

DIS·IM·PRIS′·ON (-priz′·un) *tr. verb* To free from prison. —**·MENT** *noun*.

DIS IN CLINE′ *verb* To make or be unwilling or averse; indispose.

DIS IN CLI·NA′·TION *noun* Distaste; aversion; unwillingness.

DIS IN COR′ PO RATE *tr. verb* 1 To free from incorporation; deprive of chartered rights or character, as a company. 2 To separate from a corporation.

DIS IN FECT′ *tr. verb* To purify from infection. See synonyms under CLEANSE.

DIS IN FEC′ TANT *adj.* Disinfecting. —*noun* A substance used to disinfect or to destroy the germs of infectious and contagious diseases, as chlorine, carbolic acid, permanganate of potash, etc.; distinguished from an *antiseptic* in that it is not intended to be used in actual contact with the living person.

DIS IN FEC′ TION *noun* The act of disinfecting; fact or state of being disinfected.

DIS IN FEST′ *tr. verb* To exterminate vermin from; delouse. —**DIS IN FES TA′ TION** *noun*.

DIS IN FES′ TOR *noun* An apparatus for removing vermin from clothing, etc.

DIS IN GEN′ U·OUS (-jen′·yu·us) *adj.* Not sincere or ingenuous, artful; deceitful. —**LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun*.

DIS IN HER′ IT (-her′·) *tr. verb* To deprive of an inheritance. —**DIS IN HER′ I TANCE, DIS IN HER′ I SON** *noun*.

DIS IN HUME′ *tr. verb* To exhume, disinter.

DIS IN′ TE GRATE *verb* To break into pieces or particles; fall in pieces, crumble. —**DIS IN TE GRA BLE** *adj.* —**DIS IN′ TE GRA TOR** *noun*.

DIS IN TE GRA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of disintegrating, or the state of being disintegrated, a crumbling away, gradual decay and wasting, as of rocks under elemental action. 2 The break down of the atoms of a radioactive element through the emission of alpha or beta particles.

DIS IN TER′ (-tur′) *tr. verb* 1 To dig up, as from a grave; exhume. 2 To bring to light or life as if from a grave. —**MENT** *noun*.

DIS IN TER′ EST ED (-in′·tur·ĕs·tid *or* -in′·tris·tid) *adj.* Free from self interest, unselfish, impartial. See synonyms under GENEROUS. —**LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun*.

DIS IN THRAL′, DIS IN THRALL′ Same as DISENTHRAL, etc.

DIS JAS KED *adj.* [Scot.] Exhausted from fatigue; worn out; also, decayed, rotted.

DIS JECT *tr. verb* To split apart forcibly; separate; tear asunder. [< DIS- + L. *jacio*, cast]

DIS JEC TA MEM BRA [L.] Scattered members; separate portions said of writings.

DIS JOIN *verb* To sever or be severed; separate; sunder; disconnect; part.

DIS JOINT *verb* 1 To divide at the joints, or put out of joint; dislocate. 2 To disconnect. 3 To break the coherence or sequence of, disorder. —*adj.* [Obs.] Out of joint; disconnected. —**·LY** *adv.*

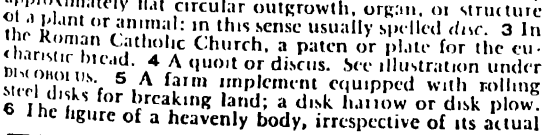
DIS JOINT ED *adj.* Dislocated; disconnected, incoherent. —**·LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun*.

DIS JUNCT *adj.* 1 Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by constrictions, as insects. 2 Not connected, detached. Compare illustrations under INSECT. [< L. *disjunctus*, disjoined]

DIS JUNC TION *noun* 1 Sundering; separation; also **DISJUNCTURE**. 2 In cytology, the moving apart of each pair of homologous chromosomes during the anaphase of cell mitosis.

DIS JUNC TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Helping or serving to disjoin. 2 In grammar, expressing separation or disjoining, as certain conjunctions, as *either—or, else, otherwise*, etc. —*noun* 1 That which disjoins. 2 A disjunctive conjunction. 3 A Hebrew character used to separate words and clauses in sentences. 4 A disjunctive proposition in logic. —**LY** *adv.*

DISK *noun* 1 A flat plate of any material that is circular, or approximately circular; also, any surface that is flat and circular, or apparently so; as, the *disk* of a planet. 2 Any approximately flat circular outgrowth, organ, or structure of a plant or animal: in this sense usually spelled *disc*. 3 In the Roman Catholic Church, a paten or plate for the eucharistic bread. 4 A quoit or discus. See illustration under DISCOBOLUS. 5 A farm implement equipped with rolling steel disks for breaking land; a disk harrow or disk plow. 6 The figure of a heavenly body, irrespective of its actual



EGYPTIAN WINGED DISK

form. —**WINGED DISK** In Egyptian art, the disk or symbol of the sun, supported by two uræi and the expanded wings of a vulture; also **SUN DISK**. [<L. *discus* <Gr. *diskos*, disk, platter]

DISK HARROW A harrow consisting of a series of rolling saucer-shaped disks set on edge and at an angle along one or more axles.

DIS·KO A Danish island in Davis Strait, west of Greenland; 3,000 square miles; contains coal mines.

DISK WHEEL A wheel with a continuous, flat, convex, or concave outer surface from hub to rim, used on many automobiles.

DIS LIKE *tr. verb* [·LIKED, ·LIK·ING] To regard with aversion. See synonyms under ABHOR. —*noun* Distaste; repugnance; aversion. See synonyms under ANTIPATHY, HATRED. —**DIS·LIK A BLE** *adj.* —**DIS LIK ER** *noun* —**DIS LIK ING** *noun*.

DIS LIMN (-lim′) *verb* [Obs.] To obliterate; dissolve; fade away.

DIS′ LO CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT ED, ·CAT ING] 1 To put out of joint, as a bone. 2 To put out of proper place or order; displace; disarrange. [< L. *dis-*, apart, + *locus*, place]

DIS LO CA′ TION *noun* 1 The partial or complete displacement of one or more of the bones of a joint. 2 The act of displacing or disarranging, or the resulting condition; disarrangement; disorder. 3 A fault in or a shifting of rocks, generally followed by a displacement on either side. 4 A disturbance of the normal configuration in a crystal lattice, revealed by changes in crystal properties.

DIS LODGE *verb* [LODGED, LODG ING] 1 To remove, drive out, withdraw, or depart from a lodging or place of retirement or abode, eject, displace; as, to *dislodge* a brick from a wall. 2 To compel to abandon a position or an entrenchment, drive out; as, we *dislodged* the enemy. See synonyms under BANISH. —**DIS LODG MENT** *noun*.

DIS LOY AL *adj.* False to one's allegiance or obligations; faithless. See synonyms under PERFIDIOUS. —**LY** *adv.*

DIS LOY AL TY *noun* 1 The state of being disloyal; unfaithfulness; inconstancy. 2 A disloyal action.

DIS MAL (diz′ mul) *adj.* 1 Producing or expressing depression or gloom of feeling, cheerless, mournful. The present usage is probably derived from the now obsolete phrase *dismal day (decimal day)*, the time when the extortionate feudal tithes were collected. 2 Relating to adversity or trouble; direful, horrible. 3 Calamitous, ill-omened. See synonyms under DARK, SAD.

—*noun* 1 Gloomy feelings; depression of spirits; "blues"; usually in the plural. 2 [Pop.] A piece of swampy land, often enclosing hummocks of dry ground, also **DISMAL SWAMP**. [<L. *dies mali*, evil or unpropitious days] —**DIS·MAL LY** *adv.* —**DIS MAL·NESS** *noun*.

DISMAL SWAMP A morass in SE. Virginia and NE. North Carolina, 30 by 10 miles.

DIS MAN TLE *tr. verb* [TLED (tld), ·TLING] 1 To strip of furniture, equipments, or defenses. 2 To remove the main fixtures from (a machine). 3 [Obs.] To divest of clothing. —**MENT** *noun*.

DIS MAST *tr. verb* To remove the masts of; break and carry away the masts from.

DIS MAY *tr. verb* To fill with consternation; daunt; appal; affright. See synonyms under FRIGHTEN. —*noun* A state of overwhelming embarrassment and fright; consternation; terror. See synonyms under ALARM, CHAGRIN, FEAR, FRIGHT.

DISME (deem) *noun* [Obs.] A tenth part, a tithe. [<OF.; see DIME]

DIS MEM BER *tr. verb* 1 To separate limb from limb or part from part. 2 To divide; disjoint. —**MENT** *noun*.

DIS MISS *tr. verb* 1 To put out of office or service by an act of authority, discharge. 2 To cause or allow to depart; send away. 3 To put away or aside, reject, put beyond consideration. 4 To send out of court, reject without further hearing, as, the case was *dismissed*. See synonyms under BANISH. [< DIS- + L. *missus* <*mitto*, send] —**DIS·MIS SI·BLE** *adj.* —**DIS MIS SO RY, DIS MIS SIVE** (-iv) *adj.*

DIS MIS SAL *noun* 1 Removal from office, a dismissing; discharge. 2 A notice of discharge. Also **DIS MIS SION** (-mish′·un).

DIS MOUNT *verb* 1 To remove, get off, or alight from a horse; remove from a mounting, as a cannon or a jewel. 2 To come down, descend. 3 To take (a machine) to pieces. —*noun* The act or manner of dismounting. —**·A·BLE** *adj.*

DIS NA (diz′·nuh) [Scot.] Does not.

DIS NA TURE *verb* To render or become disordered or unnatural.

DIS NEY (diz′·nī), **WALT (WALTER E.)**, born 1901, American producer of animated cartoons.

DIS O BE′ DI ENT *adj.* Neglecting or refusing to obey; refractory. See synonyms under REBELLIOUS. —**DIS O·BE′·DI ENCE** *noun* —**DIS O BE′ DI ENT LY** *adv.*

DIS·O BEY′ *verb* To neglect or refuse to obey; to be disobedient. —**·ER** *noun*.

DIS O BLIGE′ (-blīje′) *tr. verb* 1 To neglect or refuse to oblige. 2 [Pop.] To discommode or inconvenience. —**DIS·OB LI GA′·TION** *noun*.

DIS O·BLIG′·ING (-blī′·jing) *adj.* Not disposed to oblige; unaccommodating. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

DI SO DI UM (dī-) *adj.* Characterized by the presence of two sodium atoms in one molecule. —**DI·SO·DIC** *adj.*

DIS·OR·DER *noun* 1 The state of being disarranged; disorderliness. 2 Hence, disregard or neglect of orderliness. 3 A

disturbance of the peace; an infraction of law or discipline; minor uprising or tumult. **4** Derangement of the bodily or mental functions, disease. **5** [Obs.] Agitation.

— *tr. verb* **1** To throw out of order, disarrange. **2** To disturb the natural functions of, as body or mind; unsettle; derange. **3** [Obs.] To agitate. [<OF. *desordre* <L. *dis-*, away from, out of, + *ordo*, order]

Synonyms (noun): anarchy, clutter, confusion, disturbance, irregularity. See DISEASE, ILLNESS, TUMULT. *Antonyms*: method, order, regularity, system.

DIS·OR·DERED (-durd) *adj.* **1** Having no order or arrangement; confused. **2** Mentally deranged.

DIS·OR·DER·LY *adj. & adv.* **1** Being in or causing disorder; not orderly; without order. **2** Lawless; disreputable. See synonyms under IRREGULAR, TURBULENT. — *noun* [-LIES *pl.*] A disorderly person, offender against public order; a term used in police courts. — **DIS·OR·DER·LI·NESS** *noun.*

DISORDERLY CONDUCT In law, a minor offense.

DISORDERLY HOUSE A house devoted to illegal purposes.

DISORDERLY PERSON A person who violates the public statutes.

DIS·OR·DI·NATE (-nit) *adj.* [Obs.] Inordinate; without moderation.

DIS·OR·GAN·I·ZA'·TION *noun* **1** The act or process of disorganizing. **2** The state of being disorganized or disordered.

DIS·OR'·GAN·IZE *tr. verb* To deprive of organization; break up. — **DIS·OR'·GAN·IZ·ER** *noun.*

DIS·O·RI·ENT *verb* To lose or cause to lose the sense of direction; specifically, in psychology, to lose appreciation of spatial, temporal, or human relationships. [<DIS- + ORIENT] — **DIS·O·RI·EN·TA'·TION** *noun.*

DIS·OWN (-on') *tr. verb* To refuse to acknowledge or to admit, deny; reject, disclaim allegiance to. See synonyms under RENOUNCE.

DIS·OX'·I·DIZE *tr. verb* To deoxidize. — **DIS·OX·I·DA'·TION** *noun.*

DIS·PAR·AGE (-pär'·ij) *tr. verb* [-AGED (-ijd), -AG·ING] **1** To speak of slightingly, undervalue. **2** To injure by unfavorable comparison. [<OF. *des-*, from, down, + *parer*, rank] — **DIS·PAR·AG·ER** *noun.* — **DIS·PAR·AG·ING·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: belittle, decry, depreciate, discredit, dishonor, lower, underestimate, underrate, undervalue. To *decry* is to cry down, in some noisy, public, or conspicuous manner. A witness or a statement is *discredited*, the currency is *depreciated*, a good name is *dishonored* by unworthy conduct; we *underestimate* in our own minds, we may *underrate* or *undervalue* in statement to others. To *disparage* is to *belittle* by damaging comparison or suggestion. These words are used, with few exceptions, of things such as qualities, merits, attainments, etc. See ASPERSE. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for PRAISE.

DIS·PAR·AGE·MENT *noun* **1** The act of depreciating, aspersing, slighting, or undervaluing, derogation. **2** A condition of low estimation or valuation, a reproach, disgrace. **3** An unjust classing or comparison with that which is of less worth; degradation.

DIS'·PA·RATE *adj.* That cannot be compared; dissimilar; radically different, different in essential qualities. [<L. *dis-* (see DIS-) + *paro*, prepare] — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *noun.*

DIS·PA·RA'·TION *noun* An optical distortion, consisting of double images of objects within or beyond the focal point of the eyes.

DIS·PAR·I·TY (dis·pär'-) *noun* [-TIES *pl.*] **1** The state of being dissimilar; inequality, difference. **2** An ecclesiastical impediment to marriage, in the Roman Catholic Church, for which a dispensation must be procured.

DIS·PARK *tr. verb* [Obs.] **1** To take from use as a park and apply otherwise. **2** To release from enclosure.

1DIS·PART *tr. verb* To part asunder, separate. [<OF. *despartir* <L. *dis-*, apart, + *pars*, part]

2DIS·PART *noun* **1** The difference between the semidiameters of the base ring and the muzzle of a cannon. **2** A piece upon the top of a cannon's muzzle to raise the line of sight parallel with the axis of the bore; a muzzlesight. Also **DIS·PART-SIGHT.**

DIS·PART·MENT *noun* The act of disparting; also, a division, separation.

DIS·PAS·SION (-pash'·un) *noun* Freedom from passion; apathy, indifference.

DIS·PAS·SION·ATE (-it) *adj.* Free from passion; unprejudiced. See synonyms under CALM, SOBER. — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *adv.*

DIS·PATCH *verb* **1** To send off to some assigned destination; especially, to send off with haste, or by some swift method of conveyance. **2** To transact with promptness; dispose of (matters) quickly, hasten, bring things to a prompt conclusion. **3** To execute, kill summarily. See synonyms under KILL.

— *noun* **1** The act of dispatching; a forwarding to some destination; usually with the implication of promptness or celerity; as, the *dispatch* of a messenger, or of the mails. **2** A message sent by special means and with haste, as by telegraph; especially, a communication on public matters sent by one official to another. **3** Quick transaction, as of business; the prompt performance and completion of work; expedition; speed. **4** The act of killing; death by violence. **5** An organization or conveyance for the speedy transmission of money, goods, or messages; as, I will send it by *dispatch*. **6** [Obs.] Dismissal, deliverance; riddance. Also spelled *despatch* (the spelling generally used in diplomatic parlance). [<It. *dispacciare* <L. *dis-*, apart, + LL. *pactare*, make an agreement, determine] — **DIS·PATCH·FUL** *adj.*

DISPATCH BOAT A fast vessel for carrying government dispatches.

DIS·PATCH·ER *noun* One who dispatches; especially, one who directs the movement of trains, trucks, etc., and maintains records of such movement; also spelled *despatcher*.

DIS·PEL *tr. verb* [DIS·PELLED, DIS·PEL·LING] To scatter; disperse, dissipate. [<L. *dis-*, apart, asunder, + *pello*, drive]

DIS·PEND *tr. verb* [Obs.] To spend lavishly; squander. [<L. *dispendo*; see DISPENSE]

DIS·PEN·SA·BLE *adj.* **1** Capable of being distributed or administered to others. **2** That may be dispensed with. **3** That may be removed by or made the subject of dispensation; pardonable. — **DIS·PEN·SA·BIL'·I·TY, DIS·PEN·SA·BLE·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·PEN·SA·RY *noun* [-RIES *pl.*] A place or establishment, often public, where medicines are compounded and dispensed gratis or at a nominal price.

DIS·PEN·SA'·TION *noun* **1** The act of dispensing; a dealing out, distribution. **2** That which is bestowed on or appointed to one from a higher power. **3** The divine arrangement and administration of the affairs of the world, as, the *dispensation* of Providence. **4** A specific plan; as, a special *dispensation* of nature. **5** Special exemption granted from the requirements of a law, rule, or obligation, specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, exemption by express ecclesiastical authority from an obligation incurred at the free will of the individual; also called *indulgence*. **6** One of the several systems or bodies of law in which at different times God has revealed his mind and will to man, or the continued state of things resulting from the operation of one of these systems, as, the Mosaic *dispensation*; also, the period during which a particular revelation of God's mind and will has been directly operative on mankind, as, during the Christian *dispensation*. — **AL** *adj.*

DIS'·PEN·SA·TOR *noun* One who dispenses or distributes; a dispenser.

DIS·PEN'·SA·TO·RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to dispensing or dispensation; also **DIS·PEN·SA·TIVE.** — *noun* [-RIES *pl.*] A book in which medicinal substances are described, a pharmacopœia.

DIS·PENSE *verb* [DIS·PENSED, DIS·PENS·ING] **1** To deal out or divide in portions, give forth diffusively; distribute, also, to prepare drugs for medicinal use. **2** To administer or execute, as laws. **3** To relieve or excuse, as from obligation. **4** To grant exemption. See synonyms under APPORTION. — **TO DISPENSE WITH** To waive the observance of, relinquish; forego. [<L. *dispenso* <*dis-*, apart, + *pendo*, weigh]

DIS·PENS·ER *noun* One who dispenses, manages, or administers.

DIS·PEO·PLE (-pee'·pl) *tr. verb* To depopulate. — **DIS·PEO·PLE·MENT** *noun* — **DIS·PEO·PLER** *noun.*

DI·SPER·MOUS (di·spûr' mus) *adj.* Two-seeded. [<DI- + Gr. *sperma*, seed]

DI·SPER·MY (di·spûr'·mi) *noun* The fecundation of one egg with two spermatozoa. [<DI- + Gr. *sperma*, seed] — **DI·SPER·MIC** *adj.*

DIS·PER·SAL *noun* The act or fact of scattering or dispersing; dispersion.

DIS·PERSE (-pûrs') *verb* [DIS·PERSED (-pûrst'), DIS·PERS·ING] **1** To scatter or cause to scatter or depart in all or many directions; drive in different directions. **2** To disappear or cause to disappear; dissipate, as, the sun *dispersed* the mists. **3** To spread abroad; diffuse; divide one's affluence with others. **4** To separate light into its component spectral colors. See synonyms under SPREAD. [<L. *dispersus* <*dis-*, apart, + *spargo*, scatter] — **DIS·PERS·I·BLE** *adj.* — **DIS·PER·SIVE** (-siv) *adj.*

DIS·PERSED (-pûrst') *adj.* **1** Scattered; dissipated. **2** Placed near together but irregular, as spots. — **DIS·PERS·ED·LY** *adv.*

DISPERSE-PHASE *noun* In a colloid system, that constituent which is dispersed in the medium; as, gold particles are the *disperse-phase* of colloidal gold. See COLLOID. Also **DISPERSED-PHASE.**

DIS·PERS·ER *noun* One who or that which disperses.

DIS·PER·SION (-pûr' zhun *or* -shun) *noun* **1** The act of dispersing, the state or result of being dispersed; also **DIS·PER·SAL.** **2** The dispersed pattern of hits made by bombs dropped under the same conditions, or by bullets or shells shot from one gun with the same firing data. **3** The separation of light rays of different colors by the action of a prism or lens, also, the process of sorting out emissions, as of electrons, in accordance with the values or magnitudes of selected properties, physical, chemical, electrical, etc. **4** The condition of the components making up a colloid system: distinguished from *solution*.

DIS·PER·SOID *noun* A colloid system.

DIS·PIR·IT (-pir'·it) *tr. verb* To render cheerless or hope-

less; depress; dishearten. —**DIS·PIR IT·ED LY** *adv.* —**DIS·PIR IT ED NESS** *noun* —**DIS PIR IT ING LY** *adv.*

DIS PIR·IT·MENT *noun* 1 The act of dispiriting, or the state of being dispirited; dejection. 2 That which dispirits, as a sorrow.

DIS PIT E OUS (-us) *adj.* Remorseless; without pity.

DIS PLACE *tr. verb* 1 To remove from its place. 2 To take the place of, as by pushing out. 3 To remove from a position of emolument or dignity; discharge. 4 To release from combination by displacing, as, zinc *displaces* the hydrogen of an acid. 5 [Obs.] To banish.

Synonyms: confuse, derange, disarrange, disturb, jumble, mislay, misplace, remove, unsettle. Objects are *displaced* when moved out of the place they have occupied, they are *misplaced* when put into a place where they should not be. One may know where to find what he has *misplaced;* what he has *mislaid* he can not locate. *Antonyms.* adjust, array, assort, classify, dispose, group, order, place, sort.

DIS PLACE MENT *noun* 1 The act of displacing, or the state of being displaced, also, an apparent change of position, as of a star. 2 The weight of water displaced by a body floating in it, this weight being equal to the weight of the body, also, the quantity of air displaced by an airplane, balloon, or the like. 3 The geometrical relation between the position of a moving object at any time and its original position. 4 Same as ELECTRIC DISPLACEMENT. 5 A geological fault. 6 Substitution of a secondary, harmless, or unimportant element for a primary and significant one, as in a dream, for purposes of concealment.

DISPLACEMENT LAW 1 The principle in atomic physics that an atom deprived of one of its electrons acquires the physico-chemical properties of the element preceding it in the periodic table. See ELECTROMOTIVE SERIES. 2 The statement that radioactive emission of an alpha particle lowers the atomic number of the element by 2, while emission of a beta particle raises the atomic number by 1.

DIS PLANT *tr. verb* 1 To uproot, pluck from place or state of settlement, displace. 2 To strip of what is planted or fixed. —**DIS PLAN TA′ TION** *noun.*

DIS PLAY *verb* 1 To make manifest or conspicuous, parade. 2 To open, unfold; expose, make a display. 3 In printing, to give special prominence to, as by large type. See synonyms under ELEMENT.

—*noun* 1 The act of spreading out, unfolding, exhibiting, or bringing to the view or to the mind. 2 Ostentatious show. 3 In printing, a style of type calculated to attract attention, also, the matter so displayed. See synonyms under OSTENTATION, SPECTACLE. [<OF. *despleier* <L. *displico* <*dis-*, apart, + *plico*, fold]

DIS PLEASE (-plēz′) *verb* To vex; annoy, offend, give offense. See synonyms under AFFRONT, PIQUE. [<OF. *desplaiser* <L. <*dis-*, not, + *placeo*, please] —**DIS PLEAS ING** *adj.* —**DIS PLEAS ING LY** *adv.*

DIS PLEA SURE (-plēzh′·ur) *noun* 1 The state of being displeased, dissatisfaction; vexation, indignant disapproval. 2 An annoyance; offense. See synonyms under ANGER, OFFENSE, PIQUE.

DIS PLODE *verb* [Obs.] To explode. [<L. *displodo*] —**DIS·PLO SION** *noun.*

DIS PLUME *tr. verb* [Obs.] To strip of plumes or feathers; deprive of rank or honor; degrade.

DIS PONE *verb* [Obs.] To arrange, dispose. [<L. *dispono;* see DISPOSE.]

DIS PORT *verb* 1 To play; gambol; sport. 2 To amuse; divert. 3 To display sportively or gaily. See synonyms under ENTERTAIN. —*noun* Diversion, pastime, sport. [<OF. *desporter* <L. *dis-*, away, + *porto*, carry]

DIS POS A BLE (dis pōz′-) *adj.* Subject to disposal; free to be used as occasion may require.

DIS PO SAL (-zul) *noun* 1 The act of disposing; arrangement; order; distribution. 2 A getting rid of, a transfer, as by gift or sale. 3 Power of control, outlay, management, or distribution.

DIS POSE (-pōz′) *verb* [**DIS·POSED, DIS POS ING**] 1 To set in order, arrange; settle. 2 To direct the mind of, incline. 3 To order or appoint; regulate. 4 To make over; bestow, or alienate, as property; now generally *dispose of.* 5 To make terms, bargain. See synonyms under ACTUATE, PERSUADE, REGULATE, SET. —**TO DISPOSE OF** 1 To find a place or use for. 2 To part with; get rid of.

—*noun* [Obs.] 1 Disposal. 2 Order; arrangement. 3 Disposition; deportment. [<F. *disposer* <*dis-*, apart, + *poser*, place] —**DIS POSED** *adj.*

DIS POS ER (-pō′·zur) *noun* One who disposes or orders.

DIS PO SI′ TION (-zish′·un) *noun* 1 The act of disposing; arrangement, as of troops. 2 Distribution; state or manner of disposal, final settlement. 3 Control; power; usually with *at*, as, *at* his *disposition.* 4 Natural tendency; temper or temperament; characteristic spirit; bent; propensity. 5 Natural tendency of animate or inanimate things. 6 In architecture, arrangement, as of plan, perspective, etc.: distinguished from *distribution.* See synonyms under APPETITE, CHARACTER, INCLINATION, MIND, WILL. [<F. <L. *dispositio* <*dis-*, apart, + *pono*, place] —**DIS·POS·I·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

DIS POS·SESS′ (-pō·zĕs′) *tr. verb* To eject; oust; deprive of possession, as of land. —**DIS·POS·SES′·SION** (-zĕsh′·un) *noun* —**DIS POS SES′ SOR** *noun.*

DIS POS·SES′ SO·RY (-pō·zĕs′·ō ri) *adj.* Referring to or partaking of dispossession.

DIS·PO SURE (-zhur) *noun* [Obs.] 1 Disposal; direction. 2 Disposition, arrangement. 3 Nature, temperament.

DIS PRAISE (-prāz′) *tr. verb* To mention with disapproval or censure, disparage. —*noun* The expression of unfavorable opinion, disparagement; censure. —**DIS·PRAIS ER** *noun* —**DIS PRAIS ING LY** *adv.*

DIS PREAD (-prĕd′) *verb* To spread out or abroad; be extended or diffused; expand, open. Also spelled *dispread.*

DIS PRIZE *tr. verb* [Obs.] To fail to value; underestimate. —**DIS PRIZ ING LY** *adv.*

DIS PROOF *noun* Refutation; confutation.

DIS PRO POR′ TION *noun* Want of due relative proportion; lack of symmetry, also, inadequacy. —*tr. verb* To make of unsuitable size or proportions with reference to something else. [F.]

DIS PRO POR′ TION A BLE *adj.* Unsuitable; inadequate.

DIS PRO POR′ TION ATE (-it) *adj.* Out of proportion with regard to size, form, or value; disproportioned. Also **DIS PRO·POR′ TION AL.** —**DIS PRO POR′ TION ATE LY, DIS PRO POR′·TION AL·LY** *adv.* —**DIS PRO POR′ TION ATE NESS** *noun.*

DIS PROVE (-proov′) *tr. verb* To prove to be false, erroneous, fraudulent, or illegal; confute, refute. —**DIS PROV A BLE** *adj.* —**DIS PROV AL** *noun.*

DIS PU TA BLE (dis pyoo′- *or* dis′ pyoo-) *adj.* That may be disputed, controvertible, doubtful. —**DIS PU TA BIL′ I·TY** *noun* —**DIS PU TA BLY** *adv.*

DIS PU TANT (-pyoo tunt) *adj.* Engaged in controversy; disputing. —*noun* One who disputes.

DIS PU TA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of disputing, controversy; discussion; argumentation. 2 A rhetorical or logical exercise; a scholastic debate. See synonyms under ALTERCATION.

DIS PU TA′ TIOUS (-shus) *adj.* Characterized by or pertaining to dispute. —**LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun.*

DIS PU TA TIVE *adj.* Disputatious. —**LY** *adv.*

DIS PUTE *verb* [**DIS PUT ED, DIS PUT ING**] 1 To question; challenge, controvert. 2 To argue about; discuss, debate. 3 To strive or contend for; compete, as for a prize, contest. 4 To wrangle, quarrel. —*noun* 1 A controversial discussion, a verbal contest. 2 An altercation, wrangle, quarrel. See synonyms under ALTERCATION, FEUD, QUARREL. [<F. *disputer* <L. *disputo* <*dis-*, apart, + *puto*, reckon] —**DIS·PUT ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): antagonize, argue, battle, combat, contend, contest, controvert, debate, discuss, oppose, quarrel, question, reason, wrangle. Persons may *contend* either from mere ill will or self-interest, or from the highest motives, "that ye should earnestly *contend* for the faith which was once delivered to the saints," *Jude* 3. To *controvert* is to *argue* wholly on the negative side, urging considerations against an opinion, proposition, or the like. One may *argue* and *discuss* without an opponent. We may *question* or *discuss* a proposition without reference to any one's advocacy of it, but to *contend, debate,* or *dispute* implies an opponent. A dispute may be personal, factious, and petty, a debate is formal and orderly, if otherwise, it becomes a mere wrangle. Compare ARGUE, CONTEND, QUESTION, REASON.

DIS QUAL I FI CA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of debarring from participation in a contest or enterprise, or from sharing in the prizes or rewards, due to an infraction of rules or other irregularity. 2 The state of being disqualified, lack of requisite qualities or training. 3 That which disqualifies.

DIS QUAL′ I FY (dis kwahl′-) *tr. verb* [**FIED, FY ING**] 1 To deprive of qualifications, render unqualified; debar legally, disable. 2 To pronounce unqualified, specifically, to deprive (a competitor) of a position or prize, as in a race, on account of an infraction of rules or other irregularity.

DIS QUI ET *noun* An unsettled or disturbed condition; lack of quiet, restlessness, uneasiness: also **DIS QUI ET NESS, DIS·QUI E TUDE** (-tūde). See synonyms under ALARM, ANXIETY, FEAR. —*tr. verb* To make uneasy or restless, harass; disturb. —*adj.* Restless; uneasy, impatient: a rare usage. —**DIS QUI ET LY** *adv.*

DIS QUI ET ING *adj.* Causing disquiet, making uneasy.

DIS QUI SI′·TION (-kwi zish′·un) *noun* A systematic treatise or discourse, dissertation. [<L. *disquisitio* <*dis-*, apart, about, + *quæro*, seek]

DIS QUIS I TOR (-kwiz′ i-tur) *noun* One who makes disquisitions, an investigator.

Dis RAE LI (diz′ ray′ li), **BENJAMIN, EARL OF BEACONSFIELD,** 1804–81, English statesman and novelist; prime minister. —**ISAAC,** 1766–1848, English writer, father of Benjamin.

DIS RATE *tr. verb* [**RAT ED, RAT ING**] To lower in rating or rank, as a petty officer; degrade.

DIS RE GARD′ *tr. verb* To slight; overlook. —*noun* Want of regard; neglect; slight. See synonyms under NEGLECT, SLIGHT. —**ER** *noun* —**FUL** *adj.*

DIS REL ISH *tr. verb* 1 To feel aversion to; dislike. 2 To take away the relish of; make unpalatable or offensive. —*noun* 1 A feeling of slight repugnance; distaste or dislike. 2 Lack

of palatableness; the quality of being displeasing or distasteful.

DIS·RE·MEM′·BER *tr. verb* [Pop.] To be unable to recall; forget: popularly used in parts of the United States.

DIS·RE·PAIR′ *noun* The state of being out of repair.

DIS·REP·U·TA·BLE *adj.* Being in or causing ill repute; disgraceful. See synonyms under INFAMOUS. — **DIS·REP·U·TA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **DIS·REP·U·TA·BLY** *adv.*

DIS·RE·PUTE′ (-pyo͞ot′) *noun* Lack or loss of reputation; ill repute. Also **DIS·REP·U·TA′·TION.**

DIS·RE·SPECT′ *noun* Lack of respect; discourtesy. — *tr. verb* [Pop.] To slight.

DIS·RE·SPECT′·A·BLE *adj.* Wanting respectability; disreputable. — **DIS·RE·SPECT·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun.*

DIS·RE·SPECT′·FUL *adj.* Wanting in respect; discourteous. — **·LY** *adv* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·ROBE *verb* To unclothe, undress; strip. — **·MENT** *noun.*

DIS·ROOT *tr. verb* To tear up by the roots; hence, to tear from the foundation; undermine.

DIS·RUPT *verb* To burst asunder. — *adj.* [Obs.] Burst asunder, rent. [<L. *disruptus* <*dis-*, apart, + *rumpo*, burst] — **DIS·RUPT·ER, DIS·RUP·TOR** *noun.*

DIS·RUP·TION *noun* The act of bursting or tearing asunder; the state of being so torn. See synonyms under RUPTURE.

DIS·RUP·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Producing, resulting from, or attending disruption; rending; bursting. — **·LY** *adv.*

DISRUPTIVE DISCHARGE A strong electric discharge in an insulating medium caused by break-down under electrostatic stress.

DISS *noun* The fibrous stems of a reedlike Mediterranean grass (*Ampelodesma mauritanicus* or *tenax*): used for making hats, paper, cordage, etc.

DIS·SAT·IS·FAC′·TION *noun* A dissatisfied state or feeling; discontent.

DIS·SAT·IS·FAC′·TO·RY *adj.* Giving dissatisfaction or discontent; unsatisfactory. — **DIS·SAT·IS·FAC′·TO·RI·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·SAT′·IS·FY *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To fail to satisfy; disappoint; displease.

DIS·SEAT *tr. verb* To throw from one's seat; unseat.

DIS·SECT *tr. verb* 1 To cut apart or divide, as an animal body or a plant, in order to examine the structure; anatomize. 2 To analyze and discuss critically. See synonyms under CUT. [<L. *dissectus* <*dis-*, apart, + *seco*, cut]

DIS·SECT·ED *adj.* 1 Cut in pieces; separated at the joints; also, cut into ridges, as a plateau. 2 Deeply cut into lobes or segments, as a leaf.

DIS·SEC·TION *noun* 1 The act of dissecting. 2 A dissected object; an anatomical preparation. 3 A critical analysis.

DIS·SEC·TOR *noun* 1 One who dissects. 2 A treatise on dissection. 3 An instrument used in dissecting.

DIS-SEIZE (-seez) *tr. verb* [Law] To oust from the possession of an estate in freehold, usually unlawfully. Also **DIS-SEISE.** [<OF. *dessaisir* <*des-*, away, + *saisir*, seize] — **DIS-SEIZOR, DIS-SEISOR** *noun.*

DIS-SEIZEE (-seez·ee′) *noun* One who is dis-seized. Also **DIS-SEISEE.**

DIS-SEIZIN (-seez′·in) *noun* [Law] The unlawful entry upon the freehold of another and wrongful ouster of him from possession. Also **DIS-SEISIN, DIS-SEIZURE.**

DIS·SEM·BLANCE *noun* [Obs.] 1 Dissimilarity. 2 Dissimulation.

DIS·SEM·BLE *verb* [**·BLED** (bld), **·BLING**] 1 To conceal by or as by a false appearance; disguise. 2 To make a show of; pretend; feign; dissimulate. 3 To conceal; ignore. See synonyms under HIDE, MASK. [<OF. *dissimuler* <L. *dissimulo* <*dis-*, apart, + *similis*, like] — **DIS·SEM·BLER** *noun* — **DIS·SEM·BLING·LY** *adv.*

DIS·SEM′·I·NATE *verb* [**·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] To sow broadcast; scatter; diffuse; spread; promulgate. See synonyms under SPREAD. [<L. *dis-*, apart, + *semino*, sow, < *semen*, seed] — **DIS·SEM·I·NA′·TION** *noun* — **DIS·SEM·I·NA·TIVE** *adj.* — **DIS·SEM′·I·NA·TOR** *noun.*

DIS·SEM·I·NULE (-nūle) *noun* A seed fruit modified for migration.

DIS·SEN·SION *noun* Angry or violent difference of opinion; discord; strife. See synonyms under ALTERCATION, QUARREL.

DIS·SENT *intr. verb* 1 To disagree in opinion; withhold assent; also, to withhold approval and consent; as, to *dissent* from an arrangement. 2 Specifically, to refuse adherence to an established church, as the Church of England. — *noun* 1 The act or state of dissenting; disagreement. 2 Refusal to conform to an established church; non-conformity. [<F. *dissentir* <L. *dis-*, apart, + *sentio*, think]

DIS·SENT·ER *noun* 1 One who dissents or disagrees; one who declares his disapproval or disagreement. 2 Specifically, a Protestant who refuses assent to the doctrines, or compliance with the usages, of an established or state church, especially the Church of England: often capitalized: opposed to *conformist*. See synonyms under HERETIC.

DIS·SEN·TIENT (dī·sĕn′·shĕnt) *adj.* Dissenting; expressing disagreement. — *noun* A dissenter.

DIS·SENT·ING *adj.* Disagreeing; avowing or expressing disagreement or dissent. — **·LY** *adv.*

DIS·SEN·TIOUS (dī·sĕn′·shŭs) *adj.* Contentious; quarrelsome. — **·LY** *adv.*

DIS·SEP·I·MENT *noun* A partition, as one of those that divide a compound ovary into two or more cells; specifically, a horizontal plate between the vertical septa in corals. [<L. *dissæpio*, divide by a boundary, <*dis-* + *sæpes*, hedge]

DIS′·SER·TATE *intr. verb* [Obs.] [**·TA′·TED, ·TAT·ING**] To discourse or write in a learned or formal manner. Also [Obs.] **DIS·SERT.** — **DIS·SER·TA·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* — **DIS·SER·TA·TOR** *noun.*

DIS·SER·TA′·TION *noun* An extended and argumentative treatise or discourse; disquisition. See synonyms under SPEECH. [<L. *dissero*, discuss]

DIS-SERVE *tr. verb* To neglect to serve or to treat badly; do an ill turn to.

DIS-SERVICE *noun* Ill service; an ill turn.

DIS-SERVICEABLE *adj.* Disadvantageous; detrimental; unserviceable.

DIS·SEV·ER *verb* To sever; disjoin; separate; part. — **·ANCE, ·MENT** *noun.*

DIS·SI·DENCE *noun* Disagreement; dissent.

DIS·SI·DENT *adj.* Dissenting; differing. — *noun* A dissenter. [<L. *dissideo*, sit apart, <*dis-*, apart, + *sedeo*, sit]

DIS·SIL·I·ENT *adj.* Bursting or flying open, as the dry pod of the jewelweed. [<L. *dissilio*, fly apart, <*dis-*, apart, + *salio*, leap] — **DIS·SIL·I·ENCE** or **·EN·CY** *noun.*

DIS·SIM′·I·LAR *adj.* Unlike; different: often with *to*. See synonyms under CONTRARY, HETEROGENEOUS. — **·LY** *adv.*

DIS·SIM·I·LAR′·I·TY (-lăr′·i·tī) *noun* Unlikeness; difference. See synonyms under DIFFERENCE.

DIS·SIM·I·LA′·TION *noun* The act or process of making or becoming dissimilar; specifically, the making of two similar sounds dissimilar, as when *spinnl* becomes *spindle*. — **DIS·SIM′·I·LATE** *verb.*

DIS·SI·MIL′·I·TUDE (-tūde) *noun* Lack of resemblance; unlikeness.

DIS·SIM′·U·LATE *verb* [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To simulate the contrary of; conceal by feigning; dissemble; pretend. [<L. *dissimulatus* <*dissimulo*; see DISSEMBLE] — **DIS·SIM′·U·LA·TIVE** *adj.* — **DIS·SIM′·U·LA·TOR** *noun.*

DIS·SIM·U·LA′·TION *noun* False pretense; hypocrisy. See synonyms under DECEPTION, HYPOCRISY, PRETENSE.

DIS′·SI·PATE *verb* [**·PAT·ED, ·PAT·ING**] 1 To disperse or scatter utterly, drive away; dispel. 2 To fritter away; employ aimlessly, squander; be wasteful or dissolute. 3 To scatter, vanish; disappear. See synonyms under SQUANDER. [<L. *dis-*, apart, + *supo*, throw]

DIS′·SI·PAT·ED *adj.* 1 Wasted; scattered. 2 Pursuing pleasure to excess, dissolute. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·SI·PA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of dissipating or state of being dissipated. 2 Excessive indulgence, especially in vicious pleasures. 3 Distraction, as of the mind, or anything that distracts. See synonyms under EXCESS.

DIS′·SI·PA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Having a tendency to dissipate or disperse, or pertaining to such a tendency. 2 Of or pertaining to the dissipation of energy. 3 Tending to a dissipated life.

DIS·SO·CIA·BLE (-shuh bl) *adj.* 1 Not well assorted or associated, incongruous, unsociable. 2 Capable of being separated or dissociated. 3 Unsociable. — **DIS·SO·CIA·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **DIS·SO·CIA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **DIS·SO′·CIA·BLY** *adv.*

DIS·SO·CIAL *adj.* Unsocial; unfriendly. — **·IZE** *tr. verb.*

DIS·SO′·CI·ATE (-shī·āt) *verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] 1 To disconnect; separate; withdraw: usually with *from*. 2 To decompose (a substance or compound) gradually by the action of heat in a confined space. 3 To split off from the main body of the personality one or more emotional or mental components, which thereupon assume independent existence, frequently apart from consciousness. — **DIS·SO·CI·A·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

DIS·SO·CI·A′·TION (-sī·ā′·shun *or* -shī·ā′·shun) 1 The act of dissociating; state of separation. 2 A reversible chemical action induced by heat. 3 A mental disorder in which one or several groups of ideas become split off from the main body of the personality and are not accessible to conscious control.

DIS·SOL·U·BLE (dĭ·sŏl′·ū·bl *or* dĭs′·o·lū·bl) *adj.* 1 Separable into parts. 2 Capable of being dissolved or decomposed. — **DIS·SO·LU·BIL′·I·TY, DIS·SO·LU·BLE·NESS** *noun.*

DIS′·SO·LUTE (-lūte) *adj.* Abandoned; profligate. See synonyms under IMMORAL, IRREGULAR. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·SO·LU′·TION (-lū′·shun) *noun* 1 The act of dissolving; disintegration. 2 Decomposition; separation into elements or components by chemical processes. 3 Liquefaction. 4 Separation; breaking up, as of an assembly or corporation, or of a partnership, in accordance with the articles of copartnership, or by the death or incompetence of a partner, or by the decree of a court. 5 Death, the separation of soul and body.

DIS·SO·LU·TIVE (-lū·tīv) *adj.* 1 Dissolving. 2 Pertaining to or characterized by physical or mental dissolution.

DIS·SOLVE (dĭ·zŏlv′) *verb* [**·SOLVED** (zŏlvd′), **·SOLV·ING**] 1 To change from a solid into a fluid condition; to pass into solution; evaporate; in chemistry and physics, to alter the state of in any way by solution; to cause to pass into solution; melt; liquefy. 2 To disperse, as an assembly; termi-

nate, as a partnership. **3** To break the control of, as a magic spell. **4** [Law] To set aside, annul or abrogate, as an injunction, etc. **5** To make weak or languid; relax. **6** To break up; disintegrate; destroy; decompose; fade; vanish. **7** In motion pictures, to change gradually into the succeeding picture. **8** [Obs.] To clear away; resolve or solve. See synonyms under MELT.

— *noun* In motion pictures, the slow emergence of one scene out of another, caused by the lapping of a fade-in over a fade-out; if due to double exposure or printing of one film strip, it is called *lap-dissolve*. [<L. *dissolvo, loosen*] — **DIS SOLV·A·BLE** *adj.* — **DIS SOL VENT** *adj.* & *noun.*

DIS SOLV ER (di·zŏlv′·ur) *noun* One who or that which dissolves, specifically, a device for producing a dissolving view.

DIS SO NANCE *noun* **1** A discordant mingling of sounds; discord. **2** A combination of musical tones which are not perfectly consonant, especially when used for musical effect, as distinguished from *discord;* also, the interval between two such tones. **3** Harsh disagreement; incongruity; discord. Also **DIS SO NAN·CY.**

DIS SO NANT *adj.* **1** Harsh in sound; inharmonious; discordant. **2** Naturally hostile; incongruous. [<F. <L. *dis-*, apart, + *sono*, sound] — **·LY** *adv.*

DIS SPREAD Same as DISPREAD.

DIS SUADE (-swadē′) *verb* [**DIS·SUAD ED, DIS·SUAD ING**] **1** To change, or attempt to change, the purpose or alter the plans of by persuasion; divert by argument or appeal, with *from*. **2** To persuade or advise against. See synonyms under ADMONISH. [<L. *dis-*, apart, + *suadeo*, persuade] — **DIS SUAD ER** *noun.*

DIS SUA SION (-swāy′·zhun) *noun* **1** The act of dissuading. **2** A dissuasive. See synonyms under COUNSEL.

DIS SUA SIVE (-swāy′ siv) *adj.* Tending or intended to dissuade. — *noun* A dissuading argument, fact, or consideration. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS SYL′ LA BLE *noun* A word of two syllables: also spelled *disyllable.* — **DIS·SYL·LAB′·IC** *adj.* — **DIS·SYL LAB I FI CA′·TION** *noun* — **DIS SYL LAB′·I·FY, DIS SYL′·LA BIZE** *tr. verb.*

DIS SYM′ ME TRY *noun* Lack of symmetry. — **DIS SYM MET′·RIC** or **RI CAL** *adj.* — **DIS·SYM MET′ RI CAL LY** *adv.*

DIS TAFF *noun* [**DIS TAFFS** or (rarely) **DIS TAVES** *pl.*] **1** A rotating vertical staff that holds the bunch of flax or wool in hand-spinning. **2** Figuratively, woman, as the holder of a distaff; the female sex, or woman's domain. [<OE. *distæf* <*dis*, bundle of flax, + *staef*, staff]

DISTAFF SIDE The maternal branch of a family.

DIS TAIN *tr. verb* To stain; sully; defile. [<L. *dis-* intensive + *tingo*, tinge]

DIS TAL *adj.* Relatively remote from the center of the body or the point of attachment; peripheral; opposed to *proximal.* [<DISTANCE] — **·LY** *adv.*

DIS TANCE *noun* **1** Length of separation in space, or, by extension, in time. **2** The state of being distant, separation; remoteness, a remote point. **3** Reserve; haughtiness; coldness. **4** Separation in rank, relationship, or succession. **5** The part of a picture that represents distant objects. **6** The interval between two musical notes. **7** In horse racing, an interval measured back from the winning post to a point on the course marked by a flag or post, called the distance post. To be allowed to run in succeeding heats of the race, a horse must reach the distance post before the winning horse reaches the end.

— *tr. verb* [**DIS TANCED, DIS·TANC·ING**] **1** To leave far behind in a race; outstrip; excel. **2** To put at a distance. **3** To cause to appear distant.

DIS TANT *adj.* **1** Separated in space or time; far apart; not closely related in qualities or in position; far away, remote. **2** Reserved or unapproachable; formal. **3** Indistinct; faint. **4** Not obvious or plain; indirect. See synonyms under AILOOF, HAUGHTY. [<F. <L. *distans*, standing apart, <*dis-*, apart, + *sto*, stand] — **·LY** *adv.*

DIS TASTE *noun* **1** Aversion to food or drink; distelish. **2** Alienation, disapproval; dislike. See synonyms under ANTIPATHY. — *tr. verb* **1** To dislike the taste of. **2** To offend the taste of; displease; disgust.

DIS TASTE FUL *adj.* **1** Causing distaste; disagreeable. **2** Denoting distaste; as, a *distasteful* glance. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·TEM PER *noun* **1** Any of several infectious diseases of animals, especially a catarrhal affection of puppies associated with a filtrable virus. **2** An improper or disordered temper, ill humor. **3** Political or civil disturbance; riot; disorder.

— *tr. verb* **1** To affect with disease or disorder; disturb or derange in faculties or functions. **2** To anger; irk; deprive of moderation; ruffle; disturb. [<L. *dis-*, wrongly, apart, + *tempero*, mix, mingle]

DIS·TEM PER *noun* **1** A pigment mixed with a vehicle (as yolk of eggs or glue) soluble in water, used chiefly for mural decoration and scene painting. **2** The art or process of painting with such materials, or a painting executed in them.

— *tr. verb* **1** To mix or temper in undue proportions; alter the proper proportions of; also, to soak; steep. **2** To mix, as colors, for distemper painting. **3** To color or paint with distemper.

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to internal decoration done with distemper. [<OF. *destemprer* <L. *distempero* <*dis-* intensive + *tempero*, mingle correctly]

DIS TEM′ PER A·TURE *noun* **1** Disorder; sickness. **2** Disarrangement; perturbation.

DIS TEND *verb* To expand; swell; inflate; dilate. [<L. *dis-*, apart, + *tendo*, stretch]

DIS·TEN SI BLE *adj.* Capable of being distended. — **DIS·TEN·SI BIL′ I·TY** *noun.*

DIS TENT *adj.* [Obs.] Distended.

DIS TEN TION *noun* The act of distending, or the state of being distended. Also **DIS TEN SION.**

DIS TICH (-tik) *noun* In prosody, a couplet; a two-line stanza, making complete sense. [<Gr. *distichos* <*di-*, two, + *stichos*, row]

DIS TI CHOUS (-kus) *adj.* Disposed in two longitudinal rows on opposite sides of a common axis. — **LY** *adv.*

DIS TIL *verb* [**DIS TILLED, DIS·TIL LING**] **1** To extract or produce by vaporization and condensation of the vapor; to extract volatile substances by this method. **2** To trickle; drop; also, to give forth, send down, or exude in drops; shed; emit. **3** To subject to or purify by distillation; as, *distilled* water. Also **DIS TILL.** [<L. *distillo* <*de*, down, + *stilla*, drop] — **DIS·TIL LA·BLE** *adj.*

DIS·TIL LATE *noun* The condensed product separated by distillation.

DIS TIL LA′ TION *noun* **1** The act of distilling; separation of the more volatile parts of a substance from those less volatile by vaporizing and subsequently condensing, as by heating in a retort or still and cooling in a retort or worm; also, the purification or rectification of a substance by this process. **2** The substance separated by distilling; a distillate. **3** The essential or abstract quality of anything. — **DESTRUCTIVE** or **DRY DISTILLATION** The decomposition of a compound by heat in a closed vessel without moisture, and collection of the volatile products of the chemical changes induced.

DIS TIL LER *noun* **1** One who distils; a maker and seller of distilled liquors. **2** A condenser used in distilling.

DIS TIL LER Y *noun* [**IES** *pl.*] An establishment for distilling, especially for producing alcoholic liquors by distillation.

DIS TIL MENT *noun* Distillation. Also **DIS TILL MENT.**

DIS TINCT *adj.* **1** Clear to the senses or mind, plain; unmistakable. **2** Clearly standing apart, as in space or thought, from other objects; evidently not identical; observably or decidedly different; as, *distinct* stamens of a flower. **3** Standing apart by itself; disjoined, unconnected. **4** Using or marked by clear vision and understanding; not obscure nor confused; as, a man of *distinct* ideas. **5** Adorned; variegated, chiefly poetic. See synonyms under CLEAR, EVIDENT, MANIFEST, PARTICULAR, PLAIN. [<F. <L. *distinguo*, distinguish] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS TINC·TION *noun* **1** A distinguishing mark or quality; a characteristic difference; also, the relation of difference between objects having distinguishing marks or qualities. **2** The act of distinguishing; discrimination. **3** Heed or regard to differences, as of rank or character. **4** A mark of honor; superiority; honorable position. See synonyms under CHARACTERISTIC, DIFFERENCE, FAME.

DIS TINC TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Characteristic; distinguishing. See synonyms under PARTICULAR. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·TIN GUÉ′ (dis·tăng·gā′; *F.* dees·tăN·gā′) *adj.* Distinguished, as in carriage or manner. [<F.] — **DIS·TIN·GUÉE′** *adj. fem.*

DIS TIN GUISH (-ting′·gwish) *verb* **1** To mark visibly as different; hence, to designate by special characteristics; differentiate. **2** To recognize as separate; discriminate; often followed by *between;* hence, to perceive by peculiarities or differences; tell apart; discern. **3** To classify according to differences or peculiar qualities; define under different heads. **4** To confer eminence or celebrity upon; set apart by marks of honor or esteem; make noted or notorious: usually reflexive. **5** To perceive distinctly by one of the bodily senses. See synonyms under DISCERN, KNOW. [<L. *distinguo*, separate] — **·A·BLE** *adj.* — **·A·BLY** *adv.* — **·ER** *noun.*

DIS·TIN·GUISHED (-gwisht) *adj.* Conspicuous; eminent. See synonyms under EMINENT, ILLUSTRIOUS.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS A decoration in the form of a bronze cross on which is superimposed a four-blade propeller: awarded to any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army Air forces, distinguishes himself by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in an aerial flight.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS A decoration in the form of a bronze cross with an eagle on the center and "For Valor" on a scroll below: awarded to soldiers who display extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL A decoration in the form of a bronze, gold, and blue enamel medal bearing the inscription "For Distinguished Service" when awarded to soldiers, and the words "United States of America Navy"

when awarded to Navy personnel, for exceptionally meritorious service involving responsibility. Also the **MERCHANT MARINE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL** awarded to any seaman in the American Merchant Marine for outstanding service in the line of duty.

DIS·TIN·GUISH·ING *adj.* Constituting difference or distinction, characteristic.

DIS·TIN·GUISH·MENT *noun* [Obs.] Observation of difference.

DIS·TOME *noun* One of a genus (*Distoma*) of trematode, parasitic worms commonly called *flukes*, from their short, flattened, triangular shape. [<Gr. *di-*, two, + *stoma*, mouth]

DIS·TORT *tr. verb* 1 To twist into an unnatural or irregular form. 2 To give a strained meaning to, interpret falsely; pervert. See synonyms under PERVERT. [<L. *dis-*, apart, + *torqueo*, twist] — **DIS·TORT·ER** *noun* — **DIS·TORT·ED** *adj.* — **DIS·TORT·ED·LY** *adv.* — **DIS·TORT·ED·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·TOR·TION *noun* The act of distorting, a deformity; perversion. — **·AL** *adj.*

DIS·TRACT *tr. verb* 1 To divert or turn aside, as the mind from a subject. 2 To turn or draw (the mind or attention) in various directions; bewilder; confuse. 3 To make frantic; craze. See synonyms under PERPLEX. [<L. *distractus* <*dis-*, apart, + *traho*, draw] — **DIS·TRACT·ING, DIS·TRAC·TIVE** *adj.*

DIS·TRACT·ED *adj.* 1 Bewildered or harassed. 2 Mentally deranged; mad. See synonyms under INSANE. — **·LY** *adv.*

DIS·TRAC·TION *noun* 1 A drawing off or diversion of the mind, as from some object or from troubles or cares. 2 Mental disturbance or confusion; perplexity. 3 Strong agitation, excitement, or distress; wild or violent grief. 4 Mental aberration; frenzy; madness. 5 Anything that distracts; a disturbing or diverting object or cause; an interruption or diversion. See synonyms under PERPLEXITY.

DIS·TRAIN *verb* [Law] 1 To take and detain (personal property) by distress as security for debt; make a levy on personal property for debt. 2 To subject (a person) to distress. [<L. *distringo* <*dis-*, apart, + *stringo*, draw tight] — **·A·BLE** *adj.* — **·ER, OR** *noun* — **·MENT** *noun.*

DIS·TRAINT *noun* [Law] The act or process of distraining.

DIS·TRAIT (dis·trā′; *F.* dēs·treh′) *adj.* Absent-minded. [<F.] — **DIS·TRAITE** (-trāyt′) *adj. fem.*

DIS·TRAUGHT (-trawt′) *adj.* In a state of distraction. [Variant of DISTRACTED]

DIS·TRESS *tr. verb* 1 To inflict suffering upon; agitate painfully. 2 To constrain by suffering or pain. 3 [Law] To distrain. See synonyms under PERSECUTE.

— *noun* 1 Acute or extreme suffering or its cause; pain; trouble. 2 An afflicted, wretched, or exhausted condition; dangerous situation. 3 [Law] Distraint, goods taken by distraint. See synonyms under AGONY, GRIEF, MISFORTUNE, PAIN, POVERTY. [<OF. *destresser* <L. *districtus* <*distringo*; see DISTRAIN] — **DIS·TRESS·FUL** *adj.* — **DIS·TRESS·FUL·LY** *adv.* — **DIS·TRESS·FUL·NESS** *noun* — **DIS·TRESS·ING·LY** *adv.*

DIS·TRIB·UTE *verb* [**·UT·ED, ·UT·ING**] 1 To divide among a number; apportion; share; make a distribution. 2 To classify or arrange, separate, as from a collection, and locate specifically. 3 To scatter or spread out in an even or orderly way; administer. 4 In logic, to use (a term) in its full extension, so as to include all members of the class which it names. 5 In printing, to separate, by hand or by machine, the types of composed matter and return them to their proper case boxes, "throw in." See synonyms under ALLOT, APPORTION, SPREAD. [<L. *dis-*, apart, + *tribuo*, give] — **DIS·TRIB·UT·A·BLE** *adj.*

DIS·TRIB·UT·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which distributes; specifically, a marketing agent. 2 A device used in distribution, as in an automobile or a Linotype machine. Also **DIS·TRIB·U·TOR.**

DIS·TRI·BU′·TION *noun* 1 The act of distributing, apportionment; arrangement, disposition. 2 That which is distributed. 3 The state or manner of being distributed. 4 In architecture, the arrangement and interdependence of interior subdivisions, etc., as distinguished from *disposition*. 5 In commerce, the total of all steps involved in the delivery of goods from producer to consumer, including such items as sales methods, transport, storage, financing, accounting, etc.

DISTRIBUTION CURVE A frequency curve.

DIS·TRIB·U·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Serving or tending to distribute; pertaining to distribution. 2 Denoting individual action or consideration. 3 In grammar, denoting objects or groups composed of individuals acting individually; as, the *distributive* pronouns "each," "every," "either," and "neither" are called *distributive* adjectives when they modify nouns; expressing the act of taking singly, as, the Latin *distributive* numeral "bini" (two by two). 4 In logic, indicating or effecting the distribution of a term.

— *noun* A distributive pronoun, adjective, or numeral, as "each," "every," etc. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·TRICT *noun* 1 A portion of territory specially set off or defined, as for judicial, political, educational, or other purposes; specifically, a subdivision of the United States or of one State having its own Federal or State court. 2 Any region of space; a tract. See synonyms under LAND.

— *tr. verb* To divide into districts. [<L. *districtus* <*dis-tringo*; see DISTRAIN]

DISTRICT ATTORNEY The prosecuting officer of a Federal or State judicial district. See PROSECUTING ATTORNEY under ATTORNEY.

DISTRICT JUDGE A judge who presides over a Federal or State district court.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA The Federal District of the United States on the Potomac River, site of the Federal capital, Washington, 69 square miles.

DIS·TRI·TO FE·DE·RAL (dis·tree′·tō feh·*th*eh·räl′) [Sp.] Federal District.

DIS·TRUST *tr. verb* To withhold trust from; doubt; suspect. — *noun* Doubt; suspicion; discredit. See synonyms under DOUBT.

DIS·TRUST·FUL *adj.* 1 Entertaining doubt or distrust. 2 Wanting in confidence; diffident; modest. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DIS·TURB *tr. verb* 1 To rouse from repose or rest; disquiet; agitate; trouble. 2 To disarrange or disorder; inconvenience. See synonyms under DISPLACE. [<L. *disturbo* <*dis-*, apart, + *turba*, tumult] — **·ER** *noun.*

DIS·TUR·BANCE *noun* A change, or alteration, whether as the result of internal or external action, from a condition of order, repose, or peace to one of agitation or disorder, or the act of effecting this change; as, the *disturbance* of a spring, a political *disturbance*; specifically, a tumult or commotion, without special implication as to extent or importance, by which the public peace is disturbed; a disordered condition of the mind, mental agitation, distraction, or confusion. See synonyms under ALTERCATION, ANXIETY, DISORDER, TUMULT.

DIS·TYLE *adj.* Having two columns; specifically, referring to a portico in antis. See ANTA. — *noun* A building so constructed. [<DI- + Gr. *stylos*, pillar]

DI·SUL·FATE (dī-) *noun* 1 A sulfate containing one atom of hydrogen replaceable by a base. 2 A salt of disulfuric acid. [<DI- + SULFATE] Also **DI·SUL·PHATE.**

DI·SUL·FIDE (dī-) *noun* A sulfide containing two atoms of sulfur to the molecule: also *bisulfide*. Also **DI·SUL·PHIDE.** [<DI- + SULFIDE]

DI·SUL·FU′·RIC (-fyōō′·rik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing sulfur in its higher state of oxidation. [<DI- + SULFURIC]

DISULFURIC ACID A brown fuming liquid, $H_2SO_4SO_3$, obtained by adding liquid sulfuric oxide to strong sulfuric acid: called also *pyrosulfuric acid*.

DIS·U·NION *noun* 1 The state of being disunited; severance; rupture. 2 A condition of disagreement; breach of concord.

DIS·U·NION·IST *noun* An advocate of disunion; specifically, in U. S. history, one who, before and during the Civil War of 1861, favored the dissolution of the Union; in English history, an opponent of the Act of Union with Ireland of 1801. Compare UNIONIST. — **DIS·U·NION·ISM** *noun.*

DIS·U·NITE′ *verb* 1 To abolish union between; separate, become separated or parted; alienate; estrange, as friends. 2 To disjoin; come apart. [<L. *dis-*, apart, + *unus*, one]

DIS·USE (-yōōs′) *noun* The state of being excluded or retired from use; desuetude: also **DIS·U·SAGE** (-sij).

— **DIS·USE** (-yōōz′) *tr. verb* [**USED, ·US·ING**] To cease to use or practice; discontinue.

DIS·U·TIL′·I·TY *noun* Injuriousness; frustration.

DIS·U′·TIL·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To render useless; destroy the usefulness of.

DIS·VAL·UE *tr. verb* [**·VAL·UED, ·VAL·U·ING**] To undervalue; disparage.

DIS·YL·LA·BLE (dis·il′- *or* di·sil′-) Same as DISSYLLABLE.

DIS·YOKE *tr. verb* [**YOKED, ·YOK·ING**] To unyoke.

DI·TA (dē·tah′) *noun* [Philippine] A forest tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of the dogbane family. The wood is used in furniture-making, and a substitute for quinine is obtained from the bark. Also **DI·TAA.**

DI·TAT·DE·US [L.] God enriches: motto of Arizona.

DITCH *noun* A narrow trench in the ground, as for drainage; an irrigation trench. — *verb* 1 To dig or lay a ditch or ditches, drain by means of ditches. 2 To run or throw into a ditch, cause to leave the road or jump the track; derail. 3 [Pop.] To abandon; get rid of. [<OE. *dic*, dike]

DITCH·ER *noun* 1 One who digs ditches. 2 A ditching machine.

DI·THE·ISM *noun* The doctrine that maintains the existence of two coequal gods or powers of good and evil; Manicheism. [<DI- + Gr. *theos*, god] — **DI·THE·IST** *noun* — **DI·THE·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

DITH·ER (dith′·ur) *intr. verb* 1 To tremble; shake; vibrate. 2 To bother; fuss. — *noun* 1 A trembling; vibration; state of nervousness or anxiety. 2 *pl.* An attack of nerves. — **DITH·ER·Y** *adj.*

DI·THI·ON′·IC (dī·thī- *or* dith·ī-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a compound containing two atoms of sulfur; especially, **DITHIONIC ACID**, an unstable colorless compound, $H_2S_2O_6$, having no odor and forming soluble salts with certain bases; not isolated in the pure state. [<DI- + Gr. *theion*, sulfur]

DITH·Y·RAMB (-ĭ·răm) *noun* 1 A passionate hymn sung by revelers in honor of Dionysus. 2 A metrical composition resembling this. 3 A wild or vehement speech or writing. Also **DITH·Y·RAM'·BUS.** [<Gr. *dithyrambos*] — **DITH·Y·RAM'·BIC** *adj.*

DIT·MARS (-marz), **RAYMOND LEE,** 1876–1942, American herpetologist.

DIT·TA·NY *noun* [**·NIES** *pl.*] 1 A small perennial American herb of the mint family (*Cunila origanoides*). 2 Any of various plants of the mint family, as the *dittany* of Crete or the bastard *dittany* (*Origanum dictamnus*). 3 Hanxnell [<Gr. *diktamnos* · *Diktē*, a mountain in Crete]

DIT·TIES *noun* 1 Any fabric, as canvas or duck, used in the making of sailors' ditty-bags. 2 Plural of DITTY.

DIT·TO (dit'·o) *noun* [**·TOS** *pl.*] 1 The same thing repeated; the aforesaid: often written *do.*, or expressed by two inverted commas, called **DITTO MARKS,** beneath the word intended to be duplicated. — *adv.* As before, likewise. [<It. *detto*, *ditto*, aforesaid, <L. *dictum*, see DICTUM]

DIT'·TO·GRAM *noun* One letter or more unconsciously repeated in the copying of a manuscript. Also **DIT'·TO·GRAPH.**

DIT·TOG·RA·PHY *noun* 1 The absent-minded repetition of letters or words by a copyist 2 A passage or reading resulting from such repetition. — **DIT·TO·GRAPH'·IC** *adj.*

DIT·TY *noun* [**DIT·TIES** *pl.*] 1 A short, simple air, lay. 2 [Obs.] A refrain. [<OF. *ditie* <L. *dictatus*, see DICTATE]

DITTY-BAG *noun* A sailor's small bag for needles, thread, etc.

DITTY-BOX *noun* 1 A small box used in place of a ditty-bag. 2 A motion-picture cameraman's repair kit.

DI·U (dē'·oo) Portuguese island and seaport town off the southern coast of Western India. See PORTUGUESE INDIA.

DI·U·RE'·SIS (di·yu-) *noun* Excessive excretion of urine. [<Gr. *diourēo*, urinate]

DI·U·RET'·IC *adj.* Stimulating the secretion of urine: also **DI·U·RET'·I·CAL.** — *noun* A diuretic medicine.

DI·UR·NAL (di·ûr'-) *adj.* 1 Happening every day, daily, also, performed in a day; as, a planet's *diurnal* revolution. 2 Done in or pertaining to the daytime opposed to *nocturnal.* 3 In medical terminology, increasing in violence by day. 4 Expanding by day and closing at night, as certain flowers; lasting only one day, ephemeral See synonyms under DAILY. — *noun* 1 The service book, used in the Roman Catholic Church, containing the "hours," viz., prime, tierce, sext, nones, vespers, and compline. 2 A diurnal bird or insect. 3 [Obs.] A journal; diary. 4 [Obs.] A daily newspaper. [<L. *diurnalis* <*diurnus*, daily, <*dies*, day] — **·LY** *adv.*

DIV *verb* [Scot.] A corruption of the auxiliary verb *do.*

DI·VA (dee' vuh) *noun* [**DI·VAS** or **DI·VE** (-veh) *pl.*] A female operatic singer of celebrity; a prima donna. [<It.]

DI'·VA·GATE *intr. verb* [**·GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING**] To wander or stray aimlessly. [<L. *di-*, apart, + *vagor*, wander] — **DI·VA·GA'·TION** *noun.*

DI·VA·LENT (di·vā'- *or* div'·uh-) Same as BIVALENT.

DI·VAN (di·văn' *or* dī'·van) *noun* 1 A cushioned or pillowed place for reclining; a couch. 2 A café; smoking-room. 3 An Oriental governmental council; a council chamber. 4 Same as DEWAN. 5 Same as DIWAN. [<Pers. *dīvān*, council]

DI·VAR'·I·CATE (dī- *or* di·vār'-) *verb* [**·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING**] To branch off or cause to branch off; diverge. — *adj.* Branching off; widely diverging. [<L. *di-*, apart, + *varicus*, straddling] — **DI·VAR'·I·CATE·LY** *adv.* — **DI·VAR'·I·CA·TOR** *noun.*

DI·VAR·I·CA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of branching off or diverging; a forking. 2 A crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles. 3 [Obs.] A divergence of opinion.

DIVE *verb* [**DIVED** or [Pop.] **DOVE** (dōv), **DIV·ING**] 1 To plunge, usually head foremost, into water or other liquid; plunge, eagerly or greedily (the body, hand, or an object), into anything; as, to *dive* into bed; to *dive* into the candy. 2 To work under water, as a diver. 3 To penetrate inward or downward so as to become lost; plunge; as, to *dive* into a forest. 4 To lose oneself, as in a question, business, or pleasure; become engrossed; go deep, as, to *dive* into politics. 5 To descend in an aircraft, with or without motors running, at a steep angle and at great speed; nose down. 6 To submerge, as a submarine boat. — *noun* 1 A plunge head foremost into or as into water. 2 A steep downward plunge of an airplane. 3 [Pop.] A disreputable resort; den. [<OE. *dyfan*, immerse]

DIV·ER (dīve'-) *noun* 1 One who dives; especially, one whose work is to explore, or gather objects under water, with or without apparatus. 2 A bird that dives, especially any of several species of loon (genus *Gavia*); as, the great northern *diver*, the red-throated *diver;* in the West Indies, a grebe.

DI·VERGE *intr. verb* [**DI·VERGED, DI·VERG·ING**] 1 To extend in different directions from the same point: opposed to *converge.* 2 To deviate. 3 To differ. 4 In mathematics, to fail to converge toward a limit: said of an infinite series, the sum of whose terms has no limit. 5 To make divergent, cause to fork. See synonyms under BEND, WANDER. [<L. *di-*, apart, + *vergo*, incline] — **DI·VER·GENCE, DI·VER·GEN·CY** *noun.*

DI·VER·GENT (-jent) *adj.* 1 Ever going farther apart. 2 Varying. 3 Differing; conflicting; deviating. 4 Producing divergence. Also **DI·VERG·ING.** — **DI·VER·GENT·LY** *adv.*

DI·VERS (dī'·vurz) *adj.* 1 More than one, but not a great number; several; sundry. 2 Of different kinds; various: an archaic usage. See synonyms under MANY. [<F. <L. *diversus*, different; see DIVERT]

Divers implies severality; *diverse*, difference. Hence we say, "The Evangelists narrate events in *divers* manners" but "The views of the two parties were quite *diverse.*"

DI·VERSE *adj.* 1 Differing essentially, distinct. 2 [Obs.] Capable of various forms; multiform. [<L. *diversus;* see DIVERS] — **·LY** *adv.*

DI·VER·SI·FI·CA'·TION *noun* Variation, variety.

DI·VER'·SI·FORM *adj.* Of different forms.

DI·VER'·SI·FY *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To make diverse; variegate.

DI·VER·SION (-vûr'·zhun *or* -shun) *noun* 1 The act of diverting. 2 An attack or feint intended to divert enemy troops from the point where a full-scale attack is to be made. 3 That which diverts, amusement; recreation. See synonyms under ENTERTAINMENT, SPORT.

DI·VER·SI·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state of being diverse; dissimilitude 2 Variety, as, a *diversity* of interests. See synonyms under CHANGE, DIFFERENCE.

DIVERS' PALSY See CAISSON DISEASE.

DI·VERT *tr. verb* 1 To turn aside, deflect, as in direction, course, interest, or purpose, distract. 2 To amuse; entertain See synonyms under ENTERTAIN, RELAX. [<L. *di-*, apart, + *verto*, turn] — **DI·VERT·ER** *noun* — **DI·VERT·ING** *adj.* — **DI·VERT·ING·LY** *adv.*

DI·VER·TIC'·U·LUM (-vur·tik'·yu·lum) *noun* [**·LA** *pl.*] A blind pouch or structure which has arisen or developed from another larger one, as the cecum, the air bladder of a fish, or the lungs of a vertebrate, all of which arise from the intestinal canal. [<L.] — **·U·LAR** *adj.*

DI·VER·TI·MEN'·TO (de·ver·tē-) *noun* [**·TI** *pl.*] [It.] 1 A light and graceful instrumental composition, sometimes similar to a serenata. 2 A potpourri.

DI·VER·TISSE·MENT (de·vâr·tes·mahN') *noun* [F.] 1 A brief performance, often a ballet, between the acts of a play. 2 A divertimento. 3 A diversion, amusement.

DI·VES (dī'·veez) 1 See CRASSUS. 2 The rich man in the parable, *Luke* xvi, 19–31; hence, in general, a rich, worldly man [<L., rich]

DI·VEST *tr. verb* 1 To strip, as of clothes, ornaments, or office. 2 Hence, to dispossess; deprive. [<L. *divestio* <*di-*, from, + *vestis*, clothing]

DI·VEST·I·TURE (-chŏor *or* -tyŏor) *noun* 1 The act of divesting, or the state of being divested: also **DI·VEST·MENT.** 2 [Law] The act of taking from one the possession of his property: also **DI·VES·TURE.**

DI·VIDE *verb* [**DI·VID·ED, DI·VID·ING**] 1 To cut or separate or cause to separate into parts; sunder; disunite; break up; come or go apart; keep apart; cleave; open; diverge. 2 To distribute in shares; portion out; apportion. 3 To form the partition or boundary between. 4 To separate into parts having opposite or discordant opinions; differ in opinion; be at variance; make discordant, also, to force (an assembly) to vote in order to ascertain the strength of such views, to vote by division. 5 In logic, to separate, as a genus into its species: often extended so as to be equivalent to *analyze.* 6 To arrange under heads or topics and explain; expound. 7 To mark dividing lines on, as a sextant; graduate. 8 In mathematics, to subject to the operation of division; to be an exact divisor of. 9 In horse-racing, to agree to a division of the stakes: said of the owner of a dead-heater. See synonyms under ALLOT, APPORTION. — *noun* 1 A mountain range or area of high land separating one drainage system from another; a watershed. 2 The boundary line between life and death. 3 [Pop.] The division of profits, booty or spoils. — **THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE** The Rocky Mountains which separate the Atlantic and Pacific watersheds; also the **GREAT DIVIDE.** [<L. *divido*] — **DI·VID·A·BLE** *adj.*

DI·VID·ED (di·vide'-) *adj.* 1 Parted; disunited. 2 Having incisions or indentations extending to the base or the midrib, as in certain leaves.

DIV'·I·DEND *noun* 1 A quantity divided, or to be divided, into equal parts. 2 A sum of money to be distributed according to some fixed scheme, as profit on shares, share of surplus or assets, or the like.

DI·VID·ER (di·vide'-) *noun* 1 One who or that which divides, separates, or apportions. 2 *pl.* Compasses for measuring or setting off distances.

DIV·I-DIV·I *noun* 1 A small tropical American tree (*Cæsalpina coriaria*); also, its astringent reddish-brown curved pods, used for dyeing and tanning. 2 A prickly shrub or small tree of tropical America (*Tara spinosa*) whose pods are similarly used. [<Sp., of Tupi origin]

DI·VID·U·AL (-ū·ul) *adj.* [Obs.] 1 Shared with others; divided. 2 Separate; fragmentary. [<L. *dividuus*, divisible, <*divido*, divide] — **·ISM** *noun* — **·LY** *adv.*

DIV·I·NA'·TION *noun* 1 The act or art of knowing or foretelling the unknown. 2 An instinctive presentiment or forecast.

DI·VIN'·A·TO·RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to divination; conjectural.

DI·VINE *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, proceeding from, or of the nature of God or of a god; sacred. 2 Addressed or offered up to God in service or adoration; religious, holy. 3 Altogether excellent or admirable; godlike. 4 Pertaining to a deity or to divinity or theology.
— *noun* One versed in divinity; a theologian; clergyman.
— *verb* [DI·VINED, DI·VIN·ING] 1 To find out or foretell by assumed supernatural aid; practice divination; prognosticate. 2 To obtain knowledge of as by divination; have a presentiment; surmise; guess, conjecture. See synonyms under AUGUR, GUESS, PROPHESY. [<OF. *divin* <L. *divinus* < *divus*, belonging to a god] — **DI·VINE·LY** *adv.* — **DI·VINE·NESS** *noun* — **DI·VIN·ER** *noun.*

DIVINE RIGHT The theory that a king is divinely appointed.

DIVING BEETLE Any aquatic predacious beetle of the family *Dytiscidæ*: the larva is called *water-tiger.*

DIVING-BELL *noun* A hollow, watertight vessel, open below, and supplied with air from the surface, in which divers may be lowered into and work under water.

DIVING-RUDDER Same as ELEVATOR (aeronautics).

DIVINING ROD A forked twig, usually of witch-hazel, held by the tips and believed to bend downward when carried over unrevealed sources of water, mineral deposits, etc.: so called for its assumed supernatural power. See RHABDOMANCY.

DI·VIN·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The quality or character of being divine, in any sense. 2 A lesser deity. 3 Theology. 4 An attribute, virtue, or quality assumed to be divine. 5 A being who partakes of the divine nature or qualities.

DI·VIN·I·TY *noun* The Deity; God.

DIVINITY SCHOOL A college or school of theology.

DIV′·I·NIZE *tr. verb* [·NIZED, ·NIZ·ING] To make or treat as divine. — **DIV·I·NI·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

DI·VIS·I·BLE (di·viz′–) *adj.* 1 Capable of being divided. 2 Admitting of division without a remainder. — **DI·VIS·I·BIL′·I·TY, DI·VIS·I·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **DI·VIS·I·BLY** *adv.*

DI·VI·SION (–vizh′·un) *noun* 1 The act of dividing. 2 A part; section. 3 Separation; disagreement; discord. 4 That which separates, divides, or makes different. 5 The operation of finding how often one quantity is contained in another, or the ratio of one to another: opposed to *multiplication.* 6 In army organization, a large tactical and administrative unit. In the U. S. Army it is larger than a brigade and smaller than a corps and is under the command of a major general. 7 In the U. S. Navy, a group of three battleships, four cruisers, or two aircraft-carriers, under the command of a rear admiral; or four destroyers, commanded by a captain; also, a portion of a ship's company. 8 A voting of a legislative body, specifically by going into affirmative and negative lobbies, as in the British Parliament. 9 A series of notes sung to one syllable as a showy or brilliant passage. 10 A group of species with common characters forming part of a larger group, as of a class, etc.: as generally used, of no definite rank in botany or zoology. See synonyms under PART. [<L. *divisio* < *divido*, divide]

DI·VI·SION·AL (di·vizh′·un·ul) *adj.* Pertaining to dividing or to a division. Also **DI·VI′ SION·A·RY.**

DI·VI·SIVE (–vī′·siv) *adj.* Causing or expressing division.

DI·VI·SOR (–vī′·zur) *noun* That by which a number or quantity is divided. — **COMMON DIVISOR** A number or quantity that divides two or more numbers or quantities without leaving a remainder.

DI·VORCE *noun* 1 Legal dissolution of a marriage relation. 2 Hence, severance; separation. 3 A decree dissolving a marriage. — *tr. verb* [DI·VORCED, DI·VORC·ING] 1 To free by legal process from the relationship of husband and wife. 2 To sunder; sever; separate. 3 To put away by divorce, as a husband or wife. [<F. <L. *divortium* <*diverto*, divert] — **DI·VORCE·MENT** *noun* — **DI·VORC·ER** *noun.*

DI·VOR·CÉ (–say′) [F.] *noun* A divorced man. — **DI·VOR·CÉE** (–say′) *noun fem.*

DI·VOR·CEE *noun* A divorced person.

DIV·OT *noun* 1 [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] An oblong piece of turf or sod: used for thatching, etc. 2 A piece of turf cut from the sod by the stroke of a golf club.

DI·VUL·GATE *tr. verb* [·GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING] To make known; publish. [<L. *divulgatus* <*divulgo*; see DIVULGE] — **DI·VUL·GAT·ER** *noun* — **DI·VUL·GA·TION** *noun.*

DI·VULGE *tr. verb* [DI·VULGED, DI·VULG·ING] 1 To tell, as a secret; disclose; reveal. 2 [Obs.] To proclaim publicly. See synonyms under UNIFORM, PUBLISH, SPREAD. [L. *di–*, apart, here and there, + *vulgo*, make public] — **DI·VULGE·MENT** *noun* — **DI·VULG·ER** *noun.*

DI·VUL·GENCE (–jins) *noun* A revelation; disclosure.

DI·VUL·SION (–shun) *noun* The act of plucking or pulling apart; also, a rupturing or dilating. [<L. *divulsio* <*di–*, apart, + *vello*, pull] — **DI·VUL·SIVE** *adj.*

DI·WAN (–wahn′) *noun* [Pers.] A collection of poems by a single author; especially, a homogeneous assemblage of short poems; a cycle.

DI·WAN Same as DEWAN.

DIX, JOHN ADAMS, 1798–1879, American general and statesman. — **OTTO,** born 1891, German painter.

DIX IE Traditionally, those States which comprised the southern Confederacy during the Civil War; hence, the southern United States: also **DIX′·IE·LAND, DIXIE LAND.**
— **DIX·IE** A popular song by D. D. Emmett (1859), adopted by the Confederate Army as a marching song. [Perhaps <Dixie, owner of a plantation on Manhattan Island]

DIX·IT *noun* A statement or a declaration made upon personal authority. [< L., he has said]

DIX·ON, THOMAS, born 1864, American novelist.

DI YAR BE·KIR′ A city on the Tigris River in SE. Turkey. Also *Diarbekr.*

DIZ·EN (diz′·n *or* di′·zn) *tr. verb* To deck out; bedizen. [<MD. *disen*, put flax on distaff] — **·MENT** *noun.*

DIZ·ZY *adj.* [DIZ·ZI·ER, DIZ·ZI·EST] 1 Having a feeling of whirling and confusion, with a tendency to fall; giddy. 2 Causing or caused by giddiness; having vertigo. 3 [Pop.] Thoughtless; capricious; silly; stupid. — *tr. verb* [DIZ·ZIED, DIZ·ZY·ING] To make giddy; confuse. [<OE. *dysig*, foolish] — **DIZ·ZI·LY** *adv.* — **DIZ·ZI·NESS** *noun.*

DJAI·LO (jī–) Same as HALMAHERA.

DJA·KO·VI·CA (dyah′·kō·vee·tsah) A Yugoslav town near the northern frontier of Albania. Also spelled *Dyakovitsa.*

DJEB·EL Same as JEBEL.

DJI·BOU·TI (jee·bōō′ tee) A seaport, capital of French Somaliland: also *Jibuti.*

DJIN·NI Same as JINNI, etc.

DJOK·JA·KAR′·TA [Dutch] Same as JOGJAKARTA.

D–LINE *noun* One of the two closely associated yellow lines in the emission spectrum of sodium.

DMI·TRI (dmee′·tree) [Rus.] Same as DEMETRIUS.

DNEP·RO·PE·TROVSK′ (dnyĕp·rō·pĕt·trôfsk′) A city in SW. Ukrainian S.S.R., on the Dnieper River; ironworks; formerly called *Ekaterinoslav.* Also **DNIEP·RO·PE·TROVSK′.**

DNEP·RO·STROI′ A hydroelectric project, including a great dam across the Dnieper, at Dnepropetrovsk.

DNIE·PER (nee′·pur; *Rus.* dnyĕ′·pur) A river in western U.S.S.R.; 1,400 miles to the Black Sea. Also **DNE·PR.**

DNIES·TER (nees′·tur; *Rus.* dnyĕs′·tur) A river of Poland and forming the boundary between the Ukrainian S.S.R. and Rumania; 800 miles to the Black Sea; within territory taken by Russia in 1939 and 1940; also called [Rum.] *Nistru.* Also **DNES·TR.**

DO (dōō) *verb* [DID, DO·ING, DONE (dun)] 1 To carry forward or bring to accomplishment, as any kind of work or business; perform; execute; effect; transact. 2 To perform an act causing; produce as a result; as, to *do* justice, homage, etc.: often with both a direct and indirect object; as he *did* him a favor. 3 To bring to completion; finish; achieve; as, to *do* a mile in ten minutes; also, to be able to achieve; as, the car *does* 60 miles an hour. 4 [Pop.] To travel; as, we *did* 300 miles today. 5 To translate; as, to *do* a passage into French. 6 To affect by any kind of work; as, to *do* the cleaning; work at; as, to *do* gardening. 7 To employ, as effort, in effecting; put forth; exert; as *do* your utmost to persuade him. 8 To suffice; as, the old car will *do*, $5 will *do.* 9 To serve, as a term in prison. 10 To visit and examine; as, to *do* the Louvre. 11 To prepare; as, I'll *do* the omelet, you *do* the toast. 12 To swindle; cheat, also, to injure seriously or kill: with *in* or *for.* 13 To assume the character of; play the part of; as, to *do* the fine lady, *do* Ophelia; also, to present; as, they are *doing* Hamlet tonight. 14 To comport, demean, or conduct oneself. 15 To fare, as in health or an undertaking. 16 To contrive to get along; manage; shift. — **TO DO AWAY WITH** To put an end to. — **TO DO FOR** 1 To suffice. 2 To provide for, care for. 3 [Pop.] To kill. — **TO DO TO DEATH** To put to death; kill. — **TO DO UP** 1 To tie up, as a parcel. 2 To roll up or arrange, as the hair. 3 To make fresh and clean; launder; repair; paint. 4 To tire out.
— *auxiliary* As an auxiliary, *do* is used with the infinitive of other verbs, without *to*, to form a periphrastic present or past indicative, as, *do* you want a drink? I *did* want one; to express emphasis, as, I *do* believe you; and to express the imperative, as *do* hurry.
Do is also used as a substitute verb to avoid repetition of the principal verb; as, he cannot run as fast as you *do.*
— *noun* 1 [Pop.] A trick; cheat; as, it is a regular *do.* 2 Deed; duty; action; performance: chiefly in the phrase *to do one's do.* 3 [Obs.] Bustle; ado; stir. [<OE. *don*]

Synonyms (verb): accomplish, achieve, actualize, commit, complete, consummate, discharge, effect, execute, finish, fulfil, perform, perpetrate, realize, transact. *Do* is the one comprehensive word which includes this whole list. We may say of the least item of daily work, "It is *done*," and of the grandest human achievement, "Well *done!*" To *discharge* is to *do* what is given in charge, expected, or required; we may say to *do* or to *discharge* one's duty, the duty or duties of one's office, station, position, etc., where *discharge* is the more formal and technical word, signifying to *perform* to the last and utmost all that is required. *Commit*, as applied to actions, is used only of those that are bad, whether grave or trivial; *perpetrate* is used chiefly of aggravated crimes, or, somewhat humorously, of blunders. A man may *commit* a sin, a trespass, or a murder; *perpetrate* an outrage or a felony. *Perform* is used generally in a good sense; as, to *perform* a task, a duty, a service, etc. Compare PERFORM, under ACCOMPLISH. We *finish* a garment or a letter, *complete* an edifice or a life work, *consummate*

a bargain or a crime, *discharge* a duty, *effect* a purpose, *execute* a command, *fulfil* a promise, *perform* our daily tasks, *realize* an ideal, *accomplish* a design, *achieve* a victory. Compare ACCOMPLISH, MAKE, TRANSACTION. *Antonyms*: baffle, defeat, destroy, fail, frustrate, mar, miscarry, miss, neglect, ruin, spoil.

²DO (dō) *noun* The first of the syllables commonly used in solmization; the keynote of any key.

DO A BLE (doo′-) *adj.* Capable of being done.

DO-ALL (dōō-) *noun* A general helper; factotum.

DOAT Y *adj.* Stained by the inroads of decay, as, *doaty* birch: also spelled *doty*. [See ²DOTE] — **DOAT I NESS** *noun.*

¹DOB BER *noun* A dabchick.

²DOB BER *noun* [Local] A fish-line float. [< D., float, cork]

DOB BIN *noun* A workhorse: a familiar use of the proper name **DOB BIN**: often used affectionately as a pet name for a horse. [< Dobbin, for ROBIN]

DO BELL'S SOLUTION (dō′-) A solution of carbolic acid, borax, sodium bicarbonate, and glycerin, used as a spray for throat and nasal infections. [< H. B. Dobell, 1828-1917, English physician]

DO′ BE REI NER (dœ′-buh-ri-nur), **JOHANN WOLFGANG**, 1780-1849, German chemist.

DO BER MAN PINSCHER See PINSCHER.

DO BLA (-blah) *noun* An ancient Spanish gold coin.

DO BLON (do-blōn′) *noun* [DO BLO NES *pl.*] A former Spanish and Spanish-American gold coin. See also DOUBLOON.

DO BRA *noun* Any of several former Portuguese gold coins.

DO BRU JA (-brōō′-jah) A region of Rumania, along the Black Sea, SE. of the Danube River; also **DO BRO GE A** (-jē-ah).

DOB SON *noun* The hellgrammite.

DOB SON, (HENRY) AUSTIN, 1840-1921, English poet.

DOBSON-FLY *noun* A large North American insect (*Corydalis cornutus*), the adult of the hellgrammite or dobson.

DO BY *noun* [Pop.] [DO BIES *pl.*] Adobe.

DOB ZHAN SKY (-zhahn′-ski), **THEODOSIUS**, born 1900, American geneticist, born in Russia.

DO CENT or **DO CENT** *noun* A person licensed to teach in a university, but without the charge or dignity of a professor, a tutor; short for [G.] *Privatdozent*. [< L. *docens*, < *doceo*, teach] — **DO CENT SHIP** *noun.*

DOCH-AN-DOR IS (dŏk-) *noun* [Gaelic] A parting- or stirrup cup, a drink at the door. Also **DOCH-AN-DOR ACH** or **-DOR OCH**. [< Gaelic *deoch-an-doruis*]

DOCH TER (dawk′-tur) *noun* [Scot.] Daughter.

DOC ILE (dos′-il; *Br., also*, dō′-sīl) *adj.* 1 Amenable to training; easy to manage; tractable. 2 Easily worked or handled; tractable. [< L. *docilis* < *doceo*, teach] — **DOC-ILE LY** *adv.* — **DO CIL I TY** *noun.*

Synonyms: amenable, compliant, gentle, manageable, obedient, pliable, pliant, submissive, tame, teachable, tractable, yielding. One who is *docile* is easily taught; one who is *tractable* is easily led, one who is *pliant* is easily bent in any direction; *compliant* represents one as inclined or persuaded to agreement with another's will. Compare DUTY. *Antonyms*: determined, dogged, firm, inflexible, intractable, obstinate, opinionated, resolute, self-willed, stubborn, unyielding, wilful.

¹DOCK *noun* 1 An artificial basin for vessels. 2 The space between two adjoining piers or wharves; sometimes extended to the piers themselves; hence, a wharf. 3 The front portion of a theater beneath the stage. — *verb* To lay up in or as in dock; bring or come into a dock. [< MD.]

²DOCK *noun* 1 The stump of a tail. 2 A leather case to cover a horse's tail when docked. — *tr. verb* To make less, shorten; cut off; abridge; reduce; deduct from; as, to *dock* a horse's tail, or *dock* someone's wages. [Compare OF. *(finger)docca*, muscle, and modern Ice. *dokkur*, muscular part of tail]

³DOCK *noun* An enclosed space for prisoners in a criminal court. [< Flem. *dok*, cage]

⁴DOCK *noun* Any of various plants of the sorrel or buckwheat family (genus *Rumex*), or some plant resembling them. [< OE. *docce*]

¹DOCK AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 A charge for docking. 2 Provision for docking a vessel. 3 The act of docking.

²DOCK AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 Curtailment, as of wages; reduction. 2 Waste matter in grain, easily separated by cleaning.

DOCK ER *noun* A dock laborer; a longshoreman.

DOCK ET *noun* 1 A condensed statement of a document, generally minuted upon the back of the same; summary; abstract. 2 [Law] An entry on the records of a court of the principal steps taken in a case; the registry of judgments of a court; also, the book in which such entries are made or such judgments registered. 3 A calendar of the cases to be called at any time of the court; a trial docket; hence, any calendar of business, as in an ecclesiastical assembly. 4 A tag or label attached to a parcel ready for delivery. — *tr. verb* 1 To place, as a cause or announcement, on a calendar or program to determine order of precedence or a routine of procedure. 2 To make an abstract of (a case) and keep for record. 3 To make a minute on the back of; endorse. 4 To attach a docket, tag, or label to. [Etymology unknown]

DOCK′-MACK-IE *noun* A shrub (*Viburnum acerifolium*) of the United States and Canada, with slender cymes of white flowers and crimson fruit. [Perhaps < Lenape *dogekumak*]

DOCK YARD *noun* A place for collecting and storing naval material, and for building or repairing ships; in England, a navy yard.

DOC TOR *noun* 1 A practitioner of medicine or surgery. 2 A person who has received a diploma of the highest degree in a faculty, as of divinity, law, literature, etc. 3 A device in a machine, for doing some special work; specifically, an auxiliary or donkey engine. 4 A long knife for distributing and removing color on a printing roller; also, a steel edge on a calender roll to scrape off dirt. 5 On sailing vessels, the steward or the cook. 6 [Local] The cook in a logging camp. 7 Among primitive people, a medicine-man, wizard, or conjurer. 8 Any of several varieties of brightly colored artificial flies, used for fishing. 9 [Obs.] A person of great learning, and qualified to instruct; literally, a teacher.

— *verb* [Pop.] 1 To prescribe for or treat medicinally; practice medicine. 2 To take medicine or medical treatment. 3 To alter, with a view to deceive; adulterate. 4 To repair. [< L. *doctor*, teacher, < *doceo*, teach] — **DOC-TOR AL** *adj.*

DOC TOR ATE (-it) *noun* The degree or title of a doctor.

DOC TRI NAIRE′ *adj.* Theoretical; visionary. — *noun* One whose views are derived from theories rather than from facts, a scholastic or impractical theorist. — **DOC TRI-NAIR′ ISM** *noun.*

DOC TRI NAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or characterized by doctrine. 2 Having to do with teaching; instructive. See synonyms under DOGMATIC. — **-LY** *adv.*

DOC TRI NA′ RI AN *noun* A doctrinaire. — **-ISM** *noun.*

DOC TRINE (-trin) *noun* 1 That which is taught or set forth for acceptance or belief; that which is held to be true by any person, sect, or school, especially in religion; a tenet, or body of tenets. 2 [Obs.] Instruction; teaching. [< F. < L. *doctrina* < *doctor*; see DOCTOR]

Synonyms: article, belief, dogma, precept, principle, teaching, tenet. *Doctrine* primarily signifies that which is taught; *principle*, the fundamental basis on which the *teaching* rests. A *doctrine* is reasoned out, and may be defended by reasoning, a *dogma* rests on authority, as of the decision of the church, etc. A *doctrine* or *dogma* is a statement of some one item of *belief*; a *creed* is a summary of *doctrines* or *dogmas*. *Dogma* has commonly the signification of a *belief* arrogantly asserted. *Tenet* is simply that which is held, and is applied to a single item of *belief*. Compare FAITH, LAW.

DOC U MENT *noun* 1 An original piece of written or printed matter conveying authoritative information or evidence. 2 One of the several papers affixed to a documentary bill and testifying to or effecting the transfer of goods, as a bill of lading, certificate of insurance, etc. 3 A documentary. 4 [Obs.] A cautionary example. 5 [Obs.] Instruction. 6 [Obs.] Evidence. See synonyms under RECORD.

— *tr. verb* 1 To furnish with documents. 2 To prove by documentary evidence. 3 To supply with references and notes to authoritative material; as, to *document* a text. [< L. *documentum*, lesson, < *doceo*, teach]

DOC U MEN′-TA RY *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or based upon documents; also **DOC-U MEN′ TAL**. — *noun* [-RIES *pl.*] A motion-picture film that records some phase of life or custom; similar to a monograph in literature.

DOC U MEN TA′-TION *noun* 1 The preparation of documents for use or filing. 2 The process of acquiring realism, accuracy, or local color, in literature or art by the careful study and examination of historical documents, records, etc., bearing upon the subject in hand.

¹DOD DER *intr. verb* To tremble or totter, as from age. [Frequentative of ME. *dod*, clip, lop]

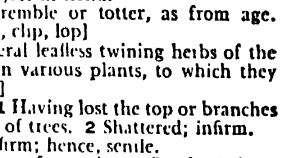
²DOD DER *noun* Any of several leafless twining herbs of the genus *Cuscuta*, parasitic on various plants, to which they adhere by suckers. [< ME.]

DOD DERED (dŏd′-urd) *adj.* 1 Having lost the top or branches through age or decay; said of trees. 2 Shattered; infirm.

DOD DER ING *adj.* Shaky; infirm; hence, senile.

DODEC-, DODECA- Combining forms from Greek *dōdeka*, twelve.

DO DEC A-GON *noun* A figure, especially a plane figure, with twelve sides and twelve angles. [< DODECA- + Gr. *gōnia*, angle] — **DO-DE CAG′ O NAL** *adj.*



DODECAHEDRON

A Simple dodecahedron.
B Pentagonal dodecahedron.

DO DEC A HE′ DRON *noun* [DRA *pl.*] A solid bounded by twelve plane faces. [< DODECA- + Gr. *hedra*, side] — **DO DEC-A-HE′-DRAL** *adj.*

DO-DEC′-A NESE Twelve islands in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Italy. Compare ÆGEAN ISLANDS. Also **DO-DEC-A-NE′-SUS.**

DODGE *verb* [DODGED, DODG-ING] 1 To avoid by a sudden turn; evade by an adroit or repeated shifting of position.

2 To follow or avoid in an evasive or skulking way; practice shifts or evasions; skulk. —*noun* An act of dodging; evasion; hence, a trick to deceive or cheat; any trick. See synonyms under ARTIFICE. [Etymology unknown]

Dodge *noun* A make of automobile specializing in medium-priced passenger cars and heavy duty trucks.

Dodge, Mary Elizabeth (Mapes), 1838–1905, American author and editor.

dodg·er *noun* 1 One who dodges; a tricky fellow. 2 A small handbill. 3 A cooked cake of Indian meal; corn dodger.

Dodg·son, Charles Lutwidge, 1832–98, English mathematician and author: pseudonym, *Lewis Carroll*.

do do *noun* [DOES or ·DOS *pl.*] A large extinct pigeon *(Didus ineptus)* of Mauritius, with rudimentary functionless wings. [<Pg. *doudo*, foolish]

Do do·na An ancient town in Epirus, Greece; seat of a temple of Zeus and of the oldest of Greek oracles. —**Do·do·næ′·an** or **·ne′·an**, **Do·do·ni an** *adj.*

doe *noun* The female of the deer, antelope, hare, rabbit, or kangaroo. [<OE. *da*]

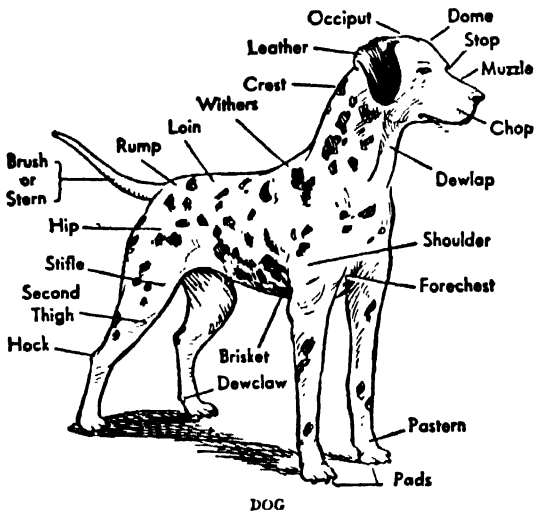
do·er (dōō′·ur) *noun* One who acts, does, or performs; an agent. See synonyms under AGENT.

does (dŭz) Present tense, third person singular, of DO.

doe·skin *noun* 1 The skin of a doe, especially when dressed. 2 A heavy twilled cotton fabric napped on one side; also, a heavy, short-napped woolen fabric, resembling doeskin: used for menswear.

doff *verb* 1 To take off, as a hat or cloak; take off the hat in salutation. 2 To strip off, as fiber. 3 To throw away or thrust aside. [Contraction of DO OFF] —**doff·er** *noun*.

dog *noun* 1 A domesticated carnivorous mammal *(Canis familiaris)*, remarkable for its intelligence and its attachment to man. 2 One of various other species of the family *Canidæ*, as the dingo, etc. 3 [Local] The prairie-dog. 4 Short for DOGFISH, HOT-DOG. 5 The male of the dog and various other animals of *Canidæ*; as, a *dog* fox. 6 An implement or part of machinery, especially any small device that



DOG

A Dalmatian showing nomenclature of parts.

grips; a catch, detent, or pawl. 7 An andiron. 8 The hammer of a firearm. 9 [Pop.] A fellow: familiar or contemptuous; as, a gay *dog*; also, a scoundrel. 10 A fogdog, sundog, etc. 11 *pl.* [Pop.] Feet. —**army dog** A dog trained to perform wartime duties, as the location of wounded, guard duty, etc. —**dead dog** A person or thing of no use or value. —**to put on dog** To make a pretentious display.

—*adv.* Very; utterly: used in combination; as, *dog*-tired.

—*verb* [**dogged**, **dog·ging**] 1 To follow persistently; hound; hunt. 2 To fasten with or as with a dog or catch. 3 To jog along at a dog-trot. [<OE. *dogga*]

Dog 1 Either of two southern constellations, called *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*. 2 Sirius, the Dog Star.

dog-ape *noun* A baboon or similar ape.

dog·bane *noun* Any of a genus *(Apocynum)* of smooth, reddish-stemmed herbs about 3 feet high, having an acrid, milky juice; especially, the **hemp dogbane** *(A. cannabinum)*, used in medicine. Also **dog's-bane**.

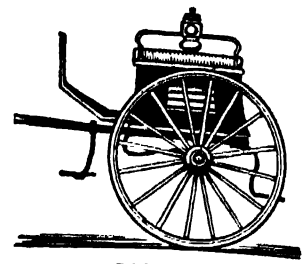
dog′·ber·ry *noun* 1 The European dogwood *(Cornus sanguinea)*; also, its fruit. 2 One of certain other plants, as the North American chokeberry or the English dog rose.

Dog′·ber·ry In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a smug and ignorant constable with a genius for misusing long words.

dog biscuit A hard biscuit made with meat scraps, ground bones, etc., for feeding dogs.

dog′·bri·er *noun* The dog rose.

dog-cart *noun* 1 A one-horse vehicle, usually two-wheeled, with two seats set back to back, with an enclosed space for dogs beneath the rear seat. 2 A cart hauled by one or more dogs.


DOG-CART

dog-catcher *noun* A person licensed by a town or city to pick up and impound stray dogs.

dog-cheap *adj.* Absurdly or exceedingly cheap.

dog days The hot, sultry season in July and August, when the Dog Star *(Sirius)* rises with the sun.

doge (dōj) *noun* The elective chief magistrate, holding princely rank, in the former republics of Venice and Genoa. [<It. <L. *dux, ducis*, chief] —**doge·dom**, **doge ship** *noun*.

dog-ear *tr. verb* To make dog's-ears upon, as the leaves in a book. Also **dog's-ear**. —**dog-eared** *adj.*

dog·face *noun* [Pop.] A soldier in the U. S. Army; especially, a private.

dog′ fen nel *noun* 1 Mayweed. 2 The heath-aster.

dog fight *noun* 1 A fight between dogs. 2 Individual combat between aircraft or tanks.

dog fish *noun* One of various small littoral sharks, as the common piked dogfish *(Squalus acanthias)* of North American waters.

dog fox 1 A male fox. 2 The corsac.

dog ged *adj.* Silently or sullenly persistent; stubborn; obdurate. See synonyms under MOROSE, OBSTINATE. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun*.

dog ger *noun* A two-masted fishing vessel, broad of beam and having a fishwell in the center, used in the North Sea, particularly on the **Dogger Bank**, a submerged sand shoal between Denmark and England. [<ME. *doggere*]

dog·ger el *noun* Trivial, empty, ill-made verse; used also adjectively. Also **dog·grel**. [<ME.] —**dog·ger el·ist** *noun* —**dog′·ger el ize** *verb*.

dog ger man *noun* A sailor on a dogger.

dog ger y *noun* [**·ies** *pl.*] 1 [Pop.] Dogs collectively; the mob; riff-raff. 2 Doglike conduct.

dog gish *adj.* Like a dog; snappish. 2 [Pop.] Showily fashionable; pretentious. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun*.

dog·go *adv.* [Pop.] In a place of concealment; in hiding; as, to lie *doggo*.

dog-gone *tr. verb* To condemn. —*interj.* Damn; darn: a mild oath.

dog gy *adj.* [**dog·gi er**, **dog·gi·est**] 1 Of or pertaining to dogs; doglike; as, a *doggy* smell. 2 [Pop.] Admirable; fashionable; attractive. —*noun* [**·ies** *pl.*] A dog, especially a little or pet dog. Also **dog gie**.

dog house 1 A kennel. 2 The caboose on a freight train. —**in the dog house** [Pop.] Out of favor.

do gie *noun* A motherless calf. Also spelled *dogy*.

dog in the manger One who will neither enjoy a thing himself nor permit others to enjoy it.

dog Latin 1 Barbarous or incorrect Latin. 2 A schoolboy jargon imitating Latin.

dog-legged *adj.* Having a bend like a dog's hind leg: said of stairs, etc. Also **dog-leg**.

dog ma *noun* [**dog·mas** or **dog·ma·ta** *pl.*] 1 A doctrine or system of doctrine concerning religious truth as maintained by the Christian church or any portion of it; hence, a statement of religious faith or duty formulated by a body possessing or claiming authority to decree or decide. 2 Doctrine asserted and adopted on authority, as distinguished from that which is the result of one's own reasoning or experience; a dictum. 3 Any settled opinion or conviction; an accepted principle, maxim, or tenet. See synonyms under DOCTRINE. [<L. <Gr. *dogma*, opinion, <*dokeō*, think]

dog·mat ic *adj.* 1 Marked by positive and authoritative assertion; stating opinions without evidence; hence, arrogant. 2 Like or pertaining to dogma. Also **dog·mat i cal**. —**dog·mat·i·cal·ly** *adv.* —**dog·mat·i·cal·ness** *noun*.

Synonyms: arrogant, authoritative, dictatorial, doctrinal, domineering, imperious, magisterial, opinionated, overbearing, positive, self-opinionated, systematic. *Dogmatic* is technically applied to that which is formally enunciated by adequate authority; *doctrinal* to that which is stated in the form of doctrine to be taught or defended. Outside of theology, *dogmatic* has generally an offensive sense; a *dogmatic* statement is one for which the author does not trouble himself to give a reason, either because of the strength of his convictions, or because of his contempt for those whom he addresses; thus *dogmatic* is, in common use, allied with *arrogant* and kindred words. See IMPERIOUS.

dog·mat·ics *noun* The systematic exposition of religious dogmas. Also **dogmatic theology**.

dog·ma·tism *noun* 1 Positive or arrogant assertion, as of belief, without proof. 2 An uncritical faith in the presumptions of reason or a priori principles.

DOG'·MA·TIZE *verb* [·TIZED, ·TIZ·ING] To express oneself dogmatically; also, deal with dogmatically. —**DOG·MA·TIST** *noun* —**DOG·MA·TI·ZA'·TION** *noun* —**DOG'·MA·TIZ·ER** *noun.*

DOG ROSE The wild brier *(Rosa canina)* common in European hedges and thickets, bearing the fruit known as the *hip.*

DOG'S-EAR *tr. verb* Same as DOG-EAR. —*noun* The corner of a leaf in a book, turned down like a dog's ear. Also **DOG-EAR.**

DOG'S-LETTER *noun* A name for the letter *r*, especially when pronounced with a trill.

DOG'S TAIL The constellation *Ursa Minor.*

DOG STAR The star Sirius (Alpha of the constellation Canis Major), the most brilliant star in the heavens.

DOG'S-TONGUE *noun* Hound's-tongue.

DOG TAG 1 A pendant or small metal plate for the collar of a dog, usually indicating ownership. 2 A soldier's identification tag, worn around the neck.

DOG TAIL *noun* Any of a genus *(Cynosurus)* of grasses, especially the **CRESTED DOGTAIL** *(C. cristatus)* of the United States, having the flowers in each panicle all pointing the same way, like the hairs of a dog's tail.

DOG-TENT *noun* A small shelter tent of triangular section.

DOG-TIRED *adj.* Very tired.

DOG-TOOTH *noun* 1 A dog's tooth. 2 A human canine tooth or eyetooth. 3 An English architectural ornament, popular in the 13th century, generally composed of four radiating leaves, suggesting a dog's tooth.



DOGTOOTH-VIOLET

DOGTOOTH-VIOLET *noun* A vernal flowering herb of the lily family *(Erythronium dens-canis)* bearing yellow, purple, or white flowers; also called *adder's-tongue.* Also **DOG'S-TOOTH-VIOLET.**

DOG-TOWN *noun* A colony of prairie-dogs, land occupied by prairie-dogs.

DOG-TROT *noun* A regular and easy trot.

DOG-VANE *noun* A small vane of bunting, cork, and feathers placed on the weather gunwale of a vessel to indicate direction of wind.

DOG-WATCH *noun* One of two watches aboard ship, each two hours, between 4 to 6 and 6 to 8 p. m.

DOG WOOD *noun* Any of certain trees or shrubs of the United States (family *Cornacea*); specifically, the **RED DOGWOOD** *(Cornus sanguinea)* and the **FLOWERING** or **VIRGINIA DOGWOOD** *(C. florida).*

DO GY Same as DOGIE.

DOILED *adj.* [Prov. Eng.] Stunned; dazed; confused.

DOI LY *noun* [**DOI LIES** *pl.*] A small, mathike napkin, for use under dishes on the table; a small ornamental napkin; also spelled *doyley, doyly.* [<Doily or Doyley, English draper]

DO INGS (doo'-) *noun pl.* Proceedings; acts; course of conduct. See synonyms under ACT, TRANSACTION, WORK.

DOIT *noun* Formerly, a small copper coin of the Netherlands, a trifle. [<D. *duit,* coin]

DOIT ED *adj.* [Scot.] Foolish from or as from dotage; senile.

DOKH MA See TOWER OF SILENCE.

DO LAB'·RI FORM *adj.* Ax- or hatchet-shaped, as leaves, etc. [< L. *dolabra,* ax, + -IFORM]

DOL CE (dol'·cheh) *adv.* Sweetly; softly: a musical direction. —*adj.* Soft; sweet. —*noun* A soft-toned organ stop. [< It. <L. *dulcis,* sweet]

DOL CE FAR NIEN·TE (dōl'·cheh far nyĕn'·teh) [It.] Literally, sweet to do nothing; pleasant idleness.

DOL CI (dol'·chee), **CARLO,** 1616–86, Italian painter.

DOL DRUMS *noun pl.* 1 Those parts of the ocean near the equator where calms or baffling winds prevail; hence, ... becalmed state. 2 A dull, depressed, or bored condition of mind. [Compare DULL.]

...tall p...

gratuity. 2 Specifically, a sum of money officially paid to an unemployed person for sustenance; in Great Britain, government relief for the unemployed, instituted 1911, consisting of weekly payments from a special fund contributed by workers, employers, and government: so called since 1918. 3 [Obs.] Lot; portion.

—*tr. verb* [**DOLED, DOL·ING**] To dispense in small quantities; give or deal out; distribute. [<OE. *dal*]

²DOLE *noun* [Obs.] Grief; mourning. [<OF. *dol* <L. *doleo,* feel pain]

DOLE FUL *adj.* Melancholy; mournful. Also **DOLE·SOME.** —**LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DOL'·ER ITE *noun* 1 A coarse, crystalline variety of basalt, containing feldspar (labradorite) and augite: sometimes used interchangeably with *diabase.* 2 In the United States, any dark, greenish igneous rock not readily identified by visual examination. [<Gr. *doleros,* deceptive, <*dolos,* deceit] —**DOL·ER·IT'·IC** *adj.*

DOL·I·CHO·CE·PHAL'·IC (-ko·sĭ·făl'·ĭc) *adj.* Having a long skull, the breadth less than one third of the length, the cephalic index being 75.9 or less. Also **DOL·I·CHO·CEPH'·A·LOUS.** [<Gr. *dolichos,* long, + *kephale,* head] —**DOL·I·CHO·CEPH'·AL** *adj.* & *noun.* —**DOL I·CHO·CEPH'·A·LISM, DOL I CHO·CEPH'·A·LY** *noun.*

DOLL *noun* 1 A toy representing a person; a puppet, as a child's toy. 2 A pretty but superficial woman. Also **DOL LY.** —*verb* [Pop.] To dress up; dress elaborately: with *up.* [<*Doll,* for DOROTHY] —**DOLL·ISH** *adj.* —**DOLL·ISH·LY** *adv.* —**DOLL ISH NESS** *noun.*

DOL LAR *noun* 1 The standard monetary unit of the United States and of various other countries which used the $ sign for their coinage, as Newfoundland, Argentine Republic. Specifically, a U. S. silver coin, of the legal value of 100 cents, authorized in 1792 by Congress which fixed the weight at 416 grains, standard silver, but changed it in 1837 to 412.5 grains (371.25 grains of silver and 41.25 of alloy). In January 1934, the dollar equalled 15 5/21 grains of gold 9/10 fine. 2 A U. S. gold piece, originally 25.8 grains of gold, nine-tenths fine, coined 1849–90. 3 A U. S. legal-tender note, either a greenback or a silver certificate. 4 The Spanish milled dollar (first coined 1728) or piece-of-eight, the metallic basis of the monetary system in the British American colonies, from which the American dollar was taken. 5 A loose term for the German thaler, the peso, the Haitian gourde, and other coins. [<LG. *daler* <G. *Joachimsthaler,* (St.) Joachim's Valley]

—**HONG KONG DOLLAR,** the **BRITISH DOLLAR, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS DOLLAR** Coins issued by the British for use in parts of the British Commonwealth.

—**LEVANT DOLLAR** or **MARIA THERESA DOLLAR** A silver coin issued for trade purposes by Austria since 1780.

—**MEXICAN DOLLAR** The silver peso of some South and Central American Republics, also a Mexican coin formerly used in China, whence the term *Mex* for Chinese currency.

—**TRADE DOLLAR** A United States special silver dollar, heavier than normal and of special composition, used in oriental trade, 1885–87.

—**YUAN DOLLAR** The monetary unit of China.

DOLLAR-A-YEAR MAN One who serves as a government employee for the minimum legal salary.

DOLLAR DIPLOMACY 1 The policy of utilizing the financial interests or power of a country as a means of strengthening its foreign relations. 2 A policy of subordinating all other considerations to the foreign trade and financial interests of a country.

DOL' LAR FISH *noun* A spiny-finned fish of oval compressed form (genus *Poronatus),* common on the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

DOLLAR MARK The sign ($) meaning dollar or dollars when placed before a number.

DOLL FUSS (dol'·fooss), **ENGELBERT,** 1892–1934, Austrian premier, 1932–34; assassinated.

DOL LING ER (dŏl'·ing·ur), **JOHANN JOSEPH IGNAZ VON,** 1799–1890, German Roman Catholic theologian; excommunicated for opposition to the dogmatic teachings.

DOL LY *noun* [**DOL LIES** *pl.*] 1 A pet name for a doll, for Dorothy, and, thence, for any woman. 2 In mining, a wooden contrivance for stirring the ore in washing it; also, an ore-crushing device; also, a rude device used as a stamp. 3 One of various mechanical devices, such as a block put on the upper end of a pile which the ram would not otherwise reach; a punch, a hoisting platform; a former for shaping a rivet head. 4 One of a number of tools used in smithwork for round swaging. 5 A small narrow-gage locomotive for use in switching. 6 A trucklike platform, with a single roller attached, used in shifting beams, lumber, etc., and serving as a fixed roller when inverted; also, a similar platform with three or four rollers, used in shifting boxes, etc. 7 A light, wheeled hand truck, used for moving baggage, books in a library, etc.

—*tr. verb* [**DOL LIED, DOL LY·ING**] To concentrate (ore) by the use of a dolly.

DOL·LY VAR DEN 1 A dress with a tight bodice and full, short skirt, made of flowered chintz, in fashion about 1870; so called from a character in Dickens's novel *Barnaby Rudge,* who wore such dresses and large drooping hats. 2 Hence, a large flower-trimmed hat. 3 A salmonoid fish *(Salvelinus malma)* of the Rocky Mountain slope, resembling the eastern brook trout, with red spots on the back and sides.

DOL MAN *noun* [**DOL MANS** *pl.*] 1 A long Turkish outer garment. 2 A sleeveless caped mantle worn by women. 3 The capelike uniform jacket of a hussar. [<F. *dolman* <Turk. *dolama,* long robe]



DOLMEN

DOL·MEN *noun* A megalithic sepulchral monument of large unhewn stones set on end and covered with a single huge stone or several stones, so as to

form a small chamber and often covered with earth. Compare CROMLECH. [<F.]

DOL'·O·MITE *noun* A brittle calcium magnesium carbonate, $(Ca,Mg)CO_3$, found abundantly in white to pale-pink rhombohedral crystals. Many so-called marbles are dolomites. [<D. de Dolomieu, 1750–1801, French geologist] —**DOL·O·MIT'·IC** *adj.*

DOL'·O·MITES A group of mountains in the Carinthian Alps and in southern Tyrol; highest peak, Marmolata; 11,045 feet. Also **DOLOMITE ALPS.**

DO·LOR *noun* Sorrow; anguish. Also **DO'·LOUR.** [<L., pain]

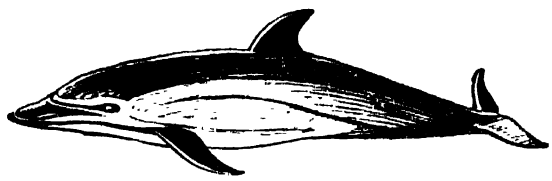
DO LO·RO'·SO *adj. & adv.* [It.] With pathos and softly: a musical direction.

DO LOR·OUS (dō'·lur- *or* dŏl'·ur·ŭs) *adj.* Expressing or causing sorrow or pain; pathetic. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DO·LOSE *adj.* [Law] Characterized by criminal intent. [<L. *dolosus* <*dolus*, fraud]

DOLPH Diminutive of ADOLPHUS. Also **DOL·PHUS.**

DOL·PHIN *noun* 1 Any of various cetaceous sea mammals (family *Delphinidæ*), with beaklike snouts; specifically, the common dolphin *(Delphinus delphis)*, about seven feet long, of the Mediterranean and temperate Atlantic; and



the **BOTTLE-NOSED DOLPHIN** *(Tursiops truncatus)* of the American Atlantic coast: loosely called *porpoise*. 2 Either of two fish of the genus *Coryphæna* of southern waters; especially, the edible *C. hippurus*, noted for the brilliant changes of color it undergoes when taken from the water and dying: also called *dorado*. [<OF. <L. *delphinus* <Gr. *delphis*]

DOLPHIN The constellation Delphinus. See CONSTELLATION.

DOLPHIN-STRIKER *noun* The spearlike point of the martingale-boom; loosely, the martingale-boom itself.

DOLT (dōlt) *noun* A stupid person; blockhead; dunce. [<ME. *dold*, dulled, stupid] —**DOLT·ISH** *adj.* —**DOLT·ISH·LY** *adv.* —**DOLT·ISH·NESS** *noun.*

DOM *noun* 1 In Portugal and Brazil, the ordinary title of a gentleman. 2 A title formerly given to the Pope and other church dignitaries: still applied to all Benedictine monks.

-DOM *suffix* 1 The state or condition of what is expressed in the root; as, *freedom*, *boredom*, *martyrdom*. 2 Jurisdiction of; as, *kingdom*, *earldom*. 3 Totality of those having a given office, state, or condition; as, *sheriffdom*, *wisdom*, *Christendom*. [<OE. *dom*, doom]

DO MAGK (dō'·mahK), **GERHARD,** born 1888, German chemist.

DO MAIN *noun* 1 A territory over which dominion is exercised; commonwealth; province. 2 A department, as of knowledge; range; scope. 3 A manor. 4 Absolute proprietorship in land. 5 Dominion; empire; rule. [<L. *dominium* <*dominus*, lord] —**DO·MA NI·AL** *adj.*

DOME *noun* 1 The vaulted roof of a rotunda; a cupola. 2 Any cuplike covering, vertical extension, or dome-shaped top. 3 A house; a majestic building; specifically, following Italian and German usage, a cathedral. 4 In the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems, a crystal form whose faces intersect the vertical axis and one lateral axis. When the face is parallel to the shorter axis, it is a *brachydome;* when parallel to the longer axis, it is a *macrodome.* —*verb* To furnish or cover with a dome; rise or swell upward like a dome. [<L. *domus*, house]

DO ME NI·CHI'·NO (dō·meh·nee·kee'·no), 1581–1641, Italian painter: real name **DO·ME·NI·CO ZAM·PIE RI** (dō meh'·nee·cō tsahm·pyeh'·ree).

DOMES DAY *noun* Doomsday.

DOMES DAY BOOK A book containing the record of the statistical survey of England, made in 1085–86 by order of William the Conqueror: also spelled *Doomsday Book.*

DO·MES·TIC *adj.* 1 Belonging to the house or household; concerning or relating to the home or family. 2 Given to the concerns of home; fond of or adapted to family life, duties, or employments; devoted to housekeeping. 3 Domesticated; tame. 4 Of or pertaining to one's own state or country; produced at home; not foreign; home-made. —*noun* 1 A family servant. 2 *pl.* Home-made fabrics or cloth: sometimes restricted to cotton goods. [<L. *domesticus* <*domus*, house] —**DO·MES TI·CAL LY** *adv.*

DO·MES'·TI·CATE *verb* [**·CAT ED, ·CAT ING**] To train, reclaim, or become suitable for domestic use; make or become domestic; tame. Also **DO·MES'·TI·CIZE.** —**DO·MES TI·CA' TION** *noun.*

DO MES·TIC'·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state of being domestic; fondness of home and family. 2 A domestic habit or affair.

DO·MI·CAL *adj.* Of or like a dome, or characterized by a dome or domes. —**·LY** *adv.*

DOM I·CILE (–sīl) *noun* 1 A settled place of abode; home, house, or dwelling. 2 The place where a person has his legal abode. See synonyms under HOME, HOUSE. —*verb* [**·CILED** (sīld), **·CIL·ING**] To provide with or settle in a home or abode; to settle; dwell: also **DOM·I·CIL'·I·ATE.** Also **DOM·I·CIL.** [<L. *domicilium* <*domus*, house]

DOM I·CIL'·I·A·RY *adj.* Pertaining to a fixed or a private residence.

DOM I·NANCE *noun* 1 Control; ascendancy. 2 The condition of having or exhibiting only one of a pair of contrasting genetic characteristics. Also **DOM·I·NAN·CY.**

DOM I·NANT *adj.* 1 Ruling; governing; predominant. 2 In genetics, designating a character transmitted by one parent of a hybrid offspring, in which it appears to the exclusion of the contrasted character transmitted by the other parent: opposed to *recessive.* —*noun* The fifth tone of a diatonic scale.

DOM'·I·NATE *verb* [**·NAT ED, ·NAT ING**] 1 To exercise control over; govern; rule. 2 To prevail; predominate. [<L. *dominatus* <*domino*, rule] —**DOM'·I·NA·TIVE** *adj.* —**DOM'·I·NA TOR** *noun.*

DOM·I NA'·TION *noun* 1 Control; dominion. 2 *pl.* The fourth order in the hierarchy of heavenly beings: also called *dominions.*

DO·MI NE *noun* 1 A title of address meaning lord or master. 2 Same as DOMINIE. [<D. *dominee*, parson, <L. *dominus*, lord]

DOM·I·NE DIR·I·GE NOS (dŏm'·i·nāy dĭr'·i·gāy nōs) [L.] Lord, direct us: motto of the City of London.

DOM I NEER' *verb* 1 To dominate 2 To rule arrogantly or insolently. [<D. *domineeren* <F. *dominer*, rule]

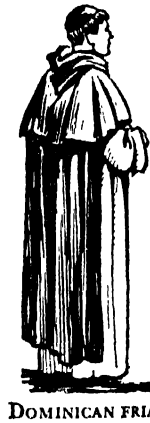
DOM·I NEER'·ING *adj.* Overbearing. See synonyms under ARBITRARY, DOGMATIC, IMPERIOUS. —**·LY** *adv.*

DOM·I·NIC, SAINT, 1170–1221, Spanish friar; founded the Dominican Order.

DOM I NI' CA (–nee'·cuh) An island and colony of the Windward Island, British West Indies; 305 square miles; capital, Roseau.

DO·MIN I·CAL *adj.* 1 Relating to Christ as the Lord. 2 Relating to Sunday as the Lord's day.

—*noun* 1 A church edifice. 2 A dominical letter. 3 One who celebrates the Christian Sunday: opposed to *Sabbatarian.* 4 The veil formerly used when attending divine service in the Roman Catholic Church: still retained in Italy; also, a Sunday dress: also **DO·MIN I CA'·LE.** [<LL. *dominicalis*, pertaining to Sunday, <*dominus*, lord]



DOMINICAN FRIAR

DOMINICAL LETTER One of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used to mark the relation of Sunday to the year and to aid in determining the date of Easter.

DO MIN I CAN *noun* 1 One of an order of friar preachers founded by the Spanish Dominic de Guzmán at Toulouse in 1215. They are known officially as *Fratres Prædicatores* or *Preaching Friars*: also called *Blackfriars.* They take the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and are bound by rule to observe silence and abstinence from flesh meat. The special ends of their institute are preaching and the study of sacred sciences. 2 A native of the Dominican Republic.

DOMINICAN NUNS An order of nuns founded by Saint Dominic, chiefly occupied in teaching.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC A republic occupying the eastern part of Hispaniola Island in the West Indies; 19,332 square miles; capital, Ciudad Trujillo: also called *Republica Dominica, Santo Domingo.*

DOM I·NIE *noun* 1 A schoolmaster. 2 A domine; in the United States, a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church; loosely, any minister. [Variant of DOMINE]

DO MIN·ION (yun) *noun* 1 Sovereign authority; sway. 2 [Law] The right of absolute possession and use; ownership; dominium. 3 A country under a particular government. 4 According to the Imperial Conference, 1926, one of the countries defined as "autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegience to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." See BRITISH EMPIRE. 5 *pl.* Same as ... lord]

...IQUE (–neek) *noun* A breed of ... gray-barred, with yellow naked legs and rose comb. ... DOM·I·NICK.

DO·MIN·I·UM *noun* The absolute right of ownership and control of property, especially of land; as, *dominium* in fee simple. [<L.]

DOM'·I·NO *noun* [·NOES or ·NOS *pl.*] 1 A mask worn at masquerades, and formerly by ladies when traveling. 2 An adjustable robe and hood now worn only at masquerades. 3 The wearer of such mask, robe, or hood. 4 A loose flowing hooded garment forming an outer ecclesiastical vestment; also, the hood separately. 5 One of the oblong pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. See DOMINOES. [<LL., ecclesiastical garment, <L. *dominus*, lord]

DOM'·I·NOES *noun pl.* A game played with 28 small flat oblong pieces divided on one side (the face) into two compartments: standard set marked from double blank to double six. Some sets go to double nine.

DOM·I·NUS *noun* [L.] [·NI (ni) *pl.*] Master; sir: a title formerly given to a clergyman, knight, or lord of a manor. Compare DOMINE.

DOM·I·NUS VO·BIS·CUM (dŏm'·i- *or* dō'·mi-) [L.] The Lord be with you.

DO MI·TIAN (-mĭsh'·un), **TITUS FLAVIUS**, 51–96, Roman emperor, 81–96.

DOM·RE MY (dawN·ruh·mee') A village in Vosges, France; birthplace of Joan of Arc. Also **DOM·RE·MY–LA–PU·CELLE** (-lä-pu·sĕl').

1DON *noun* 1 Any gentleman; any important personage, or, ironically, one affecting importance. 2 In English universities, a residential fellow or other college dignitary. [<Sp.]

2DON *tr. verb* [DONNED, DON·NING] To put on, as a garment. [Contraction of DO ON]

3DON *noun* Seignior; sir: a title of respect or address in Spain and Spanish-speaking countries; also, a person bearing the title: a gentleman.

4DON Contraction of DONALD.

5DON 1 A river in southern Russia; about 1,300 miles to the Sea of Azov; the ancient *Tanais*. 2 A river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 62 miles to the North Sea. 3 A river in western Yorkshire, England; 55 miles to the Ouse.

DO·ÑA (do'·nyah) *noun* [Sp.] Lady; madam: the feminine title corresponding to *Don*. Also [Pg.] **DO·NA** (dō'·nuh).

DO·ÑA (dō'·nyah) *noun* [Sp.] A lady. Also [Pg.] **DO·NA** (do'·nuh).

DON ALD A masculine personal name. [<Celtic, proud chief]

DO NAR The old Teutonic god of thunder, corresponding to the Norse Thor.

DO NATE *tr. verb* [DO·NAT·ED, DO·NAT·ING] To bestow as a gift, especially a considerable gift; contribute. It should be used of the bestowal of important, ceremonious, or official gifts only. [<L. *donatus* <*dono*, give, <*donum*, gift] —**DO' NA·TOR** *noun*.

DON A TEL'·LO (Donato di Niccolo di Betto Bardi), 1386–1466, Italian sculptor.

DO NA·TION *noun* The act of donating, or that which is donated; a gift; grant; offering. See synonyms under GIFT.

DON A·TISM *noun* The principles of the Donatists.

DON A·TIST *noun* One of a sect, named from **DONATUS**, a bishop of North Africa, which arose in the 4th century, stressing the personal character of sacerdotal ministrants, and holding that the church must be composed only of saints. —**DON A·TIS'·TIC** or **·TI·CAL** *adj.*

DON A·TIVE *adj.* Belonging by deed of gift. —*noun* A donation, gift.

DO NAU (-now) [G.] Same as DANUBE.

DONE (dŭn) Past participle of DO. —*adj.* 1 Completed; finished; ended; agreed. 2 Cooked sufficiently.

DO NEE *noun* One who receives a gift. [See DONATE]

DONE FOR 1 Tired; exhausted. 2 Finished; put out of the running; ruined. 3 Dead or about to die.

DON E·GAL' (-gahl') A county in Ulster Province, Ireland (Eire); 1,865 square miles; county seat, Lifford.

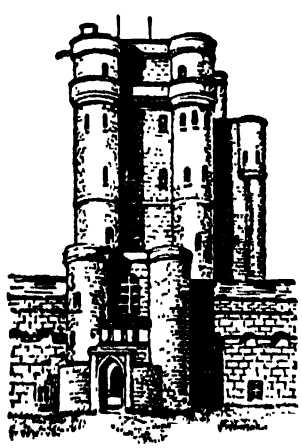
DON ETS (-yĕts') A river in southern Russia; the principal tributary of the Don, 650 miles.

DON GA (dŏng'·guh) *noun* The dry bed of a stream. [<Taal]

DON GO·LA (dŏng'·go-) *noun* Sheepskin, goatskin, or calfskin tanned by the **DONGOLA PROCESS**, or the use of mineral and vegetable substances for a finish resembling French kid. Also **DONGOLA KID**, **DONGOLA LEATHER**.

DON GO·LA (dŏng'·guh·lah) A province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; 120,000 square miles; capital, Merowe. Also **DONG·GA·LA**.

DO NI·ZET'·TI (dō·nee·dzĕt'·tee), **GA E·TA'·NO** (gah·eh·tah'·nō), 1797–1848, Italian composer.



DONJON

Chateau de Vincennes, France.

DON·JON (dŭn'·jun) *noun* The principal tower or keep of a medieval castle. Also **DONJON-KEEP**. [<OF.]

DON JUAN (dawn hwahn *or* dŏn jōō'·un) 1 An aristocratic libertine of the 14th century, Don Juan Tenorio of Seville. In legend, he tries to seduce the daughter of a nobleman of Seville, is opposed, and kills the father. Later he visits the dead man's tomb, orders a feast there, and invites the statue over the tomb to join him. It does so, but afterwards delivers Don Juan to the Devil. This story was the subject of dramas by Tirso de Molina, Molière, Goldoni, and Shadwell, of Mozart's opera *Don Giovanni*, and of Byron's poem *Don Juan*. 2 By extension, any fascinating lady's man or a seducer.

DON·KEY (dŏng'·kĭ *or* dŭng'·kĭ) *noun* 1 An ass. 2 A stupid or stubborn person. [Perhaps <DUNCAN; compare NEDDY]

DONKEY ENGINE A small subsidiary engine for pumping, hoisting, etc.

DON·NA *noun* In Italian, a lady. —**PRIMA DONNA** See under PRIMA. [<It. <L. *domina*, lady]

DON·NA *noun* [It.] Lady: a title prefixed to the Christian name.

DON·NAN, FREDERICK GEORGE, born 1870, English chemist.

DONNE (dun *or* don), **JOHN**, 1573–1631, English poet.

DON NERD *adj.* [Scot.] 1 Stupid; dunder-headed. 2 Dazed; stunned. Also **DON·NERED**, **DON NERT**.

DON NISH *adj.* Of or pertaining to the dons of an English university; formal; distant; pedantic. —**·NESS** *noun*.

DON'·NY·BROOK *noun* Any disorderly gathering or free-for-all fight: named from **DONNYBROOK FAIR**, formerly held at Donnybrook, Ireland; abolished in 1855 because of its disorder.

DO NOR *noun* 1 A giver; donator. 2 One who gives his blood for transfusion, or tissue, skin, etc., for surgical grafting, for another. [<OF.]

DON QUIX·OTE (kwix'·ōte *or* dŏn kē·hō'·teh) 1 The hero of Cervantes's romance of that name, a satire on chivalry written in 1605, and followed by a continuation in 1615. He is a country gentleman of La Mancha, who becomes half-crazed by reading romances of chivalry and sets forth to practice knight-errantry. 2 Hence, anyone who naively undertakes to do extravagantly romantic things. Also **DON QUI·JO TE**. See QUIXOTIC.

DON·SIE *adj.* [Scot.] 1 Neat; trim; as, a *donsie* lass. 2 Sickly; feeble. 3 Unfortunate; unlucky. Also **DON·CIE**.

DON'T Do not: a contraction.

DON ZEL *noun* [Obs.] A young attendant, page, or gallant.

1DOO DLE *tr. verb* [DOO DLED, DOO DLING] To play (the bagpipe). [<G. *dudeln*]

2DOO DLE *intr. verb* [Pop.] To draw pictures, squiggles, symbols, etc., abstractedly, on whatever material comes to hand, while the mind is otherwise occupied.

3DOO DLE *noun* A small stack of hay.

DOODLE-BUG *noun* 1 Any device popularly believed able to detect the location of minerals, water, etc. 2 The larva of the ant-lion. For illustration see under INSECT (beneficial). 3 Loosely, any droning insect, as the tumblebug. 4 [Pop.] A robot plane.

DOO' DLE·SACK *noun* A bagpipe. [<G. *dudelsack*]

DOO'–HICK·EY *noun* [Pop.] Any contrivance or device, the name of which is not known or immediately recalled. Also, **DOO'–HICK·US**, **DOO' HINK EY**.

DOOK *verb* [Scot.] To plunge; bathe; duck.

DOOL *noun* [Scot.] Dole; sorrow; grief.

DOO LEE *noun* [Anglo-Indian] A light litter, made of canvas on a framework of wood, hung on a bamboo pole or poles, like a palanquin, and used for bearing the sick, etc. Also **DOO LIE**, **DOO LY**.

DOO·LIT·TLE, HILDA, born 1886, American imagist poet; pen name H. D. —**JAMES HAROLD**, born 1896, American major general in World War II; aviator.

DOOM *tr. verb* 1 To consign to death or ruin; condemn. 2 To decree as a penalty. See synonyms under CONDEMN. —*noun* 1 The act of dooming, or the state of being doomed. 2 Death; ruin; sad or evil destiny. 3 Judicial decision; condemnation; sentence. 4 The final judgment. 5 [Obs.] An enactment; decree. —**CRACK OF DOOM** The signal for the final judgment day: also **DAY OF DOOM** [<OE. *dom*]

DOOM PALM A palm of northern Africa (*Hyphæne thebaica*), the fruit of which has the flavor of gingerbread: also called *gingerbread tree*: also spelled *doum palm*. [<F. *doum* <Ar. *dawm*]

DOOMS·DAY *noun* The day of the Last Judgment, or of any final judgment: also spelled *domesday*. [<OE. *domesdæg*, judgment day]

DOOMSDAY BOOK See DOMESDAY BOOK.

DOOM·STER *noun* In Scots law, the court announcer, who announced the judgment, or doom, of the court.

DOON *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Down.

DOON A river in Ayrshire, Scotland; 30 miles to the Firth of Clyde.

DOOR (*varying from* dōre *to* dawr) *noun* 1 A hinged or sliding frame used for closing or opening an entrance or exit, as to a house. 2 Doorway. 3 Any means or avenue of exit or entrance; passageway; access: used also figuratively: see **OPEN DOOR**. See synonyms under ENTRANCE. [<OE. *dor*, *duru*]

DOOR CHECK A device, usually operated by compressed air, for closing a door automatically and for preventing it from being slammed.

DOOR'-KEEP-ER *noun* A guardian or keeper of a door; a minor official of an organized meeting or assembly.

DOOR-MAN *noun* An attendant at the door of a hotel, apartment house, etc., who assists persons entering and leaving the building.

Doorn (dōrn) A village in central Netherlands, SE. of Utrecht; residence of William II of Germany, 1920–1941.

DOOR-NAIL *noun* A nail or stud against which a knocker is struck: now used chiefly in the phrase, as dead as a *door-nail.*

DOOR-PLATE *noun* A name plate for a door. Also **DOOR PLATE.**

DOOR-POST *noun* The post on either side of a doorway: also **DOOR POST.**

DOOR-SILL *noun* The sill or threshold of a door: also **DOOR SILL.**

DOOR-STEP *noun* A step or one of a series of steps leading to a door.

DOOR-WAY *noun* The passage for entrance and exit into and out of a building, room, etc.

DOOR-YARD *noun* A yard around, or especially in front of, a house: used also attributively.

DOOT *verb & noun* [Scot.] Doubt.

DOPE *noun* **1** Any thick liquid or semifluid, as an article of food, a lubricant, or the like; specifically, axle grease, or opium paste; by extension, any narcotic drug, as morphine, or a dose for a race horse intended to influence its speed. **2** [Pop.] Full information as to past performances, etc., of a race horse; also, a calculation or forecast based on such knowledge; hence, any inside or confidential information. **3** An absorbent material suitable for holding a thick liquid, as cotton waste, or a substance used to hold nitroglycerin, as in dynamite. **4** Any material used in treating the cloth surface of airplane members to increase strength, produce tautness, and act as a filler to maintain airtightness. **5** [Pop.] A dope fiend; hence, a stupid person.
— *verb* **1** To stupefy or exhilarate by, or as by, a drug. **2** To use a narcotic drug habitually. — **TO DOPE OUT** [Pop.] To plan; to figure out and foretell, especially as if from secret information. [<D. *doop* <*doopen,* dip]

DOPE FIEND A habitual user of a narcotic drug.

DO PEY *adj.* [**DO-PI-ER, DO PI-EST**] Stupid as if from opium; dull; heavy.

DOP PEL-GANG-ER (dō'-pl-gĕng-ur) *noun* **1** A person exactly like another; a double. **2** A wraith, especially of a person not yet dead. Also spelled *doubleganger.* [<G.]

Dop PLER, CHRISTIAN JOHANN, 1803–53, Austrian physicist.

DOPPLER EFFECT The change in the frequency of a sound, light, or radio wave due to the motion of the observer or of the source toward or away from each other. Also **DOPPLER SHIFT.**

DOR *noun* **1** A black European dung beetle (genus *Geotrupes*), well-known by its droning flight. **2** The June-bug. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious). Also **DOR BEETLE, DOR BUG, DORR, DORR BEETLE.** [<OE. *dora,* bumblebee]

DOR *noun* [Obs.] A trick; deception; humbug.

Do RA Diminutive of DOROTHEA, EUDORA, THEODORA.

DO-RA-DO (dō-rah'-dō) *noun* [Sp.] A fish of the genus *Coryphæna.* See DOLPHIN.

Do-RA-DO *noun* A southern constellation, the Swordfish. See CONSTELLATION.

Dor-CAS SOCIETY A women's society, usually connected with a church, for supplying garments to the poor: named for **DORCAS,** a female disciple at Joppa, "full of good works." *Acts* IX, 36.

Dor DOGNE (dor-dawn'-yuh) A river in south-central France; 305 miles to Garonne River.

Do-RÉ (dō-reh'), **(PAUL) GUSTAVE,** 1833–83, French painter and engraver.

Do RI-AN *noun* A member of an ancient Greek tribe. The Dorians migrated through Macedonia, Crete, and Thessaly and eventually settled in the Peloponnese about 1100 B.C., where they ruled Sparta. They formed one of the four great branches of the Greek nation. — *adj.* Doric.

Dor IC *adj.* **1** Relating to or characteristic of the district of Doris, in ancient Greece, or its inhabitants: also **Do RI-AN.** **2** Constructed in accordance with the earliest, simplest, and strongest of the three types of Greek architecture: called the **DORIC ORDER.** For illustration see under ARCHITECTURE, CAPITAL.
— *noun* **1** The Doric dialect of Greek. **2** A rustic dialect of English.

Dor I-CISM *noun* A Doric idiom or peculiarity of speech. Also **Do RISM.**

Do-RIN-DA Same as DOROTHEA.

DO-RINE (-reen') *noun* A small vanity box, usually of metal.

Do RIS A feminine personal name.
— **DORIS** A Greek sea goddess, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; mother of the Nereids.

Do RIS A small mountainous district of ancient Greece between Phocis, Ætolia, and Locris; by tradition, the original home of the Dorians; also, a region of Caria.

Dor-KING *noun* One of a breed of the domestic fowl, characterized by five toes on each foot and a long square form. [<Dorking, in Surrey, England]

DORM *noun* [Pop.] A dormitory.

DOR-MAN-CY *noun* A state of torpidity; lethargy; inactivity.

DOR-MANT *adj.* **1** Being in a state of, or resembling sleep; torpid; not growing; resting, as plants, or parts of plants in winter; inactive; unused; also, not asserted or enforced, as claims. **2** In heraldry, in the attitude of sleep. Compare COUCHANT, RAMPANT, etc. [<F. <L. *dormiens,* sleep]



DORMER

DOR-MER *noun* **1** A vertical window in a small gable rising from a sloping roof, and usually lighting a bedroom: also **DORMER WINDOW.** **2** A sleeping-room. **3** A sleeper or beam. [<L. *dormitorium;* see DORMITORY]

DOR'MI TO-RY *noun* [**-RIES** *pl.*] A large room in which many persons sleep; also, a building containing many sleeping-rooms, especially at a school or college. [<L. *dormitorium* <*dormio,* sleep]



DORMOUSE

DOR MOUSE *noun* [**DOR-MICE** *pl.*] A small arboreal squirrel-like rodent of the Old World (family *Muscardinidæ*). [Etymology unknown]

DOR MY *adj.* In golf, being as many holes ahead of an opponent as there are holes still to play. Also **DOR MIE.** [<F. *dormir,* to be dormant]

DOR NICK *noun* **1** Cloths manufactured at Tournay (Flemish *Doornik*), Flanders, especially damask linen, hangings, and carpets. **2** A similar damask linen made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. Also **DOR-NOCK.**

Dor O THY A feminine personal name. Also **Dor O-THE'-A** (dōr-o-thē'-a; *Dan., Dutch, G.* dō-ro-tā'-ah; *Sw.* dō-ro-tee'-ah) [F.] **Do-RO THÉE** (dō-ro-tā'), [It., Sp.] **Do RO TE'-A** dō-ro-teh'-ah). [<Gr., gift of God]

DORP *noun* A village. [<D.]

Dor PAT [G.] Same as TARTU.

DORR Same as DOR.

Dorr, THOMAS WILSON, 1805–54, American politician who instigated **DORR'S REBELLION** in Rhode Island in 1842.

DOR-SAD *adv.* In anatomy and zoology, toward the back. [<L. *dorsum,* back, + *ad,* toward]

DOR SAL *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, on, or near the back: opposite of *ventral.* **2** Pertaining to the under surface, as of a leaf. — *noun* Same as DOSSAL. [<L. *dorsum,* back] — **DOR-SAL-LY** *adv.*

DORSAL FIN The long, unpaired fin along the backbone of fish and other aquatic vertebrates. For illustration see FISH.

Dor SET A county in the south of England; 973 square miles; capital, Dorchester. Also **Dor-SET-SHIRE.**

Dor SET, EARL OF See SACKVILLE.

DORSET HORN A large-horned breed of English sheep, having a tightly textured fleece of medium length.

DORSI-, DORSO- Combining forms from Latin *dorsum,* back: used to mean of or on the back, as in *dorsigrade,* walking on the back of the digit; also dorsal, dorsad and, as in *dorsocaudal,* pertaining to the back and the tail.

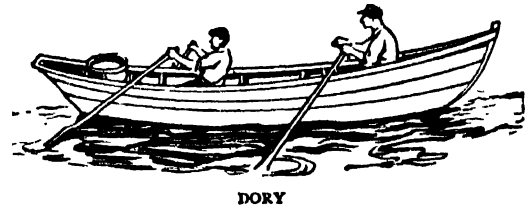
DOR SO-VEN'-TRAL *adj.* Extending from the back to the ventral side. — **-LY** *adv.*

DOR-SUM *noun* [**-SA** *pl.*] The back; also, a backlike surface of an organ. See illustration under BIRD. [<L.]

DORT A city in SW. Netherlands; synod of 1618–19; Dutch declaration of independence, 1752. Also [G.] **DOR DRECHT** (-drĕkt).

DORT MUND (-mōont) A mining town in western Prussia, Germany; one of the former Hanseatic towns.

DORT-Y *adj.* [Scot.] Sulky; pettish; haughty.



DORY

DO-RY *noun* [**DO-RIES** *pl.*] A deep flat-bottomed rowboat with a sharp prow and flat triangular stern, adapted for

rough weather: used especially by North Atlantic fishermen.
DOR·RY *noun* **1** A wall-eyed pike of the Great Lakes (*Stizostedion vitreum*). **2** A European edible seafish of the family *Zeidæ*: also called *john-dory*.
DOR·Y-LINE ANT The driver ant.
DOS-À-DOS (dō′-ə-dō′) [F.] *adv.* Back to back. —*noun* **1** An open vehicle, a sofa, etc., so made that the users are back to back. **2** In square dances, a call directing the dancers to pass back to back.
DOS·AGE (dō′-sij) *noun* **1** The administering of medicine in prescribed quantity; also, the total amount to be given in twenty-four hours. See DOSE *noun*. **2** The process of adding sugar, liqueur, etc., to still and sparkling wines in order to improve quality and flavor or to increase strength.
DOSE *noun* **1** The quantity of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time; also, the amount to be taken in a certain period of time. **2** Anything disagreeable given as a prescription or infliction. **3** A determinate quantity or portion of whatever tends to benefit or reform individuals or society.
—*verb* [**DOSED, DOS·ING**] **1** To give doses to; take doses habitually or repeatedly. **2** To apportion or deal out in doses. **3** To perform the process of dosage upon: said of wines. **4** To give anything nauseous or objectionable to; followed by *with*. [<Gr. *dosis*, a giving] —**DOS·ER** *noun*.
DO SIM·E TRY *noun* **1** The accurate measurement of doses. **2** A therapeutic method for the regular administration of alkaloids of definite strength usually in granular form. [<DOSE + -METER] —**DO·SIM·E TER** *noun* —**DO SI MET′ RIC** *adj.*
Dos PAS SOS (dŏs pās′-us), **JOHN**, born 1896, American novelist.
DOSS *noun* [Pop.] **1** A sleeping place; a bed; especially, a bed in a cheap lodging house or **DOSS HOUSE** for vagrants. **2** Sleep. —**DOSS ER** *noun*.
DOS SAL *noun* A hanging of silk, etc., for the back of an altar, throne, or the like: also spelled *dorsal*. Also **DOS SEL**. [<OF. *dossel* <L. *dorsum*, back]
DOS SER *noun* **1** A rich hanging for a hall or church. **2** A pannier. [<F. *dossier* <L. *dorsum*, back]
Dos SI (dŏs′-see), **Dosso**, 1479?-1542, Italian painter: real name, Giovanni di Niccolò Luteio.
DOS SI ER (dŏs′-i-ur *or* dos′-i-ay; *F.* dŏs-yeh′) *noun* A collection of memoranda, papers, documents, etc., relating to a particular matter or person. [F.]
DOS SIL *noun* **1** A plug or spigot. **2** A cloth roll for wiping ink from an engraved plate in printing. **3** A soft pledget for cleaning out a wound. [<OI. *dossil* <L.L. *ducillus*, spigot]
DOST (dŭst) Do: obsolescent or poetic 2nd person singular, present tense of DO: used with *thou*.
Dos TO EV′ SKI (dos-tə-yef′-ski), **FEODOR MIKHAILOVICH**, 1821-81, Russian novelist. Also **Dos TO YEV′ SKY**.
DOT *noun* **1** A minute mark, round or nearly so; a speck, spot, or point; in writing and printing, a small spot used as a part of a letter, in punctuation, etc. **2** A point, written after a musical note or rest, which lengthens its value by half. **3** A little lump; clot. **4** In time, a precise moment; as, on the *dot*. —**TO A DOT** Perfectly. —**TO THE DOT OF AN I** Perfect in every detail.
—*verb* [**DOT TED, DOT TING**] **1** To mark with or as with a dot or dots; make dots. **2** To scatter like dots. **3** To diversify with, or delineate by means of, dots. [<OE. *dott*]
DOT *noun* A woman's marriage-portion; dowry. [<F.] —**DO TAL** *adj.*
DOT, DOT TY Diminutives of DOROTHY.
DO TAGE (-tij) *noun* **1** Feebleness of mind, due to old age; senility. **2** Foolish and extravagant affection; also, any object of it. **3** A feeble or foolish fancy of a dotard.
DO TARD *noun* One in his dotage. Also **DO TANT**.
DO TA TION *noun* **1** The act of making or apportioning a dowry. **2** An endowment, as of a public institution. [<L. *doto*, endow]
DOTE *intr. verb* [**DOT·ED, DOT·ING**] **1** To lavish extreme fondness; with *on* or *upon*. **2** To be in one's dotage. [<MLG. *doten*, be foolish] —**DOT ER** *noun*
DOTE *noun* A form of decay in wood fibers.
DOTH (dŭth) Do: obsolescent or poetic 3rd person singular, present tense of DO.
DOT ING (dōte′-) *adj.* **1** Extravagantly or foolishly fond. **2** Feeble-minded; driveling. **3** Decaying from age: said of plants. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.
DOT TED *adj.* **1** Marked or flecked with dots: spotted. **2** Distinguished by a dot or dots.
DOTTED SWISS A sheer, crisp, cotton fabric, colored or white, and having either lappet or swivel dots.
DOT TER *noun* One who or that which makes dots; specifically, a mechanism, used in training men to aim guns.
DOT TER·EL *noun* **1** An Old World migratory plover (genus *Eudromias*), or a related species; as, the ringed *dotterel*. **2** A person easily deceived; dupe. Also **DOT·TREL**. [<ME. *dotrelle* <*doten*; see DOTE]
DOT TLE *noun* The unconsumed tobacco left in a pipe after smoking. Also **DOT·TEL**.
DOT·TY *adj.* **1** Consisting of or marked with dots. **2** [Pop.] Of unsteady or feeble gait; hence, a little demented; imbecile.
DO TY *adj.* Decayed: said of trees, etc. Compare DOATY.
DOU, GERARD Same as DOW, GERARD.
DOU AI (doō-ày′) An ancient town in northern France; until 1793 its college, founded in 1568, was the center of Roman Catholic learning in France. Also **DOU·AY**.
DOUAI BIBLE See under BIBLE.
DOUA·LA (dwah′-lah) A seaport in Cameroun.
DOUB LE (dub′-l) *adj.* **1** Having two of a sort together; being in pairs; coupled. **2** Twice as large, much, strong, heavy, valuable, or many. **3** Twofold; hence, ambiguous, deceitful, or two-faced. **4** Doubled; folded. **5** Having the petals increased in number: said of flowers. **6** In musical instruments, making tones an octave lower.
—*noun* **1** Something that is twice as much. **2** A fold or plait. **3** A person or thing that closely resembles another; hence, an apparition or wraith. **4** A backward turn, as of a hunted fox; a trick. **5** A player or singer who understudies the part of a principal artist, so as to be able to supply his or her place in case of illness, etc.; an understudy. **6** *pl.* A tennis game between two pairs of players; also, two successive faults in tennis. **7** A church feast at which the antiphon is said both before and after the psalms. **8** In baseball, a two-base hit. **9** A domino piece bearing the same number of pips on each half. **10** In card playing, the act of doubling. See DOUBLE (declare). **11** A double star. —**ON** or **AT THE DOUBLE** In double-quick time: a military command.
—*verb* [**DOUB LED** (-ld), **DOUB LING**] **1** To increase by an equal amount or by adding an equal amount, number, quantity, or value; make or become as much again, or twice as great: sometimes with *up*. **2** To make of two thicknesses, as by folding together in the middle; fold one part upon another: sometimes with *up, over*, etc. **3** To do over again; repeat; be the double or counterpart of. **4** To be twice as many or much as. **5** To pass round or by; march or sail round; as, to *double* a cape. **6** To substitute for. **7** To turn and go back on the same or a parallel track; hence, to elude thus. **8** To apply increased force or effort. **9** To proceed at double-quick time. **10** In games of bridge, to declare each trick in the suit last bid by an opponent to be of twice the normal value in points done in the expectation of defeating the hand and thereby exacting an increased penalty. —**TO DOUBLE UP** **1** To share one's quarters, bed, etc., with another. **2** To double a stake after loss. **3** To stoop or bend, as in laughter; collapse, as in pain or weakness.
—*adv.* **1** In twofold degree; twice. **2** In twice the quantity. **3** Deceitfully. Also **DOUB LY**. [<OF. <L. *duplus*, twofold]

The adjective *double*, meaning two, twofold, or twice, is the last element in various self-defined compounds; as,

double-action	double-handed	double-shot
double-barrel	double-headed	double-space
double-bitt	double-leaf	double-spacing
double-bitted	double-lock	double-thread
double-concave	double-locking	double-tooth
double-convex	double-rivet	double-track
double-edged	double-riveted	double-voiced

DOUBLE-BANKED *adj.* Having two men at each oar, also, having two tiers of oars: said of oar-propelled boats or ships.
DOUBLE-BARRELED *adj.* **1** Having two barrels, as a shotgun. **2** Doubly powerful or effective, as, *double-barreled* oratory.
DOUBLE-BASS (-bās) *noun* The largest of the stringed instruments played with a bow. —*adj.* Pertaining to contrabass.
DOUBLE-BASSOON *noun* An instrument of the oboe family, an octave below the ordinary bassoon in pitch.
DOUBLE-BREASTED *adj.* Having a row of buttons and buttonholes on each side of the breast, so that it may be buttoned on either side: said of a coat or vest.
DOUBLE CHIN A fat, fleshy fold under the chin.
DOUBLE CONCAVE Concavo-concave.
DOUBLE CONVEX Convexo-convex.
DOUBLE-CROSS *tr. verb* **1** To win or try to win (a game, race, contest, etc.) after promising to lose. **2** Hence, purposely to cheat or betray a friend or associate. —*noun* The act of or an instance of cheating or betraying an associate. —**DOUBLE-CROSSER** *noun*.
DOUBLE DATE [Pop.] An appointment made by two couples. —**DOUBLE-DATE** *verb*.
DOUBLE-DEALING *adj.* Treacherous; deceitful. —*noun* Treachery; duplicity. See synonyms under DECEPTION. —**DOUBLE-DEALER** *noun*.
DOUBLE-DECKER *noun* **1** A vessel with two decks above the water-line; specifically, in the navy, a ship having two tiers of guns below the spar deck. **2** A street car or bus with seats on the top, or a freight-car with two floors. **3** A bed containing two decks.
DOUBLE DRUM A bass drum.
DOUBLE-ENDER *noun* Anything having two ends alike, as a ferry-boat.
DOU·BLE-EN·TEN·DRE (dōō′-bl-ahN·tahN′-dr) *noun* A word or phrase of double meaning, the less obvious one often of

doubtful propriety: a corrupt form of the French phrase, *double entente*.

DOU·BLE EN·TENTE (dōō′·bl ahN·tahNt′) [F.] Double meaning; equivocal sense.

DOUBLE ENTRY A method of bookkeeping in which every transaction is made to appear as both debtor and creditor.

DOUBLE-FACED *adj.* 1 Having two faces. 2 Having a pattern on each side: said of a fabric. 3 Deceitful; hypocritical.

DOUBLE-FIRST *noun* In Oxford University, one who gains the highest honors both in classics and mathematics, corresponding to *double-man* in Cambridge; also, the distinction itself; as, he is a *double-first*, he took a *double-first*.

DOUB′·LE·GANG·ER (dŭb′·l-) *noun* A doppelganger.

DOUBLE-GEAR *noun* Gearing to vary the speed of a lathe spindle; the back gear of a lathe.

DOUBLE-HEADER *noun* 1 A long, heavy train pulled by two engines. 2 Two games, especially of baseball, played on the same day, usually by the same two teams.

DOUBLE-JOINTED *adj.* Characterized by a form of diarthrosis in which the bones move freely backward and forward, as if double-hinged.

DOUBLE-MINDED *adj.* Unsettled; unstable; wavering; also, deceitful.

DOUB·LE·NESS *noun* 1 The state or quality of being double. 2 Duplicity.

DOUBLE-QUICK *noun* In the U. S. Army, a rate of march of 180 steps a minute: now usually termed *double-time*.

DOUBLE-REED *noun* A wind instrument reed consisting of two segments united at the lower end and separated at the upper end. —*adj.* 1 Having such a reed. 2 Designating such instruments as the oboe, English horn, bassoon, Sarrusophone, and chaunter of the Highland bagpipe.

DOUBLE-RIPPER *noun* A coasting sled composed of two small bobs or pairs of runners connected lengthwise by a long seat or board. Also **DOUBLE-RUNNER**.

DOUBLE-SALT *noun* A salt formed by crystallization from a solution containing two salts. Ordinary alum is a double sulfate, $K_2SO_4·Al_2(SO_4)_3·24H_2O$.

DOUBLE STANDARD A standard of conduct permitting greater sexual liberty to men than to women.

DOUBLE STAR See under STAR.

DOUBLE-SURFACED *adj.* 1 Having two surfaces. 2 So constructed as to contain between upper and lower skins the necessary reinforcing ribs, braces, etc., as an airplane wing.

DOUB·LET (dŭb′–) *noun* 1 One of a pair of like things; loosely, a pair or couple. 2 A short outer garment, with or without sleeves, fitting the body (15th to 17th centuries). 3 An imitation gem consisting of a real stone cemented to a piece of glass colored to simulate the imitated gem; also, a paste jewel mounted with a thin face of a genuine jewel. 4 One of a pair of words derived from the same root, but having developed a somewhat different meaning, as *yard* and *garden*, *royal* and *regal*. 5 One of two dice that, when thrown, show on the upper surface the same number of spots: usually in the plural; as, he threw *doublets*. 6 A pair of lenses joined so as to eliminate the distortion caused by either lens used alone.



DOUBLET

DOUBLE-TAKE *noun* The delayed reaction, with visible evidence of surprise, to a joke or situation, as used by comedians as a standard technique.

DOUBLE TALK [Pop.] A manner of speech, adopted to confuse the listener, in which meaningless syllable combinations are substituted for expected words.

DOUBLE-TIME Same as DOUBLE-QUICK.

DOUBLE-TONGUE *intr. verb* To apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and hard palate alternately, as in flute- and cornet-playing in executing a staccato passage.

DOUBLE-TONGUED *adj.* Characterized by duplicity of speech.

DOUBLE-TREE *noun* The bar or cross-piece to the ends of which two swingletrees are fastened. For illustration see HARNESS.

DOUB·LING *noun* 1 The act of one who or that which doubles. 2 Something doubled over or together; a fold; plait. 3 In heraldry, the fur lining of a mantle or robe. 4 The second distilling of spirits.

DOUB·LOON (dŭb–) *noun* A former Spanish gold coin worth about $16. See DOBLA, DOBLON. [<Sp. *doblón* <*doble*, double]

DOU·BLURE (dōō·blōōr′) *noun* The lining of a book cover, especially when ornamental. [<F. *doubler*, to line]

DOUB·LY (dŭb′–) Same as DOUBLE *adv.*

Doubs (dōō) A river in eastern France; 270 miles to Saône River.

DOUBT (dowt) *verb* 1 To hesitate to accept as true; hold as uncertain; disbelieve; be in doubt. 2 To be apprehensive of; fear; suspect; distrust.

—*noun* 1 Lack of certain knowledge; uncertainty regarding the truth or reality of something. 2 A matter or case of dubitation; indecision. 3 A question requiring settlement, an objection. 4 Fear; dread. [<F. *douter* <L. *dubito*, be uncertain] —**DOUBT·A·BLE** *adj.* —**DOUBT·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): distrust, mistrust, surmise, suspect. To *doubt* is to lack conviction. Incompleteness of evidence may compel one to *doubt*, or some perverse bias of mind may so incline him. *Distrust* may express simply a lack of confidence. *Mistrust* and *suspect* imply that one is almost assured of positive evil; one may *distrust* himself or others; he *suspects* others. *Mistrust* is rarely used of persons, but only of motives, intentions, etc. *Distrust* is always serious; *mistrust* is often used playfully. Compare DOUBT *noun*, QUESTION, SUPPOSE. *Antonyms*: believe, trust.

Synonyms (noun): disbelief, distrust, hesitancy, hesitation, incredulity, indecision, irresolution, misgiving, perplexity, question, scruple, suspense, suspicion, uncertainty. *Doubt* is lack of conviction; *disbelief* is conviction to the contrary; *unbelief* refers to a settled state of mind. *Perplexity* seeks a solution; *doubt* may be content to linger unresolved. Any improbable statement awakens *incredulity*. As regards practical matters, *uncertainty* applies to the unknown or undecided; *doubt* implies some negative evidence. *Suspense* regards the future, and is eager and anxious; *uncertainty* may relate to any period, and be quite indifferent. *Misgiving* is ordinarily in regard to the outcome of something already done or decided; *hesitation*, *indecision*, and *irresolution* have reference to something that remains to be decided or done and are due oftener to infirmity of will than to lack of knowledge. *Distrust* and *suspicion* apply especially to the motives, character, etc., of others, and are more decidedly adverse than *doubt*. *Scruple* relates to matters of conscience and duty. See PERPLEXITY, QUESTION. *Antonyms*: assurance, belief, certainty, confidence, conviction, decision, determination, persuasion, resolution, resolve.

DOUBT FUL *adj.* 1 Subject to, entertaining, or admitting of doubt. 2 Uncertain; undecided; contingent. 3 Indistinct; vague; ambiguous. 4 Questionable; dubious. See synonyms under EQUIVOCAL, IRRESOLUTE, PRECARIOUS. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DOUBT LESS *adj.* 1 Confident; fearless. 2 Indubitable; certain. —*adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably. Also **DOUBT·LESS·LY.**

Doubting Castle In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Giant Despair's castle, where Christian and Hopeful were imprisoned and from which they escaped by using the key Promise.

Doubting Thomas A confirmed skeptic: from *John* xx, 25.

DOUCE (dōos) *adj.* [Scot.] Sober; sedate; not frivolous. [<L. *dulcis*, sweet] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DOU·CET (dōō′–) *noun* [Obs.] 1 A sweet pastry. 2 A dowcet.

DOU·CEUR (dōō·sŭr′) *noun* 1 A small present; bribe; tip. 2 Sweetness of manners; also, a compliment. [<F.]

DOUCHE (dōōsh) *noun* A jet of water or vapor sprayed on or into the body, or the instrument for administering it; also, a bath taken by making use of these facilities. —*verb* [DOUCHED, DOUCH·ING] To give or take a douche. [<F.]

DOUGH (dō) *noun* 1 A soft mass of moistened flour or meal, mixed for cooking into bread, cake, etc. 2 Any soft pasty mass. 3 [Pop.] Money. [<OE. *dah*] —**DOUGH·Y** *adj.*

DOUGH·BOY *noun* 1 A dumpling of raised dough. 2 A U. S. Army infantry soldier: also **DOUGH·FOOT.**

DOUGH·FACE *noun* One who is flexible and easily molded; during the anti-slavery agitation in the United States, a Northern politician who was accused of truckling to the slave power.

DOUGH·NUT *noun* A small cake made of dough raised by baking powder or yeast and fried in deep fat; a fried cake: usually cut, before frying, with a hole in the center.

DOUGHT (dowt) [Scot.] Past tense of POW.

DOUGH·TY (dow′–) *adj.* [·TI·ER, ·TI·EST] Brave; valiant; redoubtable; also, boastful. See synonyms under BRAVE. [<OE. *dohtig*] —**DOUGH·TI·LY** *adv.* —**DOUGH·TI·NESS** *noun.*

Dough·ty (dō′–), **Charles Montagu**, 1843–1926, English traveller and author.

Douglas (dŭg′–) A seaport town; capital of the Isle of Man.

Douglas (dŭg′–) Name of a family prominent in Scottish history: especially **Sir William the Hardy**, 1st Lord of Douglas, died 1298, a follower of Wallace; his son, **Sir James the Good**, 1286–1330, also known as **the Black Douglas**, follower and friend of Robert Bruce; **James**, 2nd Earl of Douglas and Mar, 1358?–88, killed at Otterburn; celebrated in *The Ballad of Chevy Chase* and *The Battle of Otterburn*; **Gawin** or **Gavin**, 1474?–1522, Scottish poet.

—**Doug·las, Stephen Arnold**, 1813–61, American senator; opposed Lincoln in series of debates, 1858.

Douglas-fir, -hemlock, -pine, or **-spruce** *noun* A very large timber tree (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) of the pine family, growing on the Pacific Coast of the United States: often called *red fir* and *Oregon pine*. Also **Douglas fir, Douglas pine, Douglas hemlock, Douglas spruce.** [<David Douglas, botanist]

Doug·lass (dŭg′·lus), **Frederick**, 1817–95, American Negro abolitionist and diplomat.

Dou·kho·bort′·sy Same as **Dukhobortsy.**

DOU·KIT (dōō′–) *adj.* [Scot.] Ducked. Also spelled *dookit.*

DOU·MA [Rus.] Same as DUMA.

DOU·MERGUE (dōō·mĕrg′), **GASTON,** 1863–1937, French statesman; president, 1924–31.

DOUM PALM (dōōm) The doom palm.

DOUN (dōōn) *adv.* [Scot.] Down.

DOUP (dowp) *noun* [Scot.] The end; butt end; buttocks.

DOUR (dōōr) *adj.* [Scot.] Hard, unyielding; sullen. [<L. *durus*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DOU·RA (dōō′·ruh) *noun* [Ar.] An Egyptian millet. See DURRA.

DOU·RINE (dōō′·reen) *noun* An infectious disease of horses and asses transmitted, through sexual contact, by a parasitic micro-organism, (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*); also called *equine syphilis.* [<F. <Ar. *darin,* unclean]

DOU·RO (dōō′–) A river in Spain and Portugal; 500 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. Also spelled *Duero.*

¹DOUSE (dows) *verb* [DOUSED, DOUSING] 1 To plunge or fall into water or other liquid, dip suddenly; duck. 2 To drench with water or other liquid. See synonyms under IMMERSE. —*noun* A ducking or drenching. Also spelled *dowse.* [Probably blend of ²DOWN and SOUSE]

²DOUSE Same as ²DOWSE.

³DOUSE (dows) *tr. verb* 1 To strike; give a blow to. 2 To take in or haul down, especially a sail. 3 To take or put off. 4 To extinguish.

⁴DOUSE (dōōs) [Scot.] Same as DOUCE.

DOUT (dowt *or* doot) *tr. verb* [Obs.] To put out; extinguish. [Contraction of DO OUT]

D'OU TRE MER (dōō′·tr mehr) [F.] From beyond the sea.

DOUZE PER (dōōz′·pĕr) *noun* One of the twelve peers of France, celebrated in the Charlemagne romances. [<F. *les douze pairs,* the twelve peers, <OF. *per,* peer]

¹DOVE (duv) *noun* 1 A pigeon; but more especially one of the undomesticated doves, as the mourning dove, turtle-dove, etc. 2 Symbolically, in ecclesiastical art and literature, the Holy Spirit. 3 A vessel made in the form of a dove, and once used as a receptacle for the Eucharist. 4 A term of affection; any gentle, innocent, loving creature. [<OE. *dufe*–: found only in compounds]

²DOVE (dōve) [Pop.] Past tense of DIVE.

DOVE COT (dŭv′–) *noun* A house for tame pigeons; generally, a houselike box set on a pole or on the roof or side of a building. Also **DOVE COTE** (–cōte *or* –cŏt).

DOVE HAWK (dŭv) The partridge hawk.

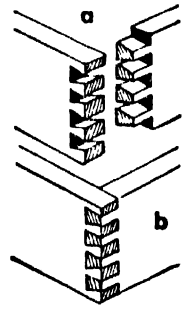
DOVE·KIE (dŭv′–) *noun* 1 An arctic bird, the little auk (*Alle alle*), about 7½ inches long, black above, white below, and visiting southerly coasts in winter. 2 The black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*). Also **DOVE KEY.**

DO VER *intr. verb* [Scot.] To drop off to sleep; doze.

Do VER 1 A fortified seaport, Kent, England. 2 The capital of Delaware. —**STRAIT OF DOVER** A narrow passage at the eastern end of the English Channel between England and France; 18 miles wide.

DOVER'S POWDER An anodyne diaphoretic compounded of ipecacuanha, opium, and sugar of milk. [<Thomas Dover, 1660–1742, English physician]

DOVE TAIL (dŭv′–) *noun* A manner of joining boards, timbers, etc., by interlocking wedge-shaped tenons and spaces; also the joint so made. —*verb* To join or fit by interlocking to a nicety.



DOVETAILED JOINT
a Before joining.
b Joined.

DOW *intr. verb* 1 [Scot.] To be able. 2 To thrive. [<OE. *dugan,* be of worth]

Dow, GERARD, 1613–75, Dutch painter. Also spelled *Dou.*

DOW·A·BLE *adj.* Endowable.

DOW·A·GER (–jur) *noun* 1 In English law, a widow holding property or title derived from her late husband. 2 Hence, any elderly lady of dignified bearing. [<OF. *douer,* endow]

DOW·CET *noun* A testicle of a deer: also spelled *doucet.* [<F. *doucet,* sweet]

Dow DEN, EDWARD, 1843–1913, Irish critic and author.

DOW·DY *adj.* [DOW·DI·ER, DOW·DI·EST] Ill-dressed; ill-fitting, and in bad taste; shabby. Also **DOW·DY·ISH.** —*noun* [DOW·DIES *pl.*] 1 A slatternly woman. 2 A fruit pie baked in a deep dish. [<ME. *doude,* slut] —**DOW·DI·LY** *adv.* —**DOW·DI·NESS** *noun.*

DOWELS

DOW·EL *noun* 1 A pin or peg, usually cylindrical, for joining together two adjacent pieces, as parts of a barrel-head: distinguished from a *tenon.* 2 A piece of wood built or driven into a wall, to which to nail finishings: also **DOWEL PIN.** —*tr. verb* [DOW·ELED or DOW·ELLED, DOW·EL·ING or DOW·EL·LING] To fasten by dowel pins. [<MLG. *dovel,* plug]

DOW·ER *noun* 1 A widow's life portion (usually a third) of her husband's lands and tenements. 2 The sum of one's natural gifts; endowment. —*tr. verb* To provide with a dower; endow. [<F. *douaire* <L. *dos,* dowry] —**·LESS** *adj.*

DOW·ER·Y Same as DOWRY.

DOWF *adj.* [Scot.] Dull; stupid; spiritless; heavy; flat.

DOW·IE *adj.* [Scot.] Dull; spiritless; mournful; in poor health. Also **DOW·Y.**

DOWITCHER *noun.* 1 The gray snipe (*Limnodromus griseus*) of eastern North America. 2 A related bird; as, the long-billed *dowitcher* (*L. g. scolopaceus*).

DOWL *noun* 1 A filament of a feather. 2 Down or a fiber of down. Also **DOWLE.** [Perhaps blend of ²DOWN and FOWL]

¹DOWN *adv.* 1 From a higher to or toward a lower level, place, position, etc. (literally or figuratively); downward. 2 From an upright to a prone or prostrate position. 3 At the lowest point; in or into subjection; under control. 4 Below the horizon; as, the sun went *down.* 5 To a smaller bulk; as, to boil *down.* 6 From a remote or former time or owner. 7 To or into a less active or violent state or condition. 8 To a lower price, rate, demand, etc. 9 On the counter; into the hand; as, to pay cash *down.* 10 Upon or as upon paper or other material for writing. 11 To or toward the lee side of a vessel; as, to put the helm *down.* 12 Into complete or close application; as, to get *down* to work. 13 In golf, behind an opponent's score: opposed to *up.* —*adj.* 1 Going in a downward direction. 2 Downcast; dejected. 3 In football, dead; out of play: said of the ball because the player holding it has cried "down," or its movement has been completely arrested, or the play has been stopped by an official. —**TO BE DOWN ON** To disapprove of; dislike; cherish ill will towards. —*verb* 1 To knock down; fall or sink; fell; overthrow; subdue. 2 To swallow; gulp down. 3 To go or cause to go down. See synonyms under CONQUER. —*prep.* In a descending direction along, upon, or within, literally or figuratively; from a higher to a lower part of; along the course or current of; adown. —*noun* 1 A downward movement; reverse of fortune. 2 In football, the act of putting a ball down for a scrimmage, after a play. 3 [Pop.] A prejudice; a grudge. [<OE. *adun, of-dune,* <*of,* from, + *dun,* hill]

²DOWN *noun* 1 The fine, soft plumage of birds under the feathers, especially that on the breast of water birds. 2 The first feathering of a bird. 3 The soft hairs that first appear on the human face. 4 Soft, short hairs; pubescence, as on plants or fruits. 5 Hence, any feathery, fluffy substance. [<ON. *dunn*]

³DOWN *noun* 1 A hill having a broad, treeless, grass-grown top; also, the open space on its top. 2 *pl.* Turf-covered, undulating tracts of upland; as, the South *Downs* in south England. 3 A dune. —**THE DOWNS** A roadstead near Dover on the coast of Kent, England, much used by shipping; naval battles in 1639 and 1666. [<OE. *dun*]

DOWN A county of eastern Ulster Province, Northern Ireland; 952 square miles; county seat, Downpatrick.

DOW·NA [Scot.] Cannot. See DOW.

DOWN-AND-OUT *adj.* Completely disabled physically or financially; destitute; also, socially outcast because of some incapacity.

DOWN-BOW *noun* In stringed instruments, a downward stroke of the bow, used to elicit a full tone: opposite of *up-bow.*

DOWN CAST *adj.* 1 Directed downward or toward the ground; as, a *downcast* look. 2 Low in spirits; dejected; depressed. See synonyms under SAD. —*noun* A shaft down which a ventilating air-current passes.

DOWN·COME (–cum) *noun* 1 A downfall, especially a sudden one. 2 A downcomer.

DOWN′·COM ER *noun* 1 [Prov. Eng.] The pipe which receives the outpourings from the eaves of a roof; leader. 2 A pipe in a mine which conveys combustible gases downward. 3 A circulating tube in water-tube boilers.

DOWN EAST New England, especially Maine.

DOWN FALL *noun* 1 A falling or flowing downward; specifically, a sudden, heavy fall of rain. 2 A fall; disgrace. 3 A trap operating as by the descent of a weight; a deadfall. See synonyms under RUIN.

DOWN′·FALL EN *adj.* Fallen; ruined.

DOWN HAUL *noun* A rope for hauling down certain sails, as a jib, staysail, etc.

DOWN-HEARTED *adj.* Dejected; discouraged; low-spirited. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DOWN HILL *adj.* Descending; sloping. —*noun* A slope or declivity. —*adv.* With a downward direction.

DOWN·ING STREET A street in Westminster, London, where stand the official residences of the Prime Minister (No. 10) and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Foreign and Colonial Offices; hence, symbolically, the British Government.

DOWN-LEAD (–leed) *noun* The wire connecting the aerial part of a radio antenna to the transmitting or receiving apparatus: also called *lead-in.*

DOWN·POUR *noun* The act of pouring down; a copious and heavy fall, as of rain.

DOWN·RIGHT *adj.* 1 Straight to the point; unequivocal; plain; outspoken. 2 Directed downward. 3 Thorough; utter; absolute. —*adv.* 1 Directly downward. 2 Without doubt or qualification. 3 In the extreme; utterly. See synonyms under DELAT. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DOWN·STAGE *noun* The half of a stage, from left to right, that is nearest to the audience. —*adj.* Belonging to the front half of a stage. —*adv.* Toward or on the front half of a stage.

DOWN·STAIRS *adj.* Below the stairs; on a lower floor. —*noun* The downstairs region of a building. —*adv.* Down the stairs; toward a lower floor.

DOWN·TAKE *noun* A downward air passage; as, the *down-take* to the blowers of a boiler.

DOWN THROW *noun* The act of throwing down, or the state of being overthrown or prostrated.

DOWN TOWN The business section of a town or city.

DOWN–TOWN *adj.* Of, situated in, or going toward the business section of a town or city; as, *down-town* traffic.

DOWN–TRODDEN *adj.* Trodden under foot; oppressed. Also **DOWN–TROD.**

DOWN UNDER [Pop.] Underneath England on the globe; specifically, Australia or New Zealand.

DOWN WARD *adj.* 1 Descending or tending from a higher to a lower level (literally or figuratively). 2 Descending from that which is more remote. —*adv.* 1 From a higher to a lower position. 2 From that which is more remote, as in place or time. 3 Toward the extremities. Also **DOWN·WARD·LY, DOWN WARDS.**

DOWN·Y *adj.* [**DOWN I ER, DOWN I EST**] 1 Of, pertaining to, like, or covered with down. 2 Soft, quiet; restful; soothing. —**·OWN·I·NESS** *noun.*

DOW RY *noun* [**DOW·RIES** *pl.*] 1 The property a wife brings to her husband in marriage. 2 Anciently, a reward paid for a wife. *Gen.* XXXIV, 12. 3 Any endowment or gift. Also spelled *dowery.* [< DOWER]

1DOWSE. Same as 1DOUSE.

2DOWSE (dowz) *intr. verb* [**DOWSED, DOWS·ING**] To search for water, minerals, etc., with a dowsing-rod: also spelled *douse.* [<G. *deuten,* divine] —**DOWS·ER** *noun.*

DOWSING–ROD *noun* A divining-rod.

Dow·son, Ernest, 1867–1900, English poet.

DOX·OL·O·GY *noun* [**·GIES** *pl.*] An exultant hymn or psalm of praise to God, especially to God as triune; as, the greater *doxology*—Gloria in Excelsis; the lesser *doxology*—Gloria Patri; the long-meter *doxology.* The name is given also to the stanza beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" in Bishop Thomas Ken's hymns for morning and evening, and sometimes to the closing words of a sermon giving praise to God. [<Gr. *doxa,* praise, + *legō,* speak] —**DOX·O·LOG′·I CAL** *adj.* —**DOX O LOG′ I CAL LY** *adv.*

1DOX·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] [Pop.] A mistress or sweetheart; often, a paramour. Also **DOX IE.** [<M. Flem. *docke,* doll]

2DOX·Y *noun* [Pop.] A doctrine; belief.

DOY EN (doy′·yen *or* dwah′·yĕN′) *noun* A dean, as of a diplomatic corps. [<F.]

Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan, 1859–1930, English physician and author.

DOY·LEY, DOY·LY *noun* Same as DOILY.

DOZE *verb* [**DOZED, DOZ·ING**] 1 To spend or pass listlessly or dully or in a doze; as, to *doze* one's hours away. 2 To sleep unsoundly or lightly. —*noun* A light, unsound sleep. [Compare ON. *dasi,* sluggard] —**DOZ·ER** *noun.*

DO ZY *adj.* [**·ZI ER, ·ZI EST**] Drowsy; soporific. —**DO ZI NESS** *noun.*

1DOZ·EN (dŭz′·n) *noun* Twelve things of a kind, collectively. —**A LONG DOZEN** Thirteen. [<OF. *dozaine* <*douze* <L. *duodecim,* twelve] —**DOZ ENTH** *adj.*

2DOZ·EN (dōz′·n) *verb* [Scot.] To benumb; daze; make or become impotent or stupefied.

1DRAB *adj.* 1 Dull; colorless. 2 Of the color drab. 3 Made of drab. —*noun* 1 A yellow-gray color. 2 A special kind of cloth so colored. [<F. *drap,* cloth] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

2DRAB *noun* A slattern; a slut. —*intr. verb* [**DRABBED, DRAB·BING**] To associate with women of bad character. [<DRABBLE]

3DRAB *noun* In salt-manufacturing, a box for draining salt.

DRAB·BET *noun* A coarse, drab, English linen duck.

DRAB·BLE *tr. verb* [**DRAB·BLED** (–ld), **DRAB·BLING**] To draggle. [<LG. *drabbeln,* walk in water or mud, splash]

DRA·CÆ·NA (–sē′·nuh) *noun* One of various shrubs and small trees (genera *Dracæna* and *Cordyline*) of the lily family, widely distributed in the Old World tropics and grown as an ornamental plant, chiefly in greenhouses. [<Gr. *drakaina,* female dragon]

DRACHM (drăm) *noun* 1 A dram. 2 A drachma.

DRACH·MA (drak′·muh) *noun* [**·MAS** or **·MÆ** (me) *pl.*] 1 The modern gold monetary unit of Greece, equivalent to 100 lepta. 2 An ancient Greek silver coin, varying in value with the standard of weight. 3 An ancient Greek unit of weight. [<Gr. *drachmē,* handful]

1DRA·CO A northern constellation, the Dragon. See CONSTELLATION.

2DRA·CO Archon at Athens about 621 B.C.; reputed author of first Athenian written code of laws, which were very severe.

DRA·CO·NI·AN *adj.* Pertaining to Draco or his laws; hence, inflexible; severe.

·ON·IC *adj.* Of or resembling a dragon.

DRA·CON·IC *adj.* 1 Draconian. 2 Pertaining to the constellation Draco. Also **DRA·CON·I·CAL.** —**DRA·CON′·I CAL·LY** *adv.*

DRAFF *noun* Refuse grain from breweries and distilleries; also, lees or dregs. [<Akin to Sw. *draf*]

DRAFF·ISH *adj.* Worthless. Also **DRAFF Y, DRAFT·Y.**

DRAFT *noun* 1 A current of air. 2 The act of drinking; a drink. 3 The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. 4 The act of drawing or drawing out, or the fact of being drawn; also, that which is drawn or drawn out, or its weight or resistance; a haul; pull; drag; a load. 5 The result of a drawing, as of a net in fishing. 6 A plan; outline; sketch. 7 A writing of articles or propositions as framed or drawn up, but not adopted or enacted. 8 An order drawn by one party or person on another for the payment of money to a third. 9 An order for money drawn by one bank and payable at another to the person designated in the order; a bill of exchange. 10 A damper, door, or other device for controlling the air-flow in a furnace, stove, etc. 11 A military or naval conscription; levy; also, a detachment. 12 That which tends to reduce or exhaust by drawing away a part; as, a *draft* on one's time, strength, etc. 13 An allowance on the invoices of goods for samples drawn from the packages. 14 The bevel given to the pattern for a casting so that it may be drawn from the mold without injuring the latter; in general, a taper given to an article or part. 15 The total sectional area of the openings in a turbine wheel, or the area of the opening of a sluice-gate. 16 A line or border chiseled on a stone to guide in its dressing. 17 A ravine; a gully. 18 *pl.* Same as DRAUGHTS. See synonyms under SKETCH. —**ON DRAFT** Ready to be drawn, as beer, etc., from a cask or the like.

—*tr. verb* 1 To outline in writing; sketch; delineate. 2 To select and draw off, as for military service; conscript. 3 In weaving, to pull through the heddles. 4 To draw off or away. 5 To cut a draft on (a stone).

—*adj.* 1 Suitable or used for pulling heavy loads; as, a *draft* animal. 2 Not bottled, as beer, drawn from a cask: usually *draught.* Also spelled *draught.* [<OE. *dragan,* draw] —**DRAFT ER** *noun* —**DRAFT·I·NESS** *noun.*

DRAFT EE *noun* A registrant inducted by Selective Service into the army or navy; a conscript.

DRAFTS·MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] 1 One who draws or prepares plans, designs, deeds, conveyances, etc. 2 Same as DRAUGHTSMAN (checkers). Also spelled *draughtsman.* —**DRAFTS MAN·SHIP** *noun.*

DRAFT Y *adj.* [**DRAFT I·ER, DRAFT I EST**] Having or exposed to drafts. Also spelled *draughty.* —**DRAFT I·LY** *adv.* —**DRAFT I NESS** *noun.*

DRAG *verb* [**DRAGGED, DRAG GING**] 1 To pull along by main force; haul, be drawn along the ground. 2 To draw a grapnel along the bottom of, as in search of a dead body. 3 To draw along heavily or wearily; move slowly or heavily; lag. 4 To search carefully or intently; as, to *drag* one's brains. 5 To catch or recover as by a grapnel. 6 To protract; continue wearily: often with *on* or *out.* 7 To harrow. See synonyms under DRAW.

—*noun* 1 The act of dragging or that which drags or is dragged, as a grapple, a dredge, a dragnet, a brake, or heavy harrow, a skid or shoe for causing a carriage wheel to drag, as in going down a hill; a runnerless sled; a drag-rope, as of a gun; any clog or impediment. 2 A long, high, four-wheeled carriage; four-in-hand coach. 3 A slow or difficult movement; as, to walk with a *drag.* 4 An artificial scent used in hunting, as an aniseed bag; also, the scent or trail of a fox before it is found and started by the hounds: so called because originally the fox was hunted by the line of scent left by it on its return from a predatory expedition. 5 A draghunt. 6 That component of the total air force acting on a body which is parallel to the relative wind: said of aircraft in flight. 7 The tail end of a herd of cattle; the stragglers. 8 [Pop.] Influence resulting in special favors; pull. [<OE. *dragan,* draw]

DRAG–DRIVER *noun* The cowboy who drives the stragglers at the end of a herd.

DRA·GÉE (drah·zheh′) *noun* [F.] A sugared piece of fruit, a pill.

DRAG·GLE *verb* [**DRAG·GLED** (–ld), **DRAG·GLING**] 1 To drag or trail on the ground so as to wet or soil or become wet and filthy; drabble; also, to befoul, as by dragging in the mud. 2 To trail along in the rear; follow leisurely. [Frequentative of DRAG]

DRAG′·GLE·TAIL *noun* 1 An untidy person; a slut. 2 Clothing that draggles.

DRAG·HOUND *noun* A hound trained to follow an artificial scent.

DRAG·HUNT *noun* A hunt in which an artificial scent is used.

DRAG·LINE *noun* 1 A guide-rope; dragrope. 2 An excavator that draws the soil upward and away from the working base thus clearing it.

DRAG·LINK *noun* A link for connecting crankshafts, as a

main-shaft crank with an inner paddle shaft in a marine engine.

DRAG·NET *noun* A net to be drawn along the bottom of the water or along the ground, for taking fish or small animals; hence, any device or plan by which a criminal can be caught.

DRA·GO DOCTRINE (drah′·gō) A doctrine that an international debt cannot give rise to the right of armed intervention by the creditor power [<Luis M. Drago, 1859–1921, Argentine statesman]

DRAG·O·MAN *noun* [·MANS or ·MEN *pl.*] An interpreter or agent for travelers in the Near East. [<F. <Ar. *tarjuman*, translator]



DRAGON

DRAG·ON *noun* **1** A fabulous, serpentlike, winged monster. **2** In the Scriptures, a name employed to translate the Hebrew *tannim*, the meaning of which is uncertain. **3** A fierce or overbearing person; especially, a duenna. **4** A plant of the arum family. **5** A short, large-bored firearm (17th century), or the soldier who carried it. **6** A small arboreal Asiatic lizard (genus *Draco*) aided in leaping by a parachute formed by lateral expansions of the skin supported by the elongated and extensible hind ribs; a flying lizard. [<F.] *draco* <Gr. *drakōn*, serpent]

DRAG·ON A northern constellation *(Draco)*. See CONSTELLATION.

DRAG′·ON ET *noun* **1** A fish, the yellow gurnard. **2** A small dragon.

DRAG′·ON FLY *noun* A predatory insect (order *Odonata*), having a slender body and four finely veined wings, huge eyes and strong jaws; useful to man in that it destroys flies and mosquitoes; also called *darning-needle*, *devil's-darning-needle*. For illustration see under INSECT (beneficial).

DRAG′·ON HEAD (–hĕd) *noun* Any of a genus (*Dracocephalum*) of hardy annual or perennial herbs of the mint family.

DRAG·ON·NADE′ *noun* **1** The quartering of dragoons on French Protestant families by Louis XIV (1681) as a means of persecution. **2** Any military persecution. [<F. <*dragon*, dragoon]

DRAGON-ROOT *noun* The green-dragon.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD *noun* One of various reddish-brown resins, especially that obtained from the fruit of a Malayan rattan palm (*Daemonorops draco*).

DRAGON'S-HEAD *noun* **1** A dragonhead. **2** One of the two points where the ecliptic is intersected by the moon's or planet's orbit. The symbol of the first is ☊; that of the second, which is called **DRAGON'S-TAIL**, is ☋, and is used only in astrology.

DRAGON-TREE *noun* A gigantic tree of the Canary Islands (*Dracaena draco*), yielding a resin called *dragon's-blood*.

DRA·GOON *noun* **1** In some European armies, a cavalryman: originally, a soldier who served on horseback or on foot as occasion required. **2** Same as DRAGON (firearm). — *tr. verb* **1** To harass by dragoons. **2** To coerce; browbeat. [<F. *dragon*, dragon, dragoon]

DRAG ROPE *noun* **1** A rope with chain and hook attached, used as a brake on a gun carriage. **2** A guide-rope. **3** A rope dragged by a balloon over the ground to check speed and control height of ascent.

DRAG SAIL *noun* A driftsail or sea anchor made from a sail: also called **DRAG SHEET.**

DRAI·GLE *verb* [Scot.] To draggle.

DRAIN *verb* **1** To draw off by degrees, as a fluid; draw water or any fluid from; flow off or leak away gradually. **2** To make exhausting demands upon; become empty or exhausted. — *noun* **1** The act of draining; continuous strain, leak, or outflow. **2** A pipe or trench for draining; a drainpipe. **3** *pl.* Draff. [<OE. *dreahnian*, strain out] — **DRAIN·ER** *noun.*

DRAIN·AGE (–ĭj) *noun* **1** The act or means of draining; a system of drains. **2** That which is drained off; waste water. **3** The area drained; drainage basin. **4** The gradual draining off of morbid fluids from deep-seated wounds or abscesses.

DRAINAGE BASIN A large surface area whose waters are drained off into a principal river system; as, the *drainage basin* of the Mississippi.

DRAIN PIPE *noun* Pipe used for draining.

¹DRAKE *noun* **1** A male duck. **2** A flat stone used in the game of ducks and drakes.

²DRAKE *noun* **1** A Mayfly, used as bait in angling: also **DRAKE·FLY.** **2** A small brass cannon of the 17th and 18th centuries. **3** [Obs.] A dragon, or an ancient standard bearing a dragon for its emblem. [<OE. *draca* <L. *draco*; see DRAGON]

DRAKE, SIR FRANCIS, 1540–96, English privateer and circumnavigator; aided in defeating the Spanish Armada, 1588. — **JOSEPH RODMAN,** 1795–1820, American poet.

DRA′·KENS·BERG (drah′·kĕnz·bûrg *or* –bĕrK) A mountain range in South Africa, about 600 miles long; highest peaks about 11,000 feet. Also *Quathlamba*.

DRAM *noun* **1** A unit of weight; in apothecaries' weight, 60 grains, 3.88 grams, or one eighth of an ounce; in avoirdupois, 27.34 grains, 1.77 grams, or one sixteenth of an ounce. **2** A drachma. **3** A drink of spirits; as, a *dram* of whisky. **4** In pharmacy, a fluid dram. **5** A small portion; a bit. — **FLUID DRAM** A measure of capacity equal to one eighth of an ounce, 60 minims, or 3.69 cubic centimeters. Also **FLUID DRACHM**; sometimes spelled *fluidram*, *fluidrachm*. — *verb* [**DRAMMED, DRAM·MING**] To use intoxicants freely; to treat to liquor. [<OF. *drame* <L. *drachma*; see DRACHMA]

DRA·MA (drah′·muh *or* drăm′·uh) *noun* **1** A composition to be acted upon the stage; a play; hence, any series of dramatic events. **2** Stage representations collectively; the theater. **3** A series of actions, events, or purposes, considered collectively as possessing dramatic unity. [<Gr. *drama* <*draō*, perform]

DRA·MA (drah′·mah) A town in NE. Greece; the ancient Drabescus.

DRA·MAT·IC *adj.* Of or like the drama; theatrical. Compare LYRIC. Also **DRA·MAT·I·CAL.** — **DRA·MAT·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

DRA·MAT·ICS *noun* A dramatic performance, especially by amateurs; dramatic writings.

DRAM·A·TIST *noun* One who writes plays.

DRAM·A·TI·ZA′·TION *noun* The act or process of dramatizing; a dramatized version.

DRAM′·A·TIZE *tr. verb* [**·TIZED, ·TIZ·ING**] **1** To set forth in dramatic form; rewrite or change the form of (a novel, story, etc.) for stage use. **2** To tell or represent in a vivid, moving manner; imbue with a dramatic quality, as one's own personality or experience. Also [Br.] **DRAM′·A·TISE.**

DRAM·A·TIS PER·SO·NÆ [L.] The characters of a play; the actors.

DRAM′·A·TURGE *noun* The composer of a drama, especially one who also directs and oversees the performance of it; a playwright. Also **DRAM′·A·TUR·GIST.** [<Gr. *dramatourgos* <DRAMA + *ergon*, work]

DRAM·A·TUR′·GIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; befitting the stage; artificial. Also **DRAM·A·TUR′·GI·CAL.**

DRAM′·A·TUR·GY *noun* The art of making dramas and placing them properly on the stage; dramatic composition and representation.

DRAM SHOP *noun* A place where drams are sold; a liquor saloon.

DRANG NACH OST·EN (drahng nahK ōs′·tĕn) [G.] Literally, drive to the east; part of the historic German expansion policy of extending German political and economic influence eastward into Asia.

DRANK Past tense of DRINK.

DRANT (drahnt) *verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To drawl or drone in speaking or singing; also spend time tediously. — *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A drawl. Also **DRAUNT.** [Blend of DRONE and CHANT]

DRAP *verb & noun* [Scot.] Drop.

DRAP D'ÉTÉ (drah deh·teh′) [F.] A twilled woolen fabric for summer wear. [<F., cloth of summer]

DRAP D'OR (drä dor) [F.] Cloth of gold

DRAPE *verb* [**DRAPED, DRAP·ING**] **1** To cover, as with hanging cloth. **2** To arrange, as drapery or hangings. — *noun* A curtain; hanging. [<F. *draper* <*drap*, cloth]

DRAP·ER (drāpe′–) *noun* A dealer in cloths or dry goods; originally, a manufacturer of cloth.

DRA·PER, HENRY, 1837–82, American astronomer. — **JOHN WILLIAM,** 1811–82, American chemist, physiologist, and historian; born in Liverpool.

DRAP·ER·Y (drāpe′–) *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] **1** Loosely hanging attire or its arrangement, especially on figures in art; also, curtains, tapestry, etc. **2** The business of a draper. **3** Cloth in general.

DRAP·PIE *noun* [Scot.] A little drop. Also **DRAP·PY.**

DRAS·TIC *adj.* Acting vigorously; extreme; violently effective. — *noun* A powerful medicine; a strong purgative. [<Gr. *drastikos* <*draō*, act] — **DRAS·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

DRAUGHT, etc. See DRAFT, etc.

DRAUGHT BOARD *noun* A checkerboard.

DRAUGHTS (drăfts) *noun pl.* The game of checkers: commonly so called in Great Britain, and also spelled *drafts*. See CHECKERS.

DRAUGHTS MAN (drăfts′–) *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] **1** A piece in the game of draughts. **2** Same as DRAFTSMAN.

DRAUNT Same as DRANT.

DRA·VA (drah′·vah) A river in Austria and Yugoslavia; flows southeast to the Danube: also [G.] **DRAU** (drow), [F.] **DRAVE.**

DRAVE [Obs.] Past tense of DRIVE.

DRA·VI·DA (drah′–) *noun* Southern India, or a native or the language of that region.

DRA·VID·I·AN *noun* 1 One belonging to the most ancient indigenous race of southern India. 2 A family of agglutinative languages of SE. India and northern Ceylon, including Tamil, Malayalam, Kanarese, etc., the Dravida and Andhra groups and the Brahui branch. — **DRA·VID·I·AN** or **·VID·IC** *adj.*

DRAW *verb* [**DREW, DRAWN, DRAW·ING**] 1 To cause to move by any method in which the thing moved follows the mover; pull; haul: opposed to *push;* exert a pulling force. 2 To cause to move or act by influence or inducement; lead; induce; allure; attract; be attractive. 3 To remove by pulling; take or pull off or out; extract, as a tooth; unsheathe, as a sword. 4 To cause to flow; bring out; hence, to call forth; elicit; evoke. 5 To call for and receive, as from a fund; obtain by lot a prize in a lottery. 6 To derive; procure; receive. 7 To infer; deduce. 8 To bring in regularly; produce statedly. 9 To take in by respiration; inhale. 10 To write out for legal or business use, as a check; draft, as a political measure, deed. 11 To delineate; sketch; portray with pen or pencil; also, to mark or define in words. 12 To lengthen by pulling, as a wire; elongate; stretch: often with *out;* to shape by stamping, as with dies. 13 To bend, as a bow. 14 To prepare by infusion, as tea. 15 To disembowel. 16 To require the depth of (so much water) in order to float: said of a vessel. 17 To drive or induce, as a hunted animal, to come forth (from cover); to search (a cover) for quarry. 18 To drain of fluid contents, as a cask. 19 To discontinue, as a game, without completion. 20 In cricket, to divert to the on side a short-length ball directed toward the leg stump by making a slight turn of the bat. 21 In curling, to play (the stone) gently. 22 To cause to recoil after contact: said of a cue ball in billiards. 23 In golf, to drive (a ball) toward the left side. 24 To ask for one or more cards, as in poker. 25 To cause to talk; elicit information from: used with *out.* 26 To cause motion freely, as by suction; have a free draft; as, a chimney *draws.* 27 To move, as if drawn; come or go; as, to *draw* away; to *draw* nigh. 28 To obtain money, supplies, etc., by applying to any source. 29 To contract or become distorted; shrink. 30 To attract the blood or humors to the surface, as a blister. 31 To unsheathe a sword. 32 To come out or away by means of pulling. 33 To settle in water up to a certain point, as a ship; have a draft. 34 To track game or approach game warily: said of hounds. 35 To score equally in a game or match; tie. — **TO DRAW A (OR THE) LONG BOW** To exaggerate. — **TO DRAW BACK** To receive again, as duties paid on goods imported. — **TO DRAW BREATH** To breathe. — **TO DRAW IT MILD** To refrain from exaggerating. — **TO DRAW LEVEL** To equal the score of an opponent or opposing team, as in bowling, cricket, etc. — **TO DRAW OUT** 1 To extend; lengthen; prolong; as, to *draw out* a sermon. 2 To cause (a person) to talk or to express his thoughts and feelings. — **TO DRAW REIN** To tighten the rein; ride slowly or stop. — **TO DRAW THE LINE** To fix the limit; refuse to go further. — **TO DRAW UP** 1 To put in the required or legal form of writing, as a deed or will. 2 To set or form in array; as, the troops *draw up* in line. 3 To overtake; come abreast of: with *with.* 4 To come closer. 5 [Pop.] To come to the table for a meal. — *noun* 1 An act of drawing or state of being drawn; also, that which is drawn. 2 An indecisive contest; a tie game. 3 The movable section of a drawbridge. 4 Anything that draws; specifically, an exhibition that attracts a crowd. 5 A drawn chance or ticket, as in a lottery. 6 A quantity drawn. 7 The act of drawing a revolver or knife; as, quick on the *draw.* 8 In various card games, cards dealt or drawn after the discard. 9 A ravine or coulee. [<OE. *dragan*]

Synonyms (verb): allure, attract, drag, entice, haul, incline, induce, lead, lure, pull, tow, tug. One object *draws* another when it moves it toward itself or in the direction of its own motion by the exertion of adequate force, whether slight or powerful. To *attract* is to exert a force that tends to *draw,* while it may produce no actual motion; all objects are *attracted* toward the earth, but they may be sustained from falling. To *drag* is to *draw* against strong resistance; as, to *drag* a sled over bare ground, or a carriage up a steep hill. To *pull* is to exert a *drawing* force, whether adequate or inadequate; as, the fish *pulls* on the line; a dentist *pulls* a tooth. To *tug* is to *draw,* or try to *draw,* a resisting object with a continuous straining motion. To *haul* is to *draw* somewhat slowly a heavy object; as, to *haul* a seine; to *haul* logs. One vessel *tows* another. In the figurative sense, *attract* is more nearly akin to *incline, draw* to *induce.* We are *attracted* by one's appearance, *drawn* to his side. See ACTUATE, ALLURE, INFLUENCE. *Antonyms:* alienate, estrange, push, rebuff, reject, repel, repulse. See synonyms for DRIVE.

DRAW·BACK *noun* 1 Anything that checks or hinders progress, success, prosperity, enjoyment, contentment, or the like; a disadvantage. 2 An allowance, consisting in a total or partial paying back, as of duties previously paid on imported articles on their being exported, or as of freight paid to a railway company; rebate.

DRAW·BAR *noun* A bar or heavy beam under the body of a railway car, and projecting at the end, for coupling cars.

DRAW·BORE *noun* A hole passing through a tenon and the cheeks of its mortise, to enable the former to be drawn up to its shoulder by driving in a pin (called a **DRAWBORE PIN**).

DRAW·BRIDGE *noun* A bridge of which the whole or a part may be raised, let down, or drawn aside.



DRAWBRIDGE

DRAW·EE *noun* One on whom an order for the payment of money is drawn.

DRAW·ER *noun* 1 One who draws; formerly, a waiter in a taproom. 2 One who draws a bill of exchange, money order, or the like. 3 (dror) A sliding receptacle, as in a bureau, table, etc. 4 A draftsman.

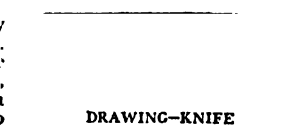
DRAW·ERS (drôrz) *noun pl.* A trouserlike undergarment.

DRAW·ING *noun* 1 The act of one who or that which draws. 2 A picture, sketch, delineation, or design; also, the art of representing objects by lines; delineation. 3 In English usage, the receipts of sales in a shop or other establishment; generally in the plural. 4 A small quantity of tea for steeping. See synonyms under PICTURE, SKETCH.

DRAWING ACCOUNT An account, by a business firm, which shows the payments to a partner, employee, or salesman advanced against his expected income, salary or commission.

DRAWING-CARD *noun* Any feature that attracts a crowd.

DRAWING-KNIFE *noun* A knife with a handle at each end, used for cutting with a drawing motion. Also **DRAW KNIFE.**



DRAWING-KNIFE

DRAWING-ROOM *noun* 1 A room for the reception of company. 2 A reception held or company assembled in such a room. 3 An English court reception. 4 A small private room in a sleeping-car on a train. [Abbreviation of WITHDRAWING-ROOM]

DRAWL *verb* To speak or pronounce slowly and lazily; protract in utterance. — *noun* The act of drawling; spiritless utterance. [Compare E. Frisian *draulen,* dawdle] — **DRAWL·ER** *noun* — **DRAWL·ING·LY** *adv.* — **DRAWL·Y** *adj.*

DRAWN *adj.* 1 Equally contested; undecided, as a game. 2 Eviscerated; as, a *drawn* fowl. 3 Having all iron removed by magnets: said of brass filings. 4 Subjected to a process of elongation; as, hard-*drawn* wire.

DRAWN BUTTER Butter melted and prepared as a sauce.

DRAWN WORK Ornamental open work made by pulling out threads of fabric and embroidering or hemstitching the edges of the openings thus made. For illustration see HEMSTITCH.

DRAW·PLATE *noun* 1 The plate on a locomotive to which the draw-bar is attached. 2 A hard plate with holes of successively diminishing diameters for drawing out metal rods or wire.

DRAW·SHAVE *noun* A drawing-knife.

DRAW·STRING *noun* A string, ribbon or cord run through a casing or hem, which pulls together, contracts the size of, or closes an opening. Also **DRAWING STRING.**

DRAW TUBE *noun* The tube, consisting of two sliding parts, containing the lenses of a microscope.

DRAY *noun* 1 A strong, heavy vehicle, usually low for convenience in loading heavy articles. 2 A rude sledge. — *tr. verb* To transport by means of a dray. [Compare OE. *dræge,* dragnet]

DRAY·AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 The act of conveying in a dray. 2 The charge for draying.

DRAY HORSE A horse for drawing a dray; a cart horse.

DRAY·MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] A man who drives a dray.

DRAY·TON, MICHAEL, 1563–1631, English poet.

DREAD (dred) *verb* 1 To anticipate with horror or shrinking. 2 To be in great fear, or doubt. 3 [Obs.] To venerate; be in awe of. — *adj.* 1 Causing great fear; terrible. 2 Exciting awe or reverential fear. See synonyms under AWFUL. — *noun* 1 Unconquerable fright; shrinking horror; terrifying anticipation. 2 Fear joined to deep respect; awe. See synonyms under ALARM, ANXIETY, FEAR, FRIGHT, VENERATION. [<OE. *drædan, ondrædan,* <*ond-,* against, + *rædan,* advise] — **DREAD·LESS** *adj.*

DREAD·FUL *adj.* 1 Inspiring dread or awe; terrible. 2 Awful. See synonyms under AWFUL, FRIGHTFUL. — *noun* A harrowing, sensational novelette, or a periodical that prints melodramatic stories; as, a penny *dreadful.* Compare DIME NOVEL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DREAD·NOUGHT (dred'·nawt) *noun* 1 One of a class of heavily armed battleships formerly used in the British Navy, typified by the *Dreadnought,* of 17,900 tons and carrying an armament of 10 12-inch guns and 24 quick-firing guns. Still larger battleships, with more guns of greater caliber, are often called *super-dreadnoughts.* 2 Any battleship of great size carrying large-caliber guns. 3 A heavy cloth or a garment made of it. 4 One who fears nothing. Also **DREAD·NAUGHT.**

DREAM *noun* 1 A train of thoughts or images passing through the mind in sleep. 2 A mental condition similar to that of one sleeping; abstracted imagining; daydreaming. 3 A visionary idea, anticipation, or fancy; also, anything real having a dreamlike quality.
—*verb* [DREAMED or DREAMT (drĕmt), DREAM ING] 1 To imagine in or as in a dream. 2 To have a dream: often with *of* before the object. 3 To fancy; hope; imagine; also, to indulge in reverie: with *of* before an object. See synonyms under MUSE. [<OE. *dream*, joy, <ON. *draumr*, dream] —**DREAM·FUL** *adj.* —**DREAM FUL LY** *adv.* —**DREAM·LESS** *adj.* —**DREAM LESS·LY** *adv.*
Synonyms (noun): daydream, fancy, fantasy, hallucination, illusion, reverie, romance, trance, vision. A *dream* is strictly a train of thoughts, fantasies, and images passing through the mind during sleep; a *vision* may occur when one is awake and in clear exercise of the senses and mental powers, *vision* is often applied to something seen by the mind through supernatural agency, whether in sleep or wakefulness, conceived as more real and authoritative than a *dream*; a *trance* is an abnormal state, which is different from normal sleep or wakefulness. A *reverie* is a purposeless drifting of the mind when awake, under the influence of mental images; a *daydream* that which passes before the mind in such condition. A *fancy* is some image presented to the mind, often in the fullest exercise of its powers. *Hallucination* is the seeming perception of non-existent objects, as in insanity or delirium. In the figurative sense, we speak of *dreams* of fortune, *visions* of glory, with little difference of meaning except that the *vision* is thought of as fuller and more vivid. We speak of a *trance* of delight when the emotion almost sweeps one away from the normal exercise of the faculties. Compare DELUSION. *Antonyms*: certainty, fact, reality, realization, substance, verity.

DREAM ER *noun* One who dreams; a visionary.

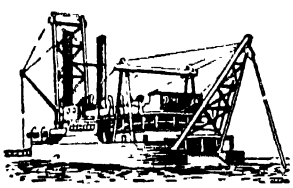
DREAM LAND *noun* The realm of dreams.

DREAM WORLD A world of illusions.

DREAM Y *adj.* [DREAM I ER, DREAM I EST] 1 Of, causing, pertaining to, or given to dreams. 2 Appropriate to dreams. See synonyms under IMAGINARY, ROMANTIC, VAIN. —**DREAM·I LY** *adv.* —**DREAM I NESS** *noun*

DREAR *adj.* Dreary.

DREAR Y *adj.* [DREAR I ER, DREAR I EST] 1 Causing or manifesting sadness, loneliness, or gloom; dismal. 2 Causing or showing weariness; monotonous; lifeless, dull. 3 Sorrowful. See synonyms under CHEERLESS, SAD, TEDIOUS. [<OE. *dreorig*, sad, bloody] —**DREAR I LY** *adv.* —**DREAR·I NESS** *noun* —**DREAR I·SOME** *adj.*


DREDGE

DREDGE *noun* An appliance for bringing up mud, silt, etc. from under water; a dredging machine. —*verb* [DREDGED, DREDG·ING] To clean out by means of a dredge; remove by a dredge; use a dredge; also, to seek laboriously or blindly. [<OE. *dragan*, draw]

DREDGE *tr. verb* In cookery, to sprinkle or sift something, as flour, upon; also, to sift; sprinkle. [<F. *dragée* <Gr. *tragemata*, sweetmeats]

DREDG ER *noun* 1 One who dredges. 2 A dredging machine. 3 A boat engaged in dredging.

DREDG ER *noun* In cookery, a box with a perforated lid used for sprinkling flour, etc.: also called **DREDGING BOX.**

DREDG ING *noun* The act of using a dredge; that which is taken up with a dredge.

DREDGING MACHINE A scoop or suction apparatus for clearing out or deepening channels, harbors, etc.

DREE *verb* [Scot.] To suffer; endure: also spelled *drieh*. —**TO DREE ONE'S WEIRD** [Scot.] To endure one's fate. [<OI. *dreogan*, endure]

DREEL *tr. verb* [Scot.] To drill.

DREEN *verb & noun* [Local] Drain.

DREEP *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng.] 1 To drip. 2 To droop; lose heart or courage. Also **DREPE.**

DREG GY *adj.* Containing dregs; full of dregs; foul. —**DREG·GI NESS** *noun* —**DREG·GISH** *adj.*

DREGS *noun pl.* The sediment of liquids, especially of beverages; hence, figuratively, worthless residuum; the coarse part, as, the *dregs* of society. This word is now always used in the plural, but Shakespeare and other Elizabethan authors occasionally use it in the singular. See synonyms under WASTE. [<ON. *dreggjar*]

DREI BUND (drī'·boont) *noun* [G.] A triple alliance; specifically, that of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy made in 1882 and terminated by Italy in 1915.

DREI SER (drī'·zur), **THEODORE**, 1871–1945, American novelist.

DRENCH *tr. verb* 1 To wet thoroughly; soak. 2 In veterinary medicine, to administer a potion to; force to swallow a draft.
—*noun* 1 A liquid medicine, administered by compulsion, as to a horse. 2 A large draft or quantity of fluid; flood. 3 A solution for drenching. 4 The act of drenching; also, that which drenches. [<OE. *drencan*, cause to drink] —**DRENCH ER** *noun*.

DREP·A·NUM The ancient name for TRAPANI.

1DRES DEN (drĕz'·dun; G. drās'·dun) The capital city of Saxony, Germany, on the Elbe River; pottery center.

2DRESDEN *noun* A fine china made in Dresden, Germany.

DRESS *verb* [DRESSED, DRESS ING] 1 To attire suitably; clothe; array, adorn; put on or wear clothing. 2 To put in order; arrange, adjust. 3 To cleanse and bind up, as a wound. 4 To curry, as a horse; treat and arrange, as the hair. 5 To cultivate; prune. 6 To prepare for use, display, market, or manufacture. 7 To scold; reprove; generally, with *down*. 8 To put in a straight line, as a military company; aline. 9 To form in line; range. —**TO DRESS SHIP** To display the national colors at the masthead, and signal and other flags along lines stretched from stern to masthead and bow, as in honor of some individual or occasion. —**TO DRESS TO THE RIGHT** OR **LEFT** OR **ON THE CENTER** To aline as a company of soldiers, etc. from the position of the soldier on the extreme right, left, or in the center. —**TO DRESS UP** To dress in an elaborate manner; put on one's best attire.
—*noun* 1 Covering for the body; clothes collectively; especially, elegant or fashionable attire, the art of dressing correctly. 2 A gown or frock of a woman or child. 3 Full dress as opposed to business attire, etc. 4 External appearance; guise. 5 Dressing or *size*, as of leather.
—*adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or suitable for making women's and children's dresses; as, *dress* goods. 2 To be worn on formal occasions; as, a *dress* suit, *dress* uniform. [<OF. *dresser* <L. *directus*, direct]
Synonyms (noun): apparel, array, attire, clothes, clothing, costume, garb, garments, habiliments, habit, raiment, robes, uniform, vestments, vesture. *Clothing* denotes the entire covering of the body, taken as a whole; *clothes* and *garments* view it as composed of separate parts. *Clothes*, *clothing*, and *garments* may be used of inner or outer covering; all the other words in the list (with possible rare exceptions in the case of *raiment*) refer to the outer *garments*. *Array*, *raiment*, and *vesture* are archaic or poetic; so, too, is *habit*, except in technical use to denote a lady's riding *dress*. The word *vestments* is now rare, except in ecclesiastical use. *Apparel* and *attire* are most frequently used of somewhat complete and elegant outer *clothing*. *Dress* may be used, specifically, for a woman's gown, and in that sense may be either rich or shabby; but in the general sense it denotes outer *clothing* which is meant to be elegant, complete, and appropriate to some social or public occasion; as, full *dress*, court *dress*, evening *dress*, etc. *Dress* has now largely displaced *apparel* and *attire*. *Garb* denotes the *clothing* characteristic of some class, profession, or the like; as, the *garb* of a priest. *Costume* is chiefly used for that which befits an assumed character; as, a theatrical *costume*; we sometimes speak of a national *costume*, etc. See HABIT. *Antonyms*: bareness, disarray, dishabille, exposure, nakedness, nudity, undress.

DRESS CIRCLE A section of a theater, usually comprising the best seats of the lower balcony.

DRESS COAT A coat belonging to a man's dress suit.

DRESSED *adj.* 1 Prepared, as animal skins, for use; tanned, dyed, softened, etc. 2 Prepared for use, as lumber or stone. 3 Prepared for cooking, as fowl. 4 Clothed; especially, wearing formal dress.

1DRESS·ER *noun* One who or that which dresses, as a valet, lady's-maid, or surgeon's assistant.

2DRESS ER *noun* 1 A kitchen table with shelves. 2 A cupboard for dishes. 3 A chest of drawers supporting a swinging mirror, useful in a dressing-room.

DRESS GOODS Fabrics for women's and children's dresses.

DRESS·ING *noun* 1 The act of dressing, or that with which anything, as a wound, is dressed. 2 Seasoning; the stuffing of a fowl. 3 *pl.* Moldings around the wall openings in a brick building. 4 The mechanical preparation of ore for smelting. 5 [Pop.] A beating or scolding. 6 The preparation for use of skins, lumber, stone, etc. 7 Fertilizer.

DRESSING GOWN A loose gown worn while dressing or in undress.

DRESSING STATION A military medical field station for giving immediate aid to the wounded.

DRESSING-TABLE *noun* A small table equipped with a mirror and used in making one's toilet; a vanity.

DRESS'·MAK·ER *noun* One who makes dresses for women or children. —*adj.* Not severely tailored, but having soft, dressy, or feminine touch; as, a *dressmaker* suit.

DRESS PARADE A formal military parade in dress uniform.

DRESS REHEARSAL The last rehearsal of a play before the public performance, in full costume and using all properties.

DRESS SHIELD A crescent-shaped piece of fabric with waterproof lining, worn to protect clothes from underarm perspiration.

DRESS SUIT A suit, usually black, for formal evening wear by men, characterized by a low-cut vest and an open coat

with long, wide lapels, cut to the hips in front, curving into a bifurcated tail extending almost to the knee: also called *full-dress suit*.

DRESS Y *adj.* 1 Fond of dress. 2 Showy; elegant. —**DRESS-I NESS** *noun*.

DREW Past tense of DRAW.

Drew, John, 1853–1927, American actor

Drex el, Anthony Joseph, 1826–93, American banker and philanthropist, founded Drexel Institute of Art, Science, and Industry, Philadelphia, Pa

Drey fus (dray' fus, *F* dray fus'), **Alfred,** 1859–1935, French officer falsely accused and convicted of treason, 1894 and 1899; his innocence was fully established on retrial in 1906.

Drey fus ite *noun* An adherent or defender of Dreyfus.

drib *tr. verb* [**dribbed, drib bing**] To let fall in drops, hence, to do or say (something) little by little [< DRIP]

drib ble *verb* [**drib bled** (-ld), **drib bling**] 1 To let fall in drops; drip. 2 To propel (the ball) by successive light pushes with the foot (in soccer), or with the hands (in basketball), in order to pilot (it) through the ranks of an opposing team. 3 To drool; drivel

—*noun* 1 A small quantity of a liquid falling in drops or flowing in a scanty and broken stream 2 [Scot.] Showery or drizzly weather. 3 In football and basketball, the act of dribbling. [< DRIB] —**drib bler** *noun*.

drib let *noun* A small piece, part, or sum; a drop or clot formed as if by dribbling; as, money paid in *driblets*. Also **drib blet.**

drid dle *intr. verb* [Scot.] [**drid dled** (-ld), **drid dling**] To waste time and strength to no purpose, dawdle; loiter.

driech Same as DREE

dried (dride) Past tense and past participle of DRY.

dri er *noun* One who or that which dries, such as a substance added to paint, etc., to make it dry more quickly, or a mechanical device for drying: also spelled *dryer*.

dri er, dri est Comparative and superlative of DRY.

Driesch (dreesh), **Hans Adolf Eduard,** 1867–1941, German biologist.

drift *noun* 1 That which is driven or carried onward by a current, as, a *drift* of clouds across the sky. 2 A heap of any matter piled up by wind or sea. 3 A course along which or an end toward which anything moves on; tendency; meaning; as, the *drift* of a discourse. 4 A driving; an urgent force, hence, controlling power or influence. 5 A number of objects moving onward by one force; drove; flock, especially, anything floating or moving with the current of a river or stream, as logs, trees, etc., driftwood. 6 A ford. 7 The fact or condition of being driven; the action of drifting. 8 A boring tool. 9 Material which has been transported by moving masses of ice or by running water created by glaciers, and deposited over portions of the earth's surface. 10 A horizontal or nearly horizontal passage in a mine; also, the direction of a passage or gallery. 11 The direction of a current; also, leeway; the distance which a vessel is driven from her direct course by wind or sea or other causes; a fishing net that drifts with the tide, a drift net. 12 The angular difference between the long axis of an aircraft and the line of its flight path; also **drift angle.** 13 The movement of a herd of cattle, as before a storm. See synonyms under BLAP, INCLINATION, PURPOSE, SIRLAM.

—*verb* 1 To carry or be carried along, as on a current. 2 To accumulate in masses by the force of the wind, as snow. 3 To cover with driftage. 4 To dig, as a tunnel or passageway in a mine, along or parallel to the course of a vein of ore. 5 To wander aimlessly. 6 To drive (cattle) slowly, allowing them to feed as they move, also, to move along before a storm, as cattle [< ME. < OE. *gedrift*]

drift·age (-ij) *noun* 1 The operation or process of drifting. 2 Anything carried by currents of wind or sea.

drift er *noun* 1 One who or that which drifts. 2 A fishing boat used for fishing with drift nets; also, a like vessel used in mine-sweeping.

drift fence A fence to halt the drifting of cattle.

drift-meter *noun* An instrument for measuring the angle of drift of an aircraft and also for taking bearings from ground objects. Also **drift-indicator.**

drift sail A drag sail.

drift wood *noun* Wood floated or drifted by water, especially that cast ashore by the sea: used also figuratively.

drift y *adj.* Forming or full of drifts, drifting.

drill *noun* 1 A boring tool for metal or other hard substances. 2 A machine for planting seeds in rows, also, a row so planted 3 Thorough military training, hence, thorough and regular discipline in any branch of knowledge, activity, or industry. 4 A mollusk which kills oysters by drilling holes in their shells. See synonyms under PRACTICE.

—*verb* 1 To pierce, dig, or bore, with or as with a drill; also, to shoot holes in. 2 To train or engage in military exercises; hence, to instruct thoroughly in any department; to discipline. 3 To trickle, dribble, or drop; drain; hence, to plant in rows or drills by dropping small quantities of seed at a time See synonyms under PIERCE, TEACH. [< D. *drillen*, bore, brandish, drill soldiers]

drill *noun* Stout twilled linen or cotton cloth. Also **drill ing.** [< G. *drillich*, ticking, < L. *trilix*, having three threads]

drill *noun* A black-faced baboon of West Africa (genus *Papio*), similar to the mandrill. For illustration see MANDRILL

drill er *noun* 1 One who or that which drills. 2 A drilling machine.

drill ing *noun* 1 Material excavated by a drill. 2 The act of one who drills, the act of using a drill.

drill' mas ter *noun* A trainer in military or gymnastic exercises.

drill press *noun* An upright drilling machine of the pillar type, for working in metal

drill stock *noun* A holder for a drill shank.

dri ly Same as DRYLY.

Drin (dreen) A river in Albania flowing into the Adriatic Sea: the ancient Drilo. Also **Dri ni** (dree'-nee).

Dri na (dree'-nah) A river in western Yugoslavia, 180 miles to the Sava River; the ancient Drinus.

drink *verb* [**drank** (*obs.* drunk), **drunk** (*obs* drunken), **drink ing**] 1 To take (a liquid) into the stomach through the mouth; imbibe. 2 To absorb; receive eagerly through the senses; as, to *drink* the sunshine, music, beauty, etc 3 To take alcoholic liquors, especially to excess. To drink the health of; toast usually with *to*.

—*noun* 1 Any liquid that is or may be swallowed, a beverage 2 Specifically, alcoholic liquor; also, the practice of drinking to excess. 3 As much as is or may be taken at one time; a draft. —**in drink** Overcome by liquor. [< OE. *drincan*, drink]

drink a ble *adj.* Capable of or suitable for use as a drink.

—*noun* A beverage: chiefly in plural.

drink er *noun* One who drinks; specifically, one who drinks alcoholic liquors habitually.

drink-hail *noun* [Obs.] The courteous form of reply to a drinking pledge (wassail) in early English times. See WASSAIL. [< OE., drink good health]

Drink' wa ter, John 1882–1937, English poet and playwright.

drip *noun* 1 A falling, or letting fall, in drops. 2 Dripping, that which drips. 3 A projecting molding over an opening for a window or a door; a label. 4 A draining-table. 5 Condensed moisture, as in gas pipes. —*verb* [**dripped, drip ping**] To fall or let fall in drops; also, to be so saturated with moisture as to exude in drops. [< OF *dryppan*]

drip coffee Coffee made by letting boiling water seep slowly through a strainer containing finely ground coffee beans.

drip-flap *noun* A strip of fabric around the envelope of a balloon or an airship to keep the lower surface and apparatus dry.

drip ping *noun* 1 That which falls in drops; the fat from roasting meat. 2 The act of falling in drops, also, the sound so produced.

dripping pan A pan for receiving drippings or holding meat in roasting.

drip stone *noun* A label or projecting molding over a window or door.

drive *verb* [**drove, driv en** (drĭv'-), **driv ing** (drīve'-) 1 To push, urge, or press forward forcibly, impel or be impelled onward by force. 2 To urge forward under guidance, as a horse; control and direct the course of (an animal or vehicle); prosecute urgently, as a business. 3 To convey or ride in a vehicle; also, to arrive in a vehicle; as, they *drove* up 4 To constrain or compel; exact great efforts from; force or reduce to a certain condition. 5 To chase or hunt; to search, for game; to round up, as cattle. 6 To excavate, as a tunnel or a well. 7 To transfer the power to (other mechanisms). 8 In baseball, tennis, and the like, to send (the ball) in a swift straight stroke. 9 To strike (a golf ball) off the tee with a wooden club. 10 To direct the course of down a stream; as, to *drive* logs. —**to drive away at** To work hard at. —**to drive home** 1 To drive full length, as a nail. 2 To conclude, as a bargain; to make, as a point.

—*noun* 1 The act of driving. 2 A road for driving; also, an approach for vehicles to a private house or other building: also **drive way.** 3 A journey or excursion in a carriage or other vehicle. 4 Urgent pressure, as of business. 5 A hunt by driving; a drove or drift, as of cattle; a round-up; also, any objects driven, collectively. 6 A special sale at reduced price. 7 An advance of troops in mass against an enemy so as to break through defenses and drive back the defenders. 8 In golf, a stroke from the tee made with a wooden club; the distance traveled by the ball. 9 In certain games, as baseball, cricket, croquet, etc., the act of driving the ball, or the stroke by which the ball is driven; also, the flight of the ball. 10 In mining, a driven tunnel. 11 A driving gear; a means of transmitting power, as from the motor of an automobile to the wheels; hence, energy, vitality; also, aggressiveness. 12 Logs felled in the winter to be floated downstream in the spring; also, the mass of logs floating down a river or stream. 13 An organized money-raising campaign; as, a Red Cross *drive*. See synonyms under WAY. [< OE. *drifan*]

Synonyms (verb): compel, impel, propel, push, repel, repulse, resist, ride, thrust. To *drive* is to move an object with some force or violence before or away from oneself; it is the direct reverse of *draw*, *lead*, etc. A man leads a horse by the halter, *drives* him with whip and rein. One may be *driven* to a thing or from it; hence, *drive* is a synonym equally for *compel* or for *repel* or *repulse*. *Repulse* is stronger and more conclusive than *repel*, one may be *repelled* by the very aspect of the person whose favor he seeks, but is not *repulsed* except by the direct refusal or ignoring of his suit. It is common to speak of *driving* in a car, *riding* upon a horse; though many good authorities use *ride* in the older and broader sense as signifying to be supported and borne along by any means of conveyance. Compare ACTUATE, BANISH, COMPEL, INFLUENCE, PUSH. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for DRAW

DRIVE BOLT *noun* 1 A tool for driving bolts home. 2 A bolt used to drive out another bolt: also called *driftbolt*.

DRIVE-IN *noun* A restaurant, shop, motion picture theater, etc., serving patrons seated in their automobiles. —*adj.* So constructed as to allow service to the occupants of automobiles

DRIV EL *verb* [**DRIV ELED** or **DRIV ELLED** (-ld), **DRIV EL ING** or **DRIV EL LING**] 1 To let (spittle) flow from the mouth, to flow from the mouth like spittle, to slobber, to beslaver. 2 To be weak or silly in talk or conduct, to utter in an imbecile manner. —*noun* 1 An involuntary flow of saliva from the mouth. 2 Senseless talk; twaddle. [<OE. *dreflian*] —**DRIV EL ER, DRIV EL LER** *noun*.

DRIV EN Past participle of DRIVE.

DRIVEN WELL A well made by driving a pipe into the ground until the perforated tip reaches a stratum where water is found. Compare illustration under ARTESIAN WELL. Also **DRIVE WELL**.

DRIV ER (drīv'-) *noun* 1 One who or that which drives; a coachman, locomotive engineer, the operator of any motor vehicle. 2 Any of various mechanisms or machine parts which communicate motion; especially, the driving wheel of a locomotive, also, in power-transmission, any wheel which moves another, as distinguished from the follower, a driving wheel. See illustration under ECCENTRIC. 3 A four-cornered fore-and-aft sail, a spanker. 4 A wooden-headed golf club with full-length shaft, somewhat supple, for driving the greatest distances from the tee. See illustration under GOLF CLUB. 5 The overseer of a group of laborers. 6 One who works on a log drive. 7 A carriage horse.

Dri ver, Samuel Rolles, 1846–1914, English Hebraic and Biblical scholar and critic

DRIVER ANT Any of a subfamily (*Dorylinae*) of carnivorous stinging ants of tropical Africa and South America (genera *Dorylus* and *Eciton*), which live in temporary nests and raid the countryside in huge armies: also called *legionary ant*, *doryline ant*

DRIVE SHAFT A shaft for transmitting power from an engine to the working parts of machinery, especially one connecting the transmission with the rear axle of an automobile.

DRIV ING (drīv'-) *adj.* 1 Transmitting power, as, a *driving* wheel. 2 Active and energetic, as, a *driving* personality

DRIZ ZLE *verb* [**DRIZ ZLED** (-ld), **DRIZ ZLING**] To shed, fall in, or wet with, fine drops. —*noun* A light rain [Formerly *drysel*, frequentative of OE. *dreosan*, fall] —**DRIZ ZLY** *adj.*

DROD DUM *noun* [Scot.] The breech

Dro ghe da (drau'-hi-duh) A seaport town in NE. Ireland (Eire), taken by Cromwell, 1649

DROGUE (drōg) *noun* 1 A sea anchor; especially, as used by seaplanes, a wide-mouthed bag of strong canvas or the like, dragged from the stern to reduce yawing; the drag attached to the end of a harpoon line. 2 A tapered fabric bag, open at both ends, to show the direction of the wind: also called *wind sock*.

Dro ho bycz (-hō'bich) A city in SE. Poland.

DROIT (droit, *F.* drwah) *noun* [F.] 1 A legal right or claim of ownership, as distinguished from possession, also, that to which one has a legal claim. 2 Right in general; law; justice, equity. 3 *pl.* Customs duties.

DROIT DES GENS (drwah deh zhahN) [F.] Law of nations; international law.

DROITS OF ADMIRALTY Rights to the property of an enemy, once belonging to the office of admiral of England. These droits now go into the public treasury.

DROIT U RAL *adj.* Relating to a right of ownership as distinguished from possession.

DROLL (drōl) *adj.* Facetiously or humorously odd, comical; ludicrous; funny; queer. See synonyms under HUMOROUS, JOCOSE, ODD, QUEER, RIDICULOUS. —*noun* 1 A jester, a funny fellow. 2 A farce. 3 A comical tale. —*intr. verb* To jest; play the buffoon. [<F. *drôle*] —**DROL LY** *adv*

DROLL ER Y (drōl'-) *noun* [**IES** *pl.*] 1 Comical speech or manners; buffoonery, oddity. 2 The quality of being droll; facetiousness; humor. 3 A jest, a facetious or amusing story. 4 [Obs.] A comic picture, drawing, performance, or exhibition. See synonyms under WIT.

Drôme (drōm) A river in SE. France; 60 miles to the Rhône.

-DROME *suffix* Originally a place for running; hence, any unencumbered space used for the special purpose indicated by the word to which it is suffixed; as, *hippodrome*, originally, a place for horse races. [<Gr. *dromos*, see DROMOS]

DROM' E DA RY (drom'- *or* drum'-) *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 Originally, any very swift camel trained for riding. 2 Specifically, the one-humped Arabian camel. For illustration see CAMEL. [<OF. *dromedaire* <LL. *dromedarius* <Gr. *dromas*, a running]

Dro mi o In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, the name of twin servants, repeatedly mistaken for each other.

DRO MO MA' NI A *noun* An abnormal desire to travel: also called *periomania*, *vagabond neurosis*. [<Gr. *dromos*, a running, + -MANIA]

DRO MON *noun* A swift-sailing medieval ship of war, propelled by both oars and sails. Also **DRO MOND**. [<OF.]

DRO MO PHO' BI A *noun* A morbid fear of crossing streets. [<Gr. *dromos*, a running, + -PHOBIA] —**DRO MO PHO' BIC** *adj.*

DRO MOS *noun* [**DRO MOI** *pl.*] 1 In ancient Greece and Rome, a racecourse. 2 An entrance passage or avenue, as the walled passages leading to the tombs at Mycenæ. [<Gr. *dromos*, a running]

-DROMOUS *suffix* Running, as in *catadromous*. [<Gr. *dramein*, to run]

1DRONE *verb* [**DRONED, DRON ING**] To utter monotonously and with a dull, humming sound, hum. —*noun* 1 A dull, monotonous, humming sound, as of a bee. 2 One of the single-note reed pipes of the bagpipe distinguished from *chanter*; a bagpipe or similar instrument. See illustration under BAGPIPE. 3 A sustained bass commonly of one note. 4 A drawling speaker.

2DRONE *noun* A male bee, that gathers no honey, hence, an idler. —*verb* [**DRONED, DRON ING**] To spend idly; live in idleness, be indolent. [<OE. *dran*] —**DRON ISH** *adj*

DRON GO (drong'-gō) *noun* A crowlike insectivorous bird of the East Indies, Africa, etc. (*Dicrurus forficatus*), with long forked tail and dark plumage. Also **DRONGO SHRIKE**.

DROOL *intr. verb* To drivel, slaver. —*noun* 1 Spittle. 2 [Pop.] Foolish talk; stuff and nonsense. [Contraction of DRIVEL]

DROOP *verb* 1 To hang or allow to hang listlessly, lean or bend downwards, sink, as from weakness. 2 To lose vigor and spirit, despond, decline. 3 To sink or decline gradually to a close. See synonyms under FALL. —*noun* A sinking or bringing down; specifically, the bending under its own weight of the long barrel of an artillery gun. [<ON. *drupa*] —**DROOP ING** *adj.* —**DROOP ING LY** *adv.*

DROOP Y *adj.* [**DROOP I ER, DROOP I EST**] Forlorn; drooping; dispirited.

DROP *noun* 1 A globule of liquid, also, a very small quantity of anything, as of a beverage. 2 Anything that resembles or hangs like a drop of liquid, or that is made in drops or by dropping, a pendant. 3 A fall, the distance fallen, a sudden change of level; descent. 4 Any one of various contrivances that drop or depend, or are employed in lowering, as the drop curtain of a theater; loosely, any drop scene. 5 A forging machine used in metal-bending, etc. 6 A press used for forging, stamping, etc. 7 A trap door; the platform of a gallows. 8 *pl.* Any liquid medicine given by the drop. 9 The vertical depth of a course on its central line. See COURSE, *noun* 8. 10 A letter-drop. 11 A fall in prices; as, stocks took a *drop*. — **AT THE DROP OF THE HAT** At once. — **TO HAVE THE DROP ON** To have the advantage over; specifically, to have (a person) covered with a gun before he can pull his.

—*verb* [**DROPPED, DROP PING**] 1 To fall or let fall in drops. 2 To let fall in any way, literally or figuratively; lower, as the eyes or voice. 3 To give birth to, as the young of animals, be born. 4 To have done with, give up abruptly; discontinue, dismiss; to come to an end, cease; stop. 5 To utter as if undesignedly; communicate incidentally. 6 To write and send hastily and informally. 7 To omit hastily or incorrectly, as in writing or in speech. 8 To set down, as from a conveyance; leave in passing. 9 To knock down; fell, shoot down; also, to fall prone or dead. 10 To sail away from; outdistance. 11 To plant by dropping; as, to *drop* corn. 12 To discharge drops; drip. 13 To descend; sink rapidly; fall. 14 To become faint; subside; sink. 15 To have a certain vertical depth; said of a sail. 16 To fall to the rear; withdraw. See synonyms under FALL. — **TO DROP DOWN** To move down a stream or along a coast, as a vessel. — **TO DROP IN** To happen in, as for a call. — **TO DROP OUT** To leave; withdraw from. [<OE. *dropa*]

DROP CURTAIN A theater curtain lowered in front of the stage between the acts

DROP FORGE *tr. verb* To forge (metal) between dies by a machine employing the mechanical force of a dropped weight. —**DROP' FORG ING** *noun*.

DROP HAMMER A machine for forging, stamping, etc., adapted for either hand or power, the operating principle of which is either a spring or (more commonly) a heavy weight sliding between vertical guides, and dealing a blow at regularly intermittent intervals or at the will of the operator.

DROP KICK *noun* In football, a kick given the ball just as it

is rebounding after being dropped; also, the consequent flight of the ball, or the distance covered by it. — **DROP'-KICK·ER** *noun*.

DROP LET *noun* A little drop.

DROP LEAF A hinged section of a table that may be folded down. — **DROP-LEAF** *adj*.

DROP-LETTER *noun* A letter intended for delivery by the same office in which it is posted.

DROP·LIGHT *noun* 1 An attachment to a side fixture or an overhead chandelier by which to serve a burner below it. 2 The light thus brought down.

DROP·PER *noun* One who or that which drops; especially, an agricultural machine that cuts grain and drops it in bundles at intervals.

DROP PING *noun* 1 The act of falling or letting fall in drops. 2 Falling drops, or that which has fallen in drops: usually in the plural. 3 *pl.* The dung of animals.

DROP PRESS A drop hammer.

DROP SCENE A scene, usually across the entire stage, dropped like a curtain.

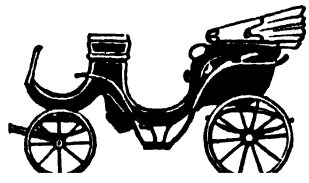
DROP SHOT A kind of small gunshot made by dropping molten metal from a height into water.

DROP SI CAL *adj.* Resembling, relating to, or affected with dropsy. — **·LY** *adv.*

DROP SIED (-sid) *adj.* Afflicted with dropsy; swollen.

DROP SY *noun* 1 An abnormal accumulation of liquid in some part of the body. 2 A disease of certain plants, due to an excess of water. [<Abbreviation of HYDROPSY]

DROP·WORT (-wûrt) *noun* 1 A perennial plant *(Filipendula)* with interruptedly pinnate leaves and white or reddish odorless flowers. 2 Any of a genus *(Œnanthe)*, of apiaceous plants, as the hemlock *dropwort*.



DROSHKY

DROSH KY (drôsh'·ki) *noun* [·KIES *pl.*] 1 A light open four-wheeled Russian carriage. 2 A similar public cab in other European countries. Also **DROS·KY**. [<Rus. *drozhki*, carriage]

DRO SOPH I LA *noun* [·LÆ (lē) *pl.*] Any of a genus *(Drosophila)* of fruit flies widely used for research in genetics and heredity. See FRUIT FLY. [<Gr. *drosos*, dew, + *-phila*, fond of]

DROSS (draws) *noun* 1 Refuse or impurity in melted metal; slag; cinders. 2 Waste matter; refuse. See synonyms under WASTE. [<OE. *dros*] — **DROSS I·NESS** *noun* — **DROSS·Y** *adj.*

DROUGHT (drowt) *noun* 1 Long continued dry weather; want of rain. 2 Scarcity; dearth. 3 Thirst. Also **DROUTH** (drowth) [<OE *drugoth* <*dryge*, dry, see DRY]

DROUGHT Y (drowt'-) *adj.* Marked by or suffering from drought or thirst; thirsty. Also **DROUTH·Y**. — **DROUGHT·I·NESS, DROUTH I NESS** *noun*.

DROUK (drōōk) *tr. verb* [Scot.] To wet through and through; saturate; soak; also, to overcome.

DROUK IT *adj.* [Scot.] Drenched.

DROVE Past tense of DRIVE.

DROVE *noun* 1 A number of animals driven or herded for driving. 2 A moving crowd of human beings. 3 A stone mason's broad-edged chisel: also called **DROVE CHISEL**. 4 The surface of stone smoothed by a drove: also called **DROVE WORK**. See synonyms under DFLOCK.

— *verb* [**DROVED** (drōvd), **DROV·ING**] 1 To drive (cows, etc.) for some distance; work as a drover. 2 To dress (stone) with a broad-edged chisel. [<OE. *draf* <*drifan*, to drive]

DROV ER (drōv'-) *noun* 1 One who drives animals in droves to market; a cattle-dealer. 2 A small fishing boat equipped with a drift net.

DROW *noun* In the folklore of the Shetland and Orkney Islands, an elf or dwarf of the hills, caves, or sea, skilled in metal work: also called *trow*. Compare DTROLL. [Variant of TROLL]

DROWN *verb* 1 To kill or die by immersion and suffocation in water or other liquid. 2 To overflow; deluge. 3 To overwhelm; overpower; extinguish. [Perhaps <OE. *druncnian*, sink, be drowned]

DROWSE (drowz) *verb* [**DROWSED, DROWS ING**] To make, be, or become sleepy; doze; be listless; to pass (time) in drowsing. — *noun* The state of being half asleep; a doze. [<OE. *drusian*, become sluggish]

DROW·SY (-zi) *adj.* [**DROW SI ER, DROW·SI EST**] 1 Heavy with sleepiness; dull. 2 Lulling; soporific. See synonyms under SLOW. — **DROW SI·LY** *adv.* — **DROW·SI·NESS** *noun*.

DROW'·SY HEAD *noun* [Obs.] Drowsiness; sleepiness. Also **DROW'·SI HEAD**.

DRUB *verb* [**DRUBBED, DRUB BING**] 1 To beat, as with a stick; cudgel; thrash; also, to vanquish; overcome. 2 To stamp: said of the feet; also, to tap with the fingers; drum. — *noun* A blow; thump. — **DRUB BER** *noun*.

DRUB BING *noun* 1 A thrashing; a beating. 2 Defeat.

DRUDGE *intr. verb* [**DRUDGED, DRUDG ING**] To toil; work hard and slavishly at menial tasks. — *noun* One who toils at menial tasks. [<OE. *drycg* (assumed form), doer]

DRUDG·ER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] Dull, wearisome, or menial work. See synonyms under TOIL, WORK.

DRUG *noun* 1 Any substance, other than food, intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in man or other animals. 2 Any article or substance recognized in the U. S. Pharmacopœia or the National Formulary. 3 Any narcotic; also, any substance or chemical agent, exclusive of food, employed for other than medical reasons to obtain a given physiological effect or to satisfy a craving. 4 A slow-selling commodity; as, a *drug* on the market.

— *verb* [**DRUGGED, DRUG GING**] To mix drugs with, or administer drugs to, especially soporific drugs; stupefy; also, to take drugs. [<OF. *drogue;* perhaps akin to D. *droog*, dry]

DRUG-FIEND *noun* One addicted to a habit-forming drug.

DRUG GET *noun* 1 A coarse woolen or wool and cotton fabric for rugs and the like; hence, a rug made of such material. 2 A kind of dress fabric; woolen rep. [<F. *droguet*]

DRUG·GIST *noun* 1 One who compounds prescriptions and sells drugs; a pharmacist. 2 A dealer in drugs.

DRUG STORE *noun* A place where prescriptions are compounded, and drugs and miscellaneous merchandise are sold; a pharmacy.

DRU ID *noun* 1 One of an order of priests or teachers of religion in ancient Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. The druids taught of the transmigration of souls, of the stars and their motions, of the earth and the nature of things, and of the powers and attributes of the gods. They regarded the oak and the mistletoe with veneration. [<L. *druides, druidæ (pl.)*, <Ir. *draoi*, a priest, magician] — **DRU ID·ESS** *noun fem.*

DRU ID *noun* A member of the Ancient Order of Druids, a benefícent society founded in London, England, in 1781, and now extended to other countries.

DRU ID I CAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the druids. Also **DRU ID IC**.

DRU ID ISM *noun* The religious system of ancient Gaul, Britain, and Ireland, administered by the druids; also, its ceremonies, rites, and philosophy. Also **DRU·ID·RY**.

DRUM *noun* 1 A hollow cylinder of wood or metal, with skin or vellum stretched upon ringlike frames fitted over each end, kept taut with hoops and cords, and played by beating the head or the heads with drumsticks; also, the sound produced by beating this instrument. 2 The body of a banjo, tambourine, etc. 3 The tympanum, or middle ear. 4 A drummer. 5 Anything resembling a drum in shape, as a cylindrical receptacle for oil, fruit, fish, etc. 6 The drumfish. 7 Any mechanical construction or device shaped like a drum. 8 A social gathering; formerly, a crowded and noisy fashionable card party at a private house.

— *verb* [**DRUMMED, DRUM MING**] 1 To execute (something) on a drum or as on a drum; as, to *drum* a tune. 2 To expel in disgrace, as from a camp or regiment, to the accompaniment of a drum. 3 To force on the attention by constant repetition; reiterate. 4 To summon by beating, or as by beating, a drum. 5 To beat as if beating a drum. 6 To beat upon a drum; play a drum; by extension, to beat rhythmically or continuously on anything or in any way. 7 To make a noise like that of a drum; resound: said especially of the noise made by the wings of partridges and other birds; also of that made by certain fishes. — **TO DRUM UP** To seek and find; solicit; as, to *drum up* trade. [Perhaps <D. *trom*]

DRUM *noun* 1 A hill or elevation. 2 In geology, a drumlin. [<Ir. *druim*, ridge]

DRUM·BEAT *noun* The sound of a drum; the action of beating a drum.

DRUM BLE *intr. verb* [Obs.] 1 To sound like a drum. 2 To mumble. 3 To drone; be sluggish.

DRUM·FIRE *noun* Gunfire so rapid and continuous as to sound like drums; continuous firing.

DRUM FISH *noun* A sciænoid fish *(Pogonias cromis)* of the Atlantic Coast which makes a drumming sound, especially in the breeding season; also, any of similar fishes, as the fresh-water drum *(Aplodinotus grunniens)* of the Great Lakes and Mississippi.

DRUM·HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* 1 The membrane stretched over the end of a drum, especially the end that is beaten. 2 The circular top of a capstan. See illustration under CAPSTAN. 3 The tympanic membrane; the eardrum. See illustration under EAR. 4 An Australian grass-tree.

DRUM·LIE (-lī) *adj.* [Scot.] Turbid; confused; hence, troubled; sad; dull; sulky. Also **DRUM·LY**.

DRUM LIN *noun* A lenticular, compact mound of till, having its longer axis in the direction of the local glacial movement striation. [<Ir. *druim*, ridge, hill]

DRUM MAJOR One who instructs or leads a band or drum corps.

DRUM MER *noun* 1 One who or that which drums. 2 A traveling salesman.

DRUM·MOCK (drŭm'·ŭk) *noun* [Scot.] Raw oatmeal and water. [<Gael. *dramaige*]

DRUM·MOND, HENRY, 1851–97, Scottish evangelical author

and lecturer. — **William Henry**, 1854–1907, Irish-Canadian physician and poet.

Drummond light 1 The calcium light. 2 A type of heliostat. [<Capt. Thomas Drummond, the inventor]

1 [illegible] 4 A stick for beating a drum

glutted; as, *drunk* with slaughter. 2 [Obs.] Drenched. — *noun* 1 A spree; fit of drunkenness. 2 A drunken person; a case of drunkenness.

drunk ard *noun* One who habitually drinks to intoxication; a sot.

drunk en *adj.* 1 Given to, resulting from, or characterized by drunkenness; drunk; tipsy. 2 Saturated. — **-ly** *adv.* — **ness** *noun.*

drunt *noun* [Scot.] Pettishness; a huff; ill humor. [<Ir. *druantán*, a humming, a snarl]

dru pa ceous (-shus) *adj.* Of, like, or bearing drupes.

drupe *noun* A soft fleshy fruit enclosing a hard-shelled stone or seed, as in the peach or cherry. See illustration under FRUIT. [<L. *drupa* <Gr. *drypepēs*, very ripe]

drupe let *noun* A little drupe. Also **dru·pel**, **dru·pe·ole.**

druse (drōōz) *noun* A rock cavity lined with crystals; a geode; in mining, a vug; a crust of small crystals. — **drus·y**, **drused** *adj.*

Druse (drōōz) *noun* [Turkish] One of a warlike race and fanatical religious sect of Syrians, inhabiting the ranges of Lebanon, whose faith combines the doctrines of the Pentateuch, the Christian Gospel, the Koran, and the Sufi allegories. — **Dru·si an**, **Dru·se·an** *adj.*

Dru sus Name of two Roman generals: **Nero Claudius Drusus Germanicus**, 38–9 B.C., brother of the Emperor Tiberius; and **Drusus Cæsar**, 15? B.C.–A.D. 23, son of the Emperor Tiberius.

dry *adj.* [**dri er**, **dri·est**] 1 Lacking moisture; not wet or damp, not fresh; not green; also, lacking lubrication, as bearings. 2 Thirsty. 3 Lacking interest; lifeless; dull. 4 Slyly jocose or satirical; shrewd, as wit. 5 Free from sweetness; said of wines; also, denoting any California wine having 14 percent or less of alcohol. 6 Subject to or in favor of a prohibitory liquor law; as, a *dry* town. 7 Not giving milk; as, a *dry* cow. 8 Not liquid; solid: said of merchandise, etc. 9 Tearless: said of the eyes. 10 Characterized by absence of bloodshed. 11 Without butter: said of toast. 12 Wanting in cordiality; not genial.

— *verb* [**dried**, **dry·ing**] 1 To make or become dry; evaporate, wither. 2 To cease or cause to cease to flow: usually with *up*. 3 To cure or preserve, as meat, fish, milk, fruit, etc., by evaporation or dessication.

— *noun* [**dries** *pl.*] A state or condition of dryness; especially, a drought. [<OE. *dryge*] — **dry ly**, **dri ly** *adv.* — **dry ness** *noun.*

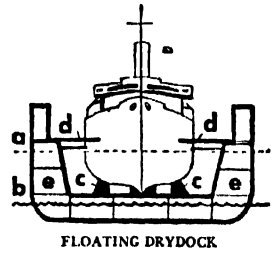
Dry *noun* [**Drys** *pl.*] A prohibitionist.

dry ad *noun* A wood nymph of Greek mythology; a nymph dwelling in a tree, who died when the tree's life was ended. Also **dry as.** [<Gr. *dryas* <*drys*, tree] — **dry·ad ic** *adj.*

dry battery See under BATTERY.

dry cell See under CELL.

dry clean *tr. verb* To clean (clothing, etc.) with organic solvents such as carbon tetrachloride, etc. Also **dry cleanse.** — **dry'·clean er** *noun* — **dry'·clean ing** *noun.*



FLOATING DRYDOCK

a Waterline when ship is floated in.
b Waterline after water is pumped out of the dock.
c Blocks to support ship.
d Shores for side support.
e Watertight compartments.

Dry den, **John**, 1631–1700, English poet and dramatist.

dry dock *noun* A structure, either floating or stationary, into which a ship is floated for repairs or cleaning. Gates and pumps operate to remove the enclosed water for convenience in working. — *verb* To lay up in, or to enter, a drydock; as, to *drydock* a ship.

dry·er, **dry·est** Same as DRIER, DRIEST.

dry-farming *noun* In an arid or dry country, the raising of crops without irrigation, mainly by saving the moisture of the soil and by raising drought-resisting crops.

dry foot *adv.* 1 With dry feet. 2 [Obs.] By scent of the foot.

dry-goods *noun pl.* Textile fabrics, as distinguished from groceries, hardware, etc.

dry-ice *noun* Solid carbon dioxide used as a refrigerant: also, as a trade name, **Dry Ice.**

dry ing *adj.* 1 Able to draw out or absorb moisture; causing evaporation; absorbent. 2 Becoming dry rapidly, as certain oils.

dry-kiln *noun* A heated oven or chamber for drying and seasoning lumber.

dry-law *noun* A law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors.

dry measure A unit or system of units for measuring the volume of dry commodities, as fruits, grain, etc. The principal customary units are as in the table below. See also METRIC SYSTEM.

2 pints (pt., pts.)	= 1 quart (qt., qts.)
8 quarts	= 1 peck (pk., pks.)
4 pecks	= 1 bushel (bu.)

dry-nurse *tr. verb* 1 To nurse without suckling. 2 To coach or give hints to, as in or concerning the duties of an office. — *noun* 1 A nurse who nourishes and rears a child without suckling it. 2 One who cares for another; particularly, one who instructs his superior in the latter's duties.

dry point *noun* 1 A fine etching needle used to incise copperplate in fine lines, without the use of acid or etching ground. 2 A line or work thus engraved, or the method thus used.

dry rot *noun* 1 A fungous disease of timber; a disease of potato-tubers. 2 Inward and gradual corruption, as of morals.

dry·salt *tr. verb* To preserve (food) by salting and removing moisture.

dry'·salt er *noun* One who deals in dried and salted meats, pickles, etc; in England, a dealer in chemical preparations, dyestuffs, etc. — **dry' salt er·y** *noun.*

dry-shod *adj. & adv.* Having the shoes or feet dry; without getting the feet wet; as, to cross a ford *dry-shod.*

Dry Tortugas A group of ten small islands, west of Florida Keys.

dry wash 1 [Local] A gully or arroyo which contains water only after a heavy rain. 2 Laundry which has been washed and dried, but not ironed.

du ad (dū'·ăd) *noun* A pair of units.

du al (dū'·ul) *adj.* 1 Denoting or relating to two. 2 Composed of two, as of two natures; twofold; binary. — *noun* In some languages, as Greek, the form of the noun or verb indicating its application to two persons or things; the dual number: opposed to *singular* and *plural.* [<L. *dualis* <*duo*, two] — **du al i ty** *noun.*

Dua·la (dwah'·lah) *noun* 1 One of a Bantu people inhabiting the Cameroons, West Africa. 2 Their language.

Dual Alliance An alliance between Germany and Austria-Hungary (1879) against Russia.

du al·in (dū'–) *noun* A nitroglycerin explosive mixed with an absorbent dope and saltpeter. [<DUAL]

du al·ism (dū'–) *noun* 1 The state of being twofold; duality. 2 A system or theory which asserts a twofoldness of nature, being, or operation; specifically, **theological dualism**, or the doctrine that there are two eternal and opposing principles, or beings, one good and the other evil; **philosophical dualism**, or the theory that the nature of the universe is twofold, i.e., comprised of mind and matter, as opposed either to idealistic or materialistic monism; **psychological** or **psychophysical dualism**, the theory that the body and mind of man are two different existences but are placed by the order of nature in a most intimate system of correlations or interactions; or **ethical dualism**, the system of morals which demands and justifies one kind of conduct toward one's fellows in the same social group and another kind of conduct toward other men. 3 In grammar, the expression of the condition of duality.

du al·ist *noun* A believer in some form of dualism.

du al·ist ic *adj.* Of or pertaining to dualism; also, having a dual nature.

Du ar te (dōō·ahr'·tch) [Pg.] Same as EDWARD.

dub *tr. verb* [**dubbed**, **dub bing**] 1 To confer knighthood upon. 2 To name or style; entitle. 3 To smooth or rub; dress, as timber. [<OE. *dubbian*]

dub *noun* A clumsy, blundering person; a poor or second-rate player in any game.

dub *verb* To push or thrust; also, to make a brisk beating, as on a drum. — *noun* A blow; also a beat of a drum.

dub *noun* [Scot.] A pool; puddle.

dub *tr. verb* To re-record (a sound record) in order to change volume or frequency; insert a new sound track in (a film). [<DOUBLE]

dub-a-dub *noun* 1 Drumbeating, or a similar sound. 2 A drummer.

Du Bar·ry (dü bah·ree'), **Comtesse**, 1746?–93, Jeanne Bécu, a favorite of Louis XV; guillotined.

dub bing *noun* 1 Material for softening leather and making it waterproof. 2 Pieces of wood, etc., for filling up deep depressions or interstices in a wall before plastering. 3 The material of the body of a fishing fly. 4 The re-recording of a sound record, in whole or in part, where a change in volume levels or frequency characteristics is necessary; especially, the synchronized conversion of a motion-picture sound track from the language of the original cast into some other language.

dubh Same as DHU.

Dub he (dōōb'·hē) The star Alpha in the constellation Ursa Major; it is the larger of the two stars together making the Pointers toward the Pole Star.

du·bi·e·ty (dū-) *noun* The state of being doubtful or dubi-

ous; doubt; doubtfulness. Also **DU·BI·OS′ I·TY.** [<L. *dubietas* <*dubius*; see DUBIOUS]

DU BI OUS (du′·bi·us) *adj.* 1 Unsettled in judgment or opinion; in a state of doubt; doubtful. 2 Being a subject or matter of doubt; causing doubt, doubtful. 3 Of uncertain result; not yet settled; problematic. 4 Of questionable propriety; open to objections, especially of a moral kind, or to suspicion, questionable. 5 Being the cause or occasion of doubt; difficult of explanation, equivocal. See synonyms under EQUIVOCAL, PRECARIOUS. [<L. *dubiosus* <*dubium*, doubt, <*duo*, two] — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

DU BI TA BLE *adj.* Doubtful; debatable. — **DU BI TA BLY** *adv.*

DU′·BI TATE *intr. verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT ING] To doubt. — **DU·BI·TA′ TION** *noun.*

DU BI TA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Tending to or expressing doubt; also, hesitating. — **·LY** *adv.*

DUB LIN A seaport, capital of Ireland (Eire) and county seat of Dublin County; situated on the Liffey River and **DUBLIN BAY**, an inlet of the Irish Sea on the eastern coast of Ireland: also called *Baile Atha Cliath.*

DUB LIN, LOUIS ISRAEL, born 1882, American statistician.

DUB NO (do͞ob′-) A town in SE. Poland.

DU BOIS-REY MOND (du bwah-rāy·moN′), **EMIL,** 1818–96, German physiologist.

DU BROV·NIK (do͞o′·brôv·neek) A seaport in SW. Yugoslavia: also [It.] *Ragusa.*

DU CAL (dū′-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a duke or a duchy. [<L. *ducalis* <*dux*, leader] — **·LY** *adv.*

DU CANGE (du cahN′), **CHARLES DU FRESNE** (frāyn), 1610–88, French medievalist.

DUC AT *noun* 1 One of several European coins of varying value, the first struck by Roger II of Sicily. 2 A former coin of Venice and Holland. [<F. <It. *ducato*]

DUC CIO DI BUO NIN SE′ GNA (do͞o′·chō dee bwō·nin·seh′·nyah) Italian painter of the 13th and 14th centuries.

DU CE (do͞o′·cheh) *noun* [It.] A leader, commander. — **IL DUCE** The leader of the Italian Fascists: title applied to Benito Mussolini.

DU CHAIL LU (du shah·yu′), **PAUL BELLONI,** 1835–1903, French-American explorer in Africa; discovered the gorilla.

DU·CHAMP (du·shahN′), **MARCEL,** born 1887, French painter.

DUCH ESS *noun* The wife or widow of a duke; also, the female sovereign of a duchy. [<OF. *duchesse*]

DUCH Y *noun* [DUCH IES *pl.*] The territory or dominion of a duke; a dukedom. [<OF. *duché* <L. *dux*, leader]

1DUCK *noun* 1 A web-footed, short-legged water bird of the *Anatidæ* family: distinguished from a *goose* or *swan* (also of *Anatidæ*). They comprise fresh-water ducks (*Anatinæ*), sea ducks (*Fuligulinæ*), and the mergansers (*Merginæ*). The mallard is the original of the domesticated ducks, except the muscovies, which originated in tropical America. 2 The female of this bird: distinguished from *drake.* 3 A disabled person or object. See LAME DUCK. 4 A term of endearment; darling. 5 [Pop.] A person; a fellow. [<OE. *duce*]

2DUCK *verb* 1 To plunge suddenly under water; dive. 2 To bow quickly; bob, as the head. 3 To dodge, as a missile; cringe. 4 To leave; also, to run off; hide or default. See synonyms under IMMERSE. — *noun* A sudden downward movement, as of the head; a bob or nod; a quick plunge under water. [<ME. *duken*, dive]

3DUCK *noun* 1 A strong tightly woven linen or cotton fabric with a plain weave, very similar to canvas; sailcloth; the heavier weights used for tents, sails, and military and naval equipment; light weights for trousers, muddy blouses, etc. 2 *pl.* Trousers made of it. [<D. *doek*, cloth]

4DUCK *noun* An amphibious military vehicle of World War II, having a watertight body and equipped with a propeller and a rudder for use when traveling on water. [<DUKW, code word for this type of vehicle]

DUCK-BILL *noun* The platypus.

1DUCK ER *noun* One who or that which ducks; specifically, a diving bird.

2DUCK·ER *noun* 1 A duck-hunter. 2 One who rears ducks.

DUCK-FOOTED *adj.* With the back toe pointing forward or nearly so: applied to poultry.

DUCK-HAWK *noun* The American peregrine falcon.

DUCK ING *noun* 1 The act of plunging into water; a wetting. 2 The act of dodging or bobbing down, as to escape a blow. 3 Duck-hunting.

DUCKING STOOL A stool on which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water.

DUCK LING *noun* A young duck.

DUCK MEAT *noun* Any one of the various species of the genus *Lemna*, minute stemless monocotyledonous plants floating on the water and eaten by ducks and other aquatic birds. Also **DUCK'S-MEAT, DUCKWEED.**

DUCK MOLE *noun* The duckbill.

DUCK PIN *noun* A pin 9 inches high and 3½ inches in diameter at the body; used in the game of tenpins called **DUCKPINS.**

DUCKS AND DRAKES A game in which one skims or skips flat stones, shells, etc., along the surface of water. — **TO MAKE OR PLAY DUCKS AND DRAKES** To play this game; hence, to throw away or squander: with *of* or *with.*

DUCT[1] *noun* 1 Any tube, canal, or passage by which a fluid is conveyed. 2 In anatomy, a tubular passage for fluid, especially one by which a secretion is carried away from a gland; as, the nasal *duct.* 3 A tubular channel for carrying electric power, telegraph or telephone cables. [<L. *ductus*, a leading]

DUC TILE (-til) *adj.* 1 Capable of being drawn out, as into wire. 2 Easily led; tractable; pliant. [<L. *ductilis* <*duco*, lead] — **DUC TIL I TY, DUC TILE NESS** *noun.*

DUCTLESS GLAND See ENDOCRINE GLAND.

DUD *noun* [Pop.] 1 A garment. 2 *pl.* Clothing; especially old clothes. 3 *pl.* Little belongings. 4 A shell that fails to explode; hence, any inadequate person or thing that fails. [<ME. *dudde*, cloth]

DUD DIE *adj.* [Scot.] Clothed in duds; poor; ragged; torn. Also **DUD DY.**

DUDE (dude) *noun* [Pop.] 1 A fop. 2 A city person, especially one from the eastern United States. — **DUD ISH** *adj.* — **DUD ISM, DUD ISH·NESS** *noun.*

DU DEEN (do͞o-) *noun* A short-stemmed tobacco pipe. [<Ir. *dūdín*, diminutive of *dud*, a smoking pipe]

DUDE RANCH A ranch providing a modified ranch life for tourists, especially for persons on vacation.

1DUDG EON (dudg′·un) *noun* Sullen displeasure; resentment.

2DUDG EON *noun* 1 The wood of the box-tree root, formerly used for dagger hilts; any mottled or veined wood. 2 [Obs.] A wooden hilt of a dagger; a dudgeon dagger.

DUD LEY A mining and manufacturing town in Worcestershire, England.

DUD LEY, JOSEPH, 1647–1720, American colonial governor. — **ROBERT** See LEICESTER.

DUE *adj.* 1 Owing and demandable; owed; especially, payable because of the arrival of the time set or agreed upon. 2 That should be rendered or given, justly claimable, appropriate. 3 Suitable; lawful; sufficient, regular. 4 Appointed or expected to arrive; having had time to arrive. 5 That may be charged or attributed; ascribable, owing: with *to.*

— *noun* 1 That which is owed or rightfully required; a debt or obligation. 2 *pl.* Legal charge or fee, as, club *dues.* — *adv.* 1 Directly, exactly, as, *due* east. 2 Duly. [<F. <L. *debitus* <*debere*, to owe]

DUE BILL A written acknowledgment of indebtedness.

DU EL (dū′·el) *noun* 1 A prearranged combat between two persons, usually fought with deadly weapons in the presence of witnesses or seconds. 2 A struggle between two contending parties. — *verb* [DU·ELED or DU ELLED, DU EL·ING or DU EL·LING] To fight or fight with, in a duel. [<F. <It. *duello* <L. *duellum*, form of *bellum*, war] — **DU EL ER, DU EL LER** *noun* — **DU EL IST, DU EL LIST** *noun.*

DU EL ING *noun* The act of fighting a duel. Also **DU EL LING.**

DU EL LO (du-) *noun* [It.] [LOS *pl.*] 1 The art or practice of dueling; the code observed by duelists. 2 [Obs.] A duel.

DU EN·NA (du-) *noun* An elderly woman who watches over a young woman in Spanish and Portuguese families, hence, a chaperon. [Sp. <L. *domina*, lady]

DU E RO Same as DOURO.

DU ET (dū-) *noun* A musical composition for two voices or instruments. [<It. *duetto* <*duo*, two]

1DUFF *n., verb* To fix or change so as to give the appearance of truth or right to; to fake or cheat. [Akin to DUFFER]

2DUFF *noun* 1 A pudding of flour boiled in a bag. 2 [Prov. Eng.] Dough; paste. 3 The litter of dead leaves, broken branches, etc., accumulated in a forest. 4 Small or fine coal. [Variant of DOUGH (compare *gh* = *f* in ENOUGH)]

DUF FEL (dŭf′·l) *noun* 1 A woolen fabric; a heavyweight kersey. 2 Outfit, supplies; especially, camping outfit. Also **DUF FLE.** [<Duffel, a town near Antwerp]

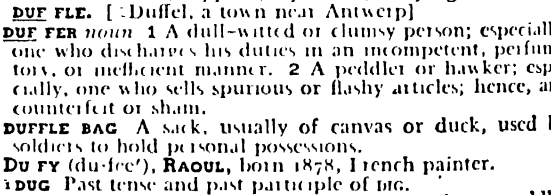
DUF FER *noun* 1 A dull-witted or clumsy person; especially, one who discharges his duties in an incompetent, perfunctory, or inefficient manner. 2 A peddler or hawker; especially, one who sells spurious or flashy articles; hence, any counterfeit or sham.

DUFFLE BAG A sack, usually of canvas or duck, used by soldiers to hold personal possessions.

DU FY (du·fee′), **RAOUL,** born 1878, French painter.

1DUG Past tense and past participle of DIG.

2DUG *noun* A teat or udder. [Compare Dan. *dægge*, coddle]



DUGONG

DU GONG (do͞o′-) *noun* An aquatic herbivorous mammal (*Halicore dugong*) of the East Indies and Australia: also called *sea-cow.* [< Malay *duyun*]

DUG-OUT *noun* 1 A canoe formed of a hollowed log. See illustration under CANOE. 2 A rude dwelling excavated in a hillside; a cave. 3 An underground shelter against bombs

and shells, or for protection from tornadoes, etc. **4** A low, boxlike structure facing a baseball diamond, to shelter the players.

Du Gues·clin (dü geh·klăN′), **Bertrand**, 1320?–80, French soldier; constable of France.

Du ha mel (du·à·mel′), **Georges**, born 1884, French author.

dui′ ker bok (dī′–) *noun* A small antelope (genus *Cephalophus*) widely distributed over southern and tropical Africa, with short conical horns set far back, a tufted head, and very short tail: named from its habit of plunging through thickets. Also **dui ker**, **dui′·ker·buck**. [<D. *duiker*, ducker, + *bok*, buck]

Duis burg–Ham·born (düs′·bŏŏrK–hahm′·bōrn) An industrial city in western Prussia, Germany; formerly the two cities of Duisburg and Hamborn.

Du kas (du·kah′), **Paul**, 1865–1935, French composer.

duke (dūke) *noun* **1** An English temporal peer of the highest rank, yielding precedence to a prince of the blood or an archbishop, and ranking above a marquis or a bishop. **2** A Continental noble or prince of corresponding rank. **3** A reigning prince of less importance than a king ruling over a duchy or a small state; also, formerly, a powerful semi-independent vassal.

—*intr. verb* [**duked**, **duk·ing**] To play the duke. [<F. *duc* <L. *dux*, leader]

Duke, Benjamin Newton, 1855–1929, and **James Buchanan**, 1856–1925, American industrialists, brothers, who formed the British-American Tobacco Company.

duke dom *noun* **1** A duchy. **2** The dignity or title of a duke.

Du kho bort′ sy (dŏŏ·kō–) *noun pl.* [Rus.] [**Du kho bors′** *sing.*] Literally, the spirit-wrestlers, a Russian sect expelled from Russia about 1885; settled in western Canada and Cyprus. They deny the divinity of Christ, and give a mystical interpretation to the Scriptures. Also spelled *Doukhobortsy*. Also **Du kho bors′**.

dul cet *adj.* **1** [Obs.] Sweet to the taste. **2** Sweet or melodious to the ear; soothing. —*noun* An organ stop resembling the dulciana, but an octave higher in tone. [<L. *dulcis*, sweet]

dul ci an′ a *noun* An organ stop of soft and delicate tone. [<L. *dulcis*, sweet]

dul′ ci fy *tr. verb* [**fied**, **·fy·ing**] **1** [Obs.] To make sweet. **2** To please; mollify. —**dul ci·fi ca′ tion** *noun.*

dul ci mer *noun* **1** A stringed instrument played with two padded hammers. **2** A wind instrument of Old Testament times. [<OF. *doulcemer* <L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *melos* <Gr. *melos*, song]

dul′ ci mohe *noun* A musical instrument having a curved wooden body, and either 3 or 4 strings picked by goose quills: developed in the Appalachian Mountains by pioneer settlers.

dul cin e a *noun* A sweetheart: from Dulcinea del Toboso, in *Don Quixote*. [<Sp.]

Dul heg gia (dŏŏl·hĕj′·ah) See **calendar** (Mohammedan).

du li a (du–) *noun* In the Roman Catholic Church, a secondary kind of worship, as distinguished from *latria*, or supreme worship; used in the sense of *veneration* of the saints and angels. *Hyperdulia*, higher than *dulia*, but lower than *latria* (to God alone), is the name given to the veneration of the Virgin Mary. [<Gr. *douleia*, service, <*doulos*, slave]

Dul kaa da (dŏŏl·kah′·duh) See **calendar** (Mohammedan).

dull *adj.* **1** Not sharp or keen; having a blunt edge or point. **2** Not acute or intense; as, *dull* pain. **3** Not quick, as in thought; sluggish; listless; stupid; lacking in perception, sensibility, or responsiveness. **4** Not brisk or active. **5** Not bright or spirited; wearisome; boring; sad. **6** Lacking luster; cloudy, dim. **7** Of sounds, indistinct; heavy muffled. See synonyms under **blunt**, **flat**, **heavy**, **lifeless**, **numb**, **sad**, **slow**, **tedious**.

—*verb* To make or become less sharp, acute, bright, or intense; blunt; moderate; depress; cloud; tarnish. [Compare OE. *dol*, *dwollic*, foolish] —**dull ish** *adj.* —**dul·ly** *adv.* —**dul ness**, **dull·ness** *noun.*

dull ard *noun* A dull or stupid person; a dolt.

Du long and Pe tit's law (dŏŏ·lòng′; *F.* du·lawN′; pĕ·tee′) A statement of the fact that the specific heat of any solid element, multiplied by the atomic weight is nearly a constant (approximately, 6.4). [<P. L. Dulong, 1785–1838; A. T. Petit, 1791–1820, French physicists]

du lo·sis *noun* Enslavement, as practiced by certain genera of ants. [<Gr. *doulos*, slave] —**du lot·ic** *adj.*

dulse *noun* A reddish-brown seaweed (*Rhodymenia palmata*) eaten in Iceland, Scotland, and elsewhere as a vegetable. Also **dulce.** [<Gael *duileasg*]

Du luth (dŏŏ·lŏŏth′) An important port on Lake Superior in Minnesota; iron-ore, wheat, and flour trade.

du ly (du′–) *adv.* In accordance with what is due; fitly; becomingly; regularly; also, in due time or manner.

Du·ma (dŏŏ′·mah) *noun* The former Russian national assembly elected indirectly by the people; created by an imperial ukase in 1905: also spelled *Douma*. [<Rus., thought; hence a council]

Du·mas (du·mah′), **Alexandre** Either of two French novelists and dramatists, **Dumas père**, 1803–70, the father, and **Dumas fils**, 1824–95, the son.

Du Mau·rier (du mō·ryeh′), **George**, 1834–96, English artist and novelist of French descent.

dumb (dŭm) *adj.* **1** Unable to make articulate sounds; having no power of speech; as, deaf and *dumb*. **2** Refraining from speaking; not using words or sounds; mute; silent. **3** Not having usual characteristics, symptoms, accompaniments, or powers; latent; as, *dumb* ague or chill. **4** [Pop.] Stupid. Compare German *dumm*. **5** Having no sails; as, a *dumb* barge. See synonyms under **taciturn**. [<OE. *dumb*] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

dumb–ague *noun* A form of chills and fever in which the symptoms of the disease are concealed or obscure.

Dum·bar·ton **1** A county in western Scotland; 240 square miles; also **Dum·bar ton·shire.** **2** The county seat of Dumbartonshire; a shipbuilding town.

Dum′ bar·ton Oaks An estate in Washington, D.C., at which conferences, leading to proposals for an international organization, were held, Aug.–Oct., 1944.

dumb bell *noun* **1** A gymnastic implement consisting of a handle with a weighted ball at each end. **2** A stupid person.

dumb·found *tr. verb* To strike dumb, confuse; confound. Also **dumb·found·er.**

dumb show **1** Gestures and signs without words; pantomime. **2** Specifically, in the early English drama, pantomime representation of part of the action of a play.

dumb′·wait er *noun* A movable serving table or elevator for carrying things from one room or floor to another.

dum dum bullet A small-arms bullet having a soft point or a jacket which has been cut across at the point, so that it will mushroom on impact and tear a gaping wound: first condemned by The Hague International Peace Conference of 1899. [<Dumdum, a town near Calcutta, India]

Dum fries (–frees′) A county in southern Scotland; 1,072 square miles: also **Dum·fries·shire**; also, its county seat; burial place of Robert Burns.

dum my *noun* [**dum mies** *pl.*] **1** [Pop.] One who is dumb; a mute; hence, a stupid person; dolt. **2** A silent person, as an actor without a speaking part. **3** A figure used by a ventriloquist. **4** A comparatively noiseless steam locomotive without a blast pipe. **5** A dumbwaiter. **6** A thing made to represent something else; a model; a figure on which clothes can be displayed. **7** A figure stuffed with straw or sawdust, used in bayonet practice; also, a similar figure used by football players in tackling practice. **8** In certain card games, an exposed hand played by the opposite player; also, the player to whom that hand has been dealt. **9** A person who represents another in a transaction, but who poses as acting for himself; a straw man. **10** In printing, a model book, usually blank, made up as a pattern. —**double dummy** Whist or bridge as played by two persons, each playing two hands, one of which is exposed.

—*adj.* **1** Sham; counterfeit. **2** Silent. **3** Having no explosive charge; as, *dummy* ammunition. **4** Made to resemble some object, but having no real use; artificial; as, a *dummy* door.

—*verb* [**dum mied**, **dum my·ing**] **1** To lay out (printed matter) as a guide for making up. **2** To obtain, as land, through the agency of a dummy. [<DUMB]

dump *verb* **1** To throw or empty out in a large quantity, especially by tilting a cart. **2** To throw (goods or securities) on the market in quantity, regardless of price. **3** To unload upon a foreign market (goods for which there is little or no demand at home); to sell (surplus goods) abroad below the ordinary trade rates. **4** To unload a vehicle by tipping it.

—*noun* **1** A dumping ground; especially, a place where city refuse is dumped. **2** That which is dumped. **3** A place where ammunition, stores, or supplies are held for rapid distribution. **4** A poor, ill-kept dwelling or place; also, lodgings. **5** A leaden counter used by boys in various games. **6** Something short, thick, and heavy. **7** In England, a large globular sweetmeat; a bull's-eye. **8** A coin more or less thick and shapeless. [Compare ON. *dumpa*, thump] —**dump er** *noun.*

dump *noun* **1** *pl.* A gloomy state of mind; melancholy. **2** [Obs.] A slow dance, or the music for it. [<MD. *domp*, mental haze]

dump ish *adj.* Depressed in spirits; morose. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

dump ling *noun* **1** A pulling of paste or dough, often folded over and enveloping fruit or meat; also, a small mass of dough dropped, or dumped, into boiling soup or stew. **2** A dumpy person or animal.

dump·y *adj.* [**dump·i·er**, **dump·i·est**] Sullen or discontented; sulky; gloomy or cast down.

dump·y *adj.* Short and thick; stocky. —**dump·i·ly** *adv.* —**dump·i·ness** *noun.*

dumpy level A surveyor's level consisting of a short telescope rigidly attached to the spindle connecting it with the horizontally rotating table.

Dum·yat (dŏŏm·yaht′) Same as **Damietta.**

dun *verb* [**dunned**, **dun·ning**] To press for payment; im-

portune; urge; pester. —*noun* 1 One who duns. 2 A demand for payment. [<OE. *dynian*, make a din]

²**DUN** *adj.* Of a grayish-brown or reddish-brown color. —*noun* 1 Dun color. 2 A dun-colored horse. 3 [Obs.] A nickname for an old horse; a jade. 4 A dun fly. —*verb* [DUNNED, DUN·NING] 1 To cure by salting and packing under cover in a dark place, as fish. 2 To make or become dun-colored. [<OE. *dunn*]

³**DUN** *noun* In ancient Ireland and Scotland, a fort or fortified dwelling, encircled by earthworks or mounds: surviving in place names, as *Dun*dalk, *Dun*dee, etc. [<Gael. *dùn*]

¹**DU·NA** (dōō'·nah) [Hung.] Same as DANUBE.

²**DU·NA** (du'·nah) [G.] Same as WESTERN DVINA.

DŪ·NA·BURG (–bo͝orK) Same as DAUGAVPILS.

DU NA·JEC (dōō·nah'·yéts) A river in SW. Poland; 120 miles to the Vistula River.

DU·NANT (du·nahN'), **JEAN HENRI**, 1828–1910, Swiss author; founded Red Cross Society, 1864.

DUN BAR A town in Haddingtonshire, Scotland; here Cromwell defeated the Scots, 1650.

DUN BAR, PAUL LAURENCE, 1872–1906, American Negro poet. —**WILLIAM**, 1465?–1530, Scottish monk and poet.

DUN CAN (dŭng'·kun) A masculine personal name. [<Gaelic, brown chief]

—**DUNCAN**, died 1040, king of Scotland murdered by Macbeth; portrayed in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

DUN·CAN, ISADORA, 1878–1927, American dancer.

DUNCAN PHYFE See PHYFE, DUNCAN.

DUNCE *noun* A stupid or ignorant person. [<DUNS SCOTUS]

DUNCH *verb* [Scot.] To nudge or shove with the elbow; jog. —*noun* A push with the elbow; a jog; a powerful blow.

DUN'·CI·AD A satirical poem by Alexander Pope (published 1728) ridiculing the dulness of his literary contemporaries.

DUN·DEE A seaport in Angusshire, Scotland. Also called *Claverhouse*.

DUN DEE, JOHN GRAHAM OF CLAVERHOUSE, VISCOUNT, 1649?–89, Scottish soldier; foe of the Covenanters.

DUN'·DER·HEAD *noun* A blockhead; dunce. Also **DUN'·DER·PATE**. [Compare D. *donderbol*, cannonball] —**DUN'·DER·HEAD·ED** *adj.*

DUNE (dyo͞on) *noun* A hill of loose sand heaped up by the wind: usually near a shore; a down. [<F. <OD. *duna*: cognate with OE. *dun*, hill, down]

DUN·E·DIN 1 A seaport in SE. South Island, New Zealand. 2 Edinburgh: Gaelic name.

DUN·FERM LINE (–fĕrm'·lin) A town in Fifeshire, Scotland.

DUN·FISH *noun* Codfish cured by dunning.

DUN FLY An artificial fly variously imitative of the May fly, used in angling.

¹**DUNG** *noun* Animal excrement; feces; manure; hence, anything foul. [<OE. *dung*] —**DUNG·Y** *adj.*

²**DUNG** *adj.* [Scot.] Knocked; beaten; hence, finished; exhausted.

DUN·GA·REE' (dŭng·guh–) *noun* 1 A coarse cotton stuff of the East Indies, used for sailors' working clothes, tents, sails, etc. 2 *pl.* Working clothes made of this fabric. [<Hind. *dungrī*]

DUNG BEETLE Any of various scarabæid beetles that breed in dung, as the tumblebug: also **DUNG CHAFER**.

DUN·GEON (–jun) *noun* 1 A dark underground prison. 2 A donjon. For illustration see DONJON. See synonyms under HOLE. [<OF. *donjon*]

DUNG HILL *noun* 1 A heap of manure. 2 Figuratively, a vile abode or condition. —*adj.* From or of the dunghill; ignoble.

DUN·IE·WAS'·SAL (do͞on·ĭ·wŏs'·ul) *noun* [Scot.] 1 A yeoman; contemptuously, a farmer of the lower class. 2 A gentleman; especially, a younger son of a family of rank. Also **DUN·NIE·WAS'·SAL**. [<Gael. *duine*, person, man, + *uasal*, high, noble]

DUN·ITE *noun* A variety of peridotite either wholly composed of olivine or with a small amount of chromite or ilmenite. [<Dun Mountain, New Zealand]

DUNK *verb* To dip or sop (bread, doughnuts, etc.) into tea, coffee, soup, etc., while eating. [<G. *tunken*, dip] —**DUNK·ER** *noun*.

DUN·KER (dŭng'·kur) *noun* One of a religious body of German-Americans originating in the Pietist movement in Germany at the opening of the 18th century. They hold Baptist views and among themselves are known as *German Baptist Brethren*. Also **DUN·KARD**. [<G. *tunker* <*tunken*, to dip]

DUN KIRK A fortified seaport in northern France; scene of evacuation of British forces (335,000 men) May 20–June 5, 1940, under German land, air, and naval fire, end of the Battle of Flanders, World War II. Also [F.] **DUN·KERQUE** (dœN·kĕrk').

DUN·LIN *noun* The red-backed sandpiper *(Pelidna alpina)* of the northern hemisphere.

DUN·NAGE (dŭn'·ij) *noun* 1 Mats and battens used to protect cargo on board ship; also, a layer of planks placed under stored goods to protect them from contact with the ground. Sailors' baggage. 3 Camp equipment.

DUNNE (dŭn), **FINLEY PETER**, 1867–1936, American journalist and humorist.

DUN·NITE *noun* A shock-resistant explosive composed largely of ammonium picrate: also called *explosive D*. [<Major B. W. Dunn, 1860–1936, American inventor]

DU·NOIS (dü·nwah'), **JEAN**, the Bastard of Orléans, 1403–68, French commander under Joan of Arc, natural son of the Duke of Orléans.

DUN·SA·NY, EDWARD JOHN MORETON DRAX PLUNKETT, BARON, born 1878, Irish writer.

DUN·SI·NANE' A hill in Perthshire, Scotland: scene of Macbeth's defeat, 1054.

DUNS SCO·TUS, JOANNES, 1265–1308, Franciscan monk; scholastic philosopher: called also the *Subtile Doctor*. At the time of the Reformation his theories were disparaged and his followers called *Dunses*, and considered unlearned.

DUN·STAN, SAINT, 924–988, English Benedictine monk and statesman; abbot of Glastonbury and chief minister to Edred; archbishop of Canterbury.

DUNT *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A blow or thwack; also, an injury from such a blow. [<OE. *dynt*]

DU·O (dū'·o) *noun* [·DU·OS or DU·I (–ē) *pl.*] An instrumental duet. [<It.]

DUO- A combining form from Latin *duo*, two.

DU·O·DEC'·I·MAL (dū–) *adj.* Pertaining to twelve; reckoning by twelves. —*noun* 1 One of the numbers used in duodecimal arithmetic; a twelfth. 2 *pl.* A method of computing by twelves instead of by tens. [<L. *duodecim*, twelve]

DU·O·DEC'·I·MO (dū–) *adj.* 1 Having twelve pages or leaves to one sheet of printing paper. 2 Being about 4½ by 7½ inches in size: said of a page or book. Written also *12mo*, 12°. —*noun* [·MOS *pl.*] 1 The size of a page folded twelve to a sheet; also, a page or a book of this size. 2 In music, an interval of a twelfth.

DU O·DE·CU'·PLE *adj.* Consisting of twelve; having twelve parts or members; twelvefold; also, taken by twelves. —*noun* A number or sum twelve times as great as another. —*verb* [·PLED (pld), ·PLING] To multiply by twelve; be or become twelve times as large.

DU O·DE·CU'·PLI·CATE *adj.* 1 Twelvefold. 2 Raised to the twelfth power. —*tr. verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] To multiply by twelve; duodecuple. —*noun* One of twelve like things. —**DU·O·DE CU'·PLI·CATE·LY** *adv.* —**DU·O·DE·CU·PLI·CA'·TION** *noun*.

DUODEN-, DUODENO- Combining forms from Latin *duodenum*, meaning of or pertaining to the duodenum; as, *duodenoscopy*, inspection of the duodenum.

DU O DEN'·A·RY (dū–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or determined by the number twelve. 2 Denoting or belonging to a system of arithmetical numeration of which the base is twelve. [<L. *duodenarius*, containing twelve]

DU O·DE NI' TIS (dū–) *noun* Inflammation of the duodenum.

DU O·DE'·NUM (dū–) *noun* That part of the small intestine adjoining the stomach. [<L. *duodeni*, twelve each, <*duodecim*, twelve: from its length of about twelve fingers' breadth] —**DU·O·DE'·NAL** *adj.*

DU·O·GRA·VURE' (–gruh·vyo͞or' *or* –grāy'·vyur) *noun* A certain process in photoengraving in which two plates are used to produce a print in two shades of one color. Also **DU'·O·GRAPH**.

DU'·O·LOG (dū'–) *noun* A literary composition for two speakers; dialog. Also **DU·O·LOGUE**. [<L. *duo*, two, + Gr. *logos*, speech]

DUO·MO (dwō'–) *noun* [It.] [·MI (mee) *pl.*] A cathedral.

DU'·O·TONE (dū'–) *noun* A duograph; any illustration in two tones of the same color.

DU'·O·TYPE (dū'–) *noun* A picture produced from two halftones, the plates being from one negative, but dissimilar in etching.

DUP *tr. verb* [Obs.] To open: contraction of *do up*.

¹**DUPE** (dūpe) *noun* One misled through credulity; a victim of deception. —*tr. verb* [DUPED, DUP·ING] To make a dupe of; impose upon, deceive; trick. See synonyms under DECEIVE. [<F.] —**DUP·A·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* —**DUP·A·BLE** *adj.* —**DUP ER** *noun*.

²**DUPE** (dupe) *noun* In motion pictures, a negative film made from the positive, as a source for further positives. [Contraction of DUPLICATE]

DUP·ER·Y (dūpe'–) *noun* The act or practice of duping; the condition of being deceived.

DU·PLE (dū'–) *adj.* 1 Double; twofold. 2 Having two beats to a measure, as 2–2 or 2–4 time. [<L. *duplus*; see DOUBLE]

DU·PLEIX (dü·plĕx'), **JOSEPH FRANÇOIS, MARQUIS**, 1697–1763, governor of early French settlements in India.

DU·PLES·SIS–MOR·NAY (dü·pleh·see') See MORNAY.

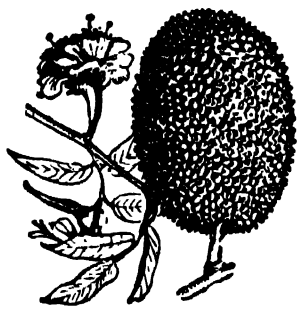
DU·PLEX (dū'–) *adj.* 1 Having two parts; double; twofold. 2 Having different faces, as some kinds of paper. 3 Working mechanically in two ways, in opposite directions along the same line, upon two things at once, by two similar parts at once, or by two separate operations at once. 4 In biology, double, or with twice the number of parts; twinned. [<L. <*duo*, two, + *plico*, fold] —**DU·PLEX·I·TY** *noun*.

DUPLEX APARTMENT An apartment having rooms on two floors instead of on one.

DUPLEX HOUSE A two-family house.

DUPLEX TELEGRAPHY Telegraphy adapted to the sending of two messages simultaneously over a single wire and in opposite directions.

DU·PLI·CATE (dū′·plĭ·kŭt) *adj.* 1 Made or done exactly like an original. 2 Growing in pairs; double. 3 Replayed by other players with the same cards as originally dealt; as, *duplicate* whist.
—*noun* A double or counterpart; something that exactly corresponds to an original from which it is made; a copy: originally one of two, now one of any number of like objects considered in their relation to the original and not to one another.
—**DU′ PLI·CATE** (dū′·plĭ·kāte) *verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] 1 To make a duplicate of; reproduce exactly; copy. 2 To double, or double over; fold. 3 To make a thing or do an act exactly like a preceding one. See synonyms under IMITATE. [<L. *duo*, two, + *plico*, fold] —**DU·PLI·CATE·LY** *adv.*
Synonyms (noun): copy, counterpart, facsimile, imitation, likeness, replica, reproduction, transcript. A *copy* is as nearly like the original as the copyist has power to make it; a *duplicate* is exactly like the original; a carbon *copy* of a typewritten document must be a *duplicate*; we may have an inaccurate *copy*, but never an inaccurate *duplicate*. A *facsimile* is like the original in appearance; a *duplicate* is the same as the original in substance and effect; a *facsimile* of the Declaration of Independence is not a *duplicate*. A *facsimile* of a key might be quite useless; a *duplicate* will open the lock. A *counterpart* exactly corresponds to another object, but perhaps without design, while a *copy* is intentional. An *imitation* is always thought of as inferior to the original; as, an *imitation* of Milton. A *replica* is a *copy* of a work of art by the maker of the original. In law, a *transcript* is an official *copy*, authenticated by the signature of the proper officer, and by the seal of the appropriate court. *Antonyms*: archetype, model, original, pattern, prototype.
DU PLI·CA′·TION *noun* The act of duplicating, or the state of being duplicated; doubling. —**DU·PLI·CA·TIVE** *adj.*
DU′ PLI CA·TOR *noun* 1 One who makes anything in duplicate. 2 A contrivance or device for making duplicates, as of written or typewritten matter or a drawing.
DU PLI·CA·TURE *noun* A doubling or folding, as of a membrane.
DU PLIC I TY (dū–) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Tricky deceitfulness; double-dealing. 2 [Obs.] The state of being two; doubleness. See synonyms under DECEPTION, FRAUD. [<F. *duplicité* <L. *duplex*, duplex] —**DU·PLIC·I·TOUS** (–tŭs) *adj.*
Du Pont Family of American industrialists, founded by **ELEUTHÈRE IRÉNÉE**, 1771–1834, who established the E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Company. —**SAMUEL FRANCIS**, 1803–65, nephew of the preceding, rear admiral.
Du PRÉ (dū·prā′), **JULES**, 1811–89, French painter.
Du QUESNE (dū·kān′), **ABRAHAM, MARQUIS**, 1610–88, French naval commander.
DUQUESNE, FORT French fort, 1754, on site of Pittsburgh, Pa., taken by the English, 1758, and renamed in honor of Pitt.
1**DU RA** (dū′·ruh) *noun* 1 Duramen. 2 The dura mater. [<L. *durus*, hard]
2**DU RA** Same as DURRA.
DU RA BIL′ I·TY (dū–) *noun* The quality of being durable; the power of long resistance to decay or change. Also **DU RA·BLE·NESS.** —**DU·RA BLY** *adv.*
DU RA·BLE (dū′–) *adj.* Able to continue long in the same state; lasting. See synonyms under PERMANENT. [<F. <L. *durabilis*, lasting, <*durus*, hard]
DU RAL (dū′–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the dura mater.
Du RA LU′ MIN *noun* A light, strong alloy of aluminum and copper, with addition of magnesium and manganese: a trade name.
DU RA MA TER The tough fibrous membrane enveloping the brain and spinal cord. [<L., hard mother]
DU RA MEN (dū–) *noun* The heartwood of an exogenous stem or tree trunk; the darker central portion of the wood, comprised of dead tissue, surrounded by the alburnum, or new, soft wood. See illustration under EXOGEN. [<L.]
DUR ANCE (dŏŏr′–) *noun* 1 Personal restraint; imprisonment. 2 [Obs.] Duration; continuance. [<OF. <L. *duro*, endure]
Du RAN GO (dŏŏ·rāng′·gō) A state in north-central Mexico; 42,272 square miles; also its capital, a mining center.
Du RAN·TE Same as DANTE.
DU RA TION (du–) *noun* The period of time during which anything lasts; continuance; time in general.
Du RAZ ZO (dŏŏ·raht′·sō) A seaport in western Albania; the ancient *Dyrrhachium*. Also [Albanian] **DUR·RES.**
DUR·BAN A seaport of Natal, South Africa.
DUR BAR (–bahr) *noun* [Anglo–Indian] 1 An official reception or levee given by a native ruler or officer of rank in British India; a state levee; also, the room in which such a levee is held; court; hall of audience. 2 The executive officer or government of a native state, as distinguished from the British resident officials. [<Hind. <Pers. *darbār*, house, <*dar*, door, + *bār*, assembly]
DURE (dūre) [Obs.] *verb* To endure. —*adj.* Severe; hard; rough. [<L. *duro* <*durus*, hard]
Du RER (du′·rur), **ALBRECHT, 1471–1528**, German painter and engraver.
DU·RESS (dū′·rĕs *or* dū·rĕs′) *noun* Constraint by force or fear; compulsion; imprisonment. Also **DU·RESSE.** See synonyms under FETTER. [<L. *durus*, hard]
1**DUR·HAM** (dūr′·um) 1 A county of NE. England; 1,014 square miles; also, its county seat, a cathedral and university town. 2 An industrial city in North Carolina; cigarettes and textiles.
2**DUR·HAM** (dūr′·um) *noun* One of a breed of short-horned beef cattle. [<Durham, England]
DU·RI·AN (dŏŏ′–) *noun* 1 A tall forest tree (*Durio zibethinus*) cultivated throughout the Malay Peninsula. 2 The fruit of this tree, sometimes 10 inches long, with thick, spiny rind, and custardlike pulp having a fetid odor. The seeds are eaten roasted like chestnuts. Also **DU·RI·ON.** [<Malay *duryon*]



DURIAN
Fruit and flower.

DUR·ING (dŏŏr′–) *prep.* In, within, or throughout the time, course, or action of. See synonyms under AT. [<DURE (last)]
DURK *noun* [Scot.] Dirk. Also **DURKE.**
DUR·MAST *noun* The valuable dark, tough, elastic wood of the European oak (*Quercus petræa*); also, the tree itself.
DU·RO (dŏŏ′–) *noun* [Sp.] [·ROS *pl.*] The Spanish and Spanish-American silver dollar: short for *peso duro*.
DUR RA (dŏŏr′·uh) *noun* A grain sorghum of southern Asia and northern Africa: also called *Indian millet* and *Guinea-corn*: also spelled *dhoura*, *doura*, *dura*. Also **DURR.** [<Ar.]
DUR·RES (dŏŏr′·ĕs) Same as DURAZZO.
DURST Past tense of DARE.
DU·RUM (dŏŏ′–) *noun* A species of wheat (*Triticum durum*) widely grown for macaroni and spaghetti products; introduced into the United States from southern Russia and the Mediterranean. [<L. *durus*, hard]
DU·RU·Y (dū·ru·ee′), **VICTOR**, 1811–94, French historian.
DU SE (dŏŏ′·zeh), **ELEONORA**, 1859–1924, Italian actress.
DUSK *noun* 1 A state between darkness and light; twilight. 2 Swarthiness; shadowiness. —*adj.* 1 Somewhat dark or obscure by reason of failing or feeble light; dim. 2 Dark in color; swarthy. —*verb* To make, grow, or appear, dark or dim; to darken. [<OE. *dosc*, dusky]
DUSK·I·NESS *noun* Moderate darkness.
DUSK·Y *adj.* [**DUSK·I·ER, DUSK·I·EST**] 1 Somewhat dark; dim; obscure; swarthy. 2 Gloomy; dejected. Also **DUSK·ISH.** See synonyms under DARK. —**DUSK·I·LY** *adv.*
DÜS·SEL·DORF (dus′·ul·dorf) An industrial city in western Prussia, Germany, on the Rhine River.
DUST *noun* 1 Any substance, as earth, reduced to powder. 2 A cloud of pulverized earth; hence, figuratively, a bewildering cloud of words, arguments, etc.; confusion; controversy. 3 [Pop.] Gold dust; hence, cash or money. 4 A dead body; remains. 5 The earth; the grave; figuratively, downfall or humiliation. 6 In England, rubbish; anything worthless; ashes and household sweepings. See synonyms under BODY.
—*verb* 1 To brush or wipe dust away from. 2 To sprinkle in the form of dust; also, to soil as with dust. 3 To reduce to, or become, dust. 4 To be dusty; cover oneself with dust. 5 To hurry or hurry away. See synonyms under CLEANSE. [<OE. *dust*] —**DUST·LESS** *adj.*
DUST BOWL A region in the central United States characterized by heavy dust storms and consequent impoverishment of the soil.
DUST·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which dusts. 2 A cloth or brush for removing dust; a receptable for sprinkling a powder. 3 A garment or covering to protect from dust.
DUST·MAN *noun* [**DUST·MEN** *pl.*] 1 One whose business is the removal of ashes, refuse, etc., from yards and houses. 2 The sandman.
DUST·PAN *noun* An implement, resembling a short-handled shovel, into which dust from a floor is swept.
DUST·STORM *noun* A windstorm carrying clouds of dust along with it: also **DUST STORM.**
DUST·Y *adj.* [**DUST·I·ER, DUST·I·EST**] 1 Covered with or as with dust. 2 Of the color of dust. 3 Powdered, like dust. —**DUST·I·LY** *adv.* —**DUST·I·NESS** *noun.*
DUSTY-PINK *noun* A very light dull red.
DUTCH *adj.* 1 Belonging or relating to, or characteristic of the Netherlands or its people; Hollandish. 2 [Obs.] Belonging or relating to the Teutonic or German peoples: applied also, slightingly or jocosely, to any German.
—*noun* 1 The people of the Netherlands. 2 [Obs.] The Germans: with *the*: now only popular usage. 3 The language of the Netherlands; the various dialects of the Netherlands. See also PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH. —**TO BEAT THE DUTCH** [Obs.] 1 To exceed in causing surprise; surpass in strangeness. 2 To overcome stubborn resistance. 3

Excessively; extremely: adverbial use. —**TO GET IN DUTCH** To incur disapproval. [<MD. *dutsch*, popular, native]

DUTCH BELTED A breed of dairy cattle originating in the Netherlands and characterized by a wide white band around the middle of the body. For illustration see CATTLE.

DUTCH BORNEO That part of Borneo belonging to the Netherlands. See BORNEO.

DUTCH CHEESE 1 A hard, round, skim-milk cheese; also, cottage cheese. 2 The common mallow.

DUTCH COURAGE Temporary courage inspired by or as by intoxicating drink; also, the drink itself.

DUTCH DOOR A door divided horizontally in the middle, thus allowing the opening of one half or of both.

DUTCH EAST INDIES Same as NETHERLANDS INDIES.

DUTCH ELM DISEASE A fungus disease of elms which attacks the leaves, causing defoliation, decay, and death.

DUTCH FOIL, DUTCH GOLD, DUTCH LEAF See DUTCH METAL.

DUTCH GUIANA Same as SURINAM.

DUTCH HARBOR Village on Unalaska Island, Aleutian Islands; U. S. Naval air and submarine base.

DUTCH·MAN *noun* 1 A piece inserted in a crevice to fill it or hide bad fitting, or to take the place of a defective piece cut out or a piece broken. 2 A shim. 3 A stick placed transversely in a load of logs to serve as a brace. 4 A buried log, or the like, serving as an anchor; a deadman.

DUTCH MAN *noun* [DUTCH MEN *pl.*] 1 A native of the Netherlands. 2 A Dutch ship. 3 [Pop.] A German.

DUTCHMAN'S-BREECHES *noun* A low woodland herb *(Dicentra cucullaria)* with widely spreading spurs suggesting the name. Also **DUTCHMANS-BREECHES.**

DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE *noun* A climbing shrub *(Aristolochia macrophylla)* of the Mississippi Valley, which has a calyx tube shaped like the bowl of a meerschaum pipe. Also **DUTCHMANS-PIPE.**

DUTCH METAL A malleable alloy of copper, tin, and zinc, used in the form of thin leaves as a substitute for goldleaf in bookbinding, toymaking, etc.; tombac.

DUTCH OVEN 1 A brick oven heated by fire within it and cooking by the heat retained when the embers are removed. 2 A shallow, iron, lidded baking pot, heated by surrounding or covering it with coals. 3 A tin or sheet-steel oven used in front of an open fire, cooking by reflected heat.

DUTCH TREAT Entertainment at which each person pays his own bill.

DUTCH UNCLE A very frank and severe critic or advisor.

DUTCH WEST INDIES Same as NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES.

DU TE OUS (dū'·tē·us) *adj.* Rendering due respect and obedience; dutiful. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

DU·TI·A BLE (dū'–) *adj.* [Law] Subject to impost.

DU TI FUL (dū'–) *adj.* 1 Performing the duties of one's position; submissive to superiors; obedient. 2 Expressive of respect or of a sense of duty; respectful. See synonyms under GOOD, MORAL. —**·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

DU·TY (dū'–) *noun* [DU TIES *pl.*] 1 That which one is bound, by any natural, legal, or moral obligation, to pay, do, or perform; as, *duty* to parents. 2 Specific obligatory service or function, as of a soldier, sailor, etc.; as, he is on sea *duty*. 3 The obligation to do that which is prescribed or required, especially by the moral law; moral obligation; right action. 4 An impost or customs tax, as upon goods imported, exported, or consumed. 5 In hydrography, the quantity of water necessary, in artificial irrigation, to supply adequately a definite surface of land; also, the acreage which a stated amount of water will adequately serve: called **DUTY OF WATER.** 6 The efficiency of or useful work done by an engine or motor under stated conditions. 7 The efficiency of a steam engine expressed in terms of its capacity to lift a definite weight one foot high while consuming a certain quantity of coal. 8 A formal expression of respect. —**CUSTOMS DUTY** A tax levied on imports (or exports) for purposes of revenue or, more commonly, for the protection of domestic manufactures. [<DUE.]

Synonyms: accountability, business, function, obligation, office, responsibility, right, righteousness. Etymologically, *duty* is that which is owed or due; *obligation*, that to or by which one is bound; *right*, that which is correct, straight, or in the direct line of truth and goodness; *responsibility*, that for which one must answer. *Duty* and *responsibility* are thought of as to some person or persons; *right* is impersonal. One's *duty* may be to others or to himself; his *obligations* and *responsibilities* are to others. *Duty* arises from the nature of things; *obligation* and *responsibility* may be created by circumstances, as by one's own promise, or by the acceptance of a trust, etc. We speak of a parent's *duty*, a debtor's *obligation*; or of a child's *duty* of obedience, and a parent's *responsibility* for the child's welfare. *Right* is that which accords with the moral system of the universe. *Righteousness* is *right* incarnated in action. In a more limited sense, *right* may be used of what one may rightly claim, and so be the converse of *duty*. It is the creditor's *right* to demand payment, and the debtor's *duty* to pay. Compare BUSINESS, TAX, VIRTUE.

DU·UM·VIR (du um'·vir) *noun* [·VI RI (vī·rī) or ·VIRS *pl.*] One of two ancient Roman magistrates holding an office jointly. [<L. <*duo*, two, + *vir*, man] —**DU·UM·VI·RAL** *adj.*

DU·UM'·VI·RATE *noun* 1 The joint office of duumviri. 2 A combination of two men; government by a pair of associated officials.

DU·VEN·ECK (dū'–), **FRANK**, 1848–1919, American painter, sculptor, and art-instructor.

DU VE TYN (dōō'·vuh·teen) *noun* Twill-weave fabric with a napped surface, made of wool, rayon, cotton, or silk, or combinations of fibers. Also **DU·VE·TINE, DU·VE·TYNE.** [<F. *duvet*, down]

DVI NA (dvee'·nah) A river in northern Russia, formed by the confluence of the Sukhona and the Jug; length, 760 miles, or, with its tributary the Vitchegda, 1,100 miles, to **DVINA BAY**, or *Archangel Bay*, an arm of the White Sea. Also called **NORTHERN DVINA**, [G.] **DWI·NA.**

DVI NA, WESTERN See WESTERN DVINA.

DVINSK (dveensk) Same as DAUGAVPILS.

DVOŘ·ÁK (dvawr'·zhahk), **ANTONIN**, 1841–1904, Bohemian composer.

DWARF (dwawrf) *noun* A person, animal, or plant that is unnaturally small; especially, an adult human being less than 4 feet tall. —*verb* 1 To keep below the natural development; stunt. 2 To cause to look small by comparison. 3 To grow smaller; become stunted. —*adj.* Smaller than others of its kind; diminutive; stunted. [<OE. *dweorh*]

DWARF-ALDER *noun* The smaller alder-leafed buckthorn *(Rhamnus alnifolia)*.

DWARF CHESTNUT A hardy, deciduous shrub or tree *(Castanea pumila)* of the American north temperate zone; also, its edible fruit.

DWARF CORNEL A woody perennial herb (genus *Cornus*) of the dogwood family, especially the bunchberry *(C. canadensis)*, with bright red berries and flowers in dense heads.

DWARF ISH *adj.* Like a dwarf; diminutive; stunted. —**·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

DWARF MALLOW See under MALLOW.

DWARF STAR See under STAR.

DWELL *intr. verb* [DWELT or DWELLED, DWELL·ING] 1 To have a fixed abode; reside. 2 To linger, as on a subject; pause, expatiate: with *on* or *upon*. 3 To remain; continue in a state or place. See synonyms under ABIDE. — *noun* 1 The short cessation of motion of a part of a machine to effect its allotted service. 2 [Obs.] Stoppage; delay; pause. [<OE. *dwellan*, be dull, err] —**DWELL ER** *noun.*

DWELL ING *noun* A residence; domicile; family abode. See synonyms under HOME, HOUSE.

DWELLING HOUSE A house built for habitation; a domicile. In law it may embrace the dwelling itself and such buildings as are used in connection with it.

DWIGHT (dwite), **TIMOTHY**, 1752–1817, American author and educator.

DWIN DLE *verb* [DWIN·DLED (–dld), DWIN DLING] To waste or cause to waste away; diminish or become less; decline. [Frequentative of DWINE]

DWINE *intr. verb* [Scot. or Obs.] To pine or waste away; languish. [<OE. *dwinan*, waste away] —**DWIN ING** *adj.*

DY AD (–ad) *adj.* 1 In chemistry, having a combining power of two; bivalent. 2 Same as DYADIC. —*noun* 1 A pair of units; duad. 2 An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of two. See VALENCE. 3 One of a pair of chromosomes, especially in the prophases of the second division in the formation of gametes. See TETRAD. 4 A secondary unit made up of an aggregate of monads. [<Gr. *dyas* <*dyo*, two]

DY·AD'·IC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a dyad. 2 Based on or relating to the number 2; binary.

DY AK (–ak) *noun* One of the aboriginal race of Borneo, linguistically akin to the Malays, but differing from them in stature, type, and culture.

DYA·KO·VIT'·SA Same as DJAKOVICA.

DY·AR·CHY Same as DIARCHY.

DYCE, ALEXANDER, 1798–1869, Scottish editor.

DYE *verb* [DYED, DYE·ING] 1 To fix a color in the substance of by soaking in liquid coloring matter. 2 To stain; tinge. 3 To absorb liquid color. 4 To follow the dyers' trade. See synonyms under STAIN. —**DYED IN THE WOOL** Dyed deeply; completely imbued; thoroughgoing. —*noun* A fluid or coloring matter used for dyeing; also, the color or hue so produced. According to the method of application, dyes are classified as *substantive*, or *direct*, when they color by simple immersion; *adjective*, or *mordant*, when a fixing agent is used; *ingrain*, or *ice*, when deposited by chemical reaction; *vat*, when applied in an alkali-soluble state and oxidized; and *sulfur*, when used in a sodium sulfide bath followed by oxidation. [<OE. *deagian* <*deag*, dye, color]

DYE·ING *noun* The act, process, or trade of fixing colors in cloth or the like.

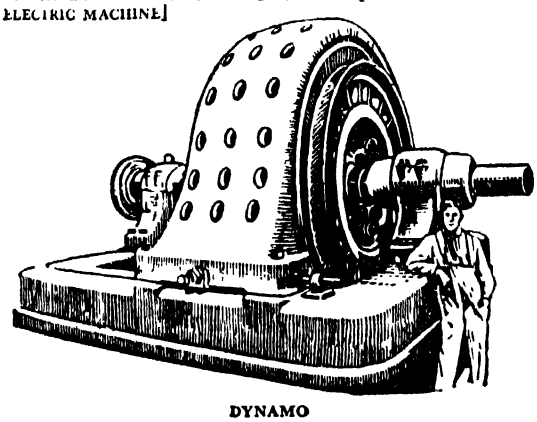
DY·ER *noun* One who or that which dyes; especially, a person engaged in the business of dyeing.

DYER'S-BROOM *noun* A shrubby plant *(Genista tinctoria)* yielding a yellow dye which with woad becomes a permanent green; woadwaxen. Also **DYE·WEED, DYER'S-GREENWEED.**

DYER'S-WEED *noun* Any of several plants that yield dyeing matter, such as dyer's woad *(Isatis tinctoria)*.

DYE·STUFF *noun.* Material for dyeing.

DYE·WEED *noun* Dyer's-broom.
DYE WOOD *noun* A wood that yields dyestuff, such as logwood.
DY·ING *adj.* **1** Becoming dead; near to death; expiring; failing; closing. **2** Destined to death; mortal; perishable. **3** Pertaining to death; given, uttered, or manifested just before death.
DYKE Same as DIKE.
DYN-, DYNA- Combining forms from Greek *dynamis*, power.
DY NAM E TER (dȳ- *or* dī-) *noun* A device for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes. [<DYNA- + METER]
DY NAM·IC (dy- *or* dī-) *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to forces not in equilibrium; pertaining to motion as the result of force: opposed to *static*. **2** Pertaining to or characterized by mechanical force. **3** Producing or involving activity or action of any kind; motive; efficient; causal. **4** Mentally or spiritually energetic, forceful, or powerful: said of personality. Also **DY·NAM·I·CAL**. [<Gr. *dynamikos*, powerful] —**DY·NAM·I CAL·LY** *adv.*
DY NAM ICS (dȳ- *or* dī-) *noun* **1** The branch of mechanics that treats of the motion of bodies in space *(kinematics)* and the effects of forces in producing motion, and of the laws of the motion thus produced *(kinetics)*: opposed to *statics*. **2** The science that treats of the laws of force, whether producing equilibrium or motion; in this sense including both statics and kinetics. See KINEMATICS, KINETICS. **3** The forces producing or governing activity or movement of any kind; also, the methods of such activity; as, spiritual *dynamics*: collective term. **4** The department of musical science that treats of the powers and qualities of tones.
DY NA MISM (dȳ'-nuh- *or* dīn'-uh-mĭzm) *noun* **1** One of various doctrines that endeavor to explain the phenomena of the universe, chiefly or wholly, in terms of force or energy. **2** In psychoanalysis, any of various psychic forces, as repression, sublimation, etc., acting to produce certain effects upon behavior or the personality: also called *mechanism*. —**DY NA MIST** *noun* —**DY·NA·MIS' TIC** *adj.*
DY' NA MITE *noun* An explosive composed of nitroglycerin held in an absorbent called the *dope*, invented in 1866 by Alfred Nobel. Formerly siliceous earth or similar inert dope was used. This has been largely replaced by nitrate mixtures, which serve to increase explosive force.
—*tr. verb* [**MIT ED, ·MIT ING**] **1** To blow up or shatter with or as with dynamite. **2** To charge with dynamite, as a mine. [<Gr. *dynamis*, power]
DYNAMITE GUN A pneumatic gun firing a projectile filled with dynamite.
DY' NA MIT ER (-mīt·ur) *noun* **1** An expert user of dynamite. **2** One who uses or advocates the destructive use of dynamite, especially for political or revolutionary purposes. Also **DY' NA MIT IST.**
DY' NA MO *noun* [**·MOS** *pl.*] A machine for the conversion of mechanical energy into electrical energy in the form of current through the agency of electromagnetic induction. See GENERATOR and ELECTRIC MOTOR. [Short for DYNAMO-ELECTRIC MACHINE]



DYNAMO

DYNAMO- A combining form from Greek *dynamis*, force, power.
DYNAMO-ELECTRIC *adj.* Pertaining to the relation between electricity and mechanical force. Also **DYNAMO-ELECTRICAL.**
DY NA MOG' E NY (dȳ·nuh- *or* dīn·uh·mŏj'·ĭ·nĭ) *noun* Production of increased nervous activity; the reinforcing effect of sensorial stimuli upon muscular action. [<DYNAMO- + -GENY]
DY NAM'·O·GRAPH *noun* A recording dynamometer; specifically, one used to register muscular power. Also **DY'·NO·GRAPH.**
DY NA MOM'·E·TER (dȳ·nuh- *or* dīn·uh-) *noun* An instrument for measuring force exerted or power expended, as by a machine. —**DY·NA·MO·MET'·RIC** or **·RI·CAL** *adj.*
DY·NA·MOM'·E·TRY *noun* The act or art of measuring the expenditure of power.
DY'·NA·MO·TOR (dȳ'·nuh- *or* dīn'·uh-) *noun* **1** A kind of rotary transformer. **2** A dynamo-electric machine having one field magnet, one armature core, and two armature windings, each having a commutator and being insulated from the other.
DY·NAST *noun* A monarch; ruler.
DY·NAS·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] A succession of sovereigns in one line of family descent governing the same country; also, the length of time during which one family is in power. [<Gr. *dynasteia* < *dynamai*, be able] —**DY·NAS·TIC** or **·TI·CAL** *adj.* —**DY NAS TI CAL·LY** *adv.*
DYNE *noun* The fundamental unit of force in the cgs system; a force which, applied to a mass of one gram for one second, would give it a velocity of one centimeter a second.
DYR·RHACH·I·UM (dĭr·răck'-) Ancient name of DURAZZO.
DYS- Combining form from Greek *dys*, hard, bad, meaning bad, difficult, hard, defective.
DYS·CRA·SI·A (-zī·uh *or* -zhuh) *noun* A depraved condition of the system and especially of the blood, due to constitutional disease; general bad health. [<DYS- + Gr. *krasis*, mixture] —**DYS CRA·SI·AL, DYS·CRA·SIC** *adj.*
DYS'·CRA·SITE *noun* A silver-white, opaque silver antimonide, $AgSb$, found massive and in orthorhombic crystals.
DYS E MI A *noun* A morbid or vitiated condition of the blood, especially as due to mineral poisoning. Also **DYS·Æ MI·A.** [<DYS- + Gr. *haima*, blood]
DYS'·EN TER Y (dĭs'·ĕn·tĕr i) *noun* A severe inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, attended with bloody evacuations, griping pains, and some fever; bloody flux. [<Gr. *dys-*, bad, + *enteron*, intestine] —**DYS·EN·TER'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*
DYS ES·THE'·SI·A (-zi·uh *or* -zhuh) *noun* Loss of sensation, partial or complete; numbness. Also **DYS·ÆS·THE'·SI·A.**
DYS FUNC TION *noun* Deterioration of the natural action of (anything).
DYS·GEN IC (dĭs·jen'·ĭc) *adj.* Relating to the biological impairment or deterioration of a strain or race, especially man: opposite of *eugenic*.
DYS·GEN ICS *noun* The science dealing with racial or stock deterioration.
DYS GE OG'·E NOUS (dĭs·jē·ŏj'·ĭ nus) *adj.* Growing on soils, such as granite or hard rocks generally, which do not readily yield a detritus: said of plants.
DYS·LO GIS'·TIC (-jĭs'·tĭc) *adj.* Conveying disapproval or censure; opposed to *eulogistic*. —**DYS LO GIS'·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*
DYS MEN OR RHE' A (-o ree'·uh) *noun* Difficult or painful menstruation. Also **DYS MEN OR RHŒ'·A.**
DYS·PEP SI·A (-pĕp'·shuh *or* -pep'·sĭ·uh) *noun* Difficult or painful digestion, generally chronic. Also [Pop.] **DYS·PEP SY.** [<Gr. *dyspepsia* <*dys-*, bad, + *peptō*, cook]
DYS PEP TIC *adj.* **1** Relating to, of the nature of, or suffering from dyspepsia; hence, morbid; querulous. **2** Tending to produce dyspepsia; indigestible. Also **DYS·PEP TI·CAL.** —*noun* A dyspeptic person. —**DYS PEP TI·CAL LY** *adv.*
DYS PHA GI·A (-fay'·jĭ uh) *noun* Great difficulty in swallowing due to some constriction of the muscles of the throat. —**DYS PHA GIC** *adj.*
DYS·PHA SI A (-fay'·zhuh *or* -zhĭ·uh) *noun* Difficulty in understanding or using speech due to disorder of the cerebral centers rather than to defective vocal organs, and not complete aphasia.
DYS PHO NI·A *noun* Difficulty in uttering articulate sounds; harsh, abnormal, or indistinct vocalization. —**DYS PHON·IC** *adj.*
DYS PHOR·I·A *noun* A chronic feeling of illness and discontent: opposite of *euphoria*.
DYS PROT IC (-frot' ĭc *or* -fo'·tĭc) *adj.* Dimly illumined, as the bottom of a deep canyon or the sea depths. —*noun* Any plant or animal adapted to such surroundings.
DYSP NŒ A (dĭsp·nee'·uh) *noun* Labored, difficult breathing; asthma. Also **DYSP NE A.** [<DYS- + Gr. *pneō*, breathe] —**DYSP NŒ AL** or **·IC, DYSP NE AL** or **·IC** *adj.*
DYS PRO SI UM (-sĭ·um *or* -shĭ·um) *noun* A highly magnetic element (symbol Dy) of the rare-earth group, discovered in 1886 by Lecoq de Boisbaudran. See ELEMENT.
DYS TAX I·A *noun* Muscular tremor, resulting from disorder of the spinal cord. [<DYS- + Gr. *tassō*, arrange]
DYS TEL E OL' O GY (dĭs·tel·ĭ- *or* -te·lĭ-) *noun* The doctrine of purposelessness or of the absence of a final cause: opposed to *teleology*. [<DYS- + Gr. *telos*, end, + **-LOGY**] —**DYS·TEL·E·O LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.*
DYS TRO PHY *noun* Defective or perverted nutrition. Also **DYS TRO PHI A.** [<DYS- + Gr. *trophe*, nourishment]
DYS U RI A *noun* Difficult, painful, or incomplete urination. [<DYS- + Gr. *ouron*, urine] —**DYS·U·RIC** *adj.*
DYUK Same as DUKE.
DYU·SHAM BE (dyōō-) The former name of STALINABAD.
DY VOUR (-vur) *noun* [*Scot.*] A bankrupt or insolvent debtor; specifically, one who assigns all his property to his creditors.
DZIG'·GE TAI (dzĭg'·ĭ·tī) *noun* A species of Mongolian wild ass: also spelled *chigetai*. [<Mongolian, long-eared]
DZU·GASH·VI·LI (jōō·gahsh·vee'·lee), **I·O·SIF** (ĭ·aw'·sif). See STALIN.

E

E, e [E's, Es *pl.*] **1** The fifth letter of the English alphabet: from Phenician *he*, through Hebrew *he*, Greek *epsilon*, and Roman E. **2** Any sound of the letter *e*. In English it is variously pronounced. In accented open syllables, or when followed by a consonant and silent *e*, it is characteristically long, as in be, even, idea, me, medium, mete, breve, Maltese. In unaccented open syllables, many speakers give it the long sound also, as in event, create, define, repose, etc.; others give it the sound of short *i*. In accented closed syllables it is characteristically short, as in bet, bless, edge, tenant, welcome; many speakers give it the same sound, less markedly, in unaccented syllables, as in concentrate, enlarge, estate, recent, horses, bosses, kindest, pointed, wicked, but most speakers sound it as short *i* or schwa.

E before *r* in an accented syllable is variously pronounced: when followed by a consonant it has the sound of *u* in burn, as in fern, ergot, hermit, merge, perfect; when followed by *e* in the same syllable, as in here, mere, severe, sphere, it is often said to be long, but its sound is close to that of short *i*, as in the first syllable of irritate; when followed by a vowel or a second *r* in a succeeding syllable, as in very, heretic, peril, derogate, berry, the sound is short *e*. In an unaccented syllable *e* before *r* is normally obscure, as in baker, perform, cavern.

The digraph *ee* is pronounced like long *e*, as in creed, feet, meet, and before *r* like the *e* in here, as in deer, beer, cheer. The digraph *ea* is most frequently pronounced like long *e*, as in bean, read, meat, stream, and before *r* like the *e* in here, as in dear, fear, hear; less frequently like short *e*, as in feather, steady, realm, and before *r* and a following consonant like the *u* in urn, as in earth, search, learn, etc. The digraph *ei* is usually pronounced like long *e*, as in conceive, receipt, seize, but is sometimes sounded as long *a*, as in freight, reign, eight, and before *r* like the *a* in care, as in their, heir. The digraph *ie*, in accented open syllables, is normally pronounced like long *i*, as in die, fie, lie, tie; in accented closed syllables, the normal pronunciation is like long *e*, as in thief, field, shriek, piece, priest, and before *r* like *e* in here, as in pier, cashier; in unaccented open syllables it becomes short *i*, as in doggie, coolie, Dixie.

Final *e* is nearly always silent, as in able, crane, create, edge, estate, merge, one, welcome. *E* is lost in the pronunciation of the verbal and participial ending *-ed*, as in bared, blazed, caned, darned, steamed, weaned, etc., and in the *-es* ending of both nouns and verbs, as in bones, Negroes, potatoes, does, goes, etc. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY.

— *symbol* **1** In music, the third tone in the natural scale of C, *mi;* the pitch of this tone, or the note representing it; the scale built upon E. See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

e- *prefix* Out of, as *e*vict; out, as *e*gress; from, as *e*mancipate; away, as *e*rode: a shortened form of *ex-* used before consonants. [<L. *e-* <*ex-* <*ex*, out, from]

each *adj.* Being one of two or more individuals that together form an aggregate; every. — *pron.* Every one of any number or aggregation considered individually; each one. See synonyms under EVERY. — *adv.* For or to each person, article, etc.; apiece; as, one dollar *each*. [<OE. *ælc*]

each other Each one the other; erroneously, one another.

Ead mund, Ead ward Same as EDMUND, etc.

Eads (eedz), **James Buchanan,** 1820–87, American civil engineer.

eager *adj.* **1** Impatiently anxious for something. **2** Showing insistent or intense feeling or desire. **3** [Obs.] Sour; tart; pungent. [<F. *aigre* <L. *acer,* sharp] — **-ly** *adv.* — **-ness** *noun.*

Synonyms: animated, anxious, ardent, avid, burning, desirous, earnest, enthusiastic, fervent, glowing, hot, impatient, impetuous, importunate, intense, intent, keen, longing, vehement, yearning, zealous. One is *eager* who impatiently desires to accomplish some end, one is *earnest* with a desire that is less impatient, but more deep, resolute, and constant; one is *anxious* with a desire that foresees rather the pain of disappointment than the delight of attainment. One is *eager* for the gratification of any appetite or passion; he is *earnest* in conviction, purpose, or character. *Eager* usually refers to some specific and immediate satisfaction, *earnest,* to something permanent and enduring; the patriotic soldier is *earnest* in his devotion to his country, *eager* for a decisive battle. See ARDENT, HOT. Compare ENTHUSIASM. *Antonyms:* apathetic, calm, careless, cold, cool, dispassionate, frigid, heedless, indifferent, negligent, phlegmatic, purposeless, regardless, stolid, stony, stupid, unconcerned, uninterested, unmindful, unmoved.

eager *noun* A sudden flood of the tide in an estuary. See BORE. Also **ea gre.**

ea·gle *noun* **1** A very large diurnal bird of prey (family *Accipitridæ*). The **golden eagle** (*Aquila chrysaëtos canadensis*), ranging throughout northern regions, dark brown with a cowl of golden feathers, and the **bald** or **American eagle** (genus *Haliæetus*), dark brown, with the head, neck, and tail white, the national emblem of the United States, also the **imperial eagle** of Europe (*Aquila heliaca*), are typical examples. **2** A gold coin of the United States, value $10, weight 258 grains: withdrawn from circulation 1934. **3** A Roman military standard, bearing the image of an eagle, also adopted as a standard by France during the two empires. **4** Any article in the design of which an eagle is prominent. **5** In golf, two strokes less than par in playing a hole. [<L. *aquila,* eagle]

Ea·gle The constellation Aquila. See CONSTELLATION.

eagle-eyed *adj.* Keen-sighted like an eagle.

Ea′gle-stone *noun* A yellow clay ironstone occurring as hollow oval nodules.

Ea·glet *noun* A young eagle.

Ea′·gle·wood Same as AGALLOCH.

Ea·gre Same as EAGER.

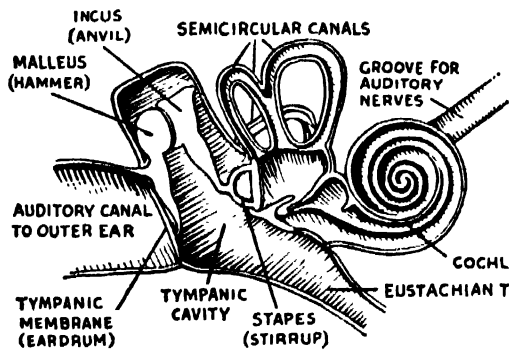
Ea·kins (ā′·kinz), **Thomas,** 1844–1916, American painter.

eal·dor·man (eel′–) *noun* [OE.] The chief officer of a shire in pre–Norman England. Also **eal·der man.**

EAM In World War II, a Greek organization, formed as an underground party to resist German domination, by the union of many political and other organizations of leftist program: from *Ethniko Apeleftherotiko Metopo,* literally, National Liberation Front.

Eames (āmz), **Emma,** born 1865, American prima donna.

ear *noun* **1** The organ of hearing. In man and other mammals it consists of an *auricle* and external auditory *meatus* (external ear) for collecting sounds, a *tympanum* (middle ear), containing the *ossicles* for transmitting them, and a *labyrinth* that includes the *cochlea* (internal ear) for delivering them to the end organs of the auditory nerve. **2** The sense of hearing; especially, nice perception of musical sounds. **3** Attentive consideration; heed. **4** Anything like the external ear, as a projecting piece, handle, etc. **5** The external ear alone. **6** *pl.* Spiritual understanding. — **about one's ears** Surrounding one on all sides, as falling objects. — **by the ears** In close struggle or conflict; at variance, as in **to set by the ears,** to cause discord between. — **up to the ears** [Pop.] Almost covered, as one sinking; almost at the end of one's resources. [<OE. *eare*] — **ear less** *adj.*



INTERIOR OF EAR

ear *noun* The fruit-bearing part of a cereal plant; the head. — **in** or **on the ear** On the cob, as corn; unhusked, as grain. — *intr. verb* To form ears, as grain. [<OE. *ear*]

ear *tr. verb* [Obs.] To till with a plow. [<OE. *erian,* plow]

ear ache (-āke) *noun* Pain in the middle or internal ear, otalgia.

ear cup A device, fitted over the ear in a soundproof military helmet, to detect sounds, as of enemy aircraft.

ear drop *noun* An earring with a pendant; ear-pendant.

ear drum *noun* The tympanum or the tympanic membrane.

eared *adj.* Having ears or earlike appendages; auriculate.

eared seal Any of a family (*Otariidæ*) of seals which includes the sea-lion and the fur seals.

Ear·hart (ĕr′–), **Amelia** (Mrs. G. P. Putnam), 1898–1937, American aviatrix.

ear·ing (eer′–) *noun* A small line used to fasten the corners of a sail to a yard. [<EAR]

earl (ûrl) *noun* A member of the British nobility next above a viscount. *Earl* is the equivalent of the Norman *count,* in Norman French, and the wife of an earl is still called *countess.* [<OE. *eorl* <ON. *earl, iarl,* under-king]

EARL DOM *noun* The dignity, prerogative, or territory of an earl.

EARL MARSHAL A British officer of state, originally *marshal of England*, who attends the sovereign when Parliament is opened or closed, etc.

EAR LOCK *noun* A lock of hair curling over or near the ear; a lovelock.

EAR LY (ûr'-) *adj.* [EAR LI ER, EAR LI EST] 1 Being near the beginning of any stated period of time or definite course of existence; being or occurring among the first in a series; ancient. 2 Being or occurring sooner than is usual or necessary. 3 About to be or happen; soon to occur.
— *adv.* 1 At or near the beginning of a period of time. 2 In good time or season. — EAR LI NESS *noun.*

EAR LY, JUBAL ANDERSON, 1816–94, American Confederate general.

EAR MARK (eer'-) *tr. verb* To make a mark of identification on, mark an animal's ear, hence, to set aside for special purposes, as money. — *noun* An owner's mark on an animal's ear, any mark of identification.

EAR-MINDED *adj.* Having a marked preference for auditory images in the various mental processes. — EAR-MINDED-NESS *noun.*

EAR MUFF One of a pair of adjustable coverings for the ears, worn as a protection against cold.

1 EARN (ûrn) *tr. verb* To gain as a just recompense by labor or exertion, merit. See synonyms under GAIN, GET, OBTAIN. [< OE. *earnian*] — EARN ER *noun.*

2 EARN (ûrn) *verb* [Prov. Eng.] To curdle, as milk.

1 EAR NEST (ûr'-) *adj.* 1 Intent and direct in purpose; zealous, fervent: of persons. 2 Marked by deep feeling or conviction; heart-felt; hearty: of words or acts. 3 Requiring careful consideration; serious; important, of things. See synonyms under EAGER, SERIOUS.
— *noun* Seriousness, reality, as opposed to pretense or trifling. — IN EARNEST With full and serious intent, real and intended. [< OL. *cornoste*] — LY *adv.* — NESS *noun.*

2 EAR NEST (ûr'-) *noun* 1 Money paid in advance to bind a bargain. 2 An assurance of something to come; pledge. See synonyms under SECURITY. [< ME *ernes, erles,* < OF. *erres,* earnest-money, < L. *arrha, arrhabo,* < Gr. *arrhabon*]

EARN ING (ûrn'-) *noun* That which is earned, compensation, wages, salary: commonly in the plural.

EAR PHONE (eer'-) *noun* A headphone.

EAR RING *noun* A ring or hook, usually with pendant, worn at the ear.

EAR-SHELL *noun* An ear-shaped shell; sea-ear. See ABALONE.

EAR SHOT *noun* The distance at which sounds may be heard.

EAR STONE *noun* An otolith.

EARTH *noun* 1 The solid portion or surface of the globe; ground. 2 Soil as distinguished from rock. 3 Those who inhabit the globe, the world at large. 4 The hole of a burrowing animal. 5 The ground that forms part of an electric circuit, also a fault in a telegraphic or telephonic line, caused by connection of the conductor with the ground; also such connection. 6 Any natural soft soil, as clay and ocher. 7 An earthlike metal oxide, as alumina, yttria, thoria, etc. 8 Temporal and transient interests and pursuits as contrasted with those that are spiritual; material things, worldly matters. 9 [Obs.] A locality upon the earth; country. See synonyms under LAND.
— *verb* 1 To burrow into or hide in the earth. 2 To place in electrical connection with the earth; to ground, as a current. 3 To bank up flowers, etc., with earth. [< OE. *eorthe*]

EARTH 1 The globe on which we dwell, considered as a member of the solar system. Third in order of distance from the sun and fifth in order of size among the planets, it has an area of 196,400,000 square miles, a weight of 66 sextillion tons (6.6×10^{21}), a mean diameter of 7,918 miles, and a mean solar distance of 93,000,000 miles. 2 The abode of man, considered as distinct from Heaven, Hell, and Purgatory, and from all other celestial bodies.

EARTH-BORER *noun* An auger for boring into the ground.

EARTH-BORN *adj.* 1 Born out of the earth; of earthly origin. 2 Of terrestrial birth, as distinguished from celestial origin. 3 Springing from earthly or temporal considerations; mean or ignoble.

EARTH-BOUND *adj.* Having only material interests.

EARTH COLOR Any of several pigments or paints prepared from naturally occurring earth materials, as umber, ocher, chalk.

EARTH CURRENT A direct current induced in the earth by grounded currents near power houses and thought responsible for the corrosion of the lead sheaths of cables, etc.

EARTH-EN *adj.* Made of earth or baked clay; earthly.

EARTH'EN WARE *noun* Pottery, especially of inferior grade, as distinguished from porcelain and stoneware.

EARTH LIGHT *noun* 1 Light sometimes visible at night, not directly attributable to sun, moon, or stars. 2 Earthshine.

EARTH LING *noun* A worldling or mortal.

EARTH LY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the earth or to the present world; material; secular; worldly; carnal. 2 [Pop.] Possible; imaginable; as, of no *earthly use.* — EARTH LI NESS *noun.*

EARTH MOVEMENT Any movement, sudden or gradual, which is due to disturbances in the earth's crust, and effects changes in structure or appearance: usually in the plural.

EARTH NUT *noun* 1 The tuber of any one of several sedges. 2 The peanut. 3 Either of two European herbs (genus *Carum*) of the parsley family; especially, the earth chestnut (*Conopodium denudatum*). 4 A truffle.

EARTH-PEA *noun* A leguminous vine (*Amphicarpa bracteata*); the hog-peanut.

EARTH PLATE In electricity, a ground plate.

EARTH QUAKE *noun* A vibration or sudden undulation of a portion of the earth's crust, caused by the splitting of a mass of rock or by volcanic or other disturbances.

EARTH RETURN The return path through the earth of an electric circuit which is completed by it, also called *ground-return circuit.*

EARTH SHINE *noun* Sunlight reflected from the earth so as to illuminate slightly those parts of the moon not in the direct rays of the sun.

EARTH STAR *noun* A fungus (genus *Geaster*) having the outer coat distinct from the inner and split into several reflexed divisions suggestive of a star.

EARTH WARD *adv.* Toward the earth; also EARTH WARDS.
— *adj.* Moving toward the earth.

EARTH WORK *noun* 1 An offensive or defensive fortification made largely or wholly of earth. 2 An engineering operation or work, as a cutting or an embankment, requiring the removal of or filling in with earth. 3 Anything similar to a military earthwork.

EARTH WORM *noun* 1 A burrowing terrestrial worm (family *Lumbricidæ*), useful for enriching the soil. 2 A weak and insignificant or sordid person.

EARTH Y *adj.* [I ER, I EST] 1 Of, pertaining to, or like earth or soil, made of earth. 2 Unrefined; coarse.
— EARTH I NESS *noun.*

EAR TRUMPET An instrument made to collect and concentrate sound used by the deaf.

EAR WAX *noun* A waxy substance secreted by the glands lining the passages of the external ear.

EAR WIG *noun* 1 An insect (family *Forficulidæ*) with horny, short (or absent) forewings and a caudal pair of forceps; erroneously believed to enter the human ear. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious). 2 Loosely, in the United States, a small centipede. 3 [Obs.] A secret informer.
— *verb* [Pop.] [EAR WIGGED, EAR' WIG GING] To influence by secret and stealthy counsel, to insinuate against by or as by whispering in the ear. [< OE. *earwiga*]

EASE *noun* 1 Freedom from pain, agitation, or perplexity; tranquillity, comfort. 2 Freedom from apparent effort; facility. 3 Freedom from affectation or constraint; as, at his *ease.*
— *tr. verb* [EASED, EAS ING] 1 To give ease or relief from mental or physical pain or oppression, cause to rest. 2 To render less subject to pressure, weight, tension, etc., by some relieving action; as, to *ease* an axle by shifting the load, to *ease* a nut by loosening it, to *ease* a ship by slightly shifting the helm. 3 To relieve, as a person, from a burden or encumbrance, also [Pop.] to rob with *of*, as, to *ease* a man *of* his purse. 4 To make easy, facilitate. 5 To lower gradually. — TO EASE AWAY or OFF To slack gradually, as a rope. — TO EASE UP To relax in one's efforts; diminish in force of intensity. [< OF. *aise* < *aisance,* neighborhood]
Synonyms (noun): easiness, expertness, facility, knack, readiness. *Ease* may be either of condition or of action; *facility* is always of action, *readiness* is of action or of expected action. One lives at *ease* who has no pressing cares; one stands at *ease,* moves or speaks with *ease,* when wholly without restraint. *Facility* is always active; readiness may be active or passive; the speaker has *facility* of expression, *readiness* of wit. *Ease* of action may imply merely the possession of ample power; *facility* always implies practice and skill. *Readiness* in the active sense includes much of the meaning of *ease* with the added idea of promptness or alertness. *Easiness* applies to the thing done, rather than to the doer. *Expertness* applies to the more mechanical processes of body and mind, we speak of the *readiness* of an orator, but of the *expertness* of a gymnast. Compare COMFORTABLE, DEXTERITY, POWER. *Antonyms:* annoyance, awkwardness, constraint, difficulty, discomfort, disquiet, trouble, uneasiness, vexation, worry.

EA SEL (ee'-zl) *noun* A folding frame for supporting a picture, panel, etc. [< D. *ezel,* ass, easel]

EASE MENT (eez'-) *noun* 1 [Law] An incorporeal right distinct from the ownership of the soil, as to running water or a telephone line extending over private property. 2 That which gives ease or relief.

EAS I LY (eez'-) *adv.* In an easy manner; readily; quietly.

EAS I NESS (eez'-) *noun* The state of being at ease, or of being easy to do or accomplish.

EAST *noun* 1 Strictly, that point of the compass at which the sun rises at the equinox, but in common parlance, including the part of the horizon near that point. 2 Any region to the eastward. In the United States, THE EAST refers generally to the region eastward of the Mississippi River; specifically to the states northward of Virginia and along the Atlantic seaboard. With varying practice. NEAR EAST (ap-

plied to the Balkan States in British usage) denotes the political units lying eastward of the Mediterranean, including Egypt, and extending to India, called **Middle East** in British usage, **Far East**, in American and British usage, includes the Malay Peninsula, Siam, Indochina, China, and Japan. **Middle East** sometimes designates the countries of southern Asia, from Iran to Burma inclusive.
— *adj.* 1 Placed or being at the east; eastern. 2 Coming from the east. 3 Near the altar of a church as seen from the nave.
— *adv.* In an easterly direction. [<OE]

East, Edward Murray, 1879–1938, American biologist.

East African Protectorate See Kenya.

East Anglia (ang'-glĭ uh) A kingdom of Anglo-Saxon England; now Norfolk and Suffolk counties.

east bound *adj.* Pertaining to, traveling toward, or designated for the east; as, *eastbound* rates, an *eastbound* train.

East bourne (-born) An ancient coast town and modern resort and city in Sussex, England.

east by north One point north of east on the mariner's compass. See compass card.

east by south One point south of east on the mariner's compass. See compass card.

East Cape See Dezhnev, Cape.

East China Sea The NE. part of the China Sea, bounded by Korea, Japan, Formosa, and China.

East er *noun* 1 A Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ. 2 The day on which the festival is celebrated. **Easter Day** is the first Sunday after the full moon that occurs on March 21 or on any of the 28 days following that date. (The date of the full moon is calculated, for this purpose, in accordance with certain rules, and occasionally varies slightly from the date of the astronomical full moon.) The earliest date on which Easter can fall is March 22, and the latest is April 25. See also golden number. [<OE. *Eastre*, Easter, spring]

Easter egg A decorated egg, or imitation of an egg, given as a present at Easter.

Easter Island An island of the Polynesian group in the South Pacific Ocean; 27° S., 109° W.; belongs to Chile; 47 square miles; has about 550 remarkable stone statues from 4 to nearly 80 feet high. Also called *Rapanui*.

east er ling *noun* [Obs.] A native of the East, an Oriental.

east er ly *adj.* 1 Situated, moving, or directed toward the east; eastward. 2 Coming from the east: said of winds.
— *adv.* Toward the east. also **east ern ly**.

east ern *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, from, situated in, or characteristic of the eastern part of the United States, especially New England. 2 Oriental. 3 Moving to or from the east, easterly.

Eastern Church See Greek Church.

Eastern Empire The part of the Roman empire east of the Adriatic Sea, which lasted until 1453; capital, Constantinople.

east ern er *noun* [Pop.] One who dwells in the eastern part of the United States.

eastern hemisphere See under hemisphere.

Eastern Shore The part of Maryland which lies along the eastern coast of Chesapeake Bay.

Eastern Turkestan See under Turkestan.

East' er tide *noun* The season of Easter; either the week or the 50 days after Easter.

East Ham A borough in Essex, England; a suburb of London.

East Indies The two great southern Asian peninsulas and adjacent islands. — **East Indian** *adj. & noun.*

east ing *noun* 1 The distance traversed by a ship running on an easterly course. 2 The distance eastward from a given meridian. 3 A shifting or moving toward the east.

East Liverpool A manufacturing city on the Ohio River in eastern Ohio; center of ceramics industry.

East London A seaport city in Cape of Good Hope Province, Union of South Africa.

East Lothian A county of SE. Scotland; 267 square miles; also called *Haddingtonshire*; county seat, Haddington.

East man, George, 1854–1932, American pioneer in photography.

east-northeast *adj., adv., & noun* Midway between east and northeast. See compass card.

Eas ton A manufacturing city on the Delaware River in Pennsylvania, center of cement and slate industry.

East Prussia A political subdivision of NE. Germany; separated from the rest of Germany by Poland, 14,786 square miles; capital, Konigsberg. Also [G.] *Ostpreussen*.

East Riding See under 3riding.

East River The strait connecting Long Island Sound and New York Bay and separating Manhattan Island from Long Island; 15 miles long.

East Saint Louis A railroad terminal and manufacturing city in Illinois on the Mississippi River.

east-southeast *adj., adv., & noun* Midway between east and southeast. See compass card.

east ward *adj.* Running, tending, or situated in an easterly direction. — *adv.* Toward the east. Also **east ward ly, east wards.**

eas y *adj.* [**eas i er, eas i est**] 1 Not involving great exertion, discomfort, or difficulty. 2 Free from discomfort or anxiety; comfortable. 3 Possessed of a sufficient competence. 4 Free from embarrassment or affectation; natural. 5 Yielding; indulgent. 6 Gentle; tractable. 7 Causing no disquiet or discomfort; not burdensome. 8 Self-indulgent. 9 Not straitened or tight, as money. 10 To be paid in small instalments; as, *easy* terms. 11 Not having much current; as, *easy* water. — **to go easy on** To be moderate in the use of, also, to be tactful about. — **to live on easy street** To be in good financial circumstances.

easy-going *adj.* Taking the world easily.

eat *tr. verb* [**ate** (āt *or, Br.,* ĕt) or Br. **eat** (ēt), **eat en, eat ing**] 1 To partake of or consume food, solid or liquid; to satisfy the appetite or to gratify hunger, to take in through the mouth. 2 To consume, as a metal, by the action of oxygen or of an acid, rust, corrode, or as the body, by cancer; hence, to wear away; waste. — **to eat crow** [Pop.] To submit to a reverse or humiliation. — **to eat humble pie** To make humble apologies, humiliate oneself. — **to eat one's words** To retract what one has said. — **to eat up** To travel or pass rapidly and easily over; as, a train *eats up* the miles. [<OE. *etan*] — **eat er** *noun.*

eat a ble *noun* Something edible: often in the plural.
— *adj.* Fit to be eaten, edible.

eat age (-ij) *noun* Pasturage, especially that obtained from aftermath. Compare eddish.

eau (ō) *noun* [**eaux** (ō) *pl.*] Water: a word designating various perfumes, cordials, medicinal waters, etc. [<F. <L. *aqua*, water]

eau de Cologne See cologne.

eau-de-vie (ō duh-vee') *noun* [F.] Brandy; a stimulant: literally, water of life.

eaves (eevz) *noun pl* [**eave** *sing.* Historically *eaves* is a singular, but the terminal *s* has caused its use as a plural] The projecting edge of a roof. [<OE. *efes*, edge]

eaves drip *noun* An ancient law forbidding the erection of a building so close to a boundary line that the eaves would drip on the land of another.

eaves drop *intr. verb* [**dropped, drop ping**] To listen, or try to listen, secretly, as to a private conversation. — *noun* 1 Water that drops from the eaves. 2 The line near the wall of a house made by such droppings. Also **eave drop.** — **eaves' drop per** *noun.* — **eaves' drop ping** *noun*

ebb *intr. verb* 1 To recede, as the tide. 2 To decline, fail. — *noun* 1 The reflux of tidewater to the ocean, low tide: opposed to *flood*. also **ebb tide.** 2 Decrease, condition or period of decline. See synonyms under wane. [<OE. *ebba*]

Eb e nez' zer 1 A masculine personal name. 2 Name given by Samuel to the stone set up by him in commemoration of the victory of the Israelites: 1 *Sam.* vii, 12; hence, any memorial of divine help and deliverance.

E bers (ā' bûrz), **Georg**, 1837–98, German novelist and Egyptologist.

E bert (ā' bûrt), **Friedrich**, 1871–1925, first president of the German republic, 1919–25.

Eb' i on ite (eb' i- *or* ee'-bi-) *noun* One of a party in the early church, 2nd to 4th century, chiefly made up of Pharisees and Essenes. It denied the divinity of Christ and rejected the Pauline epistles. Compare Nazarene. [<Heb. *'ebyonim*, the poor] — **Eb i on it' ic** *adj.*

Eb lis In Mohammedan mythology, chief of the jinn, who, refusing to worship Adam, were cast out of heaven; before his fall his name was Azazel: also called *Iblees*. [<Ar. *Iblis*]

E-boat A German motor torpedo boat: a contraction of *enemy boat*.

eb on *adj.* 1 Of ebony. 2 Very black. — *noun* Ebony.

eb' on ite *noun* Black vulcanite, or hard rubber.

eb' on ize *tr. verb* [**ized, iz ing**] To stain or polish, as wood, in imitation of ebony.

eb o ny *noun* [**nies** *pl.*] A hard, heavy wood, usually black, used for cabinetwork, etc. It is furnished by various species of a genus (*Diospyros*) of hardwood trees, especially *D. ebenum*, of Ceylon. — *adj.* Made of ebony; ebony-like. [<F. *ébène* <Gr. *ebenos*]

E bor a' cum Ancient name of York, England.

e brac' te ate *adj.* Without bracts. [<e- + L. *bractea*, thin plate]

e bri e ty *noun* [Obs.] [**-ties** *pl.*] Drunkenness; inebriety. [<F. *ébriété* <L. *ebrietas* <*ebrius*, drunken]

e bri os' i ty *noun* [Obs.] Habitual intoxication.

E bro (ee'-brō; *Sp.* ch'-brō) A river in NE. Spain; about 500 miles to the Mediterranean Sea.

e bul li ent (i-bŭl' yĕnt) *adj.* In a boiling condition; boiling, hence, enthusiastic. — **e-bul-li ent-ly** *adv.* — **e bul-lience, e bul lien cy** *noun.*

eb ul li' tion (eb-uh-lish'-un) *noun* 1 The bubbling of a liquid; boiling. 2 Any sudden or violent agitation. [<L. *e*, out, + *bullio*, boil]

eburn- A combining form from Latin *ebur*, ivory.

eb'-ur-nat ed (-nā-tid) *adj.* Condensed and hardened like bone.

eb ur na' tion *noun* 1 Ossification of joint cartilage. 2 Condensation of a bone structure to the hardness of ivory.

E·BUR·NE·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to ivory. Also **E·BUR·NI·AN.**

EC *prefix* Out; out of; from: used with words of Greek origin beginning with a consonant, as *eclipse*. See EX-.

EC·AD *noun* A habitat plant form or modification due to non-inherited adaptation to unusual environment.

E·CAR·DINES (-deenz) *noun pl.* An order of brachiopods with shells composed both of chitin and lime: formerly called *Inarticulata.*

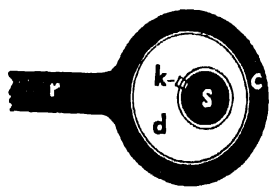
É·CAR·TÉ (ay·cahr·tay′) *noun* A game of cards for two persons, in which each player may discard *(écarter)* certain cards and draw others. [< F. < L. *ex,* out, + *charta,* card]

EC·BAT·A·NA The capital of ancient Media: modern *Hamadan,* Iran.

EC·CE (ec′·sĭ *or* ĕc′·ay) *interj.* [L.] Behold!

EC·CE HO·MO [L.] Behold the Man! from the words of Pilate (*John* XIX, 5); specifically, an artistic or other representation of Christ crowned with thorns.

EC·CEN·TRIC (ĕk·sĕn′–) *adj.* 1 Departing from the usual custom or practice; peculiar; erratic. 2 Not in the center. 3 Not having the same center: said of circles, spheres, etc.: opposed to *concentric.* 4 Not being a perfect circle, as an ellipse. 5 Of or pertaining to an eccentric. 6 Not having the same purpose. 7 Remote from the nervous center. (In senses 4 and 5, written also, as formerly in all senses, *excentric.*) See synonyms under IRREGULAR, ODD, QUEER.



ECCENTRIC

s Driving shaft, eccentric to center of disk, *d*
k Key, binding disk to shaft.
c Collar connecting with rod, *r.*

—*noun* 1 A disk mounted out of center on a driving shaft, bound to it by a key, and surrounded by a collar or strap connected with a rod, effecting a crank motion. 2 One who or that which is eccentric. 3 A circle not having the same center as another that partly coincides with it. [< Gr. *ek,* out of, + *kentron,* center] —**EC·CEN·TRI·CAL** *adj.* —**EC·CEN·TRI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

EC·CEN·TRIC′·I·TY (–tris′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* [TIES *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being eccentric; oddity. 2 An odd or capricious act. 3 The distance between the centers of two eccentric circles or objects. 4 In mechanics, the condition or quality of being eccentric. 5 The ratio of the distance between the focus and the center of a conic to half of its transverse axis, formerly, the distance itself. Also spelled *excentricity.*

EC′·CHY·MOSED (ek′·ĭ·mōst) *adj.* Discolored by reason of a contusion, as in the case of a black eye.

EC·CHY·MO′·SIS (ek·ĭ–) *noun* [SES (seez) *pl.*] A discoloration, as a black-and-blue spot, resulting from the rupture of small blood vessels by a blow or contusion. [< Gr. *ekchymosis* < *ek,* out, + *chymos,* chyme] —**EC·CHY·MOT′·IC** *adj.*

EC·CLE·SI·A (ĕ·klee′·zhi·uh) *noun* [Æ (ē) *pl.*] 1 The popular or legislative assembly in Athens and other ancient Greek states in which every free citizen could vote. 2 A body of Christians organized for worship and religious work; a church; congregation. [< L. < Gr. *ekklesia* < *ekkaleō,* call out, < *ek,* out, + *kaleo,* call]

EC·CLE·SI·ARCH (–ee·ark) *noun* A church-ruler, especially one in high authority.

EC·CLE·SI·AS′·TES (–teez) One of the books of the Old Testament formerly attributed to King Solomon.

EC·CLE·SI·AS′·TIC *adj.* Ecclesiastical. —*noun* 1 One officially set apart for the service of the church; a cleric; a churchman: used chiefly in episcopal communions. 2 In early church history, a member of the established or orthodox church, as distinguished from heretics and unbelievers. [< Gr. *ekklesiastikos,* for the assembly, < *ekklesia,* assembly]

EC·CLE·SI·AS′·TI·CAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the church, especially considered as an organized and governing power: distinguished from *civil.* —**LY** *adv.*

EC·CLE·SI·AS′·TI·CISM *noun* 1 Devotion to the principles of the church or to its privileges and forms; also, the spirit that leads to such devotion. 2 Systematically exercised ecclesiastical authority.

EC·CLE·SI·AS′·TI·CUS One of the books of the Old Testament Apocrypha, resembling in form the Proverbs of Solomon: accepted as canonical by the Roman Catholic Church: called also *The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach.*

EC·CLE·SI·OL′·A·TRY *noun* Worship of the church; extreme veneration for the authority, forms, and traditions of the church. [< Gr. *ekklēsia,* church, + *latreia,* worship] —**EC·CLE·SI·OL′·A·TER** *noun.*

EC·CLE·SI·OL′·O·GY *noun* 1 The science of organic Christianity. 2 The science of church architecture and decoration. —**EC·CLE·SI·O·LOG′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

EC·CO·PRO′·SIS *noun* A mild purgation or evacuation. [< Gr. *ek,* out, + *kopros,* dung] —**EC·CO·PROT′·IC** *adj.*

EC·DEM·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to diseases originating at a distance: opposed to *endemic.* [< EC– + Gr. *dēmos,* people]

EC·DE·MO·MA′·NI·A *noun* A morbid compulsion to wander away from home. Also **EC·DE·MO·NO·MA′·NI·A.**

EC·DY·SIS (ĕk′·dĭ–) *noun* [SES (seez) *pl.*] The act of casting off an integument, as in serpents and insects; a molting; a coming-out. [< Gr. *ekdysis* < *ekdyō,* put off, < *ek,* out, + *dyō,* enter]

E·CE·SIS (ee·see′·sis) *noun* The adjustment of a plant to a new habitat; the establishment of an invader. [< Gr. *oikēsis,* habitation]

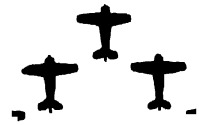
EC·GO·NINE (–nin) *noun* A white, bitter, crystalline alkaloid, $C_9H_{15}O_3N{\cdot}H_2O$, resulting from the decomposition of cocaine by hydrochloric acid. [< EC– + Gr. *gignomai,* be born]

EC·HARD *noun* The non-available water of the soil, opposed to *chresard.* [< Gr. *echthos,* outside, + *ardeia,* irrigation]

ECHE (eech) *tr. verb* [Obs.] To increase or enlarge.

E·CHE·GA·RAY′ (eh·cheh·gah·rī′), **JOSÉ,** 1832–1916, Spanish dramatic author.

ECH·E·LON (ĕsh′·ĭ·lŏn) *noun* 1 A staggered troop, fleet, or airplane formation, one rank, ship, or airplane behind the other, but extending farther toward one flank than the preceding rank, ship, or airplane: often V-shaped. 2 In battle formation, one of the different fractions of a command arranged from front to rear, to which a particular combat mission is assigned, as, assault *echelon,* support *echelon.* 3 One of the various subdivisions from front to rear of a military headquarters, as, forward *echelon,* rear *echelon.* 4 A military unit regarded as having a distinct function; as, command *echelon,* first *echelon* maintenance, etc. 5 A diffraction grating made of glass plates so constructed that each overlaps the one below.



AIRPLANE ECHELON

—*verb* To arrange or assemble in echelon. [< F. *échelon* < *échelle,* ladder, < L. *scala*]

ECH·E·LON·MENT *noun* The act of forming or the state of being formed into echelons, including those of formation, position, or function.



ECHIDNA

E·CHID·NA (ĭ·kĭd′·nuh) *noun* [NÆ (nee) *pl.*] An egg-laying monotrematous mammal of Australia, etc. (*Echidna aculeata*), having a vermiform tongue, tubular snout with nostrils near the tip, fossorial feet, and strong spines intermixed with fur; a spiny ant-eater. [< L. < Gr., adder]

ECHIN-, ECHINI-, ECHINO- Combining forms from Greek *echinos,* hedgehog.

ECH·I·NA′·CE·A (ek·ĭ·nay′·shi·uh) *noun* A genus of hardy perennial plants of the composite family native in the United States, the root of *E. angustifolia* has medicinal properties.

ECH·I·NAL (ĕk′–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sea-urchin.

ECH′·I·NATE (ĕk′–) *adj.* Set or armed thickly with prickles; bristly, spiny. Also **ECH′·I·NAT·ED.**

E·CHI′·NI·FORM (ē·kī′–) *adj.* Having the form of a sea-urchin or a sea-egg.

E·CHI′·NO·DERM (ē·kī′·no·durm) *noun* Any of a phylum (*Echinodermata*) of marine animals characterized by radial symmetry, calcareous exoskeletons provided usually with spiny processes, body cavities, and a well-developed digestive system, includes the starfishes, sea cucumbers, and sea-urchins.

—*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Echinodermata.* [< ECHINO- + Gr. *derma,* skin] —**E·CHI·NO·DER′·MA·TOUS** *adj.*

E·CHI′·NOID (ē·kī′–) *noun* Any of a class (*Echinoidea*) of echinoderms, including sea-urchins, sand-dollars, etc. —*adj.* Echiniform. —**ECH·I·NOI′·DE·AN** (ĕk–) *adj. & noun.*

E·CHI·NOP′·SINE (ē·kī·nŏp′·seen *or* –sin) *noun* An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}ON$, obtained from the globe thistle (genus *Echinops*) and similar in action to strychnine.

E·CHI·NUS (ē·kī′–) *noun* [NI (nī) *pl.*] 1 The cushion of the capital of a Doric column, or the corresponding part in some other order. For illustration see under CAPITAL. 2 A sea-urchin or echinoid. 3 A hedgehog. Also **E·CHI·NOS.** [< L. < Gr. *echinos,* hedgehog, sea-urchin]

ECH·MI·A·DZIN′ (etch·mi·ah·dzeen′) A monastery near Erivan, Armenian S.S.R.; founded in 303 by Saint Gregory the Illuminator; also spelled *Ejmiadzin, Etchmiadzin.*

ECH·O (ek′·ō) *noun* [ECH·OES *pl.*] 1 The sound produced by the reflection of sound waves from an opposing surface. 2 Reproduction of another's views or thoughts, a close imitation. 3 Prompt response. 4 The repetition of a musical phrase in soft tone; an echo-stop; an echo-organ. 5 A verse construction wherein one line repeats the last syllable or syllables of the line preceding. 6 A retarded sound wave in radio reception; a signal received in addition to or later

than the expected one. **7** In bridge, the play of a conventional card after a lead, to inform one's partner.
—*verb* **1** To give back or be given back as a sound; reverberate. **2** To repeat, imitate, or reproduce a sound. [<Gr. *ēchō*] —**ECH·O·ER** *noun*.

ECH·O (ek′·ō) In Greek mythology, a mountain nymph, punished for her garrulity by Hera. She was made unable to open a conversation or to keep silent when another spoke, and, because of her unrequited love for Narcissus, pined away until only her voice was left.

ECH·O·IC (ē·kō′–) *adj.* Pertaining to echoism or onomatopœia.

ECH·O·ISM (ek′–) *noun* Word-making by the repetition or imitation of a sound heard; onomatopœia.

ECH·O·LA′·LI·A (ē·kō–) *noun* The senseless repetition of words. [<Gr. *echō*, echo, + *laleō*, babble]

ECHO-ORGAN *noun* A group of pipes or stops of a pipe organ, set apart from the main instrument, and enclosed for echo effects.

ECHO-STOP *noun* On a pipe organ, a stop with pipes enclosed so as to echo the tones produced.

ECK HART, JOHANNES, 1260–1327?, known as **MEISTER ECKHART,** German Dominican mystic and pantheist. Also spelled **ECK ARDT.**

ECK MÜHL (–mül) A village in Bavaria; French defeated Austrians, 1809. Also spelled *Eggmühl*

É CLAIR (eh·klair′) *noun* [F.] A small oblong pastry shell with sweet filling and icing.

É CLAIR·CISSE MENT (eh·klair·sees·mahN′) *noun* [F.] The clearing up of something obscure; a full explanation.

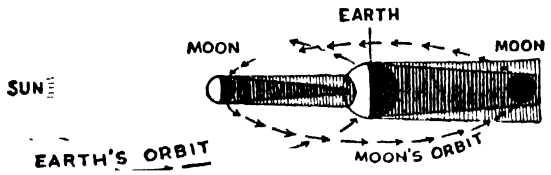
EC·LAMP·SI·A *noun* A sudden convulsive seizure, without loss of consciousness, especially during pregnancy or childbirth. [<Gr. *eklampsis*<*ek*, forth, + *lampō*, shine]

É·CLAT (eh·klah′) *noun* **1** Showiness of achievement; brilliancy; splendor. **2** Renown; celebrity; glory. [<F.]

EC LEC TIC *adj.* **1** Selecting or made by selection from different systems or sources. **2** Having broad views, liberal. **3** Composed of selections; as, an *eclectic* review. Also **EC LEC·TI·CAL.** —*noun* One who practices selection from all systems or sources, as in philosophy or medicine. [<Gr. *ek*, out, + *legō*, select] —**EC LEC TI CAL LY** *adv.*

EC·LEC TI CISM *noun* **1** An eclectic method or system. **2** A system of philosophy composed of doctrines selected from different sources. **3** That which is conceived or formed eclectically.

E·CLIPSE *noun* **1** The dimming or elimination of light reaching an observer from a heavenly body: *a lunar eclipse* is caused by the passage of the moon through the earth's



ECLIPSE

When the moon passes between the sun and the earth, it causes an eclipse of the sun, this solar eclipse being total to observers within the umbra (darker shaded portions) of the moon's shadow and partial to those within the penumbra (lighter portions). When the moon passes through the earth's shadow, earth observers witness a total or partial lunar eclipse.

shadow, and a *solar eclipse* by the passage of the moon between the sun and the observer. **2** Any hiding or obscuring. See **ANNULAR ECLIPSE.**
—*tr. verb* [**E CLIPSED** (–clipst′), **E·CLIPS·ING**] To darken or hide by intervention; to darken; overshadow; cause an eclipse of. [<Gr. *ekleipsis*<*ek*, out, + *leipō*, leave]

E·CLIP SIS *noun* **1** Same as **ELLIPSIS. 2** Suppression of sound of certain radical consonants, as in certain Gaelic words. [<L.; see **ECLIPSE.**]

E·CLIP TIC *noun* **1** That plane, passing through the center of the sun, which contains the orbit of the earth: also **PLANE OF THE ECLIPTIC.** See illustration under **CIRCLE. 2** The great circle in which this plane intersects the celestial sphere; the apparent path of the sun around the celestial sphere. **3** A great circle on a terrestrial globe drawn tangent to the tropics, used when a terrestrial globe is employed for a celestial. —**FIXED ECLIPTIC** A fixed plane in the position of the ecliptic at some standard epoch.
—*adj.* Pertaining to eclipses or to the ecliptic. —**E CLIP·TI·CAL** *adj.* —**E CLIP TI CAL LY** *adv.*

EC′ LO·GITE (–jīt) *noun* A rock consisting of red garnet, greenish pyroxene, and emerald-green smaragdite. [<Gr. *eklogos*, picked out <*ek*, out, + *legō*, choose]

EC·LOGUE (–log) *noun* **1** A poem containing discourses or dialogs, with shepherds as principals. **2** A pastoral poem; bucolic. Also **EC LOG.** [<Gr. *eklogē*, selection]

E·CLO SION (–zhun) *noun* The process of hatching from an egg; specifically, the emergence of the mature insect from the pupa. Compare illustrations under **EVOLUTION, INSECT.** [<F. *éclosion*<*éclore*, be hatched]

E COL·O·GY *noun* That division of biology which treats of the relations between organisms and their environment; the science and study of communities; bionomics. [<Gr. *oikos*, home, + **–LOGY**] —**EC·O·LOG′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**EC·O·LOG′ I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**E·COL′·O·GIST** *noun.*

EC O NOM′·IC (ĕc·o– *or* ē·co–) *adj.* **1** Relating to the science of economics; pertaining to money matters or wealth, or to the means and methods of living well and wisely; as, *economic* questions, *economic* management. **2** Economical. **3** Of practical usefulness; as, the *economic* employment of electricity. **4** [Obs.] Pertaining to the management of household affairs.

EC O NOM′ I CAL (ĕc·o– *or* ē·co–) *adj.* **1** Careful and provident in management; not wasteful nor extravagant; frugal, saving; as, an *economical* cook. **2** Managed with prudence or practical vision; as, an *economical* business. **3** In theology, of, pertaining to, or manifested in the economy of creation: as, the *economical* Trinity, or the Trinity as revealed to man, in contradistinction to the *essential* Trinity. **4** Economic. —**·LY** *adv.*

ECONOMIC DETERMINISM The theory that all human activities, particularly political and social institutions, have their ultimate origin in economic conditions and motivation.

EC O NOM′ ICS (ĕc·o– *or* ē·co–) *noun* The science that treats of the production and distribution of wealth; political economy.

E·CON O MIST *noun* **1** One who is proficient in economics. **2** A manager of domestic or pecuniary resources. **3** One who is careful and thrifty in management.

E·CON′ O MIZE *verb* [**MIZED, ·MIZ ING**] **1** To use sparingly or thriftily. **2** To be frugal or economical. Also [Br.] **E·CON′·O·MISE.** See synonyms under **RETRENCH.** —**E·CON′·O·MIZ ER** *noun.*

E CON O MY *noun* [**MIES** *pl*] **1** Disposition to save or spare; carefulness in outlay; freedom from extravagance or waste; frugality, as, a man of *economy*, *economy* of words, *economy* in dress. **2** Cheapness of operation, relative or absolute, as expressed in steam, fuel, or money. **3** The management of household matters: usually with a qualifying adjective, as, domestic *economy*. **4** Any practical system in which means are adjusted to ends, especially in the natural world; as, the *economy* of nature, the animal *economy*, the *economy* of a plant. **5** The practical adjustment, organization, or administration of affairs or resources, especially of industrial resources of a state; as, political *economy*. **6** A method of divine management of human affairs or a system of laws and regulations, rites, and ceremonies; the holy scheme of creation and redemption; specifically, any particular method of divine government; as, the Mosaic *economy*. **7** The handling and presentation of doctrine in a judicious manner. See synonyms under **FRUGALITY, LEGISLATION.** [<L. *œconomia* <Gr. *oikonomia* <*oikos*, house, + *nemō*, manage]

E′·CO SPE CIES (–shēz) *noun* A species of plant, natural or cultivated, highly adapted to its habitat. [<Gr. *oikos*, home, + **SPECIES**]

E′·CO·TONE *noun* The zone wherein two different forms of vegetable life contend for the mastery; a transition area between two communities. [<Gr. *oikos*, home, + *tonos*, stress]

É CRA SEUR (ā·crah·sūr′) *noun* A surgical instrument for removing tumors, etc., without effusion of blood. [<F.]

É CRU (ā′·crōō *or* ĕc′·rōō) *adj.* **1** Unbleached. **2** Having the color of unbleached linen or of hemp. —*noun* **1** The color of unbleached linen; a light-yellowish brown. **2** Goods made of unbleached linen. [<F.]

EC′ STA SIZE *verb* [**SIZED, ·SIZ·ING**] To fill with, or go into, a feeling of ecstasy, enrapture.

EC STA SY *noun* [**·SIES** *pl*] **1** The state of being beside oneself through some extravagant and overpowering emotion or mental exaltation; as, an *ecstasy* of joy. **2** An enrapturing or transporting influence; a rapture. **3** In mysticism, the state of trance supposed to accompany inspiration. **4** Religious rapture. **5** [Obs.] Madness. See synonyms under **ENTHUSIASM, HAPPINESS, RAPTURE.** [<Gr. *ekstasis*, trance]

EC STAT IC *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of ecstasy; transporting; enraptured: also **EC STAT·I·CAL.** —*noun* **1** A person subject to ecstasies or trances; an enthusiast. **2** *pl.* Rapturous emotions. —**EC·STAT I·CAL LY** *adv.*

ECT·, ECTO· Combining forms from Greek *ektos*, denoting without, outside, external; as, *ecto*derm.

EC′·TO·BLAST *noun* The ectoderm or epiblast. [<Gr. *ekto*, outside, + *blastos*, bud] —**EC TO·BLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

EC′·TO DERM *noun* **1** The outer layer of the integument of a multicellular organism. **2** The outer germ layer of the embryo, from which the epithelial structures of the surface of the body and the nervous system develop by the process of gastrulation; often called *exoderm*. [<Gr. *ekto*, outside, + *derma*, skin] —**EC·TO·DER′·MAL, EC·TO·DER′·MIC** *adj.*

EC·TO EN′·ZYME (–zīme) *noun* An enzyme which functions outside of the cell and acts directly upon the surrounding blood or tissue: opposed to *endoenzyme*, and often spelled *exoenzyme*. Also **EC·TO·EN′·ZYM** (–zim).

EC·TOG·E·NOUS (–tŏj′·i·nus) *adj.* Having the power of development without a host: said of certain parasitic organisms, as bacteria. Also **EC·TO·GEN′·IC.**

EC'·TO·MERE *noun* One of the clearer primitive elements derived from the segmentation of the ovum which goes to form the ectoderm. —**EC·TO·MER'·IC** *adj.*

EC TO·MOR'·PHIC *adj.* Denoting a physical and personality type associated with the body structure as developed from the ectodermal layer of the embryo, and characterized by predominance of the nervous system. Compare ENDOMORPHIC and MESOMORPHIC.

·ECTOMY *suffix* Removal of a part by cutting out: used in surgical terms to indicate certain kinds of operations; as, *appendectomy*. [<Gr. *ektomē* <*ek*, out, + *temnō*, cut]

EC TO PAR'·A·SITE *noun* A parasite that lives upon the exterior of its host, as a louse or the like.

EC TO PI A *noun* Displacement of parts or organs, especially when congenital. —**EC TOP·IC** *adj.*

EC'·TO PLASM *noun* 1 The dense outer protoplasmic layer of a unicellular organism or cell without a cell wall, as of an amœba or of certain ova; also, the clear and firm outer layer of the protoplasmic body within a cell 2 The substance alleged to emanate from the body of a spiritualist medium during a trance; also called *teleplasm*. —**EC·TO·PLAS'·MIC** (-plaz'·mik) *adj.*

EC'·TO·SARC *noun* The ectoplasm of protozoans.

EC TO STO'·SIS *noun* Ossification around the exterior of a cartilage.

EC TO TROPH'·IC *adj.* Growing on the outside (of roots); said of certain fungi.

EC TROG·E·NY (-troj'·i·ni) *noun* The loss or absence, usually congenital, of an organ or part of the body. —**EC·TRO·GEN'·IC** *adj.*

EC TRO·PI·UM *noun* A turning outward, partial or complete, of a part, as an eyelid, or the lips of the neck of the womb. Also **EC TRO·PI·ON.** [<Gr. *ektropion* <*ektropos* <*ek*, out, + *trepō*, turn]

EC·TYPE *noun* 1 An imitation or reproduction of an original opposed to *prototype* and distinguished from *replica*. 2 In architecture, a figure or other work in relief. 3 A reproduction, in a world of time and sense, of an eternal and non-sensuous idea: contrasted with *archetype*. 4 In psychiatry, a physical or mental constitution that varies markedly from the average. [< Gr. *ektypos* < *ek*, out, + *typos* < *typto*, strike] —**EC·TY·PAL** (-tī'·pul) *adj.*

É·CU (ā·kü') *noun* [F.] A former coin and monetary unit of European countries, commonly called a crown, and having a wide range of values.

EC·UA·DOR (ek'·wuh·dor) A republic in NW. South America; 97,140 square miles; capital, Quito. —**EC·UA·DO'·RE·AN** or **·RI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

EC·U·MEN'·I·CAL (ek·yu–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the habitable world; general; universal; specifically, pertaining or claiming to pertain to the Christian church throughout the world; as, an *ecumenical* creed. also spelled *œcumenic, œcumenical*. Also **EC·U·MEN'·IC.** [< Gr. *oikoumenikos* < *oikoumenē*, whole world, < *oikeō*, inhabit] —**EC·U·MEN'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

EC·ZE·MA (ek'·zi·muh; *Pop.* ěk·zee' muh) *noun* An inflammatory disease of the skin attended by itching and the appearance of lesions. [<Gr. *ekzema* < *ek*, out, + *zeō*, boil] —**EC·ZEM·A·TOUS** *adj.*

Ed Diminutive of EDGAR, EDMOND, EDWARD, EDWIN.

ED 1 Inflectional ending of the past tense and of the past participle of regular verbs and analogous adjectives: from OI. *-ede, -ode, -ade*, being *-de*, a reduced form of *dyde*, preterite of *don*, to do, preceded by a verbal formative. 2 A termination of adjectives formed from nouns, and meaning *having*, as in *palsied, talented, winged*; also meaning *like* or *characteristic of*, as in *bigoted, dogged*, etc.: from OE. *-ed, -od, -ad*, adjectival and participial suffix.

E·DA·CIOUS (-shus) *adj.* Given to eating; voracious; devouring. [< L. *edax* < *edo*, eat] —**·LY** *adv.*

E·DAC·I·TY *noun* Excess in eating; gluttony. Also **E·DA·CIOUS·NESS.**

EDAM A town in northern Netherlands famous for its round mild cheese.

E·DAPH·IC (i·dăf'–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or affected by the state or condition of the soil rather than by climate; indigenous; local. [<Gr. *edaphos*, ground]

ED·DA Either of two collections of Icelandic or Old Norse literature: the **ELDER EDDA**, also called the **POETIC EDDA**, containing mythological and heroic poetry of the 10th-13th centuries; and the **YOUNGER EDDA** or **PROSE EDDA**, a commentary on Norse mythology and composition by Snorri Sturlason (1178–1241). —**ED·DA·IC.** **ED·DIC** *adj.*

ED·DIE Diminutive of EDGAR, EDMOND, EDWARD, EDWIN.

ED·DING·TON, SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, 1882–1944, English astronomer and author.

ED·DISH *noun* [Prov. Eng.] The aftermath; also, stubble, or stubble field. [<OE. *edisc*]

ED·DOES (ěd'·oz) *noun pl.* Edible tubers of some plants of the arum family (*Araceæ*); specifically, the taro (*Colocasia antiquorum*). [<Native West African name]

ED·DY *noun* [**ED·DIES** *pl.*] 1 A whirl or backward-circling current of water or air; a whirlpool. 2 Figuratively, a turning aside or departure from the main current of thought or life. See synonyms under STREAM.

—*verb* [**ED·DIED, ED·DY·ING**] To move, or cause to move, in or as in an eddy. [<ON. *idha* <*idh-*, back]

ED·DY, MRS. MARY BAKER, 1821–1910, American founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist.

EDDY CURRENT See under CURRENT.

ED'·DY·STONE A group of gneiss rocks in the English Channel, 14 miles SSW. of Plymouth breakwater; site of famous **EDDYSTONE LIGHTHOUSE.**

E'·DEL·WEISS (ā'·del·vise) *noun* A small perennial alpine herb of the composite family (*Leontopodium alpinum*). [<G. <*edel*, noble, + *weiss*, white]

E·DE·MA *noun* [**MA·TA** *pl.*] A morbid accumulation of serous fluid in various organs or tissues of the body, as the pleural cavity or the retina; dropsy: also spelled *œdema*. [<Gr. *oidema* <*oidos*, tumor] —**E·DEM·A·TOUS, E·DEM·A·TOSE** *adj.*

E·DEN 1 In Biblical history, the garden that was the first home of Adam and Eve; often called *Paradise* 2 Any delightful region or abode.

E·DEN, ROBERT ANTHONY, born 1897, English statesman.

E·DEN·TATE *adj.* 1 Toothless 2 Of or pertaining to an order of placental mammals (*Edentata* or *Xenarthra*), some of which lack teeth, including sloths, ant-eaters, and armadillos. See ARMADILLO. — *noun* 1 One of the *Edentata*. 2 A creature without teeth; humorously, a person having no teeth. [< L. *e*, out, + *dens, dentis*, tooth]

E·DEN·TU·LOUS (-tu·lus) *adj.* Having no teeth. Also **E·DEN'·TU·LATE.**

EDES A Greek resistance organization of conservative program, formed during World War II, headed by Napoleon Zervas, and supported by the British and Greek governments. [<Modern Gr. *Ethnikos Dimokratikos (H)ellinikos Syndesmos*, National Democratic Greek Union]

E·DES·SA Ancient name of URFA. —**E DES SAN** *adj.*

E·DES·TIN *noun* A crystalline protein found in the castor-oil bean, hemp seed, and other seeds.

ED·FU (-fōō) A village in Upper Egypt; on the Nile; contains ancient ruins.

ED·GAR (ed'·gur; *G.* ĕt'·gar) A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **ED·GA·RO** (ĕd·gah'·ro), [L.] **ED·GA·RUS.**

EDGE *noun* 1 The thin, sharp cutting part of a blade. 2 Sharpness; acuteness. 3 An abrupt border or margin; verge, brink; rim; as, the *edge* of a cliff. 4 A bounding or dividing line; as, the *edge* of a plain. See synonyms under BANK, BOUNDARY, MARGIN. —**ON EDGE** 1 Nervous; irritable. 2 Keenly eager.

—*verb* [**EDGED, EDG·ING**] 1 To provide with an edge; sharpen; incite. 2 To furnish with a border. 3 To move cautiously sidewise; sidle; move on the edge of. [<OE. *ecg*] —**EDGED** *adj.* —**EDGE·LESS** *adj.*

EDGE HILL A historic ridge in southern Warwickshire, England.

EDGE TOOL 1 Any sharp, cutting tool. 2 A tool for making an edging, or finishing an edge.

EDGE·WISE (-wize) *adv.* With the edge forward; on, by, with, along, or in the direction of the edge. Also **EDGE·WAYS.**

EDGE·WORTH (-würth), **MARIA,** 1767–1849, English novelist.

EDG·ING *noun* 1 Anything serving as or attached to an edge. 2 The making, dressing, or ornamenting of edges. 3 In housing practice, a structural or vegetative border used to set apart different areas.

EDG·Y *adj.* 1 Brought out too sharply; edgelike, as the outlines of a sculptured figure. 2 Irritable; sharp-tempered; eager. —**EDG·I·NESS** *noun.*

EDH (ĕth) *noun* Name of the letter Ð, capital Ð, used in Old English to represent both voiceless and voiced *th*, as in *thin, then;* and in Icelandic and in phonetic writing to represent voiced *th*, as in *then*. Also spelled *eth*. Compare THORN *noun* 4.

ED·I·BLE *adj.* Fit to eat. —*noun* Something suitable for food. [<LL. *edibilis* <L. *edo*, eat] —**ED·I·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* —**ED·I·BLE·NESS** *noun.*

E·DICT *noun* That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; a public ordinance emanating from a sovereign and having the force of law; hence, any proclamation of command or prohibition. See synonyms under LAW. [<OF. <L. *e*, out, + *dico*, say] —**E·DIC·TAL** *adj.* —**E·DIC·TAL·LY** *adv.*

ED·I·FICE (-fis) *noun* A large structure of impressive architecture; a building. See synonyms under HOUSE. [<F. *édifice* <L. *ædes*, building, + *facio*, make] —**ED·I·FI'·CIAL** (-fish'·ul) *adj.*

ED'·I·FY *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To build up or strengthen, especially in morals or religion; instruct; improve; enlighten. [<OF. *edifier* <L. *ædificare* <*ædes*, house, + **-FY**] —**ED·I·FI·CA'·TION** *noun* —**ED'·I·FI·CA·TO·RY** (-kāy·to·rī *or* -cuh·tō·rī) *adj.* —**ED'·I·FI·ER** *noun* —**ED'·I·FY·ING** *adj.* —**ED'·I·FY·ING·LY** *adv.*

E·DILE (ee'·dile) *noun* A magistrate of ancient Rome who had charge of public lands, buildings, etc.: also spelled *ædile*. [<L. *ædilis* <*ædes*, building] —**E·DILE·SHIP** *noun* —**E·DIL·I·AN** *adj.* —**E·DIL·IC** *adj.*

ED·IN·BURGH (-bur·uh) 1 The capital city of Scotland; near the Firth of Forth; educational center. 2 Same as MIDLOTHIAN.

E·DIR·NE (ē·dir′·nē) Same as ADRIANOPLE.

ED I·SON, THOMAS ALVA, 1847–1931, American inventor in the field of electricity

ED IT *tr. verb* 1 To oversee the preparation of (manuscripts, etc.) for publication; conduct, as a periodical. 2 To prepare for use by compiling, arranging, emending, etc. [<L. *editus*, given out, <*e*, out, + *do*, give]

E DITH A feminine personal name. Also [It.] **E DI TA** (ā′·dee·tah), [L.] **ED I THA.**

E DITH CAV ELL MOUNTAIN A mountain in Jasper National Park, Alberta, Canada, 11,033 feet

E DI TION (-dish′·un) *noun* 1 A published form of a literary work, or a copy of the form so published 2 The total number of copies of a book, magazine, newspaper, etc., issued at one time.

É·DI TION DE LUXE (ch·dee syawN′ duh lux) An elaborate and costly edition, often limited [<F.]

E DI TI O PRIN CEPS (e dish′·i·o prin′ seps) [L.] First edition, especially of a work printed from manuscript for the first time in the early years of printing.

ED I TOR *noun* One who prepares manuscripts, copy, etc., for publication; one having charge of a publication.

ED I TO′ RI AL *adj* Of or pertaining to or emanating from an editor. — *noun* An article in a journal, or periodical, presumably written by the editor or by his subordinate, and published as an official argument or expression of opinion, a leading article. — **LY** *adv.* — **IZE** *verb*

EDITORIAL PLURAL The editorial "we" the first person plural substituted for the first person singular in editorial writing.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF *noun* The chief editor of a publication, the one responsible for carrying out policies

ED I TOR SHIP *noun* The office and duties of an editor; also, revision; emendation

ED MON TON 1 A city in Middlesex County, England; northern suburb of London 2 The capital of Alberta Province, Canada; an industrial city

ED MUND (ĕd′ mund) A masculine personal name. Also [Dutch] **ED MOND** (et′ mont), [It.] **ED MOND** (ehd·mawN′), [It.] **ED MON DO** (ed mon′ do), [Pg., Sp.] **ED MUN DO** (ed·moon′ do).

— **EDMUND II,** "Ironside," 981–1016, king of England, 1016; also spelled *Eadmund*

ED NA A feminine personal name. [<Heb., pleasure]

ED O A former name for TOKYO.

E DOM Same as IDUMEA.

E′ DOM ITE *noun* A descendant of Esau, or an inhabitant of Edom. — **E′ DOM IT ISH** *adj.*

E DOU ARD (eh·doo·ar′) [F.] Same as EDWARD. Also [It.] **E DO AR′ DO** (eh·do·ar′·do)

ED·U CA BLE (ej′·oo- *or* ĕd′·yoo-) *adj.* Capable of being educated. [<L. *educo*, educate, <*e*, out, + *duco*, lead]

ED′ U RATE (ej′·oo- *or* ĕd′ yoo-) *tr. verb* [**CAT ED, CAT ING**] To develop the natural powers and shape character by teaching, discipline, and other social processes, develop and train for some special pursuit, teach, instruct. See synonyms under TEACH [<L. *educatus* <*e*, out, + *duco*, lead]

ED′ U·CAT·ED (ej′ oo- *or* ĕd′ yoo-) *adj.* Developed and informed by education; instructed, trained, having a cultivated mind, speech, manner, etc. See synonyms under INTELLIGENT.

ED U·CA′ TION (ĕj oo- *or* ĕd·yoo-) *noun* 1 The systematic development and cultivation of the natural powers, by inculcation, example, etc. 2 Instruction and training in an institution of learning; also, the knowledge and skills resulting from such instruction and training 3 Teaching as a system, science, or art; pedagogy 4 The training of animals 5 The culture of bees, bacteria, etc. — **EDUCATION, OFFICE OF** See UNITED STATES OFFICE OF EDUCATION. — **ED U CA′ TION AL** *adj.* — **ED U CA′ TION AL·LY** *adv.* — **ED·U CA′ TION A RY** *adj.*

Synonyms: breeding, cultivation, culture, development, discipline, information, instruction, knowledge, learning, nurture, reading, schooling, study, teaching, training, tuition *Education* (L. *educere*, to lead or draw out) is the systematic *development* and *cultivation* of the mind and other natural powers. It begins in the nursery, continues through school, and also through life, whether we will or not. *Instruction*, the impartation of *knowledge* by others is but a part of education. *Teaching* is the more familiar and less formal word for *instruction*. *Training* refers not merely to the impartation of *knowledge*, but to the exercising of one in actions with the design to form habits. *Discipline* is systematic and rigorous *training*, with the idea of subjection to authority and perhaps of punishment. *Tuition* is the technical term for *teaching* as the business of an instructor or as in the routine of a school. We speak of the *teaching*, *training*, or *discipline*, rather than of the *education* or *tuition* of a dog or a horse Compare KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, NURTURE, REFINEMENT, WISDOM *Antonyms:* ignorance, illiteracy. Compare synonyms for IGNORANT.

ED·U·CA′ TION·AL IST *noun* 1 One interested in educational forms or methods, one employed in educational pursuits; a practical educator. 2 One versed in educational theories or devoted to educational interests; also **ED U CA′ TION·IST.**

ED U·CA TIVE *adj.* Instructive, developing; educating.

ED′ U·CA·TOR *noun* A teacher. — **ED′·U·CA·TO·RY** *adj.*

E·DUCE (ē·dūce′) *tr. verb* [**E·DUCED, E·DUC ING**] To call forth; draw out; deduce; evoke. [<L. *e*, out, + *duco*, lead] — **E·DUC I BLE** *adj.* — **E DUC·TIVE** *adj.* — **E·DUC·TOR** *noun.*

E DUCT *noun* 1 That which is educed; something brought out or developed from another. 2 A substance or body derived from another body in which it originally existed, as opposed to a *product* resulting from chemical change.

E DUC TION *noun* 1 The act or process of educing. 2 An educt. 3 The act of exhausting, as an engine cylinder, of steam: used in various self-explaining compounds, as **EDUCTION-PIPE:** now superseded by *exhaust*.

E DU I′ NO (eh·doo·ē′ no) [It.] Same as EDWIN.

E DUL′ CO RATE *tr. verb* [**RAT ED, ·RAT ING**] 1 To correct the acidity or acridity of; soften, sweeten 2 To cleanse or free from soluble acids, salts, etc., by washing with water. [<L- + L.L. *dulcoratus*, sweeten, <L. *dulcis*, sweet] — **E DUL CO RA′ TION** *noun* — **E DUL CO RA·TIVE** *adj.*

ED WARD A masculine personal name. Also **E DU ARD** (Dutch, G. ā′ doo·art; Sw. ā′ doo·ahrd), [It., Pg., Sp.] **E DU AR′ DO** (eh·doo·ar′·do), [Dan.] **ED VARD** (ĕd′·varth). — **EDWARD,** The Black Prince, 1330–76, prince of Wales; fought at Crecy and Poitiers.

— **EDWARD,** The Confessor, 1004?–66; king of England, 1042–66, rebuilt Westminster Abbey.

— **EDWARD I,** Longshanks, 1230–1307; king of England, 1272–1307, conquered Wales, acknowledged lord of Scotland by John de Baliol and other claimants to the Scottish throne

EDWARD II, 1284–1327; king of England, 1307–27; defeated by Bruce at Bannockburn, 1314, murdered

— **EDWARD III,** 1312–77, king of England, 1327–77; defeated the Scots and French.

— **EDWARD IV,** 1442–83, king of England, 1461–83; overthrew the Lancastrians.

— **EDWARD V,** 1470?–83; king of England, 1483; murdered in the Tow

— **EDWARD VI,** 1537–53; king of England, 1547–53; during his reign the Reformation progressed

— **EDWARD VII,** 1841–1910, king of England, 1901–10.

— **EDWARD VIII,** born 1894, succeeded his father George V as king of England, Jan. 20, 1936, abdicated Dec. 10, 1936.

EDWARD, LAKE A lake in Africa, situated between Uganda and Belgian Congo, about 830 square miles formerly called *Albert Edward Nyanza*

ED WARD I AN (-wawrd′·i·un) *adj.* 1 Relating to Edward I as regards the writs founded on the statute of Gloucester, which enforced the law that a grant in fee simple by a tenant for life, or in dower, caused forfeiture of the entire estate. 2 Indicating the style of architecture of the time of the first three Edwards 3 Pertaining to the adoption of a new ritual and important changes in church management, under Edward VI 4 Relating to Edward VII, his reign and especially the literature characterizing this period

ED WARDS, JONATHAN, 1703–58, American theologian and preacher

ED WIN (ed′·win; *Dan.* ĕd′·vin, *G.* ĕt′ vin) A masculine personal name Also [L.] **ED WI NUS.**

— **EDWIN,** 585–633, king of Northumbria.

EE *noun* [Scot.] An eye.

·EE *suffix* A person receiving or undergoing the action expressed in the root verb used chiefly in law terms, as *payee*, *grantee*, etc.: opposed to *-er* or *-or*, as in *payer*, *grantor*, but now also used in recent terms, as *draftee*, *enrollee*, *selectee*, etc [<OF. *-e*, fem. *-ee*, <L. *-atus*, *-ate*]



COMMON AMERICAN EEL

EEL *noun* 1 A voracious teleost fish belonging to the order *Apodes*, having an elongated snakelike body, usually without scales or pelvic fins, and of both marine and fresh-water habitat 2 Any of certain other eel-like fishes, as the lamprey, electric eel, etc. See illustration under LAMPREY. 3 An eelworm. [<OF. *æl*] — **EEL·Y** *adj.*

EEL GRASS *noun* An herb (*Zostera marina*) of the pondweed family, of grasslike appearance, and growing wholly under water: used as a sound insulator, for packing, etc.

EEL-POT *noun* A form of basket for trapping eels.

EEL POUT *noun* A marine fish with an eel-like body tapering backward. *Zoarces anguillaris* is the American and *Z. viviparus* the European eelpout.

EEL WORM *noun* A threadworm or nematode, especially *Ascaris lumbricoides*, parasitic in the human digestive tract.

EEN *noun* [Scot.] Eyes.

E'EN *adv.* Same as EVEN: a contraction.

·EER *suffix* Calling or profession, etc.; as, *engineer*, *charioteer*, etc.: sometimes used disdainfully, as in *profiteer*, *pamphleteer*. [Same as *-ER*, preceded by formative *-e-*]

E'ER (air) *adv.* Same as EVER: a contraction.

EE RY *adj.* 1 Inspiring fear or awe; weird. 2 Affected by fear; awed. Also **EE RIE.** [<ME. *eri*, timid, <OE. *erg*, *earg*, cowardly] — **EE RI LY** *adv.* — **EE·RI NESS** *noun.*

EES TI (ays′·tē) Same as ESTONIA.

EF·FA·BLE *adj.* That can be uttered or explained. [<L. *effabilis* <*ex*, out, + *for*, speak]

EF·FACE *tr. verb* [EF·FACED, EF FAC·ING] 1 To obliterate, as written characters; wipe out; cancel. 2 To destroy, as a memory, also, to cause to be unnoticed. See synonyms under CANCEL. [<F. *effacer* <*ef–*, out, + *face*, face] —**EF·FACE·A BLE** *adj.* —**EF FACE·MENT** *noun* —**EF FAC·ER** *noun* —**EF FA·CIVE** (–sĭv) *adj.*

EF·FECT *noun* 1 A result or product of some cause or agency; a consequence. 2 Practical efficiency. 3 The substance of a statement; gist. 4 Active operation; execution. 5 Fact or reality: following *in*. 6 *pl.* Movable goods. 7 Useful work performed by a machine. 8 A mental state or attitude resulting from observation or external impression; as, the *effect* of a picture. See synonyms under ACT, CONSEQUENCE, END, OPERATION, PRODUCT.
—*tr. verb* 1 To bring about; bring to an issue or to full success; cause; produce. 2 To achieve; accomplish. [<L. *effectus* <*ex*, out, + *facio*, do] —**EF FECT ER** *noun* —**EF·FECT I BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms (verb): accomplish, achieve, close, complete, conclude, consummate, do, end, execute, finish, fulfil, perform, produce, realize. *Effect*, *execute*, *consummate*, and *realize* all signify to embody in fact what was before in thought. One may *realize* that which he has done nothing to *bring about*; he may *realize* the dreams of youth by inheriting a fortune; but he cannot *effect* his early designs except by *doing* the utmost that is necessary to make them fact. *Effect* includes all that is *done* to *accomplish* the intent; *execute* refers rather to the formal steps; *consummate* is limited quite sharply to the concluding act. Care must be taken to distinguish between *effect* and *affect*. An officer *executes* the law when he proceeds against its violators; a purchase is *consummated* when the money is paid and the property delivered. *Execute* refers more commonly to the commands of another, *effect* and *consummate* to one's own designs; as, the commander *effected* the capture of the fort, because his officers and men promptly *executed* his commands. See ACCOMPLISH, DO, MAKE.

EF FEC TIVE *adj.* 1 Producing, or adapted to produce, an effect, efficient. 2 Impressive; moving, as oratory. 3 In force, as a law. 4 Ready, as an army.
—*noun* 1 One who is fit for efficient or active service; specifically, a soldier fit for duty; also, the number of men available for active service; as, a war *effective* of 250,000. 2 That which effects; a cause. 3 Silver or gold currency, as distinguished from paper; coin. See synonyms under EFFICIENT, POWERFUL. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

EF·FEC TOR *noun* A specialized terminal structure at the periphery of a motor nerve, as a muscle or gland, serving to transform efferent nerve-impulses into physical action, or to innervate them. Compare RECEPTOR.

EF FEC TU AL (–choo·ul *or* –tyoo·ul) *adj.* 1 Possessing or exercising adequate power to produce a designed effect, completely efficient; efficacious; as, *effectual* measures. 2 In force; legal, as a rule or law. See synonyms under POWERFUL. [<L. *effectus*; see EFFECT] —**EF FEC TU AL′·I TY** *noun* —**EF FEC TU·AL·NESS** *noun.*

EF·FEC TU AL LY *adv.* With effect; also, actually; truly.

EF FEC′ TU ATE (–choo– *or* –tyoo·āt) *tr. verb* [**·AT ED, ·AT·ING**] To make effectual; effect. —**EF FEC TU·A′·TION** *noun.*

EF·FEM·I NA CY *noun* [**CIES** *pl.*] The quality of being effeminate; womanishness.

EF FEM′ I NATE *verb* (–nāt) [**·NAT ED, ·NAT·ING**] To make or become womanish or unmanly; weaken. —*adj.* (–nĭt) Having womanish traits or qualities; unmanly; voluptuous; delicate. See synonyms under FEMININE. [<L. *ex*, out, + *femina*, woman] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

EF FEN DI *noun* A title of respect in Turkey: sir; master.

EF·FER·RENT *adj.* Carrying or carried outward, as impulses from the central nervous system to muscles, the cells of glands, etc.; discharging: opposed to *afferent*. —*noun* 1 An efferent duct, vessel, or nerve. 2 A stream carrying off water, as from a pond. [<L. *effero* <*ex*, out, + *fero*, bring]

EF·FER·VESCE′ (–vĕs′) *intr. verb* [**·VESCED′** (vĕst′), **·VESC′·ING**] 1 To bubble up; give off bubbles of gas, as water charged with carbon dioxide; come away in bubbles, as a gas. 2 To manifest exhilaration or boisterous feeling. [<L. *ex*, out, + *fervesco* <*ferveo*, boil]

EF·FER·VES′·CENCE *noun* The escape of bubbles of gas from a liquid otherwise than by boiling, or the condition of a substance resulting therefrom; a bubbling up; as, the *effervescence* of a carbonate with an acid; hence, irrepressible excitement or emotion. Also **EF·FER·VES′·CEN·CY.**

EF FER·VES′·CENT *adj.* Giving off bubbles of gas; coming off in bubbles, as gas from a liquid; effervescing, or having the property of effervescing. —**EF·FER·VES′·CI·BLE** *adj.* —**EF·FER·VES′ CIVE** *adj.*

EF·FETE *adj.* Worn out and incapable of further production, as an animal, a plant, or soil; exhausted; barren. [<L. *ex*, out, + *fetus*, producing] —**·NESS** *noun.*

EF·FI·CA′·CIOUS (–shus) *adj.* Producing or capable of producing an intended effect; having efficacy. See synonyms under EFFICIENT, POWERFUL. [<L. *efficax* <*efficio*, effect] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

EF·FI·CA·CY *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] Power to produce an effect; effective energy. See synonyms under POWER, WEIGHT.

EF FI·CIEN·CY (–fish′·un·sĭ) *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] 1 The character of being efficient; effectiveness. 2 The ratio of the work done by an organism or machine to the amount of food or fuel consumed and to the energy expended. Also **EF·FI·CIENCE** (–fish′·uns). See synonyms under ABILITY, POWER.

EF·FI CIENT (–fish′·unt) *adj.* 1 Acting or having power to act effectually; competent, as, an *efficient* leader. 2 Productive of effects; causative. —*noun* 1 A qualified person; specifically, in the British army, a volunteer certified for his qualifications. 2 An efficient cause. 3 A factor in mathematical operations. [<L. *efficiens;* see EFFECT] —**·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): effective, effectual, efficacious. That is *effective* which accomplishes an intended effect with emphasis, decision, and certainty; that is *effectual* which acts with such finality as to leave no more to be done. A person may be said to be *efficient* in general character or action; as, an *efficient* businessman; he may be called *effective* in some special relation; as, an *effective* speaker; the *efficient* person is habitually energetic, industrious, sagacious, and alert; a man may be an *effective* speaker on occasion who is not *efficient* in ordinary life. *Efficacious* and *effectual* are not used of persons. *Antonyms*: awkward, dull, feckless, feeble, fruitless, idle, ineffective, ineffectual, inefficacious, inefficient, inoperative, negligent, powerless, remiss, unavailing, useless, vain.

EFFICIENT CAUSE The immediate force or agent in the performance of work.

EF·FI·GY *noun* [**·GIES** *pl.*] 1 A figure representing a person, as in sculpture or numismatics. 2 A stuffed figure made to represent a person who has incurred odium, publicly displayed and then burned or hanged. See synonyms under IMAGE. [< L. *effigies* <*ex*, out, + *fingo*, form] —**EF·FIG·I·AL** (ĕ·fĭj′·i·ul) *adj.*

EF·FLA TION *noun* That which is blown or breathed forth; an emanation. [<L. *efflatus* <*ex*, out, + *flo*, blow]

EF·FLEU RAGE (ĕf·lœ·rahzh′) *noun* [F.] A gentle rubbing with the palm of the hand, as in massage.

EF·FLO RESCE′ (–rĕs′) *intr. verb* [**RESCED′** (rĕst′), **·RESC′ ING**] 1 To blossom, bloom, or flower. 2 To become powdery, wholly or in part, and lose crystalline structure through loss of water of crystallization on exposure to the air; also, to become covered with a crust of saline particles left by evaporation, as the ground. [<L. *ex–* intensive + *floreo*, blossom]

EF·FLO·RES′·CENCE *noun* 1 The time or act of flowering. 2 A rash on the skin. 3 The process, act, or result of efflorescing. 4 A crystalline deposit on the surface of a mineral or on the face of a stone wall. Also **EF FLO·RES′·CEN·CY.**

EF·FLO RES′ CENT (–rĕs′·ĕnt) *adj.* 1 Blossoming out; blooming. 2 Tending or liable to effloresce; forming into white threads or powder; covered with efflorescence.

EF FLU·ENCE *noun* A flowing out; emanation. Also **EF·FLU·EN·CY.** [<L. *ex*, out, + *fluo*, flow]

EF FLU ENT *adj.* Flowing out. —*noun* Sewage after purification treatment.

EF FLU VI UM *noun* [**·VI A** *pl.*] 1 An invisible emanation; especially, a noxious or ill-smelling exhalation from decaying matter: commonly in the plural; as, the *effluvia* from foul drains. 2 A theoretic imponderable agent formerly regarded as the source of the electric and magnetic forces of certain substances. [<L.] —**EF·FLU·VI·AL, EF FLU·VI·OUS** *adj.*

EF FLUX *noun* An outflow; effluence; emanation; effluvium. [<L. *effluxus* <*ex*, out, + *fluo*, flow]

EF·FLUX·ION (–flŭk′·shun) *noun* 1 A flowing forth; hence, lapse, as of time. 2 An issue.

EF·FORT *noun* 1 A voluntary exertion of power; strenuous endeavor; attempt. 2 A result or display of consciously directed power; an achievement. 3 Impelling mechanical force applied against inert resistance. See synonyms under ENDEAVOR, INDUSTRY. [<F. <*efforcer* <L. *ex*, out, + *fortis*, strong]

EF·FORT·LESS *adj.* Showing or making no effort; easy. —**·LY** *adv.*

EF·FRONT·ER·Y (ĕ·frŭnt′–) *noun* [**·ER·IES** *pl.*] Insolent assurance; audacity; impudence. [<L. *ex*, out, + *frons*, forehead]

Synonyms: assurance, audacity, boldness, brass, hardihood, impudence, insolence, shamelessness. *Audacity*, in the sense here considered, is a reckless defiance of law, decency, public opinion, or personal rights, claims, or views, approaching the meaning of *impudence* or *shamelessness*, but always carrying the thought of the personal risk that one disregards in such defiance; the merely *impudent* or *shameless* person may take no thought of consequences; the *audacious* person recognizes and recklessly braves them. *Hardihood* defies and disregards the rational judgment of men. *Effrontery* (L. *effrons*, bare-faced, shameless) adds to *audacity* and *hardihood* the special element of defiance of considerations of propriety, duty, and respect for others, yet not to the extent implied in *impudence* or *shamelessness*. *Impudence* disregards what is due to superiors: *shamelessness* defies decency. *Boldness* is forward-stepping courage, spoken of with reference to the presence and observation of

others; *boldness,* in the good sense, is courage viewed from the outside; but the word is frequently used in an unfavorable sense to indicate a lack of proper sensitiveness and modesty. Compare ASSURANCE, BRAVE, IMPUDENCE. *Antonyms:* bashfulness, coyness, diffidence, modesty, sensitiveness, shrinking, shyness, timidity.

EF·FULGE *verb* [**EF FULGED, EF FULG·ING**] To beam or shine forth in great luster; radiate. [<L., *effulgeo,* shine forth]

EF·FUL·GENCE (–jĕns) *noun* A shining forth brilliantly; beaming brightness; splendor. — **EF·FUL·GENT** *adj.* — **EF·FUL·GENT·LY** *adv.*

EF·FUSE *adj.* (ĕ·fyōōs′) 1 Spreading loosely, especially on one side, as the panicle of the common rush, or as a thin film of bacteria in a culture; also, spreading flat, as the plant body of some thallophytic epiphytes. 2 Composed of loosely joined parts; not compact, as an insect's body; also, having the lips separated by a groove, as a shell; expanded. 3 [Obs.] Poured out freely; profuse.

— *verb* (ĕ·fyōōz′) [**EF·FUSED, EF·FUS·ING**] 1 To pour or issue forth; emanate. 2 To flow through a porous diaphragm or aperture under pressure: said of gases. [<L. *effusus* <*ex–,* out, + *fundo,* pour]

EF·FU·SION (–fyōō′·zhun) *noun* 1 The act or process of pouring forth, or that which is poured forth. 2 An outpouring, as of fancy or sentiment: applied ironically to literary compositions. 3 Sentimental demonstration. 4 The pouring out of the blood or other fluid, as into the cellular tissue. 5 The flow of gases under pressure through openings in the container. [<L. *effusio* <*effusus;* see EFFUSE]

EF·FU·SIVE (–fyōō′·siv) *adj.* 1 Overflowing with sentiment; demonstrative; gushing. 2 Pouring forth, shedding abroad: with *of.* — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

EFFUSIVE ROCKS Volcanic rocks poured out on the surface of the earth.

EFT *noun* 1 A newt. 2 Formerly, a small lizard. [<OE. *efete*]

EFT *adv.* [Obs.] Again; afterwards. [<OE.]

EFT·SOON *adv.* [Obs.] Soon afterward or again; hence, speedily; quickly; also, often. Also **EFT SOONS.** [<OE. *eftsona,* immediately afterwards]

E·GAD *interj.* By God! a minced oath.

E·GAL [Obs.] *adj.* Equal. — *noun* An equal.

E·GAL·I·TA′·RI·AN *noun* One who believes in or works for equal rights. — *adj.* Equalitarian. [<F. *égalitaire*] — **·ISM** *noun.*

É·GA·LI·TÉ (eh·gă·lee·teh′) *noun* [F.] Equality.

EG·BERT A masculine personal name. Also [It., Pg.] **EG·BER·TO** (ĕg·bĕr′·to), [L.] **EG BER TUS** (ĕg·bûr′·tus).

— **EGBERT,** 770?–839; king of Wessex, 802–839; king of England, 827–839.

E·GER RIVER (ā′·gur) A river in central Germany; 235 miles to Elbe River. Also [Czech] *Chře.*

E·GE·RI·A (ē·jee′–) A nymph of Aricia, Italy; wife and adviser of Numa, second king of Rome; she sanctified the civil laws. Hence, any woman adviser.

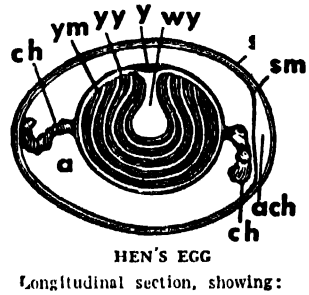
E·GEST (e·jest′) *tr. verb* To eject or void, as feces, perspiration; excrete. [<L. *egestus* <*e,* out, + *gero,* bear]

E·GES·TA (e·jĕs′·tuh) *noun* Excreta: opposed to *ingesta.* [<L.]

E·GES·TION (e·jĕs′·chun) *noun* Defecation.

E·GES·TIVE (e·jĕs′·tiv) *adj.* Excretory: opposed to *ingestive.*

EGG *noun* 1 A body containing the germ and food-yolk of birds, insects, reptiles, or fishes, enclosed in a membranous or shelly covering. 2 In common usage, such a body, especially that of the domestic fowl. See also illustration under EMBRYOLOGY, FROG. 3 The female reproductive cell of animals which, when fertilized, becomes a *zygote;* an ovum or germ cell. 4 Something like or likened to an egg. 5 Figuratively, that which contains a germ.



HEN'S EGG

Longitudinal section, showing:

ch Chalazæ.
ym Yolk membrane.
yy Yellow food yolk.
y Germinal vesicle
wy White yolk.
s Shell.
sm Shell membrane.
ach Air chamber.
a Albumen, or white of the egg.

— *verb* 1 To mix or cover with eggs. 2 To pelt with eggs. 3 To collect birds' eggs. [<ON.]

EGG *tr. verb* To instigate or incite; urge; commonly followed by *on.* [<ON *eggja,* see EDGE]

EGG-AND-ANCHOR *noun* An ornamental molding carved with series of alternate egg-shaped and anchor-shaped, or dart- or tongue-shaped figures. Also **EGG-AND-DART, EGG-AND-TONGUE.**

EGG-BEATER *noun* A kitchen utensil for beating an egg after it has been removed from the shell.

EG·GER *noun* Any of several European moths (genera *Lasiocampa* and *Eriogaster*); as, the oak-*egger*: also called **EGGER MOTH.** •Also **EG·GAR.**

EGG-LAYING *adj.* Oviparous.

EG GLE·STON, EDWARD, 1837–1902, American clergyman and novelist.

EGG·MÜHL Same as ECKMÜHL.

EGG NOG *noun* A drink made of milk, eggs, sugar, and usually spirits.

EGG PLANT *noun* 1 A widely cultivated herb (*Solanum melongena*) of the nightshade family, with large egg-shaped edible fruit; also the fruit, used as a vegetable. 2 A very dark blackish-purple; the color of the skin of the eggplant.

EGG ROLLING An ancient European folk ceremony in which eggs were rolled down a hill—a feature of the spring festival in which the egg symbolized life: now an Easter game.

EGG SHELL The hard, brittle, outer covering or shell of an egg. See illustration under EGG.

EGG-SHELL *noun* 1 A light ivory shade; the color commonly associated with that of a hen's egg. 2 A very thin and delicate porcelain: also **EGGSHELL CHINA, EGGSHELL PORCELAIN.**

EGG TRAY A tray to hold eggs in an incubator. See illustration under INCUBATOR.

E·GI DI·US (ā·gē′·di·ōōs) [Dutch, G.] Same as GILES. Also [F.] **É GIDE** (eh·zheed′), [It.] **E·GI·DIO** (eh·jē′·dyō).

E·GIL (āy′·gil) In Norse mythology, the giant, brother of Volund, with whom Thor left his goats when he went in search of a kettle in which to brew ale for the gods. Also **EG·ILL.**

E·GIS (ee′·jis) *noun* A shield or defensive armor, as the mantle of Minerva, bearing the Gorgon's head; hence, any protecting influence or power. Also spelled *ægis.* [<L. *ægis* <Gr. *aigis*]

EG′·LAN·TINE *noun* Either of two roselike plants, the sweetbrier, and the dogrose. The **TWISTED EGLANTINE** of Milton in *L'Allegro,* line 48, is supposed to be the common English woodbine or honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum),* or, by some, the wild rose. Also [Obs.] **EG·LA·TERE.**

EG MONT A quiescent volcano on North Island, New Zealand; 8,260 feet. Also [Maori] *Taranaki.*

EG MONT, LAMORAL, COUNT OF, 1522–68, Flemish general and statesman.

E·GO (ee′·go *or* ĕg′·o) *noun* [**E·GOS** *pl.*] 1 Self, considered as the seat of consciousness. 2 In philosophy, the entire man, body and mind. 3 In psychology, the self, considered as the aggregate of all conscious acts and states, whether organized or sporadic, but having a phenomenal unity and continuity differentiating it from all others. 4 In psychoanalysis, the superficial conscious part of the id, developed in response to the physical and social environment. 5 In metaphysics, the permanent real being to whom all the conscious states and attributes belong. 6 [Pop.] Selfish nature; conceit. [<L.]

E GO·CEN′·TRIC *adj.* 1 Self-centered; reacting to all things from a personal point of view; caring only for self or personal interests. 2 In philosophy, proceeding from self as the center, as one's knowledge of the nature of the outside world. — **E GO·CEN TRIC′·I·TY** (–tris′·i·ti) *noun.*

E GO·ISM (ee′·go– *or* ĕg′·o–) *noun* 1 In ethics, the doctrine that the supreme end of human conduct is the perfection or happiness of the ego, or self, and that all virtue consists in the pursuit of self-interest; also, that part of the theory or practice of conduct or duty that has reference to oneself, as distinguished from *altruism.* 2 Selfishness. 3 Egotism. See synonyms under EGOTISM.

E GO IST (ee′·go– *or* ĕg′·o–) *noun* One who advocates or practices egoism.

E GO IS′·TIC (ee·go– *or* ĕg·o–) *adj.* 1 Characterized by inordinate regard for self. 2 Of or pertaining to self. 3 Egotistic. Also **E GO·IS′·TI·CAL.** — **E·GO IS′·TI·CAL LY** *adv.*

E GO·TISM (ee′·go– *or* ĕg′·o·tizm) *noun* The habit or practice of thinking and talking much of oneself, or the spirit that leads to this practice; self-exaltation.

Synonyms: conceit, egoism, self-assertion, self-conceit, self-confidence, self-consciousness, self-esteem, vanity. *Egoism* is the giving the "I" undue supremacy in thought; *egotism* is giving the "I" undue prominence in speech and action. *Self-assertion* is the claim of what one believes to be his due; *self-conceit* is an overestimate of one's own powers or deserts. *Self-consciousness* (as here considered) is the keeping of one's thoughts upon oneself, with the constant anxious question of what others will think. *Vanity* is an overweening admiration of self, craving equal admiration from others. *Self-esteem* is more solid and better founded than *self-conceit;* but is ordinarily a weakness, and never has the worthy sense of *self-confidence.* Compare ASSURANCE, PRIDE. *Antonyms:* bashfulness, deference, diffidence, humility, modesty, self-distrust, self-forgetfulness, shyness, unobtrusiveness, unostentatiousness.

E·GO·TIST (ee′·go– *or* ĕg′·o–) *noun* One characterized by egotism. — **E·GO·TIS′·TI·CAL** *adj.* — **E·GO·TIS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

E·GRE·GIOUS (i·gree′·jus) *adj.* 1 Surpassing; excessive: usually in a bad sense. 2 [Obs.] Prominent; protuberant. [<L. *e,* out, + *grex,* flock] See synonyms under EXTRAORDINARY, NOTORIOUS. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

E·GRESS *noun* 1 A going out; passing forth, as from a building. 2 A place of exit. 3 In astronomy, the end of the apparent passage of a small body over the face of a larger one, as the end of an eclipse. Also **E·GRES·SION** (i·grĕsh′·un). [<L. *e,* out, + *gradior,* go]

E·GRET *noun* A heron, having, when in breeding-dress, long and loose plumes drooping over the tail, and usually white plumage; especially, the American egret (*Casmerodius albus*); also, a plume or tuft of its feathers, called an *aigrette*. [<OF. *egrette*, diminutive of *hairon*, heron]



SNOWY EGRET

E GYPT (ē'jipt) A kingdom of NE. Africa; 386,000 square miles of which about 13,600 square miles are cultivated; capital, Cairo, divided into **LOWER EGYPT**, the Nile Delta, and **UPPER EGYPT**, the Nile Valley between a point a few miles south of Cairo and the Sudan.

E GYP TIAN (ē·jip'shun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Egypt. —*noun* 1 One of the people of Egypt, ancient or modern; specifically, a Copt; also, one of certain Bedouins, Bejas, and Numidians. 2 The ancient Hamito-Semitic language of Egypt, ancestor of modern Coptic. 3 [Obs.] A gipsy.

EGYPTIAN BLUE A blue pigment made from a mixture of copper silicates and widely used by the early Egyptians, Cretans, and Romans; now imitated by coal tar colors.

EGYPTIAN HALLEL See HALLEL.

E GYP' TIAN IZE *verb* [IZED, ·IZ·ING] To make like or to act like an Egyptian or the Egyptians; assign Egyptian origin or characteristics to.

EGYPTIAN-LILY *noun* A calla-lily.

E GYPT OL'·O GIST (-jist) *noun* A student of or one versed in Egyptology. Also **E·GYPT OL'·O·GER** (-jur).

E GYPT OL' O GY *noun* The science or scientific investigation or study of the antiquities of Egypt. [<Egypt + -LOGY] —**E GYP TO LOG'·IC, E GYP TO·LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.*

EH (ā *or* e) *interj.* What: an interrogative.

EH REN BREIT' STEIN (ā'run·brīt'·shtīne)' A fortress and town on the Rhine River opposite Coblenz in Prussia, Germany called *Gibraltar of the Rhine*.

EHR LICH (ār'·liK), **PAUL**, 1854–1915, German bacteriologist.

EI DENT (ī'-) *adj.* [Scot.] Diligent; industrious. Also spelled *evident*. [<ON. *idh*, a doing]

EI DER (ī'-) *noun* A large sea duck of northern regions (genus *Somateria*), having plumage mostly white above and black below. Also **EIDER DUCK**. [<Sw. <ON. *ædhr*]

EIDER DOWN The down of the eider used for stuffing pillows.

EI DET IC (ī-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the faculty, voluntary or otherwise, of clearly visualizing objects previously seen. [<Gr. *eidetikos*, pertaining to images]

EIDETIC IMAGERY The phenomenon of visual reproduction of previously seen objects: usually associated with pre-adolescent children.

EI' DO GRAPH (ī'-) *noun* An instrument for copying drawings, usually on a reduced scale. [<Gr. *eidos*, form, + -GRAPH]

EI DO LON (ī·dō'-) *noun* [LA *pl*] 1 A representation; image. 2 A phantom. [<Gr. *eidōlon*, image]

EIF FEL (ī'·fl; *F.* eh·fĕl'), **ALEXANDRE GUSTAVE**, 1832–1923, French engineer; pioneer in aerodynamics.

EIF FEL TOWER (ī'·fl; *F.* eh·fĕl') A skeleton tower built of iron, 984.25 feet high: erected for the Paris Exposition of 1889 by A. G. Eiffel.

EIGHT (āte) *noun* The cardinal number following seven and preceding nine, or any of the symbols (8, viii, VIII) used to represent it; also, anything made up of eight units or members, as the crew of a racing shell, or a playing card with eight pips. —*adj.* Being or consisting of one more than seven, twice four. [<OE. *eahta*]

EIGHT, THE A group of American painters who opposed sentimentalism and academism, but who varied widely in their individual work. The group, organized in 1908, included Davies, Glackens, Henri, Lawson, Luks, Prendergast, Shinn, and Sloan.

EIGHT BALL A black pool ball bearing a figure 8, and, in certain games, incurring a penalty on the player who pockets it. —**BEHIND THE EIGHT BALL** [Pop.] In a dangerous or undesirable position.

EIGHT EEN *adj.* Consisting of eight more than ten. —*noun* 1 The sum of ten and eight. 2 The symbols (18, xviii, XVIII) representing this number. [<OE. *eahtatene*]

EIGHT EEN·MO Same as OCTODECIMO. [<EIGHTEEN + (OCTODECI)MO]

EIGHT·EENTH *adj.* Eighth in order after the tenth; the ordinal of *eighteen*. —*noun* One of eighteen equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by eighteen.

EIGHTEENTH AMENDMENT An amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, ratified and put into effect, January, 1920; repealed in 1933 by the Twenty-first Amendment.

EIGHT FOLD *adv.* So as to be octuple or eight times as many or as great.

EIGHTH (ātth) *adj.* 1 Next in order after the seventh. 2 Being one of eight equal parts. —*adv.* In the eighth order, place or rank: also, in formal discourse, **EIGHTH·LY**.

EIGHTH NOTE In music, a quaver.

EIGHT·I·ETH *adj.* 1 Tenth in order after the seventieth. 2 Being one of eighty equal parts. —*noun* One of eighty equal parts.

EIGHT·SCORE *adj. & noun* Eight times twenty.

EIGHT·Y *adj.* Consisting of ten more than seventy. —*noun* 1 Eight times ten. 2 The symbols (80, lxxx, LXXX) representing this number.

EIGHTY-NINER *noun* One of the Oklahoma homestead settlers of 1889.

EI·GON (ī'-) *noun* A compound of iodine with certain protein substances: used as an antiseptic.

EIJK MAN (ik'·mahn), **CHRISTIAN**, 1858–1930, Dutch physician; pioneer in nutrition.

EI·KON Same as ICON.

EILD (eeld) *noun* [Scot.] Eld; old age.

EILD·ING (eeld'-) *noun* [Scot.] Elding; fuel; rubbish.

EI LEEN (ī-) [Irish] Same as HELEN.

EIN KORN (īne'-) *noun* A variety of wheat (*Triticum monococcum*) with narrow, slender curved spikelets usually bearing only one fertile floret; one-grained wheat: cultivated especially in central Europe. [<G.]

EIN·STEIN (īn'·stīne), **ALBERT**, born 1879, German physicist; American citizen after 1940; developed the theory of relativity.

EINSTEIN SHIFT A displacement toward the red of the lines of the solar spectrum, owing to passage of the light waves through a strong gravitational field.

EINT HO VEN (īnt'-), **WILLEM**, 1860–1927, Dutch physiologist.

EIR E (ēr'·uh) Same as IRELAND (state).

EIRE ANN (ēr'·un) *adj.* Of Ireland. [<Ir. *Eire*, Ireland]

EI RE NE (ī·rē'·nē) [Gr.] Same as IRENE.

EI SEN ACH (ī'·zuh·nahK) A city in western Thuringia, Germany.

EI'·SEN·HOW ER (ī'·zun-), **DWIGHT DAVID**, born 1890, American general; supreme commander of Allied forces in invasion of Europe, World War II.

EI SER NES TOR (ī'·zur-) [G.] Same as IRON GATE.

EISK (āysk) A seaport on the Sea of Azov, southwestern R.S.F.S.R.: also spelled *Eysk*.

EIS·TEDD·FOD (is·teth'·vŏd) *noun* [EIS·TEDD·FO' DAU (-vŏ'·dī) *pl.*] An annual assembly of bards, in Wales, to foster national, musical, and literary interests. Also **EIS·TEDD·VOD.** [<Welsh, session, <*eistedd*, to sit] —**EIS·TEDD·FOD'·IC** *adj.*

EI·THER (ee'·*thur or, especially Br.*, ī'·*thur*) *adj.* 1 One or the other of two, indeterminately or indifferently. 2 Each of two; one and the other; as, on *either* side. See synonyms under EVERY.

—*pron.* One of two; one or the other.

—*conj.* In one of two or more cases, indeterminately or indifferently: used as a disjunctive correlative introducing a first alternative, the second and any other being preceded by *or*; as, *either* I shall go *or* he will come.

—*adv.* At all; any more so: used after the denial of an alternative; as, he could not speak, and I could not *either*. [<OE. *æghwæther*]

E JAC'·U LATE *verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] 1 To utter or exclaim suddenly; speak vehemently and briefly. 2 To throw out suddenly; eject, as fluids from the body. See synonyms under CALL, EXCLAIM. [<L. *e*, out, + *jaculor*, throw] —**E·JAC'·U·LA·TIVE** *adj.* —**E·JAC'·U·LA·TOR** *noun.*

E·JAC U·LA'·TION *noun* The uttering of brief sudden exclamations; an exclamation.

E·JAC'·U·LA·TO RY *adj.* 1 In the form or of the nature of an ejaculation; exclamatory. 2 Pertaining to or using ejaculation, in any sense.

E·JECT *tr. verb* To throw or drive out by sudden force; expel; dispossess. See synonyms under BANISH.

—*noun* A perception, mental state, etc. (of another) inferred as an entity by one's own consciousness, but which is essentially inaccessible to consciousness; as, my dog's mind is an *eject* of my mind. [<L. *ejectus* <*e*, out, + *jacio*, throw]

E·JEC·TA *noun pl.* [L.] Matter or refuse that has been cast out, as by a volcano or the body. Also **E·JEC·TA·MEN'·TA.**

E·JEC TION *noun* 1 The act of ejecting; expulsion. 2 Matter ejected. —**E JEC TIVE** *adj.* —**E·JEC·TIVE·LY** *adv.*

E·JECT MENT *noun* 1 A casting out; eviction. 2 Specifically, in law, an action to recover possession of real estate, with damages for wrongful withholding; also, the writ by which this action is instituted.

E·JEC·TOR *noun* One who or that which ejects; especially, a device for freeing a mechanism from used or completed material so as to be in readiness for a repeating operation.

E·JI·DO (eh·hee'·*thō*) *noun* A communal farm, specifically in Mexico. [<Sp.]

EJ·MI·A·DZIN' (ĕzh·mī·ă·dzeen') Same as ECHMIADZIN.

EKA- A combining form from Sanskrit *ēka*, one, signifying next in order, and applied to hypothetical chemical elements in Mendeleyev's periodic system required to complete his series as grouped according to properties; as, *eka*-silicon, later identified as the element germanium.

E·KA·TE·RI′·NA (ā·kah·tā·rē′·nah) [Rus.] Same as CATHERINE.

E·KA·TE·RIN·BURG′ See SVERDLOVSK.

E·KA·TE·RI·NO·DAR′ See KRASNODAR.

E·KA TE RI·NO·SLAV′ See DNEPROPETROVSK.

EKE *tr. verb* [EKED, EK·ING] 1 To supplement; make small additions to; piece out: usually with *out*. 2 To obtain or produce (a living) with difficulty. 3 [Obs.] To protract; lengthen; increase. —*noun* [Obs.] An addition, as to a bell rope; postscript; appendix. —*adv. & conj.* [Obs.] Likewise; also. [<OE. *ēcan*, increase]

EK·KA *noun* A one-horse vehicle used in India.

EL *noun* [Pop.] An elevated railroad. Also *L*.

E·LAB′·O·RATE *tr. verb* (-rāte) [·RAT·ED, ·RAT·ING] 1 To develop and complete by thorough and careful work; embellish with details. 2 To produce by labor.
—*adj.* (-rit) Developed in detail with care or painstaking; carefully wrought out; done with thoroughness or exactness. [<L. *elaboratus* <*e*, out, + *laboro*, labor] —**E·LAB·O·RATE·LY** *adv.* —**E·LAB·O·RATE·NESS** *noun* —**E·LAB·O·RA′·TION** *noun* —**E·LAB·O·RA·TIVE** *adj.*

ELÆO-, ELAIO- Combining forms from Greek *elaion*, olive oil, <*elaia*, olive tree.

E·LÆ′·O·LITE (e·lee′·o·līte) *noun* A coarsely crystallized or massive opaque variety of nephelite with a resinous luster: also spelled *eleolite*.

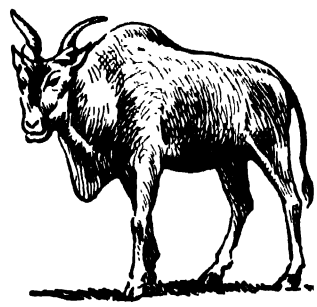
EL·A·GAB′·A·LUS Same as HELIOGABALUS.

E·LA·IN Same as OLEIN.

E·LAINE A feminine personal name. Compare HELEN.
—**ELAINE** In Arthurian legend, any of several ladies; specifically, the daughter of King Pelles, mother of Galahad; and the Fair Maid of Astolat who died for love of Lancelot, familiar to readers of Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*.

EL′ AI·O·PLAST (ēl′·ē·o-) *noun* One of the highly refractive oil-secreting protoplasmic granules found near the nuclei of plant cells: also spelled *eleoplast*. [<Gr. *elaion*, olive oil, + *plastos*, formed]

E·LAM An ancient country between the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea. *Gen.* x, 22. —**E′·LAM·ITE** *noun* —**E LAM·IT′·IC, E′ LAM·IT ISH** *adj.*



ELAND

É·LAN (eh·lahN′) *noun* [F.] Ardor; dash; vivacity.

E·LAND (ee′·lund) *noun* A large oxlike African antelope with twisted horns (genus *Taurotragus*); especially the common eland (*T. oryx*), of NE. Africa. [<D., elk]

É·LAN VI·TAL (vē·tahl′) [F.] Literally, life force; vital energy; in Bergson's philosophy, the creative life impulse of all evolution. Compare VITALISM.

EL·A·PHINE (-fine *or* -fin) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a genus (*Elaphodus*) of deer native in China; also, describing the antlers characteristic of this genus. [<Gr. *elaphos*, stag]

E·LAPSE *intr. verb* [E LAPSED (-lapst′), E LAPS·ING] To glide or slip by; pass away: said of time. [<L. *elapsus* <*e*, from, + *labor*, glide]

EL A·RAISH (ah·rīsh′) [Ar.] Same as LARACHE.

ELAS The largest and most effective Greek guerilla organization in World War II: military arm of EAM: from *Ethnikos Laikos Apeleftherotikos Stratos*, literally, National Popular Liberation Army.

E·LAS′·MO·BRANCH (-brangk) *noun* One of a class or subclass (*Elasmobranchii* or *Chondrichthyes*) of fishlike vertebrates having lamelliform gills attached by their distal ends, cartilaginous skeletons, and complicated brain with optic nerves forming a chiasma: including sharks and rays. Compare illustration under FISH. [<Gr. *elasmos*, metal plate, + L. *branchia*, gills]

E·LAS·TIC *adj.* 1 Spontaneously returning to a former size, shape, or configuration after being altered from it; springy; accommodating. 2 Capable of quick recovery, as from misfortune or depression; buoyant. 3 Increasing or diminishing readily in response to a changing stimulus, demand, or other causative influence; as, an *elastic* price, one that soars or drops quickly owing to sudden variations in demand. 4 Capable of expansion and contraction; flexible.
—*noun* A strip, cord, or piece of India rubber or of webbing made elastic by India rubber threads woven therein, used as a band, suspender, etc.; specifically, a garter. [<Gr. *elastikos* <*elaunō*, drive] —**E LAS TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

E·LAS·TIC′·I·TY *noun* 1 That property of matter by virtue of which a body tends to resist deformation, returning to a former or normal size, shape, or configuration, after being deflected, compressed, expanded, twisted, or drawn; the rebounding quality of bodies; resilience; springiness; as, the *elasticity* of the air, the bow has lost its *elasticity*. 2 The tendency to recover from depression or misfortune; buoyancy.

E·LAS·TIN *noun* The protein substance, of high glycine and leucine content, which is found in tendons, cartilage, connective tissue, and bone.

E LAS TO·MER *noun* One of a class of polymerized compounds characterized by elastic, rubberlike properties, as the synthetic rubbers and various plastics.

E LATE *tr. verb* [E LAT ED, E LAT ING] To raise the spirits of; excite. —*adj.* Exalted or triumphant; exultant. [<L. *e*, out, + *latus*, borne] —**E·LAT ED** *adj.* —**E LAT·ED·LY** *adv.* —**E·LAT ED·NESS** *noun* —**E·LA·TION** *noun.*

EL·A·TER *noun* 1 A click beetle or elaterid. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious). 2 A spring or terminal bristlelike abdominal appendage of a springtail or podurid insect. 3 In the horsetail family of plants, *(Equisetaceæ)*, one of the four club-shaped membranous bands attached at a single point on a spore formed by the splitting of the outer coat. 4 A sterile, elastic, spirally twisted filament for the dispersion of spores, as in liverworts, puffballs and slime molds. [<Gr. *elatēr*, driver, <*elaunō*, drive]

E LAT·ER ID *adj.* Of or pertaining to a family *(Elateridæ)* of beetles with serrate antennæ, including the click beetles or snapping beetles. —*noun* An elaterid beetle.

E·LAT ER IN *noun* A bitter cathartic crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{28}O_5$, contained in elaterium.

E LAT′ ER·ITE *noun* An elastic, resinous, dark-brown subtranslucent mineral hydrocarbon, found in soft masses.

EL·A·TE′ RI UM *noun* 1 The squirting cucumber *(Echallium elaterium)*; a purgative derived from its juice. 2 A greenish-to-gray mass contained in the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber.

EL·BA An island off the NW. coast of Italy; 86 square miles; place of Napoleon's first exile, 1814–15.

ELBE (ēlb; G. ēl′·buh) A river in Czechoslovakia and central Germany; 725 miles to the North Sea near Hamburg

EL BER·FELD (-fēlt) See WUPPERTAL.

EL·BERT A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **EL BER TUS.**

ELBERT, MOUNT A peak in central Colorado; 14,431 feet.

EL·BING A fortified seaport in East Prussia, Germany

EL BOW (-bō) *noun* 1 The joint at the bend of the arm; also, the joint resembling an elbow in the shoulder or hock of a quadruped. Compare illustration under HORSE. 2 Any outward bend resembling an elbow, as a short angular pipe fitting, or a projection on the side of a chair or sofa on which to rest the arm.
—*verb* To push with the elbows; also, to jostle; hustle. [<OE. *elboga*]

ELBOW ROOM Room for the movement of the elbows; figuratively, scope for activity or occupation.

EL BRUS (ēl′- *or* āl′·brōōs) A peak in the Caucasus Mountains in southern Russia; 18,526 feet; the highest peak in Europe. Also **EL BRUZ.**

EL BUCK *noun* [Scot.] Elbow.

EL·BURZ (-bōōrz′) A mountain range south of the Caspian Sea, in Iran; highest peak, Demavend, 18,60- feet.

EL CA NEY (cah·nāy′) A town in SE. Cuba; battle, 1898.

EL CAP·I TAN′ A precipitous mountain in the Yosemite Valley, California; 7,619 feet.

ELD *noun* [Obs.] Old times; antiquity; old age. [<OE. *eldo*, old age]

ELDER *noun* 1 A shrub (genus *Sambucus*) with white flowers and purple-black or red berries; the roots of some species contain a very poisonous alkaloid, but the flowers and berries are often used in medicine. 2 Any one of various trees or plants resembling elder; as, the poison *elder* *(Toxicodendron vernix)*. [<OE. *ellern*]

ELDER *adj.* 1 Having lived longer; earlier born. 2 Senior: the comparative of *old*, preferred to *older* when only two are compared; as, an *elder* brother. *Older* and *oldest* may be said either of persons or of things; while *elder* and *eldest* apply to persons only, strictly to members of the same family. 3 Earlier in time. 4 Prior in rank.
—*noun* 1 A prince or head of a tribe or family. 2 A church officer or minister. 3 An older or aged person. 4 An ancestor. [<OE. *eldra*] —**·SHIP** *noun.*

EL′ DER·BER RY *noun* The drupe of the common elder.

ELD·ER·LY *adj.* Somewhat old; approaching old age.

ELD EST First-born; oldest: superlative of OLD. See ELDER.

ELDEST HAND The first player in a card game; the player on the dealer's left; in poker, the age: opposed to *younger hand*.

EL DING *noun* [Scot.] Firewood; fuel. [<ON.]

EL DO·RA·DO (-rah′·do) 1 A legendary South American region rich in gold; also, any region of the western United States conceived of as promising wealth and opportunity to the adventurous: a popular name for California during and after the gold rush of 1848–49. 2 Hence, any region rich in gold or opportunity, such as that sought for in the New World by the Spanish conquerors; also, a golden opportunity. Also **EL·DO·RA′·DO.**

EL DRED A masculine personal name.

EL DRITCH *adj.* [Scot.] Ghastly; weird. Also **EL·DRICH.**

EL EA·NOR (ēl′·i·nur *or* ēl′ i·nawr *or* ēl·i·uh·nawr) A feminine personal name. Also [L.] **EL·E·A·NO′·RA,** [Dan., G.] **E·LE O·NO′·RE** (ā·lā·o·nō′·rē), [It.] **E·LE·O·NO′·RA** (eh·lā·o·nō′·ruh). [<Gr., light]

—**Eleanor of Aquitaine**, 1122–1204, divorced wife of Louis VII of France; married Henry II of England: also called **Eleanor of Guienne**.
—**Eleanor of Castile**, died 1290, wife of Edward I of England.

El·e·at′·ic *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Elea in Magna Græcia or Lower Italy, or the Eleatic school of philosophy. —*noun* 1 A native of Elea. 2 A disciple of the Eleatic school of philosophy. —**El·e·at′·i·cism** *noun.*

El·e·a′·zar (el·i·ā′·zur, *Dutch* ā·lā·ah′·zahr) A masculine personal name. Also **El·e·a′·zer**, [F.] **É·lé·a·zar** (ch·leh·ah·zahr′), **E·le·a′·za·ro** (*It.* ch·leh·ahd′·zah·ro; *Sp.* ch·leh·ah thah′·ro). [<Heb., God's help; or God is helper]

el·e·cam·pane′ *noun* 1 A tall perennial herb of the composite family (*Inuld helenium*), having large leaves, yellow flowers, and a mucilaginous root yielding a tonic. 2 A coarse candy flavored with an extract made from the root of this herb. [<OF. *enule-campane* <LL. *enula*, elecampane, + *campana*, of the field]

e·lect *tr. verb* 1 To choose for an office by vote. 2 To make a choice or selection. 3 To select as a course of study in school or college; as, to *elect* history as a major.
—*adj.* 1 Elected to office, but not yet in charge: used as the second element in compounds, as president-*elect*. 2 Chosen of God for salvation, of saintly or divine character. 3 Selected; chosen; picked out.
—*noun* 1 A person, or body of persons, chosen of God for salvation or for special service. 2 One who is favored or preferred. [<L. *electus* <*e*, out, + *lego*, choose]

e·lec·tion *noun* 1 The selecting of a person or persons for office, as by ballot. 2 A popular vote on any question. 3 A choice, as between alternatives; choice in general. 4 In Calvinism, the predestination of some individuals to be saved from God's wrath and punishment. See synonyms under ALTERNATIVE.

e·lec·tion·eer′ *intr. verb* To endeavor to win an election; canvass for votes.

e·lec·tive (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a choice by vote; also, obtained or bestowed by election. 2 Exerting the privilege of choice. 3 Subject to choice; optional. 4 Having a tendency to attract and combine with some substances and not with others, as, *elective* absorption.
—*noun* An optional study in a fixed college curriculum; as, logic is an *elective* next term. —**e·lec·tive·ly** *adv.* —**e·lec·tive·ness** *noun.*

e·lec·tor *noun* 1 One who elects; a person qualified to vote at an election; specifically, in the United States, a presidential elector. 2 One of the great princes who formerly (12th to 18th century) had the right of electing the Emperor of Germany. —**presidential electors** The persons chosen by the several States to elect the President and the Vice President of the United States. The number from each State equals the total of senators and representatives from the State.

e·lec·to·ral *adj.* Pertaining to, of, or comprising electors.

electoral college The whole corporate body of the presidential electors chosen at one election, although they never meet as a body; also, those of a single State, which do meet: a popular, unofficial term, first used informally in 1821.

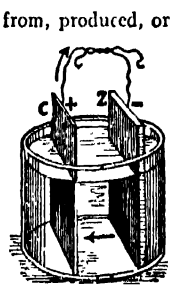
e·lec·to·rate (-rit) *noun* 1 Those who elect; the mass of voters. 2 The rank or territory of an elector in the old German empire.

e·lec·tor·ess *noun* 1 A woman qualified to vote at an election. 2 The wife or widow of an elector of the old German empire. Also **e·lec·tress**.

E·lec·tra 1 A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes: the subject of several tragedies. 2 One of the Pleiades; mother of Dardanus. Also *Elektra*.

Electra-complex *noun* An exaggerated attachment of the daughter to her father: the female analog of the *Œdipus-complex*.

e·lec·tric *adj.* 1 Relating to, derived from, produced, or operated by electricity. 2 Containing, producing, or carrying electricity. 3 Spirited; magnetic; thrilling. Also **e·lec·tri·cal.** —*noun* 1 A street car, tram, or other vehicle run by electricity. 2 Any substance or material, as amber or resin, which can be given an electric charge by rubbing. [<LL. *electricus* <L. *electrum* <Gr. *ēlektron*, amber] —**e·lec·tri·cal·ly** *adv.*



ELECTRIC CELL
C Carbon (positive pole).
Z Zinc (negative pole).

electric breeze 1 A stream of ions repelled from an electrified point. 2 A brush discharge as used in therapeutics.

electric calamine Hemimorphite.

electric cell Any of a large variety of devices consisting of two dissimilar metals or materials immersed in an electrolyte, capable of generating an electric charge by chemical action.

electric chair 1 A chair used for electrocuting criminals by sending a high voltage of electricity through the body of the person fastened into it. 2 Hence, the death penalty.

electric clock Any of variously designed clocks, both of the pendulum and balance-wheel type, which are actuated by electricity in any way; especially, a clock operated by plugging in on an alternating electric current transmitting electromagnetic impulses from a master clock.

electric current A stream of electrons flowing through a conducting body; it is usually measured and expressed in terms of amperes, coulombs, and volts. See ELECTRON, PROTON.

electric displacement The theoretical movement of the electricity in a dielectric as a result of changes in the electric field where the latter is located.

electric eel A cyprinoid, eel-like fish (*Electrophorus electricus*) of tropical America, which sometimes reaches a length of six feet, carrying in its tail organs capable of delivering powerful electric shocks.

electric energy The capacity possessed by electricity for doing work.

electric eye A photo-electric cell.

electric fish Any fish having organs capable of imparting an electric shock.

electric furnace A furnace in which high temperatures are obtained by the use of an electric arc or by induction from a central power station; a smelting furnace in which the heat is produced by an electric current.

e·lec·tri·cian (-trish′·un) *noun* 1 One versed in the science of electricity. 2 An inventor, maker, or repairer of electrical apparatus.

e·lec·tric·i·ty *noun* 1 A fundamental characteristic of all matter, associated with the electron and proton of the atom, whose movements, free or controlled, lead to the development of fields of force and the generation of kinetic or potential energy. The electron is the basic unit of *negative* electricity, and the proton of *positive* electricity. Any accumulation of one kind of electricity in excess of an equivalent of the opposite kind is called a *charge* and is measured in appropriate units. A charge fixed at one point or within a circumscribed field of force, as a Leyden jar, is *static* electricity; a charge which flows through a conductor is *current* electricity. 2 The property of many substances, as amber, fur, glass, etc., mutually to attract or repel each other when subjected to friction. 3 The science which deals with the phenomena, laws, theory, and application of electricity.

electric light 1 Illumination produced by electricity. 2 The lamp, tower, or other device used for electric illumination, especially the bulb.

electric machine 1 An apparatus for generating static electricity, as by friction. 2 A dynamo.

electric motor A machine for transforming electric energy into mechanical power: opposed to *dynamo*.

electric ray An elasmobranch fish having a pair of electric organs; the torpedo.

e·lec′·tri·cute Same as ELECTROCUTE.

e·lec′·tri·fy *verb* [**·fied**, **·fy·ing**] 1 To act upon, charge, or become charged with electricity. 2 To apply electricity to as a motive power; as, to *electrify* a railroad. 3 To arouse; startle; thrill. —**e·lec′·tri·fi·a·ble** *adj.* —**e·lec·tri·fi·ca′·tion** *noun* —**e·lec′·tri·fi·er** *noun.*

e·lec·trine (-trin) *adj.* 1 Made of electrum. 2 Made of or related to amber. —*noun* An imaginary substance, supposed by some to be the basis of electricity. [<Gr. *ēlektrinos* <*ēlektron*, amber]

e·lec·trize (-trīze) *tr. verb* [**·trized**, **·triz·ing** (trīz·ing)] To electrify. [<L. *electrum*; see ELECTRUM] —**e·lec·tri·za′·tion** *noun.*

e·lec·triz·er (-trīz·ur) *noun* One who or that which electrizes; usually, an apparatus for therapeutic electrifying.

e·lec·tro [Pop.] *noun* [**·tros** (trōze) *pl.*] 1 An electrotype. 2 Electroplating. —*tr. verb* To make an electrotype of; electroplate. [Abbreviation of ELECTROTYPE]

electro- A combining form from Greek *ēlektron*, amber, representing *electric* in composition.

electro-analysis *noun* Analysis by and in accordance with the methods of electrolysis.

e·lec·tro·cap·il·lar′·i·ty *noun* That change in the surface tension between two conducting liquids in contact which occurs when an electric current is passed between them.

e·lec·tro·car′·di·o·gram *noun* A graph indicating electromotive variations in the action of the heart.

e·lec·tro·car′·di·o·graph *noun* An instrument for recording the electric current produced by the action of the heart muscle: used in the diagnosis of diseases affecting the heart. —**e·lec·tro·car·di·og′·ra·phy** *noun.*

e·lec·tro·chem′·is·try *noun* The branch of chemistry that treats of electricity as active in effecting chemical change. —**e·lec·tro·chem′·i·cal** *adj.* —**e·lec·tro·chem′·i·cal·ly** *adv.* —**e·lec·tro·chem′·ist** *noun.*

e·lec·tro-coagulation *noun* The destructive coagulation of protoplasmic material or of living tissue, healthy or morbid, by the passage through it of an electric current.

e·lec·tro·cul′·ture *noun* The stimulation of the growth, development, and maturing of plants by electrical means, especially by static electricity and fields of force in the atmosphere.

E·LEC′·TRO·CUTE *tr. verb* [CUT·ED, ·CUT·ING] To put to death by electricity; specifically, to execute in the electric chair: also spelled *electricute*. [<ELECTR(IC) + (EXE)CUTE] —**E·LEC·TRO CU′·TION** *noun*.

E LEC TRODE *noun* Either of the two poles of an electric battery or dynamo; an anode or a cathode: also called *catelectrode*. Compare illustration under ELECTRIC CELL.

E LEC TRO DE POS′ IT *intr. verb* To deposit chemically, as metal from a solution, by means of an electric current. —*noun* That which is so deposited. —**E LEC TRO·DE PO·SI′·TION** *noun*.

E·LEC·TRO DES IC CA′·TION *noun* The destruction of animal tissues by means of controlled high-frequency electric-spark discharges: also called *fulguration*.

E·LEC TRO·DI·AG NO′ SIS *noun* Diagnosis of the structural and functional condition of organs or tissues of the body by studying their response to electrical stimuli.

E LEC TRO·DY·NAM′·IC *adj.* Relating to the forces of attraction and repulsion produced by electric currents. —**E LEC·TRO·DY NAM′·I·CAL** *adj.*

E·LEC·TRO·DY NAM′ ICS *noun* The branch of physics which deals with the forces of electrical attraction and repulsion and with the energy-transformations of magnetic fields and electric currents.

E·LEC TRO DY·NA·MOM′·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current, as by the interaction of two wire coils.

E·LEC·TRO-EN CEPH′ A·LO·GRAM *noun* A record of electrical impulses and changes in the brain: important in the diagnosis of certain diseases, as epilepsy. —**E LEC TRO-EN·CEPH′ A LO·GRAPH** *noun*.

E·LEC·TRO-EN CEPH A LOG′·RA PHY *noun* The art and technique of recording electrical changes in the brain; also, the science of interpreting these changes in the diagnosis of epilepsy and other incapacitating brain diseases.

ELECTRO-ENDOSMOSIS *noun* The diffusion of fluids through permeable membranes or diaphragms by the application of an electrical potential.

E·LEC′ TRO GRAPH *noun* 1 The linear record of an electrometer. 2 An apparatus for tracing a design to be electro-etched for use in printing wall paper, calico, etc. 3 A telautograph. 4 An X-ray skiagraph. 5 A biograph employing the arc light. —**E LEC·TRO GRAPH′·IC** *adj.* —**E·LEC·TROG RA PHY** *noun*.

E·LEC TRO KI NET′ IC *adj.* Pertaining to or caused by electricity in motion.

E·LEC TRO KI NET′ ICS *noun* That branch of electrical science which treats of the motion of electricity and the forces producing or regulating it opposed to *electrostatics*.

E·LEC·TRO LIER′ (-leer′) *noun* A fixture, usually ornamental, for holding electric lamps.

E·LEC TROL Y·SIS *noun* 1 The decomposing of a chemical compound by passing an electric current through it. 2 Decomposition so effected.

E·LEC′ TRO LYTE *noun* 1 A substance, usually in solution, which will transmit an electric current by the formation of ions. 2 A solution which conducts an electric current between the electrodes of a cell, accompanied by the release of a gas or the deposition of a solid. —**E LEC TRO LYT′ IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* —**E LEC TRO LYT′·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

E·LEC′ TRO LYZE *tr. verb* [LYZED, ·LYZ·ING] To decompose by electric current. —**E LEC TRO LY ZA′·TION** *noun* —**E LEC′·TRO·LYZ ER** *noun*.

E·LEC TRO MAG′ NET *noun* A core of soft iron or the like, which temporarily becomes a magnet during the passage of an electric current through a coil of wire surrounding it. —**E LEC·TRO·MAG·NET′ IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**E LEC·TRO·MAG·NET′ I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

E·LEC TRO·MAG′ NET·ISM *noun* 1 Magnetism developed by electricity. 2 That science which treats of the relations between electricity and magnetism and the phenomena due to these relations. Also **E LEC TRO MAG·NET′ ICS**.

E·LEC TRO MED·I·CA′ TION *noun* Introduction of drugs into the system by electrical means.

ELECTRO-METALLURGY *noun* The art or science of electrolytically depositing metals, or of separating them from their ores or alloys by electrolysis or the electric furnace. —**ELECTRO-METALLURGICAL** *adj.*

E·LEC·TROM·E TER *noun* An instrument for measuring an electric current.

E·LEC TROM E TRY *noun* The science or art of making electrical measurements. —**E LEC TRO·MET′ RIC** or **·RI CAL** *adj.*

E LEC·TRO MO′ TION *noun* 1 The passage of an electric current in a voltaic circuit. 2 Motion produced by electricity employed as power.

E·LEC TRO MO′ TIVE *adj.* Producing, or tending to produce electricity; producing or produced by electromotion: distinguished from *magnetomotive*.

ELECTROMOTIVE FORCE That which determines the flow of electricity from one point to another; difference of potential: abbreviated E M F, or e.m.f. (with or without periods).

ELECTROMOTIVE SERIES An arrangement of the elements in a series such that each will, in general and under suitable conditions, replace from its compounds any element listed after it. See table below for the series of metals, from the most active to the least active. Also called *displacement, activity,* or *electrochemical series*.

ELECTROMOTIVE SERIES OF THE METALS

1. Potassium	10. Chromium	18. Copper
2. Sodium	11. Cadmium	19. Arsenic
3. Barium	12. Iron	20. Bismuth
4. Strontium	13. Cobalt	21. Antimony
5. Calcium	14. Nickel	22. Mercury
6. Magnesium	15. Tin	23. Silver
7. Aluminum	16. Lead	24. Platinum
8. Manganese	17. Hydrogen	25. Gold
9. Zinc		

E LEC TRO MO′ TOR *noun* 1 An electric motor. 2 Any electric source, as a voltaic cell.

E·LEC TRON (-trŏn) *noun* 1 An electrically charged particle which is one of the basic components of the atom; it carries the unit charge of negative electricity, estimated at 4.8×10^{-10} cgs electrostatic units, and has a mass approximately one-eighteen hundredth (more exactly 1/1847) of that of the proton, or nucleus of the hydrogen atom. Electrons are emitted in the form of beta particles and cathode rays. 2 Same as ELECTRUM (amber). —**FREE ELECTRON** An electron not permanently bound to any atom and free to move within the limits of a given substance or material, as in a galvanic current. —**E LEC·TRON IC** *adj.*

E LEC TRO NEG′ A TIVE *adj.* 1 Appearing, as an element in electrolysis, at the positive electrode. 2 Having the property of becoming negatively electrified by contact with or the chemical action of another element. —*noun* An electronegative element.

ELECTRON GUN An apparatus for directing a steady stream of electrons in a given direction, usually in the form of a slender tube with thermionic filaments: used in television.

E LEC TRON ICS *noun* The study of the properties and behavior of electrons under all conditions, especially with reference to technical and industrial applications.

ELECTRON LENS A distribution of an electric field surrounding the path of an electron beam such that the beam may be concentrated in a focus similar to that of an optical lens.

ELECTRON MICROSCOPE A microscope which uses high-voltage streams of electrons in order to bring into visibility objects far beyond the range of the most powerful optical microscopes.

ELECTRON OPTICS A method for the control of electron beams or rays by properly adjusted magnetic or electric fields so that the flow of electrons will simulate the effect of light rays in an optical instrument.

ELECTRON TUBE A high vacuum tube in which a stream of electrons is emitted from a heated cathode and subjected to the controlling action of a grid which amplifies and directs the current.

ELECTRON VOLT A unit of energy equal to that acquired by an electron which passes through a potential difference of one volt: expressed as $1.592 \cdot 10^{-12}$ erg; also called *equivalent volt*.

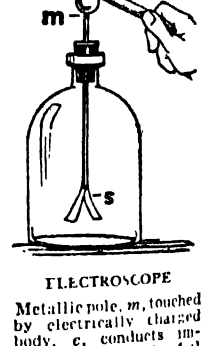
E LEC TROP A·THY *noun* The treatment of disease by means of electricity. —**E LEC·TRO PATH′ IC** *adj.*

E·LEC TRO·PHOR·E′·SIS *noun* The slow movement of colloidal particles when under the influence of an electric field

E LEC TROPH O RUS *noun* [RI (ī) *pl.*] An instrument for generating static electricity by induction: commonly a flat disk of resin, to which may be applied another of wood coated with tin foil. Also **E LEC TRO PHORE**.

E LEC TRO PHYS I OL′·O·GY (-fiz-) *noun* The study of the electric phenomena of living organs. —**E LEC TRO·PHYS I·O LOG′ I CAL** *adj.*

E LEC′ TRO PLATE *tr. verb* [PLAT·ED, ·PLAT·ING] To coat with metal by electro-deposition. The object to be plated is placed in a solution of a salt of the metal in connection with the negative pole of a battery or dynamo. —*noun* An electroplated article. —**E·LEC′ TRO·PLAT ER** *noun*.



ELECTROSCOPE

Metallic pole, *m*, touched by electrically charged body, *e*, conducts impulse to metal foil strips, *s*, which acquire like charges and move apart, due to electrostatic repulsion.

E LEC′ TRO·PLAT ING (-plā·ting) *noun* 1 The act or process of depositing metal by electric means. 2 The coat of metal deposited by this process.

E·LEC·TRO POS′·I TIVE *adj.* 1 Appearing at the negative electrode: said of an element in electrolysis. 2 Having the property of becoming positively electrified by contact or chemical action. —*noun* An electropositive element.

E LEC·TRO·SCIS′·SION (-sizh′·un *or* -sish′·un) *noun* The cutting or division of tissues by an electrically operated knife.

E·LEC′ TRO·SCOPE *noun* An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity upon a conductor by the repulsion of pithballs or strips of goldleaf. See illustration. —**E·LEC·TRO·SCOP′·IC** *adj.*

E·LEC·TRO·STAT′·ICS *noun* That branch of electrical science

which treats of the phenomena of electricity at rest or of frictional electricity: opposed to *electrokinetics*. —**E·LEC·TRO·STAT′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**E·LEC·TRO·STAT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ELECTROSTATIC UNIT An electric charge which, concentrated at one point in a vacuum, would repel with a force of 1 dyne an equal and like charge placed 1 centimeter away.

E·LEC·TRO·STE·NOL′·Y·SIS *noun* The depositing of metallic particles in the pores of a membrane by electrolysis.

E·LEC·TRO·TAX′·IS *noun* That property of protoplasm which makes it susceptible to the influence of an electric stimulus, as shown by the direction of movement; also, any similar property in simple organisms. Also **E·LEC·TROT′·RO·PISM.** —**E·LEC·TRO·TAC′·TIC** *adj.*

E·LEC·TRO·TECH′·NICS (–tek′·nĭx) *noun* The science of the methods, processes, and operations by which electricity is applied in the industrial arts. —**E·LEC·TRO·TECH′·NIC** or **·NI·CAL** *adj.*

E·LEC′·TRO·THER·A·PEU′·TICS (–pyōō′·tĭx) *noun* The treatment of disease by electricity, or the laws, etc., of such treatment. Also **E·LEC·TRO·THER′·A·PY** (–thĕr′·uh·pi). —**E·LEC·TRO·THER′·A·PIST** *noun* —**E·LEC·TRO·THER·A·PEU′·TIC** or **·TI·CAL** *adj.* —**E·LEC·TRO·THER·A·PEU′·TIST** *noun.*

E·LEC·TROT·O·NUS *noun* The change in the activity of a nerve or muscle induced by a voltaic current. —**E·LEC·TRO·TON′·IC** *adj.*

E·LEC′·TRO·TYPE *noun* 1 A metallic copy of any surface, as a coin, made by electric deposition, especially one of a page of type for printing. 2 An impression from an electrotyped cut. 3 The process of electrotyping: electrotypy. —*tr. verb* [**·TYPED, ·TYP·ING**] To make an electrotype of.

E·LEC′·TRO·TYP ER (–tīp′·ur) *noun* One who electrotypes. Also **E·LEC·TRO·TYP′·IST.**

E·LEC·TRO·TYP′·IC (–tĭp′·ĭc) *adj.* Pertaining to or made by electrotyping.

E·LEC·TRO·TYP′·ING (–tĭp′·ing) *noun* The act or business of forming electrotypes. Also **E·LEC·TRO·TYP′·Y.**

E·LEC·TRO·VA′·LENCE *noun* A chemical bond formed by the complete transfer of electrons from the atoms of one element of a compound to the atoms of another element: distinguished from *covalence*.

E·LEC·TRO·VA′·LENT *adj.* Designating a compound formed by electrovalence.

E·LEC·TRUM *noun* 1 German silver or other like alloy. 2 Anciently, amber: also **E·LEC·TRON.** 3 Native gold containing a large percentage of silver. [<L. <Gr. *ēlektron*, amber]

E·LEC′·TU·A·RY (ĭ·lĕc′·chōō– *or* –tyōō–) *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] A confection made by incorporating a medicine with some sweet substance. [<L.L. *electuarium* <Gr. *ekleikton* <*ek*, out, + *leichein*, to lick]

EL EE·MOS′·Y·NAR (ĕl·ĭ·mŏs′– *or* ĕl·ĭ·uh·mŏs′·ĭ·nur) *noun* 1 One who gives charity; specifically, the supervisor of the distribution of papal charities. 2 [Obs.] Almoner.

EL EE MOS′ Y NA RY *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to charity or alms; existing for the relief of the poor; charitable; gratuitous; as, *eleemosynary* institutions. 2 Aided by or dependent upon charity; as, the *eleemosynary* classes. —*noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] A recipient of charity. [<Gr. *eleēmosynē*; see ALMS]

EL E GANCE *noun* 1 The state or quality of being elegant or refined. 2 Anything elegant. Also **EL·E·GAN·CY.** [**·CIES** *pl.*]

EL·E·GANT *adj.* 1 Marked by refinement, grace, or symmetry; as of action, form or structure; also, possessing or exhibiting refined taste. 2 Possessing a fine sense of beauty or fitness. 3 [Pop.] Excellent; capital; marked by completeness and simplicity; appropriate; as, an *elegant* argument. [<OF. <L. *elegans* <*eligo*; see ELECT] —**EL·E·GANT·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: dainty, exquisite. *Elegant* (Latin *elegans*, select) refers to the lighter, finer elements of beauty in form or motion, but is often misused as a general term of approval. *Exquisite* denotes the utmost perfection of the *elegant* in minute details; we speak of an *elegant* garment, an *exquisite* lace. *Exquisite* is also applied to intense keenness of any feeling; as, *exquisite* delight; *exquisite* pain. *Dainty*, at its best, applies to what is at once slight, delicate, and pleasing; in its extreme use, it may apply to sensibilities or feelings too delicate for the demands of practical life, over-nice, squeamish. See BEAUTIFUL, CHOICE, FINE, POLITE. *Antonyms*: common, coarse, harsh, rude.

EL E·GI′·AC (ĕl·ĭ·jī′·ăc *or* ĭ·lee′·jī·ăc) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to elegies. 2 Of the nature of an elegy; sad; plaintive. 3 In ancient prosody, written in distichs consisting of hexameter and pentameter. Also **EL·E·GI′·A·CAL.** —*noun* 1 A poet who writes in the tone or in the meter of the elegy. 2 *pl.* Verse composed in the elegiac spirit or form.

EL·E·GIST (–jĭst) *noun* A writer of funeral songs; one who writes in elegiac verse. Also **E·LE·GI·AST, EL·E·GI·OG′·RA·PHER.**

E·LE·GIT (–jĭt) *noun* [Law] 1 A writ of execution, issued on the election of a judgment creditor, directing the sheriff to turn over to him the debtor's attachable goods, and, if these be insufficient, half the debtor's land, the latter to be held till the rents and profits shall extinguish the debt. 2 The right secured by this writ. [<L.]

EL′·E·GIZE (–jīze) *verb* [**EL′·E·GIZED, EL′·E·GIZ·ING**] To mourn or commemorate in elegiac form.

EL·E·GY (–jī) *noun* [**·GIES** *pl.*] 1 A funeral song; a meditative poem with sorrowful theme. 2 A classical poem written in elegiac verse. [<Gr. *elegeia* <*elegos*, mourning song]

E·LEK·TRA Same as ELECTRA.

EL·E·MENT *noun* 1 A component or essential part; especially, a simple part of anything complex; a constituent; ingredient. 2 *pl.* First principles or fundamental ideas; rudiments; also, the bread and wine of the Lord's Supper. 3 An ultimate and essential principle in the make-up of anything; essential constituent; anciently, one of the substances —earth, air, fire, and water—supposed to make up all things: still in popular use; as, the fury of the *elements*, the devouring *element*. 4 The natural sphere or environment; as, the *element* of fishes is water. 5 One of a limited number of substances which may not be decomposed without losing their specific physical, chemical, and electrical properties, as gold, carbon, hydrogen, etc. Each element possesses its own atomic structure and a set of characteristics which determines its place in the periodic table. See list below. 6 One of the primary parts of an organism: also, a cell or morphological unit. 7 One of a number of parts composing a symmetrical whole; one of the geometrical forms or data which together compose a figure, as a line, a point, a plane, a space; in calculus, an infinitely small portion of a magnitude; a generatrix. 8 A term in an algebraic expression. 9 One of the dissimilar substances in a voltaic cell or battery, etc. 10 A social group, political faction, or a group actuated by certain beliefs or traditions; as, the Prohibition *element*, the conservative *element*. See synonyms under PART, PARTICLE. —**TO BE IN ONE'S ELEMENT** To be in pleasing surroundings or be engaged in activities in which one excels. [<L. *elementum*, first principle]

TABLE OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS
(See also PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS.)

Name	Symbol	Atomic No.	Name	Symbol	Atomic No.
Actinium	Ac	89	Neodymium	Nd	60
Alabamine (?)	Ab	85	Neon	Ne	10
Aluminum	Al	13	Neoytterbium		
Antimony (*stibium*)	Sb	51	See YTTERBIUM		
Argon	A	18	Nickel	Ni	28
Arsenic	As	33	Niobium		
Barium	Ba	56	See COLUMBIUM		
Beryllium	Be	4	Niton		
Bismuth	Bi	83	See RADON		
Boron	B	5	Nitrogen	N	7
Bromine	Br	35	Osmium	Os	76
Cadmium	Cd	48	Oxygen	O	8
Calcium	Ca	20	Palladium	Pd	46
Carbon	C	6	Phosphorus	P	15
Cerium	Ce	58	Platinum	Pt	78
Cesium	Cs	55	Polonium	Po	84
Chlorine	Cl	17	Potassium (*kalium*)	K	19
Chromium	Cr	24	Praseodymium	Pr	59
Cobalt	Co	27	Protactinium	Pa	91
Columbium	Cb	41	Radium	Ra	88
Copper (*cuprum*)	Cu	29	Radon	Rn	86
Dysprosium	Dy	66	Rhenium	Re	75
Erbium	Er	68	Rhodium	Rh	45
Europium	Eu	63	Rubidium	Rb	37
Fluorine	F	9	Ruthenium	Ru	44
Gadolinium	Gd	64	Samarium	Sm	62
Gallium	Ga	31	Scandium	Sc	21
Germanium	Ge	32	Selenium	Se	34
Glucinum			Silicon	Si	14
See BERYLLIUM			Silver (*argentum*)	Ag	47
Gold (*aurum*)	Au	79	Sodium (*natrium*)	Na	11
Hafnium	Hf	72	Strontium	Sr	38
Helium	He	2	Sulfur	S	16
Holmium	Ho	67	Tantalum	Ta	73
Hydrogen	H	1	Tellurium	Te	52
Illinium (?)	Il	61	Terbium	Tb	65
Indium	In	49	Thallium	Tl	81
Iodine	I	53	Thorium	Th	90
Iridium	Ir	77	Thulium	Tm	69
Iron (*ferrum*)	Fe	26	Tin (*stannum*)	Sn	50
Krypton	Kr	36	Titanium	Ti	22
Lanthanum	La	57	Tungsten (*wolframite*)	W	74
Lead (*plumbum*)	Pb	82	Uranium	U	92
Lithium	Li	3	Vanadium	V	23
Lutecium	Lu	71	Virginium (?)	Vi	87
Magnesium	Mg	12	Xenon	Xe	54
Manganese	Mn	25	Ytterbium	Yb	70
Masurium (?)	Ma	43	Yttrium	Yt	39
Mercury (*hydrargyrum*)	Hg	80	Zinc	Zn	30
Molybdenum	Mo	42	Zirconium	Zr	40

EL·E·MEN′·TAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to an element or elements; hence, pure; primary; pertaining to material ele-

ments; as, *elemental* action; pertaining to rudiments or first principles; rudimentary; as, *elemental* education. 2 In chemistry, uncombined; elementary; also, forming a necessary part or ingredient; as, an *elemental* salt. —·LY *adv.*

EL·E·MEN′·TA·RY *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or being an element or elements, in any sense. 2 Treating of the first principles of anything; rudimental; as, an *elementary* analysis. 3 Having the nature of an infinitesimal part of a quantity or magnitude. —**EL·E MEN′·TA·RI·LY** *adv.* —**EL·E MEN′·TA·RI·NESS** *noun.*

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION Public school and private education beyond kindergarten and preceding secondary school, from six to eight years in length, dealing with the fundamentals of education.

EL·E MI *noun* Any one of several gum resins obtained from tropical trees of various genera: used in drugs and varnishes. [<Sp. *elemí*, perhaps Ar. *al-lumi*]

E·LE NA (*Sp., It.* eh·leh′ nah) Same as HELEN.

E·LEN·CHUS (i·lĕng′·kus) *noun* [·CHI (ki) *pl.*] 1 The contradictory opposite of a proposition; that which must be proved in order to refute an opponent; hence, a refuting argument; a refutation. 2 A false refutation; sophism. Also **E LENCH.** [<L. *elenchus* <Gr. *elenchos* <*elenchō*, disgrace, confute] —**E·LEN·CHIC** (–lĕng′·kik) or **·CHI·CAL, E LENC·TIC** or **·TI·CAL** *adj.*

E·LE′ O LITE Same as ELAOLITE.

EL′ E O PLAST Same as ELAIOPLAST.

EL E PHANT *noun* 1 A massively built, almost hairless mammal of Asia and Africa (genera *Elephas* and *Loxodonta*), the largest of existing land animals, having a flexible proboscis or trunk, and the upper incisors developed as tusks. 2 Something unwieldy, burdensome, or hard to dispose of. See WHITE ELEPHANT. 3 A size of paper, 23 x 38 inches. [<Gr. *elephas* <Heb. *eleph*, ox]

ELEPHANT–EAR *noun* Any one of certain plants of the genus *Begonia*, with large, one-sided, heavy earlike leaves: also **ELEPHANT'S–EAR.**

ELEPHANT–FOOT *noun* A South African twining vine (*Testudinaria elephantipes*) of the yam family, having a conical, cormlike stem covered with a barky substance which, becoming deeply cracked, forms large angular protuberances like those on the shell of a tortoise: whence the name also of *tortoise–plant;* often cultivated in greenhouses. See HOTTENTOT–BREAD. Also **ELEPHANT'S–FOOT.**

EL·E PHAN TI′·A·SIS *noun* The final chronic stage of a disease caused by the presence in the blood and lymph of a parasitic nematode worm (*Wuchereria bancrofti*); it is characterized by a thickening and hardening of the skin, together with an enormous enlargement of the part affected, usually the lower extremities: also called *Bancroft's filariasis.*

EL·E·PHAN′·TINE (–tīn *or* –tīn) *adj.* Pertaining to an elephant; enormous; unwieldy.

EL·EU SIN′ I·A (ĕl·yōō–) *noun pl.* The Athenian festival and mysteries in honor of Demeter and Persephone, at Eleusis, near Athens. [<Gr.]

EL EU SIN′ I AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Eleusis or the Eleusinia.

ELEUSINIAN MYSTERIES The secret religious rites, which were probably originated by the Thracians at Eleusis and later absorbed by the Athenian state religion.

ÐE·LEU SIS (ē·lyōō′–) An ancient town near Athens in Attica. See ELEUSINIA.

ÐE·LEU·SIS In Greek mythology, the son of Mercury.

EL·EU THE′ RI A (ĕl·yōō–) *noun* A festival kept by the Greeks after the battle of Platæa in honor of Zeus Eleutherios (the Deliverer). It was celebrated every fourth year.

EL′ E·VATE *tr. verb* [**VAT ED, ·VAT ING**] 1 To raise from a lower to a higher place, rank, or character; promote; exalt. 2 To raise the spirits of; cheer; inspire. 3 To raise the pitch or increase the loudness of. See synonyms under HEIGHTEN, PROMOTE, RAISE. [< L. *e*, out, + *levo*, lighten]

EL′ E·VAT ED (–vā·tĭd) *adj.* 1 Lofty in situation; high; as, an *elevated* plateau. 2 Lofty in character; sublime. See synonyms under GRAND, HIGH. —*noun* An overhead railroad.

EL·E VA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of elevating; exaltation. 2 An elevated place. 3 A geometrical drawing of the upright parts of a structure, as shown in blueprints and scale drawings. 4 The raising of the eucharistic elements: also **ELEVATION OF THE HOST.** 5 The music of voice or instrument that accompanies the elevation of the Host. 6 Height above the sea level. 7 The angular distance of a celestial body above the horizon. See synonyms under HEIGHT, RAMPART.

EL′·E VA·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which elevates; a hoisting mechanism for grain, or a warehouse where grain is elevated and distributed; also, a movable platform or cage in a building, for carrying freight or passengers up or down. 2 In airplanes, an auxiliary airfoil, by the tilting or dipping of which the ascent or descent of the airplane is regulated: also called *diving–rudder.* See illustration under AIRPLANE.

É·LÈVE (eh·lĕv′) *noun* [F.] Pupil; scholar.

E·LEV EN *adj.* Consisting of one more than ten. —*noun* 1 The cardinal number preceding twelve and following ten. 2 Any of the symbols (11, xi, XI) representing this number. 3 A team or side of eleven players, as in cricket or football. [<OE. *endleofan*]

E·LEV ENTH *adj.* 1 Next in order after the tenth. 2 Being one of eleven equal parts. —*noun* 1 One of eleven equal parts. 2 The quotient of a unit divided by eleven; as, five is one *eleventh* of fifty–five. 3 In a series, the unit or thing after the tenth.

ELF *noun* [**ELVES** *pl.*] 1 In folklore, a dwarfish, mischievous sprite. 2 A dwarf or diminutive person: a pet name for a lively child. —*tr. verb* To twist or entangle, as the hair, a supposed practice of the elves. [<OE. *ælf*]

ELF·CHILD *noun* A child believed to have been left by elves in place of one that they have stolen; a changeling.

EL FER ROL Same as FERROL.

ELF IN *adj.* Relating or belonging to elves. —*noun* 1 An elf. 2 A sportive child.

ELF ISH *adj.* Relating to elves; mischievous. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

ELF–LAND *noun* The supposed home of the elves; fairyland.

ELF–LOCK *noun* A lock of hair tangled as if by elves; a straggling lock.

EL GAR, SIR EDWARD, 1857–1934, English composer.

EL GIN (–jin) 1 An ancient city, capital of Morayshire, Scotland; ruins of cathedral and castle. 2 A former name for Morayshire, Scotland: also **EL′ GIN SHIRE.** 3 A city in northern Illinois; watch–manufacturing

ELGIN MARBLES A collection of Greek sculpture in the British Museum, formerly on the Acropolis at Athens: so called from the Earl of Elgin, who had the sculptures brought to England, 1803–12.

EL GIZEH Same as GIZA.

EL GON A mountain in Uganda, NE. of Lake Victoria; 14,196 feet.

EL GRE·CO See under GRECO.

E LI (ee′·li) A Biblical high priest and judge. *1 Sam.* iv, 13–18. [<Heb., the highest]

E LI·A Pen name of Charles Lamb.

E LI AS Same as ELIJAH

E LIC IT (–lĭs′·ĭt) *tr. verb* To draw out or forth, as by some attraction or inducement, bring to light; as, to *elicit* truth. [<L. *elicitus* <*e*, out, + *lacio*, allure] —**E LIC I TA′ TION** *noun* —**E LIC I TOR** *noun.*

E LIDE *tr. verb* [**E LID ED, E LID ING**] 1 To omit a vowel or syllable in writing or pronouncing a word. 2 To suppress; omit; ignore. 3 [Law] To annul. [< L. *e*, out, + *lado*, strike] —**E LID I BLE** *adj.*

EL I GI BLE (–jĭ·bl) *adj.* Capable of being chosen or elected; worthy of acceptance. —*noun* One who is eligible in any sense. [<OF. < L. *eligo*; see ELECT] —**EL·I GI BIL′·I·TY, EL·I GI BLE NESS** *noun* —**EL I GI BLY** *adv.*

E LI JAH A masculine personal name. Also **E LI AS.** [<Heb., God the Lord, or God is Jehovah]

—**ELIJAH** A prophet of Jehovah in the time of Ahab, 9th century B.C.

E LIM′ I NATE *tr. verb* [**NAT ED, ·NAT·ING**] 1 To remove, especially as injurious or superfluous; eject; separate and expel: applied to both mental and material things; as, to *eliminate* personal considerations, to *eliminate* waste from the system. 2 To remove (a quantity) from a system of algebraic equations. 3 To disregard as irrelevant; ignore. [<L. *eliminatus* <*e*, out, + *limen*, threshold]

E LIM I NA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of eliminating. 2 The state of being cast out or expelled. —**E LIM I NA·TIVE** *adj.* **E LIM′·I·NA·TOR** *noun* —**E LIM′·I NA·TO RY** *adj.*

E LIN GUID (ē·lĭng′·gwĭd) *adj.* Without power of speech; tongue–tied. [<L. *e*, out, + *lingua*, tongue]

EL·I NOR Same as ELEANOR.

EL I OT, CHARLES WILLIAM, 1834–1926, American educator; president of Harvard, 1869–1909. —**GEORGE** Pen name of Mary Ann Evans, 1819–80, English novelist. —**JOHN,** 1604–90, American clergyman; apostle to the Indians. —**SIR JOHN,** 1592–1632, English statesman and champion of liberty. —**THOMAS STEARNS,** born 1888, American poet and essayist; now a British subject.

E LIPH·A·LET A masculine personal name. Also **E·LIPH A·LAT.**

E LIS An ancient country of Peloponnesus, Greece; site of the ancient Olympic games.

E LIS·A·BETH Same as ELIZABETH.

E LI SHA A masculine personal name. [<Heb., God is salvation]

—**ELISHA,** ninth century B.C., a Jewish prophet of Jehovah; successor of Elijah.

E·LI·SION (e·lizh′·un) *noun* 1 The eliding or striking out of a part of a word; as in "o'er" for "over." 2 A suppression of a part. [< L. *elisio* <*elisus;* see ELIDE]

É·LITE (ā·leet′) *noun* The choicest part, especially of a society, army, etc.; the pick; flower. [<F.]

ÉLITE GUARD The Schutzstaffel.

E·LIX·IR *noun* 1 A sweetened alcoholic medicinal preparation; a cordial; formerly a compound tincture. 2 An imaginary liquid or soluble substance by means of which alchemists once hoped to change base metals into gold. 3 An imaginary cordial supposed to be capable of sustaining

life indefinitely: also [Obs.] **ELIXIR VITÆ** (vī'·tee). **4** The essential principle; concentrated essence. [<OF. <Ar. *al-iksir* < Gr. *xērion*, healing powder, < *xēros*, dry]

E·LIZ·A BETH A feminine personal name. Also **E·LI·ZA**, [Dan., Dutch, G.] **E·LI·SA BETH** (a·lee'·zah·bet) or **E·LI·SA** (a·lee'·zah), [F.] **É·LI·SA·BETH** (eh·lee·zah·bēt') or **E·LISE** (eh·leez'), [Gr.] **E·LI·SA·BET** (a·lee·sah·bēt'), [It.] **E·LI·SA·BET'·TA** (a·lee·zah·bēt'·tah), [L.] **E·LIZ·A BETH'·A.** [<Gr. <Heb. *Elisheba*, worshiper of God]

— **ELIZABETH** The mother of John the Baptist. *Luke* i, 5–41.

— **ELIZABETH**, *née* Elizabeth Angela Marguerite Bowes-Lyon, born 1900, wife of George VI of England; queen, 1937– .

— **ELIZABETH, PRINCESS**, born 1926, daughter of George VI of England, heir presumptive to the British throne.

— **ELIZABETH TUDOR**, 1533–1603, queen of England, 1558–1603; daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.

E·LIZ·A·BETH An industrial city and seaport in NE. New Jersey.

E·LIZ·A·BE'·THAN (–bee'·thun *or* –beth'·un) *adj.* Relating to Elizabeth Tudor of England, or to her era. — *noun* An Englishman who lived during the reign of Elizabeth; also, an author who wrote during her reign or during the reign of James I.

E·LI·ZA VET'·POL Former name of KIROVABAD.

ELK *noun* **1** A large deer of northern forests, of Europe and Asia (genus *Alces*), with palmated antlers and the upper lip forming a proboscis for browsing upon trees. **2** Some other large deer, as the wapiti. [<OE. *elh*]

EL KHA LIL See HEBRON.

ELK HOUND *noun* A sporting dog of Norwegian origin, of medium size, with a short, robust body, thick grey coat, broad head, and strong, straight legs.

ELK MOUNTAINS A range in Colorado; highest peak, Castle Peak, 14,259 feet.

¹ELL *noun* A measure of length now rarely used; in England, 45 inches, or 1.114 meters. [<OE. *eln*]

²ELL *noun* Anything shaped like the letter L, as an addition to one side of a house. Also **EL.**

EL LAS [Gr.] Greece

EL·LEN A feminine personal name.

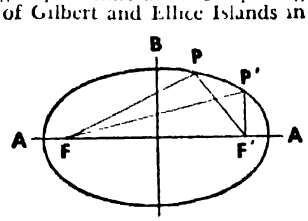
EL·LER·Y, WILLIAM, 1727–1820, American lawyer; signer, for Rhode Island, of the Declaration of Independence.

ELLES·MERE LAND (el'·iz–) The southern portion of Grinnell Land, Northwest Territories, Canada.

EL·LICE ISLANDS (el'·is) A group of nine atolls comprising part of the British colony of Gilbert and Ellice Islands in the Pacific Ocean, 5–11° S., 176–180° E.; 15 square miles. Also *Lagoon Islands*

EL·LICK Diminutive of ALEXANDER.

EL·LI·OTT, MAXINE, 1871–1940, American actress; real name, *Jessie Dermot.*



ELLIPSE

AA Major axis. *F,F'* Foci.
BB Minor axis. *P,P'* Points on curve.
$FP + PF' = FP' + P'F'$.

EL·LIPSE *noun* **1** A plane curve such that the sum of the distances from any point of the curve to two fixed points, called *foci*, is a constant. **2** A conic section. [< L. *ellipsis*]

EL·LIP·SIS *noun* [SES (seez) *pl.*] **1** The omission of a word or words necessary to complete a sentence or expression. **2** Marks indicating omission, such as . . . or * * *. [<L. <Gr. *elleipsis* < *en*, in, + *leipein*, to leave]

EL·LIP·SOID *noun* A solid of which every plane section is an ellipse or a circle. — *adj.* Resembling a compressed sphere or ellipsoid: also **EL·LIP·SOI'·DAL.**

EL·LIP·TIC *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or shaped like an ellipse; oblong with rounded ends. **2** Characterized by ellipsis; shortened. Also **EL·LIP·TI·CAL.** — **EL·LIP·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

EL·LIP·TIC'·I·TY (–tis'·i·ti) *noun* **1** The state of being elliptic. **2** The degree of deviation of an ellipse from circularity.

EL·LIS, ALEXANDER JOHN, 1814–90, English philologist and phonetician. — **[HENRY] HAVELOCK**, 1859–1939, English psychologist and author.

EL·LIS ISLAND An island in New York Harbor, about 1½ miles from the Battery; U. S. immigrant examination station.

EL·LIT·OR·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to that part of the ocean from a depth of below 120 feet to as far as the light will penetrate.

ELLS·WORTH (ělz'·wurth), **LINCOLN**, born 1880– , American polar explorer.

ELL WAND (–wŏnd) *noun* A measuring stick one ell in length.

ELM *noun* A deciduous shade tree of America, Europe, and Asia (genus *Ulmus*), with a broad, spreading, or overarching top; also, its wood. [<OE.]

EL·MAN, MISCHA, born 1891, Russian violinist.

ELM–BARK BEETLE Any of various beetles (family *Scolytidæ*) destructive of elm trees, especially a European species (*Scolytus multistratus*) introduced into America, which acts as the carrier of a parasitic fungus.

ELM–LEAF BEETLE A coleopterous insect (*Galerucella xanthomelana* or *luteola*), yellowish-green with dark lateral spots; introduced from Europe, both larvæ and adults are injurious to elm trees, feeding on the leaves and bark.

ELM·Y *adj.* Consisting of or abounding in elm trees.

EL O·CU'·TION (–kyoo'·shun) *noun* **1** The art of correct intonation, inflection, and gesture in public speaking or reading. **2** Manner of utterance. [<L. *e*, out, + *locutus* < *loquor*, speak] — **·A·RY** *adj.*

EL O CU'·TION·IST *noun* One who is skilled in or teaches elocution; especially, one who gives public elocutionary readings.

É·LOGE (eh·lozh') *noun* [F.] A biographical and eulogistic memoir or panegyric. Also **EL·O·GY.**

EL·O·HIM God: the Hebrew title of most frequent occurrence in the Old Testament. [<Heb. *'Elohim*, pl. of *'Eloah*, God]

EL·O·HIST *noun* Originally, the author of those portions of the Hexateuch that are said to be characterized by the use of *Elohim* for God instead of *Yahveh* or *Jehovah*. Compare JEHOVIST.

EL·O·HIS'·TIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to those portions of the Hexateuch where *Elohim* occurs in the Hebrew text and not *Yahveh* or *Jehovah*; written by the Elohist.

ELOHISTIC or **ELOHIST PROPHETIC DOCUMENT** or **NARRATIVE** One of the four documents which literary analysis discovers interwoven in the Hexateuch, also called the *Ephraimitic Prophetic Document* because of its interest in the early background of the Ephraimitic or Northern Kingdom and also because of its supposed origin in that region.

E·LOIN *tr. verb* [Law] To remove beyond the jurisdiction of; carry away, as property. Also **E LOIGN.** [<OF. *esloignier*, to carry off] — **E LOIN·ER, E LOIGN·ER** *noun* — **E LOIN·MENT, E LOIGN·MENT** *noun.*

E LO·I'·SA (eh·lo·ee'·sah) [It.] Same as LOUISE.

E LON·GATE (e·lŏng'·gate) *verb* [GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING] To make or grow longer, lengthen. See synonyms under PROTRACT.

E·LON·GA'·TION *noun* **1** The act of elongating, or the state of being elongated. **2** An addition or appendage that adds to the length of something; an extension or continuation.

E LOPE *intr. verb* [E LOPED, E·LOP·ING] **1** To run away from home with a lover. **2** To abscond; run off. [<AF. *aloper*, abduct, < OE. *ahleapan*, leap up] — **E LOPE·MENT** *noun* — **E LOP·ER** *noun.*

EL O·QUENCE *noun* **1** Lofty, impassioned, and convincing utterance. **2** The quality of being eloquent, moving, forceful, or persuasive. See synonyms under SPEECH.

EL O·QUENT *adj.* **1** Possessed of or manifesting eloquence. **2** Persuasive; convincing. **3** Visibly expressive of emotion. [<L. *e*, out, + *loquor*, speak] — **·LY** *adv.*

EL PAS·O A manufacturing city on the Rio Grande in Texas; cattle-raising and -shipping center.

EL PA·SO DEL NOR·TE (pah'·so del nor'·teh) **1** A cañon of the Rio Grande, near El Paso, western Texas. **2** Former name of CIUDAD JUÁREZ.

EL·PHIN·STONE (–stun), **MOUNTSTUART**, 1779–1859, British historian and statesman. — **WILLIAM**, 1431–1514, Scottish prelate; founded Aberdeen University.

EL·SA (el'·suh) [G., Sw.] A feminine personal name: same as ALICE. Also [Dan.] **EL·SE** (ěl'·sa), [Dutch] **ELS·JE** (els'·yā). — **ELSA** The heroine of Wagner's opera *Lohengrin.*

EL SAL' VA·DOR (săl'·vuh·dor; *Sp.* sahl'·vä·dor) A republic in western Central America; 13,176 square miles; capital, San Salvador.

EL SASS–LOTH·RING·EN (ěl'·zahs–lōt'·rĭng·un) [G.] Same as ALSACE-LORRAINE.

ELSE *adv.* **1** In a different place, time, or way; elsewhere. **2** If the case or facts were different; otherwise, besides; instead. — *adj.* Additional; different; as, somebody *else*; what *else* can I do? — *conj.* If not; under other conditions. [<OE. *elles*]

The expressions *someone else, anyone else, everyone else, somebody else*, etc., are in good usage treated as substantive phrases and have the possessive inflection upon the *else*; as, *somebody else's* umbrella.

ELSE·WHERE *adv.* In or to another place or places; somewhere or anywhere else.

EL·SIE A feminine personal name. Also [G.] **EL SA** (ěl'·suh), [Dan.] **EL·SE** (ěl'·seh), [Dutch] **ELS JE** (ěls'·yeh).

EL·SI·NORE A fortified seaport on Zealand Island, Denmark; scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet.* Also [Dan.] *Helsingör.*

E LU'·CI·DATE *tr. verb* [DAT·ED, ·DAT·ING] To throw light upon; clear up; make plain. See synonyms under INTERPRET. [<L. *e*, out, + *lucidus*, lucid] — **E LU·CI·DA·TIVE, E·LU'·CI·DA·TO·RY** *adj.* — **E·LU'·CI·DA·TOR** *noun.*

E LU CI·DA'·TION *noun* The act of elucidating; an illustration.

E LUDE *tr. verb* [E LUD·ED, E LUD·ING] To avoid or escape from by dexterity or artifice; baffle the search or inquiry of; evade. See synonyms under ESCAPE. [<L. *e*, out, + *ludo*, play] — **E LUD·I·BLE** *adj.*

E·LUL (e·lōōl') A Jewish month nearly corresponding to September. See CALENDAR (Hebrew).

E·LU·SION (-zhun) *noun* The act of eluding or escaping; evasion.

E LU SIVE (-siv) *adj.* 1 Tending to slip away or escape; hard to understand; baffling. 2 Hard to grasp or keep; as, the *elusive* dream of wealth. Also **E LU SO RY.** —**E·LU SIVE·LY** *adv.* —**E LU SIVE NESS** *noun*

E LUTE *adj.* Having indistinct or barely visible markings: said especially of insects. [< L. *elutus*, washed off]

E LU' TRI ATE *tr. verb* [**AT ED, ·AT ING**] To purify by washing; especially, to separate, as finer from coarser powder, by washing and straining or decanting. [< L. *elutriatus* < *elutrio*, wash off] —**E LU TRI A' TION** *noun.*

E LU VI·A' TION *noun* The process, mechanical or chemical, of removing the fine particles of soil from an area.

EL·VE HJEM (ĕl'·vĭ·yĕm), **CONRAD ARNOLD,** born 1901, American biochemist.

EL VER *noun* A young eel.

ELVES Plural of ELF.

ELV ET *noun* A little elf.

ELV ISH *adj.* Elfish; prankish. Also **ELV·AN.** —**ELV·ISH·LY** *adv.*

E LY (ee'·li) A city on the Isle of Ely, ancient cathedral and monastery.

ELY, ISLE OF A former island among fens now drained, in Cambridgeshire, England.

E LY SIAN (-lizh'·un) *adj.* Belonging to, or like, Elysium; hence, supremely blessed or happy.

E LYS·I UM (-lĭzh'- *or* -lĭz'·ĭ·ŭm) 1 The Greek paradise or abode of the blessed dead, represented as in Hades, or in the Islands of the Blest in the Western Ocean. 2 A place or a condition of supreme delight; a paradise. [< L. < Gr. *ēlysios* < *eleusomai*, I shall go]

ELYTR·, ELYTRO Combining forms from Greek *elytron*, sheath. See ELYTRON.

EL·Y·TRA Plural of ELYTRON.

EL·Y·TROID *adj.* Sheathlike; like an elytron.

EL·Y·TRON *noun* [**TRA** *pl.*] One of the thickened fore wings of certain insects, as beetles; a wing cover: usually in the plural for the wing pair. For illustrations see under INSECT (injurious). Also **EL·Y·TRUM.** [< Gr. *elytron*, case, < *elyō*, wrap up]

EL·ZE VIR *adj.* Belonging or relating to the ELZEVIRS, a family of publishers, 1592–1681, of Amsterdam and Leyden, celebrated for their beautiful editions of the classics. —*noun* 1 A book printed by the Elzevirs. 2 A compact, neat type much used in Elzevirs.

EL·ZE VI' RAN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Elzevirs. —*noun* A collector of Elzevirs. Also **EL ZE VI'·RI AN.**

EM *noun* 1 The name of the thirteenth letter in the English alphabet, written M or m, the sound represented by this letter. 2 The square of the body size of a type, especially, pica *em*, used as a standard unit of measurement in printing: see PICA. 3 In Roman notation, the numeral 1000. See under NUMERAL.

EM *prefix* Same as EN-: used before the labials *b*, *p*, and *m*, as in *em*body, *em*power, etc.

'EM *pron.* [Pop.] Them. [< ME. *hem* < OE. *heom*, dative plural of *he*, he]

E·MA (eh'·mah) [Sp.] Same as EMMA.

E·MA' CI ATE (-shi·ate) *tr. verb* [**E MA'·CI·AT ED, E MA' CI·AT ING**] To make lean; cause to lose flesh. [< L. *emaciatus* < *e*, out, + *macies*, leanness] —**E MA·CI A'·TION** *noun.*

E·MA' CI·AT ED (-shi·at·id) *adj.* Very thin; wasted away.

EM A NANT *adj.* Issuing from a source; emanating.

EM' A NATE *intr. verb* [**NAT·ED, NAT ING**] To flow forth or proceed, as from a source; take rise; originate. [< L. *e*, from, + *mano*, flow]

EM A NA' TION *noun* 1 The act of issuing or flowing forth from some origin or source. 2 That which proceeds from an origin or source; efflux; effluence. 3 The pantheistic doctrine that all existing things have been created as effluxes of the Divine Essence; hence, an outcome or product of such a process. 4 An inert gaseous product of disintegration in certain radioactive substances; as, radon is an *emanation* of radium. —**EM A NA TIVE** *adj.* —**EM·A·NA·TIVE·LY** *adv.*

E MAN' CI PATE *tr. verb* [**·PAT ED, PAT ING**] 1 To release from bondage or slavery, or any physical or spiritual oppression or authority; liberate; set free. 2 In Roman law, to free a child from its father's control. [< L. *emancipatus* < *e*, out, + *mancipo*, give up, < *manus*, hand, + *capio*, take] —**E MAN CI PA·TIVE** *adj.* —**E MAN'·CI PA TOR** *noun.*

E MAN CI PA' TION *noun* 1 The act of emancipating, or the state of being emancipated, liberation from bondage, disability, or dependence, or from any injurious or undue restraint or influence; as, *emancipation* from evil associations. 2 In Roman law, the enfranchisement of a minor by his father. See synonyms under LIBERTY.

EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION A proclamation issued by President Abraham Lincoln, Jan. 1, 1863, declaring free all Negro slaves in the seceded States: reinforced by the 13th Amendment (1865), which freed the slaves of eight other States.

E·MÄN U·EL (ĕ·mān'·yōō·ĕl; G. ā·mah'·nōō·ĕl) Same as EMMANUEL. Also [It.] **E MA·NU E' LE** (eh·mah·nōō·eh'·leh).

E·MAR'·GI·NATE (-jĭ·nāte) *adj.* Having the margin interrupted or notched; specifically, notched at the summit: said of leaves, petals, etc. Also **E·MAR'·GI·NAT·ED.** [< L. *emarginatus* < *e*, from, + *margo*, border]

E MAS'·CU·LATE *tr. verb* [**LAT·ED, ·LAT ING**] 1 To deprive of procreative power; castrate; geld. 2 To deprive of masculine strength; weaken; impair by cutting down, as a literary work. —*adj.* Emasculated; weakened. [< L.L. *emasculatus* < *e*, out, + *masculus*, male] —**E MAS·CU·LA'·TION** *noun* —**E MAS'·CU·LA·TOR** *noun* —**E·MAS'·CU·LA·TO RY** *adj.*

EM·BALL (-bawl') *tr. verb* [Obs.] To ensphere.

EM·BALM (-bahm') *tr. verb* 1 To preserve from decay, as a dead body, by antiseptic preparations. 2 To perfume. 3 To preserve, as beef, by treatment with chemicals. 4 To preserve from oblivion. Also spelled *imbalm*. [< L. *in*, in, + *balsamum*, balm]

EM BALM·ER *noun* One who embalms the dead; anything that preserves from decay.

EM BALM·MENT *noun* The act of embalming.

EM BANK *tr. verb* To confine or protect by a bank, dike, or the like.

EM BANK·MENT *noun* 1 A protecting or supporting bank. 2 The process of strengthening by a bank. See synonyms under RAMPART.

EM BAR *tr. verb* [**EM·BARRED, EM·BAR RING**] 1 To enclose within bars; fasten in. 2 To stop, check, or interrupt as by a bar; prevent; bar out; blockade. —**·MENT** *noun.*

EM BAR·CA'·TION Same as EMBARKATION.

EM BAR GO *noun* [**GOES** *pl.*] 1 A prohibition by the sovereign power of a nation temporarily restraining vessels from leaving or entering its ports. 2 Authoritative stoppage of foreign commerce or of any special trade. 3 Any imposed impediment; a check or hindrance, specifically, in railroad operation, a notice forbidding massing of cars at specified places.

—*tr. verb* To forbid to enter or depart from a port, as vessels or goods; lay an embargo upon. [< Sp.]

EM BARK *verb* 1 To put or go on board a vessel or boat. 2 To venture or invest, as time, money, etc., in a venture, occupation, etc. Also spelled *imbark*. [< F. *embarquer* < L. *in*, in, + L.L. *barca*, boat, barge]

EM BAR·KA'·TION *noun* The act of embarking.

EMBARKATION CENTER A military establishment near a port for the care of troops about to embark.

EM BAR RASS (-bār'·us) *tr. verb* 1 To confuse; disconcert; fluster; abash; also to involve in difficulties, especially in business. 2 To hamper; encumber. [< F. *embarrasser*] —**ING** *adj.* —**·ING LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: abash, confuse, discomfit, disconcert, faze, hamper, hinder, impede, rattle. *Embarrass* implies some influence which impedes freedom of thought, speech, or action and refers to persons and things they plan to do. One is *embarrassed* in the presence of others, and because of their presence. *Confusion* is of the intellect, *embarrassment* of the feelings. A witness may be *embarrassed* by annoying personalities, so as to become *confused* in statements. As applied to mental action, a solitary thinker may be *confused* by some difficulty in a subject, or by some mental defect. *Rattle* is a colloquialism which implies a disorganization of one's mental processes. *Faze* is an Americanism usually found in negative expressions, but sometimes carries the implications of *abash* and *rattle*; as, nothing can *faze* him. *Hamper* is used either literally or figuratively; as, *hampered* by debt; encumbered. *Hinder* is used in the sense of obstruction; as, adverse winds *hindered* the ship. Compare ABASH, HINDER, INVOLVE, OBSTRUCT, PERPLEX. *Antonyms*: assure, cheer, compose, embolden, encourage, help, relieve, sustain.

EM·BAR RASS MENT *noun* 1 The state of being embarrassed. 2 That which embarrasses.

EM·BAS·SA DOR Same as AMBASSADOR.

EM·BAS·SAGE (-buh·sij) *noun* [Obs.] The sending, business, office, or message of an ambassador or an embassy; also, the body of ambassadors or embassy itself.

EM BAS·SY (buh·si) *noun* [**·SIES** *pl.*] 1 An ambassador together with his suite; the person or body of persons deputed for a mission from one government to another. 2 The mission or office of an envoy or ambassador. 3 The official residence of an ambassador and his suite. [< F. *ambassade*]

EM·BATHE (-bāth') *tr. verb* To bathe; bedew; drench; immerse: also spelled *imbathe*.

1EM·BAT TLE *tr. verb* [**BAT TLED, ·BAT·TLING**] To form in line of battle; prepare or equip for battle. [< OF. *embataille* < *en-*, in, + *bataille*, battle]

2EM·BAT·TLE *tr. verb* To furnish with battlements. [< OF. *en-*, in, + *bastiller*, build, < *bastir*; see BASTE]

EM·BAT·TLED (-ld) *adj.* 1 Drawn up in battle array; ready for battle. 2 Made the scene of a muster or battle. 3 Having battlements.

EM·BAT·TLE·MENT *noun* 1 A battlement. 2 The fortifying, as of a wall, with battlements. For illustration see BATTLEMENT.

EM·BAY *tr. verb* 1 To detain within or force into a bay, as a ship. 2 To shut in by arms of land; enclose. Also spelled *imbay*.

EM·BAY·MENT *noun* **1** A bay or large inlet. **2** The process of forming a bay.

EM BED *tr. verb* [EM·BED·DED, EM·BED·DING] To place as in a bed; set firmly in surrounding matter; specifically, to treat a histologic specimen with paraffin or similar material in preparation for slicing. Also spelled *imbed.* —**EM·BED·MENT** *noun.*

EM BEL LISH *tr. verb* **1** To beautify by adding ornamental features; ornament; decorate. **2** To heighten the interest of, as a story, by imaginative additions. See synonyms under ADORN, GARNISH. [<F. *embellir* <L. *in,* in, + *bellus,* beautiful]

EM BEL LISH MENT *noun* **1** The act of adorning. **2** An ornament, ornamentation.

EM BER *noun* **1** A live coal or an unextinguished brand. **2** *pl.* A dying fire. [<OE. *æmerge*]

EM BER *noun* A regularly recurring time, period, or season; anniversary; literally, a circuit; course: now used only in certain compounds or sometimes attributively. The word was the English name of the four church periods of fasting and prayer in the four seasons of the year. See EMBER DAYS. [<OE. *ymbrene, ymbryne,* circuit, revolution]

EMBER DAYS In the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches, twelve days of the year, three in each season, for fasting and prayer—namely, the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after Sept. 14, and after Dec. 13, appointed by the Council of Placentia in 1095. Also **EM·BER·INGS.**

EMBER-GOOSE *noun* The common American loon.

EMBER WEEK A week including ember days.

EM BEZ ZLE *tr. verb* [·ZLED (zld), ·ZLING] **1** To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use. **2** [Obs.] To misappropriate secretly; make off with. See synonyms under STEAL. [<AF. *enbesciller*] —**EM·BEZ·ZLE MENT** *noun* —**EM BEZ ZLER** *noun.*

EM BIT·TER *tr. verb* To render bitter, unhappy, or resentful; also spelled *imbitter.* —**EM BIT·TER·MENT** *noun.*

EM BLAZE *tr. verb* [EM·BLAZED, EM BLAZ ING] **1** To adorn magnificently, especially with heraldic emblems; display conspicuously; blazon. **2** To make light or brilliant; set ablaze or aglow. —**EM·BLAZ ER** *noun.*

EM BLA ZON *tr. verb* **1** To adorn with armorial ensigns; set off in resplendent colors; display, as a bearing. **2** To extol; celebrate. —**·ER** *noun* —**·MENT** *noun.*

EM BLA ZON RY *noun* [RIES *pl.*] **1** The act or art of emblazoning. **2** Heraldic devices collectively; any brilliantly colored representation or embellishment. See under ESCUTCHEON.

EM BLEM *noun* **1** An object suggesting something which it does not directly represent; a figurative representation; symbol. **2** A distinctive badge; ensign. **3** An allegorical picture, usually having a motto. **4** [Obs.] An inlaid or inserted ornament. [<L. *emblema* <Gr. *emblēma,* insertion, <*en,* in, + *ballō,* throw]

Synonyms: attribute, figure, sign, symbol, token, type. An *emblem* has some natural fitness to suggest that for which it stands; a *symbol* has been chosen or agreed upon to suggest something else, with or without natural fitness; a *sign* does actually suggest the thing with or without reason, and with or without intention or choice. A *symbol* may be also an *emblem.* On the other hand, the same thing may be both a *sign* and a *symbol;* a letter of the alphabet is a *sign* which indicates a sound; but letters are often used as mathematical, chemical, or astronomical *symbols.* A *token* is some object given or act done as a pledge or expression of feeling or intent; a ring, the natural *emblem* of eternity, and also its accepted *symbol,* is frequently given as a *token* of friendship or love. Compare FIGURE, IMAGE, LETTER, SIGN.

EM BLEM AT′·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as an emblem; symbolic. Also **EM·BLEM AT′·I·CAL.** —**EM·BLEM·AT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

EM BLEM′·A·TIZE *tr. verb* [·TIZED, ·TIZ·ING] To serve as an emblem of.

EM BLE MENTS (ĕm′·blĭ–) *noun* [Law] **1** Growing crops produced by the labor of the cultivator of the soil. **2** The right to or profit on such crop. [<OF. *emblaement* <*emblaer,* sow with grain, <L. *ablatus;* see ABLATION]

EM′·BLEM·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To represent by an emblem; make into an emblem.

EM BOD·I·MENT *noun* **1** The act or process of embodying, the state of being embodied, or that which embodies; incarnation. **2** A concrete example; as, she is the *embodiment* of wit.

EM BOD·Y *tr. verb* [EM·BOD·IED, EM·BOD·Y·ING] **1** To invest with or as with a body; incarnate. **2** To collect into one whole; incorporate. **3** To express concretely.

EM·BOLD·EN *tr. verb* To make bold. See synonyms under ABET, ENCOURAGE.

EM·BO·LEC′·TO·MY *noun* Surgical removal of an embolus.

EM·BOL·IC *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or caused by embolism or an embolus; as, *embolic* abscesses. **2** Embolismic. **3** Growing or pushing inward; as, *embolic* invagination: see under INVAGINATION.

EM·BO·LISM (–lizm) *noun* **1** The stopping up of a vein or artery, as by a blood clot or foreign particle. **2** Intercalation, as of days, for the adjustment of the calendar. [<LL. *embolismus* <Gr. *en,* in, + *ballō,* throw]

EM·BO·LIS′·MIC (–lĭz′·mĭc) *adj.* Of or pertaining to embolism or intercalation; adjusted by intercalation; intercalated.

EMBOLISMIC YEAR The period covered by 13 lunar months or 384 days; the year in which there is an intercalation.

EM·BO·LO·PHA′·SIA (–fāy′·zhuh *or* –zhī·uh) See SPEECH DISORDER.

EM·BO·LUS *noun* [·LI (lī) *pl.*] **1** Anything inserted or shaped for insertion, as a wedge, sucker of a pump, plunger, or piston. **2** Any solid body (as a piece of fibrin or a blood clot) that forms an obstruction in a blood vessel. [<L. <Gr. *embolos,* inserted, <*en,* in, + *ballō,* throw]

EM·BON POINT (ahN·bawN·pwäN′) *noun* [F.] Moderate corpulence; plumpness; stoutness.

EM BOR DER *tr. verb* To furnish with a border.

EM·BO SOM (–bŏŏ′·zum) *tr. verb* **1** To place in the bosom or midst of some thing or place; envelop. **2** To shelter; cherish.

EM·BOSS (–bŏs′) *tr. verb* **1** To cover, stud, or ornament with bosses, protuberances, or raised work; raise the surface of into bosses or ornaments in relief; hence, to decorate prominently or richly. **2** To raise or represent in relief from or upon a surface, as in metalwork or embroidery; cause to stand out. [<OF. *embosser* <*em–,* in, + *bosse,* boss] —**·ER** *noun* —**·MENT** *noun.*

EM BOSS *tr. verb* [Obs.] **1** To cover with foam; fleck. **2** To drive, as a hunted animal, into a thicket; press to extremity; run out. **3** To conceal.

EM·BOSSED *adj.* **1** Ornamented with raised figures. **2** [Obs.] Swollen; puffed up.

EM BOU CHURE (ahm·bōō·shŏŏr′; *F.* ahN·bōō·shur′) *noun* **1** The mouth, as of a river or stream; point of discharge. **2** Any opening resembling a mouth; as, the *embouchure* of a cannon or embrasure. **3** A mouthpiece, or the place where the mouth is applied. **4** Position or adjustment of the lips, tongue, and other organs in playing a wind instrument or in vocalization. [<F. <L. *in,* in, + *bucca,* cheek]

EM·BOW (–bō′) *tr. verb* To bend or curve like a bow; arch. —**·MENT** *noun.*

EM·BOWED (–bōd′) *adj.* Bent like a bow; curved outward; arched; as, an *embowed* window.

EM·BOW EL *tr. verb* [·ELED or ·ELLED, ·EL·ING or EL′·LING] **1** To disembowel; figuratively, to rend. **2** To embed deeply; as, *emboweled* in the earth.

EM·BOW·ER *verb* To cover, shelter with, or take rest in a bower or foliage.

EM·BRACE *tr. verb* [·BRACED, ·BRAC·ING] **1** To take or infold in the arms; clasp; hug. **2** To accept willingly; adopt; avail oneself of. **3** To surround; comprehend; include. —*noun* The act of embracing; a clasping in the arms; a hug. [<OF. *embracer* <L. *in,* in, + *brachium,* arm] —**EM·BRACE·MENT** *noun* —**EM BRAC·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): adopt, clasp, comprehend, comprise, contain, encircle, enclose, encompass, entwine, environ, espouse, grasp, hold, hug, surround. See CARESS. *Antonyms:* disown, exclude, refuse, reject, repel, repulse.

EM·BRACE *tr. verb* [Law] To influence, or attempt to influence, corruptly. [<OF. *embracer,* incite, <*en–,* in, + *braise;* see BRAISE]

EM·BRAC ER (ĕm·brāce′–) *noun* One guilty of embracery. Also **EM·BRACE·OR.**

EM·BRAC·ER·Y (ĕm·brāce′–) *noun* The act of influencing or trying to influence, corrupt, or bribe a jury, judge, etc.

EM·BRANCH·MENT *noun* A branching out or off, as of an arm of a river; a branch, ramification, or division. [<F. *embranchement* <*em–,* in, + *branche* <LL. *branca,* claw]

EM·BRAN·GLE (–brăng′·gl) *tr. verb* [·GLED (gld), ·GLING] To entangle; complicate; confuse. [<EM– + BRANGLE] —**·MENT** *noun.*

EM·BRA·SURE (–zhŏŏr) *noun* **1** An opening in a wall, as for a cannon. **2** The sloping or beveling of an opening in a wall, as of a window or door, so as to enlarge its interior profile; also, the opening itself, or the space within it. For illustrations see BASTION, BATTLEMENT. [<F.]

EM·BRIT·TLE *tr. verb* To make brittle, as steel by sudden cooling.

EM·BRIT·TLE·MENT *noun* A deterioration of the lining metal of steam boilers, due to the presence of excess sodium carbonate in the water.

EM′·BRO·CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] To moisten and rub, as with liniment or oil; apply an embrocation to.

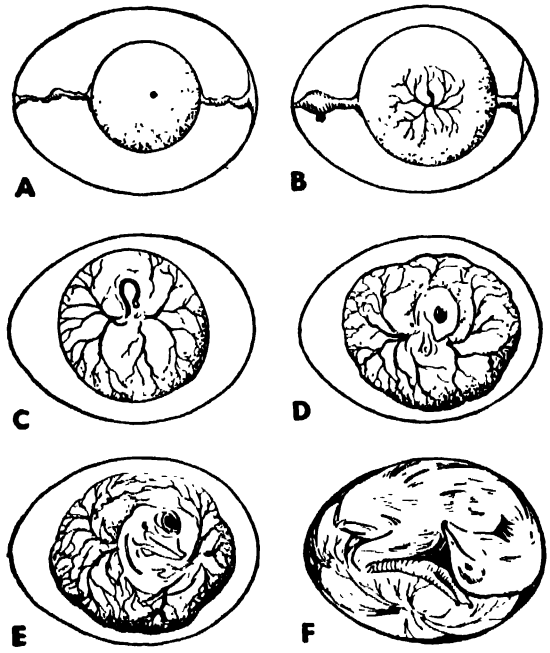
EM·BRO·CA′·TION *noun* A liniment, or its application. [<Gr. *en,* in, + *brechō,* wet]

EM·BROI·DER *verb* **1** To ornament with designs in needlework; execute in needlework. **2** To embellish; adorn; exaggerate. **3** To make embroidery. [<OF. *em,* in, + *broder,* to border] —**EM·BROI·DER·ER** *noun.*

EM·BROI·DER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] **1** Ornamental needlework, or the art of producing such work. **2** Any variegated or elaborate decoration or ornamentation; embellishment.

EM·BROIL *verb* **1** To involve, or become involved, in dissension or strife. **2** To render complicated or confused; entangle. **3** To cause disorder. See synonyms under INVOLVE. [<F. *en–,* in, + *brouiller,* confuse]

EM·BROIL·MENT *noun* The act or result of embroiling; strife.
EM·BROWN *verb* **1** To make or become brown or dusky. **2** To darken.
EMBRY-, EMBRYO- Combining forms from Greek *embryon,* embryo, as in *embryo*genesis.
EM·BRY·EC′·TO·MY *noun* A surgical operation for removing a fetus through an incision in the abdomen.
EM·BRY·O (ĕm′·brĭ·o) *noun* [·OS *pl.*] **1** The germ or rudimentary form of anything in its earliest stage; specifically, the germ of an organism before it has developed its distinctive form. **2** The germ of an animal in the first stages of its existence (in the human species the first three months), after which it is usually called a *fetus,* or during the whole time it is within the egg coverings or the womb. **3** The rudimentary plant within the seed, which makes its appearance soon after fertilization of the ovule by the pollen and then passes through a period of rest until the germination or sprouting of the seed. Also **EM·BRY·ON.** —**IN EMBRYO** In an undeveloped or incipient stage or state; not yet developed or advanced, as a project or undertaking. For illustrations see under EGG, EMBRYOLOGY, FROG.
—*adj.* Pertaining to an embryo; rudimentary: also **EM·BRY·AL.** [<Gr. *embryon* <*en,* in, + *bryō,* swell]
EM·BRY·O·GEN′·E·SIS *noun* **1** The science of the formation and growth of organisms. **2** The generation of organisms. Also **EM·BRY·OG′·E·NY.** —**EM·BRY·O·GEN′·IC** or **·GE·NET′·IC** *adj.*
EM·BRY·OL′·O·GY (–ŏl′·o·jĭ) *noun* The science which deals with the development of organisms from the embryo.



EMBRYOLOGY OF A CHICKEN

A Before incubation, a germinal disk shown by small black spot. *B* Three-day old embryo, showing blood vessels radiating from heart. *C* The fourth day. *D* The fifth day. *E* The seventh day. *F* The nineteenth day, when chick absorbs remaining yolk. The chick hatches on the twenty-first day.

—**EM·BRY·O·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* —**EM·BRY·O·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**EM·BRY·OL′·O·GIST** *noun.*
EM·BRY·O·NAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to an embryo or embryonic stage; embryonic.
EM·BRY·ON′·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like an embryo; undeveloped.
EMBRYO SAC The sac, formed of one cell, rarely more, within the nucleus of the ovule of flowering, seed-producing plants, containing the embryonal vesicle.
EM′·BRY·O·SCOPE *noun* A device for observing embryonic development, especially in the eggs of birds. —**EM·BRY·OS′·CO·PY** *noun.*
EM BUS·QUÉ (ahN·büs·keh′) *noun* Formerly, a soldier posted in ambush; also, a soldier or civilian who has secured a post far removed from the firing line; hence, a slacker. [<F.]
EM DEN A fortified seaport on the North Sea, NW. Prussia, Germany.
EME *noun* [Prov. Eng.] An uncle; also, an aunt, friend, or neighbor. [<OE. *eam*]
E·MEER (ä·meer′) Same as EMIR.
EM·E·LINE (–lĭne *or* –lĭn) A feminine personal name.
E·MEND *tr. verb* **1** To alter the form or words of (a work or document) with a view to improvement; make corrections in, especially as a result of criticism. **2** To change (anything) for the better; free from faults; correct; amend. Also **E MEN·DATE.** [<L. *emendo;* see AMEND] —**E·MEND·A BLE** *adj.*
Synonyms: amend, correct, rectify, redress, reform, remedy, revise. *Amend, emend, correct,* and *mend* all imply the *correction* of an evil. To *amend* is to *rectify* defects by positive means, generally by adding or altering, as to *amend* a law. *Emend* means negatively to remove particular faults in a literary work by alteration of letters, single words, or passages.
E MEN·DA′·TION *noun* A correction or alteration. —**E′ MEN·DA TOR** *noun* —**E MEND′·A·TO RY** *adj.*
EM·ER (ăv′·er) The wife of Cuchulain: noted for her beauty and wisdom.
EM ER ALD *noun* **1** A bright-green variety of beryl, which when clear and nearly flawless is one of the most highly valued gems. **2** In the Bible, an unidentified precious stone. **3** A rich and vivid green. **4** One of various green moths. **5** A size of type intermediate between minion and nonpareil. —**ORIENTAL EMERALD** A valuable transparent variety of corundum.
—*adj.* Pertaining to or like the emerald; of a rich green color. [<F. *émeraude* <Gr. *smaragdos,* a precious stone]
EMERALD GREEN A brilliant green pigment made from copper and arsenic; highly poisonous.
EMERALD ISLE Ireland: so called because of the richness of its verdure.
E MERGE (ĭ mûrj′) *intr. verb* [E·MERGED, E MERG ING] To rise, as from a fluid; come forth; come into view. [<L. *e,* out, + *mergo,* dip]
E MER GENCE *noun* **1** The process or result of emerging. **2** That which emerges; an outgrowth, as a prickle or hair growing from the tissue under the epidermis of a plant.
E MER GEN CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] A sudden condition or state of affairs calling for immediate action.
E·MER GENT (–jĕnt) *adj.* **1** Rising or emerging, as from a fluid or from concealment. **2** Coming unexpectedly, urgent. **3** New and unforeseen in evolution. —*noun* That which emerges; the result of a natural process.
EMERGENT EVOLUTION A philosophical theory stated by C. Lloyd Morgan and S. Alexander (closely akin to Bergson's *creative evolution*) differentiating between two types of evolutionary products: *resultants* (predictable from antecedents and previously existing conditions), and *emergents,* new species and new manifestations of life itself, of consciousness and self-consciousness (not predictable from the known laws of matter).
E·MER·I·TUS (ĭ·mĕr′–) *adj.* Retired from active service (as on account of age), but retained in an honorary position, as pastor *emeritus.* [<L.]
EM′·ER OD *noun* [Obs.] A tumor; boil; hemorrhoid, as used in the Bible, perhaps the bubonic plague. Also **EM′ ER OID.** [<OF. *emmeroide*]
E MERSED (–mûrst′) *adj.* Standing above and out of water, as the stems and leaves of aquatic plants.
E MER·SION (–mûr′·shun) *noun* The act or process of emerging or rising out of or from behind something, as the moon from the earth's shadow during an eclipse. [<L. *emersus,* emerge]
EM·ER SON, HAVEN, born 1874, American physician; public health administrator. —**RALPH WALDO,** 1803–82, American essayist, philosopher, and poet.
EM ER Y *noun* A very hard, black or grayish-black, impure variety of corundum, used as an abrasive. [<OF. *emeril* <Gr. *smyris,* emery powder]
EM ER·Y A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **EME RI** (ehm·ree′).
EMERY BAG A small bag, often the size and shape of a strawberry, filled with emery powder: used to keep needles clean of rust.
EM E·SA Ancient name for HOMS.
EM E SIS *noun* Vomiting. [<Gr. *emesis* <*emeō,* vomit]
E·MET IC *adj.* Tending to produce vomiting. —*noun* A medicine used to produce vomiting. [<Gr. *emetikos* <*emeō,* vomit]
EM E TINE (–teen *or* –tĭn) *noun* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{29}H_{40}O_4N_2$, from the ipecacuanha root, used in certain conditions of amebic dysentery. Also **EM E·TIN.**
E MEU, E MEW Same as EMU.
É MEUTE (ā·mûte′; *F.* eh·mœt′) *noun* A seditious or mutinous outbreak; riot; tumult. [<F.]
·EMIA Combining form from Greek *haima,* blood, denoting condition of the blood; used in names of diseases; as, leuk*emia*: also spelled *–æmia.*
EM·I·GRANT *adj.* Moving from one place or country for the purpose of settling in another: opposed to *immigrant.* —*noun* **1** A person who leaves one country, or section of a country, to settle in another. **2** Specifically, a person from the eastern United States who went west to settle new lands.
EMIGRANT TRAIL A road made by the constant travel of emigrants to the West.
EM′·I·GRATE *intr. verb* [·GRAT·ED, ·GRAT·ING] To go from one country, or section of a country, to settle in another. [<L. *e,* away, + *migro,* move]

idence to some other country or some distant region; the two words are used distinctively of human beings, and apply to the same person and the same act, according to the side from which the action is viewed. A person *emigrates from* the land he leaves, and *immigrates to* the land where he takes up his abode.

EM I GRA' TION *noun* 1 The act of emigrating. 2 Emigrants collectively

EMIGRATION ROAD The Oregon Trail.

É MI GRÉ (ĕh·mee greh') *noun* [F.] An emigrant; especially, one of the Royalists or other refugees who fled from France during the French Revolution of 1789.

E MIL (a'·mĭl *or* ee'·mil) A masculine personal name. Also **E MILE** (eh·meel'), [F.] **E MILE** (eh·meel').

E MIL I A A department in northern Italy; 8,547 square miles.

EM I LY A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **É MI LIE** (eh·mee·lee'), [G.] **E MI LI E** (eh·mee'·lee uh), [It., Pg., Sp.] **E MI LI A** (eh·mee'·lee·ah).

EM I NENCE *noun* 1 A lofty place; a hill. 2 An exalted rank, condition, or degree. 3 A title of honor applied to cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church. Also **EM I NEN CY.** See synonyms under FAME, HEIGHT. [<L. *eminentia* <*e*, forth, + *mineo*, project]

EM I NENT *adj.* 1 High in station, merit, or esteem; distinguished, prominent, conspicuous, as, an *eminent* scholar; *eminent* services. 2 Rising above other things; high in relative position, lofty; as, an *eminent* tower.

Synonyms: conspicuous, distinguished, famed, famous, known, lofty, noted, prominent, remarkable, signal. See CELEBRATED, HIGH, ILLUSTRIOUS, PARAMOUNT. *Antonyms*: common, commonplace, inferior, low, mean, ordinary.

EMINENT DOMAIN [Law] The right or power of the state to take private property for public use or to control its use, usually at an adequate compensation.

EM I NENT LY *adv.* 1 In an eminent degree; notably. 2 In philosophy, more than sufficiently.

E MIR (a·meer') *noun* 1 Any independent prince or commander in the Mohammedan East, especially in Arabia. 2 A descendant of Mohammed through Fatima, his favorite daughter. 3 A high Turkish official. Also spelled *emeer*. [<Ar. *amīr*, ruler]

E MIR ATE *noun* The jurisdiction of an emir.

EM' IS SA RY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to one sent forth to explore or spy. 2 Sent forth or out.

—*noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 A person sent on a mission or as a secret agent. 2 A channel as for water: also **EM IS·SA'· RI UM.** 3 An excretory or connecting canal in the body. See synonyms under SPY. [<L. *emissarius* <*emissus*; see EMIT]

E MIS SION (e·mĭsh'·un) *noun* 1 The act of emitting or that which is emitted. 2 Specifically, the ejection of electrons from atoms, or the liberation of radiant energy from heated surfaces.

EMISSION SPECTRUM The spectrum of a substance indicating the type of radiation which it emits: distinguished from *absorption spectrum*.

E MIS SIVE (–mĭs'·iv) *adj.* Sending or sent out or forth; emitting.

EMISSIVE POWER The rate at which a body at a given temperature will radiate energy in all directions per unit of surface area.

EM IS SIV' I TY *noun* Emissive power or rate; specifically, the total emissive power of a radiating surface, expressed as a ratio to that of a black body at the same temperature.

E MIT *tr. verb* [**E·MIT TED, E·MIT·TING**] 1 To send or give out, discharge. 2 To issue authoritatively; also, to issue and circulate, as treasury notes, etc. [<L. *emitto* <*e*, out, + *mitto*, send] —**E MIT·TER** *noun.*

EM MA (ĕm'·uh; *F.* ĕ·mah'; *G., It., Pg.* ĕm'·mah) A feminine personal name.

—**EMMA, QUEEN,** 982–1052, wife of Ethelred the Unready; after his death she married Canute; mother of Edward the Confessor.

EM MAN U EL (ĕ·măn'·yu·ĕl; *F.* ĕ·mah·nü·ĕl') A masculine personal name. See also EMANUEL, IMMANUEL. [<Heb., God with us]

EM ME LINE. Same as EMELINE.

EM MEN·A·GOG *noun* Any medicine or substance that stimulates or renews the menstrual flow. Also **EM·MEN·A·GOGUE.** [<Gr. *emmēna*, menses, <*emmēnos*, monthly, + *agō*, lead]

EM ME NIN *noun* A hormone substance derived from the placental tissue. [<Gr. *emmēna*, menses]

EM MET *noun* [Obs.] An ant. [<OE. *æmete*]

EM MET, ROBERT, 1778–1803, Irish patriot.

EM ME TRO' PI·A *noun* The normal state of the eye as regards the power of accommodation or refraction. [<Gr. *emmetros* <*en*, in, + *metron*, measure, + *ōps*, eye] —**EM· ME·TROP' IC** *adj.*

EM O DIN *noun* An orange-red crystalline glucoside, $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$, anthraquinone derivative obtained from rhubarb, senna, aloes, and various other related plants: used as a cathartic.

EM OL LES' CENCE (–lĕs'·ĕns) *noun* The state or degree of softness in which a body begins to lose its shape, as in melting; incipient fusion. [<E– + L. *mollesco*, become soft, <*mollis*, soft]

E·MOL'·LI·ATE *tr. verb* [Obs.] To render soft.

E MOL LI ENT (–mōl'·i·ent *or* –mol'·yĕnt) *adj.* Softening or relaxing; soothing. —*noun* A softening or soothing external application. Also *mollient*. [<L. *e*, out, + *mollis*, soft]

E MOL U·MENT *noun* 1 The compensation, salary, fees, perquisites, advantage, gain, or profit arising from an office or employment. 2 General advantage; gain; profit. See synonyms under PROFIT. [<L. *e*, out, + *molior*, labor]

E MO TION *noun* 1 Any strong movement or perturbation of the conscious or the unconscious mind, an act or state of excited feeling; as, *emotions* of fear. 2 The power of feeling, with or without a corresponding trend of activities; sensibility; sentiment. 3 [Obs.] Unusual or disturbed motion. See synonyms under FEELING, SENSATION, WARMTH. [<L. *e*, out, + *moveo*, move]

E MO·TION AL *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or expressive of emotion. 2 Having capacity for emotion. 3 Moving or suited to move the feelings or passions; as, an *emotional* poem.

E MO TION AL ISM *noun* 1 The expression of emotion in any way. 2 The tendency to see and judge all things from an emotional point of view. 3 The act or habit of appealing to the emotions.

E MO·TION·AL IST *noun* 1 One whose feelings are easily excited or wrought upon. 2 One who aims to influence others through the emotions. 3 In ethics, one who bases his theory of conduct on the emotions, as in making pleasure or happiness the supreme end. 4 One who uses emotional methods in art, in religion, or in the promotion of any project.

E MO TION·AL' I·TY *noun* The state or quality of being emotional.

E MO' TION AL·IZE *tr. verb* [**IZED, ·IZ ING**] To make emotional; awake the feelings of; as, religion *emotionalized* him. —**E MO·TION·AL I·ZA' TION** *noun.*

E MO TIVE *adj.* 1 Tending to excite emotion. 2 Expressing or characterized by emotion; emotional; as, *emotive* eloquence. —**E MO TIVE LY** *adv.* —**E·MO·TIVE NESS** *noun* —**E MO·TIV' I·TY** *noun.*

EM·PALE Same as IMPALE.

EM PAN EL, etc. Same as IMPANEL, etc.

EM PA THY *noun* The ascription of our emotional feelings to the external object which serves as their visual or auditory stimulus; also, in psychoanalysis, the imaginative identification of oneself with another person or with a group. [<Gr. *en*, in, + *pathos*, feeling]

EM PED·O·CLES (–cleez) Greek poet and philosopher of the 5th century B.C.

EM PEN NAGE' (–nahzh'; *F.* ahN·pĕn·nahzh') *noun* The tail parts of an airplane, used to steer or steady it. Compare illustration under AIRPLANE. [<F.]

EM PER·OR *noun* 1 The sovereign of an empire. 2 One of various butterflies and moths, as the *emperor* moth *(Samia cecropia)*, the purple *emperor (Apatura iris)*, the tawny *emperor (Asterocampa clyton)*, etc. [<OF. *empereor* <L. *imperator*, commander in chief, <*in*, in, + *paro*, order] —**·SHIP** *noun.*

EMPEROR GOOSE A beautiful goose of the Alaskan coasts *(Philacte canagica)* with barred plumage.

EM PER Y *noun* [**IES** *pl.*] 1 Sovereignty; dominion. 2 The domain of an emperor. [<OF. *emperie* <L. *imperium*, empire]

EM PHA·SIS *noun* [**·SES** (*seez*) *pl.*] 1 A stress laid upon some word or words in speaking or reading; indicated in print or writing by underscoring or underlining, by italics, or by accent marks. 2 The act of emphasizing; distinctiveness; stress of thought or importance; significance. [<L. <Gr. *emphasis* <*en*, in, + *phainō*, show]

EM' PHA·SIZE *tr. verb* [**·SIZED, ·SIZ·ING**] 1 To articulate with special force or stress. 2 To bring out clearly and forcibly; make especially distinct, positive, or impressive.

EM PHAT IC *adj.* 1 Speaking or spoken with emphasis or stress. 2 Conveying or expressing emphasis; habitually forceful and decisive; striking; forcible; positive. Also **EM PHAT I CAL.** —**EM PHAT·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

EM' PHA·TYPE *noun* A design of type on which an underline for indicating emphasis, accent, stress, or the like, constitutes a part of the type face: a trade name. [<EMPHA(SIS) + TYPE]

EM PHY·SE' MA (ĕm·fī–) *noun* 1 The puffed condition caused by the infiltration of air into the organs or tissues of the body. 2 The heaves. [<Gr. <*en*, in, + *physaō*, blow] —**EM·PHY·SEM' A·TOUS** *adj.*

EM·PHY·TEU' SIS (–fī·tyōō'·sĭs) *noun* In ancient Roman law, a perpetual lease of lands and tenements in consideration of annual rent and improvements thereon; an improving lease. [<LL. <Gr. *emphyteusis* <*en*, in, + *phyō*, produce]

EM PIRE *noun* 1 A state, or union of states, governed by an

emperor; also, a union of dispersed territories, dominions, colonies, states, and unrelated peoples under one sovereign rule. 2 Wide and supreme dominion. —**HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE** Certain portions of the old Roman Empire of the West together with the Frankish possessions of Charlemagne, who was crowned emperor by Pope Leo III at Rome in 800. In 962 the real Holy Roman–German Empire began. It became extinct in 1806, when Francis II resigned the elective imperial crown for the hereditary one of Austria. [<F. <L. *imperium*, dominion, empire]

EM·PIRE *adj.* Of, belonging to, or characterizing an empire, especially the French Empire, 1804–15, under Napoleon I. 2 Designating a simple and dignified type of furniture introduced at the time of the First French Empire by Percier, Fontaine, and others. 3 (ĕm′·pīr *or, F.,* ahN·peer′) Designating a type of woman's costume of the First French Empire, marked by high waistline, short décolleté bodice, and straight, loose skirt.

EMPIRE DAY May 24, the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday.

EMPIRE STATE Nickname of NEW YORK.

EM·PIR·IC (ĕm·pĭr′·ĭc) *noun* 1 One who uses trial-and-error methods; one who believes experiment is the source of knowledge. 2 In modern medicine, a quack. —*adj.* Empirical. [<Gr. *en*, in, + *peira*, trial]

EM·PIR·IC *noun* Among the ancient Greeks, one of a school of physicians maintaining that experiment was the one requisite.

EM·PIR·I·CAL *adj.* 1 Relating to or based on experience or observation; relying entirely or to excess upon direct, repeated, and uncritically accepted experience: opposed to metempirical. 2 Given to or skilled in experiments; generalizing hastily from limited facts; hence, charlatanic: applied especially to medical practice. Also **EM·PIR·IC.** —**EM·PIR·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

EM·PIR·I·CISM (-sĭzm) *noun* 1 Empirical character, method, or practice; belief in experiment and repudiation of theory; quackery. 2 In philosophy, the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from experience through the senses. —**EM·PIR·I·CIST** (-sĭst) *noun.*

EM·PLACE·MENT *noun* 1 The position assigned to guns or to a battery within a fortification; also, a gun platform, the parapet, or the like. 2 A setting in place; location; situation. [<F. *en*, in, + *placer*, place]

EM·PLAS·TIC *adj.* Glutinous. —*noun* 1 A constipating medicine. 2 An adhesive substance. [<Gr. *emplastikos*, daubed on, <*en*, on, + *plassō*, mold]

EM PLOY *tr. verb* 1 To engage, have, or keep for or in service or duty; furnish work or occupation for. 2 To make use of instrumentally. 3 To devote to a certain occupation; apply; occupy. —*noun* The state of being employed; service. [<F. *employer* <L. *in*, in, + *plico*, fold] —**EM·PLOYED** *adj.* —**EM·PLOY ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): engage, engross, hire, use. In general terms it may be said that to *employ* is to devote to one's purpose, to *use* is to render subservient to one's purpose; what is *used* is viewed as more absolutely an instrument than what is *employed;* a merchant *employs* a clerk; he *uses* pen and paper; hence, *use*, as applied to persons, inclines to the derogatory sense; as, the conspirators *used* him as a go-between. That which is *used* is often consumed in the *using;* as, we *used* twenty tons of coal last winter; in such cases we could not substitute *employ*. A person may be *employed* in his own work or in that of another; in the latter case the service is always understood to be for pay. In this connection *employ* is a word of more dignity than *hire;* a general is *employed* in his country's service; a mercenary adventurer is *hired* to fight; *hire* now implies that the one *hired* works directly and primarily for the pay, as expressed in the noun "hireling." See OCCUPY, RETAIN.

EM·PLOY·EE′ *noun* One who works for an employer in return for a salary, wages, or other consideration. Also **EM·PLOY·É′.**

EM PLOY·MENT *noun* 1 The act of employing, or the state of being employed. 2 The work upon which one is or may be engaged; occupation; trade. See synonyms under BUSINESS, EXERCISE, WORK.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY An office or bureau that puts employers in contact with people seeking work: also **EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.**

EM POI SON *tr. verb* 1 [Obs.] To poison. 2 To envenom; corrupt. —**·MENT** *noun.*

EM PO·RI·UM *noun* [·RI·UMS or ·RI·A *pl.*] 1 A store carrying general merchandise. 2 The chief mart of a wide territory. 3 A bazaar. [<L. <Gr. *emporion* <*en*, in, + *poros*, way]

EM POV ER·ISH Same as IMPOVERISH.

EM POW ER *tr. verb* To authorize; delegate authority to. See synonyms under PERMIT.

EM·PRESS *noun* 1 A woman who rules an empire. 2 The wife or widow of an emperor. 3 Figuratively, a female ruler having absolute power.

EM·PRESSE MENT (ahN·prĕs·mahN′) *noun* [F.] Animated earnestness; demonstrative cordiality.

EM·PRISE (-prīze′) *noun* [Obs.] Enterprise; adventure; also, chivalric or martial prowess. Also **EM·PRIZE.** [<OF. <*empris*, undertaken, <L. *in*, in, + *prehendo*, seize]

EMP·TY *adj.* [**EMP·TI·ER, EMP·TI·EST**] 1 Having nothing within; containing nothing; void; vacant: often with reference to particular, usual, or proper contents, as food or inhabitants; as, an *empty* pitcher. 2 Without force, weight, value, or meaning; as, *empty* protestations, *empty* promises. 3 Without substance or significance; hollow; unreal; unsubstantial. 4 Destitute of intelligence, ideas, manners, etc.; senseless; inane; frivolous; contemptible; as, *empty* talk. 5 Being without supplies, etc.; unsupplied; unsatisfied; unfed; as, we went for ammunition, but returned *empty*. 6 Not carrying or drawing anything; as, *empty* hands. 7 Having no fruit; barren. 8 [Pop.] Hungry. See synonyms under BLANK, DFLAT, VACANT, VAIN.

—*verb* [**EMP·TIED, EMP·TY·ING**] To remove the contents from; remove (something) from that which contains it; discharge; become empty: often with *out*.

—*noun* [**EMP·TIES** *pl.*] A boat, barge, freight car, tank, etc., containing or transporting nothing. [<OE. *æmtig* <*æmta* <*ætmetta*, leisure] —**EMP·TI·LY** *adv.* —**EMP·TI·NESS** *noun.*

EMP·TY·ING *noun* 1 The act of making empty, or that which is emptied. 2 *pl.* The lees of beer, etc., used as yeast. Also [Local] **EMP·TINS.**

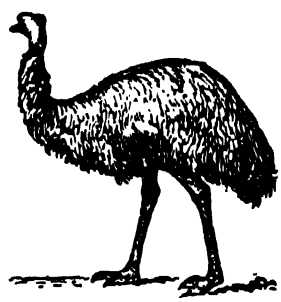
EM·PUR·PLE *tr. verb* [·PLED (pld), ·PLING] To tinge or color with purple, or to clothe with purple: also spelled *impurple*.

EM·PY·E′·MA (ĕm·pĭ- *or* -pī-) *noun* A collection or formation of pus, especially in the pleural cavity, often associated with various bacterial infections. [<LL. <Gr. *empyēma*, suppuration, <*en*, in, + *pyon*, pus]

EM·PYR·E·AL (ĕm·pīr′·ĭ·ul *or, especially Br.,* ĕm·pĭ·ree′·ul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the highest region of heaven; celestial. 2 Most highly refined; originally, formed of light or fire. —*noun* The empyrean. Also **EM·PY·RE′·AN.** [<Gr. *empyros*, in the fire, <*en*, in, + *pyr*, fire]

EM·PY·RE′·AN *noun* 1 The ancient supposed region of pure fire; the highest heaven. 2 Hence, the abode of God and the angels. 3 The upper sky. Also **EM·PY·RÆ′·UM.** —*adj.* Empyreal.

EM·PY·REU′·MA (-rōō′·muh) *noun* The disagreeable odor produced when organic substances are decomposed by heat. [<Gr. *empyreuma*, covered live coal, <*empyros;* see EMPYREAL]. —**EM·PY·REU·MAT′·IC, EM·PY·REU·MAT′·I·CAL** *adj.*



EMU

EMS (ĕmz; *G.* āms) A town and watering place in western Prussia, Germany.

E·MU (ee′·myōō) *noun* A large ostrichlike Australian bird (genus *Dromaius*), with neck and most of the head feathered: also spelled *emeu, emew*. [Perhaps <Pg. *ema*, ostrich]

EM′·U·LATE (ĕm′·yu-) *tr. verb* [**LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To strive to equal or surpass; vie with. [<L. *æmulatus* <*æmulus*, striving to equal] —**EM′·U·LA·TIVE** *adj.* —**EM′·U·LA·TIVE·LY** *adv.* —**EM′·U·LA·TOR** *noun.*

EM·U LA′·TION *noun* 1 Effort or ambition to equal or excel another in any act or quality. 2 [Obs.] Selfish rivalry and strife.

Synonyms: ambition, competition, opposition, rivalry. We speak of *competition* in business, *emulation* in scholarship, *rivalry* in love, politics, etc.; *emulation* of excellence, success, achievement; *competition* for a prize. *Competition* may be friendly; *rivalry* is commonly hostile. See AMBITION, COMPETITION.

E·MUL·GENT (-jĕnt) *adj.* Milking out or straining; also, any preparation to aid the emunctory. [<L. *emulgens* <*e*, out, + *mulgeo*, milk]

EM·U·LOUS (-yu·lus) *adj.* 1 Eager or striving to equal or excel another; competitive. 2 [Obs.] Envious; jealous. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

E·MUL′·SI·FY *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To make or convert into an emulsion. —**E·MUL·SI·FI·CA′·TION** *noun* —**E·MUL′·SI·FI·ER** *noun.*

E·MUL·SION (-shun) *noun* 1 A liquid mixture in which a fatty or resinous substance is suspended in minute globules, as butter in milk. 2 Any milky liquid; especially, a substance, as a silver salt, held in suspension in collodion or gelatin, and used to coat photographic dry plates. 3 A colloid system, consisting of the globules or particles of one liquid finely dispersed in another. See COLLOID. [<LL. *emulsio* <L. *emulgeo* <*e*, out, + *mulgeo*, milk]

E·MUL·SIVE (-sĭv) *adj.* 1 Capable of emulsifying. 2 Of the nature of an emulsion; softening. 3 Producing oil on being pressed.

E·MUNC·TO·RY (ĭ·mŭngk′·) *adj.* Serving to discharge excrementitious matter. —*noun* [·RIES *pl.*] An organ for removing waste matter, as the kidneys, intestines, etc. [<LL. *emunctorium*, snuffer, <L. *e*, out, + *mungo*, blow the nose]

EM·YD (ĕm′·ĭd) *noun* A fresh-water tortoise (genus *Emys*). Also **EM·YDE.** [<Gr. *emys*]

EN *noun* 1 The name of the fourteenth letter in the English alphabet, written N or n; the sound represented by this letter. 2 In printing, a space half the width of an em: used to measure the width of a space or the length of a dash.

EN- *prefix* In; into: sometimes used merely with intensive force, and often interchangable with *in–*; as, *en*wrap, *in*wrap. [<F. <L. *in*, in, <Gr. *en*, in]

-EN 1 Inflectional ending used to form past participles in strong verbs; as, spok*en*, beat*en*. 2 Inflectional ending used to form the plural of some nouns; as, child*ren*, ox*en*. [<OE.]

-EN *suffix* 1 Used to form verbs from adjectives; as, deep*en*, harden. 2 Used to form adjectives denoting material; as, golden, wooden. [<OE.]

EN·A·BLE *tr. verb* [**EN·A·BLED** (-bld), **EN·A·BLING**] To make able; supply with equal power or means; empower.

EN·ACT *tr. verb* 1 To make into a law. 2 To carry out in action; perform. 3 To represent as or in a play. — **EN·ACT·A·BLE** *adj.* — **EN·AC·TOR** *noun.*

EN·AC·TIVE *adj.* Tending or having efficacy to enact or establish; enacting; as, the *enactive* clause of a bill.

EN·ACT·MENT *noun* 1 A law enacted; a statute. 2 The act of establishing a law. See synonyms under LAW.

EN·AC·TO·RY *adj.* Connected with the enaction of law: sometimes opposed to *declaratory*, and then meaning that the law does not simply interpret another law.

EN·AC·TURE (-chŏor) *noun* [Obs.] An action; effect; fulfilment.

EN·A·LID *noun* A plant growing on the sea bottom, as eelgrass.

EN·AL′·LA·GE (-ăl′·uh·jee) *noun* In rhetoric, the use of one part of speech, gender, etc., for another. [<L. <Gr. *enallagé* <*en*, in, + *allassō*, change, <*allos*, other]

EN·AM·EL *noun* 1 A semi-opaque, vitreous material that is applied by fusion to gold, silver, copper, or other metals, or to porcelain, either as a decoration in colors or to form a surface for encaustic painting; also, recently, as a lining for culinary and chemical vessels. 2 A work executed in such material; as, a fine cloisonné *enamel*. 3 One of various glossy lacquers or varnishes used for leather, paper, etc. 4 A kind of cosmetic or paint for the face, supposed to imitate exactly the natural gloss of the complexion. 5 A hard and glossy coating, as that of the teeth. — *tr. verb* [**·ELED** or **·ELLED**, **·EL·ING** or **·EL·LING**] 1 To cover with enamel; paint or decorate in enamel. 2 Figuratively, to adorn with many different hues; variegate. 3 To apply enamel to. See ENAMEL *noun* 4. [<EN- + OF. *esmail* <LL. *smaltum*, enamel] — **EN·AM·EL·ER, EN·AM·EL·LER** *noun* — **EN·AM·EL·IST, EN·AM·EL·LIST** *noun.*

EN·AM·OR *tr. verb* To inspire with ardent love: used chiefly in the past participle, and followed by *of* or *with*. Also [Br.] **EN·AM·OUR.** [<F. *enamourer* <L. *in*, in, + *amor*, love, <*amare*, to love] — **EN·AM·ORED** *adj.*

EN·AN′·TI·O·MORPH *noun* A crystal which is the mirror image of another having contrasting optical properties: also called *antimer*. [<Gr. *enantios*, opposite, + *morphē*, form]

EN·AN·TI·O·MOR′·PHOUS (-fus) *adj.* Being the mirror images of each other: said of certain hemihedral crystals.

EN·AN·TI·OP′·A·THY *noun* A morbid condition or disease which is hostile to or preventive of another; also, the curing of one disease by inducing another. Also **EN·AN·TI·O·PATH′·I·A.** — **EN·AN·TI·O·PATH′·IC** *adj.*

EN AR·RIÈRE (ahN nah·ryĕr′) [F.] In the rear; behind.

EN·AR·THRO′·SIS *noun* An articulation in which the rounded head of a bone is received into a corresponding cavity; a ball-and-socket joint, as the hip joint. [<Gr. *en*, in, + *arthron*, joint] — **EN·AR·THRO′·DI·AL** *adj.*

E·NATE or **E·NATE** *adj.* 1 Growing out. 2 Related on the mother's side: distinguished from *agnate*. — *noun* A relative on the mother's side. [<L. *enatus*, born of] — **E·NAT·IC** *adj.*

E·NA·TION *noun* 1 An excessive development in plants, consisting in the formation of supplementary lobes or excrescences, usually on the upper surface of other organs, as scales on petals. 2 Relationship through the mother. [<L. *enatus*; see ENATE]

EN A·VANT (ahN nă·vahN′) [F.] Forward; onward.

EN BLOC [F.] In one piece; as a whole; in the lump.

EN BROCHE (ahN brawsh) [F.] Served on skewers; as, reed-birds *en broche*.

EN·CÆ·NI·A (-see′-) Same as ENCENIA.

EN·CAGE *tr. verb* To shut up in a cage: also spelled *incage*.

EN·CAMP *verb* To settle and lodge in a camp; form a camp.

EN·CAMP·MENT *noun* The act of pitching a camp; a camp, or the persons occupying it.

EN·CAR′·NAL·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] 1 To invest with flesh and b[illegible]; to embody. 2 To make gross or sensual; carnalize.

EN·CASE Same as INCASE.

EN·CAUS·TIC (-cawś′·tĭc) *adj.* 1 Painted and having the hues fixed by heat. 2 Painted in wax and burnt in. — *noun* The art of encaustic painting. [<Gr. *en*, in, + *kaiō*, burn]

ENCAUSTIC PAINTING A method of painting statues or architectural details with hot, colored wax or with cold, colored wax later fused with hot irons.

EN·CAVE *tr. verb* To enclose or conceal in a cave.

·ENCE *suffix* An action, quality, or condition: formed from words in *–ent;* as, diffid*ence;* promin*ence*.

EN·CEINTE (ahN·sănt′) *adj.* With child; pregnant. — *noun* 1 A girdle of forts defending a place; the space they girdle. 2 A close or precinct, as of an abbey or cathedral. [<F. <*enceindre* <L. *in*, around, + *cingere*, to gird]

EN·CEL·A·DUS In Greek mythology, a giant who revolted against the gods; buried under Mt. Etna.

EN·CE·NI·A *noun pl.* (sometimes *sing.*) 1 A ceremony at Oxford University, held every year in June, in commemoration of founders and benefactors. 2 A yearly celebration to commemorate the dedication of a temple or church, particularly of the Temple at Jerusalem. Also **EN·CÆ·NI·A.** [<L. *encænia* <Gr. *enkainia* <*en*, in, + *kainos*, new]

ENCEPHAL-, ENCEPHALO- (-sĕf[-]) Combining forms from Greek *enkephalos*, brain, as in *encephalitis*.

EN·CE·PHAL′·IC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the encephalon. 2 Situated within the cranial cavity.

EN·CEPH·A·LI′·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the brain; brain fever. — **EN·CEPH·A·LIT′·IC** *adj.*

EN·CEPH·A·LI′·TIS LE·THAR·GI·CA An acute, frequently epidemic, infectious form of encephalitis, deeply involving the central nervous system, and accompanied by widely varying symptoms, including fever, lethargy, and numerous sensory disturbances: cause believed to be a filtrable virus: called also *sleeping sickness*.

EN·CEPH·A·LI·ZA′·TION *noun* 1 The developmental processes resulting in the formation of the head. 2 The gradual association of various physiological functions, sensory and motor, with localized areas in the brain.

EN·CEPH′·A·LO·CELE *noun* Hernia of the brain, usually through a traumatic or congenital fissure in the skull.

EN·CEPH·A·LO·DI·AL′·Y·SIS *noun* Softening of the brain.

EN·CEPH′·A·LO·GRAM *noun* An X-ray photograph of the brain, obtained by replacing the cerebral fluid by air, oxygen, or helium. — **EN·CEPH·A·LOG′·RA·PHY** *noun.*

EN·CEPH·A·LOL′·O·GY *noun* The study of the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the brain. — **EN·CEPH·A·LOL′·O·GIST** *noun.*

EN·CEPH·A·LO′·MA *noun* [**·MA·TA** *pl.*] A growth upon the brain; a brain tumor.

EN·CEPH·A·LO·MA·LA′·CI·A *noun* Morbid softening of the brain. [<ENCEPHALO- + Gr. *malakos*, soft]

EN·CEPH·A·LON *noun* [**·LA** *pl.*] The brain. Also **EN·CEPH·A·LOS.** — **EN·CEPH·A·LOUS** *adj.*

EN·CHAFE *tr. verb* [Obs.] 1 To heat. 2 To chafe or irritate.

EN·CHAIN *tr. verb* 1 To bind with or as with a chain. 2 To confine.

EN·CHAIN·MENT *noun* The act of enchaining, or the state of being enchained.

EN CHANT *tr. verb* 1 To practice magical arts upon; bewitch. 2 To delight; fascinate; charm. 3 [Obs.] To mislead; delude. See synonyms under CHARM, RAVISH. [<L. *incanto* <*in*, in, + *canto*; see CHANT] — **·ING** *adj.* — **·ING·LY** *adv.*

EN·CHANT·ER *noun* One who enchants; a magician.

EN·CHANT·MENT *noun* 1 The act of enchanting, or the state of being enchanted. 2 Illusive charm.

EN·CHANT·RESS *noun* 1 A sorceress. 2 A bewitching woman.

EN·CHASE *tr. verb* 1 To incase in a setting, as a jewel. 2 To enrich with chased work. 3 To portray by chased figures. 4 To incase or infix in any encircling mass. [<F. *enchâsser* <*en*, in, + *châsse*; see CHASE, frame]

EN·CHI·RID′·I·ON (ĕn·kī-) *noun* A handbook; specifically, a manual of devotions. [<Gr. *encheiridion* <*en*, in, + *cheir*, hand, + *-idion*, diminutive suffix]

EN·CHON·DRO′·MA (ĕn·kon-) *noun* [**·DRO′·MA·TA** or **·DRO′·MAS** *pl.*] A cartilaginous tumor; chondroma. — **EN·CHON·DRO′·MA·TOUS** or **EN·CHON·DROM′·A·TOUS** *adj.*

EN·CHO·RI·AL (ĕn·kō′-) *adj.* Peculiar to a country; native; popular; indigenous. Also **EN·CHO·RIC, EN·CHO·RI·OUS, EN·CHO·RIS′·TIC.** [<Gr. *enchōrios* <*en*, in, + *chōra*, country]

EN·CHY·MA (ĕng′·kĭ·muh) *noun* The formative juice of tissues elaborated from chyme. [<Gr. *enchyma*, infusion, <*en*, in, + *chyma*, fluid, <*cheō*, pour]

EN·CI·NA (ĕn·see′·nuh) *noun* [Sp.] 1 The California live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). 2 The live or holm oak (*Q. virginiana*). — **EN·CI·NAL** *adj.*

EN·CI·PHER *tr. verb* To convert a message, report, etc., from plain text into cipher.

EN·CIR·CLE *tr. verb* [**·CLED** (cld), **·CLING**] To surround; environ; make a circuit about. See synonyms under EMBRACE, TWIST. — **·MENT** *noun.*

EN·CLASP *tr. verb* To infold in a clasp; embrace.

EN·CLAVE *noun* 1 Part of a country surrounded by the territory or possessions of a foreign government, as East Prussia after World War I. 2 A substance removed from its normal place in the body and enclosed in another organ or tissue. Also **EN·CLA·VURE.** — *tr. verb* [**·CLAVED**, **·CLAV·ING**] To enclose, as a region or country, within the territories of another power. [<F. *enclaver* <LL. *inclavo* <L. *in*, in, + *clavis*, key] — **EN·CLAVE·MENT** *noun.*

EN·CLIT IC *adj.* 1 Attached to and dependent on a preceding word in stress and accent, as *ge* in Greek and *-que* in Latin. Such forms yield their own accent and generally change that of the word to which they are attached, usually causing a secondary accent to be laid on the final syllable of the latter. The particles *de, ge,* and *te* in Greek and *-que, -ne,* and *-ve* in Latin are examples. 2 Having the planes of the fetal head inclined to those of the maternal pelvis; opposed to *synclitic.*
— *noun* An unaccented word attached to a preceding accented word. [<Gr. *enklitikos* <*en,* on, + *klinō,* lean]

EN·CLOSE (-klōz′) *tr. verb* [**EN CLOSED, EN CLOS ING**] 1 To insert in something, as in an envelope. 2 To fence in; appropriate (land) by fencing. 3 To surround. Also spelled *inclose.* See synonyms under CIRCUMSCRIBE, EMBRACE. [<L. *in,* in, + *claudo,* shut] — **EN CLOS ER** *noun.*

EN·CLO SURE (-zhōōr) *noun* 1 The act of enclosing, or the state of being enclosed. 2 An enclosed object or space. 3 That which encompasses, encloses, or shuts in, as a fence, wall, case, or wrapper. 4 The act of enclosing, that which encloses or is enclosed; especially, the fencing in of land. 5 Same as CLAUSURA. Also spelled *inclosure.* See synonyms under BOUNDARY.

EN CODE *tr. verb* To transform a message, document, etc., from its original plain text into code. — **EN COD ING** *noun.*

EN·CO′ MI AST *noun* A eulogist. — **EN CO MI AS′ TIC** or **·TI CAL** *adj.*

EN CO MI UM *noun* [**UMS** or **·A** *pl.*] A formal expression of praise; a eulogy. See synonyms under EULOGY, PRAISE. [<L. <Gr. *enkōmion* <*en,* in, + *komos,* revel]

EN COM PASS (-kŭm′·pus) *tr. verb* 1 To form a boundary about; encircle; surround 2 To surround, as for protection or hostilely; put a ring about; shut in. 3 To succeed in one's purpose, accomplish 4 [Obs.] To get into one's power See synonyms under EMBRACE. — **MENT** *noun.*

EN CORE (ahn′– *or* ahng′·kor, *F.* ahN·kōr′) *verb* [**EN CORED, EN COR ING**] To call for a repetition of (a performance) or by (a performer); demand a repetition. — *noun* The call for a repetition, as of some part of a performance; also, the repetition itself. — *adv.* Again; once more. [<F.]

EN COUN TER *noun* 1 A coming together, especially when casual or unexpected. 2 A hostile meeting, contest, battle. 3 [Obs.] Manner of meeting, address. See synonyms under BATTLE, COLLISION. — *verb* To come upon, meet as an adversary; meet face to face or in conflict. See synonyms under ATTACK. [<OF. <L. *in,* in, to, + *contra,* against]

EN COUR AGE (-kûr′ ij) *tr. verb* [**AGED** (ijd), **AG ING**] 1 To inspire with courage, hope, or resolution. 2 To promote, countenance; help forward. [<F. *encourager* <*en,* in, + *courage,* courage] — **EN COUR AG ER** *noun.*
Synonyms animate, arouse, cheer, countenance, embolden, excite, forward, hearten, impel, inspire, inspirit, instigate, promote, prompt, rally, reassure, stimulate. See ABET, AID, CHERISH, CONSOLE, HELP, PROMOTE.

EN COUR AGE MENT *noun* 1 The act of encouraging, or the state of being encouraged; incitement; stimulation. 2 That which encourages

EN COUR·AG·ING *adj.* Giving, or tending to give, courage or confidence. See synonyms under AUSPICIOUS. — **LY** *adv.*

EN CRIM SON (-krim′ zn) *tr. verb* To make crimson; redden.

EN′ CRI NITE *noun* A fossil crinoid, especially one with cylindrical stem and developed arms. Also spelled *crinite.* [<EN- + Gr. *krinon,* lily]

EN CROACH *intr. verb* To invade partially or insidiously and appropriate the possessions or province of another; trench on another's limits by gradual usurpation or intrusion; transgress the just or established bounds, make inroads; infringe; as, the water is *encroaching* on the land, he *encroaches* on my rights, age *encroaches* on his faculties. [<OF *encrocher* <*en,* in, + *croc,* hook] — **·ER** *noun.*

EN CROACH MENT *noun* 1 Entrance upon the rights or domain of another; especially, gradual intrusion. 2 That which is gained or seized by encroaching. See synonyms under AGGRESSION, ATTACK, INVASION.

EN·CRUST, etc. Same as INCRUST, etc.

EN CUM BER *tr. verb* 1 To obstruct or hinder in action or movement, impede with obstacles, embarrass; weigh down; perplex; as, *encumbered* with cares. 2 To charge or burden with financial obligations, as debts or mortgages; as, the farm is heavily *encumbered.* 3 To make complicated or difficult. Also spelled *incumber.* See synonyms under HINDER. [<OF *encombrer* <*en,* in, + *combre,* cumber]

EN CUM BRANCE (-brums) *noun* 1 That which encumbers. 2 [Law] Any lien or liability attached to real property. 3 One's wife, child, or dependent. Also spelled *incumbrance.* See synonyms under IMPEDIMENT, LOAD.

EN CUM BRANC ER *noun* One who holds a legal claim or burden on an estate also spelled *incumbrancer.*

·ENCY *suffix* Same as **–ENCE.**

EN CYC LI CAL (en sik′–) *adj.* Intended for general circulation; circular: said of letters. also **EN CYC LIC.** — *noun* A circular letter addressed by the Pope to all the bishops, dealing with matters affecting the church in general. [<L. *encyclius* <Gr. *enkyklios* <*en,* in, + *kyklos,* circle]

EN·CY·CLO·PE′·DI·A *noun* 1 A work containing information on all subjects, or exhaustive of one subject; a cyclopedia; as, the Jewish *Encyclopedia.* 2 Specifically, a work of this kind by some of the intellectual leaders of the French revolution, the French Encyclopedists. 3 The entire circle of knowledge. Also **EN CY·CLO PÆ′·DI·A.** [<Gr. *enkyklios,* in a circle, + *paideia,* education]

EN·CY CLO PE′·DIC *adj.* Pertaining to, of the character of, or proper to an encyclopedia, comprehending a wide range of topics. Also **EN·CY·CLO PÆ′·DIC, EN CY·CLO·PE′·DI·AC** or **·A·CAL, EN CY·CLO·PE′ DI·AL, EN CY·CLO·PE′·DI·AN.**

EN·CY CLO·PE′ DISM *noun* 1 The work or art of compiling encyclopedias; an encyclopedic quality. 2 The doctrines of the French Encyclopedists. Also **EN CY·CLO·PÆ′ DISM.**

EN·CY CLO·PE′·DIST *noun* 1 A writer for or compiler of an encyclopedia. 2 One whose studies embrace all sciences. — **FRENCH ENCYCLOPEDIST** One of the writers of the *Encyclopédie ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts, et des métiers* (1751–65): among these were the two editors, Diderot and D'Alembert, and a number of contributors, of whom Voltaire and Rousseau are the best known.

EN·CYST (-sist′) *verb* To envelop or become enclosed in a cyst. — **EN CYST ED** *adj.*

EN·CYST MENT *noun* A process in certain protozoans, by which, after retraction of the pseudopodia or other processes, the organism becomes enclosed in a cyst, usually preparatory to reproduction, but also for protection against desiccation or putrefaction, in hibernation, etc The spores or other reproductive products become free after the bursting of the cyst. Also **EN CYS TA′ TION.**

END *noun* 1 The terminal point or part of any material object that has length 2 The part of an object that is near either extremity. 3 The point in time at which some process ceases, hence, the conclusion of any work or operation. 4 The farthest limit of the space occupied by any extended object. 5 The purpose in view. 6 An inevitable or natural consequence. 7 The close of life. 8 A fragment; remnant. 9 A player stationed at the end of a line, as in football. 10 In archery, a unit of shooting toward a butt, in England, three arrows; in the United States, six. — **IN THE END** At last. — **TO THE END THAT** In order that.
— *verb* 1 To put to, form, or come to a conclusion; come to the end of, finish. 2 To set on or be laid by the end 3 To kill or to die. [<OE. *ende*]
Synonyms (noun): accomplishment, achievement, bound, boundary, cessation, close, completion, conclusion, consequence, consummation, design, effect, expiration, extent, extremity, finale, finis, finish, fulfilment, goal, intent, issue, limit, outcome, period, point, purpose, result, termination, terminus, tip, utmost, uttermost. The *end* is the terminal part of a material object that has length; the *extremity* is distinctively the terminal *point,* and may thus be but part of the *end* in the general sense of that word, the *extremity* is viewed as that which is most remote from some center, or some mean or standard position; the southern *end* of South America includes all Patagonia, the southern *extremity* or *point* is Cape Horn. *Tip* has nearly the same meaning as *extremity,* but is said of small or slight and tapering objects; as, the *tip* of the finger; *point* in such connections is said of that which is drawn out to exceeding fineness or sharpness, as the *point* of a needle, a fork, or a sword, *extremity* is said of something considerable; we do not speak of the *extremity* of a needle. A *goal* is an *end* sought or striven for, as in a race. For the figurative senses of *end* and its associated words, compare the synonyms for the verb END; also for AIM, CONSOLIDATE, DESIGN, EVENT, PURPOSE, REASON. *Antonyms:* see synonyms for BEGINNING.
Synonyms (verb): cease, close, complete, conclude, desist, expire, finish, quit, terminate, top. That *ends,* or is *ended,* of which there is no more, whether or not more was intended or needed, that is *closed, completed, concluded,* or *finished* which has come to an expected or appropriate end. A tumult in the audience may cause a speech to be *ended* when it is neither *closed, completed,* nor *finished,* not, in the strict sense, *concluded.* An argument may be *closed* with nothing proved; when an argument is *concluded* all that is deemed necessary to prove the point has been stated. To *finish* is to do the last thing there is to do. To *terminate* may be either to bring to an arbitrary or to an appropriate end; as, he *terminated* his remarks abruptly; the spire *terminates* in a cross. A thing *stops* that comes to rest from motion, or the motion *stops* or *ceases* when the object comes to rest, *stop* frequently signifies to bring or come to a sudden and decided cessation of motion, progress, or action of any kind. Compare ABOLISH, CEASE, EFFECT, FINISH, TRANSACT. *Antonyms:* commence, found, inaugurate, initiate, institute, open, originate, start, undertake. Compare INSTITUTE *verb.*

END , ENDO· Combining forms from Greek *endon,* within.

END–ALL *noun* That which ends all; final or complete ending.

EN·DAM AGE (-ij) *tr. verb* [**·AGED** (ijd), **·AG·ING**] To cause damage to; injure.

EN·DAM AGE MENT *noun* [Obs.] Injury.

EN DA ME′·BA *noun* Any of a genus (*Endameba*) of protozoan organisms, some species of which are parasitic on

man, especially *E. histolytica*, a causative agent in dysentery and liver abscess: also spelled *entamœba*. Also **EN·DA·MŒ′BA.** [<END– + AMŒBA]

EN DAN GER (–dān′·jur) *tr. verb* To put in danger.

EN DAR TE RI′·TIS (–rī′·tis *or* –ree′·tis) *noun* Inflammation of the endarterium or inner coat of an artery.

END BRAIN *noun* The telencephalon.

END BRUSH *noun* The tufted branching fibrils forming the termination of many nerve cells.

EN DEAR *tr. verb* 1 To make dear or beloved. 2 [Obs.] To win or secure by endearment.

EN DEAR ING *adj.* 1 Making dear or beloved. 2 Manifesting affection, caressing. — **·LY** *adv.*

EN DEAR MENT *noun* 1 Something, as an act, that expresses or attracts affection; an utterance of fondness; a caress. 2 The act of endearing, or the state of being endeared; hence, affection; love.

EN DEAV OR (–dĕv′·ur) *noun* An attempt or effort to do or attain something; earnest exertion for an end. — *verb* 1 To make an effort to do or accomplish an object; try. 2 [Obs.] To undertake. Also **EN·DEAV OUR.** [<EN– + F. *devoir*, duty]

Synonyms (noun): attempt, effort, essay, exertion, struggle, trial. *Effort* denotes the voluntary putting forth of power to attain or accomplish some specific thing; it reaches toward a definite end; *exertion* is a putting forth of power without special reference to an object. Every *effort* is an *exertion*, but not every *exertion* is an *effort*. *Attempt* is more experimental than *effort*, *endeavor* less strenuous but more continuous. An *effort* is a single act, an *endeavor* a continued series of acts. A *struggle* is a violent *effort* or strenuous *exertion*. An *essay* is an *attempt*, *effort*, or *endeavor* made as a test of the powers of the one who makes it. See AIM, ATTEMPT.

Synonyms (verb): attempt, essay, strive, try, undertake. To *attempt* is to take action somewhat experimentally with the hope and purpose of accomplishing a certain result; to *endeavor* is to *attempt* strenuously and with firm and enduring purpose. To *attempt* expresses a single act; to *endeavor*, a continuous exertion; we say I will *endeavor* (not I will *attempt*) while I live. To *attempt* is with the view of accomplishing, to *essay* with a view of testing our own powers. To *undertake* is to accept or take upon oneself as an obligation, as some business, labor, or trust; the word often implies complete assurance of success: as, I will *undertake* to produce the witness. To *strive* suggests little of the result, much of toil, strain, and contest, in seeking it; I will *strive* to fulfil your wishes, that is, I will spare no labor and exertion to do it. *Try* is the most comprehensive of these words. The original idea of testing or experimenting is not thought of when a man says "I will *try*." To *attempt* suggests giving up, if the thing is not accomplished at a stroke; to *try* implies using other means and studying out other ways if not at first successful. *Try* is more earnest; *endeavor* is more mild and formal. *Antonyms*: abandon, dismiss, drop, neglect, omit, overlook.

EN DEAV OR ER *noun* One who endeavors; specifically, a member of a Society of Christian Endeavor.

EN DEC·A GON, etc. Same as HENDECAGON, etc.

EN DE COTT, JOHN, 1589–1665, English colonial governor of Massachusetts. Also spelled **EN DI COTT.**

EN DEM IC *adj.* 1 Peculiar to or prevailing in or among some (specified) country or people. 2 Indigenous or native to a restricted area: said of plants and animals: opposed to *cosmic*. Also **EN DE MI·AL, EN DEM I·CAL.** — *noun* 1 A disease confined to or characteristic of a given locality, as distinguished from an epidemic or sporadic disease. 2 A plant or animal of restricted habitat. [<Gr. *endēmios*, native, <*en*, in, + *demos*, region]

EN DE MIC′ I TY (–mĭs′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* The condition of growing in only one natural area, or of being restricted in distribution to a given locality. Also **EN DE·MISM.**

END ER *noun* One who or that which brings something to an end.

En′ DER·BUR·Y ISLAND (–bĕr·ĭ) An island of the Phoenix group, SW. Pacific Ocean.

En DER·BY LAND A region of Antarctica south of the continent of Africa; 65–70° S., 50° E.

EN DER MIC *adj.* Acting by being absorbed in or through the skin. [<EN– + Gr. *derma*, skin] — **EN DER MISM** *noun.*

EN DÉS HA BIL·LÉ (ahN deh·zā·bee·yeh′) [F.] In dishabille.

En DI AN′ DRA *noun* A valuable genus of close-grained, straight-fibered hardwood trees native to Australia.

END ING *noun* 1 The act of bringing or coming to an end; also, an end; extremity. 2 One or more letters or syllables added to the base of a word, especially to indicate an inflection. [<OF. *endung*]

EN DIVE (ĕn′·dive *or* ĕn′·dĭv *or* ahn′·deev) *noun* An herb (*Cichorium endivia*) allied to chicory; also, the blanched leaves, used as a salad. There are many varieties, divided into two groups, the **CURLED** or **NARROW-LEAVED ENDIVE** (variety *crispa*) and the **BROAD-LEAVED ENDIVE** (variety *latifolia*). [<F. <L. *intibus*, endive]

END LESS *adj.* 1 Enduring everlastingly; eternal. 2 Having no end in space; boundless; infinite. 3 Continually recurring; incessant. 4 Forming a closed loop or circle; continuous. See synonyms under ETERNAL, IMMORTAL, PERPETUAL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

END·LONG *adv.* 1 Lengthwise; at full length. 2 Continuously. 3 On end; perpendicularly.

END MAN In a minstrel troupe, one who sits at either end of the company as grouped upon the stage, and who assists in comic dialogs

END·MOST *adj.* Placed or being at the extreme end; most remote; farthest.

EN′ DO BLAST *noun* The endoderm or hypoblast: also spelled *entoblast*. — **EN·DO BLAS′ TIC** *adj.*

EN DO·CAR′·DI AC *adj.* 1 Situated or being within the heart. 2 Of or pertaining to the endocardium. Also **EN·DO CAR′·DI·AL.**

EN DO·CAR·DI′·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the endocardium. — **EN DO·CAR·DIT′ IC** *adj.*

EN·DO·CAR′ DI UM *noun* The endothelial lining membrane of the heart. [<ENDO– + Gr. *kardia*, heart]

EN′·DO·CARP *noun* The inner layer of a pericarp, as the hard inner part of a cherry stone. For illustration see under FRUIT. [<ENDO– + Gr. *karpos*, fruit]

EN·DO·CHO′·RI·ON (–kō′·rĭ·un) *noun* The inner chorion associated with the fetal membrane; also, the inner layer of the chorion or shell, covering an insect egg.

EN′·DO·CRINE *adj.* 1 Pertaining to internal secretions. 2 Denoting those organs of the body whose function is to prepare internal secretions and deliver them to the blood or lymph. 3 Pertaining to the hormone or internal secretion produced by an endocrine gland. Also **EN DO CRI′ NAL, EN DOC RI·NOUS, EN DO·CRIN′ IC.** — *noun* The internal secretion of a gland.

ENDOCRINE GLANDS Any of several ductless glands found in most vertebrates, the internal secretions of which, released directly into the blood or lymph, have a powerful and specific influence upon some phase or phases of physiological activity. In the human body these glands compose a system of great complexity and significance in health and disease. See table below.

ENDOCRINE GLANDS

Name	*Location*	*Type hormone*
Adrenals (2)	Anterior to the kidneys	Adrenin, cortin
Gonads	Sex glands collectively	
Ovaries (2)	Paired sex glands of the female	Estrone (theelin)
Pancreas	Upper abdominal cavity	Insulin
Parathyroids	In pairs, near the thyroid	
Pineal	Attached to the brain, near pituitary	
Pituitary	In the floor of the skull	
Testes (2)	Paired sex glands of the male	Testosterone
Thymus	Above the heart	
Thyroid	Paired lobes, one on each side of the trachea	Thyroxin

EN DO·CRI NOL′·O·GY *noun* That branch of medicine which treats of the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the endocrine glands and of the properties and functions of the various internal secretions. — **EN DO·CRI NOL′·O GIST** *noun.*

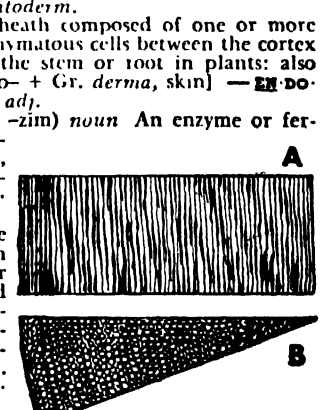
EN′ DO·CYTE *noun* A foreign substance found inside a cell.

EN DO CYT′·IC (–sĭt′·ic) *adj.* Pertaining to the contents of a cell.

EN′ DO DERM *noun* 1 The innermost of the germ layers of the embryo. 2 The inner layer of the integument of an organism. Also spelled *entoderm*.

EN·DO·DER′·MIS *noun* A sheath composed of one or more layers of modified parenchymatous cells between the cortex and the central zone of the stem or root in plants: also spelled *entoderm*. [<ENDO– + Gr. *derma*, skin] — **EN·DO·DER′·MAL, EN·DO·DER′ MIC** *adj.*

EN·DO·EN′·ZYME (–zyme *or* –zim) *noun* An enzyme or ferment combined to and acting from within the cell, as zymase: opposed to *ectoenzyme*. Also **EN DO·EN′·ZYM.**



ENDOGEN

A Vertical section. *B* Cross section.

EN DOG·A·MY *noun* 1 The custom of marriage within the group, class, caste, or tribe; inbreeding: opposed to *exogamy*. 2 The fertilization of plants by pollination between two flowers on the same plant. — **EN DOG A·MOUS, EN·DO·GAM′ IC** *adj.*

EN DO·GEN (–jĕn) *noun* A plant that increases by the growth of new vascular and cellular tissue irregularly among that already formed; a monocotyledon: opposed to *exogen*. [<Gr. *endon*, within, + *gignomai*, be born]

EN·DOG·E·NOUS (-dŏj'·ĭ·nus) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like an endogen. 2 Originating or growing within or on the side of something, as cells within the wall of the parent cell. 3 Designating the metabolism of nitrogenous waste products within cells and tissues and their subsequent excretion. — **·LY** *adv.*

EN·DOG·E·NY (-dŏj'·ĭ·nĭ) *noun* 1 Growth from within; specifically, endogenous cell-formation. 2 Same as ENDOGAMY. [<ENDO- + -GENY]

EN'·DO·LYMPH *noun* The serous fluid that fills the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

EN·DO·ME'·TRI·UM *noun* The mucous membrane which lines the uterus. [<ENDO- + Gr. *mētra*, womb]

EN·DOM·E·TRY *noun* The measurement of cavities; specifically of the interior of body organs, as the cranium. — **EN·DO·MET'·RIC** or **·RI·CAL** *adj.*

EN·DO·MIX'·IS *noun* The periodic reorganization of the nucleus in certain unicellular organisms which reproduce asexually, as paramecium; a form of parthenogenesis: distinguished from *amphimixis*.

EN'·DO·MORPH *noun* A mineral enclosed within another, as a crystal of tourmaline in quartz.

EN·DO·MOR'·PHIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to an endomorph. 2 Occurring on the inside; produced by endomorphism. 3 In the Sheldon system, pertaining to a physical and personality type associated with the development of the endodermal layer of the embryo, and characterized by predominance of the abdominal system. Compare ECTOMORPHIC and MESOMORPHIC.

EN·DO·MORPH'·ISM *noun* The changes produced in igneous rocks by the action upon them of underlying and intrusive magmatic material.

EN·DO·PAR'·A·SITE *noun* A parasite that lives in the internal parts of its host, as an intestinal worm. — **EN·DO·PAR·A·SIT'·IC** *adj.*

EN·DO·PATH'·IC *adj.* Pertaining to those diseases originating from within the organism. — **EN·DOP·A·THY** *noun.*

EN'·DO·PHRAGM (-frăm) *noun* A partition formed by opposite processes of the body wall, as in crustaceans. — **EN·DO·PHRAG'·MAL** (-frăg'·mul) *adj.*

EN'·DO·PHYTE *noun* A plant living within another organism, usually as a parasite, as certain algæ and fungi. Also spelled *entophyte*. [<ENDO- + Gr. *phyton*, plant] — **EN'·DO·PHY·TAL** *adj.* — **EN·DO·PHYT'·IC** (-fĭt'·ĭk) *adj.* — **EN·DO·PHYT'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

EN·DOPH·Y·TOUS (-ĭ·tus) *adj.* Living within wood, as the larvæ of certain insects.

EN'·DO·PLASM *noun* The inner granular portion of the cytoplasm of the cell, enclosing the nucleus. Also **EN'·DO·SARC.** — **EN·DO·PLAS'·MIC** (-plăz'·mĭc) *adj.*

EN·DOP'·O·DITE *noun* The mesial or inner branch of the shaft or stem of an appendage. It is variously modified, being when fully developed, as in the thoracic region of a lobster, crab, or other decapod, the ambulatory limb or leg.

EN·DO·RE'·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a region whose surface drainage does not communicate directly with the oceans, as the Volga Basin. [<ENDO- + Gr. *rheō*, flow]

END·ORGAN Any organ adapted for the reception or delivery of nervous stimuli.

EN·DORSE *verb* [**EN·DORSED**, **EN·DORS·ING**] 1 To write upon the back of; especially to write one's name on the back of (a check, draft, etc.) to assign it or to guarantee its payment; to write one's name on the back of (a check, etc.) in exchanging the document for the cash it represents; to indicate receipt (of a sum) by signing one's name. 2 To give sanction to. See synonyms under ACKNOWLEDGE, AFFIRM, CONFESS, JUSTIFY, RATIFY. [<L. *in*, on, + *dorsum*, back] — **EN·DORS'·A·BLE** *adj.* — **EN·DORS'·ER, EN·DOR·SOR** *noun.*

Indorse and *endorse* are used interchangeably.

EN·DORSE·MENT *noun* 1 The writing of one's name on the back of a note, check, etc. 2 The act of ratification; approval. 3 The act or method by which bills, notes, and other negotiable instruments are transferred. 4 Any writing on the back of a document. 5 A rider attached to an insurance policy to modify the original contract.

EN'·DO·SCOPE *noun* An instrument for inspecting an internal cavity or hollow organ, especially the womb, rectum, urethra, and bladder. — **EN·DOS·CO·PY** *noun.*

EN·DO·SKEL'·E·TON *noun* The internal supporting structure of an animal, characteristic of all vertebrates; all of the skeleton not of dermal origin: opposed to *exoskeleton*. — **EN·DO·SKEL'·E·TAL** *adj.*

EN·DOS·MO'·SIS *noun* 1 Osmosis in that direction in which the fluid traverses the septum most rapidly. 2 Osmosis from an outer vessel to one within it. Also **EN·DOS·MOSE'.** [<END- + Gr. *ōsmos*, impulsion] — **EN·DOS·MOT'·IC** *adj.*

EN'·DO·SPERM *noun* The albumen of a seed; nutritive substance within the embryo sac of an ovule.

EN'·DO·SPORE *noun* 1 A spore formed within the membrane of a cell; also, the delicate inner layer of the wall of a spore: also **EN·DO·SPO'·RI·UM.** 2 An asexual spore produced by certain bacteria: opposed to *arthrospore*. — **EN·DOS·PO·ROUS** *adj.*

EN·DOS·TE·UM *noun* [**·TE·A** *pl.*] The thin membrane lining the medullary cavity, etc., of a bone.

EN·DO·STO'·SIS *noun* Ossification that takes place between cartilage cells.

EN'·DO·STYLE *noun* In ascidians, a longitudinal fold of the endoderm of the pharyngeal cavity, projecting into the blood cavity.

EN·DO·THE'·CI·UM *noun* [**·CI·A** *pl.*] The inner lining of the cell of an anther; also, the internal lining of the capsule of mosses.

EN·DO·THE·LI·O'·MA *noun* [**·O'·MA·TA** or **·O'·MAS** *pl.*] A tumorous growth developed in or from the endothelium.

EN·DO·THE'·LI·UM *noun* [**·LI·A** *pl.*] A membrane, composed of flat, thin cells, that lines blood vessels, lymphatic tubes, and cavities. [<ENDO- + Gr. *thēlē*, nipple] — **EN·DO·THE'·LI·AL** *adj.* — **EN·DO·THE'·LI·OID, EN·DOTH·E·LOID** *adj.*

EN·DO·THER'·MIC *adj.* Pertaining to, attended by, or produced from the absorption of heat; heat-absorbing; as, *endothermic* combination or reaction: opposed to *exothermic*. Also **EN·DO·THER'·MAL.**

EN·DO·TOX'·IN *noun* A toxic product liberated by the disintegration of certain bacteria and which fails to induce the formation of an antitoxin in an animal organism. — **EN·DO·TOX'·IC** *adj.*

EN·DO·TROPH'·IC *adj.* Relating to the condition of fungi which live in and feed upon the internal cells of plant parts, such as roots.

EN·DOW *tr. verb* 1 To bestow a permanent fund or income upon. 2 To furnish or equip, as with talents or natural gifts: commonly with *with*. 3 To grant or confer a right of dower to or upon; give or assure a dower or dowry to. [<OF. *endouer* <*en*, in, + *douer*, endow]

EN·DOW·MENT *noun* 1 Money or property given for the permanent use of an institution, person, or object. 2 Any natural gift, as talent or beauty. 3 The act of endowing.

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE See under INSURANCE.

END PAPERS In bookbinding, those papers, plain or variously colored and decorated, which are placed at the front and back of a book, one leaf being pasted to the binding or cover, the others acting as flyleaves.

END·PLATE *noun* 1 One of the electrodes of a vacuum tube, carrying a negative potential to prevent the escape of electrons at the anode. 2 The termination of a motor nerve, usually embedded in muscle fiber.

END PRODUCT The final product, result, or outcome of any process.

EN·DUE (-dyōō') *tr. verb* [**EN·DUED, EN·DU·ING**] To invest, as with some quality or grace, usually spiritual. [Variant of ENDOW]

EN·DUE *tr. verb* [**EN·DUED, EN·DU·ING**] 1 To put on; assume. 2 To clothe; invest. [<L. *induo*, put on, clothe]

EN·DUR·A·BLE (-dyōōr'-) *adj.* That may be endured; bearable.

EN·DUR·ANCE (-dyōōr'·uns) *noun* 1 The capacity or power to endure; ability to suffer pain, distress, hardship, or any very prolonged stress without succumbing; patient fortitude. 2 The act or experience of enduring or suffering. 3 [Obs.] Hardship. See synonyms under FORTITUDE.

EN·DURE (-dyōōr') *verb* [**EN·DURED, EN·DUR·ING**] 1 To have duration; continue; last. 2 To withstand or bear, as pain, sorrow, or destructive force, without yielding; suffer patiently. 3 To tolerate; permit. [<OF. *endurer* <L. *in*, in, + *durus*, hard]

Synonyms: abide, afford, allow, bear, brook, permit, suffer, support, sustain, tolerate, undergo. *Bear* is the most general of these words; it is metaphorically to hold up or keep up a burden of care, pain, grief, annoyance, or the like, without sinking, lamenting, or repining. *Allow* and *permit* involve large concession of the will; whispering is *allowed* by the school-teacher who does not forbid nor censure it; a state *tolerates* a religion which it would be glad to suppress. To *endure* is to *bear* with strain and resistance, but with conscious power; *endure* conveys a fuller suggestion of contest and conquest than *bear*. One may choose to *endure* the pain of a surgical operation rather than take anesthetics; he *permits* the thing to come which he must brace himself to *endure* when it comes. To *afford* is to be equal to a pecuniary demand, that is, to be able to *bear* it. *Abide* combines the senses of await and *endure*; as, I will *abide* the result. Compare ABIDE, LIVE, PERSEVERE, PERSIST, STAND, SUPPORT. *Antonyms*: break, despair, droop, fail, faint, fall, falter, sink, succumb, surrender, yield.

EN·DUR·ING (-dyōōr'-) *adj.* Having or showing endurance; lasting; long-suffering or long-continuing. See synonyms under PERMANENT, PERPETUAL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

END·WISE *adv.* 1 With the end foremost or uppermost. 2 On end; so as to present the end toward the spectator or some object. 3 Lengthwise; from end to end. Also **END·WAYS.**

EN·DYM·I·ON In Greek legend, a beautiful young hunter or shepherd to whom Zeus granted eternal youth and sleep, and whom the moon goddess Selene visited every night in a mountain grotto: subject of a poem by John Keats.

·ENE *suffix* 1 In organic chemistry, denoting an open-chain, unsaturated, hydrocarbon compound having one double-bond; as, ethylene, $CH_2{:}CH_2$. 2 Denoting an aromatic compound of the benzene series.

E NE AS A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **É·NÉE** (ch·neh'). See ÆNEAS. [<Gr., praiseworthy]

EN EF FET (ahN nĕ·fch') [F.] In effect; consequently; substantially.

EN E MA *noun* [·MAS or **EN·E·MA'·TA** *pl.*] A liquid injected into the rectum for cleaning or nutritive purposes. [<Gr. <*en*, in, + *hiemi*, send]

EN E MY *noun* [**MIES** *pl.*] 1 One who cherishes resentment or malicious purpose toward another, an adversary; foe. 2 One of a hostile army or nation; a hostile nation or military force collectively; also, a hostile ship. —*adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a hostile army or power. 2 [Obs.] Unfriendly; hostile. [<OF. *enemi* <L. *inimicus* <*in-*, not, + *amicus*, friend]

Synonyms (noun): adversary, antagonist, competitor, foe, opponent, rival. An *enemy* in private life is one who is moved by hostile feeling with active disposition to injure; but in military language all who fight on the opposite side are called *enemies* or collectively "the *enemy*," where no personal animosity may be implied; *foe*, which is rather a poetical and literary word, implies intensely hostile spirit and purpose. An *antagonist* is one who opposes and is opposed actively and with intensity of effort; an *opponent*, one in whom the attitude of resistance is the more prominent, a *competitor*, one who seeks the same object for which another is striving; *antagonists* in wrestling, *competitors* in business, *opponents* in debate may contend with no personal ill-will; *rivals* in love, ambition, etc., rarely avoid inimical feeling. *Adversary* now commonly denotes one who not only opposes another in fact, but does so with hostile spirit or perhaps out of pure malignity. Compare synonyms for AMBITION. *Antonyms*: abettor, accessory, accomplice, ally, friend, helper, supporter.

EN ER GE' SIS (–jee'·sĭs) *noun* The chemical and physical changes which set free the energy produced by the respiratory processes in plant cells. [<NL. <Gr. *energeō*, be active]

EN ER GET' IC (–jĕt'·ĭc) *adj.* 1 Having or displaying energy. 2 Acting with prompt, rapid, and effective force; forceful and efficient, strenuous. Also **EN ER GET' I CAL**. —**EN ER·GET' I CAL LY** *adv.*

EN ER GET' ICS (–jet'·ĭcs) *noun* The science of the laws and phenomena of mechanical and physicochemical forces; also, the philosophic doctrine which attributes all natural phenomena to the action of such forces.

EN ER GID (–ür'·jid) *noun* The cytoplasm and nucleus of a cell considered as a unit; the protoplast

EN' ER GIZE (jize) *verb* [**GIZED**, ·**GIZ ING**] 1 To render energetic, make forceful and active, give energy, force, or strength to. 2 To act energetically. —**EN' ER GIZ ER** *noun.*

EN ER GU' MEN (–gyōō'·men) *noun* One who is possessed by evil spirits, a demoniac; a fanatical enthusiast. [<L. *energumenus* <Gr. *energoumenos* <*en*, in, + *ergon*, work]

EN ER GY *noun* [**GIES** *pl.*] 1 The power by which anything acts effectively to move or change other things or accomplish any result. 2 Habitual tendency to and readiness for effective action. 3 Power in active exercise; force in operation. 4 In science, the capacity of doing work and of overcoming inertia, as by heat, light, radiation, or mechanical and chemical forces. **POTENTIAL ENERGY** is that due to the position of one body relative to another; **KINETIC ENERGY** is manifested by bodies in motion. The units of energy and work are mutually convertible, and energy itself is regarded as intimately related both to matter and mass. See QUANTUM. 5 That property of style by means of which a thought is forcibly impressed upon the hearer's mind. See synonyms under POWER, WARMTH. [<Gr. *energeia* <*energos*, at work, <*en*, in, + *ergon*, work]

ENERGY LEVEL Any of several discrete states which an electron may assume within an atom, transition between which is associated with the emission of quanta: also called *quantum state*.

EN' ER·VATE *tr. verb* [·**VAT·ED**, ·**VAT·ING**] 1 To deprive of nerve, energy, or vigor; weaken. 2 To render ineffective or inoperative; defeat. —*adj.* (i·nür'·vāte) Rendered feeble or effeminate; weakened. [<L. *enervatus* <*e*, out, + *nervus*, nerve] —**EN'·ER·VA TOR** *noun.*

EN ER VA'·TION *noun* The act of enervating, or the state of being enervated; debility.

EN FACE *tr. verb* To write or print on the face of. —**·MENT** *noun.*

EN FA MILLE (ahN fă·mee'·uh) [F.] Within the family; at home, informally.

EN FANT PER DU (ahN·fahN' pĕr·du') [F.] A lost child; a soldier assigned to a position of danger; hence, by extension, a forlorn hope.

EN FANT TER RI·BLE (teh·ree'·bl) [F.] A terrible child; a precocious child given to disconcerting remarks.

EN FEE BLE *tr. verb* [·**BLED** (bld), ·**BLING**] To render feeble. See synonyms under IMPAIR. —**EN FEE·BLE·MENT** *noun* —**EN FEE BLER** *noun.*

EN FEOFF (–feef') *tr. verb* 1 [Law] To sell or give and convey lands in fee; to invest with a fee or fief. 2 [Obs.] To surrender, as a vassal; give over, as oneself. Also spelled *infeoff*. [<OF. *enfeofer* <*en*, in, + *feoffe* <*fief*, fief]

EN·FEOFF·MENT *noun* The act or instrument by which an estate in fee is transferred: also spelled *infeoffment*.

EN·FET·TER *tr. verb* To enchain.

EN FIELD A market town in Middlesex County, England.

EN FIELD RIFLE A .30-caliber, breech-loading magazine rifle used by the U. S. Army and by the British. [<ENFIELD, where it was first manufactured]

EN FI·LADE' *tr. verb* [**LAD' ED**, ·**LAD'·ING**] To rake lengthwise from one flank with shot or missiles, or be in position to rake. —*noun* A fire that may rake lengthwise a line of troops, etc; also, a position exposed to a raking fire. [<F. <*enfiler*, thread]

EN FIN (ahN·faN') *adv.* [F.] Finally; in conclusion.

EN FLEU RAGE' (ahN·flœr rahzh') *noun* The extraction of perfumes by exposing odorless fats to the exhalations of the more delicate flowers. [<F.]

EN FOLD, etc. Same as INFOLD, etc.

EN FORCE *tr. verb* [·**FORCED**, ·**FORC·ING**] 1 To put into execution by force. 2 To compel obedience to; execute, as laws. 3 To exact or obtain authoritatively or by force. 4 To urge forcibly or cogently. 5 [Obs.] To impel; urge; compel. See synonyms under EXECUTE. [<LL. *in*, in, + *fortia*, force] —**EN FORCE A BLE** *adj.* —**EN FORC ER** *noun.*

EN FORCE MENT *noun* The act of enforcing, or the state of being enforced; compulsory execution; compulsion.

EN FRAME *tr. verb* To enclose in or as in a border or a frame. —**·MENT** *noun.*

EN FRAN CHISE (–chiz) *tr. verb* [·**CHISED**, ·**CHIS·ING**] 1 To endow with a franchise, as the right to vote. 2 To set free, as from bondage. 3 To adopt, as foreign words. 4 [Law] In England, to convert (a copyhold estate) into a freehold, either by payment of money in gross to the lord of the manor or by settling a fixed annual rent-charge on the lands enfranchised.

EN FRAN CHISE MENT (–chiz munt) *noun* The act of enfranchising, or the state of being enfranchised.

EN FREE *tr. verb* [Obs.] To set free. Also [Obs.] **EN FREE·DOM.**

EN GA DINE' (ĕn·gah·deen') The valley of the Inn River in the Swiss Alps, 60 miles long

EN GAGE *verb* [**EN·GAGED**, **EN GAG ING**] 1 To bind (oneself) or obtain by promise, to stake, pawn. 2 To occupy or employ, or to be engrossed or involved; to obtain the services of, hire. 3 To begin battle or join in conflict with. 4 To gear with; mesh, as the teeth of gear wheels in a machine. See synonyms under BIND, EMPLOY, INTEREST, OCCUPY, RETAIN. [<F. *engager* <*gage*, pledge]

EN GAGED *adj.* 1 Affianced. 2 Occupied or busy. 3 Partially sunk or built into another part of a structure, or so appearing. 4 Geared together, driven by gearing. 5 Involved in a contest or conflict. See synonyms under BUSY, INDUSTRIOUS.

EN·GAGE MENT *noun* 1 The act of engaging. 2 The condition of being engaged, a betrothal. 3 Something that engages or binds; an obligation; agreement; promise; contract. 4 An entering into or being in battle; a battle. 5 The state of being in gear. 6 *pl.* Pecuniary obligations. 7 A salaried position. See synonyms under BATTLE, CONTRACT.

EN·GAG ING (ĕn·gāje'–) *adj.* Attracting interest; winning. See synonyms under AMIABLE. —**·LY** *adv.*

EN GAR LAND *tr. verb* To encircle with or as with garlands; wreathe.

ENG ELS, FRIEDRICH, 1820–95, German socialist; associate of Karl Marx.

EN GEN·DER (–jĕn'·dur) *verb* 1 To bring or to come into existence; produce or be produced; assume form. 2 To beget, generate. See synonyms under PRODUCE, PROPAGATE. [<L. *in*, in, + *genero*, beget]

EN GILD *tr. verb* To gild or brighten.

EN GINE (–jin) *noun* 1 A machine by which energy is applied to the doing of work, notably one that converts heat energy into mechanical work; as, a steam *engine*, gas *engine*, locomotive *engine*, etc. 2 A locomotive, taken as a whole. 3 Any large mechanism or material contrivance for producing some effect, especially of destruction or disintegration; as, an *engine* of war or torture, a pulp *engine*. 4 Any agency or instrumentality designedly employed. [<L. *ingenium* <*in*, in, + *gigno*, produce]

ENGINE-DRIVER *noun* In England, a locomotive engineer.

EN·GI NEER' *noun* 1 One versed in or practicing any branch of engineering. 2 One who runs or manages an engine; engine-driver. 3 A manager; inventor; plotter. 4 A member of the division of an army which constructs forts and bridges, clears and builds roads, etc. Also [Obs.] **EN GIN·ER.** —*tr. verb* 1 To put through or manage by contrivance; as, to *engineer* a scheme. 2 To plan and superintend the construction of; superintend or control as engineer; as, to *engineer* an aqueduct.

EN·GI NEER'·ING *noun* 1 The art of designing, building, or using engines and machines, or of designing and constructing public works or the like. The general art is now subdivided into numerous branches, dealing chiefly with the utilization or conversion of natural products or energy into products useful to man; as, chemical *engineering*, civil *en-*

gineering, electrical *engineering*, hydraulic *engineering*, mining *engineering*. **2** Painstaking management; maneuvering.

EN·GINE·RY *noun* **1** The management of engines or artillery. **2** Engines collectively. **3** An artful scheme. **4** Any powerful agency.

EN·GI·NOUS (-jĭ·nus) *adj.* [Obs.] Tricky; crafty; deceitful. [<OF. *engineus* <L. *ingeniosus*, ingenious]

EN·GIRD (-gûrd') *tr. verb* [**EN·GIRT** or **EN·GIRD·ED**, **EN·GIRD·ING**] To gird about, as with a belt; encompass; surround. Also [Obs.] **EN·GIRT.**

EN·GIR·DLE *tr. verb* To encircle; girdle.

EN·GLA·CIAL (-shul) *adj.* Embedded within glacier ice; occurring in a glacier.

EN·GLAND (ing'·glund) The southern and largest division of the island of Great Britain, south of Scotland and east of Wales; 50,874 square miles. See BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS, GREAT BRITAIN, UNITED KINGDOM.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND [1]

	Began to reign A.D.
ANGLO-SAXON LINE	
Egbert	800
Ethelwulf (son)	836
Ethelbald (son)	857
Ethelbert (brother)	860
Ethelred I (brother)	866
Alfred *the Great* (brother)	871
Edward *the Elder* (son)	901
Athelstan (son)	925
Edmund I (brother)	940
Edred (brother)	946
Edwy (nephew)	955
Edgar (brother)	957
Edward *the Martyr* (son)	975
Ethelred II, *the Unready* (half-brother)	979
Edmund II, *Ironside* (son)	1016
DANISH LINE	
Canute (son of Sweyn, a Viking)	1017
Harold I, *Harefoot* (son)	1036
Hardicanute (half-brother)	1039
SAXON LINE (RESTORED)	
Edward *the Confessor* (son of Ethelred II)	1041
Harold II (son of Earl Godwin)	1066
NORMAN LINE	
William I	1066
William II (son)	1087
Henry I (brother)	1100
Stephen (nephew)	1135
PLANTAGENET LINE	
Henry II (grandson of Henry I)	1154
Richard I (son)	1189
John (brother)	1199
Henry III (son)	1216
Edward I (son)	1272
Edward II (son)	1307
Edward III (son)	1327
Richard II (grandson)	1377
HOUSE OF LANCASTER	
Henry IV (grandson of Edward III)	1399
Henry V (son)	1413
Henry VI (son)	1422
HOUSE OF YORK	
Edward IV (great-great-grandson of Edward III)	1461
Edward V (son)	1483
Richard III (uncle)	1483
HOUSE OF TUDOR	
Henry VII (great-great-great-grandson of Edward III)	1485
Henry VIII (son)	1509
Edward VI (son)	1547
Mary I (half-sister)	1553
Elizabeth (half-sister)	1558

SOVEREIGNS OF GREAT BRITAIN

	Began to reign A.D.
STUART LINE	
James I of England or VI of Scotland (son of Mary Queen of Scots, great-granddaughter of Henry VII)	1603
COMMONWEALTH (during which Oliver Cromwell ruled as Lord Protector 1653-1658, being succeeded by Richard Cromwell, his son, 1658-1659; a year of anarchy followed)	1649
STUART LINE (RESTORED)	
Charles II (son of Charles I)	1660
James II (brother)	1685
HOUSE OF ORANGE	
William III (nephew) and Mary II (daughter of James II)	1688
STUART LINE	
Anne (daughter of James II)	1702
HOUSE OF HANOVER	
George I (great-grandson of James I)	1714
George II (son)	1727

SOVEREIGNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM [2]

	Began to reign
George III (grandson) [3]	1760
George IV (son)	1820
William IV (brother)	1830
Victoria (niece of William IV)	1837
SAXE-COBURG LINE	
Edward VII (son)	1901
HOUSE OF WINDSOR [4]	
George V (son)	1910
Edward VIII (son): abdicated	1936
George VI (brother)	1936
Elizabeth II (daughter)	1952

[1] The British Sovereign has, from Norman times, been advised in the conduct of the government by a Committee of his *Privy Council*, known later as the *Cabinet*. See these words. [2] United, 1801. [3] Son of Frederick, Prince of Wales, who died 1751. [4] Created by Royal Proclamation July 17, 1917. Relationship is to previous sovereign, unless otherwise stated.

EN·GLAND·ER (ing'·glund-) *noun* A native of England.

EN·GLISH (ing'·glish) *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or derived from England or its people. **2** Expressed in or belonging to the English language.

— *noun* **1** The people of the English race collectively, especially those of Anglo-Saxon origin. **2** The language spoken by the people of the British Isles and most of the British Empire, and of the United States, its territories, and possessions. Historically it is differentiated into the **OLD ENGLISH** or **ANGLO-SAXON** period, about 450 A.D. to 1100 A.D.; the **MIDDLE ENGLISH** period, 1100 to 1500; and the **MODERN ENGLISH** period, from 1500. **3** An English rendering or equivalent; as, "John" is the *English* of the French "Jean." **4** The English pronunciation, style, syntax, vocabulary, etc., of a particular region, time, or person; as, Chaucerian *English*, American *English*. **5** In printing, a size of type between pica and great primer; about 14 points; also, a type face resembling German text; more commonly called **OLD ENGLISH.** **6** In billiards, a horizontal twist or spin given to the cue ball by striking it on one side; by the British called *side*: also applied in other games to the spin given to a ball. — **AMERICAN ENGLISH** The English language as used in the United States, with especial reference to pronunciation and vocabulary. — **KING'S ENGLISH** Spoken or written English considered as correct by official (or the king's) authority: also **QUEEN'S ENGLISH.** — **PLAIN ENGLISH** A direct, simple statement; as, the *plain English* of it is this.

— *tr. verb* **1** To translate into English. **2** To make English; impart an English character to, as to a conquered province; Anglicize. **3** In billiards and other games, to apply English to (a ball). [<OE. *Englisc* <*Engle*, the Angles]

ENGLISH BULLDOG See under BULLDOG.

ENGLISH CHANNEL A strait between England and France, connecting the North Sea with the Atlantic Ocean.

ENGLISH COACH DOG A Dalmatian.

ENGLISH DAISY See under DAISY.

ENGLISH HORN A woodwind instrument, with a pitch a fifth lower than an oboe: also called *cor anglais*.

EN·GLISH·ISM *noun* **1** An English peculiarity or idiom; Britticism. **2** Devotion to what is English in speech, manners, customs, etc.

EN·GLISH MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] **1** A native or citizen of England. **2** An English ship. Also **EN·GLISH·ER.**

ENGLISHMAN'S-TIE *noun* A strong knot for heavy ropes.

EN·GLISH·RY *noun* **1** People of English birth or descent collectively: applied especially to the English in Ireland. **2** The condition or fact of being an Englishman.

ENGLISH SETTER See under SETTER.

ENGLISH SPRINGER SPANIEL See under SPANIEL.

EN'·GLISH WO MAN *noun* [**·WO·MEN** *pl.*] A woman of English birth; also, one who is English by naturalization, marriage, or domicile.

EN·GLUT *tr. verb* [Obs.] **1** To swallow up; gulp down. **2** To satiate.

EN·GORGE *verb* [**GORGED**, **·GORG·ING**] **1** To fill or be filled to excess, as a blood vessel. **2** To devour or swallow greedily.

EN GORGE MENT *noun* **1** The act of feeding voraciously or swallowing greedily. **2** The condition of being engorged, as an organ with blood; especially, in pathology, excessive fulness of an organ, passage, or tissue; congestion

EN·GRAFT *tr. verb* **1** To graft (a cion) for propagation; incorporate so as to form a part of. **2** To furnish with grafts; subject to grafting. Also spelled *ingraft*. — **EN·GRAFT·MENT** *noun*.

EN·GRAIL *tr. verb* To form in wavy or indented lines, as a border. [<F. *engrêler* <*grêle*, hail] — **EN·GRAILED** *adj.*

EN·GRAIN *tr. verb* **1** Same as INGRAIN. **2** To grain in imitation of wood.

EN·GRAM *noun* A memory picture latent in consciousness; specifically, the trace or impression assumed in a certain theory of mnemonics to be left in cells subjected to a constantly repeated stimulus.

EN·GRAVE *tr. verb* [**EN·GRAVED**, **EN·GRAV·ING**] **1** To cut or carve upon some surface; fashion or copy by carving; hence, to impress deeply. **2** To carve figures or inscriptions upon. See synonyms under INSCRIBE. [<F. *engraver* <*en*, in, + *graver*, grave]

EN·GRAV·ER *noun* **1** A person who engraves. **2** One whose occupation is to make engravings.

EN·GRAV·ING *noun* **1** The act or art of cutting designs on a plate. **2** An engraved design, plate. **3** A picture or design printed from an engraved plate; a print. See synonyms under PICTURE.

EN·GROSS (-grōs') *tr. verb* **1** To copy legibly; make a formal transcript of. **2** To occupy completely; absorb. **3** Formerly, to monopolize, as the supply of a marketable product. See synonyms under ABSORB, EMPLOY. [<OF. *engrossir* <L. *in*, in, + LL. *grossus*, large] — **·ER** *noun* — **·ING** *adj.* — **·ING·LY** *adv.*

EN·GROSS·MENT *noun* **1** The act of engrossing. **2** Something engrossed, as a deed or charter. **3** The state of being wholly occupied with something.

EN·GULF *tr. verb* **1** To swallow up in or as in a gulf. **2** To bury or overwhelm completely.

EN·HANCE *verb* [**EN·HANCED**, **EN·HANC·ING**] To make or become higher or greater in degree, measure, or importance.

See synonyms under AGGRAVATE, HEIGHTEN, INCREASE. [<OF. *en*, in, + *haucer*, raise, <LL. *in-* intensive + *altio*, lift]

EN HANCE MENT *noun* Increase; advance.

EN HAR MON' IC *adj.* 1 Having musical intervals less than a half-step. 2 Pertaining to that perfectly true intonation which is violated on keyed instruments to avoid complexity; as, C-sharp and D-flat are not the same in the *enharmonic* scale, though they are on the pianoforte. 3 Relating to that Greek musical scale whose intervals were quarter-tones and major thirds; distinguished from the *diatonic* and *chromatic* tetrachords.
—*noun* 1 An enharmonic chord or note. 2 *pl.* Music distinguished by enharmonic intervals. [<Gr. *enarmonikos*, in accord, <*en*, in; and see HARMONIC] — **EN HAR MON' I CAL** *adj.* — **EN HAR MON' I CAL LY** *adv.*

ENHARMONIC DIESIS 1 In Greek music, the Pythagorean semitone, or difference in pitch between a fourth and the sum of two major tones; equivalent to the ratio 256:243. 2 Same as DIESIS 1.

EN HAUT (ahN nō) [F.] Above; on high.

E NID (ē'-) A feminine personal name. [<Celtic, soul]
— **Enid** In Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, a lady of Arthur's court, the wife of Geraint.

E NIG MA *noun* 1 An obscure or ambiguous saying; a riddle. 2 Anything that puzzles or baffles. See synonyms under RIDDLE. [< L. *aenigma* <Gr. *ainigma* <*ainissomai*, speak in riddles, <*ainos*, tale]

EN IG MAT' IC *adj.* Of or like an enigma; ambiguous; puzzling. Also **EN IG·MAT' I CAL**. See synonyms under EQUIVOCAL, MYSTERIOUS. — **EN IG MAT' I·CAL LY** *adv.*

E NIG MA TIST *noun* A maker or propounder of riddles.

E NIG' MA TIZE *intr. verb* [**TIZED**, **·TIZ ING**] To make riddles; speak enigmatically.

EN ISLE (-īl') *tr. verb* [**EN ISLED** (-īld'), **EN ISL ING**] To place on an island, make an isle of; isolate.

EN JAMBE MENT (en jamb'- *or* -jam'-; *F.* ahN·zhahNb·mahN') *noun* The running-over of a sentence from one couplet to the next, without a natural pause at the end; also, the carrying-over of connected meaning from a verse into that which follows it, so that the verse-division is neglected in reading. Also **EN JAMB MENT.** [< F.]

EN JOIN *tr. verb* 1 To lay a command or injunction upon; charge, command. 2 [Law] To prohibit by judicial order or decree. See synonyms under DICTATE. [<L. *injungo* < *in*, in, + *jungo*, join] — **ER** *noun.*

EN JOY *tr. verb* 1 To experience joy or pleasure in; receive pleasure from the possession or use of. 2 To have the use or benefit of. See synonyms under ADMIRE, REJOICE. [< OF. *enjoier* < *en*, in, + *joie*, joy] — **EN JOY A BLE** *adj.* — **EN JOY·A BLE NESS** *noun* — **EN JOY A BLY** *adv.* — **EN JOY ER** *noun.*

EN JOY MENT *noun* 1 The act or state of enjoying; pleasure. 2 Something that gives joy or satisfaction. See synonyms under COMFORT, ENTERTAINMENT, HAPPINESS, SATISFACTION.

EN KIN DLE *tr. verb* To set on fire; kindle. — **EN KIN DLER** *noun*

EN LACE *tr. verb* 1 To surround with lace or laces. 2 To entwine, entangle. Also spelled *inlace*. — **·MENT** *noun.*

EN LARGE *verb* [**LARGED**, **·LARG ING**] 1 To make or become greater or larger, to increase in amount or extent; expand; widen. 2 To express oneself at length; expatiate. 3 [Obs.] To set at liberty. See synonyms under ADD, AMPLIFY, INCREASE. — **EN LARG ER** *noun.*

EN LARGE MENT *noun* 1 The act of making or growing larger; also, the state of being enlarged; an addition or extension. 2 Increase of range or capacity; expansion; dilatation; ennoblement; as, *enlargement* of the mind. 3 A photograph made larger than its original negative. 4 [Obs.] A setting at liberty. 5 Fulness of statement. See synonyms under ACCESSION, INCREASE.

EN LIGHT EN *tr. verb* 1 To bestow mental or spiritual light upon, impart knowledge to. 2 [Obs.] To fill with light; light up. See synonyms under TEACH. — **EN LIGHT·EN·ER** *noun.*

EN LIGHT ENED *adj.* Having or exhibiting enlightenment; having reached the highest stage of civilization.

EN·LIGHT EN MENT *noun* The act or result of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened, great moral and intellectual advancement. See synonyms under WISDOM.

En LIGHT EN MENT *noun* A philosophical period of the 18th century, characterized by empirical, mechanistic methods, emancipation from established dogmas, and a trend towards refinement of taste.

EN LINK *tr. verb* To unite by links or into a chain; connect closely. — **·MENT** *noun.*

EN LIST *verb* 1 To engage and place upon the lists for service, also, to enter voluntarily the military or naval service. 2 To gain the interest and assistance of, or to engage heartily in something. See synonyms under ENROL, RECRUIT.

ENLISTED MAN Any soldier who is not a commissioned officer or warrant officer; a private or a non-commissioned officer.

EN LIST·MENT *noun* 1 The act of enlisting or the state of being enlisted; voluntary enrolment. 2 The document binding one enlisted. 3 The term for which one enlists.

EN·LI VEN *tr. verb* 1 To make lively, cheerful, or sprightly; renew vivacity in. 2 To impart life to; make active or vigorous; quicken; stimulate. See synonyms under ENTERTAIN. — **·ER** *noun.*

EN MASSE (en mās; *F.* ahN mahs) In a body; by the bulk; wholesale. [<F.]

EN MESH *tr. verb* To ensnare or entangle in or as in a net: also spelled *immesh*.

EN MI·TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The spirit of an enemy; hostility. 2 The state of being an enemy; a hostile condition. [< OF. *enemité* <L. *inimicitia* <*inimicus*, enemy]

Synonyms: acrimony, animosity, antagonism, bitterness, hatred, hostility, malevolence, malice, malignity, rancor, spite. *Enmity* is the state of being an enemy or the feeling and disposition characterizing an enemy (compare ENEMY). *Animosity* denotes a feeling more active and vehement, but often less enduring and determined, than *enmity*. *Hostility* is *enmity* in action; the term *hostilities* between nations denotes actual armed collision. *Bitterness* is a resentful feeling arising from a belief that one has been wronged; *acrimony* is a kindred feeling, but deeper and more persistent, and may arise from the crossing of one's wishes or plans by another, where no injustice or wrong is felt. *Antagonism* does not necessarily imply *enmity*, but ordinarily suggests a shade, at least, of hostile feeling. *Malice* is a disposition or intent to injure others, for the gratification of some evil passion, *malignity* is intense and violent *enmity*, *hatred*, or *malice*. Compare synonyms for ACRIMONY, ANGER, FEUD, HATRED. *Antonyms* agreement, alliance, amity, concord, friendship, harmony, kindliness, kindness, regard, sympathy.

ENNEA· A combining form from Greek *ennea*, nine.

EN NE AD *noun* The number nine, any system or group containing nine objects. [<Gr. *enneas*, *enneados*]

EN' NE A GON *noun* A figure, especially a plane figure, with nine sides and nine angles. [< ENNEA- + Gr. *gonia*, angle]

EN NE A HE' DRON *noun* [**DRONS** or **·DRA** *pl.*] A solid bounded by nine surfaces. [< ENNEA- + Gr. *hedra*, side] — **EN NE·A·HE' DRAL** *adj.*

EN NE AN' DROUS (-drus) *adj.* Having nine stamens.

EN' NE·A STYLE *adj.* Having nine columns.

En NI·US, Quintus, 239–169 B.C., Roman poet.

EN NO BLE *tr. verb* [**BLED** (bld), **·BLING**] 1 To make noble or honorable. 2 To confer a title of nobility upon. — **EN·NO·BLER** *noun.*

EN NO BLE MENT *noun* 1 The act of ennobling; also, elevation to the rank of a noble. 2 Anything that ennobles or exalts, nobility, excellence.

EN NUI (ahn'-wee; *F.* ahN·nwee') *noun* A feeling of listless weariness resulting from satiety. — *tr. verb* [**EN NUIED**, **EN·NUY ING**] To oppress with tedium and lack of interest; bore. [< F.]

EN NUY É (ahN·nwee·yeh') [F.] *adj.* Oppressed with ennui; mentally satiated, wearied, or bored. — *noun* A person afflicted with ennui. — **EN NUY ÉE** *adj. & noun fem.*

E NOCH (ee'·nŭk, *F.* eh nok') A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **E·NO CHUS** (-kus). [<Heb., consecrated, dedicated]
— **Enoch** The eldest son of Cain (*Gen.* iv, 17); or the father of Methuselah (*Gen.* v, 18).

E NOL O·GY, E NO LOG' I·CAL, etc. Same as ŒNOLOGY, ŒNOLOGICAL, etc.

E NORM *adj.* [Obs.] Enormous; huge.

E NOR MI·TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state of being outrageous or extremely wicked. 2 A great or flagrant instance of wickedness or depravity; an extreme or outrageous offense; atrocity.

E NOR MOUS (-mus) *adj.* 1 Excessive or extraordinary in size, amount, or degree. 2 Wicked above measure; atrocious. See synonyms under FLAGRANT, IMMENSE, LARGE. [<L. *enormis* *e*, out of, + *norma*, rule] — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

E NOS A masculine personal name. [<Heb., man]
— **Enos** A son of Seth (*Gen.* iv, 26).

E·NOUGH (-nuf') *adj.* Adequate for any demand or need; sufficient.
—*noun* An ample supply; a sufficiency.
—*adv.* So as to be sufficient; sufficiently.
—*interj.* It is enough; stop. [<OE. *genoh*, *genog*]

Synonyms (adj.): ample, sufficient. *Enough* is relative, denoting a supply equal to a given demand. A temperature of 70° Fahrenheit is *enough* for a living-room; of 212° *enough* to boil water; neither is *enough* to melt iron. *Sufficient* is an equivalent of the Saxon *enough*, with no perceptible difference of meaning, but only of usage, *enough* being the more blunt, homely, and forcible word, while *sufficient* is in many cases the more elegant or polite. *Sufficient* usually precedes its noun; *enough* preferably follows. See AMPLE.

E NOUNCE *tr. verb* [**E NOUNCED**, **E NOUNC ING**] 1 To make a formal statement of; announce. 2 To give verbal expression to; utter. [<F. *énoncer* <L. *enuncio*, *enuntio*, enunciate] — **·MENT** *noun.*

1E·NOW *adj., noun, & adv.* [Obs.] Enough.

2E·NOW (-nou') *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Immediately; very recently. [<EVEN NOW]

EN PAS·SANT (ahN pah·sahN') By the way; in passing; specifically, in chess, applied to the taking of a pawn that, in its first move, passes over a square commanded by a hostile pawn. [<F.]

EN·PHY·TOT′·IC *adj.* Of regular occurrence in a locality: said of certain fungus diseases of plants. [<Gr. *en*, in, + *phyton*, plant]

EN·PLANE *intr. verb* [·PLANED, ·PLAN·ING] To board an airplane.

EN·QUIRE, EN QUIR Y, etc. Same as INQUIRE, etc.

EN RAGE *tr. verb* [EN·RAGED, EN·RAG ING] To throw into a rage; exasperate. See synonyms under INCENSE.

EN RAP PORT (ahN rȧ·por′) [F.] In sympathetic relation.

EN·RAPT *adj.* Overpowered by emotion; enraptured.

EN RAP TURE (–chŏor *or* –tyŏor) *tr. verb* [·TURED, ·TUR·ING] To bring into a state of rapture; delight extravagantly. See synonyms under ENCHARM, RAVISH, REJOICE.

EN·RAV ISH *tr. verb* To enrapture; ravish.

EN·REG IS TER *tr. verb* To put on record; enrol; register.

EN RÈ·GLE (ahN reh′·gl) [F.] According to rule; in due order.

EN RE·VANCHE (ahN ruh·vahNsh′) [F.] In return; by way of compensation; in revenge.

EN RICH *tr. verb* 1 To make rich; increase the wealth of. 2 To render fertile, as soil. 3 To store with valuable additions or material; improve the quality of. 4 To increase the vitamin content of (foods), especially of bread. 5 To increase the beauty or splendor of. — **·ER** *noun.*

EN·RICH MENT *noun* 1 The act or process of making rich or richer. 2 That which enriches; also, a decoration; ornament.

EN RI·GHET′·TA (–gĕt′·tah) [It.] Same as HENRIETTA. Also [Sp.] **EN RI·QUE′·TA** (–keh′·tah).

EN RING *tr. verb* 1 To enclose with or as with a ring; encircle. 2 To adorn with rings; put a ring on.

EN·ROBE *tr. verb* 1 To put a robe on; attire. 2 To coat (cakes, cookies, crackers, or candy) with icing, usually by an automatic machine.

EN ROB·ER (–rō′·bur) *noun* An automatic machine for applying icing to cakes, cookies, etc.

EN·ROL (–rōle′) *tr. verb* 1 To enter in a roll, or register; record, as in a list or catalog of names; hence, to enlist in a military body or as a member of a society or the like. 2 To inscribe upon a roll or parchment; place on record, as a document or decree. 3 To roll up; wrap. 4 To engross; write in legal form; make a fair copy. Also **EN·ROLL.**

Synonyms: enlist, enter, incorporate, initiate, list, register. Compare RECORD *noun*. *Antonyms*: disband, dismiss, expel, oust, refuse, reject.

EN ROL MENT (ĕn·rōle′–) *noun* 1 The act of enrolling. 2 An enrolled entry; a record. Also **EN ROLL MENT.**

EN ROOT (–rōōt′) *tr. verb* To cause to take root; implant deep: used chiefly in the past participle.

EN ROUTE (ahn rōōt; *F.* ahN) [F.] On the road; on the way.

ENS (ĕnz) *noun* [EN·TI A (ĕn′·shi·uh) *pl.*] In scholastic philosophy, the abstract conception of being, or being as absolute, without regard to any question of actual existence. [<LL. <L. *ens* <*esse*, to be]

EN·SAM·PLE [Obs.] *noun* An example. — *verb* To give an instance of; to teach by example.

EN·SAN·GUINE (–sȧng′·gwin) *tr. verb* [·GUINED, ·GUIN·ING] To dye or steep with blood; to color blood-red.

EN·SCONCE *tr. verb* [EN·SCONCED, EN·SCONC ING] 1 To fix securely or comfortably in some place; settle snugly. 2 [Obs.] To shelter or protect with or as with fortifications. [<EN– + SCONCE]

EN SEAL *tr. verb* [Obs.] To seal up; put a seal upon; keep secret. [<OF. *enseler* <LL. *insigillo* <*in*, in; and see SEAL]

EN·SEM BLE (ahn·sŏm′·bl; *F.* ahN·sahN′·bl) *noun* 1 The parts of a thing viewed as a whole; general effect. 2 A combination of clothing and accessories that match or harmonize in color. 3 In music, the union of soloists and chorus in a concerted number. 4 The scene in a play, usually the last, that includes the entire cast. [<F.]

EN·SEP UL CHER (–kur) *tr. verb* To put into or as into a sepulchre; entomb. Also **EN·SEP·UL·CHRE** (–kur).

EN SHRINE *tr. verb* [·SHRINED, ·SHRIN ING] To place in or as in a shrine; hence, to cherish devoutly; also, to be a shrine for. — **·MENT** *noun.*

EN SHROUD *tr. verb* To cover with a shroud; hence, to enwrap or conceal.

EN′·SI FORM *adj.* Sword-shaped, as certain leaves. [<L. *ensis*, sword, + –FORM]

EN·SIGN (–sīne *or, usually in def.* 2, –sĭn *or* –sn) *noun* 1 A distinguishing flag or banner; especially, a national standard or naval flag. 2 In the U. S. Navy, a commissioned officer of the lowest grade, ranking with a second lieutenant in the Army. 3 In the British Army, until 1871, a commissioned officer who carried the flag of a regiment or company. 4 A badge or symbol, as of office. 5 [Obs.] A signal. [<F. *enseigne* <L. *insignia* <*in*, in, + *signum*, mark]

EN SIGN CY (–sīn·si *or* –sĭn·si) *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] The function, rank, or commission of an ensign. Also **EN SIGN·SHIP.**

EN·SI·LAGE (–sī·lĭj) *noun* The process of preserving succulent fodder in closed pits or silos; also, fodder thus preserved: also called *silage*. — *tr. verb* [·LAGED (lĭjd), ·LAG·ING] To store in a silo for preservation; as, to *ensilage* green clover: also **EN·SILE.** [<F.]

EN SKY *tr. verb* [EN·SKIED, EN·SKY·ING] To fix or place in the sky or in heaven; exalt; idealize.

EN·SLAVE *tr. verb* [EN·SLAVED, EN·SLAV·ING] To make a slave of, literally or figuratively; bring into bondage. — **EN·SLAVE·MENT** *noun* — **EN·SLAV·ER** *noun.*

EN SNARE *tr. verb* [EN SNARED, EN·SNAR·ING] To catch in a snare; entrap; inveigle; seduce: also spelled *insnare*. See synonyms under CATCH, DECEIVE.

EN·SOR·CEL *tr. verb* [Obs.] To bewitch. Also **EN·SOR·CELL.**

EN·SOUL (–sōle′) *tr. verb* 1 To endow with a soul; fill with soul; also, to animate as a soul. 2 To receive or put into the soul. Also spelled *insoul*.

EN·SPHERE (–sfeer′) *tr. verb* 1 To enclose in a sphere. 2 To give the form of a sphere to.

EN·STEEP *tr. verb* [Obs.] To steep; plunge under water.

EN·SUE *verb* [EN·SUED, EN·SU ING] 1 To follow; pursue. 2 To follow as a consequence; result. [<OF. *ensuivre* <L. *insequor* <*in*, on, + *sequor*, follow]

EN SUITE (ahN sweet) [F.] In a series or set.

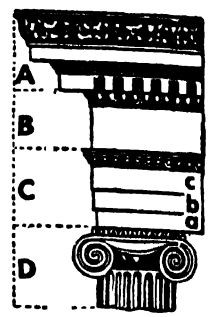
EN·SURE Same as INSURE.

EN SWATHE (–swȧth′) *tr. verb* To enwrap, as in swaddling clothes; swathe: also spelled *inswathe*. — **·MENT** *noun.*

·ENT *suffix* 1 Having the quality of, as in *potent*. 2 Agent performing the action of, as in superintend*ent*. Compare –ANT. [<F. –*ent* <L. *ens*]

ENT·, ENTO· Combining forms from Greek *entos*, within, interior.

EN TAB LA·TURE (–chŏor *or* –tyŏor) *noun* 1 The uppermost member of a classical order or columnar system of architecture, consisting of the architrave, frieze, and cornice. 2 A protecting frieze or cornice of several members, as on the front of an edifice. 3 A platform. [<L. *in*, on, + *tabula*, board]



ENTABLATURE

A Cornice.
B Frieze.
C Architrave.
D Capital and part of shaft.
a,b,c Fasciæ.

EN TA BLE MENT *noun* 1 An entablature. 2 The series of platforms supporting a statue above the dado and base. [<F.]

EN TAIL *tr. verb* 1 To leave to or settle upon a successor with restrictions as to sale or bequest; bring upon another as a consequence or legacy. 2 [Law] To restrict the inheritance of (lands) to a particular class. 3 To necessitate; impose; involve. — *noun* 1 Anything transmitted as an inalienable inheritance. 2 An estate in fee limited to a particular class of heirs, as eldest sons. 3 The act or custom of thus limiting inheritance. [<L. *in*, in, + *talea*, cutting] — **·MENT** *noun.*

EN TAME *tr. verb* [Obs.] To tame.

EN TA·MŒ′·BA Same as ENDAMEBA.

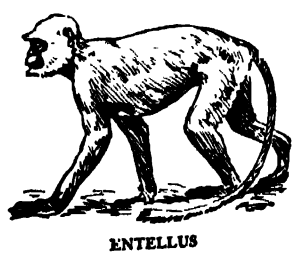
EN·TAN·GLE (–tăng′·gl) *tr. verb* 1 To catch in or as in a snare; hamper; perplex. 2 To twist into a tangle or snarl. See synonyms under INVOLVE, PERPLEX. — **EN·TAN GLED** *adj.* — **EN TAN·GLER** *noun.*

EN TAN GLE·MENT (ĕn·tăng′·gl·ment) *noun* Something that entangles; a snare; complication; also, the act of entangling, or the state of being entangled.

EN TA·SIS *noun* 1 A slight convex curve in the vertical outlines of the shaft of a pilaster or of a column. 2 Spasmodic contraction of a muscle; a tonic spasm: also **EN TA SI A.** [<Gr. *entasis*, stretching, <*en*, in, + *teinō*, stretch] — **EN·TAS·TIC** *adj.*

EN·TEB·BE The capital of Uganda, Africa, on Lake Victoria.

EN·TEL E·CHY (–i·ki) *noun* [·CHIES *pl.*] 1 The English equivalent of a word used by Aristotle with two related meanings: completed realization, as distinguished from potentiality, and superior to the less perfect stages of realization; the end or perfection of the formative cause or energy; and, in the case of living and growing actualities, such realization not fully apprehended or accomplished in the individual, but extending to the species through the form-giving power of reproduction. 2 In the vitalist philosophy of Driesch, Bergson, etc., the non-physicochemical principle, or vital force, assumed to be responsible for life and growth. [<L. *entelechia* <Gr. *entelecheia*, actuality, <*en*, in, + *telos*, end, + *echō*, have]


ENTELLUS

EN·TEL·LUS *noun* The hanuman or East Indian bearded monkey (family *Cercopithecidæ*), venerated by the Hindus.

EN·TENTE (ahN·tahNt′) *noun* An understanding. [<F.]

ENTENTE COR·DIALE (cŏr·dyäl′) Cordial understanding; in politics, friendliness between governments; especially, **ENTENTE CORDIALE**, the alliance between France and England, formed in 1904; enlarged to include Russia in 1907, and then called the **TRIPLE ENTENTE.** [<F.]

EN·TER *verb* **1 To go or come from the outside to the interior, as of a gate or door; make a way into; appear, as on the stage; penetrate. 2** To become a member of a club, society, or the like; be initiated into. **3** To enrol on a list; inscribe; record. **4** To start something new; begin; as, he *entered* upon a new career. **5** To cause the entrance of or procure admission for, as into a school or society. **6** To bind oneself, as to the terms of a treaty. **7** [Law] To go upon and take possession of, as lands or tenements; to trespass upon the premises of another. [<F. *entrer* <L. *intrāre* <*intro* <*in*, in]

ENTER , ENTERO· Combining forms from Greek *enteron*, intestine.

EN TER AL′·GI A (-ăl′·jī·uh) *noun* Intestinal neuralgia.

EN TER EC′·TO MY *noun* Excision of a portion of an intestine.

EN TER IC (-ĕr′·ĭc) *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to the intestine. **2** Having an intestine. [<Gr. *enteron*, intestine, <*entos*, within]

ENTERIC FEVER Typhoid fever.

EN TER ING *noun* Entrance.

ENTERING EDGE The forward or leading edge of an airplane wing.

EN TER·I′ TIS (-ī′·tĭs *or* -ee′·tĭs) *noun* Inflammation of the intestines, particularly of the small intestine. [<Gr. *enteron*, see ENTER-]

EN TER O·CEP′ TOR Same as INTEROCEPTOR.

EN TER O GAS′·TRONE *noun* A substance obtained from the mucous lining of the upper intestine and having the power to inhibit the action of the gastric juices.

EN TER O KI′ NASE (-kī′·nās *or* -kĭn′·ās) *noun* An intestinal enzyme which converts trypsinogen into trypsin.

EN TER O·KI NE′ SI A *noun* The muscular action of the bowels; peristalsis. — **EN·TER O·KI·NET′·IC** *adj.*

EN′ TER O LITH *noun* An intestinal concretion; a bezoar.

EN TER OL′ O GY *noun* The study of the intestines.

EN′ TER ON *noun* [**EN TER·A** *pl.*] The entire intestine or alimentary canal; the gut.

EN TER OP TO′ SIS *noun* Prolapse of the bowels. [<ENTERO- + Gr. *ptōsis* <*piptō*, fall]

EN′ TER O SCOPE *noun* An instrument equipped with an electric light for examining the intestines. — **EN·TER·OS′·CO PY** *noun.*

EN TER OT′·O MY *noun* Incision into or surgery of the intestines. [< ENTERO- + Gr. *temnein*, to cut]

EN′ TER PRISE (-prize) *noun* **1** Any projected task or work; an undertaking. **2** Boldness, energy, and invention in practical affairs. [<F. *entreprise* <*entreprendre*, undertake]

EN′ TER PRIS ING (-priz·ing) *adj.* Energetic and progressive.

EN TER TAIN′ *tr. verb* **1** To receive and care for, as a guest. **2** To afford amusement to; divert. **3** To take into consideration; keep in mind, as an opinion. **4** [Obs.] To keep up; maintain; hold. **5** [Obs.] To maintain or provide for the support of; take into service. [<OF. *entretenir* <*entre* <L. *intra*, between, + *tenir* <L. *teneo*, hold] — **·A BLE** *adj.* — **ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: amuse, beguile, cheer, delight, disport, divert, enliven, gratify, interest, occupy, please, recreate. To *entertain*, in the sense here considered, is to engage and pleasantly occupy the attention; to *amuse* is to occupy the attention in an especially bright and cheerful way, often with that which excites merriment or laughter; as, he *entertained* us with an *amusing* story. To *divert* is to turn from serious thoughts or laborious pursuits to something that lightly and agreeably occupies the mind; one may be *entertained* or *amused* who has nothing serious or laborious from which to be *diverted*. To *recreate*, literally to re-create, is to engage mind or body in some pleasing activity that restores strength and energy for serious work. To *beguile* is, as it were, to cheat into cheer and comfort by something that insensibly draws thought or feeling away from pain or disquiet. We *beguile* a weary hour, *cheer* the despondent, *divert* the preoccupied, *enliven* a dull evening or company, *gratify* our friends' wishes, *entertain*, *interest*, *please* a listening audience, *occupy* idle time, *disport* ourselves when merry, *recreate* when worn with toil; we *amuse* ourselves or others with whatever pleasantly passes the time without special exertion, each according to his taste. See ACCOMMODATE, CHERISH, INTFRESI. *Antonyms*: annoy, bore, busy, disquiet, distract, disturb, tire, weary.

EN TER·TAIN′·ING *adj.* Of a character to entertain; amusing; diverting. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

EN TER TAIN′·MENT *noun* **1** The act of receiving and caring for guests; hospitable accommodation in the inn or dwelling of a host; the furnishing of food, lodging, and service to a guest. **2** A source or means of amusement; a diverting performance, especially a public performance, as a concert, drama, or the like. **3** Pleasure afforded by an amusing act or spectacle; amusement. **4** A social party; also, the refreshments provided for guests. **5** Maintenance; employment; service.

Synonyms: amusement, cheer, delight, diversion, enjoyment, frolic, fun, merriment, pastime, pleasure, recreation, sport. *Entertainment* and *recreation* imply thought and mental occupation, but in an agreeable, refreshing way; they are therefore words of a high order. *Entertainment* is used of somewhat mirthful, mental delight; *recreation* may, and usually does, combine the mental with the physical. *Amusement* and *pastime* are nearly equivalent, the latter probably the lighter word; many slight things may be *pastimes* which we should hardly dignify by the name of *amusements*. *Sports* are almost wholly on the physical plane, while involving a certain grade of mental action. *Cheer* may be very quiet, as the *cheer* of a bright fire to an aged traveler; *merriment* suggests liveliness and laughter; *fun* and *frolic* are apt to be boisterous. Compare ENTERTAIN, FROLIC, SPORT. *Antonyms*: ennui, fatigue, labor, lassitude, toil, weariness, work.

EN·THAL PY *noun* The quantity of heat in a substance or physical system per unit of mass; heat-content. [<Gr. *enthalpō*, to warm in]

EN THET IC *adj.* Introduced from without; communicated by inoculation: said of infectious diseases. [<Gr. *enthetikos*, fit for implanting, <*en*, in, + *tithēmi*, put]

EN·THRAL (-thrawl′) *tr. verb* **1** To bring under any overmastering influence; charm. **2** To enslave. Often spelled *inthral*. Also **EN THRALL.** — **·MENT** *noun.*

EN THRONE *tr. verb* [**EN·THRONED, EN THRON·ING**] To put upon a throne; invest with sovereign power or the ecclesiastical office of bishop. Also spelled *inthrone*. — **·MENT** *noun.*

EN·THUSE (-thūze′) *verb* [**THUSED, ·THUS·ING**] [Pop.] To render enthusiastic; yield to or display enthusiasm.

EN·THU SI ASM (-thū′·zĭ·ăzm) *noun* **1** Earnest and fervent feeling; ardent zeal for a person or cause. **2** [Obs.] Exalted or ecstatic feeling; also, irrational religious ecstasy; divine fury or frenzy; possession. **3** An object of great interest to a person. [<Gr. *enthousiasmos* <*en*, in, + *theos*, god]

Synonyms: ardor, devotion, eagerness, earnestness, ecstasy, excitement, extravagance, fanaticism, fervency, fervor, frenzy, inspiration, intensity, passion, rapture, transport, vehemence, warmth, zeal. The old meaning of *enthusiasm* implies a pseudo-*inspiration*, an almost frantic *extravagance* in behalf of something supposed to be an expression of the divine will. This sense remains as the controlling one in the kindred noun *enthusiast*. *Enthusiasm* has now chiefly the meaning of an earnest and commendable *devotion*, an intense and eager interest. *Zeal* is burning *earnestness*, always tending to vigorous action with all the *devotion* of *enthusiasm*, but often without its hopefulness. Compare WARMTH. *Antonyms*: calculation, calmness, caution, coldness, deadness, dulness, indifference, lukewarmness, policy, prudence, timidity, wariness.

EN·THU·SI AST (-thū′·zĭ·ăst) *noun* One prone to or moved by enthusiasm; an ardent adherent; zealot.

EN·THU·SI·AS′·TIC *adj.* Given to enthusiasm; ardent; zealous. Also **EN·THU·SI AS′·TI·CAL.** See synonyms under EAGER, SANGUINE. — **EN THU·SI·AS′·TI CAL·LY** *adv.*

EN′·THY MEME *noun* An argument in which one of the premises of the syllogism is not stated. [<Gr. *enthymēma* <*en*, in, + *thymos*, mind]

EN·TICE *tr. verb* [**EN TICED, EN TIC·ING**] To draw, or attempt to draw (especially into evil), through the desires, hopes, etc.; allure. See synonyms under ALLURE, ĐCHARM, DRAW, PERSUADE. [<OF. *enticier* <L. *in*, in, + *titio*, firebrand] — **EN TICE MENT** *noun* — **EN TIC·ER** *noun* — **EN·TIC·ING** *adj.* — **EN TIC ING LY** *adv.*

EN·TIRE *adj.* **1** Complete in all its parts; undivided; whole. **2** Free from admixture; unalloyed; pure. **3** Having the margin of a leaf not serrated, as a tiger-lily. **4** Consisting of only one piece. **5** Uncastrated; as, an *entire* horse. See synonyms under PERFECT, RADICAL. — *noun* The whole; the entirety. [<F. *entier* <L. *integer*, whole] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

EN·TIRE·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] **1** Entireness. **2** That which is entire; a whole. See synonyms under AGGREGATE.

EN·TI·TLE *tr. verb* [**TLED** (tld), **·TLING**] **1** To give a title to. **2** To authorize to receive or require. Also spelled *intitle*. [<L. *in*, in, + *titulus*, title]

EN T. ·TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] **1** Anything that exists or may be supposed to exist; being. **2** A fact or conception regarded as complete in itself. [<LL. *entitas* <*ens*, *entis* <*esse*, to be]

ENTO· See ENT-.

EN′ TO BLAST, EN·TO·BLAST′·IC Same as ENDOBLAST, etc.

EN′·TO·DERM, etc. Same as ENDODERM, etc.

EN TOIL *verb* [Obs.] To ensnare.

EN·TOMB (-tōōm′) *tr. verb* To place in or as in a tomb; bury: also spelled *intomb*. See synonyms under BURY, HIDE. — **·ER** *noun* — **·MENT** *noun.*

ENTOMO· A combining form from Greek *entomon*, insect.

EN·TO·MOG′·E·NOUS (-mŏj′·ĭ·nus) *adj.* Growing in or upon insects, as certain fungi.

EN·TO·MOL′·O·GIST (-jĭst) *noun* A student of or one versed in entomology.

EN·TO·MOL′·O·GIZE *intr. verb* [**·GIZED, ·GIZ·ING**] To study insects; collect insects for scientific investigation.

EN·TO·MOL′·O·GY *noun* The branch of zoology that treats of insects, or a treatise upon it. [<Gr. *entomon*, an insect, + **-LOGY**] — **EN·TO·MO·LOG′·I·CAL** or **·LOG′·IC** *adj.* — **EN·TO·MO·LOG′·IC·AL·LY** *adv.*

EN·TO·MOPH′ A·GOUS (–mŏf′·uh·gus) *adj.* Feeding on insects.
EN·TO·MOPH′·I·LOUS (–mŏf′·i·lus) *adj.* Insect–loving: said of those flowers that are especially adapted for pollination by the agency of insects.
EN·TO·MOPH′ I LY (–mŏf′·i·lī) *noun* The condition or state of being pollinated by insects. [<ENTOMO– + Gr. *philos*, loving]
EN·TO MOS′·TRA·CAN *adj.* Designating a primary division of crustaceans, chiefly marine, especially a subclass contrasted with another subclass *(Malacostraca)*, and including the branchiopods, copepods, etc. —*noun* A member of this division or subclass. [<ENTOMO– + Gr. *ostrakon*, shell]
EN′·TO PHYTE, etc. Same as ENDOPHYTE, etc.
EN·TOP·IC *adj.* Situated in its normal place, as an organ of the body: opposed to *ectopic*. [<Gr. *entopos*, in a place]
EN·TOP·TIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the eye, or to visual perception dependent on the eye itself, and not on anything external to it, as, *entoptic* phenomena. [<ENT– + Gr. *optikos*, optic] —**EN TOP TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*
EN·TOP TICS *noun* The science of the eye with reference to its interior functions and the phenomena of visual perception. Compare illustration under EYE.
EN′·TO·SARC Same as ENDOPLASM.
EN TOT·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear. Compare illustration under EAR.
EN TOU RAGE′ (ahn·tōō·rahzh′; *F.* ahN·tōō·rahzh′) *noun* Associates, companions, or followers collectively; environment. [<F.]
En TO ZO′ AN *noun* Any of a branch *(Entozoa)* of metazoans, chiefly parasitic worms, characterized by the possession of a gut cavity and a two–layered cell arrangement. —*adj.* Entozoic. [<ENTO– + Gr. *zōon*, animal]
EN TO ZO′ IC *adj.* Living within another animal; of, pertaining to, or caused by entozoans. Also **EN TO ZO′·AL**, **EN TO ZO′ I CAL.**
EN TR'ACTE (ahn′·trăct; *F.* ahN′·tr·ăct) *noun* 1 The time between any two acts of a play or opera. 2 A musical interlude, dance, or the like, performed between acts. [<F.]
EN TRAILS (–trālz *or* –trulz) *noun pl.* The internal parts, especially the intestines, of an animal. [<F. *entrailles* <L. *interanea*, interior]
EN TRAIN *tr. verb* In physics and chemistry, to draw along after itself, as in distillation; as, steam *entrains* water. [<F. *entraîner* <L. *intrahere*, to drag along]
EN·TRAIN *verb* To put or go aboard a railway train; as, to *entrain* troops. — **MENT** *noun.*
EN TRAM MEL Same as TRAMMEL.
EN TRANCE (–trans) *noun* 1 The act of entering, in any sense. 2 A passage into a house or other enclosed space. 3 The right or power of entering; entree. 4 The entry of a vessel at a port. 5 The point or moment at which an actor first enters a scene. 6 [Obs.] Commencement; beginning. [<OF. <*entrer*, enter]

Synonyms: access, accession, adit, admission, admittance, door, doorway, entry, gate, gateway, ingress, inlet, introduction, opening, penetration, portal. *Entrance* refers merely to the fact of passing from without to within some enclosure; *admission* and *admittance* refer to entering by consent given or opportunity allowed. We may effect or force an *entrance*, but not *admittance* or *admission*; those we gain, procure, obtain, secure, win. *Admittance* refers to place; *admission* refers also to position, privilege, favor, friendship, etc. *Entrance* is also used figuratively for setting out upon some career, or becoming a member of some organization, profession, etc. *Antonyms*: departure, egress, ejection, exclusion, exit, expulsion, refusal, rejection, withdrawal.

EN TRANCE *tr. verb* [**EN TRANCED, EN·TRANC ING**] 1 To put into a state of ecstasy; transport. 2 To throw into a trance. See synonyms under CHARM, RAVISH. —**EN TRANCE MENT** *noun* —**EN TRANC ING** *adj.* —**EN TRANC ING LY** *adv.*
EN TRANT (–trunt) *adj* Entering; admitting. —*noun* One who enters; a beginner.
EN·TRAP *tr. verb* To take or catch in a trap, or by a trick or artifice; ensnare. See synonyms under CATCH, DECEIVE.
EN TREA SURE (–trĕzh′·ōōr) *tr. verb* To store in a treasury; treasure up.
EN TREAT *verb* 1 To solicit with importunity; supplicate; make supplication; plead. 2 [Obs.] To act toward; treat. 3 [Obs.] To persuade by entreaty. See synonyms under ASK, PLEAD, PRAY. [<OF. *entraiter* <*en*, in, + *traiter*, treat] —**·ING LY** *adv.* — **MENT** *noun.*
EN TREAT Y *noun* [**IES** *pl.*] An earnest request; supplication. See synonyms under PETITION.
EN TRE CÔTE (ahN·tr·kōt′) *noun* [F.] Meat cut from between the ribs, especially beef; a sirloin steak.
EN TRÉE (ahn′·tray; *F.* ahN·treh′) *noun* 1 The act or privilege of entering; entrance; admission. 2 A subordinate dish served between courses, or before a principal dish, at a dinner; the principal dish at luncheon. [<F.]
EN′ TRE·METS (ahn′·trē māy; *F.* ahn·tr·meh′) *noun* A side dish. [<F.]
EN TRENCH *verb* 1 To protect by, or as by, a trench. 2 To make a trench or trenches in or on. 3 To encroach; trespass; invade. 4 To establish firmly. Also spelled *intrench.*
EN·TRENCH·MENT *noun* 1 A breastwork of earth, especially one with a ditch. 2 Any defense or protection. 3 The act of entrenching, or the state of being entrenched. 4 Encroachment. Also spelled *intrenchment.*
EN·TRE NOUS (ahN′·tr nōō) [F.] Between ourselves; confidentially.
EN TRE PÔT′ (ahn·trĕ·pō′; *F.* ahN·tr·pō′) *noun* A depot or storehouse. [<F. <L. *inter*, between, + *pono*, place]
EN·TRE·PRE·NEUR′ (ahn·truh·pruh·nūr′; *F.* ahN·tr·prĕ·nūr′) *noun* 1 One who undertakes to start and conduct an enterprise or business, assuming full control and risk. 2 One who originates and manages entertainments, especially, musical productions; an impresario. [<F.]
En·TRE RI OS (ĕn′·treh ree′·os) A province of the eastern Argentine Republic; 30,243 square miles; capital, Paraná.
EN′ TRE SOL (ĕn′·tur·sawl; *F.* ahN·tr·sôl′) *noun* A half story or mezzanine, especially one next above the ground floor. [<F.]
EN TRO′·PI·ON *noun* Introversion of the eyelid. [<Gr. *entropia*; see ENTROPY.]
EN TRO·PY *noun* An index of the relative amount of unavailable energy in a physicochemical system. **MAXIMUM ENTROPY** is that condition of a thermodynamic system in which all of its energy is uniformly distributed and is thus unavailable for conversion into work. [<Gr. *entropia*, turning toward, <*en*, in, + *trepō*, turn]
EN TRUCK *intr. verb* To board a truck.
EN·TRUST *tr. verb* To give in trust; place in charge of: also spelled *intrust.* See synonyms under COMMIT.
EN TRY *noun* [**EN TRIES** *pl.*] 1 The act of coming or going in; entrance. 2 A place of entrance; a small hallway. 3 The act of entering anything in a register, list, etc., or the item, name, or statement entered. 4 The act of reporting at a customhouse, as prescribed by law, the arrival of a ship in port and the nature of her cargo. 5 The act of assuming actual possession of lands or tenements by entering upon them. 6 A contestant listed for a race, prize competition, etc. See synonyms under ENTRANCE, RECORD. [<F. *entrée* <L. *intro* <*in*, in]
EN TRY MAN *noun* One who takes action for an entry upon, that is, for legal possession of, a portion of the public land; a homesteader.
EN′ TRY WAY *noun* A way of entrance; entry.
EN TWINE *verb* To twine round, twine or twist together: also spelled *intwine.* See synonyms under EMBRACE, TWIST.
EN TWIST *tr. verb* To twist; intertwist: also spelled *intwist.*
E NU′ CLE ATE (i·nu′·klē·āte) *tr. verb* [**AT ED, ·AT ING**] 1 To shell, as a kernel; in surgery, to extract from a sac without cutting. 2 To evolve clearly, disclose; explain. 3 To remove the nucleus from, as a cell. —*adj.* Without a nucleus. [<L. *enucleatus* <*e*, out, + *nucleus*, nucleus] —**E NU′ CLE A TOR** *noun.*
E NU CLE A′ TION *noun* The operation of extracting a tumor in its entirety.
E NU′ MER ATE (i·nū′–) *tr. verb* [**AT·ED, ·AT ING**] To name one by one; count or ascertain the number of. See synonyms under CALCULATE. [<L. *e*, out, + *numero*, number] —**E NU′ MER A TIVE** *adj.*
E NU MER A′ TION *noun* 1 Detailed mention of things in succession; a catalog; a census. 2 The act of ascertaining a number by counting. See synonyms under RECORD.
E NU′ MER A TOR *noun* One who enumerates, specifically, one of the minor officials employed in taking a census.
E·NUN CI A·BLE (–shī– *or* –sī·uh·bl) *adj.* That may be enunciated, in any sense. —**E NUN CI·A BIL′·I·TY** *noun.*
E NUN′ CI ATE (–shi·āte *or* –si·āte) *verb* [**AT ED, ·AT ING**] 1 To articulate; utter; speak: used specifically in regard to distinctness of pronunciation. 2 To state with formal exactness; proclaim. See synonyms under ANNOUNCE, SPEAK. [<L. *e*, out, + *nuntius*, messenger] —**E NUN CI·A TIVE, E NUN′·CI A·TO RY** *adj.* —**E·NUN′ CI A TIVE LY** *adv.* —**E NUN′·CI·A TOR** *noun.*
E NUN CI A′ TION (–shī·ā′·shun *or* –sī·ā′·shun) *noun* 1 The utterance or mode of utterance of vocal sounds. 2 Definite statement.
EN·URE (én·yōōr′) Same as INURE.
EN U RE′ SIS (ĕn·yu·ree′·sis) *noun* Incontinence of urine. [<Gr. *enoureō*, urinate in, <*en*, in, + *ouron*, urine]
EN VEL OP (–vĕl′·up) *tr. verb* 1 To surround as a wrapper; he or be round or about. 2 To enclose in, or as in, a wrapper. Also **EN·VEL·OPE.** [<F. *envelopper*] —**EN·VEL·OP ER** *noun.*
EN′ VE LOPE (ĕn′– *or* ŏn′–) *noun* 1 A case or wrapper of paper with gummed edges, for enclosing a letter or the like. 2 Any enclosing covering; a wrapper; specifically, the outer fabric covering of an aerostat, the enclosing membrane of an organ, the glass or metal casing of a vacuum tube. 3 In geometry and mechanics, a curve or surface to which another curve or surface, varying or moving according to any law, is invariably tangent. 4 A curved sheet of nebulous matter rising and expanding from the nucleus of a comet on the side toward the sun. Also **EN·VEL·OP.**
EN·VEL·OP·MENT *noun* 1 The act of enveloping, or the state of being enveloped. 2 That which envelops; a covering; envelope; as, the seed and its *envelopment.*

EN·VEN·OM *tr. verb* To impregnate with venom; poison; render vindictive.

EN VÉ·RI·TÉ (ahN veh·ree·teh') [F.] In truth; verily.

EN·VER PA·SHA (pä·shah'), 1881–1922, Turkish general; leader of Young Turk revolution of 1908.

EN VI·A BLE *adj.* Adapted to excite envy; very desirable; covetable. — **EN VI·A·BLY** *adv.*

EN·VI OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Having, showing, or cherishing envy; characterized or caused by envy; grudging; as, an *envious* feeling. 2 [Obs.] Jealous; emulous. 3 [Obs.] Spiteful. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: jealous, suspicious. One is *envious* who cherishes selfish ill will toward another because of his superior success, endowments, possessions, or the like. A person is *envious* of that which is another's, and to which he himself has no right or claim; he is *jealous* of intrusion upon that which is his own, or to which he maintains a right or claim. An *envious* spirit is always bad; a *jealous* spirit may be good or bad, according to its object and tendency. A free people must be *jealous* of their liberties if they would retain them. One is *suspicious* of another from unfavorable indications or from a knowledge of wrong in his previous conduct, or even without reason. Compare DOUBT. *Antonyms:* contented, friendly, kindly, satisfied, trustful, well-disposed.

EN VI RON (–run) *tr. verb* To be or extend round; completely enclose, encircle, surround. See synonyms under EMBRACE. [<F. *environner* < *environ*, around]

EN VI RON·MENT *noun* 1 Whatever encompasses; specifically, the aggregate of all external and internal conditions affecting the existence, growth, and welfare of organisms, one's surroundings or external circumstances collectively. 2 The act of environing, or the state of being environed. — **EN VI RON MEN' TAL** *adj.*

EN VI RONS (–runz) *noun pl.* The surrounding region; outskirts; suburbs

EN VIS AGE (–viz'·ij) *tr. verb* [**AGED** (ijd), **·AG ING**] 1 To face, look into the countenance of, in philosophy, to apprehend directly or intuitively, have a concept of. 2 To present (itself) as an image; to see as an image. — **·MENT** *noun.*

EN VI SION (–vizh'·un) *tr. verb* To bring into the vision or into a condition for observation; used also figuratively, as to foresee or see in imagination.

EN VOI (ahN·vwah') Same as 2 ENVOY.

1EN VOY *noun* 1 A diplomatic agent. See PLENIPOTENTIARY. 2 A diplomat dispatched on a special mission. 3 Any one entrusted with a mission; a commissioner. [<F. *envoyé* <*envoyer*, send]

2EN VOY *noun* 1 A postscript to or the closing lines of a poem, generally printed *l'envoi*. 2 [Obs.] The act of sending a message or a messenger. [<OF.]

EN VY *tr. verb* [**EN VIED, EN VY ING**] 1 To begrudge (another), and covet what he owns or enjoys 2 To view with admiration and desire to possess, with or without ill will toward the possessor; often with double object, as, I *envy him* his *wealth*. 3 To hold or show envious feelings. — *noun* [**EN VIES** *pl.*] 1 Selfish and unfriendly grudging of what another enjoys; in a mild sense, the longing for a good possessed by another, without ill will toward the possessor. 2 An object of envy. 3 [Obs.] Hatred; ill will. [<F. *envie* <L. *invidia* <*in*, upon, + *video*, see] — **EN VI ER** *noun* — **EN VY ING LY** *adv.*

EN WIND (–wind') *tr. verb* To wind or coil around.

EN WOMB (–woom') *tr. verb* To hold in the womb; conceal as in a womb

EN WRAP *tr. verb* To enfold in a cover; wrap up; hence, to engage completely, absorb mentally; as, *enwrapped* in sleep, a book, etc.. also spelled *inwrap*. — **·MENT** *noun.*

EN WREATHE (–reeth') *tr. verb* [**EN·WREATHED, EN·WREATH·ING**] To encompass with or as with a wreath: also spelled *inwreathe*.

E NY·O (ee nī'·ō) 1 Greek goddess of war; later identified with the Roman Bellona, who was sometimes known as the sister or wife of Mars. 2 See under GRÆ.

EN ZO OT'·IC *adj.* Endemic among animals: said of a zymotic disease.

EN ZYME (–zīme *or* –zim) *noun* A complex organic substance, usually a protein, produced by but independent of living cells and having the power to accelerate specific chemical reactions in the metabolism of plants and animals; a ferment; an organic catalyst, as pepsin, ptyalin, zymase: also called *biocatalyst*. Also **EN·ZYM.** [<Gr. *enzymos*, fermented] — **EN·ZY MAT' IC** *adj.*

EN ZY MOL' O·GY (ĕn·zī–) *noun* The branch of biochemistry which treats of the structure, composition, properties, and functions of enzymes.

EN ZY MOL' Y SIS (ĕn·zȳ– *or* ĕn·zī–) *noun* The chemical change induced by the action of enzymes. Also **EN·ZY·MO'·SIS.**

EO Combining form from Greek *ēōs*, dawn, used to denote the beginning of a geological epoch, or the earliest representative of a species, as in *Eocene*, *Eohippus*.

E·O·AN·THRO'·PUS *noun* A prehistoric human type. See under PILTDOWN. [<EO– + Gr. *anthropos*, man]

E'·O·CENE *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or existing in the epoch of the Cenozoic era following the Paleocene and succeeded by the Oligocene. Also **E·O·CEN' IC.** — *noun* The second epoch of the Cenozoic era, associated with a warm climate and the rise of mammals. [<EO– + Gr. *kainos*, new]

E·O·CLI'·MAX *noun* The climax of the period of dominance of a given plant population. See FOSERE.

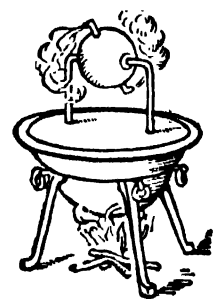
E'·O·GENE (–jeen) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Paleocene, Eocene, and Oligocene epochs of the Cenozoic era; Paleogene.

E·O·HIP'·PUS *noun* Any of a genus (*Eohippus*) of primitive, now extinct, small, four-toed horses, connected through a complete series of succeeding types with the present horse; the dawn-horse: associated with the lower Eocene of the western United States. [<EO– + Gr. *hippos*, horse]

E·O·LI AN *adj.* Pertaining to or caused by the winds; wind-borne.

E·O LI AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to ancient Æolis in Asia Minor, its people, or their language; Æolic. 2 Pertaining to Æolus, Greek god of the winds. — *noun* 1 One of the Greek peoples who founded ancient Æolia. 2 The language or dialect of these people, Æolic. Also spelled *Æolian*.

EOLIAN HARP A stringed instrument so constructed as to produce musical sounds when exposed to a current of air.



EOLIPILE

E·OL IC *adj.* Pertaining to Eolis, in ancient Greece, its people, or their language. — *noun* The dialect of the Greek language spoken by the Eolians.

E OL' I PILE *noun* 1 A reaction motor consisting of a hollow sphere upon trunnions, usually above a boiler connected with it. At right angles to its trunnions, two or more radial pipes project from the sphere, their openings so disposed that the forcible ejection of steam rotates the sphere in the opposite direction. 2 One of various motors working on the same principle, as for operating toys, etc. Also **E OL' O·PILE**; often spelled *æol–* or *–pyle*. [<L. *æolopilæ* <*Æolus*, god of the winds, + *pila*, ball]

E O LITH *noun* A stone tool of the earliest form, a celt. For illustration see CELT.

E O LITH' IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the earliest part of the stone age, characterized by the rudest implements of bone and chipped stone. [<EO– + Gr. *lithos*, stone]

E O LI TROP' IC Same as ANISOTROPIC.

E ON (ee'·on) *noun* An incalculable period of time; an age; eternity; specifically, a geologic cycle: also spelled *æon*. [<L. *æon* <Gr. *aion*, age]

E O NI AN *adj.* Pertaining to or lasting for eons; everlasting; eternal.

E O NISM *noun* The adoption by a male of female habits, clothing, etc.; also, transvestitism. [<Chevalier d'Éon, 1728–1810, French diplomat]

E OS The Greek goddess of the dawn; daughter of Hyperion: identified with the Roman *Aurora*.

E' O SERE *noun* The total development of a particular vegetation, such as ferns, conifers, etc., throughout a geological period that was dominated by plant population.

E'·O·SIN *noun* 1 A reddish coloring matter, $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$, derived from coal tar: used for dyeing cotton, silk, or wool, for making red ink and pink lakes, and as a stain in microscopical work, etc. It is fluorescent when in solution. 2 Any of several analogous dyes derived from coal tar. Also **E'·O SINE.** [<Gr. *ēōs*, dawn] — **E O SIN' IC** *adj.*

E O·SIN'·O·PHILE (–file *or* –fil) *noun* A micro-organism, cell, or cell substance with a special affinity for eosin stains or acid stains in general. — **E·O·SI NOPH' I LOUS, E·O·SIN·O·PHIL' IC** *adj.*

EÖT·VÖS BALANCE (œt'·vūsh) An extremely sensitive torsion balance designed to detect and measure local irregularities in gravity: used in geophysics research. [<Roland von Eötvös, 1848–1919, Hungarian physicist]

·EOUS *suffix* Of the nature of, as in *vitreous*. [<L. *–eus*]

E O ZO' IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the upper portion of the Archeozoic group of rocks, immediately underlying the Paleozoic, and showing the first signs of invertebrate life. — *noun* The Upper Archeozoic rocks. [<Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, + *zōē*, life]

EP· See EPI–.

E·PACT *noun* 1 The excess of the solar year over 12 lunar months, generally about 11 days. 2 The number of days in the age of the moon on the first day of any particular year. [<Gr. *epaktē* <*epi*, to, + *agō*, lead]

E PAM·I·NON'·DAS, 418?–362 B.C., Theban general and statesman.

EP·ARCH (–ahrk) *noun* 1 The chief administrator of a Grecian eparchy. 2 In the Greek Church, a metropolitan or other bishop. — **EP·AR·CHI·AL** *adj.*

EP·AR·CHY *noun* [**·CHIES** *pl.*] 1 In ancient Greece, a district corresponding to a Roman province, under the jurisdiction of an eparch. 2 In modern Greece, a governmental sub-

division of the country. 3 In the Greek Church, an ecclesiastical province or diocese. [<Gr. *eparcheia* <*eparhos* <*epi*, on, + *achō*, rule]

EP·AU·LET (–ō·lĕt) *noun* A fringed shoulder ornament of commissioned Army and Navy officers: no longer used in the British army; used for full dress only in the U. S. Army. Also **EP·AU·LETTE.** [<F. *épaulette*, diminutive of *épaule*, shoulder]

É·PAU·LIÈRE' (ā·pō·lyār') *noun* A shoulder piece in medieval armor. [<F.]

É·PÉE (ā·pāy') *noun* A dueling sword with a sharp point and no cutting edge. [<F.]

É·PÉE·IST (ā·pay'·ĭst) *noun* A skilled or expert swordsman or fencer.

EP·EI·RO·GEN'·IC (ep·ī·rō·jĕn'–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating continent-making movements of the earth's crust, or the rising and sinking of vast areas: also spelled *epirogenic.* Also **EP·EI·RO·GE·NET'·IC.**

EP·EI·ROG'·E·NY (ĕp·ī·rŏj'–) *noun* The process of the formation of a continent or of the greater masses that compose a continent: also spelled *epirogeny.* See DIASTROPHISM.

EP EN CEPH'·A·LON (–sef'·uh·lŏn) *noun* [LA *pl.*] The cerebellum, alone, or with the pons and medulla. —**EP·EN·CE·PHAL' IC** *adj.*

EP·EN DY·MA *noun* The tissue lining the central cavities of the brain and spinal cord and derived from the original epithelium of the neural tube. [<Gr. *ependyma*, upper garment, <*epi*, upon, + *endyma*, garment] —**EP EN·DY·MAL** *adj.*

EP·EN THE SIS *noun* [·SES (seez) *pl.*] 1 The insertion of a letter or syllable within a word, chiefly to facilitate pronunciation, as the *n* in *passenger.* 2 The phonetic change resulting from the transference of a semi-vowel to the syllable preceding, as (in the Greek) in changing *karjo* to *karro.* [<Gr. *epenthesis* <*epi*, upon, + *en*, in, + *tithemi*, place] —**EP·EN·THET' IC** *adj.*

E PERGNE (i·pürn'; *F.* eh·pĕrn') *noun* An ornamental centerpiece for a dinner table. [<F. *épargne*, economy]

É PER NAY (eh·pĕr·nāy') A town in NE. France, celebrated for its wines, especially champagne.

E·PE·US In Greek mythology, the builder of the wooden horse, used by the Greeks to enter and destroy Troy. See WOODEN HORSE.

EP·EX E·GE' SIS (–jee'·sĭs) *noun* Something added by way of further elucidation; fuller statement or explanation. [<Gr. *epexēgēsis* <*epi*, upon, + *ex*, out, + *agō*, lead]

EP·EX E GET' IC (–jĕt'·ĭc) *adj.* Explanatory of or additional to a preceding explanation; of the nature of epexegesis. Also **EP EX·E GET'·I·CAL.** —**EP EX E·GET'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

E·PHAH (ee'·fuh) *noun* An ancient Jewish measure of capacity, a little over a bushel, dry measure. Also **E·PHA.** [<Heb.]

EP·HAR MONE *noun* A plant form differing from the normal through influences of the environment.

EP·HAR MO NY *noun* The growth and form of plants as determined by their adaptability to environmental influences, or the harmony between the structure of a plant and the external factors. Also **EP HAR·MO'·SIS.**

E·PHE BIC (ē·fee'–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to an ephebus. 2 Of or relating to the adult stages of an organism.

E·PHE BUS (ē·fee'–) *noun* [·BI (bi) or ·BOI *pl.*] In ancient Greece, especially Attica, a free-born youth between 18 and 20 years of age, who, having passed an examination, was entered on the list of his tribe. Also **E PHE·BOS.** [<Gr. *ephēbos*, youth, <*epi*, upon, + *hēbē*, youth]

EPH' E·DRINE (ĕf'·ĭ·dreen *or* –drin *or* ē·fĕd'·rĭn) *noun* An alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{15}ON$, isolated from plants of the *Gnetaceæ* family (genus *Ephedra*), used as a cardiac depressant and for asthma. Also **EPH E DRIN.**

E·PHEM ER A *noun* [·AS or ·Æ (ee) *pl.*] 1 An ephemerid or Mayfly. 2 Anything of very short life or duration. [<Gr. *ephēmeros*, for a day, <*epi*, on, + *hēmera*, day]

E·PHEM·ER·AL *adj.* Living one day only, as certain insects; hence, transitory. See synonyms under TRANSIENT. —*noun* Anything lasting for a very short time. —**·LY** *adv.*

E·PHEM ER ID *noun* Any of a family (*Ephemeridæ*, order *Ephemerida*) of insects with aquatic early stages and a very short-lived adult stage; of fragile build, with two or three long caudal filaments, hind wings reduced in size, and vestigial mouth parts; a Mayfly, dayfly, or shadfly.

E·PHEM ER·IS (ĭ·fĕm'–) *noun* [EPH E·MER'·I·DES (–deez) *pl.*] 1 A table showing the calculated positions and motions of a heavenly body, or of several such bodies, from day to day or at regular intervals; also, a collection of such tables, or an annual publication giving such tables; an astronomical almanac. 2 Same as EPHEMERA. 3 [Obs.] A diary or other diurnal record of events. [<L. <Gr. *ephēmeris* <*ephēmeros*; see EPHEMERA]

E·PHEM ER ON (ĭ·fĕm'–) *noun* [·ER·A *pl.*] An ephemerid; an ephemera; anything short-lived.

E·PHE SIAN (ĭ·fee'·zhun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Ephesus. —*noun* 1 A citizen of Ephesus. 2 A jovial comrade; boon companion.

E·PHE·SIANS The epistle of St. Paul to the church at Ephesus.

EPH·E·SUS (ĕf'–) An ancient city in western Asia Minor; site of temple of Diana and of one of the Seven Churches.

EPH·I·AL'·TES *noun* Incubus; the nightmare, or the demon supposed to inflict nightmare. [<Gr.]

EPH I·AL'·TES (–teez) 1 The man who betrayed the Greeks to the Persians at the battle of Thermopylæ. 2 In Greek mythology, one of the two giants slain by Apollo when they piled Mount Pelion on Mount Ossa in their attempt to scale Mount Olympus and depose the gods.

EPH·OD (ĕf'·ŏd *or* ee'·fŏd) *noun* A Jewish priestly vestment. *Ex.* xxviii, 31. [<Heb. *ephōd* <*aphad*, clothe]

EPH·OR (ĕf'·ur *or* –ôr) *noun* [EPH·ORS or EPH·O·RI (–ō·rī) *pl.*] 1 In ancient Greece, one of a body of supervising magistrates at Sparta and other Doric towns. 2 In modern Greece, a supervisor of public works. [<L. *ephorus* <Gr. *ephoros* <*epi*, over, + *horaō*, see]

E·PHRA IM 1 Joseph's second son, who obtained the birthright: *Gen.* xlvi, 20. 2 The tribe descended from him; also, the region it occupied in Palestine: *Josh.* xiv, 4. 3 Hence, the kingdom of Israel. 4 [Local] Nickname for a grizzly bear. [<Heb., twofold increase or fruitful]

EP·I *noun* 1 A short spur of a railroad, sometimes used for mounting coastal artillery. 2 (ē'·pee) [F.] In architecture, a protection for the apex of a spire or sharply pointed roof; a finial.

EPI· *prefix* Upon, beside, over, outside of, etc., becoming *ep–* before vowels, and *eph–* before the aspirate: the first element in many compounds from the Greek. [<Gr. *epi–*, *ep–*, *eph–*, <*epi*, upon]

EP'·I BLAST *noun* 1 The outermost of the germ layers of the embryo; the ectoderm. 2 A small scalelike appendage in front of the embryo in the seed of certain grasses. [<EPI– + Gr. *blastos*, bud, sprout] —**EP I BLAS'·TIC** *adj.*

EP·I BOL' IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting epiboly; as, *epibolic* invagination.

E·PIB·O·LY *noun* The inclusion of one set of segmenting cells within another by means of the more rapid division of the latter. Also **E·PIB·O·LISM.** [<Gr. *epibolē* <*epi*, upon, + *ballō*, throw]

EP·IC *noun* A poem celebrating in stately, formal verse the achievements of heroes, gods, and demigods: also **HEROIC EPIC.** Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*, Vergil's *Æneid* are famous classical epics; the Hindu *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana*, and the Babylonian *Creation Epic* are among the world's greatest, as are also the medieval French *Chanson de Roland* and the 12th century Spanish *Poema del Cid.* The conscious **ART EPIC** is typified by Milton's *Paradise Lost.* —*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like an epic; grand; noble; heroic: also **EP I CAL.** [<Gr. *epikos* <*epos*, word] —**EP I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

EP I·CA'·LYX (–cāy'·lĭx *or* –căl'·ix) *noun* [CA'·LY·CES (–seez) *pl.*] An external involucel or accessory calyx outside the true calyx of a flower. Compare illustration under INVOLUCEL.

EP·I CAR' DI·UM *noun* [·DI·A *pl.*] The portion of the pericardium that is directly united with the substance of the heart. [<EPI– + Gr. *kardia*, heart] —**EP I·CAR' DI·AC, EP·I·CAR' DI AL** *adj.*

EP'·I·CARP *noun* The outer layer of a pericarp. Compare illustration under FRUIT. [<EPI– + Gr. *karpos*, fruit]

EP·I CE'·DI·UM *noun* [·DI·A *pl.*] A dirge; funeral hymn; lament. [<EPI– + Gr. *kēdos*, sorrow]

EP'·I·CENE *adj.* 1 Of common gender. 2 Belonging to or partaking of the characteristics of both sexes. 3 Loosely, sexless. —*noun* 1 A noun that includes both sexes, as *bird, rat.* 2 A person who exhibits characteristics of both sexes. Also **EP'·I CŒNE** (–seen). [<Gr. *epikoinos* <*epi*, upon, + *koinos*, common] —**EP'·I·CEN·ISM** (–seen·izm) *noun.*

EP'·I CEN TER *noun* The point or area on the earth's surface vertically above the focus or point of origin of an earthquake; a seismic vertical. Also **EP·I·CEN'·TRUM** [·TRA *pl.*] [<Gr. *epikentros* <*epi*, on, + *kentron*; see CENTER] —**EP·I·CEN'·TRAL** *adj.*

EP I·COT'·YL (–ĭl) *noun* That part of the young stem of a plant seedling above the cotyledons.

EP·I·CRIT'·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to nerve fibers in the skin which are responsive to very delicate variations in touch and temperature stimuli: opposed to *protopathic.* [<Gr. *epikrisis*, determination]

EP·I·CRU'·SIS *noun* A type of massage by hard strokes or blows; therapeutic scourging.

EP·IC·TE'·TUS Greek Stoic philosopher, 1st century A.D.

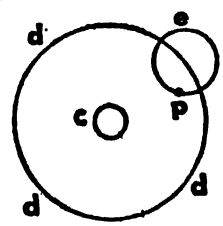
EP·I·CURE *noun* One given to refined indulgence in the pleasures of the table; originally, a sensualist. [<Gr. *Epikouros*, Epicurus, the Greek philosopher] —**EP·I·CU·RE'·AN** *adj. & noun* —**EP·I·CU·RE'·AN·ISM** *noun* —**EP·I·CUR·ISM** *noun.*

EP·I·CU·RE'·AN (ĕp·ĭ·kyŏŏ–) *adj.* Pertaining to the Greek philosopher Epicurus or to his doctrine. —*noun* A follower of Epicurus.

EP·I·CU·RE'·AN·ISM *noun* The doctrine or spirit of the philosophy of Epicurus.

EP·I·CU'·RUS, 342–270 B.C., Greek philosopher who maintained that freedom from pain and peace of mind constitute the chief good, to be gained by self-control and the pursuit of virtue: mistakenly regarded as the philosopher of pleasure and indulgence of the senses.

EP'·I·CY·CLE *noun* **1** In the Ptolemaic system, a small circle whose center moves on the periphery of a larger circle (the deferent) concentric with the earth, while its own circumference forms the orbit of a planet. **2** A circle that rolls upon the external or internal circumference of another circle. [<Gr. *epikyklos*<*epi*, upon, + *kyklos*, circle] —**EP·I·CY'·CLIC** (–cī'·clic *or* –cic'·lic), **EP·I CY'·CLI·CAL** (–cī'·clic– *or* –cic'·li·cul) *adj.*



EPICYCLE

c The earth. *e* Epicycle. *d,d,d* Deferent. *p* Planet.

EPICYCLIC TRAIN A train of gear wheels in which, in addition to the motions of the wheels about their respective axes, one has a fixed axis about which the other axes revolve.

EP I CY'·CLOID *noun* A curve traced by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls upon the outside of the circumference of a fixed circle. [<EPICYCLE + –OID]

EP I CY·CLOI' DAL *adj.* Having the form of part of an epicycloid, tracing an epicycloid.

EPICYCLOIDAL WHEEL One of the wheels in an epicyclic train.

EP I DEM' IC *adj.* Affecting many in a community at once: also **EP·I DEM'·I·CAL.** —*noun* Widespread disease in a certain region; also, widespread excitement, influence, etc. [<Gr. *epi*, upon, + *dēmos*, people] —**EP I DEM'·I CAL·LY** *adv.* —**EP·I DEM IC'·I·TY** (–is'–) *noun.*

EP I DE·MI·OL'·O·GIST *nōun* A specialist in epidemic diseases.

EP I DE MI OL'·O·GY *noun* That branch of medicine which treats of the origin, nature, pathology, and prevention of epidemic diseases. —**EP·I DE MI O·LOG' IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

EP I DER'·MIS (–dur'·mis) *noun* **1** The cuticle or outer skin. **2** Any integument or tegumentary covering. **3** The outermost layer of cells covering the surface of a plant when there are several layers of tissue. Also **EP I·DERM.** [<Gr. *epi*, upon, + DERMA] —**EP I·DER'·MAL, EP I·DER' MIC** *adj.*

EP I DER' MOID *adj.* Resembling epidermis. Also **EP·I·DER·MOI' DAL.**

EP I DI' A·SCOPE *noun* A device for projecting the images of opaque or transparent objects upon a screen: also called *aphengoscope.*

EP I DID'·Y·MIS *noun* [**DI·DYM'·I·DES** (–deez) *pl.*] An oblong body composed of the convoluted efferent duct of the testis, at the posterior part of that organ. [<Gr. *epididymis*<*epi*, upon, + *didymos*, testicle; see DIDYMOUS] —**EP·I DID'·Y·MAL** *adj.*

EP' I DOTE *noun* A monoclinic, greenish-to-black, aluminum calcium silicate. [<Gr. *epididom*, give besides, <*epi*, upon, + *didomi*, give] —**EP I DOT' IC** (–dŏt'–) *adj.*

EP I DO TI·ZA'·TION *noun* Metamorphic alteration into epidote.

EP I FO'·CAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the focus of an earthquake.

EP I GAM' IC *adj.* Attractive to the opposite sex, especially during the mating season: said of animal coloration.

EP I GAS' TRIC *adj.* **1** Relating to the anterior walls of the abdomen. **2** Of or pertaining to the epigastrium or the abdomen generally. Also **EP·I GAS'·TRI·AL.** [<EPI– + Gr. *gaster*, stomach]

EP I GAS'·TRI UM *noun* [**·TRI·A** *pl.*] The upper part of the abdomen, especially the region over the stomach and its walls. See illustration under ABDOMINAL.

EP I GE'·AL (–jee'·ul) *adj.* **1** Epigeous. **2** Keeping close to ground, as certain insects. Also **EP I GE'·AN.**

EP' I GENE (–jeen) *adj.* **1** Produced or occurring at the surface of the earth; as, *epigene* disintegration. *epigene* rocks: contrasted with *hypogene.* **2** Pseudomorphous; irregular; changed from its original formation: said of crystals. [<EPI– + Gr. *gignomai*, be born]

EP I GEN' E SIS (–jĕn'–) *noun* **1** The theory that the structure, organization, and development of new organisms, as in embryos, is the result of the interactions between male and female cells subsequent to fertilization: opposed to the doctrines of *preformation* and *syngenesis.* **2** An alteration in the character of rocks due to external forces or agents. **3** An accessory or secondary symptom of a disease. —**EP·I·GE NET' IC** *adj.*

E·PIG E·NOUS (ĭ·pĭj'·ĭ·nus) *adj.* In botany, growing on the surface, especially the upper surface, as fungi on leaves.

EP I·GE'·OUS (–jee'·us) *adj.* Related or pertaining to plants or plant parts which appear above the surface of the ground, especially applied to cotyledons. Also **EP I·GE'·AN.** [<Gr. *epigeios*<*epi*, upon, + *gaia*, earth]

EP I GLOT' TIS *noun* [**·TI·DES** (tĭ·deez)·*pl.*] The leaf-shaped cartilaginous lid, at the base of the tongue, that covers the trachea, or windpipe, during the act of swallowing. [<Gr. *epi*, upon, + *glōttis*; see GLOTTIS]

EP' I GRAM *noun* **1** A pithy, caustic, or thought-provoking saying. **2** A short, pithy poem, especially one ending with a caustic point. [<Gr. *epi*, on, + *graphō*, write] —**EP·I·GRAM'·MA·TISM** *noun* —**EP·I·GRAM'·MA·TIST** *noun* —**EP·I·GRAM'·MA·TIZE** *verb.*

EP·I·GRAM·MAT'·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or marked by epigram; witty; pointed; antithetical. Also **EP·I·GRAM·MAT'·I·CAL.** —**EP·I GRAM MAT'·I CAL LY** *adv.*

EP' I·GRAPH *noun* **1** A carved inscription on a monument, tomb, etc. **2** The superscription prefixed to a book or chapter. [<Gr. *epi*, upon, + *graphō*, write] —**EP·I·GRAPH'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**EP·I·GRAPH'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

E·PIG RA·PHY *noun* The science that treats of the study, interpretation, etc., of inscriptions or epitaphs. —**E·PIG·RA·PHER, E PIG RA·PHIST** *noun.*

E·PIG·Y·NOUS (ĭ·pĭj'·ĭ·nus) *adj.* On the ovary: said of floral organs that are adnate to the ovary. [<EPI– + Gr. *gyne*, female] —**E PIG·Y NY** *noun.*

EP' I LEP·SY *noun* A chronic nervous affection characterized by sudden loss of consciousness, sometimes accompanied by paroxysmic seizures of varying intensity and duration: primarily a symptom-complex associated with various psychosomatic disorders. See also GRAND MAL, PETIT MAL. Also **EP·I·LEP'·SI·A.** [<Gr. *epi*, upon, + *lambano*, seize]

EP I·LEP'·TIC *adj.* Pertaining to or affected with epilepsy. —*noun* One affected with epilepsy. —**EP I LEP'·TI CAL·LY** *adv.*

EP·I·LEP'·TOID *adj.* Having the character of a disorder resembling epilepsy. —*noun* One affected with a disorder resembling epilepsy.

EP' I LOG *noun* **1** The conclusion of a discourse, a poem, a play, or the like; specifically, a concluding speech to the audience by an actor. **2** The close of a novel or of a narrative or dramatic poem. Also **EP' I LOGUE.** [<Gr. *epi*, upon, + *legō*, say] —**EP·I·LOG'·IC** (–lŏj'·ĭc) or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**EP·I·LO GIS'·TIC** *adj.*

E·PIL'·O·GIZE (–jīze) *verb* [**·GIZED, ·GIZ·ING**] To furnish with or serve as an epilog; express oneself in the form of an epilog. Also **EP·I LOG,** [Br.] **E·PIL·O GISE.**

EP I ME'·RON *noun* [**·RA** *pl.*] The posterior division of the pleuron in the thorax of an insect. Also **EP I ME'·RUM.** [<EPI– + Gr. *mēros*, thigh] —**EP·I ME' RAL** *adj.*

EP·I ME'·THEUS (–thyōōs *or* –thē·ŭs) In Greek mythology, the brother of Prometheus; husband of Pandora.

É PI NAL (eh·pee·nahl') A small city in eastern France.

EP'·I NAS·TY *noun* Downward curvature of a plant member, induced by a more active growth on its upper side. [<EPI– + Gr. *nastos*, solid, <*nassō*, press close] —**EP·I·NAS' TIC** *adj.*

EP·I·NEPH'·RINE (–nĕf'·rĭn) *noun* The active principle of the suprarenal capsule, $C_9H_{13}O_3N$, used to raise blood pressure and as a heart tonic, etc.: also called *Adrenalin, suprarenalin.* Also **EP I NEPH'·RIN.** [<EPI– + Gr. *nephros*, kidney]

EP I·NEU'·RI·UM (–nū'·rī·um) *noun* [**·RI·A** *pl.*] The sheath of connective tissue that surrounds a nerve trunk. [<EPI– + Gr. *neuron*, nerve] —**EP·I·NEU'·RI·AL** *adj.*

EP·I NO'·SIS *noun* A morbid condition subordinate to an original and primary illness; specifically, in psychoanalysis, a secondary illness or disorder exploited by the patient to gain relief from the primary affliction and to obtain further sympathy. [<Gr. *epi*, upon, + *nosos*, illness] —**EP·I·NO'·SIC** *adj.*

EP I·ON·TOL'·O·GY *noun* The study of the geographic distribution of plants. —**EP·I ON·TO LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.* —**EP·I·ON TOL'·O GIST** *noun.*

EP·I·PET'·A·LOUS (–lus) *adj.* Inserted or growing on a petal, as a stamen.

E·PIPH A·NY (ĭ·pĭf'·uh·nĭ) *noun* A feast observed Jan. 6, to commemorate the manifestation of Christ to the Magi; hence, **E·PIPH·A·NY,** any bodily manifestation, as of a deity. [<Gr. *epiphaneia*<*epi*, upon, + *phaino*, show]

EP I·PHE NOM' E·NON *noun* [**·NOM' E·NA** *pl.*] A phenomenon which is secondary to or a by-product of one or more other phenomena; one which is a mere accompaniment of some effect and exerts no causal influence on the effect.

EP·I·PHYL'·LOUS (–fĭl'·us) *adj.* Situated or growing upon a leaf, especially with reference to stamens inserted on a perigonium. Also **EP·I·PHYL'·LINE.** [<EPI– + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf]

E·PIPH·Y·SIS (ee·pĭf'·ĭ·sĭs) *noun* [**·SES** (seez) *pl.*] The extremity of a long bone, originally separated from it by cartilage but later consolidated with it by ossification. [<L. <Gr. *epiphysis*<*epi*, upon, + *phyō*, grow] —**EP·I·PHYS'·I·AL, EP I PHYS'·E·AL** *adj.*

EPIPHYSIS CEREBRI The pineal body.

EP' I PHYTE (–fīte) *noun* **1** A plant growing non-parasitically upon another; an air plant, as orchids, mosses, and lichens. **2** A fungus parasitic upon an animal. [<Gr. *epi*, upon, + *phyton*, plant] —**EP·I·PHYT'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

EP·I·PHY·TOT'·IC *adj.* Having or characterized by a widespreading plant disease. Compare EPIDEMIC, EPIZOOTIC.

EP·I·PO'·DI·UM *noun* [**·DI·A** *pl.*] A lateral part of the foot in certain mollusks. [<Gr. *epipodios*, on the feet, <*epi*, on, + *pous, podos*, foot]

EP·I·RO·GEN'·IC, EP·I·ROG'·E·NY Same as EPEIROGENIC, EPEIROGENY.

E·PI·RUS An ancient country, now a part of NW. Greece.

E·PIS·CO·PA·CY *noun* **1** Government of a church by bishops. **2** A bishop's state or office. **3** The body of bishops collectively.

E·PIS·CO·PAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to bishops. 2 Having a government vested in bishops; characterized by episcopacy; advocating or supporting episcopacy. [<Gr. *episkopos*, bishop] — **E·PIS·CO·PAL·LY** *adv.*

E·PIS·CO·PAL *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church, or to any church in the Anglican Communion. — *noun* [Pop.] An Episcopalian.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH See PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

E·PIS·CO·PA'·LIAN (-lyun *or* -lē·un) *noun* An advocate of episcopacy. — *adj.* Pertaining to or favoring episcopal government.

E·PIS·CO·PA'·LIAN *noun* A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. — *adj.* Episcopal. — **·ISM** *noun.*

E·PIS·CO·PAL ISM *noun* That view of the constitution of the church that places the supreme power in the hands of a body of bishops, and recognizes no single supreme head, as the Pope, with ordinary jurisdiction over the whole church: held by the Gallican party, but rejected by the Vatican Council in 1870.

E·PIS'·CO PATE *noun* 1 The office, dignity, or term of office of a bishop. 2 A bishopric; also, bishops collectively.

EP'·I·SCOPE *noun* An instrument for projecting upon a screen an enlarged image of brightly illuminated objects.

EP I·SE·MAT'·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or serving for recognition: specifically said of coloration in animals. [<EPI- + SEMATIC]

EP'·I SODE *noun* 1 An incident or story in a literary work, separable from, yet related to it. 2 A notable incident or action occurring as a break in the regular course of events. 3 An intermediate passage in a musical composition whereby the development of the subject is for a time suspended for the sake of variety and relief. 4 A portion of a Greek tragedy occurring between two choric songs. See synonyms under EVENT. [<Gr. *epi*, besides, + *eis*, into, + *hodos*, way] — **EP·I·SOD'·IC** or **·I·CAL, EP'·I SO·DAL** or **·DI AL** *adj.* — **EP I·SOD'·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

EP·I·SPAS' TIC *adj.* Raising blisters; blistering. — *noun* A blistering medicament. [<EPI- + Gr. *spaō*, draw]

EP' I SPERM *noun* The outer covering of a seed. [<EPI- + SPERM] — **EP I SPER'·MIC** *adj.*

EP'·I·SPORE *noun* The outer integument or coat of a spore.

E·PIS TA SIS *noun* 1 The masking of one factor in Mendelian inheritance by another not allelomorphic to it. 2 The stoppage of a hemorrhage or other fluid discharge of the body. [<Gr. *epistasis*, scum]

EP I STAT' IC *adj.* In Mendelian inheritance, pertaining to the dominance of one factor over another not of the same allelomorphic pair; also, possessing such a factor: opposed to *hypostatic.*

EP·I·STAX' IS *noun* Nosebleed. [<EPI- + Gr. *stazō*, drop]

E·PIS TE MOL' O GY *noun* That department of philosophy which investigates critically the nature, grounds, limits, and criteria, or validity, of human knowledge; theory of cognition. [<Gr. *epistēmē*, knowledge, + -LOGY] — **E PIS TE MO·LOG' I CAL** *adj.* — **E PIS TE MO LOG'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **E PIS·TE·MOL'·O·GIST** *noun.*

E PIS TLE (i·pis'·l) *noun* 1 A written message; communication; letter: more formal than *letter*, and especially applied to ancient epistolary writings of sacred character or of literary excellence; as, the *epistles* of St. Paul. 2 A brief selection, usually from one of the apostolic epistles, read in the communion service of the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches. The epistles contained in the Book of Common Prayer, as used in the Anglican Churches, and in the Roman Missal from which they are for the most part taken, are in many cases extracts from the Acts of the Apostles, the Revelation of John, or from the Old Testament prophets. [<Gr. *epistolē* <*epi*, to, + *stellō*, send]

E PIS TLER (-pis'·lur) *noun* 1 One who writes epistles; a letter-writer. 2 The reader of the epistle in the communion office; the subdeacon. Also **E·PIS·TO LER.**

E·PIS' TO LA·RY *adj.* Belonging or suitable to correspondence by letter; included in or maintained by letters: also **EP·IS TOL' IC, EP IS TOL'·I·CAL.** — *noun* A book containing the epistles of a liturgy.

E·PIS TRO·PHE (-tro·fi) *noun* 1 That form of repetition in which successive clauses or sentences end with the same word. 2 A musical refrain. 3 An arrangement of chloroplasts in a cell at right angles to an incident light. [<EPI- + Gr. *strophē*, turning about]

EP' I STYLE *noun* An architrave. [<FPI- + Gr. *stylos*, style]

EP' I TAPH *noun* 1 An inscription on a tomb or monument in honor or in memory of the dead. See EPIGRAPH. 2 A sentiment in prose or verse written as if for inscription on a tomb. [<F. *épitaphe* <L. *epitaphium*, eulogy, <Gr. *epitaphios*, at a tomb, <*epi*, upon, + *taphos*, tomb] — **EP·I TAPH' IC** *adj.*

E PIT A SIS *noun* In Greek drama, the main action of a play, wherein the plot develops, leading on to the catastrophe: opposed to *protasis.* [<EPI- + Gr. *teinō*, stretch]

EP I·THA LA' MI·UM *noun* [**MI A** *pl.*] A nuptial poem or song. Also **EP I·THA·LA' MI·ON.** [<L. <Gr. *epithalamios*, <*epi*, at, + *thalamos*, bridal chamber]

EP·I·THAL'·A·MUS *noun* The posterior part of the diencephalon, from which the pineal gland develops.

EP·I·THE'·LI·OID *adj.* Resembling epithelium or epithelial tissue.

EP·I·THE·LI·O'·MA *noun* [**·O'·MA·TA** or **·O'·MAS** *pl.*] A tumor originating in or affecting epithelial tissue; specifically, cancer of the skin. — **EP I·THE·LI·OM'·A·TOUS** *adj.*

EP·I·THE' LI·UM *noun* [**·LI UMS** or **·LI A** *pl.*] A membranous tissue consisting of one or more layers of cells of various types and sizes, compactly joined and serving to line the canals, cavities, and ducts of the body as well as all free surfaces exposed to the air. [<EPI- + Gr. *thēlē*, nipple] — **EP I THE' LI AL** *adj.*

EP' I THET *noun* 1. A phrase or word used adjectively to describe some quality: not having necessarily an opprobrious implication. 2 An expressive surname or nickname, as Harry *Hotspur*, *Old Hickory.* Also **E PITH E·TON.** See synonyms under NAME. [<Gr. *epi*, on, + *tithēmi*, put] — **EP·I·THET' IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

E PIT' O·ME *noun* 1 A concise summary; abridgment. 2 A compendium. 3 An individual person or thing that typifies a whole class or period. See synonyms under ABBREVIATION, ABRIDGMENT. [<L. <Gr. *epi*, upon, + *temnō*, cut] — **EP·I TOM' IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* — **E·PIT'·O·MIST** or **·MIZ ER** or [Br.] **·MIS ER** *noun.*

E·PIT'·O MIZE *verb* [**MIZED, ·MIZ ING**] 1 To reduce to an epitome; make an epitome. 2 To typify a class or period. Also [Br.] **E·PIT' O MISE.** See synonyms under ABBREVIATE.

EP' I TRITE *noun* In ancient prosody, a foot of three long syllables and one short. [<LL. *epitritos* <Gr. *epitritos*, containing one and one third, <*epi*, upon, + *tritos*, third]

EP I TROCH' LE A (-trōk'·li·uh) *noun* The bony prominence on the inner side of the humerus at its lower end; the inner condyle.

EP·I ZEUX' IS (-zūx'·is) *noun* That form of figurative repetition in which a word is repeated without any intervening words or clause; as, he is brave—brave beyond measure. [<Gr. *epizeuxis* <*epi*, unto, + *zeugnymi*, join]

EP I ZO'·ON *noun* [**·ZO' A** *pl.*] An animal parasite living on the outside of the body.

EP I ZO OT' IC *adj.* Common to or affecting many animals at the same time: said especially of diseases. — *noun* An epizootic disease: also **EP·I·ZO'·O TY.**

E PLU RI BUS U·NUM [L.] One out of many; outstanding motto of the United States.

EP OCH (ēp'·uk; *Br.* ee'·pok) *noun* 1 A point in the onward course of history from which succeeding years are counted, as, the atomic bomb marks an *epoch* in warfare's history. 2 An interval of time or a series of years, regarded as a whole, memorable for extraordinary events and far-reaching results; any definite period of history. 3 Loosely, any minor subdivision of geologic time; specifically, in the United States, a time-interval greater than an *age* but less than a *period;* as, the Pleistocene *epoch.* 4 A moment of time when a varying quantity has a certain given value, or a moving body reaches a certain known position. [<Gr. *epochē*, check, <*epi*, upon, + *echō*, have]

EP OCH AL (ep'·uk ul) *adj.* Creating or marking an epoch.

EP ODE *noun* 1 That part of a Pindaric ode following the strophe and antistrophe. 2 A species of lyric poem, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one. [<Gr. *epōdos* <*epi*, upon, + *aeidō*, sing]

EP'·O NYM *noun* 1 A personage assumed as the founder and name-giver of a race, state, or city; also, the name of that personage. 2 A name or phrase formed from the name of a person to designate a people, period, scientific theory, disease, etc. 3 A high official in ancient Assyria, whose name was given to the year during which he held office. [<Gr. *epōnymos* <*epi*, upon, + *onyma*, name]

E PON'·Y MIST *noun* One from whom an eponym is derived.

E·PON Y·MOUS (-mus) *adj.* Pertaining to an eponym. Also **EP O NYM' IC.**

E PON Y MY *noun* 1 The year or period of office of an eponym. 2 Eponymic nomenclature.

EP O PEE' *noun* An epic poem; epic poetry in general. Also **EP·O PŒ'·IA.** [<Gr. *epopoia*, epic poetry, <*epos*, epic, + *poieō*, make]

EP·OPT *noun* In ancient Greece, one of the initiated; hence, one to whom all the secrets of any body of mysteries have been revealed. [<Gr. *epoptēs* <*epi*, on, + *optos*, visible] — **EP OP TIC** *adj.*

EP OS (ēp'·ŏs) *noun* 1 An epopee. 2 Unwritten narrative poetry; a series of heroic events. [<L. <Gr. *epos*, word]

EP PING FOREST A forest in Essex, England, once 60,000 acres but in recent times reduced to 5,600 acres; birthplace of George Washington's mother, Mary Ball.

EP'·SI LON *noun* The fifth letter and second vowel of the Greek alphabet (E, ε), equivalent to English short *e.* As a numeral it denotes 5. [<Gr. *epsilon* <*e*, e, + *psilon*, simple]

EP·SOM (-sum) A town in Surrey, England, famous for its racecourse on **EPSOM DOWNS.**

EPSOM SALTS A hydrous magnesium sulfate, $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, used as a purge or to reduce inflammation. Also **EPSOM SALT.**

EP·STEIN (-stīne), **JACOB,** born 1880, English sculptor.

EQ·UA·BIL'·I·TY (ēk·wuh- *or* ee·kwuh-) *noun* Evenness, as of temper or action. Also **EQ·UA·BLE·NESS.**

EQ·UA·BLE (ēk′·wuh–) *adj.* Of uniform condition or movement; steady; even; not readily disturbed; as, an *equable* disposition. [<L. *æquabilis* <*æquo*, make equal] —**EQ·UA·BLY** *adv.*

E·QUAL (ee′·kwul) *adj.* **1** Of the same degree with another, or with each other, as in magnitude or value; neither greater nor less. **2** Equable. **3** Adequate for the purpose; commensurate. **4** [Obs.] Equitable; just. **5** Having the same rank, rights, or importance. **6** Level. See synonyms under ADEQUATE, ALIKE.

—*tr. verb* [**E·QUALED** (–kwuld) or **E·QUALLED**, **E·QUAL·ING** or **E·QUAL·LING**] **1** To be or become equal to; rise to the same level or degree with. **2** [Obs.] To make equal, bring to the same place or state; count as equal; equalize. **3** To make equal return for or recompense in full.

—*noun* A person or thing equal to another; a person of the same rank or condition. [<L. *æqualis* <*æquus*, even] —**E·QUAL·LY** *adv.* —**E·QUAL·NESS** *noun.*

E·QUAL·I·TA′·RI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine that all men are equal. —*noun* A believer in this doctrine.

E·QUAL·I·TY (i·kwäl′–) *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] The state of being equal, exact agreement; uniformity.

EQUALITY STATE Nickname of WYOMING.

E·QUAL·I·ZA′·TION *noun* The act of equalizing; an equal state.

EQUALIZATION FEE A fee exacted from all participating in some defined economic program, to equalize the benefits accruing to each individual.

EQUALIZATION FUND A fund established for the purpose of equalizing payments, income, taxes, etc., of the different economic classes composing a commonwealth.

E′·QUAL·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] **1** To make equal to another or to one another. **2** To render uniform. Also [Br.] **E′·QUAL·ISE.**

E′·QUAL·IZ·ER (–ī·zur) *noun* **1** One who or that which equalizes. **2** A device for equalizing pressure or strain between parts of a structure, as the springs and wheels of a locomotive. **3** A conductor of low resistance used to join the currents of two generators and equalize their voltage; any contrivance for equalizing the pull of electromagnets.

E·QUAN·GU·LAR (i·kwang′·gu·lur) *adj.* Equiangular.

E·QUA·NIM′·I·TY *noun* Evenness of mind or temper; composure, calmness. [<L. *æquus*, equal, + *animus*, mind] —**E·QUAN·I·MOUS** (–mūs) *adj.*

E·QUATE *tr. verb* [**E·QUAT·ED**, **E·QUAT·ING**] **1** To indicate equality; express as an equation, consider equivalent. **2** To make equal, reduce to an average.

E·QUA·TION (ē·kwā′·zhun *or* –shun) *noun* **1** The process or act of making equal, equal division; equality. **2** A statement expressing (usually by the symbol –) the equality of two quantities. **3** A correction due to any varying source of error, as the characteristics of an individual that should be taken into account in dealing with him, also, in astronomy, any error common to all observations made by one person, often called the **PERSONAL EQUATION.** **4** A symbolic representation of a chemical reaction, as $Na_2CO_3+H_2SO_4=Na_2SO_4+CO_2+H_2O$. The first member includes the substances reacting, the second, the products. The sum of the quantities of the two members must be equal.

EQUATION OF PAYMENTS The determination of the time at which several sums of money, due at various times, should be due, if all are paid at once.

E·QUA·TOR *noun* **1** A great circle of the earth, at right angles to its axis of rotation and equidistant from the poles; also, any similar circle, as of the sun, a planet, etc. **2** The celestial equator, the equinoctial line. See illustration under CIRCLE. [<LL. *æquator* <L. *æquo*, make equal]

E·QUA·TO′·RI·AL *adj.* Relating to, near, or determined by an equator; as, *equatorial* climate. —*noun* A telescope turning on two axes at right angles to each other, the principal one being parallel to the axis of the earth: also called **EQUATORIAL TELESCOPE.**

EQUATORIAL CLASS A bipyramidal class.

EQUATORIAL PLATE In cell-division, the group of chromosomes collected into a disk midway between the centrosomes, just prior to the anaphase: also called *nuclear plate.* See MITOSIS, also illustration under CELL.

EQ·UER·RY (ēk′·wur·i) *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] **1** An officer having charge of the horses of a prince or nobleman. **2** An officer of the royal household of England, who occasionally attends upon the sovereign or a royal prince. Also **EQ·UER·Y.** [<F. *écurie*, stable]

E·QUES (ee′·kweez) *noun* A member of the equestrian order of nobility in ancient Rome; one of the equites.

E·QUES·TRI·AN *adj.* **1** Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; skilled in horsemanship. **2** Representing as on horseback. **3** Composed of or pertaining to knights. —*noun* One skilled in horsemanship. [<L. *equester* <*equus*, horse]

E·QUES·TRI·AN·ISM *noun* Horsemanship.

E·QUES·TRI·ENNE′ (–ĕn′) *noun* A woman skilled in horsemanship.

EQUI· (ē′·kwi–) A combining form from Latin *æquus*, equal, as *equi*distant.

E·QUI·AN′·GU·LAR (–ăng′·gyōō·lur) *adj.* Having equal angles.

E·QUI·DIS′·TANT *adj.* Situated at equal distances from a given point, as two cities, etc. —**E·QUI·DIS′·TANCE** *noun.*

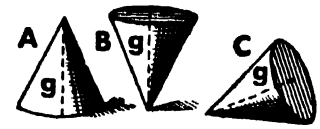
E·QUI·LAT′·ER·AL *noun* A side of equal length with another, or a figure with equal sides. —*adj.* Having all the sides equal. —**·LY** *adv.*

E·QUI LEN′ IN *noun* A sex hormone obtained from the urine of pregnant mares: a derivative of estrone. [<L. *equus*, horse]

E·QUIL′·I·BRANT (ī·kwĭl′·i– *or* ee·kwĭ·li′·brănt) *noun* A force or system of forces which, applied to a body, counteracts another force or system and produces equilibrium.

E·QUI·LI′ BRATE (ee·kwī li′– *or* ī·kwil′·ī·brāte) *verb* [**·BRAT·ED**, **·BRAT·ING**] **1** To bring into or be in a state of equilibrium. **2** To counterpoise. —**E·QUI·LI·BRA′·TION** *noun.*

E·QUI LI′ BRA·TOR *noun* A device for establishing equilibrium, as in a dirigible balloon.



EQUILIBRIUM

A Stable. *C* Neutral.
B Unstable. *g* Center of gravity.

E·QUIL′·I·BRIST *noun* One skilled in balancing, as a ropewalker. —**E·QUIL·I·BRIS′·TIC** *adj.*

E·QUI·LIB′·RI·UM *noun* [**·RI·UMS** or **·RI·A** *pl.*] **1** A state of balance produced by the counteraction of two or more forces; equipoise. **2** In physics, a condition of balance among forces acting within or upon a body or material system such that there is no change in the state of rest or motion of the system. **3** The stage in a chemical process when the components no longer react among themselves or react in such a way as to maintain a balanced condition. **4** Equal balance of the mind between conflicting or differing motives or reasons; hence, fairness of judgment; well-balanced state. Also **E·QUI·LIB′·RI·TY.** [<L. *æquus*, equal, + *libra*, balance]

E·QUI·MUL′·TI·PLE *adj.* Produced by multiplying by the same number. —*noun* One of two or more products of different quantities by the same multiplier.

E·QUINE (ee′·kwine) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a horse. —*noun* A horse, or a related animal. [<L. *equinus* <*equus*, horse]

EQUINE SYPHILIS Dourine.

E·QUI·NOC′·TIAL (–shul) *adj.* **1** Occurring at or near the time when the sun crosses the celestial equator. **2** Of or pertaining to the equinox, or equality of day and night. **3** Opening and closing at regular hours: said of certain flowers, as the four-o'clock. **4** Of or pertaining to the equator or equatorial regions.

—*noun* **1** A severe storm occurring usually at or near the equinox: also called, locally, *line storm.* **2** The equator. See EQUINOX.

EQUINOCTIAL LINE The celestial equator.

EQUINOCTIAL POINTS The points of intersection of the equator and the ecliptic; the equinoxes.

EQUINOCTIAL TIME Time reckoned from the moment at which the sun passes the vernal equinox.

E′·QUI·NOX *noun* One of two opposite points at which the sun crosses the celestial equator, when the days and nights are equal; also, the time of this crossing (about Mar. 21, the **VERNAL** or **SPRING EQUINOX**, and Sept. 21, the **AUTUMNAL EQUINOX**). [<L. *æquus*, equal, + *nox*, night]

E·QUIP *tr. verb* [**E·QUIPPED** (–kwipt′), **E·QUIP·PING**] **1** To furnish or fit out with all needful supplies for any purpose. **2** To dress or attire; array. [<OF. *equiper*]

EQ·UI·PAGE (ēk′·wi·pij) *noun* **1** An equipment, as for a camp, army, etc. **2** A carriage, with its horses, attendants, etc. **3** Imposing display; retinue. **4** [Obs.] A complete service, as for the table. [<OF. <*equiper*, equip]

E·QUI·PAR·TI′·TION (–tish′·un) *noun* The balanced arrangement of atoms, as in a crystal; also, that state of the molecules in a gas where they keep the same average distance apart under the same pressure. Also **EQUIPARTITION OF ENERGY.**

E·QUIP·MENT *noun* **1** The act or process of equipping. **2** The state of being equipped or furnished. **3** Whatever constitutes an outfit for some special purpose or service; as, the *equipment* of a ship or of a fleet; also, figuratively, of personal acquirements, as of an instructor, a diplomatist, etc.; specifically, arms, horses, accouterments, etc.; also, the rolling-stock and apparatus for operating a railroad or other transportation system, as distinguished from stations, trackage, and personnel.

EQUIPMENT BOND A railroad bond for which the rolling stock only is pledged.

EQUIPMENT NOTE A note issued to a railroad for the sole purpose of purchasing equipment, as locomotives, etc.

EQUIPMENT TRUST The deed of trust securing an equipment bond.

E′·QUI·POISE (ee′·kwĭ– *or* ēk′·wĭ·poiz) *noun* **1** Equality or equal distribution, as of weight and power; equilibrium. **2** A counterpoise.

E·QUI·POL′·LENCE *noun* The state or quality of being equipollent. Also **E·QUI·POL′·LEN·CY.**

E·QUI·POL′·LENT *adj.* **1** Equal in weight, power, effect, etc.;

equivalent. 2 Equivalent in meaning and force. 3 Equal and parallel. —*noun* An equivalent. [<F. *équipollent* <L. *æquus*, equal, + *polleo*, be strong]

E·QUI PON′ DER ANCE *noun* Equality of weight; equipoise. — **E QUI PON′·DER·ANT** *adj.*

E·QUI PON′ DER·ATE *verb* [**AT ED, ·AT ING**] 1 To counterbalance. 2 To be equal in weight. 3 To put into well-balanced condition.

E·QUI PO·TEN′·TIAL (-shul) *adj.* 1 Having equal power or influence. 2 Having equal potential at all points.

EQ·UI·SE′·TUM (ĕk·wi-) *noun* Any of a widely distributed genus (*Equisetum*) of rushlike, non-seed-bearing plants; the horsetail. [<L. *equus*, horse, + *sæta*, bristle]

E·QUI·SO′ NANCE *noun* The consonance which exists between octaves.

E·QUI SO′·NANT *adj.* In ancient and medieval music, of like or equal sound, as a tone and its octave.

EQ UI TA BLE (ĕk′·wi-) *adj.* 1 Characterized by equity, or fairness and just dealing; impartial. 2 [Law] Of or pertaining to the principles of right and justice as administered by courts of equity, having relation to the system of rules and remedies enforced by those courts, as distinguished from courts of common law. 3 Within the cognizance of a court of equity. See synonyms under HONEST, JUST, RIGHT. [<F. *équitable* <*équité*; see EQUITY] — **EQ UI·TA BLE NESS** *noun* — **EQ UI TA BLY** *adv.*

EQ UI TANT (ĕk′·wi·tunt) *adj.* Overlapping or riding, as leaves folded forward. [<L. *equito*, ride, <*eques*, horseman, <*equus*, horse]

EQ·UI TA′ TION (ĕk·wi-) *noun* 1 Horsemanship. 2 A ride on horseback. [<L. *equitatio* <*equitatus*; see EQUITANT]

EQ′ UI TES (ĕk′·wi·teez) *noun pl.* The equestrian order of nobility in ancient Rome, consisting originally of the mounted soldiers. [<L., pl. of *eques*, horseman]

EQ UI·TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 Fairness or impartiality; equal justice; also, that which is fair or equitable. 2 The application of principles of justice to legal adjustment of differences in particular cases, where the law, by reason of its universality, is deficient. 3 [Law] The system of collateral law administered by courts of equity; also, a court in which suits based on equitable rights may be brought; a court of chancery. 4 Value in excess of a mortgage or other liens. 5 A right recognized and enforceable by a court of equity, especially in reference to real estate. See synonyms under JUSTICE. [<F. *équité* <L. *æquitas* <*æquus*, equal]

EQUITY OF REDEMPTION The equitable right accorded to a mortgagor to redeem his mortgaged premises on payment of the sum due, notwithstanding that the time appointed for payment has passed.

E·QUIV A LENCE *noun* 1 The state of being equivalent or of having equal values. 2 In chemistry, the property of having equal valences. 3 Valence. Also **E·QUIV·A·LEN·CY.**

E·QUIV·A·LENT *adj.* 1 Equal in value, force, meaning, or the like. 2 Equal in area or in volume. 3 Having the same valence or the same combining weight. See synonyms under ALIKE, IDENTICAL, SYNONYMOUS.

—*noun* 1 That which is equivalent; something equal in value, power, or effect. 2 In chemistry, a number or amount representing one of the relative weights in which elements unite with each other to form compounds, or replace other elements in compounds; also, the combining weight of an element, compound, or radical, or that weight which combines with or displaces 8 parts of oxygen or 1.008 parts of hydrogen. [<L. *æquus*, equal, + *valeo*, be strong] — **E QUIV·A LENT LY** *adv.*

EQUIVALENT VOLT An electron volt.

E QUIV O CAL *adj.* 1 Having a doubtful meaning; susceptible of different interpretations. 2 Of uncertain significance, origin, character, or value; questionable. [<L. *æquus*, equal, + *vox*, voice] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms: ambiguous, doubtful, dubious, enigmatic, enigmatical, indefinite, indeterminate, indistinct, obscure, perplexing, questionable, suspicious, uncertain. *Ambiguous* is applied only to spoken or written statements; *equivocal* has other applications. A statement is *ambiguous* when it causes the mind of the reader or hearer to fluctuate between two meanings, which would fit the language equally well; it is *equivocal* when it would naturally be understood in one way, but is capable of a different interpretation; an *equivocal* expression is, as a rule, intentionally deceptive, while an *ambiguous* utterance may result merely from a lack either of clear thought or of adequate expression. That which is *enigmatical* must be guessed like a riddle. That is *doubtful* which is fairly open to doubt; that is *dubious* which has become the subject of doubts so grave as scarcely to fall short of condemnation; as, a *dubious* reputation. *Questionable* may be used nearly in the sense either of *dubious* or of *doubtful*; a *questionable* statement is one that must be proved before it can be accepted. A *suspicious* character gives reason to be suspected, a *suspicious* temper is inclined to suspect the others, with or without reason. Compare CLEAR, PRECARIOUS. *Antonyms*: certain, clear, distinct, evident, indisputable, indubitable, lucid, manifest, obvious, perspicuous, plain, unambiguous, unequivocal, unquestionable, unquestioned.

E·QUIV′·O·CATE *intr. verb* [**·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING**] To use ambiguous language with intent to deceive.

E·QUIV·O·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of equivocating. 2 A fallacy arising from the employment of a word of doubtful meaning. — **E·QUIV′·O·CA·TOR** *noun* — **E·QUIV′·O·CA·TO·RY** *adj.*

EQ′·UI·VOKE *noun* 1 An ambiguous term or expression; an equivocal word or phrase. 2 An equivocation; a play upon words; pun. Also **EQ′·UI·VOQUE.**

E QUU·LE·US (i·kwŏŏ′-) A southern constellation, near Aquarius. See CONSTELLATION.

·ER *suffix* 1 A person, often an agent, who performs the action or practices the profession indicated by the root word; as, checker, lawyer, writer, etc. [<OF. *-er*, *-ier*, <L. *-arius*] 2 An instrument or agent effecting the process indicated by the root verb; as, blotter. [<OE. *-ere*] 3 More: used to form the comparative degree in some adjectives and adverbs; as, harder, later, earlier, etc. [<OE. *-ra*, *-or*] 4 Forming the ending of some nouns derived from French infinitives (mostly law terms); as, disclaimer, waiver, etc. [<OF. *-er*, *-re*, <L. *-are*, *-ĕre*, *-ere*] 5 Used to form frequentative verbs; as, stutter, shimmer, etc. 6 One who comes from or lives in; as, New Yorker. 7 One who or that which satisfies the condition indicated by the root adjective; as, southerner.

E RA (i′·ruh *or* ĕr′·uh) *noun* 1 A historical period or reckoning of years, dating from some important event or fixed point of time; a period running from a fixed epoch established as the basis of a chronology. 2 A period of time characterized by some coextensive phenomenon or order of things, or social, intellectual, or physical conditions, etc. 3 A date or event from which time is reckoned; a time or age marked by a remarkable event; the beginning of a period; an epoch; as, the Christian *era*. 4 A chronological division of geological history of highest rank; as, the Cenozoic *era*. [<LL. *æra*, plural of *æs*, brass]

E·RA′·DI ATE *verb* [**AT·ED, ·AT ING**] To radiate. — **E RA·DI A′ TION** *noun*.

E RAD′·I CATE *tr. verb* [**·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING**] To root out; destroy thoroughly. See synonyms under ABOLISH, EXTERMINATE. [<L. *e*, out, + *radix*, root] — **E·RAD I·CA·BLE** *adj.* — **E RAD′ I CA TOR** *noun*.

E·RAD I CA′ TION *noun* Extirpation; extermination.

E·RAD·I CA TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Serving or tending to eradicate.

E·RASE *tr. verb* [**E RASED, E RAS·ING**] To obliterate, as by scraping or rubbing out; efface. See synonyms under CANCEL. [<L. *e*, out, + *rado*, scratch] — **E RAS A BLE** under *adj.*

E RAS ER (-rās′·ur) *noun* One who or that which erases; a sharp tool or a rubber for removing pencil or ink marks; an oblong device of wood, felt, etc., for removing chalk marks.

E RA·SION (-zhun) *noun* 1 The act of erasing; erasure. 2 The operation of scraping away diseased material; specifically, that of laying open a diseased joint and removing morbid tissue by scraping.

E RAS MUS (i·rāz·mus; *Dan., Dutch, G.* ā·rahs′·mŏŏs; *L.* ĕ·ras′·mus) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **É RASME** (eh·rahsm′). [It., Pg., Sp.] **E RAS MO** (eh·rahs′·mo).

— **ERASMUS, DE·SI·DE′ RI US**, 1466–1536, Dutch scholar.

E RAS·TI AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the Swiss theologian Thomas Erastus, or the doctrine attributed to him. 2 In a loose sense, designating undue subservience of the church to the state. —*noun* An adherent of the doctrine of Thomas Erastus. [<Thomas Erastus, 1524–83, Swiss theologian] — **E RAS·TI·AN ISM** *noun* — **E RAS′·TI·AN IZE** *verb.*

E RA·SURE (-zhur) *noun* 1 The act of erasing or the state of being erased. 2 Anything erased.

ER′ A TO The Greek muse of lyric and love poetry.

ER A·TOS′·THE NES (-neez), 276–195 B.C., Greek astronomer and geographer.

ER·BER TO (ĕr·bĕr′·tō) [It.] Same as HERBERT.

ER BIL (ĕr·beel′) A walled city in northern Iraq. See ARBELA.

ER BI UM (ûr′-) *noun* A metallic element (symbol Er) of the rare-earth group, first isolated in crude form by C. G. Mosander in 1843. It is found in gadolinite and some other minerals. See ELEMENT. [<(Ytt)erby, town in Sweden]

ER CI YAS, ER DJI·AS Same as ERJIAS.

ERE (ĕr) *prep. & conj.* 1 Prior to, in time. 2 Earlier or sooner than; rather than; before. [<OE. *ær*]

ER E·BOS (ĕr′-) In classical mythology, a region of utter darkness between Earth and Hades; also, a god, king of this region, and described as the son of Chaos and brother of Nyx (Night). Also **ER E BUS.**

ER·E BUS, MOUNT One of the highest peaks of Antarctica; about 13,200 ft.; SE. of the Ross Sea.

ER ECH·THE′·UM (ĕr·ĕk-) A temple on the Acropolis of Athens, completed in 407 B.C., celebrated for the perfection of its Ionic capitals. In it are shrines to Athena Polias and other gods and heroes. Also **ER·EC·THE′·UM, ER·ECH·THEI′·ON.** [<ERECHTHEUS]

E RECH THEUS (i·rĕk′·thūs) In Greek mythology, the son of Hephæstus, brought up by Athena; king of Athens; worshiped as a god; supposedly built an Erechtheum on the Acropolis.

E·RECT *tr. verb* **1** To rear or set up, as a building; build; to assemble the parts of and set in place for use; hence, to construct or establish; found; form; as, to *erect* a theory. **2** To set up in an upright or perpendicular position; lift up, as, to *erect* a flagpole, to *erect* the ears. **3** To raise to higher or a designated position; give prominence to; elevate; exalt. **4** To draw upon some base or plan, as a geometrical figure or architectural design. **5** To cause an inverted optical image to become erect. **6** To raise to higher grade of classification; as, to *erect* a family of plants or animals into an order. See synonyms under CONSTRUCT, INSTITUTE, RAISE. —*adj.* **1** Upright in position, form, or person; vertical. **2** Directed upward. **3** Free from depression or humiliation. **4** Attentive; alert. [<L. *erectus* <*erigo*, set up, <*e*, out, + *rego*, lead straight] —**E·RECT·LY** *adv.* —**E·RECT·NESS** *noun.*

E·REC·TILE (-til) *adj.* Susceptible of erection; as, *erectile* feathers. Also **E·RECT·A·BLE.** —**E·REC·TIL'·I·TY** *noun.*

E·REC·TION *noun.* **1** The act or process of building or constructing; also, the state of being erected. **2** A raising to and fixing in an upright position; a setting up. **3** A building or structure. **4** The raising up or stiffening of a part through the accumulation of blood in erectile tissue; also, the state of being so raised and stiffened.

E·REC·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Tending to erect or raise.

E·REC·TOR *noun* [**E·REC·TORS** or **E·REC·TO' RES** *pl.*] One who or that which erects, as a builder or a muscle. Also **E·RECT·ER.**

ERE LONG (ĕr-) *adv.* Before much time has passed; soon.

ER·E·MA·CAU'·SIS *noun* The process of gradual decay by oxidation in animal or vegetable matter when in contact with air and moisture. [<Gr. *ĕrema*, gently, + *kausis*, burning]

E·RE·MIC *adj.* Designating plant communities adapted to deserts and steppes. [<Gr. *erēmos*, desert]

ER' E·MITE (ĕr'-) *noun* A hermit. [<Gr. *erēmitēs* <*erēmos*, lonely] —**ER·E·MIT' IC** or **·I CAL, ER' E·MIT·ISH** *adj.*

ER·E·MO·PHIL' I·A (er-) *noun* A morbid craving for solitude. [<Gr. *eremos*, lonely, + -PHILIA]

ER' E·MO·PHYTE (ĕr'-) *noun* Any individual of a society of desert plants.

ERE NOW (er-) *adv.* Before this time.

E·REP·SIN *noun* An enzyme or group of associated enzymes found in the intestinal and pancreatic juices of animals: it splits peptones into amino acids and ammonia. Also **E·REP·TASE.** —**E·REP·TIC** *adj.*

ER·E·THISM (ĕr'·i-) *noun* Abnormal excitability or irritability in any part of the body. [<Gr. *erethismos* <*erethizō*, rouse to anger, <*erethō*, provoke] —**ER·E·THIS' MIC** (-thiz'·mic) *adj.*

ERE WHILE *adv.* [Obs.] Some time ago; heretofore. Also **ERE WHILES.**

ER·FURT (ĕr'·fo͝ort) A city in Saxony, Germany.

ERG (ûrg) *noun* In the cgs system, the unit of work and of energy, being the work done in moving a body one centimeter against the force of one dyne. See UNIT. Also **ER·GON.** [<Gr. *ergon*, work]

ER·GO (ûr'·gō) *adv.* Hence; therefore. [<L.]

ER' GO·GRAPH (ûr'·gō-) *noun* An instrument for registering on a moving drum the movement of a finger or a contracting muscle in doing work: used as an index of mental excitement, fatigue, etc. [<Gr. *ergon*, work, + -GRAPH]

ER·GOM·E·TER (ûr-) *noun* An apparatus, as a geared bicycle wheel, for measuring the metabolism rate or the amount of energy expended in doing work. [<Gr. *ergon*, work, + -METER]

ER·GON (ûr'-) *noun* **1** Same as ERG. **2** An energy quantum. [<Gr., work]

ER' GO·PHILE (ûr'·gō·file *or* -fil) *noun* A lover of work.

ER·GOS·TER·OL (ûr-) *noun* An inert sterol, $C_{28}H_{44}O$, obtained from yeast and certain other plants; it is a precursor of vitamin D_2 which, after irradiation by sunlight or ultraviolet light, has valuable antirachitic properties. Irradiated forms are called also *viosterol* and *calciferol.*

ER·GOT (ûr'·gut) *noun* **1** A fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*) that sometimes takes the place of the grain in rye and other grasses; it yields several alkaloids which are used medicinally in parturition. **2** The disease of rye and other cereal grasses caused by this growth. **3** The dried sclerotia of rye ergot, used in medicine to contract unstriped muscle fibers, especially those of the uterus, in order to check hemorrhage. [<F. <OF. *argot*, spur] —**ER·GOT·ED** *adj.*

ER·GOT·ISM (-izm) *noun* **1** A disease or morbid condition produced by excessive doses of ergot; poisoning from ergotized grain. **2** The formation of ergot in grasses.

ER·IC (ĕr'-) A masculine personal name. [<Scand., ever king]

—**ERIC THE RED** Scandinavian navigator; discovered and colonized Greenland in 985.

ER·I·CA'·CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* Of or relating to the heath family (*Ericaceæ*) of trees, shrubs, or herbs, natives of temperate or cold climates, including the azalea, rhododendron, wintergreen, mountain-laurel, etc.

ER·IC·SON (ĕr'-), **LEIF** Norse adventurer; son of Eric the Red; traditional and probable discoverer of North America about 1000 A.D. Also **ER·ICS·SON.**

ER·ICS·SON, JOHN, 1803-89, Swedish engineer; invented the screw propeller.

E·RID·A·NUS A southern constellation, the **RIVER ERIDANUS;** contains the bright star Achernar. See CONSTELLATION.

E·RIE An industrial city and port in Pennsylvania on Lake Erie; railroad equipment and electrical supplies.

E·RIE *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Iroquoian stock, formerly inhabiting the southern shores of Lake Erie.

ERIE, LAKE The southernmost and fourth largest of the Great Lakes; 241 by 57 miles; 9,940 square miles.

ERIE CANAL A canal in New York; 352 miles from Buffalo on Lake Erie to Albany on the Hudson River; now, with additions, the *New York State Barge Canal.*

E·RIG·E·NA (i·rij'·i·nuh), **JOHANNES SCOTUS,** Irish philosopher of the 9th century.

E·RIG·ER·ON (i·rij'·ur·un) *noun* Any plant of a large genus (*Erigeron*) of mainly North American weedy herbs of the composite family, usually bearing solitary heads with numerous violet, purple, or white rayflowers. Certain species, as *E. canadensis*, yield **OIL OF ERIGERON,** used as a hemostatic drug. [<L. <Gr. *erigerōn* <*eri*, early, + *gerōn*, old man]

ER·IN (ĕr'-) The ancient native, and still poetic, name for Ireland. [<O.Ir. *Erinn*, dative of *Eriu*, Ireland]

ER·I·NA'·CEOUS (ĕr·i·nāy'·shus) *adj.* Of or like a hedgehog. [<L. *erinaceus*, hedgehog]

E·RIN·GO Same as ERYNGO.

E·RIN·YS (-iin'·is *or* -ii·nis) [**·Y·ES** (i·eez) *pl.*] In Greek mythology, one of the three Eumenides or avenging deities, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megæra, the Roman Furies.

ER·I·OM' E·TER (ĕr-) *noun* An instrument for measuring by diffraction the diameters of very small objects.

E·RIS (ee'·ris *or* ĕr'·is) In Greek mythology, the daughter of Nyx; sister of Ares, and goddess of discord.

E·RIS·TIC *adj.* **1** Relating to controversy. **2** Prone to dispute: also **E·RIS·TI·CAL.** —*noun* **1** A person given to controversy. **2** A scholar of Euclid's Eristic or Megarian school of philosophy. [<Gr. *eristikos* <*eris*, strife]

E·RI·TRE'·A (ā·ri·trāy'·uh) A former Italian colony in eastern Africa, on the Red Sea, 45,754 square miles; now part of Italian East Africa. —**ER·I·TRE'·AN** *adj. & noun.*

ER·I·VAN' (ĕr·i·vahn') A fortified town, capital of Armenian S.S.R.

ER·JI·AS (ĕr·jee'·us) A mountain in Turkey; the highest peak in Asia Minor; 12,848 feet: also called *Argæus, Ercives, Erdjas.* Also **ER·JISH.**

ER·LANG·EN (ĕr'·lahng·en) A university city in Bavaria, Germany.

ERL KING (ûrl'-) *noun* In Teutonic folklore, the king of the elves, malicious toward children.

ER·MAN·NO (ĕr·mahn'·nō) [It.] Same as HERMAN.

ER·MINE (ûr'·min) *noun* **1** A long-bodied, slender, voracious weasel (genus *Mustela*) of the northern hemisphere; the stoat, especially in its winter dress, which is white, with a black tail tip. **2** Its fur, used in Europe for the facings of official robes, as of judges; hence, the judicial office or its ideal purity. [<OF., of doubtful origin] —**ER·MINED** *adj.*



ERMINE

ERMINE MOTH A moth (*Yponomeuta padella*), whose larvæ destroy the foliage of apple and related trees.

ER·MYTE [Obs.] Same as HERMIT.

ERNE (ûrn) *noun* A sea eagle (genus *Haliæetus*). Also **ERN.** [<OE. *earn*]

ER·NEST (ûr'·nĕst; *F.* ĕr·nĕst') A masculine personal name. Also [Dan., Sw., G.] **ERNST** (ĕrnst), [Dutch] **ER·NES·TUS** (ĕr·nĕs'·tūs), [It., Pg., Sp.] **ER·NES·TO** (ĕr·nĕs'·to).

E·RODE *verb* [**E·ROD·ED, E·ROD·ING**] To gnaw or wear away by slow and persistent action; specifically, in geology, to wear down, as the surface features of the earth, rocks, soil, etc., by the action of wind, water, weathering, and other agencies. [<L. *erodo* <*e*, off, + *rodo*, gnaw]

E·RO·DENT *adj.* Causing erosion; caustic, as certain drugs. —*noun* A caustic drug; that which erodes or burns away.

E·ROG·E·NOUS (i·rŏj'·i·nus) *adj.* Producing erotic feeling; exciting sexual desire. Also **ER·O·GEN'·IC.** [<Gr. *erōs*, love, + -GENOUS]

ER·OS (ĕr'·ŏs *or* ĕr'·ōs) The Greek god of love; son of Aphrodite and Ares or Hermes; the youngest of the gods: identical with the Roman *Cupid.* He was regarded as a capricious child who could not be resisted by either gods or mortals.

ER·OS An asteroid of the sixth magnitude, discovered in 1898, and often used in determination of the scale of the solar system.

E·ROSE (-rōs') *adj.* Appearing as if gnawed; specifically, in botany, having an irregularly toothed margin, as some leaves. [<L. *erosus*, gnawed off; see ERODE]

E·RO·SION (-zhun) *noun.* The wearing away of materials, as

rocks by wind and water; denudation; the eating away of body tissue, bone, etc. [<L. *e,* off, + *rodo,* gnaw]

E·RO·SIVE (–sīv) *adj.* Having the power or property of gnawing or wearing away; acting by erosion; as, an *erosive* acid.

E·ROT·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to passionate love; amorous; amatory: also **E·ROT·I·CAL.** —*noun* 1 An amatory poem. 2 A theory or science of love: also **E·ROT·ICS.** 3 An erotic person. [<Gr. *erōtikos* <*erōs,* love] —**E·ROT·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

E·ROT·I·CISM (–sīzm) *noun* Erotic tendency or character.

ER·O·TISM (ĕr′·o·tizm) *noun* 1 Eroticism. 2 In psychoanalysis, sexual life in all its phases of physical and mental development and manifestations.

E·RO·TO·MA′·NI·A *noun* 1 A morbid propensity to love or make love; uncontrollable sexual desire. 2 Melancholia caused by love.

ERR (ûr) *intr. verb* [**ERRED** (ûrd), **ERR·ING** (ûr′– *or* ĕr′·ing)] 1 To wander from the truth; mistake; hence, to go astray morally; sin. 2 [Obs.] To wander. See synonyms under WANDER. [<L. *erro,* wander]

ER·RAN·CY (ĕr′·un·sī) *noun* The condition of erring or of containing errors; liability to err.

ER·RAND (ĕr′–) *noun* 1 A trip or journey made to carry a message or do a commission. 2 The object of a going or coming; the business or commission to be done or message to be given by a messenger; as, he has half a dozen *errands* at the shop. [<OE. *ærende,* message, news]

ER·RANT (ĕr′–) *adj.* 1 Roving or wandering. 2 Erring; erratic. 3 [Obs.] Same as ARRANT. [<OF. *errer* <L. *erro,* wander] —**·LY** *adv.*

ER·RANT·RY *noun* The vocation, conduct, or career of a knight errant; knight-errantry.

ER RA RE HU·MA NUM EST [L.] To err is human.

ER·RA TA Plural of ERRATUM.

ER·RAT·IC *adj.* 1 Not conforming to rules or standards; irregular, eccentric. 2 Wandering; straying. 3 Transported from the original site by natural agencies; as, *erratic* rocks or gravel. Also **ER·RAT·I·CAL.** See synonyms under IRREGULAR, QUEER. [<L. *erraticus* <*erro,* wander] —**ER RAT I·CAL LY** *adv.*

ER·RA TUM (–rā′– *or* –rah′·tŭm *or* –răt′·um) *noun* [**·TA** *pl.*] An error, as in writing or printing. [<L.]

ER RHINE (ĕr′·in *or* –ine) *adj.* Promotive of sneezing and nasal discharges. —*noun* A medicine to be snuffed; a sternutatory. [<Gr. *errhinon* <*en,* in, + *rhis, rhinos,* nose]

ER RING (ûr′– *or* ĕr′–) *adj.* Mistaken; doing wrong. —**·LY** *adv.*

ER·RO NE·OUS (–us) *adj.* Marked by error; incorrect; mistaken. [<L. *erro,* wander] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

ER·ROR (ĕr′·ur) *noun* 1 The condition of erring, or going astray from the truth, especially in matters of opinion or belief; also, deviation from a right standard of judgment or conduct, as through ignorance or inadvertence: mistake. 2 Something done, said, or believed wrongly; a deviation from correctness or accuracy, or from truth. 3 Any misplay in baseball which prolongs the batsman's time at bat or permits a base-runner to make one or more bases. Misplays, as a passed ball or a wild pitch, made by catcher or pitcher, are not scored as *errors.* 4 A violation or neglect of duty; transgression; sin. 5 In statistical and scientific work, the difference between the observed value of a magnitude and the true or mean value as determined by a series of measurements of the same quantity, also, any deviation from the true or mean value not due to grosss blunders of observation and measurement. [<OF. <L. *erro,* wander]

Synonyms: balk, blunder, fallacy, falsity, fault, hallucination, mistake, omission, oversight, unsoundness. See DELUSION, FOIBLE.

ERS (ûrs) *noun* The bitter vetch. See under VETCH. [<F. <L. *ervum*]

ER·SATZ (ĕr′·zahts′) *noun* A substitute; equivalent; replacement, usually inferior to the original product or material. —*adj.* Substitute. [<G.]

ERSE (ûrs) *noun* The language of the Scottish Highlanders; also, the Irish Gaelic. [Old variant of IRISH <OE. *Irisc* or ON. *Irskr*]

ER·SKINE (ûr·skin), **JOHN,** 1695–1768, of Carnoch; Scottish jurist —**JOHN,** born 1879, American critic and novelist. —**THOMAS, LORD,** 1750–1823, lord chancellor of England.

ERST (ûrst) [Obs.] *adv.* 1 Formerly; long ago; once. 2 In the beginning. —*adj.* First. [<OE. *ærest*]

ERST WHILE [Obs.] *adj.* Former. —*adv.* Formerly.

ER·U BES′·CENCE (ĕr·ōō·bĕs′·ĕns) *noun* The process or condition of growing red; redness; blush. Also **ER·U·BES′·CEN·CY.** [<L.L. *erubescentia* <L. *erubesco,* blush]

ER U BES′·CENT *adj.* Reddening or reddish; blushing.

E RUCT *verb* To void, as wind, from the stomach; belch; hence, to give vent to; as, the volcano *eructs* fire. Also **E·RUC·TATE.** [<L. *eructo* <*e,* out, + *ructo,* belch]

E·RUC·TA′·TION *noun* The act of belching: also, that which is thrown off in belching. —**E RUC·TA·TIVE** *adj.*

ER′·U·DITE (ĕr′·ōō– *or* ĕr′·yu–) *adj.* Very learned: scholarly. [<L. *eruditus* <*erudio,* instruct, <*e,* from, + *rudis,* rude] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

ER·U·DI′·TION (–dish′·un) *noun* 1 Extensive knowledge of history, literature, languages, etc.; accomplished scholarship. 2 [Obs.] The act of instructing. See synonyms under KNOWLEDGE, LEARNING, WISDOM.

E·RU·GI·NOUS (e·rōō′·jĭ·nus) *adj.* Of or like copper-rust; green. Also spelled *æruginous.* [<L. *æruginosus* <*æs,* copper]

E·RUM·PENT *adj.* Bursting forth, as if through the epidermis, as the spore clusters of certain fungi. [<L. *erumpo,* break out, <*e,* out, + *rumpo,* burst]

E·RUPT *verb* 1 To break out suddenly and with violence, as a volcano. 2 To spew forth; emit; eject. [<L. *e,* out, + *ruptus,* burst]

E·RUP·TION *noun* 1 A breaking forth with violence; bursting out. 2 That which bursts forth, as lava from a volcano. 3 A breaking out, as in a rash. 4 Any sudden outbreak, as of armed forces.

E·RUP·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* Pertaining or tending to eruption. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

ER·VINE (ûr·vin), **ST. JOHN GREER,** born 1883, Irish novelist.

·ERY *suffix* 1 A business, place of business, or place where something is done; as, brew*ery,* cann*ery,* hatch*ery,* etc. 2 A collection of goods, wares, etc.; as, millin*ery,* drap*ery,* pott*ery,* etc.; or things pertaining to; as, pop*ery.* 3 Qualities or principles of; as, snobb*ery,* trick*ery.* 4 An art, trade or profession; as, archˈ*ery,* surg*ery.* 5 A state or condition of being; as, dup*ery,* slav*ery.* [<F. *–erie* <L. *–eria, –aria, –arius;* see –ARY]

ER·Y·MAN′·THI·AN BOAR (ĕr–) The wild boar which ravaged the neighborhood of **ERYMANTHUS,** a mountain in Arcadia. It was captured alive by Heracles in fulfilment of one of his twelve labors.

E·RYN·GO (i·ring′·go) *noun* 1 Any of various coarse herbs of the genus *Eryngium:* the roots are used in medicine. 2 [Obs.] The candied root of sea eryngo (*E. maritimum*), formerly deemed an aphrodisiac. Also spelled *eringo.* [<L. *eryngion* <Gr. *ēryngion* <*ēryngos,* eryngo]

ER·Y·SIP′·E·LAS (ĕr–) *noun* An acute inflammatory disease of the skin, due to infection by various strains of streptococcus and accompanied by fever. [<Gr. *erythros,* red, + *pella,* skin] —**ER·Y SI·PEL′·A·TOUS, ER·Y·SIP·E·LAT′·IC, ER·Y SIP′·E·LOUS** *adj.*

ER·Y·SIP′·E·LOID *noun* An erysipelatous disease from infection.

ER·Y THE′·A (ĕr–) One of the four sisters who guarded the golden apples of Hera. See HESPERIDES. [<L. *Erythea,* island where Geryon dwelt]

ER·Y THE′ MA *noun* 1 A superficial skin disease characterized by abnormal redness, but without swelling or fever. 2 Abnormal redness of the cheek in hectic fever. [<Gr. *erythēma* <*erythros,* red] —**ER Y·THEM′·A TOUS, ER Y THE·MAT′·IC, ER Y THE′·MIC** *adj.*

ERYTHR·, ERYTHRI·, ERYTHRO· Combining forms from Greek *erythros,* red, as in *erythrism.*

ER·Y·THRÆ (ĕr′·i·three) An ancient Ionian city in Asia Minor where dwelt the sibyl Herophile. —**ER·Y·THRÆ′·AN** *adj. & noun.*

ERYTHRÆAN SEA The Red Sea.

ER·Y THRE′ AN (ĕr–) *adj.* Red. Also **ER·Y·THRÆ′·AN.** [<L. *erythræus* <Gr. *erythratos,* red]

E·RYTH RENE *noun* Butadiene.

E RYTH RIN *noun* A crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$, contained in various lichens, as *Rocella tinctoria,* from which it is extracted by milk of lime: also **E·RYTH·RINE.**

E·RYTH·RISM (–rizm) *noun* 1 Morbid fondness for red. 2 Abnormal or excessive redness, especially when exhibited by certain dichromatic birds, as the screech owl (*Otus asio*), which has two distinct plumage phases, one grayish and the other red. [<Gr. *erythros,* red] —**ER·Y·THRIS′ MAL** (–thriz′·mul), **ER Y·THRIS′·TIC** *adj.*

E RYTH·RITE (–rite) *noun* 1 A crimson and peach-red transparent, hydrous cobalt arsenate, $Co_3As_2O_8·8H_2O$, found amorphous and also crystallized in the monoclinic system. 2 Erythritol.

E·RYTH·RI·TOL *noun* Any of three isomeric compounds, $C_4H_{10}O_4$, contained in certain algæ and lichens, especially meso-erythritol, a white, crystalline saccharide alcohol.

E·RYTH′·RO·BLAST *noun* One of the colored ameboid cells from which the red corpuscles of the blood are believed to be developed: found in the red marrow of bones. —**E RYTH·RO·BLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

E RYTH RO·CA·TAL′·Y·SIS *noun* Destruction of red blood corpuscles by phagocytes.

E·RYTH·RO CHLO·RO·PI′·A *noun* A visual defect which allows correct perception only of red and green. Also **E RYTH·RO·CHLO·ROP′·SI·A.**

E·RYTH′·RO·CYTE *noun* A red blood cell, formed in the red bone marrow and, in all mammals, lacking a nucleus: it contains hemoglobin and transports oxygen to all tissues of the body. —**E·RYTH·RO·CYT′·IC** (–sĭt′·ĭc) *adj.*

E·RYTH·RO·CY·TOM′·E·TER *noun* A device for counting erythrocytes.

E·RYTH·RO·CY·TO′·SIS (–sī·tō′·sĭs) *noun* An excessive increase in the number of red blood corpuscles in the circulatory system.

E·RYTH·RO·DEX′·TRIN *noun* A dextrin produced by the action of saliva on starch: it turns red on contact with iodine.

ER'·Y·THROL (ĕr'·ĭ–) *noun* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_4H_6O_{12}N_4$, found in certain lichens: the compound **ERYTHROL TITRANI TRATE** is used medicinally as a substitute for amyl nitrite and nitroglycerin in heart ailments, and also in explosives as a detonator, with mercury fulminate.

E RYTH RO ME LAL'·GI·A *noun* A nervous disease of the extremities, characterized by persistent redness on the soles of the feet or palms of the hands, with burning pain.

ER Y THROPH'·I LOUS (ĕr·ĭ·thrŏf'·ĭ·lus) Tending to become stained with red coloring-matter.

E RYTH RO·PHO' BI·A (ĭ·rĭth–) *noun* A morbid fear of the color red; specifically, fear of blushing. [<Gr. *erythros*, red, + –PHOBIA] — **E RYTH RO PHO'·BIC** *adj.*

E RYTH RO PHYLL Same as ANTHOCYANIN.

ERZ BER GER (ĕrts'·bĕr·gur), **MATTHIAS**, 1875–1921, German politician; signer of armistice at Compiegne, 1918.

ERZ GE BIR·GE (ĕrts guh·bĭr'·guh) [G.] See ORE MOUNTAINS

ER ZU RUM (ĕr·zoo·room') A vilayet in NE. Turkey; 10,166 square miles; also, its capital, an ancient fortified city. Also **ER ZE RUM.**

ES *prefix* A form of Latin, *ex–*, out, in many words of Old French origin taken over into English, as, *escape*, *escheat*, etc.; abandoned for the original *ex–* in others, as *exchange*, now *exchange*.

ES Inflectional ending used to form many plurals, as *boxes*, *churches*; to form 3d person singular of the present indicative of verbs, as *goes*, *gushes*, *marries*, etc. In all English words in which the ending forms a separate syllable, as *glasses*, *fishes*, it is pronounced *–iz*, rarely *–ez*; in words in which it merely extends the existing syllable, as *potatoes*, *heroes*, the *e* is dropped in pronunciation; as, pō·tā'·tōz, hur' iz.

E SAI·AS (*L.* ee·zā'·us; *Dan.* ā·sī'·ahs; *G.* ā·zah'·yahs *or* ā·sī'·ahs) Same as ISAIAH.

E SAU (ee'·saw) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **E SA U** (eh·zah·ü'), [L.] **E·SA VUS.** [<Heb., hairy]

— **ESAU** Eldest son of Isaac; sold his birthright to his brother Jacob. *Gen.* xxv, 25

ES CA·DRILLE' (–drĭl'; *F.* ĕs cä·dree') *noun* 1 In France, a unit of six military airplanes. 2 A squadron of naval vessels [<F.]

ES CA LADE' *tr. verb* [·LAD'·ED, ·LAD'·ING] To mount and enter by means of a ladder; scale, as a wall. — *noun* A military attack to scale ramparts, etc. [<F. <L. *scala*, ladder]

ES' CA LATE *verb* [LAT ED, LAT ING] 1 To ascend or rise on or as on an escalator. 2 To determine the upward trend of material and labor costs in adjusting fixed price contracts. — **ES CA LA' TION** *noun*.

ES' CA LA TOR *noun* A moving stairway, built on the endless chain principle, used in stores, railroad stations, etc.: a copyrighted term. [<F. *escalade* <It. *scalata* <L. *scala*, ladder]

ESCALATOR CLAUSE 1 Article 21 of the London Naval Treaty, 1930, a safeguarding clause whereby the United States, Great Britain, and Japan permitted each other to increase their respective naval tonnage, in proportion to increases made by other powers considered as affecting the balance of national security. 2 Any clause appended to an agreement, permitting an increase in certain things stipulated, as wage-increases in labor agreements.

ES CAL LOP (–kŏl'·up), **ES CAL OP** Same as SCALLOP.

ES'·CA PADE *noun* 1 An act in reckless disregard of propriety, a mischievous prank. 2 An escape from restraint. 3 [Obs.] A plunging or kicking, as of a horse. [<F.]

ES CAPE *verb* [ES·CAPED, ES CAP ING] 1 To flee (from a person, danger, etc.), get away safely; elude. 2 To receive or enjoy immunity or exemption from harm, custody, annoyance, etc. 3 To slip out or away from; especially, to be uttered inadvertently by; slip from the notice or memory of; also, to find egress from confinement or restraint; as, water *escapes* from a leak.

— *noun* 1 A successful flight from, or evasion of, custody, pursuit, danger, injury, or annoyance. 2 Freedom from some evil; mental relief from monotony, anxiety, etc.; as, literature of *escape*. 3 Issue, as of a fluid; leakage. 4 Any plant formerly cultivated that now grows wild in fields. 5 [Obs.] An outburst; sally. 6 [Obs.] An inadvertence; act of transgression. [<OF. *eschaper* <LL. *excappare* <*ex*, from, + *cappa*, cloak] — **ES CAP ER** *noun*.

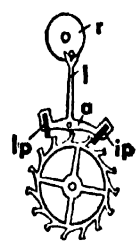
Synonyms (verb): abscond, avoid, decamp, depart, elude, evade, flee, fly, shun. To *escape* is to get away clear; to *flee* or *fly* is to attempt it, with or without success; to *abscond* is both to *flee* and to hide, or at least to seek concealment and obscurity. To *escape* may be noble and worthy; to *abscond* is ordinarily an act of cowardice and guilt. See AVOID.

ESCAPE-COCK *noun* 1 A cock or bearing in a watch to support the escape-wheel. 2 A cock or faucet in an engine cylinder to draw off condensed steam.

ESCAPE-LUNG *noun* A respiratory device for underwater breathing, especially in escaping from submarines; it consists of a tightly fitting mask with a nose-clamp, connected with an oxygen-filled rubber chamber and a canister of powdered charcoal or other adsorbent material.

ESCAPE-MECHANISM *noun* The psychological process whereby the mind evades its problems, anxieties, responsibilities, etc.

ES CAPE MENT *noun* 1 A mechanical device, used in timepieces for securing a uniform movement, consisting of an escape-wheel and a detent or lock, through which periodical impulses are imparted to the balance wheel, to keep it in oscillation, and to which, in turn, motion is imparted by the return movement of the balance wheel actuated by a main-spring or a weight. 2 [Obs.] The act of escaping, an escape or a means of escape, a vent.



ESCAPEMENT OF A WATCH
a Anchor.
l Lever, or fork.
ip Impulse pallet.
lp Locking pallet.
r Roller.

ESCAPE-WHEEL *noun* A toothed wheel in an escapement: also called *scape-wheel*. See illustration under PENDULUM.

ES CAP IST (ĕs cāpe'–) *adj.* Offering or intended to offer relief from unpleasant or monotonous realities of life, as, *escapist* drama, *escapist* novels. — *noun* One who seeks to avoid the realities of life.

ES CARP *noun* The inner wall or side of the ditch at the foot of a rampart: distinguished from *counterscarp*, the further or outer side. See illustration under BASTION. — *tr. verb* 1 To cause to slope steeply. 2 To construct a scarp.

ES CARP MENT *noun* 1 A precipitous artificial slope about a fortification or position. 2 A steep slope; the precipitous face of a more or less extended line of cliffs; sometimes called *scarp*.

ES CAUT (ĕs·kō') [F.] Same as SCHUIT.

·ESCENT *suffix* Having, or beginning to take on (the state or condition indicated in the root), as in *deliquescent*, *obsolescent*, *opalescent*, *phosphorescent*, etc.

ESCH A LOT (esh'–) *noun* A shallot

ES CHAR (–kahr) *noun* The dry crust produced by mortification or cauterization; a slough or scab. [<OF. *escare*]

ES CHA ROT' IC (ĕs·kuh–) *adj.* Able to destroy living tissue and form an eschar, caustic. — *noun* A powerful caustic.

ES CHA·TOL' O GY (ĕs·kuh–) *noun* The branch of theology that treats of death, resurrection, immortality, the end of the world, final judgment, and the future state. [<Gr. *eschatos*, extreme, + –LOGY] — **ES CHA TO LOG' IC OR ·I·CAL** *adj.* — **ES·CHA TOL' O GIST** *noun*.

ES·CHEAT [Law] *verb* To revert, or cause to revert, to the state or crown, as by reason of the non-existence of heirs — *noun* 1 The reversion of lands, in the United States to the State, in England to the crown, in default of heirs or devisees. 2 In feudal law, reversion of an estate to the lord of the fee on failure of heirs or service. 3 Forfeiture of property, real or personal, for default, confiscation. [<OF. *eschet* <*escheoir*, fall to] — **ES CHEAT A BLE** *adj.* — **ES·CHEAT AGE** *noun*.

ESCH' EN BACH (esh'·en·bahK), **WOLFRAM VON** See WOLFRAM VON ESCHENBACH.

ES CHEW *tr. verb* To shun, as something unworthy or injurious. [<OF. *eschuer*, shun] — **AL** *noun*.

ESCH SCHOLT ZI A (ĕ shŏlt'·si·uh) *noun* A plant of a genus (*Eschscholtzia*) of smooth herbs of the poppy family with dissected leaves and long-peduncled yellow flowers, of western North America. The California poppy (*E. californica*) is the best known. [<J. F. von Eschscholtz, 1793–1831, German naturalist]

ES CO PETTE' *noun* A short carbine. Also **ES CO PE' TA, ES·CO PET', ES·CO PATE'.** [<Sp. *escopeta* <It. *schioppetto* <*schioppo*, gun]

ES CO·RI AL (*or, Sp.*, es·cō·ree·ahl') *noun* A palace, mausoleum, church, and monastery, built by Philip II in the 16th century, 27 miles NW. of Madrid. Also **ES CU RI·AL.**

ES CORT *tr. verb* To accompany for the purpose of guarding or for companionship; conduct; convoy. See synonyms under LEAD.

— **ES·CORT** *noun* 1 A guard accompanying a person or property in transit, for protection, surveillance, as compulsion, or as a mark of respect. 2 Safeguard; protection. 3 A companion at a social affair. [<F. *escorte*]

ES CRI·TOIRE' (–twahr') *noun* A secretary; writing desk. [<OF. <L. *scribo*, write] — **ES CRI TO' RI·AL** *adj.*

ES CROLL (–krōl') *noun* 1 In heraldry, a scroll. 2 [Obs.] An escrow. Also **ES CROL.** [<OF. *escroele*, strip, <MD. *schroode*, strip]

ES CROW (ĕs·crō' *or* ĕs'·crō) *noun* [Law] An instrument, under seal, placed in the hands of a third person for delivery to the grantee on some condition, the instrument being of no effect until delivery.

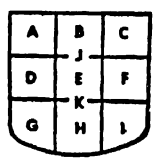
ES CU·AGE (–cū·ij) *noun* In feudal law, a military tax paid in lieu of knight service; originally, shield service or personal military duty, a form of feudal tenure. [<OF. <*esco* <L. *scutum*, shield]

ES CU DO (–coo'·dō; *Pg.* –coo'·thoo; *Sp.* –coo'·thō) *noun* [·DOS *pl.*] 1 The monetary unit of Portugal, containing 100 centavos. 2 An obsolete Spanish silver coin equal to ten reals. [<Sp. & Pg. <L. *scutum*, shield]

ES CU·LA'·PI·AN Same as ÆSCULAPIAN.

ES CU·LENT (–kyu·lĕnt) *adj.* Suitable for food; edible. — *noun* Anything suitable for food, especially a plant that is edible. [<L. *esculentus* <*edo*, eat]

ES·CUTCH·EON (-un) *noun* **1** The surface, usually shield-shaped, upon which armorial bearings are charged; the heraldic shield. See under FIELD. **2** Any shield-shaped surface or device. **3** The mesocutellum of a beetle. **4** An ornamented plate about a keyhole, or one to which a door knocker is attached. **5** That part of a ship's stern on which her name is inscribed. [<L. *scutum*, shield]



ESCUTCHEON

Divisions of shield:
A Dexter chief.
B Middle chief.
C Sinister chief.
D Dexter flank.
E Fess point.
F Sinister flank.
G Dexter base.
H Middle base.
I Sinister base.
J Honor point.
K Nombril point.

ES·DRA·E'·LON A great plain in Palestine; scene of many battles. *Judith*, iii, 9. Also *The Plain of Jezreel*.

ES·DRAS (ĕz'·drăs *or* -drus; *F.* ĕz·drahs') **1** Same as EZRA. **2** The name of the first two books of the Old-Testament Apocrypha.

·ESE *suffix* Of or pertaining to the inhabitants or language of, or in the manner or style of, as *Chinese*, *Milanese*, *Tyrolese*, *Dowsonese*, *journalese*: used to form adjectives and nouns from names of countries and cities. [<OF. *-ese* <L. *-ensis*]

ES·ER·INE (-in *or* -een) Same as PHYSOSTIGMINE.

ES·KER *noun* A ridge of glacial gravel, deposited by a subglacial stream between banks of ice. Also **ES·KAR.** [<Ir. *eiscir*, ridge]

ES·KI·MO *noun* [·MOS *pl.*] **1** One of a people indigenous to the Arctic coasts of North America, Greenland, and NE. Siberia; short, dolichocephalic, of yellow complexion, and belonging to a separate linguistic stock. **2** The language of the Eskimos. Also spelled *Esquimau*. [<N. Am. Ind., eaters of raw flesh]

ES·KI·MO'·AN *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the Eskimo people or their language. Also **ES·KI·MAU'·AN.**

ESKIMO DOG One of a breed of large, sturdy, broad-chested dogs used by the Eskimos to draw sledges.

ES·NE (ĕz'·nē) *noun* An Anglo-Saxon slave or serf. [<OE.]

E·SOPH·A·GUS *noun* The tube in vertebrate animals through which food passes from the mouth to the gullet: also *œsophagus*. [<Gr. *oisō*, I shall carry, + *phagein*, eat] — **E·SOPHAG'·E·AL** (-fāy'·ji·ul), **E·SOPH·A·GAL** *adj.*

E·SO·PI·AN Same as ÆSOPIAN.

ES·O·TER'·IC (-tĕr'·ik) *adj.* **1** Confined to a select circle; confidential. **2** Adapted exclusively for the initiated and enlightened few; abstruse; profound. opposed to *exoteric*. [<Gr. *esōterikos*, inner] — **ES·O·TER'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ESP Extrasensory perception. See EXTRASENSORY.

ES·PA·DRILLE' (-drul'; *F.* -dree'·yi) *noun* [F.] A canvas shoe soled with rope: used in sports and in mountain-climbing.

ES·PAL·IER (-păl'·yur) *noun* **1** A trellis on which small fruit trees, shrubs, etc., are trained to grow flattened out. **2** A tree or row of plants trained on such a framework. — *tr. verb* To train upon or promote developments by an espalier, as small trees. [<F. <L. *spatula*, blade]

ES·PA·ÑA (ĕs·pahn'·yah) [Sp.] Same as SPAIN.

ES·PAN·TOON *noun* [Local] A policeman's club. [<Sp. *espanto*, a threat]

ES·PAR·CET (-sĕt) *noun* [Obs.] Sainfoin. Also **ES·PAR·CETTE, ES·PAR·SETTE.**

ES·PAR·TE'·RO (ĕs·par·teh'·rō), **BALDOMERO**, 1792–1879, Spanish statesman and general.

ES·PAR·TO *noun* A strong-growing perennial rushlike grass (genera *Lygeum* and *Stipa*) of sandy regions in northern Africa and southern Spain: used for weaving and for making a grade of paper. Also **ESPARTO GRASS.** [<Sp.]

ES·PE·CIAL (ĕs·pesh'·ul) *adj.* **1** Exceptional; noteworthy. **2** Particular or individual; special. [<OF. <L. *specialis*, special]

ES·PE·CIAL·LY *adv.* Preeminently; particularly.

ES·PER·ANCE *noun* [Obs.] Hope.

ES·PE·RAN'·TO (-răln'·to) *noun* An artificial language designed for universal use, invented about 1887 by Dr. L. Zamenhof, a Russian scholar, and containing 2,642 root words. Its vocabulary, as far as was found practicable, consists of words common to every important European language, spelled more or less phonetically. [<Dr. Esperanto (Dr. Hopeful), pen-name of inventor] — **ES·PE·RAN'·TIST** *noun* — **ES·PE·RAN'·TISM** *noun*

ES·PI·AL *noun* **1** The action of a spy; a watching in secret; concealed observation. **2** [Obs.] A company of spies, or a spy. **3** The catching or being caught sight of.

ES·PIÈ·GLE (ĕs·pyeh' gl) *adj.* [F.] Roguish; playful.

ES·PIÈ·GLE·RIE (ĕs·pyeh·gluh·ree') *noun* [F.] Roguishness; bantering.

ES·PI·O·NAGE (-pī·uh·nij) *noun* The practice of spying; excessive or offensive surveillance; especially, the employment and activities of spies and secret agents in time of war. [<F. *espionnage* <*espier*, espy]

ES·PI·RI·TO SAN·TO (ĕs·pee'·rī·to sahn'·to) A state in eastern Brazil; 17,248 square miles; capital, Victoria.

ES·PLA·NADE' (-năde' *or* -nahd') *noun* A level open space, as before a fortress or along a waterside, for promenading, driving, etc. [<OF. <*esplaner*, level]

ES'·PON·TOON Same as SPONTOON.

ES·POU·SAL (-pow'·zul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a betrothal or marriage. — *noun* **1** The act of espousing; plighting of troths; betrothal; marriage. **2** The adoption of a cause.

ES·POUSE (-powz') *tr. verb* [ES·POUSED, ES·POUS·ING] **1** To become the spouse of or take as a spouse; marry. **2** To promise or give in marriage. **3** To take upon oneself the advocacy or defense of, as of a cause, assume interest in; make one's own. **4** [Obs.] To pledge; commit. See synonyms under EMBRACE. [<F. *épouser* <L. *sponsus* <*spondeo*, promise] — **ES·POUS·ER** *noun.*

ES·PRIN·GAL [Obs.] Same as SPRINGAL.

ES·PRIT (ĕs·pree') *noun* Spirit; wit. [<F.]

ESPRIT DE CORPS (duh cōr) The spirit of the group; morale; especially, common devotion of members to a group. [<F.]

ES·PY *tr. verb* [ES·PIED, ES·PY·ING] **1** To get sight of; catch a glimpse of; discover. **2** To observe closely; explore; spy. [<OF. *espier* <OHG. *spehôn.*, to spy]

·ESQUE (-ĕsk) *suffix* Like; in manner or style of, as *picturesque*, *arabesque*, etc. [<F.]

ES' QUI·LINE (-kwī·line) A hill, one of the seven on which Rome is built.

ES·QUI·MAU (-kī·mō) [·MAUX (mōz) *pl.*] Same as ESKIMO.

ES·QUIRE (-kwīr') *noun* **1** A title of dignity, office, or courtesy ranking below that of *knight*. In the United States, the title is given specially to lawyers and justices of the peace, but occasionally to any man as a mark of respect. **2** In England, a landed proprietor; squire. **3** A gentleman who escorts a lady in public.

— *tr. verb* [ES·QUIRED, ES·QUIR·ING] To attend as esquire; wait on in public; escort; also, to address as or raise to the title of esquire. [<OF. <LL. *scutarius*, shield-bearer]

ES·QUI·ROL (ĕs·kwee·rōl'), **JEAN ÉTIENNE DOMINIQUE**, 1772–1840, French alienist.

ESS *noun* **1** The letter *S*, *s*. **2** Anything shaped like an S. [<L. *es*, letter *s*]

·ESS *suffix* Female: used to form the feminine of nouns; as, *actress*, *goddess*, *governess*, *lioness*, etc. [<F. *-esse* <Gr. *-issa*]

ES·SAY *tr. verb* **1** To try to do or accomplish, especially something difficult; attempt. **2** To put to the test or try (a person or thing); test the nature, quality, etc., of. See synonyms under ENDEAVOR.

— **ES·SAY** *noun* **1** A literary composition on some special subject, analytical, expository, critical, or reflective and personal, commonly briefer and less complete and formal than a *treatise*; latterly, any dissertation on a particular subject, a form of pure representative discourse. **2** An endeavor, attempt; effort. **3** [Obs.] An assay. **4** In philately, a rejected or unused design for a stamp. See synonyms under ENDEAVOR, PROOF. [<L. *exigo*, <*ex*, out, + *ago*, drive]

ES·SAY·IST *noun* **1** A writer of essays. **2** One who makes an attempt.

ES·SEN (ĕs'·ĕn) A manufacturing city in western Prussia, Germany.

ES·SENCE *noun* **1** The intrinsic nature of anything; that which makes a thing what it is. **2** Being or existence in the abstract; also, a being, especially a spiritual being. **3** A solution, as of an essential oil in alcohol; also, the active principle of a plant or medicinal substance. **4** Perfume; scent. [<F. <L. *essentia* <*esse*, be]

ES·SENE *noun* One of an ascetic party or sect of the Jews, formed about the 2d century B.C. and existing till the fall of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., after which their beliefs gradually influenced early Christianity. They practiced voluntary poverty, had community of goods, sought higher degrees of holiness, and were mostly celibates. [<LL. *Esseni* <Gr. *Essēnoi*, Essenes] — **ES·SE·NI·AN, ES·SEN·IC** *adj.*

ES·SEN·TIAL (-shul) *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to the essence or intrinsic nature of anything; substantial; basal; characteristic. **2** Indispensable, necessary, or highly important, as to success or completeness; absolutely requisite; cardinal. **3** Constituting, containing, or derived from the essence or any distinguishing constituent, as of a plant; constitutive; as, *essential* oils. **4** Having real existence; real; actual: distinguished from *accidental*. **5** Having the appearance or properties of an essence. See synonyms under INHERENT, NECESSARY, RADICAL.

— *noun* That which is essential or characteristic; a necessary element, organ, or part. See synonyms under NECESSITY. — **ES·SEN·TI·AL'·I·TY** (-shi·ăl'·i·ti) *noun* — **ES·SEN·TIAL·LY** *adv.* — **ES·SEN·TIAL·NESS** *noun.*

ESSENTIAL OIL A volatile oil giving a plant its odor.

ES·SE·QUI'·BO (-kee'·bo) A river in British Guiana; about 600 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. Also **ES·SE·QUE'·BO.**

ES·SEX A county in eastern England north of the Thames estuary; 1,728 square miles; county town, Chelmsford.

ES·SEX, ROBERT DEVEREUX, EARL OF, 1567–1601, English courtier; favorite of Elizabeth; beheaded for treason.

ES·SIE Diminutive of ESTHER.

ES·SOIN *noun* **1** In English law, an excuse for non-appearance in court, or the allegation of such excuse. **2** The person so excused. **3** [Obs.] Excuse; delay. — *tr. verb* To excuse for not appearing at court. Also **ES·SOIGN.** [<OF. *essoine* <*es-* from, + *soin*, trouble]

ES'·SO·NITE *noun* Cinnamonstone, a variety of garnet; also

called *hessonite.* [<Gr. *hēssōn,* less, <*ēka,* softly: because it is softer than some similar minerals]

-EST *suffix* Most: used to form the superlative of adjectives; as, sweetest. [<OE. *-est, -ast, -ost, -st*]

-EST Obsolescent or poetic verb ending, second person singular, present and past tenses, used with *thou;* as, thou walk*est*, thou did*st*, etc.: also *-st.*

ES TAB LISH *tr. verb* 1 To settle or fix firmly; place on a permanent footing; settle securely, as in a business; found; ordain; institute. 2 To prove the truth of; verify; substantiate; as, to *establish* a disputed will. 3 To make firm, stable, or constant; build up; strengthen; restore; as, to *establish* one's health. 4 To render valid by approval; ratify; sanction. 5 To appoint (a church) as a national or state institution. 6 In card-playing, to gain the command of (a suit). See synonyms under CONFIRM, INSTITUTE, MAKE, RATIFY, SET, SETTLE. [<L. *stabilio* <*stabilis,* stable] —·ER *noun.*

ESTABLISHED CHURCH A church maintained by the state, receiving financial support out of public funds, as the Church of England or the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

ES TAB LISH MENT *noun* 1 The act of establishing, or the state of being established, in any sense of the word. 2 Anything established, as the body of persons composing a business organization, household, or any public or private institution, together with the premises they occupy; also, a place of business or a residence with its grounds and equipments; an organized government or the force employed in administering it; especially, a military or naval organization, or the quota of officers and men belonging to it; an ecclesiastical system established by law; state church. 3 A settlement in life; particularly, a fixed allowance or income.

ES TA CADE' *noun* A stockade or dike of piles in a morass, sea, or river, to prevent an enemy's approach; also, any defensive work of stakes or piles. Also ES·TA·CA'·DO (-cah'·do). [< F. <Sp. *estacada* <*estaca,* stake, post]

ES TA FET' *noun* A courier; especially, a military courier. Also ES TA FETTE'. [<F. *estafette* <It. *staffetta* <*staffa,* stirrup, <OHG. *stapho,* step]

ES TA MI NET (es·tah·mee·nāy') *noun* [F.] A drinking place; wineshop; by extension, a café.

ES TAN CIA (-tahn'·syah) *noun* [Local] A cattle ranch. [Sp.]

ES TA CIO (eh·stah'·syō) [Pg.] Same as EUSTACE.

ES TAING (es·tăN'), CHARLES HECTOR, COUNT D', 1729–94, French admiral.

ES TATE *noun* 1 One's entire property; a tract of land; property left after death. 2 Condition or state; social standing; rank, dignity, means. 3 A class or order of persons in a state, in the plural, in England, the lords spiritual, lords temporal, and commons. 4 [Law] The degree, nature, and amount of one's lawful interest in any property. 5 [Obs.] Pomp, display. See synonyms under PROPERTY. —THIRD ESTATE The commons, as distinguished from the clergy and the nobles, the FIRST and the SECOND ESTATES.

— *tr. verb* [Obs.] 1 To bestow as an estate. 2 To endow. [<OF. *estat* <L. *status,* state]

ESTATES OF THE REALM 1 The Parliament of Scotland: so called before the union with England in 1707. 2 Throughout feudal Europe, the three estates: clergy, nobility, and commons.

ES TE BAN (ĕs·teh'·bahn) [Sp.] Same as STEPHEN. Also [Pg.] ES TE VÃO (ĕs·teh·vowN').

ES TEEM *noun* 1 Favorable opinion or estimation on the basis of worth, especially that based on moral characteristics; respect; regard. 2 Character that commands respect or consideration; estimableness; as, a person of *esteem.* 3 [Obs.] Estimation or judgment of merit or demerit; opinion; estimation.

— *tr. verb* 1 To regard as having worth or excellence; prize. 2 To hold in estimation (favorable or unfavorable); value; deem; estimate generally. [<F. *estimer* <L. *æstimare,* to value]

Synonyms (noun): estimate, estimation, favor, regard, respect. *Esteem* for a person is a favorable opinion on the basis of worth, especially of moral worth, joined with a feeling of interest in and attraction toward the person. *Regard* for a person is the mental view or feeling that springs from a sense of his excellence, with a cordial and hearty friendliness. *Regard* is more personal and less distant than *esteem,* and adds a special kindliness; *respect* is a more distant word than *esteem. Respect* may be wholly on one side, while *regard* is commonly mutual; *respect* in the fullest sense is given to what is lofty, worthy, and honorable, or to a person of such qualities; but we may pay *respect* to station or office, regardless of the person holding it. *Estimate* has more of calculation; as, my *estimate* of the man, or of his abilities, is very high. *Estimation* involves the idea of appraisal, and is especially used of the feeling entertained by numbers of people; as, he stood high in public *estimation.* Compare ESTEEM *verb,* ATTACHMENT, FRIENDSHIP, LOVE, REGARD. *Antonyms:* abhorrence, antipathy, aversion, contempt, dislike, hatred, loathing, repugnance.

Synonyms (verb): appreciate, calculate, consider, deem, estimate, hold, prize, regard, think, value. *Esteem* and *estimate* alike imply to set a certain mental value upon, but *esteem* is less precise, and mercantile than *calculate* or *estimate. We esteem* a jewel precious; we *estimate* it to be worth so much money. In popular usage *esteem,* as said of persons, denotes a union of respect and kindly feeling and, in the highest sense, of moral approbation; as, one whom I highly *esteem.* To *appreciate* anything is to be deeply or keenly sensible of or sensitive to its qualities or influence; as, to *appreciate* beauty or harmony; to *appreciate* one's services. To *prize* is to set a high value on for something more than merely commercial reasons. To *regard* (F. *regarder,* look at, observe) is to have a certain mental view favorable or unfavorable; as, I *regard* him as a friend; or, I *regard* him as a villain; *regard* has a distinctively favorable sense as applied to institutions, properties, duties, etc., but does not share the use of the noun *regard* as applied to persons; we *regard* the Sabbath; we *regard* a person's feelings; we have a *regard* for the person. See ADMIRE, APPRECIATE, LIKE. Compare ESTEEM *noun. Antonyms:* see synonyms for ABHOR.

ES·TELLE Same as STELLA. Also [Sp.] ES·TEL LA. [<L., star]

ES·TER *noun* A compound formed by substituting a hydrocarbon radical for the hydrogen of an organic or inorganic acid, as ethyl acetate. The esters include oils, natural fats, waxes: important in the manufacture of explosives, plastics, rayon, etc. [Coined by Leopold Gmelin, 1788–1853, German chemist]

ES'·TER·ASE *noun* An enzyme belonging to the hydrolytic group and having the power of accelerating the breakdown of esters, as the lipases.

Es'·TER HÁ ZY (ĕsh'·tur·hah·zy) Surname of an ancient, wealthy, and noble family of Hungary.

— PAUL IV, PRINCE OF GALÁNTHA, 1635–1713, Austrian field marshal.

— NICHOLAS IV, PRINCE OF GALÁNTHA, 1765–1833, general; diplomat; patron of the arts.

— PAUL ANTON, PRINCE, 1786–1866, minister of foreign affairs; ambassador.

ES·TER·I FI·CA' TION (ĕs·tĕr–) *noun* The formation of an ester by the direct action of an acid on an alcohol in the presence of hydrogen ions, and accompanied by the removal of water.

ES·TER'·I FY (ĕs'·tĕr'–) *verb* [FIED, ·FY ING] To make or change into an ester.

Es THER (ĕs'·tur; *F.* ĕs·tĕr'; *G.* ĕs'·tĕr) A feminine personal name. Also ES TER (*It.* ĕs'·tĕr, *Sp.* ès·tār'), [It.] ES·TER·RE (ĕs·tĕr'·ruh), [L.] ES·THE RA (ĕs·thee'·ruh). [<Gr. *Esther* <Heb. *Ester*]

— ESTHER Queen of Ahasuerus (Xerxes); heroine of the Old Testament BOOK OF ESTHER.

ES·THE SI·A (-zhī·uh *or* -zhuh) *noun* The capacity or state of feeling or sensation; sensibility: also *æsthesia, æsthesis.* Also ES THE·SIS. [<Gr. *aisthēsis,* feeling, <*aisthanomai,* perceive, <*aiō,* hear]

ES·THE SI OM' E·TER (ĕs·thee·zĭ–) *noun* An instrument for measuring the degrees of discriminative sensitiveness to touch.

ES THETE *noun* A votary of the beautiful; a possessor of or a pretender to fine taste and artistic culture: also spelled *æsthete.*

ES·THET IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to beauty, taste, or the fine arts, artistic. 2 Appreciating or loving the beautiful. Also ES THET·I·CAL, often spelled *æsthetic* or *æsthetical.* — *noun* 1 The philosophy of the beautiful; the principles underlying beauty. 2 Esthetics. [<Gr. *aisthetikos,* perceptive] — ES·THET I·CAL·LY *adv.*

ES·THE·TI'·CIAN (-tish'·un) *noun* One devoted to esthetics; an expert in matters of taste.

ES·THET I·CISM (-sizm) *noun* Devotion to beauty in its sensuous forms; also, the principles or spirit of those devoted to beauty in its sensuous forms.

ES·THET·ICS *noun* The science of beauty and taste; knowledge of the fine arts and art-criticism: also spelled *æsthetics.*

Es THO·NI·A Same as ESTONIA.

Es·TI·ENNE (eh·tee·ĕn') A French family of printers and scholars, especially HENRI, 1528–98, and ROBERT, 1503–59.

ES·TI MA·BLE (-bl) *adj.* 1 Deserving of esteem. 2 That may be estimated or calculated. 3 Valuable. —ES·TI·MA·BLE·NESS *noun* —ES TI MA BLY *adv.*

ES'·TI·MATE *tr. verb* (-māte) [MAT·ED, ·MAT ING] 1 To calculate; compute. 2 To assign a value to; rate. 3 To form a general opinion about. See synonyms under APPRECIATE, CALCULATE, ESTEEM.

— *noun* (-mĭt) 1 A valuation based on opinion or roughly made from imperfect or incomplete data; a calculation not professedly exact; appraisement; also, a statement, as by a builder, in regard to the cost of certain work. 2 Carefully weighed judgment; formal opinion; as, an *estimate* of a person's character. [<L. *æstimatus* <*æstimo,* value] —ES·TI·MA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* —ES'·TI·MA·TOR *noun* —ES'·TI·MA·TO·RY *adj.*

ES·TI·MA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of estimating. 2 The conclusion arrived at; an estimate. 3 Esteem; regard. See synonyms under ATTACHMENT, ESTEEM.

E·STIP·U·LATE Same as EXSTIPULATE.

ES TI VAL (ĕs′·tə·vəl *or* ĕs·tī′·vəl) *adj.* Of or pertaining to summer; appearing in summer: also spelled *æstival.* [<LL. *æstivalis* < L. *æstas,* summer]

ES′ TI VATE *intr. verb* [**VAT ED, ·VAT ING**] 1 To pass the summer. 2 To pass the summer in torpor: said of certain animals. Compare HIBERNATE. Also spelled *æstivate.* —**ES′ TI VA TOR** *noun.*

ES TI VA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of spending the summer. 2 The dormancy in summer of certain animals. 3 The disposition of the parts of a flower in the bud, prefloration. Also spelled *æstivation.*

ES TOILE (–twahl′) *noun* A heraldic star, having six, eight, or more points. [<OF. < L. *stella,* star]

ES TO NI A A Soviet Socialist republic on the Baltic Sea, north-central Europe, 18,353 square miles, capital, Tallinn, proclaimed its independence from Russia Feb. 24, 1918; reannexed by Russia as a constituent republic Aug. 6, 1940; occupied by German troops, 1941–44. Also called *Livli.* Also **Estonian S.S.R.**

Es TO NI AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Estonia. —*noun* 1 One of a Finnish people inhabiting Estonia and other districts. 2 The Finno-Ugric language of this people.

ES TOP *tr. verb* [**ES TOPPED, ES TOP PING**] 1 [Law] To preclude from averring in an action what is contrary to prior acts or admissions. 2 To bar (oneself), in general by one's own act. 3 [Obs.] To bar, plug. [<OF. *estoper* < LL. *stupo,* cram, <L. *stuppa* <Gr. *styppē,* tow] —**ES TOP PAGE** *noun*

ES TOP PEL *noun* 1 [Law] An impediment to a right of action, whereby one is forbidden to contradict or deny one's own previous statement or act. 2 Prohibition.

ES TO VERS *noun pl.* [Eng. Law] 1 Necessaries or supplies allowed by law, as wood taken by a tenant for his own use. 2 Alimony allowed to a wife separated from her husband, also, a widow's allowance. [<OF. *estovers;* see STOVER]

ES TRANGE (–trānj′) *tr. verb* [**ES TRANGED, ES TRANG ING**] 1 To make indifferent or distant, also, to alienate, as the affections. 2 To make a stranger. 3 To change from the normal character. [<OF *estranger* <*estrange,* strange]

ES·TRANGE MENT *noun* The act of estranging, or the condition of being estranged.

ES·TRAY *noun* 1 [Law] A stray or unclaimed domestic animal. 2 Something which has gone astray. —*intr. verb* To go astray. [<F *estraie*]

ES·TREAT *tr. verb* [Eng. Law] 1 To take from the rolls or record of a court, as a forfeited recognizance. 2 To levy (an amercement) under estreat of record. —*noun* [Law] An exact copy of a record or writing, especially of fines and amercements on court rolls. [<OF. *estrait* <*estraire,* draw out, <L. *extraho,* see EXTRACT (draw out)]

Es TRE MA DU′ RA 1 (ĕsh truh·muh dōō′ ruh) A province of SW. Portugal, 6,047 square miles, capital, Lisbon. 2 (ĕs·trech mah *thōō′* rah) An old province in Spain, now Badajoz and Cáceres: also *Extremadura.* [<L. *extrema ora,* farthest shore]

ES TRIDGE *noun* [Obs.] Ostrich.

ES′ TRI OL *noun* A female sex hormone, $C_{18}H_{24}O_2$, found in the urine of pregnant women, one of the estrogens which function in the development and control of the sexual cycle: also called *theelol.*

ES′ TRO GEN (–jən) *noun* Any of several hormones found in the ovarian fluids of the mammalian female and exercising a more or less specific and critical influence on the sexual cycle: also called *œstrin.*

ES TRONE *noun* One of the estrogens or female sex-hormones, $C_{18}H_{22}O_2$: also called *theelin.*

ES TRUS *noun* 1 A violent or passionate impulse, craving, or stimulus, specifically, erotic desire. 2 The peak of sexual need in animals, heat or rut, especially in female mammals. Also spelled *œstrus, œstrum.* [<Gr. *oistros,* gadfly]

ES′ TU A RY (ĕs′ chōō–) *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] The wide mouth of a river where it is met and invaded by the sea, especially in a depression of the coast. [<L. *æstuarium* <*æstus,* tide] —**ES·TU A′·RI·AL, ES·TU·A′·RI·AN, ES′·TU·A RINE** *adj.*

ES TU FA (–tōō′ fə) *noun* [Local] 1 A council chamber and religious meeting place in Pueblo villages, wholly or partly under ground and containing a perpetual religious fire. 2 A stove. [< Sp., stove]

E SU RI ENT (i sōō′–) *adj.* Hungry, greedy; eager for food. [<L. *esuriens* <*esurio,* be greedy, <*edo,* eat] —**E SU RI·ENCE, E SU RI EN CY** *noun* —**E SU RI ENT LY** *adv.*

·ET *suffix* A diminutive in French words that came into Middle English, as *turret* where the primitive word does not occur in English the diminutive force is often lost, as in *gullet, sonnet.* [<F. *–et, –ette*]

E TA (ā′– *or* ē′ tuh) *noun* 1 The seventh letter and third vowel of the Greek alphabet (Η, η), corresponding to English *e* long. As a numeral it denotes 8. 2 Symbol for the viscosity of fluids. [<Gr. *eta* <Phenician *hēth*]

E·TÆ RI O (i tee′–) *noun* An aggregate fruit, such as the strawberry. Also **E TÆ·RI·UM.** [<Gr. *hetairia,* society, <*hetairos,* companion]

É·TA GÈRE′ (eh·tah zhehr′) *noun* An ornamental stand with shelves, a whatnot. [<F. *étage,* stage]

ET′·A LON *noun* An interferometer for studying the fine lines of a spectrum by means of multiple reflection between parallel, half-silvered plates of glass or quartz arranged at fixed distances.

ET A MINE (–min) *noun* A loosely woven, buntinglike fabric. Also **ET A MIN.** [<F.]

É·TAPE (ā·tahp′) *noun* 1 A public warehouse. 2 The place where troops camp for the night. 3 Supplies allotted to troops during a march; also, the distance marched in one day. [<F.]

ET CET ER A And other things; and the rest; and so forth abbreviated *etc.* and *&c.* Also **ET CÆT ER A.** [<L.]

ETCH *tr. verb* 1 To engrave by means of a corrosive fluid. 2 To outline or sketch by scratching lines with a pointed instrument. [<D. *etsen* <G. *atzen* <MHG. *ezzen,* eat] —**ETCH ER** *noun.*

ETCH FIGURE The pattern etched on a crystal or metal surface by a reagent, valuable in indicating molecular structure.

ETCH ING *noun* 1 A process of engraving in which lines are scratched with a needle on a plate covered with wax or other coating, and the parts exposed are subjected to the biting of an acid. 2 A figure or design formed by etching. 3 An impression from an etched plate.

ETCH MI A DZIN′ (–dzeen′) Same as ECHMIADZIN.

E·TE O CLES (–klēz) In Greek mythology, a son of Œdipus and Jocasta, who with his brother Polynices ruled Thebes after their father's flight. See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

E TER NAL (i tûr′ nəl) *adj.* 1 Having neither beginning nor end of existence, infinite in duration. 2 Having no end, everlasting. 3 Continued without interruption, perpetual. 4 Independent of time or its conditions, or of the things that are perishable; unchangeable; immutable, also, of or pertaining to eternity. 5 Appearing interminable, perpetual, incessant, often implying weariness or disgust, as, George and his *eternal* jokes. Also [Obs.] **E TERNE.** —*noun* 1 One who or that which is everlasting: usually in the plural. —**THE ETERNAL** God. [<L. *æternus* <*ævum,* age] —**E TER NAL LY** *adv.* —**E TER NAL NESS, E TER NAL′·I TY** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): deathless, endless, eonian, everlasting, ever-living, fadeless, immortal, imperishable, interminable, never-ending, never-failing, perennial, perpetual, timeless, unceasing, undying, unending, unfading, unfailing. *Eternal* strictly signifies without beginning or end, *everlasting* applies to that which may or may not have beginning, but can never cease; *endless,* without end, in its utmost reach, is not distinguishable from *everlasting,* but is constantly used in inferior senses, especially in mechanics, as in the phrases "an *endless* screw," "an *endless* chain." *Everlasting, endless,* and *interminable* are used in a limited sense of protracted, indefinite, but not infinite duration, as, the *everlasting* hills, *endless* debates; *interminable* quarrels. *Immortal* applies to that which now has life and is forever exempt from death. *Timeless* carries the fullest idea of *eternal,* as above and beyond time, and not to be measured by it. See IMMORTAL, INFINITE, PERPETUAL.

ETERNAL CITY Rome, the New Jerusalem; the City of God.

E TER NI TY (i·tûr′–) *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 Infinite duration or existence. 2 An endless or limitless time. 3 Immortality. 4 That which is eternal or immortal.

ETERNITY, CAPE A mountainous headland on the Saguenay River, Quebec, Canada, 1,899 feet.

E TER′·NIZE *tr. verb* [**NIZED, NIZ ING**] 1 To make eternal. 2 To cause to exist indefinitely. 3 To immortalize. Also [Br.] **E TER NISE.** —**E TER NI ZA′ TION** *noun.*

E TE SIAN (–zhun) *adj.* Annually periodic, as certain northerly Mediterranean summer winds. [<Gr. *etēsios* <*etos,* year]

ETH Same as EDH.

1 ETH *suffix* Forming ordinal numbers, after a vowel; as, *twentieth.*

2 ETH Obsolescent or poetic verb ending, third person singular, present tense; as, he *cometh,* walk*eth,* etc. also *–th.*

E THAN A masculine personal name. [<Heb *eythan,* firmness]

ETH ANE (–ān) *noun* A colorless, odorless, gaseous compound, C_2H_6, of the paraffin series contained in the gases given off by petroleum and in illuminating gas, an alkane or saturated hydrocarbon of the methane series. [<ETHER]

ETH′·A NOL (–nōle *or* –nōl) *noun* Ethyl alcohol, C_2H_6O, as obtained from the distillation of fermented grain, starch substances; the alcohol of wines and spirituous beverages; grain alcohol.

ETH EL A feminine personal name.

ETH EL·BERT, 552–616, king of Kent, converted by Augustine (597). Also spelled *Æthelberht.*

ETH EL·DRE′ DA, SAINT A British abbess of the seventh century: also called *Saint Audrey.*

ETH EL·RED II, 968–1016, The Unready, king of England, 979–1016. Also spelled *Æthelred.*

E·THER *noun* 1 A colorless, mobile, volatile, aromatic liquid compound, ethyl oxide, $(C_2H_5)_2O$, made by the action of sulfuric acid on alcohol: used as an anesthetic and solvent. 2 Any similar oxide of a hydrocarbon radical. 3 A non-

material medium assumed to pervade all of space and to be responsible for the transmission of light, heat, gravitational effects, and all forms of energy and radiation. 4 The upper air. Also spelled *æther*. [<L. *æther* <Gr. *aithēr* <*aithō*, burn]

E THE RE AL *adj.* 1 Having the nature of ether or air; hence, light; airy; fine; subtle; exquisite. 2 Existing in or belonging to the ether or upper air; aerial; heavenly. 3 Of or pertaining to ether; having the nature of ether. See synonyms under AIRY. — **E THE RE·AL′ I TY** *noun* — **E THE RE AL·LY** *adv.* — **E THE RE AL NESS** *noun* — **E THE RE·OUS** *adj.*

E THE′ RE AL IZE *verb* [IZED, IZ·ING] 1 To make or become ethereal, spiritualize. 2 To change into ether. — **E THE·RE AL I·ZA′ TION** *noun.*

ETHEREAL SALT An ester.

ETH ER EGE (-ĕj). **Sir George**, 1635–91, English dramatist.

E·THER′ I FY (e-thēr′-) *tr. verb* [FIED, FY ING] To form ether from an alcohol. — **E THER I·FI CA′·TION** *noun.*

E′ THER IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] 1 To subject to the influence of ether; anesthetize. 2 To change into ether. — **E THER I ZA′·TION** *noun* — **E′·THER IZ ER** *noun.*

ETH IC *adj.* Ethical; moral. — *noun* 1 The philosophy of morals, ethics, now in revived use by some philosophical writers instead of *ethics*. 2 The standard of character set up by any race or nation. [<L.L. *ethicus* <Gr. *ēthikos* <*ēthos*, character]

ETH I CAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining or relating to ethics 2 Treating of morals. 3 In accordance with right principles, as defined by a given system of ethics or professional conduct. See synonyms under MORAL. [<Gr. *ēthikos* <*ēthos*, character] — **ETH I CAL′ I TY** *noun* — **ETH I CAL LY** *adv.* — **ETH I CAL NESS** *noun.*

ETH′ I CIZE *verb* [CIZED, ·CIZ ING] 1 To invest with moral qualities; treat ethically 2 To discuss ethics, moralize.

ETH ICS *noun* 1 The study and philosophy of human conduct, with emphasis on the determination of right and wrong. 2 The basic principles of right action. 3 A work or treatise on morals.

E′ THI OP (Obs.) *adj.* Ethiopian; Negro, black. — *noun* An Ethiopian. [<Gr. *Aithops* <*aithein*, burn, + *ops*, face]

E THI O′ PI A 1 A native empire in eastern Africa, 347,500 square miles; capital, Addis Ababa, conquered and annexed by Italy, 1936; reconquered by Allies, 1941. also *Abyssinia*. 2 The ancient name for a vast region south of Egypt.

E THI O′ PI AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Ethiopia, or to the Ethiopians 2 Of or pertaining to a group of Hamitic languages spoken in Abyssinia and regions to the south. 3 Designating a zoogeographical region including Africa south of the Sahara, southern Arabia, and Madagascar. — *noun* 1 A native of modern Abyssinia. 2 A member of the Ethiopian race. 3 A blackamoor. 4 The Hamitic language of Abyssinia and the regions to the south, Cushitic.

ETHIOPIAN RACE An old designation of a division of mankind, applied by Blumenbach in 1775 to all the African Negro and Negrito peoples.

E THI OP′ IC *noun* The ancient Semitic language of Abyssinia developed by Arabian invaders, Geez, still used in the services and records of the Christian Abyssinian Church. — *adj.* Ethiopian

ETH MOID *noun* A bone, cubical in man, composed of thin plates and situated at the base of the skull, behind the nose. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ethmoid, sievelike. [<Gr. *ēthmos*, sieve, + -OID] — **ETH MOI DAL** *adj.*

ETHN-, ETHNO- Combining forms from Greek *ethnos*, nation, used to mean race, nation, peoples.

ETH NARCH (-nark) *noun* In ancient Rome, a governor of a nation or people, viceroy. [<Gr. *ethnarches* <*ethnos*, nation, + *archō*, rule]

ETH NAR CHY (-ki) *noun* [·CHIES *pl.*] The office or jurisdiction of an ethnarch, or the territory ruled by him.

ETH NIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to race, races, or peoples; specifically, pertaining to groups or stocks of mankind as having certain physical, mental, or cultural characteristics in common, and usually but not necessarily living within a given geographic area; ethnological; also, belonging distinctively to a race. 2 Pertaining to peoples neither Jewish nor Christian; gentile; heathen, pagan. Also **ETH NI CAL.** [<Gr. *ethnikos* <*ethnos*, nation] — **ETH NI CAL LY** *adv.*

ETH NO BOT′ A NY *noun* The study of plants in relation to the needs and customs of a given ethnic group or people. — **ETH NO BO TAN′ I CAL** *adj.* — **ETH NO BOT′ A NIST** *noun.*

ETH NO CEN′ TRISM (-triz'm) *noun* The sociological concept, formulated by W. G. Sumner, that the attitudes, beliefs, and customs of one's own group, nation, or people are of central importance and a basis for judging all other groups. — **ETH NO CEN′·TRIC** *adj.*

ETH NO GEN′ IC (-jĕn′-ik) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the origin of races and ethnic groups. 2 Producing races or peoples.

ETH NOG E NY (-nŏj′-i-ni) *noun* The department of ethnology that deals with the origin of races and ethnic groups. [<Gr. *ethnos*, race, + -GENY]

ETH NOG RA PHER *noun* One who studies or is proficient in ethnography. Also **ETH NOG RA·PHIST.**

ETH NO·GRAPH′ IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to ethnography; descriptive of races and peoples. Also **ETH·NO·GRAPH′·I·CAL.** — **ETH NO GRAPH′ I·CAL LY** *adv.*

ETH NOG RA·PHY (-fi) *noun* 1 The branch of anthropology that considers man geographically and descriptively, treating of the subdivision of races and peoples, the causes of migration, etc. 2 Formerly, ethnology. [<Gr. *ethnos*, race, + -GRAPHY]

ETH·NOL′ O GIST (-jist) *noun* A student of or an expert in ethnology.

ETH NOL O GY *noun* The science of the races and families of men, their origins, characteristics, distribution, and physical and linguistic classication. [<Gr. *ethnos*, race, + -LOGY] — **ETH NO LOG′·I·CAL, ETH NO·LOG′ IC** *adj.* — **ETH NO LOG′·I CAL LY** *adv.*

ETH·NO ZO·OL′ O GY *noun* The study of a regional fauna in relation to the needs, uses, and customs of a given people or ethnic community. — **ETH NO ZO O LOG′ I CAL** *adj.* — **ETH·NO ZO OL′ O GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

E THOG RA PHY *noun* A description of the moral attributes and customs of mankind. [<Gr. *ēthos*, character, + -GRAPHY]

E THOL O GY *noun* The science of the formation of human character. [<Gr. *ēthos*, character, + -LOGY] — **E THO·LOG′ IC** or **I CAL** *adj.*

E THOS (-thŏs) *noun* 1 The characteristic spirit, disposition, or tendency of a people or community regarded as an endowment and as expressed in their customs, tastes, etc., also, the genius of an institution or a system. 2 The essential characteristics, or ideal attributes, of a work, or period in art or literature, or the type to which the art or period corresponds, as opposed to what is merely emotional, incidental, and transient. Compare PATHOS. [<Gr. *ethos*, character]

ETH YL (-il) *noun* 1 A univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_5, of the paraffin series. In combination, the word denotes the presence of the radical in any of numerous compounds widely used in industry, medicine, and the arts, as, *ethyl* acetate, *ethyl* cellulose, etc. 2 Any gasoline treated with tetraethyl lead to reduce knock. — **ETH YL IC** *adj.*

ETH YL *noun* An anti-knock motor fuel containing tetraethyl lead and ethylene dibromide. a trade name.

ETHYL ALCOHOL Ethanol.

ETH′ Y LATE *tr. verb* [LAT ED, ·LAT ING] To treat or combine so as to cause the introduction of ethyl or its compounds. — **ETH Y LA′ TION** *noun* — **ETH′ Y LAT ED** *adj.*

ETH YL DI CHLOR AR′ SINE (-klôr ar′-sēn) *noun* A colorless, pungent, liquid compound, $C_2H_5AsCl_2$, used in chemical warfare as a lung irritant and vesicant

ETH′ Y LENE *noun* A colorless inflammable unsaturated gaseous hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, contained in coal-gas; olefiant gas. [<ETHYL]

ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE A volatile liquid hydrocarbon, $C_2H_4Br_2$, having an odor resembling that of chloroform. used in the making of ethyl gas

ETHYLENE GLYCOL Same as GLYCOL.

ETH YL U′ RE THANE *noun* Urethan.

E TI ENNE (ch ti-en′) [F.] Same as STEPHEN.

E′ TI O LATE *verb* [LAT ED, LAT ING] To whiten or become white, as a plant or person excluded from the sunlight. [<F. *étioler*, blanch, <*esteule*, straw, <L. *stipula*, straw]

E TI O LA′ TION *noun* A blanching or yellowing, specifically in plants deprived of light or deficient in chlorophyll

E TI·OL′ O GY *noun* 1 The science of efficient, as distinguished from final, causes. 2 That department of medicine that treats of the causes of disease. 3 The giving of a cause or reason for anything, also, the reason itself. Also spelled *ætiology*. [<Gr. *aitiologia* <*aitia*, cause, + -LOGY] — **E TI·O LOG′ I CAL** *adj.* — **E TI O LOG′ I CAL LY** *adv.* — **E TI OL′·O GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

ET′ I QUETTE (-ket) *noun* The usages of polite society or professional intercourse. [<F. *étiquette*, see TICKET]

ET NA *noun* An apparatus for heating a small quantity of a liquid by means of a spirit lamp. [<Etna]

ET NA A volcano in eastern Sicily; 10,740 feet: also spelled *Aetna*. — **ET NE AN** *adj.*

É TOILE (ā-twäl′) *noun* A lustrous satin fabric with plain or changeable surface. [<F., star]

E TON A town opposite Windsor, on the Thames River, England: seat of **ETON COLLEGE**, a public school.

ETON COAT 1 A short black broadcloth jacket cut off square at the hips and generally worn with a wide overlapping stiff collar, the **ETON COLLAR**: originally used by the boys of Eton College, England. 2 A jacket, similar in cut, worn by women. Also **ETON JACKET.**

E TO NI AN *noun* One who is or has been a student at Eton College

E TRU RI A (i-trōō′-) An ancient country of Italy; the center of its power was on the western coast between the Arno and the Tiber. — **E TRU RI AN** *adj. & noun.*

E TRUS CAN (-kun) *adj.* Belonging or relating to ancient Etruria or to its people, or their language, civilization, or art. — *noun* 1 One of the ancient people of Etruria. 2 The language of Etruria, apparently neither Aryan nor Semitic. [<L. *Etruscus*]

-ETTE *suffix* 1 Little, small, as in kitchen*ette*. 2 Resembling,

like, imitating, as in leatherette, linenette. 3 Feminine, as in farmerette. [<F. -ette, fem. of et, diminutive suffix]

ET TLE [Scot.] *intr. verb* [ET TLED (ĕt'·ld), ET TLING] 1 To shape one's course; take aim. 2 To make an effort. 3 To be ambitious. — *noun* 1 Intention; aim. 2 Opportunity. [<ON. *ætla*] — ET TLER *noun*.

ET TRICK FOREST A rural district in Selkirk, Scotland, formerly a forest.

ET TU, BRU TE [L.] And thou, Brutus! Exclamation attributed to Caesar when he saw Brutus among his assassins.

É·TUDE (ā'·tyōod; *F.* eh·tud') *noun* A study, musical exercise; also, a composition having some of the quality of an exercise. [<F.]

É·TUI (ā·twee') *noun* A case for carrying small articles. Also ET WEE. [<F.]

ET·Y MO LOG' I CAL *adj.* Relating to or based upon the study of words, their derivation, phonetics, and meaning. Also ET Y·MO LOG' IC. — ET Y MO LOG' I CAL LY *adv.*

ET Y·MO LOG' I CON *noun* [·CA *pl.*] An etymological dictionary or a treatise on the derivation of words. [<LL.]

ET Y·MOL' O GIST (-jist) *noun* A student of or one versed in the derivations, phonetics, and meanings of words.

ET Y·MOL' O GIZE *verb* [GIZED, ·GIZ ING] 1 To trace or give the derivation of (a word). 2 To study the history and the derivation of words.

ET Y MOL' O GY *noun* [·GIES *pl.*] 1 That branch of philology which treats of the derivation of words. 2 The branch of grammar that treats of the parts of speech and their inflections. 3 The history of a particular word with all its changes of form, phonetics, spelling, and meaning. [<Gr. *etymon*, the true (sense), + -LOGY]

ET Y MON *noun* [ET Y MONS or ET Y MA *pl.*] 1 The radical or root form of a word. 2 The primitive signification of a word. [<Gr., true]

ET ZEL In German folklore, the name of Attila, king of the Huns.

EU (yōō-) *prefix* Good; agreeable; well: opposed to *dys-*. [<Gr. *eu-* <*eus*, good, well]

EU BAC TE RI·A' LES (-ā'·lēz) *noun pl.* A large and highly diversified order of bacteria, including many of the disease-producing genera, as the cholera, typhoid, anthrax, and dysentery groups. See illustration under BACTERIA.

EU BŒ A (yōō·bee'·uh) An island in the Ægean Sea, belonging to Greece; 1,460 square miles; capital, Chalcis: also called *Euripus*, [It.] *Negroponte*.

EU CA INE (yōō'·cuh·een *or* yōō·cane') *noun* Either of two important compounds similar in effect to cocaine, but less toxic, used for local anesthesia, known as EUCAINE A and EUCAINE B. Both compounds are employed as hydrochloric-acid salts. Also EU CAIN. [<EU- + (CO)CAINE]

EU·CA LYPT (yōō'·cuh·lipt) *noun* A tree of the genus *Eucalyptus* — EU CA LYP' TIC *adj.*

EU CA LYP' TE OL (-lip'·tē·ōl *or* -ōl) *noun* A crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{18}·2HCl$, with a camphorlike odor, derived from eucalyptol. Also EUCALYPTENE HYDROCHLORIDE.

EU CA·LYP' TOL (-lip'·tōl *or* -tōle) *noun* A colorless camphoraceous liquid compound, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, contained in eucalyptus oil: used as an antiseptic and expectorant; also called *cineol*. [<EUCALYPT(US) + -OL (oil)]

EU CA LYP' TUS *noun* [LYP' TI or LYP' TUS ES *pl.*] Any of a genus (*Eucalyptus*) of large, chiefly Australian evergreen trees of the myrtle family: widely used as timber, for ornamental purposes, and in the preparation of drugs, especially the volatile, pungent, essential OIL OF EUCALYPTUS. [<EU- + Gr. *kalyptos*, covered: from the covering of the buds]

EU CHA·RIS (yōō'·kuh-) *noun* Any plant of a small genus (*Eucharis*) of bulbous plants of the amaryllis family, natives of South America, with elliptic or ovate leaves and white, fragrant flowers in umbels. *E. grandiflora* is the Amazon lily. [<Gr. *eucharis*, agreeable, <*eu*, good, + *charis*, grace]

EU'·CHA·RIST (yōō'·kuh-) *noun* 1 The Lord's Supper, a solemn rite commemorating the dying of Christ for the salvation of men; the holy sacrament; the communion of the body and blood of Christ. 2 Hence, EUCHARIST, the elements, bread and wine, in the communion. See synonyms under SACRAMENT. [<LL. *eucharistia* <Gr. *eucharistia* <*eu*, well, + *chairō*, give thanks] — EU CHA·RIS'·TIC or ·TI·CAL *adj.*

EU·CHAR IS' TIAL (-is'·chul) *noun* A pyx.

EU CHRE (yōō'·kur) *noun* 1 A card game played with 32 cards, of which the highest, or right bower, is the jack of trumps, and the next highest, or left bower, the other jack of the same color. 2 In this game, the loss of three out of five tricks by the trump-making side.

— *tr. verb* [EU·CHRED (yōō'·kurd), EU·CHRING (-kring)] 1 In the game of euchre, to defeat the trump-making side by taking three tricks. 2 [Pop.] Hence, to outwit or defeat.

EU·CHRO' MO SOME Same as AUTOSOME.

EU CKEN (oi'·kĕn), RUDOLF CHRISTOPH, 1846–1926, German philosopher.

EU·CLASE (yōō'·clāse) *noun* A very brittle pale-green silicate of beryllium and aluminum, used rarely as a gem. [<EU- + Gr. *klasis*, breaking, <*klaō*, break]

EU·CLID (yōō'-) An Athenian geometer who lived about 300 B.C.; also, the work on geometry written by him; hence, an elementary textbook of geometry, or, impersonally, the science of geometry or its principles.

EU CLID E·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Euclid; accordant with the axioms and postulates of his geometry. Also EU·CLID·I AN.

EU DE MON (yōō-) *noun* A benevolent spirit or genius. Also EU DÆ MON. [<Gr. *eudaimōn*, fortunate, <*eu*, well, + *daimōn*, spirit]

EU DE MO' NI A *noun* A state of complete well-being, as defined by the philosophy of Aristotle; good fortune; true happiness, as arising from a rational satisfaction. Also EU DÆ MO' NI A, EU DE MO NY.

EU DE MON' IC (yōō-) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to produce happiness; conceived or done for the sake of happiness; as, *eudemonic* morals. Also EU DE·MON' I·CAL.

EU DE MON' ICS (yōō-) *noun* 1 The branch of ethics that discusses happiness. 2 Means of comfort or happiness.

EU·DE MON ISM (yōō-) *noun* Any of several philosophical theories which maintain that man's greatest good exists in some form of mental or spiritual happiness. See HEDONISM. — EU DE MON IST *noun* — EU·DE MON·IS'·TIC or ·TI CAL *adj.* EU DE MON IS' TI CAL LY *adv.*

EU DI OM'·E TER (yōō-) *noun* A graduated glass vessel used in the volumetric analysis of gases. [<Gr. *eudios*, serene, + *metron*, measure] — EU DI O MET' RIC or ·RI CAL *adj.* — EU·DI O MET' RI CAL·LY *adv.* — EU DI·OM'·E·TRY *noun*.

EU·DIST (yōō'-) *noun* One of a French missionary order founded in 1643 by Jean Eudes.

EU DO RA A feminine personal name. Also [F.] EU·DORE (œ·dōr'). [<Gr., good gift]

EU GA·NE AN HILLS A range in northern Italy; altitude, 1,980 feet.

EU GENE (yōō·jeen') A masculine personal name. Also [F.] EU GÈNE (œ·zhehn'), [G.] EU GEN (oi·gān' *or* oi'·gun), [It., Pg., Sp.] E U GE'·NI·O (*It.* eh·oo·jeh'·ni·ō; *Pg.* ā·ōō·zheh'·ni·ō; *Sp.* eh·ōō·heh'·nī·ō), [Dutch, Sw.] EU GE NI US (*D.* œ·Kā'·nee·us; *Sw.* ā·ōō·gā'·nee·us). [<Gr., well-born]

— EU·GÈNE, PRINCE OF SAVOY, 1663–1736, full name François Eugène de Savoie-Carignan, Austrian general.

EU GE NI A (yoo·jee'·nī·uh; *G.* oi·gā'·neē·ah; *It.* eh·ōō·jeh'·nee·ah; *Sp.* eh·ōō·heh'·nee·ah) A feminine personal name. Also EU GE NIE, [F.] EU GÉ·NIE (œ·zheh·nee'). [See EUGENI]

— EUGÉNIE, 1826–1920, full name Eugénie Marie de Montijo de Guzmán, empress of France from 1853 to 1870, wife of Napoleon III.

EU GEN IC (yōō·jĕn'-) *adj.* 1 Relating to the development and improvement of human stocks. 2 Well-born. Also EU GEN I CAL. [<Gr. *eugenēs*, well-born, <*eu*, well, + *genos*, race] — EU GEN I CAL LY *adv.*

EU·GEN ICS *noun* The science and art of improving human breeds by so applying the ascertained principles of genetics and inheritance, as to secure a desirable combination of physical characteristics and mental traits in the offspring of suitably mated parents: term first used by Sir Francis Galton in 1883.

EU GEN IST or EU GEN IST *noun* A student or advocate of eugenics. Also EU GEN I CIST.

EU·GE·NOL (yōō'·jī·nōle *or* -nŏl) *noun* A colorless oil, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, of spicy odor and burning taste contained in oil of cloves, oil of bay, and other oils: used medicinally and in the manufacture of vanillin. [<EUGEN(IA) + -OL (oil)]

EU HE MER ISM (yōō·hee'·mur- *or* yōō·hĕm'·ur-) *noun* The rationalistic system of EUHEMERUS, a Sicilian philosopher of about 320 B.C., who explained mythology as the deification of earth-born kings and heroes, and denied the existence of divine beings; historical mythology. — EU HE·MER·IST *noun* — EU HE MER IS'·TIC *adj.* — EU HE·MER·IS'·TI·CAL·LY *adv.*

EU·HE'·MER·IZE *tr. verb* [IZED, ·IZ ING] To explain after the rationalistic method; rationalize (mythology).

EU·LA·LI·A (yōō·lā'·li·ah; *It., Sp.* eh·ōō·lah'·lee·ah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] EU·LA·LIE (œ·lah·lee'). [<Gr., fair speech]

EU LER (oi'·lur), LEONHARD, 1707–83, Swiss mathematician and physicist. — EU LE RI·AN *adj.*

EU·LO GI·A (yōō·lō'·jī·uh) *noun* 1 Originally, the eucharistic sacrament. 2 Afterward, a portion of the consecrated loaf sent to the sick, or by one bishop to another as a token of holy fellowship. [<LL. <Gr. *eulogia*; see EULOGY]

EU' LO·GIST *noun* One who speaks in high or extravagant praise; the author of a eulogy. Also EU'·LO·GIZ·ER.

EU'·LO·GIZE (yōō'·lo·jīze) *tr. verb* [·GIZED, ·GIZ ING] To speak or write a eulogy upon; to praise highly. Also [Br.] EU'·LO·GISE. See synonyms under PRAISE. — EU·LO·GIS' TIC or ·TI·CAL, EU·LO GI·OUS *adj.* — EU·LO·GIS'·TI·CAL·LY *adv.*

EU·LO·GY (yōō'·lō·jī) *noun* [·GIES *pl.*] A spoken or written laudation of a person's life or character; also, praise. Also EU·LO·GISM, EU·LO·GI·UM. [<Gr. *eulogia*, praise, <*eu*, well, + *legō*, speak]

Synonyms: applause, commendation, encomium, laudation, panegyric, praise. *Panegyric* is *commendation* expressed *to* an assembly, and *applause* is *commendation* expressed *by* an assembly. *Eulogy* is now used almost in the very sense of *panegyric*, a laudatory address before an audi-

ence; as, Blaine's *eulogy* on Garfield; *eulogy*, however, is regarded as more discriminating than *panegyric*, which is unstinted *praise*. Compare APPLAUSE, PRAISE. *Antonyms:* abuse, calumny, denunciation, detraction, invective, obloquy, philippic, slander, vilification, vituperation.

Eu MEN I DES (-deez) In classical mythology, the Furies; the Furies; a euphemism. [<Gr., kind ones]

Eu NICE (yōō'·nis) A feminine personal name. Also [L.] **Eu NI CE.** [<Gr., happy victory]

Eu NO MI AN (yōō-) *noun* A follower of Eunomius, of the 4th century, who held that Christ was created by God, and is wholly subordinate being.

EU NUCH (yōō'·nuk) *noun* An emasculated man, usually one castrated before puberty; an Oriental palace official; also, formerly, a chamberlain. [<Gr. *eunē*, bed, + *echō*, have, keep]

EU NUCH OID *adj.* Having the appearance of a eunuch.

EU ON Y MUS (yōō-) *noun* Any of a widely distributed genus (*Euonymus*) of shrubs or small trees having inconspicuous flowers and many-colored fruits, especially, the wahoo, whose dried bark is used as a tonic and laxative; also spelled *evonymus*. [<L. *euonymos* <Gr. *euōnymos* <*eu*, well, + *onyma*, name]

EU PA TO' RI UM *noun* Any plant of the large, principally American genus (*Eupatorium*) of herbaceous or shrubby plants of the composite family, the thoroughworts, with mainly aromatic or bitter leaves and numerous corymbose heads of small flowers. *E. purpureum* is the joe-pye-weed; *E. perfoliatum*, the boneset; *E. rugosum*, the white snakeroot; *E. cannabinum*, hemp-agrimony. [<Gr. *eupatorion* <*Eupatōr*, surname of Mithridates, king of Pontus]

EU PAT RID *adj.* Of or pertaining to the eupatridæ, of patrician birth. — *noun* One of the eupatridæ; a patrician.

EU PAT RI DÆ (-dee) *noun pl.* The hereditary aristocracy of early Attica. [<Gr. *eupatridēs*, of noble father, <*eu*, well, + *patēr*, father]

Eu PEN (oi'·pĕn) A district on the Belgian-German frontier; ceded to Belgium under Versailles Treaty; reannexed to Germany in May, 1940. See MALMÉDY.

EU PEP SI A (yōō·pĕp'·si uh *or* -shuh) *noun* Healthy digestion opposed to *dyspepsia*. Also **EU PEP SY.** [<Gr. *eupeptos*, of easy digestion]

EU PEP TIC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to good digestion. 2 Promoting digestion.

Eu PHE MI A (yōō-fee'·mī·uh; *G.* oi-fā'·mee·ah; *It., Sp.* eh-oo-feh' mee ah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **Eu-PHÉ MIE** (œ feh·mee'). [<Gr., of good report]

EU PHE MISM (yōō'·fi·mizm) *noun* A mild or agreeable expression substituted for a realistic description of something disagreeable. [<Gr. *euphēmismos* <*eu*, well, + *phemi*, speak] — **EU PHE MIST** *noun* — **EU PHE MIS' TIC** or **·TI·CAL** *adj.* — **EU PHE MIS' TI CAL LY** *adv.*

EU' PHE MIZE *verb* [·MIZED, ·MIZ ING] To say in euphemistic form, express oneself euphemistically. — **EU'·PHE MIZ ER** *noun.*

EU PHON IC *adj.* Agreeable in sound; pertaining to euphony; euphonous. Also **EU PHON I·CAL.** — **EU PHON I CAL LY** *adv.* — **EU PHON I CAL NESS** *noun.*

EU PHO NI OUS *adj.* Pleasant in sound, as a word; characterized by euphony. — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

EU PHO NI UM (yōō-fō'-) *noun* 1 A bass and tenor brass wind instrument, producing a mellower tone than the baritone saxhorn, and having the same range (E to B flat). 2 A musical instrument consisting of glass tubes connected by steel bars. [<Gr. *euphōnos*; see EUPHONY]

EU' PHO NIZE *tr. verb* [·NIZED, ·NIZ ING] To make pleasant-sounding, make euphonious. — **EU PHO NISM** *noun.*

EU PHO NY (yōō·fo·ni) *noun* [·NIES *pl.*] 1 Agreeableness of sound 2 Pleasant-sounding combination or arrangement of words. See synonyms under MELIER. [<Gr. *eu*, agreeable, + *phone*, voice]

EU PHOR BI A *noun* Any plant of a large and widely distributed genus (*Euphorbia*) of herbs of the spurge family, characterized by their milky juice and various medicinal properties [<Gr. *Euphorbos*, a Greek physician] — **EU PHOR BI·A' CEOUS** (-shus), **EU PHOR·BI·AL** *adj.*

EU PHO RI A *noun* Physical comfort or well-being; specifically, in psychiatry, an exaggerated buoyancy and sense of bodily health. — **EU·PHOR·IC** *adj.*

EU PHOT IC (yōō·fōt'·ik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the receipt of the maximum amount of sunlight; as, the *euphotic* zone. [<Gr. *eu*, well, + *phōs*, light]

EU PHO TO MET' RIC *adj.* So placed as to receive the maximum benefit of diffused light, as the foliage of trees.

EU PHRA SY (yōō'·fruh·si) *noun* 1 Eyebright. 2 Figuratively, something that clarifies the vision. [<LL. <Gr. *euphrasia*, delight, <*eu*, well, + *phrēn*, mind]

Eu PHRA TES (yōō·frāy'·teez) A historic river arising in eastern Turkey and flowing southward 1,700 miles to the Persian Gulf.

EU PHROE (yōō'·frō) *noun* A long wooden block having several holes through which to reeve a cord: used in adjusting an awning on shipboard, also sometimes in tightening tent ropes: also spelled *uphroe*. [<D. *jongvrouw*, maiden]

Eu·PHRO·Y·NE (yōō·frō'·ī·nee) In Greek mythology, one of the Graces; she conferred joy on mankind. See ❡GRACE.

EU PHU ISM (yōō'·fyōō·izm) *noun* 1 An affectation of elegance in writing; a high-flown periphrastic style, originally that of John Lyly in his *Euphues* (1578). 2 Euphemism: an improper use. 3 Affected elegance in dress, etc. <*Euphues*, fictitious character, <Gr. *euphyēs*, shapely] — **EU' PHU·IST** *noun* — **EU·PHU·IS' TIC** or **·TI·CAL** *adj.* — **EU PHU IS' TI CAL LY** *adv.*

EU' PHU IZE *intr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To speak in an affected, high-flown style.

EU PLAS TIC *adj.* Readily transformable into organic tissue. — *noun* Matter thus transformable. [<Gr. *euplastos*, easily molded, <*eu*, well, + *plasso*, form]

EUP NE A (yōōp-) *noun* Easy, natural breathing; normal respiration, opposed to *dyspnea*. Also **EUP NŒ·A.** [<EU- + Gr. *pnoia*, breath, <*pneō*, breathe]

EUR A SIA (yōō ay'·zhuh *or* -shuh) The combined continents of Europe and Asia. — **EUR·A·SIAN, EUR A·SI AT'·IC, Eu RO PA'·SIAN** *adj.*

EUR A SIAN (yōōr·āy' zhun *or* -shun) *noun* A half-caste of mixed European and Asiatic blood.

EU RE KA *interj.* I have found (it): attributed to Archimedes on his discovery of a method of determining the ratio of weight to volume; the motto of the State of California. [<Gr. *heurēka*]

EURE RIVER (ûr) A river in NW. France; 112 miles to the Seine River.

EU RHYTH MY Same as EURYTHMY.

Eu RIP I DES (-deez), 480–406 B.C., Greek tragic dramatist.

EU RI PUS *noun* [EU·RI PI (-pī) *pl.*] An arm of the sea where the tide rushes in strong, shifting currents; figuratively, a scene or occasion of violent changes. [<L. <Gr. *euripos*, strait, <*eu*, well, + *rhipē*, rush]

Eu ROC LY DON (yōō·roc'·lī·dŏn) *noun* A stormy northeast wind of the Levant. Also **Eu RAQ UI LO, Eu RO AQ' UI LO.** [<Gr. *Euroklydon*]

Eu·RO PA 1 In Greek mythology, a daughter of King Agenor of Phœnicia and sister of Cadmus; abducted by Zeus in the guise of a bull to Crete, where she bore Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon. 2 A female figure representing Europe.

Eu ROPE (yōō'·rup) A continent occupying the northwestern portion of the eastern hemisphere; 2,094,500 square miles, excluding U.S.S.R.

Eu RO PE' AN *adj.* Relating to or derived from Europe or its inhabitants. — *noun* A native of Europe.

Eu RO PE'·AN IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To render European; imbue with European views, or impress European characteristics on. — **Eu RO PE AN I ZA' TION** *noun.*

EUROPEAN PLAN The system of hotel-keeping by which lodging and service are charged for separately from meals, these being furnished to order. Compare AMERICAN PLAN.

EU RO PI UM *noun* A steel-gray, malleable metallic element (symbol Eu) of the rare-earth group, discovered in 1901 by E.-A. Demarçay. See ELEMENT.

Eu RUS In Greek mythology, the god of the east wind or, in Athens, of the southeast wind. [<L. <Gr. *Euros*, east wind]

EURY (yōō rī) A combining form from Greek *eurys*, wide or broad, as in *eurychoric*.

Eu RY A LE (yōō·rī'·uh·lee) One of the Gorgons in Greek mythology.

EU RY CE PHAL'·IC (-rī·si·făl'·ik) *adj.* Broad-headed. Also **EU RY·CEPH' A·LOUS** (-lus).

EU RY CHO' RIC (-kō'·rik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a wide distribution in varying climates, as plant species. [<EURY- + Gr. *chōros*, country]

Eu RYD I CE (yōō·rĭd'·i·see) In Greek mythology, a nymph, wife of Orpheus. See ORPHEUS.

EU RYG·NA' THOUS (yōō·rig·nā'·thus) *adj.* Having a wide upper jaw. Also **EU RYG·NA'·THIC.** [<EURY- + Gr. *gnathos*, jaw]

EU RY·ON *noun* The point on either side of the head above the ear having the greatest lateral projection: the distance between the two euryons is a measure of the head-width.

EU RYPH A·GOUS (-gus) *adj.* Designating animal species which have a wide range in food-selection.

EU RY·PROG'·NA·THOUS (-thus) *adj.* Having wide jaws and cheekbones.

EU·RYP TER ID *noun* Any member of an extinct Silurian order (*Eurypterida*) of very large aquatic arthropods related to the *Arachnida* and to the king-crab. — *adj.* Belonging to this order. [<Gr. *eurys*, broad, + *pteron*, wing]

Eu·RYS THEUS (-rīs'·thyōōs *or* -thī·us) A legendary king of Argos.

EU·RY·THER'·MIC *adj.* Designating plant or animal organisms capable of withstanding a wide range of temperature conditions, as bacteria. [<EURY- + Gr. *thermē*, heat]

EU·RYTH·MICS *noun* A science for promoting harmony between mind and body, so as to secure rhythmic motion of the limbs. Also **EU·RHYTH·MICS.**

EU·RYTH·MY (yōō·rith'·mi) *noun* Harmony and just proportion. Also **EU·RHYTH·MY, EU·RITH·MY.** [<Gr. *eurythmia*, harmony, <*eu*, well, + *rhythmos*, rhythm] — **EU·RYTH·MIC** or **·MI·CAL** *adj.*

Eu·se·bi·an *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Eusebius Pamphili, bishop of Cæsarea; as, the *Eusebian* canons. 2 Of or pertaining to Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia and afterward of Constantinople, a leader of the Arians. — *noun* A follower of Eusebius.

Eu·se·bi·us, 264?–349?, bishop of Cæsarea; called the father of church history.

Eu sol *noun* A chlorinated antiseptic solution for wound-treatment. [<E(dinburgh) U(niversity) sol(ution)]

Eu spo ran′·gi ate (–ji āt) *adj.* Having sporangia developed from a group of cells, instead of from a single cell. [<Eu- + sporangia]

Eus tace (yōōs′·tis) A masculine personal name. Also [Dutch] **Eu sta ti us** (oi·stah′·si·ūs), [F.] **Eu·stache** (œ·stahsh′), [G.] **Eu sta thi us** (oi·stah′·tee·ūs), [It.] **E u·sta′ zi o** (eh·ōō stah′·dzi·o), [L.] **Eu sta chi·us** (yōō·sta′·ki·ūs), [Sp.] **E u sta′·qui o** (eh·ōō stah′ kee·o). [<Gr., happy in harvest]

Eu·sta chi an (yōō·stay′·kī·un) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or named for Eustachio.

Eustachian tube A passage between the pharynx and the inner ear. See illustration under ear.

E u sta′ chi o (eh·ōō·stah′·kī·ō), **Bartolommeo**, 1524–74, Italian anatomist.

Eu·tax ic *adj.* Denoting ore deposits occurring in stratified form, opposed to *ataxic*.

Eu tax y *noun* Good arrangement; orderly disposition. [<Gr. *eutaxia* <*eu*, well, + *tasso*, arrange]

Eu tec tic *adj.* Melting readily or at a low temperature: said of an alloy or a solution that has the lowest possible fusing-point, usually below that of any of the components taken separately. — *noun* A eutectic substance, as an alloy. [<Gr. *eutektos* <*eu*, well, + *tekō*, fuse]

Eu tec toid *adj.* Like a eutectic, formed at the lowest temperature. — *noun* An alloy formed below the melting-point, in the solid metal, at a minimum temperature of transformation, as pearlite, an alloy of carbon and iron. [<eutectic + -oid]

Eu·tel e gen′ e sis *noun* In animal husbandry, the method of breeding by artificially impregnating the female, without direct sex contact; artificial insemination. [<Eu- + Gr. *tele*, far, + -genesis] — **Eu·tel e gen′ ic, Eu tel e ge·net′ ic** *adj.*

Eu ter·pe (yōō·tûr′·pē) The Muse of lyric song and music; patroness of flute-players. — **Eu ter pe an** *adj.*

Eu tha na′ si a (–nā′·zhi uh *or* –zhuh) *noun* Painless, peaceful death; also, a means of producing it; mercy killing. [< Gr. *eu*, well, + *thanatos*, death]

Eu then ics *noun* 1 The science of improving the human race by external influences, apart from considerations of heredity. 2 The science which aims at securing the most favorable environmental conditions for the growth of plants and animals. Compare eugenics. [<Gr. *euthenia*, well-being] — **Eu′ then ist** *noun*.

Eu the ri a *noun* A subclass of mammals characterized by a highly developed placenta and lengthy prenatal development of offspring; includes man and most of the mammalian types formerly called *Monodelphia*. [<Eu- + Gr. *therion*, wild beast]

Eux′ e nite (yōōx′·) *noun* A brilliant, metallic-vitreous, brownish-black mineral crystallizing in the orthorhombic system and valuable as a source of certain rare elements, as titanium, germanium, cerium. [<Gr. *euxenos*, hospitable]

Eux ine Sea (yōōx′·in) The Black Sea: a euphemism, meaning hospitable to strangers. [<Gr.]

E va (ee′·vuh, *Dutch*, G., *It.*, *Pg.*, *Sp.* ā′·vah; *Sw.* ee′ vah) A feminine personal name. Also **Eve** (eev, *F.* ehv). [<L. <Heb., life]

E vac u ant (–yu·unt) *adj.* Producing evacuation; cathartic; diuretic, or emetic. — *noun* Something that assists evacuation.

E vac′ u ate *verb* [**at ed, ·at ing**] 1 To abandon possession of, or withdraw from, as a fortress. 2 To discharge or eject, as from the bowels. 3 To empty; clear; remove; to produce a vacuum, as in a sealed tube or vessel. [<L. *e*, out, + *vacuus*, empty] — **E vac u·a·tive, E·vac′·u·a·to·ry** *adj.* — **E vac′ u a·tor** *noun*.

E vac u a′ tion *noun* 1 The act of evacuating or making empty; as, the *evacuation* of a fort. 2 That which is evacuated or ejected by excretory passages, especially by the bowels. 3 The act of making void or null, as a contract.

E·vac u ee′ (–yu·ee′) *noun* One who has been removed from or has abandoned his home.

E vade *verb* [**e vad ed, e vad ing**] To avoid by artifice, or to practice craft in order to elude or escape; baffle. See synonyms under escape. [<L. *evadere* <*e*, from, + *vado*, go] — **E vad a ble, E vad i ble** *adj.* — **E vad er** *noun*.

E·vag′·i nate (ī·vaj′–) *tr. verb* [**·nat ed, ·nat ing**] To turn inside out, as a tubular organ; protrude by eversion; unsheathe. [<LL. *evaginatus* <*evagino* <L. *e*, out, + *vagina*, sheath] — **E vag i na′ tion** *noun*.

E·val′·u ate *tr. verb* [**·at ed, ·at ing**] 1 To fix the value of; estimate the force of; appraise. 2 To express numerically, as in mathematics.

E·val·u·a′·tion *noun* Accurate appraisal of value.

Ev an A masculine personal name. [<Celtic, young warrior]

ev a·nesce′ (–nĕs′) *intr. verb* [**nesced′, ·nesc′ing**] To disappear by degrees; vanish gradually. [<L. *evanesco*, vanish] — **ev·a·nes′·ci·ble** *adj.*

ev a·nes′·cent (–nes′·ĕnt) *adj.* Passing away, or liable to pass away, gradually or imperceptibly. See synonyms under transient. — **ev a nes′ cence** *noun*. — **ev·a nes′·cent·ly** *adv.*

E van·gel (–jĕl) *noun* 1 Glad tidings; also, a gospel. 2 [Obs.] The gospel, or one of the four Gospels. [<Gr. *euangelion* <*eu*, good, + *angelia*, message]

ev an gel′·i cal (ĕv·un– *or* ee·vun·jĕl′–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the gospel or the four Gospels. 2 Holding or conforming to what the majority of Protestants regard as the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, such as personal union with Christ, the Trinity, the fallen condition of man, Christ's atonement for sin, salvation by faith, not by works, and regeneration by the Holy Spirit; spiritually minded, as, *evangelical* religion. In England the term usually designates the Low-Church party, and in the United States the orthodox churches. 3 In a special sense, spiritually minded and zealous for practical Christian living: distinguished from merely *orthodox*; as, *evangelical* preaching or teaching. 4 Seeking the conversion of sinners; pertaining to the work of an evangelist; evangelistic; as, *evangelical* labors or preaching.

— *noun* A member of an evangelical church. Also **ev an·gel′ ic.** [<LL. *evangelicus* <Gr. *euangelikos* <*euangelion*; see evangel] — **ev an gel′ i cal ism, ev·an·gel′ i can ism, ev an gel′·i cism** *noun* — **ev an gel′·i·cal ly** *adv.* — **ev an gel′ i cal ness, e van ge lic′ i ty** *noun*.

Evangelical Association A denomination founded about 1800 in eastern Pennsylvania; members originally called *Albrights*, from the founder, Jacob Albright. Since 1922 it has been known as the **Evangelical Church**: in government and beliefs it is similar to the Methodist Church.

Evangelical Counsels Certain rules recommended by the Roman Catholic Church for observance by those who would attain special holiness: also called *counsels of perfection*.

E van ge line (–jī·leen *or* –line *or* –lin) A feminine personal name. [<Gr., bearer of glad tidings]

— **Evangeline** The heroine of Longfellow's poem of this name.

e van gel ism *noun* Zeal in spreading the gospel.

e·van gel ist *noun* 1 A preacher who goes from place to place holding services, especially with a view to church revivals. 2 One of the four writers of the Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John). 3 A Mormon officer of the Melchisedek or Higher Priesthood, whose special function is to bless. [<F. *évangéliste* <LL. *evangelista* <Gr. *euangelistes* <*euangelos*, see evangel]

e van gel is′ tic *adj.* Pertaining to an evangelist or to his work, missionary. — **e van ge lis′ ti cal ly** *adv.*

e van′ gel ize *tr. verb* [**ized, ·iz ing**] To instruct in the gospel, convert to Christianity. — **e·van gel·i za′·tion** *noun* — **e van′ gel iz er** *noun*.

e van ish *intr. verb* To vanish; disappear; die away.

Ev ans, Arthur John, Sir, 1851–1941, English archeologist — **Herbert McLean**, born 1882, American anatomist and embryologist — **Maurice**, born 1901, English actor — **Robley Dunglison**, 1846–1912, American admiral

Ev ans ton A manufacturing city on Lake Michigan, Illinois.

Ev′ ans ville An industrial city on the Ohio River in Indiana.

e vap o ra ble *adj.* Capable of being converted into vapor. — **e vap·o ra bil′·i ty** *noun*.

e vap′ o rate *verb* [**rat ed, rat ing**] 1 To convert into or become vapor, usually through the agency of heat; vaporize. 2 To remove moisture from by drying or heating; also, to pass off like vapor by this process; to yield vapor. [<L. *e*, out, + vapor] — **e vap o ra·tive** (–tiv) *adj.*

evaporated milk Cow's milk, unsweetened, with much of its water content removed

e vap o ra′·tion *noun* 1 The act or process of changing or being changed into vapor, specifically, at temperatures below the boiling point; a rising of or passing off in vapor. 2 The act of drying or concentrating. 3 The result of evaporation; vapor.

e vap′·o ra tor *noun* An apparatus for drying substances, as fruits, by evaporation.

e vap o rim′ e ter *noun* An apparatus for testing the rate of evaporation of a liquid; an atmometer. Also **e vap o·rom′ e ter.**

Ev arts, William Maxwell, 1818–1901, American lawyer and statesman.

e va·sion (–zhun) *noun* The act, means, or result of evading; equivocation; subterfuge. [<L. *evado*, evade]

e va sive (–siv) *adj.* Tending or seeking to evade; marked by evasion; elusive. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun*.

eve *noun* 1 Evening. 2 The evening before a church festival or saint's day; as, Christmas *eve*. 3 The time immediately preceding some event. [<OE. *æfen*]

Eve A feminine personal name. See also Eva.

—**Eve** The wife of Adam and the mother of all mankind. *Gen.* iii, 20.

e·vec·tics *noun* The art of developing health, physical vigor, strength, and energy; hygiene. [<Gr. *euektia*, good health]

e·vec·tion *noun* The largest inequality in the motion of the moon, due to the action of the sun, which causes periodic changes in the eccentricity of the moon's orbit. [<LL. *evectio* <L. *evehо*, carry forth] —**·al** *adj.*

Ev·e·li·na (–lī′·nuh *or* –lee′·nuh) A feminine personal name. Also **Ev·e·line.**

Ev·e·lyn (ēv′·ī·lin *or* eev′·lin) A feminine, or (especially ·····) ·rsonal name.

Eve·lyn (eev′– *or* ēv′·lin), **John**, 1620–1706, English diarist; a founder of the Royal Society.

e·ven *adj.* 1 Free from inequalities or irregularities; level; uniform. 2 Divisible by 2 without remainder: said of numbers. 3 On the same level or line. 4 Without advantage on either side; of the same character; equal; fair; impartial. 5 Unvarying in disposition, action, or quality. 6 Whole or entire: said of money, numbers, etc.; as, *even* dollars. See synonyms under FLAT, HORIZONTAL, JUST, LEVEL, SMOOTH. —**of even date** [Law] Of identical date. —**on an even keel** Smoothly, from a nautical phrase applied to a ship with the same draft of water forward and aft. —**to get even** To get revenge; retaliate.

—*adv.* 1 To a like degree; at the very time; so far or so much as; exactly; precisely; fully, quite: used to express emphasis, surprise, concession, or extension to what might not be expected; as, *even* to the end, intelligible *even* to a child. 2 As much as; yet; as, they would not believe the report, nor *even* the evidence. 3 Smoothly; regularly; evenly, as, his verses ran *even*. 4 [Obs.] Exactly.

—*verb* 1 To make or become even or level; balance: often with *up*. 2 To make equal; equalize. [<OE. *efen*, level, even, equal] —**e·ven·ly** *adv.* —**e·ven·ness** *noun.*

e·ven *noun* [Obs.] 1 Evening. 2 The eve before a church festival, an event, etc. [<OE. *æfen*]

e′·ven·fall *noun* Early evening.

even-handed *adj.* Treating all alike; impartial. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

even if Although; notwithstanding.

eve·ning *noun* 1 The closing part of the day and beginning of the night; in a strict sense, from sunset till dark; in common speech, the latter part of the day and the earlier part of the night, until bedtime; even: used also adjectively, as, *evening* prayer. 2 [Local] Afternoon until dark. 3 A closing or declining part of any state or period; as, the *evening* of life. [<OE. *æfnung*]

evening prayer Evensong.

evening-primrose *noun* A stout, erect American biennial herb (*Œnothera biennis*), with conspicuous yellow flowers opening in the evening; also, other species of this genus.

eve·nings *adv.* During the evening; as, they played bridge *evenings*.

evening star A bright planet when visible in the west just after sunset, especially applied to Venus: also called *Hesperus* and *Vesper*.

even-minded *adj.* Characterized by equanimity; fair; just.

e′·ven·song *noun* 1 Evening prayer. 2 The time for evening service. 3 An evening hymn. [<OE. *æfensong*]

e·vent *noun* 1 Anything that happens or comes to pass. 2 The result or outcome of any action. 3 A contingent occurrence or state of things. 4 One incident in a series, as of games. 5 In philosophy, anything that occurs, usually manifesting changes and lasting only a relatively short time: thus opposed to *object*, which endures. [<L. *e*, out, + *venio*, come] —**·less** *adj.*

Synonyms: case, chance, circumstance, consequence, contingency, end, episode, fact, fortune, incident, issue, occurrence, outcome, possibility, result, sequel. Etymologically, the *incident* is that which falls in, the *event* that which comes out; *event* is thus greater and more signal than *incident*; we speak of trifling *incidents*, great *events*; *incidents* of daily life, *events* of history. *Circumstance* agrees with *incident* in denoting a matter of relatively slight importance, but implies a more direct connection with the principal matter as indicated in the phrase "circumstantial evidence." An *occurrence* is, etymologically, that which we run against, without thought of its origin, connection, or tendency. An *episode* is connected with the main course of *events*, like an *incident* or *circumstance*, but is of more independent interest and importance. *Outcome* is the Saxon, and *event* the Latin for expressing the same original idea. *Consequence* and *result* express more of logical connection, and are more comprehensive. The *end* may be simple cessation; the *event* is what has been accomplished; the *event* of a war is victory or defeat; the *end* of the war is reached when a treaty of peace is signed. Since the future is contingent, *event* comes to have the meaning of a *contingency*; as, in the *event* of his death, the policy will at once fall due. Compare CIRCUMSTANCE, CONSEQUENCE, END.

e·vent·ful *adj.* Attended or characterized by important or noteworthy events; also, momentous. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

e′·ven·tide *noun* Evening time.

e·ven·tu·al (–choo̅·ul *or* –tyoo̅·ul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or being a result; consequential; ultimate. 2 Dependent upon a final contingency —**ly** *adv*

e·ven·tu·al′·i·ty *noun* [**ties** *pl.*] The character of happening contingently or as a result; also, a consequential event or issue.

e·ven′·tu·ate (–choo̅·āte *or* –tyoo̅·āte) *intr. verb* [**at·ed, ·at·ing**] 1 To have a particular event or issue; result. 2 To be the event or issue; happen. —**e·ven·tu·a′·tion** *noun.*

ev·er *adv.* 1 At any time; in any case, as, better than *ever*. 2 In any degree; as, run as fast as *ever* you can. 3 Under all circumstances; invariably; always; forever. [<OE. *æfre*]

ever and anon Now and then; at one time and at another; repeatedly.

Ev·er·est, Mount A peak of the Himalayas, eastern Nepal; 29,141 ft.; the highest recorded point in the world.

Ev·er·ett A manufacturing city on Puget Sound in Washington; lumber products.

Ev·er·ett, Edward, 1794–1865, American scholar, statesman, and orator.

ev′·er·glade *noun* A tract of low, swampy land covered with tall grass; specifically, a large area of this nature, known as the **Everglades**, in southern Florida.

Everglade State Nickname of FLORIDA.

ev′·er·green *adj.* Retaining verdure throughout the year: opposite of *deciduous*. —*noun* 1 A tree or other plant which retains its foliage throughout the year, as the pine, fir, hemlock, laurel, etc. 2 A branch or twig of an evergreen plant or tree, or the plant, used for decoration, as, Christmas *evergreens*.

evergreen oak Any of various live oaks of the United States, especially, *Quercus nigra* of the south, and encina, the California live oak.

Evergreen State Nickname of WASHINGTON.

ev·er·last′·ing *adj.* 1 Lasting forever; eternal. 2 Interminable, incessant; also, exceedingly durable.

—*noun* 1 Past or future endless duration, eternity. 2 A plant, the flowers of which retain their form and color when dried. 3 Prunella, a durable woolen material. 4 A game of cards. See synonyms under ETERNAL, IMMORTAL. —**the Everlasting** The Eternal; God. —**ev·er·last′·ing·ly** *adv.* —**ev·er·last′·ing·ness** *noun.*

ev·er·more′ *adv.* During all time; always: also used substantively, in the phrase **for evermore**, for all future time.

e·ver·sion (ē·vūr′·shun) *noun* A turning outward or inside out. [<L. *eversio* <*e*, out, + *verto*, turn]

ever so Exceedingly, very; as, he is *ever so* strong. See NEVER SO

In common use *ever so*, meaning very or exceedingly, is often confounded with and used for *almost*, *utmost*, or *never so*.

e·vert (ē·vûrt′) *tr. verb* To turn inside out; turn outward. [<L. *everto*, evert] —**e·ver·si·ble, e·ver·tile** (–til) *adj.* —**e·ver·sive** (–siv) *adj.*

e·ver·tor (ē·vûr′·tur) *noun* A muscle which serves to rotate an organ or a part outward.

ev·er·y (ēv′·rī) *adj.* 1 Each individual or part, as of an aggregate whole; all taken one by one. 2 All possible; very great; as, show him *every* consideration. 3 [Obs.] All: with plural noun. —*pron.* [Law] Every one; each. [<OE. *æfre*, ever, + *ælc*, each]

Synonyms (adj.): all, any, both, each, either. *Any* makes no selection and may not reach to the full limits of *all*, *each* and *every* make no exception or omission, and must extend to *all*, *all* sweeps in the units as part of a total, *each* and *every* proceed through the units to the total. A promise made to *all* omits none; a promise made to *any* may not reach *all*; a promise made to *every* one is so made that no individual shall fail to be aware of it; a promise made to *each* is made to the individuals personally, one by one. *Each* divides, *both* unites, if a certain sum is given to *each* of two persons, *both* (together) receive twice the amount; a man may fire *both* barrels of a gun by a single movement; if he fires *each* barrel, he discharges them separately. *Either* denotes one of two, indefinitely to the exclusion of the other; *either* is also in good, but somewhat rare, use, in the sense of *each* or *both* of two, taken separately and indifferently; as, on *either* side of the river.

ev·er·y·bod·y *pron.* Every person; everyone; people in general: used with singular verb and pronoun; as, *everybody* has his ticket.

ev·er·y·day *adj.* 1 Suitable for every day; ordinary; as, *everyday* clothes. 2 Happening every day. 3 Having general utility; practicable. See synonyms under GENERAL, USUAL.

every now and then Occasionally; intermittently. Also **every now and again.**

every one Each individual person or thing out of the whole number, excepting none.

ev·er·y·one *pron.* 1 Everybody; all persons; as, *everyone* likes ice-cream.

every so often At more or less regular intervals.

ev·er·y·thing *pron.* Each one in a collection or number of things, none being omitted; whatever exists; whatever pertains to some specified person, thing, place, condition, etc.

— *noun* That which is of the highest importance or which includes all things; as, health is *everything* to the worker.

EVE'·RY·WHERE *adv.* 1 At or in every place. 2 Wherever.

EVE'S-CUP *noun* An insectivorous American pitcherplant *(Sarracenia flava)* with trumpet leaves, crimson throat, and yellow flowers.

EVE·SHAM (eev'·shum) A town in west-central England; scene of a battle, 1265.

E·VICT *tr. verb* To dispossess by legal process; oust; expel forcibly; also, to take away, as property. See synonyms under BANISH. [<L. *evictus* <*e,* out, + *vinco,* conquer] — **E·VIC·TION** *noun* — **E·VIC·TOR** *noun.*

EV·I·DENCE *noun* 1 That which makes evident or clear, whether taken singly or collectively; any ground or reason for knowledge or certitude in knowledge; proof, whether immediate or derived by inference; a fact or body of facts on which a proof, belief, or judgment is based. 2 [Law] That by means of which a fact is established: distinguished from *proof,* which is the result of evidence, and *testimony,* which is evidence given orally. 3 Evidentness; clearness. See synonyms under CERTAINTY, DEMONSTRATION, PROOF, TESTIMONY. — **CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE** Evidence consisting of circumstances which furnish reasonable ground for believing or deciding as to the existence of fact, or the guilt or innocence of an accused person. — **IN EVIDENCE** Present; at hand; to be seen; conspicuous.

— *tr. verb* [**·DENCED, ·DENC·ING**] To make evident; show clearly; prove; evince; display; as, he *evidenced* strong interest. [<L. *evidentia,* clearness]

EV·I·DENT *adj.* Plain, manifest, or clear, as to the mind or the senses; obvious. — **·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: apparent, clear, conspicuous, discernible, distinct, glaring, indubitable, manifest, obvious, open, overt, palpable, patent, perceptible, plain, tangible, transparent, unmistakable, visible. That is *apparent* which clearly appears to the senses or to the mind as soon as the attention is directed toward it; that is *evident* of which the mind is made sure by some inference that supplements the facts of perception; the marks of a struggle were *apparent* in broken shrubbery and trampled ground, and the finding of a mutilated body and a rifled purse made it *evident* that robbery and murder had been committed. That is *manifest* which we can lay the hand upon; *manifest* is thus stronger than *evident,* as touch is more absolute than sight. That is *obvious* which is directly in the way so that it cannot be missed; as, the application of the remark was *obvious. Visible* applies to all that can be perceived by the sense of sight, whether the noonday sun, a ship on the horizon, or a microscopic object. *Discernible* applies to that which is dimly or faintly *visible,* requiring strain and effort in order to be seen; as, the ship was *discernible* through the mist. That is *conspicuous* which stands out and attracts the attention. *Palpable* and *tangible* express more emphatically the thought of *manifest.* See APPARENT, CLEAR, MANIFEST, NOTORIOUS. *Antonyms:* concealed, covert, dark, hidden, impalpable, impenetrable, imperceptible, invisible, latent, obscure, occult, secret, undiscovered, unimagined, unknown, unseen.

EV·I·DEN'·TIAL (-shul) *adj.* 1 Of the nature of or furnishing evidence. 2 Based or relying on evidence. — **·LY** *adv.*

E·VIL *adj.* 1 Morally bad; contrary to divine or righteous law; wrong or wicked; sinful or depraved. 2 Possessing injurious nature or qualities; unwholesome; noxious. 3 Characterized by calamity, trouble, or sorrow. 4 Of ill repute. See synonyms under BAD, IMMORAL, PERNICIOUS.

— *noun* 1 Wicked conduct or disposition as showing depravity or as being destructive of good; sinfulness as injurious; moral depravity. 2 Something that harms or hurts; that which hinders prosperity, diminishes welfare, or prevents the enjoyment of a good; affliction. 3 King's-evil. See synonyms under ABOMINATION, INJURY, SIN.

— *adv.* In an evil manner. [<OE. *yfel*] — **E·VIL·LY** *adv.* — **E·VIL·NESS** *noun.*

EVIL-DOER *noun* A wicked person. — **EVIL-DOING** *noun.*

EVIL EYE An eye having the power to cast an evil spell on a person or animal, or able to blight or cause the death of anything on which its glance falls, with or without the intent and ill will of the possessor: an old folk superstition prevalent in Mediterranean regions. — **EVIL-EYED** *adj.*

EVIL-MINDED *adj.* 1 Having an evil disposition; malicious. 2 Apt to interpret actions, language, intentions, etc., in the worst sense. See synonyms under MALICIOUS.

EVIL ONE Satan.

E·VINCE *tr. verb* [**E·VINCED, E·VINC·ING**] 1 To show plainly or certainly; make evident. 2 To display; exhibit. [<L. *e,* out, + *vinco,* conquer] — **E·VIN·CI·BLE** *adj.* — **E·VIN·CI·BLY** *adv.*

E·VIN·CIVE (-sīv) *adj.* Capable of proving; convincing.

E·VIS'·CER·ATE (ī·vis'·ur·āte) *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To disembowel. [<L. *e,* out, + *viscera,* entrails] — **E·VIS·CER·A'·TION** *noun.*

EV·I·TA·BLE *adj.* That may be escaped, avoided, or shunned; avoidable. [<L. *evitabilis* <*evito,* shun]

E·VITE *tr. verb* [Obs.] To avoid.

EV·O·CA·BLE *adj.* Capable of being evoked or called forth.

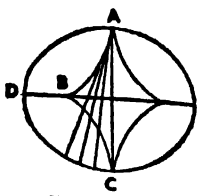
EV·O·CA'·TION *noun* 1 A calling forth or out; summoning, as of memories, etc. 2 Specifically, the summoning of a spirit, or of the dead, from a grave; also, the formula used in such a summons. 3 In civil law, the transference of a suit from a lower to a higher court.

E·VO·CA·TIVE (ī·vō'·cuh·tiv *or* ī·vōc'·uh·tiv) *adj.* Evoking; calling forth; fitted or calculated to evoke or call forth.

EV'·O·CA·TOR *noun* One who summons up spirits.

EV·O·E (ĕv'·ō·ī) *interj.* A cry of Bacchanals. Also **EV·O·HE.**

E·VOKE *tr. verb* [**E·VOKED, E·VOK·ING**] 1 To call forth or out. 2 To call forth (spirits) by incantation. 3 Hence, to induce (a mood or emotion) by the practice of the arts. [<L. *e,* out, + *voco,* call]



EVOLUTE OF AN ELLIPSE

Ellipse *ADC,* with its evolute *ABC. A* cord, *AC,* fastened at *A,* would, if swung so as to enwrap *AB,* describe the arc *CD* of the ellipse.

EV'·O·LUTE (-lūte) *noun* In geometry, a curve which is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve, its *involute,* and therefore tangent to all its normals; a curve that is the envelope of all the normals of another curve. Compare INVOLUTE. [<L. *evolutus* <*evolvo,* unroll]

EV·O·LU'·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of unfolding; development or growth, usually in slow stages and from simpler forms to those which are more complex; as, the *evolution* of the telephone. 2 In biology, the doctrine that all forms of life originated by descent, with gradual or abrupt modifications, from pre-existing forms which themselves trace backward in a continuing series to the most rudimentary organisms. More broadly, the series of changes by which a given type of organism has acquired the physiological and structural characteristics differentiating it from other types; phylogeny. 3 The old theory of preformation, that the germ contains all the parts of the fully formed organism in minute form; development from such a germ: opposed to *epigenesis.* 4 In arithmetic and algebra, the operation of extracting a root. 5 A move or maneuver, as of troops. 6 In philosophy, the cosmological theory that accounts for the universe and its contents by the combination of separate and diffused atoms existing originally in a condition of absolute homogeneity. 7 A movement forming one of a series of complex motions; hence, any intricate or involved form; as, the *evolutions* of the labyrinth. 8 Anything evolved; also, a series unfolded. [<L. *evolutio* <*evolutus,* past participle of *evolvo;* see EVOLVE] — **·AL** *adj.* — **·AL·LY** *adv.* — **·ISM** *noun* — **·IST** *adj. & noun.*

EV·O·LU'·TION·A·RY *adj.* Pertaining or relating to evolution, in any sense.

E·VOLVE *verb* [**E·VOLVED, E·VOLV·ING**] 1 To unfold or expand; hence, to work out; develop. 2 To produce by evolution. 3 To throw out, as gases. [<L. *evolvere,* to unroll, <*e,* out, + *volvere,* to roll] — **E·VOLV·A·BLE** *adj.* — **E·VOLV·ENT** *adj. & noun* — **E·VOLVE·MENT** *noun* — **E·VOLV·ER** *noun.*

EV·ON·Y·MUS Same as EUONYMUS.

E·VUL·SION (-shun) *noun* A plucking out. [<L. *evulsio* <*e,* out, + *vello,* pluck]

EV·OI·A (ĕv·vee'·uh) Same as EUBŒA.

EV·ZO·NE (ĕv·dzō'·nē) *noun* [**EV·ZO·NES** (-neez) *pl.*] A Greek soldier, one of a corps picked from the mountainous regions. [<Gr. *euzonos,* well-girdled, <*eu,* well + *zonos,* belt]

EWE (yōō) *noun* A female sheep. [<OE. *eowu*]

EWE LAMB The one highly valued possession of a person who has little else; a beloved or an only child.

EW·ELL (yōō'·ĕl), **RICHARD STODDERT,** 1817–72, American Confederate general.

EWE-NECK *noun* A neck, as of some horses, thin and bowed backward, like that of a ewe. — **EWE-NECKED** *adj.*


PERSIAN EWER

EW·ER (yōō'·ur) *noun* A wide-mouthed pitcher, sometimes with a lid. [<OF. *aiguier* <L. *aquarium,* vessel for water]

E'·WIG·KEIT (ā'·vĭK·klte) *noun* [G.] Eternity.

EW·ING (yōō'–), **SIR JAMES ALFRED,** 1855–1935, Scottish physicist and engineer. — **JULIANA HORATIA** (*neé* Gatty), 1841–85, English author of juvenile literature.

EX *prep.* [L.] 1 From, out, out of, by reason of, etc.: used in many common Latin phrases. 2 Without the right to have or to participate in; excluding: said of stocks, as *ex* bonus, *ex* dividend, etc. 3 Free out of; not subject to charge until taken out of, as *ex* elevator, *ex* ship, *ex* store, etc.

EX- *prefix* 1 Out, out of, as in *exit, exhale.* 2 Remove from, free from, as in *expatriate, exonerate.* 3 Thoroughly, as in *exasperate, excruciate.* 4 Without, not having, as in *ex-caudate.* 5 Once, formerly: hyphened, as, *ex-president.* [<L. *ex-* <*ex,* from, <Gr. *ex,* from]

EX-, EXO- Combining forms from Greek *exō*, outside: used to mean external, outer, as in *exocarp*; outside of, as in *exogamy*; from without, as in *exopathic*; and outwards, as in *exosmosis*.

EX AC′ ER BATE (ĕgz·ăs′–) *tr. verb* [·BAT·ED, ·BAT·ING] To make more sharp or bitter; aggravate. [<L. *ex–* intensive + *acerbus*, bitter]

EX AC ER BA′ TION (ĕgz·ăs–) *noun* The act of exacerbating, or the state of being exacerbated; increased severity, as in the symptoms of a disease.

EX ACT (ĕgz–) *adj.* 1 Perfectly conformed to a standard; nicely adjusted; strictly accurate or correct; precise; as, the *exact* sum. 2 Accurately or precisely conceived or expressed; characterized by definite knowledge or principles; rigorously determined; definite; as, *exact* thinking. 3 Capable of yielding results of high precision and accuracy; as, an *exact* instrument. See synonyms under CORRECT, JUST, MINUTE, PARTICULAR, PRECISE.

— *tr. verb* 1 To compel the yielding or payment of; extort. 2 To demand as a right. See synonyms under DEMAND. [<L. *exigo*, drive out, determine, <*ex*, out, + *ago*, drive]

— **EX ACT A BLE** *adj.* — **EX·ACT·ER, EX·ACT·OR** *noun.*

EX ACT ING *adj.* Making unreasonable or inconsiderate demands; taxing; arduous. See synonyms under HARD, IMPERIOUS. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

EX AC TION *noun* 1 The act of exacting; extortion. 2 Something exacted; a compulsory levy. See synonyms under TAX.

EX ACT LY *adv.* 1 In an exact manner; precisely. 2 Yes indeed, quite so.

EX ACT NESS *noun* The condition or quality of being accurate and precise. Also **EX ACT I·TUDE** (–tūde).

EX AG′ GER ATE (ĕgz·ăj′·ur–) *verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To represent extravagantly; overstate; also, to exceed the bounds of truth by overstatement. 2 To increase or heighten immoderately. See synonyms under INCREASE. [<L. *exaggerare*, to heap up, <*ex*, out, + *agger*, *heap*] — **EX AG′·GER·AT ED** *adj.* — **EX·AG′·GER·AT ED·LY** *adv.* — **EX AG′·GER·AT·ING LY** *adv.* — **EX·AG′·GER A·TOR** *noun* — **EX AG′·GER·A·TO RY** *adj.*

EX AG GER A′ TION *noun* The act of exaggerating; overstatement; hyperbole. See synonyms under CARICATURE.

EX AG′·GER A TIVE *adj.* Tending to or marked by exaggeration. Also **EX·AG′·GER·A·TO RY.** — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

EX ALT (ĕgz·awlt′) *tr. verb* 1 To raise or elevate in position or rank. 2 To pay high honor to; magnify; glorify. 3 To fill with delight, satisfaction, or confidence; elate. 4 To increase the force, strength, or intensity of. See synonyms under HEIGHTEN, PROMOTE, RAISE. [<L. *ex*, out, + *altus*, high] — **EX ALT·ER** *noun.*

EX AL TA′ TION (ĕgz·awl–) *noun* 1 The act of exalting, or the state of being exalted; promotion; elevation physical, political, social, mental, or spiritual: used specifically of promotion to the papal office. 2 Intensification. 3 A mental state distinguished by ecstatic joy, abnormal optimism, or delusions of grandeur. See synonyms under HEIGHT. [<F. <L. *exaltatio* <L. *exaltatus*, pp. of *exalto*; see EXALT]

EX ALT ED (ĕgz·awlt′–) *adj.* 1 Raised up or aloft; elevated; hence, raised in rank, position, or dignity. 2 Dignified; sublime; as, *exalted* poetry. 3 Intensely joyous or abnormally elated. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

EX AM (ĕgz·ăm′) *noun* [Pop.] An examination.

EX A MEN (ĕgz–) *noun* An ecclesiastical examination or investigation.

EX AM I NANT (ĕgz–) *noun* An examiner.

EX AM I NA′ TION (ĕgz·ăm–) *noun* 1 The act or process of examining or being examined; careful scrutiny or inquiry; investigation; inspection. 2 A testing of knowledge, progress, skill, qualifications, etc.; as, an *examination* in history, civil service *examination*. 3 [Law] Inquiry by means of interrogation or testimony; the result of such inquiry; testimony reduced to writing. See synonyms under INQUIRY. [<L. *examinatio* <*examinatus*, past participle of *examino*; see EXAMINE] — **EX·AM·I·NA′·TION·AL** *adj.*

EX AM INE (ĕgz·ăm′·in) *tr. verb* [·INED, ·IN·ING] 1 To inspect or scrutinize with care; investigate critically. 2 To test by questions or exercises as to qualifications, fitness, etc., as a pupil. 3 To question in order to elicit facts, etc. 4 To assay; analyze. [<F. *examiner*, <L. *examino* <*exigo*; see EXACT (compel)] — **EX·AM·IN·A·BLE** *adj.* — **EX AM I·NA TO′·RI AL** *adj.* — **EX·AM I·NEE′** *noun* — **EX·AM IN·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: canvass, consider, criticize, discuss, explore, inspect, interrogate, investigate, observe, overhaul, ponder, question, ransack, scrutinize, search, study, test, try, view, weigh. See CONSIDER, INQUIRE, REVIEW. Compare synonyms for DELIBERATE (weigh).

EX AM PLE (ĕgz–) *noun* 1 A thing or person suitable to be used as a copy. 2 An instance of something to be avoided; an act, especially a punishment, serving or designed to serve as a warning. 3 A sample; specimen. 4 An instance serving to illustrate a rule. 5 A problem to be solved. 6 That with which something may be compared; precedent; parallel.

— *tr. verb* [Obs.] To illustrate by example; justify by an example; also teach or instruct by means of example. [<L. *exemplum* <*ex*, out, + *emptus*, pp. of *emo*, buy]

Synonyms (noun): archetype, exemplar, exemplification, ideal, model, pattern, precedent, prototype, sample, specimen, standard, type, warning. From its original sense of *sample* or *specimen* (L. *exemplum*) *example* derives the seemingly contradictory meanings, on the one hand of a *pattern* or *model*, and on the other hand of a *warning*—a *sample* or *specimen* of what is to be followed, or of what is to be shunned. An *example*, however, may be more than a *sample* or *specimen* of any class; it may be the very *archetype* or *prototype* to which the whole class must conform. *Example* comes nearer to *model* than to the necessary exactness of the *pattern*. In its application to a person or thing, *exemplar* can scarcely be distinguished from *example;* but *example* is most frequently used for an act, or course of action, for which *exemplar* is not used; as, one sets a good (or a bad) *example*. An *exemplification* is an illustrative working out in action of a principle or law, without any reference to its being copied or repeated; an *example* guides, an *exemplification* illustrates or explains. Compare ARCHETYPE, MODEL, PRECEDENT, SAMPLE.

EX·AN I·MATE (ĕgz·ăn′·i·mĭt) *adj.* 1 Deprived of life; inanimate. 2 Having no animation; dispirited; spiritless. [<L. *exanimatus* <*exanimo*, kill]

EX·AN·I·MA′·TION *noun* Real or apparent death; swooning.

EX AN I·MO [L.] From the heart; sincerely.

EX·AN THE′·MA *noun* [·THEM′·A·TA *pl.*] A breaking out upon the skin; a rash, or a disease accompanied by rash, as smallpox or measles; specifically, usually in the plural, the eruptive fevers. [< LL. <Gr. *exanthēma* <*ex*, out, + *anthos*, flower] — **EX·AN THEM′·A TOUS, EX·AN·THE·MAT′·IC** *adj.*

EX·ARCH (–ärk) *noun* 1 A provincial governor under the Byzantine Empire. 2 In the Eastern Church a title equivalent to metropolitan archbishop or patriarch, which were practically interchangeable terms; later, a bishop of the Eastern Church, ranking between the patriarch and the metropolitan. [<Gr. *exarchos* <*ex*, out, + *archō*, rule] — **EX·AR·CHATE** *noun.*

EX·AS′·PER ATE (ĕgz–) *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To irritate exceedingly; enrage. 2 To make grievous or worse; intensify; inflame. See synonyms under AFFRONT, INCENSE. [<L. *exasperatus* <*ex*, out, + *asper*, rough] — **EX·AS′·PER·AT·ER** *noun* — **EX AS′·PER·AT·ING** *adj.* — **EX·AS′·PER·AT·ING LY** *adv.*

EX·AS·PER A′·TION (ĕgz–) *noun* 1 The act of exasperating, in any sense; especially, provocation of extreme anger. 2 The state of being exasperated; extreme anger; rage. 3 Aggravation, as of a disease. See synonyms under ANGER.

EX CAL I BUR Either of two legendary swords of King Arthur: the one bestowed on him by the Lady of the Lake (Nimue or Vivien), the other torn by him from a stone after others had failed: also called *Caliburn*. Also **EX·CAL·I·BAR.** [<ML. *Caliburnus;* of Celtic origin]

EX CAP·I·TE [L.] Out of the head; from memory; by heart.

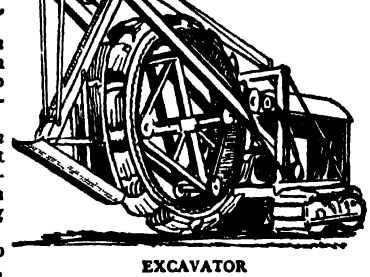
EX CA·THE·DRA [L.] Officially; with authority. See CATHEDRA.

EX·CAU·DATE *adj.* Having no tail. [<L. *ex*, out, + *cauda*, tail]

EX′·CA·VATE *tr. verb* [·VAT·ED, ·VAT·ING] 1 To make a hole or cavity in; hollow out; scoop, dig, or cut a hollow in. 2 To form or make by hollowing, digging out, or scooping. 3 To remove by digging or scooping out, or to uncover by this process. [< L. *ex*, out, + *cavus*, hollow]

EX·CA·VA′·TION *noun* A digging out; a cavity or hollow so formed. See synonyms under HOLE.

EX′·CA·VA TOR *noun* One who or that which excavates; especially, a steam shovel or dredging machine.



EXCAVATOR

Side view of a 27–ton ditch excavator operated by one man.

EX·CEED *verb* 1 To go beyond or surpass, as in quantity, quality, measure, or value; be more, greater or better than. 2 To go beyond bounds or too far. 3 To preponderate. [<L. *excedere* <*ex*, forth, + *cedere*, to go]

EX·CEED·ING *adj.* Greater than usual; surpassing; extraordinary. — *adv.* [Obs.] Extremely; remarkably. — **EX·CEED·ING·LY** *adv.*

EX CEL *verb* [EX·CELLED, EX·CEL·LING] To go beyond or above, properly in something good or admirable; outdo; surpass another or others. See synonyms under LEAD. [<L. *excellere*, to rise]

EX·CEL·LENCE *noun* 1 Possession of eminently good qualities; great merit, virtue, or goodness. 2 A superior trait. See synonyms under VIRTUE. Also **EX·CEL·LEN·CY.**

EX·CEL·LEN·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] An honorary title of various

high officials, specifically belonging to the governors of Massachusetts and New Hampshire: also used to address a foreign president or minister of foreign affairs or a foreign ambassador.

EX·CEL·LENT *adj.* 1 Having good qualities in a high degree; superior in worth or value. 2 [Obs.] Eminent; excelling.

Synonyms: admirable, capital, choice, fine, first-class, first-rate, precious, prime, select, superior, transcendent, valuable, worthy. That which is *excellent* excels, but an object that is *valuable* or a man who is *worthy* so far excels the majority of persons or things that these words have become close synonyms for *excellent*. See CHOICE, FINE, GOOD, MORAL. *Antonyms*: bad, base, defective, deficient, good-for-nothing, imperfect, inferior, mean, poor, unworthy, useless, valueless, vile, worthless.

EX·CEL·LENT·LY *adv.* Surpassingly.

DEX·CEL·SI·OR *adj.* [L.] Higher.

2EX·CEL·SI·OR *noun* 1 A packing material composed of long, fine, wood shavings. 2 An old size of type, equivalent to 3 points.

Ex·CEL·SI OR Upward: motto of the State of New York. [Comparative of L. *excelsus*, high]

EX·CEN·TRIC Same as ECCENTRIC.

EX·CEPT *verb* 1 To leave or take out; exclude; omit. 2 To object; take exception: with *to*. — *prep.* With the exception of; excluding; leaving out; save; but; as, tell no one *except* me. — *conj.* [Obs.] If not that; unless; as, *except* a man be born again. [<L. *exceptus* <*excipio* <*ex*, out, + *capio*, take] — **EX·CEP·TOR** *noun*.

EX CEPT·ING *prep* Except: used after *not*. — *conj.* [Obs.] Unless.

EX·CEP TION *noun* 1 That which is excluded, as from a list. 2 The act of excepting; exclusion. 3 A captious objection, complaint, or quibble. 4 [Law] A formal objection to the decision of a court during trial. — **TO TAKE EXCEPTION** To take offense; object.

EX CEP TION A BLE *adj.* Open to exception or objection. — **EX CEP TION A BLY** *adv.*

EX·CEP TION AL *adj.* Unusual or uncommon; superior. See synonyms under IRREGULAR. — **·LY** *adv.*

EX·CEP TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Of the nature of an exception; also, captious.

EX·CERPT *noun* (ĕk′·sŭrpt *or* ĕk·sŭrpt′) An extract from written or printed matter. — *tr. verb* (ĕk·sŭrpt′) To take out, as from a book; extract. See synonyms under QUOTE. [<L. *ex*, out, + *carpere*, to pluck] — **EX CERP TION** (ĕk·sŭrp′·shun) *noun* — **EX·CER·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.* — **EX CERP·TOR** *noun*.

EX·CESS *noun* 1 That which passes the ordinary, reasonable, or required limit. 2 Inordinate gratification of appetite. 3 The amount by which one thing is greater than another; overplus. — *adj.* (ĕk·sĕs′ *or* ĕk′·sĕs) Being above a stipulated amount; extra. [<L. *excessus* <*excedo*; see EXCEED]

Synonyms (noun): dissipation, exorbitance, extravagance, intemperance, lavishness, overplus, prodigality, profusion, redundance, redundancy, superabundance, superfluity, surplus, waste, wastefulness. *Excess* is more than enough of anything, and, since this in many cases indicates a lack either of judgment or of self-control, the word is used frequently in an unfavorable sense. Careless expenditure in *excess* of income is *extravagance;* we may have also *extravagance* of language, professions, etc. As *extravagance* is *excess* in outlay, *exorbitance* is *excess* in demands, especially in pecuniary demands. *Overplus* and *superabundance* denote in the main a satisfactory and *superfluity* an undesirable *excess; lavishness* and *profusion*, a generous or bountiful *excess*. *Surplus* has none of the unfavorable meaning that often attaches to *excess;* a *surplus* is that which remains over after all demands are met. *Redundance* or *redundancy* refers chiefly to literary style, denoting an *excess* of words or matter. *Excess* in the moral sense is expressed by *dissipation, prodigality, intemperance*, etc. *Antonyms*: dearth, defect, deficiency, destitution, economy, failure, frugality, inadequacy, insufficiency, lack, need, poverty, scantiness, shortcoming, want.

EX·CES·SIVE (–iv) *adj.* Being in, tending to, marked by excess; immoderate; extreme. See synonyms under IMMODERATE, REDUNDANT. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

EXCESS PROFITS Net profits beyond the normal average for a period of years.

EX·CHANGE *noun* 1 The act of giving or receiving one thing as an equivalent for another; a trade; barter; as, an *exchange* of prisoners. 2 Interchange; as, an *exchange* of wit, remarks, etc. 3 The mutual giving and receiving of equivalents in money, goods, or labor; specifically, the system by which titles to commodities in distant localities are transferred, by means of credits, drafts, etc.; the rate of exchange; the percentage of difference between currencies or values at two given places; also, in the plural, bills, drafts, etc., presented to a clearing house for settlement. 4 A transition from one experience or condition to another. 5 That which is given or received by interchange; a periodical or an advertisement exchanged for another. 6 A place where merchants effect exchanges; as, a *stock-exchange*. See CURB. 7 A central telephone office. 8 The mutual interaction between the electrons, protons, and other components of the same or different atoms. See synonyms under INTERCOURSE. — **BILL OF EXCHANGE** A written order or request from one person to another for the payment of money to a third, the amount to be charged to the drawer of the bill. — **PAR OF EXCHANGE** The comparison of value in gold of the monetary units of two different countries. — **RATE OF EXCHANGE** The price at which a bill drawn in one country upon a drawee in another country may be sold where drawn.

— *verb* [**EX CHANGED, EX·CHANG·ING**] 1 To give or part with, be given or received in return for something regarded as an equivalent or substitute; barter; make an exchange. 2 To give and receive in turn; interchange; communicate reciprocally. 3 To leave or quit (one condition, possession, or experience for another); make the transition from. See synonyms under CHANGE. [<OF. *eschangier* <LL. *excambiare* <L. *ex*, out, + *cambium*, change] — **EX·CHANGE·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **EX·CHANGE A·BLE** *adj.* — **EX·CHANGE·A·BLY** *adv.*

EX·CHEQ·UER (ĕx·chĕk′·ur *or* ĕx′·chĕk·ur) *noun* The treasury of a state; hence, in general, finances; pecuniary resources. [<OF. *eschequier*, chess-board]

Ex·CHEQ·UER 1 In England, a court of law taking cognizance of matters connected with the public revenue. In 1873 the **COURT OF EXCHEQUER** was made a division of the High Court of Justice, and in 1881 this division was merged in the Queen's Bench division. 2 The administrative department of the British government having the management of the public revenue.

EX·CIP I ENT *noun* Any inert substance used to give drug preparations a suitable form or pleasant taste. [<L. *excipiens* <*excipio*; see EXCEPT]

DEX·CISE (ĕk·sīz′ *or* ĕk′·sīze) *noun* 1 An indirect tax on commodities manufactured, produced, sold, used, or transported within a country, including license fees for various sports, trades, or occupations. 2 A branch of the department of the British civil service having charge of the inland revenue taxes and duties. See synonyms under TAX — *tr. verb* (ek·size′) [**EX·CISED, EX·CIS·ING**] To levy a tax upon. [<MD. *excijs*, tax, <LL.; compare *accenso* <*ad*, to, + *census*, tax] — **EX·CIS A·BLE** *adj.*

2EX·CISE (ĕk·sīze′) *tr. verb* [**EX·CISED, EX·CIS·ING**] To cut out or off; remove; extirpate; expunge. [<L. *excisus* <*ex*, out, + *cædo*, cut] — **EX·CI SION** *noun*.

EX·CISE·MAN (ĕk·sīz′–) *noun* [Br.] A revenue officer.

EX·CIT·A·BIL′·I TY (ĕk·site–) *noun* 1 The quality of being excitable; susceptibility to excitement. 2 In physiology, sensitiveness to stimuli.

EX·CIT·A·BLE (ĕk·sīte′–) *adj.* Easily excited; high-strung; susceptible to stimuli. See synonyms under ARDENT, IMPETUOUS. — **EX CIT·A BLE NESS** *noun* — **EX CIT A·BLY** *adv.*

EX·CI·TANT *noun* A drug that excites or stimulates. — *adj.* Adapted or tending to excite or stimulate: also **EX·CI TA TIVE, EX·CI′·TA·TO·RY.**

EX·CI·TA′·TION *noun* 1 A state of disturbance or agitation; excitement. 2 The deflection of an electron from its normal orbit in an atom to one of higher energy content: also called *activation*. 3 The action of a stimulus on a plant or animal organism.

EX·CITE *tr. verb* [**EX·CIT·ED, EX CIT·ING**] 1 To produce agitation in; arouse; stimulate; bring about by stimulating. 2 To bring about an increased activity in (the muscles or nerves of the body). 3 To initiate or develop a magnetic field in, as a dynamo. 4 In atomic physics, to raise an atom or a molecule to a higher energy or quantum state, as by heat, radiation, or electron-bombardment. See synonyms under ACTUATE, ENCOURAGE, INFLUENCE, INTEREST, PROMOTE, STIR. [<L. *excito* <*excieo*, call out] — **EX·CIT·ED** *adj.* — **EX·CIT ED LY** *adv.*

EX·CITE·MENT *noun* 1 The act of exciting; stimulation; also, that which excites. 2 The state of being excited, agitated, or aroused; disturbance; agitation. Also **EX·CI·TA′·TION.** See synonyms under ENTHUSIASM, WARMTH.

EX·CIT·ER (ĕk·sīt′·ur) *noun* 1 One who or that which excites, stimulates, or rouses; as, an *exciter* of the people. 2 An auxiliary generator which supplies energy for the field magnets of a dynamo; also, a machine which generates electric waves of definite length by means of sparks.

EX·CIT·ING (–sīte′–) *adj.* Of a nature to excite; stirring; rousing. — **·LY** *adv.*

EXCITO· A combining form from Latin *excitere*, to excite.

EX·CI TO·MO′·TOR *noun* Any agent or drug which increases the activity of the motor-nerve centers. — *adj.* Exciting motion, but without sensation or volition: also **EX·CI·TO·MO′·TO·RY.**

EX·CI TOR *noun* An afferent nerve connected with the spinal division of the nervous system. Also **EX·CIT·ER.**

EX·CLAIM *verb* To cry out abruptly; speak vehemently. [<L. *ex*, out, + *clamo*, shout] — **EX·CLAIM·ER** *noun*.

Synonyms (verb): call, ejaculate. We may *exclaim* by mere interjections, or by connected words. To *ejaculate* is to throw out brief, disconnected, but coherent utterances of joy, regret, and of appeal, petition, prayer; such devotional utterances are named "ejaculatory prayer." See CALL.

EX·CLA·MA′·TION *noun* 1 Clamorous or passionate outcry. 2 An abrupt or emphatic expression; an interjection. 3 An exclamation mark.

EXCLAMATION MARK A point, note, or mark (!) placed after an interjection or exclamation to indicate its character. Also **EXCLAMATION POINT.**

EX CLAM′·A TO RY *adj.* 1 Of the nature of exclamation. 2 Given to or characterized by the use of exclamation.

EX CLAVE *noun* A minor part of a country disjoined from the main part and lying within an alien territory. Compare ENCLAVE. [<EX- + (EN)CLAVE]

EX·CLUDE *tr. verb* [**EX·CLUD ED, EX·CLUD·ING**] 1 To shut out purposely; debar from a place, group, enjoyment, participation, consideration, etc. 2 To extrude or eject. [<L. *excludo* <*ex,* out, + *claudo,* shut] — **EX·CLUD·A·BLE** *adj.* — **EX CLUD ER** *noun.*

EX CLU SION (-zhun) *noun* The act of excluding, or the state of being excluded; that which is excluded. — **·ISM** *noun* — **·IST** *noun.*

EXCLUSION PRINCIPLE In atomic physics, the principle, discovered by W. Pauli, which states that no two electrons in a system can simultaneously have all four quantum numbers identical.

EX CLU SIVE (-sĭv) *adj.* 1 Of a nature or tendency to exclude; shutting out or desiring to shut out; specifically, disposed to limit social relations; select; as, an *exclusive* social circle; hence, snobbish. 2 Catering only to a certain social group; hence, stylish. 3 Leaving out of count; non-inclusive; as, *exclusive* of interest. [<L. *exclusus,* pp. of *excludo;* see EXCLUDE.] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

EX COG′ I TATE (ĕk·kŏj′-) *verb* [**TAT ED, ·TAT·ING**] To think out carefully; invent; devise. [<L. <*excogitatus* <*ex,* out, + COGITATE]

EX COG I TA′ TION (ĕk·kŏj-) *noun* 1 The act of excogitating; invention. 2 That which is thought out. — **EX COG′·I TA·TIVE** (tiv) *adj.*

EX COM MU′·NI CA·BLE *adj.* Punishable by or deserving excommunication.

EX COM MU′ NI CATE (-myōō′·nĭ·kāte) *tr. verb* [**·CAT·ED, ·CAT ING**] 1 To punish by cutting off from church membership and communion. 2 To expel in disgrace from any organization. — *adj.* Excommunicated. — *noun* An excommunicated person. [<L. *ex,* out, + *communico,* share, communicate] — **EX COM MU′ NI CA TOR** *noun.*

EX COM MU NI CA′ TION *noun* The act of excommunicating, or the state of having been excommunicated; a cutting off of an offender from all privileges of church membership.

EX COM MU′ NI CA TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Favoring or decreeing excommunication.

EX COM MU′ NI CA·TO·RY *adj.* Causing or of the nature of excommunication.

EX CO′ RI ATE *tr. verb* [**AT·ED, ·AT ING**] To strip off the skin or covering of; flay; abrade; gall. [<L. *ex,* off, + *corium,* skin] — **EX CO RI·A′ TION** *noun.*

EX CRE MENT *noun* Refuse matter discharged from an antibody, feces. [<L. *excrementum* <*ex,* out, + *cerno,* separate] — **EX CRE MEN′ TAL, EX CRE MEN′·TA·RY, EX·CRE·MEN·TI′ TIAL, EX CRE·MEN·TI′·TIOUS** *adj.*

EX CRES CENCE (ĕk·krĕs′·ens) *noun* 1 An unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth, as a wart on the human body or a nutgall on the oak; any unnatural addition, outgrowth, or development. 2 A natural outgrowth, as hair. [<L. *excrescentia* <*ex,* out, + *cresco,* grow]

EX CRES CEN CY *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] Excrescence; especially, an abnormal outgrowth.

EX CRES CENT *adj.* 1 Of the nature of or pertaining to an excrescence; superfluous. 2 Pertaining to a sound in a word, not properly part of the word, but resulting from the adjustment of the vocal organs to the sounds preceding and following, as the sound of *p* in *warmth.*

EX CRE TA *noun pl.* 1 All useless matter eliminated from the bodily system, especially that which has entered into the constitution of the body and is removed in urine or sweat: in the limited sense not including the feces. 2 Noxious or worthless matter generated in a plant body by destructive metabolism. — **EX CRE TAL** *adj.*

EX CRETE *tr. verb* [**EX·CRET ED, EX·CRET·ING**] To throw off (waste matter) by normal discharge. [<L. *ex,* out, + *cerno,* separate]

EX CRE TION *noun* 1 The act of excreting. 2 Matter excreted, particularly sweat, urine, and the juices exuded from certain plants: distinguished from *secretion.*

EX CRE TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Having the function or power to excrete. Also **EX′·CRE·TO·RY.**

EX CRU′ CI ATE (-shī·āte) *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT ING**] To inflict extreme pain or agony upon; torture. [<L. *ex,* out, + *crux,* cross] — **EX CRU·CI·A′·TION** *noun.*

EX CRU′·CI·AT·ING (-āy·ting) *adj.* Causing or inflicting intense pain; agonizing. — **·LY** *adv.*

EX′ CUL·PATE or **EX·CUL·PATE** *tr. verb* [**·PAT·ED, ·PAT ING**] To exonerate; excuse. See synonyms under JUSTIFY. [<EX- + L. *culpa,* blame, <*culpa,* fault] — **EX·CULP·A·BLE** *adj.*

EX CUL PA′·TION *noun* The act of freeing, or of attempting to free, from blame; also, the state of being so freed; excuse; vindication.

EX·CUL′·PA·TO·RY *adj.* Tending to or resulting in exculpation; vindicatory.

EX CU·RI·A [L.] Out of court.

EX CUR·RENT *adj.* 1 Running or passing out. 2 Running through to the surface, summit, or tip, as the midrib of a leaf, or the canal of a sponge.

EX CUR·SION (-zhun *or* -shun) *noun* 1 A short journey, usually for pleasure; also, a special train accommodating groups of pleasure trippers to specified points. 2 A body of excursionists collectively. 3 A digression; also, deviation. 4 A running out or going forth. 5 Half the amplitude of vibration; the movement of a vibrating or oscillating body from its mean to either of its extreme states or positions: applied also to the apparent movement to and fro of a heavenly body, as of a satellite about its primary. See synonyms under JOURNEY. [<L. *ex,* out, + *curro,* run]

EX CUR·SION·IST *noun* One who makes an excursion.

EXCURSION TICKET A reduced-rate, round-trip ticket.

EX CUR·SIVE (-sĭv) *adj.* 1 Given to making excursions; wandering. 2 Desultory; erratic; digressive. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

EX·CUR·SUS *noun* [**SUS** or **·SUS ES** *pl.*] 1 A supplemental dissertation added to a work. 2 A wandering off; digression. [<L.]

EX CUSE *tr. verb* (ĕk·kyōōz′) [**EX·CUSED, EX CUS ING**] 1 To declare free from blame; exculpate; vindicate. 2 To pardon and overlook. 3 To offer a reason or an apology for; make excuses; try to free from blame, as a person, or try to remove blame from. 4 To be or serve as a reason for; justify. 5 To release from a service or obligation. 6 To remit, as a demand or claim. See synonyms under JUSTIFY, PALLIATE, PARDON.

— *noun* (ĕk·kyōōs′) 1 A plea in extenuation of an offense, neglect, or failure. 2 The act of excusing. 3 A reason for excusing. See synonyms under APOLOGY, PRETENSE [<L. *excuso* <*ex,* from, + *causa,* charge] — **EX CUS A BLE** (ĕk·kyōōz′-) *adj.* — **EX CUS A BLY** *adv.* — **EX CUS ER** *noun.*

EX·CUS ING (ĕk·kyōōz′-) *prep.* [Pop.] Excepting.

EX DE LIC TO [L.] From the crime.

EX·E CRA BLE *adj.* Worthy of execration; abominable; accursed; also, bad. — **EX E·CRA BLY** *adv.*

EX′·E CRATE *verb* [**CRAT·ED, ·CRAT·ING**] To curse, or call down evil upon; hence, to detest; abhor. [<L. *ex,* out, + *sacer,* sacred] — **EX′·E CRA·TOR** *noun.*

EX E CRA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of execrating; also an imprecation; malediction; a curse. 2 An accursed thing. See synonyms under ABOMINATION, IMPRECATION, OATH. — **EX′·E·CRA TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

EX EC U TANT (ĕgz·ĕc′·yōō·tunt) *noun* One who executes or performs; specifically, a skilled musical performer.

EX′·E·CUTE *tr. verb* [**CUT·ED, ·CUT ING**] 1 To carry through to completion; accomplish; perform; put in force. 2 [Law] To make legal or valid; complete. 3 To put to death, especially in accordance with legal sentence. 4 To perform, as a musical composition; produce, as a work of art. [<L. *executus* <*exsequi* <*ex,* out, + *sequi,* to follow] — **EX′·E·CUT A·BLE** *adj.* — **EX′·E CUT·ER** (-cu·tur) *noun.*

Synonyms: administer, do, enforce, perform. To *execute,* is to follow through to the end, put into absolute and final effect in action; to *administer* is to conduct as one holding a trust, as a minister and not an originator; the sheriff *executes* a writ; the trustee *administers* an estate, a charity, etc.; to *enforce* is to put into effect by force, actual or potential. To *administer* the laws is the province of a court of justice; to *execute* or *enforce* the laws is the province of a sheriff, marshal, constable, or other executive officer; to *administer* the law is to declare or apply it; to *execute* the law is to put it in force; for this *enforce* is the more general word, *execute* the more specific. *Administer* passes by a natural transition to signify *inflict, dispense,* and blows, medicine, etc., are said to be *administered. Enforce* signifies also to present and urge home by intellectual and moral force; as, to *enforce* a precept or a duty. Compare ACCOMPLISH, EFFECT, KILL, MAKE.

EX·E·CU′·TION *noun* 1 The act of executing. 2 A judicial writ, as for the seizure of goods, etc.; also, the act of carrying into effect or enforcing any legislative or judicial act or decree. 3 The signing, as of a deed. 4 The infliction of capital punishment. 5 Style of performance; technical skill, as in music or art. 6 Effective work: said especially of warlike operations. See synonyms under ACT, OPERATION.

EX·E·CU′·TION·ER *noun* One who executes a death sentence.

EX·EC·U·TIVE (ĕgz·ĕc′·yōō·tiv) *adj.* 1 Having the function, power, or skill of executing or performing; having ability or aptitude for directing or controlling; also, connected with or pertaining to that function; carrying into effect; administrative, as distinguished from *judicial* and *legislative;* as, an *executive* department of the government. Compare JUDICIAL, LEGISLATIVE. 2 Adroit or dexterous in execution.

— *noun* 1 An official personage or body charged with the administration of a government: applied in the United States to the President and to governors. 2 The executive branch of government. 3 A director of a business or other organization.

Executive Mansion 1 The White House, Washington, D.C.: the official residence of the President of the United States. 2 The residence of the governor of a State.

ex·ec·u·tor (ĕgz·ĕk′·yŏŏ·tur) *noun* 1 A person nominated by the will of another to execute the will. 2 One who executes, in any sense. — **ex·ec·u·trix** *noun fem.*

ex·ec·u·to′·ri·al *adj.* 1 Executive. 2 In Scots law, of or pertaining to the execution of a judicial writ.

ex·ec′·u·to·ry (ĕgz–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to execution; executive; administrative. 2 [Law] That is to be executed or put into effect; especially, becoming operative on a future contingency; as, an *executory* consideration, contract, or devise.

ex·e·dra *noun* [·drae (dree) *pl.*] 1 In classical antiquity, that part of a gymnasium in which disputations were held; a range of permanent seats, or a platform with seats, by the roadside, in a court, or otherwise placed, built of masonry and often curved in plan, intended for rest and conversation; a curved seat, accommodating several persons, for use in the open air. 2 An apse, niche, window recess, or the like. [<L. <Gr. *exedra* <*ex,* out, + *hedra,* seat, <*hezomai,* sit]

ex·e·ge′·sis (–jee′·sĭs) *noun* [·ses (secz) *pl.*] Explanation of the language and thought of a literary work; especially, Biblical exposition or interpretation. [<Gr. *exēgēsis* <*ex-ēgeomai,* explain, <*ex,* out, + *hēgeomai,* lead, <*agō,* lead]

ex′·e·gete (–jeet) *noun* One skilled in interpretation, as of the Bible. Also **ex·e·ge′·tist.**

ex·e·get′·ic (–jĕt′·ĭc) *adj.* Pertaining to exegesis; expository; explanatory. — **ex·e·get′·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

ex·e·get′·ics (–jĕt′·ĭcs) *noun* 1 The science of exegesis. 2 The science of the interpretation of the Bible.

ex·em·plar (ĕgz–) *noun* 1 A model, pattern, or original, to be copied or imitated; hence, the mental conception or image of something to be produced. 2 A specimen or transcript; especially, a specimen copy of a book or writing; any example. See synonyms under EXAMPLE. [<L. *exemplar* <*exemplum;* see EXAMPLE]

ex·em·pla·ry (ĕg·zĕm′– *or* ĕg·zĕm′·ĕm–) *adj.* 1 Serving or fitted to serve as a model or example worthy of imitation; commendable; as, *exemplary* conduct. 2 Serving as or furnishing a warning example; as, *exemplary* damages, a most *exemplary* punishment. 3 Serving to exemplify; illustrative. — **ex·em·pla·ri·ly** *adv.* — **ex·em·pla·ri·ness** *noun.*

ex·em·pli·fi·ca′·tion (ĕgz–) *noun* 1 The act of exemplifying. 2 An example. 3 [Law] A certified copy. See synonyms under EXAMPLE, SAMPLE.

ex·em′·pli·fy (ĕgz–) *tr. verb* [·fied, ·fy·ing] 1 To show or explain by example; illustrate. 2 To prove by an attested copy. 3 To make an authenticated transcript from, as a public record. [<L. *exemplum,* example, + *facio,* make] — **ex·em′·pli·fi·ca·tive** *adj.*

ex·em·pli gra·ti·a (ĕg·zĕm′·plī grāy′·shĭ·uh) [L.] By way of example: abbreviated *e.g.* or *ex. gr.*

ex·empt (ĕgz–) *tr. verb* 1 To free or excuse from some burdensome obligation to which others are subject; grant immunity to; as, to *exempt* one from military service. 2 [Obs.] To take or put away; remove. See synonyms under ABSOLVE, RELEASE.

— *adj.* 1 Free, clear, or excused, as from some liability, restriction, or burden. 2 [Obs.] Remote; separated. See synonyms under FREE.

— *noun* A person who is exempted, as from military service. [<L. *ex,* out, + *emo,* buy, take] — **ex·empt·i·ble** *adj.*

ex·emp·tion (ĕgz–) *noun* The act of exempting, or the state of being exempt; a dispensation giving freedom from duty or penalty; freedom or immunity from some liability, requirement, or evil; as, *exemption* from punishment, *exemption* from disease. See synonyms under RIGHT.

ex·en·ter·ate *tr. verb* 1 In surgery, to remove (a part or an organ). 2 To eviscerate: a rare usage. [<L. *exenteratus* <Gr. *ex,* out, + *enteron,* intestine] — **ex·en·ter·a′·tion** *noun.*

ex·e·qua′·tur (–kwā′·tŭr) *noun* In international law, the official recognition given to a consul or commercial agent by the government of the country in which he is to exercise his functions. [<L., let him perform]

ex·e·quy (–kwi) *noun* [·quies (kwiz) *pl.*] 1 *pl.* Funeral ceremonies; obsequies. 2 A funeral procession. [<L. *exequiæ, exsequiæ,* funeral rite, <*exequor;* see EXECUTE]

ex′·er·cise (–size) *verb* [·cised, ·cis·ing] 1 To employ actively; exert; make use of; as, to *exercise* one's talents; also, to use exertion. 2 To train for the sake of well-being or development, as the muscles or mind; take exercise; give exercise to; as, to *exercise* a horse. 3 To make anxious in mind; worry; harass. 4 To execute or practice; discharge the functions, duties, or requirements of; as, to *exercise* authority, a calling, or an office. 5 To put forth as result of activity; communicate; impart; as, to *exercise* a happy influence. 6 To practice; make a habit of: used in the passive and reflexively; as, *exercised* in good works.

— *noun* 1 A putting into use, action, or practice. 2 Activity for health, development, or training. 3 An act of speaking, reading, etc., as at a school exhibition or religious meeting: usually in the plural. 4 An act of worship; a religious service. 5 A lesson assigned to a student; also, the written or oral fulfilment of that assignment. [<L. *exerceo,* exercise, <*ex,* out, + *arceo,* keep off] — **ex′·er·cis·a·ble** *adj.*

Synonyms (noun): act, action, activity, application, employment, exertion, occupation, operation, performance, practice, use. See ACT, PRACTICE. *Antonyms:* idleness, inaction, inactivity, relaxation, rest.

ex′·er·cised (–sized) *adj.* Harassed; agitated, excited.

ex′·er·cis·er *noun* 1 One who exercises. 2 An apparatus for the exercise of the body.

ex·er·ci·ta′·tion (ĕgz·ŭr–) *noun* 1 An exercise, as a disciplinary mental act. 2 Exercise or practice.

ex ergue (ĕg′·ürg′) *noun* The space beneath the principal design on the reverse of a coin or medal, with date, place of coining, etc. [<F. <Gr. *ex,* out, + *ergon,* work]

ex ert (ĕgz·ürt′) *tr. verb* To put forth or put in action, as strength, force, or faculty; bring into strong or vigorous action. 2 [Obs.] To push or thrust forth. [<L. *ex,* out, + *sero,* join] — **ex·er·tive** *adj.*

ex·er·tion (ĕgz·ŭr′·shun) *noun* The act of putting some power or faculty into vigorous action; a strong effort. See synonyms under ACT, ENDEAVOR, EXERCISE, INDUSTRY, WORK.

ex·e·sion (ĕgz·ee′·zhun *or* –shun) *noun* The slow superficial destruction of organic tissues, especially bone, by the action of abscesses and other agencies. [<L. *exedo,* eat up]

Ex·e·ter A cathedral city in Devonshire, England.

ex·e·unt *verb* [L.] They go out.

ex·e·unt om·nes (om′·neez) [L.] All go out: used as a stage direction in plays.

ex fac·to jus [L.] The law arises out of the fact.

ex·fo′·li·ate *verb* [·at·ed, ·at·ing] To remove scales or splinters from; peel or scale off in scales or flakes. [<L. *ex,* out, + *folium,* leaf] — **ex·fo′·li·a·tive** *adj.*

ex·fo·li·a′·tion *noun* 1 A scaling or peeling off, as of bark, skin, bone, or flakes of mineral. 2 Matter scaled off or exfoliated.

ex·ha·lant *adj.* Having the property of exhaling. — *noun* Anything exhaled or which exhales; specifically, a duct used for exhaling.

ex·ha·la′·tion *noun* A breathing out; anything exhaled; an emitted vapor or fume; evaporation; expiration.

ex·hale *verb* [ex·haled, ex·hal·ing] 1 To breathe forth; send out, as a vapor or perfume; emit. 2 To draw forth as vapor; cause to evaporate; as, heat *exhales* the earth's moisture. 3 To come forth or rise in vapor; pass off. [<L. *ex,* out, + *halo,* breathe] — **ex·ha·la·ble** *adj.*

ex·haust (ĕgz·awst′) *tr. verb* 1 To draw off entirely, as a liquid. 2 To empty, as a receptacle, by draining off the contents. 3 To reduce greatly the strength or quantity of, or to deprive entirely of resources or essential properties; use up; as, to *exhaust* one by labor, to *exhaust* a soil. 4 To examine or develop with absolute completeness; treat exhaustively. 5 To remove the essential principles of, as of a drug, by means of a solvent, and leave an inert remainder. See synonyms under ABSORB.

— *noun* 1 The working fluid discharged or escaping from the cylinder of a steam engine after expansion. 2 The formation of air currents by creating a partial vacuum; also, the device used in flour mills to conduct dust particles away by means of such air currents. 3 The escape of the waste gases from the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine, also, more loosely, the muffler which regulates this escape. 4 Foul air escaping from an apartment by a special register or pipe. 5 Emission. [<L. *exhaustus* <*ex,* out, + *haurio,* draw] — **ex·haust·er** *noun* — **ex·haust·i·bil′·i·ty** *noun* — **ex·haust·i·ble** *adj.*

ex·haust·ed (ĕgz·awst′·ĭd) *adj.* 1 Used up; consumed; spent. 2 Emptied; as, an *exhausted* cask. 3 Depleted of essential ingredients: said specifically of soil. 4 Deprived of air; having a vacuum. 5 Weakened; tired out.

ex·haust·ing (ĕgz·awst′–) *adj.* Producing or tending to produce exhaustion; wearying; weakening.

ex·haus·tion (ĕgz·aws′·chun) *noun* The act or process of exhausting, or the state of being exhausted; deprivation of strength or energy.

ex·haus·tive (ĕgz·aws′·tĭv) *adj.* Having the effect or tendency to exhaust, as by thorough and complete discussion; covering all points or items, as in an investigation or discussion. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

ex·haust·less *adj.* Inexhaustible. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

exhaust steam Steam which has already performed work: distinguished from *live steam.*

ex·hib·it (ĕgz·ib′·it) *verb* 1 To set forth for public survey or inspection; present to view; display. 2 [Law] To present formally or officially. 3 To administer, as a medicine or remedy. 4 To show or reveal; as, to *exhibit* ill will. See synonyms under FLAUNT.

— *noun* 1 Any object or objects exhibited. 2 [Law] A document or object marked for use as evidence. 3 A showing or manifestation; especially, a written statement of the condition of anything. [<L. *ex,* out, + *habeo,* have] — **ex·hib·i·tor, ex·hib·it·er** *noun.*

ex·hi·bi′·tion (ĕx·i·bish′·un) *noun* 1 The act of exhibiting;

display. 2 Anything exhibited; a show; especially, a public showing of works of art, athletic prowess, cattle, agricultural or manufactured products, etc. 3 An examination of students before an audience, or a display of student work. 4 A bursary. See synonyms under SPECTACLE.

EX HI BI' TION·ER *noun* 1 A student maintained in an English university by a donated allowance. 2 An exhibitor.

EX HI BI'·TION·ISM (ĕk·ĭ·bish'·un·izm) *noun* The tendency, usually compulsive, to the public exposure of one's body, or genitalia, or thoughts usually concealed; also, the gratification so produced. — **EX HI BI'·TION·IST** *noun.*

EX HIB I TIVE (ĕgz·ĭb'·ĭ·tiv) *adj.* 1 Representative. 2 Serving for exhibition.

EX HIB'·I TO RY *adj.* Pertaining to exhibition; exhibiting; tending to exhibit.

EX HIL A RANT (ĕgz·il'·uh·runt) *adj.* Causing exhilaration. — *noun* Something that exhilarates.

EX HIL' A RATE (ĕgz·il'–) *tr. verb* [·RAT ED, ·RAT ING] To induce a lively or enlivening feeling in; enliven; cheer; stimulate. See synonyms under REJOICE. [<L. *exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilaro*, gladden] — **EX·HIL'·A·RAT ING** *adj.* — **EX·HIL' A RAT ING·LY** *adv.* — **EX HIL' A RA TOR** *noun.*

EX HIL A RA' TION (ĕgz·il–) *noun* The act of exhilarating, or the state of being exhilarated; animation; enlivenment; stimulation. — **EX·HIL·A·RA·TIVE** (–tiv), **EX HIL'·A·RA TO·RY** *adj.*

EX HORT (ĕgz·awrt') *tr. verb* To incite by earnest appeal or argument, admonish; warn; advise. [<L. *exhortāri* <*ex*, out, + *hortari*, to urge]

EX HOR TA' TION (ĕgz·awr– *or* ĕk·awr–) *noun* 1 The act or practice of exhorting; attempt to arouse or incite, as by appeal, argument, or admonition. 2 That which is spoken in exhorting; admonition; earnest advice, as, an *exhortation* to be faithful. See synonyms under COUNSEL.

EX HORT A TIVE (ĕgs·awit'·uh·tiv) *adj.* Containing or serving for exhortation. Also **EX HORT' A TO RY.**

EX HORT ER (ĕgz·awit'·ur) *noun* One who exhorts; especially, a sensational religious speaker.

EX HU MA' TION (ek·hu–) *noun* The digging up of that which has been buried; disinterring; especially, the disinterring of a human body.

EX HUME (–hyōōm') *tr. verb* [**EX HUMED, EX HUM·ING**] To dig out of the earth (what has been buried); disinter. [<L. *ex*, from, + *humus*, ground]

EX I GEN CY (–jen·si) *noun* [CIES *pl.*] The state of being urgent or exigent; pressing need or demand; also, a case requiring immediate attention, assistance, or remedy; a critical period or condition, a pressing necessity. Also **EX I GENCE.** See synonyms under NECESSITY. [<L. *ex*, out, + *ago*, drive]

EX I GENT (–jent) *adj.* 1 Demanding immediate aid or action urgent. 2 Feeling the need, requiring; exacting.

EX I GI BLE (–jĭ·bl) *adj.* That may be exacted, demanded, or required, demandable. [<I <L. *exigo*, see EXACT]

EX IG U OUS (–yu·us) *adj.* Small; slender; diminutive. [<L. *exiguus*, scanty] — **EX I GU' I TY, EX IG U OUS·NESS** *noun.*

EX ILE (–ile) *noun* 1 Banishment from one's home or native land, expatriation. 2 One driven or wandering away from country or home, an expatriate. — **THE EXILE** The Babylonian captivity of the Jews

— *tr. verb* [**EX ILED, EX IL ING**] To expel from and forbid to return to one's native land or home; banish. See synonyms under BANISH. [<L. *ex*, from, + *solum*, soil] — **EX IL IC** *adj.*

EX IST (ĕgz–) *intr. verb* 1 To be or continue to be, in fact; have actual being; as, did thought *exist* before the universe? 2 To continue animate or in the exercise of vital functions; live; as, animal life cannot *exist* without oxygen. See synonyms under LIVE. [<L. *ex*, out, + *sisto*, set, <*sto*, stand]

EX IS TENCE (ĕgz–) *noun* 1 Being; the state or fact of being, or continuing to be, whether as substance, essence, personality, or consciousness, as, a brief or an endless *existence*, real or idle *existence*. 2 Possession or continuance of animate or vital being; life; as, a fight for *existence*. 3 Anything that exists or has the quality of objectivity, an entity; actuality.

EX IS TENT (ĕgz–) *adj.* Having being or existence. — *noun* That which exists. See synonyms under ALIVE. — **EX·IS·TEN' TIAL** (–shul) *adj.* — **EX IS TEN'·TIAL·LY** *adv.*

EX IT (ek'– *or* ĕg'–) *intr. verb* 1 To go out. 2 [L.] (He or she) goes out: a stage direction. — *noun* 1 A way or passage out, egress. 2 The departure of an actor from the stage. 3 Any departure, as that from the scenes of life; death. [<L. *ex*, out, + *eo*, go]

EX LI BRIS [L.] From the books (of): used as an inscription or label on a book, followed by the owner's name; hence, a bookplate.

Ex MOOR A large tract, formerly forest land, in Somersetshire and Devonshire, England; 50 square miles; scene of Blackmore's *Lorna Doone.*

EX MO RE [L.] According to custom.

Ex MOUTH (–muth) An ancient seaport town in Devonshire, England.

Ex·MOUTH (–muth), **EDWARD PELLEW, VISCOUNT,** 1757–1833, English admiral.

EX NE·CES·SI·TA'·TE RE·I [L.] From the necessity of the case; the case demands.

EXO· See EX–.

EX·O·CAR'·DI·A *noun* A displacement of the heart from its normal position. [<EXO– + Gr. *kardia*, heart]

EX O·CAR'·DI·AC *adj.* Situated outside the heart. Also **EX·O CAR' DI AL.**

EX'·O·CARP *noun* The outer wall of a fruit covering, when it is possible to distinguish more than one; epicarp. Compare ENDOCARP and illustrations under FRUIT. [<EXO– + Gr. *karpos*, fruit]

EX'·O DERM (–dûrm) *noun* The ectoderm.

EX OD IC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to an exodus. 2 Efferent.

EX·O·DON'·TI A (–shī·uh) *noun* The branch of dentistry concerned with the extraction of teeth. [<Gr. *ex*, out, + *odontos*, tooth] — **EX O·DONT' IST** *noun.*

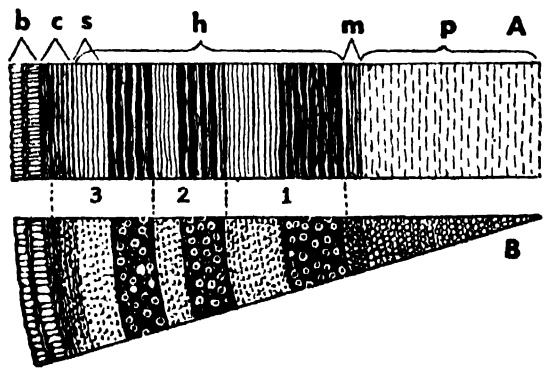
EX O DUS *noun* A going forth, or departure, as of a multitude, from a place or country; from **THE EXODUS,** the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the guidance of Moses, described in **EXODUS,** the second book of the Old Testament. [<Gr. *ex*, out, + *hodos*, way]

EX O·EN' ZYME (–zīme *or* –zim) Same as ECTOENZYME.

EX OF FI·CI O (o·fish'·i·o) By virtue of or because of office or position. [<L.]

EX·OG A MY *noun* 1 The custom of certain peoples forbidding any man to marry within his own tribe or clan. 2 Marriage outside of one's tribe, clan, or family: opposed to *endogamy.* 3 In biology, the union of two protozoans of different ancestry, with fusion of nuclei, as the commencement of a new cycle of growth. [<EXO– + Gr. *gamos*, marriage] — **EX OG·A·MOUS** (–mūs), **EX O GAM' IC** *adj.*

EX O GEN (–jĕn) *noun* A plant which increases in size by successive concentric additions or rings beneath the bark and outside the previous growth; a dicotyledon: opposed to *endogen.* [<Gr. *exō*, without, + *-genēs* <*gignomai*, be born]



EXOGEN

A Vertical section, and *B* cross section, showing rings of growth for three successive years (*1, 2, 3*).
b Bark. *s* Sapwood, or alburnum. *m* Medullary sheath.
c Cambium layer. *h* Heartwood, or duramen. *p* Pith.

EX·OG E·NOUS (–ŏj'·ĭ·nus) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or like an exogen. 2 Originating or growing from without, or due to external causes. 3 Denoting nitrogenous substances formed by food metabolism in the body and usually excreted as waste products. — **·LY** *adv.*

EX ON'·ER ATE *tr. verb* [**AT ED ·AT·ING**] 1 To vindicate; clear from accusation or blame; acquit; exculpate. 2 To relieve, discharge, or free from a responsibility or the like. See synonyms under ABSOLVE, JUSTIFY. [<L. *ex*, from, + *onus*, burden] — **EX·ON ER A'·TION** *noun* — **EX·ON·ER·A·TIVE** *adj.*

EX·O·PATH' IC *adj.* Of or resulting from causes without the organism; as, an *exopathic* disease.

EX OPH·THAL'·MIC (–of·thăl'·mic) *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, accompanied by, or affected with exophthalmos.

EXOPHTHALMIC GOITER A disease characterized by enlargement of the thyroid gland, protrusion of the eyeballs, anemia, and palpitation of the heart; Basedow's disease: also called *Graves' disease.*

EX OPH THAL'·MOS *noun* Undue protrusion of the eyeball. Also **EX OPH THAL' MUS.** [<Gr. *exophthalmos*, with prominent eyes, <*ex*, out, + *ophthalmos*, eye]

EX·O·RA·BLE *adj.* Capable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty; capable of relenting. [<L. *exorabilis* <*ex*, out, + *oro*, pray, <*os*, mouth] — **EX·O·RA·BIL'·I·TY** *noun.*

EX·OR·BI·TANCE (ĕgz–) *noun* Excessiveness in degree or amount; extravagance; a tendency to be exorbitant. Also **EX·OR·BI·TAN CY.** See synonyms under EXCESS. [<L. *ex*, out, + *orbita*, track]

EX·OR BI TANT (ĕgz–) *adj.* 1 Going beyond usual and proper limits, as in price or demand; excessive; extravagant. 2 Out of the realm of the law; illegal. See synonyms under IMMODERATE. — **·LY** *adv.*

EX'·OR·CISE (-sīz) *tr. verb* [**·CISED, ·CIS·ING**] **1** To cast out (an evil spirit); also, deliver from an evil spirit. **2** [Obs.] To summon or conjure up, as a demon. Also **EX'·OR CIZE.** [<LL. *exorcizo* <Gr. *exorkizō*, conjure, <*ex*, out, + *horkos*, oath] — **EX' OR CIS ER** or **CIZ ER** *noun*.

EX OR CISM (ĕk'·ôr·sizm) *noun* **1** The act of casting out or exorcising evil spirits. **2** [Obs.] The act or formula of calling or conjuring up the devil or a spirit. — **EX OR·CIS'·MAL** *adj*. — **EX OR CIST** *noun*.

EX OR DI·UM (ĕgz-) *noun* [**DI·UMS** or **·DI·A** *pl*.] The introductory part, as of a discourse; a prelude. [<L. <*ex*, out, + *ordior*, begin] — **EX·OR DI AL** *adj*.

EX O RE' IC *adj*. Pertaining to or designating a region whose surface drainage reaches the oceans, as the greater part of North and South America.

EX O SKEL'·E·TON *noun* An external skeleton; any bony or horny external covering, armor, or structure of hardened integument, especially in invertebrates; dermoskeleton: opposed to *endoskeleton*.

EX OS MO' SIS *noun* **1** Osmosis in that direction in which the fluid crosses the septum most slowly. **2** Osmosis from an inner to an outer vessel. Also **EX'·OS·MOSE.** [<Gr. *ex*, out, + *osmos*, thrusting] — **EX OS MOT'·IC** *adj*. — **EX·OS·MIC** *adj*.

EX' O SPORE *noun* **1** The outer wall of a spore. **2** An outer coat of the spores of certain fungi, formed from their periplasm.

EX OS TO' SIS *noun* [**SES** (sēz) *pl*.] An excessive bony outgrowth or tumor formed on either the outer or the inner surface of a bone or on a cartilage.

EX O TER' IC (-tĕr'·ik) *adj*. **1** Adapted or intelligible, as a doctrine, to those outside the inner circle of disciples, or to the uninitiated; suitable for popular comprehension; hence, popular. **2** External. Also **EX·O·TER'·I CAL.** [<Gr. *exoterikos* <*exō*, without, outside] — **EX O TER' I·CAL·LY** *adv*. — **EX O TER' I CISM** *noun*.

EX O THER' MIC (-thur'·mik) *adj*. Designating those chemical reactions which are accompanied by the liberation of heat: opposed to *endothermic*. Also **EX O THER'·MAL.** [<EXO- + Gr. *thermē*, heat, <*therō*, make hot]

EX OT IC (ĕg·zŏt' ik *or* ĕk·ot'·ik) *adj*. Belonging by nature or origin to another part of the world; brought in from abroad; foreign, strange; as, an *exotic* flower. — *noun* Something not native, as a plant, person, word, etc. [<Gr. *exotikos* <*exo*, without, outside] — **EX OT I CISM** *noun*.

EX O TOX' IN *noun* A toxin excreted by an organism, especially a bacterium; a true toxin. — **EX O TOX' IC** *adj*.

EX PAND *verb* **1** To enlarge the dimensions of, without increasing the substance; spread out; distend; dilate; as, heat *expands* metals. **2** To increase in range or scope; widen; extend, enlarge; as, to *expand* one's business. **3** To spread out by unfolding or extending; open; display; as, a flower *expands* its petals. **4** To increase in bulk, but not in mass, swell. **5** To elaborate (a discussion); treat more exhaustively points already mentioned. See synonyms under AMPLIFY, SPREAD. [<L. *expando* <*ex*, out, + *pando*, spread] — **EX PAND ER** *noun*.

EXPANDING BIT A bit which can be adjusted to bore holes of varying size.

EX PANSE *noun* That which lies spread out; a vast continuous area or stretch; as, the blue *expanse* of heaven.

EX PAN SI BLE *adj*. Capable of being expanded, expansile.

EX PAN SILE (-sil) *adj*. **1** Capable of expanding or of causing expansion. **2** Capable of being expanded.

EX PAN SION *noun* **1** The act of expanding, in any sense; the condition or state of being expanded; increase of amount, size, scope, or the like. **2** That which is expanded; an expanded continuation or result; an extended surface; an expanded part, an enlargement. **3** The extent or space over or through which a thing expands; hence, extent in general; unlimited space; expanse; immensity. **4** Increase of volume, as of steam in an engine cylinder when cut off from connection with the supply of pressure, or of the exploding gas in an internal-combustion engine. **5** Development of a mathematical function into a series; also, the full expression as developed; as, the *expansion* of $(a + b)^3$ into $a^3 + 3\,a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$.

EXPANSION BOLT A bolt fitted with a split sleeve or other expansible member, by which it may be secured in a hole in masonry and the like.

EX PAN SION·ISM *noun* Belief in or advocacy of a policy of expansion, as of commerce, currency, or territory. — **EX·PAN SION IST** *noun*.

EX PAN SIVE (-siv) *adj*. Capable of enlarging or being expanded; tending to expand; causing or characterized by expansion, presenting an expanse; extending; extensive. **2** Comprehensive; broad in mind or sympathies; liberal. **3** Amiable and effusive; as, an *expansive* personality. — **·LY** *adv*. — **NESS** *noun*.

EXPANSIVE DELUSION A general term in psychiatry for delusion of wealth, power, etc., accompanied by euphoria.

EX PAR TE [Law] Emanating from or relating to one side only; as, *ex parte* testimony: applied to any act of one party in the absence of the other. [<L.]

EX PA'·TI·ATE (-shi·āte) *intr. verb* [**AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] **1** To enlarge in statement; discuss fully or prolixly in writing or discourse. **2** To roam at large; range widely or unrestrainedly. See synonyms under AMPLIFY. [<L. *ex*, out, + *spatior*, walk] — **EX·PA·TI·A'·TION** *noun* — **EX·PA'·TI·A·TOR** *noun* — **EX PA'·TI A TO·RY** *adj*.

EX PA'·TRI·ATE (-āte) *tr. verb* [**AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] **1** To drive (a person) from his native land; exile; banish. **2** To change one's citizenship by taking out naturalization papers in another country. **3** To withdraw (oneself) permanently from one's native land.

— *noun* (-trī·ut) One exiled.

— *adj*. (-trī·ut) Banished; exiled. [<L. *ex*, from, + *patria*, fatherland]

EX PECT *verb* **1** To look forward to as certain or probable; anticipate in thought. **2** To count upon as right and due; require. **3** [Pop.] To presume; suppose. **4** [Obs.] To wait or wait for. See synonyms under ABIDE, ANTICIPATE. [<L. *exspecto* <*ex*, out, + *specto* <*specio*, see]

EX PEC·TAN·CY *noun* **1** The act or state of expecting; expectation. **2** An object of expectation. **3** [Law] The state of being expected; abeyance; as, an estate in *expectancy*. See synonyms under ANTICIPATION. Also **EX PEC TANCE.**

EX PEC TANT *adj*. Waiting or looking forward in expectation. — *noun* One who is anticipating confidently. — **·LY** *adv*.

EX PEC TA' TION *noun* **1** The act of looking confidently for something; expectancy. **2** Anticipation; prospect of good to come, as of wealth, often plural. **3** Something expected. **4** The present value of a probability. See synonyms under ANTICIPATION.

EX PEC TA TIVE (-tiv) *adj*. Contingent.

EX PEC·TO RANT *adj*. Relating to or promotive of expectoration. — *noun* A medicine to promote expectoration.

EX PEC'·TO RATE *verb* [**·RAT·ED, RAT ING**] To discharge or emit from the lungs, throat, or windpipe; hawk or cough up and spit forth, spit out; spit. [<L. *ex*, out, + *pectus*, breast]

EX PEC TO RA' TION *noun* The act of expectorating, also, matter expectorated.

EX PE DI EN CY *noun* **1** The quality of being proper, suitable, and advantageous under given circumstances, advantageousness, fitness. **2** That which is most practicable, all things considered. **3** In ethics, the doing of what is useful, politic, or advantageous, regardless of justice or right. See synonyms under PROFIT, UTILITY. Also **EX PE DI ENCE.**

EX PE DI ENT *adj*. **1** Serving to promote a desired end; suitable under the circumstances; contributing to personal advantage, advisable. **2** Pertaining to utility or advantage rather than principle. **3** [Obs.] Speedy; expeditious — *noun* **1** That which furthers or promotes an end. **2** A device; shift. [<OF. <L. *expediens* <*ex*, out, + *pes*, foot] — **EX PE DI ENT LY** *adv*.

Synonyms (adj.): advantageous, beneficial, convenient, favorable, paying, profitable, sensible, suitable, useful, wise, worthwhile. See PROFITABLE. Compare synonyms for PROFIT, UTILITY. *Antonyms*: absurd, ill adapted, ill-considered, ill-devised, ill-judged, inexpedient, irrational, reckless, unsuitable, unwise.

EX PE DI EN'·TIAL (-shul) *adj*. Of or pertaining to expediency.

EX' PE·DITE *tr. verb* [**DIT ED, DIT ING**] **1** To hasten the movement or progress of, advance, especially by removing impediments; facilitate; promote; accelerate; as, to *expedite* one's return. **2** To send or issue officially; dispatch. See synonyms under PUSH.

— *adj*. Unimpeded; prompt; expeditious. [<L. *expeditus*, pp. of *expedio* <*ex*, out, + *pes*, foot]

EX' PE DIT ER (-dī tur) *noun* One who or that which expedites; especially, one who facilitates the delivery of needed material. Also **EX' PE DI TOR.**

EX PE DI'·TION (-dish' un) *noun* **1** A journey, march, or voyage, generally of several or many persons, for a definite purpose; as, an Arctic *expedition*. **2** The body of persons engaged in such a journey, march, or voyage, together with their equipment. **3** The quality of being expeditious; speed; dispatch. See synonyms under JOURNEY.

EX PE DI'·TION A RY *adj*. Of the nature of, for the purpose of, or constituting an expedition.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCE A force of men equipped for military service abroad.

EX PE DI'·TIOUS (-dish'·us) *adj*. Accomplished with energy and dispatch; quick, speedy. See synonyms under ACTIVE. — **·LY** *adv*. — **NESS** *noun*.

EX PEL *tr. verb* [**EX PELLED, EX PEL·LING**] **1** To drive out or off by force or by authority; force out. **2** To dismiss, as a pupil from a school; eject; as, to *expel* an enemy from the country. See synonyms under BANISH, EXTERMINATE. [<L. *ex*, out, + *pello*, thrust] — **EX·PEL LA·BLE** *adj*.

EX PEL LANT *adj*. Of a nature or having the power to expel; expelling; as, *expellant* treatment in medicines. — *noun* That which expels, as a purgative. Also **EX PEL·LENT.**

EX·PEND *verb* To pay out or lay out; use up; disburse. [<L. *ex*, out, + *pendo*, weigh]

EX PEND·A·BLE *adj*. That may be expended; capable of being, or to be, consumed, used, or sacrificed, as men and materials in warfare.

ex·pen·di·ture (-chŏŏr *or* -tyŏŏr) *noun* The act of expending; also, that which is expended; outlay; disbursement; expense. *See* synonyms under EXPENSE, PRICE.

ex·pense *noun* **1** The laying out or expending, as of money or other resources; expenditure; loss; as, at the *expense* of health. **2** Money expended; outlay. **3** Anything requiring expenditure; as, a car is an *expense*.

Synonyms: cost, expenditure, outgo, outlay. The *cost* of a thing is whatever one surrenders or gives up for it, intentionally or unintentionally, or even unconsciously; *expense* is what is laid out by calculation or intention. We say, "he won his fame at the *cost* of his life"; "I know it to my *cost*"; we speak of a joke at another's *expense*, at another's *cost* would seem to make it a more serious matter. There is a tendency to use *cost* of what we pay for a possession, *expense* of what we pay for a service; we speak of the *cost* of goods, the *expense* of making up. *Outlay* is used of some definite *expenditure*, as for the purchase of supplies; *outgo* of a steady drain or of incidental *expenses*. *See* PRICE. *Antonyms:* gain, income, proceeds, product, profit, profits, receipt, receipts, return, returns.

ex·pen·sive (-siv) *adj.* Causing or involving much expense; costly. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

ex·pe·ri·ence *noun* **1** Knowledge derived from one's own action, practice, perception, enjoyment, or suffering; experimental knowledge; especially, the state of such knowledge in an individual as an index of wisdom or skill; as, he is a lawyer of *experience*. **2** Something undergone, enjoyed, etc. **3** Spiritual exercise of mind; conversion. **4** Every form of knowledge due to one's immediate observation; also, the sum total of such knowledge in the life of an individual. **5** Length, duration, or state of occupation with or employment in a particular study, business, or work. *See* synonyms under ACQUAINTANCE, KNOWLEDGE.

— *tr. verb* [**ENCED, ·ENC·ING**] To undergo personally; feel. *See* synonyms under KNOW. — **TO EXPERIENCE RELIGION** To undergo a change of heart, be converted. [<L. *experientia* <*experior*, try out]

ex·pe·ri·enced *adj.* Taught by experience; practiced, skilled.

EXPERIENCE MEETING A religious meeting for prayer and the relation of personal religious experiences.

EXPERIENCE TABLE In life insurance, a mortality table based on the records and reports of one or more companies.

ex·pe·ri·en′·tial (-shul) *adj.* Pertaining to or acquired by experience, empirical. — **·ly** *adv.*

ex·per·i·ment (ĕk·pĕr′-) *noun* **1** An act or operation designed to discover, test, or illustrate a truth, principle, or effect, a test, especially one intended to confirm or disprove something which is still in doubt. **2** Something undergoing the test of actual experience, as opposed to that whose practicability or usefulness has been fully demonstrated. often used depreciatively, as, your boasted institutions are but an *experiment*. **3** [Obs.] Experience

— *intr. verb* To make experiments; make a test or trial. [L. *experimentum* <*experior*, see EXPERIENCE] — **ex·per′·i·ment·er** *noun*

ex·per·i·men′·tal (ĕx pĕr-) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to, growing out of, or known by methods of controlled testing and direct observation under stated conditions; as, *experimental* science opposed to *speculative*. **2** Designating or pertaining to that which is learned by experience, distinguished from *theoretical* — **·ist** *noun* — **·ly** *adv.*

ex·per·i·men·ta′·tion *noun* The act or practice of experimenting.

EXPERIMENT FARM A farm specializing in agricultural experiments, usually under government subsidy.

EXPERIMENT STATION A place where agricultural experiments are developed and conducted with a view to improvement in methods and products.

ex·pert (-purt) *noun* **1** One who has special skill or knowledge, a specialist. **2** In the U. S. Army, the highest of three grades for skill in the use of small arms; also, the soldier having this grade. Compare MARKSMAN, SHARPSHOOTER

— *adj.* Skilful as the result of practice; dexterous; marked by skill, proceeding from an expert. *See* synonyms under CLEVER, GOOD. [<F. <L. *expertus* <*experior*; see EXPERIENCE] — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

ex·pi·a·ble *adj.* That may be expiated or atoned for.

ex′·pi·ate *tr. verb* [**·at·ed, ·at·ing**] To atone for, as by suffering or restitution. [<L. *ex*, out, + *pio*, appease] — **ex′·pi·a·tor** *noun.*

ex·pi·a′·tion *noun* **1** The active means of expiating, or of making reparation or satisfaction, as for offense or sin. **2** The removing of guilt by suffering punishment, atonement. *See* synonyms under PROPITIATION. — **ex′·pi·a·to·ry** *adj.*

ex·pi·ra′·tion *noun* **1** The natural termination of anything, as of a lease or a period of time. **2** The act of breathing out, as air from the lungs: opposed to *inspiration*; hence, also, the outbreathing of life; death. **3** That which is expired, or the sound made in respiration. *See* synonyms under END.

ex·pir′·a·to·ry (ĕx·pīr′-) *adj.* Pertaining to, or used for the expiration of breath.

ex·pire *verb* [**·pired, ·pir·ing**] **1** To breathe out from the lungs; exhale. **2** To die; perish; hence, to come to an end, as a magazine subscription. **3** [Obs.] To emit a vapor or odor. *See* synonyms under DIE, END. [<L. *ex*, out, + *spiro*, breathe] — **ex·pir·er** *noun.*

ex·pi·ry *noun* [Obs.] End; termination; also, death.

ex·plain *tr. verb* To make plain or clear; interpret. **2** To give an explanation. *See* synonyms under INTERPRET. [<L. *ex*, out, + *planus*, flat] — **a·ble** *adj.*

ex·pla·na′·tion *noun* **1** The act or means of explaining; elucidation. **2** Meaning; significance, sense. **3** The process of settling a disagreement, or reconciling a difference, by explaining the circumstances; reconciliation; as, to come to an *explanation*. *See* synonyms under DEFINITION.

ex·plan′·a·to·ry *adj.* Serving or tending to explain. Also **ex·plan·a·tive.** — **ex·plan′·a·to·ri·ly** *adv.*

ex·plant *tr. verb* To place outside its habitat, as an organ of the body or bacteria in a medium, for purposes of observation and study.

ex·ple·tive (-plĭ·tiv) *noun* **1** An interjection, often profane. **2** A word or syllable employed for rhetorical or rhythmical effect. **3** Something serving to fill out. — *adj.* Added for emphasis, redundant; also **ex′·ple·to·ry.** [<L. *ex*, out, + *pleo*, fill]

ex·pli·ca·ble *adj.* Capable of explanation or solution.

ex′·pli·cate *verb* [**·cat·ed, ·cat·ing**] To clear from obscurity; unfold; explain. *See* synonyms under INTERPRET. [<L. *explicatus*; see EXPLICIT] — **ex′·pli·ca·tor** *noun.*

ex·pli·ca′·tion *noun* **1** Explanation, especially of a passage in any text, or definition, as of a word, by unfolding what is implied in it. **2** The act or process of explicating. **3** A detailed description.

ex′·pli·ca·tive (-tiv) *adj.* **1** Serving to unfold or explain. **2** Analytic. Also **ex′·pli·ca·to·ry.**

ex·plic·it (-plis′·ĭt) *adj.* **1** Plainly expressed, or that plainly expresses. **2** Having no disguised meaning or reservation; definite; open; unreserved. **3** In logic, brought out definitely in words; not merely implied: opposed to *implicit*. [<L. *ex*, out, + *plico*, fold] — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

Synonyms: express. Both *explicit* and *express* are opposed to what is merely implicit or implied. *See* IMPLICIT. That which is *explicit* is unfolded, so that it may not be obscure, doubtful, or ambiguous, that which is *express* is uttered or stated so decidedly that it may not be forgotten nor overlooked. An *explicit* statement is too clear to be misunderstood; an *express* command is too emphatic to be disregarded. Compare CLEAR, PLAIN, PRECISE. *Antonyms:* ambiguous, doubtful, implicit, implied, indefinite, indeterminate, uncertain, vague

ex·plode *verb* [**ex·plod·ed, ex·plod·ing**] **1** To burst forth or cause to burst by sudden force from within; break suddenly, violently, and noisily in fragments; detonate, cause to expand violently or pass suddenly from a solid to a gaseous state. **2** To disprove utterly, as a theory; expose. **3** [Obs.] To drive from the scene, as an actor. [<L. *explodo*, drive off by clapping] — **ex·plod·er** *noun*

ex·plo·dent *noun* An explosive consonant. See under EXPLOSIVE

ex·ploit *noun* A deed or act, especially one marked by heroism, daring, skill, or brilliancy. *See* synonyms under ACT. — *tr. verb* **1** To put to advantageous use, take advantage of; especially to utilize in selfish schemes, as, the capitalists *exploit* the people. **2** To put to use, make completely available, as, to *exploit* water power, a mine, etc. [<F. <L. *explicitus*; see EXPLICIT] — **ex·ploit·er** *noun.*

ex·ploit·a·ble *adj.* That may be exploited, available for use.

ex·ploi·ta′·tion *noun* **1** The act of exploiting. **2** Selfish employment for one's own use or advantage

ex·ploit·a·tive (-tiv) *adj.* Tending or serving to exploit.

ex·ploi·ter *tr. verb* To turn to one's use or advantage illegitimately; exploit.

ex·plo·ra′·tion *noun* **1** The act of exploring; especially, geographical research in unknown regions. **2** The examination of internal organs or parts.

ex·plor′·a·to·ry *adj.* Of or relating to exploration. Also **ex·plor·a·tive** (-tiv).

ex·plore *verb* [**ex·plored, ex·plor·ing**] **1** To search through or travel in or over, as new lands, scrutinize. **2** To make explorations. **3** To examine; as, to *explore* a wound with a probe. *See* synonyms under EXAMINE. [<L. *ex*, out, + *ploro*, cry out]

ex·plor·er *noun* **1** One who explores; especially, one who travels in a new or strange region. **2** Any device with which to explore or examine, as a dental instrument for searching a tooth cavity.

ex·plo·sion (-zhun) *noun* **1** The act of exploding; rapid combustion or other similar process, usually causing a loud report. **2** The power stroke of an internal-combustion engine. **3** The sudden discharge of a neural cell or group of cells. **4** A sudden and violent outbreak as of physical forces or of human emotion.

ex·plo·sive (-siv) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to explosion. **2** Liable to explode or to cause explosion. **3** Involving or produced by a slight, sudden explosion of the breath; as, one of the *explosive* consonants (*p, b, t, d, k, g*).

— *noun* 1 Any substance or mixture of substances which, on impact or by ignition, reacts by a violent rearrangement of its molecules accompanied by the sudden expansion of gases and the liberation of relatively large amounts of thermal energy. 2 An explosive consonant; explodent. — **EX PLO SIVE LY** *adv.* — **EX PLO·SIVE·NESS** *noun.*

EXPLOSIVE D Dunnite.

EX·PO·NENT *noun* 1 One who or that which explains, interprets, or expounds. 2 An illustrative example of a general proposition. 3 In mathematics, a symbol, as a superior figure or letter (^{2}, ^{3}, ^{n}, etc.), indicating a power. 4 Any person or thing that represents the character or principles of something; an index; as, Franklin was the *exponent* of American principles in France. [<L. *expono*, indicate] — **EX PO·NEN′·TIAL** (-shul) *adj.* — **EX·PO·NEN′·TIAL LY** *adv.*

EX·PO·NI BLE *adj.* Needing explanation, as in logic, when propositions must be restated to be intelligible. — *noun* An exponible statement.

EX·PORT *tr. verb* To carry or send out or away, as merchandise, raw materials, etc., to a foreign country. — *noun* 1 The act of exporting; exportation. 2 That which is exported; especially, merchandise sent from one country to another: usually in the plural. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to exports or exportation; exportable. [<L. *ex*, out, + *porto*, carry] — **EX·PORT·A·BLE** *adj.* — **EX PORT·A BIL′ I·TY** *noun* — **EX·PORT ER** *noun.*

EX·POR·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or practice of exporting. 2 An export commodity.

EX·POSE (-pōz′) *tr. verb* [**EX·POSED, EX·POS ING**] 1 To lay open to any influence or action; put in the way of any power or operation; leave to the action of any force or circumstance. 2 To admit light to the sensitized film or plate of a camera. 3 To remove or take out from concealment and present to observation; exhibit; as, to *expose* merchandise in a show window. 4 To disclose the real character or meaning of, or the truth concerning; cause to be generally known; reveal; lay bare; as, to *expose* a conspiracy. 5 To place in a perilous or unprotected situation; hence, to abandon to one's fate. 6 In the Roman Catholic Church, to elevate for adoration or worship, as the host. See synonyms under DISCOVER. [<OF. *exposer* <L. *ex*, forth, + *pono*, place] — **EX·PO·SAL** (-zul) *noun* — **EX·POS·ER** *noun.*

EX·PO·SÉ′ (-zā′) *noun* 1 An undesirable or embarrassing disclosure or exposure. 2 A revelation or disclosure of something to the public, as corruption, political graft, social injustice, etc. — *adj.* Given to exposing discreditable things; as, an *exposé* magazine. [<F.]

EX POSED (-pōzed′) *adj.* 1 In plain view. 2 Uncovered; open to or unprotected from, as the elements.

EX·PO SI′·TION (-zish′·un) *noun* 1 A public exhibition of the arts, products, achievements, etc., of a specific region, country, or group, as a world's fair. 2 An explanation; commentary. 3 Rhetorical analysis. 4 The part of a dramatic composition that unfolds the plot. 5 In the Roman Catholic Church, a service in which the blessed sacrament is exposed for adoration. 6 In music, the initial presentation or statement of the themes of a movement; especially, in a fugue, the introduction of the several parts or voices. See synonyms under DEFINITION. [<OF.; see EXPOSE]

EX·POS I TOR (ĕx·pŏz′-) *noun* One who or that which expounds.

EX·POS′·I·TO·RY (ĕx·pŏz′-) *adj.* Conveying, containing, or pertaining to exposition. Also **EX POS I·TIVE.**

EX POST FAC·TO Arising or enacted after the fact but retroacting upon it; retroactive; retrospective. [<L.]

EX·POS′·TU·LATE (-chŏŏ- *or* -tyŏŏ-lāt) *intr. verb* [**·LAT ED, ·LAT·ING**] To reason earnestly with a person, against some action: usually followed by *with*. [<L. *ex*, from, + *postulo*, demand] — **EX·POS′·TU·LA·TOR** *noun.*

EX POS·TU LA′·TION *noun* The act of expostulating; dissuasion. — **EX POS′·TU·LA·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* — **EX·POS′·TU LA·TIVE LY** *adv.*

EX·POS′·TU LA·TO·RY *adj.* Conveying, containing, or pertaining to expostulation.

EX PO SURE (-zhur) *noun* 1 The act or process of exposing, or the state of being exposed in any sense; disclosure of the hitherto hidden truth, usually discreditable, about a person or situation. 2 An open situation or position in relation to the sun, elements, or points of the compass; outlook; aspect; as, the house had a southern *exposure*. 3 In ancient Greece and Rome, the practice of abandoning sickly and deformed (and often female) infants. 4 The act of submitting a sensitized plate or film to the action of actinic rays. 5 The portion of a rock mass, or ore-body, exposed to view. 6 [Law] Offensive public display of one's body.

EXPOSURE METER In photography, an instrument which shows the correct exposure required for best results.

EX·POUND *tr. verb* 1 To set forth the significance of. 2 To explain the points, principles, or meanings of; interpret; elucidate; as, to *expound* the law. See synonyms under INTERPRET. [<L. *expono*; see EXPONENT] — **·ER** *noun.*

EX·PRESS *tr. verb* 1 To set forth or manifest to the observation or understanding, especially by written or spoken language; make known; state. 2 Reflexively, to utter or put forth the thoughts of; as, he *expressed* himself in good English. 3 To press out; extract, as juice of apples; hence, to extort by force. 4 To send by express; as, to *express* a package. 5 To represent by mathematical means, as by a figure, symbol, or the like. 6 To delineate; convey the meaning of (ideas, emotions, etc.) in art, music, etc. See synonyms under SPEAK.

— *adj.* 1 Set forth distinctly; explicit; plain; direct. 2 Specially prepared, as, there was *express* provision for strangers. 3 Done, traveling, or carried with speed or in haste; as, an *express* train. 4 Exactly resembling an original; like; as, an *express* likeness. 5 Of or pertaining to an express company. 6 Adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. See synonyms under EXPLICIT.

— *adv.* With speed; not stopping at local stations; as, this train runs *express*.

— *noun* 1 A system of transportation for trunks, small parcels, packages, etc., by rapid conveyance, by organized corporations; also, the packages, parcels, etc., sent by this system. 2 Any means of rapid transmission. 3 A message; dispatch; special communication sent with speed; also, a messenger bearing dispatches; a courier. 4 An express rifle. 5 An express train. [<L. *expressus* <*exprimo* <*ex*, out, + *premo*, press]

EX PRESS AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 The transportation of goods by special system. 2 Amount charged for carrying by express. 3 Things carried by express.

EXPRESS COMPANY A business company that operates a system for the rapid transportation of trunks, packages, and other articles.

EX·PRESS ER *noun* 1 One who sends anything by express. 2 One who or that which presses out a juice or the like.

EX PRESS I BLE *adj.* Capable of being expressed. — **EX·PRESS I BLY** *adv.*

EX PRES·SION (-prĕsh′·un) *noun* 1 The act or mode of uttering or representing, as by language or gesture; hence, any act or object by which some truth or idea is conveyed; as, the *expression* of pleasure. 2 That which is uttered; a saying; also, any embodiment of a thought; as, a common *expression* among doctors. 3 Outward aspect; especially, the ensemble of the face as indicating the feelings, etc.; look. 4 The quality of having proper expressive methods; the effective utterance of thought or feeling; expressiveness. 5 The development or revelation of character and sentiment in art, music, etc., by shadings, nuances, variations in style. 6 A pressing out. 7 A group of characters, numbers, and symbols composing a mathematical statement. Also [Obs.] **EX PRES SURE** (-prĕsh′·ŏŏr) See synonyms under AIR, DICTION, LANGUAGE, TERM. — **EX PRES SION LESS** *adj.*

EX·PRES SION·ISM *noun* In painting, post-impressionistic art, or any branch of it, including cubism, abstractionism, surrealism, etc., and embracing both the subjective and objective trends; non-objective art, except in so far as the artist expresses that which the object expresses. — **EX·PRES·SION IST** *noun & adj.* — **EX PRES SION·IS′ TIC** *adj.*

EX PRES SIS VER BIS [L.] In express terms.

EX·PRES·SIVE (-iv) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or characterized by expression. 2 Conveying or containing expression, in any sense of the word. 3 Manifesting special significance or force. See synonyms of MOBILE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

EX PRESS LY *adv.* With definitely stated intent or application; exactly and unmistakably; in direct terms; as, the condition was *expressly* named. Also **EX·PRESS.**

EX·PRESS MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] An employee of an express company; express agent.

EXPRESS MONEY ORDER A money order issued by an express company.

EXPRESS RIFLE A modern sporting rifle with a large powder-charge and a light bullet of pure lead, sometimes explosive, with a hollow point that causes it to spread in striking.

EXPRESS TRAIN A train operated at high speed with few stops.

EX PRO·FES SO [L.] Openly; avowedly; professedly.

EX·PRO′·PRI·ATE *tr. verb* [**·AT ED, ·AT·ING**] 1 To take from the private owner for public use. 2 To deprive of rights or property. [<EX- + L. *proprius*, one's own] — **EX PRO′ PRI A TOR** *noun.*

EX PRO·PRI·A′·TION *noun* The act, process, or result of expropriating; especially, the act of taking land for public use by right of eminent domain.

EX PRO PRI IS [L.] From one's own resources.

EX PRO PRI·O MO TU [L.] Of its (or his) own accord; voluntarily.

EX·PUL·SION (-shun) *noun* The act of expelling, or the state of being expelled; forcible ejection. [<L. *expulsio* <*expello*; see EXPEL] — **EX PUL·SIVE** (-siv) *adj.*

EX·PUNGE *tr. verb* [**EX·PUNGED, EX PUNG·ING**] To blot or scratch out, as from a record or list, obliterate; efface, destroy. See synonyms under CANCEL. [<L. *expungo* <*ex*, out, + *pungo*, prick] — **EX·PUNC·TION** *noun* — **EX·PUNG ER** *noun.*

EX′·PUR·GATE *tr. verb* [**·GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING**] To clear, as a book, of whatever is considered objectionable; usually from the point of view of morals or religion. [<L. *ex*, out, + *purgo*; see PURGE] — **EX PUR·GA′·TION** *noun* — **EX′·PUR·GA·TOR** *noun* — **EX·PUR′·GA·TO·RY** *adj.*

EX·PUR·GA·TO′·RI·AL *adj.* Pertaining to expurgation; purifying.

EX QUI·SITE (ex′·kwĭz·ĭt *or* ex·kwĭz′·ĭt) *adj.* 1 Characterized by fineness and delicacy; dainty in make or quality; satisfying to the esthetic faculties; refined; delicately beautiful. 2 Having unusually refined perception or judgment; delicately sensitive and accurate; of keen esthetic discrimination, nice; fastidious; as, *exquisite* taste. 3 Causing or marked by intense or extreme emotion; exciting or fitted to excite extreme pleasure or pain; intense or poignant; as *exquisite* rapture or pain. 4 [Obs.] Very careful; curious. 5 [Obs.] Particular; choice. See synonyms under BEAUTIFUL, CHOICE, DELICIOUS, ELEGANT, FINE.

— *noun* A person very dainty in dress or manners; a fop; dandy; dude. [<L. *ex*, out, + *quæro*, seek] — **EX·QUI·SITE·LY** *adv.* — **EX·QUI·SITE·NESS** *noun.*

EX SAN·GUINE (ĕk·sang′·gwin) *adj.* Having no blood; anemic.

EX·SCIND (–sind′) *tr. verb* To cut off; sever from (a body or organization). [<L. *exscindo* <*ex*, out, + *scindo*, cut]

EX SECT *tr. verb* To cut out. [<L. *exsectus* <*exseco* <*ex*, out, + *seco*, cut] — **EX·SEC·TION** *noun.*

EX SERT (–sûrt′) *tr. verb* To push out; protrude. [<L. *exsertus* <*exsero*, thrust out, <*ex*, out, + *sero*, join] — **EX·SER TILE** (–sûr′·til) *adj.* — **EX SER·TION** *noun.*

EX·SERT·ED (ĕk·sûrt′–) *adj.* Protruding from surrounding parts, as the stamens or style beyond the mouth of some tubular corollas; thrust out, unsheathed.

EX·SIC CA′·TÆ (–cāy′·tee) *noun pl. fem.* Dried specimens of plants, especially in numbered sets for herbariums. [<L.]

EX′ SIC CATE (ĕk′·sĭ·cāte) *tr. verb* [**CAT·ED**, **·CAT·ING**] To dry up or out; remove moisture from. [<L. *exsiccatus* <*ex*, out, + *siccus*, dry] — **EX′·SIC·CANT** *adj. & noun* — **EX SIC·CA′·TION** *noun* — **EX·SIC·CA·TIVE** *adj.* — **EX′·SIC·CA·TOR** *noun.*

EX SIC·CA′·TI *noun pl. masc.* Dried specimens of fungi, especially in numbered sets for herbariums. [<L.]

EX·STIP′·U LATE *adj.* Destitute of stipules: also *estipulate.*

EX STRO PHY *noun* The turning of an inner part outward; extraversion.

EX SUF FLI CATE (–kĭt) *adj.* Inflated; empty; frivolous: a Shakespearean usage.

EX·TANT or **EX TANT** *adj.* 1 Still existing and known; living. 2 [Obs.] Standing out; manifest; conspicuous. [<L. *ex*, out, + *sto*, stand]

EX TEM PO RAL *adj.* Extemporaneous; extemporary. — **·LY** *adv.*

EX TEM PO·RA′ NE·OUS (–nī·us) *adj.* 1 Done or made with little or no preparation; composed or uttered on the spur of the moment; unpremeditated. 2 Given to speaking without notes. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: extemporary, extempore, impromptu, improvised, offhand, unpremeditated. *Extemporaneous*, originally signifying *of* or *from the time* or *occasion*, has come to mean done or made with but little (if any) preparation, and is now chiefly applied to addresses of which the thought has been prepared, and only the language and incidental treatment left to the suggestion of the moment, so that an *extemporaneous* speech is understood to be one that is not read or recited; *impromptu* keeps its original sense, denoting something that springs from the instant. *Offhand* is still more emphatic as to the readiness and freedom of the utterance. *Unpremeditated* is graver and more formal, denoting absolute want of preparation, but is too heavy a word to be applied to such apt, ready utterance as is generally designated by *impromptu*. *Antonyms*: elaborated, premeditated, prepared, read, recited, studied, written.

EX·TEM′ PO RA RY *adj.* 1 Extemporaneous. 2 Made for the occasion; extemporized; as, an *extemporary* shelter. — **EX·TEM′ PO RA·RI LY** *adv.* — **EX·TEM′·PO·RA·RI·NESS** *noun.*

EX TEM PO·RE (–po·rī) *adj.* Done on the spur of the moment; extemporaneous; unstudied; offhand. — *adv.* Without special preparation; extemporaneously. See synonyms under EXTEMPORANEOUS. [<L. *ex*, from, + *tempore* <*tempus*, time]

EX TEM′ PO RIZE *verb* [**·RIZED**, **·RIZ·ING**] To do, make, or compose without preparation; do unpremeditatedly; improvise. — **EX·TEM·PO·RI·ZA′·TION** *noun* — **EX·TEM′·PO·RIZ ER** *noun.*

EX TEND *verb* 1 To make or become larger in time, space, or scope; enlarge; lengthen; prolong. 2 To reach or stretch out; as, he *extended* his hand; specifically, in physiology, to unbend: opposed to *flex*. 3 To hold out for the acceptance of others; proffer; as, to *extend* a courtesy. 4 [Law] To appraise at yearly value (lands or tenements belonging to one who has forfeited a recognizance); seize under a writ of extent. See EXTENT. 5 To put forth the strength of (oneself). See synonyms under ADD, AMPLIFY, INCREASE, PROTRACT, SPREAD. [<L. *ex*, out, + *tendere*, to stretch] — **EX·TEND·I·BLE** *adj.*

EX·TEND·ED *adj.* 1 Covering a great extent of time or space. 2 Pulled or stretched out. 3 Broad in proportion to height: said of type; as, an *extended* letter. — **·LY** *adv.*

EX·TEN·SI·BLE *adj.* That may be extended. — **EX·TEN·SI·BIL′ I·TY**, **EX·TEN·SI·BLE·NESS** *noun.*

EX·TEN·SILE *adj.* Extensible.

EX·TEN·SION *noun* 1 The act or process of extending; extent. 2 An annex; addition. 3 That property of matter by virtue of which it occupies space. 4 In logic, the capacity of a general concept to cover the specific classes or individual things connoted by it; the degree of applicability belonging to a notion. 5 Traction of a fractured or dislocated limb in order to replace its parts. 6 The straightening of a limb: opposed to *flection*. 7 The act of a creditor allowing to a debtor further time in which to pay a debt. This undertaking on the part of the creditor may be either verbal or written. See synonyms under ACCESSION, APPENDAGE, INCREASE.

EX·TEN SI·TY *noun* 1 An element of sensation yielding the spatial qualities of perception. 2 The quality of extension; extensiveness.

EX·TEN SIVE (–sĭv) *adj.* 1 Extended widely in space, time, or scope; great; wide. 2 Designating a method of land cultivation in which the crop depends on the area treated rather than (as in *intensive* agriculture) on the fertilization and care of a restricted area. 3 Of or pertaining to extension. See synonyms under LARGE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

EX·TEN·SOM′·E·TER *noun* A micrometer by which to measure the expansion of a body, as a bar of metal. Also **EX TEN·SIM′ E·TER.** [<L. *extendo*, stretch out, <*extensus* + –METER]

EX·TEN SOR (–sur *or* –sor) *noun* A muscle that causes extension. Compare FLEXOR. [<LL.]

EX·TENT *noun* 1 The dimension or degree to which anything is extended; compass; reach; size; range; also, the limit to which anything reaches. 2 Size within given bounds; as, the *extent* of his power. 3 [Law] A writ directing the appraisal of lands at their yearly value, and their delivery to a creditor for a limited time to satisfy his claim. 4 In logic, extension. 5 Any continuous magnitude. An extent of n–dimensions is called an n–*extent*. Thus, a surface is a 2–*extent* and an ordinary solid a 3–*extent*. See synonyms under FND, MAGNITUDE.

EX·TEN′·U·ATE *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED**, **·AT·ING**] 1 To represent as less blameworthy than it might be; diminish the gravity or importance of; mitigate; palliate: said of something wrong or censurable. 2 To make thin or weak; attenuate. 3 [Obs.] To diminish in estimation; depreciate; detract from. [<L. *ex*, out, + *tenuis*, thin] — **EX TEN′·U·AT·ING** *adj.* — **EX·TEN′·U·A·TOR** *noun.*

EX·TEN U·A′·TION *noun* The act of extenuating, in any sense; palliation; excuse. — **EX·TEN·U·A·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj. & noun* — **EX·TEN′·U·A·TO RY** *adj.*

EX·TE RI·OR *adj.* 1 External; outlying. 2 Manifest to the senses. 3 Acting from without. 4 Pertaining to foreign countries; foreign.

— *noun* 1 That which is outside; external features or qualities. 2 Hence, the sum of observable qualities or traits; as, one's physiognomy, demeanor, general appearance, or outward conduct. [<L. *exterior*, comparative of *exterus*, *exter*, outside] — **·LY** *adv.*

EX TE RI OR·I·ZA′·TION *noun* In psychiatry, the act or process of turning the thoughts and emotions away from the self and toward the external world: used in the treatment of schizophrenia and related mental disorders.

EX·TER′ MI NATE (ĕx·tûr′–) *tr. verb* [**·NAT·ED**, **·NAT·ING**] To destroy entirely; annihilate. Also [Obs.] **EX·TER·MINE.** [<L. *ex*, out, + *terminus*, boundary] — **EX·TER MI·NA·BLE** *adj.* — **EX·TER·MI·NA·TIVE** *adj.* — **EX TER′·MI·NA·TOR** *noun* — **EX·TER′·MI NA·TO RY** *adj.*

Synonyms: annihilate, banish, demolish, destroy, eradicate, expel, extirpate, overthrow, remove, uproot. The word *exterminate* is applied to groups or masses of men or animals; individuals are said to be *banished*, *expelled*, *destroyed*, etc. *Eradicate* is primarily applied to numbers or groups of plants; a single tree may be *uprooted*, but is not said to be *eradicated*. To *extirpate* is to *destroy* the very stock, so that the race can never be restored; we speak of *eradicating* a disease, of *extirpating* a cancer, *exterminating* wild beasts or hostile tribes; we seek to *eradicate* or *extirpate* vice. See ABOLISH. *Antonyms*: augment, beget, cherish, colonize, develop, foster, increase, plant, populate, propagate, replenish, settle.

EX·TER·MI·NA′·TION (ĕx·tûr–) *noun* The act or process of exterminating; annihilation; extirpation.

EXTERMINATION CAMP A death camp.

EX·TERN *noun* 1 A pupil who does not live at the school he attends; a day scholar. 2 A member of the house staff of a hospital who does not reside in the institution: opposed to *intern*. Also **EX·TERNE.** — *adj.* [Obs.] External. [<F. *externe*, outer, <L. *externus* <*ex*, out]

EX·TER·NAL (–tûr′·nul) *adj.* 1 Situated or occurring outside of the subject; being on or relating to the exterior; having existence aside from mental perception. 2 Visible from the outside; hence, often, superficial; as, *external* polish. 3 Belonging to the material or phenomenal world as distinguished from the mind that perceives it; objective. 4 Relating to the surface of the body; as, an *external* disease. 5 Pertaining to or coming from foreign lands or people; foreign; as, *external* traffic. 6 Extraneous; extrinsic.

— *noun* An exterior or outer part; an outward symbol, as of religion: chiefly plural. [<L. *externus* <*ex*, out] — **EX·TER·NAL·LY** *adv.*

EXTERNAL COMBUSTION Generated outside the ignition cylin-

der of an engine, in order to produce motion from a fuel–air mixture.

EX·TER·NAL·ISM (–tûr′·nul·ĭzm) *noun* 1 The philosophic doctrine that only things which are the objects of sense-perception have reality, or can be known to have it; phenomenalism. 2 Devotion to externals, especially in matters of religion.

EX·TER NAL′·I·TY (–tur·năl′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* 1 Location on the outside, or in a place, as on a surface outside. 2 Regard for or devotion to externals.

EX·TER′·NAL·IZE (ĕx·tûr′–) *tr. verb* [IZED, ·IZ ING] 1 To give shape to; embody. 2 To make outwardly real. — **EX·TER·NAL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

EX TER·O·CEP′·TOR (ĕx·tĕr–) *noun* A peripheral sense organ that responds to stimulation from external agents, as in sight, hearing, touch, etc. Compare INTEROCEPTOR. — **EX·TER·O·CEP′·TIVE** *adj.*

EX·TER RI·TO′·RI·AL (ĕx·tĕr–) *adj.* Extraterritorial. — **EX·TER RI·TO·RI·AL′·I·TY** *noun* — **EX TER·RI TO′ RI AL·LY** *adv.*

EX·TINCT (–tĭngt′) *adj.* 1 Extinguished; inactive; quenched; as an *extinct* volcano. 2 Exterminated; no longer existing; as, an *extinct* animal or species. 3 Void; lapsed; as, an *extinct* title. See synonyms under LIFELESS. [<L. *extinctus* <*extinguo;* see EXTINGUISH]

EX·TINC·TION (–tĭngk′·shun) *noun* 1 The act of extinguishing or state of being extinguished; extinguishment. 2 A putting an end to something; a destroying; complete destruction; annihilation. 3 A quenching or slaking, as of quicklime with water. 4 In physics, a diminution in the intensity of radiation due to absorption by or scattering in the medium; also, the stopping of incident X-rays by the outer layers of atoms in a crystal. [<L. *extinctio* <*extinctus;* see EXTINCT]

EX·TINC·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* Calculated to extinguish; extinguishing.

EX TIN·GUISH (–tĭng′·gwĭsh) *tr. verb* 1 To render extinct; destroy; put out; quench. 2 To obscure or throw into the shade; eclipse. 3 [Law] To cause to end and become extinct; pay off and satisfy in full. See synonyms under ANNUL, SUBVERT. [<L. *extinguo* <*ex,* out, + *stinguo,* quench] — ·A·BLE *adj.* — ·ER *noun* — ·MENT *noun.*

EX′·TIR·PATE *tr. verb* [PAT ED, ·PAT ING] To root out or up; eradicate; destroy wholly. See synonyms under ABOLISH, EXTERMINATE. [<L. *ex,* out, + *stirps,* stem, stock, root] — **EX TIR·PA·BLE** (ĕx·tûr′–) *adj.* — **EX TIR·PA′·TION** *noun* — **EX′·TIR·PA·TIVE** *adj.* — **EX′ TIR·PA TOR** *noun* — **EX·TIR′·PA·TO RY** (ĕx·tûr′–) *adj.*

EX·TOL (–tōle′ *or, especially Br.,* –tŏl′) *tr. verb* [EX TOLLED, EX TOL LING] To praise in the highest terms; magnify. See synonyms under ADMIRE, PRAISE. Also **EX TOLL.** [<L. *extollo* <*ex,* out, + *tollo,* raise] — **EX TOL LER** *noun* — **EX·TOL·MENT** or **·TOLL·MENT** *noun.*

EX·TORT *tr. verb* To obtain from a person by violence, threat, oppression, etc.; wring; wrest; also, to exact illegally. See synonyms under STEAL. [<L. *extortus* <*extorqueo* <*ex,* out, + *torqueo,* twist] — **EX TORT·ER** *noun* — **EX·TOR·TIVE** *adj.*

EX·TOR TION *noun* 1 The act or practice of extorting. 2 That which has been extorted. 3 [Law] The offense, committed by an official, of taking money under color of his office, with the consent of the victim, either where none is due, in excess of what is due, or before it is due. — **EX·TOR·TION·ER** or **·IST** *noun.*

EX·TOR′·TION·A·RY *adj.* Practicing extortion.

EX·TOR TION·ATE (–ĭt) *adj.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive. — **·LY** *adv.*

EX·TRA *adj.* Being over and above what is required; additional.

— *noun* 1 Something beyond what is usual or required. 2 A copy or an edition of a newspaper issued for some special purpose, or at a time different from that of the regular edition. 3 In cricket, any run resulting from a by, leg-by, no-ball, or wide. 4 Something of a special quality. 5 An actor, not a member of the regular cast, hired for a special scene, as a mob scene, or for a small part.

— *adv.* Unusually.

EXTRA- *prefix* Beyond; as, *extra*ordinary, beyond the ordinary; outside; as, *extra*-mural, outside the walls: also, in the examples given below, outside. [<L. <*extra,* without, <*exter,* outward, <*ex,* out]

extra-atmospheric	extralegal	extrasolar
extracardial	extranational	extrastomachal
extracerebral	extra-official	extraterrestrial
extracranial	extrapelvic	extrathoracic
extra-essential	extraperitoneal	extratropical
extra-insular	extraperiodic	extra-urbane

EXTRA-BOLD *adj.* In printing, denoting a very heavy face of type.

EXTRA-CANONICAL *adj.* Being outside the canon; non-canonical, as, *extra-canonical* writings.

EXTRA-CONDENSED *adj.* In printing, extremely narrow in proportion to the height: said of type.

EX·TRACT *tr. verb* 1 To draw or pull out, as to *extract* a tooth. 2 To obtain from a substance by mechanical or chemical means, especially by solution, distillation, or pressure. 3 To derive or infer. 4 To select for citation. 5 To get or draw out by effort; as, to *extract* pleasure from daily toil. See synonyms under QUOTE. — **TO EXTRACT THE ROOT** To calculate the root of a number.

— **EX TRACT** *noun* 1 Something extracted or drawn out; specifically, a substance extracted by solution, decoction, or similar means. 2 A selection from a book; a passage quoted. 3 The portion of a plant or substance removed by solvents and used in drug preparations in solid, powdered, or liquid form. [<L. *ex,* out, + *traho,* draw] — **EX·TRACT·A·BLE** or **·I·BLE** *adj.*

EX TRAC·TION *noun* 1 The act of extracting. 2 That which is extracted. 3 Lineage.

EX·TRAC·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* 1 That extracts or tends to extract. 2 Capable of extraction. — *noun* 1 Something capable of being extracted. 2 That portion of an extract which becomes insoluble.

EX·TRAC TOR *noun* One who or that which extracts; an extracting tool.

EXTRA-CURRICULAR *adj.* Of or pertaining to those activities which are not a part of the curriculum, but which form an important part of school or college life, as athletics, fraternities, campus publications, etc. Also **EXTRA-CURRICULUM, EX·TRA-CUR·RIC.**

EX·TRA DIT′·A BLE (–dīte′–) *adj.* Liable to or warranting extradition.

EX′·TRA·DITE *tr. verb* [·DIT ED, ·DIT ING] To deliver up, as to another state or nation.

EX TRA·DI′·TION (–dish′ un) *noun* The surrender of an accused person by a government to the justice of another government, or of a prisoner by one authority to another. [<F. <L. *ex,* out, + *traditio;* see TRADITION]

EX TRA·DOS (–dŏs) *noun* In architecture, the exterior curve of an arch. For illustration see under ARCH. [<EXTRA- + L. *dorsum,* back]

EXTRA-JUDICIAL *adj.* Happening out of court; out of the jurisdiction of the proper court. — **·LY** *adv.*

EX·TRA·MUN′ DANE *adj.* Existing outside of or beyond the limits of the material universe. [<L. *extra* + *mundus,* world, <*mundus,* clean; see EXTRA-]

EX·TRA·MU′ RAL *adj.* Situated without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city; beyond the boundaries of an educational institution, as, *extra-mural* games: opposed to *intra-mural.*

EX TRA NE OUS (–trāy′·nĭ·us) *adj.* Not intrinsic or essential to matter under consideration; foreign. [<L. *extraneus,* foreign] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

EX TRAOR′ DI NA RY (ĕx·trawr′–) *adj.* 1 Being beyond or out of the common order, course, or method. 2 Exceeding the ordinary degree; not ordinary; unusual; hence, singular, wonderful, as, an *extraordinary* accident, an *extraordinary* session, *extraordinary* care. 3 Employed for a special purpose or on an exceptional occasion; special; as, an envoy *extraordinary:* in this sense usually pronounced ex·truh·awr′·di·na·rĭ. 4 Designating that component of a plane-polarized ray of light which, on passing through a doubly refracting crystal, has different speeds in different directions. [<L. *extraordinarius* <*extra,* without, + *ordo,* order] — **EX TRAOR′ DI NA RI LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: amazing, egregious, marvelous, monstrous, peculiar, preposterous, prodigious, remarkable, signal, singular, strange, striking, uncommon, unprecedented, unusual, unwonted, wonderful. See ODD, RARE. *Antonyms:* common, commonplace, frequent, natural, ordinary, unimportant, usual.

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION A special session of Congress.

EX′ TRA·PO LATE *tr. verb* [LAT ED, ·LAT ING] To estimate those values of a magnitude or a function which lie beyond the range of known or determined values: distinguished from *interpolate.* — **EX TRA·PO·LA′ TION** *noun.*

EXTRA-PROFESSIONAL *adj.* Being outside the usual limits of professional duty or interest.

EXTRA-RED *adj.* Infra-red.

EX·TRA SEN′ SO RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to phenomena outside of or beyond normal sensory perception; specifically, designating those powers of perception not yet scientifically explained in relation to any of the senses, as telepathy, clairvoyance, etc.

EX·TRA·TER·RI TO′ RI AL *adj.* 1 Exempt from territorial jurisdiction; not subject to the laws of one's abode; as, the *extraterritorial* rights of an ambassador. 2 Of or pertaining to things beyond the national territory; as, *extraterritorial* possessions. Also **EX·TER·RI·TO′·RI·AL.** — **EX TRA TER·RI·TO′·RI AL·LY** *adv.*

EX·TRA·TER·RI·TO RI·AL′·I TY *noun* In international law, the state or privilege of freedom from (local) territorial jurisdiction, accorded to foreign sovereigns, to diplomatic representatives, their suites, and to a certain extent their dwellings.

EX TRAUGHT (–trawt′) *adj.* [Obs.] 1 Extracted. 2 Distraught.

EXTRA-UTERINE *adj.* Situated or occurring externally to the uterus.

EX·TRAV·A·GANCE *noun* 1 An extravagant act or group of such acts; especially, undue expenditure of money; lavishness: prodigality; excess. 2 Overly exaggerated statement

or language; ridiculous action. Also **EX·TRAV·A·GAN·CY.** See synonyms under ENTHUSIASM, EXCESS.

EX TRAV·A·GANT *adj.* 1 Exceeding ordinary limits; excessive; especially, needlessly free or lavish in expenditure. 2 Immoderate, fantastic; unrestrained, as language or behavior. 3 Excessive; exorbitant; as, an *extravagant* charge. 4 [Obs.] Straying beyond bounds; wandering abroad. See synonyms under IMMODERATE, ROMANTIC. [<F. <L. *extra*, without, + *vagus*, wandering] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

EX TRAV A·GAN′·ZA *noun* 1 A lavish or fantastic composition in literature, music, or the drama; especially, a spectacular musical comedy. 2 Any extravagant utterance or act. See synonyms under CARICATURE. [<It. *estravaganza*]

EX TRAV′·A GATE *intr. verb* [**·GAT·ED, ·GAT ING**] To roam at will or beyond proper bounds.

EX TRAV′·A SATE *verb* [**·SAT·ED, ·SAT·ING**] 1 To escape, or suffer to escape from the proper vessel, as blood; filter or ooze into surrounding tissues, as blood from an artery or vein, following a bruise. 2 To erupt or gush out, as lava. [<L. *extravasatus* <L. *extra* + *vas*, vessel; see EXTRA–]

EX TRAV A SA′ TION *noun* The state or process of being extravasated, also the substances extravasated.

EX TRA VAS′ CU LAR *adj.* 1 Situated outside the vascular system. 2 Having no blood vessels; non-vascular.

EX TRA VER′ SION (–vûr′·shun) *noun* 1 The turning of one's interests toward the outside world or toward persons other than oneself; the quality of finding interest and pleasure in outside interests: opposed to *introversion*. 2 The turning of an inner part outward; as, *extraversion* of the eyelids; exstrophy. Also **EX TRO·VER′ SION.** [<L. *extra*, outward, + L. *versio*, turning, <*verto*, turn]

EX′ TRA VERT (–vûrt) *noun* A person highly adapted to living in and deriving satisfaction from the external world: opposed to *introvert*. Also **EX′ TRO VERT.**

Ex TRE MA DU′ RA Same as ESTRELMADURA.

EX TREME *adj.* 1 Being of the highest degree, as best, worst, greatest, etc.; as, *extreme* heat or pain. 2 Situated at the farthest limit; outermost. 3 Last; final. 4 Very strict or severe; exacting. 5 Uncompromising and radical in one's views or demands. See synonyms under RADICAL.

—*noun* 1 The highest or utmost degree of anything; any state, quality, action, or object differing as widely as possible from the ordinary, as, the *extreme* of cruelty, *extremes* of temperature. 2 The utmost or farthest point or limit; either of the two ends of anything: extremity. 3 The first or last term of a proportion or series in mathematics. 4 Either the subject or the predicate term of a proposition in logic, as, in the statement "gold is yellow" "gold" and "yellow" are the *extremes*. [<L. *extremus*, farthest, extreme] —**EX TREME LY** *adv.* —**EX TREME NESS** *noun.*

EXTREME UNCTION See under UNCTION.

EX TREM ISM (ek·streem′–) *noun* A tendency to extremes; radicalism.

EX TREM IST (ĕk·streem′–) *noun* One who supports extreme measures or holds extreme views.

EX TREM I TY (ĕk·trem′–) *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The utmost or farthest point; termination, end, or edge. 2 The greatest degree. 3 Desperate distress or need. 4 *pl.* Extreme measures. 5 An organ of locomotion; a limb or appendage. See synonyms under END, NECESSITY.

EX′ TRI CATE *tr. verb* [**·CAT ED, ·CAT ING**] 1 To liberate from entanglement. 2 To set free from hindrance, perplexities, or the like. 3 To cause to be given off; evolve; as gas or moisture. See synonyms under RELEASE. [<L. *ex*, out, + *tricæ*, hindrances] —**EX·TRI·CA·BLE** *adj.* —**EX·TRI CA BLY** *adv.*

EX TRI·CA′ TION *noun* 1 The act or process of extricating. 2 The act of evolving; disengagement.

EX TRIN SIC *adj.* 1 Being outside of the nature of an object or case; not inherent or included in a thing; not essential: opposed to *intrinsic*. 2 Originating beyond the limits of a body or limb; as, some *extrinsic* muscles. 3 Irrelevant; extraneous. Also **EX TRIN·SI CAL.** [<L. *exter*, outside, + *secus*, beside] —**EX TRIN·SI·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**EX TRIN·SI·CAL·NESS** *noun.*

EX TRORSE *adj.* Turned outward, as an anther from the axis of a flower. Also **EX·TROR·SAL.** [<F. <L. *extrorsus*, in an outward direction]

EX TRUDE *tr. verb* [**TRUD·ED, ·TRUD·ING**] To force, thrust, or push out; drive out or away; expel; as, the mole *extrudes* the earth, to *extrude* one from an office. [<L. *ex*, out, + *trudo*, thrust]

EX TRU SION (–trōō′·zhun) *noun* The act or process of extruding; expulsion; specifically, in geology, an overflow of lava upon the earth's surface through conduits or fissures in the rocks; effusion.

EX TRU·SIVE (–siv) *adj.* Tending to extrude; extruded, as outflows of igneous rocks.

EX U BER·ANCE (ĕk– *or* ĕgz·yōō′–) *noun* 1 Abounding variety or copiousness 2 Superabundance; as, an *exuberance* of imagination. Also **EX·U·BER·AN·CY.**

EX U·BER·ANT (ĕk– *or* ĕgz·yōō′–) *adj.* Marked by plentifulness, overflowing; producing copiously. See synonyms under FERTILE, REDUNDANT. [<L. *ex*, out, + *ubero*, bear fruit] —**EX·U·BER·ANT·LY** *adv.* —**EX·U′·BER·ATE** *intr. verb.*

EX′·U·DATE (ĕks′·yōō–) *noun* Any substance which filters through the walls of living cellular tissue and is available for extraction, as gums and resins. —**EX·U·DA·TIVE** *adj.*

EX·U·DA′·TION (ĕks·yōō–) *noun* 1 The act or process of exuding. 2 That which is exuded.

EX·UDE (ĕgz– *or* ĕks·yōōd′) *verb* [**EX·UD·ED, EX·UD·ING**] To discharge; ooze or trickle forth, as through pores. [<L. *ex*, out, + *sudo*, sweat]

EX ULT (ĕgz–) *intr. verb* To rejoice in or as in triumph; take great delight. [<L. *exulto*, leap for joy] —**EX ULT ING LY** *adv.*

EX·UL·TANT (ĕgz–) *adj.* 1 Rejoicing triumphantly. 2 Denoting great joy. —**·LY** *adv.*

EX UL·TA′·TION (ĕgz– *or* ĕks–) *noun* The act or state of exulting; triumphant joy. Also **EX·UL TANCE, EX·UL·TAN·CY.**

EX U VI·Æ (–yōō′·vī·ē) *noun pl.* Parts cast off or shed by animals. [<L. <*exuo*, strip off, <*ex*, off, + *(ind)uo*, indue, <*in*, in] —**EX·U·VI·AL** *adj.*

EX·U′·VI·ATE (ĕks– *or* ĕgz·yōō′–) *verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To cast off or shed some part; slough; molt. —**EX U VI·A′·TION** *noun.*

EX VI TER·MI NI (vī tûr′·mī·nī) [L.] By force of the term.

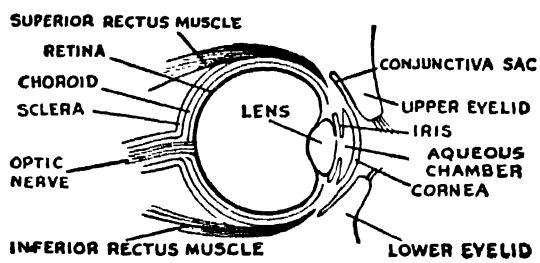
·EY See under –Y.

EY AS (ī′·us) *noun* A young hawk; nestling. [<NIAS, by reading *a nias* as *an eyas;* NIAS <F. *niais* <L. *nidus*, nest]

EYCK (īk), **HUBERT VAN,** 1366?–1426, and **JAN VAN,** 1385?–1440, Flemish painters, brothers, traditional inventors of oil painting.

EY DENT (ā′·dĕnt) *adj.* [Scot.] Diligent; industrious.

EYE *noun* 1 The organ of vision in animals; especially, the human eye, a nearly spherical mass set in a cavity of the skull and consisting of the cornea, iris, pupil, lens, with associated muscles and optic nerve, also the eyelids, eyelashes, and eyebrows. 2 Ocular perception; sight. 3 Capacity for seeing or discerning. 4 Attentive observation; watchful care. 5 A particular look or expression; mien. 6 Mental or moral vision; estimation; also, regard; desire.



CROSS-SECTION OF THE EYE

7 Anything that resembles the human organ of sight, or its socket, in shape, place, or office; as, the *eye* of a needle, the *eye* of a potato, apple, gooseberry, dahlia, etc. 8 The calm central area of an advancing hurricane or cyclone: also **EYE OF THE STORM.** —**TO KEEP AN EYE OUT** or **PEELED** To watch for; keep alert. —**TO LAY EYES ON** To see. —**TO SET AN EYE BY** To love above all else.

—*tr. verb* [**EYED, EY·ING** or **EYE·ING**] 1 To look at fixedly; scrutinize. 2 To make a hole in, like the eye of a needle. [<OE. *eage*]

EYE *noun* A brood, as of pheasants. [<NYE, by reading *a nye* as *an eye;* NYE <OF. *ni* <L. *nidus*, nest]

EYE AGATE A variety of agate with concentric banding which, on cutting and polishing, resembles an eye.

EYE·BALL *noun* The globe or ball of the eye.

EYE·BAR *noun* A heat-treated steel bar of high tensile strength, usually rectangular in cross-section, with holes punched in the terminal heads for attachment to other structural members, as suspension cables, trusses, etc.

EYE·BEAM *noun* A quick look or glance of the eye.

EYE·BOLT *noun* Any of various forms of bolt having, in place of a head, an eye or ring to receive a rope, hook, etc.

EYE·BRIGHT *noun* 1 A low annual herb of the figwort family (*Euphrasia officinalis*), formerly used in eye lotions. 2 The red or scarlet pimpernel.

EYE·BROW *noun* The arch over the eye; also, its covering, especially the hairs.

EYEBROW PENCIL A cosmetic pencil used to outline or darken the eyebrows.

EYE·CUP *noun* 1 A small cup of glass or metal, with rim curved to fit the eye, used in applying lotions. 2 An embryonic structure which develops into the retina of the eye.

EYED *adj.* 1 Having eyes: often in composition; as, evil-*eyed*, tender-*eyed*, etc. 2 Having eyelike spots, as the peacock's tail; ocellated.

EYE·GLASS *noun* 1 *pl.* A pair of lenses resembling spectacles without bows; a pincenez: frequently called **EYE′·GLASS·ES.** 2 Any lens used to assist vision; a monocle; the glass nearest the eye in a telescope or microscope. 3 An eyecup.

EYE·GROUND *noun* The fundus, or inner side of the back of the eyeball, especially as seen in an ophthalmoscope.

EYE·HOLE *noun* 1 A round opening through which to pass a pin, hook, rope, or the like; also, a hole or crevice through which one may look; peephole. 2 The socket containing the eye.

EYE–HOOK *noun* A hook permanently attached to a reinforced ring at the end of a rope, chain, etc. See illustration under HOOK.

EYE·LASH *noun* One of the stiff curved hairs growing from the edge of the eyelids.

EYE·LESS *adj.* Lacking eyes; deprived of sight.

EYE·LET *noun* 1 A small hole or opening; a little eye or aperture; specifically, a hole made in canvas, leather, paper, or the like, either bushed with metal or worked around with buttonhole stitch. 2 A metal ring for protecting such a perforation: also **EYELET–RING.** 3 In insects, an ocellus or little eye. — *tr. verb* To make eyelets in.

EYE·LET·EER′ *noun* An instrument for making eyelet holes; a stiletto.

EYE·LID *noun* One of the curtains of loose integument that cover the eyeballs in front.

EYE–OPENER *noun* 1 Anything that opens the eyes, actually or figuratively. 2 An incredible tale or piece of news. 3 [Pop.] Something enabling one to comprehend what was before a mystery or unheeded. 4 [Pop.] A drink of liquor, especially one taken early in the morning.

EYE·PIECE *noun* The lens or combination of lenses nearest the eye in a telescope or microscope; eyeglass.

EYE′·SER·VANT *noun* One who does his duty only when watched. Also **EYE′·SERV·ER.**

EYE′·SER·VICE *noun* 1 Duty performed only when the worker is being watched. 2 Admiring glances.

EYE SHADOW A cosmetic preparation, tinted blue, or green, black, etc., applied to the eyelids to enhance the eyes.

EYE·SHOT *noun* Reach or scope of the eye; view; sight.

EYE·SIGHT *noun* The power or sense of sight; also, extent of vision; view.

EYE·SOME (–sum) *adj.* Pleasant to look at.

EYE·SORE *noun* 1 A diseased place on or near the eye. 2 Anything that offends the sight.

EYE SPECULUM An instrument for retracting the eyelids and holding them apart.

EYE·SPLICE *noun* A loop formed by bending back the end of a rope and splicing it into the rope.

EYE·SPOT *noun* 1 One of the rudimentary visual organs of many invertebrates, consisting of a few pigment cells overlaying a nerve filament sensitive to light. 2 The rudimentary eye in an embryo. 3 An ocellus. 4 An eyelike marking.

EYE·STALK *noun* A stalk or peduncle that supports an eye, as in lobsters and crabs.

EYE·STONE *noun* A small smooth calcareous object used to remove foreign substances from the eye.

EYE·STRAIN *noun* An affection caused by excessive or improper use of the eyes.

EYE·STRING *noun* A muscle or tendon that holds or moves the eye.

EYE·TOOTH *noun* One of the upper canine–teeth. — **TO CUT AN EYETOOTH** To gain wisdom by experience.

EYE·WASH *noun* 1 A medicinal wash for the eye. 2 [Pop.] Nonsense.

EYE′·WA·TER *noun* 1 The natural water that forms in the eye; tears. 2 A medicated lotion for the eyes.

EYE′·WINK·ER *noun* An eyelash.

EYE′·WIT·NESS *noun* One who has seen a thing or an occurrence with his own eyes; one who was present at the time of an act and who bears testimony to what he has seen.

EYE WORM A nematode worm (*Thelazia californiensis*), whitish in color and about half an inch long, which lives underneath the eyelids and in the tear ducts, causing inflammation and discomfort: parasitic on dogs, sheep, cats, and man.

EY·LAU (ī′·low) A city in East Prussia, Germany; battle, 1807.

EY·RA (ī′·ruh) *noun* A chestnut–colored wildcat (*Felis cacomitli*) of tropical America, with a weasel–like, unmarked body. [< Tupi]



EYRA

EYRE (air) *noun* [Obs.] 1 A circuit or journey. 2 A court of circuit judges. — **JUSTICES IN EYRE** Judges who rode a circuit periodically to hold court in the English shires. [<OF. *erre* <L. *iter*, journey]

EYRE LAKE (air) A salt lake in South Australia; 3,706 square miles; 79 feet above sea–level.

EYRE PENINSULA A peninsula of South Australia, between Spencer's Gulf and the Gulf of Australia.

EY·RY, EY·RIE (ā′– *or* ī′·rī) Same as AERIE.

EYSE Same as EISK.

E·ZÉ·CHI·AS (eh·zeh·shē·ahs′) [F.] Same as HEZEKIAH. Also [It.] **E·ZE·CHI·A** (chē·zeh′·kē·ah), [Sp.] **E·ZE·QUI AS** (eh·theh′·kē·ahs)

E·ZE·KI·EL (ī·zee′·kĭ·ĕl; *Dutch, G.* ā·sā′·kee·āl) A masculine personal name. Also spelled *Iesekiel*. Also [F.] **E ZÉ·CHIEL** (eh·zeh·kyĕl′), [Sp.] **E·ZE·QUI·EL′** (eh·theh·kee·ĕl′). [<Heb., strength of God]

— **EZEKIEL** Hebrew prophet of the 6th century B.C., who wrote the Old Testament **BOOK OF EZEKIEL:** one of the four major prophets.

E·ZE·KI EL, MOSES (JACOB), 1844–1917, American sculptor.

EZ RA A masculine personal name. [<Heb., rising light or helper]

— **EZRA** Hebrew high priest of the 5th century B.C., who originated public preaching, and who wrote in part, the Old Testament **BOOK OF EZRA.** Also *Esdras.*

F, f [EFFS, F's, Fs] *pl.*] 1 The sixth letter of the English alphabet, from Phenician *vau*, through Hebrew *vau*, Greek *digamma*, which was early dropped from the Greek alphabet, but was restored by the Romans, F. 2 The sound of the letter *f*: the voiceless fricative made by placing the upper teeth upon the lower lip and breathing out. It is pronounced like *v* in of. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY.

— *symbol* 1 The fourth tone in the musical scale of C; the pitch of this tone, or the note representing it; the scale built upon F. 2 The bass clef in musical notation. 3 In chemistry, fluorine (F). 4 In genetics, a filial generation, usually followed by a subscript numeral, as F_1, F_2, for the first, second, etc., filial generation offspring of a given mating. See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

FA (fah) *noun* The fourth tone of any key in music, or of the so–called natural key. [<It.]

FA' (faw) *noun* [Scot.] 1 Lot; luck. 2 Share. 3 Fall. Also spelled *faw*.

FA·BA·CEOUS (–shus) *adj.* Designating a very large family (*Leguminosæ*, formerly *Fabaceæ*) of herbs, shrubs, and trees, characterized by stipulate leaves, irregular flowers, and fruits that are true pods or legumes; the bean or pea family. [<L. *fabaceus* <*faba*, bean]

FA·BI·AN *adj.* Designating a policy like that of Quintus FABIUS Maximus Verrucosus (died 203 B.C.), who, in the Second Punic War with Hannibal, acquired the nickname *Cunctator* or Delayer, because he avoided direct engagements and used dilatory tactics, thereby foiling his antagonist; hence, practicing the policy of delay.

— *noun* A member of the Fabian Society. — **FA·BI·AN·ISM** *noun* — **FA·BI·AN·IST** *noun & adj.*

FABIAN SOCIETY An English association of socialists, formed in 1884, including many able writers on economics, having as their object the achievement of socialism by easy stages.

FA·BLE *noun* 1 A brief story or tale embodying a moral and introducing persons, animals, or inanimate things as speakers and actors. 2 A foolish or improbable story; fabrication. 3 The imaginary plot of an epic or dramatic poem. 4 Common talk. See synonyms under ALLEGORY, FICTION.

— *verb* [**FA·BLED** (–bld), **FA·BLING**] To narrate fictitiously or falsely; compose or tell fables or myths; fabricate; lie. [<F. <L. *fabula* <*for*, speak] — **FA·BLER** *noun.*

FA·BLED (–bld) *adj.* 1 Recorded in fable; made famous by fable. 2 Existing only in fable; mythical.

FAB·LI·AU′ (–lī·ō′) *noun* [**·AUX′** (ōz′) *pl.*] A short, comic, or gay tale, usually in eight–syllable verse: the genre which arose in France in the 12th and 13th centuries. [<F. <L. *fabula*, fable]

FABRE (fahbr), **JEAN HENRI,** 1823–1915, French entomologist and writer.

FAB·RIC *noun* 1 A woven, felted, or knitted material, as cloth, felt, hosiery, or lace; also, the material used in its making. 2 Something that has been fabricated, constructed, or put together; any complex construction; structure; edifice; as, St. Paul's, that noble *fabric*. 3 The manner of construction; workmanship; texture; as, cloth of a very intricate *fabric*. 4 The texture or structure of igneous rock. See synonyms under FRAME. [<L. *fabrica* <*faber*, workman]

FAB′·RI·CATE *tr. verb* [**·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING**] 1 To form; make, or manufacture; build; concoct; forge. 2 To combine parts of to form a whole. 3 To invent fancifully or falsely; concoct; as, a *fabricated* account. See synonyms under CONSTRUCT, MAKE. — **FAB′·RI·CA·TOR** *noun.*

FAB·RI·CA′·TION *noun* The art of fabricating, or that which

is fabricated; a structure; fabric; also, an invention; a falsehood. See synonyms under DECEPTION, FICTION, LIE.

FAB·RI·KOID *noun* A fabric with cloth base but pyroxylin surface, impervious to water or other fluid: a trade name.

FAB'·U LIST *noun* A composer of fables; one who falsifies or fabricates.

FAB' U LIZE *intr. verb* [·LIZED, ·LIZ·ING] To compose or relate fables or stories. Also [Br.] **FAB'·U·LISE.** [<L. *fabula*; see FABLE]

FAB U·LOUS (–lus) *adj.* 1 Belonging to fable; fictitious; mythical. 2 Passing the limits of belief; incredible. [<L. *fabula*; see FABLE] — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

FA·ÇADE (fah·sahd') *noun* [F.] 1 The front or chief face of a building. 2 Hence, the front, visible part, or most conspicuous part of an institution, often designed to convey a favorable impression of the whole. [<L. *facies*, face]

FACE *noun* 1 The anterior portion of the head, in which the eyes, nose, and mouth are situated, comprising in man the surface between the top of the forehead and the bottom of the chin, and extending laterally from ear to ear. 2 The surface, or most important surface, of anything; a front or working surface; that side or edge presented to view, or to any particular adjustment for operating; a side or surface of a solid; as, the *face* of a dam, one of the *faces* of a crystal, the *face* of a playing card, the *face* of a molar tooth. 3 The façade. 4 The flat portion of a propeller blade. 5 The flat or rounded striking surface of a hammer. 6 The long outer slope of a bastion; also, that part of the line of defense ending with the curtain and the angle of the shoulder. 7 The end of a drift or tunnel; also, the sharply defined and more important joint in coal running at right angles to the plane of stratification. 8 The impression surface of a type body or of a printing plate; also, the letter or other character cut on the type, or the size or style of cut or the character on type. 9 The dial of a clock or watch. 10 The obverse of a coin, or medal, which bears the effigy; occasionally the reverse side. 11 The inscribed side of a document, or printed side of a sheet. 12 One of the sides of any military formation, as of a square. 13 The external aspect or appearance; look; show; outward effect or impression used literally and figuratively, as, the *face* of affairs; he put a bold *face* on the matter. 14 Personal force, influence, opinion, or will, as if expressed in the countenance; as, he set his *face* steadily against it. 15 Personal presence; immediate cognizance; sight: as in the phrases "before the *face* of," "in the *face* of," "to one's *face*"; as, I said it to his *face*. 16 Effrontery, audacity; assurance. 17 The value as expressed on the written or printed surface: said of any commercial paper, as a note or bond. 18 In golf, the striking side of a club head, the side or slope of a hillock or bunker. — **IN THE FACE OF** 1 In the presence of; confronting. 2 In opposition to; in defiance of; in spite of. — **TO SAVE FACE** To save one's reputation or standing; protect one's dignity in the opinion of others. — **TO LOSE FACE** To lose standing or reputation.

— *verb* [FACED, FAC ING] 1 To turn one's face or turn toward, to stand, place, or be placed with the face set in any given direction, as, the house *faces* (toward or on) the river, hence, to confront; oppose. 2 To cover with a layer, plate, or the like, of some different material, as the edge of a garment with silk, or a wall with smooth stone, to dress the surface so as to make smooth, as a block of stone or a piece of broadcloth. 3 In card-playing, to turn face upwards or downwards. See synonyms under OPPOSE. — **TO FACE IT OUT** To keep a bold front under all circumstances. — **TO FACE ONE DOWN** To abash or repel one by a bold or fixed gaze or by audacity. [<F. <L. *facies*, face] — **FACE A·BLE** *adj.*

FACE CARD A playing card bearing the picture of a king, queen, or knave.

FACE' HARD EN *tr. verb* To harden the surface of (steel, iron, etc.), by the addition of carbon, in conjunction with great heat.

FACE-HEIGHT *noun* In craniometry, the distance between the gnathion and the nasion. Also **FACE-LENGTH.**

FACE-LIFTING *noun* An operation that removes or tightens sagging tissues or muscles in the face.

FACE PACK A cosmetic paste having a mud, clay, or meal base compounded with certain astringents, bleaches, etc., applied thickly to the face and allowed to dry like a mask: also called *beauty pack, facial mask.*

FACE-PLATE *noun* A disk that holds and rotates work, as on a lathe or boring mill.

FACE POWDER A cosmetic powder usually having a talc or rice starch base, applied to the face to dull shiny skin, cover blemishes, etc.

FAC ER (fāce'–) *noun* 1 [Pop.] A blow in the face, as in boxing; hence, any stunning check. 2 [Pop.] A difficult, challenging, or elusive problem; a poser. 3 An attachment to a machine tool to hold a cutter in facing or surfacing.

FAC ET (fas'–) *noun* 1 A small face; one of the small plane surfaces cut upon a diamond or other gem. For illustration see DIAMOND. 2 A flat projecting fillet between the flutes of a column. 3 A unit of a compound eye in insects and crustaceans; also, the surface or cornea of such an eye. 4 One side, view, or phase of a subject or of a person's mind or character. 5 A small flat surface on a bone; also, a flat abraded spot on a tooth: also **FAC·ETTE.**

— *tr. verb* [FAC·ET·ED or ·ET·TED, FAC·ET·ING or ·ET·TING] To cut or work a facet or facets upon. [<F. *facette* <*face*, face]

FA·CETE *adj.* [Obs.] Clever; witty; humorous. [<L. *facetus*, splendid, facetious]

FA·CE·TI·Æ (–see'·shi·ē) *noun pl.* 1 Facetious sayings collectively. 2 Coarsely witty books. [<L.]

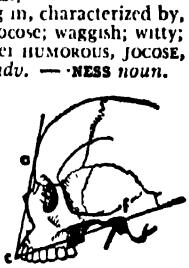
FA·CE TIOUS (–see'·shus) *adj.* Indulging in, characterized by, or marked by wit or humor; jocular; jocose; waggish; witty; funny; humorous. See synonyms under HUMOROUS, JOCOSE, MERRY. [<L. *facetia*, humor] — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

FACE VALUE See under VALUE.

FA·CHAN Same as FA–ISHAN.

FA·CIAL (–shul) *adj.* Of, near, or affecting the face. — *noun* [Pop.] A massage or other treatment of the face for the purpose of enhancing health and beauty of facial skin. [<L. *facies*, face]

FACIAL ANGLE The angle subtended between the line representing the face–height and the axis of the skull from the edge of central incisors to the auricular point.



FACIAL ANGLE

a Glabella.
c Edge of central incisors.
f Auricular point.
acf Facial angle.

FACIAL INDEX A number expressing the ratio of the breadth to the length of the face.

FACIAL MASK *noun* A face pack.

FACIAL NERVE The seventh cranial nerve, one of a pair which actuate the muscles controlling facial expression.

FA·CI END (–shi·ĕnd) *noun* An operand.

·FACIENT *suffix* Causing; making, as in sorbe*facient*, causing absorption. [<L. *faciens* <*facio*, do]

FA·CI ES (–shi·eez) *noun* 1 The general aspect or external appearance of anything, as of a species, or a group of geological strata; the entirety of the characteristics which determine identity. 2 The expression of the face in a given disease. 3 A surface; as, the *facies* gastrica.

FAC ILE (fās'·il) *adj.* 1 Easy of performance. 2 Easily gained; readily mastered. 3 Easily moved or persuaded; pliant; yielding. 4 Ready or quick in performance; dexterous; skilful. [<F. <L. *facilis*, easy, <*facio*, do] — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

FAC I LE PRIN CEPS [L.] Unquestionably first or foremost.

FA·CIL' I TATE *tr. verb* [·TAT ED, ·TAT ING] To make easier or more convenient. — **FA·CIL·I·TA' TION** *noun.*

FA·CIL I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Ease or readiness in doing; dexterity. 2 Readiness of compliance; pliancy. 3 Any aid or convenience: usually in the plural; as, *facilities* for travel. [<L. *facilitas* <*facilis*, facile]

FAC ING (face'–) *noun* 1 A covering in front serving any purpose. 2 A covering plate or layer in front, for ornament or protection against wear or corrosion, or to alter the contour. 3 The lining of a garment on parts exposed by being turned back, as the lapel of a coat or the hem, cuff, etc.; also, any heavy, durable fabric used for this. 4 An improvement to the appearance of a food product, as by the addition of coloring–matter. 5 A smooth, machined surface for attachment to another part. 6 *pl.* The different–colored collars and cuffs on a military uniform, often indicative of the branch of the service.

FAC SIM I·LE (–i·li) *noun* An exact copy or reproduction, often differing in scale but always identical or closely imitative in detail, material, etc. See synonyms under DUPLICATE. — *adj.* 1 Exactly copied or reproduced; exactly similar or corresponding; as, a *facsimile* autograph. 2 Producing exact copies or facsimiles. [<L. *fac simile*, make like]

FACSIMILE TELEGRAPH An apparatus for telegraphing messages, designs, drawings, etc., in facsimile. Compare TELAUTOGRAPH.

FACT *noun* 1 Anything that is done or happens, as an act or deed. 2 Anything actually existent. 3 Any statement strictly true; truth; reality. 4 *pl.* [Law] The issues raised by the pleadings and evidence in an action and upon which the jury must base their verdict. 5 [Obs.] A thing done; a deed; performance. See synonyms under CIRCUMSTANCE, EVENT, PROOF. [<L. *factum* <*factus* <*facio*, do]

FAC TICE (–tis) *noun* A fluffy, rubberlike material obtained by vulcanizing linseed oil with sulfur or sulfur chloride. [<F.]

FAC·TION *noun* 1 A number of persons combined for a common purpose. 2 A party within a party; an irregular association of partisans; a cabal. 3 Violent opposition, as to a government; turbulence; dissension. See synonyms under CABAL. [<F. <L. *factio* <*factus* <*facio*, make] — **FAC·TION·IST,** [Obs.] **FAC'·TION·A·RY** *noun.*

FAC·TION·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to a faction. — **·ISM** *noun.*

FAC·TIOUS (–shus) *adj.* Given to, characterized by, or promoting faction; turbulent; partisan. See synonyms under PERVERSE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FAC TI TIOUS (-tish'·us) *adj.* 1 Proceeding from or created by art as opposed to nature. 2 Artificial; conventional; affected; unnatural. [<L. *factitius* <*factus;* see FACT] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: affected, artificial, manufactured, pretended, sham, simulated, spurious, unnatural. *Antonyms:* actual, genuine, honest, natural, real, truthful, unaffected.

FAC TI TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a verb which takes, in addition to an object, a characterizing complement (the people elected *him president;* he called *John* a *villain*). [<L. *factito,* frequentative of *facio,* make] — **·LY** *adv.*

FAC TOR *noun* 1 One of two or more quantities that, when multiplied together, produce a given quantity. 2 One of several elements or causes that produce a result. 3 A commission merchant; agent. 4 In Scotland, a bailiff or steward; also, a person legally appointed to care for forfeited property. 5 [Local] A garnishee. 6 The unit of heredity. See GENE. 7 An element important in metabolism and nutrition, as a vitamin, enzyme, or hormone. 8 The agent controlling one of the remaining posts of the Hudson's Bay Company. See synonyms under AGENT.

— *tr. verb* 1 To manage as a factor; be the factor of (an estate). 2 To resolve into factors; factorize. [<L., maker, <*facio,* make]

FAC TOR AGE (-ij) *noun* A factor's commission. 2 The conduct of a factor's business.

FAC TO RI AL *noun* A continued product of a series of factors such that each factor is equal to the one preceding it plus one, or of functions of quantities so differing, especially, the continued product, 1·2·3.....n. It is symbolized thus: n!, or $\lfloor\underline{n}$ the last number of the product being written. Thus, 4! or $\lfloor\underline{4}$ (read *factorial* four) = 1×2×3×4 = 24. — *adj.* Pertaining to a factor or a factorial.

FAC' TOR IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ ING**] 1 [Local] To garnishee. 2 To convert into factors. — **FAC·TOR I ZA' TION** *noun.*

FAC TOR SHIP *noun* 1 The business of a factor or a factory. 2 A body of factors.

FAC TO RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 An establishment devoted to the manufacture of something, including the building or buildings and machinery necessary to such manufacture; a manufactory. 2 A business establishment in charge of factors or agents in a foreign country.

FAC TO TUM *noun* A man of all work. [<L. *fac totum,* do all]

FAC TU AL (-chōō ul *or* -tyōō·ul) *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of facts; literal and exact; genuine.

FAC TU AL·LY *adv.* In factual form; actually.

FAC U LA (-yōō·luh) *noun* [**·LÆ** (lee) *pl.*] A small spot on the sun brighter than the rest of the photosphere. [<L., little torch, <*fax,* torch]

FAC'·UL·TA TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Producing or imparting faculty or power; enabling; qualifying. 2 Endowing with authority or power, but allowing the use of it at option or contingently; empowering but not requiring one to perform some act, providing as a law, for optional action distinguished from *obligative.* 3 Having the power to exist in and accustom itself to changed conditions, as aerobic bacteria, which may become anaerobic: distinguished from *obligate.* 4 Related or pertaining to a faculty or faculties. [<L. *facultas,* faculty]

FAC UL TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 Any mode of bodily or mental behavior regarded as implying a natural endowment or acquired power; specifically, any form of natural activity, or intentional doing, especially of the mind; as, the *faculties* of seeing, feeling, reasoning; any special form of skill, or unusual ability, whether natural or acquired; knack; turn; native facility; improperly and rarely, a specific efficiency or power of action in an inanimate thing; as, the *faculty* of observation or imitation, a *faculty* for doing two things at once, the *faculty* of a lever. 2 One of the native complex capacities or powers into which the older psychology analyzed and to which it ascribed the phenomena of conscious mental life; as, the *faculty* of perception, memory, thought, etc. 3 The members of any one of the learned professions, collectively: sometimes applied absolutely to the profession itself; as, the *faculty* of law or medicine. 4 The body of instructors in a university, college or higher educational institution, or in any of its departments. 5 A department of learning or instruction at a university; hence, dean of a *faculty.* 6 In the Roman Catholic Church, the right to perform certain ecclesiastical functions, bestowed by a prelate upon a subordinate; formerly, also, power or privilege in general bestowed or otherwise obtained: chiefly in the plural. 7 The product of the terms of an arithmetical series, whose first term is called the base and the number of terms the exponent. 8 Ability to do or manage; executive skill and efficiency, especially in domestic matters; as, a housekeeper of notable *faculty.* 9 [Local] Trade or calling. 10 Pecuniary resources; means. See synonyms under ABILITY. [<L. *facultas* <*facul,* for *facilis;* see FACILE]

FAD *noun* A passing fancy or fashion; hobby. — **FAD·DIST** *noun.*

FAD·DLE [Prov. Eng.] *verb* [**·DLED** (ld), **·DLING**] To dandle; cuddle; cherish; toy; trifle. — *noun* A toy; trifle; fad.

FAD·DOM *tr. verb* [Scot.] To fathom; measure.

FAD DY *adj.* [Pop.] [**DI ER, ·DI EST**] Full of, given to, or like fads. Also **FAD DISH.**

FADE *verb* [**FAD ED, FAD ING**] 1 To lose or cause to lose brightness of color or clearness of outline; render or become indistinct to the eye; dim. 2 To lose or cause to lose youthfulness, beauty, freshness, or vigor; wear away; wither. 3 To cause to disappear gradually, as a scene in a motion picture, often with *out;* also, with *in,* to cause to appear gradually. See synonyms under FADE. [<OF. *faden* <*fade,* pale, insipid]

FADE (fād) *adj.* [L.] 1 Uninteresting; insipid; flat; as, a *fade* entertainment. 2 [Obs.] Withered and faded; pale and wan, as, the *fade* hue of a cheek.

FADE-AWAY *noun* In baseball, a slow, curved ball, seemingly pitched fast, that breaks inward toward the batter.

FADE-IN *noun* A gradual appearance of a motion-picture sequence on the screen, often, as by double exposure, etc., replacing a preceding sequence.

FADE LESS *adj.* Unfading. See synonyms under ETERNAL. — **·LY** *adv.*

FADE OM E TER (fā dom'-) *noun* An instrument for comparative testing of the fading characteristics of dyed fabrics under standard conditions of light, humidity, etc.

FADE-OUT *noun* A gradual disappearance of a motion-picture sequence on the screen.

FAD ER (fade'-) *noun* In motion pictures, a potentiometer for the control of sound-volume in reproduction, or for controlling the amount of light in developing the film.

FADGE *intr. verb* [Obs.] To fit, suit; agree; also, to succeed.

FAD ING (fade'-) *noun* The dying out of signal-strength in radio communication owing to increased distance from the transmitting station, atmospheric condition, or mechanical defect.

FÆ CES, FÆ CAL, etc. See FECES, etc.

FA EN ZA (fah·en' dzah) A city in north-central Italy; noted for its pottery; site of ancient *Faventia.* See FAILENCE.

FA ER IE *noun* [Obs.] 1 The imaginary world inhabited by fairies, especially, the world described by Spenser in *The Faerie Queene.* 2 A fairy. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to fairies or fairyland. [See FAIRY]

FAERIE QUEENE An allegorical romance of chivalry by Edmund Spenser, planned in twelve books, of which only six were published (1590–96).

FAER OE ISLANDS (fār' o) A group of 21 Danish islands in the North Atlantic Ocean; 540 square miles; capital, Thorshavn: also called *Faroe Islands.* Also **FAER OES,** [Dan.] **FAER Ø' ER NE** (fār·ə'·ər nuh).

FAF NIR In Norse mythology, especially the *Volsunga Saga,* and in Wagner's *Siegfried,* a dragon that guarded the treasure of Andvari, slain by Sigurd (Siegfried). By confusion with elements of the *Nibelungenlied,* Fafnir is often identified as brother of Regin. Also **FAF NER.** [<ON.]

FAG *verb* [**FAGGED, FAG GING**] 1 To fatigue or exhaust, become fatigued; tire oneself out by hard work or protracted exercise. 2 To act as a menial or to require menial service from; use or act as a drudge, as in English public schools. — *noun* 1 One who does menial service for another, as in English public schools. 2 A piece of drudgery. 3 [Pop.] A cigarette. [Perhaps <SAG, with old *s* resembling *f;* see S] — **FAG GER** *noun.*

FA·GA CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a large family (*Fagaceæ*) of trees and shrubs having alternate simple leaves, sterile flowers, and one-celled, one-seeded nuts; the beech family. [<L. *fagus,* beech]

FAG-END *noun* The frayed end, as of a rope; a remnant, usually of slight utility.

FA·GIN In Dickens's *Oliver Twist,* an old Jewish thief-trainer into whose hands Oliver fell.

FAG O·PY'·RISM *noun* Poisoning by buckwheat (genus *Fagopyrum*), usually indicated by an inflammation of the skin due to the action of certain substances in buckwheat.

FAG·OT *noun* 1 A bundle of sticks, twigs, or branches, as used for fuel. 2 A bundle of pieces of wrought iron or steel to be worked over. — *tr. verb* 1 To make a fagot or bundle of; collect and bind together, as sticks. 2 To ornament (textile fabrics) by drawing out some of the threads and tying the cross-threads together in sets at their centers. Also **FAG·GOT.** [<F.]

FAG·OT·ING *noun* A mode of ornamenting textile fabrics, in which a number of threads of a material are drawn out and the cross-threads tied together in the middle; in basketry, hemstitching. Also **FAG·GOT·ING.**

FAHL·BAND (-bänd; *G.* -bahnt) *noun* A band or stratum of rock containing metallic sulfides, sometimes intersecting a metalliferous crystalline vein. [<G. <*fahl,* pale, + *band,* band]

FAHR·EN·HEIT (fär'- *or* fahr'·ən·hīte) *adj.* 1 Designating a temperature scale in which zero is the temperature of a mixture of equal weights of snow and common salt; the freezing point of water is 32° and the boiling point 212°, both under standard atmospheric pressure. 2 Noting a thermometer graduated to this scale. Abbreviated, F. or Fahr. See TEMPERATURE. [<Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, 1686–1736, German physicist]

FA·IENCE (fah·yahNs′) *noun* A variety of majolica, usually highly decorated. [<F. <Faenza, Italy]

FAIL *verb* 1 To forsake or be wanting (to); disappoint; be lacking or deficient, as in ability, energy, loyalty, etc. 2 To waste away; decline; dwindle. 3 To become insolvent. 4 To leave undone or unfulfilled; neglect. 5 To refuse to pass or promote (a pupil). See synonyms under FALL, SUSPEND.
—*noun* Failure: in the phrase **WITHOUT FAIL.** [<OF. *faillir* <L. *fallere*, to deceive]

FAIL·ING *noun* A minor fault; foible; infirmity. See synonyms under FOIBLE. —*adj.* 1 Characterized by failure. 2 Diminishing; weakening. —**·LY** *adv.*

FAILLE (fāle; *F.* fah′·yi) *noun* An untwilled silk dress fabric having a light grain or cord and without gloss. [<F.]

FAIL·URE *noun* The act of failing, or the state of having failed, cessation of supply, power, etc.; as, *failure* of sight. 2 A becoming bankrupt or proving unsuccessful in business or in any profession or trade. 3 Neglect or nonperformance. 4 That which fails; anything unsuccessful. 5 One who fails conspicuously or in some specific effort. See synonyms under LOSS, MISFORTUNE, NEGLECT.

FAIN *adj.* 1 Reluctantly willing; content. 2 Glad, rejoiced. 3 [Obs.] Eager; desirous. —*adv.* Gladly. [<OE. *fægen*]

FAI·NAIGUE (fā·nāg′) *verb* [**FAI·NAIGUED, FAI·NAIGU·ING**] To finagle; revoke, cheat. —**FAI·NAIGU·ER** *noun.*

FAI·NE·ANCE *noun* Slothfulness, idling; dawdling. Also **FAI·NE·AN·CY.** [<F.]

FAI·NÉ·ANT (fay′·ni·ant; *F.* fā nā·ahN′) *adj.* Weakly inefficient; ineffective; lazy; useless: a term applied to the later Merovingian kings. —*noun* An idler; a do-nothing. [<F. < *faire*, do, + *néant*, nothing]

FAINT *intr. verb* 1 To swoon often with *away*. 2 To fail in courage, hope, and vigor; despond. 3 [Obs.] To become feeble. See synonyms under FALL.
—*adj.* 1 Lacking in purpose, courage, or energy; despondent, timid. 2 Ready to faint, weak. 3 Evincive of weakness, feebleness, or lack of purpose; slight. 4 Indistinct; feeble, dim, also, close, as, *faint* air.
—*noun* A swoon; syncope: also **FAINT·ING.** [<OF. *faindre*, *feindre*, see FEIGN] —**FAINT·ER** *noun* —**FAINT·ISH** *adj.* —**FAINT·ISH·NESS** *noun* —**FAINT·LY** *adv.* —**FAINT·NESS** *noun*

Synonyms (adj.): dim, exhausted, faded, faint-hearted, faltering, fatigued, feeble, half-hearted, ill-defined, indistinct, irresolute, languid, listless, purposeless, timid, weak, wearied, worn. *Faint*, with the general sense of lacking strength or effectiveness, covers a wide range of meaning, signifying overcome by physical weakness or exhaustion, or lacking in purpose, courage, or energy, as said of persons, or lacking definiteness or distinctness of color or sound, as said of written characters, voices, or musical notes. A person may be *faint* when physically *wearied*, or when overcome by fear; he may be a *faint* adherent because naturally *feeble* or *purposeless*, or because *half-hearted* in the cause, he may be a *faltering* supporter because naturally *irresolute* or because *faint-hearted* and *timid* in view of perils that threaten, a *listless* worker, through want of mental energy and purpose. Written characters may be *faint* or *dim*, either because originally written with poor ink, or because they have become *faded* by time and exposure. *Antonyms*: bright, brilliant, clear, conspicuous, daring, energetic, fresh, hearty, resolute, strong, sturdy, vigorous.

FAINT-HEARTED *adj.* Timorous; cowardly. —**·LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun.*

FAINTS *noun pl.* The dilute and impure spirit produced during the first and last stages of the distillation of whisky: also spelled *feints*.

FAIR *adj.* 1 Free from clouds; not obscure; sunshiny; clear. Compare def. 13. 2 Open; distinct. 3 Free from spot or blemish. 4 Showing no partiality, prejudice, or favoritism; hence, just, upright; honest. 5 Having light or clear color or hue, not dark or sallow; as, *fair* hair or complexion. 6 Pleasing to the eye or the mind; comely; beautiful. 7 Nearly or fully up to the average; moderately satisfactory or excellent, passably good or large; as, a *fair* crop. 8 Easily legible; well-formed and distinct; as, a *fair* print; a *fair* handwriting. 9 Well-appearing; gracious; polite; in a bad sense, flattering; plausible; as, a *fair* speech. 10 Accurately trimmed: even; regular; flowing: said of timbers, lines, or the like. 11 In games and sports, according to rule; as, a *fair* tackle, *fair* walking. 12 In a favorable direction; as, *fair* wind. 13 In meteorology, having the sky cloudless to half covered with clouds; no aspect of rain, snow, or hail; fine; bright; sunny. 14 Properly open to attack; as, he is *fair* game. See synonyms under BEAUTIFUL, CANDID, GOOD, HONEST, JUST, PURE, RIGHT.
—*adv.* 1 In a spirit of justice and reason; fairly; justly; honestly; as, deal *fair* with me. 2 In clear view; distinctly; as, *fair* in sight. 3 Favorably; fortunately; happily; as, the business ended *fair*. 4 Politely; kindly; plausibly; as, to speak *fair*. 5 [Obs.] Deliberately; quietly.
—*noun* 1 A fair one; sweetheart. 2 Women: with *the*: also **THE FAIR SEX.** 3 [Obs.] Good fortune; good luck. 4 [Obs.] Beauty. —**FOR FAIR.** For sure. [<OE. *fæger*] —**FAIR·LY** *adv.* —**FAIR·NESS** *noun.*

FAIR *noun* 1 An exhibit and sale of fancywork, etc., for the especial benefit of some object. 2 An occasional or periodical exhibit of agricultural products, manufactures, or other articles of value or interest, as, a county *fair*, an industrial *fair*. 3 A stated or regular market; a gathering of buyers and sellers. [<L. *feriæ*, holidays]

FAIR-AND-SQUARE *adj.* Thoroughly fair-dealing and honest. —*adv.* In a straightforward way; honestly.

FAIR BALL In baseball, a ball that passes over the home plate at a height higher than the batter's knee and lower than his shoulder; also, a batted ball that falls within the foul lines.

FAIR BANKS A town, the northern terminus of the Alaskan Highway in central Alaska.

FAIR CATCH In football, the catch of a kicked ball by a defensive player who signals that he will not attempt a runback, and who therefore may not be tackled; in Rugby football, a ball caught in a manner that entitles the catching team to an extra kick.

FAIR COPY A revised draft of a legal document prepared for perusal of counsel or client.

FAIR FA' (faw) [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Good luck to: an exclamatory phrase.

FAIR-FACED *adj.* Having a fair face; also, in a bad sense, fair to the face; two-faced.

FAIR FAX, THOMAS, LORD, 1612–71, English Parliamentary general.

FAIR GREEN In golf, a fairway.

FAIR GROUND *noun* The ground or enclosure in which a fair is held.

FAIR-HAIRED *adj.* 1 Flaxen-haired. 2 Favored by fortune; promising.

FAIR·ING *noun* 1 In airplanes, an auxiliary structure designed to reduce drag, or head-resistance, of the part to which it is attached. 2 The operation of shaping the contour of a part to obtain maximum aerodynamic efficiency.

FAIR·ING *noun* A present bought at a fair; reward. Also [Scot.] **FAIR·IN.**

FAIR·ISH *adj.* Moderately good, well, or large; passable.

FAIR LEAD (leed) 1 Such direction of a rope as will prevent it from chafing or fouling. 2 A protective guide for a rope.

FAIR-LEADER (-leed-) *noun* A perforated block or a cringle for giving a rope a fair lead.

FAIR-MINDED *adj.* Free from bias or bigotry; open to reason; honest-minded. — **NESS** *noun.*

FAIR OAKS A locality near Richmond, Virginia; scene of battle, 1862, also called *Seven Pines*.

FAIR PLAY Fairness in playing, contending, debating, etc.; a fair or just opportunity; the ideal and practice of justice, unaffected by prejudice or partiality.

FAIR-SPOKEN *adj.* Having grace of speech; plausible.

FAIR-WAY *noun* 1 The proper course through a channel or harbor. 2 That part of a links or golf course, between the several tees and putting greens, on which the grass is constantly kept short: also called *fair green*.

FAIR′·WEATH·ER, MOUNT A peak in SE. Alaska; 15,300 ft.

FAIR·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] An imaginary being, ordinarily of small and graceful human form, capable of working good or ill to mankind. —*adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to fairies. 2 Resembling fairies. Also [Obs.] *faery* or *faerie*. [<OF. *faerie*, enchantment] —**FAIR′·Y·LIKE** *adj.*

FAIRY-GLOVES *noun* Digitalis; foxglove.

FAIR′·Y HOOD *noun* 1 Enchantment by fairies. 2 Fairy nature or characteristics. 3 The race of fairies.

FAIR·Y·ISM *noun* 1 Belief in fairies; fairy lore. 2 Resemblance to fairies or to their supposed habitations, customs, or characteristics.

FAIR′·Y LAND *noun* The fancied abode of the fairies.

FAIRY RINGS Circles in lawns or pastures, usually caused by the spreading of the mycelia of certain fungi, but popularly said to be made by fairies.

FAIRY STONE 1 A fossil sea-urchin or echinite. 2 A stone arrowhead. 3 An unusually shaped concretion found in alluvial clays in Scotland.

FAIRY TALE 1 A tale about fairies; an imaginative or legendary story. 2 [Pop.] An incredible statement.

FAI·SAL Same as FEISAL.

FAIT AC·COM·PLI (ah·kôN·plee′) [F.] A thing done and accomplished beyond recall; literally, an accomplished fact.

FAITH *noun* 1 A firm belief in what another states, affirms, or testifies, simply on the ground of his truth or veracity; especially (as distinguished from mere belief), practical dependence on a person, statement, or thing as trustworthy; trust; as, *faith* in a friend (as sincere and true), *faith* in his advice (as wise and good), *faith* in his efforts (as likely to be efficacious). 2 Specifically, in theology, the assent of the mind or understanding to the truth of what God has revealed, belief in the testimony of God as contained in the Scriptures; a divinely wrought, loving, and hearty reliance upon God and his promise of salvation through Christ: sometimes called **JUSTIFYING** or **SAVING FAITH**; as, We are

saved through *faith;* more widely, operative belief in the truths of religion; as, a serene and blessed *faith.* **3** Intellectual conviction in general, on whatever based, including even an approach to absolute knowledge; as, *faith* in Herodotus, *faith* in a mathematical demonstration or axiom. **4** A doctrine or system of doctrines, or a proposition or set of propositions, that one holds to be true; specifically, a religious creed or article of belief; as, the Lutheran *faith,* a man's political *faith.* **5** An obligation to fidelity, whether expressed or implied; also, the observance of this obligation; unwavering adherence to principle, especially as affecting one's relations to others; fidelity; loyalty; as, to keep (or break) *faith* with an ally.

— *interj.* [Pop.] In truth; indeed. [<L. *fides,* faith]

Synonyms (noun): assent, assurance, belief, confidence, conviction, credence, credit, creed, doctrine, opinion, reliance, trust. *Belief,* as an intellectual process, is the acceptance of something as true on other grounds than personal observation and experience. We give *credence* to a report, *assent* to a proposition or to a proposal. *Belief* is stronger than *credence; credence* might be described as a prima-facie *belief; credence* is a more formal word than *belief,* and seems to imply somewhat more of volition; we speak of giving *credence* to a report, but not of giving *belief.* Goods are sold on *credit;* we give one *credit* for good intentions. *Conviction* is a *belief* established by argument or evidence; *assurance* is *belief* beyond the reach of argument; as, the Christian's *assurance* of salvation. *Faith* is a union of *belief* and *trust. Faith* is often personal; *belief* may be quite impersonal, but as soon as a *belief* is strong enough to be followed by definite action, the *belief* becomes *faith.* In religion it is common to distinguish between intellectual *belief* of religious truth, as any other truth might be believed, and *belief* of the heart, or saving *faith.* Compare FIDELITY, OPINION, RELIGION, TRUST. *Antonyms:* denial, disbelief, dissent, distrust, doubt, incredulity, infidelity, misgiving, rejection, skepticism, suspicion, unbelief.

FAITH CURE The real or imaginary cure of disease by virtue of prayer, with faith in its efficacy; also, the procedure, prescribed acts, etc., to effect such cure.

FAITH·FUL *adj.* **1** True or trustworthy in the performance of duty, especially in the fulfilment of promises, obligations, vows, and the like; as, a *faithful* servant, *faithful* to one's agreement. **2** True in detail; accurate in correspondence, or exact in description; as, a *faithful* copy. **3** Truthful; worthy of belief or confidence; as, a *faithful* witness, a *faithful* saying. **4** Full of faith; strong or firm in faith, as, *faithful* convictions. — **THE FAITHFUL** **1** In the early church, saints or believers; Christians. **2** In the Roman and Anglican Churches, such as are in full communion. **3** In Mohammedan usage, believers in Mohammed. — **FAITH·FUL·LY** *adv.* — **FAITH·FUL·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: devoted, firm, incorruptible, loyal, staunch, sure, true, trustworthy, trusty, unwavering. A person is *faithful* who will keep faith, whether with or without power to aid or serve; a person or thing is *trusty* that possesses such qualities as to justify the fullest confidence and dependence. We may speak of a *faithful* but feeble friend; we say a *trusty* agent, a *trusty* steed, a *trusty* sword. See HONEST, MORAL. *Antonyms:* capricious, faithless, false, fickle, unfaithful, untrue, untrustworthy, wavering.

FAITH LESS *adj.* **1** Untrue to promise or obligation, unfaithful; disloyal. **2** Tending or calculated to delude; deceptive and unreliable. **3** Lacking in or devoid of faith, especially in Christ or the Christian religion. See synonyms under PERFIDIOUS. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FAI TOR *noun* [Obs.] A deceiver or rogue; an impostor.

FAI YUM (fī yōōm′) A province of northern Upper Egypt; 670 square miles; chief town, El Fayum. Also *Fayûm.*

FAKE *noun* **1** A swindle or trick, or the person conducting it; also, fictitious news or deceptive imitations, as of coins, pictures, etc. **2** Any worthless, worn-out property or person; especially, a passé actor.

— *tr. verb* [Pop.] [**FAKED, FAK·ING**] **1** To cover up defects in, deceptively. **2** To make up artificially; fabricate and attempt to pass off as authentic. **3** To improvise, in order to cover up the forgotten lines of a play, a passage of music, or the like. **4** To steal. [Variant of obs. *feague, feak* <D. *vegen,* beat, dust off]

FAKE *noun* A single coil or turn of a rope or cable. — *tr. verb* [**FAKED, FAK·ING**] To coil, as a rope.

FAKE·MENT *noun* [Pop.] An act of fraud or false pretense; a cheat, or means by which it is effected.

FAK·ER (fāk′–) *noun* [Pop.] **1** A street vendor or other person who sells fakes or notions. **2** One who originates a fake, humbug, or swindling contrivance: erroneously spelled *fakir.*

FA·KIR (fah·keer′ *or* fā′·kur) *noun* **1** A Mohammedan ascetic, religious mendicant, or mendicant priest. **2** Loosely, a Hindu Yogi or mendicant devotee. Also **FA·KEER.** [<Ar. *fakir,* poor man]

FA–LA (fah–lah) *noun* A refrain in old songs; also, an old simple style of part–song: also spelled *fal–la.*

FA·LANGE (fāy·länj′; *Sp.* fah·lahn′·heh) The official fascist party of Spain.

FA·LAN·GIST (fāy·lăn′·jĭst) *noun* A member of the fascist party in Spain. [<Sp. *falange,* phalanx]

FAL·BA·LA *noun* [Obs.] A furbelow; flounce.

FAL·CATE *adj.* Sickle– or scythe–shaped: also **FAL·CAT·ED.** — *noun* A sickle–shaped figure. [<L. *falcatus* <*falx, falcis,* sickle] — **FAL·CA·TION** *noun.*

FAL·CHION (fawl′·chun) *noun* A sword of the Middle Ages with a broad and slightly curved blade; hence, poetically, any sword. [<OF. *fauchon* <L. *falx,* a sickle]

FAL·CI·FORM *adj.* Curved like a sickle; falcate; as, the *falciform* cartilages of the knee joint.

FAL·CON (fawl′– *or* fāl′·cun *or* faw′·kn) *noun* **1** A diurnal bird of prey (genus *Falco*) used by falconers; especially, a long–winged or noble bird of prey with pointed wings, as the peregrine falcon (*F. peregrinus*), the hobby, merlin, or gerfalcon. **2** A falconine bird, whether used in falconry or not, having the upper mandible toothed, and circular nostril, as a kestrel, duck–hawk, prairie falcon, or sparrow–hawk. **3** A small cannon of a type used from the fifteenth to the seventeenth centuries. [<I.L. *falco* <L. *falx,* sickle]

FAL·CON·ER *noun* One who breeds, trains, or hunts with falcons for sport.

FAL′·CO·NET (fawl′– *or* fāl′–) *noun* **1** A little falcon. **2** A small cannon of the 16th century.

FALCON–GENTLE *noun* The European goshawk. Also **FALCON–GENTIL.**

FAL CO·NINE (–nin) *adj.* Falconlike.

FAL·CON RY (fawl′– *or* fāl′– *or* faw′–) *noun* The training or using of falcons for sport.

FAL·CU·LA (fāl′·kyŏō·luh) *noun* **1** A sharp, curved claw, as in birds of prey. **2** A sickle–shaped process of the dura mater between the lobes of the cerebellum: also called *falx cerebelli.* [<L.]

FAL′ DE RAL *noun* **1** Any trifling fancy or conceit; especially, a gew–gaw; a trifling ornament. **2** A phrase used in old English songs. Also [Scot.] *folderol.*

FALD STOOL (fawld′–) *noun* **1** A desk at which the litany is read, as in the Church of England. **2** A folding seat, stool, or chair, especially one used by a king, or by a bishop when performing pontifical acts away from his diocese, or in the presence of a superior; a camp stool. [<OE. *fealdestol*]

FAL KEN·HAYN (fahl′·ken·hine), **ERICH VON,** 1861–1922, German chief of staff, 1914–16.

FAL·KIRK (fawl′–) A town in Stirlingshire, Scotland; battles, 1298 and 1746.

FALK·LAND ISLANDS (fawk′–) A British crown colony in the South Atlantic Ocean, 480 miles NE. of Cape Horn; 4,618 square miles; capital, Stanley.

FALK NER, WILLIAM See FAULKNER.

FALL *verb* [**FELL, FALL EN, FALL·ING**] **1** To descend by the force of gravity; drop freely, sink; hence, to become less in height or smaller in volume or contents; slope downward; subside; be diminished; ebb. **2** To be overthrown; also, to come to destruction; be slain; die. **3** To enter accidentally, inadvertently, or passively into some stated relationship; as, to *fall* asleep. **4** To depart from rectitude; become degraded; sin; err. **5** To pass, come, or be transferred by chance, inheritance, or otherwise; happen; be assigned, classified, grouped, or divisible (into). **6** To hang downward; droop. **7** To be born or brought forth. **8** To come or begin, especially with haste or vehemence. **9** To be uttered, as if by chance. **10** [Pop.] To succumb to; yield to; be persuaded of something, often against one's better judgment: usually with *for.* **11** [Pop.] To fall; throw, or strike down. — **TO FALL ABOARD** To strike a vessel's side; foul. — **TO FALL AFOUL** or **FOUL OF** To collide with, as a vessel; attack or assail violently; also, to quarrel or squabble with. — **TO FALL BACK** To give way; recede; retreat. — **TO FALL BEHIND** or **BEHINDHAND** To drop back of, lose ground, be in arrears. — **TO FALL DOWN ON** To fail in; as, to *fall down on* a job. — **TO FALL FLAT** To fail to excite interest, attract purchasers, or produce the intended effect or result. — **TO FALL FOR** **1** To be deceived or taken in by; as, he *fell for* that tale of woe. **2** To fall in love with. — **TO FALL FROM** To fail to adhere to or stand by; desert. — **TO FALL HOME** To incline inward; as, the vessel's sides *fall home.* — **TO FALL IN** **1** To sink, bend, or tumble inward; as, the roof and walls *fell in.* **2** To take a place or position among or in line with others, especially a proper or assigned place on the command **FALL IN.** **3** To assemble; meet; agree. — **TO FALL OFF** **1** To drop or be thrown from a support, as apples from a tree. **2** To withdraw or become estranged, desert; decrease or cease; apostatize; as, friends, customers, or worshipers *fall off.* **3** To diminish or decrease, as in quantity, quality, or value; as, the crops *fell off.* — **TO FALL OUT** **1** To happen; befall; result. **2** To have a difference; quarrel. **3** To drop out of the ranks, as in military formation. — **TO FALL THROUGH** To come to nothing; fail. — **TO FALL TO** To begin. — **TO FALL UPON** **1** To descend or rest on. **2** To attack or assail. **3** To make trial of; have recourse to.

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to autumn; happening, or for use in, the fall of the year; as, *fall* weather, *fall* planting, a *fall* coat. **2** [Pop.] Easily duped; as, a *fall* guy.

— *noun* **1** The act, process, or result of falling, in any

sense of the word: as, the *fall* of Adam, a *fall* in price, the *fall* of Rome. **2** A waterfall; cataract; cascade: usually in the plural. **3** A flowing or discharge, as of one stream or body of water into another. **4** That which falls or is caused to fall; also, the amount of descent. **5** The season between summer and winter; autumn: often written **Fall.** **6** A falling band or ruff for the neck; also, a veil. **7** In wrestling, the throwing of or being thrown by one's opponent, or the method of doing it. **8** That which acts by falling, as a dead*fall*. **9** In music and oratory, a cadence; a sinking of tone or decrease of volume of sound. **10** A hoisting rope, or the part of a hoisting rope or tackle to which power is applied or by which power is exerted; the rope of a tackle or purchase. **11** The birth of animals. See synonyms under **RUIN.** — **THE FALL OF MAN** The disobedience of Adam and Eve. [<OE. *feallan*]

Synonyms (verb): decline, descend, droop, drop, fail, faint, lapse, set, sink, subside. See **HAPPEN.** *Antonyms*: ascend, climb, mount, rise, soar.

FAL-LA See **FA-LA.**

FAL LA (fahl'-yah), **MANUEL DE,** born 1876, Spanish composer.

FAL LA-CI-A (fuh-lāy'-shi-uh) *noun* An illusion or hallucination; as, *fallacia* optica, an optical illusion. [<L., deceit]

FAL LA-CIOUS (-shus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, embodying, or involving a fallacy; also, deceptive; misleading, delusive. — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *noun.*

FAL LA-CY *noun* [-CIES *pl.*] **1** Anything that deceives the mind or eye; deception. **2** A flaw in reasoning; fallaciousness. **3** Any reasoning, exposition, argument, etc., contravening the canons of logic. See synonyms under **DELUSION, ERROR.** [<L. *fallacia* <*fallo*, deceive]

FAL LAL (fal-lal') *noun* **1** An ornament or trinket; gewgaw. **2** Pretentiousness. Also **FAL LAL ER Y.**

FALL-DANDELION *noun* An herb (*Leontodon autumnalis*) of the composite family having yellow flowers.

FALL EN *adj.* Having come down by falling; overthrown; disgraced; ruined; dead.

FALL ER *noun* **1** One who or that which falls. **2** A machine or part that acts by falling.

FALL FISH *noun* **1** A fresh-water cyprinoid fish (genus *Semotilus*) of eastern North America, about 18 inches long, bluish above, with silvery sides. **2** One of various other cyprinoids; as, the **RED FALLFISH** (*Notropis rubricroceus*).

FALL GUY [Pop.] A dupe; gullible person.

FAL LI BLE (fal'-) *adj.* **1** Liable to error or mistake; liable to be misled or deceived. **2** Liable to be erroneous, incorrect, or false. — **FAL-LI BIL'-I TY, FAL LI BLE NESS** *noun* — **FAL LI BLY** *adv.*

FALL ING *adj.* Moving downward as affected by gravitation; descending; diminishing in volume of sound; lowering in pitch.

FALLING BAND A 16th or 17th century broad linen or lace collar or ruff worn over the shoulders; Vandyke.

FALLING-LEAF *noun* A flight maneuver in which an airplane loses altitude by a series of lateral oscillations resembling those of a falling leaf.

FALLING-SICKNESS *noun* Epilepsy. Also **FALLING-EVIL.**

FALLING STAR A shooting star; a meteor. Also **FALLING STONE.**

FALL LINE The brink of a plateau, as indicated by waterfalls.

FAL LO PI-AN (fă-lō'-) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by Gabriello Fallopio (Latin *Fallopius*).

FALLOPIAN TUBES The oviduct in mammals, serving as a passage for the ovum from the ovary to the uterus.

FAL LO PI-O (fahl-lō'-pi-ō), **GABRIELLO,** 1523?-62, Italian anatomist.

2FAL-LOW (făl'-ō) *adj.* Left unseeded after being plowed; neglected. — *noun* **1** Land left unseeded after plowing; also, cleared woodland. **2** The act or system of plowing or working land and leaving it unseeded for a time. — *verb* To make, keep, or become fallow. [<OE. *fealga*, fallow land] — **-NESS** *noun.*

2FAL LOW *adj.* Pale-yellow or pale-red. [<OE. *fealu*, tawny]

FALLOW CROP A crop alternated with the main crop to nourish the soil.

FALLOW DEER A European deer (genus *Dama*), about 3 feet high at the shoulders and spotted white in the summer.



FALLOW DEER

FALL RIVER A textile-manufacturing city in Massachusetts.

FALL TERM **1** A court session beginning in the fall. **2** A school session beginning in the fall.

FALL WAY *noun* A hoistway through several floors, as of a warehouse.

FAL-MOUTH (făl'-muth) A fortified seaport town in Cornwall, England.

FALSE (fawls) *adj.* **1** Contrary to truth or fact. **2** Deceptive; counterfeit; artificial; not real or genuine. **3** Incorrect; irregular. **4** Lying; dishonest; faithless; treacherous. **5** Temporary, imitative, or substitutive; suppositious; as, a *false* core, *false* work, *false* stratification. **6** Out of tune. See synonyms under **BAD, COUNTERFEIT, PERFIDIOUS.** — *adv.* [Obs.] Falsely. [<L. *falsus* <*fallo*, deceive] — **FALSE-LY** *adv.* — **FALSE-NESS** *noun.*

FALSE FACE A covering for the face; mask.

FALSE GLOTTIS The space between the false vocal cords. See **VOCAL CORD.**

FALSE-HEARTED *adj.* Having a false heart; treacherous; deceitful.

FALSE-HELLEBORE See under **HELLEBORE.**

FALSE HOOD *noun* **1** Falseness, untruthfulness. **2** An intentional untruth; a lie. **3** A counterfeit; forgery. See synonyms under **DECEPTION, FICTION, LIE.**

FALSE IMPRISONMENT The forcible detention of a person without lawful authority.

FALSE KEEL A supplementary keel attached to the bottom of the true keel of a vessel.

FALSE PRETENSES Wilful misrepresentations made to cheat and defraud; swindling.

FALSE RIBS Ribs that do not unite by their cartilages with the sternum; in man, there are five on each side. See **RIB.**

FAL SET-TIST (fawl-) *noun* One who speaks or sings in falsetto.

FAL SET TO (fawl-) *noun* The artificial tones of the voice, higher than the chest voice or natural voice; also, a singer possessing such a voice. — *adj.* Having the quality of the falsetto: shrill; artificial. [<It.]

FALSE WORK *noun* **1** A temporary scaffolding to facilitate the erection of a permanent structure. **2** That part of a structure designed to improve its shape or increase its efficiency, but without carrying any of the fundamental stresses, as an airplane fairing.

FAL SI FI CA'-TION (fawl-) *noun* The act or process of falsifying; especially, in law, the intentional alteration of a record, an account, or any document, so as to render it untrue. Compare **SURCHARGE.**

FAL' SI-FY (fawl'-) *verb* [-FIED, -FY-ING] **1** To show or cause to be false; disprove. **2** To tell falsehoods; lie. **3** [Law] To tamper with, as any document, by interlineation, etc. **4** To make deceptive or delusive. See synonyms under **PERVERT.** — **FAL' SI FI ER** *noun.*

FAL SI TY (fawl'-) *noun* [-TIES *pl.*] **1** The quality of being false. **2** A false statement, thing, or appearance. See synonyms under **ERROR.**

FAL STAFF (fawl'-), **SIR JOHN** A jovial, witty soldier, fat, boastful, and mendacious, in Shakespeare's *Henry IV* and *The Merry Wives of Windsor.*

FAL STAFF I-AN *adj.* Having characteristics of Sir John Falstaff or of the regiment formed by him.

FAL STER (fahl'-) A Danish island in the Baltic Sea; 185 square miles; capital, Nikjoping.

FALT BOAT *noun* A collapsible, kayaklike boat, seating one person, propelled by a double-bladed paddle: used chiefly on rivers: also *foldboat.* [<G. *Faltboot*, folding boat]

FAL TER (fawl'-) *verb* To show physical or moral hesitancy; be undecided; also, to speak or express with broken utterance, or act with irresolution or weakness; waver; tremble. — *noun* A faltering hesitation; a trembling. [<ON. *faltra(st)*, be encumbered] — **-ER** *noun* — **-ING** *adj.* — **-ING-LY** *adv.*

FALX CEREBELLI See **FALCULA.**

FAME *noun* **1** Public or general reputation; also, renown. **2** [Obs.] Report; rumor. — *tr. verb* [FAMED, FAM ING] **1** To give a particular reputation to; speak of widely; celebrate; as, *famed* for wit **2** To make famous. [<F. <L. *fama* <*for*, speak]

Synonyms (noun): celebrity, credit, distinction, eminence, glory, honor, laurels, notoriety, renown, reputation, repute. *Fame* is the widely disseminated report of a person's character, deeds, or ability, and is oftenest used in the favorable sense. *Reputation* and *repute* are more limited than *fame*, and may be either good or bad. *Notoriety* is evil *repute* or a dishonorable counterfeit of *fame*. *Eminence* and *distinction* may result from rank, station, or character. *Celebrity* is limited in range; we speak of local *celebrity*, or worldwide *fame*. *Fame* in its best sense may be defined as the applause of numbers; *renown*, as such applause worthily won; we speak of the conqueror's *fame*, the patriot's *renown*. *Glory* and *honor* are of good import; *honor* may be given for qualities or acts that should not win it, but it is always given as for something good and worthy; we speak of an evil *fame*, but not of evil *honor*; *glory* has a more exalted and often a sacred sense. *Antonyms*: contempt, contumely, discredit, disgrace, dishonor, disrepute, humiliation, ignominy, infamy, oblivion, obscurity, shame.

FA-MEUSE (fuh-mōōz'; *F.* fă-mœz') *noun* An early winter apple, striped with deep-red, and having tender white flesh: also called *snow apple.* [<F.]

FA-MIL-I-AL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, involving, or associated with the family; specifically, in genetics, transmitted within the family, as certain hereditary diseases. [<L. *familia*, family]

FA-MIL-IAR (-yur) *adj.* **1** Having close knowledge; well acquainted; thoroughly versed: followed by *with.* **2** Having

the relation of an intimate or near friend; arising from or characterized by close acquaintance; not distant; informal; sometimes, exercising undue intimacy; forward; intrusive. 3 Well-known, as from frequent use or long acquaintance; common; frequent; customary. 4 Domesticated; attached: said of animals. See synonyms under COMMON, GENERAL, HABITUAL, USUAL.

—*noun* 1 An intimate friend. 2 A person with whom one frequently associates. 3 A spirit supposed to attend and obey a sorcerer: also **FAMILIAR SPIRIT.** 4 A servant of a prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, or of the Inquisition. [<L. *familiaris*, of the family] —**FA MIL·IAR·LY** *adv.*

FA·MIL·I AR′·I TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The state or condition of being familiar; intimacy; also, intimate knowledge or acquaintance, as with a subject. 2 Conduct implying familiar intimacy; also, offensively familiar conduct. See synonyms under ACQUAINTANCE, ASSOCIATION.

FA MIL′·IAR·IZE *tr. verb* [IZED, ·IZ ING] To make familiar or well-acquainted; bring into close or intimate relations, accustom; habituate: followed by *with;* as, to *familiarize* oneself *with* new scenes. —**FA·MIL·IAR·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

FAM I LIS′·TER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] A communal dwelling; also, a group of families living together in one building and sharing facilities. Also [F.] **FA·MI LI·STÈRE** (fah·mee·lee·stèr′). [Adaptation of PHALANSTERY]

FAM I LY *noun* [LIES *pl.*] 1 A group of persons, consisting of parents and their children; also, the children as distinguished from the parents. 2 A group of persons forming a household, including servants, etc; a household. 3 A succession of persons connected by blood, name, etc.; a house; line, clan; tribe, race. 4 Distinguished or ancient lineage with its traditions; descent. 5 In biology, a taxonomic category higher than a genus. 6 Any class or group of like or related things. See synonyms under AFFINITY, KIN.

—*adj.* Of, belonging to, or suitable for a family. [<L. *familia* <*famulus*, servant]

FAMILY CIRCLE The members of a family.

FAMILY-CIRCLE *noun* The upper balcony in a theater, containing inexpensive seats.

FAMILY NAME A surname, as distinguished from a *personal* or *Christian name.*

FAM INE (-in) *noun* 1 A wide-spread scarcity of food; dearth; figuratively, great scarcity of anything; as, a water-*famine.* 2 Starvation. [< F. < L. *fames*, hunger]

FAMINE FEVER Typhus.

FAM ISH *verb* To suffer or die, or to cause to suffer or die, from lack of nourishment; starve; also, to distress by depriving of necessary things. [<F. *fam(es)*, hunger, + ·ISH] —**MENT** *noun.*

FA MOUS (-mus) *adj.* 1 Having fame or celebrity; renowned. 2 [Pop.] Admirably capable or suited; remarkable; notable; deserving fame. See synonyms under EMINENT, ILLUSTRIOUS. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FAM U LUS *noun* [LI (li) *pl.*] [L.] An assistant or servant; specifically, the assistant or amanuensis of a scholar; the familiar of a magician.

1FAN *noun* 1 An implement or device for agitating the air; specifically, a light, flat implement, often collapsible, spreading in a wedge-shaped sheet from a stem or point, with a stock or handle. 2 One of various implements or machines for stirring up currents of air or doing something similar. 3 A kind of basket formerly used for winnowing grain, by tossing the grain in the air. 4 A winnowing machine. 5 A small sail or vane to keep the sails of a windmill at right angles to the wind. 6 A propeller; also, one of its blades. 7 Something that excites or stimulates.

—*verb* [FANNED, FAN NING] 1 To agitate the air round or upon by the use of a fan or as with a fan; cool or refresh by the use of a fan. 2 To agitate by any waving or undulating motion; move or stir by the action of or as with a fan; blow upon, stimulate; excite. 3 To separate the chaff from grain by or as by the action of a fan; winnow. 4 To spread or expand like a fan. 5 [Pop.] In baseball, to strike out. [<OE. *fann* <L. *vannus*, winnowing fan]

2FAN *noun* [Pop.] 1 An enthusiastic devotee of any sport or diversion, as of baseball or of motion pictures; a fanatic. 2 An ardent admirer, usually of a public character, writer, artist, etc. [Short form of FANATIC]

FA'N (fahn) *adj.* [Scot.] Fallen.

FA NAR (fah·nar′) Same as PHANAR.

FA NAT IC *adj.* Actuated by extravagant or intemperate zeal; inordinately and unreasonably enthusiastic: also **FA NAT·I·CAL.** —*noun* One who is motivated by intemperate zeal; one who is moved by a frenzy of enthusiasm; especially, a religious zealot. [<L. *fanaticus*, inspired by a deity, <*fanum*, temple] —**FA NAT I CAL LY** *adv.*

FA·NAT I·CISM (-sizm) *noun* The spirit or conduct of a fanatic; unreasonable zeal. Also **FA·NAT I·CAL NESS.**

Synonyms: bigotry, credulity, intolerance, superstition. *Fanaticism* is extravagant or even frenzied zeal; *bigotry* is obstinate and unreasoning attachment to a cause or creed; *fanaticism* and *bigotry* usually include *intolerance*, which is unwillingness to tolerate beliefs or opinions contrary to one's own; *superstition* is ignorant and irrational religious belief. *Credulity* is not distinctively religious, but is a general readiness to believe without sufficient evidence, with a proneness to accept the marvelous. *Bigotry* has not the capacity to reason fairly, *fanaticism* has not the patience, *superstition* has not the knowledge and mental discipline, *intolerance* has not the disposition. *Bigotry, fanaticism,* and *superstition* are perversions of the religious sentiment; *credulity* and *intolerance* often accompany skepticism or atheism. Compare ENTHUSIASM, FRENZY. *Antonyms:* cynicism, free-thinking, indifference, latitudinarianism.

FA·NAT′·I CIZE *verb* [·CIZED, ·CIZ·ING] To make or to become fanatical; act like a fanatic.

FAN CI ER *noun* 1 A breeder and seller of birds or animals. 2 One having a false for special objects; an amateur. 3 A dreamer; visionary.

FAN CI FUL *adj.* 1 Proceeding from or produced by fancy, ideal; odd; also, curious in appearance. 2 Existing only in the fancy; unreal; visionary. 3 Whimsical. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: chimerical, fantastic, grotesque, imaginative, visionary. That is *fanciful* which is dictated or suggested by fancy independently of more serious considerations; the *fantastic* is the *fanciful* with the added elements of whimsicalness and extravagance. The *fanciful* swings away from the real or the ordinary lightly and pleasantly, the *fantastic* extravagantly, the *grotesque* ridiculously. A *fanciful* arrangement of objects is commonly pleasing, a *fantastic* arrangement is striking, a *grotesque* arrangement is laughable. A *fanciful* theory or suggestion may be clearly recognized as such; a *visionary* scheme is erroneously supposed to have a basis in fact. Compare synonyms for DREAM, IDEA, IDEAL, IMAGINARY, IMAGINATION, ROMANTIC. *Antonyms:* accurate, calculable, calculated, commonplace, literal, ordinary, prosaic, real, reasonable, regular, sensible, solid, sound, sure, true.

FAN CI LESS *adj.* Lacking fancy; unimaginative.

FAN CY *noun* [CIES *pl.*] 1 The power or act of forming pleasing, graceful, whimsical, or odd mental images, or of combining them with little regard to rational processes of construction; imagination in its lower form; hence, in former usage, the re-imaging faculty of the mind; fantasy. 2 Any product of the exercise of this faculty; an imaginary notion, representation, or image; whimsical notion; vagary. 3 A baseless or visionary idea, notion; illusion. 4 An unreasoned liking or fondness, resulting from caprice; preference, or the object toward which it is directed, as, the suggestion takes my *fancy.* 5 A pet pursuit; an object sought after to gratify the taste or a whim without regard to utility; a hobby, fad. 6 Taste exhibited in production; artistic invention; design; as, the edifice showed a cultivated *fancy.* 7 [Obs.] A specter; phantom. 8 [Obs.] Love. —**THE FANCY** The votaries collectively of any special art, sport, or amusement, as, in the sporting world, of the prize-ring or of the fancy breeding of dogs or other animals, also, the object of their interest.

—*adj.* [CI ER, ·CI EST] 1 Adapted to please the fancy; ornamental, decorative, as, *fancy* embroidery. 2 Evolved from the fancy, imaginary; ideal. 3 Capricious; whimsical; fanciful. 4 In commerce, of higher grade than the average; choice; characterized by variety, excellence, or special request; as, *fancy* fruits. 5 Extravagant; exorbitant; as, *fancy* prices. 6 Selectively bred to a type, as an animal. 7 Performed with exceptional grace and skill; as, the *fancy* bowing of a violinist.

—*verb* [CIED, ·CY·ING] 1 To suppose or believe without substantial grounds. 2 To take a fancy to; take pleasure in. 3 To conceive in the fancy; have a notion; form a fancy. 4 To breed, as animals, for conventional points of symmetry or beauty. 5 [Obs.] To love. [<OF. *fantasie* <Gr. *phantasia*, appearance, <*phainō*, show, appear]

Synonyms (noun): belief, caprice, conceit, conception, desire, humor, idea, image, imagination, inclination, liking, mood, predilection, supposition, vagary, whim. An intellectual *fancy* is a mental *image* or picture founded upon slight or whimsical association or resemblance; a *conceit* has less of the picturesque and more of the theoretic than a *fancy.* An intellectual *fancy* or *conceit* may be pleasing or amusing, but is never worth serious discussion. An emotional or personal *fancy* is a capricious *belief, idea,* or *liking* formed with slight reason or judgment, and liable to fade as lightly as it was formed. Compare synonyms for DREAM, IDEA, IMAGINATION, INCLINATION, THOUGHT, WHIM. *Antonyms:* actuality, certainty, fact, reality, truth, verity.

FANCY BALL A ball at which fancy dress is worn. Also **FANCY-DRESS BALL.**

FANCY DRESS Masquerade costume. —**FANCY-DRESS** *adj.*

FAN′·CY·FREE *adj.* Not in love.

FANCY GOODS Small wares and ornamental fabrics or choice articles in general, as ribbons, silks, laces, etc., toilet articles, ornamental leather goods, etc., or Italian wares, fine liquors, selected fruits, etc.

FANCY MAN 1 A man supported by a woman, especially by a prostitute. 2 A gambler, especially on horse-racing.

FANCY WOMAN A mistress or a prostitute.

FAN′·CY·WORK *noun* Embroidery, tatting, crocheting, lacework, etc.

FAN·DAN·GO (–dăng′·go) *noun* **1** A Spanish dance in triple time, usually accompanied by castanets; also, the music for this dance. **2** [Local] A dancing party or ball.

FAN DELTA An alluvial cone.

FANE *noun* A sanctuary; temple. [<L. *fanum*, temple]

FA·NE·GA (fah·nay′·gah) *noun* [Sp.] **1** A Spanish dry measure equal to a little more than 2½ bushels: used in Spanish-American countries and SW. United States. **2** As much land as can be sowed with this measure of seed; hence, a land measure: also **FA·NE·GA′·DA.**

FAN·EUIL HALL (făn′·l *or* făn′·yul *or* fŭn′·l) A historic public hall and market house built in Boston, Mass., by **PETER FANEUIL**, 1700–43, a merchant. Called the "Cradle of American Liberty."

FAN·FARE *noun* A flourish, as of trumpets; a noisy parade or demonstration. Also **FAN·FA·RADE′.** [<F.]

FAN·FA·RON *noun* [Obs.] **1** A swaggering boaster; a bully. **2** A fanfare. [< F. <Sp. *fanfarrón*]

FAN·FA·RON·ADE′ *noun* A blustering, ranting, or vainglorious speech or style; a boastful or bullying manner; rodomontade. — *intr. verb* [**·AD′·ED, ·AD′·ING**] To make a vain or noisy display. [<F. *fanfaronnade* <Sp. *fanfarronada* · *fanfarria*, bluster, <Ar. *farfar*, talkative]

FANG *noun* **1** A long pointed tooth or tusk by which an animal seizes, holds, or tears its prey, as the canine-tooth of a boar or dog; specifically, one of the long, curved, hollow or grooved, usually erectile teeth of a viperine serpent. **2** One of various pointed or incurved objects, organs, or devices, especially for clutching or holding fast, as the root of a tooth or the claw or talon of a bird.
— *tr. verb* **1** [Obs.] To seize with or as with fangs; catch. **2** To sink fangs into. [<OE. *fang*, catching, seizing]
— **FANGED** *adj.*

FAN·GLED (fang′ gld) *adj.* Over-decorated; of recent design, fashioning, mode, or invention: with *new-*.

FAN·ION (-yun) *noun* A small flag. [<OF.]

FAN LIGHT *noun* A fan window.

FAN MAIL Complimentary letters to public performers, as actors, musicians, and the like.

FAN·NER *noun* One who or that which fans; specifically, a ventilating fan or fan-blower.

FAN·NY Diminutive of FRANCES.

FAN·ON *noun* **1** A cloth for handling the holy vessels or the offertory bread during the Roman Catholic Mass. **2** A maniple or napkin used by a celebrant at Mass. **3** A cape worn only by the Pope, as he presides at solemn pontifical Mass. Also **FAN·O, FAN·UM.** [<OF.]

FAN PALM Any palm with fan-shaped leaves; especially, the talipot palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of Ceylon and the Malabar Coast, having immense leaves; the fan palm of Florida (*Sabal palmetto*); the fan palm of southern Europe (*Chamaerops humilis*); and the California fan palm, or Washington palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), occurring in California and Lower California, the margins of whose leaf segments separate into long whitish filaments.



FANTAIL PIGEON

FAN TAIL *noun* **1** A variety of domestic pigeon having fanlike tail feathers. **2** An Australian or Oriental flycatcher (genus *Rhipidura*) having fanlike tail feathers. **3** A fan-shaped joint or mortise. **4** Any end or tail shaped like a fan. **5** Any of certain species of fancy-bred goldfish, having double anal and dorsal fins.

FAN-TAILED *adj.* Having the tail feathers arranged like a fan or capable of expansion like a fan, as the flycatcher.

FAN-TAN *noun* [Chin.] **1** A Chinese gambling game, played with coins or other small objects, which the players cover, and then bet on what the remainder will be when the pile has been divided by four. **2** A game of cards played in sequence, the winner being the person who gets rid of his cards first.

FAN·TA·SI·A (făn·tāy′·zī·uh *or* –zhuh *or* făn·tuh·zee′·uh) *noun* **1** A fanciful, irregular, fantastic composition, not observing ordinary musical forms or tempo. **2** A piece of orchestral music less formal than an overture; also, a prelude to an organ fugue. [<It., fancy]

FAN TASM (–tăzm) *noun* **1** An imaginary appearance; a phantom. **2** A mental image; fancy. Also spelled *phantasm*. See synonyms under **DELUSION.** [<Gr. *phantasma* <*phainō*, show]

FAN·TAS·MA·GO′·RI·A (făn·tăz–) *noun* **1** A changing, incoherent series of apparitions or fantasms. **2** An exhibition of pictures projected on a screen and made to increase or diminish in size rapidly while continually in focus. The

FAN TAS
FAN TAS·MIC.

FAN·TAST *noun* One who believes in or advocates a fantastic delusion as a true doctrine; also, one who is eccentric; a dreamer.

FAN·TAS·TIC *adj.* **1** Of an odd appearance; grotesque. **2** Capricious; whimsical; as, a *fantastic* imagination. **3** Of the nature of fantasy; fanciful; illusory. See synonyms under **FANCIFUL, ODD, QUEER, ROMANTIC.** — *noun* One who is fantastical in conduct or appearance: also **FAN TAS TI CO.** Also **FAN·TAS·TI·CAL.** [<Gr. *phantastikos* <*phantazō*, show]
— **FAN·TAS·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **FAN TAS TI CAL·NESS** *noun.*

FAN TAS TI CAL′·I·TY *noun* **1** Fantasticalness. **2** A fantastic thing.

FAN·TA·SY (–sĭ *or* –zī) *noun* [**·SIES** *pl.*] **1** A fantastic notion or mental image; fancy. **2** A fantastic design, as in embroidery. **3** The form of representation that brings before the mind images as such, severed from their ordinary relations. **4** In music, a fantasia. **5** A capricious mood. See synonyms under **DREAM, IDEA, IMAGINATION.**
— *tr. verb* [**SIED, ·SY·ING**] To conceive in fantasy; image or re-image; form a fantasy of. Also spelled *phantasy*. [<F. *fantaisie*; see **FANCY**]

FAN TIN–LA·TOUR (fahN·tăN–lah·tōor′), **HENRI**, 1836–1904, French painter.

FAN TOC CI′ NI (fahn·toh·chee′·nee) *noun pl.* Marionettes; hence, a puppet show. [<It. <*fantoccio*, puppet, <*fante*, child]

FAN TOM Same as **PHANTOM.**

FAN TRACERY In architecture, bar tracery, diverging like a fan to form a section of fan vaulting rising from a capital or corbel, as in Henry VII's chapel, Westminster.

FAN VAULTING A system of vaulting in which the ribs spread out like a fan: used in later English Gothic.

FAN WINDOW A semicircular window containing a sash with bars radiating from the middle of its base.

FAN WORT (–wŭrt) *noun* An American aquatic plant (*Cabomba caroliniana*) which occurs in the southern United States, one of the waterlily family: also called *fishgrass*.

FAR *adv.* **1** At a remote or distant point or place, so as to be a long way off; as, *far* distant. **2** To a great distance; so as to reach to a point a long way off, so as to occupy or cover an extent of time or space; as, how *far* did Cæsar march? **3** To a great degree, by much; very greatly, as, *far* wiser than their ancestors. **4** From afar, from a long distance; as, a *far*-traveled guest. — **BY FAR** In a great degree; by much.
— *adj.* [**FAR THER** or **FUR THER, FAR THEST** or **FUR THEST:** see **FARTHER**] **1** Situated at a great distance in space or time; being a long way off; remote, as, he went into a *far* country. **2** Extending widely or at length; reaching a long way. **3** Being the more distant of two; as, the *far* end of the garden. **4** Advanced; progressed, as in age. [<OE. *feor*]

FAR·AD (far′·ad) *noun* An electromagnetic unit of electric capacity; the capacity of a condenser that retains one coulomb of charge with one volt difference of potential. [<MICHAEL FARADAY]

FAR A·DAY (făr′–) *noun* That quantity of electricity which is required in an electrochemical reaction involving a given weight of substance; it is usually expressed as 96,500 coulombs per gram equivalent of a metal in electrolysis, and is known as the *Faraday electrolytic constant*: not the same as *farad*.

FAR·A·DAY (făr′–), **MICHAEL**, 1791–1867, English chemist and physicist; discovered magneto-electricity, etc.

FA·RAD IC *adj.* Pertaining to or caused by induced electric currents. Also **FAR A·DA′·IC.**

FAR·A·DISM (făr′·uh·dizm) *noun* **1** The electricity of an induced current. **2** In electrotherapeutics, the treatment of a nerve or muscle with a faradic current.

FAR′·A·DIZE (far′–) *tr. verb* [**·DIZED, ·DIZ·ING**] To stimulate (a nerve, muscle, etc.) by faradic currents. — **FAR·A·DI·ZA′·TION** *noun* — **FAR′·A DIZ·ER** *noun.*

FAR′·AD·ME·TER (făr′–) *noun* An instrument, usually graded in microfarads, for measuring the strength of an induced electric current.

FAR AND AWAY By a great deal; emphatically.

FAR′·AN·DOLE (făr′–; *F.* fah·tahN·dōle′) *noun* [F.] A rapid dance in which the participants whirl in a circle, alternately facing in and out. Also [It.] **FA·RAN·DO·LA.**

FAR–AWAY *adj.* **1** Distant; as, a *far–away* town, a *far–away* cousin. **2** Absent-minded; abstracted; as, a *far–away* look.

FARCE *noun* **1** A short comedy with exaggerated effects and incidents. **2** A ridiculous proceeding; an absurd failure. **3** Stuffing, as for meat; forcemeat. — *tr. verb* [**FARCED, FARC·ING**] **1** To fill with dressing; stuff, as a fowl. **2** To fill out with witticisms, jibes, etc. [<F. <L. *farcio*, stuff]
— **FAR·CIAL** *adj.*

FAR·CEUR (fahr·sŭr′) *noun* One who writes or acts a farce; a jester; wag. Also **FARC·ER.** [<F.]

FAR·CI·CAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a farce; absurd. See synonyms under **RIDICULOUS.** — **FAR·CI·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **FAR·CI·CAL·NESS, FAR·CI·CAL′·I·TY** *noun.*

FAR·CY *noun* A contagious disease, primarily of the horse, characterized by pustular eruptions; glanders. [<F. *farcin* <L. *farcīminum*, disease of horses]

FARCY-BUD *noun* A swollen gland, as in glanders.

FAR·DEL *noun* [Obs.] A bundle; pack; burden.

FARE *intr. verb* [**FARED, FAR·ING**] **1** To be in any state; get

on. **2** To turn out; happen. **3** To live as regards food and drink; be supplied with food. **4** [Obs.] To go on; travel. —*noun* **1** Passage money. **2** A passenger carried for hire. **3** Food and drink; diet; eatables. **4** A boat's catch of fish; a cargo of fish. See synonyms under FOOD. [<OE. *faru*, a going, journey, <*faran*, go]

FAR EAST See under EAST.

FAR EASTERN REGION Same as SOVIET FAR EAST.

FAR ER (fâre'-) *noun* One who travels: most commonly in compounds, as *wayfarer*, etc.

FARE WELL *noun* **1** A parting salutation; a good-by; adieu. **2** The act of taking leave; parting. —*inter.* May you fare well; may you prosper: now used only at parting: often written as two words, separated by a pronoun; as, *fare you well*. —*adj.* Parting; closing; valedictory. —*tr. verb* To take leave of. [<FARE (thee or you) + WELL] *Synonyms (noun)*: adieu, congé, good-by, leave-taking, valediction, valedictory. *Good-by* is the homely and hearty parting salutation, *farewell* the formal, English word at parting. *Adieu*, from the French, is still more ceremonious than *farewell*; *congé*, also from the French, is commonly contemptuous or supercilious, and equivalent to dismissal. *Valediction* is a learned word never in popular use. A *valedictory* is a public farewell to a company or assembly.

FAREWELL CAPE The most southerly point of Greenland.

FAR-FETCHED *adj.* **1** Brought in only by laborious or strained effort. **2** Neither natural nor obvious.

FAR-FLUNG *adj.* Having great range; extending over great distances.

FAR GO A manufacturing city on the Red River in North Dakota.

FA RI NA (-ree'-nuh) *noun* **1** A meal or flour obtained chiefly from cereals, nuts, potatoes, or Indian corn, and used as a breakfast food. **2** Starch. **3** A mealy powder found on certain insects. [<L. <*far*, coarse meal]

FA-RI NA (fah ree'-nah), SALVATORE, 1856–1918, Italian novelist.

FAR I-NA'-CEOUS (fâr-i-nây'-shus) *adj.* **1** Consisting or made of farina. **2** Containing or yielding starch. **3** Mealy.

FAR I NOSE (fâr'-) *adj.* **1** Yielding farina; as, *farinose* plants. **2** Covered with or as if with a white meal-like powder, as the under side of the leaves of certain primroses.

FAR' KLE BER RY *noun* [RIES *pl*] A shrub or small tree (*Vaccinium arboreum*) of the heath family, with globose black berries.

FARL *noun* [Scot.] A fourth part, as of a cake. Also FARLE.

FARM *noun* **1** A tract of land under one control or forming a single property devoted to agriculture, stock-raising, dairy produce, or some allied industry; also, an underwater tract devoted to oyster-culture. **2** The system or process of farming out revenues or taxes; as, a *farm* of the postal revenues. **3** An amount of money paid at regular intervals, such as rent, tax, etc. **4** [Obs.] The state of land leased for hire; as, to let to *farm*, or to *farm*-let. —*tr. verb* **1** To subject to agricultural processes; till; cultivate; as, to *farm* a hundred acres. **2** To take (land) on lease for cultivating, rendering shares of crops by way of rent. **3** To take a lease of; pay a percentage for the use, management, or control of; as, he *farmed* the taxes from the government. **4** To let at a fixed rental: said of lands, and also of taxes, revenues, and various privileges, leased on condition of a fixed return: generally with *out*; as, to *farm out* taxes or space in an exhibition. **5** To take or receive a fixed payment, as the profits of a business. **6** To agree to maintain or care for something at a fixed price, as with paupers. [<OE. *feorm*, goods, rent in kind]

FAR MAN (far mahN'), HENRI, 1874–1934, French airplane manufacturer and pioneer aviator.

FARM ER *noun* **1** One who follows the occupation of farming; an agriculturist. **2** One who collects revenues for a percentage or commission. **3** [Pop.] A greenhorn; a stupid, witless person

FARM' ER-ETTE *noun* A woman who farms.

FARMER GENERAL [FARMERS GENERAL *pl*] A member of a privileged class in France before the revolution of 1789, who farmed or leased the public revenues. —**FARMER-GENERALSHIP** *noun*.

FARM HAND *noun* One who works for wages on a farm. Also FARM LABORER.

FARM HOUSE *noun* The homestead on a farm, commonly occupied by the farmer's family.

FARM ING *noun* The act of one who farms; the management of or labor on a farm; agriculture. See synonyms under AGRICULTURE. —*adj.* Engaged in, suitable for, or used for, agriculture, as, a *farming* region, *farming* implements.

FARM STEAD (-sted) *noun* The dwelling and other buildings on a farm. Also FARM' STEAD ING.

FARM YARD *noun* A space surrounded by farm buildings, and enclosed for confining stock, etc.

FAR NE-SE (far-neh'-seh) The name of an ancient Italian family. —**ALESSANDRO**, 1468–1549, see PAUL III. —**ALESSANDRO**, 1547–92, general; governor of the Netherlands.

FARO (fâr'-o) *noun* A game of cards in which the players bet against the dealer as to the order in which certain cards will appear. [<the picture of *Pharaoh*, originally on one of the cards]

FARO BANK A house or establishment for playing faro; also, the proprietor's fund risked in the game.

FA-ROE ISLANDS (fâ'-rō) Same as FAEROE ISLANDS.

FA-RO-ESE' (-ees' *or* -eez') *noun* **1** A native or the natives of the Faroe Islands. **2** The language spoken in these islands, a Scandinavian dialect: also **FA-RO-ISH**.

FAR-OFF *adj.* Situated at a great distance; remote.

FA-ROUCHE (fâ-röösh') *adj.* [F.] Fierce; sullen; shy.

FA-ROUK Same as FARUK.

FAR-POINT *noun* The furthest point at which the eye, under conditions of relaxation, can see objects distinctly: greatest in normal and far-sight vision.

FAR QUHAR (-kwur *or* -kur), GEORGE, 1678–1707, Irish dramatist.

FAR-RA GO *noun* A confused mixture; medley; as, a *farrago* of nonsense. [<L., salad, medley, <*far*, coarse grain] —**FAR-RAG I NOUS** (fuh-rag'-i-nus) *adj.*

FAR RA-GUT (fâr'-), DAVID GLASGOW, 1801–70, U. S. admiral in the Civil War.

FAR RAR (far'-ur), FREDERICK WILLIAM, 1831–1903, British divine and writer. — (far'-ur *or* fa-rahr') GERALDINE, born 1882, American operatic soprano.

FAR-REACHING *adj.* **1** Producing effects that extend far. **2** Reaching far either in time or in space.

FAR RELL (fâr'-), JAMES THOMAS, born 1904, American novelist.

FAR RI ER (fâr'-) *noun* One who shoes horses; also, formerly, a veterinary surgeon. [<L. *ferrarius* <*ferrum*, iron]

FAR RI ER Y *noun* The business or shop of a farrier.

1FAR ROW (fâr'-o) *noun* **1** A litter of pigs. **2** [Obs.] A little pig. —*verb* To give birth to, bring forth young: said only of swine. [<OE. *fearh*, young pig]

2FAR ROW (far'-) *adj.* Not producing young during a given year, as a cow. [Compare Flem. *varvekoe*, cow no longer fertile]

FAR-SEEING *adj.* Seeing afar; hence, having foresight.

FAR-SIGHTED *adj.* **1** Able to see things at a distance more clearly than things near at hand; hypermetropic. **2** Far-seeing; prescient, as a statesman. —**FAR-SIGHTEDLY** *adv.* —**FAR-SIGHTEDNESS** *noun*.

FART *noun* An anal breaking of wind, especially when audible; now a vulgar term. —*intr. verb* To break wind. [<ME. *farten*; compare OHG. *ferzan*, G. *farzen*]

FAR THER *adj.* [Comparative of FAR] **1** More far or distant in space; more advanced. **2** Additional; now generally *further*. —*adv.* **1** To or at a more forward or distant point in space. **2** At a more forward stage; more fully or completely. [Variant of FURTHER, with *a* from FAR] *Farther* and *farthest* are rarely used except in reference to literal, spatial distance

FARTHER INDIA See INDO-CHINA.

FAR' THER-MOST *adj.* Farthest.

FAR THEST *adj.* & *adv.* [Superlative of FAR] Most distant or advanced in space.

FAR THING (-*thing*) *noun* **1** [Br.] One fourth of an English penny, or about one half of a cent. **2** [Obs.] A small trifle. [<OE. *feorthing*]



a b

FARTHING

a Obverse, showing king's head.
b Reverse, showing wren design.

FAR' THIN-GALE (-*thing*-gāle) *noun* A woman's hoop skirt of the 16th and 17th centuries: so called because distended by hoops of green osier, willow, or rattan. [<OF. *verdugalle* <Sp. *verdugado* <*verdugo*, the young shoot of a tree, <*verde*, green]



FARTHINGALE

FA RUK I (fuh-rōōk'), born 1920, king of Egypt, 1936– . Also *Farouk*.

FAS (fahs) Moroccan name of FEZ.

FAS CES (fâs'-eez) *noun pl.* In ancient Rome, a bundle of rods enclosing an ax, borne by lictors before consuls and other magistrates as a symbol of power. [<L.] —**FAS-CI AL** *adj.*

FAS CI-A (fâsh'-i-uh) *noun* [-Æ (ee) *pl.*] **1** Condensed connective tissue forming sheets or layers, for the investment of organs or the insertion of muscles. **2** In classical architecture, a flat member or broad volute; a jutting brick course in any story of a building except the uppermost. See illustration under ENTABLATURE. **3** Something that binds together, as a fillet; a band, as of the planet Jupiter; a bandage. **4** A distinct band of color, as in certain plants and animals. [<L.] —**FAS CI-AL** (fâsh'-i-ul) *adj.*

FAS'-CI ATE (fâsh'-i-) *adj.* **1** Bound with a fascia or belt. **2** Characterized by fasciation. **3** Marked with transverse bands: said of insects. —**FAS'-CI-ATE-LY** *adv.*

FAS'CI·AT·ED (făsh'ī-) *adj.* 1 Bound with a fascia or belt. 2 Characterized by a flat or ribbon-like growth: said of certain plants.

FAS·CI·A'·TION (făsh'ī-) *noun* 1 The act of securing or fastening by fascia. 2 The state of being fasciate or of bearing fasciate marking. 3 A flat, ribbonlike malformation in plants, sometimes due to an accumulated surplus of food materials.

FAS·CI·CLE (făs'ī-kl) *noun* 1 A small collection; bundle; cluster; group. 2 A bundle of fibers in the body; a fasciculus. 3 A cluster or bundle, as of leaves, flowers, or stalks, which proceed from a common point. 4 A number of sheets of printed work bound together. [<L. *fasciculus*, little bundle]

FAS·CIC·U·LAR (fă·sĭk'·yŏŏ-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a fascicle.

FAS·CIC'·U·LATE (fă·sĭk'·yŏŏ-) *adj.* Composed of or growing in bundles. Also **FAS·CI·CLED, FAS·CIC'·U·LAT·ED.** —**FAS·CIC'·U·LATE·LY** *adv.* —**FAS·CIC·U·LA'·TION** *noun.*

FAS·CIC·U·LUS (fă·sĭk'·yŏŏ-) *noun* 1 A fascicle; especially, a [illegible]

FAS'·CI·NATE *verb* [**·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] 1 To exercise an irresistible or powerful influence over; bewitch, enchant. 2 To attract irresistibly through the passions, affections, or feelings; captivate. 3 To exercise influence that charms. See synonyms under CHARM. [<L. *fascinatus* <*fascino*, charm] —**FAS'·CI·NAT·ING** *adj.* —**FAS'·CI·NAT·ING·LY** *adv.*

FAS·CI·NA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of fascinating, or the state of being fascinated. 2 Enchantment, charm.

FAS'·CI·NA·TOR *noun* 1 A person who fascinates. 2 A covering for the head of silk, lace, or crocheted net worn by women.

FAS·CINE (fă·seen') *noun* A bundle of sticks tied together and used in building earthworks and fortifications, filling ditches, etc. [<F. <L. *fascina* <*fasces*, bundle]

FAS·CISM (fash'·*or* fas'·izm) *noun* Any authoritarian, antidemocratic, anti-socialistic system of government in which economic control by the state, militaristic nationalism, propaganda, and the crushing of opposition by means of secret police emphasize the supremacy of the state over the individual. [<L. *fasces*; see FASCES] —**FAS·CIST** *noun.*

FAS·CISM *noun* The system of one-party government, developed by the Fascisti in Italy, which exercised a centralized, autocratic control over the activities of all individuals, especially through the economic agency of state corporations.

FAS·CIST (fash'·ist) *noun* One of the Fascisti.

FA·SCIS·TI (fä·shēs'·tē; *It.* fah·shee'·stee) *noun pl.* [**FA·SCIS·TA** *sing.*] The members of a totalitarian, syndicalist society in Italy, formed in 1919 under Benito Mussolini to oppose socialism: in control of the government, 1922–1943. —**FAS·CISM,** [It.] **FA·SCIS·MO** (fah·shee'·mo) *noun.*

FASH *verb* [Scot.] To worry; fret; as, to *fash* one's wits. —*noun* Worry; annoyance; vexation. [<OF. *faschier* <L. *fastidium*, disgust]

FASH·ION *noun* 1 The prevailing mode, especially in dress; the usage of polite society. 2 Manner of doing a thing; method; way. 3 The make or shape of a thing; external appearance; form. 4 Fashionable people, collectively. 5 Common practice or custom; usage. 6 A thing that is fashionable. See synonyms under AIR, CUSTOM, HABIT. —**AFTER A FASHION** In a way; not thoroughly, well, or enthusiastically: also **IN A FASHION.**

—*tr. verb* 1 To give shape or form to; frame; mold; make. 2 To conform; accommodate; fit. See synonyms under ADAPT, MAKE. [<L. *factio* <*facio*, make]

FASH·ION·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Conforming to the current edicts of fashion. 2 Established and approved by the prevailing custom of polite usage. 3 Of, pertaining to, or like persons of fashion. —*noun* A person of fashion. —**FASH·ION·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**FASH·ION·A·BLY** *adv.*

FASH·IONED (–und) *adj.* 1 Made; shaped; formed; as, carefully *fashioned*. 2 Having a certain style or fashion: usually compounded; as, old-*fashioned*.

FASH·ION·ER *noun* One who forms, molds, or puts together anything, according to a pattern or model.

FASH'·ION·MON·GER (–mŭng·gur) *noun* 1 One whose life is devoted to following and spreading modes and fashions. 2 An exquisite; a dandy. —**FASH'·ION·MON·GER·ING, ·MON·GING** *adj. & noun.*

FASHION PLATE 1 A picture representing the prevailing fashions in wearing apparel. 2 One whose attire is perfect, according to the current mode.

FASH·IOUS (–us) *adj.* [Scot.] Annoying; vexatious. Also **FASH·OUS.** —**·NESS** *noun.*

FA·SHO·DA (fah·shō'·dah) A former name for KODOK.

FASHT *adj.* [Scot.] Troubled; wearied; annoyed.

FAST *adj.* 1 Firmly fixed or held; firm; secure. 2 Difficult to efface; lasting; permanent; as, a *fast* color. 3 Faithful; steadfast. 4 Deep; profound, as sleep. See synonyms under FIRM. —*adv.* 1 Firmly; securely; lastingly. 2 Profoundly; soundly. 3 Near. —*noun* That which holds fast or fastens, as a mooring line, etc. 2 Shore ice that is fast or immovable. [<OE. *fæst*, firm, strong]

Compound adjectives containing the adverb *fast* as the first element are formed with a number of past participles indicating manner or state, as:

fast-anchored	fast-fettered	fast-rooted
fast-bound	fast-grounded	fast-settled
fast-dyed	fast-knit	fast-tied

FAST *adj.* 1 That moves or acts rapidly; swift; speedy; rapidly accomplished. 2 Ahead of the standard: said of timepieces. 3 Given to dissipation; dissolute. 4 Performed with expedition; as, *fast* work. 5 Causing or aiding quickness of movement or transportation. 6 Indicating or requiring rapidity of action or motion; as, a *fast* schedule.

—*adv.* 1 In rapid succession or with quick motion; swiftly. 2 Directly; at once. [<OE. *fæst* <Scand. *fast*, closely, acutely]

Compound adjectives containing the adverb *fast* as the first element are formed with a number of present participles indicating action, as:

fast-darkening	fast-flowing	fast-moving
fast-fading	fast-gathering	fast-sailing
fast-falling	fast-growing	fast-stepping

FAST *intr. verb* To abstain from food beyond the usual time; especially, to go without food, wholly or in part, voluntarily, as for the mortification of the body or appetites. —*noun* 1 Abstinence from food, partial or total, or from prescribed kinds of food, particularly as a religious duty and in connection with other observances. 2 A period prescribed for religious fasting and other observances: opposed to *feast*. [<OE. *fæstan*]

FAST AND LOOSE Originally, a cheating game; hence, **TO PLAY FAST AND LOOSE,** to be tricky or untrustworthy; to follow no code.

FAST DAY A day set apart for religious fasting appointed by either civil or ecclesiastical authority.

FAST·EN (fas'·n) *verb* [**FAST·ENED** (fas'·nd), **FAST·EN·ING** (făs'·n·ing *or* fas'·ning)] 1 To secure in place by any physical means; cause to become fixed or joined; secure. 2 To take fast hold; cleave; cling; as, the vampire *fastened* on his throat 3 To cling or cause to cling to a person or thing; seize on; affix by any means or agency. 4 To settle; confirm; bind; as, to *fasten* a bargain. See synonyms under BIND. [<OE. *fæstnian* <*fæst*, fixed] —**FAST·EN·ER** *noun.*

FAST·EN·ING (fas'·n·ing *or* fas'·ning) *noun* 1 The act of making fast. 2 That which fastens, as a bolt. See synonyms under LOCK.

FAS·TID·I·OUS (–us) *adj.* Hard to please; overnice; squeamish. See synonyms under SQUEAMISH. [<L. *fastidiosus* <*fastidium*, disgust] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FAS·TIG'·I·ATE (–tij'·i·āte) *adj.* 1 Tapering toward a point, or sloping toward an edge or ridge; as, a *fastigiate* hilltop. 2 In zoology, forming a conical bundle or a bundle with an enlarged head. 3 Nearly parallel and pointing upward, as the branches of a Lombardy poplar. Also **FAS·TIG'·I·AT·ED.** [<L. *fastigium*, top]

FAST·NESS *noun* 1 A fortress; stronghold. 2 The state of being fast, in any sense; security; speed; dissipation. See synonyms under FORTIFICATION. [<OE. *fæstnes*]

FAT *adj.* [**FAT·TER, FAT·TEST**] 1 Having much or superfluous flesh; corpulent; obese. 2 Containing much oil, grease, etc. 3 Broad: said of a ship's quarter, of type bodies, etc. 4 In printing, profitable, because containing a large proportion of open space, illustrations, etc.: said of type matter or copy for it: also spelled *phat*. 5 Stupid; sluggish; dull. 6 Prosperous; thriving; flourishing. 7 Profitable; lucrative. 8 Rich in products or in profits; rewarding; as, *fat* lands, a *fat* office. 9 Resinous; as *fat* wood. 10 Well-filled; as, a *fat* larder. 11 Plump, well-nourished, and healthy, as cattle. See synonyms under CORPULENT.

—*noun* 1 A gray to white, greasy, easily melted compound contained in certain specialized cells of plants and animals, and forming an important food reserve as well as a source of hormones, vitamins, and other products essential in metabolism. 2 The richest or most desirable part of anything; as, the *fat* of the land. 3 In chemistry, any of various compounds of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen which are glyceryl esters of certain acids, as stearic, palmitic, etc.; they include waxes, lipoids, and sterols, are insoluble in water, and in the pure state are generally colorless, odorless, and tasteless. —**THE FAT IS IN THE FIRE** The mischief is done and must proceed.

—*verb* [**FAT·TED, FAT·TING**] To fatten. [<OE. *fætt*] —**FAT·LY** *adv.* —**FAT·NESS** *noun.*

FA·TAL *adj.* 1 Bringing or connected with death or ruin; destructive; deadly. 2 Portentous; ominous. 3 Fraught with or determining fate or destiny; fateful. 4 [Obs.] That must be; inevitable. [<OF. <L. *fatalis* <*fatum*; see FATE]

FA·TAL·ISM *noun* 1 The doctrine that every event is predetermined and inevitable. 2 A disposition to accept every event as preordained.

FA·TAL·IST *noun* A believer in fatalism. —**FA'·TAL·IS·TIC** *adj.* —**FA'·TAL·IS·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

FA·TAL'·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 A state of being fated. 2 Destiny; a decree of fate. 3 A disastrous or fatal event; death. 4 Tendency to danger or disaster. See synonyms under NECESSITY.

FA·TAL·LY *adv.* 1 In a disastrous manner; ruinously; mortally. 2 According to the decrees of fate.

FA·TA MOR·GA·NA (fah′·tuh mor·gah′·nah) A mirage, especially as observed on the coast of Sicily, poetically attributed to the fairy, **FATA MORGANA.** See MORGAN LE FAY.

FAT·BACK *noun* 1 The menhaden. 2 The American striped mullet. 3 [Pop.] Salt pork.

FAT BIRD *noun* 1 [Local] The pectoral sandpiper *(Pisobia melanota).* 2 The oilbird or guacharo.

FAT–BODY *noun* The tissue of oily cells closely associated with the nutritive and metabolic functions of insects.

FAT–CELL *noun* One of a class of nucleated cells filled with fatty matter. See illustration under HAIR.

FATE *noun* 1 Predetermined and inevitable necessity; that power which is thought to determine one's future, success or failure, etc. 2 Destiny; fortune; lot; specifically, evil destiny; doom; destruction; death. 3 An instrument of destiny. 4 [Pop.] The person one is destined to marry. See synonyms under NECESSITY.

— *tr. verb* [**FAT·ED, FAT·ING**] To predestine. [<L. *fatum* <*fatus* <*for,* speak]

FAT·ED (fāt′–) *adj.* Determined by fate; destined; doomed.

FATE·FUL *adj.* 1 Fraught with fate. 2 Fatal. 3 Controlled by fate. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FATES The three Greek goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, supposed to control all destinies; the Roman Parcæ; the Destinies.

FAT·HEAD *noun* [Pop.] A dullard; dunce. — **FAT–HEADED** *adj.*

FA·THER (fah′·*thur*) *noun* 1 The male human parent. 2 Any male ancestor; forefather. 3 A patriarch; an aged and reverend man or honored official. 4 A confessor; also, a title commonly given to priests of the Catholic Church, capitalized when used with a given name or surname; as, *Father* Riordan. 5 Any one of the early historical or doctrinal writers of the Christian Church. 6 An author; founder. 7 The oldest member of a class or body; doyen; as, the *father* of the house. 8 One who bears a paternal relationship toward another. 9 A member of the ancient Roman Senate. 10 *pl.* The chief men of a city or assembly.

— *tr. verb* 1 To beget or originate, as a father; hence, to found (an institution) or to produce creatively, as literature, music, etc. 2 To acknowledge as one's offspring. 3 To charge the begetting of or responsibility for: with *on* or *upon.* [<OE., *fæder*] — **FA′ THER LIKE** *adj. & adv.*

FA THER The Deity; God; the first person in the Trinity.

FATHER CONFESSOR 1 A priest of the Roman Catholic Church or of any other church to whom the members confess their faults and sins. 2 By extension, any one in whom one confides.

FA′ THER·HOOD *noun* The state of being a father.

FATHER–IN–LAW *noun* The father of one's husband or wife.

FA′·THER·LAND *noun* The land of one's birth: a Germanism.

FA·THER·LESS *adj.* Not having a living father.

FATHER–LONG–LEGS *noun* 1 A daddy–long–legs. 2 The crane fly.

FA·THER LY *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like a father. 2 Manifesting the affection of a father; paternal. — **FA·THER·LI·NESS** *noun.*

FATHER OF HISTORY Herodotus.

FATHER OF MEDICINE Hippocrates.

FATHER OF THE CONSTITUTION James Madison.

FA·THERS *noun pl.* 1 The first New England colonists; especially, the founders of Plymouth Colony. 2 The framers of the U. S. Constitution.

FATHER'S DAY A memorial day, observed in honor of fathers, on the third Sunday in June.

FATHERS OF THE CHURCH The early teachers and defenders of Christianity.

FATH·OM (*fath′* um) *noun* [**FATH·OMS** or **FATH OM** *pl.*] A measure of length, 6 feet, or 1.829 meters; originally, the space to which a man may extend his arms: used principally in marine and mining measurements. — *tr. verb* To find the depth or get to the bottom of; understand; sound; interpret. [<OE., *fathm,* an embrace] — **·A BLE** *adj.*

FA·THOM E·TER (fă·*thŏm′*–) *noun* A device for registering ocean depths by measuring the time required for the transmission and reflection of sound waves: a trade name.

FATH·OM LESS *adj.* Unfathomable.

FA·TID IC *adj.* Able to prophesy; oracular. Also **FA·TID·I·CAL.** [<L. *fatidicus* <*fatum* (see FAIL) + *dico,* speak]

FAT·I·GA BLE *adj.* Capable of causing or experiencing fatigue; tiring; wearying.

FAT′·I·GATE *adj.* [Obs.] Fatigued; exhausted.

FA·TIGUE (–teeg′) *noun* 1 Exhaustion of strength by toil; weariness. 2 Wearing toil. 3 A condition of lessened activity of an organism or any of its parts, resulting from prolonged exertion; specifically, a diminished susceptibility to stimulation of the central nervous system, affecting primarily the junction between nerve and muscle fibers. 4 The failure of metals under prolonged or repeated stress, characterized by local deformation of structure. 5 Fatigue–duty.

— *verb* [**FA·TIGUED, FA·TIGU·ING**] 1 To weary; tire out; also, to become tired out; as, he *fatigues* easily. 2 To cause a condition of fatigue. [<F. <L. *fatigo,* tire]

FATIGUE–DUTY *noun* Common labor done by soldiers.

FAT I·MA (făt′·ī·muh; *Ar.* fah′·tī·mah) 1 The only daughter of Mohammed. 2 The last wife of Bluebeard.

FAT I MID *noun* 1 A descendant of Fatima, daughter of Mohammed. 2 One of a North African Arab dynasty (909–1171). — *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or descended from Fatima. 2 Of or pertaining to the Fatimid dynasty. Also **FAT·I·MITE.**

FAT LING *adj.* Fat; plump. — *noun* A young animal fattened for slaughter.

FA–TSHAN (fah–shahn) A manufacturing city near Canton, China.

FAT–SOLUBLE *adj.* That may be dissolved in fat, as certain vitamins.

FAT TEN (făt′·n) *verb* [**FAT·TENED** (făt′·nd), **FAT·TEN ING** (făt′·n·ĭng)] 1 To make or become fat, plump, or productive. 2 To grow rich. 3 In poker, to increase the size of (the unopened jackpot). — **FAT·TEN ER** *noun.*

FAT TISH *adj.* Somewhat fat. — **·NESS** *noun.*

FAT·TRELS *noun pl.* [Scot.] The ends of a ribbon; gathers in dressmaking.

FAT·TY *adj.* [**FAT·TI·ER, FAT TI·EST**] Fat; unctuous. **-FAT·TI LY** *adv.* — **FAT·TI NESS** *noun.*

FATTY ACID A derivative of the paraffin series formed by oxidizing one of the monatomic alcohols, as formic and acetic acids, the general formula being $C_nH_{2n}O_2$. The physical characteristics of the higher complex fatty acids, as palmitic and stearic acids, give the name to the group.

FATTY DEGENERATION A condition in which the efficient cells in an organ are enveloped in or replaced by fat.

FA TU·I·TY (fa·tyōō′·i·ti) *noun* 1 Obstinate or conceited folly. 2 Imbecility; idiocy; feeble–mindedness. — **FA TU I·TOUS** *adj.*

FAT U OID *noun* A species of wild oat *(Avena fatua)* resembling the cultivated variety; it is frequently a troublesome weed.

FAT U OUS (–yōō·us) *adj.* 1 Stubbornly blind or foolish; idiotic. 2 Baseless; illusory, like the will–o'–the–wisp. — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FAT–WITTED *adj.* Of a dull wit; stupid.

FAU BOURG (lō′·bŏŏrg *or* –bōōr; *F* fō·bŏŏr′) *noun* A suburb; also, a quarter of a city outside the old wall. [<F.]

FAU CAL (faw′·cul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the fauces; produced in the fauces; deeply guttural. Also **FAU CIAL.** [<L. *fauces,* throat]

FAU CES (faw′·seez) *noun pl.* The parts bordering on the opening between the back of the mouth and the pharynx, the throat. [<L.]

FAU CET (faw′–) *noun* A spout fitted with a valve, for drawing liquids through a pipe. [<OF. *fausset* <*fausser,* pierce]

FAUGH (faw) *interj.* An exclamation of disgust, contempt, or rejection.

FAULD *tr. verb* [Scot.] To fold. — *noun* 1 The working arch of a furnace; a tymp arch. 2 [Scot.] Same as TOLD.

FAULK NER (fawk′–), **WILLIAM,** born 1897, American novelist: also spelled *Falkner.*

FAULT *noun* 1 A slight offense; failure; negligence; as, he acknowledged his *fault.* 2 Whatever impairs excellence, an imperfection or defect in a person or thing, failure, blemish; as, what are the *faults* of this horse? 3 A dislocation of a stratum or vein of ore which breaks its continuity; in geology, a displacement or break in the continuity of rock masses, caused by disturbances of the earth's crust and resulting in a wide variety of surface features. 4 A missing or losing of the trail or scent; said of hunting dogs. 5 A deflection or leak in an electric current, due to abnormal connection of circuits or defective insulation of a conductor. 6 In tennis, rackets, etc., a failure by the server to drive the ball into the proper part of his opponent's court, also, a failure by the server to have both feet on the ground behind the service line in serving: usually called **FOOT FAULT.** 7 [Obs.] Default; lack. See synonyms under BLEMISH, ERROR, OFFENSE. — **AT FAULT** 1 In the wrong. 2 Worthy of blame. 3 Off the scent. 4 Hence, at a loss; in a quandary. — **IN FAULT** Blameworthy. — **TO A FAULT** Exceedingly; excessively; as, generous *to a fault.*

— *verb* 1 In geology, to cause a fault in; also, to crack or fracture so as to produce a fault. 2 [Obs.] To commit a fault or error; blunder. [<OF. *faute* <L. *fallo,* deceive] — **FAULT·FUL·LY** *adv.* — **FAULT·FUL·NESS** *noun.*

FAULT–CURRENT *noun* An electric current flowing from conductor to ground or to another conductor because of faulty connections.

FAULT′ FIND ER *noun* 1 A person given to complaining or finding fault; one who is excessively critical. 2 An instrument designed to locate leaks in electric current. — **FAULT′· FIND ING** *adj. & noun.*

FAULT LESS *adj.* Without fault; flawless. See synonyms under CORRECT, INNOCENT, PERFECT. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FAULT–PLANE *noun* The fracture along which earth–faulting occurs, commonly a curved surface.

FAULT Y *adj.* [**FAULT·I·ER, FAULT I·EST**] 1 Having faults or blemishes. 2 Characterized by faults of conduct. 3 [Obs.] Guilty of faults; blamable. — **FAULT·I·LY** *adv.* — **FAULT·I·NESS** *noun.*

1FAUN (fawn) *noun* In Roman mythology, a deity of the woods and herds, half-human, with pointed ears and goats' feet, a satyr.

2FAUN (fawn *or* fahn) [Scot.] Fallen.

FAU·NA *noun* [**FAU·NAS** or **FAU·NÆ** (-nee) *pl.*] **1** The animals living within a given area or environment or during a stated period: distinguished from *flora*. **2** A treatise upon a fauna. See synonyms under ANIMAL. —**FAU·NAL** *adj.* —**FAU·NAL·LY** *adv.*

FAU·NA See under MAIA.

FAU·NUS In Roman mythology, a grandson of Saturn; patron of agriculture and founder of religion in Latium; later confused with Pan.

FAU·RÉ (faw·reh'), **GABRIEL URBAN,** 1845–1924, French composer.

FAUSE (fawz) *adj.* [Scot.] False.

FAUST (fowst) The hero of dramas by Marlowe and Goethe, and an opera by Gounod, based on the widespread legends of Dr. Johann Faust (about 1488–1541) who sold his soul to the devil in return for a life of luxury and sensual indulgence. In Marlowe's drama, he pays the forfeit; Pt. II. of Goethe's ends with his redemption and death.

FAUS·TINE (faws'·teen; *F.* fōs·teen'; *G.* fows·tee'·nuh) A feminine personal name. Also **FAUS·TI·NA** (faws·tee'·nuh; *It* fows·tee'·nah). [<L., lucky]

FAUS·TUS (faws'·tus; *G.* fows'·tōōs) A masculine personal name.

FAUT (fawt *or* faht) *verb & noun* [Scot. or Obs.] Fault. Also **FAUTE.**

FAU·TEUIL (fō·til; *F.* fō·tœ'·yī') *noun* An upholstered armchair [<F., faldstool]

FAUX PAS (fo pah) [F.] A false step; mistake; error; slip; especially, a breach of good breeding.

FA·VEN·TI·A Ancient name for FAENZA.

FA·VE'·O·LATE *adj.* Pitted; honeycombed; alveolate. Also **FA·VOSE.** [<L. *favus*, honeycomb]

FA·VO·NI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Favonius, the west wind, promoter of vegetation; hence, auspicious.

FA·VOR *noun* **1** An act or course of generosity; kind and favorable feeling; privilege granted. **2** The state or condition of favoring preceded by *in* and followed by *of* or *with*; as, a check drawn *in favor of* a creditor, *in favor with* the administration. **3** Favoritism; bias; partiality. **4** Kind permission. **5** Convenience; facility. **6** Something given as a token, a letter. **7** [Obs.] Aspect; looks; beauty; charm. **8** That which is favored.

—*v. verb* **1** To look upon or behave toward with favor or kindness, countenance; befriend; approve. **2** To make easier, facilitate; promote. **3** [Pop.] To look like; resemble somewhat. **4** To abstain from using; spare. **5** To confirm; corroborate. **6** To prefer; treat with partiality. See synonyms under INDULGE. Also [Br.] **FA·VOUR.** [<L. *favor* < *faveo*, favor] —**FA·VOR·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): benefit, blessing, boon, civility, concession, condescension, countenance, gift, grace, kindness, patronage, predilection, preference, regard. A *favor* is a *benefit* or *kindness* that one is glad to receive, but cannot demand or claim, hence always indicating good will or *regard* on the part of the person by whom it is conferred. See ESTEEM, FRIENDSHIP, GIFT, MERCY. *Antonyms:* disapproval, disfavor, dislike, harm, hostility, hurt, injury, insult, repulse.

FA·VOR·A·BLE *adj.* **1** Convenient; advantageous. **2** Friendly; propitious. Also [Br.] **FA·VOUR·ABLE.** See synonyms under AMICABLE, AUSPICIOUS, CONVENIENT, EXPEDIENT, FRIENDLY, GOOD, PROPITIOUS. —**FA·VOR·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**FA·VOR·A·BLY** *adv.*

FA·VORED *adj.* **1** Having an aspect or appearance: in compounds; as, *ill-favored*. **2** Wearing a favor. **3** Befriended; aided, privileged. See synonyms under FORTUNATE.

FA·VOR·ITE (-it) *adj.* Regarded with special favor; preferred. —*noun* **1** A person or animal that is considered to have the best chance of success in a race or other contest. **2** A person or thing particularly liked or favored. Also [Br.] **FA·VOUR·ITE.** [<F.]

FA·VOR·IT·ISM *noun* **1** A disposition to favor unfairly or unreasonably. **2** The state or condition of being a favorite. Also [Br.] **FA·VOUR·IT·ISM.**

FA·VUS *noun* A contagious disease as of the scalp, caused by a parasitic fungus (*Achorion schonleinii*) and producing yellow flattened scabs and baldness; scaldhead. [<L., honeycomb]

FAW *noun* [Scot.] A fall; lot; fate.

FAWKES, GUY, 1570–1606, English conspirator, chief agent in the Gunpowder Plot, November 5, 1605.

1FAWN *intr. verb* **1** To show cringing fondness, as a dog: often with *on* or *upon*. **2** To show affection or seek favor by or as by cringing. [<OE. *gefagnian*] —**·ER** *noun* —**·ING** *adj. & noun* —**·ING·LY** *adv.* —**·ING·NESS** *noun.*

2FAWN *noun* **1** A young deer; a buck or doe in its first year. **2** The color of a fawn. —*adj.* Fawn-colored. [<OF. *fan, faon* <L. *fetus*, offspring]

FAWN-COLORED *adj.* Light-yellowish brown.

FAW·SONT (-sunt) *adj.* [Scot.] Proper; decent: also spelled *fausant*.

1FAY *verb* To fit or join closely; lie closely together, as two pieces of timber. —*noun* A fitting smoothly, as of one plank to another. [<OE. *fegan*]

2FAY *noun* A fairy. [<OF. *fae*]

3FAY *noun* [Obs.] Faith; as, by my *fay*.

FAY·AL (fy·ahl') A mountainous island of the Azores; 64 square miles; capital, Horta.

FAY'·AL·ITE (fāy'·ul- *or* fy·ahl'·īte) *noun* A black magnetic iron silicate crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [<FAYAL]

FAY·ÛM Same as FAIYUM.

FAZE *tr. verb* [**FAZED, FAZ·ING**] To worry; vex; scare; disturb; confuse: also spelled *feaze, phaze*.

FA·ZEN·DA *noun* In Brazil, a hacienda; also, an industrial enterprise for the production of coffee, cotton, or sugarcane. [<Pg. <*fazer*, do]

FA·ZEN·DEI·RO (-da'·ro) *noun* The proprietor of a fazenda.

FEAL *adj.* [Obs.] Faithful. [<OF. <L. *fidelis*, loyal]

FEAL·DIKE *noun* A sod or turf wall.

FE·AL·TY *noun* **1** Fidelity, as of a vassal to his lord. **2** Devoted fidelity; loyalty. See synonyms under ALLEGIANCE, FIDELITY. [<OF. *feauté* <L. *fidelitas*, fidelity]

FEAR *noun* **1** An emotion excited by threatening evil or impending pain, accompanied by a desire to avoid or escape it; apprehension; dread. **2** Uneasiness about a thing; solicitude accompanied with dread. **3** That which causes fear. **4** Alarming character; formidableness. **5** Reverence for constituted authority, especially when accompanied by obedience thereto; as, the *fear* of God.

—*verb* **1** To be apprehensive or apprehensive of; be afraid or afraid of; be fearful of; as, to *fear* an enemy. **2** To look upon with awe or reverence; venerate; as, to *fear* God. **3** [Obs.] To terrify; drive by fear. **4** To doubt; be anxious about. [<OE. *fær*, peril, sudden attack] —**FEAR·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): affright, apprehension, awe, consternation, dismay, disquiet, dread, fright, horror, misgiving, panic, terror, timidity, trembling, tremor, trepidation. *Fear* is the generic term denoting an emotion excited by threatening evil with a desire to avoid or escape it; *fear* may be sudden or lingering, in view of present, of imminent, or of distant and only possible danger; in the latter sense *dread* is oftener used. *Horror* (etymologically a shivering or shuddering) denotes a shuddering *fear* accompanied by abhorrence, or such a shock to the feelings and sensibilities as may exist without *fear*, as when one suddenly encounters some ghastly spectacle; we say of a desperate but fettered criminal, "I looked upon him with *horror*." Where *horror* includes *fear*, it is *fear* mingled with abhorrence. (See ABHOR.) *Timidity* is a quality, habit, or condition, a readiness to be affected with *fear*. A person of great *timidity* is constantly liable to needless *alarm* and even *terror*. *Dread* is terrifying anticipation of evil, and is lingering and oppressive. *Dismay* is a helpless sinking of heart in view of some overwhelming peril or sorrow, actual or prospective. *Dismay* is more reflective, enduring, and despairing than *fright;* a horse is subject to *fright* or *terror*, but not to *dismay*. *Awe* is a reverential *fear*. Compare ALARM, ANXIETY, FRIGHT. *Antonyms:* see synonyms for FORTITUDE. Compare BRAVE.

FEAR, CAPE A promontory in North Carolina near the mouth of the **CAPE FEAR RIVER,** a river in North Carolina, 300 miles to the Atlantic Ocean.

FEAR·FUL *adj.* **1** Experiencing fear; afraid; apprehensive. **2** Timid; timorous. **3** Inspiring fear, terrible. **4** Caused by fear; as, *fearful* tremblings. **5** Full of awe and reverential fear. **6** [Pop.] Extraordinary; superlative. See synonyms under AWFUL, FRIGHTFUL. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FEAR·LESS *adj.* Being without fear. See synonyms under BRAVE. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FEAR·NAUGHT *noun* **1** A fearless individual. **2** A heavy shaggy woolen goods; dreadnaught. Also **FEAR·NOUGHT.**

FEAR·SOME (-sum) *adj.* **1** Causing fear; alarming. **2** Timid; frightened. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FEA·SANCE (fee'·zuns) *noun* [Law] Performance of a duty; fulfilling a condition. [<F. *faisance*]

FEASE (fāze *or* feez) *tr. verb* [**FEASED, FEAS·ING**] **1** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To drive off; compel. **2** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To vex; chastise. **3** [Pop.] To bewilder; confuse: also *faze*. —*noun* [Pop.] A state of fretfulness; worry; vexation; confusion; fear. Also spelled *feaze, feeze*. [<OE. *fesian*, drive]

FEA·SI·BLE (fee'·zī·bl) *adj.* **1** That may be done; practicable. **2** Open to being dealt with successfully. [<OF. *faisable* <*faire* <L. *facio*, do] —**FEA·SI·BIL'·I·TY, FEA·SI·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**FEA·SI·BLY** *adv.*

FEA·SOR (fee'·zur) *noun* [Law] A doer; one who does a tort or wrong. See TORT. [<OF.]

FEAST *noun* **1** A sumptuous repast. **2** Anything affording great pleasure or enjoyment. **3** A day set aside for the commemoration of some person or event with rejoicing; a festival or joyous anniversary: opposed to *fast*. —*verb* **1** To give a banquet to or for; entertain sumptuously; regale. **2** To delight; gratify; as, he *feasted* his eyes on her beauty. **3** To partake of a banquet; eat heartily; hence

to derive special pleasure or enjoyment from something. [<OF. *feste* <L. *festum* <*festus*, joyful, festal] —**FEAST·ER** *noun*.

FEAST·FUL *adj.* Festive; sumptuous.

FEAST OF DEDICATION See HANUKKAH.

FEAST OF LANTERNS 1 A Chinese festival held at the first full moon of every year: so called from the practice of hanging colored lanterns at every door and every grave. 2 The Japanese festival, Bon.

FEAT *noun* 1 A notable act or performance, as one displaying skill, endurance, or daring; an achievement. 2 [Obs.] An act of any kind. See synonyms under ACT. —*adj.* [Obs.] 1 Dexterous; neat; ingenious. 2 Fit; befitting. [<F. *fait* <L. *factum*; see FACT] —**FEAT·LI·NESS** *noun*.

FEATH·ER (fĕth′–) *noun* 1 One of the horny, elongated structures which form the body covering of birds and provide the flight surface for their wings. It consists of a central *shaft* composed of a hollow part near the body called the *quill* and a distal solid part, the *rachis*, along each side of which is a series of processes, the *barbs*. The barbs are provided with a fringe of smaller processes, the *barbules*, which in turn are equipped with *barbicels*, or hooklets, the whole composing the *vane* of the feather. 2 Something resembling a feather, as in mechanisms; a tongue, wedge, or fin. 3 Kind; class or species; as, birds of a *feather*. 4 Frame of mind; mood; spirits. 5 In rowing, the act of feathering. 6 The wake of the periscope of a submarine. 7 An irregular flaw in a gem. 8 The hairy fringe on the backs of the legs and on the tail of some dogs. 9 *pl.* Plumage; by extension, dress or attire. 10 A fin or guide on the shaft of an arrow. 11 Anything light or trivial; as, a *feather* would upset him. —**A FEATHER IN ONE'S CAP** An achievement to be proud of; a thing to one's credit. —**IN FULL FEATHER** In full force; fully equipped. —**IN HIGH, FINE, or GOOD FEATHER** In a cheerful or confident frame of mind. —*verb* 1 To cover or become covered with feathers; as, the young birds are *feathering;* to tar and *feather* a man. 2 To fit, adorn, or fringe with or as with feathers. 3 To have the appearance of feathers, as in the spraying of water. 4 To unite by a tongue and groove. 5 In rowing, to turn (the oar blade) as it comes from the water until it becomes nearly horizontal, thus offering the least resistance during withdrawal and while reaching for a new stroke. 6 To change the angle of an airplane's propeller blade with reference to the line of flight through oscillation about its long axis. —**TO FEATHER ONE'S NEST** To provide well for one's own future while acting as the agent of another. [<OE. *fether*]



FEATHER
a Aftershaft.
b Shaft.
c Barbs.

FEATH′·ER·BONE *noun* A substitute for whalebone, prepared from the quills of feathers of turkeys and chickens.

FEATHER-BRAINED *adj.* Light-headed or weak-minded.

FEATH·ERED (fĕth′·ərd) *adj.* 1 Provided with feathers or featherlike appendages. 2 Winged; swift.

FEATHER-EDGE *noun* A very thin edge. —**FEATHER-EDGED** *adj.*

FEATHER-GRASS *noun* An ornamental grass (*Stipa pennata*) of southern Europe, having a beautiful feathered beard; also, *S. comata* of the western United States, sometimes called *needle-grass*.

FEATH′·ER·HEAD *noun* A giddy, frivolous person. —**FEATHER-HEADED** *adj.*

FEATH·ER·LESS *adj.* Without feathers.

FEATHER PALM Any of various palms having feather-shaped or pinnate leaves.

FEATHER-STAR *noun* One of a genus (*Comatula*) of free-swimming crinoids with plumelike arms.

FEATH′·ER·STITCH *noun* A kind of decorative stitch, resembling a feather, made by taking one or more short stitches alternately on either side of a straight line. —**·ING** *noun*.

FEATHER-VEINED *adj.* In botany, having the veins all proceeding from opposite sides of a midrib.

FEATH′·ER·WEIGHT *noun* 1 A boxer weighing from 118 to 126 pounds. 2 The least weight allowed to a race horse in a handicap. 3 Any person weighing very little; hence, anyone of little ability or importance. —*adj.* Of little weight; insignificant; unimportant.

FEATH′·ER·WOOD *noun* A hickorylike, hardwood timber tree of Australia (*Polyosma cunninghami*).

FEATH·ER·Y *adj.* Covered with or resembling feathers; light, soft, or fluffy. —**FEATH·ER·I·NESS** *noun*.

FEA·TURE (fēe′·chər *or* –tyər) *noun* 1 Any part of the human face; in the plural, the whole face. 2 A salient point. 3 A magazine or newspaper article or story on a special subject. 4 A full-length motion picture. 5 Make; shape; form; also, appearance of the whole person. See synonyms under CHARACTERISTIC, CIRCUMSTANCE. —*tr. verb* [**·TURED, ·TUR·ING**] 1 [Pop.] To resemble in features; favor. 2 To make a feature of, as in a newspaper. 3 To portray or outline the features of. [<OF. *faiture*] —**FEA TURE LESS** *adj.*

FEA TURED *adj.* 1 Chiseled; shaped or fashioned. 2 Having or exhibiting features. 3 Given special prominence.

FEATURE-LENGTH *adj.* Full-length: said especially of a motion picture.

FEAZE (fāze *or* feeze) Same as FEASE.

FE BE (feh′·beh) [It.] Same as PHOEBE.

FE·BOLD FE·BOLD·SON In American folklore, Swedish pioneer plainsman, defier of tornadoes, Indians, politicians, and extreme heat or cold. He unwittingly caused the prairies to be so infernally hot in the summer. In 1848 the Petrified Snow covered the plains and delayed the 49ers in their gold rush to California until 1849. Febold brought sand from Death Valley, because "the sands of the desert never grow cold" and sold it to the gold rushers, who were thus enabled to continue their rush. The sand sifted out of the wagons, buried the Petrified Snow, and Febold spent the next 20 years trying to think up some way to control the heat. Finally he gave up and went to California to study irrigation and forestry. When he comes back he is going to put trees and water on the prairies.

FEBRI· A combining form from Latin *febris*, fever; as, *febricide*, fever-destroying.

FE BRIC·I·TY (fi·bris′–) *noun* The condition of being feverish.

FE·BRIC·U·LA (–brĭk′·yŏŏ·luh) *noun* A light and passing fever. [<L., little fever]

FE BRIF·IC *adj.* 1 Causing fever. 2 Feverish. Also **FE BRIF·ER OUS.**

FEB′ RI FUGE (–fyōōj) *noun* A medicine efficacious in reducing or removing fever. [<FEBRI– + L. *fugo*, put to flight] —**FE BRIF·U·GAL, FEB′·RI FUGE** *adj.*

FEB RILE (–ril *or* fee′·bril) *adj.* Pertaining to fever; caused by or indicating fever; feverish. [<L. *febris*, fever]

FEB′·RU·A·RY The second month of the year, having twenty-eight, or, in leap years, twenty-nine days. See LEAP YEAR. [<L. *Februarius* <*februa*, Roman festival of purification, celebrated Feb. 15]

FE CES (–seez) *noun pl.* 1 Animal excrement; ordure. 2 Any foul refuse matter or sediment. Also spelled *fæces*. [<L. *fex*, *fæcis*, dregs, sediment] —**FE CAL** *adj.*

FECH NER (feK′·nur), **GUSTAV THEODOR,** 1801–87, German scientist and psychophysicist.

FECHT (fĕkt) *verb & noun* [Scot.] Fight.

FE CIAL Same as FETIAL.

FECK [Scot.] *adj.* Hardy; vigorous. —*noun* 1 Power; strength; vigor. 2 Amount, quantity, number, or value. 3 The main part: also called **MAIST FECK.** [<FEIGH]

FECK·ET *noun* [Scot.] An undervest or sleeveless shirt.

FECK LESS *adj.* Feeble; good-for-nothing. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

FECK LY *adv.* [Scot.] For the most part; mostly.

FEC·U·LA (–vōō·luh) *noun* 1 Starch, especially as extracted by washing farinaceous pulp; also called **AMYLACEOUS FECULA.** 2 The sediment or dregs precipitated from an infusion. [<L. *fæcula*, salt of tartar, <*fæx*, dregs]

FEC U LENCE (–vōō·lĕns) *noun* 1 The condition or quality of being feculent; foulness; muddiness. 2 That which is feculent; dregs. Also **FEC·U·LEN CY.** [<L. *fæculentus*, dreggy, <*fæx*, dregs]

FEC·U·LENT *adj.* Turbid or foul from impurities; fecal.

FE CUND (fee′·cŭnd *or* fēc′·und) *adj.* Fruitful; fertile; prolific.

FE′·CUN·DATE *tr. verb* [**·DAT·ED, ·DAT·ING**] To make fruitful; impregnate; fertilize. —**FE·CUN DA′·TION** *noun*.

FE·CUN DI·TY *noun* Productiveness; fruitfulness. [<L. *fecunditas* <*fecundus*, fruitful]

FED Past tense and past participle of FEED.

FED ER·A·CY *noun* [**CIES** *pl.*] A confederacy.

FED ER AL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to, or founded upon and organized by, a compact or act of union between separate sovereign states, as by a permanent act of union founded on the consent of the people duly expressed, constituting a government supreme within the sphere of powers granted to it by that act of union, as the United States of America. 2 Relating to, arising from, or founded upon a league, or covenant of alliance, especially as between independent sovereignties, under a common constitution; as, *federal* theology. 3 Friendly to or supporting a government formed by a union of the people of several states. 4 Founded upon alliance or confederation for mutual support; confederated.
—*noun* An advocate of federalism. [<F. *fédéral* <L. *fœdus*, *fœderis*, compact] —**FED·ER·AL·LY** *adv.*

FED·ER·AL *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, owned or used by, or representing the United States of America; as, a *Federal* building, the *Federal* Bureau of Investigation. 2 Supporting the Union cause in the American Civil War of 1861–65; as, the *Federal* forces.
—*noun* One who favored or fought for the Union cause in the American Civil War.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION A branch of the Depart-

ment of Justice which investigates all violations of federal laws other than those relating to counterfeiting, postal and customs violations, and internal revenue matters specifically assigned to other agencies: popularly the **FBI.**

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION An agency of the U. S. government which supervises wire and radio communication in the interest of maximum efficiency and public service.

FEDERAL DISTRICT A district reserved by a country for the location of the national government; as of Argentina, 71 square miles; of Brazil, 431 square miles; of Mexico, 573 square miles; of Venezuela, 745 square miles; and the District of Columbia in the United States, 61 square miles. Also [Sp.] *Distrito Federal.*

FED ER AL·ISM *noun* 1 The doctrine of federal union in government. 2 The principles of the Federal party.

FED′ ER·AL·IST *noun* An advocate of federalism.

FED′·ER·AL IST *noun* One who supported the federal union of the American colonies and the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, a member of the Federal party. — **THE FEDERALIST** A series of 85 essays by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, explaining, and recommending for ratification, the Constitution of the United States.

FED ER AL·IS′·TIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to federalists or federalism.

FED′ ER AL·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To bring together under federal compact or government. — **FED ER·AL·I ZA′·TION** *noun.*

FEDERAL LOAN AGENCY A branch of the U. S. government comprising various agencies established to promote and stabilize financial, commercial, and industrial enterprises.

FEDERAL PARTY A political party (1787–1830) originally under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton, which advocated the adoption of the Constitution and the formation of a strong national government.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION An agency of the U. S. government which supervises the development and utilization of power resources on federal property, regulates the activities of public utilities engaged in interstate commerce, and provides for a uniform system of accounts in the management of electric power enterprises.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM A banking system created by the **FEDERAL RESERVE ACT** (1913) and controlled by a **FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD** of eight members, established to provide an elastic currency and to concentrate the national banking resources in a system of twelve **FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS,** each designed to regulate and aid the member banks in its respective **FEDERAL RESERVE DISTRICT.** The **FEDERAL RESERVE CITIES** are Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Dallas, and San Francisco.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY An agency of the U. S. government which supervises federal activities directed to the promotion of social and economic security, educational opportunity, and public health.

FEDERAL TERRITORY A portion of New South Wales, containing Canberra, the capital of Australia; now know as *Australian Capital Territory;* 940 square miles. Also **FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.**

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION An agency of the U. S. government which enforces federal laws against unfair trade practices, as price-fixing, monopoly control, false advertising claims, and the like.

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY An agency of the U. S. government which deals with public works not incidental to the work of other departments, and administers federal aid for purposes of construction.

FED′ ER ATE *verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To unite in a federation. — *adj.* Leagued; confederate; federal.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES The British States of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, and Selangor on the Malay Peninsula; 27,540 square miles; capital, Kuala Lumpur.

FED·ER A′ TION *noun* 1 The act of uniting under a federal government. 2 A federated body; league. 3 A national union, such as the American Union. See synonyms under ALLIANCE, ASSOCIATION.

FED ER·A·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Pertaining to federation; federal. — **·LY** *adv.*

FE DE RI′·CA (feh deh·ree′·cah) [It.] Same as **FREDFRICA.**

FE DE·RI′·CO (feh·deh·ree′·co) [It., Pg., Sp.] Same as **FREDERICK.** Also [It.] **FE·DE·RI′·GO.**

FE DO RA *noun* A low hat, usually of soft felt, with the crown creased lengthwise. [<Fédora, a play by Victorien Sardou]

FEE *noun* 1 A payment, as for professional service. 2 A charge for a special privilege, as admission to an entertainment or membership in a society or club. 3 A gratuity. 4 [Law] An estate of inheritance. 5 In feudal law, a fief. 6 Ownership; property. See synonyms under **SALARY.**

— *tr. verb* [**FEED, FEE·ING**] 1 To pay a fee to; tip, as a waiter. 2 [Scot.] To hire. 3 [Obs.] To bribe. [<OF. *fee* <LL. *feudum;* see **FEUD**]

FEE BLE *adj.* [**FEE·BLER, FEE·BLEST**] 1 Lacking muscular power; frail; infirm. 2 Lacking strength for support or resistance; weak; as, a *feeble* barrier. 3 Lacking force, energy, or vigor. See synonyms under **FAINT, LITTLE, MEAGER, PUSILLANIMOUS.** [<OF. *feble* <L. *flebilis,* tearful] — **FEE·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **FEE·BLISH** *adj.* — **FEE·BLY** *adv.*

FEEBLE–MINDED *adj.* 1 Deficient in will or understanding; irresolute; imbecile. 2 Designating all grades of mental deficiency and backwardness, from the moron to the idiot. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FEED *noun* 1 Anything that is used for food; especially, food for domestic animals; fodder, such as hay and grain. 2 The amount of food given to an animal at one time. 3 The motion that carries material into a machine or work toward a tool. 4 The machinery by which motion of the work toward the tool or of the tool toward the work is produced. 5 The material supplied to a machine to be operated upon or consumed, as wool to a carding engine or water to a boiler. 6 [Pop.] A meal for a person, or the act of eating it; also, a feast, an elaborate meal. See synonyms under **FOOD.**

— *verb* 1 To give or take food; eat; graze; subsist; prey; also, to nourish or be nourished, as if by food; as, he *feeds* on hope. 2 To supply with what is necessary for the continuance, activity, or development of, whether material or immaterial. [<OE. *fedan* <*foda,* food]

FEED BACK *noun* The transfer of energy from the output circuit of a radio amplifier to the input circuit; when properly controlled and in correct phase, it is called *regeneration;* reversed or improper forms anywhere in the system are degenerative and harmful.

FEED BAG *noun* A bag for containing food and hanging over a horse's nose.

FEED ER *noun* 1 One who or that which feeds, as a person or appliance for supplying material to a machine. 2 A person, animal, or plant that takes in nourishment; a consumer; also, a dependent; servant; parasite. 3 Anything that supplies the wants, or increases the importance, of something else, as a tributary stream, a branch railroad, a small vein in a mine, running into a main lode. 4 One who encourages, supports, or incites. 5 One who fattens livestock for market; also, an animal intended for intensive feeding in preparation for slaughter, or one most suited for that purpose; also, an animal that is on feed. 6 A plant root. 7 A large box or container for feed for animals. 8 An electrical conductor or group of conductors between different generating or distributing units of a power system.

FEED ING *noun* The act of giving to eat, eating, or supplying material, as to a machine.

FEED PIPE A pipe for the distribution of liquid or gas.

FEED PUMP A device for forcing water into a steam boiler.

FEED STUFF *noun* Fodder, as grain (corn, oats, etc.) or alfalfa for domestic animals.

FEE–FA–FUM (–fah–) *noun* Nonsense words of a giant in the tale of *Jack the Giant–Killer;* a giant or hobgoblin; any jargon or mummery to awe the foolish or ignorant. Also **FEE–FAW–FUM, FEE–FI–FO–FUM, FEE–FO–FUM.**

FEEL *verb* [**FELT, FEEL·ING**] 1 To perceive, as by touch; to have a (specified) sensation by touch or through the sensory nerves; as, to *feel* cold. 2 To consider oneself to be; be conscious of being in some state or condition; as, to *feel* good or bad, to *feel* guilty. 3 To examine by touching; to seem to the touch: followed by an adjective descriptive of the sensation; as, velvet *feels* soft, silk *feels* smooth. 4 To be conscious of or mentally affected by; experience; as, to *feel* pity. 5 To have the emotions or sensibilities stirred; be full of feeling; sympathize; as, I *feel* for him. 6 To find one's way by touch; grope. 7 To have an opinion or conviction prompted by the emotions rather than the intellect; as, I *feel* that he is innocent. — **TO FEEL LIKE** To want; have an inclination for or to do; as, to *feel like* a nap, *feel like* singing. — **TO FEEL OF** To examine by touch. — **TO FEEL OUT** To investigate or sound out, as if by feeling; ascertain.

— *noun* 1 The sense of touch. 2 Sensation; perception by touch. 3 Perception in general as accompanied with feeling; as, the *feel* of joy. 4 The quality of a thing that is perceived by the touch; as, fur has a soft *feel.* [<OE. *felan*]

FEEL ER *noun* 1 One who or that which feels. 2 An antenna; tentacle; also, a tendril of a vine. 3 An indirect approach; a trial venture.

FEEL·ING *noun* 1 The sense of touch or immediate contact, as aroused by stimulating receptors in the skin, muscles, or internal organs. It may be taken to mean the sensations, or sensuous impressions themselves; as, the *feeling* of cold or of pain; or be applied to the fact or the power of perceiving the qualities of the objects arousing the sensations; as, the *feeling* of a glassy or metallic surface. 2 The collective state or general tone of consciousness due to more or less complex and obscure combinations of these classes of sensations; as, a rested *feeling,* etc. 3 Any emotion as apart from the body; mental stirring; emotion; sentiment; presentiment; as, to express *feelings* of sympathy, the *feeling* of the meeting was hostile. 4 Sensitiveness, or the capacity to feel deeply; refined sensibility shown in tenderness or

ready sympathy; by extension, sentimentality; as, a woman of *feeling*, to hurt one's *feelings*. 5 In the widest sense, the affective, emotional aspect of all mental life and its phenomena, as distinguished from the intellectual and voluntary, or active, aspects. 6 That quality by which expression is given to the emotions, and which should actuate a painter in the conception and execution of his design; sympathetic expression in art.
—*adj.* 1 Possessed of warm sensibilities; sympathetic. 2 Marked by, or indicating deep sensibility or fervor and earnestness; hence, affecting. —**FEEL·ING·LY** *adv.*
Synonyms (noun): consciousness, emotion, impression, passion, pathos, sensation, sense, sensibility, sensitiveness, sentiment, tenderness. See IMPULSE, LOVE, SENSATION.

FEER·IE *adj.* [Scot.] Clever; nimble; active. Also **FEIR·IE.**

FEE-SIMPLE *noun* An estate of inheritance free from condition.

FEET Plural of FOOT. —**FEET·LESS** *adj.*

FEE-TAIL *noun* An estate limited to a person and the heirs of his body, or to a particular class of them.

FEEZE Same as FEASE.

FEG *noun* [Scot.] A thing of no value; a fig.

FEIDE (feed) *noun* [Scot.] Feud; enmity. Also **FEID.**

FEIGN (fane) *verb* 1 To make a false show of; use false appearance or representations; simulate; dissimulate; pretend. 2 To invent or imagine. See synonyms under ASSUME, PRETEND. [<OF. *feindre* <L. *fingo*, shape] —**FEIGN·ED·LY, FEIGN·ING·LY** *adv.* —**FEIGN·ER** *noun.*

FEINT (faint) *noun* 1 A deceptive appearance or movement; a ruse or pretense. 2 In boxing, fencing, war, etc., an apparent or pretended blow or attack meant to divert attention from an attack to be made on another part. 3 *pl.* Same as FAINTS.
—*intr. verb* To make a feint.
—*adj.* [Obs.] Feigned, pretended. [<OF.]

FEI·SAL I (fī' sul), 1885–1933, king of Iraq, 1921–33. Also spelled *Faisal.*

FEIST (fist) *noun* A fice.

FELD SPAR *noun* Any one of a group of crystalline rock-forming materials which consist of silicates of aluminum with potassium, sodium, or calcium: sometimes spelled *felspar.* Also **FELD SPATH.** [<G. *feldspat*] —**FELD SPATH·IC, FELD SPATH·OSE** *adj.*

FELD SPATH·OID *noun* One of a group of rock-forming minerals, as leucite, nephelite, sodalite, etc.; in general, silicates of aluminum and potassium or sodium, which act like the feldspars in the formation of igneous rocks.

FE·LI·CIA (fi·lish' uh; *It.* feh·lee'·shah) A feminine personal name. Also **FE·LI·CI·TY,** [F.] **FÉ·LI·CIE** (feh·lee·see') or **FÉ·LI·CI·TÉ** (feh·lee·see·teh'), [Sp.] **FE·LI·CI·DAD'** (feh·lee·thee·*thahth'*). [<L., happy]

FE·LI·CIF'·IC *adj.* Producing happiness. [<L. *felix*, happy, + *facio*, make]

FE·LIC'·I·TATE (fi·lis'–) *tr. verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING] 1 To wish joy or happiness to; congratulate. 2 To make happy.
—*adj.* Made happy.

FE·LIC·I·TA' TION *noun* 1 The act of felicitating. 2 Congratulation

FE·LIC·I·TOUS (–tus) *adj.* 1 Marked by or producing felicity. 2 Happy in operation or effect; appropriate; apt. See synonyms under HAPPY. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FE·LIC·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 A state of great and well-founded happiness, comfort, and content; good fortune; blissfulness. 2 Something causing happiness; a source of content or satisfaction. 3 Happy faculty or turn; appropriateness, or the sense of appropriateness, and faculty of rendering appropriate; tact or knack. 4 A clever, happy, or apt expression. See synonyms under HAPPINESS. [<L. *felicitas* <*felix*, happy]

FE·LID *noun* Any member of a family of carnivores (*Felidæ*), the cat family, including the lion, tiger, leopard, puma, lynx, etc., and the domestic cat. [<L. *felis*, cat]

FE·LINE (–line) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to cats or catlike animals. 2 Catlike; sly. —*noun* A cat; one of the cat family. [<LL. *felinus* <L. *felis*, cat] —**FE·LINE·LY** *adv.* —**FE·LINE·NESS, FE·LIN·I·TY** *noun.*

FE·LI·PA (feh·lee'·pah) [Sp., Pg.] Same as PHILIPPA.

FE·LI·PE (feh·lee'·peh) [Sp.] Same as PHILIP. Also [Pg.] **FE·LIP·PE** (feh·leep'·peh).

FE·LIX (fee'·liks; *Dan., Dutch, G., Sp.* fāy'·leex) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **FÉ·LIX** (feh·leex'), [It.] **FE·LI·CE** (feh·lee'·cheh), [Pg.] **FE·LIZ** (feh·lees'). [<L., happy, fortunate, prosperous]

1FELL *tr. verb* 1 To cause to fall; cut down. 2 To finish with a flat seam. —*noun* 1 A seam made by joining edges, folding them under, and stitching flat. 2 The end of the web in weaving. 3 The timber cut down during one season. [<OE. *fellan*] —**·A·BLE** *adj.*

2FELL Past tense of FALL.

3FELL *adj.* 1 Characterized by fierceness or cruelty; inhuman; barbarous. 2 Hideous. 3 [Scot.] Strong; sharp; heroic; as, *fell* liquor. 4 [Scot.] Huge; immense. [<L. *fel*, gall, anger, venom]

4FELL *noun* 1 Hair; a growth of hair. 2 A hide or pelt. [<OE., hide]

5FELL *noun* 1 [Br.] A tract of waste land; a moor. 2 A barren hill or upland level. [<OE., precipice; compare ON. *fjall*, hill]

FEL·LAH *noun* [**FEL·LAHS** or **FEL·LAH·EEN'** *pl.*] A peasant; laborer, as in Egypt. [<Ar.]

FELL·ER *noun* One who or that which fells; specifically, a sewing machine attachment for the felling of seams.

FELL FIELD An area of scattered dwarf plants, chiefly cryptogams, usually in very cold zones or on mountains above the timber line.

FELL' MON·GER (–mŭng·gur) *noun* A dealer in fells, or skins and furs. —**FELL'·MON·GER·ING, FELL'·MON·GER·Y** *noun.*

FELL·NESS *noun* Great cruelty; ruthlessness.

FEL·LOE (–o) *noun* A felly.

FEL·LOW (–o) *noun* 1 A person or individual; also, one; I; as, a *fellow* can't work day and night. 2 A companion; mate; also, a counterpart or one of a pair; an equal. 3 An inferior or worthless person. 4 A trustee or member of the corporation in some educational institutions. 5 A member of a society. 6 A graduate or student of a university holding a fellowship or stipend awarded for excellence in and the further pursuit of a special field of study. See FELLOWSHIP. 7 A girl's beau. See synonyms under ASSOCIATE.
—*adj.* Joined or associated; associate; having the same relation to something; as, *fellow* worker, *fellow* creatures
—*tr. verb* 1 To suit, pair with, or match. 2 To accompany. [<OE. *feolaga* <ON. *felagi*, partner]

FELLOW CREATURE A being of the same kind; any person or animal created by the same creator.

FELLOW FEELING A sympathetic understanding.

FELLOW SERVANT 1 One of a group of servants hired by the same master. 2 [Law] One of a group in common employment, in such relationship to each other that each accepts the liability of safety or danger to himself as depending upon the care or negligence of every other.

FEL' LOW·SHIP *noun* 1 The state of being a companion or fellow; association; communion; friendly intercourse; as, the *fellowship* of students. 2 The condition of being sharers or partakers; community of interest, condition, or feeling; joint interest or experience; as, *fellowship* in prosperity or adversity. 3 A body of persons associated by reason of a community of taste, views, or interests; a company. 4 A position to which graduate members of a college may be elected, carrying with it certain privileges. 5 A foundation, as in a college or university, the income of which is bestowed upon a student, to aid him in pursuing further studies. 6 The rules for determining the shares of partners in the gains or losses of a business; partnership. 7 Communion; as, to give the right hand of *fellowship.* See synonyms under ACQUAINTANCE, ASSOCIATION, INTERCOURSE.
—*verb* [**SHIPED** or **SHIPPED**, **·SHIP·ING** or **SHIP·PING**] 1 To accept as in good standing or communion, according to the requirements of some standard of faith and practice; especially, to admit to Christian communion or fellowship; in general, to associate with. 2 To unite with others in fellowship.

FELLOW TRAVELER 1 A person traveling the same route. 2 A person in accord with part of another's beliefs, but not supporting his whole policy or aims.

1FEL·LY *noun* [**FEL·LIES** *pl.*] A segment of the rim of a wooden wheel, in which the spokes are inserted, also, sometimes, the entire rim; also spelled *felloe.* [<OE. *felg(e)*]

2FEL·LY *adv.* Harshly; fiercely.

FE·LO DE SE (fee'·lo dee see) [**FE·LO·NES DE SE** or **FE·LOS DE SE** *pl.*] A suicide; self-murderer. [<Anglo-Latin *felo*, felon, + *de*, of, + *se*, self]

1FEL·ON *noun* 1 One who has committed a felony. 2 [Obs.] A criminal or depraved person. —*adj.* 1 Obtained by felony. 2 Wicked; criminal; treacherous. [<OF., wicked, cruel]

2FEL·ON *noun* Inflammation of the cellular tissue and periosteum, as on a finger; a whitlow. [<AFFLON]

FE·LO NI·OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Showing criminal purpose; malicious; villainous. 2 Like or involving legal felony. See synonyms under CRIMINAL. —**·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

FEL·ON·RY *noun* A body of felons; a convict population, as of a penal colony.

FEL·O·NY *noun* [·NIES *pl.*] 1 At common law, an offense the punishment of which carried with it the forfeiture of lands or goods, or both. 2 One of the highest class of offenses, variously limited by common law or by statute, and punishable by death or imprisonment in a State prison.
In modern usage, and especially in American law, forfeiture of estate for crime being generally abolished, the word is used, as defined above, in distinction from *misdemeanor*, an offense of minor degree, punishable by fine or imprisonment in a county jail. Hence, *felony* is now a generic term that denotes a general class or grade of offenses, usually those of greater enormity, as treason, murder, rape, robbery, arson, etc.

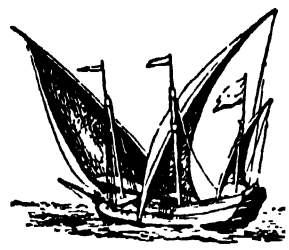
FEL·SITE *noun* A cryptocrystalline mixture of quartz and feldspar: the groundmass of the quartz porphyries, and often the product of devitrification. Also **FEL·STONE.** [<G *fels*, rock] —**FEL·SIT·IC** *adj.*

FEL·SPAR Same as FELDSPAR.

1FELT Past tense and past participle of FEEL.

2FELT *noun* 1 A fabric made by compacting wool, fur, or hair, or a mixture thereof, by mechanical or chemical action, moisture, and heat. 2 A piece of material so made; also, some article manufactured therefrom. 3 A thick fabric made of asbestos by weaving or other process. 4 In paper-making, one of two woolen or cotton blankets on which the sheet is carried and between which it is pressed on passing through the rolls of the machine.
—*adj.* Made of felt.
—*verb* 1 To compact or be compacted into felt. 2 To overlay with felt. [<OE.]

FELT ING *noun* 1 The process by which, or the materials of which, felt is made. 2 Felt in quantity.


FELUCCA

FE LUC CA *noun* A small, swift Mediterranean coast-vessel propelled by lateen sails and by oars. [<It. <Ar. *falūka* <*fulk*, ship, *falaka*, be round]

FE MALE *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the sex that brings forth young or produces ova. 2 Characteristic of a woman; feminine. 3 Designating a plant which has a pistil but no stamen; pistillate, capable of being fertilized and producing fruit. 4 Denoting some object having a correlative known as the male, specifically, in mechanics, having a hollow or bore into which the correlative may enter. 5 [Obs.] Effeminate. See synonyms under FEMININE.
—*noun* 1 A person or animal of the female sex. The use of the word to mean a woman is a survival of an old English usage now regarded with disfavor by good speakers and writers. But *female* is correctly used as the correlative of *male*, whether the latter be expressed or not; as, "Statistics of population show that there is an excess of *females* in many cities." 2 A pistillate plant. [<OF. *femelle* <L. *femella*, young woman, <*femina*, woman]

FEMALE RIME A feminine rime.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE See under SUFFRAGE.

FEME (fēm) *noun* 1 A wife, as, a baron and *feme*. 2 [Obs.] A woman. [<OF.]

FEME COV ERT (cuv'·urt) A married woman.

FEME SOLE A single woman, unmarried, widowed, or divorced.

FEME-SOLE TRADER A married woman in business on her own account, independently of her husband. Also **FEME-SOLE MERCHANT.**

FEM I NA CY *noun* Feminine qualities; female nature.

FEM I NAL' I TY *noun* The quality of being female; womanliness. Also **FEM I NE' I TY.**

FEM I NIE (-nĭ) *noun* [Obs.] The dominion of women; womankind, a class or set of women, as the Amazons. [<OF.]

FEM I NIE *noun* The country of the Amazons.

FEM I NINE (-nĭn) *adj.* 1 Belonging to or characteristic of womankind; having qualities, as modesty, delicacy, tenderness, tact, etc., normally characteristic of women. 2 Lacking in manly qualities; effeminate. 3 In grammar, applicable to females only or to objects classified with them.
—*noun* 1 Women, or a woman. 2 A word belonging to the feminine gender. [<L. *femininus* <*femina*, woman]
—**FEM I NINE LY** *adv.* —**FEM I·NINE NESS** *noun.*
Synonyms (adj.): effeminate, female, womanish, womanly. We apply *female* to the sex, *feminine* to the qualities, especially the finer physical or mental qualities that distinguish the *female* sex in the human family, or to the objects appropriate for or especially employed by them. A *female* voice is the voice of a woman; a *feminine* voice may belong to a man. *Womanish* denotes the undesirable, *womanly* the admirable or lovely qualities of woman. *Womanly* tears would suggest respect and sympathy, *womanish* tears a touch of contempt. The word *effeminate* is always used reproachfully, and only of men as possessing *womanish* traits such as are inconsistent with true manliness. *Antonyms*: See synonyms for MASCULINE.

FEMININE ENDING The termination of an iambic verse (line of poetry) with an unaccented final syllable. See next entry.

FEMININE RIME Rime of the two final syllables of two or more verses in which the accent falls on the next to the last syllable; as in Keats's *Endymion*,

> A thing of beauty is a joy forever:
> Its loveliness increases; it will never . . .

FEM·I·NIN' I·TY *noun* 1 The quality or state of being feminine. 2 Women collectively. Also **FE·MIN·I·TY.**

FEM' I NISM (-nĭzm) *noun* 1 The existence of female characteristics in the male. 2 The doctrine that embraces the industrial, mental, political, social, and sexual equality of women with men. —**FEM·I·NIST** *adj.*

FEM' I NIST *noun* One who advocates feminism. —**FEM·I·NIS' TIC** *adj.*

FEM'·I·NIZE *tr. verb* [·NIZED, ·NIZ·ING] To make feminine or womanish. —**FEM·I·NI·ZA'·TION** *noun.*

FEMME (făm) *noun* [F.] 1 A woman; wife: used in phrases. 2 [Law] Same as FEME.

FEMME DE CHAM·BRE (duh shahN'·br) [F.] A chambermaid.

FEM·O·RAL *adj.* Pertaining to the femur or thigh; as, the *femoral* artery.

FE·MUR *noun* [**FE MURS** or **FEM·O·RA** *pl.*] The long bone that forms the chief support of the thigh; thigh bone; thigh. Compare illustration under KNEE JOINT. [<L.]

1FEN *noun* A marsh; bog. —**THE FENS** A low and flat district in Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Huntingdonshire, and Lincolnshire, England; now drained in some parts. [<OE. *fenn*]

2FEN [Scot.] *verb* To defend; work hard to exist; struggle to live. —*noun* A struggle for one's self; a shift.

3FEN *tr. verb* To prohibit: an exclamation in boys' games, especially marbles, to prohibit an opponent from certain advantageous moves. [<FEND]

FENCE *noun* 1 An enclosing structure of rails, pickets, wires, or the like. 2 A defense; shield; bulwark. 3 The art of using weapons in self-defense; especially, the skilful use of the épée, rapier, or saber; hence, skill in repartee or debate. 4 In machinery, a guard, guide, or gage. 5 A receiver of stolen goods, or the place where such goods are received. See synonyms under RAMPART. —**ON THE FENCE** Undecided or non-committal as to opposing opinions, parties, etc. —**WORM FENCE** A zigzag fence of rails crossed at their ends: varieties of this fence are known as *panel, serpent, snake,* and *Virginia rail fence.*
—*verb* [**FENCED, FENC ING**] 1 To enclose with or as with a fence. 2 To keep off by or as by a fence. 3 To ward off danger or attack from; secure or protect; defend. 4 To exclude, as from a game or fish preserve. 5 [Obs.] To keep out; repulse. 6 To engage in a contest with foils or swords. 7 To strive in any way by giving and avoiding blows, literally or figuratively; to parry. See synonyms under CIRCUMSCRIBE. [Abbreviation of DEFENSE]

FENCE LESS *adj.* Having no fence, unenclosed or unguarded; hence, defenceless. —**·NESS** *noun.*

FENCE LIZARD The pine lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*) of the United States. Also **FENCE SWIFT.**

FENCE MAN A non-committal politician; one refusing to take sides in a political campaign. Also **FENCE POLITICIAN.**

FENC ER *noun* 1 One who fences, as with foil or sword. 2 A horse good at leaping fences. 3 One who builds or mends fences.

FENCE-RIDER *noun* 1 One refusing to take sides in a political campaign. 2 One who rides along fences on a cattle ranch to find and repair breaks: also called a *line-rider.*

FENCE-VIEWER *noun* A township official in charge of the inspection and erecting of fences, and the settling of line disputes.

FENC I BLE (fĕns'-) *adj.* Capable of defending or of being defended. —*noun* [Obs.] A soldier enlisted for home service only.

FENC·ING *noun* 1 The art of attacking and defending as with a foil or sword, hence, skilful debate or the parrying of prying questions. 2 Material for fences; fences collectively.

FEND *verb* 1 To keep off or away; ward off. 2 To defend; guard. 3 To fence, parry. 4 To take care or provide; also, to struggle, defend. [<DEFEND]

FEND ER *noun* 1 One who or that which fends or wards off. 2 A metal guard before an open fire, to keep burning coals from falling on to the floor. 3 Any timber, rope plaiting, or other device hanging against or lying along a vessel's side as a protection from injury. 4 A device in front of street cars, etc., to protect pedestrians from injury. 5 A mud-guard over the wheel of a vehicle.

FÉ NE LON (feh·nuh·loN'), **FRANÇOIS DE SALIGNAC DE LA MOTHE,** 1651–1715, French ecclesiastic and writer.

FEN ES·TEL' LA *noun* [**TEL' LÆ** (tĕl'·ee) *pl.*] 1 A small window. 2 A niche on the front side of the altar of a Roman Catholic church, containing a piscina and often the credence. [<L., diminutive of *fenestra*, window]

FE NES·TRA *noun* [**TRÆ** (tree) *pl.*] 1 A windowlike aperture in the body; as, the **FENESTRA OVALIS,** the opening between the tympanum and the vestibule of the middle ear, closed by the foot of the stapes. See illustration under EAR. 2 A transparent, glassy spot, as in the wings of some insects. [<L.] —**FE NES TRAL** *adj.*

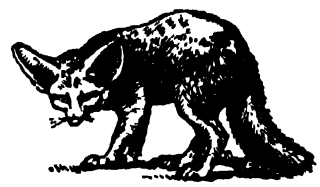
FE NES TRATE *adj.* 1 Having windows or windowlike openings. 2 Having transparent spots. Also **FE·NES·TRAT·ED.**

FEN ES·TRA'·TION *noun* 1 The design or arrangement of the windows of a building. 2 A fenestral or fenestrated state. 3 The surgical operation of perforating; as, *fenestration* of the semicircular canals.

FENG·TIEN (fŭng·tyĕn) 1 Former name of LIAONING. 2 Same as MUKDEN.

FE·NI·AN *noun* 1 A member of an Irish society called the Fenian Brotherhood, formed in New York in 1857 to seek independence for Ireland. 2 One who sympathizes with the Fenian Brotherhood. 3 One of the Fianna, the warriors of Fionn MacCumal, Irish chieftain of the 2nd and 3rd centuries.
—*adj.* Of or belonging to, composed of, or characteristic of the Fenians or the Fianna. —**FE·NI·AN·ISM** *noun.*

Fenian Cycle A body of Old Irish tales dealing with the exploits of Fionn MacCumal, his warriors, called the Fianna, his son Oisin, and his grandson Oscar, in the 2nd and 3rd centuries A.D.



FENNEC

fen·nec *noun* A small African fox having very large pointed ears. [< Moorish]

fen nel *noun* A tall, stout European herb *(Fœniculum vulgare)* of the parsley family, with finely dissected leaves and yellow flowers; cultivated in the United States for use in sauces and for its aromatic seeds. — **giant fennel** An Old World herb *(Ferula communis)* of the parsley family, sometimes attaining a height of 15 feet. [<OE. *fenol, finugl(e),* <LL. *feniculum*]

fen′·nel·flow er *noun* An ornamental annual herb (genus *Nigella*) of the crowfoot family; ragged-lady; also, the nutmeg flower *(N. sativa)*, the seeds of which are used as seasoning.

fen·ny *adj.* Marshy; boggy. Also **fen·nish.**

Fen rir In Norse mythology, the monster wolf, son of Loki, kept fettered by the gods. He breaks loose at Ragnarok and swallows Odin, but is killed by Vidar. Also **Fen rer, Fen′·ris·wolf.**

fen′·u greek (fĕn′·yo͞o-) *noun* An Old World herb *(Trigonella fœnum-græcum)* of the pea family, having strong-scented leaves and edible mucilaginous seeds: used as curry powder. [<OE. *fenum græcum* <L. *fœnum Græcum*, Greek hay]

feod, feo·dal, etc. Same as **feud,** etc.

Fe·o·dor (fāy′·o·dôr) [Pol., Rus.] Same as **Theodore.**

feoff (fef *or* feef) *tr. verb* [Law] [**feoffed, feoff·ing**] To give or grant (one) any corporeal hereditament by delivery; enfeoff. — *noun* Same as **fief.**

feoff·ee (fĕf- *or* feef·ee′) *noun* [Law] One to whom a feoffment is made.

feoff er (fĕf′- *or* feef′·ur) *noun* One who grants a feoffment. Also **feoff·or.**

feoff ment (fĕf′- *or* feef′-) *noun* 1 A grant of lands in fee by deed with delivery. 2 The accompanying deed.

·fer *suffix* Bearing or producing, as *conifer, crucifer,* etc.: used with nouns: analogous to the adjectival suffix *–ferous.* [<L. *fero,* bear]

fe ra·cious (–shus) *adj.* Fruitful; fertile. [<L. *ferax, feracis* <*fero,* bear] — **fe·rac i·ty** *noun.*

fe·ral *adj.* Undomesticated; wild; ferine; savage. [<L. *fera,* wild beast]

Fe·ra·li·a *noun pl.* [L.] Ancient Roman public ceremonies in honor of the dead, held on Feb. 21, the last day of the Parentalia.

Fer·ber (fûr′·bur), **Edna,** born 1887, American novelist and playwright.

fer-de-lance′ (fĕr-duh-lahNs′) *noun* A venomous snake *(Bothrops atrox)* of tropical South America and Martinique, related to the copperhead. [<F., iron of a lance]

Fer′ di nand (fûr′·di·nănd; *Dutch, G.* fĕr′·dē·nahnt; *F.* fĕr·dē·nahN′) A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **Fer di·nan′·do** (fĕr·dē·nahn′·do).

— **Ferdinand I,** 1503–64, king of Bohemia and Hungary; Holy Roman emperor, 1556–64.

— **Ferdinand I,** the Great, died 1065, king of Castile and Leon.

— **Ferdinand II,** 1578–1637, king of Bohemia and Hungary; Holy Roman emperor, 1619–37; grandson of Ferdinand I; persecuted the Protestants; involved in the Thirty Years' War.

— **Ferdinand III,** 1608–57, king of Bohemia and Hungary; Holy Roman emperor, 1637–57; son of Ferdinand II; signed Peace of Westphalia, 1648.

— **Ferdinand V,** the Catholic, 1452–1516, king of Castile and Aragon; established the Inquisition at Seville; expelled the Jews and Moors; promoted the expeditions of Columbus and Vespucci.

— **Ferdinand VII,** 1784–1833, king of Spain, 1808; forced to renounce throne; reinstated by Napoleon; king, 1814–1833; his reign tyrannical and marked by many insurrections.

— **Ferdinand** In Shakespeare's *Tempest,* the son of the king of Naples, in love with Miranda.

dfere *adj.* [Obs.] Able; strong; healthy. [<ON. *fær(r),* able, capable]

dfere *noun* [Obs.] A companion: also spelled *feer.*

fer′·e·to·ry (fĕr′–) *noun* [**·ries** *pl.*] 1 A portable shrine for the relics of saints; a reliquary; also, the place in a church where the shrine is kept; a fixed shrine. 2 [Obs.] A bier. [<OF. *fereetre* <L. *feretrum* <Gr. *pheretron,* bier, <*pherō,* bear]

Fer gus (fûr′–) A masculine personal name.

— **Fergus** Son of Erc, descended from Conor II, high king of Ireland: said to have gone from Ulster, Ireland, at the end of the 5th century to SW. Scotland, now Argyllshire.

Fer·gu·son, Samuel, 1810–86, Irish poet.

fe·ri·a *noun* [LL.] [·æ (ee) *pl.*] 1 Any day of the week except Sunday, if not a church feast day. 2 *pl.* Holidays devoted to the worship of some deity or to the commemoration of some event, public or private, as the **fe·ri·æ Jo·vi,** devoted especially to the worship of Jupiter. Also **fe·ri·al.**

fe·ri·al *adj.* Relating to week days, or pertaining to holidays. [<L. *feriæ,* holidays]

fe rine (–ine *or* –in) *adj.* Feral. [<L. *ferinus* <*fera,* wild beast] — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

Fer·in·gi (fĕr·in′·jee) *noun* In the Orient, a European; a Frank; among the Hindus, a European, usually in a disparaging sense, or specifically, an Indian-born Portuguese. Also **Fe·ren·ghi, Fe·rin·gee, Fe·rin·ghee, Fe rin·ghi.** [<Hind. *Farangi* <*Farang,* Frank]

fer·i·ty (fĕr′–) *noun* Wildness; fierceness; cruelty. [<L. *feritas* <*ferus,* wild]

fer ly [Obs.] *adj.* Fearful or wonderful; surprising; sudden. — *noun* [**·lies** *pl.*] 1 A wonder or marvel; also, wonder; surprise. 2 A fault or weakness. — *verb* [**fer·lied, fer ly·ing**] To surprise; wonder. Also **fer·lie.** [<OE. *færlic,* sudden, <*fær,* sudden danger]

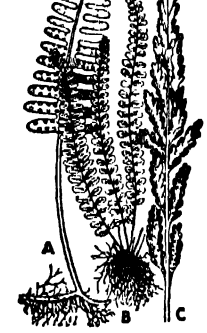
Fer·man agh (fur·măn′·uh) A country in SW. Ulster Province, Northern Ireland; 653 square miles; county town, Enniskillen.

Fer·ma tian *adj.* Of or pertaining to **Pierre de Fermat,** 1601–65, French mathematician, or to the method of mathematical induction used by him.

fer ment (fûr′–) *noun* 1 A substance productive of fermentation, as yeast; an enzyme. 2 Fermentation. 3 Excitement or agitation.

— **fer ment** *verb* 1 To undergo fermentation or produce fermentation in; work. 2 To stir with anger; agitate or be agitated by emotions or passions. [<L. *fermentum,* yeast] — **fer·ment·a·ble** or **·i·ble** *adj.* — **fer·ment·a·bil′·i·ty** *noun.*

fer men·ta′·tion *noun* 1 The gradual decomposition of organic compounds induced by the action of living organisms, by enzymes, or by chemical agents; specifically, the conversion of glucose into ethyl alcohol through the action of zymase. 2 Commotion, agitation, or excitement.



FERNS

A Rootstock and frond of *Polypodium*
B Fronds of *Asplenium trichomanes.*
C Fertile frond of *Osmunda cinnamomea.*

fer·ment·a·tive (–tiv) *adj.* Causing, capable of causing, or caused by fermentation; fermenting.

Fer mi (fĕr′·mee), **Enrico,** born 1901, Italian physicist.

dfern *noun* Any of a widely distributed class *(Filicineæ)* of flowerless, seedless pteridophytic plants, having roots and stems and feathery leaves (fronds) which carry the reproductive spores in clusters of sporangia called *sori:* related to the horsetails and clubmosses. See **sorus.** [<OE. *fearn*] — **fern·like** *adj.*

dfern [Obs.] *adj.* Former. — *adv.* Formerly; in olden times. [<OE. *fyrn*]

Fer·nan·dez (fĕr·nahn′·dĕth), **Juan,** 1536?–1602?, Spanish navigator.

Fer·nan do (fĕr·nahn′·do) [It., Pg., Sp.] Same as **Ferdinand.** Also [Pg.] **Fer·não** (fĕr·nowN′).

Fer·nan·do de No·ro·nha (deh nō·rō′·nyah) An isolated island in the South Atlantic Ocean; 3° 50′ S., 32° 25′ W.; a Brazilian penal colony.

Fer·nan do Po A Spanish island in the Bay of Biafra, Africa; 771 square miles; chief town, Santa Isabel.

fern·er·y *noun* A place in which ferns are grown.

fern seed 1 The reproductive spores of the fern. See **sorus.** 2 The non-existent seeds of the fern, which were formerly supposed to render one carrying them invisible.

fern·wort (–wûrt) *noun* Any pteridophyte or any fern ally.

fern·y *adj.* Of, pertaining to, abounding in, or resembling ferns.

fe·ro·cious (–shus) *adj.* 1 Of a fierce and savage nature; rapacious. 2 Very intense; as, *ferocious* heat. See synonyms under **fierce, grim.** [<L. *ferox* <*ferus,* wild] — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

fe·roc i·ty (fi·rŏs′–) *noun* [**·ties** *pl.*] The state or quality of being ferocious or savage; fierce cruelty.

·ferous *suffix* Bearing; producing; containing; yielding; as, carbon*iferous*: an adjectival ending. [<L. *fero,* bear]

fer·ral·i um *noun* A medicine or drug containing iron; a chalybeate.

Fer·rand (fĕr·rahN′) [F.] Same as **Ferdinand.** Also [It.] **Fer·ran do** (fĕr·rahn′·do).

dFer·ra·ra (fĕr·rah′·rah) A city in northern Italy in the Po Delta. — **Fer·ra·rese′** *adj. & noun.*

dFer·ra·ra *noun* A sword made by one of the Italian family named Ferrara (16th century).

FER·RATE (fĕr′–) *noun* A salt of ferric acid, especially **SODIUM FERRATE**, Na_2FeO_4, a deep-red or purple, unstable solution. [<L. *ferrum*, iron]

FER·RE·OUS (fĕr′·ī·us) Same as FERROUS.

FER·RE·RO (fĕr·reh′·rō), GUGLIELMO, 1871–1942, Italian historian.

¹FER·RET (fer′–) *noun* 1 A small, red-eyed animal of the weasel family (*Mustela furo*) about 14 inches long used to hunt rodents and other vermin. 2 A black-footed weasel of the western United States (*M. nigripes*), which preys on prairie-dogs. — *adj.* Ferrethke; red, like the eyes of a ferret. — *verb* 1 To find by keen and persevering search: with *out*. 2 To hunt with ferrets or by means of ferrets; search. [<L. *furetus* <L. *fur*, thief] — **FER·RET·ER** *noun* — **FER·RET·Y** *adj.*



FERRET
(*Mustela furo*)

²FER·RET *noun* Narrow ribbon or tape. Also **FER·RET·ING.** [<It. *fioretto* <L.L. *floricttus* <L. *flos*, a flower]

³FER·RET *noun* A glassmaker's iron rod for trying the melted material. [<L. *ferrum*, iron]

FERRI A combining form from Latin *ferrum*, iron, denoting the presence of iron.

FER·RI·AGE (fer′·ī·ij) *noun* 1 The act of ferrying; conveyance by ferry. 2 The toll charged for ferrying.

FER·RIC (fer′–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to iron. 2 Pertaining to or designating compounds of iron in its higher chemical valence. [<L. *ferrum*, iron]

FERRIC ACETATE A reddish-brown powder, $Fe_2(C_2H_3O_2)_6$, widely used as an ingredient in many chemicals as a mordant, and in certain drug preparations.

FERRIC OXIDE Iron sesquioxide, Fe_2O_3; hematite: one of the most important ores of iron.

FERRIC SULFATE A compound of iron, $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, uniting with nine molecules of water in the form of colorless crystals: used alone or as iron alum in tanning and dyeing.

FER·RI·CY·AN′·IC (fer–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a compound of iron in its higher valence and cyanogen; as, *ferricyanic* acid, $H_3Fe(CN)_6$. [<L. *ferrum*, iron, + CYANIC]

FER·RI·CY′·A·NIDE (–nīde *or* –nĭd) *noun* A salt of ferricyanic acid. Also **FER·RI·CY′·A·NID.**

FER·RIF·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Yielding iron, as rocks.

FER·RIS WHEEL (fer′–) A giant vertical power-driven wheel that revolves on a stationary axle and bears swinging observation cars for passengers. [<G. W. G. Ferris, 1859–96, American engineer]

FER·RITE (fer′–) *noun* 1 Indeterminable reddish decomposition products in altered igneous rocks, presumably containing iron. 2 Any compound, such as franklinite (zinc ferrite), considered as a derivative of the ferric hydroxide, $Fe(OH)_3$. 3 The pure metallic-form constituent in iron and steel. [<L. *ferrum*, iron]

FERRO A combining form from Latin *ferrum*, iron, denoting derivation from or composition with iron; specifically, the presence of iron in the ferrous condition.

FERRO-ALLOY (–a·loy′ *or* –al′·oy) *noun* An alloy of iron with certain other metals used in the making of special steels, as nickel, manganese, chromium, etc.

FER·RO·CAL′·CITE (fer–) *noun* A variety of calcite containing ferrous carbonate.

FER′·RO·CHROME *noun* An alloy of iron and chromium: used in the production of especially hard steel. Also **FER·RO·CHRO′·MI·UM.**

FERRO-CONCRETE *noun* Concrete containing metal bars or rods disposed through the mass in such a way as to increase its tensile strength and durability: also called *reinforced concrete*.

FER·RO·CY·AN′·IC *adj.* Designating a compound obtained by the treatment of ferrocyanide with acid; as, *ferrocyanic* acid, $H_4Fe(CN)_6$.

FER·RO·CY′·A·NIDE (–nīde *or* –nĭd) *noun* A compound containing the tetravalent radical $Fe(CN)_6$; as, potassium *ferrocyanide*, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$.

FER·ROL (fĕ·rōle′) A fortified seaport city in NW. Spain. Also **EL FER·ROL.**

FER·RO·MAG·NE′·SIAN (–zhun) *adj.* Relating to rocks rich in iron and magnesium, as pyroxene.

FER·RO·MAG·NET′·IC *adj.* 1 Acting in a magnetic field as or like iron; also, extremely magnetic. 2 Formerly, paramagnetic. — **FER·RO·MAG′·NE·TISM** *noun.*

FER·RO·MAN′·GA·NESE (–măng′·guh·neez *or* –neez) *noun* An alloy of iron, containing 50 percent or more of manganese and being rich in carbon: used in making tough steel.

FER·RO·MO·LYB′·DE·NUM *noun* An alloy of iron and molybdenum used in the manufacture of a special steel.

FER·RO·NICK′·EL *noun* An alloy of iron containing at least 25 percent of nickel and practically free from carbon.

FER·RO·SIL′·I·CON *noun* A compound of silicon and iron added to iron when molten, to increase the proportion of silicon.

FER·RO·TUNG′·STEN *noun* An alloy of iron and tungsten: used in the manufacture of high-speed tool steel.

FER′·RO·TYPE *noun* A tintype. [<L. *ferrum*, iron, + TYPE]

FER·ROUS (fĕr′·us) *adj.* In chemistry, of or pertaining to bivalent iron, where its combining value is lowest; as, *ferrous* chloride, $FeCl_2$: also spelled *ferreous*. [<L. *ferrum*, iron]

FERROUS CARBONATE A compound, $FeCO_3$, precipitated as a white solid, uniting readily with the free oxygen of the air; also found as a mineral, which is an important iron ore.

FERROUS SULFATE A compound, $FeSO_4·H_2O$, or, in its crystallized form, $FeSO_4·7H_2O$, which unites with free oxygen to form ferric sulfate. See COPPERAS.

FERROUS SULFIDE A compound, FeS, formed either as a black solid precipitated by the action of an iron salt solution with an alkaline sulfide, or as a brittle solid from the union of sulfur and iron under heat; a source of hydrogen sulfide.

FER·RO·VA·NA′·DI·UM *noun* An alloy of iron and vanadium: used in the manufacture of a special steel.

FER·RU·GI·NOUS (–roō′·jī·nus) *adj.* 1 Of or like iron. 2 Rust-colored. [<L. *ferruginus* <*ferrugo*, iron rust, <*ferrum*, iron]

FERRUGINOUS THRUSH The brown thrasher.

FER·RULE (fĕr′·ul) *noun* 1 A metal ring or cap, as on the end of a cane or around the handle of a tool. 2 A bushing or thimble. 3 The frame of a slate. 4 A ferule. — *tr. verb* [·RULED, ·RUL·ING] To furnish with a ferrule. [<OF. *virelle* <L. *viriola* <*viriæ*, bracelets]

FER·RUM (fĕr′–) *noun* [L.] Iron.

FER·RY (fĕr′ ī) *noun* [FER·RIES *pl.*] 1 Transportation by boat or airplane across a body of water; also, the place of crossing a river, bay, strait, or the like by boat. 2 The legal right to run a ferry and to charge toll for transporting passengers and goods. 3 A boat for such transportation; a ferryboat. — **TRAIL FERRY** A raft connected with a cable crossing a stream and so adjusted as to utilize the force of the current for motive power.

— *verb* [FER·RIED, FER·RY·ING] 1 To convey over water in a boat or airplane; cross in a boat, float, or airplane. 2 To go across water by ferry. 3 To deliver (an airplane) from one country to another, especially across a body of water. [<OE. *ferian*, carry, convey]

FER′·RY BOAT *noun* A boat, often double-ended, used to transport passengers, vehicles, goods, etc., across a river, bay, strait, etc.

FER′·RY·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] 1 One who has charge of a ferry: also **FER′·RY·MAS·TER.** 2 A member of the crew of a ferry.

FERRY SLIP A landing dock for a ferryboat.

FER·TILE (fûr′·til) *adj.* 1 Producing or capable of producing abundantly; fruitful or prolific; rich; productive; inventive. 2 Reproducing or capable of reproducing. 3 Bearing or capable of producing fruit; capable of fertilizing or of being fertilized, as perfect anthers and pistils. 4 Productive of spore-bearing organs: said of ferns, etc. 5 Capable of growth or development; productive: said of seeds or eggs. 6 Causing or imparting productiveness; as, *fertile* rains. 7 Produced abundantly; plentiful. [<F. <L. *fertilis* <*fero*, bear] — **·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: exuberant, fecund, fruitful, luxuriant, productive, prolific, rich, teeming.

FER·TIL·I·TY *noun* The state or quality of being fertile; recreative capacity; fruitfulness; also, quickness; readiness. Also **FER·TILE·NESS.**

FER·TIL·I·ZA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of fertilizing or rendering productive. 2 The fusion of two gametes or of the sperm or male cell with an egg, to form a new individual, the zygote.

FER′·TIL·IZE (fûr′–) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To render fertile or fruitful; enrich. — **FER′·TIL·IZ·A·BLE** *adj.*

FER′·TIL·IZ·ER *noun* One who or that which fertilizes; a fertilizing material, as guano, manure, etc.

FER·TIL·I·ZIN *noun* A soluble colloidal substance believed to be secreted by the egg and to exert a chemical influence upon the sperm just prior to fertilization.

FER·U·LA (fĕr′·ōō·luh) *noun* [·LÆ (lee) or ·LAS *pl.*] 1 Any of a large genus (*Ferula*) of chiefly Mediterranean herbs of the parsley family, with dissected leaves and umbels of yellow flowers. Several species supply important medicinal products, as asafetida, galbanum, and sumbul or muskroot. 2 A ferule; rod; hence, academic discipline. 3 A scepter, especially that of the Byzantine emperors. [<L., giant fennel, whip, rod]

FER·U·LA′·CEOUS (–shus) *adj.* Pertaining to reeds or canes; having a stalk like a reed.

FER·ULE (fĕr′·ōōl) *noun* A flat stick or ruler sometimes used for punishing children; hence, punishment; discipline. — *tr. verb* [FER·ULED, FER·UL·ING] To punish with a ferule. [<L. *ferula* <*ferio*, strike]

FER·VENT (fûr′–) *adj.* 1 Ardent in feeling; fervid. 2 Burning, or very hot. See synonyms under ARDENT, EAGER, HOT. [<L. *fervens* <*ferveo*, boil] — **FER·VEN·CY** *noun* — **FER·VENT·LY** *adv.* — **FER·VENT·NESS** *noun.*

FER·VID (fûr′–) *adj.* 1 Burning with zeal or eagerness; vehement. 2 Hot; glowing; fiery. [<L. *fervidus* <*ferveo*, boil] — **FER·VID·I·TY, FER·VID·NESS** *noun* — **FER·VID·LY** *adv.*

FER·VI·DOR (fĕr·vi·dôr′) See under CALENDAR (Republican).

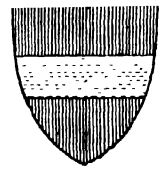
FER·VOR (fûr′–) *noun* 1 Ardor, or intensity of feeling; zeal.

2 Heat; warmth. Also [Br.] **FER·VOUR**. See synonyms under ENTHUSIASM, WARMTH. [<OF. <L. *fervor* <*ferveo*, boil]

Fes Same as FEZ.

Fes·cen·nine (fes′·ĭ·nīn) *adj.* Relating to the ancient festivals attributed to Fescennium, in Etruria, and to the rude jests and licentious verses that characterized the festivals; hence, obscene; indelicate; broad.

fes·cue (-kyōō) *noun* 1 A pointer formerly used for indicating the letters to children learning to read. 2 Same as FESCUE GRASS. [<ME. *festus* <OF. *festus* <L. *festuca*, stalk]



FESS

fescue grass Any of a genus (*Festuca*) of slender, tough grasses, valuable for pasturage.

fess *noun* In heraldry, a horizontal band across the middle of the shield and having a breadth equal to one third of the field. Compare illustration under ESCUTCHEON. Also **fesse**. [<OF. *fesse* <L. *fascia*, band]

Fes·sen·den, William Pitt, 1806–69, American statesman.

fess wise *adv.* Horizontally. Also **fesse·wise**.

fes·tal *adj.* Pertaining to a festival, feast, or holiday; festive. [<L. *festum*, feast] —**·ly** *adv.*

fes·ter *verb* 1 To putrefy; rankle or cause to rankle. 2 To generate morbid matter; ulcerate; be in a state of decomposition or corruption. —*noun* 1 The act of festering; rankling. 2 An ulcerous sore. [<OF. *festre* <L. *fistula*, ulcer]

fes′·ti·nate [Obs.] *verb* [**fes′·ti·nat·ed, fes′·ti·nat·ing**] To hasten. —*adj.* Quick; speedy. — **·ly** *adv.*

fes·ti·na′·tion *noun* 1 Involuntary haste in walking, as in certain nervous diseases. 2 Haste. [<L. *festinus*, quick]

fes·ti·val *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or suitable to a feast. 2 [Obs.] Joyous; merry. —*noun* 1 A period of feasting or celebration, as an anniversary. 2 A season devoted periodically to some form of entertainment; as, a musical *festival*. 3 An entertainment, as a supper, bazaar, etc., to raise funds for some charitable or other purpose, as, a church *festival*.

fes·tive (-tiv) *adj.* Pertaining or suited to a feast; gay; joyful. [<L. *festivus* <*festum*, feast] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun*.

fes·tiv·i·ty *noun* [**·ties** *pl.*] A festive celebration; social enjoyment or merriment; gaiety; merrymaking. See synonyms under FROLIC, REVEL.

fes·toon *noun* 1 A decorative garland or band hanging in a curve between two points. 2 An ornamented carving resembling a wreath or garland. —*tr. verb* To decorate with, fashion into, or link together with festoons. [<LL. *festo*, garland] —**fes·toon·y** *adj.*

fes·toon·er·y *noun* A system, method, or arrangement of festoons.

fet *tr. verb* [Obs.] [**fet·ted, fet·ting**] To fetch. [<OE. *fetian*]

fe·tal *adj.* Pertaining to the fetus: also spelled *fœtal*.

fe·ta·tion *noun* Pregnancy: also spelled *fœtation*.

①fetch *verb* 1 To go after and bring; also, to bring or convey in any direction. 2 To bring as a price or equivalent; exchange or sell for. 3 To bring to a desired state, make or cause to appear, yield, etc.; as, to *fetch* butter in a churn. 4 To execute or attain by exertion; accomplish; as, to *fetch* a sigh. 5 To trace down, as descent; draw, as examples; derive. 6 [Pop.] To fascinate; charm. 7 To reach or arrive at; as, to *fetch* the harbor; also, to hold a course. 8 In hunting, to retrieve. 9 [Pop.] To convince. 10 [Pop.] To kill, get, or strike; as, the second shot *fetched* him. —**to fetch a compass** To make a circuit; go round about. —**to fetch and carry** To go back and forth carrying things, as a servant; be a servant. —**to fetch around** 1 To convince. 2 To revive; regain or restore consciousness. —**to fetch up** To arrive at.

—*noun* 1 The act of fetching. 2 The distance something is brought. 3 A stratagem. [<OE. *fetian*, variant of *fetian*; see FET.]

②fetch *tr. verb* [Scot.] To pull by fits and starts.

③fetch *noun* The apparition of one still living; a wraith.

fetch·er *noun* One who or that which goes and brings.

fetch·ing *adj.* [Pop.] Calculated to attract; taking; fascinating. —**·ly** *adv.*

fête (fāte) *noun* A festival; holiday. —*tr. verb* [**fêt·ed, fêt·ing**] To honor with festivities; give a feast or celebration for. [<F.]

fête champ·pê·tre (shahN·pay′·tr) [F.] An open-air festival.

fête day A festival day, birthday, or the feast day of a saint.

fet·e·ri·ta (-rec′·tuh) *noun* A non-saccharin sorghum introduced as fodder in the United States: also called *Sudan durra*. [<Sudanese Ar.]

fe·tial (fee′·shul) *adj.* Pertaining to the fetiales or to their office. —*noun* One of the fetiales. Also spelled *fecial*.

fe·ti·a′·les (fee·shi·ā′·leez) *noun pl.* [L.] A college of twenty priests or heralds in ancient Rome who conducted the negotiations and the ceremonies attending declarations of war and peace.

fe′·ti·cide *noun* 1 [Law] The felonious killing of an unborn child. 2 The intentional production of abortion. Also spelled *fœticide*. [<L. *fœtus*, fetus, + *cædo*, kill] —**fe·ti·ci′·dal** *adj.*

fet·id *adj.* Emitting an offensive odor: also spelled *fœtid*. See synonyms under NOISOME, ROTTEN. [<L. *fetidus*, *fœtidus*, <*feteo*, smell ill] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun*.

fetid hellebore Helleboraster.

fe·tip·a·rous *adj.* Bringing forth undeveloped young, as marsupials: also spelled *fœtiparous*. [<L. *fœtus*, fetus, + *pario*, bear]

fe·tish (fee′·tish *or* fet′·ish) *noun* 1 A natural object believed to be the dwelling of a spirit, or to represent a spirit that may be induced or compelled magically to help and safeguard the possessor, and to protect him from harm or disease: an object of worship among savages. 2 Any object of devotion or blind affection. Also **fe·tich**. [<Pg. *feitiço*, artificial, <L. *factitius*, factitious]

fe·tish·ism *noun* 1 The belief in, devotion to, or worship of fetishes, or rites used in fetish-worship. 2 The mental state which characterizes such worship; superstition. 3 Pleasure derived from fixing the attention on a part of the body or on a piece of wearing apparel belonging to a person. Also **fe·tich·ism.** —**fe·tish·ist** *noun* —**fe·tish·is′·tic** *adj.*

fet·lock *noun* The tuft of hair above a horse's hoof; also, the projection and the joint at this place. See illustration under HORSE. [<ME. *fitlok*; compare G. dial. *fissloch*]

fe·tor *noun* A stench: also spelled *fœtor*. [<L.]

fet·ter *noun* A shackle for the ankles or a rope that binds, etc.; hence, anything that confines. —*tr. verb* To fasten fetters upon; shackle; hence, to prevent the activity of, restrain. [<OE. *fetor*, shackle]

Synonyms (noun): bondage, bonds, chains, custody, durance, duress, gyves, handcuffs, imprisonment, irons, manacles, shackles. *Bonds* may be of cord, leather, or any other substance that can bind; *chains* are of linked metal. *Manacles* and *handcuffs* are for the hands, *fetters* are primarily chains or jointed iron fastenings for the ankles; *gyves* may be for either. A *shackle* is a metallic ring, clasp, or bracelet-like fastening for encircling and restraining a limb commonly one of a pair, used either for hands or feet. *Bonds*, *fetters*, and *chains* are used in a general way for almost any form of restraint. *Gyves* is now wholly poetic, and the other words are mostly restricted to the literary style; *handcuffs* is the specific and *irons* the general term in popular usage; as, the prisoner was put in *irons*. *Bonds*, *chains*, and *shackles* are frequently used in the metaphorical sense of restraint.

fetter bone The first phalanx or great pastern of a horse's foot, just below the fetlock. See illustration under HORSE.

fet′·ter·bush *noun* An evergreen shrub (*Lyonia lucida*) of the heath family, with leaves and fragrant white flowers, growing in the southern United States.

fet′·ter·lock *noun* A fetlock.

fet·tle *verb* [**fet·tled** (-ld), **fet·tling**] 1 To line or cover with a refractory material; as, to *fettle* the hearth of a puddling furnace. 2 [Prov. Eng.] To put in repair or good condition, also, to beat; thrash. 3 [Prov. Eng.] To prepare, make ready.

—*noun* 1 State of repair; condition. 2 The fettling used in a furnace. —**fine fettle** Good condition, high spirits. [<ME. *fetlen* <OE. *fetel*, belt]

fet·tling *noun* Iron ore, cinder, or other oxidizing agents, used to cover the hearth of a puddling furnace before charging it.

fe·tus *noun* [**fe·tus·es** *pl.*] The young in the womb of viviparous animals in the later stages of development; specifically, in women, from the end of the third month, prior to which it is called the *embryo;* unborn offspring: also spelled *fœtus*. [<L.]

feu (fyōō) *noun* 1 Tenure of lands based on agricultural service, or rent in grain or money: distinguished from *ward-holding*, the military tenure of the country; also, a perpetual lease at a stipulated rent. 2 The ground so held. 3 A piece of land held in fee.

—*tr. verb* In Scots law, to alienate (land) upon feu. [<OF.]

feu·ar *noun* A tenant holding lands in feu.

Feucht·wang·er (toiKt′·vahng·ur), **Lion,** born 1884, German novelist.

①feud (fyōōd) *noun* Vindicative strife or hostility between families or clans, commonly hereditary: also spelled *feud*. [<Earlier *fead* (by misreading of *a* as *u*) <ME. *fede* <OHG. *fehida*, enmity]

Synonyms: animosity, bitterness, contention, contest, controversy, dispute, dissension, enmity, hostility, quarrel, strife. A *feud* is *enmity* between families, clans, or parties, with acts of *hostility* mutually retaliated and avenged. *Feud* is rarely used of individuals, never of nations. While all the other words of the group may refer to that which is transient, a *feud* is long-enduring, and often hereditary. *Dissension* is used of a number of persons, of a party or other organization. *Bitterness* is in feeling only; *enmity* and *hostility* involve will and purpose to oppose or injure. Compare QUARREL.

②feud (fyōōd) *noun* Land held of a superior on condition of rendering service; a fief. [<LL. *feudum*; see FIEF]

FEU·DAL (fyōō′–) *adj.* 1 Relating to or of the nature of a feud or fee. 2 Pertaining to the relation of lord and vassal, or to the feudal system. — **·LY** *adv.*

FEU·DAL·ISM *noun* The medieval European system of land tenure on condition of military aid and other services. — **FEU·DAL·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

FEU·DAL·IST *noun* One learned in the laws of feudalism.

FEU·DAL·I·TY *noun* 1 The condition or quality of being feudal; the practice and principles of feudalism. 2 A fief.

FEU′·DAL·IZE *tr. verb* [**IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To conform to feudalism, render feudal. — **FEU·DAL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

FEUDAL SYSTEM A politico–social system in force throughout Europe from the 9th to the 15th century, founded on the tenure of feuds, or fiefs, given as compensation for military services rendered by chiefs and by them sublet by allotments to their subordinates and vassals.

FEU·DA·RY *adj.* Relating to a feudal tenure. — *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] One holding land by feudal tenure; a vassal.

FEU′·DA·TO·RY *adj.* Holding or held by feudal tenure. — *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 A feud or fief. 2 A vassal.

FEUD·IST *noun* 1 One versed in feudal law; a writer on feudalism. 2 One subject to feudal law. 3 The holder of a feud.

FEU·ER·MANN (foi′·ur·mahn), **EMANUEL,** 1902–42, Austrian violoncellist.

FEU·ILLANT (fœ·yahN′) *noun* [F.] 1 A reformed Cistercian of the order instituted by Jean de la Barriere and approved by the pope in 1586; so called from the monastery of Feuillants in Languedoc. 2 A member of a club of conservative royalists in the French Revolution of 1789; named from the convent of the Feuillants, where it met.

FEU·ILLE·TON′ (lœ·yĭ·tawN′) *noun* The part of a French newspaper devoted to light literature, criticism, etc.; usually a space across the foot of the page. [<F. <*feuille* <L. *folium,* leaf] — **FEU·ILLE·TON·ISM** *noun* — **FEU·ILLE·TON·IST** *noun* — **FEU·ILLE·TON·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

FEU·TER·ER Same as FEWTERER.

FE·VER *noun* 1 Body temperature above the normal; pyrexia. 2 A disorder marked by high temperature, rapid pulse, increased tissue-destruction, loss of appetite, restlessness, and delirium. 3 Emotional excitement; great interest, enthusiasm, or urge.

–tr. verb To throw into or affect with fever. [<OE. *fefer* <L. *febris* <*fervere,* boil] — **FE·VERED** *adj.*

FE′·VER·BUSH *noun* 1 The spicebush, also called *benjamin-bush.* 2 The winterberry.

FE′·VER·FEW *noun* An erect bushy herb (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*) of the composite family, bearing white-rayed flowers, once used to make a medicinal tea, also, one of certain other plants. [<OE. *feferfuge* <LL. *febrifugia* <L. *febris,* fever, + *fugo,* put to flight]

FEVER HEAT 1 Body temperature in excess of the normal; in man, above 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit. 2 A condition of great excitement or interest.

FE′·VER·ISH *adj.* 1 Affected with fever. 2 Eager; hot; impatient. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FE·VER·OUS *adj.* Feverish. — **LY** *adv.*

FEVER SORE A small eruption on the lips, produced by fever; cold sore.

FEVER TREE 1 The bluegum tree (*Eucalyptus globulus*) from which eucalyptol is obtained. 2 An American tree (*Pinckneya pubens*), with a bark of tonic and febrifugal properties.

FE′·VER·WEED *noun* A West Indian herb of the parsley family (genus *Eryngium*) having medicinal uses.

FE′·VER·WORT (–wurt) *noun* A perennial weedy herb (*Triosteum perfoliatum*) of the honeysuckle family having brownish-purple flowers and a nauseous odor. Its root is a purgative and emetic. Also **FE′·VER·ROOT.**

FEW *adj.* Small or limited in number; not many. — *noun* A small number; some; as, give me a *few.* [<OE. *feawe*]

FEW·NESS *noun* The state of being few; scarcity.

FEW·TER·ER *noun* [Obs.] A keeper of hounds, especially greyhounds: also spelled *feuterer.*

FEW·TRILS *noun pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Trifling or unimportant things, as small articles of furniture.

FEY (fay) *adj.* [Scot.] 1 Fated or foredoomed to death, particularly to a sudden death. 2 Seeming to be fated or doomed. [<OE. *fæge*]

FEY (fay) *adj.* 1 Affected by association with the fairies; enchanted, under a spell, hence, "different" or out of touch with reality. 2 Visionary; touched in the head. [<F. *fée,* bewitched, <MF. *faer* or *féer* <L. *fatо,* enchant]



FEZ

FEZ *noun* A brimless felt cap, usually red with a black tassel, formerly worn by the Turks. [<F. <Turk. *fes* <*Fez* city in Morocco)] — **FEZZED** *adj.*

FEZ An ancient fortified city, capital of French Morocco. Also spelled *Fes.* [Moroccan] *Fas.*

FEZ·ZAN A fertile region in SW. Libya, Africa; 150,000 square miles; capital, Murzuq.

FI·A·CRE (fee·ah′·kr) *noun* A small four-wheeled public carriage; a French hackney coach. [<Hotel St. Fiacr Paris]

FI·AN·CÉ′ (fee·ahn·sāy′; *F.* fee·ahN·seh′) *noun masc.* An affianced or betrothed person. [<F.] — **FI·AN·CÉE′** (–sāy′) *noun fem.*

FI·AN·NA (fee′·uh·nuh) *noun pl.* The Fenians.

FI·AN·NA ÉIR·EANN (ai′·in) The Fenians of Ireland.

FI·AR (fee′·ur) *noun* In Scots law, one who holds the fee simple to land or an estate.

FI·AS·CO *noun* 1 A complete or humiliating failure. 2 A bottle, especially of the type used for Chianti wine. [<It., flask]

FI·AT *noun* A positive and authoritative command that something be done; an order or decree; also, authorization. [<L., let it be done]

FI·AT An Italian make of automobile specializing in small-sized, economical passenger cars.

FIAT MONEY Irredeemable paper money made legal tender by law.

FIB *noun* A petty falsehood. — *intr. verb* [**FIBBED, FIB·BING**] To tell a fib. [Corruption of FABLE] — **FIB·BER** *noun.*

FI·BER *noun* 1 A fine filament; a slender or threadlike component of a substance, as of wood, or spun glass; an individual filament, as of wool or cotton. 2 A structure composed of filaments; especially, any substance that may be separated into threads for spinning, weaving, etc.; as, the *fiber* of hemp, flax, or wool. 3 A slender, elongated, and thickened cell in the strengthening tissue of plants. 4 A filamentous root; also, a rootlet. 5 The essential element of anything; also, strength; structure; texture; nerve. Also **FI·BRE.** [<F. *fibre* <L. *fibra,* fiber]

FIBER LEATHER See FIBREBOARD.

FIBER SILK An imitation of silk woven from the fibrils of cellulose.

FI·BI·GER (fee′·bi·gur), **JOHANNES,** 1867–1928, Danish pathologist.

FI′·BRI·FORM *adj.* Having a fibrous form or structure; resembling fiber.

FI·BRIL *noun* A minute fiber, especially a nerve or muscle filament; a root hair. Also **FI·BRIL·LA.**

FI·BRIL·LA *noun* [**·BRIL′·LÆ** (bril′·ee) *pl.*] One of the filamentous structures found in the cytoplasm of cells and thought to be essential in cell-development and function. [<L.]

FI·BRIL·LAR *adj.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or composed of fibers or fibrils. Also **FI′·BRIL·LA·RY.**

FI·BRIL·LA′·TION *noun* 1 The formation of fibers. 2 A localized twitching of certain muscle fibers; especially, an uneven or paroxysmal contraction of the auricular muscle fibers of the heart, sometimes due to thyroid malfunction and rheumatic heart disease.

FI·BRIL·LIF′·ER·OUS *adj.* Fibril-bearing.

FI·BRIL′·LI·FORM *adj.* Having the form of fibrils.

FI′·BRIL·LOSE *adj.* Composed of fibers or fibrils.

FI·BRIN *noun* 1 An insoluble protein which forms an interlacing network of fibers in clotting blood, with resulting coagulation of the plasma and separation of the serum. 2 The fibrous portion of flesh, gluten, or vegetable fibrin.

FIBRIN FOAM A substance isolated from normal blood plasma and regarded as important in the control of hemorrhage.

FI·BRIN′·O·GEN (–jĕn) *noun* A complex protein of the globulin group, found in blood plasma and in other body fluids. It is associated with a ferment, thrombin, in the formation of fibrin during the process of coagulation. — **FI·BRIN·O·GEN′·IC, FI·BRI·NOG′·E·NOUS** (–nŏj′·i·nŭs) *adj.*

FI·BRI·NO·LY′·SIN *noun* A toxic substance having the power to liquefy human fibrin. It is formed by the action of certain pathogenic bacteria, as staphylococci.

FI·BRI·NO′·SIS *noun* A condition of excess fibrin in the blood.

FI·BRI·NOUS (–nus) *adj.* Possessed of the properties, characteristics, or nature of fibrin.

FIBRO· A combining form from Latin *fibra,* fiber, denoting a relation to or composition of fibrous structure or tissue.

FI·BROID *adj.* Of the nature of fiber; fibrous; as a *fibroid* tumor.

FI·BRO·IN *noun* A white, lustrous protein, forming the principal ingredient in natural silk and spider webs.

FI·BRO·MA *noun* [**·MA·TA** *pl.*] A fibrous tumor. [<L. *fibra,* fiber] — **FI·BRO·MA·TOUS** (–tŭs) *adj.*

FI·BRO·SIS *noun* Morbid increase of fibrous tissue in the body; fibroid degeneration, as of the blood capillaries.

FI·BROUS (–brus) *adj.* Composed of, or having the character of fibers.

FI·BRO·VAS′·CU·LAR (–kyŏŏ·lur) *adj.* Composed or consisting of woody fibers and vessels, as **FIBROVASCULAR TISSUE,** a tissue composed of elongated, thick-walled, and generally fusiform elements, as wood and bast.

FIB·U·LA *noun* [**·LÆ** (lee) *pl.*] 1 The outer of the two bones forming the lower part of the leg or hind limb; the calf bone. 2 An ancient type of ornamental brooch, fastening somewhat like a safety-pin. [<L., clasp, <*figo,* fasten] — **FIB·U·LAR** *adj.*

·FIC *suffix* Making, rendering, or causing; as, *beatific, scientific.* [<L. *ficus* <*facere,* make, render]

-FICATION *suffix* The making, rendering, or causing to be of a certain sort of character; as, beat*ification*, glori*fication*. [<L. *-ficatio* <*facere*, make]

FICE (fīce) *noun* A small dog of mixed breed, but usually terrierlike: also spelled *feist*, *fist*. [<ME. *fis* <ON. *fisa*, break wind]

FICH·TE (fiK'·tuh), JOHANN GOTTLIEB, 1762–1814, German philosopher. — **FICH·TE·AN** *adj. & noun.*

FICH·TE·AN·ISM (fiK'·tē·un·izm) *noun* The philosophy of J. G. Fichte, a pure idealism, based upon the self or ego as the only reality.

FI·CHU (fish'·ōō; *F.* fee·shu') *noun* 1 A three-cornered cape worn with the ends crossed or tied in front. 2 A triangular piece of light material, worn about the neck. [<F. <*fichier*, fix]

FICK·LE *adj.* Inconstant in feeling or purpose; changeful; capricious. [<OE. *ficol*, crafty] — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: capricious, changeable, changeful, crotchety, fitful, inconstant, irresolute, mutable, shifting, unstable, unsteady, vacillating, variable, veering, wavering, whimsical. See IRRESOLUTE, MOBILE. *Antonyms*: constant, decided, determined, firm, fixed, immutable, invariable, reliable, resolute, steadfast, unalterable, unchanging, uniform.

FI CO (fee'–) *noun* 1 A fig's worth; a fig: used in contemptuous depreciation. 2 A gesture of contempt made by thrusting the thumb between two fingers or into the mouth. [<It.]

FIC·TILE (–tīl) *adj.* 1 Made of molded earth or clay; pertaining to pottery. 2 Capable of being molded; plastic. [<L. *fictilis* <*fictus* <*fingo*, form]

FIC·TION *noun* 1 The act of feigning or imagining that which does not exist or is not actual. 2 That which is feigned or imagined, as opposed to that which is actual. 3 The department of literature that embraces fictitious narrative, including romances, novels, short stories, art epics, etc. See NOVEL. 4 A legal assumption, for the furtherance of justice, that a certain thing which is or may be false is true. 5 [Obs.] The act of fashioning; also, a device; fabric. 6 [Obs.] Pretense; deceit. [<L. *fictio* <*fictus* <*fingo*, form]

Synonyms: allegory, apolog, fable, fabrication, falsehood, figment, invention, legend, myth, novel, romance, story. *Fiction* is now chiefly used of a prose work in narrative form in which the characters are partly or wholly imaginary, and which is designed to portray human life, with or without a practical lesson; a *romance* portrays what is picturesque or striking, as a mere *fiction* may not do; *novel* is a general name for any continuous fictitious narrative, especially a love story. The moral of the *fable* is expressed formally; the lesson of the *fiction*, if any, is inwrought. A *fiction* is studied; a *myth* grows up without intent. A *legend* may be true, but cannot be historically verified; a *myth* has been received as true at some time. A *fabrication* is designed to deceive; it is a less odious word than *falsehood*, but is really stronger, as a *falsehood* may be a sudden unpremeditated statement, while a *fabrication* is a series of statements carefully studied and fitted together in order to deceive; the *falsehood* is all false; the *fabrication* may mingle the true with the false. A *figment* is something imaginary which the one who utters it may or may not believe to be true; we say, "That statement is a *figment* of his imagination." The *story* may be either true or false, and covers the various senses of all the words in the group. *Apolog*, a word simply transferred from Greek into English, is the same as *fable*. Compare ALLEGORY. *Antonyms*: certainty, fact, history, literalness, reality, truth, verity.

FIC·TION·AL *adj.* Belonging to fiction; ideal. — **·LY** *adv.*

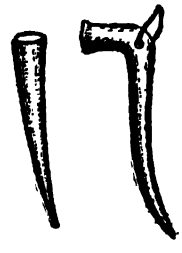
FIC·TION·IST *noun* One who writes fiction.

FIC·TI·TIOUS (–tish'·us) *adj.* 1 Belonging to or of the nature of fiction. 2 Counterfeit; false; assumed. See synonyms under COUNTERFEIT, ROMANTIC. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FIC·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Of the nature of a figment; merely imaginary. 2 Feigned; counterfeit. — **·LY** *adv.*

FI·CUS *noun* A large genus of mostly tropical trees, shrubs, and vines belonging to the mulberry family (*Moraceæ*) and including the fig, banyan, and rubber plant. [<L.]

FID *noun* 1 A supporting bar; a crosspiece to hold a topmast in place. 2 A large tapering wooden pin used for stretching eyes in rigging, opening ropes when splicing, etc.



FIDS

-FID *suffix* In botany, cleft, etc.; as, bi*fid*, forked. [<L. *-fidus* <*findo*, split]

FID·DLE *noun* 1 A violin. 2 A rack or frame used at table on board ship in rough weather to keep the dishes in place. — *verb* [**FID·DLED** (–ld), **FID·DLING**] 1 To play on a fiddle. 2 To trifle or fritter; pass the time in trifling matters. 3 To toy with an object. [<OE. *fithele*; compare ML. *vitula*, viol]

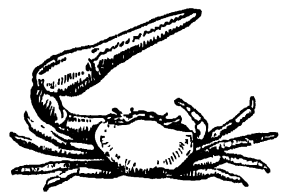
FIDDLE BLOCK A pulley block with two sheaves, the larger one above the smaller.

FIDDLE BOW A rod with a band of horse hairs strung from end to end: used in playing instruments of the viol class.

FIDDLE-DE-DEE *interj.* Nonsense! also, used as a noun, a piece of nonsense. [Compare FIDDLE-FADDLE]

FIDDLE-FADDLE *intr. verb* [**–FAD·DLED, –FAD·DLING**] To trifle, talk nonsense. — *noun* Idle talk; nonsense.

FIDDLE-HEAD *noun* An ornament just above a ship's cutwater, resembling the convoluted head of a fiddle.



FIDDLER CRAB

FID·DLER *noun* 1 One who plays a fiddle. 2 A fiddler crab. — **TO PAY THE FIDDLER** To suffer the consequences.

FIDDLER CRAB A small burrowing crab (genus *Uca*) the male of which flourishes its enlarged claw as if fiddling: found on the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

FID'·DLE·STICK *noun* 1 A fiddle bow. 2 A trifling or absurd thing.

FID'·DLE·STICKS *interj.* Nonsense!

FID'·DLE·WOOD *noun* Any one of several species of trees of the vervain family (*Citharexylum* and allied genera): used in tropical America for building.

FI·DE·I·COM'·MIS·SA·RY (fī·di·i–) *noun* [Law] A beneficiary in a trust estate, or one for whose benefit a trust has been created. — **FI·DE·I·COM'·MIS SA·RI LY** *adv.* — **FI DE I COM·MIS' SION** *noun* — **FI DE I·COM MIS'·SION·ER** *noun.*

FI DE I·COM·MIS'·SUM (fī·di·i–) *noun* [SA *pl.*] In Roman and civil law, a devise or bequest coupled with a request to the party named to give the property to a third party who could not hold directly under the will; a trust estate. [<L. *fides*, faith, + *committo*, entrust to]

FI·DE·JUS'·SION (–jŭsh'·un) *noun* [Law] The condition of being bound as surety for another; suretyship. [<L. *fides*, faith, + *jubeo*, order] — **FI·DE·JUS'·SO·RY** *adj.*

FI·DE·LI·A A feminine personal name. [<L. *fidelis*, faithful]

FI DEL·I TY *noun* 1 Faithfulness in the discharge of duty or of obligation; also, hearty allegiance to those to whom one is bound in affection or honor; loyalty; devotion, as, the *fidelity* of an officer, matrimonial *fidelity*, *fidelity* to a father or friend. 2 Strict adherence to truth or fact; reliability; veracity. 3 A measure of the accuracy and freedom from distortion with which a sound-reproducing system, as radio, will receive and transmit the input signals; it may be high, medium, or low. [<L. *fidelitas* <*fides*, faith]

Synonyms: allegiance, constancy, devotion, faith, faithfulness, fealty, honesty, integrity, loyalty, truth, truthfulness. See ALLEGIANCE. *Antonyms*: disloyalty, infidelity, treachery, treason.

FIDG·ET *verb* 1 To move restlessly; be nervous or restless. 2 To make restless; worry. — *noun* 1 Nervous restlessness, often in the plural; as, to have the *fidgets*. 2 A restless person; one who fidgets. Also **FIDGE.** [<Obs. verb *fidge*, of obscure origin] — **FIDG·ET·Y** *adj.* — **FIDG·ET·I NESS** *noun.*

FI·DU·CIAL (fī·dyōō'·shul) *adj.* 1 Of the nature of or indicating faith or practical confidence. 2 Of the nature of a trust; fiduciary. 3 In physics, fixed as a basis of measurement or reference: said of a point, etc. [<L. *fiducia*, faith, <*fido*, trust] — **·LY** *adv.*

FI·DU'·CI·A·RY (fī·dyōō'·shī–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a position of trust or confidence; confidential; as, a *fiduciary* relation, as that of an attorney, guardian, or trustee. 2 Unwavering; trustful; undoubting. 3 Relying on the confidence of the public as for paper currency or value. 4 Held in trust. — *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] [Law] A person who holds a thing in trust; a trustee. [<L. *fiduciarius* <*fiducia*, faith, <*fido*, trust]

FIE *interj.* An expression of impatience or disapproval. [Compare L. *phui*, etc.]

FIEF (feef) *noun* A landed estate held under feudal tenure; a fee: also spelled *feoff*. [<OF. *fief*, *fieu*]

FIEL (feel) *adj.* [Scot.] Snug; comfortable.

FIELD *noun* 1 A piece of cleared land set apart and enclosed for tillage or pasture. 2 A plot of land set apart for a particular use; as, the potter's *field*. 3 A region of country considered as yielding some natural product; as, the coal*fields* of Pennsylvania. 4 A sphere of action or place of contest; especially, a battleground; also, the battle itself, hence, any scene of operations or opportunity for activity. 5 In general; the open or the unenclosed country; as, the beasts of the *field*. 6 Any wide or open expanse; as, the *fields* of ocean. 7 In painting, the surface upon which the figures of a composition are set. 8 That portion of the face of a coin or medal which is not occupied by the type or principal figure. 9 The ground of each section of a flag; as, a blue *field* with white stars. 10 In games, the plot of ground on which the game is played; especially, in baseball, the outfield, or part outside the diamond; in baseball and cricket, the fielders collectively. For illustration see BASEBALL. 11 The whole surface of the escutcheon upon which the charges and bearings are depicted, or of each separate coat when the shield contains quarterings or im-

palements. See illustration under ESCUTCHEON. 12 In physics, a portion of space at every point of which force is exerted; also, the force exerted therein; as, the magnetic *field*, a *field* of force. 13 The space or apparent surface within which objects are seen in a telescope or other optical instrument. 14 The participants in a hunt; all the competitors in a contest or race; also, the contestants exclusive of the favorites in the betting. 15 Any expanse of open country. —**TO KEEP THE FIELD** 1 To hold one's ground against all opposers. 2 To continue active operations.
—*adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or found in the fields, as, *field* flowers. 2 Used in, or for use in, the fields; as, a *field* gun. 3 Played on a field; as, *field* sports.
—*verb* In baseball, cricket, etc., to catch, return, or stop (the ball) and return (it) from the field; to play the position of fielder. [<OE. *feld*]

2FIELD Same as FJELD.

FIELD, CYRUS WEST, 1819–92, American merchant; laid the first transatlantic cable, 1858, and a second in 1866. —**EUGENE,** 1850–95, American poet and journalist.

FIELD ARTILLERY Light or heavy artillery so mounted as to be freely movable, and suitable for use with troops in the field. Hence, **FIELD ARTILLERY,** a branch of the U. S. Army ground forces.

FIELD BATTERY A battery of field artillery, containing usually four or six guns.

FIELD BOOK A surveyor's or naturalist's notebook.

FIELD CAP See GARRISON CAP.

FIELD COIL An insulated coil for exciting a field magnet.

FIELD COLORS Small flags used for marking the position for companies and regiments, especially in peacetime field maneuvers, reviews, parades, etc.; also, any regimental headquarters flags, used in field service.

FIELD CORN Any of several kinds of Indian corn used for feeding livestock.

FIELD DAY 1 A day when army troops are taken to the field for exercise and maneuvers. 2 In the Navy, a day for general cleaning up. 3 A school holiday devoted to athletic sports. 4 Any day of display, excitement, celebration, or success. 5 A day of outdoor scientific excursion.

FIELD DRIVER A township official in charge of collecting and impounding stray animals.

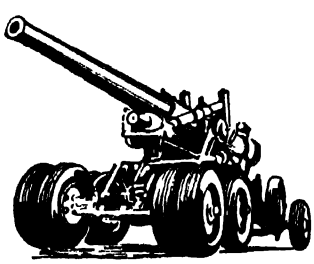
FIELD ER *noun* In certain games, a player stationed in the field to stop, or catch, and return the balls, especially in baseball and cricket. Compare illustration under BASEBALL.

FIELDER'S CHOICE In baseball, the option offered a fielder receiving a batted ball of putting out either the batter at first base or another base-runner.

FIELD EVENTS The jumping, vaulting, and casting contests at an athletic meet; distinguished from *track events*.

FIELD FARE *noun* A European thrush (*Turdus pilaris*) deep brown above, with a pearl-gray head and black tail, streaked on the breast and throat with blackish-brown. [<OL. *feldefare*]

FIELD GLASS 1 A small portable terrestrial telescope, monocular or binocular; a spyglass. 2 A field lens.



FIELD GUN
Mobile 155 millimeter, U.S. Army, 1944.

FIELD GOAL 1 In football, a goal scored from scrimmage by means of a dropkick or placement kick. 2 In basketball, a goal scored with the ball in active play.

FIELD GUN A cannon mounted on wheels for rapid movement in operations by troops in the field, a fieldpiece.

FIELD HOSPITAL A hospital established on a field of battle; also, its medical officers and attendants, with their equipment for service.

FIELD ICE Ice formed in fields or floes; distinguished from *icebergs*.

FIELD·ING, HENRY, 1707–54, English novelist and playwright.

FIELD INTENSITY In an electric field, a measure of the direction and magnitude of the force exerted upon a unit charge at a given point.

FIELD JACKET A lightweight, cotton, waterproof jacket of olive-drab worn by soldiers in the field.

FIELD KITCHEN A portable unit used to cook food for soldiers in the field; also, the site at which the unit is set.

FIELD LARK 1 The American meadow-lark. 2 The English skylark. 3 Any of various larklike birds, as the pipit.

FIELD LENS The anterior of the two lenses in the eyepiece of a telescope or microscope, whose purpose is to enlarge the field of view.

FIELD MAGNET 1 The magnet of a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine, which produces the *magnetic field*. 2 A small magnet, commonly of horseshoe shape, used in determining the existence of iron ore in minerals.

FIELD MARSHAL A general officer of high rank in the armies of several European nations.

FIELD MARTIN The kingbird.

FIELD MOUSE A mouse inhabiting fields and meadows, as the common European vole (*Microtus agrestis*) and the small short-tailed vole of North America (*M. pennsylvanicus*); also called *meadow mouse*.

FIELD MUSIC 1 The drummers, buglers, fifers, etc., who play for military troops on the march, sound regimental calls, etc. 2 The music produced by them.

FIELD NOTES 1 A surveyor's notes detailing a survey. 2 A naturalist's notes taken in the field.

FIELD OFFICER An officer intermediate between a company and a general officer; a major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel.

FIELD OF FORCE Same as DFIELD (physics).

FIELD OF HONOR 1 The ground where a duel is fought. 2 A battlefield.

FIELD OF MAGNETIC FORCE See DFIELD (physics).

FIELD-PIECE *noun* A cannon mounted on wheels, for use in field battles.

FIELD PLOVER 1 The upland plover. 2 The golden plover.

FIELDS, GRACIE, born 1898, English actress; real name *Grace Stansfield*.

FIELDS-MAN *noun* [MEN *pl.*] In cricket, a fielder.

FIELD SPANIEL See under SPANIEL.

FIELD SPARROW A small light-breasted American sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*).

FIELD SPORTS Outdoor sports, especially, hunting, shooting, racing; also, athletic games played on the field, as opposed to races, hurdles, etc., on the track.

FIELD-STOP *noun* An opening, generally circular, for determining the size of the field of view of an optical instrument.

FIELD-STRENGTH *noun* In radio, the voltage set up by a transmitter acting upon a receiving antenna at any specified point: usually measured in microvolts or millivolts.

FIELD TRIAL A trial or test of hunting dogs in field performance.

FIELD WINDING The winding of the field-magnet coils of a dynamo-electric machine.

FIELD WORK Observations or performance in the field, as by scientists, surveyors, etc.

FIELD-WORK *noun* A temporary fortification thrown up in the field.

FIEND (feend) *noun* 1 An evil spirit; a devil; demon; the archfiend; Satan; the devil. 2 An intensely malicious or wicked person; one having a cruel, diabolical spirit. 3 [Pop.] One unduly devoted to some theory or occupation; one exceptionally interested in and clever or talented in a certain subject; as, an algebra *fiend;* a crank; monomaniac; as, a fresh-air *fiend;* especially, one morbidly addicted to the use of a narcotic drug or some deleterious habit; as, a cocaine *fiend*. 4 An implacable enemy; foe. [<OE. *feond*, enemy, devil]

FIEND-ISH *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a fiend or his conduct; diabolical. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FIENT (feent) *noun* [Scot.] Fiend.

FIENT A HAET (hāte) [Scot.] Devil a bit; nothing at all.

FIER (feer) *adj.* [Scot.] Sound; healthy: also spelled *fere*.

FIERCE (feers) *adj.* 1 Having a violent and cruel nature or temper; savage; ferocious. 2 Violent in action; furious. 3 Vehement; passionate; extreme. [<F. *fier*, proud, <L. *ferus*, wild] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: ferocious, fiery, furious, impetuous, raging, savage, uncultivated, untrained, violent, wild. *Fierce* signifies having a *furious* and cruel nature, or being in a *furious* and cruel mood. It applies to that which is intensely excited at the moment, or liable to intense and sudden excitement. *Ferocious* refers to a state or disposition; that which is *fierce* flashes or blazes; that which is *ferocious* steadily burns; we speak of a *ferocious* animal, a *fierce* passion. A *fiery* spirit with a good disposition is quickly excitable in a good cause, but may not be *fierce* or *ferocious*. *Savage* signifies *untrained, uncultivated*. *Ferocious* always denotes a tendency to violence; it is more distinctly bloodthirsty than the other words; a person may be deeply, intensely cruel, and not at all *ferocious*: a *ferocious* countenance expresses habitual ferocity; a *fierce* countenance may express habitual fierceness, or only the sudden anger of the moment. That which is *wild* is simply unrestrained; the word may imply no anger or harshness; as *wild* delight, *wild* alarm. See ARDENT, GRIM. *Antonyms:* affectionate, docile, gentle, harmless, kind, mild, patient, peaceful, submissive, sweet, tame, tender.

FI'·E·RI FA·CI·AS (fāy'·shī·us) [Law] That you cause to be made: a writ of execution commanding a levy on goods, etc., to satisfy a judgment. [<L.]

FIER·Y (fīr'·ī *or* fī'·ur·ī) *adj.* [**FIER·I·ER, FIER·I·EST**] 1 Of or pertaining to fire; having the appearance of or containing fire; glowing; glaring; burning; hot; as, a *fiery* furnace. 2 Of the nature of ardor, rage, or animation; passionate; impetuous; fervid; spirited; as, a *fiery* disposition. 3 Inflammable; as a *fiery* gas in a coal mine. See synonyms under ARDENT, FIERCE, HOT, IMPETUOUS. —**FIER·I·LY** *adv.* —**FIER·I·NESS** *noun.*

FIERY CROSS See under CROSS *noun.*

FIERY HUNTER A large, black ground-beetle of the United States (*Calosoma calidum*) with small coppery spots on the wing covers. For illustration see under INSECT (beneficial).

FIE·SO·LE (fyeh′·zo·leh) A town in northern Italy.

FIE·SO·LE, FRA GIOVANNI DA Same as ANGELICO, FRA.

FI·ES·TA (fee·es′·tah) *noun* A feast day; holiday. [<Sp.]

FIFE *noun* A small shrill-toned flutelike martial wind instrument. [<G. *pfeife*, pipe] —**FIF·ER** *noun*.

Fife A county in eastern Scotland; 505 square miles; capital, Cupar. Also **Fife·shire**.

FIFE RAIL 1 A railing around a mast for holding belaying pins, etc. 2 [Obs.] A railing across the poop deck of a vessel.

FIF TEEN *adj.* Consisting of five more than ten. — *noun* 1 The sum of ten and five: a cardinal number. 2 Any of the symbols (15, xv, XV) representing this number. —**THE FIFTEEN** The insurrection of Jacobites in Scotland, instigated in 1715 by the Earl of Mar. [<OE. *fiftene*]

FIF·TEENTH *adj.* 1 Fifth in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *fifteen*. 2 Being one of fifteen equal parts; as, a *fifteenth* share. —*noun* 1 One of the fifteen equal parts of anything. 2 The quotient of a unit divided by fifteen.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT An amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing that the right of citizens to vote shall not be denied or abridged on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude. . . ."

FIFTH *adj.* 1 Next in order after the fourth: the ordinal of *five*. 2 Being one of five equal parts; as, a *fifth* part. —*noun* 1 One of five equal parts of anything. 2 The quotient of a unit divided by five. 3 In music, the interval between any note and the fifth note above it in the diatonic scale, counting the starting point as one (see SCALE); also, a note separated by this interval from any other, considered in relation to that other; specifically, the fifth above the keynote; the dominant. 4 One fifth of a U. S. gallon used as a measure of spirituous liquors. —*adv.* In the fifth order, place, or rank: also, in formal discourse, **FIFTH LY**.

Fifth Avenue An important street in New York, symbolizing fashion, wealth, and elegance.

FIFTH COLUMN A group of secret enemy agents or civilian enemy sympathizers within a city or country, acting as spies, saboteurs, and propagandists: first applied to Franco agents and sympathizers in Madrid by Gen. Emilio Mola (1887–1937) who led four armed columns against that city in 1936.

FIFTH-COLUMNIST *noun* A member of a fifth column.

Fifth Monarchy The Kingdom of Christ, which, it was believed by certain religious enthusiasts, was to follow the four monarchies (Assyrian, Persian, Grecian, and Roman) mentioned by the prophet Daniel in *Dan.* II, 44.

Fifth Monarchy men A sect of English religious fanatics in the time of Cromwell who believed that Christ was coming to establish the Fifth Monarchy.

FIFTH WHEEL 1 A horizontal metallic circle or segment of a circle attached to the upper side of the fore-axle of a carriage or wagon to give support to the body in turning; a circle iron. 2 An additional wheel carried with a vehicle as a replacement in case of accidents; hence, anything supernumerary.

FIF TI ETH *adj.* 1 Tenth in order after the fortieth: the ordinal of *fifty*. 2 Being one of fifty equal parts of a thing. —*noun* 1 One of fifty equal parts. 2 The quotient of a unit divided by fifty.

FIF·TY *adj.* Consisting of ten more than forty or five times ten. —*noun* [**FIF·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The sum of ten and forty; five times ten. 2 Any of the symbols (50, l, L) representing this number. [<OE. *fiftig*]

FIFTY-FIFTY *adj.* 1 Sharing equally, as benefits; as, *fifty-fifty* partners in business. 2 Divided, as in allegiance; dual; as, let us have no *fifty-fifty* allegiance here.

FIG *noun* 1 The small, edible, pear-shaped fruit of a tree (genus *Ficus*), cultivated in warm climates. 2 The tree (*F. carica*) that bears the fruit. 3 Any tree or plant bearing a fruit somewhat like the fig, or the fruit of such a tree or plant. 4 One of several Australian trees and shrubs of the fig family, as *F. macrophylla*, used as fodder for cattle. 5 [Pop.] A petty matter; trifle. 6 An insulting gesture; a fico. —*tr. verb* [Obs.] To make a fico at; insult.

FIG *tr. verb* [**FIGGED**, **FIG·GING**] [Pop.] To dress; deck; rig. —*noun* Figure; dress; array; also, condition. [Short for FIGURE]

FIG-EATER *noun* 1 A large velvety-green scarabæid beetle (*Cotinis nitida*) common in the southern United States, injurious to ripe fruits. 2 The beccafico. 3 The grape-eater.

FIGHT (fīt) *verb* [**FOUGHT** (fawt), **FIGHT·ING**] 1 To contend with or struggle against for mastery or success; contest. 2 To carry on or through (a contest of any kind). 3 To manage or direct in battle; cause to fight. 4 To gain, win, or sustain by battle or struggle; as, to *fight* one's way. 5 To endeavor to defeat an enemy or overcome an obstacle. See synonyms under CONTEND. —**TO FIGHT SHY OF** To avoid meeting (an opponent or an issue) fairly and squarely; keep out of sight or reach of. —*noun* 1 Strife or struggle between adversaries; battle; conflict; combat. 2 Strife to attain an object in spite of difficulties or opposition. 3 Power or disposition to fight; pugnacity. 4 [Obs.] A temporary bulwark or screen on a ship when in action, to conceal the men. See synonyms under BATTLE. [<OE. *feohtan*]

FIGHT·ER *noun* 1 One who fights; a combatant; warrior; also, a pugnacious or spirited person. 2 A fast, highly maneuverable airplane designed to hunt out and destroy enemy planes in the air.

FIGHTER-BOMBER *noun* An airplane which combines the functions of the fighter and the bomber.

FIGHTER COMMAND A division of the U. S. Army Air Forces intermediate between a wing and an air force, used for interception of enemy aircraft and for support of air and ground offensive forces.

FIGHTER PLANE See PURSUIT PLANE.

FIGHTER SHIP An airship.

FIGHT ING *adj.* 1 Qualified, equipped, trained, or ready to fight; active in war or battle. 2 Of, pertaining to, suitable for, engaged in, or used for conflict. —*noun* Strife, struggle; battle; conflict.

FIGHTING CHANCE An opportunity that one must fight for; a bare chance, possible but not easy.

FIGHTING-COCK *noun* A gamecock.

FIGHTING TOP On war vessels, a platform at the lower masthead for the fire-control look-out, or for light anti-aircraft guns.

FIG-MARIGOLD *noun* Any of several species of a South African genus of herbs (*Mesembryanthemum*) yielding a fig-shaped fruit.

FIG MENT *noun* 1 Something imagined or feigned; a fiction. 2 [Obs.] An object molded or shaped. [<LL. *figmentum* <L. *fingo*, form]

FIG U·LINE (-yōō·līn *or* -līne) *adj.* 1 Capable of being used in the manufacture of porcelain or earthenware. 2 Made or molded as in potter's clay. —*noun* 1 Fictile ware, any object made of potters' clay, especially if decorated 2 Potters' clay. [<L. *figulinus* <*figulus*, potter, <*fingo*, form]

FIG UR·A·BLE (fig′·yur-) *adj.* Capable of being brought to or retained in a fixed form or shape.

FIG·U·RAL *adj.* 1 Represented by or consisting of figures or delineation. 2 In music, figurate.

FIG·U·RANT *noun* One who figures in any scene or spectacle without taking a prominent part; especially, one who is seen upon the stage as an accessory but says nothing, or one who poses with others in the background during the action of a ballet. [<F. <*figurer*, to figure]

FIG·U·RANTE′ (-rahnt′) *noun* A female figurant; a ballet-dancer.

FIG·UR·ATE (-it) *adj.* 1 Having a definite or characteristic figure or shape; resembling anything of definite form. 2 In music, florid; figured.

FIG·UR·A′·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of shaping something or of marking with a figure or figures. 2 External form or shape. 3 In music, ornamentation or variation, as by addition of passing notes; also, the preparation of a figured bass. 4 [Obs.] A type or symbol.

FIG·UR·A·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Not literal; metaphorical; symbolic. 2 Ornate; florid. 3 Of or pertaining to the representation of form or figure. 4 Representing by means of a form or figure; emblematic. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

FIG·URE (-yur) *noun* 1 The visible form of any person or thing; fashion; shape; outline; appearance; hence, any visible object thus recognized. 2 The representation or likeness of the form of a person or other object, as in wax or marble, in a painting or drawing, upon a fabric, or as embodied in a diagram or illustration; a cut. 3 A combination of lines, points, surfaces, or solids representing an object or illustrating a condition or relation, or simply for decoration; a diagram, drawing, or pattern; as, a geometrical *figure*. 4 In geometry, a surface enclosed by lines, as a square, triangle, etc.: called a **PLANE FIGURE**; also, a space enclosed by planes or surfaces, as a cube, sphere, etc.: called a **SOLID FIGURE**. 5 Any person, thing, or act that figures or prefigures, or is a type of some other or future thing or person. 6 Any personage or character, especially one who is active or conspicuous; one who plays a prominent part. 7 The appearance that a person or his conduct makes, as, to make a sorry *figure*. 8 A character representing a number; as, the *figure* 5; hence, amount stated in numbers; price; value; as, to sell goods at a high *figure*. 9 One of the regular movements or divisions of a dance, in which a certain set of steps or evolutions is completed. 10 Something conjured up by the imagination; a fancy; fantasm; imagination; idea. 11 A form of expression that deviates intentionally from the ordinary mode of speech for the sake of more powerful, pleasing, or distinctive effect; pictorial or poetic language. 12 An intentional deviation from ordinary form or construction, as in syntax, euphony, or prosody. 13 The character of a syllogism with reference to the places occupied by the middle term in the major and minor premises. 14 In music, any short succession of notes, either as melody or a group of chords, which produces a single, complete and distinct impression; a musical phrase; also, a

theme or melody repeated throughout a whole movement as an accompaniment or bond of connection; also, a numeral written in connection with the bass to show the unwritten harmony of a piece. **15** A horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.
—*verb* [FIG·URED, FIG·UR·ING] **1** To form an image of; design; depict; fashion; shape. **2** To mark with figures or designs. **3** To form an idea or mental image of; image. **4** To mark with or denote by figures or numerals; compute; calculate; cipher. **5** To symbolize, as by spoken or written metaphor; describe; also, to prefigure. **6** In music, to embellish; mark with figures or characters, indicating accompanying chords. **7** To make a figure; take a part; be prominent or conspicuous. **8** [Pop.] To plan; contrive; scheme; as, to *figure* for an election. —**TO FIGURE ON** or **UPON** **1** To think over, consider. **2** To plan, expect. —**TO FIGURE OUT** To reckon; ascertain; to solve. [<F. <L. *figura* <*fingo*, form] —**FIG·UR·ER** *noun*.
Synonyms (noun): appearance, aspect, attribute, comparison, delineation, diagram, drawing, emblem, form, illustration, image, likeness, metaphor, simile, similitude, shape, symbol, type. *Figure* is the general term, including all representation of *form* to the eye, as in drawing, painting, or sculpture, and also the *form* itself that may be so represented. *Figure* is also the general word for representation of anything to the mind, as by *illustration*, *metaphor*, or *symbol*. An *image* is a visible representation, especially in sculpture, having or supposed to have a close resemblance to that which it represents. We speak of one object as the *type* of the class whose characteristics it exhibits, as in the case of animal or vegetable *types*. An *attribute* in art is some accessory used to characterize a *figure* or scene; the *attribute* is often an emblem or symbol; thus the eagle is the *attribute* of St. John as an *emblem* of lofty spiritual vision. Compare ALLEGORY, ATTRIBUTE, EMBLEM, FORM, IMAGE, SIGN, SIMILE.

FIG·URED (–yurd) *adj.* **1** Adorned or marked with figures or designs, as, *figured* cottons. **2** Represented by figures; pictured. **3** In music, same as FIGURATE; also, indicated by figures, as a bass.

FIGURE EIGHT **1** An airplane flight maneuver which consists in tracing the figure 8 above the ground, with two conspicuous points as the pivots around which to describe each loop. **2** A similar maneuver in ice skating. **3** A style of knot. See illustration under KNOT.

FIG′·URE HEAD *noun* **1** A carved or ornamental figure on the prow of a vessel. **2** A person supposedly having responsibility or authority, but really without power.

FIGURE OF SPEECH An expression, usually within a sentence, which deviates from simple, normal speech to produce a fanciful or vivid impression, as simile, metaphor, personification, etc.

FIG·U·RINE′ (–yu·reen′) *noun* A small painted single figure or an attached group of figures, especially in terra-cotta or ivory; a statuette. [<F. <It. *figurina*]

FIG WORT (–wûrt) *noun* **1** A plant (genus *Scrophularia*) with small dark-colored flowers, formerly supposed to cure scrofula. **2** Any plant of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*).

1FI JI (fee′·jee) A British colony in the South Pacific Ocean; 7,083 square miles; includes the FIJI ISLANDS, 7,069 square miles, and the dependent Rotuma islands, 14 square miles; capital, Suva. —**FI JI·AN** *adj. & noun*.

2FI JI (fee′·jee) *noun* One of the native people of the Fiji Islands, mostly Melanesian with Polynesian admixture.

FIKE Same as FIKY.

FIL A·GREE Same as FILIGREE.

FIL A·MENT *noun* **1** A fine thread, fiber, or fibril; any thread-like structure or appendage. **2** The stalk or support of an anther. **3** The slender wire of tungsten, carbon, or other material, which, when an electric current is passed through it in a vacuum, is heated to a brilliant glow and produces light. See illustration under INCANDESCENT LAMP. **4** A similar wire, forming the cathode of a vacuum tube, from which electrons are emitted under the action of heat. [<L. *filum*, thread]

FIL A·MEN′·TOUS (–tus) *adj.* Like, consisting of, or bearing filaments; threadlike. Also **FIL·A·MEN′·TA·RY**.

FI LAR (–lur) *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a thread or threads; threadlike. **2** Having fine threads across the field of view, as in a microscope equipped with a *filar* micrometer for measuring the sizes of objects under examination. [<L. *filum*, thread]

FI·LA·RI·A *noun* [·Æ (ee) *pl.*] A nematode or threadworm parasitic in the blood and intestines of man and other animals; especially *Wuchereria bancrofti*, of elephantiasis, and the Guinea-worm. [<L. *filum*, thread] —**FI·LA·RI·AL, FI·LA·RI·AN** *adj.*

FIL·A·RI′·A·SIS *noun* Infection with nematode worms; also, the disease so caused.

FIL A·TURE (–chŏŏr *or* –tyŏŏr) *noun* **1** The act or process of forming threads or of reeling off raw silk from cocoons. **2** An apparatus, machine, or establishment for reeling silk, etc. [<LL. *filatura*, art of spinning, <L. *filum*, thread]

FIL·BERT *noun* **1** The edible nut of the European or the Oriental hazel (*Corylus avellana*); and also, sometimes, of the American hazel (*C. americana* and *C. cornuta*). **2** The bushy shrub or small tree that bears the nut. [Perhaps named after St. Philibert]

FILCH *tr. verb* To steal slyly and in small amounts; pilfer. See synonyms under STEAL. —**FILCH·ER** *noun*.

1FILE *noun* **1** Any device, as a pointed wire, to keep papers in order for reference; also, a cabinet, drawer, or the like, in which papers are filed. **2** A collection of papers or documents arranged systematically for reference. **3** Any orderly succession or line of men or things; especially a line or row of men standing or marching one behind another: distinguished from *rank*; a small detachment: corporal's guard. **4** Place or standing on a list for advancement, as in the army. **5** A roll; list. **6** A vertical row of squares running directly across a chessboard from one player to the other. —**SINGLE FILE** An arrangement of persons or things one behind another in a single line; also **INDIAN FILE**.
—*verb* [FILED, FIL·ING] **1** To put on file in systematical order, as papers for reference. **2** To march in file, as soldiers. [<F. <L. *filum*, thread]

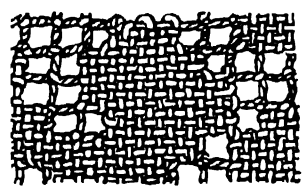
2FILE *noun* **1** A hard steel abrading or smoothing instrument with ridged surfaces, varying from coarse to very fine. **2** Figuratively, anything used to abrade, smooth, or polish. **3** [Pop.] A shrewd or artful person; a fellow. —*tr. verb* [FILED, FIL·ING] **1** To cut, smooth, or sharpen with a file. **2** To remove with a file: with *away* or *off*; as, to *file away* rust. [<OE. *fil*]

3FILE *tr. verb* [Obs.] To defile; sully. [<OE. *fylan* <*ful*, foul]

FILE-CLOSER *noun* In close order drill, a non-commissioned officer at the rear of a rank who sees that the leader's commands are executed.

FILE FISH *noun* **1** Any of certain fish (family *Balistidæ*) with roughly granulated skin, especially the triggerfish. **2** Any of certain fish (family *Monacanthidæ*) with prickly scales.

FILE-LEADER *noun* The front man in a military file; hence, any recognized or official leader.


FILET

FI LE MO′·NA (fee·leh·mo′·nah) [It.] Same as PHILEMON.

FIL ER (fil′–) *noun* One who or that which files.

FI LET (fi·lā′; *F.* fee·leh′) *noun* **1** Net lace having a square mesh. **2** Same as FILLET (meat). [<F.]

FILET DE SOLE [F.] Fillet of sole.

FILET MIGNON (mee·nyawN′) A small fillet of beef cooked with a garnish of bacon.

FIL·I AL (–i·ul *or* –yul) *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or befitting a son or daughter; due to parents. **2** Pertaining to a generation following the parental: a genetic term. [<L. *filius*, son, or *filia*, daughter] —**·LY** *adv.*

FIL′·I·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To affiliate. [<L. *filius*, son]

FIL·I·A′·TION *noun* **1** The relation of a child to a parent. **2** [Law] The judicial determination of parentage; affiliation. **3** Causal connection or relationship; descent. **4** The formation of offshoots, as of a language.

FIL′·I·BEG *noun* A kilt of the modern fashion, as distinguished from the earlier great kilt, which covered the body: also spelled *philabeg*, *philibeg*. [<Gael. *feileadh*, kilt, + *beag*, little]

FIL′·I·BUS·TER *noun* **1** A freebooter. **2** One who attempts to obstruct legislation by prolonged speaking to consume time; hence, any such prolonged speech. **3** One engaged in an unlawful military expedition into a foreign country. —*intr. verb.* **1** To act the part of a filibuster. **2** To delay legislation by dilatory tactics. [<Sp. *filibustero* <D. *vrijbuiter*, freebooter] —**FIL′·I·BUS·TER·ER** *noun* —**FIL′·I·BUS·TROUS** *adj.*

FIL′·I·CIDE *noun* One who kills his child; also, the act of killing a child. [<L. *filius*, son, or *filia*, daughter, + *cædo*, kill] —**FIL·I·CI′·DAL** *adj.*

FIL·I·CIN′·E·Æ (–i·see) *noun pl.* A large class of pteridophyte plants; the ferns.

FIL·I·COID *adj.* Resembling a fern; fernlike; as, a *filicoid* pattern. See illustration under FROST. [<L. *filix*, fern, + –OID]

FI·LI·DE (fee′·lee·deh) [It.] Same as PHYLLIS.

FIL′·I·FORM *adj.* Threadlike; filamentous; thready. [<L. *filum*, thread, + –FORM]

FIL′·I·GREE *noun* **1** Delicate ornamental work formed of intertwisted gold or silver wire. **2** Anything fanciful and delicate, but purely ornate. —*adj.* Made of or adorned with filigree; fanciful; ornate. —*tr. verb* [·GREED, ·GREE·ING] To adorn with filigree; work in filigree. Sometimes spelled *filagree* or *fillagree*. Also [Obs.] **FIL·I·GRAIN**. [<L. *filum*, thread, + *granum*, grain]

FIL·ING (file′–) *noun* **1** The act or process of using a file. **2** A particle removed by a file.

Fi·lip (*Pol.* fee′·leep; *Rus.* fee·leep′; *Sw.* fil′·ip) Same as PHILIP. Also [It.] **Fi·lip·po** (fee·leep′·po).

Fi·li·pe′·pi (fee·lee·pay′·pee) Original surname of BOTTICELLI.

Fil·i·pi′·na (–pee′·nah) *noun* [Sp.] A female native of the Philippine Islands, especially a member of a Christianized tribe.

Fil·i·pi′·no (–pee′·no) *noun* [·NOS *pl.*] A native of the Philippine Islands.

Fi·lip·pa (fee·leep′·pah) [It.] Same as PHILIPPA. Also **Fi·lip·pi′·na** (fee·leep·pee′·nah).

1fill *verb* 1 To make or become full; cause the whole available space or capacity of to be occupied. 2 To occupy the whole available space or capacity of; pervade. 3 To supply abundantly; satisfy; glut. 4 To furnish with or occupy as an incumbent; perform the duties pertaining to (an office, etc.). 5 To bring to the desired level, shape, smoothness, or solidity by introducing other material; fill, as the pores of wood, with a foreign substance; hence, to adulterate, as soap. 6 To carry out; execute, as orders. 7 To distend by blowing, as wind *fills* the sails; also, to adjust or trim (a yard) to the wind. 8 To increase the height of, as a bank or dike, by adding stone, rock, gravel, etc. 9 To compound; as, to *fill* a prescription. 10 To become plump or distended. 11 To pour liquid into a glass, cup, or the like; draw or pour a vessel full. See synonyms under SATISFY. —**TO FILL AWAY** To trim the yards so that the sails shall catch the wind. —**TO FILL IN** 1 To fill up (an excavation, a crevice, or the like); complete. 2 To insert (something omitted or for which a blank is left). —**TO FILL OUT** To make complete or full; add what is required to complete. —**TO FILL THE BILL** To meet the conditions or requirements; do or be what is needed or wanted. —**TO FILL UP** 1 To make full or complete; occupy fully; stop up. 2 To delude with false information.

—*noun* 1 That which fills or is sufficient to fill; a full supply. 2 An embankment, especially a section of a road or railroad bed built up by filling in with stone, gravel, etc., over low ground. [<OE. *fyllan*, to fill]

2fill *noun* A thill.

fil′·la grée Same as FILIGREE.

filled gold A layer of gold rolled upon base metal and not merely electro-plated on it.

filled milk Milk in which vegetable oils replace the normal cream content.

1fill·er *noun* 1 One who or that which fills. 2 Any substance used for filling; specifically, a composition for filling pores or holes in wood, before painting or varnishing. 3 Tobacco used for the inside of cigars and for plug tobacco. 4 Any device which conducts a substance into a receptacle, as a funnel or a conduit to a reservoir. 5 A brief piece of writing, usually an unimportant item, used to fill space in a newspaper.

2fil·lér (fee′·lâre) *sing. & pl. noun* A Hungarian coin, the hundredth part of a pengo. [<Hung.]

fil·let *noun* 1 A narrow band or ribbon for binding the hair. 2 A strip of lean meat; also, a flat slice of fish without the bone. 3 A thin band, strip, or engraved line. 4 In architecture, a small band or molding, usually rectangular, narrow, and flat, used to separate or ornament larger moldings or members; also, the narrow ridge or strip between the flutes of a column or filling any similar function; a facet; also, a strip or molding fastened to a wall or the like. 5 An important nerve tract by which sensory impressions are conveyed to the higher cerebral centers. 6 In heraldry, a diminutive ordinary occupying the lower fourth part of the chief. 7 The loins of a horse.

—*tr. verb* 1 To bind with a fillet or band; furnish or adorn with a fillet or fillets. 2 To slice into fillets; cook as a fillet. [<OF. <L. *filum*, thread]

fill·ing *noun* 1 The act of making or becoming full. 2 Something used to fill a cavity or vacant space; as, a *filling* of gold for a tooth. 3 In weaving, the weft or woof, which crosses the warp.

filling station A station for supplying gasoline, oil, and other necessaries to automobiles.

fil·lip *noun* 1 A sudden flip of a finger from contact with the thumb; a quick snap or blow with the end of a finger. 2 Anything which serves as an incitement or gives impulse, as to an ambition. —*verb* 1 To strike by or as by a fillip; snap with the finger. 2 To project or impel, as by a fillip; hence, to incite, urge, or strike. [Variant of FLIP]

fil·li·peen′ Same as PHILOPENA.

fil·lis·ter *noun* 1 A plane for making grooves. 2 A rabbet on a sash bar, for receiving the edge of the glass and the putty.

Fill·more, Millard, 1800–74, thirteenth president of the United States, 1850–53.

fil·ly *noun* [·LIES *pl.*] A young mare. [<ON. *fylja* <*foli*, foal]

film *noun* 1 A thin coating, layer, or membrane. 2 A thin coating of a light-sensitive emulsion laid on a glass plate or on a flexible base, as of celluloid, for making photographs; also, the base itself. 3 A motion picture; in the plural, motion pictures, collectively. 4 A delicate filament, as of a cobweb. 5 A morbid growth on the cornea of the eye.

—*verb* 1 To cover or become covered or obscured by, or as by, a film. 2 To photograph on a film; especially, to take motion pictures. [<OE. *filmen*, membrane]

film·y *adj.* [·I·ER, ·I·EST] Like a film; cloudy; obscure; also, gauzy; thin; unsubstantial. —**film·i·ly** *adv.* —**film·i·ness** *noun.*

fi·lose (–lōs) *adj.* Having a threadlike appendage. [<L. *filum*, thread]

fils (fees) *noun* [F.] Son: used after a surname to distinguish father (*père*) from son; as, Dumas, *fils*.

fil·ter *noun* 1 Any device or porous substance, as paper, cloth, fine clay, or charcoal, used as a strainer for clearing or purifying fluids. Compare illustrations under FUNNEL, GAS MASK. 2 An electric device which permits the passage of currents of certain frequencies and limits the flow of certain others, such as a **BAND FILTER**, which passes currents neither above nor below a given range, a **HIGH-PASS FILTER**, which selects certain high-frequency currents and a **LOW-PASS FILTER**, which permits the flow of certain low-frequency currents; also used in power-transmission. 3 A colored screen of glass, or of other translucent material, placed in front of a camera lens to control the kind and relative intensity of light waves in an exposure.

—*verb* 1 To pass through a filter; to strain. 2 To separate (solid matter) from liquid by a filter. 3 To percolate; also, to leak out, as news. See synonyms under PURIFY. [<LL. *filtrum*, felt] —**fil·tra·bil′·i·ty, fil·ter a bil′·i·ty, fil·ter·a·ble ness** *noun* —**fil·tra·ble, fil·ter a·ble** *adj.*

filter bed 1 A reservoir with a sand or gravel bottom for purifying large quantities of water. 2 A like subterranean bed for sewage-disposal.

filter paper A soft porous paper suitable for filtering: used by chemists.

filth *noun* 1 Anything that soils, or makes foul; that which is foul or dirty. 2 Moral defilement; obscenity. [<OE. *fylth*]

filth·y *adj.* [·I·ER, ·I·EST] Of the nature of or containing filth; foul; obscene. See synonyms under FOUL. —**filth·i·ly** *adv.* —**filth·i·ness** *noun.*

filtrable virus See under VIRUS.

fil·trate *tr. verb* [·TRAT·ED, ·TRAT·ING] To filter. —*noun* The liquid or other substance separated by filtration.

fil·tra·tion *noun* The act or process of filtering; especially, the separation of liquids from solids and the sterilization of liquids by the mechanical removal of bacteria.

filtration plant A place equipped with large filters, through which the water supply of a city passes to be purified.

fi·lum *noun* [L.] [·LA *pl.*] A thread or threadlike structure.

filum ter·mi·na′·le The slender caudal termination of the spinal cord.

fim′·bri·ate *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To furnish with a fringe or border, fringe, hem. [<L. *fimbria*, fringe; perhaps <*fibra*, fiber] —**fim·bri·ate** (–it), **fim·bri·cate** *adj.* —**fim·bri·a′·tion** *noun.*

fim′·bri·at·ed (–ā·tid) *adj.* Having a fringe or fringelike processes; fimbriate. Also **fim′·bri·cat·ed.**

fim·bril·late *adj.* Having a fine fringe or border.

1fin *noun* 1 A membranous extension from the body of a fish or other aquatic animal, serving to propel, balance, or steer it in the water. For illustrations see FISH, FINBACK. 2 Any finlike or projecting part, appendage, or attachment. 3 A finlike appendage to a submarine boat or the like; a fin keel. 4 A fixed supplementary surface of an aircraft, usually vertical; as, a tail *fin*. See illustration under AIRPLANE. 5 A projecting rib on a radiator or on the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine. 6 Fish. 7 Same as FLASH 9.

—*verb* [FINNED, FIN NING] 1 To cut up or trim off the fins of (a fish). 2 To beat the water with the fins, as a whale. [<OE. *finn*]

2fin (fine) *verb* [Scot.] To find.

fin·a·ble (fin′–) *adj.* 1 Liable to or involving a fine. 2 Capable of being refined or purified.

fi·nag·gle *verb* [·GLED (gld), ·GLING] 1 To attain an end, or outwit an opponent by craft or deceit. 2 To revoke or cheat at cards. [Originally *fainaigue;* perhaps <FEIGN] —**fi·nag·gler** *noun.*

fi·nal *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, or coming at or as, the end; ultimate; last. 2 Precluding, or making unnecessary, further action or controversy; conclusive; decisive. 3 Relating to or consisting in the end or purpose aimed at; as, a *final* cause.

—*noun* 1 Something that is terminal, last, or final; that which makes an end; a finale. 2 The last, deciding match in a tournament or series of games. 3 The last examination of a term in a school or college. [<LL. *finalis* <*finis*, end]

final cause The object or end to be reached by an action or process; purpose.

fi·na·le (fee·nah′·lā) *noun* 1 The last act, part, or scene; end. 2 The last movement in a musical composition; concluding numbers. See synonyms under END. [<It.]

FI·NAL·IST *noun* In athletics, a contestant who takes part in the final round, as of a tournament, race, etc.

FI·NAL·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being final. 2 A final, conclusive, or decisive act, determination, offer, etc. 3 The doctrine of final causes, that design actuates the universe; teleology; also, the belief that there can be no progress or change.

FI·NAL·LY *adv.* 1 At or in the end; ultimately. 2 Lastly. 3 Completely; irrecoverably.

FI·NANCE (fi·nāns′ *or* fī′·nāns) *noun* 1 The science of monetary affairs. 2 Monetary affairs; pecuniary resources; funds; revenue; income: usually in the plural. — *verb* [FI·NANCED, FI·NANC·ING] 1 To manage the finances of; conduct financial activities. 2 To supply the money for; provide capital.

FINANCE BILL Legislation to raise revenue for the government.

FI·NAN·CIAL (–shul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to finance; monetary. 2 Paying dues; as, a *financial* member: distinguished from *honorary;* paid up: said of a club or union member; as, he has paid his dues and is now *financial.* — ·LY *adv.*

Synonyms: fiscal, monetary, pecuniary. These words all relate to money, receipts, or expenditures. *Monetary* relates to actual money, coin, currency; as, the *monetary* system; a *monetary* transaction is one in which money is transferred. *Pecuniary* refers to that in which money is involved, but less directly; we speak of one's *pecuniary* affairs or interests, with no special reference to the handling of cash. *Financial* applies especially to governmental revenues or expenditures, or to private transactions of considerable moment; we speak of a *pecuniary* reward, a *financial* enterprise; we give a needy person *pecuniary* (not *financial*) assistance. *Fiscal* applies to the state treasury or public finances or accounts; it is common to speak of the *fiscal* rather than the *financial* year.

FIN AN CIER′ (–seer′) *noun* One skilled in or occupied with financial affairs; also, a capitalist. — *verb* To finance. (<F.)

FIN BACK *noun* A rorqual: also FINBACK WHALE.

FIN·CA (feen′·cah) *noun* [Sp.] Real estate; especially, a plantation.

FINCH *noun* A small seed-eating bird (family *Fringillidæ*), as a bunting, sparrow, grosbeak, bullfinch, goldfinch, greenfinch, canary, chaffinch, or weaverbird. [<OE. *finc*]

FIND *verb* [FOUND, FIND·ING] 1 To discover or meet with accidentally; chance upon; fall in with. 2 To discover or ascertain by search or study. 3 To learn by experience; perceive; ascertain. 4 To reach; arrive at. 5 [Law] To decide after judicial investigation; render a judicial decision. 6 To furnish; provide; supply; procure; also, to support; provide for. 7 To acquire or recover the use of; as, to *find* one's feet. See synonyms under DISCOVER. — TO FIND FAULT To complain of some defect. — TO FIND FAULT WITH To blame. — TO FIND ONESELF 1 To support oneself; also, to feel, fare in health; do. 2 To become aware of one's power, reach a state favorable to one's ability. — TO FIND OUT To detect, as a thief; discover; catch.

— *noun* A finding; a thing found or discovered; especially, a valuable discovery. [<OE. *findan*]

FIND ER *noun* 1 One who or that which finds. 2 A small telescope by the side of a large one, used to locate a particular object for astronomical observation. 3 A supplementary lens attached to a camera, to locate the object in the field of view.

FIN DE SIÈ·CLE (fāN duh syeh′·kl) [F.] Literally, end of the century; befitting the close of the 19th century.

FIND ING *noun* 1 The act of finding; that which is found; discovery. 2 [Law] A conclusion arrived at before an official or a court. 3 Support; expense.

FIND INGS (find′–) *noun pl.* 1 Small tools and supplies which a workman provides for himself. 2 Sewing essentials, as thread, needles, tape, buttons, etc.; notions. 3 Conclusions as to matters of fact arrived at through testimony heard before an official or a court.

1FINE *adj.* [FIN·ER, FIN·EST] 1 Excellent in quality; admirable; superior. 2 Suggesting lightness; light or delicate; not coarse, gross, or dull; subtle; thin; keen. 3 Showy in appearance or style; pretentious; ostentatious. 4 Delicate of perception; refined; sensitive; nice. 5 Refined, as sirup; pure, as gold or silver. 6 Distinguished or noteworthy. 7 Enjoyable; pleasant. 8 Trained to the highest point of efficiency: said of an athlete, a horse, etc. 9 Cloudless; rainless. — ONE OF THESE FINE DAYS Sometime.

— *adv.* 1 [Pop.] Very much; finely; well; excellently. 2 In billiards, in a manner producing a fine carom, etc.

— *verb* [FINED, FIN·ING] 1 To refine; make or become purified, thin, or slender: with *down.* 2 To melt or fade gradually. [<F. *fin* <L. *finis,* end] — FINE·LY *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): beautiful, clarified, clear, comminuted, dainty, delicate, elegant, excellent, exquisite, gauzy, handsome, keen, minute, nice, polished, pure, refined, sensitive, sharp, slender, slight, small, smooth, splendid, subtile, subtle, tenuous, thin. *Fine* denotes that which has been brought to a full end, finished, consummated. From this root-sense many derived meanings branch out, causing words quite remote from each other to be synonyms of *fine.* That which is truly finished is *excellent* of its kind, and *beautiful,* if a thing that admits of beauty; as, a *fine* house, *fine* trees, a *fine* woman, a *fine* morning. If it is a thing that admits of the removal of impurities, it is not finished till these are removed, and hence *fine* signifies *clarified, clear, pure, refined;* as, *fine* gold. That which is finished is apt to be *polished, smooth* to the touch, minutely exact in outline; hence *fine* comes to be a synonym for all words like *dainty, delicate, exquisite;* as, *fine* manners, a *fine* touch, *fine* perceptions. As that which is *delicate* is apt to be small, by an easy extension of meaning *fine* becomes a synonym for *slender, slight, minute, comminuted;* as, a *fine* thread, *fine* sand; or for *filmy, tenuous, thin;* as, a *fine* lace, *fine* wire; and as a *thin* edge is *keen* and *sharp, fine* becomes also a synonym for these words; as, a *fine* point, a *fine* edge. Compare BEAUTIFUL, EXCELLENT, MINUTE, TASTEFUL. *Antonyms*: big, blunt, clumsy, coarse, great, heavy, huge, immense, large, rude, stout, thick.

2FINE *noun* 1 A pecuniary penalty; the money so required, or anything forfeited as a penalty. 2 In English law, an amicable adjustment of a suit either actual or fictitious; a final agreement as for the possession of lands. 3 [Obs.] End; conclusion; death. — IN FINE Finally.

— *tr. verb* [FINED, FIN·ING] To punish by fine; mulct. [<F. *fin,* final payment]

3FINE (feen) *noun* [F.] A drink of brandy, especially one served with meals.

4FI·NE (fee′·neh) *noun* [It.] In music, a mark denoting the end,; finis.

FINE ARTS Painting, drawing, sculpture, architecture; also, sometimes, music, dramatics, the dance, and creative writing.

FI·NE·AS′ (fee·neh·ahs′) [Sp.] Same as PHINEAS. Also [It.] FI·NE O (fee·neh′·ō).

FINE-CUT *noun* A kind of smoking or chewing tobacco, finely shredded.

FINE-DRAW *tr. verb* 1 To sew or close up, as a rent, so that the joining is imperceptible. 2 To draw out, as wire, to an extreme degree of fineness.

FINE-DRAWN *adj.* Drawn out finely; hence, developed very subtly or too subtly; far-fetched.

FINE-FRAME *noun* A special frame used in making high-grade yarns of sea-island cotton.

FINE-HAIRED *adj.* [Pop.] Over-refined; over-nice.

FINE NESS *noun* 1 The state or quality of being fine. 2 The degree of subdivision of the particles of a powder or other granular substance. 3 The purity of an alloy, especially one containing gold or silver, expressed in parts per thousand.

FIN ER·Y (fine′–) *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 Showy or fine clothes or decoration. 2 *pl.* Refinements.

FINE-SPUN *adj.* Drawn or spun out to an extreme degree of tenuity; hence, subtle; far-fetched.

FI NESSE *noun* 1 Subtle contrivance; artifice; stratagem. 2 Dexterity; artfulness; skill. 3 In card playing, an attempt on the part of a player to take a trick with a lower card when he holds a higher (as a queen when he holds the ace), in the hope that the opposing hand yet to play will not hold a taking card (as the king). See synonyms under ARTIFICE, DECEPTION.

— *verb* [FI·NESSED, FI·NESS·ING] In card-playing, to play as a finesse; use finesse in order to take a trick. [<F. <*fin,* fine]

FINE-TOOTH COMB A comb with fine teeth very close together. — TO GO OVER WITH A FINE-TOOTH COMB To search carefully; leave no part unsearched or unexamined.

FINE TOP *noun* Redtop.

FIN·FISH *noun* True fish: not shellfish.

FIN-FOOTED *adj.* Having webbed feet; also, having lobate toes.

FIN GAL (–gawl′ *or* fin′·gul) Hero of the spurious Ossianic poems, *Fingal* and *Temora* by James Macpherson, patterned after the Fionn MacCumal of authentic Irish legend. See FIONN MACCUMAL.

FINGAL'S CAVE A basaltic cavern in Staffa Islands, Scotland, partly filled with sea water.

FIN·GAN (–gahn′) Same as FINJAN.

FIN·GENT (–jĕnt) *adj.* Forming; making; molding.

FIN·GER (fing′·gur) *noun* 1 One of the digits of the hand, usually excluding the thumb. 2 Any small projecting piece or part, like a finger, as a lever. 3 A measure of length; the length of the middle finger. 4 A measure of depth, equal to the width of the finger. 5 That part of a glove which covers a finger. — TO BURN ONE'S FINGERS To suffer the consequences of meddling or interfering. — GREEN FINGERS Special ability in horticulture. — TO HAVE A FINGER IN THE PIE To take part in some matter.

— *verb* 1 To touch or handle with the fingers; toy with. 2 To play (a musical instrument) with the fingers; also, to mark the notes (of a piece of music) showing which fingers are to be used. 3 To take with thievish intent; steal; purloin. [<OE.]

FIN′·GER·BOARD *noun* 1 A guideboard bearing a pointing finger. 2 In stringed instruments, the strip of wood upon which the strings are pressed by the fingers of the player.

3 In instruments of the piano or organ class, a keyboard.

FIN'·GER BOWL *noun* A bowl containing water for cleansing the fingers at table after eating.

FIN'·GER·BREADTH *noun* The breadth of a finger, from ¾ inch to one inch.

FIN·GERED *adj.* 1 Having fingers; digitate. 2 Having figures to mark the fingering, as in music.

FIN GER ER *noun* One who fingers, a pilferer.

FINGER HOLE 1 A hole in any object into which a finger may be fitted, as in a bowling ball. 2 One of a series of holes in various wind instruments, as a flute, oboe, etc., over which the finger is manipulated in order to change the tones. 3 One of a series of small holes in a dial telephone.

1FIN GER·ING *noun* 1 The act of touching or feeling with the fingers. 2 The act or order of using the fingers in playing an instrument, as the flute or piano; also, the notation indicating what fingers are to be used.

2FIN GER·ING *noun* A finely twisted woolen yarn of medium weight, used for knitting and crocheting.

FIN GER LING *noun* 1 A young fish, especially a salmon or trout, no bigger than a man's finger. 2 A being of very small size. Compare THUMBLING. 3 [Obs.] A glove finger; a finger covering; a thimble.

FIN'·GER NAIL *noun* The horny growth on the end and along the upper surface of a finger.

FIN'·GER POST *noun* A guidepost in the shape of a pointing finger.

FIN'·GER PRINT *noun* An impression of the skin pattern on the inner surface of a finger tip: especially used in the identification of criminals, in the military, naval, and police services, and in various commercial transactions. See synonyms under ɪMARK.

FINGER STALL A cover to protect a finger.

FINGER WAVE A wave in the hair, shaped and set with the fingers, without the use of instruments.

FIN I AL *noun* An ornament at the apex of a spire, pinnacle, or the like; any terminal part pointing upward. [<L. *finis*, end]

FIN I·CAL *adj.* Over-nice or fastidious in dress, manners, and the like. Also **FIN IC, FIN ICK ING, FIN ICK Y, FIN I KIN.** See synonyms under SQUEAMISH. [<ɪFINE] — **FIN·I CAL LY** *adv.* — **FIN I·CAL·NESS** *noun.*

FIN·I CAL' I·TY *noun* 1 The characteristic of being finical. 2 That which is finical.

FIN ING (fīn'–) *noun* 1 The process of making fine; clarifying or purifying; refining. 2 Any substance used in clarifying liquids.

FIN IS or FI NIS *noun* [**FIN IS·ES** *pl.*] The end. [<L.]

FIN·ISH *verb* 1 To complete or bring to an end; reach or come to an end. 2 To perfect finally or in detail, as a picture; complete by doing all things requisite or desirable. 3 [Pop.] To die; kill. 4 [Pop.] To do for; overcome completely.

— *noun* 1 The conclusion or last stage of anything. 2 The process or effect of perfecting or beautifying anything; as, the *finish* of a statue; cloth of a fine *finish*. 3 Perfection in speech or manner; social poise. 4 The joinery and cabinet-work necessary to complete the interior of a building. 5 That which finishes or completes. 6 A material, as oil, used in finishing. See synonyms under END. [<L. *finio* <*finis*, end]

Synonyms (verb): accomplish, achieve, close, complete, conclude, elaborate, end, perfect, polish, terminate. In addition to its meaning of *completing* by which it is synonymous with *close*, *conclude*, *end*, *terminate*, etc., *finish* has come to denote the bringing to perfection of every minutest detail, especially of superficial elegance, refinement, or beauty, and is thus a close synonym of *elaborate*, *perfect*, *polish*, etc., as in the expression, to add the *finishing* touches. Compare END *verb*. *Antonyms*: begin, commence, found, inaugurate, initiate, institute, open, originate, start, undertake. Compare synonyms for BEGIN.

FIN·ISHED *adj.* 1 Carried to a high degree of perfection; polished. 2 Ended; complete. See synonyms under PERFECT, RIPE.

FIN ISH ER *noun* One who or that which finishes, completes, ends, or perfects anything.

FIN ISH ING *noun* The final operation or set of operations in any manufacturing process; as, the *finishing* of furs, etc.

FINISHING SCHOOL See under SCHOOL.

FIN IS·TERRE' (–tĕr') A cape, the most westerly point of Spain.

FI·NITE *adj.* 1 Having bounds, ends, or limits, as opposed to that which is infinite. 2 That may be determined, counted, or measured. 3 Subject to creature limitations, especially those that affect human life. 4 In grammar, limited by number and person: opposed to *infinitive*. 5 That may be equaled or exceeded by counting: said of numbers. 6 Limited and determinate, in theory or by observation; not infinite or infinitesimal: said of a magnitude.

— *noun* Finite things collectively, or that which is finite: usually with *the*. [<L. *finitus*, limited] — **FI·NITE·LY** *adv.* **FI·NITE NESS** *noun.*

FIN·I·TES'·I·MAL *adj.* In mathematics, denoted by the ordinal of a finite number.

FIN·I TUDE (–tyōōd) *noun* The mode or fact of being finite; limitation. [<L. *finitus*, limited]

FIN·JAN (–jahn') *noun* [Ar.] A small coffee cup without a handle: used in Asia Minor: also spelled *fingan*.

FIN KEEL See under KEEL.

FIN LAND An independent republic of northern Europe, NE. of the Baltic Sea; 134,253 square miles after the Soviet–Finnish peace treaty of 1940; capital, Helsinki: also [Finnish] *Suomi*.

FINLAND, GULF OF An arm of the Baltic Sea, south of Finland.

FIN LAND·ER *noun* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Finland.

FIN LAY, CARLOS JUAN, 1833–1915, Cuban physician: first to advance the mosquito-origin theory of yellow fever.

1FINN See FIONN MACCUMAL.

2FINN *noun* 1 A native of Finland. 2 One belonging to an ancient Mongolian stock including Ugric, Magyar, Samoyed, Lapp, Estonian. [<OE. *Finnas*, Finns] — **FINN·IC** *adj.*

FIN NAN–HAD DIE *noun* [Scot.] Smoked haddock; originally cured in peat smoke at Findon or Findhorn, Scotland. Also **FIN NAN–HAD·DOCK.**

FINNED *adj.* Having fins or finlike extensions.

FIN NICK·ING, FIN NICK·Y Same as FINICAL.

FINN·ISH *adj.* Of or pertaining to Finland, the Finns, or their language. — *noun* The language of the Finns proper.

FIN·NO–U GRIC (–ōō'·gric) *adj.* Pertaining to the Finns and the Ugrians, and to their language, a subfamily of the Ural–Altaic languages which embraces Finnish, Magyar, and Estonian.

FIN NY *adj.* 1 Having fins; fishlike. 2 Abounding in fishes.

FIN RAY One of the cartilaginous or bony rods supporting the membrane of a fish's fin: also called *ray*.

FIN SEN LIGHT A strong actinic light obtained either from an electric lamp or by passing sunlight through an ammoniacal solution of copper sulfate: used in treating certain skin diseases. [<N. R. Finsen, 1860–1904, Danish physician, the originator]

FIN STER AAR HORN (–ahr·horn) A mountain; the highest peak of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland; 14,026 feet high.

FIO NA MC LEOD (fee'·nuh muh·cloud') Pseudonym of William Sharp.

FIONN MAC·CUMAL (feen măk·kōōl') The hero of the Fenian cycle of Old Irish legend, a chieftain of 3rd century Ireland; father of the poet Oisin. Also spelled *Finn*.

FIORD (fyawrd) *noun* A long and narrow arm of the sea, with high rocky banks: also spelled *fjord*. [<Norw. *fjord*]

FIP PENCE *noun* Fivepence.

FIP·PEN NY Short for FIVEPENNY.

FIPPENNY BIT Fivepence: a Spanish or Mexican silver piece current in the United States before the Civil War at about 6 cents: formerly so called in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

FIP PLE *noun* A plug with a lip, as in certain wind instruments, such as the *fipple* flute.

FI QUE (fee'·kāy) *noun* A succulent plant of the amaryllis family (*Furcraea macrophylla*) native in tropical America, yielding a fiber similar to jute. [<Sp.]

FIR (fur) *noun* An evergreen tree of the pine family (genus *Abies*), cone-bearing and resinous, especially the balsam fir (*A. balsamea*); also, its wood. [<OE. *fyrh*]

FIR BOLG (fir'·bul·uh) Literally, men of the leather boats; one of a legendary pre-Celtic people of Ireland, defeated and run out by the Fomorians. [<O.Ir. *fir*, men, + *bolg*, leather]

FIR DAU SI (feer·dow'·see) Pseudonym of Abul Kasim Mansur, 939?–1020, Persian epic poet. Also **FIR·DU SI.**

FIRE *noun* 1 The evolution of heat and light by combustion. 2 The combustion thus manifested, especially the flame, or the fuel as burning. 3 A destructive burning, as of a building. 4 The discharge of firearms. 5 A spark or sparks; a light, luster, or flash; also, a star. 6 Intensity of feeling or action; ardor; passion; vivacity. 7 Any raging evil; affliction; trial. 8 Fever. 9 A combustible device or substance for producing fire or for display; fireworks. 10 Lightning. 11 Torture or death by or as by burning; also, any severe trial. 12 [Obs.] A North American Indian term for a family or a nation; hence, by transference, one of the United States, especially one of the first thirteen. — **COLORED FIRE** A mixture of combustibles, as sulfur with a mineral salt that yields a colored light when burning: used for signals, fireworks, etc. — **GREEK FIRE** An incendiary composition, used by the Byzantine Greeks to fire enemy ships: said to ignite on contact with water. — **ON FIRE** Burning; ablaze; hence, ardent; zealous. — **UNDER FIRE** Exposed to gunshot or artillery fire; hence, under attack of any kind.

— *verb* [**FIRED, FIR ING**] 1 To set on fire or take fire; affect by fire; kindle; bake; also, to glow. 2 To explode, as powder; discharge, as a firearm. 3 To impel, as from a gun; hurl. 4 To inflame; excite; be kindled, inflamed or excited; also, to animate. 5 To make shine as if on fire; cause to glow; illuminate. 6 To cauterize. 7 To tend the fire of; serve, as coal to a furnace; act as stoker. 8 To put out by force; hence, to discharge from employment. 9 To drive away by fire. 10 To bake, as pottery in a kiln. 11 To ring

all bells at once, as in a peal. See synonyms under DIN-CENSE. —**TO FIRE UP** 1 To start a fire, as in a furnace. 2 To fly into a rage. [<OE. *fyr*]

Synonyms (noun): blaze, burning, combustion, conflagration, flame. *Combustion* is the essential fact which is at the basis of that assemblage of visible phenomena which we call *fire*, *combustion* being the continuous chemical combination of a substance with some element, as oxygen, evolving heat, and extending from slow processes, such as those by which the heat of the human body is maintained, to the processes producing the most intense light also, as in a blast furnace, or on the surface of the sun. *Fire* is always attended with light, as well as heat; *blaze*, *flame*, etc., designate the mingled light and heat of a *fire*. *Combustion* is the scientific, *fire* the popular term. A *conflagration* is an extensive *fire*. Compare BLIGHT.

FIRE-ACTION *noun* The fire of small arms or artillery estimated as a force in attack or defense.

FIRE ALARM 1 An alarm calling attention to a fire or its whereabouts. 2 An apparatus for giving an alarm of fire, especially a telegraphic alarm.

FIRE-AND-BRIMSTONE *adj.* Impassioned; also, threatening hell; as, a *fire-and-brimstone* sermon.

FIRE-ARM *noun* Any weapon from which a missile, as a bullet, is hurled by an explosive: usually restricted to small arms.

FIRE AT WILL The command given to riflemen or to gun crews to fire independently of each other and of their commanding officer; also, the act of so firing.

FIRE BACK *noun* 1 The rear wall of a furnace or fireplace. 2 One of various Asiatic pheasants, having the plumage of the back a bright metallic red.

FIRE BALL *noun* 1 A sack of canvas filled with combustibles. 2 A meteor brighter than the planet Venus. 3 Ball-shaped lightning.

FIRE BALLOON 1 A balloon inflated with hot air supplied by fire from underneath, particularly a paper toy balloon carrying a lighted ball or sponge. 2 A balloon carrying inflammable explosives or fireworks, to ignite at a certain height.

FIRE BEETLE An elaterid beetle (*Pyrophorus luminosus*) of the West Indies, which emits a greenish light from two spots near the head and a red light from the abdomen: also called *cucubano*.

FIRE BIRD *noun* Any of various, small, brilliantly colored birds, as the Baltimore oriole, the vermilion flycatcher, and the scarlet tanager.

FIRE BLIGHT *noun* A serious bacterial disease of various pome fruits, caused by *Bacillus amylovorus* and attacking blossoms, leaves, twigs, and fruit.

FIRE BOARD *noun* A board to close a fireplace not in use; chimney board.

FIRE BOAT A steamboat provided with fire-extinguishing apparatus; used to protect shipping and wharves.

FIRE BOX *noun* The chamber in which the fuel of a locomotive, furnace, etc., is burnt: also **FIRE BOX.**

FIRE BRAND *noun* 1 A burning or glowing piece of wood or other substance. 2 An incendiary; a mischief-maker.

FIRE BRAT *noun* A small, wingless, scaly insect (*Thermobia domestica*) which inhabits warm houses and is destructive of wall paper, clothing, and starchy materials; related to the silverfish. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious).

FIRE BREAK *noun* A strip of plowed or cleared land made to prevent the spread of fire in woods or on a prairie.

FIRE BRICK *noun* A brick made of fire clay, used for lining furnaces.

FIRE BUG *noun* [Pop.] An incendiary; a pyromaniac.

FIRE BUG The harlequin bug.

FIRE CLAY Clay containing nothing fusible.

FIRE COMPANY 1 A company of men employed to extinguish fires. 2 A fire-insurance company.

FIRE'-CRACK ER *noun* A firework made of a small paper cylinder charged with gunpowder.

FIRE-CURE *tr. verb* [**FIRE-CURED, FIRE-CUR ING**] To season with the heat and smoke of an open fire, as tobacco; to smoke.

FIRE DAMP *noun* A combustible gas (chiefly methane) which enters mines from coal seams; also, the explosive mixture formed by this gas and air.

FIRE DEPARTMENT That part of the public service, including buildings, fire-extinguishing apparatus, and men, devoted to the prevention or extinguishment of fires.

FIRE DOG *noun* An andiron.

FIRE DRAKE *noun* A fire-breathing dragon of Germanic mythology; specifically, the dragon that killed Beowulf. Also **FIRE'-DRAG-ON.**

FIRE DRILL 1 The drilling of a fire company. 2 Drilling, as of pupils in a school, to accustom them to proper action in case of fire.

FIRE-EATER *noun* 1 A juggler who pretends to eat fire. 2 A hot-headed person eager for fight or quarrel.

FIRE-ENGINE *noun* 1 An engine for pumping water through hose to extinguish fires; now especially a motor-driven truck equipped with such a pump. 2 [Pop.] Any truck carrying equipment and personnel for fire fighting.

FIRE-ESCAPE *noun* A ladder or other device furnishing a means of escape from a burning building.

FIRE-EXTINGUISHER *noun* A portable fire-fighting apparatus containing certain chemicals that are ejected by pressure through a short hose.

FIRE-FANG *intr. verb* To deteriorate by oxidation, as cheese.

FIRE'-FIND-ER *noun* An instrument consisting of a map with an azimuth circle, an alidade, spirit level, and other accessories: used by forest rangers to locate the position of a fire.

FIRE-FLAUGHT (-flawt) *noun* [Scot.] 1 A flash of lightning. 2 The aurora borealis.

FIRE FLY *noun* Any of various phosphorescent, night-flying beetles (family *Lampyridæ*); specifically, the North American genera *Photinus* and *Photuris*, whose phosphorescent larvæ are called *glowworms*.

FIRE-FOAM *noun* A thick foamlike substance, formed by the chemical union of carbon dioxide with other materials, which smothers a fire.

FIRE-GUARD *noun* 1 A space in fields, grasslands, woods, and forests, cleared of all combustible matter and serving as a protection against the spread of fire. 2 A metal screen placed before an open fire as a guard against sparks.

FIRE HOUSE *noun* A building for the housing of fire-fighting equipment and personnel.

FIRE-IRONS *noun* Poker, shovel, and tongs.

FIRE LESS *adj.* Having no fire.

FIRELESS COOKER An apparatus for cooking in a receptacle insulated with material to prevent the rapid loss of stored-up heat.

FIRE LINE 1 A firebreak. 2 A barrier made by police against approach to a burning building.

FIRE LOCK *noun* An old form of musket discharged by any device for producing sparks; a flintlock.

FIRE MAN *noun* [**FIRE-MEN** *pl.*] 1 One who aids in extinguishing fires; a member of a professional fire-fighting company or crew. 2 A fire-tender, as on a locomotive; a stoker.

FIRE-NEW *adj.* Fresh from the fire; brand-new.

FI-REN-ZE (fē-rĕn'-dzeh) [It.] Same as FLORENCE.

FIRE OPAL See under OPAL.

FIRE-PAN *noun* 1 A brazier; a grate. 2 The priming receptacle of a flintlock gun.

FIRE PINK *noun* A catchfly (*Silene virginica*) of the eastern United States, with crimson or scarlet flowers.

FIRE-PLACE *noun* A recess or structure in or on which a fire is built; especially that part of a chimney that opens into a room.

FIRE-PLUG *noun* A hydrant for use in case of fire.

FIRE POINT A flash point.

FIRE POWER *noun* Capacity for delivering fire, as from the guns of a ship, battery, etc.; the total amount of fire delivered by a given weapon or unit.

FIRE-PROOF *adj.* Made resistant against fire; incombustible; also, of a nature to protect from fire. —*tr. verb* To make resistant against fire.

FIR ER (fīr'-) *noun* 1 One who kindles fires; also, an incendiary. 2 A stoker.

FIRE ROOM *noun* The boiler-room on a steamship, where the firing of the furnace is done; stokehole.

FIRE SALE A sale of goods reduced in price because of slight damage by fire.

FIRE SHIP A ship filled with combustibles, fired and floated toward an enemy for the purpose of destroying ships, bridges, etc.

FIRE SIDE *noun* The hearth or space about the fireplace; hence, the place of family cheer. See synonyms under HOME.

FIRE STONE *noun* 1 Flint or pyrites used for striking fire. 2 A stone that will withstand the action of fire.

FIRE SURFACE That part of the surface of a boiler which is exposed to the fire; the heating surface.

FIRE TRAP *noun* A building notoriously inflammable, or one not provided with an escape for use in case of fire.

FIRE WALL *noun* 1 A fireproof wall designed to block the progress of a fire. 2 In airplanes, a bulkhead of fire-resistant material placed between the engine compartment and the rest of the structure to limit the spread of fire from the engines.

FIRE'-WAR-DEN *noun* An officer who has charge of the prevention and extinguishing of fires.

FIRE'-WA TER *noun* Whisky: a term first used by the North American Indians.

FIRE WEED *noun* 1 The willow-herb. 2 The jimsonweed.

FIRE-WOOD *noun* Wood used, or fit to use, as fuel.

FIRE-WOOD *noun* An ironwood (*Cyrilla racemiflora*) of Central America and the SE. United States.

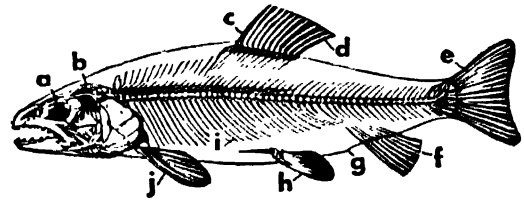
FIRE-WORKS *noun* 1 A case or cases containing combustibles and explosives, producing brilliant or colored light or scintillations in burning. 2 A pyrotechnic display.

FIRE WORM *noun* 1 A glowworm. 2 The larva of a tortricid moth (*Rhopobota nævana*), which devours the leaves of the cranberry, leaving the plant apparently burned.

FIRE-WORSHIP *noun* The worship of fire as a deity.

FIR ING (fīr'-) *noun* 1 The act or process of applying fire or intense heat to anything, as in stoking, burning, baking, or vitrifying, as bricks or pottery in a kiln; also, in cauterizing. 2 The discharge of firearms. 3 Fuel, as wood or coal.

FIRING LINE The line of active engagement in battle; the main body of troops in action within effective rifle range of the enemy; hence, the foremost position in any activity.
FIRING PIN That part of a firearm or a fuze which, on being actuated, strikes the primer or detonator. See illustration under BOMB (aerial).
FIRING SQUAD A military or naval detachment selected to show honor to a deceased person by firing over his grave, or to execute a sentence of death by shooting.
FIRING STEP A board or ledge above the bottom of a trench, on which soldiers stand when firing or when observing the enemy.
FIRING TREAD A banquette tread; banquette.
FIR·KIN *noun* 1 A wooden vessel for lard, etc. 2 An English measure equal to one fourth of a barrel, or 40.9 liters; in the United States, 34.068 liters. [<ME. *ferdekin* <OE. *feortha*, fourth, + -KIN]
FIR·LOT *noun* An old Scottish dry measure, used also on the Isle of Man: from 1 to 1½ bushels. [<OE. *fir, feower*, four, + LOT]
FIRM *adj.* 1 Solidly compacted; unyielding; solid. 2 Fixedly settled; difficult to move; stable. 3 Strong, steadfast, or determined in character; vigorous; resolute; enduring. 4 Solid; not liquid or gaseous. 5 Not fluctuating widely, as prices.
— *verb* 1 To make or become firm, solid, or compact. 2 [Obs.] To confirm; establish.
— *adv.* Solidly; resolutely; fixedly; as, stand *firm* against the foe.
— *noun* A union of two or more persons, for the purpose of conducting business; a commercial, industrial, or financial partnership; a business house; also, the style or title under which such a house carries on business; firm name. [<L. *firmus*] — **FIRM·LY** *adv.* — **FIRM NESS** *noun.*
Synonyms (adj.): close, compact, decided, determined, established, fast, fixed, hard, immovable, immutable, resolute, robust, rugged, secure, solid, stable, steadfast, steady, strong, sturdy, unchanging, unfailing, unfaltering, unshaken. See FAITHFUL, HARD, IMPLICIT, OBSTINATE.
FIR·MA·MENT *noun* The expanse of the heavens; sky. [<F. <L. *firmamentum*, support] — **FIR MA·MEN'·TAL** *adj.*
FIR·MAN *noun* A special decree or edict of an Oriental sovereign; a grant or license. Also **FIR MAUN.** [<Pers. *farmān*, mandate]
FIRM·ER *adj.* Designating a cutting tool similar to but shorter and heavier than a paring tool. — *noun* A firmer chisel or gouge. For illustration see under GOUGE.
FIRM POWER Electric power from a generating station available for use under all conditions.
FIRN *noun* Snow, partly consolidated into ice, found in Alpine regions; névé. [<G. <*firn*, of last year]
FIR·RY *adj.* Pertaining to the fir; made of fir; wooded with firs.
FIRST *adj.* 1 Preceding all others in the order of numbering: the ordinal of *one*. 2 Prior to all others in time; earliest. 3 Nearest or foremost in place from a given point. 4 Highest or foremost in character, rank, etc.; leading; chief; best. — **AT (THE) FIRST BLUSH** On first presentation; at first thought, without mature consideration. — **AT FIRST HAND** Directly from the original source; without intervening assistance.
— *noun* 1 That which comes or is first; the beginning. 2 The leading or upper musical part, voice, or instrument; also, a unison. 3 In English universities, the highest rank in examinations for honors; also, one taking the highest rank. 4 A winning position in a contest. 5 The first day of a month; the first year in a period or reign. 6 *pl.* The best grade of certain commercial products, as butter, sugar, etc. — **AT FIRST** or **FROM THE FIRST** At the beginning or origin.
— *adv.* 1 Before all others in order, as in counting, time, place, or rank; also, in formal discourse, **FIRST·LY.** 2 Before, or in preference to, some proposed act or anticipated event; sooner; as, he will never confess: he would die *first*. 3 For the first time. [<OE. *fyrst*, superlative of FORE]
Synonyms (adj.): chief, earliest, foremost, front, highest, leading, original, primary, primeval, primitive, primordial, principal, pristine, supreme. *Antonyms*: hindmost, inferior, insignificant, last, least, lowest, secondary, subordinate, subsequent, subservient, subsidiary, trifling, trivial, unimportant.
FIRST AID Treatment given in any emergency while awaiting qualified medical or surgical attention. — **FIRST-AID** *adj.*
FIRST BASE In baseball, the base first reached by the runner, at the right-hand angle of the diamond; also, the opposing player who covers that base, the **FIRST-BASEMAN.** Compare illustration under BASEBALL.
FIRST-BORN *adj.* First brought forth; eldest; first, best, or highest; preeminent. — *noun* The child first born; an heir; also, a first product or result.
FIRST CAUSE 1 God as uncaused, the original source and creator of all things. 2 In Aristotelian philosophy, prime mover.
FIRST-CLASS *adj.* 1 Belonging to the first class; of the highest rank or the best quality. 2 Consisting of sealed letters or other sealed matter transmitted by the post; as, *first-class* mail. 3 Pertaining to, for, or using, the most luxurious accommodations on a steamer, train, etc.; as, a *first-class* passenger, *first-class* steward.
FIRST DAY Sunday: name used by the Society of Friends.
FIRST-FRUIT *noun* 1 The first gatherings of a season's produce. The Jewish law ordered that the first of all ripe fruits be offered to God. 2 *pl.* The first outcome, effects, results, or rewards of anything.
FIRST-HAND *adj.* Obtained direct from the origin or producer; without intermediary. — *adv.* Direct from the original source.
FIRST LADY The wife of the President of the United States, or if he has no wife, the lady chosen by him to be the hostess of the White House.
FIRST LING *noun* The first of anything; especially, the first-born of a flock. — *adj.* First produced.
FIRST LY See under FIRST.
FIRST NIGHT The first public performance of a play or opera; also, the night of this performance. — **FIRST-NIGHT** *adj.*
FIRST-NIGHTER *noun* One who habitually attends opening performances.
FIRST OFFICER In the merchant marine, a first mate.
FIRST PAPERS Papers declaring intent to become a citizen of the United States: first step in the naturalization of a foreigner.
FIRST-RATE *adj.* Of the first or finest class, quality, or character. — *adv.* In a high degree; well; excellently. — **FIRST-RATER** *noun.*
FIRST WATER The finest quality and purest luster: said of gems, especially of diamonds and pearls; hence, the utmost excellence of anything.
FIRTH *noun* [Scot.] An arm of the sea: also spelled *frith*. [<ME. <ON. *fjorthr*, fjord]
FIRTH OF FORTH See FORTH, FIRTH OF.
FIRTH OF TAY See TAY RIVER.
FISC *noun* The treasury of a state; any treasury. [<F.]
FIS·CAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the treasury or finances of a government. 2 Financial. — *noun* In Spain, Portugal, and some other countries in Europe, a public prosecutor. [<F. <L. *fiscus*, state treasury]
FISCAL AGENT A person or company representing another financially.
FISCAL YEAR See under YEAR.
FISCH·ER (fish'-), **EMIL,** 1852–1919, German chemist. — **HANS,** born 1881, German chemist.
FISH *noun* [**FISH** (usual *pl.* of fish and its compounds) or **FISHES** (*pl.* indicating distinct families, genera, etc.)] 1 A vertebrate, cold-blooded cranate animal with permanent gills, belonging to the superclass *Pisces* in the phylum *Chordata;* adapted solely for aquatic life, it has a typically elongate, tapering body, usually covered with scales and



FISH

Skeleton of a trout, showing:
a Eye socket.
b Brain cavity.
c Dorsal fin.
d Fin ray.
e Caudal fin.
f Anal fin.
g Anus.
h Ventral or pelvic fin (variously called *abdominal, thoracic,* or *jugular,* according to its deviation from normal position).
i Ribs.
j Pectoral fin (*h* and *j* are paired).

provided with fins for locomotion. 2 Loosely, any animal habitually living in the water. 3 The flesh of a fish used as food. 4 A strip used to strengthen or mend a spar, rail joint, etc., or to join parts. 5 An apparatus for weighing anchor; anchor tackle: also called **FISH TACKLE.** 6 A person with fishlike characteristics, such as cold-bloodedness, stupidity, etc. — **TO HAVE OTHER FISH TO FRY** To have other business to do.
— *adj.* Pertaining to, like, consisting of, or made from, fish; as, *fish* market, *fish* beam, *fish* glue; also, for fish; as, *fish* bowl, *fish* sauce.
— *verb* 1 To catch, or try to catch, fish in (any body of water); be employed in catching fish. 2 To catch (fish or any object) in or under water; search for and bring to light: often with *up* or *out.* 3 To strengthen, mend, or join by strips fastened lengthwise. 4 To be adjusted so as to catch fish; be able to catch fish. 5 To try to obtain in some artful manner: usually with *for;* as, to *fish for* compliments. 6 To search with grapple or similar object, as for something hidden. — **TO FISH OR CUT BAIT** To make a choice; specifically, to have to choose at once between

entering upon some enterprise with others or being left out. [<OE. *fisc*, fish] —**FISH·A·BLE** *adj.*

FISH Either of two star groups regarded as together composing the constellation Pisces. See PISCES.

FISH, HAMILTON, 1808–93, governor of New York; secretary of state under President Grant, 1869–77.

FISH BALL A fried ball or cake made of chopped fish (often salt codfish) mixed with mashed potatoes. Also **FISH CAKE.**

FISH BEAM A beam cut with a downward bulge, like the belly of a fish.

FISH BOLT *noun* A bolt for securing fish-plates at a fish-joint.

FISH BONE *noun* A network of subterranean passages constructed by military engineers for purposes of defense, attack, and as listening posts close to enemy positions.

FISH COMMISSION A State commission in charge of fish-hatcheries and the protection of fish in streams, lakes, and rivers.

FISH CROW A crow (*Corvus ossifragus*) of the Atlantic coast of the United States that feeds mainly on fish.

FISH-CULTURE *noun* The artificial breeding of fishes; pisciculture. —**FISH-CULTURIST** *noun.*

FISH-DIVERTER *noun* An electrical device for generating currents in selected areas of water, as power dams, irrigation ditches, etc., for the purpose of diverting fish from entering them.

FISH ER *noun* 1 One who fishes; a fisherman. 2 A weasel-like carnivore (*Martes pennanti*) of eastern North America, related to the martens. 3 The rare dark-brown fur of this animal.

FISH ER, DOROTHY CANFIELD See CANFIELD. —**H(ERBERT) A(LBERT) L(AURENS),** 1865–1940, English historian. —**SIR JOHN ARBUTHNOT, BARON OF KILVERSTONE,** 1841–1920, English admiral, first sea lord, 1904–10, 1914–15.

FISH ER MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] 1 One who catches fish; a fisher; an angler. 2 A fishing boat.

FISH ER Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 The operation or business of catching fish; fishing industry. 2 A place for fishing. 3 The legal right to fish in a given place at a given time.

FISH GIG *noun* A staff with prongs for spearing fish.

FISH·GRASS *noun* Fanwort.

FISH-HATCHERY *noun* A place designed for the artificial propagation, hatching, and nurture of fish.

FISH-HAWK *noun* The osprey.

FISH HOOK A hook, usually barbed, for catching fish.

FISH ING *noun* 1 The operation or the sport of catching or trying to catch fish. 2 A right of, a place for, fishing; a fishery.

FISHING BANKS Fishing grounds, especially the shallow grounds off Newfoundland where fish abound.

FISHING-FROG *noun* The angler (fish).

FISHING LINE A line used in catching fish with a hook. Also **FISH LINE.**

FISH-JOINT *noun* A device for fastening two rails together by iron plates (**FISH-PLATES**) bolted across the meeting ends.

FISH KNIFE 1 A broad knife, often with a serrated edge, for serving fish. 2 A heavy knife for scaling and dressing fish.

FISH LADDER A chute or series of steps in a dam, covered with flowing water, to facilitate the upstream migrations of fish; also called **FISH·WAY.**

FISH MARKET 1 A place where fish are bought and sold. 2 The condition of the fish trade, as determined by prices, supply, and demand.

FISH MEAL *noun* 1 Ground dried fish: used in soups. 2 Ground fish waste: used as fertilizer.

FISH' MON GER (-mŭng·ger) *noun* A dealer in fish.

FISH NET *noun* 1 A net for catching fish. 2 A similar net for holding camouflage materials in place.

FISH-OWL *noun* A large Asiatic or African owl (genera *Ketupa* and *Scotopelia*), feeding mostly on fish.

FISH-PLATE See FISH-JOINT.

FISH POT *noun* A basketlike trap for catching fish, eels, or lobsters.

FISH POUND *noun* A weir.

FISH SKIN *noun* The skin of a fish or marine animal, as of a dogfish or shark (used for abrading), of a porpoise (tanned for leather), or the like.

FISHSKIN DISEASE A congenital skin disease with dry and scaly eruptions; ichthyosis.

FISH·SPEAR *noun* 1 A spear for catching or killing fish; a fishgig. 2 A lance for bleeding captured whales.

FISH STORY [Pop.] An extravagant or incredible narrative.

FISH TACKLE A tackle used to raise an anchor to the gunwale of a ship by means of an iron hook.

FISH-TAIL *adj.* Like the tail of a fish in shape or in action. —*intr. verb* To swing the tail of an airplane from side to side as a retarding action: also called *yaw.*

FISH-TRACKS *noun pl.* Visible trails made by the particles activated in a cloud chamber: possibly due to the scattering of X-ray quanta.

FISH WARDEN A local officer to enforce laws relating to the protection of fish or fisheries.

FISH·WAY *noun* A fish ladder.

FISH·WIFE *noun* [**FISH·WIVES** *pl.*] A woman who sells fish; an abusive virago.

FISH·Y *adj.* [**FISH·I·ER, FISH·I·EST**] 1 Suggestive of, pertaining to, or like fish. 2 Abounding in fish. 3 [Pop.] Of the nature of a fish story; incredible. 4 Vacant of expression; dull, as the eyes; lacking luster. —**FISH·I·LY** *adv.* —**FISH·I·NESS** *noun.*

FISKE, BRADLEY ALLEN, 1854–1942, American admiral and inventor. —**JOHN,** 1842–1901, American philosopher and historian. —**MINNIE MADDERN** (*née* Davey), 1865–1932, American actress.

FIS SATE *adj.* Deeply cleft; fissured. [<L. *fissus* <*findo*, split]

FISSI- A combining form from Latin *fissus*, cleft; see FISSILE.

FIS SILE (fis'·il) *adj.* Capable of being split or separated into layers; tending to split. [<L. *fissilis* <*fissus* <*findo*, cleave] —**FIS·SIL·I TY** *noun.*

FIS SION (fish'·un) *noun* 1 The act of splitting or breaking apart. 2 Spontaneous division of a cell or organism into new cells or organisms, especially as a mode of reproduction; cell-division. 3 The disintegration of the nucleus of a radioactive element activated by the capture of a neutron; specifically, uranium *fission.* 4 In astrophysics, the breaking up of a large gaseous body into separate masses subject to mutual attraction: regarded as the possible origin of binary and double stars. [<L. *fissio* <*findo*, split]

FISSION FUNGUS A bacterium; any member of the group *Schizomycetes* of the *Thallophyta* division of plants.

FIS SI PAL'·MATE *adj.* Partially web-footed. [<FISSI- + L. *palma*, palm] —**FIS·SI·PAL MA'·TION** *noun.*

FIS·SIP A·ROUS (-rus) *adj.* 1 Reproducing by fission. 2 Separating by fission. [<FISSI- + L. *pario*, produce] —**·LY** *adv.*

FIS'·SI·PED *adj.* Having the toes separated: also **FIS·SIP·E·DAL, FIS·SI·PE'·DI AL.** —*noun* A carnivore with separate toes, as cats, bears, etc. [<FISSI- + L. *pes*, foot]

FIS·SI ROS'TRAL *adj.* Having a wide beak deeply cleft, as swifts, nighthawks, etc.

FIS SLE [Scot.] *intr. verb* [·SLED (ld), ·SLING] To rustle; bustle about; also, to fidget. —*noun* Fuss, bustle.

FIS·SURE (fish'·ūr) *noun* 1 A narrow opening, cleft, crevice, or furrow. 2 Cleavage. 3 Any cleft or furrow of the body, as between the lobes of the liver, the bones of the skull; also, one of the furrows on the surface of the brain. See synonyms under BREACH.

—*verb* [**FIS SURED, FIS SUR·ING**] To crack; split; cleave. [<L. *fissura* <*findo*, split]

FISSURE OF SYLVIUS The Sylvian fissure.

1FIST *noun* 1 The hand closed tightly, as for striking; the clenched hand; also, grip; clutch. 2 [Pop.] The hand. 3 (Pop. Handwriting. 4 In printing, an index mark (☞). —*tr. verb* To strike or grasp with the fist. [<OE. *fyst*]

2FIST (fist) Same as FIST.

FIST·IC *adj.* Pertaining to the fist; pugilistic.

FIST' I·CUFF *verb* To beat or cuff with the first. —*noun* A cuff with the fist; in the plural, a pugilistic encounter.

FIST'·I·CUFF ER *noun* A pugilist; boxer.

FIS TU LA (-choō·luh) *noun* 1 Any abnormal opening into a natural canal, hollow organ, or other part of the body. 2 A deep-seated suppurative inflammation, as in the withers of horses, ordinarily resulting from a bruise. 3 A reed or pipe. —**GASTRIC FISTULA** An opening into the stomach through the abdominal wall, usually of traumatic origin. [<L.] —**FIS TU·LAR** *adj.*

FIS·TU·LOUS (-choō·lus) *adj.* 1 Cylindrical and hollow like a reed. 2 Fistular. Also **FIS'·TU·LATE, FIS'·TU·LAT·ED.**

FIST·WISE (-wize) *adj. & adv.* Like a fist.

1FIT *adj.* [**FIT TER, FIT·TEST**] 1 Adapted to an end, aim, or design; adequate; competent; qualified. 2 Conformed to a standard, suitable; appropriate. 3 In a state of preparation; ready; well-nigh. 4 In good physical condition and training: originally a sporting use. 5 Suitable to the person or occasion; convenient; becoming; proper. See synonyms under ADEQUATE, APPROPRIATE, BECOMING, COMPETENT, CONVENIENT, GOOD, RIPE.

—*verb* [**FIT·TED, FIT·TING**] 1 To render suitable or adapt for some purpose or use; bring into some relation of agreement or harmony; be rightly adjusted, suitable, proper, or becoming; also, to be of the right size, shape, etc. 2 To provide with something of the proper size, shape, etc. 3 To provide with requisites; qualify; prepare; equip: with *out* or *up.* 4 To be becoming or suitable for; befit. See synonyms under ADAPT, ACCOMMODATE, TEMPER.

—*noun* 1 An adjustment or agreement in size, form, or the like; suitability; adaptation. 2 A making ready; preparation. 3 Liquid soap at the point when it is about to assume the proper consistency. 4 A machine part upon which something fits snugly; specifically, that part of a car axle upon which the wheel is forced. 5 The closeness or completeness of contact in machine parts, usually classified as loose, free, medium, snug, and wringing. 6 That which fits, as a piece of clothing. [<OE. *fitt*, (joining) battle] —**FIT·LY** *adv.* —**FIT·NESS** *noun* —**FIT·TER** *noun.*

2FIT *noun* 1 A sudden onset of an organic or functional disorder, often attended by convulsions, as in epilepsy; spasm. 2 A sudden overmastering emotion or feeling; a mood; as, a *fit* of rage. 3 Impulsive and irregular exer-

tion or action; caprice; as, a *fit* of industry. —**BY FITS** or **BY FITS AND STARTS** Spasmodically; irregularly. [<OE. *fitt*, struggle]

3FIT *noun* [Obs.] A song; canto; verse. [<OE. *fitt*]

4FIT *noun* [Scot.] A foot; step.

1FITCH *noun* A fitchew or its fur.

2FITCH *noun* [Obs.] A vetch: commonly in the plural. The plural form in the Bible represents two different Hebrew words, meaning in *Isa.* XXVIII, 25, 27, black cumin, and in *Ezek.* IV, 9, spelt. [Old form of VETCH]

FITCH, JOHN, 1743–98, American inventor, pioneer in steam navigation. —**(WILLIAM) CLYDE,** 1865–1909, American playwright.

FITCH EW *noun* **1** The polecat of Europe. **2** The fur of this animal. Also **FITCH, FITCH ET, FITCH OLE.**

FIT FUL *adj.* Occurring in fits; marked by fits; spasmodic; capricious; unstable. See synonyms under FICKLE, IRRELGULAR, IRRESOLUTE. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FIT TIE-LAN' *noun* [Scot.] The near horse of the hind pair in a plow team; the horse that walks on the unplowed part of the land.

FIT TING *adj.* Fit or suitable for any purpose; proper, appropriate. —*noun* **1** The act of adjusting or connecting properly. **2** A fixture or a piece of apparatus; anything designed as an accessory to any system of working parts in a machine: usually in the plural. See synonyms under ADEQUATE, BELONGING, JUST. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FIT TO KILL [Pop.] Excessively; as, he laughed *fit to kill.*

FITZ- *prefix* Son of: an element in surnames; formerly used in forming the surnames of illegitimate children of royalty.

FITZ GER' ALD (-jer'-uld), **EDWARD,** 1809–1883, English poet, translator of the *Rubáiyat* of Omar Khayyam.

FITZGERALD, F(RANCIS) SCOTT (KEY), 1896–1940, American novelist.

FIU·MA RA (fyōō·mah'·ruh) *noun* [**MA·RE** or **·MA RAS** *pl.*] **1** A swollen river; an overflowing mountain torrent. **2** The dry bed of a torrent. [<It. *fiume*, river]

FIU ME (fyōō'·may) An Italian seaport and naval station on the Adriatic Sea, an independent city-state, 1920–1924.

FIU MI CI' NO (fu·mi·chee'·nō) Modern name for RUBICON.

FIVE *noun* **1** The cardinal number following four and preceding six, or any of the symbols (5, v, V) used to represent it. **2** Anything made up of five units or members, as a basketball team, or representing five, as a playing card having five spots, or a five-dollar bill. —*adj.* Being five. [<OE. *fif*]

FIVE- AND TEN-CENT STORE A store selling miscellaneous articles priced at five and ten cents; extended to include stores selling articles priced from five cents to one dollar. Also **FIVE-AND-TEN, FIVE-AND-DIME.**

FIVE CIVILIZED NATIONS or **TRIBES** The Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole tribes of Oklahoma.

FIVE-FINGERS *noun* **1** Any of several plants, as cinquefoil, bird's-foot trefoil, oxlip, Virginia creeper. **2** A starfish with five arms.

FIVE FOLD *adj.* Made up of five; five times as much or as great. —*adv.* In a fivefold manner or degree.

FIVE FORKS A village in south-central Virginia; battle, April, 1, 1865.

FIVE HUNDRED A card game developed from euchre, with the joker as high card and 500 points for game.

FIVE NATIONS Five confederated tribes of Iroquois Indians within the borders of the State of New York, namely, Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. These five tribes, together with a sixth, the Tuscaroras, which returned from self-exile in 1712, formed the famous *Six Nations* of American history.

FIVE PENCE *noun* Five English pennies; also, formerly, an American half-dime.

FIVE' PEN NY *adj.* **1** Worth five pence. **2** Having a length of 1¾ inches; as, a *fivepenny* nail.

FIV·ER (fiv'-) *noun* **1** A five-dollar bill or a five-pound note. **2** Anything counting five, as a hit in cricket permitting five runs, etc.

1FIVES *noun pl.* A game similar to handball: the original name of this game in Ireland.

2FIVES Same as VIVES

FIVE-SPOT *noun* A small, delicate annual herb *(Nemophila maculata)* of the water-leaf family, with white, purple-spotted flowers; common in California.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN A plan for the national economic development of the U.S.S.R., first adopted in 1928.

FIX *verb* **1** To fasten, attach, or secure firmly or immovably. **2** To set or place permanently; make firm or secure; establish; specifically, to treat so as to prevent fading or deterioration; to prepare (harden) specimens for microscopic study, and, in chemistry, to cause to form a non-volatile or solid compound. **3** In photography, to bathe (a film, plate, etc.) in chemicals which remove the substances still sensitive to light. **4** To fasten intently, as the gaze upon an object; set or direct steadily, as the attention upon a subject. **5** To decide definitely, make sure; settle; determine; as, his fate will be *fixed* soon. **6** [Pop.] To arrange the order of; put in array; adjust. **7** [Pop.] To repair; set, place, or adjust in the manner desired or most suitable; set to rights. **8** To predispose in one's favor by bribery or similar means; procure the favor of; as, to *fix* a jury. **9** To settle or do for a person; to get even with. **10** To lay, as blame, responsibility, etc., on. **11** To settle down and remain in one spot. **12** To become firm or solid, so as to resist volatilization; crystallize; congeal; solidify. **13** To prepare for use; adjust. **14** To supply; fix up. **15** To arrange, as the hair; prepare, as food. **16** [Pop.] To prepare (for, to do, or to be); as, she's *fixing* to go, *fixing* to be a singer. —**TO FIX UP** **1** To mend. **2** To clean and tidy, as a house. **3** To supply the needs of. **4** To solve or settle, as a difficulty. **5** To plot or scheme. **6** To dress up; tidy oneself.

—*noun* **1** [Pop.] A position of embarrassment; dilemma. **2** A ship's position as decided by reference to certain fixed points on shore or to astronomical observations; location. **3** On a chart or map, the point of intersection of two or more bearings, which serve to establish the position of an aircraft on its course. —**OUT OF FIX** Out of order. [<LL. *fixo* <L. *figo*, fasten] —**FIX A BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms (verb): see BIND, CONFIRM, SET, SETTLE. The best usage voids such expressions as "*Fix* the furniture in the room," "*Fix* the books on the shelves," when the meaning is *set* or *arrange* them. We *fix* a statue on its pedestal, a stone in the wall. *Fix* in the sense of *repair* is a convenient American and British colloquialism, rooted in popular use. In the United States, to *fix* a thing is to do to or with it whatever is needed to make it answer its purpose; to *fix* a furnace is to put it in working order by whatever process.

FIX ATE *verb* [**AT ED, ·AT ING**] **1** To render fixed; fix the position of, become fixed. **2** To fix or concentrate, as the eyes or attention, upon something. **3** To render constant or unchanged; hence, to block the mature development of, as of an idea or emotion.

FIX A TION *noun* **1** The act of fixing, or the state of being fixed; stability. **2** A state of non-volatility in a chemical compound, or the entering into such a state. **3** The making permanent of a dye or color. **4** In psychoanalysis, an excessive concentration of the libido on a particular object, as the exaggerated attachment of a child for one of its parents, manifested in periods of adult emotional stress in some types of psychosis or psychoneurosis. **5** The conversion of free nitrogen from the air into useful compounds, any similar process applied to an oil or a gas. **6** A sustained focusing of the eyes upon a definite object. **7** In immunology, the prevention of hemolysis by the action of the complement.

FIX A TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Serving to render permanent. —*noun* **1** That which serves to render permanent, as a mordant or varnish. **2** In art, a solution applied to pastel and crayon pictures to reduce fragility.

FIXED (fixt) *adj.* **1** Of an established, unchanging, or permanent character; settled; lasting; stable. **2** Keeping nearly the same relative position. **3** Without days of grace: said of bills, notes, etc. **4** Attached; not locomotory: said of plants and certain organisms. **5** Equipped; as all *fixed* for camp. **6** Settled; located; as, *fixed* in a new home. **7** Bribed; as, a *fixed* jury. **8** Provided with money, possessions, etc.; as, he's well *fixed.* —**FIX ED·LY** *adv.* —**FIX ED NESS** *noun.*

FIXED BRIDGE Any bridge constructed on permanent supports: distinguished from a *pontoon bridge.*

FIXED CHARGE A charge that cannot be changed or escaped; specifically, such a charge payable at fixed intervals.

FIXED CONDENSER A radio condenser with a definite, non-adjustable capacity.

FIXED OIL An oil, as olein, which leaves a permanent greasy stain, and cannot be volatilized without decomposition.

FIXED STAR A self-luminous celestial body far beyond the bounds of our solar system: so called because such bodies preserve the same relative positions to ordinary observation.

FIX ER *noun* An adjuster; specifically, a person who bribes or influences a jury, an election board, etc.

FIX ING *noun* **1** The act of fastening, securing, repairing, solidifying, deciding, etc. See FIX. **2** The process of treating a developed picture so that it shall not be changed by the further action of light. **3** *pl.* [Pop.] Furnishings, ornaments, or trappings of any kind; also, things prepared for use, accompaniments to a main dish.

FIX I·TY *noun* The state of being fixed; permanent character or condition; fixedness; stability.

FIX·TURE (-chōōr *or* -tyōōr) *noun* **1** Anything fixed firmly in its place; as, gas *fixtures.* **2** One who or that which is regarded as permanently fixed. **3** [Law] Personal articles or chattels affixed to a freehold which may be removed by the tenant only without injury to the realty: also **MOVABLE FIXTURES.** **4** Anything affixed to a freehold of such a permanent nature as to be a legal part thereof: also **IMMOVABLE FIXTURES.**

FIX·URE *noun* [Obs.] Fixed condition; firmness.

FI·ZEAU (fee·zō'), **ARMAND HIPPOLYTE LOUIS,** 1819–96, French physicist.

FIZ·GIG *noun* **1** A silly flirt; a giddy girl. **2** A firework that makes a fizzing noise when ignited.

FIZZ *intr. verb* To make a hissing noise. —*noun* **1** A hissing noise. **2** An effervescing beverage. Also **FIZ.** [Imitative] —**FIZZ·Y** *adj.* [**FIZZ·I·ER, FIZZ·I·EST**]

FIZ·ZLE *intr. verb* [**FIZ·ZLED** (fĭz′·ld), **FIZ·ZLING**] 1 To make a hissing noise, as wet wood or gunpowder when burning 2 To fail ignominiously in any effort or enterprise; to fail, especially in a recitation or after a good start. —**TO FIZZLE OUT** To become a failure; become a fiasco in spite of a propitious beginning.
—*noun* 1 A spluttering; fizzing. 2 A person, an attempt, or an undertaking that fails or comes to nothing; an ignominious failure, as in a recitation. [Perhaps frequentative of OE. *fysan*, expel]

FJELD (fyeld) *noun* [Norw.] A high, barren plateau or tableland: also spelled *field*.

FJORD Same as FIORD.

FLAB′·BER·GAST *tr. verb* [Pop.] To astound; confound, as by extraordinary news. [Perhaps blend of FLABBY and AGHAST]
—**FLAB·BER·GAS·TA′·TION** *noun*.

FLAB·BY *adj.* [·BI·ER, ·BI·EST] 1 Lacking muscle or healthy fiber; flaccid. 2 Lacking in moral or intellectual vigor; languid; feeble. [Compare LG. *flabbe*, hanging lip]
—**FLAB·BI·LY** *adv.* —**FLAB·BI·NESS** *noun*.

FLABEL-, FLABELLI- Combining forms from Latin *flabellum*, fan, diminutive of *flabrum*, breeze, <*flo*, blow.

FLA·BEL·LATE *adj.* Fan-shaped; as, *flabellate* antennæ.

FLA·BEL′·LI·FORM *adj.* Fan-shaped; flabellate.

FLA·BEL·LUM *noun* [L.] [**·LA** *pl.*] 1 A fan; particularly that used in the Greek Church to drive the flies from the chalice during the sacrament, and that carried before the Pope in the Church of Rome. 2 Any fan-shaped structure, especially, a group of fibers radiating from the corpus striatum of the brain. [<L., fan]

FLAC·CID (flăk′·sĭd) *adj.* Lacking firmness or elasticity; having no resistance; flabby. [<L. *flaccidus* < *flaccus*, flabby]
—**FLAC·CID·LY** *adv.* —**FLAC·CID·I·TY, FLAC·CID·NESS** *noun*.

FLA·CON (flă·cawN′) *noun* [F.] A stoppered bottle or flask.

FLAE (flā) *noun* [Scot.] A flea.

FLAFF *verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To flap or flutter. Also **FLAFF·ER**.

FLAF·FIN′ *noun* [Scot.] Fluttering; flapping.

1FLAG *noun* 1 A piece of cloth commonly bearing a device and attached to a staff or halyard: used as a standard, symbol, or signal. See COLOR, ENSIGN, GUIDON, PENNANT, STANDARD. 2 The bushy part of the tail of a dog, as that of a setter. 3 *pl* The long feathers on the leg of a hawk or other bird of prey, also, those on the second joint of a bird's wing. 4 The tail of a deer. —**CHRISTIAN FLAG** A flag with a white field (peace) and a blue canton (sincerity), emblazoned with a red cross: adopted by most Protestant churches. —**PAPAL FLAG** A yellow-and-white banner, in which the crossed keys of Saint Peter surmounted by the papal triple crown occupy the center of the white half. —**SERVICE FLAG** A flag with red border and white center on which one or more blue or gold stars are sewn, each representing a man or woman in or formerly in the armed forces. See GOLD STAR.
—*tr. verb* [**FLAGGED, FLAG·GING**] 1 To signal with a flag. 2 To stop with a flag (or at night, a lantern); as, to *flag* a train. 3 To decoy, as game, by something like a flag. 4 To place a flag or flags upon or over. 5 To apprise or communicate with by the use of flags. [Perhaps <2FLAG]
—**FLAG·GER** *noun* —**FLAG·GY** *adj.*

2FLAG *noun* 1 One of various monocotyledonous plants of the genus *Iris*, having sword-shaped leaves and growing in moist places, especially, the **YELLOW FLAG** of Europe (*I. pseudacorus*) and the common **BLUE FLAG** (*I. versicolor*) of the United States, the State flower of Tennessee. 2 The leaf of a flag. [Compare D. *vlag*, IRIS] —**FLAG·GY** *adj.*

3FLAG *intr. verb* [**FLAGGED, FLAG·GING**] 1 To grow spiritless or languid; become tired; droop. 2 To grow dull; drag. 3 To hesitate; halt. [Blend of FLAP and SAG]

4FLAG *noun* Split stone for paving; a flagstone. —*tr. verb* [**FLAGGED, FLAG·GING**] To pave with flagstones. [<ON. *flaga*, slab of stone] —**FLAG·GER** *noun*.

5FLAG *tr. verb* [**FLAGGED, FLAG·GING**] To stop up the seams of (a cask) with leaves of the cat-tail flags.

FLAG DAY June 14, in commemoration of the day in 1777 on which Congress proclaimed the Stars and Stripes the national standard of the United States.

FLAG·EL·LANT (flăj′– *or* flŭh·jel′·ŭnt) *noun* A zealot given to whipping or scourging himself, to secure pardon from sin: also **FLAG′·EL·LA·TOR**. —*adj.* Using a scourge; fitted for whipping; scourging; practicing flagellation.

FLAG′·EL·LATE (flăj′–) *tr. verb* [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To beat with a rod; whip; scourge. —*adj.* 1 Having or producing flagella or whip-like processes, or runnerlike branches. 2 Shaped like a flagellum. Also **FLAG′·EL·LAT·ED**. [<L. *flagellatus* <*flagello* <*flagellum*, scourge] —**FLAG′·EL·LA·TOR** *noun*.

FLAG·EL·LA′·TION (flăj–) *noun* 1 A scourging, specifically as an incitement of sexual desire or for religious discipline. 2 A massaging by strokes or blows. 3 The development of flagella by certain protozoan organisms.

FLA·GEL′·LI·FORM (flŭh·jĕl′–) *adj.* Long, slender, and flexible, like a whiplash.

FLA·GEL·LUM (flŭh·jĕl′·ŭm) *noun* [**·LA** *pl.*] 1 A lashlike appendage, as the terminal part of an antenna in insects, or the mobile process of a germ cell. 2 A scourge. [<L., whip]

FLAG·EO·LET′ (flăj·o·lĕt′ *or* flăj′·o·lĕt) *noun* 1 A musical instrument resembling the flute, but blown at the end instead of at the side. It usually has six finger holes and a mouthpiece with a fipple. 2 An organ stop. [<F. [<OF. *flageol* <L. *flabellum*, fan]



FLAGEOLET

FLAGG, JAMES MONTGOMERY, born 1877, American artist and illustrator.

1FLAG·GING *adj.* Growing weak; becoming languid or exhausted; failing; drooping.

2FLAG·GING *noun* A pavement of flagstones; flagstones collectively, also, the act of paving with flagstones.

1FLAG·GY *adj.* Lax; languid; limp. —**FLAG·GI·NESS** *noun*.

2FLAG·GY *adj.* Resembling flagstone in fissility, etc.

3FLAG·GY *adj.* Covered with rushes

FLA·GI·TIOUS (–jish′·us) *adj.* 1 Flagrantly wicked; atrocious; heinous. 2 Guilty of extraordinary vice; extremely criminal. See synonyms under CRIMINAL, FLAGRANT. [<L. *flagitiosus* <*flagitium*, disgraceful act] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

FLAG-LILY *noun* The American blue iris; blue flag.

FLAG MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] One who carries a flag, as for signaling trains on a railway.

FLAG OFFICER Formerly, the captain of a flagship; now, the commander of fleet or squadron, entitled to fly the flag of his command, as a fleet admiral, admiral, vice admiral, or rear admiral.

FLAG OF TRUCE A white flag displayed to the enemy to denote that a conference is desired; also, the bearer of the flag, or a vessel bearing such a flag.

FLAG·ON *noun* A vessel with a handle and a narrow mouth, used to serve liquors. [<OF.]

FLAG POLE *noun* A pole of some length on which a flag is displayed.

FLA·GRAN·CY (flāy′·grun·sĭ) *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] Notoriousness; heinousness. Also **FLA·GRANCE**.

FLA·GRANT (flāy′·grunt) *adj.* 1 Openly scandalous; notorious; heinous. 2 [Obs.] Burning; blazing; also, raging. [<F. <L. *flagrans* < *flagro*, burn] —**·LY** *adv.*
Synonyms: atrocious, disgraceful, enormous, flagitious, heinous, monstrous, nefarious, outrageous, scandalous, shameful, shocking. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for EXCELLENT.

FLA·GRAN·TE DE·LIC·TO [L.] While the crime or misdemeanor is or was being committed; in the very act.

FLAG SHIP *noun* A ship carrying an officer entitled to display his flag. See FLAG OFFICER.

FLAG-SMUT *noun* A disease of wheat, caused by the smut fungus *Ustilago tritici* affecting the leaves and culms.

FLAG·STAD, KIRSTEN, born 1895, Norwegian Wagnerian soprano.

FLAG·STAFF *noun* A staff on which a flag is hung or displayed

FLAG STAFF A resort in north-central Arizona; site of Lowell Observatory.

FLAG STATION A station on a railway at which a train stops only on signal.

FLAG·STONE *noun* 1 A broad, flat stone suitable for pavements. 2 Any fine-grained rock from which such slabs may be split. [<ME. *flagge*, slab of turf, + STONE]

FLAIL *noun* 1 An implement consisting of a wooden bar (the swingle) hinged or tied to a handle, for separating grain by beating. 2 A medieval weapon with spiked iron swingle.
—*verb* To beat with or as with a flail; use a flail; thresh. [<ME. *flegl, fleil* <OE. *flygel*]

FLAIL JOINT A disorder characterized by excessive mobility of a limb, usually after resection of a joint.

FLAIR *noun* 1 Sense of smell; scent; hence, discernment; talent, aptitude. 2 [Obs.] Odor. [<F.]

FLAK *noun* Anti-aircraft fire. [<G. *Fl(ieger)*, aircraft, + *A(bwehr)*, defense, + *K(anonen)*, guns]

1FLAKE *noun* 1 A small flat fragment or loosely cohering mass; a thin piece or chip of anything; scale; fleck. 2 A carnation having stripes of any single color on a white ground. 3 A gleam of light; flash. 4 The flat coil of a stowed cable; a fake.
—*verb* [**FLAKED, FLAK·ING**] 1 To peel off in flakes. 2 To divide or form into flakes. 3 To spot with flakes. [Of Scandinavian origin; compare Norw. *flak*, slice; ON. *flakna*, flake off]

2FLAKE *noun* 1 A light staging or platform for drying fish. 2 A flap on a saddle to keep the rider's knee from the horse. [<ON. *flaki*, hurdle]

FLAK·ER (flāke′–) *noun* 1 A workman who flakes flint. 2 A machine for reducing chemicals to chips for more convenient use. 3 A pointed tool for flaking primitive stone weapons and implements.

FLAKE-WHITE *noun* Pure white lead in scales used by artists as a pigment.

FLAK·ING (flāke′–) *noun* 1 The operation of making flint

flakes by chipping, as for gunlocks. 2 The breaking away of small bits of paint or plaster from covered surfaces.

FLAK·SHIP *noun* A vessel used solely as an anti-aircraft weapon emplacement. [<FLAK + SHIP]

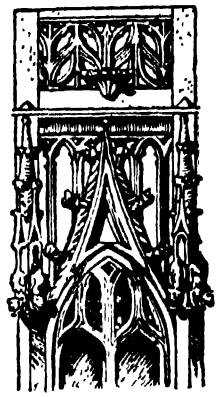
FLAK·Y (flāk'-) *adj.* [·I·ER, ·I·EST] Resembling or consisting of flakes; easily separable into flakes. —**FLAK·I·LY** *adv.* —**FLAK·I·NESS** *noun.*

FLAM *noun* 1 A false pretense; sham; falsehood; lie. 2 A freak or whim. 3 An appoggiatura on the drum. —*tr. verb* [FLAMMED, FLAM·MING] To deceive by imposture; cheat; delude: sometimes with *off*. [<F. *janfreluche* <OF. *janfelue*]

FLAM·BÉ (flahN beh') *noun* [F.] A type of porcelain showing vivid splashes of color.

FLAM·BEAU (-bō) *noun* [FLAM BEAUX (-bōz) *pl.*] 1 A burning torch, as one made of a bundle of wicks covered with wax; any torch. 2 A large decorated candlestick. 3 A large sugar-boiling kettle. [<F. <L. *flamma*, flame]

FLAM BOR OUGH HEAD (-bur·uh) A promontory, about 450 feet high, in eastern Yorkshire, England.



FLAMBOYANT ARCHITECTURE

FLAM·BOY·ANT *adj.* 1 Characterized by extravagance; showy; bombastic. 2 Bursting into flame; blazing. 3 Having a wavy edge, as of flame. [<F. <L. *flamma*, flame] —**FLAM·BOY·ANCE, FLAM BOY AN·CY** *noun* —**FLAM BOY ANT LY** *adv.*

FLAMBOYANT ARCHITECTURE A highly florid style of French Gothic architecture.

FLAME *noun* 1 A stream of vapor or gas made luminous by heat; gas or vapor in combustion. 2 An appearance or color like that of a blaze; glow; brilliancy, a red-yellow color, called **FLAME-SCARLET.** 3 Excitement, as from rage, strife, or passionate desire. 4 An ardent affection; passionate love. 5 [Pop.] A sweetheart. See synonyms under FIRE, LIGHT. —*verb* [FLAMED, FLAM·ING] 1 To give out a flame; blaze; burn. 2 To shine or look like a flame; flash. 3 To burst forth in violence or passion. 4 To subject to the action of fire; scorch; singe. 5 [Obs.] To inflame; excite. See synonyms under BURN. [<OF. <L. *flamma*, flame] —**FLAM·ING** *adj.* —**FLAM·ING·LY** *adv.*

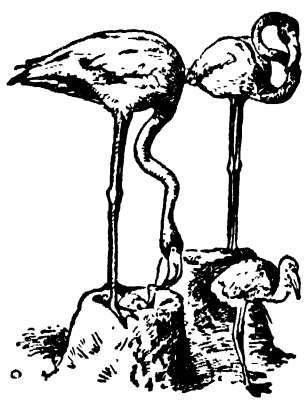
FLAME ARC An electric arc produced and maintained between two carbons impregnated with mineral salts.

FLA·MEN *noun* In ancient Rome, a priest devoted to the service of a particular god. [<L.]

FLA·MEN·CO (flah·mēng'·kō) *noun* A style of singing and dancing practiced by the Gipsies of Andalusia; also, a song or dance in this style. [< Sp., Flemish, Fleming]

FLAME TEST The determination of the presence of an element or certain of its compounds, by holding the substance in the flame of a Bunsen burner and noting the resulting color.

FLAME-THROWER *noun* A military device which throws a spray of burning oil.



FLAMINGOS

FLA·MIN·GO (-ming'·go) *noun* [·GOS or ·GOES *pl.*] A long-necked, small-bodied wading bird (genus *Phœnicopterus*) of a pink or red color, having very long legs, webbed feet, and a bent bill. [< Pg. *flamingo* or Sp. *flamenco*]

FLA·MIN·I·AN WAY The great northern road of ancient Italy, leading from Rome to Arimnum (Rimini) on the Adriatic, built during the censorship of Caius Flaminius. Also [L.] *Via Flaminia.*

FLA·MIN·I·NUS, TITUS QUINCTIUS, 230?–174 B.C., Roman general.

FLA·MIN·I·US, CAIUS, died 217 B.C., Roman statesman.

FLAM·MA·BLE *adj.* Combustible: same as INFLAMMABLE, but preferred by fire-insurance underwriters.

FLAM·Y (flām'-) *adj.* [·I·ER, ·I·EST] Relating to, composed of, or resembling flame; flaming; blazing.

FLAN *noun* 1 A piece of metal ready to be made into a coin by receiving the stamp of the die; a blank. 2 A round cake containing cheese, milk, cream, or fruit. [<F.]

FLANCH *noun* In heraldry, a subordinary on the right or left side of the fess point of an escutcheon. Also **FLANQUE.** See illustration under ESCUTCHEON.

FLAN·DERS Two provinces in NW. Belgium: **EAST FLANDERS,** 1,158 square miles; capital, Ghent; and **WEST FLANDERS,** 1,249 square miles; capital, Bruges.

FLÂ·NE·RIE (flah·nuh·ree') *noun* [F.] Lounging.

FLÂ·NEUR (flah·nür') *noun* [F.] A lounger; idler.

FLANGE (flānj) *noun* 1 A spreading or flaring part. 2 A projecting rim or edge, as on a car wheel. 3 A tool used to shape flanges. —*verb* [FLANGED, FLANG·ING] To supply with a flange; have or take the form of a flange. [Variant of FLANK]

FLANK *noun* 1 The hinder part of an animal's side, between the ribs and the hip. See illustration under HORSE. 2 The side of an insect's thorax; the pleura. 3 The side, or the lateral portion of anything, especially of a military or naval force, or of a marching column. 4 That part of a bastion between the curtain and the face, or any part of a fortification that defends another work by a fire along its face; also, the lateral part of a fortification. See illustration under BASTION. —**BY THE RIGHT OR LEFT FLANK** A drill command preparatory to the marching maneuver in which every marcher makes a 90-degree turn to the right or left. —*tr. verb* 1 To stand or be on either side or on both sides of; border or touch. 2 To turn the flank of; get around; also, to attack or threaten the flank of. 3 To guard or command the flank of. —*adj.* 1 Pertaining to the flank or side. 2 Cut from the side, or situated at the side; as, a *flank* steak. 3 Coming from or toward the side; as, a *flank* attack. [<F. *flanc* of Gmc. origin; compare OHG. *hlanca*, loin]

FLANK ER *noun* 1 One of a body of troops thrown out to protect the flank or side of a marching column. 2 An addition to a fortification built at an angle to protect the main fortification, or to command the flank of an attacking enemy.

FLAN NEL *noun* 1 A loosely-woven woolen stuff with soft, nap-like surface. 2 Plain cloth in the first stage of manufacture. 3 *pl.* Clothing made of flannel. —*tr. verb* [·NELED or ·NELLED, NEL·ING or ·NEL·LING] To swathe or wrap in, or rub with, flannel. [<F. *flanelle*, flannel] —**FLAN NEL LY** *adj.*

FLANNEL CAKE A pancake.

FLAN NEL·ET' *noun* A cotton fabric similar to flannel: plain, figured, or striped: used for underwear, etc. Also **FLAN·NEL ETTE'.**

FLAP *noun* 1 A broad, limber, and loosely hanging part or attachment. 2 The act of flapping; a light blow. 3 An implement for brushing away flies. 4 A piece of skin or flesh cut away except at its base. 5 The flapping tongue of a valve. 6 *pl.* A disease of the lips of horses. 7 A movable hinged section along the rear or trailing edge of a wing of an airplane, used to modify the drag. —*verb* [FLAPPED, FLAP·PING] 1 To strike at, with, or as with a flap. 2 To move or cause to move to and fro or up and down, as, a bird *flaps* its wings, an awning *flaps* in the wind. 3 To move with a flapping sound; flop. 4 To provide with a flap.

FLAP'·DOO DLE *noun* The food on which fools are fed; hence, boastful talk; twaddle; nonsense.

FLAP'·DRAG ON *noun* A game in which raisins or other edibles are snatched by the players out of burning spirits and swallowed; also, one of the articles thus used.

FLAP·JACK *noun* A griddle cake.

FLAP PER *noun* 1 One who or that which flaps or slaps, or calls attention. 2 A young bird unable to fly. 3 A flipper. 4 A young girl; especially, in the 1920's, one given to exaggerated styles and to sophisticated conduct.

FLARE *verb* [FLARED, FLAR·ING] 1 To burn or cause to burn with a sudden brilliant or wavering, fluttering flame; hence, to signal with flares. 2 To emit a sudden dazzling, unsteady light. 3 To shine out in glaring colors; be showy in dress or otherwise ostentatious. 4 To open or spread outward like the sides of a funnel. —**TO FLARE UP** To blaze up suddenly; fly into a passion. —*noun* 1 A large, bright, but unsteady and flickering light; unsteady glare; figuratively, ostentation. 2 A widening or spreading outward, as of the sides of a funnel. Compare illustration under FUNNEL. 3 In photography, an indistinct image of the aperture of the diaphragm in a camera. 4 In aviation and marine lighting, a brilliant brief burst of flame, as a signal or a guide to a safe landing. 5 A pyrotechnic device, released from an aircraft, to illumine the ground and reveal enemy actions. See synonyms under LIGHT. [Perhaps blend of DFLY and DBARE] —**FLAR·ING** *adj.* —**FLAR·ING·LY** *adv.*

FLARE-BACK *noun* Flame caused by ignition of gases released by opening the breech of a gun after firing.

FLARE-UP *noun* 1 A sudden outburst of flame or light. 2 A sudden outbreak of anger.

FLASH *verb* 1 To act, operate, be manifest, pass, appear, or cause to act, operate, or appear suddenly or brilliantly. 2 To communicate by a flash or flashes; send or communicate instantly; as, the news was *flashed* around the world. 3 To cover with a thin coating of colored glass; also, to place colored glass upon. 4 To protect portions of (a roof) by a flashing. 5 To exhibit ostentatiously; be showy in conduct

or dress. **6** To flatten out in order to form a sheet of glass. **7** [Obs.] To splash, as waves; also, to flush, as by a stream of water. See synonyms under DBURN.
—*noun* **1** A sudden and transient blaze; gleam. **2** A sudden outburst, as of wit, anger, etc.; also, an instantaneous news item, especially one sent or received by teletype. **3** A moment; instant. **4** Thieves' jargon. **5** Display; pomp; specifically, a vulgar display; also, a flashy individual. **6** The coating of glass which is flashed upon other glass. **7** A mixture of capsicum, caramel, etc.: used in adulterating liquors. **8** A reservoir and sluiceway in a stream for storing water to float boats over a shoal. **9** That part of the metal which is cut away, as a thin plate or strip from around the edges of a die: also called *fin*. See synonyms under DLIGHT.
—**A FLASH IN THE PAN** **1** An explosion of the powder in the pan of a flintlock that does not discharge the weapon. **2** Hence, any abortive attempt, or weak outburst.
—*adj.* **1** Obtained by flashlight, as a photograph. **2** Flashy; smart; sporty. **3** Of, pertaining to, or used by thieves; as, *flash* slang. [Of Scandinavian origin]

FLASH-BACK *noun* **1** In motion pictures, a sudden, short presentation of an earlier scene, interpolated to explain or serve as foil for a present situation, or to indicate that it is being remembered by the character in question. **2** In fiction, the presentation of an earlier scene or experience, out of chronological order, as a method of plot motivation or character development.

FLASH·BOARD *noun* A board at the top of a dam to increase the height of water: also called *flushboard*.

FLASH·ER *noun* One who or that which flashes; specifically, a device for intermittently opening and closing an electric circuit connected with incandescent lamps: used in advertising signs, etc.

FLASH HOUSE A house frequented by thieves, etc., where stolen goods are received.

FLASH·ING *noun* **1** The act of one who flashes, in any sense. **2** A reheating of imperfectly formed glassware. **3** The twirling of a hollow globe of heated glass to spread it into a flat disk. **4** The fusing of a thin coating of colored glass on plain glass. **5** A lap joint, or a turned-up flange, usually of metal, to keep a roof watertight at an angle or where it joins the chimney, etc. **6** The act of flushing, as a stream or sewer. **7** The operation of perfecting the vacuum in a lamp bulb or vacuum tube by suddenly increasing the voltage passing through the filaments or cathode.
—*adj.* Emitting flashes. —**FLASH·ING·LY** *adv.*

FLASH LAMP A lamp for taking flashlight photographs.

FLASH LIGHT *noun* **1** A light, as in a lighthouse, shown only at regular intervals. **2** A brief and brilliant light for taking photographs. **3** A small portable electric light. Also **FLASH LIGHT.**

FLASH POINT The lowest temperature at which the vapors of petroleum or other combustible liquids will give a flash or slight explosion on exposure to a flame.

FLASH SPECTRUM In a total eclipse of the sun, the instantaneous emission of bright lines in the spectrum of the chromosphere at the moment of totality.

FLASH·Y *adj* [·ER, ·EST] **1** Flashing; bright for a moment. **2** Pretentious and cheap; showy; tawdry. —**FLASH·I·LY** *adv.* —**FLASH·I·NESS** *noun.*

1FLASK *noun* **1** A small bottle or similar vessel. **2** A small container, often of metal, for carrying liquids or liquor on the person. **3** A metal or horn vessel used by hunters to carry gunpowder. **4** A thin long-necked glass bottle covered with straw, as for oil. **5** A frame for holding a founding mold. **6** Any of variously shaped receptacles of glass or other material, used in chemical laboratory work. **7** The commercial unit for the measurement and sale of mercury, equal to 76 pounds; also, the iron container in which mercury is sold. [<OE. *flaxe;* akin to G. *flasche*, bottle]

2FLASK *noun* **1** The side plates forming the trail of a gun carriage. **2** [Obs.] The bed of a gun carriage. [<F. *flasque*, cheek of a gun carriage]

FLAS·KET *noun* **1** A shallow basket, as for laundry. **2** A small flask.

1FLAT *adj.* [**FLAT·TER, FLAT·TEST**] **1** Having a surface that is a horizontal plane, or nearly so; level; without unevenness or inclination; also, without prominences or depressions; not curved or round or uneven; as, a *flat* country. **2** Lying prone upon the ground; prostrate; hence, overthrown; ruined. **3** Not qualified or softened in any way; positive; absolute; as, a *flat* refusal. **4** Deficient in distinctness, form, or interesting qualities; monotonous; stupid; tasteless; dull; insipid; as, a *flat* sermon, a *flat* market, *flat* wine. **5** In music, below pitch; minor or diminished; as, a *flat* third; having flats in the signature; as, a *flat* key. **6** In phonetics, sounded; voiced: opposed to *sharp* (voiceless or breathed). **7** Without gloss, as a painted surface. **8** Uniform in tint. **9** Lacking in contrast; without distinguishing light and shadow: an effect often aimed at in mural-painting, but considered as a fault in landscape- or portrait-painting. **10** Having the head set at a very obtuse angle to the shaft: said of a golf club. **11** Having no inflectional or distinguishing ending or mark, as an adjective used adverbially, or a noun used as an adjective without the addition of a characterizing suffix, as in such expressions as to breathe *deep*, the *sister* arts, etc. **12** Not varying with changing conditions; uniform; as, a *flat* rate. **13** Wanting in tonal quality: said of a sound or accent.
—*adv.* **1** In a level state or position; so as to be flat; flatly. **2** In music, below the true pitch. **3** In finance, without interest. **4** Exactly; precisely: used of amounts, distances, and the like; as, it weighed ten pounds *flat*.
—*noun* **1** A plane surface; a level. **2** Low meadowland over which the tide flows, never completely submerged by water: used for pasturage or planting. **3** Shoal: commonly in the plural. **4** Anything that is flat; the flat side of a thing. **5** A tone a half step lower than a tone from which it is named, represented by the character ♭. **6** A strip of high, level land. **7** An oblong wooden frame covered with canvas; a unit of a box-set of stage scenery. **8** A platform car. **9** A flat-bottomed boat, used for transporting heavy cargoes; a flatboat. **10** A deflated automobile tire.
—*verb* [**FLAT·TED, FLAT·TING**] **1** To lower (a tone) by a half step. **2** To sound (a note) slightly lower than it is written; lower or depress in general; sing or play below pitch. **3** To make or become flat. [<ON. *flatr*] —**FLAT·LY** *adv.* —**FLAT·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): absolute, characterless, downright, dull, empty, even, horizontal, insipid, level, lifeless, mawkish, pointless, spiritless, stupid, tame, vapid. As a dead level is monotonous and uninteresting, we have a *flat* joke, a *flat* remark, for one that is *dull, insipid, pointless.* As what is perfectly *level* is without variation or relief, we have a *flat* refusal, in the sense of what is *absolute.* See HORIZONTAL, LEVEL, SMOOTH.

FLAT is the first element in many self-explaining compound adjectives; as, *flat*-billed; *flat*-bottomed, *flat*-breasted, etc.

2FLAT *noun* **1** A set of rooms on one floor, for the occupancy of a family; apartment. **2** A house containing such flats. [<OE. *flet*, floor]

FLAT BOAT *noun* A large boat with a flat bottom much in use on rivers for freighting merchandise. Also **FLAT, FLAT'·BOT·TOM.**

FLAT CAR A railroad freight car, usually without sides or covering; a platform car. Also **FLAT.**

FLAT·FISH *noun* Any of an order (*Heterasomata*) of fishes having a compressed body with unsymmetrical sides and with both eyes on one side, as the flounder, halibut, sole, etc.

FLAT FOOT A foot having a flat sole.

FLAT·FOOT *noun* **1** The deformed condition of a flat foot, having a fallen arch. **2** [Pop.] A policeman.

FLAT-FOOTED *adj.* **1** Having flat feet. **2** Uncompromising; resolute; positive. —**FLAT-FOOTEDLY** *adv.*

Flat·head *noun* **1** One of the Salishan tribe of North American Indians. **2** One of the Chinook Indians.

FLAT-IRON *noun* An iron with a smooth, polished under surface for smoothing cloth.

FLAT KNOT A reef knot.

FLAT·LING *adj.* [Obs.] Given with the flat side of a weapon; hence, oppressive, crushing. —*adv.* **1** [Prov. Eng.] Positively; peremptorily. **2** [Scot.] Flatlong. Also **FLAT·LINGS.**

FLAT·LONG *adv.* [Obs.] With the flat side; as, to strike *flatlong* with a sword.

FLAT-NOSE *adj.* Designating a type of pliers whose gripping surfaces meet along a common edge. See illustration under PLIERS.

FLAT SILVER Silver spoons, knives, forks, etc., collectively, as distinguished from silver bowls, pitchers, goblets, etc.

FLAT TEN *verb* **1** To make flat or flatter. **2** To become or cause to become prostrate. **3** To grow even or level. —**TO FLATTEN OUT** **1** To change the angle of the flight of an airplane so that the longitudinal axis is horizontal in relation to the ground. **2** To become horizontal after diving or climbing: said of an airplane. —**FLAT·TEN·ER** *noun.*

1FLAT·TER *verb* **1** To praise unduly, obsequiously, or insincerely; fawn on; cajole; use fulsome compliments or undue praise. **2** To encourage with delusive or visionary hopes; persuade. **3** To represent as more comely or pleasing than the reality, as a portrait or description. See synonyms under CARESS, PRAISE, PUFF. —**TO FLATTER ONESELF** To gratify oneself with a false or delusive belief or hope. [<ME. *flateren*, fawn, a variant of *flakeren*, flap, wag (the tail)] —**FLAT·TER·ER** *noun* —**FLAT·TER·ING** *adj.* —**FLAT·TER·ING·LY** *adv.*

2FLAT·TER *noun* **1** One who or that which flattens. **2** A flat-holed drawplate through which watch springs, skirt wire, etc., are drawn. **3** A flat-faced hammer used by blacksmiths.

FLAT·TER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] The act or practice of the flatterer; undue or insincere compliment; adulation. See synonyms under PRAISE. [<OF. *flaterie* <*flater*, smooth down, caress]

FLAT·TING *noun* The act, process, or operation of making or becoming flat or smooth.

FLAT·TISH *adj.* Rather flat.

FLAT-TOP *noun* [Pop.] An aircraft-carrier.

FLAT·U·LENCE (flăt'·yo͝o–) *noun* The accumulation of gas in the stomach and bowels; hence, windiness; vanity. Also

FLAT·U·LEN·CY. [<L. *flatus*, a blowing, <*flo*, blow] **-FLAT·U·LENT, FLAT·U·OUS** *adj.* **—FLAT·U·LENT LY** *adv.*

FLA·TUS *noun* 1 A breath; puff of wind. 2 Windiness; wind or gas in the stomach or bowels. 3 The condition of being puffed out with wind; inflation. [<L.]

FLAT·WARE *noun* Dishes that are flat, as plate and saucers, taken collectively, as distinguished from bowls, tureens, and other hollow-ware.

FLAT WISE *adv.* With the flat side downward or next to another object. Also **FLAT WAYS.**

FLAT·WORK *noun* Household linen which can be ironed out on a mangle, as sheets, tablecloths, napkins, towels, etc.

FLAT WORM *noun* Any flat-bodied worm, as a tapeworm, fluke, planarian, etc.

FLAU·BERT (flō·behr'), **GUSTAVE,** 1821–80, French novelist.

FLAUNT (flawnt) *verb* 1 To display ostentatiously; parade. 2 To wave or flutter in the wind. —*noun* 1 The act of flaunting. 2 A boast; vaunt. [Compare Norw. *flante*, gad about] —**FLAUNT ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): boast, display, exhibit, flourish, flutter, parade, vaunt, wave.

FLAUNT·ING *adj.* Making a parade or ostentatious display; jaunty and gay. Also **FLAUNT·Y.** —**FLAUNT·ING LY** *adv.*

FLAUT·IST (flawt'-) *noun* One who plays the flute; a flutist.

FLA·VES·CENT (-vĕs'·ĕnt) *adj.* Turning yellow; yellowish. [<L. *flavescens* <*flavus*, yellow]

FLA VI AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the emperor Titus Flavius Vespasianus (Vespasian) or to his sons and successors Titus and Domitian (A.D. 60–96).

FLA VIN *noun* 1 One of a group of yellow pigments widely distributed in plant and animal tissues and constituting an important element of the vitamin B_2 complex, as ribo*flavin*. 2 Quercetin. [<L. *flavus*, yellow]

FLAV ISM *noun* The condition or state of being yellow. [<L. *flavus*, yellow]

FLA VONE *noun* A colorless, crystalline, vegetable pigment, $C_{15}H_{10}O_2$, the parent substance of certain yellow dyes, as quercetin, etc. [<L. *flavus*, yellow, + -ONE]

FLA VO PUR' PU RIN (-pyōō'·rĭn) *noun* A crystalline coal-tar dye, $C_{14}H_8O_5$, isomeric with purpurin and similar to alizarin except that it produces colors with a yellowish tinge. [<L. *flavus*, yellow, + PURPURIN]

FLA VOR *noun* 1 The quality of a thing as affecting the sense of taste or the senses of taste and smell; odor; scent; also, the characteristic taste of a thing, especially if pleasant. 2 Flavoring. —*tr. verb* To impart flavor or any distinguishing quality to. Also [Br.] **FLA VOUR.** [<OF. *flaveur* <*flaor*, *fleur*, smell, + *v* by analogy with SAVOR]

FLA VOR ING *noun* A substance, as an essence or extract, for giving a flavor to anything.

FLA VOR·OUS (-us) *adj.* Pleasantly flavored; savory. See synonyms under RACY.

FLA·VOUS *adj.* Nearly pure yellow.

①FLAW *noun* 1 An inherent defect, as in construction or constitution; especially, a defect that destroys or impairs strength, force, or legal validity; weak spot. 2 A crack; fissure; as, a *flaw* in a casting. See synonyms under BLEMISH, BRLACH.

—*verb* 1 To make flaws in; become cracked or defective. 2 To make legally invalid or inoperative. [Compare ON. *flaga*, slab (of stone)] —**·LESS** *adj.* —**·LESS·LY** *adv.*

②FLAW *noun* 1 A sudden squall of wind; a transient but violent windstorm. 2 [Obs.] A tumult. [<Norw. *flaga*, gust of wind]

FLAW·Y *adj.* Having flaws; defective.

FLAX *noun* 1 The soft fiber obtained from the bark of the flax plant. 2 An annual plant (genus *Linum*) with stems about two feet high and blue flowers, having a mucilaginous seed, called *flaxseed* or *linseed*, and an inner bark which yields the flax of commerce. 3 Any plant resembling flax.

—*verb* To beat or thrash. —**TO FLAX AROUND** To stir about busily. —**TO FLAX OUT** 1 To knock out; beat, as in a fight. 2 To become fatigued or exhausted. [<OE. *fleax*]

FLAX EN *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or made of flax. 2 Like flax. 3 Of a light golden color.

FLAX·SEED *noun* 1 The mucilaginous seed borne by the common flax; linseed: used medicinally for soothing and softening: also **FLAX SEED.** 2 A low European herb of the flax family, having similar seed vessels.

FLAX·WORT (-wŭrt) *noun* Any plant of the flax family (*Linaceæ*).

FLAX·Y *adj.* Like flax; fair; flaxen.

FLAY *tr. verb* 1 To strip off the skin from; skin; hence, to pillage. 2 To criticize with sharpness and hostility. [<OE. *flеăn*] —**·ER** *noun.*

F-LAYER Same as APPLETON LAYER.

FLEA *noun* 1 A wingless insect (order *Siphonaptera*), parasitic upon a mammal or a bird, and having a compressed body, limbs adapted for leaping, and a head armed with piercing mandibles and a suctorial proboscis. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious). 2 One of several small beetles or crustaceans that jump like fleas, as a beach flea or sand hopper. —**A FLEA IN ONE'S (or THE) EAR** A warning; caution; sometimes, an irritating reply or rebuff. [<OE. *flеă*]

FLEA·BANE *noun* One of various plants of the composite family, supposed to repel fleas.

FLEA BITE 1 The bite of a flea. 2 Any trifling wound or discomfort. 3 A minute quantity.

FLEA-BITTEN *adj.* 1 Bitten by a flea. 2 White, flecked with bay or sorrel spots: said of the color of a horse.

FLEAM *noun* 1 A surgeon's lancet. 2 The angle made by the cutting edge of a saw tooth with the plane of the blade.

FLEA·WORT (-wŭrt) *noun* 1 A European plant (genus *Inula*) of the composite family: a reputed repellent of fleas. 2 A plant *(Plantago psyllium)* of the plantain family, whose seeds are used medicinally.

FLÈCHE (flĕsh) *noun* [F.] 1 Any spire; more particularly, one over the intersection of the nave and transepts. 2 A triangular field fortification, open at the gorge.

FLECK *noun* A dot or speck; a spot; dapple. —*tr. verb* To speck, spot, or dapple. [Compare ON. *flekkr*, spot] —**·LESS** *adj.* —**·Y** *adj.*

FLEC TION *noun* 1 The act of bending or turning, as of a limb, muscle, etc.; opposed to *extension*. 2 A curved or bent part. 3 A turning as of the eye; glance; cast. 4 The variation of a word, as by conjugation or declension. See INFLECTION. Also spelled *flexion*. [<L. *flexio* <*flecto*, bend]

FLEC·TION·AL *adj.* Pertaining to flection or inflection, especially that of words by declension, etc. In medicine and physiology the form *flexional* is preferred.

FLED Past tense and past participle of FLEE.

FLEDGE *verb* [**FLEDGED, FLEDG ING**] 1 To furnish with feathers or with any soft covering; acquire feathers enough for flight. 2 To bring up (a young bird) until its feathers are sufficiently developed for flight. 3 To fit a feather to (an arrow). 4 To make or become self-sufficient, independent: chiefly in compounds; as, full-*fledged*. [<OE. *flеogan*, fly]

FLEDG LING *adj.* Just fledged; hence, little known, as, a *fledgling* poet. —*noun* A young bird ready or able to leave the nest. Also **FLEDGE LING.**

FLEDG·Y *adj.* [**I ER, ·I EST**] Feathery; downy; feathered

①FLEE *verb* [**FLED, FLEE ING**] 1 To run away from; shun; avoid; seek safety in flight. 2 To cease to be visible; disappear. See synonyms under ESCAPE, EVLY. [<OE. *flеon*] —**FLE ER** *noun.*

②FLEE [Scot.] *verb* To fly; let fly. —*noun* A fly: also spelled *flie*.

FLEECE *noun* 1 The woolly covering of a sheep; also, the entire coat of wool sheared from a sheep. 2 Anything resembling a fleece in quality or appearance. 3 A textile fabric with a soft silky pile, used for linings, etc.; also, the nap. 4 Meat from the ribs of buffalo. 5 Bear fat, used as food.

—*tr. verb* [**FLEECED, FLEEC ING**] 1 To sheer the fleece from. 2 To cover with a fleece or wool. 3 To swindle; strip by fraud. [<OE. *flеos*] —**FLEECE·A·BLE** *adj.* —**FLEECED** *adj.*

FLEEC ER *noun* One who fleeces; especially, one who takes by fraud.

FLEECH *tr. verb* [Scot.] To cajole; coax. —*noun* Flattery.

FLEEC Y *adj.* [**FLEEC·I ER, FLEEC I·EST**] Pertaining to, like, or covered with a fleece. —**FLEEC·I LY** *adv.*

FLEER *verb* To jeer at; deride; mock; sneer. —*noun* 1 Derision or scorn. 2 A leer. [Compare Norw. *flira*, titter, giggle] —**FLEER·ING** *adj.* —**FLEER ING·LY** *adv.*

①FLEET *verb* 1 To fly or pass swiftly; cause to pass away quickly and pleasantly. 2 To change the position of; as, to *fleet* a rope or a body of men. 3 To move from one place to another; change place: said of sailors at work. 4 [Obs.] To drift, as a cloud; fluctuate.

—*adj.* 1 Moving, or capable of moving, swiftly; rapid; swift; nimble. 2 Passing; evanescent. 3 [Prov. Eng.] Thin; shallow. [<OE. *fleotan*, float; akin to ON. *fljōta*, swift] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

②FLEET *noun* 1 A number of vessels in company or under one command; especially ships of war; also, something resembling such a group; as, an air *fleet*. 2 The entire number of vessels belonging to one government; a navy; or the number of vessels in one command; as, the Pacific *fleet*. 3 A number of vessels, aircraft, or vehicles, collectively, engaged in the same activity, or operated as a unit; as, a fishing *fleet*, a transport *fleet*. [<OE. *fleot*, ship]

③FLEET *noun* An inlet, creek, or sewer: now only an element in place names; as, *Fleet* Street. [<OE. *fleot*, estuary]

FLEET ADMIRAL Same as ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

FLEET·ING *adj.* Passing quickly; transitory. See synonyms under TRANSIENT.

FLEET PRISON A former English debtors' prison on Farringdon Street, London. Also **THE FLEET.**

FLEET STREET A street in London, England; center of the newspaper and printing business; hence, English journalism.

FLEG [Scot.] *verb* To affright; also, to flee. —*noun* A stroke. [Etymology unknown]

FLEM·ING *noun* A native of Flanders; one of Flemish blood and speech, of Dutch descent. [Akin to MD. *Vlaming*]

FLEM·ING, SIR ALEXANDER, born 1881, English bacteriologist; discovered penicillin.

Flem·ish *adj.* Of or pertaining to Flanders, its people, literature, or language. —*noun* 1 Flemings collectively: with the definite article. 2 The language of Flanders, belonging to the Low German branch of the Teutonic languages. [<MD. *Vlaemisch*]

flense *tr. verb* [**flensed, flens·ing**] To strip the blubber or the skin from, as from a whale or a seal. Also **flench.** [< D. *flensen*, cut up] —**flens·er** *noun.*

flesh *noun* 1 The portion of an animal body that consists of the softer tissues; especially, the muscular part of the body, but the fats being often included: distinguished from the fluids, bones, and integuments. Flesh is composed principally of muscular fiber and albuminous matter. 2 Animal food or meat as distinguished from vegetable; in a restricted sense, the meat of mammals and birds as distinguished from fish. 3 The material part of man as distinguished from the spiritual; the body as opposed to the soul. 4 Mankind in general; the human race. 5 In Scriptural and theological use, human nature; specifically, the carnal nature of man as affected with evil inclinations. 6 Desire for the gratification of sensual passions. 7 Sympathy; kind-heartedness; gentleness of nature. 8 The outer appearance or color of a person's body; as, a man of dark *flesh*. 9 Animal life as a whole. 10 The soft, pulpy parts of fruits and vegetables, as distinguished from skin, etc. 11 The color of the skin of a white person; flesh-colored. 12 Kin; family stock. —**in the flesh** Having bodily existence; alive. —**own flesh and blood** One's own family, relations, or descendants. —**proud flesh** A granulated, painful growth resembling flesh in a wound or sore. —*verb* 1 To glut with or as with flesh; satiate; also, to accustom, inure, or tempt with a taste of flesh, as a hawk or dog. 2 Hence, to make eager with a foretaste of anything; embolden with success; flush. 3 In currying, to scrape the flesh from. 4 To clothe or invest with or as with flesh. 5 To plunge, as a sword, into the flesh. 6 To make or become fat or fleshy. [<OE. *flæsc*]

flesh-colored *adj.* Having the color of the skin of a white person; pinkish.

flesh·er *noun* 1 One who strips the flesh from hides; also, an instrument used for this. 2 [Scot.] A butcher.

flesh fly A carnivorous dipterous insect (genus *Sarcophaga*) that deposits its eggs or living larvæ in animal matter.

flesh·i·ness *noun* Plumpness; corpulence.

flesh·ing *noun* The process of cleaning the inner side of hides and skins of adhering flesh and fat.

flesh·ings *noun pl.* Flesh-colored tights.

flesh·li·ly *adv.* In a sensual manner. See **flesh** (desire).

flesh·li·ness *noun* Carnality.

flesh·ly *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the body; corporeal. 2 Sensual, carnal. 3 Fleshy; fat, plump. —*adv.* Carnally.

flesh'·mon·ger (-mung·gur) *noun* 1 A dealer in meat; butcher. 2 A procurer.

flesh pot *noun* 1 A pot to cook flesh in. 2 *pl.* Any form of indulgence, luxury; soft living; wealth.

flesh·y *adj.* [**flesh·i·er, flesh·i·est**] 1 Having much flesh; plump, corpulent; fat. 2 Pertaining to flesh or to carnal nature; composed of flesh. 3 Consisting of firm pulp; succulent, as a peach or an apple.

fletch *tr. verb* To provide with feathers, as arrows; fledge.

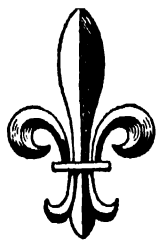
fletch·er *noun* One who fletches arrows; an arrowmaker. [<OF. *flechier* <*fleche* <MD. *flitse*, arrow]

Fletch·er, John, 1579–1625, English dramatist; collaborator with Beaumont. —**John Gould,** born 1886, American poet.

Fletch·er·ism *noun* A theory, advocated by Horace Fletcher, 1849–1919, that perfect health requires complete mastication of food; also, the practice of this theory.

Fletch'·er·ize *tr. verb* [**·ized, ·iz·ing**] To masticate until converted into pulp.

fleur-de-lis (flûr-duh-lee *or* -lees) *noun* [**fleurs-de-lis** *pl.*] 1 The iris. 2 A heraldic device, the bearing of the former royal family of France. Also **fleur-de-lys.** [<F., flower of lily]



FLEUR-DE-LIS

fleured (flûrd) *adj.* Decorated with fleurs-de-lis.

fleu·ry (floo'-) *adj.* Terminating in the three leaves of, or strewed with, the fleur-de-lis; specifically, tipped with a fleur-de-lis: said of the arms of a cross. For illustration see under **cross.**

Fleur·y (flûr·ee'), **André Hercule de,** 1653–1743, French cardinal. —**Claude,** 1640–1723, French historian.

¹flew Same as **flue.**

²flew Past tense of **fly.**

flew·it *noun* [Scot.] A box on the ears; a slap.

flews (flooz) *noun pl.* The large chops or hanging parts of the upper lip of certain dogs: term used especially of hounds. See illustration under **dog.** —**flewed** *adj.*

flex *tr. verb* To bend; subject to flexure: opposed to *extend.* —*noun* 1 A bend; flexure. 2 A length of pliant, usually insulated, copper wire, as for an electric plug-in connection. [<L. *flexus* <*flecto*, bend]

flex·i·ble *adj.* 1 Capable of being bent, turned, or twisted, without breaking. 2 Pliant; plastic. 3 Tractable; yielding; compliant. 4 [Obs.] Not rigid; pliable: said of fluids. Also **flex·ile.** —**flex·i·bil'·i·ty, flex·i·ble·ness** *noun* —**flex·i·bly** *adv.*

flexion, flexional Same as **flection,** etc.

flex'·i·tank car A railroad boxcar adapted to convey liquid cargoes, as petroleum products, by means of canvas containers conditioned with rubber or synthetic rubber.

Flex·ner, Abraham, born 1866, American educator. —**Simon,** born 1863, bacteriologist, brother of Abraham.

flex·or *noun* A muscle that operates to bend a joint; as, the *flexors* of the fingers.

flex·u·ose (-yoo·ōs) *adj.* 1 Bending gently to and fro in opposite directions, as certain plants; zigzag. 2 Flexuous.

flex·u·ous (-yoo·us) *adj.* 1 Winding or turning about; having bends or turns. 2 Unsteady; wavering. 3 Flexuose. [<L. *flexuosus* <*flexus*; see **flex**] —**flex·u·os'·i·ty, flex·u·ous·ness** *noun* —**flex u·ous·ly** *adv.*

flex·u·ral *adj.* Of or pertaining to bending or curving.

flex·ure (flek'·shoor) *noun* A bending; the state of being bent or flexed; also, a bent part; turn; curve; fold.

fley (flay) [Scot.] *tr. verb* To affright. —*noun* A fright. [<OE. *flegan*, put to flight]

fli·aum (-awm) *noun* The orange rockfish (*Sebastodes pinniger*) of the American Pacific coast.

flib'·ber ti gib bet (-jib·ĕt) *noun* An impulsive, flighty, or gossipy person. Also **flib'·ber di gib bit, flib'·ber ty·gib bet.**

flic flac *noun* [F.] A sound as of repeated blows.

flich·ter (flik'-) [Scot.] *intr. verb* To flutter; flicker. —*noun* A flicker.

flick *verb* 1 To give a flip to; also, to whip lightly. 2 To flutter. 3 To catch an aircraft for an instant in the beam of a searchlight. —*noun* 1 A quick, light stroke, as with a whip. 2 The momentary gleam made when an airplane is caught in the beam of a searchlight. 3 A streak or splash. [Back formation <**flicker**]

¹flick·er *verb* 1 To be unsteady or wavering, as a flame. 2 To flutter, as a bird. 3 To cause to tremble or waver. —*noun* 1 A waving or fluctuating light. 2 A flickering or fluttering motion. See synonyms under **flight.** 3 In motion pictures, the effect of discontinuity due to faulty projection. [<OE. *flicorian*, move the wings] —**flick·er·ing** *adj.* —**flick·er·ing·ly** *adv.* —**flick·er·y** *adj.*

²flick·er *noun* A woodpecker, especially the golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*) of eastern North America. [<Imitation of the bird's note]

flick'·er tail *noun* A medium-sized ground squirrel (*Citellus richardsonii*) with a buffy-to-grayish coat and a bushy tail, black above and brown beneath: common in Montana and North Dakota.

Flickertail State Nickname of North Dakota.

flied (flide) Past tense and past participle of **fly** (baseball).

fli·er *noun* 1 That which flies; a flying bird, airplane, or the like; a fugitive. 2 An aviator or airman. 3 A rapidly moving piece in a machine. 4 A printing-press fly. 5 A single step in a straight flight; in the plural, a straight flight of stairs. 6 [Pop.] One who or that which moves with great speed, as a race horse or express train. 7 [Pop.] A venture, as in the stock market. Also spelled *flyer.*

flight (flite) *noun* 1 The act, process, or power of flying; swift movement of any kind; also, the distance traveled, as by a projectile. 2 A group, flock, or swarm of flying creatures. 3 The art of traveling through the air in aircraft; also, a trip in an airplane. 4 In the U. S. Army Air Forces, a tactical unit of two or more airplanes. 5 A soaring and sustained effort or utterance. 6 An ascent or continuous series (of stairs or steps). 7 A light, slender arrow for shooting at long distances: also **flight arrow.** 8 In angling, a device for whirling the bait rapidly. 9 The act of fleeing or escaping. See synonyms under **career.** —**to put to flight** To cause to flee or run; defeat decisively; rout. —*intr. verb* [Obs.] To migrate or move in flights, as migratory birds; flee or take to flight. [<OE. *flyht*] —**flight·less** *adj.*

flight check An aerial inspection of the region covered by an aeronautical chart in order to verify, correct, and improve the data on it.

flight deck The top deck of an aircraft carrier, on which airplanes land and take off.

flight officer In the U. S. Army Air Forces, an officer assigned to duty in an airplane: intermediate between the highest non-commissioned rating and the lowest commissioned rank.

flight path The path traced out by the center of gravity of an aircraft with reference to the earth.

flight plan The essential details of a proposed aircraft flight, including type of airplane, points of departure and arrival, cruising altitude, course, speed, etc.

flight-recorder *noun* An automatic electronic device for recording temperature and pressure changes in an airplane in flight: used primarily on test flights.

flight station The compartment of an airplane containing the instruments, etc., necessary for flight operations.

FLIGHT STRIP An auxiliary landing field for aircraft.

FLIGHT·Y *adj.* [FLIGHT·I·ER, FLIGHT·I·EST] 1 Given to light-headed fancies or caprices; volatile. 2 Slightly delirious. 3 Fleeting; passing swiftly. —**FLIGHT·I·LY** *adv.* —**FLIGHT·I·NESS** *noun.*

FLIM-FLAM *tr. verb* [-FLAMMED, -FLAM·MING] To deceive; trick. —*adj.* Shifty; deceptive; tricky. —*noun* [Pop.] A trifle; also, a deception; sham; pretense; specifically, a process of cheating a person when making change. —**FLIM-FLAMMER** *noun* —**FLIM-FLAMMERY** *noun.*

FLIM·SY (-zĭ) *adj.* [FLIM·SI·ER, FLIM·SI·EST] Lacking substantial texture or structure; thin and weak; ineffective. —*noun* [FLIM·SIES *pl.*] 1 A thin paper used for carbon copies. 2 In English journalism, a dispatch or article received on thin paper. [<FILM, by metathesis] —**FLIM·SI·LY** *adv.* —**FLIM·SI·NESS** *noun.*

FLINCH *intr. verb* 1 To shrink back, as from pain or danger; waver; wince. 2 In croquet, to allow the foot to slip from one's ball when "sending" an opponent. —*noun* Any act of shrinking back, wavering, or wincing. [<OF. *flenchir,* to turn aside] —**FLINCH·ER** *noun* —**FLINCH·ING·LY** *adv.*

FLIN·DER *noun* A small fragment; splinter; shred: usually in the plural. [Compare Norw. *flindra,* splinter]

FLINES Fraunhofer lines.

FLING *verb* [FLUNG, FLUNG, FLING·ING] 1 To cast with violence; throw; hurl; hence, to cast aspersions; flout: often with *at.* 2 To send forth; emit. 3 To toss, as the head. 4 To kick out the heels. 5 To rush, dash, or flounce with impatience or passion.

—*noun* 1 The act of casting out, down, or away; a throw. 2 A sneering insinuation; aspersion. 3 A kick, flounce, leap, or the like. 4 Free range for action or indulgence; dash; swagger. 5 A lively Scotch dance. [<ME. *flingen;* of obscure origin] —**FLING·ER** *noun.*

FLINGING-TREE *noun* [Scot.] 1 A flail. 2 A timber hung between horses in a stall.

FLINT *noun* 1 A subvitreous dull-colored variety of quartz resembling chalcedony but more opaque. It is very hard, and produces a spark when struck with steel. 2 A piece of such stone, shaped for some purpose, as for striking fire. 3 Anything very hard, obdurate, or cruel.

—*tr. verb* To fit or provide with a flint. [<OE. *flint*]

FLINT 1 A manufacturing city on the Flint River in central Michigan. 2 A county in northern Wales; 266 square miles: also **FLINTSHIRE,** and its county town, a seaport.

FLINT, AUSTIN, 1812–86, American physician.

FLINT CORN A kind of Indian corn (*Zea mays indurata*), having especially hard smooth kernels which do not shrivel.

FLINT GLASS See under GLASS.

FLINT-GLAZED PAPER A paper coated and highly burnished on one side: used for box covers: also called **FLINT.**

FLINT LOCK *noun* A gunlock in which a flint was used to ignite the powder in the pan; also, the firearm so equipped.

FLINT PAPER A paper covered with powdered flint, resembling sandpaper.

FLINT·Y *adj.* [FLINT·I·ER, FLINT·I·EST] Made of, containing, or resembling flint; hard; cruel; obdurate. See synonyms under HARD. —**FLINT·I·LY** *adv.* —**FLINT·I·NESS** *noun.*

FLIP *verb* [FLIPPED, FLIP·PING] 1 To snap off, as with a finger; hence, to toss carelessly. 2 To move jerkily; flounce about. —*noun* 1 A quick movement of the hand or finger; sudden toss; snap; fillip; flick. 2 A drink made with some liquor, as sherry, mixed with egg, sugar, and spices. —*adj.* [Pop.] Pert; saucy; impertinent. [A form of FLAP]

FLIP·PANT *adj.* 1 Light, pert, and trifling; shallow and impertinent. 2 [Obs.] Fluent; free of speech. [<FLIP *verb* + -ANT] —**FLIP·PAN·CY, FLIP·PANT·NESS** *noun* —**FLIP·PANT·LY** *adv.*

FLIP·PER *noun* 1 A limb used to swim with, as by seals, turtles, etc. 2 [Pop.] The hand.

FLIRT *verb* 1 To jerk or wave lightly and quickly. 2 To make love for mere amusement; play at courtship; coquet. 3 To act giddily or flippantly. — *noun* 1 A person, especially a woman, who coquets; a trifler. 2 The act of flirting, in any sense; a flirting motion; fling. [Etymology obscure] —**FLIRT·ER** *noun* —**FLIRT·Y** *adj.*

FLIR·TA·TION *noun* Insincere lovemaking. Also **FLIRT·ING.** —**FLIR·TA·TIOUS** (-shŭs) *adj.* —**FLIR·TA·TIOUS·NESS** *noun.*

FLIRT·GILL *noun* [Obs.] A forward or frivolous girl.

FLIT *verb* [FLIT·TED, FLIT·TING] 1 To fly or move rapidly; dart; skim; flutter. 2 [Scot.] To remove from one place to another. See synonyms under FLY. —*noun* A flitting motion or action; flutter. [<ON. *flytja(st),* remove, move] —**FLIT·TER** *noun* —**FLIT·TING** *noun.*

FLIT *noun* Trade name for a type of insecticide; hence, **TO FLIT,** to spray with insecticide.

FLITCH *noun* 1 A side (of a hog) salted and cured; side of bacon. 2 A strip or steak cut from the side of certain fishes, smoked or adapted for smoking. 3 In carpentry, one of the parts of a compound beam. 4 A length of stripped log from whose circumference thin sheets of veneer are cut; also, the sheet so cut.

—*tr. verb* To cut, as halibut, into strips or steaks. [<OE. *flicce*]

FLITE [Scot.] *verb* [FLIT·TED, FLIT·TING] 1 To scold; quarrel. 2 To wrangle with. —*noun* A quarreling; railing; scolding. Also spelled *flyte.* [<OE. *flītan*] —**FLIT·TING** *noun.*

FLIT·TER *noun* 1 [Pop.] A shred; rag; tatter; flinder. 2 A thin bit or bits of tin, brass, or the like, used in decorative work. [Compare G. *flitter,* spangle]

FLIT'·TER·MOUSE *noun* [-MICE *pl.*] A bat. [Compare G. *fledermaus*]

FLIV·VER [Pop.] *intr. verb* To fail. —*noun* 1 A motorcar of cheap grade. 2 Hence, anything small of its kind or of low price.

FLOAT *verb* 1 To rest or cause to rest on the surface of a liquid. 2 To circulate, or to put in circulation, as an issue of bonds; secure a market or find support (for). 3 To smooth the surface of soft plaster with a wetted trowel. 4 To irrigate; flood. 5 To subject to the action of a current of water or air, as a pigment, in order to separate the finer from the coarser portions.

—*noun* 1 An object, as a ball, that floats on a liquid or buoys up something, as a cork on a bait line or a hollow ball in a cistern. 2 One of various devices or appliances, as a plasterer's spreading trowel, a shoemaker's rasp, etc. 3 A truck or wheeled platform, decorated for display in a pageant. 4 A dock or basin in which a ship is floated. For illustration see DRYDOCK. 5 Rock or rocky debris detached from the original formation. 6 That portion of the landing gear of an airplane which provides buoyancy when it is resting on the surface of the water. 7 In banking, time drafts and out-of-town checks in transit for collection. See TRANSIT. 8 A mechanical device for elevating performers above the stage in spectacular plays; also, the footlights. 9 The passage of a filling thread under or over several warp threads without engaging them. 10 A voltage equalizer; storage battery. 11 A hollow or inflated organ that supports an animal in water. 12 A milk-shake with a ball of ice-cream floating in it. [<OE. *flotian,* float] —**FLOAT·A·BLE, FLOAT·Y** *adj.*

Synonym (verb): swim. An object *floats* which is upborne in a fluid without action; a living being *swims* when borne up, or borne onward, in a liquid by action; one wearied with *swimming* may rest himself by *floating;* a cork *floats* on water; the hawk seems to *float* in the upper air. *Antonyms:* drown, sink.

FLOAT·AGE, FLOAT·A·TION Same as FLOTAGE, etc.

FLOAT·BOARD *noun* One of the paddles of a water wheel or of a paddle wheel.

FLOAT·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which floats; a float. 2 [Pop.] In the United States, an unattached voter, especially one whose vote may be bought; also, one who votes fraudulently elsewhere than in his own district.

FLOAT-FEED *adj.* Furnished with a feed controlled by a float, as the carburetor of an internal-combustion engine.

FLOAT·ING *adj.* 1 Buoyed up or carried along by a liquid or gas; borne on the surface of a liquid. 2 Unattached to moorings or anchorage; afloat. 3 Moving about; not settled; fluctuating. 4 Not funded, due at various times and in various sums: said of an indebtedness. 5 Not invested permanently; in circulation; available: said of funds or capital.

—*noun* 1 The act, operation, or process of floating, in any sense of the verb. 2 A second coat of plastering.

FLOATING AXLE A live axle which floats in a housing which supports none of the weight of the car and whose sole function is to transmit propelling power to the wheels.

FLOATING DEBT The general unfunded indebtedness of a state or a corporation.

FLOATING DOCK A double caisson having a floored open space between air chambers: used for lifting a vessel out of water by pumping the water out of the side compartments.

FLOATING-HEART *noun* An aquatic herb (genus *Nymphoides*), with floating heart-shaped leaves.

FLOATING-ISLAND *noun* A dessert consisting of boiled custard with the beaten whites of eggs floating on the surface.

FLOATING KIDNEY An abnormal condition, usually congenital, in which the kidneys are movable or unstable in position: also called *movable kidney, wandering kidney.*

FLOATING RIBS See RIB.

FLOC *noun* A tiny flaky mass, as in smoke. Also **FLOCK.** [<FLOCCULE]

FLOC·CIL·LA'·TION (flŏk·sĭ·lā'·shun) *noun* A delirious picking at the bedclothes by a patient. [<L. *floccus,* lock of wool]

FLOC·COSE (flŏk'·ōse) *adj.* Woolly; especially, in botany, having tufts of soft hairs or wool. [<L. *floccus,* lock of wool]

FLOC'·CU·LATE (flŏk'·yŏō-) *verb* [-LAT·ED, -LAT·ING] To gather or be joined together in small lumps, as some soils; also, to collect in flaky masses, as the particles of a finely-divided precipitate.

—**FLOC·CU·LATE** (-lĭt) *adj.* Having a tuft of stiff hairs or a flocculus. —**FLOC·CU·LA'·TION** *noun.*

FLOC·CULE (flŏk'·yōōl) *noun* 1 A loose tuft, like wool; specifically, in chemistry and physics, one of the flakes in a flocculent precipitate. 2 A small flocculent mass. Also **FLOC·CUS.**

FLOC·CU·LENT (flŏk'·yŏō-) *adj.* 1 Resembling wool; woolly. 2 Of, pertaining to, or like the down of a young bird.

Covered with a soft waxy secretion, as certain insects. **4** Coalescing in flakes, as the clumping together of microscopic particles in a liquid. [<L. *floccus*, lock of wool] — **FLOC·CU·LENCE, FLOC·CU·LEN·CY** *noun* — **FLOC·CU·LENT·LY** *adv.*

FLOC·CU·LUS (flŏk′·yŏŏ–) *noun* [LI (lī) *pl.*] **1** A little flake; floccule. **2** A small tuft of wool or wool-like hairs. **3** One of the gaseous cloudlike masses in the surface of the sun. **4** One of a pair of small lateral lobes in the cerebellum of the higher vertebrates. [Diminutive of L. *floccus*, lock of wool]

1FLOCK *noun* **1** A company or collection of animals, as sheep, goats, or birds. **2** The persons belonging to a congregation, church, parish, or diocese. **3** An unorganized company of persons; a crowd. — *intr. verb* To come together gregariously; assemble; congregate. [<OE., *flocc*]

Synonyms (noun): bevy, brood, company, covey, drove, gam, group, hatch, herd, litter, lot, pack, set, swarm. *Group* is the general word for any gathering of a small number of objects, whether of persons, animals, or inanimate things. The individuals in a *brood* or *litter* are related to each other, those in the other *groups* may not be. *Brood* is used chiefly of fowls and birds, *litter* of certain quadrupeds which bring forth many young at a birth; we speak of a *brood* of chickens, a *litter* of puppies. *Bevy* is used of birds, and figuratively of any bright and lively *group* of women or children, but rarely of men. *Flock* is applied to birds and to some of the smaller animals; *herd* is confined to the larger animals; we speak of a *bevy* of quail, a *covey* of partridges, a *flock* of blackbirds, or a *flock* of sheep, a *gam* of whales, a *herd* of cattle, horses, buffaloes, or elephants, a *pack* of wolves, a *pack* of hounds, a *swarm* of bees. A collection of animals driven or gathered for driving is called a *drove*.

2FLOCK *noun* **1** Finely ground wool, felt, or vegetable fiber; wool dust. **2** A tuft of wool, or the like. **3** Short refuse wool. **4** A tufted or flakelike mass, especially if produced by precipitation. also **FLOC.** — *tr. verb* **1** To cover with flock. **2** To fill with flock, as a cushion. [Compare L. *floccus*, lock of wool]

FLOCK PAPER Wall paper sized and covered or figured with flock, velvet paper.

FLOCK·Y *adj.* [**I·ER, ·I·EST**] **1** Resembling flock; floccose. **2** Rich in flocks.

FLOD·DEN A field SW. of Berwick-on-Tweed England; battle, 1513.

FLOE *noun* A tabular mass, or a collection of such masses, of floating ice. [Compare ON. *flo*, layer; psychologically associated with FLOAT]

FLOG *tr. verb* [**FLOGGED, FLOG·GING**] To chastise with a whip, rod, etc.; to whip. See synonyms under BEAT. — *noun* A sound resembling the impact of a blow, also, the act of flogging. [Blend of FLAY and SHOG] — **FLOG·GER** *noun* — **FLOG·GING** *noun*.

FLOOD (flŭd) *noun* **1** An unusually large flow of water; freshet, inundation; deluge. **2** The coming in of the tide; the tide at its height, high tide; also **FLOOD TIDE.** See EBB. **3** A copious flow or stream, as of sunlight, lava, etc; abundant or excessive supply. **4** Any great body of water, the sea, a river. **5** A stage light that throws a broad beam. — **THE FLOOD** or **NOAH'S FLOOD** See under DELUGE. — *verb* To pour in abundance, as water; supply or be supplied to excess; inundate; deluge; overflow. [<OE. *flod*] — **FLOOD·ER** *noun*.

FLOOD GATE *noun* **1** A gate for regulating the flow of water, as in a raceway. **2** Any free vent for an outpouring, as of wrath or tears.

FLOOD·ING *noun* **1** Uterine hemorrhage. **2** Inundation.

FLOOD LIGHT *noun* Artificial illumination of great brilliancy and broad beam; specifically, a lighting unit equipped with a high-powered projector, enveloping the desired object in a broad flood of light.

FLOOD MARK A high-tide or high-water mark.

FLOOD TIDE See FLOOD *noun*.

FLOOR (*varying from* flōre *to* flo͝r) *noun* **1** The surface in a room or building on which the inmates walk. **2** The space between two adjacent levels of a building; a story. **3** Any natural area made smooth or level, corresponding in character or use to a floor; also, the surface of something built, as a bridge. **4** In any parliamentary body, the part of the hall occupied by members; hence, the right or privilege to address the house during a given time and to the exclusion of other speakers. **5** The main business hall of an exchange. **6** The vertical plates between the inner and outer bottoms of a ship extending from one side (bilge) to the other. **7** The bottom limit of anything; specifically, the lowest price charged for a given thing. — *tr. verb* **1** To cover or provide with a floor. **2** To throw down to or as to the floor; overthrow; vanquish; hence, to silence. **3** To place near or on the floor. [<OE. *flor*]

FLOOR·AGE (–ij) *noun* The area of a floor; floor space.

FLOOR·CLOTH *noun* **1** Any fabric used to cover floors, as oilcloth. **2** A cloth used to clean a floor.

FLOOR·ING *noun* **1** Material for the making of a floor. **2** Floors collectively; a floor.

FLOOR LEADER A party leader in either house of the U. S. Congress, in charge of party organization and many of the privileges of the floor.

FLOOR SHOW An informal entertainment, consisting of dancing, singing, etc., presented on the dance floor of a night club or cabaret.

FLOOR′ WALK·ER *noun* In a retail store, one who oversees the employees on a floor, directs customers, etc.

FLOOZ·Y *noun* [Pop.] A dissolute young woman; a tart.

FLOP *verb* [**FLOPPED, FLOP·PING**] **1** To move up and down loosely, as wings or the brim of a hat. **2** To tumble about; fall or drop heavily. **3** [Pop.] To be a complete failure. — *noun* **1** The sound or act of flopping. **2** [Pop.] An utter failure, or a person who has failed. [Variant of FLAP] — **FLOP·PER** *noun* — **FLOP·PY** *adj.* — **FLOP·PI·LY** *adv.* — **FLOP·PI·NESS** *noun*.

FLOP HOUSE *noun* [Pop.] **1** A cheap lodging house or hotel. **2** A jail.

FLO·RA *noun* **1** The aggregate of plants indigenous to a country or district distinguished from *fauna*. **2** A work systematically describing such plants. [<L., <*flos*, flower]

FLO·RA A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **FLORE** (flōr). [<L., flower]

— **FLORA** In Roman mythology, the goddess of flowers and spring.

FLO·RAL *adj.* Of, like, or pertaining to flowers.

FLO·RAL *adj.* Of, belonging, or relating to Flora.

FLO·RÉ·AL (flō·rā·ahl′) The eighth month in the calendar of the first French republic. See CALENDAR (Republican).

1FLOR·ENCE An ancient city on the Arno River in north-central Italy; noted for its architecture. Also [It.] *Firenze*.

2FLOR·ENCE (flor′·ens, *F.* flo·rahNs′) A feminine personal name. Also [Dan., G.] **FLO·RENZ** (flo·rĕnts′), [Dutch] **FLO·REN·TI·A** (flo·ren′·tsi·ah), [Sp.] **FLO·REN·CI·A** (flo·rĕn′·thē·ä), [Sw.] **FLO·RENZ** (Po·rĕns′).

FLORENCE FLASK A round or pear-shaped bottle of thin glass in which liquids are heated; originally, a straw-covered glass flask in which olive oil or wine was imported from Italy.

FLOR·EN·TINE *noun* A stout and durable kind of silk dress goods.

FLOR·EN·TINE (–teen *or* –tin *or* –tine) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the city of Florence, Italy. — *noun* An inhabitant or native of Florence.

FLO·REN·TI·UM (–shi·um) *noun* Illinium.

FLO·RES (–rēs) **1** An island in the Netherlands East Indies, south of Celebes; 5,850 square miles. **2** One of the Azores Islands; 57 square miles; chief town, Santa Cruz.

FLO·RES·CENCE *noun* **1** The state of being in blossom. **2** Inflorescence. For illustrations see INFLORESCENCE. [<L. *floresco* <*floreo*, bloom] — **FLO·RES·CENT** *adj.*

FLO·RET *noun* **1** A little flower, one of the small individual flowers that make up a cluster or head, as in sunflowers, dandelions, etc., of the composite family. **2** A silk yarn or floss. [<F. *fleurette* < L. *flos*, flower]

FLO·REY, SIR HOWARD WALTER, born 1898, English pathologist.

FLO·RI·AN·O·PO′·LIS A seaport in southern Brazil.

FLO·RI·AT′·ED (–at′·id) *adj.* Decorated with flower designs.

FLO′·RI·CUL·TURE (–chŏor *or* –tyoor) *noun* The cultivation of flowers or ornamental plants. See synonyms under AGRICULTURE. — **FLO·RI·CUL′·TUR·AL** *adj.* — **FLO·RI·CUL′·TUR·AL·LY** *adv.* — **FLO·RI·CUL′·TUR·IST** *noun*.

FLOR·ID *adj.* **1** Having a bright color; of a lively reddish hue. **2** Excessively ornate. **3** Blooming, flowery. **4** Full of trifling ornamental musical phrases. [<L. *floridus* <*flos*, flower] — **FLO·RID·I·TY, FLOR·ID·NESS** *noun* — **FLOR·ID·LY** *adv.*

FLOR·I·DA The southernmost Atlantic State of the United States; 58,560 square miles; capital, Tallahassee; entered the Union March 3, 1845; nickname, *Everglade State*. — **FLO·RID·I·AN, FLOR·I·DAN** *adj.* & *noun*.

FLORIDA KEYS A chain of islands and sand banks extending for 220 miles southwest of the southern extremity of Florida.

FLORIDA-MOSS *noun* Spanish-moss.

FLORIDA STRAITS A passage of water separating Florida from the Bahamas and Cuba; 300 miles long, and 60–100 miles wide.

FLO·RIF·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Bearing flowers. [<L. *flos*, flower, + *fero*, bear]

FLOR·IN *noun* **1** The unit of value of the Netherlands: also called *guilder*. **2** A British silver coin, equal to one tenth of a pound, or two shillings. **3** A gold coin first issued in England in 1343. **4** A coin first issued by Florence, made of gold, and weighing about 54 grains: also **FLOR·ENCE.** **5** Any of several ancient coins of England, Tuscany, Germany, etc. [<ME. *florens*, coin of Florence]



BRITISH SILVER FLORIN
(Reverse)

FLO·RI·O, JOHN, 1553?–1625, English writer; translator of Montaigne's *Essays*.

FLO·RIST *noun* A grower of or dealer in flowers. [<L. *flos*, flower]

-FLOROUS *suffix* Having (a specified number, kind, etc., of) flowers; as, uni*florous*, multi*florous*, etc. [<L. *-florus* <*flos*, flower]

FLOS FER·RI (fĕr′·ī) A variety of aragonite, suggesting coral. [<L., flower of iron]

1FLOSS *noun* 1 Floss silk. 2 The silk of some plants, as Indian corn. 3 The stray silk on the outside of cocoons of silkworms and of spiders. 4 A flossy surface; fluff. [<OF. *flosche* <It. *floscia*, soft]

2FLOSS *noun* A slag that floats on molten metal. [<G.]

3FLOSS *noun* [Br.] A stream. [Compare G. *Fluss*, river]

FLOS SIE Diminutive of FLORENCE.

FLOSS SILK A soft, downy embroidery silk. Also **FLOSH SILK.**

FLOSS·Y *adj.* [**FLOSS·I·ER, FLOSS I EST**] 1 Of, pertaining to, or like floss; light; downy. 2 [Pop.] Elegant; fine; beautiful.

FLO·TAGE (-tij) *noun* 1 Things that float, collectively. 2 The capacity of anything to buoy up or to float. Also spelled *floatage*. [<FLOAT + -AGE]

FLO TA·TION *noun* 1 The act or state of floating. 2 The science of bodies that float. 3 The act of floating or financing, as of an issue of bonds, etc., by bankers. 4 A method of separating pulverized ores by placing them in a froth of oils and chemicals in water, and applying a current of air so that the valuable ore particles float or adhere to the surface. Also spelled *floatation*.

FLOTATION GEAR A buoyant apparatus attached to a land airplane to enable it to float when forced to alight on water.

FLO TIL LA *noun* 1 A fleet of small vessels; a small fleet. 2 In the U. S. Navy, an organized group of destroyers, composed of two or more squadrons. 3 In the U. S. Army, a sea-going unit for laying mines. [<Sp. <*flota*, fleet]

FLO·TOW (-to), **FRIEDRICH VON**, 1812-83, German opera-composer.

FLOT SAM (-sum) *noun* 1 [Law] Goods cast or swept from a vessel into the sea and found floating. Compare JETSAM, LAGAN. 2 Any objects floating on the sea. 3 Hence, vagrants or unattached persons; as, the *flotsam* of society. Also spelled **FLOT SAN, FLOT SON.** [<OF. *flotteson*]

1FLOUNCE *noun* A gathered or plaited strip on a skirt. —*tr. verb* [**FLOUNCED, FLOUNC ING**] To furnish with flounces. [Variant of FROUNCE]

2FLOUNCE *intr. verb* [**FLOUNCED, FLOUNC ING**] To fling oneself about petulantly. —*noun* The act of flouncing; a fling. [Compare Mid. Sw. *flunsa*, plunge]

FLOUNC ING *noun* Material for flounces; also, flounces collectively.

1FLOUN DER *intr. verb* To stumble or struggle, as through weakness or uncertain footing. —*noun* A stumbling or struggling motion. [Blend of FLOUNCE and WANDER] —**FLOUN DER ING LY** *adv.*

2FLOUN DER *noun* One of certain species of flatfish, valued as a food fish; especially, the winter flounder *(Pseudopleuronectes americanus)* of the North Atlantic coast. [Compare Sw. *flundra*]

FLOUR *noun* 1 The ground and bolted substance of wheat. 2 The finely ground substance of any specified cereal; as, rye *flour*. 3 Any finely powdered substance. 4 Loose, finely crystallized saltpeter, used in making gunpowder. —*verb* 1 To pulverize; break up into minute particles; as, in mining, to *flour* mercury in the amalgamating process. 2 To sprinkle with flour. [<ME. *flour*, flower; see FLOWER (finest part)] —**FLOUR Y** *adj.*

FLOUR ISH (flur′-) *verb* 1 To swing or wave about; brandish. 2 To thrive or prosper; also, to be at one's best, as an author. 3 To embellish with ornamental designs. 4 In music, to play in a brilliant or dashing style; also, to sound a fanfare. 5 To boast.

—*noun* 1 An ornamental mark or design, especially a sweeping stroke, as in writing or embroidery; anything done for display alone. 2 The act of brandishing or waving. 3 A musical passage for display; fanfare. See synonyms under OSTENTATION. [<OF. *florir* <L. *florēre*; see FLOWER] —**FLOUR·ISH ER** *noun* —**FLOUR ISH·ING** *adj.* —**FLOUR ISH ING LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (verb): advance, blossom, flower, gain, grow, increase, prosper, thrive. See FLAUNT, REGAIN, SUCCEED. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for FAIL.

FLOUT *verb* 1 To scoff at. 2 To mock; jeer. See synonyms under MOCK. —*noun* A gibe; scoff; mockery. [<ME. *flouten*, whistle, play the flute] —**FLOUT ER** *noun* —**FLOUT ING LY** *adv.*

FLOW (flō) *verb* 1 To move along smoothly, as a stream; also, to glide. 2 To proceed from a source; issue; result. 3 To come in or rise, as the tide; opposed to *ebb*. 4 To wave, as in a breeze; float. 5 To abound. 6 To inundate; overflow; flood. 7 To spread copiously from the brush, as paint.

—*noun* 1 The act of flowing, or that which flows; also, a continuous stream or current. 2 The incoming of the tide. 3 The quantity, as of water, that passes through an orifice or by a given point in a given time. 4 A copious outpouring; also, any easy, gentle movement, as of speech. [<OE. *flowan*] —**FLOW·ING** *adj.* & *noun* —**FLOW·ING·LY** *adv.* —**FLOW·ING·NESS** *noun.*

FLOW AGE (flō′·ij) *noun* 1 The act of flowing or overflowing, or the state of being overflowed. 2 Liquid which flows or overflows. 3 Deformation of a solid body by intermolecular movement like that of a viscous fluid; distinguished from or opposed to *fracture*.

FLOW·ER *noun* 1 The organ, or the combination of organs of reproduction in a plant; blossom; bloom; also, in mosses, the reproductive organs with their enveloping or associated leaves. 2 A blooming plant. 3 The brightest, finest, choicest part, period, or specimen of anything. 4 Any flowerlike ornament; in rhetoric, a figure of speech. 5 *pl.* A very light powder obtained by sublimation and usually a metallic oxide; as, *flowers* of antimony; flour.

—*verb* To decorate with or to put forth flowers; blossom; bloom. [<OF. *flor* <L. *flos*, flower] —**FLOW ER ER** *noun* —**FLOW ER·LESS** *adj.* —**FLOW ER Y** *adj.* —**FLOW ER·I LY** *adv.* —**FLOW ER I NESS** *noun.*

FLOW·ER AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 The act or state of flowering. 2 An ornamentation of flowers, or flowers collectively.

FLOWER BED A plot of ground in which flowers are planted.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE (-duh-lūce) *noun* [**FLOWERS-DE-LUCE** *pl.*] A flower of the iris variety. See FLEUR-DE-LIS.

FLOW ER ET *noun* A small flower, or a floret.

FLOW′ ER·FENCE *noun* A species of poinciana; Barbados-pride.

FLOWER HEAD A dense headlike cluster of sessile florets.

FLOWERING-MAPLE *noun* A plant *(Abutilon striatum)* with maplelike leaves and orange flowers veined in dark crimson; also called *redvein-maple*.

FLOWER POT A pot for holding growing plants.

FLOWERS OF BENZOIN See BENZOIN.

FLOW METER An apparatus designed to measure and record the rate of flow of a liquid or a gas through any part of a transmitting system.

1FLOWN (flone) Past participle of FLY.

2FLOWN (flōne) *adj.* 1 Coated, as a glaze, with color freely blended or flowed. 2 Eased off, slack, as a sheet [< OF. *flowan*, flow]

FLOW RELAY An electric relay circuit adjusted to operate under specified conditions of flow in a gas or liquid

FLOW-SHEET *noun* A diagram, chart, or expository outline showing the successive operations and apparatus through which material progresses in a manufacturing process.

FLU *noun* [Pop.] Influenza: a contraction. Also **FLUE.**

FLUB DUB *noun* 1 Drivel; twaddle; flapdoodle 2 In printing, an insignificant stock ornament. —**FLUB DUB BER Y** *noun.*

FLUC TU ANT (-chōō-unt) *adj.* 1 Showing fluctuation. 2 Moving or shaped like a wave.

FLUC′ TU ATE (-chōō-ate) *verb* [**AT·ED, ·AT ING**] 1 To move, or cause to move, like waves; undulate. 2 To pass backward and forward irregularly from one state to another, waver; oscillate. [<L. *fluctuatus* <*fluctuo* <*fluctus*, wave] —**FLUC TU A BIL′ I TY** *noun* —**FLUC TU A·BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms: hesitate, oscillate, swerve, undulate, vacillate, vary, veer, waver. To *fluctuate* is to move like a wave with alternate rise and fall. A pendulum *oscillates*; waves *fluctuate* or *undulate*; a light or a flame *wavers*; a frightened steed *swerves* from his course; a tool or weapon *swerves* from the mark or line; the temperature *varies*, the wind *veers* when it suddenly changes its direction. That which *veers* may steadily hold the new direction; that which *oscillates*, *fluctuates*, *undulates*, or *wavers* returns upon its way. As regards mental states, he who *hesitates* sticks (L. *haerere*) on the verge of decision; he who *wavers* does not stick to a decision, he who *vacillates* decides now one way, and now another; one *vacillates* between contrasted decisions or actions; he may *waver* between decision and indecision, or between action and inaction. Persons *hesitate*, *vacillate*, *waver*, feelings *fluctuate* or *vary*. Compare SHAKE. *Antonyms*: abide, adhere, persist, stay, stick.

FLUC TU A′ TION (-chōō-ā′·shun) *noun* 1 Frequent irregular change; varying movement or action; also, a rising and falling, as of prices. 2 In biology, a variation which is not inherited.

1FLUE *noun* 1 A channel or passage for smoke, air, or gases of combustion; a chimney. 2 An organ pipe of flute or diapason quality. 3 A fishing net of various designs. Also spelled *flew*. [Compare D. *vloei-pijp*, ventilating shaft]

2FLUE *noun* Any fine flocklike refuse of wool or the like; lint. [<Flem. *vluwe*, down]

3FLUE *noun* A fluke; barb, as of a harpoon, feather, or anchor.

4FLUE *noun* Influenza.

FLUE GAS The by-product of combustion in a heating system, consisting mostly of nitrogen, with varying proportions of carbon dioxide, oxygen, and, under improper conditions, carbon monoxide. The quantitative determination of these components is called **FLUE-GAS ANALYSIS.**

FLU ENT *adj.* 1 Ready in speaking or writing; voluble; copious. 2 Marked by fluency; flowing; smooth. 3 Flowing freely; mobile; changeable. [<L. *fluens* <*fluo*, flow] —**FLU EN·CY, FLU·ENT·NESS** *noun* —**FLU·ENT·LY** *adv.*

FLUE PIPE A lipped organ pipe, as distinguished from a reed pipe.
FLUE STOP A stop controlling the flue pipes of an organ.
FLUE·Y *adj.* Containing or like flue (lint); downy; fluffy.
¹FLUFF *noun* 1 Nap or down. 2 Anything downy or fluffy. — *intr. verb* To shake or pound in such a way as to cause a puffing out; become fluffy. [<FLUE (lint) + PUFF]
²FLUFF [Pop.] *intr. verb* In stage or radio acting, to make an oral blunder, or to forget one's lines. — *noun* An oral blunder.
³FLUFF *noun* A flash, as of loose powder; puff. [Imitative]
FLUFF·Y *adj.* [FLUFF·I·ER, FLUFF·I·EST] Downy; feathery. — **FLUFF·I·LY** *adv.* — **FLUFF·I·NESS** *noun.*
FLU·ID *adj.* Capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous. — *noun* A substance that yields to any force tending to change its form, a liquid or gas. [<L. *fluidus* <*fluo*, flow] — **FLU·ID·AL** *adj.* — **FLU·ID·IC** *adj.* — **FLU·ID·I·TY, FLU·ID·NESS** *noun.*
Synonyms (noun): gas, liquid. In comparison with the substance, *fluid*, a *liquid* is a body in a state in which the particles move freely among themselves, but remain in one mass, keeping the same volume, but taking always the form of the containing vessel; a *liquid* is an inelastic *fluid*; a gas is an elastic *fluid* that tends to expand to the utmost limits of the containing space. All *liquids* are *fluids*, but not all *fluids* are *liquids*; air and all the *gases* are *fluids*, but they are not *liquids* under ordinary circumstances, even if capable of being reduced to a *liquid* form by special means, as by cold and pressure. Water at the ordinary temperature is at once a *fluid* and a *liquid*. *Antonym:* solid.
FLUID DIE A shaping die in which soft metals are shaped to its contour by liquid under pressure.
FLUID DRAM or **DRACHM** See under DRAM.
FLUID-EXTRACT *noun* A solution in alcohol of the active principle of a vegetable drug so prepared that 1 cubic centimeter has the strength of 1 gram of the dry drug. Also **FLUID-EXTRACTUM.**
FLUID OUNCE See under OUNCE (weight).
FLUID PRESSURE See under PRESSURE.
FLU'·I DRAM, FLU'·I DRACHM See FLUID DRAM under DRAM.
FLUID WAX Any liquid wax obtained from the oils of marine animals.
¹FLUKE *noun* 1 The part of an anchor that holds to the ground. 2 One of the lobes of the tail of a whale. 3 A barb on a harpoon, arrow, etc. [Figurative use of FLUKE (fish)]
²FLUKE *noun* 1 A leaf-like, parasitic, trematode worm infesting sheep, and also man and other animals; also called **FLUKE WORM.** 2 [Br.] A flatfish or flounder. [<OE. *floc*, ·c]
³FLUKE *noun* [Pop.] 1 A lucky stroke or accident, as in billiards, etc. 2 A failure; disappointment. [<OE. *flocan*, strike]
FLUK·Y (flōōk'·i) *adj.* [·I·ER, ·I·EST] 1 Occurring by lucky chance. 2 Variable, capricious, as wind Also **FLUK·EY.**
FLUME *noun* 1 A conduit, as for a millwheel. 2 A narrow passage through which a torrent passes. 3 A chute. — *tr. verb* [FLUMED, FLUM·ING] 1 To drain away or divert by means of a water chute or conduit, as in mining. 2 To move or transport, as logs, by means of a flume. See synonyms under STREAM. [<OF. *flum* <L. *flumen*, river]
FLU·MI·NOUS (·nus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to rivers; watered by streams. [<L. *flumen*, river]
FLUM·MER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 A light dish made of flour or cornstarch; blanc-mange. 2 A glutinous refuse product of the manufacture of wheatstarch. 3 Originally, a dish of oatmeal steeped in water and turned sour; pap. 4 Hence, anything vapid or insipid; empty compliment; flimsy show; humbug. [<Welsh *llymru*, flummery]
FLUM·MOX (flŭm'·ux) *tr. verb* [Pop.] To confuse; confound; perplex.
FLUMP *verb* [Pop.] To throw down heavily or clumsily; flop; plump. — *noun* The act of flumping or the sound so produced. [Imitative]
FLUNG Past tense and past participle of FLING.
FLUNK [Pop.] *verb* To break down or back out; fail utterly; make a failure of; as, to *flunk* an examination. — **TO FLUNK OUT** To leave or cause to leave a class, school, or college because of failure in studies.
— *noun* A complete failure; a giving up. [Perhaps blend of FLINCH and FUNK]
FLUNK·EY *noun* [FLUNK·IES or FLUNK·EYS *pl.*] 1 An obsequious fellow; servile imitator; toady. 2 A servant in livery. Also **FLUNK·Y.** [Etymology obscure] — **FLUNK·EY·ISM** *noun.*
FLUO-, FLUOR- Combining forms from Latin *fluor*, used to indicate fluorescence, or the presence of fluorine in a compound, as *fluoborate.*
FLU·O·PHOS'·PHATE (·fŏs'·fāte) *noun* A double salt of hydrofluoric and phosphoric acids.
FLU·OR *noun* Fluorite.
FLU'·OR·AN *noun* A crystalline anhydride, $C_{20}H_{12}O_3$, fluorescing in solution, formed as a by-product in making phenolphthalein. Also **FLU'·OR·ANE.**
FLU·OR·AP'·A·TITE *noun* Apatite in which fluorine but little or no chlorine is present.
FLU·O·RESCE' (·rĕs') *intr. verb* [·RESCED' (rĕst'), ·RESC'·ING (rĕs'·ing)] To become fluorescent; exhibit fluorescence. — **FLU·O·RES' CENT** *adj.*
FLU·O·RES'·CE·IN (·rĕs'·ē·in) *noun* A dark-red crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, obtained by heating phthalic anhydride with resorcin at 200° C., and subsequent separation: used in medicine and in the making of dyestuffs; also, any of several similar compounds. Also **FLU·O·RES'·CE·INE.**
FLU·O·RES'·CENCE (·rĕs'·ĕns) *noun* The property of certain substances to absorb radiation of a particular wavelength and to re-emit it as light of a different, usually greater, wavelength; the emitted radiation persists only as long as the stimulus is active: distinguished from *phosphorescence.*
FLUORESCENT LAMP An electric-discharge lamp, usually tubular in shape, containing mercury vapor which becomes luminous on the passing of the current and energizes a layer of fluorescent material coating the tube.
FLUORESCENT SCREEN A surface of glass coated with a fluorescent material, as platinocyanide: it fluoresces on exposure to electron bombardment and is used in cathode-ray vacuum tubes.
FLU OR IC *adj.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing fluorine.
FLU·O·RIDE (·rīde or ·rid) *noun* A binary compound of fluorine sometimes regarded as a salt of hydrofluoric acid. Also **FLU·O·RID.**
FLU·O·RIM'·E·TER *noun* An absorbing screen of varying thicknesses used to measure the intensity of fluorescence from different sources, as X-rays, radium, etc.
FLU·O·RI·NA'·TION *noun* The act or process of introducing fluorine into an organic compound.
FLU·O·RINE (·rin or ·reen) *noun* A pale, greenish-yellow, intensely pungent and corrosive gaseous element (symbol F) belonging to the halogen group. It is among the most chemically active of the elements; soluble fluorides are poisonous. See ELEMENT. Also **FLU·O·RIN.**
FLU'·OR·ITE *noun* A cleavable, isometric, variously colored calcium fluoride, CaF_2: used as a flux in steel- and glass-making: also called *fluor, fluorspar.* [<LL. <L. *fluo*, flow]
FLU·OR·OM'·E·TRY *noun* The measurement of the color and intensity of fluorescence.
FLU'·OR·O·SCOPE *noun* A device for observing, by means of some fluorescent substance, the shadows of objects enclosed in media opaque to ordinary light, but transparent to X-rays. — **FLU·OR·O·SCOP'·IC** *adj.*
FLU·OR·OS'·CO·PY *noun* Examination conducted by means of a fluoroscope.
FLU·OR·O'·SIS *noun* Chronic poisoning with fluorine.
FLU'·OR·SPAR *noun* Fluorite.
FLU·O·SI·LIC'·IC ((·lis'·ik) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or containing fluorine and silicon 2 Designating a colorless suffocating gaseous compound, **FLUOSILICIC ACID,** H_2SiF_6, formed by the action of hydrofluoric acid on silica.
FLUR·RY *tr. verb* [FLURRIED, FLUR·RY·ING] To bewilder or confuse; agitate; fluster. — *noun* [FLURRIES *pl.*] 1 A sudden commotion, nervous agitation. 2 Flutter; hurry. 3 A light gust of wind; also, a light snowfall or rain. 4 The spasmodic contortions of a dying whale. See synonyms under TUMULT. [Blend of FLUTTER and HURRY]
¹FLUSH *verb* 1 To make or become red in the face, as with a rush of blood; blush; redden; become overspread with color. 2 To deluge or be filled with water; also, to flood intermittently; wash out, as a toilet. 3 To encourage and excite; elate; as, *flushed* with victory.
— *noun* 1 A heightened color; warm glow; blush. 2 Sudden elation or excitement. 3 A sudden blossoming out; growth; bloom. 4 A sudden gush or flow of water.
— *adj.* 1 Full of life; vigorous. 2 Powerful and direct, as a blow.
— *adv.* In a direct manner; squarely; straight. [Blend of FLOOD and GUSH] — **FLUSH·ER** *noun.*
²FLUSH *adj.* 1 Having the surfaces in the same plane; level; in printing, set even with the left edge of the type page; having no indention. 2 Of or pertaining to a ship with an upper deck extending in one level from stem to stern. 3 Full; copious; hence, well supplied with money; spending freely.
— *tr. verb* To make level or straight.
— *noun* 1 A level or unbroken surface. 2 Abundance; also [Prov. Eng.], a large number.
— *adv.* With level, unbroken surface or form; in printing, without indention; straight. [Compare DILUSH (flood)]
³FLUSH *noun* In some card games, a hand of cards all of one color; specifically, in poker, of one suit. — **ROYAL FLUSH** A hand of cards containing the ace, king, queen, jack, and ten of one suit. — **STRAIGHT FLUSH** A poker hand having all the cards of the same suit and in sequence. [<Flem. *fluusschen* <F. *flus*]
⁴FLUSH *verb* To drive, or be startled, from cover; start up, as birds. — *noun* The act of startling a bird; also, a bird or birds startled from cover. [Blend of DFLY and RUSH]
FLUSH·BOARD *noun* A flashboard.
FLUSH·ING 1 A fortified seaport in SW. Netherlands, on the English Channel: also [Dutch] *Vlissingen.* 2 A section of the Borough of Queens, New York City; formerly a village.
FLUS·TER *verb* 1 To throw into a confused state; confuse;

flurry; intoxicate. 2 To be or become flurried, heated, or agitated. —*noun* Confusion of mind; flurry; intoxication. [<ON. *flaustra*, act hastily]

FLUS·TRATE *tr. verb* [FLUS TRAT·ED, FLUS·TRAT·ING] [Pop.] To fluster; befuddle. Also **FLUS TER ATE.** —**FLUS·TER·A′·TION, FLUS·TRA TION** *noun.*

FLUTE *noun* 1 A tubular wind instrument of small diameter with holes along the side. 2 A flute stop in an organ; flue. 3 A groove, usually of semicircular section, as in a column; also, a corrugation, crimping. 4 A tall, slender wineglass. —*verb* [FLUT ED, FLUT·ING] 1 To play on a flute; play, sing, or utter flutelike sounds. 2 To corrugate. [<ME. *flo(y)te* <MD. *floyte* <OF. *flaute*] —**FLUT·Y** *adj.*

FLUT ED (flo͞ot′-) *adj.* 1 Having parallel grooves or flutes. 2 Having the tone of a flute.

FLUT ER (flo͞ot′-) *noun* 1 One who plays the flute. 2 One who or that which makes fluted work.

FLUT ING (flo͞ot′-) *noun* 1 A flute or groove; flutes or grooves collectively; also, the act of making a flute, as by carving a column: the reverse of *reeding*. 2 A crimp, as in the ruffle of a woman's dress.

FLUT·IST (flo͞ot′-) *noun* A flute-player: also called *flautist*.

FLUT TER *verb* 1 To move or vibrate with rapid, irregular movements; agitate or be agitated; fluster. 2 To behave with levity or inconstancy; to quiver or tremble with excitement or uncertainty. 3 To flap rapidly, as wings. See synonyms under SHAKE.
—*noun* 1 The act of vibrating or quivering. 2 Agitation; confused or tumultuous emotion. 3 An up-and-down motion of the feet used in various swimming strokes, especially the crawl. 4 A periodic oscillation set up in any part of an airplane by mechanical disturbances and maintained by inertia, structural characteristics, etc. 5 Tremololike pulsations in the sound track of a motion picture, due to rapid fluctuations in motor speed. 6 An abnormally rapid but rhythmical contraction of the auricles of the heart: also **AURICULAR FLUTTER.** [<OE. *floterian*] —**FLUT TER ER** *noun* —**FLUT·TER Y** *adj*

FLU·VI AL *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or formed by a river. 2 Existing in a river. Also **FLU VI AT′ IC, FLU VI A TILE** (-tīl). [<L. *fluvialis* <*fluvius*, river]

FLUVIO- A combining form from Latin *fluvius*, river.

FLU′ VI·O GRAPH *noun* A mechanical contrivance for measuring the rise and fall of a river.

FLU VI O MA·RINE′ (-rēn′) *adj.* Formed by or pertaining to the joint action of the sea and flowing streams, as delta deposits.

FLUX *noun* 1 A continuous flowing or discharge; as, a thermal or electrical *flux*. 2 The act or process of melting. 3 A morbid discharge of fluid matter from the body. 4 A substance that promotes the fusing of minerals or metals, as borax; also, any readily fusible glass or enamel used as a base or ground in ceramic work. 5 The rate of flow or transfer of water, heat, electricity, etc. 6 A state of constant movement; as, the *flux* of the tide. See synonyms under STREAM. —**BLOODY FLUX** Dysentery.
—*verb* 1 To melt or make fluid. 2 To purge. 3 To treat with a flux, as in welding. 4 [Obs.] To flow; move. [<F. <L. *fluxus* <*fluo*, flow] —**FLUX A·TION** *noun.*

FLUX DENSITY In electricity, the induction of lines of force per unit section.

FLUX·ION (flŭk′-shun) *noun* 1 The act of flowing or melting; that which flows or melts; continuous change. 2 The mathematical rate of flow or variation of a changing quantity; also, a differential. 3 A morbid determination of blood to any one organ.

FLUX·ION·AL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to mathematical fluxions. 2 [Obs.] Of a nature to flow. Also **FLUX′ ION·A·RY.** —**FLUX·ION·AL LY** *adv.*

FLY *verb* [FLEW, FLOWN, FLY·ING] 1 To move or cause to move or rise in the air, with or without wings, as a bird or a flying squirrel. 2 To manage, or travel through the air in, an airplane. 3 To float, or cause to float in the air; as, he *flies* a kite, the flag still *flies*, the ship *flies* an American flag. 4 To depart or disappear quickly; as, time *flies;* escape; attempt to escape from; as, to *fly* the face of a foe. 5 To move or go quickly or violently; burst or separate suddenly; as, the doors *flew* apart; undergo a sudden change of mood, as if without self-control; as, he *flew* into a rage. 6 To hunt with a hawk or falcon. 7 To hit a baseball high into the air. —**TO FLY AROUND** To bustle about busily. —**TO FLY IN THE FACE OF** To defy unreasonably. —**TO FLY OFF THE HANDLE** To become enraged; lose self-control. —**TO FLY ONE'S OWN KITE** To look after one's own interests. —**TO FLY UP** To show sudden anger or indignation.
—*noun* [FLIES *pl.*] 1 An object or device that moves or swings rapidly through the air, or has some relation to such motion, a speed-regulating device, as of vanes upon a rotating shaft, used in music boxes, in the striking part of clocks. 2 In printing, a long-fingered frame oscillating quickly upon a horizontal axis, taking the sheets from the tapes or cylinder of a printing press and delivering them flat upon a pile. 3 A knitting-machine latch. 4 The length of a flag measured from the staff to its farthest edge, as distinguished from the *hoist;* that part of a flag farthest from the staff, or beyond the canton. 5 The revolving part of a vane that shows the direction of the wind. 6 A fly-wheel, a weighted arm, or other mechanical device involving the flywheel principle; the heavily weighted lever which enables a flypress to acquire momentum; also, a flypress. 7 A strip or lap on a garment, to contain or to cover the buttonholes; hence, something used to cover or connect; a flap, as of a bootee. 8 An upper covering to a ridgepole tent; also, the flap at the entrance of a tent. 9 The condition or movement of a ball when sent flying through the air as in baseball; also, the ball thus flying, as, to catch a *fly*. 10 Waste cotton. 11 The act or state of flying; flight. 12 A public carriage, also, a delivery wagon. 13 In a theater, the space above the stage and behind the proscenium containing the borders, the mechanism for handling and setting the scenery, the overhead lights, etc. —**ON THE FLY** While flying; while in the air; in haste. [<OE. *fleogan*]
Synonyms (verb): flee, flit, haste, hasten, run, soar, speed. See ESCAPE.

²FLY *noun* [FLIES *pl.*] 1 One of various small dipterous insects (family *Muscidæ*), especially the common housefly (*Musca domestica*). 2 Some other flying insects, as, a Spanish *fly*, a May*fly*. 3 A fishhook concealed by feathers, etc., to imitate some insect. 4 [FLYS *pl.*] A light carriage. [<OE. *flyge*]

³FLY *adj.* [Pop.] Not easily imposed upon; fully aware of what is wanted or intended; knowing; sharp; wide-awake.

FLY-AGARIC *noun* A common species of poisonous mushroom (*Amanita muscaria*) with a brightly colored pileus. Also **FLY-AMANITA.**

FLY-AWAY *adj.* Disposed to flightiness; fluttering; restless; giddy.

FLY BLOW (-blō) *noun* The egg or young larva of a blowfly. —*verb* [FLY BLOWN, FLY′ BLOW·ING] To taint with fly-blows; hence, to spoil.

FLY·BLOWN (-blōne) *adj.* Tainted with flyblows.

FLY·BOAT *noun* 1 A large flat-bottomed Dutch coasting boat. 2 A narrow English canal boat. 3 Any very swift vessel.

FLY-BY-NIGHT *adj.* Financially precarious or irresponsible. —*noun* One who is financially insecure or untrustworthy; one who cheats a creditor by decamping at night.

FLY′·CATCH ER *noun* Any of a large order of perching birds (*Passeriformes*) of limited vocal powers and migratory habits, that feed upon insects; especially, the American tyrant flycatcher (family *Tyrannidæ*) and the Old World flycatcher (family *Muscicapidæ*) —**LEAST FLYCATCHER** A small American flycatcher; the chebec (*Empidonax minimus*).

FLY·ER Same as FLIER.

FLY-FISH *intr. verb* To fish with artificial flies as bait. —**FLY-FISHING** *noun.*

FLY·FRAME *noun* Any of several machines used to draw and twist textile fibers preparatory to spinning, as a roving-frame.

FLY·ING *adj.* 1 Intended or adapted for swift or easy motion, or motion through the air; moving with or as with wings; hence, moving rapidly or continuously; brief; hurried; as, a *flying* bird or trip. 2 Floating or suspended so as to float in the air; as, a *flying* banner. 3 Extending or being beyond the ordinary; extra; as, a *flying* jib.
—*noun* 1 The act of flight; flight, as of a bird or an aircraft. 2 *pl.* Loose material, as fibers, floating in the air. —**INSTRUMENT FLYING** Navigation of an aircraft by means of instruments alone: also called **BLIND FLYING.**

FLYING BOAT A large seaplane, supported on water by its own hull rather than by floats.

FLYING BOMB See under BOMB.

FLYING BUTTRESS A rampant arch extending from a wall or pier to a supporting abutment, usually receiving the thrust of another arch on the other side of the wall, which it supports by its upper end.

FLYING CADET An aviation cadet.

FLYING-CIRCUS *noun* Airplanes flying in rotary arrangement.

Flying Dutchman 1 A legendary spectral ship supposed to be seen near the Cape of Good Hope in stormy weather: an omen of bad luck in nautical superstition; also, the captain of this ship, doomed to sail the seas forever for his sins. 2 An opera by Richard Wagner (*Der fliegende Hollander*) based on this legend.

FLYING FIELD In aviation, a field with a graded portion for taking off and landing and an unimproved area for flying operations: distinct from *airport*.

FLYING FISH A fish (family *Exocœtidæ*) of warm and temperate seas, with large pectoral fins that buoy it up as it moves through the air.

FLYING-FOX *noun* A large fruit-eating bat, especially a genus (*Pteropus*) of the warmer parts of the Old World, with foxlike snout.

FLYING GURNARD A marine fish (family *Dactylopteridæ*) having very long horizontal pectoral fins divided into a smaller upper and a longer lower or posterior portion and able to flutter for short distances in the air.

FLYING JIB, FLYING-JIB BOOM See under JIB.

FLYING LEMUR An insect-eating mammal (genus *Cynocepha-*

lus) having the fore and hind limbs connected by a fold of skin, by the aid of which it makes flying leaps: native of East Indies: also called *colugo*.

FLYING MACHINE An aircraft which is sustained by aerodynamic forces; an airplane.

FLYING-MARE *noun* In wrestling, a throw accomplished by seizing an opponent's wrist, turning around and jerking the opponent over one's shoulder.

FLYING OFFICER An officer who belongs to the crew of an aircraft, as a pilot, navigator, bombardier, or the like.

FLYING PHALANGER An arboreal marsupial having folds of skin along the sides which act as a parachute in moving from tree to tree, especially, the flying squirrel (*Acrobates pygmaeus*) of Australia and the allied genus *Petaurus*.

FLYING SQUIRREL 1 A squirrel having on each side a fold of skin forming a parachute, by the help of which the animal can make long sailing leaps. 2 The flying phalanger of Australia.



FLYING SQUIRREL

FLYING TORPEDO See under TORPEDO.

FLYING TRIP A quick, hurried trip.

FLY LEAF *noun* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book, pamphlet, or similar printed matter.

FLY NET *noun* 1 A net worn by horses to keep off flies. 2 Any netting, as in a window, for excluding insects.

FLY'PA PER *noun* An adhesive paper, or one impregnated with poison, for catching or killing flies.

Fly River A large river in New Guinea; 800 miles to the Gulf of Papua.

FLY-SPECK *noun* The dot made by the excrement of a fly; hence, any slight speck. — *tr. verb* To mark with flyspecks.

FLY STONE *nolin* Cobalt, used as a poison for flies, worms, etc., when ground and mixed with sugar and water.

FLY TRAP *noun* 1 A trap for catching flies. 2 An insectivorous plant, as the pitcher plant and the Venus's flytrap.

FLY WEIGHT (-wāt) *noun* A boxer weighing 112 lbs. or less; the lightest weight class.

FLY WHEEL *noun* A heavy wheel whose weight resists sudden changes of speed, thus securing uniform motion in the working parts of an engine or machine.

F-NUMBER *noun* In photography, a number expressive of the effectiveness of the aperture of the lens with respect to the brightness of the image: the number is obtained by dividing the focal length by the effective diameter of the lens. The lower the F-number, the brighter the image and hence the shorter the exposure required. Also **F**, **F/**, **f:**, **f**, **f/**, **f·**.

Fo Buddha the Chinese name.

FOAL *noun* The young of an equine animal; a colt. — *verb* To give birth to a foal. [<OE. *fola*]

FOAM *noun* 1 A collection of minute bubbles forming a frothy mass; a colloid system of gas dispersed in liquid; frothy saliva or sweat. 2 The white crest of a breaking wave, hence, the sea. 3 Figuratively, rage or fury. — *verb* To gather, produce, or emit foam; make or become full of foam, froth. [<OE. *fam*] — **FOAM·LESS** *adj.*

FOAM'FLOW ER *noun* A hardy herbaceous perennial (*Tiarella cordifolia*) of the saxifrage family, with purple or red flowers and decorative foliage.

FOAM ITE *noun* A fire-extinguishing substance composed of licorice in a solution of bicarbonate of soda; in contact with flame it yields a heavy foam which smothers the fire: a trade name.

FOAM Y *adj.* [**I·ER, ·I·EST**] Covered with or full of foam; foamlike. — **FOAM·I·LY** *adv.* — **FOAM I NESS** *noun.*

1FOB *noun* A watch pocket in the waistband of trousers, or a chain or ribbon hanging from it; also, an ornament on a watch chain or ribbon. [Compare LG. *fobke*, little pocket]

2FOB *tr. verb* [**FOBBED, FOB·BING**] To take advantage of; cheat; trick. also spelled *fub*. — **TO FOB OFF** To dispose of by artifice; get rid of cunningly; palm off. [<ME. *fob*, cheat, impostor]

FO CAL *adj.* Pertaining to, at, or limited to a certain point or focus.

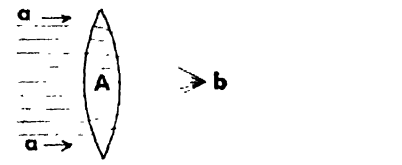
FO' CAL IZE *verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] 1 To adjust, bring, or come to a focus; focus. 2 To concentrate or become localized at a certain place, as an infection. — **FO CAL·I·ZA'·TION** *noun.*

FOCAL LENGTH The distance from the optical center of a lens or mirror to the point where the rays converge: in a telescope, equivalent to the distance of the mirrored image from the object-glass. Also **FOCAL DISTANCE.**

Foch (fōsh), **FERDINAND**, 1851–1929, marshal of France; generalissimo (1918) of the Allied Armies on the western front in World War I.

Foc·sa·ni (fōk'·sah·nee) A town in east-central Rumania; battles, 1789 and 1917.

FO CUS *noun* [**FO CUS ES** or **FO·CI** (-sī) *pl.*] 1 The point to which a system of light rays converges after passage through



FOCI

A Convexo-convex lens, showing light rays *a*, *a*, converging to form the principal focus at *b*

B Concavo-concave lens, showing light rays *c*, *c*, refracted as at *d*, *d* and forming the virtual focus at *e*.

a lens or other optical arrangement, or after reflection from a mirror, also, the point from which such rays appear to diverge, the place where a visual image is clearly formed, as in the eye or a camera. The point of convergence of the rays is called the **REAL FOCUS**, the point where diverging rays would meet if their directions were reversed is called the **VIRTUAL FOCUS.** 2 The meeting point of any system of rays, beams, or waves; as, an acoustic *focus*. 3 In geometry, one of two points, the sum or difference of whose distances to a conic section is a constant; by extension, a point in some other curve, having similar properties. 4 Any central point; as, the *focus* of an earthquake.

— *verb* [**FO CUSED** or **FO CUSSED, FO CUS ING** or **FO·CUS·SING**] 1 To adjust the focus of (the eye or an optical instrument). 2 To bring or come to a focus or point, as rays. [<L., hearth] — **FO CAL** *adj.*

FOD DER *noun* Coarse feed, for horses, cattle, etc., as the stalks and leaves of field corn. See synonyms under **FOOD.** — *tr. verb* To supply with fodder. [<OE.]

FODG EL *adj.* [Scot.] Fat; corpulent, squat.

FOE *noun* 1 One actively hostile. 2 A hostile force; an enemy; adversary. 3 One who or that which opposes or injures; anything injurious or detrimental. See synonyms under **ENEMY.** [<OF. *faith*, hostile]

Foehn (fœn) *noun* [G.] A warm and dry southerly wind of Alpine valleys, also spelled *Fohn*, *Fon*. [<L. *Favonius*, west wind]

FOE MAN *noun* [**FOE MEN** *pl.*] An active or open enemy.

FŒ TAL, FŒ TA TION, FŒ TUS, etc. Same as **FETAL,** etc.

1FOG *noun* Aftermath; also, dead or decaying grass. Also **FOG GAGE.** [<ME. *fogge*, rank grass] — **FOG·GY** *adj.*

2FOG *noun* 1 Condensed watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface; a colloid system of the liquid-in-gas type (see **COLLOID SYSTEM**); also, any hazy condition of the atmosphere, or the material causing it, as a dust *fog*. In meteorology, a standard classification in seven groups, ranging from mist or haze with visibility at 2000 meters, to dense fog with visibility not greater than 25 meters. 2 Bewilderment, obscurity. 3 A coating obscuring a developed photographic plate.

— *verb* [**FOGGED, FOG GING**] 1 To surround with or as with fog; also, to confound; bewilder. 2 To cloud or cover with an obscuring coating, as a photographic plate in development. 3 To become foggy. 4 To become indistinct, as a picture, by a cloud or an obscuring film. [<Dan. *fog*, spray]

Fo GAZ ZA' RO (fō·gaht·sah'·rō), **ANTONIO**, 1842–1911, Italian novelist.

FOG BANK A mass of fog seen at a distance, especially at sea.

FOG BOW (-bo) *noun* A white or very faintly colored arc of light seen opposite the sun in fog.

FOG CHAMBER A cloud chamber. See under **CHAMBER.**

FOG-DOG *noun* A clearing spot in a fog bank, indicating the lifting of the fog: also called *sea-dog*.

FOG·FRUIT *noun* An American creeping plant (genus *Lippia*) of the vervain family bearing closely bracted heads of bluish-white flowers, especially *L. lanceolata*.

FOG GAGE *noun* 1 Long grass, left standing over winter, for feeding cattle in the spring. 2 Moss; fog. 3 The privilege of pasturing cattle on fog; also, such pasturing.

Fog·gia (fōj'·ah) A city in south-central Italy.

FOG GY *adj.* [**FOG·GI·ER, FOG·GI·EST**] 1 Full of or marked by the presence of fog. 2 Mentally confused; obscure; cloudy. 3 In photography, fogged; indistinct. See synonyms under **THICK.** — **FOG·GI·LY** *adv.* — **FOG·GI·NESS** *noun*

FOG·HORN *noun* 1 A horn or whistle for sounding a warning during a fog on the water: also **FOG-SIGNAL, FOG-WHISTLE.** 2 Hence, a powerful, harsh voice.

FO·GRAM *adj.* Antiquated; behind the times. — *noun* 1 A fogy. 2 Liquor; especially, poor liquor: a nautical usage.

FO·GY *noun* [**FO·GIES** *pl.*] A person of old-fashioned notions. — *adj.* Old-fashioned· out-of-date; fusty; as, *fogy* ideas. Also **FO·GEY, FO·GIE.** [Variant of **FOGGY**] — **FO·GY·ISH** *adj.* — **FO·GY·ISM** *noun.*

FOGY PAY Longevity pay.

FOH *interj.* An exclamation of contempt, dislike, or disgust. [Variant of **FAUGH**]

Föhn Same as Foehn.

foi·ble *noun* 1 A personal weakness; slight fault of character. 2 The portion of a sword blade or foil blade from the middle to the point: distinguished from *forte*. [<F.]

Synonyms: defect, error, failing, frailty, imperfection, infirmity, peccadillo, weakness.

foie gras (fwah grah) [F.] Fat liver or liver of a fatted goose. See PÂTÉ DE FOIE GRAS.

foil *noun* 1 A blunt-pointed swordlike implement, sometimes having a button on its end, used in fencing; hence, the art of fencing. 2 Failure; frustration. 3 In wrestling, an incomplete fall. 4 An animal's trail. —*tr. verb* 1 To render ineffectual; frustrate; balk. 2 In wrestling, to apply a foil to. 3 To trample down or under foot: an old hunting term. See synonyms under BAFFLE, HINDER. [<OF. *fuler*]



FOILS

Foliated tracery in a window of Grace Church Chantry, New York

foil *noun* 1 Metal in very thin pliable sheets or leaves. 2 A leaf of bright metal placed by jewelers beneath an inferior gem to heighten the color or luster. 3 Hence, anything serving to adorn or set off by contrast something different or superior. 4 The reflecting amalgam on the back of a mirror. 5 A leaf-like division in architectural ornamentation, a lobe, as in tracery. A group of three foils is called *trefoil*, of four, *quatrefoil*, of five, *cinquefoil*; etc. 6 [Obs.] A leaf.

—*tr. verb* 1 To apply foil to; cover with foil. 2 To intensify or set off by contrast. 3 In architecture, to enrich or adorn with foils. [<OF. <L. *folium*, leaf]

foiled *adj.* Having foils, as a window.

foils man *noun* A fencer; one skilled in fencing.

foin [Obs.] *intr. verb* To lunge or thrust, with or as with a weapon. —*noun* A thrust or pass with a weapon. [<OF. *foine*, pitchfork]

Fo ism *noun* Chinese Buddhism. [<Fo] —**Fo ist** *noun.*

foi son (-zun) *noun* [Obs.] 1 Power, strength. 2 *pl.* Resources. 3 Abundance. [<OF., fusion]

foist *tr. verb* To thrust in slyly, palm off; pass as genuine (something spurious). [Perhaps <F. *fuster*, strip, plunder, trick]

Foix (fwah), **Gaston de**, 1489-1512, duke of Nemours, French general.

Fo kine (fo keen'), **Michel**, 1880-1942, Russian-American choreographer.

Fok ker (fok' ur) *noun* [Dutch] A high-powered, high-speed airplane: so called from its maker, **Anthony H. G. Fokker**, born 1890, Dutch engineer.

fold *verb* 1 To bend over or double upon itself, lap. 2 To embrace; infold, envelop, enclose within folds, as, to *fold* a baby in a shawl. 3 To clasp, as the hands. 4 To shut in folds; be able to double over or up, as, a fan *folds*.

—*noun* 1 One part doubled over another, a plait; ply; a lap; also, the space between two folded-over parts. 2 The crease made by folding. 3 In geology, a smooth bend or flexure in a layer of rock. 4 That which envelops; an embrace. [<OF. *faldan*]

fold *noun* 1 A pen, as for sheep. 2 A flock of sheep; hence, any group needing care, as the congregation of a church. 3 [Prov. Eng.] A farmstead. —*tr. verb* To shut up in a fold, as sheep. [<OL. *fald*]

-fold *suffix* Multiplied by, times, as, two*fold*. [<OE. *-feald* <*fealdan*, fold]

fold boat *noun* A faltboat.

fold er *noun* 1 One who or that which folds; specifically, a timetable or other printed paper that may be readily folded or readily spread out. 2 A large envelope or binder for loose papers.

fol'-de rol Same as FALDERAL.

fold ing *noun* The gathering or keeping of sheep in a fold.

fo li a Plural of FOLIUM.

fo li a' ceous (-shus) *adj.* Of the nature or form of a leaf; leaf-like; having leaves. [<L. *folium*, leaf]

fo li age (-ij) *noun* 1 Any growth of leaves; leaves collectively. 2 A representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, used in architectural ornamentation. [<F. *feuillage* <*feuille* <L. *folium*, leaf]

fo li aged (-ijd) *adj.* Having, or ornamented with, foliage.

foliage-green *noun* Any of several shades of dark, dull green; a color like that of the leaves of trees in the summer.

fo li ar (-ur) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling leaves.

fo' li ate *adj.* Having leaves; leafy; leaf-shaped, decorated with leaf-shaped ornaments, beaten into a leaf.

—*verb* [**at ed, at ing**] 1 To coat with a thin layer of metal foil, as tin foil. 2 In architecture, to adorn or ornament with foil or foliage. 3 To split into leaves or lamina. 4 To produce or put forth leaves. [<L. *foliatus* <*folio*, put forth leaves, <L. *folium*, leaf] —**fo' li at ed** *adj.*

fo li a' tion *noun* 1 The leafing-out of plants. 2 The act or process of making into thin sheet metal or foil, or of covering or backing with foil, as a mirror. 3 Architectural decoration or enrichment with cusps, lobes, or foliated tracery, also, one of such ornaments. 4 The state of being foliaceous or foliated. 5 A crystalline segregation of certain minerals in a rock, in dominant planes. 6 The numbering of the leaves of a book, etc., instead of its pages. Also **fo li a ture.** [<L.L. *foliatus*; see FOLIATE.]

fo lic acid A nitrogen-containing acid possibly having vitaminlike properties and often included in the vitamin-B complex. It is found abundantly in green leaves, and in mushrooms, yeast, and some animal tissues.

fo li o (fo'li o *or* fol'yo) *noun* 1 A sheet of paper folded once or of a size adapted to folding once. 2 A book, or the like, composed of sheets folded but once; hence, a book of the largest size. 3 The size of a book so made up. 4 A page of a book; sometimes, in bookkeeping, two opposite pages numbered alike. 5 In printing, the number of a page. 6 [Law] A certain number of words (72-100), recognized as a unit for estimating the length of a document. 7 A leaf of manuscript or of a book. 8 A holder made of heavy paper for protecting sheets of manuscript, music, etc.

—*adj.* Consisting of or resulting from a sheet or sheets folded once, having two leaves, hence, four pages.

—*verb* To number the pages or locate the folios of (a book or manuscript) consecutively. [<L. *folium*, leaf]

fo' li o late *adj.* In botany, of, pertaining to, or composed of leaflets: used in composition; as, bi*foliolate*, composed of two leaflets. [<L. *foliole*, diminutive of *folium*, leaf]

fo li ose *adj.* Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages. [<L. *foliosus* <*folium*, leaf]

folious *suffix* Leaf-like or leafy: used in the formation of adjectives. [<L. *foliosus* <*folium*, leaf]

fo li um *noun* [L.] [**li a** *pl.*] 1 A thin layer or stratum, especially of rocks: usually plural. 2 A looped curve.

folk (foke) *noun* 1 People collectively. 2 *pl.* [Pop.] Those of one's family, relatives. 3 *pl.* [Pop.] Well-bred, decent people, as, act like *folks*. 4 A nation or race. —*adj.* Originating among or characteristic of the common people of a district or country, as *folk* songs, *folklore*. —**our folks** [Local] People belonging to the community or region, not strangers or outsiders. [<OE. *folc*]

Folke stone (foke' stun) An ancient seaport and watering place in Kent, England.

Fol ke ting (fol' kuh ting) *noun* [Dan.] The lower branch of the Danish Rigsdag or legislature. Also **Fol ke thing.**

folk etymology 1 Word-derivation by untrained people. 2 Plausible but incorrect analysis of a word by untrained "folk" resulting in distortion of the original word, as, *agnail* (in Middle English, a painful nail) became *hangnail*. Also called *popular etymology*.

folk free *adj.* Free: said of a lawful freeman.

folk land *noun* In old English law, land of the folk or people, of the community, or of the nation, held by folkright: distinguished from *bookland*, requiring written title. [OE. *folcland*]

folk laws The laws of the common people, specifically, the laws of the Salian Franks.

folk lore *noun* The traditions, beliefs, customs, sayings, stories, etc., preserved among the common people, also, the study of folk cultures.

folk mote *noun* A general assembly of the people of a town, county, etc. Also **folk moot.**

folk right *noun* The common law of the people, the public right.

folk song A song or ballad originating with and preserved among the common people, also, a composition consciously written in the style of such song or ballad.

folk sy *adj.* [Pop.] [**si er, -si est**] Friendly; sociable; unpretentious.

folk ways *noun pl.* The traditional habits, customs, and behavior of a given group, tribe, or nation: term invented by W. G. Sumner, American sociologist.

fol li cle *noun* 1 A small cavity or sachike structure in certain parts of the animal body, having a protective or secretory function, as, a hair *follicle*. See illustration under HAIR. 2 A dry seed vessel of one carpel. 3 A cocoon. [<L. *folliculus*, diminutive of *follis*, bag]

fol lic u lar *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like a follicle. 2 Affecting the follicles, as of the pharynx.

fol lic' u lat ed *adj.* Having a follicle or a cocoon, follicular. Also **fol lic' u late.**

fol lic u lin *noun* Estrone.

fol lies *noun* A theatrical performance having no plot sequence, consisting of many elaborate scenes of music and dance, term originated by Augustin Daly.

fol low *verb* 1 To go or come after and in the same direction; also, to accompany; attend. 2 To succeed in time or in order. 3 To seek to overtake; pursue. 4 To move or act under the leadership, control, or authority of. 5 To regulate one's conduct by. 6 To engage in the regular duties of, employ oneself in. 7 To note the progress of; keep the thread of, as a discourse; pay attention to. 8 To come after or be a natural or logical consequence; result from. 9 To

strive to attain. **10** To pursue in a hostile manner. —**TO FOLLOW OUT** To follow to the end, as an idea. —**TO FOLLOW SUIT** To play a card of the same suit as that led; hence, to follow another's example. —**TO FOLLOW UP** **1** To pursue or prosecute with vigor, as an advantage. **2** To add another (like thing) to (a previous one).
—*noun* The act of following; specifically, a stroke in billiards that causes the cue ball, after impact, to follow the object ball [<OI., *folgian*]

Synonyms (verb): accompany, attend, chase, copy, ensue, heed, imitate, obey, observe, practice, pursue, result, succeed A servant *follows* or *attends* his master, a victorious general may *follow* the retiring enemy merely to watch and hold him in check; he *chases* or *pursues* with intent to overtake and attack; the chase is closer and hotter than the pursuit (Compare synonyms for HUNT.) One event may *follow* another either with or without special connection, if it *ensues*, there is some orderly connection; if it *results* from another, there is some relation of effect, consequence, or inference A clerk *observes* his employer's directions. A child *obeys* his parent's commands, *follows* or *copies* his example, *imitates* his speech and manners. The compositor *fol* copy, the incoming official *succeeds* the outgoing See IMITATE. *Antonyms*: anticipate, direct, flee, guide, lead, pass, precede, surpass.

FOL LOW ER *noun* **1** One who or that which follows; an adherent, imitator, or attendant. **2** A part of a machine put into action by another part, as a driven pulley. **3** [Pop.] An admirer; a beau

FOL LOW ING *adj* **1** Next in order; succeeding or ensuing. **2** That is about to follow, be recounted, be mentioned, or the like. —*noun* A body of adherents or attendants.

FOLLOW-THROUGH *noun* In some sports, as tennis, golf, and baseball, the act of completing the swing of the racket, club, or bat, after contact with the ball.

FOLLOW-UP *adj* Pertaining to steady or repeated action or to a second or immediately following action or thing; reinforcing, supplementary. —*noun* A supplementary letter or visit to a business prospect, urging favorable action on a proposal made in a previous letter or visit; continued advertising, etc

FOL LY *noun* [**FOL LIES** *pl*] **1** The condition or state of being foolish or deficient in understanding, foolish conduct, idea, or act **2** The result of a ruinous undertaking or enterprise, as a costly and useless structure left unfinished; also, any extravagant structure or undertaking, conceived of as showing the bad judgment of the originator. **3** An object of foolish or vicious attention or pursuit. **4** Immoral conduct sin See synonyms under IDIOCY [<F *folie* <*fol*, fool]

FOL SOM CULTURE A prehistoric North American culture represented by typically Neolithic artifacts discovered near Folsom, northeastern New Mexico.

FOLSOM POINT One of various chipped points, first found near Folsom, New Mexico, in 1925.

FO' MAL HAUT (-hawt *or* -ō) The bright star Alpha in the constellation of Piscis Australis; magnitude, 1.3

FO MENT *tr. verb* **1** To apply warm or medicated lotions to. **2** To stir up to heat or violence; instigate. See synonyms under PROMOTE. [< L. *fomento* <*fomentum*, warm lotion] —**FR** *noun*.

FO MEN TA' TION *noun* **1** The act of fomenting, warming, or cherishing **2** The use of any warm, moist application, as a poultice, the lotion applied. **3** Instigation or incitement, as to mutiny

FO MES (mēz) *noun* [**FOM I TES** or **FO MI TES** (-tēz) *pl*] An object or substance other than food capable of transmitting an infection, as bedding, clothes, etc. [< L., tinder]

FO MOR I AN (fō·wor'ē·ən) *noun* In Old Irish mythology, one of a people who dwelt under the sea and ravaged Ireland generally associated with the powers of evil. [<Ir. *fomhor*, pirate]

FON Same as FOTHN.

¹FOND *adj.* **1** Disposed to love or to regard with pleasure, tenderness, or desire; enamored: followed by *of*, formerly by *on*. **2** Loving or affectionate; devotedly attached: sometimes with an implication of unwise tenderness or weak indulgence. **3** Cherished or regarded with affection; doted on. **4** [Obs.] Foolish or simple; silly. See synonyms under FRIENDLY. [< ME., *fonned* <*fonnen*, lose savor, befool]

²FOND (fawN) *noun* [F.] A groundwork or background; basis.

FON DANT *noun* A soft, molded confection. [< F.]

FON DLE *verb* [**FON DLED** (-dld), **FON DLING**] **1** To handle lovingly; caress. **2** [Obs.] To pamper; coddle. **3** To display fondness, as by caressing. See synonyms under CARESS. [< FOND (loving)] —**FON DLER** *noun*

FON DLING *noun* One who or that which is fondled.

FOND LY *adv.* **1** In a fond manner; tenderly; dotingly. **2** Credulously. **3** [Obs.] Foolishly.

FOND NESS *noun* **1** Extravagant or foolish affection. **2** Strong preferment, liking or relish. **3** [Obs.] Foolishness.

FON DU (fawN·dü') *adj.* [F.] Melting into or blending gradually with one another, as colors.

FON DUE (-dōō' *or F.* fawN·dü') *noun* A pudding made of grated cheese, butter, and eggs. [<F.]

FONS ET O·RI·GO [L.] Source (fountain) and origin.

¹FONT *noun* **1** A receptacle for the water used in baptizing; also, a receptacle for holy water. **2** A fountain; hence, origin; source. [< OE. <LL.; compare FOUNTAIN]

²FONT *noun* A full assortment of printing type of a particular face and size: also [Br.] *fount*. [<F. *fonte* <*fondre*, melt]

FON TAINE·BLEAU (fawN·tĕn blō') A town in central France; site of the **FOREST OF FONTAINEBLEAU** and the **PALACE OF FONTAINEBLEAU**, a park and residence of former French kings, now devoted to art treasures.

FONT AL *adj.* Pertaining to a font or fountain, and hence to an origin or source; original.

FON TA NEL' *noun* **1** A soft, pulsating, unossified area in the fetal and infantile skull. **2** An artificial issue; a seton: used also figuratively Also **FON·TA NELLE'**. [< F. *fontanelle*, diminutive of *fontaine*, see FOUNTAIN]

FON TANNE (-tăn'), **LYNN** (Mrs. Alfred Lunt), born 1887?, actress, born in England.

FON TE NOY (*or*, *F.*, fawNt nwah') **1** A village in south-central Belgium; battle, 1745 **2** A village of central France; battle, 841: also **FONTE NAILLES**.

FOO CHOW A city and seaport in SE. China; capital of Fukien province: also called *Minhow*.

FOOD *noun* **1** That which is eaten or drunk or absorbed for the growth and repair of organisms and the maintenance of life; nourishment, nutriment, aliment. **2** Nourishment taken in solid as opposed to liquid form, as, *food* and drink. **3** That which increases, keeps active, or sustains. [<OE. *foda*]

Synonyms: aliment, diet, fare, feed, fodder, forage, nourishment, nutriment, nutrition, pabulum, provender, regimen, sustenance, victuals, victuals. *Food* is, in the popular sense, whatever one eats in contradistinction to what one drinks. Thus, we speak of *food* and drink, of wholesome, unwholesome, or indigestible *food*; in a more scientific sense, whatever, when taken into an organism, serves to build up structure or supply waste may be termed *food*; thus, we speak of liquid *food*, plant *food*, etc., in this wider sense *food* is closely synonymous with *nutriment*, *nourishment*, and *sustenance*. *Victuals* is a plain, homely word for whatever may be eaten; we speak of choice *viands*, cold *victuals*. *Diet* refers to the quantity and quality of *food* habitually taken, with reference to preservation of health. *Regimen* considers *food* as taken by strict rule, in which use it is closely synonymous with *diet*, but applies more widely to the whole ordering of life. *Fare* is a general word for all table supplies, good or bad; as, sumptuous *fare*; wretched *fare*. *Feed*, *fodder*, and *provender* are used only of the food of the lower animals, *feed* denoting anything consumed, but more commonly grain, *fodder* denoting hay, corn stalks, or the like, sometimes called long *feed*; *provender* is dry *feed*, whether grain or hay, straw, etc. *Forage* denotes any kind of *food* suitable for horses and cattle, primarily as obtained by a military force in scouring the country, especially an enemy's country. Compare NUTRIMENT.

FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION A division of the Federal Security Agency which enforces laws relating to the purity, standards, branding, and labeling of foods, drugs, and cosmetics.

FOOD STUFF *noun* Anything used as nourishment, or entering into the composition of food: often in the plural.

FOO'·FA RAW *noun* [Local] Gaudy trimmings; tinsel; hence, nonsense.

¹FOOL *noun* **1** A person lacking in understanding, judgment, or common sense, a simpleton. **2** A person, fantastically dressed and equipped, formerly kept at court and in great households to make sport; a professional jester. **3** One who is fooled or made a fool of; butt; victim. **4** [Obs.] An idiot; imbecile. **5** [Obs.] One without spiritual wisdom; wicked person.
—*verb* **1** To make a fool of; impose upon, deceive. **2** To play the fool; act foolishly. —**TO FOOL AWAY** [Pop.] To waste time; spend foolishly, as money. —**TO FOOL AROUND** To waste time on unimportant things; hang about idly. —**TO FOOL WITH** **1** To meddle with. **2** To play with; joke with.
—*adj.* **1** Stupid; as, that *fool* cook. **2** Foolish; as, a *fool* story. [<L. *follis*, windbag]

²FOOL *noun* Crushed stewed fruit with whipped cream.

FOOL ER Y *noun* [**IES** *pl*] Foolish conduct; anything foolish.

FOOL' HAR DY *adj.* Bold without judgment; reckless; rash. See synonyms under IMPRUDENT. —**FOOL' HAR DI NESS** *noun* —**FOOL' HAR DI LY** *adv.*

FOOL ING *noun* **1** Playing the fool; jesting. **2** Loitering.

FOOL·ISH *adj* **1** Showing folly; wanting in judgment. **2** Resulting from folly or stupidity. **3** [Obs.] Insignificant; small; humble. See synonyms under ABSURD, CHILDISH. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

FOOL·PROOF *adj.* So simple as to be understood or operated by a fool; so constructed as to operate smoothly and safely no matter how ignorant the operator.

FOOL'S CAP **1** A pointed, belled cap, formerly worn by jesters. **2** A dunce's cap of this shape: formerly used as a punishment for school children.

FOOLS CAP *noun* A size of writing paper about 13 by 16 inches, as folded.

FOOL'S ERRAND A profitless undertaking.

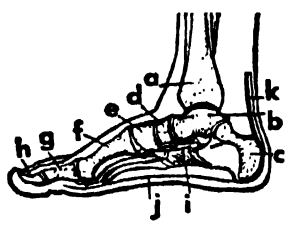
FOOL'S-GOLD *noun* Pyrite, a gold-colored mineral.

FOOL'S PARADISE A state of deceptive happiness based on vain hopes or delusions.

FOOL'S-PARSLEY *noun* A fetid, poisonous herb *(Æthusa cynapium)* naturalized in NE. United States and eastern Canada: so called because it resembles parsley: also **FOOL'S-CICELY.**

FOOR *intr. verb* [Scot.] Fare.

FOOT (fo͝ot) *noun* [**FEET** *pl.*] 1 The terminal segment of the limb of a vertebrate animal upon which it rests in standing or moving. 2 Any part serving as or likened to a foot. 3 Anything corresponding in form, use, or position to the foot; especially, the part of a boot or stocking which receives the wearer's foot; a footpiece in a sewing machine, to hold the fabric down: also called **PRESSER FOOT.** 4 The lower edge of a four-sided sail. 5 The lowest part; bottom; base, foundation; also, the last row, line, or series; the inferior part or end. 6 A measure of length, equivalent to 12 inches, or 30.48 centimeters. 7 Soldiers, collectively, who march and fight on foot: distinguished from *horse* (cavalry). 8 A primary measure of poetic rhythm, corresponding to a *bar* in music. 9 See ROOTS. — **ON FOOT** 1 Walking; not riding. 2 Happening; going on; proceeding. — **TO PUT ONE'S FOOT DOWN** To be decisive or determined. — **TO PUT ONE'S FOOT IN IT** To get into a difficulty or scrape. — **UNDER FOOT** 1 Under the feet; hence, in the way. 2 On the ground; as, wet *under foot.* — *verb* 1 To walk, or to tread on, as in walking, go afoot. 2 To furnish with a foot or feet; make a foot for, as a stocking. 3 In yachting, to sail faster: in windward sailing, frequently used to distinguish mere speed from closer pointing. 4 To add, as a column of figures, and place the sum at the bottom; hence [Pop.] to pay, as a bill. 5 To strike or seize with the foot or talons; kick. 6 To tread in time, or to music; dance. — **TO FOOT IT** To walk, run, or dance. — **TO FOOT UP** To amount to when counted or added. [<OE. *fot*]



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF RIGHT FOOT OF MAN

a Tibia.
b Astragal.
c Calcaneum.
d Navicular.
e Internal cuneiform bone.
f First metatarsal
g, h Phalanges of great toe.
i Inferior ligament.
j Plantar fasciæ, supporting the plantar arch
k Achilles' tendon.

FOOT·AGE (-ij) *noun* Length in running feet, as of lumber, of tunneling or mining, or of film in a motion picture.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE A contagious, febrile disease of domestic animals, in which ulcers are formed about the mouth and hoofs, caused by a filtrable virus.

FOOT BALL *noun* 1 A large inflated ball to be kicked in games. 2 A game in which each of two contesting parties of players tries to kick or carry such a ball to or over an opposite goal or goal line. Football in England is played under rules promulgated by two societies, the Football Association and the Rugby Union, and the game is known as **ASSOCIATION (SOCCER)** or **RUGBY FOOTBALL.** In **AMERICAN FOOTBALL** the game is decided by the number of points made. In Association it is decided by the number of goals scored, and the goal-keepers only may handle the ball. Rugby is the form from which the American game is derived, but is played by 15 men on a side instead of 11, as in America. 3 Figuratively, a person, thing, or political or other issue kicked about among contesting forces.

FOOT·BOARD *noun* Something to rest the feet upon; specifically, an upright piece at the foot of a bedstead.

FOOT·BOY *noun* A page.

FOOT BRAKE A brake operated by pressure of the foot.

FOOT BRIDGE *noun* A bridge for persons on foot.

FOOT-CANDLE *noun* The illumination on a surface, all points of which are at a distance of one foot from a light source, of one international candle: also called *candle-foot.* — **APPARENT FOOT-CANDLE** See FOOT-LAMBERT.

FOOT·CLOTH *noun* 1 A carpet to walk upon on occasions of ceremony. 2 [Obs.] A caparison for a horse.

FOOT·ED *adj.* Having a foot or feet; as, four-*footed;* also, shaped like a foot.

FOOT·ER *noun* 1 [Pop.] A person who goes on foot. 2 A person or thing having a certain number of feet in height or length; as, a six-*footer.*

FOOT·FALL *noun* The sound of a footstep; a footstep.

FOOT·GEAR *noun* Footwear.

FOOT·GUARD *noun* 1 A horse's boot. 2 *pl.* [Br.] The nine battalions of infantry attached to the household troops, issuing from the five regiments known as the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Welsh, and Irish Guards.

FOOT·HILL *noun* A low hill at the base of a mountain.

FOOT·HOLD *noun* A firm support for the foot; secure footing; established position.

FOOT·ING *noun* 1 A place to stand or walk on; hence, position or condition; especially, secure position. 2 An established mode of mutual consideration and treatment. 3 The adding of a column or columns of figures, or the sum thus obtained. 4 A footstep; tread; especially, measured tread; dancing. 5 The act of adding a foot to anything; that which is added as a foot. 6 A strong foundation of greater lateral dimensions than the wall, embankment, or structural member which it supports.

FOOT LADDER A ladder with flat steps to place the feet upon.

FOOT-LAMBERT *noun* A unit of brightness, equal to the brightness of a uniformly diffusing surface which emits or reflects light at the rate of one lumen per square foot: also called *apparent foot-candle.*

FOOT·LE (fo͞ot'- *or* fo͝ot'-) *verb* [**FOOT·LED** (-ld), **FOOT·LING**] To talk or act in a silly or foolish manner. — *adj.* Nonsensical: also **FOOT·LING.** — *noun* Foolish talk; nonsense.

FOOT·LESS *adj.* 1 Having no feet. 2 Having no footing or basis. 3 [Pop.] Awkward; inept.

FOOT LIGHTS *noun pl.* Lights in a row near the front of the stage, as in a theater; hence, the acting profession; the stage.

FOOT·LING *adj. & adv.* Having or with the feet foremost: said of a position of the fetus at birth.

FOOT LOG *noun* A log across a stream from bank to bank, on which a person may cross.

FOOT·LOOSE *adj.* Free; not bound to any person or duty.

FOOT·MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] 1 A man servant who attends a carriage, etc. 2 [Obs.] A pedestrian. 3 [Obs.] A foot-soldier. 4 [Obs.] A servant who ran before his master's carriage.

FOOT·MARK *noun* A footprint. See synonyms under TRACE.

FOOT·NOTE *noun* A note at the foot of a page or column.

FOOT PACE *noun* 1 A slow pace. 2 A staircase landing. 3 A dais.

FOOT·PAD *noun* A highwayman or robber on foot.

FOOT PATH *noun* A path for persons on foot.

FOOT-POUND *noun* The work done in raising a pound's weight one foot: a unit of mechanical work.

FOOT-POUNDAL *noun* An absolute unit of work, being the work done in moving through one foot against a force of one poundal.

FOOT·PRINT *noun* An impression left by a foot. See synonyms under MARK, TRACE.

FOOT REST *noun* A stool, chair-extension, etc., for supporting the feet.

FOOT ROPE *noun* 1 A rope stretched under a yard for sailors to stand on while reefing or furling. 2 A bolt-rope sewed to the lower edge of a sail.

FOOT-ROT *noun* An infectious disease of sheep, characterized by inflammation of the foot, progressive degeneration of the tissues, all-smelling discharges, and lameness: caused by any of several micro-organisms, bacterial or of fungous origin.

FOOTS *noun pl.* Settlings or sediment, as of molasses or oil.

FOOT SOLDIER An infantryman.

FOOT·SORE *adj.* Having sore feet, as from walking.

FOOT·STALK *noun* 1 The petiole of a leaf, or the peduncle of a flower. 2 A stem or part supporting the body or an organ; a pedicel.

FOOT STALL *noun* 1 The base or pedestal of a column or pillar. 2 The stirrup of a side-saddle.

FOOT STEP *noun* 1 The impression or mark of a foot; footprint; track. 2 The action of a foot in stepping; also, the sound of a step; tread; footfall; as, tottering *footsteps,* to hear *footsteps.* See synonyms under TRACE.

FOOT·STOCK *noun* In turning or boring machinery, a tailstock or loose headstock.

FOOT·STONE *noun* The stone at the foot of a grave.

FOOT·STOOL *noun* 1 A low stool for the feet. 2 The earth: *Isaiah* lxvi, 1.

FOOT·STOVE *noun* A metal container for live coals, enclosed in a box having a perforated top: used for warming the feet.

FOOT-TON *noun* The work done in moving a mass one foot against a force of one ton, as in raising a one-ton weight one foot against the force of gravity.

FOOT' WASH·ING *noun* The washing of one another's feet as an act of humility: a religious ceremony performed by certain sects in remembrance of the washing of the disciples' feet by Jesus.

FOOT·WAY *noun* A path or passage for pedestrians; footpath.

FOOT·WEAR *noun* Clothing for the feet; boots, shoes, socks, stockings.

FOOT·WORK *noun* Use or control of the feet, as in boxing or tennis.

FOOT-WORN *adj.* 1 Weary with walking. 2 Worn by the feet, as a path.

FOOT·Y (fo͝ot'·i) *adj.* [**·I·ER, ·I·EST**] [Pop.] Foolish; insignificant; worthless.

FOO·ZLE *verb* [**FOO·ZLED** (-zld), **FOO·ZLING**] To execute awk-

wardly; fumble. —*noun* 1 A misstroke or misplay, especially in golf. 2 [Pop.] A blunderer. [Compare LG. *fuseln*, work badly] —**FOO·ZLER** *noun.*

FOP *noun* 1 A man affectedly fastidious in dress or deportment; a dandy. 2 [Obs.] One who pretends to have more wit than he has. —*tr. verb* [Obs.] To cheat; fool. [<D. *foppen*, prate, cheat]

FOP·LING *noun* A petty fop.

FOP·PER·Y *noun* [-IES *pl.*] The conduct or practices of a fop. Also **FOP·PISH·NESS.**

FOP·PISH *adj.* Characteristic of a fop; dandified. —**·LY** *adv.*

FOR— See also words beginning FORE-.

FOR *prep.* 1 Because, or by reason of; on account of. 2 With a view to; in order to effect, get, attain, reach, benefit, please, save, etc.; also, in favor of; in behalf of. 3 In place of; as being. 4 With reference or in regard to; in proportion to. 5 To the extent or number of; also, during the time of. 6 In spite of. 7 Belonging to; adapted to. 8 In honor of; by the name of.
—*conj.* 1 In view of the reason that; seeing that; since: giving the speaker's reason for confidence in his statement. 2 Owing to the fact that; because: giving the cause of the fact stated. See synonyms under BECAUSE. [<OE.]

FOR *prefix* 1 Away; apart, as in *forget*. 2 Not, as in *forbid* (bid *not*). 3 Very; excessively, as in *forlorn*. [<OE. *for-*, cognate with *fer-*]

FOR AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 Any food suitable for horses or cattle. 2 The act of foraging or seeking food. —*verb* [**FOR AGED, FOR·AG ING**] 1 To overrun in search of food; obtain by forav. 2 To provide with forage. 3 To collect food for men and stock by roving search. See synonyms under FOOD. [<F. *fourage* <LL. *fodrum*, fodder] —**FOR AG ER** *noun.*

FORAGE PLANT Any plant having leaves or stalks used as food for horses, cattle, etc.

FORAGING ANT Any of various tropical ants (family *Formicidae*) that makes forays for food in large bodies; especially the driver ant and army ant (genus *Dorylus*) of Africa, and the tropical American legionary ant (genus *Eciton*).

FO RAIN (-rāN'), **JEAN LOUIS,** 1852-1931, French painter.

FOR A KER, MOUNT A peak in central Alaska; 17,000 feet.

FO RA MEN *noun* [**RAM I NA** *pl.*] An orifice or short passage, as in a bone, an opening; aperture. [<L. <*foro*, bore]

FORAMEN MAGNUM The large orifice by which the spinal cord passes into the skull and becomes continuous with the medulla oblongata.

FO RA MIN' I FER *noun* One of a large order (*Foraminifera*) of rhizopods usually having a typically calcareous or chitinous shell perforated by many minute apertures. They are chiefly marine and virtually microscopic. —**FO·RAM I·NIF' ER AL, FO RAM I NIF' ER OUS** *adj.*

FOR AS MUCH AS 1 Seeing or considering that; since; because. 2 [Obs.] So far as. Also [Bi.] **FOR AS MUCH AS.**

FOR AY *verb* To ravage, pillage; raid. —*noun* A marauding expedition, raid. See synonyms under INVASION. [Variant of FORAGE] —**ER** *noun.*

FORB *noun* A weed, in the range stockman's usage; a non-grasslike herb.

FOR BADE, FOR BAD (-bād') Past tense of FORBID.

FOR BEAR (-bâr') *verb* [**BORE, ·BORNE, ·BEAR ING**] 1 To refrain or abstain from (some action). 2 To be patient or to act with patience. See synonyms under REFRAIN. [<OE. *forberan*] —**·ER** *noun.*

FOR BEAR Same as FOREBEAR.

FOR BEAR ANCE *noun* 1 The act of forbearing; patient endurance of offenses. 2 [Law] A refraining from claiming or enforcing a right. 3 A refraining from retaliation or retribution. See synonyms under MERCY, PATIENCE, RESPITE.

FOR BEAR ING *adj.* Disposed to forbear; patient.

FORBES-ROBERTSON, SIR JOHNSTON, 1853-1937, English actor.

FOR BID *tr. verb* [**FOR BADE** or **FOR·BAD, FOR·BID DEN** or **FOR·BID, FOR BID DING**] 1 To bid or command against an act; prohibit. 2 To command (a person) not to do. 3 To hinder or oppose effectually; operate against. 4 To bar from; as, to *forbid* one the premises. 5 To prohibit the use of. 6 To ban; curse. See synonyms under PROHIBIT. [<OE. *forbeodan*] —**FOR·BID DANCE** *noun* —**FOR BID·DER** *noun.*

FOR BID DEN *adj.* Not allowed; prohibited.

FORBIDDEN DOOR OR CHAMBER See BLUEBEARD, TABU MOTIF.

FOR BID DING *adj.* Such as to repel; unfriendly and repellent in manner; also, repulsive, or causing aversion; as, a *forbidding* countenance. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FOR BORE Past tense of FORBEAR.

FOR BORNE Past participle of FORBEAR.

FOR BY *adv. & prep.* 1 [Scot.] Besides; over and above. 2 Near; hard by; also, past, in time. Also spelled *foreby, forebye*. Also **FOR·BYE.**

FORCE *noun* 1 Anything that changes or tends to change the state of rest or motion in a body, in the physical sciences, measured by the rate of change of momentum. 2 Loosely, any operating energy. 3 Any moral, social, or political cause, or aggregate of causes. 4 Power or energy as lodged in an individual agent. 5 Power or energy considered as exerting constraint or compulsion; coercion. 6 The capacity to convince or move; weight; import. 7 Binding effect; efficacy. 8 An organized or aggregated body of individuals; especially, a military aggregate; an army; troop or naval unit. 9 Rhetorical vigor; energy; animation; strength. 10 A group of workers. See synonyms under ARMY, IMPULSE, OPERATION, POWER, VIOLENCE. —**COERCIVE** or **COERCITIVE FORCE** The power of resisting magnetization or demagnetization. —**THE FORCE** The police of a certain district.
—*tr. verb* [**FORCED, FORC·ING**] 1 To drive; exert; constrain. 2 To drive or impress forcibly upon some object or into some position; especially, to impose, as one's opinions. 3 To accomplish, compel, or overcome by physical, mental, or moral superiority; cause to yield; hence, to ravish; violate. 4 To stimulate artificially, as plants in a hothouse. 5 In card games, to compel the taking of a trick; also, to bid or play so as to oblige a player to reveal the strength of his hand. 6 [Obs.] To enforce; put in force, as a law. [<F. <L. *fortis*, strong] —**FORCE·A·BLE** *adj.* —**FORC·ER** *noun.*

FORCED *adj.* 1 Done or produced with great exertion; strained; affected; as, *forced* gaiety, a *forced* march. 2 Compulsory; as, a *forced* move in chess.

FORCED DRAFT A current of air artificially supplied as to a furnace.

FORCED FEEDING Compulsory feeding of a person.

FORCED LANDING 1 The landing of an aircraft because of adverse weather conditions, mechanical failure, or the like. 2 The landing of troops in the face of enemy fire.

FORCED OSCILLATIONS Oscillations imposed upon an electrical system by outside forces which determine the amplitude and frequency of the oscillation. Compare FREE OSCILLATION.

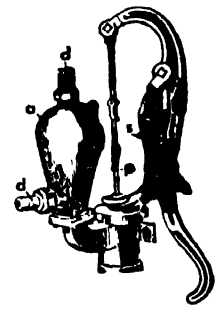
FORCE-FEED *noun* The supply of lubricating oil under pressure to an internal-combustion engine.

FORCE FUL *adj.* Acting with force; strong; effective. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FORCE MA·JEURE (mah·zhŭr') [F.] Main or irresistible force; in law, the virtual equivalent of *act of God* or *inevitable accident*.

FORCE MEAT *noun* Finely chopped, highly seasoned, meat served separately or used as stuffing. [<F. *farce* <L. *farcio*, cram, + MEAT]

FOR CEPS *noun* 1 A pair of pincers for grasping and manipulating small or delicate objects; used by watchmakers, surgeons, dentists, etc. 2 A bundle of fibers uniting the corpus callosum with the cerebral hemispheres of the brain. 3 A pincers-like structure. [<L. <*formus*, warm, + *capio*, take]



SIDE-SUCTION FORCE PUMP
a Air chamber.
b Brake.
d, d Discharge pipes.
p Piston rod.
s Stand.

FORCE PUMP A pump that delivers fluid at a pressure greater than that at which it is received: distinguished from *lift pump*.

FOR CI BLE *adj.* 1 Accomplished by force. 2 Energetic; cogent. See synonyms under POWERFUL, RACY. —**FOR CI·BLE NESS** *noun* —**FOR CI·BLY** *adv.*

FORD *noun* 1 A place in a stream that can be crossed in a vehicle or by wading. 2 [Obs.] A stream; river; ferry. —*tr. verb* 1 To go on foot or in a vehicle across (a stream, river, etc.). 2 To drive across a river or stream at a ford, as cattle, etc. [<OE. *ford*] —**·A BLE** *adj.* —**·LESS** *adj.*

FORD A make of low-priced passenger cars, trucks, taxicabs, and buses: named for Henry Ford, inventor, 1893; first sold to the public in 1903.

FORD, FORD MADOX, original surname **HUEFFER,** 1873-1939, English writer. —**HENRY,** born 1863, American automobile-maker. —**JOHN,** 1586?-1639?, English dramatist.

FOR DO (-dōō') *tr. verb* [**DID, ·DONE, ·DO ING**] 1 To overcome with fatigue; wear out. 2 [Obs.] To destroy; undo. Also spelled *fordo*.

FORD SON *noun* A trade name for a make of agricultural tractor.

FORE— See also words beginning FOR-.

FORE *adj.* Preceding in place or time; forward; antecedent; prior. —*noun* The foremost part; the leading place. —*adv.* 1 At or toward the bow of a ship. 2 Before; forward; in front. —*prep.* Before; in the presence of; as, *fore* God. —*conj.* [Obs.] Before. —*interj.* In golf, a warning to any person that stands in the way of a stroke or of the ball. [<OE.]

FORE- *prefix* Before in time or place. [<OE. *fore-, for-*, <*fore-*, before]

FORE-AND-AFT *adj. & adv.* Lying or going in the direction of the ship's length; also, toward both bow and stern; in or at the bow and stern.

FORE-AND-AFT RIGGED Fitted with sails whose forward edge (luff) is set on travelers attached to the mast: distinguished from *square-rigged*. See SCHOONER 1.

FORE-AND-AFTER *noun* 1 Anything set along the length of a

'ship, as a hatch-beam. **2** A vessel having only fore-and-aft sails.

1FORE ARM *tr. verb* To arm beforehand.

2FORE-ARM *noun* **1** The part of the arm between the elbow and the wrist. **2** A wooden grip on the barrel of a gun to guard the firer's hand against being burned.

FORE BEAR *noun* An ancestor. [<Earlier *fore-be-er*, one who has existed formerly]

FORE BODE *verb* [-BOD ED, -BOD ING] To be or to have a premonition or warning sign (of); presage; prognosticate; foretell. See synonyms under AUGUR. [<OE. *forebodian*]

— **FORE BODE MENT** *noun* — **FORE BOD ER** *noun*.

FORE-BOD ING (-bōde'-) *noun* The apprehension of coming misfortune. See synonyms under ANTICIPATION, ANXIETY.

FORE BRACE *noun* A brace of the foreyard.

FORE BRAIN *noun* The first embryonic cerebral vesicle, from which develop the hemispheres and parts about the third ventricle; especially, the prosencephalon or first secondary cerebral vesicle.

FORE CAST *tr. verb* [CAST, -CAST ING] **1** To calculate or plan beforehand. **2** To predict; foresee. **3** To foreshadow. See synonyms under ANTICIPATE, AUGUR.

— **FORE CAST** *noun* **1** An antecedent calculation or determination, especially in regard to weather conditions over a short period of time on the basis of charted data. **2** Previous contrivance, also, plan. **3** Forethought, foresight. **4** A prophecy. See synonyms under ANTICIPATION, PRUDENCE.

FORE' CAST ER *noun* One who forecasts, as the weather.

FORE' CAS TLE (fōr'-kas-l *or, nautical*, fōk'-sl) *noun* **1** The forward part of a ship. **2** In a merchant vessel, the forward part or compartment with living quarters for common sailors.

FORE' CIT ED (-sī'-tid) *adj.* Cited before; as, the *forecited* passages.

FORE CLOSE (-clōze') *tr. verb* [FORE-CLOSED, FORE CLOS ING] **1** To bar by judicial proceedings the right to redeem mortgaged property. **2** To shut out, exclude. [<OF. *forclos*]

— **FORE CLO SURE** (-clō' zhur) *noun*.

FORE CON SCIOUS *noun* Former name for PRECONSCIOUS.

FORE COURSE *noun* In a square-rigged vessel, the foresail.

FORE DATE *tr. verb* [DAT ED, -DAT ING] To antedate.

FORE DECK *noun* The forward part of a deck, especially of an upper deck.

FORE DO Same as FORDO.

FORE DOOM *tr. verb* To doom in advance; condemn beforehand

— **FORE DOOM** *noun* Doom in advance.

FORE' FA-THER *noun* An ancestor, especially a remote ancestor.

FOREFATHERS' DAY The anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass. (Dec. 21, 1620), usually celebrated on Dec. 22, through an error in changing from the Old Style calendar to the New Style.

FORE FEEL *tr. verb* [FORE FELT, FORE' FEEL ING] To have a premonition of; feel before.

FORE FEND Same as FORFEND.

FORE' FIN GER *noun* The finger next to the thumb.

FORE FOOT *noun* **1** A front foot. **2** The bow or cutwater of a vessel.

FORE FRONT *noun* The foremost part or position.

FORE GATH ER Same as FORGATHER.

FORE GLIMPSE *noun* A glimpse of the future, or a glance ahead at the outset.

1FORE GO, FORE GO ER Same as FORGO, etc.

2FORE GO *verb* [FORE WENT, FORE GONE, FORE GO'-ING] To go in advance of, go before. [<(BE)FORE + GO]

FORE GO ER *noun* One who or that which precedes; especially, the leader of a dog team.

FORE GO ING *adj.* Occurring previously; antecedent. See synonyms under ANTECEDENT.

FORE GONE (-gawn') *adj.* Determined already; previous.

— **-NESS** *noun*.

FOREGONE CONCLUSION A conclusion determined in advance of the evidence; also, an obvious, foreseen, or foreseeable result.

FORE GROUND *noun* That part of a landscape or picture nearest the spectator.

FORE GUT *noun* In vertebrates, the anterior part of the embryonic alimentary canal.

FORE HAND *adj.* **1** Done prior to. **2** Front. **3** Of or pertaining to a tennis stroke made with the palm turned away from the body; distinguished from *backhand*. — *noun* **1** The part of a horse in front of the rider. **2** Superiority; advantage. **3** A forehand tennis stroke; also, the position in playing such a stroke.

FORE' HAND ED *adj.* **1** Done in good time; early. **2** Having money saved; thrifty. **3** In tennis, forehand. **4** Formed in the forehand or foreparts, as a horse. — **FORE HAND-ED-NESS** *noun*

FORE HEAD (for'-ĕd *or* for'-hĕd) *noun* **1** The upper part of the face, between the eyes and the natural line of the hair. **2** The front part of a thing.

FOR-EIGN (for'-in) *adj.* **1** Belonging to, situated in, or derived from another country; not native; alien. **2** Connected with other countries; bearing a relation to other countries. **3** Of, pertaining to, or resulting from some person or thing aside from that under discussion. **4** Not belonging to that place or body in which it is naturally or organically found. **5** Having only remote relation or no relation; not pertinent; irrelevant. **6** [Law] Not subject to the laws or jurisdiction of a country; extraterritorial. **7** [Obs.] Outside one's family circle. See synonyms under ALIEN. [<F. *forain* <L. *foras*, out of doors]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS International affairs in relation to the home government.

FOREIGN BILL A bill of exchange drawn in one country or state and made payable in another: also called **FOREIGN DRAFT.**

FOREIGN-BORN *adj.* Born in another country; not native.

FOREIGN ELEMENT That percentage of a population not native to a country.

FOR EIGN ER (-in-ur) *noun* A native or citizen of a foreign country. See synonyms under ALIEN.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE **1** The transaction of monetary affairs, payment of debts, etc., between residents of different countries. **2** The value of the money of one country in terms of the money of another; also, the difference between this and par.

FOR EIGN ISM (-izm) *noun* **1** The state of being foreign. **2** A foreign peculiarity, idiom, or custom.

FOREIGN MISSION **1** A group of people organized and sent to spread religious teaching, medical knowledge, etc., in a foreign country. **2** A group of government representatives sent to a foreign country on diplomatic or other business.

FOR EIGN NESS *noun* **1** The state or quality of being foreign. **2** Absence of connection or relation; extraneousness.

FOREIGN OFFICE A department or bureau of a government in charge of foreign affairs; also, the building in which it is housed. Also **Foreign Office.**

1FORE JUDGE Same as FORJUDGE.

2FORE JUDGE *tr. verb* [JUDGED, -JUDG ING] To prejudge; pass judgment before hearing the evidence.

FORE KNOW (-nō') *tr. verb* [FORE KNEW, KNOWN, KNOW-ING] To know beforehand. — **-A BLE** *adj.*

FORE KNOWL EDGE (-nol'-ej) *noun* Knowledge of a thing before it manifests or of an event before it takes place; prescience.

FORE' LA DY *noun* A forewoman.

FORE LAND *noun* **1** A projecting point of land; a cape. **2** Territory situated in front: opposed to *hinterland*.

FORE LAY *tr. verb* [LAID, LAY ING] To plan or lay down beforehand.

FORE LEG *noun* A front leg of a quadruped. Also **FORE LEG.**

1FORE LOCK *noun* A lock of hair growing over the forehead.

2FORE LOCK *noun* An iron pin or wedge passed through the end of a bolt or the like, to prevent its withdrawal; linchpin; key.

FORE MAN (-mun) *noun* [FORE MEN *pl.*] **1** The head man; chief man; especially, the spokesman of a jury. **2** The overseer of a body of workmen. See synonyms under MASTER. — **-SHIP** *noun*.

FORE MAST *noun* The foremost mast of a vessel.

FORE' MAST MAN *noun* An ordinary sailor.

FORE MOST *adj.* First in place, time, rank, or order; chief. See synonyms under FIRST, PARAMOUNT. — *adv.* In the first place; soonest; first. [<OE. *formest*]

FORE NAME *tr. verb* [NAMED, -NAM ING] To name before; mention previously.

— **FORE NAME** *noun* A name placed before the family name or surname; a prenomen. — **FORE NAMED** *adj.*

FORE NENST *prep* Opposite to, over against; facing; also spelled *fornenst*, *forment*. [Alteration of dialectal *anenst*, over against]

FORE NOON *noun* The period of daylight preceding midday; the morning.

FO REN SIC *adj.* Pertaining to courts of justice or to public disputation; argumentative; rhetorical; also, relating to or used in legal proceedings; as, *forensic* medicine. Also **FO-REN SI CAL.** [<L. *forensis* <*forum*, market place, forum]

— **FO REN SI CAL-LY** *adv.*

FORE OR DAIN' *tr. verb* To ordain beforehand; predestinate.

FORE-OR DAIN'-MENT *noun* Foreordination.

FORE-OR DI-NA' TION *noun* Predestination; predetermination. See PREDESTINATION.

FORE PART *noun* The first part in time, place, or sequence.

FORE PAST *adj.* Past; bygone. Also **FORE PASSED.**

FORE PEAK *noun* The extreme forward part of a ship's hold within the angle of the bow under the lowest deck.

FORE'-QUAR TER *noun* The front portion of a side of beef, etc., including the leg and adjacent parts.

FORE-RANK *noun* The front or first rank.

FORE REACH *verb* **1** To gain upon or pass; beat in sailing. **2** To shoot ahead after the propelling power has stopped: said of a ship when tacking.

FORE RUN *tr. verb* [-RAN, -RUN, -RUN-NING] **1** To run in advance of; precede. **2** To usher in; announce; herald.

FORE-RUN-NER *noun* **1** A herald; prognostic. **2** [Obs.] An ancestor. See synonyms under HERALD.

FORE-SAID (-sĕd) *adj.* Aforesaid.

FORE-SAIL (for'-sāle *or, nautical*, for'-sl *or* fō'-sl) *noun* **1** A

square sail, bent to the foreyard; the lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel. 2 The fore-and-aft sail on a schooner's foremast, set on a boom and gaff. 3 The forestaysail of a cutter or sloop.

FORE SEE *verb* [FORE SAW, FORE·SEEN, FORE·SEE·ING] To see beforehand; anticipate. — **FORE SEER** *noun.*

FORE SHAD OW *tr. verb* To suggest beforehand; prefigure. — *noun* The indistinct representation or indication of something to come. — **·ER** *noun.*

FORE SHEET *noun* 1 A rope holding one of the clews of a foresail. 2 *pl.* The forward space in a boat.

FORE SHORE *noun* That part of a shore uncovered at low tide.

FORE SHORT EN *tr. verb* To make parts in a drawing smaller, so as to give the proper perspective of form and position. — **ING** *noun.*

FORE SHOW *tr. verb* To show beforehand; prophesy. Also **FORE SHEW.**

FORE SIDE *noun* 1 The front. 2 Land along the shore.

FORE SIGHT *noun* 1 The act or capacity of foreseeing; a looking forward. 2 Thoughtful care for the future. See synonyms under ANTICIPATION, PRUDENCE, WISDOM. — **·ED** *adj.* — **ED NESS** *noun.*

FORE SKIN *noun* The prepuce.

FORE SPUR RER *noun* [Obs.] One who rides in advance as a herald.

FOR EST *noun* 1 A large tract of land covered with a natural growth of trees and underbrush. 2 In English law, wild land generally belonging to the crown and kept for the protection of game. — *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting woods or forest. — *tr. verb* To overspread or plant with trees or forests.

FOR EST AGE *noun* In English law, tribute payable to a forester. 2 A forester's service to the king.

FORE STALL (-stawl') *tr. verb* 1 To hinder, prevent, or guard against by preparation; anticipate. 2 To buy up or to affect or monopolize (the market) in advance of the trade generally; hence, to preoccupy or control in one's own favor by anticipatory measures. 3 [Obs.] To intercept. 4 To anticipate and realize beforehand. See synonyms under PREVENT. [< OF *forestall*, intervention] — **·ER** *noun* — **ING** *noun.*

FOR EST A' TION *noun* 1 Forest extension, the planting of, or conversion of land into, forests. 2 Practical forestry.

FORE STAY *noun* A guy from the head of the foremast to the stem.

FORE' STAY SAIL (*nautical* -stāy·sl) *noun* A triangular sail in front of the foremast, hoisted on the forestay: in some rigs called *forestaysail.*

FOREST COVER The sum total of vegetation in a forest; more especially, herbs, shrubs, and the litter of leaves, branches, fallen trees, and decayed vegetable matter composing the **FOREST FLOOR.**

FOR EST ED *adj.* Covered with trees or woods.

FOR EST ER *noun* 1 One skilled in the science of forestry; one in charge of a forest, its timber, or its game. 2 Any forest dweller. 3 A spotted moth (family *Agaristidæ*) of the United States; especially, the velvety-black eight-spotted forester (*Alypia octomaculata*). 4 The boomer, or great gray kangaroo of Australia (*Macropus giganteus*).

FOREST FLY A small, dipterous insect (*Hippobosca equina*) widely distributed in the Old World, infesting horses, mules, camels, and related quadrupeds; also called *horse-tick.*

FOREST RESERVE A tract of forest land set aside by government order for protection and cultivation.

FOR EST RY *noun* The science of planting, developing, and managing forests. — **FOR ES TRAL** *adj.*

Forest Service A branch of the Department of Agriculture which administers the National Forests, directs forest research, and promotes the conservation of forest resources.

FORE TASTE *tr. verb* To have some experience or taste of before possessing. See synonyms under ANTICIPATE. — **FORE TASTE** *noun* A taste or brief experience beforehand. See synonyms under ANTICIPATION.

FORE TELL *verb* [FORE·TOLD, FORE TELL·ING] To tell or declare in advance; predict. See synonyms under AUGUR, PROPHESY. — **·ER** *noun.*

FORE THINK *verb* To think over or out in advance; anticipate.

FORE THOUGHT (-thawt) *adj.* Devised or thought of in advance, planned. — *noun* 1 Consideration beforehand; deliberate planning. 2 Prudent care for the future. See synonyms under ANTICIPATION, CARE, PRUDENCE. — **FORE·THOUGHT FUL** *adj.* — **FORE THOUGHT·FUL·LY** *adv.* — **FORE·THOUGHT FUL NESS** *noun.*

FORE TIME *noun* Time gone by; the past.

FORE TO' KEN *tr. verb* To foreshow or presage; foreshadow. — **FORE' TO KEN** *noun* A token in advance.

FORE TOOTH *noun* An incisor.

FORE TOP *noun* 1 The forelock; especially of a horse; also, the front part of a wig. 2 A platform at the head of a foremast.

FORE TOP·GAL' LANT *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the mast, sail, etc., immediately above the foretopmast.

FORE·TOP GAL'·LANT·MAST *noun* The section of a mast above the foretopmast. — **FORE·TOP·GAL'·LANT·SAIL** *noun* — **FORE·TOP·GAL'·LANT·YARD** *noun.*

FORE·TOP·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A sailor assigned to duty on the upper parts of a foremast.

FORE'·TOP·MAST *noun* The section of a mast above the foremast. — **FORE'·TOP SAIL** *noun.*

FOR EV·ER *adv.* 1 Throughout eternity; to the end of time; everlastingly. 2 Incessantly. Also [Br.] **FOR EVER.**

FOREVER AND A DAY To all eternity: emphatic form.

FOR·EV ER·MORE *adv.* For all time and eternity; forever: emphatic form.

FORE·WARN (-wawrn') *tr. verb* To caution beforehand; inform or instruct in advance. — **·ING** *noun.*

FORE' WO·MAN (-wo͝om·un) *noun* [WO MEN (wĭm·un) *pl.*] A woman who oversees other employees.

FORE·WORD (-wûrd) *noun* An introduction; preface.

1 **FORE YARD** *noun* The lowest yard on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

2 **FORE YARD** *noun* A front yard of a house, temple, etc.

FOR FAIRN *adj.* [Scot.] Tired out; forlorn.

FOR FAR (for'·fur) 1 The county town of Angus, Scotland. 2 Angus county, Scotland: also **FOR FAR SHIRE.**

FOR FEIT (-fit) *tr. verb* To incur the loss of through some fault, omission, error, or offense. — *adj.* Forfeited. — *noun* 1 A thing lost by way of penalty for some default. 2 *pl.* Any game in which some piece of personal property is taken as a fine for a breach of the rules, and is redeemable by some playful penalty; also, the articles so taken. 3 Forfeiture. [< OF *forfait*, crime, <L. *foris*, out of doors, + *facio*, do] — **FOR FEIT A BLE** *adj.* — **FOR FEIT·ER** *noun.*

FOR FEI TURE (-fi·chŏor *or* -tyo͝or) *noun* 1 The act of forfeiting. 2 That which is forfeited.

FOR FEND *tr. verb* [Obs.] To ward off; prevent; forbid: also spelled *forefend.*

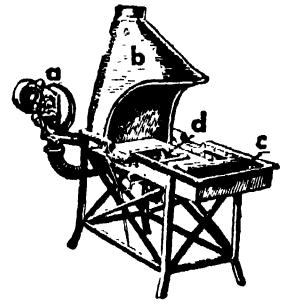
FOR FI CATE (-kit) *adj.* Deeply furcate, or forked, as the tail of a frigate bird.

FOR GAT [Obs.] Past tense of FORGET.

FOR GATH ER (-găth'·ur) *intr. verb* 1 To meet or gather together; assemble. 2 To associate; converse socially. Also spelled *forgather.* [Compare MLG *vorgaderen*]

FOR GAVE Past tense of FORGIVE.

1 **FORGE** *noun* 1 An open fireplace or hearth with forced draft, for heating metal ready for hammering or shaping, also, a building containing such equipment. 2 A place where metal is refined. — *verb* [FORGED, FORG ING] 1 To shape (metal) with a hammer or machine; shape; frame. 2 To make or alter with intent to defraud. 3 To fashion or form in any way; frame; invent. 4 To be guilty of forgery. 5 To work as a smith. 6 To strike a fore shoe with a hind shoe; overreach; click: said of horses. [< F. *forger* <L. *fabricor*, make, construct] — **FORGED** *adj.*



FORGE
a Blower. *c* Tank.
b Hood. *d* Coal bed.

2 **FORGE** *verb* [FORGED, FORG ING] To move, go, or impel slowly forward.

FORG ER *noun* 1 One who counterfeits or commits forgery. 2 A smith. 3 A fabricator.

FOR GER Y (-jur·i) *noun* [IES *pl.*] 1 The act of falsely making or materially altering, with intent to defraud, any writing which, if genuine, might be of legal efficacy or the foundation of a legal liability. 2 The act of counterfeiting coin. 3 A spurious article bearing a false signature, as a painting, sculpture, or book. 4 [Obs.] The exercise of invention.

Synonym: counterfeiting. Imitating or altering a coin or note which passes as currency or money is *counterfeiting;* the making of a fraudulent writing, or the material alteration of a genuine writing with intent to defraud, is *forgery;* the changing of the figures in a genuine note or check, the unauthorized appending of another's signature, the transferring of a genuine signature to a document for which it was not intended, are all instances of *forgery;* the making of spurious coins, the raising of government notes, bonds, etc., to higher values, are instances of *counterfeiting.*

FOR·GET *verb* [FOR GOT, FOR GOT·TEN or (Obs.) FOR·GOT, FOR·GET·TING] 1 To be unable to recall to mind; lose from memory. 2 To lose interest in or regard for; neglect. 3 To fail to notice or remember. — **TO FORGET ONESELF** 1 To lose perception of one's surroundings. 2 To lose self-control and be guilty of something unbecoming. 3 To be unselfish. 4 To lose consciousness; also, to be absent-minded. [<OE. *forgietan*] — **FOR·GET·TER** *noun.*

FOR·GET FUL *adj.* 1 Having little power to retain or recall. 2 Neglectful; inattentive; careless. 3 [Obs.] Producing forgetfulness or oblivion. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FOR·GE·TIVE (for′·jĭ·tĭv) *adj.* A Shakespearean coined word meaning *imaginative* or *inventive*. [Perhaps < FORGE (shape)]

FORGET–ME–NOT *noun* A small herb (genus *Myosotis*) of the borage family, with blue, rose, or white flowers. One species (*M. alpestris*) is the official flower of Alaska Territory.

FORGET–ME–NOT BLUE The color of the forget–me–not, a light, dusty blue.

FOR GET·TA·BLE *adj.* That may be forgotten. Also **FOR·GET·A·BLE.**

FOR·GIE (–gee′) *verb* [Scot.] To forgive.

FOR·GIVE (–giv′) *verb* [**FOR·GAVE, FOR·GIV·EN, FOR·GIV·ING**] **1** To cease to cherish displeasure toward; pardon; excuse. **2** To forego the penalty for; remit, as a debt. **3** To show forgiveness; grant pardon. See synonyms under ABSOLVE, PARDON. [<OE. *forgifan*] — **FOR·GIV·A·BLE** *adj.* — **FOR·GIV·ER** *noun.*

FOR·GIVE·NESS *noun* **1** The act of forgiving; pardon. **2** A disposition to forgive. See synonyms under MERCY.

FOR·GIV·ING *adj.* Disposed to forgive; merciful. See synonyms under CHARITABLE, HUMANE, MERCIFUL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FOR·GO *tr. verb* [**FOR·WENT, FOR·GONE, FOR·GO·ING**] **1** To refrain from doing or enjoying. **2** To give up; relinquish; dispense with. **3** [Obs.] To overlook; neglect. Also spelled *forego*. See synonyms under ABANDON. [<OE. *forgan*, pass over] — **FOR·GO·ER** *noun.*

FOR·GOT Past tense and obsolete past participle of FORGET.

FOR·GOT·TEN Past participle of FORGET.

FOR·JES·KIT *adj.* [Scot.] Exhausted by labor.

FOR·JUDGE *tr. verb* [**FOR·JUDGED, FOR·JUDG·ING**] To deprive, as of a right, by judgment of court; expel (an attorney or officer) from court for some offense. Sometimes spelled *forejudge*. [<OF. *forjuger*, confiscate, <L. *foris*, outside, + *judico*, judge]

FORK *noun* **1** A utensil consisting of a handle and two or more tines or prongs, used for handling food at the table or in cooking. **2** A pronged agricultural or mechanical implement for tossing, carrying, digging, lifting, etc.; as, a pitch*fork*. **3** Anything of like use or shape. **4** A diverging branch; also, the angular opening or place of division; the point at which two roads or streams unite; each of the roads or streams; as, the west *fork;* also, the ground in the angle made by the junction of two streams. **5** A dilemma. **6** The barb of an arrow.

— *verb* **1** To lift or toss with a fork; dig with a fork. **2** To make or be sharp or pronged, as a stick. **3** To divide into diverging parts; branch off; as, a road *forks*. — **TO FORK OUT, OVER,** or **UP** To pay or hand over. [<OE. *forca*, fork, <L. *furca*]

FORKED *adj.* Having a fork, or shaped like a fork; diverging into two branches; as, *forked* lightning. — **FORK·ED·LY** *adv.* — **FORK·ED·NESS** *noun.*

FORKED TONGUE A lying or treacherous tongue.

FORK·Y *adj.* Like a fork; forked; bifurcate.

FOR·LÌ (–lee′) An ancient, walled city in north–central Italy on the Montone River.

FOR·LORN *adj.* **1** Left in distress without help or hope; deserted. **2** Miserable; pitiable. **3** Lonely; dreary. [<OE. *forloren* <*forleosan*, abandon] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FORLORN HOPE A desperate enterprise; also, those who undertake a hopeless task, as the members of a storming party. [<D. *verloren hoop*, lost troop]

FORM *noun* **1** The outward or visible shape of a body as distinguished from its substance or color. **2** Established or prescribed method, or conventional rule of observance, procedure, or practice, as in judicature; ritual; ceremony; as, *forms* of worship. **3** The appearance or character in which a thing presents itself; likeness; image; as, the tempter took the *form* of an angel; also, instrument of manifestation; vehicle. **4** The nature of a thing as perceived by the senses or the intellect; hence, kind, state, or variation; as, disease in all its *forms*. **5** Style or manner of expression, as opposed to inherent qualities, as in music and literature; orderly arrangement; symmetry; shape. **6** A mold, templet, supporting frame, in which a thing is shaped, or a model after which it is fashioned. **7** A paper with spaces left to be filled with dates, names, and descriptive details. **8** Specific constitution; organization; system; as, a *form* of government. **9** Originally, a long seat in the nave of a church; hence, any long bench without a back. **10** A class in an English school. **11** The specific structure of a word as marked by inflectional elements; as, the infinitive *form;* a derivative *form*. **12** Type, engravings, plates, etc., imposed in a chase; as, a *form* of eight pages. **13** The collective qualities or attributes which determine the true conception of a thing, or the arrangement of the constituent factors which make the thing to be what it really is, as distinguished from other things. Hence, every actual concrete existence was said by the scholastics to be a realization of the two principles of form and matter. **14** A gabion. **15** General condition and action, mental and physical; especially, fitness for competing, as in a sporting contest. **16** Deportment or conduct, especially as judged by the canons of custom or etiquette. **17** Something regarded as having shape without substance. **18** [Obs.] Comeliness; beauty.

— *verb* **1** To make or construct from given materials; constitute out of existing elements; take shape; become formed. **2** To put into or assume a particular or specified form, as to shape or fashion with the hand or tools; mold; also, to combine or arrange so as to produce a certain shape or use. **3** To shape by mental or moral influences; mold; train. **4** In grammar, to make by adding or combining elements; as, to *form* an adverb by adding *–ly* to an adjective. **5** To develop; acquire, as a habit. See synonyms under CONSTRUCT. [<OF. *forme* <L. *forma*, form]

Synonyms (noun): appearance, aspect, ceremonial, ceremony, configuration, conformation, contour, fashion, figure, formality, method, mode, mold, observance, outline, rite, ritual, shape. See BODY, FIGURE, FRAME.

·FORM *suffix* Like; in the shape of. [<L. *–formis*, –like, <*forma*, form]

1FOR MAL (–mul) *adj.* **1** Made, framed, or done in accordance with regular and established forms and methods, or with proper dignity and impressiveness; orderly. **2** Of or pertaining to established forms or methods. **3** Of or pertaining to the external appearance or form as opposed to real substance; as, *formal* religion; perfunctory. **4** Having outward show, but lacking reality; outward; mechanical. **5** Having regard to or done in accordance with a scrupulous observance of social forms, customs, and etiquette; punctilious; ceremonious; conventional. **6** Of or pertaining to the form as opposed to the content of logical reasoning. **7** In metaphysics, of or pertaining to the characteristic composition of anything; essential instead of material.

2FOR MAL *noun* Methylal.

FOR MAL′·DE HYDE *noun* A colorless pungent gas, CH_2O, obtained variously by the partial oxidation of methyl alcohol; largely used as an antiseptic, reagent, preservative, and disinfectant, for which it is prepared by solution in water or absorption into porous materials. It is also the basis of many important plastic materials, such as bakelite, formite, etc. Also **FOR·MAL′ DE·HYD.**

FOR·MAL·ISM *noun* **1** Scrupulous observance of prescribed forms, especially in religious worship, social life, art, etc. **2** An instance of such observance. **3** Gestalt or configuration psychology. — **FOR·MAL·IST** *noun* — **FOR·MAL·IS·TIC** *adj.*

FOR·MAL·I·TY *noun* **1** The state or character of being formal, precise, stiff, or elaborately ceremonious. **2** Adherence to standards and rules; ceremony; conventionality. **3** A proper order of procedure. **4** Form without substance or meaning. See synonyms under FORM.

FOR′ MAL IZE *verb* [**IZED, ·IZ ING**] **1** To make or become formal. **2** To give form to; reduce to form. — **FOR MAL I ZA′·TION** *noun* — **FOR MAL IZ′ ER** *noun.*

FOR MAL LY *adv.* **1** In accordance with forms; in a formal manner; stiffly. **2** In an authorized manner.

FOR MAT (for′·măt *or* for·mah′) *noun* The form, size, type face, margins, and general style of a book or other publication, when printed and bound. [<F.]

FOR MATE *noun* A salt of formic acid.

FOR MA TION *noun* **1** The act or process of forming or of making by the combination of materials; also, the taking on of specific form; development. **2** Manner in which anything is shaped or composed. **3** The disposition of military troops as in column, line, or square. **4** Anything that is formed. **5** Earthy or mineral deposits, or rock masses, named with reference to mode of origin; also, a series of associated rocks, having similar conditions of origin. **6** A fully developed plant association in a given area.

FORM·A·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* **1** Competent, serving, or aiding to form; capable of being formed or influenced; plastic. **2** Pertaining to formation. **3** Serving or aiding to form grammatically. —*noun* **1** An element added to the root of a word to give it a new and special grammatical form, as a prefix or suffix. **2** A word formed by the addition of a new element to, or a modification of, the root.

1FORM ER *noun* One who or that which forms or molds; a maker; pattern.

2FOR MER *adj.* Going before in time; previously mentioned; preceding; ancient. — **THE FORMER** The first of two mentioned persons or things: opposed to *the latter*. See synonyms under ANTECEDENT, ANTERIOR, CAUSE. [<ME. comparative made on model of OE. superlative *formest*, first]

FOR MER LY *adv.* **1** Some time or a long time ago; heretofore. **2** [Obs.] At a time immediately preceding the present; just now.

FOR MIC *adj.* **1** Pertaining to or derived from ants. **2** Derived from formic acid. [<L. *formica*, ant]

FORMIC ACID A colorless corrosive liquid compound, HCOOH, with a penetrating odor, found in the bodies of ants and spiders, in the hairs and other parts of certain caterpillars, and in stinging nettles, and made commercially by the reaction of carbon monoxide with sodium hydroxide.

FOR′·MI·CANT *adj.* Antlike; especially, pertaining to the feeble, creeping motion of the pulse noted in certain conditions.

FOR′ MI·CA·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] A nest of ants; an anthill.

FOR′·MI CATE *intr. verb* [**·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING**] To swarm; collect in swarms, as ants.

FOR·MI·CA′·TION *noun* An itching sensation like the creeping of ants.

FOR·MI·CI′·A·SIS (–sī′·uh·sĭs) *noun* The itching, swollen condition following ant bite.

FOR·MI·DA·BLE *adj.* Exciting fear; dangerous to encounter; difficult to accomplish. [<F. <L. *formido*, fear] — **FOR·MI·DA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **FOR·MI·DA·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms: dangerous, redoubtable, redoubted, terrible, tremendous. That which is *formidable* is worthy of fear if encountered or opposed; as, a *formidable* array of troops, or of evidence. *Formidable* is a word of more dignity than *dangerous*, and suggests more calm and collected power than *terrible; formidable* is less overwhelming than *tremendous*. A loaded gun is *dangerous;* a battery of artillery is *formidable*. A *dangerous* man is likely to do mischief, and needs watching; a *formidable* man may not be *dangerous* if not attacked; an enraged maniac is *terrible;* the force of ocean waves in a storm, the silent pressure in the ocean depths, are *tremendous*. *Antonyms*: contemptible, despicable, feeble, harmless, helpless, powerless, weak.

FORM·LESS *adj.* Without form; shapeless. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FOR·MO·SA 1 An island in the China Sea, ceded to Japan by China, 1895; 13,889 square miles, including the Pescadores; capital, Taihoku: also called *Taiwan*. 2 A territory of the NE. Argentine Republic; 29,143 square miles; also, its capital, a town on the Paraná River.

FOR·MU·LA (–mū·luh) *noun* [**·LAS** or **·LÆ** (lee) *pl.*] 1 An exact method or form of words prescribed as a guide for thought, action, expression, or statement; fixed rule or set form. 2 A medical prescription. 3 An algebraic rule or mathematical combination expressed in symbols. 4 A symbolic representation of the nature, composition, and structure of a chemical compound. The principal types are: the **EMPIRICAL FORMULA**, giving the quantitative values of the constituents; as, H_2SO_4, sulfuric acid; the **STRUCTURAL FORMULA**, showing the linkages of each carbon atom, as CH_3CH_3, ethane; and the **GRAPHIC FORMULA**, showing the spatial relations of the constituents, as

```
    H  H
    |  |
H–C–C–OH, ethyl alcohol C2H6O, or CH3CH2OH.
    |  |
    H  H
```

5 A confession of religious faith, or a formal statement of doctrine. See synonyms under LAW, RULE. [<L. *forma*, form]

FOR′·MU·LA·RY *adj.* Stated in or as in a formula; formal. — *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 A collection of forms, formulas, etc.; as, a *formulary* of drugs. 2 Specifically, a church ritual. 3 A prescribed form; formula.

FOR′·MU·LATE *tr. verb* [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To express in a formula or as a formula, put or state in exact, concise, and systematic form. Also **FOR′·MU·LAR·IZE.** — **FOR·MU·LA′·TION** *noun* — **FOR′·MU·LA·TOR** *noun.*

FOR·MU·LISM *noun* Observance or use of, or adherence to, formulas. — **FOR·MU·LIS′·TIC** *adj.*

FOR′·MU·LIZE *verb* [**·LIZED, ·LIZ·ING**] 1 To make formal. 2 To formulate. — **FOR·MU·LI·ZA′·TION** *noun* — **FOR′·MU·LIZ·ER** *noun.*

FOR·MYL (–mĭl) *noun* The hypothetical univalent radical CHO, constituting the base of formic acid. [<FORMIC + –YL]

FOR·NAX A southern constellation near Eridanus. See CONSTELLATION.

1FOR′·NI·CATE *adj.* Arched; vaulted.

2FOR′·NI·CATE *intr. verb* [**·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING**] To commit fornication. — **FOR′·NI·CA·TOR** *noun.*

FOR·NI·CA′·TION *noun* 1 Illicit sexual intercourse of unmarried persons. 2 In Scriptural use, often, adultery or harlotry, or incest; hence, idolatry. [<L. *fornix*, brothel]

FOR·NIX *noun* [L.] [**FOR·NI·CES** (–nĭ·seez) *pl.*] 1 A vaulted or reflected surface; specifically, the bands of white fibers beneath the corpus callosum of the brain, connecting the two hemispheres of the cerebellum. 2 A vault or arch, commonly one within a building. [<L. *fornix*, vault]

FOR·REST, EDWIN, 1806–72, American tragic actor. — **NATHAN BEDFORD**, 1821–77, American Confederate general.

FOR·RIT *adv.* [Scot] Forward.

FOR·SAKE *tr. verb* [**FOR·SOOK** (–sōōk′), **FOR·SAK·EN** or **FOR·SOOK, FOR·SAK·ING**] 1 To leave or withdraw from; renounce. 2 To abandon; desert. 3 [Obs.] To reject. See synonyms under ABANDON. [<OE. *forsacan*]

FOR·SE·TI (–sē·tee) In Norse mythology, the god of justice; son of Balder. Also **FOR·SE·TE.**

FOR·SOOTH *adv.* In truth; certainly; chiefly ironical. [<FOR *prep.* + SOOTH]

FOR·SPEAK *tr. verb* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] [**·SPOKE, ·SPOK·EN, ·SPEAK·ING**] 1 To pronounce a spell on; bewitch by overpraise. 2 [Obs.] To forbid. [<OE. *forspecan*, deny, denounce]

FOR·SPENT *adj.* Tired out; exhausted: also spelled *forespent*. [<OE. *forspendan*, squander, consume]

FOR·STER (faw′·stur), **E(DWARD) M(ORGAN)**, born 1879, English novelist.

FOR·SWEAR (–swārˊ) *verb* [**FOR·SWORE, FOR·SWORN, FOR·SWEAR·ING**] 1 To renounce upon oath; repudiate; abjure. 2 To deny upon oath. 3 To swear falsely; commit perjury. — **TO FORSWEAR ONESELF** To swear falsely. See synonyms under ABANDON, RENOUNCE. [<OE. *forswerian*, swear falsely]

FOR·SWORN (–swawrnˊ) *adj.* Perjured.

FOR·SYTH (–sĭthˊ), **ALEXANDER JOHN**, 1769–1843, Scottish clergyman and inventor.

FOR·SYTH·I·A (–sĭthˊ·ĭ·uh *or* –sīˊ·thĭ·uh) *noun* One of a genus (*Forsythia*) of slender shrubs of the olive family native to China and Japan. The two species, *F. viridissima* and *F. suspensa*, are widely cultivated as ornamental plants. [<Wm. Forsyth, 1737–1804, British botanist, who brought the shrub from China]

FORT *noun* A single enclosed military work capable of independent defense; any fortification held by a garrison; a fortification; fortress. [<F. <L. *fortis*, strong]

FOR·TA·LE′·ZA (–tah·lehˊ·zah) A seaport city in eastern Brazil: also called *Ceará*.

FORT·A·LICE (–lĭs) *noun* An outwork of a fortification; a small fort. [<OF. *fortelesse* <L. *fortis*, strong]

FORT DEAR·BORN A fort built in 1804–05 on the later site of Chicago; scene of massacre, 1812; demolished, 1856.

FORT-DE-FRANCE (fôr–duh–frahNsˊ) The capital of Martinique, French West Indies.

FORT DON·EL·SON A fort in NW. Tennessee on the Cumberland River, captured by Federals, 1862. See FORT HENRY.

FORT DU QUES·NE (dyōō kānˊ) A colonial fort on the later site of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

1FORTE (fawt) *noun* 1 That which one does most readily or excellently. 2 The strongest part of a sword blade: distinguished from *foible*. [<F. *fort* <L. *fortis*, strong]

2FOR·TE (fôrˊ·tay) *noun* [It.] A musical chord or passage to be performed loudly. — *adj. & adv.* Loud: often as a direction to the player.

FORT FISH·ER An earthwork near the mouth of the Cape Fear River in North Carolina; besieged 1864–65.

FORTH *adv.* 1 Forward in place, time, or order. 2 Outward, as from seclusion. 3 Away, out; abroad. — *prep.* [Obs.] Forth from; out of. [<OE., forwards]

FORTH, FIRTH OF The estuary, 52 miles to the North Sea, of the **FORTH RIVER**, 50 miles, in SE. Scotland.

FORTH′·COM·ING *adj.* Ready or about to appear. — *noun* A coming forth.

FORT HEN·RY A fort in NW. Tennesese on the Tennessee River, 12 miles from Fort Donelson; captured by Federals, 1862.

FORTH·RIGHT *adj* Straightforward; direct. — *noun* A direct path or course. — *adv.* 1 Straightforwardly; with directness or frankness. 2 At once; straightway.

FORTH·WITH *adv.* Without delay; immediately.

FOR·TI·ETH *adj.* 1 Tenth in order after the thirtieth: the ordinal of *forty*. 2 Being one of forty equal parts. — *noun* One of forty equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by forty.

FOR·TI·FI·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The act, art, or science of fortifying. 2 A military defensive work; a fort. 3 A strengthening of any kind.

Synonyms: castle, citadel, fastness, fort, fortress, stronghold. *Fortification* is the general word for any artificial defensive work; a *fortress* is a *fortification* of especial size and strength, regarded as permanent, and ordinarily an independent work; a *fort* or *fortification* may be temporary; a *fortification* may be but part of a defensive system; we speak of the *fortifications* of a city. A *citadel* is a *fortification* within a city, or the fortified inner part of a city, or a *fortress* within which a garrison may be placed to overawe the citizens, or to which the defenders may retire if the outer works are captured; the medieval *castle* was the fortified residence of a king or baron. *Fort* is the common military term for a detached fortified building or enclosure of moderate size occupied or designed to be occupied by troops. The *fortifications* of a modern city usually consist of a chain of *forts*. Any defensible place, whether made so by nature or by art, is a *fastness* or *stronghold*. See RAMPART.

FOR′·TI·FIED *adj.* 1 Strengthened; said especially of wines whose alcoholic content has been increased. 2 Enriched, as bread.

FOR′·TI·FY *verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] 1 To provide with defensive works; build or strengthen fortifications for the defense of. 2 To give strength or power to; enable to resist; encourage; confirm. 3 To reenforce so as to make stronger, as a ship's hull with timbers. [<L. *fortis*, strong + –FY] — **FOR′·TI·FI·A·BLE** *adj.* — **FOR′·TI·FI·ER** *noun.*

FOR·TIS·SI·MO *adj. & adv.* [It.] Very loud: a musical direction.

FOR′·TI·TUDE (–tūde) *noun* 1 Strength of mind to meet or endure unfalteringly pain, adversity, or peril; patient and constant courage. 2 [Obs.] Physical strength or force. [<L. *fortitudo* <*fortis*, strong]

Synonyms: courage, endurance, heroism, resolution. *Fortitude* (L. *fortis*, strong) is the strength or firmness of mind or soul to endure pain or adversity patiently and determinedly. *Fortitude* has been defined as "passive *courage*,"

which is a good definition, but not complete. *Fortitude* might be termed "still *courage*," or "enduring *courage*"; it is that quality which is able not merely to endure pain or trial, but steadily to confront dangers that cannot be actively opposed, or against which one has no adequate defense; it takes *courage* to charge a trench, *fortitude* to withstand an enemy's fire. *Resolution* is of the mind; *endurance* is partly physical; it requires *resolution* to resist temptation, *endurance* to resist hunger and cold. Compare COURAGE, PATIENCE.

FOR·TI·TU′·DI·NOUS (-tū′·dĭ·nus) *adj.* Having or showing courage and endurance.

FORT MC HEN RY An old fort at the southern extremity of Baltimore, Maryland. Its bombardment by the British, Sept. 13, 1814, inspired Francis Scott Key's *The Star Spangled Banner*.

FORT MEIGS (mēgz) A former fort on the Maumee River, SW. Ohio.

FORT MIMS A stockade 35 miles north of Mobile, Alabama, where 450 whites were massacred by Indians, Aug 30, 1813.

FORT MON ROE A fort in SE. Virginia. Also **FORTRESS MONROE.**

FORT MOUL·TRIE (mōl′- *or* mōōl′- *or* mōō′·trĭ) A fort in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina; scene of battle in the Revolutionary War and in the War between the States. See MOULTRIE, WILLIAM.

FORT NI·AG A RA (nī-) A fort at the mouth of the Niagara River in New York; scene of battles in 1759, 1812, and 1813.

FORT NIGHT (-nīte *or* -nĭt) *noun* A period of two weeks; fourteen days. [<OE. *feowertene*, fourteen, + *niht*, nights]

FORT′·NIGHT LY *adj.* Occurring, coming, or issued every fortnight. — *adv.* Once a fortnight.

FORT PICK ENS A fort guarding the entrance to Pensacola Harbor, NW. Florida.

FOR·TRESS *noun* A large permanent fort; a stronghold; castle. See synonyms under DEFENSE, FORTIFICATION. — *tr. verb* To fortify; entrench. [<F. *forteresse* <L. *fortis*, strong]

FORT SMITH A manufacturing city on the Arkansas River in Arkansas.

FORT SUM·TER A fort in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, captured by the Confederates, Apr. 14, 1861.

FOR·TU I TISM (-tū′·ĭ·tĭzm) *noun* The doctrine that phenomena or events come to pass by chance rather than in accordance with intelligent design or natural law. — **FOR·TU I·TIST** *noun & adj.*

FOR·TU I TOUS (-tu′·ĭ·tus) *adj.* Occurring by chance, as opposed to design; casual; accidental. See synonyms under INCIDENTAL. [<L. *fortuitus* <*fors*, chance] — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FOR·TU I·TY *noun* Chance occurrence; also, chance. See synonyms under ACCIDENT, HAZARD.

FOR·TU NA (-tu′·nuh) [L.] The Roman goddess of chance or fortune; analog of the Greek *Tyche*.

FOR·TU·NATE (-choo- *or* -tyōō nĭt) *adj.* 1 Happening by a favorable chance; lucky. 2 Favored with good fortune. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: favored, happy, lucky, prospered, prosperous, successful. A man is *successful* in any case if he achieves or gains what he seeks, he is known as a *successful* man if he has achieved or gained worthy objects of endeavor, he is *fortunate* or *lucky* if advantages have come to him without or beyond his direct planning or achieving. *Lucky* is the more common and colloquial, *fortunate* the more elegant word; *fortunate* is more naturally applied to the graver matters, as we speak of the *fortunate*, rather than the *lucky*, issue of a great battle; *lucky* more strongly emphasizes the element of chance, as when we speak of a *lucky* hit, a *lucky* guess, or of one as "born under a *lucky* star." *Favored* is used in a religious sense, implying that one is the object of divine favor. *Happy*, in this connection, signifies possessed of the means of happiness. One is said to be *happy* or *prosperous* whether his prosperity be the result of fortune or of achievement; *prospered* rather denotes the action of a superintending Providence. See AUSPICIOUS, HAPPY. *Antonyms*: broken, crushed, fallen, ill-starred, miserable, unfortunate, unhappy, unlucky, woeful, wretched.

FOR TUNE (-chōōn *or* -tyōōn) *noun* 1 That which comes or happens to one as if by chance; lot; luck; favorable or unfavorable chance; success. 2 A fictitious power regarded as bestowing good or ill. 3 A large estate; wealth. 4 A forecast of one's future; also, fate. See synonyms under EVENT. — *verb* 1 To bestow wealth upon; dower. 2 To happen; occur by chance. [<F. <L. *fortuna* <*fors*, fortune] — **FOR·TUNE·LESS** *adj.*

FORTUNE-HUNTER *noun* One who seeks to obtain wealth by marriage. — **FORTUNE-HUNTING** *noun.*

FORTUNE-TELLER *noun* One who pretends to foretell events. — **FORTUNE-TELLING** *noun.*

FORT WAYNE A manufacturing city in NE. Indiana; electrical supplies.

FORT WORTH An oil and railroad center in NE. Texas; grain and livestock market.

FOR·TY *adj.* Consisting of ten more than thirty, or of four times ten. — *noun* 1 The sum of ten and thirty; four times ten: a cardinal number. 2 Any of the symbols (40, xl, XL) representing this number. 3 Forty acres, or a quarter-section of land. [<OE. *feowertig*]

FORTY-NINER *noun* An adventurer or pioneer who went to California in 1849, the year of the gold-rush.

FORTY THIEVES See ALI BABA.

FO RUM *noun* [**FO RUMS** or **FO RA** *pl.*] 1 A place of public assembly in ancient Rome. 2 Any public assembly or place for public meeting; a tribunal. [<L.]

FOR·WARD (-wurd) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, located at, or near the front; also, of or situated in the forepart of a ship; as, the *forward* hatch. 2 In an advanced state; advancing; precocious. 3 Eager; hasty; prompt; hence, officious; impertinent; bold. 4 Extreme; uncompromising. 5 Prospective; as, *forward* purchasing. See synonyms under ANTERIOR, IMMODEST, IMPUDENT.

— *adv.* Toward the front; ahead in time, place or rank; also **FOR WARDS.** — **FORWARD OF** In front of.

— *noun* A player, as in football, basketball, hockey, polo, etc., who plays the aggressive in advance of other members of the team to which he belongs: called, according to the position occupied, **RIGHT** or **LEFT FORWARD.**

— *tr. verb* 1 To send on, ahead, or on the way to a designated place or address; transmit; especially, to redispatch from one address to another. 2 To help onward or ahead; further; encourage. 3 To bind (the sewed sheets of a book) by trimming, banding, lining, and covering, preparatory to finishing. See synonyms under ENCOURAGE, PROMOTE. [<OE. *forweard*]

FORWARD DELIVERY Delivery at a future time.

FOR WARD ER *noun* 1 A person, firm, or corporation whose business it is to receive goods for transportation and send them to their destination, a forwarding merchant or agent 2 One who carries or promotes anything, as a reform.

FOR·WARD·LY *adv.* 1 In a forward or front position. 2 In a forward manner; eagerly; boldly.

FOR WARD NESS *noun* 1 An advanced stage of development; especially, precocity. 2 Eagerness; also, boldness.

FORWARD PASS See under PASS.

FORWARD QUOTATION A price set for goods to be delivered at a future time.

FOR WARDS Same as FORWARD *adv.*

FOR·WHY [Obs.] *adv.* Why; wherefore. — *conj.* Because.

FOR·WORN *adj.* Worn out: also spelled *foreworn*. [<OE. *forworen*, deceived]

FOR ZAN DO Same as SFORZANDO.

FOS·CA RI (-cah′·ree), **FRANCESCO**, 1372?–1457, doge of Venice; waged three wars with Milan.

FOSS *noun* An artificial ditch or moat, as in a fort. Also **FOSSE.** [<F. *fosse* <L. *fossa* <*fodio*, dig]

FOS SA *noun* [**FOS SÆ** (-ee) *pl.*] A shallow depression or cavity in the body [<L. <*fossus* <*fodio*, dig]

FOS SETTE *noun* [F.] A dimple; a small depression, as in the crown of a tooth.

FOS SICK *verb* 1 To dig out crevices with knife and pick; also, to work out the pillars of abandoned claims, or work over waste heaps in hope of finding gold. 2 To rummage about or seek for any kind of profit; as, to *fossick* for clients. 3 To dig.

FOS SIL *noun* 1 The actual remains of plants or animals, preserved in the rocks of the earth's crust; also, material evidences of early organisms, as in petrified forms, coprolites, casts, impressions, imprints, etc. 2 Less generally, one of certain inorganic objects or substances which in extinct or mineralized forms preserve in themselves records of the natural activities or phenomena of ancient geological ages, as solidified ripple marks; also, buried records of human activities, even within historic times. 3 A person or thing that is behind the times, antiquated, or out of date.

— *adj.* 1 Dug out of the earth; petrified. 2 Of or like a fossil; outworn; antiquated. [<L. *fossilis* <*fodio*, dig]

FOS SIL·IF′ ER·OUS *adj.* Containing fossils.

FOS SIL·IST *noun* A paleontologist.

FOS′ SIL IZE *verb* [**IZED**, **·IZ ING**] 1 To change or be changed into a fossil; petrify. 2 To make or become antiquated. 3 To search for and collect fossil specimens. — **FOS SIL I ZA′·TION** *noun.*

FOS SIL·OL′ O·GY *noun* Paleontology.

FOS SO·RI AL *adj.* 1 Digging; burrowing; as, a *fossorial* animal. 2 Adapted for or used in digging in the earth, as the legs of certain insects. [<LL. *fossorius* <L. *fodio*, dig]

FOS·TER *tr. verb* 1 To provide with food; nourish, rear 2 To give aid or encouragement; sustain; cherish. See synonyms under AID, CHERISH, HELP, PROMOTE.

— *adj.* Having the relation of, in the sense of giving, sharing, or receiving nourishment, shelter, affection, and care, but unrelated by blood; as in

foster brother	foster land	foster sister
foster child	foster mother	foster son
foster father	foster parent	

[<OE. *fostrian*, nourish] — **FOS·TER·AGE** *noun* — **FOS·TER·ER** *noun* — **FOS·TRESS** *noun fem.*

FOS·TER, SIR MICHAEL, 1856–1907, English physiologist. — **STEPHEN COLLINS**, 1826–64, American song-writer.

FOS·TER·LING *noun* A foster child.

FOTH' ER IN GHAY CASTLE (-ing·gāy) A castle in Northamptonshire, England; Mary Queen of Scots executed there.

FOU AD IN Same as LUADIN.

FOU CAULT (foō·kō'), **JEAN BERNARD LÉON**, 1819–68, French physicist.

FOUCAULT CURRENT See under CURRENT.

FOUC QUET See FOUQUET.

FOU DROY ANT (foō·droy'·unt; *F.* foō·drwah·yahN') *adj.* Sudden and overwhelming, as lightning; hence, in pathology, beginning in an aggravated form, as a disease. [<F.]

FOUGHT (fawt) Past tense and past participle of FIGHT.

FOUGHT EN (fawt'·n) [Obs.] Past participle of FIGHT.

FOUL *adj.* 1 Offensive or loathsome to the physical, moral, or esthetic sense; filthy. 2 Obstructing, entangling or injuring by anything that clogs or is harmful, contrary; disagreeable. 3 Impeded or encumbered by something detrimental; clogged, entaggled; encumbered; as, a *foul* chimney, a *foul* anchor. 4 Not according to justice or rule, unfair. 5 In printing, full of errors; inaccurate; dirty; also, having the characters badly mixed: said of a type case. 6 Unfavorable, unlucky, as, a *foul* wind. 7 [Obs.] Ugly; homely.

—*noun* 1 An act of fouling, colliding, or becoming entangled. 2 A breach of rule in various sports and games. 3 In baseball, a hit that sends the ball to the right, left, or back of the diamond.

—*adv.* In a foul manner.

—*verb* 1 To make or become foul or dirty; befoul. 2 To clog or become clogged, as a ship with barnacles. 3 To collide or come into collision with, especially so as to impede, as boats, or to become clogged or entangled, as, the lines *fouled*. 4 To violate a rule in sports. 5 To dishonor, discredit. [< OE. *ful*]

Synonyms (adj.): defiled, dirty, filthy, gross, impure, indelicate, muddy, nasty, obscene, odious, offensive, soiled, stained, sullied, unclean, vile. See BAD, NOISOME. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for PURE.

FOU LARD (foō-) *noun* 1 A lightweight, washable silk fabric, usually printed, used for dresses, ties, etc. 2 A highly mercerized cotton or rayon fabric in imitation of this. [< F.]

FOUL BALL In baseball, a ball batted so that it falls outside the foul lines.

FOUL LINES In baseball, lines drawn from the home plate through the first and third bases to the limits of the field.

FOUL LY *adv.* In a foul manner; also, undeservedly; as, *foully* maligned.

FOUL-MOUTHED *adj.* Using abusive, profane, or obscene language.

FOUL NESS *noun* The state or quality of being foul; also, foul matter.

FOUL PLAY 1 Unfairness; in games and sports, a violation of rule. 2 Hence, any unfair or treacherous conduct, also, murder.

FOUL TIP In baseball, an unsuccessful contact of the bat with the ball, causing the ball to glance back past the batter.

FOU MART (fow'- *or* foō'-) *noun* The European polecat, the fitchew. Also **FOU LI MART.** [<ME. *fulmard* <OE. *ful*, foul, + *mearð*, marten]

1FOUND *tr. verb* 1 To lay the foundation of; fix, set, or place firmly on a foundation; establish on a basis, as, to *found* a house upon a rock. 2 To give origin to, establish, set up, as to *found* a college or a family. —**TO FOUND ON** To form and base one's opinion, or to rest as on a foundation. [< L. *fundus*, base] —**FOUND ER** *noun.*

2FOUND *tr. verb* To cast, as iron, by melting and pouring into a mold. [<F. *fondre* <L. *fundo*, pour]

3FOUND Past tense and past participle of FIND. —*adj.* Provided with food, lodging, equipment, etc. —**AND FOUND** Plus board and lodging, as part-payment.

FOUN DA TION *noun* 1 The act of founding or establishing. 2 That on which anything is founded and by which it is supported or sustained. 3 A fund for the permanent maintenance of an institution; also, the institution or object so supported, an endowment. 4 A structure upon which a building or a machine is erected, usually wholly or principally of masonry; that part of a building below the surface of the ground, or the portion that constitutes a base; sometimes, a platform, on which the upper portions rest. 5 An inner, fitted lining of a garment. 6 Theatrical grease-paint applied to the face, hands, etc., before adding the final make-up details. — **AL** *adj.*

FOUNDATION DAY The Australian anniversary of the landing of the British on Jan. 26, 1788.

FOUNDATION GARMENT A girdle, corset, or corselet, often combined with a bandeau or brassière.

1FOUND ER *noun* One who makes metal castings.

2FOUN DER *verb* 1 To become filled with water and sink, as a vessel. 2 To fail in any way; miscarry; be ruined. 3 To dismay, astonish. 4 To stumble; go lame, as a horse; also, render sore, inflamed, or lame, as a horse's feet. —*noun* 1 Inflammation of the tissue in the foot of a horse, commonly due to overfeeding: also called *laminitis*. 2 Act of foundering. [<OF. *afondrer*, sink]

FOUN DER OUS (-us) *adj.* Causing to founder; hence, tending to upset, perplexing.

FOUNDERS' SHARES Shares of stock, often privileged to extra dividends, issued to the promoters or founders of a company as payment for organizing expenses and reward for initiative.

FOUND ING *noun* The business of making articles of cast iron, brass, etc.

FOUND·LING *noun* A deserted infant of unknown parentage. [<ME. *fundelynge*; compare MD. *vondelinc*]

FOUN DRY (-drī) *noun* [**FOUN DRIES** *pl.*] 1 An establishment in which articles are cast from metal; as an iron-*foundry*, brass-*foundry*. 2 The act or operation of founding. Also **FOUN DER Y.** [<F *fonderie* <*fondre*; see 2FOUND (cast)]

FOUNDRY PROOF In printing, a final proof of composed type before stereotyping or electrotyping.

1FOUNT *noun* A fountain; hence, any source. [<OF. *font* <L. *fons*, fountain]

2FOUNT *noun* [Br.] A font, as of type.

FOUN TAIN (-tin) *noun* 1 A natural spring of water. 2 A jet or spray of water forced upward artificially; also, any structure enclosing it. 3 A cause, origin; source of supply. 4 A supply vessel or compartment for holding ink, oil, etc., as in a lamp or inkstand. See synonyms under BEGINNING, CAUSE. [< L. *fons*, fountain]

FOUN' TAIN HEAD *noun* 1 The source of a stream. 2 Any primal source.

FOUNTAIN PEN A pen having a reservoir for ink within the holder.

FOU QUÉ (foō·keh'), **FRIEDRICH H. K., BARON DE LA MOTTE**, 1777–1843, German poet and dramatist.

FOU QUET (foo·keh'), **JEAN**, 1416?–80?, French painter. —**NICOLAS**, 1615–80, Marquis of Belle Isle, French statesman. Also spelled *Fouquet*.

FOU QUI E' RI A (foō ki-) *noun* A genus of thorny shrubs, native to Mexico and the southern United States.

FOUR (fōre) *adj.* Consisting of one more than three; twice two.

—*noun* 1 The cardinal number following three and preceding five, or any of the symbols (4, iv, IV) used to represent it. 2 Anything made up of four units or members; especially, a crew of four oarsmen, a team of four horses, a playing card with four pips, etc. [<OE. *fower*]

FOUR BITS [Pop.] Fifty cents.

FOUR CHÉ (foōr·shēh') *adj.* [F.] Forked at the end, as a cross in heraldry. Also **FOUR CHÉE.**

FOUR CHETTE (foōr·shēt') *noun* [F.] 1 A fork. 2 A forked piece between glove fingers, uniting the front and back parts. 3 The furculum or wishbone of a bird. 4 The frog of a horse. 5 A fold of mucous membrane forming the posterior commissure of the vulva.

FOUR CORNERS A place where two highways intersect: used in place names.

FOUR-CYCLE See under CYCLE.

FOUR-DIMENSIONAL *adj.* Having, or pertaining to, four dimensions, specifically, in mathematics, relating to a system of a set of magnitudes whose elements can be completely defined only by four coordinates.

FOUR DRIN I ER (foōr-) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a paper-making machine, the first to make a continuous web, invented by Louis Robert of France and patented by him there, but improved in England by Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier early in the 19th century.

—*noun* A Fourdrinier machine.

FOUR-FLUSH *noun* A valueless poker hand containing four cards of one suit and one of another. —*intr. verb* To bet, as in poker, on a hand containing four cards of one suit but lacking the fifth, hence, to bluff; deceive.

FOUR-FLUSHER *noun* A bluffer; one whose abilities and performance are less than his pretensions or promises.

FOUR FOLD *adj.* Made up of four; quadruple. —*noun* That which is four times as many or as much. —*adv.* In quadrupled measure.

FOUR-FOOTED *adj.* Having four feet; quadruped.

FOUR GON (foōr·gawN') *noun* [F.] 1 An ammunition wagon. 2 A French baggage wagon; also, a railway baggage car.

FOUR-HANDED *adj.* 1 Having four hands; quadrumanous, as monkeys. 2 Needing four hands, as certain games, or a piano duet.

FOUR HUNDRED The most exclusive social group of a place: a term originally applied to the wealthiest set in New York by Ward McAllister.

FOU RI ER (foō·rī·eh'), **FRANÇOIS MARIE CHARLES**, 1772–1837, French socialist. —**JEAN BAPTISTE JOSEPH**, 1768–1830, French mathematician and physicist.

FOU RI ER·ISM (foō'-) *noun* The social reform system advocated by F. M. C. Fourier about 1815. The objects were economic production and maintenance, social justice, and the fulfilment of individual desires. —**FOU·RI·ER·IST**, **FOU·RI ER ITE** *noun.*

FOUR-IN-HAND *adj.* 1 Consisting of a four-horse team driven by one person. 2 Designating a necktie tied in a slipknot with the ends hanging vertically. —*noun* 1 A four-horse team driven by one person; also, a vehicle drawn by four horses. 2 A four-in-hand necktie.

FOUR-MASTED *adj.* Having four masts or spars. —**FOUR-MASTER** *noun.*

FOUR-O'CLOCK *noun* 1 An ornamental herb from Peru *(Mirabilis jalapa)* with flowers of a great variety of color that bloom from about 4 p. m. till the next morning. 2 The Australian friarbird.

FOUR·PENCE *noun* 1 The sum of four English pennies; also, a silver piece of that value. 2 A silver coin used before the Civil War, worth 6¼ cents; the Spanish half-real; called *fourpence halfpenny* in New England, *fippenny bit* in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

FOUR-POSTER *noun* A bedstead with four tall posts.

FOUR·RA·GÈRE' (fōō·rah·zhehr') *noun* A braided, metal-tipped cord awarded to individual solders or to a unit of troops for distinguished service, and worn around the left shoulder. [<F.]

FOUR·SCORE *adj.* Four times twenty; eighty. — *noun* Twenty multiplied by four; eighty.

FOUR·SOME (-sum) *adj.* Consisting of four: said of anything in which four are needed to take part together. — *noun* 1 A game, especially of golf, in which four players take part, two on each side; also, the players. 2 Any group of four.

FOUR-SQUARE *adj.* 1 Having four equal sides and angles; square. 2 Hence, firm; solid; also, sincere; without guile. — *noun* An object having four equal sides; a square. — **FOUR'-SQUARE·LY** *adv.*

FOUR TEEN *adj.* Consisting of four more than ten, or of twice seven. — *noun* The sum of ten and four; twice seven. 2 Any symbol (14, XIV, XIV) representing this number. [<OE. *feowertene*]

FOUR·TEENTH *adj.* 1 Fourth in order after the tenth. 2 Being one of fourteen equal parts. — *noun* 1 One of fourteen equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by fourteen. 2 A fourteenth person, thing, or group.

FOURTH (fōrth) *adj.* 1 Next in order after the third. 2 Being one of four equal parts. — *noun* 1 One of four equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by four; a quarter. 2 A fourth person, thing, or group. 3 In music, the interval between any note and the fourth note above it in the diatonic scale, counting the starting point as one; a note at this interval above or below any other, considered in relation to that other; specifically, the fourth above the keynote; the subdominant; also, two notes at this interval written or sounded together; the consonance thus produced. See **INTERVAL.** — **THE FOURTH** July 4th; Independence Day. — *adv.* In the fourth order, rank, or place: also, in formal discourse, **FOURTH·LY.** [<OE. *feortha*]

FOURTH-CLASS *adj.* Designating mail matter consisting of merchandise, and carried at the lowest rate.

FOURTH DIMENSION 1 In the theory of relativity and in higher mathematics, the *space-time continuum*, consisting of the usual three dimensions required to define a space-aggregate and a fourth dimension specifying a temporal element. 2 Loosely, anything far removed from or contradicting ordinary experience. — **FOURTH-DIMENSIONAL** *adj.*

FOURTH ESTATE 1 The newspapers; journalism, in general. 2 The reporters' gallery in the English House of Commons.

FOURTH·LY *adv.* In the fourth place.

FOU·TA-DJAL·LON Same as FUTA-JALLON.

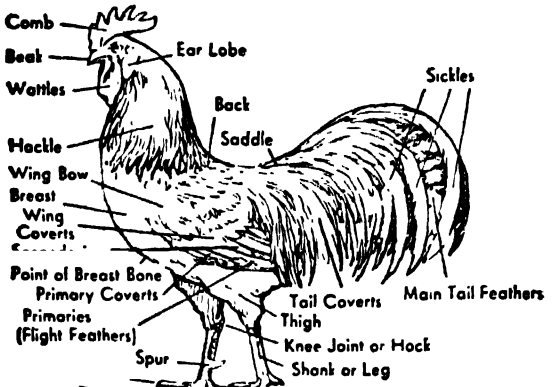
FO·VE·A *noun* [L.] [Æ (ee) *pl.*] A shallow rounded depression; as, the central *fovea* of the retina directly in the axis of vision; a fossa. — **FO VE·AL** *adj.*

FO'·VE·ATE *adj.* Having foveæ; covered with little pits.

FO·VE·O·LA *noun* [LÆ (lee) *pl.*] A small fovea or pit. Also **FO·VE·OLE, FO·VE·O·LET.** [<L. *fovea*, pit]

FO·VE'·O·LATE *adj.* Having foveola or little pits. Also **FO·VE'·O·LAT ED.**

FOWL *noun* 1 The common domestic cock, hen, or chicken; also, the flesh of fowls, especially of the full-grown domestic hen. 2 *pl.* Poultry in general. 3 Birds collectively; as, wild *fowl*. 4 [Obs.] Any bird. — *intr. verb* To catch or kill wild fowl. [<OE. *fugol*] — **FOWL ER** *noun.*



NOMENCLATURE OF A FOWL

FOWL CHOLERA An infectious intestinal disease, chronic or acute, of domestic fowl caused by a pathogenic bacterium, *Pasteurella avicida*.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION An aqueous solution of potassium arsenite containing one percent of arsenious acid: very poisonous: used in medicine as an alterative and tonic. [<Dr. Thomas Fowler, 1736–1801, of England]

FOWL·ING *noun* The hunting of birds for sport or food.

FOWLING NET A net for catching birds.

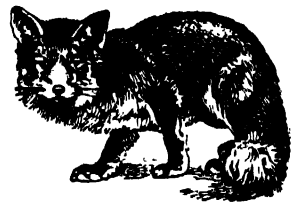
FOWLING-PIECE *noun* A light gun for bird-shooting.

FOWL POX A disease affecting many species of domestic fowl and wild birds, characterized by skin lesions, tissue injuries, and sometimes diphtheria symptoms of the mucous membrane: caused by certain strains of filtrable viruses.

FOWL TICK A hardy, blood-sucking tick *(Argas persicus)* parasitic on fowls, especially prevalent in the SW. United States.

FOWL TYPHOID A sporadic disease of domestic fowl caused by the bacterium *Shigella gallinarum*.

FOX *noun* 1 A burrowing canine mammal (family *Canidæ*, genus *Vulpes*) having a long, pointed muzzle and long bushy tail, commonly reddish-brown in color, noted for its cunning; also, the fur of this animal. The common **EUROPEAN RED FOX** *(V. vulpes)* is reddish-brown above and white beneath, with a white-tipped tail. It inhabits a burrow, and preys on poultry, rabbits, etc. The **NORTH AMERICAN RED FOX** *(V. fulva)* is a similar species of which the **CROSS FOX** (having a dark cross mark on its back) and **BLACK** or **SILVER FOX** are color varieties. The **GRAY FOX** *(Urocyon cinereoargentatus)* is found from Pennsylvania southward, and differs in habits from the red. 2 A sly, crafty person. 3 A small rope made by hand of two or more rope yarns. 4 [Obs.] A sword.


NORTH AMERICAN RED FOX

— *verb* 1 To make or become sour, as beer. 2 To discolor or become discolored; turn reddish, said of timber, paper, etc. 3 To intoxicate or become drunk. 4 To repair or mend, as shoes, with new uppers; furnish with foxing. 5 To confuse, cover up, or disguise (a trail); hence, to trick; outwit. [<OL. *fox*]

FOX *noun* One of an Algonquian tribe of North American Indians, formerly inhabiting the neighborhood of Green Bay, Wisconsin; combined with the Sacs, 1760.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES, 1749–1806, English statesman; opposed American policy of George III. — **GEORGE,** 1624–91, English preacher, founded the Society of Friends.

FOX BANE *noun* A European herb *(Aconitum lycoctonum)*.

FOX BER RY *noun* The cowberry.

FOX CHASE *noun* A hunting of foxes. Also **FOX·HUNT.**

FOXE, JOHN, 1516–87, English divine; historian.

FOX EARTH The burrow of a fox.

FOXED (fŏxt) *adj.* 1 Discolored by decay: applied to timber. 2 Having light-brown stains or spots, as the paper of books, prints, etc. 3 Repaired or ornamented with a foxing, as the upper leather of a shoe.

FOX·FIRE *noun* The phosphorescent light emitted by foxed or rotten wood.

FOX FISH *noun* 1 The dragonet. 2 The fox or thresher shark.

FOX GLOVE *noun* Any plant of a genus *(Digitalis)* of the figwort family, especially the English variety *(D. purpurea)*, having flowers in long one-sided racemes. See **DIGITALIS.**

FOX GRAPE Either of two species of American grapes, called the *northern fox grape* and the *southern fox grape*.

FOX·HOLE *noun* A pit dug by a combatant as cover against enemy fire, so called from the earth-burrow of a fox.

FOX·HOUND *noun* One of a breed of large, strong, very swift dogs trained for foxhunting.

FOX HUNT *intr. verb* To chase the fox with hounds. — **FOX'·HUNT ER** *noun* — **FOX'·HUNT ING** *noun.*

FOX ING *noun* A piece of leather put on the upper leather of a shoe along the edge next to the sole.

FOX SHARK The thresher shark *(Alopias vulpes)*, having a powerful tail as long as its body; also called **FOX FISH.**

FOX SKIN *noun* 1 The dressed skin of a fox. 2 A fur cap made of such skin.

FOX SQUIRREL Any of several large North American arboreal squirrels; especially *Sciurus niger*.

FOX·TAIL *noun* Any of various species of grass bearing a dense spike of flowers like a fox's tail; especially the meadow foxtail *(Alopecurus pratensis)*.

FOX TERRIER See under **TERRIER.**

FOX TROT *noun* 1 A pace, with short steps, between a trot and a walk. 2 A modern dance step of syncopated two-four time; so called from a dancing teacher named Fox.

FOX WOOD *noun* Decayed or foxed wood.

FOX Y *adj.* [**FOX I·ER, FOX·I·EST**] 1 Of or like a fox; crafty. 2 Reddish-brown in color; also, discolored; foxed. 3

Soured; improperly fermented, as wine; also, defective, as in quality. — **FOX·I·NESS** *noun.*

FOY *noun* [Obs.] A feast given before one goes on a journey. [<MD. *foie*]

FOY·ER (foy'·ur *or* fwah·yā') *noun* A public room or lobby, as in a theater; also, an entrance room in a house. [<F.]

FRA (frah) *noun* [It.] Brother: a friar's title.

FRA·CAS (frāy'·cus) *noun* A noisy fight; brawl. See synonyms under ALTERCATION, QUARREL. [<F. *fracasser*, shatter]

FRA·CA·STO'·RO (frah·cah·stó'·rō), **GIROLAMO**, 1483–1553, Italian physician and poet.

FRACT·ED *adj.* [Obs.] Broken.

FRAC·TION *noun* 1 A disconnected part; fragment; hence, a tiny bit. 2 A quantity less than a unit, or one expressed as the sum of a number of aliquot parts of a unit. See DECIMAL FRACTION. 3 [Obs.] The act of breaking. 4 A piece of land smaller than the standard unit of measurement. 5 One of the components separated from a substance by fractional distillation; as, naphtha is a *fraction* of petroleum. See synonyms under PART. — **COMMON** or **VULGAR FRACTION** A fraction expressed by two numbers, a *denominator*, indicating the number of equal parts into which the unit is to be divided, and a *numerator*, indicating the number of those parts to be taken. — **COMPLEX FRACTION** A fraction in which either numerator or denominator is a fraction. Also **COMPOUND FRACTION.** — **CONTINUED FRACTION** A fraction whose numerator is an integer and whose denominator is an integer plus another fraction whose denominator is an integer plus a fraction, *ad infinitum.* — **IMPROPER FRACTION** A fraction in which the numerator exceeds the denominator. — **PROPER FRACTION** A fraction in which the numerator is less than the denominator. — **SIMPLE FRACTION** A fraction in which both the numerator and the denominator are whole numbers.

— *tr. verb* To separate into fractions. [<F. <L. *fractus*, broken]

FRAC·TION·AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or constituting a fraction. 2 Broken; small. 3 In chemistry, designating a process or method of separating a complex of substances into component parts on the basis of specific differences in selected properties, as solubility, boiling point, crystallization, etc.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY Money or coins of any denomination less than the standard monetary unit: in the United States, less than a dollar.

FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION The separation of the various components of a mixture, as petroleum, by distillation into fractions having more or less fixed properties but not necessarily being definite compounds: also **FRAC·TION·A'·TION.**

FRACTIONAL SECTION A piece of land of less than 640 acres, having topographical irregularities.

FRACTIONAL TOWNSHIP A tract of land of more or less than 36 sections, having various topographical irregularities.

FRAC'·TION·ATE *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED**, **·AT·ING**] To subject to fractional distillation. — **FRAC·TION·A'·TION** *noun.*

FRACTIONATING COLUMN A long vertical tube divided into segments and attached to a still for the fractional distillation of liquid mixtures: also called *dephlegmator.*

FRAC'·TION·IZE *verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] To divide into fractions. — **FRAC·TION·I·ZA'·TION** *noun.*

FRAC·TIOUS (–shus) *adj.* Disposed to rebel; restive; unruly; peevish. See synonyms under FRETFUL, PERVERSE, RESTIVE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

FRAC·TURE (–chŏor *or* –tyŏor) *noun* 1 The act, mode, or result of breaking, or the state of being broken; a break; specifically, the breaking of a bone; a break in a bone. 2 A rupture; crack. 3 The characteristic appearance of the freshly broken surface of a mineral, as a conchoidal *fracture*: distinguished from *flowage.* — **COMMINUTED FRACTURE** A fracture in which the bone is splintered or crushed. — **COMPOUND FRACTURE** One leading to an open wound, often exposing the bone. — **IMPACTED FRACTURE** One in which the broken parts are driven into each other. — **SIMPLE FRACTURE** One without any break in the skin: also **CLOSED FRACTURE.**

— *verb* To break or be broken. See synonyms under BREAK, RUPTURE. [<F. <L. *fractura*, a breach] — **FRAC·TUR·A·BLE** *adj.* — **FRAC·TUR·AL** *adj.*

FRAE (frāy) *prep.* [Scot.] From.

FRÆ·NUM Same as FRENUM.

FRAG·ILE (frăj'·il) *adj.* Easily broken; frail; delicate. [<L. *fragilis* <*frango*, break] — **FRAG·ILE·LY** *adv.* — **FRA·GIL·I·TY** *noun.*

Synonyms: breakable, brittle, delicate, frail, frangible, infirm, slight, tender, weak.

FRAG·MENT *noun* A part broken off; a small detached portion. See synonyms under PART. [<F. <L. *fragmentum*, fragment, remnant]

FRAG'·MEN·TA·RY *adj.* Composed of fragments; broken; incomplete. Also **FRAG·MEN·TAL.** — **FRAG'·MEN·TA·RI·LY** *adv.* — **FRAG'·MEN·TA·RI·NESS** *noun.*

FRAG·MEN·TA'·TION *noun* 1 The breaking up into fragments; specifically, the scattering in all directions of the fragments of an exploding grenade, shell, or bomb. 2 In cell division, the breaking up of one or more chromosomes into pieces smaller than the normal.

FRAG·MENT·ED *adj.* Broken into pieces or fragments.

FRAG'·MENT·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] To break into small pieces.

FRA·GO·NARD (frah·go·nar'), **JEAN HONORÉ**, 1732–1806, French painter.

FRA·GRANCE *noun* The state or quality of being fragrant; a sweet odor. Also **FRA·GRAN·CY.**

FRA·GRANT (frāy'·grunt) *adj.* Having an agreeable or sweet smell. [<L. *fragrans*, sweet-scented] — **·LY** *adv.*

1FRAIL *noun* A basket made of rushes: used for containing dried fruits, and as a measure. [<OF. *fraiel*, basket]

2FRAIL *adj.* 1 Delicately constituted; easily broken or destroyed. 2 Easily tempted; liable to be led astray. See synonyms under FRAGILE. [<OF. *fraile* <L. *fragilis*, fragile] — **FRAIL·LY** *adv.*

FRAIL·TY *noun* [**FRAIL·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state of being frail. 2 A fault or moral weakness. Also **FRAIL·NESS.** See synonyms under FOIBLE.

FRAIM Same as FREM.

FRAISE *noun* [F.] 1 A defense of pointed stakes planted in a rampart horizontally or in an inclined position. 2 A ruff of the kind worn in Europe in the 16th century.

FRAI·TER *noun* A monastery or convent dining-hall: also spelled *frater.* Also **FRAI·TOR.**

FRAM·BE·SI·A (–bee'·zhi uh *or* –zee·uh) *noun* A contagious skin disease occurring in tropical and subtropical countries, caused by a spirochete, *Treponema pertenue*, and having a superficial resemblance to syphilis; the yaws: often called *Amboina pimple.* Also **FRAM·BŒ·SI·A.** [<F. *framboise*, raspberry]

FRAME *verb* [**FRAMED**, **FRAM·ING**] 1 To put together, as a structure. 2 To contrive or arrange, as a plan. 3 To adapt to a purpose; adjust; shape. 4 To surround with or put into a frame. 5 To put in the required form; make; compose; draw up; as, to *frame* a law or a constitution. 6 To think out; imagine. 7 [Pop.] To accuse falsely and arrange false evidence. See synonyms under CONSTRUCT, MAKE. — *noun* 1 Something composed or constructed of parts, whether physical or mental, united and adjusted to one another in a system; a construction. 2 The general arrangement or constitution of a thing. 3 Structure or build, as of a person. 4 The supporting and formative parts of a structure, put together so as to sustain and give shape to the whole. 5 A machine characterized by a wooden framework or structure; as, a silk *frame.* 6 A case or border made to enclose or surround a thing. 7 A mental state or condition; also, mood. 8 In tenpins and bowling, a division of the game during which a player bowls at one setting of the pins. 9 The triangular frame in which the balls in a pool game are bunched ready for the break. 10 One of the complete exposures in a roll of motion picture film; also, in television, a single complete scanning of the field of view by the electronic or other scanning device. 11 Form; proportion. 12 The act of contriving or inventing. [<OE. *framian*, benefit]

Synonyms (noun): fabric, form, framework, order, structure, system. See BODY, FORM, TEMPER.

FRAME FREQUENCY In television, the number of frames per second completed by the scanning spot.

FRAME HOUSE A house built on a wooden framework covered on the outside by shingles, boards, stucco, etc.

FRAM·ER (frāme'–) *noun* One who or that which frames; a maker.

FRAME–UP *noun* [Pop.] Anything prearranged; especially, a conspiracy to convict a person on a false charge.

FRAME·WORK *noun* A skeleton structure for supporting or enclosing something.

FRAM·ING (frāme'–) *noun* 1 A framework. 2 The act of erecting or making a frame; the act of composing or drawing up. 3 [Pop.] The act of conspiring against.

FRAM·MIT *adj.* [Scot.] Foreign; strange. [Variant of FREM]

FRANC *noun* 1 A French coin, originally silver and once valued at about 19½ cents: equivalent to 100 centimes: the monetary unit of France. 2 A French gold piece, first coined in 1360; also, a silver piece, first coined in 1575. [<OF. *franc*]

FRANCE A republic in western Europe; 212,659 square miles; capital, Paris.

FRANCE (frahNs), **ANATOLE** Pseudonym of Jacques Anatole Thibault, 1844–1924, French novelist and critic.

FRAN·CES A feminine personal name. Compare FRANCIS. Also **FRAN·CIS·CA** (*Dan., Dutch, Pg.* frahn·sees'·cah; *G.* frahn·tsees'·cah; *Sp.* frahn·thees'·cah), [It.] **FRAN·CES·CA** (frahn·chĕs'·cah), [Sw.] **FRAN·CIS·KA** (frahn·sĭs·kah), [F.] **FRAN·ÇOISE** (frahN·swahz') or **FRAN·CISQUE** (frahn·seesk').

FRAN·CES·CA, PIERO DELLA See under PIERO.

FRAN·CES·CA DA RI·MI·NI (dah ree'·mee·nee), died 1285, Italian lady; killed, together with her lover, Paolo, by her husband, Giovanni the Lame: immortalized by Dante.

FRANCHE–COM·TÉ (frahNsh–cawN·tāy') A former province of eastern France; capital, Besançon.

FRAN·CHET D'ES·PE·REY (frahN·sheh' dĕs·puh·reh'), **LOUIS FELIX M.**, 1856–1942, French general in World War I; marshal of France.

FRAN·CHISE (–chize) *noun* 1 A political or constitutional

right reserved to or vested in the people, as the right of suffrage. **2** [Law] A special privilege emanating from the government by legislative or royal grant and vested in an individual person or in a body politic and corporate; a right to do something, as run a railroad, a bus line, etc. **3** The territory or boundary of a special privilege or immunity. **4** A place of refuge or asylum. See synonyms under RIGHT.

— *tr. verb* [Obs.] To enfranchise. [<OF. <*franc, franche,* free]

FRAN CIS A masculine personal name. Also **FRAN·CIS·CUS** (*Dan., Dutch* frahn·sees′·cüs; *G.* frahn·tsees′·cūs), [F.] **FRAN ÇOIS** (frahN·swah′), [It.] **FRAN CES CO** (frahn·chĕs′·co), **FRAN·CIS CO** (*Pg.* frahn·sees′·co; *Sp.* frahn·thees′·co). Compare FRANCIS. [<Teut., free]

— **FRANCIS, SAINT, DE SALES** (sahlz′), 1567–1622, French prelate; founded the Order of Visitation, 1610. See SALESIAN.

— **FRANCIS I,** 1494–1547, king of France, 1515–47.

— **FRANCIS II,** 1768–1835, Holy Roman emperor, 1792–1806, emperor of Austria, 1804–35.

— **FRANCIS FERDINAND,** 1863–1914, archduke of Austria, whose assassination precipitated World War I.

— **FRANCIS JOSEPH,** 1830–1916, emperor of Austria, 1848–1916. Also [G.] **FRANZ JOSEF.**

— **FRANCIS OF ASSISI, SAINT,** 1182–1226, Italian founder of the Franciscan order.

— **FRANCIS XAVIER, SAINT** See XAVIER.

FRAN CIS·CAN (–cun) *noun* A member of a mendicant order *(Gray Friars)*, founded by St. Francis of Assisi in Italy. — *adj.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis.

FRANCK (frahngk), **CÉSAR AUGUSTE,** 1822–90, Belgian–born composer; founder of modern French instrumental school. — **JAMES,** born 1882, German physicist.

FRAN CO (frahn′·co) [It., Sp.] Same as FRANCIS.

FRAN CO, FRANCISCO, born 1892, generalissimo of Rebel army in Spanish civil war, 1936–39; state head, 1939–.

FRANCO· (frangco) A combining form from LL. *Francus* (see 2FRANK), meaning French, as in *Franco*–German, *Franco*–Chinese, etc.

FRAN CO LIN (frăng′·co–) *noun* An Old World partridge (genus *Francolinus*), having richly colored plumage and a rather long tail and bill. [<F.]

FRAN CO NI A A medieval duchy in Germany, embracing the country on both sides of the Main River from the Rhine River to the mountains of Bohemia.

FRANC′ O PHILE (–file *or* –fil) *noun* A non–French admirer of France or of French customs, etc. — *adj.* Kindly disposed toward France. [<FRANCO– + –PHILE]

FRANC′ O PHOBE *noun* A person who fears or dislikes France or French things. — *adj.* Fearful of France. [<FRANCO– + –PHOBE] — **FRANC O PHO′ BI·A** *noun.*

FRANC–TI·REUR (frahN′–tee·tür′) *noun* [F.] [**FRANCS–TI·REURS** (frahN′–tee·tür′) *pl.*] A sharpshooter or guerrilla soldier.

FRAN GI·BLE (–jĭ·bl) *adj.* Easily broken; brittle; fragile. [<F. <L. *frango,* break] — **FRAN GI BIL′ I TY** *noun* — **FRAN·GI BLE NESS** *noun.*

FRAN GI·PAN′ I (–jĭ–) *noun* A perfume derived from the West Indian red jasmine *(Plumera rubra)*; also, the plant. Also **FRAN′ GI PANE.** [<Marquis Frangipani, the inventor]

FRANK *adj.* **1** Candid and open; ingenuous. **2** [Obs.] Giving freely, generous. **3** [Law] Free, in the sense of privileged, exempt, or unhindered in action. See synonyms under BLUFF, CANDID, HONEST. — *tr. verb* **1** To dispatch, or cause to be transported, free of charge. **2** To secure free or ready passage of. **3** To obtain immunity for; exempt. — *noun* The right to send mail–matter free; the package so sent, or the signature that authenticates it; extended commercially to telegrams, etc. [<OF. *franc,* frank, free] — **FRANK LY** *adv.* — **FRANK NESS** *noun* — **FRANK·ER** *noun.*

1FRANK A masculine personal name; also diminutive of FRANCIS, FRANKLIN.

2FRANK *noun* **1** A member of one of the Germanic tribes settled on the Rhine early in the Christian era. **2** In the Near East, any European. [<OE. *Franca* <*franca,* lance]

FRANK, WALDO DAVID, born 1889, American writer.

FRANK AL MOIGNE (–al moin) *noun* In England, a tenure whereby a religious corporation, aggregate or sole, holds lands of its donor, free of all services except religious, as prayers or the distribution of alms. Also **FRANK AL·MOIGN, FRANK AL·MOIN.** [<OF. *franc,* frank, + *almoigne* <LL. *eleemosyna;* see ALMS]

FRANK′ EN STEIN (stine) *noun* A person destroyed by his own handiwork; hence, any work or created thing that gets beyond the control of the inventor and causes his destruction: from the hero of Mary Godwin Shelley's *Frankenstein,* a medical student who fashions a man–monster which commits numerous atrocities and finally slays its maker.

FRANK FORT (–furt) A city in north–central Kentucky; state capital.

K·FORT ON THE MAIN (māne) A city in SW. Prussia, ermany; birthplace of Goethe. Also [G.] **FRANK·FURT** or **K·FURT–AM–MAIN** (frahngk′·fo͝ort–ahm–mīne).

·FORT ON THE ODER A city in east–central Prussia, Germany. Also [G.] **FRANK·FURT** or **FRANK·FURT–AN–DER–O DER** (–ahn–dĕr–ō′·der).

FRANK FURT ER *noun* A highly seasoned sausage of mixed meats: also called [Pop.] *hot–dog.* Compare WIENERWURST. Also **FRANK′ FORT·ER, FRANKFURT (OR FRANKFORT) SAUSAGE.** [<Frankfurt, Germany]

FRANK FURT ER, FELIX, born 1882, American jurist.

FRANK′ IN CENSE *noun* An aromatic gum or resin from various trees of East Africa, especially *Boswellia carteri:* used as an incense and in medicine as a stimulant and expectorant: also called *olibanum.* [<OF. *franc,* pure, + *encens,* incense]

FRANK ISH *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Franks, or, in the Near East, to Europeans in general. — *noun* The language spoken by the Franks,, belonging to the western branch of the Teutonic languages.

FRANK·LIN *noun* In England, a freeholder; formerly, one having large holdings and eligible to certain dignities, now, a small landholder. [<OF. *frankeleyn;* see FRANK]

FRANK LIN **1** A temporary State, 1784–88, comprising lands of western North Carolina ceded to Congress in 1784; ceded to the Federal Government in 1790: now part of Tennessee. **2** The northernmost district of Northwest Territories, Canada; 554,082 square miles.

FRANK LIN, BENJAMIN, 1706–90, American patriot, writer, scientist and diplomat; signer of the Declaration of Independence. — **SIR JOHN,** 1786–1847, English Arctic explorer, died on his second expedition.

FRANK′ LIN ITE *noun* A metallic, iron–black, slightly magnetic oxide of zinc, iron, and manganese, crystallizing in the isometric system: a valuable ore. [<Franklin, N. J.]

FRANK LIN·I ZA′ TION *noun* The therapeutic application of static or frictional electricity.

FRANKLIN STOVE An open–faced iron stove resembling a fireplace: invented by Benjamin Franklin.

FRANK LY *adv.* Candidly; openly.

FRANK·PLEDGE *noun* In old English law, a system of mutual suretyship that required all men to combine in associations of ten to stand as sureties for one another's good behavior, also, one of such members or the tithing itself.

FRANS (frahns) [Sw.] Same as FRANCIS.

FRAN TIC *adj.* Manifesting, or due to, excessive excitement, frenzied. See synonyms under INSANE. [<Gr. *phrenitikos* <*phren,* brain] — **FRAN TI·CAL·LY, FRAN TIC LY** *adv.* — **FRAN TIC NESS** *noun.*

FRANTS (frahnts) [Dan.] Same as FRANCIS.

FRANZ (frants) [G.] Same as FRANCIS.

FRANZ JOSEF LAND An archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, north of Nova Zembla; annexed by U.S.S.R., 1928: also called *Fridtjof Nansen Land.*

FRAP *tr. verb* [**FRAPPED, FRAP PING**] To draw or bind together; undergird: a nautical term.

FRAP PÉ (frā·pāy′) [F.] *adj.* [**FRAP PÉE** *fem.*] Iced; chilled. — *noun* An iced mixture of beverage.

FRA SER RIVER (frāy′·zur) A stream (the largest) in British Columbia; about 700 miles to the Gulf of Georgia.

FRATCH *verb & noun* [Prov. Eng.] Quarrel.

FRA TER (frā·y′–) *noun* [L.] **1** A friar; also, a comrade. **2** A frater.

FRA TER NAL (fruh·tûr′·nul) *adj.* Pertaining to or befitting a brother; brotherly; also, of or pertaining to a fraternal order or association. [<L. *fraternus* <*frater,* brother] — **·ISM** *noun* — **·LY** *adv.*

FRATERNAL SOCIETY An organization for the attainment of some mutual benefit. Also **FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION** or **ORDER.**

FRATERNAL TWINS Twins which develop from separately fertilized ova and thus are as distinct in hereditary characteristics as though born at different times. They may be of the same or opposite sex: distinguished from *identical* twins.

FRA·TER NI·TY *noun* **1** The condition or relation of brotherhood; brotherly affection. **2** A literary and social organization of men students of American colleges, usually having Greek letter names and secret rites, and represented by chapters in many institutions. **3** A similar organization outside of colleges. **4** A group of men of the same profession, sporting interests, etc.; as, the medical *fraternity.*

FRAT ER·NI ZA′ TION *noun* The act of fraternizing, specifically, during and after World War II, intercourse between occupying military forces and civilians, often in contravention of regulations.

FRAT′ ER NIZE *verb* [**NIZED, ·NIZ ING**] To bring into brotherly relations; be comradely. — **FRAT′·ER NIZ·ER** *noun.*

FRAT I·CEL′·LI (frăt·ĭ cĕl′·ĭ; *It.* frah·tee·chĕl′·lee) *noun pl.* **1** Originally, in Italy, any of the members of a monastic order, particularly mendicants and solitaires; specifically, certain heretical sects that flourished from the 13th to the 15th century. **2** The Spirituals, founded by Angelo da Clarino in the 13th century, who separated from the Franciscan order and asserted that they alone were the true observers of the Gospel. **3** The schismatic party of Michael of Casena which opposed Pope John XXII and upheld the doctrine of the imitation of absolute poverty of Christ and the Apostles. Also **FRAT·RI·CEL′·LI.** [<It. <L. *frater,* brother] — **FRAT·I·CEL′·LI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

FRAT·RES AR·VA·LES The Arval Brethren.
FRATRES MI·NOR·ES See MINORITE.
FRATRES PRÆ·DI·CA·TOR′·ES See DOMINICAN.
FRAT′·RI·CI·DAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or guilty of fratricide.
FRAT′·RI·CIDE *noun* 1 One who kills his brother. 2 The killing of a brother. [<F. <L. *frater*, brother, + *cædo*, kill]
FRAU (frow) *noun* [G.] [**FRAU·EN** *pl.*] A married woman: the German equivalent of *Mistress, Mrs.*
FRAUD (frawd) *noun* 1 Deception in order to gain by another's loss; craft; trickery; guile. 2 One who acts fraudulently, a cheat. 3 A deceptive or spurious thing. 4 [Law] Any artifice or deception practiced to cheat, deceive, or circumvent another to his injury. [<L. *fraus*, deceit] — **·FUL** *adj.* — **FUL·LY** *adv.* — **·LESS** *adj.* — **·LESS·LY** *adv.* — **·LESS·NESS** *noun.*
Synonyms: artifice, cheat, cheating, deceit, deception, dishonesty, duplicity, imposition, imposture, swindle, swindling, treachery, treason, trick. A *fraud* is an act of deliberate *deception* with the design of securing something by taking unfair advantage of another. A *deceit* or *deception* may be designed merely to gain some end of one's own, with no intent of harming another; an *imposition* is intended to take some small advantage of another, or simply to make another ridiculous. An *imposture* is designed to obtain money, credit, or position to which one is not entitled, and may be practiced by a street beggar or by the pretender to a throne. All action that is not honest is *dishonesty*, but the term *dishonesty* is generally applied in business, politics, etc., to deceitful practices which are not distinctly criminal. *Fraud* includes *deceit*, but *deceit* may not reach the gravity of *fraud*; a *cheat* is of the nature of *fraud*, but of a petty sort; a *swindle* is more serious than a *cheat*, involving larger values and more flagrant *dishonesty*. *Fraud* is commonly actionable at law; *cheating* and *swindling* are for the most part out of the reach of legal proceedings. Compare ARTIFICE, DECEPTION, TREACHERY. *Antonyms*: fairness, honesty, integrity, truth, uprightness.
FRAUD·U·LENCE (-yōō·luns) *noun* The quality of being fraudulent, unfairness. Also **FRAUD·U·LEN·CY.**
FRAUD·U·LENT (-yōō·lunt) *adj.* Proceeding from, characterized by, or practicing fraud. See synonyms under BAD, COUNTERFEIT. — **·LY** *adv.*
FRAUGHT (frawt) *adj.* Freighted; laden; full. — *tr. verb* [Obs.] To freight. — *noun* [Obs.] Freight; cargo. [<MD. *vracht*, cargo]
FRAU HOL·LE See HOLDA.
FRAU·LEIN (froy′·line) *noun* [G.] An unmarried woman: the German equivalent of *Miss.*
FRAUN′·HO·FER (frown′-), **JOSEPH**, 1787–1826, German optician and physicist; mapped dark lines of the spectrum.
FRAUNHOFER'S LINES A series of groups of dark lines in the spectrum of the sun and other stars, produced by the absorption of certain rays by incandescent gases, each group appearing to the eye as a single transverse line: also called *I lines.*
FRAX·I·NEL′·LA *noun* A Eurasian herb *(Dictamnus albus)* of the rue family with white flowers and a powerful odor: also called *dittany* and *gas plant.* [<L. *fraxinus*, ash tree]
¹FRAY *noun* A fight; an affray. — *verb* [Obs.] To affright; terrify; alarm; fight. [<AFFRAY]
²FRAY *verb.* To wear; fret; rub; ravel at the edge. — *noun* A frayed spot in a cloth, etc. [<F. *frayer* <L. *frico*, rub]
FRA·ZER, SIR JAMES GEORGE, 1854–1941, British anthropologist.
FRA·ZIL *noun* Ice of a granular, spicular, or platelike shape formed in agitated or flowing water. Also **FRAZIL ICE.**
FRAZ·ZLE *verb* **·ZLED** (ld), **·ZLING**] To fray or become frayed; fret, or tatter: said of cloth. — *noun* Frayed ends; state of being frayed. — **BEAT TO A FRAZZLE** Beat into shreds and tatters, hence, to overcome completely. — **WORN TO A FRAZZLE** Worn to shreds; hence, tired out; utterly exhausted.
FREAK (freck) *noun* 1 A sudden causeless change of mind; a whim. 2 A malformation; monstrosity. 3 A splash; streak. See synonyms under WHIM. — *tr. verb* To mark with spots or flecks; streak. [Compare FRECKLE] — **FREAK·Y** *adj.* — **FREAK·I·LY** *adv.* — **FREAK·I·NESS** *noun.*
FREAK·ISH *adj.* Inclined to freaks; eccentric; also, like a freak, capricious; prankish. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*
FREATH (freeth *or* freth) *noun & verb* [Scot.] Lather; froth. [Compare Ok. *afreothan*, to froth]
FRECK·LE *noun* A small, brownish, or dark-colored spot on the skin. — *verb* [**FRECK·LED** (-ld), **FRECK·LING**] To mark or be marked with or as with freckles. [<ON. *freknur*, freckles]
FRECK·LED (-ld) *adj.* Marked with freckles. Also **FRECK·LY.**
FRED Diminutive of FREDERICK, ALFRED, WILFRED.
FRED·E·RI′·CA (-ee′·cuh) A feminine personal name. Compare FREDERICK.

FRED·ER·ICK 1 A masculine personal name. 2 Name of many European monarchs Also **FRED·ER·IC**, [F.] **FRÉ·DÉ·RIC** (freh·deh·reek′), [Dan.] **FRE·DER·IK** (frā′·dur·ik), [Dutch] **FRE·DE·RIK** (frā′·dā·reck). See also FEDERICO, FRIEDRICH.
— **FREDERICK I** or **BARBAROSSA** (Red-beard), 1121–90, Holy Roman emperor, 1152–90.
— **FREDERICK I**, 1657–1713, elector of Brandenburg, 1688–1701; first king of Prussia, 1701–13.
— **FREDERICK II**, 1194–1250, Holy Roman emperor, 1215–50.
— **FREDERICK II**, "the Great," 1712–86, king of Prussia, 1740–86.
— **FREDERICK III**, 1415–93, Holy Roman emperor, 1440–93; king of Germany as Frederick IV.
— **FREDERICK WILLIAM**, "the Great Elector," 1620–88, elector of Brandenburg, 1640–88; secured Prussian independence.
— **FREDERICK WILLIAM I**, 1688–1740, king of Prussia, 1713–40; succeeded Frederick I.
— **FREDERICK WILLIAM II**, 1744–97, king of Prussia, 1786–97; succeeded Frederick II.
— **FREDERICK WILLIAM III**, 1770–1840, king of Prussia, 1797–1840.
— **FREDERICK WILLIAM IV**, 1795–1861, king of Prussia, 1840–61.
FRED′·ER·ICKS·BURG A city in NE. Virginia; scene of Confederate victory in the Civil War, 1862.
FRED·ER·IC·TON The capital of New Brunswick Province, Canada; a manufacturing city on the Saint John River.
FREE *adj.* [**FREE·ER, FREE·EST**] 1 Not bound by restrictions, physical, governmental, or moral; exempt from arbitrary domination or distinction; independent. 2 Not enslaved or in bondage. 3 Not believing in or permitting slavery. 4 Self-determining, whether as implying the absence of control through external causes in the form of physical forces, legal commands, or moral influences, or as asserting the mysterious and inexplicable spontaneity of the Self as possessed of so-called *free* will. 5 Having, conferring, or characterized by political liberty; not subject to despotic or arbitrary rule; living under a government based on the consent of the people; as, a *free* nation. 6 Liberated, by reason of age, from the authority of parents or guardians; as, at 21 years a man is *free*. 7 Invested with certain franchises; enjoying certain immunities; given or allowed all privileges of; as, *free of* the city. 8 Exempt from or not subject to; not dominated by; clear of: followed by *from*, or rarely by *of*. 9 Characterized by disregard of conventionality, ceremony, or formality; accessible; frank; ingenuous. 10 Characterized by disregard of duty or propriety; forward; impertinent, indelicate or immodest; careless; immoderate; reckless. 11 Without impediment or restraint; moving or ranging at will; not repressed, checked, or hampered; unobstructed; unrestricted; unconstrained. 12 Without restriction; especially, without charge or cost; open; gratuitous; as, *free* seats. 13 Employing or giving unrestrainedly or without parsimony; liberal; profuse; generous; also, not obtained by solicitation. 14 Expending energy without stint; ready and prompt in action or movement without urging; ready; spirited. 15 Not closely bound to an original or pattern, nor limited by strict technical rules; exercising some liberty or discretion; as, a *free* choice, a *free* translation. 16 Not attached, bound, or fixed; capable of moving; loose; as, the *free* end of a rope; also, uncombined; as, *free* hydrogen; available; as, *free* energy. 17 Favorable: applied to winds more than six points from being dead-ahead. 18 Of or pertaining to a freeman: opposed to *base*. — *adv.* 1 Gratuitously. 2 Freely; willingly. 3 With the wind more than six points from being dead-ahead. — *tr. verb* [**FREED, FREE·ING**] To set free; release from bondage; rid or relieve, as from hindrance or restraint. See synonyms under ABSOLVE, DELIVER, RELEASE. [<OE. *freo*] — **FREE·LY** *adv.*
Synonyms (adj.): clear, emancipated, exempt, independent, unchecked, unconfined, unfettered, unhindered, unimpeded, unobstructed, unrestrained, untrammeled. See GENEROUS. *Antonyms*: bound, clogged, dependent, enslaved, fettered, hindered, impeded, restrained, restricted, shackled, subdued, subjected, subjugated.
FREE AGENCY The power or capacity of a personality to act freely without constraint of his will. See WILL.
FREE AGENT A person regarded as self-determining and thus capable of responsible choice, and whose actions are determined by his own unconstrained will.
FREE ALONGSIDE SHIP or **VESSEL** Delivered without charge to the pier where a ship is docked: abbreviated f.a.s.
FREE-AND-EASY *adj.* Unconventional; unrestrained.
FREE ASSOCIATION In psychology, an association of ideas unrestricted by definite control or limiting factors; specifically, in psychoanalysis, a method of revealing unconscious processes by encouraging a spontaneous and unselective association of ideas.
FREE BALLOON A balloon floating freely in the atmosphere, its height controlled only by ballast and regulation of gas-content.
FREE·BOARD *noun* 1 The side of a vessel between the water line and the maindeck. 2 The distance between the underframe of an automobile and the ground.
FREE·BOOT *intr. verb* To behave like a freebooter.
FREE′·BOOT·ER *noun* A robber. [<D. *vrijbuiter*]
FREE′·BOOT·Y *noun* [Obs.] 1 Spoil; loot. 2 Pillaging.
FREE-BORN *adj.* Not born in servitude.
FREE CITY A city having an independent government, as

certain German cities, that at one time were virtually small republics.

FREE COINAGE The mintage of certain specified bullion that may be offered at the mint by any person, with or without a fixed charge.

FREE COMPANION Same as FREE-LANCE (soldier).

FREE COMPANY A company of medieval mercenaries.

FREED'MAN *noun* An emancipated slave, especially an emancipated American Negro after the Civil War. — **FREED'WO MAN** *noun fem.*

FREE DOM *noun* **1** The state or condition of being free; liberty, independence; immunity; exemption; as, *freedom* from care. Compare FREE *adj.* **2** Facility or ease, as of execution or manner. **3** Possession or allowance of particular privileges or immunity. See FREEDOM OF THE CITY. **4** Lack of conventionality or constraint, openness; ingenuousness; boldness, as of execution, also, undue familiarity. **5** The possession of self-determining power, the condition of being ethically free. See synonyms under LIBERTY. — **THE FOUR FREEDOMS** Freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and from fear for the whole world; so enunciated before Congress Jan. 6, 1941, by President Roosevelt. [<OE. *freodom*]

FREEDOM OF THE CITY Formerly, possession by a non-member of the particular privileges of a community, as regards voting, etc., bestowed as a mark of honor, at present, an expression of esteem conferred by a city on a distinguished visitor; also, the document conferring this distinction.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS Exemption from seizure at sea in war, by armed vessels of belligerents, of all private property of neutrals except contraband of war.

FREE ELECTRON See under ELECTRON.

FREE ENERGY That portion of the energy of a physico-chemical system that is available to perform work.

FREE FIGHT A general fight, a free-for-all.

FREE-FOR-ALL *noun* **1** A competition, especially a horse race, open to all comers. **2** A free fight; a fight in which anyone may participate.

FREE GOLD Gold held by the U. S. Treasury over and above that in the gold reserve.

FREE HAND *adj.* Executed with the hand without aid of measurements or drawing instruments; as, *freehand* drawing.

FREE HAND Permission to act on one's own responsibility; as, the worker was given a *free hand.*

FREE-HANDED *adj.* **1** Having the hands free or unrestricted. **2** Open-handed; generous. — **FREE-HANDEDNESS** *noun.*

FREE-HEARTED *adj.* Generous; frank; open-hearted.

FREE HOLD *noun* **1** An estate in lands. **2** Land held without limitations or conditions, absolute ownership of an estate. — **FREE' HOLD ER** *noun.*

FREE-LANCE *noun* **1** One of a class of professional soldiers of the Middle Ages, usually with men-at-arms as followers, who sold their services. **2** One who is careless of conventionalities; especially, one who speaks or writes on his individual responsibility with freedom or acrimony. **3** A person, not regularly employed, who contributes independently to various publications; an independent worker.

FREE-LIVER *noun* One addicted to personal indulgence, as in eating and drinking. — **FREE-LIVING** *adj. & noun.*

FREE LOVE The doctrine or custom of unrestrained choice in sexual relations or of promiscuous sexual intercourse, held by some persons or communities, often in connection with some form of religion.

FREE LUNCH **1** A lunch served without charge, as to school children. **2** Food served with drinks in a saloon to encourage trade.

FREE MAN *noun* **1** A man who is free; one not a slave or serf. **2** An inhabitant of a city. **3** In English law, a person admitted to the freedom of a corporate town or borough or of any other corporate body and hence having full rights and privileges. **4** In feudal law, an allodial proprietor, as distinct from a vassal. **5** In old English law, a freeholder, as distinct from a villein. **6** In colonial America, a freeholder and hence, in most colonies, an enfranchised citizen.

FREE MAN, EDWARD AUGUSTUS, 1823-92, English historian. — **MARY E. WILKINS,** 1862-1930, American novelist.

FREE' MAR TIN *noun* A female calf twinned with a male calf and generally barren.

FREE' MA SON *noun* A member of an extensive secret order or fraternity, dating from the Middle Ages, the members denoting themselves *Free and Accepted Masons.* — **FREE-MA SON' IC** *adj.*

FREE' MA SON RY *noun* The institutions, rites, and principles of Freemasons; hence, instinctive sympathy or community of interests in general.

FREE NESS *noun* The state of being free; liberality.

FREE ON BOARD Put on board a train, ship, or other freight or baggage carrier, without charge: abbreviated f.o.b.

FREE OSCILLATIONS Electrical oscillations within a circuit, the frequency determined by the inductance and capacity of the circuit uninfluenced by impressed voltages. Compare FORCED OSCILLATIONS.

FREE PAPERS Papers given to a freed slave certifying that he is free.

FREE PATH In atomic physics, the distance traveled by a particle, as an ion, electron, or molecule, before colliding with another.

FREE PORT A port free for trading vessels; also, a port where no duties are levied on articles of commerce.

FREE PRESS An uncensored press; newspapers, magazines, etc., not accountable to a government for the news or opinions they print.

FREE SHIP **1** A ship belonging to a neutral power, and hence free from liability to seizure in time of war. **2** A ship that, while foreign-built, may receive U. S. registry when owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States.

FREE SI A (-zhi-uh *or* -si uh) *noun* A plant or bulb of a genus (*Freesia*) of South African plants of the iris family, having bell-shaped, white or yellow, fragrant flowers. [<E. M. Fries, Swedish botanist]

FREE SILVER The free and unlimited coinage of silver, particularly at a fixed ratio to gold, as 16 to 1 (advocated by a section of the Democratic Party in 1896). — **FREE-SILVER** *adj.*

FREE SOIL Territory where slavery was or is prohibited.

FREE-SOILER *noun* A supporter of the Free-soil party, organized in 1848 to oppose the extension of slavery. — **FREE-SOIL** *adj.*

FREE-SPOKEN *adj.* Unreserved or frank in speech. — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *noun.*

FREE STATE **1** Before the Civil War, any State where slavery did not exist. **2** Short for IRISH FREE STATE.

FREE STONE *adj.* Having a pit from which the pulp easily separates; as, a *freestone* peach. — *noun* **1** Any stone, as sandstone or limestone, easily wrought for building purposes. **2** A peach easily freed from its pit.

FREE-SWIMMER *noun* A fish that swims habitually near the surface.

FREE-SWIMMING *adj.* Swimming freely, as an aquatic animal: said especially of certain organisms that are attached or immovable during other stages of their development.

FREE THINK ER *noun* An independent thinker; especially, one who forms his own religious beliefs without regard to church authority. — **FREE THINK'ING** *adj. & noun.*

FREE THOUGHT Thought unbiased by authority or dogma, especially, thought that does not recognize the Christian Scriptures as the supreme authority.

FREE TOWN A seaport city, capital of Sierra Leone, Africa.

FREE TRADE **1** Commerce between different countries free from restrictions or burdens, as tariff or customs, specifically, commerce not subjected to restrictions, discriminations, or favors of any kind designed to influence its normal course; the practice, policy, or system of unrestricted trade. **2** The trade system of a country whose duties are levied only for revenue and without regard to their effect on home industries. Compare PROTECTION, PROTECTIVE TARIFF. **3** Smuggling.

FREE-TRADER *noun* An advocate of or believer in free trade.

FREE VERSE Non-metrical, usually unrimed, verse depending on cadence and rhythmical patterns for poetic effect, vers libre.

FREE'-WAR REN *noun* In English law, the exclusive right of killing game within warren.

FREE WATER Soil water in excess of that absorbed by the soil also called *gravity water.*

FREE WHEEL **1** A form of automotive transmission including a clutch which allows the driving shaft to run freely when its speed exceeds that of the engine shaft. **2** A brake device attached to the rear wheel of a bicycle which permits wheel motion without pedal action. — **FREE-WHEELING** *noun & adj.*

FREE-WILL *adj.* Made, done, or given of one's own free choice; voluntary.

FREE WILL The power of self-determination regarded as a special faculty; specifically, in theology, the faculty of choosing good or evil without compulsion or necessity.

FREEZE *verb* [**FROZE, FRO ZEN, FREEZ ING**] **1** To convert or be converted from a fluid to a solid state by cold; change into ice; congeal. **2** To stiffen, injure, or kill by frost. **3** To affect or be affected by, or as if by, cold or frost; hence, to affect by coldness of manner or by fright. **4** To adhere through extreme cold. **5** To become motionless, as if frozen; as, a rabbit *freezes* to escape detection. **6** To fix or stabilize in order to prevent change, especially by government order, as to *freeze* prices, stocks, wages, jobs, etc. **7** [Pop.] To be extremely cold: said of weather; as, it's *freezing.* — **TO FREEZE TO** or **ONTO** To keep close to or cling to, as a person; take fast possession of; hold on to. — **TO FREEZE OUT** To exclude or drive away, as by unfriendly discrimination or stratagem.

— *noun* **1** The act of freezing or the state of being frozen. **2** A spell of freezing weather. **3** The stabilizing or fixing of prices, labor, etc., in order to prevent profiteering, migration of workers, etc. [<OE. *freosan*]

FREEZE-OUT *noun* **1** A kind of poker game in which each player drops out as soon as all his money is lost, the last player winning all. **2** An exclusion, as by unfriendliness, outwitting, or trickery.

FREEZ ER *noun* **1** That which freezes; as, an ice-cream *freezer.* **2** A refrigerator car or other apparatus for freezing foods.

FREEZE-UP *noun* The freezing over of lakes, rivers, streams, etc., in severe winter weather; also, such weather.
FREEZING MIXTURE Any mixture, as of salt and ice, which can lower the temperature of surrounding bodies or substances to various levels below the freezing point.
FREEZING POINT The temperature at which a liquid passes into the solid state under given pressure; for fresh water at sea-level pressure this temperature is 32 degrees above zero Fahrenheit, or zero degrees Centigrade. Compare MELTING POINT.
FREE ZONE A section of a port or city for the receipt and storage of goods, duty-free.
FREI BERG (frī'·bĕrK) An important mining town in Saxony, Germany.
FREI BURG (frī'·bo͝orK) 1 A university city in southern Baden, Germany. 2 Same as FRIBOURG.
FREIGHT (frāt) *noun* 1 Commodities composing a vessel's cargo; goods transported by railroads and other public carriers; cargo; hence, that with which anything is laden or filled. In England the term *freight* is restricted to goods carried by vessels (that is, cargo), merchandise transported by land being known as *goods*. 2 The price paid for the transportation of goods. 3 A freight train. See synonyms under LOAD. —**BY FREIGHT** By the ordinary transportation provided by railroad companies: distinguished from quicker and dearer transportation *by express*. —**DEAD FREIGHT** Money paid for cargo space, as on shipboard, that was not used.
—*tr. verb* 1 To load with goods for transportation. 2 To send or transport as or by freight. [<MD. *vrecht*, variant of *vracht*, cargo]
FREIGHT AGE (–ij) *noun* 1 A cargo; lading. 2 The price charged or paid for carrying goods. 3 The transportation of merchandise.
FREIGHT CAR A railway car for carrying freight.
FREIGHT ER *noun* 1 One who has freight transported, or one who contracts to transport freight for others, especially, the charterer of a ship for carrying merchandise, a shipper. 2 One engaged in transporting merchandise by fleets or trains of vehicles. 3 A freight-carrying vessel.
FREM *adj.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Alien; strange. —*noun* A stranger. Also **FREMD, FREM IT, FREMT:** sometimes spelled *fram*. [<OL. *fremde*]
FRE MAN TLE A seaport in SW. Western Australia.
FRE MES CENT (–mes'·ĕnt) *adj.* [Obs.] Growing increasingly noisy, tumultuous. [<L. *fremo*, roar, + –SCENT]
FREM I TUS *noun* [L.] [TUS *pl.*] A palpable vibration, as of the wall of the chest; resonant thrill.
FRÉ MONT (frē·mont'), **JOHN CHARLES**, 1813–90, American explorer in western United States.
FREM STAD, OLIVE, born 1870?, American soprano; of Swedish birth.
FRE NA TOR *noun* Anything which checks or restrains body motion [<L. *frenatus*, bridled]
French *adj.* Pertaining to, from, or characteristic of France or its people
—*noun* 1 The language of France, belonging to the Latin and Romance group of the Italic subfamily of languages. 2 The people of France, collectively. —**MIDDLE FRENCH** French as spoken from the 14th to the 16th century. —**OLD FRENCH** The language spoken in France from about 850 to the 14th century. Old French had two especially important dialects, the *langue d'oïl*, spoken north of the Loire River, and the *langue d'oc*, or Provençal, spoken south of it. Modern French is derived from the former. [<OL. *Francisc* <*Franca*; see 2FRANK]
FRENCH, DANIEL CHESTER, 1850–1931, American sculptor.
—**SIR JOHN DENTON PINKSTONE, VISCOUNT OF YPRES AND OF HIGH LAKE**, 1852–1925, British field marshal in World War I.
FRENCH-BLUE *noun* Ultramarine.
FRENCH BULLDOG A breed of medium-sized, broad-chested bulldog, preferably dark-brindled, having two distinctive features: ears well rounded at the points and standing erect, known as *bat ears*, and a skull that is level between these ears but rounded like a dome directly above the eyes. The dog is active, intelligent, and muscular, a good watchdog, and makes a very companionable pet.
FRENCH-CANADIAN *noun* A French settler in Canada or a descendant of French settlers in Canada.
FRENCH CASEMENT A casement for a French window.
FRENCH CHALK See under CHALK.
FRENCH CHOP A rib chop of lamb with the top of the bone scraped bare.
FRENCH CURVE An instrument used by draftsmen and architects for drawing curves.
FRENCH DISEASE Syphilis.
FRENCH DRESSING A salad dressing consisting of olive oil, spices, vinegar, salt, etc.
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA A French territory in west-central Africa comprising the colonies of Chad, Gabon, Middle Congo, and Ubangi-Shari; 959,256 square miles; capital, Brazzaville: formerly called **FRENCH CONGO.**
FRENCH FRIED POTATOES Potatoes cut into thin strips or segments and fried crisp in deep fat.
FRENCH-GRAY *noun* A light, clear, somewhat greenish, gray.
FRENCH GUI·AN·A (gī·ăn'·uh) A French colony on the NE. coast of South America, including the Territory of Inini; 34,740 square miles; capital, Cayenne.
FRENCH GUIN EA (gin'·i) A colony in French West Africa, on the coast north of Sierra Leone; 96,886 square miles; capital, Conakry.
FRENCH HEEL A high, forward-slanting heel, used on women's dress shoes.
FRENCH HORN A keyed, brass wind instrument with long twisted tube whose diameter increases gradually from mouthpiece to a widely flaring bell; developed from the hunting horn.



FRENCH HORN

FRENCH' I FY *tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To make French in form or characteristics.
FRENCH INDIA That part of India under French control, consisting of the provinces of Chandarnagor, Karikal, Mahé, Pondichéry, and Yanaon, with adjoining territory; 196 square miles; capital, Pondichéry.
FRENCH INDOCHINA A French possession in SE. Asia including the colony of Cochin China, the protectorates of Annam, Cambodia, Tonkin and Laos, and the leased territory of Kwangchowan; 286,400 square miles; capital, Hanoi.
FRENCH LAVENDER Spike lavender.
FRENCH LEAVE An informal, unauthorized, or hurried leave-taking, as by one who has stolen something, an absconding.
FRENCH MAN *noun* A native or citizen of France; one of the French people. —**FRENCH' WO MAN** *noun fem.*
FRENCH OCEANIA French possessions in the South Pacific Ocean, including the Society Islands, Marquesas Islands, etc.; 1,520 square miles; capital, Papeete.
FRENCH PANCAKE A very thin, rolled pancake, usually covered with preserved fruit, sugar, and cinnamon.
FRENCH PASTRY A rich fancy pastry often having a filling of whipped cream or preserved fruits.
FRENCH ROOF A modified mansard roof.
FRENCH SHORE The parts of the western coast of Newfoundland included in the French fishing treaty and open to French fishermen.
FRENCH SOMALILAND See SOMALILAND.
FRENCH SUDAN A colony in French West Africa; 590,966 square miles; capital, Bamako. See SUDAN.
FRENCH TELEPHONE A handset telephone, with the receiver and the transmitter mounted on one handle.
FRENCH TOAST Bread dipped in a batter of beaten eggs and milk, and fried in shallow fat.
FRENCH WEST AFRICA A French possession including Dahomey, Dakar, French Guinea, French Sudan, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, and Senegal; 1,815,768 square miles; capital, Dakar.
FRENCH WEST INDIES Islands in the Caribbean Sea, including Martinique, Guadeloupe, Désirade, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Saint Barthelemy, and part of Saint Martin; comprised in the colonies of Martinique and Guadeloupe; 1,069 square miles; capitals, Fort-de-France and Basse-Terre.
FRENCH WINDOW A window with sashes that open on side hinges instead of by sliding; a casement window.
FRENCH·Y *adj.* [Pop.] [·I·ER, ·I·EST] Having or assuming French characteristics.
FRE·NEAU (–nō'), **PHILIP**, 1752–1832, American poet.
FRE·NET IC *adj.* Frenzied; frantic; also, pertaining to mental disorder: also **FRE·NET·I·CAL.** —*noun* A frantic or mentally disordered person; a phrenetic. [See PHRENETIC] —**FRE NET I·CAL·LY** *adv.*
FRE·NUM *noun* [FRE·NA *pl.*] In anatomy, a restraining band or fold; as, the *frenum* of the tongue: also spelled *frænum*. [<L., bridle]
FREN·ZIED *adj.* Affected with frenzy or madness; frantic.
FREN·ZY *noun* [FREN·ZIES *pl.*] Violent agitation; fury; madness; delirium. —*tr. verb* [·ZIED, ·ZY·ING] To throw into frenzy; make frantic. [<Gr. *phrenēsis*, inflammation of the brain]
Synonyms (noun): fanaticism, fury, insanity, madness, mania, raving. See ENTHUSIASM, INSANITY. *Antonyms*: composure, coolness, equanimity, equipoise, sanity, sobriety.
FRE·QUENCE *noun* Frequency.
FRE·QUEN·CY (–kwun·ci) *noun* 1 The property or state of being frequent. 2 In physics and electricity, the number of occurrences of a periodic quantity, as waves, vibrations, oscillations, in a unit of time; usually expressed as cycles per second. 3 In statistics, a ratio expressing the number of times a given case, value, or score occurs in a total of relevant classified data; as, the *frequency* of marriage in a specified population. 4 The relative numbers of plant and animal species in a given region.
FREQUENCY BAND A channel included between certain specified wavelengths for the efficient transmission of radio, television, and other forms of electromagnetic signals.

FREQUENCY BRIDGE A device similar to the Wheatstone bridge used in the measurement of alternating current frequencies.

FREQUENCY CONDITION The state of an atom or molecule in which it may emit radiation of a given frequency.

FREQUENCY CURVE A graphic representation of the frequencies of the values of specified variables as presented in a **FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION** table and arranged by order of magnitude: also called *distribution curve*. See HISTOGRAM.

FREQUENCY LEVEL A logarithmic expression of the tone interval between a given sound frequency and a reference keynote; one octave has a frequency level of unity.

FREQUENCY METER An instrument, calibrated in cycles, kilocycles, or megacycles, for measuring the wavelength or frequency of radio signals.

FREQUENCY MODULATION A system of radio transmission in which the carrier wave is varied by the modulation signal in frequency rather than in amplitude. This system can utilize narrower channels than does the amplitude modulation system and is exceptionally free of static and other atmospheric disturbances.

FRE QUENT *adj.* (frē′-kwunt) 1 Occurring or appearing often. 2 Repeating or inclined to repeat often; reiterating; persistent. 3 [Obs.] Crowded; full; thronged.
— **FRE·QUENT** *tr. verb* (frĭ-kwĕnt′) To visit or repair to often; resort to habitually. [<OF. <L. *frequens*, frequent]
— **FRE·QUENT ER** *noun*.

Synonyms (adj.): common, constant, general, numerous, recurrent, recurring, repeated, returning, usual. See COMMON, GENERAL, MANY, USUAL. *Antonyms*: few, occasional, rare, scanty, solitary, uncommon, unusual.

FRE QUEN·TA′·TION *noun* The practice of frequenting or resorting; frequent visiting.

FRE QUEN·TA·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* In grammar, denoting repetition, as, a *frequentative* verb. — *noun* A verb denoting repeated action.

FRE QUENT·LY *adv.* Often; repeatedly; at short intervals.

FRÈRE (frehr) *noun* [F.] Brother; hence, friar.

FRES·CO *noun* [**FRES COS** or **FRES·COES** *pl.*] 1 The art of painting on a surface of plaster, especially while the plaster is still fresh; also, a picture so painted. 2 Coolness; fresh air: chiefly in the phrase *al fresco*. — *tr. verb.* [**FRES·COED, FRES·CO·ING**] To paint in fresco. [<It., fresh] — **FRES·CO·ER, FRES·CO·IST** *noun*.

FRESH *adj.* 1 Newly prepared, gathered, or produced; unwithered; unfaded; hence, having undiminished excellence or unimpaired strength. 2 Not stale or decayed; unspoiled. 3 Of reviving or pleasing coolness or purity; refreshing. 4 Having new and unimpaired or newly recovered force, vigor, or vitality; refreshed. 5 Having a renewed supply of milk: said of a cow that has recently calved. 6 Of recent date or occurrence; newly received; new and additional; hence, unsoiled or unworn; unused. 7 Inexperienced or unpracticed. 8 Unsalted or unpickled. 9 Moderately rapid and strong: said of a breeze. 10 Presumptuous; bold; impertinent; rude.
— *noun* 1 A freshet. 2 A fresh-water stream or spring; also, the land along a fresh-water stream or river. 3 The mingling of fresh and salt water in bays and streams. 4 [Pop.] A freshman. [<MF. *fresh, fersh*, <OE. *fersc*]
— **FRESH·LY** *adv.* — **FRESH NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (adj.): blooming, bright, cool, green, new, novel, recent, renewed, ruddy, undimmed, unfaded, unimpaired, unskilled, untarnished, untried, unworn, verdant, vigorous, young, youthful. See MODERN, NEW. *Antonyms*: blasé, decayed, dim, dull, exhausted, faded, jaded, moldy, musty.

FRESH-AIR *adj.* Fond of, providing, or organized to provide fresh or uncontaminated air; as, a *fresh-air* enthusiast, *fresh-air* treatment, *fresh-air* fund.

FRESH BREEZE A breeze of about twenty miles an hour, 5 on the Beaufort scale.

FRESH·EN *verb* 1 To make or become fresh, less salty, vigorous, or brisk; to revive. 2 To relieve a hawser or rope by changing the position of the part liable to chafing. 3 Of a cow, to have a calf; hence, to come into milk.
— **FRESH·EN·ER** *noun*.

FRESH·ET *noun* 1 A sudden flood in a stream; an inundation. 2 [Obs.] A fresh-water stream; a brook. [Diminutive of FRESH *noun*]

FRESH GALE A gale of about thirty-five miles an hour, 8 on the Beaufort scale.

FRESH MAN *noun* [**FRESH·MEN** *pl.*] A student in the first year of the course in a college, high school, etc.

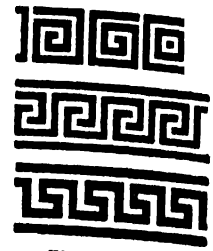
FRESH-WATER *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or living in fresh water. 2 Experienced in sailing on fresh water only; hence, untrained; of no experience. 3 Inland; not situated on the coast; hence, not well-known; somewhat provincial. 4 Untrained; unskilled.

FRES·NEL (freh-nĕl′), **AUGUSTIN JEAN**, 1788–1827, French physicist.

FRES·NO *noun* A wide, shallow, scoop-like, metal scraper for moving earth. Also **FRESNO SCRAPER.**

FRES·NO (frĕz′-) A city in central California; a dried-fruit and sweet-wine center.

1FRET *verb* [**FRET·TED, FRET·TING**] 1 To wear or eat away; be worn or eaten away; rub; chafe; fray. 2 To irritate, worry; be troubled, anxious, or vexed; complain. 3 To cause to ripple; agitate; be in violent agitation or commotion. See synonyms under PIQUE.
— *noun* 1 The act of fretting; an abrasion, corrosion, or wearing away. 2 An abraded, worn, or eroded spot. 3 A state of irritation, ill temper, or vexation. [<OE. *fretan*, devour]



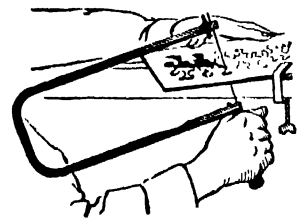
TYPES OF FRET

2FRET *noun* A ridge on a musical instrument, as a guitar, against which the strings may be stopped. — *tr. verb* To provide with frets. [Compare OF. *frete*, iron bar]

3FRET *noun* 1 Ornamental work in relief, done by carving, cutting, or embossing; in a broad sense, perforated or interlaced ornamental work in wood or stone or in painting. 2 An ornament characterized by angular interlocked or interlacing lines. 3 A headdress of wire of precious metal, often ornamented with gems: worn by women in medieval times.
— *tr. verb* To ornament with fretwork; embroider with gold or silver thread. [<OF. *frette*, latticework]

FRET FUL *adj.* Inclined to fret; peevish; worrying; agitated.
— **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (adj.): complaining, cross, fractious, fretting, impatient, irritable, peevish, pettish, petulant, snappish, snarling, testy, touchy, vexed, waspish, worried, worrying. See RESTIVE. *Antonyms*: forbearing, genial, gentle, kind, lovely, loving, meek, mild, patient, sweet, uncomplaining.



FRET SAW

FRET SAW A saw with a narrow blade and fine teeth: used for fretwork, scrollwork, etc.

FRET·TY *adj.* 1 Fretful; peevish. 2 [Pop.] Rubbed; inflamed, as a sore.

FRET WORK *noun* Interlaced ornamental work composed of frets; perforated architectural work; also, variable movement, as of light and shade.

FREUD (froit *or* froid), **SIGMUND**, 1856–1939, Austrian neurologist, founder of modern theory of psychoanalysis and exponent of the role of the unconscious in health and disease.

FREU DI·AN (froi′-dĭ-un) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or conforming to the teachings of Sigmund Freud, especially regarding the cause and cure of hysteria, and the significance of dreams. — *noun* One who upholds the theories of Freud
— **·ISM** *noun*.

FREY (frāy) In Norse mythology, the son of Njord; god of rain and sunshine, and specifically of fruitfulness and prosperity. Also **FREYR.**

FREY·A (frāy′-uh) In Norse mythology, the goddess of love; daughter of Njord and sister of Frey. Compare FRIGG. Also **FREY·JA.**

FREY·TAG (frī′-tahK), **GUSTAV**, 1816–95, German novelist and historian.

FRI·A·BLE *adj.* Easily crumbled or pulverized. [<L. *friabilis* <*frio*, rub] — **FRI·A·BIL′·I·TY, FRI·A·BLE·NESS** *noun*.

FRI·AR *noun* 1 A brother or member of one of the mendicant religious orders, as the Augustinians or **AUSTIN FRIARS**, Carmelites or **WHITE FRIARS**, Dominicans or **BLACK FRIARS**, and Franciscans or **GRAY FRIARS.** 2 An area on a printed sheet or page containing too little ink: opposed to *monk*.

FRI′·AR·BIRD *noun* An Australian honey-eating bird (genus *Philemon*) having a bare head.

FRIAR'S BALSAM A soothing balsam, composed of benzoin, myrrh, aloe, balsam of Tolu, and other ingredients dissolved in alcohol.

FRIAR'S-LANTERN *noun* The will-o'-the-wisp.

FRIAR TUCK A jovial priest; associate of Robin Hood.

FRI·AR·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] A monastery of a mendicant order; also, the institution of friars. See synonyms under CLOISTER.
— *adj.* Pertaining to friars or to a monastery.

FRIB BLE *verb* [**FRIB·BLED** (frĭb′-ld), **FRIB·BLING**] 1 To waste; fritter. 2 To act in a frivolous way; also, to totter. — *adj.* Of little importance; frivolous. — *noun* Trifling action; also, a trifler. [Compare FRIVOLOUS] — **FRIB BLER** *noun*
— **FRIB·LING** *adj.*

FRI·BOURG (frēe′-bōor) A university city in west-central Switzerland. Also [G.] *Freiburg*.

FRIC·AN·DEAU (-dō′) *noun* [F.] [**·DEAUX** (dōz′) *pl.*] A cutlet of veal or other meat, fried or stewed, served with sauce. Also **FRIC·AN·DO′.**

FRIC·AS·SEE′ *noun* A dish of meat cut small, stewed and served with gravy. — *tr. verb* [**·SEED′, ·SEE′·ING**] To make into a fricassee. [<F. *fricassée*]

FRIC·A·TIVE *adj.* Characterized or produced by friction, as those consonant sounds which are produced by the forced escape and friction of the breath through a narrow aperture, as *th, v, h.* See SIBILANT. — *noun* A fricative consonant. [<L. *fricatus* <*frico,* rub]

FRICK, HENRY CLAY, 1849–1919, American industrialist and philanthropist.

FRIC·TION *noun* 1 The rubbing together of two bodies. 2 Resistance to motion due to the contact of two surfaces moving relatively to each other. 3 Lack of harmony; conflict of opinions; disagreement. [<L. *frictio* <*frico,* rub] — **FRIC·TION·AL** *adj.* — **FRIC·TION·AL·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: abrasion, attrition, chafing, fretting, grating, grinding, interference, rubbing, wearing.

FRICTION CLUTCH Any of various mechanical arrangements for transferring the motion of one system of parts to another by regulating the frictional contact between designated elements, as axial clutch, cone clutch, etc. Also **FRICTION COUPLING.**

FRICTION DRIVE A drive in which motion is obtained by the frictional contact of surfaces, one being connected with the power system, the other with the transmission system.

FRICTION FABRIC Fabric impregnated with rubber: used in the making of automobile tires. Also **FRICTION STOCK.**

FRICTION GEAR Any machine element which transmits power by frictional contact between surfaces, as of rotating wheels, disks, etc.

FRICTION LAYER That portion of the atmosphere, from 1500 to 3000 feet altitude, in which air-flow is strongly affected by the rotational friction of the earth.

FRICTION LOSS Loss of power through friction, as in the contact surfaces of a machine, the surface tension of flowing water in pipes, etc.

FRICTION MATCH A match tipped with a chemical mixture that ignites by friction.

FRICTION TAPE Cotton tape impregnated with an adhesive, moisture-resisting compound: used in electrical and mechanical work.

FRICTION TEST A test for determining the amount of power absorbed by a specified lubricant.

1FRI·DAY The sixth day of the week. — **GOOD FRIDAY** The Friday before Easter. [<OE. *Frige dæg,* day of *Frig,* the English goddess of love]

2FRI·DAY In Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe,* Crusoe's native servant, whom he saves from death on Friday.

FRIDT JOF NAN SEN LAND (freet'·yōf nahn'·sĕn) Franz Josef Land.

FRIED (fride) Past tense and past participle of FRY.

FRIED CAKE A cruller, doughnut, or similar cake fried in deep fat.

FRIED·E·RI'·KE (freed·ā·rē'·kuh) [G.] Same as FREDERICA.

FRIED·LAND (freed'·länd; G. freet'·lahnt) A town in East Prussia, Germany; battle, 1807.

FRIED·RICH (freed'·riK) [G.] Same as FREDERICK.

FRIEND (frend) *noun* 1 One who cherishes kind regard for another person; an intimate and trustworthy companion. 2 One who regards a thing with favor; a promoter. 3 An adherent; ally; one of the same nation or party. 4 [Scot.] One related by blood; clansman; kinsman. See synonyms under ASSOCIATE.

— *tr. verb* To befriend. [<OE. *freond*]

FRIEND *noun* A member of the Society of Friends; a Quaker. See SOCIETY OF FRIENDS. — **FRIEND·LY** *adj.*

FRIEND·ED *adj.* Having friends; with friends.

FRIEND·LESS *adj.* Having no friends, forlorn. — **·NESS** *noun.*

FRIEND·LY *adj.* [·LI·ER, ·LI·EST] 1 Pertaining to or like a friend; befitting friendship; amicable. 2 Propitious; favorable. — **FRIEND·LI·LY, FRIEND·LY** *adv.* — **FRIEND·LI·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: accessible, affable, affectionate, amicable, brotherly, companionable, complaisant, cordial, favorable, fond, genial, hearty, kind, kindly, loving, neighborly, sociable, social, tender, well-disposed. *Friendly,* as said of persons signifies having the disposition of a friend; as said of acts, it signifies befitting or worthy of a friend. The adjective *friendly* does not reach the full significance of the nouns "friend" and "friendship"; one may be *friendly* to those who are not his friends, and to be in *friendly* relations often signifies little more than not to be hostile. *Affable* and *accessible* are distinctively used of public and eminent persons, who might, if disposed, hold themselves at a distance from others. *Companionable* and *sociable* refer to manner and behavior, *cordial* and *genial* express genuine [illegible] stronger than the Latin *amicable. Fond* is commonly applied to an affection that becomes, or at least appears, excessive. *Affectionate, devoted,* and *tender* are almost always used in a high and good sense; as, an *affectionate* son; a *devoted* friend; "the *tender* mercy of our God," *Luke* i, 78. See AMICABLE, GOOD, PROPITIOUS. Compare FRIENDSHIP. *Antonyms*: adverse, alienated, antagonistic, bellicose, belligerent, cold, contentious, disaffected, distant, estranged, frigid, hostile, ill-disposed, indifferent, inimical, unfriendly, unkind, warlike.

FRIENDLY ISLANDS See TONGA ISLANDS.

FRIEND·SHIP *noun* 1 Mutual regard cherished by kindred minds. 2 The state or fact of being friends.

Synonyms: affection, amity, attachment, comity, consideration, devotion, esteem, favor, friendliness, love, regard. *Friendship* is a deep, quiet, enduring *affection,* founded upon mutual respect and *esteem. Friendship* is always mutual; one may have friendly feelings toward an enemy, but while there is hostility or coldness on one side there cannot be *friendship* between the two. *Friendliness* is a quality of friendly feeling, without the deep and settled *attachment* implied in the state of *friendship. Comity* is mutual, kindly courtesy, with care of each other's right, and *amity* a friendly feeling and relation not necessarily implying special *friendliness;* as, the *comity* of nations, or *amity* between neighboring countries. *Affection* may be purely natural; *friendship* is a growth. *Friendship* is more intellectual and less emotional than *love;* it is easier to give reasons for *friendship* than for *love; friendship* is more calm and quiet, *love* more fervent, often rising to intensest passion. Compare ACQUAINTANCE, ASSOCIATION, ATTACHMENT, LOVE. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for BATTLE, ENMITY, FEUD, HATRED.

FRI·ER Same as FRYER.

FRIE·SIAN Same as FRISIAN.

FRIES·LAND (freez'–) The most northerly province of the Netherlands; 1,291 square miles; capital, Leeuwarden.

1FRIEZE (freez) *noun* 1 The middle division of an entablature. It may be flat and plain, as in the Roman Tuscan order; conventionally ornamented, as in the Greek Doric; or highly enriched with sculpture. For illustration see ENTABLATURE. 2 Any ornamented horizontal band or strip in a wall. [<F. *frise,* a ruff]

2FRIEZE *noun* A coarse woolen cloth with shaggy nap, now made almost exclusively in Ireland. — *tr. verb* [FRIEZED, FRIEZ·ING] To produce a nap on, as cloth; fuzz; curl. [<OD. *frijs,* curl, <F. *friser,* to curl]

FRIG·ATE (–it) *noun* 1 An old-style war vessel, in use from 1650 to 1840, smaller than a ship of the line but larger than a corvette. 2 A modern anti-submarine warship, somewhat larger than the 600-ton corvette, used to escort merchant convoys. 3 Originally, a light and swift vessel of the Mediterranean, propelled both by oars and sails. [<F. *frégate* <It. *fregata*]

FRIGATE BIRD Either of two species of large raptorial birds (genus *Fregata*) with great powers of flight, having the upper mandible hooked and extraordinarily long wings and tail feathers: also called *man-of-war bird.*

FRIGG In Norse mythology, the wife of Odin: often confused with *Freya.* Also [Latinized form] **FRIG·GA.**

FRIGHT *noun* 1 Sudden and violent alarm or fear. 2 [Pop.] Anything ugly, ridiculous, or shocking in appearance, producing aversion or alarm. — *tr. verb* [Obs.] To fill with fear. [<OE. *fryhto*]

Synonyms (noun): affright, dismay, dread, fear, horror, panic, terror. *Affright, fright,* and *terror* are always sudden, and in actual presence of that which is terrible; *fear* may be controlled by force of will; *fright* and *terror* overwhelm the will; *terror* paralyzes; *fright* may cause wild or desperate action. *Fright* is largely a matter of the nerves; *fear* of the intellect and the imagination; *terror* of all the faculties, bodily and mental. *Panic* is a sudden *fear* or *fright,* affecting numbers at once; vast armies or crowded audiences are liable to *panic* upon slight occasion. In a like sense we speak of a financial *panic.* Compare ALARM, FEAR.

FRIGHT DISEASE A nervous disorder of dogs, characterized by sporadic attacks of running and barking, with manifestations of great fear: the cause is unknown: often mistaken for rabies: also called *running fits, canine hysteria.*

FRIGHT·EN *tr. verb* To throw into a state of fear or fright; alarm suddenly; terrify; scare. — **·ER** *noun* — **·ING** *adj.* — **·ING·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: affright, alarm, appal, browbeat, cow, daunt, dismay, intimidate, scare, terrify. The sudden rush of an armed madman may *frighten;* the quiet leveling of a highwayman's pistol *intimidates.* A savage beast is *intimidated* by the keeper's whip. Employers may *intimidate* their employees from voting contrary to their will by threat of discharge. To *browbeat* or *cow* is to bring into a state of submissive fear; to *daunt* is to give pause or check to a violent, threatening, or even a brave spirit. To *scare* is to cause sudden, unnerving fear; to *terrify* is to awaken fear that is overwhelming. To *appal* (literally to make *pale*) is to overcome momentarily by some staggering or chilling fear or shocked repugnance; to *dismay* (literally to deprive of power) is to cause a sinking fear, make faint with dread or terror. Compare ALARM, FRIGHT.

FRIGHT·ENED *adj.* Terrified; alarmed.

FRIGHT·FUL *adj.* Apt to induce terror; shocking. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: alarming, appalling, awful, direful, dreadful, fearful, hideous, horrible, horrid, portentous, shocking, terrible, terrific, terrifying. See AWFUL. *Antonyms*: allur-

ing, attractive, beautiful, cheering, encouraging, fair, lovely, pleasing, reassuring, sweet, winning, winsome.

FRIG·ID (frĭj′·id) *adj.* 1 Of low temperature; cold; as, the *frigid* climate of Iceland. 2 Lacking in warmth of feeling; stiff, formal, and forbidding. 3 Lacking in sexual feeling or response: said of women. Compare IMPOTENT. [<L. *frigidus* <*frigeo*, be cold] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FRIG·ID·AIRE′ *noun* A trade name for a kind of electric refrigerator; hence, loosely, **FRIGIDAIRE,** any electric refrigerator.

FRI·GID·I·TY (frĭ·jĭd′–) *noun* 1 Coldness; formality. 2 Sexual unresponsiveness. Compare IMPOTENCE.

FRIGID ZONE See under ZONE.

FRIG·O·RIF′·IC (frĭg–) *adj.* Producing cold; chilling. Also **FRIG·O RIF′·I·CAL.**

FRI JOLE (frē′·hōle) *noun* [**FRI·JO·LES** (–hō′·lēs) *pl.*] A bean or beanlike seed (genus *Phaseolus*) used as food by Spanish-American peoples. Also **FRI JOL.**

FRILL *noun* 1 An ornamental band of textile fabric, especially of lace or fine lawn, gathered in folds on one edge, the other edge being left loose; a flounce; ruffle. 2 *pl.* [Pop.] Affected airs and manners; fripperies, as of dress. 3 A ruff or frill-like part, appendage, or fold, as of elongated feathers on the neck of some birds, of long hairs on the neck of some dogs, and of membrane on the frilled lizard. 4 A thin membrane surrounding the stem of certain fungi near the pileus or hood, as in *Agaricus*: also called *armilla*. 5 A loosening and bulging of a photographic plate or film around the edges, caused by uneven action of the emulsion; frilling.

—*verb* To make into a frill; put frills on; become frilled; wrinkle at the edges, as a gelatin film. [<Flem. *frul*] —**FRILL·ER** *noun* —**FRILL·Y** *adj.*

FRILLED LIZARD A large arboreal lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingii*) of Australia, about three feet long, and having on each side of the neck a broad erectile membrane.

FRILL·ING *noun* Gathered trimming in general; ruffles; frills.

FRI·MAIRE (free·mâre′) The third month in the calendar of the first French Republic. See CALENDAR (Republican).

FRIML, RUDOLF, born 1881, Bohemian composer.

FRINGE *noun* 1 An ornamental border or trimming of pendent cords, loose threads, or tassels. 2 Any fringelike border, edging, or margin; also, any outer or bounding portion; as, a *fringe* of shrubs in a garden, a *fringe* of land seen in the distance. 3 One of the alternate light and dark bands produced by the interference of light, as in diffraction.

—*tr. verb* [**FRINGED,** **FRING·ING**] 1 To border with or as with a fringe. 2 To ravel out so as to form a fringe. [<F. *frange* <L. *fimbriæ*, fringe]

FRINGE-BELL *noun* A Japanese stemless evergreen herb (*Schizocodon* or *Shortia soldanelloides*) with toothed leaves and deep-rose flowers blue or white near the edges.

FRINGED GENTIAN See under GENTIAN.

FRINGED ORCHIS An orchid of the hardy terrestrial group (genus *Habenaria*) with tuberous roots and flowers having a fringed lip.

FRINGE-LILY *noun* A perennial herb of the lily family (genus *Thysanotus*) having clusters of purple flowers with fringed edges, native in Western Australia, but now found in California. Also **FRINGED VIOLET.**

FRINGE-TREE *noun* A small tree (*Chionanthus virginicus*) of the olive family of the eastern United States with dark-blue drupes and white flowers; the dried root-bark has medicinal properties.

FRIN·GIL·LINE (–jĭl′·ĭne *or* –īn) *adj.* Finchlike; of or pertaining to a family (*Fringillidæ*) of small birds of which the finches and sparrows are characteristic.

FRING·Y *adj.* [**FRING·I·ER,** **FRING·I·EST**] Resembling fringe; having or trimmed with fringe.

FRIP·PER·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] 1 Mean or worthless things; trumpery; tawdry finery; gew-gaws. 2 [Obs.] Cast-off or old clothes. 3 [Obs.] Traffic in old clothes, or a place where they are sold. [<OF. *fripper*, wear to rags] —**FRIP·PER** *noun.*

FRISCH ES HAFF (frĭsh′·ĕs hahf) A lagoon in East Prussia, Germany; 52 miles long, 4 to 12 miles wide.

FRI·SETTE Same as FRIZETTE.

FRI·SEUR (free·zŭr′) *noun* A hairdresser. [<F. <*friser*, frizz]

FRIS·IAN (frĭzh′·un *or* friz′·ĭ·un) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the Dutch province of Friesland, its people, or their language. 2 Of or pertaining to the Frisii, an ancient Germanic tribe of the Netherlands. —*noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of modern Friesland. 2 A member of the tribe of the ancient Frisii. 3 The language of the Frisians, belonging to the Low German group of the West Germanic family of languages. Also spelled *Friesian.*

FRISK *verb* 1 To leap about playfully; frolic. 2 [Pop.] To run the hand rapidly over (a person's clothing) in search of concealed weapons, smuggled goods, etc.; also, to steal or steal from in this way. —*noun* 1 A playful skipping about. 2 [Pop.] A frisking or searching. [<F. *frisque*, lively]. —**FRISK·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): caper, dance, frolic, gambol, play, sport. See LEAP. *Antonyms*: droop, mope, muse, repose, rest.

FRISK·Y *adj.* [**FRISK·I·ER,** **FRISK·I·EST**] Lively or playful. See synonyms under RESTIVE. —**FRISK·I·LY** *adv.* —**FRISK·I·NESS** *noun.*

FRIT *tr. verb* [**FRIT·TED,** **FRIT·TING**] To decompose and partly melt; as, to *frit* glass-making materials before final fusion. —*noun* 1 An imperfectly vitrified mass, formed in making glass. 2 The material from which soft fictile wares are made. 3 A partially fused composition used as a basis for glazes. Also **FRITT.** [<F. *frite* <L. *frigo*, roast]

FRIT-FLY *noun* A small fly of the family *Chloropidæ* (*Oscinella frit*) that attacks growing wheat.

FRITH *noun* [Scot.] A firth.

FRIT′·IL·LA·RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 One of a genus (*Fritillaria*) of arctic or north-temperate bulbous plants of the lily family in which the flowers are checkered with pale and dark purple. 2 One of various butterflies (family *Nymphalidæ*, *Argynnis*, *Dione*, and related genera) having wings checkered with black and light brown, whose caterpillars feed on the violet and related plants.

1FRIT·TER *tr. verb* 1 To waste or disperse little by little: with *away*. 2 To break into small pieces. —**TO FRITTER AWAY** To spend on trifles, or little by little in a frivolous manner.

—*noun* A small piece or fragment; a shred. [<Obs. form *fitters*, fragments, <FIT (part)]

2FRIT·TER *noun* A small fried cake, often containing fruit or pieces of meat. [<F. *friture* <L. *frigo*, fry]

FRITZ [G.] Same as FREDERICK.

FRI U·LI (frē·o͞o′·lē) An ancient duchy of northern Italy.

FRI·U·LI AN *noun* 1 One of a people of the ancient district of Friuli, of Celtic origin. 2 The dialect of the Rhæto-Romanic language of these people, belonging to the Latin branch of the Italic subfamily of Indo-European languages.

FRIV·OL (–ul) *intr. verb* [Pop.] [**FRIV·OLED** or **FRIV OLLED,** **FRIV·OL·ING** or **FRIV OL·LING**] To behave frivolously; trifle. —**FRIV·OL ER,** **FRIV OL·LER** *noun.*

FRI·VOL·I TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The quality or condition of being frivolous. 2 A frivolous act, thing, or practice. See synonyms under LEVITY.

FRIV·O·LOUS (–lus) *adj.* 1 Void of significance or reason; petty; trivial; unimportant. 2 Characterized by lack of seriousness, sense, or reverence; trifling; silly. [<L. *frivolus*, silly] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FRI·ZETTE *noun* A frizz of hair, worn as a bang.

1FRIZZ *verb* [**FRIZZED,** **FRIZZ ING**] 1 To give a crinkled appearance to by crimping or crisping and then combing or brushing; frizzle; curl. 2 Specifically, in cloth-manufacture, to raise a burry nap on; fleece. 3 To be frizzly or fluffy: said of hair.

—*noun* 1 That which is frizzed, as hair. 2 The condition of being frizzed. Also **FRIZ.** [Variant of FRIZE *verb*] —**FRIZ ZER,** **FRIZ·ER** *noun* —**FRIZZ I·LY** *adv.* —**FRIZZ·I NESS** *noun.*

2FRIZZ *verb* To make a frizzling noise in frying; fry with a sizzling noise.

FRIZ·ZLE *verb* [**FRIZ·ZLED** (frĭz′·ld), **FRIZ ZLING**] 1 To cause to crinkle or curl, as the hair. 2 To cause to curl up or become crisp over a fire. 3 To become curled up or crisp. —*noun* 1 Frizzed or curled hair. 2 The state of being frizzed. [Compare Old Frisian *frisle*, head of hair, curls] —**FRIZ·ZLER** *noun* —**FRIZ ZLY** *adj.*

FRO *adv.* Away from; back: used in the phrase *to and fro.* —*prep.* [Scot.] From. [<ON. *fra*, from]

FROB·ISH·ER (frŏb′·ish– *or* frō′·bish–), **SIR MARTIN,** 1535?–94, English navigator; pioneer explorer of north of Labrador.

FROBISHER BAY An inlet of Davis Strait in eastern Baffin Island, discovered by Frobisher, 1576.

FROCK *noun* 1 The principal outer garment of women and girls; a dress. 2 A monk's robe, long and very loose. 3 A coarse loose outer garment worn by laborers, brewers, butchers, etc. 4 A woolen jersey worn by sailors. 5 In English military service, an undress regimental coat. 6 A frock coat.

—*tr. verb* To furnish with or put on a frock; hence, to make a monk or other ecclesiastic of. [<F. *froc* <L. *floccus*, lock of wool]

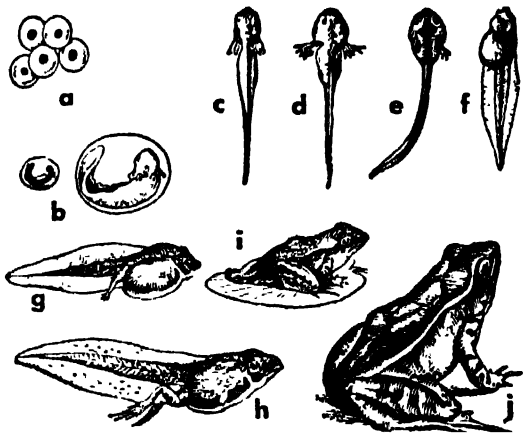
FROCK COAT A coat for men's wear, usually double-breasted, having knee-length skirts.

FROE *noun* A cleaving knife with the blade at right angles to the handle, used for riving staves, shingles, etc. Also spelled *frow.*

FRŒ·BEL (frœ′·bĕl), **FRIEDRICH WILHELM AUGUST,** 1782–1852, German educator; founder of the kindergarten system.

FROG *noun* 1 One of a genus (*Rana*) of small, tail-less, amphibious, webfooted animals; especially the North American bullfrog (*R. catesbiana*), the leopard frog (*R. pipiens*) and the green edible European frog (*R. esculenta*). Frogs are distinguished from the toads in having smooth skin, webbed feet, and greater leaping and swimming powers. They lay their eggs in masses in the water, from which the young emerge as tadpoles, breathing by external gills. Within a year's time they develop legs and lungs and the tail is absorbed. 2 Any of several arboreal frogs (family *Ranidæ*), as the tree *frog*, flying *frog*. 3 The triangular prominence in the sole of a horse's foot. 4 A section of a railway track where one rail crosses or diverges from another.

5 A metal device used to stop the action in a power loom when the warp becomes entangled with the shuttle. 6 A small bundle of certain types of Cuban, Puerto Rican, or other imported tobaccos, having a V-shaped notch at the ends where the heaviest part of the stems has been removed.



SUCCESSIVE STAGES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF A FROG

a Eggs. *b* Embryo. *c–h* Development of the tadpole. *i* Young frog. *j* Adult frog.

7 An ornamental fastening on a cloak or a coat. 8 The loop of a scabbard. 9 [Pop.] A Frenchman: a derogatory term. —**A FROG IN ONE'S THROAT** A slight laryngeal hoarseness.

—*intr. verb* [FROGGED, FROG·GING] To hunt frogs. [<OE. *frogga, frocga*]

FROG BIT *noun* 1 A little aquatic European plant (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*) which floats on water and bears white flowers. 2 An American plant (*Limnobium spongia*) of the same family (*Hydrocharitaceæ*), found in stagnant water. Also **FROG'S-BIT.**

FROG-EYE *noun* A fungus disease affecting the leaves of apple trees and caused by various species of a fungus (*Physalospora*); also, any similar leaf blight of fungus origin characterized by concentric whitish spots. —**FROG-EYED** *adj.*

FROG FISH The angler: so called from its wide mouth.

FROG GER·Y *noun* [IES *pl.*] A place frequented by frogs, or one where frogs are raised; also, a collection of frogs.

FROG GY *adj.* [·GI·ER, ·GI·EST] 1 Of, pertaining to, or abounding in frogs; froggish. 2 Having overhanging lips, as the bulldog. —**FROG GI·NESS** *noun.*

FROG' HOP·PER *noun* A broad, squat leaf-hopping insect (family *Cercopidæ*); the nymphs of many species are enclosed in a frothy mass; a spittle insect. See FROG SPIT.

FROG-LILY *noun* The yellow waterlily (*Nuphar advena*).

FROG MOUTH *noun* 1 An East Indian nocturnal bird (genus *Podargus*) with very broad, deeply cleft bill: found also in Australia and locally named *mopoke*. 2 The snapdragon.

FROG SPIT The frothy exudation from the nymphs of a froghopper; cuckoo spit; toad spittle.

FROH MAN, CHARLES, 1860–1915, American theatrical manager.

FROIS·SART (frwah·sar'), **JEAN,** 1337?–1410?, French poet and chronicler.

FROL·IC *noun* 1 A scene of gaiety. 2 A gay or sportive outburst or act; a prank. 3 A gathering for social merriment; a party. 4 A gathering of neighbors to do or finish some kind of work; a bee; as, a harvesting *frolic.*

—*intr. verb* [FROL·ICKED, FROL·ICK·ING] To play mirthful pranks; sport; make merry.

—*adj.* Full of or characterized by mirth or playfulness; sportive; merry. [<MD., glad] —**FROL·ICK·ER** *noun* —**FROL·ICK·Y** *adj.*

Synonyms (noun): amusement, caper, carousal, entertainment, festivity, fun, gambol, game, gaiety, lark, merry-making, prank, spree, sport. See AMUSEMENT, ENTERTAINMENT, SPORT.

FROL·IC·SOME (–sum) *adj.* Full of frolic; playful. Also [Obs.] **FROL·ICK·Y.** See synonyms under AIRY, MERRY. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FROM *prep.* 1 Out of; starting at; beginning with; as, he traveled *from* New York to Chicago; out of contact with or nearness to; as, away *from* home. 2 In variant or adverse relation to; as, *from* grave to gay, it is far *from* true. 3 Having as a cause, reason, or origin; by means of; due to; out of; as, his skill comes *from* practice; because of; as, you would think him young, *from* his looks. 4 Beginning with; after; since; as, *from* birth till death. [<OE. *from, fram*]

FRO MEN·TY Same as FRUMENTY.

FROND *noun* 1 A leaf-like expansion in which the functions of stem and leaf are not fully differentiated, as the so-called leaf of ferns and seaweeds. See illustration under FERN. 2 The leaf of a palm. [<L. *frons,* leaf]

FRONDE (frawnd) *noun* [F.] A political party that precipitated civil wars in France (1648, 1650, 1651).

FROND·ED *adj.* Provided with fronds; leafy.

FRON·DES·CENCE *noun* 1 The period or act of leafing. 2 Leaves collectively. —**FRON·DES·CENT** *adj.*

FRON·DIF·ER·OUS *adj.* Frond-bearing.

FRONT (frunt) *noun* 1 The foremost or forward part or surface of anything; the most conspicuous or important part or side; that which moves in advance or which is first encountered. 2 Position directly before or in the path of something; chiefly in the phrase *in front.* 3 Any union or alliance of diverse political or other forces or units, working for a common aim; as, the labor *front.* 4 A person of prominence or distinction made an official or leader of an enterprise, sometimes merely nominally, to give it prestige. 5 A person or organization set up as the head of an activity or movement but controlled by concealed influences. 6 The farthest-advanced part of the field of operations of an army; that position closest the enemy's field of operations; a battle line; an offensive. 7 The forehead; the brow; by extension, the visage as expressing the mind or feelings. 8 Hence, the manner of confronting a person or a situation; as, he met the accusation with a bold *front.* 9 Bold or brazen assurance; effrontery. 10 A dickey or false shirt bosom, also, a large cravat. 11 [Obs.] The beginning. 12 The principal façade of a building; the elevation that contains the chief entrance; or, with a qualifying word, any elevation; as, the west *front.* 13 That part of a piece of land or of a building adjoining a road, street, beach, river etc. 14 [Br.] A walk facing the beach at a seaside resort. 15 In meteorology, the boundary, diffuse or sharp, which separates masses of cold air and warm air.

—*adj.* 1 Situated at the front, as, the *front* windows. 2 Considered from the front; as, a *front* view. 3 Measured along the front; as, land sold by the *front* foot. 4 Uttered by use of the front or center portion of the upper side of the tongue. 5 First in turn: a call in hotel offices for the first boy awaiting orders. See synonyms under ANTERIOR, FIRST.

—*verb* 1 To face toward; have the front or face in a specified direction: with *on* or *upon.* 2 Turn to the front; a military command. 3 To confront. 4 To furnish with a forward surface. 5 To serve as a façade or concealment for. [<F. <L. *frons,* brow]

FRONT·AGE (–ij) *noun* 1 Linear extent of front; as, the *frontage* of a lot. 2 The fact or action of facing in a certain direction; outlook; exposure.

FRON·TAL (frun'·tul) *adj.* Pertaining to the front or to the forehead. —*noun* 1 A front part. 2 Something to cover the front or forehead. 3 A bone of the anterior part of the skull, forming the skeleton of the forehead. 4 A movable hanging to cover the front of an altar. 5 A small pediment or other front piece above a minor door or window. —**·LY** *adv.*

FRONT·ED *adj.* 1 Having a front. 2 Formed in line.

FRON·TE·NAC' (frawN·ti·nahk' *or* fron'·ti·nāc), **COUNT OF,** 1620–98, French governor of Canada.

FRON·TIER (frun·teer') *noun* 1 The part of a nation's territory that abuts upon another country, the border; confines. 2 That portion of a country bordering on the wilderness, newly or thinly settled by pioneer settlers. 3 Any region of thought or knowledge not yet explored; as, a *frontier* of science. 4 [Obs.] A fort. See synonyms under BOUNDARY. —*adj.* Of, from, inhabiting, situated on, or characteristic of a frontier; as, *frontier* law, *frontier* woman, cabin, etc. [<F. *frontière* <L. *frons,* forehead]

FRON·TIERS·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] One who lives on the frontier or on or beyond the borders of civilization. Also **FRON·TIER MAN.**

FRON'·TIS PIECE (frün'·tis·pees) *noun* 1 An illustration in the front of a book. 2 An ornamental front; a façade. [<L. *frons,* front, + *specio,* view]

FRONT·LESS *adj.* Without a front.

FRONT·LET (frunt'–) *noun* 1 A band worn on the forehead. 2 The forehead of a bird or animal when distinguished by color or the like. 3 A frontstall.

FRONTO· (frŏn·tō) A combining form from Latin *frons,* forehead, used in adjectives as signifying or pertaining to the frontal bone or frontal region of the skull, as **FRON·TO·MA'·LAR,** pertaining to the frontal and cheek bones.

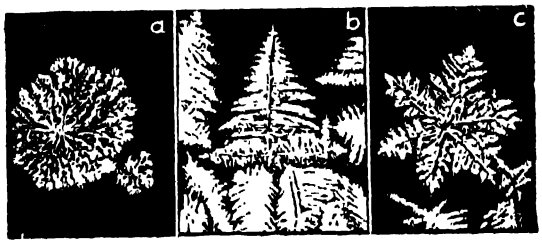
FRON·TO·GEN' E·SIS *noun* The development of a boundary between cold air and warm air masses, or the intensification of an already existing boundary. [<FRONTO– + –GENESIS]

FRON·TOL·Y·SIS *noun* The disappearance or subsidence of a front: opposed to *frontogenesis.* [<FRONTO– + –LYSIS]

FRON·TON *noun* The court in which jai alai is played. [<Sp.]

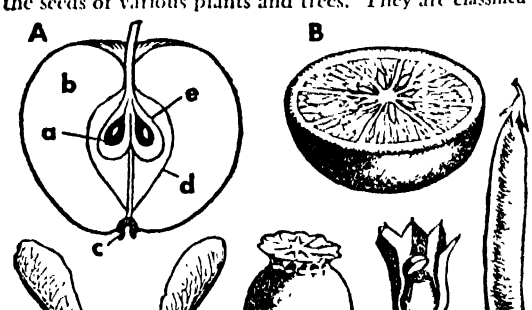
FRONT RANGE The easternmost range of the Rocky Mountains, extending from the Arkansas River north nearly to South Pass, and containing several peaks exceeding 14,000 ft. in height.

FRONT STALL (–stawl) *noun* [Obs.] A headplate for a horse, perforated over the eyes and nostrils.
FRORE *adj.* Frosty, frozen. [<OE. *froren*]
FROSH *noun* [Pop.] [**FROSH** *pl.*] A college freshman.
FRO SI NO NE (–see nō'–nē) A small municipality in south-central Italy.
FROST *noun* 1 Minute crystals of ice formed directly from atmospheric water vapor; frozen dew; hoarfrost. 2 Freezing weather; the **DEGREE OF FROST** is the number of degrees below the freezing point. 3 The formation of ice; frozen moisture within a porous substance. 4 Coldness and austerity of manner. 5 [Pop.] A frigid reception, as of a book or play; a snub.



FROST PATTERNS
a Spongiform. *b* Filicoid. *c* Stellate.

—*verb* 1 To injure by frost or cold, freeze; assume the appearance of frost. 2 To cover or be covered with frost; apply frosting to. [<OE.]
FROST, ROBERT LEE, born 1875, American poet.
FROST BITE *noun* The condition of having some part of the body, as the ears or fingers, partially frozen. —*tr. verb* To injure by partial freezing. —**FROST' BIT TEN** *adj.*
FROST ED *adj.* 1 Covered with frost or frosting. 2 Presenting a surface resembling frost, as an iced cake or matted electric bulb. 3 Frostbitten.
FROST FISH *noun* The tomcod.
FROST' FLOW ER *noun* A small bulbous plant of the lily family (*Milla biflora*) with scape 6–18 inches high, bearing starlike, fragrant, white, waxy flowers.
FROST ING *noun* 1 A surface imitating frost, as a mixture of sugar and white of egg used to cover cake. 2 The rough surface produced on metal, glass, etc., in imitation of frost. 3 Coarsely powdered glass, etc., used for decorative work.
FROST–ITCH *noun* An itching complaint affecting certain persons only in winter and usually in dry climates; pruritis hiemalis: also called *winter itch*.
FROST LINE 1 The geographical boundary of a frosty climate. 2 The depth to which frost penetrates the ground.
FROST'-WEED *noun* A cistaceous plant, the rockrose (*Crocanthemum canadense*). Also **FROST WORT.**
FROST WORK *noun* Hoarfrost deposited upon exposed objects in delicate tracery; hence, any surface ornamentation in imitation of such effect.
FROST'-Y *adj.* [**FROST I ER, FROST I EST**] 1 Attended with frost; freezing, as, *frosty* weather. 2 Affected or covered by or like frost. 3 Lacking in warmth of manner; chilling; distant. 4 Having white hair; hoary. —**FROST I-LY** *adv.* —**FROST'-I-NESS** *noun.*
FROTH *noun* 1 A mass of bubbles resulting from fermentation or agitation; a colloid system of gas dispersed in a liquid; any foamy excretion or exudation; foam. 2 Any light, unsubstantial matter; vain or senseless display of wit; idle pleasure; vanity.
—*verb* 1 To cause to foam; cover with froth; form or throw out froth. 2 Figuratively, to spit out or give vent to, as anger. [<ON. *frauth* or *frotha*]
FROTH ER *noun* One who or that which froths; especially, a substance or chemical agent used to develop the foam in the flotation process of separating minerals from their ores.
FROTHING–AGENT *noun* Any substance, as saponin or oleic acid, which will produce froth in an agitated liquid.
FROTH'-Y *adj.* [**FROTH I ER, FROTH'-I-EST**] 1 Consisting of, covered with, or full of froth. 2 As unsubstantial as froth; empty; pretentious; trivial. —**FROTH I LY** *adv.* —**FROTH I-NESS** *noun.*
FROUDE (frōōd), **JAMES ANTHONY**, 1818–94, English historian.
FROU–FROU (frōō'–frōō) *noun* [F.] A rustling, as of silk; the swish of a woman's dress.
FROUNCE *verb* 1 To decorate with trimming, as a dress; crimp, as hair; plait. 2 To frown. —*noun* A frouncing; hence, pretentiousness; also, an affected person.
FROU'-ZY Same as FROWZY.
FROW *noun* [Pop.] A Dutch or German woman; wife; a married woman. [<MD. *frouwe*, woman, lady]
FRO'W Same as FROE.
FRO'-WARD (–wurd) *adj.* 1 Disobedient; intractable; perverse. 2 [Obs.] Adverse. [<FRO + WARD] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*
FROWN *verb* 1 To repress, repel, or rebuke with a frown or manifest displeasure: commonly with *down*. 2 To knit the brow, as in displeasure; scowl. 3 To manifest disfavor: with *upon*. 4 To wear a threatening aspect; lower, as the sky.
—*noun* 1 A wrinkling of the brow, as in dislike, anger or abstraction; a scowl. 2 Hence, any manifestation of displeasure or lack of favor. [<OF. *froignier*] —**FROWN ER** *noun* —**FROWN ING** *adj.* —**FROWN'-ING LY** *adv.*
FROWST'-Y *adj.* [Pop.] Musty; stuffy.
FROW'-ZLED (–zld) *adj.* Unkempt, disheveled.
FROW ZY *adj.* [**FROW'-ZI ER, FROW ZI-EST**] Slovenly in appearance; unkempt; untidy. Also **FROU ZY, FROW SY.** [Perhaps <FROW (woman), in dial. sense of slattern]
FROZE Past tense of FREEZE.
FRO'-ZEN *adj.* 1 Congealed, benumbed, or killed by cold, having become, or overspread with, ice. 2 Subject to extreme cold, as a climate or region. 3 Arbitrarily maintained at a given level: said of prices, wages, employment status, etc.
FROZEN ASSETS Property still valuable but not readily available for conversion into cash.
FROZEN SLEEP A form of therapy which consists in putting the patient to sleep and lowering the body temperature to about 95° F.: also called *cryotherapy*.
FRUC·TI DOR (fruc·te·dawr') In the calendar of the first French Republic, the last month; literally, gifts of fruit. See CALENDAR (republican).
FRUC TIF'-ER OUS *adj.* Fruitbearing.
FRUC'-TI FY *verb* [**FIED, FY-ING**] To render fruitful; fertilize; also, to yield fruit. [<L. *fructus*, fruit, + *facio*, make] —**FRUC TES CENCE** *noun* —**FRUC TI FI CA' TION** *noun.*
FRUC TOSE *noun* A variety of levulose or monosaccharide sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained from fruits or honey; fruit sugar.
FRUC TU OUS (–chōō·us *or* –tyōō·us) *adj.* Productive; fertile; fruitful.
FRU GAL (–gul) *adj.* 1 Exercising economy; saving; sparing. 2 Marked by economy; meager; stinted. [<F. <L. *frugalis* <*frux*, fruit] — **LY** *adv.*
FRU GAL I TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 Strict economy; thrift. 2 Wise and sparing use, as, *frugality* of praise. Also **FRU GAL NESS.**
Synonyms: economy, miserliness, parsimoniousness, parsimony, providence, prudence, saving, scrimping, sparing, thrift. *Economy* is a wise and careful administration of the means at one's disposal; *frugality* is a withholding of expenditure, or *sparing* of supplies or provision, to a noticeable and often to a painful degree; *parsimony* is excessive and unreasonable *saving* for the sake of *saving*. *Frugality* exalted into a virtue to be practiced for its own sake, instead of as a means to an end, becomes the vice of *parsimony*. *Miserliness* is the denying oneself and others the ordinary comforts or even necessaries of life, for the sake of hoarding. *Prudence* and *providence* look far ahead, and sacrifice the present to the future, saving as much as may be necessary for that end. (See PRUDENCE.) *Thrift* seeks not merely to save, but to earn. *Economy* manages, *frugality* saves, *providence* plans, *thrift* at once earns and saves, with a view to wholesome and profitable expenditure at a fitting time. See ABSTINENCE. *Antonyms*: abundance, bounty, extravagance, liberality, luxury, opulence, riches, waste, wealth.
FRU GIV O ROUS (–jiv'·o·rus) *adj.* Fruit-eating. [<L. *frux*, *frugis*, fruit, + *voro*, devour]
FRUIT *noun* 1 Specifically, the edible pulpy mass covering the seeds of various plants and trees. They are classified as *fleshy*, as gourds, melons, oranges, apples, pears, berries, etc.; *drupaceous*, as cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, and



FRUIT
A Cross section of an apple: *a*, seeds; *b*, pulp; *c*, limb of calyx; *d*, core; *e*, carpels.
B Cross section of an orange.
C Schizocarpous fruit of the maple.
D Ripe capsule of a poppy.
E Pyxis of henbane with outer carpel removed.
F Legume of pea.

others containing stones; *dry*, as nuts, capsules, achenia, follicles, legumes, etc. **2** Any vegetable product used as food, or otherwise serviceable to man, as grain, cotton, or flax; also, such products collectively, as, the *fruits* of the earth. **3** In flowering plants, the mature seed vessel and its contents, together with such accessory or external parts of the inflorescence as seem to be integral with them. **4** In cryptogams, the spores with their enveloping or accessory organs. **5** That which is produced, as the young of man or animals. **6** The consequence or result of any action; any outcome, effect, or result; as, the *fruit* of evil, the *fruits* of industry.

—*verb* To produce as fruit; produce fruit from; bear fruits. [<F. <L. *fructus* <*fruor*, enjoy]

Synonym (noun): vegetable. In the botanical sense not only apples, pears, peaches, tomatoes, figs, etc., but all berries, nuts, grains, beans, peas, pumpkins, squashes, cucumbers, and melons, as well as pine cones, the samaras or winged seeds of the maple, ash, or elm, and many other products, are *fruits*. Popular usage, however, is narrower. The *grains* have been dropped, and the tendency is to drop *nuts* also, so that a *fruit* is now generally understood to be the fleshy and juicy product of some plant, usually tree or shrub (and nearly always containing the seed), which, when ripe, is edible without cooking, and adapted for use as a dessert as well as a salad. The quince, however, while usually cooked before eating, is classed among *fruits*, and we sometimes speak of poisonous *fruits*, as the *berries* of the nightshade. A *vegetable*, in the popular sense, is any part of a herbaceous plant commonly used for culinary purposes, and may consist of the *root*, as in the beet and turnip; the *stem*, as in the asparagus, celery, and rhubarb; a *tuber*, or underground stem, as in the potato, the *foliage*, as in cabbage and spinach, or of that which is botanically the *fruit*, as in the tomato, bean, pea, and eggplant. See synonyms under HARVEST, PRODUCT.

FRUIT AGE (-ij) *noun* **1** Fruit collectively **2** The state, process, or time of producing fruit. **3** Any result or effect of action.

FRUI TA RI AN *noun* One whose food consists mainly of fruits, with or without milk and nuts. —**FRUI TA RI AN ISM** *noun*

FRUIT CAKE A cake containing fruit, generally raisins, currants, and citron.

FRUIT-CUP *noun* A mixture of cut fruits served in a cup or glass

FRUIT-DOT *noun* Sorus.

FRUIT ED *adj.* Bearing or containing fruit.

FRUIT ER *noun* **1** A vessel that carries fruit. **2** A fruit-bearing tree

FRUIT ER ER *noun* A dealer in fruits. —**FRUIT·ER ESS** *noun fem*

FRUIT FLY **1** One of various flies of the family *Tephritidæ* whose larvæ attack fruit, especially a member of the destructive tropical genera, *Ceratitis* and *Anastrepha*. **2** A pomace fly (*Drosophila melanogaster*) whose larvæ feed on ripe or overripe fruit and whose various species have been used in fundamental researches on the mechanism of genetics and heredity.

FRUIT FUL *adj.* Bearing fruit or offspring abundantly; prolific, productive; bringing results. See synonyms under FERTILE. —**LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FRU I TION (-ish'un) *noun* The bearing of fruit; the yielding of natural or expected results; realization; fulfilment; enjoyment. [<OF. <L. *fruitus* <*fruor*, enjoy]

FRUIT LESS *adj.* **1** Yielding no fruit, barren. **2** Yielding no good results; useless; idle. See synonyms under USELESS, VAIN. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FRUIT ROT Leaf rot.

FRUIT SUGAR Fructose or levulose.

FRUIT TREE A tree, particularly a cultivated tree, producing an edible, succulent fruit

FRUIT Y *adj.* [**FRUIT I ER, FRUIT I EST**] **1** Like fruit in taste, color, etc. **2** [Pop.] Pleasant and easy. —**FRUIT I NESS** *noun.*

FRU MEN TA' CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* Belonging to the cereals; resembling or made of cereal grain.

FRU MEN TY *noun* A seasoned dish of hulled wheat boiled in milk: also spelled *fromenty*, *furmenty*. [<L. *frumentum*, grain]

FRUMP *noun* **1** A dowdily dressed person, especially an ill-tempered old woman. **2** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] A sulky mood or humor; sulks. [<MD. *verrompelen*, wrinkle, crumple]

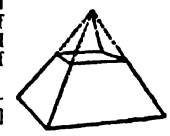
FRUMP ISH *adj.* **1** Ill-tempered; morose. **2** Old-fashioned in dress. Also **FRUMP·Y.**

FRUN ZE (froon'zĕ) A city in Soviet Central Asia; capital of Kirghiz S.S.R.

FRUS TRATE *tr. verb* [**FRUS TRAT·ED, FRUS TRAT·ING**] **1** To cause to fail in attainment; baffle; balk; defeat; foil. **2** To render null and void; make invalid. See synonyms under BAFFLE, HINDER. —*adj.* **1** Without effect; vain; null; void. **2** Frustrated; baffled. [<L. *frustratus* <*frustra*, in vain] —**FRUS TRAT ER** *noun* —**FRUS·TRA·TION** *noun* —**FRUS·TRA TIVE** *adj.*

FRUS TULE (frŭs'chōōl *or* -tyōōl) *noun* The siliceous shell of a diatom. [<LL. *frustulum* <*frustum*, bit]

FRUS·TUM *noun* [**·TUMS** or **·TA** *pl.*] **1** That which is left of a solid, usually a cone or pyramid, after cutting off the upper part; also, that part of a solid included between any two planes, or, in the case of a sphere, that part between two parallel planes. **2** A fragment; a broken shaft of a column. [<L., fragment]



FRUSTUM OF A PYRAMID

FRU TES CENT *adj* Somewhat shrubby; becoming a shrub. [<L. *frutex*, shrub] —**FRU TES CENCE** *noun.*

FRU'·TI COSE *adj.* Of or pertaining to shrubs; having the characteristics of a true shrub.

FRY *verb* [**FRIED, FRY ING**] **1** To cook or be cooked in boiling fat, as oil, lard, butter, etc.; also, to cook with hot fat in an open pan above a fire, be subjected to great heat. **2** To vex; worry; be greatly agitated. —*noun* [**FRIES** *pl.*] **1** A dish of anything fried. **2** The viscera or testes of an animal fried and served for the table; as, calf's *fry* (pluck), pig's *fry* (liver), lamb's *fries* (testes). [<F. *frire* <L. *frigo*, fry]

FRY *noun sing. & pl.* **1** Very young fish; also, the young of other animals, especially when spawned or littered in large numbers. **2** Small adult fish. **3** A multitude or quantity of persons or objects of little importance. [<ON. *frio*, seed; compare OF. *froi*, spawn]

FRY ER *noun* **1** One who or that which fries; also, a young chicken, suitable for frying. **2** A high-power electric lamp for use in color photography. Also spelled *frier*.

FRYING PAN A shallow metal pan, with a long handle, for frying food.

FU (foo) *noun* A provincial department of China or Japan formed by several districts united for governmental purposes, often used as the first or final syllable in place names, as *Chifu*, *Luchau*

FU' *adj.* [Scot.] Full, intoxicated.

FU AD I (foo·äd'), **AHMED FUAD**, 1868–1936, sultan, 1917–22, and king, 1922–36, of Egypt.

FU AD IN (foo'-) *noun* A drug preparation containing trivalent antimony: used in the treatment of certain tropical diseases, especially schistosomiasis: also spelled *fouadin*.

FUB Same as TOB *verb*.

FUB SY *adj.* [**FUB SI ER, FUB SI·EST**] Plump; chubby.

FUCH SIA (fū'shuh; *genus name* fōōk'si·uh) *noun* **1** A plant (genus *Fuchsia*) of the evening primrose family, with red, pink, white, or purple drooping, four-petaled flowers. **2** A bright, bluish-red, the typical color of the fuchsia. [<Leonhard Fuchs, 1501–66, German botanist]

FUCH SIN (fōōk'-) *noun* A crystalline coal-tar product, $C_{20}H_{19}N_3HCl$, superficially green in the solid state, but deep red in solution. It is obtained by treating rosaniline with hydrochloric acid: used as a dye and in printing. Also called *magenta*. Also **FUCH SINE** (-sin *or* -seen). [<FUCHSIA]

FU COID (fyoo'-) *adj.* **1** Resembling or belonging to seaweeds; of the family *Fucaceæ* which includes the rockweeds. **2** Containing fucoids or impressions of them: also **FU COI·DAL, FU COUS.** —*noun* **1** A large, coarse, olive-brown seaweed. **2** A plant, either living or fossil, that resembles a seaweed. [<FUCUS + -OID]

FU CO·XAN' THIN (-zăn'·thin) *noun* The reddish-brown pigment found in red algæ: also called *phycophæin*.

FU CUS (fyoo'-) *noun* **1** [**FU CUS·ES** *pl.*] Any of a genus (*Fucus*) of algæ, typified by certain large olive-brown seaweeds, known as *rockweed* or *bladderwrack*. **2** [Obs.] [**FU CI** *pl.*] A paint or dye; hence, sham; pretense.

FUD DLE *verb* [Pop.] [**FUD DLED** (-ld), **FUD DLING**] To confuse or make stupid with drink; become intoxicated. [<LG. *fuddeln*, work negligently as if tipsy]

FU DER (fōō'·dĕr) *noun* A large wine cask varying in capacity, but containing approximately 960 liters. [<G.]

FUDGE *noun* **1** A soft confection made of butter, sugar, chocolate, etc. **2** Humbug; nonsense: commonly used as a contemptuous interjection **3** An attachment to a rotary newspaper press, for printing late news, usually in a different color from the remainder of the publication, also, the news so printed.

—*tr. verb* [**FUDGED, FUDG ING**] **1** To arrange confusedly; bungle, patch. **2** [Pop.] To play a trick; fake. [Etymology obscure]

FU·E GI AN (fyōō·ee'·jĭ·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tierra del Fuego or to its native people. —*noun* An Indian of Tierra del Fuego, including the Ona, Alikuluf, and Yahgan tribes. [<Sp. *fuego*, fire]

FUEHR·ER (fur'·ĕr; *Pop.* fyōō'·ur) [G.] Leader: a title of distinction applied to Adolf Hitler by his adherents. Also **FUH·RER.**

FU EL (fyōō'·ul) *noun* Combustible matter, as wood or coal, used to feed a fire; whatever feeds or sustains any expenditure, outlay, passion, or excitement. —*tr. verb* [**FU ELED** or **FU ELLED, FU·EL·ING** or **FU·EL·LING**] To feed or supply with fuel. [<OF. *fouailles* <L. *focus*, fireplace] —**FU EL·ER, FU EL·LER** *noun.*

FUFF *verb* [Scot.] To puff.

FU·GA·CIOUS (fyōō·gay'·shus) *adj.* **1** Having a fugitive tendency; transitory; volatile. **2** Falling very early, as the

petals of a poppy. [<L. *fugax* <*fugio*, flee] —**-LY** *adv.* —**-NESS** *noun.*

FU·GAC·I·TY (fyōō-găs'-) *noun* 1 The quality of being transitory; fugaciousness. 2 In thermodynamics, the tendency of a substance in a heterogeneous mixture to escape from a given phase in order to reestablish chemical equilibrium; also, the quantitative measure of this tendency.

FUG·GER The name of a wealthy family of merchants and financiers who flourished in Germany in the 16th century.

FU·GI·O (fyōō'-ji-o) *noun* A copper coin, issued 1787, bearing the word *fugio* beside a meridian sun; the Franklin cent; the first U. S. coinage authorized by Congress. [<L., flee]

FU·GI·TIVE (-ji-tiv) *adj.* 1 Fleeing or having fled, as from pursuit, danger, arrest, etc.; escaping or escaped; runaway. 2 Not fixed or lasting; transient; fading or liable to fade; evanescent. 3 Treating of subjects of passing interest; occasional. See synonyms under TRANSIENT.

—*noun* 1 One who or that which flees, as from pursuit, danger, bondage, restraint, or duty; a runaway or deserter. 2 An exile or refugee. [<F. *fugitif* <L. *fugitivus* <*fugio*, flee] —**FU·GI·TIVE·LY** *adv.* —**FU·GI·TIVE·NESS** *noun.*

FU·GLE *intr. verb* [**FU·GLED** (-gld), **FU·GLING**] To act or to perform acts like a fugleman; give signals; lead; organize.

FU·GLE·MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] 1 A soldier who stands in front of a line or body of men and leads them in military exercises; a file-leader. 2 One who leads or sets an example in anything. [<G. *flugel*, wing, + *mann*, man]

FUGUE *noun* 1 A musical form, or sometimes a complete composition in strict polyphonic style in which a theme is introduced by one part, harmonized by contrapuntal rule, and reintroduced throughout. 2 In psychiatry, an interval of flight from reality, during which an individual will assume a personality and perform actions in themselves rational but entirely forgotten upon the return of normal consciousness: a form of amnesia. [<F.]

FU·JI (fōō-jee) An extinct volcano on Honshu Island, Japan; 12,390 ft. Also **FU·JI-NO-YA'·MA** (-yah'-mah), **FU·JI·SAN'**, **FU·JI·YA'·MA.**

FU·KIEN (foo-kyĕn) A province of SE. China; 61,259 square miles; capital, Foochow; noted for the production of porcelain.

FU·KU·O·KA (fōō-kōō-ō-kah) A large city in northern Kyushu Island, Japan.

·FUL *suffix* 1 Full of; abounding in; containing; as, art*ful*, beauti*ful*. 2 The quantity or number that will fill; as, a cup*ful*, spoon*ful*. Nouns having this suffix form the plural by a terminal *s*; as, cup*fuls*, pail*fuls*. Adjectives with this ending do not properly take *-er* or *-est*, to form the comparative or superlative. [<OE. *ful*, full]

FU·LAH (fōō'-) *noun* 1 One of a Moslem people of the Egyptian Sudan, basically of Hamitic stock but mixed with Negro, having straight or curly hair, acquiline features and light reddish-brown complexion. 2 The language of these people. Also **FU·LA.**

FUL CRUM (fūl'-) *noun* [**FUL·CRUMS** or **FUL·CRA** *pl.*] 1 The support on or against which a lever rests. 2 Any prop or support. 3 In many ganoid fishes one of the rows of spine-like scales arranged along the forward edge of the median and paired fins: usually in the plural. [<L., bed post, <*fulcio*, prop up]

FUL·FIL (fōōl-) *tr. verb* [**FUL·FILLED**, **FUL·FIL·LING**] 1 To bring to pass; make good; accomplish; perform fully, as a promise, duty, or prophecy; realize. 2 To fill the time, course, requirements, etc., of, as a term of office. Also **FUL·FILL.** See synonyms under EFFECT, KEEP. [<OE. *ful*, full, + *fyllan*, fill] —**FUL·FIL·LER** *noun* —**FUL·FIL·MENT, FUL·FILL·MENT** *noun.*

FUL·GENT (fūl'-jĕnt) *adj.* Beaming or shining brightly; radiant; gleaming; effulgent; resplendent. [<L. *fulgens, fulgentis*, <*fulgeo*, gleam] —**FUL·GEN·CY** *noun* —**FUL·GENT·LY** *adv.*

FUL·GID (-jĭd) *adj.* 1 Fulgent. 2 In zoology, fiery red. [<L. *fulgidus* <*fulgeo*, gleam]

FUL·GOR *noun* [Obs.] Dazzling brightness. Also **FUL·GOUR.**

FUL·GU·RANT (-gyoo-runt) *adj.* [Obs.] Flashing; lightning-like.

FUL'·GU·RATE (fūl'-gyōō-) *intr. verb* [**·RAT·ED**, **·RAT·ING**] To flash or throw out flashes, as of lightning.

FUL'·GU·RAT·ING *adj.* Flashing; emitting flashes; darting; lancinating; as, *fulgurating* pains.

FUL'·GU·RA·TION *noun* 1 The act of flashing or lightning. 2 The sensation of stabbing pain; lightning stroke. 3 Electrodesiccation.

FUL'·GU·RITE (fūl'-gyōō-) *noun* 1 A vertical tube with fused walls, formed in sand or rock by the passage of lightning. 2 An explosive: a type of dynamite. [<L. *fulgur*, lightning]

FUL·GU·ROUS (fūl'-gyōō-rus) *adj.* Flashing, moving, or acting like lightning.

FUL·HAM *noun* 1 A fraudulent or loaded die. 2 Any sham or fraud. Also **FUL·LAM.**

FU·LIG·I·NOUS (fyōō-lij'-i-nus) *adj.* 1 Like soot or smoke; also, sooty-brown. 2 Dark, as if shrouded in smoke. [<L. *fuligo* soot] —**·LY** *adv.*

FULL (fōōl) *adj.* 1 Containing or having all that can or should be admitted; having no empty or vacant space; filled. 2 Abounding in something; also, engrossed or excited as with some thought: with *of*. 3 Perfectly sufficient or complete. 4 Ample in extent or volume; well-filled or rounded out; plump. 5 Having the disk wholly illuminated, as the moon. 6 Filled or satisfied with food or drink; hence, intoxicated. 7 Filled with emotion or with knowledge. 8 High, as the tide. 9 Possessing depth or volume: said of sounds. 10 Unblended; pure: said of color. 11 Having plenty of body: said of wines, etc. 12 Distended by wind, as a sail. 13 Having folds or plaits; as, a *full* skirt. See synonyms under AMPLE, IMPLICIT.

—*noun* 1 The highest state, point, or degree. 2 The phase (of the moon) when the whole disk is illuminated.

—*adv.* 1 Without abatement, diminution, qualification, etc.; fully; completely; to the utmost extent. 2 Very; as, to run *full* fast.

—*verb* To make or become full; as, to *full* a sleeve, the moon *fulls* tonight; also, show fulness; draw up; gather. [<OE. *ful*] —**FULL·NESS, FUL·NESS** *noun* —**FUL·LY** *adv.*

The adjective is the first element of many compound adjectives, as:

full-armed	full-fed	full-opening
full-bearded	full-flowering	full-resounding
full-built	full-leaved	full-shouldered
full-chested	full-mouthed	full-strength

FULL *verb* To make or become thicker and more compact, by shrinking: said of cloth. [Back formation from FULLER *noun*]

FULL AND BY Close to the wind but with the sails full: said of a ship.

FULL-BACK *noun* In football, the position or player farthest from the opponent's goal.

FULL BLOOD 1 The condition of being thoroughbred; as, an Indian of *full blood*. 2 The relationship between kindred of any degree who possess to the full the degree of kinship named. —**FULL-BLOOD** *adj.*

FULL-BLOOD *noun* A person or animal of unmixed breed.

FULL-BLOODED *adj.* 1 Having a large supply of blood; plethoric. 2 Of pure or unmixed blood; thoroughbred.

FULL-BLOWN *adj.* 1 Fully expanded or blossomed out. 2 Fully matured, perfected, or attired. 3 Filled with wind.

FULL DRESS Costume worn at court receptions or at formal social gatherings.

FULL·ER *noun* One who fulls and cleanses cloth. [<OE. *fullere* <L. *fullo*]

FULL·ER *noun* 1 A blacksmiths' tool with a round edge, used in grooving or spreading hot iron; a form of swage. 2 A groove made by a fuller. —*tr. verb* To groove or crease by the use of a fuller; as, to *fuller* a bayonet blade. [Perhaps <FULL (make full)]

FULL·ER, (SARAH) MARGARET, 1810–1850, Marchioness Ossoli, American writer. —**THOMAS,** 1608–61, English divine and author.

FULL ER·BOARD *noun* A trade name for a cardboard used as insulating material and for other protective purposes in the electrical industry: also called *electrical pressboard, pressspahn.*

FULLER'S EARTH A soft earthy material, much like clay, but not plastic, occurring in nature as an impure hydrous aluminum silicate. It is used as a filter and in removing grease from cloth and wool, and also in medicine, as a dusting powder and, with glycerin, in poultices.

FULLER'S-TEASEL *noun* A stout coarse herb *(Dipsacus fullonum)* resembling a thistle, with opposite connate leaves, and oblong heads of flowers.

FULL·ER·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] A place where cloth is fulled: a fulling mill.

FULL-FASHIONED *adj.* Knitted to conform to the shape of the lower leg, the human figure, etc.: said of hosiery and sweaters.

FULL-FLEDGED *adj.* Full-feathered; hence, fully developed; having gone into full operation.

FULL HOUSE In poker, three of a kind and a pair, a hand next in value below four of a kind. Also **FULL HAND.**

FULLING MILL 1 A machine for fulling woolen cloth. 2 A mill where cloth is fulled.

FULL MOON The moon when it shows its whole disk illuminated; also, the time when this occurs.

FULL-RIGGED *adj.* Fully equipped, with three or more masts, each fully supplied with square sails.

FULL STOP A period.

FULL SWING Unrestrained liberty or license; free course. —**IN FULL SWING** Going on vigorously and unrestrainedly.

FULL-TRACK *adj.* Designating a vehicle, as a tank, which rides entirely on and is steered by an endless belt on each side. Compare HALF-TRACK.

FUL·MAR (fōōl'-mur) *noun* A large sea bird *(Fulmarus glacialis)* of the Arctic; also, the **GIANT FULMAR** *(Macronectes giganteus)* of southern seas. [<ON. *full mar*, stinking mew]

FUL·MI·NANT (fūl'-) *adj.* 1 Fulminating. 2 Beginning suddenly, as a fever. [<L. *fulminans* <*fulmino* <*fulgeo* flash]

FUL'·MI·NATE *verb* [**·NAT·ED**, **·NAT·ING**] 1 To explode or detonate violently. 2 To lighten or thunder; hence, to thunder forth censures or threats; utter or issue as a threat. —*noun* 1 A salt of fulminic acid, that explodes under percussion. 2 A mixture containing such a salt. [<L *fulmi-*

natus; see FULMINANT] —**FUL·MI·NA′·TION** *noun* —**FUL′·MI·NA·TOR** *noun* —**FUL′·MI·NA·TO·RY** *adj.*

FULMINATING COMPOUND A mixture capable of violently exploding when struck. Also **FULMINATING POWDER.**

FUL MINE (-min) *verb* [**FUL·MINED, FUL·MIN·ING**] 1 To dart like lightning or to thunder. 2 To utter, proclaim, or speak authoritatively, vehemently, or threateningly; fulminate. [<F. *fulminer* <L. *fulmino;* see FULMINANT]

FUL MIN IC *adj.* Relating to or producing a detonation.

FULMINIC ACID An isomer of cyanic acid, CNOH, that unites with bases to form explosive salts, called fulminates.

FUL MI NOUS *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like thunder and lightning.

FUL SOME (fo͝ol′·sum) *adj.* 1 Offensive from excess of praise; hence, coarse; indelicate. 2 [Obs.] Lustful; wanton. [<FULL *adj.* + -SOME] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FUL TON (fo͝ol′–), **JOHN FARQUHAR,** born 1899, American physiologist. —**ROBERT,** 1765–1815, American inventor, launched first steamboat 1803.

FUL VOUS (fŭl′·vus) *adj.* Reddish-yellow; tawny. [<L. *fulvus* <*fulgeo,* gleam]

FU MAR IC (fyo͞o·mär′·ik) *adj.* In chemistry, of, pertaining to, or occurring in fumitory; as, *fumaric* acid, $C_4H_4O_4$.

FU MA·ROLE (fyo͞o′–) *noun* A small hole from which volcanic vapors issue. [<It. *fumaruolo* <L. *fumus,* smoke]

FU MA·TO′ RI·UM (fyo͞o–) *noun* [**·RI·A** *pl.*] An airtight chamber or apparatus for an arboretum, etc., to contain gases or the like, with which to destroy insects, fungous scales, etc. [<L. *fumus,* smoke]

FU MA TO RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to smoking. —*noun* A fumatorium.

FUM BLE *verb* [**FUM·BLED** (-bld), **FUM·BLING**] 1 To handle clumsily or blindly. 2 To stop or catch (a ball) in a clumsy manner; fail to catch or hold (a ball). 3 To feel about blindly or clumsily; grope about with uncertainty. —*noun* The act of fumbling. [Akin to OE. *folm,* hand] —**FUM·BLER** *noun.*

FUME *noun* 1 Reek; smoke. 2 Vapor, visible or invisible, especially as having narcotic or choking qualities; any odorous smoke or vapor. 3 Furious anger. 4 Incense, aromatic smoke. —*verb* [**FUMED, FUM·ING**] 1 To emit smoke, vapor, or noxious or odorous gases; rise, as smoke, vapor, etc. 2 To treat with fumes. 3 To rage; rave. [<OF. <L. *fumus,* smoke] —**FUM·ER** *noun* —**FUM·ING** *adj.*

FUMED *adj.* Treated with fumes: said especially of wood coated with filler and then exposed to chemical fumes, as, *fumed* oak.

FU MET (fyo͞o–) *noun* 1 The odor of long-kept game. 2 The savory odor of meats while cooking. Also **FU METTE.** [<F. *fumet* <L. *fumus,* smoke]

FU MI GANT *noun* Any substance, as hydrogen cyanide, whose vapors are capable of destroying vermin, rats, insects, etc., in an enclosed space; a gaseous disinfectant or insecticide.

FU′ MI GATE (fyo͞o′–) *tr. verb* [**·GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING**] 1 To subject to smoke or fumes, as for disinfection. 2 To perfume. [<L. *fumus,* smoke, + *ago,* drive] — **FU MI GA′ TION** *noun* —**FU′ MI GA TOR** *noun.*

FU′ MI TO RY (fyo͞o′–) *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] Any of a genus (*Fumaria*) of climbing herbs; especially, a low herb (*F. officinalis*) with terminal racemes of rose-colored flowers, used medicinally as an alterative and tonic. [<F. *fumeterre* <L. *fumus,* smoke, + *terra,* earth]

FU MU LUS (fyo͞o′–) *noun* A delicate, almost invisible veil of cloud that may form at all heights from cirrus to stratus: most observable in low latitudes and on hot days.

FUM Y (fyo͞om′–) *adj.* [**FUM·IER, FUM·I·EST**] Yielding or containing fumes; smoky; vaporous. —**FUM·I·LY** *adv.* —**FUM·I·NESS** *noun.*

FUN *noun* 1 That which excites merriment; frolic; sport; amusement. 2 Drollery; jocularity; a joke. 3 Frolicsome doings, also, the mirth and enjoyment derived therefrom. See synonyms under ENTERTAINMENT, LAUGHTER, SPORT, WIT. —**TO MAKE FUN OF** To ridicule. —**FOR** or **IN FUN** Not seriously; sportively, jokingly.

—*intr. verb* [**FUNNED, FUN·NING**] [Pop.] To indulge in fun; make sport; jest. [<ME. *fonnen,* befool]

FU NAM′ BU LIST (fyo͞o·) *noun* A performer on a tight or slack rope. [<L. *funambulus* <*funis,* rope, + *ambulo,* walk] —**FU NAM′ BU LA·TO RY** *adj.* —**FU NAM BU·LISM** *noun.*

FUN CHAL (-shahl′) A seaport, the capital of Madeira Island.

FUNC TION *noun* 1 The specific, natural, or proper action that belongs to an agent. 2 One's appropriate or assigned business, duty, part, or office. 3 The proper employment of faculties or powers. 4 The normal action of any organ or set of organs; as, the respiratory *function.* 5 A public or official ceremony or formal entertainment. 6 In mathematics, a quantity whose value is dependent on the value of some other quantity. 7 [Obs.] Action; doing; producing. See synonyms under DUTY.

—*intr. verb* To perform its own function; operate; act. [< OF. < L. *functio* <*fungor,* perform]

FUNC TION AL *adj.* 1 Of or belonging to the proper office or work of an agent. 2 Pertaining to organic action or the functions of an organ. 3 Affecting only the functions of an organ or part; not structural or organic; as, a *functional* disease. —**·LY** *adv.*

FUNC·TION·AL·ISM *noun* In art, architecture, etc., a doctrine that holds function to be of prime importance, modifying such factors as form and structure so that they may contribute the utmost to the effective functioning of the finished product. —**FUNC·TION·AL·IST** *noun.*

FUNC′·TION·A·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] A public official.

FUND *noun* 1 A sum of money or stock of convertible wealth employed in, set aside for, or available for a business enterprise or other purpose; specifically, the quick capital or available assets of a business firm or corporation. 2 Money lent to government; a funded debt: used in the plural. 3 A reserve store; an ample stock; as, a *fund* of humor. 4 *pl.* Money in general; as, out of *funds.* 5 [Obs.] Bottom. See synonyms under STOCK, MONEY.

—*tr. verb* 1 To convert into a single fund, as various items of indebtedness; or into a more or less permanent debt bearing a fixed rate of interest, as, to *fund* a public debt. 2 To furnish money for; finance (an enterprise). 3 [Obs.] To amass; store. [<F. *fond* <L. *fundus,* bottom] —**FUND·A·BLE** *adj.*

FUN·DA·MENT *noun* 1 A fundamental principle or element. 2 The part on which the body rests in sitting; the buttocks; also, the anus. 3 [Obs.] Foundation. [<L. *fundamentum* <*fundus,* bottom]

FUN DA·MEN′·TAL *adj.* 1 Relating to or constituting a foundation; indispensable; basal. 2 In geology, located at the bottom; constituting the lowest stratum or formation; as, *fundamental* rock. 3 Radical: applied to the lowest note of a chord, considered as being its foundation or root. 4 In physics and acoustics, designating that component of a wave-form or other periodic oscillation on which all harmonic frequencies are based. See synonyms under RADICAL. —*noun* 1 Anything that serves as the foundation or basis of a system of belief, as a truth, law, or principle, a primary and necessary truth; an essential. 2 The note on which a chord is formed. 3 That frequency on which a harmonic or group of harmonics is based. —**FUN·DA·MEN′·TAL·LY** *adv.*

FUN DA·MEN′·TAL ISM *noun* An American Protestant movement which holds that belief in the literal interpretation of the Bible is essential to Christian faith: distinguished from *modernism.* —**FUN DA MEN′ TAL·IST** *noun.*

FUN·DUS *noun* The rounded base, bottom, or farther end or part of any hollow organ; as, the *fundus* of the eye. [<L.]

FUN DY, BAY OF An arm of the Atlantic Ocean between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with tidal bores of 70 ft.

FU NEN German name for FYN.

FU NER AL (fyo͞o′–) *noun* 1 The rites and ceremonies preceding and accompanying burial; obsequies. 2 A gathering or procession of persons on the occasion of a burial. —*adj.* Pertaining to, suitable for, or used at a funeral. [<L. *funus*]

FU NE′RE AL (fyo͞o–) *adj.* Pertaining to or suitable for a funeral; mournful; lugubrious. —**·LY** *adv.*

FU NEST *adj.* Portending or causing death or evil; fatal; doleful.

FUNF KIRCH·EN (fünf′·keerK·ĕn) See PÉCS.

FUN GAL (fúng·gul) *adj.* Fungous. —*noun* A fungus.

FUN GI (fün′·jī) *noun pl.* One of the subdivisions of the *Thallophyta:* non-flowering plants of wide distribution and great variety, devoid of chlorophyll, reproducing chiefly by asexual means and obtaining nourishment either as a *parasite* on living organisms or as a *saprophyte* on dead organic matter. They include the molds, mildews, rusts, and mushrooms, and are subdivided into bacteria or fission fungi (*Schizomycetes*), slime fungi (*Myxomycetes*), algal fungi (*Phycomycetes*), ascus fungi (*Ascomycetes*), basidium fungi (*Basidomycetes*), and the Fungi Imperfecti, not yet classified.

FUNGI- A combining form from Latin *fungus,* mushroom.

FUN·GI BLE (fün′·jī–) *adj.* Capable of being replaced in kind, as movables; that may be measured, counted, or weighed. —*noun* 1 Anything fungible. 2 [Law] A thing of which one portion may be taken or used in the place of another portion to fulfil an obligation. [<L. *fungor,* perform] —**FUN GI BIL′·I TY** *noun.*

FUN′ GI CIDE (fün′·jī–) *noun* Anything that kills fungi or destroys their spores; especially, any chemical compound used for this purpose. —**FUN GI CI′·DAL** *adj.*

FUN′ GI·FORM *adj.* Having a form or a head like that of a mushroom or fungus.

FUN GOID (fŭng′·goid) *adj.* Resembling a mushroom or fungus. —*noun* A fungus.

FUN·GOUS (fŭng′·gus) *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a fungus; spongy; springing up suddenly; bearing or containing fungi.

FUN GUS (fŭng′·gus) *noun* [**FUN GI** (-jī) or **FUN·GUS·ES** *pl.*] 1 Any of the *Fungi* group of thallophytic plants, comprising the mushrooms, puffballs, molds, smuts, etc. 2 A soft, spongy growth on an animal body. [<L. <Gr. *sphongos,* sponge]

FU·NI CLE (fyo͞o′–) *noun* 1 A small cord, ligature, or fiber. 2 A funiculus. [<L. *funiculus* <*funis,* rope]

FU·NIC·U·LAR (fyo͞o′–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, consisting of, or like a funicle. 2 Pertaining to a cord or funiculus. 3 Oper-

ated by a cable, cord, or rope; as, a *funicular* railway. —*noun* A cable railway. Also **FUNICULAR RAILWAY.**

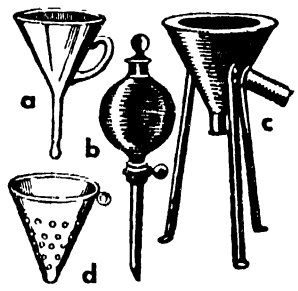
FU NIC'U LATE (fyōō·nic'·yōō–) *adj.* 1 In botany, provided with funicles. 2 In zoology, forming a narrow ridge.

FU NIC U LUS *noun* [-LI (lī) *pl.*] 1 A small cord, rope, or the like. 2 The umbilical cord. 3 The cord or stalk that connects the ovule or seed with the peridium of a plant. [<L.]

FUNK [Pop.] *noun* Cowardly fright; panic. —*verb.* 1 To shrink through fear; flinch. 2 To shrink or cause to shrink from. [Compare OD. *fonk*, perturbation]

FUNK, CASIMIR, born 1884, Polish biochemist. —**ISAAC KAUFFMAN,** 1838–1912, American publisher, editor, lexicographer; founder of *The Literary Digest*, editor-in-chief of the *Standard Dictionary* and *New Standard Dictionary of the English Language.*

FUN·NEL *noun* 1 A wide-mouthed conical vessel, terminating in a tube, for filling close-necked vessels with liquids. also called *tunnel.* 2 A smoke pipe, chimney, or flue, specifically, a smokestack on a steamship. 3 Any funnel-like part or process; as, the *funnel*-cell in a leaf. —*verb* [**NELED** or **·NELLED, ·NEL ING** or **NEL·LING**] To focus or cause to approach a focus. [<L. *fundo*, pour]



FUNNELS
a Glass funnel with olivary tip.
b Separatory funnel.
c Hot filtration funnel.
d Filter funnel.

FUN NIES *noun* [Pop.] A page, part of a page, or section of a newspaper on which strips of comic pictures are printed; a comic strip.

FUN NY *adj.* [**FUN NI ER, FUN NI EST**] 1 Affording fun; comical; ludicrous; laughable. 2 [Pop.] Puzzling; strange; unusual. —**FUN NI LY** *adv.* —**FUN NI NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: amusing, comical, diverting, droll, facetious, farcical, grotesque, humorous, jocose, jocular, jolly, jovial, laughable, ludicrous, merry, mirthful, odd, queer, ridiculous, whimsical, witty. Compare AMUSE. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for SAD.

FUNNY BONE The part of the humerus where the ulnar nerve is exposed at the elbow, crazy bone

FUN STON (-stun), **FREDERICK,** 1865–1917, American general.

FUR *noun* 1 The soft, fine, hairy coat covering the skin of many mammals. 2 *pl.* or *collective sing.* Skins of fur-bearing animals, as ermine, sable, beaver, etc.; also, apparel made of them. 3 Any fuzzy covering, as coating on the tongue. 4 A piece of wood nailed under a bent rafter to straighten it. —**TO MAKE THE FUR FLY** To attack a person or thing vigorously; fight.

—*tr. verb* [**FURRED, FUR RING**] 1 To cover, line, trim, or clothe with fur. 2 To nail strips upon (joists, etc.), as for lathing. [<OI. *fórr*, scabbard, <MD. *voeder*, lining; akin to OI. *fodr*, case, sheath]

FU RAN (fyōō'·răn) *noun* A colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, C_4H_4O, obtained from pine tar and an important source of furfural: also **FU RANE, FUR FU RAN.**

FUR BE LOW (-lō) *noun* 1 A plaited flounce, ruffle, or similar ornament. 2 Hence, any ornament in feminine dress. —*tr. verb* To trim elaborately or fussily. [<F. *falbala*, furbelow]

FUR BISH *tr. verb* To make bright by rubbing; burnish, renovate. See synonyms under GARNISH. [<OHG. *furban*, clean] —**·ER** *noun.*

FUR CAL *adj.* Forked; branched; furcate.

FUR CATE *intr. verb* [**CAT·ED, CAT ING**] To divide into diverging parts. —*adj.* Forked: also **FUR CAT·ED.** [<L. *furca*, fork] —**FUR CATE LY** *adv.* —**FUR CA TION** *noun.*

FUR CRÆ A (-cree'·uh) *noun* One of a genus (*Furcræa*) of tropical American plants of the amaryllis family; especially *F. macrophylla*, which yields a valuable fiber. See HOUR.

FUR CU LUM (-cū·lum) *noun* [**LA** (luh) *pl.*] The united clavicles of a bird, the wishbone.

FUR FUR *noun* [**FUR FUR ES** (-eez) *pl.*] Dandruff, or branlike scales of skin; scurf. [<L.] —**FUR FUR A'·CEOUS** *adj.*

FUR FUR AL *noun* A colorless liquid hydrocarbon, $C_5H_4O_2$, obtained by distillation of the pentose sugars occurring in corn cobs, oat hulls, and other agricultural waste products: widely used as a solvent and reagent in the dyestuffs, plastics, and other industries. Also **FUR FUR·OL, FUR FUR AL'·DE HYDE.**

FUR FU RAN *noun* Furan.

FU RI BUND (fyōō'-) *adj.* Filled with rage or fury; raging.

FU RI OUS (fyōō'·rĭ·us) *adj.* 1 Full of fury; raging; frantic. 2 Wildly rushing; violent, tempestuous; as waves, a storm, etc. See synonyms under FIERCE. [<L. *furiosus* <*furo*, rave] —**·LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun.*

FURL *tr. verb* To roll up and secure, as a sail to a spar; fold up or curl as in being furled. —*noun* The act of furling, or the state of being furled; also, anything furled.

FUR·LONG *noun* A measure of length, one eighth of a mile, 220 yards, or 201.168 meters. [<OE. *furlang*, length of a furrow]

FUR·LOUGH (-lō) *noun* An authorized leave of absence of more than three days granted to an enlisted man in the army or navy. Compare LEAVE, PASS. —*tr. verb* To grant a furlough to. [<D. *verlof*]

FURM *noun* [Scot.] A form; bench.

FUR·MEN·TY, FUR·ME TY, FUR MI TY Same as FRUMENTY.

FUR·NACE (-nis) *noun* 1 A structure or apparatus containing a chamber for heating, fusing, hardening, etc., by means of a fire beneath, as for melting metal, baking pottery, evaporating water, etc. 2 A large stove in the basement or cellar of a house, equipped with hot-water-, steam-, or air-carriers for heating the upper rooms. See ELECTRIC FURNACE. [<L. *furnus*, oven]

FUR NESS, HORACE HOWARD, 1833–1912, American scholar; editor of *Variorum Shakespeare.*

FUR NISH *tr. verb* 1 To equip, or fit out, as with apparatus or furniture. 2 To supply, yield. See synonyms under ACCOMMODATE, GIVE, PRODUCT, PROVIDE. [<OHG. *frumjan*, perform, provide] —**FUR·NISH ER** *noun.*

FUR NISH ING *noun* 1 *pl.* Fixtures or fittings, as hardware for cabinet work, etc. 2 The act of supplying with furniture.

FUR NI TURE (-chŏŏr) *noun* 1 That with which anything is furnished or supplied; equipment or outfit; specifically, movable household articles, such as chairs, tables, bureaus. 2 Ornamental appendages or external adjuncts that go to complete anything. 3 In printing, the strips and blocks of wood or metal, made in multiples of picas, which are locked between the page forms and the chase. 4 [Obs.] The action of providing for, equipping, or furnishing. [<I. *fourniture* <*fournir*, furnish]

FUR NI VALL (-vul), **FREDERICK JAMES,** 1825–1910, English philologist and lexicographer.

FU ROR (fyōō'·rawr) *noun* 1 Fury. 2 Rage; great excitement or enthusiasm; also, an object of enthusiasm; a fad; a rage. 3 Religious frenzy. Also **FU RORE.** [<L. *furor* <*furo*, rage]

FURRED *adj.* 1 Bearing fur; also, trimmed with fur. 2 Provided with furring, as a building.

FUR RI ER *noun* A dealer in furs or fur goods; fur dresser.

FUR RI ER Y *noun* [**IES** *pl.*] 1 Furs in general. 2 The business of a furrier.

FUR RING *noun* 1 Fur, or fur trimmings. 2 A coating or scale, as on the inner surface of boiler pipes; also, the process of removing it. 3 Pieces of wood attached to a surface, as for lathing. 4 The act of applying or adjusting, as pieces of wood or metal for lathing.

FUR ROW *noun* 1 A trench made in the earth by a plow. 2 Any groove or wrinkle. 3 [Obs.] A plowed field. —*verb* 1 To cut furrows in; plow. [<OE. *furh*] —**FUR ROW ER** *noun.*

FUR RY *adj.* 1 Of or like fur. 2 Covered with or clad in fur. —**FUR RI NESS** *noun.*

FUR SEAL An eared seal that yields a fur of great commercial value, especially *Callorhinus alascanus*, the Alaska fur seal of the Pribilof Islands. See SEAL.

FURTH (furt) A manufacturing city in north-central Bavaria, Germany.

FUR THER (-*thur*) *adj. comparative of* FAR. 1 More distant or advanced in time or degree. 2 Wider or fuller, additional. —*adv.* 1 More remotely; farther. 2 In addition, besides; also. See synonyms under YET. —*tr. verb* To help forward; promote. See synonyms under PROMOTE. [<OE. *furthra*, *furthor*] —**FUR THER ER** *noun.*

FUR THER ANCE *noun* 1 The act of furthering; advancement. 2 That which furthers.

FUR'·THER MORE *adv.* Besides; moreover.

FUR' THER MOST *adj.* Furthest or most remote.

FUR THER SOME (-sum) *adj.* Tending to further or advance; promotive, helpful.

FUR THEST *adj. superlative of* FAR. Most distant, remote, or advanced in time or degree. —*adv.* At or to the greatest distance in time or degree.

FUR TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Stealthy or sly; stolen; secret; elusive. See synonyms under SECRET. [<L. *furtivus* <*fur*, thief] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

FU RUN CLE (fyōō'·rung·kl) *noun* A boil. [<L. *furunculus* <*fur*, thief] —**FU·RUN CU LAR** *adj.* —**FU RUN CU·LOUS** *adj.*

FU RY (fyōō'–) *noun* [**FU RIES** *pl.*] 1 A state of violent anger; ungovernable rage; also, a person of violent temper. 2 A storm of anger; a fit of raving passion. 3 Violent action or agitation; impetuosity; fierceness; frenzy. 4 Intense passion of any kind; inspiration; enthusiasm. 5 A turbulent woman; termagant. See synonyms under ANGER, FRENZY, VIOLENCE. [<L. *furia* <*furo*, rave]

FU RY In classic mythology, one of three goddesses of vengeance: Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megæra. See ERINYS.

FURZE *noun* A spiny evergreen shrub (*Ulex europæus*) of the bean family, having many branches and yellow flowers; also called *gorse*, *whin.* [<OE. *fyrs*] —**FURZ·Y** *adj.*

FU·SAIN (fu·zāN') *noun* 1 A crayon of fine charcoal, or a drawing made with it. 2 (fyōō'·zāne) One of the constitu-

cnts of bituminous coal, consisting of patches and wedges of fibrous strands; mineral charcoal. [<F., spindle tree, <L. *fusus*, spindle]

Fu san (fōō'sahn') A treaty port of SE. Korea.

fus cous (-kus) *adj.* Grayish-brown or tawny; dusky. [<L. *fuscus*, dusky]

1fuse (fyōōz) *noun* 1 A protective device of fusible metal set in an electric circuit so as to be directly heated and destroyed by the passage of an excess current through it. 2 A device for communicating fire to explosive or highly combustible material. 3 A fuze. [<L. *fusus*, spindle]

2fuse (fyōōz) *verb* [**fused, fus·ing**] 1 To blend by melting. 2 To liquefy by heat; melt. See synonyms under MELT, MIX, UNITE. [<L. *fusus* <*fundo*, pour]

fu·see (fyōō·zee') *noun* 1 A wooden match having a bulb of inflammable material at its end and not extinguishable by wind. 2 A flare used as a railroad signal. 3 A spirally grooved cone, as in a watch or a spring clock, about which is wrapped a chain or cord, which is also wound about a cylindrical barrel containing or driven by a spiral spring. Its use is to give the spring increasing leverage as its power lessens by unwinding. Also spelled *fuzee*. [<F. *fusée* <L. *fusus*, spindle]

fu·se lage (fyōō'·sĭ·lĭj) *noun* The main structural framework of an airplane which supports the power plant, cockpit, fuel container, wings, cargo, crew and passenger space, etc. See illustration under AIRPLANE. [<F.]

fu sel oil (fyōō'·zel) A volatile poisonous oily liquid, consisting largely of amyl alcohol, and having a disagreeable odor and taste, obtained when corn- or grape-spirits are rectified: used as a solvent in various chemical processes. Also **fu sel**. [<G. *fusel*, inferior spirits]

Fu shan (foō-) A city in south-central Manchuria, near Mukden; noted for its coal mines. Also **Fu·shun.**

fu si bil'·i ty (fyōō·zĭ-) *noun* Quality of being fusible, or the degree of this quality.

fu si ble (fyōō'·zĭ·bl) *adj.* Capable of being fused or melted by heat. — **fu·si ble ness** *noun* — **fu si·bly** *adv.*

fusible metal Any alloy, as one containing bismuth, which melts at a comparatively low temperature. Also **fusible·alloy.**

fu' si form (fyōō' zĭ- *or* -sĭ-) *adj.* Tapering from the middle toward each end; spindle-shaped. [<L. *fusus*, spindle, + -FORM]

1fu sil (fyōō' zĭl) *adj.* 1 Liquefied by heat. 2 [Obs.] Capable of being fused. [<L. *fusilis* <*fundo*, pour] Also **fu sile.**

2fu sil *noun* A flint-lock musket: also spelled *fuzil*. [<F. <L. *focus*, fireplace]

fu si liers' (fyoo-zi leerz') *noun pl.* A title borne by certain British infantry regiments: from soldiers who formerly carried fusils. Also **fu si leers'.**

fu sil lade' (fyōō zĭ-) *noun* A simultaneous discharge of firearms. — *tr. verb* [**lad'·ed, ·lad' ing**] To attack or kill by a fusillade. Also **fu si lade'.** [<F.]

fu sion (fyoo'·zhun) *noun* 1 The act of blending, or the state of being blended throughout. 2 Specifically, the act of coalescing of two political parties, or the state of coalescence used also attributively; as, a *fusion* ticket. 3 The act or process of changing, or the state of being in course of change, from a solid into a liquid by the agency of heat; melting. 4 A state of fluidity due to the action of heat. See synonyms under ALLIANCE. [<F. <L. *fusus;* see FUSE (melt)]

fu sion ism *noun* The doctrine, advocacy, or practice of fusion in politics. — **fu sion ist** *noun.*

fusion welding A process of joining metal parts by applying high temperatures to the contact surfaces, thus fusing them together without the use of rivets or other mechanical means.

fuss *noun* 1 Disturbance about trivial matters; trouble; ado. 2 One who worries about trifles: also **fuss er.** See synonyms under QUARREL. — *verb* 1 To trouble or make ado about trifles. 2 To fret; worry. 3 [Pop.] To embarrass or disconcert; become embarrassed or disconcerted. [Etymology unknown]

fuss y *adj.* [**fuss i·er, fuss·i·est**] 1 Inclined to fuss; fidgety; fretful. 2 Troublesome to do or make. — **fuss·i ly** *adv.* — **fuss·i·ness** *noun.*

fust *noun* A musty, rank smell. — *intr. verb* [Obs.] To become musty or moldy. [<OF. *fust*, cask]

fus tian (-chun) *noun* 1 Formerly, a kind of stout cloth made of cotton and flax; now, a coarse, twilled cotton fabric, such as corduroy or velveteen. 2 Pretentious verbiage; bombast. — *adj.* 1 Made of fustian. 2 Pompous, bombastic. [<OF. *fustaine*]

fus tic *noun* 1 The wood of a tropical tree (*Chlorophora tinctoria*) used as a yellow dyestuff; yellow wood. 2 Any of several other woods used for dyeing. [<Sp. *fustoc* <*fustete*, smoke tree]

fus'·ti·gate *tr. verb* [**·gat·ed, ·gat ing**] To beat with a stick; cudgel. [<L. *fustigatus* <*fustis*, club, + *ago*, drive] — **fus·ti·ga'·tion** *noun.*

fus tin *noun* 1 The coloring-matter of fustic and sumac. 2 A glucoside, $C_{30}H_{30}O_{14}$, from the wood of the smoke tree (*Cotinus coggygria*) of the cashew family.

fust y *adj.* [**fust·i·er, fust·i est**] 1 Musty; moldy; rank. 2 Old-fashioned; fogeyish. [<L. *fustis*, club] — **fust·i·ly** *adv.* — **fust i ness** *noun.*

Fu ta-Jal·lon (foō'·tah-zhah·lawN') A mountainous district in French Guinea; 42,000 square miles: also spelled [F.] *Fouta-Djallon.*

fu thorc (foo'–) *noun* The runic alphabet. Also **fu·thore.** [<its first six letters, *f, u, th, o, r, c*]

fu tile (fyōō'·til *or* -tl) *adj.* 1 Of no avail; done in vain; useless. 2 Frivolous; trivial; as, *futile* chatter. See synonyms under USELESS, VAIN. [<L. *futilis*, that easily pours out] — **fu tile ly** *adv.* — **fu tile·ness** *noun* — **fu til·i·ty** *noun.*

fu·til i ta'·ri·an *adj.* Convinced of the futility of human enterprise. — *noun* One so convinced. [<FUTIL(ITY) + (UTIL)ITARIAN]

fut·tock (-uck) *noun* One of the curved or crooked timbers in the built-up rib or frame of a wooden ship. [Perhaps <FOOT HOOK]

futtock shrouds Shrouds extending from the futtock plates to a band in the mast below.

fu·tur·al *adj.* Of or pertaining to the future or futures.

fu·ture (fyōō'·chŏr) *noun* 1 The time yet to come; specifically, the state of the soul after death. 2 Prospects or outlook. 3 Any security sold or bought upon an agreement for future delivery: usually plural; as, to deal in *futures*. 4 The future tense.

— *adj.* 1 Such as will or may be hereafter. 2 Pertaining to or expressing time to come. [<L. *futurus*, future participle of *sum*, am]

fu·ture less *adj.* Having or knowing no future; lacking foresight or forethought.

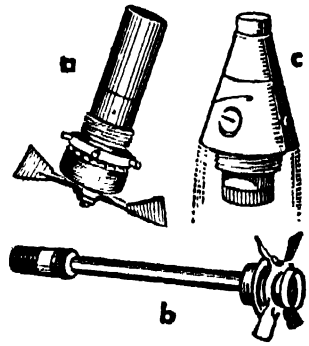
fu·tur·ism *noun* A movement in art, music, and literature originating in Italy in 1910, and aiming at originality, intensity, and force unhampered by tradition. — **fu tur ist** *noun.*

fu·tu ri ty (fyōō·tyoō'–) *noun* [**·ties** *pl.*] 1 Time to come; the future. 2 The state of being future. 3 The people of the future. 4 A future possibility. 5 [Pop.] A futurity race.

futurity race A race for futurity stakes.

futurity stakes 1 Stakes to be raced for, long after the entries or nominations are made. 2 [Pop.] A futurity race.

fuze *noun* A mechanical or electrical device that initiates the explosive charge of a shell, bomb, grenade, etc. Compare FUSE. — **all·ways fuze** A fuze, used especially on mortar shells, which detonates the explosive charge on contact, regardless of the position of the projectile. — **non·delay fuze** A fuze which detonates on impact.



FUZES

a Nose fuze for aerial bomb.
b Tail fuze for aerial bomb.
c Time fuze for artillery shell.

fu zee Same as FUSEE.

fu zil Same as 2FUSIL.

fuzz *noun* Fine particles of down or of downy vegetable fiber, as on cloth or on some fruits; fluff. — *verb* To cover with fuzz; fly off in a fuzz. [Etymology unknown]

fuzz y *adj.* [**fuzz·i er, fuzz i est**] 1 Covered with fuzz. 2 Lacking sharpness: said of motion-picture sound track on visual inspection. 3 Having distorted sound: said of recorded music, especially of high frequencies. — **fuzz·i·ly** *adv.* — **fuzz i·ness** *noun.*

·fy *suffix* Make; convert or form into, as in *deify, liquefy, magnify.* [<OF. *fier* <L. *fico* <*facio*, do, make]

1fyke *noun* [Scot.] 1 Uneasiness; fidgetiness; fidget. 2 Fussy, unnecessary, or annoying exactness, or any crotchety peculiarity. — *verb* To fidget. Also spelled *fike.*

2fyke *noun* A fish trap consisting of several successive conical nets with wide-stretched mouths; a bag net; bow net. Also **fyke net.** [<D. *fuik*, bow net]

fyl fot (fil'–) *noun* The swastika. [<FILL *verb* + FOOT; i.e. fill the foot or base of a window]

Fyn (fun) A Danish island in the Baltic Sea; 1,149 square miles: also [G.] *Fünen.* Also (Sw.) **Fyen.**

Fy·za·bad (-zah·bahd) A city in east-central United Provinces, India.

G

G, g [GEES, G's, Gs *pl.*] 1 The seventh letter of the English alphabet: from Phenician *gimel*, through Greek *gamma*, Roman G. 2 The sound of the letter G. In English G has two native sounds. It is hard (the voiced velar stop made by placing the back of the tongue against the soft palate) before *a, o, u,* as in gate, got, gun, plague, etc., when doubled, as in druggist, logger, etc., when final, as in dig, drug, and before *e* and *i* in words of Old English origin, as in gear, get, gift, etc. It is also hard before *e* or *i* in a few words of Hebrew origin, as Gideon, Gehenna, etc. G is soft (pronounced like *j*) before *e, i, y,* especially in words of Romance origin, as gem, general, gin, gyrate, etc. It is silent before *n* as in gnat, gnome, etc., and before a final *m* or *n*, as in phlegm, sign, etc. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY. — *symbol* 1 The fifth, or dominant, tone in the scale of C major; the pitch of this tone, or the note representing it; the scale built upon G. 2 In musical notation, the treble clef. 3 The acceleration of a body due to gravity: about 32 feet per second per second. See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

GAB [Pop.] *noun* Idle talk; loquacity. — *intr. verb* [GABBED, GAB BING] To talk much or idly; prate. [Compare ON. *gabb*, mockery, akin to OE. *gaffspræc*, scurrility]

GAB *noun* A hook, as on a rod conveying the motion of an eccentric. For illustration see ECCENTRIC. [<Flem. *gabbe*, notch]

GAB *noun* [Scot.] The mouth. [<Gael. *gob*]

GAB'·AR DINE (-deen) *noun* 1 A firm, twilled, worsted fabric, having a diagonal raised weave on the right side: used for coats, suits, etc. 2 A similar, softer fabric of mercerized cotton. 3 Gaberdine.

GAB BART *noun* [Scot.] A vessel used for inland trade; a lighter; barge. Also GAB BARD. [<F. *gabare*]

GAB BLE *verb* [GAB BLED (-ld), GAB BLING] 1 To chatter; babble foolishly. 2 To utter a clatter of inarticulate sounds. — *noun* 1 Noisy and incoherent or foolish talk. 2 Cackling, as of geese. See synonyms under BABBLE. [Frequentative of GAB] — GAB BLER *noun*.

GAB BRO *noun* Any of a family of igneous rocks of granular texture, consisting essentially of pyroxene, usually augite or diallage, and plagioclase. [<It.] — GAB·BROID *adj.*

GAB BY *adj.* [Pop.] [·BI·ER, ·BI·EST] Given to talk; loquacious.

GA·BEL *noun* In old English and French law, a tax, excise, impost, or duty; specifically, in French history, a tax on salt, abolished in 1790. Also GA·BELLE. — GA·BELLED *adj.*

GAB' ER·DINE (-deen) *noun* 1 A loose, coarse coat or frock. 2 A long, loose, coarse cloak worn by Jews in medieval times. 3 Gabardine. [<Sp. *gabardina*]

GAB'·ER LUN YIE (-lun·yī *or* -lōōn·yī) *noun* [Scot.] A beggar who carries a bag or pouch; mendicant. Also GAB'·ER·LUN·ZIE.

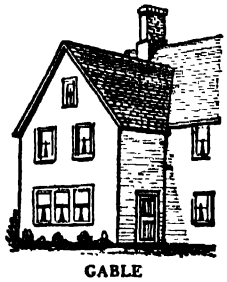
GA·BÈS (gah'·bĕs), **GULF OF** An inlet of the Mediterranean Sea, on the SE. coast of Tunis.

GAB·FEST *noun* [Pop.] A "feast" of talking; prolonged empty talk; also, an occasion marked by prolonged talking. [<GAB + G. *fest*, feast]

GA·BI·ON *noun* A bottomless wicker basket or cylinder, to be filled with sand or earth to form a fortification, foundation, etc. [<F. <It. *gabbione* <*gabbia*, cage] — GA·BI·ONED *adj.*

GA·BI·ON·ADE' *noun* A defensive work formed principally of gabions. Also GA·BI·ON·NADE'.

GA·BLE *noun* 1 The upper part of an end wall, above the level of the eaves, beneath the end of a ridge roof that is not hipped or returned on itself: commonly triangular. 2 The entire end wall of a building; a gable end. — *verb* [GA·BLED (-bld), GA·BLING] To build with gables, or add gables to a structure. [<F. <ON. *gafl*] — GA·BLED *adj.*



GABLE
And gable end.

GABLE END The wall of a building on an end having a gable.

GABLE ROOF A ridge roof terminating in a gable at each end.

GABLE WINDOW A window in a gable, or one having a gable top.

GA·BON (gă·bawN') A colony in French Equatorial Africa; 93,218 square miles; capital, Libreville. Also GA·BUN (gah·bōōn').

GA·BO·RI·AU (gah·bō·rī·ō'), **ÉMILE**, 1835–73, French novelist.

GA·BRI·EL (gā'·brī·ĕl; *F.* gah·brē·ĕl'; *G., Sw.* gah'·brē·ăle; *It., Sp.* gah·brē·ăle') A masculine personal name. Also [It.] GA·BRI·EL'·LO (gah·brē·ĕl'·lo). [<Heb., hero of God]

— **GABRIEL** An angel sent with a message from God, as to Daniel and the Virgin Mary. *Dan.* viii, 16; *Luke* i, 19. In the Bible he appears as an archangel. In Jewish literature he is associated most frequently with the archangel Michael, but is of inferior rank. In Christian tradition he is the angel of mercy; in Jewish, chiefly the angel of judgment and death. He is the Supreme Being, the Holy Spirit, etc., in Moslem literature, while the Koran represents him as the agent through whom Mohammed acquired prophetic lore.

GA·BRI·LO' WITSCH (gah·bree·lo'·vitsh), **OSSIP**, 1878–1936, Russian pianist and conductor.

GA·BY *noun* [Pop.] [GA BIES *pl.*] A foolish gaping fellow; a dunce. [Perhaps variant of GABBY]

GAD *intr. verb* [GAD DED, GAD DING] To roam abroad idly; ramble; stray. — *noun* The act of gadding or walking about: preceded by *on;* as, I have been on the *gad*. [<OE. *gædeling*, comrade] — GAD DER *noun*.

GAD *noun* 1 A pointed tool for breaking up ore or rock; also, a percussion-drill. 2 A goad for driving cattle; any small rod or switch. 3 A large nail, spike, or wedge. — *tr. verb* [GAD DED, GAD DING] 1 To break up with a gad. 2 To use a gad or rod upon. [<ON. *gaddr*, goad, spike]

GAD *interj. & noun* God: a variant form used in oaths.

GAD Jacob's seventh son; also, the tribe descended from him, or its territory east of Jordan. *Gen.* xxx, 11.

GAD'·A·BOUT *noun* One who gads habitually. — *adj.* Fond of gadding.

GAD A RA An ancient city or region east of the Sea of Galilee.

GAD' A·RENE *noun* An inhabitant of Gadara. *Luke* viii, 26.

GAD BEE *noun* A gadfly.

GA·DEL·IC (-del' ik *or* -dē'·lik) *noun* A branch of the Celtic language including Irish, the Gaelic of the Scottish Highlands, and Manx. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Gaels or their language. Also spelled *Gaedhelic, Goidelic, Goidhelic.*

GAD FLY *noun* [FLIES *pl.*] 1 A large fly (family *Tabanidæ*) that torments cattle and horses, also, a bothy or warblefly (family *Œstridæ*): often called *horsefly.* 2 A restless, annoying busybody. [<? GAD + FLY]

GADG·ET (gă'j·) *noun* 1 [Pop.] Any small mechanical device or contrivance, especially one of which the name cannot be recalled. 2 In glassmaking, a tool for grasping a piece of ware in the course of treatment.

GADHEL (gāle) Same as GAEL.

GA·DOID *adj.* Of or pertaining to a large family (*Gadidæ*) of chiefly marine fishes with soft fins, somewhat elongated bodies, large mouths, and wide gill openings. The family includes the codfish, hake, haddock, and other members of the order *Anacanthini.* — *noun* One of the *Gadidæ*. Also GA·DID. [<LL. *gadus* <Gr. *gados*, kind of fish, + -OID]

GAD'·O·LIN·ITE *noun* A black, vitreous silicate of the yttrium earths.

GAD·O·LIN'·I·UM *noun* A metallic element (symbol Gd) of the rare-earth group, first isolated in 1880. See ELEMENT. [<John Gadolin, 1760–1852, Finnish chemist]

GA·DROON Same as GODROON.

GADS DEN, JAMES, 1788–1858, American soldier and diplomat; by treaty with Mexico, 1853, secured for the United States a tract (45,535 square miles) known as the GADSDEN PURCHASE, now part of Arizona and New Mexico.

GADS·MAN *noun* One who drives with a gad or goad.

GAD·WALL *noun* A large fresh-water duck (*Chaulelasmus streperus*) of the northern hemisphere, with black and white markings and numerous fine lamellæ on the bill: highly esteemed as game. [Etymology unknown]

GAE (gāy) *intr. verb* [Scot.] [GAED, GAEN, GAE·ING] To go: also spelled *gay.*

GAE [Scot.] Past tense of GIVE.

GÆ·A (jee'·uh) In Grecian mythology, the goddess of earth, and mother of Uranus, the Titans, Cyclops, etc.: also called *Gaia, Ge.* [<Gr. *Gaia*, Earth]

GÆ·DHEL IC (gā'·lik) Same as GADELIC.

GAEK WAR See GAIKWAR.

GAEL (gāle) *noun* One of the Celtic people of Ireland, the Scottish Highlands, and the Isle of Man: also spelled *Gadhel.* [<Gael. *Gaidheal* or Irish *Gaedheal*]

GAEL·IC *adj.* Belonging or relating to the Celtic Gaels, or to their language. — *noun* The language of the Gaels, belonging to the Gadhelic branch of Celtic, including Irish, Manx, and, specifically, the speech of the Scottish Highlanders. [<Gael. *Gaidhealach*]

GAET (gāte) *noun* [Scot.] Manner; way; gait: also spelled *gait.*

GAFF *noun* 1 A sharp iron hook at the end of a pole, for landing large fish. 2 A spar for extending the upper edge

of a fore-and-aft sail. **3** A game cock's steel spur. **4** Noisy, insulting talk; raillery; also, an outburst of laughter; a guffaw. **5** [Pop., Br.] A penny theater or low-priced place of amusement. —**TO STAND THE GAFF** To be game; to endure hardship, bad luck, ridicule, etc., without complaining or quitting.
—*tr. verb* **1** To strike or land with a gaff; as, to *gaff* a sailfish. **2** [Pop.] To trick; cheat. [<F. *gaffe*]

GAFFE *noun* [F.] A clumsy mistake; a blunder; faux pas.

GAF·FER *noun* **1** An old man: correlative of *gammer;* an aged rustic: now contemptuous. **2** [Br.] A foreman of laborers. **3** The chief electrician in a motion picture studio. [Contraction of GODFATHER]

GAF FLE *noun* A gaff for a game cock. [<D. *gaffel*, fork]

GAFF-TOPSAIL *noun* A light sail set above a gaff and having its foot extended thereby.

GAG *noun* **1** Any appliance for completely obstructing the vocal organs or restraining speech; hence, any restraint upon free speech or discussion. **2** Something nauseating. **3** An instrument for holding open the jaws during an operation. **4** [Pop.] An interpolation by an actor in a play; a joke, humorous remark, story, etc.; also, a practical joke. —**TO PULL A GAG** [Pop.] To perpetrate a hoax; tell an untrue story in a playful spirit.
—*verb* [**GAGGED, GAG·GING**] **1** To stop the mouth of, with or as with a gag; prevent from speaking, discussing, etc.; as, to *gag* the press. **2** To nauseate or be nauseated. **3** To pry open (the mouth) by means of a gag. **4** [Pop.] To use or introduce comic or satirical lines or episodes. **5** [Pop.] To make fun of; guy. [<ME. *gaggen*, of unknown origin]

¹GAGE (gāj) *tr. verb* [**GAGED, GAG·ING**] **1** To determine by measurement or other test the contents, dimensions, quantity, capacity, or power of; measure; test; as, to *gage* a cask, to *gage* the velocity of wind, to *gage* the height of a mountain. **2** To note or measure the mental or moral qualities, capacity, force, or behavior of; estimate; appraise; as, he *gages* men accurately. **3** To gather with thread, as a fabric, in uniform puckers. **4** To cut or rub (bricks or stones) so accurately that they become uniform in size. **5** To cause (plaster, etc.) to dry quickly or slowly by mixing in the right proportions; also, to add a definite quantity of plaster of Paris (to mortar) to make it set quickly.
—*noun* **1** An instrument for measuring, indicating, or regulating the capacity, quantity, dimensions, power, amount, proportions, etc., of anything; hence, a standard of comparison, as, the *gage* of the boiler; and, figuratively, as, the *gage* of his genius. **2** A standard measurement, dimension, quantity, or amount. **3** The distance between rails or between wheel treads, as in a railway. See the adjectives BROAD-GAGE, NARROW-GAGE, and STANDARD-GAGE. **4** The exposed length of a tile, slate, or shingle. **5** The amount of gypsum added to lime plaster to hasten its setting. **6** The composition of plaster of Paris and other substances used in making moldings, decorations, etc. **7** The diameter of the bore of a gun. **8** A strip of metal or other material by which the exact space occupied by type of a certain kind, or the length of a page, or the width of a margin, is determined. **9** The position of a vessel with regard to the wind and to another vessel. When to windward of another vessel, a ship is said to have the *weather gage;* when to leeward, the *lee gage;* also, the draft of a vessel. **10** A measurement standard indicating relative fineness of hose, as determined by the number of needles used per inch. Also spelled *gauge.* [<OF. *gauger*, measure]

²GAGE (gāj) *tr. verb* [**GAGED, GAG·ING**] [Obs.] To bind or secure by a pledge. —*noun* Something given or thrown down as security for some act, as a gauntlet in token of readiness for a combat; a pledge; a challenge; defiance. See synonyms under SECURITY. [<F. *gager* <OF. *wagier*, wage]

³GAGE *noun* One of several varieties of plum, as the greengage. [<Sir William Gage, who introduced it into England]

GAGE, THOMAS, 1721–1787, British general and administrator; commanded the British army at Bunker Hill.

GAGE D'A·MOUR (gahzh dah·mōōr') [F.] Pledge of love.

GAG ER (gāj'ər) *noun* **1** One who gages. **2** An officer of the revenue service who measures the contents of casks, etc. Also spelled *gauger.*

GAG GER *noun* **1** One who gags. **2** A piece of iron used to keep a core in its place in a mold.

GAG·GLE *intr. verb* [**GAG·GLED** (-ld), **GAG·GLING**] **1** To utter the cackle of the goose; gabble. **2** [Prov. Eng.] To laugh or talk in a gaggling way. [Compare ON. *gagl*, gosling]

GAG MAN *noun* A professional humorist; one employed to write humorous lines and sketches for stage, screen, radio, etc.

GAG RULE A rule of parliamentary procedure limiting speech or discussion; especially, a rule adopted by the U. S. Congress in 1836 tabling all matters relating to slavery.

GAHN·ITE *noun* A zinc aluminate, subtranslucent to opaque and varying in color from green to black and brown, crystallizing in the isometric system. [<J. G. Gahn, 1745–1818, Swedish chemist]

GAI A Same as GÆA.

GAI·E·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] **1** The state of being gay; merriment; fun: often used in the plural. **2** Gay appearance; finery; show; as, *gaiety* of attire. Also spelled *gayety.* See synonyms under FROLIC, HAPPINESS, SPORT. [<F. *gaieté* <*gai;* see GAY]

GAIK WAR (gīk'wahr) *noun* [Marathi] Literally, cowherd; specifically, the title of the native ruler of Baroda; in the 18th century, the ruler over the Mahratta kingdom: also spelled *Gaekwar, Guicowar.*

GAIL·LARD CUT (gāy'lurd) A cleft or passage about 10 miles from the city of Panama, made in constructing the Panama Canal. The cut is about 8 miles long, and 300 feet wide at the bottom. Formerly called *Culebra cut.* [<David DuB. Gaillard, 1859–1913, American army engineer]

GAIL·LAR·DI·A (gāy·lar'-) *noun* Any plant of a genus (*Gaillardia*) of western American herbs of the composite family with alternate resinous dotted leaves and large shiny terminal heads of fragrant yellow or reddish-purple flowers. [<Gaillard de Charentonneau, French botanist]

GAI·LY *adv.* In a gay manner; joyously; merrily; showily: also spelled *gayly.*

¹GAIN *verb* **1** To secure as profit or earnings; get in competition; win. **2** To make progress or arrive at; increase; reach; encroach. **3** To win over; propitiate. **4** [Obs.] To have as a result; incur.
—*noun* **1** That which is obtained as an advantage; a desired acquisition; commercial profit. **2** Amount of increase; accession. **3** The pursuit or the acquisition of riches. **4** The ratio of output to input in a radio circuit. See synonyms under PROFIT. [<ME. <ON. *gagn*, advantage, use]
Synonyms (verb): achieve, acquire, attain, conquer, earn, flourish, get, learn, master, obtain, procure, realize, reap, win. See ACHIEVE, FLOURISH, GET, OBTAIN, REACH. *Antonyms:* forfeit, lose, miss, surrender.

²GAIN *noun* A groove across a board or plank; a cut to receive a timber, as a girder; a beveled shoulder in a binding joist. —*tr. verb* To fasten with notches or gains, or cut gains in, as floor timbers. [Etymology unknown]

GAIN·ER *noun* **1** One who gains profit or advantage for himself. **2** A fancy dive, consisting of a back somersault from a front-diving take-off.

GAIN FUL *adj.* Yielding profit; lucrative. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

GAIN'·GIV·ING *noun* [Obs.] Uncertainty of mind; misgiving.

GAIN LESS *adj.* Profitless. —**·NESS** *noun.*

GAIN LY *adj.* **1** Well built; comely; graceful. **2** [Obs.] Convenient. [<ON. *gegn*, straight, fit, + -LY] —**GAIN·LI·NESS** *noun.*

GAIN·SAY *tr. verb* [**GAIN·SAID** (-sĕd'), **GAIN·SAY'·ING**] To speak against, contradict; controvert.
—**GAIN·SAY** *noun* A contradiction. [<ON. *gegn*, against, + SAY] —**GAIN'·SAY·ER** *noun.*

GAINS BOR·OUGH, THOMAS, 1727–88, English painter.

'GAINST (gĕnst) *prep.* Against: an abbreviated form.

GAIR *noun* [Scot.] A gore, as in a field.

GAIR·ISH, GAIR·ISH·LY, etc. Same as GARISH, etc.

GAIST *noun* [Scot.] A ghost.

GAIT *noun* **1** The manner of walking or stepping; carriage of the body in going; walk. **2** Specifically, the movement of a horse's feet in going, as the canter, pace, rack, run, single-foot, etc. —*tr. verb* **1** To train to or cause to take a particular gait; as, to *gait* a horse. **2** To put in working order; set up; as, to *gait* a loom. [<ON. *gata*, way]

GAIT·ED *adj.* Having a (particular) gait: used in composition; as, a slow-*gaited.*

GAI·TER *noun* **1** A covering for the lower leg or ankle, fastened at the side and usually strapped under the foot. **2** A shoe covering the ankle and having no opening in front and usually elastic sides. **3** An overshoe with a cloth top. [<F. *guêtre*]

GAITING POLE A device for keeping a horse straight in the shafts of a racing sulky; a pole on which a roller is mounted which rubs against the horse when he swerves.

GA·IUS (gāy'·us *or* gī'·us) Same as CAIUS.
—**GAIUS** Roman jurist of the second century A.D.

GA·LA *noun* A festivity; show. —*adj.* Festive; appropriate for a festive occasion. [<It. *gala*, festive attire]

GALACT·, GALACTO· Combining forms from Greek *gala, galaktos,* milk.

GA·LAC'·TA·GOG *adj.* Promotive of the flow of milk. —*noun* Any medicine promoting the secretion of milk. Also **GA·LAC'·TA·GOGUE, GA·LAC'·TO·GOGUE.** [<GALACT- + Gr. *agōgos,* producing]

GA·LAC·TAN *noun* A polymeric anhydride of galactose, found in gums, algæ, lichens, agar, and in fruit pectins.

GA·LAC·TIC *adj.* **1** Pertaining to flow or secretion of milk; lactic. **2** Pertaining to the Galaxy or Milky Way.

GALACTIC CIRCLE The great circle passing centrally along the Milky Way.

GALACTIC PLANE The plane of the galactic circle.

GALACTIC POLES The poles of the galactic circle.

GA·LAC'·TO·CELE *noun* A tumor of the female breast caused by blockage of a milk duct.

GA·LAC·TO·LIP'·IN Same as CEREBROSIN.

GAL·AC·TOM'·E·TER *noun* A lactometer.

GA·LAC·TO·POI·ET'·IC *adj.* Promoting the secretion of milk. [<GALACTO- + Gr. *poiētikos,* capable of making]

GA·LAC′·TO·SCOPE *noun* An instrument for testing milk for butterfat content.

GA·LAC·TOSE *noun* A sweet crystalline glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained when milk-sugar is treated with dilute acids.

GA·LAC′·TO·SIDE *noun* Cerebroside. Also **GA·LAC·TO·SI′·PIN.**

GA·LAC·TO·THER′·A·PY (–ther′·uh·pī) *noun* Treatment of disease by means of milk. Also **GAL·AC·TOP′·A·THY.**

GA·LAC·TU·RON′·IC *adj.* Designating an acid, $C_6H_{10}O_7$, formed on the hydrolysis of pectin.

GALA DRESS Gay costume for gala days.

GAL′·A·HAD, SIR In Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, son of Lancelot and Elaine; one of the knights of Arthur's Round Table who undertook and achieved the quest of the Holy Grail; the type of purity. See GRAIL.

GA·LAN GAL (–lang′·gul) *noun* The aromatic rootstocks of various East Indian herbs (genus *Alpinia*) of the ginger family: also spelled *galingale*. [<OF. *galingal* <Ar. *khalanjān* <Chin. *Ko–liang–kiang*, mild ginger from the province Ko]

GAL·AN·TINE (–tīn *or* –teen) *noun* A cold preparation of boned, stuffed, and seasoned chicken, veal, etc., served in its own jelly. [<F.]

GA·LAN·TY SHOW A shadow pantomime in miniature, the shadows being cast by figures cut from paper.

GA·LA′·PA·GOS ISLANDS (gah·lah′·puh·gose; *Sp.* gä·lä′·pä·gaws) An archipelago 600 miles west of Ecuador, to which they belong; 2,868 square miles.

GAL·A·TE′·A *noun* A superior twill cotton fabric, white or striped, used in making women's and children's garments.

GAL·A·TE′·A 1 In mythology, an ivory statue of a maiden so beautiful that the sculptor Pygmalion fell in love with his own work, and Aphrodite gave it life at his petition. 2 A sea nymph, loved by Polyphemus, who murdered his preferred rival, Acis.

GA·LAȚI (gah·lahts′) A commercial city in eastern Rumania on the Danube. Also spelled **GA·LATZ.**

GA·LA·TI·A (–lay′·shi·uh *or* –shuh) An ancient country of inland Asia Minor, so called from the Gauls who settled there about 235 B.C. Also [Gr.] **GA·LA·TEI A.**

GA·LA TIAN (–shun) *adj.* Belonging or relating to the ancient Galatia: also **GA LAT IC.** — *noun* A native of ancient Galatia *Gal.* iii, 1. — **EPISTLE TO THE GALATIANS** A letter written by the Apostle Paul, about A.D. 50, to the churches of Galatia, showing the impossibility of salvation by the ceremonial law.

GALAȚI GAP A gateway of the Balkans in the southern Carpathian Mountains near the confluence of the Danube and Prut Rivers.

GAL·A VANT′ Same as GALLIVANT.

GA·LAX *noun* A stemless evergreen herb *(Galax aphylla)* bearing a raceme of white flowers; its leaves are much used for funeral decoration. [<Gr. *gala*, milk]

GAL·AX Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 An island universe. 2 Any brilliant group, as of persons. [<F. *galaxie* <Gr. *galaxias* <*gala*, milk]

GAL·AX·Y *noun* The aggregate of all celestial bodies in the universe to which the sun belongs, including the luminous band of stars known as the Milky Way.

GAL BA, SERVIUS SULPICIUS, 3 B.C.–A.D. 69, Roman emperor; killed by his soldiers.

GAL BA NUM *noun* A bitter and odorous gum resin obtained from certain umbelliferous herbs, especially the giant fennel *(Ferula galbaniflua)*: used as a stimulant, expectorant, and anti-spasmodic. [<L. <Gr. *chalbanē*]

¹GALE *noun* 1 A strong wind less violent than a hurricane, but stronger than a stiff breeze (7–10 on the Beaufort scale). 2 In poetic usage, a breeze; zephyr. 3 Figuratively, a storm; gust; as, *gales* of merriment; also, a state of passion or excitement. [Perhaps <OE. *gal–wind* (assumed form); compare ON. *gal*, howling, screaming]

²GALE *noun* A branching shrub *(Myrica gale)* of eastern United States. See SWEET-GALE. [<OE. *gagel*]

³GALE *noun* A payment, at certain stated intervals, such as rent, interest, etc. [Variant of GAVEL]

GALE, ZONA, 1874–1938, American novelist and playwright.

GA LE·A *noun* [·Æ (ē) *pl.*] A helmet, or something likened to a helmet, as the upper sepal of the flower of monkshood.

GA′ LE ATE *adj.* 1 Covered with or wearing a helmet. 2 Having a helmetlike part. 3 Helmet-shaped. Also **GA′·LE AT ED.**

GA′ LE I·FORM *adj.* Helmet-shaped; resembling a casque or galea. [<L. *galea*, helmet, + –IFORM]



GALEATE SEPAL

A monkshood flower showing galeate upper sepal (*a*).

GA·LEN, 130?–200?, Greek physician. — **GA·LE·NIC** or **·LE·NI·CAL** *adj.*

GA·LE NA *noun* A metallic, lead-gray, cleavable, isometric lead sulfide, PbS: used as a crystal detector in radio receiving sets: an important ore of lead; lead glance. Also **GA·LEN·ITE.** [<Gr. *galēnē*, lead]

GA·LEN·I·CAL *noun* A medicine or drug prepared in accordance with the principles of Galen; specifically, a drug containing a standard proportion of naturally occurring organic substances as distinguished from chemical ingredients.

GA·LEN·ISM *noun* The theory or practice of medicine followed by Galen. — **GA·LEN·IST** *noun.*

GA·LE·O·PI·THE′·CUS *noun* Any member of a genus *(Galeopithecus*, family *Galeopithecidæ)* of insectivorous mammals, as the flying lemur. [<Gr. *galeē*, weasel, + *pithēkos*, ape]

GAL·ER·O′·PI·A *noun* Abnormally clear vision and perception of objects. Also **GAL·ER·OP′·SI·A.** [<Gr. *galeros*, cheerful, + *ōps*, eye]

GA·LI CI A (guh·lish′·i·uh *or* –lish′·uh) 1 A former Austrian crownland; 30,299 square miles; apportioned by the peace conference in 1918 to Poland. 2 (*Sp.* gah·lee′·thyah) An ancient kingdom and a former province in NW. Spain; 11,254 square miles.

GA·LI CIAN (–lish′·un) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Spanish Galicia, its people, or their language. 2 Of or pertaining to Polish Galicia or its native people. — *noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Spanish Galicia. 2 The language spoken in Spanish Galicia, a dialect of Portuguese. 3 A native of Polish Galicia.

¹GAL·I·LE′·AN *adj.* Belonging or relating to Galilee. — *noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Galilee. 2 A Christian: so called opprobriously in ancient times by the Jews; also, **THE GALILEAN,** Christ. Also **GAL·I LÆ′·AN.**

²GAL·I·LE′·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Galileo.

GAL·I·LEE An ancient Roman province in northern Palestine.

GALILEE, SEA OF A small lake in northern Palestine through which the river Jordan flows. Also called *Sea of Tiberias.*

GALILEE PORCH A porch or chapel at the west end of some abbey churches. Also **GAL·I·LEE.**

GA·LI LE′·I (gah lē·la′·ē), **GALILEO** (gah·le·lā′·ō), 1564–1642, Italian astronomer and founder of the science of mechanics, condemned by the Roman Inquisition; commonly called **GAL I LE′·O** (gal·i lee′·o).

GAL I·MA′·TI·AS (–shī·us) *noun* A confused jumble. [<F.]

CAL′·IN GALE *noun* 1 Same as GALANGAL. 2 A tall, perennial, and rare sedge *(Cyperus longus)* of southern England, with aromatic tuberous roots.

GAL′·I·OT *noun* 1 A small galley propelled by sails and oars. 2 A two-masted Dutch or Flemish merchant vessel. Also spelled *galliot*. [<F. <I.L. *galeota*, small galley]

GAL I·PE′·A *noun* A tropical American shrub *(Galipea officinalis)* of the rutaceous family which yields Angostura bark.

GAL′·I·POT *noun* The white turpentine resin formed on the bark of a pine *(Pinus pinaster)* of southern Europe; when refined it is called *white, yellow,* or *Burgundy pitch*. also spelled *gallipot*. [<F.]

¹GALL (gawl) *noun* 1 The bitter fluid secreted by the liver; bile; hence, bitter feeling; malignity. 2 Any bitter and trying experience. 3 The sac containing the bile. also **GALL BLADDER.** 4 [Pop.] Cool impudence; assurance. [<OE. *galla*, bile]

²GALL (gawl) *noun* 1 An abrasion or excoriation, as by the friction of harness on a horse. 2 [Prov. Eng.] A blemish 3 A locality made barren by exhaustion of the soil. 4 [Local] Low-lying wet land. 5 A person or thing that irritates or galls.

— *verb* 1 To injure or render sore by friction; abrade; excoriate. 2 To fret into opposition, passion, or anger, chafe, irritate. 3 To harass; weary; molest. 4 To be irritated; worry. See synonyms under INCENSE. [<OE. *galla*, sore]

³GALL (gawl) *noun* 1 An excrescence on plants, caused by insects, bacteria, or a parasitic fungus. The galls of commerce are produced by a gall fly which lays its eggs in the soft twigs of an oak *(Quercus lusitanica)* of western Asia and southern Europe. Galls contain tannin, and are used in ink-making, dyeing, etc. 2 A similar excrescence on animals. [<L. *galla*, gallnut]

GAL′·LA·LAND (gal′·uh–) A region in southern Ethiopia, inhabited by the **GAL·LAS,** a partly civilized African race allied to the Ethiopians in language and origin.

GAL·LANT *adj.* (gāl′·unt) 1 Possessing an intrepid spirit; brave; chivalrous. 2 Stately; imposing; noble. 3 [Obs.] Marked by showiness; gay; said chiefly of attire. 4 (gă·lānt′) Polite and attentive to women; courteous. See synonyms under BRAVE.

— *noun* 1 (găl′·unt) A man of gay and dashing manners; an intrepid youth. 2 (gă·lant′) A man who pays court to women; also, a man of fashion.

— *verb* (gă·lānt′) 1 To attend as a gallant. 2 To play the gallant or lover; rarely, to array gallantly. [<OF. *galant* <*galer*, rejoice]

GAL·LANT·LY *adv.* Bravely; politely.

GAL·LANT·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 Courage; heroism; chivalrousness. 2 Polite or excessive attention to women. 3 A gallant act or polite speech. 4 The calling or manner of a gallant. 5 Gallants, collectively. See synonyms under COURAGE, PROWESS.

GALL–APPLE A gallnut.

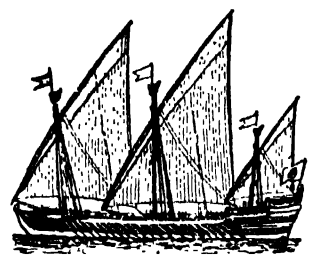
GAL·LA·TIN, ALBERT, 1761–1849, Swiss-American statesman and financier.

GALL'-BER-RY (gawl'–) *noun* The inkberry *(Ilex glabra)* of the eastern United States, bearing small black berries.

GALL BLADDER A small, pear-shaped, muscular pouch situated beneath the liver in man and serving as a reservoir for bile conducted through the GALL DUCT.

GALLE (gahl) A seaport in SW. Ceylon. Also *Point de Galle*.

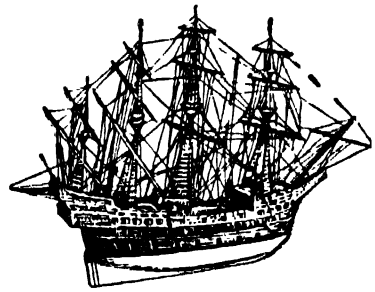
GAL LE (gahl'-uh), **JOHANN GOTTFRIED**, 1812–1910, German astronomer; discoverer of Neptune, 1846.



GALLEASS

GAL' LE ASS *noun* A large armed galley, with 3 masts, and 15 oars or more on each side: used formerly (16th and 17th centuries) on the Mediterranean. [<It. *galeazza* <LL. *galea*, galley]

GAL LE ON *noun* A large sailing vessel (15th to 17th century), especially a Spanish or Mediterranean three-decker. [<Sp. *galeon* <LL. *galea*, galley]



GALLEON

English galleon of the 16th century.

GAL LER Y *noun* [IES *pl*] 1 An elevated floor within a church, theater, or other large building, commonly projecting from the walls, supported by pillars, surrounded by a balustrade, and furnished with seats; also, the people seated in such a place: used figuratively to mean the popular part of an audience, or applied to spectators in general. 2 A passageway open at one side, sometimes projecting from the inner or outer walls of a building, and supported by corbels or by pillars. 3 A room long in proportion to its width and serving to connect different rooms of a building: often adorned with pictures, statues, etc.; a corridor or hall. 4 A room or building used for the display of statues, paintings, etc.; a museum, hence, a collection of works of art, as, the *galleries* of the Louvre and the Vatican. 5 A triforium or a passageway in the thickness of a wall. 6 An underground passage, as a passage communicating with a mine or other part of a fortification; a driftway; heading; a passage, burrow, or the like, bored or excavated by an animal. 7 A balconylike projection from the after part of a ship's hull. 8 A railing around the top of a cabinet or other piece of furniture. 9 [Local] A piazza; veranda. 10 A room suggestive of a gallery in shape, used for business purposes, as, a shooting *gallery*.

—*verb* [GAL·LER IED, GAL·LER Y ING] To furnish or adorn with a gallery or galleries. [<OF. *galerie*, gallery]

GAL LEY *noun* 1 Anciently, a seagoing vessel propelled by sails and oars or by oars alone, usually manned by slaves chained to their seats, also, a barge of state or pleasure. 2 A large rowboat. 3 The kitchen of a ship; also, the cookstove. 4 A long tray, for holding composed type; also, a proof (GALLEY PROOF) printed from such type. [<F. *galée* <LL. *galea*, galley]

GALLEY SLAVE 1 In ancient times, a slave who rowed in a galley. 2 Formerly, a convict sentenced to labor at the oar of a galley. 3 Hence, a drudge; hack.

GALL FLY *noun* 1 Any of various small insects (family *Cynipidæ*), resembling wasps in appearance, whose larvæ promote the growth of galls on plants. 2 A gall midge.

GAL LI A The ancient Latin and usual poetical name of France.

GAL LIARD (găl'-yurd) *adj.* 1 Full of gaiety; dashing; jaunty, spirited. 2 Brave; robust. —*noun* 1 A gay or dashing person. 2 An old-fashioned dance of brisk movement; also, the music for such a dance. [<OF. *gaillard*]

GAL LIC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or derived from the element gallium. 2 Relating to or derived from gallnuts; specifically, designating a white, odorless, crystalline organic acid, $C_7H_6O_5{\cdot}H_2O$, widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom and used in the making of inks, dyestuffs, paper, etc.

GAL LIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Gaul or modern France. Also **GAL·LI·CAN**. [<L. *Gallicus* <*Gallus*, inhabitant of Gaul]

GAL LI CAN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Gaul or France, or especially to a former party in the Roman Catholic Church there. —*noun* A member of the Gallican party.

GAL·LI CAN·ISM *noun* The doctrine of the national party in the Roman Catholic Church of France, adopted March 19, 1682, limiting the papal power and extending that of the national church: opposed to *Ultramontanism*.

GAL·LI CISM (–sizm) *noun* A French idiom, as used in any other language.

GAL' LI·CIZE *tr. verb* [·CIZED, ·CIZ·ING] To make like the French; Frenchify.

GAL LI–CUR·CI (gahl'·lē–cŭr'·chē), **AMELITA**, born 1889, Italian coloratura soprano.

GAL·LIÉ·NI (găl·yeh·nee'), **JOSEPH**, 1849–1916, French general; military governor of Paris, 1914–15.

GAL LI GAS' KINS *noun pl.* 1 Long loose hose, worn in the 16th century. 2 Loose breeches. 3 A sportsman's leather leggings. [<OF. *garguesques* <L. *Græcus*, Greek]

GAL LI MAU'·FRY (–maw'·frī) *noun* [Pop.] A hash or hodgepodge; hence, a medley of any kind.

GAL LI·NA'·CEAN (–nāy'·shun) *noun* A gallinaceous bird.

GAL LI NA'·CEOUS (–shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a suborder of birds *(Gallinæ)*, including the common hen, turkeys, partridges, etc., and resembling domestic fowls. Also **GAL LI·NA'·CEAN**. [<L. *gallina*, hen]

GAL·LI NAS POINT (găl·yee'·nahs; *Sp. Am.* gah·yee'·nahs) A cape in northern Colombia; the northernmost point of South America. Also *Punta Gallinas*.

GAL·LI·NA'·ZO *noun* 1 A turkey buzzard. 2 A tropical carrion crow. [<Sp. *gallinaza*, vulture]

GALL ING (gawl'–) *adj.* Chafing and rendering sore; hence, irritating; harrowing; as, *galling* bondage. —·**LY** *adv.*

GAL' LI·NIP PER *noun* [Pop.] A large mosquito; a cranefly.

GAL' LI·NULE (–nūle) *noun* Any of several coothike birds of the rail family *(Rallidæ)*; especially, the **FLORIDA GALLINULE** *(Gallinula chloropus)*. [<L. *gallinula* <*gallina*, hen]

GAL·LI·O A Roman proconsul in Achaia in the 1st century. *Acts* xviii, 17. —**CARELESS GALLIO** An indifferent or careless person.

GAL' LI OT Same as GALIOT.

GAL·LIP O LI PENINSULA (guh·lip'·ō·li) A peninsula between the Gulf of Saros and the Dardanelles in Turkey in Europe. Also [Turk.] *Gelibolu*.

GAL' LI POT *noun* A small earthen jar as for ointments, jam, etc., especially as used by apothecaries; hence, an apothecary. [Corruption of OD. *gleypot*]

GAL' LI POT Same as GALIPOT.

GAL LI·UM *noun* A rare metallic element (symbol Ga) in the third group of the periodic table, discovered in 1875 by Lecoq de Boisbaudran. See ELEMENT. [<L. *Gallia*, Gaul]

GAL LI VANT' *intr. verb* [Pop.] To go about, especially with the opposite sex, in frivolous pleasure-seeking: also spelled *galavant*, *galivant*.

GAL' LI WASP (–wŏsp) *noun* 1 A lizard (genus *Diploglossus*) of Jamaica, greatly feared, but harmless. 2 A lizard-fish. Also spelled *gallywasp*. [Apparently W. Indian]

GALL MIDGE Any of various small, slender, hairy gnats (family *Cecidomyiidæ*) whose larvæ produce galls on plants, especially on those of the composite and willow families. Also **GALL·FLY, GALL GNAT**.

GALL·NUT *noun* The gall of any gall-bearing oak: a source of tannic acid. Also **GALL–APPLE**.

GALLO· A combining form from Latin *Gallus*, signifying Gaulish, relating to the Gauls or Gaul; also, relating to the French, as to one who is partly of French extraction or is sympathetic toward things French, as *Gallo*-American.

GAL LO BRO' MAL *noun* Dibromogallic acid, $C_7H_4O_6Br_2$, a compound obtained by treating bromine with gallic acid: used in medicine as a sedative and hypnotic.

GAL·LO·MA'·NI·A *noun* A craze for imitating French manners, fashions, etc. —**GAL LO MA' NI·AC** *noun*.

GAL·LON *noun* 1 An English and American liquid measure of various capacities; as, the **WINCHESTER** or **WINE GALLON**, containing 231 cubic inches or four quarts, or 3.78 liters, which is the common standard of the United States; the **IMPERIAL GALLON** of Great Britain, of 277.274 cubic inches, defined as the volume of ten pounds of water at 62° Fahr.; and the **BEER GALLON** of 282 cubic inches. 2 [Br.] A dry measure; one eighth of a bushel. [<F.]

GAL·LON AGE (–ij) *noun* Quantity or capacity reckoned in gallons.

GAL·LOON *noun* A worsted lace; narrow tape or trimming. [<Sp. *galón*, court dress] —**GAL·LOONED, GA·LOONED** *adj.*

GAL·LOP *noun* 1 A gait of a quadruped characterized by a regular succession of leaps, in which the foot sequence is left hind, right hind, left fore, right fore, in repeating sequence. 2 The act of riding, or a ride at a gallop. 3 Speedy and careless action.

—*verb* To move, cause to move, or ride at a gallop, as a horse. [<OF. *galoper*; compare WALLOP] —**GAL·LOP·ER** *noun*.

GAL·LO·PADE' *noun* 1 A sidewise gallop, or curveting motion. 2 A brisk dance, or the music for it.

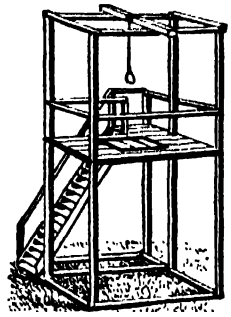
GAL·LOUS (–us) *adj.* Designating a compound containing bivalent gallium; as, *gallous* bromide.

GAL·LOW (găl'·o) *tr. verb* [Obs.] To scare; frighten. [<OE. *agælwan*, terrify]

GAL' LO·WAY An ancient province in SW. Scotland; now a district including Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire.

GAL'·LO·WAY *noun* 1 A small horse, originally from Galloway, Scotland, now nearly or quite extinct. 2 A breed of dark cattle from Galloway, Scotland. For illustration see under CATTLE.

GAL'·LOW·GLASS *noun* [Obs.] An armed retainer of a chief of ancient Ireland or other Gaelic country. Also **GAL'·LO·GLASS**. [< Ir. *galloglach* <*gall*, stranger, + *óglach*, soldier]



GALLOWS

GAL·LOWS (găl'·ōz; *formerly* găl'·us) *noun* [**GAL·LOWS** or **GAL·LOWS·ES** *pl.*] 1 A framework used for hanging criminals, supporting spars on a vessel, or for other purposes. 2 *pl.* (gal'·us·iz) [Pop.] Suspenders; braces: often spelled *galluses*. 3 A criminal or gallows-bird. —*adj.* Fit for the gallows; wicked; also, fine; showy; gaudy: also **GAL·LUS**. —*adv.* Very; extremely: also **GAL·LUS**. [< OE. *galga*]

GALLOWS-BIRD *noun* One who either has been hanged or deserves hanging.

GALLOWS-TREE *noun* A gallows.

GALL·STONE *noun* A solid substance found in the gall bladder, liver, etc.; biliary calculus.

GAL·LUS·ES *noun pl.* [Pop.] Suspenders. [<GALLOWS]

GAL·LY·GAS'·KINS Same as GALLIGASKINS.

GA·LOOT *noun* 1 [Br.] A raw recruit. 2 [Pop.] An awkward or uncouth fellow: often used as a term of good-natured depreciation. Also **GAL·LOOT**.

GAL·OP *noun* A lively dance in double measure, or the music for it. Also **GAL·O·PADE'**. [< F., gallop]

GA·LORE *adj.* Very many, abundant: used after its noun. —*noun* Abundance. —*adv.* In abundance. [<Ir. *go leōr*, enough]

GA·LOSH *noun* 1 An overshoe reaching above the ankle and worn in stormy weather. 2 [Obs.] A heavy wooden shoe; a clog or patten; hence, any boot or shoe. Often called *golosh*. Also **GA·LOSHE**. [<OF. *galoche*]

GALS·WOR·THY (gawlz'·wur·*thi*), **JOHN**, 1867–1933, English novelist and playwright.

GAL·TON (gawl'–), **SIR FRANCIS**, 1822–1911, English scientist and anthropologist, introduced fingerprint identification in England and established the science of biometrics for the study of heredity. —**GAL·TON·IAN** *adj.*

GAL·VA·NI (–vah'·nī), **LUIGI**, 1737–98, Italian physicist.

GAL·VAN·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to galvanism. 2 Resembling the movement of a limb of a dead animal subjected to an electric current; spasmodic. Also **GAL·VAN·I·CAL**. [<Luigi Galvani] —**GAL·VAN·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

GALVANIC BATTERY Same as BATTERY (cell).

GALVANIC PILE A number of disks of two metals, one more oxidizable than the other, placed alternately, and having between them paper moistened with acids: used by Volta in his electric experiments.

GAL·VA·NISM *noun* 1 A flow of electricity as produced by chemical action: a term no longer in scientific use. 2 The application of a continuous electric current from voltaic cells. —**GAL·VA·NIST** *noun*.

GAL'·VA·NIZE *tr. verb* [**·NIZED**, **·NIZ·ING**] 1 To treat with a continuous electric current; excite (a corpse) to muscular action by electricity; rouse to a false show of life and energy. 2 To coat with metal by the galvanic process; electroplate; by extension, to coat iron with zinc. Also [Br.] **GAL'·VA·NISE**. —**GAL'·VA·NI·ZA'·TION** *noun* —**GAL'·VA·NIZ·ER** *noun*.

GALVANIZED IRON Iron coated with zinc, primarily by the electrolytic process.

GALVANO- A combining form derived from the name *Galvani*, meaning galvanic, galvanism, or produced by a galvanic current.

GAL·VA·NO·CAU'·TER·Y *noun* The operation or result of cauterizing by electricity.

GAL·VA·NOM'·E·TER *noun* An apparatus for measuring current-strength or potential difference. [<GALVANO- + Gr. *metron*, measure] —**GAL·VA·NO·MET'·RIC**, or **·RI·CAL** *adj.*

GAL·VA·NOM'·E·TRY *noun* The science, art, or process of measuring electric currents.

GAL'·VA·NO·PLAS·TY *noun* The reproduction of the forms of objects by electrodeposition; electrotypy. Also **GAL·VA·NO·PLAS'·TICS**. —**GAL·VA·NO·PLAS'·TIC** *adj.*

GAL'·VA·NO·SCOPE *noun* An instrument for detecting an electric current and showing its direction, differing from a galvanometer in being only qualitative. —**GAL·VA·NO·SCOP'·IC** *adj.*

GAL·VA·NOS'·CO·PY *noun* 1 Use of the galvanoscope. 2 Medical diagnosis by galvanism.

GAL·VA·NO·SUR'·GE·RY *noun* Use of galvanic electricity in surgery.

GAL·VA·NO·TAX'·IS *noun* Electrotaxis.

GAL'·VA·NO·THER·MY *noun* Production of heat by galvanism.

GAL·VES·TON An important port for cotton and sulphur in Texas on **GALVESTON BAY**, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico, 450 square miles.

GALVESTON PLAN The commission plan.

GAL·WAY (gawl'–) A maritime county in western Ireland (Lire); 2,342 square miles; also, its capital, an industrial seaport.

GALWAY BAY An arm of the Atlantic Ocean in SW. Galway County.

GAL·WAYS (gawl'–) *noun pl.* [Pop.] A thin line of whiskers extending from ear to ear. [<Galway, Ireland]

GAL·WE·GIAN (găl·wee'·jun *or* –ji·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the people or the district of Galloway, Scotland. —*noun* A native or inhabitant of this region.

GAL·YAK *noun* A flat fur from the skin of a prematurely born kid or lamb. [<Rus. *golyak*, bare]

GAM *noun* 1 A herd of whales. 2 An exchange of visits between whaling vessels and their crews. —*verb* [**GAMMED**, **GAM·MING**] 1 To make a call (upon); visit or exchange courtesies (with): said of officers and sailors of fishing vessels. 2 To congregate in a school, as whales. [Perhaps <GAME (wild animals)]

GAM *noun* [Pop.] A leg or calf, especially of a woman. [See GAMB]

GA·MA (gah'·mah), **VASCO DA** (vah'·skō dah), 1469?–1524, Portuguese navigator; first to sail around Africa and to reach India (1498) by sea.

GA·MA·LI·EL (–may'·li·ul *or* –mäle'·yul) 1 A prince of Manasseh. *Num.* x, 23. 2 A Pharisee; preceptor of the apostle Paul. *Acts* v, 34; xxii, 3.

GA·MASH·ES *noun pl.* [Br.] Leggings, or high boots worn by horseback riders. [<OF. *gamaches*]

GAMB *noun* A leg; shank; in heraldry, the entire foreleg of a beast, especially of a lion. [<OF. *gambe* <LL. *gamba*, leg, hoof]

GAM·BA·DO *noun* [**·DOS** or **·DOES** *pl.*] 1 A legging to protect from mud. 2 *pl.* Bootlike leathers attached to a saddle, protecting the feet and serving as stirrups. 3 A curveting, prank, or flourish; an antic. Also **GAM·BADE**. [<It. *gamba*, leg]

GAM·BE·SON *noun* [Obs.] A defensive coat of medieval times, made of leather or of cloth stuffed and quilted. [<OF.]

GAM·BET·TA (găm·bĕt'·uh; *F.* gahN·beh·tah'), **LÉON MICHEL**, 1838–82, French statesman.

GAM·BI·A A British colony and protectorate along each bank of the **GAMBIA RIVER**, about 700 miles to the Atlantic Ocean, in western Africa; 4,068 square miles; capital, Bathurst.

GAM·BIER ISLANDS (–beer) A French archipelago in the South Pacific Ocean, 23° S., 134° W.; 6 square miles.

GAM·BIR *noun* [Malay] Pale catechu, the dried extract from the leaves and twigs of an Asiatic woody vine (*Uncaria gambir*). Also **GAM·BI·A**, **GAM·BIER**.

GAM·BIT *noun* One of various openings in chess, in which a pawn or piece is risked to obtain an attack. [<F.]

GAM·BLE *verb* [**GAM·BLED** (–bld), **GAM·BLING**] 1 To risk or wager (something of value) upon a chance. 2 To play a game for stakes. 3 To lose or squander by gaming, followed by *away*; as, to *gamble* away a fortune. —*noun* A gambling venture or transaction. [Frequentative of GAME *verb*] —**GAM·BLING** *noun*.

GAM·BLER *noun* One who gambles.

GAM·BOGE (–bōje') *noun* A brownish Oriental gum resin obtained from a tropical tree (*Garcinia hanburyi*), used as a pigment and cathartic. [<LL. *gambogium* < CAMBODIA]

GAM·BOL (–bul) *intr. verb* [**·BOLED** or **·BOLLED**, **·BOL·ING** or **·BOL·LING**] To skip sportively about; caper playfully. See synonyms under FRISK, LEAP. —*noun* A skipping about in sport. See synonyms under FROLIC, SPORT. [<It. *gamba*, leg]

GAM·BREL *noun* 1 The hock of an animal. 2 A stick used for hanging meat. 3 A roof having its slope broken by an obtuse angle: also called **GAMBREL ROOF**. [<OF. *gambe*, <LL. *gamba*, leg]

GAM·BRI·NUS, 1251–94, duke of Brabant, reputed as the inventor of lager beer: represented as a king holding a foaming glass.

GAME *noun* 1 A contest for recreation or amusement; a jest; joke; sport. 2 *pl.* Athletic contests, especially those held at stated times. 3 Any exercise for diversion. 4 A point in certain games of cards, added to the score of the leading player. 5 The number of points that must be scored to win a match; as, 100 is the *game*. 6 A struggle or contest in general. 7 Success in any match; as, the *game* is yours. 8 A scheme; plot. 9 Wild animals collectively, or their flesh. 10 Figuratively, any object of pursuit; person or thing aimed at. 11 Bravery; pluck. See synonyms under FROLIC.

—*verb* [**GAMED**, **GAM·ING**] 1 To play a game, especially a game of chance, for a stake; gamble. 2 To lose or wager at play; gamble.

—*adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to hunted wild animals or their flesh. 2 Ready; willing. 3 Courageous; unflinching. [<OE. *gamen*, sport] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

‡GAME *adj.* [Pop.] Lame or crooked; as, a *game* leg. [Etymology uncertain]

GAME BIRD Any bird commonly hunted as game, as turkey, wild duck, or partridge.

GAME COCK The male of a hardy breed of fowl, the **GAME FOWL**, bred and trained for fighting.

GAME'KEEP ER *noun* A person having the care of game, as in a preserve or park.

GAME LAWS Laws passed by Federal or State legislatures to protect wild game (animals, birds, fish) by setting the season and manner of capture and sale.

GAME LIN (gām·lăN'). **MAURICE GUSTAVE**, born 1872, French general in World War II.

GAME LY *adv.* In a game manner; pluckily. Also **GAM·I·LY.**

GAME NESS *noun* Pluck, bravery; endurance.

GAME PRESERVE A large tract of land set apart by law as a refuge and natural breeding ground for wild game.

GAME ROOM A room especially equipped for the playing of games.

GAME SOME (-sum) *adj.* Playful; sportive; gay; merry. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

GAME STER *noun* 1 One who plays games; especially, a gambler. 2 [Obs.] A gay, sportive person. 3 [Obs.] A lewd, lecherous man or woman

GAM E TAN' GI UM (-jĭ·um) *noun* [**-GI A** *pl.*] The plant cell or organ in which gametes are produced. [<GAMETE + GR. *aneeion*, vessel]

GAM ETE *noun* A sexual reproductive cell, naked or invested with a membrane, motile or non-motile; a generative cell. [< LL. *gameta* <Gr. *gametē*, wife, or *gametes*, husband] — **GA MET IC** *adj.* — **GA·MET I CAL LY** *adv.*

GAMETO A combining form from Greek *gamos*, marriage.

GA ME' TO CYTE *noun* A cell which produces gametes.

GAM E TOG' E NY (-tŏj'·i·nĭ) *noun* In biology, the formation of gametes.

GA ME' TO PHORE *noun* A modified branch or filament which bears reproductive organs or gametes, as in certain liverworts.

GA ME' TO PHYTE (-fīte) *noun* That phase or generation of a plant which produces the sexual organs: distinguished from the non-sexual form. [<GAMETE + GR. *phyton*, plant] — **GAM E TO PHYT' IC** *adj.*

GAM IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or produced by the congress of the sexes, sexual. 2 Capable of development only after fecundation; as, *gamic* ova. [<Gr. *gamikos* <*gamos*, marriage]

GAM IN (gam'·in; *F.* gă·măN') *noun* An unreliable boy or girl of city streets; a street Arab. [< F.]

GAM ING (gām') *noun* The act or practice of gambling.

GAMING TABLE A table furnished with apparatus for gaming, especially, one in a **GAMING HOUSE.**

GAM MA *noun* 1 The third letter in the Greek alphabet (Γ, γ): corresponding to g (as in *go*) As a numeral it denotes 3. 2 A unit of magnetic field-intensity, equal to one hundred-thousandth oersted. 3 A unit of weight, equal to one millionth of a gram. 4 In photography, a number expressing the degree to which a negative has been developed as compared with the range of light values in the subject photographed. [< GR.]

GAM MA CISM *noun* Inability to utter such letters as *g, k;* baby talk

GAM MA DI ON *noun* [**DI·A** *pl.*] 1 A cross made of four capital gammas, a swastika; a fylfot. 2 A Greek cross formed of four capital gammas all facing outward so that the ends of the arms of the cross are open. Also **GAM MA·TION.**

GAM' MA GRAPH *noun* A radiograph picture made by exposure to gamma rays.

GAMMA RAYS A type of emission from radioactive substances, consisting of electromagnetic radiation of great penetrating power and of wavelength lying beyond the region of the shortest X-rays.

GAMMA TEST A test using a strip of film to determine the degree of density in a photographic image in comparison with the degree of illumination of the object photographed.

GAM MER *noun* [Pop.] An old woman; grandmother; correlative of *gaffer*. [Contraction of GODMOTHER]

‡GAM MON *noun* 1 [Pop.] A hoax. 2 In backgammon, a defeat in which the winner throws off all his men before the loser throws off any. — *verb* 1 [Pop.] To hoodwink; sham; gamble. 2 In backgammon, to obtain a gammon over. Also **GAM·MEN.** [Variant of ‡GAME] — **GAM MONED** *adj.*

‡GAM MON *noun* 1 A cured ham. 2 The bottom part of a flitch of bacon. — *tr. verb* To cure by salting and smoking. [<OF. *gambon* <LL. *gamba*, leg]

GAM·MON ER *noun* One who gammons.

GAM MON·ING *noun* A rope, chain, or iron that fastens the bowsprit down to the stem of a vessel.

GAMO· A combining form from Greek *gamos*, marriage.

GAM·O GEN' E·SIS *noun* Sexual generation.

GAM·O·GE·NET'·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from gamogenesis. — **GAM·O·GE·NET'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

GAM·O·MA'·NI·A *noun* An excessive desire to marry. [<Gr. *gamos*, marriage, + **-MANIA**]

GAM·O·PET'·A·LOUS (-lus) *adj.* Pertaining to a division of dicotyledonous plants in which the flowers possess both calyx and corolla. [<GAMO- + Gr. *petalon*, leaf]



GAMOPETALOUS

Gamopetalous corolla (*a*) and gamosepalous calyx (*b*) of the flower of the tobacco plant.

GAM·O PHYL'·LOUS (-fĭl'·us) *adj.* Having cohering perianth leaves. [<GAMO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf]

GAM·O·SEP'·A·LOUS (-lus) *adj.* In botany, having the sepals more or less united; monosepalous.

·GAMOUS Combining form from Greek *gamos*, marriage, used in biology, botany, and zoology, signifying uniting for reproduction, as poly*gamous*, crypto*gamous*, etc.

‡GAMP *noun* [Pop.] A large heavy umbrella: in allusion to that carried by Mrs. Gamp, in Dickens's novel *Martin Chuzzlewit.*

‡GAMP *noun* A long piece of metal with a raised center, fitted to a sewing machine to produce a rounded tuck on fabric. [<F. *guimpe;* see GUIMPE]

GA·MUM See under GLUSKAP.

GAM UT *noun* 1 The diatonic scale of musical notes. 2 The whole range of anything; as, the *gamut* of emotions. [<GAMMA + UT]

GAM·Y (gāme'–) *adj.* [**GAM I·ER, GAM·I·EST**] 1 Having the flavor of game. 2 [Pop.] Full of pluck; disposed to fight. 3 Teeming with game.

·GAMY Combining form from Greek *gamos*, marriage, used in botany and zoology, signifying marriage, or union for reproduction; as, poly*gamy*, etc.

GAN [Obs.] Past tense of **‡GIN.**

GAND (*F.* gahN) See GHENT.

GAN DAK (gŭn·dŭk') A river in Bengal and Nepal, India; 400 miles to the Ganges River at Patna.

GAN·DER *noun* 1 A male goose. 2 A dunce. [<OE. *gandra*]

GAN·DHI (gahn'·dī; *Hind.* gahn'·*thee*), **MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND**, born 1869, Hindu nationalist leader: known as **MA·HAT·MA GANDHI.**

GAN·DO (-dō) A former sultanate, now in the British colony of Nigeria and in the Dahomey and Niger colonies of French West Africa.

GANE [Scot.] Past tense of **GAE** (go).

GA·NEF (gah'–) *noun* A thief: also spelled *gonof, gonoph.* Also **GA NOF.** [<Yiddish]

‡GANG *noun* 1 A number of persons acting or operating together; a group; squad: sometimes implying cooperation for evil purposes. 2 A set of tools or other objects of one kind operated together. 3 Gangue. See synonyms under CABAL.

— *verb* 1 To unite into or as into a gang. 2 To act concertedly: often with *up*, as, several boys *ganged up* to thrash him. [<OE. *gang*, a going, <*gangan*, go]

‡GANG *intr. verb* [Scot.] To go.

GANG ER *noun* [Br.] The foreman of a gang.

GAN·GES (-jeez) A sacred river of India, 1,500 miles from the Himalaya Mountains to the Bay of Bengal.

GANG HOOK Two or three fishhooks, joined together and attached to one line.

GANG ING *noun* A system of coupling two or more coils or condensers of a radio receiving set so that they may be controlled by a single dial.

GANG KNIFE A set of knives used to slice fish, etc., into pieces of predetermined length.

GAN'·GLI·AT ED (găng'·glĭ·ăt·ed) *adj.* Possessing ganglia. Also **GAN'·GLI·ATE, GAN' GLI·ON·AT ED.**

GAN·GLING (găng'·gling) *adj.* [Pop.] Awkward in motion, as a young calf. Also **GAN·GLY.**

GANGLIO· A combining form from Greek *ganglion*, tumor.

GAN GLI·OID (găng'–) *adj.* Resembling a ganglion.

GAN·GLI·ON (găng'–) *noun* [**GAN GLI·ONS** or **GAN·GLI·A** *pl.*] 1 A collection of nerve cells, especially those lying inside the brain and spinal cord; a nerve center. 2 Hence, any center of energy, activity, or strength. 3 A hard globular tumor proceeding from a tendon. [<LL. <Gr. *ganglion*, tumor] **GAN·GLI·ON'·IC** *adj.*

GAN·GLI·ON·EC'·TO MY *noun* Surgical removal of a ganglion.

GAN GLI·O·NI'·TIS *noun* Inflammation of a ganglion.

GANG·PLANK *noun* A temporary bridge for passengers between a vessel and a wharf.

GANG PLOW A set of plowshares arranged to work simultaneously.

GAN GREL (găng'–) *noun* [Scot.] 1 An awkward fellow. 2 A wanderer; vagrant. Also **GAN GRELL.** [<OE. *gangan*, go]

GAN·GRENE (găng'–) *noun* Mortification or death of a part of the body, caused by failure or lack of an adequate blood supply. — *verb* [**GAN·GRENED, GAN·GREN·ING**] To cause gangrene in or become affected by gangrene; mortify or be mortified. [<L. *gangræna* <Gr. *gangraina*] — **GAN·GRE·NOUS** (-nus) *adj.*

GANG SAW An arrangement of circular saws geared to one shaft and used to perform several cutting operations simultaneously.

GANG·STER *noun* A member of a gang of roughs, gunmen, or the like. —**·DOM** *noun.*

GANGUE (găng) *noun* The non-metalliferous or worthless minerals found in a vein of ore. [<F.<G. *gang,* vein of ore]

GANG·WAY *noun* 1 A passageway through, into, or out of any enclosure; especially, a temporary passageway made of planks. 2 An aisle between rows of seats in the British House of Commons, separating members of the government or ex-ministers who are in opposition from the rank and file of their parties. 3 Either side of the upper deck of a ship, from the mainmast to the quarter-deck. 4 An opening in a vessel's bulwarks to afford entrance for passengers or freight; also, a gangplank. 5 The main level in a coal mine. 6 The gradient up which logs are conveyed into a sawmill: also called *logway.*

—*interj.* Get out of the way! Stand aside! [<OE. *gang,* passage, + WAY]

GAN·IS·TER *noun* 1 A very siliceous claystone of the lower coal measures of England, used chiefly for flagging and refractory furnace linings. 2 A mixture of ground quartz and fire clay used in lining Bessemer converters. Also **GAN·NIS·TER.**

GAN·NET *noun* 1 Any of several large sea birds related to the pelicans. The common gannet *(Moris bassana)* of the North Atlantic coasts is of a prevailing white color with blackish feet. 2 [Local] The wood-ibis of Florida. [<OE. *ganot;* compare GANDER]

GAN·OID *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the *Ganoidei,* a large division of fishes, including sturgeons, bowfins, etc. 2 Having an enamel-like appearance, as the scales of such fishes. —*noun* A ganoid fish. [<Gr. *ganos,* brightness, + -OID]

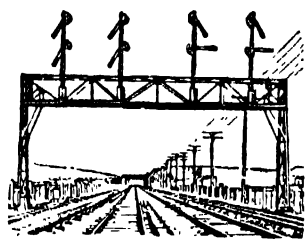
GANT·LET (gănt'- *or* gahnt'-) *noun* 1 A punishment wherein the victim runs between two rows of men who strike him with clubs or switches as he passes; hence, a series of risks or unpleasant events: also **GANT LOPE.** 2 A narrowing of two lines of railway track almost into the space of one, as on a bridge or in a tunnel, without breaking the continuity of either track —**TO RUN THE GANTLET** To be exposed to a series of hostile attacks or unpleasant incidents.

—*tr. verb* To form a gantlet by running together (railway tracks). Also spelled *gauntlet.* [<ME. *gantlope* <Sw. *gatlopp,* lane-course]

GANT·LET *noun* A gauntlet; glove.

GANT·LINE *noun* A rope rove through a block at the masthead of a vessel for temporary use.

GAN·TRY *noun* [**GAN·TRIES** *pl.*] 1 The frame of a traveling crane, or the crane and frame together. 2 A framework for supporting railway signals, usually bridging the tracks. 3 A frame to hold a barrel horizontally. Also spelled *gauntry, gauntree.* [<F. *chantier* <L. *cantherius,* framework, trellis, <Gr. *kanthēlios,* pack ass]



GANTRY
For railway signals.

GAN·Y·MEDE 1 In Greek mythology, a beautiful boy whom Zeus, in the form of an eagle, carried up to Olympus to succeed Hebe as cupbearer to the gods; hence, any boy who serves drinks; a cupbearer. 2 The fourth (commonly called third) satellite of Jupiter, after Callisto the largest satellite in the solar system. [<Gr. *Ganymēdēs*]

GA·O (gah'-ō) A town in central French Sudan.

GAOL (jāle) *noun* [Br.] A jail; prison. —**GAOL·BIRD** *noun* —**GAOL·ER** *noun.*

GAP *noun* 1 An opening or parting in anything; aperture; breach; chasm. 2 Specifically, a deep notch or ravine in a mountain ridge. 3 A break in continuity; interruption; a period in chronology or a range of phenomena about which nothing is known. See synonyms under BREACH, HOLE.

—*tr. verb* [**GAPPED, GAP·PING**] To nick or notch; make a breach in. [<ON. *gap,* gap, abyss, <*gapa,* gape]

GAPE (gape *or* găp) *intr. verb* [**GAPED, GAP·ING**] 1 To open the mouth wide, as in yawning. 2 To present a wide opening, as a chasm. 3 To stare in open-mouthed amazement. —*noun* 1 The act of gaping. 2 The expanse of the open mouth, as in birds; also, the opening between the shells of a bivalve the edges of which do not naturally shut tight together, as in soft clams. 3 A gap. —**THE GAPES** 1 A fit of gaping or yawning. 2 A disease of young fowls, caused by the presence of gapeworms obstructing the breathing and causing much gaping. [<ON. *gapa*] —**GAP·ER** *noun.*

GAPE·SEED *noun* 1 [Pop.] Anything that causes wonder or astonishment to the ignorant or simple. 2 One who stares in a gaping manner.

GAPE·WORM *noun* A nematode worm *(Syngamus trachealis)* that causes the gapes.

GAP'·ING·STOCK (gāpe'-) *noun* Something to be gaped at; an object of wonder or curiosity.

GAP·PY *adj.* Not connected; broken.

GAP·Y (gāpe'-) *adj.* Affected with the gapes.

GAR *noun* Any of several fishes having a spearlike snout and elongate body, especially the North American species *(Tylosurus marinus).* The common European species *(Belone vulgaris)* is esteemed as a food fish. The teleost marine varieties are also called *billfishes, needlefishes.* [Short for GARFISH]

GAR *tr. verb* [Scot.] To cause; make; force. [<ON. *gerva, gera,* make]

GA·RAGE (guh·rahzh' *or* -rahj') *noun* A building in which motor vehicles are stored and cared for. —*tr. verb* [**GA·RAGED, GA·RAG·ING**] To store and care for; put or keep in a garage. [<F.]

GAR·A·MOND (gar'·uh·mund; *F.* gah·rah·mawN'), **CLAUDE,** died 1561, French printer and type founder; inaugurated the use of roman characters in place of the gothic then in common use.

GAR·AND RIFLE (găr'·ănd) A semi-automatic weapon developed for the U. S. Army, using .30-caliber bullets fed from a clip at a rate of about 50 per minute, ejection of shells and reloading being effected by the expanding gases of each discharge. Weight, about ten pounds with bayonet; effective range, about 1,000 yards. [<J. C. Garand, born 1888, U. S. inventor]

GARB *noun* 1 Style of apparel, especially as characteristic of some office, rank, etc. 2 [Obs.] External seeming; appearance; demeanor; manner. 3 [Obs.] Custom; style. See synonyms under DRESS. —*tr. verb* To array in garments; clothe. [<OF. *garbe,* garb, gracefulness]

GAR·BAGE (-bij) *noun* 1 Animal or household refuse. 2 Low or vile things collectively [<OF. *garbe* <OHG. *garba,* sheaf, + -AGE]

GAR·BAN ZO BEAN (-bahn'·tho) [Sp.] The Mexican chickpea.

GAR·BEL *noun* A garboard.

GAR·BLE *tr. verb* [**GAR·BLED** (-bld), **GAR·BLING**] 1 To change injuriously (a document, report, etc.), usually with the intention of falsifying; mutilate; pervert. 2 Formerly, to separate the inferior so as to leave the good; take the best part of: still in use only as a trade term; as, to *garble* the comage. 3 [Obs.] To cull or assort; bolt or sift; as, to *garble* spices. See synonyms under PERVERT.

—*noun* 1 The act of garbling; a perversion, as of a text. 2 *pl.* Impurities separated from drugs, spices, etc.; refuse; trash. [<Sp. *garbillo* <Ar. *ghirbāl* <L. *cribellum* <*cribrum,* sieve]

GAR·BOARD *noun* One of the planks on a ship's bottom next to the keel. Also **GARBOARD PLANK** or **STRAKE.** [<D. *gaarboord]*

GAR·BOIL *noun* [Obs.] An uproar; commotion.

GAR·CÍ A I·ÑI·GUEZ (gar·see'·ah ee'·nyee·gehs), **CALIXTO,** 1836–98, Cuban patriot; general.

GAR·ÇON (gahr·sawN') *noun* [F.] A boy; also, a waiter.

GAR DA A picturesque mountain lake of the Tirol and Upper Italy; 35 by 2 to 10 miles. Also **LAGO DI GARDA.**

GAR DANT *adj.* In heraldry, looking directly toward the observer, as an animal on a shield: also spelled *guardant.* [<OF.]

GAR DEN *noun* 1 A place for the cultivation of flowers, vegetables, or small plants. 2 Hence, any fertile or highly cultivated territory. 3 A piece of ground, commonly with ornamental plants or trees, used as a place of public resort, as, a botanical *garden.* 4 [Pop.] In baseball, the outfield.

—*adj.* 1 Grown, or capable of being grown in a garden; hence, hardy; also, ordinary; common. 2 Like a garden; ornamental; as, *garden* spot of the world.

—*verb* To cultivate; till or work in a garden. [<Norman French *gardin;* of Gmc. origin]

GARDEN, MARY, born 1877, American operatic soprano.

GARDEN BALSAM An ornamental plant *(Impatiens balsamina),* cultivated in many varieties.

GAR DEN ER *noun* One who tends gardens, or is skilled in gardening.

GAR·DE NI A *noun* Any of a considerable genus *(Gardenia)* of mainly tropical shrubs or trees, with large and fragrant yellow or white axillary flowers. The Cape jasmine *(G. jasminoides)* is the best-known in cultivation. [<Dr. A. Garden, 1730–91, American botanist]

GAR DEN ING *noun* The art of making and caring for a garden; also, the work involved. See synonyms under AGRICULTURE.

GARDEN SORREL The common sorrel, or sour dock.

GARDEN STATE Nickname of NEW JERSEY.

GARDE ROBE (gahrd'-) *noun* 1 A wardrobe; also, its contents. 2 A private room, as a bedchamber. [<F., wardrobe]

GAR·DEZ BIEN (gar·deh' byăN) [F.] Take good care (of yourself).

GAR·DEZ LA FOI (lă fwah) [F.] Keep faith.

GAR·DI·NER, SAMUEL RAWSON, 1829–1902, English historian. —**STEPHEN,** 1483–1555, English prelate and statesman.

GAR'·DY·LOO *interj.* [Scot.] Beware of the water: formerly said in Edinburgh, to warn passers-by to avoid slops thrown from a window. [<F. *gardez l'eau*]

GAR ETH (găr'-) The "kitchen-scullion" knight of the Round Table, brother of Gawain, who accepted the adventure of rescuing the lady Lyonors despite the scorn of her sister Lynette.

GAR·FIELD, JAMES ABRAM, 1831–81, president of the United States; assassinated.

GAR FISH *noun* A fish with a spearlike snout, as a garpike. See GAR. [<OE. *gar*, spear, + FISH]

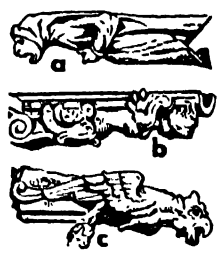
GAR GA·NEY *noun* A teal (genus *Querquedula*) of Europe and southern Asia, having a broad white line on each side of the head and neck. [<Prov. It. *garganello*]

GAR GAN TU·A (–tū·uh) The peace-loving giant prince of Rabelais' satirical romance *Gargantua* (1534); mouthpiece for educational reform; possessor of an enormous appetite.

GAR GAN TU·AN *adj.* [Pop.] Huge; gluttonous.

GAR GET (–gĕt) *noun* 1 An infectious disease of cattle, sheep, and swine, characterized by inflammation of the udder, deficient or contaminated milk, distemper, and other symptoms: also called *mastitis, mammitis.* 2 The pokeweed. [<OF. *gargate*, throat, <*gorge*, gorge]

GAR GLE *verb* [GAR·GLED (–gld), GAR·GLING] 1 To rinse (the throat) with a liquid agitated by air from the windpipe. 2 To use a gargle. 3 To make a sound as if gargling. —*noun* A liquid for gargling. [<OF. *gargouiller*, gargle]



GARGOYLES
a On cathedral of Amiens (13th cent.)
b On cathedral of St. Eustache, Paris (16th cent.)
c On the church of Montmartre in Paris (19th cent.)

GAR GOYLE *noun* A projecting medieval stone spout, grotesquely carved: also spelled *gurgoyle.* [<OF. *gargouille*, throat, <L. *gurgulio*, gullet] —**GAR GOYLED** *adj.*

GAR I BAL′·DI (gär·i·bawl′·di) *noun* A loose blouse resembling those worn by the soldiers of Garibaldi.

GAR I BAL′ DI (gar·i·bawl′·di; *It.* gah ri bahl′·dē), **GIUSEPPE,** 1807–82, Italian patriot, secured unity of Italy.

GAR I BAL′·DI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Giuseppe Garibaldi or his troops. —*noun* One of the soldiers of Giuseppe Garibaldi.

GAR ISH (gär′–) *adj.* 1 Marked by a dazzling glare. 2 Displaying a gaudy effect. 3 Extravagantly conceited. Also spelled *garrish.* [<ME. *gauren*, frequentative of *gaw*, stare] —**LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

GAR LAND *noun* 1 A wreath of leaves, flowers, etc., as a token of victory, joy, or honor. 2 A collection of literary gems. 3 A wire framework covered with cloth or burlap strips and used in camouflage. 4 Something resembling a garland or wreath. 5 A strop used to hoist spars. —*tr. verb* To deck or festoon with or as with a garland. [<OF. *garlande*]

GAR LAND, (HANNIBAL) HAMLIN, 1860–1940, American writer.

GAR LIC *noun* A hardy bulbous perennial (*Allium sativum*) of the same genus as the onion; also, its pungent bulb. [<OF. *gar*, spear, + *leac*, leek] —**GAR LICK·Y** *adj.*

GAR MENT *noun* An article of clothing. See synonyms under DRESS. —*tr. verb* To clothe with or as with a garment: chiefly in the past participle. [<OF. *garnement* <*garnir*, garnish]

GAR NER *tr. verb* To store, as in a granary; gather. —*noun* A place for the storage of grain; a granary; hence, a gathering, store. [<OF. *grenier* <L. *granarium* <*granum*, grain]

GAR NET *noun* A vitreous transparent or translucent mineral, sometimes cut as a gem; also, its prevailing color, a deep red. The common varieties of garnet are almandite, grossularite, andradite, pyrope, and spessartite. [<F. *grenat* <L. *granum*, seed]

GAR NET *noun* A form of tackle or purchase.

GAR′ NI ER ITE *noun* An amorphous, bright apple-green, hydrous silicate of nickel and magnesium, forming an important ore of nickel. [<Jules Garnier, French geologist]

GAR NISH *tr. verb* 1 In cookery, to surround with additions for embellishment or for a relish. 2 To embellish; decorate, as with ornaments. 3 [Law] To give warning to answer to an action; garnishee. —*noun* 1 Something placed around a dish for ornamentation or a relish. 2 Anything added as an ornament, embellishment; also, dress. 3 [Obs.] In English jails, a fee collected from a new prisoner. [<OF. *garnir* <*warnir*; akin to WARN]

Synonyms (*verb*): adorn, beautify, deck, decorate, dress, embellish, furbish, ornament. See ADORN. *Antonyms*: blemish, deface, denude, disfigure, dismantle, spoil, strip.

GAR NISH EE′ *tr. verb* [EED′, EE′ ING] [Law] 1 To secure by garnishment (any debt or property, in the hands of a third person, which is due or belonging to the defendant in attachment). 2 To warn (a person) by garnishment. —*noun* [Law] A person warned not to pay or deliver money or effects to a defendant, pending a judgment of a court.

GAR′ NISH ER *noun* One who garnishes or garnishees.

GAR NISH·MENT *noun* 1 The act of garnishing or that which garnishes; embellishment; ornament. 2 A warning or summons; specifically, a notice not to pay or deliver money or effects to a defendant, but to appear and answer the plaintiff's suit.

GAR NI TURE (–chŏŏr *or* –tyŏŏr) *noun* Anything used to garnish; embellishment. [<F.]

GA·RONNE (gah·rawN′) A river in SW. France; 357 miles to the Gironde.

GAR·PIKE *noun* 1 A large ganoid fish of the fresh waters of eastern North America (family *Lepisosteidæ*), having an elongated spearlike snout. 2 A garfish. [<GAR + PIKE]

GAR RET (găr′·ĕt) *noun* A story or room directly under a sloping roof. [<OF. *garite*, place of refuge]

GAR·RET·EER′ (găr–) *noun* One who lives in a garret.

GAR·RICK (găr′–), **DAVID,** 1717–79, English actor and playwright.

GAR·RI·SON (găr′–) *noun* The military force defending a fort, town, etc.; also, such a place or station. —*tr. verb* 1 To man with troops, as a town; put a force of soldiers into. 2 To put, as soldiers, into a fortress or town. [<OF. *garison*, defense]

GAR·RI·SON (găr′–), **FIELDING HUDSON,** 1870–1935, American medical historian. —**WILLIAM LLOYD,** 1805–79, American abolitionist.

GARRISON CAP A small, close-fitting, vizorless cap, with gold or gold-and-black braid for officers and colored braid for enlisted men, the color indicating the branch of service to which they belong: also called *field cap, overseas cap.*

GAR·ROTE (gă·rōte′ *or* –rŏt′) *noun* 1 A Spanish instrument for capital punishment by strangling. 2 The mode of punishment inflicted by the garrote; hence, strangulation in general. —*tr. verb* [GAR·ROT·ED, GAR·ROT·ING] 1 To execute with a garrote. 2 To throttle in order to rob. Also **GA·ROTE, GA·ROTTE, GAR·ROTTE.** [<Sp. *garrote*, originally cudgel]

GAR·ROT·ER (–rŏt′– *or* –rŏt′·ur) *noun* A strangler; especially, a highwayman who throttles his victim. Also **GAR·ROT·TER.**

GAR′ RU·LINE (găr′·ŏŏ–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a subfamily of corvine birds (*Garrulinæ*), which includes the jays. —*noun* Any bird of this subfamily. [<L. *garrulus*, talkative]

GAR RU·LI·TY (gă·rōō′–) *noun* Idle and empty talkativeness.

GAR RU LOUS (găr′·ŏŏ·lus) *adj.* Given to continual and tedious talking; habitually loquacious. [<L. *garrulus*, chattering] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: chattering, loquacious, talkative, verbose. *Garrulous* signifies given to constant trivial talking. *Chattering* signifies uttering rapid, noisy, and unintelligible, or scarcely intelligible, sounds, whether articulate words or such as resemble them. The *talkative* person has a strong disposition to talk, with or without an abundance of words, or many ideas; the *loquacious* person has an abundant flow of language and much to say on any subject suggested; either may be lively and for a time entertaining, the *garrulous* person is tedious, repetitious, petty, and self-absorbed. *Verbose* is applied to utterances more formal than conversation, as to writings, or public addresses. Compare CIRCUMLOCUTION. *Antonyms*: laconic, reserved, reticent, silent, speechless, taciturn.

GAR TEN *noun* [Scot.] A garter.

GAR TER *noun* A band worn around the leg to hold a stocking in place; loosely, any stocking-supporter. —*tr. verb* 1 To put a garter upon; fasten with a garter. 2 To invest with the badge of the Order of the Garter. [<OF. *gartier* <*garet*, bend of the knee]

GAR·TER *noun* The distinctive badge of the **ORDER OF THE GARTER,** the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain; also, the order itself, or membership therein.

GARTER SNAKE Any of various small, harmless, viviparous, brightly striped snakes (genus *Thamnophis*): most common of American snakes.

GARTH *noun* [Obs.] An enclosed or adjoining cultivated space; yard; garden; homestead [<ON. *garthr*]

GA·RY An iron- and steel-manufacturing city in Indiana on Lake Michigan.

GA·RY, ELBERT HENRY, 1846–1927, American lawyer and financier.

GAS *noun* [GAS·ES *pl.*] 1 Matter in the aeriform state; that fluid form of matter which is compressible within limits, and which, owing to the relatively free movement of its molecules, diffuses readily in other like forms of matter and is capable of indefinite expansion in all directions. 2 Any gaseous or vaporous mixture other than air; as, illuminating *gas*, fuel *gas*, etc. 3 A single jet of flame supplied by illuminating gas. 4 Laughing gas. 5 In mining, an explosive mixture of atmospheric air with firedamp. 6 [Pop.] Empty boasting; chatter. 7 [Pop.] Gasoline. 8 Chlorine or some other highly poisonous or asphyxiating substance: first used in warfare by Germany, April 22, 1915: also **POISON GAS.** 9 [Pop.] Flatulence. See synonyms under FLUID. —*verb* [GASSED, GAS·SING] 1 To form and give off gas: an indication of certain chemical conditions. 2 To saturate with gas, as lime in chlorination. 3 To poison by gas or gas fumes, especially in warfare. 4 [Pop.] To talk nonsense; chatter. 5 To expose to the action of a gas flame; singe. [Name coined by J. B. van Helmont, 1577–1644, Belgian chemist]

GAS ALARM A warning of a gas attack; also, the device by which the warning is given.

GAS-ANALYSIS *noun* The qualitative and quantitative determination of gases, especially in regard to their physiological and thermodynamic properties.

GAS ATTACK A military attack using gas-filled bombs or shells.
GAS BACILLUS The micro-organism producing gas gangrene in gunshot wounds, specifically *Bacillus welchii*.
GAS BALANCE An instrument for determining the specific gravity of gases.
GAS BLACK Carbon black, produced by carbonizing natural gas: used as a substitute for animal and vegetable carbon.
GAS BLEACHING Bleaching by means of a gas, as by chlorine.
GAS BOMB A bomb or shell filled with poison gas which is released when the shell explodes. Also **GAS SHELL**.
GAS BRACKET A bracket bearing one or more gas burners.
GAS BURNER A tube or tip, usually attached to a gas fixture, for regulating the flame of the gas consumed.
GAS CARBON A compact amorphous carbon deposited in the retorts of gas-works. It is a good conductor of heat and electricity, and is used for battery plates and in the electric arc light. Also **GAS COKE**.
GAS CELL 1 One of the individual compartments containing the gas in an airship: also **GAS CONTAINER**. 2 In the electrolysis of water, an electrolytic cell composed of two gas electrodes: also **GAS BATTERY**.
GAS COAL A bituminous coal from which illuminating gas may be made.
GAS COIGNE (-coin), **GEORGE**, 1525?-77, English poet.
GAS CON *noun* A boaster. — *adj.* Boastful; blustering.
GAS CON *adj.* Of, native of, or pertaining to Gascony. — *noun* A native of Gascony.
GAS CON ADE' *intr. verb* [**AD' ED, -AD'ING**] To vaunt oneself; brag; bluster. — *noun* Boastful or blustering talk; boasting; braggadocio; bluster. [<F. *gasconnade*] — **GAS CON AD'ER** *noun*.
GAS CO NY A former province, SW. France. Also [F.] **GASCOGNE** (gahs-cawn'-i).
GAS ELECTRODE An electrode capable of dissolving a gas or holding it on its surface. It is usually made of finely divided metal and in the solution behaves as a reversible electrode.
GAS E LIER' Same as **GASOLIER**.
GAS ENGINE An internal-combustion engine.
GAS E OUS (-ŭs) *adj.* 1 Having the nature or form of gas; aeriform. 2 Unsubstantial.
GAS-FILTER *noun* A filter for removing solid or liquid particles from a gas.
GAS-FITTER *noun* One who fits and puts up gas fixtures.
GAS FITTINGS The appliances connected with the introduction and use of gas in a building.
GAS FIXTURE A tube, with burners and stopcocks, connected with a gas pipe.
GAS FOCUSING A method of focusing a stream of electrons through the action of an ionized gas.
GAS FURNACE A furnace in which gas is used for fuel, or one for making gas.
GAS GANGRENE Gangrene with gas formation in the tissues of gunshot wounds; caused chiefly by anaerobic bacteria, as *Bacillus welchii*.
GAS-GENERATOR *noun* An apparatus for generating gas.
GAS GROOVE A groove formed by a stream of hydrogen or other gas rising continuously along the surface of an electrochemical metallic deposit while it is forming.
GASH *tr. verb* To make a long deep cut in. See synonyms under CUT. — *noun* A long deep incision; a flesh wound. [<OF. *garser*, scratch]
GASH *adj.* [Scot.] 1 Fluent; intelligent. 2 Neat; trim.
GAS HELMET A gas mask.
GAS-HOLDER See GASOMETER.
GAS'I FORM *adj.* Gaseous.
GAS'I FY *verb* [**-FIED, -FY ING**] 1 To make gas from. 2 To become gas. — **GAS'I FI A BLE** *adj.* — **GAS I FI CA'TION** *noun* — **GAS'I FI ER** *noun*.
GAS JET 1 A burner on a gas fixture. 2 The jet of flame on a gas burner.
GAS KELL, ELIZABETH CLEGHORN (*née* Stevenson), 1810-65, English novelist.
GAS KET *noun* 1 A ring, disk or plate of packing to make a joint water-tight. 2 A rope or cord used to confine furled sails to the yard or boom. Also **GAS KIN, GAS KING**. [Apparently <F. *garcette*, cat-o'-nine-tails]
GAS KIN *noun* 1 The hinder part of a horse's leg, between the stifle and the hock. See illustration under **HORSE**. 2 *pl.* Same as **GALLIGASKINS**. 3 Same as **GASKET** (rope).
GAS-LIGHT *noun* 1 Light produced by gas: also **GAS LIGHT**. 2 A gas jet or burner. — **GAS-LIGHTING** *noun*.
GAS LIQUOR A by-product obtained by subjecting soft coal to destructive distillation: the chief source of ammonia.
GAS LOG An imitation log concealing a gas burner, used in a fireplace.
GAS MAIN A trunk gas pipe for conveying gas to the service pipes.
GAS MAN *noun* 1 One who manufactures or supplies gas for lighting. 2 A gas-fitter. 3 In mining, one who superintends ventilation and guards against firedamp. 4 A man employed by a gas-supplying company to examine and read gas meters, note the amount used, etc.
GAS MANTLE A mantle surrounding the flame of a gas jet, which radiates light when heated.
GAS MASK A protective headpiece worn to prevent poisoning by noxious fumes or gases.
GAS METER An apparatus for measuring the quantity of gas that passes through it.
GAS'O GENE (-jeen) *noun* 1 A fuel gas made from charcoal. 2 A portable contrivance for producing gas for aerating water.
GAS O LIER' (-leer') *noun* A pendent fixture having branches ending in gas burners: also spelled *gasalier*, *gaselier*.
GAS'O LINE (-leen) *noun* A colorless, volatile, inflammable hydrocarbon product of the distillation of crude petroleum, having a specific gravity of .629 to .667 and boiling at from 75° to 90° C. It is used as fuel, for carbonizing water gases, to propel machinery, and as a solvent for fats. Also **GAS'O LENE**.
GASOLINE BOMB See FRANGIBLE GRENADE under **GRENADE**.
GAS OM'E TER *noun* 1 An apparatus adapted to collecting, holding, or mixing gases; a gas-holder. 2 More properly, an apparatus for measuring gases, used in chemical manipulations.
GAS OM'E TRY (-trĭ) *noun* The measurement of gases. — **GAS O MET'RIC** *adj.*
GAS-OPERATED *adj.* Operated by the action of expanding gases: said especially of certain automatic and semi-automatic weapons. See GARAND RIFLE.
GAS OVEN An oven heated by gas.
GASP *verb* 1 To utter or emit brokenly and painfully. 2 To breathe convulsively, as from exhaustion or fear. 3 To express eager desire, as with gasps. — *noun* An act of convulsive and interrupted breathing. [<ON. *geispa*, yawn]
GAS PAR (gahs pahr') [Pg., Sp.] Same as **JASPER**. Also [It.] **GAS PARD** (gahs-pahr'), [It.] **GAS PA RO** (gahs'-pah-ro). — **GAS PAR** Traditional name of one of the three kings, the *Magi*, who honored the infant Jesus. Also called *Kasper*.
GAS PÉ PENINSULA (gas peh') A peninsula of the Province of Quebec, Canada, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.
GASP ER *noun* 1 One who or that which gasps. 2 [Pop.] A cigarette.
GAS PIPE A pipe for carrying gas, especially illuminating gas.
GAS PLANT Fraxinella.
GAS POT A receptacle containing lacrimatory or other poison gases and used principally in training for chemical warfare.
GAS SAND Any sandstone that contains or yields natural gas.
GAS SHAFT A corridor to permit the escape of gas released or discharged from the gas cells of an airship.
GAS SHELL A gas bomb.
GAS SING *noun* 1 Subjection to the action of a gas, as lime to chlorine. 2 The act of poisoning by gas warfare. 3 [Pop.] Conversation; especially, idle or boastful talk.
GAS STATION A filling station.
GAS SY *adj.* [**GAS SI ER, GAS SI EST**] 1 Characteristic of or impregnated with gas. 2 [Pop.] Addicted to idle chatter or boastful talk.
GAST *tr. verb* [Obs.] To terrify. Compare AGHAST. [<OE. *gæstan*]
GAS TANK 1 A gasometer. 2 A gasoline tank, as the fuel tank of an airplane.
GAS TAR See COAL TAR.
GASTERO-, GASTR-, GASTRO- Combining forms from Greek *gastér*, stomach.
GAS TER O MY CE'TOUS (-mī-see'-tus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a subgroup (*Gasteromycetes*) of fleshy fungi having spores enclosed in cavities within the fruit body, as puffballs and earthstars. [<Gr. *gastér*, stomach, + *mykēs*, fungus]
GAS TER OPH'I LUS Same as **GASTROPHILUS**.
GAS'TER O POD Same as **GASTROPOD**.
GAS THERMOMETER A thermometer which indicates temperature changes by variations in the pressure or volume of a contained gas, usually hydrogen.
GAS-TIGHT *adj.* Not permitting the escape of gas.
GAS TRAL'GI A (-jī-uh) *noun* Neuralgia in the stomach; gastric pain.
GAS TREC'TO MY *noun* An operation to remove a portion of the stomach.
GAS TRIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or near the stomach. Compare illustration under **ABDOMINAL**.
GASTRIC FEVER 1 A bilious remittent fever; harvest fever. 2 Acute dyspepsia.
GASTRIC JUICE or **JUICES** A thin acid fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach and containing several enzymes; the chief digestive fluid, acting mainly on proteins.
GAS TRIN *noun* A hormone secreted by the stomach membrane and promoting digestion by activating the gastric juices.
GAS TRI'TIS *noun* Inflammation of the stomach. [<GASTR- + -ITIS] — **GAS TRIT'IC** *adj.*
GAS'TRO CŒL (-seel) *noun* The archenteron.
GAS TRO COL'IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the stomach and the transverse colon.
GAS TRO DI APH'A NY (-dī-ăf'-uh-nī) *noun* Examination of the stomach by means of a small electric light inserted through the esophagus. Also **GAS TRO DI APH A NOS'CO PY**.
GASTRO-ENTERITIS *noun* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels. — **GASTRO-ENTERITIC** *adj.*
GASTRO-ENTEROLOGY *noun* The study of the anatomy,

physiology, and pathology of the stomach and intestines. —**GASTRO-ENTEROLOGIST** *noun.*

GASTRO-ENTEROSTOMY *noun* An operation by which a passage is formed between the stomach and the intestine.

GAS·TRO·GA·VAGE' (–vahzh') *noun* Artificial feeding through an opening in the abdominal wall to the stomach. Also **GAS·TROS·TO·GA·VAGE'**. [<GASTRO– + F. *gavage* <*gaver*, gorge]

GAS·TRO·HE·PAT'·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the liver.

GASTRO-INTESTINAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the intestines.

GAS'·TRO·LITH *noun* A calculus or stony formation in the gastric region.

GAS·TROL'·O·GY *noun* The science of eating; gastronomy.

GAS·TRON'·O·MER *noun* An epicure. Also **GAS'·TRO·NOME, GAS·TRON'·O·MIST.**

GAS·TRO·NOM'·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to gastronomy. Also **GAS·TRO·NOM'·I·CAL.**

GAS·TRON'·O·MY *noun* The art of preparing and serving appetizing food; hence, the art of good eating; epicurism. [<Gr. *gaster*, stomach, + *nomos*, law]

GAS·TROPH'·I·LUS *noun* A genus of dipterous insects whose larvæ are parasitic on horses, especially *G. intestinalis*; a botfly: also called *Gasterophilus.*

GAS'·TRO·POD *noun* One of a large class *(Gastropoda)* of marine, fresh-water, and terrestrial mollusks, commonly having a spiral univalve shell and a creeping organ, including the snails, slugs, limpets, etc. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Gastropoda.* Also spelled *gasteropod.* [<GASTRO– + Gr. *pous, podos*, foot] —**GAS·TROP·O·DAN, GAS·TROP·O·DOUS** (–dus) *adj.*

GAS·TROP·TO'·SIS *noun* Prolapse of the stomach.

GAS'·TRO·SCOPE *noun* An electrical apparatus for illuminating and inspecting the human stomach. —**GAS·TRO·SCOP'·IC** *adj.*

GAS·TROS'·CO·PY *noun* An examination of the abdomen to discover disease.

GAS'·TRO·STEGE *noun* One of the abdominal scales of a reptile.

GAS·TROT'·O·MY *noun* An opening of or cutting into the stomach or abdomen, as to remove a foreign substance.

GAS·TROT'·RI·CHAN (–trī·kun) *noun* Any of a small phylum *(Gastrotricha)* of minute fresh-water animals, possibly related to the rotifers, having spindle-shaped bodies partly or entirely covered with spines, bristles, or scales. [<GASTRO– + Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair]

GAS·TRO·VAS'·CU·LAR *adj.* Serving both a circulating and a digestive function; of or pertaining to organs having such a function.

GAS·TRU·LA *noun* [·LÆ (lee) *pl.*] That embryonic form of metazoic animals which consists of a two-layered sac enclosing a central cavity or archenteron and having an opening or blastopore at one end. [<L. *gaster*, belly] —**GAS·TRU·LAR** *adj.*

GAS·TRU·LA'·TION *noun* The formation of a gastrula.

GAS TUBE A vacuum tube in which the pressure of the contained gas or vapor is such as appreciably to affect the electrical characteristics of the tube.

GAS TURBINE A turbine engine in which liquid or gaseous fuel is burned under pressure and the expansion gases sent through a rotor unit connected with a generator.

GAS WARFARE Warfare in which noxious or poisonous gases are dispersed by gas bombs among enemy forces.

GAS WELD A fusion of metals by use of high temperature gas flames, mixtures of hydrogen or acetylene with oxygen.

GAS WELL A well from which natural gas flows.

GAS-WORKS *noun* A factory where illuminating gas or heating gas is made.

ÞGAT [Obs.] Past tense of GET.

²GAT *noun* A ship channel in an otherwise shallow place. [< D.]

³GAT *noun* [Pop.] A revolver. [<GAT(LING GUN)]

¹GATE *noun* **1** A movable barrier, commonly swinging on hinges; often distinguished from a door by having openwork. **2** An opening or passageway, as in a barrier, fence, wall, or enclosure, often with its surrounding masonry or woodwork; a portal. **3** A mountain gap or natural passageway. **4** That which gives or affords access; as, the *gates* of hell. **5** A frame in which a saw (or set of saws) is stretched. **6** A valve controlling the water supply of a water wheel or the like. **7** A pouring hole in a mold; also, a sprue or waste piece on a casting formed in a pouring hole. **8** A hinge. See illustration under HINGE. **9** The total paid admissions at a sports event; the total attendance. See synonyms under ENTRANCE.

—*tr. verb* [**GAT·ED, GAT·ING**] To keep within the gates: a punishment in English universities. [<OE. *gatu*, plural of *geat*, opening, door]

²GATE *noun* **1** [Scot.] Method of doing; manner; way. **2** [Scot.] A course or path. **3** [Obs.] Style of walking. [<ON. *gata*, way]

GATE·AGE (–ij) *noun* **1** Use of gates as in controlling the flow of water; also, the gates used. **2** Area of gate opening, as of a turbine gate.

GATE'·CRASH·ER *noun* [Pop.] A person who gains admittance to a function without paying or without an invitation.

GATE-HINGE *noun* A hinge formed of two detachable sections, one of which pivots on a cylindrical core projecting from the other. See illustration under HINGE.

GATE·HOUSE *noun* A house beside, over, or at a gate, as a power station, a porter's lodge, or a medieval defensive structure.

GATE'·KEEP·ER *noun* One in charge of a gate. Also **GATE·MAN.**

GATE-LEG TABLE A table with swinging legs which support drop leaves and fold against the frame when the leaves are let down.

GATE MONEY Money paid for admission to a sports event, theatrical performance, or the like.

GATE POST *noun* Either of two posts between which a gate swings.

GATES, HORATIO, 1728–1806, American general in the Revolution. —**REGINALD RUGGLES,** born 1882, Canadian botanist and geneticist.

GATES HEAD An ancient seaport city in NE. Durham, England; has Roman remains.

GATE WAY *noun* **1** An entrance that is or may be closed with a gate. **2** That which is regarded as a means of ingress or egress. **3** The guides of a saw frame. See synonyms under ENTRANCE.

GATH·ER (gath'·ur) *verb* **1** To come or bring together; congregate; assemble. **2** To deduce by mental process; infer. **3** To select; pick; cull. **4** To draw into folds or plaits, as by shirring. **5** To acquire in increasing amount; collect a reserve of; gain; also, to extend or grow by accretion; accumulate. **6** To contract; come to a head; concentrate. See synonyms under AMASS, CONVOKE. —**TO GATHER UP** To pick up and collect together in one place.

—*noun* A plait or fold in cloth, held by a thread passing through the folds; a drawing together. [<OE. *gadrian*] —**GATH·ER·A·BLE** *adj.*

GATH·ER·ER *noun* One who or that which gathers; specifically, a sewing-machine attachment for gathering cloth, or one who collects taxes, fees, etc.

GATH·ER·ING (gath'–) *noun* **1** That which is gathered or brought together; specifically, an assemblage; a collection or contribution; also, the contraction of a chimney, drain, or the like. **2** A dwelling; an abscess or boil. **3** The act or operation of collecting or concentrating. See synonyms under ASSEMBLY, COMPANY.

GAT·ING (gāt'–) *noun* **1** A form of punishment. See ÞGATE (keep within). **2** A gate in a lock tumbler for the passage of the stub.

GAT·LING GUN A machine gun with parallel barrels about a central axis, each having its own lock: loaded and discharged sometimes at the rate of 1,000 shots per minute, by turning a crank. [<R. J. Gatling, 1818–1903, American inventor]

GA·TUN (gah·tōōn') A city in the Panama Canal Zone.

GATUN DAM A dam of the Panama Canal, 8,000 ft. long, which serves to form **GATUN LAKE,** area 171 square miles.

GAUCHE (gōsh') *adj.* Left-handed; hence, awkward; clumsy; boorish.

GAUCHE·RIE (gōsh·ree') *noun* An awkward action; clumsiness. [< F.]

GAU·CHO (gow'–) *noun* [·CHOS *pl.*] A native of the South American pampas of mixed Indian and Spanish ancestry; a cowboy. [<Sp.]

GAUD (gawd) *noun* An article of vulgar finery. [<L. *gaudium*, joy, <*gaudeo*, rejoice]

Synonyms: bauble, finery, gew-gaw, gimcrack, kickshaw, toy, trinket, trumpery.

GAU·DE·A'·MUS IG·I·TUR (gow·dē·ah'·mōōs ig'·i·tōōr *or* gaw·dī·āy'·mus ij'·i·tur) [L.] So let us be merry.

GAUD·ER·Y *noun* Showy ornament; finery.

GAU·DIER-BRZES·KA (gō·dyeh'–bzhes·kah'), **HENRI,** 1891–1915, French sculptor.

ÞGAUD'·Y *adj.* [**GAUD·I·ER, GAUD·I·EST**] Obtrusively brilliant in color; garish; flashy. —**GAUD·I·LY** *adv.* —**GAUD·I·NESS** *noun.*

²GAUD'·Y *noun* A feast or festival; an entertainment; especially, an annual dinner given by a college in one of the English universities. [<L. *gaudium*, joy]

GAUF·FER Same as GOFFER.

GAU·GA·ME'·LA An ancient village in Assyria near Arbela; battle, 331 B.C.

GAUGE Same as ÞGAGE.

GAU·GUIN (gō·gaN'), **PAUL,** 1848–1903, French painter.

ÞGAUL An ancient territory, embracing what is now northern Italy, France, Belgium, and parts of Holland, Switzerland, and Germany. [<L. *Gallia*]

²GAUL *noun* **1** A native of ancient Gaul. **2** A Frenchman. [<F. *Gaule* <L. *Gallus*] —**GAUL·ISH** *adj. & noun.*

GAU·LEIT·ER (gow'·lit·ur) *noun* [G.] A district leader of the Nazi party.

GAUL·THE·RI·A (gawl–) *noun* **1** Any of a large genus *(Gaultheria)* of aromatic shrubs or undershrubs with thick, shining, evergreen leaves and axillary white or rose-colored nodding flowers. The wintergreen *(G. procumbens)* is a

well-known North American species. 2 Oil of wintergreen: also called **OIL OF GAULTHERIA.** [<Dr. Gaultier, Canadian physician and botanist]

GAUM (gawm) *tr. verb* [Pop.] To smear as with something sticky. [Variant of GUM]

GAUNT (gawnt) *adj.* 1 Emaciated, as from lack of food; lank; lean; meager; thin. 2 Grim; desolate. [Etymology unknown] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: emaciated, famished, hungry, lank, lean, meager, pinched, thin, wan, wasted. See MEAGER.

GAUNT·LET *noun* 1 In medieval armor, a leather glove covered with metal plates. 2 A modern glove with long wrist-extension; also, the part of the glove covering the wrist. — **TO THROW** or **FLING DOWN THE GAUNTLET** To challenge to combat or contest. Also spelled *gantlet.* [<OF. *gantelet* <*gant,* mitten] — **GAUNT·LET·ED** *adj.*

GAUNT·LET Same as GANTLET.

GAUN·TRY, GAUN·TREE Same as GANTRY.

GAUR (gowr) *noun* A large, dark-colored, short-horned East Indian ox; the saladang. [<Hind.]

GAUSS (gows) *noun* The cgs unit of magnetic-field intensity, equal to a field exerting a force of one dyne on unit magnetic pole, or one line of force per square centimeter. [<K. F. Gauss]

GAUSS (gows), **KARL FRIEDRICH,** 1777–1855, German mathematician and physicist.

GAU·TA·MA (gaw'-) Same as BUDDHA. Also spelled *Gotama.*

GAU·TIER (gō·tyeh') [F.] Same as WALTER.

GAU·TIER (gō·tyeh'), **THÉOPHILE,** 1811–72, French writer.

GAUZE (gawz) *noun* 1 A light perforated fabric in which the warp threads are crossed or twisted around the filling. 2 Any thin open-woven material; as, wire *gauze.* 3 A mist; light fog. — *adj.* Resembling or made of gauze. [<F. *gaze*]

GAUZ·Y *adj.* [**GAUZ·I·ER, GAUZ·I·EST**] Thin and diaphanous like gauze. See synonyms under DIFFUSE. — **GAUZ·I·LY** *adv.* — **GAUZ·I·NESS** *noun.*

GA·VAGE (gah·vahzh') *noun* [F.] A method of fattening poultry by forcing them to swallow a prepared food; hence, in medicine, a method of forcing patients to eat, as through a stomach tube.

GAVE Past tense of GIVE.

GAV·EL *noun* A mason's mallet; also, the mallet used by a presiding officer. [<GAVELOCK]

GAV·EL *noun* An unbound bundle of grain. [<OF. *gavelle,* sheaf]

GAV·EL *noun* In old English law, customs duties or tribute; also, rent. [<OE. *gafol,* tribute]

GAV' EL KIND (-kind) *noun* 1 A tenure of lands now abolished in England, whereby the tenant at fifteen can sell and convey or devise the land by will, the estate cannot escheat for felony, and on an intestacy the lands descend to all the sons in common. 2 The custom of apportioning lands equally among the sons of a deceased person. [<GAVEL + KIND]

GAV' E LOCK *noun* [Prov. Eng.] An iron crowbar. [<OE. *gafeluc,* spear]

GA·VI AL *noun* The great Indian crocodile *(Gavialis gangeticus),* having long slender jaws, the upper one knobbed at the end. [<Hind. *ghariyāl,* crocodile]

GAV LE (yèv'-luh) A seaport city in Sweden on the Gulf of Bothnia. Also called *Gefle.*

GA·VOTTE (-vot') *noun* A dignified but vivacious French dance, resembling the minuet; also, music appropriate to such a dance. Also **GA·VOT.** [<F. *gavotte* <*Gavot,* inhabitant of Gap, town in SE. France]

GA WAIN (gaw'-wan) The "perfect knight" of Arthurian legend, nephew of King Arthur, appearing in the earliest sources, and in Malory having certain characteristics of the Celtic solar deity: best known in literature through Chrétien de Troyes' poem *Ywain and Gawain* (14th century) and the Middle English *Gawain and the Green Knight.* Also **GA·WAINE.**

GAWD, etc. [Obs.] Same as GAUD, etc.

GAWK *intr. verb* To stare or behave awkwardly and stupidly. — *noun* An awkward, stupid fellow. [Blend of GAUCHE and ME. *awk,* back-handed; compare AWKWARD]

GAWK·Y *adj.* [**GAWK·I·ER, GAWK·I·EST**] Awkward and dull; clownish; clumsy. See synonyms under AWKWARD. — *noun* [**GAWK·IES** *pl.*] A gawk. — **GAWK·I·LY** *adv.* — **GAWK·I·NESS** *noun.*

GAW·SIE *adj.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1 Comely; pleasant. 2 Comfortable; ample. Also **GAW·SY.**

GAY *adj.* 1 Filled with or inspiring mirth; merry; sportive. 2 Brilliant; showy. 3 Loving pleasure; wanton. See synonyms under AIRY, CHEERFUL, HAPPY, MERRY, VIVACIOUS, WANTON. — *adv.* [Scot.] Fairly; considerably: sometimes spelled *gey;* also **GAY·LIE.** [<F. <Gmc. source; compare OHG. *wahi,* pretty]

GAY, JOHN, 1685–1732, English poet and playwright.

GAY·A (gī'-uh) A city in central Bihar Province, India; a famous place of pilgrimage.

GAY·E·TY, GAY·LY, etc. Same as GAIETY, GAILY, etc.

GAY-LUS SAC (gāy-lu·sahk'), **JOSEPH LOUIS,** 1778–1850, French chemist and physicist.

GAY-LUSSAC'S LAW See CHARLES'S LAW.

GAY-PAY-OO Same as OCPU.

GAY·WINGS *noun* An American herb *(Polygala paucifolia)* somewhat resembling wintergreen.

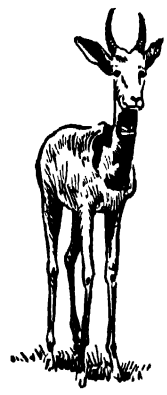
GA·ZA (gäy'-) A city in Palestine.

GA·ZA·BO *noun* [Pop.] An awkward or eccentric man or boy; a queer fellow. Also **GA·ZE·BO.**

GA'·ZA·LAND (gah'-) A district in Portuguese East Africa.

GAZE *intr. verb* [**GAZED, GAZ·ING**] To look earnestly and steadily, as in scrutiny, admiration, or concern. — *noun* 1 A continued or intense look. 2 Something gazed at. See synonyms under LOOK. — **AT GAZE** In a gazing attitude, in the act of looking around with fear or apprehension, as a stag on hearing hounds. [Compare Sw. dial. *gasa,* gape] — **GAZ·ER** *noun.*

GA·ZE·BO *noun* [**·BOS** or **·BOES** *pl.*] 1 A summer house or belvedere. 2 A turret on the roof of a house. 3 A projecting window or balcony. [<GAZE, imitating a Latin form]



GAZELLE

GAZE·HOUND *noun* A hound that hunts by sight.

GA·ZELLE *noun* A small, delicately formed antelope of northern Africa and Arabia (genus *Gazella*), with recurved horns and large, gentle eyes. [<OF. <Ar. *ghazāl,* gazelle]

GA·ZETTE (-zĕt') *noun* 1 A newspaper, or printed account of current events. 2 [Br.] Any official announcement. — *tr. verb* [**GA·ZET·TED, GA·ZET·TING**] To report officially; hence, to appoint. [<It. *gazzetta*]

GAZ ET·TEER' *noun* 1 A dictionary of geographical names. 2 A writer or contributor of news for a gazette.

GA·ZI·AN·TEP' (gah·zī·ahn·tĕp') A city in southern Turkey: formerly called *Aintab.*

GAZ'·ING·STOCK (gāze'-) *noun* A person or thing gazed at curiously or scornfully; something regarded with wonder or abhorrence.

GDANSK [Pol.] Same as DANZIG.

GDY·NIA (gdi'·nyah) A seaport city in NW. Poland.

GE (jee *or* gee) Same as GEA.

GE·AN'·TI·CLINE (jee-) *noun* A vast upward flexure of the earth's crust: opposed to *geosyncline.* [<GE, earth, + ANTICLINAL] — **GE·AN·TI·CLI'·NAL** *adj. & noun.*

GEAR *noun* 1 The moving parts or appliances that constitute a mechanical whole or set, serving to transmit motion or change its rate or direction. 2 The ropes, blocks, etc., used in working a spar or sail; all the rigging of a ship. 3 A cogwheel. 4 Fitness for harmonious and effective action, working relationship; as, out of *gear.* 5 Any equipment, as dress, vestments, warlike accouterments, harness, tools, or household necessaries. 6 [Scot. or Obs.] Property; possessions; goods; affair; business. 7 [Obs.] Stuff; rubbish. — *verb* 1 In mechanics, to put or come into gear; be in gear. 2 To mesh together; engage. 3 To equip; make ready; harness; dress. [<ON. *gervi,* equipment]

GEAR·CASE *noun* A metal housing for the gears of machinery.

GEAR·ING *noun* 1 Power-transmitting gear in general; working parts collectively. 2 Ropes and tackle.

GEAR·SHIFT *noun* A device for engaging or disengaging the gears in a power-transmission system.

GEAR·WHEEL *noun* A cogwheel.

GECK *verb* 1 To show contempt; toss the head; jeer. 2 [Obs.] To fool; cheat. — *noun* [Scot.] 1 Scorn or derision; a contemptuous toss of the head; jeer; taunt. 2 An object of contempt or derision; dupe. [<MD. *geck, gecken*]

GECK·O *noun* [**·OS** or **·OES** *pl.*] Any of a family *(Gekkonidæ)* of small lizards having toes with adhesive disks; wall lizard. [<Malay *geko*]

GED *noun* [Scot.] A fish, the pike. Also **GEDD.** [<ON. *gedda* <*gaddr,* gad]

GED·DES (gĕd'·ĭs), **NORMAN BEL,** born 1893, American stage designer. — **SIR PATRICK,** 1854–1932, Scottish biologist.

GÉ·DÉ·ON (zheh·deh·awN') [F.] Same as GIDEON. Also [It.] **GE·DE·O'·NE** (geh·deh·ō'·neh).

GEE (jee) *noun* The letter G, g, or its sound.

GEE (jee) *verb* To turn to the right or from the driver: said of draft animals; hence, to evade; swerve. — *interj.* Turn to the right! a call in driving animals without reins: opposed to *haw.* Also spelled *jee.*

GEE (jee) *interj.* A minced oath: Jesus.

GEE·LONG (jee-) A seaport town in Victoria, Australia.

GEEL·VINK BAY (Käyl'-) A bay in NW. New Guinea, 150 miles wide.

GEE·POUND (jee-) Same as SLUG (unit of mass).

GEER TRUI·DA (hār·troi'·dah) [Dutch] Same as GERTRUDE.

GEESE Plural of GOOSE.

GEEST *noun* [G.] 1 Material derived from rock-decay in its natural place. 2 Gravel; especially, alluvium. [<D., barren, dry soil]

GEE STRING (jee) A breechcloth.

GE·EZ (gē·ĕz' *or* geez) *noun* The ancient Semitic language of Abyssinia, still used as a literary language; Ethiopic.

GEE·ZER (gēz′–) *noun* [Pop.] A queer old person. [Variant of Prov. Eng. *guiser*, mummer]

GEF·FLE Same as GAVLE.

GE′·GEN·SCHEIN (gāy′·gĕn·shīne) *noun* [G.] In astronomy, a patch of faint, hazy light sometimes observable at night on the point of the ecliptic opposite the sun; it is associated with the zodiacal light.

GE·HEN·NA *noun* The place of future torment; hell; hellfire; originally, the valley of Hinnom near Jerusalem, the place where the city offal was thrown, fires being kept burning to purify the air. [<Heb. *gē-hinnōm*, valley of Hinnom]

GEI·GER COUNTER (gī′·gur) A sensitive instrument for detecting and counting ionizing particles in the air, as alpha particles or cosmic rays: also called *counting tube*. It consists of a highly charged needle enclosed in a cylinder whose inner metal wall acts as an electrode for the entering particles. [<Hans Geiger, born 1882, German physicist]

GEI·KIE (gī′·kī), **SIR ARCHIBALD**, 1835–1924, British geologist and writer.

GEI·SHA (gāy′·shuh) *noun* [Jap.] [**GEI·SHA** or **GEI·SHAS** *pl.*] A Japanese girl trained to furnish entertainment by singing, dancing, etc.

GEISS·LER TUBE (gīs′·lur) A sealed and partly evacuated glass tube containing electrodes: used for the study of electric discharges through gases. [<Heinrich Geissler, 1814–79, German physicist]

GEL (jel) *noun* A lyophilic colloid system which may range from the nearly liquid to the solid state, but is typically a semi-solid and of a jellylike consistency, as gelatin, mucilage, uncooked egg-white, etc. — *intr. verb* [**GELLED**, **GEL·LING**] To become or be changed into a gel; to jellify; congeal. [<L. *gelo*, freeze]

GEL·A·BLE (jĕl′–) *adj.* Capable of becoming congealed or jelled.

GEL·A·TIN (jĕl′–) *noun* A hard, transparent, tasteless, colloidal protein produced from bones, white connective tissue, and skin of animals. It is soluble in hot water, cooling to a jelly, but insoluble in alcohol or chloroform. Edible gelatin, used for foods, drugs, etc., is a highly refined product of yellowish tint; technical gelatin is used in photography, lithography, in the manufacture of sizing, plastics, etc. Also **GEL·A·TINE.** [<L. *gelatus* <*gelo*, freeze]

GE·LAT′·I·NATE (ji–) *verb* [**NAT·ED**, **·NAT·ING**] To convert into a jellylike substance; become changed into gelatin. — **GE·LAT·I·NA′·TION** *noun.*

GE·LAT′·I·NIZE (ji–) *tr. verb* [**NIZED**, **·NIZ·ING**] 1 To gelatinate; convert into gelatin or jelly. 2 To treat or overlay with gelatin. — **GE·LAT·I·NI·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

GE·LAT·I·NOID (ji–) *adj.* Like jelly or gelatin. — *noun* A gelatinlike substance.

GE·LAT·I·NOUS (ji–) *adj.* 1 Of the nature of gelatin; like jelly. 2 Of or pertaining to or consisting of gelatin. — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

GE·LA·TION (ji–) *noun* Solidification, especially by cooling.

¹GELD *noun* A tax or tribute; pay: chiefly in composition; as, Dane*geld* (a tribute exacted by the Danes). [<OE.]

²GELD *tr. verb* [**GELD·ED** or **GELT**, **GELD·ING**] 1 To castrate; emasculate, also, to spay. 2 To deprive of an essential part; weaken. [<ON. *gelda*, castrate]

GEL′·DER·LAND A historical province of eastern Netherlands: also *Guelders.*

GELD·ING *noun* 1 A castrated animal, especially a horse. 2 Formerly, a eunuch.

GE·LÉE (zhe·lav′), **CLAUDE** See LORRAIN, CLAUDE.

GE·LI·BO·LU (guh·lee′·bo·lōō) [Turk.] Same as GALLIPOLI.

GEL·ID (jĕl′–) *adj.* Very cold; icy; frozen. — **GEL·ID·I·TY** *noun* — **GEL·ID·LY** *adv.*

GEL·SE·MINE (jel′·sĭ mine *or* –mĭn) *noun* A white, crystalline, very poisonous alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{30}O_3N_2$, obtained from gelsemium: used as a depressant and mydriatic.

GEL·SE·MI·UM (jĕl–) *noun* The poisonous root of the yellow jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*), or an official preparation made from it. [<It. *gelsomino*, jasmine]

GEL′·SEN·KIR·CHEN (gel′·zĕn·kĭr·Ken) A city in western Prussia, Germany.

GELT *noun* [Pop.] Money. [<G. *geld*, money]

GEM (jem) *noun* 1 A precious stone, especially when set as an ornament. 2 Anything rare, delicate, and perfect, as a work of literature or art. 3 A carved or engraved semiprecious stone, any jewel. 4 A size of type between brilliant and diamond. 5 A light cake somewhat like a muffin. — *tr. verb* [**GEMMED**, **GEM·MING**] To adorn with or as with gems; bedeck. [<OE. *gimm* <L. *gemma*, jewel]

E·MA·RA (–mah′·ruh) *noun* [Heb.] The second part of the Jewish Talmud, an exposition of the first part (Mishna).

GEM·EL (jĕm′·ĕl) *adj.* Paired; coupled; as, a *gemel* window. [<OF. <L. *gemellus*, doubled]

GEMIN· A combining form from Latin *geminus*, a twin.

GEM′·I·NATE (jĕm′–) *verb* [**·NAT·ED**, **·NAT·ING**] To double; also, to become double. — *adj.* Occurring in pairs or couples, as leaves. — **GEM·I·NA′·TION** *noun.*

GEM′·I·NI (jĕm′·ĭ·nī) 1 A constellation, the Twins. See CONSTELLATION. 2 The third sign of the zodiac, extending from 60° to 90° of longitude.

GEM·MA (jĕm′·uh) *noun* [L.] [**GEM·MÆ** (jĕm′·ee *pl.*] A bud, or the budlike product of gemmation.

GEM·MATE (jĕm′–) *adj.* Bearing buds; reproducing by buds.

GEM·MA·TION (jĕ mā′·shun) *noun* 1 Reproduction by budlike outgrowth which becomes an independent individual. 2 The period of the expansion of buds. [<L. *gemmatus* <*gemmo*, bud]

GEM·ME·OUS (jĕm′·ĭ·us) *adj.* Relating to, having the nature of, or resembling gems.

GEM·MIP·AR·OUS (jĕm–) *adj.* Reproducing by, or producing, buds. — **·LY** *adv.*

GEM·MOL·O·GY (jĕm–) *noun* The scientific study and investigation of gems. — **GEM·MOL·O·GIST** *noun.*

GEM·MU·LA′·TION (jĕm·yu–) *noun* Reproduction by, or formation of, gemmules.

GEM·MULE (jĕm′·yōōl) *noun* 1 A small bud or gemma. 2 One of the minute hypothetical granules that, according to the doctrine of pangenesis, reproduce the cells or organic units from which they are thrown off. 3 A small internal reproductive bud in certain fresh-water sponges. [<LL. *gemmula* <L. *gemma*, bud]

GEM·MY (jĕm–) *adj.* 1 Full of, set with, or containing gems. 2 Like a gem; bright; sparkling.

GEM OF THE MOUNTAINS Nickname of IDAHO.

GE·MOT (gĭ·mōte′) *noun* In English history, a public meeting or assembly; as, the folk *gemot;* a local court. Also **GE·MOTE.** [<OE., moot]



GEMSBOK

GEMS·BOK (gĕmz′–) *noun* A South African antelope (*Oryx gazella*) having long, sharp, nearly straight horns. [<D. <*gems*, chamois, + *bok*, buck]

GEM STATE Nickname of IDAHO.

·GEN *suffix* 1 Producing, as in oxy*gen*. [<L. *geno*, bear] 2 Produced, as in anti*gen*. [<Gr. *genes*, born]

GEN·DARME (zhahn·darm′; *F.* zhahN–) *noun* [F.] [**GEN·DARMES**, **GENS D'ARMES** *pl.*] 1 In France, originally, a man at arms; now, an armed policeman. 2 A rock tower or pinnacle.

GEN·DARM·E·RIE (zhahn–) *noun* [F.] Gendarmes collectively. Also **GEN·DARM·E·RY.**

GEN·DER (jĕn′–) *noun* 1 A distinction of words into masculine, feminine, and neuter classes, as they agree in forms and syntax; a form of inflection of certain words, especially nouns and pronouns, by which the sex or lack of sex *(he, she, it)*, of that which they represent, is indicated. Words having the same form for the masculine and feminine have **COMMON GENDER**, as *worker* can be either masculine or feminine. The **NATURAL GENDER** of a word is that which corresponds to its sex or lack of sex, as *maid* is feminine gender, *box* is neuter, *boy* is masculine. **GRAMMATICAL GENDER** is that assigned to a word by grammatical usage regardless of natural classification, as *Mädchen* (G., maiden) is neuter gender. 2 [Pop.] Sex. 3 [Obs.] A kind, genus. — *tr. verb* [Obs.] To beget; engender; give rise to. [<L. *genus;* see GENUS]

Synonym (noun): sex. *Sex* is a distinction among living beings; *gender* is a distinction in language partially corresponding to this distinction in nature; while there are but two *sexes*, there are in some languages, as in Latin and German, three genders. We speak of the masculine or feminine *gender*, the male or female *sex*. The French language has but two *genders* and makes the names of all inanimate objects either masculine or feminine. Modern English retains little grammatical gender except in the pronouns (he, she, it, etc.) and in suffixes and prefixes, as aviat*or*, aviatr*ix*, emper*or*, empr*ess*, lion, lion*ess*, wait*er*, wait*ress*, *he*-bear, *she*-bear, etc.

GENE (jeen) *noun* The biological unit which is assumed to be the carrier of specific physical characters from parents to offspring, being transmitted through the chromosomes of the gametes and subject to many complex influences, as mutation, translocation, crossing over, etc.: also called *factor.*

GENE (jeen) Diminutive of EUGENE.

GEN·E·AL′·O·GIST (jēn·ĭ– *or* jē·nĭ–) *noun* One versed in genealogies.

GEN·E·AL′·O·GY (jēn·ĭ– *or* jē·nĭ–) *noun* [**GIES** *pl.*] 1 A record of descent from some ancestor; a list of ancestors and their descendants. 2 Descent in a direct line; pedigree. 3 The science that treats of pedigrees. [<Gr. *genea*, race, + **–LOGY**] — **GEN·E·A·LOG′·I·CAL** (jēn·ĭ– *or* jē·nĭ–) *adj.* — **GEN·E·A·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

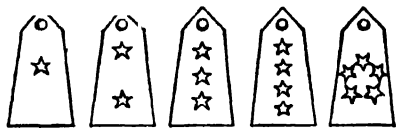
GEN·E·RA (jĕn′–) Plural of GENUS. [<L.]

GEN·ER·A·BLE (jĕn′–) *adj.* Capable of being generated. [<L. *generabilis* <*genero*, generate]

GEN·ER·AL (jĕn′–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a genus or kind; pertaining in common to all, as to a class, group, or community; as, a *general* direction or order. 2 Pertaining to the majority; common to the greater number but not to

all; wide-spread or prevalent, as distinguished from universal; not local; as, a *general* rainfall. **3** Large or unlimited in scope, meaning, or contents; not restricted in application or jurisdiction; not particular or special; hence, indefinite or vague. **4** Universal, or applicable to all the known individuals, whether facts, objects, actions, or judgments, within a given group or class. In this sense *general* applies to the laws of the positive sciences, because they are generalizations framed to cover all known particular cases. **5** Usual or customary; as, one's *general* habit. **6** Viewed all together, or as a whole; taken all in all; as, one's *general* behavior. **7** Dealing in all kinds of merchandise; as, a *general* store. **8** Superior in rank: used in some non-military titles; as, attorney *general*.

— *noun* **1** In the U. S. Army, an officer ranking next above a lieutenant general, equivalent in rank to an admiral in the Navy; also, by courtesy, any general officer. **2** In the British Army, an officer ranking next below a field marshal and commanding an army. **3** A general principle or statement; also, that which includes all of a class or kind; the whole; totality: distinguished from the *particular* or *specific*. **4** The people or the public. **5** A roll of the drum to call troops together. **6** A chief of a religious order or of all the houses or congregations under one rule; as, the Franciscan *general*. — **BRIGADIER GENERAL** An officer in the U. S. Army ranking next above a colonel and next below a major general, and usually commmanding a brigade or a wing. — **IN GENERAL** For the most part; in the main. — **LIEUTENANT GENERAL** An officer in the U. S. Army ranking next above a major general and next below a general, and usually commanding a corps or an air force. — **MAJOR GENERAL** An officer in the U. S. Army ranking next above a brigadier general and next below a lieutenant general, and usually commanding a division or an Air Force command. [<L. *generalis* <*genus, generis*, kind, sort]



a b c d e

GENERALS' INSIGNIA, U. S. ARMY

a Brigadier general. *c* Lieutenant general.
b Major general. *d* General.
e General of the Army.

Synonyms (adj.): common, commonplace, customary, everyday, familiar, frequent, habitual, normal, ordinary, popular, prevalent, public, universal, usual. *Common* signifies frequently occurring, not out of the regular course, not exceptional; hence, not above the average, not excellent or distinguished; inferior, or even low; it also signifies pertaining to or participated in by two or more persons or things; as, sorrow is *common* to the race. *General* may signify pertaining equally to all of a class, race, etc., but often signifies pertaining to the greater number, but not necessarily to all. *Universal* applies to all without exception; *general* applies to all with possible or comparatively few exceptions; *common* applies to very many without deciding whether or not they are all. A *common* remark is one we often hear; a *general* experience is one that comes to the majority of people; a *universal* experience is one from which no human being is exempt. Compare COMMON, FREQUENT, HABITUAL, NORMAL, USUAL. *Antonyms*: exceptional, infrequent, odd, peculiar, queer, rare, singular, strange, uncommon, unfamiliar, unknown, unparalleled, unprecedented, unusual.

GENERAL AGENT In law, one appointed by a principal to act for him solely or particularly.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY See under ASSEMBLY.

GENERAL COURT The legislature in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

GEN·ER·AL·CY (jĕn'–) *noun* Rank or duration of the office of a general.

GENERAL DELIVERY A post-office department that delivers mail to an addressee when called for; also, mail so addressed.

GENERAL ELECTION An election on a set date in which every constituency chooses a representative.

GEN·ER·AL·IS'·SI·MO (jĕn–) *noun* [·MOS *pl.*] A supreme military or military and naval commander. [<It.]

GEN·ER·AL'·I·TY (jĕn–) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] **1** The main part; chief portion; majority; as, the *generality* of voters. **2** Anything general or not specific, especially, a vague general statement; as, to deal in *generalities*. **3** The state of being general or generalized. Also **GEN·ER·AL·TY.**

GEN'·ER·A·LIZE (jĕn'–) *verb* [·LIZED, ·LIZ·ING] **1** To make or treat as general or universal; form objects or ideas into classes from general ideas or notions. **2** To infer a general law or principle from (particulars). **3** To apply generally.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE A U. S. Government bureau in charge of surveying, of selling, and of the disposition of claims to public land.

GEN·ER·AL·LY (jĕn'–) *adv.* **1** For the most part; ordinarily; in most but not in all cases. **2** Without going into particulars. **3** So as to include or apply to all; collectively or universally.

GENERAL OFFICER Any Army officer holding a rank higher than colonel.

GENERAL OF THE ARMIES A military officer of the highest rank: a title created by Congress for General Pershing.

GENERAL OF THE ARMY A military officer of the United States of higher rank than a general: equivalent to marshal or field marshal in other armies. For insignia see illustration under GENERAL.

GENERAL PARALYSIS See under PARESIS.

GENERAL-PURPOSE *adj.* Good for many purposes; as, a *general-purpose* horse may be used as a draft horse or for pleasure driving.

GEN·ER·AL·SHIP (jĕn'–) *noun* **1** A general's office or rank. **2** A general's military skill or management. **3** Hence, management or leadership generally.

GENERAL STAFF **1** A group of specially trained officers in the War Department, and in each division and larger unit of the U. S. Army, functioning under a chief of staff, in planning, estimating, evaluating, coordinating, and executing under the orders of the commander. The unit staffs consist of four sections: personnel (G–1), military intelligence (G–2), operations and training (G–3), and supply and evacuation (G–4). **2** Any similar group in other countries.

GENERAL STAFF CORPS A corps of officers detailed to duty on a general staff.

GEN'·ER·ATE (jĕn'–) *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] **1** To produce; create; make available for effective use; as, to *generate* electricity. **2** To beget. **3** To trace by motion, as a moving point *generates* a line, a moving line a surface, etc. See synonyms under PRODUCE, PROPAGATE. [<L. *generatus* <*genero*, beget]

GEN·ER·A'·TION (jĕn–) *noun* **1** The process, act, or function of begetting or procreating; reproduction. **2** Production or origination by any process; creation; as, the *generation* of electricity. **3** A step or degree in natural descent; the period between successive steps in natural descent, usually taken at 30 years in humans; also, all persons removed in the same degree from an ancestor. **4** A body of persons existing at the same time or period. **5** A body of persons overlapping other existing bodies, but typified by difference in mental, moral, or ethical outlook; as, the *jazz generation*. **6** The average lifetime of the persons in a community. **7** The formation of a geometrical magnitude by the motion of a point, line, or surface. **8** Race or family. **9** Progeny; offspring. — **SPONTANEOUS GENERATION** Abiogenesis. [<OF. <L. *generatio* <*genero*, beget]

GEN'·ER·A·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Of or pertaining to generation; having power to produce or originate.

GEN'·ER·A·TOR (jĕn'–) *noun* **1** One who or that which generates, produces, or originates. **2** An apparatus in which the generation of a gas is effected. **3** A machine that transforms heat or mechanical work directly into electric energy; a dynamo.

GEN'·ER·A·TRIX (jĕn'–) *noun* [**GEN·ER·A·TRI'·CES** (–trī'·sēz) *pl.*] **1** A line, point, or figure that generates another figure by its motion. **2** A female that generates or produces.

GE·NER·IC (jĭ·nĕr'·ĭk) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to a genus or a class of related things: contrasted with *specific* or *varietal*. **2** Having a general application; abstract; not concrete. Also **GE·NER·I·CAL.** [<L. *genus*; see GENUS] — **GE·NER·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

GEN·ER·OS'·I·TY (jĕn–) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] The quality of being generous; liberality; a generous act. See synonyms under BENEVOLENCE.

GEN·ER·OUS (jĕn'–) *adj.* **1** Giving or bestowing heartily and munificently; munificent; as, a *generous* contributor. **2** Having noble qualities; honorable; high-minded; as, a *generous* nature. **3** Abundant; bountiful; as, *generous* fare. **4** [Obs.] Of good descent: said either of men or of animals. **5** Having stimulating qualities; strong; as, *generous* wine. [<OF. <L. *generosus*, of noble birth] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

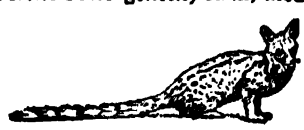
Synonyms: bountiful, chivalrous, disinterested, free, free-handed, free-hearted, liberal, magnanimous, munificent, noble, open-handed, open-hearted. *Generous* primarily signifies having the qualities worthy of noble or honorable birth; hence, free and abundant in giving, giving freely, heartily, and unselfishly. As regards giving, *generous* refers rather to the heartiness of the giver; *liberal* to the amount of the gift; a child may show himself *generous* in the gift of an apple, a millionaire makes a *liberal* donation; a *generous* gift, however, is commonly thought of as both ample and hearty. A *munificent* gift is vast in amount, whatever the motive of its bestowal. One may be *free* with another's money; he can be *generous* only with his own. *Disinterested* means without self-interest or selfish motive. One is *magnanimous* by a greatness of soul that rises above all that is poor, mean, or weak, and above resentment of injury or insult. *Antonyms*: avaricious, close, covetous, greedy, ignoble, illiberal, mean, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, penurious, petty, rapacious, stingy.

GEN·E·SEE' RIVER (jĕn–) A river in Pennsylvania and New York; 144 miles to Lake Ontario.

GEN·E·SIS (jĕn'–) *noun* [·SES (sēz) *pl.*] The act or mode of originating; creation; origin; beginning. [<Gr. *genesis*, origin]

Gen·e sis The first book of the Pentateuch in the Old Testament.

-genesis A combining form from Greek *genesis*, birth, used to mean development, genesis, or evolution; as, biogenesis.



GENET

ge net (jĭ·nĕt′ *or* jĕn′·ĕt) *noun* 1 Any of certain small carnivores (genus *Genetta*) related to the civets but smaller than a true civet and having only rudimentary scent glands. 2 The fur of the genet. Also **ge nette**. [<F. *genette* <Sp. *gineta* <Ar. *jarnait*, genet]

***gen et** (jĕn′–) *noun* A jennet.

ge neth·li·ac (jĭ–) *adj.* Relating to nativities or their calculation; showing the position of the stars at a birth. Also **gen eth·li′·a·cal**. [<L. *genethliacus* <Gr. *genethliakos* <*genethlē*, birth] —**gen·eth·li′·a·cal·ly** *adv.*

ge net ic (jĭ–) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, dealing with, or based on genesis. 2 Of or relating to genetics. 3 Designating those characteristics of an organism due to inheritance or the action of genes; distinguished from *environmental*. Also **ge net·i·cal**. [<Gr. *genesis;* see GENESIS] —**ge·net·i cal·ly** *adv.*

ge net·ics (jĭ–) *noun* 1 That branch of biology which deals with the phenomena of variation and inheritance; the study of similarities and differences between individuals related by descent. 2 The science of plant- and animal-breeding. 3 The inherited characteristics of an organism or group of organisms. —**ge net·i·cist** *noun.*

Ge ne va (jĭ–) *noun* Gin, especially Holland gin. [<MD. *genever* <OF. *genevre*, gin, <L. *juniperus*, juniper]

Ge ne va (juh·nee′·vuh) A university city of SW. Switzerland on Lake of Geneva; first meeting-place of League of Nations in 1920.

Geneva, Lake of A lake, the largest in Switzerland; 223 square miles. Also called *Lake Leman*.

Geneva bands A pair of linen strips, hanging from the front of the neck: worn with clerical or academic garments.

Geneva Convention A convention for the amelioration of the condition of wounded and prisoners in time of war, signed at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1864: also called *Red Cross Convention*.

Geneva cross See under CROSS.

Geneva gown A loose academic gown with large sleeves: used as an ecclesiastical vestment.

Geneva movement The movement effected by a mechanism having its driving wheel so geared as to give intermittent motion to another wheel which is toothed: used in watches, motion-picture projectors, etc. See illustration under MACHINE ELEMENTS.

Ge ne van (jĭ–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Geneva, Switzerland. 2 Of or pertaining to the theology taught there by Calvin; Calvinistic. —*noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Geneva. 2 A Calvinist.

Gen e vese′ (jĕn·i·vees′) *adj. & noun* Genevan.

Gen ghis Khan (jen′·gis kahn), 1162–1227, Mongol conqueror of northern China, Iran, etc. Also spelled *Jenghiz*.

ge nial (jeen′·yul *or* jee′·nī·ul) *adj.* 1 Kindly in disposition; cordial and pleasant in manner. 2 Imparting warmth, comfort, or life; supporting life or growth; hence, kindly; cheering. 3 Pertaining to or presiding over marriage; nuptial. 4 Exhibiting or relating to genius. 5 [Obs.] Innate. See synonyms under BLAND, CHEERFUL, COMFORTABLE, FRIENDLY, GOOD. [<L. *genialis*, of one's tutelary deity] —**·ly** *adv.*

ge ni·al (jĭ–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or near the chin. [<Gr. *geneion*, chin]

ge ni al′·i ty (jee′–) *noun* Kindness of disposition; warmth; friendly cheerfulness.

gen ic (jen′·ik) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a gene or genes; genetic.

-genic A combining form from Greek *genesis*, birth, origin, used to mean relating to generation or production, as in biogenic.

ge·nic′·u·late (jĭ–) *adj.* Having kneelike joints or protuberances; bent abruptly like a knee. [<L. *geniculatus* <*geniculum*, little knee, <*genu*, knee]

ge nic u la′·tion (jĭ–) *noun* 1 The state of having kneelike joints or bends. 2 A knee-shaped part or process.

ge nie (jee′·nī) *noun* A jinni.

Ge nie (jee′–) Diminutive of EUGENIA.

ge ni i (jee′·ni·ī) 1 Plural of GENIUS. 2 Jinn.

ge ni on (jĭ·nī′·ŏn) *noun* The chin. [<Gr. *geneion*, chin]

ge·ni′ o plas ty (jĭ–) *noun* Plastic surgery of the chin and lower cheek.

gen i pap (jĕn′–) *noun* [Guiana] A tropical American tree (*Genipa americana*) or its edible fruit.

gen i·tal (jĕn′–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the animal reproductive organs, or to the process of generation.

gen i tals *noun pl.* The external organs of generation; sexual organs. [<L. *genitalis* <*gigno*, beget]

gen·i·ti′·val (jĕn–) *adj.* Pertaining to the genitive case; having a genitive form. —**·ly** *adv.*

gen·i·tive (jĕn′·i·tĭv) *adj.* Indicating source, origin, possession, or the like: applied to a case in the classical languages corresponding in part to the English possessive. —*noun* In Latin, Greek, etc., the genitive case; also, a term in the genitive case. [<L. *genitivus* <*gigno*, beget]

genito- A combining form from Latin *genitus* <*gigno*, beget, indicating relation to the genitals.

gen·i·tor (jĕn′–) *noun* A progenitor; a begetter.

genito-urinary (jĕn–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the genital and the urinary organs.

gen·i·ture (jĕn′·i·chŏor) *noun* Birth; also, in astrology, nativity.

ge·nius (jeen′·yus) *noun* 1 Extraordinary intellectual gifts, evidenced in original creation, expression, or achievement. 2 Remarkable aptitude for some special pursuit; a distinguishing natural capacity or tendency; as, a *genius* for oratory. 3 A person of phenomenal and original powers for productivity in art, science, statesmanship, etc.; as, such a *genius* as Mozart, Shakespeare, Napoleon, Einstein, etc. 4 The dominant influence or essential animating principle of anything; the prevalent feeling or thought (of a nation or era). 5 A representative type; impersonation; embodiment. 6 In Roman antiquity, a beneficent spirit or demon supposed to accompany one through life, or either of two attendant spirits, one good, the other bad; a guardian or tutelary spirit of a person, place, or thing. 7 Hence, a person having an extraordinary influence over another. 8 The traditions, history, associations, influences, etc. of a locality or place. 9 In Mohammedan folklore, a jinni. [<L., tutelary spirit]

There is no plural for *genius* in definition 1. In definitions 6 and 9 the plural is **ge·ni·i** (jee′·nī·ī). In all other senses the plural is **ge·nius·es**.

Synonyms: talent, talents. *Genius* is exalted intellectual power capable of operating independently of tuition and training, and marked by extraordinary faculty for original creation, invention, discovery, expression, etc. *Talent* is marked mental ability, and in a special sense, a particular and uncommon aptitude for some special mental work or attainment. *Genius* is higher than *talent*, more spontaneous, less dependent upon instruction, less amenable to training; *talent* is largely the capacity to learn, acquire, appropriate, adapt oneself to demand. Compare CHARACTER, INGENUITY, MIND, POWER. *Antonyms*: dulness, folly, imbecility, obtuseness, senselessness, stupidity.

ge·ni·us lo·ci (jee′·ni·us lō′·sī) [L.] The spirit or guardian deity of the place; atmosphere.

Gen·nes·a·ret (guh·nĕs′–), **Sea of** or **Lake** See TIBERIAS. Also **Gen·nes·a·reth**.

Gen·o·a (jĕn′–) A seaport city on the **Gulf of Genoa** in NW. Italy. Also [It.] **Ge·no·va** (jeh′·nō·vah).

ge′·no·cide (jee′–) *noun* The systematic extermination of racial and national groups: term first used in indictment of German war criminals after World War II. [<Gr. *genos*, race, tribe, + -CIDE]

Gen·o·ese′ (jĕn·o·eez′ *or* –ees′) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Genoa. —*noun* A native or legally constituted citizen of Genoa: used as singular, plural, or collectively.

gen·om (jĕn′·ŏm) *noun* A full set of chromosomes with their associated genes. Also **gen·ome**. [<Gr. *genos*, germ]

gen·o·mor′·phine (jĕn–) *noun* A morphine derivative, $C_{17}H_{19}O_3N$:O, occurring in the form of white prismatic crystals.

gen′·o·type (jĕn′–) *noun* 1 The genetic constitution of an organism, expressed and latent: contrasted with *phenotype*. 2 A type representative of a group of organisms; the most typical species of a genus. [<GENUS + -TYPE] —**gen·o·typ′·ic** or **·i·cal** *adj.*

-genous *suffix* 1 Generating; yielding; as, sporo*genous*, producing spores. 2 Produced by; generated by; as, partheno*genous*, born of a virgin. [<-GEN + -OUS]

gen·re (zhahN′·ruh) *noun* [F.] 1 A genus, sort, or style; especially, a category of art or literature characterized by a certain form, style, subject matter, or atmosphere. 2 A class of painting or other art portraying everyday life; distinguished from the historical, romantic, etc., style.

gen·ro (gĕn·rō) *noun* One of the Japanese elder statesmen. [<Jap.]

gens (jĕnz) *noun* [**gen·tes** (–teez) *pl.*] 1 In primitive society, a body of blood kindred having a common gentile name, and distinguished by a totem or crest. 2 In Roman antiquity, a clan or house composed of several families having a common ancestor; a subdivision of a tribe. [<L.]

Gen·san (gĕn·sahn) A port in eastern Korea: also *Wönsan*.

Gen·ser·ic (jen′–), 406?–477, king of the Vandals; conquered north Africa; sacked Rome, 455.

gent (jĕnt) [Obs.] *adj.* 1 Of gentle birth; genteel; noble. 2 Neat; pretty.

gent (jĕnt) *noun* [Pop.] A gentleman.

gen·teel (jĕn–) *adj.* 1 Well-bred or refined; elegant; polite. 2 Suitable for or pertaining to the station or needs of well-bred persons. 3 Stylish or fashionable. This word is no longer used except in a sarcastic or humorous sense. See synonyms under POLITE. [<F. *gentil;* see GENTLE] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

GEN·TIAN (jĕn′·shun) *noun* 1 Any of numerous gentianaceous flowering plants of various species, as the **YELLOW GENTIAN** of Europe (*Gentiana lutea*), the **FRINGED GENTIAN** of America (*G. crinita*), with blue, conspicuously fringed solitary flowers, and the **CLOSED** or **BOTTLE GENTIAN** (*G. andrewsi*), with purple-blue, non-opening flowers. 2 The root of the yellow gentian, having tonic properties. [<OF. *gentiane* <L. *gentiana* <*Gentius*, an Illyrian king]



GENTIAN
a Closed or bottle. b Fringed.

GEN·TIAN·A′·CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* Belonging to a family (*Gentianaceæ*) of annual or perennial herbs, with showy, perfect, regular flowers.

GEN·TIAN·EL′·LA *noun* 1 A European alpine dwarf gentian (*Gentiana acaulis*) having attractive blue flowers. 2 Hence, a shade of blue. [<L. <*gentiana*; see GENTIAN]

GENTIAN-VIOLET *noun* A purple dye of the rosaniline group, used medicinally as an antiseptic and bactericide: also called *methylrosaniline*.

GEN·TILE (jĕn′·til *or* -tīle) *adj.* 1 In grammar, denoting a race, people, or locality; as, German is a *gentile* adjective. 2 Of or pertaining to a nation, gens or clan. 3 Heathen; pagan. — *noun* 1 A noun or an adjective denoting race, country, etc. 2 In Roman law, a member of a gens or clan. [<L. *gentilis*; see GENTLE]

Gen·tile (jĕn′·tīle) *noun* 1 Among the Jews, one of a non-Jewish people or faith; one not a Jew. 2 Among Christians, one who is not a Jew; specifically, a Christian, but formerly a heathen. 3 Among the Mormons, one not a Mormon. — *adj.* 1 Belonging to or characteristic of a people not Jewish, hence, of, pertaining to, or like Christians. 2 Of or pertaining to non-Mormons.

GEN·TI·LESSE′ *noun* [Obs.] Gentle birth or manners; courtesy. [<OF.]

GEN·TIL·ISM (jĕn′·) *noun* 1 The character of being Gentile in birth and spirit; formerly, heathenism. 2 Clannishness; attachment to one's gens or tribe.

GEN·TIL·I·TY (jĕn-) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The quality of being genteel or well-bred, refinement. 2 Gentle birth, good extraction. 3 Well-born or well-bred persons collectively, gentry. [<F. *gentilité* <L. *gentilis*; see GENTILE]

GEN·TLE (jĕn′·tl) *adj.* [GEN·TLER, GEN·TLEST] 1 Mild in disposition, or of well-bred manners, not stern, severe, or rude; kindly. 2 Tame, docile. 3 Not steep, sharp, or abrupt, easy; as, a *gentle* ascent. 4 Considerate; kindly inclined, used in address, with the aim of conciliating; as, *gentle* reader, *gentle* sir. 5 Of honorable family; distinguished by blood, birth, or station. 6 Befitting one of gentle birth; as, a *gentle* occupation. 7 Free from roughness or harshness; as, a *gentle* touch, not violent or boisterous; as, a *gentle* breeze; soft and low; as, a *gentle* voice. See synonyms under AMIABLE, DOCILE, HUMANE, MERCIFUL, PACIFIC. — *noun* A well-born person, gentleman. — *tr. verb* [GEN·TLED (-tld), GEN·TLING] 1 To make gentle or easy. 2 [Pop.] To train; subdue, as a horse. 3 [Obs.] To raise to the rank of a gentleman. [<L. *gentilis*, of the same clan, <*gens*, *gentis*, tribe] — **GEN·TLY** *adv.* — **GEN·TLE·NESS** *noun*.

GENTLE CRAFT 1 Shoemaking. 2 Angling.

GEN′·TLE FOLK *noun pl.* People of good family. Also **GEN′·TLE FOLKS**.

GEN·TLE MAN *noun* [MEN *pl.*] 1 A well-bred and honorable man; in common usage, a respectable and well-behaved man; as, ladies and *gentlemen* (the usual form of address in public assemblies). 2 A man of the higher class or of gentle extraction; in England, one above a yeoman. 3 The body-servant of a man of rank; a valet; as, a gentleman's *gentleman*. — **FINE GENTLEMAN** A fashionable gentleman; also a dandy; fop.

GENTLEMAN-AT-ARMS *noun* [Br.] One of forty-six gentlemen who attend the sovereign on various state and solemn occasions.

GEN·TLE MAN·LY *adj.* Pertaining to or befitting a gentleman; courteous; gracious. Also **GEN′·TLE MAN·LIKE**.

GENTLEMAN OF FORTUNE Formerly, a gentleman who sought his fortune in dangerous pursuits; now, an adventurer, living by his wits.

GENTLEMAN OF THE ROAD 1 A highwayman. 2 A hobo.

GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT An agreement, usually diplomatic or political, and less formal than a treaty or contract, guaranteed only by the honor of the parties involved.

GENTLEMAN'S GENTLEMAN A valet.

GENTLE SEX Women collectively.

GEN′·TLE·WO·MAN *noun* [WO MEN *pl.*] 1 A well-bred woman; a respectable and well-behaved woman; also, a woman of good birth; a lady. 2 A maid of honor.

GEN·TOO (jĕn-) *noun* [·TOOS *pl.*] A Hindu; especially, a Telugu; also, the language of the Gentoos. [<Pg. *gentio* <L. *gentilis*; see GENTILE]

GEN·TRICE (jĕn′·tris) *noun* [Obs.] Good birth; gentility; also, gentle breeding. [<OF. *genterise*]

GEN·TRY (jĕn′-) *noun* 1 People of good position or birth; in England, the upper class exclusive of the nobility. 2 Any specified class of people: commonly an ironical term. 3 [Obs.] Gentle birth or condition. 4 [Obs.] Urbanity; politeness. [<OF. *genterise*]

GEN·TY (jĕn′-) *adj.* [Scot.] Shapely; trim; jaunty.

GE·NU (jeen′·yōō) *noun* [L.] [**GEN·U·A** (jĕn′·yōō·uh) *pl.*] The knee, or a kneelike structure, as a bend of the corpus callosum of the brain.

GEN′·U·FLECT (jĕn′·yu-) *intr. verb* To kneel, as in worship; bend the knee.

GEN·U·FLEC′·TION (jĕn·yu-) *noun* A bending of the knee, as in worship. Also **GEN·U·FLEX′·ION**. [<L. *genu*, knee, + *flecto*, bend]

GEN·U·INE (jĕn′·yu·ĭn) *adj.* 1 Of the original or true stock. 2 Of the authorship claimed; not spurious, adulterated, or counterfeit. 3 Not affected or hypocritical; frank; sincere; true. See synonyms under AUTHENTIC, HONEST, PURE. [<L. *genuinus*, innate] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

GE·NUS (jee′-) *noun* [**GEN·E·RA** (jĕn′-) *pl.*] 1 A class or category of plants and animals ranking next above the species and next below the family or subfamily. The genus and species names together constitute the scientific name of an organism, the genus name (capitalized) standing first; as *Homo sapiens* for the human species. 2 In logic, a class of things divisible into two or more subordinate classes, or species. 3 A kind, class. [<L., origin]

-GENY *suffix* Production or mode of production of; generation, or development of, as in *anthropogeny*, *biogeny*, *cosmogeny*, etc. [<L. *-genia* <Gr. *-geneia* <*gignomai*, become]

GEO- (jee·o) A combining form from Greek *gē*, earth, meaning earth, ground, soil.

GE·O·BEN′·THOS (jee-) *noun* That portion of the bottom of a river, stream, or lake which is destitute of vegetation. Compare PHYTOBENTHON. [<GEO- + Gr. *benthos*, depth]

GE·O·BI′·ON (jee-) *noun* A plant community adapted to the land, as distinguished from aquatic communities.

GE·O·BOT′·A·NY *noun* Phytogeography.

GE·O·CEN′·TRIC (jee-) *adj.* Relating to the earth as a center, measured from the earth or the earth's center. — **GE·O·CEN′·TRI·CAL** *adj.* — **GE·O·CEN′·TRI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

GE·O·CEN′·TRI·CISM (jee-) *noun* The ancient theory, whether physical or theological, that the earth is the center of the planetary system, or the central object of divine providential care.

GE·O·CHEM′·I·CAL (jee-) *adj.* Showing the results of both geological and chemical action.

GE·O·CHEM′·IS·TRY (jee-) *noun* Chemistry as applied to geology, chemical geology.

GE·O·CHRO·NOL′·O·GY (jee·o kro-) *noun* The age of the earth, as determined by the observation and study of geologic, geographic, climatic, and biological processes. — **GE·O·CHRO·NO·LOG′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

GE′·ODE (jee′-) *noun* 1 A stone having a cavity lined with crystals. 2 The cavity in such a stone. [<L. *geodes*, certain precious stone, <Gr. *geōdēs*, earthy, <*gē*, earth, + *eidos*, form] — **GE·OD·IC** *adj.*

GE·OD·E·SY (jee-) *noun* Mathematical measurement of vast areas of the earth's surface; the determination of the magnitude and figure of the earth: distinguished from *surveying* (of limited areas). [<Gr. *geōdaisia* <*gē*, earth, + *daiō*, divide] — **GE·OD·E·SIST** *noun*.

GE·O·DET′·IC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to, or determined or effected by geodesy; as, a *geodetic* survey. 2 Denoting a type of aircraft-construction in which all parts of the fuselage, wings, and other exposed surfaces are built along the contours where the aero-dynamic strain and load stress are greatest. Also **GE·O·DES′·IC** or **·I·CAL**, **GE·O·DET′·I·CAL**. — **GE·O·DET′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

GEO-DYNAMICS *noun* The study of the forces that affect the structure and modifications of the earth. — **GEO-DYNAMIC**, **GEO-DYNAMICAL** *adj.*

Geof·frey (jĕf′·rĭ) A masculine personal name. Same as GODFREY. Also [F.] **Geof·froi** (zhō·frwah′).

— **Geoffrey of Monmouth**, 1100?–54, English chronicler.

Geof·froy-Saint-Hi·laire (zhō·frwah′-sahN-tee·lehr′), **Étienne**, 1772–1844, French zoologist.

GE·OG·NO·SY (jee-) *noun* The study of the materials of the earth and its structure; structural geology. [<Gr. *gē*, earth, + *gnōsis*, knowledge]

GE·OG·RA·PHY (jee-) *noun* [·PHIES *pl.*] 1 The science that describes the surface of the earth and its associated phenomena, together with its climates, peoples, animals, and products. 2 A treatise on this science: also, a geographic description. 3 The natural aspect, features, etc., of a place or area; as, the *geography* of the Arctic. [<Gr. *gē*, earth, + *graphō*, write] — **GE·OG·RA·PHER** *noun* — **GE·O·GRAPH′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **GE·O·GRAPH′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

GE·OID (jee′-) *noun* The earth considered as a geometrical

Geological Time Scale

Read from bottom to top.

ERAS	TIME PERIODS ROCK SYSTEMS	TIME EPOCHS ROCK SERIES	APPROX. DURATION MILLION YEARS	APPROX. PERCENT OF TOTAL AGE	LIFE FORMS
CENOZOIC	QUATERNARY	RECENT PLEISTOCENE	1	2	Rise and dominance of Man.
	UPPER TERTIARY	PLIOCENE MIOCENE	60		Modern animals and plants.
	LOWER TERTIARY	OLIGOCENE EOCENE PALEOCENE			Rapid development of modern mammals, insects, and plants.
MESOZOIC	UPPER CRETACEOUS		60	8	Primitive mammals; last dinosaurs; last ammonites.
	LOWER CRETACEOUS				Rise of flowering plants.
	JURASSIC		35		First birds, first mammals. Diversification of reptiles; climax of ammonites; coniferous trees.
	TRIASSIC		35		Rise of dinosaurs; cycad-like plants; bony fishes.
PALEOZOIC	PERMIAN		25	20	Rise of reptiles. Modern insects. Last of many plant and animal groups.
	PENNSYLVANIAN (CARBONIFEROUS)		85		First reptiles. Amphibians; primitive insects; seed ferns; primitive conifers.
	MISSISSIPPIAN (CARBONIFEROUS)				Climax of shell-crushing sharks. Primitive ammonites.
	DEVONIAN		50		First amphibians, first land snails. Primitive land plants. Climax of brachiopods.
	SILURIAN		40		First traces of land life. Scorpions. First lungfishes. Widespread coral reefs.
	ORDOVICIAN		90		First fish. Climax of trilobites. First appearance of many marine invertebrates.
	CAMBRIAN		70		First marine invertebrates, including trilobites.
PROTEROZOIC (PRE-CAMBRIAN)			Over 1300	70	First signs of life. Algæ.
ARCHEOZOIC (PRE-CAMBRIAN)					

Age of oldest dated rocks: about 1,850,000,000 years.

solid whose surface coincides with the mean level of the ocean [<Gr. *geoidēs*, earthlike]

GE·OL·O·GIST (jee·ŏl′·ŏ·jist) *noun* One versed in geology. Also **GE·OL·O·GER.**

GE·OL′·O·GIZE (–jize) *intr. verb* [·GIZED, ·GIZ·ING] To study, or discourse on, geology; make geological investigations, especially in the field.

GE·OL·O·GY (jee·ŏl′·ŏ·ji) *noun* 1 The science that treats of the origin, history, constitution, and structure of the earth, including the operation of the physical forces affecting its development and appearance and the history of living forms as recorded in the rocks. See chart, page 555. 2 A treatise on this subject. See HISTORICAL GEOLOGY. — **GE·O·LOG′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **GE·O·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

GE′·O MAN·CY (jee′–) *noun* Divination by means of some aspect of the earth particularly by the observation of points and lines on the earth. — **GE′·O·MAN·CER** *noun* — **GE·O·MAN′·TIC** *adj.*

GE·OM·E·TER (jee–) *noun* One skilled in geometry. Also **GE·OM·E·TRI′·CIAN** (–trish′·un).

GE O·MET′·RIC (jee–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or according to the rules and principles of geometry. 2 Forming, consisting of, or characterized by regular lines, curves, and angles, as the markings on certain insects, or on the primitive pottery of the Mycenæan era, which is recognized by its rectilinear decorations. Also **GE·O·MET′·RI·CAL.** — **GE·O·MET′·RI CAL·LY** *adv.*

GEOMETRIC PROGRESSION See under PROGRESSION.

GE OM·E·TRID (jee–) *noun* Any of a family (*Geometridæ*) of moths whose larvæ are called measuring-worms, because they walk by moving their abdominal and anal prolegs, thus forming the body into a loop, giving the impression that they are measuring the space below. [<Gr. *geōmetrēs;* see GEOMETRY]

GE·OM′·E·TRIZE *intr. verb* [·TRIZED, ·TRIZ·ING] To study or practice geometry; investigate or proceed according to geometrical principles.

GE·OM·E·TRY (jee–) *noun* [·TRIES *pl.*] 1 The branch of mathematics that treats of space and its relations, especially as shown in the properties and measurement of points, lines, angles, surfaces, and solids. 2 A treatise on this subject. [<Gr. *gē*, earth, + *metron*, measure]

GE·O·MOR′·PHIC (jee–) *adj.* Resembling the earth, as in contour; of or pertaining to the earth's form.

GE·O·MOR·PHOL′·O·GY *noun* The study of the development, configuration, and distribution of the surface features of the earth; physiographical geology. Also **GE·O·MOR·PHOG′·E·NY** (–fŏj′·i·ni). — **GE·O·MOR·PHO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.*

GE·OPH·A·GY (jee·ŏf′·uh·ji) *noun* Dirt-eating; morbid appetite for dirt, clay, etc. [<Gr. *gē*, earth, + *phagein*, eat] — **GE·OPH·A·GISM** *noun* — **GE·OPH·A·GIST** *noun.*

GE·O PHYS′·ICS (jee·o·fiz′·iks) *noun* The science that treats of the physical forces and phenomena associated with the earth, as earthquakes, magnetism, etc. — **GE·O·PHYS′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **GE·O·PHYS′·I·CIST** *noun.*

GE′·O·PHYTE (jee′–) *noun* An earth-growing plant, especially one whose buds, mycelia, etc., are deeply buried in the substratum.

GE·O·POL′·I·TICS (jee–) *noun* 1 The study of geography, geology, climate, and the natural resources of the earth in relation to the development of peoples, cultures, and states; anthropo-geography. 2 A method of studying geography and power politics with an eye to national security in international relations, embracing geography, natural resources, industrial development, and political strength. 3 Specifically, the German doctrine of living space as the primary element in and strongest guaranty of state power and world domination. See LEBENSRAUM.

GE·O·PON′·IC (jee–) *adj.* Pertaining to agriculture; hence, rustic. [<Gr. *gē*, earth, + *ponos*, work]

GE·O·PON′·ICS *noun* The art or science of agriculture.

GEOR·DIE (jor′·di) *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A guinea. [Diminutive of GEORGE (coin)]

GEORGE A masculine personal name. Also [Dan., G., Sw.] **GE·ORG** (gā′·awrg), [F.] **GEORGES** (zhōrzh) or **GEOR·GET** (zhōr·zheh′), [L.] **GEOR·GI·US** (jawr′·jī·us). [<Gr., husbandman]

— **GEORGE I,** 1660–1727, elector of Hanover; king of England, 1714–27.

— **GEORGE I,** 1845–1913, king of Greece, 1863–1913.

— **GEORGE II,** 1683–1760, king of England, 1727–60.

— **GEORGE II,** born 1890, king of Greece, 1922–23, 1935–

— **GEORGE III,** 1738–1820, king of England, 1760–1820.

— **GEORGE V,** 1865–1936, king of England, 1910–36.

— **GEORGE VI,** born 1895, king of England, 1936– .

— **GEORGE, SAINT,** martyred 303?, patron saint of England.

GEORGE *noun* 1 A jewel carved with the figure of St. George slaying the dragon, one of the insignia of the Knights of the Garter. 2 An old coin minted in England during the reign of Henry VIII, and bearing the figure of St. George.

GEORGE, DAVID LLOYD See LLOYD GEORGE, DAVID. — **HENRY,** 1839–97, American economist.

— **GEORGE** (gay·or′·gī), **STEFAN,** 1868–1933, German poet.

GEORGE, LAKE A lake in eastern New York, 36 miles long; in J. F. Cooper's novels, called *Lake Horicon.*

GEORGE·TOWN The capital of British Guiana.

GEORGE TOWN A seaport, the capital of Penang, Straits Settlements.

GEOR·GETTE *noun* A sheer, dull-textured fabric with a crape-like surface, originally made of silk: used for blouses, gowns, millinery, etc. Also **GEOR·GETTE.** [<Mme. Georgette de la Plante, French modiste]

GEOR·GI·A (–jī·uh *or* –juh *or* –jyuh) 1 A southern Atlantic State of the United States; 58,876 square miles; capital, Atlanta; entered the Union Jan. 2, 1788, one of the original thirteen States: nickname, *Cracker State.* 2 A Caucasian constituent republic of the U.S.S.R.; 27,020 square miles; capital, Tiflis; formerly an independent country on the eastern shore of the Black Sea: also [Russian] *Gruziya,* [Georgian] *Sakartvelo.*

GEOR·GI·AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the reigns or period of the four Georges in England, 1714–1830, or of George V, 1910–36. 2 Of or pertaining to the State of Georgia. 3 Of or pertaining to Georgia in the U.S.S.R., to the Georgians, or to their language.

— *noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of the State of Georgia. 2 One of an ancient mountain people native to the Caucasus; also, one of their modern descendants, a native of the Georgian Republic. 3 The agglutinative language of the Georgians belonging to the South Caucasian group of the Caucasian languages; Grusinian. 4 A person belonging to the Georgian period or having Georgian taste.

GEOR·GI·AN′·A A feminine personal name. Also **GEOR·GI·NA** (jawr·jee′·nuh; *G.* gā·ōr·gee′·nah), [F.] **GEOR·GINE** (zhōr·zheen′) or **GEOR·GETTE** (zhōr·zhĕt′). [<Gr., peasant woman]

GEORGIAN BAY A bay in the NE. part of Lake Huron, Ontario, Canada; 110 by 50 miles.

GEORGIA PINE The long-leaved southern yellow pine (*Pinus palustris*); also, the wood of this tree.

GEORGIA STRAIT An arm of the North Pacific Ocean separating Vancouver Island from the mainland of British Columbia, Canada.

GEOR·GIC (jor′·jĭc) *adj.* Pertaining to husbandry or rural affairs: also **GEOR·GI·CAL.** — *noun* A poem on husbandry. [<Gr. *geōrgikos* <*georgia*, husbandry]

GE·O·STAT′·IC (jee–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pressure of the earth.

GE·O·STAT′·ICS *noun* The mechanics of rigid bodies in relation to balanced forces; the statics of rigid bodies.

GE·O·STROPH′·IC *adj.* Designating a regional drift of air masses caused by the rotation of the earth. Compare CYCLOSTROPHIC.

GE·O·SYN′·CLINE (jee·o·sĭn′–) *noun* A vast downward flexure of the earth's crust: opposed to *geanticline.* — **GE O·SYN·CLI′·NAL** *adj. & noun.*

GE·O·TAX′·IS *noun* The arrangement of an organism or any of its parts with respect to the force of gravitation. See GEOTROPISM.

GE·O·TECH NOL′·O·GY (jee·o·tĕck–) *noun* The application of the mineral arts and sciences to the improvement of old and development of new methods, techniques, processes, and products, as in ceramics, glassmaking, metallurgy, etc. — **GE O·TECH·NO·LOG′·I CAL** *adj.* — **GE·O·TECH NOL′ O·GIST** *noun.*

GE·O·TEC·TON′·IC (jee–) *adj.* Relating to the structure of the rock masses of the earth's crust and to their shape, composition, and distribution; structural.

GE·O·THER′·MAL (jee–) *adj.* Pertaining to the earth's internal heat. Also **GE·O·THER′·MIC.** [<GEO– + Gr. *thermos*, heat]

GE·OT·RO·PISM (jee·ŏt′·ro·pĭzm) *noun* A tendency exhibited by organisms, especially growing plant organs, as the roots, to turn toward the center of the earth: distinguished from *apogeotropism,* the tendency to turn away from the earth. Compare GEOTAXIS. [<GEO– + –TROPISM]. — **GE O·TROP′ IC** *adj.* — **GE·O·TROP′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

GE·RAH (gee′–) *noun* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew unit of weight, one twentieth of a shekel. *Ezek* xlv, 12.

GE·RAINT (guh·rānt′) In the *Mabinogion,* one of the knights of King Arthur; husband of Enid; also treated in Tennyson's *Idylls of the King.*

GER·ALD (jĕr′·uld) A masculine personal name.

GER′·AL·DINE (jĕr′·ul·deen) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **GÉ·RAL·DINE** (zheh·rahl·deen′).

GE·RA·NI·A′·CEOUS (jī·rāy·nī·āy′·shus) *adj.* Belonging or pertaining to a family (*Geraniaceæ*) of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, and trees, the geranium family, widely scattered in temperate and subtropical regions. [<L. *geranium;* see GERANIUM]

GE·RA′·NI·AL *noun* Citral.

GE·RA′·NI·OL (–ōl) *noun* An oily colorless liquid of the terpene-alcohol group, $C_{10}H_{18}O$, a constituent of oil of roses, geranium, citronella, and other plants: used in perfumery and cosmetics.

GE·RA·NI·UM (jī–) *noun* 1 Any plant of a large genus (*Geranium*) with showy flowers. 2 Any plant of a closely related genus (*Pelargonium*), mostly from South Africa. 3 A very deep pink, almost red, color: the typical color of the geranium. [<L. <Gr. *geranion* <*geranos*, crane]

Ge·rard (juh·rard′ *or* jĕr′·ard; *Dutch* hä′·rart; *F.* zheh·rar′) A masculine personal name: same as **Gerald**. Also [It.] **Ge·rar·do** (jeh·rar′·dō), [L.] **Ge·rar·dus** (juh-).

Ge·rard (jī-), **Ralph Waldo**, born 1900, American physiologist.

Gé·raud (zheh·rō′) [F.] Same as **Gerald**.



GERBIL

Ger·bil (jŭr′-) *noun* Any of a subfamily (*Gerbillinæ*) of rodents found in Asia, Africa, and SE. Europe, with long hind legs, hairy tail, and narrow incisors. Also **ger·billе**. [<F. *gerbille*]

Ger·da (gĕr′·dah) In Norse mythology, a beautiful goddess whose union with Frey is interpreted as symbolizing the earth's spring awakening: also spelled *Gerd*, *Gerdh*, *Gerthr*.

Ge·re·mi′·a (jeh·reh·mē′·uh) [It.] Same as **Jeremiah**.

ge rent (jee′-) *adj.* Carrying on; conducting; ruling: now chiefly in combination; as, *belligerent*. —*noun* A governing power; ruler; manager. [<L. *gero*, manage, carry on]

ge·re·nuk (gĕ′·rĕ·nōōk) *noun* An East African antelope (*Lotocranius walleri*).

ger′ fal·con (jur′·fawl·kn *or* -faw·kn) *noun* A large falcon (*Falco rusticolus*) of Arctic regions, with feathered shanks: also spelled *gyrfalcon*. [<F. <OHG. *gir*, vulture, + **falcon**]

Ger hard (*Dan.* gĕr′·harth; *Sw.* gĕr′·hard) Same as **Gerald**. Also [G.] **Ger hart** (gĕr′-).

Ger·har·di′·ne (gĕr·har·dee′·nuh) [G.] Same as **Geraldine**.

ger·i·a·tri′·cian (jĕr·ĭ·uh·trish′·un) *noun* A specialist in the diseases of old age. Also **ger·i·at′·rist**.

ger i at′ rics (jĕr-) *noun* The branch of medicine which deals with the structural changes, physiology, diseases, and hygiene of old age; also called *gerontology*. [<Gr. *geras*, old age]

Gé·ri·cault (zheh·rĭ·kō′), **Jean Louis André Théodore**, 1791–1824, French painter.

ger i o psy cho′ sis (jer-) *noun* Mental disorder associated with old age, senile psychosis.

ger kin (gŭr′-) Same as **gherkin**.

germ (jŭrm) *noun* 1 Any rudimentary vital element. 2 The formative protoplasm of an egg or ovum, or of an ovule; a gamete; germ cell, the earliest stage of an organism. 3 A growing point, as a young bud. 4 Figuratively, the primary source of anything; that from which a thing may be developed as from a seed. 5 A micro-organism; especially, one likely to cause disease. 6 An embryo. —*adj.* 1 Germinative. 2 Pertaining to or arising from disease germs. [<F. *germe* <L. *germen*, sprig]

†ger man (jur′-) *noun* The cotillion, or a dance at which it is the chief feature. [<German]

²ger man (jur′-) *adj.* Having the same parents or grandparents: used after the noun; as, cousins *german*, brothers *german*. [<L. *germanus*, near akin]

Ger man *noun* 1 A native or citizen of Germany or the German Reich. 2 The language of Germany or the German Reich, including Low and High German, the latter being the literary and official language of the country. —**High German** The standard literary and spoken language used throughout most of Germany and in parts of Switzerland, Austria, and Alsace; based on the language spoken in the Saxon court as exemplified by Luther's translation of the Bible (1534). —**Low German** 1 The collective dialects of the Low Countries, including Dutch, Flemish and Frisian, and the West Germanic group which includes Anglo-Saxon, Middle English, and English. See **Pennsylvania Dutch**. —**Middle High German** The language spoken in Germany from about 1100 to about 1350, as exemplified in the *Nibelungenlied*. —**Old High German** The language spoken by some Germanic tribes from about 800 to about 1100. —*adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, like, from, or characteristic of Germany, its people, or their language. 2 Of German parents or ancestry. 3 Occupied by Germans; as, the *German* section of a city. [<L. *Germanus*; of obscure origin]

German Baptist Brethren The Dunkers: official name.

German cockroach The Croton bug.

ger man der (jur-) *noun* 1 A labiate herb (genus *Teucrium*) of the mint family, with pale purple flowers; especially the American germander (*T. canadense*). 2 Any of certain plants of the genus *Veronica*, especially the germander speedwell (*V. chamædrys*). [<OF. *germandree* <LL. *germandra* <Gr. *chamai*, on the ground, + *drys*, oak]

ger mane (jur-) *adj.* 1 In close relationship; relevant; appropriate; pertinent. 2 Akin; german.

German East Africa A former German territory between Lake Tanganyika and the Indian Ocean; capital, Dar-es-Salaam; now divided into Tanganyika Territory and Ruanda Urundi, Belgian Congo.

German Empire See **Germany**.

Ger·man·ic (jur-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a group of early Indo-European tribes living in the region between the Rhine, Danube, and Vistula Rivers: later extended to include the Germans, English, Dutch, Flemings, Danes, Scandinavians, and German-Swiss; also, relating to the language or customs of any of these people. —*noun* Any of the primitive languages of the Germanic tribes: usually in compound; as, Indo-*Germanic*, etc. See **Teutonic**.

Ger·man·i·cus Cæ·sar (jur-), 15 B.C.–A.D. 19, Roman general.

Ger·man·ism *noun* 1 A German idiom, word, or phrase, or an imitation of German idiom. 2 The characteristic German spirit; admiration of things German; anything copied after German customs, ideas, etc.

ger ma ni·um (jur-) *noun* A grayish-white metallic element (symbol Ge) discovered by the German chemist Winkler in 1886. See **eka-**. [<L. *Germania*, Germany]

Ger′ man·ize *verb* [**-ized**, **-iz ing**] To conform or cause to conform to German speech, culture, customs, ideals, etc.; to cause to resemble German. —**Ger·man·i·za′·tion** *noun* —**Ger′·man iz·er** *noun*.

German measles Rubella.

Germano- A combining form from Latin *Germanus*, German.

German Ocean The North Sea.

German shepherd dog A shepherd dog, 22–24 inches tall at the shoulder, with strong muscular body, long wedge-shaped head, erect ears, thick, smooth coat, bushy tail, and of great intelligence, courage, and loyalty: often trained for war and police purposes. Also **German police dog**.

German silver A white alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, used in cutlery and as a base for plated ware; nickel silver.

German Southwest Africa A former German protectorate, now under mandate of Union of South Africa. See **South-West Africa**.

German text Modern German type; also a black letter type used in English printing resembling Old English and modern German.

German tinder Amadou.

Ger′·man town A northern suburb of Philadelphia; battle, Oct. 4, 1777.

Ger·ma·ny A former republic, now a totalitarian state in central Europe; 181,688 square miles; capital, Berlin; known as the *German Empire* from 1871 to 1918: also [G.] *Deutsches Reich* or *Deutschland*, [F.] *Allemagne*.

ger·ma·ri um (jur-) *noun* The formative part of the ovary of certain invertebrates, as the flatworm, containing the primary cell elements. [<L. *germen*, germ]

germ cell A cell specialized for reproduction; distinguished from *somatic cell*.

ger men *noun* [Obs.] A germ.

Ger′·mi cide (jŭr′-) *noun* That which is capable of killing germs, any agent used to destroy disease germs or other micro-organisms, as chlorine. [<**germ** + L. *cædo*, kill] —**ger mi ci′ dal** *adj.*

ger′·mi·cul ture *noun* The artificial cultivation of bacteria or disease germs for scientific research. —**ger mi·cul′·tur·ist** *noun*.

ger mi nal (jŭr′-) *adj.* Pertaining to or constituting a **germ**; germinative. [<L. *germen*, germ]

Ger mi nal (zhĕr·mē·nahl′) The seventh month in the calendar of the first French republic. See under **calendar** (Republican).

germinal disk A disklike area of the blastoderm of eggs of amniotic vertebrates, in which the embryo proper first appears; also, in meroblastic eggs with much yolk, the disklike protoplasmic part, which undergoes segmentation. Compare illustration under **embryology**.

germinal vesicle 1 The nucleus of the animal ovum. 2 The oosphere within the embryo sac of the ovule of plants.

ger′·mi·nate (jur′-) *verb* [**-nat ed**, **-nat ing**] To cause to sprout; begin to vegetate or develop into a higher form. [<L. *germen*, germ] —**ger·mi·na·ble** *adj.* —**ger mi·nant** *adj.* —**ger mi·na′·tion** *noun* —**ger′·mi·na·tor** *noun*.

ger·mi·na tive (-tiv) *adj.* Pertaining to or tending to produce germination; capable of germinating; having power to grow.

Ger·mis·ton (jŭr′-) A city in Transvaal Province, Union of South Africa.

germ layer One of the three principal layers of cells from which the embryo develops, as the ectoderm, mesoderm, or endoderm.

germ plasm The part of the cell protoplasm which is the material basis of heredity, transferred from one generation to another. Also **germ plasma**.

germ theory 1 The theory that zymotic diseases, as typhoid fever, are caused by bacteria or other micro-organisms. 2 The doctrine of biogenesis.

Gé·rold (zheh·rō′) [F.] Same as **Gerald**. Also [G.] **Ge·rold**, **Ge·rolt** (gā′·rōlt).

Gé·rôme (zheh·rome′), **Jean Léon**, 1824–1904, French painter.

ger·o·mor′·phism (jĕr-) *noun* Premature senility and old age. [<Gr. *gēras*, old age, + *morphē*, form] —**ger·o·mor′·phic** *adj.*

Ge·ro·ni·mo (jeh·rō′·nĭ·mō) [It.] Same as **Jerome**.

—**Ge·ron·i·mo** (jĭ·rŏn′-) An Apache chief, died 1909, who led an insurrection against U. S. forces, 1884–86.

ge·ron·tal (jĭ-) *adj.* Senile; of or pertaining to an old person or to old age. [<Gr. *gerōn*, *gerontos*, old man]

GERONTO- A combining form from Greek *gerōn, gerontos,* old man, old age.

GER·ON·TOC′·RA·CY (jĕr-) *noun* Government by the old; specifically, in certain primitive African Negro cultures, the control of social life by members of the oldest age-group. — **GE·RON·TO·CRAT′·IC** *adj.*

GE·RON·TO·GE′·IC (-jē′·ik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Old World: opposed to *neogeic.* [<GERONTO- + Gr. *gē,* earth]

GER·ON·TOL′·O·GY (jĕr-) *noun* Geriatrics

-GEROUS *suffix* Bearing or producing, as in frondi*gerous,* bearing fronds. [<L. *-ger* <*gero,* bear]

GER·RY (gĕr′ i), **ELBRIDGE,** 1744–1814, American statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independence

GER·RY·MAN′·DER (gĕr-) *tr. verb* To alter unfairly or abnormally, as the political map of a State, etc. — *noun* An unnatural and arbitrary redistricting of a State or county. [<GERRY + (SALA)MANDER: from the shape of one of the districts formed in Massachusetts while Elbridge Gerry was governor, said to resemble a salamander]

GERSH·WIN (gûrsh′-), **GEORGE,** 1898–1937, American composer

GER·TIE (gûr′-) Diminutive of GERTRUDE.

GER·TRUDE (gûr′·trōōd; *F.* zhĕr·trüd′; It. jĕr·trōō′·deh) A feminine personal name. Also [G.] **GER·TRAUD** (gĕr′·trowt), [G., Sw.] **GER·TRUD** (gĕr′·trōōt), [Pg.] **GER·TRU·DES** (zhĕr·trōō′·dĕs), [Sp.] **GER·TRU·DIS** (hĕr·trōō′·dēs).

GER·UND (jĕr′-) *noun* 1 In Latin grammar, a verbal noun used only in the oblique cases of the singular and governing the same case as its verb, as, furor *scribendi,* a rage for *writing.* 2 In English, a verbal noun ending in *-ing,* as, a manner of speak*ing.* [<L. *gerendus* <*gero,* carry] — **GE·RUN·DI·AL** *adj.*

GE·RUN·DIVE (jĭ·rŭn′·dĭv) *adj.* Like, pertaining to, or having the nature of the gerund — *noun* In Latin, a verbal adjective having the gerund stem and used as future passive participle, expressing obligation, fitness, or necessity, as *regendus,* that must or should be ruled, rulable, *amandus,* to be loved, lovable, etc

GE·RY·ON (jē′·rĭ·on) In Greek mythology, a monster of Hesperia with three heads killed by Heracles.

GE·SELL (guh zĕl′), **ARNOLD LUCIUS,** born 1880, American psychologist

GES·SO (jĕs′ ō) *noun* A ground of plaster as gypsum or plaster of Paris, prepared to be painted on, also, gypsum or plaster of Paris prepared for use in sculpture. [It., plaster]

1GEST (jĕst) *noun* 1 A deed, exploit. 2 A tale of adventure; a romance, especially a metrical romance. Also **GESTE.** [<OF]

2GEST (jĕst) *noun* [Obs.] A gesture, carriage; bearing. Also **GESTE.** [<F *geste* <L. *gestus* < *gero,* conduct (oneself)]

3GEST (jĕst) *noun* [Obs.] 1 A halting place. 2 An itinerary, especially of a royal progress [<OF *giste,* abode, lodging]

GE·STALT (gĕ·shtahlt′) *noun* [**GE·STAL·TEN** *pl.*] [G.] 1 Literally, form, shape. 2 An arrangement of separate units in a form, pattern, or configuration so integrated as to appear and function as a unit that is more than a simple summation of its parts.

GESTALT PSYCHOLOGY A school of psychology which interprets biological and psychic processes in terms of the action and interplay of closely integrated patterns or *Gestalten;* the observed effect of a Gestalt, as well as the mechanism of its action, cannot be adequately explained through a simple analysis of its constituent parts.

GE·STA·PO (gĕ·shtah′·po) *noun* [G.] The secret police of Nazi Germany: a telescoped word from *Geheime Staats-polizei,* Secret State Police

GES·TA RO·MA·NO′·RUM (jĕs′·tuh) Literally, the deeds of the Romans, a collection of tales compiled in vulgar Latin in Europe in the 14th century, source book of Chaucer, Shakespeare, and others.

GES·TATE (jĕs′-) *tr. verb* [**·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING**] To develop by the process of gestation, bear in the womb.

GES·TA·TION (jĕs-) *noun* Pregnancy, especially, the period of carrying a fetus [<L. *gestatio* <*gesto,* bear, carry] — **GES′·TA·TO·RY** *adj.*

GES·TIC (jĕs′-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to bodily motion, especially dancing. Also **GES·TI·CAL.**

GES·TIC′·U·LATE (jĕs-) *intr. verb* [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To make gestures or motions, as in speaking. [<L. *gesticulatus* <*gestus,* gesture] — **GES·TIC′·U·LA·TIVE** *adj.* — **GES·TIC′·U·LA·TOR** *noun.*

GES·TIC·U·LA′·TION (jĕs-) *noun* 1 A motion of the body or limbs designed to illustrate speech; a gesture. 2 The act or art of making gestures See synonyms under GESTURE. — **GES·TIC′·U·LA·TO·RY** *adj.*

GES·TION (jĕs′·chun) *noun* [Obs.] Management; operation.

GES·TURE (jĕs′·chur) *noun* 1 An expressive motion or action, as of the hand or hands in speaking, used for emphasis or to express some idea or emotion. 2 Such motions collectively, or the art of making them. 3 Something said or done as a mere concession to manners, courtesy, etc. 4 [Obs.] Deportment, posture. — *intr. verb* [**GES·TURED, GES·TUR·ING**] To make gestures; gesticulate. [<LL. *gestura,* mode of action] — **GES·TUR·ER** *noun.*

Synonym (noun): gesticulation. *Gesticulation* often conveys the idea of jerky, sudden or undignified motions; a *gesture* is any expressive movement of the limbs or body.

GE·SUND·HEIT (gĕ·sŏŏnt′·hīte) [G.] (Your) health: a salutation or a toast, or an expression of good will after a sneeze.

GET *verb* [**GOT** or (Obs.) **GAT, GOT** or **GOT·TEN, GET·TING**] 1 To gain or come into possession of; obtain in any way, especially by labor or effort; come by; receive; procure; earn; as, to *get* favor, wealth, land, good wages, etc.; also, to acquire wealth. 2 To commit to memory; learn; as, to *get* a lesson. 3 To beget; procreate. 4 To procure or cause to be; bring into or arrive at some specified state, condition, or place, as by persuasion, compulsion, or effort; as, to *get* the work done, *get* the crops in, *get* over the road; also, by ellipsis of a reflexive pronoun, to become or come to be; as, to *get* drunk, *get* home. 5 To prevail on; induce, persuade; as, to *get* one to sign a temperance pledge. 6 Betake; as, *get* thee behind me; *get* you gone. 7 To receive as a punishment, as, to *get* ten days. 8 To have an advantage over. 9 To catch, as, to *get* good fish. 10 To find time, means, or opportunity; as, to *get* to go. 11 To go or start quickly as, you *get!* (often *git*). 12 To kill; as, he *got* his bear. 13 To puzzle or surprise; also, to irritate; as, his impudence *gets* me. 14 To comprehend; understand, as, I don't *get* his idea. 15 To be obliged; possess; as, I have *got* to work, I have *got* a book. See GOT. — **TO GET ABOUT** 1 To become known. 2 To move about. — **TO GET ACROSS** To make or be convincing or clear, as to an audience. — **TO GET AHEAD** To save money, succeed; prosper. — **TO GET ALONG** To succeed, manage. — **TO GET AT** 1 To go to, reach, attack, find out 2 To corrupt (a legislator, etc.), injure (a horse), to prevent its winning a race or a prize. 3 [Br.] To make sport of. — **TO GET AWAY** 1 To leave, escape, as a hunted fox. 2 In hunting or racing, to start — **TO GET AWAY WITH** 1 To carry off; make away with 2 To defeat or kill. 3 To steal without being detected. 4 To do with impunity (something reprehensible). 5 To eat — **TO GET BY** 1 To succeed with a minimum of effort. 2 To pass unchallenged. — **TO GET IN** 1 To arrive at a destination: said of a boat or train. 2 To plant (seeds) 3 To make effective, as a remark. 4 To be elected. 5 To yard (stock), yoke (cattle) or harness (horses). — **TO GET OFF** 1 To leave, depart 2 To secure the acquittal of; be acquitted; escape punishment; be relieved or freed, as from a duty, penalty, etc 3 To descend or alight from; dismount 4 To utter, as, to *get off* a joke. — **TO GET ON** 1 To invest oneself with; put on, as a boot or glove. 2 To proceed succeed, fare. 3 To mount or enter, as a horse or a vehicle 4 To back a race horse. 5 To get along with or without (assistance, means, etc.). 6 To harmonize — **TO GET OUT** 1 To depart, escape. 2 To become known; get abroad said of something secret. 3 To publish, as a magazine, book, etc. 4 To express or utter with difficulty. — **TO GET OVER** To overcome, recover from; get through with, finish, win over; cover (a distance). — **TO GET TOGETHER** 1 To collect, amass, as, facts or goods; to meet, assemble. said of persons 2 To come to an agreement. — **TO GET UP** 1 To prepare and arrange, stir up; devise; invent; plan, construct, compile. 2 To make up; dress; disguise. 3 To rise, as from sleep or rest

— *noun* The act of begetting, or that which is begotten, breed; progeny, as, the *get* of a stallion. [<ON. *geta*] — **GET·TA·BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms (verb): achieve, acquire, attain, earn, gain, obtain, procure, receive, secure, win. *Get* is a most comprehensive word. A person *gets* whatever he comes to possess or experience, with or without endeavor, expectation, or desire; he *gets* a bargain, a blow, a fall, a fever, he *gains* whatshe comes to by effort or striving; the swimmer *gains* the shore; a man *acquires* by continuous and ordinarily by slow process; as, one *acquires* a foreign language A person is sometimes said to *gain* and often to *acquire* what has not been an object of direct endeavor, in the pursuits of trade, he incidentally *gains* some knowledge of foreign countries; he *acquires* by association with others a correct or incorrect accent; he *acquires* a bronzed complexion by exposure to a tropical sun; in such use, what he *gains* is viewed as desirable, what he *acquires* as slowly and gradually resulting. A person *earns* what he gives an equivalent of labor for, but he may not *get* it. On the other hand, he may *get* what he has not *earned;* the temptation to all dishonesty is the desire to *get* a living or a fortune without *earning* it Compare ATTAIN, ŌBTAIN, LEARN, MAKE, OBTAIN, PURCHASE, REACH. *Antonyms:* see synonyms for ABANDON.

GE·TA *noun pl.* [Jap.] The wooden street shoes of the Japanese.

GET-AT-ABLE (-uh·bl) *adj.* [Pop.] That one may get at or reach; obtainable; accessible. — **GET-AT-ABLENESS, GET-AT-ABILITY** *noun.*

GET-AWAY *noun* An escape, as of a criminal or of a fox from covert; the start, as of a horse in a race.

GETH·SEM·A·NE *noun* A place or time of agony.

GETH·SEM·A·NE (-uh·nee) A garden at the foot of the Mount of Olives; the scene of Christ's agony. *Matt.* XXVI, 36. [<Gr. <Aramaic *gath shemānim,* oil press]

GET·TER *noun* 1 One who gets. 2 A substance, as magne-

sium, placed inside a vacuum tube during manufacture and acting by incandescence to remove any gases left by the vacuum pump. 3 A coating of metal on the filament of a tungsten lamp, designed to prolong its life.

GET′TYS BURG A manufacturing town in southern Pennsylvania, battle, July 1–3, 1863; site of a national cemetery and a national military park.

GET-UP *noun* [Pop.] The manner in which a thing is put together, general appearance; make-up; dress.

GET-UP-AND-GET *noun* [Pop.] Ambition; perseverance; spunk.

-GEUSIA A combining form from Greek *geusis*, taste, used in medicine to indicate taste, as *cacageusia*.

GEW-GAW (gyōō-) *adj.* Showy; gaudy. —*noun* A flashy, useless ornament; bauble. See synonyms under GAUD. [<ME. *giue-goue*, of doubtful origin]

GEY (gāy) *adj.* [Scot.] Moderate; considerable. —*adv.* Very.

GEY′SER (gī′-zur) *noun* 1 A natural hot spring from which intermittent jets of steam, hot water, or mud are ejected in a fountainlike column. 2 [Br.] A gas hot-water heater. [<ON. *geysir* <*geysa*, gush]

GEY′SER ITE (gī′-zur-) *noun* A concretionary opaline quartz deposited in various forms around the orifices of geysers and hot springs, sometimes forming terraces.

GHAIST (gāyst) *noun* [Scot.] A ghost.

GHAR′RY (gär′-ĭ) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] [Anglo–Indian] A wheeled vehicle generally; a cart or carriage for hire. Also **GHAR′RI.** [Hind. *gāri*, cart]

GHAST′LY (gäst′-) *adj.* [·LI·ER, ·LI·EST] 1 Having a haggard, deathlike appearance. 2 Terrifying or shocking. —*adv.* Like a specter; fearfully. [<OE. *gastlic*, spectral; or *gæstlic*, terrible] —**GHAST′LI·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): cadaverous, deathlike, deathly, hideous, pale, pallid, spectral, wan. See PALE. *Antonyms*: blooming, bright, buxom, comely, fresh, ruddy.

GHAT (gawt) *noun* [Hind.] 1 A stairway on a river bank leading to a temple, or to a landing place or wharf. 2 A mountain pass or a descent from a mountain range. Also **GHAUT.**

GHATS, EASTERN AND WESTERN (gawts or gahts) The principal mountain ranges of southern India, parallel to its coasts.

GHA′ZI (gah′-zee) *noun* [Ar.] A Mohammedan hero; a champion: a title bestowed in Turkey on eminent commanders, especially on fanatics who have fought against infidels; a fanatic. —**GHA′ZISM** *noun.*

GHE′BER (gā′- *or* gee′-bur) *noun* A fire-worshiper or Parsee, a Zoroastrian: so called by Mohammedans: often spelled *Gueber*, *Guebre*. Also **GHE′BRE.** See GIAOUR. [<Pers. *gabr*]

GHEE (gee) *noun* [Anglo–Indian] 1 An oil made from clarified butter 2 A solid white oil obtained from a tree of northern India (*Madhuca butyracea*), used in soaps and ointments. Also **GHI.** [<Hind. *ghi* <Sans. *ghrita*, butter]

GHEEL (gale) A Belgian commune, celebrated since the 13th century for its community treatment of the mentally ill

GHENT (gĕnt) A historic city in NW. Belgium also [Flemish] *Gent*, [F.] *Gand*.

GHER′KIN (gûr′-) *noun* A small prickly cucumber (*Cucumis anguria*), used for pickling, also, any small, immature cucumber used for pickling: also spelled *gerkin* [<D. *gurken*, plural of *gurk*, cucumber]



GHERKIN

GHET′TO (gĕt′-ō) *noun* [·TOS or ·TI (tee) *pl.*] That part of a city or town set apart for Jews. [<It.]

GHIB′EL·LINE (gĭb′-ĕ-lin *or* -leen) *noun* A supporter in Italy of the German emperor (11th–14th centuries); one of the imperial party opposed to the papal party. See GUELF. —*adj* Of or pertaining to this party. [<It. *Ghibellino*] —**GHIB·EL·LIN·ISM** *noun.*

GHI·BER′TI (gee-bĕr′-tee), **LORENZO**, 1378–1455, Italian sculptor, painter and goldsmith.

GHIR·LAN·DA′·JO (geer-lahn-dah′-yō), **DOMENICO**, 1449–94, Italian painter.

GHOST (gōst) *noun* 1 A disembodied spirit. 2 The soul or spirit 3 A shadow or semblance; slight trace. 4 A spirit of any kind. 5 A false or secondary image, or a spot of light, as from a defect in a lens or instrument. 6 [Obs.] The Holy Ghost. 7 [Pop.] An addict to opium-smoking. 8 A narrow band of metal on steel ingots or forgings, harder than the adjoining parts; it becomes more evident on machining: also **GHOST LINE.** See synonyms under SPECTER. —**TO GIVE UP THE GHOST** To die. [<OE. *gast*, spirit] —**GHOST′·LIKE** *adj.*

GHOST DANCE A dance performed by certain North American Indian tribes, in which both sexes take part, believed to bring the dancer into communion with the souls of dead friends

GHOST′LY *adj.* [GHOST·LI·ER, GHOST·LI·EST] 1 Pertaining to the soul or religion; spiritual. 2 Pertaining to apparitions; spectral. —**GHOST′·LI·NESS** *noun.*

GHOST WRITER One who does literary work credited to another person. —**GHOST′-WRITE** *verb.*

GHOUL (gōōl) *noun* An evil spirit supposed to prey on corpses; by extension, a person who robs dead bodies, graves, or the like. [<Ar. *ghūl*, demon of woods] —**GHOUL′·ISH** *adj.* —**GHOUL′·ISH·LY** *adv.* —**GHOUL′ISH·NESS** *noun.*

GHYLL (gĭl) *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A ravine; a gully. [See GILL]

GI [Pop.] *noun* A soldier, especially an enlisted man, in the U. S. Army. —*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or issued by the U. S. Army. See GOVERNMENT ISSUE. Also **G. I.**

GIA·COB′BE (jah·cōb′-beh) [It.] Same as JACOB.

GIA·CO′MO (jah·cō′-mo) [It.] Same as JAMES.

GI′·ANT (jī′-) *noun* 1 In mythology, a being of human form, but of enormous size 2 Any person or thing of great size, either physically, mentally, or figuratively, also, any imaginary person of gigantic proportions. —*adj.* Gigantic. [<OE. *gigant* and OF. *geant*, both <L. *gigas*, *gigantis* <Gr. *gigas*, *gigantos*, giant] —**GI′ ANT ESS** *noun fem.* —**GI′ ANT·SHIP** *noun.*

GIANT CACTUS A large desert cactus of SW. United States (*Cereus giganteus*), with an erect columnar trunk, sometimes branching, many ribs, strong spines and flowering tops: also called *saguaro*, *sahuaro*.

GIANT DESPAIR In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the occupant of Doubting Castle who seizes and imprisons Christian and Hopeful.

GIANT FIBER An enlarged nerve fiber in the nervous system of some invertebrates, as the earthworm.

GIANT-HYSSOP See under HYSSOP.

GI′ ANT ISM *noun* 1 The quality or condition of being a giant. 2 Gigantism.

GIANT POWDER A variety of dynamite.

GIANT STAR See under STAR.

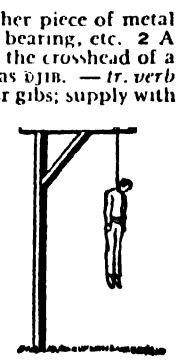
GIAOUR (jowr) *noun* An infidel: applied by Moslems to Christians and Zoroastrians. See GHEBER. [<Turk. *jawr*]

GIA·RA·BUB′ (jah′-rah-bōōb′) An oasis in NE. Libya, Africa: also spelled *Jarabub*.

GI·AR′DI·A·SIS (ji-) *noun* An intestinal disorder attributed to the presence of a parasitic flagellate protozoan, *Giardia lamblia*; flagellate diarrhea.

1GIB (gib) *noun* 1 A wedge-shaped or other piece of metal that holds another in place or adjusts a bearing, etc. 2 A bearing surface, usually of brass, let into the crosshead of a steam engine to reduce friction. 3 Same as DOG. —*tr. verb* [GIBBED, GIB·BING] To fasten with a gib or gibs; supply with a gib. [Perhaps <GIBBET]

2GIB (gib) *noun* A castrated cat. —*tr. verb* [GIBBED, GIB·BING] 1 [Local] To disembowel. 2 [Obs.] To castrate. [Abbreviation of Gilbert]



GIBBET

GIB′BER (jĭb′- *or* gĭb′-) *intr. verb* To talk rapidly and incoherently; jabber. —*noun* Gibberish. [Variant of JABBER]

GIB′BER·ISH (jĭb′- *or* gĭb′-) *noun* Incoherent or inarticulate gabble. See synonyms under LANGUAGE.

GIB′BET (jĭb′-) *noun* An upright timber with a crosspiece projecting at right angles from its upper end, upon which criminals were formerly hanged; hence, any gallows. —*tr. verb* [·BET·ED or ·BET·TED, ·BET·ING or ·BET·TING] 1 To execute by hanging. 2 To hang and expose on a gibbet. 3 To hold up to public execration. [<OF. *gibet*]



GIBBON

GIB′BON (gĭb′-un) *noun* A slender arboreal anthropoid ape of southern Asia (genus *Hylobates*). [<F.]

GIB′BON, **EDWARD**, 1737–94, English historian.

GIB·BOS′I·TY (gĭ-bŏs′-) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The state of being gibbous, or convex. 2 A rounded protuberance; hump.

GIB′BOUS (gĭb′-us) *adj.* 1 Irregularly rounded; convex, as the moon when less than full and yet more than half full. 2 Hump-backed. 3 Swollen on one side, as the calyx of a lupine. Also **GIB′BOSE.** [<L. *gibbosus*, hunched] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

GIBBS, JOSIAH WILLARD, 1839–1903, American mathematician and physicist. —**SIR PHILIP**, born 1877, English author and journalist. —**WILLIAM FRANCIS**, born 1886, American naval architect.

GIBE (jībe) *verb* [GIBED, GIB·ING] 1 To speak to or about in a sneering or sarcastic manner; mock; sneer; scoff at. 2 To make use of sarcastic expressions or ridicule; scoff. See synonyms under MOCK, SCOFF. —*noun* An expression of sarcasm and ridicule; an object of ridicule. See synonyms under SNEER. Also spelled *jibe*. [Compare OF. *giber*, treat roughly in play] —**GIB′·ER** *noun* —**GIB′·ING·LY** *adv.*

GIBE Same as JIBE (shift).

GIB'·E·ON·ITE (gib'-) *noun* One of the inhabitants of the city of Gibeon, condemned to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water"; hence, a drudge; slave's slave. See *Joshua* ix.

GIB·LET (jib'-) *noun* 1 One of the edible visceral parts of a fowl, as the gizzard, etc. 2 *pl.* Rags; tatters. [<OF. *gibelet*, entrails of fowls]

GI·BRAL·TAR (ji-brawl'-tur) A British colony, fortress, and naval base on the southern coast of Spain; 1⅞ square miles; including the **ROCK OF GIBRALTAR**, 1,396 ft. high, and dominating the **STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR**, at the western end of the Mediterranean Sea.

GIB·SON, CHARLES DANA, 1867–1944, American illustrator.

GIBSON GIRL An idealization of the American girl of the 1890's as portrayed by Charles Dana Gibson; also, the style of dress fashionable in that period. — **GIBSON-GIRL** *adj.*

GI·BUS (ji'·bus; *F.* zhee·bus') *noun* A collapsible opera hat: so called from the name of the inventor, a French haberdasher. Also **GIBUS HAT.**

GID *noun* A parasitic disease chiefly affecting sheep and goats, caused by the presence in the brain or spinal cord of the cysticercus of a tapeworm (*Tænia cœnurus*).

GID·DY *adj.* [**GID·DI·ER, GID·DI·EST**] 1 Having a whirling or swimming sensation in the head; dizzy; also, tending to cause such a sensation; as, a *giddy* precipice. 2 Marked by foolish levity or impudence; heedless; fickle. — *verb* [**GID·DIED, GID·DY·ING**] 1 To make or become dizzy or unsteady. 2 To turn rapidly; whirl. [<OE. *gydig*, insane] — **GID·DI·LY** *adv.* — **GID·DI·NESS** *noun.*

GIDE (zheed), **ANDRÉ**, born 1869, French author.

GID·E·ON A masculine personal name. [<Heb., hewer]
— **GIDEON** An Israelite judge. *Judges* vi, 11.

GID·E·ONS, THE INTERNATIONAL A society of American businessmen founded in 1899 to advance the distribution of Bibles in hotels, hospitals, prisons, and public schools.

GIE (gee) *tr. verb* [**GA** or **GIED, GIEN, GIE·ING**] [Scot.] To give.

GIER-EAGLE (jeer-) *noun* A bird of prey, probably the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*). *Lev.* xi, 18. [<D. *gier*, vulture, + EAGLE]

GI·E·RON'·Y·MUS (jee·uh-) [L.] Same as JEROME.

GIES·SEN (gee'·sĕn) A city in northern Hesse, Germany.

GIF *conj.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] If. Also **GIFF.**

GIFT *noun* 1 That which is given; a donation; present. 2 The act, right, or power of giving. 3 A natural endowment; aptitude; talent. 4 [Obs.] A bribe; also, an offering. — *tr. verb* 1 To bestow or confer upon. 2 To endow with a talent or faculty. 3 [Obs.] To bestow as a gift; give. [<OE. <*gifan*, give]

Synonyms (noun): benefaction, bequest, boon, bounty, bribe, donation, grant, gratuity, largess, present, tip. A *gift* is that which is voluntarily bestowed without expectation of return or compensation. *Gift* is almost always used in the good sense, *bribe* in the evil sense to signify payment for a dishonorable service under the semblance of a *gift*. A *benefaction* is a charitable *gift*, generally of large amount, and viewed as of enduring value, as an endowment for a college. A *donation* is something, perhaps of great, seldom of trivial value, given to a cause or to a person representing a cause; as, a *donation* to a charity. A *gratuity* is usually of moderate value and is always given as of favor, not of right; as, a *gratuity* to a waiter; commonly called a *tip*. *Largess* is archaic for a bountiful *gratuity* usually to be distributed among many, as among the heralds at ancient tournaments. A *present* is a *gift* of friendship, or conciliation, and given as to an equal or a superior. A *boon* is something that has been desired or craved or perhaps asked, or something freely given that meets some great desire. A *grant* is commonly considerable in amount and given by public authority; as, a *grant* of public lands for a college. See FAVOR, SUBSIDY. *Antonyms*: compensation, earnings, guerdon, penalty, remuneration, wages.

GIFT·ED *adj.* Endowed with mental power or talent. See synonyms under CLEVER. — **·NESS** *noun.*

GIFT IE *noun* [Scot.] Faculty; power; gift.

GIFT OF GAB [Pop.] Fluency in speaking.

GIFT OF TONGUES In the Bible, a miraculous power of speaking in unknown tongues.

GIG *noun* 1 A light, two-wheeled, one-seated vehicle drawn by one horse. 2 A machine for raising a nap on a cloth by passing it over cylinders armed with teasels. 3 A ship's boat in which the oarsmen are seated on alternate thwarts; also, a speedy, light rowboat. 4 Any whirling toy, as a top. 5 Anything queer or weird; something grotesque. 6 [Pop.] A demerit. 7 [Obs.] A fancy; whim; joke.
— *verb* [**GIGGED, GIG·GING**] 1 To ride in a gig. 2 [Pop.] To punish with a demerit. [Etymology unknown]

GIG *noun* 1 A pronged fishspear. 2 An arrangement of four barbless fishhooks fastened back to back and drawn through a school of fish to catch them in the bodies. — *verb* [**GIGGED, GIG·GING**] 1 To spear or catch with a gig. 2 To fish with a gig.

GI·GAN·TESQUE' (ji·găn·tĕsk') *adj.* Suited to giants.

GI·GAN·TIC (ji-) *adj.* 1 Like a giant; colossal; huge. 2 Tremendous; extraordinary. Also **GI·GAN·TE'·AN.** See synonyms under IMMENSE, LARGE. [<L. *gigas;* see GIANT]

GI·GAN·TISM (jī-) *noun* 1 Abnormal size. 2 Excessive growth of the body due to disturbances in the function and growth of the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland. Often called *giantism*. Also **GI·GAN·TO·SO'·MA.**

GIGANTO- A combining form from Greek *gigas, gigantos*, giant.

GI·GAN'·TO·BLAST (jī-) *noun* An abnormally large nucleated red blood corpuscle. Also **GIGANTO-CHROMOBLAST.**

GI·GAN'·TO·CYTE (jī-) *noun* An excessively large, usually non-nucleated, red blood corpuscle.

GI·GAN·TOM'·A·CHY (-uh·kī) *noun* In classical mythology, the battle of the giants; the war of the giants against Zeus and the Olympian gods. Also **GI·GAN·TO·MA'·CHI·A.** [<Gr. *gigas, gigantos*, giant, + *machē*, battle]

GIG·GLE *intr. verb* [**GIG·GLED** (-ld), **GIG·GLING**] To laugh with an effort at suppression; titter. — *noun* A convulsive laugh; titter. [Perhaps <GIGLET] — **GIG·GLER** *noun* — **GIG·GLING** *adj. & noun* — **GIG·GLY** *adj.*

GIG·LET *noun* [Obs.] A giddy girl; romp; minx. Also **GIG·LOT.**

GI·GO·LETTE' (jee·gō·lĕt') *noun* [F.] A woman who jigs or dances as a means to attract patronage to a dance hall, cabaret, or the like; hence, a woman of easy virtue.

GIG·O·LO (jĭg'·o·lō; *F.* zhee·gō·lō') *noun* [**·LOS** *pl.*] 1 A professional dancer in dance halls, cabarets, or the like, who attends women patrons or visitors. 2 A man who is supported by a woman; a kept man. [<F., one who jigs]

GIG·OT (jĭg'·ut) *noun* 1 A leg of mutton. 2 A sleeve having the shape of a leg of mutton. [<F.]



GILA MONSTER

GI·LA MONSTER (hee'·luh) A large, poisonous lizard (*Heloderma suspectum*) with a stout orange-and-black body, ranging from southern Utah and Nevada through Arizona and New Mexico into northern Mexico. The beaded lizard (*H. horridum*), an allied form found in Mexico, is also poisonous.

GI·LA RIVER (hee'·luh) A river in New Mexico and Arizona, 630 miles to the Colorado River.

GILA WOODPECKER A woodpecker (*Centurus uropygialis*) of the SW. United States, habitually nesting in the stem of the giant cactus.

GIL·BERT (gil'-) *noun* The cgs unit of magnetomotive force produced by approximately 0.7958 ampere-turn. [<William Gilbert, 1544–1603, English physicist]

GIL BERT (gil'·burt; *Dan.* gil'·bĕrt; *Dutch* hĭl' bĕrt, *I* zheel·bĕr'; *G.* geel'·bĕrt) A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **GIL·BER·TO** (jeel·bĕr'·tō); *Sp.* heel·bĕr'·to), [L.] **GIL·BER·TUS** (gil·bŭr'·tus; *Sw.* yil·bĕr'·tōōs).

GIL·BERT, CASS, 1859–1934, American architect. — **SIR HUMPHREY**, 1539?–83, English navigator. — **SIR WILLIAM SCHWENK**, 1836–1911, English humorous poet and librettist, collaborator with Sir Arthur Sullivan.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS A British colony in the mid-Pacific comprising the widely scattered Gilbert, Ellice, and Phœnix groups, and Ocean, Fanning, Washington, and Christmas Islands; 216 square miles; capital, Ocean Island.

GIL·BER·TI·AN *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the style of Sir W. S. Gilbert; as, *Gilbertian* opera.

GIL BLAS (zheel blahs) The hero and title of a picaresque, satiric romance by Le Sage.

GIL·BO·A (gil-) A hilly district east of Esdraelon; Saul and Jonathan slain there. *1 Sam.* xxxi, 2–4.

GILD *tr. verb* [**GILD·ED** or **GILT, GILD·ING**] 1 To coat with or as with gold. 2 To overlay with any other substance for the purpose of giving the appearance of gold. 3 To make lustrous; illuminate. 4 To give a fair or meretricious appearance to; gloss over. 5 [Obs.] To redden or smear (with blood). See synonyms under ADORN. [<OE. *gyldan*]
— **GILD·ER** *noun.*

GILD, GILD·HALL, GILD·RY, etc. Same as GUILD, etc.

GILD ED *adj.* 1 Thinly overlaid with or as with gold. 2 Fashionable; wealthy.

GILD·ER Same as GUILDER.

GIL'·DER·SLEEVE, BASIL LANNEAU, 1831–1924, American classical scholar. — **VIRGINIA CROCHERON**, born 1877, American author and educator.

GILD ING *noun* 1 The art of overlaying a surface thinly with gold. 2 A mixture of finely divided gold, brass, or other substance to simulate gold, and a drying liquid: used as a decorative paint. 3 A specious or superficial appearance. Also **GILT, GILD.**

GIL·E·AD A mountainous region east of the Jordan (*Josh.* xii, 2); also, a mountain there (*Gen.* xxxi, 21).

GIL'·E·AD·ITE *noun* An inhabitant of Gilead. *Judges* xii, 4.

GILES (jīlz) A masculine personal name. [<L. *Ægidius*, with the egis]
— **GILES** A 7th-century hermit and saint; patron of cripples.

GIL·GA·MESH A mythical Babylonian king, later identified with the sun-god, hero of the **GILGAMESH EPIC**, a literary epic written on cuneiform tablets found in the library of Ashurbanipal.

¹GILL (gil) *noun* **1** An organ for breathing the air dissolved in water; a branchia. In aquatic vertebrates, as fishes and amphibians, the gills are leaf-like or threadlike vascular processes of mucous membrane on either side of the neck. Fishes take in water for the gills through the mouth and force it out mostly through the gill slits. The gills in invertebrates are situated variously. See illustration under FISH. **2** A gill-like part, as the wattle of a fowl, or one of the thin radial plates on the under side of the cap of a mushroom. **3** [Pop.] The flesh under or about the chin and jaws. —*tr. verb* **1** To catch by the gills, as fish in a gill net. **2** To eviscerate (fish). [Of Scan. origin; compare Old Dan. *gælle*, Old Sw. *gel*]

²GILL (jil) *noun* A liquid measure, one eighth of a quart or 0.118 liter: also spelled *jill*. [<OF. *gelle*, measure for wine]

³GILL (gil) *noun* A brook; narrow mountain stream. [<ON. *gil*, gorge]

⁴GILL (jil) *noun* **1** A girl, especially a wanton one; sweetheart. **2** The ground-ivy. [<GILLIAN]

GILL ARCH One of the arches in gill-bearing vertebrates that carry the gills. In the higher vertebrates, the gill arches are transformed to perform other functions.

GILLES (zheel) [F.] Same as GILES.

GIL·LETTE (ji·lĕt'), **KING CAMP**, 1855–1932, American inventor of safety razor. **WILLIAM**, 1855–1937, American actor.

GILL FILAMENT A threadlike vascular process of the mucous membrane of the gill.

GILL FUNGUS Any fungus of the genus *Agaricus;* an agaric.

GIL·LI·AN (jil'-) [Br.] Same as JULIANA.

GIL·LIE (gil'·i) *noun* [Scot.] A man servant, attendant; especially one attending a sportsman in the field. Also **GIL·LY.**

GIL'·LI·FLOW·ER (jil'-) *noun* **1** One of various plants of the mustard family, as the common stock, the wallflower, or the rocket. **2** A plant of the pink family, as the clove pink; the middle English and Elizabethan sense, also, the feathered gillyflower (*Dianthus plumarius*) and ragged-robin. **3** A variety of apple. Also **GIL'·LY·FLOW·ER.** [<OF. *gilofre* <Gr. *karyophyllon*, clove tree]

GILL NET A net, set upright in the water by means of weighted stakes, in the meshes of which fish become entangled by their gills.

GILL RAKER One of a row of processes projecting from the gill arches of fishes and screening the gills from injurious substances.

GIL·PY *noun* [Scot.] [**GIL·PIES** or **GIL·PEYS** *pl.*] A lively, frolicsome young person of either sex. Also **GIL·PEY.**

GIL·RAV·AGE [Scot.] *intr. verb* To feast or make merry in riotous fashion. —*noun* Noisy, riotous merriment.

GIL'·SON·ITE Same as UINTAHITE.

¹GILT *adj.* Gilded, yellow like gold. —*noun* **1** The material used in gilding. **2** Superficial or meretricious show.

²GILT *noun* A young female hog. [<ON. *gyltr*]

GILT-EDGE *adj.* Having the edges gilded: said of leaves of paper either for writing or as bound in a book; hence, of the best quality or highest price; first-class; as, *gilt-edge* securities. Also **GILT-EDGED.**

GILT HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* One of various European fishes, as the sea bream (*Sparus auratus*) of the Mediterranean; also, a cunner.

GIM·BALS (jim'·bulz) *noun* A contrivance for allowing a suspended object, as a ship's compass, to tip freely in all directions, thus remaining level, however the ship moves: also spelled *gymbals*. [<L. *gemellus* <*geminus*, twin]

GIM·CRACK (jim'-) *noun* A gew-gaw; bauble. See synonyms under GAUD. —*adj.* Cheap and showy. [<ME. *gibecrake*, kind of inlaid woodwork]

GIM'·CRACK·ER·Y *noun* Worthless ornament or show.

GIM·EL The third Hebrew letter. See ALPHABET.

GIM·LET (gim'-) *noun* A small boring tool with a cross-head and a cutter-pointed screw tip. See illustration under AUGER. —*tr. verb* To make a hole in with a gimlet. [Diminutive of ME. *gymble* <MLG. *wiemel*, kind of boring tool]

GIM·MER *noun* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] An unshorn ewe between one and two years old. [<ON. *gymbr*, ewe lamb]

GIM·MICK *noun* [Pop.] **1** Any contrivance, the name of which is not recalled. **2** A hidden device by which a swindler controls the movements of a prize wheel; also, any secret device, as the catchbolt on a lock.

¹GIMP *noun* **1** A narrow, flat, ornamental trimming: used for dresses, furniture, etc.: also **GIMP·ING.** **2** A coarse thread for forming edges and outlines in pillow lace. —*tr. verb* To make or border with gimp. [<OF. *guimpe* <D. *gimp*]

²GIMP [Pop.] *noun* Lameness; a limp; also, one who limps; a cripple. —*verb* To limp.

¹GIN (jin) *noun* An aromatic alcoholic liquor, distilled from various grains and flavored with juniper berries; also, such a liquor with other flavoring. The word *gin* is sometimes used generically for alcoholic liquor. [<Abbreviation of GENEVA]

²GIN (gin) *verb* [Obs.] To begin.

³GIN (jin) *noun* **1** One of various machines; as, a machine for separating cotton fibers from the seeds; a portable hoisting machine; a pump worked by a windmill; a pile-driver. **2** A snare or trap. **3** [Obs.] Artifice of any sort. —*tr. verb* [**GINNED, GIN·NING**] **1** To catch in or as in a gin or trap. **2** To remove the seeds from (cotton). [<ME. *gin* <OF. *engin*]

⁴GIN (gin) *prep.* [Scot.] By; against (a certain) time. —*conj.* If; against. [<ON. *gegn*, against]

GIN GAL (jin'-) **GIN GALL** See JINGAL.

GIN·GE·LEY (jin'·ji·li) *noun* The sesame. Also **GIN·GE·LI, GIN GEL·LY, GIN·GE·LY.** [<Hind. *jinjali*]

GIN·GER (jin'·jur) *noun* **1** The pungent, spicy rootstock of a tropical plant (*Zingiber officinale*), either whole or pulverized: used in medicine and cookery; also, the plant itself. With the outer covering scraped off, the rootstock is called **WHITE GINGER**, and is regarded as superior to the East Indian or **BLACK GINGER**, in which the covering is not removed. **2** Something of pungent quality; spunk. —*tr. verb* **1** To administer ginger to. **2** [Pop.] To put spirit into: with *up;* as, to *ginger up* the game. [<OE. *gingifer* <LL. *zingiber;* ultimately <Sans. *shringavēra*]

GINGER ALE An effervescent soft drink flavored with ginger. Also **GINGER BEER.**

GIN'·GER·BREAD *noun* **1** A light sweet cake flavored with ginger: often cut into odd shapes and ornamented with colored icings. **2** Hence, gaudy or unnecessary ornament.

GINGERBREAD-TREE *noun* **1** The doom palm. **2** A tree of the rose family of West Africa, bearing a farinaceous stone fruit called the **GINGERBREAD-PLUM.**

GINGERBREAD WORK Cheap and tawdry ornamental work.

GIN·GER·LY *adj.* Cautious, or fastidious, as an act or movement. —*adv.* **1** In a cautious, scrupulous, or fastidious manner. **2** [Obs.] Daintily. [Etymology unknown]

GIN'·GER·SNAP *noun* A small, flat, brittle cake or biscuit flavored with ginger.

GIN·GER·Y *adj.* Resembling ginger; spicy; hot-flavored.

GING·HAM (ging'·um) *noun* A plain-weave cotton fabric, usually in checks or stripes. [<F. *guingan* <Malay *gingan*, striped]

GIN·GI·VAL (jin·ji'·vul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the gums; produced with the aid of the gums; as, *gingival* sounds. [<L. *gingiva*, gum]

GINGIVAL LINE A line across the gums indicating chronic metal poisoning; in lead poisoning the line has a bluish tinge.

GIN·GI·VI'·TIS (jin·ji-) *noun* Inflammation of the gums.

GIN·GLY·MUS (jing'- *or* ging'·gli·mus) *noun* [·MI (mī) *pl.*] A joint that permits flexion and extension in a single plane, as at the elbow and ankle; a hinge joint. [<Gr. *ginglymos*, hinge joint]



GINKGO
Branch of tree.

GIN HORSE (jin) A horse that works a gin.

GINK (gĭnk) *noun* [Pop.] An odd or peculiar person; guy.

GINK·GO *noun* [Jap.] [·GOES *pl.*] A deciduous resinous tree (*Gingko biloba*), native in China but cultivated in the United States for its foliage; the maidenhair-tree: also spelled *jingko*. Also **GING·KO.**

GIN·MILL (jin'-) *noun* [Pop.] A place where liquor is sold; a saloon.

GIN·NER (jin'-) *noun* One who operates a gin.

GIN·SENG (jin'-) *noun* An herb (genus *Panax*) native in North America and China, having a root of aromatic and stimulant properties, in great esteem in China. [<Chin. *jintsan*]

JO·BE (jōb'·beh) [It.] Same as JOB.

JOR·GIA (jōr'·jah) [It.] Same as GEORGIANA.

JOR·GIO (jōr'·jō) [It.] Same as GEORGE.

JOR·GIO·NE (jōr·jō'·neh) 1478–1510, Giorgio Barbarelli, Italian painter. Also **GIOR·GIO·NE DA CAS·TEL·FRAN'·CO** (dah cahs·tĕl·frahng'·cō).

GIO·SI·A·DE (jo·see'·ah·deh) [It.] Same as JOSIAH.

GIOT·TO (jōt'·to) [It.] Same as GODFREY.

GIOT·TO DI BON·DO·NE (jōt·tō dee bŏn·dō'·neh), 1266–1337, Italian painter and architect.

GIO·VAN·NA (jō·vahn'·nah) [It.] Same as JOAN.

GIO·VAN·NI (jō·vahn'·nee) [It.] Same as JOHN.

GIP (jip) *tr. verb* To disembowel (fish); gib. [Perhaps <GIBLET]

²GIP Same as GYP.

GI·PON Same as JUPON.

GIP'·SI·FY (jip'-) *tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To cause to be or to look like a gipsy.

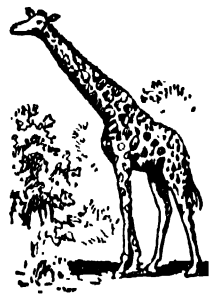
GIP·SY (jip'-) *noun* One of any wandering group of people living the gipsy life; an itinerant tinker, farrier, etc. —*intr. verb* [·SIED, ·SY·ING] To lead a roving life; live with or as gipsies. —*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a gipsy or the Gipsies; unconventional; wandering; bohemian. Also spelled *gypsy*.

GIP·SY (jip'-) *noun* [**GIP·SIES** *pl.*] **1** A member of a wandering, dark-haired, dark-skinned people originating in India and appearing in Europe in the 15th century, now

known in every part of the world as itinerant metal-workers, musicians, fortune-tellers, and, formerly, horse-dealers. 2 The Indic language of these people, mixed with the language of whatever country in which they live: also called *Romany*. Also spelled *Gypsy*. [<Earlier form *gipcyan* <*Egyptcyan*, Egyptian]

GIP·SY·ISH *adj.* Like a gipsy; roving; hoydenish. — **GIP·SY·ISM** *noun*.

GIPSY MOTH A European moth (*Porthetria* or *Lymantria dispar*) naturalized in eastern New England about 1869, its larvæ highly destructive to foliage: the male is light-brown, the larger female nearly white. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious).



GIRAFFE

GI·RAFFE (ji-) *noun* 1 A large spotted African ruminant (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), having a very long neck and limbs; the tallest of the quadrupeds, sometimes attaining a height of 18 feet. 2 A cagelike mine car especially adapted for inclines. [< F. *girafe* <It. *giraffa* <Ar. *zirāfah*]

GI RAFFE The constellation Camelopard.

GI·RAL·DA (jee·rahl'·dah) [It.] Same as GERALDINE.

GIR′ AN·DOLE (jir-) *noun* 1 A branching chandelier or bracket light. 2 A rotating firework; any rotating jet. 3 In fortification, a connection of several mines. 4 A pendent piece of jewelry. [< F.]

GI·RARD (ji-), **STEPHEN**, 1750–1831, American banker and philanthropist.

GIR′ A·SOL (jir'-) *noun* 1 A bluish-white translucent opal with reddish reflections: also called *fire opal*. 2 Any plant of the sunflower family; especially, the Jerusalem-artichoke. Also **GIR′ A SOLE**. [< It. *girasole*, sunflower, <*girare*, turn, + *sole*, sun]

GI·RAUD (zhee·ro') [F.] Same as GERALD. Also **GI·RAULD** (-rō').

GI·RAUD (zhee·rō'), **HENRI HONORÉ**, born 1879, French general in World War II

GI·RAU·DOUX (zhee·rō·dōō'), **JEAN**, born 1882, French novelist and playwright.

1GIRD *tr. verb* [**GIRD·ED** or **GIRT**, **GIRD·ING**] 1 To bind around or about, as with a belt. 2 To clothe with a garment secured by a girdle; metaphorically, to endow with power or capacity. 3 To surround as if by a girdle; encompass; encircle. 4 To arm, brace. [<OE. *gyrdan*]

2GIRD *noun* 1 A sarcastic thrust; taunt; gibe; sneer. 2 [Obs.] A cutting stroke; hence, a pang. 3 [Obs.] A spurt. — *verb* 1 To attack with sarcasm; gibe; jeer. 2 [Obs.] To smite. 3 [Obs.] To rush. — **GIRD·ER** *noun*.

GIRD·ER *noun* 1 A principal horizontal beam, or a compound structure acting as a beam, receiving vertical load and bearing vertically upon its supports. 2 One who or that which girds or encompasses.

GIRD·ER·AGE (-ij) *noun* Girders collectively.

1GIR·DLE *noun* 1 A belt used for girding a loose garment about the waist; specifically, in ecclesiastical language, the narrow belt adorned with tassels, used to secure the alb; called also *cincture*. 2 Anything which encircles like a belt; especially, a woman's undergarment, more flexible and lighter than a corset, not coming above the waistline. 3 [Obs.] A small band or fillet encompassing a column. 4 A thin sandstone stratum in a vein of coal. 5 The ring-like arrangement of bones, by which the limbs of a vertebrate animal are attached to the trunk. 6 The peripheral line of a cut gem, at which it is held in the setting. 7 An encircling cut through the bark of a branch or tree. — *tr. verb* [**GIR·DLED** (-dld), **GIR·DLING**] 1 To fasten a girdle or belt around. 2 To encompass. 3 To make an encircling cut through the bark of a branch or tree. [<OE. *gyrdel*]

2GIR·DLE *noun* [Scot.] A griddle.

GIRDLE-CAKE *noun* [Scot.] A griddle cake.

GIR·DLER *noun* 1 One who makes girdles. 2 One who or that which girdles or encircles. 3 Any insect which cuts through the bark of twigs or branches; especially, the American twig-girdler (*Oncideres cingulata*), which severs the twigs of hickory, poplar, and many other trees.

GIR·GEN·TI (jir·jĕn'·tee) See AGRIGENTO.

GIRL *noun* 1 A female infant or child, or a young unmarried woman. 2 A maid servant. 3 A sweetheart. [<OE. *gyrl(gyden)*, virgin goddess]

GIRL GUIDE A member of an English organization, the **GIRL GUIDES**, resembling the Girl Scouts.

GIRL·HOOD *noun* The state or time of being a girl.

GIRL·ISH *adj.* Like or pertaining to a girl. See synonyms under YOUTHFUL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

GIRL SCOUT A member of an organization, **GIRL SCOUTS OF AMERICA**, formed in the United States in 1912 by Juliette Low to develop health, character, etc.

GIRN (gŭrn *or* girn) *intr. verb* [Scot.] To grin; snarl; growl or grumble.

GI·RO (jī'-) *noun* An Autogiro.

1GI·RONDE (zhee·rawNd') An estuary in SW. France; formed by the Garonne and Dordogne Rivers; 45 miles to the Bay of Biscay.

2GI·RONDE The moderate republican party during the first French revolution (1791–93). [<1GIRONDE] — **GI·RON·DIN** *noun* — **GI·RON·DIST** *adj.*

GIR′ O·SOL (jir'-) Same as GIRASOL.

1GIRT (gŭrt) *verb* 1 To gird; encircle; bind with a girdle. 2 To measure the girth of. — *noun* Same as 1GIRTH.

2GIRT Past tense and past participle of 1GIRD. — *adj.* 1 Encircled; bound or fastened with a girth or girdle. 2 Moored with taut cables, so as to prevent swinging by wind or tide, as a vessel. 3 Braced, as a chrysalis.

1GIRTH *noun* 1 A band or strap for fastening a pack or saddle to a horse's back. 2 Anything that girds or binds; a girdle. 3 The circumference of a circular or cylindrical object; especially, the measure around the waist. 4 A circular bandage.

— *tr. verb* 1 To bind with a girth. 2 To encircle. 3 To find the girth of. [<ON. *gjorth*, girdle, girth]

2GIRTH Same as GRITH.

GIS·BORNE (giz'-) A seaport borough in eastern North Island, New Zealand.

GISE·MENT (gīz'-) *noun* Grid declination. [<F., bearing]

GIS·SING, GEORGE ROBERT, 1857–1903, English novelist.

GIST (jist) *noun* 1 The substance or fundamental fact of a matter in law, the essential cause of legal action. 2 The substance or pith of any matter; the point or main idea. [<OF. *giste*, place of rest, <*gesir*, lie]

GIT·A·LIN (jit'-) *noun* A glucoside, $C_{35}H_{56}O_{12}$, in crystalline or powdered form, from the leaves of digitalis, similar in action to digitalis. [<DIGITALIS]

GI·TA·NO (ji·tah'·no; *Sp.* hee·tah'·nō) *noun* [**NOS** *pl.*] A gipsy. [<Sp.]

GIT·TERN (git'-) *noun* A medieval musical instrument, like a cithern, but having gut instead of metal strings predecessor of the guitar. [<MD. *gitterne* <OF. *guiterne*]

GIT·TITH *noun* A musical instrument or a tune: found only in the headings of certain Psalms. [<Gath, ancient city of Palestine]

GIU·BA (jōō'·bah) [It.] Same as JUBA.

GIU·DIT·TA (jōō·deet'·tah) [It.] Same as JUDITH.

GIU·LIA·NA (jōō·lyah'·nah) [It.] Same as JULIANA.

GIU·LIA·NO (joo·lyah'·no) [It.] Same as JULIAN.

GIU·LIO (jōōl'·yō) [It.] Same as JULIUS.

GIU·LIO RO·MA·NO (lō·mah'·nō), 1492–1546, Italian painter.

GIUN·TA (joon'·tah) *noun* 1 A body of Venetian patrician assessors to the Council of Ten. 2 The body of sixty senators elected in the Venetian republic to administer the affairs of state. [<It. <L. *jungo*, join]

GIU·SEP·PE (jōō·sĕp'·peh) [It.] Same as JOSEPH.

GIU·SEP·PI′·NA (jōō·sĕp'·pee'·nah) [It.] Same as JOSEPHINE. Also **GIU·SEP·PA** (jōō·sep'·pah).

GIUS·TI·NA (jōōs·tee'·nah) [It.] Same as JUSTINA.

GIUS·TO (jōōs'·tō) [It.] Same as JUSTUS.

GIVE *verb* 1 To bestow gratuitously; make a bequest of. 2 To transfer to another in exchange as a price; hand over; offer; present. 3 To bestow as due; make an offering of; devote; render. 4 To present for the gratification or acceptance of others; also, to administer or inflict. 5 To communicate or impart; utter or declare orally or in writing; also, to connect with by telephone. 6 To yield as a product or result; be the author, source, or occasion of; exhibit to the eye or mind. 7 To put within one's power; enable, grant. 8 To move or yield, as through pressure; recede. — **TO GIVE A GOOD ACCOUNT OF** To prove (one's) ability, or success in anything; comport (oneself) creditably; win decided commendation for (oneself). — **TO GIVE AWAY** 1 To part with by gift; especially, to bestow (a bride) upon a bridegroom at a marriage. 2 To betray, reveal, or disclose, as a secret or a person. — **TO GIVE IN** 1 To yield, as something demanded. 2 To cease opposition; acknowledge oneself vanquished. — **TO GIVE OFF** To send forth; emit. — **TO GIVE OUT** 1 To send forth; emit. 2 To serve out or distribute. 3 To report; publish. 4 To cease from exertion on account of exhaustion; fail to work or operate, as a machine or a mechanical part. 5 To be used up, as provisions. 6 To announce a public meeting, a church service, etc. — **TO GIVE OVER** 1 To cease to act. 2 To abandon (an undertaking, etc.); desist from. — **TO GIVE RISE TO** To cause or produce; result in. — **TO GIVE TONGUE** To bark or bay: said of hunting dogs. — **TO GIVE UP** 1 To yield or desist from as hopeless; as, to *give up* an undertaking. 2 To surrender or abandon, as a fortress. 3 To cede, as territory. 4 To lose all heart; cease to strive; abandon expectation of or hope concerning; as, *to give up* a sick person. 5 To relinquish; as, the sea *gave up* its dead. — **TO GIVE UP THE GHOST** To part with one's spirit; die. — **TO GIVE WAY** 1 To yield to force; fail; break or fall. 2 To withdraw; as, the crowd *gave way*. 3 To concede; cease objecting or contending; make way for. 4 To lose one's self-control; to break down or become shattered: said of health, the mind, etc. 5 To drop in price, as stocks on the exchange — **TO GIVE WAY TO** To yield to.

—*noun* The quality of being yielding; elasticity; the process or act of giving way. [Blend of ON. *gefa* and OE. *gifan*] —**GIV·ER** *noun*.

Synonyms (verb): bestow, cede, communicate, confer, deliver, furnish, grant, impart, supply. To *give* is primarily to transfer to another's possession or ownership without compensation; in its secondary sense in popular use, it is to put into another's possession by any means and on any terms whatever, a buyer may say "*Give* me the goods, and I will *give* you the money"; we speak of *giving* answers, information, etc., and often of *giving* what is not agreeable to the recipient, as blows, medicine, reproof; but when there is nothing in the context to indicate the contrary, *give* is always understood in its primary sense; as, this book was *given* me. *Give* thus becomes, like *get*, a term of such general import as to be a synonym for a wide variety of words. To *grant* is to put into one's possession in some formal way, or by authoritative act; as, Congress *grants* lands to a railroad corporation. *Confer* has a similar sense, as, to *confer* a degree or an honor, we *grant* a request or petition, but do not *confer* it. To *impart* is to *give* of that which one still, to a greater or less degree, retains; the teacher *imparts* instruction. To *bestow* is to *give* that of which the receiver stands in especial need; we *bestow* alms. See ALLOT, CONVEY, SURRENDER. *Antonyms*: accept, assume, capture, choose, obtain, procure, receive, take.

GIVE-AND-TAKE *noun* 1 Fair exchange; equal compromise. 2 Repartee, a flow or exchange of ideas or wit.

GIVE-AWAY *noun* A betrayal to ridicule or detection, often unintentional; also, that which betrays a secret or a person.

GIV·EN *adj.* 1 Habitually inclined: with *to*. 2 Specified; stated, also, in law, dated. 3 Donated; presented. 4 Admitted as a fact or a premise. See synonyms under ADDICTED.

GIVEN NAME The name given at birth or baptism.

Gi·za (gē′·zuh) A town in Upper Egypt on the Nile River; site of the pyramids: also *El Gizeh*.

GIZZ *noun* [Scot.] A tangled head of hair; a wig.

GIZ·ZARD *noun* 1 The second stomach of birds, in which the food is ground. 2 The first stomach of insects, provided with horny plates for macerating or sifting food. 3 [Pop.] The stomach, internal organs of a person. [<OF. *gezier* < L. *gigeria*, cooked entrails of poultry]

Gjel·le·rup (gyĕl′·lĕ·rōōp), **Karl**, 1857–1919, Danish novelist.

GLA·BEL·LA *noun* [·LÆ (-ee) *pl.*] The smooth prominence on the forehead just above the nose and between the eyebrows. See illustration under FACIAL ANGLE. [<L. *glaber*, smooth]

GLA·BRATE *adj.* Glabrous, or nearly or becoming so.

GLA·BRES·CENT *adj.* Shedding hair, becoming glabrous.

GLA·BRI·ROS′·TRAL *adj.* Having the mouth free from bristles, as some birds.

GLA·BROUS (-brus) *adj.* Without hair or down; smooth. [<L. *glaber*, without hair]

GLA·CÉ (glah say′) *adj.* 1 Iced; frozen or cooled. 2 Having a glossy surface resembling ice; smooth and glossy, as certain leathers. —*tr. verb* [·CÉED, ·CÉ·ING] 1 To cover with icing. 2 To render smooth and glossy. [<F.]

GLA·CIAL (-shul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or caused by ice masses. 2 Icy, or icily cold. 3 Of or pertaining to the glacial epoch. 4 Crystallizing or assuming an icelike appearance at ordinary temperature; as, *glacial* acetic acid. [<L. *glacies*, ice] —**·LY** *adv.*

GLACIAL DEPOSITS Unstratified earth materials and debris transported by glaciers and left at the place of melting.

GLACIAL EPOCH Any portion of geological time characterized by the forming of ice sheets over large portions of the earth's surface, especially during the Pleistocene.

GLA·CIAL·IST *noun* 1 One who attributes the phenomena of rock-plantation and -scoring and of transported drift to the agency of ice. 2 A specialist in glacial phenomena.

GLACIAL PERIOD The period of geological time covering the glacial epochs.

GLA′·CI·ATE (-shī·āte) *verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To overspread with glacial ice, or to produce the phenomena of valley-widening, rock-scoring, drift, etc. 2 To convert into ice. —**GLA·CI·A′·TION** *noun*

GLA·CIER (glāy′·shur, *British* glăs′·ĭ·ur) *noun* A field of ice, formed in regions of perennial frost from compacted snow, which moves slowly downward over slopes or through valleys until it either melts, as in the lowlands, or breaks off in the form of icebergs on the borders of the sea. [<F. <L. *glacies*, ice] —**GLA·CIERED** *adj.*

GLACIER MEAL Same as ROCK FLOUR.

GLACIER MILK The milky water of a stream issuing from a glacier and containing suspended silt or finely divided rock particles.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK A rugged, mountainous area in NW. Montana, containing numerous lakes and about 60 small glaciers; 1,538 square miles.

GLACIER THEORY The theory that large elevated portions of the temperate and frigid zones were covered during the earlier geologic epochs by slowly moving glaciers, that transported vast masses of drift to lower latitudes.

GLA·CIS *noun* A defensive slope in front of a fortification. See illustration under BASTION. [<F. <L. *glacies*, ice]

Glack·ens, William James, 1870–1938, American painter.

GLAD *adj.* [GLAD·DER, GLAD·DEST] 1 Having a feeling of joy, pleasure, or content; joyful; gratified: often with *of* or *at*. 2 Having an appearance of joy or brightness; gladsome; joyous. 3 Suggestive of or exciting joy, as, *glad* tidings. See synonyms under HAPPY, MERRY. —*verb* [Obs.] [GLAD·DED, GLAD·DING] To gladden. [<OE. *glæd*, shining, glad] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

GLAD·DEN *verb* To make or become glad. See synonyms under REJOICE. [<OE. *gladian*, be glad] —**ER** *noun*.

GLADE *noun* 1 A clearing or open space in a wood. 2 A smooth tract of uncovered ice, or an unfrozen open space in the ice of a river or lake. 3 An everglade. [< OE. *glæd*, bright]



GLADIATORS
a Retiarius. *b* Mirmillon. *c* Andabata. *d* Thracian.

GLAD HAND [Pop.] A hearty welcome.

GLAD′·I·ATE *adj.* Sword-shaped. [<L. *gladius*, sword]

GLAD′·I·A·TOR *noun* 1 A man who fought with deadly weapons, as in the ancient Roman amphitheater, for popular amusement. 2 Hence, one who engages in any kind of spirited contest. [<L. <*gladius*, sword]

GLAD·I·A·TO′·RI·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to gladiators or combats.

GLA·DI·O·LUS *noun* [·LI (lī) *pl.*] Any of a large Old World genus (*Gladiolus*) of plants of the iris family with fleshy bulbs, sword-shaped leaves, and spikes of colored flowers, also, its corm or flower. Also **GLAD·I·O′·LA, GLAD′·I·OLE.** [<L., little sword]

GLAD·SOME *adj.* 1 Causing, feeling, or expressive of joy; joyous, pleasing. 2 Having a feeling of joy or pleasure; cheerful. See synonyms under MERRY. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

GLAD STONE *noun* 1 A suitcase, generally of leather, hinged in the middle lengthwise so that it may open into halves: also called **GLADSTONE BAG.** 2 A four-wheeled pleasure carriage having a driver's seat and two seats inside. [<W. E. Gladstone]

Glad stone, William Ewart, 1809–98, British statesman, premier, and Liberal leader. —**GLAD·STO·NI·AN, GLAD′·STON·ITE** *adj.* & *noun*.

GLAG·OL *noun* An ancient Slavonic alphabet: still used in many Roman Catholic dioceses in Dalmatia and Croatia, where Slavonic is the liturgical language. [<Rus. *glagolü*, word] —**GLAG·O·LIT′·IC** *adj.*

GLAIK *noun* [Scot.] 1 A fraud or trick. 2 A gleam; glance. 3 Mockery; deception.

GLAIK·IT *adj.* [Scot.] Unsteady; giddy; silly; stupid. Also **GLAIK·ET.**

GLAIR *noun* 1 The white of eggs mixed with vinegar: used as a size in gilding, etc. 2 Any similar viscous matter; anything slimy or slippery. —*tr. verb* To treat with glair, as a book cover before gilding. Also **GLAIRE.** [<F. *glaire* <L. *clarus*, clear]

GLAIR·E·OUS *adj.* Of the nature of glair; glairy.

GLAIR·Y *adj.* 1 Like glair. 2 Exhibiting glair. —**GLAIR·I·NESS** *noun*.

GLAIVE *noun* [Obs.] 1 A weapon like a halberd, fastened to to the end of a pole. 2 A broadsword. [<OF., lance]

GLAIVED *adj.* Armed with a glaive.

GLAI·ZIE *adj.* [Scot.] Glossy; sleek.

Gla·mor·gan (gluh-) A county in southern Wales, noted for coal and iron; 813 square miles; capital, Cardiff. Also **Gla·mor·gan·shire.**

GLAM·OUR (-ur) *noun* 1 A delusion wrought by magic spells; charm; enchantment. 2 Any artificial interest or association by which an object is made to appear delusively magnified or glorified; illusion; fascination; witchery. Also **GLAM·OR.** [Dissimilated form of GRAMMAR]

GLAM·OUR·OUS (-ur·us) *adj.* Filled with glamour. Also **GLAM·OR·OUS.** —**GLAM·OUR·OUS·LY** *adv.*

GLANCE *verb* [GLANCED, GLANC·ING] 1 To dart suddenly or obliquely. 2 To look at hurriedly or indirectly. 3 To strike obliquely and bound off. 4 [Obs.] To hint. 5 To pass quickly over; read cursorily; mention briefly: with *at*. 6 To flash forth a gleam of light. See synonyms under LOOK.

—*noun* 1 A quick or passing look; sudden or transient thought. 2 A momentary gleam. 3 An oblique movement or rebound. 4 In cricket, a stroke with the bat held slanting and thus sending the ball to one side of the wicket. [Perhaps blend of ME. *glenten*, shine, and *glacen* <OF. *glacier*, slip, slide]

GLANCE *noun* A mineral, usually a sulfide, having a vitre-

ous sheen; as, lead *glance*. [Short for *glance-ore* <D. *glanserts*, luster-ore]

GLAND *noun* 1 Any of various organs, composed of specialized epithelial tissue, intended for the secretion of materials essential to the bodily system or for the elimination of waste products; as, the salivary *glands*, sweat *glands*. Those glands which function without direct connection are known as ductless: see under ENDOCRINE. 2 A glandlike structure; as, a lymph *gland*. 3 The glans penis or the clitoris. 4 A tube so fitted to the envelope or gas bag of an airship as to allow the passing of a line through it without leakage of air or gas. 5 A special secreting organ in plants; also, any similarly shaped organ. 6 One of various parts of a mechanism that hold something in place; especially, a device for compressing the packing in a stuffing box in order to prevent leakage of a fluid under pressure. [<F. *glande* <L. *glans*, acorn]

GLAN·DERS *noun* A serious contagious disease of horses, mules, and other equines, caused by *Actinobacillus mallei* and characterized by nasal discharges and ulcerative lesions of the lungs and other organs; occasionally found in other animals and in man. When affecting the skin it is called *farcy*. [<OF. *glandres*, glands] — **GLAN·DERED, GLAN·DER·OUS** *adj.*

GLAN·DIF·ER·OUS *adj* Acorn-bearing. [<L. *glans, glandis*, acorn, + *fero*, bear]

GLAN'·DI·FORM *adj*. Acorn-shaped.

GLAN·DU·LAR (-dū·lur) *adj*. Pertaining to, bearing, or of the nature of glands; also, affecting glands; as, a *glandular* infection. Also **GLAN·DU·LOUS**.

GLAN·DULE (-dyōōl) *noun* A small gland.

GLANS (glănz) *noun* [**GLAN·DES** (-deez) *pl.*] 1 An acorn, or an acornlike part or instrument. 2 The rounded extremity of the penis or clitoris. [<L.]

DGLARE *intr. verb* [**GLARED, GLAR·ING**] 1 To shine with fierce intensity. 2 To gaze or stare fiercely. 3 To be unpleasantly brilliant or gaudy. 4 To express or send forth with a fierce look. — *noun* 1 A dazzling light. 2 An intense and piercing look or gaze, usually hostile. 3 Gaudiness; vulgar splendor. See synonyms under DLIGHT. [<ME. *glaren*]

DGLARE *noun* A glassy, smooth surface. — *adj.* Having a glassy, smooth surface. [Compare OE. *glæren*, glassy]

GLA·RIM·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the gloss or glare of a surface, as paper.

GLAR·ING (glâre'-) *adj*. 1 Looking or staring fixedly or hostilely. 2 Emitting an excessively brilliant light. 3 Plainly or unpleasantly conspicuous; as, a *glaring* mistake. — **·LY** *adv*.

GLA·RUS (glah'-) A manufacturing city in eastern Switzerland.

DGLAR·Y (glâre'-) *adj*. Dazzling; glaring.

DGLAR·Y *adj*. Slippery; as, *glary* ice.

GLAS·GOW (-gō *or* -kō; *Br.* glahs'·gō *or* -kō) A seaport city on the Clyde River, SW. Scotland; shipbuilding.

GLAS·GOW (-gō), **ELLEN**, born 1874, American novelist.

GLASS *noun* 1 A hard, amorphous, brittle, usually transparent substance made by fusing one or more of the oxides of silicon, boron, or phosphorus with certain basic oxides, followed by rapid cooling to prevent crystallization. Principal types are:

— **BOROSILICATE GLASS** A tough optical and thermal glass; Pyrex glass.

— **BOTTLE GLASS** Ordinary uncolored green glass.

— **CROWN GLASS** Hard optical sodium-silicate glass of low refraction.

— **FLINT GLASS** Soft optical lead-oxide glass of high refraction.

— **GROUND GLASS** Glass having a smooth, semi-opaque surface that diffuses light.

— **LIME GLASS** Plate, window, and container glass; made of lime and soda.

— **MILK GLASS** Opaque milky glass containing cryolite.

— **OPTICAL GLASS** High-quality glass specialized for lenses.

— **PLATE GLASS** Sheets of glass poured, rolled, and polished; used for mirrors and display windows.

— **SAFETY GLASS** Glass in two sheets enclosing a film of transparent adhesive plastic tightly pressed between them; laminated glass; often called *shatterproof glass*.

— **STAINED GLASS** Glass colored by the addition of pigments in the form of metallic oxides; used decoratively, especially for church windows.

— **WINDOW GLASS** Ordinary blown glass, flattened from cylinder shapes.

— **WIRE GLASS** Glass sheets reinforced with wire netting.

2 Any fused substance resembling glass. 3 Any article made of glass, as a window pane, a goblet or tumbler, a mirror, spectacles, etc. 4 In nautical usage, a telescope; also, a barometer. 5 A glass devised for measuring time by the passage of sand or the like through an orifice: also **HOUR OR MINUTE GLASS, TIME GLASS**. See HOUR GLASS. 6 The contents of a glass or drinking vessel; as, he drank a *glass* of wine. 7 Glassware collectively. — **CUT GLASS** Glass ornamented by cutting or grinding on a wheel of stone, iron, or wood into grooves, leaving prismatic or crystal-like elevations between them.

— *tr. verb* 1 To enclose with glass. 2 To reflect as in a mirror.

— *adj.* Made of, relating to, or like glass. [<OE. *glæs*]

GLASS BEAD Any small, solid or hollow sphere of glass.

GLASS-BLOWING *noun* The process of blowing viscid molten glass into any desired form. — **GLASS-BLOWER** *noun*.

GLASS EYE An artificial eye made of glass.

GLASS·FUL *noun* [**GLASS·FULS** *pl.*] As much as can be contained in a drinking glass.

GLASS-FURNACE *noun* A furnace for fusing the materials of which glass is made, or one for remelting glass frit and making it ready for working.

GLASS GALL A porous scum of impurities formed on the surface of molten glass.

GLASS·HOUSE *noun* 1 A factory where glass is made. 2 A hothouse or greenhouse.

GLASS·INE (-een) *noun* A tough, thin, glazed, almost transparent paper made from thoroughly beaten pulp.

GLASS'·MAK·ER *noun* One who makes glass.

GLASS·MAN *noun* 1 One who sells glass or glassware. 2 A glassmaker. 3 A glazier.

GLASS PAPER Paper coated with glue and sprinkled with powdered glass; used as an abrasive.

GLASS-SNAKE *noun* 1 A slender legless lizard of the southern United States (*Ophisaurus ventralis*) having a very brittle tail. 2 A similar Old World snakelike lizard (*O. apus*).

GLASS·WARE *noun* Articles made of glass.

GLASS·WOOL *noun* Fibers of spun glass of wool-like appearance; used in fireproofing fabrics, as insulator material, as a filter, and in draining wounds.

GLASS·WORK *noun* The manufacture of glass articles, etc., also, articles made of glass. — **GLASS·WORK·ER** *noun*.

GLASS·WORKS *noun sing. & pl.* A glass-factory.

GLASS·WORT (wurt) *noun* Any of several low saline seaside herbs (genus *Salicornia*), formerly used in glassmaking.

GLASS·Y *adj.* [**GLASS·I·ER, GLASS·I·EST**] 1 Composed of or like glass; having a hard, fixed appearance. 2 Lifeless, dull, as, a *glassy* stare. — **GLASS·I·LY** *adv*. — **GLASS·I·NESS** *noun*.

GLAS·TON·BUR·Y An ancient town in Somersetshire, England; ruins of an abbey.

GLAS·WE·GI·AN (-jī·un) *adj*. Of or pertaining to Glasgow. — *noun* A native of Glasgow.

GLAU·BER (glow'·bĕr), **JOHANN RUDOLF**, 1604–68, German physician and alchemist who discovered muriatic acid and Glauber's salts.

GLAUBER'S SALTS A white crystalline sodium sulfate, $Na_2SO_4·10H_2O$, used medicinally as a cathartic. Also **GLAUBER SALT**.

GLAU·CINE (glaw'·seen *or* -sĭn) *noun* A yellowish, bitter, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{25}O_4N$, from the sap of the yellow-horned poppy (*Glaucium flavum*); it suspends heart action and inhibits muscular sensibility.

GLAUCO- A combining form from Greek *glaukos*, bluish-gray, as in *glauconite*.

GLAU·CO·MA (glaw-) *noun* An affection of the eye characterized by opacity of the vitreous humor, and impaired vision that may lead to blindness. Also **GLAU·CE·DO**. [< L. < Gr. *glaukōma* <*glaukos*, bluish-gray] — **GLAU·COM·A·TOUS** *adj*

GLAU'·CO·NITE (glaw'-) *noun* An amorphous, olive-green, loosely granular, massive hydrous silicate, chiefly of iron and potassium, found in greensand.

GLAU·COUS (glaw'·cus) *adj*. 1 Having a yellowish-green color; also, sea-green. 2 Covered with a bluish-white bloom, as grapes, blueberries, etc. [<Gr. *glaukos*, bluish-gray]

GLAUCOUS GULL The burgomaster.

GLAUCOUS WILLOW The pussy willow.

GLAUM (glahm *or* glawm) *intr. verb* [Scot.] To clutch; grasp.

GLAUR (glawr) [Scot.] *tr. verb* To make glairy or slimy; bemire. — *noun* Mud, slime, filth, or mire.

GLAZE *verb* [**GLAZED, GLAZ·ING**] 1 To furnish with glass. 2 To become glassy, or give a glassy or glossy appearance to, coat with glass. 3 To cover with transparent color, so as to modify the tone: said of a painting.

— *noun* 1 A smooth, shining, transparent surface; a glossy coating, or a substance used to produce it, as on pottery or tiles: distinguished from *enamel*. 2 A sheet of ice, an icy surface. [<ME. *glasen* <OE. *glæs*, glass] — **GLAZ·ER** *noun* — **GLAZ·I·NESS** *noun* — **GLAZ·Y** *adj*.

GLA·ZIER (-zhur) *noun* 1 One who fits panes of glass. 2 One who applies glaze to pottery. — **GLA·ZIER·Y** *noun*.

GLAZ·ING (glāze'-) *noun* 1 A glaze; material used to produce a glaze. 2 The act or art of applying glaze. 3 Window panes collectively; glasswork. 4 The act or art of setting glass.

GLA·ZU·NOV' (glah·tsōō·nŏf'), **ALEXANDER**, 1865–1936, Russian composer.

GLEAM *noun* 1 A moderate light; a passing or intermittent glimmer; flash. 2 Something likened to a glow of light, as, a *gleam* of wit. See synonyms under LIGHT. — *verb* To give forth light; shine moderately. See synonyms under SHINE. [<OE. *glæm*; compare GLIMMER]

GLEAM·Y *adj.* [**·I·ER, ·I·EST**] 1 Sending forth gleams. 2 Characterized by fitful gleams of sunlight; uncertain: said of the weather.

GLEAN *verb* 1 To gather (leavings) after a crop has been reaped. 2 To gather item by item laboriously; pick up or gather anything by degrees. [<OF. *glenet* <LL. *gleno*] — **GLEAN·ER** *noun.*

GLEAN·ING *noun* 1 *pl.* That which is collected by a gleaner; a remaining portion. 2 The act of a gleaner.

GLE·BA *noun* [·BÆ (bee) *pl.*] The chambered spore-bearing tissue within the closed sac or peridium of a puffball fungus. [<L., clod]

GLEBE *noun* 1 In Great Britain, a portion of land attached to an ecclesiastical benefice as part of its endowment; in Ireland, that attached to a Protestant rectory or vicarage. 2 [Obs.] The turf; soil; land. 3 [Obs.] A field; stretch of cultivated land. [<OF. <L. *gleba*, clod]

GLEDE *noun* The European kite (genus *Milvus*); also, any of several similar birds. Also **GLED.** [<OE. *glida*]

GLEE *noun* 1 Mirth; gaiety; merriment. 2 A musical composition for three or more voices, without accompaniment. See synonyms under **LAUGHTER.** [<OE. *gleo*] — **GLEE·SOME** *adj.*

GLEE [Scot.] *tr. verb* To squint. — *noun* A squint. Also **GLEY.**

GLEE CLUB A musical club or group organized, formerly, to sing glees, now, any songs.

GLEED *noun* [Obs.] A coal of fire; flame; cinder. [<OE. *glēd*]

GLEE·FUL *adj.* Feeling or exhibiting glee; mirthful. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

GLEEK [Obs.] *noun* 1 An old game of cards played by three persons; also, three cards of the same rank in this game, as three aces. 2 A jeer; jest. — *verb* To sport; jeer at; also, to cheat, as in the game of gleek. [Perhaps <D. *gelijk*, like]

GLEE·MAN *noun* [Obs.] [·MEN *pl.*] A wandering singer. [<OE. *gleomann*]

GLEET *noun* 1 A slimy mucous discharge succeeding inflammation of the urethra; a chronic discharge from any mucous membrane. 2 A chronic discharge from the nasal cavities, as in horses. — *intr. verb* To emit a thin, limpid humor; ooze. [<OF. *glete*, mucus] — **GLEET·Y** *adj.*

GLEG *adj.* [Scot.] Quick; nimble; happy. [<ON. *glöggr*, clear-sighted] — **·LY** *adv.*

GLEI·WITZ (gli'·vits) A manufacturing city in SE. Prussia, Germany.

GLEN *noun* A small, secluded valley. [<Gael. *gleann*]

Glen COE A valley in Argyllshire, Scotland, scene of massacre, 1692.

Glen·dow·er, Owen, 1359?–1416?, Welsh chieftain; rebelled against Henry IV.

Glen·gar·ry (-gär'·ī) *noun* A woolen Scotch cap, high in front and sloping backward: also called **Glengarry bonnet.** [<Glengarry, a valley in Scotland]

GLE·NOID *adj.* 1 Hollowed like a shallow pit: specifically said of the articular cavities or fossæ of the scapula and the temporal bone. 2 Having a shallow cavity. [<Gr. *glēnē*, socket + -OID]

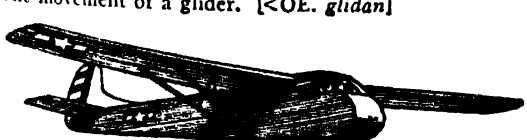
GLI·A·DIN *noun* Any of a group of simple proteins derived from the gluten of wheat, rye, or other grains: a nutritional factor of the prolamine group.

GLIB *adj.* [GLIB·BER, GLIB·BEST] 1 Speaking with smooth fluency, voluble; flippant; as, a *glib* tongue, a *glib* talker; more facile than sincere; as, a *glib* compliment. 2 Characterized by easiness or quickness, as of manner. [Perhaps <MLG. *glibbrig*, slippery, smooth] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

GLID·DER *adj.* [Prov. Eng.] Slippery: also **GLID·DER·Y.** — *verb* To glaze; also, to slip.

GLIDE *verb* [GLID·ED, GLID·ING] 1 To move or cause to move, slip, or flow onward rapidly, smoothly, and easily. 2 In aviation, to descend at a normal angle of attack, with insufficient power to maintain level flight; also, to operate or fly in a glider. 3 In singing and phonetics, to carry the voice from tone to tone without a break; slur. 4 To pass imperceptibly; shade.

— *noun* 1 The act of gliding; a gliding motion. 2 In music, an unbroken passage from tone to tone; a slur. 3 A sound made in transition, as from vowel to consonant or from beginning to end of a diphthong. 4 A gliding step in waltzing; a waltz in which this movement is used. 5 The movement of a glider. [<OE. *glidan*]



GLIDER

Troop-carrying glider of the U.S. Army Air Forces, World War II.

GLID·ER (glide'–) *noun* 1 One who or that which glides. 2 An aircraft similar in general structure to an airplane but without an engine, supported by rising currents of air. 3 A couch hung in a steel frame and arranged so as to glide back and forth.

GLID·ING (glide'–) *noun* The act of one who or that which glides. — *adj.* Having the action or motion of a glide.

GLIDING ANGLE See under **ANGLE.**

GLIDING PLANE A plane parallel to which a differential movement of the component parts of a crystal can take place without rupture.

GLIDING RANGE The greatest distance that can be traveled by an aircraft from a given height under normal gliding conditions. Also **GLIDING DISTANCE.**

GLIFF *noun* [Scot.] 1 A glimpse; a moment. 2 Fright. 3 A look; expression.

GLIM *noun* [Pop.] 1 A light; a candle. 2 A glimmer; a momentary glance. 3 An eye. 4 A little bit; a scrap. [<OE. *gleomu*, splendor]

GLIM·MER *intr. verb* To gleam fitfully or faintly; flicker; hence, to show uncertain signs of existence. — *noun* 1 A faint, unsteady light; a flickering gleam. 2 A momentary apprehension; glimpse; a vague idea; as, a *glimmer* of the truth. See synonyms under **DLIGHT.** [<ME. *glimeren*, shine] — **GLIM·MER·ING** *noun.*

GLIMPSE *noun* 1 A momentary view or look. 2 A swift, passing appearance. 3 An inkling. 4 A sudden, passing gleam. — *verb* [GLIMPSED, GLIMPS·ING] 1 To catch a glimpse of. 2 To look for an instant, glance. 3 To shine faintly or for an instant; glimmer. [<ME. *glimsen*, shine faintly]

Glin·ka, Mikhail Ivanovich, 1803–57, Russian composer.

GLINT *verb* 1 To reflect the flash of. 2 To gleam; glance; glitter. — *noun* 1 A gleam, flash. 2 [Scot.] A glimpse. [<ME. *glenten*; compare Mid. Dan. *glinte*, Sw. *glanta*]

GLI·O·MA (gli–) *noun* [·MA·TA *pl.*] A tumor of rapid growth, containing elements similar to neuroglia cells, occurring in the connective tissue of the brain, spinal cord, nerves, and retina. [<Gr. *glia*, glue] — **GLI·O·MA TOUS** (-tŭs) *adj.*

GLI·O·SA (gli–) *noun* The gray matter which surrounds the central canal of the spinal cord. [<Gr. *glia*, glue]

GLIS·SADE (-sahd' *or* -sād') *intr. verb* [·SAD·ED, ·SAD·ING] To slide or glide. — *noun* 1 The act of gliding or slipping down a slope, as of ice or snow. 2 A sliding step in dancing; glide. [<F.]

GLIS·SAN·DO (-sahn'·dō) *noun* [·DI (dee) *pl.*] A gliding effect, as in the playing of a run on the piano by sliding the fingers over the keys. [<F. *gliss(ant)*, sliding, + It. ending *-ando*]

GLIS·TEN (glis'·n) *intr. verb* To sparkle, especially with reflected light; shine; gleam. See synonyms under **SHINE.** — *noun* A shining, as by reflection from a wet surface. See synonyms under **DLIGHT.** [<OE. *glisnian*, shine] — **GLIS·TEN·ING·LY** *adv.*

GLIS·TER *intr. verb* To glitter.

GLIT·TER *intr. verb* 1 To shine as a hard, polished surface; sparkle; gleam. 2 To be brilliant. See synonyms under **SHINE.** — *noun* Sparkle; brilliancy. See synonyms under **DLIGHT.** [<ON. *glitra*]

GLIT·TER·Y *adj.* Having, or shining with, a glitter.

GLOAM *verb* To make or become dusky like twilight. — *noun* Twilight. [Variant of GLOOM]

GLOAM·ING *noun* The twilight; dusk. Also **GLOAM.** [<OE. *glomung*]

GLOAT *intr. verb* To gaze steadily with cruel or malign satisfaction; exhibit or feel evil pleasure or exultation. [Akin to ON. *glotta*, sneer, grin]

GLOB·AL (glōb'·ul) *adj.* 1 Spherical. 2 Pertaining to or involving the world in its entirety; as, *global* war. 3 Entire; all-inclusive; as, *global* aphasia.

GLO·BATE *adj.* Globe-shaped; spherical; hence, rounded; complete. Also **GLO·BAT·ED.**

GLOBE *noun* 1 A perfectly round body; ball; sphere. 2 The earth: with the definite article. 3 A sphere on which is a cartograph of the earth or of the heavens: also **TERRESTRIAL** or **CELESTIAL GLOBE.** 4 A hollow globular vessel or the like. 5 Any planetary or celestial body. 6 A ball, usually of gold, borne as an emblem of authority.

— *verb* [GLOBED, GLOB·ING] To make or become round. [<F. <L. *globus*, ball]

GLOBE·FISH *noun* A teleost fish *(Diodon hystrix)* of tropical seas, covered with long horny spines and able, when disturbed, to inflate its body into a globular form: also called *porcupine-fish.*

GLOBE' FLOW·ER *noun* Any of a genus *(Trollius)* of ranunculaceous plants having globular, yellow flowers.

GLOBE-TROTTER *noun* A habitual traveler; especially, one who travels all over the world. — **GLOBE-TROTTING** *noun & adj.*

GLO·BI·GER·I'·NA (-jur·i'·nuh) *noun* A genus of small marine foraminifers whose calcareous shells accumulate in vast quantities on the sea bottoms, forming the deposits known as **GLOBIGERINA OOZE.** [<L. *globus*, ball, + *gero*, bear]

GLO·BIN *noun* A histone protein constituent of red blood corpuscles. [<L. *globus*, globe]

GLO·BOID *adj.* Globular; globate. — *noun* 1 An amorphous or globular mass of mineral matter found in aleurone grains. 2 Any globate body. [<GLOBE + -OID]

GLO·BOSE *adj.* Spherical. Also **GLO·BOUS.** — **GLO·BOSE·NESS** *noun* — **GLO·BOS·I·TY** *noun.*

GLOB·U·LAR (glŏb′·yu·lur) *adj.* 1 Spherical. 2 Formed of globules.

GLOB·U·LAR·IN *noun* A white bitter powder, $C_{15}H_{20}O_8$, obtained from the leaves of the globe-daisy (*Globularia alypum*): a glucoside similar to caffeine in action.

GLOB·ULE (glŏb′·yool) *noun* 1 A small globe or spherical particle. 2 A small pill. [<F. <L. *globulus* <*globus*, globe]

GLOB′·U·LI·CIDE *noun* An agent destructive of red blood corpuscles. — **GLOB·U·LI·CI′·DAL** *adj.*

GLOB·U·LIF′·ER·OUS *adj.* 1 Having or containing globules. 2 Containing red blood corpuscles.

GLOB·U·LIM′·E·TER *noun* An instrument for determining the number of red blood corpuscles in a given amount of blood.

GLOB·U·LIN *noun* Any one of a class of simple plant and animal proteins, insoluble in water but soluble in dilute saline solutions. [<GLOBULE]

GLOB·U·LOUS (glŏb′·yu·lus) *adj.* Of the shape of a small globe; globular; spherical. Also **GLOB·U·LOSE.**

GLO·CHID′·I·ATE (glo·kid′–) *adj.* Barbed, as hairs and bristles.

GLO·CHID·I·UM (glo·kid′–) *noun* [I·A *pl.*] A larva of a mussel with a bivalve embryonic shell provided with hooked processes by which it may attach itself to a fish and there pass a brief phase of its life. [<Gr. *glochis*, arrow point]

GLOCK′·EN·SPIEL (–speel) *noun* 1 A set of bells; a carillon. 2 A portable musical instrument consisting of a series of metal bars tuned in chromatic range and played by striking with two wooden or composition hammers. [<G. *glocken*, bells, + *spiel*, play]

GLOM′·ER·ATE *verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To gather or wind into a ball; collect into a spherical form or mass. — *adj.* Clustered compactly. [<L. *glomeratus* <*glomus*, ball of yarn]

GLOM·ER·A′·TION *noun* 1 A conglomerated mass. 2 Agglomeration. 3 A ball, or anything made into a ball or rounded mass.

GLOM′·ER·ULE (–ōōl) *noun* A cymose flower cluster which is condensed into a headlike form. [<L. *glomus*, ball of yarn]

GLO·MER·U·LUS (–mĕr′·yu·lus) *noun* [LI (lī) *pl.*] A glomerule; a coil of blood vessels forming a small tuft at the expanded end of each uriniferous tubule. [<LL.]

GLON·O·IN *noun* Nitroglycerin, especially as used in medicine. Also **GLON·O·INE** (–in *or* –een). [<GL(YCERIN) + O(XYGEN) + N(ITROGEN)]

GLOOM *noun* 1 Partial or total darkness; heavy shadow. 2 Darkness or depression of the mind or spirits. 3 A dark or gloomy place. 4 [Scot.] A sulky look; frown.

— *verb* 1 To make gloomy, sad, or sullen; show or beget gloom; also, to be dismal or frowning. 2 To be in or covered by gloom; be but dimly or imperfectly visible. [<ME. *glomen*, look dark (said of the weather); perhaps <OE. *glom*, twilight, but compare GLUM]

GLOOM·ING *noun* 1 Gloaming. 2 A frown; sulky fit.

GLOOM·Y *adj.* [GLOOM·I·ER, GLOOM·I·EST] 1 Dark; dismal; obscure. 2 Affected with gloom or melancholy; morose. 3 Productive of gloom or melancholy See synonyms under DARK, MOROSE, SAD. — **GLOOM·I·LY** *adv.* — **GLOOM·I·NESS** *noun.*

GLO·RI·A *noun* 1 An ascription of praise; particularly, a doxology sung or recited in the service of various churches. The two well-known glorias are the **GLORIA PATRI**, or lesser doxology, and the **GLORIA IN EXCELSIS**, or greater doxology. 2 A movement in a mass following the Kyrie. 3 The music to which a gloria is sung. 4 A gloriole; glory; also, an ornament for the head in imitation of a gloriole. 5 A mixture of wool and silk or similar material, used as a substitute for silk in covering umbrellas and in dressmaking. [<L., glory]

GLO·RI·FI·CA′·TION *noun* An occasion of jollity; celebration.

GLO′·RI·FY (*tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] 1 To ascribe glory to; adore. 2 To exalt to a state of glory; beatify. 3 To elevate in honor; reflect glory upon. See synonyms under PRAISE. [<L. *gloria*, glory, + *facio*, make] — **GLO′·RI·FI·ER** *noun.*

GLO′·RI·OLE *noun* A halo or a glory. [<L. *gloriola* <*gloria*, glory]

GLO·RI·OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Full of glory; of exalted honor, dignity, or majesty; also, resplendent. 2 [Pop.] Extremely delightful; splendid, as, a *glorious* time. 3 [Obs.] Eager for glory or distinction; vainglorious. See synonyms under BRIGHT, ILLUSTRIOUS. [<L. *gloriosus* <*gloria*, glory] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

GLO·RY *noun* [GLO·RIES *pl.*] 1 Distinguished honor or ornament; exalted reputation; praise. 2 That by which a thing is glorified; occasion of praise. 3 Splendor of state; grandeur; magnificence. 4 Praise; adoration. 5 The quality of being radiant; luster. 6 The bliss of heaven. 7 In religious symbolism, the complete representation of an emanation of light from the person of a sanctified being; a halo; also, the state of being in majesty or enthroned, or of appearing in such a glory. 8 The halo of colored rings surrounding the shadow of the observer's head on a bank of cloud or mist. See synonyms under FAME.

— *intr. verb* [GLO·RIED, GLO·RY·ING] 1 To feel exultant pleasure; take pride, exult: commonly followed by *in*. 2 To boast; take pride. 3 To surround like a halo or glory. [<L. *gloria*, glory]

GLO′·RY·FLOW·ER *noun* A climbing shrub native in Chile and Peru (*Eccremocarpus scaber*) with pinnate leaves and orange, yellow, or scarlet tubular flowers: also called **GLO′·RY·VINE.**

GLORY-LILY *noun* A climbing plant (genus *Gloriosa*) of the lily family, with solitary red and yellow flowers; especially *G. superba*, whose root yields superbine.

GLOSS (glaws) *noun* 1 The brightness or sheen of a polished surface. 2 A deceptive or superficial show. — *tr. verb* 1 To make smooth or lustrous; polish. 2 To give a deceptive appearance to; excuse: usually with *over*. [<ON. *glossi*, blaze] — **GLOSS·ER** *noun.*

GLOSS (glaws) *noun* 1 An explanatory note; especially, a marginal or interlinear note. 2 A glossary. 3 A plausible explanation to cover fault or defect. — *verb* 1 To annotate; write marginal explanations; comment. 2 To make specious explanations or interpretations. [<OF. *glose*, note, <L. *glōssa*, tongue] — **GLOSS·ER** *noun.*

GLOSS-, GLOSSO- Combining forms from Greek *glōssa*, the tongue.

GLOS·SA (glŏs′·uh) *noun* [SÆ (ee) *pl.*] The tongue; specifically, in entomology, the distal median portion of the ligula. [<Gr. *glōssa*, tongue]

GLOS·SA, CAPE A promontory in SW. Albania; ancient *Acroceraunia*. Also [It.] *Cape Linguetta.*

GLOS·AL (glōs′–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the tongue; having a tongue; lingual.

GLOS·SA·RIST (glŏs′–) *noun* One who writes glosses; also, one who compiles a glossary. Also **GLOS·SA·TOR.**

GLOS·SA·RY (glŏs′–) *noun* [RIES *pl.*] A lexicon of the obsolete, obscure, or foreign words of a work; any explanatory vocabulary, as of a science. [<Gr. *glōssa*, tongue] — **GLOS·SA·RI·AL** *adj.* — **GLOS·SAR·I·AL·LY** *adv.*

GLOS·SI·NA (glŏ·si′·nuh) *noun* An Ethiopian genus of biting flies which includes the tsetse fly, carrier of the infective agent of African sleeping sickness. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious). [<Gr. *glossa*, tongue]

GLOS·SI·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the tongue. — **GLOS·SIT·IC** *adj.*

GLOS·SOG·RA·PHY *noun* 1 A description of the tongue. 2 The making of glosses or of glossaries. [<Gr. *glōssa*, tongue, + –GRAPHY] — **GLOS·SOG·RA·PHER** *noun.*

GLOS·SOL·O·GY *noun* 1 A department of anthropology relating to the classification of languages. 2 The science of language; comparative philology. 3 The art of writing glossaries. [<Gr. *glōssa*, tongue, + –LOGY] — **GLOS·SO·LOG′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **GLOS·SOL·O·GIST** *noun.*

GLOSS·Y (glaws′·i) *adj.* [GLOSS·I·ER, GLOSS·I·EST] 1 Having a lustrous surface; polished. 2 Outwardly or speciously fair. See synonyms under SMOOTH. — **GLOSS·I·LY** *adv.* — **GLOSS·I·NESS** *noun.*

GLOST *noun* Lead glaze used in making pottery; also, glazed pottery. [Variant of GLOSS]

·GLOT A combining form from Greek *glotta*, *glōssa*, tongue, meaning able to speak, or written in, (a given number of) languages, as in *polyglot*.

GLOT·TIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the tongue. 2 Of, pertaining to, or produced by the glottis; glottal. 3 Glossological; linguistic.

GLOT·TIS *noun* [TI·DES (ī·deez) *pl.*] The cleft or opening between the vocal folds at the upper orifice of the larynx, the mouth of the windpipe. [<Gr. *glōttis* <*glōtta*, tongue] — **GLOT·TAL** *adj.*

GLOT·TO·GON′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to the genesis of language

GLOT·TOL·O·GY, etc. Same as GLOSSOLOGY, etc.

GLOUCES·TER (glos′·tur) A county in west-central England; 1,257 square miles: also **GLOUCES·TER·SHIRE**; and its capital, a cathedral town.

GLOUCES·TER (glŏs′·tur), **HUMPHREY, DUKE OF** See under HUMPHREY. — **RICHARD, DUKE OF,** 1452–85, became king of England, 1483, as Richard III.

GLOVE (glŭv) *noun* A covering for the hand, having a separate sheath for each finger. — **THE GLOVES** Boxing gloves — *tr. verb* [GLOVED, GLOV·ING] To put a glove on; cover with, or as with, a glove. [<OE. *glōf*]

GLOV·ER (glŭv′–) *noun* A maker of or a dealer in gloves

GLOV′·ERS·VILLE (glŭv′–) A city in central New York; leather gloves and mittens.

GLOW (glō) *intr. verb* 1 To radiate light and heat, or either, especially without a flame. 2 To feel or emit great heat. 3 To be moved, ardent, or excited. 4 To be bright or red; flush. — *noun* 1 The incandescence of a heated substance. 2 Bright color; redness; flush; ruddiness. 3 Fervid heat, strong emotion or ardor. 4 Bodily warmth, as caused by exercise, etc. See synonyms under DLIGHT, WARMTH. [<OE. *glowan*]

GLOW-DISCHARGE *noun* The initial luminous electrical discharge in a gas, as observed in neon lamps, etc

GLOW·ER (glow′·ur) *intr. verb* 1 To stare frowningly, frown; scowl. 2 [Scot.] To stare. — *noun* The act of glowering, a fierce or threatening stare. Also [Scot.] **GLOUR, GLOWR.** [Perhaps blend of DLOWER and GLARE] — **GLOW·ER·ING·LY** *adv.*

GLOW·FLY (glō′–) *noun* A firefly.

GLOW·ING (glō′–) *adj.* Having a glow; ardent; bright; also, enthusiastic. — **·LY** *adv.*

GLOW LAMP An incandescent lamp, usually electrical.
GLOW POTENTIAL The voltage marking the beginning of glow-discharge.
GLOW·WORM (glō′–) *noun* 1 A European beetle (genus *Lampyris*), the larva and wingless female of which display phosphorescent light. 2 The luminous larva of American fireflies.
GLOX·IN 1 A *noun* Any plant of a genus *(Sinningia)*, with opposite leaves and large bell-shaped spotted flowers. [<B. P. Gloxin, 18th century German physician]
¹GLOZE *tr. verb* [**GLOZED, GLOZ·ING**] 1 To palliate. 2 [Obs.] To flatter. 3 [Obs.] To explain by notes or glosses. — *noun* [Obs.] 1 Specious show; gloss. 2 A note, gloss, or comment. 3 Flattery. [<OF. *glose*, note, annotation]
²GLOZE *verb* [**GLOZED, GLOZ·ING**] To shine; light up; gleam. [Akin to MHG. *glosen*, shine, glow]
GLOZ·ING (glōz′–) *noun* 1 Specious flattery. 2 Annotation.
GLU·CI·NUM *noun* Beryllium. Also **GLU·CIN·I·UM.** [<Gr. *glykys*, sweet]
GLUCK, ALMA, 1884–1938, American soprano; born in Rumania. — **CHRISTOPH WILLIBALD**, 1714–87, German composer.
GLU·CO·PRO′·TE·IN Same as GLYCOPROTEIN.
GLU·CO·SAM′·INE (–in *or* –ēn) *noun* An amino sugar, $C_6H_{11}O_5N$, obtained synthetically or from the decomposition of chitin.
GLU·COSE *noun* 1 Dextrose or grape sugar; a monosaccharide carbohydrate having the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$. It is widely distributed in plants and animals and is obtained by the hydrolysis of starch and other carbohydrates. It is fermentable but less sweet than cane sugar. 2 A thick yellowish sirup containing dextrose, maltose, and dextrin, obtained by incomplete hydrolysis of starch and used in confectionery, baking, etc. [<Gr. *glykys*, sweet] — **GLU·COS·IC** *adj.*
GLU′·CO·SIDE (–sīde *or* –sid) *noun* Any of a group of compounds which, when decomposed by dilute acids, alkalis, or certain ferments, yield glucose or some other sugar and a principle, as digitalin, quercetin, salicin, etc.: also spelled *glycoside*. [<GLUCOSE]
GLU·CO·SU′·RI·A, GLU·CO·SU′·RIC Same as GLYCOSURIA, etc.
GLUE *noun* 1 A viscid cement or adhesive preparation, usually a form of impure gelatin derived from boiling certain animal substances, as skin, bones, and cartilage, in water. It is a typical colloid. 2 Any of a number of sticky substances
— *tr. verb* [**GLUED, GLU·ING**] To stick with or as with glue; cause to adhere. [<OF. *glu*, birdlime, <LL. *glus, glutis*] — **GLUE′·Y** *adj.*
GLUM *adj.* [**GLUM·MER, GLUM·MEST**] Moody and silent; sullen. [Akin to ME. *vlo(u)mben*, frown] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*
GLU·MA·CEOUS (–shus) *adj.* Bearing, or pertaining to, glumes.
GLUME *noun* A chaff-like scale on the lowest bracts of a grass spikelet [<L. *gluma*, husk]
GLUMP·Y *adj.* [Pop.] Sullen; sulky; grumpy. [Blend of GLUM and DUMP]
GLUNCH [Scot.] *intr. verb* To frown; look sour. — *adj.* Sullen and sour. — *noun* A look expressive of displeasure.
GLUS·KAP (glus′·kăp) The demiurge and culture hero of the various Algonquian cosmological myths and legends, who taught the Indians how to make hatchets and arrowheads, gave them their medicines and charms, taught them the culture of corn, tobacco, beans, squash, etc.: identified by some tribes with *Manabozho* or *Nanabozho*, the Great Hare, who formed the earth from a grain of sand and thus saved all living creatures from drowning in the waters which at first covered the world. He was known among various Algonquian peoples by various other unrelated names, as *Gamam, Messou, Michabo, Wieska*, etc.
¹GLUT *verb* [**GLUT·TED, GLUT·TING**] 1 To fill or supply to excess; gorge; satiate. 2 To supply beyond demand; as, to *glut* the market. 3 To eat greedily or ravenously. See synonyms under PAMPER, SATISFY. — *noun* 1 An excessive supply, plethora. 2 A full supply. 3 The condition of being glutted, act of glutting. <L. *glutio*, swallow]
²GLUT *noun* A wooden wedge used in splitting logs.
GLU·TAM·IC ACID An amino acid, $C_5H_9O_4N$; a white crystalline compound obtained by acid hydrolysis of animal and vegetable proteins, as wheat kernels, gluten, etc. Also **GLU·TA·MIN′·IC ACID.**
GLU·TA·MINE (–meen *or* –min) *noun* A protein, $C_5H_{10}O_3N_2$, found in the roots, seedlings, and leaves of certain plants, especially of the mustard family.
GLU·TA·THI′·ONE (–thīne) *noun* A tri-peptide of glutamic acid, cystine, and glycine, $C_{10}H_{17}O_6N_3S$, obtained from yeast; found also in muscle tissue, blood, and plants.
GLU·TE·AL or **GLU·TE·AL** *adj.* Of or pertaining to the muscles of the buttocks. [<GLUTEUS]
GLU·TE·LIN *noun* Any of a class of simple proteins found in certain plants, as wheat.
GLU·TEN *noun* A mixture of plant proteins found in cereal grains; a tough sticky substance obtained by washing out the starch from wheat flour: used as an adhesive and thickener [<L., glue] — **GLU·TE·NOUS** *adj.*
GLUTEN BREAD Bread made from flour rich in gluten and containing little starch.
GLU·TE·US *noun* [**GLU·TE·I** (–ī) *pl.*] Any of three muscles in the region of the buttocks. [<Gr. *gloutos*, rump]
GLU·TI·NOUS (–nus) *adj.* 1 Resembling glue; sticky. 2 Pervaded with sticky matter. See synonyms under ADHESIVE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*
GLUT·TON *noun* 1 One who gluts himself; an excessive eater; one who has an excessive appetite for anything. 2 A musteline carnivore, the wolverine *(Gulo luscus)*, especially the Old World form. [<L. *gluto*, glutton]
GLUT′·TON·IZE *verb* [**IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To feast voraciously on; act the glutton; gormandize.
GLUT·TON·OUS *adj.* Voracious. — **·LY** *adv.*
GLUT·TON·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] The act or habit of eating to excess.
GLY·CER·IC (glĭ·cĕr′–) *adj.* Of or derived from glycerol.
GLYCERIC ACID A colorless, sirupy compound, $C_3H_6O_4$, formed during alcoholic fermentation and by oxidizing glycerol with nitric acid.
GLYC′·ER·IDE (glĭss′–) *noun* An ether or ester of glycerol with a fatty acid. Also **GLYC·ER·ID.**
GLYC·ER·IN (glĭss′–) Same as GLYCEROL. Also **GLYC·ER·INE** (–in *or* –ēn).
GLYC·ER·OL (glĭss′·ur·ōle *or* –ōl) *noun* Chemical name for glycerin: a sweet, oily, nearly colorless trihydroxyl alcohol, $C_3H_8O_3$, formed by decomposition of natural fats with alkalis or superheated steam, also obtained from petroleum products. [<Gr. *glykeros*, sweet]
GLYC·ER·YL (–il) *noun* The trivalent glycerol radical C_3H_5.
GLY·CIN *noun* A poisonous compound, $C_8H_9O_3N$, used as a photographic developer.
GLY·CINE (–seen *or* –sin) *noun* Amino-acetic acid; a sweet, colorless amino acid, $C_2H_5O_2N$, obtained from various proteins. Also **GLY CO COLL.**
GLY·CO·GEN (–jĕn) *noun* A white, mealy, amorphous carbohydrate, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$, contained in animal tissues, principally the liver; also called *animal starch*. [<Gr. *glykys*, sweet, + –GEN]
GLY·CO·GEN′·IC (–jĕn′·ĭc) *adj.* Relating to the formation of glycogen; also, caused by glycogen.
GLY·COL (–cōle *or* –cŏl) *noun* 1 A colorless, sweetish compound, $C_2H_6O_2$, formed by decomposing certain ethylene compounds: used as a solvent, as a freezing mixture, and in the manufacture of explosives, intermediates, etc. 2 Any dihydroxyl alcohol of the glycol group having the general formula $C_nH_{2n}(OH)_2$.
GLY·COL′·IC ACID An acid, $C_2H_4O_3$, found in the juice of cane sugar and unripe grapes: also made synthetically.
GLY·CON·IC (glĭ–) *noun* In Greek and Latin prosody, a metrical line having three trochees and a dactyl, the dactyl being in either first, second, or third place: named for the Greek poet Glycon, its inventor.
GLY·CO·PRO′·TE·IN *noun* Any of a group of conjugated proteins containing a carbohydrate group other than nucleic acid, as mucin: also spelled *glucoprotein*.
GLY′·CO·SIDE Same as GLUCOSIDE.
GLY·CO·SU′·RI·A (–su′·rĭ·uh) *noun* A condition, as diabetes mellitus, in which the urine contains glucose: also spelled *glucosuria*. — **GLY·CO·SU′·RIC** *adj.*
GLYC·YR·RHI′·ZA (glĭs·ĭ·rī′·zuh) *noun* A genus of leguminous plants native in southern Europe and central Asia, the roots of which yield the common licorice of commerce. [<Gr. *glykys*, sweet, + *rhiza*, root]
GLY·OX·A·LINE *noun* Imidazole.
GLYPH (glĭf) *noun* 1 A vertical groove or channel, as in a Doric frieze. Compare TRIGLYPH. 2 A picture or carving representing an idea; hieroglyph. [<Gr. *glyphē*, carving] — **GLYPH·IC** *adj.*
GLYPH·OG·RA·PHY (glĭf–) *noun* A process for making relief plates for printing by engraving the design on a copperplate covered with a wax film. [<Gr. *glyphē*, carving, + –GRAPHY]
GLYP·TAL (glĭp′·tăl) *noun* Trade name for a synthetic resin made from phthalic anhydride and glycerol: used as a bonding material, in paints and lacquers, etc.
GLYP·TIC (glĭp′–) *adj* 1 Pertaining to carving or engraving. 2 Exhibiting figures, as in a mineral. [<Gr. *glyptikos* <*glyphō*, carve]
GLYP·TICS *noun* The art of cutting designs on precious stones, shells, etc.
GLYP′·TO·DONT (glĭp′–) *noun* Any of a genus *(Glyptodon)* of extinct American armadillos. [<Gr. *glyptos*, carved, + *odous, odontos*, tooth]
GLYP′·TO·GRAPH (glĭp′–) *noun* A design cut on a gem. [<Gr. *glyptos*, carved, + *graphō*, write] — **GLYP·TOG·RA·PHER** *noun* — **GLYP·TO·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.*
GLYP·TOG·RA·PHY (glĭp–) *noun* 1 The art or operation of engraving on gems. 2 The study of engraved gems.
G-MAN *noun* [Pop.] An operative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. [<G(OVERNMENT) MAN]
GNAR (nar) *intr. verb* [**GNARRED, GNAR·RING**] To snarl or growl; quarrel. Also **GNARR.** [Akin to MLG. *gnarren*]
¹GNARL (narl) *tr. verb* To snarl; growl. [Frequentative of GNAR]
²GNARL *noun* A protuberance on a tree; a tough knot. [<Earlier form *knarl*, knot, diminutive of KNAR]

GNARLED (narld) *adj.* Exhibiting gnarls; knotty; cross-grained; distorted. Also **GNARL·Y.**

GNASH (năsh) *verb* To grind or snap (the teeth) together, as in rage. —*noun* A snap or bite of the teeth. [<ME. *gnasten*]

GNAT (năt) *noun* A small two-winged fly having long, many-jointed antennæ. [<OE. *gnæt*]

GNAT'·CATCH ER *noun* A small American bird (genus *Polioptila*) having a black, white-bordered tail and short wings.

GNATH·IC (năth'–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the jaw. [<Gr. *gnathos*, jaw]

GNATHIC INDEX A measure of the prominence of the jaw, expressed as the ratio of the distance from nasion to basion taken as 100, to the distance from the basion to the mid-point of the alveolar process. Compare illustration under FACIAL ANGLE.

GNATH·I·ON (năth'–) *noun* The lower end of the symphysis of the jaw.

GNATHO· A combining form from Greek *gnathos*, jaw; as, *gnathopod*, a limb near the mouth in some crustaceans.

GNA·THON·IC (nuh–) *adj.* Fawning; flattering. [<Gnatho, a sycophant in Terence's *Eunuchus*]

GNATH'·O·STOME (năth'–) *noun* Any of a division (*Gnathostomata*) of vertebrates having mouths provided with jaws. [<GNATHO– + Gr. *stoma*, mouth]

·GNATHOUS A combining form from Greek *gnathos*, jaw; as, *prognathous*, having projecting jaws.

GNAW (naw) *verb* 1 To eat away little by little; bite repeatedly. 2 To corrode; eat or fret away. 3 To cause distress to as if by gnawing. [<OE. *gnagan*] —**GNAW·ER** *noun.*

GNAW·ING (naw'–) *noun* Constant biting, fretting, or craving.

GNEISS (nīce) *noun* 1 A metamorphic rock consising essentially of the same components as granite, namely, orthoclase, quartz, and mica, but in which there is a more or less distinctly foliated arrangement of the components, and especially of the mica. 2 Any of a number of highly metamorphic rocks containing feldspar. [<G.] —**GNEISS·IC** *adj.*

GNEISS OID (nīce'–) *adj.* Resembling gneiss.

¹GNOME (nōme) *noun* 1 One of a fabulous race of underground dwarfs, guardians of treasure, quarries, etc. 2 The pigmy owl of North America. [<F.] —**GNOM ISH** *adj.*

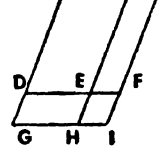
²GNOME (nōme) *noun* A pithy proverbial saying; maxim. [<Gr. *gnomē*, thought, maxim]

GNO MIC (nō'·mic *or* nom'·ic) *adj.* 1 Dealing in gnomes. 2 Expressing a maxim or a universal truth. Also **GNO·MI·CAL.**

GNOMIC POETS Those of the Greek poets whose writings were in the gnomic style.

GNO·MOL O·GY *noun* A compilation of or a treatise on gnomes.

GNO MON (nō'·mon) *noun* 1 The triangular piece whose shadow points out the time of day on a sundial, or anything, as a pillar, answering a similar purpose. 2 The index of the hour-circle of a globe. 3 The figure that remains after a parallelogram has been removed from the corner of a similar but larger parallelogram, as BCIGDE or FCAGHE. The diagonally opposite parallelograms AL, LI, or GE, EC, are called *complements* of each other or of the whole parallelogram. [<Gr. *gnōmōn*, one that knows]



GNOMON

GNO·MON IC (nō–) *adj.* Of the nature of a gnomon; belonging to the art of dialing. Also **GNO MON I CAL.**

GNO·MON·ICS (nō–) *noun* The science of dialing or of constructing sundials.

·GNOMY A combining form from Greek *gnomē*, maxim, used to signify knowledge or art of judging.

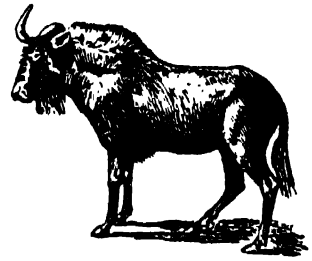
GNO SIS (nō'–) *noun* Cognition; especially, the knowledge of spiritual mysteries; Gnosticism. [<Gr. *gnōsis*, knowing, <*gignōskō*, know]

·GNOSIS A combining form from Greek *gnōsis*, knowing.

GNOS·TIC (nŏs'–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or possessing knowledge; claiming esoteric insight or wisdom. Also **GNOS TI CAL.** [<Gr. *gnōstikos*, knowing, <*gignōskō*, know] —**GNOS·TI CAL LY** *adv.*

Gnos·tic (nŏs'–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Gnostics or Gnosticism. —*noun* An adherent or advocate of Gnosticism.

Gnos TI·CISM (nŏs'–) *noun* A philosophical and religious system (1st to 6th century) teaching that knowledge rather than faith was the key to salvation.


GNU

GNU (nōō *or* nyōō) *noun* A South African antelope (genus *Connochætes*) having a buffalo-like head, an asslike mane, and a horselike tail. Also **GNOO.** [<Kaffir *nqu*]

GO *verb* [**WENT, GONE, GO·ING**] 1 To move from one place to another; depart; pass away: contrasted with *come*. 2 To move customarily; move from or in the course of habit or practice; operate, as a clock, mill, etc. 3 To move or be carried on; proceed to its proper consequences; be received; come out; terminate; as, the plan did not *go* well, how *goes* the battle? 4 To have currency or authority; be habitually said or used; have value in circulation; as, the story *goes*, what he says *goes*. 5 To be free; as, let him *go*. 6 To be about to do or act; intend; purpose: chiefly in the present participle; as, I am *going* to sing. 7 To pass into a state; get to be; as, he *went* insane. 8 To have recourse; resort; as, to *go* to extreme measures. 9 To be applicable; suit; belong; fit. 10 To be expended in payment or exchange; pass out of possession; as, the farm *went* at auction. 11 To strike, as a clock. 12 To take; share; assume; as, to *go* halves. 13 To put up at risk; bet; as, to *go* bond, *go* a dollar on that. 14 To accept; endure; tolerate or stomach. 15 To be convinced of certain principles; vote in a certain way; as, to *go* Democratic. —**TO GO ABOUT** To go on the opposite tack, as a sailing vessel. —**TO GO BACK OF** To investigate. —**TO GO BACK ON** 1 To forsake; be untrue to, as a person. 2 To break, as a promise. —**TO GO BY** To conform with; be guided by; act in harmony with; as, *go by* the letter of the law. —**TO GO FOR** 1 To sell for. 2 To attack violently, physically or verbally. 3 To try to get; go after. 4 To try to win over; woo. —**TO GO IN FOR** 1 To favor or work for; as, to *go in for* social reform. 2 To prefer and select; as, *to go in for* fine foods. 3 To adopt as one's special or habitual occupation. —**TO GO IN ON** To join or share in. —**TO GO IT** To proceed; as, *to go it* alone; also, to do (something) vigorously or rapidly. —**TO GO IT BLIND** To do or undertake (something) without investigation or knowledge of what is involved. —**TO GO ON** To happen. —**TO GO OUT** To wash out, as a dam or a bridge. —**TO GO THROUGH** 1 To pass; succeed; as, the bill *went through*. 2 To expend; exhaust; as, to *go through* a patrimony. 3 To search thoroughly; as *to go through* one's pockets; also, to search and rob, as a person. —**TO GO TO IT** To attack vigorously. —**TO GO TO THE WALL** To be forced to yield; be pressed or driven to an extremity. —**TO GO UNDER** To fail in business; be ruined, conquered, or destroyed. —**TO GO UP IN THE AIR** To fly into a sudden rage. —*noun* [**GOES** *pl.*] 1 The fashion or mode. 2 The capacity for energetic action; push. 3 A turn of affairs; predicament. 4 A successful stroke. 5 A trial. 6 A success; as, the play was a *go*; he made a *go* of it. 7 An opportunity for trial; turn. 8 A bout; a prize fight. —**IT'S A GO** It's a bargain. —**ON THE GO** Busy; doing. [<OE. *gan*] —**GO ER** *noun.*

GO·A *noun* A gazelle (*Gazella picticaudata*) of the high mountains of Tibet. [<Tibetan]

GÔ A (gō'·uh) A district of Portuguese India on the Malabar Coast of India; capital, Nova Gôa.

GOAD *noun* A point set in the end of a stick for urging oxen or other beasts; hence, anything that spurs or incites. —*tr. verb* To prick or drive with a goad; stimulate, incite. See synonyms under INCENSE, PIQUE, SPUR. [<OE. *gad*]

GOAD Same as GUDE.

GOADS MAN *noun* An ox-driver.

GO-AHEAD [Pop.] *adj.* Disposed to make rapid progress; energetic; as, a *go-ahead* merchant. —*noun* A signal to proceed.

GOAL *noun* 1 A point toward which effort or movement is directed; the objective point or terminus that one is striving to reach; the end aimed at; as, the *goal* of one's ambition. 2 In any game, race, contest, or competition, a mark, line, post, pole, or the like, made or set up to indicate the limit, winning point, or safety place of the game; in football, a pair of upright posts, **GOAL POSTS**, with a crosspiece over which the players strive to kick the ball. 3 In football and similar games, the act of propelling the ball over or past the goal, so as to win a point; also, the point so won; as, Smith kicked a *goal*. See synonyms under AIM, END. [<OE. *gal* (assumed form), hindrance, barrier; compare OE. *gælan*, hinder]

GOAL'·KEEP ER *noun* In certain games, as hockey, soccer, etc., a player stationed to protect the goal. Also **GOAL' TEND·ER.**

GO·AN NA *noun* Any of several large predatory lizards (family *Varanidæ*) found in Australia and resembling the iguana, especially the black-and-yellow tree goanna (*Varanus varius*). [Corruption of IGUANA]

GOA POWDER A bitter yellow powder found in cavities of the Brazilian araroba tree (*Andira araroba*), used in medicine.

GOAT *noun* 1 A hollow-horned ruminant (genus *Capra*), related to and of nearly the size of the sheep. 2 A lecherous man. 3 A scapegoat; the butt of a joke. —**TO GET ONE'S GOAT** [Pop.] To get a strong reaction (from someone) by teasing, tormenting, etc. [<OE. *gat*] —**GOAT·LIKE** *adj.*

GOAT Same as CAPRICORN. See under CONSTELLATION.

GOAT-ANTELOPE *noun* Any of certain ruminant mammals

related to the goats and antelopes, as the chamois, the Rocky Mountain goat, etc.

GOAT·BEARD *noun* 1 A European plant, the salsify (*Tragopogon pratensis*) with long feathery pappus, naturalized in the United States; also called *Joseph-flower*. 2 A perennial herb of the rose family (*Aruncus sylvester*) with long compound panicles of whitish flowers in slender spikes and slender, toothed leaves. Also **GOATS-BEARD, GOAT'S-BEARD.**

GOAT EE *noun* A man's beard so trimmed as to resemble the pointed beard of a goat.

GOAT FISH *noun* 1 A West Indian mullet or mulloid fish (genus *Upeneus*), as the red goatfish (*U. maculatus*). 2 The European filefish.

GOAT-GOD *noun* Pan.

GOAT HERD *noun* One who tends goats.

GOAT·ISH *adj.* 1 Resembling or characteristic of a goat. 2 A little bit stubborn. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

GOAT ISLAND See NIAGARA.

GOATS RUE *noun* A hardy perennial herb (*Galega officinalis*) of the Old World.

GOAT' SUCK ER *noun* Any of numerous nocturnal, insectivorous birds (family *Caprimulgidæ*), as the whip-poor-will or nighthawk.

GOAVE *intr. verb* [Scot.] To stare stupidly.

GOAV ING *adj.* [Scot.] Staring stupidly; dreaming.

¹GOB *noun* A small piece or chunk; a lump. [<OF. *gobe*, mouthful, lump]

²GOB *noun* 1 An abandoned mineworks filled with refuse. 2 Rubbish. [Perhaps <Prov. Eng. *goaf, goave*, empty space from which the coal has been mined]

³GOB *noun* [Pop.] A sailor of the U. S. Navy.

GO BANG *noun* A Japanese game played on a checkerboard, usually of 256 squares, the object being to be first in making a row of five counters. Also **GO-BAN.** [<Jap. *goban*, chessboard]

GOBBE (gob) *noun* A creeping annual (*Voandzeia subterranea*), resembling the common peanut in growth and use; much cultivated in Africa and South America.

GOB BET *noun* 1 A block of stone. 2 A morsel of cooked meat, highly seasoned. 3 A chunk; mouthful; lump. [<F. *gobet* <OF. *gober*, devour; of Celtic origin]

¹GOB BLE *verb* [**GOB BLED** (-ld), **GOB BLING**] To swallow (food) greedily; eat in a greedy manner. [<F. *gober*, bolt, devour] — **GOB BLER** *noun.*

²GOB BLE *noun* The sound made by the turkey cock. — *verb* [**GOB BLED** (-ld), **GOB·BLING**] To utter a gobble, as turkeys. [Variant of GABBLE]

GOB BLER *noun* A turkey cock; loosely, any turkey.

GOB E LIN TAPESTRY (gob'·uh·lin; *F.* gō·blăN') Any tapestry woven at the Gobelins, a factory in Paris: so called from the 15th-century family by whom the industry was begun.

GO-BETWEEN *noun* One who acts as an agent, assistant, or mediator between other persons in relation to business, intrigue, or other matters; an intermediary.

GO BI A desert region in Mongolia and eastern Turkestan. Also [Chinese] *Shamo.*

GOB LET *noun* 1 A drinking vessel with stem and standard and no handle. 2 A large shallow bowl or drinking vessel for ceremonious or festive occasions. [<OF. *gobelet*]

GOB LIN *noun* A supernatural, ugly or grotesque creature held to be malicious or mischievous; a brownie, elf, or gnome. [<OF. *gobelin* <Gr. *kobalos*, impudent rogue]

GO BO *noun* A portable sound-absorbing panel used to control sound effects in motion-picture production.

GOB STICK *noun* An implement for removing a hook from a fish's mouth: also used for killing a fish by a blow. [<Prov. Eng. *gob*, mouth, + STICK]

GO BY (-bi) *noun* [**BIES** *pl.*] Any of a widely distributed family (*Gobiidæ*) of spiny-rayed, chiefly marine fishes having ventral fins united into a funnel-shaped disk. [<Gr. *kōbios*, gudgeon]

GO-BY (-bī) *noun* [Pop.] An intended slight or thrusting aside; avoidance.

GO CART *noun* 1 A light framework on rollers designed to support a baby while learning to walk. 2 A small, light, baby carriage having the front wheels smaller than the rear. 3 A light carriage.

GOD The one Supreme Being, self-existent and eternal; the infinite creator, sustainer, and ruler of the universe: conceived of as omniscient, good, and almighty.

GOD *noun* 1 A being regarded as possessing superhuman or supernatural qualities or powers, and made an object of worship or propitiation; a higher intelligence supposed to control the forces of good and of evil; a personification of any of the forces of nature or of some human attribute, interest, or relation; a divinity; deity. 2 Any person or thing exalted as the chief good, or made an object of supreme devotion; anything that absorbs one's attentions or aspirations; as, money is his *god*. 3 The embodiment of some aspect of reality or of some being regarded as the ultimate principle of the universe; as, the *god* of justice. 4 An image or symbol of a deity; idol.

— *tr. verb* [**GOD·DED, GOD·DING**] To deify; idolize. [<OE.]

GO·DA·VA·RI (gō·dah'·vuh·ree) A river in Hyderabad and Madras, India; about 900 miles to the Bay of Bengal.

GOD CHILD *noun* A child for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

GOD'·DAUGH·TER *noun* A female godchild.

GOD·DEN *interj.* [Prov. Eng.] Good even: a salutation. [Worn-down form of *good e'en*]

GOD·DESS *noun* 1 A female divinity. 2 Figuratively, a woman surpassingly beloved, good, or beautiful. — **·HOOD** *noun.*

GO-DEVIL *noun* 1 A dray sled for hauling rocks, logs, etc. 2 A pointed iron weight dropped into the bore of an oil well to explode the charge of dynamite. 3 A railroad handcar used by work-gangs. 4 A jointed, flexible device for cleaning a pipe-line of obstructions.

GOD'·FA·THER *noun* 1 A man who becomes sponsor for a child at its baptism or confirmation. — *tr. verb* To act as godfather to.

GOD FREY (-frī) A masculine personal name. Also [Dutch] **GOD·FRIED** (gōt'·frēt), [F.] **GODE·FROI** (gōd·frwah'), [It., 'g., Sp.] **GO DO·FRE'·DO** (gō·dō·freh'·do).

— **GODFREY OF BOUILLON,** 1061–1100, duke of lower Lorraine; leader (1096–1100) of the first crusade.

GOD·HEAD *noun* The essential nature of God; the Deity.

GOD HEAD *noun* Godhood; divinity.

GOD·HOOD *noun* The state or quality of being divine.

GO·DI·VA The wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, England (about 1040), who according to legend rode naked through Coventry as the condition of the removal of oppressive taxes.

GOD·LESS *adj.* Ungodly; atheistical; wicked. See synonyms under PROFANE. — **·NESS** *noun.*

GOD·LIKE *adj.* Similar to God or to a god; divine; of supreme excellence or beauty. — **·NESS** *noun.*

GOD·LING *noun* A minor divinity.

GOD·LY *adj.* Filled with reverence and love for God; pious. — **GOD LI·LY** *adv.* — **GOD·LI·NESS** *noun.*

GOD' MOTH ER *noun* A female sponsor at baptism.

GO DOL·PHIN, SIDNEY, 1645–1712, earl of Godolphin, English statesman.

GO·DOWN *noun* A Chinese or East Indian warehouse. [<Malay *godong*, warehouse]

GOD'·PAR·ENT (-păr·ĕnt) *noun* A godfather or godmother.

GO DROON *noun* An architectural ornament of notched or carved rounded form; also, fluted or oval decoration used in silverwork: also spelled *gadroon*. [<F. *godron*, plait] — **GO DROONED** *adj.*

GOD'S ACRE A burying ground.

GOD·SEND *noun* An unexpected stroke of good fortune regarded as specially sent by God. [<Earlier form *God's send* <ME. *sande*, message]

GOD·SHIP *noun* The rank or character of a god; deity.

GOD·SON *noun* A male godchild.

GOD·SPEED *noun* A wish for a safe journey or for success.

GOD-TREE See under SILK COTTON.

GOD·WARD *adv.* Toward or in connection with God. Also **GOD·WARDS.**

GOD·WIN A masculine personal name. Also **GOD·WINE,** [Dutch] **GO·DE·WIJN** (gō'·duh·vīne), [L.] **GOD·WI·NUS.**

— **GODWIN, EARL,** died 1053, English statesman; chief minister to Edward the Confessor.

GODWIN, WILLIAM, 1756–1836, English philosopher and author.

GOD WIN-AUS·TEN See K2 under K.

GOD·WIT *noun* A curlewlike shore bird (genus *Limosa*) with long legs and a long, tilted bill. [Etymology obscure]

GOEB BELS (gœ'·buls), **JOSEPH PAUL,** 1897–1945?, German minister of propaganda, 1933–45.

GOE·RING Same as GÖRING.

GOE·THALS (gō'·thuls), **GEORGE WASHINGTON,** 1858–1928, American engineer; builder of Panama Canal.

GOE·THE (gœ'·tuh), **JOHANN WOLFGANG VON,** 1749–1832, German poet.

GOE·THITE (gō'·tīte) *noun* An imperfect adamantine reddish or blackish-brown ferric hydroxide, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system: also spelled *gothite*. [<GOETHE]

GOF·FER *noun* 1 A fluting or crimp. 2 A tool used in crimping lace, paper, etc. — *tr. verb* To crimp; also, to raise in relief. Also spelled *gauffer*. [<F. *gaufrer*, make tucks]

GOF·FRE DO (gōf·freh'·dō) [It.] Same as GODFREY. Also [Sp.] **GO·FRE·DO** (gō·freh'·do).

GOG AND MA·GOG 1 Names occurring in the Bible (*Ezek.* xxxiii, 2) and in the Koran. 2 Two crude, large wooden statues in the London Guildhall, carved in 1708 to replace others destroyed in the Great Fire of 1666: said to represent the two survivors of a race of giants who inhabited Albion.

GO·GAR·TY, OLIVER ST. JOHN, born 1878, Irish author.

GO-GETTER *noun* A hustling, energetic, aggressive person.

GOG·GLE *noun* 1 A rolling of the eyes. 2 *pl.* Spectacles, often with colored lenses, and attachments to fit close to the face as protection against strong light, wind, and dust. — *adj.* Prominent; staring. — *verb* [**GOG·GLED** (-ld), **GOG·GLING**] 1 To roll about staringly; said of the eyes. 2 To strain or roll the eyes staringly. [<Gael. *gog*, a nod]

GOGGLE-EYE *noun* A staring eye. — **GOGGLE-EYED** *adj.*

GOGH, VINCENT VAN See VAN GOGH.

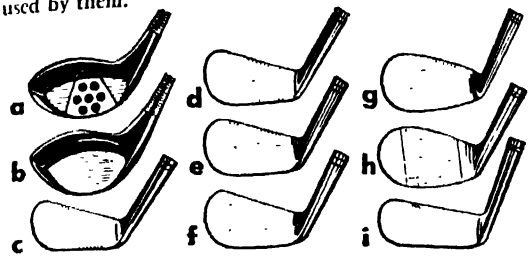
GOG·LET *noun* A jar or vase of porous pottery for keeping water cool by evaporation: also called *gurglet*.

Go·gol, Nikolai Vasilievich, 1809–52, Russian novelist.
Go·iás (go·yahs') Same as Goyaz.
Goid·e·lic, Goi·dhel ic Same as Gadhelic.
go·ing *noun* 1 The act of departing or moving in any manner. 2 The condition of paths or roads; as, it is wretched *going* today. 3 [Obs.] The manner of conducting oneself; deportment; way. 4 Style of walking; gait. — *adj.* 1 Working; as, a *going* concern. 2 Living; in existence; available; as, the best bargain *going*. 3 Departing; leaving.
goi·ter *noun* A morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, variously caused, visible as a swelling on the front part of the neck; also, the condition itself; bronchocele. Also **goi·tre.** [<F.] — **goi·trous** (-trŭs) *adj.*
Gol·con·da A ruined city in India, famous in the 16th century for diamond-cutting.
Gol·con·da *noun* A mine of wealth.
gold *noun* 1 A precious metallic element (symbol Au) of yellow color, very heavy, ductile, and malleable. See Element. 2 The metal in the form of a coin, hence, wealth; riches. 3 Gilding, or a golden-yellow color. See synonyms under money.
— *adj.* Pertaining to, like, made of, containing, or producing gold, or used in mining gold. [<OE.]
gold band lily See under lily.
gold basis The basis of values calculated on a gold standard.
gold-bearing *adj.* Yielding gold.
gold' beat er *noun* One who makes gold leaf.
goldbeater's-skin *noun* The outer coat of the cecum of the ox, prepared for the use of the goldbeater.
gold'-beat ing *noun* The act or operation of making gold-leaf by hammering.
gold beetle 1 A leaf beetle (*Coptocycla bicolor*); so called from its metallic lustre. 2 A brilliant beetle (family *Chrysomelidæ*) found on the sweet-potato.
Gold ber·ger, Joseph, 1874–1929, American physician.
gold brick [Pop.] *noun* 1 A brick or bar of base metal gilded, used by swindlers, or a brick or bar of gold for which something else is substituted in delivery to the purchaser; hence, any swindle: also **gold brick.** 2 A military policeman. 3 A shirker: also **gold' brick er.**
— *intr. verb* To cheat; also, to shirk (work or duty); also, to loaf at work.
gold·bug *noun* 1 A gold beetle. 2 [Pop.] An advocate of the gold standard.
gold certificate A U. S. Treasury note redeemable in gold at its face value.
Gold Coast 1 A British colony with protectorate on the west coast of Africa, consisting of Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, Northern Territories, and Togoland; 91,843 square miles; capital, Accra. 2 The coast of northern California and southern Oregon. 3 Any exclusive residential section.
Gold Coast Colony A British colony along the Gulf of Guinea; 23,937 square miles; included in the Gold Coast.
gold-digger *noun* 1 One who or that which digs for gold. 2 [Pop.] A woman who makes her own mercenary interests the basis for friendship with men.
gold dust Gold in fine particles.
gold en *adj.* 1 Made of or consisting of gold. 2 Having the color or luster of gold, bright-yellow; resplendent. 3 Resembling gold in worth or scarcity; unusually valuable or excellent; rare. 4 Characterized by a condition of great happiness and prosperity, as, the *golden* age. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*
golden age 1 The first of four mythical periods, when perfect innocence, peace, and happiness reigned. 2 In Roman literature, the period (31 B.C. to A.D. 14) of the finest classical writers; hence, in any country, the periods of literature most nearly corresponding to this.
golden anniversary See under anniversary.
golden aster A North American perennial (genus *Chrysopsis*) of the composite family, with yellow-rayed flowers.
golden buck A Welsh rabbit with the addition of a poached egg.
golden eagle See under eagle.
gold' en eye *noun* A large sea duck (*Glaucionetta clangula*) having the upper parts black, glossed with green and violet, and the lower parts white.
golden fleece In Greek mythology, a fleece of gold owned by Æetes, king of Colchis, guarded by a dragon and taken by Jason with the aid of Medea. See Argo.
Golden Gate A strait leading from the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco Bay and harbor.
golden glow *noun* A summer-flowering erect herb (*Rudbeckia laciniata*) of the composite family, with showy terminal heads of yellow-rayed flowers.
golden goose A fabled goose that laid golden eggs, killed by its foolish owner who wanted all of them at once.
Golden Horde See under horde.
Golden Horn The crescent-shaped arm of the Bosporus on which Istanbul is situated.
Golden Legend A medieval collection of the lives of the saints, composed in Latin by Jacobus de Voragine, 1230–98, archbishop of Genoa; published in translation by Caxton in 1483: also called *Legenda Aurea.*
golden mean A wise moderation; the avoidance of extremes.
golden number The number indicating the place of a year in a Metonic cycle of 19 years, used in calculating the movable feasts, as Easter. If 1 be added to the number of the calendar year (A.D.), and the result divided by 19, the remainder will be the golden number. Where there is no remainder the number is 19. It was usually printed in gold in old calendars, hence the name. See Easter.
golden pheasant A vividly colored pheasant (*Chrysolophus pictus*) native to China and Tibet.
golden poppy 1 The Iceland poppy. 2 The California poppy.
golden robin The Baltimore oriole.
gold'-en-rod *noun* A widely distributed North American biennial or perennial herb (genus *Solidago*) of the composite family, with erect stalks carrying small heads of flowers, usually yellow and sometimes in clusters, blooming in summer and autumn. State flower of Alabama, Kentucky, and Nebraska.
golden rule The rule of life given in *Matt.* vii, 12: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."
gold' en seal *noun* An herb (*Hydrastis canadensis*) of the United States, with a yellow rootstock, a single radical leaf, a hairy stem, and a single greenish-white flower.
Golden State Nickname of California.
golden warbler The yellow warbler. See warbler.
golden wattle A plant of the genus *Acacia* (especially *A. longifolia*) related to the mimosa and having yellow flowers; widely distributed in Australasia and the popular floral emblem of the Commonwealth of Australia.
golden wedding The fiftieth anniversary of a marriage.
golden-winged warbler A North American warbler with yellow wings (*Vermivora chrysoptera*).
gold-exchange standard A monetary system based on currency at par in another country that maintains a gold standard.
gold-filled *adj.* Denoting an extra heavy or thick plate of gold on a base metal foundation, as in watchmaking.
gold·finch *noun* 1 A European finch (genus *Carduelis*) having a black hood and a patch of brilliant yellow on the wings. 2 An American finch (*Spinus tristis*) of which the male becomes purely lemon-yellow, with black cap, wings, and tail in the summer.
gold' fin ny *noun* (**nies** *pl.*) A bright-colored European wrasse (genus *Ctenolabrus*).
gold fish *noun* A small carp of golden color kept in bowls and pools as ornamental fish.
gold foil Thin sheets of gold, thicker than gold leaf — **gold-foil** *adj.*
gold' i locks *noun* 1 A European herb (*Linosyris vulgaris*) with yellow flower heads. 2 The European buttercup. 3 A girl with golden hair.
gold lace A lace wrought with gold or gilt thread.
gold leaf The finest leaf made from beaten gold. — **gold-leaf** *adj.*
Gold mark, Karl, 1830–1915, Hungarian composer.
gold note A banknote to be paid in gold.
gold number In biochemistry, a number expressing the weight in milligrams of a lyophilic colloid (gelatin) just insufficient to prevent a change from red to violet in 10 cc. of colloidal gold after the addition of 1 cc. of a 10 percent solution of sodium chloride.
gold-of-pleasure *noun* An erect annual herb (*Camelina sativa*) with long lanceolate leaves, small numerous flowers, and obovoid or pear-shaped pods; naturalized from Europe; false flax.
Gol·do ni, Carlo, 1707–93, Italian dramatist.
gold point That point in the rate of foreign exchange at which bullion can be shipped in payment of accounts without entailing a loss.
gold reserve 1 Gold held in reserve by the U. S Treasury to protect and redeem U. S. notes (greenbacks); established by Congress, 1882. 2 The quantity of gold bullion or coin owned by the central bank of a country.
Gold schmidt (-shmit), **Richard Benedikt,** born 1878, German zoologist.
gold shell A copper-zinc alloy thinly plated with gold and used for making cheap jewelry: also called *Talmi gold.*
gold smith *noun* A worker in gold. — **gold'-smith er·y** *noun* — **gold'-smith ing** *noun.*
Gold smith, Oliver, 1728–74, English poet, novelist, and dramatist.
goldsmith beetle A large yellow scarabæid beetle, as *Cotalpa lanigera* of the United States.
gold standard A monetary system based on gold alone as measuring the unit of value.
gold stick An official of the British royal household, a colonel of the Life Guards or a captain of the gentlemen-at-arms, who bears a gilt rod, the **gold stick,** the gift of his sovereign, on state occasions: also called *Gold Stick in Waiting.*
gold·stone *noun* Aventurine glass having numerous gold specks which give it a jeweled appearance.

GOLD·THREAD (-thrĕd) *noun* An evergreen herb *(Coptis trifolia)* with long, bright-yellow, fibrous roots.

GOLF *noun* A game played with clubs by directing a small resilient ball into a series of holes (usually nine or eighteen). The object is to hit the ball into each hole in as few strokes as possible. —*intr. verb* To play golf. [<D. *kolf*, club] —**GOLF·ER** *noun*.

GOLF CLUB 1 One of several clubs used in playing golf. 2 An organization of golfers; also, the building and grounds used by them.



GOLF CLUBS

a Driver.
b Brassie
c No. 2 iron or midiron.
d No. 5 iron or mashie.
e No. 6 iron
f No. 7 iron.
g No. 8 iron.
h No 9 iron or niblick.
i Putter.

GOLF LINKS The course over which a game of golf is played. Also **GOLF COURSE.**

GOL GI (gawl' jee), **CAMILLO**, 1844–1926, Italian anatomist.

GOLGI APPARATUS A netlike structure of rod-shaped elements found in the cytoplasm of animal cells and possibly of plant cells. Also **GOLGI BODY.** See illustration under CELL.

GOL GO THA *noun* A burial place, graveyard, charnel house.

GOL GO THA A place near Jerusalem, the scene of Jesus' crucifixion. *Matt* xxvii, 33. [<Aramean *Gulgalta* or Heb. *Galgoleth*, skull, or place of a skull]

GOL IARD (gol'·yurd) *noun* One of a class of wandering student jesters of the 12th and 13th centuries who wrote and sang Latin satirical verses [<OF] —**GOL IAR DER Y** *noun* —**GOL IAR DIC** *adj.*

GO LI ATH A Philistine giant, slain by David. *1 Sam.* xvii, 4.

GOL' LI WOG *noun* A grotesque doll or figure; a grotesque person. Also **GOL' LI WOGG.**

GO LOSH Same as GALOSH.

GOLTZ (gōlts), **KOLMAR, BARON VON DER**, 1843–1916, German field marshal of World War I.

GOM BROON *noun* A Persian pottery of a semitransparent white. Also **GOMBROON-WARE.**

GO MEL A city in SE. White Russian S.S.R. near the Dnieper River; also called *Homel.*

GO MOR RAH A city destroyed, with Sodom, by fire from heaven because of its wickedness. *Gen.* xiii, 10. Also **GO·MOR RHA.**

GOM PERS, SAMUEL, 1850–1924, American labor leader; president, American Federation of Labor.

GOM PHO SIS (gom·fō'–) *noun* An articulation or union by the firm implantation of one part in a socket situated in another, as the setting of teeth in the jaw or the styloid process in the temporal bone. [<Gr. *gomphos*, bolt or nail]

GO MU TI (–moo'·tee) *noun* [Malay] 1 The Malayan feather palm (*Arenga pinnata*). 2 A durable black hairlike fiber obtained from the palm; valuable for cordage, etc., because it does not rot in water.

GON-, GONO- Combining forms from Greek *gonos*, procreation, as in *gonopoietic.*

·GON A combining form from Greek *gōnia*, angle, used to mean having (a certain number of) angles; as, *pentagon.*

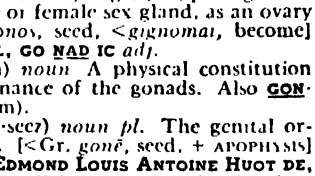
GON AD (·ad) *noun* A male or female sex gland, as an ovary or testis. [<Gr. *gonē*, *gonos*, seed, <*gignomai*, become] —**GON A DAL, GO NA DI AL, GO NAD IC** *adj.*

GON AD OT' RO PISM (–pizm) *noun* A physical constitution marked by a strong dominance of the gonads. Also **GON·AD O TROPH' ISM** (–trōf'·izm).

GON A POPH'·Y SES (–pof'·i·seez) *noun pl.* The genital organs of insects collectively. [<Gr. *gonē*, seed, + APOPHYSIS]

GON COURT (gawN' coor'), **EDMOND LOUIS ANTOINE HUOT DE**, 1822–96, French novelist, collaborator with his brother, **JULES ALFRED HUOT DE**, 1830–70.

GOND (gond) *noun* [East Indian] A Dravidian of the hilly country of central India; also, his language, **GON DI**, related to both the main groups of the Dravidian languages. See DRAVIDIAN.



GONDOLA

GON DAR A city in NW. Ethiopia, north of Lake Tana.

GON DO·LA *noun* 1 A long, narrow, flat-bottomed Venetian boat, high-peaked at the ends, and rowed with one oar by a gondolier. 2 A large flat-bottomed river boat of light build. 3 A long, shallow, open freight car. 4 The car hanging below or attached to a dirigible balloon for the accommodation of engines, crew, or the like. [<It.]

GON DO LIER' (–leer') *noun* The rower of a gondola. [<F.]

GONE Past participle of GO. —*adj.* 1 Passed beyond help or hope; ruined, lost; as, a *gone* case. 2 Marked by faintness or weakness, as, a *gone* sensation. 3 Ended; past; dead. 4 [Pop.] In love with; as, he is *gone* on a girl. 5 Depressed and hopeless.

GONE COON [Pop.] A person or thing hopelessly ruined, lost, or beyond saving.

GONE NESS *noun* A state of weakness or exhaustion.

GON ER *noun* A person or thing that is ruined or beyond saving, one who is as good as dead.

GON ER IL (gŏn'–) In Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Lear's eldest daughter, a type of filial ingratitude.

GON' FA LON *noun* An ensign fixed to a revolving frame or a crossyard, generally with two or three streamers; originally, a banderole. Also **GON FA NON.** [<OF. *gonfanon* <OHG. *gund*, battle, + *fano*, banner]

GON FA LON IER' (–eer') *noun* 1 A gonfalon-bearer: a chief standard-bearer, as of the Church of Rome. 2 The title of the chief magistrate of Florence, after 1293, and of other Italian cities.

GONG *noun* 1 A metal instrument shaped like a shallow dish, sounded by beating. 2 A fixed signal-bell of flattened curvature [<Malay]

GO NID I UM *noun* [I A *pl.*] 1 In algæ, a naked or membranous-coated propagative cell produced asexually. 2 In fungi, the conidium. 3 In mosses, a cell filled with green granules. 4 In lichens, one of the green algal cells of a thallus. [<Gr *gonē*; see GONAD] —**GO NID I AL** *adj.*

GONIO- A combining form from Greek *gōnia*, angle, corner, as in *goniometry.*

GO NI OM' E TER *noun* 1 An instrument for measuring angles, as in crystallography, surveying, etc., either by direct contact as in the **CONTACT GONIOMETER**, or more accurately, by utilizing beams of light, as in the **REFLECTING GONIOMETER.** 2 An electrical direction-finder for aircraft. —**GO NI O MET' RIC** or **·RI CAL** *adj.*

GO NI OM' E TRY *noun* 1 The art of measuring angles. 2 The branch of trigonometry that treats of angles.

GO NI ON *noun* [**GO NI A** *pl.*] In craniometry, the tip of the angle of the lower jaw. [<Gr. *gonia*, corner]

GO NI UM *noun* [**NI A** *pl.*] One of the primitive germ cells which aggregate from male or female sex cells.

·GONIUM A combining form from Greek *gonos*, seed, child, + *·gignomai*, be born, as in *sporogonium*

GON O COC' CUS *noun* [**COC' CI** (–kok'·si) *pl.*] The Gram-negative, strictly parasitic bacterium (*Neisseria gonorrhœæ*) which causes gonorrhea. [<Gr. *gonos*, seed, + *kokkos*, berry]

GON OF *noun* A pickpocket; a thief; also spelled *ganef.* Also **GON OPH.** [<Heb. *gannabh*, thief]

GON' O PHORE (–for) *noun* 1 In botany, a stalk supporting male and female organs; an elongation of the axis of a flower lifting the stamens and pistil high above the floral envelopes. 2 An accessory generative organ that conveys the generative products, as an oviduct or spermiduct. [<GONO- + Gr. *phero*, bear]

GON·O POI ET' IC *adj.* Yielding or producing reproductive elements, as ova or spermatozoa.

GON OR RHE'·A (–o·ree'·uh) *noun* A specific contagious inflammation of the mucous membrane of the genital organs, caused by the gonococcus. Also **GON OR RHŒ' A.** [<Gr. *gonorrhoia* <*gonos*, seed, + *rhoia*, flow]

GON OR RHE' AL *adj.* Relating to proceeding from, or affected with, gonorrhea. Also **GON·OR RHŒ' AL.**

GO NY *noun* Same as GOONEY.

·GONY A combining form from Greek *–gonia* <*gonos*, begetting, used to denote generation, production, etc., as *cosmogony.*

GON ZA GA (gawn·zah'·guh) Name of a princely Italian family, rulers of Mantua from the 14th to the 17th century, especially, **FEDERIGO II**, died 1540, duke of Mantua 1519–40, **LUIGI**, 1568–91, Jesuit philosopher, canonized as *Saint Aloysius.*

GOO BER *noun* [Local] A peanut. Also **GOOBER PEA.** [<Bantu *nguba*]

GOOD *adj.* [**BET TER, BEST**] 1 Having qualities adapted to produce some kind of satisfaction, whether physical, mental, or moral; especially, having qualities pleasant or agreeable to the senses, or fitted to produce or secure some desirable practical result, excellent; valuable; enjoyable; marked by prosperity; as, *good* flour, a *good* view, a *good* time. 2 Having or characterized by admirable moral or spiritual qualities; especially, governed by dutiful regard for the moral and divine law; conformed to the law of right; righteous; virtuous, religious, opposed to *bad, evil, vicious, wicked;* as, a *good* man, a *good* life or resolution. 3 Having kindly social qualities; showing benevolent feeling, benevolent; merciful; kind, courteous; also, showing love for companionship; hence, pleasant; agreeable; social, jovial; cheery; as, a *good* fellow, *good* manners, *good* society. 4 Especially adapted to some particular work or need; sat-

isfactory or acceptable as to kind, or sufficient as to character, capacity, or degree; adequate; competent; serviceable; profitable; qualified, as for a particular occupation; as, a treatment *good* for the health, *good* security, a *good* workman, the ticket is not *good* on this line. 5 Of due force or efficacy; valid; sound, as, a *good* plea, a *good* defense. 6 Having full or complete measure, amount, or value; approximating the requirements of some standard of perfection; not lacking or deceptive; complete; perfect; genuine; thorough; as, a *good* day's work. 7 Not small or insignificant, although not extremely great or important; considerable; as, a *good* deal, a *good* while ago. 8 Worthy; as, my *good* sir. — **TO LOOK GOOD** To seem reliable or advantageous. — **TO MAKE GOOD** 1 To justify one's efforts by success; succeed. 2 To fulfil; as, to *make good* one's promise. — *noun* 1 That which is good in any sense; advantage; profit; benefit; righteousness; virtue. 2 Advancement of well-being; welfare. 3 That which is useful or fit for service. 4 The moral or ethical objective of life; also, anything ethically desirable. See synonyms under PROFIT, SERVICE. — *adv.* Well; right. — **AS GOOD AS** The same as. — **FOR GOOD** Finally. — *interj.* An exclamation of pleasure or assent. [<OE. *god*] — **GOOD·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (adj.): able, adequate, admirable, advantageous, agreeable, beneficial, benevolent, capital, cheerful, cheering, companionable, competent, complete, considerable, convenient, dexterous, dutiful, excellent, expert, fair, favorable, fit, friendly, genial, genuine, godly, gracious, gratifying, holy, honorable, humane, immaculate, kind, lively, merciful, obliging, perfect, pious, pleasant, precious, profitable, proper, ready, real, religious, right, righteous, satisfactory, serious, serviceable, skilful, social, sound, staunch, sterling, suitable, thorough, true, unblemished, unfeigned, unimpeached, unsullied, untarnished, upright, useful, valid, valuable, virtuous, well-adapted, well-disposed, well-qualified, wholesome, worthy. *Good* may at some time be a synonym of almost any adjective in the language implying advantage, benefit, utility, worth, etc. *Good* almost always carries a silent connotation of the connection or purpose with reference to which it is affirmed. A horse that is sound, kind, and serviceable, whether swift, as a racer, or strong and heavy, as a dray horse, is a *good* horse; a ship that is *staunch* and seaworthy is a *good* ship; a use of money that brings in sure and ample returns is a *good* investment; a man of high and true moral character is a *good* man; one of very different character, if brave and skilful in war, is a *good* soldier. Compare AMIABLE, BENEFICIAL, CHOICE, EXCELLENT, HONEST, MORAL, RIGHT, USEFUL, VIRTUOUS, ℘WELL. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for BAD.

GOOD AND 1 Very; as, he's *good and* hungry. 2 Completely; as, when I'm *good and* ready.

GOOD BOOK The Bible. Also **Good Book.**

GOOD-BY *adj., noun, & interj.* Farewell; adieu. Also **GOOD-BYE.** See synonyms under FAREWELL. [Contraction of GOD BE WITH YOU]

Good Conduct Medal and **Clasps** Decorations for efficiency, honor, and fidelity in the army: a bronze medal on which is an eagle standing on a closed book, and bronze bars (clasps) for additional awards.

GOOD FELLOW A boon companion; any sociable person.

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP *noun* Merry society; companionableness. Also **GOOD-FELLOWHOOD.**

GOOD FOR 1 Able or likely to produce; as, that patch is *good for* 10 bushels, Jones is *good for* $10. 2 Entitling (one) to, or acceptable for; as, a ticket *good for* 10 trips, or *good for* a year. 3 Admitting to; as, the pass is *good for* any performance.

Good Friday The Friday before Easter.

GOOD-HEARTED *adj.* Kind. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Good Hope, Cape of See CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

GOOD HUMOR A cheery, kindly mood or temper.

GOOD-HUMORED *adj.* 1 Having or marked by a cheerful, kindly temper; pleasant. 2 Done or said in a pleasant, kindly way. — **·LY** *adv.*

GOOD·ISH *adj.* 1 Somewhat good; not bad; rather good. 2 Of appreciable extent; considerable.

GOOD·LY *adj.* [**·LI·ER, ·LI·EST**] 1 Having a pleasing appearance or superior qualities; comely; attractive. 2 Large; sizable. — **GOOD·LI·NESS** *noun.*

GOOD·MAN *noun* [Obs.] [**·MEN** *pl.*] Master; Mr.: a familiar appellation of civility; also, a husband; head of a family.

GOOD-NATURED *adj.* Having a pleasant disposition; not easily provoked. See synonyms under AMIABLE, PLEASANT. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Good Neighbor Policy A policy of the United States Government for promoting political and economic amity with the Central and South American countries: first enunciated in 1933 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

GOODS *noun pl.* 1 Merchandise; as, dry *goods*, green *goods;* also, property, especially personal property. 2 A fabric; as, linen *goods*, dress *goods*. 3 [Pop.] Qualifications; resources; abilities. 4 In British usage, the equivalent of *freight;* as, a *goods* train. — **TO DELIVER THE GOODS** To produce what was specified, promised, or expected.

Good Samaritan See under SAMARITAN.

Good Shepherd A designation of Christ in accordance with *John* x, 11, 12.

GOOD SPEED Good luck: an old form of wishing success.

GOOD-TEMPERED *adj.* Of a good disposition. — **·LY** *adv.*

GOOD USAGE The diction, phraseology, etc., used by recognized writers and speakers. Also **GOOD USE.**

GOOD·WIFE *noun* [Obs.] [**·WIVES** *pl.*] The mistress of the house; madam; Mrs.: the correlative of *goodman*.

GOOD WILL 1 A desire for the well-being of others. 2 Benevolence; charity; kindly intent. See synonyms under BENEVOLENCE, FAVOR, FRIENDSHIP.

GOOD-WILL *noun* The prestige and friendly relations with customers built up by a business.

Good·win Sands Dangerous shoals, 10 miles long, about 6 miles off the SE. coast of England in the Straits of Dover.

℘**GOOD·Y** *noun* A contraction of GOODWIFE: a term of civility to women formerly used in New England.

℘**GOOD·Y** *adj.* Mawkishly good; weakly pious: also **GOODY-GOODY.** — *noun* [**GOOD·IES** *pl.*] 1 A weakly good person. 2 A sweetmeat.

Good·year, Charles, 1800–60, American inventor.

GOOF (gōōf) *noun* [Pop.] A blockhead; simpleton; stupid, foolish person. — **GOOF·Y** *adj.* — **GOOF·I·LY** *adv.* — **GOOF·I·NESS** *noun.*

GOO·GLY *noun* In cricket, a ball bowled at a slow pace with a break to the left and a swerve to the right, or vice versa.

GOO·GOL *noun* A coined term for a number followed by 100 zeros; hence, by extension, any enormous number.

GOON *noun* [Pop.] 1 A roughneck; thug; especially, one employed during labor disputes: most commonly used in the phrase **GOON SQUAD.** 2 A dolt; stupid person.

GOO·NEY The black-footed albatross (*Diomedea nigripes*) of Pacific waters, having a sooty-brown plumage, whitish face, and saberlike wings with a spread up to 7 feet: also called *gony*. Also **GOONEY BIRD.**

GOOP (gōōp) *noun* A rude, clownish, boorish person. [<Goop, a nonsensical creature created by Gelett Burgess]

GOO RAL Same as CORAL.

GOOS·AN·DER *noun* A merganser.

℘**GOOSE** *noun* [**GEESE** *pl.*] 1 One of a subfamily (*Anserinæ*) of web-footed birds larger than ducks and smaller than swans. See GRAYLAG. 2 The female of the goose: distinguished from *gander*. 3 [**GOO·SES** *pl.*] A tailor's heavy smoothing iron, having a curved handle. 4 A silly creature, ninny. 5 An old game of chance, played with dice and counters. — **Canada goose** The common North American wild goose (*Branta canadensis*), brownish-gray with black neck and head. — **TO COOK ONE'S GOOSE** [Pop.] To spoil one's chances; ruin a person. — **THE GOOSE HANGS** (or **HONKS**) **HIGH** The prospect is good; everything is favorable. [<OE. *gos*]

℘**GOOSE** [Pop.] *tr. verb* [**GOOSED, GOOS ING**] To pinch or tickle unexpectedly from behind. — *noun* [**GOOS·ES** *pl.*] A sudden or unexpected pinch or tickle in the rear quarters.

GOOSE'·BER·RY (gōōs'- *or* gōōz'-) *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 The tart fruit of a spiny shrub (genus *Grossularia* or *Ribes*); also, the shrub. 2 A casklike portable frame around which barbed wire is wound in forming entanglements.

GOOSE-EGG *noun* [Pop.] A cipher; naught; zero, as in the score of a game.

GOOSE-FLESH *noun* A roughened condition of the skin produced by cold, fear, etc. Also **GOOSE-PIMPLES, GOOSE-SKIN.**

GOOSE-FOOT *noun* [**·FOOTS** *pl.*] 1 Any plant of a genus (*Chenopodium*) of mealy-leaved plants; the pigweed. 2 A plant of the family (*Chenopodiaceæ*) of which the goosefoot is typical.

GOOSE-GRASS *noun* Any of various herbs and grasses, especially the catchweed bedstraw (*Galium aparine*), the silverweed, and a weed common in the West Indies and warmer parts of the United States (*Eleusine indica*).

GOOSE-HERD (-hûrd) *noun* A tender of geese.

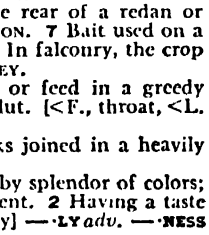
GOOSE-NECK *noun* 1 A mechanical contrivance curved like a goose's neck; as, a swivel forming the fastening between a boom and a mast; a davit; a curved seatpost on a bicycle. 2 A bent pipe or tube having a swivel joint, so that its outer end may be revolved.

GOOSE-STEP *noun* 1 The act of marking time with the feet. 2 A gymnastic exercise, or setting-up drill for the legs, which are alternately lifted and held straight out. 3 In some European armies, a stiff manner of marching on parade, which suggests this exercise. — *intr. verb* To move or march in this manner.

GOOS·Y *adj.* [**GOOS·I·ER, GOOS·I·EST**] 1 Like a goose. 2 Appearing like goose-flesh. 3 [Pop.] Extremely nervous or ticklish: said of a person. Also **GOOS·EY.** — **GOOS·I·NESS** *noun.*

GO·PHER (-fur) *noun* 1 A burrowing American rodent (family *Geomyidæ*) that honeycombs the earth, especially one with large cheekpouches, as the **POCKET GOPHER** (genera *Thomomys* and *Geomys*); also, one of various western North American ground squirrels, especially *Citellus columbianus* and related forms. 2 A large, nocturnal, burrowing land tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) of the southern United States. [<F. *gaufre*, honeycomb]

GOPHER SNAKE 1 A harmless burrowing snake *(Drymarchon corais couperi)* of the southern United States: also called *indigo snake.* 2 Any of several harmless snakes (genus *Pituophis*) of the United States that feed on gophers and other rodents: also called *bull snake.*
GOPHER STATE Nickname of MINNESOTA.
GO'·PHER·WOOD *noun* 1 A tree *(Cladrastis lutea)* of Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina, with yellow or yellowish wood: also called *yellowwood.* 2 The unknown wood of which Noah's ark was made. *Gen.* vi, 14. [<Heb. *gōfer, gōpher*]
GO·RAL *noun* A Himalayan goat-antelope (genus *Nemorhædus*) having a short grayish coat, speckled with black, and a white throat: also spelled *gooral.*
GOR'·BEL·LY *noun* [Obs.] [·LIES *pl.*] A paunch; protuberant belly. [<OE. *gara,* promontory, + BELLY] —**GOR'·BEL·LIED** *adj.*
GOR·COCK *noun* [Scot.] The moorcock.
GOR CROW *noun* [Prov. Eng.] The carrion crow. [<OE. *gor,* filth, + CROW]
GOR·DI·AN *adj.* Pertaining to Gordius, or to the knot tied by him.
GORDIAN KNOT 1 The knot tied by Gordius. 2 A difficulty that can be overcome only by bold measures.
GOR·DI·US An ancient king of Phrygia; he tied a hard knot about the yoke of his chariot, the man who loosed which, according to an oracle, was to rule all Asia. This was accomplished by Alexander the Great, who cut the knot in two with his sword.
GOR·DON, CHARLES GEORGE, called "Chinese" Gordon, 1833–85, English general; suppressed Taiping rebellion in China; killed at Khartoum. —**LORD GEORGE,** 1751–93, English political agitator; instigated "No Popery" riots in 1780.
GORE *tr. verb* [GORED, GOR·ING] To pierce, as with a tusk or a horn; stab. [<OE. *gar,* spear]
GORE *noun* 1 A wedge-shaped or triangular piece, as a tapering or triangular piece of land; also, in Maine and Vermont, a minor civil division. 2 A triangular piece of cloth let into a garment, sail, etc.; also, one of the separate fabric sections of a balloon, airship, or parachute. 3 A triangular piece of plank used in fitting a vessel.
—*tr. verb* [GORED, GOR·ING] To cut into triangular or tapering form, as a garment, or the deck of a vessel. [<OE. *gara,* triangular piece of land]
GORE *noun* Blood after effusion, especially clotted blood. [<OE. *gor,* dung]
GOR GAS (-gus), **WILLIAM CRAWFORD,** 1854–1920, surgeon general of U. S. Army; sanitarian.
GORGE *noun* 1 The throat; gullet. 2 A narrow passage between hills; ravine. 3 The act of gorging, or that which is gorged. 4 The part of a garment about the throat. 5 A jam; as, an ice *gorge.* 6 An entrance into a bastion or similar part of a fortification; hence, the rear of a redan or other work. For illustration see BASTION. 7 Bait used on a gorge hook. 8 [Pop.] A full meal. 9 In falconry, the crop of a hawk. See synonyms under VALLEY.
—*verb* [GORGED, GORG·ING] To eat or feed in a greedy manner; fill the stomach with food; glut. [<F., throat, <L. *gurges,* whirlpool]
GORGE HOOK A pair of small fishhooks joined in a heavily leaded shank.
GOR GEOUS (-jus) *adj.* 1 Conspicuous by splendor of colors; very beautiful, magnificent; resplendent. 2 Having a taste for magnificence. [<OF. *gorgias,* gaudy] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*
GORG·ER *noun* 1 One who eats to excess. 2 A heavy haul of fish.
GOR·GER·IN (-jur·in) *noun* 1 In architecture, the neck of a capital, or the part forming the junction between it and the shaft. 2 A form of gorget or neck armor. [<F.; see GORGE]
GOR·GET (-jĕt) *noun* 1 A piece of armor protecting the junction of the helmet and cuirass; also, an ornament, often crescent-shaped, worn on the neck or breast. 2 A ruff formerly worn by women. 3 In zoology, a throat-patch distinguished by color or texture. [<F. *gorgette;* see GORGE]
GOR·GI·AS (-ji·ăs), 485?–380? B.C., Greek orator and sophist.
GOR·GON *noun* Same as GORGONEION; also, any hideously ugly object, especially a repulsive-looking woman. [<L *Gorgona* <Gr. *gorgos,* grim]
GOR·GON In Greek mythology, one of three winged monsters, with claws of bronze and serpents for hair; Sthenо, Euryale, and Medusa.
GOR·GO·NE·AN *adj.* Of or relating to the Gorgons; Gorgonlike. Also **GOR·GON, GOR·GO·NI·AN.**
GOR·GO·NEI'·ON (-nī'·ŏn) *noun* [·NEI'·A (nī'·uh) *pl.*] In classical


GORGONEION

shield. Also as the centerpiece of the ægis and on helmets. Also **GOR·GO·NE'·UM.**
GOR'·GON·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To paralyze as if by the Gorgon's spell; petrify.

GOR·GON·ZO'·LA *noun* A cheese of pressed milk originally made at Gorgonzola, Italy. Also **GORGONZOLA CHEESE.**
GOR·HEN *noun* The moorhen; the female red grouse.
GO·RIL·LA *noun* 1 A ferocious African anthropoid ape *(Gorilla gorilla)* about five and a half feet in height, with a massive body and limbs, long arms, and tusklike canine-teeth: the largest and most powerful of anthropoids. 2 [Pop.] A tough gangster; a brutal person. [<Gr. *gorilla*]


GORILLA

GÖ·RING (gœr'·ring), **HERMANN,** born 1893, German field marshal, president of Reichstag, 1932–45. Also spelled *Goering.*
GO RI·ZIA (gō·ree'·tsyah) A district in northeastern Italy bordering on the Adriatic, formerly an Austrian crownland; 1,127 square miles; also, its capital.
GOR·KI A city on the Volga River in west-central R.S.F.S.R; famed for its yearly fairs: formerly called *Nizhni Novgorod.* Also **GOR·KY.**
GOR·KI, MAXIM Pseudonym of Alexei Maximovich Pyeshkov, 1868–1936, Russian author.
GOR·LITZ (gœr'·lits) A manufacturing and commercial city in SE. Prussia, Germany.
GOR·MAND *noun* 1 A glutton. 2 An epicure. Also spelled *gourmand.* [<F. *gourmand,* glutton]
GOR'·MAND·IZE *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To eat voraciously. —*noun* Gluttony; epicurism. —**GOR'·MAND·IZ·ER** *noun.*
GORSE *noun* Furze. [<OE. *gors(t)*] —**GORS·Y** *adj.*
GO·RY *adj.* [GO·RI·ER, GO·RI·EST] 1 Covered or stained with gore. 2 Resembling gore. See synonyms under BLOODY. [<GORE] —**GO·RI·NESS** *noun.*
GOSH *interj.* A minced oath: used as a substitute for GOD.
GOS·HAWK *noun* A short-winged hawk (genus *Astur*), very courageous and daring. [<OE. *goshafuc,* goose hawk]
GO·SHEN 1 The district in Egypt occupied by the Israelites. *Gen.* xiv, 10. 2 A land of plenty. 3 A district in southern Palestine. *Josh.* x, 41.
GOS·LING (gŏz'-) *noun* 1 A young goose. 2 The pasqueflower. 3 A catkin or ament. 4 A silly person.
GOSLING-GREEN *noun* A yellowish-green color.
GOS·PEL *noun* 1 Good news or tidings, especially the announcement of salvation through the atoning death of Jesus Christ. 2 The portion of one of the four Gospels read as a part of divine service. 3 Any doctrine concerning human welfare that is agitated as of great importance. 4 That which is regarded as absolutely true.
—*tr. verb* [Obs.] [GOS·PELED or GOS·PELLED, GOS·PEL·ING or GOS·PEL·LING] To teach the gospel to; fill with piety.
—*adj.* Relating to or agreeing with the gospel; evangelical; veritable. [<OE. *godspell,* good news, translated from Gr. *euangelion;* see EVANGEL]
GOS·PEL *noun* A narrative of Christ's life and teaching as given in one of the first four books of the New Testament.
GOS·PEL·ER *noun* 1 An ardent adherent of the Reformation, as distinguished from a Roman Catholic. 2 The cleric who reads the Gospel at a church service. 3 An evangelist; missionary. Also **GOS·PEL·LER.**
GOS·SA·MER *noun* 1 An exceedingly fine thread or web of spider's silk that may float in the air. 2 A fine fabric like gauze. 3 A thin waterproof outer garment. —*adj.* Thin and light as gauze; flimsy: also **GOS·SA·MER·Y.** [<ME. *gossomer;* see GOOSE and SUMMER]
GOS·SAN (gŏs'·un *or* gŏz'·un) *noun* [Prov. Eng.] Decomposed material, usually reddish or ferruginous, forming the upper part of mineral veins and ore deposits. [<Cornish]
GOS·SAN·IF'·ER·OUS *adj.* Yielding or producing gossan.
GOSSE (gŏs), **SIR EDMUND WILLIAM,** 1849–1928, English poet and critic.
GOS·SIP *noun* 1 Familiar or idle talk; groundless rumor; mischievous tattle. 2 One who tattles or talks idly: also **GOS·SIP·ER.** 3 Originally, a sponsor in baptism. 4 [Obs.] A boon companion. —*verb* 1 To tell idle or mischievous tales; tattle. 2 [Obs.] To stand sponsor to. See synonyms under BABBLE. [<OE. *godsibb,* sponsor]
GOS SIP·ING *noun* 1 Gossipy talk; a prating. 2 [Obs.] A christening. 3 [Obs.] A merrymaking. —**·LY** *adv.*
GOS'·SIP·RED *noun* [Obs.] The relationship of a sponsor to one sponsored. Also **GOS'·SIP·RED.**
GOS·SIP·RY *noun* 1 Gossipy talk; also, a group of gossipers. 2 [Obs.] Intimacy.
GOS·SIP·Y *adj.* Devoted to gossip; chatty.
GOS·SOON *noun* [Irish] A lad; a serving boy. [<F. *garçon,* boy]

The hound has got long ears, because he has done nothing to get them; he *has* them; but "He has *got* the rabbit" (which he has been chasing). The form *gotten* has the advantage of not being liable to such confusion. Those who

would readily say "The man has *got* a heart," meaning simply "he *has*" one, would not think of saying "He has *gotten* a heart." Either *got* or *gotten* may be used when there has been a *getting*, but not otherwise. *Got* is used colloquially with *have*, with the infinitive as object, meaning to be obliged (in the sense of either *ought* or *must*); as, I *have got* to be there.

Go TA MA Same as GAUTAMA.

GÖ TE BORG' (yœ·tuh·borg') A large seaport city in SW. Sweden: also **GOTH EN·BURG** (gŏt'–).

GOTH *noun* 1 A member of an ancient East Germanic people, originating in the basin of the Vistula, that overran the Roman empire in the 3d and 4th centuries: divided into the Ostrogoths, or **EAST GOTHS**, and Visigoths, or **WEST GOTHS**. 2 A barbarian; rude or uncivilized person. [<LL. *Gothus*]

Go THA (go'·tah) A manufacturing city in NW. Thuringia, Germany.

Go THAM (gō'·tum) 1 A village near Nottingham, England, noted in stories for the simplicity of its inhabitants. 2 (gŏth'·um *or* go'·thum) A nickname of New York City. — **Go'·THAM·ITE** *noun*.

GOTH IC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the Goths or to their language. 2 Rude; barbaric. 3 Of or pertaining to Gothic architecture. 4 [Obs.] Germanic or Teutonic. 5 Romantic; medieval: as contrasted with *classic*. — *noun* 1 The Teutonic language of the Goths, known only from fragmentary remains: a dead language as early as the 7th century. 2 The pointed style in architecture. For illustration see under ARCHITECTURE. — **GOTH I CAL LY** *adv.*

GOTHIC ARCH Same as POINTED ARCH. For illustrations see under ARCHITECTURE.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE The pointed type of medieval architecture prevalent in Europe from the full evolution of the Romanesque style until the Renaissance, or roughly from A.D. 1200 to 1500; as, a *Gothic* window. The term was originally applied in depreciation by Italian Renaissance scholars. For illustration see under ARCHITECTURE.

GOTH I·CISM (–sizm) *noun* 1 A Gothic idiom. 2 Imitation of or inclination for Gothic architecture. 3 Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

GOTH' I CIZE *tr. verb* [CIZED, ·CIZ ING] To make Gothic, in any sense.

GOTHIC NOVEL A type of romance developed in the late 18th and early 19th centuries, characterized by the supernatural and grotesque in a medieval setting: first used by Horace Walpole in "*The Castle of Otranto: A Gothic Story*," 1764.

GOTHIC TYPE A type face having all the strokes of uniform width and without serifs.

GÖ THITE Same as GOTHITE.

GOT·LAND An island in the Baltic Sea; a province of Sweden; 1,220 square miles; capital, Visby. Also **GOTT·LAND, GOTH LAND** (gŏt'–).

GO–TO–MEETING *adj.* 1 Habitually attending church; pious; as, the *go–to–meeting* faction. 2 Suitable for church; best; as, *go–to–meeting* clothes.

GOT·TEN Past participle of GET. See GOT.

GÖT·TER·DAM'·MER·UNG (gœt·ur·dĕm'·ur·ŏŏng) Twilight of the gods; title and subject of the last music drama in Wagner's *Der Ring des Nibelungen*. See RING OF THE NIBELUNG.

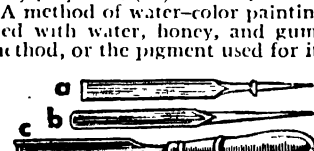
GOTT FRIED (gŏt'·frēt) [G.] Same as GODFREY.

GÖT·TING EN (gœt'·ing·ĕn) A university city in southern Prussia, Germany.

GOTT LIEB (gŏt'·lēp) [Dan., G.] A masculine personal name: equivalent to THEOPHILUS. [<G., lover of God]

GOTT MIT UNS (got mit oons) [G.] God (be) with us.

GOUACHE (gwahsh) *noun* A method of water–color painting with opaque colors, mixed with water, honey, and gum; also, a painting by this method, or the pigment used for it. [<F. <It. *guazzo* <L. *aquatio*, watering]



GOUGES
a Paring. *b* Turning. *c* Firmer.

GOU·DY (gow'–), **FREDERIC WILLIAM**, born 1865, American type designer.

GOUGE (gowj) *noun* 1 A chisel having a curved cutting edge; also, an excavation made, or as made, by it. 2 A layer of soft clay or decomposed rock along the wall of a vein; selvage. 3 A tool for stamping metal. 4 [Pop.] Stealing or cheating; also, one who cheats or defrauds. — *tr. verb* [GOUGED, GOUG ING] 1 To cut or scoop out with or as with a gouge or gouge–like tool. 2 To scoop, force, or tear out, as with a gouge; as, to *gouge* out an eye; also, to dig the eye out of, as, Tom *gouged* Sam in the fight. 3 [Pop.] To get the better of in a bargain; cheat; overreach. [<F.] — **GOUG ER** *noun*.

GOU·JON (gōō·zhawN'), **JEAN**, 1515?–72, French sculptor.

GOU·LASH (gōō'·läsh *or* –lahsh) *noun* A stew made with beef, veal, potatoes, and flour, and highly seasoned: generally known as **HUNGARIAN GOULASH**. Also spelled *gulash*. [<Hung.]

GOULD (gōōld), **JAY**, 1836–92, American financier.

GOU·MI·ER' (gōō·mi·ây') *noun* One of a troop of Arab horsemen serving as military scouts under French officers. [<F. <Ar. *goum*, tribe]

GOU·NOD (gōō·nō'), **CHARLES FRANÇOIS**, 1818–93, French composer.

GOURD (gōrd *or* gōōrd) *noun* 1 The melonlike fruit of certain plants of the cucurbit family having a hard rind, as the pumpkin, squash, etc.; also, the fruit of any of various bottle gourds of the genus *Lagenaria*. 2 The plant that bears this fruit, or a vessel, as a dipper, made of its shell. 3 A hollow die used by gamblers for cheating. [<F. *gourde* <L. *cucurbita*, gourd]

GOURDE (gōōrd) *noun* [F.] A silver coin, the monetary unit of Haiti.

GOUR·MAND (gōōr'–), etc. Same as GORMAND, etc.

GOUR·MET (gōōr·mā') *noun* An epicure. [<F.]

GOUR·MONT (gōōr·mawN'), **REMY DE** (reh·mee' duh), 1858–1915, French novelist and critic.

GOUT (gowt) *noun* 1 A disease of metabolism characterized by inflammation of a joint, as of the great toe, paroxysmal recurrent pain, and deposits of sodium biurate in and around the affected parts. 2 A drop; clot. [<F. *goutte* <L. *gutta*, drop]

GOÛT (goo) *noun* [F.] Taste; relish.

GOUTTE (gōōt) *noun* [F.] In heraldry, a subordinate ordinary representing a drop or tear.

GOUT·Y (gowt'–) *adj.* [GOUT I·ER, GOUT·I·EST] 1 Affected with gout. 2 Of or pertaining to the gout. 3 Swollen; protuberant. — **GOUT I LY** *adv.* — **GOUT I·NESS** *noun*.

GOU·VER NANTE (gōō·vĕr·nahnt') *noun* [F.] 1 The wife of a governor. 2 A governess; housekeeper.

GOV·AN (gŭv'·un) Formerly a city, now a part of Glasgow, Scotland; famed for shipbuilding.

GOV·ERN (gŭv'–) *verb* 1 To control by, or exercise authority, administer the government of. 2 To control physically or morally; regulate; direct; influence. 3 In grammar, to regulate the form, character, or case of a word. [<F. *gouverner* <L. *guberno*, steer] — **GOV ERN·A·BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms: command, control, curb, direct, influence, manage, reign, restrain, rule, sway. A person *commands* another when he has, or claims, the right to make that other do his will, with power of inflicting penalty if not obeyed; he *controls* another whom he can prevent from doing anything contrary to his will, he *governs* one whom he actually does cause to obey his will. A wise mother, by gentle means, *sways* the feelings and *molds* the lives of her children; to be able to *manage* servants is an important element of good housekeeping. The word *reign*, once so absolute, now simply denotes that one holds the official station of sovereign with or without effective power. See COMMAND, REGULATE. *Antonyms*: comply, obey, submit, yield.

GOV·ERN·ANCE (gŭv'–) *noun* 1 Exercise of authority; direction; control. 2 Manner or system of government or regulation. 3 [Obs.] Conduct; behavior.

GOV·ERN·ESS (gŭv'–) *noun* 1 A woman who trains and instructs children. 2 [Obs.] A female governor. 3 [Pop.] The wife of a governor. — *verb* To have charge of, as a governess; act as a governess.

GOV·ERN MENT (gŭv'–) *noun* 1 The act of governing, or the state of being governed; control, direction, or restraint exercised over men in communities; as, just and efficient *government*. 2 The form or system of administration by which a community is managed. 3 Any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended. 4 The right of governing or administering the laws; the position and authority of one officially in control. 5 The executive and legislative bodies of a state, nation, or the like; the administration. 6 In grammar, that relation between two words whereby one requires the other to assume a prescribed form, as a case; as, the *government* of nouns by verbs. 7 [Obs.] Conduct; behavior.

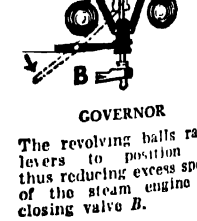
GOV·ERN·MEN' TAL (gŭv–) *adj.* Relating or pertaining to government; made by or proceeding from the government. — **·LY** *adv.*

GOVERNMENT HOUSE In the British colonies, the official residence of a governor.

GOVERNMENT ISSUE Something which is furnished by a governmental agency, as, in the Army, a uniform; hence, something standardized, unbecoming, or ill–fitting: often abbreviated, *G.I.*

GOVERNMENT LAND Land owned by the U. S. government, available to the public at low cost and under specific conditions.

GOV·ER·NOR (gŭv'·ur·nur) *noun* 1 One who governs; especially, the chief executive of a State or colony. 2 A device for regulating the speed of an engine, motor, compressor, etc., usually by the centrifugal force of two or more balls or weights,



GOVERNOR
The revolving balls raise levers to position *A*, thus reducing excess speed of the steam engine by closing valve *B*.

which so control the motive fluid as to reduce speed. 3 [Pop.] A father; also, a superior or chief, as in an office. 4 A tutor. See synonyms under MASTER.

GOVERNOR GENERAL A governor who has deputy or lieutenant governors under him; a viceroy; as, the *governor general* of Canada. — **GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP** *noun*.

GOV'ER·NOR·SHIP *noun* The office of a governor; his term of office; or the territory under his jurisdiction.

GOVERNORS ISLAND An island at the mouth of the East River, New York Harbor; site of Fort Jay, formerly called Fort Columbus, and of Castle William.

GOW'AN *noun* [Scot.] 1 The English or garden daisy. 2 A yellow flower of any one of several species. Also **GOW UN**. [Perhaps <Prov. Eng. *gollan(d)*, a word akin to GOLD] — **GOW'AN Y** *adj*.

GOWD *noun* [Scot.] Gold. — **GOW DEN, GOW·DUN** *adj*.

Gow ER (gow'·ur *or* gōr), **JOHN**, 1330?–1408, English poet.

GOWF [Scot.] *noun* Golf. — *tr. verb* To strike as in playing golf, beat, strike.

GOWK *noun* [Scot.] 1 The cuckoo. 2 A fool; simpleton. [ON. *gaukr*, cuckoo]

GOWK IT *adj.* [Scot.] Foolish.

GOWN *noun* 1 A woman's dress or outer garment, especially when elaborate or costly. 2 A long and loose outer robe worn as a distinctive or official habit, as by clergymen, judges, barristers, professors, or university students, especially in England. See GENEVA GOWN. 3 Any loose outer garment or wrapper, especially when long; as, a dressing *gown*. 4 [Obs.] Dress; garb; as, the *gown* of humility. 5 [Obs.] A toga.

— *verb* To put a gown upon; dress oneself in a gown. [OF. *goune*]

GOWNS MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] 1 One who wears a gown professionally, as a clergyman, a graduate or student in a university, or a barrister. 2 A civilian as distinguished from a soldier, a collegian as distinguished from a townsman; also **GOWN MAN**.

Go YA Y Lu CIEN TES (gō'·yah ee loō·thyĕn'·tehs), **FRANCISCO JOSÉ DE**, 1746–1828, Spanish painter.

Go YAZ (go·yahs') A state in central Brazil; 288,462 square miles, capital, Goyania; also spelled *Goias*.

GRAAF I AN FOLLICLE (grahf'–) The small sac in which the ova are developed in the ovary. Also **GRAAFIAN VESICLE**. [Regnier de Graaf, 1641–73, Dutch physician and anatomist]

GRAAL Same as GRAIL.

1GRAB *verb* [**GRABBED, GRAB BING**] To grasp rudely; clutch or snatch; seize suddenly, violently, or dishonestly. See synonyms under GRASP. — *noun* 1 [Pop.] The act of grabbing, or that which is grabbed. 2 [Pop.] A dishonest or unlawful taking possession or acquisition. 3 An apparatus for grappling. [<MD. *grabben*] — **GRAB BER** *noun*.

2GRAB *noun* A light draft coasting vessel of the East Indies, with two or three masts. [<Ar. *ghurab*]

GRAB-BAG *noun* 1 A bag or box filled with miscellaneous articles, from which one draws something unseen, on payment of a price for each grab or draw: a device for raising money at charity bazaars, etc. 2 Any scheme providing uncertain or dishonest spoils.

GRAB BLE *intr. verb* [**GRAB BLED** (–ld), **GRAB·BLING**] 1 To feel about, or make clutches with the hands; grope. 2 To flounder, sprawl

GRA BEN (grah' bĕn) *noun* A valleylike depression of the land caused by the subsidence of a series of blocks of the earth's crust. [<G., ditch]

GRAB ROPE A rope which runs along the side of a vessel for the use of boats coming alongside.

GRAC CHUS (grak'·us) Either of two Roman reformers, brothers, known as the **GRAC CHI** (grak'·ī), both killed: **CAIUS SEMPRONIUS**, 153–121 B.C.; **TIBERIUS SEMPRONIUS**, 163–133 B.C.

GRACE *noun* 1 Beauty or harmony of form, attitude, etc.; ease and elegance of speech. 2 Any excellence or attractive characteristic, quality, or endowment. 3 Unmerited favor or good will; clemency; hence, any kindness, favor, or service freely rendered. 4 In theology, the unmerited love and favor of God in Christ; hence, free gift; the divine influence acting within the heart, to regenerate, sanctify, and keep it; a state of reconciliation to God through Christ; the power or disposition to exercise saving faith and to live the Christian life; any spiritual gift or attainment. 5 A short prayer before or after a meal. 6 Something granted in the exercise of favor or discretion and not as of right. 7 A courteous or gracious demeanor; graciousness; demeanor in general. 8 In music, an ornament or embellishment, as a trill, turn, or the like. 9 [Obs.] Physical virtue or efficiency. 10 [Obs.] Fortune; as, hard *grace*, that is, misfortune. See synonyms under FAVOR, MERCY. — **GOOD GRACES** Favorable regard; friendship.

— *tr. verb* [**GRACED, GRAC·ING**] 1 To add grace and beauty or honor to; adorn. 2 To dignify, honor, or gratify. 3 In music, to ornament with grace notes or other embellishments. 4 [Obs.] To supply with divine grace. 5 [Obs.] To call by the title "Your Grace." [<OF. <L. *gratia*, favor]

GRACE *noun* Goodness; clemency: a title applied in Great Britain and Ireland to a duke, duchess, or archbishop, formerly to the sovereign, and used with a possessive adjective; as, His *Grace*.

2GRACE A feminine personal name.

3GRACE In classical mythology one of **THE GRACES**, three goddesses embodying and conferring grace, beauty, and joy, and represented as beautiful women Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia, attending on Venus: also **THE THREE GRACES**.

GRÂCE À DIEU (grahs ä dyœ) [F.] Thanks to God.

GRACE CUP A cup passed at the end of a meal for the drinking of the concluding health.

GRACE FUL *adj.* Characterized by grace; elegant; easy; becoming. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

Synonym: beautiful. That which is *graceful* is marked by elegance and harmony, with ease of action, attitude, or posture, or delicacy of form. *Graceful* commonly suggests motion or the possibility of motion; *beautiful* may apply to absolute fixity, a landscape or a blue sky is *beautiful*, but neither is *graceful*. *Graceful* commonly applies to beauty as addressed to the eye, but we often speak of a *graceful* poem or a *graceful* compliment. *Graceful* applies to the perfection of motion, especially of the lighter motions, which convey no suggestion of stress or strain, and are in harmonious curves Apart from the thought of motion, *graceful* denotes a pleasing harmony of outline, proportion, etc, with a certain degree of delicacy, a Heracles is massive, an Apollo is *graceful* We speak of a *graceful* attitude, *graceful* drapery. Compare BEAUTIFUL, BECOMING. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for AWKWARD.

GRACE LESS *adj.* Lacking grace, especially in the moral sense. — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

GRACE NOTE In music, an ornamental note introduced as an embellishment, but not actually essential to the harmony or melody; an appoggiatura.

GRAC ILE (gras'·il) *adj.* Gracefully slender or slight. [<L. *gracilis*] — **GRAC ILE NESS** *noun* — **GRA CIL I TY** *noun*.

GRA·CI OS' I TY (gra·shī–) *noun* The quality or state of being gracious.

GRA CI O' SO (grā shī–; *Sp.* grah·thī–) *noun* [Sp.] 1 A clown in Spanish comedy. 2 A favorite

GRA·CIOUS (–shus) *adj.* 1 Disposed to show grace or favor; full of kindness or love. 2 Courteous and condescending; kind; affable. 3 Possessing or exhibiting divine grace. 4 [Obs.] Happy, fortunate. See synonyms under BLAND, HUMANE, MERCIFUL, POLITE, PROPITIOUS [<F. *gracieux* <L. *gratiosus*] — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun*

GRACK LE *noun* 1 One of various Old World starlinglike birds (family *Sturnidæ*), usually black or black and white, as the myna. 2 An American blackbird, especially, the **PURPLE GRACKLE** (*Quiscalus quiscula*), with vivid iridescent plumage. [<L. *graculus*, jackdaw]

GRA·DATE *verb* [**DAT ED, ·DAT ING**] To produce or present in a series of grades, produce gradation. — *adj.* Graduated according to size.

GRA DA TION (grā–) *noun* 1 Orderly or continuous succession, progression, or arrangement, as according to size, quality, state, rank, or proficiency, regular advance upward or downward, as by steps or degrees. 2 A step, degree, rank, or relative position in an order or series; grade. 3 In art and architecture, a relative subordination or arrangement of parts so as to produce a desired effect; such a blending and variation of color and light as will produce effects of depth, relief, etc. [<F.<L. *gradus*, step] — **·AL** *adj.* — **·AL·LY** *adv.*

GRAD'·A·TO RY *adj.* 1 Proceeding by gradations; gradual. 2 Adapted for walking

GRADE *noun* 1 A degree, step, rank, or division in any order, as of dignity, proficiency, quality, or ability, in any series involving relative position or standing, or in any course of instruction; quality, standing; rank. 2 A division of a school course covering a year's work, or the group of pupils in such a division; in the plural, a grade school. 3 A scholastic rating; mark. 4 Rank in the armed forces of the United States usually applied to enlisted men and warrant officers, although also applicable to commissioned officers. See table, page 576. 5 A part of a road, track, or surface inclined to the horizontal; also, the degree of inclination of a road or the face inclined to the horizontal; also, the degree of inclination of a road or the like as compared with the horizontal; as, a *grade* of 1 in 100. 6 An animal (as a cow or sheep) or a class of animals produced by crossing a common or other breed with a pure or better breed See synonyms under CLASS. — **AT GRADE** At the same point of grade or inclination; as, a road crossing another *at grade*.

— *verb* [**GRAD ED, GRAD ING**] 1 To classify by grades. 2 To arrange in successive departments, classes, or grades; as, to *grade* sugar. 3 To bring to a level or to a regular inclination. 4 To improve by crossbreeding: often with *up*. 5 To take rank; be of a grade. [<OE. *grad* <L. *gradus*, step] — **GRAD·ER** *noun*.

·GRADE A combining form from French *grade* <Latin *gradus*, step, used chiefly in zoology to indicate a manner of walking, as digiti*grade*, planti*grade*.

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE GRADES (UNITED STATES ARMED SERVICES)

Army	Air Force	Marine Corps	Navy	Coast Guard
General of the Army	General of the Air Force	(no equivalent)	Fleet Admiral	(no equivalent)
General	General	General	Admiral	Admiral
Lieutenant General	Lieutenant General	Lieutenant General	Vice Admiral	Vice Admiral
Major General	Major General	Major General	Rear Admiral (upper half)	Rear Admiral (upper half
Brigadier General	Brigadier General	Brigadier General	Rear Admiral (lower half	Rear Admiral (lower half)
Colonel	Colonel	Colonel	Captain	Captain
Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Lieutenant Colonel	Commander	Commander
Major	Major	Major	Lieutenant Commander	Lieutenant Commander
Captain	Captain	Captain	Lieutenant	Lieutenant
1st Lieutenant	1st Lieutenant	1st Lieutenant	Lieutenant (Junior Grade)	Lieutenant (Junior Grade)
2nd Lieutenant	2nd Lieutenant	2nd Lieutenant	Ensign	Ensign
Chief Warrant Officer, W-4				
Chief Warrant Officer, W-3	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME
Chief Warrant Officer, W-2				
Warrant Officer, W-1				
Master Sergeant or Master Specialist	Master Sergeant	Master Sergeant	Chief Petty Officer	Chief Petty Officer
Sergeant First Class or Specialist First Class	Technical Sergeant	Technical Sergeant	Petty Officer First Class	Petty Officer First Class
Sergeant or Specialist Second Class	Staff Sergeant	Staff Sergeant	Petty Officer Second Class	Petty Officer Second Class
Corporal or Specialist Third Class	Airman First Class	Sergeant	Petty Officer Third Class	Petty Officer Third Class
Private First Class	Airman Second Class	Corporal	Seaman	Seaman
Private E-2	Airman Third Class	Private First Class	Seaman Apprentice	Seaman Apprentice
Private E-1	Airman Basic	Private	Seaman Recruit	Seaman Recruit

GRADE CROSSING A place where a road crosses a railroad on the same level: in England called *level crossing*.

GRAD·ED (grā′dĕd) *adj.* 1 Leveled, as a road or railroad. 2 Improved, as livestock, by crossbreeding.

GRADE SCHOOL An elementary school.

GRA·DI·ENT *adj.* 1 Running on legs, adapted for walking or running; as, a *gradient* animal or automaton, *gradient* feet. 2 Rising or descending gently or by degrees; as, a *gradient* road. —*noun* 1 A grade; as, a *gradient* of 1 to 50. 2 An incline; also, a ramp. 3 In meteorology, a rate of change in certain elements affecting weather conditions, as pressure, temperature, etc.: usually with reference to horizontal distance. [<L. *gradiens*<*gradior*, walk, step]

GRA·DIN (grā′din; *F.* grä·daN′) *noun* 1 One of a series of rising seats or steps, as in an amphitheater. 2 A raised ledge or step back of an altar; superaltar. Also **GRA DINE** (-dēn). [<F. <It. *gradino* <L. *gradus*, step]

GRA·DI·OM′·E·TER *noun* 1 A surveyor's instrument for determining grades: also **GRA·DOM·E·TER.** 2 An instrument for measuring the gradient of the field of gravity in a given locality.

GRAD·U·AL (grăj′·ōō·ul) *adj.* 1 Proceeding by steps or degrees; moving or changing slowly and regularly; slow. 2 Divided into degrees; graduated. —*noun* 1 In the Roman Catholic Church, a response sung after the epistle, introduced in the 5th or 6th century: so called because it was either sung by the cantor on the step of the ambo, or while the deacon ascended the steps to read the gospel. 2 An office-book containing the ritual music for such antiphons, as well as for introits, etc. Also **GRAD·U·A′LE.** [<L. *gradus*, step] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): continuous, moderate, progressive, regular, slow. See SLOW. *Antonyms:* instant, instantaneous, momentary, prompt, quick, sudden.

GRAD·U·ATE (grăj′·ōō·āte) *verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] 1 To admit to an academic degree at the end of a course. 2 To arrange in or divide into grades or intervals. 3 To arrange in a series according to differences or to a scale. 4 To bring or come to a higher or different degree; change by degrees. 5 To take a degree; complete an academic course. —*noun* (grăj′·ōō·ut) 1 One who has been graduated by an institution of learning, or who has completed any prescribed academic or professional course. 2 A graduated vessel used in measuring liquids, etc. —*adj.* (grăj′·ōō·ut) 1 Having been graduated from an institution of learning; holding a bachelor's degree. 2 Designed for or pertaining to graduate students; as, a *graduate* course in English. [<LL. *graduatus* <*gradus*, degree, step] —**GRAD′·U·A·TOR** *noun.*

GRAD·U·A′·TION (grăj·ōō-) *noun* 1 The act of graduating, as a scale, or state of being graduated, as a series of colors. 2 An equal division or dividing line in a graduated scale. 3 In education, commencement.

GRA·DUS *noun* 1 A dictionary of quantities in prosody. 2 In music, a collection of graded exercises. [<L., step]

GRÆ·Æ (gree′·ee) In Greek mythology, the daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, who guarded the habitation of the Gorgons. Their names were Pephredo, Enyo, and Deino, and they had but one eye and one tooth, which they shared in common. Perseus stole these, and would not return them until the sisters told him how to find the Gorgons. The name means gray-haired, old.

GRÆ CI·A MAG·NA (gree′·shi·uh) The name given by the Greeks in ancient times to their colonies in southern Italy. Also *Magna Græcia.*

GRÆ CISM, GRÆ CIZE, etc. Classic forms of GRECISM, etc.

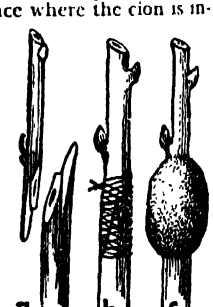
GRÆCO· Same as GRECO·.

GRAF (grahf) *noun* [G.] [**GRAF EN** *pl.*] A German or Swedish nobleman equivalent in rank to an English earl or a French count.

GRAFF *noun* [Scot.] A grave. [<OE. *græf*]

GRAF FI·TO (grahf·fee′·tō) *noun* [It.] [**·TI** (tee) *pl.*] A pictograph scratched on a boulder, escarpment, wall, or any other surface, a scribbling on an ancient wall, as those at Pompeii and Rome.

GRAFT *noun* 1 A shoot inserted into a tree or plant, so as to live as a vital part of it. 2 The place where the cion is inserted in a stock. 3 Hence, something amalgamated with a foreign stock; as, the family was a Spanish *graft* upon an American tree. 4 A juncture between a piece of animal tissue cut from a living person or animal and the tissue of another subject; also, the piece so implanted. 5 [Pop.] Self-advancement or profit by unfair means, as through political or official connection, a steal or swindle. 6 That obtained by grafting; stolen goods. Also [Obs.] **GRAFF.**



GRAFTING

a Method of cutting for tongue-grafting, showing shape of tongue.
b Graft and stock bound together.
c Protection of the union by a ball of clay.

—*verb* 1 To insert (a cion or bud) into a tree or plant. 2 To insert a shoot or shoots upon; as, to *graft* a tree with a new variety; also, to obtain by such process. 3 In surgery, to transplant, as a piece of tissue removed from one part, or from one animal, to another. 4 [Pop.] To obtain (money) by illegitimate means, as by or through official service; steal; swindle. [<OE. *græf*, pencil, <L. *graphium* <Gr. *graphein*, stylus] —**GRAFT·AGE** *noun* —**GRAFT·ER** *noun.*

GRAFTING WAX A composition of beeswax, tallow, etc., used in grafting to exclude air.

GRA·HAM (grāy′·um) *noun* A make of automobile noted for its supercharged-powered engine: a trade name.

GRA·HAM (grāy′·um), **JOHN, OF CLAVERHOUSE, VISCOUNT DUNDEE,** 1650?–89, Scottish soldier; hero of the ballad "Bonnie Dundee." —**THOMAS,** 1805–69, Scottish chemist; first president of the London Chemical Society.

GRA·HAME (grāy′·um), **KENNETH,** 1859–1932, English author.

GRAHAM FLOUR Unbolted wheat flour. [<Sylvester Graham, 1794–1851, American clergyman and vegetarian]

GRAIL *noun* A broad bowl or chalice; specifically, the Sangreal. In medieval legend and romance, the **HOLY GRAIL**, or *Sangreal*, was the cup used by Jesus at the Last Supper; it was preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, who received some of Christ's blood into it at the Crucifixion, and brought it to Britain, after which it disappeared because of the impurity of its guardians. Many knights went in quest of it. Galahad, Perceval, and Bors only were chaste enough in thought, word, and deed, ever to catch sight of it. The story is best known through Malory's *Morte d'Arthur*, Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, and Wagner's opera *Parsifal*. Also spelled *graal*.

GRAIN *noun* 1 Any very small, hard mass; as, a *grain* of sand; especially, a seed of that character, a kernel. 2 Collectively, any of the common cereals, specifically, the seed or fruit of any cereal, collectively, as, wheat, oats, rye, barley, etc. 3 A minute particle. 4 The 1/7000 part of a pound avoirdupois, or 64.79 milligrams; in a pound troy there are 5,760 grains. 5 The arrangement of the particles of a body of granular texture; hence, degree of coarseness, roughness, fineness of surface, direction or set of fibers, etc.; as, the *grain* of wood or leather. 6 The innate quality or character of a thing. 7 The cochineal insect; originally mistaken for a seed, hence, by extension, a red or purple dye, or any fast color. 8 *pl.* Refuse grain or malt after brewing. 9 Natural disposition; temper. See synonyms under PARTICLE, TEMPER. — **IN GRAIN** or **IN THE GRAIN** Set, fixed said of dye; figuratively, innate; deeply rooted; ineradicable.

— *verb* 1 To form into grains; granulate or cause to granulate. 2 To paint or stain in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc. 3 In leathermaking, to scrape off hair from with a graining. 4 To dye in grain. [<L. *granum*, grain]

GRAIN ALCOHOL Ethanol or ethyl alcohol.

GRAIN COAST A region of western Africa including most of Liberia.

GRAINE *noun* The eggs of the silkworm. [<F., grain]

GRAIN ELEVATOR 1 A warehouse or series of storage tanks for the storage, lifting, and distribution of grain. 2 A system of belt conveyors for carrying grain to and from storage bins.

GRAIN ER *noun* 1 One who imitates the grain of wood with paint. 2 A knife used by tanners for removing hair.

GRAINGER, PERCY ALDRIDGE, born 1882, English composer and pianist, born in Australia.

GRAINS *noun pl.* A strong iron fish spear with a line attached, having several points half-barbed inwardly. [<ON. *grein*, division, branch]

GRAINS-OF-PARADISE *noun* The seeds of a West African plant (*Aframomum melegueta*), used in medicine as an aromatic stimulant; also called *guinea-grains*.

GRAIN Y *adj.* [**GRAIN I ER, GRAIN I EST**] 1 Full of grains or kernels. 2 Of the appearance of wood. 3 Granular. — **GRAIN I NESS** *noun*.

GRAIP *noun* [Scot.] A dung fork. [<OE. *grap*]

GRAITH [Scot.] *noun* Equipment for any work or undertaking, tackle or tools. — *tr. verb* To prepare. [<ON. *greiðhi*, preparation]

GRAL LA TO' RI AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to a former order (*Grallatores*) of long-legged wading birds, including the herons and snipes. [<L. *grallator*, stilt-walker, <*grallæ*, stilts]

GRAM *noun* The basic unit of mass (or weight) in the metric system, equal to 15.432 troy grains. Originally defined as the mass of 1 cubic centimeter of water at 4° C., but now as one thousandth of the mass of the International Prototype kilogram at Sèvres, France. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **GRAMME**. [<F. *gramme* <LL. *gramma* <Gr. *gramma*, writing, <*graphō*, write]

-GRAM *noun* 1 The chickpea of the East Indies: used as food for men, horses, and cattle. 2 One of various kinds of pulse, as **BLACK GRAM** (*Phaseolus mungo*). [<Pg. *grão* <L.

-GRAM *suffix* 1 Something written or drawn, as, *telegram*, *kilogram*. 2 The *gram* in the metric system; as, *kilogram*. [<Gr. *gramma*, a writing]

GRAM (gram, *Danish*, grahm), **HANS CHRISTIAN JOACHIM**, 1853–1938, Danish physician. See **GRAM'S METHOD**.

GRA MA (grah'-) *noun* Any of various species of fine pasture grasses of the western and southwestern United States, especially **BLUE GRAMA** (*Bouteloua gracilis*). Also **GRAMA GRASS, GRAM MA, GRAMMA GRASS.** [<Sp. <L. *gramen*, grass]

GRAM A RY *noun* 1 Necromancy; magic. 2 [Obs.] Grammar; erudition. Also **GRAM·A·RYE, GRAM MA·RYE.** [<ME., magic, learning, see GRAMMAR]

GRAM-ATOM *noun* That quantity of an element of which the weight in grams is the same as the atomic weight of the element. Also **GRAM-ATOMIC WEIGHT.** — **GRAM-ATOMIC** *adj.*

GRAM-EQUIVALENT *noun* The equivalent weight of a substance expressed in grams; as, 1.008 is the *gram-equivalent* of hydrogen, 8 of oxygen, etc.

GRA MER CY (gruh·nûr'·sĭ) *interj.* [Obs.] Many thanks; great thanks. [<OF. *grand merci*, great thanks]

GRAM I·CID'·IN *noun* A crystalline bacteriostatic and bactericidal substance isolated from an aerobic spore-forming soil bacterium (*Bacillus brevis*). It has a powerful selective effect against Gram-positive micro-organisms.

GRA·MIN·E·Æ (-ĭ·ee), **GRAM·I NA'·CE·Æ** Former name of POACEÆ. See POACEOUS.

GRA·MIN E·OUS *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like grasses; poaceous. Also **GRAM I·NA'·CEOUS** (-shus).

GRAM MAR *noun* 1 The science that treats of the principles that explain the correct use of language in either oral or written form; also, the art of speaking and writing a language correctly or according to established usage; a book or treatise on such usage; also, grammatical forms collectively. 2 Speech or writing considered with regard to its correctness. 3 The history and systematic account of a language or a linguistic group. 4 A textbook or treatise on the elements of any science or art. [<F. *grammaire* <Gr. *gramma*, letter, <*graphō*, write]

GRAM MA·RI·AN *noun* One skilled in grammar; a writer or compiler of grammars; anciently, any learned person.

GRAM MAT I CAL *adj.* 1 Based on the principles of grammar. 2 Of or pertaining to grammar. Also **GRAM·MAT·IC.** — **GRAM MAT·I CAL·LY** *adv.* — **GRAM·MAT·I·CAL·NESS** *noun.*

GRAMME Same as GRAM.

GRAMME, ZÉNOBE THÉOPHILE, 1826–1901, Belgian electrical scientist.

GRAM-MOLECULE *noun* That quantity of a substance containing a weight in grams numerically equal to its molecular weight; also called *mol*, *mole*. Also **GRAM-MOLECULAR WEIGHT.** — **GRAM-MOLECULAR** *adj.*

GRA·MONT (grä·mawN'), **PHILIBERT, COUNT DE**, 1621–1707, French courtier, adventurer, and soldier.

GRAM'·O·PHONE (-fone) *noun* Trade name for a type of phonograph, and the records it uses. [<Gr. *gramma*, a writing, + *phōnē*, sound]

GRAM PI ANS (-unz), **THE** A mountain chain in Scotland dividing the Highlands from the Lowlands, highest peak, Ben Nevis, 4,406 ft.; also **GRAMPIAN HILLS.**



GRAMPUS
Killer whale.

GRAM PUS *noun* 1 A large dolphinlike cetacean (genus *Grampus*) found in North Atlantic and North Pacific waters. 2 The killer whale (genus *Orcinus*). [<L. *grandis piscis*, great fish]

GRAM'S METHOD A method for the differentiation and classification of bacteria which depends upon the reaction to treatment, first with aniline gentian-violet, then with an iodine solution, followed by immersion in alcohol. Those bacteria which are decolorized are **GRAM-NEGATIVE**, and those which retain the purple dye are **GRAM-POSITIVE.** [<Hans C. J. GRAM]

GRAN *adj.* [Scot.] Grand.

GRA NA DA (gruh nah'·duh; *Sp.* grah·nah'·*th*ah) An ancient Moorish city in southern Spain; site of the Alhambra.

GRAN A DIL' LA *noun* The edible fruit of various species of passionflower (*Passiflora*) of tropical America, especially of *P. quadrangularis*, oblong, with a soft pulp of a sweet acid flavor. [<Sp. <*granada*, a pomegranate, <L. *granum*, grain]

GRAN A DIL' LO *noun* 1 Any of a large number of tropical American trees, especially *Brya ebenus*, a West Indian tree whose hard, durable wood is used in making flutes, clarinets, recorders, etc.; also, the fine-grained rosewood or cocobolo (*Dalbergia retusa*), valued for furniture and cabinetwork. 2 The wood of such trees, especially that used in making musical instruments. Also called *grenadilla*, *grenadillo*. [<Sp.]

GRAN A·RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] A storehouse for grain; hence, a country or region where grain grows in abundance, or any plentiful supply. [<L. *granarium* <*granum*, grain]

GRAN CA NA·RI A (grahn cah·nah'·rĭ·ah) One of the Canary Islands; 523 square miles; capital, Las Palmas: also **GRAND CANARY.**

GRAN CHA CO (grahn chah'·cō), **EL** A region in Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina, with surface chiefly level and consisting of grasslands in the north, and an arid and desert plain in the south.

GRAND *adj.* 1 Of imposing character or aspect; magnificent in proportion, extent, or belongings; as, *grand* scenery. 2 Characterized by striking excellence or impressive dignity; inspiring, as, a *grand* oration. 3 Preeminent by reason of great ability or high character; noble; worthy of exalted respect; as, the *grand* old man. 4 Preeminent in rank or order; also, of prime importance; principal; as, a *grand* climax. 5 Covering the whole field, or including all details; comprehensive; compete; as, the *grand* total. 6 Containing all the parts or movements that belong to a given style of musical composition. 7 In composition, being one degree of relationship more distant than that ordinarily indicated by the word qualified; as, *grand*father, *grand*uncle, *grand*daughter, *grand*niece. 8 Main; leading; as, the *grand* hall. — *noun* [Pop.] One thousand dollars. [<F. <L. *grandis*, great] — **GRAND·LY** *adv.* — **GRAND·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): august, dignified, elevated, exalted, great, illustrious, imposing, impressive, lofty, magnificent,

majestic, stately, sublime. Aside from material dimensions, *great* is said of that which is more than ordinarily powerful and influential, *grand* of that which is worthily so; a *great* victory may be simply an overwhelming triumph of might over right. We can speak of a *great* bad man, but not of a *grand* bad man; of a *great*, but not of a *grand*, tyrant. Compare AWFUL, IMPERIAL, LARGE, SUBLIME.

GRAN·DAM *noun* A grandmother; an old woman. Also **GRAN DAME.**

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC An organization of Union army and navy veterans of the Civil War in the United States, organized (1866) in memory of the dead and to aid widows and dependents of the dead.

GRAND·AUNT *noun* The aunt of one's parent; sister of one's grandparent; a great-aunt.

GRAND BANK A shoal in the northern Atlantic Ocean east of Newfoundland; 275 by 350 miles; famed for codfishing.

GRAND CANYON A gorge formed by the Colorado River in NE. Arizona; about 250 miles long; width, from 5 to 12 miles; depth, from 4,000 to 5,500 ft. Also **GRAND CAÑON, GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO.**

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK A federal park in NE. Arizona; 1,008 square miles; established in 1919; includes Grand Canyon.

GRAND·CHILD *noun* The child of one's son or daughter.

GRAND CLIMACTERIC See under CLIMACTERIC.

GRAND COU·LEE Cliffs along the Columbia River in central Washington; site of **GRAND COULEE DAM.**

GRAND'·DAUGH·TER *noun* The daughter of one's child.

GRAND DUCHESS 1 A grand duke's consort. 2 A woman holding sovereign rights over a grand duchy. 3 Formerly, in Russia, a daughter of a czar, or a daughter of any of his descendants in the male line.

GRAND DUCHY The domain of a grand duke or grand duchess.

GRAND DUKE 1 A sovereign of lower rank than a king. 2 In Russia, formerly a ruler of a principality; later, any brother, son, uncle, or nephew of an emperor.

GRAN·DEE *noun* A Spanish or Portuguese nobleman; anyone of high rank or nobility. [<Sp. *grande*, great]

GRANDE PAS·SION (grahNd pah·syawN') [F.] Supreme love; great passion.

GRANDE TERRE (grahNd tehr) The eastern island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, 219 square miles.

GRANDE TOI LETTE (grahNd twah·lĕt') [F.] Full dress.

GRAN DEUR (-jŏor *or* -dyŏor) *noun* The quality of being grand; magnificence; display; also, sublimity. [<F. <L. *grandis*, grand]

GRAND FALLS A cataract on Hamilton River in Labrador; 316 ft. high; 200 ft. wide.

GRAND' FA THER *noun* The father of one's father or mother. Also **GRAND·PA, GRAND' PA·PA.** — **GRAND' FA THER LY** *adj.*

GRAND FORKS A manufacturing city on the Red River in North Dakota.

GRAN DIL O QUENCE (-kwĕns) *noun* 1 The quality of being grandiloquent. 2 Lofty or bombastic speech.

GRAN·DIL'·O QUENT (-kwĕnt) *adj.* Speaking in or characterized by a pompous or bombastic style. Also **GRAN DIL O·QUOUS** (-kwus). [<L. *grandis*, grand, + *loquens*, speaking] — **GRAN DIL·O QUENT·LY** *adv.*

GRAN' DI·OSE *adj.* 1 Having an imposing style; impressive; grand. 2 Affecting grandeur; pompous; bombastic. [<It. *grandioso* <L. *grandis*, grand] — **GRAN DI·OSE·LY** *adv.* — **GRAN DI·OS'·I·TY** *noun.*

GRAN DI O'·SO *adv.* [It.] In music, in a grand or imposing manner.

GRAND JURY See under JURY.

GRAND LAC (grahN lac) [F.] Same as TONLE SAP.

GRAND LAMA See under LAMA, DALAI LAMA.

GRAND LARCENY See under LARCENY.

GRAND LI BAN (grahN lee·bahN') See LEBANON.

GRAND MAL A type of epilepsy characterized by severe convulsions followed by coma, often preceded by warning symptoms: distinguished from *petit mal.*

GRAND MA·NAN An island, in Bay of Fundy, SW. New Brunswick, Canada; 57 square miles.

GRAND MER·CI (grahN mĕr·see') [F.] Many thanks.

GRAND MONDE (grahN mawNd) [F.] The wide world; fashionable society.

GRAND'·MOTH ER *noun* The mother of one's father or mother. Also **GRAND·MA, GRAND'·MA·MA.** — **GRAND'·MOTH ER·LY** *adj.*

GRAND'·NEPH·EW *noun* A son of one's nephew or niece; grandson of one's brother or sister.

GRAND NIECE *noun* A daughter of one's nephew or niece; granddaughter of one's brother or sister.

GRAND OLD PARTY In U. S. politics, the Republican Party: so called first in 1880.

GRAND OPERA See under OPERA.

GRAND'·PAR·ENT *noun* The parent of one's parent.

GRAND PIANO See under PIANO.

GRAND PRÉ (grahN preh) A village in central Nova Scotia. Also called *Lower Horton.*

GRAND RAPIDS A manufacturing city in Michigan; the furniture center of the United States.

GRAND RIVER 1 The former name of a headstream of the Colorado River. 2 A river in Iowa and Missouri; 300 miles to the Missouri River. 3 A river in SW. Michigan; 260 miles to Lake Michigan. 4 A river in NW. South Dakota; 200 miles to the Missouri River. 5 A river in southern Ontario; 150 miles to Lake Erie. 6 Same as HAMILTON RIVER.

GRAND·SIRE *noun* 1 A grandfather; any male ancestor preceding a father. 2 Any venerable man. Also **GRAND·SIR.**

GRAND·SON *noun* The son of one's son or daughter.

GRAND·STAND *noun* The principal stand on a racecourse; hence, a similar erection for spectators at any public spectacle. — *intr. verb* [Pop.] To seek applause from the spectators, especially those in the gallery.

GRANDSTAND PLAY Anything done to show off, or to win applause.

GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK A park, 150 square miles, established 1929, in NW. Wyoming, about 25 miles south of Yellowstone National Park; includes the Teton range.

GRAND TOUR See under TOUR.

GRAND'·UN·CLE *noun* The uncle of one's father or mother; brother of one's grandparent.

GRANGE *noun* 1 A farm, with its dwelling house and appurtenances; specifically, the residence of a gentleman farmer. 2 [Obs.] A granary. 3 [Obs.] A farm establishment belonging to a feudal manor or a monastery: the grain paid in as rent or tithes was stored in its granaries. [<OF. <L. *granum*, grain]

GRANGE *noun* 1 The order of Patrons of Husbandry, a nation-wide association of American farmers, founded in 1867 for the furtherance of agricultural interests. 2 One of the subordinate lodges of the Patrons of Husbandry.

GRANG ER (grānj'-) *noun* 1 A member of a Grange. 2 A countryman. — **·ISM** *noun.*

GRANG'·ER·IZE *verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To illustrate (a book) with prints, engravings, etc., taken from other books; also, to mutilate (a book) by cutting out the illustrations. [<Rev. James Granger, 1723–76, whose *Biographical History of England* (1769) was so illustrated] — **GRANG ER ISM** *noun* — **GRANG·ER·I·ZA'·TION** *noun* — **GRANG' ER IZ ER** *noun.*

GRANI· A combining form from Latin *granum*, grain, meaning grain or grainlike, as in *graniform.*

GRA NI CUS The ancient name of a small river in NW. Asia Minor; battle, 334 B.C.

GRA·NIF'·ER·OUS (-us) *adj.* Bearing grain. [<L. *granum*, grain, + *fero*, bear]

GRAN'·I FORM *adj.* Formed like a grain or a granule

GRAN ITE (-it) *noun* 1 A hard, coarsegrained, igneous rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, of great strength and taking a high polish. 2 Figuratively, great hardness or rigidity. [<It. *granito* <L. *granum*, grain] — **GRA NIT IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

GRANITE PAPER A wove paper containing very short silk threads of different colors.

GRANITE STATE Nickname of NEW HAMPSHIRE.

GRAN' ITE WARE (grān'·it-) *noun* 1 A variety of ironware coated with a hard, granite-colored enamel. 2 A fine, hard pottery resembling ironstone china.

GRAN'·IT ITE *noun* A variety of granite containing biotite.

GRAN·IT OID *adj.* Designating any igneous rock of granite-like texture.

GRA·NIV'·O·ROUS (-us) *adj.* Living on grain or seeds. [<L. *granum*, grain, + *voro*, eat] — **GRAN I VORE** *noun.*

GRAN NY *noun* [**NIES** *pl.*] 1 A grandmother; an old woman: colloquial usage. 2 [Local] A nurse. 3 A stupid person of either sex; one behind the times; also, a finical, fussy person. 4 A knot: see **GRANNY'S BEND.** Also **GRAN NIE.** [Abbreviation of GRANDMOTHER]

GRANNY'S BEND An imperfect sailor's knot, differing from a reef knot in having the second tie crosswise. See illustration under KNOT. Also **GRANNY KNOT, GRANNY'S KNOT.**

GRANO· A combining form from Latin *granum*, grain, indicating granite or granitic.

GRAN' O LITH *noun* Pulverized granite cement used as artificial stone for paving. — **GRAN·O·LITH'·IC** *adj.*

GRAN'·O·PHYRE (-fire) *noun* A granite porphyry. — **GRAN·O·PHY'·RIC** *adj.*

GRANT *tr. verb* 1 To bestow; confer. 2 To admit as true; concede. 3 To transfer (property) by an instrument in writing. 4 To confer (a personal benefit or a special privilege). See synonyms under ACKNOWLEDGE, ALLOT, ALLOW, APPORTION, CONFESS, GIVE. — *noun* 1 The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring. 2 The thing granted; specifically, a piece of land granted to a person, state, etc., by the government. 3 An admission; concession. 4 One of certain tracts of land in New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, once belonging to Indian tribes, but allocated to settlers during the 18th century, and the subject of territorial controversy in colonial days. The most famous were the New Hampshire grants, which led to the formation of the "Green Mountain Boys" under Col. Ethan Allen. 5 A transfer of real property by deed. See synonyms under GIFT, SUBSIDY. [<OF. *granter*] — **GRANT·A·BLE** *adj.* — **GRANT·ER** *noun.*

GRANT, ULYSSES SIMPSON, 1822–85, American general; received surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865; president of the United States, 1869–77.

GRANT·EE *noun* [Law] The person to whom property is transferred by deed, or to whom rights are granted by patent or charter.

GRANT–IN–AID *noun* A grant made by a central to a local government to assist in some public undertaking.

GRAN TOR *noun* [Law] The person by whom a grant is made; maker of a deed. Also **GRAN·TOR.**

GRAN U·LAR *adj.* Composed of, like, or containing grains or granules. Also **GRAN′·U·LOSE, GRAN·U·LOUS** (–lŭs). — **GRAN·U·LAR·LY** *adv.*

GRAN U·LAR′·I·TY (–lar′·ĭ·ti) *noun* The state or condition of being granular; especially, in a finished motion-picture film, a coarseness in the silver graining.

GRAN′·U LATE *verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT ING] 1 To make or become granular; form into grains. 2 To roughen the surface of by the formation of granules. [<L. *granum,* grain] — **GRAN′·U·LAT·ED** *adj.* — **GRAN′·U·LA·TOR, GRAN′·U·LAT·ER** *noun.*

GRAN·U·LA′·TION *noun* 1 The forming into grains or granules. 2 A granulated surface, or one of the elevations in such surface. 3 The process of forming new tissue in the healing of wounds; also, the minute flesh-colored beadlike projections so formed. — **GRAN′·U·LA·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.*

GRAN ULE (–yōōl) *noun* 1 A small grain; particle; corpuscle. 2 One of the small protoplasmic bodies suspended in the cytoplasm of the cell. [<LL. *granulum* <L. *granum,* grain]

GRAN′ U·LITE *noun* A finely granulated crystalline foliated rock composed mainly of quartz and feldspar, but generally carrying garnet. — **GRAN·U LIT′·IC** *adj.*

GRAN′ U LOSE *noun* That portion of starch granules capable of being changed into sugar by certain ferments: distinguished from *cellulose.*

GRAN VILLE–BARK ER, HARLEY GRANVILLE, born 1877, English playwright, producer, and actor.

¹GRAPE *noun* 1 The smooth-skinned, edible, juicy, berrylike fruit of various species of the grape vine; also the vine itself. See GRAPE VINE. 2 Figuratively, wine. 3 Grapeshot. 4 A dark-blue color with a slight reddish tint. 5 *pl.* A cluster of nodular excrescences on a horse's fetlock, caused by a parasitic fungus. [<OF., bunch of grapes, literally, hook; compare OHG. *chrapfo,* hook]

²GRAPE *verb* [Scot.] To grope.

GRAPE–EATER *noun* An Australian fruit-eating bird *(Zosterops lateralis).*

GRAPE·FRUIT *noun* A large, round, pale-yellow citrus fruit of tropical regions *(Citrus paradisi* and varieties), cultivated also in the United States.

GRAPE–HYACINTH *noun* A plant (genus *Muscari*) of the lily family, differing from the common hyacinth in having its flowers ovoid or globular and minutely six-toothed.

GRAPE JUICE The unfermented juice of the grape: used as a beverage.

GRAPE ROT A wide-spread and malignant disease of grapes, caused by a parasitic fungus *(Plasmopara viticola)* and characterized by the formation of a milky coating on the leaves, sometimes having the appearance of oil spots: also called *downy mildew.* Also **GRAPE BLIGHT.**

GRAP ER Y (grāpe′–) *noun* [·IES *pl.*] A building for the growing of grapes.

GRAPE SHOT *noun* A cluster of cast-iron shot, to be discharged from a cannon.

GRAPE STONE *noun* A seed of the grape.

GRAPE SUGAR Dextrose: occurring in ripe grapes.

GRAPE VINE Any of a genus *(Vitis)* of woody, climbing vines characterized by profuse clusters of berrylike juicy fruit, especially the American species *V. labrusca* and the Old World *V. vinifera* now grown on the Pacific Coast.

GRAPE-VINE *noun* 1 A figure performed by skaters. 2 Grapevine twist. 3 A rumor; news secretly spread; a canard.

GRAPEVINE TELEGRAPH Any hidden means by which information, rumor, etc., becomes rapidly wide-spread.

GRAPEVINE TWIST A complicated figure in dancing used by Negroes of the southern United States. Also **GRAPE VINE.**

GRAPH (grăf) *noun* 1 A diagram indicating any sort of relationship by means of a system of dots and lines. 2 A curve, as symbolizing an equation or function on the principles of coördinate geometry. — *tr. verb* To trace in graphs or grams; indicate by means of a graph; express graphically. [<Gr. *graphō,* write]

GRAPH , GRAPHO· Combining forms from Greek *graphē,* writing < *graphō,* write.

·GRAPH Combining form from Greek *graphō,* write, denoting who or that which writes or that which is written; as, *monograph.*

GRAPH′ AL LOY *noun* Trade name for a composition consisting of graphite into which molten metal has been forced by hydraulic pressure. [<GRAPHITE + ALLOY]

·GRAPHER Combining form denoting a writer or one engaged in a graphic or kindred art; as, *bibliographer, photographer.*

GRAPH·IC (graf′–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the art of writing, or of indicating by letters or written signs. 2 Describing with pictorial effect; portraying with vividness. 3 Written, engraved, or recorded by means of letters or inscriptions. 4 Having the appearance of written or printed signs; as, *graphic* granite. 5 Indicating or calculating by lines, areas, diagrams, etc. 6 Designating any method of representing the relations between or among objects or figures by means of lines, areas, or curves, their differences in length or direction or size appealing to the eye. Also **GRAPH I·CAL.** [<Gr. *graphikos* <*graphō,* write] — **GRAPH·I·CAL·LY, GRAPH·IC·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: descriptive, forcible, illustrative, pictorial, picturesque, vivid. See VIVID. *Antonyms:* dreary, dull, flat, monotonous, prosy, stupid, uninteresting.

GRAPHIC ACCENT A written or printed sign of emphasis, as in many Spanish words.

GRAPHIC ARTS Painting, drawing, engraving, etc., involving use of lines or strokes on a surface.

GRAPHIC GOLD, GRAPHIC TELLURIUM See SYLVANITE.

GRAPH·ICS *noun* The science or art of drawing, particularly of mechanical drawing, or of drawing to mathematical rules.

GRAPH ITE *noun* A soft, black, chemically inert, hexagonal variety of carbon with a metallic luster: used as a lubricant and in the making of lead pencils, electrodes, crucibles, etc.: also called *plumbago, black-lead.* [<G. *graphit* <Gr. *graphō,* write] — **GRA·PHIT·IC** *adj.*

GRAPH′·I·TIZE (grăf′–) *tr. verb* [·TIZED, ·TIZ ING] 1 To coat with graphite. 2 To make into graphite by a heating process. — **GRAPH I·TI ZA′ TION** *noun.*

GRAPH OL O GY (graf–) *noun* 1 The scientific study and analysis of handwriting, especially with reference to forgeries and questioned documents. 2 The art of interpreting character and personality from the diagnostic peculiarities of handwriting. 3 The study of handwriting as an aid in the diagnosis of diseases of the brain and nervous system. — **GRAPH·O LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **GRAPH OL·O·GIST** (–jist) *noun.*

GRAPH O·MET′ RICS (grăf–) *noun* The science of such of those properties involving length, breadth, etc., as are not altered by linear transformation or projection.

GRAPH′ O·MO TOR (grăf′–) *adj.* Pertaining to or having influence upon the movements required in writing.

GRAPH′·O·PHONE *noun* Trade name for a type of phonograph.

GRAPH′·O·SPASM (grăf′·ō·spăzm) *noun* Writer's cramp.

GRAPH′·O TYPE *noun* A process for producing engravings quickly by drawing with siliceous ink upon a plate faced with chalk afterward brushed away; also, a plate so made.

GRAPH PAPER Paper variously ruled to facilitate the drawing of a graph; usually quadrille paper, divided into equal squares.

·GRAPHY A combining form from Greek *graphō,* write, meaning a written description of, as in *geography, biography.*

GRAP IT [Scot.] Past participle of **²GRAPE.**

GRAP LIN *noun* A grapnel: corrupt form. Also **GRAP·LINE.**

GRAP·NEL *noun* 1 A device for grappling, consisting of several hooks or clamps on one stem: also **GRAPPLING IRON.** 2 A boat's anchor with many flukes. See illustration under ANCHOR. [<OF. *grapon,* hook]

GRAP PLE *verb* [**GRAP·PLED** (–ld), **GRAP·PLING**] 1 To take hold of; seize, grasp, or make fast, either with the hands or with a mechanical device. 2 To seize on each other or another; clinch; hence, figuratively, to contend or dispute with something; as, they *grapple* with every new question. 3 To make hesitating movements; grope. See synonyms under CONTEND, GRASP.

— *noun* 1 A close hold, as in wrestling. 2 A grapnel. [<OF. *grappil,* grapnel] — **GRAP PLER** *noun.*

GRAP·PLING *noun* 1 The act of seizing or grasping, or that by which anything is seized and held. 2 A grapnel.

GRAPPLING IRON A device consisting of a bar terminating in several hooks or claws, designed to catch hold of any object across which it is thrown or drawn; a grapple or grapnel. Also **GRAPPLING HOOK.**

GRAP Y (grāpe′–) *adj.* Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling grapes.

GRAS MERE A small lake in Westmorland, England.

GRASP *verb* 1 To seize with the hand; embrace firmly; hence, to seize intellectually; comprehend. 2 To take and hold in possession.

— *noun* 1 The act of seizing or attempting to lay hold of something, as with the hand. 2 The ability to seize and hold; possession taken and kept by force. 3 Power of comprehension, or the exercise of this power. [<ME. *grapsen;* akin to OE. *grapian,* seize] — **GRASP·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): catch, clasp, clutch, comprehend, grab, grapple, grip, gripe, hold, seize. See CATCH, EMBRACE. *Antonyms:* abandon, fail, loose, lose, miss, release, relinquish.

GRASP ING *adj.* Avaricious. See synonyms under GREEDY. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

GRASS *noun* 1 The green plants on which cattle feed. 2 Any of a large natural family of plants *(Poaceæ)* with mostly rounded and hollow jointed stems, sheathing leaves,

flowers borne on spikelets and the fruit a seedlike grain, including all the common cereals, canes, bamboos, and a great variety of pasture plants. **3** *pl.* Spires or sprays of grass. **4** Grassland used for pasture. **5** Any of numerous plants with foliage suggesting or resembling the true grasses, as the sedges, the rushes, etc.

— *verb* **1** To cover with grass or turf; also, to produce grass. **2** To graze; feed with grass. **3** [Br.] To throw to the ground. **4** To spread on grass for bleaching or the like. [<OE. *græs*]

Grasse, François Joseph Paul, Comte de, 1722–88, French admiral.

grass'·hop·per *noun* Any of several orthopterous insects, including the locust and katydid (families *Locustidæ* and *Tettigoniidæ*), having the hind legs much developed, with stout and powerful thighs adapted for leaping. The males of most species make a chirping sound with their wings or by friction of the hind legs against parts of the wings or wing covers. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious).

grass land *noun* Land reserved for pasturage or mowing; also, land in which grasses predominate, as the American prairies.

grass-of-Parnassus *noun* Any of a genus (*Parnassia*) of smooth perennial herbs bearing handsome white flowers.

grass·plot *noun* A plot of ground covered with grass, sometimes with groups of shrubs, flowers, etc. Also [Obs.] **grass·plat.**

grass·roots *noun* [Pop.] The rural sections of the country; the hinterland: also used attributively; as, a *grassroots* region.

grass snipe The pectoral sandpiper.

grass·tree *noun* **1** Any of various Australian plants (genus *Xanthorrhœa*) having a thick trunk crowned with long, wiry, grasslike leaves and yielding a fragrant resin: also called *blackboy*: see ACAROID GUM. **2** A similar Australian plant, as the drumhead (*Kingia australis*).

grass widow A woman separated from her husband by causes other than death.

grass·y *adj.* [**grass·i·er, grass·i·est**] Abounding in, covered with, consisting of, or resembling grass. — **grass·i·ly** *adv.* — **grass·i·ness** *noun.*

grat [Scot.] Past participle of GREET.

grate *verb* [**grat·ed, grat·ing**] **1** To rub together so as to produce a harsh, unpleasant sound. **2** To wear away in minute particles by rubbing with some rough body or instrument. **3** To cause mental irritation; offend. [<OF. *grater* <LL. *crato*, scratch] — **grat·er** *noun.*

grate *noun* **1** A framework of bars, as to close an opening, or to hold fuel in burning. **2** A perforated metallic plate through which the ores pass after being crushed under stamps. **3** A fireplace. **4** [Obs.] A cage furnished with grates; a place of confinement.

— *tr. verb* [**grat·ed, grat·ing**] To fit with a grate or with bars. [<L. *cratis*, hurdle]

grate·ful *adj.* **1** Having a due sense of benefits received; thankful. **2** Affording gratification; pleasurable; agreeable. **3** Expressing or denoting thankfulness; indicative of gratitude. [<L. *gratus*, pleasing]

Synonyms: obliged, thankful. See AGREEABLE, DELIGHTFUL.

— **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

grateful dead The motif of a cycle of folk tales which begin with the hero's coming upon a group of people ill-treating or refusing to bury the corpse of a man who had died without paying his debts. He gives his last penny, either to pay the man's debts or to give him decent burial. Within a few hours he meets with a travelling companion who aids him in some impossible task, gets him a fortune, saves his life, etc. The story ends with the companion's disclosing himself as the man whose corpse the other had befriended.

grat·i·fi·ca'·tion *noun* **1** The act of gratifying; a satisfying or pleasing. **2** The state of being gratified; specifically, in psychology, the satisfaction of sexual craving. **3** That which gratifies; a reward; recompense; gratuity. See synonyms under HAPPINESS, SATISFACTION.

grat'·i·fy *tr. verb* [**·fied, ·fy·ing**] **1** To please, as by satisfying a desire or need; indulge; humor; oblige. **2** [Obs.] To recompense, reward, or give a gratuity to. See synonyms under ENTERTAIN, INDULGE, REJOICE. [<L. *gratifico* <*gratus*, kind] — **grat'·i·fi·er** *noun* — **grat'·i·fy·ing·ly** *adv.*

gra·tin (grä·tăN') *noun* [F.] A browned crust on certain dishes, or the method of producing it; also, the dish so prepared. — **au gratin** (ō) Prepared with a browned crust; as, potatoes *au gratin*.

grat'·i·nate *tr. verb* [**·nat·ed, ·nat·ing**] To prepare with a crust, as of grated bread, and cook until browned and crisp. [<F. *gratiner*, form a crust]

grat·ing (grāt'–) *noun* **1** A grate. **2** An optical device for the dispersion of light waves and the production of spectra, usually consisting of a series of very fine parallel grooves cut in the surface of polished metal or glass, sometimes of a suitably mounted crystal: also called **diffraction grating.**

grat·ing (grāt'–) *adj.* Harsh in sound; rasping; irritating. — *noun* The act or sound of rasping.

gra·tis *adv.* Without recompense; freely — *adj.* Given free of charge. [<L. *gratis*, out of kindness, <*gratia*, favor]

grat'·i·tude *noun* The state of being grateful; thankfulness.

Grat·tan, Henry, 1746–1820, Irish statesman and orator.

gra·tu·i·tant (gruh·tū'–) *noun* One who receives a gratuity.

gra·tu·i·tous (–tū'·i·tus) *adj.* **1** Given freely without claim or consideration; voluntary. **2** Without cause, provocation, or warrant; uncalled for; unnecessary. **3** [Law] Imposing no obligation based on a legal or valuable consideration. **4** Freely given by nature, without labor on the part of man: opposed to *onerous*. [<L. *gratuitus* <*gratia*, favor] — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

gra·tu·i·ty *noun* [**ties** *pl.*] **1** That which is given gratuitously; a present. **2** Something given in return for service, etc.; a tip. See synonyms under GIFT.

grat·u·lant (grach'·ōō– *or* grat'·yōō–) *adj.* Wishing one joy; congratulatory. [<L. *gratulans*]

grat'·u·late (grach'·ōō– *or* grat'·yōō–) [Obs.] *tr. verb* [**·lat·ed, ·lat·ing**] To wish or express joy to; congratulate. — *adj.* Gratifying. [<L. *gratulor*, congratulate] — **grat·u·la'·tion** *noun* — **grat·u·la·to'·ry** *adj.*

Grätz (grĕts) Same as GRAZ.

Grau·denz (grow'·dents) Same as GRUDZIADZ.

graul Same as GRILSE.

grau·pel (grow'–) *noun* Small, compact pellets of snow, often called *soft hail*. [<G., hailstone]

grav·a·men *noun* [**vam·i·na** *pl.*] The essential part of a charge or grievance; the burden of a complaint. [<L *gravis*, heavy]

grave *adj.* **1** Of momentous import; solemn; important. **2** Serious, as in mind, manner, or speech; dignified; sedate. **3** Sober in color or fashion. **4** In music, very low in pitch, or slow in movement. **5** Having the tonal quality of the grave accent, or marked with it, as the vowel *è*; also, unaccented, as a syllable. See synonyms under IMPORTANT, SAD, SEDATE, SERIOUS.

— *noun* **1** A mark ( ) used in French to indicate the open quality of *e* or a distinction in meaning, as in *ou*, *où*; in English elocution to indicate a falling inflection or the pronunciation of a final *ed*, as in prepar*èd*; in Greek to indicate a lowering of the tone from a higher pitch: also **grave accent.** See ACCENT. **2** A musical passage or movement in the slowest of all tempos. [<F. <L. *gravis*, heavy] — **grave·ly** *adv.* — **grave·ness** *noun.*

grave *noun* **1** An excavation in the earth for the burial of a dead body; a tomb. **2** Hence, death or ruin; the abode of the dead. [<OF. *grafl*] — **·less** *adj.*

grave *tr. verb* [**graved, grav·en, grav·ing**] **1** To engrave; carve with a chisel. **2** To sculpture. **3** To impress deeply, as on the memory. **4** [Prov. Eng.] To dig. **5** [Obs.] To bury. [<OE. *grafan*]

grave *tr. verb* [**graved, grav·ing**] To clean, as a ship's bottom, by scraping or burning and coating with pitch. [<F. *grève*, beach]

grave clothes *noun pl.* The clothes or wrappings in which a dead person is interred.

grav·el *noun* **1** A mixture of sand and small, usually rounded, pebbles or stones. **2** A disease characterized by formation in the kidneys of granular concretions. **3** [Obs.] Sand.

— *tr. verb* [**grav·eled** or **grav·elled, grav·el·ing** or **grav·el·ling**] **1** To cover or fill with gravel. **2** To ground (a vessel) in sand or gravel. **3** Hence, to bring up short; embarrass; perplex. **4** To injure a horse, as by a small stone lodged under the shoe. [<OF. *gravele*] — **grav·el·ly, grav·el·y** *adj.*

gravel-blind *adj.* Almost blind.

gravel pit An excavation from which gravel is taken.

gravel road A road surfaced with gravel.

grav·en (grāv'·n) *adj.* Carved or cut.

graven image A carved or graven idol.

Gra'·ven·stein (gray'·vun·stīne *or* grāv'·un·steen) *noun* A large yellowish-red apple. [<Gravenstein, resort in southern Denmark]

grav·er (grāve'–) *noun* **1** An engravers' burin; also, a sculptors' chisel. **2** An engraver or a stonecarver. [<OF. *grafere*]

graves Same as GREAVES.

Graves (grāv; *F.* grāv) *noun* Wine produced in a district of the Gironde, France.

Graves, Robert, born 1895, English poet and novelist.

Graves' disease Exophthalmic goiter. [<Robert J. Graves, 1797–1853, Irish physician]

Graves·end (grāvz'·ĕnd) An ancient city in Kent, SE. England, on the Thames River.

grave·stone *noun* A memorial stone, placed at a grave.

grave·yard *noun* A burial place; a cemetery.

grav·id *adj.* Pregnant. [<L. *gravis*, heavy] — **grav·id·ly** *adv.* — **grav·id·ness** *noun* — **gra·vid·i·ty** *noun.*

gra·vim·e·ter *noun* An instrument for determining specific gravity; a type of hydrometer.

grav·i·met'·ric *adj.* Determined by weight, or of a kind usually so determined; also, pertaining to measurement by weight. — **grav·i·met'·ri·cal·ly** *adv.*

GRA·VIM·E·TRY *noun* The measurement, as of weight or specific gravity, with the gravimeter.

GRAV·ING (grāv′–) *noun* 1 The act or operation of incising or engraving. 2 The act of cleaning a ship's bottom by burning, scraping, and coating with pitch.

GRAVING DOCK A drydock for examining, cleaning, and repairing a ship's bottom.

GRAV′·I·TATE *intr. verb* [**·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING**] To tend by or as by force of gravity; to move as though drawn by a powerful force. — **GRAV′·I·TAT·ER** *noun* — **GRAV′·I·TA·TIVE** *adj.*

GRAV·I·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The force with which all bodies attract each other. 2 The act of gravitation or its effect. — **GRAV·I·TA′·TION·AL** *adj.* — **GRAV·I·TA′·TION·AL·LY** *adv.*

GRAV·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The accelerating tendency of bodies toward the center of the earth. 2 A similar tendency toward the center of any heavenly body, weight. 3 Loosely, gravitation. 4 The quality of being charged with or involving great interests; importance. 5 Dignified reserve; sedateness. 6 Lowness of pitch. 7 Something of grave import; a serious subject. See synonyms under WEIGHT. — *adj.* Employing gravity; worked by gravity; as, *gravity* feed of an oil burner. [<L. *gravis*, heavy]

GRAVITY CELL A primary cell in which the two electrolytes are kept separate by differences in specific gravity.

GRAVITY WATER Free water.

GRA·VURE (–vyoor′) *noun* An engraved copperplate or wooden block used in photogravure; also, the print made from it. [<F.]

GRA·VY *noun* [**·VIES** *pl.*] 1 The juice that drips from roasting or baking meat, or a sauce made from it. 2 [Pop.] Any added or extra payment or income; also, graft, illegally acquired money. [Etymology unknown]

GRAY *adj.* 1 Of the color of white and black mixed and without brilliancy. 2 Having gray hair; hoary. 3 Hence, old; aged. 4 Wearing a gray habit; as, a *gray* friar. See synonyms under ANCIENT. — *noun* 1 A gray color; any dull whitish tint; specifically, an achromatic color; one which may have brilliance but no hue. See COLOR. 2 Something gray; specifically, a gray animal. — *verb* To make or become gray; grow gray. Also spelled *grey*. [<OE. *grǽg*] — **GRAY·LY** *adv.* — **GRAY·NESS** *noun.*

GRAY *noun* A soldier of the Confederate Army in the American Civil War; also, collectively, the Confederate Army itself; as, the Blue and the *Gray*. Compare BLUE.

GRAY, **ASA**, 1810–88, American botanist. — **ELISHA**, 1835–1901, American electrician and inventor. — **THOMAS**, 1716–71, English poet.

GRAY BACK *noun* 1 One of various animals, as the California gray whale, the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*), etc. 2 [Pop.] A member of the Confederate Army during the Civil War. 3 [Pop.] The body louse. Also spelled *greyback*.

GRAY BEARD *noun* An old man, or one with a gray beard.

GRAY EAGLE The American bald eagle.

GRAY FISH *noun* The dogfish: also spelled *greyfish*.

GRAY FRIAR See FRANCISCAN.

GRAY·ISH *adj.* Somewhat gray: also spelled *greyish*.

GRAY·LAG *noun* The common wild gray goose (*Anser anser*) of Europe, so called because it lags behind, i.e., migrates late. See GOOSE. Also spelled *greylag*.

GRAY·LING *noun* 1 A small troutlike fish (genus *Thymallus*), with a richly colored, long and high dorsal fin. 2 A North American butterfly (*Minois alope*), with gray and brown markings (subfamily *Satyrinæ*). Also spelled *greyling*.

GRAY MATTER 1 The grayish substance of the brain, composed largely of ganglionic cell bodies and few fibers. 2 [Pop.] Brains; intelligence.

GRAY'S INN See INNS OF COURT.

GRAY WACKE (–wăck or –wăck·uh) *noun* A sedimentary rock composed of rounded or subangular grains of quartz, feldspar, etc., or rock fragments in a silicious, argillaceous, or calcareous cement: also spelled *greywacke*. [<G. *grauwacke* < *grau*, gray, + *wacke*, wacke]

GRAY WHALE A whalebone whale (*Rhachianectes glaucus*) of the northern Pacific coast.

GRAY WOLF A large wolf of northern North America; the timber wolf.

GRAZ (grahts) A city in SE. Austria. Also spelled *Grätz*.

GRAZE *verb* [**GRAZED, GRAZ·ING**] 1 To feed upon or cause to eat growing herbage. 2 To eat herbage from, as a pasture. 3 To yield grass. 4 To tend (cattle, etc.) at pasture. — *noun* The act of cropping or feeding upon growing grass or the like. [<OE. *grasian* <*græs*, grass] — **GRAZ·ER** *noun.*

GRAZE *verb* [**GRAZED, GRAZ·ING**] 1 To touch or rub (something) lightly in passing. 2 To scrape; abrade; scratch. 3 To follow a nearly level trajectory closely enough to the ground to strike a standing man. — *noun* 1 A light or passing touch; a scrape or abrasion. 2 The explosion of a bomb or shell immediately upon impact with the ground. [Perhaps <DGRAZE] — **GRAZ·ER** *noun* — **GRAZ·ING·LY** *adv.*

GRA·ZIER (–zhur) *noun* 1 One who is engaged in grazing or pasturing cattle, or in raising them for the market. 2 In Australia, one who occupies grazing land for sheep farming under a lease or license.

GRAZ·ING (grāz′–) *noun* A pasture.

GREASE (grees) *noun* 1 Animal fat, especially when soft. 2 A thick oily or unctuous substance resembling animal fat, derived from the distillation of petroleum. 3 Wool, after shearing and before cleansing: also **GREASE WOOL**; also, the condition of wool or furs before being cleansed; as, wool in the *grease*. 4 A scabrous inflammation of a horse's pastern and fetlock, characterized by an odorous oily secretion, and, in the later stages, formation of fungoid masses: also **GREASE-HEEL**. 5 Fat or fatness in an animal, as a deer: a hunting term. 6 [Pop.] A bribe; money used for bribery. — *tr. verb* (grees *or, especially Br. and southern U. S.*, greez) [**GREASED, GREAS·ING**] 1 To apply grease to; smear with grease, make to move easily or run smoothly. 2 To influence by gifts; bribe; give money to: especially in the phrase **GREASE THE HAND** or **PALM**. [<OF. *graisse* <L. *crassus*, fat]

GREASE CUP A receptacle for lubricating oil or grease. Also **GREASE BOX, GREASE COCK.**

GREASED LIGHTNING [Pop.] Excessive speed.

GREASE-HEEL See under GREASE.

GREASE-PAINT *noun* A paste, with a grease base, used in theatrical make-up, usually prepared in sticks of varying shades.

GREAS·ER (greese′– *or* greeze′–) *noun* 1 One who or that which oils or greases. 2 (greeze′–) [Local] A Mexican or Spanish-American: an objectionable usage.

GREASE WOOD (greese′–) *noun* Any one of various stunted and decidedly prickly shrubs (genus *Sarcobatus*) found on the alkaline plains of the western United States. Also **GREASE BUSH.**

GREAS·Y (grees′·i *or* greez′·i. *Note*: By many persons in the United States the second pronunciation connotes an unpleasing appearance, taste, or feel) *adj.* [**GREAS·I·ER, GREAS·I·EST**] 1 Smeared or spotted with grease. 2 Containing much grease or fat; unctuous; oily. 3 Resembling grease; smooth. 4 Affected with scabby sores, as a horse's heels. — **GREAS·I·LY** *adv.* — **GREAS·I·NESS** *noun.*

GREAT (grāte) *adj.* 1 Very large; big; immense; vast. 2 Being much more numerous than the average; as, a *great* army. 3 Extending through a long time; prolonged. 4 Of very considerable degree; extreme; as, *great* foolishness. 5 Of large or the largest importance; mighty; foremost. 6 Having large mental, moral, or other endowments; eminent; excellent; also [Pop.], adept; skilled; as, he's *great* at carpentry. 7 Important; weighty; momentous. 8 Characterized by or showing elevation, as of feeling, act, or aspect; high-minded; magnanimous. 9 Earnest; zealous. 10 Large in or as in pregnancy; teeming; gravid. 11 More remote by a single generation than the relationship indicated by the word qualified: with a hyphen; as, *great*-uncle, *great*-grandson. 12 Designating a species whose members are characterized by unusual size; as, *great* auk, *Great* Dane. 13 Intimately acquainted; as, *great* friends. See synonyms under GRAND, LARGE, SERIOUS. — *noun* 1 One who is or those who are powerful, noble, influential, or rich: usually with the definite article. 2 *pl.* Same as GREAT GO. 3 The mass, lump, or job; the whole; the gross; as, to do work by the *great*. [<OE.] — **GREAT·NESS** *noun.*

GREAT AUK See under AUK.

GREAT-AUNT *noun* A grandaunt.

GREAT AUSTRALIAN BIGHT A bay of southern Australia.

GREAT BARRIER REEF A chain of coral reefs off the eastern coast of Queensland, Australia; about 1,260 miles. Also *Barrier Reef*.

GREAT BASIN An inland drainage region in the western United States, between the Wasatch and the Sierra Nevada Mountains; 210,000 square miles.

GREAT BEAR Ursa Major.

GREAT BEAR LAKE A lake in western Northwest Territories, Canada; 11,200 square miles.

GREAT BRITAIN An island of NW. Europe, comprising England, Scotland, and Wales; 88,745 square miles; capital, London.

GREAT CALORIE See under CALORIE.

GREAT CIRCLE See under CIRCLE.

GREAT-CIRCLE SAILING Circular sailing.

GREAT COAT *noun* A heavy overcoat.

GREAT COMMONER Nickname applied to Henry Clay, Thaddeus Stevens, and William Jennings Bryan.

GREAT DANE One of a breed of close-haired working dogs of large size and great strength, anciently bred to hunt wild boars; believed to have originated in Germany and Denmark.

GREAT DIVIDE The watershed of the Rocky Mountains.

GREAT·EN (grāt′–) *verb* To make or become great or greater.

GREATER ANTILLES See ANTILLES.

GREATER NEW YORK See under NEW YORK.

GREAT FALLS An industrial city in Montana; copper and zinc smelters.

GREAT GO [Br.] At Cambridge University, the final examination for a degree.

GREAT-GRANDCHILD *noun* A child of a grandchild.

GREAT-GRANDDAUGHTER *noun* A daughter of a grandchild.

GREAT-GRANDFATHER *noun* The father of a grandparent.

GREAT-GRANDMOTHER *noun* The mother of a grandparent.
GREAT GRAY OWL See under OWL.
GREAT GROSS Twelve gross, as a unit.
GREAT-HEARTED *adj.* High-spirited, courageous; also, magnanimous.
GREAT HORNED OWL A large American owl *(Bubo virginianus)* with tufted ears that resemble horns: also called *cat owl.*
GREAT LAKES Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, sometimes including Lake St. Clair, which lie on the frontier of the United States and Canada; drained by the Saint Lawrence River.
GREAT-LAUREL *noun* The rosebay rhododendron. Also **GREAT LAUREL.**
GREAT·LY *adv.* 1 In a great manner. 2 In or to a great degree.
GREAT MOGUL, GREAT MOGUL See under MOGUL, MOGUL.
GREAT-MOREL *noun* The belladonna.
GREAT MOTHER Cybele.
GREAT NORTHERN DIVER The common North American loon.
GREAT PLAINS See under PLAIN.
GREAT POWER One of the countries exercising a predominant influence in world affairs.
GREAT PRIMER A size of type (18-point).
GREAT PYRENEES A breed of large working dog; characterized by large bearlike head, broad straight back, and long thick coat.
GREAT REBELLION The American Civil War, 1861–65.
GREAT SALT LAKE A salt lake in NW. Utah; 80 by 30 miles. Also *Salt Lake.*
GREAT SEAL The chief seal of a government, used to authenticate important documents and commissions in the name of the sovereign or highest executive of the government; also, the Lord Chancellor of England, custodian of the British Great Seal, or his office. See SEAL.
GREAT SLAVE LAKE A lake in southern Northwest Territories, Canada; 300 by 60 miles.
GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS A mountain range in North Carolina and Tennessee; highest elevation, Clingmans Dome, 6,642 ft.; site of **GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK,** 234 square miles: also **GREAT SMOKIES.**
GREAT-UNCLE *noun* A granduncle.
GREAT WATERS The North American Indian name for the Mississippi River.
GREAT WEEK In the Greek Orthodox Church, the week before Easter.
GREAT WHITE FATHER A name used by American Indians for the president of the United States.
GREAT WHITE HERON A large white heron *(Ardea occidentalis)* of southern North America.
GREAT WHITE WAY The brilliantly illuminated theater district of New York City; specifically, the section about the intersection of Broadway and Seventh Avenue.
GREAT YARMOUTH A seaport and watering place in SE. Norfolk, England; center of herring trade. Often called *Yarmouth.*
GREAT YEAR See PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.
GREAVES *noun pl.* Armor to protect the legs from knee to ankle: used also in the singular. [<OF. *greves,* shins]
GREAVES *noun pl.* Pieces of boiled tallow scrap; cracklings; also, dregs of melted tallow: also spelled *graves.* [Akin to LG. *greve,* refuse of tallow]
GREBE *noun* Any of a family *(Colymbidæ)* of four-toed swimming and diving birds, smaller than loons and of fresh-water habitat, as the **HORNED GREBE** *(Colymbus auritus)* and the **PIED-BILLED GREBE,** or dabchick *(Podilymbus podiceps)* of America. [<F. *grèbe*]
GRE·CIAN (-shun) *adj.* Greek. — *noun* 1 A Greek. 2 A Greek scholar. 3 A Hellenist Jew.
GRE·CISM (-sizm) *noun* 1 A Greek idiom. 2 The style or spirit of Greek art, culture, etc. Also spelled *Græcism.*
GRE·CIZE *verb* [**GRE·CIZED, GRE·CIZ·ING**] To make or become Greek in form or character; imitate the Greeks in speech, ideas, or ways; Hellenize. [<F. *gréciser* <L. *Græcizo*]
GRECO- A combining form from Latin *Græcus,* Greek: also spelled *Græco-.*
GRE·CO, EL (ĕl greh'·cō), 1541–1614, Spanish painter, born in Crete: real name Domenico Theotocopuli. [<Sp., the Greek]
GRECO-ROMAN (greē'·co-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Greece and Rome together; as, *Greco-Roman* art, *Greco-Roman* style of wrestling.
AGREE *intr. verb* [Scot.] To agree.
DEGREE *noun* 1 [Obs.] A step; stair; also, rank; degree. 2 [Scot.] A prize; first place. 3 [Obs.] Satisfaction; legal redress; also, good will; favor.
GREECE A state of SE. Europe; 50,147 square miles; capital, Athens: in literary or poetic writing, often called *Hellas.*
GREED *noun* Eager and selfish desire; greediness; avarice. [Back formation from GREEDY]
GREED·Y *adj.* [**GREED·I·ER, GREED·I·EST**] 1 Having an excessive appetite for food or drink. 2 Eager to obtain; avaricious; grasping. [<OE. *grædig*] — **GREED·I·LY** *adv.* — **GREED·I·NESS** *noun.*
Synonyms: gluttonous, grasping, insatiable, insatiate, ravenous, selfish, voracious. See AVARICIOUS.
GREE·GREE Same as GRIGRI.
GREEK *adj.* Pertaining to Greece, the Greeks, or the Greek language; Grecian; resembling the Greeks. — *noun* 1 One of the people of ancient Greece, or one of the modern Greek people, descended, with admixture, from the races of ancient Greece. 2 The language of ancient or that of modern Greece. 3 [Pop.] Language or things not understood; as, it is all *Greek* to me. 4 [Pop.] A tricky fellow; sharper; rogue. 5 A gay fellow; roisterer; as, a merry *Greek.* — **LATE GREEK** See KOINE. [<L. *Græcus* <Gr. *Graikos,* Greek]
GREEK CALENDS See CALENDS.
GREEK CATHOLIC A member of the Greek Church.
GREEK CHURCH 1 The Eastern or Oriental Church (officially, the Holy Oriental Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Church), which finally separated from the Roman or Western Church in the 11th century, on doctrinal and liturgical grounds: also **GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH.** 2 The Oriental Church in communion with Rome.
GREEK CROSS See under CROSS.
GREEK FIRE See under FIRE.
GREE·LEY, HORACE, 1811–72, American editor and political leader; founded the *N. Y. Tribune.*
GREE·LY, ADOLPHUS WASHINGTON, 1844–1935, American general and Arctic explorer.
GREEN *adj.* 1 Having the spectrum color between blue and yellow. 2 In leaf; grass-covered; verdant; as, *green* hills; also, without snow; mild; as, a *green* Christmas. 3 Not arrived at perfect or mature form or condition; unripe. 4 Of or due to immature or unskilled judgment or lack of knowledge; inexperienced; also, gullible. 5 Not seasoned or made ready for use; new; fresh; unrefined; raw. 6 Pale-greenish; pale; sickly; wan. 7 Characterized by strength or youthful vigor; flourishing. See synonyms under FRESH. — *noun* 1 The color of spring foliage; the color in the solar spectrum between the blue and the yellow. 2 A grassy level or piece of ground covered with herbage; a common, specifically, a golf putting green, or a whole golf course; links. 3 A green pigment or substance. 4 *pl.* The leaves and stems of young plants, as dandelion and spinach, used as food: usually boiled. 5 *pl.* Leaves or branches of trees; wreaths. 6 Something green used as an emblem. — *verb* To cause to become green; become green or covered with verdure. [<OE. *grene*] — **GREEN·LY** *adv.* — **GREEN·NESS** *noun.*
GREEN, HETTY HOWLAND, *née* Robinson, 1835–1916, American financier. — **JOHN RICHARD,** 1837–83, English historian. — **WILLIAM,** born 1873, labor leader, president of American Federation of Labor, 1924–
GREEN ALGÆ A class *(Chlorophyceæ)* of algæ in which the chlorophyll-bearing cells are dominant; especially, *Protococcus viridis,* found as a coating on rocks, trees, fence posts, etc.
GREEN'·A·WAY, KATE, 1846–1901, English painter and illustrator of children's books, which popularized a modified Empire style of children's clothes known as **KATE GREENAWAY.**
GREEN·BACK *noun* 1 One of a class of legal-tender notes of the United States; so called because the back is printed in green. 2 The golden plover.
GREENBACK PARTY A political party that originated in the United States in 1874 and advocated the restriction of the currency to Treasury notes. It ceased to exist after 1884. — **GREEN'·BACK·ER** *noun.*
GREEN BAY A manufacturing city on the Fox River at the head of **GREEN BAY,** an arm of Lake Michigan in eastern Wisconsin.
GREEN·BELT *noun* A strip of recreational or farm land, usually owned or controlled by a public agency, encircling a community as a protection against objectionable property uses.
GREENBELT TOWN A planned town with a surrounding greenbelt, held in one ownership, either public or corporate, and administered with full representation of the inhabitants.
GREEN-BLUE *noun* A color exactly halfway between primary green and primary blue.
GREEN'·BRI·ER *noun* Any of a genus *(Smilax)* of plants, especially a thorny vine *(S. rotundifolia)* of the United States and Canada, having small greenish flowers.
GREEN COMMA A butterfly of North America *(Polygonia faunus),* so called from the color and comma-shaped markings on the under side of its hind wings.
GREEN CORN Indian corn in the unripe, milky stage: boiled or roasted on the cob for eating.
GREEN CROP Green manure.
GREEN-DRAGON *noun* An American herb *(Arisæma dracontium)* of the same genus as the jack-in-the-pulpit: also called *dragonroot.*
GREENE, NATHANAEL, 1742–86, American general in the Revolution. — **ROBERT,** 1558–92, English dramatist and pamphleteer.
GREEN EARTH Native clay containing small amounts of manganese and iron: used as a p[illegible] and as a base for some green lakes.
GREEN·ER·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] 1 A place where plants are grown. 2 A verdant mass of plants; also, greenness; verdure.

GREEN EYE The clear signal on a railroad.
GREEN-EYED *adj.* 1 Having green eyes. 2 Influenced by jealousy.
GREEN-FELT *noun* A cluster of vaucheriaceous algæ.
GREEN FINCH *noun* 1 An Old World finch (*Chloris chloris*), the male of which has green-and-gold plumage. 2 The Texas sparrow (*Arremonops rufivirgatus*).
GREEN-FINGERS *noun* A person who is exceptionally adroit and highly successful in the cultivation of plants. — **GREEN-FINGERED** *adj.*
GREEN FLASH A vivid green hue sometimes seen on the upper edge of the sun's disk during sunrise or sunset.
GREEN FLY *noun* A green plant louse; an aphid.
GREEN GAGE *noun* A small green-fleshed plum, originally developed in France. [<GREEN + GAGE]
GREEN GLASS The viscid melted glass used for making bottles: also called *bottle glass*.
GREEN GOLD An alloy of gold, silver, and copper in varying proportions, ranging from 14 to 18 carats in fineness, the deepest shade of green being of 18 carats: used in jewelry.
GREEN'-GRO CER *noun* A retailer of fresh vegetables, fruit, etc. — **GREEN-GRO'-CER-Y** *noun*.
GREEN-HEAD *noun* 1 The striped bass. 2 Any of various American horseflies with green eyes (*Tabanus lineola* or *T. costalis*). 3 The male mallard duck; also, the scaup duck. 4 The golden plover; also, the black-bellied plover.
GREEN HEART (-hart) *noun* A large hardwood tree (*Ocotea rodiæi*) of British Guiana and the Pacific Coast of the United States, with a tough and durable wood ranging in color from yellowish-green to black: used in shipbuilding: also called *bebeeru*.
GREEN HERON A small, wide-ranging American heron (*Butorides virescens*).
GREEN HORN *noun* [Pop.] An inexperienced person: applied especially to a countryman in the city or an immigrant.
GREEN HOUSE *noun* A building having glass walls and roof, for the protection or propagation of plants.
GREEN ING *noun* One of several varieties of apples having a green skin.
GREEN ISH *adj.* Somewhat green.
GREEN LAND 1 An island of NE. North America; about 838,000 square miles; in Danish control. 2 A Danish colony, east and west coasts of Greenland; 46,740 square miles.
GREEN LEAD ORE Pyromorphite.
GREEN LET *noun* A vireo.
GREEN LIGHT 1 A green signal flashed on for a specified interval at certain points along a public thoroughfare to indicate that traffic may pass; a go-signal: contrasted with *red light* (a stop-signal). 2 [Pop.] Any signal, hint, or indication that it is safe to proceed with an intended action, policy, or program.
GREEN LING *noun* Any of a genus (*Hexagrammos*) of large carnivorous food fishes, found in North Pacific waters.
GREEN LIZARD A small, harmless insectivorous lizard (*Anolis carolinensis*) of the southern United States.
GREEN MANURE 1 A crop, as of beans, clover, etc., plowed under before ripening to improve the fertility of the soil: also **GREEN CROP, GREEN DRESSING.** 2 Unaged stable manure.
GREEN MOLD See BLUE MOLD.
GREEN MONKEY A monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*) of West Africa having an olive-greenish coat and a white ruff.
GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS Vermont soldiers of the Revolution, led by Ethan Allen.
GREEN MOUNTAINS A range in Vermont; Mt. Mansfield, 4,393 ft.
GREEN MOUNTAIN STATE Nickname of VERMONT.
GREEN OCK A seaport and shipbuilding city in Renfrewshire, Scotland; birthplace of Watt.
GREEN'OCK ITE *noun* An adamantine, yellow, transparent cadmium sulfide, CdS, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [<Lord Greenock, 1783–1859, its discoverer]
GREEN OUGH (green'-ō), **HORATIO,** 1805–52, American sculptor.
GREEN PEPPER The unripe fruit of the red pepper (genus *Capsicum*) used in cookery.
GREEN RIVER 1 A river in Wyoming and Utah; 730 miles; a headstream of the Colorado River. 2 A river in western Kentucky; 360 miles to the Ohio River.
GREEN ROOM *noun* Formerly, the common waiting room for performers in a theater.
GREEN SAND *noun* A name given to two sandstone strata of the Cretaceous series: so called from the color imparted to it by the glauconite with which it is mingled: often used as a fertilizer and water-softener. See ²MARL.
GREENS BOR O (-bur-uh) A textile-manufacturing city in North Carolina.
GREEN SHANK *noun* A European sandpiper (*Glottis nebularius*) with greenish-gray legs and feet.
GREEN'-SICK NESS *noun* Chlorosis. — **GREEN-SICK** *adj.*
GREEN SOAP A soft soap made from linseed oil and the hydroxides of potassium and sodium: used in the treatment of skin diseases.
GREEN STONE *noun* 1 Nephrite. 2 One of various kinds of greenish eruptive rocks, such as diorite and dolerite: term falling into disuse.
GREEN-SWARD (-swawrd) *noun* Turf green with grass.
GREEN TEA Tea leaves withered and rolled but not allowed to undergo fermentation.
GREENTH *noun* Verdure.
GREEN VILLE A textile-manufacturing city in South Carolina.
GREEN VITRIOL An old name for crystallized ferrous sulfate, $FeSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$: also called *copperas*.
GREEN WICH (grin'-ij) A historic borough on the Thames, England, below London; royal observatory; location of the prime meridian.
GREENWICH TIME Time as reckoned from the zero meridian of Greenwich, England. To each hour in advance of, or behind, Greenwich time there corresponds a difference of 15 degrees longitude east or west of the Greenwich meridian.
GREENWICH VILLAGE (grin'-ich *or, local,* gren'-ich) A part of New York City, lower west side of the borough of Manhattan, traditionally frequented by artists, students, and writers.
GREEN WOOD *noun* The forest in leaf.
¹GREET *verb* 1 To address salutations to, either in person or in writing; accost; salute. 2 To receive with a demonstration; welcome. 3 To present to view; appear to; meet; as, the sea *greets* the eye. See synonyms under ADDRESS. [<OE. *gretan*] — **GREET'ER** *noun*.
²GREET [Scot.] *intr. verb* [**GRAT, GREET'ING**] To weep. — *noun* A crying; weeping. [<OE. *gretan*] — **GREET'ING** *noun*.
GREET ING *noun* Salutation on meeting, or by letter or message; welcome.
GREG'A-RINE (-reen *or* -rin) One of an order (*Gregarinida*) of sporozoans, parasitic in arthropods, insects, crustaceans, etc.
GRE-GA'RI-OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Having the habit of associating in flocks, herds, or companies; not habitually solitary or living alone. 2 Of or pertaining to a flock; characteristic of a crowd or aggregation. 3 Growing in association, but not matted together, as certain mosses, clustered. [<L. *gregarius* <*grex,* flock] — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *noun*.
GREG'O *noun* 1 A short-hooded cloak of coarse cloth, worn in the Levant. 2 [Obs.] Any rough overcoat. [<It. *greco,* Greek]
GRE GO'RI AN *adj.* Pertaining to one named Gregory; especially to one of the two popes, Gregory I and Gregory XIII.
GREGORIAN CALENDAR See under CALENDAR.
GREGORIAN CHANT 1 The system of church music ascribed to Gregory I, used as the musical ritual of the Roman Catholic Church, plain song or cantus firmus. 2 Any of the traditional melodies of this music.
GREG'O-RY A masculine personal name: name used by 16 popes. Also **GREG'OR,** [Dan.] **GRE-GOR** (greh-gōr'), [Dutch, G.] **GRE'GO RI US** (greh-gō'-ri-ōōs), [F.] **GRÉ'GOIRE** (greh-gwahr'), [G.] **GRE-GOR** (greh-gōr'), [It., Pg., Sp.] **GRE-GO'RI-O** (greh-gō'-ri-ō). [<Gr., watchman]
— **GREGORY I,** "the Great," 540?–604, pope, 590–604; reformed the church service.
— **GREGORY VII,** or *Hildebrand,* 1015–85, pope, 1073–85; deposed by Emperor Henry IV, who appointed an anti-pope, 1080.
— **GREGORY XIII,** 1502–85, pope, 1572–85; reformed Julian calendar. See under CALENDAR (GREGORIAN).
— **GREGORY NAZIANZUS,** "the Theologian," 328–389, bishop of Constantinople.
— **GREGORY OF NEOCÆSAREA, SAINT,** known as *Thaumaturgus,* 213?–270?, bishop of Neocæsarea.
— **GREGORY OF NYSSA, SAINT,** 332?–398, Greek ecclesiastic; bishop of Nyssa.
— **GREGORY OF TOURS,** 544–594, Frankish historian and ecclesiastic; bishop of Tours.
GREG O RY, AUGUSTA, LADY (*née* Persse), 1852–1932, Irish playwright. — **JAMES,** 1638–75, Scottish mathematician and inventor.
GREIFS'WALD (grifs'-vahlt) A university city in northern Prussia, Germany.
GREIGE (grāyzh) *noun* Cotton, linen, silk, rayon, or wool fabric before dyeing, sizing, or other processing: named for its gray unfinished appearance: also called *gray goods*.
GREI SEN (grī'-sn) *noun* A crystalline mixture of quartz and mica. [<G. *greissen,* split]
GRE-MI'AL *noun* A silken apron laid on the lap of an officiating bishop, originally to protect his vestment from oil or any other substance. [<L. *gremium,* lap]
GREM'LIN *noun* [Pop.] A mischievous tricksy imp: said to ride airplanes and annoy aviators: a coinage of British aviators in World War II.
GRE-NA'DA (grī-nāy'-duh) One of the Windward Islands, British West Indies; 133 square miles; capital, St. George's.
GRE'NADE *noun* 1 A small bomb designed to be thrown by hand (**HAND GRENADE**) or fired from a rifle or launching device, exploding on impact or by the action of a time-fuze. 2 A glass bottle containing chemicals for extinguishing a fire. — **FRANGIBLE GRENADE** A glass bottle filled with inflammable fluid, as gasoline, which is ignited on striking any object, as an armored vehicle or tank: popularly called *Molotov cocktail* or *gasoline bomb.* [<F., pomegranate]

GRENADE-LAUNCHER *noun* An attachment to the muzzle of a rifle or other weapon by which grenades are fired.

GREN·A·DIER' (–deer') *noun* 1 Originally and since World War I, a soldier who threw hand grenades. 2 Formerly, a member of a regiment composed of men of great stature. 3 Any of a family (*Macrouridæ*) of deep-sea, soft-finned fishes related to the cod.

GREN·A·DIL'·LA, GREN·A·DIL'·LO Same as GRANADILLO.

GREN·A·DINE' (–deen') *noun* 1 A silk or woolen loosely-woven fabric, usually mixed with cotton, sometimes made with a swivel dot or figure: used for curtains. 2 Silk cord made of several twisted strands braided together.

GREN·A·DINE' *noun* A beverage sirup made from currants or pomegranates. [<F.]

GREN·A·DINES' (–deenz') An island group of the Windward Islands, British West Indies; 30 square miles.

GREN DEL In *Beowulf*, a man-eating monster who dwells in the marsh with his mother; both slain by Beowulf.

GREN·FELL, SIR WILFRED THOMASON, 1865–1940, English physician and author; missionary to Labrador.

GRE·NO·BLE A fortified cathedral city in SE. France.

GREN·VILLE, GEORGE, 1712–70, English statesman; premier. — **SIR RICHARD,** 1541–91, English vice admiral: also **GREYN·VILLE.**

GRESH·AM'S LAW In political economy, the law that of two forms of currency the inferior or more depreciated tends to drive the other from circulation, owing to the hoarding and exportation of the better form: as commonly stated, "bad money drives out good": so called from Sir Thomas Gresham, 1519–79. Also **GRESHAM'S THEOREM.**

GRES·SO RI·AL *adj.* Having legs or feet adapted for walking; ambulatory; as, a *gressorial* bird or insect. Also **GRES·SO·RI·OUS.** [<L. *gressus* <*gradior*, walk]

·CHEN See under MARGARET.

·NA GREEN A village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, near the English border; former scene of run-away marriages: hence, **GRETNA GREEN MARRIAGE,** a run-away marriage.

GREUZE (grœz), **JEAN BAPTISTE,** 1725–1805, French painter.

GREV·ILLE (grēv'–), **SIR FULKE** See BROOKE.

GREW Past tense of GROW.

GREW·SOME Same as GRUESOME.

GREY (grā) *adj.* [Bi] Gray.

GREY, CHARLES, Earl Grey, 1764–1845, English statesman. — **SIR EDWARD,** Viscount Grey of Fallodon, 1862–1933, English statesman; foreign secretary, 1905–16. — **LADY JANE,** 1537–54, great-granddaughter of Henry VII; made heir to English throne by Edward VI; proclaimed queen, 1553; deposed; beheaded.

GREY·HOUND *noun* 1 A hunting and racing dog of a breed known in ancient Egypt; tall, slender, with a long narrow head and smooth short coat. 2 A fast ocean vessel. [<ON. *greyhundr*; akin to OE. *grighund*]

GRIB BLE *noun* A small isopod, as *Limnoria terebrans* or *L. lignorum*, that bores into and destroys submerged timber.

GRICE *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A pig; especially, a suckling pig. [<ON. *griss*]

GRID *noun* 1 A grating of parallel bars. 2 A gridiron. 3 A metallic framework employed in a storage cell or battery for conducting the electric current and supporting the active material. 4 In radio, an electrode mounted between the cathode and anode of a vacuum tube for the control of electrons: usually in the form of a screen. 5 A system of coordinate lines superimposed upon a map and used as a basis for reference from a designated point. 6 A network of catwalks suspended from the ceiling of a motion-picture studio or other enclosure. [Back formation from GRIDIRON]

GRID BIAS In radio, the direct-current potential applied to the grid of a vacuum tube to make it negative with respect to the filament or the cathode: also called *C-bias.*

GRID CIRCUIT The part of a circuit between the cathode and grid of a vacuum tube.

GRID CONDENSER A small condenser connected in series with the grid or control circuit of a vacuum tube.

GRID CURRENT The current flowing between the grid of a vacuum tube and the cathode.

GRID·DLE *noun* 1 A shallow pan for baking or frying thin cakes. 2 A cover for a hole in a cookstove. — *tr. verb* [**GRID·DLED** (–ld), **GRID·DLING**] To cook upon a griddle. [<ME. *gredil* <OF. <LL. *craticulum*]

GRIDDLE CAKE A cake baked on a griddle, especially one of thin batter.

GRIDE *verb* [**GRID·ED, GRID·ING**] 1 To grind or scrape harshly; grate. 2 To cut; pierce through. — *noun* A harsh cutting, grinding, or hacking. [Metathetic form of GIRD]

GRID-EMISSION *noun* The emission of electrons from the overheated grid electrode of a vacuum tube.

GRID'·I·RON (–ī·urn) *noun* 1 A grated utensil for broiling. 2 Any object resembling or likened to a gridiron, as a football field prepared for the game, or a network of pipe lines, railroad tracks, or the like. 3 The framework above a theater stage supporting the pulleys that raise and lower scenery; a storage space for scenery.

GRID LEAK A high-resistance unit connected directly or indirectly between the grid and cathode of a vacuum tube to allow escape of excess negative charges from the grid.

GRID RETURN The connection which allows electrons to flow from the grid to the cathode of a vacuum tube.

GRIEF *noun* 1 Sorrow or mental suffering resulting from loss, affliction, regret, etc. 2 A cause of sorrow; an affliction; grievance. 3 An accident, as in hunting or racing; a mishap. 4 [Obs.] Physical pain; distress; also, a cause of pain. — **TO COME TO GRIEF** To have misfortune; fail. [<OF. <*grever*, grieve; see GRIEVE] — **·LESS** *adj.* — **·LESS·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: affliction, agony, distress, melancholy, mourning, regret, sadness, sorrow, tribulation, trouble, woe. *Grief* is acute mental pain resulting from loss, misfortune, or deep disappointment. *Grief* is more acute and less enduring than *sorrow*. *Sorrow* and *grief* are for definite cause; *sadness* and *melancholy* may arise from a vague sense of want or loss, from a low state of health, or other ill-defined cause; *sadness* may be momentary; *melancholy* is more enduring, and may become chronic. *Affliction* is a deep *sorrow* and is applied also to the misfortune producing such *sorrow; mourning* most frequently denotes *sorrow* publicly expressed. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for HAPPINESS.

GRIEF-STRICKEN *adj.* Overwhelmed or bowed down by sorrow.

GRIEG (greeg), **EDVARD HAGERUP,** 1843–1907, Norwegian composer.

GRIEN *intr. verb* [Scot.] To yearn. [<OE. *giernan*, yearn]

GRIE·SHOCH (gree'·shuK) *noun* [Scot. & Ir.] A fire without blaze; embers. [<Gael. *grìosag*, embers]

GRIEV·ANCE *noun* 1 That which oppresses, injures, or causes grief and a sense of wrong; a cause of annoyance; wrong. 2 [Obs.] Mental or physical pain; also, anger; grief. See synonyms under INJUSTICE.

GRIEVE *verb* [**GRIEVED, GRIEV·ING**] 1 To inflict sorrow upon; afflict mentally; also, to feel or experience grief; sorrow, lament. 2 [Obs.] To injure or offend. See synonyms under HURT, MOURN. [<OF. *grever* <L. *gravo*, oppress] — **GRIEV·ER** *noun* — **GRIEV ING** *adj.* — **GRIEV·ING LY** *adv.*

GRIEV·OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Causing grief or sorrow, hard to be borne; oppressive. 2 Causing mischief or destruction, hurtful; injurious. 3 Expressive of or connected with grief or distress; as, a *grievous* complaint. 4 Severe; as, a *grievous* pain or illness. 5 Atrocious; heinous; as, *grievous* sin. See synonyms under HARD, HEAVY. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

GRIFF *noun* 1 A series of horizontal bars, in a reciprocating frame, to raise and lower the shedding mechanism of a loom in forming the pattern. 2 Same as GRILLE. [<F. *griffe*; see GRIFFE]

GRIFF *noun* A claw.

GRIFFE *noun* In architecture, an ornament in the form of a claw at an angle of the base of a column: also called *spur.* [<F., claw, <*griffer*, grasp]

GRIFFE *noun* A person having one Negro and one mulatto parent; also, a mulatto. Also **GRIFF, GRIF·FIN.** [<F. <Sp. *grifo*, kinky]



GRIFFIN

GRIF·FIN *noun* 1 A fabulous creature, half lion, half eagle, of Greek mythology: also **GRIF FON.** 2 Hence, one who guards or watches; especially, a vigilant chaperon. 3 [Anglo-Indian] A newcomer to India from England; greenhorn. [<OF. *grifoun* <L. *gryphus* <Gr. *gryps*, griffin] — **GRIF·FIN AGE** (–ij) *noun* — **GRIF·FIN·ESQUE'** (–esk') *adj.*

GRIF·FITH, DAVID LEWELYN WARK, born 1880, American motion-picture producer.

GRIF·FON *noun* 1 A griffin. 2 A breed of sporting dog of Dutch origin, having a gray splashed with chestnut, wire-haired coat, so bristly that it always looks unkempt; long head, yellow or brown eyes, medium size: used for pointing game. Compare BRUSSELS GRIFFON, BELGIAN GRIFFON, BRABANÇON GRIFFON. [<F.]

GRIFT ER *noun* [Pop.] A person given a concession with a circus or carnival to run a freak show or refreshment stand, or operate games of chance, etc.

GRIG *noun* 1 A cricket or grasshopper. 2 A sand-eel. 3 A very lively person. [Etymology obscure]

GRI·GNARD (gree·nyar'), **VICTOR,** 1871–1934, French chemist.

GRI·GRI (gree'·gree) *noun* An African Negro talisman or charm; fetish; also spelled *greegree.* [<Native African *grigri*, charm]

GRIGRI MAN An African Negro witch doctor or magician.

GRILL *verb* 1 To cook or be cooked on a gridiron; broil. 2 To stamp or be stamped with parallel lines. 3 To torment; also, to torment by cross-examining persistently; undergo such cross-examination. — *noun* 1 A gridiron. 2 That which is broiled on a gridiron. 3 A grillroom. 4 The action of grilling. 5 A grille or grating of any kind. [<F. *gril*] — **GRILL·ER** *noun.*

GRIL·LAGE (–ij) *noun* A heavy framework of crossed timbers or steel beams to sustain a foundation, especially on yielding soil.

GRILLE (gril) *noun* [F.] **1** A grating or screen; especially one of wrought metal, as in a grate or for shielding an open door or window. **2** In court tennis, a square opening at the rear of the hazard court. Also **GRILL.**

GRILLED *adj.* **1** Having a grille. **2** Broiled.

GRILL PAR ZER (-par·tsur), **FRANZ**, 1791–1872, Austrian dramatist and poet.

GRILL ROOM *noun* A restaurant or eating place where grilling is done or grilled food is served.

GRILSE *noun* [**GRILSE** or **GRIL·SES** *pl.*] A young salmon after its first return to fresh water, also called *graul.*

GRIM *adj.* **1** Stern and forbidding in aspect or nature; fierce; ferocious. **2** Harsh; severe; dreadful. **3** Unyielding; formidable [<OE.] — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: ferocious, fierce, hideous, savage, stern, sullen, terrible. *Grim* expresses or suggests a silent but most determined ferocity; as, the *grim* aspect of the executioner. Compare FIERCE. *Antonyms:* benign, genial, gentle, kind, mild, placid, sweet, tender.

GRI MACE *noun* A distortion of the features, either habitual or occasioned by annoyance, disgust, contempt, etc.; a wry face, also, a hypocritical expression of feeling. — *intr. verb* [**MACED, ·MAC ING**] To make grimaces. [<F.] — **GRI·MAC·ER** *noun.*

GRI MAL DI, JOSEPH, 1779–1837, English clown in pantomime.

GRIMALDI RACE A type of early man represented by skeletons found in the caves of Grimaldi near Mentone, Italy, and regarded as a forerunner of Cro-Magnon man.

GRI MAL KIN (-mäl'- *or* -mawl'-kin) *noun* A cat, particularly an old female cat; also, an old woman. [<GRAY + MALKIN]

GRIME *noun* That which soils; soot; dirt ground in. — *tr. verb* [**GRIMED, GRIM ING**] To make dirty; begrime. [<Flem. *grijm*]

GRIMES GOLDEN A variety of golden-yellow eating apple: named after J. P. Grimes (about 1790) of West Virginia.

GRIMM Father of two German philologists; brothers **JAKOB LUDWIG KARL**, 1785–1863, and **WILHELM KARL**, 1786–1859, collected fairy tales.

GRIMM'S LAW The statement, attributed to J. L. K. Grimm, but actually enunciated before his time, of the relationships among the consonants in the early Indo-Germanic languages, and modern High and Low German and other Germanic tongues. Among the commonest consonantal changes are the shifts from *p* to *f*, as from Sanskrit *pad*, Greek *pous*, Latin *pes* to Old High German *fuoz*, German *Fuss*, English *foot*, and from *t* to *dh* to *d*, as from Indo-Germanic *to*, Greek *to*, Latin *(is)tud*, to Old English ð *æt*, Gothic *thata*, thence to German *das*, Swedish *det*. See VERNER'S LAW.

GRIMS BY An ancient borough and important fishing port in Lincolnshire, England.

GRIM·Y (grime'-) *adj.* [**GRIM·I·ER, GRIM·I·EST**] Full of or covered with grime; dirty. — **GRIM·I·LY** *adv.* — **GRIM·I·NESS** *noun.*

GRIN *verb* [**GRINNED, GRIN NING**] To expose the closed teeth, as in an exaggerated smile; also, to make or express in this manner, as, he *grinned* his satisfaction. — *noun* The act of grinning; a broad smile. [<OE. *grennian*] — **GRIN NER** *noun* — **GRIN·NING LY** *adv.*

·GPIN *noun* [Obs.] A snare; trap. [<OE.]

GRIND *verb* [**GROUND, GRIND ING**] **1** To reduce or be reduced to fine particles, as by crushing and friction. **2** To rub against something or rub together; sharpen, as on a grindstone; be chafed, polished, or sharpened by rubbing. **3** To turn the crank of, as for reducing something to a powder; hence, to produce by or as by rotary motion; as, to *grind* out music or a piece of work. **4** [Pop.] To study or work laboriously and mechanically.

— *noun* **1** The act of grinding, or the sound made by grinding. **2** [Pop.] Work or study that is tediously and laboriously performed, also, a laborious student. **3** A jest, joke, or satire; also, a joker or satirist. [<OE. *grindan*] — **GRIND·ING** *adj. & noun* — **GRIND ING LY** *adv.*

GRIN DE LI A *noun* Any plant of a genus (*Grindelia*) of American coarse herbaceous or shrubby plants with sessile, rigid leaves and large heads of yellow flowers. From the dried leaves and flowering tops of certain species (*G. camporum* or *G. cuneifolia*) is extracted a balsam used in the treatment of asthma, bronchitis, and ivy-poisoning; also called *gum plant.* [<D. H. Grindel, Russian botanist]

GRIND ER *noun* **1** One who or that which grinds, as a knife-sharpener, coffee-grinder, etc. **2** A molar.

GRIND ER Y *noun* [**IES** *pl.*] **1** A place where edged tools or other instruments are ground. **2** [Br.] Materials used by leather-workers.

GRIN DLE *noun* The bowfin or lawyer. [<G. *grundel*]

GRIND STONE *noun* **1** A flat circular stone so hung that it can be rotated upon an axis: used for sharpening tools, abrading, etc. **2** A millstone.

GRIN GO (gring'-) *noun* [**·GOS** *pl.*] In Spanish America, a foreigner, particularly an American or one of English blood or speech, a contemptuous epithet. [<Sp., gibberish]

GRIN NELL, HENRY, 1799–1874, American merchant and ship owner, supported Arctic exploration.

GRINNELL LAND A region in the Arctic circle; lat. 75° 24' 21" N. to 82° 30' N.; discovered by the Grinnell expedition in 1850.

1GRIP Same as GRIPPE.

2GRIP *noun* **1** The act of grasping firmly; a holding fast; clutch; a firm grasp. **2** A particular mode of grasping hands, as among members of a secret society, for mutual recognition. **3** [Pop.] A valise; gripsack. **4** That part of a thing by which it is grasped. **5** One of various mechanical grasping devices. **6** Ability to seize and hold physically or mentally; intellectual grasping power. **7** [Pop.] A stagehand; a scene-shifter. **8** A twinge of pain.

— *verb* [**GRIPPED, GRIP PING**] **1** To take firm hold of with or as with the hand, grasp firmly; hold onto tightly. **2** To impress or be impressed deeply or lastingly; compel the attention or emotion of. **3** To join or be joined (one thing to another) securely with a grip. See synonyms under CATCH, GRASP. [<OE. *gripe* <*gripan*, seize] — **GRIP PER** *noun* — **GRIP PING** *adj.* — **GRIP PING·LY** *adv.*

GRIPE *verb* [**GRIPED, GRIP ING**] **1** To seize and hold firmly; grasp. **2** To give pain to the bowels of; have griping pains. **3** To distress; suffer distress; be extortionate. **4** [Pop.] To grumble; complain. See synonyms under CATCH, GRASP. — *noun* **1** A fast or firm hold; grip; hence, oppressive control. **2** *pl.* Intermittent pains in the bowels. [<OE. *gripan*] — **GRIP ER** *noun* — **GRIP Y** *adj.*

GRIPPE (grip) *noun* Influenza, a specific and acute catarrhal disease. Also **GRIP.** [<F.] — **GRIP PY** *adj.*

GRIP PLE *adj.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Tenacious; greedy; covetous. [<OE. *gripul*]

GRIP·SACK *noun* [Pop.] A traveling bag, valise, or portmanteau.

GRI·QUA (gree'-kwuh) *noun* A half-breed of South Africa of European (usually Dutch) and Hottentot or Bushman parents.

GRI·QUA·LAND EAST (gree'-kwuh-) A region in NE. Cape of Good Hope Province, Union of South Africa; 6,602 square miles; chief town, Kokstad.

GRI·QUA LAND WEST A division of northern Cape of Good Hope Province, Union of South Africa; 15,197 square miles; chief city, Kimberley; diamond mines.

GRIS (grees), **JUAN**, 1887–1927, Spanish painter.

GRI SAILLE (gri zäle', *F.* gre zah'·yi) *noun* A style of painting in grayish monochrome, in imitation of bas-relief; especially adapted for decoration, also, any object, especially glass, thus painted [<F. <*gris*, gray]

GRI SEL DA (-duh; *It.* -dah) A feminine personal name. Also **GRIS SEL.** [<Teut., stone heroine]

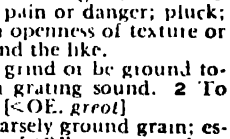
— **GRISELDA** In Boccaccio's *Decameron*, a lady of proverbial virtue and patience, tried and proved by her husband; hence, also **PATIENT GRISELDA.** Her story is also told by Petrarch, Chaucer, etc.

GRIS E OUS (-us) *adj.* Bluish-gray; having a mottled or grizzled grayish color. [<LL. *griseus*]

GRI SETTE (-zĕt') *noun* **1** A Parisian working-girl, especially one of easy, gay manners. **2** A gray woolen dress fabric worn by French workingwomen. [<F. <*gris*, gray]

GRIS KIN *noun* [Br.] A loin of pork.

GRIS LY (griz'-) *adj.* [**GRIS LI ER, GRIS LI EST**] Savage-looking; fear-inspiring; horrifying. [<OE. *grislic*, terrible] — **GRIS LI·NESS** *noun.*



GRISON

GRIS·LY Same as GRIZZLY.

GRI SON (gri'-sun *or* griz'-un) *noun* A South American weasel-like carnivore (*Galictis vittata*). [<F. *grison* <*gris*, gray]

GRIST (grist) *noun* **1** A portion of grain brought to a mill to be ground; hence, that which is ground. **2** A supply, provision. **3** [Pop.] A number or quantity of anything, as, a *grist* of flies. [<OE.]

GRIS TLE (gris'-l) *noun* Cartilage, especially in meat. [<OE.] — **GRIS TLED** (gris'-ld), **GRIS·TLY** (gris'-li), **GRIS LY** *adj.* — **GRIS TLI NESS, GRIS LI NESS** *noun.*

GRIST MILL *noun* A mill for grinding grain.

1GRIT *noun* **1** Rough, hard particles, sand or fine gravel. **2** A coarse compact sandstone adapted for grindstones. **3** Firmness of character, especially in pain or danger; pluck; courage. **4** Degree of hardness with openness of texture or composition; applied to burrstone and the like.

— *verb* [**GRIT TED, GRIT TING**] **1** To grind or be ground together; grate; also, to give forth a grating sound. **2** To cover or sprinkle with sand or grit. [<OE. *greot*]

2GRIT *noun* **1** Coarse meal. **2** *pl.* Coarsely ground grain; especially, coarsely ground hominy. [<OE. *gryttan*, dust, meal]

3GRIT *adj.* [Scot.] Great; influential.

GRITH *noun* [Obs.] **1** Agreement; concord; peace; security; specifically, in Old English law, **CHURCH GRITH**, the sanctuary or refuge afforded by a church. **2** A place of safety; sanctuary; refuge. Also spelled *girth.* [<OE.]

GRIT·TY *adj.* [**GRIT TI·ER, GRIT·TI·EST**] **1** Like, containing, or consisting of grit. **2** Full of pluck. — **GRIT·TI·LY** *adv.* — **GRIT·TI·NESS** *noun.*

GRIV ET *noun* A small monkey (*Cercopithecus griseoviridis*) of NE. Africa, greenish above, whitish below. [<F.]

Gri·zel Same as Griselda. Also [Scot.] **Griz·zle.**

Griz·zle *verb* [**griz·zled** (-ld), **griz·zling**] To cause to grow gray; become gray. —*noun* 1 A mixture of white and black; gray; also, a gray wig. 2 [Obs.] A gray-haired person. —*adj.* Gray. [<OF. *grisel*, old man, <OHG. *gris*, gray] —**griz·zled** *adj.*

Griz·zle *intr. verb* [Pop.] [**griz·zled, griz·zling**] To worry or bother; fret.

griz·zly *adj.* [**griz·zli·er, griz·zli·est**] Grayish; somewhat gray: also spelled *grisly*. —*noun* [**·zlies** (liz) *pl.*] A grizzly bear.

grizzly bear A large, powerful, yellowish or brownish bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of western North America.

groan *intr. verb* 1 To utter a low, continued, distressful sound, as in pain or sorrow or to express disapprobation. 2 To express painful desire with groans. 3 To give forth any mournful sound under oppression, too great load or weight, etc.; hence, to creak.
—*noun* A low moaning sound uttered in anguish or distress, or to express derision. [<OE. *granian*] —**groan·er** *noun* —**groan·ing** *adj.* & *noun* —**groan·ing·ly** *adv.*

groat *noun* A former English silver coin issued 14th–17th centuries; fourpence; hence, a trifle. [<MD. *groot, grote*]

groats *noun pl.* Hulled and crushed oats or wheat; fragments of wheat larger than grits. [<OL. *gratan*]

gro·cer *noun* One who deals in sugar, tea, coffee, spices, country produce, and the like. [<OF. *grossier* <LL. *grossarius* <*grossus*, great]

gro·cer·y *noun* [**·ies** *pl.*] 1 A grocer's store or shop. 2 *pl.* Supplies sold by a grocer. 3 [Local] A saloon.

Grod·no A city in northern Poland, on the Niemen River.

grog *noun* A mixture of spirits and water; especially, rum and water; hence, any intoxicating drink. [<'Old Grog,' nickname of Admiral E. Vernon, 1684–1757, who habitually wore grogram in bad weather, and who introduced serving diluted spirits to English sailors]

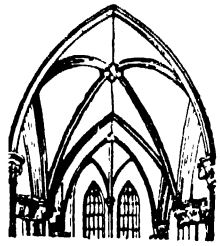
grog·ger·y *noun* [**·ies** *pl.*] A low drinking place; a grogshop.

grog·gy *adj.* [**·gi·er, ·gi·est**] Tipsy, staggering; unsteady. —**grog·gi·ly** *adv.* —**grog·gi·ness** *noun.*

grog·ram (grog'·rum *or* grō' grum) *noun* A coarse silk-and-mohair fabric. [<OF *gros*, coarse, + *grain*, grain]

grog·shop *noun* A barroom.

groin *noun* 1 The crease where the thigh joins the abdomen. 2 The line of intersection of two vaults. —*tr. verb* To form into groins, as arches. [Perhaps <OE. *grynde*, abyss]



GROIN-RIBS
In vault of cathedral.

groin-rib *noun* In architecture, a rib supporting or masking a groin; an ogive.

Gro·lier de Ser·vières (grō·lyeh' duh sĕr·vyehr'), **Jean,** 1479–1565, French collector of books and designer of bindings.

Gro·lier design (grō'·lyur; *F.* grō·lyeh') In bookbinding, an ornamental design characterized by geometrical or arabesque figures and leaf sprays in gold lines. Also **Grolier scroll.** [<Jean Grolier]

grom·met *noun* 1 A ring of rope used about a vessel. 2 A metallic eyelet, as for a sail or hammock. Also spelled *grummet*. [<F. *gromette* <*gourmer*, curb]

grom·well *noun* A rough grayish herb (*Lithospermum officinale*), anciently administered to cure gravel; also, any plant of the genus *Lithospermum*. [<F. *grémil* <L. *granum*, grain, + *milium*, millet]

Gro·ning·en (grō'·; *Dutch* Krō'·nĭng·un) A fortified university city in NE. Netherlands.

groom *noun* 1 A person who cares for horses in the stable; hostler. 2 A bridegroom. 3 A menial, page; servitor. 4 A dignitary in an English royal household under the chamberlain, having nominal offices to perform; as, *groom* in waiting, *groom* of the chamber, etc.
—*tr. verb* 1 To take care of, especially, to clean, curry, and brush (a horse). 2 To make neat, clean, and smart-looking. 3 To prepare for public office; as to *groom* a candidate; also, give favorable publicity to (a candidate). [<MD. *grom, grome*, child]

groomed *adj.* Brushed and cleaned; cared for: often in combination; as *ill-groomed, well-groomed.*

grooms·man *noun* [**·men** *pl.*] The man who attends the bridegroom at a wedding; best man.

Groot, Gerhard (Gerardus Magnus), 1340–84, Dutch reformer and preacher; founded the order "Brothers of the Common Life." Also **Groete, Groote.**

groove *noun* 1 A furrow, channel, or long hollow, especially one cut by a tool for something to fit into or work in. 2 A fixed routine in the affairs of life. —*tr. verb* [**grooved, groov·ing**] To form a groove in; fix in a groove; shape like a groove. [<D. *groef, groeve*, ditch] —**groov·er** *noun.*

grope *verb* [**groped, grop·ing**] To reach out, as in the dark; feel one's way; search uncertainly. [<OE. *grapian*] —**grop·er** *noun* —**grop·ing** *adj.* —**grop·ing·ly** *adv.*

Gro·pi·us, Walter born 1883, German architect.

Gros (grō), **Antoine Jean, Baron,** 1771–1835, French painter.

gros beak (grōs'–) *noun* Any of certain species of finches (family *Fringillidæ*) or of other small birds allied to the finches and having a large stout beak, including the **rose-breasted grosbeak** (*Hedymeles ludovicianus*) and the **cardinal grosbeak** (*Richmondena cardinalis*) of North America. [<gross + beak]

gro·schen (–shen) *noun* [G.] A former silver coin of Germany and Austria, of small value.

gros de Lon·dres (grō duh lawN'·dr) A heavy silk material having alternating horizontal ribs of varied fineness of yarns or of different colors. [<F., heavy (silk) of London]

gro·ser *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A gooseberry. Also **gro·set.**

gros grain (grō'·grāne) *noun* A closely-woven corded silk fabric, often having a cotton filling, and of dull luster: used for ribbons, collar facings, etc. [<F.]

gross (grōs) *adj.* 1 Conspicuous by reason of size or openness, glaring; flagrant: said of errors, wrongs, faults, untruths, etc. 2 Undiminished by deduction, entire: opposed to *net*; as, *gross* earnings, *gross* weight. 3 Coarse in meaning or sense; indelicate; obscene; as, *gross* epithets. 4 Of excessive or repulsive size combined with coarseness, big, fat; bulky; as, a huge *gross* woman. 5 Wanting in fineness, coarse in composition or structure; as, *gross* material. 6 Closely compacted, so as to be thick or dense; as, *gross* vapors. 7 Wanting in delicacy of perception or sensibility; dull of apprehension or feeling; stupid. 8 Not specific or detailed; general. 9 [Obs.] Palpable; obvious. See synonyms under corpulent, foul, immodest, thick, vulgar.
—*noun* [**gross** *pl.*] 1 Twelve dozen, as a unit. 2 The greater part; mass; entire amount. —**in gross** or **in the gross** In bulk; all together. [<OF. *gros* <L. *grossus*, thick] —**gross·ly** *adv.* —**gross·ness** *noun.*

gros·su·lar·ite (gros'·yoo–) *noun* A type of garnet containing calcium and aluminum; cinnamon stone.

Gross War·dein (–dīne) Same as Oradea.

Grosz (grōs), **George,** born 1893, German painter.

grot *noun* A grotto. [<F. *grotte*]

Grote, George, 1794–1871, English historian.

gro·tesque (–tesk') *noun* 1 The incongruous, fantastic, or uncouth in art, specifically, painting or sculpture combining human and animal forms with foliage, wreaths, etc. 2 Any disproportionate or ludicrous person, figure, or design.
—*adj.* 1 Incongruously composed or ill-proportioned; fantastic; ludicrously or whimsically odd or extravagant 2 Containing or comprised of incongruous or fantastic details, pertaining to grotesques. See synonyms under fanciful, odd, ridiculous. [<F., <It. *grottesca* <*grotta*, grotto] **gro·tesque·ry** (–tĕsk'·ri) *noun* [**·ries** *pl.*] A grotesque object, speech, or performance; grotesque actions in general; also, grotesques collectively. Also **gro·tesque·rie.**

Gro·ti·us (grō'·shi·us), **Hugo (De Groot),** 1583–1645, Dutch jurist and statesman.

grot·to *noun* [**·toes** or **·tos** *pl.*] A small cave; an artificial cavernlike retreat. [<It. *grotta* <L. *crypta*, crypt]

grouch [Pop.] *verb* To grumble; utter complaints in a surly tone; be discontented. —*noun* 1 A discontented, grumbling person. 2 A grumbling, sulky mood. [? Of. *groucher*, murmur] —**grouch·er** *noun* —**grouch·i·ly** *adv.* —**grouch·i·ness** *noun* —**grouch·y** *adj.*

Grou·chy (grōō·shee'), **Emmanuel, Marquis de,** 1766–1847, French marshal in Napoleonic wars.

ground *noun* 1 The firm, solid portion of the earth at and near its surface. 2 Hence, soil, earth; dirt. 3 Any region or tract of land, especially a portion put to special use; as, a parade *ground*, hunting *ground*, etc. 4 A base or foundation; also, a starting point, good reason, basis, sufficient cause; as, on what *ground* is the argument based?; also, pretext. 5 Position or distance; as, to gain, hold, or lose *ground*. 6 *pl.* The particles that settle at the bottom of a liquid preparation; dregs. 7 In various arts, some preparative work or part, as a surface to be worked on, in painting, a first coat or color or a surface prepared therewith. 8 The plain song or air as a basis for development and variation. 9 A connection of an electric circuit or equipment with the earth; also, the object or place to which a radio ground wire is attached. 10 Private land, landed estate; especially in the plural, the enclosed spaces immediately appertaining to a mansion. 11 A base or foundation, as of belief or knowledge. 12 The bottom, as of a lake or the ocean; lowest depth. See synonyms under land, reason. —**to gain ground** 1 To conquer land. 2 To make progress; with favor, position, influence, etc. —**to stand one's ground** To maintain an argument or a purpose.
—*adj.* 1 Being on the ground or on a level with it. 2 Fundamental; as, the *ground* form of a word. 3 Terrestrial: said of birds; as, the *ground* sparrow, *ground* warbler; burrowing, as the *ground* squirrel, *ground* snake; growing on the ground; trailing or dwarfed; as, *ground* ivy, *ground* hemlock.
—*verb* 1 To fix firmly; found; establish. 2 To train in

first principles. **3** To put, place, or set on the ground; come or bring to earth, as an airplane; run aground, as a ship. **4** To supply with a ground or background, as a prepared surface for painting, etching, etc. **5** To place in electrical connection with the earth, as a wire. **6** To forbid (someone) to use an airplane; as, to *ground* a pilot. [<OE. *grund*]

²GROUND Past tense and past participle of GRIND.

GROUND ABSORPTION The loss of power in transmission of radio waves due to dissipation in the ground.

GROUND·AGE (-ij) *noun* [Br.] A charge for space occupied by a vessel while in port.

GROUND BAIT Bait dropped to the bottom to attract fish.

GROUND BASS (bās) A bass phrase repeated again and again as background to varied melody and harmony.

GROUND BEETLE Any of various insectivorous beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, often found under logs, stones, etc. For illustration see under INSECT (beneficial).

GROUND BIRD A field sparrow; also, a vesper sparrow.

GROUND-CHERRY *noun* Any of several plants of the nightshade family (genus *Physalis*), as the Cape gooseberry (*P. peruviana*) having yellow edible berries, the common strawberry-tomato (*P. pruinosa*); also, the winter-cherry (*P. alkekengi*).

GROUND-COVER *noun* Low-growing plants, shrubs, and other vegetation.

GROUND CREW The crew required for the landing, servicing, repairing, and maintenance of aircraft, including the landing crew, mechanics, etc.

GROUND·ER *noun* **1** One who or that which grounds. **2** In baseball, a batted ball that rolls or bounces along the ground.

GROUND FLOOR The floor of a building level or almost level with the ground. — **TO GET IN ON THE GROUND FLOOR** To enter a company or join a business undertaking at its inception and hence receive equal profits with the promoters.

GROUND FOG A narrow layer of fog formed over a cool land surface, and not exceeding the height of a man.

GROUND FROST A ground temperature low enough to cause injury to growing plants: usually reckoned at 30° F.

GROUND GEAR The apparatus and equipment needed for the landing of aircraft and their handling while on the ground.

GROUND GLASS See under GLASS.

GROUND-HEMLOCK *noun* A low, evergreen shrub (*Taxus canadensis*) of the northern United States with long, straggling branches and a red fruit; the American yew: also called *moosegrass*.

GROUND-HOG *noun* **1** The woodchuck. **2** The aardvark. **3** A small hog.

GROUND-HOG DAY February 2, Candlemas, on which day, according to rural tradition, if the ground hog sees his shadow he retreats to his hole, thus indicating six weeks more of winter, if he does not see his shadow it is sign of an early spring.

GROUND-IVY *noun* A familiar creeping herb (*Glecoma hederacea*) with roundish, kidney-shaped, scalloped leaves and bluish-purple flowers.

GROUND-LAUREL *noun* The trailing-arbutus.

GROUND·LESS *adj.* Without foundation, reason, or cause. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

GROUND·LING *noun* **1** An animal of terrestrial habits or a fish that keeps to the bottom. **2** Formerly, one of an audience in the pit of a theater; hence, a person lacking in taste.

GROUND LOOP An acute, ungovernable turning of an airplane during a landing or a take-off.

GROUND·MASS *noun* A compact and fine-grained or glassy portion of porphyritic igneous rock, in which the phenocrysts, or larger, distinct crystals are embedded.

GROUND NUT *noun* **1** The peanut. **2** Any of several plants having edible tubers attached to the roots, as the North American wild bean (*Apios tuberosa*), also called **GROUND-PEA**, and the dwarf ginseng (*Panax trifolium*). **3** St. Anthony's nut.

GROUND-PINE *noun* **1** An evergreen and mostly creeping plant (*Lycopodium obscurum*); clubmoss. **2** An evergreen European herb (*Ajuga chamæpitys*): so called from its resinous odor.

GROUND-PINK *noun* The moss-pink.

GROUND-PLAN *noun* The plan of the ground floor of a building; hence, any preliminary plan or outline.

GROUND PLATE **1** A groundsill. **2** A bedplate, as for railroad ties. **3** A metal plate in the ground forming the earth connection of an electric circuit.

GROUND-PLUM *noun* The milkvetch; a plant (*Astragalus crassicarpus*) of the bean family, found in the western Mississippi Valley from Minnesota to Texas, or its thick, fleshy, plum-shaped pod.

GROUND RATTLESNAKE The massasauga.

GROUND RENT Compensation paid each year, or for a term of years, for grounds leased for building or other improvement.

GROUND-RETURN CIRCUIT See EARTH RETURN.

GROUND·SEL *noun* A common herb of the composite family (genus *Senecio*), having yellow tubular flowers. [<OE. *grundeswelge, gundeswilge*]

GROUNDSEL-TREE *noun* A small tree of the North American Atlantic shores (*Baccharis halimifolia*) with showy white or yellow flowers.

GROUND·SILL *noun* The lowest horizontal timber in a frame building or the like. Also **GROUND SEL.**

GROUND SPARROW Any of various small sparrows that nest on the ground, as the vesper sparrow or the song sparrow.

GROUND SPEED The speed of an airplane with relation to the earth. See AIR SPEED.

GROUND SQUIRREL **1** A chipmunk. **2** A gopher.

GROUND STATE In atomic physics, that condition of an atom which corresponds to its lowest level of energy and, hence, to its maximum stability.

GROUND SWELL A broad, deep swell or heaving of the sea caused by prolonged storm, continuing into calm weather, and frequently reaching open stretches of coast where the ocean bed is not far from the surface.

GROUND-WATER *noun* Free subsurface water, the top of which is the water table; all water in and saturating the soil.

GROUND WAVE A radio wave which travels along the surface of the ground.

GROUND WAYS *noun pl.* Timbers fixed to the ground and extending fore and aft under the hull of a ship on each side of the keel, to form the surface track on which a ship is launched.

GROUND WIRE The wire connecting a radio set with the ground or with a grounded object.

GROUND·WORK *noun* A fundamental part; basis.

GROUP (groop) *noun* **1** A number of persons or things existing or brought together; an assemblage; a cluster. **2** An assemblage of two or more figures or objects in painting or sculpture affording a harmonious unit or design. **3** An assemblage of organisms with certain common characteristics: used in classification of plants and animals. **4** In the U. S. Army Air Forces, a tactical and administrative unit composed of two or more squadrons of one type of aircraft, intermediate between a squadron and a wing, and equivalent to an infantry regiment. **5** A number of connected atoms constituting a part of a molecule, as, the hydroxyl *group* (OH); also, a set of elements having similar properties, as in the periodic table. **6** In geology, a rock division of highest rank, corresponding with an era in the time scale. **7** An ethnological division ranking below a branch. **8** A military tactical unit formed for greater striking power, and composed either of units of the same type, as tanks, or of different weapons, as artillery and aircraft. See synonyms under ASSEMBLY, COMPANY, FLOCK.

— *verb* **1** To form into a group or groups. **2** To fall into a group. [<It. *gruppo*, heap]

GROUP·ER (groop'-) *noun* **1** Any of certain serranoid food fishes of warm seas, of *Mycteroperca*, *Epinephalus*, and related genera. **2** A California rockfish, also, the tripletail. [<Pg. *garupa*, cropper]

GROUP·MENT *noun* A grouping; specifically, a grouping of two or more battalions or larger units of field artillery having one tactical mission.

¹GROUSE *noun sing. & pl.* Any of a family (*Tetraonidæ*) of game birds of the northern hemisphere, related to the pheasants, smaller than the domestic hen, and having mottled plumage; includes the **RED GROUSE** (*Lagopus scoticus*) of the British Isles, the **RUFFED GROUSE** or partridge (*Bonasa umbellus*) of the United States, the **PINNATED GROUSE** or prairie chicken (*Tympanuchus cupido*), the **SAGE GROUSE** or cock of the plains, and the **SPRUCE GROUSE** or spruce partridge (*Canachites canadensis*). [Etymology unknown]

²GROUSE *intr. verb* [**GROUSED, GROU·SING**] To grumble; grouch. [<OF. *grousser*, murmur] — **GROU SER** *noun* — **GROU SING** *noun.*

GROUT *noun* **1** A mixture of cement and sand or gravel poured when semi-liquid between stones and bricks in a structure. **2** A finishing coat for ceilings. **3** Coarse meal; in the plural, groats. **4** *pl.* Dregs, lees; grounds. **5** A wall coating of rough plaster studded with small stones.

— *tr. verb* To fill, surround, or finish with grout. [<OE. *grut*] — **GROUT ER** *noun.*

GROUT·Y *adj.* **1** Turbid, as liquor. **2** [Pop.] Cross or surly; sulky.

GROVE *noun* **1** A group of trees, smaller than a forest; a small wood, especially when cleared of underbrush. **2** A collection of objects resembling a grove. [<OE. *graf*a]

GROV EL *intr. verb* [**ELED** or **·ELLED, EL·ING** or **·EL·LING**] **1** To creep on the earth; lie abjectly prostrate. **2** To delight in what is low. [<MF *grufelinge*, face down, <ON. *á grufu*, face down] — **GROV EL ER** or **GROV·EL·LER** *noun.*

GROV EL·ING *adj.* Lying prostrate; abject; low; mean; sordid. Also **GROV EL·LING.** See synonyms under ²BASE. — **GROV EL·ING·LY** *adv.*

GROVES OF AC A DEME' The groves of the Academy at Athens; hence, a scene of academic pursuits.

GROW (grō) *intr. verb* [**GREW, GROWN** (grōn), **GROW·ING**] **1** To increase in bulk by the process of organic life; enlarge through the assimilation of nutritive matter by the various organs; develop to maturity: said of living things or their parts. **2** To augment or increase in any way; gain

in extent, strength, or other quality; make progress; as money at interest *grows*. **3** To be added to, as crystals, by accretion. **4** To flourish; thrive. **5** To become; pass gradually to a specified state; as, he *grew* angry. **6** To become fixed or attached; take root. **7** To cause to spring up and mature; raise by cultivation. See synonyms under FLOURISH. [<OE. *growan*] — **GROW ER** *noun*.

GROWING-PAINS *noun pl.* Pains of a rheumatic or neuralgic character sometimes experienced during the period of growth in children.

GROWL *noun* The guttural threatening sound made by an angry animal; hence, angry faultfinding; grumbling. — *verb* To utter in a surly tone; utter a growl; find fault; grumble. See synonyms under COMPLAIN. [<Picard *gröuler*, murmur; compare D. *grollen*, grumble]

GROWL·ER *noun* **1** One who or that which growls. **2** [Pop.] A vessel in which beer is carried home from the place of sale. **3** [Pop.] In England, a four-wheeled cab.

GROWN (grōne) *adj.* Mature; fully developed.

GROWN-UP *noun* A mature person. — *adj.* Adult or like adults.

GROWTH (grōth) *noun* **1** The process of growing; gradual increase of a living organism by natural process; development to maturity or full size. **2** Any gradual increase or development; augmentation; progress. **3** Anything grown or produced, or in the process of growing; product; effect. **4** A morbid formation; as, a cancerous *growth*. See synonyms under HARVEST, INCREASE, PROGRESS.

GROWTH RING One of the concentric layers of new wood added to the trunk of a tree during one season of growth: also called *tree ring*. Compare illustration under EXOGEN.

GROZ·NY A city east of the Caspian Sea, R.S.F.S.R.; a center of the petroleum industry.

GRUB *verb* [GRUBBED, GRUB·BING] **1** To dig up or out; dig up by the roots; dig: often with *up* or *out*; as, to *grub up* bushes; dig by scratching or tearing up the ground with the claws, the hands, or a tool; dig in or under the ground, as for something hard at get at. **2** To do menial labor; toil; as, to *grub* for a living. **3** To clear, as land, by digging out roots and stumps. **4** To provide with food; also, take food; eat.

— *noun* **1** The wormlike larva of certain insects, as of the June beetle and most of the *Hymenoptera*. See illustration under INSECT. **2** One who grubs; a grind or drudge. **3** [Pop.] Food. [<ME. *grubben, grobben*]

GRUB·BER *noun* **1** One who or that which grubs; a grub hoe. **2** A machine or tool for pulling up stumps.

GRUB·BY *adj.* [GRUB·BI·ER, GRUB·BI·EST] **1** Full of grubs: specifically used in the western United States of cattle or sheep attacked by the larvæ of botflies or warbleflies. **2** [Pop.] Dirty; unclean. — **GRUB·BI·LY** *adv.* — **GRUB·BI·NESS** *noun*.

GRUB HOE A heavy hoe for digging or for grubbing out stumps; a mattock. See illustration under HOE.

GRUB-STAKE [Pop.] *tr. verb* To supply (a prospector) with an outfit or money on condition of sharing in his finds. — *noun* The outfit or money so provided.

GRUB-STREET *adj.* Characteristic of literary hacks or their work; second-rate. — *noun* Inferior authors as a class, or their work.

Grub Street The former name of Milton Street, London, once frequented by needy authors and literary hacks.

GRUDGE *verb* [GRUDGED, GRUDG·ING] **1** To envy one the possession of. **2** To give or allow in a niggardly or reluctant spirit; begrudge. **3** [Obs.] To complain; murmur; grumble. — *noun* **1** Ill will cherished for some remembered wrong. **2** Reluctance; unwillingness. See synonyms under HATRED, PIQUE. [<ME., *grucchen* <OF. *groucher*; compare CROUCH] — **GRUDG·ER** *noun* — **GRUDG·ING·LY** *adv.*

GRU·DZIADZ (grōō'·jŏNts) A city in NW. Poland. Also [G.] *Graudenz*.

GRUE *verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1** To pain or grieve. **2** To feel dread or horror; shudder. [<MD. *gruwen*]

GRU·EL *noun* A semi-liquid food made by boiling meal in water or milk. — **TO TAKE ONE'S GRUEL** To take one's punishment. — *tr. verb* [GRU·ELED or GRU·ELLED, GRU·EL·ING or GRU·EL·LING] To wear out, disable, or exhaust beyond endurance by hard work, punishment, persistent questioning, etc. [<OF. <L. *grutellum* <*grutum*, meal] — **GRU·EL·ER, GRU·EL·LER** *noun* — **GRU·EL·LY** *adj.*

GRU·EL·ING *adj.* Severe; exhausting; punishing. — *noun* Punishment; exhausting labor; prolonged and relentless questioning, etc. Also **GRU·EL·LING**.

GRUE·SOME (grōō'·sum) *noun* Frightening; grisly: also spelled *grewsome*. [<GRUE + -SOME] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

GRUFF *adj.* Having a rough or brusque manner, voice, or countenance; harsh; surly. See synonyms under MOROSE. [<MD. *grof, groef*] — **GRUFF·ISH, GRUFF·Y** *adj.* — **GRUFF·LY, GRUFF·I·LY** *adv.* — **GRUFF·NESS, GRUFF·I·NESS** *noun*.

GRU-GRU *noun* **1** Either of two West Indian palms (*Acrocomia aculeata* or *A. sclerocarpa*) the nuts of which yield a butterlike oil used for scenting toilet soap: also **GRU-GRU PALM**. **2** The larva of a South American palm weevil (*Rhynchophorus palmarum*), destructive to the gru-gru and other palms and sugarcane, and esteemed a delicacy: also **GRU-GRU WORM**. [<Sp. *grugrú* <Cariban]

GRUM *adj.* [GRUM·MER, GRUM·MEST] **1** Morose, sullen, or sour; surly. **2** Guttural; gruff. [Compare OE. *has-grumel*, hoarse-sounding, and *grymettan*, grunt, roar]

GRUM·BLE *intr. verb* [GRUM·BLED (-bld), GRUM·BLING] **1** To utter complaints in a surly tone; find fault. **2** To express discontent; mutter. **3** To make a deep rumbling sound, as thunder. See synonyms under COMPLAIN. — *noun* **1** The act of grumbling; a complaint; murmur. **2** *pl.* A fit of ill temper. [Compare GRUM and D. *grommelen*] — **GRUM·BLER** *noun* — **GRUM·BLING·LY** *adv.* — **GRUM·BLY** *adj.*

GRUM·BLE·TO'·NI·AN *noun* A political nickname for one who opposed the policies of William III of England.

GRUME *noun* A viscid, semifluid mass; a clot, as of blood. [<F. <L. *grumus*, little pile]

GRUM·MET Same as GROMMET.

GRU·MOSE *adj.* In botany, consisting of clustered grains.

GRU·MOUS (-mus) *adj.* **1** Like grume; clotted. **2** Grumose.

GRUMPH *tr. verb* [Scot.] To grunt. — *noun* A grunt.

GRUMPH·IE *noun* [Scot.] A pig; especially, a sow. Also **GRUMPH·Y**.

GRUMP·Y *adj.* [GRUMP·I·ER, GRUMP·I·EST] Exhibiting surliness or gruffness; cranky. [Blend of GRUNT and DUMP] — **GRUMP·I·LY** *adv.* — **GRUMP·I·NESS** *noun*.

GRUND *verb & noun* [Scot.] Ground. Also **GRUN**.

GRUN·DY, MRS. A character in Morton's comedy, *Speed the Plough* (1798): now symbolizing society in general as censor of morals and manners. — **GRUN·DY·ISM** *noun*.

GRÜ'·NE WALD (grōō'·nē·vahlt) Same as TANNENBERG.

GRUN·ION (-yun) *noun* A silverside (*Leuresthes tenuis*), common on the coast of California.

GRUN STANE *noun* [Scot.] A grindstone. Also **GRUN STUN**.

GRUNT *verb* **1** To utter in a guttural manner; emit the deep guttural sound of the hog; utter a short slight groan. **2** To express by uttering this sound, as complaint, dissent, etc. See synonyms under COMPLAIN. — *noun* **1** A short, guttural sound, as of a hog. **2** A food fish of warm American seas related to the snappers (*Hæmulon* and related genera) so called from the noise it makes when caught. [< OF. *grunnettan*] — **GRUNT·ER** *noun*.

GRUN·TLE [Prov. Eng.] *intr. verb* To grunt; sulk. — *noun* A grunt; a snout.

GRUN·YIE (-yi) *noun* [Scot.] A snout. Also **GRUN·ZIE**.

GRUSH·IE *adj.* [Scot.] Growing luxuriantly; thick.

GRU·SIN·I·AN *noun* The Georgian language.

GRUTCH *verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To grudge.

GRU·YÈRE (grü·yâre') *noun* A Swiss and French full-milk cheese: named from the town of Gruyère, Switzerland: also called *Schweizerkase, Swiss cheese*. Also **GRUYÈRE CHEESE**.

GRU·ZI·YA [Rus.] Same as GEORGIA (U.S.S.R.).

GRYL·LID (gril'-) *noun* One of a family (*Gryllidæ*) of orthopterous insects having the hind legs specialized for jumping, long, slender antennæ, and wings frequently reduced or absent; a cricket. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Gryllidæ*.

G-STRING *noun* A strip of cloth passed between the legs and supported at the waist by a band or cord; a breechcloth also called *gee-string*.

GUA·CHA·RO (gwah'·chah·rō) *noun* A bird, the oilbird or great nightjar (*Steatornis caripensis*) of South America and Trinidad, of frugivorous and nocturnal habits, from whose young an oil is extracted and used by the natives as butter and for illumination. [<Sp. *guácharo*]

GUA·CO (gwah'-) *noun* [Sp.] Any of certain tropical American climbing plants used as antidotes to snake bites; as, the birthworts (genus *Aristolochia*), closely allied to the Virginia snakeroot, and a climbing Brazilian plant (genus *Mikania*), of the composite family.

GUA·DA·LA·JA'·RA (gwah·*th*ah·lah·hah'·rah) A city of west-central Mexico.

GUA·DAL·CA·NAL' (gwah·dahl·cah·nahl' *or* gwah·dul·cuh·nal') An island in the SE. Solomon Islands; 2,500 square miles; scene of battles Aug. 1942–Feb. 1943.

GUA·DAL·QUI·VIR' (gwah·*th*ahl·kee·veer') A river in southern Spain; 360 miles to the Gulf of Cadiz.

GUA·DA·LUPE' HI·DAL·GO (gwah·duh·lōōp' hī·dăl'·gō; *Sp.* gwah·*th*ah·lōō'·peh ee·*th*ahl'·gō) A city in south-central Mexico; treaty, 1848.

GUA·DA·LUPE' MOUNTAINS A range in Texas and New Mexico between the Pecos and Rio Grande Rivers.

GUA·DE·LOUPE' (gaw· *or* gwah·duh·lōōp') **1** A French colony in the West Indies; 688 square miles; capital, Basse-Terre. **2** The chief island of the group.

GUA·DIA'·NA (*Sp.* gwah·*th*yah'·nah; *Pg.* gwah·dyah'·nah) A river in SW. Spain and SE. Portugal; 515 miles to the Gulf of Cadiz.

GUAI·AC (gwī'·ăc) *noun* **1** A brown or greenish-brown resin extracted from guaiacum: used in medicine, in making paints and varnishes, etc.: also **GUAI·A·CUM**. **2** The Tonka bean.

GUAI'·A·COL (gwī'·uh·cōle *or* -cŏl) *noun* A colorless fluid or white crystalline compound, $C_7H_8O_2$, obtained by distilling guaiacum, found in hardwood tar and also made synthetically; its compounds are widely used in medicine.

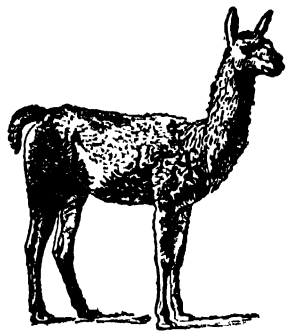
GUAI'·A·CUM (gwī'–) *noun* **1** Any of a genus (*Guajacum*) of tropical American trees or shrubs of the caltrop or lignum-vitæ family, with very hard, durable wood; also, the wood. **2** Guaiac. [<S. Am. Ind. *guayacan*]

GUAI·RA, LA See LA GUAIRA.

GUAL TE·RI O (gwahl·teh'·ri·o) [It., Sp.] Same as WALTER. Also [Pg.] **GUAL·TER** (gwahl·tér').

GUAM (gwahm) The chief island of the Marianas group in the western Pacific, ceded to the United States by Spain in 1898; 206 square miles; capital, Agaña.

GUAN (gwahn) *noun* A Central and South American gallinaceous bird (subfamily *Penelopinæ*), related to the curassows, with a long tail and only a narrow strip of feathers on the throat. [<Sp. Am.; of Carib origin]



GUANACO

GUA NA CO (gwah·nah'·co) *noun* A South American cameloid ruminant of the llama family (*Lama huanacos*), of light-brown color, passing into white below: also spelled *huanaco*. [<Sp.; of Quechua origin]

GUA NA JUA' TO (gwah·nah·hwah'·to) A state in central Mexico; 11,804 square miles; also, its capital; rich silver mines.

GUA NASE (gwah'·nāse) *noun* An autolytic enzyme capable of changing guanine into xanthine.

GUA·NI DINE (gwah'·nĭ– *or* gwăn'·ĭ·deen *or* –dĭn) *noun* A strongly basic crystalline compound, CH_5N_3, formed by the oxidation of guanine. Also **GUA NI DIN.**

GUA NINE (gwah' neen *or* –nin) *noun* A white amorphous compound, $C_5H_5N_5O$, contained in guano, fish scales, muscle tissue, the pancreas, it is also a decomposition product of nucleoproteins. Also **GUA NIN.**

GUA NO (gwah'–) *noun* [**GUA NOS** *pl.*] **1** The accumulated excrement of sea birds found in the dry climate of the Peruvian coast and elsewhere: used as a fertilizer. **2** A manufactured nitrogenous fertilizer; also, decomposing animal remains used as a fertilizer. [<Peru. *huanu*, dung]

GUAN TÁ NA MO (gwahn·tah'·nah·mō) A city near **GUANTÁNAMO BAY**, a U. S. naval station in SL. Cuba.

GUA PO RÉ' (gwah·po·reh') A river of South America forming part of the boundary between Brazil and NE. Bolivia, about 950 miles to the Mamoré River. Also *Iteriez*.

GUA RA NI (gwah·rah'·nee) *noun* [**NI** or **·NIS** *pl.*] A member of any of a group of South American Indian tribes of Tupian stock, formerly occupying the valleys of the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers; also, the language of these tribes, the southern Tupi dialect. — **GUA·RA NI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

GUAR AN·TEE' (gar–) *tr. verb* [**TEED'**, **·TEE'·ING**] Same as GUARANTY. — *noun* **1** One to whom a guaranty is given: correlative of *guarantor*. **2** The contract of guaranty; also, the obligation of the guarantor: also **GUAR·AN·TY.**

GUAR' AN TOR (gar'–) *noun* One who or that which guarantees or warrants; one who makes a guaranty or makes himself responsible for the obligation of another.

GUAR AN·TY (gar'–) *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] **1** An undertaking by one person to be answerable for some obligation of himself or of another; the contract embodying the obligation; also, the obligation: also **GUAR·AN·TEE'.** **2** The act of making sure, or that which assures. **3** A security; that which is given or received to secure the existence or persistence of a thing. **4** A guarantor, in the sense that he who undertakes the obligation is himself the security or guaranty; hence, by analogy with *guarantee* (obligation) sometimes, but incorrectly, **GUAR·AN TEE'.** — *tr. verb* [**·TIED**, **·TY·ING**] **1** To promise or warrant the performance of; warrant. **2** To make (oneself) responsible for the obligation of another. **3** To secure against loss or damage. Also **GUAR·AN·TEE'.** [<OF. *garantie*<*garantir*, warrant]

GUARD (gard) *verb* **1** To watch over or care for in order to secure from evil or harm; protect; defend; stand guard. **2** To watch over in order to prevent the escape of, or to control. **3** To provide or make secure against attack or adverse criticism. **4** To take precautions. **5** [Obs.] To protect and adorn the edge of (a garment), as with facings. **6** [Obs.] To escort. See synonyms under KEEP, PRESERVE, SHELTER. — *noun* **1** One who or that which protects, defends, or secures from loss, injury, or attack; defense; protection; watch. **2** Specifically, a man or a body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack, or in controlling prisoners or preventing their escape. **3** Precaution against surprise or attack; care; attention. **4** A posture, attitude, or condition of defense. **5** Any of various protective or defensive devices for wearing, or for attaching to an object, as a machine or implement. **6** In Great Britain, a member of the Household troops, or of a regiment of dragoon guards. **7** In Great Britain, a railway official in charge of a train; a conductor; in the United States, an official employed on elevated and subway trains at points of entrance and egress. **8** In football, one of two line players (the *right guard* and *left guard*) who support the center; also, one of two players in basketball with similar positions and titles. See synonyms under DEFENSE, RAMPART. **—ON GUARD** **1** Ready for defense or protection; on the watch, as a military guard. **2** The first position in fencing or in bayonet exercises. [<OF. *garde*, ward; of Gmc. origin] **— GUARD·ER** *noun.*

GUAR·DA·FUI' (gwahr·dah·fwee'), **CAPE** A cape of eastern Africa on the Gulf of Aden.

GUAR·DANT (gar'–) [Obs.] *adj.* **1** Exercising guardianship; guarding. **2** Gardant. — *noun* A guardian. [<OF. *gardant* <*garder*, guard]

GUARD CELL A specialized epidermal cell in plants, controlling the pores by which gases enter and pass out from the leaves and young stems.

GUARD·ED (gard'–) *adj.* Exhibiting caution; circumspect; also, protected. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

GUARD HOUSE *noun* The building occupied by a military guard and by men in confinement; hence, a lock-up.

GUARD·I·AN (gard'–) *noun* **1** [Law] A person who legally has the care of the person or property, or both, of another incompetent to act for himself, especially of an infant or minor. **2** One to whom anything is committed for safekeeping or preservation; one who guards; a warden. — *adj.* Keeping guard; watching; protecting; tutelary. [<ME. *gardein* <OF. *guarden;* see WARDEN] **— GUARD·I·AN·SHIP** *noun.*

GUARD RAIL (gard'–) *noun* **1** A timber bolted to a ship's side to serve as a fender. **2** On railroads, a beam or rail parallel to a main rail in a track to prevent the wheels from jumping the track; used on curves and other dangerous places. **3** A protective railing around any dangerous place.

GUARD·ROOM *noun* **1** The room occupied by a military guard while on duty. **2** A prisoners' cell.

GUARDS·MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] **1** A member of a body of guards. **2** A sentry.

GUARD–WIRE *noun* A grounded wire erected near a low voltage circuit or public crossing as a safeguard against accidental contact with a high voltage overhead conductor.

GUA·RI·CO (gwah'·ree·co) A state in northern Venezuela; capital, San Juan.

GUAR·NE RI·US (gwar–) Name of a family of Italian violin-makers; also, an instrument made by them. Also **GUAR·NIE'·RI** (gwar·nyeh'·ri).

GUA·TE·MA'·LA (gwah·ti·mah'·lah) A Central American republic; 48,290 square miles; also its capital. — **GUA·TE·MA'·LAN, GUA·TE·MA'·LI AN** *adj. & noun.*

GUA·VA (gwah'·vuh) *noun* A tropical American small tree or shrub of the myrtle family (genus *Psidium*); also, its fruit, about the size of a crab apple, chiefly used in making guava jelly. [<Braz. *guaiva*]

GUAY·A·QUIL' (gwȳ·uh·keel') A seaport city of Ecuador, South America, on the **GULF OF GUAYAQUIL.**

GUA·YU·LE (gwah·yōō'·lāy) *noun* A perennial herb (*Parthenium argentatum*) of the composite family, grown in Mexico, Texas, and California; when dried it yields a resinous latex which, upon treatment, gives a natural rubber. Also **GUAYULE RUBBER.** [<Sp.; of Nahuatl origin]

GU BER NA·TO'·RI·AL (gyōō·bur–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a governor or the office of governor. [<L. *gubernator*, governor, <*guberno*, govern]

GU·BER·NI·YA (gōō·bĕr'·ne·yah) *noun* [Rus.] A local governing body in the U.S.S.R.

GUDE (gud) *adj.* [Scot.] Good: also spelled *guid*.

GUDE (gud) *noun* [Scot.] God; also spelled *Goad*.

GUDE' FA·THER *noun* [Scot.] Father-in-law; also spelled *guidfather*.

GUDE MAN *noun* [Scot.] Husband; the head of a house; goodman: also spelled *guidman*.

GUDE·WIFE *noun* [Scot.] The mistress of a house; goodwife; also, a landlady.

1GUDG·EON (–un) *noun* **1** An Old World carp-like freshwater fish (genus *Gobio*), very easily caught. **2** A minnow. **3** A simpleton. **4** Anything to be gained without effort. **5** Anything swallowed credulously; bait. — *tr. verb* To dupe; impose upon; cheat. [<F. *goujon* <L. *gobio;* see GOBY]

2GUDG·EON (–un) *noun* **1** The bearing of a shaft, especially when made of separate piece. **2** A metallic journal piece let into the end of a wooden shaft. [<OF. *gougeon*, pin of a pulley]

GUD·RUN (gōōd'·rōōn) **1** In the *Gudrun Lied*, a 13th-century German national epic, a princess, daughter of Hetel, king of Denmark, who is carried away by one of her suitors and rescued by Herwig of Zealand, her lover. **2** In the *Volsunga Saga*, the daughter of the king of the Nibelungs and wife of Sigurd, later married to Atli (Attila the Hun). Also spelled *Guthrun*.

GUE·BER, GUE·BRE (gā'·bur) Same as GHEBER.

GUEL·DER–ROSE (gĕl'·dur–) *noun* The snowball-tree, a cul-

tivated variety of cranberry with white flowers. [<Rose of Gelderland]

Guel·ders (gĕl′–) Same as Geldrland.

Guelf (gwĕlf) *noun* 1 A member of a German royal family, so named from Welf, its original home in Swabia. 2 A supporter of the house of Guelf which became the royal family of Hanover and also of England, later, a member of the papal and popular party in medieval Italy, opposed to the imperial and aristocratic party of the Ghibellines. Also **Guelph.** — **Guelf·ian** or **·ic**, **Guelph·ian** or **·ic** *adj.* — **Guelf·ism**, **Guelph·ism** *noun.*

gue·non (guh nawn′) *noun* A long-tailed monkey (genus *Cercopithecus*) found in Mozambique, Africa. [<F. *guenon*, monkey]

guer·don (gûr′·dun) *noun* An honorable reward; requital. [<OF. <OHG. *widar*, in turn, + L. *donum*, gift] — **·er** *noun.*

Gue·ricke (geh′·rik·uh), **Otto von**, 1602–86, German physicist.

Guer·inets See Illuminati.

guern·sey (gûrn′·zi) *noun* A knitted shirt; jersey.

Guern·sey (gûrn′·zi) 1 One of the Channel Islands; 25 square miles. 2 *noun* One of a breed of cattle from the island of Guernsey, Channel Islands. For illustration see under cattle.

guerre à mort (gair ä mor) [F.] War to the death.

Guer·re·ro (geh·reh′·rō) A state in SW. Mexico; 24,885 square miles, capital, Chilpancingo.

guer·ril·la (guh·ril′·uh) *noun* One of an irregular independent band of partisan soldiers. Also **gue·ril·la.** [<Sp. *guerrilla*, skirmish]

Guesde (gĕd), **Jules Basile**, 1845–1922, French socialist. — **Guesd·ism** *noun* — **Guesd·ist** *adj. & noun.*

guess (ges) *verb* 1 To judge or conclude from slight indications or merely probable grounds, presume without sure knowledge or adequate evidence, hazard a supposition about, conjecture; as, to *guess* a person's age. 2 To conjecture correctly; divine. 3 To believe; decide; think. 4 To judge at random; with *about* or *at.*

— *noun* 1 A tentative opinion or conclusion; a supposition; surmise, conjecture. 2 The act of guessing. [<MD. *gissen*, *gessen*, conjecture] — **guess·er** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): conjecture, divine, fancy, imagine, suppose, surmise, suspect. See solve, suppose. *Antonyms*: demonstrate, establish, prove.

Synonyms (noun): conjecture, hypothesis, supposition, surmise. A *guess* is a conclusion from data directly at hand, and held as probable or tentative, while one confessedly lacks material for certainty. A *conjecture* is preliminary and tentative, but more methodical than a *guess*; a *supposition* is more nearly final, a *surmise* is an imagination or a suspicion. *Antonyms*: assurance, certainty, confidence, conviction, demonstration, proof.

guess work *noun* The process of guessing, or the result obtained thereby; a guess, or guesses collectively.

guest (gĕst) *noun* 1 A person received and entertained at the house of another; a visitor. 2 A lodger or boarder. 3 A parasitic animal, especially, any of various inquilines or insects living or breeding in the nests of other species, as, *guest* ants, *guest* wasps, etc. 4 [Obs.] A foreigner; stranger.

— *verb* To entertain as a guest; be a guest. [Blend of ON. *gestr* and OE. *giest*, guest, stranger]

Guest, Edgar Albert, born 1881, American humorist and poet.

guest rope 1 A hawser carried and paid out by a boat so as to connect a vessel with an object towards which it is to be warped. 2 A rope used to assist the towline of a boat in towing, also, a line by which a boat is fastened to a vessel or eased into a gangway. Also **guess rope, guess warp, ges warp.**

Gueux (gœ) *noun pl* The patriot nobles who from 1566 resisted the Inquisition and Philip II in the Netherlands. [<F., beggars]

guff *noun* 1 A sudden or slight gust of air; puff. 2 [Pop.] Nonsense; buncombe. [Blend of gust and puff]

guf·faw *noun* A shout of boisterous laughter; horse laugh — *intr. verb* To utter such laughter. [Of imitative origin]

Gu·glielma (goōl·yĕl′·mah) [It.] Same as Wilhelmina.

Gu·gliel·mo (goōl·yĕl′·mō) [It.] Same as William.

gu·ha (goō′·hah *or* goo′·ah)′ *noun* A type of bronchial asthma epidemic on the island of Guam. Also **gu·ja.**

Gui·a·na (gi·ah′·nuh) A territory of NE. South America; comprises British and French Guiana, Surinam, northern Brazil, and eastern Venezuela.

guid Same as gude.

gui·dance (gī′·duns) *noun* The act, process, or result of guiding; a leading, direction.

guide (gīde) *verb* [**guid·ed, guid·ing**] 1 To conduct in a course or path; lead. 2 To exercise direction over; manage; train. 3 [Scot.] To use; treat. 4 To act as guide. See synonyms under allad, regulate.

— *noun* 1 One who leads or directs another in any path or direction; one who shows the way by accompanying or going in advance; specifically, one who conducts sightseers, or an expert woodsman who conducts hunters, fishermen, etc. 2 Something serving to guide; a guidebook or guidepost. 3 Any device acting as an indicator or serving to keep a part or object in position or to regulate its operation. 4 A soldier stationed on the flank of a line to mark a pivot or regulate an alinement. See synonyms under rule. [<OF. *guider*] — **guid·a·ble** *adj.* — **guid·er** *noun.*

guide board *noun* A board bearing directions for travelers, erected usually at the junction of highways; also called *finger post.*

guide book *noun* A handbook for travelers or tourists, containing descriptions of places, routes, etc.

guide post *noun* The post on which a guideboard is erected, also, the post and board taken together.

guide rope *noun* 1 A long rope suspended from a balloon or dirigible and trailed along the ground as a brake and to maintain altitude; also, any similar rope for hauling down and mooring an airship; a grab line; also called *trailrope.* 2 A line attached to a rope by which some object is being raised, to hold it in position.

Gui·do (gwee′·dō), **d'Arezzo**, 990?–1050?, Italian Benedictine monk; reformer of music.

gui·don (gī′·dun) *noun* 1 A forked guideflag carried by mounted troops; also, the man who carries it. 2 A small flag carried by a unit of the U. S. Army as a company emblem. [<F. <It. *guidone*]

Gui·enne (gee en′) An ancient province of SW. France substantially identical with Aquitaine. Also spelled *Guyenne.*

Guil·bert (geel bĕr′) [F.] Same as Gilbert.

guild (gild) *noun* 1 A corporation or association of persons engaged in kindred pursuits for mutual protection, aid, etc., known in England from the 7th century. 2 A church or religious association organized for benevolent and other parish work. 3 One of four groups of plants having characteristic modes of life, namely, the lianas, epiphytes, saprophytes, and parasites. 4 A group of plants which, under certain ecological conditions, adapt themselves in mass to a new locality. Also spelled *gild.* [Blend of OF. *gield* and Flem. *gild*, brotherhood] — **guild ship** *noun* **guilds man** *noun.*

guil·der (gil′–) *noun* [**guil·ders** or, Dutch, **gul·den** *pl.*] The monetary unit of value of the Netherlands, often spelled *gilder*, also called *florin.* [Formerly *guldren* <Flem. or D. *gulden*]

guild hall *noun* The hall where a guild meets, a town hall.

Guild hall The hall of the Corporation of the City of London, England.

guild socialism See under socialism.

guile (gīle) *noun* 1 The act of deceiving, or the disposition to deceive; craft; duplicity; treachery. 2 [Obs.] A stratagem. See synonyms under artifice, deception. [<OF., of Gmc. origin; compare wile] — **·ful** *adj.*

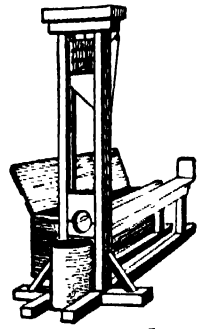
guile·less *adj.* Free from guile; artless, frank. See synonyms under candid, innocent, pure. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

Guil·laume (gee·yōme′) [F.] Same as William. Also [Sp.] **Guil·ler·mo** (geel·yĕr′·mō), [Pg.] **Guil·her·me** (gweel·yer′·meh).

Guil·laume (gee·yôme′), **Charles Édouard**, 1861–1938, French physicist.

Guil·hel·mine (gee·vĕl·meen′) [F.] Same as Wilhelmina. Also **Guil·hel·mette** (–mĕt′), [Sp.] **Guil·hel·mi·na** (gweel·yĕl·mee′·nah).

guil·le·mot (gĭl′·uh·mŏt) *noun* Any of several narrow-billed auks of the genera *Uria* and *Cepphus* found in northern latitudes; specifically, the **black guillemot** (*C. grylle*) or cuttie, and the murres, including the **foolish guillemot** (*Uria aalge*). [<F. *Guillaume*, William]



GUILLOTINE

Showing basket for body and receptacle for head.

guil·loche (gi·losh′) *noun* An ornament formed by two or more intertwining bands or intersecting lines; an ornamental braid. [<F.]

guil′·lo·tine (gĭl′·ō·teen) *noun* 1 The instrument of capital punishment in France, consisting of a weighted knife which falls and beheads the victim; invented by Antoine Louis, 1723–92, French physician. 2 A form of paper-cutting machine. 3 An instrument for cutting the tonsils.

— *tr. verb* [**·tined** (teend), **·tin·ing**] To behead with the guillotine. [<F. <Dr. J. I. Guillotin, 1738–1814, friend of the inventor]

guilt (gilt) *noun* 1 The state of one who, by violation of law, has made himself liable to or deserving of punishment; in theology, exposedness to punishment; a state of condemnation. 2 Wrong-doing; wickedness. See synonyms under sin. [<OE. *gylt*]

guilt·less *adj.* 1 Free from guilt; innocent. Ignorant:

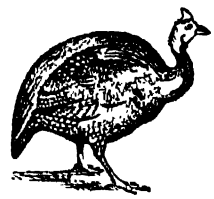
with *of*. See synonyms under INNOCENT, PURE. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

GUILTY *adj.* [GUILT·I·ER, GUILT·I·EST] 1 Having violated a law or rule of duty; liable to penalty. 2 Involving, expressing, or characterized by guilt. 3 [Obs.] Liable to the penalty, deserving: with *of* followed by the penalty. See synonyms under CRIMINAL. —GUILT·I·LY *adv.* —GUILT·I·NESS *noun.*

GUIMPE (gimp *or* gămp) *noun* A chemisette worn with a low-necked dress. [<F.]

GUINEA (gin'·i) *noun* 1 A former English gold coin, so called because first coined (1663) from Guinea gold: last issued in 1813; now, money of account: equal to 21 shillings. 2 The guinea fowl. [<Guinea, as first coined from Guinea gold]

GUINEA (gin'·i) A coastal region in western Africa: from Gambia to Cameroun, called UPPER GUINEA, and from Cameroun to southern Angola, called LOWER GUINEA. See FRENCH GUINEA, PORTUGUESE GUINEA, SPANISH GUINEA.



GUINEA FOWL

GUINEA, GULF OF A gulf on the western coast of Africa.

GUINEA-CORN *noun* Durra.

GUINEA FOWL A gallinaceous bird (*Numida meleagris*) of African origin having dark-gray plumage speckled with small white spots; long domesticated in Europe and America. Also GUINEA HEN.

GUINEA-GRAINS *noun pl.* Grains-of-paradise.

GUINEA GRASS A hardy perennial erect grass (*Panicum maximum*) native to Africa: grown in the southern United States for forage.

GUINEA-GREEN *noun* A bright crystalline substance, $C_{27}H_{33}N_2O_9S_2Na$, dull dark-green in powder form.

GUINEA PEPPER 1 A small tree (*Xylopia æthiopica*) of western Africa bearing a stimulant aromatic fruit; also, the fruit. 2 Cayenne pepper (*Capsicum frutescens longum*).

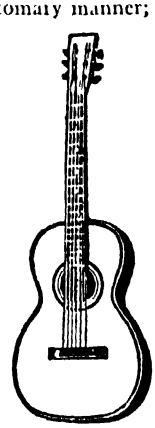
GUINEA-PIG *noun* 1 A South American rodent, a cavy, commonly white, variegated with red and black; sometimes used as an experimental animal in biological and medical research. 2 Hence, any object or victim of experimentation.

GUINEA-WORM *noun* A slender threadlike nematode worm (*Dracunculus medinensis*), common in tropical Africa and Asia. The larva in drinking water enters the stomach of man or animal, whence it makes its way to the subcutaneous connective tissue, especially in man, of the legs and feet.

GUINEVERE (gwin'–) In Arthurian legend, Arthur's unfaithful queen, the paramour of Lancelot. Also GUENEVER.

GUIPURE (gi pūr') *noun* A lace having no ground mesh, but having the pattern held in place by connecting threads. [<F., gimp]

GUISE (gīz) *noun* 1 The external appearance as produced by garb or costume, outward seeming; mien; aspect; habit; dress. 2 The manner, behavior; also, customary manner; fashion; way. 3 A mask or pretense; cover. —*intr. verb* [GUISED, GUISING] To dress in fantastic disguise; act the mummer. [<OF. <OHG. *wisa*, wise, manner]



GUITAR

GUISE (gēz) A town in northern France.

GUISE (gēz, *F* gu·ēz') A French ducal family; specifically, either François de Lorraine, 1519–63, French commander; or Henri de Lorraine, 1550–88, French commander who instigated the massacre of St. Bartholomew: both were DUKE OF GUISE.

GUITAR (gi–) *noun* A musical instrument having a fretted fingerboard and usually six strings played with the fingers. [<Gr. *kithara*, kind of lyre]

GUITGUIT (gwit–) *noun* Any of several tropical American birds, the honeycreepers. [Imitative]

GUITRY (gē·trē'), SACHA (sä·shä'), born 1885, French playwright and actor.

GUIZOT (gē·zō'), FRANÇOIS PIERRE GUILLAUME, 1787–1874, French statesman and historian.

GUJARAT' (gōō·juh·raht') A former monarchy in Hindustan, now partly annexed to Bombay Province, India; 70,038 square miles; specifically, the plains north of the Narbada River and NE part of Kathiawar; 30,722 square miles.

GUJARATI The language of the natives of Gujarat, Baroda, and the adjoining states, belonging to the Sanskritic group of Indo-Iranian languages.

GULA (gyōō'–) *noun* [GULÆ (–lē) *pl.*] 1 The esophagus or gullet; the upper part of the throat next the chin, as in a bird. 2 The ventral part of the neck in insects; also, the submentum in a beetle. [<L., throat] —GULAR *adj.*

GULASH (gōō'–) Same as GOULASH.

GULCH *noun* 1 A ravine; hollow; gully. 2 A ravine or gully producing gold or silver. [Etymology obscure]

GULDEN (gōōl'·dĕn) *noun* 1 The Austro-Hungarian florin or former monetary unit. 2 Plural of GUILDER. 3 One of various coins formerly current in Germany and the Netherlands. [<G., florin, <*gulden*, golden, <*gold*, gold]

GULEK BOGHAZ (gü'·lĕk bō·gahz') A pass in the Bulgar Dagh Range, Taurus Mountains, SE. Asia Minor: the ancient *Cilician Gates.*

GULES (gyōōlz) *noun* In heraldry, the tincture red: in a blazon without color, indicated by parallel vertical lines. [<F. *gueule*, throat, <L. *gula*, throat]

GULF *noun* 1 The tract of water within an indentation or curve of the coastline, in size between a bay and a sea. 2 An abyss; chasm. 3 That which engulfs irretrievably; a whirlpool. 4 A wide or impassable space; a separation not easily bridged.

—*tr. verb* To plunge in or as in a gulf; engulf. [<F. *golfe* <Gr. *kolphos*, *kolpos*, bay] —GULF·Y *adj.*

GULF STATES The States bordering on the Gulf of Mexico: Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

GULF STREAM A warm ocean current originating in the Straits of Florida by the junction of the North and South Equatorial Currents; it flows north to Cape Hatteras, and thence northeastwards as far as Norway.

GULF·WEED *noun* A large olive-green seaweed (*Sargassum baccíferum*) with stalked air bladders, native in tropical Atlantic waters.

1GULL *noun* 1 A long-winged, usually white, web-footed swimming bird (family *Laridæ*) having the upper mandible hooked. 2 One of various sea birds related to the gull, as a tern or gannet. [<Corn. *gullan*]

2GULL *noun* 1 A simple, credulous person; dupe. 2 A deceit; fraud; trick. —*tr. verb* To impose upon; outwit. [<ME., gosling, <ON. *gulr*, yellow]

GULLAH *noun* One of a group of Negroes dwelling on a narrow, coastal strip and outlying islands of South Carolina, Georgia, and northeastern Florida; also, the dialect spoken by them.

GULLET *noun* 1 The passage from the mouth to the stomach; the esophagus. 2 A channel for water; a gully. [<OF. *goulet* <L. *gula*, throat]

GULLIBLE *adj.* Capable of being easily gulled, duped, or deceived; simple; credulous. Also GULLABLE. —GULLIBIL'ITY, GULLABIL'ITY *noun.*

GULLIVER, LEMUEL Hero of Swift's *Gulliver's Travels* (1726), a series of satires on the society of the period.

GULLSTRAND (gōōl'·strahnt), ALLVAR, 1862–1930, Swedish ophthalmologist.

1GULLY *noun* [GULLIES *pl.*] 1 A channel or ravine cut in the earth by running water; narrow ravine. 2 A water course. —*tr. verb* [GULLIED, GULLYING] To cut or wear a gully in. [<OF. *goulet*, gullet]

2GULLY *noun* [Scot.] A knife.

GULP *verb* 1 To swallow eagerly and in large drafts: frequently with *down*. 2 To keep back by a process resembling swallowing; as, to *gulp* down tears. —*noun* The act of gulping, or something gulped down; a swallow; also, the amount swallowed, as, a *gulp* of milk. [<D. *gulpen*, swallow] —GULPER *noun.* —GULPING LY *adv.*

1GUM *noun* 1 An amorphous, brittle, colloidal mass resulting from the drying of the exuded sap of trees or shrubs. True gums are complex hydrocarbons; they are usually soluble in water, but not in alcohol, ether, and the oils; but the name is popularly applied also to true resins and to gum-resins, especially when used as mucilage, etc. 2 Same as GUM TREE. 3 Rubber. 4 *pl.* [Local] Rubber overshoes; also, automobile tires. 5 A preparation of some natural gum (as cherry gum or balsam of Tolu), or some other tenacious substance, flavored and sweetened for use as a masticatory: also CHEWING GUM. 6 [Local] A section of a gum tree made into a well-curb, a watering trough, a bin, etc.; also, a beehive made of a similar hollow log. 7 Any sticky, viscous substance. 8 The adhesive wash on the reverse side of postage stamps.

—*verb* [GUMMED, GUMMING] 1 To smear or be smeared, with or as with gum; stiffen or stick with gum; also, become stiff and sticky. 2 To turn into or become like gum; exude gum. 3 [Pop.] To clog or hinder; obstruct; as, he *gummed* the deal; also, to bungle; as, to *gum* a job: often with *up*. [<F. *gomme* <L. *gummi* <Gr. *kommi*] —GUMMER *noun.*

2GUM *noun* The fleshy tissue that invests the necks of the teeth. —*tr. verb* [GUMMED, GUMMING] To chew with the gums; as, he *gums* his food. [<OE. *goma*, inside of mouth]

GUM AMMONIAC Same as 2AMMONIAC.

GUM ARABIC The dried, yellowish-white or amber gum from various species of *Acacia*, especially *A. senegal* and *A. arabica*, composed chiefly of the salts of arabic acid; widely used in medicine and the arts.

GUM BINNEN (gōōm–) A city in NE. East Prussia.

GUMBO *noun* [Local] 1 The okra or its pods. 2 A soup or stew of which okra is an ingredient. 3 The stratified portion of the lower till of the Mississippi Valley; especially, those soils which form a sticky or soapy mud. 4 Clay encountered in drilling for oil or sulfur. 5 A Negro-Creole patois of Louisiana and the French West Indies; Gumbo French.

—*adj.* Resembling or pertaining to gumbo soil. See *noun* 3. [Probably Am. Indian or Negro]

GUM·BOIL *noun* A small boil or abscess formed on the gum.
GUM DROP *noun* A molded sweetmeat, often soft inside, made usually of gum arabic, but sometimes also of gelatin, glucose, etc.
GUM ELASTIC Rubber.
GUM·LIE (–li) *adj.* [Scot.] Muddy; gloomy. Also **GUM·LY.**
GUM·MA *noun* [**GUM·MA·TA** *pl.*] A tumor occurring in the later stages of syphilis. [<LL.] —**GUM·MA·TOUS** *adj.*
GUM·MIF·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Yielding or producing gum.
GUM·MO SIS *noun* The extensive change of tissue into gum in the older parts of certain plants, as in cherry gum.
GUM·MY *adj.* [·MI·ER, ·MI·EST] Like or covered with gum; sticky; viscous. Also **GUM·MOUS.** See synonyms under ADHESIVE. —**GUM·MI·NESS** *noun.*
GUMP *noun* [Pop.] A simpleton. [Perhaps blend of GULL and LUMP]
GUM PLANT Any of several plants of the western United States (genus *Grindelia*), covered with a glutinous varnish when young. Also **GUM WEED.**
GUMP·TION *noun* 1 [Pop.] Ready perception; quick-wittedness; sense; initiative. 2 In painting, the art of preparing colors. [Possibly <ME. *gome*, care, heed, <ON. *gaumr*]
GUM-RESIN *noun* A hard, solid body consisting of a gum and a resin which exude as a milky juice from incisions made in the stems, roots, or branches of certain plants and gradually harden in the air.
GUM SHOE A rubber shoe or overshoe.
GUM SHOE [Pop.] *noun* One who goes about stealthily as if wearing overshoes; a policeman; detective. —*intr. verb* To walk stealthily and noiselessly; to sneak; pussyfoot.
GUM TREE 1 An American gum-producing and hardwood lumber tree, as the sour or black gum *(Nyssa sylvatica)* and the tupelo *(N. aquatica)*. 2 The Australian eucalyptus.
GUM·WOOD *noun* The wood of several Australasian trees (genus *Eucalyptus*), especially the blue gum *(E. globulus)* and the salmon gum *(E. salmonophloia)*, now grown in the United States: used for construction and furniture.
GUN *noun* 1 A metal tube for firing projectiles by the force of an explosive, by compressed air, or a spring, together with its stock and other attachments. In military usage a gun is a piece of ordnance. 2 Any portable firearm, as a rifle, musket, carbine, etc. 3 [Pop.] A pistol or revolver. 4 One of various other devices for discharging missiles through a tube; as, an air*gun*. 5 The discharge of a cannon, as in firing salutes or signaling. 6 The throttle controlling the action of an internal-combustion engine, as in an automobile or airplane. 7 Any device resembling a gun in shape or operation; as, a grease *gun*.
—*verb* [**GUNNED, GUN·NING**] 1 To go hunting with a gun; shoot with a gun, especially at small game. 2 [Pop.] To seek with intent to win support or favor; as to *gun* for votes; also, to seek or hunt with murderous intent; as, he's *gunning* for me. 3 [Pop.] To open wide or accelerate, as the throttle of an internal-combustion engine. [<ME. *gonne*, contraction of *gonnylde* <ON. *Gunnhildr*, woman's name]
GUN BARREL The tube of a gun.
GUN·BOAT *noun* A lightly armed, unarmored naval vessel, used for patrolling rivers and coastal waters.
GUN CARRIAGE A carriage upon which a cannon is mounted.
GUN'·COT·TON *noun* A highly explosive compound prepared by treating cotton with nitric and sulfuric acids: also called *nitro-cotton*.
GUN DECK A covered deck carrying the principal battery of a warship.
GUN DOG A hunting dog; a dog bred and trained to accompany and assist a hunter, as a setter, pointer, etc.
GUN·FIRE *noun* 1 The discharge of guns, collectively; the firing of a gun; also, the time at which a gun is regularly fired. 2 An artillery action in which guns fire independently of each other, with or without ordered interval. 3 The use of artillery or small arms in warfare, as distinguished from bayonets, or from charge tactics.
GUN·FLINT *noun* A piece of flint fitted to the hammer of a flintlock musket.
GUNG HO [Chin.] Work together: a motto adopted by a body of U. S. Marine raiders in World War II.
GUN·LOCK *noun* The mechanism of a gun by which the hammer or needle is driven and the charge exploded. See RIFLE.
GUN·MAN *noun* 1 A man armed with a gun; especially, one of a class of city professional killers; also, in western United States, a highwayman, desperado, or outlaw. 2 A gunsmith.
GUN METAL 1 A bronze alloy, composed of nine parts copper to one part tin, formerly much used for smaller cannon, and still used for other purposes. 2 Any other material used in making guns, as gun iron, steel, certain kinds of brass, etc. 3 Any of various alloys treated with sulfur or the like to imitate the color of gun metal: used for metal novelties. 4 A neutral gray color with a bluish tinge: also **GUN-METAL GRAY.**
GUN·NAR (gŭn'·ar) The hero who, in the *Volsunga Saga*, wins Brynhild as his wife; brother to Gudrun: identical with *Gunther*.
GUN·NEL Same as GUNWALE.
GUN·NEL *noun* A fish of the North Atlantic *(Pholis gunnellus)*.
GUN·NER *noun* 1 One who operates a gun; a cannoneer; also, a non-commissioned officer who operates a machine gun in a bomber, or, in artillery, who lays the gun. 2 One who hunts game with a fowling piece. —**FIRST-CLASS GUNNER** A gunner classified as especially skilful in the operation of machine guns or artillery.
GUN·NER·Y *noun* 1 The science and art of operating cannon. 2 The use of artillery. 3 Guns collectively.
GUN·NING *noun* The sport of hunting game with a gun.
GUN·NY *noun* [**GUN·NIES** *pl.*] Coarse sacking of jute or hemp; also, a bag or sack **(GUNNY BAG, GUNNY SACK)** made of it. [<Bengali *goni*, gunny sack]
GUN'·PA·PER *noun* A cellulose compound used as an absorbent foundation for the preparation of a form of guncotton.
GUN'·POW·DER *noun* An explosive mixture of potassium nitrate, charcoal, and sulfur, which is black or brown in color, according to whether the charcoal is completely "burned" or "underburned." For many kinds of firearms gunpowder has been largely displaced by smokeless powders.
GUNPOWDER TEA A fine green tea, each leaf of which is rolled into a tiny round pellet.
GUN·ROOM *noun* In the British Navy, a room at the after part of a lower gun deck for the accommodation of junior officers: also called *steerage*.
GUN'·RUN·NER *noun* One who smuggles or carries on illegal traffic in firearms and ammunition. —**GUN'·RUN·NING** *noun.*
GUN·SEL *noun* [Pop.] A callow, unsophisticated youth; hobbledehoy. Also **GUN·SIL, GUN·TZEL.**
GUN·SHOT *noun* 1 The range or reach of a gun. 2 The act of discharging a firearm. —*adj.* Made by the shot of a gun; as, a *gunshot* wound.
GUN-SHY *adj.* Afraid of the sound of a gun, as a dog.
GUN·SMITH *noun* One who makes or repairs firearms.
GUN·STOCK *noun* The wooden part of a firearm, as a rifle, etc., holding the lock and the barrel.
GUN·TER, EDMUND, 1581–1626, English mathematician, who invented the sector and scale.
GUNTER'S CHAIN See under CHAIN.
GUN·THER (gōōn'·tĕr) In the *Nibelungenlied*, the brother of Kriemhild and husband of Brynhild; he was king of Burgundy: identical with *Gunnar*.
GUN·WALE (gŭn'·l) *noun* Formerly, the upper wale of a war-vessel with apertures for guns; now, the strake which tops a ship's side or bounds the top plank of the side of a vessel: also spelled *gunnel*. [<GUN + WALE (plank)]
GUP·PY *noun* [**·PIES** *pl.*] A small, tropical, fresh-water fish (genus *Lebistes*), valued as aquarium fish for the brilliant coloring of the males, and for mosquito-control. [<R. J. L. Guppy, British scientist]
GURGE *noun* A whirlpool; a whirl or swirl.
GUR·GI·TA'·TION (gûr·jĭ–) *noun* The surging movement of any liquid in a whirlpool or in a boiling state. [<L. *gurgito*, flood, <*gurges*, abyss]
GUR·GLE *verb* [**GUR·GLED** (–gld), **GUR·GLING**] 1 To make a bubbling, liquid sound, or utter with this sound. 2 To flow with a bubbling, noisy current. —*noun* A gurgling flow or sound: also **GUR·GLING.** [Variant of GARGLE]
GUR·GLET Same as COGLET.
GUR·JUN BALSAM An oleoresin from various trees of southern Asia (genus *Dipterocarpus*): used in varnishes and in medicine: similar in action to copaiba.
GUR·KHA (gōōr'·kah) *noun* One of a famous independent fighting Rajput people of Hindu religion in Nepal, India.
GUR·NARD (–nurd) *noun* One of various spiny-finned marine fishes (family *Triglidæ*) with mailed cheeks: some species are called *sea-robins*. Also **GUR·NET.** [<F. *grognard*, grumbler]
GUS Diminutive of AUGUSTUS.
GUSH *verb* 1 To pour forth or send out rapidly and copiously. 2 To flow out rapidly or suddenly and in volume: often with *out, forth*, etc. 3 To make an extravagant display of affection or of sentiment. —*noun* 1 A sudden outpouring of fluid or of something likened to it, as of sound, or the thing thus emitted. 2 An extravagant display of sentiment. [Compare ON. *gusa*] —**GUSH·I·NESS** *noun* —**GUSH·Y** *adj.*
GUSH·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which gushes. 2 A free-flowing oil well.
GUSH·ING *adj.* Flowing freely; sentimental. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*
GUS·SET *noun* 1 A small triangular piece of cloth fitted into a garment to fill an open angle or to give added strength or more room. 2 In metal-working, an angle-iron or bracket for stiffening an angle in construction. 3 A chain-mail connection between two armor plates. —*tr. verb* To furnish with a gusset. [<F. *gousset*, armhole]
GUST *noun* 1 A violent blast of wind; rapid fluctuations in the force of a wind near the earth's surface. 2 A sudden outburst of feeling. [<ON. *gustr*] —**GUST·I·LY** *adv.* —**GUST·I·NESS** *noun* —**GUST·Y** *adj.*
GUST *noun* 1 Taste; relish; gratification; gusto. 2 Flavor, as of food. [<L. *gustus*, taste] —**GUST·A·BLE** *adj.*

GUS·TA·TION *noun* The act or power of tasting. — **GUS·TA·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* — **GUS·TA·TIVE·NESS** *noun* — **GUS·TA·TO′·RY** *adj.*

GUS·TA·VUS A masculine personal name. Also [Dutch] **GUS·TAAF** (Kōōs′·tahf), [F.] **GUS·TAVE** (güs·tahv′), [G.] **GUS·TAV** (gōōs′·tahf), [It., Sp.] **GUS·TA·VO** (gōōs·tah′·vō), [Sw.] **GUS TAF** (gōōs′·tahf).

— **GUSTAVUS I, VASA,** 1496–1560, king of Sweden who defeated the Danes, took Stockholm, and established Lutheranism.

— **GUSTAVUS II, ADOLPHUS,** called *the Great,* 1594–1632, prominent in the Thirty Years' War.

— **GUSTAVUS V,** born 1858, king of Sweden, 1907–

GUS·TO *noun* 1 Keen enjoyment; relish; zest. 2 In art, style; taste; characteristic treatment. See synonyms under RELISH. [<L. *gustus,* taste]

GUT *noun* 1 *pl.* The alimentary canal; an intestine: not in best usage. 2 The dried entrails of an animal, used for strings for musical instruments, etc.; catgut. 3 A contracted strait connecting two bodies of water. 4 A strong cord made from fiber drawn out of a silk worm when ready to spin its cocoon, used like catgut for angling snells, etc. 5 *pl.* [Pop.] Stamina; courage; grit.

— *tr. verb* [**GUT·TED, GUT·TING**] 1 To take out the intestines of; eviscerate. 2 To plunder, or to remove or destroy the contents of. [<OE. *guttas,* viscera] — **GUT·TER** *noun.*

GU TEN BERG (gōō′·tĭn·burg; G. gōō′·tĕn·bĕrK), **JOHANN,** 1397?–1468, German printer; reputed inventor of movable type. Compare COSTER.

GUTH RUN See GUDRUN.

GU TRU NE (gōō·trōō′·nuh) In Wagner's *Ring der Nibelungen,* the wife of Siegfried and the sister of Gunther.

GUT TA *noun* [**GUT TÆ** (-ē) *pl.*] 1 In pharmacy, a drop. 2 One of the small drop-like ornaments, usually in the form of truncated cones, enriching the under part of mutules and regulæ of the Doric entablature. See under ARCHITECTURE (illustration Parthenon). They are supposed to represent treenails or wooden pegs which, in primitive wooden entablatures, occupied the same positions. [<L.]

GUTTA-PERCHA *noun* The purified and coagulated exudate, grayish white to red in color, from various sapotaceous Malayan trees (genera *Palaquium* and *Payena*): used as an electrical insulator, as a dental cement, etc. [<Malay *getah,* gum, + *perca,* gumtree]

GUT TATE *adj.* 1 Spotted, as if by colored drops. 2 Containing drops or little round masses likened to drops. Also **GUT·TAT ED.** [<L. *gutta,* drop]

GUT TÉ (gōō·tay′) *adj.* In heraldry, covered with drops. Also **GUT TEE, GUT TY.** [<OF. *goutté* <L. *gutta,* drop]

GUT TER *noun* 1 A channel along the eaves of a house to carry off rain water. 2 A waterway for carrying off surface water, constructed generally at the side of a road or street. 3 Hence, low origin or associations; as, language of the *gutter.* 4 Any slight channel, trench, or trough.

— *verb* 1 To form a channel in; flow in channels. 2 To become channeled or run in drops, as a candle. [<F. *gutiere* < L. *gutta,* drop] — **GUT TER·Y** *adj.*

GUT′ TER BIRD *noun* 1 A sparrow. 2 A mean or low person; base or contemptible fellow.

GUT′ TER SNIPE *noun* A neglected child who runs loose on the streets; a street Arab; also, a trashpicker.

GUT TUR AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the throat. 2 Produced or formed in the throat or in the guttural fossa; velar; hence, harsh, grating. — *noun* A sound or series of sounds produced in the throat, at or near the soft palate: called *palatal* or *back palatal.* The English gutturals are *k, c,* hard *g, q, ng,* and sometimes *ch.* [<L. *guttur,* throat] — **GUT·TUR·AL′ I TY** *noun* — **GUT·TUR·AL·LY** *adv.* — **GUT·TUR·AL·NESS** *noun.*

GUT′ TUR·AL·IZE *verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ ING**] To speak or utter gutturally; velarize. — **GUT TUR·AL·I ZA′·TION** *noun.*

GUTTURO· A combining form from Latin *guttur,* throat, used to form adjectives meaning pertaining to the throat and the part signified by the other element of the compound; as, *gutturonasal,* pertaining to the nose and throat.

GUT TY *noun* A golf ball made of gutta-percha.

¹GUY (gī) *noun* A stayrope or the like, as for steadying a mast. — *tr. verb* To steady with a guy. [<OF. *guye, guie,* guide]

²GUY *noun* 1 [Pop.] A person; fellow; man; also, in England, a person of grotesque appearance. 2 An effigy of Guy Fawkes. See FAWKES. — *tr. verb* [**GUYED, GUY·ING**] 1 To ridicule; make fun of. 2 To spoil (a theatrical scene or role) by jests, etc. [<GUY (FAWKES)] — **GUY·ER** *noun.*

GUY (gī; *F.* gee) A masculine personal name. Also [Dutch, G., Sp.] **GUI DO** (gee′·dō; *Dan., It., Sw.* gwee′·dō).

— **GUY DE LUSIGNAN,** died 1194, French Crusader; king of Jerusalem, 1186–92, and of Cyprus.

GUY, THOMAS, 1644–1724, English philanthropist; founded Guy's Hospital, London, England.

GUY·ENNE Same as GUIENNE.

GUZ ZLE *verb* [**GUZ·ZLED** (-ld), **GUZ·ZLING**] To drink immoderately or frequently. — **GUZ·ZLER** *noun.*

GWA·LI·OR (gwah′·li·ŏr) A native state in central India; 26,008 square miles; also, its capital.

GWIN·NETT, BUTTON, 1735?–77, American patriot; signer of Declaration of Independence.

GWYN, NELL, 1650–87, English actress, mistress of Charles II.

GYBE Same as JIBE (shift).

GY·GES (jī′·jeez) 1 In Greek mythology, one of the three hundred-handed giants; brother of Briareus and Cottus; killed by Heracles. 2 A semi-legendary king of Lydia, 687–652 B.C., fabled by Herodotus and Plato as the possessor of a miraculous ring and great riches.

GYM (jim) *noun* [Pop.] 1 A gymnasium. 2 A course in physical training. [Contraction of GYMNASIUM]

GYM·BALS Same as GIMBALS.

GYM·KHA·NA (jim·kah′·nuh) *noun* [Anglo-Indian] An athletic meet, especially for racing; the meeting place.

GYMN·, GYMNO· (jim-) Combining forms from Greek *gymnos,* naked.

GYM·NA′·SI·ARCH (jim·nāy′·zī·ark) *noun* An official of ancient Greece entrusted with the management of the gymnasia. [<Gr. *gymnasion* + *archō,* rule; see GYMNASIUM]

GYM·NA′·SI·AST (jim·nay′·zī-) *noun* One who attends or has attended a gymnasium or German classical school.

GYM·NA·SI·UM (jim·nay′·zī·um) *noun* [**·SI·UMS** or **·SI·A** *pl.*] 1 A place for gymnastic exercises. 2 A Latin or classical school, as opposed to a technical school. 3 A place where the Greek youths exercised themselves, as in wrestling, bathing, etc. [<Gr. *gymnasion* <*gymnazō,* train naked]

GYM·NA·SI·UM (*German* gim- *or* gum·nah′·zī·ōom) *noun* In Germany, a classical school preparatory to the universities.

GYM·NAST (jim′-) *noun* One expert in gymnastics; an athlete.

GYM·NAS·TIC *adj.* Relating to gymnastics. Also **GYM·NAS·TI·CAL.** — **GYM·NAS·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

GYM·NAS·TICS *noun* 1 Gymnastic exercises for the development of bodily strength and agility. 2 Exercises in a gymnasium, as distinguished from outdoor athletics. 3 Feats of bodily skill.

GYM·NO·BAC·TE′·RI·UM (jim-) *noun* [**·RI A** *pl.*] A type of bacterium without flagella: distinguished from *trichobacterium.*

GYM·NO·CAR′·POUS (-pus) *adj.* Provided with naked fruits in flowering plants: said of a fruit without pubescence. Also **GYM NO·CAR′·PIC.**

GYM·NOS O·PHIST (jim·nŏs′·ŏ·fist) *noun* 1 One of a hermit sect of ancient Hindu philosophers who wore little or no clothing, and were addicted to mysticism and asceticism. 2 A nudist. — **GYM·NOS·O PHY** *noun.*

GYM·NO·SPER′·MÆ (-spūr′·mee) *noun pl.* One of the two main groups into which flowering or seed-producing plants are usually divided, consisting of those woody and mostly evergreen plants having the ovules and seeds naked. — **GYM′·NO·SPERM** *noun* — **GYM·NO·SPER′·MOUS** (-spūr′·mus), **GYM·NO·SPER′·MIC** *adj.*

GYN·, GYNO· Combining forms from Greek *gynē,* a woman, used in botany to mean pistil or ovary, in medicine to mean reproductive organ.

GYNÆC·, GYNÆCO· Same as GYNEC-, GYNECO-.

GYN Æ·CE′·UM Same as GYNŒCEUM.

GY·NAN DER (jī-) *noun* 1 An organism exhibiting bisexual characteristics, usually localized on one or the other side of the midline of the body, as certain insects: also **GY·NAN′·DRO·MORPH.** 2 A masculine woman or an effeminate man. [<Gr. *gynandros,* of doubtful sex, <*gynē,* woman, + *anēr,* man]

GY·NAN·DRO·MOR′·PHISM (-mor′·fizm) *noun* The occurrence of male and female characteristics in the same individual, believed to be a result of faulty sex chromosome distribution. — **GY·NAN·DRO·MOR′·PHIC, GY·NAN·DRO·MOR′·PHOUS** (-fus) *adj.*

GY·NAN·DROUS (jī·nān·drus) *adj.* 1 Having the stamens united with or seemingly borne upon the pistil. 2 Exhibiting gynandry.

GY·NAN·DRY (jī·nān′·drī) *noun* Hermaphroditism. Also **GY·NAN·DRISM.**

GYN·AR·CHY (jin′·ar- *or* jȳ′·nar·kī) *noun* Female authority or domination; the supremacy of women; government by a woman or by women. [<GYN- + Gr. *archō,* rule] — **GYN·AR·CHIC** (-kic) *adj.*

GYNE (jȳne) *noun* The female or queen ant.

GYNEC·, GYNECO· Combining forms from Greek *gynē, gynaikos,* woman, female.

GYN·E·CE′·UM (jin-) *noun* [**·CE′·A** *pl.*] 1 The part of a Greek house reserved for the women, usually the rear. 2 The gynœcium. Also **GYN·Æ·CE′·UM.**

GYN·E·COC′·RA·CY (jin-) *noun* The dominion of women; female supremacy. — **GY·NE·CO·CRAT** *noun* — **GYN·E·CO·CRAT′·IC** *adj.*

GYN·E·COID (jin′-) *noun* A worker ant capable of laying eggs.

GYN·E·COL′·O·GY (jin-) *noun* The science that treats of the functions, hygiene, and diseases of women. — **GYN·E·CO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **GYN·E·COL′·O·GIST** *noun.*

GYN·E·CO·MOR′·PHOUS (-fus) *adj.* Having the characteristics, shape, or appearance of a female.

GYN·I·AT′·RICS (jin ī- *or* jȳ·nī-) *noun* Applied gynecology. [<Gr. *gynē,* woman, + *iatrikos* <*iaomai,* heal]

GYN·ICS (jin′·iks *or* jȳ′·niks) *noun* Science and literature dealing with women.

GYN·O·BASE (jīn′–) *noun* The conical or flat enlargement of the receptacle of a flower, bearing the gynœcium. —**GYN·O·BA′·SIC, GYN·O·BA′·SEOUS** (–bāy′·shus) *adj.*

GY·NŒ·CI·UM *noun* The aggregate of the female parts of a flower; the pistil or pistils taken as a unit. Compare ANDRŒCIUM.

GYN·O·PHO′·BI·A (jīn–) *noun* A morbid fear of women. Compare ANDROPHOBIA. [<GYNO– + –PHOBIA] —**GYN·O·PHO′·BIC** *adj.*

GYN′·O·PHORE (jīn′–) *noun* A stalk supporting the ovary of certain plants, as in the cleome and some crucifers.

GYNOUS Combining form from Greek *gynē*, woman, denoting female or woman, as philo*gynous;* or, in botany, the location, number, etc., of the pistils when regarded as the female organs of plants, as acro*gynous.* [<Gr. *gynē*, woman]

GYP (jĭp) [Pop.] *noun* **1** A swindler; also, a swindling transaction. **2** A college servant at Cambridge University, England. —*verb* [**GYPPED, GYP·PING**] To cheat or swindle. Also spelled *gip.* [Perhaps <Obs. E. *gippo,* scullion, <F. *jupeau,* tunic]

GYP·SOPH I·LA (jĭp·sŏf′–) *noun* Any of a large genus (*Gypsophila*) of hardy annual and perennial herbs with sparse foliage and small rosy or white flowers; babysbreath. [<Gr. *gypsos,* chalk, + *phileo,* love]

GYP·SUM (jĭp′–) *noun* Hydrous sulfate of lime, $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, occurring in massive, fibrous, foliated, or granular form; in crystalline and usually transparent form, called *selenite.* The massive fine-grained, white or delicately colored variety is called *alabaster.* When calcined, called *plaster of Paris.* [<Gr. *gypsos,* chalk] —**GYP·SE·OUS** *adj.* —**GYP·SIF·ER·OUS** *adj.*

Gyp·sy Same as GIPSY.

GY·RAL (jī′–) *adj.* **1** Having a circular, revolving, or whirling motion. **2** Of or pertaining to the convolutions of the brain. —**·LY** *adv.*

GY·RATE (jī′–) *intr. verb* [**GY·RAT·ED, GY·RAT·ING**] To rotate or revolve, as a cyclone. —*adj.* Circular; winding. [<Gr. *gyros,* circle] —**GY·RANT** *adj.* —**GY RA·TION** *noun.*

GY′·RA·TO·RY *adj.* Gyrating.

GYRE (jīre) *noun* **1** A gyration; revolution. **2** A vortex; a spiral or round form. [<Gr. *gyros,* circle]

GYRE *noun* [Scot.] An evil spirit; ogre. [<ON. *gygr,* ogress]

GYR′·FAL·CON Same as GERFALCON.

GY RO (jī′·rō) Contraction for GYROSCOPE, AUTOGYRO, etc.

GYRO· A combining form from Greek *gyros,* ring, meaning a circle, ring, or spiral, as in *gyroidal.*

GYRO CONTROL **1** The gyroscope element of an automatic pilot. **2** A gyro stabilizer.

GY·RO·DY·NAM′·ICS *noun* The dynamics of rotating bodies.

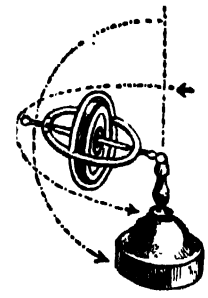
GYRO–HORIZON *noun* A gyroscopic instrument designed to simulate the natural horizons and thus indicate the exact lateral and longitudinal position of an airplane.

GY·RO·MAG·NET′·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the magnetic properties of electric charges in rotation, specifically of electron movements in atoms.

GY·RON (jī′·rŏn) *noun* In heraldry, a charge formed by two straight lines meeting in an acute angle at the fess point. [<F. *giron* <Gr. *gyros,* circle]

GYRO PILOT An automatic pilot.

GY′·RO·PLANE (jī′–) *noun* An airplane whose chief support is obtained from the rapid rotation of airfoils about a vertical or nearly vertical axis. See AUTOGIRO.



GYROSCOPE
Showing movements.

GY′·RO SCOPE (jī′–) *noun* A heavy rotating wheel, the axis of which is free to turn in any direction, and may be made to revolve in a horizontal or other plane, as if independent of gravitation. [<Gr. *gyros,* round, a circle, + –SCOPE] —**GY·RO·SCOP′·IC** *adj.*

GYROSCOPIC COMPASS A compass operating on the principle of a gyroscope; an instrument of navigation indicating a change in the direction of a ship or an aircraft by the resistance of a gyroscope to such change. Also **GYRO COMPASS.**

GYRO STABILIZER A gyroscopic device which operates to maintain a structural unit in a steady position, as a gun, despite the rolling of a ship or the motion of the vehicle upon which it is mounted.

GY′·RO·STAT (jī′–) *noun* A modification of the gyroscope, used to illustrate the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies. [<Gr. *gyros,* round, a circle, + *statikos,* causing to stand]

GY·RO·STAT′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to the gyrostat or to the law that a rapidly rotating body tends to keep in the same plane. —**GY RO·STAT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

GY·RO·STAT′·ICS *noun* The laws governing the rotation of solid bodies.

GY·RUS (jī′·rus) *noun* [L.] [**GY RI** (–rī) *pl.*] A rounded serpentine ridge between two fissures or sulci; especially, one of the convolutions of the cortex of the brain.

GYVE (jīve) *noun* A fetter for the limbs of prisoners: commonly in the plural. See synonyms under FETTER. —*tr. verb* [**GYVED, GYV·ING**] To bind with fetters; shackle. [<AF. *guives;* possibly <OE. *withie,* fetter]

H

H, H [**AITCHES, H's, Hs** *pl.*] **1** The eighth letter of the English alphabet, from Phenician *cheth,* which eventually developed into Greek *eta,* Roman H. **2** The sound of the letter *h:* the aspirate, usually voiceless, as in hate, have, house, hothouse, etc., but voiced between vowels, as in behave, cohere, dehorn, mahatma, etc. It is usually dropped at the beginning of an unaccented syllable, as in shepherd, Chatham, and usually even between vowels if the syllable is unaccented, as in vehicle. It is never pronounced following a vowel within the same syllable whether internal or final, as in rajah, Sarah, buhl, kohlrabi, John. In a few English words of Latin origin, as heir, honor, hour, etc., initial *h* is still written but not pronounced; usage varies in certain other words, as herb, homage, humor, in which some persons pronounce the *h* and some do not. It is lost after *r,* as in myrrh, rheum, rhapsody, rhetoric, rhinoceros. For ch, gh, ph, sh, th, wh, see C, G, P, S, T, W.
—*symbol* In chemistry, hydrogen (H). See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

HA (hah) *noun & interj.* **1** An exclamation or sound made by a quick expulsion of breath expressing surprise, joy, grief, laughter, etc. **2** A sound indicating hesitation, indecision, etc. Also spelled *hah.* [Found independently in various languages]

HA' *noun* [Scot.] A hall, the principal room in a house.

HAAF (hahf) *noun* A deep-sea fishing ground off the coast of the Shetland or Orkney Islands. [<ON. *haf,* sea]

HAAK (hāke) Same as HAKE.

Haa·kon (haw′·kun) The name of several kings of Norway. —**HAAKON VII,** born 1872, king of Norway, 1905– .

HAAR (har) *noun* [Scot.] Mist; especially, a chilly fog. [Compare MD. *hare,* sharp wind]

Haar·lem (har′·lĕm) A city of western Netherlands, near Amsterdam.

Ha·bak·kuk (huh·băk′·uk *or* hăb′·uh·kuk) A minor Hebrew prophet of about the 7th century B.C.; also, the book of the Old Testament written by him. Also **Hab·ba·cuc.**

Ha·ba·na (ah·bah′·nah) A province of NW. Cuba; 3,170 square miles; also, the capital of Cuba, a seaport. Also, in English, usually called and written *Havana.* —**Ha ba·ne′·ro** (ah·bah·neh′·ro) *adj. & noun.*

ha·ba·ne′·ra (ah·bah·neh′·rah) *noun* A dance of African origin common in Cuba; also, the slow rhythmic music for this dance. [<Sp., of Habana]

ha·be·as cor pus [Law] A writ commanding a person having another in custody to produce the detained person before a court. [<L., you have the body]

ha·ben·dum *noun* [Law] [**·da** *pl.*] The clause in a deed beginning "to have and to hold" (in Latin, *habendum et tenendum*), which determines what interest or estate is granted by the deed. [<L.]

Ha·ber (hah′–), **Fritz,** 1868–1934, German electro-chemist; developed the **Haber process** for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.

hab′·er·dash·er *noun* **1** A dealer in men's furnishings. **2** A dealer in or peddler of ribbons, trimmings, thread, needles, and other small wares.

hab′·er·dash·er·y *noun* **1** The goods sold by haberdashers; small wares. **2** A haberdasher's shop.

hab·er·geon (–jun) *noun* A coat of mail for the breast and neck, shorter than a hauberk. [<OF. *haubergeon* <*hauberc;* see HAUBERK]

hab·ile (–il) *adj.* Skilful; able.

ha·bil·i·ment *noun* An article of clothing; in the plural, dress; garb. See synonyms under DRESS. [<OF. *habillement* <*habiller,* dress]

ha·bil′·i·tate *verb* [**·tat·ed, ·tat·ing**] **1** [Local] To furnish with suitable means or equipment; equip. **2** To dress; clothe. **3** To be or become qualified or entitled. [<L. *habilis,* suitable] —**ha·bil·i·ta′·tion** *noun.*

HAB·IT *noun* **1** A tendency toward an action or condition, which by repetition has become spontaneous. **2** An action so induced; habitual course of action or conduct. **3** Habitual condition, appearance, or temperament; physical or mental make-up. **4** In botany, geology, and mineralogy, a characteristic mode of growth or physical occurrence. **5** An outer garment or garments; costume; especially, a woman's dress or costume for horseback-riding; also, the distinctive garment of a religious order. **6** In psychology, an acquired response or set of responses; a cultivated tendency. Compare INSTINCT. **7** [Obs.] Intimate acquaintance; familiarity.
— *tr. verb* **1** To furnish with a habit; clothe; dress. **2** [Obs.] To inhabit; abide. **3** [Obs.] To habituate; accustom. [<F. <L. *habitus*, condition, dress]
Synonyms (noun): custom, fashion, habitude, practice, routine, rule, system, usage, use, wont. *Habit* is a tendency or inclination toward an action or condition, which by repetition has become easy, spontaneous, or even unconscious, or an action or regular series of actions, or a condition so induced. *Habitude* is habitual relation or association. *Custom* is the uniform doing of the same act in the same circumstance, usually, at least in the origin of the *custom*, for a definite reason; *routine* is the doing of customary acts in a regular and uniform sequence and is more mechanical than *custom*. It is the *custom* of shop-keepers to open at a uniform hour, and to follow a regular *routine* of business until closing time. *Custom* is chiefly used of the action of many; *habit* of the action of one; we speak of the *customs* of society, the *habits* of an individual. *Fashion* is the generally recognized *custom* in the smaller matters, especially in dress. A *rule* is prescribed either by some external authority or by one's own will; as, it is the *rule* of the house; or, my invariable *rule*. *Practice* is the active doing of something in a systematic way; we do not speak of the *practice*, but of the *habit* of going to sleep. *Wont* is established *usage* or *custom* and now chiefly poetical. Compare CUSTOM, DRESS, MANNER, PRACTICE, USE.

HAB·IT·A·BLE *adj.* Fit to be inhabited. [<L. *habitabilis* <*habito*, inhabit] — **HAB·IT·A·BIL′·I·TY, HAB·IT·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **HAB·IT·A·BLY** *adv.*

HAB·I·TAN·CY *noun* Inhabitance; residence; also, inhabitants in general.

HAB·I·TANT *noun* **1** An inhabitant. **2** (ah·bē·tahN′) [F.] A small rural proprietor, or resident, of French descent, in Canada or Louisiana: also **HA·BI·TAN.** [<F. <L. *habitans* <*habeo*, have]

HAB′·I·TAT *noun* The region where a race, species, or individual naturally or usually lives or is found; natural environment. [<L., it dwells]

HAB·I·TA′·TION *noun* **1** A place of abode. **2** The act or state of inhabiting. See synonyms under HOME, HOUSE.

HAB·I·TED *adj.* **1** Clothed; arrayed; wearing a habit. **2** [Obs.] Habituated.

HA·BIT·U·AL (-bich′·ōō·ul) *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or constituting a habit. **2** Acquired by or resulting from habit, repeated use, or continued causes. **3** Characterized by repeated or constant practice or indulgence; inveterate; as, a *habitual* liar. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*
Synonyms: accustomed, common, customary, familiar, general, ordinary, regular, stated, usual, wonted. See COMMON, GENERAL, USUAL. Compare synonyms for HABIT. *Antonyms*: exceptional, extraordinary, infrequent, irregular, occasional, rare, unusual, unwonted.

HA·BIT′·U·ATE (-bich′·ōō·āte) *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] **1** To make familiar by repetition or use; accustom. **2** [Pop.] To frequent. [<L. *habitus*, habit] — **HA·BIT′·U·AT·ED** *adj.* — **HA·BIT·U·A′·TION** *noun.*

HAB·I·TUDE (-tūde) *noun* **1** Habitual method, state, character, constitution, or tendency; habit. **2** Customary relation or association. **3** Habitual practice. See synonyms under HABIT. [<F. <L. *habitudo*, condition]

HA·BIT·U·É′ (-bich·ōō·āy′; *F.* ah·bē·tu·ch′) *noun* A habitual visitor or frequenter, as of a place of amusement. [<F.]

HABS·BURG Same as HAPSBURG.

HA·BU (hah·bōō) *noun* A very poisonous crotaline snake (genus *Trimeresurus*) of Okinawa and the Ryukyu Archipelago, having a long, slim body patterned in green and yellow, and long, vicious fangs; related to the American rattlesnake and copperhead.

HACH·URE (-yōōr) *noun* **1** In art, a hatching. **2** In map-making, the shading or lines used to indicate hills or elevations. — *tr. verb* [**·URED, ·UR·ING**] To cover with hatchings. [<F.]

HA·CI·EN′·DA (hah·cī·ĕn′·duh; *Sp. Am.* ah·syĕn′·dah) *noun* A landed estate; a plantation on which the owner resides; also, the main dwelling or mansion on a ranch or estate. [<Sp. Am. <L. *facienda*, things to be done, <*facio*, do]

¹HACK *verb* **1** To cut irregularly or at random; mangle; chop; notch. **2** To kick the shins of (an opposing player) in football or basketball. **3** To use heedlessly or roughly. **4** To emit or be troubled with a short, dry cough. See synonyms under CUT.
— *noun* **1** A gash, cut, or nick made by or as by a sharp instrument. **2** An ax or other tool for hacking. **3** A kick on the shins, as in football. **4** A short, dry cough. [<OE. *haccian*, cut] — **HACK·ER** *noun.*

²HACK *noun* **1** A horse for hire; hence, an old, worn-out horse. **2** A hackney coach. **3** A drudge; especially, a literary drudge. **4** A taxicab.
— *verb* **1** To let out for hire or be offered for common use, as a horse. **2** To exhaust by continual use, as a word; make trite; hackney. **3** To work as a literary drudge. **4** To drive in or ride on a hack, or at the pace of a road horse. **5** (Pop.) To drive a taxicab.
— *adj.* **1** Trite; hackneyed. **2** For hire or drudging work; as, a *hack* horse, a *hack* writer. **3** Done by a hack; requiring drudgery; as, a *hack job*. [<HACKNEY]

HACK′·A·MORE *noun* [Local] A special headstall of a halter of rawhide or horsehair used to break colts to respond to a bridle. [<Sp. *jaquima*]

HACK′·BER·RY *noun* An American tree (genus *Celtis*) resembling the elm and having small, sweet, edible fruit: also called *hagberry*.

HACK BUT *noun* A harquebus. Also spelled *hackbut*. [<OF. *hacquebut* <D. *haakbus*, hook gun]

HACK EE *noun* The chipmunk: sometimes spelled *hacky*.

HACK·ER·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] An East Indian bullock cart with rude and primitive wooden wheels. [<Hind. *chhakra*]

HACK′·HAM·MER *noun* An implement for dressing grindstones.

¹HACK·LE *noun* **1** A hatchel. **2** Unspun fiber, as raw silk.
— *tr. verb* [**HACK·LED** (-ld), **HACK·LING**] To comb (flax or hemp); hatchel. [<OE. *haca*, hook] — **HACK·LER** *noun.*

²HACK·LE *noun* **1** One of the long narrow feathers on the neck of a cock, used by anglers in making artificial flies; also, a similar feather on other birds. **2** Hence, an artificial feather fly for angling: also **HACKLE FLY.** **3** *pl.* The erectile hairs on the neck and back of a dog: also spelled *heckle*.
— *tr. verb* To furnish (a fly) with a hackle. [<OE. *hacele*, cloak]

³HACK·LE *tr. verb.* [**HACK·LED** (-ld), **HACK·LING**] **1** To mangle in cutting. **2** To tear into pieces. **3** [Prov. Eng.] To haggle. [Frequentative of HACK]

HACK·LY *adj.* Jagged; rough.

HACK·MAN *noun* The driver of a hack or public carriage.

HACK′·MA·TACK *noun* The American larch; tamarack.

HACK·NEY (-ni) *noun* **1** One of a breed of driving and saddle horses. **2** A horse kept for hire. **3** A hackney coach. **4** A drudge. — *tr. verb* **1** To exhaust by continual use; make stale by repetition. **2** To drive or convey in a hackney coach. — *adj.* Let out for hire; common. [<Hackney, suburb of London] — **HACK·NEY·ISM** *noun.*

HACKNEY COACH A coach kept for hire.

HACK·NEYED (-nid) *adj.* Worn out; made commonplace by frequent use. See synonyms under TRITE.


HACKSAW

HACK SAW *noun* A close-toothed frame saw for cutting metal.

¹HAD Past tense of HAVE.

²HAD *tr. verb* [Scot.] To hold. — **HAD·DEN** *adj.*

HAD AS LIEF, HAD BETTER, HAD LIEFER, HAD RATHER See under HAVE.

HAD·DIE *noun* [Scot.] A haddock.

HAD·DIN *noun* [Scot.] A dwelling; holding.

HAD·DING·TON **1** The capital of East Lothian, Scotland. **2** The former name of EAST LOTHIAN: also **HAD·DING·TON·SHIRE.**

HAD·DOCK (hăd′·uk) *noun* A food fish (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*) of the North Atlantic, allied to the cod and with a black lateral line and blackish shoulder spot.

HADE *noun* In geology, the inclination of a fault-plane or vein from the vertical; an underlay or underlie: also **HAD·ING.** See FAULT 3. — *tr. verb* [**HAD·ED, HAD·ING** (hāde′-)] To incline from a vertical position, as a fault-plane. [Perhaps variant of HEAD (slope upward)]

HA·DES (-deez) **1** In Greek mythology, the abode of the dead, a region accessible from two or three spots on earth, and surrounded by five rivers, Styx, Lethe, Phlegethon, Acheron, and Cocytus. **2** The ancient Greek god of the underworld; Pluto, son of Cronus and Rhea, and brother of Zeus and Poseidon. See DIS, TARTARUS, or ORCUS. [<Gr. *Haidēs* <*a-*, not, + *idein*, to see]

HAD·FIELD, SIR ROBERT ABBOTT, 1858–1940, English metallurgist; invented manganese steel and other alloy steels.

HA·DHRA·MAUT′ (hah·drah·mawt′) A region on the southern coast of Arabia: also **HA·DRA·MAUT′.**

HADJ *noun* The pilgrimage to Mecca required of every free Mohammedan at least once in his life. Also spelled *haj*, *hajj*. See HEGIRA.

HADJ·I (-ee) *noun* **1** A Mohammedan who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca, used also before a name as a title. **2** An Armenian or a Greek who has made a pilgrimage to the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem. Also **HADJ·EE.**

HAD·LEY, HENRY KIMBALL, 1871–1937, American composer.

HA·DRI·AN, 76–138, Roman emperor, 117–138; full name Publius Ælius Hadrianus: sometimes called *Adrian*.

Ha·dri·an·op′·o·lis Same as Adrianople.

Hadrian's Wall A wall built in Britain by Hadrian, 122, to protect southern Britain from the Picts and Scots; it extends about 74 miles from Bownes to Tynemouth.

hae (hāy) *tr. verb* [Scot.] To have.

Haeck·el (hĕk′–), **Ernst Heinrich**, 1834–1919, German biologist.

hæm- Same as **hem-** and often preferred in botanical and zoological names. See also words beginning **hem-**.

hæmatocryal Same as **hematocryal**.

hæmatothermal Same as **hematothermal**.

hæm·a·tox′·y·lon (hēm–) *noun* Any of a genus (*Hæmatoxylon*) of tropical American trees, especially the logwood or bloodwood tree (*H. campechianum*), whose heartwood supplies a purple-red coloring matter. [<Gr. *haima, haimatos*, blood, + *xylon*, wood]

hæm′·or·rhoid, hæm or·rhoi′·dal Same as **hemorrhoid**, etc.

haen (hāne) [Scot.] Past participle of **hae**; had.

hæres Same as **heris**.

haf fet *noun* [Obs., Scot.] Side of the head; temple.

Ha·fiz (hah′–) Pseudonym of Shams ud-din Mohammed, Persian poet of 14th century.

haf ni·um *noun* A quadrivalent metallic element of the carbon group (symbol Hf) discovered in 1922 by Coster and Hevesy; found in zirconium: also called *celtium*. [<NL. <L. *Hafnia*, Copenhagen]

haft *noun* A handle; specifically, the handle of a cutting weapon. — *tr. verb* 1 To supply with a haft or handle. 2 To thrust in to the haft, as a dagger. Also spelled *heft*. [<OE. *hæft*, handle]

hag *noun* 1 A forbidding or malicious old woman; an ugly crone. 2 A witch; sorceress; she-devil; a woman in league with the devil. 3 A haglish. [<OE. *hægtes*, witch] — **hag gish** *adj.*

hag [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] *verb* 1 To hack, fell, or hew down. 2 To harass; torment; also, to haggle. — *noun* 1 A stroke with a chopping tool; hack. 2 A notch; cut. 3 One man's section of wood for felling. 4 Broken or mossy ground in a bog. 5 Cut branches. Also **hagg**. [<ON. *haggva*, hew]

Ha·gar Abraham's concubine, mother of Ishmael. *Gen.* xvi, 1.

hag′·ber·ry *noun* The hackberry. [Compare Dan. *hægebær*]

hag bush *noun* Pride-of-China.

hag·but *noun* A hackbut.

hag don *noun* A petrel-like seabird; the shearwater: also called *haglet, haglin*. Also **hag·del, hag·den**.

Ha·gen (hah′·gĕn) 1 In the *Nibelungenlied*, Siegfried's murderer. See **Brunhild**. 2 In Wagner's *Gotterdammerung*, the half-brother of Gunther and Gutrune; drowned in the Rhine.

hag·fish *noun* A primitive eel-like marine cyclostome (order or subclass *Myxinoidea*), allied to the lamprey, which bores its way into the bodies of living fishes by means of a rasping suctorial mouth.

Hag·ga·dah (hah·gah′·dah) *noun* [Heb.] [**-doth** (dōth) *pl.*] 1 A free interpretation or application; specifically, an illustrative anecdote or parable of the Midrash: distinguished from *halacha*. 2 The ritual, including the exposition of the story of the Exodus, read during the Seder on the first two nights of Passover. Also **Ha·ga dah**.

hag·gad·ic (huh·gād′·ic *or* –gah′·dic) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Haggadah; hence, characterized by free illustration. Also **ha·gad·ic, hag·gad·i·cal**.

hag·ga·dist (huh·gah′·dist) *noun* A person who practices or is versed in haggadic interpretation, as distinguished from halachic. Also **ha·ga·dist.** — **hag·ga·dis′·tic, hag·a dis′ tic** *adj.*

Hag·ga·i (hāg′·uh·i) A minor Hebrew prophet of about 520 B.C.; also, the Old Testament book written by him.

hag·gard *adj.* 1 Worn and gaunt in appearance. 2 Wild or intractable, as a wild-caught hawk. — *noun* 1 A hawk; in falconry, a wild hawk caught in its adult plumage. 2 Hence, an untamed fierce creature. [<OF. *hagard*, wild] — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun*.

hag gard *noun* [Obs.] A wanton woman. [<**hag**]

Hag·gard, Sir Henry Rider, 1856–1925, English novelist.

hag gis *noun* [Scot.] A dish commonly made of a sheep's heart and liver with onions and suet, mixed with oatmeal and boiled in a sheep's stomach. [Akin to **hag**]

hag·gish *adj.* Resembling or characteristic of a hag.

hag gle *verb* [**hag·gled** (–ld), **hag·gling**] 1 To cut unskillfully; mangle. 2 To tire or confuse. 3 To chaffer; cavil; bargain. — *noun* The act of haggling or higgling. [Frequentative of **hag**] — **hag·gler** *noun*.

ha′·gi·ar·chy (ha′·jī– *or* haj′·i·ar·ki) *noun* [**chies** *pl.*] A government, or the principle of government, by priests; sacerdotal government. Also **ha·gi·oc′·ra·cy.** [<Gr. *hagios*, sacred, + *archē*, rule]

hagio- A combining form from Greek *hagios*, sacred.

Ha·gi·og′·ra·pha (hā·jī– *or* hāg·i–) *noun pl.* The third of the three ancient divisions of the Old Testament, comprising all books not reckoned in the Law or the Prophets.

ha·gi·og′·ra·phy *noun* Sacred writings; also, a collection of biographies of saints. — **ha·gi·og′·ra·phal** *adj.* — **ha·gi·og′·ra·pher** *noun* — **ha·gi·o·graph′·ic, ·graph′·i·cal** *adj.*

ha·gi·ol′·a·try (hā·jī– *or* hāg·i–) *noun* The adoration or invocation of saints. — **ha·gi·ol′·a·ter** *noun* — **ha·gi·ol′·a·trous** (–trus) *adj.*

ha·gi·ol′·o·gy (hā·jī– *or* hāg·i–) *noun* 1 A list of saints. 2 A treatise on sacred writings. — **ha·gi·o·log′·ic, ·log′·i·cal** *adj.* — **ha·gi·ol′·o·gist** *noun*.

ha′·gi·o scope (hā′·ji– *or* hāg′·i–) *noun* An oblique opening in the screen or chancel wall of a medieval church, to permit those in a side chapel or aisle to see the main altar. — **ha·gi·o·scop′·ic** *adj.*

hag let, hag lin Same as **hagdon**.

hag-ridden *adj.* Ridden by a hag or witch; distressed by nightmare or by hallucinations. — **hag-ride** *tr. verb.*

hag seed *noun* The offspring of a hag.

Hague, Cap de la (cap duh lah ahg) A cape in NW. France, near Cherbourg.

Hague (hag), **The** Seat of government of the Netherlands; also [D.] *'s Gravenhage*.

— **Hague Conferences** International conferences held at The Hague, Netherlands, in 1899 (26 states) and 1907 (44 states), to discuss means of preserving peace. The **Hague Conventions** relating to the conduct of war and to the arbitration of international disputes were adopted by the conferences, and the **Hague Tribunal** was created by the first. See **court** (Arbitration).

hah Same as **ha**.

ha-ha (hah-hah) *noun* A hedge or wall set in a ditch, so as not to obstruct the view: also spelled *haw-haw*.

Hah ne·mann (–nī·mahn), (**Christian Friedrich**) **Samuel**, 1755–1843, German physician, founded homeopathy.

Hah ne mann·ism *noun* The original homeopathy. — **Hah ne man′ i·an, Hah·ne man′·ni·an** *adj.*

Hai da (hī′·dah) *noun* A member of the Haida tribes of North American Indians of Skittagetan stock, inhabiting the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, and Prince of Wales Island, Alaska.

Hai·dar A li Same as **Hyder Ali**.

Hai duk (hī·dōōk) *noun* 1 One of a body of Hungarian mercenaries of the 16th century, of Magyar race, who served the Protestant cause. 2 One of the bandit mountaineers of the Balkans who took part in the struggle for independence against Turkey. Also spelled *Heyduck*. Also **Hai·duck**. [<Hung. *hajduk*, drovers]



HAIK

Haig, Douglas, Earl, 1861–1928, British field marshal; commander in chief of British forces in France and Flanders, 1915–19.

ha ik (hah′·eek) *noun* An Oriental outside garment made of an oblong woolen cloth. Also **ha·ick.** [<Ar.]

hai kwan (hī·kwahn′) *noun* [Chinese] The marine customs of China.

haikwan tael 1 A Chinese monetary unit in which customs are paid. 2 A Chinese unit of weight: 1 33 *oz.*

hail *noun* 1 Frozen rain or congealed vapor, often falling in pellets during thunderstorms. 2 Figuratively, anything falling thickly and with violence. 3 A hailstorm. — *verb* To pour out like hail; pour down hail. [<OE. *hægel*] — **hail·y** *adj.*

hail *verb* 1 To give greeting to; salute; call loudly to; give a loud call or greeting. 2 To come, or report oneself as coming, from a certain place: always with *from*; as, he *hails* from Chicago: originally used of ships. See synonyms under **address**. — *noun* 1 A call to attract attention; greeting. 2 The distance a shout can be heard; as, within *hail*. — *interj.* An exclamation of greeting. [Special use of **hail**] — **hail·er** *noun*.

hail *adj.* [Scot.] Healthy; hale; whole. [<ON. *heill*]

hail Columbia [Pop.] 1 A severe punishment or reprimand. 2 A beating or drubbing; as, to give the enemy *hail Columbia*. 3 A rumpus; as, to raise *hail Columbia*. [Euphemism for **hell**]

Hai le Se·las·sie (hī′·leh sĕ·lahs′·eh), born 1891, emperor of Ethiopia, 1930– ; in exile 1936–41, during Italian occupation of Ethiopia.

hail-fellow *adj.* On very familiar or cordial terms. — *noun* A close companion. Also **hail-fellow-well-met**.

Hail Mary Same as **Ave Maria**.

hail·stone *noun* A pellet of hail.

hail storm *noun* A storm in which hail falls: also **hail storm**.

hain *tr. verb* [Scot.] To save; spare; preserve.

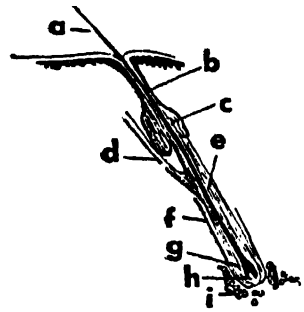
Hai·nan (hī·nahn) An island of SE. China; 13,166 square miles; chief city, Kiungchow; separated from the mainland by **Hainan Strait**.

Hai naut (eh·nō′) An ancient country, now part of France and Belgium. Also **Hai·nault**.

HAIN'T [Pop.] Have not, or has not: an inelegant contraction.

HAI·PHONG (hī·fŏng′) A seaport in NE. French Indochina on the Gulf of Tonkin

HAIR *noun* 1 One of the filaments that grow from the skin or outer covering of a mammal. 2 Any mass of such filaments, especially that which grows upon the head. 3 Any filamentous process. 4 An outgrowth of the epidermis in plants. 5 Haircloth; specifically, mats woven from horsehair, used in expressing oils, etc. 6 Figuratively, an exceedingly minute, slight, or delicate thing, space, etc. —*adj.* Like, or made of, hair. —**TO A HAIR LINE** With the utmost exactness. [<OE. *hær*] —**HAIR·LESS** *adj.*



HAIR

Section through the skin, showing:

a Shaft.	*e* Root-sheath.
b Root.	*f* Follicle.
c Sebaceous gland.	*g* Bulb.
d Erector pili muscle.	*h* Papilla.
	i Fat-cells.

HAIR·BIRD *noun* The chipping sparrow: so called because it lines its nest with hair.

HAIR BREADTH (-brĕdth) *noun* A hair's breadth; an extremely small space or distance. —*adj.* Having only the breadth of a hair; very narrow.

HAIR BRUSH *noun* A brush used for the hair.

HAIR CELL One of the delicate filamentous cells situated in the organ of Corti in the cochlea, and responsible for the transmission of sound vibrations.

HAIR CLOTH *noun* A fabric having a warp either of cotton or linen yarn with a horsehair filling.

HAIR CUT *noun* The act of cutting the hair; a trimming of the hair, also, the style in which it is cut. —**HAIR′ CUT·TER** *noun* —**HAIR′ CUT·TING** *adj. & noun.*

HAIR-DO (-dōō) *noun* A style of dressing the hair; coiffure.

HAIR′ DRESS·ER *noun* One who arranges the hair, especially for ladies. —**HAIR′ DRESS·ING** *noun.*

HAIR LINE *noun* 1 A very thin line on a type face; also, the type itself. 2 A thin rule in printing. 3 A narrow stripe in textile fabrics. 4 The outline of the growth of hair on the head.

HAIR PIN *noun* A pin made of wire, bone, celluloid, or the like, for supporting the hair or headdress.

HAIR-RAISING *adj.* Causing fright or shock.

HAIR SEAL The eared seal or sea-lion, not valued for its fur.

HAIR SHIRT A rough cloth garment of goats' hair worn as a shirt or as a girdle for penance or mortification.

HAIR SPACE In printing, the thinnest of the metal spaces for separating letters and words.

HAIR-SPLITTING *noun* Insistence upon minute or trivial distinctions. See synonyms under SOPHISTRY. —*adj.* Drawing excessively nice distinctions. —**HAIR-SPLITTER** *noun.*

HAIR SPRING *noun* The fine spring of the balance wheel of a watch.

HAIRST *noun* [Scot.] Harvest.

HAIR STREAK *noun* A small butterfly (family *Lycænidæ*) with narrow stripes on the underside of the wings.

HAIR STROKE *noun* 1 A very fine stroke in writing. 2 Same as SERIF.

HAIR-TRIGGER *noun* A trigger so delicately adjusted that a very slight pressure discharges the firearm; also, a pistol or revolver having such a trigger. —*adj.* [Pop.] Stimulated or set in operation by the slightest provocation.

HAIR WORM *noun* Any of various nematode worms (families *Gordiidæ* and *Mermithidæ*) which inhabit running water and whose larvæ are parasitic in insects: sometimes called *horsehair-snake.*

HAIR·Y *adj.* [·I·ER, ·I·EST] Covered with, made of, or like hair. —**HAIR·I·NESS** *noun.*

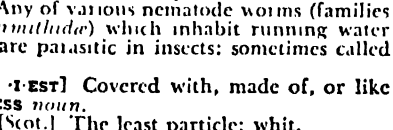
HAIT (hāt) *noun* [Scot.] The least particle; whit.

HAITH *interj.* [Scot.] By my faith.

HAI·TI (hay′·tī) 1 See HISPANIOLA. 2 A republic of western Hispaniola; 10,204 square miles; capital, Port-au-Prince. Also **HA·I·TI.** —**HAI·TI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

HAJ, HAJJ Same as HADJ.

HA·JE (hah′·jē) *noun* The African cobra or asp *(Naja haje).* See illustration under URÆUS. [<Ar.]



HAKE

HAJ·I, HAJ·JI Same as HADJI.

HAKE *noun* 1 A fish (genus *Merluccius*) having a short first dorsal fin, and long simulated second dorsal and anal fins; especially, the European hake *(M. smiridus)* and the American silver hake or whiting *(M. bilinearis).* 2 A North American food fish (genus *Physcis*), the codling. Also spelled *haak.* [<OE. *hacod*, pike]

HA′·KEN·KREUZ (hah′·kĕn·kroits) *noun* [G.] Swastika: literally, hookcross; symbol of the National Socialist Party in Germany, and, since 1918, of anti-Semitism generally.

HA·KIM (hah·keem′) *noun* In the Orient, a governor; also, a sage or physician. Also **HA·KEEM, HA·KEM.** [<Ar.]

HAK·LUYT (hāk′·lōōt), **RICHARD,** 1553–1616, English historian and geographer.

HA·KO·DA·TE (hah·kō·dah·tch) A seaport city in SW. Hokkaido Island, Japan.

HA·LA·CHA (hah·lah′·Kah *or* hah·lah·Kah′) *noun* [Heb.] [·CHOTH (Kōth) *pl.*] A Jewish traditional law embracing minute precepts not found in the written law; the legal part of the Midrash. Compare HAGGADAH. Also **HA·LA·KAH.** —**HA·LACH·IC** (-lăk′·ĭc) *adj.*

HA·LA·CHIST (hah·lah′·kĭst *or* hah′·luh·kĭst) *noun* One who frames from the Biblical laws precepts of the halacha.

HA·LA·TION *noun* An appearance on a photograph somewhat like a halo: caused by the radiation of light from a window or other object in the scene of a picture, or by reflection of light from the plate; ghost. [<HALO]

HAL·BERD *noun* A weapon in the form of a battle-ax and pike at the end of a long staff. Also **HAL·BARD, HAL·BERT.** [<OF. *hallebarde*; of Gmc. origin]

HAL BER DIER′ (-deer′) *noun* A soldier armed with a halberd.

HAL·CY·ON (-sĭ·un) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the halcyon. 2 Calm; peaceful. — *noun* A mythical bird, identified with the kingfisher. [<Gr. *alkyôn*, kingfisher]

HALCYON DAYS The seven days preceding and the seven following the shortest day of the year: so called from a superstition that calm weather always prevailed at this time, which was the brooding time of the halcyon or kingfisher. The nest was supposed to float on the sea; hence the bird was regarded as the harbinger and symbol of calm weather, security, and peace.

HAL·CY·ONE Same as ALCYONE.

HAL·DANE (hawl′-), **JOHN SCOTT,** 1860–1936, English physiologist. —**JOHN BURDON SANDERSON,** born 1892, biologist; son of preceding.

¹HALE *tr. verb* [HALED, HAL·ING] To drag by force; haul; lug. [Variant of HAUL] —**HAL·ER** *noun.*

²HALE *adj.* 1 Of sound and vigorous health; robust. 2 [Scot.] Same as WHOLE. See synonyms under HEALTHY. [<OE. *hal*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

HALE, EDWARD EVERETT, 1822–1909, American clergyman and author. —**GEORGE ELLERY,** 1868–1938, American astronomer. —**SIR MATTHEW,** 1609–1676, English judge and historian. —**NATHAN,** 1755–1776, American revolutionary officer; hanged as spy by British.

HA·LE·A·KA·LA′ (hah·leh·ah·kah·lah′) The largest extinct volcanic crater in the world, eastern Maui Island, Hawaii; 19 square miles; depth, 2,000 feet.

HA·LÉ·VI (hah·leh′·vi), **JUDAH,** often **HA·LÉ·VI,** 1085?–1140?, Spanish Jewish philosopher and poet.

HA·LÉ·VY (ah·leh·vee′), **JACQUES FRANÇOIS FROMENTAL ÉLIE,** 1799–1862, French composer. —**LUDOVIC,** 1834–1908, French playwright and novelist; nephew of preceding.

HALF *noun* [HALVES *pl.*] One of two equal parts into which a thing is or may be divided, or a quantity equal to such a part. —**TO, FOR, AT,** or **ON HALVES** For half the crop or profits; as, for rent *on halves*, to farm *on halves.* —*adj.* 1 Being one of two equal parts of a thing. 2 Partial; approximately one half of, in amount or value: frequently used as the first element of hyphened compounds. —*adv.* To the degree or extent of a half; partially. —**NOT HALF** 1 Only moderately; imperfectly. 2 [Pop.] Not at all; far from being; as, the play was *not half* bad. [<OE. *healf*]

HALF-AND-HALF *adj.* Half of one thing and half of another. —*noun* A mixture of two liquors; specifically, beer and ale, or milk and cream. —*adv.* Equally; in two equal divisions.

HALF-BACK *noun* In football, a position on the right or left side of the field, between the quarterback and the fullback, or, in England, directly behind the forwards or rushers; also, a player occupying this position. See BACK (football).

HALF-BAKED *adj.* Baked on one side or not baked through; doughy; hence [Pop.] raw; crude; immature; of a person, stupid or inexperienced.

HALF BEAK *noun* A fish (genus *Hemiramphus*), related to the saury, having the lower jaw prolonged into a flat narrow extension.

HALF-BINDING *noun* A style of bookbinding in which only the back and corners of the volume are covered with leather. —**HALF-BOUND** *adj.*

HALF BLOOD 1 [Law] The relationship between persons who have one parent only in common. 2 The condition of being of mixed stock; as, an Indian of *half blood.*

HALF-BLOOD *noun* 1 One having only one parent of a specified race; one whose parents are of different races; a half-breed. 2 An animal, as a cow, sheep, etc., of crossed inferior and superior stock. 3 A person of Indian and white, or Negro and white parentage.

—*adj.* Being a half-blood or half-breed; in a loose sense, of mixed blood or breed. —**HALF-BLOODED** *adj.*

HALF-BOOT *noun* A boot extending slightly above the ankle.

HALF-BREED *noun* 1 One having parents of different blood or ethnic stock; as, a Canadian *half-breed;* specifically, one having a white father and an American Indian mother. 2 An adherent of President Garfield in the factional struggles of 1881 within the Republican party. See STALWART. —*adj.* Half of one breed and half of another; coming of mixed racial parentage. —**HALF-BRED** *adj.*

HALF-BREED BUFFALO A catalo.

HALF-BROTHER *noun* A brother related through only one parent.

HALF-CASE *noun* A type case about half the width of the standard upper case.

HALF-CASTE (-kăst) *noun* One born of mixed European and Asiatic blood; also, any half-breed. —*adj.* Of mixed European and other blood.

HALF-CELL *noun* A cell consisting of an electrode immersed in a suitable electrolyte and designed for the measurement of single potentials.

HALF-COCK *noun* The position of the hammer of a firearm when partly raised, but not releasable by the trigger. —**TO GO OFF AT HALF-COCK** To be discharged prematurely; hence, to act or speak hastily or without deliberation: also **TO GO OFF HALF-COCKED.**

—*tr. verb* To raise the hammer of (a gun) to the position of half-cock.

HALF-CRACKED *adj.* Half-witted.

HALF-CROWN *noun* 1 An English silver coin of the value of 2*s.* 6*d.* 2 A method of passing a rope around a spar.

HALF-DIME *noun* A U. S. silver coin worth five cents: first minted, 1792; discontinued, 1873. Also **HALF-DISME.**

HALF-DOLLAR *noun* A U. S. silver coin worth fifty cents, first minted, 1794.

HALF-EAGLE *noun* A gold coin of the United States having a value of five dollars.

HALF GAINER A backward somersault from the standing position of a front dive.

HALF HATCHET A hatchet, the blade of which is trimmed flush with the wedge of the shaft. See illustration under HATCHET.

HALF-HEARTED *adj.* Wanting in affection, interest, or sincerity. See synonyms under FAINT, IRRESOLUTE. —**-LY** *adv.* —**-NESS** *noun.*

HALF-HITCH *noun* A hitch formed by an overhand knot. See illustration under HITCH.

HALF-HOSE *noun* Socks or stockings extending halfway to the knee.

HALF-HOUR *noun* Thirty minutes. —**-LY** *adv.*

HALF LEATHER A style of bookbinding in which the volume has a leather back and muslin sides.

HALF-LENGTH *adj.* Of half the full length, as of a portrait. —*noun* A portrait showing only the upper half of the body.

HALF-LIFE *noun* The period of time during which half the atoms of a radioactive substance will disintegrate. The half-life of radium is about 1690 years, at the end of which period the amount remaining will require another 1690 years to decline by half. Also called *half-value period.* Also **HALF PERIOD.**

HALF-LIFT *noun* A layer of heel leather split to half the standard thickness, and used for close adjustment in built-up heels.

HALF-LIGHT *noun* A dim, grayish light, as at evening.

HALF-MAST *noun* The position of a flag when half-way up the staff, as a tribute of respect to the dead or as a signal of distress. —*tr. verb* To put, as a flag, at half-mast. Also called *half-staff.*

HALF-MEASURE *noun* An imperfect or inadequate measure or plan.

HALF-MOON *noun* The moon when half its disk is illuminated, or something similar in shape to this.

HALF-NELSON *noun* A wrestling hold with one arm which passes below the opponent's armpit and back around his neck.

HALF NOTE A musical note held half the measure of a whole note; a minim.

HALF-PACE *noun* 1 A floor raised above the adjoining level, in a bay window or the like; the raised place at the head of steps on which an altar stands; a dais. 2 A resting place at the end of a flight of stairs; a footpace.

HALF-PAY *noun* Literally, half of full pay; most commonly, the reduced pay of an officer not in regular service or on the retired list, generally more than half: also used attributively; as, a *half-pay* soldier.

HALF'PEN·NY (*Br.* hāy'puh·nĭ *or* hăp'nĭ) *noun* [**HALFPENCE** (*Br.* hāy'puns) or **HALF'PEN·NIES** *pl.*] A British copper coin equivalent to one half of a penny.

HALF-PIKE *noun* A spearing weapon having a staff about half as long as that of the pike.

HALF-ROLL *noun* The turning of an airplane through an angle of 180° about its long axis.

HALF-SECTION *noun* Half a square mile, or 320 acres of land.

-F-SISTER *noun* A sister related through only one parent.

-F-SOLE *noun* A tap sole on a shoe, extending only to e shank. —*verb* To attach a half-sole.

-F-SOVEREIGN *noun* A British gold coin of the value of n shillings.

-F-STAFF Same as **HALF-MAST.**

HALF-STEP *noun* 1 In music, a semitone. 2 In foot drill in the U. S. Army, a step of fifteen inches at quick time; in double time, one of eighteen inches.

HALF-STUFF *noun* Crude paper pulp before it goes into the papermaking machine.

HALF-SWORD *noun* Half the length of a sword.

HALF TIDE The interval midway between high and low tide.

HALF-TIMBERED *adj.* Built of heavy timbers, with the spaces between filled with plaster: said of the framework of a house.

HALF-TINT *noun* A tint or tone of color intermediate between two strong tones of different values.

HALF-TITLE *noun* The title of a book, usually abridged, printed on the leaf preceding the title page; also, the title of any part or section of a book printed on the leaf preceding the text proper: often called *mock title.*

HALF-TONE *noun* 1 An illustration made from a relief plate obtained by photographing an original through a finely ruled glass screen, the lights and shadows appearing when printed as minutely lined or dotted surfaces. 2 Same as HALF-TINT. 3 In music, a semitone. —*adj.* Made by the process of printing half-tones.

HALF-TRACK *adj.* Designating a type of military vehicle propelled by endless tracks, but steered by a pair of wheels in front. —*noun* A half-track vehicle. Compare FULL-TRACK.

HALF-TRUTH *noun* An assertion that is true as far as it goes, but that omits or conceals part of the truth.

HALF-VALUE PERIOD Same as HALF-LIFE.

HALF-WAY *adv.* At or to half the distance. —*adj.* Midway between two points.

HALF-WIT *noun* A feeble-minded person; idiot. —**HALF-WITTED** *adj.*

HALF-YEAR *noun* Half of a calendar year, or six months; loosely, half of the time regularly used in a year, as of a school year. —**HALF-YEARLY** *adj. & adv.*

HAL I·BUT *noun* A large flatfish (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*) of northern seas, much esteemed as food, sometimes attaining a weight of 400 pounds: also spelled *holibut.* [<ME *halybutte* <OE. *halig,* holy, + *butt*]

HAL IC or **HA LIC** *adj.* Of or pertaining to plant communities associated with saline soils.

HAL I CAR NAS'·SUS An ancient Greek city in Asia Minor, reputed birthplace of Herodotus.

HAL IDE *noun* Any compound of a halogen with an element or radical, as a bromide, chloride, etc. —*adj.* Resembling sea salt; haloid. Also **HAL ID.** [<HAL(OGEN) + -IDE]

HAL I·DOM *noun* [Obs.] 1 Holiness; a holy relic, something sacred, as honor; also, a holy place; sanctuary. 2 Church lands. [<OE. *haligdom*]

HAL'·I·FAX 1 The capital of Nova Scotia Province, Canada; the principal Atlantic seaport in Canada. 2 A manufacturing borough in SW. Yorkshire, England.

HALIFAX, EARL OF, Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, born 1881, English statesman.

HAL·I·PLANK'·TON *noun* Marine plankton, as opposed to lacustrine plankton.

HAL·ITE or **HA LITE** *noun* A massive or granular, cleavable, white or variously colored, soluble, isometric sodium chloride, NaCl; rock salt.

HAL I·TO'·SIS *noun* A malodorous condition of the breath. [<L. *halitus* <*halo,* breathe]

HAL·I·TUS *noun* [L.] The breath; also, the vapor from a living body or from blood newly drawn.

HALL (hawl) *noun* 1 Any large building or room devoted to public uses, or to purposes of entertainment. 2 In mediæval times, the main living-room of a castle or other great house, in which the meals were at first cooked as well as eaten. 3 The entry or apartment first entered in a building; hallway; hence, any passageway in a house. 4 Specifically, in England; a manor house; a trade building; as, Stationers' *Hall;* a college (usually minor) of a university, a college dining-room; a dinner served in a college hall, as, *hall* is a ceremonious meal. 5 A college building set apart for any specific object; as, Technology *Hall;* a room used by a students' debating or literary society; hence, the society; as, Clio *Hall;* a meeting place of any society, religious, political, or social, or, sometimes, such society; as, Tammany *Hall;* also, a public building devoted to agricultural or industrial interests; as, Agricultural *Hall.* See synonyms under HOUSE. [<OE. *heall*]

HALL, CHARLES FRANCIS, 1821–1871, American arctic explorer. —**G(RANVILLE) STANLEY,** 1846–1924, American psychologist and editor.

HAL·LAM (hăl'·um), **HENRY,** 1777–1859, English historian

HAL·LAN *noun* [Scot.] A wall or partition in cottages, to screen the occupants from the cold air when the door is opened.

HALL BEDROOM A small bedroom opening into a hall, especially one at the head of a stairway.

HAL·LE (hahl′·uh) A university town in southern Prussia, Germany.

HAL LECK (hăl′·ĭk), **FITZ-GREENE**, 1790–1867, American poet.

HAL LEL *noun* [Heb.] The Psalms from cxiii to cxviii inclusive, chanted at the Passover, Pentecost, and Feast of Tabernacles; often called *Egyptian hallel*.

HAL LE LU′·JAH (–lōō′·yuh) *interj.* Praise ye the Lord: often used attributively in popular speech; as, a *hallelujah* peddler, a preacher: also spelled *alleluia*. —*noun* 1 A musical composition whose principal theme is found in the word *hallelujah*. 2 A flower of the woodsorrel family (*Oxalidaceæ*). Also **HAL·LE·LU′·IAH**. [<Gr. <Heb. *hălělū-yah*, praise ye Jehovah]

HAL LEY (hăl′·ĭ), **EDMUND**, 1656–1742, English astronomer royal. See under COMET.

HAL LIARD Same as HALYARD.

HAL LION (hăl′·yun) *noun* [Scot.] A clown; rascal, hellion.

HALL MARK *noun* 1 The official mark of the Goldsmith's Company in London or other assay office stamped on articles of gold or silver to indicate their purity. 2 Hence, any proof of genuineness or excellence. —*tr. verb* To stamp with a mark indicating excellence.

HAL LO, HAL·LOA, HAL LOW Same as HELLO.

HAL LOO *verb* To utter with a shout; call or shout to; call loudly. —*noun* A loud call or shout. —*interj.* Hello. Also **HAL·LOW**.

HAL LOW (hăl′·ō) *tr. verb* To devote to holy or religious uses; to consecrate; reverence as sacred. [<OE. *halgian*] —**·ED** *adj.*

HAL LOW E'EN′ (hăl·ō·een′) *noun* The evening of Oct. 31, vigil of All Saints' Day. [<(ALL–)HALLOW(S) E(V)EN]

HAL LOW MASS (–mus) *noun* The feast of All Saints: Allhallows. Also **HAL LOW·MAS**.

HALL PROCESS A process for the electrolytic reduction of aluminum from its ores. [<C. M. Hall, 1863–1914, American inventor]

HALL STATT (hahl′·staht) *adj.* Pertaining to or denoting the earlier of two principal divisions of the prehistoric Iron Age of Europe, extending from about the 9th to the 5th century B.C. [<Hallstatt, village in Austria, where implements from this period were found] —**HALL·STAT TI·AN** *adj*

HALL TREE A clothes tree.

HAL LU′ CI NATE *tr. verb* [**·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] To affect or afflict with mistaken notions or fancies. [<L. *hallucinatus* <Gr. *alyein*, to be distraught]

HAL LU CI NA′ TION *noun* 1 An apparent perception without any corresponding external object; especially, in psychiatry, any of numerous sensations, auditory, visual, or tactile, experienced without external stimulus, and caused by mental derangement, intoxication, or fever. See ILLUSION, DELUSION, DREAM, ERROR. —**HAL·LU CI·NA·TO·RY** *adj.*

HAL LU CI NO′ SIS *noun* A mental or nervous disorder characterized by persistent hallucinations.

HAL LUX *noun* [**HAL LU CES** (hăl′·yōō·seez) *pl.*] The first or innermost digit of the foot; the great toe; in a bird, the hind toe. [<L. *hallex*, the great toe]

HALL WAY *noun* A passage giving entrance to a building or communicating with its various apartments.

HALM Same as HAULM.

HAL MA *noun* In the exercises of the pentathlon the long jump with weights in the hands. [<Gr. *halma* <*hallomai*, leap]

HAL MA·HE′ RA (hahl·mah·hch′·rah) An island NE. of Celebes, Netherlands East Indies; 6,500 square miles: also called *Djailolo, Jailolo*.

HA LO *noun* 1 A luminous circle around the sun or the moon, caused by the refraction of light passing through ice crystals floating in the air. 2 A nimbus. 3 The ideal brightness with which imagination surrounds an object of affection or sentiment. —*verb* To enclose in, or form, a halo [<Gr. *halōs*, circular threshing floor]

HAL O BI′·OS *noun* Life in the oceans; marine life collectively. [<Gr. *hals*, salt, + *bios*, life] —**HAL·O·BI·OT′·IC** *adj.*

HAL O GEN (–jĕn) *noun* One of certain elements belonging to the seventh group in the periodic table, as iodine, fluorine, chlorine, and bromine, which combine directly with metals to form halides. [<Gr. *hals*, the sea, salt, + **–GEN**] —**HA·LOG E NOUS** (–lŏj′·ĭ·nus) *adj.*

HAL O GE NA′·TION *noun* The introduction of a halogen into an organic molecule, whether by substitution or addition.

HAL OID *adj.* 1 Resembling sea salt. 2 Pertaining to or derived from a halogen, as any of the inorganic *haloid* acids. —*noun* A haloid salt. [<Gr. *hals*, sea, + **–OID**]

HA LOPH I·LOUS (–lŏf′·ĭ·lus) *adj.* Salt-loving; said of plants growing in saline soil. Also **HAL·O·PHIL, HAL·O·PHILE**.

HAL′ O PHYTE *noun* A plant of saline soil, such as those of the genera *Salsola* and *Salicornia*, growing in salt marshes and yielding salt. —**HAL·O·PHYT′·IC** *adj.*

HALS (hahls), **FRANS**, 1580?–1666, Dutch painter,

HALSE (hawls) *noun* [Prov. Eng.] The throat; the neck. [<OE. *hals*]

HAL SEY (hawl′·sĭ), **WILLIAM FREDERICK**, born 1882, American admiral in World War II.

HAL·SING BORG (hel′·sing·borg) A seaport in SW. Sweden.

HAL STED (hawl′–), **WILLIAM STEWART**, 1852–1922, American surgeon.

1HALT (hawlt) *noun* A complete stop, or cessation of progress in any movement, as of marching troops. —**TO CALL A HALT** To put a stop to, or demand that something be stopped.

—*verb* To stop; bring or come to a halt. See synonyms under FREST, STAND. [<G., stoppage]

2HALT (hawlt) *intr. verb* 1 To walk with a limp. 2 To be lacking or imperfect. 3 To be in doubt; hesitate. —*adj.* [Obs.] Crippled; limping in gait; lame. —*noun* [Obs.] The act of limping; lameness. [<OE. *healt*, lame] —**HALT·ING** *adj.* —**HALT ING LY** *adv.* —**HALT ING·NESS** *noun.*

1HAL TER (hawl′–) *noun* 1 A strap or rope, especially one with a headstall at one end, by which to hold a horse or other animal. 2 A hangman's rope; hence, death by the rope. 3 A woman's waist designed for exposing the back and arms to the sun, fastened around the neck and waist. —*tr. verb* 1 To attach or secure, as with a halter. 2 To put a halter on. 3 To hang. [<OE. *hælfter*]

2HAL TER (hăl′–) *noun* [**HAL·TE·RES** (–teer) *pl.*] One of a pair of small, knobbed, filamentous appendages on each side of the thorax in dipterous insects, replacing the hind wings. [<Gr. *haltēres*, jumping weights]

HALVE (hăv *or* hahv) *tr. verb* [**HALVED, HALV·ING**] 1 To divide into two equal parts; hence, to lessen. 2 To be or form half of. 3 In golf, to play (a match or hole) in the same number of strokes as one's opponent. [<HALF]

HALVES Plural of HALF.

HA LY *adj.* [Scot.] Holy.

HAL YARD (–yurd) *noun* A rope for hoisting a sail, a yard, or a flag. Also spelled *halliard, haulyard*. [<HALE (haul) + YARD (spar)]

HA LYS (hah′·lis) Ancient name of KIZIL-IRMAK.

HAM *noun* 1 The thigh of an animal, as a hog, prepared for food. 2 *pl.* The buttocks. 3 The space or region behind the knee joint; the hock of quadrupeds. 4 [Pop.] A third-rate actor; one who overdramatizes scenes, or portrays a character in amateur fashion. 5 [Pop.] Any amateur or non-professional performer. 6 One licensed by government authority to operate an amateur radio station. [<OE. *hamm*] —**HAM MY** *adj.*

HAM The second son of Noah. *Gen.* x.

HA MA DAN′ (ha·muh·dahn′) A city in NW. Iran. See ECBATANA.

HAM′ A DRY AD *noun* [**·ADS** or **·A·DES** (uh·deez) *pl.*] 1 In Greek mythology, a wood-nymph fabled to live and die with the tree she inhabited. 2 The king cobra. [<Gr. *hamadryas* <*hama*, together, + *drys*, tree]

HAM·AL *noun* [Ar.] In Oriental countries, one who bears burdens; a porter; a carrier; specifically, in India, a man servant: also spelled *hammal*. Also **HA MAUL**. [<Ar. *hammal* <*hamala*, carry]

HAM·A·ME′ LIS *noun* A genus of shrubs of the witch-hazel family (*Hamamelidaceæ*) having alternate simple leaves and heads or spikes of monœcious or polygamous flowers. *H. virginiana* is the common witch-hazel. [<Gr. *hamamelis*, tree with pearlike fruit] —**HAM·A·ME·LI·DA′·CEOUS** (–shus) *adj.*

HA·MAN The chief minister of Ahasuerus, whose plot against the Jews recoiled upon himself (*Esth.* iii–vii), and who was hanged on a gallows fifty cubits high; hence, the phrase **HANGED AS HIGH AS HAMAN.**

HAM BLE·TO′ NI AN *noun* One of a famous breed of American trotting horses. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to a horse of this breed.

HAM·BORN (hahm′–) See DUISBURG-HAMBORN.

HAM BRO (hahm′·brō), **CARL JOACHIM**, born 1885, Norwegian statesman.

HAM·BURG *noun* Finely ground meat, usually fried, sometimes eaten with seasoning on a roll. Also **HAM·BURG·ER, HAMBURG STEAK.**

1HAM·BURG (hăm′·bûrg; *G.* hahm′·bŏŏrK) A subdivision of northern Germany; 160 square miles; formerly a republic; also, its chief city, a great commercial seaport at the mouth of the Elbe.

2HAM·BURG *noun* 1 A European variety of the domestic fowl, having lead-gray legs and a rose-colored comb. 2 A black, sweet and juicy grape, indigenous to the Tyrol and widely cultivated in hothouses throughout the northern latitudes. Also **HAM·BURGH.**

1HAME *noun* One of two curved bars fitted to the collar, that hold the traces of a draft harness. [Akin to D. *haam* and MHG. *hame*]

2HAME *noun* [Scot.] Home. —**·LY** *adj.*

HA·MELN (hah′–) A town on the Weser River in west-central Prussia, Germany. Also **HAME·LIN.**

HAM′·FAT·TER *noun* [Pop.] A third-rate or inexperienced actor. See HAM (actor). [<Negro minstrel song, "The Hamfat Man"]

Ha·mil·car Bar·ca, died 229 B.C., Carthaginian general; father of Hannibal.

1Ham·il·ton, Alexander, 1757–1804, American statesman; joint author of *The Federalist*. —**Emma, Lady**, 1761?–1815, mistress of Lord Nelson. —**Sir William**, 1788–1856, Scottish philosopher. —**Sir William Rowan**, 1805–1865, Irish mathematician and astronomer.

2Ham·il·ton 1 A port and manufacturing city in southern Ontario, Canada, on Lake Ontario. 2 A town on Main Island, capital of the Bermudas. 3 A burgh on the Clyde River, Lanarkshire, Scotland.

Hamilton, Mount A peak of the Coastal Range in west-central California; 4,209 ft.; site of the Lick Observatory.

Hamilton River A river in southern Labrador; 500 miles to **Hamilton Inlet**, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean. Also *Grand River*.

Ham·ite *noun* 1 A descendant of Ham, second son of Noah. 2 A member of the Caucasian race which from earliest days inhabited NE. Africa and the Canary Islands.

Ha·mit′·ic *adj.* Of or pertaining to Ham, Noah's second son, or to any peoples supposed to be his descendants, or to their language.

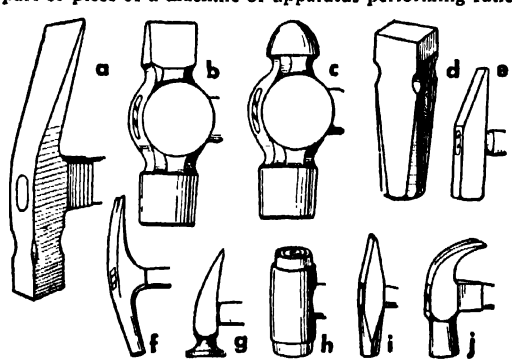
Hamitic languages A family of North African languages having both inflectional and agglutinative characteristics, and including the ancient Egyptian and Libyan languages (now dead) and Coptic, the modern Berber dialects, and the Ethiopian and Cushitic languages of Abyssinia.

ham·let *noun* A little village; a cluster of houses in the country; in England, a village without a church. [<OF. *hamel*, village, <G. *hamm*, fence, enclosure]

Ham·let In Shakespeare's play of this name, the hero, prince of Denmark, who, at the bidding of his father's ghost, seeks to avenge his murder. Compare Ophelia.

ham mal Same as hamal.

ham·mer *noun* 1 A hand implement with a head at right angles to the handle, used for driving nails, pounding, swaging, etc. See under claw hammer, tack hammer. 2 A machine, as a steam hammer or trip hammer, performing functions similar to those of a heavy hand hammer. 3 A part or piece of a machine or apparatus performing functions similar to those of a hammer: especially, the piece by which a gong or the like is struck; that part of a gun lock which strikes the cap or cartridge; the dog or cock; a padded piece that strikes the string of a pianoforte; an auctioneer's mallet; a lever in an internal combustion engine which controls the exhaust. 4 The malleus of the inner ear. 5 A metal ball weighing 16 pounds with a long wire or wooden handle: used for throwing in track meets. —**under the hammer** For sale at auction. —*tr. verb* 1 To strike or beat with or as with a hammer; pound; drive, as a nail. 2 To form or shape by beating with or as with a hammer; forge. 3 To fasten by welding or nailing. 4 To form by persistent intellectual labor; hence [Pop.], to force by constant persuasion, repetition, or argument; as, to *hammer* an idea into his head. [<OE. *hamer*] —**ham mer·er** *noun*.



HAMMERS

a Bricklayers' hammer.
b Machinists' cross-peen.
c Machinists' ball-peen.
d Blacksmiths' set-hammer.
e Tinners' hammer.
f Upholsterers' or tack hammer.
g Shoemakers' hammer.
h Rawhide-faced hammer.
i Riveting hammer.
j Claw hammer.

hammer and tongs Forcefully; with vehemence; as, to go at it *hammer and tongs*.

ham′ mer·cloth *noun* The cloth covering a coachbox: said to be so called from the former use of the box as a receptacle for tools.

hammered work Work in thin metal having the design hammered or beaten by hand as in repoussé work.

Ham·mer·fest (hah′·mur·fĕst) A town in northernmost Norway.

ham′·mer·har·den *tr. verb* To harden (metals) by beating with a hammer.

ham′·mer·head (-hĕd) *noun* 1 A heronlike wading bird (order *Ciconiiformes*) native to Africa and Madagascar, with a blunt-pointed beak, clove-brown plumage, and a large crest. 2 A voracious shark (family *Sphyrnidæ*) of warm seas, having a transversely elongated head with the eyes at each end. 3 The hogsucker. 4 An African fruit bat (order *Chiroptera*) with an elongated snout, related to the flying-fox.

ham·mer·less *adj.* Having no hammer visible: said of firearms.

hammer lock A wrestling grip in which the arm is twisted behind the back and upwards.

ham′·mer·smith *noun* One who works metal with a hammer.

ham′·mer·toe *noun* A deformity of the toe, usually the second, in which the joint nearest the foot is bent toward the instep.

1ham mock (hăm′·uk) *noun* A couch of canvas or netting, swung by the ends. [<Sp. *hamaca*, of W. Ind. origin]

2ham·mock *noun* [Local] A thickly wooded tract of fertile land, often elevated: also called *hummock*. [Variant of hummock]

Ham·mu·ra′·bi (hah·mōō·rah′·bē), king of Babylonia, 1950 B.C., lawgiver.

Hamp den (hăm′·dun), **John**, 1594–1643, English patriot; refused to pay ship-money exacted by Charles I. —**Walter**, stage name of W. H. Dougherty, born 1879, American actor.

1ham·per *tr. verb* To put a burden on; hinder; embarrass; encumber; restrain. —*noun* 1 Cumbrous necessaries, as rigging, on a ship. 2 A fetter. See synonyms under embarrass, hinder. [Perhaps a special use of 2hamper]

2ham·per *noun* A large packing basket, as for food. —*tr. verb* To put into or load with hampers. [<OF. *hanapier* <*hanap*, cup, <LG.; compare OE. *hnæpp*, bowl]

Hamp shire (-shir) A county in southern England; 1,649 square miles; capital, Winchester; including the administrative counties of Southampton and the Isle of Wight: also called *Hants*.

Hamp·ton, Wade, 1755–1835, American revolutionary officer. —**Wade**, 1818–1902, Confederate general and politician; grandson of preceding.

Hampton Roads A channel in Chesapeake Bay, Virginia; duel of "Monitor" and "Merrimac," Mar. 9, 1862.

ham′·shack le *tr. verb* [**led** (ld), **·ling**] 1 To shackle by fastening the head down and connecting it with the fore legs by a short strap or rope, so as to impede free movement; as, to *hamshackle* a horse. 2 Hence, to restrain or impede. Also spelled *hapshackle*. [<dial. ham + shackle]

ham·ster *noun* A ratlike rodent with cheekpouches. The common hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*) of Europe and northern Asia has very large cheekpouches and a short tail. It stores up grain in subterranean galleries. [<G.]

ham string *noun* 1 A tendon of the thigh, back of the knee. 2 The large sinew at the back of the hock of the hind leg of a quadruped. —*tr. verb* To cut the hamstring of; cripple.

Ham sun (hahm′·sōōn), **Knut** (k'nōōt), born 1859, Norwegian novelist.

ham′ u late (-yōō·lāte) *adj.* 1 Having little hooks, as certain plants. 2 Curved. [<L. *hamulus* <*hamus*, hook]

ham u lus (-yōō·lus) *noun* [**li** (lī) *pl.*] 1 A little hook. 2 A hooklike process of a bone. 3 A hooked barbicel of a feather. [<L.]

han *noun* [Scot.] Hand.

Han (hahn) A river in east-central China; about 900 miles to the Yangtze River.

han a·per *noun* A wicker receptacle for documents or valuables. [<OF.; see 2hamper]

Han·a·per *noun* An office of the English Court of Chancery, abolished by William IV in 1832: so named because certain of its papers were originally kept in a hanaper.

hance *noun* 1 The haunch of an arch; the lower part of a many-centered arch, above the springing; also, a small arch joining a straight lintel to its jamb. 2 A break or sudden departure from a natural form; an irregularity, as in a fiferail. [Etymology uncertain]

Han Cities Same as Wuhan.

Han·cock, John, 1737–1793, American statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independence. —**Winfield Scott**, 1824–1886, United States general.

hand *noun* 1 The part of the fore limb in man, apes, monkeys, and lemurs, that is attached to the lower extremity of the fore arm, and is adapted for grasping; also, the end [illegible] as, he employs forty *hands*. 5 A person: commonly used in the plural; as, all *hands* joined in the sport. 6 A pledge of betrothal, or a giving in marriage; as, to sue for a woman's *hand*. 7 Something resembling or having the characteristics of a hand, such as the pointer of a clock, a bunch of tobacco leaves on the stem, tied together, or a minor bunch of bananas, hanging like a row of fingers.

8 The figure ☞ used as an index; fist. 9 Form of handwriting; penmanship; also a signature; as, a legible *hand;* under his *hand* and seal. 10 The approximate width of a palm, viz., four inches; as, a horse 16 *hands* high. 11 Possession; control; authority; power; usually in the plural. 12 The cards held by a player at one deal; the playing of the hands given at one deal; also, the player; as, fourth *hand* at whist. 13 Side; direction; as, on the one *hand* this, on the other *hand* that. 14 Agency in executing or supporting; a part; as, they all had a *hand* in it. 15 A handle; the smallest part of a gun stock. 16 In civil law, a manus. 17 Clapping of hands; a round of applause. — **A GREAT HAND AT** or **FOR** A person specially fond of or clever at. — **AT FIRST HAND** At the source. — **AT HAND** Within reach; near by; convenient. — **AT THE HAND OF** From the hand of; by the operation of. — **BY HAND** With the hands; not aided by machinery. — **TO HAVE ONE'S HANDS FULL** To have all or more than one can do. — **IN HAND** 1 Delivered in advance; paid in the hand. 2 In process of execution or under consideration; as, I have the matter *in hand.* 3 Entirely under control. — **LAYING ON OF HANDS** The act or ceremony of laying the hands on the head of another for the purpose of consecrating to a special office, or of blessing or healing. — **TO LEND A HAND** To help. — **OFF ONE'S HANDS** Out of one's care or control. — **ON HAND** 1 In present or rightful possession; as, we have too many goods *on hand.* 2 In place; present; as, he was promptly *on hand.* — **ON ONE'S HANDS** In one's care or possession; entailing responsibility on one. — **OUT OF HAND** 1 Unruly; lawless; as, the rioters got *out of hand.* 2 Immediately; without delay; offhand. — **TO HAND** At hand; close by; readily accessible. — **TO WASH ONE'S HANDS OF** To take no further responsibility in; dismiss from consideration.

— *adj.* Of, for, or done by, the hand; specifically, designating weapons which can be carried and operated by hand, as pistols, swords, rifles, etc.; as, *hand* arms.

— *tr. verb* 1 To give, pass, deliver, or transmit with or as with the hand. 2 To assist, lead, or raise with the hand. 3 To furl, as a sail. 4 To handle. — **TO HAND DOWN** 1 To transmit, as to one's heirs, descendants, successors, or posterity in general: also **HAND ON.** — **TO HAND OVER** To deliver possession of; surrender; give up; as, to *hand over* a deed. [<OE.]

HAND BAG *noun* A small, portable bag, as a small satchel or a woman's purse.

HAND BALL *noun* A game in which a rubber ball is struck with the hand and kept bounding against a wall or the ground.

HAND'-BAR-ROW *noun* 1 A litter or stretcher. 2 A wheelbarrow.

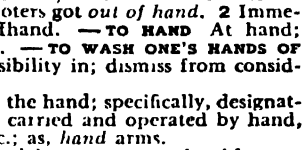
HAND BILL *noun* A small advertising sheet or public notice, usually distributed by hand.

HAND BOOK *noun* A small guidebook or manual.

HAND BREADTH *noun* The breadth of the hand, a palm. Also *hand's breadth.*

HAND CAR A small open railroad car, propelled by a hand pump or motor, used by section men and other railroad workers.

HAND CART A cart pushed by hand.



HANDCUFFS

HAND CUFF *noun* One of two manacles connected by a chain, and designed to be locked around the wrists. See synonyms under **FETTER.** — *tr. verb* To put handcuffs on; manacle.

HAND ED *adj.* 1 Having hands. 2 Acting or provided with hands: used in combination; as, right-*handed,* four-*handed.*

HAN'DEL, GEORGE FRIDERIC, 1685–1759, German composer. Also [G.] **HAN'DEL** (hän'-del).

HAND FAST *noun* [Obs.] A contract signified and sealed by clasping hands; hence, a betrothal or marriage contract. — *verb* To grasp with the hand; make a bargain; hence, to betroth or, in Scots, spouse. [<OE. *gehandfæstan,* betroth] — **HAND FAST ING** *noun.*

HAND FUL *noun* [**HAND-FULS** *pl.*] 1 As much as a hand can hold at once. See **-FUL.** 2 A comparatively small number or quantity.

HAND'-GAL LOP *noun* A moderate gallop.

HAND GLASS 1 A mirror intended to be held in the hand. 2 A reading glass. 3 A time glass to measure a ship's log.

HAND GRIP *noun* 1 A grip of the hand. 2 Close conflict; struggle: usually used in the plural.

HAND'-I-CAP *noun* 1 A condition imposed to equalize the chances of competitors in a race or athletic contest, as the carrying of extra weight, or the requirement of a greater distance or a later start than is assigned to an inferior competitor; hence, any disadvantage imposed to equalize chances. 2 A race or contest in which such conditions are imposed. — *tr. verb* [**-CAPPED, -CAP-PING**] To impose a handicap on; encumber; hinder; retard. [<**HAND IN CAP,** perhaps from drawing lots] — **HAND'-I-CAP'-PER** *noun.*

HAND'-I-CRAFT *noun* 1 Skill and expertness in working with the hands; a mechanical trade. 2 [Obs.] A handicraftsman. See synonyms under **BUSINESS.** [<OE. *handcræft*]

HAND-I-CRAFTS-MAN *noun* [**-MEN** *pl.*] An artisan; mechanic.

HAND-I-LY *adv.* In a handy manner.

HAND-I-NESS *noun* Skilfulness with the hands.

HAND-IN-GLOVE *adj.* In close intimacy.

HAND'-I-WORK (-würk) *noun* Work done by the hands. [<OE. *handgeweorc*]

HAND-KER-CHIEF (hăng'-kur-chĭf) *noun* 1 A kerchief for wiping the face or nose. 2 A neckerchief. [<**HAND** + **KERCHIEF**]

HAND-KNIT *adj.* Knitted by hand: also **HAND-KNITTED.**

HAN-DLE *verb* [**HAN-DLED** (-dld), **HAN-DLING**] 1 To use the hands upon; turn, adjust, examine, or feel with the hand; touch. 2 To manage; as, to *handle* a regiment; contrive, or direct with or as with the hands; use; ply; wield; manipulate; as, to *handle* a musket or an oar. 3 To act toward; deal with; treat; as, they *handled* him shamefully. 4 To buy and sell; trade, invest, or deal in; as, to *handle* cotton or wheat. 5 To treat upon; write or discourse about; as, to *handle* a philosophical topic. 6 To make accustomed to the hand or command; train; break in; as, to *handle* a young colt; also, to submit or respond to handling; as, the horse *handles* well. — **TO HANDLE WITH GLOVES ON** To deal with carefully, very tactfully, etc.

— *noun* That part of an object intended to be grasped with the hand in lifting or using, as a haft, helve, hilt, crank, bail, or knob. — **TO FLY OFF THE HANDLE** To be suddenly and unreasonably angry; make an emotional scene. [<OE. *handlian*]

HAN'-DLE-BAR *noun* 1 A handle or handles in form of a bar; specifically, the steering bar of a bicycle, motorcycle, or similar vehicle. 2 *pl.* [Pop.] A long mustache curved like a handlebar.

HAN-DLER *noun* 1 One who or that which handles; specifically, one who trains, breaks in, or manages certain animals, as dogs, colts, fighting cocks, etc. 2 The trainer of a pugilist.

HAND-LESS *adj.* 1 Without hands. 2 Awkward; clumsy.

HAND LEVEL A telescopic hand instrument used in surveying to determine approximate elevation.

HAN-DLING *noun* 1 The act of touching or turning with the hands. 2 Manner of treatment, as in writing, drawing, arguing, etc.

HAND-MADE *adj.* Made by hand or by hand tools.

HAND-MAID *noun* A female servant or attendant. Also **HAND'-MAID-EN.**

HAND-ME-DOWNS *noun* 1 Clothing which has been outgrown and is passed to a smaller person. 2 Hence, shabby or second-hand clothing. 3 Cheap, ready-made clothing. — **HAND-ME-DOWN** *adj.*

HAND ORGAN A musical instrument consisting of a boxed revolving cylinder turned by a hand crank; a barrel organ.

HAND-OUT *noun* Anything given to a beggar, especially food.

HAND PUMP Any pump worked by hand; especially, an auxiliary fuel pump used to start an engine or for emergency; also called *wobble pump.*

HAND RAIL A rail that can be grasped by the hand, as at the edge of a gallery or along the outer edge of a stairway.

HAND SAW A saw made to be used with one hand.

HAND'S BREADTH Same as **HANDBREATH.**

HAND-SEL (hand'- *or* hăn'-sĕl) *noun* 1 A gift as a token of good will or to secure good luck. 2 Earnest-money on a contract. 3 A bridegroom's gift to a bride; also, money given as a gift at New Year's. — *tr. verb* 1 To give handsel to. 2 To do or use for the first time. 3 To taste, celebrate, or try for good luck. Also spelled *hansel.* [<OE. *handselen,* giving into the hand, <*hand,* hand, + *selen,* gift]

HAND-SET *noun* An apparatus, device, or instrument, especially a telephone, designed to be held in or operated by one hand.

HAND SOME (hăn'-sum) *adj.* 1 Agreeable to the eye or to good taste; of pleasing aspect. 2 Of liberal dimensions or proportions. 3 Marked by magnanimity, generosity, or liberality. 4 Marked by propriety. 5 [Obs.] Handy; convenient; dexterous. See synonyms under **BEAUTIFUL, FINE.** [<**HAND** + **-SOME**] — **-NESS** *noun.*

HAND-SOME-LY *adv.* 1 Becomingly; liberally; generously. 2 [Pop.] Cleverly; neatly.

HAND-SPIKE *noun* A bar used as a lever.

HAND-SPRING *noun* A somersault in which only the hands, when the feet are in the air, touch the ground.

HAND-TO-HAND *adj.* At close quarters; as, a *hand-to-hand* fight.

HAND-TO-MOUTH *adj.* Spending as fast as one earns; improvident.

HAND-WALED *adj.* [Scot.] Hand-picked.

HAND-WORK *noun* Work done by hand, not by machine.

HAND'-WRIT-ING *noun* The form of writing peculiar to a given person; penmanship; written matter.

HAND-Y *adj.* [**HAND-I-ER, HAND-I-EST**] 1 Ready at hand or

convenient for use; near by. 2 Skilful with the hands. 3 Easy to handle: said of a ship or a tool. 4 [Obs.] Done by the hand. See synonyms under CONVENIENT, SKILFUL.

HANDY MAN One good at odd jobs, a jack-of-all-trades.

HANG *verb* [**HUNG** or **HANGED, HANG ING**] 1 To support by attachment to something above; suspend; also, to suspend something on; as, to *hang* walls with tapestry. 2 To execute or die on the gallows: with past tense and past participle *hanged*. 3 To cause to droop. 4 To hold in suspense; caused to come to, be, or remain in deadlock, as a jury; be unable to agree. 5 To place in position by means of pivots, hinges, hooks, nails, or other fastenings, as, to *hang* a blind, sign, door, gate, or a scythe to its handle. 6 To depend, swing, wave, or flutter from any support. 7 To project over, overhang, slope down, hence, to be imminent: with *over*; also, to have a declivity, incline. 8 To watch or wait with solicitude. 9 To stick; cling, linger; loiter. 10 To rest for decision; depend. 11 To be in doubt or suspense. See synonyms under SUSPEND. — **TO HANG AROUND** To loiter or linger near, frequent; also, to seek the company of often or habitually. — **TO HANG BACK** To be reluctant. — **TO HANG FIRE** To fail to explode promptly, said of a firearm; hence, of an event, to be delayed. — **TO HANG TOGETHER** 1 To be associated or united, as in a band, also, to be loyal. 2 To be consistent or coherent, as, his story does not *hang together*. — **TO HANG UP** To postpone; delay.

— *noun* 1 The manner of hanging or being hung. 2 Familiar knowledge or wont, knack. 3 The general run; leading idea. 4 A pause. 5 A bit; as, I don't give a *hang*: circumlocution for *damn*. 6 Rake, as of a mast. — **TO GET THE HANG OF** To come to understand or be able to do. [<OF. *hangian*]

HAN GAR (hăng'-ur *or* hăng'-gar) *noun* A shelter or shed for the storage of agricultural implements, vehicles, airplanes, airships, etc. [<J.]

HANG BIRD *noun* A bird that builds a hanging nest; specifically, the Baltimore oriole.

HANG CHOW A city and port in eastern China, capital of Chekiang Province; on **HANG CHOW BAY**, an inlet of the East China Sea.

HANG DOG *adj.* Of mean, sneaking, or abject character or appearance. — *noun* A skulking person; sneak.

HANG ER *noun* 1 One who or that which hangs; a device by which something is suspended. 2 A short cut-and-thrust sword.

HANGER-ON *noun* A self-attached dependent; parasite.

HANG FIRE *noun* A delay in the explosion of a propelling charge, igniter, or the like. Compare MISFIRE.

HANG ING *adj.* 1 Suspended from something, dangling. 2 Involving or suggesting death on the gallows. 3 Lying on a steep slope, as a *hanging* garden. 4 Drooping and dejected, said of the countenance. 5 Held in abeyance.

— *noun* 1 The act of suspending. 2 Execution on the gallows. 3 *pl* Drapery for a room, as tapestry.

HANG MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl*] A public executioner.

HANG-NAIL *noun* Skin partially torn loose at the side or root of a finger nail. [Variant of AGNAIL]

HANG-NEST *noun* A hangbird's nest.

HANG-OUT *noun* A habitual meeting place or resort, as of tramps, idlers, etc., or of any special group.

HANG-OVER *noun* 1 A person or thing remaining from something that is past; a survival, as of a tradition. 2 The after-effects of dissipation.

HANG WIRE *noun* A length of wire in a bomber by which the safety-catch of a bomb is released and the fuse armed when a bomb is dropped.

HANK *noun* 1 A bundle of two or more skeins of yarn tied together; also, a single skein. 2 A measure of yarn varying for different materials: a hank of No. 1 cotton is 840 yd. and weighs 1 lb; a hank of woolen yarn is 560 yd. 3 A rope, string, coil, or tie; also, any fastening; specifically, a ring of rope or iron on the edge of a jib or stay sail, used for fastening it. [Compare ON. *honk*, coil]

HAN KER (hang'-) *intr. verb* 1 To have an incessant desire; hunger. 2 To linger expectantly. (<Flem. *hankeren*]

— **-ER** *noun* — **-ING** *noun*

HAN KOW (hăn-) A city in Hopeh Province, east-central China; at the head of navigation on the Yangtze River.

HAN KY-PAN KY (hăng'-kĭ-păng'-kĭ) *noun* A conjurer's patter; jugglery; hence, trickery.

HAN NA [Dutch] Same as JOAN.

HAN NAH A feminine personal name. [<Heb., grace]

— **HANNAH** A Jewish prophetess; mother of the prophet Samuel. *1 Sam.* i. 2.

HAN NI BAL A masculine personal name.

— **HAN NI BAL**, 247–183 B.C., Carthaginian general.

HA NOI (hah-noy) A city on the Song Koi River, capital of French Indochina and Tongking.

HA NO TAUX (ah-no-tō'), **ALBERT AUGUSTE GABRIEL**, born 1853, French statesman and author.

HAN O VER A former German kingdom, now a Prussian province; also, its capital city, an industrial city in west-central Prussia, Germany. Also [G.] **HAN NO VER**. — **HAN O VE'-RI AN** *adj. & noun.*

HANOVERIAN DYNASTY A reigning family of Great Britain, founded by George I, who was elector of Hanover, and ending with Victoria, also called **HOUSE OF HANOVER**.

HANS (hahns) [Dutch, G., Sw.] Diminutive of JOHANNES.

HAN SARD *noun* 1 The printed record of the proceedings of the British Parliament: so called from its first publisher, Luke Hansard, 1752–1828. 2 A citizen or merchant of a Hanse town.

HAN' SARD IZE *verb* [**-IZED**, **-IZ ING**] To show the inconsistency of (a member of Parliament) by quoting from the Hansard.

HANSE *noun* 1 A confederacy of commercial towns; a guild of merchants. 2 A fee paid by merchants not members of a guild. [<OF., <OHG. *hansa*, confederacy]

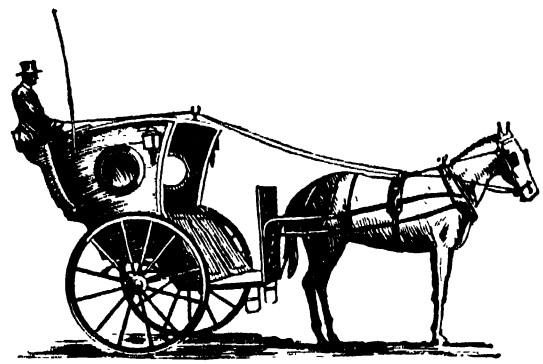
HANSE *noun* The Hanseatic League.

HAN SE AT'-IC *adj.* Pertaining to the Hanse towns of Germany.

HANSEATIC LEAGUE A league of about 85 towns and cities in northern Germany and neighboring countries, called **HANSE TOWNS**, which banded together in the Middle Ages (about 1241–1669) for mutual protection and trade advantages. Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen are still called *Hanse towns*.

HAN SEL Same as HANDSEL.

HAN'-SOM *noun* A low, two-wheeled one-horse cab, with driver's seat perched back of the top: also **HANSOM CAB**. [<J. A. Hansom, 1803–82, English inventor]



HANSOM

HANT *noun* [Pop.] Ghost; spirit. [<HAUNT]

HAN'T (haynt; *Br.* hahnt) Have not, or has not: a colloquial contraction.

HAN TLE *noun* [Scot.] A good many; a good deal. [Etymology uncertain]

HANTS Hampshire: a contracted form of **HANTESSHIRE**, the ancient spelling. See HAMPSHIRE.

HA NUK KAH (kah'-noo-cuh) [Heb.] The chief post-Biblical festival of the Jews, held for eight days, from Kislew 25th, in memory of the restoration of the temple service during the time of the Maccabeans, 164 B.C. It is known also, usually by Christians, as the *Feast of Dedication*. Also spelled *Chanuca*. Also **HA NU-KAH**.

HAN U MAN' (hŭn-ōō mahn') *noun* The entellus monkey.

HAN U-MAN' (hŭn ōō-mahn') The monkey-god of Hindu mythology; the ally of Rama.

HAN YANG (hahn-yahng) An industrial city near Hankow, Hopeh Province, China.

ḥHAP *noun* 1 A casual occurrence; happening; chance. 2 Luck; good fortune. See synonyms under ACCIDENT. — *intr. verb* To happen; chance. [<ON. *happ*]

ẖHAP [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] *noun* A cloak; wrapper; covering. — *tr. verb* To cover with clothing. [Compare OE. *gehopp*, small bag]

HAP' HAZ ARD *adj.* Accidental; happening by chance — *noun* Mere chance; hazard. — *adv.* By chance; at random. — **HAP HAZ'-ARD LY** *adv.*

HAPH E PHO' BI A Same as HAPTEPHOBIA.

HAPH TA RAH (hahf-tah'-rah) *noun* [Heb.] [**-ROTH** (rōth) *pl.*] The selection from the prophets read in the synagog service after the parashah.

HAPL-, HAPLO- Combining forms from Greek *haploos*, onefold, denoting simple, single, as in *haplo*dont, having molar teeth with simple crowns.

HAP LESS *adj.* Having no luck or hap; unfortunate; unlucky or unhappy. — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *noun.*

HAP LITE *noun* A fine-grained acid granite, composed mostly of quartz and feldspar, and occurring in dikes. Its micaceous constituent, when present, is usually muscovite. Also called *aplite*. [See HAPLOID] — **HAP-LIT IC** *adj.*

HAP LOID *adj.* Having the character of gametes with a reduced number of chromosomes, in contradistinction to the diploid with the doubled number found in somatic cells. Also **HAP LOID IC**. [<Gr. *haploos, haplous*, single]

HAP LO SIS *noun* The halving of the chromosome number during meiosis.

HAP·LY *adv.* By chance.

HAP·PEN *intr. verb* 1 To come or occur, to exist or be produced, by chance or without previous expectation; occur or seem to occur without prevision or voluntary and intelligent intention; befall; chance; as, he *happened* to be at home. 2 To take place or occur; come to pass; said of events simply as occurring; as, death *happens* to all men alike. 3 To meet with by chance: with *on* or *upon*. — **TO HAPPEN IN** To make a chance social call. [<HAP]

Synonyms: bechance, betide, chance, fall, occur, supervene. A thing is said to *happen* when no design is manifest or thought of; it is said to *chance* when it appears to be the result of accident (compare synonyms for ACCIDENT). An incident *happens* or *occurs;* something external or actual *happens* to one; a thought or fancy *occurs* to him. *Befall* and *betide* are transitive; *happen* is intransitive; something *befalls* or *betides* a person or *happens* to him. *Betide* is specially used for anticipated evil, thought of as waiting and coming at its appointed time; as, woe *betide* him. One event *supervenes* upon another event, one disease upon another, etc.

HAP·PEN·ING *noun* Something that happens; an event. See synonyms under ACCIDENT.

HAP·PER *noun* [Scot.] The hopper of a mill.

HAP·PI·LY *adv.* 1 In a happy manner, cheerfully. 2 Fortunately; luckily. 3 Felicitously. 4 [Obs.] Haply, by chance.

HAP·PI·NESS *noun* 1 The state or quality of being happy, the pleasurable experience that springs from possession of good or the gratification of desires; enjoyment, blessedness. 2 Good fortune, luck; prosperity. 3 Unstudied grace, aptness or felicitousness, as of a remark or turn of phrase.

Synonyms: blessedness, bliss, cheer, comfort, contentment, delight, ecstasy, enjoyment, felicity, gaiety, gladness, gratification, joy, merriment, mirth, pleasure, rapture, rejoicing, satisfaction, triumph. *Comfort* may be almost wholly negative, being found in security or relief from that which pains or annoys. *Enjoyment* is more positive and *pleasure* still more vivid; *satisfaction* is more tranquil than *pleasure*, when a worthy *pleasure* is past, a worthy *satisfaction* remains. *Happiness* is more complete than *comfort*, *enjoyment*, or *satisfaction*, more serene and rational than *pleasure*. *Felicity* is a colder and more formal term than *happiness*. *Gladness* is *happiness* that overflows. *Joy* is more intense than *happiness*, deeper than *gladness*, to which it is akin, nobler and more enduring than *pleasure*. *Bliss* is ecstatic, perfected *happiness*. See RAPTURE.

HAP·PY *adj.* [**HAP·PI·ER, HAP·PI·EST**] 1 Enjoying, giving or indicating pleasure; joyous, blessed. 2 Dexterously or fortunately effective; opportune, felicitous. 3 Yielding or marked by happiness, as, *happy* moments.

Synonyms: blessed, blissful, blithe, blithesome, bright, buoyant, cheerful, cheering, cheery, delighted, delightful, dexterous, felicitous, fortunate, gay, glad, jocund, jolly, joyful, joyous, lucky, merry, mirthful, pleased, prosperous, rapturous, rejoiced, rejoicing, smiling, sprightly, successful, sunny. *Happy* primarily refers to something that comes "by good hap," a chance that brings prosperity, benefit, or success. Formerly, it applied to the enjoyment of any good or advantage, becoming at times equivalent to *blessed*. In its most frequent present use, *happy* is applied to the state of one enjoying happiness, or to that by which happiness is expressed, as, a *happy* heart, a *happy* face, *happy* laughter, *happy* tears. (Compare synonyms for HAPPINESS.) *Cheerful* applies to the possession or expression of a moderate and tranquil happiness. A *cheery* word spontaneously gives cheer to others, a *cheering* word is more distinctly planned to cheer and encourage. *Gay* applies to an effusive and superficial happiness (often not really worthy of that name) perhaps resulting largely from abundant animal spirits. A *buoyant* spirit is, as it were, borne up by joy and hope. A *sunny* disposition has a constant tranquil brightness that irradiates all who come within its influence. See AUSPICIOUS, CHEERFUL, CLEVER, FORTUNATE, SKILFUL, WELL. *Antonyms* afflicted, distressed, gloomy, melancholy, miserable, mournful, pensive, regretful, sad, sorrowful, troubled, woebegone, woeful.

HAPPY-GO-LUCKY *adj.* Trusting easily to luck; improvident; haphazard. — *adv.* As one pleases; anyhow; at will.

HAPS·BURG An ancient German family from which were descended rulers of Austria, Hungary and Bohemia, the Holy Roman empire, and Spain, the male line ended 1740: also called **HOUSE OF HAPSBURG.** Also spelled *Habsburg.*

HAPSBURG-LORRAINE The royal house of Austria, 1740–1918.

HAP′·SHACK·LE Same as HAMSHACKLE

HAP·TENE *noun* A partial antigen, a substance which, when combined with certain proteins, has the power of conferring on them specific antigenic properties. Also **HAP·TEN.**

HAP·TE·PHO′·BI·A *noun* A morbid fear of being touched: also called *haphephobia.* [<Gr. *haptō,* touch, + -PHOBIA] — **HAP·TE·PHO′·BIC** *adj.*

HAP′·TER·ON *noun* [A *pl.*] A special organ of attachment developed by many aquatic plants, or marine algæ, by which they anchor themselves to rocks. Also **HAP·TERE.** [<Gr. *haptō,* fasten]

HAP′·TO·PHORE *noun* The thermostable portion of a toxin molecule which combines with an antitoxin cell to neutralize the toxic thermolabile portion.

HAP TOT RO PISM *noun* A one-sided growth in plants, induced by pressure or other stimuli. — **HAP·TO·TROP′·IC** *adj.*

HA RA-KI RI (hah′·rah-ke′·rī) *noun* Literally, belly-cutting; suicide by disemboweling: Japanese traditional form of suicide practiced by the ancient warrior class, or Samurai, to avoid capture or dishonor; it was also granted to a noble by the Emperor in lieu of the death penalty. [<Jap.]

HA RANGUE (-rang′) *noun* An oration; especially, a loud and vehement speech. — *verb* [**HA RANGUED, HA RANGUING** (-rang′·ing)] To deliver a harangue (to). See synonyms under SPEECH. [<F. <OHG. *hring,* ring] — **HA·RANGU·ER** *noun.*

HA RAR (hah′·rur) A town in east-central Ethiopia. Also *Harar.*

HAR ASS (hăr′·us) *tr. verb* 1 To trouble with importunities, cares, or annoyances; vex; worry; perplex; wear out. 2 To worry (an enemy) by continual attacks without a general battle, as by raids and dashes; also, to ravage; raid. See synonyms under PERSECUTE, PERPLEX, PURSUE. [< OF. *harasser* <*harer,* set a dog on, <OHG. *haren,* cry out] — **·ER** *noun* — **·MENT** *noun.*

HAR BIN (-bēen *or* -bīn) A treaty port in north-central Manchuria on the Sungari River.

HAR BIN GER (-jur) 1 One who or that which foreruns and announces the coming of something. 2 Formerly, a courier who rode in advance of a party to arrange for their lodging and entertainment. See synonyms under HERALD. — *tr. verb* To act as a harbinger; usher in. [<OF. *herbergeor,* provider of shelter, <*herberge,* shelter, <G.]

HAR BOR (-bur) *noun* 1 A port or haven where ships may find protection from storms; a bay. 2 A depot or shelter for military tanks. 3 Any place of refuge and rest. See synonyms under REFUGE, SHELTER. — *verb* 1 To give refuge; shelter, protect, find, take, or receive shelter or protection. 2 To entertain in the mind. See synonyms under CHERISH. SHELTER. Also [Br.] **HAR BOUR.** [<OE. *herebeorg,* lodgings] — **HAR BOR ER** *noun*

HAR BOR AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 A port or place of shelter for ships. 2 Shelter, entertainment

HAR·BOR LESS *adj.* Without a harbor; shelterless.

HAR BOR MAS TER *noun* 1 An officer who inspects vessels in harbor to see that they are properly berthed and moored. 2 The chief of the harbor police.

HARBOUR GRACE A town in SE. Newfoundland.

HARCOURT LAMP A pentane lamp.

HARD *adj.* 1 Solid and firm in substance and outline; not easily receiving indentation or impression: opposed to *soft.* 2 Difficult of accomplishment, comprehension, solution, or decision; puzzling, perplexing; exhausting. 3 Unfeeling in character or demeanor, unmarked by a kindly disposition, severe; austere, especially, in money matters, grinding or grasping. 4 Unjust, exacting, or oppressive, as, *hard* terms, a *hard* sentence. 5 Thorough-going and energetic or unrestrained in action, zealous, impetuous; also, excessive; violent. 6 Causing resentment or a sense of injury; offensive; galling, cruel, as, to call one a *hard* name. 7 Not easily traveled; beset with difficulties or obstacles; rough; uneven, as, a *hard* journey. 8 Involving suffering or privation; rigorous; severe; as, *hard* times, a *hard* winter. 9 Coarse and unpalatable, or poor, scanty, and insufficient, as *hard* fare. 10 Sound and trustworthy; practically strong, as, good, *hard* sense. 11 Capable of endurance; hardy; as, a *hard* constitution. 12 Containing certain mineral salts in solution, said of water that is not well adapted for washing or cooking. 13 Rough or harsh on the palate, sour or containing much alcohol: said of certain liquors. 14 Hardened or wicked; unscrupulous; vicious. 15 Surd, or without sonant quality, as *f, k, p,* or as *c* before *a, o, u,* also, uttered guttturally, as *g* in *go,* contrasted with *soft g* in *gem.* — **TO HAVE IT HARD** To have bad luck or difficulties.

— *adv.* 1 With much continued energy; forcibly. 2 With effort or difficulty. 3 So as to cause vexation, trouble, or pain. 4 Securely; tightly, fast. 5 In close proximity; adjoining; near; often with *after, by,* or *upon.* 6 Roughly and joltingly; with speed. 7 To the extreme limit: said of a vessel's helm. 8 In such a manner as to become hard. 9 So as to present difficulties. [<OE. *heard*]

Synonyms (adj.): arduous, austere, bad, callous, compact, cruel, dense, difficult, distressing, exacting, firm, flinty, grievous, hardened, harsh, impenetrable, obdurate, oppressive, rigid, severe, solid, stern, stubborn, unfeeling, unforgiving, unrelenting, unyielding. See ARDUOUS, AUSTERE, BAD, COMPACT, DIFFICULT, FIRM, IMPENETRABLE, TROUBLESOME. *Antonyms:* easy, facile, fluid, genial, gentle, intelligible, kind, lenient, meek, mild, penetrable, perspicuous, simple, soft, submissive, tender, yielding.

HARD-AND-FAST *adj.* Absolutely binding; fixed and unalterable.

HARD-BITTEN *adj.* Having been often or badly bitten, as a dog; hence, tough.

HARD-BOILED *adj.* 1 Boiled until cooked through; cooked

solid: said of an egg. **2** Hence, unyielding in character; tough.

HARD CASE [Pop.] A tough person or a ruffian.

HARD CASH Coin as distinguished from paper money; also, actual money as distinguished from debts or claims to be collected or settled.

HARD COAL Anthracite.

HARD CUSTOMER A person or thing hard to deal with; a person one is likely to be bested by.

HARD-EARNED *adj.* Earned or gained with difficulty; obtained by hard work.

HAR·DE·CA·NUTE' (-nōōt'), 1019?-1042, king of England and Denmark, 1040-1042; son of Canute.

HARD·EN *verb* **1** To make or become hard or harder; make or become solid. **2** To toughen; inure; strengthen or become stronger; as, to *harden* muscles, to *harden* soldiers. **3** To make or become callous, insensitive, or indifferent. **4** To become firmer or higher, as prices; become stable; cease fluctuating. [<ON. *harthna*]

HAR·DEN, SIR ARTHUR, 1865-1940, English chemist. — **MAXIMILIAN,** 1861-1927, German journalist.

HARD·EN·ER *noun* **1** One who or that which hardens. **2** One who hardens cutting tools. **3** Any substance added to paint or varnish to give a resistant finish.

HARD·EN·ING *noun* Any substance or material that hardens another; specifically, any metal added to iron to make steel.

HARD FACTS Things certainly known and not disputable.

HARD-FAVORED *adj.* Having harsh or coarse features or appearance. Also [Br.] **HARD-FAVOURED.** — **HARD-FAVORED·NESS** *noun.*

HARD-FEATURED *adj.* Stern or forbidding in countenance or aspect.

HARD-FISTED *adj.* **1** Having hard, horny, or strong hands. **2** Of an avaricious or miserly disposition. — **HARD-FISTED·NESS** *noun.*

HARD·HACK *noun* The steeplebush.

HARD-HANDED *adj.* **1** Having hard or horny hands. **2** Governing with severity or cruelty; despotic; tyrannical.

HARD·HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* **1** An obstinate or stupid person. **2** The menhaden. **3** The alewife.

HARD-HEADED *adj.* **1** Possessing shrewdness and a practical turn. **2** Inclined to obstinacy; stubborn. — **HARD-HEADED·NESS** *noun.*

HARD-HEARTED *adj.* Lacking pity or sympathy; unfeeling; obdurate. — **HARD-HEARTEDLY** *adv.* — **HARD-HEARTEDNESS** *noun.*

HAR' DI·HOOD (-hōōd) *noun* **1** Sturdy courage; also, rash or foolish daring; venturesomeness. **2** Presumptuous boldness; audacity; effrontery. **3** The quality of being hardy; physical endurance. See synonyms under COURAGE, EFFRONTERY, TEMERITY.

HAR·DI·LY *adv.* With hardihood; boldly.

HAR·DI·NESS *noun* **1** The state of being hardy or physically strong. **2** Stout-heartedness; intrepidity.

HAR DING, WARREN GAMALIEL, 1865-1923, president of the United States, 1921-23.

HARD LABOR Heavy labor, such as stone-breaking, etc., imposed as a form of punishment upon criminals in addition to imprisonment.

HARD-LOOKING *adj.* Looking like a hard case; tough-looking.

HARD·LY *adv.* **1** With difficulty or great pains. **2** Scarcely; not quite. **3** Improbably. **4** Rigorously; harshly; severely.

HARD MAPLE Sugar maple.

HARD-MOUTHED *adj.* Having a hard mouth, as a horse; hence, not easily guided or controlled.

HARD·NESS *noun* **1** The state of being hard. **2** Unyieldingness of spirit; insensitivity; callousness. **3** A property of water that contains mineral salts. **4** Tenseness: said of the pulse. **5** In art, harsh effect or treatment. **6** That quality of a mineral that resists scratching; in Mohs' scale of hardness the relative values are: 1, talc; 2, gypsum; 3, calcite; 4, fluorite; 5, apatite; 6, feldspar; 7, quartz; 8, topaz; 9, corundum; 10, diamond. **7** The toughness of a metal or alloy. See BRINELL HARDNESS. **8** A high-penetrating power of X-rays or other forms of radiant energy.

HARD OF HEARING Deaf or partially deaf.

HARD·PAN *noun* **1** A layer of firm detritus under soft soil. **2** Hence, a firm foundation; solid basis; also, a low point or degree; as, prices have reached *hardpan.* — **TO COME DOWN TO HARDPAN** To face reality.

HARD-PUSHED *adj.* In difficulties, especially for time or money.

HARD RUBBER Vulcanite.

HARDS *noun pl.* The refuse or coarse part of flax, hemp, wool, or tow: also called *hurds.* [<OE. *heordan*]

HARD SAUCE Butter and sugar creamed together and used as a sauce with puddings

HARD-SET *adj.* **1** In a difficult situation; beset. **2** Firmly resolved; obstinate; unyielding.

HARD·SHELL *adj.* **1** Having a hard shell, as a lobster or crab, previous to shedding the carapace. **2** Stubbornly devoted to one's principles; uncompromising; inflexible.

HARD SHELL BAPTIST A Primitive or Old School Baptist.

HARD-SHELLED CLAM The quahaug.

HARD-SHELLED CRAB A crab, particularly the blue crab *(Callinectes sapidus)* of North America, before it has molted. After it has molted it is known as a *soft-shelled crab.*

HARD SHIP *noun* **1** Something hard to endure, as exposure or injustice. **2** [Obs.] Rigor; severity. See synonyms under MISFORTUNE.

HARD-SPUN *adj.* Spun with a fine twist.

HARD TACK *noun* Large, unsalted, crackerlike, hard-baked biscuit for army and navy use; also called *ship biscuit.*

HARD UP **1** Short of money; in need or want. **2** Undergoing a streak of bad luck. **3** Having a meager choice; as, *hard up* for amusement.

HARD·WARE *noun* **1** Manufactured articles of metal, as utensils or tools. **2** [Pop.] Firearms.

HARD·WOOD *noun* **1** Wood from broad-leaved deciduous trees as distinguished from the wood of coniferous or needle-leaved trees; also, any such tree itself. **2** Any dense heavy wood: properly two words.

HAR·DY *adj.* [**HAR DI ER, HAR DI·EST**] **1** Inured to hardship; robust. **2** Showing hardihood; bold; audacious; strenuous. **3** Able to survive the winter in the open air; perennial: said of plants. **4** Rigid; strong; durable. See synonyms under STRONG. [<OF. *hardi* <*hardir,* embolden, < LG.]

HAR DY *noun* [**HAR DIES** *pl.*] A square-shanked chisel or fuller for insertion in a hardy-hole.

HAR DY, THOMAS, 1840-1928, English novelist and poet.

HARDY-HOLE *noun* A hole in a blacksmiths' anvil for the hardy or another tool.

HARE *noun* A rodent (genus *Lepus*) with cleft upper lip, long ears, and long hind legs; proverbial for its timidity and swiftness: in America called *rabbit.* [<OE. *hara*]

HARE-AND-HOUNDS A rural sport in which one or more persons, called *hares,* travel in advance of a larger body of players, known as *hounds.* The *hares* scatter scraps of paper (called "scent") as they proceed, and the *hounds,* by following the scent, try to catch the *hares* before they make "cover" or home.

HARE BELL *noun* A perennial herb *(Campanula rotundifolia)* with blue bell-shaped flowers: also called *bluebell.*

HARE-BRAINED *adj.* Foolish; flighty; giddy.

HARE LIP *noun* A congenital fissure of the upper lip a short distance from the median line.

HA REM *noun* **1** The women's apartments in a Mohammedan household; seraglio; also, the women occupying them **2** A sanctuary, prohibited to all but the faithful, as the mosque at Mecca. [<Ar. *haram,* anything forbidden]

HARE'S-EYE *noun* Lagophthalmos

HAR FLEUR A seaport near La Havre, France.

HAR GREAVES, JAMES, died 1778, English weaver; inventor of the spinning-jenny.

HAR I COT (har'i-kō) *noun* **1** A stew of meat, especially mutton, and vegetables. **2** The ripe seeds or green pods of the kidney bean and other string beans. [<F.]

HA·RI-KA RI Incorrect variant of HARA-KIRI.

HARK *intr. verb* **1** To harken; listen: usually with *to;* also used in the imperative as a cry to hounds meaning "Go!" or "Off and away!"; formerly also with *ye,* hence the contraction **HARK EE.** **2** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To whisper, speak in one's ear. — **TO HARK BACK** To retrace the scent for a new start: said of hounds; hence, to revert. — *noun* The cry "hark" as used to urge on or guide hounds in the chase. [<ME. *herkien;* compare HARKEN]

HARK EN *verb* **1** To hear by listening; listen or give heed to what is said for the purpose of obeying. **2** [Obs.] To attend or give heed to the utterance of. **3** [Obs.] To inquire after. See synonyms under LISTEN. Also spelled *hearken.* [<OE. *heorcnian*]

HARK ER *noun* [Scot.] A listener.

HARL *verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To drag forcibly or violently; drag oneself; be dragged. Also **HARLE.**

HARL *noun* **1** Filaments of flax or hemp drawn out or hackled; hence, any fibrous substance. **2** A barb of a large feather, as from a peacock: used for making artificial flies in angling. [<MLG. *herle*]

HAR·LE·IAN (-lī·un) *adj.* Belonging to or connected with Robert Harley, 1661-1724, and his son Edward, 1689-1741, earls of Oxford and Mortimer, founders of the Harleian collection of books and manuscripts in the British Museum.

HAR·LEM A former village of NE. Manhattan Island; now the Negro quarter of New York City.

HARLEM RIVER A navigable tidal stream; the northern boundary of Manhattan Island, connected with the Hudson River by the Harlem ship canal, 1895.

HAR·LE·QUIN (-lī kwĭn *or* -kĭn) *noun* A buffoon. — *adj.* Parti-colored, like the dress of a harlequin. — *verb* To make sport by playing fantastic tricks; play the droll.

HAR·LE·QUIN (-lī·kwĭn *or* -kĭn) A character in old Italian comedy, servant of Pantalone and lover of Columbine; [illegible] English pantomime as the droll rival of

ing a light"
King Horla]

HAR·LE·QUIN ADE' (-lī·kwĭn·ād' *or* -kĭn·ād') *noun* **1** That

part of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; hence, pantomime. **2** Fantastic antics or show; buffoonery.

HARLEQUIN BRANT The laughing goose.

HARLEQUIN BUG A shining black or blue bug with red or red and yellow spots (*Murgantia histrionica*) which feeds on cabbage and related plants: also called *cabbage bug, fire bug.*

HARLEQUIN DUCK A northern sea duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) of which the male is brilliantly and variously colored.

HAR LEY STREET A street in London, occupied chiefly by specialists in medicine and surgery.

HAR LOT *noun* **1** A lewd woman; prostitute. **2** [Obs.] A male servant; churl; anyone, male or female, of low birth. [< OF. *herlot*, fellow]

HAR LOT RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] The trade of a harlot; habitual lewdness.

HARM *noun* **1** That which inflicts injury or loss, or the injury inflicted; hurt. **2** Offense against right or morality; wrong. See synonyms under INJURY, MISFORTUNE. — *tr. verb* To damage; injure; hurt. See synonyms under ABUSE, HURT. [≤OE. *hearm*, insult]

HAR MAT TAN *noun* [Ar.] A dry sandy wind of the west coast of Africa, blowing from the interior during December, January, and February.

H-ARMATURE *noun* An armature having a section shaped like an H, also called *shuttle armature.*

HARM FUL *adj.* Having power to injure; noxious. See synonyms under INIMICAL, NOISOME, PERNICIOUS. — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

HAR MINE (-meen *or* -mĭn) *noun* Banisterine. Also **HAR·MIN.**

HARM LESS *adj.* **1** Not harmful; innocuous. **2** Without hurt, loss, or liability. See synonyms under INNOCENT. — ·LY *adv.* — NESS *noun.*

HAR MON IC *adj.* **1** Producing or pertaining to musical or other harmony; correspondent; concordant, consonant; harmonious. **2** In music and acoustics, attendant upon or accessory to a primary tone, as, a *harmonic* note. **3** In mathematics, derived from or originally suggested by the numerical relations between the vibrations of the musical harmonics or overtones of the same fundamental tone, as, *harmonic* functions. **4** Pertaining to consonance: contrasted with *melodic* or *rhythmic.*

— *noun* **1** An attendant or secondary tone, produced by the vibration in aliquot parts of the same body or string which gives, by its complete simultaneous vibration, the primary or fundamental tone; overtone. **2** A note on a stringed instrument produced by lightly stopping a string. **3** In electrocommunication, any component of a periodic quantity which is an integral multiple of the fundamental frequency. Also **HAR·MON·I·CAL.** [<Gr. *harmonikos harmonia*, harmony] — **HAR MON·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HAR MON I CA *noun* Any one of several musical instruments: an instrument composed of a series of glass tubes, goblets, or the like, graduated to a musical scale, and played by rubbing the rims; a series of oblong pieces of glass or metal, played by striking with a small mallet; also, a reed instrument played by the breath; a mouth organ; a harmonicon.

HARMONIC ANALYZER An instrument which separates the components of a complex sound wave into the corresponding sine waves.

HARMONIC DISTORTION A wave form distortion which contains both fundamental and harmonic frequencies.

HAR·MON·I·CON *noun* **1** An orchestrion. **2** A mouth organ; harmonica.

HAR·MON·ICS *noun* That branch of acoustics dealing with musical sounds.

HAR·MO·NI·OUS *adj.* **1** Possessing harmony; concordant; musical; peaceable. **2** Symmetrical; congruous. — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

HAR·MO NIST *noun* **1** A master of the principles of musical harmony. **2** A student or expounder of the harmony of different writings, as of the Christian Gospels. **3** A musician. **4** A harmonizer.

HAR·MO·NIS′·TIC *adj.* Pertaining or relating to harmony, specifically to the work of literary harmonists.

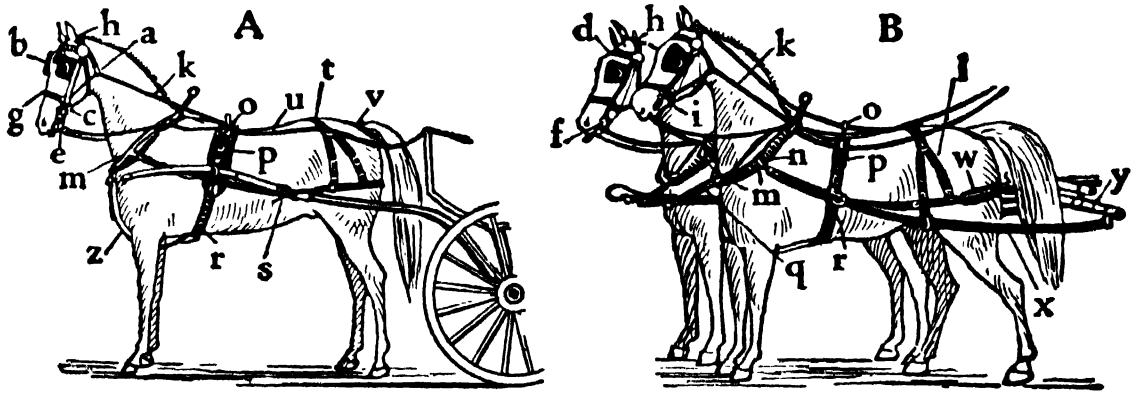
HAR·MO·NI UM *noun* A reed-organ.

HAR′ MO·NIZE *verb* [·NIZED, ·NIZ ING] **1** To make or become harmonious. **2** To arrange or to be in musical harmony. Also [Br.] **HAR′ MO·NISE.** See synonyms under ACCOMMODATE, ADAPT, AGREE. — **HAR MO NI·ZA′·TION** *noun.* — **HAR′·MO·NIZ ER** *noun.*

HAR·MO·NY *noun* [·NIES *pl.*] **1** The quality of being pleasing to the ear: said especially of the agreement of musical sounds. **2** A combination of notes and their sounds forming a chord, an arrangement of musical parts with a theme: contrasted with *melody.* **3** The science that treats of such arrangement; as, a master of *harmony.* **4** Accord in feeling, manner, or action; as, the *harmony* of a loving family. **5** Completeness and perfection resulting from diversity in unity; agreement in relation; orderliness; in art, a normal state of completeness in the relations of things to each other. **6** A literary work to display the agreement of different books, as histories; as, a *harmony* of the Gospels. [≤Gr. *harmonia*, music, a joining]

Synonyms: accord, accordance, agreement, amity, concord, concurrence, conformity, congruity, consent, consistency, consonance, symmetry, unanimity, uniformity, union, unison, unity. When tones, thoughts, or feelings, individually different, combine to form a consistent and pleasing whole, there is *harmony. Harmony* is deeper and more essential than *agreement. Concord* implies more volition than *accord. Conformity* is submission to authority or necessity. *Congruity* involves the element of suitableness; *consent* and *concurrence* refer to decision or action, but *consent* is more passive than *concurrence.* See MELODY, TUNE, SYMMETRY. *Antonyms*: antagonism, conflict, controversy, disagreement, discord, disproportion, dissension, disunion, hostility, incongruity, inconsistency, opposition, schism, variance.

HAR′ MO TOME *noun* A vitreous, white, passing into gray, yellow, red, or brown, hydrous silicate of potassium, barium, and aluminum, crystallizing in the monoclinic system, and forming characteristic cross-shaped crystals. [< Gr. *harmos*, joint, + *temnō*, cut]



HARNESS

A, single harness, and *B*, double harness, showing parts.

a Runner.
b Blinder.
c Throat-latch.
d Brow-band or front piece.
e Bit.
f Curb bit.
g Nose piece.
h Crown piece.
i Curb chain.
k Check rein.
l Breech stay.
m Hame.
n Collar showing after-wale.
o Terrets.
p Saddle.
q Pole-chain.
r Belly-band.
s Breeching strap.
t Hipstrap.
u Back-strap.
v Crupper.
w Breeching.
x Traces.
y Whiffle-tree or swingle-tree.
z Martingale.

HARN *noun* [Scot.] A very coarse linen.

HAR·NESS *noun* [·NESS or ·NESS ES *pl.*] **1** The equipment of a draft animal used to attach it to a vehicle for work. **2** Originally, the defensive armor of a soldier or of his horse. **3** Any arrangement of straps, cords, etc., as for lifting or performing some mechanical operation; as, a loom *harness*, an apparatus comprising the heddles which shift the sets of warp threads alternately. **4** Figuratively, equipment for any business; also, the requirements of business; active service. See synonyms under CAPARISON.

— *tr. verb* **1** To put harness on; make ready for, or urge or compel to, work. **2** To equip so as to produce power; as, to *harness* a waterfall. **3** [Obs.] To equip with armor.

as for war. [<OF. *harneis*, armor; compare G. *harnisch*]
— **HAR·NESS·ER** *noun*.

HAR·NESSED *adj.* Marked as if with a harness.

HARNESSED ANTELOPE Any of several African antelopes with striped markings.

HAR·NEY PEAK A mountain in the Black Hills, South Dakota; 7,242 ft; huge rock carvings.

HAR·OLD (har'-uld; *E.* ah-rōld') A masculine personal name; also, the name of several kings of England, Norway, and Denmark. Also [L.] **HA·ROL·DUS**, [Dan.] **HA·RALD** (hah'-rahld).
— **HAROLD I, HAREFOOT**, died 1040, king of England, 1035–40.
— **HAROLD II**, 1022?–1066, king of England, Jan.–Oct. 1066, killed at battle of Hastings.
— **HAROLD HAARD RAA DE** (hawrd'-raw-duh), (Hard-Ruler), 1015–1066, king of Norway, killed at battle of Stamford Bridge, where he was defeated by Harold II of England.

HARP *noun* 1 A stringed musical instrument, nearly triangular in modern form, played with the fingers. 2 One of several old Irish coins of various values. 3 A harp-like part in a mechanism.
— *verb* 1 To dwell unduly, tediously, or vexatiously: with *on*: often in the phrase **TO HARP ON ONE STRING.** 2 To express or give utterance to. 3 To play on the harp; as, to *harp* a tune. 4 To affect in some way by playing the harp; as, to *harp* one asleep. [<OE. *hearpe*]

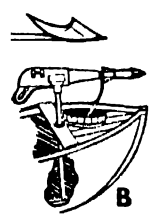
HARP The constellation Lyra.

HARP·ER *noun* One who plays the harp; a harpist.

HARPERS FERRY A town in eastern West Virginia; scene of the arrest of John Brown, 1859.

HARP·INGS *noun pl.* 1 The fore parts of the wales surrounding the bow of a ship. 2 Extensions of the rib-bands. Also **HARP·INS.**

HARP·IST *noun* One who plays the harp; a minstrel.

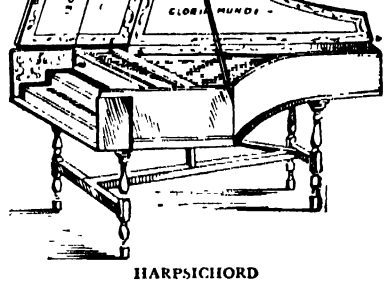


HARPOONS

A Toggled hand-harpoon.
B Harpoon gun mounted in the bow of a boat and loaded with a harpoon attached to its line.

HAR·POON *noun* A barbed missile weapon, carrying a long cord, for striking whales or large fish. — *tr. verb* To strike with a harpoon. [<MD. *harpoen*] — **HAR·POON·ER, HAR·POON·EER'** *noun*.

HARPOON GUN A small cannon which fires a harpoon used in whaling.

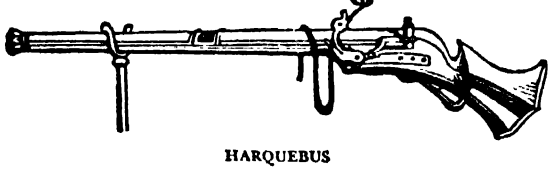


HARPSICHORD

HARP'·SI·CHORD (-cord) *noun* A keyboard instrument of the 16th–18th centuries, precursor of the piano, but having the strings plucked by quills instead of struck.

HAR·PY *noun* [**HAR·PIES** *pl.*] 1 Any rapacious person; a plunderer; extortioner. 2 A very large, crested, voracious tropical American eagle, the **HARPY EAGLE** (*Thrasaëtus harpyia*): also called *winged wolf*.

HAR·PY *noun* [**HAR·PIES** *pl.*] A rapacious, filthy-winged monster of classical mythology, with the head and trunk of a woman and lower parts of a bird: usually three, Ælło, Ocypete, and Celæno or Podarge. They fouled or seized the food of their victims, carried off the souls of the dead, etc. [<Gr. *harpyia* <*harpazó*, snatch]



HARQUEBUS

HAR·QUE·BUS (-kwĭ-bŭs) *noun* 1 An ancient hand firearm, the predecessor of the musket. 2 A number of soldiers armed with harquebuses. Also spelled *arquebus*. Also **HAR·QUE·BUSE, HAR·QUE·BUSS.** [<F. *harquebuse* <MLG. *hakebusse*, hook-gun]

HAR·QUE·BUS·IER' (-eer') *noun* One armed with a harquebus.

HAR·RAR Same as HARAR.

HAR·RI·DAN (hăr'-) *noun* A vixenish old woman; a hag. [<OF. *haridelle*, jade]

1HAR·RI·ER (hăr'-) *noun* 1 One who or that which harries. 2 A low-perching hawk (*Circus hudsonius*); the American marsh hawk.

2HAR·RI·ER (hăr'-) *noun* 1 A small hound used for hunting hares. 2 A member of a team of cross-country runners.

HAR·RI·ET (hăr'-) A feminine personal name. Also **HAR·RI·OT, HAR·RI·OTT.**

HAR·RIS (hăr'-is), **JOEL CHANDLER**, 1848–1908, American author of Negro-dialect stories and verse. — **ROY**, born 1898, American composer.

HAR'·RIS·BURG (hăr'-) The capital of Pennsylvania; a manufacturing city on the Susquehanna River.

HAR·RI·SON (har'-), **BENJAMIN**, died 1791, American Revolutionary leader, signer of the Declaration of Independence. — **WILLIAM HENRY**, 1773–1841, American general, president of the United States, Mar. 4–Apr. 4, 1841, son of Benjamin. — **BENJAMIN**, 1833–1901, president of the United States, 1889–93; grandson of William Henry.

HAR·RO·VI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the school at Harrow-on-the-Hill, England. — *noun* A student at or alumnus of Harrow.

HAR·ROW (har'-o) *noun* A farm implement, commonly a frame set with spikes or teeth, or disks, for leveling plowed ground, pulverizing the soil, etc. — *verb* 1 To work with or be worked upon by, a harrow, as land. 2 To lacerate the feelings of, torment. [<ME. *harwe*]

HAR·ROW·ING *adj.* Lacerating or tormenting to the feelings. — **·LY** *adv.*

HARROWING OF HELL The descent of Christ into hell between His crucifixion and resurrection, when He is supposed to have brought salvation to the souls of the dead: a frequent subject in literature and art.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL A town in Middlesex, England, 12 miles from London, the seat of a school, founded 1571.

HAR·RY (har'-i) *verb* [**HAR·RIED, HAR·RY·ING**] 1 To pillage, strip. 2 To annoy or worry, hence, to harass in any way. 3 To make predatory incursions. 4 [Scot.] To plunder; seize in a raid. Also [Obs.] **HAR·ROW.** See synonyms under PERSECUTE. [<OE. *hergian*, waste with an army]

HAR·RY Diminutive of HAROLD or HENRY.

HARSH *adj.* 1 Grating or rough to any of the senses, violently disagreeable; discordant, rasping, irritating. 2 Irritating to the mind; offensive. 3 Rigorous, severe, also unfeeling; as, a *harsh* judge, a *harsh* sentence. See synonyms under ARBITRARY, AUSTERE, BITTER, HARD, ROUGH. [<ME. *harsk*; compare MLG. *harsch*] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

HARSH·EN *tr. verb* To make harsh, rough, or severe.

HARS·LET Same as HASLET.

HART *noun* The male of the red deer, especially after it has passed its fifth year. [<OE. *heort*]

HART, MOSS, born 1904, American playwright and librettist.

HAR·TAL (-tahl') *noun* Literally, in Hindu, a locked shop, a stopping of business, etc., in India, as a form of boycott or passive protest against a political measure or situation.

HARTE, (FRANCIS) BRET, 1836–1902, American novelist and story-writer.

HARTE BEEST (hart'- *or* har'-tuh-) *noun* A large antelope of Africa (genera *Bubalis* and *Alcelaphus*), grayish-brown above and whitish below. Also **HART BEEST.** [<Dan. hart beast]

HART·FORD (-furd) The capital of Connecticut; insurance center and manufacturing city.

HARTS·HORN *noun* 1 A volatile preparation of ammonia used as smelling-salts, formerly distilled from deer horns. 2 Same as SAL VOLATILE. 3 The antler of a hart.

HART'S-TONGUE *noun* A fern (*Phyllitis scolopendrium*) found throughout the cooler regions of the temperate zone. The leaves are bright green and entire or wavy-margined, sporanges dark brown at maturity.

HAR·UM-SCAR·UM (hār'-, scār'-) *adj.* Reckless; irresponsible. — *noun* A wild, reckless, or thoughtless person. [Cp. HARE and SCARE]

HA·RUN-AL-RA·SHID (hah·rōōn'-ahl-rah·sheed'), 766?–809, literally, Harun the Just, caliph of Bagdad; hero of the *Arabian Nights*.

HA·RUS·PEX *noun* [**·PI·CES** (pī·seez) *pl.*] A soothsayer or diviner of ancient Rome who interpreted the will of the gods from inspection of the entrails of sacrificed animals. [<L.] — **HA·RUS·PI·CAL** *adj.* — **HA·RUS·PI·CA'·TION, HA·RUS·PI·CY** *noun*.

HAR·VARD, JOHN, 1607–1638, English non-conformist clergyman, who emigrated to America, 1637; endowed Harvard College.

HAR·VEST *noun* 1 A crop, as of grain, gathered or ready for gathering; also, the time of gathering. 2 The product of

a crop. **2** To receive as the result of any exertion. [<OE. *harfest*, autumn]

Synonyms (noun): crop, fruit, growth, harvesting, harvest-time, increase, ingathering, proceeds, produce, product, reaping, result, return, yield. *Harvest* is the generic word; *crop* is the common and commercial expression; we say a man sells his *crop*, but we should not speak of his selling his *harvest;* we speak of an ample or abundant *harvest*, a good *crop*. *Harvest* is applied almost wholly to grain; *crop* applies to almost anything that is gathered in; we speak of the potato *crop*, not the potato *harvest;* we may say either the wheat *crop* or the wheat *harvest*. We speak of *produce* collectively, but of a *product* or various *products;* vegetables, fruits, eggs, butter, etc., may be termed farm *produce*, or the *products* of the farm. *Product* is a word of wider application than *produce;* we speak of the *products* of manufacturing, the *product* obtained by multiplying one number by another, etc. The word *proceeds* is chiefly used of the *return* from an investment; we speak of the *produce* of a farm, but of the *proceeds* of the money invested in farming. The *yield* is what the land gives up to the farmer's demand, as the *yield* of corn or oats. *Harvest* has also a figurative use; as, the *result* of lax enforcement of law is a *harvest* of crime. See INCREASE, PRODUCT.

HARVEST-BUG *noun* **1** The harvest tick. **2** A harvest-fly.

HAR VEST ER *noun* One who or that which harvests; a reaping machine.

HARVEST FEAST A feast after the harvest has been gathered or the season in which it occurs: also called **HARVEST FESTIVAL.**

HARVEST-FLY *noun* A cicada.

HARVEST HOME **1** An Old English festival held at the homing of the harvest. **2** The song sung at such festival. **3** The season for garnering the harvest.

HAR VEST MAN *noun* **1** One who labors in the harvest. **2** An arachnid of the order *Phalangida;* a daddy-long-legs.

HARVEST MOON The full moon that falls near the autumnal equinox.

HARVEST TICK *noun* An acaridan mite (genus *Trombicula*), mostly red, that attaches itself to the skin, being especially abundant about harvest-time; a chigger.

HAR VEY, WILLIAM, 1578–1657, English physician; discovered the circulation of the blood.

HAR' VEY IZE *tr. verb* [IZED, IZ ING] **1** To treat (steel) by the Harvey process, which consists of heating the surface in contact with charcoal and chilling quickly. **2** To cover or protect with hardened steel plates. [<H. A. Harvey, 1824–1893, American inventor]

HARZ MOUNTAINS (härts) A mountain range between the Elbe and Weser Rivers, NW. Germany; highest peak, the Brocken, 3,740 ft. Also **HARTZ.**

HAS (hăz) Present indicative, third person singular, of HAVE.

HA SA, EL (el hah'·suh) A region of Saudi Arabia on the Persian Gulf; capital, Hofuf. Also spelled *El Haza.*

HAS-BEEN (hăz'·bin) *noun* [Pop.] One who or that which is antiquated and has seen his or its best days.

HAS DRU BAL (hăz'–) One of several Carthaginian generals; especially, the brother of Hannibal, killed 207 B.C.

HASH *noun* **1** A dish of chopped and cooked meat; any mixture. **2** [Pop.] Food; a meal or meals. **3** A rehash; any old thing brought forth in new form. **4** [Scot.] A wasteful or slovenly person; blockhead; dunce. — **TO MAKE A HASH OF** To spoil. — **TO SETTLE (ONE'S) HASH** To silence, finish off, or put down (a person).

— *tr. verb* To cut or chop into small pieces; also, to slash. [<OF. *hachus* <*hacher*, chop up, <*hache*, ax; of Gmc. origin]

HASH HOUSE [Pop.] A cheap restaurant.

HASH ISH (–ēsh) *noun* The tops and sprouts of Indian hemp, also, an intoxicating preparation of this plant. Also **HASH EESH.** [<Ar. *hashish*, hemp]

HASH MARK A service stripe.

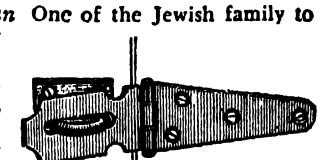
HASH-SLINGER *noun* [Pop.] A waiter or waitress in a cheap restaurant.

HA' SI NAI (hah'·sī·nī) See under CADDO.

HAS LET (has'·lĕt *or* hăs'·lĭt) *noun* The heart, liver, etc., especially of a hog, used as food: also spelled *harslet.* [<OF. *hastelet* <*haste*, spit]

HAS LOCK *noun* The fine short wool on the throat of a sheep.

HAS MO·NE'·AN (hăz–) *noun* One of the Jewish family to which the Maccabees belonged, noted for its leadership and patriotism. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Hasmonaeans. Also **HAS MO NÆ'·AN.**



HASP

HAS N'T (haz'·nt) Contraction of HAS NOT.

HASP *noun* A fastening passing over a staple and secured as by a padlock. See synonyms under LOCK. — *tr. verb* To shut or fasten with or as with a hasp. [<OE. *haespe*]

HAS·SAM (hăs'·um), **CHILDE,** 1859–1935, American painter and etcher.

HAS·SOCK (–uk) *noun* **1** An upholstered footstool. **2** A rank tuft of coarse or boggy grass. **3** [Scot.] A shock of hair. [<OE. *hassuc*, coarse grass]

HAST Have: obsolescent or poetic second person singular, present tense, of HAVE: used with *thou.*

HAS·TATE *adj.* Triangular or halberd-shaped, with the base diverging on each side into an acute lobe: said of plant leaves. Also **HAS·TAT·ED.** [<L. *hasta*, spear]

HASTE *noun* **1** Celerity of movement or action; speed; dispatch; hurry. **2** Necessity for speed; urgency. **3** Hurry; precipitancy; unpremeditated or impulsive action. — *verb* [HAST ED, HAST·ING To hasten. [<OF.; of Gmc. origin]

HAST·EN (hās'·n) *verb* To drive or urge forward speedily; expedite; dispatch; be quick; hurry. See synonyms under FLY, PUSH, QUICKEN. — **HAST EN·ER** *noun.*

1HAS·TINGS (hāys'–) A borough on the coast of East Sussex, England; also called *Senlac:* scene of **BATTLE OF HASTINGS,** 1066, fought at Senlac Hill; William of Normandy defeated Harold.

2HAS·TINGS (hāys'–), **WARREN,** 1732–1818, first governor-general of India; impeached by the House of Commons under the lead of Edmund Burke, 1788; acquitted 1795.

HAST·Y (hāste'–) *adj.* [HAST·I·ER, HAST·I·EST] **1** Acting with, done with, or demanding haste. **2** Acting or done without due consideration; rash. **3** Quick-tempered; impetuous; irascible. **4** [Obs.] Eager; in a hurry. See synonyms under IMPETUOUS, SWIFT. — **HAST·I·LY** *adv.* — **HAST·I·NESS** *noun.*

HASTY PUDDING Pudding made by gradually dropping meal into boiling water and stirring it while cooking; also, corn-meal mush.

HAT *noun* **1** A covering for the head, generally with a crown and brim; also, any piece of millinery worn for a hat. **2** A cardinal's red hat; hence, the rank or dignity of a cardinal. — **TO PASS THE HAT** To take up a collection. — **TO TALK THROUGH ONE'S HAT** To talk nonsense; also, to bluff. — **UNDER ONE'S HAT** Secret; private; as, keep it *under your hat.* [<OE. *haet*]

HAT BAND *noun* A narrow ribbon or other band of silk or cloth surrounding a hat just above the brim. A broad black band is a badge of mourning.

HAT BOX *noun* A case, often of leather, for a hat; also, a small compartment in a trunk for a hat.

1HATCH *noun* **1** An opening in the deck of a vessel affording passage to the hold, as for cargo, etc.: also called *hatchway;* also, its cover. **2** Any similar opening in the floor or roof of a warehouse or other building, or the cover or grating for such an opening. **3** A door or gate with an opening above; a half-door; wicket. **4** A sluice gate. [<OE. *hæcc*, grating, half-gate]

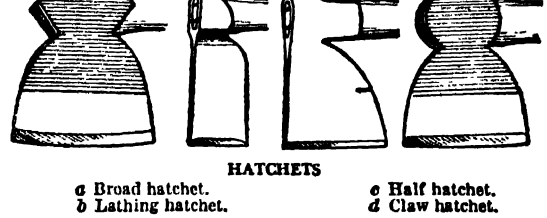
2HATCH *verb* **1** To cause to develop in and come forth from the egg; to produce young; come out of the egg. **2** To contrive, plot, or plan. — *noun* The act of hatching or the brood hatched at one time; also, the result or outcome of any plan. [<ME. *hacchen*]

3HATCH *tr. verb* To mark with hatchings. — *noun* A shade line in drawing or engraving. [<F. *hacher*, cut]

HATCH·EL *noun* An implement for cleaning flax or hemp, consisting of a set of teeth fastened in a board. — *tr. verb* [HATCH ELED or HATCH·ELLED (–ĕld), HATCH·EL·ING or HATCH EL·LING] To comb or clean with a hatchel, as flax or hemp; tease; vex. [Variant of HACKLE] — **HATCH·EL·ER,** **HATCH·EL·LER** *noun.*

HATCH ER *noun* **1** A bird that incubates; also, an incubator. **2** One who hatches or contrives.

HATCH ER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] A place where eggs are hatched; especially, a place for producing poultry on a large scale, or a place for hatching fish to restock streams.



HATCHETS

a Broad hatchet. *c* Half hatchet.
b Lathing hatchet. *d* Claw hatchet.

HATCH·ET *noun* A small short-handled ax, for use with one hand. — **TO BURY THE HATCHET** To cease from hostilities; forget injuries; make peace. [<F. *hachette* <*hache*, ax, <G. *hacken*, chop]

HATCH'·ET·FACE *noun* A thin sharp-featured face. — **HATCH'·ET·FACED** *adj.*

HATCH·ING *noun* In drawing or engraving, the marking with fine parallel lines for shading; also, the result of such lines or shading.

HATCH·MENT *noun* The armorial bearings of a deceased

person, so blazoned as to indicate the rank, sex, etc.: usually in a lozenge-shaped panel, as over a tomb. Corruption of ACHIEVEMENT (escutcheon)]

HATCH·WAY Same as HATCH (opening).

HATE *verb* [HAT·ED, HAT·ING] 1 To regard with extreme aversion; detest; feel or cherish hatred. 2 To be unwilling; dislike: with a clause or an infinitive as object. See synonyms under ABHOR. —*noun* Intense aversion; animosity; malignity; also, a person or thing detested.. See synonyms under HATRED. [<OE. *hatian*] —**HAT·A·BLE** *adj.* —**HAT·ER** *noun.*

HATE·FUL *adj.* 1 Exciting strong aversion; odious. 2 Feeling or manifesting hatred. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

HATH Has: obsolescent or poetic third person singular, present tense, of HAVE.

HATH·A·WAY, ANNE, 1557–1623, wife of Shakespeare.

HA·THOR (hah'·thor) The Egyptian goddess of love and joy: equivalent to the Greek Aphrodite: represented as having a cow's head.

HA·THOR·IC *adj.* Denoting columns with sculptures on the capital representing the head of the goddess Hathor.

HAT INDIAN A progressive North American Indian: one who abandons the blanket for hat and boots.

HA·TRED *noun* Bitter dislike or aversion; antipathy; animosity; enmity.

Synonyms: abhorrence, anger, animosity, antipathy, aversion, detestation, dislike, enmity, grudge, hate, hostility, malevolence, malice, malignity, odium, rancor, repugnance, resentment, revenge, spite. *Repugnance* applies to that which one feels when summoned or impelled to do or to endure something from which he instinctively draws back. *Aversion* is the turning away of the mind or feelings from some person or thing, or from some course of action, etc. *Hate*, or *hatred*, as applied to persons, is intense and continued *aversion*, usually with disposition to injure; *anger* is sudden and brief, *hatred* is lingering and enduring. As applied to things, *hatred* is intense *aversion*, with desire to destroy or remove; *hatred* of evil is a righteous passion, akin to *abhorrence*, but more vehement. *Malice* involves the active intent to injure; *malignity* is deep, lingering, and venomous, while often impotent to act. *rancor* (akin to *rancid*) is cherished *malignity* that has soured and festered and is virulent and implacable. *Spite* is petty *malice* that delights to inflict stinging pain; *grudge* is deeper than *spite;* it is sinister and bitter; *resentment* always holds itself to be justifiable, but looks less certainly to action than *grudge* or *revenge*. Compare ABOMINATION, ANGER, ANTIPATHY, ENMITY, REVENGE. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for FRIENDSHIP, LOVE.

HA·TSHEP·SUT (hah·chĕp'·sût) Queen of Egypt, 1501–1481 B.C.

HAT·TER *noun* One who makes or deals in hats.

HAT·TER·AS, CAPE A cape on the North Carolina coast, noted for storms.

HAT·TE·RI·A *noun* A lizardlike reptile (genus *Sphenodon*); the tuatara. [Origin uncertain]

HAT-TREE *noun* A frame with hooks or pegs on which to hang hats.

HAU·BERK *noun* A coat of chain mail. [<OF. <OHG. *halsberc*, neck-protector]

HAUD *tr. verb* [Scot.] To hold.

HAUGH (hawK) *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Low-lying rich lands, especially along a river. [<OE. *healh*, small hollow]

HAUGH·TY (haw'·) *adj.* [HAUGH·TI·ER, HAUGH·TI·EST] 1 Proud and disdainful; arrogant. 2 [Obs.] Lofty; bold. [<OF. *haut*, high] —**HAUGH·TI·LY** *adv.* —**HAUGH·TI·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: austere, churlish, cold, contemptuous, disdainful, distant, high, insolent, proud, reserved, stately, supercilious, surly, unapproachable, uncivil, unsociable. Compare ABSOLUTE, ARROGANT, IMPERIOUS, PROUD.

HAUL *verb* 1 To pull or draw with force; drag. 2 To transport by pulling. 3 To summon for a reprimand. 4 To change the direction of a ship's course. 5 To shift, especially, counter-clockwise: said of the wind. See synonyms under DRAW. —**TO HAUL OFF** To draw back the arm or fist in order to deliver a blow, or to shoot. —**TO HAUL OVER THE COALS** To find fault with; scold sharply. —**TO HAUL THE WIND** To turn the bow of a ship nearer to the point from which the wind is blowing; also, figuratively, to retire from one's position or standpoint. —**TO HAUL UP** To stop. —*noun* 1 A pulling with force; also, that which is obtained by hauling. 2 The drawing of a fish net; also, the amount of fish caught in a single drawing of a net. 3 The distance over which anything is hauled. [<OF. *haler*, pull]

HAUL·AGE (–ij) *noun* The act, process, or operation of hauling; also, a charge for hauling, or the charge made by a railroad company for the use of a line or track.

HAUL·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which hauls; specifically a carter: also [Br.] **HAUL·IER** (–yer). 2 A fish-hauling apparatus.

HAULM (hawm) *noun* 1 The stalks or stems of any of the grains, or of hops, beans, etc.; also, dry stalks of corn and straw. 2 Any plant stem. Also spelled *halm*. [<OE. *healm*] —**HAULM·Y** *adj.*

HAUL·YARD Same as HALYARD.

HAUN *noun* [Scot.] A hand.

HAUNCH (hawnch *or* hahnch) *noun* 1 The fleshy part of the hip and buttock; the hip or a hindquarter; as, a *haunch* of venison. 2 The part of an arch on either side of its crown: also spelled *hanch*. [<OF. *hanche;* of Gmc. origin] —**HAUNCHED** *adj.*

HAUNCH BONE The innominate bone.

HAUNT (hawnt *or* hahnt) *verb* 1 To resort much to; frequent. 2 To visit persistently, as a ghost. 3 To trouble or annoy by constantly recurring to the mind or memory. —*noun* 1 A place often visited; specifically, a place where wild animals come habitually to feed. 2 [Pop.] A ghost. [<OF. *hanter*]

HAUNT·ED *adj.* Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by ghosts or apparitions.

HAUNT·ING *adj.* Difficult to forget; recurrent, as a *haunting* melody. —**·LY** *adv.*

HAUPT·MANN (howpt'·mahn), **GERHART,** born 1862, German poet and dramatist.

HAU·SA (how'·sah) *noun* A Negroid people, estimated at 5 to about 15 millions, and occupying a tract of central Sudan north of the confluence of the Niger and Benue Rivers; also, their language, used as a medium of commerce. Also **HAUS·SA.**

HAUSE (hawse) *noun* [Scot.] The throat; halse. [<OE. *heals*]

HAU·SEN (haw'·zn) *noun* [G.] The Russian sturgeon (genus *Acipenser*).

HAUS'·MANN·ITE (hows'–) *noun* A submetallic brownish-black manganese oxide, Mn_3O_4, crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [<J. F. L. Hausmann, 1782–1859, German metallurgist]

HAUS·TEL·LUM (haws–) *noun* [LA *pl.*] The proboscis or suckling organ of certain insects. [<L. *haustrum*, water-drawing machine, <*haurio*, draw]

HAUS·TO·RI·UM *noun* [RI·A *pl.*] A root or sucker found in certain fungi and parasitic plants by which they absorb nutriment. [<L. *haustor*, drawer, <*haurio*, draw]

HAUT BOY (hō'–) *noun* A woodwind instrument; oboe. [<F. *hautbois* <*haut*, high (in tone), + *bois*, wood]

HAUTE-GA·RONNE (ōte-gä·rawn') A department in SW. France; 2,457 square miles.

HAUTE-MARNE A department in NE. France; 2,420 square miles.

HAUTE-SAÔNE (–sōn') A department in NE. France; 2,074 square miles.

HAUTE-SA·VOIE (–sah·vwah') A department in eastern France; 1,774 square miles.

HAU·TEUR (hō·tûr' *or, French,* ō·tûr) *noun* Haughty manner or spirit; haughtiness. [<F.]

HAUT-GOUT (ō·gōō) *noun* [F.] High relish or seasoning; also, a high flavor or taint.

HAUT MONDE (mawNd) [F.] The upper class; society.

HAUT-RHIN (ō–rāN') A department of eastern France; 1,354 square miles; formerly *Upper Alsace*.

HA·VA·NA (huh·vän'·uh) Same as HABANA: the usual English spelling and pronunciation. —**HAV·A·NESE'** *adj.* & *noun.*

HA·VAS (ah·vah') A French news agency.

HAVE (hăv) *verb* [HAD, HAV·ING. *Present indicative singular,* I HAVE, thou HAST, he HAS] 1 To be in possession or control of; own; possess; as, he *has* a fine house. 2 To hold as content; bear as an accompaniment; contain; comprise; as, the well *has* little water; the book *has* a significant title. 3 To possess by receiving, gaining, or getting in any way; as, I *had* a letter this morning. 4 To experience, or be affected with; feel or realize; suffer from or enjoy. 5 To entertain; exercise; cherish; as, to *have* patience. 6 To carry on; engage in; as, to *have* a conference or a discussion; to *have* a talk. 7 To cause to be; procure; as, to *have* a house built. 8 To bear or endure; allow; permit; as, I will *have* no interference. 9 To be obliged or compelled to; as, I *have* to go. 10 To receive or enjoy as fulfilled or accomplished; realize; as, to *have* one's wish. 11 To hold, as in opinion; esteem or regard. 12 To hold as an opinion, or to affirm as something undeniable; as, they *had* it that the fire was incendiary; the newspaper *has* it that it will snow. 13 To occupy a certain position in relation to; as, he *had* the wind at his back. 14 To manifest, exercise, exemplify, use (a sentiment, feeling, quality, etc.), as, *have* the courtesy to hear me. 15 To possess an advantage over; hold embarrassed, nonplussed, or vanquished; as, I *had* him in that argument; he *had* me there; also, to trick; cheat. 16 To know; understand; as, my cook *has* no English. 17 To cause to be, come, or go; bring; get; as, *have* him away, *have* him shot. —**TO HAVE AT** To attack. —**TO HAVE DONE** To stop; desist. —**TO HAVE IT IN FOR** To have a grudge against; to be waiting for a chance for revenge or retaliation. —**TO HAVE ON** To be wearing. —**TO HAVE IT OUT** To continue a fight or an argument to the end. [<OE. *habban*]

Synonyms: hold, occupy, own, possess. *Have* is applied to whatever belongs to or is connected with one; a man may be said to *have* what is his own, what he has borrowed, what has been entrusted to him, or what he has

stolen. To *possess* a thing is to *have* the ownership with control and enjoyment of it. To *hold* is to *have* in one's hand, or securely in one's control; a man *holds* his friend's coat for a moment, or he *holds* a struggling horse; he *holds* a promissory note, or *holds* an office. To *own* is to *have* the right of property in; to *possess* is to *have* that right in actual exercise; to *occupy* is to *have* possession and use with or without ownership. A man *occupies* his own house or a room in a hotel; he may *own* a farm of which he is not in possession because a tenant *occupies* it and is determined to *hold* it. To be in possession differs from *possess* in that to *possess* denotes both right and fact, while to be in possession denotes simply the fact with no affirmation as to the right. To *have* reason is to be endowed with the faculty; to be in possession of one's reason denotes that the faculty is in actual present exercise.

Have is used as an auxiliary verb with a past participle, sometimes with another auxiliary, to denote completed action in a verb form; as, I *have* given, I *have* been given.

In certain phrases of preference, as *had as lief, had better, had liefer, had rather*, etc., the *had*, early *hadde*, subjunctive preterite, is equivalent to the modern *would have*. You *had better* hurry = you would be wiser to hurry; I *had rather* die = I would have death rather; I *had liefer* die = I would have (hold) it, *i.e.*, to die, liefer, dearer. From Anglo-Saxon to Chaucer, *me were liefer die*, to me it would be dearer to die, was the more common idiom; from 1450 to 1550, *had liefer;* from 1550 onward, *had rather*.

Have·lock (hăv′–), **Sir Henry**, 1795–1857, British general; relieved Lucknow, Indian Mutiny, 1857; inventor of the **havelock**, a cover for a military cap, made with a long rear flap, as a protection from the sun.

ha·ven *noun* **1** A place of anchorage for ships; a harbor; port. **2** A refuge; shelter. See synonyms under SHELTER. —*verb* To shelter or take shelter in or as in a haven. [<OE. *hæfen*]

hav·er *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] An oat; oats.

ha·ver *intr. verb* [Scot.] To talk foolishly and ramblingly. —**ha·ver·er** *noun*.

ha·ver·el *adj.* Half-witted; silly. Also **hav·rel**.

hav′·er meal *noun* [Scot.] Oatmeal.

ha·vers *noun* [Scot.] Foolish talk.

hav′·er sack *noun* A bag, slung from the shoulder, for a soldier's rations. [<F. *havresac* <G. *hafersack*, oat sack]

Ha·ver·sian canals (–shun) The numerous channels for capillary blood vessels in bone substance. [<C. Havers, 1650–1702, English anatomist]

hav′·er sine *noun* In trigonometry, half of a versed sine.

haves and have-nots The rich and the poor; of nations, those possessing and those lacking the raw materials for autarky.

hav·ing *noun* **1** That which one has or owns. **2** [Scot.] Good behavior or breeding; good manners.

ha·viour (–vyur) *noun* [Obs.] Behavior. Also **ha·vior**.

hav·oc *noun* General carnage or destruction; ruin. See synonyms under MASSACRE. —**to cry havoc** To give a signal for general destruction.

—*verb* [**hav·ocked, hav·ock·ing**] To lay waste; destroy. [<OF. *havot*, plunder; of Gmc. origin]

Ha·vre (hah′·vur; *F.* ahvr) A seaport of NW. France. Also **Le Havre**.

1haw *interj.* A meaningless utterance occurring in hesitating or drawling speech; as, hum, *haw*. —*intr. verb.* To make an inarticulate sound, as in hesitant speaking.

2haw *noun* The fruit of the hawthorn. [<OE. *haga*]

3haw *noun* **1** The nictitating membrane or third eyelid of certain animals. **2** *pl.* A disease of this membrane.

4haw *noun & interj.* An order to turn to the left or near side in driving, usually to a yoked team without reins; opposed to *gee*. —*verb* To turn, or cause to turn, to the left in driving.

Ha·wai·i (huh·wī′·ee *or* huh·wī′·yuh) An island, the largest of the Hawaiian Islands; 4,030 square miles.

Ha·wai·ian (hah·wī′·yun) *noun* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hawaii. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the island of Hawaii or the Hawaiians.

Hawaiian Islands An American island group in the North Pacific Ocean, 18–22° N., 154–160° W.; 6,407 square miles; capital, Honolulu; official name, **Territory of Hawaii**; formerly known as *Sandwich Islands*.

Hawaii National Parks Two volcanic areas containing the active volcanoes Mauna Loa and Kilauea on the island of Hawaii and the extinct crater of Haleakala on Maui Island, 271 square miles.

haw finch *noun* The European grosbeak (genus *Coccothraustes*), having a very large beak.

1haw-haw *noun* A loud coarse laugh; a guffaw. —*intr. verb* To laugh coarsely and loudly; guffaw. [Imitative]

2haw-haw Same as HA-HA.

Haw-Haw, Lord Assumed name of William Joyce, American-born propagandist for Germany in World War II; executed, 1946.

1hawk *noun* **1** A diurnal bird of prey (family *Accipitridæ*) with relatively short rounded wings, a hooked beak, and strong claws; including the North American species, Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*) and the sharp-shinned hawk (*A. velox*); also, the goshawk (genus *Astur*) and the red-tailed hawk (genus *Buteo*). **2** Any falconoid bird except a vulture or an eagle, as a falcon, buzzard, or kite. —*intr. verb* **1** To hunt game with hawks; practice falconry. **2** To fly in search of prey; soar, as a hawk. [<OE. *hafoc, hafuc*]

2hawk *verb* **1** To cry for sale in the streets or in public places; peddle. **2** To carry goods about for sale. [<HAWKER]

3hawk *verb* To cough up forcibly; clear the throat with a scraping sound. —*noun* A forcible effort to raise phlegm from the throat; also, the sound of this. [Imitative]

4hawk *noun* A small square board with a handle underneath, used to hold plaster or mortar.

hawk-bill *noun* **1** A small tropical marine turtle (*Eretmochelys imbricata*) which furnishes the best grade of tortoise-shell used in commerce: also **hawk's-bill**. **2** A pair of curve-nosed pliers.

1hawk·er *noun* One who hunts with hawks; a falconer.

2hawk·er *noun* A street peddler; one who cries goods for sale in the streets. [<MLG. *haker*, retailer]

hawk·ey *noun* [Scot.] A dark cow with a white face; hence, any cow. Also **hawk·ie**.

1Hawk·eye *noun* [Pop.] A native or inhabitant of Iowa, the Hawkeye State: said to be so named after a former Indian chief of that region.

2Hawk·eye In Cooper's *Last of the Mohicans*, the name of Leatherstocking or Natty Bumppo.

hawk-eyed *adj.* Having keen, piercing eyes; keen-sighted.

Hawkeye State Nickname of Iowa.

hawk·ing *noun* The sport of hunting small game with hawks or falcons; falconry.

Haw·kins, Sir John, 1532–1595, English admiral; aided defeat of Spanish Armada. Also **Haw kyns**. —**Sir Anthony Hope**, 1863–1933, English novelist; wrote under the name *Anthony Hope*.

hawk moth A large stout-bodied moth (family *Sphingidæ*) which flies by twilight and sucks the nectar from flowers: also called *hummingbird moth*.

hawk's-beard *noun* Any species of a genus (*Crepis*) of European herbs: so called from the long bristly pappus.

hawksbill turtle See HAWKBILL.

hawk's-eye *noun* **1** The American golden plover (*Pluvialis dominica*). **2** The tiger-eye.

hawk·shaw *noun* [Pop.] A detective: from a character in *The Ticket of Leave Man* by Tom Taylor.

hawk·weed *noun* Any species of a genus (*Hieracium*) of weedy perennial herbs of the composite family having small yellow or orange flowers.

Ha·worth (hay′·wurth), **Walter Norman**, born 1883, English chemist.

hawse *noun* **1** The part of a vessel's bow where the hawse holes are. **2** The situation of the cables that lead from a moored vessel to her anchors; also, the horizontal distance between the vessel and her anchors. [<ON. or OE. *hals*, neck, bow of a ship]

hawse hole A hole in the bow of a vessel for the passage of a cable.

haw·ser (–zur *or* –sur) *noun* A large rope, 5 to 10 inches in circumference, used in mooring, towing, etc. [<OF. *haulser*, lift]

hawser-laid *adj.* Made of three small ropes laid up into one; cable-laid.

haw thorn *noun* A thorny, spring-flowering, ornamental shrub or small tree of the rose family (genus *Cratægus*) with white or pink flowers and small pome fruits called *haws*. The American **downy hawthorn** is the State flower of Missouri. [<OE. *haguthorn*]

Haw·thorne, Nathaniel, 1804–1864, American novelist.

1hay *noun* Grass, clover, or the like, cut and dried for fodder. —*intr. verb* To cut, cure, and store grass for fodder; work at haying. [<OE. *heg*]

2hay *noun* [Obs.] A net or snare, especially a net enclosing the burrow, hole, or haunt of an animal. [<AF. *haie*]

3hay *noun* [Obs.] A hedge, palisade, or fence; also, a place enclosed by such. [<OE. *hege, hedge*]

4hay *noun* A country dance with a winding in-and-out movement. [Etymology unknown]

Hay, John, 1838–1905, American statesman, diplomat, author, and poet.

hay·cock *noun* A dome-shaped pile of hay in the field.

Hay·dn (hāy′·dn; *G.* hī′·dn), **Franz Joseph**, 1732–1809, Austrian composer.

Hayes, Helen (Mrs. Charles MacArthur), born 1900, American actress. —**Roland**, born 1887, American Negro tenor. —**Rutherford Birchard**, 1822–1893, president of the United States, 1877–81.

hay fever An annually recurring catarrhal affection of the mucous membranes of the eyes and air passages, caused chiefly by the pollen of certain plants.

hay foot One of the alternate marching steps in military drill, as in the phrase *hay foot, straw foot*: from the alleged use of hay and straw to help country recruits tell the difference between right and left.

hay·fork *noun* A long-handled fork for turning or pitch

ing hay by hand; also, a large power-driven fork for moving hay.

HAY·ING *noun* The act or process of cutting, curing, and storing hay.

HAY·LOFT *noun* A loft in a barn or stable for storing hay.

HAY'·MAK ER *noun* 1 One who makes hay; especially, one who spreads it to dry. 2 A hay-tedder. 3 A rustic dance. 4 [Pop.] A wide, swinging blow of the fist; in boxing, a knockout punch.

HAY MOW (-mow) *noun* A mass of hay; especially, one stored in a loft or bay; a hayloft.

HAYNES, ELWOOD, 1857–1925, American inventor; designed automobile claimed to be first in America.

HAY·RACK *noun* 1 A broad, long, open frame or rack mounted on wheels or placed on a wagon body, in which hay, straw, etc., is hauled. 2 A framework for holding hay to feed cattle, horses, etc.

HAY RIDE A pleasure ride in a wagon or haytack half full of hay or straw, a straw ride.

HAYS, WILL H., born 1879, president, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, sometimes called from him the **HAYS OFFICE.**

HAY SEED Grass seed; also, the mingled seeds, chaff, etc., that fall from hay, as on a barn floor

HAY·SEED *noun* [Pop.] A country person.

HAY STACK *noun* A conical pile of hay, stacked in the open air. Also **HAY RICK.**

HAY-TEDDER *noun* One who or that which teds hay; especially, a wheeled farm implement for stirring and spreading newly cut hay.

HAY·WARD (-wawrd) *noun* 1 An officer chosen annually to inspect fences and take up and impound cattle or other animals found at large; now generally called *poundmaster.* 2 In England, a person whose duty was to tend the common cattle of a parish within bounds and guard hedges from injury. [<OE. *hege,* hedge, + *weard,* ward]

HA ZA, EL Same as HASA, EL.

HAZ ARD *noun* 1 Exposure to the chance of loss or injury; risk; peril. 2 A chance or fortuitous event or consequence, as the result of a cast of dice; a chance. 3 That which is hazarded, risked, or staked; the stake in gambling. 4 A gambling game played with a dice box and two dice by any number of players. 5 An obstacle on a golf course, such as a bunker, water (except casual water), sand trap, path, etc. 6 In English billiards, the pocketing of a ball, or the stroke that puts a ball into a pocket. When the object-ball is forced into a pocket the stroke is called a **WINNING HAZARD,** when the striker's ball falls into a pocket after contact with the object-ball it is a **LOSING HAZARD.** 7 In court tennis, a stroke in which the server drives the ball, either direct from the racket or on the first bound, into the grille or the winning gallery. — **MORAL HAZARD** The element of personal character of a property-owner as it affects the willingness of an insurance company to insure his property.

— *tr. verb* 1 To put to hazard; imperil. 2 To venture; to take the risk involved in; risk. [<OF. *hasard* <Ar. *al-zahr,* the die]

Synonyms (noun): accident, casualty, chance, contingency, danger, fortuity, jeopardy, peril, risk, venture. *Hazard* is the incurring of the possibility of loss or harm for the possibility of gain; *danger* may have no compensating alternative. In *hazard* the possibilities of gain or loss are nearly balanced; in *risk* the possibility of loss is the chief thought, in *chance* and *venture* the hope of good predominates, we speak of a merchant's *venture,* but of an insurance company's *risk;* one may be driven by circumstances to run a *risk;* he freely seeks a *venture;* we speak of the *chance* of winning, the *hazard* or *risk* of losing. A *contingency* is simply an indeterminable future event, which may or may not be attended with *danger* or *risk.* See ACCIDENT, DANGER. *Antonyms:* assurance, certainty, necessity, plan, protection, safeguard, safety, security, surety.

HAZ ARD·OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Exposed to, exposing to, or involving danger of risk or loss. 2 Occurring by chance; fortuitous. See synonyms under PRECARIOUS. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

¹HAZE *noun* Very fine suspended particles in the air, often with little or no moisture; hence, dimness, as of perception or knowledge. [Compare OE. *hasu,* gray]

²HAZE *tr. verb* [**HAZED, HAZ ING**] 1 To subject to practical jokes. 2 To punish or harass by the imposition of heavy or disagreeable tasks. [<OF. *haser,* irritate] — **HAZ·ER** *noun.*

HA ZEL *noun* 1 A bushy betulaceous shrub or small tree (genus *Corylus*) yielding a bony edible nut enclosed in a leafy involucre. 2 The wood or a piece of the wood of the hazel. 3 The color of the hazelnut shell, a medium yellowish-brown. — *adj.* Made of the wood of or of the color of hazel. [<OE. *hæsel*]

HA·ZEL·LY *adj.* Of the color of a hazel-nut shell.

HA' ZEL NUT *noun* 1 The nut of the hazel: also called *filbert.* 2 The hazel shrub or tree.

HAZ·ING (hāz'-) *noun* 1 Imposition of heavy or disagreeable tasks. 2 Practical joking. 3 A thorough beating.

HAZ·LITT (hăz'-), **WILLIAM,** 1778–1830, English essayist.

HA ZY *adj.* [**HAZ·I·ER, HAZ·I·EST**] 1 Obscured with haze. 2 Figuratively, lacking clearness; dim; obscure. See synonyms under THICK. — **HAZ·I·LY** *adv.* — **HAZ I·NESS** *noun.*

HAZ·ZAN (Kah·zahn' *or* Kah'·zahn) *noun* A cantor; in synagogs, the reader who conducts the service: also spelled *chazan, khazen.* [<Heb.]

H-BEAM *noun* A structural member having a cross section resembling an H: also called *H-girder.*

HE *pron.* [**HIS, HIM.** See PRONOUN.] 1 The one before named; the male person, animal, or thing understood, sometimes used as the first element of compounds, meaning male, as, *he*-goat; or masculine, as, popularly, *he*-man. 2 Any person indefinitely.

— *noun* A male; male person.

In the use of the pronoun, the distinction between nominative *he* and objective *him* should be carefully observed, as 'If I were *he* (not *him*)"; "between *him* and *me* (not *he* and *I*)." But the objective case is sometimes condoned as an idiomatic usage in "It, this, or that is *him.*"

²HE (hay) The fifth Hebrew letter. See ALPHABET.

HEAD (hĕd) *noun* 1 The part of the body of an animal that contains the brain and the organs of special sense, the ears, eyes, mouth, and nose. 2 Something having the shape or position of a head, or being in some other way analogous to a head. 3 A top, upper, or higher part or place, as of a bed, sofa, table, etc.; also, the upper part or beginning of a valley, stream, bay, or gulf; the source of a spring; also, the upper part or beginning of a written or printed paper. 4 The fore or forward part; that part, side, or end that is placed or moved in advance, specifically, the bow of a vessel, also, the front of any procession, troop, column, or the like; the van. 5 A globular form of inflorescence exhibited by a cluster of flowers that are sessile on a very short axis, as in the buttonbush; a capitulum. 6 The rounded end of a bone, as, the *head* of the femur. 7 The bunch or cluster of cereal grain on a stalk; an ear. 8 The striking, pounding, or cutting part of a hammer, mallet, ax, or the like, also, the striking end of a golf club. 9 A set division of a discourse, composition, book, or the like, the title of a book or a chapter, printed at the top of each page; also, a headline in a newspaper. 10 The scumlike foam that rises to the surface of a fermenting liquid, also, froth on beer or ale. 11 A headland, cape, as, Beachy *Head.* 12 The obverse side of a coin. 13 One who has first rank or place and to whom others are subordinate, a principal person; chief; leader; commander, also, a headmaster. 14 The position, station, or rank occupied by a leader, the first or leading place, as, at the *head* of one's profession. 15 One, considered as a unit among many; a single one: applied to persons and to animals as numbered, as, a hundred *head* of sheep. In this sense *head* is used both for singular and plural. 16 The measure of stored-up force or capacity, as of steam; specifically, in physics, the height of a column or body of fluid above a given point considered as causing, counteracting, or measuring pressure; as, a *head* of water driving a turbine. 17 The highest or critical stage; the crisis, climax; as, the fever has come to a *head.* 18 Freedom from proper restraint, liberty; license, as, to give the horse his *head.* 19 The end, or the part forming the end, as of a drum, barrel, hand reel, etc. 20 Something that grows or is worn on the head, as, a *head* of hair; headdress; also, the antlers of a deer. 21 The intellectual faculties; the mind; understanding, wits as opposed to the heart or feelings, as, a level *head.* 22 The maturated part of a boil or abscess before breaking. See synonyms under CHIEF, MASTER. — **BY THE HEAD** Drawing most water forward: said of a vessel. — **NEITHER HEAD NOR TAIL** Neither one thing nor another; nothing; as, I can make *neither head nor tail* of it. — **OFF** or **OUT OF ONE'S HEAD** Insane; delirious. — **OVER THE HEAD OF** 1 Above the comprehension of; as, to talk *over the heads of* the class. 2 Promoting one person above another of higher rank or position. 3 Exercising authority vested in a higher power without the knowledge of the one directly in command. — **TO GO TO ONE'S HEAD** 1 To make one giddy. 2 To cause to be conceited. — **TO KEEP ONE'S HEAD** To remain calm in the midst of disturbing circumstances. — **TO LAY** or **PUT HEADS TOGETHER** To conspire; confer. — **TO LOSE ONE'S HEAD** To lose presence of mind.

— *verb* 1 To be at the head of; be first, chief, or leader of. 2 To move forward in a given direction. 3 To have or put one's name at the head of; lead; begin. 4 To come to or furnish with a head; also, to cut off the head or top of; behead. 5 To direct the course of; as, to *head* a vessel toward the shore. 6 To pass by going around the head of; as, to *head* a stream. 7 To originate; spring; arise. 8 In soccer, to hunt (the ball) with the head. 9 To cut off or intercept from in front: usually with *off.* See synonyms under LEAD, PRECEDE.

— *adj.* 1 Being the head or at the head; chief. 2 Bearing or coming against the head; as, a *head* wind. 3 Being at the head or front of a ship; forward. [<OE. *heafod*]

-HEAD *suffix* A form of *-hood,* meaning condition, state, totality; as, god*head.* [<ME. *-hede,* -hood]

HEAD·ACHE (-āke) *noun* A pain in the head. **-HEAD·A·CHY** (-kī) *adj.*

HEAD·BAND *noun* 1 A band worn on the head. 2 A decorative terminal cord or roll forming the end of the inner back of a book. 3 A decorative band at the head of a page or chapter in a printed book.

HEAD·BOARD *noun* A board placed at or forming the head, as of a bed.

HEAD·CHEESE *noun* An article of food made by chopping, boiling, and compacting portions of the head and feet of a swine or calf into a cheeselike mass.

HEAD·DRESS *noun* A covering or ornament for the head, also, the hair as dressed in some manner.

HEAD·ED *adj.* 1 Having or furnished with a head: generally with a qualifying phrase or in composition; as *thick-headed*. 2 Having come to a head.

HEAD·ER (hĕd'-) *noun* 1 A person who makes or puts on heads, as in barrelmaking. 2 A plunge or fall headforemost, as diving. 3 A blow on the head. 4 The head of something, as the leader of a mob. 5 One of various machines or tools for making, attaching, or removing heads; especially, a kind of harvesting machine that cuts the ripe heads off grain in the field. 6 A brick or stone placed with its end toward the face of a wall. 7 In building, a timber resting in trimmers and carrying the ends or heads of the tail beams. 8 A pipe, duct, channel, or conduit which serves as a central distributing point of a fluid flow to auxiliary branches.

HEAD FIRST *adv.* With the head first; precipitately. Also **HEAD FORE MOST.**

HEAD GATE The upstream gate of a canal lock; a watergate or floodgate of any race or sluice.

HEAD GEAR *noun* 1 A headdress or the like. 2 That part of the hoisting apparatus at the top of a mine shaft. 3 The parts of the harness that belong about the horse's head. 4 The running rigging of headsails.

HEAD-HUNTING *noun* Incursions to procure the heads of enemies as trophies. —**HEAD-HUNTER** *noun.*

HEAD·ING *noun* 1 Something located at the head, as a title. 2 In mining, a driftway in the line of a tunnel; also, any place where work is done in driving a horizontal passage. 3 The action of providing with a head, also, boards or other material from which the heads of casks, barrels, etc., are made. 4 A strip along the edge of a piece of lace; also, the part of a ruffle above the gathering line.

HEAD·LAND *noun* 1 A cliff projecting into the sea. 2 A strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.

HEAD·LESS *adj.* 1 Without a head; decapitated. 2 Without a leader. 3 Stupid; erratic.

HEAD LIGHT *noun* A powerful light, as at the front of a locomotive, motor vehicle, or street car.

HEAD LINE *noun* 1 A word or words set in bold type at the head of a newspaper column or news story, indicating or summarizing the content, especially the heading of the main front-page story. 2 A line at the head of a page, containing title, page number, etc. 3 A line inside a hat where the brim joins the crown. 4 A rope attached to an animal's head, especially as a tie-rope. 5 A rope used to fasten the bow of a vessel to a pier or shore.

HEAD'·LIN·ER (hĕd'-lin-ur) *noun* The main attraction at a theatrical performance; the actor or performer whose name appears in big letters.

HEAD LOCK *noun* A wrestling grip in which the head is held between the opponent's arm and body.

HEAD LONG *adv.* Headfirst; hence, without deliberation; rashly, recklessly. —*adj.* Precipitate; impetuous; rash.

HEAD MAN 1 A leader or person of authority in a community. 2 A North American Indian chief. 3 A workman in charge of other workers.

HEAD' MAS·TER (hĕd'-) *noun* The principal of a school. —**·LY** *adj.* —**·SHIP** *noun.*

HEAD MIS'·TRESS *noun fem.* The female principal of a school. —**·SHIP** *noun.*

HEAD MONEY 1 Prize money per head for prisoners captured in war, or for the apprehension of outlaws. 2 A per-capita tax; a poll tax; a premium or bonus, so much per head. 3 Money paid by an immigrant upon entering a new country.

HEAD MOST *adj.* Most advanced; foremost.

HEAD-ON *adj. & adv.* Front end to front end; as, a *head-on* collision.

HEAD OVER HEELS In a tumbling and overturned manner; rashly: more properly *heels over head.*

HEAD·PHONE *noun* A device for telephone or radio reception, single or paired, usually attached by a band passing over the head.

HEAD·PIECE *noun* 1 A piece of armor to protect the head. 2 A decorative design at the top of a printed page. 3 The head; hence, the wits.

HEAD·PIN (hĕd'-) *noun* In tenpins, a kingpin.

HEAD'·QUAR·TERS *noun sing. & pl.* The temporary or fixed quarters of any commanding officer; hence, any center of authority or information.

HEAD·RACE (hĕd'-) *noun* The channel by which water is led to a water wheel, or to any machinery.

HEAD RESISTANCE Parasite drag.

HEAD·REST *noun* Any device to support the head.

HEAD·RIGHT (hĕd'-) *noun* 1 The right of ownership to a piece of public land granted by a government to a head of a family settling on it. 2 In Texas, a similar grant; also, the land granted, usually 640 acres. 3 The right of a North American Indian to a share of the tribal property.

HEAD·SAIL (hĕd'-) *noun* A sail set forward of the foremast, as a jib; also, one set on the foremast.

HEAD·SET (hĕd'-) *noun* A radio or telephone headphone.

HEAD·SHIP (hĕd'-) *noun* The office of a chief; authority.

HEADS·MAN (hĕdz'-) *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] A public executioner.

HEAD·SPIN *noun* A wrestling movement used to break away from a half-nelson.

HEAD·SPRING (hĕd'-) *noun* 1 The fountainhead; source. 2 A gymnastic feat in which the performer springs, without using his hands and using his head as lever, from a supine position to his feet.

HEAD·STALL (hĕd'-stawl) *noun* The part of a bridle that fits over the horse's head.

HEAD·STOCK *noun* One of various devices supporting the end or head of a part or member, as the live-spindle of a lathe.

HEAD STONE *noun* 1 The stone at the head of a grave. 2 The cornerstone or keystone of a structure: also **HEAD STONE.**

HEAD·STRONG (hĕd'-) *adj.* 1 Stubbornly bent on having one's own way; obstinate; determined. 2 Involving or proceeding from wilfulness or obstinacy. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

HEAD TONE In singing or elocution, a tone deriving its resonance from the cavities of the head.

HEAD VOICE In singing or elocution, the sounds produced above the chest register.

HEAD WAITER An employee, as of a restaurant, who supervises the seating of guests, the serving of food and drink, etc.

HEAD'·WA·TERS *noun pl.* The waters at or near the source of any stream, river, or the like: sometimes in the singular.

HEAD·WAY (hĕd'-) *noun* 1 Forward motion; momentum; progress. 2 The interval of time between consecutive trains, etc. 3 The clear distance under a girder arch, etc.

HEAD WIND A wind from ahead, blowing directly opposite to the course of a ship, airplane, etc.

HEAD·WORK *noun* Mental labor. —**·ER** *noun* —**·ING** *noun.*

HEAD·Y (hĕd'-) *adj.* [**HEAD·I·ER, HEAD I·EST**] 1 Headstrong. 2 Tending to affect the head, as liquor. —**HEAD·I·LY** *adv.* —**HEAD·I·NESS** *noun.*

HEAL *verb* 1 To restore to health or soundness; become well; cause a cure. 2 To reconcile, as differences; remedy. 3 To give wholeness or purity to. See synonyms under RECOVER. [<OE. *hælan*] —**HEAL·A·BLE** *adj.* —**HEAL·ING** *adj. & noun.* —**HEAL ING LY** *adv.*

HEAL-ALL *noun* 1 A catholicon; remedy for all diseases. 2 The all-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*).

HEALD (hēld) *noun* In weaving, a device for holding and guiding the heddles in a loom. [Compare HEDDLE]

HEAL·ER *noun* 1 One who heals. 2 [Pop.] A Christian Science practitioner: an unapproved usage.

HEAL·SOME (-sum) *adj.* [Scot.] Wholesome. —**·NESS** *noun* [Scot.].

HEALTH (hĕlth) *noun* 1 Soundness of any living organism; also, physical condition, good or ill. 2 A toast wishing health. —*adj.* 1 Pertaining to, connected with, or engaged in public-health work; as, *health* education, *health* inspector. 2 Conducive to good health; as, a *health* food. [<OE. *hælth*]

HEALTH·FUL (hĕlth'-) *adj.* 1 Promoting health; salubrious. 2 Being in health: properly *healthy*. See synonyms under HEALTHY. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

HEALTH OFFICER A quarantine officer; an officer of a health board.

HEALTH·Y (hĕlth'-) *adj.* [**HEALTH·I·ER, HEALTH·I·EST**] 1 Having health; sound; well. 2 Conducing to health: properly *healthful*. 3 Wholesome; vigorous; zealous; as, a *healthy* contempt for bribery. 4 [Pop.] Safe; as, it's not *healthy* to break the law. —**HEALTH·I·LY** *adv.* —**HEALTH·I·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: hale, healthful, hearty, hygienic, salubrious, salutary, sanitary, sound, strong, vigorous, well, wholesome. *Healthy* is correctly used to signify possessing or enjoying health or its results; as, a *healthy* person, a *healthy* condition. *Healthful* signifies promotive of health, tending or adapted to confer, preserve, or promote health; as, a *healthful* climate. *Wholesome* food in a *healthful* climate makes a *healthy* man. With *healthful* are ranged the words *hygienic, salubrious, salutary, sanitary*, and *wholesome*, while the other words are associated with *healthy*. *Salubrious* is always used in the physical sense, and is chiefly applied to air or climate. *Salutary* is now chiefly used in the moral sense; as, a *salutary* lesson. See SANE. *Antonyms*: delicate, diseased, emaciated, exhausted, failing, fainting, fragile, frail, ill, sick, unhealthy, unsound, wasted, weak, worn.

HEAP *noun* 1 A collection of things piled up; a pile; mass.

2 A large number; lot. 3 A crowd. —*tr. verb* 1 To form into a heap; fill heaping full; amass; as, to *heap* up sand. 2 To cause (a vessel) to be heaping full. 3 To give profusely or in full measure to. —*adv.* Very; very much: North American Indian term. [<OE., crowd]

Synonyms (noun): accumulation, agglomeration, aggregate, aggregation, collection, drift, hoard, mass, pile, store. See COLLECTION, MASS.

HEAPED MEASURE A measure in which the contents more than fill the container, rising in a cone or heap above its rim. See STRUCK MEASURE.

HEAP·ING *adj.* Having the contents raised above the top; heaped.

HEAR *verb* [**HEARD** (hûrd), **HEAR·ING**] 1 To apprehend by means of the ear. 2 To attend to the hearing of; listen to; accord a hearing to. 3 To understand or learn by listening. 4 To accede to the wishes of; regard; favor, grant. 5 To listen to judicially; attend the oral ministration of. 6 To receive a message from. 7 [Pop.] To be informed and reprimanded: with *of*. See synonyms under LISTEN. —**TO HEAR TO** [Pop.] To listen to; consent to; allow. [<OE. *heran*] —**HEAR·ER** *noun*.

HEAR·ING *noun* 1 The capacity to hear. 2 The special sense by which sounds are perceived. 3 An opportunity to be heard; audience. 4 The distance or space within which sound may be heard. 5 The examination of a person charged with an offense, and of the witnesses, a judicial trial, especially without a jury, as in an equity suit.

HEARING-LOSS *noun* A measure of defective hearing, expressed as a percentage of the tones normally audible under standard conditions: determined by audiograms.

HEARK·EN (hark'-) Same as HARKEN.

Hearn (hûrn), **Laf·ca·di·o** (lahf·cah'·dī·o), 1850–1904, author, of Irish–Greek parentage; became a Japanese subject under name of Yakumo Koizumi.

HEAR·SAY *noun* Information received indirectly; common talk; report; rumor, also, hearsay evidence.

HEARSAY EVIDENCE Evidence, oral or written, derived from something the witness has heard others say; any evidence depending upon the credibility and competency of some person other than the witness: generally excluded but admissible in some matters.

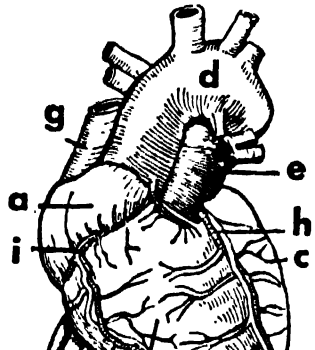
HEARSE (hûrs) *noun*. 1 A vehicle for carrying the dead to the grave. 2 A bier; coffin. 3 A symbolical triangular frame set with spikes, resembling teeth of a harrow, on which lighted candles are placed during the singing of tenebræ in Holy Week.

—*tr. verb* [**HEARSED, HEARS·ING**] 1 To enclose in or put on a hearse. 2 To envelop with a shroud. [<F. *herse*, harrow, <L. *hirpex*, harrow]

Hearst (hûrst), **William Randolph**, born 1863, American publisher.

HEART (hart) *noun* 1 The central organ of the vascular system of animals; a hollow muscular structure which maintains the circulation of the blood by alternate contraction (systole) and dilatation (diastole). See AURICLE and VENTRICLE. 2 The seat of the affections and passions as distinguished from the intellect and will; the emotional nature; feelings; as, his *heart* is better than his head. 3 Sometimes, the intellect and will, or even the entire personality considered as capable of being moved or influenced; as, he loves with all his *heart*. 4 Susceptibility to emotion; predominant sensibility as distinguished from intellect; tenderness; love; as, the girl is all *heart*. 5 Capacity for endurance or enjoyment; courage; resolution; spirit; as, take *heart*. 6 The breast regarded as the seat of the heart or affections; as, clasped to one's *heart*. 7 The chief, central, or vital part of interest; middle or central portion; the core; inner significance; as, let us go to the *heart* of the matter. 8 A bold or high-spirited man; as, brave *heart*. 9 One of various things shaped like a heart, or located centrally in a manner analogous to a heart; specifically, a red heart-shaped figure or spot on a playing card; any card bearing such figures; in the plural, the suit so marked; also, a cherry of one of many varieties having the shape of a heart; or, in botany, the inner part or core of a tree or plant. 10 A term of endearment, praise, or encouragement; as, be of cheer, my *heart*. —**AFTER ONE'S OWN HEART** Suiting one perfectly; conforming to one's ideas; to one's taste; as, a man *after one's own heart*. —**AT HEART** At the center or bottom; essentially; substantially; in fact. —**ATHLETIC HEART** Enlargement of the heart induced by excessive participation in athletic sports. —**BY HEART** By rote so as to memorize perfectly; said of recitations. —**FROM ONE'S HEART** With all sincerity. —**TO HAVE AT HEART** To cherish; be concerned for earnestly. —**TO HAVE ONE'S HEART IN ONE'S MOUTH** To be excessively excited or frightened. —**TO HAVE THE HEART** To be callous or cruel enough. —**TO WEAR ONE'S HEART ON ONE'S SLEEVE** To show one's feelings plainly. —**WITH ALL ONE'S HEART** Intensely; thoroughly, completely; wholly.

—*verb* To build with a solid core; form into a heart. [<OE. *heorte*]



HEART

a Right auricle.
b Right ventricle.
c Left ventricle.
d Aorta.
e Pulmonary artery.
f Inferior vena cava.
g Superior vena cava.
h Anterior coronary artery, with its vein.
i Posterior coronary artery, with its vein.

HEART ACHE (-āk*e*) *noun* Mental anguish; grief.

HEART AND SOUL Entirely; wholly; enthusiastically.

HEART·BEAT *noun* A pulsation of the heart; hence, an emotion.

HEART BLOCK (hart'-) *noun* A condition in which the ventricular beats of the heart do not regularly follow the auricular: also called *Adams-Stokes disease*.

HEART-BREAK *noun* Deep grief, overwhelming sorrow. —**HEART-BREAKING** *adj. & noun*. —**HEART-BREAKER** *noun*

HEART-BROKEN *adj.* Overwhelmingly grieved. Also called *heart-stricken*.

HEART BURN *noun* 1 A burning sensation in the esophagus, due to acidity of the stomach. 2 Discontent, jealousy.

HEART' BURN·ING *noun* Heartburn. —*adj.* Deeply felt, distressful.

HEART CHERRY A variety of cherry having heart-shaped fruit.

HEART DISEASE Any morbid condition of the heart, whether organic or functional.

HEART·ED *adj.* 1 Having a heart: chiefly in compounds, as, kind-*hearted*. 2 Heart-shaped; as, a *hearted* shield

HEART·EN (hart'·n) *tr. verb* 1 To give heart, courage, or spirit to. 2 To give or restore fertility to, as land. See synonyms under ENCOURAGE.

HEART-FAILURE *noun* Sudden and fatal stoppage of the action of the heart.

HEART-FELT *adj.* Deeply felt; most sincere.

HEART FREE (hart'-) *adj.* Having the affections disengaged

HEARTH (harth) *noun* 1 The floor of a fireplace, furnace, or the like. 2 The fireside; home. 3 That part of a reverberatory furnace upon which the ore is laid to be subjected to the action of fire, in a blast furnace, the lowest part, through which the melted metal flows. 4 A bloomery. See synonyms under HOME. [<OE. *hearth*]

HEARTH MONEY 1 Same as PETER'S PENCE (tax). 2 In English law (1662–1689), a tax of two shillings, formerly laid on hearths in houses paying church and poor rates, also called *chimney money*.

HEARTH STONE (harth'·) *noun* 1 A stone forming a hearth. 2 Figuratively, a fireside. 3 A soft stone used for scouring floors, doorsteps, etc. See synonyms under HOME.

HEART-HURRY *noun* Excessive rapidity of the pulse.

HEART·I·LY (hart'-) *adv.* 1 With the whole heart; from the heart. 2 Lustily.

HEART·I·NESS (hart'-) *noun* The state or quality of being hearty.

HEART·LESS (hart'-) *adj.* 1 Without sympathy or affection; hard-hearted; pitiless. 2 Without heart; cowardly; craven. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

HEART·QUAKE (hart'-) *noun* Agitation from fear; nervous tremor.

HEART-RENDING *adj.* Extremely distressing; dreadful.

HEARTS (harts) *noun* A game of cards played with a full pack, in which the object is to take no hearts.

HEARTS EASE (harts'·ēz) *noun* 1 The pansy or violet. 2 Freedom from sorrow or care. Also **HEART'S-EASE**.

HEART SEED (hart'-) *noun* An ornamental climbing vine (genus *Cardiospermum*): also called *balloonvine*.

HEART-SHAPED *adj.* Shaped like a heart; oval, with one end obtusely pointed and the other notched.

HEART·SICK (hart'-) *adj.* Deeply disappointed or despondent: also **HEART·SORE**.

HEART·SOME (hart'·sum) *adj.* Cheerful or animated; lively; merry; gay. —**·LY** *adv.*

HEART-STRICKEN *adj.* Overwhelmed with grief or fear.

HEART·STRING *noun* A supposed nerve or tendon that holds the heart in place; hence, **HEART·STRINGS**, the strongest feelings or affections.

HEART-STRUCK *adj.* 1 Heart-stricken. 2 Ineradicable.

HEART-TO-HEART *adj.* Marked by frankness, intimacy, and sincerity.

HEART'·WA·TER (hart'·waw·tur) *noun* A disease of cattle, sheep, and goats due to the destruction of blood corpuscles by a filtrable virus.

HEART·WHOLE (hart'·hōle) *adj.* 1 Having the affections free; not in love. 2 Undaunted; sincere. —**·NESS** *noun*.

HEART·WOOD *noun* 1 The hard older wood at the central

part of an exogenous stem; duramen. See illustration under EXOGEN. 2 The Tasmanian ironwood *(Notelæa ligustrina)*.

HEART·WORM (hart'·wûrm) *noun* A nematode worm *(Dirofilaria immitis)* parasitic in the heart and blood stream of dogs, occasionally of cats and other animals.

HEART–WORN *adj.* Worn with care and trouble.

HEART·Y (härt'–) *adj.* [HEART·I·ER, HEART·I·EST] 1 Proceeding from the heart; cordial; heart-felt. 2 Full of health and strength. 3 Craving or supplying abundant nourishment; as, a *hearty* appetite, *hearty* food. 4 Well fitted to bear crops; fertile: said of land. See synonyms under AMICABLE, FRIENDLY, HEALTHY. — *noun* [·IES *pl.*] A hearty fellow; a sailor. — HEART·I·LY *adv.* — HEART·I·NESS *noun.*

HEAT *noun* 1 That which raises the temperature of a body or substance or any material system; also the rise itself, however produced. Heat is a form of energy directly associated with and proportional to the random molecular motions of a substance or body; it may be variously generated (as by combustion, friction, chemical action, radiation, etc.), converted by suitable processes into other forms of energy, and its total absence corresponds with that complete cessation of all translational molecular motion known as absolute zero. 2 The sensation produced by a rise in temperature. 3 The state of being hot; a temperature high as compared with a mean, standard, or normal temperature; as, summer *heat*. 4 Color, appearance, or condition indicating high temperature; high color; redness; flush. 5 A single heating, melting, or smelting operation, as in working iron or steel; also, the material heated, melted, etc., at one time; as, the foundry runs three *heats* a day. 6 A single effort or action, or one of an interrupted series of such efforts; especially, a single course or division of a race, as, to run several *heats*. 7 Greatest vehemence or fury; excitement or agitation; unusual animation; ardor; fervency; as, the *heat* of the battle. 8 Sexual excitement in animals, especially in females; estrus. 9 The sensation of warmth experienced when the heatspots are stimulated. 10 A fundamental quality of elements, humors, and bodies in general; opposed to *cold*. See synonyms under WARMTH. — *verb* To make or become hot, feverish, or intense; excite. See synonyms under INCENSE. [<OE. *hætu*] — HEAT·ED *adj.* — HEAT ED·LY *adv.*

HEAT–BALANCE *noun* A method of accounting for all the heat units supplied, transferred, and consumed in a given process, as in a Diesel engine, steam turbine, furnace, refrigerating system, etc.

HEAT CONTENT Enthalpy.

HEAT DEATH The state of complete thermodynamic equilibrium in a material system; maximum entropy.

HEAT ENGINE Any engine for the conversion of heat into mechanical energy, as a steam or Diesel engine.

HEAT·ER *noun* 1 Any device, apparatus, or contrivance designed to generate, impart, transmit, or conserve heat, as a stove, radiator, etc. 2 One who attends to the heating of something: often in combination; as, a rivet–*heater*. 3 [Pop.] A pistol or revolver.

HEATH *noun* 1 A low, hardy, evergreen shrub of a large genus *(Erica)* with narrow, usually whorled leaves and small tubular or globose, rose, white, or yellow flowers. Two of the most durable species are the fine–leaved heath *(E. cinerea)* and the cross–leaved heath *(E. tetralix)*. 2 The common heather. 3 Open land overgrown with heath or with coarse herbage. 4 In Coverdale's and later versions of the Old Testament, a desert plant; identified both as tamarisk and savin. *Jer.* xvii, 6; xlviii, 6. [<OE. *hæth*]

HEATH ASTER A common aster of the eastern United States *(Aster ericoides)* having thick clusters of small white or pink flowers.

HEATH' BER RY *noun* The crowberry.

HEATH BIRD, HEATH COCK The heath grouse.

HEA·THEN (hee'·*thn*) *noun* [HEA·THENS or, collectively, HEA·THEN *pl.*] 1 One who is not a believer in the Christian religion; one who is neither Christian, Jew, nor Mohammedan; a pagan; Gentile; idolater. 2 Any irreligious, rude, or uncultured person.

— *adj.* 1 Unbelieving; Gentile; pagan. 2 Irreligious; uncultured. 3 Of or pertaining to the heathen or their customs. [<OE. *hæthen*]

HEA·THEN·DOM (hee'·*thn*·dum) *noun* 1 Heathenism. 2 The regions of the world, collectively, inhabited by heathen peoples; also, heathen peoples collectively.

HEA·THEN·ISH (hee'·*thn*–) *adj.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling heathen; hence, irreligious; rude; offensive; barbarous; cruel. — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

HEA·THEN·ISM (hee'·*thn*·izm) *noun* 1 Paganism; idolatry. 2 The condition, manners, or morals of heathen ignorance; barbarism. Also **HEA·THEN·RY.**

HEA'·THEN·IZE (hee'·*thn*–) *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To render heathenish or heathen; practice heathenism.

HEA·THEN·NESS *noun* 1 The state of being heathen. 2 The regions inhabited by the heathen.

HEATH·ER (hĕth'·ur) *noun* 1 A hardy evergreen undershrub related to the heath; especially, the true heather of Scotland *(Calluna vulgaris)* with minute leaves and close, one–sided, spikelike racemes of pinkish–lavender flowers. 2 The heath (genus *Erica*). 3 A dull, grayish–red color. [<ME. *hadder;* of doubtful origin]

HEATHER–BLEAT *noun* The snipe. Also **HEATHER–BLEATER, HEATHER–BLUITER, HEATHER–BLUTTER.**

HEATHER MIXTURE Combination of colored fibers giving a flecked appearance suggesting heather fields: used chiefly in tweeds or other woolen fabrics.

HEATH·ER·Y (hĕth'–) *adj.* Resembling or abounding with heather.

HEATH FOWL The red grouse or moor fowl.

HEATH GRASS A perennial grass *(Sieglingia decumbens)* found growing on heaths and moors in Europe. Also **HEATHER GRASS.**

HEATH GROUSE A European grouse *(Tetrao tetrix)* found in the heath country of Great Britain, the male of which (blackcock or heath cock) is mostly black, with a lyre–shaped tail: also called *heath bird*.

HEATH HEN An American grouse *(Tympanuchus cupido cupido)* related to the prairie chicken of western North America; once very common, now extinct.

HEATH·Y (heeth'·i) *adj.* [HEATH·I·ER, HEATH·I·EST] Of, pertaining to, or resembling heath; covered by or abounding with heath.

HEAT INDEX An index expressing the heating value of an oil, determined by the rise in temperature from mixing 50 cc. of a specified oil with 10 cc. of concentrated sulfuric acid. Also **HEAT NUMBER.**

HEAT LIGHTNING A fitful play of lightning unattended by thunder, usually seen near the horizon at the close of a hot day, due to the reflection from distant clouds of far–off flashes, causing a diffused glow.

HEAT STROKE The state of exhaustion and collapse caused by prolonged exposure to heat, as in furnace rooms, foundries, or from the sun's rays. Also **HEAT PROSTRATION.**

HEAT TREATMENT The application of heat to metals and alloys under such conditions of temperature, time, range of variation, etc., as will give the desired properties, as hardness, to the product.

HEAUME (home) *noun* In medieval armor, a large helmet that rested on the shoulders; a casque. [<OF.]

HEAVE *verb* [HEAVED or HOVE, HEAV·ING] 1 To raise with effort, as something heavy. 2 To throw or cast forth. 3 To swell or cause to swell or rise. 4 To give vent to with difficulty; as, to *heave* a sigh; also, to pant from exertion; strain; labor. 5 To rise and fall alternately and heavily. 6 To pull; haul; draw; as, to *heave* the anchor. 7 To fracture and throw out of position, as where a mineral vein is thrown aside by a later fault vein. 8 To push or pull: with *at;* also, to move: said of a ship. 9 To retch. — **TO HEAVE IN SIGHT** To come within view, as a ship at sea. — **TO HEAVE TO** 1 To bring (a vessel) with the head to the wind and with one or more sails aback; stop the progress of. 2 To make a vessel lie to; bring it to a standstill.

— *noun* 1 An upward and onward throw; an effort to lift or raise; hence, an effort to vomit. 2 A rising or an upward movement; a swell or an expansion, as of sea waves, or the earth in an earthquake. 3 The amount of actual displacement of the parts of a fractured mineral vein or stratum, vertically or horizontally or in both directions combined. [<OE. *hebban*, lift]

HEAV·EN (hĕv'·n) *noun* 1 The abode of God and of blest spirits; the dwelling place or state of existence of righteous souls after their life on earth. 2 The region or regions surrounding the earth; especially, the expanse over the earth which seems like a great dome; the sky; firmament: frequently used in the plural. 3 Any place or condition of supreme happiness; a state of bliss. 4 In Christian Science, harmony; the atmosphere of Soul. 5 Climate, especially as regards the sky of a particular place. [<OE. *heofon*] — HEAV·EN·LY *adj.* & *adv.* — HEAV·EN·LI·NESS *noun* — HEAV·EN·WARD *adj.* & *adv.* — HEAV·EN·WARDS *adv.*

HEAV·EN God, or the Supreme Being; Providence; as, *Heaven* keep thee.

HEAVE OFFERING An offering of the Jewish service: so called because heaved or lifted up.

HEAV·ER (heev'–) *noun* 1 One who heaves or lifts; as, a coal–*heaver*. 2 A short bar or stick used as a lever for twisting rope; handspike.

HEAVES *noun pl.* An asthmatic disease of horses; quick, labored breathing; broken wind. [Plural of HEAVE]

HEAVIER–THAN–AIR *adj.* Describing any aircraft whose weight is greater than that of the air it displaces. See AERODYNE.

HEAV·I·LY (hĕv'–) *adv.* 1 With great weight or burden; oppressively; also, densely. 2 With depressing affliction or misfortune; grievously; tediously.

HEAV·I·NESS (hĕv'–) *noun* 1 The quality of being heavy; ponderousness. 2 Despondency; grief. See synonyms under WEIGHT.

HEAV'·I·SIDE (hĕv'–), **OLIVER**, 1850–1925, English physicist.

HEAVISIDE LAYER A layer of ionized atmospheric gases which begins at about 65 miles above the earth and acts as a reflector of radio waves; also called *ionosphere, Kennelly–Heaviside layer.* Also **HEAVYSIDE REGION.**

HEAV·Y (hĕv′·i) *adj.* [HEAV·I·ER, HEAV·I·EST] 1 Hard to lift or carry; having great weight; ponderous; weighty; as, a *heavy* load. 2 Like a ponderous or massive body in character, action, or effect; great; tremendous; loud; powerful; as, a *heavy* crop, a *heavy* wind, a *heavy* failure, a *heavy* dew, a *heavy* peal of thunder, a *heavy* sea. 3 Having great density or specific gravity; hence, of concentrated strength or thickly set; dense; potent; as, as *heavy* as lead, a *heavy* odor, a *heavy* liquor, a *heavy* beard, *heavy* bread. 4 Having to do with large amounts; as, a *heavy* dealer or consumer. 5 Involving much labor, care, or thought; hindering; obstructive; burdensome; as, a *heavy* undertaking, a *heavy* road. 6 Hard to bear or suffer; weighing down; grievous; oppressive; severe; as, a *heavy* affliction, *heavy* taxes, the *heavy* hand of a tyrant, *heavy* expenses. 7 Hence, causing or feeling sorrow; dejected; afflictive; as, a *heavy* heart, a *heavy* sentence, a *heavy* blow. 8 Burdened or weighed down; heavily laden; as, *heavy* with booty. 9 Sluggish of mind; lacking spirit or animation; stupid; dull; drowsy; as, *heavy* wits, *heavy* eyes. 10 Pregnant. 11 Having or made up of the larger kind of arms; as, the *heavy* artillery. 12 Over the ordinary or usual weight; as, *heavy* cottons. 13 Possessing dignity; serious: said of an actor; as, the *heavy* man. 14 Wealthy; leading or important. 15 Yielding plentifully a certain metal; as, *heavy* ores.

—*adv.* Heavily.

—*noun* [Pop.] [HEAV·IES *pl.*] 1 A ponderous part in a play, representing dignity or self-importance in middle life or vigorous age: often the villain; also, an actor who interprets such parts. 2 [Pop.] A large bomber. [<OE. *hefig*]

Synonyms (adj.): burdensome, crushing, cumbrous, dull, grievous, inert, oppressive, ponderous, slow, sluggish, stolid, stupid, weighty. See DROWSY, SAD. *Antonyms*: airy, buoyant, ethereal, light, lively, subtle, trifling, trivial, volatile.

Many self-explaining compound adjectives have *heavy* as the first element; as, **HEAVY-ARMED, HEAVY-GAITED, HEAVY-HANDED, HEAVY-HEARTED, HEAVY-LADEN, HEAVY-TAILED,** etc.

HEAVY-DUTY *adj.* Stoutly constructed so as to bear up under severe or long strain, usage, etc.

HEAVY EARTH Baryta.

HEAVY HYDROGEN Deuterium.

HEAVY METAL Any metal with a specific gravity greater than 4.

HEAVY SPAR Barite.

HEAVY TIMBER 1 Dense, unbroken forest, thick woods. 2 Big trees; also, big logs.

HEAVY WATER Deuterium oxide.

HEAV′Y WEIGHT (hev′·ī·wāte) *noun* A person of more than average weight; specifically, a boxer or wrestler over 175 pounds in weight.

HEB′·DO MAD *noun* The number seven; any seven things; especially, a period of seven days; a week. [<Gr. *hebdomas*, week, <*hepta*, seven]

HEB DOM·A DAL *adj.* Composed of seven days; occurring weekly.

HEB DOM′ A·DA·RY *noun* A member of a chapter or monastic choir in the Roman Catholic Church who acts as precentor for the week.

HE BE In Greek mythology, the goddess of youth, cupbearer of Olympus before Ganymede; daughter of Zeus and Hera.

HEBE· A combining form from Greek *hēbē*, youth, used generally to indicate pubescence.

HE BE·PHRE′ NI·A (–frēe′·nī·uh) *noun* A type of dementia precox occurring at puberty. —**HE BE PHRE′ NIC** *adj.*

HE·BER, REGINALD, 1783–1826, English bishop and hymn-writer.

HE BER·TO (heh·bĕr′·tō) [Sp.] Same as HERBERT.

HEB′·E·TATE *verb* [·TAT ED, ·TAT ING] To render or become dull or stupid. —*adj.* 1 Having a blunt, soft point, as certain plants. 2 Stupid; dull. —**HEB E TA′·TION** *noun* —**HEB′·E TA·TIVE** (–tīv) *adj.*

HE BET IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the period of puberty.

HEB′·E TUDE (–tūde) *noun* Stupidity and dulness of the senses, especially as noted in grave fevers.

HE BRA IC *adj.* Relating to or characteristic of the Hebrews. Also **HE BRA·I·CAL.** [<Gr. *Hebraikos*] —**HE BRA·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HE·BRA·ISM *noun* 1 A distinctive characteristic of the Hebrews. 2 A Hebrew idiom. 3 The religion of the Hebrews; Judaism.

HE BRA·IST *noun* 1 One proficient in or a student of Hebrew. 2 One who conforms to the Hebrew type. 3 Among the early Jews, one who upheld the Hebrew language and traditions in opposition to the Hellenists. Also **HE·BREW IST.**

HE·BRA IS′·TIC *adj.* Belonging to or resembling the Hebrew language, thought, or manners. Also **HE·BRA·IS′·TI·CAL.**

HE′·BRA·IZE *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] 1 To make Hebrew. 2 To adopt the Hebrew customs or language.

HE·BREW *noun* 1 A member of one of a group of Semitic tribes; especially, an Israelite. 2 The Semitic language of the ancient Hebrews. —**EPISTLE TO THE HEBREWS** A New Testament book of uncertain authorship, addressed to Hebrew Christians: also **HEBREWS.**

adj. Relating or belonging to the Hebrews; Hebraic.

HEBREW CALENDAR See under CALENDAR.

HEB′ RI DES (–deez) The islands off the western coast of Scotland; 2,900 square miles: also called *Western Islands.* —**HEB RI DE′·AN** or **HE BRID I·AN** *adj. & noun.*

HE·BRON A town in Palestine, 19 miles SW. of Jerusalem. Also *El Khalil.*

HEC·A TE In Greek mythology, a goddess descended from the Titans, and having power over earth, sky, and sea, bestower of wealth and fortune: often identified with Artemis as a moon goddess. Later, she was known as goddess of the underworld and associated with dark magic, ghosts, and sorcery, and could be met abroad on moonlight nights with a following of souls of the dead and hell-hounds. As goddess of the crossroads she was represented as triple-formed with three bodies back to back (hence, her Latin name *Trivia*). Also spelled *Hekate.*

HEC A·TOMB (–tome *or* –toom) *noun* A great sacrifice, originally of a hundred bulls. [<Gr. *hekaton*, hundred, + *bous*, ox]

HEC A·TON·CHEI′·RES (–kī′·reez) In Greek mythology, the hundred-handed, fifty-headed giants, Briareus or Ægæon, Cottus, and Gyges or Gyes; sons of Uranus and Gæa: also called [L.] *Centimanus.* [<Gr. *hekaton*, hundred, + *cheir*, hand]

HEC IS TO THER′ MIC Same as HEKISTOTHERMIC.

HECK *interj.* [Pop.] An exclamation: used euphemistically for *hell.*

HECK LE *tr. verb* [HECK LED (–ld), HECK LING] 1 To interrogate critically and sharply in open meeting, as a political candidate, with a view to the discomfiture of the person questioned; hence, to badger or annoy with nagging questions. 2 To dress, as flax or hemp; hackle.

—*noun* A hackle or hatchel. [<D. *hekel* <*haak*, hook] —**HECK LER** *noun.*

HEC LA Same as HEKLA.

HEC TARE (–tāre) *noun* A unit of area in the metric system, 100 ares; equal to 10,000 square meters, or 2.471 acres: also spelled *hektare.* See METRIC SYSTEM. [< F.]

HEC TIC *adj.* 1 Constitutional; specifically, characterized by or denoting a wasting habit or condition of body. 2 Pertaining to or affected with hectic fever, consumptive. 3 [Pop.] Wild; reckless; excitable. Also **HEC TI CAL.** [<Gr. *hektikos* <*echō*, have] —**HEC TI CAL LY** *adv.*

HECTIC FEVER A fever connected with some organic disease, as pulmonary tuberculosis.

HECTIC FLUSH A flush on the cheek in hectic fever.

HECTO· A combining form from Greek *hekaton*, a hundred. For words beginning thus see below or under METRIC SYSTEM.

HEC TO·COT′·Y LUS *noun* [·LI (lī) *pl.*] One of the arms in male cephalopods that is modified to serve a reproductive function.

HEC′ TO·GRAM *noun* A measure of weight equal to 100 grams. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **HEC′ TO·GRAMME.**

HEC′·TO·GRAPH *noun* A gelatin pad for making multiple copies of a writing or drawing. —*tr. verb* To copy by hectograph. —**·IC** *adj.*

HEC′·TO·LI·TER (–lee·tur) *noun* A measure of capacity equal to 100 liters. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **HEC′·TO LI TRE.**

HEC′·TO·ME TER or **HEC TOM E TER** *noun* A measure of length equal to 100 meters. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **HEC′·TO ME·TRE.**

HEC TOR *verb* To domineer over; bully; be domineering. —*noun* A quarrelsome, domineering fellow; bully. [<Gr. *Hektōr*, Hector]

HEC·TOR In Homer's *Iliad*, the Trojan hero of the siege of Troy, son of Priam and Hecuba: killed Patroclus and was slain by Achilles.

HEC·U·BA (–yu·buh) In Homer's *Iliad*, the wife of Priam, king of Troy.

HED·DLE *noun* A series of vertical cords or wires to raise and lower the threads in weaving. See illustration under LOOM. [<OE. *hefeld*, thread for weaving]

HEDGE *noun* A fence or barrier formed by bushes set close together. —*verb* [HEDGED, HEDG·ING] 1 To enclose with or as with a hedge; limit; obstruct, or cut off as with a hedge. 2 To hide as in a hedge; skulk. 3 To bet so as to offset, partly or wholly, a bet already made; also, in commerce, to sell, as securities, against previous purchases (of other securities), to avert possible loss; or, conversely, to buy against previous sales. 4 To provide a means of escaping responsibility for any position previously taken or statement made; hence, to evade definite statement; avoid committing oneself. 5 To invest. [<OE. *heog*] —**HEDG·ER** *noun* —**HEDG Y** *adj.*

HEDGE APPLE The Osage-orange.

HEDGE BILL A tool used in pruning hedges; billhook. Also **HEDGING BILL.**

HEDGE-GARLIC *noun* A tall hedge weed *(Sisymbrium alliaria)* of the mustard family, with heart-shaped leaves, white flowers, erect pods, and a garlicky odor.

HEDGE·HOG *noun* 1 A small, nocturnal, insectivorous mammal of the Old World (family *Erinaceidæ*), with back and sides covered with stout spines; also, some other spine-bearing animal, as the porcupine: also **HEDGE·PIG.** 2 In modern warfare, one of a chain of strongly fortified villages. 3 A wooden rack or frame, on which barbed wire is strung: used in trench warfare.



HEDGEHOG

HEDGE·HOP *intr. verb* [**HOPPED, ·HOP·PING**] To fly close to the ground in an airplane, especially for low-level bombing or firing upon enemy positions or personnel. —**HEDGE-HOPPER** *noun* —**HEDGE-HOPPING** *noun & adj.*

HEDGE-HYSSOP *noun* A European perennial herb (*Gratiola officinalis*, family *Scrophulariaceæ*), once used medicinally as an emetic and purgative.

HEDGE MARRIAGE A marriage performed by a hedge parson; a clandestine marriage.

HEDGE PARSON Formerly, in England, one of a class of vagabond and illiterate clergy. Also **HEDGE PRIEST.**

HEDGE·ROW (-rō) *noun* A row of shrubs, planted as a hedge.

HEDGE SCHOOL A school kept in the open air, as formerly in Ireland; a makeshift school.

HEDGE-SPARROW *noun* A small brownish European warbler (*Prunella modularis*) that frequents hedges.

HE DIN (heh·deen'), **SVEN ANDERS,** born 1865, Swedish explorer.

HE DON IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of pleasure. 2 Of or pertaining to hedonism or hedonics.

HE DON ICS *noun* 1 The science of pleasure or positive enjoyment. As a branch of ethics hedonics treats of pleasure in its relation to duty. 2 That branch of psychology which considers pleasurable sensations in their bearing on life.

HE DON·ISM *noun* 1 The doctrine of certain Greek philosophers (Aristippus and the Cyrenaics) that pleasure, of whatever kind, is the only good. 2 In ethics, gross self-interest; self-indulgence. 3 A tendency to exaggerate and dwell upon pleasurable sensations. [<Gr. *hēdone*, delight, <*hedomai*, take pleasure] —**HE·DON·IST** *noun* —**HE·DON·IS′·TIC** *adj.* —**HE DON IS′·TI CAL LY** *adv.*

·HEDRON Combining form denoting a figure or crystal having a given form or a specific number of surfaces, as *octahedron.* **·HEDRAL** is used in forming adjectives.

HEED *verb* To take notice of; attend to; pay attention. See synonyms under CARE, FOLLOW, LISTEN. —*noun* Careful attention or consideration. [<OE. *hedan*] —**HEED ER** *noun.*

HEED FUL *adj.* Attentive. See synonyms under THOUGHTFUL. — **LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

HEED LESS *adj.* Careless, thoughtless. See synonyms under IMPRUDENT, INATTENTIVE. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

HEE-HAW *intr. verb* To bray, as a donkey; hence, to act like an ass; be a noisy fool. —*noun* The cry of an ass, or mule, or a sound in imitation of it. [Imitative]

¹HEEL *noun* 1 In man, the rounded posterior part of the foot, the calcaneum with its associated structures; also, the corresponding part of the foot or tarsus in any other animal 2 The part of a shoe, or other foot covering, that surrounds or lies just beneath or around this part of the foot, in a boot or shoe, the built-up portion on which the rear of the foot rests; in hosiery, the separately knitted rear part of the foot. 3 The whole foot, as seen from the rear, sometimes, *pl.*, the hind feet of an animal. 4 Something resembling a heel or located like a heel, as cyma reversa, a form of molding; the lower end of a stud or rafter; the hindmost part of something, as of a vessel's keel, or the lower end of something, as of a mast; that part of the head of a golf club that is nearest to the neck; also, that part of a tool that is nearest to the handle. 5 The last part or remainder; as, the *heel* of tobacco in a pipe. 6 [Pop.] A cad. —**DOWN AT THE HEEL** Presenting a seedy or slovenly appearance. —**TO BE AT, ON,** or **UPON THE HEELS OF** To follow closely; as, change is *at the heels of* fortune. —**TO HEEL** Following close behind: said of a hunting dog.

—*verb* 1 To add a heel to. 2 To arm with a steel spur or gaff, as a fighting cock. 3 [Pop.] To supply with money. 4 To follow at the heels of. 5 To manipulate the heel. 6 To seize by the heels. [<OE. *hela*]

²HEEL *verb* To lean, or cause to lean, to one side; cant, as a ship. —*noun* In navigation, the act of heeling or inclining laterally from an upright position; a cant; list: also **HEEL·ING.** [<OE. *helden*, tilt]

HEEL-AND-TOE *adj.* Designating a manner of walking in which the heel of the front foot reaches the ground before the toes of the rear foot leave it.

HEEL BONE The calcaneum.

HEELED *adj.* 1 Having heels; fitted with heels. 2 [Pop.] Supplied with money; rich: usually, well-*heeled.*

HEEL ER *noun* 1 [Pop.] A disreputable political retainer: often called **WARD HEELER.** 2 One who heels shoes.

HEEL·PIECE *noun* 1 That part of a stocking which encloses the heel. 2 One thickness of leather in making the heel of a shoe. 3 The bar of iron which connects the soft iron cores in an electromagnet.

HEEL·POST *noun* The post in a doorframe to which the door is hinged.

HEELS OVER HEAD Head over heels.

HEEL·TAP *noun* 1 A thickness of leather on the heel of a shoe. 2 A small quantity of liquor left in a glass.

HEEZE *tr. verb* [Scot.] To hoist.

HEF·NER LAMP See STANDARD LAMP.

¹HEFT *verb* [Pop.] To test the weight of by lifting; lift up; heave; also, to weigh. —*noun* The bulk or gist of a thing; major part; also, weight. [<OE. *hefe*, weight] —**HEFT Y** *adj.*

²HEFT Same as HAFT.

HE·GEL (hay'·gl), **GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH,** 1770–1831, German philosopher.

HE·GE·LI·AN (hāy·gāy'– *or* hī·gee'– *or* hī·jee'·lī·un) *adj.* According with or pertaining to the philosophical system of Hegel. —*noun* An adherent of this system.

HE·GE·LI·AN·ISM *noun* The philosophical system of Hegel. Its controlling assumption was the so-called Hegelian *dialectic*, or principle which enables reflective thinking to arrange all the categories, or necessary conceptions of reason, in an order of development that corresponds to the actual order, in development, of all reality. The system is customarily characterized as *absolute idealism.* Also **HE·GEL·ISM.**

HE·GEM·O·NY (hē·jĕm'– *or* hĕj'·ĭ·mō·nī) *noun* [**·NIES** *pl.*] Leadership, or supreme command; political ascendency of a city or state. [<Gr. *hēgemonia* <*hēgeisthai*, to lead] —**HEG E·MON′ IC** (hĕj–) *adj.*

HE·GI·RA (–jī'·ruh) *noun* The flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina in 622; now taken as the beginning of the Mohammedan era; hence, any precipitate flight or departure. Also spelled *hejira.* Also **HE·GI RA.** [<Ar. *hijrah*, flight]

HE·GU·MEN (hĭ·gōō'·mĕn) *noun* The head of a body of monks in the Eastern Church: an office of dignity rather than jurisdiction. See ARCHIMANDRITE. Also **HE·GU·ME·NOS, HE·GOU ME·NOS.** [<Gr. *hēgoumenos* <*hēgeomai*, lead]

HE GU′ ME NE The head of a nunnery in the Eastern Church: similar to an abbess in the Western Church.

HE·GU·ME·NY *noun* The office or position of a hegumen.

HEI DEL·BERG (hī'·dl·bûrg; *G.* hī'·dul·bĕrK) A university city in northern Baden, Germany.

HEIDELBERG MAN A primitive human type (*Homo heidelbergensis*) associated with mid-Pleistocene times, reconstructed from a massive lower jaw discovered near Heidelberg, Germany, in 1907.

HEIF ER (hĕf'–) *noun* A young cow. [<OE. *heahfore*]

HEI·FETZ (hī'·fĕtz), **JA·SCHA** (yah'·shuh), born 1901, Russian violinist.

HEIGH (hāy or hī) *interj.* An exclamation intended to attract attention, or to encourage, as a race horse.

HEIGH-HO *interj.* An exclamation of varying significance, as of weariness, disappointment, surprise, etc.

HEIGHT (hīte) *noun* 1 Distance above a base; altitude; highness. 2 An eminence. 3 The acme; culmination. [<OE. *hehth(u)*]

Synonyms: acclivity, altitude, elevation, eminence, exaltation, loftiness. See SUMMIT. Compare HIGH. *Antonyms*: depression, depth, descent, lowliness, lowness.

HEIGHT·EN (hīte'·n) *verb* 1 To make or become higher; raise in altitude; elevate; also, to intensify or be intensified; increase; augment. 2 To exalt or render excellent; enhance. —**HEIGHT·EN·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: elevate, enhance, exalt, lift, raise, uplift. See AGGRAVATE, INCREASE. *Antonyms*: abase, debase, depress, deteriorate, diminish, lower, reduce.

HEIGHT-FINDER *noun* An optical instrument used to determine the height of aircraft.

HEIGHT-TO-PAPER *noun* The standard height of type: in the United States, 0.9186 inch; in England, 0.9175 inch. Compare TYPE-HIGH.

HEIL (hile) *interj.* [G.] Hail!: a salutation: especially used (1933–45), in the phrase **HEIL HITLER,** by adherents of Adolf Hitler. —*tr. verb* To hail; salute.

HEI·LUNG·KIANG (hāy·lōōng·jyahng) A province of northern Manchuria; 174,554 square miles.

HEIM DALL (hāme'·dahl) In Norse mythology, the guardian of Bifrost, the rainbow bridge that leads to Asgard. In a late Eddaic account he is described as the son of Odin and nine mothers. He and Loki kill each other at the end of the world. Also **HEIM·DAL, HEIM·DALLR.**

HEIMS′·KRING·LA (hāyms'–) Literally, the round world; a history of the Norse kings from mythical times until 1177, by Snorri Sturlason.

HEI·NE (hī'·nch), **HEINRICH,** 1799–1856, German poet.

HEI·NOUS (hāy'·nus) *adj.* Extremely wicked; atrocious; odiously sinful. See synonyms under FLAGRANT, INFAMOUS. [<F. *haineux* <OF. *hair*, hate] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

HEIR (âyr) *noun* 1 [Law] One who on the death of another becomes entitled by operation of law to succeed to the

deceased person's estate, as an estate of inheritance: also **HEIR AT LAW.** 2 In states and countries which have adopted the civil law, all persons called to the succession. 3 Any one inheriting from a deceased person. 4 One who or that which succeeds to any qualities of another by reason of community of origin, or inherits anything by transmission. 5 [Obs.] Offspring. [<OF. <L. *heres*] —**HEIR·ESS** *noun fem.* —**HEIR·LESS** *adj.*

HEIR APPARENT One who must by course of law become the heir if he survives his ancestor.

HEIR LOOM (ayr'–) *noun* 1 Any movable chattel that descends to an heir; especially, something that has been handed down for generations. 2 Any personal quality, endowment, or family characteristic inherited from ancestors.

HEIR PRESUMPTIVE One who is at present heir to another but whose claims may become void by birth of a nearer relative.

HEIR·SHIP (ayr'–) *noun* The state or condition of an heir; succession by inheritance. Also **HEIR·DOM.**

Hei SEN·BERG (hī'·zn·berK), **WERNER,** born 1901, German physicist.

He·JAZ (hee·jäz') A former independent kingdom of western Arabia; capital, Mecca; now, with Nejd, it forms the kingdom of Saudi Arabia; 150,000 square miles. It contains the holy cities of Islam, Mecca and Medina.

HEJ·I·RA Same as HEGIRA.

HEK·A·TE Same as HECATE.

HEK·IS·TO·THER'·MIC *adj.* Of or designating plants adapted for living beyond the limits of tree growth and in the prolonged absence of light and warmth. Also spelled *hecistothermic.* [<Gr. *hēkistos,* least, + *thermē,* heat]

Hek·la A volcano in SW. Iceland; 5,110 ft. Also spelled *Hecla.*

HEK TARE, HEK·TO·GRAM, etc. Same as HECTARE, etc. See under METRIC SYSTEM.

Hel In early Norse mythology, a general designation for the realm of the dead, but later, under the influence of Christian dogma, portrayed as the abode of the damned, in contrast with Valhalla; later still personified as a goddess, the daughter of Loki. Also **He·la.**

HEL·CO·SIS *noun* The development of an ulcer. [<Gr. *helkos,* ulcer] —**HEL·COT·IC** *adj.*

HELD Past tense of HOLD.

Hel·en A feminine personal name. Also **Hel·e·na,** [Dan., Dutch] **He·le·na** (hā lā'·nah), [F.] **Hé·lène** (eh·lān'), **He·le·ne** (G. hā·lā'·nuh; *Gr.* hā·lā'·nā). [<Gr., light]

—**HELEN OF TROY** In Greek legend, the most beautiful woman in the world, daughter of Zeus and Leda and wife of Menelaus. Awarded as a prize to Paris by Aphrodite, she eloped with him to Troy, thus causing the Trojan War.

—**HELENA, SAINT,** 247?–327?, wife of Constantius Chlorus; mother of Constantine I.

Hel·e·na A small city in west-central Montana; capital of the State.

Hel·e·nus In Greek legend, a son of Priam and Hecuba, endowed, like his twin sister, Cassandra, with the gift of prophecy; captured by the Greeks, he was forced to reveal how Troy could be taken. Also [Gr.] **Hel·e·nos.**

HEL·E·O·PLANK'·TON *noun* Vegetation floating on the surface of marshes and injurious to the animal population. Also called *heloplankton.* [<Gr. *helos,* marsh, + PLANKTON]

Hel·go·land (–lahnt) A heavily fortified German island in the North Sea; about .40 square mile; despite artificial reinforcements, its sandstone cliffs are slowly crumbling from the action of the sea. Also [English] *Heligoland.*

HELGOLAND BIGHT An arm of the North Sea; scene of naval battle, August 28, 1914.

HE·LI·A·CAL *adj.* Pertaining to the sun; in the ancient astronomy, designating those risings and settings of the stars that took place as near the sun as they could be observed. Also **HE·LI·AC.** [<Gr. *hēliakos,* of the sun] —**HE·LI·A·CAL·LY** *adv.*

He·li·an'·thus *noun* A large genus of mainly North American annual or perennial plants of the composite family, the sunflowers, with usually opposite leaves and large heads of yellow flowers.

HE LI·AST *noun* A dicast.

HELIC·, HELICO· Combining forms from Greek *helix,* denoting a spiral or helix.

HEL·I·CAL *adj.* Pertaining to or shaped like a helix. —**HEL·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HELICAL GEAR A gear wheel whose teeth are cut across the face at an angle with the axis.

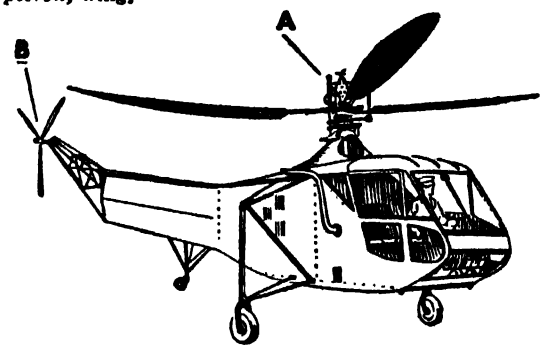
HEL'·I·CLINE *noun* A ramp with a curving or spiral passageway.

HEL·I·COID *adj.* Coiled spirally, as certain univalve shells. —*noun* A geometrical surface resembling that of a screw. —**HEL·I·COI'·DAL** *adj.* —**HEL·I·COI'·DAL·LY** *adv.*

HEL·I·CON *noun* A horn-shaped bass or contrabass tuba.

Hel·i·con Ancient name for a mountain range in Bœotia, northern Greece, legendary home of the Muses; site of the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene. —**HEL·I·CO'·NI·AN** *adj.*

HE'·LI·COP·TER (hee'·lī– *or* hĕl·i–) *noun* A type of aircraft whose aerodynamic support is obtained chiefly from propellers rotating on a vertical axis. [<Gr. *helix,* screw, + *pteron,* wing]



HELICOPTER

A Pitch control mechanism.
B Torque control rotor.

HEL·I·CO·TRE'·MA *noun* The opening in the inner ear which connects the scala vestibuli and the scala tympani at the apex of the cochlea.

Hel·i·go·land (–länd) [English] Same as HELGOLAND.

HE·LI·O *noun* [Pop.] A heliograph.

HELIO· A combining form from Greek *hēlios,* the sun.

HE LI·O·CEN'·TRIC *adj.* Having reference to the sun as a center; as, a *heliocentric* system. Also **HE·LI·O·CEN' TRI·CAL.**

HE'·LI·O CHROME (–crōme) *noun* A photograph in natural colors. [<HELIO– + Gr. *chrōma,* color] —**HE LI·O·CHRO'·MIC** *adj.*

He LI·O·GAB'·A·LUS, 204–222, emperor of Rome, 218–222, under name of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus: also spelled *Elagabalus.*

HE'·LI O·GRAM *noun* A message sent by means of a heliograph.

HE'·LI·O·GRAPH *noun* 1 An instrument for taking photographs of the sun. 2 A photograph taken by sunlight. 3 A mirror for signaling by flashes of light. —*verb* To transmit, as messages, by means of a mirror; also, to photograph the sun. —**HE·LI·OG'·RA·PHER** *noun* —**HE·LI·O·GRAPH'·IC** *adj.* —**HE LI·OG' RA·PHY** *noun.*

HE·LI·O GRA·VURE' (–grə·vyūr' *or* –grāy'·vyur) *noun* Photoengraving, or a print or plate produced by it. See PHOTOGRAVURE.

HE LI·OL'·A·TRY *noun* Worship of the sun. [<HELIO– + Gr. *latreia,* worship] —**HE·LI·OL'·A·TER** *noun* —**HE LI·OL'·A·TROUS** (–trus) *adj.*

HE LI·OL'·O·GY *noun* The science of the sun's energy and action. —**HE LI OL'·O·GIST** (–jist) *noun.*

HE·LI·OM'·E·TER *noun* An instrument for the accurate measurement of small angles in the heavens. —**HE LI·O MET'·RIC** or **HE·LI·O·MET'·RI·CAL** *adj.* —**HE·LI·OM'·E TRY** *noun.*

HE·LI·OPH'·I·LOUS (–ŏf'·ī·lus) *adj.* Fond of or turning toward the sun, as the sunflower.

HE·LI·O·PHO'·BI·A *noun* Morbid aversion to sunlight.

HE'·LI·O·PHYTE (–fyte) *noun* A plant growing in the light.

He·LI·OP'·O·LIS 1 An ancient city at the apex of the Nile Delta in lower Egypt: also called *On.* 2 Same as BAALBEK.

He·LI·OS (–ŏs) In Greek mythology, the sun god, son of the Titans, Hyperion and Theia, and brother of Selene and Eos: identified with the Roman *Sol,* and sometimes called *Phæthon* and *Hyperion*: often confused with *Apollo.*

HE'·LI·O·SCOPE *noun* A telescope in which the eyes are protected during observations of the sun. [<HELIO– + –SCOPE]

HE'·LI·O·STAT *noun* An instrument consisting of a mirror moved by clockwork so that the rays of the sun shall be reflected from it in a fixed direction. [<HELIO– + Gr. *statos,* fixed]

HE·LI·O·TAX'·IS *noun* Phototaxis resulting from the effect of the sun's rays. —**HE·LI·O·TAC'·TIC** *adj.*

HE·LI·O·THER'·A·PY (–thĕr'·uh·pī) *noun* Exposure to the sun for remedial purposes.

HE'·LI·O·TROPE *noun* 1 An herb (genus *Heliotropium*) with small white or purplish fragrant flowers. 2 Any plant which turns toward the sun. 3 The garden heliotrope or common valerian *(Valeriana officinalis);* also, the winter heliotrope *(Petasites fragrans).* 4 A variety of quartz, the bloodstone. 5 A soft rosy-purple, the color of flowers of *Heliotropium arborescens.* [<Gr. *hēliotropion,* sundial]

HE·LI·O·TROP'·IC *adj.* Characterized by or pertaining to heliotropism. —**HE·LI·O·TROP'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HE·LI·OT'·RO·PISM (–pizm) *noun* That property of an organism by virtue of which it tends, when not symmetrically illuminated on all sides, to move either toward or away from the source of light. Also **HE·LI·OT'·RO·PY.**

HE'·LI·O·TYPE *noun* A photo-engraving from which impressions can be taken by a printing press; an impression so taken. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to such photo-engravings,

or to the process of making them. Also **HE·LI·O·TYP′·IC.** —**HE′ LI·O·TY·PY** *noun*

HE LI O ZO′·A *noun pl.* An order of protozoan aquatic organisms with filamentous pseudopodia radiating from a spherical body, including the sun animalcule. [<HELIO- + Gr. *zoon*, animal]

HEL I SPHER′ IC (-sfer′·ik) *adj.* Turning spirally on a sphere. See HELIX, SPHERIC. Also **HEL·I·SPHER′·I·CAL.** [<Gr. *helix*, helix, + *sphaira*, sphere]

HE LI UM *noun* An inert, odorless, non-inflammable, gaseous element (symbol He) in the zero group of the periodic table, first observed in the solar spectrum by Sir Norman Lockyer in 1868, and isolated in 1895 by Sir William Ramsay. It enters into radioactive transformations and is extracted by liquefaction of natural gas deposits. [<Gr. *helios*, sun]

HE LIX *noun* [**HE·LIX·ES** or **HEL·I·CES** (-sēz′) *pl.*] 1 A line, thread, wire, or the like, curved into a shape such as it would assume if wound in a single layer round a cylinder; a form like a screw thread; loosely, any spiral. 2 The recurved border of the external ear. 3 A small volute. [<Gr., spiral]

HELL *noun* 1 The abode of evil spirits; infernal regions; place of eternal punishment, of extreme torment, etc. See GEHENNA, INFERNO, TARTARUS. 2 Any condition of extreme physical or mental suffering. 3 In ancient times, the place of departed spirits: called by the Greeks *Hades*, by the Hebrews *Sheol*, and by the Scandinavians *Hel*. 4 A place of evil, as a gambling house; also, a place for rejected things or refuse. 5 In Christian Science, mortal belief, error, remorse. 6 Same as HELLBOX. [<OE. *helle*]

HEL LAD IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pre-Greek civilization of the Ægean.

HEL LAS (hel′·us) Originally, a small district and town in N Greece; later, by extension, all lands inhabited by Greek speaking peoples; now, in poetic and literary usage, Greece.

HELL′ BEND ER *noun* 1 A large and voracious amphibian (*Cryptobranchus alleghaniensis*) common in the valley of Ohio River, and very tenacious of life. 2 [Pop.] A drunken debauch; also, a debauchee.

HELL-BENT *adj.* [Pop.] Determined, zealous; recklessly eager; as, *hell-bent* for election.

HELL BOX *noun* [Pop.] A receptacle for broken and battered type.

HELL BROTH *noun* A magical mixture prepared for malignant purposes.

HELL CAT *noun* A furious or spiteful woman; witch; hag.

HELL′ DIV ER (-div·ur) *noun* The dabchick.

HEL LE In Greek legend, the daughter of Nephele and Athamas, and sister of Phrixus, who, fleeing from her stepmother, Ino, on a golden ram, fell and was drowned in the strait thenceforth called *Hellespont*, or "sea of Helle."

HEL LE BO RAS′ TER *noun* An English species of hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*) with numerous globular flowers, often cultivated for ornament: also called *stinking* or *fetid hellebore*.

HEL′ LE BORE *noun* 1 A perennial herb (genus *Helleborus*) having serrated leaves and large flowers. In the United States, the green hellebore (*H. viridis*) is cultivated; in Europe, the black hellebore or *Christmas-rose* (*H. niger*), the black roots of which are a powerful cathartic. 2 Any of certain herbs (genus *Veratrum*) whose dried rootstocks yield poisonous alkaloids of use in medicine and as insecticides, especially the American or green hellebore (*V. viride*) and the European white hellebore (*V. album*): also called *false hellebore*. 3 The powdered root of the American hellebore, used to destroy plant vermin. [<Gr. *helleboros*]

HEL LE BO′ RE·IN *noun* A toxic glucoside, $C_{37}H_{56}O_{15}$, from the rhizome of *Helleborus niger* and *H. viridis*: a powerful cardiac stimulant.

HEL LEB O·RIN or **HEL′·LE·BO·RIN** *noun* A colorless crystalline glucoside, $C_{28}H_{46}O_6$, from the same sources as helleborein: a powerful cathartic and emmenagog.

HEL LEN In Greek legend, the son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, and progenitor, through his sons Æolus, Dorus, and Xuthus, of the Greek race.

HEL LENE (-ēn) *noun* A Greek. Also **HEL·LE NI·AN.** [<Gr. *Hellen*, Hellen, ancestor of the Greeks]

HEL LEN·IC *adj.* Greek; Grecian. —*noun* The Greek language as spoken from the fourth century B.C. until the end of the second century A.D.: usually called *Koinē*.

HEL LE NISM *noun* 1 A Greek peculiarity, idiom, or phrase. 2 The spirit of intellectual and physical culture, and of fine art, that stimulated ancient Greek civilization. 3 Assimilation of Greek speech, manners, and culture.

HEL LE NIST *noun* 1 An adopter of Greek customs, language, and usages; especially, a Grecizing Jew in the time of the Apostles or in the Alexandrian Church: called in the English versions of the New Testament *Grecian Jew* or *Grecian*. 2 A Greek scholar; a specialist in Greek. 3 One of the Byzantine Greeks who contributed to the revival of classical learning in Europe in the 15th century.

HEL LE NIS′·TIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Hellenists. 2 Resembling, representing, or akin to the Greek in thought or style; especially, Greek with an admixture of foreign elements. 3 Of or pertaining to the Hellenistic Age. Also **HEL·LE NIS′·TI CAL.**

HELLENISTIC AGE The period which began with the conquests of Alexander the Great and ended about 300 years later: characterized by the spread of Greek language and culture throughout the Near East.

HELLENISTIC GREEK See KOINE.

HEL′ LE·NIZE *verb* [**NIZED**, **·NIZ·ING**] To make or become Greek or Hellenic; adopt or imbue with Greek language or customs; Grecize. —**HEL·LE·NI·ZA′·TION** *noun* —**HEL′·LE·NIZ·ER** *noun*.

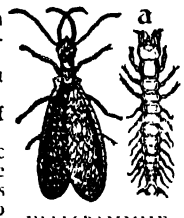
HEL LER *noun* Any one of several small silver or copper coins formerly current in Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. [<G. <Hall, town in Swabia where they were first minted]

HEL LES (hĕl′·ēs), **CAPE** The southern extremity of Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey.

HEL′·LES PONT The Dardanelles: ancient Greek name. See HELLE.

HELL FIRE *noun* One of the torments of the damned; the flames of hell.

HELL′·GRAM MITE *noun* The large aquatic larva of a megalopterous insect, the four-winged dobson-fly much used as a bait for black bass and other fish; also called *dobson*. See DOBSON-FLY.



HELLGRAMMITE
Dobson-fly and larva (a)

HELL·HOUND *noun* A hound of hell; a fierce and cruel pursuer.

HEL LION (hĕl′·yun) *noun* [Pop.] 1 A mischievous person; one given to wild and unpredictable actions. 2 A shrewish person; fiend. Also called *hallion*.

HELL ISH *adj.* Of or like hell, diabolical; also, wicked; malignant; horrible. See synonyms under INFERNAL. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

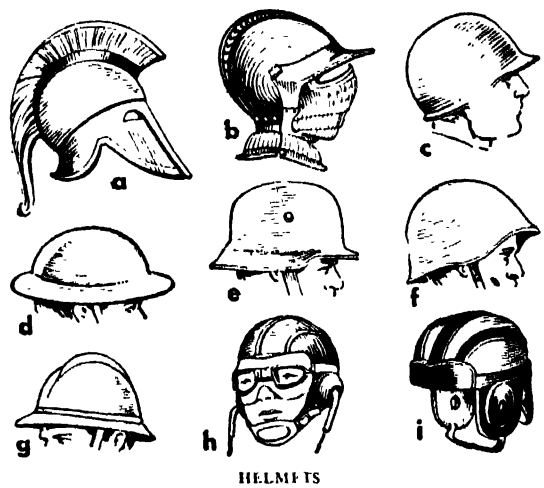
HELL KITE *noun* A fierce bird of prey; a wantonly malignant or cruel person.

HEL LO *interj.* An exclamation used in calling the attention and in accosting, especially through the telephone: used also as verb and noun. also spelled *hallo*, *halloa*, *hallow*.

¹HELM *noun* 1 The steering apparatus of a vessel, especially the tiller. 2 Metaphorically, any place of control or responsibility; administration. —*tr. verb* To manage the helm of; steer, direct. [<OE. *helma*, rudder]

²HELM *noun* [Obs.] A helmet; covering. —*tr. verb* To put a helmet upon; furnish with a helmet. [<OE. *helm*, covering]

HEL MET *noun* 1 A covering of defensive or protective armor for the head, made of metal, as worn by soldiers of all times, or of leather, as worn by football players. 2 Something resembling head armor in shape, position, or function; as, the conical hat worn by policemen, firemen, etc.; the metal head covering of a diving suit; or the wire-mesh headguard worn by fencers. [<OF. *helmet* <OHG. *helm*] —**HEL·MET ED** *adj.*



HELMETS

a Helmet of Grecian warrior.
b Casque of 16th century knight.
c American Army, World War II.
d British Army, World War II.
e German Army, World War II.
f Russian Army, World War II.
g French Army, World War II.
h Aviator's, with headphones.
i Football player's.

HELM·HOLTZ (fŏn hĕlm′·hōltz), **HERMANN LUDWIG FERDINAND, BARON VON**, 1821–94, German physicist.

HEL MINTH *noun* A worm; specifically, a parasitic intestinal worm. [<Gr. *helmins*, worm]

HEL·MIN·THI′·A·SIS (–thī′–) *noun* Any disorder caused by infestation with worms.

HEL·MIN·THIC *adj.* 1 Worm-expelling. 2 Pertaining to helminths. — *noun* A vermifuge; an anthelmintic.

HEL·MIN·THOL′·O·GY (–ji) *noun* 1 The study of intestinal worms and their effects. 2 The branch of zoology that treats of worms, especially of parasitic worms.

HELMS·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A steersman; one who guides a ship.

HEL·MUND A river in Afghanistan; 650 miles to Lake Hamun. Also **HEL·MAND.**

HE·LO·DER′·MA (–dûr′·muh) *noun* A genus of American lizards, including the Gila monster. See GILA MONSTER. — **HE LO·DER′·MA TOID** *adj. & noun* — **HE LO·DER′·MID** *noun* — **HE·LO·DER′·MOID** *adj. & noun.*

HÉ·LO·ÏSE (ch·lo·eez′) [F.] Same as LOUISE.

— **HÉLOISE,** 1101–64, French abbess, pupil and mistress of Abelard and, later, his wife.

HE′·LO·PHYTE *noun* A plant growing in marshes and adapted to an amphibious life. [<Gr. *helos,* marsh, + –PHYTE]

HEL·O·PLANK′·TON Same as HELEOPLANKTON.

HEL·OT *noun* One of a class of serfs of ancient Sparta, bound to the soil, and in most cases descended from prisoners of war; hence, any slave: usually not capitalized. [<L. <Gr. *Heilotēs,* probably <*haliskesthai,* to be captured]

HEL·OT·ISM (–ĭzm) *noun* 1 Serfdom, as that of ancient Sparta. 2 A type of symbiosis, especially the relation between algæ and fungi in forming lichens.

HEL·OT·RY *noun* 1 Serfdom. 2 Helots as a class.

HELP *verb* 1 To lend or provide strength or assistance for or to; aid; hence, to relieve from want, trouble, or danger; rescue. 2 To assist in bringing about; change for the better; give relief to; remedy. 3 To supply with food and drink at table; wait upon. 4 To hinder or prevent; refrain from; forbear; as, I can't *help* doing it.

— *noun* 1 Assistance afforded toward the promotion of an object or the attainment of an end. 2 Remedy or relief; rescue or succor. 3 One who or that which aids; a helper. 4 [Pop.] A hired servant; domestic: often used collectively; as, the *help* are on strike. 5 A portion of food. [<OE. *helpan*] — **HELP·ER** *noun* — **HELP ING** *adj. & noun.*

Synonyms (verb): abet, aid, assist, befriend, cooperate, encourage, foster, relieve, second, succor, support, sustain, uphold. *Help* expresses greater dependence and deeper need than *aid.* In extremity we say "God *help* me" rather than "God *aid* me." In time of danger we cry "*help! help!*" rather than "*aid! aid!*" To *aid* is to *second* another's own exertions. We speak of *helping* the helpless, rather than of *aiding* them. *Help* includes *aid,* but *aid* may fall short of the meaning of *help.* In law to *aid* or *abet* makes one a principal. (Compare synonyms for ACCESSORY.) To *cooperate* is to *aid* as an equal, to *assist* implies a subordinate and secondary relation. One *assists* a fallen friend to rise; he *cooperates* with him in helping others. *Encourage,* and usually *uphold,* refer to mental *aid; succor* and *support,* oftenest to material assistance. We *encourage* the timid or despondent, *succor* the endangered, *support* the weak, *uphold* those who else might be shaken or cast down. Compare ABET, AID, PROMOTE, SERVE. *Antonyms:* see synonyms for HINDER.

HELP·FUL *adj.* Affording aid; beneficial. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

HELP·LESS *adj.* 1 Unable to help oneself; feeble. 2 Beyond remedy. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

HELP·MATE *noun* A helper; co-worker; partner; wife. See synonyms under ASSOCIATE.

HELP·MEET *noun* One who is fitted to help; a helpmate.

HEL·SING ÖR′ (–œr′) See ELSINORE.

HEL·SIN KI (–sing·kee) The capital of Finland, a fortified city on the Gulf of Finland. Also [Sw.] **HEL SING FORS** (–forz *or* –fors).

HEL·TER–SKEL·TER *adv.* In a hurried and confused manner; pell-mell; higgledy-piggledy. — *adj.* Hurried and confused. — *noun* Disorderly hurry; confused and hasty action. [Imitative]

HELVE *noun* The handle, as of an ax or hatchet. — *tr. verb* [HELVED, HELV·ING] To furnish with a helve. [<OE. *helfe*] — **HELV ER** *noun.*

HEL·VE·TIA (–vee′·shuh) Switzerland: the Latin name. — **HEL·VE·TIAN** *adj. & noun.*

HEL·VET IC *adj.* Pertaining to the people of Helvetia (Switzerland); Swiss. — *noun* An adherent of Zwingli and the other Swiss reformers; a Swiss Protestant.

HEL·VE·TI I (–shi ī) *noun pl.* The members of a Germano-Celtic tribe, originally living in the region bounded by the Black Forest, the Main, and the Rhine; also, in the time of Julius Cæsar, in western Switzerland.

HEM *noun* A finished edge made on a fabric by turning over the raw edge (usually twice) and sewing down the first fold: done to prevent raveling or as an ornament. — *tr. verb* [HEMMED, HEM MING] 1 To make a hem on; border; edge. 2 To shut in; enclose; restrict. [<OE.] — **HEM·MER** *noun.*

HEM *noun & interj.* A sound made as in clearing the throat; ahem. — *intr. verb* [HEMMED, HEM·MING] To make the sound expressed by the word "hem"; hence, to stammer; also, to hesitate; as, to *hem* and haw.

HEM· See also words beginning HÆM·

HEM·, HEMA·, HEMATO·, HEMO· Combining forms from Greek, *haima,* blood, the forms *hæm–, hæma–, hæmato–,* and *hæmo–* are also used in botanical and zoological names. The first syllable of words, formed with this prefix is variously pronounced hē or hĕm. The record herein accords with current preferences.

HE·MA·BA ROM′ E TER (hē·muh– *or* hĕm·uh–) *noun* An instrument for determining the specific gravity of the blood.

HE′·MA·CHROME (hē′·muh– *or* hĕm′·uh·crōme) *noun* The red coloring-matter of the blood.

HE′·MA·GOG (hē′·muh– *or* hĕm′·uh–) *noun* An agent which promotes or favors the discharge of blood. Also **HE′·MA·GOGUE.** [< HEMA– + Gr. *agōgē,* movement] — **HE MA·GOG′·IC** (–goj′·ik) *adj.*

HE·MAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to blood or the vascular system, of the nature of blood. 2 Pertaining to or situated on the side of the body that contains the heart. Also spelled *hæmal.* [< Gr. *haima,* blood]

HEM ANS (hĕm′·unz *or* hee′·munz), **FELICIA DOROTHEA** (née Browne), 1793–1835, English poet.

HEM·A·PHO′ BI A Same as HEMOPHOBIA.

HEM·A·POI E′ SIS *noun* The promotion or production of blood. Also called *hematopoiesis.* [<HEMA– + Gr. *poiesis,* creation] — **HEM·A·POI·ET′ IC** *adj.*

HE MA TAL (hē′·muh– *or* hĕm′·uh·tul) *adj.* Of or relating to the blood or blood vessels.

HEM·A·TAL·LOS′·CO PY *noun* The scientific analysis of blood to determine the blood type to which it belongs.

HE MA TE′ IN (he·muh– *or* hĕm·uh–) *noun* A reddish-brown, crystalline substance, $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$, extracted from logwood, and used as an indicator and stain.

HEM A·TEM′ E SIS *noun* Vomiting of blood; gastric hemorrhage.

HEM A·THER′ MAL Same as HEMATOTHERMAL.

HE MAT·IC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or contained in blood. 2 Effecting a change in the blood. — *noun* A medicine that produces a change in the blood.

HEM·A·TIM′ E·TER *noun* An instrument used in counting blood cells and micro-organisms. — **HEM A TIM′·E TRY** *noun.*

HEM·A·TIN *noun* A brownish-black, iron containing powder, $C_{34}H_{32}O_6N_4Fe$, formed from hemoglobin by treatment with acid.

HEM·A·TIN′ IC *noun* Any medical agent which increases the number of red corpuscles in the blood. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to hematin.

HEM′·A TITE *noun* Red ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3, one of the important ores of iron, occurring in columnar, granular, or other forms, and crystallizing in the hexagonal system. Also spelled *hæmatite.* [<Gr. *haimatitēs,* bloodlike] — **HEM A·TIT′ IC** *adj.*

HEMATO· See HEM·.

HEM′ A TO BLAST *noun* A cell in the bone marrow or liver which produces the red corpuscles of the blood; a blood platelet.

HEM′·A·TO·CELE *noun* A tumor containing blood. [<HEMATO· + Gr. *kelē,* tumor]

HEM′·A·TO·CRIT *noun* An instrument which, by centrifugal action, separates the corpuscles and the serum in blood in order to determine the relative amounts. Also spelled *hæmatokrit.* [<HEMATO– + Gr. *kritēs,* judge]

HEM·A·TOC′ RY AL *adj.* Cold-blooded, as fishes and reptiles; also spelled *hæmatocryal.*

HEM A·TO GEN′ E·SIS (–jĕn′·ĭ·sis) *noun* The formation of blood. — **HEM A·TO·GEN′·IC** or **HEM·A·TO·GE NET′ IC** *adj.*

HEM·A·TOID *adj.* Bloody, or resembling blood. [<HEMATO– + Gr. *eidos,* form]

HEM·A·TOL′ O GY *noun* The branch of medical science that treats of the blood, its formation, functions, and diseases. also spelled *hæmatology.* Also **HEM·A TO·LO′·GI·A.**

HEM·A·TOL′·Y·SIS, HEM A·TO·LYT′·IC Same as HEMOLYSIS, etc.

HE·MA TO′·MA (he·muh– *or* hĕm·uh–) *noun* [TO′ MA TA *pl.*] A blood tumor.

HE MA·TOM′ E TER (hē·muh– *or* hĕm·uh–) *noun* An instrument for determining the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.

HEM·A·TO·PHO′·BI·A Same as HEMOPHOBIA.

HEM·A·TO POI E′·SIS, ·POI·ET′·IC Same as HEMAPOIESIS, etc.

HEM′·A·TOSE *adj.* Fully or abnormally charged with blood.

HE MA TO′·SIS (hē·muh– *or* hĕm′·uh–) *noun* The formation of blood; conversion of chyle or venous blood into arterial blood.

HEM A·TO THER′·A·PY Same as HEMOTHERAPY.

HEM A·TO THER′·MAL *adj.* Warm-blooded, as mammals and birds: also spelled *hæmatothermal.*

HEM·A·TOX′·Y·LIN *noun* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_{16}H_{14}O_6 \cdot 3H_2O$, containing the coloring-matter of logwood: used in microscopy.

HEM·A·TO·ZO′·ON *noun* [·ZO′·A *pl.*] An animal parasite living in the blood.

HEM·A·TU′·RI·A *noun* Bloody urine.

HEM·EL·Y·TRON *noun* [·TRA *pl.*] One of the partially thickened and hardened forewings of certain insects: also called *hemielytron*. Also **HEM·EL·Y·TRUM.** [<Gr. *hēmi-*, half, + *elytron*, sheath] — **HEM·EL·Y·TRAL** *adj.*

HEM·ER·A·LO′·PI·A *noun* Day-blindness, in which sight is less distinct by daylight than by night or by artificial light. See NYCTALOPIA. [<Gr. *hemera*, day, + *alaos*, blind, + *ops*, eye] — **HEM·ER·A·LO′·PIC** *adj.*

Hem·er·o·bap′·tist *noun* A member of an ancient Jewish sect practicing daily ceremonial ablution; also, one of an early Christian sect holding to daily baptism. [<Gr. *hēmera*, day, + *baptō*, dip]

HEM′·ER·O·PHYTE *noun* A plant introduced through the agency of man. [<Gr. *hemeros*, cultivated, + -PHYTE]

HEMI- *prefix* Half. [<Gr., half]

-HEMIA Same as -EMIA.

HEM·I·AL′·GI·A (-jī′·uh) *noun* Pain, especially in the head, confined to one side; unilateral pain.

HEM·I·A·NOP′·SI·A *noun* A paralysis, partial or total, of some of the fibers of the optic nerve, with the result that part of the field of vision is obscured or obliterated. Also **HEM·I·A·NO′·PI·A.**

HEM·I·AT′·RO·PHY (-fī) *noun* The wasting away of one side, as of the face.

HE·MIC or **HEM·IC** *adj.* Pertaining or relating to blood; as, *hemic* diseases. Also spelled *hæmic*. [<Gr. *haima*, blood]

HEM·I·CEL′·LU·LOSE *noun* Any of a class of polysaccharide carbohydrates more readily hydrolyzed than cellulose, they occur widely in plants.

HEM′·I·CRA·NY *noun* Migraine, or nervous headache. Also **HEM·I·CRA′·NI·A.**

HEM′·I·CY·CLE *noun* 1 A semicircular arena, as in a theater. 2 A semicircle, or objects arranged in a semicircle. — **HEM·I·CY′·CLIC** (-sī′·clic *or* -sik′·lic) *adj.*

HEM·I·DEM·I·SEM′·I·QUA·VER *noun* A sixty-fourth note; a note half the length of a demisemiquaver.

HEM′·I·DOME *noun* That form in a crystal composed of two parallel domed planes in the triclinic, or of two parallel orthodomic planes in the monoclinic system of crystallization.

HEM·I·EL′·Y·TRON, -TRAL Same as HEMIELYTRON, etc.

HE·MIG·NA·THOUS (-nuh·thus) *adj.* Having one jaw shorter than the other, as in certain birds. [<HEMI- + Gr. *gnathos*, jaw]

HEM·I·HE′·DRAL *adj.* Pertaining to crystal forms that possess only one half as many planes as the corresponding forms in the holohedral class. — **-LY** *adv.*

HEM·I·HE′·DRON *noun* [-DRA *pl.*] A hemihedral form, as a tetrahedron. [HEMI- + Gr. *hedra*, base]

HEM·I·MET·A·BOL′·IC *adj.* Designating those insects whose larva have an incomplete metamorphosis, developing gradually into the adult stage: opposed to *holometabolic*. Also **HEM·I·ME·TAB′·O·LOUS.** — **HEM·I·ME·TAB′·O·LISM** *noun.*

HEM·I·MOR′·PHIC *adj.* Pertaining to crystals that are unsymmetric with reference to the opposite ends of a symmetry axis; also, to a class in the monoclinic system. — **HEM·I·MOR′·PHISM** *noun.*

HEM·I·MOR′·PHITE *noun* A white to yellowish or brown orthorhombic hydrous zinc silicate, $Zn_4Si_2O_7(OH)_2·H_2O$, pyroelectric and sometimes called *electric calamine*: an important ore of zinc.

HE·MIN *noun* A brownish-red, crystalline compound, $C_{34}H_{32}O_4N_4FeCl$, formed by the action of glacial acetic or hydrochloric acid on hemoglobin; hematin hydrochloride: also spelled *hæmin*. [<Gr. *haima*, blood]

Hem′·ING·WAY, Ernest, born 1898, American novelist.

HEM·I·PAR′·A·SITE *noun* A plant partly parasitic, as the mistletoe. — **HEM·I·PAR·A·SIT′·IC** *adj.*

HEM·I·PLE′·GI·A (-plee′·jī·uh) *noun* Paralysis of one side of the body. Also **HEM′·I·PLE·GY.** — **HEM·I·PLE′·GIC** (-plee′·jic *or* -plē′·jik) *adj.*

HE·MIP·TER·A *noun pl.* An order of insects generally with suctorial mouth parts, and usually with four wings thick at the base and membranous at the free end, including ordinary bugs, cicadas, crickets, plant lice, etc. [<HEMI- + Gr. *pteron*, wing] — **HE·MIP·TER** *noun* — **HE·MIP·TER·AL** or **HE·MIP·TER·OUS** *adj.* — **HE·MIP·TER·AN** *adj. & noun.*

HEM′·I·SPHERE (-sfēr) *noun* [illegible] considered as divided either at the equator into the *northern* and *southern* hemispheres, or at some meridian between Europe and America into the *eastern* and *western*, usually at the twentieth meridian west of Greenwich. 3 One of two large convoluted, semi-ovoid masses forming the bulk of the cerebrum. [<HEMI- + Gr. *sphaira*, sphere] — **HEM·I·SPHER′·IC** (-sfĕr′·ic) or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

HEM·I·SPHE′·ROID *noun* The half of a spheroid. — **HEM·I·SPHE·ROI′·DAL** *adj.*

HEM′·I·STICH (-stik) *noun* A half of a poetic line; an incomplete poetic line. [<HEMI + Gr. *stichos*, verse]

HEM·I·SYS′·TO·LE *noun* Contraction of only one of the heart ventricles.

HEM·I·TER′ PENE (-tūr′·peen) *noun* Any of a group of isometric hydrocarbons related to the terpenes, and having the general formula C_5H_8.

HEM′·I·TROPE *noun* A twin crystal. — *adj.* 1 Having one part in reverse position with reference to the other: said of a crystal form. 2 Half inverted. Also **HEM·I·TROP′·IC.**

HE·MIT·RO·POUS *adj.* 1 In botany, half anatropous: said of a half-inverted ovule. 2 Adapted for pollinating certain kinds of flowers: said of some insects, as bees.

HEM·LOCK *noun* 1 An evergreen tree (genus *Tsuga*) of North America and Asia, also, its wood. 2 The spotted hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), a large biennial herb of the parsley or carrot family, yielding conine: also **POISON-HEMLOCK.** 3 Any of several related herbs, as the water-hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*). [<OE. *hemlic*]

HEMO- See HEM-.

HE·MO·CY′·A·NIN *noun* A protein pigment containing copper instead of iron, found in the blood of cephalopods and crustacea.

HEM·O·DY·NAM′·ICS *noun* The science of blood pressure.

HEM·O·FLAG′·EL·LATE (-flaj′·il·) *noun* A flagellate protozoan parasitic in the blood, as a trypanosome.

HE·MO·GLO′·BIN (he·mo- *or* hem·o-) *noun* The complex respiratory pigment in the blood of vertebrates. It is composed of the protein globin in union with the iron-containing hematin, and serves as a carrier of oxygen, with which it combines freely. [<HEMO- + GLOBIN]

HE·MOID *adj.* Resembling blood, hematoid. also spelled *hæmoid*

HEM·O·LEU′·KO·CYTE (-lū′-) *noun* A white blood corpuscle. Also **HEM·O·LEU′·CO·CYTE.**

HE·MO·LY′·SIN *noun* A substance contained or formed in the blood and having the power to liberate hemoglobin from the red blood corpuscles.

HE·MOL·Y·SIS *noun* Dissolution or break-down of red blood corpuscles with liberation of their contained hemoglobin: also called *hematolysis*. [<HEMO- + Gr. *lysis*, release] — **HEM·O·LYT′·IC** *adj.*

Hé·MON (eh·maw·N′), **Louis,** 1880–1913, French novelist.

HE·MO·PHIL′·I·A (hē·mo- *or* hēm·o-) *noun* A disorder characterized by profuse and excessive bleeding even from slight injuries, typically affecting only males, who inherit it as a sex-linked genetic factor transmitted through the mother; the bleeder's disease. Also spelled *hæmophilia*.

HEM·O·PHIL′·I·AC *noun* One afflicted with hemophilia; a bleeder. Also **HEM′·O·PHILE.**

HEM·O·PHIL′·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to hemophilia. 2 Thriving in blood, as certain bacteria.

HE·MO·PHO′·BI·A (he·mo- *or* hēm·o-) A morbid fear of blood, also *hemaphobia*, *hematophobia*. [<HEMO- + -PHOBIA] — **HE·MO·PHO′·BIC** *adj.*

HEM·OP·TY·SIS *noun* Bleeding from the lungs or bronchial tubes. [<HEMO- + Gr. *ptysis*, spit]

HEM·OR·RHAGE (hĕm′·uh·rij) *noun* Discharge of blood from a ruptured blood vessel: also spelled *hæmorrhage*. [<HEMO- + Gr. *rhegnynai*, break] — **HEM·OR·RHAG′·IC** (-raj′·ik) *adj.*

HEM′·OR·RHOID (-uh·roid) *noun* A tumor of the rectal mucous membrane: in the plural, piles: also spelled *hæmorrhoid*. [<HEMO- + Gr. *rheō*, flow] — **HEM·OR·RHOI′·DAL** *adj.*

HE·MO·SPA′·SI·A (hē·mo- *or* hēm·o-) *noun* The drawing of blood to a given part of the body by exhausting the air over the surface.

HE·MO·STA′·SI·A (hē·mo- *or* hēm·o-) *noun* 1 Congestion of blood in a part. 2 The checking of hemorrhage. Also **HE·MOS·TA·SIS.**

HEM′·O·STAT *noun* A device or drug for checking the flow of blood.

HEM·O·STAT′·IC *adj.* Relating to the stagnation of blood, or to the stopping of bleeding. — *noun* A hemostat.

HEM·O·THER′·A·PY (-thĕr′·uh·pi) *noun* The treatment of disease by the administration of blood or blood preparations: also called *hematotherapy*.

HEM·O·THO′·RAX *noun* Effusion of blood into the chest.

HEM·O·THY′·MI·A *noun* A morbid craving for blood; impulse to murder. [<HEMO- + Gr. *thymon* <*thyō*, sacrifice] — **HEM·O·THY′·MIC** *adj.*

HEMP *noun* 1 A tall, annual Asiatic herb *(Cannabis sativa)* of the mulberry family, with small green flowers and a tough bark; Indian hemp. 2 The tough and strong fiber obtained from this plant, used for cloth and cordage. 3 A narcotic prepared from the plant, as bhang or hashish. 4 [Pop.] The hangman's rope. [<OE. *henep*] — **BENGAL, BOMBAY, MADRAS,** or **SUNN HEMP** See SUNN.

HEMP-AGRIMONY *noun* A coarse European herb *(Eupatorium cannabinum)* resembling the boneset of the United States.

HEMP DOGBANE See INDIAN HEMP.

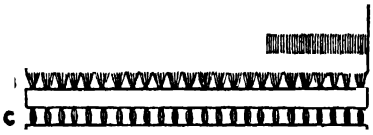
HEMP·EN *adj.* Of or pertaining to hemp.

HEMP-NETTLE *noun* A common weed *(Galeopsis tetrahit)* of the mint family, having stems covered with prickly deflexed bristles and leaves hairy on both sides.

HEMP·SEED *noun* 1 The seed of hemp. 2 [Pop.] A rogue; gallows-bird.

HEMP·Y *adj.* 1 Hempen. 2 [Prov. Eng. and Scot.] Worthy of hanging: used humorously. Also **HEMP·IE.**

HEM·STITCH *noun* The ornamental finishing of the inner edge of a hem, made by pulling out several threads adjoining it and drawing the cross-threads together in groups by successive stitches. —*tr. verb* To embroider with a hemstitch. —**HEM′·STITCH·ER** *noun*.



HEMSTITCH
A Threads pulled.
B Cross-threads drawn together at one edge.
C Cross-threads drawn together at both edges.

HEN *noun* 1 The mature female of the common domestic fowl; also, any female bird. 2 The female of the lobster and certain fishes. [<OE. *henn*]

HEN-AND-CHICKENS *noun* A plant which propagates by means of offshoots, runners, and other ground parts, as the ground-ivy and the European houseleek (*Sempervivum tectorum*).

HEN·BANE *noun* A poisonous herb (*Hyoscyamus niger*) of the nightshade family; it yields an alkaloid, hyoscyamine, somewhat similar in action to belladonna.

HEN BIT *noun* A low herb (*Lamium amplexicaule*) of the mint family; deadnettle; also, the ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederæfolia*). [<D. *hoenderbeet*]

HENCE *adv.* 1 Away from this place. 2 In the future. 3 From this cause or source; consequently; therefore. See synonyms under THEREFORE. [<ME. *hennes* <OE. *heona(n)*]

HENCE·FORTH *adv.* From this time on. Also **HENCE·FOR·WARD.**

HENCH MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] 1 A servile assistant; also, a faithful follower. 2 A male servant. See synonyms under ACCESSORY. [<OE. *hengst*, horse, + *man*, man]

HEN·COOP *noun* A cage or crib for confining poultry.

HEN·DEC·A·GON *noun* A figure, especially a plane figure, with eleven sides and eleven angles: also spelled *endecagon*. [<Gr. *hendeka*, eleven, + *gōnia*, angle] —**HEN·DE·CAG′·O·NAL** *adj.*

HEN·DEC·A·SYL·LAB′·IC *adj.* Containing eleven syllables. —*noun* A metrical line containing eleven syllables. —**HEN·DEC·A·SYL′·LA·BLE** *noun.*

HEN DI·A·DYS (–dī′·uh·dis) *noun* The use of two words connected by a conjunction to express the same idea as a single word with a qualifier; as, with *might* and *main* = by main strength. [<Gr. *hen*, one, + *dia*, by, + *dyo*, two]

HEN′·E·QUEN (–kĕn) *noun* 1 A tough fiber obtained from the leaves of the Mexican plant *Agave fourcroydes*, or from the related *A. sisalana*; Mexican sisal. 2 The plant from which this fiber is obtained. Also **HEN′·E·QUIN.**

HEN·GEST or **HEN·GIST**, died 488, and **HOR·SA**, died 455, brothers, leaders of the Jutish settlers of Kent, England.

HEN-HAWK *noun* One of various hawks that prey upon poultry, as the American red-tailed buzzard.

HEN′·HUS·SY *noun* [·HUS·SIES *pl.*] A man who pries into a woman's affairs.

HEN·LEY A rowing regatta, held each year since 1839 at Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, England.

HEN·LEY, WILLIAM ERNEST, 1849–1903, English journalist, poet, and author.

HEN·LO·PEN, CAPE The southernmost of the two capes at the entrance to Delaware Bay.

HEN·NA *noun* 1 An Oriental shrub or small tree (*Lawsonia inermis*) with lance-shaped, entire leaves. 2 A cosmetic preparation from the leaves of this plant: used for dyeing the finger nails, hair, etc. 3 The color of this dye, varying from reddish-orange to coppery-brown. [<Ar.]

HEN·NE·PIN (hĕn′·ĭ·pĭn; *Fr.* ĕn·păN′), **LOUIS**, 1640–1708?, Flemish Franciscan missionary to Canada.

HEN·NER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] A place where hens are kept.

HE·NOCH (–nuk) Same as ENOCH.

HEN·O·THE·ISM *noun* The doctrine that ascribes supreme power to some one of several gods in turn; also, the belief in a special supreme god for each region, race, or nation. [<Gr. *hen*, one, + THEISM] —**HEN·O·THE·IST** *noun* —**HEN·O·THE·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

HEN·PECK *tr. verb* To domineer over; worry by petty annoyances: said of a wife who thus controls her husband.

HEN·RI (–rī), **ROBERT**, 1865–1929, American painter.

HEN·RI·ET′·TA (hĕn·rĭ·ĕt′·uh; *D., Sw.* hĕn·rē·ĕt′·ah) A feminine personal name. Also **HEN·RI·ET′·TE** (*Dan.* hĕn·rē·ĕt′·ă; G. hĕn·rĭ·ĕt′·uh), [F.] **HEN·RI·ETTE** (ahN·rē·ĕt′), [Pg.] **HEN·RI·QUE′·TA** (ĕN·rĭ·keh′·tah). [<Teut., home-ruler]

HENRIETTA CLOTH A lightweight fabric for women's wear, made from single worsted yarn mixed with silk or similar fibers. Also **HENRIETTA.**

HEN·ROOST *noun* A place where poultry roost.

HEN·RY *noun* The practical unit of inductance; the inductance of a circuit in which the variation of a current at the rate of one ampere per second induces an electromotive force of one volt. [<Joseph Henry, 1799–1878, American physicist]

HEN·RY A masculine personal name; also, the name of many European monarchs. Also [D., Dan.] **HEN·DRIK**, [F.] **HEN·RI** (ahN·ree′), [L.] **HEN·RI·CUS** (–ree′·cus), [Sw.] **HEN·RIK**, [Pg.] **HEN·RI·QUE** (ĕn·ree′·keh).

—**HENRY I**, called *Beauclerc*, 1068–1135, king of England, 1100–35; son of William the Conqueror, conquered Normandy.

—**HENRY II**, 1133–89, king of England, 1154–89, first Plantagenet king.

—**HENRY III**, 1207–72, king of England, 1216–72; barons rebelled against his rule under leadership of Simon de Montfort.

—**HENRY III**, 1551–89, king of France, 1574–89; with his mother, Catherine de Medici, plotted the Massacre of St. Bartholomew's, 1572.

—**HENRY IV**, 1050–1106, Holy Roman emperor, 1056–1106; excommunicated by Pope Gregory VII.

—**HENRY IV**, called *Bolingbroke*, 1367–1413, king of England, 1399–1413; first Lancastrian king.

—**HENRY IV**, or **HENRY OF NAVARRE**, 1553–1610, king of France, 1589–1610; first Bourbon king.

—**HENRY V**, 1387–1422, king of England, 1413–22; conquered France.

—**HENRY VI**, 1421–71, king of England, 1422–61 and 1470–71.

—**HENRY VII**, 1457–1509, king of England, 1485–1509; first Tudor king.

—**HENRY VIII**, 1491–1547, king of England, 1509–47; threw off papal authority.

—**HENRY THE NAVIGATOR**, 1394–1460, prince of Portugal; patron of voyagers and explorers.

HENRY, CAPE A cape in southern Virginia at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay.

HENRY, O. See O. HENRY. —**PATRICK**, 1736–1799, American patriot and orator.

HENS·LOWE (hĕnz′·lō), **PHILIP**, died 1616, English theatrical manager.

HENT *tr. verb* 1 [Prov. Eng.] To turn up with a plow. 2 [Obs.] To seize; receive. —*noun* [Obs.] A catch or grasp. [<OE. *hentan*, lay hold of]

HEN·TY, GEORGE ALFRED, 1832–1902, English writer of historical novels for boys.

HEP *adj.* [Pop.] Aware; informed; cognizant: with *to*.

HE·PAR (hē′·par) *noun* 1 In homeopathy, calcium sulfide. 2 Liver of sulfur; a liver-brown alkaline sulfide formed by fusing an alkaline carbonate, as potash, with sulfur, used in medicine. [<Gr. *hēpar*, liver]

HEP·A·RIN *noun* A substance found in liver and other animal tissues and having the power to prevent the coagulation of blood: used in medicine and surgery.

HEPAT-, HEPATICO-, HEPATO- Combining forms from Greek *hēpar, hēpatos*, the liver, denoting relation to the liver, as in *hepat*algia, pain in the liver, *hepatico*tomy, cutting open the hepatic duct.

HE·PAT·IC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or resembling the liver; as, *hepatic* disease. 2 Pertaining to or resembling a class of plants, the liverworts. Also **HE·PAT·I·CAL.** [<Gr. *hēpar*, liver]

HE·PAT·I·CA [·CAS or ·CÆ (see) *pl.*] Any of a genus (*Hepatica*) of small perennial herbs (family *Ranunculaceæ*) with 3-lobed leaves and delicate, variously colored flowers; the liverleaf.

HEPATIC CELLS The functional cells of the liver.

HEP·A·TI′·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the liver.

HEP·A·TI·ZA′·TION *noun* The conversion of any tissue into a substance resembling liver. Also [Br.] **HEP·A·TI·SA′·TION.**

HEP·A·TO·GEN′·IC (–jĕn′·ĭc) *adj.* Produced by or proceeding from the liver. Also **HEP·A·TOG′·E·NOUS** (–tŏj′·ĭ·nus).

HEP·A·TO·PAN′·CRE·AS *noun* A glandular organ of many invertebrates, supposed to have the function of the liver and the pancreas.

HEP·A·TOS′·CO·PY *noun* 1 Divination by inspecting the livers of animals. 2 Inspection of the liver.

HEP·CAT *noun* [Pop.] A dancer or member of a band who improvises to swing music.

HE·PHÆS·TUS (hĭ·fēs′·tus) In Greek mythology, the god of fire and of metallurgy; son of Zeus and Hera, and, in Homer's *Odyssey*, the husband of Aphrodite: identical with the Roman *Vulcan*. He was ugly and lame, and his workplaces were said to be in the volcanic regions of Etna and Lemnos: hence sometimes called the *Lemnian smith*. Also [Gr.] **HE·PHAIS·TOS.**

HEP′·PLE·WHITE *adj.* Denoting an English style of furniture characterized by graceful curves, slender woodwork, and general lightness, perfected in the reign of George III. [<G. Heppelwhite or Hepplewhite, died 1786, the designer]

HEPT-, HEPTA- Combining forms from Greek *hepta*, seven.

HEP′·TA·CHORD (–cord) *noun* 1 A diatonic octave considered without the upper note. 2 An instrument with seven strings. 3 The interval of the major seventh. [<HEPTA- + Gr. *chordē*, string]

HEP·TAD (–tăd) *adj.* Having a combining power of seven; of or belonging to a heptad. —*noun* 1 A collection of seven things. 2 An atom, radical, or element that has a valence of seven.

HEP'·TA·GLOT *adj.* Written in seven languages. —*noun* A book in seven languages. [<HEPTA- + Gr. *glōtta*, tongue]

HEP'·TA·GON *noun* A figure having seven sides and seven angles. —**HEP·TAG·O·NAL** *adj.*

HEP·TA·HE'·DRON *noun* A solid bounded by seven plane faces. [<HEPTA- + Gr. *hedra*, side] —**HEP·TA·HE'·DRAL** *adj.*

HEP·TAM·ER·OUS (-us) *adj.* Having seven parts or members: said of plants.

HEP·TAM·E·TER *noun* A verse of seven feet or measures.

HEP·TANE *noun* A colorless, inflammable, liquid hydrocarbon of the methane series, C_7H_{16}: used as a solvent and in medicine as an anesthetic.

HEP·TAN·GU·LAR *adj.* Having seven angles.

HEP·TAR·CHY (-tär·ki) *noun* [·CHIES *pl.*] 1 A group of seven kingdoms or governments; specifically, the seven Saxon kingdoms in England (5th to 9th century). 2 Government by seven persons.

HEP'·TA·STICH (-stik) *noun* A heptameter. [<HEPTA- + Gr. *stichos*, row]

HEP'·TA·TEUCH (-tūke) *noun* The first seven books of the Old Testament. [<HEPTA- + Gr. *teuchos*, book]

HEP·TODE *noun* A seven-electrode vacuum tube containing an anode, cathode, control electrode, and four additional electrodes ordinarily acting as grids.

HER *pron.* Objective or possessive case of *she*. *Her* is used in the form *hers* in the predicate when the noun is not expressed; as, this book is *hers*. See SHE. —*adj.* Belonging to her. [<OE. *hire*, genitive and dative of *heo*, she]

HE·RA In Greek mythology, the queen of the gods, sister and wife of Zeus: identified with the Roman Juno. Also spelled *Here*.

HER·A·CLE'·A (hĕr·uh·clee'·uh) An ancient city of Italy, near the Gulf of Taranto.

HER·A·CLES (hĕr'·uh·cleez) In Greek mythology, a hero, the son of Alcmene and Zeus, renowned for his strength and endurance; hence, any man of great size and strength: also spelled *Hercules*. Also **HER·A·KLES**. —**HER·A·CLE'·AN** *adj.*

—**LABORS OF HERACLES** A series of twelve great tasks imposed upon Heracles, because of the hostility of Hera, by Eurystheus, king of Argos. The labors were: the killing of the Nemean lion; the slaying of the nine-headed Hydra of Lerna; the capture of the Erymanthian boar; the capture of the stag of Cerynea; the slaughter of the man-eating Stymphalian birds; the cleansing of the stables of Augeas; the seizure of the Cretan bull; the capture of the man-eating Thracian horses of Diomedes; the obtaining of the girdle of Hippolyta, Queen of the Amazons; the capture of the red oxen of Geryon; the theft of the golden apples of the Hesperides; and the fetching up of Cerberus from Hades

HER·A·CLID (hĕr'-) *noun* [**HER·A·CLI'·DÆ** (-clī'·dee) *pl.*] A descendant of Heracles; one of the ancient Spartan royalty, who claimed such descent. —**HER·A·CLI'·DAN** *adj.*

HER·A·CLI'·TUS (hĕr-) Greek philosopher, about 500 B.C.

HER·AK·LEI·ON (-lī·ŏn) Same as CANDIA (seaport).

HER·ALD (hĕr'-) *noun* 1 Formerly, an officer whose business it was to bear messages, challenges, etc., from a sovereign or from the commander of an army; in more recent times, in Great Britain, an official whose duty and profession it is to grant or record arms, trace and record genealogies, record the creation of peers, etc. 2 An official bearer of important tidings; hence, any bearer of news. 3 A precursor; harbinger.

—*tr. verb* To announce publicly; usher in; proclaim. See synonyms under ANNOUNCE, PRECEDE. [<OF. *heralt* <OHG. *heren*, proclaim, + *-waldo*, one in charge] —**HE·RAL·DIC** *adj.*

Synonyms (*noun*): ambassador, courier, forerunner, harbinger, pioneer, precursor.

HER·ALD·RY (hĕr'-) *noun* 1 The science that treats of blazoning or describing armorial bearings, etc. 2 An emblazonment; hence, the symbolism of heraldic bearings. 3 The ceremony attendant upon heraldry.

HERALDS' COLLEGE In England, a corporate body of officials, instituted in 1484 to determine all questions concerning heraldry: the use of heraldic devices, the rights of those privileged to use them, etc.

HER·ALD·SHIP (hĕr'-) *noun* The office or rank of a herald.

HER·AT (hĕr·aht') A fortified city of western Afghanistan.

HERB (ûrb or hûrb) *noun* 1 A seed plant devoid of woody tissue which dies completely, or down to the ground, after flowering. 2 Green fodder for cattle; herbage. 3 A herbaceous plant valued for its medicinal qualities or for its sweet smell or taste. [<L. *herba*, grass, herbage]

HER·BA·CEOUS (hur·bā'·shus) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, having the character of, or similar to herbs. 2 Having the semblance, color, or structure of an ordinary leaf.

HERB·AGE (ûr'- *or* hûr'·bij) *noun* 1 Herbs collectively; hence, pasturage. 2 The leaves, stems, and other succulent parts of herbaceous plants.

HERB·AL (hûrb'- *or* ûrb'-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to herbs. —*noun* [Obs.] A book containing classifications and descriptions of plants.

HERB·AL·IST (hûrb'- *or* ûrb'-) *noun* One skilled in the study of plants; also, a dealer in herbs, or a botanic physician. Also **HERB·IST**.

HER·BA·RI·UM (hûr-) *noun* [·RI·UMS or ·RI·A *pl.*] A collection of dried plants scientifically arranged; also, a book or building containing such a collection.

HER·BART (hĕr'·bart), **JOHANN FRIEDRICH**, 1776–1841, German philosopher. —**HER·BAR·TI·AN** *adj.* —**HER·BAR·TI·AN·ISM** *noun.*

HERB·A·RY (hûrb'-) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A garden containing only herbs or vegetables.

HERB-BENNET *noun* A European herb of the rose family (*Geum urbanum*); avens.

HERB DOCTOR One who employs herbs as medicinal remedies.

HER·BERT (hûr'·burt; *G., Sw.* hĕr'·burt; *F.* ĕr·bĕr') A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **HER·BER·TUS**, [Pg.] **HER·BER·TO** (ĕr·bĕr'·tô). [<Teut., warrior bright]

HERBERT, GEORGE, 1593–1633, English clergyman and poet. —**VICTOR**, 1859–1924, Irish-American composer.

HER·BES·CENT (hûr-) *adj.* Herblike; tending to become herbaceous.

HER'·BI·CIDE (hûr'-) *noun* A weed-killer.

HER·BIF·ER·OUS (hûr-) *adj.* Producing herbs or vegetation.

HER'·BI·VORE (hûr'-) *noun* A herbivorous animal.

HER·BIV·O·ROUS (hûr-) *adj.* 1 Feeding on vegetable matter. 2 Belonging to a group or division (*Herbivora*) of mammals (now generally called *Ungulata*) that feed mainly on herbage, as cows, horses, camels, etc.

HERB-PARIS *noun* A European herb of the lily family (*Paris quadrifolia*) nearly allied to the wakerobin (*Trillium*); also called *paris*.

HERB-ROBERT *noun* A species of cranebill or geranium (*Geranium robertianum*).

HERB·Y (ûrb'·ĭ *or* hûrb'·ĭ) *adj.* 1 Of the nature of herbs. 2 Relating to or abounding with herbs.

HER·CU·LA'·NE·UM (hur·cū·lāy'·nī·um) A Roman town near Naples, overwhelmed by an eruption of Vesuvius in A.D. 79.

HER·CU·LE·AN (hûr·kyōō'·lī·un *or* hûr·kyōō·lee'·un) *adj.* Possessing or requiring great strength; laborious; mighty.

HER·CU·LE·AN *adj.* Like or pertaining to Hercules (Heracles), the ancient hero.

HER·CU·LES (hûr'·kyōō·leez) 1 Same as HERACLES. 2 A large northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

HERCULES-CLUB *noun* 1 One of several small trees or shrubs, as the prickly ash, the spikenard tree, etc.: also called *angelica-tree*. 2 A large variety of the common gourd.

HER·CY·NITE (hûr'-) *noun* A vitreous, black iron spinel, $FeAl_2O_4$, crystallizing in the isometric system. [<L. *Hercynius*, ancient region in Germany]

HERD (hûrd) *noun* 1 A number of animals feeding or traveling together. 2 A crowd of people; rabble; hence, the ignorant and unrefined. 3 A herdsman. —**ON HERD** On duty tending or guarding a herd of cattle. —**TO RIDE HERD** To ride on the edge of a herd of cattle to tend and guard it.

—*verb* 1 To bring together or combine into a herd; crowd together. 2 To care for (sheep or cattle). 3 To congregate or flock together: when used of persons, generally in a derogatory sense. [<OE. *heord*]

HERD BOOK *noun* A record of the pedigrees of cattle in important herds.

HER·DER (lôn hĕr'·dur), **JOHANN GOTTFRIED VON**, 1744–1803, German philosopher, theologian, and poet.

HER·DIC (hûr'-) *noun* A carriage, usually two-wheeled, with low-hung body, back entrance, and side seats. [< Peter Herdic, 1824–1888, its inventor]

HERD'S-GRASS *noun* 1 Redtop. 2 Timothy. Also **HERD-GRASS**. [<John Herd, early New Hampshire farmer]

HERDS·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] One who owns or tends a herd. Also **HERD·ER**, **HERD·MAN**.

HERE *adv.* 1 In or at this place. 2 To this place; hither. 3 At this point of time or stage of proceedings; now. 4 At a place indicated. 5 In the present life. [<OE. *her*]

HE·RE Same as HERA.

HERE'·A·BOUT *adv.* About this place; in this vicinity. Also **HERE'·A·BOUTS**.

HERE·AF'·TER *adv.* At some future time; also, from this time forth; after the present life. —*noun* A future state or existence.

HERE AND THERE In one place and another; so as to be irregularly scattered. —**NEITHER HERE NOR THERE** Foreign to the subject under discussion; unimportant; irrelevant.

HERE·AT *adv.* At, or by reason of, this.

HERE'·A·WAY *adv.* [Pop.] About here; in this vicinity.

HERE·BY *adv.* 1 By means or by virtue of this. 2 Near this.

HÉ·RÉ·DI·A (eh·reh'·*thi*·ah), **JOSÉ MARIA DE**, 1842–1905, French poet of Spanish parentage.

HE·RED·I·TA·BIL'·I·TY, HE·RED·I·TA·BLE, etc. Same as HERITABILITY, etc.

HER·E·DIT'·A·MENT (hĕr·ĭ-) *noun* [Law] That capable of being inherited. —**CORPOREAL HEREDITAMENT** Property of such a nature as to be cognizable by the senses and in any

way connected with land. —**INCORPOREAL HEREDITAMENT** An inheritable right issuing out of and annexed to some corporeal inheritance, as the right of way over another's land, or the right to the use of running water. [<LL. *hereditamentum* <L. *heres*, heir]

HE·RED′I·TA·RY *adj.* 1 [Law] Passing, capable of passing, or that must necessarily pass by inheritance, or from an ancestor, to an heir; deriving by inheritance. 2 Passing naturally from parent to child; specifically, in biology, transmitted or transmissible directly from a plant or animal to its offspring: distinguished from *congenital*. 3 Endowed with certain qualities derived from an ancestor. 4 Of or pertaining to heredity or inheritance. —**HE·RED′I·TA·RI·LY** *adv.* —**HE RED′I·TA·RI·NESS** *noun*.

HE·RED·I·TIST *noun* An adherent of the theory that individuality is determined by heredity.

HE·RED·I·TY *noun* 1 Transmission of physical characteristics, mental traits, tendency to disease, etc., from parents to offspring. 2 In genetics, the tendency manifested by an organism to develop in the likeness of a progenitor, due to the transmission of genes in the reproductive process. 3 The sum total of an individual's inherited characteristics. [<L. *hereditas*, heirship, <*heres*, heir]

1Her·e·ford (hĕr′·i·furd) *noun* One of a breed of cattle, commonly red with white spots. For illustration see CATTLE.

2Hereford A county in western England; 842 square miles: also **Her·e·ford·shire**; also, its county seat, a cathedral city.

Her′·e·geld (hĕr′–) *noun* In Old Scots law, a due analogous to the English heriot: now no longer customary. Also **her′·e·gild**. [<OE. <*here*, army, + *geld*, tribute]

here·in *adv.* In this; in this place, circumstance, etc.

here·in·af′·ter *adv.* In a subsequent part of this (deed or contract).

here·in·be·fore′ *adv.* In a preceding part of this (document or contract).

here·in·to *adv.* Into this.

here·of *adv.* 1 Of this; about this. 2 From this; because of this.

here·on *adv.* On this; hereupon.

he·res (hee′·reez) *noun* [L.] [**he·re·des** (–ree′·deez) *pl.*] In civil law, an heir. Also spelled *hæres*.

he·re′·si arch or **her′·e si·arch** (–ark) *noun* The chief exponent of a heresy. See synonyms under HERETIC.

her·e·sy (hĕr′–) *noun* [·**sies** *pl.*] 1 A doctrinal view or belief at variance with the recognized tenets of a system, church, school, or party. 2 [Obs.] Any course of conduct or instruction tending to produce dissension and schism in the church. [<Gr. *hairesis*, a choosing, <*haireō*, take]

her·e·tic (hĕr′–) *noun* 1 One who holds a heresy. 2 An actual or former member of a church, or one whose allegiance is claimed by it, who holds religious opinions contrary to the fundamental doctrines and tenets of that church. —**he·ret·i·cal** *adj.* — **·cal·ly** *adv.* [<Gr. *hairetikos*, able to choose, <*haireō*, choose]

Synonyms: dissenter, heresiarch, non-conformist, schismatic. Etymologically, a *heretic* is one who takes or chooses his own belief, instead of the belief of his church; a *schismatic* is primarily one who produces a split or rent in the church. A *heretic* differs in doctrine from the religious body with which he is connected; a *schismatic* differs in doctrine or practice, or in both. A *heretic* may be reticent, or even silent; a *schismatic* introduces divisions. A *heresiarch* is the author of a heresy or the leader of a heretical party, and is thus at once a *heretic* and a *schismatic*. With advancing ideas of religious liberty, the odious sense once attached to these words is largely modified, and *heretic* is often used playfully. *Dissenter* and *non-conformist* are terms specifically applied to English subjects who hold themselves aloof from the Church of England.

here·to *adv.* To this time, place, or end.

here·to·fore′ *adv.* Previously; hitherto. —*noun* Past time.

here·un·to′ *adv.* To this; hereto; up to this point, or to this end or result.

here′·up·on *adv.* Upon, or because of, this.

here·with *adv.* Along with this.

Her′·ges·hei·mer (hür′·ges·hi·mur), **Joseph**, born 1880, American novelist.

Her·ing window (hĕr′–) An apparatus for demonstrating color contrast by means of a shutter whose two openings contain samples of the desired colors. [<Ewald Hering, 1834–1918, German psychologist]

her i·ot (hĕr′–) *noun* In feudal law, a tribute or contribution to the lord of the manor from the heir of a tenant upon succeeding his father. [<OE. *heregeatu* <*here*, army, + *geatwa*, equipment]

her·i·ta·ble (hĕr′–) *adj.* 1 That can be inherited. 2 Capable of inheriting. [<L. *heres*, heir] —**her·i·ta·bil′·i·ty** *noun* —**her·i·ta bly** *adv.*

her·i·tage (hĕr′·i·tij) *noun* An estate that passes by descent; that which is inherited, as a quality or condition; hence, figuratively, the Church of God. [<OF. <L. *heres*, heir]

her·i·tor (hĕr′–) *noun* In Scots law, the proprietor of heritable thing; a holder in a parish. [<OF. *heritier* <L. *heres*, heir] —**her·i·trix** *noun fem.*

Her ki·mer (hür′–), **Nicholas**, 1715–77, American general in Revolutionary War.

herl (hürl) *noun* A barb of a feather, used in making artificial flies for angling; also, a fly so made.

Her·ma (hür′·muh) Same as HERMES. Also **herm.**

Her ma·ic *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Greek god Hermes (Mercury), or the Egyptian Hermes Trismegistus.

Her·man (hür′·mun; *D., Sw.* hĕr′·mahn) A masculine personal name. Also [D., G.] **Her·mann** (hĕr′·mahn).

her·maph′·ro·dite (hur·măf′–) *adj.* 1 Having the characteristics of both sexes; bisexual. 2 Square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft. —*noun* 1 A being that combines the characteristics of both sexes. 2 A hermaphrodite brig. [<Gr. *hermaphroditos*] —**her·maph·ro dit′ ic, her·maph ro dit′ i cal** *adj.* —**her·maph·ro·dit′·i cal ly** *adv.* —**her maph ro dit·ism, her maph ro·dism** *noun*.

hermaphrodite brig A brigantine.

Her·maph·ro di′·tus (hur·măf–) In Greek mythology, the son of Hermes and Aphrodite, who having been united to Salmacis, the nymph of a fountain in which he bathed, thereafter combined both sexes in one body.

her·me·neu′·tics (hur·mĭ·nu′·tĭcs) *noun* The science or art of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures [<Gr. *hermēneutēs*, interpreter] —**·neu′·tic, ·neu′ ti cal** *adj.* —**·neu′·ti·cal·ly** *adv.*

her·mes *noun* [**mæ** (mee) *pl.*] In ancient Greece, a rough square stone, broader at the base than above, with a sculptured head of Hermes or some other deity on the top, placed in front of houses and to mark boundaries of estates, streets, etc.; also, such a stone with the head of a mortal.

Her·mes (hür′·meez) 1 In Greek mythology, the son of Zeus and Maia, messenger and herald of the gods, and identified with the Roman *Mercury*. He was god of commerce, invention, and athletics, patron of thieves, flocks, and travelers, inventor of the lyre, flute, and syrinx. In art he is represented with a herald's staff, or caduceus, small wings on his sandals or buskins, and a traveler's low-crowned hat. 2 The Egyptian god Thoth, confounded with Hermes; often called by the Greeks *Trismegistus* (thrice greatest), regarded as the originator of Egyptian art, science, magic, alchemy, and religion.

her met ic *adj.* Made airtight; impervious to air and other fluids, as by fusion. Also **her met·i cal.**

Her met ic *adj.* Belonging or relating to the Greek Hermes, the god of secrets and of occult philosophy, or to the Egyptian Hermes Trismegistus (Thoth). Also **her met·ic.**

her·met i cal ly *adv.* 1 By hermetic process. 2 According to the teachings of the Hermetic books, the sacred canon of the ancient Egyptians.

hermetic art Alchemy; hence, chemistry.

Her·mi o·ne (hur·mī′·o·nē) In Greek mythology, the daughter of Menelaus and Helen; wife of Neoptolemus and Orestes.

her·mit *noun* 1 A person who abandons society and lives alone, especially for religious contemplation; an anchorite 2 A molasses cooky containing spice and sometimes raisins 3 [Obs.] A beadsman. Also [Obs.] *ermyte*. [<F. *hermite* <Gr. *erēmitēs* <*erēmos*, solitary] —**her mit·ic, ·i·cal** *adj.* —**her mit i cal ly** *adv.*

her mit age (–ij) *noun* The retreat or cell of a hermit. See synonyms under CLOISTER.

Her mit age *noun* A French wine, both white and red, grown on the banks of the Rhone.

hermit crab A crustacean (genus *Pagurus*) usually having an uncalcified abdomen which for protection is thrust into the empty shell of a univalve mollusk.

hermit thrush A shy, wild thrush of eastern North America having a spotted breast and reddish tail: noted for its song. See under THRUSH.

hermit warbler A brilliantly colored songbird of the Sierra Nevadas (*Dendroica occidentalis*).

Her·mod (hĕr′·mawd) In Norse mythology, the son of Odin, and messenger of the gods, who went to Hel to bring back Balder. Also **Her modr.**

Her·mon, Mount A mountain in NE. Palestine; about 9,050 ft., the highest mountain of Palestine. *Ps.* CXXXIII, 3

hern (hürn) *noun* The heron.

Her·nan·do (hĕr·nahn′·do) [Sp.] Same as FERDINAND.

Herne the Hunter A popular character in English legend: said to have frequented Windsor Forest at night.

her·ni·a (hür′–) *noun* Protrusion, as of an intestine, from its normal position; rupture. [<L.] —**her·ni·al** *adj.*

hernio· A combining form from Latin *hernia*, as in *herniopuncture*, surgical puncture of a hernia.

her·ni·ot′·o·my (hür–) *noun* The operation of cutting down to and severing the constricting part in strangulated hernia.

hern·shaw (hürn′–) *noun* 1 A heron. 2 The heraldic representation of a heron or similar bird. [Variant of HERONSEW]

HE·RO *noun* [**HE·ROES** *pl.*] **1** A man distinguished for valor, fortitude, or bold enterprise; any one regarded as having displayed great courage or exceptionally noble or manly qualities, or who has done a deed or deeds showing him to possess such qualities. **2** In classical mythology, the son of a god or goddess and a mortal: the eponymous founder of a city or family, as Cadmus, was sometimes locally worshiped as a hero. **3** The central male figure of a poem, play, romance, or the like; in modern fiction, the male character in whom the principal interest centers. [<Gr. *hērōs*]

HE·RO AND LE·AN·DER Two lovers of late classical legend. Nightly Leander swam the Hellespont from Abydos to Sestos, where Hero was priestess of Aphrodite. When, one night, Leander drowned, Hero cast herself into the sea.

HER·OD (hĕr′·ud), **THE GREAT,** 73?–4 B.C., king of Judea, 37–4 B.C.

—**HEROD AGRIPPA I,** 10 B.C.–A.D. 44, king of Judea, 41–44.

—**HEROD ANTIPAS,** son of Herod the Great, tetrarch of Galilee, 4 B.C.–A.D. 39. —**HE·RO·DI·AN** (–rō′–) *adj. & noun.*

HE·RO·DI·AS Second wife of Herod Antipas. *Mark* vi, 17–28.

HE·ROD·O·TUS Greek historian, 5th century B.C.; called *Father of History.*

HE·RO·IC *adj.* **1** Relating to or like a hero; brave; hence, vigorous; venturesome. **2** In pictorial art, larger than life. **3** Extreme; drastic; used in desperate cases; as, *heroic* treatment. **4** Characterizing a type of verse adapted to heroic or lofty themes, as the English iambic pentameter. Also **HE·RO·I·CAL.**

—*noun* **1** A heroic verse or heroic couplet. **2** *pl.* Bombastic or extravagant language. —**HE·RO·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HEROIC AGE The mythical age when heroes and demigods lived on earth.

HEROIC COUPLET An English verse form consisting of two rhyming lines of iambic pentameter, often epigrammatic in character.

HEROIC POETRY Epic poetry, especially as dealing with heroes and demigods.

HEROIC VERSE A verse form adapted to heroic or lofty themes, and used especially in epic and dramatic poetry, as the hexameter in Greek and Latin, the hendecasyllabic ottava rima in Italian, the Alexandrine in French drama, and the heroic couplet and blank verse, with various other combinations of iambic verse, in English.

HER·O·IN (hĕr′–) *noun* Diacetylmorphine, $C_{21}H_{23}O_5N$, a white, odorless, crystalline derivative of morphine with a bitter taste, extremely habit-forming: manufacture prohibited in United States. Also **HER·O·INE.**

HER·O·INE (hĕr′·ō·in) *noun* **1** A woman of heroic character. **2** The chief female character in a story, play, or the like.

HER·O·ISM (hĕr′·–) *noun* **1** Heroic character or qualities. **2** A heroic act. See synonyms under FORTITUDE, PROWESS.

HE·ROLD (heh′·rōlt) [Dutch] Same as HAROLD.

HER·ON (hĕr′·un) *noun* A long-necked and long-legged wading bird; specifically, one of a family (*Ardeidæ*) of birds with 12 stiff tail feathers and the outer toe as long as or longer than the inner. See EGRET. —**GREAT BLUE HERON** A large bluish-gray American heron (*Ardea herodias*). [< F *héron*]



GREAT BLUE HERON

HER′·ON BILL (hĕr′–) *noun* Any of a genus (*Erodium*) of annual or perennial herbs with toothed leaves, widely distributed in temperate regions. Also **HERON'S–BILL, HER′·ONS·BILL.**

HER·ON·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] A place where herons congregate and breed.

HER·ON·SEW (hĕr′·un·sū) [Prov. Eng.] A hernshaw or heron. Also **HER·ON·SEWE, HER·ON·SHAW.** [<OF. *heronceau*]

HERO–WORSHIP *noun* Enthusiastic or extravagant admiration for heroes or distinguished personages.

HER·PES (hûr′·peez) *noun* An inflammatory eruption on the skin, forming groups of small blisters. [<L.]

HERPES ZOSTER Shingles.

HER·PET·IC *adj.* Relating to or like tetter. Also **HER·PET·I·CAL.** —**HER·PE·TISM** *noun.*

HER·PE·TOL′·O·GY (hûr–) *noun* **1** The branch of zoology that treats of reptiles and amphibians. **2** The science of skin disease. [<Gr. *herpeton,* reptile, + **–LOGY**] —**HER·PE·TO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* —**HER·PE·TOL′·O·GIST** (–jist) *noun.*

HERR (hĕr) *noun* [G.] [**HER·REN** *pl.*] A German title of respectful address, equivalent to the English *mister.*

HERR′·EN·VOLK (hĕr′·un·fōlk) *noun* [G.] Master race: a term used in Nazi ideology to describe the German people.

HER·RE·RA (deh ĕr·reh′·rah), **FRANCISCO DE,** "the Elder," 1576–1656, Spanish painter.

HER·RICK (hĕr′·ik), **ROBERT,** 1591–1674, English poet.

HER·RIN (hĕr′–) *noun* [Scot.] A herring.

HER·RING (hĕr′–) *noun* **1** A small and very important food fish (*Clupea harengus*) frequenting moderate depths of the North Atlantic in great numbers. The young are canned as sardines and the adults are smoked or salted. **2** A fish allied to the herring (family *Clupeidæ*), especially *Clupea cacruteus* of Pacific waters and the pilchard or sardine (genus *Sardinops*). [<OE. *hæring*]

HER′·RING BONE *adj.* Similar to the spinal structure of a herring; arranged, laid, or stitched in series of parallel lines, with adjacent rows slanting in reverse directions. —*tr. verb* **1** To ornament with herringbone stitches. **2** To lay in parallel lines of diagonally placed stones, the lines in one row being at an angle to those in the next.

HERRINGBONE–WORK *noun* **1** Masonry in which the stones are laid slanting in opposite directions alternately. **2** A cross-stitch made of rows of diagonal stitches.

HERRING GULL A familiar, small American gull (*Larus argentatus smithsonianus*) of the Atlantic coast that feeds on herring.

HER·RIOT (ĕr·yō′), **EDOUARD,** born 1872, French statesman.

HER·RY (her′–) *tr. verb* [Scot.] To harry. —**HER·RI·MENT** or **HER·RY·MENT** *noun.*

HER·SCHEL (hûr′·shel), **SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM,** 1792–1871, English astronomer; son of the following. —**SIR WILLIAM,** originally **FRIEDRICH WILHELM,** 1738–1822, English astronomer of German birth.

HERSE (hûrs) *noun* **1** A portcullis; also, a species of cheval-de-frise. **2** A lattice or grating. **3** An ancient form of battle array. [<F. *herse,* harrow; see HEARSE]

HER·SELF (hur–) *pron.* A reflexive or emphatic form of the third-person pronoun, feminine.

HERT·FORD (hart′– *or* hart′·furd) A county in SE. England; 633 square miles: also **HERT·FORD·SHIRE, HERTS;** also, its county seat.

HER·TY (hûr′·tī), **CHARLES HOLMES,** 1867–1938, American chemist.

HERTZ (hĕrtz), **GUSTAV,** born 1887, German physicist. —**HEINRICH,** 1857–94, German physicist and electrical investigator. —**HERTZ·I·AN** (hĕrtz′·ī·un) *adj.*

HERTZIAN WAVE One of the electromagnetic waves; a radio wave: also **HERTZIAN RADIATION.** [<HEINRICH HERTZ]

HER·ZE·GO·VI′·NA (hĕr·tsi·go·vee′·nuh) See BOSNIA. —**HER·ZE·GO·VIN′·I·AN** *adj. & noun.*

HER·ZL (hĕr′·tsl), **THEODOR,** 1860–1904, Hungarian journalist; founder of the Zionist movement. See ZIONISM.

HE·SE·KI·EL (ha·sā′·ke·āl) [Dutch, G.] Same as EZEKIEL.

HESH·WAN (–wän *or* –vän) A Hebrew month: also called *Marcheswan* or [Bib.] *Bul.* Also spelled *Hesvan.* Also **HESH·VAN.** See CALENDAR (Hebrew).

HE·SI·OD Greek poet of the 8th century B.C. —**HE·SI·OD′·IC** *adj.*

HE·SI·O·NE (–nee) In Greek mythology, the daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, who was rescued from a monster by Heracles.

HES·I·TAN·CY (hĕz′–) *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] **1** The act or manner of one who falters or is uncertain; hesitation; vacillation. **2** A faltering in speech. Also **HES·I·TANCE.** See synonyms under DOUBT. —**HES·I·TANT** *adj.* —**HES·I·TANT·LY** *adv.*

HES′·I·TATE (hĕz′–) *intr. verb* [**·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING**] **1** To be uncertain as to decision or action. **2** To be slow or faltering in speech. [<L. *hæsito,* stick fast] —**HES·I·TA′·TION** *noun* —**HES·I·TA·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.* —**HES·I·TA·TIVE·LY** *adv.*

HESP *noun* **1** A hasp. **2** The length of two linen-thread hanks.

HES·PER·A Same as HESPERIDES.

HES·PE·RI·A Land of the West: a name given by early Greek poets to Italy, and by Roman writers and Alexandrian grammarians sometimes to Italy and sometimes to the Iberian peninsula. [<L., the west, <*Hesperus;* see HESPERUS]

HES·PE·RI·AN *adj.* **1** In or of the west; western: a poetic usage. **2** Of or pertaining to the Hesperides.

HES·PER·ID *noun* One of the Hesperides.

HES·PER·I·DES (–pĕr′·ī·deez) In Greek mythology, a group of sisters most commonly given as four in number (Ægle, Arethusa, Erytheia, and Hesperia), the daughters of Atlas and Hesperis, who dwelt in the gardens of the extreme West, and, with the dragon Ladon, guarded the golden apples which Gæa had produced as a bridal gift for Hera. See under HERACLES. The sisters were also called *Atlantides.* —**HES·PER·ID′·I·AN** or **·E·AN** *adj.*

HES·PER·I·DIN (hĕs·pĕr′–) *noun* A glucoside, $C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$, obtained from citrus fruits as a white, tasteless, odorless, crystalline powder.

HES·PER·ID′·I·UM *noun* [**·ID′·I·A** *pl.*] An indehiscent many-celled fleshy fruit with a spongy or leathery rind; a berry with a hard rind, as the lemon.

HES·PER·OR′·NIS *noun* One of a genus (*Hesperornithidæ*) of swimming birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas with pointed teeth and serpentlike jaws. The type species was six feet long. [<Gr. *hesperos,* western, + *ornis,* bird]

HES·PE·RUS The evening star; vesper; Venus. Also **HES·PER.** [<L. *Hesperus* <Gr. *Hesperos*]

HESS, MYRA, born 1890, English pianist. —**RUDOLF,** born 1894, third ranking Nazi leader to 1941; prisoner in England, 1941–45. —**VICTOR FRANZ,** born 1883, Austrian physicist.

Hesse (hĕs) A subdivision of western Germany; 2,969 square miles; chief city, Darmstadt; formerly a republic. Also [G.] **Hes·sen.**

Hesse-Cassel A former electorate of SW. Prussia, Germany; incorporated into Prussia, 1866.

Hes·se-Nas·sau (-năs′-aw) A district of SW. Prussia, Germany, composed of the former duchy of Nassau, the former free city Frankfurt-am-Main, the former electorate of Hesse-Cassel, and the former state of Waldeck; 6,510 square miles; chief city, Cassel. Also [G.] **Hes·sen-Nas·sau** (-nah′-sow).

hes·sian (hĕsh′-un) *noun* A strong coarse hempen cloth.

Hes·sian (hĕsh′-un) *noun* 1 A native or citizen of Hesse; also, a soldier hired by the British to fight in the American Revolution. 2 *pl.* Hessian boots. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to Hesse or its inhabitants.

Hessian boots High boots, reaching to the knees, worn early in the 19th century.

Hessian fly A small blackish fly or midge (*Mayetiola* or *Phytophaga destructor*) with red lines on the upper surface, very destructive to wheat, barley, and rye: supposedly introduced into America by the Hessian troops during the Revolutionary War.

hess·ite *noun* A metallic, lead-gray, silver telluride, Ag_2Te, crystallizing in the isomeric system. [<G. H. Hess, 1802–50, Swiss chemist]

hes′·son ite Same as essonite.

hest [Obs.] Same as behest.

Hes·ter Same as Esther. Also **Hes·ther.**

Hes·ti·a In Greek mythology, the eldest child of Kronos and Rhea, and the sister of Zeus, Hera, Poseidon, and Demeter; the goddess of the hearth, both public and private: she corresponds to the Roman *Vesta.*

Hes van (-văn) Same as Heshwan.

Hes′·y·chast (-kast) *noun* A quietist; especially, one of a mystic and quietistic sect that originated in the Greek Church among the monks of Mt. Athos in the 14th century. See Illuminati. [<Gr. *hēsychastēs,* hermit] —**hes·y·chas′·tic** *adj.*

heth Obsolete past tense and past participle of heat. —**to get het up** [Pop.] To become angry, disturbed, or excited.

cheth The eighth Hebrew letter: also spelled *cheth.* See alphabet.

he·tæ·ra (hĭ-tee′-ruh) *noun* [rae (ree) *pl.*] In ancient Greece, a class of professional entertainers or courtesans: composed of slaves, freedwomen, and foreigners. Also **he·tai·ra** (hĭ-tī′-ruh) [rai (ri) *pl.*] [<Gr. *hetaira,* feminine companion]

he·tæ·rism (-tee′-rĭzm) *noun* 1 Promiscuous concubinage. 2 The theory that this condition characterized all primitive society. Also **he·tai·rism** (-tī′-rĭzm).

heter-, hetero- Combining forms from Greek *heteros,* other, different: opposed to *homo-.*

het′·er·o·cer·cy (-sŭr′-sĭ) *noun* Inequality of the caudal fin of a fish produced by the extension of the vertebral column upward and consequent enlargement of one of the lobes, as in sharks, sturgeons, etc. [<hetero- + Gr. *kerkos,* tail] —**het·er·o·cer′·cal** (-sŭr′-cul) *adj.*

het·er·o·chro·mat′·ic *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or designating an array or pattern of different colors. Also **het′·er·o·chrome** (-crōme), **het·er·o·chro′·mous** (-crō′-mus).

het·er·o·chro′·mo·some *noun* A sex chromosome, specifically the X- or Y-chromosome.

het·er·o·chron′·ic (-crŏn′-ĭc) *adj.* Occurring at irregular or abnormal times: said of an illness. Also **het·er·och′·ro·nous** (-ŏk′-rō-nus).

het·er·och′·tho·nous *adj.* Foreign; not indigenous or native.

het′·er·o·clite *noun* 1 A word that varies or is irregular in inflection; particularly, a noun inflected from more than one stem, as Latin *domus.* 2 A person or thing deviating from the ordinary or correct form. —*adj.* With an irregular grammatical inflection: also **het·er·o·clit′·ic** or **·i·cal.**

het·er·o·cy′·clic *adj.* In chemistry, pertaining to or designating a ring compound containing one or more types of atoms other than carbon, as pyrrole: opposed to *homocyclic.*

het′·er·o·cyst *noun* A cell of doubtful function, larger than its neighbors, developed in some blue-green algæ.

het′·er·o·dox *adj.* 1 At variance with a commonly accepted doctrine in religion. 2 In general, at variance with any commonly accepted doctrine or opinion: opposed to *orthodox.* [<hetero- + Gr. *doxa,* opinion]

het′·er·o·dox·y *noun* [ies *pl.*] The character of being heterodox, a heterodox doctrine. See synonyms under sect.

het′·er·o·dyne *adj.* Describing the manner by which oscillations of a frequency almost equal to that of the transmitted waves are developed in a separate tube of a radio receiving set, the two oscillations forming beats.

het·er·o′·cism (-ee′-sĭzm) *noun* A type of parasitism associated with certain fungi and characterized by the development of different stages of the parasite on different hosts: also called *metoxeny.* [<heter- + Gr. *oikos,* house] —**het·er·o′·cious** (-ee′-shus) *adj.*

het′·er·o·gam·ete (-eet) *noun* A gamete sexually or otherwise differentiated: also called *anisogamete.*

het·er·og′·a·mous (-mus) *adj.* 1 Bearing flowers that are sexually of two kinds. 2 Having unlike gametes: opposed to *isogamous.* 3 Distinguished by indirect methods of pollination: opposed to *orthogamous.* [<hetero- + Gr. *gamos,* marriage]

het·er·og′·a·my *noun* 1 The character or condition of being heterogamous, where, as in the heads of many composite flowers, the florets are not all alike in sex: distinguished from homogamy. 2 Indirect fertilization in plants. 3 Alternation of two sexual generations or a sexual and a parthenogenetic generation. —**het·er·o·gam′·ic** *adj.*

het·er·o·ge′·ne·ous (-jee′-nĭ-us) *adj.* Consisting of dissimilar elements or ingredients. [<Gr. *heteros,* other, + *genos,* kind] —**het·er·o·ge·ne′·i·ty** *noun* —**het·er·o·ge′·ne·ous·ly** *adv.*

Synoyms: confused, conglomerate, discordant, dissimilar, mingled, miscellaneous, mixed, non-homogeneous, unhomogeneous, unlike, variant, various. Substances quite *unlike* are *heterogeneous* as regards each other. A *heterogeneous* mixture is one whose constituents are not only *unlike* in kind, but unevenly distributed; cement is composed of substances such as lime, sand, and clay, which are *heterogeneous* as regards each other, but the cement is said to be homogeneous if the different constituents are evenly *mixed* throughout, so that any one portion of the mixture is exactly like any other. A substance may fail of being homogeneous and yet not be *heterogeneous,* in which case it is said to be *non-homogeneous* or *unhomogeneous;* a bar of iron that contains flaws, air bubbles, etc., or for any other reason is not of uniform structure and density throughout, even if no foreign substance be *mixed* with the iron, is said to be *non-homogeneous.* A *miscellaneous* mixture may or may not be *heterogeneous;* if the objects are alike in kind, but different in size, form, quality, use, etc., and without special order or relation, the collection is *miscellaneous;* if the objects differ in kind, such a mixture is also, and more strictly, *heterogeneous.* See complex. *Antonyms:* alike, homogeneous, identical, like, pure, same, similar, uniform.

het er o gen′ e sis (-jĕn′-ĭ-sĭs) *noun* 1 Abiogenesis. 2 Reproduction characterized by offspring differing from the parent form, which after some generations is reproduced. See homogenesis. —**het er o·ge·net′·ic** *adj.*

het·er·og′ e·ny (-ŏj′-ĭ-nĭ) *noun* Cyclic reproduction; parthenogenetic generations followed by sexual generations.

het·er·og′ o·ny (-ŏg′-uh nĭ) *noun* 1 The state of having flowers differing in kind, length of stamens and styles, opposed to *homogony.* 2 Alternation of generations; metagenesis. —**het·er·og′·o·nous** (-nus) *adj.* —**·nous·ly** *adv.*

het′ er·o·grade *adj.* Having or denoting a variable magnitude, grade, or intensity; said of statistical data. Compare homograde.

het er og′·ra·phy (-ŏg′-ruh-fĭ) *noun* 1 Orthography in which the same letter represents different sounds in different words or syllables, as *c* in *camp* and *cent.* 2 Spelling varying from the standard everyday usage. —**het er o graph′ ic, ·i cal** *adj.*

het er og′ y·nous (-ŏj′-ĭ-nus) *adj.* Having the females differentiated into sexual and neuter forms, as a bee or an ant. [<hetero- + Gr. *gyne,* woman]

het·er o ki·ne′·sis *noun* In cytology, a differential distribution of the sex chromosomes in meiosis. —**het er o ki·net′ ic** *adj.*

het er ol′ o·gy *noun* 1 Difference of structure as compared with a type; lack of homology; abnormality. 2 Analogy between unrelated organisms: contrasted with *homology* between related organisms. —**het er ol′ o·gous** (-gus) *adj.*

het·er·ol′·y sis *noun* Dissolution effected by an outside agent; specifically, the destruction of a cell by external enzymes or lysins: opposed to *autolysis.* —**het·er o lyt′·ic** *adj.*

het·er·om′·er·ous (-us) *adj.* Possessing parts that differ in number, form, or composition, as the whorls of a flower.

het·er o·mor′·phic *adj.* 1 Deviating from the normal form or standard type. 2 Undergoing complete metamorphosis. Also **het·er·o·mor′·phous.** —**het·er·o·mor′·phism** *noun.*

het·er·on′ o·mous (-mus) *adj.* 1 Divergent or differing from the common type: said of one of a series of related things, as the somites of an arthropod. 2 Subject to the law or rule of another. —**het·er on′·o·my** *noun.*

het′·er·o·nym *noun* 1 A word spelled like another, but having a different sound and meaning, as *bass* (a male voice) and *bass* (a fish). 2 Another name for the same thing; especially, one of two precisely equivalent terms in different languages; as, water is a *heteronym* of the French word eau. Compare homonym. [<heter- + Gr. *onyma,* name]

het·er·on′·y·mous (-mus) *adj.* 1 Relating to, having the nature of, or containing a heteronym. 2 Appearing on the side opposite to that of the eye that produced it: said of double images of an object when the image seen by the right eye is on the left side and vice versa.

HET·ER·O·OU′·SI·AN, etc. Same as HETEROUSIAN, etc.

HET·ER·O·PHE′·MY (-fee′·mi) *noun* A form of aphasia in which the patient says or writes one thing when he means another. [<HETERO- + Gr. *phēmi*, say] —**HET·ER·O·PHE′·MISM** *noun*.

HET ER O PHYL′·LOUS (-fil′·us) *adj.* Having leaves that differ, as in size, form, or function on the same plant. [<HETERO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf] —**HET′ ER·O·PHYL·LY** *noun*.

HET ER O·PLA′·SI·A (-plā′·zhī·uh *or* -zī·uh) *noun* The development of abnormal tissue by diseased action where the cells of the abnormal tissues differ from the normal ones.

HET′ ER O PLAS TY *noun* A plastic operation in which the portion grafted is taken from an organism or person other than the patient.

HET·ER·O PO′·LAR *adj.* Designating an unequal distribution of an electric charge: opposed to *homopolar*.

HET ER OP′·TER A Same as HEMIPTERA.

HET ER O·SEX′ U·AL *adj.* Attracted by individuals of the opposite sex. Compare BISEXUAL, HOMOSEXUAL. —**HET·ER·O·SEX U AL′ I TY** *noun*.

HET ER O′·SIS *noun* Exceptional vigor of plant and animal organisms through cross-breeding between two different types.

HET ER OS′·PO ROUS (-rus) *adj.* 1 Producing both large and small spores. 2 Producing spores of more than one sex. Also **HET ER O SPOR′ IC**.

HET ER O STAT′·IC *adj.* Measuring by the aid of a charge other than the one to be measured: applied to an electrometer, as distinguished from *idiostatic*.

HET ER O STY′ LY (-stī′·li) *noun* A difference in the length of the styles in flowers of the same species, whereby certain plants insure cross-pollination. Also **HET ER O STYL′·ISM** (-stil′·izm).

HET ER O TAX′·IS *noun* A malformation caused by displacement or lateral transposition of organs. Also **HET ER O·TAX′ I A, HET ER·O·TAX′·Y.** [<HETERO- + Gr. *taxis*, order] —**HET ER O TAC′·TIC, HET·ER·O TAX′ IC** *adj.*

HET ER O THAL′·LISM (-thal′·izm) *noun* A form of sexual differentiation in certain fungi, as the bread mold (*Rhizopus nigricans*), characterized by the possession of two types of mycelia whose hyphæ conjugate to produce zygotes. [<HETERO- + Gr. *thallos*, sprout] —**HET·ER·O·THAL′·LIC** *adj.*

HET ER O TO′ PI A *noun* A misplacement of an organ, or a growth abnormally situated in the body. Also **HET ER OT′·O PY.** [<HETERO- + Gr. *topos*, place] —**HET ER O TOP′·IC, HET ER OT′·O POUS** *adj.*

HET ER OT′ RI CHOUS (-kus) *adj.* Having unlike cilia; of or pertaining to an order (*Heterotrichida*) of ciliate infusorians.

HET ER OT′ RO PHY *noun* 1 Any disorder of nutrition. 2 An abnormal manner of obtaining nourishment: applied to certain plants having no true root hairs, and obtaining all nourishment by a fungus, the hyphæ of which closely invest the roots and take the place of the root hairs. —**HET·ER O TROPH′ IC** *adj.*

HET ER O THO′ PI·A *noun* Adjustments of the eyes in which the two visual lines so diverge that binocular vision is habitually absent; strabismus.

HET ER O TYP′ IC *adj.* Denoting a form of meiosis in which the chromosomes split at an early period, the halves remaining united at the ends and opening out into rings, each of which represents two chromosomes: contrasted with *homotypic*. Also **HET·ER O TYP′·I·CAL.**

HET ER OU′ SI A (-ōō′·sī·uh) *noun* Difference in substance or essence, a theological term. —**·SI·OUS, ·SI·AN** *adj.*

HET ER OU′ SI·AN (-ōō′·sī·un) *noun* One of a party in the early Christian church that affirmed that the substance of the Son is essentially different from that of the Father; an Arian, distinguished from *Homoousian*: also **HET·ER·OU′·SI AST.** —*adj.* Pertaining to the Heterousians or their belief. [<HETER- + Gr. *ousia*, essence]

HET ER O ZY GO′ SIS *noun* The descent of an organism from two different races, species, or varieties; hybridism.

HET ER O ZY′ GOTE *noun* A Mendelian hybrid resulting from the fusion of two gametes that bear different allelomorphs of the same character and which in consequence does not breed true; a heterozygous individual: contrasted with *homozygote*.

HET ER O ZY′·GOUS *adj.* Designating that condition of an individual in which any given genetic factor has been derived from only one of the two generating gametes.

HET MAN *noun* [·**MANS** *pl.*] The chieftain of the Cossacks. See ATAMAN. [<Pol., chief]

HEUGH (hūK) *noun* [Scot.] 1 A glen with rugged sides; a crag. 2 A coalpit; a shaft in a coal mine. Also **HEUCH.** [<OE. *hoh*, point of land, heel]

HEU LAND ITE (hū′-) *noun* A pearly, variously colored, transparent, hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, belonging to the group of zeolites. [<H. Heuland, English mineralogist]

HEU RIS TIC (hū-) *adj.* Aiding or guiding in discovery; inciting to find out. [<Gr. *heuriskō*, find out]

HEW *verb* [**HEWED, HEWN** or **HEWED, HEW·ING**] 1 To dress with an edged tool: frequently with *out*. 2 To fell by blows with an edged tool or weapon; chop. 3 Figuratively, to make or fashion with labor. 4 To give sharp and repeated blows, either to fashion or to destroy. See synonyms under CUT. [<OE. *heawan*, cut] —**HEW·ER** *noun*.

HEW·LETT, MAURICE HENRY, 1861–1923, English novelist and essayist.

HEX [Local] *tr. verb* To bewitch; enchant. —*noun* 1 A witch; sorceress; specifically, a witch-doctor. 2 A bewitchment; enchantment; as, to put a *hex* on one. [<G. *hexe*, witch]

HEX·, **HEXA·** Combining forms from Greek *hex*, six.

HEX·A·BA′·SIC *adj.* In chemistry, denoting an acid in which six hydrogen atoms can be replaced by basic radicals; also, any compound containing six atoms of a univalent metal or their equivalent.

HEX·A·CHLO·RO·ETH′·ANE *noun* Carbon trichloride, C_2Cl_6, a white crystalline substance: used in the manufacture of explosives, dyestuffs, disinfectants, and smoke screens.

HEX′·A·CHORD (-cord) *noun* A series of six tones with a half step between the third and fourth tones, and whole steps between the others. [<HEXA- + Gr. *chordē*, string]

HEX·AD (-ăd) *noun* 1 The number six; a group or series of six. 2 An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of six.

HEXAD AXIS In crystallography, an axis of hexagonal symmetry.

HEX·AD·IC *adj.* Of the nature of a hexad; arranged in groups of six; based on the number six.

HEX·A·EM′·ER·ON *noun* 1 A period of six days, usually applied specifically to those of the creation. 2 An account of the creation. Also **HEX·A·HEM′·ER ON.** [<HEXA- + Gr. *hēmera*, day] —**HEX A·EM′·ER·IC, HEX·A·HEM′ ER·IC** *adj.*



HEXAGON
Inscribed in a circle.

HEX′·A·GON *noun* A figure with six sides and six angles. [<HEXA- + Gr. *gonia*, corner]

HEX·AG O·NAL *adj.* Having the form of a hexagon; having its section a hexagon; six-sided. —**·LY** *adv.*

HEXAGONAL SYSTEM A crystal system having three equal axes intersecting in one plane at 60° and one of different length intersecting the others at right angles. See CRYSTAL.

HEX′·A·GRAM *noun* One of various figures formed by six intersecting lines, especially one made by completing the equilateral triangles based on the sides of a regular hexagon. [<HEXA- + Gr. *gramma*, a writing]

HEX·A·HE′ DRON *noun* [·**DRONS** or ·**DRA** *pl.*] A solid bounded by six plane faces. [<HEXA- + Gr. *hedra*, side] —**HEX·A·HE′·DRAL** *adj.*

HEX·A HY′·DRATE (-hī′-) *noun* A hydrate with six molecules of water.

HEX A·HY′ DRIC *adj.* Composed of six hydroxyl groups.

HEX·AM·ER·OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Having a six-parted floral whorl: generally written *6-merous*. 2 Having six parts or divisions; arranged in sixes or multiples of sixes, as in corals. Also **HEX·AM·ER·AL.**

HEX·AM·E TER *noun* A verse of six feet or measures, especially the dactylic verse of the Greek and Latin epics. —*adj.* Having six metrical feet in a verse. [<HEXA- + Gr. *metron*, measure] —**HEX·A MET′·RIC, HEX·AM E·TRAL, HEX·A·MET′·RI CAL** *adj.*

HEX·A·METH·YL EN′·A·MINE, HEX·A·METH·YL·ENE·TET′·RA·MINE Same as METHENAMINE.

HEX·ANE *noun* One of five isomers, C_6H_{14}, of the methane series; especially, a volatile colorless oil contained in petroleum.

HEX·AN·GU·LAR *adj.* Having six angles.

HEX·A·PLA *noun* An edition of the Holy Scriptures containing six versions in parallel columns; especially, a collection of Hebrew and Greek versions of the Old Testament thus arranged, published by Origen in the 3d century. [<HEXA- + Gr. *ploos*, fold] —**HEX A PLAR** *adj.*

HEX′·A·POD *adj.* Having six feet. —*noun* One of the true or six-legged insects (*Hexapoda*). [<HEXA- + Gr. *pous*, foot] —**HEX·AP·O·DOUS** *adj.*

HEX·AP·O·DY *noun* Six metrical feet taken together, or a verse or line consisting of six feet.

HEX·ARCH·Y (-ark-) *noun* Government by six persons; also, a group of six states. [<HEX- + Gr. *archē*, rule]

HEX′·A·STICH (-stik) *noun* In Greek or Latin prosody, a section or stanza of six lines. Also **HEX·AS′·TI·CHON.** —**HEX′·A·STICH·IC** *adj.*

HEX′·A·STYLE *adj.* Having a front with six columns, as a temple. [<HEXA- + Gr. *stylos*, column] —**HEX·A·STY′·LOS** *noun*.

HEX′·A·TEUCH (-tūke) *noun* The first six books of the Bible considered as constituting one series. [<HEXA- + Gr. *teuchos*, tool, book] —**HEX′·A·TEU·CHAL** *adj.*

HEX·EN·BE′·SEN (-bāy′·zĕn) *noun* A compact broomlike growth of various trees; witches'-broom. [<G., witches' broom]

HEX·OC·TA·HE′·DRON *noun* A form of the isometric crystal

system consisting of 48 similar triangular planes. [<Gr. *hex*, six, + *oktō*, eight, + -HEDRON] — **HEX OC TA·HE′·DRAL** *adj.*

HEX ONE (-ōnē) *noun* A colorless liquid compound, $C_6H_{12}O$, used as a solvent for gums and resins.

HEX O SAN *noun* Any of a group of polysaccharides which hydrolyze to a hexose.

HEX OSE (-ōs) *noun* Any simple sugar containing six oxygen atoms to the molecule.

HEX TET RA HE′ DRON *noun* A variety of crystal in the isometric system consisting of 24 similar triangular faces. [<Gr. *hex*, six, + *tetra-*, four, + -HEDRON] — **HEX TET·RA HE′·DRAL** *adj.*

HEX YL *noun* The univalent hydrocarbon radical, C_6H_{13}, of hexane and its derivatives.

HEX YL RE SOR′·CI NOL (-nōl) *noun* A yellowish-white compound, $C_{12}H_{18}O_2$, with a pungent odor and astringent taste, used as a germicide and antiseptic: a registered trade name.

HEY (hā) *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, pleasure, inquiry, incitement, etc.

HEY DAY (hā′-) *noun* The time of greatest vitality and vigor; hence, joy and exuberant spirits, wildness. — *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, etc. [<D. *heida*]

HEY DRICH (hī′·drik), **REINHARD**, 1904–42, deputy chief of German Gestapo, terrorist in Bohemia and Moravia, 1941–2; assassinated

HEY DUCK Same as HAIDUK.

HEY MANS (hī′·mahns), **CORNEILLE**, born 1890, Belgian physiologist.

HEY SE (hī′·zuh), **PAUL VON**, 1830–1914, German dramatist and novelist

HEY WARD (hā′·wurd), **DUBOSE**, 1885–1940, American novelist and playwright.

HEY·WOOD (hā′-), **JOHN**, 1497?–1578?, English writer of interludes. — **THOMAS**, 1575?–1649?, English playwright and actor.

HEZ E KI′ AH A masculine personal name. [<Heb., Jehovah is strength]

— **HEZEKIAH** Twelfth King of Judah, son of Ahaz; reigned 726–715 B.C. *2 Kings* xviii, 1. Also *Ezechias*.

H-GIRDER *noun* An H-beam.

H-HINGE *noun* A hinge with long narrow leaves, which, when open, resembles the letter H. See illustration under HINGE.

H-HOUR *noun* The hour appointed for a military operation to begin: also called *zero hour*.

HI A QUA (-kwuh) *noun* Strings of dentalia, or shell money, used by Indians of the Puget Sound region. [<Chinook]

HI A TUS (hī·ā′·tus) *noun* [TUS or ·TUS ES *pl.*] 1 A gap or opening; break; interruption 2 Concurrence of two separate vowels without an intervening consonant. 3 A step wanting in a chain of proof. [<L.]

HI A WA′ THA (hī- *or* hē uh·wah′·thuh) Mohawk chief and venerated counselor in the organization of the League of the Iroquois, shortly before the advent of the Europeans. name used by Longfellow for the hero of his poem *Hiawatha*.

HI′ BER NAC LE (-năc·l) *noun* The place where an animal hibernates. [<L. *hibernaculum*, winter home, <*hiems*, winter] — **HI BER NAC′·U LAR** *adj.*

HI·BER NAC′ U LUM *noun* [L.] [LA *pl.*] 1 An encysted winter polyzoön bud capable of germinating in the spring. 2 A hibernating case constructed of foreign materials by certain insects.

HI BER NAL (hī·bŭr′·nul) *adj.* Pertaining to winter; wintry. [<L. *hibernalis* <*hiems*, winter]

HI′·BER NATE *intr. verb* [NAT ED, ·NAT ING] 1 To pass the winter, especially in a torpid state, as certain animals. 2 To pass the time in seclusion or inactivity [<L. *hibernatus* <*hiberno* <*hiems*, winter] — **HI BER NA′ TION** *noun.*

HI BER NI·A (hī·bŭr′-) The Latin and poetic name of Ireland.

HI BER·NI·AN *adj.* Pertaining to Hibernia or Ireland, or its people, Irish. — *noun* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Ireland.

HI BER NI AN ISM *noun* An Irish idiom or peculiarity of speech. Also **HI BER NI CISM.**

HI·BER′ NI CIZE (hī·bŭr′-) *tr. verb* [·CIZED, ·CIZ ING] To make Irish.

HI BIS CUS (hī- *or* hĭ-) *noun* A plant of a genus (*Hibiscus*) of herbs, shrubs, or trees of the rose-mallow family, with large, showy, variously colored flowers: adopted as the floral emblem of Hawaii. [<Gr. *hibiskos*, mallow]

HIC·CUP *noun* A short, catching sound, caused by spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm and windpipe. — *verb* To have the hiccups; utter a hiccup; utter with hiccups. Also **HIC COUGH** (hĭk′·up), **HICK·UP.** [<Earlier forms *hickock*, *hicket*; compare OF. *hicol*, woodpecker]

HIC ET U BI QUE (yu·bī′·kwee) [L.] Here and everywhere.

HICHT (hĭKt) *noun* [Scot.] Height.

HIC JA CET (hĭc jā′·sĕt) Here lies: inscribed on tombstones; hence, a tombstone, or its inscription. [<L.]

HICK *noun* [Pop.] One characterized by provincial manners, speech, or dress.

HICK EY *noun* 1 A T-shaped device of iron pipe used for bending a conduit. 2 A small fitting employed to secure an electric fixture to an outlet box.

HICK·OK, JAMES BUTLER, 1837–76, "Wild Bill," American frontier scout.

HICK O RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 An American tree of the walnut family (genus *Carya*), yielding an edible nut and having hard, tough, heavy wood: also called *shellbark*. 2 Something made of this wood, as a walking stick or a switch. 3 A strong cotton fabric, usually twilled: used for men's trousers and shirts. — **OLD HICKORY** Andrew Jackson: so nicknamed for his tough unyielding character. — *adj.* 1 Having a growth of hickory trees; as, a *hickory* bottom. 2 Made of hickory. 3 Tough, like hickory wood. 4 Pertaining to a hickory switch, used in punishment; as, *hickory* discipline. [<Algonquian]

HICK UP Same as HICCUP.

HICK WALL *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A woodpecker (family *Picidæ*), especially the little spotted woodpecker. [<OE. *hicol*]

HIC SE PUL TUS [L.] Here (is) buried.

HID Past tense of HIDE. — *adj.* Put out of sight; secreted; not known, unseen: also **HID DEN.** See synonyms under SECRET.

HI DAL GO *noun* A Spanish nobleman of the lower class. [<Sp.] — **HI DAL GA** *noun fem.*

HI DAL GO (hī dal′·gō; *Mex.* ē *thal′·gō*). A state in east-central Mexico; 8,057 square miles; capital, Pachuca.

HID DE KEL The Tigris: Biblical usage

HID DEN Past participle of HIDE. — *adj.* Same as HID.

HID′ DEN·ITE *noun* A transparent, yellow to green variety of spodumene found in Alexander County, N. C.: used as a gem. [<W. E. Hidden, 1853–1918, American mineralogist]

1HIDE *verb* [HID, HID DEN or HID, HID ING] 1 To put or keep out of sight 2 To secrete; disguise 3 To remove from danger. 4 To turn away from. 5 To shield, shelter. — **TO HIDE OUT** To go into hiding and remain hidden. [<OE. *hydan*] — **HID ER** *noun*

Synonyms: bury, cloak, conceal, cover, disguise, dissemble, entomb, inter, mask, overwhelm, screen, secrete, suppress, veil. *Hide* is the general term, including all the rest, signifying to put out of sight or beyond ready observation or approach, a thing may be *hidden* by intention, by accident, or by the imperfection of the faculties of the one from whom it is *hidden*. As an act of persons, to *conceal* is always intentional; one may *hide* his face in anger, grief, or abstraction, he *conceals* his face when he fears recognition. A house is *hidden* by foliage; the bird's nest is artfully *concealed*. A thing is *covered* by putting something over or around it, by accident or design; it is *screened* by putting something before it, always for protection from observation, inconvenience, attack, censure, etc. In the figurative use, a person may *hide* honorable feelings; he *conceals* an evil or hostile intent. Compare BURY, MASK, PALLIATE. *Antonyms*: admit, advertise, avow, betray, confess, disclose, discover, disinter, divulge, exhibit, exhume, expose, manifest, promulgate, publish, raise, reveal, show, tell, uncover, unmask, unveil

2HIDE *noun* 1 The skin of a large animal, as an ox, especially as material for leather. 2 The human skin humorously or with contempt. — *tr. verb.* [HID ED, HID ING] 1 To whip with a rawhide. 2 To remove the hide from. [<OE. *hyd*, skin]

3HIDE *noun* In Old English law, a measure of land, originally enough to support a family. [<OE. *hid*, *higid*]

HIDE·BOUND *adj.* 1 Affected with a rigid contraction of the skin. 2 Obstinately fixed in opinion; narrow-minded, bigoted. 3 Having the bark so closely adherent that it impedes growth. said of trees.

HID E·OUS (-us) *adj.* Shocking or dreadful, especially in looks; ghastly; revolting. See synonyms under FRIGHTFUL, GHASTLY, GRIM. [<F. *hideux*] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

HIDE-OUT *noun* [Pop.] A place of concealment and safety; hiding place; also, the act of going into hiding.

1HID·ING (hīd′-) *noun* The act of secreting, or the state of being secreted, concealment.

2HID ING (hīd′-) *noun* [Pop.] A flogging.

HIDING POWER The opacity of a paint, more specifically, the ability of a paint to reduce the contrast of a black-and-white surface to which it is applied.

HI DRO SIS *noun* 1 The formation and excretion of sweat. 2 Abnormal sweating. [<Gr. *hidrōs*, sweat]

HI·DROT IC *noun* A drug or other substance to promote sweating; a sudorific.

HIE (hī) *verb* [HIED, HIE ING or HY·ING] To urge to action; hasten; hurry; often with a reflexive pronoun. [<OE. *higian*, hasten]

HIE LA·MAN (hē′-) *noun* A shield of wood or bark about 3 feet long and 4 inches wide, used by the aborigines of Australia. [<Native term]

HI·E MAL *adj.* Hibernal. [<Gr. *hiems*, winter]

HI ER·A′·CO SPHINX (-sfinx) *noun* A hawk-headed sphinx. See SPHINX. [<Gr. *hierax*, hawk, + SPHINX]

HI′ ER·ARCH (hī′·ur·ark) *noun* 1 An ecclesiastical chief ruler; also, a leader of celestial hosts. 2 An official of ancient Greece who had charge of the votive offerings in a

temple. [<Gr. *hierarchēs* <*hieros*, sacred, + *archos*, ruler] —**HI ER·AR′·CHIC, HI·ER·AR′·CHAL, HI·ER AR′·CHI·CAL** *adj.* **HI′·ER·ARCH·ISM** (-ar·kizm) *noun* The principles, character, and rule of a hierarchy. —**HI′·ER ARCH·IST** *noun.*

HI′ ER AR CHY (-hī) *noun* [CHIES (kiz) *pl.*] **1** A body of ecclesiastical rulers; the higher and lower clergy collectively; hence, any body of rulers similarly organized. **2** The dominion of a hierarch or hierarchs; government by or as by prelates and inferior clergy; as, the constitution of the Anglican Church is a *hierarchy*. **3** In science or logic, a series of systematic groups, as kingdoms, classes, orders, families, genera, and species. **4** The body of angels collectively; the angelic host.

HI ER·AT′ IC *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to priests; devoted to sacred uses; sacerdotal; consecrated; as, the *hieratic* alphabet. **2** Of or pertaining to a cursive form of ancient Egyptian hieroglyphs, more complex than the demotic or popular cursive, employed for state papers, rituals, etc. Also **HI ER AT′ I·CAL.** [<Gr. *hieratikos* <*hieros*, sacred]

HI ER AT′ I CA *noun* A fine grade of papyrus.

HIERO A combining form from Greek *hieros*, sacred, divine.

HI ER OC′ RA CY *noun* Ecclesiastical rule or supremacy; a hierarchy. —**HI ER O·CRAT′·IC, HI ER·O·CRAT′·I CAL** *adj.*

HI′ ER O DULE (-dule) *noun* In ancient Greece, a temple slave, or one set apart as the property of some deity.

HI′ ER O GLYPH (-glif) *noun.* **1** Picture-writing, especially of the ancient Egyptians: usually in the plural. **2** A character or word supposed to convey a hidden meaning. **3** *pl* Humorously, illegible handwriting; unintelligible scribbling. Also **HI ER O GLYPH′ IC.** [HIERO- + Gr. *glypho*, carve] —**HI ER O·GLYPH′·IC, HI ER·O GLYPH′ I CAL** *adj.* —**HI ER O GLYPH′ I CAL LY** *adv.*

HI ER OG′ LY PHIST *noun* One skilled in the art of reading hieroglyphics.

HI′ ER O GRAM *noun* A sacred writing; a character or symbol of sacred significance. [HIERO- + -GRAM]

HI ER OL′ O GY *noun* **1** The science of or a treatise on ancient Egyptian writings and inscriptions. **2** The scientific study and comparison of religions. [HIERO- + -LOGY] —**HI ER O LOG′ IC, HI ER·O LOG′·I CAL** *adj.* —**HI ER OL′ O·GIST** *noun.*

HI′ ER O MAN CY *noun* The act of divining by observing things offered in sacrifice. [HIERO- + Gr. *manteia*, divination]

HI ER O MAR′·TYR (-tur) *noun* A martyred priest. [<HIERO- + MARTYR]

Hi ER ON I, died 467 B.C., tyrant of Syracuse, 478–467 B.C.; patron of literature. Also **Hi ER O.**

Hi ER ON′ Y·MITE *noun* A follower of St. Jerome (Hieronymus), also, a member of one of the several monastic orders named after him.

Hi ER ON′ Y MUS (*L.* hī·ur·ōn′·i·mus; *Dutch, G., Sw* ē·ā·rō′·ni·moos) Same as JEROME. Also [Pg.] **Hi E RO′ NI MO** (ē·ā·rō′·ni·mo).

HI′ ER O PHANT (hī′·ur- *or* hī·ĕr′·o·fant) *noun* The chief priest of the Eleusinian mysteries; hence, a teacher of any religious mystery. [<Gr. *hierophantēs*, <*hieros*, sacred, + *phainō*, show] —**HI·ER O PHAN′·TIC** *adj.*

HI ER O PHO′ BI A *noun* Morbid fear of sacred and religious things

HI ER O THER′ A PY (-thĕr′·uh pī) *noun* Treatment of disease by religious symbolism and exercises. —**HI ER O·THER′ A PIST** *noun.*

HIG GLE *intr. verb* [**HIG GLED** (hĭg′·ld), **HIG GLING**] **1** To dispute about trifling matters. **2** To peddle provisions. [Variant of HAGGLE] —**HIG GLER** *noun.*

HIG GLE DY-PIG GLE DY [Pop.] *adj.* Being in a disordered state. —*noun* Great confusion. —*adv.* In a confused manner.

HIGH (hī) *adj* **1** Greatly elevated above any object; lofty; as, a *high* mountain. **2** Extending upward; having altitude with some qualifying word; as, it is only an inch *high*. **3** Elevated, in a figurative sense; holding lofty or the chief rank; principal; as, a *high* official, advanced to a state of completion or perfection; consummate, as, *high* noon. **4** Exalted in degree or quality; preeminent; as, a *high* purpose, of large amount or quantity; dear; costly; as, a *high* rate of interest; he bought the property at a *high* price. **5** Elated, merry; gay; as, in *high* spirits; of grave import, serious, weighty. **6** Proud in manner, appearance, or tone, lofty; ostentatious. **7** Unusual in respect to physical character or quality; strong; intense; as, *high* color. **8** Having a relatively acute or sharp sound; shrill; as, a *high* tone. **9** Remote; old; as, *high* antiquity. **10** Complex in organization: said of animals and plants: usually in the comparative degree; as, the *higher* mammals. **11** Tainted: said of meat. **12** Produced with the tongue in a raised position: said of a vowel sound, as *i* in *high*. **13** Situated far from the equator; as, *high* latitudes. **14** Extreme, as in doctrine. **15** Mighty; powerful. **16** [Pop.] Partially intoxicated.

—*adv.* **1** In a high manner; eminently. **2** To a great altitude. **3** To a high pitch. **4** Conspicuously; luxuriously; also, abstrusely. [<OE. *heah*] —**HIGH′·LY** *adv.* —**HIGH′·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): elevated, eminent, exalted, lofty, noble, proud, steep, tall, towering, uplifted. *Deep*, while an antonym of *high* in usage, may apply to the very same distance simply measured in an opposite direction. *High* applying to vertical distance measured from below upward, and *deep* to vertical distance measured from above downward; as, a *deep* valley nestling between *high* mountains. *High* is a relative term signifying greatly raised above any object, base, or surface, in comparison with what is usual, or with some standard; a table is *high* if it exceeds thirty inches; a hill is not *high* at a hundred feet. That is *tall* whose height is greatly in excess of its breadth or diameter, and whose actual height is great for an object of its kind; as, a *tall* tree; a *tall* man, *tall* grass. That is *lofty* which is imposing or majestic in height, we term a spire *tall* with reference to its altitude, or *lofty* with reference to its majestic appearance. That is *elevated* which is raised somewhat above its surroundings; that is *eminent* which is far above them; as, an *elevated* platform; an *eminent* promontory. In the figurative sense, *elevated* is less than *eminent*, and this less than *exalted*; we speak of *high*, *lofty*, or *elevated* thoughts, aims, etc., in the good sense, but sometimes of *high* feelings, looks, words, etc., in the invidious sense of haughty or arrogant. A *high* ambition may be merely selfish; a *lofty* ambition is worthy and *noble*. Compare HAUGHTY, ŏSTEEP. *Antonyms*: base, deep, degraded, depressed, dwarfed, inferior, low, mean, short, stunted.

HIGH BALL *noun* **1** An alcoholic drink, consisting of whisky to which is added soda water, mineral water, or ginger ale, served in a tall glass with broken ice. **2** A railroad signal meaning "go ahead."

HIGH-BINDER *noun* [Local] One who pursues another relentlessly; a rough, specifically, one of a Chinese secret society of blackmailers.

HIGH-BLOWER *noun* A horse, with good lungs, that blows considerably when galloping.

HIGH-BORN *adj.* Of noble birth or extraction.

HIGH BOY *noun* A tall chest of drawers usually in two sections, the lower a table-like structure: called *tallboy* in England. See LOWBOY.

HIGH-BRED *adj.* **1** Having a fine pedigree. **2** Characterized by fine manners or breeding.

HIGH BROW *noun* [Pop.] **1** A person who assumes a superior attitude toward others. **2** A learned or intellectual person.

High Church The group in the Anglican Church that exalts the authority of the church and emphasizes the value of ritual. See Low Church. —**High-Churchman** *noun.*

HIGH COMEDY A comedy of normal character and normal situation.

HIGH DAY A holiday; feast day.

HIGHER CRITICISM The scientific method of ascertaining, chiefly through internal evidence, the date, authorship, subsequent editorial changes, etc., of a manuscript or text. Specifically, this method, beginning with Rabbi Aben Ezra in 1168 and culminating in the late 19th century, sets forth liberal interpretations of the Bible. Compare LOWER CRITICISM.

HIGHER EDUCATION **1** College education. **2** Any education beyond secondary schooling, giving advanced opportunities in general or special fields of learning.

Higher Thought New Thought.

HIGH EXPLOSIVE **1** A bursting charge that explodes by detonation and with extreme velocity. **2** A shell charged with high explosive.

HIGH FA LU′ TIN (-lōō′·tĭn) *adj* [Pop.] High-flown in manner of speech. —*noun* High-sounding language or writing; bombastic speech. Also **HIGH FA LU′ TING.**

HIGH-FIDELITY *adj.* Capable of reproducing programs with a minimum of sound-distortion: said of certain radio receivers and transmitters.

HIGH-FLIER *noun* **1** One that flies high. **2** One who goes to extremes or lives extravagantly. **3** In the 18th century, a staunch supporter, as in politics or the church. Also **HIGH-FLYER.**

HIGH-FLOWN *adj.* **1** Pretentious. **2** Extravagant in style.

HIGH-FLYING *adj.* Having lofty ideas and aims; extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-FREQUENCY *adj.* Beyond the range of audibility, usually from 6,000 kilocycles and up: said of wave-frequencies.

High German See under GERMAN.

HIGH-HANDED *adj.* Carried on in an overbearing manner.

HIGH-HAT *noun* [Pop.] One who wears a top hat; hence, an aristocrat; snob. —*adj.* Aristocratic; snobbish. —*tr. verb* To snub; treat snobbishly.

HIGH-HOLE *noun* [Local] A bird, the flicker. Also **HIGH-HOLDER.**

HIGH JACK, HIGH·JACK·ER, etc. Same as HIJACK, etc.

HIGH-JINKS *noun* An old Scotch game of forfeits, in which one was chosen by lot to perform a task; also [Pop.] rough sports or jollification.

HIGH JUMP A jump for height: distinguished from *broad jump*.

HIGH-KEYED *adj.* **1** With high musical pitch. **2** Sensitive; spirited.

HIGH·LAND *noun* An elevation of land.

[·LAND·ER *noun* A mountaineer. Also HIGH·LAND·MAN. ___[·LAND·ER *noun* A native of the Scottish Highlands; a Gael.

HIGHLAND FLING A lively Scotch dance.

HIGH·LANDS *noun pl.* A mountainous region; especially, the part of Scotland north of the Grampians.

HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON A mountainous region in New York; intersected by the Hudson River.

HIGH·LIGHT (hī′·līte) *noun* 1 *pl.* The whitest or bright spots in a photograph or picture; conversely, the dark spots on the negative of a photograph. 2 A part or detail of special importance or vividness; as, that touchdown was the *highlight* of the game.

— *tr. verb* To give special emphasis to; feature.

HIGH LIVING A luxurious manner of life, as in diet.

HIGH MASS In the Roman Catholic Church, a mass accompanied by full ceremonial.

HIGH-MINDED *adj.* 1 Showing an elevated mind; with lofty ethics or feelings. 2 Haughty; arrogant. — **HIGH-MINDED·NESS** *noun.*

HIGH-MUCK-A-MUCK *noun* [Pop.] A person of importance, real or pretended.

HIGH·NESS *noun* A title of honor belonging to persons of royal rank: with *His, Her,* or *Your.*

HIGH PLACE Among Semitic peoples, an altar or place of worship, generally on a bare, lofty hill or mountain. — **HIGH-PLACED** *adj.*

HIGH-PRESSURE *adj.* 1 Having or using a high steam pressure; originally, non-condensing: said of steam engines. 2 [Pop.] Exerting vigorous tactics; pressing; urgent; as, *high-pressure* salesmanship.

HIGH PRIEST A chief priest.

HIGH-PROOF *adj.* Containing a large percentage of alcohol; highly rectified; as *high-proof* whisky; also, subjected to or capable of withstanding a severe test; as, *high-proof* fuel.

HIGH RELIEF See under RELIEF.

HIGH·ROAD *noun* 1 A main road. 2 A common or easy method or course. See synonyms under WAY.

HIGH-ROLLER *noun* [Pop.] A reckless spender.

HIGH SCHOOL See under SCHOOL. — **HIGH-SCHOOL** *adj.*

HIGH SEAS The unenclosed waters of the ocean or sea.

HIGH-SEASONED *adj.* Made rich in flavor, as by the addition of spices; also, racy; sparkling; lively.

HIGH SIGN *noun* [Pop.] An informing or warning gesture or grimace.

HIGH-SOUNDING *adj.* Ostentatious or imposing in sound or import.

HIGH-SPIRITED *adj.* Full of spirit; not brooking restraint.

HIGH-STRUNG *adj.* Strung to a high pitch; strained; highly sensitive.

HIGHT (hīte) *verb* [Obs.] [HIGHT or HOT, HIGHT or HOTE or HO TEN] 1 To call or name; also, to be called or named. 2 To command. 3 To promise. [<OE. *heht,* preterite of *hatan,* call]

HIGHT (hīte) Same as HEIGHT. Also [Obs.] **HIGHTH.**

HIGH TEA A substantial afternoon or early evening meal at which meat is served.

HIGH-TEST *adj.* Designating a material or substance which has passed severe tests of fitness; specifically, a grade of gasoline with a low boiling-point range.

HIGH TIDE 1 The maximum tidal elevation of the water at any point; also, the time of its occurrence. 2 Any culminating point in a series of events. Also **HIGH WATER.**

HIGH TIME [Pop.] 1 About time; past the proper time. 2 An occasion of revelry and excitement.

HIGH-TONED *adj.* 1 Of high principles; honorable. 2 Having a high pitch. 3 [Pop.] Aristocratic; fashionable.

HIGH TREASON Treason against the sovereign or state; specifically, in the United States, the act of aiding, abetting, comforting, or succoring enemies of the government.

HIGH·TY-TIGH·TY (-tī′-) *adj. & interj.* Hoity-toity.

HIGH-WATER *adj.* Pertaining to high tide or to its time or altitude.

HIGH WAY *noun* 1 A public thoroughfare; specified line of travel. 2 A common or open way or course. See synonyms under ROAD, WAY.

HIGH′·WAY MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] One who practices robbery on the highway. See synonyms under ROBBER.

HIGH WINE Grain spirits distilled to a high percentage of alcohol: usually in the plural.

HIGH-WROUGHT (-rawt) *adj.* 1 Skilfully or finely wrought. 2 Highly agitated; impassioned.

HII·U (hee′·óo) An island off the western coast of Estonia in the Baltic Sea; 371 square miles. Also [Dan.] *Dago* or *Dagden.*

HI′·JACK ER *noun* [Pop.] Originally, one of a band of hoboes who preyed on harvesters of the western United States. Recently, one who preys on bootleggers or on dealers in contraband wares. Also spelled *highjacker.* — **HI·JACK** *tr. verb.*

HIKE *verb* [HIKED, HIK·ING] 1 To jerk or toss. 2 To hitch; work up. 3 To march; tramp. — *noun* A weary journey on foot; a long walk. [Perhaps variant of HITCH *verb*]

HI·LA·RI·OUS (hī- *or* hĭ-) *adj.* Boisterously merry; romping. See synonyms under MERRY. [<OE. <Gr. *hilaros,* cheerful] — **·LY** *adv.*

HI·LAR′·I·TY (hī·lăr′-) *noun* Boisterous mirth. See synonyms under LAUGHTER.

HIL·A·RY A masculine personal name. Also **HI·LA·RI·US** (*L.* hĭ·lä′·rĭ·ŭs; *Dan., Dutch, G., Sw.,* hē·lah′·rĭ·ŭs), [F.] **HI·LAIRE** (ē·lehr′), [Pg., Sp.] **HI·LA·RI·O** (hē·lah′·rē·ō). [<L., joyful, hilarious]

— **HILARY, SAINT,** 300–367, anti-Arian bishop of Poitiers.

HILARY TERM or **SITTING** One of the four terms recognized in English courts of law, lasting from Jan. 11 to March 23: so called from the festival of St. Hilary (Jan. 13).

HIL′·DE·BRAND Personal name of Gregory VII. — **HIL′·DE·BRAN·DINE** (-din *or* -dīne) *adj.*

HIL·DING [Obs.] *adj.* Mean; paltry; cowardly. — *noun* A base or cowardly person; a wretch. [Akin to DHEEL]

HILL *noun* 1 A conspicuous natural elevation, lower than a mountain, usually with rounded crest and gentle slope. 2 A small heap or pile of earth or the like, raised or made artificially, as by animals or in cultivation; applied to the cluster of plants or roots that are hilled in. — **UP HILL AND DOWN DALE** 1 Cross-country. 2 Thoroughly; perseveringly; vehemently.

— *verb* 1 To draw the earth about or over. 2 To be gathered together in a heap.

— *adj.* Living in, or coming in from, a hilly country; as, *hill* folk, *hill* songs; also, having many hills; as, *hill* country. [<OE. *hyll*]

HILL, AMBROSE POWELL, 1825–1865, American Confederate general. — **ARCHIBALD VIVIAN,** born 1886, English physiologist. — **JAMES JEROME,** 1838–1916, American railroad promoter; financier.

HILL-AND-DALE *adj.* Designating a method of sound recording on wax by making the cuts perpendicular to the surface of the disk, the varying depth corresponding with the sound values. Compare LATERAL CUT.

HILL′·BIL·LY *noun* [Pop.] A mountaineer, especially of the southern United States: a derogatory term.

HILL·ER *noun* 1 One who makes hills about seeding plants. 2 A mechanical appliance for this purpose.

HILL·MAN *noun* 1 A dweller in a hilly country; highlander; especially, a member of any hill tribe of India. 2 A climber of hills. 3 A Cameronian.

HILL MINA An East Indian starlinglike bird (*Eulabes religiosa*) that can be taught to speak. Also **HILL MYNA.**

HIL·LO *interj.* Hello. Also **HIL LOA.**

HILL·OCK (-uk) *noun* A small hill; a mound. — **HILL·OCK·Y** *adj.*

HILL·SIDE *noun* The side of a hill; a slope or rise of ground.

HILL·TOP *noun* The summit of a hill.

HILL′·Y *adj.* [HILL·I·ER, HILL·I·EST] 1 Full of hills; swelling; rounded. 2 Like a hill; steep. — **HILL·I·NESS** *noun.*

HILT *noun* The handle and guard of a sword or dagger. — **UP TO THE HILT** Thoroughly; completely. — *tr. verb* To provide with a hilt. [<OE.]

HI·LUM *noun* [HI·LA *pl.*] 1 The scar on a seed indicating its point of attachment; also, the nucleus of a starch grain or the eye of a bean. 2 The fissurelike interval where ducts, vessels, and nerves enter and leave an organ. Also **HI·LUS.** [<L.]

HIM *pron.* The objective case of HE. See HE. [<OE.]

HI·MA·LA·YA (hĭ·mah′·lyuh *or* hĭm·uh·lāy′·yuh) A mountain chain between Tibet and India; 1,500 miles; highest peak, Mt. Everest, 29,141 ft. Also **THE HI MA·LA YAS.** — **HI·MA LA·YAN** *adj.*

HI MAT·I·ON (-ĭ·ŏn) *noun* [Gr.] [·I·A *pl.*] A large square or oblong piece of cloth worn as a mantle by ancient Greeks.

HIM·A·VAT A personification of the Himalaya Mountains.

HIMM·LER, HEINRICH, 1900–45, chief of German Gestapo, 1936–45.

HIM·SELF *pron.* [THEM·SELVES *pl.*] 1 A reflexive and usually intensive or emphatic form of the third-person pronoun, masculine gender. 2 One's normal physical or mental condition; one's consciousness; one's individuality; as, he stumbled, but soon recovered *himself.* 3 [Obs.] He: used as nominative alone without noun or pronoun; as, the dagger which *himself* gave Edith.

HIM′·YAR·ITE *noun* 1 One of an ancient tribe of SW. Arabia and the opposite African mainland. 2 An Arab of a group of ancient kindred tribes, or of their descendants, inhabiting southern Arabia. [<Himyar, king of the Himyarites] — **HIM·YA·RIT′·IC** *adj.*

HIND (hīnd) *adj.* [HIND·ER, HIND·MOST or HIND ER MOST] Belonging to the rear. [<OE. *hindan,* behind]

HIND (hīnd) *noun* 1 The female of the red deer or stag. 2 One of various fishes. [<OE.]

HIND (hīnd) *noun* [Obs.] A farm laborer; also, a peasant. [<OE. *hina, higna,* genitive plural of *higa,* inferior member of a household]

HIND·BRAIN (hīnd′-) *noun* That part of the brain which develops from the posterior or third embryonic vesicle, including the cerebellum and pons, the medulla oblongata and its membranous roof, or the epencephalon, metencephalon, etc.

HIN·DE·MITH (-mĭt), **PAUL**, born 1895, German composer.

HIN DEN·BURG (hĭn'·dun·bŏŏrK) A city of SE. Prussia, Germany: formerly called *Zabrze*.

HIN DEN·BURG (fŏn hĭn'·dun·bŏŏrK), **PAUL VON BENECKENDORFF UND VON**, 1847–1934, German soldier and statesman; president of the German Republic, 1925–34.

HINDENBURG LINE A strongly fortified line of defense in World War I, established by the Germans in 1916, and running through Saint Laurent, Cambrai, Canal du Nord, Saint Quentin, and La Fère; abandoned in October, 1918.

1HIN DER *verb* 1 To keep from or delay in action, progress, motion, or growth; obstruct. 2 To embarrass; prevent. 3 To be or act as an obstruction or a check. [<OE. *hindrian* <*hinder*, behind] — **HIN·DER·ANCE** or **HIN·DRANCE** *noun* — **HIN DER ER** *noun*.

Synonyms: baffle, balk, bar, block, check, clog, counteract, delay, embarrass, encumber, foil, frustrate, hamper, impede, obstruct, prevent, resist, retard, stay, stop, thwart. A railroad train may be *hindered* by a snowstorm from arriving on time; it may by special order be *prevented* from starting. To *retard* is simply to make slow by any means whatever. To *obstruct* is to *hinder*, or possibly to *prevent* advance or passage by putting something in the way, to *oppose* or *resist* is to *hinder*, or possibly to *prevent*, by directly contrary or hostile action, *resist* being the stronger term and having more suggestion of physical force, *obstructed* roads *hinder* the march of an enemy, though there may be no force strong enough to *oppose* it. Compare EMBARRASS, IMPEDE, LIMIT, PROHIBIT, RESTRAIN, SUSPEND. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for HELP, QUICKEN.

2HIND ER (hīnd'–) *adj*. Pertaining to or constituting the rear. [<OE.]

HIND GUT (hīnd–) *noun* The embryonic structure from which the colon develops.

HIN DI (-dee) *noun* The principal vernacular language of northern India, belonging to the Indo-Aryan family of languages. It includes **WESTERN HINDI**, of which Hindustani is the principal, and **EASTERN HINDI**. [<Pers.]

HIND MOST (hīnd'·most) *adj*. Situated in the extreme rear. Also **HIND ER MOST**.

HIN DOO, HIN DOO ISM, etc. Same as HINDU, etc.

HIND' QUAR TER *noun* One of the four parts into which the half of a carcass of a quadruped is usually divided, including a hind leg.

HIN DRANCE (-druns) *noun* The act of hindering; also, an obstacle or check. See synonyms under IMPEDIMENT.

HIND SIGHT (hīnd'·sīte) *noun* 1 Knowledge based on experience: in humorous imitation of *foresight*. 2 The hindmost sight on a gun or rifle.

HIN DU (-doo) *noun* 1 A member of the native Aryan race of India. 2 Any native of India who professes Hinduism. —*adj*. Of or pertaining to the people or religion of India. Also **HIN DOO**. [<Pers. <*Hind*, India]

HIN DU ISM *noun* The popular religion of India, consisting of the ancient religion of the Brahmans, with an admixture of Buddhism and other philosophies. Its supreme deities are the triad of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, while numberless inferior divinities and natural objects, as trees, serpents, etc., are objects of worship.

HIN' DU IZE *tr. verb* [IZED, IZ ING] To bring into conformity with Hindu customs and speech, as a race or nation.

HINDU-KUSH MOUNTAINS (-kōōsh) A range in central Asia, the westward continuation of the Himalaya, highest point, Tirach Mir, 25,420 ft.

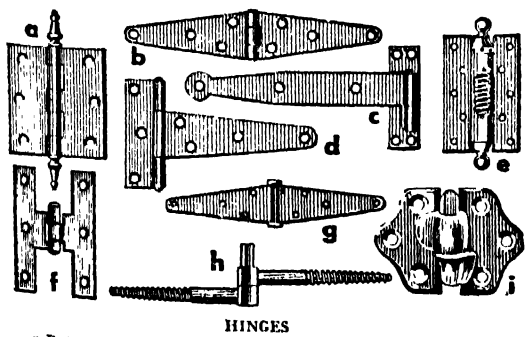
HIN DU·STAN' (-stahn') 1 India: the Persian name. 2 The predominantly Hindu areas of India, as distinguished from the Muslim areas. compare PAKISTAN. Also **HIN DO STAN'**.

HIN DU STA' NI (-stah'·nē) *noun* The principal dialect of Western Hindi; the official language and general medium of communication in India. —*adj*. Of or pertaining to Hindustan, its people, or to Hindustani.

HING *verb* [Scot.] To hang.

HINGE (hinj) *noun* 1 A device allowing one part to turn upon another; as, the hook or joint on which a door or shutter swings or turns. 2 A device consisting of two metal plates joined by a rod, used as to connect a lid to a box. 3 A natural articulation; a joint, as in the shell of an oyster. 4 Figuratively, a pivotal point on which anything depends for its effect or course.

—*verb* [HINGED (hinjd), HING ING] 1 To furnish with a hinge; turn, as on a hinge. 2 To be fitted with hinges; depend; hang. 3 To make or depend upon a contingency. [<ME. *henge* <OE., *hengen*, hanging]



HINGES

a Butt-hinge. b Strap-hinge. c Plate-hinge. d T-hinge. e Spring-hinge. f H-hinge. g Link-hinge. h Gate-hinge. i Blind-hinge.

HINGE JOINT In anatomy, a joint in which angular motion occurs in but one plane, as the elbow joint.

HIN NY *noun* [NIES *pl*.] The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass. —*intr. verb* [HIN NIED, HIN·NY·ING] To whinny; neigh. [<L. *hinnio*, whinny]

HINT *verb* 1 To suggest indirectly. 2 To foreshadow; as, the clouds *hint* rain. See synonyms under ALLUDE. —*noun* 1 A covert or indirect allusion. 2 A fractional part or trace; as, there was no *hint* of odor. 3 [Obs.] Opportunity; cue; intimation. See synonyms under SUGGESTION. [<OE. *hentan*, seize]

HIN' TER LAND *noun* Land lying behind a definite portion of a seacoast or riverside: opposed to *foreland;* also, popularly, the rural districts; the provinces. [<G.]

HI OB (hī'·op) [G.] Same as JOB.

1HIP *noun* 1 The lateral part of the body between the brim of the pelvis and the free part of the thigh. 2 The hip joint. 3 The coxa in insects. 4 The external angle in which adjacent roof-slopes meet each other; also, a truncated roof or gable. — **ON** or **UPON THE HIP** In a position prejudicial to success: in allusion to a wrestler's trick.

—*tr. verb* [HIPPED, HIP·PING] 1 To fracture or sprain the hip of (an animal). 2 To build with a hip, as a roof. 3 In wrestling, to throw (one's opponent) over the hip. [<OE. *hype*]

2HIP *noun* The fruit of a rose, especially of the dogrose. [<OE. *heope*]

3HIP *interj*. An exclamation used to introduce a hurrah, or to give the signal for it.

4HIP *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng.] To hop.

HIP AND THIGH Mercilessly; unsparingly.

HIP BONE A large irregular bone belonging to the pelvis and forming the principal prominence of the hip.

HIP GIRDLE 1 The bony arch formed by the union of the two hip bones, the pelvic girdle. 2 A form of sword belt worn in the 14th century: so called because it passed diagonally from waist to hip, not directly around the waist. Also **HIP BELT**.

HIP JOINT The joint between the hip bone and the thigh bone or femur.

HIP PARCH (hip'·ark) *noun* In ancient Greek history, a cavalry commander.

HIP PAR·CHUS (-kus), 160?–125? B.C. Greek astronomer.

1HIPPED (hipt) *adj*. 1 Injured as by fracture of the hip. 2 Having hips of a stated kind; as, heavy-*hipped*.

2HIPPED (hipt) *adj*. [Pop.] 1 Affected with hypochondria. 2 Unduly interested or engrossed by something; obsessed; as, *hipped* on socialism.

HIPPED ROOF A hip roof.

HIP' PET·Y–HOP *noun* A hopping gait. —*adv*. With a hop and a skip: also **HIP'·PET·Y–HOP PET·Y**.

HIP PISH *adj*. [Pop.] In England, melancholic; low-spirited.

HIPPO- A combining form from Greek *hippos*, horse.

HIP PO·CAM' PUS *noun* [·PI (pī) *pl*.] 1 In Greek mythology, a fabulous sea monster with the head and forequarters of a horse and the tail of a dolphin. 2 One of two eminences found on the floor of the lateral ventricles of the brain. The larger one, **HIPPOCAMPUS MAJOR**, is in the descending or temporal cornu of the ventricle, and has the appearance of a rude paw. The smaller one, **HIPPOCAMPUS MINOR**, is in the occipital cornu. 3 The sea-horse. Also **HIP'·PO·CAMP**. [<Gr. *hippos*, horse, + *kampos*, sea monster] — **HIP·PO·CAM'·PAL** *adj*.

HIP·PO CEN' TAUR (-sèn'·tawr) *noun* A centaur. [<HIPPO- + Gr. *kentauros*, centaur]

HIP'·PO CRAS *noun* An old cordial made of spiced wine, with other ingredients. [<F. Hippocrates]

HIP·POC RA TES (-rah·teez), about 460–357 B.C., Greek physician, called the Father of Medicine.

HIP·PO CRAT' IC *adj*. Of or pertaining to Hippocrates.

HIPPOCRATIC OATH An oath administered to those entering the practice of medicine in early days and accredited to Hippocrates, and still administered to graduates about to receive a medical degree.

HIP'·PO CRENE (-kreen *or* -krē'·nē). In Greek mythology, the fount of the Muses, flowing from the side of Mt. Helicon. [< HIPPO- + Gr. *krenē*, fountain]

HIP PO DA·MI' A 1 In classical mythology, the wife of Pelops and daughter of Œnomaus, who offered her to the man who could win in a race against his horses. 2 The wife of Pirithous; also called *Deidamia*. 3 Same as BRISEIS.

HIP'·PO·DROME *noun* 1 An ancient racecourse. 2 A modern circus. 3 A fraudulent race or athletic contest with a prearranged winner. —*intr. verb* [·DROMED, ·DROM·ING] 1 To conduct, or compete in, a race or contest the result

of which is prearranged. **2** To show off; be spectacular. [<Gr. *hippos*, horse, + *dromos*, course]

HIP'·PO GRIFF *noun* A fabled beast with the wings, head, and claws of a griffin, and the hoofs and tail of a horse. Also **HIP'·PO·GRYPH**. [<Gr. *hippos*, horse, + LL. *gryphus*, griffin]



HIPPOGRIFF

HIP·POL·Y·TA A queen of the Amazons. Hercules slew her, according to one tradition; Theseus married her, according to another.

HIP·POL·Y·TUS In Greek mythology, an Athenian hero, son of Theseus and Antiope; he spurned the love of his stepmother Phædra, who thereupon aspersed him before Theseus. At the request of the latter, Poseidon sent a bull from the sea, which frightened Hippolytus' horses, so that he fell from his chariot and was dragged to death. The story is made the subject of a tragedy by Euripides.

HIP·POM'·E·DON See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

HIP·POM·E·NES (–neez) In Greek mythology, the husband of Atalanta.

HIP·POPH·A·GIST (–pŏf'·uh·jĭst) *noun* An eater of horseflesh. Also **HIP·POPH·A·GUS**. [<HIPPO– + Gr. *phagein*, eat] — **HIP·POPH·A·GOUS** (–gus) *adj.*

HIP·POPH·A·GY (–pof'·uh·jī) *noun* The act or habit of eating horse flesh.

HIP·PO·POT'·A·MUS *noun* [·MUS·ES or ·MI *pl.*] A large amphibious, short-legged, thick-skinned African mammal related to the pigs (*Hippopotamus amphibius*), having a massive body and very broad obtuse muzzle; river-horse. Among living quadrupeds it ranks next to the elephant in size. [<L. <Gr. *hippos*, horse, + *potamos*, river]



HIPPOPOTAMUS

HIP·PO RE·GI·US (ree'·jĭ·us) A city in Numidia, the residence of St. Augustine; now Bône, Algeria.

HIP·PO ZA·RY·TUS An ancient name of Bizerte, Tunisia.

HIP·PUS *noun* A disorder of the eyes characterized by rapid, spasmodic changes in size of the pupil when exposed to light.

·HIPPUS A combining form from Greek *hippos*, meaning horse: used especially in paleontology, as in Plio*hippus*, the horse of the Pliocene period.

HIP ROOF **1** A roof rising directly from the wall plate on all sides, and thus having no gable. **2** A short portion of a roof over a truncated gable. Also called *hipped roof*.

HIP–SHOT *adj.* Having the hip joint dislocated; hence, lame; awkward.

HIP STRAP The strap that supports the breeching of a harness.

HI·RAM A masculine personal name. [<Heb., nobly born] — **HIRAM**, 989?–936 B.C., king of Tyre who helped to build Solomon's temple. *1 Kings* v.

HIR·CINE (hûr'·sĭn) *adj.* Like a goat; especially having a goatlike smell. [<L. *hircus*, goat]

HIRE *tr. verb* [HIRED, HIR·ING] **1** To contract for the labor and services of, or for the temporary possession and use of, for a compensation; in a bad sense, to bribe. **2** To grant the use of (a thing) or the services of (a person) for pay; let; lease; as, I *hired* my son to him. See synonyms under EMPLOY, RETAIN. — **TO HIRE OUT** [Pop.] To let, generally for use or work beyond the premises; as, to *hire out* a carriage: often reflexively, sometimes with the pronoun understood; as, to *hire* oneself *out*, to *hire out* for a year. — *noun* **1** Compensation for labor, services, etc. **2** The act of hiring. See synonyms under SALARY. [<OE. *hyr*, wages] — **HIR·A·BLE**, **HIRE A·BLE** *adj.* — **HIR·ER** *noun*.

HIRE·LING *adj.* Serving for hire; venal. See synonyms under VENAL. — *noun* One who serves for or only for hire.

HI·RO·HI·TO (hee·rō·hee·tō), born 1901, emperor of Japan, 1926–

HI·RO·SHI·GE (hee·rō·shee·gĕ), **ANDO**, 1797–1858, Japanese painter and print-maker.

HI·RO·SHI·MA (hee·rō·shee·mah) A seaport in SW. Honshu Island, Japan; devastated by first atomic bomb, August 6, 1945. Also **HI·RO·SI·MA** (–see·mah).

HIR·PLE (hûr'·pl) *intr. verb* [Scot.] To walk lamely; limp.

HIR·SEL (hûr'·sl) [Scot.] *tr. verb* To arrange in order; place in different flocks. — *noun* A flock of sheep.

HIR·SEL *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1** To edge along sidewise while sitting. **2** To make a rustling sound while moving over a rough surface. Also **HIR·SLE**.

HIR·SUTE (hûr·sūt') *adj.* **1** Having a hairy covering; set with bristles; shaggy. **2** Covered with coarse hairs or hairlike processes. **3** Covered with fine hairlike feathers, as the feet of certain birds. [<L. *hirsutus*, rough] — **·NESS** *noun*

HIR·U·DIN (hĭr'·ōō–) *noun* A secretion obtained from the buccal glands of leeches which acts as an anti-coagulant of blood. [<L. *hirudo*, leech]

HI·RU·DI·NOID (hĭ·rōō'–) *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling a leech.

HI·RU·DO (hĭ·rōō'·dō) *noun* The leech, especially the medicinal leech (*Hirudo medicinalis*). [<L.]

HI·RUN·DINE (–dĭn) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a family of passerine birds (*Hirundinidæ*); swallowlike.

HIS *pron.* **1** Of, belonging to, or pertaining to him: the possessive case of HE, often used adjectively; as *his* pen; the child is *his*; also with *of*; as, a friend of *his*. **2** [Obs.] Of or belonging to it: used of inanimate objects. [<OE.]

HIS·KI·A (hĭs·kē'·ah) [Dutch, G.] Same as HEZEKIAH.

HIS·PA·NI·A Spain: ancient Latin and present poetical name.

HIS·PAN·IC *adj.* Pertaining to Spain or Spaniards.

HIS·PAN·I·CISM (–sĭzm) *noun* A speech peculiar to the Spanish.

HIS·PA NIO'·LA (hĭs·pun·yō'·luh) An island of the West Indies; 29,586 square miles; formerly called *Haiti*; containing the republic of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

HIS·PA·NO–MO RESQUE (hĭs·pah'·no–mō·rĕsk') *adj.* Pertaining to or naming the art of Spain having Moorish characteristics.

HIS·PID *adj.* Rough with stiff hairs or bristles; bristly. [<L. *hispidus*, hairy] — **HIS·PID·I TY** *noun*.

HISS *noun* The prolonged sound of *s*, especially as an expression of contempt; also, any similar sound. — *verb* **1** To utter a hiss. **2** To condemn, or to affect in any way, by uttering a hiss. **3** To give utterance to with a hiss. [<ME. *hissen*, *hyshen*, <OE. *hyscan*, jeer at]

HIS·SAR LIK A locality in NW. Asia Minor, near the mouth of the Dardanelles; site of ancient Troy.

HIS·SEL [Scot.] Same as HIRSEL.

HISS ING *noun* **1** The act of uttering a hiss. **2** [Obs.] An object of scorn or contempt.

HIST (hĭst) *interj.* Be silent! hush! hark! — *tr. verb* To urge on by making a hissing sound.

HIST (hĭst) [Local] *verb & noun* Hoist.

HIS'·TA·MINE (–meen) *noun* A white crystalline substance, $C_5H_9N_3$, found in ergot, in certain decaying meat products, and as a decomposition product of histidine. It stimulates gastric secretion and has a contracting action on the uterus. [<HIST(IDINE) + AMINE]

HIS'·TI·DINE (–deen) *noun* A natural amino acid, $C_6H_9O_2N_3$, obtained from the splitting of plant and animal proteins; a white crystalline powder sometimes used in medicine in the form of the hydrochloride. [<Gr. *histion*, tissue]

HIS·TIE *adj.* [Scot.] Barren; dry.

HIS·TI·OID *adj.* Appearing like a normal tissue. Also **HIS·TOID**. [<Gr. *histos*, web, + –OID]

HISTO· A combining form from Greek *histos*, web, meaning tissue, as in *histo*logy, *histo*lysis, *histo*genesis.

HIS'·TO·BLAST *noun* A tissue-forming cell.

HISTO–CHEMISTRY *noun* The chemistry of tissue structures in organisms.

HIS·TO·GEN'·E SIS *noun* The formation and development of tissues. Also **HIS·TOG·E·NY**. [<HISTO– + –GENESIS] — **HIS·TO GEN'·IC** *adj.*

HIS'·TO·GRAM *noun* In statistics, a graph of frequency distribution in the form of a series of rectangles whose width and area correspond to the range of the class interval and the quantities represented. See HISTORIGRAM.

HIS·TOL·O·GY *noun* **1** The branch of biology treating of the structure of the tissues of organized bodies; microscopic anatomy. **2** The tissue structure of a plant or animal organism. [<HISTO– + –LOGY] — **HIS·TO·LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.* — **HIS·TOL·O·GIST** *noun*.

HIS·TOL·Y·SIS *noun* **1** The degeneration and dissolution of the organic tissue. **2** The process by which the larval organs of many insects dissolve into a creamy consistency during the pupa stage, save for certain cell groups which develop into the organs of the future imago. [<HISTO– + Gr. *lysis*, solution]

HIS·TONE *noun* One of a group of simple proteins which yield amino acids on hydrolysis: occurs frequently with nucleic acid and hematin. Also **HIS·TON**.

HIS·TO·RI·AN *noun* **1** One who compiles a history; a chronicler. **2** One versed in history.

HIS·TO'·RI·AT·ED (–āy·tĭd) *adj.* Adorned with figures or designs, especially human or animal figures, as the illuminated manuscripts and capitals of columns of the Middle Ages. [<LL. *historiatus*; see HISTORY]

HIS·TOR·IC *adj.* **1** Mentioned or celebrated in history; notable. **2** Historical.

HIS·TOR·I·CAL *adj.* **1** Belonging or relating to history or historians; containing the record or representation of facts. **2** Relating to the past; as, the *historical* tenses. **3** Pertaining to things, as known by testimony, or purely as matters of fact; as, memory is the *historical* faculty. **4** Phylogenetic. **5** Historic. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

HISTORICAL GEOLOGY That branch of geology which treats of the chronological succession of earth events, including past forms of plant and animal life as revealed in fossils, etc.

HISTORICAL INFINITIVE In Latin grammar, the infinitive mood used to express past time.

HISTORICAL METHOD The method which would found conclusions on a detailed and critical study of the history of the development of the object under consideration.

HISTORICAL SCHOOL Followers of and believers in the historical method.

HIS·TO·RIC′·I·TY (-rĭs′·ĭ·ty) *noun* The state or character of being historic.

HIS·TO·RIED (-rĭd) *adj.* Rich in historic deed or events; storied.

HIS·TOR′·I·FY *tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To write the history of; chronicle.

HIS·TO′·RI·GRAM *noun* In statistics, a graph illustrating the changes of a given variable as a function of the time: distinguished from *histogram.*

HIS·TO·RI·OG′·RA·PHER *noun* One who writes history, especially in an official capacity. — **HIS·TO·RI·OG′·RA·PHY** *noun.*

HIS·TO·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A systematic record of past events, especially of those concerning the life of a nation and in which man has taken part. 2 Past events in general, considered as material for record; also, all the facts concerning a patient, including his age, occupation, etc., which aid in diagnosing his illness. 3 Such a career as would make a complete story if narrated. 4 A historical drama. [<Gr. *historia*]

Synonyms: account, annals, archives, autobiography, biography, chronicle, memoir, memorial, muniment, narration, narrative, recital, record, register, story. *History* is a systematic *record* of past events. *Annals* and *chronicles* relate events with little regard to their relative importance, and with complete subserviency to their succession in time. *Annals* (L. *annus*, year) are yearly records; *chronicles* (Gr. *chronos*, time) follow the order of time. Both necessarily lack emphasis, selection, and perspective. *Archives* are public *records*, which may be *annals*, or *chronicles*, or deeds of property, etc. *Memoirs* generally record the lives of individuals or facts pertaining to individual lives. A *biography* is distinctively a written *account* of one person's life and actions; an *autobiography* is a *biography* written by the person whose life it records. *Annals, archives, chronicles, biographies,* and *memoirs* and other *records* furnish the materials of *history. History* recounts events with careful attention to their importance, their mutual relations, their causes and consequences, selecting and grouping events on the ground of interest or importance. *History* is usually applied to such an *account* of events affecting communities and nations, yet sometimes we speak of the *history* of a single eminent life. Compare RECORD. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for FICTION.

HIS·TRI·ON′·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the stage; theatrical. 2 Having a theatrical manner; done for effect. — *noun* 1 An actor. 2 *pl.* The art of dramatic representation; theatrical mannerisms. Also **HIS·TRI·ON′·I·CAL.** [<L. *histrionicus* <*histrio*, actor] — **HIS·TRI·ON′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HIS·TRI·ON′·I·CISM *noun* A use of histrionic art; stage effect.

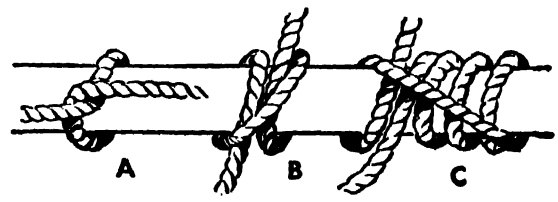
HIS·TRI·O·NISM *noun* Theatrical practice; hence, affectation.

HIT *verb* [HIT, HIT·TING] 1 To come upon with forcible impact, drive by a blow; strike; as, to *hit* heavy blows. 2 To touch, attain, or suit exactly; as, the artist *hit* the natural expression; this *hits* my taste. 3 To hurt; affect the comfort, feelings, or welfare of; as, he was hard *hit.* 4 To imitate perfectly. 5 [Pop.] To arrive at; as, when we *hit* town. 6 To occur to; as, when an idea *hits* one; to affect; impress; as, how does that *hit* you? 7 To fire the cylinder charges of an internal-combustion engine, as in the phrase "*hitting* on all cylinders." 8 [Pop.] To go at vigorously; as, to *hit* the job; indulge in or partake of greedily; as, to *hit* the bottle. See synonyms under REACH. — **TO HIT IT OFF** [Pop.] 1 To work in agreement. 2 To find pleasure in one another's society. — **TO HIT IT UP** To increase speed; go, work, play, etc., at high speed. — **TO HIT OFF** 1 To express or describe briefly and exactly; express cleverly. 2 To improvise; as, to *hit off* a poem. 3 To imitate; represent. — **TO HIT THE HAY** [Pop.] To go to bed.

— *noun* 1 A striking against something; a stroke; blow. 2 A stroke of wit or sarcasm; repartee. 3 A stroke of luck; success. 4 [Pop.] Anything enjoying quick public acclaim; as, the play was a *hit.* 5 In baseball, a base hit. 6 In backgammon, a move that throws one of the opponent's men back to the entering point, or a game won after one or more men are thrown off by the opponent. See synonyms under BLOW. — **CLEAN HIT** In baseball, a hit which drives the ball so that it cannot be fielded in time to prevent the earning of a base. [<OE. *hittan* <ON. *hitta*, come upon]

HIT-AND-RUN *adj.* 1 Designating an automobile operator who hits a pedestrian and drives away without stopping. 2 Describing the tactics of a military force which makes small harassing attacks on a larger force without venturing a major engagement. 3 In baseball, describing a maneuver in which the batter and the base-runners work together by a prearranged plan.

HITCH *noun* 1 A stop or sudden halt; obstruction; hence, an obstacle to an enterprise. 2 The act of catching or fastening, as by a rope, hook, or the like; also, a connection so made. 3 A nooselike knot. 4 A quick or sudden push



HITCHES

A Half-hitch. *B* Clove-hitch. *C* Rolling-hitch.

or pull; a jerk. 5 A limp; halt; hobble. 6 [Pop.] In the U. S. Navy, a period of enlistment.

— *verb.* 1 To fasten or tie, especially temporarily; move or fasten by a hitch. 2 To move or cause to move with a jerk. 3 To move by jerks; as, he *hitched* forward in his chair. 4 To become entangled. 5 [Pop.] To get on smoothly together; harmonize. 6 To marry: often with *up.* — **TO HITCH UP** 1 To pull up; as, to *hitch up* one's trousers. 2 [Pop.] To harness to a vehicle; as, to *hitch up* a horse. 3 To harness to an animal; as, to *hitch up* the buggy. 4 To connect, as machinery, to power. 5 To make fast. [Etymology obscure]

HITCH COCK, ALFRED, born 1900, English motion-picture director. — **EDWARD,** 1793–1864, American geologist.

HITCH-HIKE *intr. verb* [Pop.] To travel on foot and by solicited rides. — **HITCH-HIKER** *noun.*

HITCHING POST A post having iron loops or rings to which a horse, team, etc., may be hitched.

HITH·ER (hĭth′·ur) *adj.* Near to or toward the person speaking, as opposed to *farther.* — *adv.* In this direction. [<OE. *hider*]

HITH′·ER·MOST (hĭth′·ur·mōst) *adj.* Nearest in this direction.

HITH·ER·TO (hĭth′·ur·tōō′) *adv.* 1 Till now. 2 Thus far. See synonyms under YET.

HITH·ER·WARD (hĭth′·ur·wurd) *adv.* Hither. Also **HITH·ER·WARDS.**

HIT·LER, ADOLF, 1889–1945?, Chancellor of Germany (Third Reich), 1933–45; head of Nazi party; born in Austria. See NAZI.

HIT-OR-MISS *adj.* 1 Heedless; haphazard; as, to live a *hit-or-miss* life. 2 Varicolored. — *adv.* Haphazardly.

HIT·TER *noun* One who strikes or hits.

HIT·TITE *noun* 1 One of an ancient Oriental people who established a powerful empire in Asia Minor and northern Syria about 2000–1200 B.C. 2 The language of the Hittites, of undecided origin, but definitely related to some modern Indo-European languages.

HIT·TORF, JOHANN WILHELM, 1824–1914, German physicist.

HITTORF TUBE 1 A glass tube having metallic electrodes almost touching, so as to show the insulating effects of a vacuum. 2 A Crookes tube.

HIVE *noun* A structure in which bees may dwell; also, a colony of bees; hence, a place full of activity. — *verb* [HIVED, HIV·ING] 1 To cause to enter a hive; secure in a hive, as bees. 2 To store, as honey, in a hive. 3 To enter or dwell in a hive; seek shelter together as bees in a hive. [<OE. *hyf*]

HIVES *noun* 1 A disease in which vesicular eruptions appear on the body; urticaria. 2 [Br.] Nettle rash and chicken pox; the croup; laryngitis, etc. [Etymology unknown]

HO *interj.* 1 A call to excite attention. 2 An exclamation directing attention to some distant point; as, land *ho,* westward *ho.* 3 Same as WHOA. Also **HOA.**

HO·AC·TZIN See HOATZIN.

HOAR *adj.* 1 White or gray with age; hoary. 2 White or grayish-white in color. 3 Ancient. 4 [Obs.] Musty; moldy. — *noun* 1 Hoarfrost. 2 The condition of being white with age or frost; hoariness. [<OE. *har*, gray-haired]

HOARD (hōrd) *noun* 1 That which has been stored away. 2 A storage place; especially, of treasure; a secret place. See synonyms under HEAP, STOCK. — *tr. verb* To gather and store away; accumulate. [<OE. *hord,* treasure] — **HOARD·ER** *noun.*

HOARD·ING *noun* 1 The act of hoarding or accumulating. 2 *pl.* Treasure laid by; savings.

HOARD·ING *noun* 1 A fence, as about a place where building is in progress; hence, a wall-like structure on which bills are posted. 2 A temporary wooden gallery projecting from the top of the wall of a medieval fortress. [<Earlier form *hoard;* compare OF. *hourd,* scaffold]

HOARE (hōr), **SIR SAMUEL JOHN GURNEY,** born 1880, British statesman.

HOAR-FROST *noun* Frost having the form of silvery ice needles.

HOAR·HOUND *noun* 1 A whitish; bitter, perennial herb of the mint family (genus *Marrubium*): used as a remedy for colds. 2 A candy flavored with an extract of this herb. 3 One of various allied plants. Also spelled *horehound*. [<OE. *harhune*]

HOARSE (hôrs) *adj.* 1 Harsh and rough in sound. 2 Having the voice harsh or rough. [<OE. *ha(r)s*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

HOARS·EN *tr. verb* To make hoarse or harsh.

HOAR·Y *adj.* [**HOAR·I·ER, HOAR·I·EST**] 1 White, as from age. 2 Ancient. 3 Covered with short and dense grayish-white hairs, as certain animals. See synonyms under ANCIENT. —**HOAR'I·NESS** *noun*.

HOAST [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] *intr. verb* To cough. —*noun* A cough; hoarseness. [<ON. *hosti*]

HO·AT·ZIN (-sin) *noun* A South American bird (genus *Opisthocomus*) resembling the curassow in appearance, prevailingly olive, with a yellowish crest: also called *hoactzin*. Also **HO·AZ·IN**. [<Sp. Am. <Nahuatl *uatzin*]

HOAX *tr. verb* To play a trick upon, for amusement. —*noun* 1 A deception practiced for sport. 2 A practical joke. [<HOCUS(-POCUS)] —**·ER** *noun*.

HOB *noun* 1 A projection on the side of a fireplace; also, its top, serving as a shelf. 2 The nave of a wheel. 3 A hardened fluted steel mandrel for cutting screw threads. 4 A steel punch with a design in relief. 5 A game in which quoits or other objects are tossed at a stake; also, the stake. [For HUB]

HOB *noun* [Obs.] 1 A clumsy, awkward, rustic. 2 [Prov. Eng.] A false step. 3 A fairy; hobgoblin. —**TO PLAY HOB WITH** [Pop.] To throw into confusion; upset; ruin. [Short for ROBERT, ROBIN]

HOB-A-NOB See HOBNOB.

HO·BART The capital of Tasmania, on the river Derwent.

HOB·BE·MA (hŏb'·ĭ·mah), **MEIN·DERT** (mīn'·dĕrt) 1638–1709, Dutch painter.

HOBBES (hŏbz), **THOMAS**, 1588–1679, English philosopher.

HOBB·ISM *noun* The philosophy of Thomas Hobbes. Also **HOB·BI·AN·ISM**. —**HOBBES·I·AN, HOB·BI·AN** *adj.* —**HOB·BIST** *noun*.

HOB·BLE *verb* [**HOB·BLED** (-ld), **HOB·BLING**] 1 To hamper the free motion of, as by tying the legs; hopple. 2 To walk with a hitch: used also figuratively. 3 To wabble, especially in a clumsy manner. —*noun* 1 A limping gait. 2 A fetter for the legs; specifically, a rope, strap, or pair of linked rings used to fetter the forelegs of an animal. 3 An embarrassment; difficulty. [<HOP] —**HOB·BLER** *noun*.

HOBBLE-BUSH *noun* A straggling shrub *(Viburnum alnifolium)* of the honeysuckle family, having flowers resembling those of hydrangea, and the fruit coral-red drupes.

HOB'·BLE·DE·HOY (-dĭ·hoy) *noun* An awkward youth. Also **HOB'·BE·DE·HOY**.

HOB'·BLE·SHOW (-shō) Same as HUBBLESHOW.

HOBBLE SKIRT A narrow skirt, formerly worn by women, so made below the knee as to permit the wearer to take only short steps.

HOB·BY *noun* [**HOB·BIES** *pl.*] 1 A subject or pursuit in which one takes absorbing interest. 2 A hobbyhorse. 3 An ambling nag. 4 A small falcon *(Falco subbuteo)* with very long wings. [<OF. *hobi*, a nag]

HOB'·BY·HORSE *noun* 1 A rocking-horse; also, a horse's head of wood with a stick attached; used as a toy to be bestridden. 2 An absorbing pursuit; a hobby. 3 A two-wheeled vehicle propelled by the feet: an old form of velocipede. 4 [Obs.] A favorite figure in medieval English revels, especially in the morris dance. 5 [Obs.] A courtesan. 6 [Obs.] A jester.

HOB'·GOB·LIN *noun* A mischievous imp; also, a frightful apparition; any imaginary cause of terror. See synonyms under SCARECROW.

HOB·NAIL *noun* 1 A nail for studding the soles of heavy shoes. 2 [Obs.] A lout; rustic.

HOB·NAILED *adj.* 1 Provided or armed with hobnails. 2 Wearing hobnailed boots or shoes; clownish. 3 Ornamented with knobs, as glassware.

HOBNAIL LIVER The liver in an advanced stage of cirrhosis, characterized by warty surface projections resembling hobnails.

HOB NOB *intr. verb* [**HOB·NOBBED, HOB·NOB·BING**] To drink together familiarly and convivially; hence, to be on familiar terms; chat socially. —*noun* A friendly talk. —*adv.* [Obs.] Hit or miss; at random. Also called *hob-a-nob*. Also **HOB-OR-NOB**. [<OE. *habban*, have, + *nabban*, not have]

HO·BO *noun* [**HO·BOES** or **HO·BOS** *pl.*] 1 A migratory, unskilled workman. 2 A professional idler; a tramp. —*intr. verb* To live or wander as a hobo. —**·ISM** *noun*.

HO·BO·KEN A port of entry, railway terminus, and industrial city in New Jersey on the Hudson River.

HO·BO·MO'·KO An evil spirit of the Massachusett and other Algonquian Indians.

HOB·SON'S CHOICE This or nothing; a choice with no alternative: in allusion to the practice of Thomas Hobson, 1544–1631, English liveryman, who required each customer to take the horse nearest the door.

HOC AN·NO [L.] In this year.

HÖCH·STÄDT (hœK'·shtĕt) A village in southern Bavaria, Germany; scene of the Battle of Blenheim.

HOCK *noun* 1 The joint of the hind leg in digitigrade mammals, as the horse and ox, corresponding to the ankle in man; also, loosely, the knee joint of a fowl. 2 In man, the back part of the knee joint. —*tr. verb* To disable by cutting the tendons of the hock; hamstring. [Back formation from ME. *hoxen* <OE *hohsinu*, sinew of the heel]

HOCK *noun* Any white Rhine wine; originally that known as *Hochheimer*. [<Hochheim, town in SW. Prussia]

HOCK *tr. verb* [Pop.] To put in pawn. —*noun* Pawn. —**IN HOCK** 1 In pawn. 2 In prison.

HOCK·EY *noun* 1 A game played either on a field or on ice, in which opposing players, equipped with curved or hooked sticks, try to drive a small block (puck) or ball into or past the opposite goals. 2 A hockey stick. [<F. *hoquet*, bent club, <MLG. *hok*, hook]

HOCKEY STICK The curved stick used to hit the ball or puck in hockey.



ICE HOCKEY STICK

HOCK·SHOP *noun* A pawnshop.

HOC LO·CO [L.] In this place.

HOC TEM·PO·RE [L.] At this time.

HO·CUS *tr. verb* [**HO·CUSED** or **HO·CUSSED, HO·CUS·ING** or **HO·CUS·SING**] 1 To deceive by some trick; impose upon. 2 To stupefy by giving drugged drink. 3 To add drugs to, for stupefying. [Abbreviation of HOCUS-POCUS]

HO·CUS-PO·CUS *noun* 1 A conjurer's trick, or a deception wrought as if by the conjurer's art. 2 Nonsense. —*verb* 1 To practice deception, as in jugglery. 2 To cheat. [A jugglers' term probably coined in imitation of Latin]

HOD *noun* 1 A long-handled receptacle for holding bricks and mortar, carried on the shoulder. 2 A coal scuttle or coal box. [<MD. *hodde*, basket]

HOD-CARRIER *noun* A man who carries a hod. Also **HOD·MAN**.

HOD DEN GRAY A coarse cloth having the natural color of the wool: formerly worn in northern England and Scotland.

HÖ·DER (hœ'·*th*ur) In Norse mythology, a blind son of Odin, slayer of Balder, the most beloved of the gods: also spelled *Hoth*, *Hothr*. Also **HÖ·DUR**.

HODGE *noun* [Pop.] A rustic; a clown. [<ROGER]

HODG'·EN·VILLE A town in central Kentucky. See ABRAHAM LINCOLN NATIONAL PARK.

HODGE-PODGE Same as HOTCH-POTCH.

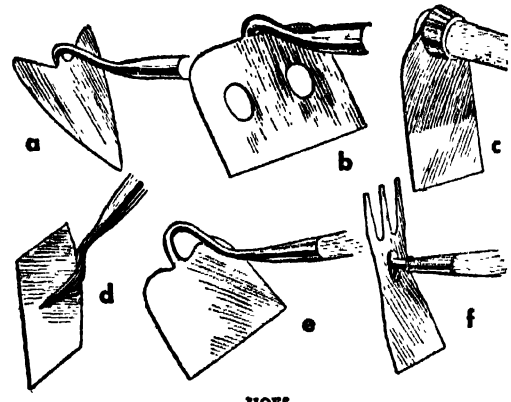
HODGE PUDDING A pudding with many ingredients.

HO·DI·ER'·NAL (-ûr'·nul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the present day. [<L. *hodiernus* <*hoc die*, (on) this day]

HO'·DO·GRAPH *noun* The curve traced by the terminal point of a vector drawn from a fixed origin and representing the acceleration of a particle moving at a known velocity along any given path. [<Gr. *hodos*, way, + GRAPH]

HO·DOM·E·TER *noun* An odometer.

HO'·DO·SCOPE *noun* A device for indicating the path of cosmic rays, consisting of a series of Geiger counters connected with a neon lamp to record the passage of the separate particles.



HOES

a Warren hoe. *b* Mortar hoe. *c* Grub hoe. *d* Scuffle-hoe. *e* Garden hoe. *f* Weeding hoe.

HOE *noun* A flat-bladed implement for digging, scraping, and tilling, having in the simplest form a flat and thin

blade set nearly at a right angle to a long handle. —*verb* [HOED, HOE·ING] To dig, scrape, or till with a hoe. [<OF. <OHG. *houwa* <*houwan*, cut] —HO·ER *noun*.

Hoe Name of a family identified with the manufacture and improvement of the printing press in America: especially, ROBERT, 1784–1833; his son, RICHARD MARCH, 1812–86, and grandson, ROBERT, 1839–1909.

HOE CAKE *noun* A thin cake of Indian meal: originally baked on a hoe.

HOE-DOWN *noun* [Local] A Negro dance; break-down; also, the music for such a dance.

HOEK VAN HOLLAND [Dutch] Same as HOOK OF HOLLAND.

HEI·MIR (hā′·mir) In Norse mythology, one of the creators of Ask, the first man, and Embla, the first woman.

HO·FER, ANDREAS, 1767–1810, Tirolese patriot.

HOFF·MAN (hôf′·mun), **MALVINA**, born 1887, American sculptor.

HOFF·MANN (hôf′·mahn), **ERNST THEODOR AMADEUS** (originally WILHELM), 1776–1822, German writer and composer.

HOF·MANN (hôf′·mahn), **AUGUST WILHELM VON**, 1818–92, German chemist. —**JOSEF (CASIMIR)**, born 1876, Polish pianist and composer.

HOG *noun* 1 An omnivorous ungulate having a long mobile snout with flat expanded end containing the nostrils; especially, any domestic variety of the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) bred and raised for its meat, called *pork*. 2 Some animal like the foregoing, as the peccary, waterhog, etc. 3 [Pop.] A filthy, gluttonous person. 4 A long brush for scrubbing a vessel's bottom under water. 5 A stirrer in a paper-pulp vat. 6 [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A young sheep before the first shearing. 7 [Pop.] See PIG (locomotive).

—*verb* [HOGGED, HOG·GING] 1 To clean (a ship's bottom) under water. 2 To curve or cause to curve upward in the middle like a hog's back, as a ship's keel or bottom. 3 To cut short like hog's bristles, as a horse's mane. 4 To droop at both ends: said of a ship. 5 To hold the head down like a hog, as a horse. 6 To turn hogs into (a field) to feed. 7 [Pop.] To eat like a hog; also, to take the most of; refuse to share. [<OE. *hogg*]

HO·GAN (-gun) *noun* The rude hut of the Navajo and other roving tribes of the SW. United States.

HO·GARTH, WILLIAM, 1697–1764, English painter and engraver.

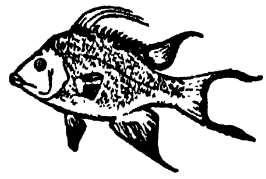
HOG BACK *noun* 1 A back humped like that of certain hogs. 2 A sandy or rocky ridge caused by unequal erosion or the out-cropping edge of tilted strata. Also called *hog's-back*.

HOG-BACKED *adj.* Elevated toward the middle, like the back of a hog.

HOG BEN, LANCELOT, born 1895, English biologist.

HOG CHAIN *noun* A tension chain passing from bow to stern of a vessel and fastened to posts amidships: used to prevent the ends from sagging.

HOG CHOLERA A highly infectious and contagious disease of swine caused by a filtrable virus, characterized by loss of appetite, fever, exhaustion, and high mortality.



HOGFISH

HOG FISH *noun* 1 A labroid fish (*Lachnolaimus maximus*) of Florida and the West Indies, with the first three dorsal spines filamentous. 2 A grunt or pig-fish, especially, the sailor's-choice.

HOG FLEECE *noun* [Prov. Eng.] Fleece obtained at the first shearing of a sheep.

HOGG, JAMES, 1770–1835, Scottish poet, called the Ettrick Shepherd.

HOG·GISH *adj.* Like a hog. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun*.

HOG·MA·NAY *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] New Year's Day; also, the gifts or refreshments sought and bestowed on that day. Also HOG·ME·NAY.

HOG NOSE *noun* Any North American colubrine snake (genus *Heterodon*) with a flattened head and prominent snout, as the puffing adder, sand viper, etc. Also HOG-NOSED SNAKE.

HOG-NOSED SKUNK See under CONEPATL.

HOG NUT *noun* 1 The nut of the pignut hickory. 2 In England, the earth chestnut.

HOG-PEANUT *noun* A slender vine (*Amphicarpa bracteata*) of the bean family bearing usually a one-seeded pod: also called *earth-pea*.

HOG PEN A pig sty.

HOG SCORE *noun* A line drawn across the rink in the game of curling, one sixth of the way from each tee to the other.

HOG'S-BACK *noun* A hogback.

HOGS HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* 1 A large cask. 2 A liquid measure of varying capacity: in the United States and Great Britain ordinarily 63 gallons, or 0.238 cubic meter, or 52½ imperial gallons.

HOG-SHOU·THER (-shōō′·thur) *intr. verb* [Scot.] To jostle with the shoulder.

HOG'S-PUDDING *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A pudding of flour, currants, etc., stuffed into a hog's entrail like a sausage.

HOG'-SUCK·ER *noun* A fresh-water fish (*Catostomus nigricans*) of central United States.

HOG-TIE *tr. verb* To tie all four feet (of an animal) together.

HOG-TIGHT *adj.* Strong enough to keep swine in or out: said of a fence.

HOGUE, LA (lah ōg) A roadstead off the coast of NW. France; naval battle, 1692.

HOG'·WAL·LOW *noun* 1 A damp muddy place in which hogs wallow. 2 A depression in a prairie that remains damp and grassy.

HOG·WASH (-wŏsh) *noun* Kitchen refuse, swill, etc., fed to hogs; figuratively, nonsense; foolishness.

HOG·WEED *noun* Any of numerous coarse weeds of persistent growth, including the ragweeds, knotweed, dog fennel, etc.

HO·HEN·LIN′·DEN (hō·ĕn-) A village 20 miles east of Munich, Bavaria, Germany; battle, 1800.

HO′·HEN·LO·HE (hō′·ĕn·lo·uh) A family of German princes.

HO′·HEN·STAU·FEN (hō′·ĕn·stow·fĕn) A house of German princes, especially of the 12th and 13th centuries.

HO′·HEN·ZOL·LERN (hō′·ĕn·tsŏl·urn) A family of Prussian kings of the 18th and 19th centuries and German emperors, 1871–1918.

HOICKS *tr. verb* To cheer or address, as hounds, with the cry of "hoicks!" —*interj.* A cry used to stir up the hounds. Also *yoicks*.

HOI·DEN Same as HOYDEN.

HOIGH Same as 2HOY.

HOI POL·LOI (po·loi′) The masses; the herd. [<Gr.]

HOIST *tr. verb* To raise to a higher position; lift or heave up.

—*noun* 1 A hoisting machine; lift. 2 The act of hoisting; a boost. 3 The vertical dimension of a flag or the like, measured along the pole or halyard: distinguished from the *fly*. 4 The length of a sail between the jaws of the boom and the jaws of the gaff; also, the midship depth of a square sail set by hoisting the yard. [<D. *hyssen*] —HOIST·ER *noun*.

HOI·TY-TOI TY *interj.* Think of that! what now! —*adj.* Self-important; putting on airs; also, flighty. Also spelled *highty-tighty*. [<*hoit* (obs. verb), act in riotous manner]

HO KEY-PO KEY *noun* 1 Ice-cream sold by street peddlers in small quantities: also HO·KY-PO KY. 2 [Prov. Eng.] Hocus-pocus.

HOK·KAI·DO (hōk·kī·dō) A northern island of Japan; 29,977 square miles; formerly *Yezo*.

HO·KUM *noun* [Pop.] 1 A phrase or device deliberately used by an actor, writer, or speaker to win a laugh or catch attention. 2 Fraudulent appeal to the emotions.

HO·KU·SA·I (-kōō·sah·ee), **KA·TSU·HI·KA** (kah·tsōō·hee·kah), 1760–1849, Japanese painter and engraver.

HOL-, HOLO- Combining forms from Greek *holos*, whole.

HOL·ARC·TIC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a zoogeographical region of the world, including the Nearctic and Palearctic realms. See ZOOGEOGRAPHIC REALM. [<HOL- + ARCTIC]

HO·LARD (hō′·lard) *noun* The total quantity of water found in the soil. See CHRESARD, ECHARD. [<HOL- + Gr. *ardeia*, irrigation]

HOL·BEIN (hōl′·bīne), **HANS** Either of two German painters: "the Elder," 1465?–1524, and his son, "the Younger," 1497?–1543.

HOL′·CO·DONT *adj.* Having teeth set in a continuous groove. [<Gr. *holkos*, furrow, + *odous, odontos*, tooth]

1HOLD *verb* [HELD, HELD or in legal use HOLD·EN, HOLD·ING] 1 To retain in any way so as to prevent movement or escape; restrict; confine; restrain. 2 To have room or capacity for; contain. 3 To keep back; withhold. 4 To remain firm, faithful, or unbroken; hence, to last or endure; remain unchanged as regards opinion, position, or state. 5 To keep as one's own; have possession; occupy. 6 To sustain; keep in a certain position; as, to *hold* the head high. 7 To adhere to; maintain a grasp; hence, to believe, as a judgment or opinion. 8 To stand as a fact, rule, or reason. 9 To celebrate; carry on according to some plan; as, to *hold* divine service. 10 To bind morally or legally; obligate. 11 To check or restrain oneself; forbear: often used in the imperative; as, *Hold!* put up your sword. See synonyms under ARREST, EMBRACE, ESTEEM, GRASP, HAVE, INTEREST, KEEP, OCCUPY, RESTRAIN, RETAIN. —TO HOLD DOWN 1 To occupy and work on in order to gain title to or protect, as a homestead claim. 2 To perform or manage successfully; run efficiently, as a job. —TO HOLD FORTH To express one's views; speak in public; harangue; preach. —TO HOLD IN To check; restrain; also, to restrain oneself. —TO HOLD NO BRIEF FOR To disclaim approval of. —TO HOLD OFF To keep at a distance; refrain from intimacy or intercourse. —TO HOLD ON 1 To grip fast. 2 To proceed. —TO HOLD ONE'S OWN To maintain one's position, as in a contest; lose no ground. —TO HOLD ONE'S PEACE OR ONE'S TONGUE To refrain from or cease speaking; preserve silence. —TO HOLD OUT 1 To stretch forth; promise; offer. 2 To be constant in action, opposition, or resistance; keep up exertions; survive; last. 3 To be of sufficient quantity to last. —TO HOLD OUT ON To withhold or conceal something from, while apparently revealing or producing the whole.

—TO HOLD OVER 1 To postpone for consideration; put off; as, the subject is *held over* till the next meeting. 2 To remain in possession after the term, as an incumbent or tenant. 3 To remain after the scheduled time; as, the play *held over* another month. **—TO HOLD UP** [Local] 1 To stop for the purpose of robbing; also, to overcharge or obtain money by appeal, etc. 2 To present to view, especially in a figurative sense; specifically, to put up as a candidate. **—TO HOLD WATER** To be watertight; figuratively, to be valid; as, his arguments do not *hold water*. **—TO HOLD WITH** To endorse or agree with.

—*noun* 1 The act of holding, as with the hands; a seizure; figuratively, a controlling force or influence; restraint. 2 A place to grasp. 3 A place of security; a fortified place; stronghold; refuge. 4 The state of being held; possession. 5 [Law] A holding or tenure: in composition; as, copy*hold*, free*hold*. 6 In music, a character (𝄐) signifying a pause. 7 A cell in jail. 8 Something to hold articles; a receptacle; also, a lock or latch. [<OE. *haldan*]

2HOLD *noun* The space below the decks of a vessel where cargo is stowed. [<Earlier form *holl* <MD. *hool*]

HOL·DA (hōl′·dah) In German folklore, the feminine spirit who leads the souls of the dead in their aerial flight. She was also associated with fruitfulness and the hearth: also called *Frau Holle*.

HOLD-ALL *noun* A general receptacle; especially, a sort of bag used by travelers.

HOLD·BACK *noun* 1 That which keeps back; a check. 2 A contrivance used in holding back, or in backing, a carriage, as a strap attaching the breeching to the thill.

HOLD·EN (hōl′·dn) [Obs.] Past participle of HOLD: still in legal use.

HOLD·ER (hōl′·dur) *noun* One who or that which holds in any sense; specifically, in law, one who has the possession or disposal of a thing in fact or by right; especially, the payee of a note or bill of exchange, or a tenant.

HOLD·FAST *noun* 1 That by which something is held securely in place. 2 Something to cling to; a support. 3 A firm grasp. 4 A specialized organ of attachment at the base of certain algæ: also **HOLDFAST CELL.**

HOLD·ING (hōl′·ding) *noun* 1 A tenure, or right of possession. 2 That which is held by legal title, as land in fee, leased or rented, or goods held by some one; as, the land was divided into small *holdings*. 3 The act of possessing or keeping; also, means of holding. 4 In football, basketball, etc., the act of obstructing an opponent in any manner contrary to the rules of the game. 5 [Obs.] The chorus or refrain of a song.

HOLDING COMPANY A company that holds stock in one or more companies for investment or operating purposes, or both.

HOLD′·O·VER *noun* 1 A house of detention for prisoners awaiting trial. 2 One who continues in office after his term has expired; one who stays on from one engagement to another.

HOLD-UP *noun* 1 Stoppage, delay, or obstruction of some activity. 2 A robbery made by assault; especially, the robbery of a traveler, a train, etc. 3 A highway robber. 4 An overcharge; extortion.

HOLE *noun* 1 A cavity extending into any solid body; a pit; hollow; cave. 2 An opening running or made through a body; aperture or orifice; perforation. 3 An animal's burrow or den. 4 Hence, a vile place; also, a place of hiding. 5 In golf, a cavity in a putting green into which the ball must be played; the distance within bounds between the teeing ground and the flag marking the hole toward which the play is moving; also, one of the points in the game of golf, scored by the player who holes out, hole by hole, in the fewest strokes. 6 In various other games, a cavity into which a ball is played, or a point thus scored. 7 [Pop.] A dilemma. 8 A fault; defect; as, to expose the *holes* in an argument.

—*verb* [**HOLED, HOL·ING**] 1 To make a hole or holes in; perforate. 2 To go into a hole; specifically, to hibernate. 3 To drive or put into a hole, as in billiards or golf. 4 To dig a hole, especially in mining. **—TO HOLE OUT** In golf, to hit a ball into a hole.

—*adj.* [Obs.] Whole; entire. [<OE. *hol*]

Synonyms (noun): aperture, bore, breach, cave, cavern, cavity, chasm, concavity, den, dent, dungeon, excavation, gap, hollow, indentation, kennel, lair, notch, opening, orifice, perforation, rent. A *hole* is an *opening* in a solid body; it may extend entirely through it, forming a passageway or vent, or only partly through it, forming a *cavity*, and may be of any shape, provided the axes are not greatly unequal. An *opening* very long in proportion to its width is more commonly called a crack, fissure, slit, etc., or on the surface of the earth such an opening is designated as a *chasm*, gorge, or ravine; a *rent* in a garment is made by tearing, a slit by cutting. An *orifice* is the mouth of a *hole* or tube. *Aperture* is a very general word; the crack of a partly opened door is an *aperture*, but not a *hole*. The noun *hollow* denotes a shallow *concavity* on the outer surface of a solid, usually round or oval. A *dent* is a depression on the surface of a solid, usually sharp or angular, as if beaten in. A *breach* is roughly broken, generally from the top or edge down through a wall or other object; a *gap* may be between portions that never were joined. See BREACH, BREAK.

HOLE·Y *adj.* Having holes.

HOL·I·BUT Same as HALIBUT.

HOL′·I·DAY *noun* 1 A day of rest, or of diversion, of exemption from labor; originally, a holy day; then, by extension, a day set apart for any celebration. 2 A period of recreation; vacation. 3 A day appointed by law to be kept as a holiday, especially with regard to the closing of public offices and the suspension of judicial proceedings and general business: also **LEGAL HOLIDAY.** —*adj.* 1 Suitable for a holiday; festive. 2 Of occasional occurrence. [<OE. *halig dæg*]

HO·LI·LY *adv.* In a holy manner; piously; sacredly.

HO·LI·NESS *noun* 1 The state of being holy. 2 In theology, completeness of moral and spiritual purity. 3 The state of anything hallowed or consecrated to God. See synonyms under SANCTITY. **—HIS or YOUR HOLINESS** A title of the Pope.

HOL·INS·HED, RAPHAEL, died 1580, English chronicler. Also **HOL·INGS·HEAD.**

HOLK (hōke) Same as HOWK.

HOL·LA *interj.* Ho there! hello! also **HOL·LO.** —*noun* A loud shout uttered to attract attention.

HOL·LAND *noun* 1 Unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed: used sometimes in the plural, but construed as a singular. 2 In dressmaking, a form-fitting foundation used as a guide to size. 3 *pl.* Spirit flavored with juniper alone, especially that made in the Netherlands; gin: also **HOLLAND GIN** or **HOL·LANDS.**

HOL·LAND See NETHERLANDS.

HOL·LAN·DAISE′ (-dāyz′) *noun* A sauce made of butter, yolks of eggs, lemon juice, and seasoning. [<HOLLAND]

HOL·LAND·ER *noun* A native of the Netherlands; a Dutchman.

HOL·LER *intr. verb* [Pop.] To call out loudly; to shout, as in pain, surprise, or protest. —*noun* A loud shout. [<HOLLO]

HOL·LO *interj., noun, & verb* An exclamation to attract attention; hello; halloo. Also **HOL·LOA, HOL·LOW.**

HOL·LOW (hŏl′·o) *adj.* 1 Having a cavity or depression scooped out; not solid; as, a *hollow* tree. 2 Sunken; fallen; as, *hollow* cheeks. 3 Empty; vacant; hence, worthless; fruitless; insincere. 4 Sounding like the reverberation from an empty vessel or cavity; deep; murmuring.

—*noun* 1 Any depression in a body; a cavity. 2 A valley. 3 A concave tool for making grooves and moldings. See synonyms under HOLE.

—*verb* To make or become hollow: usually with *out*.

—*adv.* [Pop.] Completely; thoroughly. **—TO BEAT ALL HOLLOW** To surpass completely. [<OE. *holg*, hole, hollow place. **—·LY** *adv.* **—·NESS** *noun*.

HOLLOW-HEARTED *adj.* Insincere; deceitful. **—HOL·LOW-HEARTEDNESS** *noun*.

HOL′·LUS·CHICK *noun* [·**CHICK·IE** *pl.*] A male fur seal six years old or younger; a bachelor. [Perhaps <Rus. *golyshka*, childless, <*golyi*, naked]

HOL·LY *noun* [**LIES** *pl.*] 1 A tree or shrub (genus *Ilex*) with alternate leaves, white flowers, and the fruit a red berry. 2 The holm oak: also **HOLLY OAK.** [<OE. *holen*]



HOLLY

HOL′·LY·HOCK *noun* A tall biennial herb (*Althæa rosea*) of the mallow family, with large flowers of numerous shades. It was originally a native of China. [<ME. *holi*, holy, + *hoc* <OE. *hoc*, mallow]

HOL′·LY·WOOD *noun* The American motion-picture industry, so called because it is established in **HOLLYWOOD,** a suburb of Los Angeles, California. —*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Hollywood.

2HOLM (hōlm *or* hōme) *noun* 1 Low land by a stream. 2 An island in a river. [<OE. *holm* <ON. *holmr*, island]

2HOLM (hōlm *or* hōme) *noun* A European evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*): also **HOLLY OAK, HOLM OAK.** [Form of HOLLY]

HOL·MAN-HUNT (hōl′·mun-), **WILLIAM,** 1827–1910, English painter.

HOLMES (hōmz), **OLIVER WENDELL,** 1809–94, American physician, poet, and humorist. — **OLIVER WENDELL,** 1841–1935, American jurist; son of preceding.

— **HOLMES, SHERLOCK** Central character of numerous detective stories by Arthur Conan Doyle.

HOL·MI·A *noun* The oxide of holmium. **—HOL·MIC** *adj.*

HOL·MI·UM (hōl′–) *noun* A metallic element (symbol Ho) of the rare earth group found in gadolinite; discovered by P. T. Cleve in 1879. See ELEMENT. [<*Holmia*, Latinized name of Stockholm, Sweden]

HOLO- Same as HOL–.

HOL·O·AX′·I·AL *adj.* In crystallography, having all the possible axes of symmetry but none of the planes.

HOL·O·BLAS′·TIC *adj.* 1 Undergoing segmentation throughout the entire mass; wholly germinal, as the ova of all mammals except the monotremes. 2 Of or pertaining to such ova.

HO·LOC·A·INE (–lŏc′·uh·een) or **HO′·LO·CAINE** (–cāne) *noun* A crystalline derivative of para-acetphenetidin, obtained by condensing it with phenetidin; phenacaine hydrochloride, used as an anesthetic. Also **HO·LOC·A·IN.**

HOL′·O·CAUST *noun* 1 A sacrifice wholly consumed by fire. 2 Wholesale destruction by fire and sword. [<HOLO– + Gr. *kaustos*, burnt] —**HOL·O·CAUS′·TAL, HOL·O·CAUS′·TIC** *adj.*

HOL′·O·CENE *noun* The geological epoch following the Pleistocene and extending to the present time. —*adj.* Pertaining to the epoch following the Pleistocene.

HOL·O·FER′·NES (–fûr′·neez) In the Book of Judith in the Apocrypha, an Assyrian general slain by Judith.

HOL′·O·GRAPH *adj.* Denoting a document wholly in the handwriting of the person whose signature it bears. —*noun* A document so written. [<HOLO– + –GRAPH] —**HOL·O·GRAPH′·IC, HOL·O·GRAPH′·I·CAL** *adj.*

HOL·O·HE′·DRON *noun* A crystal form having the full number of symmetrically arranged planes crystallographically possible. —**HOL·O·HE′·DRAL** *adj.*

HOL·O·ME·TAB′·O·LISM *noun* In insects, the condition of having a complete metamorphosis, with a larval and pupal stage preceding the adult: opposed to *hemimetabolism*. —**HOL·O·MET·A·BOL′·IC, HOL·O·ME·TAB′·O·LOUS** *adj.*

HOL·O·MOR′·PHIC *adj.* Denoting likeness of form at the ends, as of crystals.

HOL′·O·PHOTE *noun* A lamp for a lighthouse, etc., so arranged that all light is utilized and thrown in the desired direction by reflectors, refracting lenses, or both. [<HOLO– + Gr. *phōs*, light] —**HOL′·O·PHO·TAL** *adj.*

HO·LOPH·RA·SIS *noun* Expression of a sentence or a complex idea in a single word, as in some primitive languages. —**HOL·O·PHRAS′·TIC** *adj.*

HOL′·O·PHYTE *noun* A plant possessing chlorophyll, and therefore capable of manufacturing its own food. —**HOL·O·PHYT′·IC** *adj.*

HOL·O·PLANK′·TON *noun* The plants, animals, and all other forms of life that, regarded as a class, are wholly aquatic.

HOL·O·SYM·MET′·RIC *adj.* Wholly symmetrical. —**HOL·O·SYM′·ME·TRY** *noun.*

HOL·O·THU′·RI·AN *noun* Any of an order (*Holothuroidea*) of echinoderms with generally wormlike shape, skinlike integument, and tentacles about the mouth: including trepangs, sea-cucumbers, sea slugs, etc. —*adj.* Pertaining to the Holothuroidea. [<L. *holothurium* <Gr. *holothourion*, kind of zoophyte]

HOL·O·TRICH′·I·DA (–trĭck′·ĭ·duh) *noun* An order of ciliate infusorians with cilia nearly uniformly disposed over the surface of the body. —**HO·LOT·RI·CHAL** (–kul), **HO·LOT·RI·CHOUS** (–kus) *adj.*

HOL′·O·TYPE *noun* In taxonomy, the single specimen of a plant or animal which is taken as representative of a new species.

HOL·O·ZO′·IC *adj.* Wholly like an animal: distinguished from *holophytic*.

HOLP, HOLP·EN Obsolete forms of past tense and past participle of HELP.

1HOL·STEIN (hōl′·stīne) *noun* One of a breed of cattle originally developed in the Netherlands province of Friesland and adjoining German provinces: valued for both beef and milk: also **HOL·STEIN–FRIE–SIAN** (–free′·zhun). For illustration see CATTLE.

2HOL·STEIN (hōl′·stīne; G. hōl′·shtīne) See SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

HOL·STER (hōle′–) *noun* A leather pistol case. [<D.]

HOLT (hōlt) *noun* 1 A wooded hill. 2 A wood. [<OE.]

HO·LUS–BO·LUS *noun* The whole lot or quantity. —*adv.* All together; at a gulp. [<Pseudo-Latin <WHOLE]

HO·LY *adj.* [**HO·LI·ER, HO·LI·EST**] 1 Pertaining to holiness; morally excellent; of highest spiritual purity. 2 Set apart for the service of God or for sacred uses; consecrated; hallowed. 3 Pertaining to God, Christ, or any sanctified person or object.

—*noun* [**·LIES** *pl.*] 1 A holy thing or quality. 2 [Obs.] A sanctuary. 3 [Obs.] A saint. 4 *pl.* [Obs.] Sacred rites. [<OE. *halig*]

Synonyms (adj.): blessed, consecrated, devoted, devout, divine, hallowed, sacred, saintly. *Sacred* is applied to that which is to be regarded as inviolable on any account, and so is not restricted to divine things; therefore in its lower applications it is less than *holy*. That which is *sacred* may be made so by institution, decree, or association; that which is *holy* is so by its own nature, possessing intrinsic moral purity, and, in the highest sense, absolute moral perfection. God is *holy;* his commands are *sacred*. *Holy* may be applied also to that which is *hallowed;* as, "the place whereon thou standest is *holy* ground," *Ex.* iii, 5. In such use *holy* is more than *sacred*, as if the very qualities of a spiritual or divine presence were imparted to the place or object. *Divine* has been used with great looseness, as applying to anything eminent or admirable, in the line either of goodness or of mere power, as to eloquence, music, etc., but there is a tendency to restrict the word to its higher sense, as designating that which belongs to or is worthy of the Divine Being. See PERFECT, PURE. *Antonyms*: abominable, common, cursed, impure, polluted, secular, unconsecrated, unhallowed, unholy, unsanctified, wicked, worldly.

HOLY ALLIANCE A treaty concluded by Russia, Austria, and Prussia at Paris, France, in 1815, binding the sovereign rulers in brotherhood and proclaiming Christianity the foundation of government.

HOLY CITY A city, as Allahabad, Benares, Jerusalem, Mecca, Nikko, Rome, that is a religious center.

HOLY COMMUNION The Eucharist or Lord's Supper.

HOLY CROSS, MOUNTAIN OF THE A peak of the Sawatch Range in central Colorado; 13,978 ft.; a national monument, 2 square miles.

HOLY DAY A sacred day, as the Sabbath, or one set apart for religious uses.

HOLY FATHER A title of the Pope.

HOLY GHOST Same as HOLY SPIRIT.

HOLY GRAIL See GRAIL.

HOL·Y·HEAD (hōl′·ĭ·hĕd) A seaport in NW. Wales.

HOLY JOE [Pop.] 1 An army or navy chaplain. 2 A religious sailor. 3 A shallow clerical hat with a round crown.

HOLY LAND Palestine.

HOLY OFFICE 1 The Congregation of the Holy Office: in charge of Roman Catholic teachings and supervision of morals. 2 Formerly, the Inquisition.

HOLY OF HOLIES The innermost and most sacred shrine of the Jewish tabernacle and temple in which the ark of the covenant was kept, and into which only the high priest could enter, and he only on the Day of Atonement.

HOL·YOKE (hol′–) A manufacturing city in west-central Massachusetts; paper mills.

HOLY ORDERS The state of being ordained to the ministry of a church: a term used chiefly in the Anglican, Eastern, and Roman Catholic Churches. See also under ORDER.

HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE See under EMPIRE.

HOLY ROOD The cross of the crucifixion.

HOLY ROOD The cross over the entrance to the chancel of many churches and cathedrals.

HOLY SATURDAY The Saturday before Easter Sunday.

HOLY SEE See under SEE.

HOLY SPIRIT The third person of the Trinity: also called *Holy Ghost*.

HO′·LY·STONE *noun* A flat piece of soft sandstone used for cleaning the wood decks of a vessel. —*tr. verb* [**·STONED, ·STON·ING**] To scrub with a holystone.

HOLY SYNOD The supreme governing body in any of the Greek Catholic churches.

HOLY THURSDAY 1 In the Roman Catholic Church, the Thursday of Holy Week, or Maundy Thursday. 2 In the Anglican Church, Ascension Day (seldom used).

HO·LY·TIDE *noun* A holy season.

HOLY WATER Water regarded as sacred; especially, in the Eastern and Roman Catholic Churches, water blessed by a priest.

HOLY WEEK In the Christian church, the week before Easter.

HOLY WRIT The Scriptures.

HOM·AGE (hŏm′– *or* ŏm′·ĭj) *noun* 1 Reverential regard or worship; deference. 2 In feudal law, formal acknowledgment of tenure by a tenant to his lord. 3 An act evincing deference or vassalage. See synonyms under ALLEGIANCE, REVERENCE.

—*intr. verb* [Obs.] [**HOM·AGED** (–ĭjd), **HOM·AG·ING**] To pay respect or reverence. [<F. *hommage* <LL. *hominaticum*, service of a vassal]

HOM·AG·ER *noun* One who does homage or holds land under tenure of homage.

HOM·BRE (ōm′·brĕ) *noun* [Sp.] [**·BRES** (brĕs) *pl.*] Man: used especially as a greeting.

HOM·BURG *noun* 1 A man's hat of soft felt with slightly rolled up brim and crown dented lengthwise: so called because originally worn by men in Homburg, Germany. 2 A woman's hat styled after this.

HOME *noun* 1 One's fixed place of abode; family residence. 2 Hence, a place or abode of affection, peace, and rest; a congenial abiding place. 3 The locality or country in which a person, plant, or animal comes into being or dwells. 4 The region or locality where anything is commonly or habitually found; the place where a thing is indigenous; habitat. 5 The members of a family together, considered as a unit of society. 6 Any place of rest or shelter; especially, an establishment where needy or afflicted persons are sheltered or cared for; one's final resting place; the eternal abode of the soul; the future state. 7 In games: the point that must be reached in order to win or to score toward winning; in baseball, the home base; hence,

in some games, as in lacrosse, the player who stands at such a point.
— *adj.* 1 Pertaining to one's home or country. 2 Going to the point; effective; as, a *home* thrust.
— *adv.* 1 To or at home. 2 To the place or point intended; to the mark; as, to thrust a dagger *home;* also, closely; intimately. 3 Toward a vessel or its interior: said of an anchor; also, landward.
— *verb* [HOMED, HOM·ING] To go or send to a home; to be in a home; go or fly home, as a homing pigeon. [<OE. *ham*]
Synonyms (noun): abode, domicile, dwelling, fireside, habitation, hearth, hearthstone, house, ingleside, residence. See HOUSE.

HOME-BORN *adj.* Native to the home; derived through the home.

HOME-BRED *adj.* 1 Bred at home; hence, artless, domestic. 2 Uncultivated.

HOME-BREW *noun* Spiritous or malt liquor distilled or brewed at home. — **HOME-BREWED** *adj.*

HOME CONSUMPTION Use, disposal, or consumption of goods in the home, or in local or domestic markets as opposed to foreign markets; also, politically, something intended for effect at home or in the home rather than upon one's direct audience, as a speech in Congress.

HOME ECONOMICS The science that treats of the economic and social interests and activities of the home: the study of food, clothing, hygiene, the heating and ventilation of houses, thrifty management, etc.

HO·MEL Same as GOMEL.

HOME·LESS *adj.* Having no home. — **HOME·LESS·NESS** *noun.*

HOME·LIKE *adj.* Like home; reminding of home. — **HOME·LIKE·NESS** *noun.*

HOME·LY *adj.* [HOME·LI·ER, HOME·LI·EST] 1 Having a familiar everyday character; unpretentious. 2 Having plain features. 3 Domestic. — **HOME·LI·NESS** *noun.*

HOME-MADE *adj.* Of household or domestic manufacture, as distinguished from factory or foreign make.

HOME'·MAK·ER *noun* One who manages a household. — **HOME'·MAK·ING** *noun & adj.*

HOMEO·, HOMŒO·, HOMOIO· Combining forms from Greek *homoios,* similar, indicating likeness or similarity.

HO·ME·O·MOR'·PHISM *noun* A close similarity in the crystalline forms of unlike chemical compounds. — **HO·ME·O·MOR'·PHOUS** (–fus) *adj.*

HO·ME·O·PATH'·IC *adj.* 1 Relating to homeopathy. 2 Extremely small in quantity. Also spelled *homœopathic.*

HO·ME·OP'·A·THIST *noun* One who advocates or practices homeopathy. Also **HO'·ME·O·PATH.**

HO·ME·OP'·A·THY *noun* A system of medicine formulated by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, 1755–1843. It is founded on the principle that "like cures like," and prescribes minute doses of such medicines as would produce in a healthy person the symptoms of the disease treated. Also spelled *homœopathy.* [<Gr. *homoios,* like, + *pathos,* suffering]

HO·ME·O·PLA'·SI·A (–zhī·uh *or* –zī·uh) *noun* Abnormal tissue-formation similar in appearance to the adjacent tissue. — **HO·ME·O·PLAS'·TIC** *adj.*

HO·ME·O·STA'·SIS *noun* The tendency of an organism to maintain a uniform and beneficial physiological stability within and between its parts; organic equilibrium. — **HO·ME·O·STAT'·IC** *adj.*

HO·ME·O·THER'·MAL *adj.* Preserving a uniform temperature, as warm-blooded animals. [<HOMEO– + Gr. *thermē,* heat]

HO·ME·O·TYP'·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the second meiotic division in cells, more nearly resembling typical mitosis: contrasted with *heterotypic.* Also **HO·ME·O·TYP'·I·CAL.**

HOM·ER (hōme'–) *noun* 1 A homing pigeon. 2 In baseball, a home run.

HO·MER *noun* 1 In Jewish antiquity, a liquid measure of 10 baths. See BATH (measure). 2 A dry measure of 10 ephahs or of 1/10 ephah. [<Heb. *khōmer* <*khāmar,* swell up]

HO·MER A masculine personal name. Also [Dutch, G.] **HO·ME·RUS** (ho·meh'·rus), [F.] **HO·MÈRE** (ō·mehr'), [Gr.] **HO·ME·ROS** (hō·meh'·rōs).
— **HOMER** A Greek epic poet of about the 9th century B.C.; traditional author of the *Iliad* and *Odyssey.*

HOMER, WINSLOW, 1836–1910, American painter.

HO·MER·IC (–mĕr'·ik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Homer or his age or writings. Also **HO·ME·RI·AN, HO·MER·I·CAL.**

HOMERIC LAUGHTER Inextinguishable or ceaseless laughter.

HOME RULE The ordering and administering of local affairs in any part of a country or civil state by legislative and ministerial authorities chosen by the people of that part, as distinguished from the government at large; local self-government.

HOME-RULER *noun* One who favors home rule.

HOME RUN 1 In baseball, a run in which the batter makes the round of the bases and scores without stopping at any base on the way. 2 A run or return home or to the starting point.

HOME·SICK *adj.* Suffering because of absence from home; ill in mind or body through longing for home; nostalgic. — **HOME'·SICK·NESS** *noun.*

HOME·SPUN *adj.* 1 Of domestic manufacture. 2 Plain and homely in character. — *noun* 1 Fabric woven at home. 2 A loose, rough fabric having the appearance of tweed. 3 [Obs.] An unpolished rustic.

HOME·STAKE *noun* Enough money to get back home.

HOME·STEAD (–stĕd) *noun* 1 The place of a home; the house, subsidiary buildings, and adjacent land occupied as a home. 2 [Law] A farm occupied by the owner and his family; the place of permanent family abode. — *tr. verb* [Law] To enter on or make a record of (certain land) as a family homestead.

HOME·STEAD'·ER (–stĕd'·ur) *noun* [Law] One who holds lands acquired under the Homestead Act of Congress.

HOMESTEAD LAW A law granting exemption from forced sale under execution for general debts of a certain amount of real estate actually occupied by the owner as a homestead.

HOME-STRETCH *noun* 1 The last part of a racecourse before the winning post is reached; the last part of a horserace. 2 The last part of a journey home.

HOME·WARD (–wurd) *adj.* Directed toward home. — *adv.* Toward home. Also **HOME WARDS.**

HOME·WORK *noun* Work performed or assigned for performance at home; as, work done at home by wage-earners, or lessons assigned to students for home study.

HOME·Y *adj.* [Pop.] [HOM·I·ER, HOM·I·EST] Reminding of home; homelike: also spelled *homy.* — **HOME·Y·NESS, HOM·I·NESS** *noun.*

HOM'·I·CIDE *noun* 1 The killing of one human being by another. 2 A person who has killed another. [<F. <L. *homo,* man, + *cædo,* kill] — **HOM'·I·CI·DAL** *adj.* — **HOM'·I·CI·DAL·LY** *adv.*

HOM·I·LET'·ICS *noun* The branch of rhetoric that treats of the composition and delivery of sermons. [<Gr. *homilētikos* <*homilētos,* conversation]

HOM·I·LIST *noun* A writer of homilies; one who delivers homilies or preaches to a congregation.

HOM·I·LY *noun* [·LIES *pl.*] 1 A didactic discourse for the expounding and application of Scripture and the correction of heretical opinion; also, a textual discourse. 2 A sermon; admonition, especially upon morals or conduct. [<Gr. *homilia* <*homilos,* gathering] — **HOM·I·LET'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

HOM·I·NAL *adj.* Pertaining to man. [<L. *homo, hominis,* man]

HOM·ING (hōme'–) *adj.* Readily finding the way home, returning home.

HOMING PIGEON A pigeon with remarkable capability of making its way home from great distances: used for conveying messages: also called *carrier pigeon.*

HOM·I·NY *noun* 1 Maize, hulled and broken, or coarsely ground. 2 [Local] Hulled corn. 3 [Prov. Eng.] Frumenty. [<Algonquian *auhuminea,* parched corn]

HOMME D'AF·FAIRS (awm dă·fair') [F.] Business man.

HOMME DE LET·TRES (duh lĕt·r) [F.] Man of letters, literary man; scholar.

HOMME D'ES·PRIT (dĕs·pree') [F.] Man of intellect; wit.

HOM MOCK *noun* A hummock. — **HOM·MOCK·Y** *adj.*

HO·MO *noun* Man; specifically, that genus *(Homo)* of erect large-brained anthropoids (family *Hominidæ*) belonging to the Primate order of vertebrates which includes the lemurs, monkeys, and apes: there is but one existing species, *Homo sapiens.* [<L., man]

HOMO· A combining form from Greek *homos,* same, used in chemistry to indicate the homolog of a compound, as *homo*salicylic acid: opposed to *hetero–.*

HO·MO·CEN'·TRIC *adj.* Having a common center. Also **HO·MO·CEN'·TRI·CAL.**

HO·MO·CER'·CAL (–sŭr'·cul) *adj.* Characterized by a similarity of the upper and lower halves of the caudal fin in fishes, due to the straight, central position of the caudal vertebræ. [<HOMO– + Gr. *kerkos,* tail] — **HO'·MO·CER·CY** *noun.*

HO·MO·CHRO·MAT'·IC (–crō–) *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of one color. Also **HO'·MO·CHROME** (–crōme). — **HO·MO·CHRO'·MA·TISM** *noun.*

HO·MO·CHRO'·MOUS (–crō'·mus) *adj.* Of one color, as a flower head with similar florets. [<HOMO– + Gr. *chrōma,* color]

HO·MO·CY'·CLIC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a chemical compound of the closed chain or ring type, as benzene.

HO'·MO·DYNE *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a system of radio reception by the aid of a locally generated voltage of carrier frequency; zero-beat reception. Compare HETERODYNE.

HOMŒO· (hōmēo) Same as HOMEO–.

HO·MO·ER'·O·TISM (–ĕr'·o·tĭzm) *noun* Sexual attraction to members of the same sex, normally well sublimated. Also **HO·MO·E·ROT'·I·CISM.** [<HOMO– + EROTISM] — **HO·MO·E·ROT'·IC** *adj.*

HO·MOG·A·MOUS (–mus) *adj.* Having but one kind of flowers. Also **HO·MO·GAM'·IC.**

HO·MOG·A·MY *noun* 1 The simultaneous maturity of stamens and pistils in a flower: distinguished from *dichogamy.* 2 The condition of having all flowers alike: distinguished

from *heterogamy*. 3 Interbreeding among an isolated group of individuals having similar characters, or having different characters from those from which they are isolated. [<Gr. *homos*, one, + *gamos*, marriage]

HO'·MO·GEN (-jĕn) *noun* 1 A homogenous structure or part; one of a group having a common origin. 2 A substance prepared from spleen tissue and used as an immunizing agent against canine distemper.

HO MO GE NE'·I·TY *noun* Identity or similarity of kind or structure.

HO MO·GE'·NE·OUS (-jee'·nĭ·us) *adj.* 1 Of the same composition or structure throughout. 2 Of the same kind, nature, etc. (*with* another); like; similar: opposed to *heterogeneous*. 3 Having all its terms of the same degree, as an algebraic equation. 4 Homogenous. Also **HO'·MO GENE, HO MO·GE'·NE·AL.** See synonyms under ALIKE. [<Gr. *homos*, one, + *genos*, race] — **HO·MO·GE'·NE·OUS·LY** *adv.* — **HO MO·GE'·NE OUS·NESS** *noun.*

HO MO GEN' E·SIS (-jĕn'·ĭ·sis) *noun* A mode of reproduction in which the offspring are like the parent and have the same cycle of existence: opposed to *heterogenesis*.

HO MOG'·EN·IZE (ho·moj'-) or **HO'·MO GEN·IZE** (-jĕn·ize) *verb* [IZED, ·IZ·ING] 1 To make or render homogenous. 2 To treat milk by passing it at high temperature and pressure through a machine which breaks up the fat globules and disperses them uniformly through the liquid. — **HO MOG'·EN IZED** (ho·mój'-) *adj.* — **HO·MOG E·NI·ZA'·TION** *noun* — **HO MOG'·EN·IZ·ER** or **HO'·MO·GEN IZ ER** *noun.*

HO MOG E NOUS (-moj'·ĭ·nus) *adj.* Of the same origin, a similarity in structural relations, supposed to be due to community of genesis: opposed to *homoplastic*.

HO MOG E NY (-moj'·ĭ·ni) *noun* Homology of structures genetically related through a common ancestor: opposed to *homoplasy*.

HO MOG·O NY *noun* The condition of having stamens and pistils of uniform height in all flowers of the same species, homostyly: opposed to *heterogony*. — **HO·MOG O NOUS** *adj.* — **HO MOG O NOUS·LY** *adv.*

HO' MO GRADE *adj.* In statistics, expressed in one or the other of two contrasting categories, as, male or female. Compare HETEROGRADE.

HOM' O GRAPH *noun* A word identical with another in spelling, but differing from it in pronunciation and meaning, as *bass*, a fish, and *bass*, a male voice. Compare HOMONYM, HOMOPHONE. [<Gr. *homos*, same, + *graphō*, write] — **HOM O·GRAPH' IC** *adj.*

HO MOI QU'·SIAN (-ōō'·shun) *adj.* Alike in nature or characteristics. Also **HO MOI QU'·SIOUS** (-shus).

HO MOI QU'·SIAN *noun* One of the Semi-Arians of the 4th century who held that Christ was of a similar nature but not of the same nature with the Father: opposed to *Homoousian*. [<Gr. *homoios*, like, + *ousia*, being] — **HO·MOI QU' SIAN ISM** *noun* — **HO MOI·QU'·SIOUS** (-shus) *adj.*

HOM' O LOG *noun* 1 Something that answers in position, proportion, or type to, or has structural affinity with, something else; a member or form of a homologous series; as, ethane is a *homolog* of methane. 2 In biology, a structure or part of an organism showing homology; as the wing of a bat is the *homolog* of the arm of a man: distinguished from *analog*. Also **HOM'·O·LOGUE** (-lôg).

HO MOL' O GATE *verb* [·GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING] 1 To acknowledge, express approval of. 2 In Scots law, to make valid; ratify. 3 To agree; to express assent. [<Gr. *homologeō*, agree]

HOM O LOG'·IC (-lŏj'·ĭc) *adj.* 1 Designating two geometric figures so related that either may be the projection of the other upon a plane. 2 Relating to or governed by homology; corresponding in structure; homologous. Also **HOM·O·LOG' I CAL.** — **HOM·O·LOG'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HO MOL' O·GIZE (-jīze) *verb* [GIZED, ·GIZ·ING] 1 To determine the correspondence of in a homologous manner; demonstrate the homologies of. 2 To render or be homologous; have structural affinity.

HO MOL O·GOUS (-gus) *adj.* Having a similar structure, proportion, value, or position; proportional to each other; identical in nature, relation, or the like.

HOM O·LO·GRAPH'·IC *adj.* Pertaining to homography.

HOMOLOGRAPHIC PROJECTION A method of map drawing by which the relative areas of different countries are accurately indicated in the maps or charts thereof.

HOM O LOG' RA·PHY *noun* The study or presentation (as in a map) of proportions, anatomical or geodetic. [<Gr. *homalos*, even, + *graphō*, write]

HO MOL O·GY *noun* 1 The state or quality of being homologous; correspondence in structure and properties. 2 In biology, the correspondence of a part or organ of one animal with a similar part or organ of another, determined by agreement in derivation and development from a like primitive origin, as the foreleg of a quadruped, the wing of a bird, and the pectoral fin of a fish: distinguished from *analogy* and contrasted with *heterology*. 3 A similarity in chemical compounds having the same fundamental structure but differing in formulas by a regular succession of changes, as the alcohols, phenols, etc. [<Gr. *homos*, same, + *legō*, speak]

HO·MOL·O·SINE (-sīn or -sēn) *adj.* Designating a world map combining two homolographic projections so as to portray continents with the least distortion possible.

HO·MO·MOR'·PHISM (-fizm) *noun* 1 Resemblance in form, as among the members of a zoophytic colony. 2 The exhibition of imperfect metamorphosis in insects; resemblance of larva to adult. 3 Homomorphy. 4 The possession of perfect flowers of only one form or kind. Compare HETEROMORPHISM. [<Gr. *homos*, like, + *morphē*, form] — **HO·MO·MOR'·PHIC, HO·MO·MOR'·PHOUS** (-fus) *adj.*

HO' MO MOR·PHY *noun* Imitative resemblance between unrelated organisms; adaptive mimicry without structural similarity.

HOM O NYM (hŏm'·o- or hō'·mo·nim) *noun* 1 A word identical with another in spelling and pronunciation, but differing from it in meaning, as *butter*, the solidified fat of milk, and *butter*, one who butts; sometimes, loosely, a homophone. Compare HOMOGRAPH, HOMOPHONE. 2 A term expressing distinct meanings, or designating different things; an ambiguous or equivocal term. 3 A namesake; one bearing the same name. 4 In biology, a name previously applied to some member of a group and consequently by the law of priority not applicable to another member of the same group. Also **HOM O NYME.** Compare HETERONYM. [<Gr. *homos*, like, + *onyma*, name]

HOM·O·NYM'·IC *adj.* 1 Relating to or of the nature of a homonym. 2 In music, having the same distinguishing name, but differing in mode. Also **HOM O·NYM'·I CAL.**

HO·MON·Y·MOUS *adj.* 1 Of the nature of a homonym; ambiguous. 2 Indicated by the same name because occupying the same relation.

HO·MON·Y·MY *noun* Identity of sound or name with diversity of sense; ambiguity.

HO·MO·OU'·SIAN (hō·mo- or hŏm·o·o͞o'·shun) *adj.* Identical in nature. Also **HO MO·OU'·SI·OUS.**

HO MO·OU'·SIAN *noun* One of the Christians, who, in the great controversy of the 4th century about the nature of Christ, maintained that it was identical with that of the Father, instead of similar, or different, as maintained by the Semi-Arians and rigid Arians respectively: distinguished from *Homoiousian* and *Heteroiousian*. [<Gr. *homos*, same, + *ousia*; see HOMOIOUSIAN] — **HO MO OU'·SIAN ISM** *noun.*

HOM' O·PHONE *noun* A word identical with another in pronunciation, but differing from it in spelling and meaning, as *fair* and *fare*, *read* and *reed*; also, loosely, a homonym. Compare HOMOGRAPH, HOMONYM. [<Gr. *homos*, same, + *phonē*, sound]

HO·MOPH O NOUS (-mŏf'·o·nus) *adj.* 1 In philology, identical in sound, but unlike in sense; representing the same sound or word with another character. 2 In music, single-voiced; in unison or monodic style; in a choral manner, where the component voices serve harmonic rather than contrapuntal needs: distinguished from *polyphonous*. Also **HOM O PHON' IC.**

HO MOPH O·NY *noun* 1 Identity of sound, with difference of meaning. 2 In music, the condition or quality of being homophonous.

HO MO PLAS' TIC *adj.* Pertaining to a resemblance (in forms or organs) not traceable to homogeny: opposed to *homogenous*. — **HO·MOP·LA·SY** *noun.*

HO MO·PO'·LAR *adj.* Having uniform distribution of an electric charge, as in a covalent bond: opposed to *heteropolar*.

HO·MOP·TER·A *noun pl.* An order of insects with sucking mouth parts and usually two pairs of wings, including the cicadas, aphids, etc. [<Gr. *homos*, like, + *pteron*, wing] — **HO·MOP TER·AN** *adj. & noun.*

HO MOP·TER OUS *adj.* Belonging to the order *Homoptera*.

HOMO SA·PI·ENS See HOMO.

HO·MO·SEX'·U·AL *adj.* Attracted by or in love with persons of the same sex. Compare BISEXUAL, HETEROSEXUAL. — **HO MO·SEX U·AL'·I·TY** *noun.*

HO·MOS·PO·ROUS *adj.* Having or producing asexual spores of one kind only. — **HO·MOS·PO·RY** *noun.*

HO·MOS·TY·LY Same as HOMOGONY.

HO MO·TAX' IS *noun* 1 Classification in the same category. 2 In geology, the assignment to the same period in the life history of the earth of those groups of strata exhibiting the same general faunal characteristics, however widely separated from one another geographically; similarity of fossil formations. [<Gr. *homos*, same, <*taxis*, arrangement] — **HO·MO TAX'·I·AL, HO·MO·TAX'·IC** *adj.* — **HO·MO·TAX'·I·AL·LY** *adv.*

HO·MO·THAL'·LIC *adj.* Designating that condition of the mold fungi in which the sexual gametes which conjugate arise from the same mycelium: opposed to *heterothallic*. [<Gr. *homos*, same, + *thallos*, branch]

HO·MOT·O·NOUS *adj.* Having the same sound or tone; hence, uniform in degree. [<Gr. *homos*, same + *tonos*, tone]

HO'·MO TYPE *noun* A part or organ similar to a preceding, succeeding, or opposite one in the same animal, as one of the legs. — **HO·MO·TYP'·IC, HO·MO·TYP'·I CAL** *adj.*

HO'·MO TY·PY *noun* The correspondence of a part or organ of one region with that of another in the same animal.

HO·MO·ZY·GO′·SIS (-zī·gō′·sĭs) *noun* The formation of a homozygote by the union of gametes. [<HOMO- + Gr. *zygōsis* <*zygoō*, yoke, join together]

HO·MO·ZY′·GOTE (-zī′·gōte) *noun* A zygote formed by the conjugation of two gametes having the same genetic factors; a homozygous individual. See HETEROZYGOTE.

HO·MO·ZY′·GOUS (-gus) *adj.* Designating that condition of an individual in which any given genetic factor is doubly present, due usually to conjugating gametes which were alike in respect to this factor.

Homs (hawms) A manufacturing city in central Syria; ancient *Emesa*.

HO·MUN·CU·LUS (-mŭng′·cū·lus) *noun* 1 According to Paracelsus, a tiny man produced artificially and endowed with magic power. 2 An undersized man; dwarf; manikin. 3 The human fetus. [<L. *homo*, man] —**HO·MUN·CU·LAR** *adj.*

HO·MY Same as HOMEY.

1Ho·nan A province in east-central China; 66,696 square miles; capital, Kaifen.

2Ho·NAN *noun* The best Chinese silk, sometimes distinguished by blue edges.

Hon·do Same as HONSHU.

Hon·DU·RAN *adj.* Of or relating to Honduras. —*noun* A native or inhabitant of Honduras.

Hon·DU·RAS (-dōō′·rus) A republic of NE. Central America; 46,332 square miles; capital, Tegucigalpa.

Honduras, British See BRITISH HONDURAS.

Honduras, Gulf of An inlet of the Caribbean Sea, north of Honduras.

1HONE *noun* A block of fine compact stone for sharpening edged tools, razors, etc. —*tr. verb* [HONED, HON·ING] To sharpen, as a razor, on a hone. [<OE. *han*, stone; compare ON. *hein*, whetstone]

2HONE *verb* [Pop.] [HONED, HON·ING] To pine; long for. [<F. *hogner*, mutter]

HON·EST (ŏn′·ĕst) *adj.* 1 Fair and candid in dealing with others; true; just; upright; trustworthy. 2 Chaste; virtuous. 3 Free from fraud; equitable; fair. 4 Of respectable quality or appearance; creditable; unimpeached. 5 Characterized by openness or sincerity; frank. [<L. *honestus*] —**·LY** *adv.*

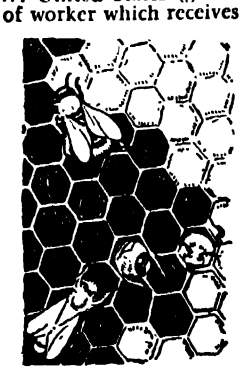
Synonyms: candid, equitable, fair, faithful, frank, genuine, good, honorable, ingenuous, just, sincere, straightforward, true, trustworthy, trusty, upright. One who is *honest* in the ordinary sense is disposed to act with regard for the rights of others, especially in matters of business or property; one who is *honorable* scrupulously observes the dictates of a personal honor that is higher than any demands of mercantile law or public opinion. Compare CANDID, JUST, MORAL, RIGHT, VIRTUOUS. *Antonyms*: deceitful, dishonest, disingenuous, faithless, false, fraudulent, hypocritical, lying, mendacious, perfidious, traitorous, treacherous, unfaithful, unscrupulous, untrue.

HON·ES·TY (ŏn′-) *noun* 1 The character or quality of being honest; uprightness of conduct in general; justice; fairness; also, chastity; virtue. 2 An ornamental garden plant *(Lunaria annua)* of the mustard family.

HONE·WORT (-wûrt) *noun* Any of a number of plants formerly believed to have medicinal properties, as the stone-parsley, goldenrod, etc. [<1HONE + WORT]

HON·EY (hŭn′·ĭ) *noun* 1 A sweet, sirupy secretion, deposited by bees and derived chiefly from the nectaries of flowers. 2 Sweetness or lusciousness in general. 3 Sweet one: a pet name. —*verb* [HON·EYED or HON·IED, HON·EY·ING] 1 To talk to in an endearing or flattering manner; treat or address as a darling. 2 To sweeten. 3 To talk fondly or in a coaxing manner. —*adj.* Honeylike; sweet. [<OE. *hunig*]

HONEY ANT A small ant of the SW. United States (genus *Myrmecocystus*), having one form of worker which receives and stores in its abdomen the honey gathered by the other workers.



HONEYCOMB

HONEY BAG The receptacle or dilatation of the esophagus in which the bee carries honey. Also HONEY SAC.

HONEY BEE A bee that collects honey; specifically, the common hive bee *(Apis mellifera)*.

HON′·EY·COMB (-cōme) *noun* 1 A structure of hexagonal waxen cells, made by bees to contain honey, eggs, etc. 2 Anything full of small holes or cells. —*verb* To fill or become filled with small holes or passages. —**HON′·EY·COMBED** (-cōmd) *adj.*

HONEYCOMB MOTH A moth *(Galleria melonella)* that infests beehives; bee moth.

HONEY-CREEPER *noun* A small, brightly colored bird (family *Cœrebidæ*) of the warmer parts of America; as, the Bahama *honey-creeper*.

1HON′·EY·DEW (-dū) *noun* 1 A sweet secretion of plants or insects, as of aphids. 2 A honeydew melon. —**HON′·EY·DEWED** *adj.*

2HON′·EY·DEW *noun* A light pinkish-orange.

HONEYDEW MELON A variety of muskmelon with a smooth white skin and sweet-tasting pulp.

HONEY-EATER *noun* One of several Australian birds (family *Meliphagidæ*) which extract honey from flowers.

HON·EYED (hŭn′·ĭd) *adj.* 1 Covered with or full of honey. 2 Sweet; hence, soothing; agreeable; sweetly flattering. Also spelled *honied*. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

HON′·EY·FO·GLE (hŭn′·ĭ-) *tr. verb* [·FO·GLED (-gld), ·FO·GLING] To swindle, cheat or deceive by flattery, duplicity, etc. Also **HON′·EY·FU·GLE.** [<Prov. Eng. *connyfogle*, hoodwink, altered by association with HONEY]

HONEY-GUIDE *noun* A small plain-colored bird of Africa, Asia, and the East Indies (genera *Indicator* and *Prodotiscus*) said to lead persons to the nests of wild bees.

HONEY-LOCUST *noun* A large, thorny North American tree *(Gleditsia triacanthos)* of the bean family, bearing long pods with a sweet pulp between the seeds.

HONEY-LOTUS *noun* The white melilot, sweet clover *(Melilotus alba)*, or Bokhara clover, valued as a bee plant.

HONEY MESQUITE See under MESQUITE.

HON′·EY MOON (hŭn′·ĭ-) *noun* The first month after marriage; also, a wedding trip.

HONEY-MOUSE *noun* A small marsupial of southern Australia (family *Phalangeridæ*) with a long, pointed nose and extensible tongue. It feeds on nectar and small insects.

HON′·EY·POT *noun* A receptacle, of wax or other substance, made by many species of wild bees to store their honey.

HONEY SHUCKS The beans of the honey-locust.

HON′·EY STONE (hŭn′·ĭ-) *noun* A soft, yellowish or reddish aluminum mineral having a resinous appearance and crystallizing in the octohedral system; also called *mellite*.

HONEY-SUCKER Same as HONEY-EATER.

HON′·EY·SUCK·LE (hŭn′·ĭ-) *noun* 1 Any of a genus *(Lonicera)* of ornamental erect or climbing shrubs having tubular white, buff, or crimson flowers. 2 Any one of a number of other plants for which the application of the name is a gross misnomer, as the bush-honeysuckle (genus *Diervillia*). 3 [Obs.] Clover. [<OE. *hunisuce*]

HONEYSUCKLE PATTERN The anthemion.

HONEY TREE 1 A honey-locust. 2 A hollow tree in which wild bees have stored honey.

HONEY-YELLOW *noun* A soft light yellow, the color of honey.

HONG *noun* 1 A mercantile warehouse in China, comprising a number of connecting rooms; also, a connected row of warehouses. 2 Formerly, a mercantile association of Chinese merchants at Canton. [<Cantonese, business association; literally, row of houses]

Hong Kong A British crown colony in SE. China; 391 square miles, comprising the island of Hong Kong (32 square miles), Old Kowloon (3 square miles), and the New Territories (356 square miles); capital, Victoria; under Japanese occupation, 1941-45.

HON IED Same as HONEYED.

HO NI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE (o·nee swah kee măl ee pahNs) [F.] Shame to him who thinks evil: motto of the Order of the Garter.

HONK *noun* The cry of a wild goose or a sound imitating it, as that of an automobile horn. —*verb* To utter or make a honk or honks; cause to honk.

HONK·ER *noun* 1 A wild goose. 2 One who honks.

HON·NEUR ET PA·TRIE (aw·nûr′ eh pă·tree′) [F.] Honor and fatherland: motto of the Legion of Honor.

Hon·o·LU′·LU (hŏn·ō- *or, Hawaii,* hō·nō·lōō′·lōō) A city on SE. Oahu Island, of the Hawaiian group; capital of Hawaii.

HON′·OR (ŏn′·ur) *noun* 1 Consideration due or paid, as to worth; respectful regard. 2 Any outward token of such feeling, such as college distinctions. 3 A nice sense of what is right. 4 That to which respect is due; a cause of esteem. 5 A title used in addressing judges, mayors, etc.: used with a possessive pronoun; as, *his honor* the mayor. 6 In whist, one of the four highest trump cards; in bridge, one of the five highest cards of the trump suit, or one of the four aces when there are no trumps. 7 In golf, the privilege of playing first from the tee. See synonyms under FAME, JUSTICE, REVERENCE, VIRTUE. —**TO DO THE HONORS** To act as host.

—*tr. verb* 1 To regard with honor or respect; bestow marks of honor upon; impart dignity to; sometimes, to revere and worship, as the Supreme Being. 2 To acknowledge formally as worthy of respect and acceptance; also, to dignify. 3 To pay, as a check or draft. See synonyms under ADMIRE, VENERATE, WORSHIP.

—*adj.* Having received recognition for outstanding academic work; as, an *honor* student. Also [Br.] **HON·OUR.** [<L.] —**HON·OR·ER** *noun.*

Ho·NO·RI·A Ho·NO·RA A feminine personal name.

HON·OR·A·BLE (ŏn′·ur-) *adj.* 1 Worthy of honor, in any degree from simple respectability to eminence; creditable; estimable; illustrious. 2 Conferring honor. 3 Consistent with or acting in accordance with principles of honor:

conforming to a code of honor. 4 Betokening honor; accompanied by marks or testimonials of honor; as, *honorable* burial. 5 Entitled to honor: formal epithet of respect prefixed to the names of persons holding important offices. See synonyms under GOOD, HONEST, ILLUSTRIOUS, JUST, MORAL. —**HON·OR·A·BLE NESS** *noun* —**HON·OR·A·BLY** *adv.*

HON·O·RA′·RI·UM (ŏn·uh·rā′–) *noun* [·RI·A or ·RI·UMS *pl.*] An honorary payment as to a professional man. See synonyms under SALARY. [<L. *honorarium (donum)*, honorary (gift)]

HON′·OR·A·RY (ŏn′·ur–) *adj.* 1 Done, made, conferred, or held simply as an honor. 2 Holding an office or title bestowed in sign of honor and exempt from the regular powers and duties or without the usual emoluments. 3 Accrediting honorable character; honoring; as, an *honorary* letter. [<L. *honorarius*]

Ho·no·ré (ō·nō·reh′) [F.] A masculine personal name

HON·OR·IF′·IC (ŏn–) *adj.* Conferring honor; importing implying honor. —*noun* Any merely honorary word phrase. [<L. *honorificus*] —**HON·OR·IF′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

Ho·no·ri·us, Flavius Augustus, 384–423, Roman emperor of the West.

HONOR POINT In heraldry, the point just above the fess point. See illustration under ESCUTCHEON.

HONORS ARE EASY Honors are equally divided between adversaries, as in whist or other card games; hence, there is no advantage to either party in a controversy.

HONORS OF WAR Marks of respect or honorable terms granted to a capitulating force.

HONORS SYSTEM In some colleges and universities, a plan of advanced study for selected students, in which the student is excused from classroom routine to undertake individual, specialized work.

HONOR SYSTEM A system of putting students on their honor not to cheat and to do their work without supervision.

Hon Shu The largest island of Japan; 88,622 square miles, including outlying islands. Also called *Hondo*.

HOO *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, etc.

HOOCH *noun* Intoxicating liquor. Also spelled *hootch*. [<HOOCHINOO]

Hooch (duh hōK), **Pieter de**, 1629–77?, Dutch painter.

HOO′ CHI NOO *noun* A strong distilled liquor made from fern, sweetened flour, and yeast by the Indians of Alaska. [<Am. Ind.]

1HOOD (hŏŏd) *noun* 1 A flexible covering for the head and back of the neck. 2 Something of similar form or character, as, a monk's cowl; an ornamental fold attached to an academic gown; a chimney cowl; a projecting cover to a hearth, forge, or part of a chemical laboratory; the movable cover of any protected machine, as of an automobile; a folding carriage-cover. 3 In botany, a concave expansion of any organ, resembling a hood. 4 In zoology, a crest. 5 In falconry, a cover for the entire head of a hawk. —*tr. verb* To cover or furnish with or as with a hood; hence, to hide. [<OE. *hod*]

2HOOD (hŏŏd) *noun* [Pop.] A thug or desperado. [<HOODLUM]

·HOOD *suffix* Condition; state; totality. Once a distinct word meaning state or rank, it is used in combination: with nouns, as in baby*hood*, man*hood*, knight*hood*, spinster*hood*, etc; with adjectives to form nouns, as, hardi*hood*, lusti*hood*, etc. [<OE. *-had*]

Hood (hŏŏd), **John Bell**, 1831–1879, American Confederate general. —**Samuel, Viscount**, 1724–1816, English admiral. —**Thomas**, 1799–1845, English poet and humorist. —**Hood, Robin** See ROBIN HOOD.

Hood, Mount A volcanic peak in the Cascade range, NW. Oregon; 11,245 ft.

HOOD·ED *adj.* 1 Wearing or having a hood. 2 Shaped like a hood; also, having a hoodlike part, as a conspicuous patch of feathers on the head of a bird, or the folds of skin near the head of certain animals and capable of voluntary expansion, as in the cobra and certain other snakes.

HOODED SEAL One of the more abundant seals of the North Atlantic (*Cystophora cristata*). The males have an inflatable bag on the top of the head.

HOOD·IE (hŏŏd′–) *noun* [Scot.] The hooded crow of Europe (*Corvus cornix*).

HOOD·LUM (hŏŏd′–) *noun* One of a class of street rowdies; any ruffian or rowdy. [Perhaps <*noodlum*, back slang for *Muldoon*, name of the leader of a gang of rowdies in San Francisco] —**HOOD·LUM·ISM** *noun*.

HOOD·MAN (hŏŏd′–) *noun* The person blindfolded in the game of **HOODMAN-BLIND**, an old form of blindman's-buff.

HOO DOO *noun* 1 A sorcerer; a voodoo. 2 A person or thing that brings bad luck; a jinx. 3 In the western United States, a fantastically-shaped pinnacle of rock. —*tr. verb* To bring bad luck to; bewitch.

Hood River A town on the Columbia River; fruit-packing and -shipping center.

HOOD·WINK (hŏŏd′–) *tr. verb* 1 To deceive as if by blinding; impose upon; delude. 2 To blindfold. 3 [Obs.] To cover; conceal. —**HOOD′·WINK·ER** *noun*.

HOO·EY *noun & interj.* [Pop.] Nonsense: a term of depreciation.

HOOF (hŏŏf *or* hōōf) *noun* [HOOFS, rarely HOOVES, *pl.*] 1 The horny sheath incasing the ends of the digits or foot in various mammals. 2 An animal with hoofs. 3 An ungula. —**CLOVEN HOOF** The sign of Satan. —**ON THE HOOF** Alive; not butchered: said of cattle. —*verb* 1 [Pop.] To go by foot; walk; also, to dance: usually with *it*. 2 To strike or attack with the hoof. 3 [Local] To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground. [<OE. *hof*] —**HOOFED** *adj.*

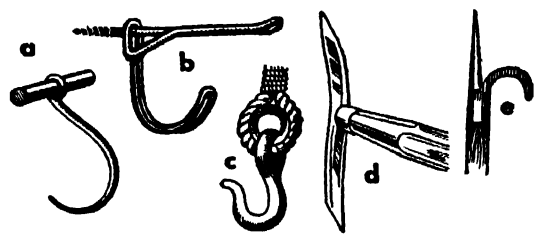
HOOF-BOUND *adj.* Having a contraction of the hoof, causing lameness.

HOOF·ER *noun* [Pop.] A professional dancer, especially a tap dancer.

HOOF·PRINT *noun* The print left by a hoof on the ground; a track.

Hoogh·ly (hōōg′·lee) A river in Bengal, India; 200 miles to Bay of Bengal; a branch of the Ganges.

HOOK (hŏŏk) *noun* 1 A curved or bent piece serving to catch or hold another object. 2 A tool in hooked form;



a Box hook. *c* Eye-hook. *e* Boat hook.
b Clothes hook. *d* Ice hook.

especially, a sickle. 3 In music, the flag-shaped projection from the stem of an eighth note, or one of still shorter duration. 4 A hook-shaped part, as a written character or the projecting thigh bone of an animal. 5 The act of hooking. 6 Something that catches or snares; a trap. 7 In golf, a shot in which the ball deviates to the side on which the player stands. 8 In baseball, a sharp-breaking curve. 9 In boxing, a short blow delivered in a swinging manner crosswise and with the elbow bent and rigid. 10 A bend in a river; a point of land; a cape; as, Sandy *Hook*. See synonyms under LOCK. —**BY HOOK OR BY CROOK** In one way or another. —*verb* 1 To fasten or catch with a hook; be fastened or caught by a hook. 2 To attack with the horns, as a cow. 3 To give or to have the form of a hook; bend. 4 [Pop.] To depart; get away; also, to pilfer. 5 To loop thread, yarn, or strips of cloth through burlap with a hook; to make by this method, as, to *hook* a rug. [<OE. *hoc*]

HOO·KAH *noun* In India and Iran, a form of tobacco pipe by which the smoke is drawn through water; a narghile. Also **HOO·KA**. [<Ar. *huqqah*]

HOOK-AND-LADDER *noun* A vehicle, equipped with ladders and hooks for tearing down walls, used by fire departments. Also **HOOK-AND-LADDER TRUCK**.

Hooke (hōōk), **Robert**, 1635–1703, English physicist.

HOOKED *adj.* 1 Curved like a hook. 2 Supplied with a hook. 3 Made with a hook. —**HOOK·ED·NESS** *noun*.

HOOK·ER (hŏŏk′–) *noun* 1 A two-masted Dutch vessel. 2 A fishing boat used on the English and Irish coasts. 3 An old or clumsy craft. [<D. *hoeker* <*hoek*, hook]

Hook·er, Joseph, 1814–79, American general in the Civil War. —**Sir Joseph Dalton**, 1817–1911, English botanist. —**Richard**, 1554?–1600, English theologian. —**Thomas**, 1586?–1647, English clergyman, one of the founders of Connecticut. —**Sir William Jackson**, 1785–1865, English botanist; father of Sir. J. D. Hooker.

HOOKER'S GREEN A green pigment composed of Prussian blue and gamboge.

HOOK, LINE, AND SINKER Completely; also, without question or reservation.

HOOK-NOSE *noun* An aquiline nose or a person having such a nose. —**HOOK-NOSED** *adj.*

Hook of Holland A headland and harbor of SW. Netherlands; naval battle, 1914. Also [Dutch] *Hoek van Holland*.

HOOK-UP *noun* 1 The assembled apparatus for a radio broadcast or other electrical transmission; also, the diagram giving the connections for such transmission. 2 A number of radio stations transmitting the same program; as, a coast-to-coast *hook-up*.

HOOK·WORM (hŏŏk′·wŭrm) *noun* Any of various nematode worms of the genera *Ancylostoma*, *Necatar*, etc., infesting man and several animals, such as sheep, dogs, cattle, etc.

HOOKWORM DISEASE Ancylostomiasis.

2HOOK·Y (hŏŏk′·ī) *noun* [Pop.] A running away or being illegitimately absent, especially from school. —**TO PLAY HOOKY** To be a truant. [<HOOK (depart)]

2HOOK·Y *adj.* Full of hooks, pertaining to hooks, or like a hook.

HOO·LIE *adj. & adv.* [Scot.] Careful; cautious. Also **HOO·LY**.

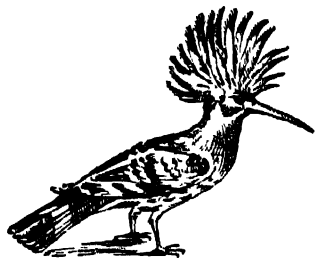
HOO·LI·GAN *noun* A hoodlum; a gangster. —**·ISM** *noun*.

¹HOOP (hōōp *or* hŏŏp) *noun* 1 A circular band, as one used to confine the staves of barrels; specifically, the band of a finger ring; also, an arched wicket in croquet. 2 A hoop skirt. 3 [Obs.] A measure of liquor; that is, enough to fill a space between the hoops of an old-fashioned quart pot. —*tr. verb* 1 To surround with hoops, as a cask. 2 To encircle. [<OE. *hop*]

²HOOP (hōōp) *noun* 1 A whoop; shout. 2 The sound made in whooping-cough. —*verb* To whoop.

HOOP·ER *noun* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

HOOP·ING *noun* 1 Material from which to make hoops; also, hoops in general. 2 A system of hoops, as on some breech-loading guns.



HOOPOE

HOOP·LE *noun* A child's hoop.

HOO·POE *noun* An Old World bird (family *Upupidæ*), having a long, pointed, curved bill and an erectile crest. Also **HOO·POO**. [<L. *upupa*]

HOOP SKIRT A framework of hoops or crinoline for expanding a skirt; also, the skirt itself.

HOOP SNAKE A harmless snake of the southern United States (*Abastor erythrogrammus*): formerly believed to take its tail in its mouth and roll like a hoop.

HOO·RAY See HURRAH.

HOORD *verb* [Scot.] To hoard. —**HOORD·ET** *adj*.

HOO·SAC MOUNTAINS A spur of the Green Mountain Range in western Massachusetts, pierced by the **HOOSAC TUNNEL**, a railway tunnel 5 miles long.

HOOSE *noun* [Scot.] A house.

HOOSE·GOW *noun* [Pop.] Jail or prison. Also **HOOS·GOW**. [<Sp. *juzgado*, tribunal]

HOO·SIER (-zhur) *noun* A native or citizen of the State of Indiana, called the **HOOSIER STATE**: a nickname.

HOOT *verb* 1 To pursue with or utter contemptuous cries; jeer and mock. 2 To utter the cry of an owl, or one resembling it. —*noun* 1 A cry uttered in derision. 2 The cry of an owl. 3 [Pop.] A whit; as, not worth a *hoot*. [Compare Sw. *huta*]

HOOTCH Same as HOOCH.

HOOT OWL An owl that hoots, especially the American northern barred owl (*Strix varia*).

HOOTS *interj.* [Scot.] Fie! pshaw! Also **HOOT-TOOT**.

HOO·VER, HERBERT CLARK, born 1874, president of the United States, 1929–33.

HOOVER DAM See BOULDER DAM.

HOO'·VER·IZE *verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] [Pop.] To restrict oneself to a fixed allowance of food, as meat, etc. [<Herbert Hoover, U. S. food administrator during World War I] —**HOO·VER·ISM** *noun*.

HOO'·VER·VILLE *noun* Any group of wretched shacks, usually on the outskirts of town, in which the jobless lived. [<Herbert Hoover, president during the depression of the early 1930's]

HOOVES Plural of HOOF.

HOOY Same as ²HOY.

¹HOP *verb* [**HOPPED, HOP·PING**] 1 To move or cause to move by short leaps, as a small bird or a toad; jump on one foot; leap over or about; also [Pop.] to get on, as by hopping; as, to *hop* a train. 2 To take off in an airplane, as from an airport; to make an airplane flight. See synonyms under LEAP.

—*noun* 1 The act or result of hopping. 2 [Pop.] A dance or dancing party. 3 An ascent, flight, or trip in an airplane. [<OE. *hoppian*]

²HOP *noun* 1 A perennial climbing herb (*Humulus lupulus*) with opposite lobed leaves and scaly fruit. 2 *pl.* The ripe and carefully dried multiple fruit of this plant, used in beer-brewing, and medicinally as an aromatic bitter stomachic. [<MD. *hoppe*]

HOP'·CAL·ITE *noun* A granular mixture of the oxides of copper, cobalt, manganese, and silver, used as a gas-absorbent material to protect against carbon dioxide, and in gas masks. [<(Johns) Hop(kins University) + (University of) Cal(ifornia) + -ITE]

HOP CLOVER Yellow clover (*Trifolium procumbens*).

HOPE *verb* [**HOPED, HOP·ING**] 1 To desire with expectation of obtaining; wish. 2 To cherish a desire: often with *for*. 3 To have confidence. 4 [Pop.] To trust or imagine. See synonyms under ANTICIPATE, TRUST. —*noun* 1 Desire accompanied by expectation. 2 The cause of hopeful expectation. 3 The thing confidently desired or hoped for. 4 [Obs.] Mere expectation. —**IN HOPES** Having hope. See synonyms under ANTICIPATION, TRUST. [<OE. *hopa*]

HOPE, ANTHONY See HAWKINS, ANTHONY HOPE.

HOPE CHEST A box or chest used by young women to hold linen, clothing, etc., in anticipation of marriage.

HOPE·FUL *adj.* 1 Full of hope; promising. 2 Having qualities that excite hope. See synonyms under AUSPICIOUS, SANGUINE. —*noun* [Pop.] A son or daughter when spoken of ironically or humorously as the hope of the house. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

HO·PEH (-pā'y) A province in NE. China; 59,341 square miles; capital, Tsingyuen: formerly called *Chihli*.

HOPE·LESS *adj.* 1 Without hope; despairing. 2 Affording no ground of hope. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

HOPE·SICK *adj.* Sick at heart with unfulfilled hope or ungratified longing.

HO·PI *noun* One of a group of North American Pueblo Indians of Shoshonean linguistic stock; now on a reservation in NE. Arizona: also called *Moqui* or *Moki*.

HOP·KINS, SIR FREDERICK GOWLAND, born 1861, English biochemist. —**GERARD MANLEY,** 1844–89, English poet. —**MARK,** 1802–87, American educator.

HOP KIN SON, FRANCIS, 1737–91, American writer; signed the Declaration of Independence.

HOP·LITE *noun* A heavily armed Greek foot-soldier. [<Gr. *hoplitēs* <*hoplon*, tool]

HOP-O'-MY-THUMB *noun* A very small person; a dwarf. Also **HOP-THUMB**.

HOP-O'-MY-THUMB The diminutive hero of a fairy tale by Charles Perrault.

HOP·PER *noun* 1 One who or that which hops; especially, a saltatorial insect or larva, as a grasshopper or the larva of a fly that infests cheese. 2 A shaking or conveying receiver, funnel, or trough in which something is placed to be passed or fed, as to a mill; also, a funnel-shaped spout or tank with a movable bottom or no bottom, as for conveying grain to cars. 3 A tilting, dumping, or discharging bottom or receptacle, as in a car or boat. 4 A tank or box-like receptacle for holding water, grain, sugar, etc., which may be emptied by opening its bottom.

HOPPER CAR A car for coal, gravel, etc., with an opening to discharge the contents.

HOPPER CLOSET A watercloset emptied by a trap.

HOP·PLE *tr. verb* [**HOP·PLED** (-ld), **HOP·PLING**] To hamper; hobble. —*noun* A fetter for the legs of a horse, etc. [Frequentative of HOP]

HOP'·SACK·ING *noun* A coarse fabric with rough surface: used for dresses, etc.

HOP SCOTCH *noun* A child's game in which the player hops on one foot over a diagram marked (scotched) on the ground to recover the block or pebble previously tossed into successive sections of the diagram.

HOP, SKIP (or STEP), AND JUMP A feat in athletics in which the contestants strive for distance with a combined hop, step, and jump successively.

HOP TREFOIL Hop clover; also, black medic.

HOR·ACE A masculine personal name: same as HORATIO. Also [F.] **HO·RACE** (ō·rahs'), **HO·RA·CI·O** (*Pg.* o·rah'·sē·o; *Sp.* o·rah'·thē·ō).

—**HORACE** Anglicized name of **QUINTUS HORATIUS FLACCUS**, 65–8 B.C., Roman poet. —**HO·RA·TIAN** *adj*.

HO RÆ (-ree) In classical mythology, the goddesses of order and the seasons; the handmaids of Zeus and Hera, and the gatekeepers of Olympus. Hesiod calls them the daughters of Zeus and Themis, and lists them as three in number: Eunomia (order), Dice (justice), and Irene (peace).

HO RAL *adj.* Pertaining to an hour; hourly. [<L. *hora*, hour]

HO·RA·RI·OUS *adj.* Lasting but one or two hours: said of flowers.

HO·RA RY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to an hour; designating the hours. 2 Continuing only an hour; occurring hourly. 3 In astrology, referring to propitious or specific times. [<L. *hora*, hour]

HO·RA·TI·I (-shĭ·ī) In Roman legend, three brothers, Romans, who fought and killed the Curiatii, three brothers from Alba Longa.

HO·RA·TIO (-sho) A masculine personal name. Also **HO·RA·TI·US** (*L.* ho·ra'·shĭ·us; *D.* ho·rah'·si·ōōs; *G.* ho·rah' tse·ōōs), [Dan.] **HO·RATS** (ho·rahts').

—**HORATIO** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, the close friend of Hamlet.

HO·RA·TIUS CO·CLES (ho·rā'·shus cō'·cleez) A legendary Roman hero, who with two comrades held the bridge over the Tiber against the Etruscan army.

HORDE *noun* 1 A multitude; a pack or swarm of men, animals, or insects. 2 A clan or tribe of Mongolian, especially Tatar, nomads; hence, any nomadic group. —**GOLDEN HORDE** A fierce and powerful Mongol horde, named from the golden tent of Batu Khan, under whose lead they laid waste eastern Europe in the 13th century; the Kipchaks. —*intr. verb* [**HORD·ED, HORD·ING**] To gather in a horde. [<Turk. *ordu*, camp]

HOR·DE·IN *noun* An alcohol-soluble protein from barley; of the prolamin group of simple proteins. [<L. *hordeum*, barley]

HOR·DE·NINE (-neen *or* -nĭn) *noun* A white, crystalline, almost tasteless alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{18}ON$, obtained from malt sprouts; the sulfate is used in the treatment of diarrhea and as a heart stimulant. [<L. *hordeum*, barley]

HOR DE·UM *noun* A genus of true grasses, one species of which is the cultivated barley.
HORE [Obs.] Same as HOAR.
HO REB Biblical mountain; *Ex.* iii, 1.
HORE HOUND Same as HOARHOUND.
HOR I·CON, LAKE See GEORGE, LAKE.
HO·RI·ZON *noun* **1** The line of the apparent meeting of earth or sea and sky: called the **LOCAL** or **VISIBLE HORIZON.** **2** The bounds of observation or experience. **3** In astronomy, the plane passing through a position on the earth's surface at right angles to the line of gravity: called the **SENSIBLE HORIZON.** **4** The great circle in which the sensible horizon cuts the celestial sphere: called the **CELESTIAL, GEOMETRIC, RATIONAL,** or **TRUE HORIZON.** **5** In geology, a definite position in the stratigraphic column, or in the scheme of classification of strata according to age; also, in the usage of some geologists, a bed or limited number of beds characterized by one or more distinctive fossils; a zone. **6** The imaginary line, taking the place of the natural horizon, in a picture of a landscape, on which is projected the point of sight of the viewer. See PERSPECTIVE. [<Gr. *horizōn* <*horizō*, bound]
HORIZON-BLUE *noun* A soft gray-blue, formerly the authentic uniform color of the French infantry.
HOR I·ZON′·TAL *adj.* **1** Parallel to the horizon; on a level. **2** Included or measured in a plane of the horizon. **3** Of, pertaining to, on, or close to the horizon. **4** Equal and uniform; as, a *horizontal* tariff. **5** Made up of similar units; as, a *horizontal* trust.
— *noun* A line or plane assumed, for the purpose of measurement or description, to be parallel with the horizon.
— **HOR I·ZON′·TAL LY** *adv.*
Synonyms (adj.): flat, level, plain, plane. For practical purposes *level* and *horizontal* are identical, but *level* is more loosely used of that which has no especially noticeable elevations or inequalities; as, a *level* road. *Flat* applies to a surface only, and, in the first, most usual sense, to a surface that is *horizontal* or *level* in all directions; *flat* is also applied to any *plane* surface without irregularities or elevations, as a picture may be painted on the *flat* surface of a perpendicular wall. *Plane* applies only to a surface, and is used with more mathematical exactness than *flat*. *Plain*, originally the same word as *plane*, is now rarely used except in senses pertaining to *level* ground. We speak of a *horizontal* line, a *flat* morass, a *level* road, a *plain* country, a *plane* surface (especially in the scientific sense). See FLAT, LEVEL. *Antonyms*: broken, hilly, inclined, irregular, rolling, rough, rugged, slanting, sloping, uneven.
HOR I ZON′ TAL ISM *noun* The character of being horizontal; horizontal extension. — **HOR·I ZON·TAL′ I TY** *noun.*
HOR MONE *noun* An internal secretion, produced in and by one of the endocrine glands: also called *autacoid*. More specifically, one of a group of complex chemical compound, evolved in one part of an organism and carried thence by the blood stream or body fluids to other parts, on which it exercises a specific physiological action. Many important hormones are now made synthetically. Compare COLYONE. See ENDOCRINE. [<Gr. *hormaō*, excite]
— **HOR MO NAL, HOR·MON IC** *adj.*
HOR MUZ A small island, site of an ancient seaport, in the STRAIT OF HORMUZ, a strait connecting the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman. Also *Ormuz*.
HORN *noun* **1** A hard bonelike growth projecting from the head of various hoofed mammals, as oxen, sheep, cattle, etc.; also, the antler of a deer, shed annually. **2** Any hardened and thickened outgrowth of epidermal tissue, as the feather tuft on the heads of some birds. **3** Something made of horn, or likened to an animal's horn; as, a wind instrument, originally a bullock's or ram's horn; one of the extremities of the crescent moon; cornucopia: see HORN OF PLENTY; the beak of an anvil; a drinking vessel made of a cow's horn or in its shape; hence, a drink; a powder flask; one of the branches forming the delta of a stream; a pommel of a saddle; an imaginary projection from the forehead of a cuckold. **4** The substance of which horn consists, as keratin, calcium phosphate, etc. **5** A hollow conical device with a bell-shaped aperture, for collecting sound waves, as in a sound locator. **6** The lever which operates the wire connecting with the rudder, aileron, or elevator of an aircraft. **7** In the Scriptures, strength, power, or honor: used symbolically. **8** [Scot.] A spoon made of horn; a drinking vessel. — **TO HAUL, PULL,** or **DRAW IN ONE'S HORNS** To check one's anger, zeal, pretensions, etc.
— *tr. verb* **1** To provide with horns, or shape like a horn. **2** [Pop.] To attack with the horns; gore. **3** [Obs.] To cuckold. — **TO HORN IN** To enter without invitation. [<OE.] — **HORN·LESS** *adj.*
HORN, CAPE The southern extremity of South America, on the last island of the Fuegian Archipelago.
HORN ANGLE In geometry, the angle formed by two curved lines tangent to each other at one point.
HORN·BEAM *noun* A small tree of the birch family (genus *Carpinus*), resembling the beech, with white, hard wood.
HORN·BILL *noun* A large bird of tropical Asia and Africa, related to the kingfishers (family *Bucerotidæ*) and having a large bill surmounted by a hornlike extension.
HORN·BLENDE *noun* A common mineral, greenish-black or black, containing iron and silicate of magnesium, calcium, and aluminum. [<G.; compare BLENDE] — **HORN·BLEND′·IC** *adj.*
HORNBLENDE SCHIST A schistose rock consisting essentially of hornblende.
HORN·BOOK *noun* A primer formerly covered with transparent horn, and framed; hence, rudimentary knowledge.
HORN BUG The stag beetle.
HORNED *adj.* Having a horn or horns.
HORNED HORSE The gnu.
HORNED OWL Any of various American owls with conspicuous ear tufts; especially, the great horned owl or the little horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) or the screech owl (genus *Otus*).
HORNED POUT A catfish. Also **HORN POUT.**
HORNED TOAD A harmless, flat-bodied, spiny lizard (*Phrynosoma cornutum*) with a very short tail and toadlike appearance; common in semiarid regions of western United States.
HORNED VIPER An African or Indian viper (*Cerastes cornutus*) with a horn over each eye.
HOR NET *noun* A large social wasp, capable of inflicting a severe sting; especially, the American white-faced hornet (*Vespa maculata*). [<OE. *hyrnet*]
HORN IE Same as HORNY.
HORN ING *noun* **1** The appearance of the moon in the first or last quarter. **2** A serenade of harsh, discordant music; a charivari. **3** [Scot.] A public announcement made with blasts of a horn. — **LETTERS OF HORNING** In Scots law, a judicial mandate, requiring a person to pay or perform as had been decreed against him.
HOR NI TO (–nēe′·tō) *noun* [Sp.] A low, oven-shaped fumarole common in South American volcanic regions. Also **HOR NITE.**
HORN-MAD *adj.* Mad enough to gore: said of a bull; hence, crazy; insane; wild. — **HORN-MADNESS** *noun.*
HORN OF PLENTY In classical mythology, a horn of the goat which suckled the infant Zeus, which became filled according to the wishes of its possessor; hence, a symbol of abundance in general, represented in art as a curved horn filled with fruit, etc.: also called *cornucopia*.
HORN PIPE *noun* **1** A lively English country dance. **2** The music of such a dance, or similar music. **3** A musical instrument formerly used in England and Wales.
HORN SILVER **1** Fused silver chloride. **2** Cerargyrite.
HORN SPOON A scoop made of cow horn: used by miners for testing washings.
HORN·STONE *noun* Chert.
HORN′ SWOG GLE *tr. verb* [Pop.] [·**GLED** (ld), ·**GLING**] To deceive, bamboozle; cheat.
HORN·TAIL *noun* A large type of sawfly (family *Siricidæ*) with a horn at the end of the abdomen. The larva is a wood borer. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious).
HORN·WORM (–wûrm) *noun* A caterpillar with a hornlike hind appendage; the larva of a hawk moth.
HORN·WORT (–wûrt) *noun* An aquatic herb (*Ceratophyllus demersum*) widely distributed in quiet lakes and ponds; cultivated for its decorative submerged foliage.
HORN·Y *adj.* [**HORN I·ER, HORN·I·EST**] **1** Resembling horn; callous. **2** Made of horn. **3** Having horns.
HORN·Y *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The devil: also spelled *Hornie*.
HORNY-HANDED *adj.* Having hard or calloused hands.
HOR·O·LOGE (–lōje *or* –lōj) *noun* **1** A timepiece. **2** A clock tower. [<OF. *horloge* <Gr. *hōrologion* <*hōra*, hour, + *legō*, speak]
HO ROL·O·GER (–jur) *noun* One skilled in horology; also one who makes or sells timepieces. Also **HO·ROL·O·GIST.**
HOR O·LOG′·IC (–lōj′·ik) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to horology or to a horologe. **2** Opening and closing, as some flowers, at certain hours. Also **HOR·O·LOG′·I·CAL.**
HOR·O LO′ GI UM (–jī·um) A southern constellation, the Clock. See CONSTELLATION.
HO·ROL·O GY *noun* [·**GIES** *pl.*] The science of time-measurement or of the construction of timepieces.
HOR′·O·SCOPE *noun* **1** The aspect of the heavens, with special reference to the positions of the planets at any instant, or a figure or statement showing such aspect, from which astrologers profess to foretell the future, especially of a person born at that time; more particularly, the part of the ecliptic just rising above the horizon at such instant; the diagram of the twelve divisions or houses of the heavens, used by astrologers in predicting the future. **2** A table showing the length of the day and night at various seasons and places. [<F. <Gr. *hora*, hour, + *skopeō*, observe]
HO·ROS·CO·PY *noun* **1** The art of casting horoscopes or of determining the future from the positions of the heavenly bodies. **2** The situation of the heavenly bodies at the time of a person's birth; a horoscope.
HO·RO·WITZ (–vits), **VLADIMIR,** born 1904, Russian pianist.
HOR·REN·DOUS (–dus) *adj.* Frightful; fearful. [<L. *horrendus* <*horreo*, bristle] — ·**LY** *adv.*

HOR·RENT *adj.* 1 Standing erect like bristles; bristling. 2 Causing terror and abhorrence. 3 Feeling or expressing horror. [<L. *horrens* <*horreo,* bristle]

HOR·RIB·I·LE DIC·TU [L.] Horrible to be told.

HOR·RI·BLE *adj.* Exciting abhorrence; terrible. See synonyms under AWFUL, FRIGHTFUL. [<L. *horribilis* <*horreo,* bristle, be terrified] —**HOR RI·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**HOR RI·BLY** *adj.*

HOR·RID *adj.* 1 Fitted to inspire horror; dreadful. 2 Highly obnoxious; outrageous. 3 Rough; shaggy; bristling: chiefly poetical. See synonyms under FRIGHTFUL. [<L. *horridus,* rough, <*horreo,* bristle] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

HOR·RIF·IC *adj.* Causing horror.

HOR′ RI FY *tr. verb* [**FIED, ·FY·ING**] To affect with horror. —**HOR RI·FI·CA′ TION** *noun.*

HOR RIP I LA′·TION *noun* A chilliness accompanied by the appearance of goose-pimples and bristling of the hair over the body, preceding fever. [<L. *horripilatio* <*horreo,* bristle, + *pilus,* hair]

HOR ROR *noun* 1 The painful emotion of extreme fear or abhorrence; dread. 2 Extreme repugnance. 3 That which excites fear or dread; especially, some great accident or calamity. 4 [Obs.] The shivering fit that precedes a fever. 5 [Obs.] A rippling of the surface. See synonyms under ABOMINATION, FEAR, FRIGHT. —**THE HORRORS** [Pop.] 1 The blues. 2 Delirium tremens. [<L.]

HORS (awr) *prep.* [F.] Out of; beyond.

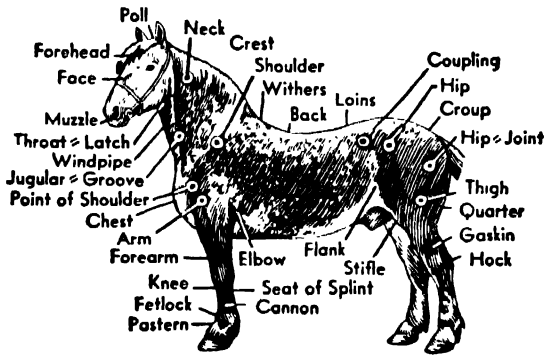
HOR SA See HENGIST.

HORS DE COM BAT (awr duh cawN·bä′) Out of the fight. [<F.]

HORS DE SAI SON (duh seh·zawN′) [F.] Out of season.

HORS D'ŒUVRE (dœv′ r) [F.] An appetizer served before a meal.

HORSE *noun* [**HOR SES,** sometimes **HORSE** *pl.*] 1 A solid-hoofed quadruped (*Equus caballus*) with coarse mane and tail; commonly, in the domestic state, employed as a beast of draught and burden and especially for riding



HORSE

upon. 2 Any of various extinct mammals related to or supposed to be of the ancestral line of the horse, as the eohippus. 3 A male horse, especially when castrated; a gelding. 4 Cavalry; as, a regiment of *horse.* 5 A device used to support anything or suggesting the uses of a horse; as, a clothes*horse.* 6 A mass of rock, similar to the wall rock, found in a vein of ore. 7 A translation or other similar aid used by pupils in working out lessons; pony; crib. 8 A favorite idea; hobby. 9 [Pop.] Horseplay; foolery. 10 [Obs.] In chess, a knight. 11 In gymnastics, a wooden block on four legs used for vaulting and other exercises. 12 [Pop.] A term of playful familiarity applied to a man. —**TO HOLD ONE'S HORSES** To be patient; curb one's impetuosity; wait; take things easy. —**TO HORSE** 1 The bugle call summoning mounted troops to saddle and stand equipped at their horses' heads. 2 A signal to mount. —*verb* [**HORSED, HORS ING**] 1 To mount or carry, as on a horse; hence, to put on the back of another preparatory to flogging. 2 To furnish horses for. 3 To ride on a horse. 4 To indulge in horseplay.

—*adj.* Coarse; large of its kind; as *horse*-chestnut, *horse* laugh. [<OE. *hors*]

HORSE·BACK *noun* 1 A horse's back. 2 An object shaped like a horse's back. —*adv.* On a horse's back.

HORSE BALM Richweed.

HORSE BLOCK *noun* 1 A block or platform used in mounting a horse. 2 A frame of boards used as a support.

HORSE BOAT *noun* 1 A boat moved by horsepower. 2 A boat for carrying horses.

HORSE BOOT *noun* A leather covering to protect a horse's pastern against interfering.

HORSE·BOT *noun* A botfly or its larva that infests the stomach and intestines of the horse.

HORSE·BOY *noun* A stableboy.

HORSE′·BREAK ER (-bräy·kur) *noun* One who trains horses to work in harness or under the saddle.

HORSE BRUSH *noun* Any of a genus (*Tetradymia*) of low, tough, hoary, sometimes spiny shrubs of the western United States, especially the little-leaf horsebrush (*T. glabrata*), considered poisonous to sheep.

HORSE CAR 1 A car drawn by horses; tramcar. 2 A car for transporting horses by rail.

HORSE-CHESTNUT *noun* 1 An Old World tree (*Æsculus hippocastanum*) of Asian origin, belonging to the buckeye family, with digitate leaves, clusters of flowers, and large chestnut-like fruits: planted in the United States for ornament and shade. Native species are called *buckeyes.* 2 The fruit of the tree described above.

HORSE·CLOTH *noun* A cloth to cover a horse.

HORSE COLLAR A stuffed collar for a horse's neck, used to support the hames of a draft harness and to ease the pressure on the shoulders in drawing.

HORSE-DOCTOR *noun* A veterinary surgeon; farrier.

HORSE DRENCH *noun* A dose for a horse, or the instrument with which it is administered.

HORSE FAIR A fair for the sale of horses.

HORSE FISH *noun* The moonfish.

HORSE FLESH 1 The flesh of a horse. 2 Horses, considered collectively.

HORSE-FLESH *adj.* Having the color of a horse's flesh; reddish-bronze. —*noun* 1 The lustrous brown wood of the sabicu tree (genus *Lysiloma*) of the West Indies and Central America: also **HORSE-FLESH MAHOGANY.** 2 The wood of the bully tree; the tree itself.

HORSE FLY *noun* 1 A large blood-sucking fly of the family *Tabanidæ,* especially of the genus *Tabanus.* 2 The forest fly. 3 A horse botfly (genus *Gasterophilus*).

HORSE FOOT *noun* 1 Coltsfoot. 2 The king-crab.

HORSE FURNITURE The harness or housing of a horse.

HORSE-GEAR *noun* Horse furniture; also, horsepower.

HORSE-GENTIAN *noun* A perennial weedy herb (genus *Triosteum*) of the honeysuckle family, especially the feverwort (*T. perfoliatum*).

HORSE GUARDS 1 In the British Army, a body of cavalry serving as guards, especially the **ROYAL HORSE GUARDS** or 2nd Regiment forming the personal escort of the sovereign. 2 A building in Whitehall, London, the headquarters of the Horse Guards and offices for some departments of the War Office. 3 The chief military officials of the British Army, as distinguished from civilian officials.

HORSE HAIR The hair of horses, especially of their manes and tails.

HORSE HAIR *noun* Haircloth.

HORSEHAIR-SNAKE *noun* A hairworm.

HORSE HEAD *noun* A tropical American moonfish (*Selene vomer*).

HORSE LATITUDES A belt of the Atlantic Ocean on the northern edge of the northeast trade winds where calms often prevail: a term of uncertain origin.

HORSE LAUGH *noun* A loud, boisterous laugh.

HORSE·LEECH *noun* 1 A horse-doctor. 2 One who is perpetually begging or teasing: *Prov.* XXX, 15: also **HORSE LEACH.** 3 A large leech (genus *Hæmopis,* said to enter the nostrils of cattle, horses, etc., when they are drinking.

HORSE LESS *adj.* Not possessing, using, or requiring a horse usually in such phrases as *horseless* carriage.

HORSE-MACKEREL *noun* One of various fishes; especially, a carangoid; a scombroid, the tunny; the bluefish.

HORSE MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] One who rides a horse; a cavalryman.

HORSE MAN SHIP *noun* Equestrian skill.

HORSE MARINE 1 A mounted guard of the U. S. Marine Corps. 2 A member of an imaginary corps of mounted marines; hence, one who is as much out of place as a mounted marine would be aboard ship.

HORSE·MINT *noun* 1 An erect American herb (*Monarda punctata*) of the mint family; wild bergamot. 2 Either of two European woodland mints (*Mentha longifolia* and *M. aquatica*), both naturalized in the United States.

HORSE′·NET TLE *noun* A rough roadside weed (*Solanum carolinense*) with straw-colored prickles, white flowers, and yellow berries, found in the middle and southern United States.

HORSE OPERA [Pop.] A motion picture dealing with ranch life in the western United States.

HORSE PISTOL A large pistol formerly carried in a holster by horsemen.

HORSE·PLAY *noun* Rough, boisterous play.

HORSE POND *noun* A pond for watering horses.

HORSE POST A hitching post.

HORSE-POST *noun* A system of sending mail by a carrier on horseback; also, the carrier. See PONY EXPRESS.

HORSE′·POW·ER *noun* 1 The force exerted by, or rate of work maintained by, an average dray horse; hence in mechanics, the standard theoretical unit of the rate of work, equal to 33,000 pounds lifted one foot in one minute. 2 A mechanical arrangement for utilizing a horse's power.

HORSEPOWER-HOUR *noun* A measure of work performed at the rate of one horsepower in one hour. Expressed in foot-pounds it is equal to 33,000 × 60, or 1,980,000 foot-pounds.

HORSE RACE A race by horses. —**HORSE-RACER** *noun* —**HORSE-RACING** *noun.*

HORSE RACK A long pole supported by posts to which horses are hitched.

HORSE-RADISH *noun* A coarse, tall, common, garden herb (*Armoracia lapathifolia*) of the mustard family, cultivated for its pungent root; used as a condiment.

HORSE RAKE *noun* A large hayrake worked by horsepower.

HORSE SENSE [Pop.] Innate practical intelligence, common sense; shrewdness.

HORSE-SHOE *noun* **1** A metal shoe for a horse, U-shaped like the edge of a horse's hoof, to which it is nailed. **2** Something roughly U-shaped, especially if the opening is narrower than the sweep of the curve. **3** The horseshoe-crab.

—*tr. verb* [**HORSE-SHOED** (-shōōd), **HORSE'-SHOE-ING**] To furnish with horseshoes.

HORSESHOE-CRAB *noun* A king-crab.

HORSE-SHOES *noun* A game, similar to quoits, originally played with discarded horseshoes, now often with new or imitation horseshoes.

HORSE SHOW A public competitive showing of horses and horsemanship.

HORSE-SUGAR *noun* The sweetleaf, a shrub (*Symplocos tinctoria*) of the southern United States; eaten by cattle and horses.

HORSE TAIL *noun* **1** The tail of a horse, especially when severed from the body and used as a distinction of rank or as a standard. In Turkey the two ranks of pashas were distinguished by two and three horsetails. **2** A pteridophytic plant of the genus *Equisetum;* scouringrush. **3** The collection of nerves in which the spinal column terminates.

HORSE-TAMER *noun* A horsebreaker.

HORSE-TICK *noun* The forest fly.

HORSE WEED *noun* **1** A common weed (*Erigeron canadensis*) of the composite family, found in most parts of North America. **2** The wild lettuce. **3** The great ragweed.

HORSE WHIP *noun* A whip for managing horses. —*tr. verb* To chastise with a horsewhip.

HORSE' WO MAN *noun* [**WO MEN** *pl.*] A woman who rides on horseback

HORSE-WRANGLER *noun* [Local] A herdsman in charge of the horses on a ranch.

HORS ING *noun* **1** A board on which a knife-grinder sits. **2** A flogging, especially as given to one mounted on the back of another.

HORST *noun* A portion of the earth's crust slightly elevated from the surrounding tracts by faults. Also **HORSTE.** [< G.]

HORS Y *adj* [**HORS-I ER, HORS-I EST**] **1** Pertaining to horses. **2** Devoted to horses. Also **HORS EY.** —**HORS-I NESS** *noun.*

HOR TA TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Of the nature of exhortation. [<L. *hortativus* <*hortor,* urge] —**-LY** *adv.*

HOR' TA TO RY *adj.* Giving exhortation.

HOR TENSE (hôr tĕns'; *F.* ōr·tahNs') A feminine personal name. Also **HOR TEN SI A** (*L.* hor·tĕn'·shi·uh, *G.* hor·tĕn'·si·ah). [< L. *fem.,* gardener]

—**(EUGÉNIE) HORTENSE DE BEAUHARNAIS,** 1783–1837, the daughter of Josephine; wife of Louis Bonaparte; queen of Holland; mother of Napoleon III.

HOR THY (hôr'·thi), **NICHOLAS VON** or **MIK LÓS** (mĭk'·losh), born 1868, Hungarian admiral and statesman; regent of Hungary, 1920–44.

HOR' TI CUL·TURE (-chōōr *or* -tyōōr) *noun* **1** The cultivation of a garden, or the mode of cultivation employed in a garden. **2** That department of the science of agriculture which relates to the cultivation of gardens or orchards, including the growing of vegetables, fruits, flowers, and ornamental shrubs and trees. See synonyms under AGRICULTURE. [< L. *hortus,* garden, + *cultura,* cultivation] —**HOR' TI CUL·TOR** *noun* —**HOR·TI CUL' TUR AL** *adj.* —**HOR TI CUL'·TUR·IST, HOR'·TI·CUL·TIST, HOR TI·CUL' TUR AL IST** *noun.*

HOR TUS SIC CUS (hôr'·tŭs sĭc'·ŭs) [L.] Literally, a dry garden; a herbarium.

HO RUS In the Egyptian religion, a hawk-headed deity; god of the day or the sun.

HO SAN NA (-zăn'·uh) *interj.* An exclamation of praise to God. —*noun* A cry of hosanna; hence, any exultant praise of the Almighty. [<Heb. *hōshi'ah nnā,* save, I pray]

HOSE (hōze) *noun* **1** [**HOSE,** formerly **HO SEN,** *pl.*] A covering, usually knit or woven, for the lower part of the legs and feet; a stocking; formerly, a garment worn by men, covering the legs and the lower part of the body, like very tight trousers: usually used in the plural. **2** [**HO SES** *pl.*] A flexible tube or pipe, of leather, rubber, cotton, etc., for conveying water and other fluids.

—*tr. verb* [**HOSED, HOS-ING**] To drench or douse with a hose. [<OE. *hosa*]

HO SE·A (-zee'·uh *or* -zāy'·uh) A masculine personal name. [<Heb. *Hoshea,* literally salvation, <*yasha,* save] —**HOSEA** One of the Hebrew minor prophets, 8th century B.C.; also, the Old Testament book named from him.

HOSE COMPANY A group of men who convey and man the hose for extinguishing fires.

HO·SIER (-zhur) *noun* One who deals in hose, etc.

HO·SIER·Y (-zhur·i) *noun* Hosiers' wares; stockings; hose; the hosier's business.

HOS·KINS, ROY GRAHAM, born 1880, American physiologist.

HOS PICE (-pis) *noun* A place of entertainment or shelter, as a monastery in an Alpine pass. [<F. <L. *hospitium,* hospitality]

HOS·PI·TA·BLE *adj.* **1** Disposed to entertain with generous kindness. **2** Characterized by hospitality. **3** Figuratively, very receptive. [<OF. <L. *hospes,* guest] —**-TA·BLY** *adv.*

HOS·PI·TAL *noun* **1** An institution for the reception, care, and medical treatment of the sick or wounded; also, the building used for that purpose. **2** [Obs.] An inn or hospice. **3** Formerly, a place of hospitality for those in need of shelter and maintenance; as, foundling *hospital,* Greenwich *Hospital* (a home for retired seamen in London). [<OF. <L. *hospitalis,* of a guest, <*hospes,* guest]

HOS·PI·TAL ER *noun* **1** One cared for or supported in a hospital. **2** The title of the chief resident official in certain London hospitals which were originally religious foundations. **3** Same as **HOSTELLER** (monk). Also **HOS·PI·TAL·LER.**

Hos·pi·tal er *noun* A member of one of various charitable brotherhoods or military orders of the Middle Ages, of which the best-known is the **KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM,** which originated during the crusades in a hospital built at Jerusalem by merchants of Amalfi and dedicated to St John the Baptist. When the order had to move its seat elsewhere, it was known as *Knights of Malta* and *Knights of Rhodes.*

HOS·PI TAL' I TY *noun* [**-TIES** *pl.*] The spirit, practice, or act of being hospitable.

HOS' PI TAL IZE *tr. verb* [**-IZED, -IZ ING**] **1** To put (a sick person) into a hospital. **2** To turn (a building) into a hospital or to make it unfit to dwell in by using it as a hospital for an extended time. —**HOS·PI·TAL·I ZA'·TION** *noun.*

HOS·PI TI UM (hŏs·pish'·i·ŭm) *noun* [**-TI·A** *pl.*] **1** A monastic inn. **2** An inn, hostel. [<L. <*hospes,* guest]

HOS'·PO·DAR *noun* A title of dignity formerly borne by the princes of Lithuania and the kings of Poland, later by the princes or governors of Moldavia and Wallachia and the emperor of Russia. [< Rumanian]

1HOST (hōst) *noun* **1** One who entertains guests in private life. **2** The landlord of a hotel. **3** Any living plant or animal that harbors another as a parasite. —*verb* [Obs.] To receive as or be a guest. [<OF. *hoste* <L. *hostis,* stranger]

2HOST (hōst) *noun* A large body of men; an army; hence, a multitude. See synonyms under ARMY, ASSEMBLY, COMPANY, THRONG. [<OF. *host* <L. *hostis,* enemy]

3HOST (hōst) *noun* **1** In the Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, and some other churches, the bread or wafer before or after consecration; Christ regarded as a sacrifice in the Lord's Supper. **2** [Obs.] An offering; sacrifice. [<F. *hostie* <L. *hostia,* sacrificial victim]

HOS TAGE (hŏs' tij) *noun* **1** A person held as a pledge, as in war, for the performance of some stipulation. **2** Hence, anything given as a pledge. [<OF.]

HOS TEL (-tĕl *or* -tl) *noun* An inn; a lodging house; especially, a **YOUTH HOSTEL,** a supervised shelter for the use of young people on walking trips. Also **HOS TEL·RY, HOS·TLER Y.** [<OF. <LL. *hospitale,* inn]

HOS·TEL ER *noun* **1** A student living in a hostel. **2** The monk who acted as host in a monastery. **3** [Obs.] An innkeeper. Also **HOS·TEL·LER.**

HOST·ESS (hōst'–) *noun* A female host.

HOS TILE (hŏs'·til *or, especially Br.,* -tīle) *adj.* **1** Having a spirit of enmity. **2** Pertaining to an enemy. See synonyms under ALIEN, MALICIOUS. —*noun* An enemy; antagonist. [<F. <L. *hostilis*] —**-LY** *adv.*

HOS·TIL·I TY *noun* [**-TIES** *pl.*] **1** The state of being hostile. **2** [Obs.] Hostile action. **3** *pl.* Warlike measures. See synonyms under ANTIPATHY, ENMITY, FEUD, HATRED.

HOST·ING (hōst'–) *noun* [Obs.] **1** The gathering of an armed host; a muster. **2** A battle or encounter.

HOST LER (hŏs'·lur *or* ŏs'·lur) *noun* **1** A stableman; groom: also spelled *ostler.* **2** A man at a railroad terminal who prepares locomotives for their succeeding trips. [<OF. *hostelier,* innkeeper]

HOT *adj.* [**HOT TER, HOT·TEST**] **1** Being heated or having high temperature. **2** Pungent; acrid. **3** Marked by passion; fiery; fervent; vehement; as, *hot* words. **4** Near the subject sought: said in games or hunting. **5** In hunting, distinct; strong: said of a scent. **6** Lustful. **7** [Pop.] In racing, designating a horse strongly fancied to win a race, or likely to be, or being heavily backed to do so. **8** In music, fervent and impassioned in rhythm, tempo, and spirit; as *hot* music; motivated by excitement and enthusiasm to improvise variations on the original score while holding to the original rhythm and melody: of music thus performed with intense ardor. **9** [Pop.] Most recent; new; as, *hot* off the wire. **10** So constantly used as to create heat; as, war news kept the wires *hot.* **11** Just stolen; contraband; smuggled; hence, not safe. —**TO MAKE IT HOT**

FOR To make things uncomfortable; make trouble for. [<OE. *hat*] —**HOT'LY** *adv.* —**HOT'NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: burning, choleric, fervent, fervid, fiery, glowing, heated, irascible, passionate, peppery, pungent, stinging, vehement, violent. See ARDENT, EAGER. *Antonyms*: arctic, bleak, boreal, chill, chilly, cold, cool, freezing, frigid, frosty, frozen, gelid, icy, polar, wintry.

HOT AIR 1 Heated air. 2 [Pop.] Empty or pretentious talk; humbug.

HOT-AIR *adj.* Heating by means of hot air; as, a *hot-air* furnace; also, inflated with hot-air; as, a *hot-air* balloon.

HOT-BED *noun* 1 A bed of rich earth, protected by glass, and warmed for promoting the growth of plants. 2 A grilled flooring over which iron and steel materials, such as bars, pipes, and sheets, are conveyed for cooling by an automatic device. 3 Figuratively, a place or condition favoring rapid growth or heated activity.

HOT BLAST A blast of hot air blown into a smelting furnace. —**HOT-BLAST** *adj.*

HOT-BLOODED *adj.* Being of hot blood; passionate; amorous.

HOT-BOX *noun* The overheated journal box of a railroad car or other fast-moving wheeled vehicle: caused by friction.

HOT CAKE A pancake or fritter.

HOTCH *verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To shake so as to separate, as peas and beans when threshed together; jolt; jerk. [Variant of HITCH]

HOTCH-POT *noun* 1 [Law] A commixture of property made in order to secure an equable division. 2 A hotch-potch. [<OF. *hochepot*]

HOTCH-POTCH *noun* 1 A confused mixture; a jumble; also, a thick broth made of meat and many kinds of vegetables; hence, any cooked dish having a medley of ingredients: also spelled *hodge-podge*. 2 [Law] Same as HOTCHPOT.

HOT COCKLES An old game in which a blindfolded player is struck by others in turn, and tries to guess their names.

HOT CROSSBUN See CROSSBUN.

HOT-DOG *noun* [Pop.] A cooked frankfurter, usually grilled and served in a split roll.

HO-TEL *noun* 1 A house for the entertainment of travelers and others; an inn. 2 In Franco-English usage: an official residence or private dwelling in a city or town; also, a building for the transaction of public business in a city or town; a town hall: in this sense, usually **HÔTEL DE VILLE.** [<F. *hôtel* <OF. *hostel*, inn]

HÔTEL DES IN·VA·LIDES (ō·tĕl' dāy·zăN·vă·leed') [F.] Hospital for the disabled: an institution in Paris for disabled veterans, containing the tomb of Napoleon.

HOT-FOOT (-fo͝ot) *verb* To hurry; go hastily. —*adv.* In all haste.

HOTH Same as HODER. Also **HÖTHR.**

HOT-HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* A hasty, impetuous, or quick-tempered person. —**HOT-HEADED** *adj.* —**HOT-HEADEDLY** *adv.* —**HOT-HEADEDNESS** *noun.*

HOT-HOUSE *noun* 1 A structure kept warm artificially, as for the forced growth of flowers, etc. 2 [Obs.] A brothel.

HO TIEN Same as KHOTAN.

HOT PLATE A heated metal plate for maintaining at a uniform temperature anything set upon it.

HOT-POT *noun* A dish of mutton stewed with potatoes.

HOT-PRESS *tr. verb* To subject to heat and mechanical pressure, as for calendering or to extract oil. —*noun* A machine for hotpressing. —**HOT PRESSED** *adj.* —**HOT-PRESS·ER** *noun* —**HOT PRESS ING** *noun.*

HOT SEAT [Pop.] The electric chair.

HOT SPRING A natural spring, the waters of which issue forth at 98° F. or above.

Hot Springs A resort in north-central Virginia; United Nations food conference, May-June, 1943.

Hot Springs National Park An area in central Arkansas containing about 40 mineral-bearing thermal springs much frequented for their supposed medicinal value: includes the city formerly known as Hot Springs.

HOT-SPUR *noun* A person who pushes on, heedless of advice or warning; a hot-headed person. —*adj.* Impetuous; reckless: also **HOT SPURRED.**

HOT STUFF [Pop.] 1 Something exceptionally excellent or first-rate; an unusually excellent or expert person. 2 Potent liquor. 3 The latest news or news dispatch. 4 A risqué or pornographic book, joke, or picture. 5 Stolen or illicit goods. 6 Live wires; also, high voltage.

HOT'TEN·TOT *noun* 1 One of a yellowish-brown South African people believed to be related to both the Bantus and Bushmen. 2 The agglutinative language of these people, related to and having some of the clicks of Bushman. [<D.]

HOTTENTOT-BREAD *noun* The South African tortoise-plant (*Testudinaria elephantipes*), the rootstock of which was formerly eaten by the Hottentots. See ELEPHANT-FOOT. Also **HOTTENTOT'S-BREAD.**

HOU·DAH Same as HOWDAH.

HOU·DAN (ho͞o'·dăN) *noun* A breed of domestic fowls having black and white coloring, flesh-colored and blue legs, and V-shaped comb.

HOU·DI·NI (ho͞o'·dee·nee or ho͞o·dee'·nee), **HARRY**, real name *Ehrich Weiss*, 1874-1926, American magician; author.

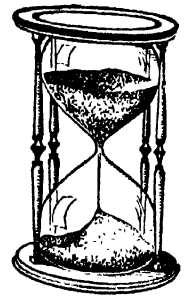
HOU·DON (o͞o·dawN'), **JEAN ANTOINE**, 1741-1828, French sculptor.

HOU·MA·YOUN' Same as HUMAYUN.

HOUND *noun* 1 A hunting dog which hunts by scent; specifically, in Great Britain, a foxhound. 2 A dastardly fellow. 3 In the game of hare-and-hounds, one who acts the part of a hound. 4 *pl.* Projections at the head of a mast which support the top trestletrees and lower-mast rigging. 5 A brace to strengthen the running gear of a vehicle, if between the reach and hinder axle, called **HIND HOUND**; if between the tongue and forward axle, **FORE HOUND.** —*tr. verb* 1 To hunt with or as with hounds; persecute. 2 To incite to pursue; set on the chase. [<OE. *hund*, dog]

HOUND'S-TONGUE *noun* 1 A coarse hairy weed (*Cynoglossum officinale*) in pastures and waste grounds, with tongue-shaped leaves, dull-red flowers, and prickly nutlets. 2 The vanilla plant.

HOUR (owr) *noun* 1 A space of time now equal to one twenty-fourth of a day; sixty minutes; before the general use of timepieces, one twelfth of the interval from sunrise to sunset (called *hour of the day*), or one twelfth that from sunset to sunrise (called *hour of the night*); also, a measure of time as indicated by the sun in relation to the horizon; as, the sun was two *hours* high. 2 The point of time indicated by a chronometer, watch, or clock; the time of day. 3 A set, appointed, or definite time; specifically, the time of death. 4 *pl.* Prayers to be repeated at stated times of the day; also, the time for these devotions, or the book containing them. 5 An hour's journey; commonly a league or three miles. 6 A sidereal hour. See SIDEREAL 2. 7 An angular measure of right ascension or longitude, being 15 degrees or the 24th part of a great circle of the sphere. [<L. *hora* <Gr. *hōra*, time, period]



HOURGLASS

HOUR-GLASS *noun* A glass vessel having two globular parts connected by a narrow neck: used for measuring time by the running of sand from the upper into the lower compartment, the passage taking a full hour.

HOU RI (ho͞o'·rī) *noun* A nymph of the Mohammedan Paradise. [<F. <Ar. *hūriyah*]

HOUR·LY *adj.* Happening every hour. —*adv.* At intervals of an hour.

Hours *noun pl.* The Horæ.

HOUSE (hows) *noun* 1 A place of abode or shelter: a structure designed as a habitation; specifically, a building intended as a home or place of work for human beings, residence, any place of lodgment; an abode; as, the *house* of bondage, a snail's shell is his *house;* a building used for storing or sheltering something; as, carriage-*house*. 2 A number of persons dwelling in or regarded as living in one house or constituting a family; household. 3 A group of persons descended from the same stock; specifically, an illustrious race or dynasty. 4 One of the divisions of a legislative or ecclesiastical body; especially, in the United States, the House of Representatives as distinguished from the Senate, as, the *House* of Lords; the *House* of Bishops, also, the place where they meet. 5 A mercantile establishment, whether a single individual, a firm, or a corporation. 6 The body of people constituting an audience at any public entertainment or service, or the seats designed for their accommodation; as, a full *house* heard him. 7 In astrology, one of twelve divisions of the heavens, made by drawing great circles through the north and south points of the horizon, each noting a state or circumstance, as captivity or marriage. The signs of the zodiac were also called *houses*, when considered as the seat of greatest influence of a particular planet, each of which, except the sun and moon, had two of these, one **DAY HOUSE** and one **NIGHT HOUSE.** 8 A religious community or their dwelling-place. 9 A college in an English university; specifically, in the term, **THE HOUSE**, a familiar name for Christ Church, Oxford; also, a boarding-house in a public school or the boys who live in it considered collectively. 10 [Pop.] The workhouse; almshouse; also, jail. 11 [Pop.] A brothel: also **DISORDERLY HOUSE.** —**ON THE HOUSE** At the expense of the proprietor; gratis. —**TO BRING DOWN THE HOUSE** To receive loud and enthusiastic applause.

—*verb* (howz) [**HOUSED**, **HOUS·ING**] 1 To furnish with a dwelling; place under cover; protect. 2 To make secure, as a mast, or cover up, in time of storms: a nautical term. 3 To fit into a mortise or the like. 4 [Obs.] To take shelter or lodgings; also, to drive to shelter, as a fugitive. —*adj.* (hows) 1 Near, surrounding, or suitable for, a house; as, *house* garden, *house* lot. 2 Infesting or living near a house; as, *house* ants, a *house* wren; also, being the pet of a household; as, the *house* cat. 3 Used in or for a house, or at home; as, *house* furniture, *house* key, *house* coat. [<OE. *hus*] —**HOUSE·FUL** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): abode, building, cabin, cot, cottage, domicile, dwelling, dwelling-place, edifice, habitation,

hall, home, hovel, hut, manor, mansion, palace, residence, shanty, villa. See EDIFICE, HOME.

HOUSE, EDWARD MANDELL, 1858–1938, U. S. politician; personal adviser to President Wilson: known as Colonel House.

HOUSE-BOAT *noun* A boat or barge fitted out as a dwelling.

HOUSE'-BREAK-ER *noun* One who breaks into a house to rob. — **HOUSE'-BREAK-ING** *noun.*

HOUSE'-BRO-KEN *adj.* Trained to live cleanly in a house: usually said of animals.

HOUSE-CARL *noun* A member of the bodyguard or household troops of a Danish or early English king or noble.

HOUSE COAT A long, one-piece garment designed for indoor wear.

HOUSE FLY The common fly *(Musca domestica)*, found in nearly all parts of the world; an agent in transmitting certain diseases. For illustration see under INSECT (injurious).

HOUSE HOLD *noun* A number of persons dwelling under the same roof. — *adj.* Domestic.

HOUSEHOLD ARTS See under ART.

HOUSE'-HOLD-ER *noun* The head of a family; specifically, in England, one who inhabits a dwelling or tenement of such a nature as to qualify him for the exercise of the franchise.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS The furniture, utensils, and supplies necessary for keeping house.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN See FLATWORK.

HOUSEHOLD TROOPS A special body of soldiers detailed for the protection of a sovereign, his family, and residence.

HOUSE'-KEEP-ER *noun* One who directs the affairs or work of a household either as mistress or as an upper servant. — **HOUSE'-KEEP-ING** *noun.*

HOU-SEL *noun* [Obs.] The Eucharist.

HOUSE LEEK *noun* An Old World garden plant *(Sempervivum tectorum)* with pink flowers and thick fleshly leaves, which grows on walls and roofs.

HOUSE LINE *noun* A small three-stranded left-handed rope of fine-dressed hemp, used for lashings, etc.: sometimes called *housing*. Also spelled *houslin*.

HOUSE MAID *noun* A girl employed in housework.

HOUSEMAID'S KNEE A chronic inflammation of the bursa in front of the knee, afflicting housemaids and others who kneel in working.

HOUSE OF BURGESSES In colonial times, the lower house of the legislature of Virginia.

HOUSE OF COMMONS The lower house of the British Parliament.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION An institution for minor criminals; reform school.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES The lower house of the legislature in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

HOUSE OF KEYS The lower house of the legislature of the Isle of Man.

HOUSE OF LORDS The upper house of the British Parliament.

HOUSE OF PEERS The upper chamber of the Japanese Diet

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The lower, larger branch of the United States Congress, composed of members popularly elected every two years on the basis of the population of their respective States.

HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA See under WINDSOR.

HOUSE ORGAN A publication issued by a commercial enterprise to promote the interest of customers in its products, or to maintain efficiency among its employees.

HOUSE PARTY An entertainment of guests for several days, usually in a country house or a college fraternity; also, the guests.

HOUSE PHYSICIAN A physician resident by appointment in a hospital or other institution.

HOUSE-RAISING *noun* A social gathering of neighbors to help erect the frame of a house.

HOUSE ROOM *noun* Room or lodging in a house or hotel; accommodation.

HOUSE SNAKE A harmless snake of the northern United States *(Lampropeltis triangulum)* that frequents houses and preys on rats and mice: also called *milk snake* and *spotted adder*.

HOUSE SPARROW The chipping sparrow.

HOUSE TOP *noun* 1 The top or roof of a house. 2 Figuratively, an exposed or public place; as, to cry it from the *housetops*.

HOUSE WARE *noun* Kitchen equipment and other wares used in a home.

HOUSE'-WARM-ING *noun* A festivity on entering a new home.

HOUSE WIFE *noun* [-WIVES *pl.*] 1 The mistress of a household, a woman who manages domestic affairs; housekeeper. 2 (hows'-wif *or, especially Br.*, hŭz'-if) A receptacle for small articles required in sewing. — *verb* To manage or act with the skill of a housewife. — **HOUSE'-WIFE-LY** *adj. & adv.* — **HOUSE'-WIFE-LI-NESS** *noun.*

HOUSE'-WIFE-RY *noun* The part of household management under a woman's direction; housekeeping processes. Also **HOUSE'-WIFE SHIP.**

HOUSE WORK (-wûrk) *noun* Work connected with housekeeping, especially the more menial tasks.

HOUSE WREN The American brown wren.

HOUS-IE (hou'-zi) *noun* [Scot.] A small house.

HOUS-ING (howz'-) *noun* 1 The act of providing with a house or shelter. 2 The act of bringing into a house, or putting under cover. 3 Shelter from the weather. 4 A hollow made in one member of an engine or machine to receive a portion of another member; specifically, that part of a frame of a machine which sustains a journal box; a jaw. 5 A mortise in a timber, for receiving the end of another timber. 6 The casing containing either the differential gear or a set of ball bearings in the transmission of an automobile. 7 A niche for a statue. 8 Same as HOUSELINE; also, a hoarding to protect a ship's deck when in repair dock. 9 That part of a mast or bowsprit below the deck or abaft the knightheads.

²HOUS-ING (howz'-) *noun* The ornamental trappings of a horse, especially the saddlecloth: usually in the plural. See synonyms under CAPARISON. [<OF. *houce;* of uncertain origin]

HOUS-LIN Same as HOUSELINE.

HOUS-MAN (hows'-mun), **ALFRED EDWARD,** 1859–1936, English scholar and poet.

HOUS-TON (hyōōs'-) A railroad center and industrial city in Texas: petroleum; cotton.

HOUS-TON (hyōōs'-), **SAM,** 1793–1863, American statesman and general; president of independent Texas, 1836–38 and 1841–44.

HOUS-TO-NI-A (hyōōs-) *noun* A genus of low, slender North American plants of the madder family, including the bluet. [<Dr. William Houston, 1695–1733, British naturalist]

HOU-YHN-HNM (hōō-in'-im *or* hwin'-im) In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, one of a race of horses having reason and all the noble qualities of ideal man: contrasted with the apelike *Yahoo*, having all the vices of man. See YAHOO.

¹HOVE *verb* 1 To move upward. 2 [Scot.] To increase in size. [<HEAVE]

²HOVE Past tense of HEAVE.

HOV-EL *noun* 1 A wretched dwelling; hut. 2 An open shed for sheltering cattle, tools, or produce. See synonyms under HOUSE, HUT. — *tr. verb* [HOV-ELED or HOV-ELLED, HOV-EL-ING or HOV-EL-LING] 1 To shelter in a hovel. 2 To build like a hovel. [Perhaps diminutive of OE. *hof*, building]

HOV-ER (hŭv'-; *Br.* hov'-) *verb* 1 To cover with the wings, as a brooding hen. 2 To flap (the wings) so as to remain almost stationary in the air, or to pause with fluttering wings. 3 To linger about. — *noun* 1 A shelter or retreat. 2 The act of hovering. [<*hove* (obsolete verb), float] — **HOV-ER-ER** *noun.*

HOV-EY (huv'-i), **RICHARD,** 1864–1900, American poet.

¹HOW *adv.* In what way or manner; to what degree or amount; in what state; at what rate or price; to what purport; by what name; for what reason; why. — *noun* Way of doing or becoming, means; manner, as, teach me the *how* of it. [OE. *hū*]

²HOW *adj.* [Scot.] Hollow or deep; also, hollow in sound. — *noun* [Scot.] A valley; glen. Also **HOWE.** [<OE. *hol*, hollow]

HOW-ARD, SIDNEY COE, 1891–1939, American playwright.

HOW BE IT *adv. & conj.* Be it as it may. See synonyms under NOTWITHSTANDING.

HOW-DAH *noun* A railed or canopied seat on the back of an elephant: also spelled *houdah*. [<Hind. *haudah*]

HOW-DIE *noun* [Scot.] A midwife.

HOWE *noun* A hoe. [Variant of HOE]

HOWE, ELIAS, 1819–1867, American inventor of the sewing machine. — **JULIA WARD,** 1819–1910, American author. — **RICHARD, EARL,** 1725–1799, English admiral in the American Revolution. — **WILLIAM, VISCOUNT,** 1729–1814, English general; commander in chief during American Revolution.

HOW-EL *noun* A cooper's plane for smoothing the inside of casks. [<MLG. *hovel*]

HOW-ELLS, WILLIAM DEAN, 1837–1920, American novelist.

HOW-EV-ER *adv.* 1 In what manner; by whatever means. 2 [Obs.] Although. 3 [Pop.] How; as, *however* did it happen? — *conj.* Notwithstanding; still; yet. See synonyms under BUT, NOTWITHSTANDING. Also **HOW-E'ER** (-ĕr').

HOW-IT-ZER *noun* A piece of artillery having a barrel longer than a mortar's, and firing at angles up to 65° with medium muzzle velocity. [<D. *houwitser;* ultimately <Czech *houfnice*]

HOWK *verb* [Scot.] To dig; burrow: also spelled *holk*. [Compare OE. *holc*, cavity] — **HOWK-IT** *adj.*

HOWL *verb* 1 To utter in a loud, resonant wail; cry like a dog or a wolf; give a hollow cry of distress or grief. 2 To roar, as a tempest. — **TO HOWL DOWN, OUT,** or **AWAY** To condemn or suppress by a loud clamor. — *noun* 1 The cry of a wolf or of a dog in distress. 2 Any resonant cry expressive of grief or rage. 3 An undesirable sound distortion in radio reception, due to acoustic or electrical feed-back. [Imitative]

HOWLAND ISLAND A small island in the mid-Pacific (0° 49′ N., 176° 40′ W.); United States aerological station and air base.

HOWL-ER *noun* 1 One who or that which howls; especially, a siren for signaling, or, when attached to a military airplane, for creating confusion or panic among the enemy.

2 A tropical American monkey having a long, prehensile tail and prodigious vocal power; as, the ursine *howler (Alouatta ursinus)*: also **HOWLING MONKEY.** 3 [Pop.] Gross exaggeration; also, an absurd mistake or blunder.

HOW·LET *noun* [Obs.] An owl; owlet. [<F. *hulotte*]

HOWL·ING *adj.* 1 Filled with or abounding in howls; dismal; as, the *howling* wilderness. 2 [Pop.] Prodigious; tremendous; enormous; as, a *howling* success, a *howling* lie.

How RAH A town, suburb of Calcutta, India.

HOW SO EV'·ER *adv.* In whatever manner; to whatever extent.

DHOY *noun* 1 A barge used to convey bulky cargo to ships in port. 2 A single-masted, heavy, coastwise vessel or tender of obsolete type. [<MD. *hoei*]

DHOY *interj.* Ho; hallo; a cry to attract attention. Compare AHOY. Also spelled *hoigh, hooy.* [<D. *hui!*]

HOY DEN *noun* A romping or bold girl; tomboy. —*adj.* Inelegant or unseemly; bold. —*intr. verb* To romp rudely or indecently. Also spelled *hoiden.* [<D. *heyden,* heathen] —**·ISH** *adj.*

HOYLE *noun* A book of rules and instructions for indoor games, especially for card games: so called from the original author, **EDMUND HOYLE,** 1672–1769, English writer on card games. —**ACCORDING TO HOYLE** Following the rules laid down in Hoyle; hence, sportsmanlike, acting fairly in any matter.

HOYTE *intr. verb* [Scot.] To walk or run awkwardly.

HRA DEC KRÁ LO VÉ (hrah'·dĕts krah'·law veh) [Czech] Same as KONOGRAT.

HR DLIČ KA (hŭr'·dlich·kuh), **A·LEŠ** (ä·lĕsh), 1869–1943, American anthropologist, born in Bohemia.

HSIEN (shyĕn) *noun* A subprefecture of Chinese provincial administration.

HSIN KING (shin·jing) A city, the capital of Manchuria: formerly called *Changchun.* Also **HSIN CHING.**

HUA NA CO Same as GUANACO.

HUA·RA CHE (hwah rah'·che) *noun* A Mexican sandal woven of strips of leather and having leather heel straps. Also **HUA RA CHO.** [<Sp. Am.]

HUÁS CAR (wahs'·car) An Inca of Peru, 1495–1532, who was put to death by his brother Atahualpa.

HUAS CA RAN' (wahs kah·rahn') A mountain in the Andes, west-central Peru, 22,205 ft. Also **HUAS CAN.**

HUB *noun* 1 The central part of a wheel. 2 Anything central; a center of traffic. —**THE HUB** The city of Boston, Massachusetts.

HUB·BLE *noun* A small protuberance or lump, as in a road; roughness. —**HUB BLY** *adj.*

HUB BLE-BUB·BLE *noun* 1 A continuous bubbling or gurgling sound. 2 A hookah or water pipe.

HUB' BLE SHOW *noun* [Prov. Eng.] Uproar; confusion.

HUB BUB (hub'·ub) *noun* A confused noise; uproar. See synonyms under NOISE, TUMULT. [Said to be an Irish cry]

HUCK' A BACK *noun* A coarse, durable linen or cotton cloth used for towels. Also **HUCK, HUCK'·A·BUCK.** [Etymology obscure]

HUCK LE *noun* The hip; also, a hump or projection resembling the hip. [Compare G. *hucke,* squatting posture]

HUCK' LE BER RY *noun* [RIES *pl.*] 1 The edible black or dark-blue berry of a species of heath (genus *Gaylussacia*), often confused with the blueberry; also, the European whortleberry (genus *Vaccinium*). 2 The shrub producing the berry. Also called *huttleberry, whortleberry.*

HUCKLE BONE The innominate bone; hip bone.

HUCK·STER *noun* 1 One who retails small wares, provisions, or the like; a peddler; hawker; especially, one who raises and sells garden products. 2 A mean, venal fellow; a petty jobber or trickster. —*verb* To put up for sale; to deal in small articles, or in a small way; hence, to haggle. [<*huck* (obs. verb), higgle, + -STER]

HUD DLE *verb* [**HUD DLED** (-ld), **HUD·DLING**] 1 To crowd or collect together in disorder. 2 To make or do in haste; put in place hurriedly and imperfectly. 3 To crouch or cower; draw (oneself) together in a shrinking manner. —*noun* 1 A confused crowd or collection. 2 In football, the close-grouped position assumed by a team before each play, as signals and instructions are given. [<LG. *huddeln,* shrink, cower]

HU'·DI BRAS (hū'-) Hero of Butler's *Hudibras,* a poem caricaturing the Puritans.

HU·DI BRAS' TIC *adj.* Pertaining to or in the meter of *Hudibras;* in octosyllabic couplets, with elaborate rimes.

HUD SON *noun* A make of automobile including medium-priced passenger cars and taxicabs, equipped with both mechanical and hydraulic brakes: a trade name.

HUD·SON, HENRY, died 1611, English navigator in the service of Dutch merchants; explored the Hudson River, 1609; discovered Hudson Bay, 1611. —**WILLIAM HENRY,** 1841–1922, English author and naturalist.

HUDSON BAY An inland sea in northern Canada; 850 miles by 600 miles.

HUDSON RIVER A river in eastern New York State; 306 miles to New York Bay.

HUDSON SEAL Muskrat fur, dyed and trimmed to resemble Alaska sealskin.

HUDSON STRAIT A strait connecting Hudson Bay with the Atlantic Ocean; 450 miles.

HUE *noun* 1 The particular shade of a color; that in which one color or shade differs from another; color; tint. 2 That attribute of a chromatic color, as red, green, blue, which determines the character of its difference from the nearest achromatic color. Compare BRIGHTNESS, LIGHTNESS, SATURATION. See COLOR. 3 A compound color, especially one in which one or more of the primary colors is predominant. 4 [Obs.] Appearance; form. [<OE. *heow,* appearance]

²HUE *noun* A vociferous cry; shouting. [<OF. *hu,* cry]

Hué (hweh) A fortified seaport city of eastern French Indo-china.

HUE AND CRY 1 A great stir and clamor about any matter. 2 Formerly, the common-law process of pursuing felons by shouts and cries until taken.

HUED *adj.* Having a hue or color: usually in combination; as, dark-*hued.*

HUFF *verb* 1 To puff up or swell; be puffed up. 2 To bully; hence, to anger. 3 To swell with annoyance or anger; bluster. 4 To become offended. 5 In checkers, to remove (an opponent's piece) from the board as a forfeit for neglecting to capture an opposing piece. —*noun* 1 Offense suddenly taken. 2 In checkers, the act of huffing. [Imitative]

HUFF ISH *adj.* Petulant, irascible. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

HUFF Y *adj.* [**HUFF I ER, HUFF I EST**] 1 Easily offended. 2 Puffed up. —**HUFF·I LY** *adv.* —**HUFF I NESS** *noun.*

HUG *tr. verb* [**HUGGED, HUG GING**] 1 To clasp tightly within the arms. 2 To cherish, cling to with fondness. 3 To keep close to, as a shore. See synonyms under EMBRACE. —*noun* A close embrace. [<ON. *hugga,* calm]

HUGE *adj.* Having great bulk; vast. See synonyms under IMMENSE, LARGE. Also [Pop.] **HUGE OUS.** [<OF. *ahuge,* high] —**HUGE LY** *adv.* —**HUGE NESS** *noun.*

HUG GER-MUG GER *noun* 1 Secrecy; privacy. 2 Confusion and disorder. —*adj.* 1 Secret; sly. 2 Slovenly.

HUG·GINS, SIR WILLIAM, 1824–1910, English astronomer.

HUGH (hyōo) A masculine personal name. Also **HU GO** (hū'·go; *Dan., D., G., Sw.* hōō'·go; *Pg., Sp.* ōō'·go), [F.] **HUGUES** (ug).

—**HUGH CA PET** (cay'·pet; *F.* cah·peh'), 940?–996, king of France, 987–996, founder of the Capetian dynasty.

HUGHES (hyōōz), **CHARLES EVANS,** born 1862, American jurist and statesman. —**(JAMES) LANGSTON,** born 1902, American Negro author. —**THOMAS,** 1822–96, English author.

HUG-ME-TIGHT *noun* A short, close-fitting jacket, usually knitted.

HU GO (hyōō'·go *or, F.,* ü·gō'), **VICTOR MARIE, VICOMTE,** 1802–85, French poet, novelist, and dramatist.

HU' GUE NOT (hū'·gĭ·nŏt) *noun* A French Protestant of the 16th and 17th centuries. The Huguenots suffered bloody persecutions during the religious wars of the time. —**HU·GUE NOT' IC** *adj.*

HU'·GUE NOT·ISM *noun* The doctrines of the Huguenots; French Protestantism.

HU LA (hōō'·lah) *noun* A symbolic, native Hawaiian dance. Also **HULA-HULA.**

HULK *noun* 1 The body of a ship or decked vessel, especially of an old, unseaworthy vessel, or of one wrecked also, an old ship used for a prison or for purposes other than seagoing. 2 Any bulky or unwieldy object or person. 3 A heavy, clumsy ship. —*intr. verb* 1 To become a hulk, or unwieldy and of bulky form: usually with *up.* 2 [Prov. Eng.] To go about clumsily. [<OE. *hulc,* a ship]

HULK·ING *adj.* Bulky; unwieldy. Also **HULK·Y.**

HULL *noun* 1 The outer covering, as of a kernel of grain or of a nut; husk; pod; also, any outer covering; specifically, in the plural, garments, clothes. 2 The body of a vessel. 3 The main covered structure of a rigid airship; also, that part of a flying boat which rests upon the water. —*tr. verb* 1 To shell; free from the hull. 2 To strike or pierce the hull of (a vessel). [<OE. *hulu,* a covering] —**HULL·ER** *noun.*

HULL A seaport and manufacturing borough in NE. England; official name *Kingston-upon-Hull.*

HULL, CORDELL, born 1871, American secretary of state, 1933–44. —**ISAAC,** 1773–1843, American commodore

HUL·LA·BA·LOO' *noun* A loud and confused noise; uproar; tumult.

HULL DOWN Said of a vessel whose hull is invisible over the horizon.

HUL·LO *interj.* Hello!

DHUM *verb* [**HUMMED, HUM·MING**] 1 To sing in a low tone, with little or no articulation, as with the lips closed, so that only a murmur or mumbling is heard. 2 To secure or effect by humming. 3 To make a low murmuring, mumbling, droning, or buzzing sound, as of a bee on the wing, or a person singing with closed lips. 4 To make a sound like *h'm,* as when surprised, embarrassed, doubtful, uncertain, or confused; hem; as, to *hum* and haw. 5 To give forth a humming indistinct sound by the blending

of a number of voices; hence, to be busily active; as, the market place fairly *hums* at noon. See synonyms under SING.
—*noun* A low, monotonous, or inarticulate sound (as of *h'm*).
—*interj.* A sound as of *h'm* or *hem*. [Imitative]
²HUM *tr. verb* To impose upon; cajole. —*noun* A trick, cheat, or hoax; humbug. [Short for HUMBUG]
HU·MAN (hū'·mun) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or characterizing man or mankind. See synonyms under HUMANE. 2 Possessed by or suitable for man. —*noun* One of the human race; a human being. [<L. *humanus*, belonging to a man] —·**LY** *adv.* —·**NESS** *noun*.
HU MANE (hū–) *adj.* 1 Having or showing kindness and tenderness; compassionate. 2 Tending to refine; polite; elegant. [<L. *humanus;* see HUMAN] —·**LY** *adv.* —·**NESS** *noun*.
Synonyms: benevolent, benignant, charitable, clement, compassionate, forgiving, gentle, gracious, human, kind, kind-hearted, merciful, pitying, sympathetic, tender, tender-hearted. *Human* denotes what pertains to mankind, with no suggestion as to its being good or evil. *Humane* denotes what may rightly be expected of mankind at its best in the treatment of sentient beings; a *humane* enterprise or endeavor is one that is intended to prevent or relieve suffering. The *humane* man will not needlessly inflict pain upon the meanest thing that lives; a *merciful* man is disposed to withhold or mitigate the suffering even of the guilty. The *compassionate* man sympathizes with and desires to relieve actual suffering, while one who is *humane* would forestall and prevent the suffering which he sees to be possible. Compare GOOD, PITIFUL. *Antonyms*: barbarous, brutal, cruel, fierce, ferocious, inhuman, merciless, pitiless, ruthless, savage, selfish, unmerciful, unpitying.
HU MAN ISM (hū'–) *noun* 1 Culture derived from classical training, polite learning. 2 A system of thinking in which man, his interests and development are made central and dominant, tending to exalt the cultural and practical rather than the scientific and speculative. 3 Humanity.
HU MAN ISM *noun* The intellectual, scientific, and literary movement of the 14th to 16th centuries which exalted Greek and Roman culture and learning: opposed to *scholasticism*. —**HU MAN·IST** *noun* —**HU MAN IS' TIC** *adj.*
HU MAN IST *noun* 1 One versed in the study of humanities; a classical scholar. 2 One who is versed in human nature. —**HU MAN IS' TIC** *adj.*
HU MAN I TA'·RI AN *noun* 1 One who is broadly philanthropic and humane; a philanthropist. 2 One who holds that Christ was merely a man. 3 One who believes that human nature is self-perfectible. 4 One who holds that man's duty is limited to right-doing toward others and an interest in the public welfare.
—*adj.* Of or pertaining to humanitarianism or the humanitarians.
HU MAN I TA'·RI AN·ISM *noun* 1 The doctrines, principles, or practices of humanitarians, in any sense. 2 In Comtian doctrine, the theory that humanity is the ultimate reality.
HU MAN I TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Mankind collectively. 2 Human nature. 3 The state or quality of being human. 4 The state or quality of being humane; also, a humane act. 5 Education. 6 *pl.* Classical learning.
Synonyms: civilization, culture, refinement; (*pl.* the humanities) belles-lettres. See BENEVOLENCE, MANKIND. *Antonyms*: barbarism, boorishness, coarseness, rudeness.
HU' MAN IZE *verb* [IZED, IZ ING] To render or become humane or human. Also [Br.] **HU' MAN ISE** —**HU·MAN·I·ZA' TION** *noun*.
HU'·MAN KIND *noun* The human race. See synonyms under MANKIND.
HU MAN UM EST ER·RA·RE [L.] To err is human.
HU MA YUN' (hōō·mah·yōōn'), 1508–56, Mogul emperor of India. also *Houmayoun*.
HUM BER An estuary of the Ouse and Trent Rivers, NE. English coast.
HUM BERT A masculine personal name.
—**HUMBERT**, born 1904, prince of Piedmont, heir apparent to throne of Italy.
—**HUMBERT I**, 1844–1900, king of Italy, 1878–1900; assassinated.
HUM BLE *adj.* [HUM·BLER, HUM·BLEST] 1 Having or expressing a sense of inferiority, dependence, or unworthiness; meek. 2 Lowly in condition; unpretending; obscure. 3 Lowly in feeling or manner; submissive; deferential.
—*tr. verb* [HUM·BLED (–bld), HUM·BLING] 1 To make lowly or humble. 2 To humiliate; abash. [<F. <L. *humilis*, low, <*humus*, ground] —**HUM·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**HUM BLER** *noun* —**HUM·BLING** *adj.* **HUM·BLING·LY** *adv.* —**HUM BLY** *adv.*
Synonyms (adj.): low, lowly, meek, modest, obscure, poor, submissive, unassuming, unobtrusive, unpretending, unpretentious. See MODEST. *Antonyms*: arrogant, boastful, exalted, haughty, high, lofty, presuming, pretentious, proud.
HUM'·BLE·BEE *noun* A bumblebee.
HUMBLE PIE A pie made of the humbles of a deer, formerly served to the huntsmen and servants at hunting feasts. —**TO EAT HUMBLE PIE** To make humble apologies; be humiliated: also *to eat umble pie*.
HUM·BLES *noun pl.* The entrails, etc., of a deer. [<OF. *numbles, nombles* <LL. *lumbulus* <L. *lumbus*, loin]
HUM·BOLDT (–bōlt) A river in north-central Nevada, flowing 290 miles to the **HUMBOLDT SINK**, a lake in west-central Nevada.
HUM·BOLDT (–bōlt), **FRIEDRICH HEINRICH ALEXANDER, BARON VON**, 1759–1859, German philosopher and naturalist. —**KARL WILHELM, BARON VON**, 1767–1835, German philologist, statesman, and poet.
HUMBOLDT BAY An inlet on the coast of northern California.
HUM BUG *noun* 1 Anything intended or calculated to deceive; a sham. 2 An impostor. 3 The spirit or practice of deception; sham. See synonyms under ²QUACK. —*verb* [HUM BUGGED, HUM'·BUG·GING] To impose upon; deceive; practice deceit. [Etymology obscure] —**HUM'·BUG GER** *noun* —**HUM'·BUG GER·Y** *noun*.
HUM DING ER *noun* [Pop.] One who or that which excels.
HUM DRUM *adj.* Without interest; tedious. —*noun* 1 Monotonous existence; tedious talk; anything tiresome. 2 A dull or tedious fellow; bore. [<HUM + DRUM]
HUME, DAVID, 1711–76, Scottish historian and philosopher.
HU MER·AL (hū'–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the humerus. 2 Of or pertaining to the shoulder. [<L. *humerus*, shoulder]
HUMERAL VEIL A veil or scarf worn round the shoulders by the subdeacon at high mass from the offertory to the paternoster, and also by the officiating priest in processions and benediction of the sacrament.
HU ME·RUS (hu'–) *noun* [·RI (ri) *pl.*] 1 The bone of the upper part of the arm or fore limb; also, the upper arm or brachium. 2 In insects, the front upper corner or angle of the thorax of a wing-cover or elytron; also, the subcostal nervure in the fore wings of certain *Hymenoptera*, or femur of a fore leg in *Orthoptera*. [<L., shoulder]
HUM FRIED (*D.* hüm'·freet; *G.* hōōm'·freet) Same as HUMPHRLY. Also [Sw.] **HUM·FRID.**
HU·MIC (hū'–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the mold produced by the decay of vegetable matter.
HU MIC O LOUS (–lus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to plants growing on medium-dry soil.
HU MID (hu'–) *adj.* Containing sensible moisture; damp. [<L. *humidus* <*humeo*, be moist] —·**LY** *adv.*
HU MID'·I FY (hū–) *tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To moisten, as the atmosphere of a room. —**HU·MID I·FI·CA'·TION** *noun*.
HU·MID'·I STAT *noun* A device for measuring the relative humidity of air.
HU MID·I TY (hū–) *noun* Moisture; dampness; most commonly known as **RELATIVE HUMIDITY**, or the percentage of water vapor in the air to the total amount possible at the same temperature. The actual amount of water vapor per unit of volume is the **ABSOLUTE HUMIDITY**. Also **HU·MID·NESS**.
HU'·MI DOR (hū'–) *noun* 1 A place for storing cigars or tobacco where the percentage of moisture is regulated; also, a small box fitted for the same purpose. 2 In printing, a cabinet in which mats are stored to keep them sufficiently moist for proper impression by type.
HU MIL'·I ATE (hū–) *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To offend the pride or self-respect of. See synonyms under ABASE. ABASH. [<L. *humilis*, low] —**HU·MIL'·I·AT·ING, HU·MIL'·I A·TO·RY** *adj.*
HU MIL' I A TION *noun* The act of humiliating, or the state of being humiliated; abasement; mortification; also, that which humiliates. See synonyms under CHAGRIN.
HU·MIL·I·TY (hu–) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The quality of being humble. 2 Deference; courtesy; kindness. 3 An act of submission or of humbleness. [<L. *humilitas*, lowness]
HUM MEL (hum'·l) *noun* [Scot.] 1 A cow or other animal with its horns broken off. 2 Grain with the awns broken off. —*adj.* [Scot.] 1 Without horns. 2 Without awns. —*tr. verb* [·MELED or ·MELLED (ld), ·MEL·ING or ·MEL·LING] To break off the awns from. [Compare OE. *hamola*, man with cropped hair]
HUM·MER *noun* 1 One who or that which hums. 2 A hummingbird. 3 [Pop.] Something excellent or fast; also, an admirable or energetic person.
HUM MING *adj.* 1 Making a low murmuring or buzzing. 2 Lively; frothing; hence, strong or stimulating. 3 [Pop.] Speedy; spirited. —·**LY** *adv.*
HUM'·MING·BIRD *noun* A small brilliantly colored bird of the New World (family *Trochilidæ*), mostly tropical, related to the swifts. They feed chiefly upon insects and the sweets of flowers, and are named from the humming sound produced by the rapid motion of their wings as they hover over the flowers. The common hummingbird of the eastern United States is known as the *rubythroat (Archilochus colubris)*.
HUMMINGBIRD MOTH The hawk moth.
HUM·MOCK (hŭm'·uk) *noun* 1 A small elevation; hillock. 2 Same as ²HAMMOCK. 3 A pile or ridge of ice on an ice field. [Etymology unknown] —**HUM·MOCK·Y** *adj.*

HU MOR (hū′·mur) *noun* **1** Disposition of mind or feeling; caprice; freak; whim. **2** A facetious turn of thought; playful fancy; jocularity, drollery; specifically, in literature, the sportive exercise of the imagination that delights in the incongruous, the ludicrous, and the droll. **3** Moisture; specifically, an animal fluid; as, the serous *humor*. In medieval times, the humors, consisting of blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile, were supposed to give rise to the sanguine, phlegmatic, choleric, and melancholy temperaments, respectively. **4** Any chronic cutaneous eruption supposed to be due to disorder of the blood. See synonyms under FANCY, TEMPER, WHIM, WIT. — **OUT OF HUMOR** Irritated; annoyed.

— *tr. verb* **1** To yield to the whims or caprices of. **2** To adapt oneself to. See synonyms under INDULGE. Also [Br.] **HU MOUR.** [<L. *humeo*, be moist]

HU MOR AL *adj.* Relating to or arising from the humors of the body.

HU·MOR·ESQUE′ (hū·mur·ĕsk′) *noun* A lively instrumental composition.

HU·MOR ISM *noun* **1** The theory that disease proceeds from vitiated humors in the body. **2** The spirit of a humorist. Also **HU MOR AL·ISM.**

HU·MOR IST *noun* **1** One who displays humor; a wag. **2** A whimsical person. — **HU MOR·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

HU MOR OUS *adj.* **1** Adapted to excite merriment; amusing. **2** Moved by caprice; whimsical; also, irritable; peevish. **3** [Obs.] Humid; watery; moist. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: amusing, comic, comical, droll, facetious, funny, jocose, jocular, ludicrous, sportive, witty. See JOCOSE. *Antonyms*: dreary, dull, grave, melancholy, mournful, sad, serious, sober, solemn.

HU MOR SOME (-sum) *adj.* **1** Full of humors or whims. **2** Characterized by humor; droll. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

HU MOUS (hū′·mus) *adj.* Relating to or derived from the ground or vegetable mold. [<HUMUS]

HUMP *noun* **1** A protuberance, especially that formed by a curved spine or a fleshy growth on the back; as, the *hump* of a camel or bison. **2** A mound in a railroad switchyard up one side of which cars are taken by an engine and then allowed to coast down the other; hence, any obstacle. **3** [Pop.] An attack of ill temper; blues. **4** [Pop.] A long tramp or hike, especially with a load on the back. — **OVER THE HUMP** Beyond the point where force or effort is needed; at the point where all is easy going. — **THE HUMP** The Himalayas: name applied by aviators in World War II.

— *tr. verb* **1** To bend or round (the back); hunch. **2** [Pop.] To make ready for or put forth great effort: used reflectively; as, *hump* yourself. **3** [Pop.] In Australia, to carry on the shoulders or back; hence, to carry generally. [<HUMPBACK]

HUMP·BACK *noun* **1** A crooked back. **2** A hunchback. **3** A whalebone whale (genus *Megaptera*) with a low hump-like dorsal fin. [<HU(NCH) + (CRU)MP + BACK] — **HUMP·BACKED** *adj.*

HUM PER DINCK, ENGELBERT, 1854–1921, German composer.

HUMPH *interj.* An exclamation of doubt or dissatisfaction. [<WHUM]

HUM PHREY (-frī) A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **HUM PHRE DUS.**

— **HUMPHREY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER,** 1391–1447, son of Henry IV of England; Protector during minority of Henry VI; called "the Good Duke."

HUMP TY DUMP·TY A character, symbolizing an egg, from English and European nursery or folk rhyme; an important character in Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking-glass.*

HUMP Y *adj.* [**HUMP·I ER, HUMP·I·EST**] Marked by humps; covered with protuberances.

HU MUS (hū′-) *noun* The organic matter of the soil, usually leafmold and other materials, in which decomposition is well advanced. [<L., ground]

HUN *noun* **1** One of a barbarous nomadic Asiatic race which invaded Europe during the 4th and 5th centuries. See ATTILA. **2** Any barbarous or destructive warrior; a vandal; specifically, a German soldier in World Wars I and II, especially a Prussian. [<LL. *Hunni*] — **HUN·NISH** *adj.* — **HUN NISH NESS** *noun.*

HU·NAN (hōō·nahn) A province in south-central China; 105,467 square miles; capital, Changsha.

HUNCH *noun* **1** A hump. **2** A lump or hunk. **3** A sudden shove. **4** [Pop.] A premonition: from the belief that good luck attends the touching of a hunchback's hunch. — *tr. verb* **1** To push suddenly; jostle; also, to crook, as the back. **2** To bend so as to form a hump. [<BUNCH]

HUNCH BACK *noun* A humpbacked person. — **HUNCH·BACKED** *adj.*

HUN DER *adj. & noun* [Scot.] Hundred.

HUN DRED (-drĕd) *adj.* Being one more than ninety-nine; ten times ten.

— *noun* **1** The product of ten multiplied by ten; the number following ninety-nine; also, the symbols (100, c, C) representing it. **2** An ancient subdivision of a county, common in England and Ireland: still used in the State of Delaware. [<OE.]

HUNDRED DAYS, THE The period from March 20 to June 28, 1815, between Napoleon's arrival in Paris after his escape from Elba and the restoration of Louis XVIII after Waterloo.

HUN′·DRED·FOLD *noun* An amount or number a hundred times as great as a given unit. — *adj.* Indicating a hundred times as much or as many. — *adv.* By a hundred: now always used with *a* (in England, with *an*).

HUN DRED OR *noun* [Law] **1** An inhabitant of an English hundred. **2** The officer who had jurisdiction over a hundred. Also **HUN DRED ER.**

HUNDRED-PERCENTER *noun* An over-patriotic person; a jingo.

HUN DREDTH *noun* **1** The last in a series of a hundred. **2** One of a hundred equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by one hundred. — *adj.* **1** Being the tenth group of ten in order after the ninetieth; the ordinal of *one hundred*. **2** Being one of a hundred equal parts.

HUN′ DRED·WEIGHT (-wate) *noun* A weight commonly reckoned in the United States at 100 pounds avoirdupois, in England at 112 pounds. Abbreviated *cwt.*

HUN E KER, JAMES GIBBONS, 1860–1921, American author and critic.

HUN FRE DO (ŭn·frĕh′·do) [Sp.] Same as HUMPHREY.

HUNG Past tense and past participle of HANG.

HUN GA RI AN (hŭng·gā′-) **1** A native or citizen of Hungary; one of a people formerly Magyar, Ruthenian, Slovak, Serbo-Croatian, German, etc., existing side by side, now dominantly Magyar; hence, a Magyar. **2** The language of the Hungarians, or Magyar, a Finno-Ugric language. — *adj.* Of or belonging to Hungary, its people, or their language.

HUN GA RY (hŭng′-) A kingdom in central Europe; 61,872 square miles; capital, Budapest; Hungarian name, *Magyarország.*

HUN GER (hŭng′·gur) *noun* **1** Craving for food; also, the weakness caused by the lack of it. **2** Any strong desire. — *intr. verb* **1** To crave food. **2** To have an eager desire. [<OE.]

HUNGER-STRIKE *noun* Persistent abstention from food in order to obtain concessions from authority, sometimes practiced by prisoners with the object of securing release or amelioration of punishment.

HUN GRY (hŭng′·grī) *adj.* [**HUN GRI·ER, HUN·GRI EST**] **1** Having a keen appetite; suffering from want of food. **2** Eagerly desiring; craving. **3** Indicating hunger. **4** Poor or barren. See synonyms under CAUNT. [<OE. *hungrig* <*hunger*, hunger] — **HUN·GRI·LY** *adv.* — **HUN GRI·NESS** *noun.*

HUNK *noun* [Pop.] A large piece; lump. [<Flem. *hunke*]

HUN KER (hŭng′·kur) [Scot.] *intr. verb* To squat or stoop so that the body rests on the calves of the legs. — *noun pl.* The buttocks resting on the calves of the legs. — **ON ONE'S HUNKERS** In a stooping or squatting position. [Perhaps <ON. *huka*, squat]

HUN KER *noun* **1** One of the conservative section of the Democratic party, opposed to the Barnburners about 1844. **2** Hence, one opposed to political progress; old fogy. [Perhaps <D. *honk*, goal, home]

HUN KER·ISH *adj.* Extremely conservative. — **HUN·KER ISM** *noun.*

HUNKS *noun* A niggardly fellow; miser.

HUNK Y [Pop.] Same as BOHUNK.

HUNKY-DORY *adj.* [Pop.] Done satisfactorily or in a satisfactory condition; all right. Also **HUNK·Y.**

HUNT *verb* **1** To pursue, as game; also, to chase; persecute. **2** To manage or use in the chase: as, he *hunts* a pack of hounds. **3** To traverse (a region) in the chase; as, he *hunted* the county. **4** To search for diligently; seek earnestly; as, to *hunt* up proofs. **5** To pursue game or other wild animals; follow the chase. **6** To make a close search or quest. **7** To run alternately fast and slow, owing to unsteady action in the governor: said of a stationary engine or a pair of alternators working in parallel. **8** To vary in position, as the clutch of an arc lamp. — **TO HUNT LAND** To explore new regions for a place to settle. — **TO HUNT UP** To look for until found; go in search of.

— *noun* **1** The act of hunting game; chase. **2** A search. **3** An association of huntsmen; the participants in a hunt. **4** A district hunted over. — **STILL HUNT** **1** A hunting for game in quiet manner. **2** Any quiet and cautious hunt for something. [<OE. *huntian*]

Synonyms (noun): chase, hunting, inquisition, pursuit, search. A *hunt* may be either the act of pursuing or the act of seeking, or a combination of the two. A *chase* or *pursuit* is after that which is fleeing or departing; a *search* is for that which is hidden; a *hunt* may be for that which is either hidden or fleeing; a *search* is a minute and careful seeking, and is especially applied to a locality; we make a *search* of or through a house, for an object, in which connection it would be colloquial to say a *hunt*. *Hunt* never quite loses its association with field sports, where it includes both *search* and *chase;* the *search* till the game is hunted

a warch ... figurative use, inclines to the unfavorable sense of *inquisition*, but with aggressiveness; as, a *hunt* for heresy.

Hunt, (James Henry) **Leigh**, 1784–1859, English poet and essayist. See also Holman-Hunt.

hunt·er *noun* 1 A person who hunts in any way; especially, one who hunts game. 2 A horse or dog used in hunting. 3 A hunting watch.

Hunt·er, John, 1728–93, Scottish surgeon and anatomist.

Hunter's butterfly The painted-beauty.

hunter's-green *noun* A dark, dull green formerly used for hunting costume. Also **hunter-green.**

hunt·ing *noun* The act of pursuing, as game.

hunting case The case of a hunting watch, designed with a hinged cover for the crystal.

Hunt·ing·don A county in east-central England; 366 square miles; also **Hunt·ing·don·shire, Hunts**; also, its county seat.

hunting knife A long, sharp, single- or double-edged knife used by hunters and campers.

Hunt·ing·ton An industrial city on the Ohio River, West Virginia.

Hunt·ing·ton, Collis Potter, 1821–1900, American railroad builder. —**Ellsworth**, born 1876, American geographer and explorer. —**Samuel**, 1731–96, Connecticut patriot; signer, Declaration of Independence.

hunting watch A watch having the dial side as well as the reverse protected by a metal cap or lid.

hunt·ress *noun* A woman who hunts.

hunts·man *noun* [**·men** *pl.*] 1 One who practices hunting. 2 The attendant who has charge of the pack of hounds in a hunt.

huntsman's-cup *noun* The common American pitcher-plant (*Sarracenia purpurea*).

hunt's-up *noun* A tune played on a horn to awaken huntsmen in the morning; hence, anything that awakens.

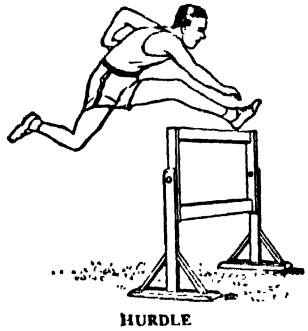
Hun·yad·y (hōōn′·yŏd·i), **Ja·nos** (yah′·nōsh), 1385?–1456, Hungarian general and national hero; checked the Moslem advance in SE. Europe. Also **Hun·yad·i.**

Hu·on of Bordeaux (hū′·ôn) The hero of a 13th century French *chanson de geste* belonging to the Charlemagne cycle in reparation for having slain Charlemagne's son, he performs, with the aid of Oberon, the task of obtaining a handful of hair and four teeth of Gaudisse of Babylon, of kissing his daughter, and of killing his best knight: basis of Weber's opera *Oberon*.

Hu·on pine (hū′·ôn) A large evergreen tree (*Dacrydium franklini*) growing in Tasmania. [<Huon River, southern Tasmania]

Hu peh (hōō·pāy; *Chin.* hōō bĕh) A province in central China; 80,169 square miles; capital, Wuchang

hur·cheon (-chun) *noun* [Prov. Eng.] 1 An urchin. 2 A hedgehog.



HURDLE

hur·dle *noun* 1 A movable framework wattled together and used for making fences, etc. 2 A framework to be leaped over in racing. 3 Formerly, a sledge for conveying criminals to execution. 4 *pl.* A race over hurdles. —*verb* [**hur·dled** (-dld), **hur·dling**] 1 To leap over hurdles, as in an obstacle race. 2 To make, close, or hedge with hurdles. [<OE. *hyrdel*] —**hur·dler** *noun.*

hur·dles *noun pl.* [Scot.] The loins; buttocks.

hurds Same as **hards.**

hur·dy-gur·dy *noun* One of various musical instruments played by turning a crank; specifically, a hand organ.

hurl *verb* 1 To throw with violence; also, to throw oneself, rush. 2 To send forth or utter with vehemence. 3 To play at the game called hurling. 4 [Scot.] To wheel, or be wheeled, as in a cart. See synonyms under **send.** —*noun* The act of throwing with violence; a cast. [Perhaps <Prov. Eng. *hurr*, whir]

hurl′·bar·row *noun* [Scot.] A wheelbarrow.

hur·ley *noun* [Irish] The game of hurling.

hur·ley-hack·et *noun* A small trough or sledge for sliding down a steep hill or an inclined plane.

hurl·ing *noun* 1 A former game similar to football. 2 In Ireland, the game of hockey.

hur·ly *noun* [Scot.] [**hur·lies** *pl.*] Confusion; noise; uproar. [<**hurly-burly**]

hur·ly-bur·ly *noun* Tumult; uproar. See synonyms under **tumult.** [<Earlier form *hurling and burling*]

Hu·ron (hū′·rŏn) A member of any one of four confederated tribes of North American Indians of Iroquoian stock, originally occupying the territory between Lakes Huron and Ontario; destroyed or dispersed by Iroquois tribes to the south of them, 1648–50.

Hu·ron, Lake The second largest of the Great Lakes of North America; 23,200 square miles.

hur·rah *interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph or joy. —*noun* A shout of triumph. —*verb* To cheer, as a speaker; utter triumphal shouts or cheers; sometimes spelled *hooray*. Also **hur·ra.**

hurrah-boy *noun* A vociferous partisan.

hurrah's-nest *noun* A disorderly, untidy mess; wild confusion.

hur·ri·cane (-kān *or* -kĕn *or* -k'n) *noun* Originally, a cyclone; now, in the Beaufort scale, a wind force of the 12th or highest degree, moving at more than 75 miles an hour. Also [Obs.] **hur·ri·ca′·no.** See synonyms under **cyclone.** [<Sp. *huracán* <Carib]

hurricane deck The upper deck of a passenger steamer, as those on the larger rivers of the United States.

hur·ry *verb* [**hur·ried, hur·ry·ing**] 1 To act, do, or move rapidly; to cause to do, move, act, or to be done rapidly; to be precipitate. 2 To hasten; accelerate. 3 To confuse by undue haste. See synonyms under **hustle, quicken.** —*noun* [**hur·ries** *pl.*] 1 Haste; precipitation. 2 The act of hurrying. [Variant of **hurly**] —**hur·ried** *adj.* —**hur·ried·ly** *adv.* —**hur·ried·ness** *noun.*

hurry-scurry *verb* To move with haste; act hurriedly. —*adj.* Hurried; confused. —*noun* Hasty, confused, or disorderly movement; bustling haste. —*adv.* With disorderly haste; pell-mell; confusedly.

hurt *verb* [**hurt, hurt·ing**] 1 To suffer or cause to suffer, physically or mentally; make or be painful. 2 To do harm or injury to. —*noun* 1 An injury, especially one causing pain, as a bruise. 2 Damage; detriment. 3 An injury to the feelings; a slight. [<OF. *hurter*, to hit] —**hurt·er** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): afflict, damage, grieve, harm, impair, injure, mar, pain, wound. See **violate.** *Antonyms*: benefit, comfort, console, delight, help, heal, please, profit, rejoice, relieve, repair, soothe.

hur·ter *noun* 1 The shoulder of the axle of a vehicle, or a reenforcing piece thereon. 2 A buffer, to check the motion of a gun carriage. [<F. *heurtoir*, knocker]

hurt·ful *adj.* Causing hurt. See synonyms under **bad, inimical, noisome, pernicious.** —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

hur·tle *verb* [**hur·tled** (-tld), **hur·tling**] 1 To move or cause to move with violence or impetuosity; rush headlong or confusedly. 2 To collide (with); jostle. 3 To make a rushing sound. [<**hurt**]

hur′·tle·ber·ry *noun* The huckleberry. [<**whortleberry**]

hurt·less *adj.* 1 Harmless. 2 Unharmed.

hus·band (hŭz′·bund) *noun* 1 A married man; man with a wife. 2 [Obs.] A thrifty manager. 3 [Obs.] A husbandman. —*tr. verb* 1 To save for the future; manage economically. 2 To be a husband to; marry; espouse; also, to adopt, as a doctrine. 3 [Obs.] To provide with a husband. [<OE. *husbonda* <ON. *husbondi*, householder]

hus·band man *noun* [**men** *pl.*] A farmer.

hus·band·ry *noun* 1 Agriculture. 2 Economical management; also, any management, good or bad. See synonyms under **agriculture.** —**Patrons of Husbandry** See **Grange.**

Hu sein ibn-A·li (hōō·sane′ ibn-ah·lee′), 1856–1931, king of Hejaz, 1916–24.

hush *verb* 1 To make or be silent; to silence. 2 To make or be quiet; restrain; soothe; calm. 3 To suppress mention of; keep from becoming public. —*noun* Profound silence; stillness; quiet. —*adj.* [Obs.] Quiet; still; silent. —*interj.* Be still; calm yourself. [<ME. *husshi*, quiet]

hush·hush *adj.* [Pop.] Secret.

hush·ion (-un) *noun* [Scot.] A footless stocking.

hush money A bribe to secure silence or secrecy.

hush′·pup·py *noun* [Local] A kind of bread made of corn meal, salt, and water, and fried in fat.

husk *noun* 1 The outer covering of certain fruits or seeds; rind; hull; especially, that of an ear of maize or Indian corn. 2 The carob pod. *Luke* xv, 16. 3 Any covering, especially when comparatively worthless. —*tr. verb* To remove the husk of. [<ME. *huske* <OE. *hus*, house] —**husk·er** *noun.*

husk·ing *noun* 1 The act of stripping off husks, as from maize. 2 A gathering of friends to aid in husking corn: also **husking bee.**

husk·y *adj.* [**husk·i·er, husk·i·est**] 1 Abounding in husks; like husks. 2 Dry as a husk; hoarse: said of the voice. [<**husk**] —**husk·i·ly** *adv.* —**husk·i·ness** *noun.*

husk·y *adj.* [Pop.] Strong; burly. —*noun* A strong or powerfully-built person.

Husk·y *noun* [**Husk·ies** *pl.*] 1 A heavy-furred Eskimo dog. See **Siberian husky.** 2 An Eskimo. 3 The Eskimo language. [Origin uncertain]

Huss, John, 1369–1415, Bohemian preacher and reformer; burned as a heretic. Also spelled *Jan Hus*.

hus·sar (hŭ·zar′) *noun* Originally, a light-horse trooper, brilliantly uniformed, of the Hungarian army, but now applied to certain cavalry in other European armies which possess similar characteristics. [<Hung. *huszar*, freebooter]

Hus·serl (hŏos'·ĕrl), **Edmund**, 1859–1938, German philosopher.

Huss·ite *noun* A follower of John Huss. —**Huss·it·ism** *noun.*

Hussite war The civil war that arose in Bohemia (1419–36) after the burning of John Huss.

hus·sy (hŭz'·i *or* hŭs'·i) *noun* [**hus·sies** *pl.*] 1 A pert or forward girl; jade: in reproach or playfully. 2 A case or bag. See **housewife** (receptacle). [Corruption of housewife]

hust·ing *noun* 1 A British court formerly held in the larger cities (and still in existence in London): now more commonly in the plural. 2 *pl.* The temporary platform on which the nomination of parliamentary candidates was made prior to the Ballot Act of 1872; hence, the proceedings at an election; now, any platform or place where political speeches are made; hence, a political campaign. [<OE., council]

hus·tle (hus'·l) *verb* [**hus·tled** (-ld), **hus·tling**] 1 To shake or shuffle together *in confusion.* 2 To push or jostle roughly or rudely. 3 [Pop.] To show push, energy, and perseverance. —*noun* 1 The act of hustling. 2 [Pop.] Energetic activity; push, especially in a business way. [<D. *hutselen* <*hutsen,* jostle] —**hus·tler** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): crowd, elbow, hasten, hurry, jam, jostle, push, rush. *Antonyms:* dally, dawdle, delay.

hus·wife *noun* [Obs.] 1 A housewife. 2 A hussy.

hut *noun* A small rude dwelling. —*verb* [**hut·ted, hut·ting**] To shelter in or live in a hut. [<MD. *hutte* <OHG.]

Synonyms (noun): cabin, cot, cottage, hovel, shanty, shed. See **house.** *Antonyms:* castle, hall, mansion, palace.

hutch *noun* 1 A place for storing anything. 2 A small or dark room. 3 A coop or pen for rabbits, etc. 4 A chest or locker. 5 A measure; also, a basket. —*tr. verb* To hoard, as in a chest. [<F. *huche*]

Hutch·in·son, Anne Marbury, 1591–1643, religious leader in colonial Massachusetts, banished for her liberal views. —**Thomas,** 1711–80, last royal governor of Massachusetts, upheld British policies which brought on the Revolution.

Hutchinson's teeth The notched permanent incisor teeth sometimes associated with congenital syphilis. [<Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, 1828–1913, English physician]

Hux·ley Name of an English family distinguished in science and literature: especially **Thomas Henry,** 1825–95, biologist and author, upheld Darwin's views on evolution. **Julian Sorell,** born 1887, biologist; grandson of Thomas Henry; **Aldous Leonard,** born 1894, novelist and critic; brother of Julian.

Huy·gens (hī' genz), **Christian,** 1629–95, Dutch mathematician and astronomer.

Huys·mans (us·mahN'), **Joris Karl,** 1848–1907, French novelist.

huz·za (hŭ·zah') *noun & interj.* Hurrah: a shout of joy. Also **huz·zah, huz·zay.** [<G. *hussa*]

Hwang Hai (hwahng hī) The Yellow Sea.

Hwang Ho (hwahng) The Yellow River.

hy'·a·cinth *noun* 1 A bulbous plant of the lily family (genus *Hyacinthus*) cultivated for its spikelike cluster of flowers. 2 One of various similar plants. 3 A gem, anciently bluish-violet, probably the sapphire, now a brownish, reddish, or orange zircon. 4 A plant frequently alluded to by the Greek poets, fabled to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus, beloved of Apollo, and to have borne on its petals the words of grief, Ai, Ai

hyacinth-blue *noun* A medium purplish-blue, the color of certain hyacinths.

hy·a·cin'·thine (-thĭn *or* -thīne) *adj.* Pertaining to or like the hyacinth, lovely, beautiful.

Hy·a·cin'·thus In Greek mythology, a beautiful youth, accidentally killed by Apollo in discus-throwing, and changed to a flower.

Hy'·a·des (-deez) 1 In Greek legend, the daughters of Atlas and guardians of Dionysus, changed into stars, whose rising with the sun betokened the rainy season. 2 A cluster of stars in Taurus, including Aldebaran, shaped like the letter V. Also **Hy·ads.** [<Gr. *hyein,* to rain]

hy·æ'·na Same as **hyena.**

hyal·, hyalo· Combining forms from Greek *hyalos,* glass, used to denote glassiness.

hy·a·line (-lin *or* -line) *noun* 1 A glassy surface, as of the sea; something transparent. 2 A nitrogenous compound, related to chitin, the chief constituent of hydatid cysts, which on decomposition yields a reducing sugar. 3 One of a class of similar substances which give carbohydrates as cleavage products. Also (2 & 3) **hy·a·lin.**

—*adj.* Consisting of or resembling glass; transparent; as, the *hyaline* substance of a cell. [<L. *hyalinus* <Gr. <*hyalos,* glass]

hyaline cartilage That form of cartilage in which the cells are embedded in a homogeneous translucent matrix.

hy'·a·lite *noun* A pellucid glassy variety of opal, of no commercial value.

hy·al·o·gen (-jĕn) *noun* Any of various insoluble substances found in animal tissues and related to mucin; it yields hyaline on hydrolysis.

hy·a·loid *adj.* Like glass; pellucid; as, the *hyaloid* artery [<Gr. *hyalos,* glass, + -oid]

hyaloid membrane A delicate membrane enveloping the vitreous humor of the eye.

hy'·a·lo·plasm (-plazm) *noun* The fluid or semifluid, clear ground-substance of protoplasm, as distinguished from the granular substance. Also **hy·a·lo·plas'·ma** (-plăz'·muh). [<Gr. *hyalos,* glass, + -plasm] —**hy·a·lo·plas'·mic** (-plăz'·mic) *adj.*

Hy·bla (hee'·blub) The name of several ancient towns in Sicily, especially **Hybla Major,** famed for its honey

Hy·blæ·an (-blee'·un) *adj.* Of or relating to Hybla, hence, smoothly flowing. Also **Hy·ble·an.**

hy·brid (hī'–) *adj.* 1 Produced by interbreeding or cross-fertilization. 2 Derived from incongruous sources; mixed. —*noun* 1 An animal or plant of mixed parentage, a heterozygote. 2 Anything of heterogeneous origin or incongruous parts. [<L. *hybrida,* mongrel]

hy·brid·ism *noun* 1 The state of being hybrid: also **hy·brid·i·ty.** 2 The act of interbreeding, or of inducing hybridization. 3 The mingling in one word of elements from more than one language.

hy'·brid·ize *verb* [**·ized, ·iz·ing**] 1 To produce or cause to produce hybrids. 2 To combine in a hybrid manner, be capable of cross-breeding. Also [Br.] **hy'·brid·ise.** —**hy·brid·i·za'·tion** *noun* —**hy'·brid·iz·er** *noun* —**hy·brid·ous** *adj.*

hy·dan·to·in *noun* A white crystalline derivative of allantoin, $C_3H_4ON_2$. [<Gr. *hydōr, hydatos,* water, + (alli)antoin]

Hy·das·pes (-peez) See **Jhelum.**

hy'·da·thode *noun* An epidermal cellular structure, as a gland, that exudes water, found in plants. [<Gr. *hydor,* water, + *hodos,* way]

hy'·da·tid *noun* 1 An encysted vesicle containing an aqueous fluid. 2 An encysted larval stage of a tapeworm. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to a water-containing cyst. [<Gr. *hydatis,* drop of water]

hy·da·to·gen'·e·sis *noun* Formation of water, as in the tissues and cavities of the body. [<Gr. *hydor, hydatos,* water, + genesis]

Hyde, Douglas, born 1860, Irish Gaelic scholar; president of Ireland, 1938–45.

Hyde, Mr. See **Jekyll.**

Hy·der·a·bad' (-bad' *or* bahd') 1 A native state, the most populous and second largest in India, located in the Deccan and ruled by a Nizam; hence, often called *Nizam's Dominions;* area, 82,698 square miles; capital, Hyderabad. 2 A city in central Hyderabad State. 3 A city in Sind Province, NW India, on the Indus River.

Hy·der·a·li (ah'·lee *or* ah·lee'), 1728–82, regent of Mysore who fought against the British; father of Tipu Sahib. Also spelled *Haidar Ali.*

hyd·no·car'·pate *noun* A salt or ester of hydnocarpic acid, especially the sodium salt or ethyl ester, used in the treatment of leprosy.

hy·d·no·car'·pic *adj.* Denoting an acid, $C_{16}H_{28}O_2$, extracted from the seeds and oil of the chaulmoogra tree, and used in the treatment of leprosy. [<Gr. *hydnon,* truffle, + *karpos,* fruit]

hydr- A combining form from Greek *hydōr,* water, denoting wateriness, or, in chemistry, the presence of water

hy·dra *noun* [**hy·dras** or **hy·drae** (-dree) *pl.*] 1 Any evil having many forms. 2 A fresh-water polyp (genus *Hydra*). [<Gr. *hydra,* water serpent]

Hy·dra 1 In Greek legend, the nine-headed water serpent of Lerna, which could grow two heads as fast as one was cut off, slain by Heracles who prevented their regrowth with a firebrand. See under **Heracles.** 2 A southern constellation. See **constellation.**

hy·drac·id (-drăs'·id) *noun* An acid that contains no oxygen, as hydrochloric acid (HCl); contrasted with *oxyacid.*

hy'·dra·gog *noun* Any medicine that causes abundant watery evacuations. Also **hy'·dra·gogue.**

hydra-headed *adj.* Having many heads; hard to destroy.

hy·dran·ge·a (-drān'– *or* -drān'·jī·uh) *noun* A plant of a genus (*Hydrangea*) of trees and shrubs of the saxifrage family, with opposite, usually serrate, leaves and cymose clusters of perfect flowers. [<Gr. *hydōr,* water, + *angeion,* vessel]

hy·drant (-drunt) *noun* A valved discharge pipe connected with a water main; a plug. [<Gr. *hydōr,* water]

hy·dranth (-dranth) *noun* A nutritive zooid in a hydroid colony, or the part with the mouth and digestive cavity. [<hydra + Gr. *anthos,* flower]

hy·drar·gyr'·ic (-jĭr'·ic) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury.

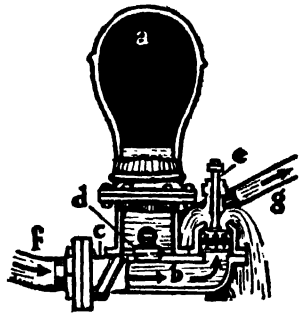
hy·drar·gy·rism (-jī·rĭzm) *noun* Mercury poisoning; mercurialism.

hy·drar·gy·rum *noun* Mercury: especially so called in pharmacy. [<I.L. <Gr. *hydrargyros* <*hydōr,* water, + *argyros,* silver]

hy·dras·tine (-teen) *noun* A bitter, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$, contained in the roots of goldenseal *(Hydrastis canadensis),* having tonic and febrifuge properties.

HY·DRATE *noun* A compound formed by the union of molecules of water with other molecules or atoms. — *tr. verb* [HY·DRAT·ED, HY·DRAT·ING] To combine with water or its elements to form a hydrate. [<Gr. *hydōr*, water] — **HY·DRAT·ED** *adj.* — **HY·DRA·TION** *noun*.

HY DRAU·LIC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to hydraulics, involving the moving of water, or force exerted by water; as, *hydraulic* engineering, mining, etc. 2 Denoting any of various machines and structures operating by means of water or other liquid under pressure; as, a *hydraulic* elevator, crane, ram, press, etc. 3 Hardening under water; as, *hydraulic* cement. Also **HY·DRAU·LI·CAL**. [<Gr. *hydōr*, water, + *aulos*, pipe] — **HY DRAU·LI CAL LY** *adv.*



HYDRAULIC RAM

a Air–chamber. *d* Check–valve.
b Body. *e* Clack–valve.
c Air–inlet. *f* Supply pipe.
g Delivery pipe.

HYDRAULIC RAM An automatic device by which the fall of a comparatively large quantity of water furnishes the power to raise a smaller quantity to a height above that of the source.

HY DRAU LICS *noun* 1 The science of liquids, especially water, in motion. 2 Hydraulic engineering.

HY DRA ZINE (–zeen) *noun* 1 A colorless fuming–liquid base, N_2H_4, derived from diazoacetic acid, used as a reducing agent in organic synthesis. 2 One of a group of compounds derived from the foregoing by replacement of one or more hydrogen atoms by another radical, as, phenyl *hydrazine*.

HY DRA ZO' IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to a colorless, very toxic acid, HN_3, obtained from hydrazine by various methods, its salts, **HYDRAZOATES**, explode with great violence when heated.

HY DRIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to hydrogen in combination.

HY DRIDE (–drīde) *noun* 1 A compound of hydrogen with another element or radical acting as an element. 2 A hydroxide. Also **HY DRID**.

HY DRI OD' IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a dense, colorless, suffocating gas, **HYDRIODIC ACID**, HI, soluble in water, formed by the union of hydrogen and iodine.

HYDRO A combining form from Greek *hydor*, water, meaning water, as in *hydro*gen, or meaning hydrogen, as in *hydro*chloric acid.

HY DRO AIR' PLANE Same as **HYDROPLANE** 1.

HY DRO BRO' MIC *adj.* Designating a colorless, pungent liquid, **HYDROBROMIC ACID**, HBr, formed by the union of hydrogen and bromine.

HY DRO CAR' BON *noun* One of a large and important group of compounds that contain hydrogen and carbon only. There are many types and classes, including the aliphatic, aromatic, saturated, and unsaturated hydrocarbons.

HY' DRO CELE (–seel) *noun* A localized accumulation of fluid surrounding the testicles. [< HYDRO– + –CELE]

HY DRO CEPH' A·LUS *noun* An accumulation of watery fluid within the ventricles or between the membranes of the brain. [< HYDRO– + Gr. *kephalē*, head] — **HY·DRO·CEPH' A·LOID, HY DRO·CEPH' A LOUS** *adj.*

HY DRO CHLO'·RIC (–klō'·rik) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless, corrosive, fuming compound, **HYDROCHLORIC ACID**, HCl, exceedingly soluble in water, in which form it is largely used in manufactures and sometimes called *muriatic acid*.

HY DRO CHLO'·RIDE (–klō'·rīde) *noun* A compound produced by the union of hydrochloric acid with an element or radical.

HY DRO CY·AN'·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating an unstable, volatile, colorless, and extremely poisonous liquid compound, **HYDROCYANIC ACID**, HCN, formed by decomposing metallic cyanides with hydrochloric acid. It is only slightly dissociated in water, and has a characteristic odor resembling that of bitter almonds: also called *prussic acid*.

HY DRO DY·NAM'·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the force or pressure of water or other fluids. Also **HY·DRO·DY·NAM'·I CAL**.

HY DRO·DY·NAM'·ICS *noun* The branch of mechanics that treats of the dynamics of fluids.

HY DRO E LEC'·TRIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to electricity developed by water power, or by the escape of steam under high pressure, etc. — **HY·DRO·E·LEC·TRI'·CI·TY** *noun*.

HY·DRO FLU·OR'·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a volatile, colorless, hygroscopic, corrosive, liquid compound, **HYDROFLUORIC ACID**, HF or H_2F_2, formed by decomposing metallic fluorides. It readily attacks silica, hence is used for etching on glass.

HY'·DRO·GEL (–jēl) *noun* A colloid which has assumed a jellylike form in the presence of water.

HY·DRO·GEN *noun* The lightest of the elements (symbol H) occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen as water, and in hydrocarbons and other organic compounds. When isolated it is usually a colorless, odorless, tasteless, inflammable gas, 0.07 lighter than air and liquefying under great pressure and low temperature. — **HEAVY HYDROGEN** See **DEUTERIUM**. [<HYDRO– + –GEN] — **HY·DROG·E·NOUS** *adj.*

HY'·DRO·GEN·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To cause to combine with hydrogen. 2 To expose to hydrogen, or to effect chemical action of by the use of or by exposure to hydrogen; as, to *hydrogenate* fats and oils. Also **HY'·DRO·GEN·IZE**.

HY·DRO·GEN·A'·TION *noun* The act or process of subjecting to the action of hydrogen, usually in the presence of a catalyst; as, the *hydrogenation* of coal to form liquid hydrocarbons.

HYDROGEN CYANIDE Hydrocyanic acid.

HYDROGEN ION The positively charged hydrogen ion (H^+) present in all acids. The number of hydrogen ions per unit volume of an aqueous solution is known as the **HYDROGEN ION CONCENTRATION**, or pH value, a measure of relative acidity, with pH 7 taken as neutral.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE A syrupy liquid, H_2O_2, whose aqueous solutions are important as antiseptics and bleaching agents, the usual solution being a slightly acid one containing about 3 percent by weight of pure hydrogen peroxide. Also **HYDROGEN DIOXIDE**: also called *peroxide*.

HYDROGEN SULFIDE A colorless, gaseous compound, H_2S, having a characteristic odor of rotten eggs, made by decomposing certain metallic sulfides, chiefly iron, by means of acids. It is poisonous and is a valuable laboratory reagent.

HY'·DRO·GLID·ER *noun* A glider with floats attached to permit the landing on or taking–off from water.

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE A bureau of the U. S. Navy Department in charge of the charting of navigable waters and the studying of oceanography.

HY·DROG RA·PHY *noun* The science of determining and making known the conditions of navigable waters, charting rivers, coasts, etc. — **HY·DROG·RA·PHER** *noun* — **HY·DRO·GRAPH'·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.*

HY·DROID *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a class (*Hydrozoa*) of mostly marine cœlenterates resembling the hydra; polyplike. 2 Designating a reproductive phase in the development of certain hydrozoans characterized by the formation of colonies. — *noun* A hydrozoan.

HY DRO·KI·NET'·IC *adj.* Relating to the motion of fluids and the energy involved in their motion. Also **HY·DRO KI·NET'·I CAL**.

HY·DRO·KI·NET'·ICS *noun* The science of fluids in motion; also, hydrodynamics.

HY·DROL·O·GY *noun* The branch of physical geography that treats of the waters of the earth, their distribution, characteristics, and effects. [<HYDRO– + –LOGY] — **HY DRO·LOG'·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.* — **HY·DRO·LOG'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **HY·DROL·O·GIST** *noun*.

HY DROL·Y SIS *noun* Any chemical decomposition involving the addition of water; specifically, a double decomposition reaction between water and some other compound, as phosphorus trichloride. [< HYDRO– + –LYSIS] — **HY DRO·LYT'·IC** *adj.*

HY' DRO·LYTE *noun* Any substance affected by hydrolysis.

HY'·DRO·LYZE *tr. verb* [·LYZED, ·LYZ ING] To cause to undergo the process of hydrolysis. — **HY' DRO·LYZ·A·BLE** *adj.* — **HY·DRO·LY·ZA'·TION** *noun*.

HY'·DRO·MAN·CY *noun* Divination by means of water. — **HY'·DRO MANC·ER** *noun* — **HY·DRO·MAN'·TIC** *adj.*

HY·DRO ME·CHAN'·ICS *noun* The mechanics of fluids, including hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, hydrokinetics, and pneumatics. — **HY·DRO·ME·CHAN'·I·CAL** *adj.*

HY·DRO·ME DU'·SA (–dū'·suh) *noun* A type of cœlenterate produced by budding from an individual, as the jellyfish and medusa.

HY'·DRO·MEL *noun* A liquor, usually unfermented, consisting of honey diluted with water; when fermented, it is called *mead*. [<L. <Gr. *hydōr*, water, + *meli*, honey]

HY·DRO MET'·AL·LUR·GY *noun* The process of assaying or reducing ore by means of liquid reagents. — **HY·DRO·MET·AL·LUR'·GI·CAL** *adj.*

HY·DRO·ME'·TE·OR *noun* A watery or aqueous meteor; in the plural, all the meteorological effects produced by water, as rain, snow, hail, etc.

HY DRO·ME·TE·OR·OL'·O·GY *noun* The branch of meteorology that treats of hydrometeors or of water in the atmosphere.

HY·DROM·E·TER *noun* 1 An instrument for determining the density or specific gravity, especially of liquids and solutions: also called *densimeter*. 2 A current gage. — **HY·DRO·MET'·RIC, ·RI·CAL** *adj.* — **HY·DROM·E·TRY** *noun*.

HY·DROP·A·THY *noun* The treatment of diseases by the use of water; water cure. — **HY·DRO·PATH'·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.* — **HY·DROP·A·THIST, HY'·DRO·PATH** *noun*.

HY'·DRO·PHANE *noun* A whitish or light–colored opal, opaque when dry, but translucent when wet. [<HYDRO– + Gr. *phainō*, seem, appear] — **HY·DROPH·A·NOUS** *adj.*

HY·DROPH·I·LOUS (hī·drŏf′·ĭ·lus) *adj.* Having the flowers pollinated by the agency of water: said of certain higher plants.

HY·DRO·PHO′ BI·A *noun* 1 A disease communicated by the bite of a rabid animal, due to a specific virus in the saliva, characterized by great disturbance of the central nervous system, difficulty of swallowing (formerly thought to be dread of water), and spasmodic muscular contractions; rabies. 2 Any morbid dread of water. [<Gr. *hydrophobia* <*hydōr*, water, + *phobos*, fear] —**HY·DRO·PHO′ BIC** *adj.*

HY′·DRO PHONE *noun* 1 An electrical instrument for detecting underwater sounds, especially of enemy submarines. 2 A device used for the purpose of detecting leaks in water pipes. [<HYDRO– + Gr. *phōnē*, sound]

HY′·DRO PHYTE *noun* A plant living in water or in wet ground. —**HY·DRO·PHYT′·IC** *adj.*

HY DROP IC *adj.* Dropsical; affected with dropsy. Also **HY·DROP·I·CAL.** —**HY·DROP·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HY′·DRO PLANE *noun* 1 An airplane so constructed as to be capable of alighting or traveling upon, traveling over, or rising from the water: also called *hydroairplane*. 2 A motorboat of extremely light construction driven either by submerged screws or by aerial propellers.
—*intr. verb* [·PLANED, ·PLAN·ING] To move on water at a speed sufficient to give support through hydrodynamic and aerodynamic forces alone.

HY DRO·PON′·ICS *noun* Soil-less agriculture; the raising of plants in nutrient mineral solutions without earth around the roots: also called *water culture*. [<HYDRO– + Gr. *ponos*, labor] —**HY DRO·PON′ IC** *adj.*

HY′·DROP·SY *noun* Dropsy. Also **HY·DROPS, HY·DROP·SI·A.**

HY DRO·QUI·NONE′ (–kwi·nōne′) *noun* A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$, derived variously. In medicine it is used as an antiseptic and antipyretic, and in photography as a developing agent. Also **HY DRO·QUI NOL′** (–kwi·nōle′).

HY′·DRO·SCOPE *noun* 1 An instrument for detecting moisture, especially in the air. 2 An instrument for seeing through considerable depths of water. —**HY DRO·SCOP′·IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

HY′·DRO SERE *noun* In plant succession, the series of changes in vegetation which take place in the water.

HY′·DRO SOL *noun* A water solution of a colloid. [<HYDRO– + SOL(UTION)]

HY′·DRO·SOME *noun* A hydroid colony as a whole. Also **HY·DRO·SO′ MA.**

HY′·DRO·SPHERE *noun* The atmospheric moisture enveloping the globe, in distinction from the atmosphere itself; also, the total water surrounding the earth.

HY′·DRO·STAT *noun* 1 A contrivance for preventing the explosion of steam boilers. 2 An electrical device for making known the presence of water, as a protection against leakage, overflow, etc.

HY·DRO·STAT′ IC *adj.* Pertaining to hydrostatics. Also **HY·DRO·STAT′·I CAL.**

HY·DRO·STAT′ ICS *noun* The science of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids, as water.

HY·DRO·SUL′·FIDE (–fīd) *noun* A compound derived from hydrogen sulfide, by replacing one of the hydrogen atoms with a basic radical or a base.

HY·DRO SUL′·FITE *noun* A salt of hydrosulfurous acid. Sodium *hydrosulfite* is an important reducing and bleaching agent.

HY·DRO·SUL·FU′·ROUS (–fū′·rus) Same as **HYPOSULFUROUS.**

HY·DRO·TAX′·IS *noun* 1 The irritable response or turning of organisms under the influence of humidity or water. 2 The action of moisture in determining the direction of motion, as in protoplasm. —**HY DRO·TAC′·TIC** *adj.*

HY·DRO·THE′·CA *noun* A calicle.

HY·DRO·THER·A·PEU′·TICS *noun* Hydropathy. Also **HY·DRO·THER′·A·PY.** —**HY·DRO THER A·PEU′·TIC** *adj.*

HY·DRO·THER′·MAL (–thûr′·mul) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by action of heated or superheated water, especially the action of such water in dissolving, transporting, and redepositing mineral matter.

HY·DRO·THO′·RAX *noun* An accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity; dropsy of the chest. —**HY·DRO·THO·RAC′ IC** *adj.*

HY·DROT·RO·PISM (–hī′zm) *noun* The phenomena of curvature induced in a growing plant organ by the stimulation of moisture. —**HY DRO·TROP′ IC** *adj.*

HY·DROUS (–drus) *adj.* 1 Watery; containing water of crystallation or hydration. 2 Containing hydrogen.

HY·DROX·IDE (–īd) *noun* A compound containing hydroxyl.

HY·DROX·Y *adj.* Containing the hydroxyl radical; as, a *hydroxy* acid: used also as a combining form, as *hydroxybenzene*.

HY·DROX·YL *noun* The univalent radical OH, consisting of one atom of oxygen and one of hydrogen. It occurs in alcohols, most acids, and many organic compounds. [<HYDR– + OX(YGEN) + –YL]

HYDROXYL–AMINE *noun* An organic base, NH_2OH, formed by the partial reduction of nitric acid. It is a white solid, but is usually obtained as an unstable solution in water. In chemical behavior it is similar to ammonia. Also **HYDROXYL–AMIN.**

HY·DRO·ZO′·A *noun pl.* A class of cœlenterates, mostly marine, including jellyfishes, polyps, etc. [<HYDRO– + Gr. *zōon*, animal] —**HY·DRO·ZO′ AN** *adj. & noun.*

HY·DRUS A southern constellation.

HY·E·NA *noun* A carnivorous mammal of Africa and Asia (genera *Hyæna* and *Crocuta*) with very strong, large teeth, striped or spotted body, and skulking habits; also spelled *hyæna*. [<Gr. *hyaina* (from its hoglike mane) <*hys*, sow]



STRIPED HYENA

HYÈRES (yeh′) A seaport and resort in southern France.

HYET·, HYETO· Combining forms from Greek *hyetos*, rain, <*hyō*, send rain.

HY·E TAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to rain or the amount of the rainfall at different places and seasons. 2 Rainy.

HY′ E·TO·GRAPH *noun* A chart showing the distribution of rainfall over the earth, or over any part of it.

HY E·TO GRAPH′·IC *adj.* Relating to or showing the amount of rainfall; as, a *hyetographic* map. Also **HY E·TO GRAPH′·I·CAL.**

HY E TOG′·RA·PHY *noun* The branch of meteorology that treats of the distribution of rainfall, and of the exhibition of it graphically in charts, maps, etc.

HY·E TOL′·O·GY *noun* That branch of meteorology which treats of precipitation. [<HYETO– + –LOGY] —**HY E TO·LOG′ I CAL** *adj.*

HY·GE·IA (hī·jee′·uh) In Greek mythology, the goddess of health; daughter of Æsculapius, the god of medicine: called *Salus* by the Romans. Also **HY·GE A, HY GI A.** [<Gr. *hygieia*, health] —**HY·GE·IAN** *adj.*

HY GIENE (–jeen *or* –ji·een) *noun* The branch of medical science that relates to the preservation of health; sanitary science. [<Gr. *hygiainō*, be healthy]

HY·GIEN′·IC (–jēn′·ic *or* –jeen′·ic *or* –jī·ĕn′·ic) *adj.* Pertaining to hygiene; sanitary. See synonyms under HEALTHY. —**HY·GIEN′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HY GIEN′ ICS *noun* The science of preserving and promoting health.

HY GI EN·IST *noun* One who studies or is versed in the principles of hygiene. Also **HY GE IST, HY GIE IST.**

HYGRO· A combining form from Greek *hygros*, wet, denoting relation to moisture.

HY′·GRO GRAPH *noun* A recording hygrometer.

HY·GROM E TER *noun* An instrument for ascertaining the humidity or degree of moisture in the atmosphere.

HY·GRO MET′·RIC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to hygrometry or the state of the atmosphere as to moisture. 2 Readily absorbing and retaining moisture. Also **HY GRO MET′ RI CAL.**

HY GROM′ E TRY *noun* The branch of physics that treats of the measurement of degrees of moisture, especially the moisture of the air.

HY′·GRO·SCOPE *noun* A device for indicating roughly the humidity of the air.

HY·GRO SCOP′ IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the hygroscope, or capable of being detected only by it. 2 Able to absorb or condense moisture from the atmosphere, as glycerol. 3 Expanding or shrinking according to the amount of moisture: said of plants.

HYK·SOS (hik′·sos) Six kings of Egypt, probably of Syro-Semitic origin, who ruled at Memphis, 1685–1580 B.C. often called *Shepherd Kings*.

HYL·, HYLO· Combining forms from Greek *hylē*, wood, stuff, denoting relation to wood or to matter in general as opposed to the immaterial.

HY·LA *noun* The tree frog (genus *Hyla*). [<LL. <Gr. *hylē*, wood]

HY LAS In Greek mythology, a beautiful youth, loved by Heracles, whose companion he was on the cruise of the Argonauts; he was stolen by Naiads while bathing in a spring at Mysia.

HY·LIC *adj.* Relating to or of the nature of matter; material. —**HY·LI CISM** *noun.*

HY·LI·CIST *noun* A believer or teacher of materialism; specifically, one of the early Ionic philosophers.

HY·LISM *noun* 1 Materialism. 2 The theory that matter is the principle or source of evil.

HY·LO·THE′·ISM *noun* The doctrine that the material universe is God; pantheism. [<HYLO– + Gr. *theos*, god]

HY·LO·TROP′ IC *adj.* Having the capacity to change in form without a change in composition, as ice, water, and steam.

HY·LO·ZO′·ISM *noun* The doctrine that life and matter are inseparable. [<HYLO– + Gr. *zōon*, animal] —**HY·LO·ZO·IS′·TIC** *adj.* —**HY·LO·ZO′·IST** *noun* —**HY·LO·ZO·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

HY·MEN *noun* 1 A thin mucous membrane partially covering the entrance of the vagina; the virginal membrane. 2 The wedded state; marriage. [<Gr. *hymēn*, membrane]

HY·MEN In Greek mythology, the god of marriage and of the wedding feast, variously described as the son of Apollo and a Muse, or of Dionysus and Aphrodite, or, in

very early accounts, as a mortal Athenian youth. Also **HY·ME·NÆ′·US** (-nee′-us).

HYMEN-, HYMENO- Combining forms from Greek *hymēn*, a membrane.

HY·ME·NE′·AL *adj.* Pertaining to marriage: also **HY·ME·NE′·AN.** See synonyms under MATRIMONIAL. —*noun* A wedding song.

HY·ME·NI·UM *noun* [-A or -UMS *pl.*] The fruit-bearing surface or stratum in the higher fungi of the *Ascomycetes* or *Basidiomycetes*, as the two vertical faces on the gills of the common mushroom. It consists of a collection of basidia, sometimes interspersed with sterile cells in a layer or stratum.

HY·MEN·O·MY·CE′·TES *noun pl.* A subgroup of fleshy, leathery, or woody fungi, having an exposed hymenium, including the common edible mushroom, *Agaricus campestris.* —**HY·MEN·O·MY·CE′·TAL** or **·TOID** or **·TOUS** *adj.*

HY′·MEN·O·PHORE *noun* The stem and pileus of a hymenomycetous fungus, more specifically, that part of the sporophore which bears the hymenium. Also **HY·MEN·I·O·PHORE, HY·MEN·O·PHO′·RUM.**

HY·MEN·OP′·TER·A *noun pl.* An extensive and highly developed order of insects having four membranous wings, of which the front pair are larger, and mostly a wormlike larva and inactive pupa, including bees, wasps, sawflies, ants, etc. [<Gr. *hymen*, membrane, + *pteron*, wing] —**HY·MEN·OP′·TER** *noun.* —**HY·MEN·OP′·TER·AN** *adj. & noun* —**HY·MEN·OP′·TER·OUS, HY·MEN·OP′·TER·AL** *adj.*

HY·MET·TUS A mountain range immediately south of Athens, Greece; 3,370 ft.; noted for its marble and for its honey.

HYMN (him) *noun* A song expressive of praise, adoration, or elevated emotion; specifically, a metrical composition, divided into stanzas or verses, intended to be sung in religious worship, also, a religious or patriotic ode, song, lyric, or other poem.

—*verb* [**HYMNED** (himd), **HYMN·ING** (him′-ing)] To sing hymns to, express in hymns; sing praises. See synonyms under SONG. [<OE. *hymen, ymen* <Gr. *hymnos*] —**HYM·NIC** *adj.*

HYM·NAL *noun* A book of hymns: also **HYMN BOOK.** —*adj.* Of or concerning a hymn or hymns.

HYM·NIST *noun* A writer of hymns. Also **HYM·NO·DIST.**

HYM·NO·DY *noun* [**DIES** *pl.*] 1 Hymns collectively, hymnology. 2 The practice of singing hymns. [<Gr. *hymnos*, hymn, + *ōidē*, singing]

HYM·NOG·RA·PHY *noun* The art of composing hymns.

HYM·NOL·O·GY *noun* 1 The study or science of hymns, including their history, use, and classification. 2 A treatise on hymns, or hymns collectively. —**HYM·NO·LOG′·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.* —**HYM·NOL·O·GIST** *noun.*

HY·OID *noun* A U-shaped bone at the base of the tongue, for the attachment of muscles of deglutition also, the **HYOID BONE.** —*adj.* 1 Pertaining to the hyoid bone. 2 Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon (Υ, υ). [<Gr. *hyoeidēs* <Υ, upsilon, + *eidos*, form]

HY·OS·CINE (-seen) *noun* Scopolamine.

HY·OS·CY′·A·MINE (-sī′-uh-meen) *noun* A white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, contained in henbane, thorn-apple, deadly nightshade, and other plants: used medicinally. Also **HY·OS·CY′·A·MIN.**

HY·OS·CY′·A·MUS *noun* The henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), containing alkaloids used for their anodyne and antispasmodic properties. [<Gr. *hyoskyamos*, henbane, <*hys*, hog, + *kyamos*, bean]

HYP *noun* [Pop.] Hypochondria. —*tr. verb* [Pop.] To make hypochondriac or melancholy.

HYP-, HYPO- *prefix* 1 Under; beneath; less than: opposed to *hyper-*. 2 In chemistry, indicating the lowest member in a series of compounds, that is, the lowest degree of oxidation, as, *hypo*phosphate, etc. 3 In medicine, denoting a lack of or deficiency in; as, *hypo*function. [<Gr. *hypo*, under]

HYP·A·BYS′·AL (-bīs′-ul) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating igneous rocks which form minor intrusions, such as dikes and sills; also, the intrusions themselves.

HYP·ÆS·THE′·SI·A, HYP·Æ·THRAL, etc. Same as HYPESTHESIA, etc.

HYP·AL·LA·GE (hip-ăl′- *or* hy-păl′-uh-jī) *noun* A rhetorical or grammatical figure, whereby the relationships between things seem to be reversed, as "give the wind to the sails" for "give the sails to the wind": most frequently used in Greek and Latin. [<Gr. *hypallagē* <*hypo*, under, + *allassō*, change] —**HYP·AL·LAC′·TIC** *adj.*

HY·PA·TI·A (hy-pā′-shī-uh) A Greek philosopher, killed by a mob A.D. 415: heroine of novel by Charles Kingsley.

HYPER- *prefix* Over; above; above measure: used specifically in chemistry to denote the highest in a series of compounds, and as a prefix of adjectives and nouns to convey the idea of excess; as *hyper*activity. [<Gr. *hyper*, over]

HY·PER·AC′·ID *adj.* Excessively acid. —**HY·PER·A·CID′·I·TY** *noun.*

HY·PER·A·CU′·SI·A (-uh-cū′-zhī-uh) *noun* Morbid acuteness of hearing. Also **HY·PER·A·CU′·SIS.** [<HYPER- + Gr. *akousis*, hearing]

HY·PER·A·PRE′·NI·A *noun* A disorder caused by excessive secretion of adrenin from the adrenal glands, and characterized by sudden increases in blood-pressure.

HY·PER·Æ′·MI·A, HY·PER·ÆS·THE′·SI·A See HYPEREMIA, etc.

HY·PER·AL·GE′·SI·A (-ăl-jee′-zhī-uh) *noun* Morbidly excessive sensitiveness to pain. Also **HY·PER·AL·GE′·SIS.** [<HYPER- + Gr. *algos*, pain] —**HY·PER·AL·GE′·SIC** *adj.*

HY·PER·BA·TON (hy-pur′-buh-tŏn) *noun* A transposition of words from their normal order; inversion, as "the hills among" for "among the hills." [<Gr. *hyperbatos*, transposed]

HY·PER·BO·LA (hy-pūr′-) *noun* A plane curve such that the difference of the distances from any point of the curve to two fixed points, the foci, is a constant; the figure formed when two cones, placed vertex to vertex, are cut by a plane that passes through them both. [<HYPER- + Gr. *ballō*, throw]

HY·PER·BO·LE (hy-pūr′-bo-lee) *noun* Poetic or rhetorical overstatement; exaggeration.

HY·PER·BOL′·IC *adj.* 1 Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating. 2 Of, pertaining to, or having the shape of a hyperbola. Also **HY·PER·BOL′·I·CAL.** —**HY·PER·BOL′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HY·PER′·BO·LIZE *verb* [**·LIZED, ·LIZ·ING**] To express in hyperbolical terms, make use of hyperbole. Also [Br.] **HY·PER′·BO·LISE.** —**HY·PER·BO·LISM** *noun.*

HY·PER·BO·RE′·AN *noun* One of a people supposed by the ancient Greeks to dwell in a blessed land lying beyond the north wind and inaccessible by land or sea. —*adj.* Pertaining to the Hyperboreans. [<HYPER- + Gr. *Boreas*, north wind]

HY·PER·CAT·A·LEC′·TIC *adj.* Having one or two syllables beyond the final regular measure: said of a line of poetry; hypermetric. [<HYPER- + Gr. *kata*, wholly, + *lēgō*, stop] —**HY·PER·CAT·A·LEX′·IS** *noun.*

HY·PER·CRIT′·IC *noun* A very severe critic.

HY·PER·CRIT′·I·CAL *adj.* 1 Given to strained or captious criticism. 2 Excessively exact or precise. See synonyms under CAPTIOUS. —**HY·PER·CRIT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**HY·PER·CRIT′·I·CISM** *noun.*

HY·PER·DU′·LI·A (dū′-lī-uh) *noun* Worship offered to the Virgin Mary as the most sacred of mortal creatures: more extreme than *dulia*. Compare LATRIA. [<HYPER- + Gr. *douleia*, servitude]

HY·PER·E′·MI·A *noun* Abnormal accumulation of the blood in any part of the body: also spelled *hyperæmia*. [<HYPER- + Gr. *haima*, blood] —**HY·PER·E′·MIC** *adj.*

HY·PER·ES·THE′·SI·A (-zhī-uh *or* -zhuh, -zī-uh *or* -sī-uh) *noun* Exaggerated sensibility: also spelled *hyperæsthesia*.

HY·PER·ES·THET′·IC *adj.* 1 Morbidly sensitive. 2 Immoderately esthetic. Also spelled *hyperæsthetic*.

HY·PER·EU·TEC′·TIC *adj.* Having the minor component in a proportion greater than that of the corresponding eutectic mixture: said of a mineral, alloy, or solution. [<HYPER- + Gr. *eu*, well, + *tēkō*, fuse]

HY·PER·FO′·CAL *adj.* In photography, designating that distance in front of a given camera lens under specified conditions, at and beyond which all objects are in substantially clear focus.

HY·PER·HI·DRO′·SIS *noun* Abnormal sweating. Also **HY·PER·I·DRO′·SIS.** [<HYPER- + Gr. *hidrōō*, perspire]

HY·PE·RI·ON In Greek mythology, a Titan, the son of Uranus and Gæa and father of Helios (sun), Selene (moon), and Eos (dawn): often confused with Helios, the god of the sun.

HY·PER·KI·NE′·SI·A (-zhī-uh *or* -zī-uh) *noun* Exaggerated muscular action. Also **HY·PER·KI·NE′·SIS.** —**HY·PER·KI·NET′·IC** *adj.*

HY·PER·ME·TER *noun* A hypercatalectic line; also, a period containing a redundant syllable. —**HY·PER·MET′·RIC, HY·PER·MET′·RI·CAL** *adj.*

HY·PER·ME·TRO′·PI·A *noun* An abnormal condition of the eye in which objects at a distance are seen more plainly than those near at hand. Also **HY·PER·MET′·RO·PY, HY·PER·O′·PI·A.** —**HY·PER·ME·TROP′·IC** *adj.*

HY·PERM·NE′·SI·A (-zhī-uh *or* -zī-uh) *noun* A morbid activity and acuteness of memory: distinguished from *amnesia*. Also **HY·PERM·NE′·SIS.**

HY·PERM·NES′·TRA In Greek mythology, one of the Danaides; wife of Lynceus, whose life she saved when his brothers were murdered by the Danaides on the bridal night.

HY·PER·OS′·MI·A (-ŏz′-mī-uh) *noun* Morbid sensitiveness to odors. [<HYPER- + Gr. *osmē*, smell]

HY·PER·OS·TO′·SIS *noun* An abnormal increase in or thickening of bony tissue. [<HYPER- + Gr. *osteon*, bone]

HY·PER·PAR′·A·SITE *noun* An organism parasitic on another parasite. —**HY·PER·PAR·A·SIT′·IC** *adj.* —**HY·PER·PAR′·A·SIT·ISM** *noun.*

HY·PER·PHE·NOM′·E·NAL *adj.* Transcending phenomena; real.

HY·PER·PHYS′·I·CAL *adj.* 1 Independent of the physical. 2 Supernatural. —**·LY** *adv.*

HY·PER·PI·E′·SI·A (-pī-ee′-zhī-uh *or* -sī-uh) *noun* Abnormally high blood-pressure. Also **HY·PER·PI·E′·SIS.** [<HYPER- + Gr. *piesis*, pressure, <*piezō*, press]

HY·PER·PI·TU′·I·TA·RISM *noun* Abnormal functioning of the pituitary gland; also, the disorders resulting from it.

HY·PER·PLA′·SI·A (–zhī·uh *or* –zī·uh) *noun* Excessive production of cells in a part; enlargement from quantitative increase produced by cell division: distinguished from *hypertrophy*. — **HY·PER·PLAS′·IC, HY·PER·PLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

HY′·PER·PLOID *adj.* In cytology, pertaining to or designating a chromosome number greater than the normal number but not an exact multiple of it. — **HY′·PER PLOID·Y, HY′·PER PLOID** *noun.*

HY·PERP NE′·A *noun* Violent or labored breathing caused by a deficiency of oxygen in the blood. Also **HY·PERP·NŒ′·A.** [<HYPER– + Gr. *pneō*, breathe]

HY PER PRO·SEX′·I·A *noun* An inordinate and exaggerated attention to certain things, as the symptoms of an illness or mental disorder. [<HYPER– + Gr. *prosexis*, attention]

HY PER PY REX′ I A *noun* Very high fever. — **HY·PER·PY·RET′·IC, HY·PER·PY·REX′·I·AL** *adj.*

HY·PER·SEN′·SI TIVE *adj.* Excessively sensitive. — **HY·PER·SEN′·SI·TIVE·NESS, HY·PER·SEN SI·TIV′·I·TY** *noun.*

HY·PER·SEN′·SI TIZE *tr. verb* [·TIZED, ·TIZ ING] To increase the sensitiveness or speed of, as of a photographic plate or film, usually by immersion in a suitable solution or by exposure to mercury vapor. — **HY·PER·SEN′·SI·TIZ·ING** *noun.*

HY′·PER·SPACE *noun* Space regarded as having more than three dimensions.

HY′·PER·STHENE *noun* A pearly, dark-colored, translucent, brittle, ferrous magnesium-pyroxene mineral.

HY·PER·STHE′·NI·A *noun* Excessive physical vigor and tone. [<HYPER– + Gr. *sthenos*, strength] — **HY·PER·STHEN′·IC** *adj.*

HY·PER·THY′·MIC *adj.* 1 Denoting a state of morbidly exaggerated activity of mind or body; characterized by excessive cruelty and bravado in behavior. 2 Designating a constitutional type associated with persistent overdevelopment of the thymus gland. [<HYPER– + Gr. *thymos*, spirit, passion]

HY·PER·THY′·ROID·ISM *noun* Abnormal activity of the thyroid gland; also, the disorder caused by such activity: opposed to *hypothyroidism*. — **HY PER THY′·ROID** *noun.*

HY·PER TON′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a higher osmotic pressure than the normal, as of blood: opposed to *isotonic*. — **HY·PER TO NIC′ I·TY** (–nis′–) *noun.*

HY·PER TRO·PHY *noun* The excessive development of an organ or part; also, the morbid enlargement of a part from increased nutrition without increase of waste: opposed to *atrophy*. — *intr. verb* [·PHIED, ·PHY·ING] To grow excessively; develop abnormally. [<HYPER– + Gr. *trophē*, nutrition] — **HY·PER·TROPH′·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.*

HY·PER VEN·TI·LA′·TION *noun* 1 An excess supply of air to the lungs, as when airplane pilots resort to deep and rapid breathing to ensure adequate oxygen: often resulting in lowering carbon-dioxide content of the blood. 2 Physical therapy by exposure of the body to drafts of air.

HY·PER·VI·TA·MI NO′·SIS *noun* A condition due to an excess of vitamins, either in the diet or in prepared form: opposed to *avitaminosis*.

HYP·ES·THE′·SI A (–zhī·uh *or* –zhuh, –zī·uh *or* –sī·uh) *noun* Diminished sensitiveness; partial loss of capacity for sensation: also spelled *hypæsthesia*. [<HYPO– + Gr. *aisthēsis*, feeling] — **HYP·ES·THE′·SIC** or **·THET′·IC** *adj.*

HYP·E·THRAL *adj.* Roofless, as a building open to the sky: said of a building whose roof has been destroyed or never completed, or of a sanctuary, etc., never intended to be roofed. Also spelled *hypæthral*. [<Gr. *hypo*, under, + *aither*; see ETHER]

HY·PHA (hī′·fuh) *noun* [**HY PHÆ** (–fee) *pl.*] A long, threadlike, usually branching body in the thallus of a fungus. The vegetative hyphæ, as opposed to the reproductive ones, constitute the mycelium of fungi. [<Gr. *hyphē*, weaving] — **HY·PHAL** *adj.*

HY·PHEME *noun* A hyphened compound word. Compare SOLIDEME. [<HYPH(EN) + (PHON)EME]

HY·PHE·MI·A *noun* 1 Deficiency of blood, or a lack of supply of the red corpuscles in the blood. 2 Extravasation of the blood into a surrounding tissue, especially in the eye. Also **HY PHÆ·MI·A.** [<HYPO– + Gr. *haima*, blood]

HY·PHEN *noun* A mark (– or - or ▪) indicating connection: used to connect the elements of certain compound words, to show division of a word at the end of a line, and to indicate a unit modifier; as, a *hit-and-run* driver. — *tr. verb* To hyphenate. [<Gr. *hypo*, under, + *hen*, one]

HY′·PHEN·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To insert a hyphen between the parts of. Also **HY·PHEN·IZE.** — **HY·PHEN·A′·TION, HY·PHEN I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

HY′·PHEN AT·ED (–āy·tid) *adj.* Implying or relating to a naturalized person of foreign birth, especially to one whose sympathies are with the land of his birth.

HYPN·, HYPNO· Combining forms from Greek *hypnos*, sleep.

HYP·NIC *adj.* Calculated to induce sleep; pertaining to sleep. — *noun* A soporific.

HYP·NO·GEN′ E SIS *noun* The production of hypnotic sleep. — **HYP·NO GE·NET′·IC, HYP·NO·GE·NET′·I·CAL, HYP·NOG·E·NOUS** (–nŏj′·ĭ·nus) *adj.*

HYP·NOID·AL *adj.* Characterizing a condition of the nervous organization resembling slight hypnosis, with heightened suggestibility, partial anesthesia, etc.

HYP·NOL·O·GY *noun* The science of the phenomena of sleep; a treatise on sleep. — **HYP·NO·LOG′·IC, ·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **HYP·NOL·O·GIST** *noun.*

HYP·NO·PHO′·BI·A *noun* A morbid fear of sleep or of falling asleep. [<HYPNO– + –PHOBIA] — **HYP·NO·PHO′·BIC** *adj.*

Hyp·nos The Greek god of sleep, identical with the Roman *Somnus*, and described as the son of Erebos and Nyx and the twin brother of Thanatos (Death). His three sons, Morpheus, Icelus, and Phantasus, dispensed dreams. Also **Hyp·nus.**

HYP·NO·SIS *noun* [·SES *pl.*] 1 An artificially induced trance-like condition resembling sleep but characterized by a responsiveness to the suggestions of the hypnotist which results in certain sensory, motor, and memory reactions that may or may not have therapeutic value. 2 The causing of such a condition.

HYP·NO THER′ A·PY (–thĕr′·uh·pī) *noun* The use of hypnotism in treating disease.

HYP NOT·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to hypnotism or tending to produce hypnosis. 2 Tending to produce sleep. — *noun* 1 An agent efficacious in producing sleep. 2 A hypnotized person. [<Gr. *hypnōtikos* <*hypnos*, sleep] — **HYP·NOT·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HYP NO TISM *noun* The theory and practice of hypnosis. — **HYP·NO TIST, HYP′·NO·TIZ ER** *noun.*

HYP′·NO·TIZE *tr. verb* [·TIZED, ·TIZ ING] 1 To produce hypnotic sleep in. 2 Loosely, to fascinate; dominate by power of suggestion. Also [Br.] **HYP′·NO TISE.** — **HYP′·NO·TIZ·A·BLE** *adj.* — **HYP·NO TI ZA′·TION** *noun.*

HY PO *noun* 1 An abbreviation for hyposulfite of soda, properly called sodium thiosulfate. 2 [Pop.] Hypochondria; also, a hypochondriac. 3 [Pop.] A hypodermic injection.

HYPO· Same as HYP–.

HY′ PO·BLAST *noun* The innermost of the blastodermic membranes, from which is derived the epithelium of the digestive tract and its annexes. — **HY·PO·BLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

HY·PO BRAN′ CHI AL (–brăng′·ki·ul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lower segment of the branchial arch in animals.

HY′·PO·CAUST *noun* In ancient Roman houses, a hollow space for the accumulation of heat under the floor. [<Gr. *hypo*, beneath, + *kaiō*, burn]

HY·PO·CHLO′·RITE *noun* A salt of hypochlorous acid.

HY·PO·CHLO′ ROUS (–klō′·rus) *adj.* Denoting an acid, HClO, obtained by the action of chlorine on mercurous oxide and water, and in other ways. It acts as an oxidizing and bleaching agent.

HY PO·CHON′ DRI A (–kŏn′·drĭ·uh) *noun* 1 A morbid melancholy and depression of mind or spirits. 2 A morbidly extreme anxiety about one's health, usually associated with one or another part of the body, and accompanied by imagined symptoms of illness. Also **HY·PO·CHON DRI′·A·SIS.** [<L., the abdomen, <Gr. *hypochondrios*, under the cartilage of the breastbone]

HY·PO CHON′·DRI·AC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or affected by hypochondria: 2 Of, pertaining to, or situated in the hypochondrium. Also **HY·PO·CHON·DRI′·A·CAL.** — *noun* A person subject to or afflicted by hypochondria. — **HY·PO·CHON·DRI′·A·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HY·PO·CHON′·DRI UM (–kŏn′·drĭ·um) *noun* [·DRI·A *pl.*] That region of the abdomen situated on either side under the costal cartilages and short ribs.

HY PO·CO·RIS′·TIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to an endearing diminutive or pet name. [<HYPO– + Gr. *korizesthai*, to caress]

HY′·PO·COT·YL *noun* That part of the seedling axis of a plant below the seed leaves or cotyledons. — **HY·PO·COT′·Y·LOUS** *adj.*

HY·POC·RI SY (hĭ·pŏc′·rĭ·sĭ) *noun* [·SIES *pl.*] The feigning to be what one is not; extreme insincerity; dissimulation. [<Gr. *hypokrisis* <*hypo*, under, + *krinomai*, contend]

Synonyms: affectation, cant, dissimulation, formalism, pharisaism, pietism, pretense, sanctimoniousness, sanctimony, sham. *Pretense* (L. *prætendo*) primarily signifies the holding something forward as having certain rights or claims, whether truly or falsely; in the good sense, it is now rarely used except with a negative; as, there can be no *pretense* that this is due; a false *pretense* implies the possibility of a true *pretense;* but, alone and unlimited, *pretense* commonly signifies the offering of something for what it is not. *Hypocrisy* is the false *pretense* of moral excellence, either as a cover for actual wrong, or for the sake of the credit and advantage attaching to virtue. *Cant* (L. *cantus*, a song), primarily the sing-song iteration of the language of any party, school, or sect, denotes the mechanical and pretentious use of religious phraseology, without corresponding feeling or character; *sanctimoniousness* is the assumption of a saintly manner without a saintly character. *Affectation* is in matters of intellect, taste, etc., much what *hypocrisy* is in morals and religion; *affectation* might be termed petty *hypocrisy*. Compare DECEPTION. *Antonyms*: candor, frankness, genuineness, honesty.

ingenuousness, openness, sincerity, transparency, truth, truthfulness.

HYP·O·CRITE (–crĭt) *noun* One who acts a false part or makes false professions. [<Gr. *hypokritēs*, one who plays a part on the stage] — **HYP·O·CRIT′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **HYP·O·CRIT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: cheat, deceiver, dissembler, impostor, pretender. A *hypocrite* is one who acts a false part, or assumes a character other than the real. The *deceiver* seeks to give false impressions of any matter where he has an end to gain; the *dissembler* or *hypocrite* seeks to give false impressions in regard to himself. The *dissembler* is content if he can keep some base conduct or evil purpose from being discovered; the *hypocrite* seeks not merely to cover his vices, but to gain credit for virtue. The *cheat* and *impostor* endeavor to make something out of those whom they may deceive. The *cheat* is the inferior and more mercenary, as the thimble-rig gambler; the *impostor* may aspire to a fortune or a throne. Compare HYPOCRISY.

HY PO·CY′·CLOID (hī′·po– *or* hip·o–) *noun* A curve generated by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on the inside of another circle.

HY′ PO DERM (hy′·po– *or* hīp′·o·durm) *noun* The cellular layer between the cuticle and the basal membrane of an arthropod. Also **HY PO DER′ MIS.**

HY PO DER′ MA (hy po– *or* hīp·o–) *noun* 1 The distinct sheath of strengthening tissue beneath the epidermis of stems in plants. 2 The hypoderm. 3 Any of a genus (*Hypoderma*) of dipterous insects, the botflies.

HY PO DER′ MAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the hypoderma; situated below the epidermis. 2 Hypodermic.

HY PO DER′ MIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the area under the skin. 2 Of or pertaining to the hypoderma. — *noun* A hypodermic injection or syringe. Also **HY PO DER′·MAL.**

HYPODERMIC INJECTION An injection under the skin.

HYPODERMIC MEDICATION Medical treatment by subcutaneous means, as by hypodermic injection.

HYPODERMIC NEEDLE The needle of a hypodermic syringe

HYPODERMIC SYRINGE A syringe having a sharp, hollow needle for passing through the skin.

HY PO DER′ MIS (hy·po– *or* hīp·o–) *noun* The hypoderm. [HYPO– + Gr. *derma*, skin]

HY PO EU TEC′ TIC *adj.* Having the minor component in a proportion less than that in the corresponding eutectic mixture: said of a mineral, alloy, or solution.

HY PO GAS′ TRI UM *noun* [TRI A *pl.*] The region at the lower part of the abdomen on the middle line. [<HYPO– + Gr. *gaster*, belly] — **HY PO GAS′ TRIC** *adj.*

HY PO GE′ AL (hī·po– *or* hīp·o·jee′·ul) *adj.* 1 Situated beneath the surface of the earth, or underlying the superficial outcropping strata. 2 Hypogeous. [<HYPO– + Gr. *gē*, earth]

HYP O GENE (–jeen) *adj.* Formed beneath the earth's surface, as granite, pertaining to or caused by subterranean agencies, plutonic: contrasted with *epigene* and *volcanic*.

HY POG E NOUS (hī– *or* hi·poj′·i·nus) *adj.* Growing beneath, as fungi on the under surface of a leaf. Compare EPIGENOUS.

HYP O GE′ OUS (hīp·o– *or* hī·po·jee′·us) *adj.* Underground; especially, in botany, growing or fruiting underground, as truffles and other fungi.

HYP O GE′ UM (hip·o– *or* hī·po·jee′·um) *noun* [·GE′·A *pl.*] The part of a building below the ground.

HY PO GLOS′ SAL (hī·po– *or* hip·o–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a nerve situated under the tongue in birds, reptiles, and mammals, underneath the tongue. — *noun* A hypoglossal nerve. [<HYPO– + Gr. *glossa*, tongue]

HY POG Y·NOUS (hī– *or* hi·pój′·i·nus) *adj.* Situated on or growing from the receptacle of the flower beneath the ovary or pistil. [<HYPO– + Gr. *gynē*, female] — **HY POG·Y·NY** *noun.*

HY PO MA′·NI A (hī·po– *or* hīp·o–) *noun* A mild form of mania, a condition of moderate elation and overactivity. [HYPO– + –MANIA]

HYP′ O NAS TY (hip′·o– *or* hī′·po–) *noun* A state of curvature induced in an extending plant organ by the excessively active growth of its lower side, causing it to bend downward. Compare EPINASTY. [<HYPO– + Gr. *nastos*, solid] — **HYP O NAS′·TIC** *adj.* — **HY·PO·NAS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HY PO NI′·TROUS *adj.* Designating an unstable white crystalline nitrogenous acid, $(HNO)_2$, formed by the union of hydroxylamine and nitrous acid, and in other ways. Its salts are known as **HY·PO·NI′·TRITES.**

HY PO PHOS′·PHATE *noun* A salt of hypophosphoric acid.

HY PO·PHOS′ PHITE *noun* A salt of hypophosphorous acid, used in treating nervous debility, anemia, etc.

HY PO PHOS·PHOR′·IC *adj.* Noting a crystalline tetrabasic acid, $H_4P_2O_6$, formed from moist phosphorus by oxidation.

HY PO PHOS′ PHO ROUS *adj.* Denoting a monobasic acid derived from phosphorus, H_3PO_2, a powerful reducing agent.

HY POPH Y GE (hī– *or* hy·pŏf′·ī·jee) *noun* A horizontal rounded groove under a structural member, as in the case of archaic Doric capitals.

HY POPH·Y·SIS *noun* [·SES (seez) *pl.*] A process or outgrowth. [<HYPO– + Gr. *phyō*, make to grow]

HYPOPHYSIS CEREBRI The pituitary gland.

HY·PO·PI·TU′·I·TA·RISM *noun* Diminished activity of the pituitary gland; also, the resulting psychosomatic disorders.

HY·PO·PLA′·SI·A (hī·po– *or* hīp·o·plā′·zhi·uh) *noun* The condition of arrested development. — **HY·PO·PLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

HY′·PO·PLOID (hī′·po– *or* hip′·o–) *adj.* In cytology, denoting a chromosome number less than the basic number. — **HY′·PO·PLOID, HY′·PO·PLOID·Y** *noun.*

HY·PO·PO′·DI·UM *noun* [DI·A *pl.*] The basal portion of a leaf, including the stalk; a supporting structure in plants. [<HYPO– + Gr. *podion*, little foot]

HY′·PO·SCOPE *noun* A form of periscope for military use, as a sighting attachment to a rifle, etc.

HY·POS·TA·SIS (hī– *or* hi–) *noun* 1 That which forms, either in fact or hypothesis, a groundwork or support for anything; a basis. 2 In metaphysics, a distinct individual subsistence; also, a logical substance. 3 Any one of the persons of the Trinity; also, the separate personal subsistence of each of the three persons of the Trinity in one divine substance. 4 A settling down of a fluid of the body, as the blood, also, a morbid deposition of sedimentary matter within the body.

HY·PO·STAT′·IC (hī·po– *or* hīp·o–) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or constituting a distinct personality or substance, distinctly personal. 2 Of, relating to, or proceeding from hypostasis; elemental. 3 Resulting from downward pressure or deposition of sediment in the body, as *hypostatic* congestion. 4 In genetics, denoting a factor hidden or masked by another which is not an allelomorph. Also **HY·PO·STAT′ I CAL.** — **HY PO STAT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HYPOSTATIC UNION The union of two natures in the one person or hypostasis of Christ.

HY POS′·TA·TIZE (hī– *or* hi–) *tr. verb* [TIZED, ·TIZ ING] To ascribe substantial or personal existence to; assume to be real; treat as an actual or as a personal being. — **HY POS·TA·TI ZA′ TION** *noun.*

HY PO STHE′ NI A *noun* Deficient vitality. Compare HYPERSTHENIA. — **HY PO STHEN′ IC** *adj.*

HY POS TO MA *noun* [**HY PO·STO′·MA·TA** *pl.*] A part or organ lying below the mouth, as in certain crustaceans and cœlenterates. Also **HYP′ O STOME.** [<HYPO– + Gr. *stoma*, mouth] — **HY PO STO′ MI AL** *adj.*

HYP′·O STYLE (hip′·o– *or* hī′ po–) *noun* Any structure having a ceiling resting upon columns; a pillared hall, specifically, one of the halls with huge pillars characteristic of Egyptian architecture. — *adj.* Of, similar to, or pertaining to such a structure. [< HYPO– + Gr. *stylos*, pillar]

HY PO·SUL′ FITE *noun* 1 A thiosulfate used as a fixing agent in photography. 2 A salt of hyposulfurous acid, more properly a thiosulfate

HY PO SUL·FU′·ROUS *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an unstable acid, $H_2S_2O_4$, of strong reducing and bleaching properties: also called *hydrosulfurous*.

HY·PO·TAX′ IS *noun* In grammar, subordinate arrangement; dependence, opposed to *parataxis*. [<HYPO– + Gr. *taxis*, arrangement] — **HY PO TAC′ TIC** *adj.*

HY POT′ E NUSE (–nūse) *noun* The side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. Also **HY POTH′·E NUSE.** [<F. *hypotenuse* <Gr. *hypoteinousa* <*hypo*, under, + *teinō*, stretch]

HY PO·THAL′ A MUS *noun* The region below the thalamus.

HY·PO THAL′·LUS (hī·po– *or* hīp·o–) *noun* [LI (ī) *pl.*] 1 The delicate hyphal filaments upon which a lichen thallus is first developed; a mycelial or hyphal outgrowth from the margin of the thallus of a crustaceous lichen. 2 In fungi, an under thallus on which spore cases are produced. [<HYPO– + Gr. *thallos*, young shoot] — **HY PO·THAL′·LINE** *adj.*

HY·POTH·EC (hī– *or* hi–) *noun* A pledge or mortgage of either lands or goods as security for debt where the property pledged remains in possession of the debtor. [<Gr. *hypothēkē*, pledge, <*hypo*, under, + *tithēmi*, place] — **HY·POTH′·E CA RY** *adj.*

HY·POTH′·E·CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] To give (personal property) in pledge as security for debt. [<Gr. *hypothēkē*, pledge] — **HY·POTH·E·CA′·TION** *noun* — **HY·POTH′·E·CA·TOR** *noun.*

HY·POTH′·E NAR (hī– *or* hi–) *adj.* Situated on the palm at the base of the little finger, or at a corresponding part in the forefoot of a quadruped; as, the *hypothenar* eminence. — *noun* The hypothenar eminence. Also **HY·POTH·E·NAL.** [<HYPO– + Gr. *thenar*, palm]

HY·POTH′·E·NUSE Same as HYPOTENUSE.

HY·PO·THER′ MAL *adj.* Tepid; moderately warm.

HY·POTH·E SIS (hī– *or* hi–) *noun* [·SES (seez) *pl.*] A set of assumptions provisionally accepted as a basis of reasoning, experiment, or investigation; an unsupported or ill-supported theory. [<HYPO– + Gr. *tithēmi*, place]

Synonyms: conjecture, guess, scheme, speculation, supposition, surmise, system, theory. A *hypothesis* is a statement of what is deemed possibly true, assumed and reasoned upon as if certainly true, with a view of reaching truth not yet surely known; especially, in the sciences, a *hypothesis* is a comprehensive tentative explanation of certain phenomena, which is meant to include all other facts

of the same class, and which is assumed as true till there has been opportunity to bring all related facts into comparison; if the *hypothesis* explains all the facts, it is regarded as verified; till then it is regarded as a working *hypothesis*, that is, one that may answer for present practical purposes. A *hypothesis* may be termed a comprehensive *guess*. Compare GUESS, SYSTEM, THEORY. *Antonyms*: certainty, demonstration, discovery, evidence, fact, proof.

HY POTH'·E SIZE (hī- *or* hi-) *verb* [·SIZED, ·SIZ·ING] To make a hypothesis of; conceive or suggest hypotheses.

HY PO THET' IC (hī·po- *or* hip o-) *adj.* 1 Having the nature of or based on hypothesis, assumed conditionally or tentatively as a basis for argument or investigation; also, involving a formal hypothesis. 2 Given to using hypotheses. Also **HY PO THET' I CAL**. See synonyms under IMAGINARY. — **HY PO THET'·I CAL·LY** *adv.*

HY PO·THY' ROID ISM *noun* Deficient functioning of the thyroid gland, also, the resulting psychosomatic disorders; sometimes called *cretinism*, and opposed to *hyperthyroidism*.

HY PO TON' IC *adj.* Deficient in body tone; below the osmotic pressure of an isotonic fluid. — **HY PO·TO NIC'·I·TY** (-nis'-) *noun*.

HY PO XAN' THINE (-zăn'·thēn) *noun* A crystalline alkaloid, $C_5H_4N_4O$, found in various organs, and especially in the muscular tissue of animals, also in certain seeds. Also **HY·PO XAN' THIN.** — **HY PO XAN' THIC** *adj.*

HYPPED, HYP PISH Same as SHIPPED, etc.

HYPSO A combining form from Greek *hypsos*, height, meaning height.

HYP SOG RA PHY *noun* 1 The science of the observation or description of the heights of the earth's surface above the sea level. 2 Topographic relief. [< Gr. *hypsi*, on high, + *graphō*, write] — **HYP SO GRAPH' IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

HYP·SOM E TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the height above the sea level by determining the atmospheric pressure through observation of the boiling-point of water.

HYP SOM E·TRY *noun* The art of measuring, by any method, the heights of points upon the earth's surface above the sea level. — **HYP SO MET'·RIC, HYP SO·MET' RI CAL** *adj.* — **HYP SO MET' RI CAL LY** *adv.* — **HYP SOM E·TRIST** *noun.*

HYP SO PHYL' LUM (-fil' um) *noun* A bract, or the like, in plant inflorescence. Also **HYP SO PHYL, HYP SO PHYLL.**

HY RA·COID *noun* A hyrax. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a hyrax. — **HY RA·COI' DE AN** *adj. & noun.*

HY RAX *noun* A small harelike ungulate mammal (genus *Procavia*) of Africa and SW. Asia; the coney of the Bible: also called *rock rabbit*. [<Gr., shrew-mouse]

HYR·CA·NI AN (hur-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to **HYR CA·NI·A**, a province of the ancient Persian and Parthian Empires, south of the **HYRCANIAN** (Caspian) **SEA**. Also **HYR CAN.**

HY SON *noun* A grade of green tea from China. The early crop is known as **YOUNG HYSON.** [< Chin.]

HYS·SOP (his'·up) *noun* 1 A bushy medicinal herb (*Hyssopus officinalis*) of the mint family, about 2 feet high, with small clusters of blue flowers. 2 An unidentified plant furnishing the twigs used in the Mosaic purificatory and sacrificial rites, etc. 3 One of various other plants; as, the giant-*hyssop* (genus *Agastache*). [<Gr. *hyssōpos* <Heb. *ēzōph*, aromatic plant]

HYSTER·, HYSTERO· Combining forms from Greek *hystera*, womb, uterus (see HYSTERIA), denoting relation to the womb or to hysteria.

HYS TER EC'·TO MY *noun* Complete removal of the womb by excision. [<Gr. *hystera*, womb, + *ektomē*, excision]

HYS TER E'·SIS (-ee'·sis) *noun* 1 The tendency of a magnetic substance to persist in any state of magnetization; that property of a medium by virtue of which work is done in changing the direction or intensity of magnetic force among its parts, by extension, some analogous phenomenon, as in dielectrics. When there has been a decrease in magnetization it is called *hysteretic loss*, and the hysteretic loss in ergs per cubic centimeter per cycle is called the *hysteretic constant*. 2 In biochemistry, the influence of the past history of a colloid upon its present condition and behavior. [<Gr. *hysterēsis* <*hysteros*, latter] — **HYS TER E'·TIC** *adj.*

HYS TE RI·A (-tee'·rī·uh *or* -tēr'·ī·uh) *noun* 1 A nervous affection occurring typically in paroxysms of laughing and crying alternately. 2 Abnormal excitement; morbid emotionalism. 3 A psychoneurosis resulting from the conflict between the libido and sexual repression, and characterized by passivity and the conversion of psychic into physical manifestations. Also **HYS·TER ICS.** [<Gr. *hystera*, womb] — **HYS TER I·CAL, HYS·TER·IC** *adj.* — **HYS·TER I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

HYS·TER I' TIS (-i'·tis *or* -ee'·tis) *noun* Inflammation of the womb. [<Gr. *hystera*, womb]

HYS TER O GEN'·IC *adj.* Producing or concerned in the production of hysteria.

HYS TER OID *adj.* Resembling hysteria.

HYS·TER ON PROT·ER·ON 1 The form of hyperbaton that inverts the natural order of words or clauses; as, "Is your father well? is he yet alive?" 2 That form of fallacy in which one asserts a consequent and then infers the antecedent. [<Gr. *hysteron proteron*, the latter first]

HYS' TER·O·PEX·Y *noun* The operation of fixing the uterus to the abdominal wall to relieve prolapsus. [<Gr. *hystera*, womb, + *pēxis*, fixing]

HYS'·TER·O·PHYTE *noun* A plant included in an obsolete group (*Hysterophyta*) embracing fungi. — **HYS TER O· PHYT'·IC** *adj.*

HYS TER OT'·O·MY *noun* 1 The operation of cutting into the womb. 2 Cæsarean section. [<HYSTERO- + Gr. *temnō*, cut]

HYS·TRI·CO·MOR'·PHIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to a division (*Hystricomorpha*) of rodents, including porcupines, cavies, etc. [<Gr. *hystrix*, porcupine, + -MORPHIC]

HYTE *adj.* [Scot.] Crazy; mad.

HY THER *noun* The combined effect of moisture and heat on an organism. [<Gr. *hy(dor)*, water, + *ther(me)*, heat]

I

I, I [EYES, I's, Is *pl.*] 1 The ninth letter of the English alphabet: from Phenician *yod*, Greek *iota*, Roman I. 2 Any sound of the letter *i*. In English it has four different pronunciations of varying value. Long *i* (in both accented and unaccented syllables) is pronounced as in ice, climate, dime, microbe, piety, idea, biography. Thus is also the sound in choir, height, pie, etc. Short *i* (in both accented and unaccented syllables) is pronounced as in it, idiom, pill, window, habit, magic, mikado, misconstrue, etc. It becomes obscured in unstressed open syllables in some words like animal, divide, possible, vanity, etc.; and is often lost entirely before *l* or *n*, as in agile, cavil, devil, futile, basin, Latin, raisin, etc., with certain exceptions in *-ile* and *-ine*, as crocodile, juvenile, reconcile, canine, calcine, feline, etc.

I before *r*, when stressed and followed by a consonant, is pronounced like the *u* in burn, as in bird, dirge, firm, mirth, thirst, but when unstressed it has the value of the *e* before *r* in writer, as in Virginia, tapir, triumvir, circumference. At the end of a diphthong *i* has the sound of *y*, as in oil, boil, cloister, void, etc. The consonant *i* has the value of *y* in yes, and is pronounced like *y* in words like dahlia, junior, familiar, onion, etc. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY.

— *symbol* 1 The Roman numeral one: written I or i. See under NUMERAL. 2 In chemistry, iodine (I). See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

I *pron.* [MY or MINE, ME. See PERSONAL PRONOUN] The person speaking, referring to himself or herself. — *noun* The ego; the self. [<OE. *ic*]

I *adj.* Shaped like the letter I; as, an *I*-beam, *I*-rail.

I *interj.* [Obs.] Same as AYE or AY.

I' *prep.* [Scot.] In.

I· Same as Y-.

·IA *suffix* 1 Used to form the names of countries, as Australia; names of diseases and other pathological terms, as malaria, hysteria; names of botanical genera, as dahlia, lobelia; names of alkaloids, as morphia; names of ancient festivals, as Bacchanalia. [<L. & Gr. *-ia*, ending of feminine nouns] 2 Used for the plural of nouns in *-ium* taken over into English, as bacteria, paraphernalia, regalia, etc.; and to form names of botanical and zoological classes, as mammalia, reptilia, etc. [<L. & Gr. *-ia*, plural ending of nouns in *-ium* and *-ion*]

I·A·GO (ee·ah'·go) The perfidious adviser of Othello. See OTHELLO.

IA·KO·BOS (yah'·ko·bŏs) [Gr.] Same as JAMES.

·IAL *suffix* Of, pertaining to, or like the first element of the word; as, nupti*al*, fili*al*. [<L. *-alis* + connective *-i-*]

I·AM·BIC (ī·ăm'-) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or employing the iambus; as, *iambic* poetry. 2 Having characteristics of iambics. — *noun* 1 An iambus. 2 A verse, line, or stanza composed of iambic feet. 3 A satire or invective poem in iambic verse.

I·AM·BUS (ī·ăm'-) *noun* [·BI (bī) *pl.*] A foot of two syllables, a short or unaccented followed by a long or accented one. Also **I·AMB.** [<Gr. *iambos*]

·IAN *suffix* Of, pertaining to, from, or like the proper name appearing in the root, as Bacon*ian*, Bostonian, Italian, Georgian, etc. [<F. *-ien* or L. *-ianus*]

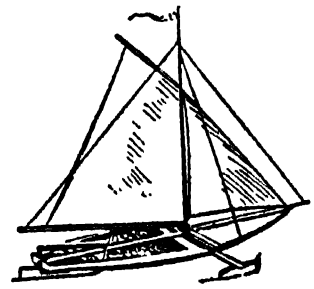
-IANA Same as **-ANA.**
IASI (yahsh) Same as **JASSY.**
-IASIS *suffix* Denoting a process and its results, especially in diseased conditions, as psor*iasis*. [<Gr.]
I·AT·RIC (ī·ăt′-) *adj.* Relating to physicians and the healing art; medical. Also **I·AT·RI·CAL.**
-IATRICS A combining form from Gr. *iatrikos*, denoting treatment of disease, as ped*iatrics*.
IATRO- A combining form from Gr. *iatros*, physician, signifying a connection with or relation to medicine, as *iatro*chemistry, *iatro*physics, etc.
-IATRY A combining form from Greek *iatreia*, meaning medical or curative treatment, as psych*iatry*.
I·BA·DAN (ee·bah′·dahn) A city in southern Nigeria.
I·BA·ÑEZ See **BLASCO Y IBAÑEZ.**
I-BEAM *noun* A beam or joist having a cross-section in the shape of an I.
I·BER·I·A (ī·bĭr′·ī·uh) 1 The Spanish-Portuguese Peninsula: also the **IBERIAN PENINSULA.** 2 The ancient name of Transcaucasian Georgia.
I·BE·RI·AN (ī·bĕ′·rī·un) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in Asia, now Transcaucasian Georgia. 2 Of or pertaining to the Iberian Peninsula, including Spain, Portugal, and SW. France; also to the people of this region or their language.
—*noun* 1 One of the inhabitants of ancient Iberia in Asia, conquered by the Arabs in the 7th century. 2 A member of the oldest ethnological group of Europe, which existed on the Spanish peninsula as early as the 15th century B.C.: identified with the Neolithic inhabitants of western Europe.
I·BER·VILLE (ee·bĕr·veel′), **PIERRE LEMOINE** or **LEMOYNE, SIEUR D'**, 1661–1706, French-Canadian explorer; colonized Louisiana.
I·BEX *noun* One of various wild goats, with long recurved horns, especially the Alpine ibex (*Capra ibex*). [<L.]
I·BI·DEM (ī·bī′-) *adv.* [L] In the same place: abbreviated *ibid.*
I·BIS *noun* A wading bird related to the heron (family *Threskiornithidæ*), with cylindrical bill bent downward; among the ancient Egyptians, sacred to Thoth. [<Gr.]
IBLE See **-ABLE.**
IB·LEES Same as **EBLIS.**
IBN SA·ÚD (ibn sah·ōod′), **ABDUL AZIZ**, born 1880, king of Saudi Arabia.


IBEX

I·BO·GA (ī·bō′·guh) *noun* A cultivated shrub (genus *Tabernæmontana*) of Central Africa. [<Native name]
I·BO′·GA·INE (ī·bō′·guh·een) *noun* A poisonous alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{26}O_2N_2$, from the root, bark, and leaves of the iboga: similar in action to cocaine.
IB·RA·HIM′ PA·SHA (ib·rah·heem′ pă·shah′), 1789–1848, Egyptian commander and viceroy.
IB·SEN, HENRIK, 1828–1906, Norwegian dramatist and poet.
IB·SEN·ISM *noun* The tendency, aim, or construction characteristic of Ibsen's writings, in which, under the guise of problem plays, social conventions are criticized.
-IC *suffix* Of, pertaining to, like, consisting of, etc. (that which is indicated in the root), as artist*ic*, quixot*ic*, volcan*ic*, etc. Some words ending in *-ic* are both adjectives and nouns; as, public (this termination was formerly written *-ik*, *-ike*, or *-ick*). Adjectives with the termination *-ikos*, common in Greek, soon came to be used as nouns, either in the singular or in the neuter plural form *-ika*, to express affairs or matters pertaining to some department of life or knowledge. When adopted into the Romance languages these neuter plurals (through the Latin *-ica*) were used as singular nouns, and through this channel the English language has the forms arithmet*ic*, logic, magic, mus*ic*, etc. After the 16th century it became customary to use the plural form *-ics* in names of sciences; thus, optics, statics, metaphysics, etc. A few adjectives in *-ic* form adverbs in *-icly*, as publ*icly*, but the adverb is usually from the secondary form *-ical*. See **-ICS**, **-ICAL.** In chemistry *-ic* is used in the names of compounds, to denote a higher valence of the element from which the compound is named than is expressed by the suffix *-ous;* as, nitr*ic* acid (HNO_3), nitr*ous* acid (HNO_2). [<L. *-icus*, or Gr. *-ikos*]
I·ÇA (ee′·sah) Same as **PUTUMAYO.**
-ICAL *suffix* Of, pertaining to, or like: used to form adjectives with the same general meaning as adjectives in *-ic;* as, symbol*ical;* and adjectives formed from nouns in *-ic*, *-ics;* as, mus*ical*. See **-IC, ICS.**
I·CA·RI·A (ī-) 1 A valley in Attica, Greece, near Mount Pentelicus 2 The ancient name for **NICARIA.**
I·CA·RI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Icarus, son of Dædalus; hence, high-flying; rash or adventurous; presumptuous.
ICARIAN SEA A part of the Ægean Sea, west of Samos.
IC·A·RUS (Ik′·uh·rus) In Greek mythology, a youth who, in flight with his father, Dædalus, from Crete, flew too near to the sun and fell into the sea when the wax that fastened his wings melted.
ICE *noun* 1 Congealed or frozen water; the solid condition assumed by water at or below 32° F. or 0° C. 2 A frozen dessert made without cream, as a sherbet, water-ice, or frappé. 3 Something resembling ice in appearance; as, camphor-*ice*. 4 Frosting or icing for cake. 5 Chilly reserve; a very formal or dignified attitude. 6 [Pop.] A diamond; also, diamonds collectively. —**TO BREAK THE ICE** To break through reserve or formality. —**TO CUT NO ICE** To have no result; be of no importance. —**ON ICE** 1 Unapproachable; also, beyond reach. 2 [Pop.] Sure; already determined.
—*verb* **ICED, IC·ING** 1 To freeze or chill. 2 To congeal into ice. 3 To frost, as cake, with icing.
—*adj.* Made of ice; to be used on ice; as, *ice* skates. [<OE. *is*]
-ICE Same as **-ISE.**
ICE AGE The glacial epoch.
ICE AX An ax used by mountaineers for cutting steps in the ice: usually equipped with a spiked butt.

ICE AX

ICE·BERG (-bûrg) *noun* 1 A thick mass of ice found floating in the sea at high latitudes; a portion of a glacier discharged into the sea: distinguished from *field ice*. 2 [Pop.] A cold, unemotional person. [<D. *ijsberg*]


ICEBOAT

ICE·BLINK *noun* A shining whiteness on the horizon produced by the reflection of distant masses of ice.
ICE·BOAT *noun* 1 A framework with skatelike runners and sails for sailing over ice. 2 A specially constructed steamboat, having a strong prow and powerful engines, used to break up ice in navigable channels or ice-bound harbors: also **ICE-BREAKER.**
ICE·BONE *noun* The aitchbone.
ICE BOULDER A boulder transported and deposited through glacial action.
ICE-BOUND *adj.* Surrounded, beset, or obstructed by ice; frozen in; as, an *ice-bound* ship, an *ice-bound* harbor.
ICE·BOX *noun* A refrigerator. Also **ICE-CHEST.**
ICE-BREAKER *noun* 1 A structure for deflecting ice from a bridge pier or the like: also **ICE-APRON.** 2 An iceboat.
ICE CAP An extensive covering of ice and snow permanently overlying a tract of land and moving in all directions from a center. See **ICE SHEET.**
ICE-CREAM *noun* A mixture of cream or butterfat, flavoring, sweetening, and often eggs, beaten to a uniform consistency and frozen.
ICED *adj.* 1 Coated or covered with ice or sleet. 2 Made cold with ice. 3 Covered with icing, as cake.
ICE·FALL *noun* The steepest part or the precipice of a glacier, resembling a frozen waterfall.
ICE FIELD A large field of floating ice. Also **ICE FLOAT, ICE FLOE.**
ICE FISHING Fishing through holes cut in the ice.
ICE-FOOT *noun* A wall of ice formed by sea water and snow frozen along the shore in polar regions.
ICE HOOK 1 A hook attached to a pole: used in handling large blocks of ice. See illustration under **HOOK.** 2 An S-shaped iron bar sharpened at one point: used with a hawser to secure a vessel to ice: also **ICE ANCHOR.**
ICE-HOUSE *noun* A building for storing ice.
I·ÇEL (ee′·chĕl) A town in southern Turkey: also called *Mersin*.
ICE·LAND An independent island republic in the North Atlantic Ocean; 39,709 square miles; capital, Reykjavik.
ICE·LAND·ER *noun* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Iceland.
ICE·LAND·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to Iceland. —*noun* The language of Iceland. See **NORSE.** —**OLD ICELANDIC** The language of Iceland until the 16th century.
ICELAND-MOSS *noun* An edible and medicinal lichen (*Cetraria islandica*) of the Arctic regions.
ICELAND POPPY See under **POPPY.**

ICELAND SPAR Transparent calcite: largely used for optical purposes on account of its double refraction.

ICE MAN *noun* [MEN *pl.*] 1 One who gathers and stores or deals in ice; also, one who carts and delivers ice to consumers. 2 One skilled in traveling upon ice or navigating among masses of ice.

ICE NEEDLE A thin crystal of ice, so light that it floats suspended in the air.

I CE NI (ī see'·ni) *noun pl.* An ancient British tribe, led by its queen, Boadicea, against the Romans; defeated by Suetonius Paulinus, 61 A.D. [<L.]

ICE PACK 1 A large tract of floating ice cakes closely compacted and held together. 2 A container for cracked ice, used for medical applications.

ICE–PLANT *noun* A creeping plant of southern Africa, the Mediterranean region, and southern California (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*) having leaves covered with glistening frostlike protuberances.

ICE QUAKE *noun* The disturbance attending the rupture of masses of ice.

ICE–RAIN *noun* 1 A rain that congeals quickly in a deposit of glaze. 2 Falling pellets of clear ice, sleet.

ICE SHEET A large ice cap; a continental glacier.

ICE–UP *noun* The formation of ice on the leading edges of airplane wings or on other exposed surfaces when passing through moist air at low temperatures. Also **IC ING.**

ICE WATER 1 Water chilled by ice 2 Melted ice.

ICH' A BOD (ik'·) A grandson of Eli. *1 Sam.* iv, 21. [<Heb., inglorious]

I CHANG (ee·chahng) A former treaty port on the Yangtze River, central China

ICH DIEN (iK deen) [G.] I serve: motto of the Prince of Wales

ICH NEU MON (ik·nu'·mun) *noun* 1 A civetlike carnivore of somewhat weasel-like aspect, as the mongoose, feeding on mice, eggs, snakes, etc. 2 An ichneumon-fly. [<Gr. *ichneuo*, hunt]

ICHNEUMON–FLY *noun* A hymenopterous insect (family *Ichneumonidæ*) that deposits its eggs upon or in other insects which its larvæ will feed upon. For illustration see under INSECT (beneficial).

ICH NITE (ik'·) *noun* A fossil footprint. Also **ICH'·NO LITE.** [<Gr. *ichnos*, footprint]

ICH NO GRAPH (ik'·) *noun* A ground-plan.

ICH NOG RA PHY (ik–) *noun* The art of drawing by means of compass and rule, or of tracing plans, etc, also, the plan drawn [Gr *ichnos*, trace, + –GRAPHY] — **ICH NO·GRAPH' IC, ICH NO GRAPH' I CAL** *adj.*

I CHOR (ī'·kor) *noun* 1 In classical mythology, the ethereal fluid supposed to flow in the veins of the gods 2 A watery acrid humor discharged from sores [Gr *ichor*, juice]

I CHOR OUS (ī'·kor us) *adj.* Full of, mingled with, or like ichor.

ICHTHY·, ICHTHYO· Combining forms from Greek *ichthys*, a fish

ICH THY IC (īk'·thī ik) *adj* Fishlike.

ICH THY O CEN' TAUR (ik thī·o sen'·tawr) *noun* A fabulous monster, combining the form of man and fish. [<ICHTHYO– + Gr *kentauros*, centaur]

ICH THY OID (ik' thī·) *adj.* Of or like a fish: also **ICH·THY·OID' AL.** — *noun* A fishlike vertebrate

ICH THY OL (ik' thī ōl *or* –ol) *noun* A chemical compound of sulfonated hydrocarbons obtained by the distillation of certain shales; used mainly in skin diseases: a trade name. [< ICHTHY– + –OL] — **ICH THY OL' IC** *adj.*

ICH' THY O LITE (ik' thi–) *noun* A fossil fish. [<ICHTHYO– + Gr *lithos*, stone]

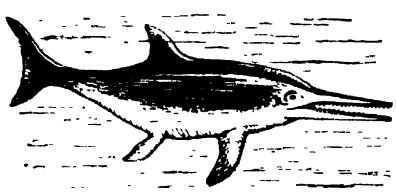
ICH THY OL' O GY (īk thī–) *noun* The branch of zoology that treats of fishes. [<ICHTHYO– + –LOGY] — **ICH THY O·LOG' IC** or **I CAL** *adj* — **ICH THY OL' O GIST** *noun.*

ICH THY OPH' A GIST (ik·thi·ōf'·uh·jist) *noun* One who feeds on fish

ICH THY OPH' A GOUS (–gus) *adj* Fish-eating.

ICH THY OPH' A GY (ik·thi·ōf'·uh·jī) *noun* The practice of feeding on fish. [<ICHTHYO– + Gr. *phagein*, feed]

ICH THY OR' NIS (īk thi–) *noun* One of a genus (*Ichthyornis*) of Cretaceous toothed birds, [<ICHTHY– + Gr. *ornis*, bird]



ICHTHYOSAURUS

ICH THY O SAU' RUS (ik·thī–) *noun* [RI (rī) *pl.*] Any of an order (*Ichthyosauria*) of extinct marine reptiles of porpoiselike form with four paddlelike limbs, an enormous head, long tail, and broad vertebræ resembling those of fishes. Also **ICH'·THY·O·SAUR.** [<ICHTHYO– + Gr *sauros*, lizard]

ICH THY O'·SIS (ik·thi–) *noun* A hereditary skin disease characterized by dry scaly or horny formations. — **ICH THY·OT'·IC** *adj.*

·ICIAN *suffix* One skilled in, or engaged in, the field of, as *logician*, *mathematician*, *physician*, *technician*; added to nouns of the arts and sciences ending in *–ic* or *–ics.*

I·CI CLE *noun* A pendent, tapering mass or rod of ice formed by the freezing of drops of dripping water. [<ICE + OE. *gicel*, icicle] — **I CI CLED** (–cld) *adj.*

I CI LY *adv.* In an icy manner; frigidly.

IC ING *noun* A glazing or coating of sugar, usually mixed with white of egg, for a cake; frosting.

I·CI ON PARLE FRAN·ÇAIS (ee·see' awN parl frahN·seh') [F.] French is spoken here.

ICK ER *noun* [Scot.] A head of grain; an ear of corn. [<OE. *eher*]

I CON *noun* [**I CON ES** (–eez)'or **I CONS** *pl.*] 1 An image or likeness; in the Greek Church, a holy picture, mosaic, etc.: also spelled *ikon*. 2 In scientific books, an illustration. Also called *eikon*. See synonyms under IMAGE. [<Gr. *eikōn*, image]

ICON , ICONO· Combining forms from Greek *eikōn*, denoting image, as in *iconography*.

I CON IC (ī·kŏn'–) *adj.* 1 Relating to or of the nature of an icon. 2 Relating to portraiture. 3 Customary or conventional, in art; applied originally to the portrait or statues of athletes who had been victorious in the contests, and later to memorial busts, etc., made after conventional types. Also **I CON I CAL.**

I CO NI UM The ancient name for KONYA.

I CON' O CLAST (ī con') *noun* 1 An image-breaker; specifically, one of certain religious parties devoted to the destruction of images that were venerated or worshiped. 2 One who assails traditional beliefs. [<Gr. *eikōn*, image, + *klao*, break] — **I CON O CLAS' TIC** *adj.*

I CO NOG' RA PHY *noun* [**PHIES** (fiz) *pl.*] 1 The science of the description and study of paintings, sculptures, portraits, busts, statues, emblems, and symbolism, as, Christian *iconography*. 2 The art of illustration by figures; pictorial representation. 3 [Obs.] A picture or other representation, or a collection of representations [Gr. *eikonographia* <*eikon*, icon, + –GRAPHY] — **I CON O GRAPH' IC, I CAL** *adj*

I CO NOL' A TER *noun* A worshiper of images; an idolater [< Gr. *eikon*, icon, + *latreia*, worship] — **I CO NOL' A TRY** *noun.*

I CO NOL' O GY *noun* [**GIES** *pl.*] 1 The science of pictorial or emblematic representation 2 A study or description of works of art, emblematic figures, and the attributes of mythological personages [Gr. *eikon*, icon, + –LOGY] — **I CON O LOG' I CAL** *adj*

I CON' O SCOPE (ī·cŏn'–) *noun* An electronic scanning device used in television. It consists of an evacuated glass bulb containing a photosensitive screen from whose surface the image is picked up by a narrow, intense, swiftly moving beam of electrons: a registered trade name

I CO NOS' TA SIS *noun* [**SES** (seez) *pl.*] In the Eastern Church, the screen separating the sacristy, bema, and chapel of prothesis from the rest of the church. Also **I·CON O STAS.** [< Gr. *eikon*, icon, + *stasis*, standing]

ICOS , ICOSI A combining form from Greek *eikosi*, meaning twenty.

I CO SA HE' DRON *noun* A solid bounded by 20 plane faces [<Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, + *hedra*, seat] — **I CO SA HE' DRAL** *adj*

ICS *suffix* The art, science, field of study, system, activity, or method of (that which is indicated in the root) as *acoustics*, *dynamics*, *mathematics*, *mechanics*, *metaphysics*, *hydrostatics*, *optics*, *politics*, *athletics*, *statistics*, *tactics* Nouns ending in *–ics* are construed as singular when they strictly denote an art, science, or system (as, mathematics is difficult, politics offers an uncertain future), they are construed as plural if they denote personal attributes (as, his mathematics are poor; his politics are suspect), if they denote inherent qualities (as, the acoustics are bad) or specific activities (as, athletics are compulsory; hysterics are unseemly, our tactics are superior to the enemy's) Words of this class, in use in England before 1500, had the singular form, but with the 15th century, *–ics* the plural came into regular use, representing Greek names in *–ika*, Latin *–ica* See –IC

IC TER IC (–ter'·ik) *adj.* 1 Affected with jaundice. 2 Preventive of jaundice. Also **IC TER I CAL.** —*noun* A remedy for jaundice. [<Gr. *ikteros*, jaundice]

IC TER US *noun* 1 Jaundice. 2 Yellowness in the leaves of plants, caused by protracted wet or cold weather. [<LL. <Gr. *ikteros*, jaundice]

IC TUS *noun* [**IC TUS ES** or, L., **IC TUS** *pl.*] 1 A stroke or blow; specifically, the pulsation of an artery; a sudden attack or fit. 2 The sting of an insect. 3 A metrical stress or accent on a word or syllable. [<L. <*ico*, strike]

I CY *adj.* [**I CI ER, I CI EST**] 1 Pertaining to ice; frigid; as cold as ice; full of or like ice. 2 Marked by coldness of manner, aspect, etc.; chilling. [<OE. *isig*] — **I·CI NESS, I CY NESS** *noun.*

ID *noun* 1 In Weismann's theory of heredity, a unit of germ-plasm representing the characteristics of an ancestral member of the species: supposedly composed of determinants, which are made up of biophores. 2 In psychoanalysis, the obscure, inaccessible part of the personality, seated in the unconscious, independent of reality, logic, and mo-

rality, but actuated by fundamental impulses towards fulfilling instinctual needs; the reservoir of psychic energy or libido. [<G. <Gr. *idios*, own]

I'D Contraction of *I would* or *I had*.

-ID *suffix* 1 Offspring of, son or daughter, as Danaid, one of the daughters of Danaus: added to the name of a constellation to form the name of a meteor, as Perseid. 2 In literature, an epic or mock-epic about, as Aeneid. See **-AD.** 3 In zoology, a member of a class, as arachnid. [<L. *-is, -idis* <Gr. *-is, -idos*, patronymic suffix]

-ID *suffix* Having the quality of: used to form adjectives from Latin verbs in *-ere;* as, acid, from *acere*, to be sour; fluid, from *fluere*, to flow; vivid, from *vivere*, to live.

I·DA (ī'duh; *D., G., It.* ee'dah; *F.* ee·dä') A feminine personal name.

I·DA 1 A mountain range in NW. Asia Minor; scene of the ancient cult of Cybele and near the site of ancient Troy. 2 The highest mountain in Crete; 8,961 ft.; modern name, *Mt. Psiloriti.*

-IDÆ *suffix* 1 Descended from or related to: in words derived from Greek, as Atridæ. 2 Belonging to the family of: used to form the names of families of animals when added to the stem of the name of the type genus; as, Canidæ, the dog family, from *Canis*, the chief genus. [Plural of L. *-ides* <Gr. *-idēs*, a patronymic suffix]

I·DÆ·AN (ī·dee'·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mount Ida.

I·DA·HO A NW. State of the United States; 83,557 square miles, capital, Boise; entered the Union July 3, 1890; nickname, *Gem State* or *Gem of the Mountains.*

-IDE *suffix* In chemistry, a compound, usually a binary, derived from the electro-negative or non-metallic element to which it is attached, as oxide. Also **-ID.**

I·DE·A *noun* 1 Any notion or thought; as, the *idea* of a horse or of happiness. 2 The result of thinking; a definitely formulated thought; an opinion; as, a clear *idea* of social justice. 3 A plan or project; as, to have an *idea* of going into business. 4 A concept; a mental representation of something perceived through the senses. 5 A vague thought or fancy; supposition; as, I had no *idea* you'd come. 6 [Pop.] Meaning; aim; as, what's the *idea?* 7 In Platonic philosophy, the archetype or external pattern of which all existing things are imperfect representations. 8 [Obs.] The embodiment of a conception. [<L. <Gr. *idein*, to see]

Synonyms: apprehension, archetype, belief, conceit, concept, conception, design, fancy, fantasy, ideal, image, imagination, impression, judgment, model, notion, opinion, pattern, plan, purpose, sentiment, supposition, theory, thought. *Idea* is in Greek a *form* or an *image*. The sense implied by early Platonic philosophy has nearly disappeared and has been largely appropriated by *ideal*, but something of the original meaning still appears when in theological or philosophical language we speak of the *ideas* of God. The present popular use of *idea* makes it signify any product of mental *apprehension* or activity, considered as an object of knowledge or thought; this coincides with the primitive sense at but a single point—that an *idea* is mental as oposed to anything substantial or physical; thus, almost any mental product, as a *belief, conception, design, opinion*, etc., may now be called an *idea*. Compare **FANCY, IDEAL, IMAGE, THOUGHT.** *Antonyms:* actuality, fact, reality, substance.

I·DE·AL (ī·dē'·ul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or existing in ideas; conceptional. 2 Of or pertaining to an ideal or perfection. 3 Conceived as perfect, supremely excellent, or very desirable. 4 Existing only in imagination or notion; of such perfection as to be practically unattainable. 5 In philosophy, existing as an archetypal idea or pattern.

—*noun* 1 That which is taken as a standard of excellence or beauty; an ultimate object of attainment; model; type. 2 That which exists only in imagination. [<L. *idealis*]

Synonyms (adj.): fancied, fanciful, imaginary, unreal, visionary. Compare **IMAGINARY, ROMANTIC.** See also **PERFECT.** *Antonyms:* actual, material, palpable, physical, real, substantial, tangible, visible.

Synonyms (noun): archetype, idea, model, original, pattern, prototype, standard. An *ideal* is that which is conceived or taken as the highest type of excellence or ultimate object of attainment. The *archetype* is the primal form, actual or imaginary, according to which any existing thing is constructed; the *prototype* has or has had actual existence; in the derived sense, as in metrology, a *prototype* may not be the original form, but one having equal authority with that as a standard. An *ideal* may be primal, or may be slowly developed even from failures and by negations; an *ideal* is meant to be perfect, the best conceivable thing that could by possibility be attained. The artist's *ideal* is his own mental image, of which his finished work is but an imperfect expression. The *original* is the first specimen, good or bad; the *original* of a master is superior to all copies. The *standard* may be below the *ideal*. The *ideal* is ordinarily unattainable; the *standard* is concrete, and ordinarily attainable, being a measure to which all else of its kind must conform; as, the *standard* of weights and measures, of corn, or of cotton. The *idea* of virtue is the mental concept or image of virtue in general; the *ideal* of virtue is the mental concept or image of virtue in its highest conceivable perfection. Compare **EXAMPLE, IDEA.** *Antonyms:* accomplishment, achievement, act, action, attainment, development, doing, embodiment, execution, fact, incarnation, performance, practice, reality, realization.

I·DE·AL·ISM (ī·dē'-) *noun* 1 Any of several philosophical theories that there is no reality, no world of objects or "thing-in-itself" apart from a reacting mind or consciousness; that only the mental is knowable, and therefore that reality is essentially spiritual or mental: variously developed by Berkeley, Kant, Hegel. 2 In literature, the development of subject-matter following an imaginative or preconceived idea of perfection instead of adhering strictly to facts: opposed to *realism*. 3 The quest of the ideal; the habit of forming ideals and of striving after their realization; by extension, that which is so realized; the attainment of an ideal. 4 In art, the endeavor to attain perfection by improving and uniting in one form all the best qualities to be found in different individual forms. *Idealism* creates in conformity with a preconceived ideal; *realism* restricts the imaginative faculty.

I·DE·AL·IST (ī·dē'-) *noun* 1 One who idealizes, or seeks an ideal or ideal conditions; a visionary; a romantic. 2 An exponent of idealism in art or literature. 3 One who holds the doctrines of any philosophic idealism. —**I·DE·AL·IS'·TIC** *adj.* —**I·DE·AL·IS'·TI·CAL** *adj.* —**I·DE·AL·IS'·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

I·DE·AL'·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The condition or character of being ideal; existence only in the mind. 2 The power or tendency to form ideals; imagination.

I·DE'·AL·IZE (ī·dē'-) *verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To render ideal; beautify, form ideals. —**I·DE·AL·I·ZA'·TION** *noun* —**I·DE'·AL·IZ·ER** *noun.*

I·DE·AL·LY (ī·dē'-) *adv.* 1 Conforming to an ideal. 2 In idea; mentally; intellectually.

I·DE·ATE (ī·dē'-) *verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] 1 To form in idea; shape ideas. 2 To imagine. —*noun* In philosophy, the object corresponding to an idea: so distinguished by those who regard the object not simply as perceived, but as the product of perception: also **I·DE·A'·TUM.**

I·DE·A'·TION *noun* The mental power to form ideas; also, the mental process of forming and using ideas. —**I·DE·A'·TION·AL** *adj.*

I·DEM *noun & adj.* The same: abbreviated *id.* [<L.]

I·DEN·TI·CAL (ī·den'-) *adj.* 1 Absolutely the same, the very same. 2 Uniform with something else in quality, condition, execution, appearance, etc. [<LL. *identicus* <L. *idem*, the same] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: alike, equivalent, interchangeable, same, self-same. Strictly, no two person or things can be *identical* or the *same*. In looser usage, two volumes may be said to be *identical* or the *same* in contents; a carbon copy is *identical* in substance with the original, but is not the *same* document. Two synonyms, as "begin" and "commence," may be in most cases *equivalent* and *interchangeable*, but one is not the *same* as the other, and at some point they will be found to draw apart, either in meaning or use. A check may be *equivalent* to the money specified, but it is not the *same* as cash. When a person or thing is surely recognized as the very one referred to, and no other, we say, "This is the *identical* man, the *identical* document," or "the *same* man, document." See **SYNONYMOUS.** *Antonyms:* contrary, different, dissimilar, distinct, diverse, other, separate, unlike.

IDENTICAL TWIN One of a pair of human offspring which develop from a division of a single fertilized egg cell. They are invariably of the same sex and exhibit similarities due to participation in the same genetic factors: distinguished from *fraternal twin.*

I·DEN·TI·FI·CA'·TION (ī·dĕn-) *noun* 1 The act or process of showing to be the same; the state of being shown or proved to be identical. 2 In psychoanalysis, the mental act or process, usually subconscious, of identifying one's self with an object or with another person.

IDENTIFICATION TAG Either of two metal disks worn by a soldier, and bearing his name, serial number, and other personal data: popularly called *dog tag.*

I·DEN'·TI·FY (ī·dĕn'-) *tr. verb* [**FIED, ·FY·ING**] 1 To assert or prove to be absolutely the same. 2 To join with; unite. 3 To ascertain or determine the personality, character, or relations of. 4 To serve as a mark for recognition. —**I·DEN'·TI·FI·ER** *noun.*

I·DEN·TI·TY (ī·dĕn'-) *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state of being identical or absolutely the same; selfsameness; also, sameness of character or quality. Identity may be of two sorts: *absolute*, which involves exact equality with itself, or selfsameness, as the equation $a = a$; and *relative*, a less rigid sense, which implies a close material resemblance or similarity, as that of the green of two leaves. 2 The distinctive character belonging to an individual; personality; individuality. 3 The state of being what is asserted or described.

IDEO- A combining form from Greek *idea*, idea.

I'·DE·O·GRAPH (ī'·di- *or* id'·ī-) *noun* 1 A picture symbol, or sign of an object; the graphic representation of a thought. 2 A symbol, as +, =, ¶, $, etc. 3 A pre-hieroglyphic picture or symbol representing an idea. Also **I'·DE·O·GRAM.**

[<IDEO– + Gr. *graphō*, write] —**I·DE·O·GRAPH'·IC** *adj.* —**I·DE·O·GRAPH'·I·CAL** *adj.* —**I·DE·O·GRAPH'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

I·DE·OG'·RA·PHY (ī·dē– *or* id·ē–) *noun* The graphic representation of ideas by symbolic characters; use of ideographs.

I·DE·OL'·O·GIST (ī·dē– *or* id·ē–) *noun* A theorist; idealist.

I·DE·OL'·O·GY (ī·dē– *or* id·ē–) *noun* 1 The science that treats of the evolution of human ideas. 2 The ideas or kind of thinking characteristic of an individual or group; specifically, the ideas and objectives that influence a whole group or national culture, shaping especially their political and social procedure; as, German *ideology*. —**I·DE·O·LOG'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

I·DE·O·MO'·TOR (ī·dē– *or* id·ē–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to involuntary muscular or other movements induced by a dominant idea. Compare SENSORIMOTOR. —**I·DE·O·MO'·TION** *noun.*

I'·DE·O·PHONE (ī·dē– *or* id'·ē–) *noun* A sound or combination of sounds representing a thought or an idea; an uttered word or phrase. [<IDEO– + Gr. *phōnē*, sound]

IDES *noun pl.* The 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months, in the ancient Roman calendar. [< L. *idus*]

ID EST [L.] That is: abbreviated *i.e.*

IDIO· A combining form from Greek *idios*, one's own, individual, peculiar.

ID'·I·O·BLAST *noun* 1 One of the hypothetical structural units that are thought to make up animal and vegetable cells. 2 A biophore.

ID·I·O·CHRO·MAT'·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a crystal whose color and optical properties are due to the material of the pure crystal itself and not to any foreign substance. [<IDIO– + CHROMATIC]

ID·I·OC'·RA·SY *noun* [·SIES *pl.*] Idiosyncrasy.

ID·I·O·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 The condition of being an idiot; mental deficiency amounting almost to total absence of understanding, caused by non-development or abnormality of the brain tissue. 2 In psychiatry, the lowest grade of mental capacity and intelligence, often accompanied by physical abnormalities. 3 An idiotic utterance or act.

Synonyms: fatuity, folly, foolishness, imbecility, incapacity, senselessness, stupidity. *Idiocy* is a state of mental deficiency amounting almost or quite to total absence of understanding. *Imbecility* is a condition of mental weakness, which incapacitates for the serious duties of life. *Incapacity*, or lack of legal qualification for certain acts, necessarily results from *imbecility*, but may also result from other causes, as from insanity or from age, sex, etc.; as, the *incapacity* of a minor to make a contract. *Idiocy* or *imbecility* is deficiency of mind, while insanity is disorder or abnormal action of the brain. *Folly* and *foolishness* denote a want of mental and often of moral balance. *Fatuity* is sometimes used as equivalent to *idiocy*, but more frequently signifies conceited and excessive *folly*. *Stupidity* is dulness and slowness of mental action which may range all the way from lack of normal readiness to absolute *imbecility*. Compare INSANITY. *Antonyms*: acuteness, astuteness, brilliancy, capacity, intelligence, sagacity, sense, wisdom.

ID·I·O·E·LEC'·TRIC *adj.* Electric by virtue of inherent properties: formerly said of bodies readily electrified by friction: distinguished from *anelectric*. —**ID I·O·E LEC'·TRIC** *noun* —**ID I·O E LEC'·TRI CAL** *adj.*

ID·I·O GLOS' SI·A *noun* Defective speech, characterized by a succession of meaningless sounds. [<IDIO– + Gr. *glōssa*, tongue]

ID'·I O GRAPH *noun* One's private mark or signature; a trade-mark. —**ID·I·O·GRAPH'·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.*

ID·I·OM *noun* 1 A use of words peculiar to a particular language, especially if it be an irregularity; a form of speech characteristic of a writer or a tongue. An idiom or idiomatic phrase cannot be deduced from its grammatical structure or its component parts: as, *to bring about* (accomplish); *to come by* (obtain); *to put up with* (tolerate, endure), etc. Idiomatic phrases should be carefully distinguished from figurative phrases, in which the words have their ordinary grammatical relations but are used figuratively; as, *to break the ice; to carry coals to Newcastle; to set a trap for; to stand in one's own light*. 2 A speech or jargon peculiar to a certain group; a language or dialect used by a special class; as, the Gipsy *idiom*. 3 The peculiar genius or spirit of a language. 4 Specific character; peculiarity. See synonyms under LANGUAGE. [<Gr. *idiōma* <*idios*, one's own]

ID·I·O·MAT' IC *adj.* 1 Full of idiom; vernacular. 2 Peculiar to a certain language or dialect; dialectical. Also **ID·I·O·MAT'·I CAL.** —**ID I O MAT'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ID·I·O·MOR'·PHIC *adj.* 1 Possessing its characteristic crystallographic faces: said of one of the constituent minerals of a rock. 2 Having its own peculiar form. —**·PHI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ID·I·OP'·A·THY *noun* [·THIES *pl.*] A disease not generated by or depending on any other. [<IDIO– + Gr. *pathein* <*paschō*, suffer] —**ID I·O·PATH'·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.*

ID'·I·O·PLASM (–plăzm) *noun* The portion of a cell derived from the parent organism, in distinction from that which is the product of the growth of the individual; germ plasm. —**ID I·O PLAS·MAT'·IC** *adj.*

ID·I·O·STAT'·IC *adj.* Effecting measurement by repulsion of charges instead of by attraction: said of electrometry: distinguished from *heterostatic*.

ID I·O·SYN'·CRA·SY *noun* [·SIES *pl.*] A constitutional peculiarity, as of susceptibility or aversion; distinctive mental quality or characteristic. [<Gr. *idios*, personal, + *syn*, with, + *krasis*, mingling] —**ID·I·O·SYN·CRAT'·IC** *adj.* —**ID·I·O·SYN·CRAT'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ID·I·OT *noun* 1 A human being conspicuously deficient in mental powers and in the capacity for self-protection; specifically, a person exhibiting the lowest grade of mental development. 2 A foolish fellow; a simpleton. [<Gr. *idiōtēs*, a private person]

ID·I·OT'·IC *adj.* Like an idiot; senseless. Also **ID·I·OT'·I·CAL.** —**ID·I·OT'·I CAL·LY** *adv.*

ID·I·OT·ISM *noun* 1 Excessive stupidity; a senseless course of action. 2 [Obs.] Idiocy. 3 [Obs.] An idiom.

I DLE *adj.* 1 Not occupied; doing nothing. 2 Averse to labor; lazy. 3 Affording leisure. 4 Without effect; useless; unavailing; as, *idle* talk, *idle* rage.

—*verb* [I DLED (–dld), I·DLING] 1 To spend in inactivity; waste; lose time in inaction. 2 To operate without transmitting power for traction or work: said of motors and machines. [<OE. *idel*, empty, vain, unemployed]

Synonyms (adj.): inactive, indolent, inert, lazy, slothful, sluggish, trifling, unemployed, unoccupied, vacant. *Idle* etymologically denotes not the absence of action, but vain, useless action—the absence of useful, effective action; the *idle* schoolboy may be very actively whittling his desk or tormenting his neighbors. Doing nothing whatever is the secondary meaning of *idle*. A *lazy* person may chance to be employed in useful work, but he acts without energy or impetus. We speak figuratively of a *lazy* stream. *Slothful* belongs in the moral realm, denoting a self-indulgent aversion to exertion. *Indolent* is a milder term for the same quality. See INSIGNIFICANT. *Antonyms*: active, busy, diligent, employed, industrious, occupied, working.

I·DLE·NESS *noun* The state of being idle in any sense; slothfulness; inactivity.

IDLE–PULLEY Same as IDLE–WHEEL (pulley).

I·DLER *noun* 1 One who idles; a lazy person; a loafer. 2 Same as IDLE–WHEEL. 3 One of a ship's crew who stands no night watches, having special day duties.



IDLE–WHEEL

I DLESSE *noun* [Obs.] Idleness.

IDLE–WHEEL *noun* 1 A gear wheel to convey motion from one wheel to another, all three being upon different axes. 2 A pulley to guide a driving belt, increase its tension, or increase its arc of contact on one of the working pulleys.

I·DLY *adv.* 1 In an idle manner. 2 Uselessly; vainly, without effect.

I·DO (ēē'·dō) *noun* An artificial language, a simplification of the principles of Esperanto: developed in 1907.

ID'·O CRASE (id'·o– *or* ī'·do–) *noun* Vesuvianite. [<Gr. *eidos*, appearance, + *krasis*, mixture]

I·DOL (ī'·dul) *noun* 1 An image of a god or saint, or an object to which or through which worship is offered. 2 The image of a heathen god. 3 That on which the affections are passionately set. 4 A source of error; a fallacy. 5 An unsubstantial apparition; a phantom due to reflection, as in a mirror. 6 [Obs.] An impostor; counterfeit. See synonyms under IMAGE. [<Gr. *eidōlon* <*eidos*, form, appearance]

I·DOL·A·TER (ī·dŏl'–) *noun* 1 An adorer of images. 2 One who is inordinately fond of some person or thing. [See IDOLATRY]

I·DOL'·A·TRIZE (ī·dŏl'–) *verb* [·TRIZED, ·TRIZ·ING] To make an idol of; idolize; practice idolatry.

I·DOL·A·TROUS (ī·dŏl'·uh·trus) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to idolatry. 2 Extravagant in admiration. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

I·DOL·A·TRY (ī·dŏl'–) *noun* [·TRIES *pl.*] 1 The worship of idols. 2 Idolatrous admiration. [<L. *idololatria* <Gr. *eidōlon*, idol, + *latreia*, worship, service]

I·DOL·ISM *noun* 1 A fanciful or false notion. 2 Idol-worship.

I'·DOL·IZE *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] 1 To regard with admiration; worship idolatrously. 2 To worship idols. Also [Br.] **I'·DOL·ISE.** See synonyms under WORSHIP. —**I·DOL·I·ZA'·TION** *noun* —**I'·DOL·IZ·ER** *noun.*

I·DOL'·O·CLAST (ī·dŏl'–) *noun* A breaker of images.

I·DOL·O·CLAS'·TIC (ī·dŏl–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the breaking of images. [<Gr. *eidōlon*, idol, + *klaō*, break]

I·DOM·E·NEUS (ī·dŏm'·ī·nūs) A king of Crete who fought against Troy.

I·DO·NE·OUS (ī·dō'·nī·us) *adj.* Proper; suitable; proportionate. [<L. *idoneus*, fitting]

I·DU·MÆ'·A (ī·dū·mee'·uh) An ancient country SE. of Palestine; ancient Edom. Also **I·DU·ME'·A.**

I·DU·ME'·AN *adj.* Belonging or relating to Edom or Idumæa. Also **I·DU·MÆ'·AN.**

I·DYL *noun* 1 A short poem or piece of simple, descriptive prose depicting simple, pastoral scenes or country life; also, a more extended descriptive or narrative poem. 2 Any

event or circumstance of a simple, pastoral kind, suitable for poetic treatment. Also **I·DYLL**. [<Gr. *eidyllion* <*eidos*, form] **I·DYL·IST, I·DYL·LIST** *noun*.

I·DYL·LIC (ī·dil′·ik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the idyl; having the essential qualities of an idyl or pastoral poem. Also **I·DYL·LI·CAL**. —**I·DYL·LI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

-IE *suffix* 1 Old spelling of *-y* as in beautie, fairie, etc. See **-Y**. 2 Now a diminutive or endearing ending, as doggie, Annie, etc.

-IER *suffix* Vocation, occupation or profession of, as cashier, financier, furrier. Compare **-EER**. [= **-ER**, preceded by formative *-i-*]

IF *conj.* 1 On the supposition or condition that. 2 Allowing that; although. 3 Because; as, *if* I am not afraid now, why should I ever be? 4 At the time when; whenever; as, *if* I need money, I will borrow from you. 5 Whether; as, we'll go *if* it rains or shines. —*noun* The conjunction *if* itself; hence, a condition; a supposition. [<OE. *gif*]

IF·FEN *conj.* [Local] If.

IF·NI (eef′·nee) A Spanish colony on the west coast of Morocco; 965 square miles.

IG·DRA·SIL Same as YGDRASIL.

IG·LOO *noun* 1 An Eskimo house, usually built of snow. 2 A conical mound, for protecting munitions, made of earth and concrete. Also **IG·LU**. [<Eskimo *igdlu*]

IG·NA·TI·A (-shi·uh) *noun* The dried seed of a small tree (*Strychnos ignatia*) native in the Philippines, but cultivated in Annam, resembling nux vomica medicinally.

IG·NA·TI·US (ig·nā′·shi·us *or* -shus; *D.* ig·nah′·si·ûs; *G.* ig·nah′·tsi·ûs) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **I·GNACE** (ee·nyahs′), [G.] **IG·NAZ** (ig·nahts′); [It.] **I·GNA·ZI·O** (ee·nyah′·tsi·ō) or **I·GNA·CI·O** (ee·nyah′·chee·ō; *Pg.* ig·nah′·see·ō; *Sp.* ig·nah′·thee·ō, [Polish] **IG·NA·CY** (eeg·nah′·tsi). [<L., fiery]

—**SAINT IGNATIUS**, 67?–107?, bishop of Antioch: called *Theophorus*.

—**SAINT IGNATIUS**, 798?–878, patriarch of Constantinople.

—**IGNATIUS LOYOLA** See LOYOLA.

IG·NE·OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or resembling fire. 2 Formed by the action of a fusing heat within the earth: said especially of rocks consolidated from a molten state: contrasted with sedimentary. [<L. *igneus* <*ignis*, fire]

IG·NES·CENT *adj.* Emitting sparks of fire when struck with steel or iron; hence, scintillating. [<L. *ignesco*, burn, <*ignis*, fire]

IGNI A combining form from Latin *ignis*, fire, as in *ignipotent*, having power over fire.

IG′·NI·FY *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To form into fire or act upon by intense heat; fuse; melt.

IG·NIS FAT·U·US (-yu·us) [**IG·NES** (-neez) **FAT·U·I** (-yu·ī) *pl.*] 1 A phosphorescent light seen in the air over marshy places; jack-o-lantern; will-o'-the-wisp. 2 Figuratively, a delusion; deceptive attraction. [<L., foolish fire]

IG·NITE *verb* [**IG·NIT·ED, IG·NIT·ING**] 1 To kindle or set on fire, catch fire. 2 To cause to appear luminous; glow. See synonyms under BURN. [<L. *ignitus* <*ignis*, fire] —**IG·NIT·I·BLE, IG·NIT·A·BLE** (ig·nīte′–) *adj.* —**IG·NIT·I·BIL′·I·TY, IG·NIT·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun*.

IG·NIT·ER (ig·nīte′–) *noun* One who or that which ignites; specifically, a device for exploding a shell or torpedo, for setting off a blasting charge, etc.

IG·NI·TION (-nish′·un) *noun* The act of, or system employed in, igniting; specifically, the act of exploding the charge of gases in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine; also, the electrical apparatus that fires the gases.

IG·NO·BLE *adj.* 1 Unworthy or degraded in character. 2 Low-born. 3 Of inferior kind: specifically in falconry, said of the short-winged hawks, which chase their prey, as distinguished from the *noble* falcons which attack by a single swoop. See synonyms under BASE, VULGAR. [<F. <L. *ignobilis*, unknown] —**IG·NO·BIL′·I·TY, IG·NO·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IG·NO·BLY** *adv.*

IG·NO·MIN′·I·OUS *adj.* 1 Entailing or implying dishonor or disgrace. 2 Deserving ignominy; despicable. 3 Abasing; humiliating. See synonyms under INFAMOUS. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

IG·NO·MIN·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] 1 Disgrace or dishonor. 2 That which causes disgrace; disgraceful action or conduct. [<L. *ignominia* <*in-*, not, + *nomen*, name]

IG·NO·RA′·MUS *noun* An ignorant pretender to knowledge. [<L., we do not know]

IG·NO·RANCE *noun* 1 The state of being ignorant; the condition of not being informed; lack of knowledge. 2 An act, offense, or sin due to ignorance. [<F. <L. *ignorantia* <*ignoro*, ignore]

IG·NO·RANT *adj.* 1 Destitute of education or knowledge. 2 Unacquainted; unaware. 3 Manifesting or characterized by ignorance. —*noun* An uneducated or unskilled person. —**·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): ill-informed, illiterate, uneducated, unenlightened, uninformed, uninstructed, unlearned, unlettered, unskilled, untaught, untutored. *Ignorant* signifies destitute of education or knowledge, or lacking knowledge or information; it is thus a relative term. The most learned man is still *ignorant* of many things; persons are spoken of as *ignorant* who have not the knowledge that has become generally diffused in the world; the *ignorant* savage may be well-instructed in matters of the field and the chase, and is thus more properly *untutored* than *ignorant*. *Illiterate* is without letters and the knowledge that comes through reading. *Unlettered* is similar in meaning to *illiterate*, but less absolute; the *unlettered* man may have acquired the art of reading and writing and some elementary knowledge; the *uneducated* man has never taken any systematic course of mental training. *Ignorance* is relative; *illiteracy* is absolute; we have statistics of *illiteracy;* no statistics of *ignorance* are possible. See BRUTISH. *Antonyms*: educated, instructed, learned, sage, skilled, trained, well-informed, wise.

IG·NO·RAN′·TINE (-tin) *noun* [*T.*] 1 A member of the Roman Catholic order of the Brethren of the Christian Schools who devote their lives to ministering to the sick and poor. 2 A friar of the order of the Brethren Hospitalers of St. Jean de Dieu, founded 1540, to minister to the sick and insane. The name expressed their humility. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Ignorantines.

IG·NORE *tr. verb* [**IG·NORED, IG·NOR·ING**] 1 To leave unnoticed or as unworthy of notice; disregard; consciously not recognize. 2 [Obs.] To be ignorant of. 3 [Law] To reject (a bill) on account of insufficiency of evidence. [<L. *ignoro* <*in-*, not, + *gnarus*, knowing] —**IG·NOR·ER** *noun*.

I·GO·ROT′ (ee·go·rōte′) *noun* [**·ROTS′** or **·ROT′** *pl.*] One belonging either to the Bontok, Kankanai, or Nabaloi group of peoples of northern Luzon, Philippine Islands; also, the languages or dialects spoken by these groups. Also **I·GOR·RO′·TE** (-rō′·teh). [<Sp. *Igorrote*]

I·GRAINE (ee·grâne′) In the Arthurian legends, the mother of King Arthur whose father Uther, king of Britain, she married after the defeat and death of her first husband Gorlois, duke of Tintagel. Also *Ygerne*.



IGUANA

I·GUA·NA (i·gwah′·nuh) *noun* 1 An edible, tropical American lizard (family *Iguanidæ*); especially *Iguana iguana*, which sometimes attains a length of 6 feet. It is partly arboreal, partly herbivorous, and, unless attacked, is inoffensive. 2 Any one of several lizards related to the iguana. [<Sp.; of Carib origin]

I·GUA′·NO·DON (i·gwah′–) *noun* A large, powerfully built, herbivorous, bird-footed dinosaur (group *Ornithopoda*) associated with the Lower Cretaceous period in Belgium. [<IGUANA + Gr. *odōn*, tooth]

I·GUAS·SÚ′ (ee·gwah·sōō′) A river in southern Brazil; 580 miles to the Paraná River. Also **I·GUA·ZÚ′**.

IH·RAM (ee·rahm′) *noun* [Ar.] 1 A two-piece, white cotton dress worn by Mohammedan pilgrims to Mecca, of which one piece is girded round the waist and the other is worn over the left shoulder. 2 A pilgrim who has assumed this garb; also, the regulations that he must observe.

IHS, IHS A monogram of the name Jesus, derived from the Greek IH(ΣΟΥ)Σ, Jesus.

IJS·SEL (is′·el) A mouth of the Rhine River, Netherlands; 70 miles to LAKE IJSSEL or **IJS′ SEL MEER** (-māre), a lake enclosed from the Zuyder Zee, about 460 square miles. Also spelled *Yssel, Yssel*.

IKH·NA·TON (ik′·nah·tōn), 1375–1358 B.C., Egyptian king, also known as *Amenhotep IV;* attempted to substitute monotheism for the existing religion. Also called *Akhnaten*.

IL- *prefix* Form of *in-* before *l*. See **IN-**.

·IL, ·ILE *suffix* Of, like, pertaining to, capable of, suited to, etc., as in civil, docile, fossil, juvenile, mobile, etc. [<*-ilis*]

I·LANG-I·LANG Same as YLANG-YLANG.

I·LA·RI·O (ē·lah′·rē·ō) [It.] Same as HILARY.

IL·DE·FON·SO (eel·dĕ·fōn′·so) [Sp.] Same as ALPHONSO.

ILE-, ILEO- Combining forms from Latin *ileum*, indicating the ileum, as *ileitis, ileocolitis*.

IL′·E·AC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the ileum.

ÎLE DE FRANCE (eel duh frahNs) 1 A northern province in medieval France, of which Paris was the capital. 2 A former name of Mauritius.

ÎLE DU DIA·BLE (dü dyah′·bl) [F.] See DEVIL'S ISLAND.

I·LE·I′·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the ileum.

·LER·DA (ē·lĕr′·dah) The ancient name for LÉRIDA.

·ES SOUS LE VENT (eel sōō luh vahN) Same as LEEWARD ISLANDS (Societies).

IL·E·OS′·TO·MY *noun* The operation of forming an artificial opening into the small intestine.

IL·E·UM *noun* The lower three fifths of the small intestine, excluding the duodenum. [<L. <Gr. *eilō*, twist]

I·LEX *noun* 1 A tree or shrub (genus *Ilex*) of the holly family; mainly Central American. 2 The holm oak. [<L., holm oak]

IL·FORD A town in Essex, England; on the Roding River.

I·LI (ee·lee) A river in Sinkiang Province, China; flowing about 800 miles to Lake Balkash in SW. Asiatic R.S.F.S.R.

IL'·I·AC *adj.* Pertaining to or near the ilium.
IL'·I·AC *adj.* Pertaining to ancient Ilium or Troy; also, pertaining to the Trojan war. Also **IL·I·AN.**
IL'·I·AD 1 An ancient Greek epic poem in 24 books on the siege of Ilium (Troy), traditionally ascribed to Homer. 2 An epic, on the style of Homer's *Iliad;* also, a drawn-out narration, especially of sorrows or miseries.
IL I UM *noun* [IL I A *pl.*] The large upper portion of the hip-bone. [<L. *flank*]
IL I UM same as TROY 1. Also **IL·I·ON.**
ILK *adj. & noun* [Scot.] Same. — **OF THAT ILK** 1 Of that same: a phrase denoting that a person's surname and the name of his estate are the same, as, Kent *of that ilk*—that is, Kent of Kent. 2 Of that race, class, or kind: an improper extension. [<OE. *ilca*, the same]
ILK *adj.* [Scot.] 1 Each; every: also **IL·KA.** 2 Ordinary; common. [Variant of EACH]
ILL *adj.* 1 Disordered in physical condition; diseased; unwell; sick. 2 Evil in effect or tendency; baneful; harmful; unjust; unkind. 3 Of inferior quality; wretched. 4 Lacking skill; ineffective. 5 Evil; malevolent; wrong: archaic or local except in certain phrases; as *ill* humor, *ill* wind. 6 [Scot.] Difficult; also, grieved; afflicted with sorrow. See synonyms under BAD, SICKLY.
— *noun* Anything that prevents or impairs what is good or desirable, as sickness, misfortune or bad luck. See synonyms under MISFORTUNE.
— *adv.* 1 Not well. 2 With difficulty; hardly. 3 Badly; unfavorably. [<ON. *illr*]
Ill is an element in many self-explaining compounds; as,

ill-advised	ill-fated	ill-mannered
ill-affected	ill-humored	ill-omened
ill-defined	ill-judged	ill-timed

I'LL I will, a contraction often used for *I shall.*
IL LAM PU (eel-yahm'-poo) A peak of Mount Sorata, Bolivia. See SORATA.
IL LA TION *noun* Inference; deduction. [<L. *illatus*, inferred]
IL LA TIVE (-tīv) *adj.* Pertaining to, denoting, or derived by inference, especially legitimate inference. — *noun* A word denoting an inference, as *therefore.* — **LY** *adv.*
IL LAUD A BLE *adj.* Unworthy or undeserving of praise or approval; blameworthy; not laudable.
ILL-BEING *noun* The condition of being ill or evil: opposed to *well-being.*
ILL-BODING *adj.* Ill-omened; inauspicious.
ILL-BRED *adj.* Badly taught, reared, or trained; rude.
IL LE GAL *adj.* Contrary to the law; not legal. See synonyms under CRIMINAL. — **IL LE·GAL·LY** *adv.*
IL LE GAL' I TY *noun* 1 The state of being illegal. 2 Something unlawful.
IL·LE' GAL IZE *tr. verb* [IZED, ·IZ·ING] To render illegal or unlawful.
IL·LEG I BLE (i lĕj'-) *adj.* Not legible; undecipherable. — **IL·LEG I BIL' I TY, IL LEG I BLE NESS** *noun* — **IL·LEG I BLY** *adv.*
IL LE GIT' I MA CY (-jit'·i·muh·si) *noun* 1 The character or condition of being born out of lawful wedlock, bastardy. 2 Unsoundness, spuriousness, or irregularity, as of an argument, illogicality.
IL·LE GIT' I MATE (-jit'·i·mit) *adj.* 1 Not legitimate; contrary to law. 2 Hence, born out of wedlock. 3 Illogical; unsound. 4 Contrary to good usage; irregular. — **IL·LE·GIT I MA TION** *noun* — **IL·LE GIT'·I MATE LY** *adv.*
ILL FAME Bad repute.
ILL-FAVORED *adj.* 1 Repulsive; ugly. 2 Objectionable. Also [Br.] **ILL-FAVOURED.**
ILL-GOTTEN *adj.* Obtained dishonestly.
IL LIB ER·AL *adj.* 1 Not liberal; not generous in giving; parsimonious. 2 Narrow-minded. 3 Lacking breadth of culture; hence, vulgar. — **IL LIB·ER AL ISM** *noun* — **IL LIB·ER AL' I TY** *noun* — **IL LIB ER AL·LY** *adv.* — **IL·LIB·ER AL·NESS** *noun.*
IL LIC IT *adj.* 1 Not permitted; unlawful. 2 Having to do with unlawful things or actions. [<L. *in-*, not, + *licitus*, lawful] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*
IL LI MA' NI (eel-yi mah'-nee) A peak in the Andes Mountains, Bolivia; about 21,190 ft.
IL LIM IT A BLE *adj.* That can not be limited; boundless; also, indeterminate. See synonyms under INFINITE. — **IL·LIM IT·A·BIL' I TY, IL·LIM·IT·A·BLE·NESS, IL LIM·I·TA' TION** *noun* — **IL LIM IT·A BLY** *adv.*
IL·LIN·I·UM *noun* A rare metallic element of the cerium group (symbol Il), discovered at the University of Illinois in 1926 by B. Smith Hopkins and others; florentium. [<ILLINOIS]
IL·LI·NOIS' (-noy' *or* -noyz') A north-central State of the United States, 56,400 square miles; capital, Springfield; entered the Union Dec. 3, 1818; nickname, *Prairie State.* — **IL LI NOIS·AN** (-noy'·wun *or* -noyz'·un) *adj. & noun.*
IL·LI·NOIS' (-noy' *or* -noyz') *noun* A North American Indian belonging to any one of the Algonquian tribes of the Illinois Confederacy.
ILLINOIS CONFEDERACY A confederacy of Algonquian tribes of North American Indians whose territory included Illinois and parts of Wisconsin and Iowa.
ILLINOIS RIVER A river in Illinois, 273 miles to the Mississippi River.
IL LIQ·UID (i·lik'·wid) *adj.* [Law] Not clearly manifest or proved: said of a debt, right, or claim which has no legal standing.
IL·LIT·ER·A·CY *noun* [CIES *pl.*] 1 The state of being illiterate or untaught; ignorance of letters; in census statistics, inability to read, or sometimes, to read and write. 2 A literary blunder or series of such blunders.
IL·LIT ER ATE (-it) *adj.* Ignorant of letters; not literate; manifesting want of culture; uneducated; specifically, in census statistics, unable to read. See synonyms under IGNORANT. — *noun* One who cannot read, an illiterate person. — **IL LIT·ER ATE·LY** *adv.* — **IL LIT·ER·ATE·NESS** *noun.*
ILL-LOOKING *adj.* Looking ill; homely; uncomely; also, evil-looking.
ILL NATURE Peevishness; surliness; sullenness.
ILL-NATURED *adj.* Surly; cross. See synonyms under MALICIOUS, MOROSE. — **ILL-NATUREDLY** *adv.* — **ILL-NATUREDNESS** *noun.*
ILL NESS *noun* 1 The state of being out of health. 2 An ailment; sickness. 3 [Obs.] Badness; evil.
Synonyms: ailment, complaint, disease, disorder, distemper, indisposition, infirmity, sickness. See DISEASE. *Antonyms:* health, soundness, strength, vigor.
IL LO·CAL *adj.* Having no location in space; without place. [<L. *in-*, without, + *locus*, place] — **IL LO CAL' I TY** *noun.*
IL LOG IC (-loj'·ik) *noun* That which is not logical.
IL LOG I·CAL *adj.* Not logical; contrary to or neglectful of the rules of logic; not reasonable. — **IL LOG I·CAL' I TY, IL LOG·I·CAL NESS** *noun* — **IL LOG I CAL LY** *adv.*
ILL-SET *adj.* Incorrectly or improperly set.
ILL-SORTED *adj.* Not well sorted; unharmonious; unsuitably matched.
ILL-STARRED *adj.* Unfortunate; as if under an evil star.
ILL TEMPER Irritability; moroseness.
ILL-TEMPERED *adj.* 1 Characterized by bad temper. 2 [Obs.] In an unhealthy condition.
ILL-TREAT *tr. verb* To treat badly; maltreat. See synonyms under ABUSE.
ILL TURN An act of unkindness or hostility.
IL·LUDE *tr. verb* [Obs.] To play tricks upon; cheat. [<L. *illudo* <*in*, on, + *ludo*, play]
IL·LUME (i·lume') *tr. verb* [IL·LUMED, IL LUM ING] To illumine, illuminate.
IL·LU·MI NANT (i·lū'-) *adj.* Giving light; illuminating. — *noun* Any material used for illuminating.
IL·LU' MI·NATE (i·lū'-) *verb* [·NAT·ED, ·NAT ING] 1 To supply with light; make luminous; make perceptible. 2 To make clear; elucidate. 3 To adorn with festal lights; light up brilliantly. 4 To decorate with ornamental colored letters or figures; as, to *illuminate* a manuscript. 5 To make illustrious or renowned.
— *adj.* 1 Lighted up. 2 [Obs.] Enlightened.
— *noun* One of the illuminati. [<L. *in*, in, + *lumen*, light]
IL LU MI·NA' TI (-nä'·tī *or* -nah'·tee) *noun pl.* [IL·LU MI NA'·TO *sing.*] 1 In general, those who have or profess remarkable discernment: sometimes used satirically. 2 In early church usage, baptized persons, to whom in the ceremony a lighted taper was given as a symbol of spiritual enlightenment.
IL·LU MI NA'·TI *noun pl.* 1 Any one of various religious sects, such as the *Hesychasts* in the 14th century, the *Alumbrados* of Spain in the 16th century, the *Guérinets* of France in the 17th century; also the *Rosicrucians* in the 15th century. 2 A select secret deistic and republican society founded by Adam Weishaupt at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, in 1776, aiming at emancipation from despotism: also called *Perfectibilists.*
ILLUMINATING GAS Gas consisting of hydrogen mixed with carbon monoxide, methane, ethylene, and other hydrocarbons (as well as impurities such as carbon dioxide, nitrogen, etc.): used for lighting.
IL·LU·MI·NA' TION *noun* 1 The act of illuminating, or the state of being illuminated; a lighting up, especially for festal purposes. 2 The volume of light thrown upon an object by a luminous body; specifically, the density of light on a surface per unit of area. 3 Mental enlightenment, imparted light; spiritual enlightenment. 4 The specific doctrines held by the Illuminati. 5 Embellishment of manuscript, with colors and gold, or a particular figure or design in such ornamentation. See synonyms under LIGHT.
IL LU' MI·NA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Having power or tending to illuminate; illustrative. 2 Relating to adornment or decoration of books or manuscripts.
IL·LU' MI·NA·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which gives light; specifically, a lamp, lens, etc., for throwing light on particular objects or places. 2 One who executes illuminations on manuscripts.
IL·LU·MINE (i·lū' min) *verb* [·MINED, ·MIN ING] To throw light upon; make or become bright; enlighten. — **IL LU·MI·NA·BLE** *adj.*
IL·LU MI·NISM *noun* The principles of the Illuminati.

IL·LU·MI·NIST *noun* 1 One aspiring to or claiming high spiritual enlightenment. 2 One who professionally illuminates manuscripts, etc.; an illuminator.

Il LU·MI·NIST *noun* One of the Illuminati.

ILL-USE *tr. verb* (-ūz') To misuse; treat roughly; abuse. — *noun* (-ūs') Bad treatment; misuse. — **ILL-USAGE** *noun.*

IL LU SION (i lu'-zhun) *noun* 1 An unreal image seemingly presented to the senses; any misleading appearance, a false show. 2 A sensory impression which misrepresents the true character of the object perceived; false perception. Many general and persistent errors of sense are called *normal illusions*, to distinguish them from *pathological illusions*, which are caused by disorder or abnormality of the nervous system. See HALLUCINATION. 3 The act of deceiving or misleading by a false appearance. 4 The state of being deceived; delusion; false impression. 5 A thin material resembling tulle, usually of silk, used for veils and garments. 6 An artistic effect giving the appearance of reality to a painting. See synonyms under DELUSION, DREAM. [<L. *illusio* <*in*, on, + *ludo*, play] — **IL LU SION AL** *adj.*

IL LU SION ISM *noun* Any doctrine that treats the material world as an illusion of the senses.

IL LU SION IST *noun* 1 One given to illusions; a visionary; a dreamer. 2 One who creates illusions; a sleight-of-hand performer. 3 A believer in illusionism.

IL LU SIVE (i-lū'-siv) *adj.* Misleading; deceptive; unreal. Also **IL LU SO RY.** See synonyms under DECEPTIVE, IMAGINARY. — **IL LU SIVE LY** *adv.* — **IL LU SIVE NESS** *noun.*

IL' LUS TRATE *tr. verb* [**TRAT ED, ·TRAT ING**] 1 To explain by means of figures, examples, etc. 2 To adorn with pictures, borders, etc. 3 [Obs.] To make luminous. 4 [Obs.] To make illustrious. See synonyms under ADORN. [<L. *illustro*, light up] — **IL LUS TRA TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* — **IL·LUS·TRA TIVE LY** *adv.* — **IL' LUS TRA TOR** *noun.*

IL LUS TRA' TION *noun* 1 That which illustrates, as an example, comparison, anecdote, etc., by which a subject or statement is elucidated or explained. 2 A print, drawing, or picture of any kind inserted in written or printed text to elucidate or adorn it. 3 The act or art of illustrating. See synonyms under ALLEGORY, SAMPLE, SIMILE.

IL LUS TRI OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Greatly distinguished; renowned. 2 Conferring luster. 3 [Obs.] Luminous; bright. [<L. *illustris* <*in*, in, + *lustrum*, light] — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: celebrated, distinguished, eminent, famed, famous, glorious, honorable, honored, noble, noted, renowned. See GRAND. *Antonyms*: base, besmirched, degraded, despised, disgraced, disgraceful, dishonored, disreputable, ignominious, infamous, inglorious, notorious, stained, sullied, unhonored, unknown.

ILL WILL Enmity; malevolence.

IL LY *adv.* In an ill or evil manner; not well; ill. While *ably* is regularly formed from the adjective *ill*, the best writers prefer *ill* as the adverb also.

Il LYR I A (i lir'-i-uh) An ancient country east of the Adriatic Sea, north of Epirus.

Il LYR I AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Illyria. — *noun* 1 A member of the ancient Illyrian people. 2 The language of the ancient Illyrians; now represented by modern Albanian.

IL' MEN ITE *noun* A submetallic, iron-black, opaque titanium iron oxide, $FeTiO_3$, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [Ilmen, a mountain range of the Urals]

IL N Y A PAS DE QUOI (eel nyah pah duh kwah) There is no offense, don't mention it, in reply as to an apology.

I LO I' LO (ee-lō ee'-lo) A seaport and chief city of Panay, Philippine Islands.

I LO KA' NO (ee lo-kah'-no) *noun* 1 A member of one of the most highly developed peoples of the Philippine Islands, inhabiting western and northwestern Luzon. 2 The Malayan language of these peoples.

Il PEN SE RO' SO (eel pĕn-seh-rō'-sō) [It.] Literally, the penseroso man: title of a poem by Milton.

I LUS (ī'-) In Greek mythology, the father of Laomedon and grandfather of Priam; founder of Troy or Ilium. [<Gr. *Ilos*]

·IM- See also words beginning with **EM-.**

²IM- Form of *in-* before *b, m, p.* See IN-.

I'M I am: a contraction.

IM AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 A visible representation of something; a statue, picture, idol, etc. 2 The picture or counterpart of an object produced by reflection or refraction, or the passage of rays through a small aperture. If such an image can be actually thrown on a surface as in a camera, it is a **REAL IMAGE**; but if it is visible only as in a mirror, it is a **VIRTUAL IMAGE.** 3 A natural resemblance; also, that which resembles something; counterpart. 4 A representation in the mind of something not perceived at the moment through the senses; a product of the reproductive imagination or memory, of things seen, heard, touched, etc., including the accompanying emotion; representation of a sense perception; mental picture; fantasm; hence, an idea. 5 A metaphor or a simile that reproduces or suggests in words the form, color, aspect, or semblance of an object. 6 A symbol of anything; embodiment; type. 7 In television, the optical replica of objects projected on the photosensitive mosaic plate for scanning the electron beam. 8 [Obs.] An apparition.

— *tr. verb* [**IM AGED, IM·AG·ING**] 1 To form an image of; reflect; mirror. 2 To portray to the mental vision; conceive of. 3 To describe vividly in speech or writing. 4 To symbolize. [<F <L. *imago*, likeness]

Synonyms (noun): conception, copy, effigy, emblem, figure, icon, idea, idol, likeness, picture, representation, semblance, similitude, shadow, statue. See FANCY, FIGURE, IDEA, MODEL, PICTURE, SIMILE.

IM AGE RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 The act of forming images; images collectively. 2 Figurative description in speech. 3 The mental images produced by the memory or imagination or called up by vivid language. See synonyms under SIMILE.

IM AG I NA·BLE (i-māj'-) *adj.* Conceivable. — **IM AG·I NA·BLY** *adv.*

IM AG I NAL (i-māj'-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the imago, or complete adult stage of an insect.

IM AG' I NA RY (i-maj'-) *adj.* Existing only in imagination; unreal. — *noun* An algebraic quantity or value that involves the square root of a negative quantity. — **IM AG' I·NA RI LY** *adv.* — **IM AG' I NA RI NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): airy, chimerical, dreamy, fanciful, hypothetical, ideal, illusive, illusory, quixotic, shadowy, utopian, visionary. See IDEAL. *Antonyms*: actual, material, palpable, physical, real, realized, substantial, tangible, visible.

IM AG I NA' TION (i-māj-) *noun* 1 The picturing power or act of the mind, the constructive or creative faculty. 2 That which is imagined, a mental image; a fantasy. 3 An irrational notion or belief. 4 [Obs.] Planning, plotting, or scheming, as involving mental construction.

Synonyms: fancy, fantasy. *Fancy* and *imagination* both belong to the productive or, more properly, the constructive faculty. Both recombine and modify mental images the one great distinction between them is that *fancy* is superficial, while *imagination* is deep, essential, spiritual. *Fantasy* in ordinary usage simply denotes capricious or erratic *fancy*, as appears in the adjective *fantastic*. Compare FANCY, IDEA, THOUGHT.

IM AG I NA' TION AL (i-māj-) *adj.* Pertaining to, resulting from, or affected by the imagination.

IM AG I NA TIVE (i-māj'-) *adj.* 1 Creative or constructive; having capacity for imagining. 2 Characterized by or proceeding from imagination. See synonyms under FANCIFUL, ROMANTIC. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

IM AG INE (i-māj'-in) *verb* [**INED, ·IN ING**] 1 To form or have an image or conception of, use the imagination. 2 To conceive as real, conjecture. 3 To devise. 4 [Pop.] To think, suppose. See synonyms under GUESS, SUPPOSE. [<L. *imaginor* <*imago*, image]

IM A GIST (-jist) *noun* One of a school of modern poets practicing freedom of technique and expression through concrete visual images; exemplified by Amy Lowell, Richard Aldington, Hilda Doolittle, and others. — **IM A GISM** *noun.*

I MA GO *noun* [**I MA GOES** or **I MA GI NES** (-jī-neez) *pl.*] 1 An image. 2 An adult, sexually matured insect. 3 In psychoanalysis, the infantile, subconscious idea of the parent. [<L.]

I MAM (e-mahm') *noun* A Mohammedan priest, who recites the prayers and leads the devotions. Also **I MAUM.** [<Ar. *imām*, chief, leader, <*amām*, before]

I MAM (ē-mahm') *noun* 1 A title of Mohammed and his four immediate successors, because they conducted the devotions of the faithful; hence, a Mohammedan prince, leader, or sultan. 2 The title of the leaders of the Shiahs, or heterodox Persian sect of Mohammedans: Ali and his ten successors: ascribed also to the Mahdi. Compare MAHDI. Also **I·MAUM.**

I MAM·ATE (e-mahm'-āte) *noun* The office or jurisdiction of an imam.

I·MA RET (ē-mah'-) *noun* In Turkey, an inn or hotel. [<Turk. *'imaret* <Ar. *'imara*]

IM·BAL ANCE *noun* A lack of balance; inability to maintain an erect position; specifically defective coordination of the eye muscles, endocrine glands, etc.

IM BALM Same as LMBALM.

IM BE CILE (-sil) *adj.* 1 Having the mental faculties feeble or defective; feeble-minded. 2 Characterized by stupidity. — *noun* A person of feeble mind; specifically, one intermediate between an idiot and a moron. See IDIOT. [<F. *imbécile* <L. *imbecillus*, weak]

IM·BE CIL'·I TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The condition or quality of being imbecile or impotent; feebleness, especially of the mind; the next to the lowest grade of mental capacity and intelligence. See IDIOCY. 2 Any expression of character or opinion that indicates mental feebleness. 3 Incompetency; inability. 4 Absurdity; folly; silliness.

IM·BIBE *verb* [**IM BIBED, IM·BIB·ING**] 1 To take up by absorption; drink. 2 To receive and absorb into the mind or character. 3 [Obs.] To saturate; imbue. 4 [Pop.] To drink, as intoxicating liquors. See synonyms under ABSORB. [<L. *im-*, in, + *bibo*, drink] — **IM·BIB·ER** *noun.*

IM·BI·BI′·TION (-bish′·un) *noun* The act or process of imbibing, drinking in, or absorbing; especially, the absorption of moisture by any porous body.

IM′·BRI·CATE *verb* (-bri·cate) [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] To lay or arrange regularly so as to overlap one another, breaking joints; to overlap regularly, as the tiles on a roof.

—*adj.* (-bri·kit) 1 Lying regularly over one another like shingles or slates, so as to break joints; overlapping with the extremities or margins, as the scales of fishes, the feathers of birds, or flower-petals in the bud. 2 Decorated with overlapping scales, or so as to represent a surface of overlapping scales or tiles. Also **IM′·BRI·CAT·ED, IM′·BRI·CA·TIVE.** [<L. *imbricatus* <*imbrex*, gutter-tile, <*imber*, rain] —**IM′·BRI·CA·TIVE·LY** *adv.*

IM·BRI·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The condition of being imbricate: especially applied to shingles or tiles. 2 An imbricated structure.

IM·BRO·GLIO (-brō′·lyō) *noun* [·GLIOS (lyōz) *pl.*] 1 A troublesome complication of affairs; a misunderstanding attended by ill feeling, perplexity, or strife; an entanglement. 2 An intricate plot, as of a tale or drama. [<It.]

IM·BROS (eem′·brōs) A Turkish island in the Ægean Sea west of the mouth of the Dardanelles. Also [Turk.] *Imroz.*

IM·BRUE *tr. verb* [IM·BRUED, IM·BRU·ING] To wet or moisten; drench; soak into: especially of blood. [<OF. *embruer* <*en-*, in, + *bevre*, drink]

IM·BRUTE *verb* To render or become brutal or brutish; brutalize.

IM·BUE *tr. verb* [IM·BUED, IM·BU·ING] 1 To wet or moisten; saturate. 2 To tinge or dye deeply. 3 Hence, to permeate. [<OF. *imbuer* <L. *imbuo*, moisten]

IM·ID·AZ′·OLE *noun* A white, crystalline, monacid base, $C_3H_4N_2$, isomeric with pyrazole: also called *glyoxaline.*

IM·IDE (-īd *or* -ide) *noun* A compound containing the bivalent radical NH united to a bivalent acid radical. Also **IM·ID.**

IMIDO- A combining form for *imide*, noting, in chemistry, bodies containing the bivalent radical NH.

I·MID·O·GEN (-jĕn) *noun* The bivalent NH radical, known only in combination.

I·MINE (i·meen′) *noun* An amine.

IMINO- A combining form denoting the bivalent NH radical in combination with non-acid radicals.

IM′·I·TATE *tr. verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING] 1 To do, or try to do, after the manner of; mimic, pattern after; simulate; assume the aspect of. 2 To use as a copy or model; copy. 3 To assume a resemblance to in such a way as to be concealed or protected. See IMITATION. [<L. *imitatus* <*imitor*] —**IM·I·TA·BLE** *adj.* —**IM·I·TA·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**IM′·I·TA·TOR** *noun.*

Synonyms: ape, copy, counterfeit, duplicate, follow, impersonate, mimic, mock, pattern, personate, portray, repeat, represent, resemble, simulate. See FOLLOW. *Antonyms*: alter, change, differentiate, distort, misrepresent, modify, pervert, remodel, transform, vary.

IM·I·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of imitating. 2 Something done or made in resemblance of something else; a likeness; also, a counterfeit; as, *imitation* of money. 3 In music, the repetition of a phrase or subject in another voice or a different key. 4 Mimicry of environment or of another animal, plant, etc., for concealment or protection. See synonyms under CARICATURE, DUPLICATE, MODEL.

—*adj.* Counterfeit; imitating something genuine or superior; as, *imitation* diamonds.

IM′·I·TA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Inclined to imitate; given to or characterized by imitation. 2 Formed after a copy or model; resembling an original. 3 Fictitious; counterfeit. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IM·MAC·U·LATE (-yu·lit) *adj.* 1 Without spot or blemish; pure; without taint of evil or sin. 2 Faultless; flawless. 3 Of one color; not spotted. See synonyms under GOOD, INNOCENT, PERFECT, PURE. [<L. *in-*, not, + *maculatus*, spotted] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION In Roman Catholic theology, the immunity from the stain of original sin granted to the Virgin Mary in her conception. The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin was a matter of controversy from the 12th century, and it was a frequent subject in art; but it was not an accepted dogma until 1854, when it was proclaimed by Pope Pius IX.

IM·MAN·A·CLE *tr. verb* To put manacles upon; fetter; restrain.

IM·MANE *adj* [Obs.] Of vast size; gigantic; cruel. [<L. *immanis*]

IM·MA·NENCE *noun* 1 A permanent abiding within; an indwelling. 2 The doctrine that the ultimate principle of the universe is not to be distinguished from the universe itself, that God dwells in all things and permeates the spirit of man. Also **IM·MA·NEN·CY.**

IM·MA·NENT *adj.* 1 Remaining within; indwelling; inherent: opposed to *transeunt*, and also to *transcendent.* 2 Pertaining to the philosophical or the theological doctrine of Immanence. See synonyms under INHERENT. [<L. *in*, in, + *maneo*, remain] —**·LY** *adv.*

IM·MAN·U·EL (i·măn′·yu·ĕl; G. i·mah′·nōō·ĕl) A masculine personal name. Same as EMMANUEL. [<Heb., God with us] —**IMMANUEL** A name of the Messiah. *Isa.* vii, 14; *Matt.* i, 23.

IM·MA·TE′·RI·AL (im·muh-) *adj.* 1 Not material; incorporeal: opposed to corporeal. 2 Unimportant. See synonyms under INSIGNIFICANT. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IM·MA·TE′·RI·AL·ISM (im·muh-) *noun* The doctrine that the objective world has no existence apart from perception by the consciousness; specifically, the idealism of Berkeley. —**IM·MA·TE′·RI·AL·IST** *noun.*

IM·MA·TE·RI·AL′·I·TY (im·muh-) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being immaterial. 2 That which has no material existence or essence.

IM·MA·TE′·RI·AL·IZE (im·muh-) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To render immaterial or incorporeal; divest of matter.

IM·MA·TURE′ (-chōōr′ *or* -tyōōr′) *adj.* 1 Not mature or ripe; not full-grown; undeveloped. 2 Not brought to a complete state; imperfect. 3 Not in accordance with or thoroughly adapted to surrounding or local conditions, particularly of base level; as, *immature* topography. 4 [Obs.] Too early; premature. [<L. *in-*, not, + *maturus*, ripe] —**IM·MA·TURE′·LY** *adv.* —**IM·MA·TUR′·I·TY, IM·MA·TURE′·NESS** *noun.*

IM·MEA·SUR·A·BLE (im·mĕzh′·ur-) *adj.* Not capable of being measured; indefinitely extensive; boundless. See synonyms under INFINITE. —**IM·MEA·SUR·A·BLE·NESS, IM·MEA·SUR·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**IM·MEA·SUR·A·BLY** *adv.*

IM·ME·DI·A·CY *noun* 1 The state or quality of being immediate; freedom from the intervention of a medium. 2 In the feudal system, the condition of being next in rank to the suzerain. 3 Independent or non-relative existence or being; consciousness or direct awareness, apart from memory or reasoning; also, intuitive knowledge as distinguished from that arrived at by proof or reasoning.

IM·ME·DI·ATE (-di·it) *adj.* 1 Without delay; instant. 2 Separated by no appreciable space; nearly related; close. 3 Acting without the intervention of anything; direct: opposed to *mediate.* 4 Pertaining to a direct perception, intuitive. 5 Directly concerning; having a direct bearing. —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: close, contiguous, direct, instant, intimate, next, present, proximate. *Antonyms*: distant, far, future, remote.

IM·ME·DI·ATE·LY *adv.* 1 In an immediate manner; without lapse of time; instantly; at once. 2 Without the intervention of anything; directly. —*conj.* As soon as.

Synonyms (adv.): directly, forthwith, instanter, instantly, now, presently, straightway. *Immediately* primarily signifies without the intervention of anything as a medium, hence without the intervention of any, even the briefest, interval or lapse of time. *Directly*, which once meant with no intervening time, now means after some little while; *presently* no longer means in this very present, but before very long. Even *immediately* is sliding from its instantaneousness, so that we are fain to substitute *at once, instantly*, etc., when we would make promptness emphatic.

IM·MED·I·CA·BLE (im·mĕd′-) *adj.* Incurable.

IM′·MEL·MANN TURN (-mahn) An airplane maneuver consisting of a partial loop followed by a half-roll on the longitudinal axis: used to gain altitude while simultaneously reversing the direction of flight. [<Max Immelmann, 1890–1916, German aviator]

IM·ME·MO′·RI·AL (im·mi-) *adj.* Reaching back beyond memory; having its origin in the indefinite past: distinguished from *memorial.* See synonyms under PRIMEVAL. —**·LY** *adv.*

IM·MENSE *adj.* 1 Very great in degree or size; vast; huge. 2 Infinite. —*noun* The limitless void; infinity. [<F <L. *immensus*, immeasurable] —**·LY** *adj.*

Synonyms (adj.): colossal, enormous, gigantic, huge, prodigious, stupendous, vast. See LARGE.

IM·MEN·SI·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being immense; vastness. 2 Boundless space. See synonyms under MAGNITUDE. Also **IM·MENSE·NESS.**

IM·MEN·SUR·A·BLE (im·men′·shur-) *adj.* Immeasurable. —**IM·MEN·SUR·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun.*

IM·MERGE (i·mûrj′) *verb* [·MERGED, ·MERG·ING] 1 To immerse. 2 To disappear, as a star in the sun's light. [<L. *in*, in, + *mergo*, dip] —**IM·MER·GENCE** *noun.*

IM·MERSE (i·mûrs′) *tr. verb* [IM·MERSED, IM·MERS·ING] 1 To dip into entirely, as into water. 2 To involve deeply; engross. 3 To baptize by immersion. [<L. *immersus* <*in*, in, + *mergo*, dip]

Synonyms: bury, dip, douse, duck, immerge, plunge, sink, submerge. *Dip* is Saxon, while *immerse* is Latin for the ...lar and com-

...sion in many cases. To speak of ... *dipping* now seems rude, but was entirely proper and usual in early English. Baptists now universally use the word *immerse*. To *dip* and to *immerse* alike signify to *bury* or *submerge* some object in a liquid; but *dip* implies that the object *dipped* is at once removed from the liquid. *Immerse* suggests more absolute completeness of the action; one may *dip* his sleeve or *dip* a sponge in a liquid, if he but touches the edge; if he *immerses* it, he completely

sinks it under, and covers it with the liquid. *Submerge* implies that the object cannot readily be removed, if at all; as, a *submerged* wreck. To *plunge* is to *immerse* suddenly and violently, for which *douse* and *duck* are colloquial terms. *Dip* is used, also, unlike the other words, to denote the putting of a hollow vessel into a liquid in order to remove a portion of it; in this sense we say *dip up, dip out.* Compare synonyms for DBURY.

IM·MER·SION (i·mûr′·shun) *noun* 1 The act of immersing or the state of being immersed; specifically, baptism by submersion in water. 2 The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; absorption; as *immersion* in business. 3 The disappearance of a heavenly body, either by passing behind another or by entering into the light of the sun or the shadow of the earth.

IM·MER·SION·ISM *noun* 1 The theological doctrine of immersion. 2 The custom of baptizing by immersion.

IM MESH (im·mĕsh′) Same as ENMESH.

IM·ME·THOD′·I·CAL (im·mĭ·thŏd′–) adj. Lacking method; unsystematic. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IM MEW (im·myōō′) *tr. verb* To coop up; imprison.

IM·MI·GRANT *noun* One who or that which immigrates; specifically, a foreigner who enters a country to settle there. Compare EMIGRANT. —*adj.* Immigrating. [<L. *in,* into, + *migro,* remove]

IM′·MI·GRATE *verb* [**·GRAT·ED, ·GRAT·ING**] 1 To come into a country or region from a former habitat, especially a native land; migrate in; specifically, to move into a country for the purpose of settlement. 2 To send as a settler. See synonyms under EMIGRATE. [See IMMIGRANT] —**IM′·MI·GRA·TO·RY** *adj.*

IM·MI·GRA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of immigrating; entrance of a settler or settlers from a foreign country. 2 The total number of aliens entering a country for permanent residence during a stated period; immigrants collectively.

IM·MI·NENCE *noun* 1 The state or quality of being imminent. 2 Impending evil. Also **IM·MI·NEN·CY.** [<L. *im–,* in, + *mineo,* overhang]

IM·MI·NENT *adj.* 1 About to happen; impending: said especially of danger or evil. 2 Overhanging as if about to fall. —**·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: impending, threatening. *Imminent,* from the Latin, with the sense of projecting over, signifies liable to happen at once, as some calamity, dangerous and close at hand. *Impending,* also from the Latin, with the sense of hanging over, is closely akin to *imminent,* but somewhat less emphatic. *Imminent* is more immediate, *impending* more remote, *threatening* more contingent. An *impending* evil is almost sure to happen at some uncertain time, near or remote; an *imminent* peril is one liable to befall very speedily; a *threatening* peril may be near or remote, but always with hope that it may be averted. *Antonyms*: chimerical, contingent, doubtful, improbable, problematical, unexpected, unlikely.

IM MIN·GLE (im·ming′·gl) *verb* To mix in or together; mingle.

IM MIS·CI·BLE (im·mĭs′·ĭ·bl) *adj.* Not capable of mixing, as oil and water. Also **IM MIX·A·BLE.** —**IM MIS·CI·BIL′·I·TY** *noun.*

IM MIT (im·mĭt′) *tr. verb* [**·MIT·TED, ·MIT·TING**] To send in; inject. [<L. *in,* into, + *mitto,* send] —**IM MIS·SION** *noun.*

IM MIT·I·GA·BLE (im·mĭt′–) *adj.* That cannot be mitigated. —**IM MIT·I·GA·BLY** *adv.*

IM MIX (im·mĭx′) *tr. verb* To mingle together; mix in.

IM MIX·TURE (im·mĭx′·chŏor) *noun* An intermingling; association with; commingling.

IM·MO·BILE (im·mō′·bil) *adj.* 1 Unmovable; stable. 2 Not to be touched through the emotions.

IM MO·BIL′·I·TY *noun* Fixedness. See synonyms under APATHY.

IM·MO′·BI·LIZE (im·mō′–) *tr. verb* [**·LIZED, ·LIZ·ING**] 1 To cause to be immovable, as a bandaged limb. 2 To render incapable of mobilization, as a body of troops. 3 To withdraw (specie) from circulation. —**IM·MO·BI·LI·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

IM·MOD·ER·ATE (im·mŏd′·ur·ĭt) *adj.* Not moderate; exceeding reasonable bounds. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: excessive, exorbitant, extravagant, inordinate, intemperate, unreasonable, violent. Compare IRREGULAR, VIOLENT. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for MODERATE.

IM·MOD·ER·A′·TION (im·mŏd–) *noun* Want of moderation; excess.

IM·MOD·EST (im·mŏd′–) *adj.* 1 Wanting in modesty; indelicate or indecent. 2 Impudent; bold. —**IM·MOD·EST·LY** *adv.* —**IM·MOD·ES·TY** *noun.*

Synonyms: bold, brazen, coarse, forward, gross, impure, indecent, indecorous, indelicate, lewd, obscene, shameless, unchaste, wanton. Compare synonyms for IMPUDENT. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for PURE.

IM′·MO·LATE *tr. verb* [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To offer, as upon an altar or in sacrifice; kill or make an offering of, for sacrificial purposes. [<L. *immolatus* <*immolo,* sprinkle with sacrificial meal, <*im–,* on, + *mola,* meal] —**IM′·MO·LA·TOR** *noun.*

IM·MO·LA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of immolating, or the state of being immolated. 2 That which is immolated or sacrificed.

IM·MOR·AL (im·mŏr′·ul) *adj.* 1 Violating the moral law; contrary to rectitude or public morality. 2 Habitually licentious. —**·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: bad, corrupt, criminal, depraved, dishonest, dissolute, evil, loose, profligate, sinful, unprincipled, vicious, vile, wicked, wrong. See BAD, CRIMINAL, SINFUL. *Antonyms*: chaste, devout, dutiful, godly, good, just, moral, pious, pure, religious, righteous, upright, virtuous, worthy.

IM·MO·RAL′·I·TY (im·mo–) *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The quality or condition of being immoral; vice; wickedness; licentiousness. 2 An act of licentiousness. 3 An immoral act. See synonyms under SIN.

IM·MOR·TAL *adj.* Having unending existence; deathless; enduring. —*noun* 1 A person considered worthy of immortality. 2 In mythology, a god. —**THE IMMORTALS** 1 The members of the French Academy, forty in number: also called the **FORTY IMMORTALS.** 2 The royal guard of ancient Persia; hence, any band or group that has conducted itself with marked gallantry in the face of extraordinary perils (especially of war). —**·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): deathless, endless, eternal, everlasting, imperishable, incorruptible, indestructible, indissoluble, never-dying, never-fading, never-failing, sempiternal, undying, unfading, unfailing. See ETERNAL. *Antonyms*: dying, ephemeral, fading, failing, fleeting, mortal, perishable, perishing, transient, transitory.

IM MOR·TAL′·I·TY *noun* Exemption from death or oblivion; eternal life; also, eternal fame.

IM·MOR′·TAL·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] 1 To make exempt from oblivion; cause to be forever remembered; confer enduring fame upon. 2 To grant unending life to.

IM MOR·TELLE′ (–tĕl′) *noun* A flower (genus *Helichrysum*) that retains its form and color for a long time after being gathered; the everlasting. [<F.]

IM·MO·TILE (im·mō′·til) *adj.* Not motile; stationary.

IM·MOV·A·BLE (im·mōōv′–) *adj.* 1 That cannot be moved or stirred from its place; fixed; as, an *immovable* foundation. 2 Steadfast; unchangeable; as, an *immovable* purpose. 3 Not having the feelings easily roused; impassive. 4 [Law] Not liable to be removed; permanent in place; as, *immovable* property. See synonyms under FIRM, INFLEXIBLE, OBSTINATE.

—*noun* That which cannot be moved; in law, land with things, as trees, buildings, etc., strictly appertaining to it either naturally or otherwise so as not to be movable: opposed to *movable.* —**IM·MOV·A·BIL′·I·TY, IM·MOV·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IM MOV·A·BLY** *adv.*

IM·MUNE (i·myōōn′) *adj.* Exempt, as from taxation; especially, protected from disease by inoculation. —*noun* A person not susceptible to some particular disease. [<F. <L. *immunis*]

IM·MU·NI·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 Freedom or exemption, as from a penalty, burden, duty, or evil, such as the exemption of ecclesiastical persons and places from duties and burdens thought unbecoming their sacred character: followed by *from.* 2 Exemption from contagion or infection or from liability to suffer from epidemic or endemic disease. It may be *active* through the formation of specific antibodies in the organism, or *passive* through the effect of a serum injected from another organism. See synonyms under RIGHT. [<L. *immunitas* <*immunis,* exempt]

IM′·MU·NIZE (im′·yu–) *tr. verb* [**·NIZED, ·NIZ·ING**] To make immune; protect, as from infection, by inoculation. —**IM·MU·NI·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

IMMUNO· A combining form meaning immune, immunity; as, *immunochemistry,* chemistry dealing with the substances, processes, and reactions of immunity.

IM·MU·NO·GE·NET′·ICS *noun* The study of immunity to disease as conditioned by and associated with the transmission of specific genetic factors.

IM·MU·NOL′·O·GY (im·yu–) *noun* The science which treats of the phenomena of immunity from disease. —**IM·MU·NO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.*

IMMUNO–REACTION *noun* The reaction which takes place between an antigen and its antibody, as in the blood.

IM·MURE (i·mūre′) *tr. verb* [**IM·MURED, IM·MUR·ING**] To shut up within walls; imprison. [<L. *in,* in, + *murus,* wall] —**·MENT** *noun.*

IM·MU·SI·CAL (im·mū′·zi·cul) *adj.* Unmusical.

IM·MU·TA·BIL′·I·TY *noun* The state or quality of being immutable or unchangeable. Also **IM·MU·TA·BLE·NESS.**

IM·MU·TA·BLE (i·mū′–) *adj.* Not mutable; unchangeable. See synonyms under FIRM, PERMANENT. —**IM·MU·TA·BLY** *adv.*

IM·O·GEN (–jĕn) In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline,* the heroine, a model of conjugal fidelity.

IMP *noun* 1 An evil spirit; a little devil; a child of the devil. 2 A mischievous or malicious person: especially applied to a child. 3 [Obs.] Progeny; offspring. —*tr. verb* 1 To strengthen by something inserted or added; specifically, in falconry, to mend, as a hawk's wing, by adding feathers. 2 To furnish with wings. 3 [Obs.] To graft. [<OE. *impian,* graft, <Gr. *emphyō,* implant]

IM·PACT *tr. verb* To press or drive firmly together; pack closely.

—IM PACT *noun* **1** The act of striking; collision. **2** The forcible momentary contact of a moving body with another either moving or at rest, as, the *impact* of a bullet against a target. See synonyms under COLLISION. [<L. *impactus* <*impingo* <*in*, on, + *pango*, strike]

IM PACT ED *adj.* Packed firmly, especially, in dentistry, having a tooth wedged between the jawbone and another tooth.

IM PAC TION *noun* An overloading of an organ, as of the intestine; also, a wedging of one part into another.

IM PAIR *tr. verb* To diminish in quantity, strength, or value; injure. [<OF. *empeirer* <L. *in*, in, + *pejoro*, make worse]

Synonyms: debase, decrease, deteriorate, diminish, enervate, enfeeble, lessen, reduce, weaken. See HURT, WEAKEN, WEAR. *Antonyms*, see synonyms for AMEND, INCREASE.

IM PAIR·MENT *noun* The act of impairing, or the state of being impaired, deterioration; injury.

IM PA LA Same as PALLAH.

IM·PALE *tr. verb* [**IM PALED, IM PAL ING**] **1** To put to death by fixing upon a pale or sharp stake. **2** [Obs.] To fence in; enclose as with pales or stakes, surround. **3** In heraldry, to place (two coats of arms) side by side on one escutcheon. Also spelled *empale*. [<OF. *empaler* <L. *in*, on, + *palus*, stake]

IM·PALE MENT *noun* **1** The act of impaling. **2** That which impales, or the space impaled, an enclosure. **3** The displaying of two coats of arms side by side on one escutcheon. Also spelled *empalement*.

IM PAL PA BLE *adj.* **1** Imperceptible to the touch; specifically, ground so fine that no grit can be felt. **2** Intangible; unreal. **3** Immaterial; incorporeal. **—IM PAL PA BIL′ I TY** *noun* **—IM PAL·PA BLY** *adv.*

IM PAL U DISM (–yu·dizm) *noun* Chronic malarial infection: often called *marsh poisoning*. [<L. *im–*, in, + *palus, paludis*, swamp]

IM PA NA′ TION *noun* The doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are united into one substance with the consecrated bread and wine. [<IM– + L. *panis*, bread] **—IM PA NATE, IM PA NAT ED** *adj.*

IM PAN EL *tr. verb* **1** To enrol, upon a panel or list, as for jury duty. **2** To draw from a panel and swear in, as a jury. Also spelled *empanel*. **— ·MENT** *noun*.

IM PAR *adj.* Odd or unequal, without a corresponding part, not paired. [<L. *im–*, not, + *par*, equal]

IM PAR′·A DISE (im·par′–) *tr. verb* [**DISED, DIS ING**] To place in paradise; hence, to make supremely happy.

IM PAR I PIN′ NATE (im·păr·i·pin′·it) *adj.* Pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet; odd-pinnate. [<L. *impar*, unequal, + PINNATE]

IM PAR I TY (im·păr′–) *noun* Lack of correspondence; inequality, diversity. [<L. *impar*, unequal]

IM PARK *tr. verb* **1** To form into a park by enclosure, as with a fence. **2** To place in or as in a park or enclosure. [<OF. *emparquer*] **—IM PAR KA′ TION** *noun*.

IM PART *verb* **1** To share with another; hence, to make known. **2** To bestow; make a gift. See synonyms under GIVE, INFORM, PUBLISH. [<L. *in*, in, + *partio*, share] **—IM·PART ER** *noun*.

IM PAR TA′ TION *noun* The act of imparting, as knowledge. Also **IM PART MENT.**

IM PAR TIAL (·shul) *adj.* Not partial; unbiased; just. See synonyms under CANDID, JUST. **— ·LY** *adv.*

IM PAR TI·AL′ I TY (–shi·al′·i·ti) *noun* The quality or character of being impartial; fairness. Also **IM PAR′ TIAL NESS.**

IM PART I BLE *adj.* Capable of being imparted, shared, or made known. **—IM PART I BIL′ I TY** *noun* **—IM·PART·I·BLY** *adv.*

IM PART I·BLE *adj.* Not subject to partition; not dividable. [<L. *impartibilis* <L. *in–*, not, + *partio*, share] **—IM·PART·I BIL′ I TY** *noun* **—IM PART I BLY** *adv.*

IM PASS A BLE *adj.* Not passable. See synonyms under IMPENETRABLE. **—IM PASS A BIL′ I TY, IM PASS A·BLE NESS** *noun* **—IM PASS A·BLY** *adv.*

IM PASSE (im·pass′; *F.* ăN·pahs′) *noun* A blind alley, or passage open only at one end; cul-de-sac; hence, any serious and insurmountable obstacle or problem. [<F.]

IM PAS SI BIL′ I TY *noun* **1** Essential incapacity for suffering. **2** The state of being unfeeling or apathetic. Also **IM PAS SI BLE NESS.**

IM PAS SI BLE *adj.* **1** Incapable of suffering or sympathizing. **2** Not affected by feeling; apathetic. **—IM PAS·SI BLY** *adv.*

IM PAS SION (–pash′·un) *tr. verb* [Obs.] To move or affect with passion.

IM·PAS SION ATE (–it) *adj.* Without passion; dispassionate.

IM·PAS SIONED (–pash′·und) *adj.* Fervent; stirring. See synonyms under ARDENT.

IM PAS SIVE (–pas′·iv) *adj.* **1** Insensible to or unaffected by suffering or pain; unimpressionable. **2** Unmoved by or not exhibiting feeling; apathetic. **3** Not susceptible of injury. **4** Lifeless; insensible; also, unconscious. **—IM·PAS·SIVE LY** *adv.* **—IM PAS SIVE·NESS, IM·PAS·SIV′·I·TY** *noun*.

IM·PASTE (–pāst′) *tr. verb* [**·PAST·ED, ·PAST·ING**] **1** In painting, to load thickly with colors; to apply impasto to. **2** To make into paste. **3** To inclose as with a paste. **—IM·PAS·TA′ TION** *noun*.

IM PAS TO (–pahs′·tō) *noun* [It.] **1** In painting, the application of thick pigment to a surface to give relief or force. **2** The pigment so applied.

IM PA TIENCE (–shēns) *noun* **1** Lack of patience; unwillingness to brook delay. **2** Intolerance of opposition or control.

Synonyms: fretfulness, irritation, peevishness, pettishness, petulance, vexation. These words express the slighter forms of anger. *Irritation, petulance*, and *vexation* are temporary and for immediate cause. *Fretfulness, pettishness*, and *peevishness* are chronic states finding in any petty manner an occasion for their exercise. Compare ACRIMONY, ANGER. *Antonyms*: amiability, benignity, forbearance, gentleness, leniency, lenity, long-suffering, mildness, patience, peace, peaceableness, peacefulness, self-control, self-restraint

IM PA TI ENS (–shī·ĕnz) *noun* Any of a large genus (*Impatiens*) of herbs with stems enlarged at the joints, opposite leaves, and irregular flowers. They are known as *balsam, jewelweed, snapweed*, or *touch-me-not*. The ripe elastic seed vessels, when touched, burst open and scatter the seeds. [<L.; see IMPATIENT]

IM PA TIENT (–shēnt) *adj.* **1** Not possessed of or not exercising patience; intolerant; disturbed by or complaining about pain, delay, strain, etc. **2** Exhibiting or expressing impatience. See synonyms under EAGER, IRETFUL, RESTIVE. [<L. *in–*, not, + *patiens* <*patior*, suffer, endure] **— LY** *adv.*

IM PAV ID *adj.* Without fear; intrepid; bold. [<L. *in–*, not, + *pavidus*, timid] **—IM·PA VID′ I·TY** *noun* **—IM·PAV ID LY** *adv.*

IM PAWN *tr. verb* To pledge as security; pawn.

IM PEACH *tr. verb* **1** To bring discredit upon; challenge, call in question; as, to *impeach* one's honesty. **2** To charge with crime or misdemeanor in office; arraign (a public official) before a competent tribunal on a charge of malfeasance, etc., in office: often confused with *removal*. See synonyms under ARRAIGN. [<OF. *empescher* <L. *in*, in, + *pedica*, fetter] **—IM PEACH ER** *noun*.

IM PEACH A BLE *adj.* Liable to be impeached; censurable. **—IM PEACH A·BIL′ I·TY** *noun*.

IM PEACH MENT *noun* **1** A discrediting. **2** The act of impeaching, especially the arraignment of a high civil officer.

IM·PEARL (–pūrl′) *tr. verb* **1** To make pearl-like. **2** To adorn with pearls.

IM PEC CA BLE *adj.* **1** Not liable to commit sin or wrong. **2** Faultless. **—***noun* An impeccable person. [<LL. *impeccabilis* <*in–*, not, + *pecco*, err, sin] **—IM PEC CA BIL′ I TY** *noun* **—IM PEC CA BLY** *adv.*

IM·PEC·CANT *adj.* Free from sin or error; blameless. **—IM·PEC CANCE, IM PEC CAN CY** *noun*.

IM·PE·CU′ NI A RY *adj.* Impecunious.

IM PE CU′ NI OUS (–cu′·nī·us) *adj.* Having no money; habitually poor. [<L. *in–*, not, + *pecunia*, money] **—IM PE·CU NI OS′ I TY** *noun* **—IM PE CU′ NI OUS·LY** *adv.* **—IM PE CU′ NI OUS NESS** *noun*.

IM PE·DANCE (–pē′·duns *or* –pēd′·uns) *noun* **1** The resistance met by an alternating electric current on passing through a conductor, the ratio of the effective electromotive force to the effective current of an alternating-current circuit. **2** In a sound-transmitting medium, the ratio of the force per unit area to the volume velocity of a given surface.

IM PEDE *tr. verb* [**PED ED, ·PED ING**] To be an obstacle to; obstruct. See synonyms under EMBARRASS, HINDER, LIMIT, OBSTRUCT. [<L. *impedio*, shackle, <*in*, in, + *pes*, foot] **— IM PED ER** *noun*.

IM PE·DI ENT *adj.* That impedes. **—***noun* That which impedes. [<L. *impediens*, impeding]

IM PED I MENT *noun* **1** That which hinders or impedes; an obstruction. **2** An organic hindrance to easy speech, a stammer. **3** [Law] Anything that prevents the contraction of a valid marriage. **—ABSOLUTE IMPEDIMENT** [Law] A condition which makes it impossible for a person to contract a valid marriage. **—PROHIBITIVE IMPEDIMENT** [Law] A condition under which persons who have contracted marriage are subject to punishment for having done so. **—RELATIVE IMPEDIMENT** [Law] A state of facts which bars only people of a certain degree of consanguinity from contracting marriage with each other, as a brother with a sister. See also DIRIMENT IMPEDIMENT OF MARRIAGE. [<L. *impedimentum* <*impedio*; see IMPEDE]

Synonyms: bar, barrier, clog, difficulty, encumbrance, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction. *Difficulty* makes an undertaking not easy. That which rests upon one as a burden is an *encumbrance*. A *hindrance* (kindred with *hind*, *behind*) is anything that makes one come behind or short of his purpose. An *impediment* (literally, that which checks the foot) may be either what one finds in his way or what he carries with him; *impedimenta* was the Latin name for the baggage of a soldier or of an army. The tendency is to view an *impediment* as something constant or, at least for a time, continuous; as, an *impediment* in one's speech. A *difficulty* or a *hindrance* may be either within one or with-

out; a speaker may find *difficulty* in expressing himself, or *difficulty* in holding the attention of restless children. An *encumbrance* is always what one carries with him; an *obstacle* or an *obstruction* is always without. To an infantryman the steepness of a mountain path is a *difficulty*, loose stones are *impediments*, a fence is an *obstruction*, a cliff or a boulder across the way is an *obstacle*, a bedroll is an *encumbrance*. *Antonyms*: advantage, aid, assistance, benefit, help, relief, succor.

IM·PED·I·MEN′·TA *noun pl.* 1 Things that impede progress, as on a journey; specifically, baggage or other supplies, especially of an army. 2 A military supply train. [<L.]

IM·PED·I·TIVE (-i·tiv) *adj.* Causing hindrance; obstructive.

IM·PEL *tr. verb* [**IM·PELLED, IM·PEL·LING**] To drive or urge forward; excite to action; force. See synonyms under ACTUATE, DRIVE, ENCOURAGE, INFLUENCE, PERSUADE, PUSH, SEND, SPUR. [<L. *impello* <*in*, on, + *pello*, drive]

IM·PEL·LENT *adj.* Tending to impel. —*noun* An impelling person, thing, or force.

IM·PEL·LER *noun* One who or that which impels; specifically, the rotor of a pump or blower.

IM·PEND *intr. verb* To hang over; be imminent; threaten. [<L. *in*, on, + *pendeo*, hang] —**IM·PEN·DENCE, IM·PEN·DEN·CY** *noun.*

IM·PEND·ENT *adj.* Imminent; threatening.

IM·PEND·ING *adj.* Hanging over; threatening; about to happen. See synonyms under IMMINENT.

IM·PEN·E·TRA·BIL′·I·TY *noun* 1 The quality of being impenetrable. 2 The property of matter which prevents two bodies from occupying the same space at the same time. Also **IM·PEN·E·TRA·BLE·NESS.**

IM·PEN·E·TRA·BLE *adj.* 1 That cannot be penetrated or pierced, said of material things. 2 That cannot be penetrated by the eye or mind; abstruse; dense; as, an *impenetrable* darkness or mystery. 3 Not to be affected by moral considerations; as, an *impenetrable* conscience. 4 Possessing the property of impenetrability. —**IM·PEN·E·TRA·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms: close, dense, hard, impassable, impermeable, impervious, solid. See HARD. *Antonyms*: fluid, loose, open, penetrable, pervious, soft, yielding.

IM·PEN·I·TENCE *noun* Want of penitence or repentance; hardness of heart. Also **IM·PEN·I·TEN·CY.**

IM·PEN·I·TENT *adj.* Not penitent; hardened; obdurate. —**LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun.*

IM·PEN·NATE (-āt) *adj.* Having short wings with scale-like feathers, as a penguin.

IM·PER·A·TIVE (-per′·uh·tiv) *adj.* 1 Expressive of or containing positive, as distinguished from advisory or discretionary, command, authoritative; peremptory. 2 Expressing command: used of that mood of the verb which expresses command. 3 Not to be evaded or avoided; obligatory.

—*noun* 1 That which is imperative. 2 That mood of the verb which expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation. [<L. *imperativus* <*impero*, command] —**LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IM·PE·RA′·TOR *noun* The official designation of the Roman emperors, emperor: originally a commander in chief. [<L.]

IM·PER·A·TO′·RI·AL (im·per-ə-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the title or office of imperator. —**·LY** *adv.*

IM·PER·CEP′·TI·BLE *adj.* That cannot be perceived, as by reason of smallness, extreme tenuity or delicacy, distance or gradual progress; inappreciable by the mind or sense; undiscernible; as, an *imperceptible* change. —**IM·PER·CEP′·TI·BLE·NESS, IM·PER·CEP·TI·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**IM·PER·CEP′·TI·BLY** *adv.*

IM·PER·CEP′·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Not perceiving; unable to perceive. —**IM·PER·CEP·TIV′·I·TY, IM·PER·CEP′·TIVE·NESS** *noun.*

IM·PER·FECT (im·pur′-) *adj.* 1 Not perfect; incomplete; defective. 2 Indicating past action as uncompleted, continuous or synchronous with some other action; as, the *imperfect* tense. 3 [Law] Without binding force; not enforceable by law. 4 In music, diminished; as, an *imperfect* interval. See synonyms under DEAD.

—*noun* The imperfect tense, or a verb or verbal form expressing that tense. —**IM·PER·FECT·LY** *adv.* —**IM·PER·FECT·NESS** *noun.*

IMPERFECT FLOWER A flower which lacks some essential part or member.

IM·PER·FEC′·TION *noun* 1 Lack of perfection: also **IM·PER·FECT·NESS.** 2 A defect. See synonyms under BLEMISH, FOIBLE.

IM·PER·FEC′·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Denoting incomplete, continuous, or repeated action: chiefly applied to certain aspects of the verb in Slavonic languages: opposed to *perfective.*

IM·PER·FO·RA·BLE (im·pŭr′-) *adj.* That cannot be perforated.

IM·PER·FO·RATE (-pŭr′·fuh·rit) *adj.* 1 Without perforations; not perforated. 2 Not separated by a line of perforations, as stamps. Also **IM·PER′·FO·RAT·ED.** —*noun* An unperforated stamp.

IM·PER·FO·RA′·TION (im·pŭr-) *noun* The state of being imperforate.

IM·PE·RI·AL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor or an empress. 2 Designating the legal weights and measures of the United Kingdom. 3 Of or pertaining to a state as supreme over colonies or the like. 4 Possessing commanding power or dignity; predominant. 5 Superior in size or quality.

—*noun* 1 A pointed tuft of hair on the chin: from the emperor Napoleon III, who wore such a beard. 2 Anything of more than usual size of the class to which it belongs, or of superior excellence. 3 A size of paper: in the United States, 23 in. × 31 in.; in Great Britain, 22 in. × 30 in. 4 A size of slate 24 inches wide and from 12 to 30 inches long. 5 A former Russian gold coin worth 15 rubles. 6 The top of a carriage, as of a diligence. [<OF. <L. *imperium*, empire] —**IM·PE·RI·AL·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): exalted, grand, kingly, magnificent, majestic, noble, queenly, regal, royal, sovereign, supreme. *Antonyms*: base, beggarly, cowering, cringing, ignoble, inferior, mean, paltry, poor, servile, slavish.

IM·PE·RI·AL *noun* An adherent or soldier of the Holy Roman Empire; an Imperialist.

IMPERIAL GALLON See under GALLON.

IM·PE·RI·AL·ISM *noun* 1 Imperial state, character, authority, or spirit. 2 The system of imperial government; ambition to form an empire; a policy of territorial extension.

IM·PE·RI·AL·IST *noun* One who advocates, upholds, or maintains imperial government, a partisan or subject of an empire; also, one who believes in or works for territorial expansion. —**IM·PE·RI·AL·IS′·TIC** *adj.* —**IM·PE·RI·AL·IS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

IMPERIAL JADE A green-tinted aventurine quartz: used as a gem.

IMPERIAL MOTH A beautiful, large American moth (*Eacles* or *Basilona imperialis*) having yellow wings sprinkled and barred with lavender.

IMPERIAL QUART One fourth of an imperial gallon.

IMPERIAL VALLEY A region of SE. California, mostly below sea level, including the Salton Sea; reclaimed from the Colorado Desert, 1899–1907.

IM·PER·IL (-per′·il) *tr. verb* [**·ILED** or **·ILLED, ·IL·ING** or **·IL·LING**] To place in peril; endanger.

IM·PE·RI·OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Assuming and determined to command, domineering; arrogant. 2 Urgent, imperative. 3 [Obs.] Imperial, lordly. [<L. *imperiosus* <*imperium*, command] —**LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: arbitrary, arrogant, authoritative, commanding, controlling, despotic, dictatorial, dogmatic, domineering, exacting, haughty, imperative, irresistible, lordly, overbearing. An *imperious* demand or requirement may have in it nothing offensive; it is simply one that resolutely insists upon compliance, and will not brook refusal; an *arrogant* demand is offensive by its tone of superiority, an *arbitrary* demand by its unreasonableness; an *imperious* disposition is liable to become *arbitrary* and *arrogant*. A person of an independent spirit is inclined to resent an *imperious* manner in anyone, especially in one whose superiority or authority is not clearly recognized. *Commanding* is always used in a good sense; as, a *commanding* appearance; a *commanding* eminence. See ARBITRARY, DOGMATIC. *Antonyms* complaisant, compliant, docile, ductile, gentle, humble, lenient, lowly, meek, mild, submissive.

IM·PER·ISH·A·BLE (im·per′-) *adj.* Not perishable or subject to decay. See synonyms under ETERNAL, IMMORTAL. —**IM·PER·ISH·A·BIL′·I·TY, IM·PER·ISH·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IM·PER·ISH·A·BLY** *adv.*

IM·PE·RI·UM *noun* [**RI·A** *pl.*] 1 Command not subject to definition or limitation of function; absolute command. 2 [Law] The right to command, which includes authority to use the force of the state to enforce its laws. [<L.; see EMPIRE]

IM·PER·MA·NENCE (im·pŭr′-) *noun* The state or quality of being impermanent; also, something impermanent. Also **IM·PER·MA·NEN·CY.**

IM·PER·MA·NENT (im·pŭr′-) *adj.* Not permanent.

IM·PER·ME·A·BLE (im·pŭr′-) *adj.* Not permeable; impervious. See synonyms under IMPENETRABLE. —**IM·PER·ME·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**IM·PER·ME·A·BLY** *adv.*

IM·PER·SON·AL (im·pŭr′-) *adj.* 1 Not having personality; as, an *impersonal* deity. 2 Not relating to a particular person or thing; as, an *impersonal* statement. 3 Having or containing an indeterminate subject; as, an *impersonal* verb. In English the subject of an impersonal verb is usually the pronoun *it*; as, *it thunders*: often in apposition with a following clause or phrase; as, *it is fun to swim.*

—*noun* That which lacks personality; especially, an impersonal verb. —**IM·PER·SON·AL′·I·TY** *noun* —**IM·PER′·SON·AL·IZE** *verb* —**IM·PER·SON·AL·LY** *adv.*

IM·PER′·SON·ATE (im·pŭr′-) *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] 1 To represent under the form of a person; personify. 2 To take into one's own person or character; to personate; represent; play the part of. See synonyms under IMITATE. —*adj.* (-it) Having personality.

IM·PER·SON·A′·TION *noun* The act of impersonating; personification; representation.

IM·PER′·SON·A·TOR *noun* One who impersonates or plays a character part.

IM·PER·TI·NENCE (im·pûr′–) *noun* 1 The state, quality, or instance of being impertinent. 2 Improper intrusion: rudeness. 3 Irrelevancy; inappropriateness. 4 Anything impertinent or not pertinent, as an act of rudeness or presumption, or anything irrelevant or out of place. Also **IM·PER·TI·NEN·CY.**

IM·PER·TI·NENT (im·pûr′–) *adj.* 1 Rude; impudent. 2 Irrelevant; not to the point. 3 Not suitable or fitting. See synonyms undef IMPUDENT, MEDDLESOME. — **·LY** *adv.*

IM PER·TURB′·A·BLE *adj.* Incapable of being agitated. See synonyms under CALM. — **IM·PER·TURB·A·BIL′·I·TY, IM·PER·TURB′ A·BLE NESS** *noun* — **IM·PER·TURB′ A·BLY** *adv.*

IM PER TUR BA′·TION (im·pûr–) *noun* Freedom from agitation; calmness.

IM·PER TURBED′ *adj.* Not perturbed or agitated.

IM PER VI·A·BLE *adj.* Impervious.

IM·PER VI·OUS (im·pûr′·vī·us) *adj.* 1 Permitting no passage into or through; impenetrable; impermeable, specifically, not permeable by fluids, light rays, etc. 2 Not capable of being influenced by; deaf to; as, a mind *impervious* to reason. See synonyms under IMPENETRABLE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

IM PE TI′·GO *noun* A contagious skin disease due to pyogenic bacterial infection. [<L. <*impeto,* rush upon] — **IM·PE TIG′ I NOUS** (–tij′·i·nus) *adj.*

IM′ PE TRATE *tr. verb* [**TRAT ED, ·TRAT ING**] 1 To gain by entreaty. 2 To importune; beseech. [<L. *in,* in, + *patro,* accomplish] — **IM·PE·TRA′·TION** *noun* — **IM′·PE·TRA TOR** *noun*

IM′ PE TRA TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Using prayer or entreaty, or tending to obtain by entreaty.

IM PET U·OUS (–pet′·choo– *or* –pet′·yu·us) *adj.* 1 Characterized by impetus, energy, or violent force; as, *impetuous haste.* 2 Characterized by spontaneous or vehement impulse of action or emotion; as, *impetuous* affection. — **IM·PET U OS′ I TY** *noun* — **IM·PET·U·OUS·LY** *adv.* — **IM·PET·U·OUS NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: excitable, fiery, hasty, headlong, impulsive, passionate, precipitate, quick, rash, sudden, swift. See EAGER, FIERCE, VIOLENT. *Antonyms:* calm, careful, cautious, circumspect, considerate, deliberate, lazy, leisurely, slow, sluggish, steady.

IM PE·TUS *noun* 1 The energy with which anything moves or is driven; the property of a moving body resulting from its mass and motion; momentum. 2 Figuratively, any impulse or incentive. See synonyms under IMPULSE. [<L. <*impeto,* rush upon]

IMP HAL (imp·hûl) A town, capital of Manipur, India.

IM PHEE *noun* An African cereal grass (*Sorghum vulgare*) which yields a sirup; also used for fodder and grain. [<Zulu]

IM PI (im′·pī) *noun pl.* A body of armed Zulus or other native warriors. [<Zulu]

IM PI E TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 Ungodliness; irreverence. 2 An impious act. 3 Want of natural dutifulness towards parents.

IM PIG′·NO·RATE *tr. verb* To pledge; pawn. [<L.L. *impignoratus* <*impignoro* <L. *in–,* in, + *pignus,* pawn, pledge] — **IM PIG NO·RA′ TION** *noun.*

IMP ING *noun* The process of grafting; a graft. [<OE. *impian,* graft]

IM PINGE (–pinj′) *intr. verb* [**IM·PINGED, IM·PING·ING**] 1 To come into sharp physical contact with an object; strike: followed by *on, upon,* or *against.* 2 To encroach; infringe. [<L. *in,* in, + *pango,* strike] — **IM·PINGE·MENT** *noun* — **IM·PING ER** *noun.*

IM·PI OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Destitute of reverence for the divine character or will; ungodly; wicked. 2 Characterized by irreverence; blasphemous. 3 Unfilial; lacking reverence, especially to one's parents. See synonyms under PROFANE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

IMP·ISH *adj.* Imp–like. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

IM PLA CA·BLE *adj.* That cannot be placated; inexorable. — **IM PLA CA·BIL′·I·TY, IM·PLA·CA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IM·PLA·CA·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms: cruel, inexorable, irreconcilable, merciless, pitiless, relentless, severe, unappeasable, unforgiving, unrelenting. *Antonyms:* forgiving, gentle, mild, placable, tender, yielding.

IM PLA·CEN′·TAL *adj.* 1 Having no placenta. 2 Of or pertaining to a main division of mammals (*Implacentalia*), including the monotremes and marsupials, having no placenta. — *noun* An implacental mammal. Also **IM·PLA·CEN′·TATE.**

IM·PLANT *tr. verb* 1 To plant for the purpose of growth; hence, to inculcate. 2 To insert or graft, as living tissue. — *noun* A small tube containing radon or other radioactive material, embedded in tissue for therapeutic or remedial purposes. — **IM·PLANT·ER** *noun.*

IM·PLAN·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of implanting. 2 The injection of a drug under the skin: called **HYPODERMIC IMPLANTATION.** 3 Skin– or tissue–grafting. 4 The self–planting of body cells, especially tumor cells, in a new part of the body. 5 The setting of a new tooth in a jaw.

IM·PLAU·SI·BLE (–zi·bl) *adj.* Not plausible. — **IM·PLAU·SI·BLY** *adv.*

IM·PLEAD *verb* [Law] 1 To proceed against by suit; bring a suit at law. 2 To plead, as a cause. — **·ABLE** *adj.*

IM·PLEAD·ER *noun* A complainant or prosecutor.

IM·PLEDGE *tr. verb* To put in pledge; pawn.

IM PLE·MENT *noun* 1 A thing used in work, especially in manual work; a utensil; tool. 2 Originally, that which supplies a want; any means or agent for the accomplishment of a purpose. See synonyms under TOOL. — *tr. verb* 1 To furnish with implements. 2 To carry into effect; fulfil; accomplish. [<L. *implementum* <*impleo,* fill up] — **IM·PLE·MEN′ TAL** *adj.*

IM·PLE·MEN·TA′·TION *noun* A putting into effect, fulfilment or carrying through, as of ideas, a program, etc.

IM·PLE·TION *noun* The act of filling, or the state of being full; also, that which fills.

IM′·PLI CATE *tr. verb* [**·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING**] 1 To imply. 2 To show or prove to be involved or concerned in. 3 To infold; entangle; intertwine. See synonyms under INVOLVE. [<L. *in,* in, + *plico,* fold]

IM·PLI·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of implying; something implied; especially, something that leads to a deduction. 2 An entanglement. — **IM·PLI CA′·TION·AL** *adj.*

IM′·PLI·CA TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Tending to imply or to implicate. Also **IM′·PLI·CA·TO RY.** — **IM′ PLI·CA·TIVE LY** *adv.*

IM PLIC IT (–plis′·it) *adj.* 1 Fairly to be understood, but not specifically stated; implied. 2 Arising from thorough confidence in another; unquestioning; as, *implicit* trust. 3 Virtually contained in; essential, though not apparent; potential; as, the man is *implicit* in the child. 4 [Obs.] Infolded; entangled. [<L. *implicitus* <*implico,* implicate] — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: absolute, blind, complete, firm, full, perfect, steadfast, submissive, undoubting, unhesitating, unquestioning, unreserved, unshaken. *Implicit* primarily signifies "implied." *Implicit* faith assumes all reasons for belief or action to be "implied" in the fact that a statement, for instance, comes from some trusted source, as the Scriptures or the church: *implicit* obedience assumes that all reasons for action are "implied" in the mere command given by adequate authority. As contrasted with *explicit, implicit* belief is given to an *explicit* statement, *implicit* obedience rendered to an *explicit* command. Compare EXPLICIT, see, also, TACIT.

IM·PLIED (–plīd′) *adj.* Contained or included, but not directly stated. See synonyms under TACIT. — **·LY** *adv.*

IM·PLODE *verb* [**PLOD·ED, ·PLOD ING**] 1 To burst inward. 2 To pronounce by implosion.

IM PLO·RA′ TION *noun* The act of imploring; entreaty

IM·PLORE *verb* [**IM·PLORED, IM PLOR·ING**] To call to or for urgently; entreat; supplicate; pray. See synonyms under ASK, PLEAD, PRAY. [<L. *in,* upon, + *ploro,* cry out]

IM PLOR ER *noun* One who implores; a supplicant.

IM·PLOR ING *adj.* That implores; beseeching. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

IM·PLO·SION (–zhun) *noun* 1 A bursting inward; sudden collapse: opposed to *explosion.* 2 The pressure of air produced when the vocal organs are closed in the uttering of certain consonants, as *p* or *t*: also called *voiceless stop.* — **IM·PLO·SIVE** (–siv) *adj.*

IM PLU·VI·UM *noun* [**·VI·A** *pl.*] A basin in the floor of the atrium of an ancient Roman house to receive the rain that fell through the compluvium. [<L. <*in,* in, + *pluo,* rain]

IM PLY *tr. verb* [**IM·PLIED** (–plīd′), **IM·PLY·ING**] 1 To involve or intimate (a meaning not expressed); to contain by logical inference or by legal construction; signify. 2 To ascribe; hint at. 3 To entangle; infold. See synonyms under ALLUDE, IMPORT, INVOLVE. [<OF. *emploier* <L. <*in,* in, + *plico,* fold]

IM·POL·I·CY *noun* Unsuitableness to the end proposed; inexpediency.

IM·PO·LITE′ *adj.* Lacking in politeness; rude. See synonyms under BLUFF. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

IM·POL·I·TIC *adj.* 1 Pursuing unwise measures. 2 Adapted to injure the interests involved; inexpedient; injudicious. See synonyms under IMPRUDENT. Also **IM·PO·LIT′ I·CAL.** — **IM·POL·I TIC·LY, IM·PO·LIT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

IM·PON·DER·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Without weight. 2 Impossible of reckoning. — *noun* A factor in a situation which cannot be definitely foreseen. — **IM·PON·DER·A·BIL′·I·TY, IM·PON′ DER·A·BLE·NESS** *noun.* — **IM·PON·DER·A·BLY** *adv.*

IM·PONE *tr. verb* [Obs.] To stake, as a wager; pledge.

IM·PO·ROUS (–rus) *adj.* Very close or compact in texture; without pores; solid. — **IM·PO·ROS′·I·TY** *noun.*

IM·PORT *tr. verb* 1 To introduce from abroad, especially commercially. 2 To bear or convey, as a meaning; mean; signify; state; also, to imply. 3 To affect seriously. 4 To be of significance to. 5 To introduce generally. — *noun* 1 That which is implied; meaning; significance. 2 That which is brought from one country into another. 3 Importance. See synonyms under WEIGHT. [<L. <*in,* in, + *porto,* carry] — **IM·PORT·A·BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms (verb): betoken, denote, imply, mean, purport, signify, suggest. See INTEREST.

IM·POR·TANCE *noun* 1 The quality of being important or momentous. 2 Weight or consequence, as in public esti-

mation or in self-esteem; pretentiousness. 3 [Obs.] Significance; meaning; also, urgency. Also [Obs.] **IM·POR·TAN·CY.**

IM POR·TANT *adj.* 1 Of great import, consequence, or value. 2 Pompous; pretentious. 3 [Obs.] Importunate; urgent. [<F.; see IMPORT] —**·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: grave, influential, material, momentous, prominent, serious, significant, valuable, weighty. See SERIOUS. *Antonyms:* empty, idle, inconsiderable, irrelevant, mean, petty, slight, trifling, trivial, unimportant, useless, worthless.

IM POR TA′·TION *noun* The act of importing, or bringing from one country into another; also, that which is imported.

IM PORT ER *noun* One who imports or brings in goods from a foreign country.

IM POR TU NATE (-chōō′·nĭt *or* -tyōō′·nĭt) *adj.* 1 Urgent in character, request, or demand; insistent; pertinacious. 2 [Obs.] Vexatious. See synonyms under BEAGER, TROUBLESOME, URGENT. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IM POR TUNE′ (-tūn′) *verb* [·TUNED′, ·TUN′·ING] 1 To urge with frequent application; solicit pertinaciously; to be stubbornly solicitous. 2 [Obs.] To annoy. —*adj.* Persistent; importunate. [<L. *importunus*, troublesome] —**IM POR·TUNE′·LY** *adv.* —**IM·POR·TUN′·ER** *noun.*

IM POR TU′ NI·TY (-tū′·nĭ·tĭ) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] The act of importuning, or the state of being importunate. Also **IM POR TU NA·CY.**

IM POSE (-pōz′) *verb* [·POSED, ·POS·ING] 1 To levy or exact, as a tax. 2 To place by influence or force. 3 To palm off (something) as genuine; as, we *imposed* a fraud upon him; also, to place a burden (upon or on), as by deception. 4 To arrange, as pages of type. 5 To lay on (hands), in confirmation or ordination. 6 To place or impress oneself or itself, as by authority; obtrude; presume; as, to *impose* on one's hospitality.

—*noun* [Obs.] An injunction; command [<L. *in*, on, + *pono*, place] —**IM POS·A·BLE** (im·pōz′-) *adj.* —**IM POS ER** (im·pōz′-) *noun.*

IM POS ING (-poz′·ing) *adj.* Adapted to make an impression; grand; elegant.

IMPOSING-STONE *noun* A flat, level slab, on which printers impose forms of type. Also **IMPOSING-TABLE.**

IM PO SI′ TION (-zish′·un) *noun* 1 The act of imposing, in any sense of the word. 2 A trick of deception; imposture; also, an unjust requirement. 3 The act or process of imposing pages, especially as arranged for printing. 4 The act of laying on hands, as in confirmation or ordination. 5 A tax, toll, or duty. See synonyms under DECEPTION, FRAUD.

IM POS SI BIL′·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The fact or state of being impossible. 2 That which is impossible; something that can not exist or be done.

IM POS SI·BLE *adj.* 1 Not possible. 2 [Law] Impracticable in the nature of the case. 3 [Pop.] Unimaginable; hopelessly objectionable; intolerable; absurd. See synonyms under IMPRACTICABLE. —**IM POS SI·BLY** *adv.*

IM POST (-pōst) *noun* 1 That which is imposed; specifically, a customs duty. 2 A projecting band or block placed at the top of a column or pier, and from which an arch springs. See illustration under ARCH. 3 [Pop.] A weight carried by a horse in a handicap race. See synonyms under TAX.

—*tr. verb* To classify so as to fix the customs duty: said of imports. [<OF., tax <L. *in*, on, + *pono*, place]

IM POS TOR (-pos′·tur) *noun* One who deceives by false pretenses. See synonyms under HYPOCRITE, QUACK. [<F. *imposteur*; see IMPOST]

IM POS′ TU MATE *verb* [Obs.] To affect with an abscess; become abscessed or ulcerous. Also **IM POS′ THU MATE.** —**IM POS TU·MA′·TION** *noun.*

IM POS·TUME (-tūme) *noun* [Obs.] An abscess: also used figuratively; as, the *impostume* of much wealth and peace. Also **IM POS·THUME.** [<OF. *empostume* <Gr. *apostēma*, ulcer]

IM·POS TURE (-chōōr *or* -tyōōr) *noun* Deception by means of false pretenses. See synonyms under ARTIFICE, FRAUD.

IM PO·TENCE *noun* 1 The state or quality of being impotent; feebleness. 2 Absence of the power of self-restraint or control of passion. 3 Loss or lack of capacity for sexual intercourse: said of men. Compare FRIGIDITY. Also **IM·PO·TEN·CY.**

IM PO TENT *adj.* 1 Destitute of or lacking in power, physical, moral, or intellectual; not potent; weak; feeble. 2 Destitute of sexual power: said usually of the male; also, occasionally, barren; sterile. 3 Lacking in self-control. [<L. *in-*, not, + *potens*, powerful] —**·LY** *adv.*

IM·POUND *tr. verb* 1 To shut up, as in a pound. 2 To place in custody of a court of law. 3 To collect (water) in a pond, reservoir, etc., as for irrigating purposes. —**IM·POUND·AGE** *noun* —**IM·POUND·ER** *noun.*

IM·POV·ER·ISH *tr. verb* 1 To reduce to poverty. 2 To exhaust the fertility or quality of, as soil, etc.; deteriorate. Also spelled *empoverish*. [<OF. *empovrir* <L. *in*, in, + *pauper*, poor]

IM POV·ER·ISH·MENT *noun* The act of impoverishing, or the state of being impoverished.

IM·PRAC·TI·CA·BLE *adj.* 1 Impossible or unreasonably difficult of performance. 2 Unserviceable. 3 Hard to get on with; unreasonable; intractable. —**IM PRAC·TI·CA·BIL′·I·TY, IM·PRAC·TI·CA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IM·PRAC·TI·CA·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms: impossible, impractical, intractable. That which is *impossible* cannot be done, at all; that which is *impracticable* is theoretically possible, but cannot be done under existing conditions. *Impractical*, which strictly means not practical, is coming into frequent popular use as the equivalent of *impracticable*, but the difference should be maintained; an *impractical* man lacks practical judgment or efficiency; an *impracticable* man is difficult to deal with (compare OBSTINATE, PERVERSE); an *impractical* scheme lacks practical fitness, is theoretic or visionary; an *impracticable* scheme has some inherent difficulties that would insure its failure in action. *Antonyms:* easy, feasible, possible, practicable.

IM PRAC·TI CAL *adj.* Not practical; unpractical. See synonyms under IMPRACTICABLE. —**IM PRAC·TI·CAL′·I·TY** *noun.*

IM′·PRE CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT ED, ·CAT·ING] To invoke or call down, as a judgment, calamity, or curse. [<L. *in*, upon, + *precor*, pray] —**IM′·PRE CA·TOR** *noun* —**IM′·PRE·CA·TO·RY** *adj.*

IM·PRE·CA′·TION *noun* A malediction; curse.

Synonyms: anathema, curse, execration, malediction. See OATH. *Antonyms:* benediction, benison, blessing, praise.

IM·PRE·CI′·SION (-sizh′·un) *noun* Want of precision.

IM PREGN (-preen′) *tr. verb* [Obs.] To impregnate.

IM·PREG NA·BLE *adj.* 1 Proof against attack, that cannot be taken. 2 Not to be overcome by temptation. See synonyms under INCONTESTABLE, SECURE. [<F. *imprenable* <L. *in*, not, + *prehendo*, seize] —**IM PREG NA·BIL′ I·TY** *noun* —**IM·PREG NA BLY** *adv.*

IM PREG NATE (-nāte) *tr. verb* [·NAT ED, ·NAT·ING] 1 To make pregnant; get with child; fecundate. 2 To saturate or permeate with another substance. 3 To imbue with an active principle. —*adj.* Made pregnant. [<L. *in*, in, + *prægnans*, pregnant] —**IM PREG NA BLE** *adj.* —**IM PREG·NA·TOR** *noun.*

IM PREG·NA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of impregnating, or the state of being impregnated. 2 That with which anything is impregnated.

IM PREG NITE *noun* A substance applied to fabrics, leather, etc., to prevent injury by chemicals: a trade name.

IM PRE SA′ RI O (-sä′·rĭ·ō *or* -sah′·rĭ·ō) *noun* [·SA′ RI·OS or SA′·RI *pl.*] One who manages, conducts, or is responsible for an opera company or public musical performance. [<It. <*impresa*, undertaking, <L. *in*, in, + *prehendo*, take]

IM PRE·SCRIP′ TI·BLE *adj.* 1 Incapable of being either lost or acquired by usage or prescription. 2 Inalienable. —**IM·PRE·SCRIP TI BIL′ I·TY** *noun* —**IM PRE SCRIP′ TI·BLY** *adv.*

IM PRESE (-preez′) *noun* [Obs.] A heraldic device or emblematic design.

IM·PRESS *tr. verb* 1 To form or fix by pressure; make or form an impression or imprint in; stamp; indent. 2 To fix, as in the mind, by forcible or continued presentation; as, to *impress* a fact or a scene on the memory. 3 To produce a marked effect upon, as the mind; influence, as to some conclusion; as, to *impress* one unfavorably. 4 To create or establish (a difference of potential) in a conductor by means of a dynamo, battery, or other source of electrical energy. 5 [Obs.] To print; as, to *impress* a book.

—**IM PRESS** *noun* 1 A mark or indentation produced by pressure. 2 The effect of a force. 3 The act or process of making an impression. 4 Peculiar character or form; stamp. [<L. *in*, in, + *pressus* <*premo*, press]

Synonyms (verb): imprint, inculcate, press, print, stamp. *Antonyms:* see synonyms for CANCEL.

IM·PRESS *tr. verb* 1 To compel to enter the public service. 2 To seize (property) for public use. —*noun* Impressment. [<IM- (in) + PRESS] —**·ER** *noun.*

IM·PRESS·I·BLE *adj.* Capable of being impressed or of receiving an impression; sensitive; susceptible. —**IM·PRESS·I·BIL′·I·TY, IM PRESS·I·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IM·PRESS·I·BLY** *adv.*

IM PRES·SION (-prĕsh′·un) *noun* 1 The act of impressing or imprinting; the imparting of a distinguishing mark, form, or character. 2 The result of exterior influence, as impressment; a stamp, mark, or figure made by pressure. 3 An effect produced on the senses, the mind, the feelings, or the conscience. 4 A slight or indistinct remembrance; a notion or belief held by the mind without adequate grounds. 5 An effect left upon the mind, which resembles in any way, or bears the marks of, some past experience; specifically, any mental effect regarded as the resultant of a previous experience. 6 The imprint of types, illustrations, etc., on a page or sheet; also, all the copies of a book printed at one time: especially, an unaltered reprint from standing type or from plates, as distinguished from *edition*. 7 One copy of a book, engraving, etching, etc. See synonyms under FEELING, IDEA, IMARK. —**IM·PRES·SION·AL** *adj.*

IM·PRES·SION·A·BLE *adj.* Subject to or susceptible of impression; easily molded; plastic. —**IM·PRES·SION·A·BIL′·I·TY, IM·PRES·SION·A·BLE·NESS** *noun.*

IM·PRES·SION·ISM (-prĕsh′·un·ĭzm) *noun* 1 In painting, a

form of realism which aims to preserve the vividness and force of the first impression nature makes on the painter's vision and to convey the sensation of movement and light. 2 In literature, the presentation of a character, emotion, or scene, simply, broadly, and with few details. 3 In music, a school of composition developed by Debussy, relying on broad tonal effects to create moods. —**IM·PRES·SION·IST** *adj. & noun* —**IM PRES·SION·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

IMPRESSIONIST SCHOOL A group of French painters of the later 19th century, who worked in an impressionistic style: including Manet, Monet, Pissarro, Sisley, Renoir, Degas, and others.

IM·PRES·SIVE (-prĕs′·iv) *adj.* Producing or tending to produce an impression; holding the attention; exciting emotion or admiration. See synonyms under GRAND. [<IMPRESS] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IM·PRESS·MENT *noun* The act of impressing into the public service, or of seizing property for public use; especially, the seizure of civilians for service in the navy or the seizure of members of a ship's crew by a foreign vessel.

IM·PRES·SURE (-prĕsh′·ur) *noun* An impression.

IM·PREST *adj.* Given as a loan in advance: said of money given, as to sailors or government employees. —*noun* A prepayment of money, especially to carry on some public service.

IM PRI MA′·TUR *noun* 1 Literally, let it be printed: an official formula of license to print or publish, affixed by a censor or board of censors to a book or pamphlet. 2 License to issue or publish; hence, license or approval in general; sanction. [<L. <*imprimo*, stamp, print]

IM·PRI·MIS *adv.* In the first place; first in order. [<L.]

IM·PRINT *tr. verb* 1 To print (a substance) by stamping or pressure. 2 To print. 3 To impress permanently on the heart or mind. See synonyms under IMPRESS, INSCRIBE. —**IM·PRINT** *noun* 1 A mark or character made by printing, stamping, or pressing. 2 The effect left by impression. 3 A publisher's or printer's name, place of publication, date, etc., printed in a book or other publication. 4 An impression, as of a medal, etc. [<OF. *empreinte* <L. *imprimo*, stamp, press]

IM PRIS ON (-priz′·n) *tr. verb* To put into a prison; deprive of liberty. See synonyms under SHUT.

IM·PRIS·ON·MENT (im·priz′-) *noun* The act of imprisoning, or the state of being imprisoned, confinement in a prison.

IM PROB·A·BLE *adj.* Not likely to be true; not reasonably to be expected. —**IM·PROB A·BIL′·I·TY, IM PROB·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IM PROB·A·BLY** *adv.*

IM·PRO·BI TY *noun* Want of probity; dishonesty.

IM PROMP TU (-tū) *adj.* Made, done, or uttered on the spur of the moment; extempore; offhand. See synonyms under EXTEMPORANEOUS. —*noun* Anything done on the impulse of the moment. —*adv.* Without preparation. [<F. <L. *in promptu*, in readiness]

IM·PROP·ER *adj.* 1 Not proper; unsuitable; also, indecent. 2 Not conformed to good usage. 3 Not true; erroneous. —**·LY** *adv.*

IMPROPER FRACTION See under FRACTION.

IM·PRO′ PRI ATE (-prī·āt) *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To appropriate, as ecclesiastical property or revenues to a layman. —*adj.* (-prī·it) Vested or placed in the hands of a layman; impropriated. [<L. *in*, in, + *proprius*, one's own] —**IM·PRO PRI·A′·TION** *noun* —**IM·PRO′·PRI A·TOR** *noun.*

IM·PRO·PRI′ E·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being improper. 2 Anything that is improper, as an act. 3 A violation of good usage in speech or writing. See synonyms under INDECENCY.

IM·PROVE (-prōōv′) *verb* [**IM·PROVED, IM·PROV ING**] 1 To make or become better or to ameliorate in any way; increase the value or usefulness of or rise in value; also, to make use of. 2 To use to good purpose; turn to advantage, or make a practical application of; utilize. 3 To make improvements upon or bring into cultivation; as, to *improve* a lot by building on it. See synonyms under AMEND. [<AF. *emprower* <OF. *en*, into, + *prou*, profit] —**IM·PROV·A·BIL′·I·TY, IM·PROV·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IM·PROV·A·BLE** *adj.* —**IM·PROV·A·BLY** *adv.* —**IM·PROV·ER** *noun.*

IM·PROVE·MENT (im·prōōv′-) *noun* 1 The act of improving; also, the state of being improved. 2 The practical application of a teaching. 3 A valuable addition to or modification of something, as real estate. 4 A process constituting improvement; as, electric railways are an *improvement* on steam. See synonyms under INCREASE, PROFIT, PROGRESS.

IM·PROV·I·DENT (im·prŏv′-) *adj.* Lacking foresight or thrift; thriftless. —**IM·PROV·I·DENCE** *noun* —**IM·PROV·I·DENT·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: careless, imprudent, prodigal, reckless, shiftless, thoughtless, thriftless, unthrifty. See IMPRUDENT. *Antonyms*: careful, economical, provident, prudent, saving, thoughtful, thrifty.

IM′·PRO·VISE (-vīz) *verb* [**·VISED, ·VIS·ING**] 1 To compose, recite, sing, play, etc., without previous study or preparation. 2 To contrive or devise on the spur of the moment; do anything extemporaneously or offhand. Also **IM·PROV′·I·SATE**. [<L. *improvisus*, unforeseen] —**IM·PROV·I·SA′·TION** (-zā′·shun) *noun* —**IM·PRO·VIS′·ER, IM·PROV′·I·SA·TOR,** [It.] **IM·PROV·VI·SA·TO′·RE** (ēm·prōv·vē·zah·tō′·reh) *noun* —**IM·PROV·I·SA·TO′·RI·AL, IM·PROV·I·SA·TO·RY** *adj.*

IM·PRU·DENT *adj.* Not prudent; lacking discretion. —**IM·PRU·DENT·LY** *adv.* —**IM PRU DENCE** *noun.*

Synonyms: careless, foolhardy, heedless, ill-advised, ill-judged, impolitic, improvident, incautious, inconsiderate, indiscreet, injudicious, rash, reckless, short-sighted, thoughtless, thriftless, unthinking, unthrifty, venturesome, venturous. *Improvident* is chiefly used of lack of provision for future need, supply, support, etc.; *imprudent*, of a lack of provision against future danger, loss, or harm. Each word has also acquired a positive meaning: *improvident* referring to *careless* or *reckless* waste of present resources without thought of future need; *imprudent*, to *thoughtless* or *reckless* disregard of possible or probable future dangers. See IMPROVIDENT. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for ASTUTE.

IM·PU·DENCE (im′·pū-) *noun* Effrontery; shamelessness; immodesty. Also **IM PU DEN CY.**

Synonyms: assurance, boldness, effrontery, forwardness, impertinence, incivility, insolence, intrusiveness, officiousness, pertness, presumption, rudeness, sauciness. *Impertinence* primarily denotes what does not pertain or belong to the occasion or the person, and hence comes to signify interference by word or act not consistent with the age, position, or relation of the person interfered with or of the one who interferes; especially, forward, presumptuous, or meddlesome speech. *Impudence* is shameless *impertinence*. What would be arrogance in a superior becomes *impertinence* or *impudence* in an inferior. *Impertinence* has less of intent and determination than *impudence*. We speak of thoughtless *impertinence*, shameless *impudence*. *Insolence* is literally that which is against custom, that is, the violation of customary respect and courtesy. *Officiousness* is thrusting upon others unasked and undesired service, and is often as well-meant as it is annoying. *Rudeness* is the behavior that might be expected from a thoroughly uncultured person, and may be either deliberate and insulting or unintentional and even unconscious. Compare ARROGANCE, ASSURANCE, EFFRONTERY. *Antonyms*: bashfulness, coyness, diffidence, humility, lowliness, meekness, modesty, submissiveness.

IM·PU·DENT (im′·pū-) *adj.* 1 Offensively bold. 2 Immodest; shameless. [<L. *in*, not, + *pudens* <*pudeo*, be ashamed] —**·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: bold, bold-faced, brazen, brazen-faced, forward, immodest, impertinent, insolent, pert, rude, saucy, shameless. Compare synonyms for IMPUDENCE. *Antonyms*: bashful, deferential, diffident, modest, obsequious, retiring, shrinking, shy, timid.

IM PU·DIC′·I·TY (im·pu·dĭs′-) *noun* 1 Want of pudicity. 2 Immodesty; shamelessness. [<F. *impudicité* <L. *in-*, not, + *pudeo*, be ashamed]

IM·PUGN (-pūne′) *tr. verb* To call in question; gainsay. [<L. *in*, against, + *pugno*, fight] —**IM PUG NA·BLE** (im·pūg′-) *adj.* —**IM·PUG NA′·TION** (im·pug-) *noun* —**IM PUGN ER** *noun* —**IM PUGN MENT** *noun.*

IM PU IS SANCE (-pū′ i·suns) *noun* Want of power or ability; impotence. [<F.] —**IM PU IS·SANT** *adj.*

IM·PULSE *noun* 1 An impelling force, especially one that acts suddenly and produces motion, impulsion; also, the motion produced by a sudden impelling force; impetus. 2 A sudden or transient mental urge resulting in undeliberated action, caused by the feelings or by some objective stimulus. 3 Any natural, unreasoned motive or tendency to act; as, a kind *impulse*. 4 An instinctive or reactive craving for action; a desire to act resulting from instantaneous judgments as to how to meet an emergency. The two psychical characteristics of an impulse are its strong tendency to initiate action and its lack of deliberation. 5 In mechanics, a great force acting for a very short time, also, the momentum due to a force. 6 A surge of electrical current flowing in one direction. [<L. *impulsus* <*impello*, impel]

Synonyms: feeling, force, impetus, incentive, incitement, influence, instigation, motive. See INFLUENCE.

IMPULSE EXCITATION See SHOCK EXCITATION.

IM·PUL·SION *noun* 1 The act of impelling, or the state of being impelled; also, an impulse or motion suddenly communicated; impetus. 2 That which impels, whether a force or motive. 3 Mental impetus. 4 Incitement; instigation.

IM·PUL·SIVE (-sĭv) *adj.* 1 Actuated by impulse. 2 Having the power of impelling. 3 Acting by instantaneous or intermittent force or impulse. See synonyms under IMPETUOUS. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IM·PU·NI·TY (im·pū′-) *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] Freedom from punishment or from injurious consequences. [<L. *impunis* <*in-*, not, + *pœna*, punishment]

IM·PURE *adj.* 1 Not pure; containing some foreign substance; adulterated. 2 Unchaste. 3 Containing foreign idioms or grammatical blemishes. 4 Unfit for religious use; unhallowed. 5 Mixed with or having a tendency toward extraneous, corporeal, or foreign matter. See syno-

nyms under FOUL, IMMODEST. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

IM·PU·RI·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The state of being impure; adulteration; moral pollution. 2 That which is impure or polluting. See synonyms under INDECENCY.

IM·PUR PLE Same as EMPURPLE.

IM PU TA′·TION (im·pū–) *noun* 1 The act of imputing. 2 Whatever is ascribed or charged; especially, censure or reproach.

IM PU TA·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* 1 Transferred or transmitted by imputation; imputed. 2 Addicted to making imputations. —·LY *adv.*

IM·PUTE *tr. verb* [IM·PUT·ED, IM·PUT·ING] 1 To set to the account of a person; charge; attribute: commonly in a bad sense. 2 To place to one's account; attribute on account of another; reckon vicariously. See synonyms under ATTRIBUTE. [<L. *in*, in, + *puto*, reckon] —IM·PUT·A·BIL′·I TY, IM PUT·A·BLE·NESS *noun* —IM·PUT·A·BLE *adj.* —IM·PUT A BLY *adv.* —IM PUT ER *noun.*

IM PU·TRES′·CI·BLE (–trĕs′·i·bl) *adj.* Not subject to corruption.

IM ROZ Same as IMBROS.

IN *prep.* 1 Denoting the object as surrounded by or included in space; enveloped or restrained by certain limits, materials, etc.; as, *in* a box, *in* England; among; as, *in* society; amidst; as, *in* action. 2 Denoting the sphere of activity; within the influence or scope of; as, *in* hearing, a course *in* physics. 3 Denoting a surrounding object or material as a goal or end of motion; toward, so as to enter; into, toward, so as to rely on; as, believe *in* his honesty. 4 Denoting the object as included in time; during; also, after; at the end of a stated period. 5 In regard to; as, varied *in* color. 6 By means of; as, to speak *in* whispers. 7 Because of; as, to run *in* fear. 8 For the purpose of; as, to run *in* pursuit. 9 Conformably to; as, *in* my opinion. 10 Denoting the object as determining kind, degree, measure, etc.; as, ten feet *in* length. See synonyms under AT, INTO.

—*adv.* 1 To or towards the interior; within; as, come *in*. 2 So as to be part of; as, write *in* a sentence. 3 In agreement; as, fall *in* with a plan. 4 Close by; at home. —ALL IN [Pop.] Exhausted, worn out. —TO BE IN FOR IT [Pop.] To have no means of avoiding or escaping something, as punishment.

—*noun* 1 A nook or corner; an inward angle. 2 *pl.* The members of the political party in power; those holding office. 3 [Pop.] A door or other entrance; also, a means of access; entrée; favored position; as, an *in* with the boss. [<OE.]

IN *prefix* 1 In; into; on; within; against; toward; as, *include*, *instant*, *invade*: also used intensively. [<OE. *in*; <L. *in*; <OF. *en*] 2 Not; without; un–; non–. [<L.]

The *n* of *in–* is assimilated to *m* before *b*, *p*, and *m*, to *l* before *l*, and to *r* before *r*; as, *im*bue, *im*peril, illumine, *ir*rational.

The following is a list of self-defining words with this prefix, most of them being variants of words beginning with *un–*. For the meanings, pronunciations, derivatives, etc., see the primitive words. In all cases, *in–* as here used has the meaning of "want or lack of," "not" (as *in*civility, lack of civility, *in*devout, not devout).

inability
inacceptable
inaccessibility
inaccessible
inaccuracy
inaccurate
inacquaintance
inadequacy
inadequate
inadmissibility
inadmissible
inalienability
inalienable
inapplicability
inapplicable
inapplication
inapposite
inappreciable
inappreciative
inapprehensible
inapprehension
inapprehensive
inapproachability
inapproachable
inappropriate
inapt
inaptitude
inarable
inartificial
inartistic
inartistical
inattention
inaudibility
inaudible
inauspicious
incalculability
incalculable
incapability
incapable
incapacious
incaution
incautious
incelebrity
incertain
incivility
incoercible
incogent
incombustibility
incombustible
incommensurability
incommensurable
incommensurate
incommunicability
incommunicable
incommunicative
incommutability
incommutable
incompact
incompassionate
incompliance
incompliant
incomposite
incompressibility
incompressible
incomputability
incomputable
inconcealable
inconclusive
incondensability
incondensable
inconformity
inconsecutive
inconsiderable
inconsolable
inconsonance
inconsonant
inconspicuous
inconsumable
incontrollable
incontrovertibility
incontrovertible
inconversant
inconvertibility
inconvertible
inconvincibility
inconvincible
incoordinate
incorrect
incorrodible
increate
incurability
incurable
incuriosity
incurious
indecipherability
indecipherable
indecision
indecisive
indeclinable
indecorous
indecorum
indefensibility
indefensible
indehiscence
indemonstrability
indemonstrable
indescribable
indestructibility
indestructible
indeterminable
indeterminate
indetermination
indevout
indiscernible
indiscoverable
indiscrete
indistinguishable
indivertible
individable
indivisibility
indivisible
indocibility
indocible
indocile
indocility
inductile
inductility
inedibility
inedible
ineffaceability
ineffaceable
ineffective
ineffectual
inefficacious
inefficacy
inefficiency
inefficient
inelastic
inelasticity
inelegance
inelegancy
inelegant
ineloquence
ineloquent
ineludible
inequable
inequitable
ineradicable
inerasable
inerrability
inerrable
inerudite
inexcitable
inexcusability
inexcusable
inexecution
inexertion
inexhausted
inexhaustibility
inexhaustible
inexistence
inexistent
inexpedience
inexpediency
inexpedient
inexpensive
inexperience
inexperienced
inexpert
inexpiable
inexplainable
inexplicability
inexplicable
inexplicit
inexpressive
inextensibility
inextensible
inextension
inextinguishable
infestivity
infrequence
infrequency
infrequent
innavigable
inobservant
inofficial
insalubrity
insalutary
insanitary
insanitation
inseparability
insociability
insociable
insocial
insufficience
insupposable
insusceptibility
intransient
inurbane
inurbanity
inutile
inutility
inutterable

·IN *suffix* In chemistry, generally denoting neutral compounds, as fats, proteins, glucosides, glycerides. Compare –INE. [<L. *–ina* or Gr. *–ine*]

IN A·CHUS (–kŭs) In Greek mythology, a river god and the first king of Argos; son of Oceanus and Tethys; father of Io. Athena and Poseidon, quarreling over Argos, chose Inachus to arbitrate; when he decided in favor of Athena, Poseidon took revenge by depriving Argos of his waters, thereby dooming it to aridity.

IN·AC TION *noun* A state of inactivity; forbearance from action; idleness.

IN·AC′·TI VATE *tr. verb* [·VAT·ED, ·VAT ING] To render inactive, as the complement of a serum by the application of heat, or a military unit by removal from the roster of active units. —IN AC·TI·VA′·TION *noun.*

IN·AC·TIVE *adj.* 1 Characterized by inaction; not making special exertion or effort. 2 Marked by absence of effort or desire for action; indolent. 3 Without power to act. 4 Having no effect or action upon polarized light. See synonyms under IDLE, PASSIVE, SLOW. —IN·AC·TIVE·LY *adv.* —IN AC·TIV′ I TY, IN·AC·TIVE NESS *noun.*

IN AC TU [L.] In reality.

IN AD VER′·TENCE *noun* 1 The quality of being inadvertent; want of care or circumspection. 2 An effect of inattention; oversight; as, his error was a mere *inadvertence*. Also IN AD VER′·TEN CY.

IN·AD VER′·TENT (–vŭr′·tĕnt) *adj.* 1 Done without consideration. 2 Habitually heedless. —·LY *adv.*

IN·AD·VIS′·A·BLE (–vī′·zuh·bl) *adj.* Not advisable. —IN·AD·VIS·A·BIL′ I TY *noun.*

·INÆ *suffix* Feminine plural termination of Latin adjectives ending in *–inus*: used in zoology to form the names of subfamilies; as, Carinæ.

IN Æ TER NUM (ec·tūr′·num) [L.] Forever; in eternity.

IN·A·LIEN·A·BLE (in·āl′·yĕn–) *adj.* Not transferable; that cannot be rightfully taken away. —IN·A·LIEN·A·BIL′·I·TY, IN·A·LIEN·A·BLE·NESS *noun* —IN·A·LIEN·A·BLY *adv.*

IN·AL·TER·A·BLE (in·awl′·tur–) *adj.* That cannot be altered; unalterable. —IN·AL·TER·A·BIL′·I·TY, IN·AL·TER·A·BLE·NESS *noun* —IN·AL·TER·A·BLY *adv.*

IN·AM·O·RA′·TA (–rah′·tuh) *noun* A woman with whom one is enamored; sweetheart. [<It. *innamorata*] —IN·AM·O·RA′·TO *noun masc.* [·TOS *pl.*]

IN–AND–IN *adj. & adv.* 1 From animals of the same or closely related parentage; as, breeding *in–and–in*. 2 Figuratively, with continuous reciprocal action.

IN AND OUT Appearing and disappearing; as, he was weaving *in and out*.

IN–AND–OUT *adj.* Waving; zig–zag.

IN·ANE *adj.* 1 Wanting in understanding; silly. 2 Having no substance or contents; vacant. —*noun* That which is void of substance or of power; any vacuity; infinite space. [<L. *inanis*, empty]

IN·AN·I·MATE (–mit) *adj.* Wanting in life and animation; not animate: opposed to *sentient*. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

IN·A·NI′·TION (–nish′·un) *noun* The state of being void or empty; exhaustion from lack of nourishment. [<LL. *inanitio*, emptiness, <L. *inanis*, empty]

IN·AN·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The condition of being inane

or empty; inanition; lack of sense. 2 A frivolous or silly thing; a stupid remark.

IN·AP·PE·TENCE *noun* A lack of appetite or desire. Also **IN·AP·PE·TEN·CY.** —**IN·AP·PE·TENT** *adj.*

IN·ARCH *tr. verb* To graft by attaching a branch without severing it from the parent stock until it has become united with the new stock; graft by approach.

IN·ARM *tr. verb* To encircle with or as with the arms; embrace.

IN·AR·TIC·U·LA′·TA Same as ECARDINES.

IN·AR·TIC′·U·LATE (-yu·lit) *adj.* 1 Indistinctly or unintelligibly uttered by the speech organs. 2 Incapable of speech; dumb. 3 Unspoken; unexpressed. 4 Not jointed or segmented, as certain worms; also, not hinged. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·AT·TEN′·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Neglecting or failing to pay attention; careless. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: absent, absent-minded, careless, heedless, inconsiderate, listless, neglectful, negligent, regardless, remiss, restless, unmindful, unobservant. See ABSTRACTED. *Antonyms*: attentive, careful, considerate, heedful, listening, noticing, noting, observing, regardful, studious, thoughtful, watchful.

IN·AU′·GU·RATE (-gü·rāte) *tr. verb* [**·RAT·ED, ·RAT·ING**] 1 To invest with an office in a formal manner. 2 To begin; originate; usually of something successful or beneficial. 3 To celebrate the opening or introduction of. See synonyms under INSTALL. [<L. *in*, in, + *augur*, diviner] —**IN·AU·GU·RAL** *adj.* —**IN·AU′·GU·RA·TOR** *noun* —**IN·AU·GU·RA·TO·RY** *adj.*

IN·AU·GU·RA′·TION *noun* The act or ceremony of inaugurating. See synonyms under ACCESSION, BEGINNING.

INAUGURATION DAY The day for the inauguration of a president of the United States following his election; January 20. Prior to 1937 the date was March 4.

IN′·BE·ING *noun* 1 Existence as a part of, or quality in, something; inherent existence. 2 Essential nature; that which a thing is in itself.

IN·BOARD *adj.* 1 Inside the hull or bulwarks of a ship: used also adverbially. 2 Toward the inside: said of machinery.

IN·BORN *adj.* Implanted by nature; innate. See synonyms under INHERENT.

IN·BOUND *adj.* Bound inward; as, an *inbound* ship.

IN·BREATHE (-breeth′) *tr. verb* To infuse by breathing or by inspiration; also, to draw in, as breath; inhale.

IN·BRED *adj.* 1 Bred within; innate. 2 Bred from closely related parents. See synonyms under INHERENT.

IN·BREED *tr. verb* 1 To develop or produce within. 2 To breed by continual mating of nearly related stock.

IN·BURST *noun* A bursting from without inward, or that which bursts in; as, *inburst* of water.

IN·BY (-bī) *adv.* Toward the inside; especially, toward the interior of a mine, and away from the shaft; in Scotch use, toward the fireplace: opposed to *outby*. Also **IN·BYE.**

IN·CA (ing′·kuh) *noun* 1 An emperor or chief of Peru or one of its divisions, at the time of the Spanish conquest. 2 One of the native Quechuan Indians formerly dominant in Peru. [<Peru. *inca*, a noble]

IN·CAGE *tr. verb* To encage.

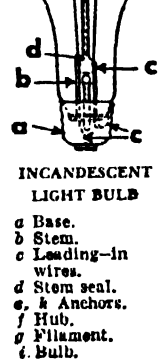
IN·CA·LES′·CENT *adj.* Growing warm; increasing in heat. [<L. *in*, in, + *calesco*, grow warm] —**·CENCE** *noun.*

IN CAM′·E·RA [L.] 1 In secret; privately. 2 [Law] In chambers.

IN·CAN (ing′·kun) *noun* 1 A member of the Inca Empire. 2 Quechua. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Inca Empire, its culture, or to its people.

IN CAN·DESCE′ (-dĕs′) *verb* [**·DESCED′** (dĕst′), **·DESC′·ING** (dĕs′·ing)] To cause to glow or grow luminous with heat; also, to be or become incandescent. —**IN·CAN·DES′·CENCE, IN CAN·DES′·CEN·CY** *noun.*

IN CAN·DES′·CENT (-dĕs′·ĕnt) *adj.* 1 Made luminous by heat; white or glowing with heat. 2 Of or pertaining to a lamp the light of which is derived from incandescing material such as the filament in an incandescent electric lamp or the mantle in a Welsbach burner. [<L. *in*, in, + *candesco*, grow hot, <*candeo*, glow] —**·LY** *adv.*



INCANDESCENT LIGHT BULB

a Base.
b Stem.
c Leading-in wires.
d Stem seal.
e, *k* Anchors.
f Hub.
g Filament.
i. Bulb.

IN·CAN·TA′·TION *noun* The utterance of magical words for enchantment or exorcism; the formula so used; hence, by extension, any magic or sorcery. See synonyms under SORCERY. [<L. *incanto* <*in*, in, + *canto*, sing] —**IN′·CAN·TA·TOR** *noun* —**IN·CAN′·TA·TO·RY** *adj.*

IN·CA·PAC′·I·TATE (-pās′·i·tāte) *tr. verb* [**·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING**] 1 To deprive of capacity. 2 To deprive of political capacity; disqualify. —**IN·CA·PAC·I·TA′·TION** *noun.*

IN·CA·PAC′·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 Lack of capacity; incapability. 2 [Law] Want of competency. See synonyms under IDIOCY.

IN·CAP′·SU·LATE *tr. verb* To shorten by telescoping.

IN·CAR′·CER·ATE *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To shut up in a prison. —*adj.* Imprisoned. [<L. *in*, in, + *carcer*, jail] —**IN·CAR·CER·A′·TION** *noun* —**IN·CAR′·CER·A·TOR** *noun.*

IN CAR′·DI·NATE *tr. verb* [**·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] 1 To establish in or institute at a particular Roman Catholic church, diocese, or place as principal priest, deacon, etc. 2 To make a cardinal; elevate to a cardinal's rank. [<L. *in*, in, + *cardo*, hinge] —**IN·CAR·DI·NA′·TION** *noun.*

IN·CAR·NA·DINE (-dīn) *tr. verb* [**·DINED** (dind), **·DIN·ING**] To dye red or flesh-color. —*adj.* Of pale-red, pink, flesh, or blood color. [<F. *incarnadin* <*incarnat*, flesh-colored]

IN·CAR·NANT *adj.* Promoting the granulation of wounds. —*noun* An agent that promotes wound-healing. Also **IN CAR·NA·TIVE** (-tiv).

IN CAR·NATE (in·car′·nāte) *tr. verb* [**·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] 1 To embody in flesh; cause to assume a living bodily form. 2 To give or endow with shape or form; actualize; as, a doctrine *incarnated* in institutions. 3 To embody in a living being; as, the warrior *incarnates* the spirit of battle. —*adj.* (in·car′·nit) 1 Invested with flesh. 2 Hence, embodied in flesh; personified. In such phrases as *a fiend incarnate*, the adjective is nearly synonymous with arrant, unmitigated. 3 Flesh-colored; roseate. [<IN- + L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh]

IN CAR·NA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of becoming incarnate; especially, the assumption of the human nature by Jesus Christ as the second person of the Trinity. 2 That which is personified by, or embodied in or as in human form; personification; embodiment of a quality, idea, principle, etc.; specifically, an avatar. 3 The process of healing in a wound.

IN·CASE *tr. verb* [**·CASED, ·CAS·ING**] To enclose in a case; enclose in or surround with anything; often spelled *encase*.

IN·CASE·MENT *noun* 1 The act of incasing, or the state of being incased. 2 That which incases. —**THEORY OF INCASEMENT** An old theory of reproduction that assumes each ovum to contain a fully formed organism in miniature; preformation.

IN·CA·VA′·TION *noun* The act of making hollow, or the hollow itself. [<L. *in*, in, + *cavus*, hollow]

IN CEN′·DI·A·RY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to malicious setting on fire. 2 Tending to inflame passion. 3 Capable of generating intense heat, as any of various substances such as magnesium, thermit, or white phosphorus; also, containing such a substance; as, an *incendiary* bomb. —*noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 One who maliciously sets a building on fire; one who commits arson. 2 One who excites to sedition, inflames evil passions, or the like. 3 An incendiary bomb or shell. [<L. *incendiarius* <*incendium*, a fire] —**IN·CEN·DI·A·RISM** (-rizm) *noun.*

IN·CENSE *tr. verb* [**IN·CENSED, IN·CENS·ING**] To inflame or incite to anger. [<L. *incensus* <*incendo*, set on fire] —**IN·CENSE·MENT** *noun* —**IN·CEN·SOR** *noun.*

Synonyms: anger, chafe, enrage, exasperate, fire, gall, goad, heat, inflame, irritate, provoke, sting. *Antonyms*: allay, appease, conciliate, mollify, pacify, placate, soothe.

IN·CENSE *noun* 1 An aromatic substance that exhales perfume during combustion, as certain gums and spices. 2 The odor or fumes of spices, etc., burnt as an act of worship. 3 Any agreeable perfume: used also figuratively. —*verb* [**·CENSED, ·CENS·ING**] To perfume with incense; burn incense. [<L. *incensum* <*incendo*, burn]

IN·CEN·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Encouraging or impelling. —*noun* That which incites, or tends to incite, to action. See synonyms under IMPULSE, MOTIVE. [<L. *incentus* <*in-* + *canere*, sing] —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·CEPT *tr. verb* 1 To receive; specifically, in biology, to take in, as a cell or organism. 2 To begin; undertake. [<L. *inceptus* <*incipio*, begin]

IN·CEP·TION *noun* The act of beginning or state of being begun; also, the initial period. See synonyms under BEGINNING.

IN CEP·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Noting the beginning or commencement of an action or occurrence; initial. 2 Inchoative; referring especially to a class of Latin verbs formed by adding *-scere* to the present stem; as, *cale(scere)*, to grow warm, from *cale(re)*, to be hot. —*noun* That which tends to commence; an inceptive word or clause; an inchoative. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·CER·TI·TUDE (-sûr′·ti·tūde) *noun* 1 The state of being uncertain; uncertainty. 2 Obscurity. [<F. <L. *incertus*, uncertain]

IN·CES·SANT *adj.* Continued or repeated without cessation. See synonyms under CONTINUAL, PERPETUAL. [<L. *in-*, not, + *cesso*, cease] —**IN·CES·SAN·CY** *noun* —**IN·CES·SANT·LY** *adv.*

IN·CEST *noun* 1 Sexual intercourse between persons too nearly related for legal marriage. 2 Sexual intercourse between two persons allied by spiritual relationships contracted through baptism or confirmation: also **SPIRITUAL INCEST.** [<L. *incestum* <*in-*, not, + *castus*, pure]

IN·CES·TU·OUS (-choo- *or* -tyoo·us) *adj.* 1 Guilty of incest. 2 Of the nature of incest. —**·LY** *adv.*

INCH *noun* 1 An English linear measure, customary in the United States; the twelfth part of a foot or 2.54 centimeters.

2 In meteorology, the amount of snow or rain which would cover a surface to such a depth; as, an *inch* of rain. 3 In physics, the amount of pressure equivalent to the weight of a fluid column, as mercury, having such a height. 4 An exceedingly small distance, amount of time, or quantity of material.
—*verb* 1 To mark with lines an inch apart; to measure in inches. 2 To advance or retire or cause to move by inches or small degrees; also, to dole or give in small portions, as if by inches. [<OE. *ynce* <L. *uncia*, twelfth part]

INCH *noun* An island: a frequent element in Scottish local names; as, *Inch*colm. [<Gael. *innis*, island]

INCH·MEAL *adv.* Inch by inch; piecemeal. —*noun* A fragment an inch long; a little piece.

IN′ CHO·ATE (in′·kō·āte *or* in·kō′·it) *adj.* Existing in its elements; begun or entered upon, but not in full existence or operation; incipient. —*verb* (in′·kō·āte) [·ATED, ·ATING] To begin. [<L. *inchoatus* <*inchoo*, begin] —**IN·CHO·ATE LY** *adv.* —**IN·CHO·A′·TION, IN·CHO·ATE NESS** *noun.*

IN CHO·A·TIVE (–kō′·uh·tiv) *adj.* 1 Inceptive. 2 Inchoate; incipient. —*noun* That which begins or expresses beginning, an inceptive; especially, an inceptive verb.

INCH·WORM (–wŭrm) *noun* A measuring worm, the larva of a geometrid moth (family *Geometridæ*).

IN CI DENCE *noun* 1 A falling, or the direction of fall, as the course of a body or ray in relation to a surface upon which it impinges. 2 The rate or range of occurrence of a disease; as, a high *incidence* of typhus. Also [Obs.] **IN CI·DEN CY.** [<F. <L. *incido*, fall upon]

IN CI DENT *noun* 1 Anything that takes place as part of an action or in connection with an event; a subordinate or concomitant event or act. 2 Hence, a happening in general, especially one of little importance; any event; an occurrence. 3 Something characteristically, naturally, or legally depending upon, connected with, or contained in another thing as its principal. See synonyms under ACCIDENT, CIRCUMSTANCE, EVENT, SCENE, STORY.
—*adj.* 1 Falling upon or into something; impinging from without; as, *incident* rays. 2 Likely to befall; naturally or usually appertaining or attending; as, danger *incident* to travel. 3 Of the nature of an incident or concomitant; belonging subsidiarily; appurtenant; as, the right of alienation is *incident* to a title in fee simple. 4 [Obs.] Incidental.

IN CI DEN′ TAL *adj.* 1 Occurring in the course of something else; contingent. 2 Happening without regularity or design, casual. —*noun* 1 Something that is incidental, contingent, or fortuitous; a subordinate or minor occurrence, circumstance, or result; especially, a minor or casual expense or item: often used in the plural. 2 In the tonic sol-fa system, a tone foreign to a chord. —**IN·CI DEN′·TAL LY** *adv.*
Synonyms (adj.): accessory, accidental, casual, chance, collateral, concomitant, concurrent, contingent, fortuitous, occasional. That is *incidental* which comes in the regular course of things, but is not viewed as primary or important; as, an *incidental* allusion, reference, or mention. That which is *incidental* is subordinate to the main design; that which is *accidental* occurs without design. Compare ACCIDENT. *Antonyms*: essential, fundamental, independent, inherent, invariable, regular, systematic, underlying.

IN CIN′ ER ATE *tr. verb* [ATED, ATING] To consume with fire, reduce to ashes. See synonyms under BURN. [<L. *in*, to, + *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes]

IN CIN ER A′ TION *noun* The act or state of cremation.

IN CIN′ ER A TOR *noun* One who or that which incinerates; specifically, a furnace or apparatus for reducing any substance to ashes, as for consuming refuse or for cremating.

IN CIP I ENCE *noun* Inception; the state of being incipient. Also **IN CIP·I EN·CY.**

IN CIP I·ENT *adj.* Belonging to the first stages. [<L. *incipio*, begin] —**·LY** *adv.*

IN CISE (–sīze′) *tr. verb* [IN·CISED, IN·CIS·ING] 1 To cut into; carve in intaglio. 2 To cut with a sharp instrument; gash. [<L. *in*, into, + *cædo*, cut]

IN CISED (–sīzed) *adj.* 1 Cut in; engraved. 2 Notched irregularly but sharply, as a leaf or an insect's wing.

IN CI SION (–sizh′·un) *noun* 1 The act of incising; also, an opening made with a cutting instrument: a cut; gash. 2 A division of soft parts with a cutting instrument, as in surgery. 3 Sharpness; incisiveness; trenchancy. 4 A slit or notch, having the appearance of a cut, as in the margin of a leaf, of a butterfly's wing, etc.

IN·CI·SIVE (–sī′·siv) *adj.* 1 Having the power of incising: hence, figuratively, cutting; trenchant; acute; as, *incisive* wit; an *incisive* style. 2 Pertaining to an incisor. Also **IN CI SO·RY.** —**IN·CI·SIVE·LY** *adv.* —**IN·CI·SIVE·NESS** *noun.*

IN CI SOR (–sī′·zur) *adj.* Adapted for cutting. —*noun* A front or cutting tooth.

IN CI SURE (–sizh′·yur) *noun* An incision; cut.

IN CI TANT *adj.* Inciting; instigating. —*noun* One who or that which incites.

IN CI·TA′·TION *noun* 1 Incitement. 2 An incentive.

IN·CITE *tr. verb* [IN·CIT·ED, IN·CIT·ING] To impel to a particular action; urge onward; instigate. See synonyms under ARGUE, ACTUATE, INFLUENCE, PERSUADE, SPUR, STIR. [<L. *incito* <*in*, in, + *cito*, arouse, summon] —**IN·CI·TA·TIVE** *adj.* —**IN·CIT·ER** *noun.*

IN·CITE MENT *noun* 1 The act of inciting. 2 That which incites. See synonyms under IMPULSE.

IN·CI·VISM (–vizm) *noun* Lack of loyalty to a country, state, or city.

IN·CLASP *tr. verb* To enclasp.

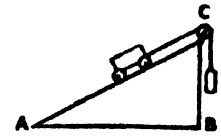
IN·CLEM·ENT *adj.* Not clement; harsh; severe; rigorous, as weather; unpropitious or untoward. —**IN·CLEM·EN·CY** *noun.*

IN·CLI·NA′ TION *noun* 1 Deviation from a given direction, especially from the vertical or horizontal; the act of inclining or state of being inclined. 2 A slope or declivity. 3 A mental bent or tendency; predilection. 4 The angle between two lines, planes, etc. —**IN·CLI′ NA·TO·RY** *adj.*
Synonyms: appetite, attraction, bent, bias, desire, direction, disposition, drift, fancy, predilection, prepossession, proclivity, proneness, propensity, tendency. See AIM, APPETITE, ATTACHMENT, DESIRE, DIRECTION, FANCY, RELISH, WILL. *Antonyms*: aversion, disinclination, dislike, opposition, repulsion, resistance.

IN·CLINE *verb* (in cline′) [IN·CLINED, IN·CLIN·ING] 1 To bend; slope; tend downward or aside; also, to cause to bend, stoop, lean, or slope. 2 To have an inclination or tendency; also, to give an inclination or propensity to; be or cause to be disposed. 3 To approximate or tend. See synonyms under ACTUATE, DRAW, INFLUENCE, LEAN, PERSUADE, TIP. —**TO INCLINE ONE'S EAR** To hear with favor; heed. —*noun* (in′·cline *or* in cline′) That which inclines from the horizontal; a gradient; slope. [<F. *incliner* <L. *in*, upon, + *clino*, lean] —**IN·CLIN·A BLE** *adj.* —**IN·CLIN·ER** *noun.*

IN CLINED *adj.* Bent out of line, or making an angle with some standard; having a tendency in some (specified) direction; specifically, in botany, bent out of the perpendicular, or with the convex side up.

INCLINED PLANE A plane forming any angle but a right angle with a horizontal plane: one of the so-called six mechanical powers.



INCLINED PLANE
AB Base.
BC Height.
AC Inclined plane.

IN·CLI·NOM′ E TER *noun* An instrument for measuring inclination or slope, as of the ground, or indicating the angle of an airplane in relation to it, or of the axis of an aircraft; clinometer. [<L. *inclino*, incline, + Gr. *metron*, measure]

IN CLOSE, IN CLO SURE Same as ENCLOSE, etc.

IN CLUDE *tr. verb* [·CLUD·ED, ·CLUD·ING] 1 To comprise as a component part. 2 To enclose within; contain. 3 [Obs.] To bring to an end; conclude. [<L. *includo* <*in*, in, + *claudo*, close] —**IN CLUD I BLE** *adj.*

IN·CLUD ED (–klōō′·ded) *adj.* In botany, designating stamens or style not projecting above the corolla.

IN CLU SION (–zhun) *noun* 1 The act of including; restriction. 2 That which is included; specifically, a substance either gaseous (as air), liquid (as water), or solid (as a crystal), enclosed in a mineral, usually in a crystal; also, any inactive particle lodged in a living cell.

INCLUSION BODY A small, stainable body found in the cytoplasm or nucleus of cells infected with a filtrable virus, as rabies or smallpox.

IN CLU SIVE (–siv) *adj.* 1 Including the things, times, places, limits, or extremes mentioned, as, from A to Z *inclusive*. 2 Including within; surrounding: often with *of*; as, the list is *inclusive of* all the items. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·COG I·TA BLE (in·cŏj′–) *adj.* Not capable of being known; inconceivable. [<L. *incogitabilis*, not cogitable] —**IN COG I·TA·BIL′ I·TY** *noun.*

IN COG I TANT (in·cŏj′–) *adj.* Unthinking: thoughtless.

IN COG NI·TO (in·cŏg′–) *adj. & adv.* Unknown; under an assumed name, so as to avoid notice or ceremony. —*noun* [TOS *pl.*] 1 The assumption of a fictitious name or character. 2 One who passes under an assumed name. [<It. <L. *incognitus*, unknown] —**IN·COG·NI TA** *noun & adj. fem.*

IN CO HER′ ENCE (–heer′·uns) *noun* 1 Want of coherence. 2 Looseness or separateness of material particles. 3 That which is incoherent. Also **IN CO·HER′·EN·CY.**

IN CO HER′ ENT (–heer′·ent) *adj.* 1 Having little or no coherence; incongruous; unconnected. 2 Manifesting incoherence in thought, speech, or action. 3 Without physical coherence of parts. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN COME (–cŭm) *noun* 1 Money, or other benefit, periodically received; also, the amount so received. 2 The gain derived from capital, or labor, or both, inclusive of profit gained through the sale or conversion of capital assets. 3 [Obs.] The act of coming in; an incoming; specifically, the influx of divine grace into the soul. —**EARNED INCOME** Income from labor, professional work, or business. —**UNEARNED INCOME** Income from capital investments, etc.

IN′·COM·ER (–cŭm·ur) *noun* One who or that which comes in; one who follows or succeeds another.

INCOME TAX See under TAX.

IN′ COM·ING *adj.* Coming in or about to come in; as, an

incoming tenant, *incoming* profits. —*noun* 1 The act of coming in; entrance or arrival. 2 Income.

IN·COM·MODE' *tr. verb* [·MOD'·ED, ·MOD'·ING] To cause inconvenience to; disturb. [<L. *in–*, not, + *commodus*, fit, suitable]

IN COM MO'·DI·OUS *adj.* Not commodious; not affording sufficient accommodation; inconvenient. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun* —IN COM MOD' I·TY *noun.*

IN·COM·MU NI CA' DO (–kə'·dō) *adj. & adv.* Confined without the opportunity to communicate; as, he was held *incommunicado*. [<Sp.]

IN COM PA·RA BLE *adj.* 1 Not admitting of comparison, as being inapproachable; peerless. 2 Unsuitable for comparison. See synonyms under RARE. [<F. <L. *in–*, not, + *compara*, compare] —IN COM PA·RA·BIL' I TY, IN COM·PA·RA·BLE·NESS *noun* —IN COM PA·RA BLY *adv.*

IN COM PAT·I BIL' I TY *noun* 1 The quality of being incompatible; also IN COM PAT' I·BLE NESS. 2 That which is incompatible; usually in the plural.

IN·COM PAT' I BLE *adj.* 1 Not compatible; incapable of existing together in agreement or harmony, discordant. 2 Incapable of use in combination, as certain drugs; mutually antagonistic, as different blood types. See synonyms under CONTRARY, INCONGRUOUS. —IN COM PAT' I BLY *adv.*

IN·COM PE TENT *adj.* 1 Not competent; unable to do what is required. 2 Not legally qualified. See synonyms under BAD. —*noun* An incompetent person. —IN COM PE TENCE, IN·COM PE TEN·CY *noun* —IN COM PE TENT LY *adv.*

IN COM·PLETE' *adj.* 1 Not complete; imperfect; lacking in certain parts, as some flowers. 2 Designating a type of chemical reaction which is reversible. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun* —IN COM PLE' TION *noun.*

IN·COM PRE HEN' SI BLE *adj.* 1 Not comprehensible; not understandable; inconceivable. 2 That cannot be included or confined within limits. See synonyms under MYSTERIOUS. —IN·COM·PRE HEN SI·BIL' I·TY, IN COM PRE HEN'·SI BLE·NESS *noun* —IN COM PRE HEN'·SI·BLY *adv.*

IN·COM PRE HEN' SION (–shun) *noun* Lack of understanding.

IN·COM PRE·HEN'·SIVE (–sīv) *adj.* Not comprehensive; limited.

IN·CON·CEIV'·A·BLE *adj.* 1 That cannot be conceived; incomprehensible; hence, sometimes, incredible, impossible. 2 Involving a contradiction in terms, inherently contradictory. —IN·CON CEIV' A·BLE NESS, IN·CON CEIV·A·BIL'·I·TY *noun* —IN CON CEIV' A·BLY *adv.*

IN CON·DITE (–dit *or* –dīte) *adj.* Badly constructed; irregular. [<L. *in–*, not, + *condo*, put together]

IN·CON GRU ENT (–kŏng'·grōō·ənt) *adj.* Incongruous. —IN·CON GRU ENCE *noun* —IN CON GRU ENT·LY *adv.*

IN CON GRU'·I TY (in kŏng·grōō'·i·ti) *noun* [TIES *pl.*] 1 The state of being incongruous; lack of harmony or suitableness. 2 That which is incongruous.

IN CON GRU·OUS (–kŏng'·grōō·us) *adj.* 1 Not congruous. 2 Composed of inharmonious elements. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

Synonyms: absurd, conflicting, contradictory, contrary, discordant, discrepant, ill-matched, inapposite, inappropriate, incommensurable, incompatible, inconsistent, inharmonious, irreconcilable, mismatched, mismated, repugnant, unsuitable. Two or more things that do not fit well together, or are not adapted to each other, are said to be *incongruous*; a thing is said to be *incongruous* that is not adapted to the time, place, or occasion; the term is also applied to a thing made up of ill-assorted parts or *inharmonious* elements. *Discordant* is applied to all things that jar in association like musical notes that are not in accord; *inharmonious* has the same original sense, but is a milder term. *Incompatible* primarily signifies unable to sympathize or feel alike; *inconsistent* means unable to stand together. Things are *incompatible* which cannot exist together in harmonious relations, and whose action when associated tends to ultimate extinction of one by the other. *Inconsistent* applies to things that cannot be made to agree in thought with each other, or with some standard of truth or right; slavery and freedom are *inconsistent* with each other in theory, and *incompatible* in fact. *Incongruous* applies to relations, *unsuitable* to purpose or use; two colors are *incongruous* which cannot be agreeably associated; either may be *unsuitable* for a person, a room, or an occasion. *Incommensurable* is a mathematical term, applying to two or more quantities that have no common measure or aliquot part. See CONTRARY. *Antonyms*: accordant, agreeing, compatible, consistent, harmonious, suitable.

IN·CON SE QUENT *adj.* 1 Contrary to reasonable inference. 2 Not according to sequence; hence, irrelevant. 3 Illogical in thought or action; eccentric. —IN·CON·SE·QUENCE *noun* —IN·CON·SE·QUENT LY *adv.*

INCONSEQUENT DRAINAGE A drainage established prior to the deformation of the drained section, and continuing after such a change in the earth's surface.

IN·CON·SE·QUEN'·TIAL (–kwĕn'·shul) *adj.* Of little consequence. —IN·CON SE QUEN·TI·AL'·I·TY (–kwĕn·shĭ·ăl'·i·ti) *noun* —IN·CON·SE·QUEN'·TIAL·LY *adv.*

IN·CON·SID'·ER ATE (–it) *adj.* 1 Not considerate; thoughtless. 2 Showing want of consideration. See synonyms under BLUFF, IMPRUDENT, INATTENTIVE. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun* —IN·CON·SID·ER·A'·TION *noun.*

IN·CON·SIS'·TEN CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being inconsistent; logical incompatibility; lack of uniformity or coherence in thought or conduct. 2 That which is inconsistent. Also IN·CON·SIS' TENCE.

IN·CON·SIS' TENT *adj.* 1 Logically incompatible. 2 Self-contradictory. 3 Not consistent; capricious. See synonyms under CONTRARY, INCONGRUOUS. —·LY *adv.*

IN CON STANT *adj.* Not constant; fickle; variable. See synonyms under FICKLE, VAIN. —IN CON STAN CY *noun* —IN CON STANT LY *adv.*

IN CON·TEST' A BLE *adj.* Not admitting of controversy. —IN CON·TEST'·A BLY *adv.*

Synonyms: certain, impregnable, incontrovertible, indisputable, indubitable, irrefragable, unassailable, undeniable, undoubted, unquestionable. *Antonyms*: apocryphal, doubtful, dubious, fictitious, hypothetical, problematical, questionable, uncertain, unsustained, unverified.

IN CON·TI·NENT *adj.* 1 Not continent; exercising no control over the appetites or passions; unchaste. 2 Unrestrained; as, an *incontinent* passion. 3 [Obs.] Immediate. —IN CON·TI NENCE, IN·CON TI NEN CY *noun* —IN·CON·TI·NENT LY, [Obs.] IN CON TI NENT *adv.*

IN CON VE' NIENCE (–veen'·yĕns) *noun* 1 The state of being inconvenient. 2 A disadvantage; embarrassment. Also IN CON·VE' NIEN CY. —*tr. verb* [NIENCED, ·NIENC ING] To put to inconvenience.

IN CON VE' NIENT (–veen'·yĕnt) *adj.* 1 Not convenient; incommodious; embarrassing. 2 Not expedient; unsuitable. —·LY *adv.*

IN CO NY *adj.* [Obs.] Delectable; dainty. [Origin uncertain]

IN CO OR DI NA' TION *noun* Lack of coordination, lack of balance or harmony between moving parts, inability to effect voluntary muscular actions in proper order and at adequate speed.

IN COR' PO RATE *verb* (–rāte) [·RAT ED, ·RAT·ING] 1 To combine or be combined together so as to form one harmonious whole; form into or unite with a body, include, blend. 2 To embody, give definite form to 3 To form or enter into a legal corporation. See synonyms under ENROL, MIX, UNITE.

—*adj.* (–rĭt) 1 Joined, or intimately associated 2 Incorporated. [<L. *in*, in, + CORPORATE] —IN COR' PO RA TIVE *adj.*

IN COR PO RATE (–rĭt) *adj.* 1 Not consisting of matter; incorporeal. 2 Not formed into a corporation. [<L. *in–*, not, + CORPORATE]

IN COR PO·RA' TION *noun* 1 The act of incorporating. 2 A corporation. 3 The combining of elements

IN COR' PO RA TOR *noun* 1 One who forms a corporation. 2 One of the members of a corporation named in the incorporating charter.

IN COR PO'·RE·AL *adj.* 1 Not consisting of matter; immaterial. 2 Pertaining to the immaterial world. 3 Not appreciable by the senses; intangible, as, *incorporeal* rights. Also [Obs.] IN COR PO·RAL. —IN COR PO' RE AL ISM *noun* —IN COR PO' RE AL LY *adv.*

IN COR·PO RE'·I TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] 1 The quality of being not material. 2 An incorporeal entity.

IN·CORPSE *tr. verb* [Obs.] To incorporate

IN·COR RI GI BLE (–kŏr'·i·ji·bl) *adj.* 1 That cannot be corrected. 2 Depraved beyond reform. —*noun* One who is beyond correction. [<L. *in–*, not, + CORRIGIBLE] —IN COR·RI·GI·BLE NESS, IN·COR RI·GI BIL'·I·TY *noun* —IN·COR·RI·GI·BLY *adv.*

IN COR·RUPT' *adj.* 1 Not depraved nor defiled morally; above the power of bribes; pure. 2 Not marred in physical substance; not acted upon by decay. 3 Not tainted by other idioms; free from error, as a language 4 Unchanged; unaltered, as a text. Also IN COR·RUPT' ED. [<L. *incorruptus* <*in–*, not, + CORRUPT] —IN COR RUPT' LY *adv.* —IN COR·RUPT' NESS *noun* —IN·COR·RUP' TION *noun* —IN·COR RUP'·TIVE *adj.*

IN·COR·RUPT' I BLE *adj.* Incapable of corruption; especially, not accessible to bribery. See synonyms under FAITHFUL, IMMORTAL, JUST, MORAL. —IN COR RUPT I BIL'·I·TY, IN COR·RUPT'·I·BLE NESS *noun* —IN·COR RUPT'·I BLY *adv.*

IN·CRAS·SATE (–āte) *verb* [·SAT ED, ·SAT ING] To make or become thick or thicker; specifically in pharmacy, to thicken (a fluid) as by mixing or evaporation. —*adj.* Thickened, as the antennæ or femora of certain insects and the leaves of the houseleek: also IN CRAS SAT ED. [<L. *in*, in, + *crassus*, thick]

IN·CRAS SA'·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of thickening. 2 A thickening or swelling. —IN·CRAS·SA·TIVE *adj.*

IN·CREASE *verb* [IN·CREASED, IN·CREAS·ING] To augment or make greater; enlarge; become greater; grow, as in bulk, quantity, number, or degree; multiply.

—IN·CREASE *noun* 1 A growing larger or greater; augmentation. 2 That which is added; increment; specifically, produce, as of crops; increment by generation; progeny, commercial or financial increment; profit; interest 3 Same as INCREASER (pipe). [<OF. *encreistre* <L. *in*, in, + *cresco*, grow] —IN CREAS·A·BLE *adj.* —IN·CREAS·ING LY *adv*

Synonyms (verb): advance, aggravate, augment, enhance, enlarge, exaggerate, extend, heighten, intensify, magnify, prolong, raise. See ADD, AGGRAVATE, AMPLIFY, FLOURISH, PROPAGATE, SWELL. *Antonyms*: abbreviate, abridge, contract, curtail, decrease, diminish, reduce, waste.

Synonyms (noun): access, accession, accretion, addendum, addition, aggravation, amplification, appendage, augmentation, complement, enhancement, enlargement, expansion, extension, growth, harvest, improvement, increment, product, reenforcement, return. See ACCESSION, HARVEST, PROGRESS. *Antonyms*: abbreviation, contraction, deduction, diminution, expenditure, loss, subtraction, waste.

IN CREAS·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which increases; a breeder; grower; specifically, in plumbing, a pipe-fitting for joining the female end of a small pipe to the male end of a large one. 2 [Obs.] One who advances or promotes.

IN CRED I BIL'·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being unbelievable or hard to believe. 2 An unbelievable thing.

IN CRED I BLE *adj.* Beyond or difficult of belief. ·**IN·CRED·I BLE NESS** *noun* —**IN·CRED·I BLY** *adv.*

IN CRE DU'·LI TY (-dū'·li·ti) *noun* Indisposition to believe. See synonyms under DOUBT. Also **IN CRED U LOUS NESS.**

IN CRED U LOUS (-yu·lus) *adj.* 1 Refusing belief; skeptical. 2 Characterized by, caused by, or manifesting doubt. 3 [Obs.] Incredible. —·**LY** *adv.*

IN' CRE MATE *tr. verb* [·MAT ED, ·MAT ING] To cremate.

IN CRE MENT *noun* 1 The act of increasing; enlargement. 2 That which is added; increase: opposed to *decrement*. 3 The amount by which a varying quantity increases between two of its stages. 4 The quantity of powder added to, or subtracted from, the propelling charge of separate loaded artillery ammunition to compensate for differences in range. See synonyms under INCREASE. —**UNEARNED INCREMENT** Any increase of value produced by forces independent of the person who receives it; specifically and originally, increase of value in land that springs from the increase of population or other cause independent of the land itself and of its owner, and which for this reason should, according to some, appertain not to the individual, but to the state. [<L. *incrementum* <*increscо*, increase] —**IN CRE MEN' TAL** *adj.*

IN CRES CENT *adj.* Characterized by increase; growing: said especially of the moon [<L. *increscо*, increase]

IN CRE TION *noun* Internal secretion or its product; a hormone.

IN CRIM' I NATE *tr. verb* [·NAT ED, ·NAT ING] To charge or connect with a crime. [<L. *in*, in, + *crimen*, a crime] —**IN CRIM I NA'·TION** *noun* — **IN CRIM' I NA TO RY** *adj.*

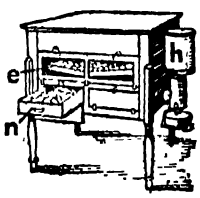
IN CROY A BLE (ăN krwa·yah'·bl) *noun* [F.] A member of the Royalist party in France who affected extravagance and foppery in dress and language during the French Directorate (1795–1799). [Literally, incredible]

IN CRUST *tr. verb* To cover with a crust or hard coat.

IN CRUS TA' TION *noun* 1 The act of incrusting, or the object incrusted. 2 A crust on the surface of a body.

IN' CU BATE (in'– *or* ing' cu-) *verb* [·BAT ED, ·BAT ING] 1 To sit upon in order to hatch, as eggs, to produce or maintain by incubation; also, to hatch by sitting, be subjected to incubation. 2 To plan. [<L. *in*, on, + *cubo*, lie] —**IN CU BA·TIVE** *adj.*

IN CU BA' TION *noun* 1 The act of hatching; state of being hatched; hence, figuratively, a planning or producing. 2 Figuratively, a brooding upon, applied especially to the moving of the Divine Spirit over chaos at the Creation (*Gen.* i, 2). 3 The period between the time of exposure to an infectious disease and its development.



INCUBATOR

e Egg-tray.
h Heater.
n Nursery drawer.

IN' CU BA TOR *noun* 1 That which incubates; specifically, a bird or fowl that sits or broods; an apparatus kept at a uniform warmth, as by a lamp, for artificial hatching of eggs; an apparatus for artificial development of micro-organisms, as bacteria, especially one in which the temperature may be regulated. 2 An appliance for keeping warm a prematurely born child.

IN CU BUS (ing'·cu-) *noun* [**IN·CU BUS ES** or **IN CU·BI** *pl.*] 1 Anything that tends to weigh down or discourage. 2 The nightmare. 3 A male demon with lascivious nocturnal habits. Compare SUCCUBUS. See synonyms under LOAD. [<L. *incubo*, lie upon]

IN CUL' CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT ED, ·CAT ING] To impress upon the mind by repeated admonition; teach. See synonyms under IMPRESS. [<L. *in*, on, + *calco*, tread] —**IN·CUL CA' TION** *noun* —**IN·CUL·CA·TOR** *noun.*

IN·CUL·PA BLE *adj.* Not culpable.

IN CUL' PATE *tr. verb* [·PAT ED, ·PAT ING] To charge with wrong-doing; implicate. [<L. *in*, in, + *culpa*, fault] —**IN CUL·PA' TION** *noun* —**IN·CUL'·PA·TO·RY** *adj.*

IN·CULT *adj.* [Obs.] 1 Uncultivated; unpolished. 2 Wanting in refinement. [<L. *in-*, not, + *cultus*, culture]

IN·CUM·BEN·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 The state of holding an office or discharging its duties or functions; also, the period during which it is held: specifically applied to an ecclesiastical benefice. 2 The state of being incumbent, or that which is incumbent, as a mental or physical burden; obligation.

IN·CUM·BENT *adj.* 1 Resting upon one as a moral obligation, or as necessary under the circumstances; obligatory. 2 Resting, leaning, or weighing wholly or partly upon something. —*noun* One who holds an office or performs official duties. [<L. *incumbo*, lie upon]

IN CUM·BER, IN CUM·BRANCE, etc. See ENCUMBER, etc.

IN CU·NAB'·U·LA (in·cū·nab'·yu·luh) *noun pl.* 1 The beginnings or the earliest monuments of an art, race, or development; cradle; birthplace. 2 [**IN·CU·NAB'·U·LUM** *sing.*] Specifically, specimens of printing and block-engraving that appeared before A.D. 1500. [<L. *in*, in, + *cunabula*, cradle] —**IN CU·NAB'·U·LAR** *adj.*

IN·CUR *tr. verb* [**IN CURRED, IN·CUR RING**] To bring upon oneself, as an injurious consequence; encounter. [<L. *incurro* <*in*, against, + *curro*, run]

IN CU·RI·A [L.] In court.

IN CUR RENT *adj.* Having or characterized by an inward-flowing current: said of the canals of sponges.

IN CUR·SION (-zhun *or* -shun) *noun* A hostile entrance into a territory; a temporary invasion; raid. See synonyms under AGGRESSION, ATTACK, INVASION. [<L. *incursio* <*incurro*, incur] —**IN·CUR SIVE** (-siv) *adj.*

IN·CUR'·VATE *verb* [·VAT ED, ·VAT ING] To curve; bend, especially inwards. —*adj.* Curved.

IN CUR·VA'·TION *noun* 1 The state of being curved or bent. 2 The act of bending. 3 The growing inward of the nails; also, an ingrowing nail.

IN CURVE *verb* To curve, or cause to curve, inward. —**IN CURVE** *noun* In baseball, a pitched ball that curves inward toward the batter. [<L. *incurvo* <*in*, in, + *curvus*, bent]

IN CUS (ing'·cŭs) *noun* [**IN'·CU·DES** (in'·cū·deez) *pl.*] 1 The central one of three small bones in the tympanum or middle ear: so called from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. See illustration under EAR. 2 The anvil-shaped upper part of a cumulonimbus cloud; anviltop. [<L., anvil] —**IN·CU DAL** *adj.*

IN CUSE (-cūze') *adj.* Formed by hammering or stamping. —*noun* An impression made by striking a coin with or against a die. —*tr. verb* [CUSED, CUS ING] To indent or impress by hammering or stamping, as a device on a coin. [<L. *incusus* <*incudo*, forge]

IND 1 India: poetic name. 2 [Obs.] Indies.

IN·DA See INDRA.

IN DA·BA (-dah'·buh) *noun* A great meeting of South African natives; parliament; council. [<Zulu]

IN' DA·GATE *tr. verb* [GAT ED, ·GAT ING] To seek or search out; investigate. [<L. *indago*] —**IN DA·GA'·TION, IN'·DA·GA TOR** *noun.*

IN' DAM INE (-een) *noun* Any of a class of feeble, unstable, organic bases derived from anilines which form bluish and greenish salts: also called *phenylene-blue*. Also **IN DAM IN.** [<IND(IGO) + AMINE]

IN·DEBT ED (-dĕt'·id) *adj.* 1 Having contracted a debt. 2 Owing gratitude; beholden.

IN DEBT ED·NESS *noun* 1 The state of being indebted. 2 The amount of one's debts.

IN·DE CEN·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 The condition of being indecent; especially, vulgarity or immorality in actions, spoken or printed words, pictures, etc. 2 An indecent act or speech.

Synonyms: coarseness, filthiness, foulness, grossness, immodesty, impropriety, impurity, indecorum, indelicacy, obscenity, offensiveness, uncleanness, unseemliness, vileness. See OUTRAGE. *Antonyms*: delicacy, modesty, nicety, propriety, purity, refinement.

IN DE·CENT *adj.* 1 Offensive to decency; immodest; gross. 2 Contrary to what is fit and proper. See synonyms under IMMODEST. —·**LY** *adv.*

IN DE·CID'·U·ATE (-yu·it) *adj.* Without a decidua.

IN·DE CID'·U·OUS (-yu·us) *adj.* Not dropping off at maturity; persistent; evergreen: opposed to *deciduous*.

IN·DEED *adv.* In fact; in truth: used to emphasize an affirmation, to mark a qualifying word or clause, to denote a concession, as an expression of surprise, or interrogatively for the purpose of drawing forth confirmation of a fact stated. [<IN + DEED]

IN·DE·FAT'·I GA BLE *adj.* Not exhausted by labor or exertion; unflagging. [<L. *in-*, not, + *defatigo*, tire out] —**IN·DE FAT I GA·BIL'·I TY, IN·DE·FAT'·I·GA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN DE·FAT'·I GA BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms: assiduous, indomitable, industrious, never-failing, never-tiring, persevering, persistent, tireless, unfailing, unfaltering, unflagging, untiring, unwearied. *Antonyms*: defeated, despondent, discouraged, fainting, faltering, flagging, indolent, negligent, remiss, wearied.

IN DE FEA'·SI BLE (-fee'·zi·bl) *adj.* Not defeasible; incapable of being defeated, set aside, or made void. —**IN·DE FEA SI BIL'·I TY** *noun* —**IN·DE·FEA'·SI BLY** *adv.*

IN·DE·FEC′·TI·BLE *adj.* 1 Not subject to defect or decay. 2 Faultless. —**IN·DE·FEC·TI·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**IN·DE·FEC′·TI·BLY** *adv.*

IN·DE·FIN′·A·BLE (-fĭn′·uh·bl) *adj.* That cannot be defined or described; vague; subtle. —**·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**·A·BLY** *adv.*

IN·DEF·I·NITE (-nĭt) *adj.* 1 Not definite or precise. 2 Indeterminate; without fixed boundaries; incapable of measurement. 3 So large as to have no definite or particular limit; also, infinite. 4 Uncertain: said of stamens when too many to be counted easily, and of inflorescence when not terminated absolutely by a flower. 5 Not defining or fixing; as, various adjectives, adverbs, and pronouns, certain tenses or inflections of verbs, or as the articles *a* and *an*. See synonyms under EQUIVOCAL, VAGUE. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE See INDEFINITE 5.

INDEFINITE PRONOUN See under PRONOUN.

IN DE·HIS′·CENT *adj.* Not opening spontaneously or naturally when ripe: said of certain grains and fruits. —**IN DE·HIS′·CENCE** *noun*.

IN·DEL·I·BLE *adj.* That cannot be blotted out; ineffaceable. [<L. *in-*, not, + *deleo*, destroy, efface] —**IN·DEL·I·BIL′·I·TY, IN DEL I·BLE NESS** *noun* —**IN DEL I·BLY** *adv.*

IN·DEL·I·CA·CY *noun* [CIES *pl.*] 1 The quality of being indelicate; coarseness. 2 An act offensive to propriety or refined feeling.

IN·DEL·I·CATE (-kĭt) *adj.* Not delicate; offensive to propriety; immodest. See synonyms under IMMODEST. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·DEM′·NI·FY *tr. verb* [FIED (fide), FY·ING] 1 To compensate for loss or damage. 2 To give security against loss or immunity from punishment to. See synonyms under PAY. [<L. *indemnis*, not hurt, + -FY] —**IN·DEM·NI·FI·CA′·TION** *noun* —**IN·DEM·NI·TOR** *noun*.

IN·DEM·NI·TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] 1 That which is given as compensation for a loss or for damage. 2 An undertaking to remunerate another for loss or to protect him against liability. 3 Exemption from penalties or liabilities incurred. See synonyms under RECOMPENSE, RESTITUTION, SUBSIDY.

IN·DENE *noun* A colorless, oily hydrocarbon, C_9H_8, obtained from coal-tar.

IN·DENT *verb* 1 To cut or be cut into points or inequalities like a row of teeth; notch or be notched on the edge. 2 To begin (a line or lines, etc.) as with a quad or quads, leaving a blank space to the left: said of a manuscript, and printed or typewritten matter. 3 To cause a dent or dents in; inlay; emboss; produce by a stroke or by pressure, stamp in. 4 To join or dovetail, as the edges of paper or boards, for the purpose of dovetailing or mortising. 5 To cut (a document) into two parts (each part originally having corresponding notches), or to draw up in duplicate, so that the two halves tally exactly when fitted together. 6 Hence, to indenture; apprentice; also, to enter into an agreement or covenant. 7 To order, or make an order upon for supplies; also, to draw supplies from a commissariat. 8 To give a foreign order for goods with or without specified particulars. —*noun* (in·dĕnt′ *or* in′·dĕnt) 1 A cut or notch in the edge of anything; an opening like a notch; an indentation or impression. 2 An indented contract; indenture. 3 An indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the Revolution, for principal or interest due on the public debt. 4 In India, an order for military supplies, sent to the commissariat. 5 A foreign order for goods, with or without specified particulars as to quality, price, mode of shipment, etc. 6 An indention. [<L. *in*, in, + *dens*, tooth]

IN·DEN·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of denting. 2 A cut or notch in an edge or border. 3 An indention. See synonyms under HOLE.

IN·DENT·ED *adj.* 1 In architecture, notched or serrated. 2 Formed into several angles: said of a parapet. 3 In heraldry, toothed like a saw. 4 In printing or typewriting, set in from the margin. 5 Indentured.

IN·DEN·TION *noun* 1 A dent. 2 In printing, the setting in of a line or body of type at the left side; also, the space thus left blank. —**HANGING INDENTION** Equal indention of all lines of a paragraph except the first, which is not indented.

IN·DEN·TURE (-chŏŏr *or* -tyŏŏr) *noun* 1 [Law] An instrument of contract under seal; an instrument in duplicate between parties, each party keeping a counterpart. See INDENT. 2 A legal instrument for binding an apprentice or a servant to his master: often used in the plural. 3 The act of indenting, or the state of being indented. —*tr. verb* [·TURED, ·TUR·ING] To bind by indenture, as an apprentice. [<OF. *endenture* <L. *indento*, indent]

IN·DE·PEN′·DENCE *noun* 1 Freedom from dependence upon others, as for government or financial support. 2 A competency. 3 A spirit of self-reliance. Also **IN·DE·PEN′·DEN·CY**. See synonyms under LIBERTY, WEALTH. See DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

INDEPENDENCE DAY The Fourth of July: so called in the United States in commemoration of the Declaration of Independence, adopted July 4, 1776.

IN DE·PEN′·DENT *adj.* 1 Not subordinate or subject to nor dependent for support upon another government, person, or thing. 2 Affording means of independence or freedom of action. 3 Indicating self-reliance; resentful of, or uninfluenced by, advice or assistance. 4 Separate or disconnected. 5 Pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists. 6 Not identified with any political party. 7 Possessing sufficient means to live without labor. 8 In mathematics, capable of taking any value without regard to the variation of other quantities; also, denoting two or more quantities such that the value of none of them depends upon that of the others.
—*noun* 1 One who exercises his own will or judgment without the guidance or control of others. 2 One who is not an adherent of any political party: often capitalized. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·DE·PEN′·DENT *noun* An English Congregationalist.

IN·DE·TER′ MI·NA·CY *noun* The state of being indefinite or undetermined.

INDETERMINACY PRINCIPLE The uncertainty principle.

IN·DE·TER′·MIN·ISM (-tûr′·min·izm) The doctrine that the will, while influenced, is not absolutely determined by motives or environment; especially, the doctrine that, since motives have no existence external to the mind, the agent chooses the motives which shall influence him rather than being strictly determined by them or by antecedent causes. —**IN·DE·TER′·MIN·IST** *noun*.

IN DEX *noun* [IN′ DEX·ES; in defs. 4, 5, 6, **IN′·DI·CES** (-seez) *pl.*] 1 Anything used to indicate, point out, or guide, as the index finger, or forefinger, the hand of a clock, a pointer, etc. 2 Anything that manifests or denotes, as, an *index* of character. 3 An alphabetic list of matters or references, as in a book. 4 A mathematical exponent. 5 A mark [☞] employed to direct attention. 6 A numerical expression of the ratio between one dimension or magnitude and another with which it is regarded as comparable; as, the cephalic *index*. 7 [Obs.] A prolog; prelude.
—*tr. verb* 1 To provide with or enter in an index. 2 To indicate; mark or point out. 3 To put on the Index. [<L.] —**IN·DEX ER** *noun* —**IN DEX I CAL** *adj.*

IN DEX *noun* A list of interdicted books prepared by the Holy Office of the Roman Catholic Church. The *Index Librorum Expurgandorum* or *Index Expurgatorius*, no longer officially prepared, indicated those books which, with certain expurgations, might be read; the *Index Prohibitorium*, those which are forbidden.

INDEX FINGER The forefinger: so called for its universal use as a pointer or indicator.

INDEX NUMBER Any of a series of numbers indicating the quantitative time-changes in a given statistical aggregate, as prices, costs, etc., with reference to an arbitrary base (usually 100) which represents the status of the aggregate at a specified previous time or period.

INDEX OF REFRACTION The ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to that of the angle of refraction when light enters a transparent substance.

IN·DI·A The central peninsula of southern Asia, south of the Himalaya; 1,581,410 square miles; consisting of BRITISH INDIA, or the territories subject to British law, 805,446 square miles, and the INDIAN STATES, ruled by native princes, but under the indirect control of the British Parliament, 715,964 square miles; capitals, New Delhi and Simla (during summer). —**FARTHER INDIA** See INDOCHINA.

INDIA INK 1 A black pigment composed of a mixture of lampblack or burnt cork with gelatin and water, made in India, China, and Japan: sold in sticks. 2 A similar ink made of sepia. Also called *Chinese ink*.

IN′·DI·A·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A large merchant ship in the East Indian trade.

IN DI·AN *adj.* 1 Pertaining to India or the East Indies or to Indians. 2 Pertaining to the American native races or to the West Indies. 3 Made from maize. —*noun* 1 A native of India or of the East Indies. 2 A member of one of the aboriginal races of America or of the West Indies. 3 The language of the American Indians.

IN DI·AN′·A A north-central State of the United States; 36,291 square miles; capital, Indianapolis; entered the Union Dec. 11, 1816; nickname, *Hoosier State*. —**IN DI·AN′·I·AN** *adj. & noun*.

IN DI·AN AP′·O·LIS A manufacturing city; capital of Indiana; stockyards and packing houses.

INDIAN-BEAN *noun* The catalpa tree *(Catalpa bignoniodes)* of China, the West Indies, and the United States: it yields a fine, durable wood adapted for cabinetwork.

INDIAN BREAD Tuckahoe.

INDIAN CLUBS See under DCLUB.

INDIAN CORN Maize.

INDIAN FIELD A clearing in a forest, known or believed to have once been cultivated by Indians.

INDIAN FILE Single file; the usual marching style of the American Indian.

INDIAN GIVER [Pop.] One who gives a present and then wants it back.

INDIAN HEMP 1 The common Asiatic hemp *(Cannabis sativa)*. 2 A perennial American herb *(Apocynum cannabinum)*.

binum) of the dogbane family, with a tough bark, greenish-white flowers, and a milky juice; the dried roots have medicinal properties: also called *Canada hemp, American Indian hemp,* and, in botanical usage, *hemp dogbane.*

INDIAN-LICORICE *noun* Jequirity.

INDIAN-MALLOW *noun* A tall weed *(Abutilon incanum)* with large velvety leaves and small yellow flowers.

INDIAN MEAL Cornmeal.

INDIAN-MILLET *noun* The tall grass *(Sorghum vulgare)* of which sorgo, broomcorn, and durra are varieties.

INDIAN MUTINY An uprising in India (1857–58) occasioned by native resentment against British colonial policies: also called *Sepoy mutiny.*

INDIAN OCEAN An ocean bounded by Africa, Asia, Australia, and the 40th parallel of south latitude; area of basin, 28,357,000 square miles; greatest recorded depth, 24,440 ft.

INDIAN PAINTBRUSH See under PAINTBRUSH.

INDIAN-PHYSIC *noun* 1 Either of two perennial herbs (genus *Gillenia)* common in the woods of the United States, and reputed to be emetic, cathartic, or tonic, according to the dose. 2 The hemp dogbane.

INDIAN-PIPE *noun* A low, smooth, waxy-white, one-flowered, saprophytic herb *(Monotropa uniflora)* common in moist woods of Asia and the United States.

INDIAN PUDDING A pudding made with cornmeal, milk, and molasses.

INDIAN RED 1 A pure native iron oxide found in India and used as a pigment. 2 A red earth used by the American Indian and by early American painters.

INDIAN RICE See WILD RICE.

INDIAN SUMMER See under SUMMER.

INDIAN TERRITORY Formerly, a Territory of the United States; now a part of the State of Oklahoma.

INDIAN-TOBACCO *noun* An erect, hairy, branched herb *(Lobelia inflata)* with ovate, obtusely toothed leaves and small, pale-blue flowers. Compare LOBELINE.

INDIAN-TURNIP *noun* Jack-in-the-pulpit.

INDIA PAPER 1 A thin, yellowish, absorbent printing paper, made in China and Japan from vegetable fiber, and used in taking the finest proofs from engraved plates. 2 A thin, tough, and opaque printing paper, originally from the Orient, used for Bibles, etc.

INDIA PROOF A proof taken on India paper.

INDIA RUBBER A soft and elastic substance derived from the sap of various tropical plants; caoutchouc. See RUBBER.

IN DIC *adj.* Pertaining to India, its races, languages, and culture; Indian.

IN′ DI·CAN *noun* 1 A colorless, crystalline, toxic glucoside, $C_{14}H_{17}O_6N$, contained in several species of indigo plants 2 Potassium indoxyl sulfate, $C_8H_6NSO_4K$, contained in the urine and other body fluids of certain animals, including man: also called *uroxanthin.* [<L. *indicum,* indigo]

IN DI CANT *adj.* Indicating. —*noun* An indicator.

IN′ DI·CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT ING] 1 To point out; show; represent. 2 To give a suggestion of. 3 To show or suggest by symptoms, as a disease or its remedy. [<L. *indicatus* <*indico,* point out] —**IN′·DI·CA·TO RY** *adj.*

IN DI CA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of indicating, in any sense; manifestation; prediction. 2 That which indicates or suggests; a token; sign; symptom. 3 The manifestation afforded by the symptoms of a disease as to the course of treatment. See synonyms under CHARACTERISTIC, MARK, SIGN.

IN DIC·A·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Suggestive; giving intimation. 2 Of or pertaining to a grammatical mood in which an act or state is stated or questioned as an actual fact, rather than as a potentiality or an unrealized condition. —*noun* The indicative mood. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN′ DI·CA·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which indicates or points out. 2 Any contrivance or apparatus, automatic or otherwise, which makes a mark, record, or sign to indicate the condition or position of something; as, a water gage; a speed-indicator; a dial showing the position of elevators, cages, etc.; a device for recording the arrival and departure of trains, the number of fares collected in street cars, etc. 3 An instrument attached to a steam engine which, by the action of the steam itself, actually draws an **INDICATOR-DIAGRAM** from which may be ascertained the gross power, the correct adjustment of the distribution valves, the ratio of the pressure in the cylinder to the boiler pressure, etc. 4 In chemistry, a substance, as litmus, potassium permanganate, etc., which colors a solution and by its disappearance, reappearance, or change of color when a reagent is added, indicates alkalinity, acidity, etc. 5 A type of vegetation or plant-growth serving to indicate the general character of a habitat.

INDICATOR-REGULATOR *noun* A device which supplies data on the various elements, as timing, elevation, etc., required for accurate firing of a gun.

IN DI·CES (-seez) Plural of INDEX: used especially in mathematical or other abstract works.

IN DI CI·A (-dish′·i·uh) *noun pl.* [**IN·DI·CI·UM** *sing.*] Discriminating marks; indications; badges; tokens; symptoms. [<L. *indicium,* mark, sign]

IN·DICT (in·dīte′) *tr. verb* [Law] To prefer an indictment against; charge with a crime. See synonyms under ARRAIGN. [<L. *indicto* <*in,* in, + *dico,* say] —**IN·DICT·A·BLE** *adj.* —**IN·DICT·EE** *noun* —**IN·DICT·ER, IN·DICT·OR** *noun.*

IN·DIC·TION (-dik′·shun) *noun* 1 A cycle of fifteen years, introduced by Constantine as a fiscal term, and adopted by the popes as part of their chronological system. 2 The number of one of these cycles, or that of any particular year in its cycle. [<L. *indico,* point out]

IN·DICT·MENT (in·dīte′-) *noun* 1 The act of indicting, or the state of being indicted; formal charge or accusation in general. 2 A formal written charge of crime, preferred at the suit of the government and presented by a grand jury on oath to the court in which it is impaneled, as the basis for trial of the accused; the legal document itself.

IN·DIES (in′·diz) 1 The East Indies, allegorically, a place of great wealth. 2 The East or the West Indies.

IN·DIF·FER·ENCE *noun* 1 The state of being unconcerned or indifferent; lack of interest or feeling; apathy; freedom from prejudice or bias. 2 The quality of not arousing interest or approval; a low degree of excellence; immateriality; slight importance. See synonyms under APATHY, NEGLECT. Also **IN DIF FER·EN·CY.**

IN·DIF·FER·ENT *adj.* 1 Having no inclination or interest; apathetic. 2 Only passably or tolerably good or large; mediocre; ordinary. 3 Awakening no concern or preference; unimportant. 4 Unprejudiced; with no predominating tendency; impartial. 5 Undifferentiated; not specialized, as plant or animal tissue. 6 Not active, neutral: said of chemical compounds, parts of magnets, etc. 7 Denoting a species either of plants or animals found in diversified habitats.

—*noun* 1 An apathetic person. 2 An object of indifference.

—*adv.* [Obs.] Tolerably. —**IN DIF FER ENT·LY** *adv.*

IN·DIF·FER·ENT·ISM *noun* 1 The doctrine that the differences in religious faith are of no importance. 2 The doctrine that to be in thought and in reality are one and the same thing; the doctrine of absolute identity. 3 Habitual or systematic indifference. —**IN DIF·FER ENT·IST** *noun.*

IN·DI·GEN (-jĕn) *noun* A person, animal, or thing native to the soil; aboriginal; autochthon; distinguished from *cultigen.* Also **IN′ DI GENE** (-jeen).

IN·DIG·E NOUS (-dij′·i·nus) *adj.* Originating in a (specified) place or country; not exotic; native; hence, figuratively, innate; inherent. See synonyms under NATIVE, PRIMEVAL. Also **IN DIG·E NAL.** [<L. *indigena,* native, <*indu,* in, + *gigno,* beget] —**IN·DIG·E·NOUS·LY** *adv.* —**IN DIG·E NOUS·NESS** *noun.*

IN DI·GENT (-jĕnt) *adj.* Destitute of property; poor. [<L. *indu,* in, + *egeo,* want] —**IN·DI·GENCE, IN DI GEN CY** *noun.*

IN·DI·GEST′ (-jĕst′) [Obs.] *adj.* Undigested; confused. —*noun* A disordered mass. —**IN DI·GEST′·ED** *adj.*

IN DI·GEST′·I·BLE *adj.* Not digestible; difficult to digest. —**IN DI GEST I BIL′·I·TY, IN DI GEST′·I·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·DI·GEST′·I·BLY** *adv.*

IN·DI·GES′ TION (-jĕs′·chun) *noun* Defective digestion; dyspepsia.

IN·DIGN (-dīne) *adj.* [Obs.] Unworthy. [<L. *in-,* not, + *dignus,* worthy]

IN·DIG·NANT *adj.* 1 Having just anger and scorn. 2 Manifesting or provoked by such a feeling. [<L. *in-,* not, + *dignus,* worthy] —**·LY** *adv.*

IN DIG·NA′·TION *noun* Just resentment. See synonyms under ANGER.

IN·DIG·NI TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 An act tending to degrade or mortify; an insult; affront. 2 [Obs.] Base character or conduct; also, anger aroused thereby. See synonyms under OFFENSE, OUTRAGE.

IN′·DI·GO *noun* 1 A blue coloring substance, $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$, obtained by the decomposition of indican, a glucoside contained in the indigo plant. It is now synthetically produced from various aromatic hydrocarbons, and is used extensively as a dyestuff. Mixed with oil, it forms a paint of great body, but one easily decomposed by impure air. 2 A deep violet-blue: often used adjectivally. 3 The indigo plant. [<Sp. <L. *indicum* <Gr. *Indikon,* Indian]

INDIGO-BLUE *noun* 1 The blue coloring substance of crude indigo; indigotin. 2 Any similar dark-blue color.

INDIGO BUNTING A North American finch *(Passerina cyanea),* the male of brilliant indigo-blue color and the female brownish: often called *lazuli finch.* Also **INDIGO BIRD.**

IN′·DI·GOID *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a class of vat dyes resembling indigo.

INDIGO PLANT Any of several plants yielding indigo, especially the tropical shrub *Indigofera tinctoria.*

INDIGO SNAKE The gopher snake.

IN′·DI·GO·TIN *noun* Pure indigo; it occurs as a dark-blue powder with a coppery luster. Also **INDIGO-BLUE.**

IN·DI·RECT′ *adj.* 1 Deviating from a direct line in space. 2 Not in the direct line of derivation or succession; as, *indirect* descent. 3 Not in direct relation; not tending to a result by the shortest or plainest course; inferential. 4 Designating gunfire aimed at a target which cannot be seen by sighting at a known aiming point. 5 Not morally

direct; tending to mislead or deceive; as, *indirect* conduct. 6 Not in the exact words of the speaker. —·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

INDIRECT DISCOURSE See under DISCOURSE.

IN·DI·REC′·TION *noun* 1 Indirect course of practice. 2 Dishonest means; deceit.

INDIRECT LIGHTING Lighting that is reflected, as from a white ceiling, or diffused to afford a uniform shadowless illumination.

IN·DIS·CREET′ *adj.* Lacking discretion; imprudent. See synonyms under IMPRUDENT. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

IN·DIS·CRE′·TION (–crĕsh′·un) *noun* The state of being indiscreet; an indiscreet act.

IN·DIS·CRIM′·I·NATE (–nit) *adj.* 1 Showing no discrimination. 2 Mingled in confusion. —**IN·DIS·CRIM′·I·NATE·LY** *adv.* —**IN·DIS·CRIM′·I·NATE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·DIS·CRIM′·I·NAT·ING** (–nā·ting) *adj.* —**IN·DIS·CRIM·I·NA′·TION** *noun.*

IN·DIS·PEN′·SA·BLE *adj.* Not to be dispensed with; necessary or requisite for a purpose. See synonyms under INHERENT, NECESSARY. —*noun* An indispensable person or thing. —**IN·DIS·PEN·SA·BIL′·I·TY, IN·DIS·PEN′·SA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·DIS·PEN′·SA·BLY** *adv.*

IN·DIS·POSE′ (–pōze′) *tr. verb* [**·POSED′, ·POS′·ING**] 1 To render averse or unfavorable; disincline. 2 To render unfit; disqualify. 3 To make ill or ailing: mostly in the passive. 4 To render immune as from contagion.

IN·DIS·POSED′ (–pōzd′) *adj.* 1 Ill; unwell. 2 Disinclined. See synonyms under RELUCTANT. —**IN·DIS·POSED′·NESS** (–pōz′·id·nĕs) *noun.*

IN·DIS·PO·SI′·TION *noun* 1 Slight illness. 2 The state of being mentally disinclined. See synonyms under ILLNESS.

IN·DIS·PU·TA·BLE (in·dis′·pyōō– *or* in·dis·pyōōt′·uh·bl) *adj.* Incapable of being disputed; unquestionable. See synonyms under INCONTESTABLE, SURE. —**IN·DIS·PU·TA·BIL′·I·TY, IN·DIS·PU·TA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·DIS·PU·TA·BLY** or **IN·DIS·PU′·TA·BLY** *adv.*

IN·DIS·SOL′·U·BLE *adj.* 1 That cannot be dissolved, liquefied, or melted. 2 Perpetually binding. Also **IN·DIS·SOLV′·A·BLE.** See synonyms under IMMORTAL. —**IN·DIS·SO·LU·BIL′·I·TY, IN·DIS·SOL′·U·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·DIS·SO·LU·BLY** or **IN·DIS·SOL′·U·BLY** *adv.*

IN·DIS·TINCT′ *adj.* 1 Not clearly distinguishable or separable by senses or intellect; not distinct; confused, dim; vague; obscure. 2 Not presenting clear and well-defined images or impressions; obscured. 3 Indiscriminate. See synonyms under EQUIVOCAL, OBSCURE. —·LY *adv.*

IN·DIS·TINC′·TION *noun* 1 Want of distinction; indiscrimination; confusion. 2 Equality of rank or condition. 3 Indistinctness.

IN·DIS·TINC′·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* 1 Having no distinguishing quality. 2 Incapable of distinguishing. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

IN·DIS·TINCT′·NESS *noun* 1 Lack of distinctness; obscurity; faintness. 2 Lack of mental qualities necessary for the purpose of making a clear distinction; indistinguishableness.

IN DITE *verb* [**IN DIT·ED, IN·DIT ING**] To put into words or writing; frame an expression or composition. [<L. *indicto;* see INDICT] —**IN·DITE·MENT** *noun* —**IN DIT ER** *noun.*

IN·DI UM *noun* A soft malleable silver-white metallic element (symbol In) of the bismuth group in the periodic table, found in very small quantities in zinc-blende and many other ores. See ELEMENT.

IN·DI·VID′·U·AL (–vij′·ōō·ul *or* –vĭd′·yōō·ul) *adj.* 1 Existing as an entity; single; not susceptible of logical division; not capable of actual division without loss of the characters essential to its existence. 2 Pertaining, belonging, or peculiar to one particular person or thing: opposed to collective. See synonyms under PARTICULAR.

—*noun* Anything that cannot be divided or separated into parts without losing its identity; that which has definite and continuous existence; a person, animal, or thing; especially, a human being; person. [<L. *individuus,* indivisible] —**IN DI·VID′·U·AL LY** *adv.*

IN·DI·VID′ U AL·ISM *noun* 1 The quality of being separate or individual, or of having individuality. 2 Personal independence of action, character, or interest; also, a personal peculiarity; idiosyncrasy. 3 A tendency or attitude, in religion, ethics, or politics, favoring the liberty of the individual: opposed to *socialism, totalitarianism,* etc. 4 Excessive self-interest; selfishness. 5 The logical doctrine that individual things are the only real existences; also, the doctrine that only the individual ego with its changes and states exists; egoism. —**IN·DI·VID′·U·AL·IST** *noun* —**IN·DI·VID U AL·IS′ TIC** *adj.*

IN·DI·VID·U·AL′·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The quality or state of being individual. 2 Individual or distinctive character; personality. 3 Inseparability; indivisibility. 4 The faculty that recognizes the separateness of things. 5 An individual; a personality.

IN DI·VID′·U·AL·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] 1 To distinguish; characterize. 2 To select as an individual; particularize. —**IN·DI·VID·U·AL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

IN·DI·VID′·U·ATE (–vij′·ōō·āte *or* –vĭd′·yōō·āte) *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] 1 To distinguish from others; individualize. 2 To bring into existence as an individual.

IN·DI·VID·U·A′·TION *noun* 1 The giving of prominence to individuals as such. 2 The production of individuals; specifically, the origin of individuals by the addition of individual difference to general or specific forms or natures. 3 The development of separate units in a colony of protozoans. 4 Individuality. 5 The differentiation of the individual from the universal and from every other individual.

INDO· A combining form from Greek *Indos,* Indian.

INDO–AFRICAN *adj.* Of or pertaining to both India and Africa.

INDO–ARYAN *adj.* Of the Indic branch of the Aryan family. —*noun* An Aryan of India. See ARYAN.

IN·DO·CHI′·NA The southeastern peninsula of Asia, consisting of Burma, Federated Malay States, French Indochina, Straits Settlements, Thailand, and the Unfederated Malay States: often loosely called *Farther India.*

IN DO·CHI NESE′ (–chī·neez′ *or* –nees′) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Indochina or its inhabitants. —*noun* A member of one of the native Mongoloid races inhabiting Indochina.

INDOCHINESE LANGUAGES A group of ancient tongues spoken over a wide area of central and SE. Asia, and characterized by musical pitch and monosyllabic, uninflected word-forms which indicate their syntactic roles by position only; sometimes called *Sino–Tibetan languages.*

IN·DOC′·TRI·NATE *tr. verb* [**·NAT ED, ·NAT·ING**] To instruct in doctrines or principles. See synonyms under TEACH. —**IN·DOC·TRI·NA′·TION** *noun.*

INDO–EUROPEAN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Indo-European family of languages, or to the peoples speaking them.

INDO–EUROPEAN LANGUAGES The largest family of languages in the world, comprising the languages of India, central and western Asia, and most of Europe. The Satem (eastern) division includes the Indo-Iranian, Thraco-Phrygian (Armenian, etc.), Thraco-Illyrian (Albanian, etc.), and Balto-Slavic subfamilies. The Centum (western) division includes the Hellenic, Italic, Celtic, and Teutonic or Germanic subfamilies. All stem from an unrecorded prehistoric language, now fairly well reconstructed by linguists.

INDO–IRANIAN *adj.* Pertaining to the Indian and Persian group of the Indo-European languages. See IRANIAN.

IN DOLE *noun* A white, crystalline, malodorous compound, C_8H_7N, formed by the reduction of indigo, and also in certain albuminous compounds by fermentation. Highly diluted, it is used in perfumery. Also **IN DOL.** [<IND(IGO) + –OL]

IN·DO LENCE *noun* Habitual idleness; laziness. Also **IN DO·LEN CY.** [<L. *indolentia,* freedom from pain]

IN DO·LENT *adj.* 1 Averse to exertion; habitually inactive or idle. 2 Without pain; sluggish; as, an *indolent* ulcer. See synonyms under IDLE. —·LY *adv.*

IN DOM I·TA BLE *adj.* Not to be subdued. See synonyms under INDEFATIGABLE, OBSTINATE. [<L. *in–,* not, + *domito,* tame] —**IN DOM·I·TA BLY** *adv.*

IN DO·NE′ SI·A (–shī uh *or* –shuh *or* –zhuh) The Malay Peninsula and the islands of the Malay Archipelago. [<INDO– + Gr. *nesos,* island: see INDIAN]

IN·DO·NE′ SIAN (–shun *or* –zhun) *noun* 1 One of a light brown-skinned race of people native throughout the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago, the Philippines, Sumatra, Java, etc.: believed to be an admixture of Polynesian and Mongoloid stocks. 2 A subfamily of the Austronesian family of languages spoken by these people, embracing the Malay-Javanese languages and Tagala.

—*adj.* Of or pertaining to Indonesia, its peoples, or its languages.

IN DOOR *adj.* Being or done within doors; pertaining to the interior of a building.

IN DOORS *adv.* Inside or toward the inside of a building.

IN DO PHE′·NOL (–fee′·nōle *or* –nōl) *noun* One of a series of synthetic quinonimine coloring compounds resembling indigo: used for dyeing cotton and wool blue. [<IND(IGO) + PHENOL]

IN·DORE A native state in west-central India; 9,902 square miles; also, its capital.

IN·DORSE, IN DORSE MENT See ENDORSE, ENDORSEMENT.

IN·DOR·SEE′ *noun* One to whom transference by indorsement is made.

IN·DOW, IN·DOW·MENT See ENDOW, etc.

IN·DOX·YL *noun* A crystalline compound, C_8H_7NO, formed from indole and used as an intermediate in the synthesis of indigo. [<IND(IGO) + (HYDR)OXYL]

IN·DRA In early Hindu mythology, the god of the firmament and of rain. In the Vedas he is a god of the first rank, in later mythology he is the king of heaven and lord of the gods, but he afterward falls to a second rank. In Buddhism, as *Inda,* he is king of the Devas, but subservient to Buddha.

IN·DRAFT *noun* The act of drawing in or that which is drawn in; an inward flow. Also **IN·DRAUGHT** (–drăft).

IN·DRAWN *adj.* Drawn in; uttered with suppressed breath; hence, abstracted; preoccupied.

IN·DRI *noun* A lemur of Madagascar; especially, a species (*Indris brevicaudata*) about two feet long, with exserted ears, rudimentary tail, and usually prevailingly black in color. [<F. <Malagasy *indry lo,* there he goes: mistaken for the name of the animal]

IN·DU·BI·TA·BLE (in·dū'–) *adj.* Not open to doubt or question; unquestionable; certain. See synonyms under EVIDENT, INCONTESTABLE, MANIFEST. —**IN·DU·BI·TA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN DU BI·TA·BLY** *adv.*

IN·DUCE (–dūs') *tr. verb* [·DUCED, ·DUC·ING] 1 To influence to an act; prevail on. 2 To lead to or produce. 3 To produce, as by exposure to electric, magnetic, or radioactive influences. 4 To reach as a conclusion by an inductive process of reasoning. 5 [Obs.] To lead in; introduce. [<L. *in,* in, + *duco,* lead] —**IN·DUC·ER** *noun* —**IN·DUC·I·BLE** *adj.*

INDUCED DRAG In aeronautics, that portion of the drag of an aircraft induced by the lift. Compare PARASITE DRAG, PROFILE DRAG.

IN DUCE·MENT *noun* 1 An incentive; motive. 2 The act of inducing. 3 [Law] In pleading, the preamble, or explanatory introduction to the particular charges and allegations.

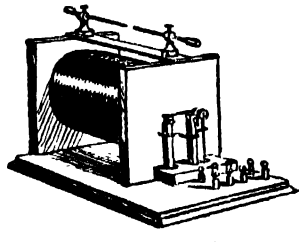
IN DUCT *tr. verb* 1 To put into possession; install. 2 To obtain by induction. 3 To bring in; initiate; also, to draft for military service. [<L. *inductus* <*induco,* lead in]

IN DUC TANCE *noun* 1 The capacity of an electric circuit for responding to a magneto–electrically induced current. 2 Self–induction in an electrical circuit or its equivalent, for purposes of measurement in terms of henries.

IN DUC TEE' *noun* One inducted into military service.

IN DUC TION *noun* 1 The process of inducing or bringing in a conclusion or an event by some particular path or course of reasoning. 2 The process of inferring or aiming at the general from observation of the particular; specifically, the inference of a specific law of causational connection from the observation and analysis of some particular instance or instances. 3 Any conclusion reached by inductive reasoning. 4 In English ecclesiastical law, the formal installation of a person into an office or church living. 5 An introduction; especially, a preamble, prolog, or prelude foreshadowing the argument or character of a literary work. 6 The bringing forward of separate facts as evidence in order to prove a general statement. 7 The production of magnetization or electrification in a body by the mere proximity of magnetized or electrified bodies, or of an electric current in a conductor by the variation of the magnetic field in its vicinity. 8 Admission, as of motive fluid, into the working cylinder of an engine. 9 The act or process of inducting, as for military service; initiation; installation. 10 [Obs.] A beginning or introduction to anything; that which leads to or induces a thing. —**MAGNETIC INDUCTION** The magnetization of iron, steel, etc., by its introduction into a magnetic field [<F. <L. *in,* in, + *duco,* lead] —**IN·DUC·TION AL** *adj.*

Synonyms: deduction, inference. *Deduction* is reasoning from the general to the particular; *induction* is reasoning from the particular to the general. In *deduction,* if the general rule is true, and the special case falls under the rule, the conclusion is certain; *induction* can ordinarily give no more than a probable conclusion, because we can never be sure that we have collated all instances. An *induction* is of the nature of an *inference,* but while an *inference* may be partial and hasty, an *induction* is careful, and aims to be complete. Compare DEMONSTRATION, INFERENCE.



INDUCTION COIL

INDUCTION COIL An apparatus for generating currents by electromagnetic induction, consisting usually of two concentric coils of insulated wire enclosing an iron core. One of the coils is called the *primary* and the other the *secondary.* Ordinarily, the primary is short and of thick wire, and the secondary long and of thin wire. An alternating current of high tension is induced in the secondary coil by rapid automatic making and breaking of the circuit in the primary. Also **INDUCTION–COIL.**

IN DUC·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or proceeding by induction. 2 Produced by induction. 3 Introductory. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN DUC·TIV'·I·TY *noun* Specific capacity for magnetic induction.

IN DUC·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which inducts. 2 Any part of an electrical apparatus which acts inductively upon another.

IN DUE (–dū') *tr. verb* [IN·DUED, IN·DU·ING] To put on, as a garment; hence, to invest; furnish; endow; supply. [<L. *indigo* <*indu,* in]

IN·DULGE *verb* [IN·DULGED, IN·DULG·ING] 1 To yield, usually unduly or unwisely, to the wishes or inclinations of. 2 To forbear from controlling; as, to *indulge* a desire for strong drink; also, to yield to a desire or propensity without restraint· with *in.* 3 To grant a dispensation or indulgence. 4 To grant an indulgence on a bill; to allow time for a bill to be met. 5 [Obs.] To bestow as a privilege. [<L. *indulgeo,* be kind to] —**IN·DULG·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: content, favor, gratify, humor, pamper, please, satisfy, spoil. See PAMPER. *Antonyms*: check, contradict, control, deny, disappoint, discipline, displease, oppose, refuse, thwart.

IN·DUL·GENCE *noun* 1 The act of indulging; hence, excess; self–gratification. 2 That with which a person is indulged or indulges himself; an act of compliance, grace, or favor. 3 Permission to defer payment, as of a note. 4 In the Roman Catholic Church, remission, by those authorized, of the temporal or temporary punishment still due to sin after sacramental absolution, either in this world or in purgatory; also, a relaxation, in a person's favor, of a particular rule of ecclesiastical law: properly called *dispensation.* 5 The granting of liberties by the Declaration of Indulgence. Also **IN·DUL·GEN·CY.** —**DECLARATION OF INDULGENCE** In English history, a royal proclamation granting a measure of religious freedom.

IN·DUL·GENT *adj.* Prone to indulge; lenient. See synonyms under CHARITABLE. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·DUL·GEN'·TIAL (–shul) *adj.* Pertaining to ecclesiastical indulgences.

IN'·DU·LINE (–dū·leen) *noun* Any one of an extensive group of coal–tar dyestuffs yielding a violet to intense blue color.

IN DULT *noun* 1 An indulgence or privilege granted by the Pope, to bishops and others, as exemption from some canonical or ecclesiastical duty. 2 In Spain, an import duty; also **IN·DUL·TO.** [<L. *indultus* <*indulgeo,* indulge]

IN·DU·NA (–dōō'–) *noun* [Zulu] An army officer; a headman.

IN·DU PLI CATE (–kit) *adj.* Having the edges turned o: folded inward: said of calyx or corolla in estivation, or of leaves in vernation. Also **IN·DU'·PLI·CA·TIVE.** —**IN·DU·PLI·CA'·TION** *noun.*

IN'·DU·RATE (in'·dū–) *verb* [·RAT·ED, ·RAT·ING] To make hard or hardy; rid of sensibility; grow or become hard or tough. —*adj.* Hard or hardened: also **IN' DU·RAT·ED.** [<L. *in,* in, + *durus,* hard] —**IN'·DU·RA·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.*

IN·DU·RA'·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of indurating, or the state of being indurated. 2 Hardening of the heart; obduracy. 3 An indurated part.

1IN·DUS A river in western Tibet and NW. India; about 2,000 miles to the Arabian Sea.

2INDUS A southern constellation, the Indian. See CONSTELLATION.

IN·DU·SI·UM (–dū'·zī·um *or* –zhī·um) *noun* [SI·A *pl.*] 1 An outgrowth of a fern leaf covering the immature sori or fruit clusters; also, a hairy cup surrounding the stigma in a flower. 2 The larval case of an insect; also, any similar membranous envelope, as the amnion. [<L., tunic] —**IN·DU·SI·AL** *adj.*

IN DUS·TRI·AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or engaged in industry. 2 Denoting the processes or products of manufacture. —*noun* 1 One engaged in industry. 2 A stock or security based upon an established manufacture. —**·LY** *adv.*

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY 1 Control, or equal participation in the control, of an industry by the workers in that industry. 2 Non–discrimination among employees in an industry, as for race or religion.

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE Insurance for small amounts, usually for low wage earners, the premium being paid in weekly instalments.

IN·DUS·TRI AL·ISM *noun* 1 The modern industrial system, especially with reference to large–scale manufacturing industries; the organization of industries. 2 A condition of society in which the highest aim is success in peaceful industries. See CAPITALISM. —**IN DUS TRI·AL·IST** *adj. & noun.*

IN DUS'·TRI·AL·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To render industrial; affect with or devote to industrialism; as, to *industrialize* a village. —**IN·DUS TRI·AL·I·ZA'·TION** *noun.*

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION The period of economic transition from hand industry to the application of power–driven machinery which began in England in the second half of the 18th century.

IN·DUS·TRI·OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Assiduously or habitually occupied in any work, business, or pursuit. 2 Indicating diligence. 3 Industrial. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: active, assiduous, busy, diligent, employed, engaged, occupied, sedulous. *Industrious* signifies zealously or habitually applying oneself to any work or business. *Busy* applies to an activity which may be temporary, *industrious* to a habit of life. We say a man is *busy* just now; that is, *occupied* at the moment with something that takes his full attention. It would be ridiculous or satirical to say, he is *industrious* just now. But *busy* can be used in the sense of *industrious,* as when we say he is a *busy* man. *Diligent* indicates also a disposition, which is ordinarily habitual, and suggests more of heartiness and volition than *industrious.* We say one is a *diligent,* rather than an *industrious,* reader of the Bible. Compare ACTIVE, BUSY, INDEFATIGABLE.

IN·DUS·TRY *noun* [·TRIES *pl.*] 1 Earnest or constant application to work or business. 2 Useful labor in general. 3 A special branch of productive work, or the capital or workers employed in it; as, the steel *industry,* the farming *industry.* 4 The mechanical and manufacturing branches of productive activity, as distinguished from agricultural. 5

[Obs.] Skill; dexterity; also, a clever device or contrivance. [<L. *industria* <*industrius*, diligent]

Synonyms: application, assiduity, attention, constancy, diligence, effort, exertion, intentness, labor, pains, patience, perseverance, persistence, sedulousness. *Industry* is the quality, action, or habit of earnest, steady, and continued attention or devotion to any useful or productive work or task, manual or mental. *Assiduity* (L. *ad*, to, and *sedeo*, sit), as the etymology suggests, sits down to a task until it is done. *Diligence* (L. *diligo*, love, choose) invests more effort and exertion, with love of the work or deep interest in its accomplishment; *application* (L. *ad*, to, and *plico*, fold) bends to its work and concentrates all one's powers upon it with utmost intensity; hence, *application* can hardly be as unremitting as *assiduity*. *Constancy* is a steady devotion of heart and principle. *Patience* works on in spite of annoyances; *perseverance* overcomes hindrances and difficulties; *persistence* strives relentlessly against opposition; *persistence* has very frequently an unfavorable meaning, implying that one persists in spite of considerations that should induce him to desist. *Industry* is *diligence* applied to some vocation, business, or profession; hence, by derived use, the occupation itself. *Labor* and *pains* refer to the *exertions* of the worker and the tax upon him, while *assiduity*, *perseverance*, etc., refer to his continuance in the work. See BUSINESS. *Antonyms*: idleness, inattention, inconstancy, indolence, neglect, negligence, remissness, sloth.

IN·DWELL *verb* To dwell in; abide within; inhabit. — **IN'·DWELL·ER** *noun* — **IN'·DWELL·ING** *noun*.

·INE *suffix* 1 Same as **–IN**. 2 The ending of some feminine names and titles; as, heroine, Josephine, landgravine. 3 In chemistry, denoting a halogen, as fluorine; or an alkaloid, as morphine: compare **–IN**. 4 A termination sometimes used to form the names of minerals: superseded, in names of species, by *–ite*; as, chalcosine, chalcocite.

IN·EARTH (–ûrth') *tr. verb* To place in the earth; bury: a poetic usage.

IN·E·BRI·ANT *adj.* Intoxicating. — *noun* Anything that intoxicates.

IN·E'·BRI·ATE *tr. verb* (–āte) [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To make drunk; intoxicate. — *noun* (–āte *or* –it) A habitual drunkard. — *adj.* (–it) Intoxicated: also **IN·E'·BRI·AT·ED**. [<L. *inebrio*, intoxicate, <*in–*, intensive, + *ebrius*, drunk]

IN·E·BRI·A'·TION *noun* 1 The act of inebriating or the state of being inebriated; drunkenness; habitual intoxication. 2 Exhilaration. Also **IN·E·BRI'·E·TY.**

IN·E·BRI·OUS (–us) *adj.* Drunken.

IN·ED·IT·ED *adj.* 1 Not published. 2 Not edited.

IN·EF·FA·BLE *adj.* 1 That cannot be expressed in speech. 2 That must not be spoken; too lofty or sacred for expression. [<L. *in–*, not, + *effabilis*, utterable] — **IN·EF·FA·BLE·NESS, IN·EF·FA·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* — **IN·EF·A·BLY** *adv.*

IN·EL·I·GI·BLE (–jĭ·bl) *adj.* Not eligible; disqualified; unsuitable; inexpedient. — **IN·EL·I·GI·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* — **IN·EL·I·GI·BLY** *adv.*

IN·E·LUC'·TA·BLE *adj.* Not to be escaped; impossible to struggle against; irresistible. [<L. *in–*, not, + *eluctor*, struggle out] — **IN·E·LUC·TA·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* — **IN·E·LUC'·TA·BLY** *adv.*

IN·EPT *adj.* 1 Unapt; unsuitable; not skilled or qualified. 2 Absurd. [<L. *ineptus* <*in–*, not, + *aptus*, fit] — **IN·EP·TI·TUDE** *noun* — **IN·EPT·LY** *adv.* — **IN·EPT·NESS** *noun*.

IN·E·QUAL'·I·TY (–kwahl'·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The condition of being unequal; disparity. 2 Lack of evenness or proportion; variableness; as, *inequalities* of surface; *inequalities* of climate. 3 Inadequacy; incompetency. 4 In mathematics, a statement that two quantities are not equal, made by placing the sign ≠ between them; or by the sign < or >, the angle being toward the symbol of smaller quantity. 5 The daily variation in rise of the tides, due to varying lunar influences. See synonyms under DIFFERENCE.

IN·E·QUI·LAT'·ER·AL *adj.* Having two sides unequal: said of the valves of certain bivalve mollusks.

IN·EQ·UI·TY (–ĕk'·wĭ·tĭ) *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] Want of equity; injustice; also, an unfair act.

IN·ER·RAN·CY (–ĕr'·un·sĭ) *noun* The state of being free from error; as applied to Scripture, plenary inspiration.

IN·ER·RANT (–ĕr'·unt) *adj.* Exempt from error; unerring.

IN·ERT (–ûrt') *adj.* 1 Destitute of inherent power to move; possessing inertia; inactive. 2 Sluggish. 3 Devoid of active chemical properties; as, the *inert* gases; neutral. See synonyms under HEAVY, IDLE, LIFELESS, PASSIVE, SLOW. [<L. *iners* <*in–*, not, + *ars*, art] — **IN·ERT·LY** *adv.* — **IN·ERT·NESS** *noun* — **IN·ER·TION** *noun*.

INERT GASES Helium, neon, argon, krypton, xenon, and radon.

IN·ER·TIA (–ûr'·shuh) *noun* 1 The state of being inert; sluggishness. 2 That property of matter by virtue of which any physical body persists in its state of rest or of uniform motion until acted upon by some external force. 3 A similar property noted in certain forms of energy, as electricity and quanta. [<L., idleness]

IN ES·SE [L.] In being; actually existing. Compare **IN POSSE**.

IN·ES·SEN'·TIAL (–shul) *adj.* 1 Unessential; not essential. 2 Immaterial. — **IN·ES·SEN·TI·AL'·I·TY** *noun*.

IN·ES·TI·MA·BLE *adj.* Above price; very valuable. — **IN·ES·TI·MA·BLY** *adv.*

IN·EV·I·TA·BLE *adj.* able. 2 Hence, jo under NECESSARY. *vito*, shun] — **IN·EV·I·TA·BLE·NESS, IN·EV·I·TA·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* — **IN·EV·I·TA·BLY** *adv.*

INEVITABLE ACCIDENT See FORCE MAJEURE.

IN·EX·ACT' (–eg·zăct') *adj.* 1 Not exact, accurate, or true. 2 Characterized by inaccuracy of statement: said of a person. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS, ·I·TUDE** (–tūde) *noun*.

IN·EX·O·RA·BLE (in·ĕx'–) *adj.* Not to be moved by entreaty; unyielding. See synonyms under IMPLACABLE, INFLEXIBLE. [<L. *in–*, not, + *ex*, out, + *oro*, pray] — **IN·EX·O·RA·BIL'·I·TY, IN·EX·O·RA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN·EX·O·RA·BLY** *adv.*

IN·EX·PRESS'·I·BLE *adj.* Incapable of being expressed; especially, that cannot be expressed in words; unutterable: often used loosely for *great*. — *noun* [Pop.] In the plural, trousers. — **IN·EX·PRESS·I·BIL'·I·TY, IN·EX·PRESS'·I·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN·EX·PRESS'·I·BLY** *adv.*

IN·EX·PUG'·NA·BLE *adj.* Such as cannot be successfully assaulted or overcome; impregnable; unconquerable. [<L. <*in–*, not, + *ex*, out, + *pugna*, fight] — **IN·EX·PUG'·NA·BIL'·I·TY, IN·EX·PUG'·NA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN·EX·PUG'·NA·BLY** *adv.*

IN EX·TEN·SO [L.] At full length; extensively.

IN EX·TRE·MIS [L.] At the point of death; at the last gasp.

IN·EX·TRI·CA·BLE *adj.* So involved that extrication is impossible. [<L. *in–*, not, + *extrico*, extricate] — **IN·EX·TRI·CA·BIL'·I·TY, IN·EX·TRI·CA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN·EX·TRI·CA·BLY** *adv.*

I·NEZ [Pg.] Same as AGNES. Also [Sp.] **I·NÉS** (ee·nĕs').

IN·FAL·LI·BLE *adj.* 1 Exempt from fallacy or error of judgment. 2 Exempt from uncertainty or liability to error. 3 In Roman Catholic theology, insusceptible of error in matters relating to faith and morals: said of the Pope speaking *ex cathedra*.

— *noun* One who or that which is infallible. — **IN·FAL·LI·BIL'·I·TY, IN·FAL·LI·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN·FAL·LI·BLY** *adv.*

IN'·FA·MIZE *tr. verb* [**·MIZED, ·MIZ·ING**] To render infamous; defame. Also [Obs.] **IN·FAM'·O·NIZE.**

IN·FA·MOUS (–mus) *adj.* 1 Having an odious reputation; notorious. 2 Involving infamy. 3 [Law] Convicted of infamy. [<L. *infamis* <*in–*, not, + *fama*, fame] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms: atrocious, base, detestable, disgraceful, dishonorable, disreputable, heinous, ignominious, ill-famed, nefarious, odious, outrageous, scandalous, shameful, shameless, vile, villainous, wicked. See BASE.

IN FA·MY *noun* [**·MIES** *pl.*] 1 Total lack of honor or reputation. 2 That which is odious; depravity; an infamous act. 3 [Law] The legal status of a person convicted of crimes such as treason, larceny, perjury, felony, etc., which, in the United States, disqualify him as a witness or juror.

IN·FAN·CY *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] 1 The state of being an infant. 2 [Law] The period of minority. 3 The earliest period in the history of a thing.

IN·FANT *noun* 1 A baby; a child under seven years of age. 2 [Law] A minor; in most States of the United States, a person under 21 years of age. — *adj.* 1 Babyish; infantile. 2 [Law] Minor; not yet of age. [<L. *in–*, not, + *fans* <*for*, speak]

IN·FAN·TA *noun* A daughter of a Spanish or Portuguese king. [<Sp., infant]

IN·FAN·TE (–tā) *noun* A son, except the eldest, of a Spanish or Portuguese king. [<Sp., infant]

IN·FAN'·TI·CIDE *noun* 1 Child–murder. 2 One who murders a child. [<LL. *infanticidium* <L. *infans*, child, + *cædo*, kill]

IN'·FAN·TILE (–tīle *or* –tĭl) *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of infants or infancy. 2 In an early period of development succeeding an upheaval of the earth's crust or other change affecting basic level: said of topographic features. See synonyms under CHILDISH. Also **IN'·FAN·TINE.**

INFANTILE PARALYSIS Acute anterior poliomyelitis.

INFANTILE SCURVY A disease of young children characterized by foul breath, diarrhea, anemia, hemorrhages, etc.: also called *Barlow's disease*.

IN·FAN·TIL·ISM *noun* Abnormal prolonging of an infantile condition as to sex and body in adults; backwardness in physical and mental development.

IN·FAN·TRY *noun* 1 Foot soldiery equipped with small arms. 2 A branch of the U.S. Army Ground Forces. 3 The combat troops having the mission of seizing and holding ground. [<F. *infanterie* <It. *infanteria* <*infante*, page]

IN·FAN·TRY·MAN *noun* A foot soldier.

IN·FARCT *noun* A portion of tissue congested because of an embolus. [<L. *in–*, in, + *farcio*, stuff] — **IN·FARC·TION** *noun*.

IN·FARE *noun* [Local] 1 A wedding reception. 2 A housewarming.

IN·FAT'·U·ATE (–făch'·ōō– *or* –făt'·yōō·āte) *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To inspire with ardent passion so as to deprive of ordinary judgment. [<L. *in–*, in, + *fatuus*, silly] — **IN·FAT'·U·AT·ED** *adj.* — **IN·FAT·U·A'·TION** *noun*.

IN·FEA·SI·BLE (-fee′·zĭ·bl) *adj.* Not feasible; impracticable.

IN·FECT *tr. verb* 1 To affect or influence, as with some sensation, emotion, or mood; to imbue, especially with a noxious quality; corrupt. 2 To implant the germs or bacteria of disease or of fermentation; contaminate with morbid matter. 3 [Law] To render corrupt or unsound with taint of illegality; as, a contract *infected* with fraud. 4 To modify or change the quality of (a sound): used especially in reference to the influence of a vowel upon a neighboring vowel. See synonyms under DEFILE, POLLUTE. [<L. *infectus* <*in*, in, + *facio*, make] —**IN·FECT·ER, IN·FEC·TOR** *noun.*

IN·FEC·TION *noun* 1 The act of infecting, as with disease, attitude, mood, ideas, etc. 2 Communication of disease, as by entrance of pathogenic germs into an organism in any manner: distinguished from *contagion*, in which direct or indirect contact with a diseased individual is implied. 3 The instillation of a quality, usually evil, by influence or communication. 4 [Law] Taint of illegality. 5 That which infects; especially, infectious morbific matter. 6 [Pop.] Liking; affection. See synonyms under CONTAGION. —**FOCAL INFECTION** A bacterial infection localized in certain tissues of the body, as the tonsils or a tooth, from which toxins are sent to other areas.

IN·FEC·TIOUS (-shus) *adj.* 1 That may be communicated by infection. 2 Able to communicate infection. 3 [Law] Tainting with illegality. 4 Having the quality of being transmitted from one to another; as, *infectious* laughter. 5 [Obs.] Infected. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

INFECTIOUS DISEASE 1 Any disease due to the entrance into and growth in the body of micro-organisms. 2 A disease transmitted from one person to another by germs carried in the air or water.

IN·FEC·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* Infectious.

IN FE CUND *adj.* Not fecund; barren; unfruitful. —**IN·FE·CUN′·DI·TY** *noun.*

IN FE LIC′·I·TOUS (-tus) *adj.* Not felicitous, happy, or suitable in application, condition, or result. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN FE LIC′·I·TY *noun* 1 The state of being infelicitous; unhappiness. 2 That which is infelicitous; an inappropriate or inapt remark, act, etc.

IN·FELT *adj.* Felt inwardly or deeply.

IN FEOFF, IN·FEOFF·MENT Same as ENFEOFF, etc.

IN·FER (-fûr′) *verb* [**IN·FERRED, IN·FER·RING**] 1 To deduce or accept on the basis of evidence; conclude; draw inferences. Compare POSIT. 2 To be or furnish evidence of. 3 To involve or imply as a consequence. 4 [Obs.] To bring in; advance, adduce. 5 [Obs.] To occasion. [<L. *in*, in, + *fero*, bear] —**IN FER·A·BLE, IN·FER·RI·BLE** *adj.*

IN·FER·ENCE *noun* 1 The act of inferring. 2 That which is inferred; a deduction or conclusion. 3 Loosely, a conjecture.

Synonyms: conclusion, consequence, deduction, demonstration, induction. A *conclusion* is the absolute and necessary result of the admission of certain premises; an *inference* is a probable *conclusion*, toward which known facts, statements, or admissions point, but which they do not absolutely establish; sound premises together with their necessary *conclusion* constitute a *demonstration*. See DEMONSTRATION, INDUCTION.

IN FER·EN′·TIAL (-shul) *adj.* Deducible by inference. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN FE·RI·OR *adj.* 1 Lower in quality, merit, importance, or rank. 2 Situated or placed lower, as certain parts of the body relative to others; in animals, situated on or pertaining to the lower or ventral side. 3 Later in point of time; as, the *inferior* limit of a year. 4 In music, having a lower pitch. 5 In plants, below some other organ; in a blossom, anterior. 6 Between the earth and the sun; as, an *inferior* planet; also, below the horizon; below the celestial pole. 7 Set below the level of the line, as small characters without a shoulder below, used in chemical formulas; as, in S_2O_6, 2 and 6 are *inferior* characters. Compare SUPERIOR 6. See synonyms under DEAD.

—*noun* One who or that which is classed lower than others; a subordinate. [<L. <*inferus*, low]

IN·FE RI·OR′·I·TY *noun* The state of being inferior; low condition.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX An emotional trend or state of mind characterized by a morbidly exaggerated sense of one's own limitations and incapacities, and often accompanied by aggressive behavior.

IN·FER·NAL (-fûr′·nul) *adj.* 1 Belonging to hell; diabolical: often used colloquially to express indignation or emphasis; as, an *infernal* rascal. 2 Pertaining to Tartarus. [<F. <L. *infernus*, underground] —**·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: demoniac, demoniacal, devilish, diabolic, diabolical, fiendish, hellish, satanic.

INFERNAL MACHINE Any device for doing unusual damage by explosion.

IN·FER·NO (-fûr′·no) *noun* [**·NOS** *pl.*] The infernal regions; hell; hence, any horrible place. [<It., hell]

IN·FER·NO The first of the three parts of the *Divina Commedia* of Dante, describing the poet's journey through Hell, under the guidance of Vergil.

INFERO- A combining form from Latin *inferus*, low, or *inferior*, lower, used to signify on the under side, below; as, *infero*lateral, meaning below and on one side.

IN·FER·TILE (-fûr′·tĭl) *adj.* Not fertile or productive; sterile; barren. —**IN·FER·TIL′·I·TY** *noun.*

IN·FEST *tr. verb* To be present so frequently or in such large numbers as to annoy or endanger; haunt; beset. [<L. *infesto* <*infestus*, hostile] —**·ER** *noun.*

IN·FES·TA′·TION *noun* The act of infesting, or the state of being infested, as with parasites or vermin.

IN·FEU·DA′·TION (in·fû-) *noun* 1 In feudal law, the granting or the putting in possession of an estate in fee; also, the feudal relation. 2 The granting of tithes to laymen. [<L. *in*, in, + *feudum*, feud]

IN FI DEL *noun* 1 One who denies the existence of God. 2 An unbeliever, as viewed from the standpoint of a believer in any particular religion or belief. See synonyms under SKEPTIC. —*adj.* 1 Lacking the true faith; especially, rejecting the Christian religion. 2 Faithless; recreant. 3 Of, relating to, or characteristic of infidels or infidelity. [<L. *in-*, not, + *fidelis*, faithful]

IN·FI·DEL′·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state of being an infidel; lack of belief. 2 Lack of fidelity; specifically, violation of the marriage vow by adultery.

IN FIELD *noun* 1 The space thirty yards square enclosed within the base lines of a baseball field; the diamond: distinguished from *outfield;* also, the infielders as a whole. See illustration under BASEBALL. 2 Land under tillage: distinguished from *outfield*.

IN′ FIELD·ER *noun* One of the players in the baseball infield, including the three basemen, the short-stop, and the pitcher, when not engaged in the specific duties of his position: distinguished from *outfielder*.

IN·FIL·TER *verb* To enter by filtration.

IN FIL′·TRATE *verb* [**·TRAT·ED, ·TRAT·ING**] 1 To cause (a liquid or gas) to pass into or through interstices; also, to percolate. 2 To percolate through. —*noun* That which infiltrates or has infiltrated; specifically, any morbid substance that passes into the tissues of the body.

IN·FIL·TRA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of infiltrating. 2 That which is infiltrated. 3 A troop advance in widely extended order, by small groups or singly, in order to pass through friendly troops, enter enemy areas by stealth, or reduce casualties in zones swept by fire. —**IN·FIL·TRA·TIVE** *adj.*

IN·FIN′·I·TATE *tr. verb* [**·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING**] In logic, to make an affirmative concept or proposition infinite or indefinite by adding a negative prefix to one of its terms; also, to change a negative statement to an affirmative by adding a negative prefix to one of its terms; as, the negative statement "tigers are not herbivorous" when *infinitated* becomes "tigers are non-herbivorous." —**IN·FIN·I·TA′·TION** *noun.*

IN·FI·NITE (-nĭt) *adj.* 1 So great as to be immeasurable and unbounded; limitless; as, *infinite* power or space. 2 All-embracing; perfect; absolute; as, the *infinite* God. 3 Designating a mathematical quantity conceived as always increasing so as to exceed any other assignable quantity in value. 4 In music, composed so that it can be repeated over and over, without finale. 5 Very numerous; very great; as, to take *infinite* pains.

—*noun* That which is infinite; an infinite quantity or magnitude; infinity. —**THE INFINITE** God; Eternity; the Absolute. [<L. *infinitus* <*in-*, not, + *finis*, limit] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: absolute, boundless, countless, eternal, illimitable, immeasurable, innumerable, interminable, limitless, measureless, numberless, unbounded, unconditioned, unfathomable, unlimited, unmeasured. *Infinite* signifies without bounds or limits in any way, and may be applied to space, time, quantity, or number. *Countless, innumerable,* and *numberless,* which should be the same as *infinite,* are in common usage vaguely employed to denote what it is difficult or practically impossible to count or number, but still perhaps falling far short of *infinite;* as, *countless* leaves, the *countless* sands on the seashore, *numberless* battles, *innumerable* delays. So, too, *boundless, illimitable, limitless, measureless,* and *unlimited* are loosely used in reference to what has no apparent or readily determinable limits in space or time; as, we speak of the *boundless* ocean. *Infinite* space is without bounds, not only in fact, but in thought; *infinite* time is truly *eternal*. Compare ETERNAL, PERFECT. *Antonyms*: bounded, brief, circumscribed, evanescent, finite, limited, little, measurable, moderate, narrow, restricted, shallow, short, small, transient, transitory.

IN·FIN·I·TES′·I·MAL *adj.* 1 Infinitely small; so small as to be incalculable and insignificant for all practical purposes. 2 Denoting a mathematical quantity conceived as continually diminishing toward zero as a limit. —*noun* An infinitesimal quantity. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·FIN·I·TI′·VAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the infinitive form of the verb in grammar. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·FIN·I·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* 1 Without limitation of person or number: opposed to *finite*. 2 Using the infinitive mood.

—*noun* The form of the verb that expresses, without re-

gard to person or number, the action or condition asserted by the verb; as, *to love*. It is usually classed as a mood. Its sign in English is *to*, which is omitted after auxiliaries *do, will, shall, may, can, must*, and used optionally after *dare, help, need, please*, and *go* in certain phrases, after *rather, lief, but* with a negative, and after *see, hear, feel, let, make, bid, help, know, find*, etc. Also **INFINITIVE MOOD.** — **SPLIT INFINITIVE** An expression in which the sign of the infinitive "to" is separated from its verb by an intervening word, usually an adverb, as in the phrase "to quickly return." Although the construction is often condemned, it is sometimes justified to escape ambiguity.

IN·FIN′·I·TUDE (-tūde) *noun* 1 The quality of being infinite or boundless. 2 An infinite or unlimited quantity.

IN·FIN·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The quality or state of being infinite; boundlessness; perfection. 2 Something, as space, regarded as boundless. 3 The portion of space that lies at an infinite distance. 4 An infinite number or quantity: denoted by ∞; also, the point or series of points in space that by supposition lie at an infinite distance from the definite point in question.

IN·FIRM (-fûrm) *adj.* 1 Feeble or weak from age. 2 Lacking soundness, resolution, stability, or firmness. 3 Not legally secure; voidable. See synonyms under FRAGILE, SICKLY. [<L. *in*, not, + *firmus*, strong] — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

IN·FIR·MA′·RI·AN *noun* A person having charge of a hospital, especially in a monastery, or who is delegated to perform hospital service.

IN·FIR·MA·RY (in fûr′-) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A place for the treatment of the sick; a dispensary. 2 A small hospital.

IN·FIR·MI·TY (in·fûr′-) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 A physical, mental, or moral weakness or flaw. 2 Infirm condition. See synonyms under DISEASE, FOIBLE, ILLNESS.

IN·FIT *tr. verb* To furnish with clothing and supplies for shore, as, to *infit* a vessel or a seaman just arrived: opposed to *outfit*. — **IN′·FIT·TER** *noun.*

IN·FIX *tr. verb* 1 To fix in, as by piercing; implant firmly. 2 To insert (an infix or formative addition) within the body of a word. — *noun* A modifying addition inserted in the body of a word. Compare PREFIX, SUFFIX. — **IN·FIX·ION** (-yun) *noun.*

IN FLA·GRAN·TE DE·LIC·TO [L.] In the very act of committing a crime.

IN·FLAME *verb* [**IN·FLAMED, IN·FLAM·ING**] 1 To stimulate or rouse to unnatural activity; excite heat or passion in; arouse fury in. 2 To cause inflammation in; become affected with inflammation. 3 To burst or cause to burst into flame. See synonyms under INCENSE. [<L. *in*, in, + *flamma*, flame] — **IN·FLAM·ER** *noun.*

IN·FLAM·MA·BLE *adj.* Readily inflamed in any sense; easily set on fire or excited; also called *flammable*. See synonyms under ARDENT. [<IN- intensive + L. *flamma*, flame] — **IN·FLAM·MA·BIL′·I·TY, IN·FLAM·MA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN·FLAM·MA·BLY** *adv.*

IN·FLAM·MA′·TION *noun* 1 A morbid process in some part of the body characterized by heat, redness, swelling, and pain. 2 The act of inflaming.

IN·FLAM′·MA·TO·RY *adj.* 1 Tending to produce heat or excitement; especially, calculated to arouse evil passions, riot, etc.; seditious. 2 Characterized by or pertaining to inflammation. 3 Inducing or provoking inflammation.

IN·FLATE *verb* [**IN·FLAT·ED, IN·FLAT·ING**] 1 To become distended, expand, or cause to expand by filling as with gas or air; distend: swell; as, to *inflate* a balloon. 2 Hence, to swell; increase unduly; enlarge excessively, especially so that the nominal value greatly exceeds the real; as, to *inflate* the currency. 3 To puff up; elate; as, to *inflate* one with pride. See synonyms under PUFF, SWELL. [<L. *inflatus* <*in*, in, + *flo*, blow]

IN·FLAT·ED (in·flāt′-) *adj.* 1 Puffed out; distended; swollen, as by air or gas. 2 Hollowed or puffed out, as a plant stem or capsule; bulbous; dilated. 3 Overloaded with figures of speech and high-sounding words; pompous; bombastic; magniloquent. 4 Enhanced or swollen abnormally or improperly; increased unjustifiably; as, *inflated* values. 5 Puffed up with conceit.

IN·FLAT·ER (-flā′·tur) *noun* One who or that which inflates; especially, any mechanical device, as an air pump, for inflating. Also **IN·FLA·TOR.**

IN·FLA·TION *noun* 1 The act of inflating, or the state of being inflated; distention; as, the *inflation* of a bubble or a balloon. 2 Bombast; conceit. 3 Expansion or extension beyond natural or proper limits or so as to exceed normal or just value; specifically, over-issue of currency, or the state resulting therefrom; also, increase in price levels arising from general increase in expenditures without corresponding increase in commodities. 4 That which is inflated or puffed up. — **IN·FLA′·TION·A·RY** *adj.*

IN·FLA·TION·IST *noun* An advocate of or believer in the issuing of an abnormally large amount of currency.

IN·FLECT *verb* 1 To take grammatical inflection; decline or conjugate. 2 To deflect; curve inward. 3 To modulate, as the voice. [<L. *in*, in, + *flecto*, bend]

IN·FLEC·TION *noun* 1 The act of inflecting, the state of being inflected, or that which is inflected; a bending or bend; curvature; angle. 2 The changes undergone by words to express the relations of case, number, gender, person, tense, etc. The inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns is called *declension*: that of verbs, *conjugation;* also, an inflected form; an inflectional element or suffix. 3 Modulation or change of pitch in the voice. 4 A change in the nature of a curve, as from convex to concave. Also **IN·FLEX·ION**; sometimes called *flection*.

IN·FLEC·TION·AL *adj.* Capable of or showing inflection; belonging or relating to inflection; as, *inflectional* languages. Also **IN·FLEX·ION·AL.** — ·LY *adv.*

IN·FLEXED *adj.* Abruptly turned or bent inward, as the petals of a flower.

IN·FLEX·I·BLE *adj.* 1 Not to be turned from a purpose; unyielding; firm; inexorable; as, *inflexible* resolves, an *inflexible* will. 2 Incapable of being physically bent; unbending; rigid; not flexible. 3 That cannot be altered or varied; as, the *inflexible* laws of nature. — **IN·FLEX·I·BLE·NESS, IN·FLEX·I·BIL′·I·TY** *noun.* — **IN·FLEX·I·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms: immovable, inexorable, obstinate, persistent, pertinacious, resolute, rigid, steadfast, stiff, stubborn, unbending, unrelenting, unyielding. See OBSTINATE. *Antonyms:* ductile, elastic, flexible, indulgent, lithe, pliable, pliant, supple, yielding.

IN·FLICT *tr. verb* 1 To cause another to suffer or undergo, as a pain or punishment; impose by way of cost or penalty, lay on. To impose, especially something unpleasant. [<L. *inflictus* <*in*, on, + *fligo*, strike] — **IN·FLICT·ER, IN·FLIC·TOR** *noun* — **IN·FLIC·TIVE** *adj.*

IN·FLIC·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of inflicting or imposing; as, the *infliction* of a penalty. 2 That which is inflicted, as pain or punishment.



INFLORESCENCE

a Uniflorous (violet).
b Many-flowered (primrose).
c Terminal (sedum).
d Axillary (black medic).
e Ordinary (grape currant).
f Variegate (grape-vine).
g Clustered (cherry-tree).
h Corymb (verbena).
i Catkin (willow).
j Simple umbel (ivy).
k Compound umbel (parsnip).
l Cap tulum (large marguerite).
m Cyme, biparous or dichotomous (chickweed).
n Cyme, uniparous or scorpioid (scorpion's-tail (forget-me-not).

IN·FLO·RES′·CENCE (-rĕs′-ĕns) *noun* 1 The act of flowering; the expanding of blossoms. 2 The mode of disposition of flowers; as, racemose and cymose *inflorescence*. 3 Flowers collectively: said of certain plants or of a tree or a group of trees; as, the *inflorescence* of the horse-chestnut. 4 An axis along which all the buds are flower buds. [<L. *in*, in, + FLORESCENCE] — **IN·FLO·RES′·CENT** *adj.*

IN·FLOW (-flō) *noun* The act of flowing in, or that which flows in.

IN·FLU·ENCE *noun* 1 The flowing into, or influx, of power, whether in the form of motive or ability; the property or the process of producing modifications, especially when slow or permanent; as, the *influence* of example. 2 The exercise of a moral or a secret control over the actions of others; controlling or directing power based not on authority, but on social, moral, financial, or other form of ascendency; sometimes, the power of privately controlling the

acts of those in authority; also, a person, organization, or institution possessing such power. 3 Electric induction. 4 The occult power that the stars are supposed to exercise over human affairs. See synonyms under IMPULSE, OPERATION.
—*tr. verb* [·ENCED, ·ENC·ING] 1 To act upon, affect, or modify physically, especially in some gentle or gradual way. 2 To exert or maintain a mental or moral power upon or over; affect; sway. [<L. *influo*, flow into] —**IN·FLU·ENC·ER** *noun*.

Synonyms (verb): actuate, affect, command, compel, dispose, draw, drive, excite, impel, incite, incline, induce, instigate, lead, mold, move, persuade, prompt, stir, sway, urge. To *influence* is to affect, modify, or act upon by physical, mental, or moral power, especially in some gentle, subtle, and gradual way; as, vegetation is *influenced* by light; everyone is *influenced* to some extent by public opinion; *influence* is chiefly used of power acting from without, but it may be used of motives regarded as forces acting upon the will. *Actuate* refers solely to mental or moral power *impelling* one from within. One may *influence*, but cannot directly *actuate* another; but one may be *actuated* to cruelty by hatred. *Prompt* and *stir* are words of mere suggestion toward some course of action; *dispose*, *draw*, *incline*, *influence*, and *lead* refer to the use of mild means to awaken in another a purpose or disposition to act. To *excite* is to arouse one from lethargy or indifference to action. *Incite* and *instigate*, to spur or goad to action, differ in the fact that *incite* may be good, while *instigate* is usually to evil (compare ABET). To *urge* and *impel* signify to produce strong excitation toward some act. *Drive* and *compel* imply irresistible influence accomplishing its object. One may be *driven* either by his own passions or by external force or urgency; one is *compelled* only by some external power; as, the owner was *compelled* by his misfortunes to sell his estate. Compare ACTUATE, BEND, COMPEL, DRIVE, GOVERN, PERSUADE. *Antonyms*: deter, discourage, dissuade, hinder, impede, inhibit, prevent, restrain, retard.

IN FLU ENT *adj.* 1 Flowing in. 2 Relating to a channel through which either air or any fluid passes into a receptacle. —*noun* An inflow; a tributary stream or river; affluent.

IN FLU EN'·TIAL (–shul) *adj.* Having or exercising influence or power; effective. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN FLU EN'·ZA *noun* 1 A contagious and infective epidemic disease caused by a filtrable virus, commonly characterized by inflammation of the upper air passages, attended by fever and nervous and muscular prostration. 2 A contagious disease common among horses: characterized by its attack upon the mucous membranes of the throat and eyelids. [< It., influence]

IN FLUX *noun* 1 The act of flowing in; a continuous flowing in. 2 A pouring in or instilling. 3 The mouth of a river. See synonyms under ACCESSION. [<L. *influxus* <*influo*, flow in]

IN FOLD *tr. verb* 1 To wrap up in folds; enclose. 2 To embrace in or as in the arms. 3 To fold over. Also *enfold*.

IN FORM *verb* 1 To tell (a person) that of which he had no knowledge before; impart information to; communicate news to; notify; apprise; specifically, to apprise of facts by way of warning. 2 To communicate instruction to; impart knowledge to, instruct. 3 To communicate a knowledge of facts, as by way of accusation: usually with *against* or *on*. 4 To give form, shape, or vitality to; imbue with life and activity; fashion, mold, or shape. 5 To give character to; inspire; animate. [<L. *in*, in, + *forma*, form]

Synonyms: advertise, advise, apprise, communicate, disclose, divulge, impart, instruct, intimate, mention, notify, reveal, teach, tell. See LEARN, TEACH.

²IN·FORM *adj.* 1 Shapeless; unformed. 2 Deformed.

IN FOR MAL *adj.* 1 Not in the usual or regular form. 2 Without ceremony; unofficial. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN FOR MAL'·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] Absence of regular form; an informal act or proceeding.

IN FORM ANT *noun* One who imparts information.

IN FOR MA PAU·PE·RIS [L.] In the character or condition of a pauper; hence, in a lawsuit, free from costs.

IN·FOR MA·TION *noun* 1 Knowledge acquired or derived. 2 Timely or specific knowledge. 3 [Law] An accusation or complaint made without the intervention of a grand jury. 4 The act of informing. See synonyms under EDUCATION, KNOWLEDGE, TIDINGS, WISDOM.

IN·FORM·A·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Instructive.

IN FORM·ER *noun* 1 One who informs against others; specifically, with regard to infractions of the law; hence, a spy. 2 One who imparts information. 3 A telltale.

IN·FOR TUNE (–chōōn) *noun* [Obs.] 1 Misfortune: also **IN·FOR TU' NI TY**. 2 An unlucky or ill-disposed planet: particularly applicable, according to astrologers, to Saturn and Mars, the **GREATER** and **LESSER INFORTUNE**, respectively, of astrological systems: also, sometimes, Mercury.

INFRA- *prefix* Below; beneath; on the lower part. [<L. *infra*, below]

IN·FRA BA'·SAL *noun* Any one of a circle of plates of a crinoid cup which lie next to the stalk and beneath the natural basal plates.

IN·FRA·COS'·TAL *adj.* 1 Situated below a rib (costa); as, an *infracostal* nerve. 2 Indicating numerous minor muscles below the surface of the ribs. —*noun* [**IN·FRA·COS·TA' LES** (–leez) *pl.*] An infracostal muscle. [<INFRA– + L. *costa*, rib]

IN FRACT *tr. verb* To break; infringe; violate. [<L. *infractus* <*infringo*, break] —**IN·FRAC TOR** *noun*.

IN FRAC TION *noun* 1 The act of breaking or violating. 2 A fracture.

IN FRA DIG·NI·TA'·TEM [L.] Beneath one's dignity: often abridged to **IN FRA DIG**.

IN·FRA·LAP·SA'·RI·AN ISM *noun* The doctrine respecting the order of decrees that places the decree of election and predestination after that of the fall of man; sublapsarianism; moderate Calvinism. See SUPRALAPSARIAN. [<INFRA– + L. *lapsus* <*labor*, slip] —**IN FRA·LAP SA'·RI·AN** *adj.* & *noun*.

IN FRA·MAX' IL·LA·RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lower jaw or inferior maxillary bone. —*noun* [·RIES *pl.*] The lower jaw-bone.

IN FRA·ME' DI·AN *noun* That interval or zone along the sea bottom which is between 50 and 100 fathoms in depth. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to this zone.

IN·FRAN·GI·BLE (–jī·bl) *adj.* 1 Not breakable or capable of being broken into parts. 2 Inviolable. —**IN·FRAN·GI BIL'·I·TY, IN·FRAN GI BLE NESS** *noun* —**IN FRAN·GI BLY** *adv.*

INFRA–OCULAR *adj.* Situated below the eye.

INFRA–ORAL *adj.* Placed beneath the mouth.

INFRA–ORBITAL *adj.* Situated below the orbit of the eye.

IN FRA·PRO'·TE IN *noun* Metaproteïn.

INFRA–RED *adj.* Situated beyond the red end of the visible spectrum, as certain heat rays; designating radiations of wavelength in excess of about 7600 angstroms but less than radio waves.

IN FRINGE (–frinj') *verb* [**IN FRINGED, IN·FRING·ING**] 1 To break or violate, as an oath, disregard the requirements of, as a law, obligation, or trust; neglect to heed or comply with, as an injunction; trespass upon; encroach upon; transgress. 2 In patent law, to trespass without legal license upon the rights secured under a patent or copyright by making use of, or selling to another to be used, the thing which is the subject-matter of the patent. 3 [Obs.] To hinder; break down; frustrate. [<L. *infringo* <*in*, in, + *frango*, break] —**IN FRING ER** *noun*.

IN FRINGE MENT *noun* 1 The act of infringing. 2 Any breaking in upon or violation of a right, privilege, regulation, law, contract, etc. 3 The wrongful use of trade marks or trade names.

IN·FUN DIB'·U LI·FORM *adj.* Funnel-shaped; specifically, in botany, having a tube below and gradually enlarged above.

IN·FUN DIB' U LUM *noun* [·LA *pl.*] 1 A structure or conduit shaped like a funnel, as that connecting the third ventricle of the brain with the pituitary body, passing through the hypothalamus; an expanded end of a bronchial tubule or of a ureter, etc. 2 A depression on the crown of the head of tapeworms. 3 The siphon or funnel of a cephalopod. [<L., funnel, <*infundo* <*in*, into, + *fundo*, pour] —**IN·FUN DIB'·U LAR, IN FUN DIB' U LATE** *adj.*

IN·FU' RI·ATE (in·fū'–) *tr. verb* [**AT ED, ·AT·ING**] To make furious. —*adj.* Infuriated; enraged; mad. [<L. *in*, in, + *furia*, fury] —**IN FU' RI AT ED** *adj.* —**IN·FU RI·ATE·LY, IN·FU'·RI AT ED·LY** *adv.* —**IN FU RI A'·TION** *noun*.

IN FUS·CATE *adj.* Tinged or darkened with brown, as part of an insect's wing. Also **IN FUS·CAT·ED**. [<L. *in*, in, + *fusco*, darken]

IN FUSE (–fūz') *tr. verb* [**IN FUSED, IN FUS·ING**] 1 To instil or inculcate, as principles or qualities. 2 To inspire with; fill. 3 To steep. 4 To pour in. [<L. *infusus* <*in*, into, + *fundo*, pour] —**IN FUS ER** *noun*.

¹IN·FUS I BLE (in·fūz'–) *adj.* Incapable or difficult of being fused or melted. [<IN– (not) + FUSIBLE] —**IN·FUS·I·BIL'·I TY, IN FUS I·BLE NESS** *noun*.

²IN FUS I·BLE (in·fūz'–) *adj.* That may be infused or poured in. [<INFUSE] —**IN FUS I BIL' I·TY, IN·FUS·I BLE·NESS** *noun*.

IN FU SION (–fū'·zhun) *noun* 1 The act of infusing, imbuing, or pouring in; instillation. 2 That which is infused; an admixture; tincture. 3 A pouring out or upon, as in baptism; an affusion. 4 The process of steeping or soaking any substance, as a vegetable or powder, in a liquid for the purpose of extracting its medicinal properties without boiling: distinguished from *decoction*. 5 The liquid extract so obtained, as, an *infusion* of tobacco. 6 The operation of introducing solutions into the veins.

IN FU SION ISM (–fū'·zhun·izm) *noun* The doctrine that the human soul emanates from the divine substance, and is infused into the body at conception or birth: distinguished from *creationism* and *traducianism*. —**IN·FU·SION·IST** *noun*.

IN FU SIVE (–fū'·siv) *adj.* Having the power of infusing; inspiring.

IN FU SO' RI·A (in·fū–) *noun pl.* 1 Formerly, a division of the animal kingdom, including especially those microscopic protozoans found in infusions of decaying matter. 2 A class, also known as *Ciliata*, of the phylum *Protozoa*,

characterized by ciliated bodies and free-living aquatic habits, including *Paramecium* and *Stentor*. —**IN·FU·SO′·RI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

IN·FU·SO′·RI·AL (in·fū–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to infusorians. 2 Containing or composed of infusorians.

INFUSORIAL EARTH A very fine earthy material, consisting chiefly of the minute siliceous skeletons of diatoms: useful as a polishing powder and as an absorbent of nitroglycerin.

IN FU·TU·RO [L.] In the future.

-ING *suffix* An inflectional ending forming the present participle: often used adjectively; as, an eat*ing* apple (an apple for eating); talk*ing* parrots, etc. [<ME. *-inde* <OE. *-ende*]

-ING *suffix* 1 The act or state of doing the action expressed in the root verb; as, hunt*ing*, sleep*ing*, etc. 2 The art or occupation of; as, bank*ing*, paint*ing*, publish*ing*; also, the product or result of the action expressed in the verb; as, a paint*ing*, one's learn*ing*, a build*ing*, etc. 3 Material for the thing expressed by the noun or for the action expressed by the verb; as, fenc*ing*, floor*ing*, etc. [<OE. *-ung*, *-ing*]

-ING *suffix* Little, small; descendant of, of the family of; belonging to, having the quality of, as in Brown*ing*, athel*ing*.

IN·GATH·ER (–găth′·ur) *verb* To gather in; gather or assemble together; as, the tribes are *ingathering*. —**IN·GATH·ER·ER** *noun*.

IN·GATH·ER·ING *noun* The act or occupation of gathering in, specifically, of a harvest. See synonyms under HARVEST.

INGE (ing), **WILLIAM RALPH**, born 1860, English churchman and author.

IN·GE·LOW (in′·jĭ·lō), **JEAN**, 1820–97, English author.

IN·GEM′·I·NATE (in·jĕm′–) *tr. verb* [**·NAT·ED**, **·NAT·ING**] To repeat or redouble. —*adj.* Repeated; redoubled. [<L. *ingemino* <*in*, in, + *geminus*, twin] —**IN·GEM·I·NA′·TION** *noun*.

IN·GEN′·ER·ATE (–jĕn′·ur·āte) *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED**, **·AT·ING**] To generate or produce within. —*adj.* (–ĭt) Inborn. [<L. *ingenero*, engender] —**IN·GEN·ER·A′·TION** *noun*.

IN·GEN′·ER·ATE (–jĕn′·ur·ĭt) *adj.* Not brought into being by generation. [<IN– (not) + GENERATE]

IN·GE·NIOUS (–jeen′·yus) *adj.* 1 Possessed of or manifesting inventive faculty. 2 Characterized by ingenuity; well conceived; apt. 3 [Obs.] Of clever mind or genius or displaying exceptional mental qualities. See synonyms under CLEVER. [<L. *ingeniosus* <*ingenium*, innate quality] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

IN·GEN·I·TAL (in·jĕn′–) *adj.* [Obs.] That is natural to one; inherent.

IN·GÉ·NUE (ăN·zheh·nü′) *noun* [F.] 1 A young woman or girl who is artless, ingenuous, or innocent. 2 An actress who fills such a rôle; also, the rôle.

IN·GE·NU′·I·TY (–jĭ·nū′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* 1 The quality of having inventive power; cleverness in contriving or originating. 2 Ingeniousness of execution or design. 3 [Obs.] Ingenuousness; candor.

Synonyms: acuteness, cleverness, cunning, dexterity, genius, ingeniousness, invention, inventiveness, readiness, skill. *Ingenuity* is inferior to *genius*, being rather mechanical than creative, and is shown in devising expedients, overcoming difficulties, inventing appliances, adapting means to ends. *Dexterity* is chiefly of the hand; *cleverness* may be either of the hand or of the mind, but chiefly of the latter. See ADDRESS. *Antonyms*: awkwardness, clumsiness, dulness, stupidity, unskilfulness.

IN·GEN′·U·OUS (–jĕn′·yōō·us) *adj.* 1 Free from disguise or dissimulation; frank; artless. 2 High-minded; sincere. 3 Ingenious: an incorrect use. See synonyms under CANDID, HONEST. [<L. *ingenuus*, inborn, natural, noble] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

IN·GER·SOLL (ing′·gur·sŏl), **ROBERT GREEN**, 1833–99, American lawyer, agnostic, and writer.

IN·GEST (–jĕst′) *tr. verb* To put or take into the stomach. [<L. *ingestus* <*ingero*, carry in] —**IN·GES·TION** *noun* **IN·GES·TIVE** *adj.*

IN·GES·TA (–jĕs′·tuh) *noun pl.* Things introduced or taken into a living body, as food: opposed to *egesta*; hence, figuratively, anything incorporated.

IN·GINE (–jīne) *noun* [Scot.] Natural ability; a gifted person.

IN·GLE (ing′·gl) *noun* [Scot.] A fire or fireplace. [Probably <Gaelic *aingeal*, fire]

IN′·GLE·NOOK *noun* A corner by the fire.

IN′·GLE·SIDE *noun* [Scot.] The fireside. Also **IN′·GLE–CREEK**.

IN·GLO·RI·OUS *adj.* 1 Characterized by failure or disgrace. 2 Without glory; obscure; humble. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

IN′·GO·ING *adj.* Entering; going in.

IN·GOLDS·BY (ing′–), **THOMAS** See BARHAM.

IN′·GOL·STADT (ing′·gol·shtaht) A town in central Bavaria, Germany.

IN·GOT (ing′·gut) *noun* 1 A mass of cast metal from the crucible, as a bar of gold. 2 [Obs.] A mold in which an ingot may be cast. [<OE. *in*, in, + *goten* <*geotan*, cast, pour]

IN·GRAFT Same as ENGRAFT.

IN·GRAIN *tr. verb* 1 To dye before weaving; dye with "grain" or scarlet, or with any lasting color. 2 Figuratively, to spread through the whole substance of a thing; hence, to fix deeply; impress upon indelibly. Also spelled *engrain*.

—**IN·GRAIN** *noun* A carpet made of ingrained worsted; also, the ingrained wool or other material of which it is made. —*adj.* Dyed in the yarn before manufacture; hence, thoroughly inwrought.

IN·GRAINED *adj.* Dyed in the wool; hence, deeply rooted; inveterate.

IN·GRATE *adj.* [Obs.] Ungrateful. Also **IN·GRATE·FUL**. —*noun* One who is ungrateful. [<L. *in–*, not, + *gratus*, thankful]

IN·GRA′·TI·ATE (–shĭ·āte) *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED**, **·AT·ING**] 1 To win confidence or favor for (oneself). 2 To secure favorable reception for. [<IN– + L. *gratia*, favor] —**IN·GRA′·TI·AT·ING·LY** *adv.* —**IN·GRA·TI·A′·TION** (–shĭ·ā′·shun) *noun* —**IN·GRA′·TI·A·TO·RY** *adj.*

IN·GRAT·I·TUDE (–tūde) *noun* Lack of gratitude; insensibility to kindness; thanklessness.

IN·GRA·VES′·CENT *adj.* Increasing in severity or gravity: said of apoplexy. [<L. *ingravesco*, become heavier, <*in*, in, + *gravis*, heavy] —**IN·GRA·VES′·CENCE** *noun*.

IN·GRE·DI·ENT *noun* That which enters into the composition of a mixture: usually distinguished from the *constituent* of a compound. See synonyms under PART. [<L. *ingredior*, enter]

IN·GRES (ăN′·gr), **JEAN AUGUSTE DOMINIQUE**, 1780–1867, French painter.

IN·GRESS *noun* 1 Means or power of effecting entrance. 2 A place of entrance. 3 The act of entering. See synonyms under DENTRANCE. [<L. *ingressus* <*ingredior*, enter]

IN·GRES·SION (–grĕsh′·un) *noun* The act of entering, or an entrance into something.

IN·GRES·SIVE (–grĕs′·iv) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to entrance; entering. 2 In grammar, inceptive. —**·NESS** *noun*.

IN·GROW *intr. verb* To grow in or inward.

IN·GROWN (–grōne) *adj.* Grown into the flesh, as a toe nail. —**IN′·GROW·ING** *adj.*

IN·GROWTH (–grōth) *noun* An inward growth, or a thing that grows inward.

INGUIN-, INGUINO- Combining forms from Latin *inguen*, *inguinis*, groin, meaning of, in, or affecting the groin; also, relating to the groin; as *inguino*–abdominal, relating to the groin and the abdomen.

IN·GUI·NAL (ing′·gwĭ·nul) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or near the groin. See illustration under ABDOMINAL. [<L. *inguinalis* <*inguen*, groin]

IN·GULF *tr. verb* To engulf. —**·MENT** *noun*.

IN·GUR′·GI·TATE (–jĭ·tate) *verb* [**·TAT·ED**, **·TAT·ING**] To swallow greedily; guzzle. [<L. *ingurgito* <*in*, in, + *gurges*, *gurgitis*, gulf] —**IN·GUR·GI·TA′·TION** *noun*.

IN·HAB·IT *verb* To live or dwell in; occupy as a home. See synonyms under ABIDE. [<L. *in*, in, + *habito*, dwell] —**IN·HAB·IT·ER** *noun* —**IN·HAB·I·TA′·TION** *noun*.

IN·HAB·I·TANCE *noun* 1 The act of dwelling; state of being inhabited; residence, as distinguished from sojourn. 2 A habitation; abode. Also **IN·HAB·I·TAN·CY**.

IN·HAB·I·TANT *noun* One making his home or dwelling permanently in a place, as distinguished from a lodger or visitor; a resident.

IN·HAB·I·TA′·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* Pertaining to inhabitation; prone to inhabitiveness.

IN·HAB·IT·ED *adj.* 1 Having inhabitants; populated. 2 [Obs.] Lodged.

IN·HA·LANT *adj.* That inhales or draws in; used for inhaling. —*noun* An apparatus used for inhaling; that which is to be inhaled. Also **IN·HA·LENT**.

IN·HA·LA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of inhaling. 2 That which is inhaled; an inhalant.

IN·HALE *tr. verb* [**IN·HALED**, **IN·HAL·ING**] To inspire or draw in with or as a breath; specifically, in smoking, to draw smoke into the lungs; breathe in: opposed to *exhale*. [<L. *in*, in, + *halo*, breathe]

IN·HAL·ER (in·hāle′–) *noun* 1 One who inhales. 2 Something from or through which one inhales; specifically, an appliance or apparatus of different forms and uses, as for taking the chill from the air before it reaches the lungs, or for filtering out dust or other injurious substances from the air breathed through it; also for administering medicaments or anesthetics by inhalation.

IN·HAR·MO′·NI·OUS (–us) *adj.* Lacking in, or not in harmony; discordant. Also **IN·HAR·MON′·IC**, **IN·HAR·MON′·I·CAL**. See synonyms under INCONGRUOUS. —**IN·HAR·MO′·NI·OUS·LY** *adv.* —**IN·HAR·MO′·NI·OUS·NESS** *noun*.

IN·HAUL *noun* A rope or rigging for bringing in a sail or spar, as the jib boom. Also **IN′·HAUL·ER**.

IN·HERE *intr. verb* [**IN·HERED**, **IN·HER·ING**] To be a permanent or essential part: used with *in*. [<L. *in*, in, + *hæreo*, stick] —**IN·HER·ENCE** (in·hēre′–), **IN·HER·EN·CY** *noun*.

IN·HER·ENT (in·hēre′–) *adj.* 1 Permanently united; intrinsic; innate; essential. 2 Pertaining as a property or attribute. Also **IN·HE·REN′·TIAL**. —**IN·HER·ENT·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: congenital, essential, innate, inborn, in-

bred, indispensable, indwelling, infixed, ingrained, inhering, innate, inseparable, internal, intrinsic, inwrought, native, natural, subjective. *Immanent* is a philosophic word, to denote that which dwells in or pervades any substance or spirit without necessarily being a part of it. That which is *inherent* is an *inseparable* part of that in which it inheres, and is usually thought of with reference to some outworking or effect; as, an *inherent* difficulty. God is said to be *immanent* (not *inherent*) in the universe. Frequently *intrinsic* and *inherent* can be interchanged, but *inherent* applies to qualities, while *intrinsic* applies to essence, so that to speak of *intrinsic* excellence conveys higher praise than if we say *inherent* excellence. *Inherent* and *intrinsic* may be said of persons or things; *congenital, inborn, inbred, innate,* apply to living beings. *Congenital* is frequent in medical and legal use with special application to defects; as, *congenital* idiocy. *Innate* and *inborn* are almost identical, but *innate* is preferred in philosophic use, as when we speak of *innate* ideas; that which is *inborn, congenital,* or *innate* may be original with the individual, but that which is *inbred* is inherited. *Ingrained* signifies dyed in the grain, and denotes that which is deeply wrought into substance or character. See NATURAL. *Antonyms*: accidental, casual, external, extrinsic, fortuitous, incidental, outward, subsidiary, superadded, superficial, superfluous, superimposed, supplemental, transient, unconnected.

IN·HER·IT (-hĕr′·ĭt) *verb* 1 To receive by nature from one's ancestors, as physical characteristics, qualities, etc. 2 To receive, as property, title, etc., by succession or will; fall heir to. 3 [Law] To receive by descent, as distinguished from taking by devise. 4 To receive by transmission from predecessors; possess as having been handed down from the past. 5 [Obs.] To place in possession: with *of*. [<L. *in,* in, + *heres,* heir]

IN·HER·IT·A·BLE (in·hĕr′-) *adj.* 1 Transmissible by descent; descendible to an heir by mere operation of law. 2 Capacitated or qualified to take by inheritance; as, having *inheritable* blood. 3 That may be transmitted by ancestors; heritable. —**IN·HER·IT·A·BIL′·I·TY, IN·HER·IT·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·HER·IT·A·BLY** *adv.*

IN·HER·I·TANCE (in·hĕr′-) *noun* 1 A heritage. 2 The act of inheriting. 3 A possession or blessing bestowed by divine gift. 4 Ownership or acquisition, or something acquired or enjoyed.

INHERITANCE TAX A tax imposed on an inherited estate.

IN·HER·I·TOR (in·hĕr′-) *noun* An heir. —**IN·HER·I·TRESS, IN·HER·I·TRIX** *noun fem.*

IN·HE·SION (-zhun) *noun* The condition of inhering or being fixed in something; inherence. [<L. *inhæsus* <*inhæreo,* inhere]

IN·HIB·IT *verb* 1 To hold back or in; prohibit. 2 To forbid (a priest) to exercise his spiritual functions. 3 To check or block one mental or nervous process by another, nearly simultaneous, opposed process. See synonyms under PROHIBIT. [<L. *inhibitus* <*in,* in, + *habeo,* have, hold] —**IN·HIB·IT·ER, IN·HIB·I·TOR** *noun* —**IN·HIB·IT·A·BLE** *adj.* —**IN·HIB·I·TIVE, IN·HIB′·I·TO·RY** *adj.*

IN·HI·BI′·TION (-bish′·un) *noun* 1 The act of inhibiting, or the state of being inhibited; restriction; repression; embargo; ban. 2 The checking of one nervous or mental impulse by another; sometimes, the refusal of the psychophysical mechanism to act in unaccustomed ways; also, the restraint of will over the impulsive tendencies to habitual or strongly stimulated reactions; any mental or emotional block.

IN·HIB·I·TOR *noun* 1 That which causes inhibitory action; especially, an inhibitory nerve. 2 A medicinal agent that tends or operates to check organic activity.

IN HOC SIG·NO VIN·CES (vin′·sēz) [L.] By this sign thou wilt conquer: motto of the emperor Constantine.

IN·HOS·PI·TA·BLE *adj.* 1 Not hospitable. 2 Barren; wild; cheerless, affording no shelter or subsistence. —**IN·HOS·PI·TA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·HOS·PI·TA·BLY** *adv.* —**IN·HOS·PI·TAL′·I·TY** *noun.*

IN·HU·MAN (-hū′·mun) *adj.* 1 Not possessed of human qualities, cruel; savage; barbarous. 2 Characterized by cruelty; manifesting lack of humanity. 3 Not of the ordinary human type. See synonyms under BARBAROUS, SANGUINARY. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·HU·MANE′ *adj.* Not humane; not kind; inhuman. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·HU·MAN′·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] The state of lacking human or humane qualities; cruelty; also, a cruel act, word, etc.

IN·HU·MA′·TION (in·hū-) *noun* Burial.

IN·HUME (-hūme′) *tr. verb* [IN·HUMED, IN·HUM·ING] 1 To place in the earth, as a dead body; bury. 2 To expose to a constant heat by burying in warm earth or dung. [<L. *inhumo* <*in,* in, + *humus,* ground] —**IN·HUM·ER** *noun.*

I·NI·GO (ee′·nyee·go) [Sp.] Same as IGNATIUS.

IN·IM·I·CAL *adj.* 1 Of a character regarded as hurtful in tendency or opposed in influence; antagonistic. 2 Unfriendly; hostile. [<L. *inimicus* <*in-,* not, + *amicus,* friendly] —**IN·IM·I·CAL′·I·TY** *noun* —**IN·IM·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: adverse, antagonistic, averse, contradictory, contrary, disaffected, harmful, hurtful, noxious, opposed, pernicious, repugnant, unfriendly, unwilling.

IN·IM·I·TA·BLE *adj.* That cannot be imitated; matchless; incomparable. —**IN·IM·I·TA·BIL′·I·TY, IN·IM·I·TA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·IM·I·TA·BLY** *adv.*

IN·I·ON *noun* [IN·I·A *pl.*] The occipital protuberance on the exterior of the skull. [<Gr., nape of the neck]

IN·IQ·UI·TOUS (-ik′·wĭ·tus) *adj.* Wicked; unjust. See synonyms under CRIMINAL, SINFUL. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·IQ·UI·TY (-ik′·wĭ·tĭ) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Deviation from right; wickedness; gross injustice. 2 A wrongful act; unjust thing or deed. See synonyms under ABOMINATION, INJUSTICE, SIN. [<L. *iniquitas,* <*in-,* not, + *æquus,* equal]

IN·I·TIAL (-ish′·ul) *adj.* 1 Standing at the beginning or head. 2 Pertaining to the first stage. —*noun* The first letter of a word, name, etc. 2 In a book or manuscript, the first letter of a chapter, division of a chapter, or verse: often elaborately painted and gilded. —*tr. verb* [·TIALED or ·TIALLED, ·TIAL·ING or ·TIAL·LING] To put one's initials on. [<F. <L. *initialis* <*ineo,* enter] —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·I′·TI·ATE *tr. verb* (-ish′·ĭ·ate) [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To instruct in rudiments. 2 To introduce, as into a society. 3 To be the first mover in; set on foot; start. See synonyms under ENROL, INSTALL, TEACH.

—*adj.* (-ish′·ĭ·ĭt) 1 Instructed in the rudiments or secrets; initiated; newly admitted, as into a secret society. 2 Initial; begun; commenced; new. 3 Characteristic of an inexperienced person or of one newly initiated.

—*noun* (-ish′·ĭ·ĭt) One who has been initiated; also, a beginner. [<L. *initiatus* <*initio,* begin]

IN·I·TI·A′·TION (-ish·ĭ·ā′·shun) *noun* 1 The act of initiating. 2 Ceremonial admission, as into a society; the rites or ceremonies which have to be undergone. See synonyms under BEGINNING.

IN·I·TI·A·TIVE (-ish′·ĭ·uh·tiv) *noun* 1 A first move. 2 The power of initiating; ability for original conception and independent action. 3 The process by which the electorate initiates or enacts legislation. See REFERENDUM. —*adj.* Pertaining to initiation; serving to initiate; preliminary. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·I′·TI·A·TOR (-ish′·ĭ·ā′·tur) *noun* 1 One who or that which initiates. 2 A small amount of an explosive used to detonate a less sensitive explosive.

IN·I′·TI·A·TO·RY (in·ish′·ĭ-) *adj.* 1 Introductory. 2 Serving to initiate.

IN·JECT *tr. verb* 1 To throw or put in by force; especially, to introduce a fluid into with a syringe, hypodermic needle, etc., to cleanse, preserve, anesthetize, etc. 2 To interject, as a remark, suggestion, etc. [<L. *injecto* <*in,* into, + *jacio,* throw]

IN·JEC·TION *noun* 1 The act of injecting, the state of being injected, or that which is injected. 2 The introduction by instruments of a fluid into some cavity or tissue of the body; the similar introduction of a substance into a cadaver to facilitate dissection or anatomical demonstration; also, any liquid or substance so introduced; specifically, an enema. 3 The state of being hyperemic.

IN·JEC·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which injects. 2 An apparatus by which steam carries and delivers water to a boiler that is supplying steam.

IN·JU·DI′·CIOUS (-dish′·us) *adj.* 1 Not judicious; indiscreet; ill-advised. 2 Wanting in judgment. See synonyms under IMPRUDENT. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·JUNC·TION *noun* 1 The act of enjoining. 2 An admonition or order given with authority. 3 [Law] A judicial order requiring the party enjoined to take or (usually) to refrain from some specified action. See synonyms under ORDER. [<L. *in,* in, + *jungo,* join]

IN·JURE *tr. verb* [IN·JURED, IN·JUR·ING] To inflict harm or injury upon; damage; cause to depreciate, physically or morally; to give pain to. See synonyms under ABUSE, HURT, VIOLATE. [<OF. *injurer* <L. *injuria,* injury] —**IN·JUR·ER** *noun.*

IN·JU·RI·OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Hurtful, deleterious, or detrimental in any way. 2 [Obs.] Disposed to inflict injury; inimical. 3 Slanderous; abusive. See synonyms under BAD, PERNICIOUS. Compare INJURY. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·JU·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 Any wrong, damage, or mischief done or suffered. 2 A source of harm. 3 A wrong or damage done to another; the unlawful infringement or privation of rights. 4 [Obs.] Abuse; insult.

Synonyms: blemish, damage, detriment, disadvantage, evil, harm, hurt, impairment, injustice, loss, mischief, outrage, prejudice, wrong. *Injury* is the general term including all the rest. Whatever reduces the value, utility, beauty, or desirableness of anything is an *injury* to that thing; of persons, whatever is so done as to operate adversely to one in his person, rights, property, or reputation is an *injury*. *Damage* (L. *damnum,* loss) is that which occasions *loss* to the possessor; hence, *damage* reduces value, utility, or beauty, *detriment* (L. *deterere,* to rub or wear away) is similar in meaning, but far milder. As a rule, the slightest use of an article by a purchaser operates to its *detriment* if again offered for sale, even when the article may not have received the slightest *damage*. *Dam-*

age is partial; *loss* is properly absolute as far as it is predicated at all; the *loss* of a ship implies that it is gone beyond recovery; the *loss* of the rudder is a *damage* to the ship; but since the *loss* of a part still leaves a part, we may speak of a partial or a total *loss*. *Evil* commonly suggests suffering or sin, or both; as, the *evils* of poverty, the social *evil*. *Harm* is closely synonymous with *injury;* it may apply to body, mind, or estate, but always affects real worth, while *injury* may concern only estimated value. A *hurt* is an *injury* that causes pain, physical or mental; a slight *hurt* may be no real *harm*. *Mischief* is disarrangement, trouble, or *harm* usually caused by some voluntary agent, with or without injurious intent; a child's thoughtless sport may do great *mischief; wrong* is *harm* done with evil intent. An *outrage* combines insult and *injury*. Compare synonyms for BLEMISH, INJUSTICE, LOSS, OUTRAGE, VIOLENCE. *Antonyms*: advantage, amelioration, benefit, blessing, boon, help, improvement, remedy, service, utility.

IN·JUS·TICE (-tis) *noun* 1 The violation or denial of justice. 2 An unjust act; a wrong.

Synonyms: grievance, inequity, iniquity, injury, unfairness, unrighteousness, wrong. *Injustice* is a violation or denial of justice, an act or omission that is contrary to equity or justice; as, the *injustice* of unequal taxes. In legal usage a *wrong* involves *injury* to person, property, or reputation, as the result of evil intent; *injustice* applies to civil damage or loss, not necessarily involving *injury* to person or property, as by misrepresentation of goods which does not amount to a legal warranty. In popular usage, *injustice* may involve no direct *injury* to person, property interest, or character, and no harmful intent, while *wrong* always involves both, one who attributes another's truly generous act to a selfish motive does him an *injustice*. Compare synonyms for INJURY, SIN. *Antonyms*: equity, fairness, faithfulness, honesty, honor, impartiality, integrity, justice, lawfulness, rectitude, right, righteousness, uprightness.

INK *noun* 1 A colored liquid or viscous substance, used in writing, printing, etc. 2 The dark fluid secreted by a cuttlefish and ejected so as to color the water and thus assist in escaping an enemy. — *tr. verb* To spread ink upon; discolor or obliterate with ink. [<OF. *enche* <LL. *encaustum* <Gr. *enkauston*, burnt in] — **INK ER** *noun*.

INK'·BER RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A small shrub *(Ilex glabra)* of the holly family, with oblong leaves and roundish black shining berries; also, one of its berries. 2 Pokeweed.

INK·ER·MAN A seaport in the Crimea, on the northern shore of the Black Sea.

INK·HORN *noun* An inkholder: so called because formerly made of horn.

IN·KLE (ing'·kl) *noun* 1 A broad linen tape; the thread or yarn from which it is made. 2 Formerly, a braid trimming.

INK LING *noun* A slight intimation; a faint notion; hint. [<ME. *inkle*, hint; perhaps akin to OE. *incа*, suspicion]

INK-SAC *noun* A pear-shaped glandular organ in the mantle cavity of cuttlefish from which a black substance is ejected as a protective screen.

INK STAND *noun* A vessel to hold ink for writing: often combined with a rack for pens, etc. Also **INK WELL**.

INK·WOOD *noun* An evergreen pinnate-leaved tree *(Exothea paniculata)* found in southern Florida, the West Indies, and Guatemala, and having a red-brown, very hard and heavy wood: also called *butterbough*.

INK Y *adj.* [**INK I ER, INK·I EST**] Consisting of, stained with, like, or containing ink; black. — **INK I·NESS** *noun*.

INKY-CAP *noun* A mushroom (genus *Coprinus)* whose gills dissolve into a black inky liquid after the spores have matured.

IN·LACE Same as ENLACE.

IN·LAID *adj.* Decorated by the insertion of wood, ivory, or other material; also, inserted to form such decoration. See INLAY.

IN·LAND *adj.* 1 Remote from the sea. 2 Located in or limited to the interior of a country. 3 Not foreign; domestic. — *noun* The interior of a country. — *adv.* Toward the interior of a land.

IN·LAND·ER *noun* One living inland or from inland.

IN·LAW *tr. verb* In old English law, to free from outlawry; replace under protection of law; restore to civil rights.

IN·LAW·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] Annulment of outlawry; restoration to the protection of the law.

IN-LAWS *noun pl.* [Pop.] Relatives by marriage; the family of one's husband or wife.

IN·LAY *tr. verb* [**IN·LAID, IN·LAY·ING**] 1 To lay within or insert in something; specifically, to decorate by inserting wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, metal, etc., as into grooved or sunken patterns in furniture; also, to arrange and combine, as variously colored tiles, in a mosaic or geometrical pattern. 2 To fasten, as a portrait, to a sheet of paper, in such a manner that it becomes a part of the sheet with little or no increase in the thickness of the paper; also, to furnish with such illustrations.

— **IN·LAY** *noun* 1 That which is inlaid; a pattern or design so produced. 2 A filling for a tooth, of gold, porcelain, etc., cemented into a cavity so as to be even with the surface. — **IN'·LAY·ER** *noun*.

IN·LET *tr. verb* [**IN·LET, IN·LET·TING**] 1 To insert; inlay. 2 [Obs.] To admit.

— **IN·LET** *noun* 1 A small body of water leading into a larger, as a small bay or creek or a tributary of a lake. 2 An entrance, as to a culvert. 3 Something inserted. 4 [Obs.] The act of admitting. See synonyms under DENTRANCE.

IN'·LI·ER *noun* An underlying uneroded formation of rock imbedded in a later deposit: opposed to *outlier*.

IN LO·CO [L.] In the place; in the right or proper spot.

IN LO·CO PA·REN·TIS [L.] In the place of a parent.

IN·LY (-li) *adj.* Inward; internal; heartfelt. — *adv.* 1 In the inner parts; inwardly; secretly. 2 Fully; intensely; intimately.

IN MATE *noun* 1 One who lives in a place with others; an associate or mate in occupancy; an indweller; formerly, specifically, a lodger or subtenant; hence, any occupant, even if alone. 2 One who is kept or confined in a prison, asylum, or similar institution. 3 [Obs.] An alien; a stranger; one not properly belonging to the place where he dwells. [<INN + MATE]

IN ME·DI·AS RES (*ree*) [L.] In the midst of things; into the heart of the matter.

IN ME·MO RI·AM [L.] In memory (of); as a memorial (to).

IN·MESH Same as ENMESH.

IN-MIGRANT *noun* A person who has moved from one locality in a country to another in the same country. — **IN-MIGRATION** *noun*.

IN MOST (-mōst) *adj.* 1 Farthest from the exterior. 2 Figuratively, deepest and most intimate. [<OE. *innemest* <*inn*, in]

INN *noun* 1 A public house for the entertainment of travelers; a place where meals and lodging are obtainable; hostelry; tavern. 2 A house of residence for students. 3 [Obs.] A dwelling place; abode. [<OE. *inn* <*in*, in]

INN A river of eastern Switzerland, western Austria, and southern Bavaria; 320 miles to the Danube River.

IN NARDS [Pop.] Same as INWARDS (viscera).

IN NATE (in'·nate *or* i·nāte') *adj.* 1 Native to or original with the individual; inborn; natural. 2 Immediately in or from the mind or intellect rather than acquired by experience; intuitive; as, *innate* truths. 3 In botany, attached by its base to the apex of a filament: said of an anther; also, endogenous. Compare ADNATE. See synonyms under INHERENT, NATIVE, RADICAL. [<L. *in*, in, + *nascor*, be born] — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

IN·NER *adj.* 1 At a point farther in or inward; interior; nearer a center. 2 Pertaining to that which is within; specifically, noting the spiritual or immaterial. 3 Not easily discerned or understood; esoteric; hidden. — *noun* 1 The inside of something. 2 The section of a target between the center and the outer; also, a shot striking this section. [<OE. *innera* <*inne*, in]

INNER LIGHT The indwelling presence of God in the soul of every man, giving guidance and enlightenment; also called the **INNER WORD**: a mystical doctrine, especially of Quakerism.

INNER MONGOLIA See MONGOLIA.

IN' NER MOST (-mōst) *adj.* Inmost; farthest within. — *noun* The inmost part, thing, or place.

INNER TEMPLE See INNS OF COURT.

IN NER·VATE (i·nur'·vāte) *tr. verb* [·VAT·ED, ·VAT·ING] 1 To supply with nerves or nervous filaments. 2 To give stimulus to (a nerve); innerve. [<IN- + L. *nervus*, nerve]

IN·NER·VA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of innerving or innervating; specifically, in physiology, the act of imparting or directing nervous energy from a central organ to any part of the nervous system, whether central or peripheral. 2 The arrangement of nervous filaments in any part of the body.

IN·NERVE (i·nŭrv') *tr. verb* [·NERVED, ·NERV·ING] To impart nervous energy to; invigorate; strengthen; animate; stimulate.

IN·NESS, GEORGE, 1825–94, American painter.

IN·NING *noun* 1 The period during which a party or person is in power, control, or action. 2 In baseball and other games, a turn at the bat; the period during which one side is at the bat, or the period when each side takes one turn at the bat. 3 *pl.* In cricket, the play of, or score made by, either side while batting or by any one batsman during his turn: construed in the singular. 4 *pl.* Lands reclaimed from the sea. 5 An ingathering, as of grain into a barn, etc.; also, a reclaiming. [<OE. *innung*]

INN'·KEEP·ER *noun* The proprietor or keeper of an inn. Also **INN'·HOLD·ER**.

IN·NO·CENCE *noun* 1 The state of being innocent; the condition of being free from evil or guile, or from that which corrupts or vitiates; purity of heart; freedom from taint. 2 Freedom from guilt, as of some specific crime or charge; absence of legal guilt. 3 Freedom from harmful or noxious qualities; harmlessness; innocuousness. 4 Simplicity or ignorance through lack of intellect or imperfect development; hence, weak-mindedness. 5 Freedom from illegal taint, as violation of an embargo or blockade by conveying goods to a belligerent. 6 A bluet; also, a slender-stemmed, erect herb *(Collinsia verna)* with blue and white corolla.

Synonyms: blamelessness, goodness, guilelessness, guiltlessness, harmlessness, innocuousness, inoffensiveness, purity, simplicity, sincerity, sinlessness, stainlessness, virtue. *Innocence*, which is *goodness* without temptation or trial, or perhaps without knowledge of evil, is less than *virtue* which is *goodness* that resists and overcomes temptation. Compare synonyms for INNOCENT. *Antonyms*: contamination, corruption, crime, criminality, evil, fault, guile, guilt, harm, harmfulness, hurt, hurtfulness, impurity, ruin, sin, sinfulness, stain, wrong.

IN·NO·CEN·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] Innocence; also, an instance of innocence.

IN·NO·CENT *adj.* 1 Not tainted with sin; pure; ignorant of evil; blameless; as, an *innocent* babe; also, holy; sinless. 2 Free from the guilt of a particular evil action or crime. 3 Free from qualities that can harm or injure; innocuous; harmless. 4 Of artless or ingenuous disposition; naive. 5 Not resulting in evil; not maliciously intended; as, an *innocent* lie, an *innocent* remark. 6 Free from liability to forfeiture; not contraband; lawful; permitted. 7 Lacking in knowledge or sense; simple or ignorant; imbecile. 8 Lacking in worldly knowledge; as, an *innocent* girl. 9 Entirely lacking; as, *innocent* of grammar.

—*noun* 1 One unstained by sin; a young child. 2 One who is weak-minded. 3 The bluet. —**THE INNOCENTS** The young children put to death by Herod: commemorated Dec. 28. *Matt. ii, 16.* [<F. <L. *in-*, not, + *noceo*, injure] —**IN NO CENT LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): blameless, clean, clear, faultless, guileless, guiltless, harmless, immaculate, innocuous, innoxious, inoffensive, pure, right, righteous, sinless, spotless, stainless, upright, virtuous. *Innocent*, in the full sense, signifies not tainted with sin; not having done wrong or violated legal or moral precept or duty; as, an *innocent* babe. *Innocent* is a negative word, expressing less than *righteous*, *upright*, or *virtuous*, which imply knowledge of good and evil, with free choice of the good. A little child or a lamb is *innocent*; a tried and faithful man is *righteous*, *upright*, *virtuous*. *Immaculate*, *pure*, and *sinless* may be used either of one who has never known the possibility of evil or of one who has perfectly and triumphantly resisted it. *Innocent*, in a specific case, signifies free from the guilt of a particular act, even when the total character may be very evil, as, the thief was found to be *innocent* of the murder. See CANDID, PURE. *Antonyms*: compare synonyms for CRIMINAL.

IN·NO·CENT (in'·ō·sĕnt; *F.* ē·nō·sahN') A masculine personal name; also, the appellation of 13 popes. Also [L.] **IN·NO·CEN'·TIUS** (in·ō·sĕn'·shus; *D.* -sĕn'·sī·ōōs; *G.* -tsĕn'·tsī·ōōs), [G.] **IN·NO·CENZ** (in'·ō·tsents), [It.] **IN·NO·CEN'·TE** (in·nō·chĕn'·tch) or **IN·NO·CEN'·ZIO** (-dzyō), [Sp.] **I·NO·CEN'·CIO** (ē·nō·thĕn'·thē·ō).

—**INNOCENT I, SAINT**, died 417, pope, 402–17; condemned Pelagianism.

—**INNOCENT II, GREGORIO PAPARESCHI**, died 1143, pope, 1130–43, condemned Abelard.

—**INNOCENT III, LOTARIO DE' CONTI**, 1161–1216, pope, 1198–1216; laid an interdict on France and England; ordered the Fourth Crusade; raised the papal power to the highest point.

—**INNOCENT IV, SINIBALDO DE' FRESCHI**, died 1254, pope, 1243–54, proclaimed a crusade against Frederick II.

—**INNOCENT XI, BENEDETTO ODESCALCHI**, 1611–89, pope, 1676–89, quarreled with Louis XIV.

IN·NOC·U·OUS (yu·us) *adj.* 1 Having no harmful qualities. 2 Pertaining to non-poisonous plants and animals, especially snakes. See synonyms under INNOCENT. [<L. *in-*, not, + *nocuus*, harmful] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·NOM·I·NATE (-nĭt) *adj.* 1 Without specific name. 2 Anonymous. [<L. *in-*, not, + NOMINATE]

INNOMINATE ARTERY A large but short trunk springing from the arch of the aorta near the heart.

INNOMINATE BONE A large, irregular bone resulting from the consolidation of the ilium, ischium, and pubis to form one of the sides of the pelvis in adult mammals; the hip bone; haunch bone; huckle bone: also called *os innominatum*.

IN NO MI·NE DO MI·NI (nōm'·ĭ·nee dŏm'·ĭ·nī) [L.] In the name of the Lord.

IN'·NO·VATE *verb* [·VAT·ED, ·VAT·ING] To make innovations in; introduce new ideas or things. [<L. *in*, in, + *novus*, new] —**IN'·NO·VA·TOR** *noun.*

IN·NO·VA'·TION *noun* 1 The making of a change in something established. 2 A novelty. See synonyms under CHANGE.

IN'·NO·VA·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* Characterized by or tending to introduce innovations.

IN·NOX·IOUS (-nŏk'·shus) *adj.* Free from harmful qualities; not noxious.

INNS·BRUCK (ĭns'·brŏŏk; *G.* ĭns'·brŏŏk) A city in western Austria, on the Inn River.

INNS OF CHANCERY 1 Formerly, in London, residences in which students for the Chancery bar began their law studies; later occupied as offices by attorneys, solicitors, etc. 2 The law societies occupying these buildings.

INNS OF COURT The sets of buildings occupied by the four legal societies of London, the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn, that exercise the exclusive right of calling law students to the bar; hence, the societies themselves.

IN NU EN'·DO (in·yōō-) *noun* [·DOS· or ·DOES *pl.*] 1 A suggestion or hint about some person or thing; an indirect aspersion; insinuation: usually in derogation. 2 [Law] In pleading, an explanatory phrase employed to make a previous phrase more explicit, as in saying "the perjured villain, meaning the plaintiff," in which the phrase "meaning the plaintiff" is an innuendo. Also spelled *muendo*. See synonyms under SUGGESTION. [<L. *innuo*, nod]

IN·NU·IT (in'·ōō·it) *noun sing. & pl.* An Eskimo of Alaska: native name; literally, men: distinguished from the *Yuit*, or Asiatic Eskimos; also, Arctic Eskimos as distinct from the Aleuts. Compare YUIT.

IN·NU·MER·A·BLE (in·nū'- *or* ĭ·nū'-) *adj.* Too numerous to be counted; very numerous; countless. Also **IN NU MER OUS.** See synonyms under INFINITE. —**IN NU MER A·BIL'·I TY, ·ABLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·NU MER A·BLY** *adv.*

IN NU TRI'·TION (in·nū- *or* in·yu trish'·un) *noun* Lack of nutrition; failure of nourishment. —**IN NU TRI' TIOUS** (-shus) *adj.*

IN OB·SERV'·ANCE (-zŭrv'·uns) *noun* Non-observance; inattention.

IN OC U·LA·BLE *adj.* That may be inoculated or communicated by inoculation; as, smallpox is *inoculable*. —**IN OC·U·LA·BIL'·I TY** *noun* —**IN OC' U LA TOR** *noun.*

IN OC' U LATE *tr. verb* [LAT ED, ·LAT ING] 1 To communicate disease to by infection through the skin or tissues. 2 To inject an immunizing serum into. 3 [Obs.] To insert a bud in, as in a tree, for propagation. 4 To imbue; infect, as the mind with noxious ideas. [<L. *inoculo* <*in*, in, + *oculus*, eye]

IN·OC'·U LA·TION *noun* 1 The introduction of specific disease organisms into the living tissues of animals and man. Inoculation may be *curative*, when an antitoxin is injected as a remedy, or *protective*, when the substance injected aims to secure immunity from disease. 2 The operation of inserting a bud in a tree for propagation. 3 Contamination; infection; as, the *inoculation* of vice. 4 The improvement of soils by introducing special micro-organisms: practiced especially in the cultivation of leguminous crops.

IN OC U LUM *noun* The prepared material, as bacteria, viruses, spores, etc., used in making an inoculation.

IN O DOR OUS (-us) *adj.* Having no odor; emitting no scent.

IN·OF FEN' SIVE (-sĭv) *adj.* Giving no offense; unobjectionable; causing nothing displeasing, disturbing, or harmful. See synonyms under INNOCENT. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN OF·FI' CIOUS (-fish'·us) *adj.* 1 [Law] Without consideration of duty or natural obligation; regardless of office or duty; as, an *inofficious* will (one neglecting to provide for those naturally dependent on the testator). 2 Without office; inoperative. 3 [Obs.] Not civil or attentive. [<L. *in-*, not, + OFFICIOUS] —**·LY** *adv.*

I NÖ NU (ee'·nœ·nu), **İSMET**, born 1884, president of Turkey, 1938–.

IN OP·ER·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Incapable of being operated on; as, an *inoperable* tumor. 2 Not practicable.

IN OP·ER·A·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* Not operating; having no effect or result; ineffectual. —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN OP POR·TUNE' (-tune') *adj.* Unseasonable or inappropriate; unsuitable or inconvenient, especially as to time; not opportune. [<L. *in-*, not, + OPPORTUNE] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN OP POR·TUN' IST *noun* One who dissents from or opposes a policy as being inopportune; specifically, (**INOPPORTUNIST**), one opposed, on this ground, to the declaration of papal infallibility by the Vatican Council in 1870.

IN OR DI·NATE (-nĭt) *adj.* Not restrained by prescribed rules or bounds; immoderate; excessive. See synonyms under IMMODERATE, IRREGULAR. [<L. *in-*, not, + *ordo*, order] —**IN OR·DI·NA·CY, IN·OR·DI·NATE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·OR·DI·NATE·LY** *adv.*

IN·OR·GAN' IC *adj.* 1 Devoid of organized vital structure; not organic; not being animal or vegetable; inanimate. 2 Not the result of living or organic processes. 3 Designating a branch of chemistry that treats of substances other than those termed organic. 4 Not belonging to the normal development of a word; irregularly developed, as *lead, led; man, men*, are *inorganic*, as distinguished from *move, moved; cat, cats;* also, extraneous; as, the final *e* in ME. *godnesse* is *inorganic*.

IN·OS'·CU·LATE (-cu·lāte) *verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] 1 To unite by contact of openings, as two blood vessels or parts of the intestines in an animal body; join; intercommunicate. 2 To meet and blend together, as by continuity.

IN·OS·CU·LA'·TION *noun* 1 Union by tubelike passages; intercommunication. 2 A union that implies continuity.

IN·O'·SI·TOL (-tōle *or* -tŏl) *noun* An efflorescent, crystalline, water-soluble, polyhydric alcohol, $C_6H_6(OH)_6$, regarded as the anti-alopecia factor of the vitamin B complex. It is widely distributed in plant and animal tissue and also made synthetically. Sometimes also called *muscle sugar*. Also **IN·O·SITE.** [<Gr. *is, inos*, muscle, + D-ITE + -OL]

IN·O·TROP′·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to influences which affect the character of muscular contractions, as of the heart. — **IN·OT·RO·PISM** *noun.*

IN·OX′·I·DIZE *tr. verb* [DIZED, ·DIZ·ING] To render incapable of oxidation, rust, or decomposition.

IN PA·CE (pāy′·si *or* pah′·chāy) [L.] In peace.

IN′·PA·TIENT *noun* A patient who is lodged, fed, and receives treatment in a hospital or the like: distinguished from *outpatient.*

IN PER·PET·U·UM (–vu·um) [L.] Forever; perpetually.

IN PER·SO·NAM [L.] Against the person, rather than against specific things: used in certain legal proceedings.

IN PET·TO [It.] In the breast; hence, secretly.

IN·PHASE (–*faze*) *adj.* Being of the same phase: said of electric currents. See PHASE.

IN·POS·SE (pŏs′·ee) [L.] Having a possible but not an actual existence: potential. Compare IN ESSE.

IN PRO·PRI·A PER·SO·NA [L.] In one's own person.

IN PU·RIS NAT·U·RAL′·I·BUS [L.] In a state of nature; entirely naked.

IN·PUT (–pŏŏt) *noun* 1 The amount of energy delivered to a machine, storage battery, etc.; also, the voltage impressed on an electric circuit or other electrical device, as a vacuum tube, radio tube, etc. 2 The amount of food taken into the body. 3 [Scot.] Contribution.

IN QUEST (–kwĕst) *noun* 1 A judicial inquiry, aided by a jury, into a special matter, as a sudden death. 2 The body of men making such inquiry. 3 Inquiry; investigation. [<L. *inquisita* <*inquiro*, inquire]

IN QUI′·E·TUDE (–tūde) *noun* 1 A state of restlessness; uneasiness. 2 *pl.* Anxieties, disquieting thoughts. — **IN QUI·ET** *adj.* — **IN QUI·ET·LY** *adv.*

IN·QUI·LINE (–lin *or* –līne) *adj.* Living in the abode of another, as an insect in a gall made by another: also **IN QUIL·I·NOUS.** — *noun* An animal that lives in the abode of another; a commensal. [<L. *inquilinus*, lodger]

IN QUI·NA′·TION *noun* 1 The state of being defiled, corruption. 2 Pollution; infection. [<L. *inquino*, pollute] — **IN′·QUI·NATE** *tr. verb.*

IN·QUIRE *verb* [IN·QUIRED, IN·QUIR·ING] 1 To ask or ask about; question or ask a question; seek information by asking questions. 2 To make investigation; examine. Also spelled *enquire.* [<L. *inquiro* <*in*, into, + *quaro*, seek] — **IN·QUIR·A·BLE** *adj.* — **IN·QUIR·ER** *noun* — **IN·QUIR·ING** *adj.* — **IN·QUIR·ING·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: ask, examine, interrogate, query, question. One may either *ask* or *inquire* one's way. In this sense *ask* and *inquire* are nearly interchangeable, chiefly differing in the fact that *ask* is the popular and *inquire* the more formal word, although *ask* has place in the best literary use. Also, *ask* has more reference to the presence of a second person; the solitary investigator *inquires* rather than *asks* the cause of some phenomenon: in this sense *ask* is often used reflexively; as, "I *asked* myself why this happened." *Inquire into* thus becomes a natural synonym for *examine, investigate,* etc. Compare ASK, EXAMINE, QUESTION.

IN·QUIR·Y (in·kwī′·rī *or* in′ kwī·ri) *noun* [IES *pl.*] 1 The act of inquiring. 2 Investigation; research; search for knowledge. 3 A query.

Synonyms: examination, interrogation, investigation, query, question, research, scrutiny, study. See QUESTION. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for ANSWER.

IN·QUI·SI′·TION (–zish′·un) *noun* 1 The proceedings and findings of a jury of inquest. 2 The jury or other body making judicial inquiry into some particular matter. 3 Investigation. See synonyms under HUNT, QUESTION.

In QUI·SI′·TION (–zish′·un) *noun* 1 A court or tribunal of the Roman Catholic Church for the discovery, examination, and punishment of heretics; specifically, the ecclesiastical tribunal for the discovery and punishment of heretics, active in central and southern Europe in the 13th century; also, the **SPANISH INQUISITION** (1237–1834), the notoriously severe tribunal which continued its persecutions through the 16th century: put under state control 1480; abolished 1834: also called *Holy Office.* 2 Now, the Congregation of the Holy Office. — **IN·QUI·SI′·TION·IST, IN QUIS·I·TOR** *noun.*

IN·QUI·SI′·TION·AL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the Inquisition; characterized by searching investigation, or by severities like those of the Inquisition. — ·**LY** *adv.*

IN QUI·SI′·TION·IST *noun* One who practices the methods of the Inquisition; an inquisitor.

IN QUIS·I·TIVE (–kwiz′·i·tiv) *adj.* 1 Given to questioning, especially for the gratification of curiosity; prying; as, an *inquisitive* busybody. 2 Inclined to the pursuit of knowledge. — ·**LY** *adv.* — ·**NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: curious, inquiring, intrusive, meddlesome, meddling, peeping, prying, scrutinizing, searching. An *inquisitive* person is one who is bent on finding out all that can be found out by inquiry, especially of little and personal matters, and hence is generally *meddlesome* and *prying. Inquisitive* may be used in a good sense, but in such connection *inquiring* is to be preferred; as, an *inquiring* mind. As applied to a state of mind, *curious* denotes a keen and rather pleasurable desire to know fully something to which one's attention has been called, but without the active tendency that *inquisitive* implies; a well-bred person may be *curious* to know, but will not be *inquisitive* in trying to ascertain what is of interest in the affairs of another. *Antonyms*: apathetic, careless, heedless, inattentive, indifferent, unconcerned, uninterested.

IN·QUIS·I·TOR (–kwiz′·i·tur) *noun* One who makes inquiry or investigation; specifically, an officer of the law whose duty it is to investigate, as a sheriff or coroner.

IN QUIS·I·TO′·RI·AL (in·kwiz–) *adj.* 1 After the manner of an inquisitor; disposed to ask cruel and offensive questions. 2 Pertaining to a court of inquisition or to an inquisitor or his duties. 3 [Law] Pertaining to a system of criminal procedure in which the proceedings are conducted secretly and the judge acts also as prosecutor. Compare ACCUSATORY. ACCUSATORIAL. — ·**LY** *adv.* — ·**NESS** *noun.*

IN RE [IN RE BUS *pl.*] In the case or matter of, concerning: a legal phrase; as, *in re* Smith vs. Jones.

IN REM SU·AM [L.] In his own case: said of a certain power of attorney.

IN·RO *noun* A set or nest of small lacquered boxes worn at the girdle by Japanese, designed to contain small articles of convenience, as medicines, a seal, and sealing wax. [<Jap. <*in*, seal, + *ro*, wax]

IN·ROAD *noun* 1 A hostile entrance into a country; raid, inv forcible encroachment. 2 Any illegal, destructive, or wasteful encroachment; as, *inroads* upon one's health, time, savings, etc. See synonyms under INVASION.

IN·RUSH *noun* A sudden rushing in; invasion.

IN·SAL′·I·VATE *tr. verb* [·VAT·ED, ·VAT·ING] To mix with saliva, as food, in eating. — **IN·SAL·I·VA′·TION** *noun*

IN·SA·LU′·BRI·OUS (–us) *adj.* Not wholesome; not healthful. — ·**BRI·OUS·LY** *adv.* — **BRI·TY** *noun.*

INS AND OUTS Minute details; particulars.

IN·SANE *adj.* 1 Not sane, mentally deranged or unsound, crazy; irrational. 2 Set apart for or used by the insane. 3 Characteristic of those who are mentally deranged; insensate. 4 Foolish, extravagant, or impractical; as, *insane* hopes. [<L. *in–*, not, + *sanus*, sound] — ·**LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun*

Synonyms: absurd, cracked, crazed, crazy, delirious, demented, deranged, distracted, frantic, frenzied, irrational, lunatic, mad, maniac, maniacal, monomaniac, wandering, wild. *Antonyms*: clear, collected, level-headed, sage, sane, sensible, sober, sound, wise.

IN·SAN·I·TY *noun* 1 Any mental disorder caused by disease, characterized by temporary or permanent irrational or violent deviations from normal thinking, feeling, and be-

valid contract, or marriage

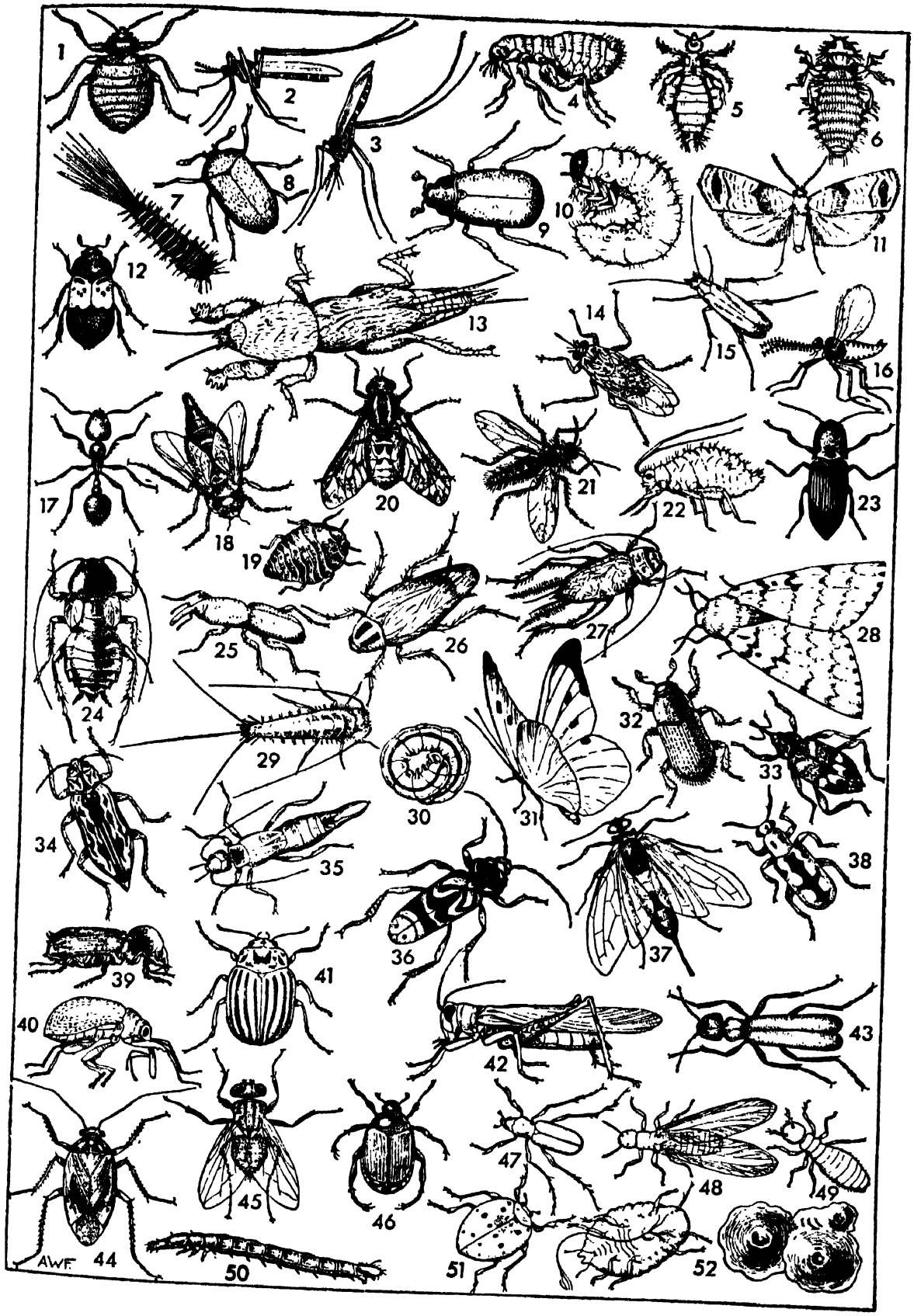
sound sense; extreme folly.

Synonyms: alienation, craziness, delirium, dementia, derangement, frenzy, lunacy, madness, mania, monomania. Of these terms *insanity* is the most comprehensive, including in a loose sense all morbid conditions of mind due

INJURIOUS INSECTS

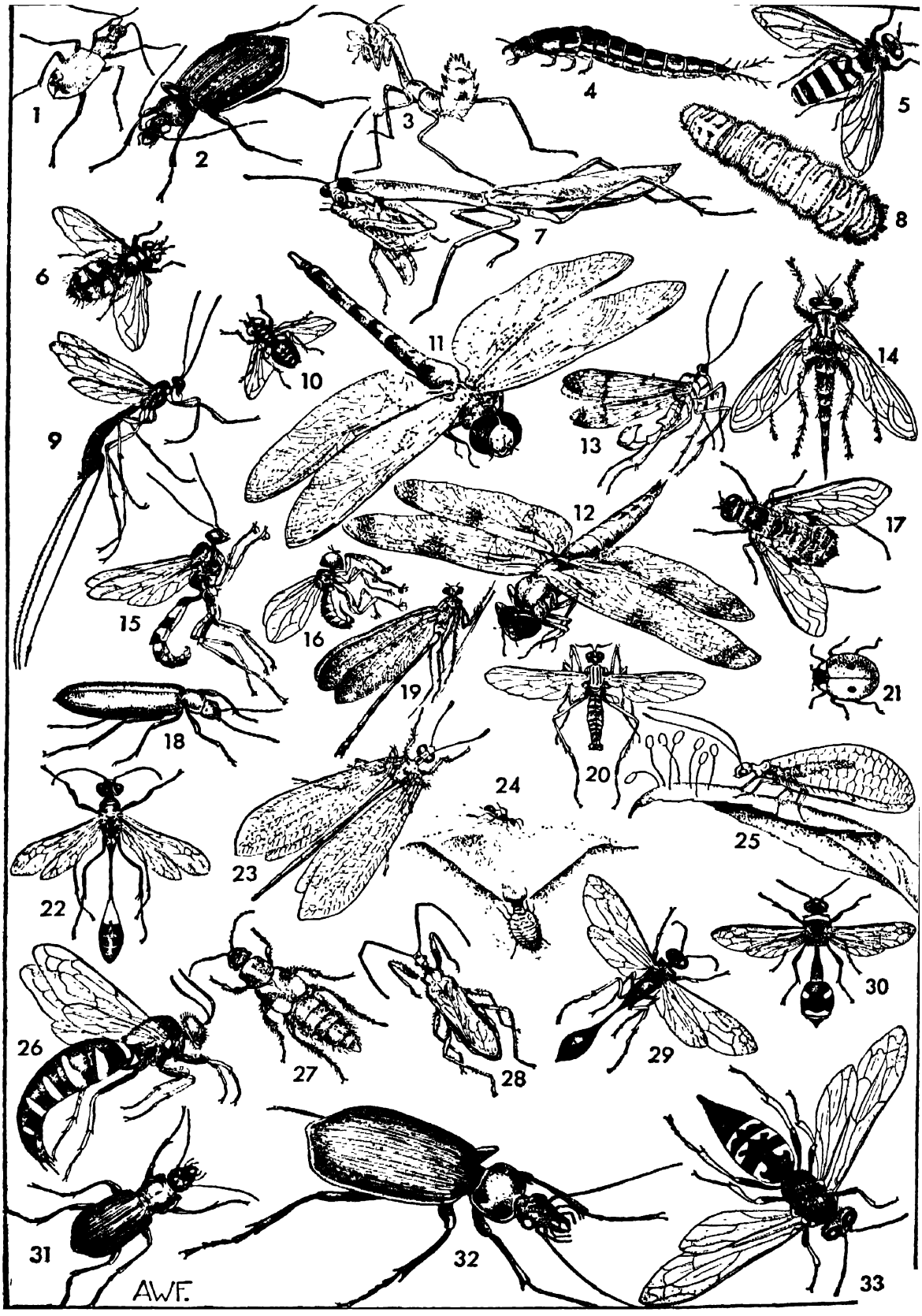
(as illustrated on facing page)

1 Bed bug, *Cimex lectularius.*
2 Mosquito, genus *Culex.*
3 Mosquito, genus *Anopheles.*
4 Flea, *Pulex irritans*
5 Body louse, *Pediculus humanus.*
6 Chicken louse, genus *Mallophaga.*
7 Carpet beetle larva
8 Carpet beetle, *Attagenus piceus.*
9 June beetle, genus *Scarabæidæ.*
10 June beetle grub.
11 Codling moth, *Carpocapsa pomonella.*
12 Larder beetle, *Dermestes lardarius.*
13 Mole cricket, genus *Gryllotalpa.*
14 Tsetse fly, genus *Glossina.*
15 Clothes moth, *Tineola bisselliella.*
16 Gall midge, family *Cecidomyidæ.*
17 Ant, family *Formicidæ.*
18 Botfly, genus *Gasterophilus.*
19 Phylloxera, *Dactylosphæra vitifoliæ.*
20 Deer fly, *Chrysops discalis.*
21 Midge, genus *Culicoides.*
22 Plant louse or aphid, family *Aphididæ.*
23 Click beetle, family *Elateridæ.*
24 Oriental roach, *Blatta orientalis.*
25 Rice weevil, genus *Sitophilus.*
26 Cockroach, *Blatella germanica.*
27 Cricket, *Gryllus domesticus.*
28 Gipsy moth, *Lymantria dispar.*
29 Firebrat, genus *Thermobia.*
30 Cutworm larva, family *Noctuidæ.*
31 Cabbage butterfly, *Pieris rapæ.*
32 Bark beetle, family *Scolytidæ.*
33 White pine weevil, genus *Pissodes.*
34 Metallic wood borer, family *Buprestidæ.*
35 Earwig, *Forficula auricularia.*
36 Maple borer, family *Cerambycidæ.*
37 Horntail, genus *Urocerus.*
38 Asparagus beetle, *Crioceris asparagi.*
39 Palm borer, family *Bostrichidæ.*
40 Cotton boll weevil, *Anthonomus grandis.*
41 Potato beetle, *Leptinotarsus decemlineata.*
42 Grasshopper, family *Acrididæ.*
43 Blister beetle, *Epicauta pennsylvanicus.*
44 Tarnished plant bug, *Lygus pratensis.*
45 House fly, *Musca domestica.*
46 Japanese beetle, *Popillia japonica.*
47 Rose chafer, *Macrodactylus subspinosus.*
48 Termite, genus *Kalotermes,* winged form.
49 Termite, wingless form.
50 Wireworm (larva of click beetle).
51 Mexican bean beetle, *Epilachna varivestris.*
52 San José scale, *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus,* showing scales.



INJURIOUS INSECTS

(see caption on facing page)



BENEFICIAL INSECTS

(see caption on facing page)

to diseased action of the brain or nervous system. *Craziness* is a vague popular term for any sort of disordered mental action, or for conduct suggesting it. *Lunacy* originally denoted intermittent *insanity*, supposed to be dependent on the changes of the moon (L. *luna*). *Madness* is the old popular term, now suggesting excitement akin to *mania*. *Derangement* is a common euphemism for *insanity*. *Delirium* is always temporary, and is specifically the *insanity* of disease, as in acute fevers. *Dementia* is a general weakening of the mental powers: the word is specifically applied to the mental incapacities of senility. *Monomania* is mental *derangement* as to one subject or object. *Frenzy* and *mania* are forms of raving and furious *insanity*. Compare DELUSION, FRENZY, IDIOCY. *Antonyms*: clearness, lucidity, rationality, sanity.

IN·SA·TI·A·BLE (–shi·uh·bl *or* –shuh·bl) *adj.* Not satiable; not to be sated or satisfied; unappeasable. Also **IN·SA·TI·ATE** (–shi·it). See synonyms under GREEDY. —**IN·SA·TI·A·BIL′·I·TY, IN·SA·TI·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·SA·TI·A·BLY, IN·SA·TI·ATE·LY** *adv.* —**IN·SA·TI·ATE·NESS** *noun.*

IN·SA·TI′·E·TY (–tī′·i·ti) *noun* Lack of satiety or surfeit; unsatisfied wish or appetite.

IN·SCRIBE *tr. verb* [**IN·SCRIBED, IN·SCRIB·ING**] **1** To engrave as characters, upon the surface of; write in any way. **2** To address in a formal dedication; dedicate, as a book. **3** To mark conspicuously and durably with writing or engraving. **4** To enter in a book or on a list, etc., by writing; enrol. **5** In British finance, to register the names of stockholders. **6** In geometry, to draw (one figure) in another so that the latter circumscribes the former. [<L. *in*, in, + *scribo*, write] —**IN·SCRIB·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: address, dedicate, engrave, impress, imprint, mark, stamp, write.

IN·SCRIP·TION *noun* **1** The act or operation of inscribing, or that which is inscribed. **2** Incised or relief lettering; any legend or record marked in lasting characters on a solid and durable object. **3** Entry in a roll or the like. **4** In Great Britain, a registry, as of securities. **5** The lettering on a print or similar work. **6** An address in a book; a dedication. See synonyms under RECORD, SUPERSCRIPTION. —**IN·SCRIP·TION·AL, IN·SCRIP·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.*

IN·SCRU·TA·BLE *adj.* That cannot be searched into; incomprehensible; unfathomable; impenetrable. See synonyms under MYSTERIOUS. [<L. *in–*, not, + *scrutabilis*, discoverable] —**IN·SCRU·TA·BIL′·I·TY, IN·SCRU·TA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·SCRU·TA·BLY** *adv*

IN·SECT *noun* **1** A minute invertebrate animal; one of the class *Insecta* of arthropods. The typical insects or hexapods have the body divided into a head, a thorax of 3 segments, each of which bears a pair of legs, and an abdomen of 7–10 segments, and in development usually pass through a metamorphosis. There are usually 2 pairs of wings, sometimes one pair or none. **2** Loosely, any small invertebrate with legs and apparently divided into segments, as spiders, centipedes, ticks, etc. [<L. *insectum* <*inseco*, cut into: from their form] —**IN·SEC·TE·AN** *adj.*

IN·SEC·TA *noun pl.* A class of six-legged arthropods, including and restricted to the true insects or hexapods. [<L., insects; see INSECT]

IN·SEC·TA′·RI·UM *noun* [**·RI·UMS** or **·RI·A** *pl.*] A place for keeping and breeding insects, as for the purpose of studying economic entomology. Also **IN′·SEC·TA·RY.**

IN·SEC′·TI·CIDE *noun* A substance which kills insects, as insect powder. [<INSECT + –CIDE]

IN·SEC·TION *noun* A cutting into; incision.

IN·SEC·TI′·VAL *adj.* Pertaining to, or like, insects.

IN·SEC′·TI·VORE *noun* Any of an order (*Insectivora*) of insect-eating mammals, as shrews, moles, and hedgehogs. [<L. *insectum*, insect, + *voro*, devour]

IN·SEC·TIV′·O·ROUS (–rus) *adj.* **1** Feeding upon or subsisting upon insects. **2** Pertaining to the *Insectivora*.

INSECT WAX Chinese wax.

IN·SE·CURE′ *adj.* **1** Not secure or safe; in danger of breaking or failing; infirm. **2** Not assured of safety; liable to suffer loss or harm. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·SE·CU′·RI·TY *noun* The condition of being unsafe; liability to injury, loss or failure; uncertainty; instability.

IN·SEM′·I·NATE *tr. verb* [**NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] To impregnate; sow seed in, as in soil. [<L. *in*, in, + *semen*, seed] —**IN·SEM·I·NA′·TION** *noun.*

IN·SE·NES′·CENCE *noun* The process of becoming old, especially in a normal manner and without undue loss of vigor. [<L. *in–* intensive + *senesco*, grow old] —**IN·SE·NES′·CENT** *adj.*

IN·SEN·SATE *adj.* **1** Manifesting or marked by a lack of sense or reason; brutish; mad. **2** Destitute of sensibility. **3** Inanimate. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·SEN·SI·BLE *adj.* **1** That is not or cannot be felt or perceived by the senses; imperceptible; as, an *insensible* motion or change. **2** Blunted in feeling or perception; as, to be *insensible* to pity. **3** Deprived or naturally devoid of sensation or perception; senseless; insensate; inanimate; as, to be knocked *insensible*, *insensible* earth. **4** [Obs.] Without intelligent meaning; senseless. **5** Devoid of passion, emotion, or sensitiveness; apathetic; unaware. See synonyms under BRUTISH, NUMB. —**IN·SEN·SI·BIL′·I·TY, IN·SEN·SI·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·SEN·SI·BLY** *adv.*

IN·SEN·SI·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Not sensitive to impressions, physical, mental, or emotional. —**IN·SEN·SI·TIV′·I·TY, IN·SEN·SI·TIVE·NESS** *noun.*

IN·SEN·TI·ENT (–shi·ent *or* –shĕnt) *adj.* Inanimate. —**IN·SEN·TI·ENCE, IN·SEN·TI·EN·CY** *noun.*

IN·SEP·A·RA·BLE *adj.* That cannot be separated; not to be used separately; as, an *inseparable* prefix. —**IN·SEP·A·RA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·SEP·A·RA·BLY** *adv.*

IN·SERT *tr. verb* To put or place in something or between or among other things.

—**IN·SERT** *noun* That which is inserted; an addition made by insertion; specifically, in bookbinding, an inset; also, a circular or the like placed within a newspaper or book for mailing. [<L. *in*, in, + *sero*, join] —**IN·SERT·ER** *noun.*

IN·SERT·ED *adj.* Attached to, as the tendon of a muscle to a bone, or growing from a part, as stamens on the corolla of a flower.

IN·SER·TION (–sûr′·shun) *noun* **1** The act of inserting, or the state of being inserted. **2** That which is inserted, as lace or embroidery placed between pieces of plain fabric. **3** Place or mode of attachment, as of a leaf to a branch; specifically, the end of a muscle that is attached to the bone or part which it moves. **4** A word, paragraph, or written material inserted in a written or printed page; also, an advertisement in a newspaper. [See INSERT]

IN·SES·SO′·RI·AL *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to the *Insessores*, an old classification of birds. **2** Perching or fitted for perching, as a bird's foot. [<L. *insessor*, occupant, sitter, <*in*, on, + *sedeo*, sit]

IN·SET (in·sĕt) *tr. verb* To set in; implant; insert,

—**IN·SET** *noun* **1** A leaf or leaves inserted, as in a book or newspaper. **2** A small diagram, map, etc., inserted in the border of a larger one. **3** A piece of material let or set into a garment. **4** Influx, as of the tide.

IN·SHEATHE (–sheeth′) *tr. verb* [**SHEATHED, ·SHEATH·ING**] To place in or as in a sheath; enclose in a sheath, sac, or bladder; encyst.

IN·SHORE *adj.* **1** Being or occurring near the shore; as, *inshore* fishing. **2** Coming toward the shore; as, an *inshore* wind. —*adv.* Toward the shore.

IN·SHRINE *tr. verb* To enshrine.

IN·SIDE *adj.* **1** Situated or occurring within; internal. **2** For use indoors; as, *inside* paint. **3** Private; confidential; known within a certain group or organization; as, *inside* reports. —*noun* **1** The side, surface, or part that is within; interior. **2** That which is contained; contents; inward parts; entrails; hence, inner thoughts or feelings; as, one cannot know the *inside* of a man's mind. **3** *pl.* Sheets of paper that do not include any of the outer or soiled sheets of a ream or package; also the side of a sheet containing the second page. **4** An inside passenger. **5** A player's position in hockey or certain kinds of football.

—*adv.* **1** In or into the interior; within. **2** In less time or shorter distance

—*prep.* In or into the interior of.

IN·SID·ER (in·sīd′–) *noun* One who is inside; hence, one who has special information or advantages.

INSIDE TRACK The inner and shorter way around a race track; hence, a position of advantage; the favored position.

IN·SID·I·OUS (–us) *adj.* Doing or contriving harm; awaiting a chance to harm; working ill by slow, stealthy, and imperceptible means; as, an *insidious* disease. [<L. *insidiosus* <*insidiæ*, ambush] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

BENEFICIAL INSECTS

(as illustrated on facing page)

1 Tiger beetle, genus *Cicindella.*
2 Fiery hunter, *Calosoma calidus.*
3 Praying mantis nymph.
4 Ground beetle larva.
5 Syrphus or hover fly, genus *Syrphus.*
6 Tachina fly, genus *Winthemia.*
7 Praying mantis, *Paratenodera sinensis*
8 Syrphus fly larva.
9 Ichneumon fly, genus *Ephialtes.*
10 Tachina fly, *Alophora diversa.*
11 Darning needle, *Anax junius.*
12 Dragon fly, *Libellula semifasciata.*
13 Scorpion fly, *Panorpa rufescens.*
14 Assassin fly, genus *Eraz.*
15 Ichneumon fly, genus *Amblyteles.*
16 Big-headed fly, genus *Pipunculus.*
17 Bee fly, *Villa alternata.*
18 Spanish fly, *Lytta vesicatoria.*
19 Damsel fly, genus *Agrion.*
20 Dance fly, genus *Empis.*
21 Ladybird, *Adalia bipunctata.*
22 Digger wasp, genus *Ammophila.*
23 Ant lion, *Hesperoleon abdominalis.*
24 Ant lion larva and pit.
25 Lacewing, genus *Chrysopa*, with eggs.
26 Digger wasp, *Bembidula quadrifasciatus.*
27 Rove beetle, genus *Staphylinus.*
28 Assassin bug, *Sinea diadema.*
29 Mud dauber, genus *Scleripheron.*
30 Potter wasp, genus *Eumenes.*
31 Ground beetle, genus *Pterostichus.*
32 Caterpillar hunter, *Calosoma scrutator.*
33 Cicada-killer, *Sphecius speciosus.*

Synonyms: artful, crafty, cunning, deceitful, designing, guileful, intriguing, sly, subtle, treacherous, tricky, wily.

IN SIGHT (-sīte) *noun* 1 Intellectual discernment. 2 A perception of the inner nature of a thing; intuition. See synonyms under ACUMEN, WISDOM.

IN SIG·NI A *noun pl.* [**IN SIG NE** *singular*] Badges, emblems, etc., used as marks of office or distinction, hence, things significant of a calling. [<L., plural of *insigne*, mark of honor]

IN SIG NIF′ I·CANCE *ncun* The state of being insignificant; lack of import or of importance; triviality; hence, that which is of little or no consequence. Also **IN SIG·NIF′·I·CAN·CY.**

IN·SIG NIF′·I·CANT *adj.* 1 Not significant; without import, meaning, or bearing, also, without importance; trivial. 2 Small, little. — **·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: idle, immaterial, irrelevant, little, mean, meaningless, paltry, petty, slight, small, trifling, trivial. See LITTLE. *Antonyms*: considerable, essential, grand, grave, great, immense, influential, large, mighty, momentous, significant.

IN SIN CERE′ *adj.* Not sincere, honest, or genuine; hypocritical. — **IN SIN·CERE·LY** *adv.* — **IN·SIN·CER′·I·TY** (-cĕr′·i·ti) *noun.*

IN SIN′·U·ATE *verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] 1 To indicate indirectly, as if by devious, artful, and questionable means; intimate; imply; suggest; make indirect allusions. 2 To introduce gradually or by tortuous means, worm in; as, to *insinuate* oneself into society; work oneself into a person's favor, etc. See synonyms under ALLUDE. [<L. *insinuo*, wind in, <*in*, in, + *sinus*, winding] — **IN SIN′ U A TOR** *noun.*

IN·SIN′·U·AT·ING (-ā·ting) *adj.* Characterized by insinuation: winding, or creeping in; insensibly or subtly winning favor and confidence; ingratiating.

IN·SIN U·A′·TION *noun* 1 The act of insinuating; indirect suggestion; implication: often injurious. 2 That which is insinuated; hint, a subtly ingratiating act, remark, etc. 3 Gradual or sly introduction. 4 Power or faculty of gaining affection, favor, or confidence. See synonyms under SUGGESTION.

IN·SIN′ U A TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Making use of insinuation, as to gain favor or confidence. 2 Tending to instil into the mind. 3 Characterized by or necessitating insinuation, suggestive

IN SIP′·ID *adj.* 1 Without flavor; unsavory; tasteless. 2 Not qualified to interest, vapid, lacking in energy or ambition; dull. See synonyms under FLAT. [<L. *in-*, not, + *sapidus*, savory] — **IN SI PID′ I TY, IN SIP ID·NESS** *noun* — **IN SIP·ID·LY** *adv.*

IN SIP I ENCE *noun* Lack of wisdom; foolishness. [<L. *insipientia* <*in-*, not, + *sapientia*, wisdom] — **IN SIP I ENT** *adj.*

IN SIST *intr. verb* 1 To make an assertion, or demand, with emphasis and persistence. 2 [Obs.] To find support. [<L. *in*, in, on, + *sisto*, stand] — **IN·SIS TENCE, IN SIS TEN CY** *noun.*

Synonyms: persevere, persist. *Insist* implies some alleged authority or right; *persist* implies simply determination of will. we *insist* upon the action of others, we *persist* in our own. *Insist* is used of any urgency, good or bad, but largely in the good sense. *persist* is used chiefly in a bad sense. *persevere* being preferred for the better meaning. See PERSIST.

IN·SIS TENT *adj.* 1 Insisting; persistent; urgent. 2 Standing out prominently, conspicuous, as, *insistent* colors. — **·LY** *adv.*

IN SI·TU (sī′ tū) [L.] In its original site or position: said especially in geology of a fossil, rock, etc.

IN SNARE Same as ENSNARE.

IN SO BRI′ E TY *noun* Lack of moderation; intemperance, especially in drinking.

IN′·SO LATE *tr. verb* [**LAT ED, ·LAT·ING**] To expose to the rays of the sun, as for bleaching, drying, maturing, etc. [<L. *insolatus* <*in*, in, + *sol*, sun]

IN SO LA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of insolating; exposure to the rays of the sun. 2 Sunstroke; also, a method of treating disease by exposure to the rays of the sun. 3 A disease in plants caused by exposure to the sun. 4 Solar radiation received by the earth or other planets; also, the rate of delivery of such radiant energy per unit of horizontal surface.

IN·SOLE *noun* 1 The fixed inner sole of a boot or shoe. 2 A removable inner sole placed within a shoe to improve its fit or as a protection against dampness.

IN·SO·LENCE *noun* 1 The quality of being insolent; pride or haughtiness exhibited in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; offensive impertinence. 2 An insult. See synonyms under ARROGANCE, IMPUDENCE.

IN·SO·LENT *adj.* 1 Presumptuously or defiantly offensive in language or manner; impudent. 2 Grossly disrespectful; characterized by insolence. See synonyms under HAUGHTY, IMPUDENT. [<L. *in-*, not, + *soleo*, be accustomed] — **·LY** *adv.*

IN·SOL·U·BLE (-yu·bl) *adj.* 1 Not capable of being dissolved, as in a liquid; not soluble. 2 That cannot be explained or solved; insolvable. 3 Impossible to pay or di a debt or obligation. — **IN·SOL·U·BIL′·I·TY, ·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN·SOL·U·BLY** *adv.*

IN·SOLV A·BLE *adj.* 1 Not admitting of explanation; insoluble. 2 [Obs.] That cannot be untied or loos

IN·SOL VEN CY *noun* [**CIES** *pl.*] Bankruptcy.

IN·SOL VENT *adj.* 1 Unable to meet the claims of creditors; not solvent; bankrupt. 2 Inadequate for the payment of debts. 3 Pertaining to insolvency. — *noun* A debtor who is not solvent; a bankrupt; specifically, a debtor whose property is taken to be divided among his creditors by a court under the operation of an insolvent law.

IN SOM NI A *noun* Chronic inability to sleep. [<L. <*in*, not, < *somnus*, sleep]

IN·SOM′ NI AC *noun* One who suffers from sleeplessness.

IN SOM NI OUS (-us) *adj.* Affected with insomnia; sleepless.

IN SOM NO LENCE *noun* Sleeplessness.

IN·SO MUCH *adv.* In such wise; to such a degree: followed by *that* or *as.*

IN SOU CI ANCE (-sōō′·sī·uns; *F.* ăN·sōō·syahNs′) *noun* Careless unconcern; indifference; heedlessness. [<F.]

IN·SOU·CI ANT (-sōō′·si·unt; *F.* ăN·sōō·syahN′) *adj.* Without concern or care; heedless; unmindful. [<F.] — **LY** *adv.*

IN·SOUL (-sōl′) Same as ENSOUL.

IN·SPAN *verb* [**IN SPANNED, IN·SPAN·NING**] [Taal] To harness or yoke up (animals) to a vehicle.

IN·SPECT *tr. verb* 1 To examine carefully and critically. 2 To examine or review officially and with ceremony. See synonyms under EXAMINE, LOOK. [<L. *inspecto* <*in*, in, + *specio*, look]

IN SPEC·TION *noun* Critical investigation; especially, an official examination. See synonyms under OVERSIGHT. — **·AL** *adj.*

IN SPEC TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Of or pertaining to inspection; tending to inspect, or that may be inspected.

IN SPEC·TOR *noun* 1 A supervisor. 2 In many cities, an officer of police usually ranking next below the superintendent. See synonyms under SUPERINTENDENT.

IN SPEC′ TOR·ATE *noun* The office or district of an inspector. Also **IN SPEC·TOR SHIP.**

INSPECTOR GENERAL A staff officer, head of a department of the U. S. Army, whose duty it is to keep the Secretary of War informed on the condition, wants, and supplies of the Army; also, an officer of his department, who serves on the staff of a division or higher unit, and investigates matters of efficiency, economy, discipline, and morale, and passes on the state of equipment and fitness of troops.

IN SPHERE (-sfēr′) *tr. verb* To ensphere.

IN SPIR A BLE (in·spīr′-) *adj.* 1 That may be breathed; inhalable. 2 Capable of being inspired. — **IN·SPIR A·BIL′·I TY** *noun.*

IN SPI RA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of inspiring or inbreathing; inhalation distinguished from *expiration.* 2 The inbreathing or imparting of an idea, emotion, or mental or spiritual influence, the elevating, creative influence of genius, also, that which is so inbreathed or imparted. 3 Supernatural divine influence exerted upon men by which divine authority was given to their writings; among the Friends, the direct teaching of the mind of man by the Holy Spirit. 4 An inspiring person, thing, scene, influence, etc.; also, the product of inspiration. See synonyms under ENTHUSIASM

IN SPI RA′ TION AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to inspiration, bestowing or influenced by inspiration; inspiring. — **LY** *adv.*

IN SPI RA′ TION·AL IST *noun* One who inspires others, whether by speech, writing, or conduct.

IN SPIR′ A TO RY (in·spīre′-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to inspiration; inspired.

IN SPIRE *verb* [**IN SPIRED, IN SPIR ING**] 1 To breathe into the lungs, inhale. 2 To animate or kindle as by spiritual influence. 3 To stimulate, as a quality or action, instil; impart. 4 To prompt (one) in the expression of views or sentiments; prompt or dictate (an idea, utterance, etc.) officially but covertly. 5 [Obs.] To blow or breathe into or upon. See synonyms under ENCOURAGE. [<L. *inspiro* <*in*, in, + *spiro*, breathe] — **IN·SPIR·ER** *noun*

IN·SPIRED *adj.* 1 Communicated, imparted, or guided by inspiration, as, the *inspired* writings (Scriptures). 2 Prompted or kindled by ideas, emotions, etc.; as, an *inspired* speech; also, officially motivated or shaped; as, an *inspired* editorial. — **IN SPIR ED LY** *adv.*

IN·SPIR IT (-spir′·it) *tr. verb* To fill with spirit; animate; exhilarate. See synonyms under ENCOURAGE. — **·ING LY** *adv.*

IN SPIS′·SATE *verb* [**·SAT·ED, ·SAT·ING**] To give greater consistency to, as by boiling; to become thick. — *adj.* Thickened; inspissated. See synonyms under THICK. [<L. *in*, in, + *spissus*, thick] — **IN·SPIS·SA′·TION** *noun* — **IN′·SPIS·SA·TOR** *noun.*

IN·STA·BIL′·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] Lack of stability or firmness; specifically, mutability of opinion or conduct; inconstancy; changeableness; also, flimsiness of construction; liability to give way; insecurity; as, the *instability* of a bridge.

Synonyms: changeableness, fickleness, flightiness, inconstancy, mutability, unstableness, unsteadiness. *Antonyms*:

certainty, constancy, firmness, persistence, stability, steadiness.

IN·STA·BLE *adj.* Unstable.

IN·STALL (–stawl′) *tr. verb* 1 To invest with office by formal ceremony. 2 To establish in a place or position. 3 To place in position for service or use; as, to *install* a hot-water system. [<LL. *installo* <*in*, in, + *stallum*, seat] —**IN·STALL·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: inaugurate, induct, initiate, ordain. *Antonyms*: break, cashier, depose, dismiss.

IN·STAL·LA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or ceremony of inducting into an office or place of honor; institution. 2 The introduction of machines or apparatus for use. Also **IN·STAL·A′·TION.**

IN·STAL·MENT (–stawl′–) *noun* 1 A partial payment of a price due, a payment on account. 2 One of several parts of anything furnished at different times; especially a section of a novel or other writing running serially in a magazine, newspaper, etc. 3 The act of installing. Also **IN·STALL·MENT.**

IN·STANCE *noun* 1 A case offered or occurring as an exemplification. 2 The act of asking, or suggesting; solicitation; persistence. 3 [Law] Any civil action or judicial demand; the institution of a process or suit. 4 A step in a proceeding, as, in the first *instance*. 5 [Obs.] An impelling cause; motive.

—*tr. verb* [**IN·STANCED, IN·STANC·ING**] 1 To refer to as an illustration. 2 To manifest, exemplify. [<F.; see INSTANT]

IN·STAN·CY *noun* 1 Urgency; solicitation. 2 Immediateness.

IN·STANT *adj.* 1 Immediately impending. 2 Now passing; current; present; as, the 10th *instant* (that is, the 10th day of the month now passing). See PROXIMO, ULTIMO. 3 Direct; immediate. 4 Eager and active; urgent; importunate. See synonyms under IMMEDIATE.

—*noun* 1 A particular point of time; the moment which in passing may be called now. 2 A very brief portion of time; moment.

—*adv.* Instantaneously; instantly. [<F. <L. *instans* <*insto*, stand upon]

IN·STAN·TA′·NE·OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Acting or done instantly. 2 Relating to a particular instant. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*

IN·STAN·TER *adv.* Without an instant of delay. See synonyms under IMMEDIATELY. [<L.]

IN·STANT·LY *adv.* 1 On the instant; at once. 2 With urgency; insistently. —*conj.* As soon as. See synonyms under IMMEDIATELY.

IN·STAR *tr. verb* 1 To adorn as with stars; stud with stars. 2 To set as a star; make a star of.

IN·STAR *noun* Any stage in the metamorphosis of an insect or other arthropod between successive molts; as, the pupal *instar* of a butterfly; hence, the insect or arthropod while undergoing any of these stages. [<L., a likeness]

IN·STATE *tr. verb* [**IN·STAT·ED, IN·STAT·ING**] 1 To place or establish in an office or rank; induct. 2 [Obs.] To endow.

IN STA·TU QUO (stā′·tū kwō) [L.] 1 In the present condition. 2 In the original state.

IN·STAU′·RATE *tr. verb* [**·RAT·ED, ·RAT·ING**] To renew; renovate, restore. [<L. *instauro*, renew] —**IN·STAU·RA′·TION** *noun.*

IN·STEAD (–stĕd′) *adv.* 1 In place or room; in lieu; used with *of*; as, a friend *instead* of an enemy. It was originally two words, and is still sometimes written as such with a word intervening; as, *in the stead of*. 2 In the place of (the object): used without *of*; as, they prospected for silver and found gold *instead*.

IN·STEP *noun* 1 The arched upper part of the human foot. 2 The front part of the hind leg of a horse, extending from the ham, or hock, to the pastern joint. See illustration under HORSE. 3 That part of a shoe or of a stocking that covers the instep.

IN′·STI·GATE *tr. verb* [**·GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING**] 1 To bring about by inciting. 2 To stimulate or goad to an action, especially a bad action. See synonyms under ABET, ENCOURAGE, INFLUENCE, SPUR, STIR. [<L. *instigo* <*in*, on, + *stigo*, goad] —**IN′·STI·GA·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.* —**IN′·STI·GA·TOR** *noun.*

IN·STI·GA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of instigating, inciting, or urging, especially to evil. 2 That in which instigating is embodied; an incitement; stimulus.

IN·STIL *tr. verb* [**IN·STILLED, IN·STIL·LING**] 1 To inculcate gradually, as if drop by drop. 2 To pour in by drops. Also **IN·STILL.** [<L. *in*, in, + *stilla*, drop] —**IN·STIL·A′·TION** or **IN·STIL·LA′·TION, IN·STIL·MENT** or **IN·STILL·MENT** *noun* —**IN·STILL·ER** *noun.*

IN·STINCT *noun* 1 A natural impulse or innate propensity that incites animals (including man) to the actions that are essential to their existence, preservation, and development; animal intuition. 2 In neurology, a complex form of invariable behavior. 3 In psychology, an innate chain of reflexes; inborn tendencies. Compare HABIT. 4 A natural or acquired aptitude.

—**IN·STINCT** *adj.* Animated from within; moved by or imbued with inward impulse; filled; alive: usually with *with*. [<L. *in*, in, + *stinguo*, prick]

IN·STINC·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Of the nature of, or prompted by, instinct; spontaneous; innate. See synonyms under SPONTANEOUS. —**IN·STINC·TIVE·LY, IN·STINCT·LY** *adv.*

IN′·STI·TUTE (–tūte) *tr. verb* [**·TUT·ED, ·TUT·ING**] 1 To establish or set up; found. 2 To set in operation; also, to initiate. 3 To appoint to office; invest with the spiritualities of. 4 To nominate as heir or executor.

—*noun* 1 An established organization or society pledged to some special purpose and work, or the building devoted to its use; an institution. 2 *pl.* Fundamental principles of law, or a comprehensive digest of them; as, Coke's *Institutes* of the laws of England. 3 An established principle, rule, or order. —**FARMERS' INSTITUTE** An organization of farmers addressed by experts in agriculture for the purpose of disseminating knowledge in farming. —**NAVAL INSTITUTE** A society having as its object the development of naval knowledge. —**TEACHERS' INSTITUTE** A meeting of the schoolteachers of a state or county for the discussion of methods of teaching and problems which arise within a certain period. [<L. *institutus* <*instituo*, set up]

Synonyms (verb): appoint, begin, commence, erect, establish, found, ordain, organize, originate, start. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for ABOLISH.

INSTITUTE OF FRANCE A national society established in 1795 to promote science, literature, and art, composed of a union of five academies: The French Academy; the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres; the Academy of Sciences; the Academy of Fine Arts; the Academy of Political and Moral Sciences. Also **THE INSTITUTE.**

IN·STI·TU′·TION (–tū′·shun) *noun* 1 That which is instituted or established; an established order, principle, law, or usage as an element of organized society or of civilization; as, the *institution* of chivalry. 2 A corporate body or establishment instituted and organized for public use, or the building occupied by such a corporate body; as, the Smithsonian *Institution*. 3 The act of instituting, establishing, or setting on foot; as, *institution* of an investigation. 4 The investment of a clergyman by a competent authority with the spiritualities of his office: contrasted with *induction*, which confers the temporalities; also, the establishment of a sacrament, especially of the Eucharist; hence, that part of the ritual in baptism or the Eucharist at which the words used by Christ in establishing the sacrament are recited. 5 [Law] The formal designation by one person of another to be his heir. 6 [Pop.] A well-established custom, object, or person; as, the postman was one of the *institutions* of the place. 7 [Obs.] Instruction, or a book of instruction.

IN·STI·TU′·TION·AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or enjoined by institutions; as, *institutional* principles. 2 Relating to first principles or elements; rudimentary; as, *institutional* instruction. 3 Pertaining to investiture in office. —**IN·STI·TU′·TION·AL·IZE** *tr. verb* —**IN·STI·TU′·TION·AL·LY** *adv.*

IN·STI·TU′·TION·AL·ISM *noun* 1 The system of institutions. 2 Belief in and support of the usefulness and authority of institutions. 3 The spirit that exalts established institutions, especially in religion: opposed to *individualism*.

IN·STI·TU′·TION·A·RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to legal or ecclesiastical institutions or to institutions of learning.

IN′·STI·TU·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Tending or intended to institute or establish; having power to ordain. 2 Established by authority; instituted. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN′·STI·TU·TOR *noun* 1 One who establishes, organizes, or sets in operation; a founder. 2 In the Protestant Episcopal Church, one who institutes a clergyman into a church or parish. 3 [Obs.] An educator. Also **IN′·STI TUT·ER.**

IN·STROKE *noun* An inwardly directed stroke, as the thrust of an engine's piston away from the crank shaft. Compare OUTSTROKE.

IN·STRUCT *tr. verb* 1 To impart knowledge or skill to; educate. 2 To give orders or directions to; especially, to direct (a representative or delegate) how to vote on a certain issue. 3 In English law, to furnish information, as a client to a solicitor, a solicitor to counsel, or a judge to a jury; authorize one to act as advocate; brief. See synonyms under INFORM, LEARN, TEACH. [<L. *instructus* <*in*, in, + *struo*, build]

IN·STRUC·TION *noun* 1 The act of instructing; teaching. 2 Imparted knowledge; precept. 3 The act of giving specific directions or commands, or the directions given. 4 *pl.* In English law, directions given to solicitor or counsel. See synonyms under EDUCATION, LEARNING, NURTURE, ORDER. [See INSTRUCT]

IN·STRUC·TION·AL *adj.* Pertaining or relating to instruction, educational; containing information.

IN·STRUC·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Fitted to instruct; conveying knowledge. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·STRUC·TOR *noun* 1 One who instructs; a teacher. 2 In American colleges, a teacher of lower rank than a professor; sometimes, a teacher not a member of the college faculty. Also **IN·STRUCT·ER.**

IN·STRUC·TOR·SHIP *noun* The office of an instructor.

IN·STRU·MENT *noun* 1 A means by which work is done; an implement or tool, especially an implement or mechanism for scientific or professional purposes, as distinguished from

a device, tool, or machine for industrial use; hence, any means of accomplishment; as, the hands are *instruments* of the will. 2 A mechanical contrivance for the production of musical sounds. 3 A person doing the will of another. 4 A legal writing, as a contract, deed, etc. See synonyms under AGENT, RECORD, TOOL. [<L. *instrumentum* <*instruo;* see INSTRUCT]

IN·STRU·MEN′·TAL *adj.* 1 Serving as a means or instrument; serviceable. 2 Fitted for or produced by musical instruments. 3 Traceable to a mechanical instrument, as errors in observation or measurement. 4 Indicating the means or instrument; as, an *instrumental* case, that is, that case of an inflected noun in some languages, which expresses the instrument by or with which anything is done.

IN·STRU·MEN′·TAL·ISM *noun* The philosophical doctrine that experience (or use) determines the value of anything; hence, the doctrine that ideas are true or valid according to their usefulness; pragmatism.

IN·STRU·MEN′·TAL·IST *noun* 1 One who plays a musical instrument, as distinguished from a vocalist. 2 A believer in instrumentalism.

IN·STRU·MEN·TAL′·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The condition of being instrumental; subordinate agency. 2 That which is instrumental; means.

IN·STRU·MEN′·TAL·LY *adv.* 1 By means of an instrument or agency; not directly. 2 With musical instruments.

IN·STRU·MEN·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or art of arranging musical compositions for performance by instruments; orchestration; also, the use of an instrument, as for producing peculiar effects. 2 The art and technique of using instruments of precision. 3 Instrumentality; agency.

INSTRUMENT BOARD or **PANEL** The panel within easy view of the operator of an automobile, a motorboat, an airplane, or other vehicle, equipped with gasoline and oil gauges and other indicators.

IN·SUB·OR′·DI·NATE (-nĭt) *adj.* 1 Not subordinate or obedient; not submitting to authority; rebellious; mutinous. 2 Not lower or inferior in height; as, an *insubordinate* hill. — *noun* A disobedient or unsubmissive person. — ·LY *adv.*

IN·SUB·OR·DI·NA′·TION *noun* The state of being insubordinate; disobedience to constituted authorities; unruliness.

IN·SUB·STAN′·TIAL (-shul) *adj.* Unsubstantial; not material; illusive. — **IN SUB·STAN TI·AL′·I·TY** *noun.*

IN·SUF·FER·A·BLE *adj.* Not to be endured; intolerable. — ·A·BLE·NESS *noun* — ·A·BLY *adv.*

IN·SUF·FI′·CIEN·CY (-fish′·ĕn·si) *noun* 1 Lack of sufficiency; inadequacy in amount, value, power, fitness, etc.; deficiency; also, mental inability. 2 Anything that is not enough.

IN·SUF·FI′·CIENT (-fish′·ĕnt) *adj.* Inadequate for some need, purpose, or use; mentally or physically unfit. — ·LY *adv.*

IN·SUF·FLATE *tr. verb* [·FLAT·ED, ·FLAT·ING] 1 To blow or breathe into or upon; treat by insufflation; as, to *insufflate* an asphyxiated person. 2 To blow into; as to *insufflate* a room with disinfectant. 3 In certain church rituals, to breathe upon, as at baptism. [<L. *in,* in, + *sub,* under, + *flo,* blow] — **IN·SUF·FLA′·TOR** *noun.*

IN·SUF·FLA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of blowing or breathing upon or into. 2 A breathing upon a person or thing as symbolic of the operation and entrance of the Holy Spirit, or the casting out of unclean spirits, as in some churches in the ordinance of baptism for the exorcism of catechumens. 3 A forcible blowing, as of air into the lungs, or of a gas, vapor, or powder into some opening or cavity.

IN·SU·LA (ĭn′·sū·luh) *noun* [·LÆ (lee) *pl.*] 1 Any detached or isolated area in an organ of the body, as the central lobe of the cerebral cortex. 2 In Roman archeology, a block of houses. [<L., island]

IN·SU·LAR (ĭn′·sū·lur) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to, like, living on, or characteristic of, an island; also, standing alone; isolated; in biology, having an island as its habitat. 2 Of or pertaining to people innabiting an island or otherwise isolated, or to their customs, opinions, etc.; hence, not broad, liberal, nor cosmopolitan; narrow; as, *insular* ideas or prejudices. 3 Breaking out or appearing sporadically in spots, as a rash on the body; characterized by spots appearing singly here and there; also, pertaining to an insula or to the islands of Langerhans in the pancreas.

IN·SU·LAR′·I·TY (-lăr′·i·ti) *noun* The state or quality of being insular or belonging to an island; insular position, character, or condition; hence, narrowness or illiberality. Compare PENINSULARITY. Also **IN·SU·LAR·ISM.**

IN′·SU·LATE (-sū·lāte) *tr. verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] 1 To place in a detached state or situation, so as to have no dependence on or association with surrounding persons or objects; isolate. 2 To change into an island; surround by water. 3 To separate from conducting bodies, as by a covering or support of a non-conducting substance, usually in order to prevent or lessen the leakage of an electric current, heat, sound, radiation, etc. [<L. *insula,* island]

IN·SU·LA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of insulating; isolation. 2 The act of surrounding a body with non-conductors. 3 Material used in insulating.

IN′·SU·LA·TOR *noun* One who or that which insulates, as a non-conductor of electricity.

IN·SU·LIN (-sū·lin) *noun* An active principle secreted by and obtained from the pancreas: used in the form of a standardized aqueous solution, it checks the accumulation of glucose in the blood and promotes the utilization of sugar in the treatment of diabetes. [<LL. *insula,* island (of Langerhans), + -IN]

IN′·SU·LIZE *tr. verb* [·LIZED, ·LIZ·ING] To inject insulin into; treat with insulin.

IN·SULT *verb* 1 To treat with gross indignity; affront. 2 [Obs.] To exult or triumph insolently. 3 [Obs.] To attack suddenly; assault. See synonyms under AFFRONT, MOCK, OUTRAGE.

— **IN·SULT** *noun* 1 Something offensive said or done; an indignity or affront. 2 Contumelious treatment; abuse; outrage. 3 [Obs.] A sudden attack or assault. See synonyms under OFFENSE. [<L. *insulto* <*in,* in, on, + *salio,* leap] — **IN·SULT·ER** *noun.*

IN·SUL·TA′·TION *noun* [Obs.] An insult.

IN·SULT·ING *adj.* Conveying or inflicting insult; intending to insult. — ·LY *adv.*

IN·SU PER·A·BLE (ĭn·sū′-) *adj.* Not to be surmounted or overcome; insurmountable. [<L. *in-,* not, + *superabilis,* that may be surmounted] — **IN·SU·PER·A BIL′·I·TY, IN SU·PER·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN SU PER A·BLY** *adv.*

IN SUP·PORT′·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Intolerable; insufferable. 2 Without grounds; unjustifiable. — ·A·BLY *adv.*

IN SUP·PRESS′·I·BLE *adj.* Incapable of being suppressed or concealed; irrepressible. Also **IN·SUP PRES′·SIVE.** — **IN SUP·PRESS′·I BLY** *adv.*

IN SUR·ANCE (-shoŏr′·uns) *noun* 1 An act, business, or system by which pecuniary indemnity is guaranteed by one party (as a company) to another party in certain contingencies, as of death, accident, damage, disaster, injury, loss, old age, risk, sickness, unemployment, etc., upon specified terms: in Great Britain, often *assurance.* 2 A contract made under such a system. 3 The consideration paid for insuring; premium. 4 The sum that the insurer has agreed to pay in case of the occurrence of the specified contingency. 5 Guaranty or pledge.

— **ACCIDENT INSURANCE** A form of insurance covering loss due to accidental personal injury.

— **CASUALTY INSURANCE** Insurance of property against loss from accidental causes.

— **ENDOWMENT INSURANCE** A form of life insurance in which the whole amount agreed upon is paid to the insured if he survives beyond a specified date, or to some designated person or his heirs if he dies before that time.

— **FIRE INSURANCE** Insurance covering loss or damage to property by fire or from the efforts to extinguish fire.

— **LIFE INSURANCE** Insurance on the life of oneself or another. The first life-insurance company established in Great Britain was the "Amicable" in 1706, and the first in America was introduced from England in 1759 as the Presbyterian Ministers' Fund, and established in Philadelphia.

— **MARINE INSURANCE** Insurance which covers loss on ships, cargo, and freight by shipwreck or disaster at sea.

— **UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE** A form of government insurance in which a worker is paid, during an extended period of involuntary unemployment, from a fund contributed to by employers and employees.

IN SUR·ANT (-shoŏr′·unt) *noun* One to whom an insurance policy is issued; also, the beneficiary.

IN·SURE (-shoŏr′) *verb* [IN·SURED, IN·SUR·ING] 1 To contract, for a consideration, to pay a specified sum to (a party or his representatives) in case of loss, accident, or death. 2 To make sure or secure; guarantee. 3 To undertake or effect insurance. 4 To take out a policy of insurance. Also spelled *ensure.* [<OF. *enseurer* <*en-,* in, + *seur,* sure] — **IN SUR·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **IN SUR A·BLE** *adj.*

IN·SURED (-shoŏrd′) *noun* 1 The person or persons to whom insurance (as fire or marine) is to be paid after loss or [illegible] death or

for compensation, to guarantee against

writer.

IN·SUR·GENCE (-sŭr′·jĕns) *noun* The act of rising in insurrection; insurrection; uprising.

IN·SUR·GEN·CY *noun* 1 The state of being insurgent. 2 In international law, any uprising against a government of less gravity than a revolution.

IN·SUR·GENT (-jĕnt) *adj.* Rebellious; rising in rebellion against an existing government. See synonyms under TURBULENT. — *noun* One who takes part in active and forcible opposition or resistance to the constituted authorities; also, a rebel to whom belligerent rights have not been accorded. [<L. *in,* against, + *surgo,* rise]

IN·SUR·MOUNT′·A·BLE *adj.* Such as cannot be surmounted, passed over, or overcome; insuperable. — **IN·SUR·MOUNT′·A·BLY** *adv.*

IN·SUR·REC′·TION *noun* 1 An organized resistance to estab-

lished government. **2** [Obs.] A rising in mass, as to oppose an enemy. See synonyms under REVOLUTION. [<L. *insurgo;* see INSURGENT] —**·AL** *adj.* —**·A·RY** *adj. & noun* —**·ISM** *noun* —**·IST** *noun.*

IN·SUS·CEP′·TI·BLE *adj.* Not susceptible; incapable of being moved or impressed. —**IN·SUS·CEP·TI·BIL′·I·TY** *noun.*

IN·SWATHE Same as ENSWATHE.

IN·SWEPT *adj.* Narrowed in front, as an automobile frame.

IN TACT *adj.* Left complete or unimpaired. [<L. *in–,* not, + *tactus* <*tango,* touch] —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·TA·GLIO (in·tăl′·yō; *It.* ĭn·tah′·lyō) *noun* [**IN·TA·GLIOS** or **IN·TA·GLI** (in·tah′·lyē) *pl.*] Incised carving; a sunken design: compare RILIEVO; also, the art of making such designs. **2** A work, especially a gem, with incised carving: compare CAMEO. **3** A countersunk die for producing a relief design.

—*tr. verb* To engrave with a sunken design; execute or represent in intaglio. [<It.]

INTAGLIO PRINTING A method of printing from sunken or incised plates: also called *copper–plate* or *steel–die printing.*

IN TAKE *noun* **1** That which is taken in; also, a taking in. **2** A point at which a knit or woven article is narrowed. **3** The area in which a water supply is formed. **4** The point at which a fluid is taken into a pipe or channel, as distinguished from the outlet; the current flowing in; also, the amount taken in. **5** The amount of energy or power taken into a machine or system.

IN TAN GI·BLE (–jĭ·bl) *adj.* Not capable of being touched; not tangible; impalpable; not directly appreciable by the mind; unfounded. —**IN·TAN·GI·BIL′·I·TY, IN·TAN·GI·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IN·TAN·GI BLY** *adv.*

IN TAR SI·A *noun* Mosaic woodwork of tinted and natural woods. [<It.]

IN·TE GER (–jur) *noun* **1** A whole. **2** A number that is not a fraction; a whole number. [<L. <*in–,* not, + *tango,* touch]

IN TE GER VI TÆ (ĭn′·tĭ·jur vī′·tee) [L.] Untouched by life; innocent; pure.

IN·TE·GRA·BLE *adj.* Capable of being integrated.

IN TE GRAL *adj.* **1** Constituting a completed whole. **2** Constituting an essential part of a whole necessary to completeness; intrinsic. **3** In mathematics, pertaining to an integer, produced by integration. —*noun* **1** An entire thing, a whole. **2** A mathematical function of variables that remains constant. —**IN TE GRAL′·I·TY** *noun* —**IN·TE·GRAL LY** *adv.*

INTEGRAL CALCULUS See under CALCULUS.

IN′ TE GRAND *noun* In mathematics, an expression to be integrated, or whose integration is indicated.

IN TE GRANT *adj.* Contributing or essential to the making up of a whole; integral. —*noun* A component.

IN′ TE GRATE *verb* [**·GRAT·ED, ·GRAT ING**] **1** To make into or become a whole; give the sum total of. **2** To find the integral of. **3** To cause to become an integral part. —**IN′ TE GRA TIVE** *adj.*

IN TE GRA′ TION *noun* **1** The act or operation of integrating; the bringing together of parts into a whole. **2** In mathematics, the process of integrating or finding the integral, the inverse of *differentiation.* **3** The combination of different nervous processes or reflexes so that they cooperate in a larger activity and thus unify the bodily functions. **4** In psychology, the orderly arrangement of the physical, emotional, and mental components of the personality into a more or less stable and harmonious pattern of behavior. —**SIGN OF INTEGRATION** A sign (∫) prefixed to the differential whose integral is to be taken; originally a long S (for Latin *summa,* sum).

IN′·TE GRA TOR *noun* One who or that which integrates; specifically, any mechanical device for obtaining the numerical value of an integral, especially the area of an irregular figure; an integrating instrument, as a planimeter.

IN·TEG RI TY *noun* **1** Uprightness of character; probity; honesty. **2** Unimpaired state; soundness. **3** Undivided or unbroken state; completeness. See synonyms under FIDELITY, JUSTICE, VIRTUE, WORTH. [<L. *integritas* <*integer,* whole]

IN TEG U·MENT *noun* Any natural outer covering or envelope, as the skin of an animal, coat of a seed, etc. [<L. *integumentum* <*in,* upon, + *tego,* cover] —**IN·TEG·U·MEN′·TA·RY** *adj.*

IN′·TEL·LECT *noun* **1** The faculty or power of perception or thought; intelligence; mind; sometimes, the higher thinking powers, as distinguished from the senses and memory; as, *intellect* distinguishes man from brutes. **2** Intelligent people collectively; as, the *intellect* of the age is enlisted in these inquiries. **3** The faculty or power of understanding, whether of the objects immediately presented in sense–perception, or of those known by processes of reasoning. **4** In the threefold division of the older psychology, the faculty of knowing, as distinguished from sensibility and will. **5** The power to perceive things in a rational way, as involving a more than ordinary comprehension of their relations, laws, and profounder meanings; the scientific or philosophical mind; as, Aristotle was a man of mighty *intellect.* **6** The sum of the mental powers by which knowledge is acquired, retained, and extended, as distinguished from the senses; the understanding. [<L. *intellectus,* perception, <*intelligo;* see INTELLIGENT]

Synonyms: intelligence, reason, reasoning, understanding. According to the long–established division of the mental powers into the *intellect,* the sensibilities, and the will, the *intellect* is that assemblage of faculties which is concerned with knowledge, as distinguished from emotion and volition. *Understanding* is the Saxon word of the same general import, but is chiefly used of the reasoning powers. See MIND, UNDERSTANDING. *Antonyms:* body, matter, passion, sensation, sense.

IN·TEL·LEC′·TION *noun* Exercise of the intellect; thought.

IN·TEL·LEC′·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the intellect; intelligent. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·TEL·LEC′·TU·AL (–choo·ul *or* –tū·ul) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to the intellect; bringing into action the intellect or higher capacities; mental. **2** Possessing intellect or intelligence; characterized by a high degree of intelligence. **3** Requiring intelligence or study; as, *intellectual* pursuits. See synonyms under CLEVER, WISE.

—*noun* **1** An intellectual person. **2** [Obs.] The mental faculties; intellect: often in the plural. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·TEL LEC′ TU AL·ISM *noun* **1** Intellectual quality or power; intellectuality. **2** Devotion to intellectual occupation. **3** Belief in the supremacy of the intellect among human faculties. **4** The doctrine that the ultimate principle of all reality is intellect or reason. —**IN·TEL LEC′·TU·AL·IST** *noun* —**IN·TEL·LEC·TU AL·IST′·IC** *adj.*

IN·TEL·LEC·TU·AL′·I TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] The quality or state of being intellectual; possession of intellectual force or endowment.

IN·TEL LEC′·TU·AL·IZE *verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] **1** To consider or treat intellectually. **2** To make or become intellectual; as, to *intellectualize* a style of writing. **3** To develop intellectually; endow with intellect. **4** To exercise the reason; think.

IN·TEL·LI·GENCE (–jĕns) *noun* **1** The quality, exercise, or product of active intellect; intellect; knowledge; ability to exercise the higher mental functions; readiness of comprehension. **2** The capacity to meet situations, especially if new or unforeseen, by a rapid and effective adjustment of behavior; also, the native ability to grasp the significant factors of a complex problem or situation. **3** Information acquired or communicated; notification; news; especially, secret information, political, military, etc. **4** Mutual understanding; interchange of information or thought; as, to exchange a look of *intelligence.* **5** An intelligent being; especially, a spirit not embodied; as, the Supreme *Intelligence.* See synonyms under INTELLIGENCE, KNOWLEDGE, MIND, TIDINGS, UNDERSTANDING. —**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION** One of the five branches of the General Staff, U. S. Army, which is charged with collecting, evaluating, and disseminating information, especially that of a military nature, concerning all potential and actual enemies: also called G–2.

INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT A department charged with getting all useful information for a government, an army, or a navy, as by means of spies.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE **1** An office where information may be obtained. **2** An employment bureau.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICER An officer in the service of an intelligence department.

INTELLIGENCE QUOTIENT A numerical quotient obtained by dividing the mental age of a person, times 100, by his chronological age. Abbreviated I.Q. or IQ.

IN·TEL·LI·GENC·ER *noun* A sender or conveyor of intelligence or news; a messenger; spy.

INTELLIGENCE TEST Any test designed to show the mental age or relative mental capacity of a person.

IN·TEL·LI·GENC·ING *noun* Acting as a spy or messenger.

IN·TEL·LI·GENT (–jĕnt) *adj.* **1** Distinguished for intelligence; of active mind; discerning; acute; as, an *intelligent* reader. **2** Marked by intelligence; as, an *intelligent* reply. **3** Endowed with intellect; reasoning; as, man is an *intelligent* animal. **4** [Obs.] Informed; cognizant; also, communicating intelligence: followed by *of.* [<L. *intelligens* <*intelligo,* perceive] —**·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: acute, astute, bright, clear–headed, clear–sighted, clever, discerning, educated, instructed, keen, keen–sighted, knowing, long–headed, quick–sighted, sensible, sharp–sighted, sharp–witted, shrewd, well–informed. *Antonyms:* see synonyms for IGNORANT.

IN·TEL·LI·GEN′·TIAL (–jĕn′·shul) *adj.* **1** Exercising or characterized by intelligence; rational. **2** Conveying intelligence.

IN·TEL·LI·GENT′·SI·A (–jĕnt′·sĭ·uh) *noun pl.* Intellectual or learned people, collectively; especially those capable of thinking for themselves: sometimes used derisively: a term originating in the Russian revolution to differentiate the intellectual classes as such from the bourgeoisie and proletariat. Also **IN·TEL·LI·GENT′·ZI·A.** [<Rus.]

IN·TEL·LI·GI·BIL′·I·TY *noun* Clearness; understandableness; that which is intelligible.

IN·TEL·LI·GI·BLE (–jĭ·bl) *adj.* **1** Capable of being understood.

2 Capable of being received by the understanding only. Compare SENSIBLE. See synonyms under CLEAR, PLAIN. —**IN·TEL·LI·GI·BLY** *adv.*

IN·TEM·ER·ATE (-it) *adj.* Undefiled; pure. [<L. *in,* not, + *temero,* pollute]

IN·TEM·PER·ANCE *noun* 1 Lack of temperance or moderation; excess, especially in the use of alcoholic drinks. 2 An intemperate act. See synonyms under EXCESS.

IN·TEM·PER·ATE (-it) *adj.* 1 Characterized by lack of moderation, as in speech or action; unrestrained, as in indulgence or exertion. 2 Given to or characterized by excessive use of alcoholic drinks; as, *intemperate* habits. 3 Excessive in character or degree; inordinate; inclement; as, *intemperate* weather. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN TEND *verb* 1 To set the mind upon to accomplish; be intent upon. 2 To purpose to convey as a meaning; refer to; signify; mean. 3 To design or destine *for* or *to.* 4 [Obs.] To fix in a tendency or course; direct to a thought or object. 5 [Obs.] To distend; extend. 6 [Obs.] To direct, as one's course or journey; bend, as one's steps. See synonyms under PURPOSE. [<L. *intendo* <*in,* toward, + *tendo,* stretch] —**·ER** *noun.*

IN·TEN·DANCE *noun* 1 Business management or superintendence. 2 An intendancy.

IN·TEN·DAN·CY *noun* 1 The office or work of an intendant; intendants collectively. 2 An administrative district in Spanish America. Also **IN·TEN·DEN·CY.**

IN·TEN·DANT *noun* 1 A superintendent; provincial administrator, as under the Bourbons in France. 2 A Spanish or Mexican district administrator or treasurer. Also **IN·TEN·DENT,** [Sp.] **IN TEN DEN′·TE.** See synonyms under SUPERINTENDENT.

IN TEND ED *adj.* 1 Made the object of design or intent; designed. 2 Betrothed. —*noun* [Pop.] One who is betrothed.

IN·TEND MENT *noun* 1 The true intent or meaning, or correct understanding, of the law, or of a legal instrument; also, a general presumption of law. 2 [Obs.] Intention. 3 [Obs.] Object, as of an action; purpose; design.

IN TEN′ ER ATE *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To make tender; soften. [<L. *in-* intensive + *tener,* tender] —**IN·TEN·ER·A′·TION** *noun.*

IN·TENSE *adj.* 1 Strained or exerted to a high degree; ardent; unremitting; fervid; as, *intense* study. 2 Extreme in degree; very deep or strong; severe; violent; excessive; as, *intense* light or pain. 3 Putting forth strenuous effort; intent. 4 Susceptible to or exhibiting deep emotion, earnestness, or application: said of a person. 5 Having strength or marked contrast; dense: said of a photographic negative. See synonyms under ARDENT, EAGER, VIOLENT, VIVID. [<F. <L. *intensus* <*intendo,* stretch] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·TEN·SI·FI·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The act or result of intensifying or of making intense. 2 The process of increasing the density of a photographic negative.

IN·TEN′·SI·FI ER *noun* 1 One who or that which intensifies; specifically, a chemical solution used in photography to effect intensification. 2 A device by which fluid pressure is intensified.

IN·TEN′·SI FY *verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To make or become intense; increase in intensity; specifically, in photography, to increase the density of the film of, with a view to obtaining stronger contrast between light and shadow: said of the chemically affected parts of negatives. See synonyms under AGGRAVATE, INCREASE.

IN·TEN·SION (-shun) *noun* 1 The act of straining or stretching, or state of being strained or made tense; tension. 2 Increase of energy of power; intensification. 3 Logical content; all the implications in a concept or term. 4 Intensity; degree.

IN·TEN·SI·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being intense; relative strength or degree of a quality or force; intenseness. 2 The force, energy, or quantity of action of any physical agent, generally estimated by its ratio to the space within which it acts, or to the quantity of matter on which it acts; as, the *intensity* of pressure of a fluid; the *intensity* of gravity. 3 The strength of an electric or magnetic field as measured by the number of force lines that pass through unit area of cross-section; current strength or density; potential or electromotive force. 4 Strong contrast between light and shade in a photographic negative; density; also, opacity. See synonyms under ENTHUSIASM, VIOLENCE, WARMTH. [<L. *intensus;* see INTENSE]

INTENSITY CURRENT An electric current that flows in a circuit between two points whose difference of potential is intense; a current of exceedingly high volage.

IN·TEN·SIVE (-siv) *adj.* 1 Serving or tending to intensify; in grammar, adding emphasis or force. 2 Admitting of increase of force or degree; capable of being intensified. 3 Thorough, as contrasted with extensive. 4 In logic, relating to intension or content. See CONTENT. 5 Of or pertaining to the tillage of land by the application of much labor and costly fertilization to a given area (usually small) which is thereby brought to a high degree of productiveness. Compare EXTENSIVE. By extension, referring to the manner of making any industry more lucrative by perfecting methods and appliances without enlarging the scale of operations. 6 Characterizing a method of inoculation wherein the injections are successively increased in strength; also, a method of administering increasingly strong remedies or doses. 7 Intense; assiduous; concentrated; as, *intensive* research, *intensive* warfare.

—*noun* Whatever gives intensity or emphasis; specifically, an intensive particle, word, or phrase. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

INTENSIVE PARTICLE A particle or prefix expressing heightened meaning: as *be-* in *besmirch; for-* in *forlorn; de-* in *desiccate; per-* in *perjure.* Also **INTENSIVE PREFIX.**

IN·TENT *adj.* 1 Having the mind earnestly bent or fixed; attentive; earnest. 2 Firmly, constantly, or assiduously directed. See synonyms under EAGER. —*noun* 1 That which is designed; intention; meaning; connotation; aim, purpose. 2 [Law] The state of mind in which or the purpose with which one does an act; also, the character that the law imputes to an act. See synonyms under AIM, DESIGN, END, PURPOSE. [<L. *intentus* <*intendo,* intend] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·TEN·TION *noun* 1 A settled direction of the mind toward the doing of a certain act. 2 That upon which the mind is set or which it wishes to express or achieve; meaning; purpose conceived. 3 *pl.* [Pop.] Purpose with regard to marriage. 4 [Law] An intelligent purpose to do a criminal act; intent; purpose: an essential element in a criminal offense. 5 Natural course, operation, or process, as in the healing of a wound. 6 A general concept; especially, a general concept as formed from other concepts considered as objects, a second intention. 7 In the Roman Catholic Church, the purpose on the part of the minister of a sacrament to do what the Church requires to be done in the matter; essential to the validity of a sacrament; also, the purpose for which a person offers up prayers or other devotions often with *special* or *particular.* 8 Earnest attention; application. See synonyms under AIM, DESIGN, PURPOSE.

IN·TEN·TION·AL *adj.* Done with intention; designed. — **LY** *adv.*

IN TEN TIONED *adj.* Having designs or intentions: usually in composition with a qualifying adverb; as well-*intentioned.*

IN·TER (-tûr′) *tr. verb* [**IN·TERRED, IN·TER·RING**] To place in a grave or tomb; bury. See synonyms under BURY, HIDE. [<F. *enterrer* <L. *in,* into, + *terra,* earth]

INTER- *prefix* 1 Between; together; as, *interwind,* to wind together. 2 Mutual; mutually, as in *intercommunion.* 3 Between (the units signified in the compound), as in *intercollegiate, intertribal.* 4 Occurring or situated between; intermediate; as in *intermural, interpolar,* etc. [<L. *inter,* between]

A large number of words beginning with *inter-* are self-explaining or readily understood, as in the following list. Those that require special definition will be found in vocabulary place.

inter-American	interfibrous	interreceive
interagency	interfold	interrelated
interagent	interfriction	interrelation
interanimate	interfulgent	interrule
interblend	interfuse	interscapular
interbrachial	interfusion	interscene
intercarotid	interglandular	interscholastic
intercarpal	interglobular	interseptal
interchain	intergrowth	intersocial
intercolonial	interjoin	intersonant
intercommunicate	interjunction	interspeech
intercommunication	interknit	interstellar
	interknot	interstratification
intercommunion	interlap	interstratify
intercomplexity	interlay	intertangle
intercontinental	interligamentous	interterritorial
interconversion	interlocate	intertraffic
interconvertible	intermigration	intertribal
intercross	intermolecular	intertropical
interdenominational	intermundane	intertubular
	intermural	intertwine
interdependence	inter-oceanic	intertwist
interdependency	inter-ocular	inter-union
interdependent	interplace	inter-university
interdiffuse	interplanetary	interwind
interdiffusion	interpolar	interwork
interdigital	interracial	interwreathe

IN·TER·ACT′ *intr. verb* To act reciprocally; affect each other. —**IN·TER·AC′·TION** *noun* —**IN·TER AC′·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

IN·TER·AC′·TION·ISM *noun* In psychology, the theory that physical occurrences are the causes of mental modifications and that mental modifications give rise to physical changes.

IN·TER A·LI·A [L.] Among other things.

IN·TER·BED′·DED *adj.* Occurring between beds; interstratified: said of rocks.

IN′·TER·BOR·OUGH (-bûr′·o) *adj.* Pertaining to, situated in, or running in two or more boroughs; as, an *interborough* railroad.

IN′·TER·BRAIN *noun* The portion of the brain that is derived from the second cerebral vesicle; the thalamencephalon.

IN·TER BREED' *verb* [·BRED', ·BREED'·ING] To breed by crossing different stocks, varieties, etc.; cross-breed; hybridize.

IN·TER'·CA·LA·RY (in·tûr'–) *adj.* 1 Added to the calendar. 2 Containing an added day. 3 Interposed; inserted.

IN TER'·CA·LATE (In·tûr'–) *tr. verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] To insert or interpolate, especially in an irregular manner. 2 To introduce into the calendar. [<INTER– + L. *calo*, call]

IN TER·CA·LA'·TION *noun* 1 The insertion of one thing between other things, especially in an irregular manner. 2 An insertion of a day or days in the calendar. —**IN·TER'·CA LA·TIVE** *adj.*

IN TER CAR'·DI·NAL *adj.* Between the cardinal points of the compass, as northeast, southwest, etc. —*noun* One of the intercardinal points of the compass.

IN TER CEDE' *intr. verb* [·CED'·ED, ·CED'·ING] 1 To mediate between persons; make intercession; plead: with *for*. 2 To interpose a veto: said of the ancient Roman tribunes. See synonyms under INTERPOSE. [<INTER– + L. *cedo*, go] —**IN·TER CED'·ER** *noun.*

IN TER·CE'·DENT *adj.* Going or passing between; also, mediating. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN TER·CEL'·LU·LAR *adj.* Situated between or among cells; as, the *intercellular* substance or matrix of cartilage.

INTERCELLULAR SPACES The spaces or passages filled with air between or among the cells of plant tissues.

IN TER CEPT' *tr. verb* 1 To seize or stop by the way before reaching the destination; arrest in passage; as, to *intercept* a messenger. 2 To interrupt the course of; cut off from sight; disconnect; obstruct; stop, as, to *intercept* the flow of water. 3 In mathematics, to contain or include between two points of a line. See synonyms under INTERPOSE, SHUT. —*noun* That which is cut off or intercepted, in mathematics, the part of a line or axis contained between two points of intersection with other lines. [<L. *inter*, between, + *capio*, take] —**IN·TER CEP'·TION** *noun* —**IN·TER CEP'·TIVE** *adj.*

IN TER CEP' TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which intercepts. 2 A lateral control device in an airplane. 3 An airplane adapted to the pursuit and interception of enemy aircraft. Also **IN TER CEPT' ER.**

IN TER CES' SION (–sesh'·un) *noun* 1 The act of interceding between persons; entreaty in behalf of others. 2 A prayer, or series of prayers, for persons of different conditions. [<L. *intercessio* <*intercedo*; see INTERCEDE] —**·AL** *adj.*

IN TER CES' SOR *noun* One who intercedes; a mediator. —**IN TER CES'·SO RY** *adj.*

IN TER CHANGE' *verb* [·CHANGED', ·CHANG'·ING] 1 To put each of two things in the place of the other; receive and return reciprocally. 2 To alternate or cause to alternate. —*noun* 1 Exchange. 2 Alternation. See synonyms under INTERCOURSE. —**IN TER CHANG ER** *noun.*

IN TER CHANGE'·A·BLE *adj.* Capable of being interchanged or substituted one for the other; permitting transposition. —**IN TER CHANGE'·A·BLE NESS, IN TER CHANGE·A BIL'·I·TY** *noun* —**IN TER CHANGE'·A BLY** *adv.*

IN TER CIP' I·ENT *adj.* Intercepting; stopping. —*noun* One who or that which intercepts. [<L. *intercipiens* <*intercipio*, intercept]

IN TER CLAV'·I CLE *noun* The median ventral bone between the clavicles; the episternum. —**IN·TER CLA·VIC' U LAR** *adj.*

IN TER CLUDE' *tr. verb* [CLUD'·ED, ·CLUD'·ING] To shut out; cut off, intercept. [<INTER– + L. *claudo*, close] —**IN·TER·CLU' SION** (–zhun) *noun.*

IN·TER·COL LE'·GI ATE (–jī·it) *adj.* Existing, representing, or conducted between, two or more colleges; as, an *intercollegiate* committee, *intercollegiate* rules, games, etc.

IN TER CO·LUM NI A' TION *noun* The space or method of spacing between columns; also, the space between two consecutive columns. [<INTER– + L. *columna*, column] —**IN·TER CO LUM' NAR** *adj.*

IN TER COM' MON *intr. verb* To exercise a right of common, particularly a common of pasturage, mutually with the inhabitants of a contiguous township.

IN TER COM MU'·NI·TY *noun* Mutual community or participation.

IN TER CON NECT' ED *adj.* So joined as to move in unison; geared: said of mechanical parts. —**IN TER·CON NECT'** *verb* —**IN TER CON NEC' TION** *noun.*

IN TER COS' TAL *adj.* Being or occurring between the ribs. —*noun* An intercostal muscle. [<INTER– + L. *costa*, rib] —**LY** *adv.*

IN'·TER·COURSE (–kōrs) *noun* 1 Mutual exchange; commerce; communication. 2 The interchange of ideas. 3 Sexual connection. [<OF. *entrecours* <L. *inter*, between, + *curro*, run]

Synonyms: association, commerce, communication, communion, connection, conversation, converse, correspondence, dealing, exchange, fellowship, interchange, intercommunication, intercommunion, reciprocation, reciprocity. See CONVERSATION. *Antonyms*: alienation, avoidance, boycotting, estrangement, ostracism, reserve, reticence, silence.

IN' TER·CROP *verb* [·CROPPED, ·CROP·PING] 1 To raise (one crop) between the rows of (another). 2 In the rotation of crops, to raise (a quick-growing crop) between the harvesting and planting of (the regular crops). —*noun* 1 A crop cultivated between the rows of another crop. 2 A quickly maturing crop raised when ground is unoccupied by the crops grown in regular rotation.

IN·TER·CUR'·RENT *adj.* Coming or taking place between; as, in medicine, an *intercurrent* disease.

IN·TER·DEN'·TAL *adj.* Situated or formed between the teeth; as, an *interdental* space in a geared wheel, an *interdental* consonant.

IN TER DICT' (–dikt') *tr. verb* 1 To prohibit or restrain authoritatively. 2 To exclude from religious privileges. —*noun* 1 A prohibitive order; ban. 2 A ban formerly declared by the Pope, forbidding the clergy to perform religious services or administer the sacraments under certain circumstances. 3 In ancient Roman law, an interlocutory edict of the prætor, in matters affecting right of possession. 4 In Scots law, a judicial injunction. See synonyms under PROHIBIT. [<INTER– + L. *dico*, say] —**IN·TER·DIC'·TION** *noun* —**IN TER·DIC' TIVE** *adj.* —**IN·TER·DIC'·TIVE LY** *adv.* —**IN TER DIC'·TOR** *noun* —**IN·TER·DIC'·TO·RY** *adj.*

IN·TER EST *noun* 1 Attention with a sense of concern; lively sympathy or curiosity; also, the power to excite or hold such attention. 2 That which is of advantage or profit; benefit; also, selfish or private advantage. 3 Payment for the use of money, or money so paid; an agreed or statutory compensation accruing to a creditor during the time that a loan or debt remains unpaid, reckoned usually as a yearly percentage of the sum owed. 4 Something added in making a return; something more than is due. 5 Proprietary right or share; part ownership; participation in profit: sometimes used in the plural. 6 The persons interested in some department of work or business. 7 Power to procure favorable regard; influence.

—*tr. verb* 1 To awaken, involve, or hold the attention and concern of. 2 To induce to participate in. 3 Originally, to be of advantage to. [<OF. <L., it concerns]

Synonyms (verb): amuse, attract, concern, engage, entertain, excite, hold, import, matter, occupy. *Interest* is used absolutely without a preposition, and with or without other qualification, *import* is now commonly used with a preposition and with some word or phrase indicating measure or estimate of value; as, it *imports* much *to* me. A matter may *interest* one financially or intellectually; in this sense the noun is commonly used; as, it is of *interest* to me. See AMUSE, CONCERN, ENTERTAIN. *Antonyms*: bore, disturb, fatigue, tire, weary, worry.

IN TER EST·ED *adj.* 1 Having the attention attracted or the feelings engaged. 2 Biased, not impartial. 3 Being a part-owner. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*

IN TER EST ING *adj.* Possessing or exciting interest; attractive. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN' TER FACE *noun* A surface, usually a plane surface, forming the boundary between adjacent solids, spaces, or immiscible liquids.

IN TER FA' CIAL (–shul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to an interface. 2 Denoting the surface tension between two adjacent bodies, as dissimilar fluids which do not mix.

IN TER FAS·CIC'·U·LAR *adj.* Situated between fascicles, as the cambium between the fibrovascular bundles in the stems of dicotyledons and gymnosperms.

IN TER FERE' *intr. verb* [·FERED', ·FER'·ING] 1 To enter into or take part in the concerns of others, especially to prevent some action; meddle. 2 To happen as an obstacle; intervene. 3 To come into mutual conflict; clash. 4 To strike a shoe or hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg: said of horses. 5 In patent law, to claim priority for an invention: as distinct from *infringe*. 6 Mutually to counteract or modify one another, as waves of light, sound, or electricity. See INTERFERENCE (physics). 7 To obstruct improperly the course of a base-runner between bases in baseball, or of a tackler in football. See synonyms under INTERPOSE. [<INTER– + L. *ferio*, strike] —**IN TER·FER'·ER** *noun* —**IN·TER·FER'·ING·LY** *adv.*

IN·TER FER'·ENCE (–feer'·uns) *noun* 1 The act of interfering; conflict; collision. 2 In physics, the action of two or more wave-trains, as of light, sound, electricity, radiation, etc., which on meeting tend to neutralize or to augment each other by a combination of dissimilar or like phases. With light-rays, interference may produce alternate dark and bright bands; with sound, intervals of silence, or increased volume; in radio, a disturbance in reception due to conflict of signals, etc. 3 The aerodynamic influence of two or more bodies on one another. 4 The conflict created by an application for a patent, covering, wholly or partly, any pending application or unexpired patent. 5 The players on a football team whose duty it is to keep tacklers from stopping the ball-carrier. See synonyms under FRICTION.

IN TER·FE·REN'·TIAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to interference, especially, in physics, to optical interference.

IN·TER·FE·ROM'·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring optical interference, for the comparison of wavelengths, and for analyzing the spectra of incandescent gases and vapors: largely developed by A. A. Michelson, of Chicago.

IN·TER FER'·TILE (–fûr'·til) *adj.* Having the power to interbreed, as individuals of the same species.

IN·TER·FLU·ENT (ĭn·tŭr′–) *adj.* 1 Flowing between. 2 Flowing together; blending. Also **IN·TER FLU·OUS.** —**IN·TER·FLU·ENCE** *noun.*

IN′·TER·FLUVE *noun* The area between two neighboring rivers or river valleys. [<INTER– + L. *fluvius*, stream]

IN·TER·GLA′·CIAL (–shŭl) *adj.* Pertaining to, or occurring in, the interval between periods of continental glaciation.

IN·TER·GRA·DA′·TION *noun* Gradation between.

IN·TER·GRADE′ *intr. verb* [·GRAD′ ED, GRAD′ ING] To mingle gradually or merge with each other, as two varieties. —*noun* A form transitional or intermediate between others in a graded series. —**IN·TER·GRA′ DI·ENT** *adj.*

IN·TER IM *noun* An intermediate season; time between periods or events; an interval of time; the meantime. [<L., meanwhile]

IN·TE RI OR *adj.* 1 Existing, pertaining to, or occurring within something or between limits; internal; inner: opposed to *exterior*. 2 Inland. 3 Of a private or confidential nature. 4 Of or pertaining to spiritual matters; not worldly. 5 Having an orbit within the earth's, as Mercury and Venus.

—*noun* 1 The internal part; inside. 2 The inland or central region of a country. 3 A painted scene or drop representing the inside of a dwelling, etc. 4 The domestic affairs of a country; home ministry. 5 The spiritual nature or basic character. —**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR** A U. S. Government department dealing with mines, pensions, government lands, parks and reservations, Indian affairs, wildlife, geological survey, etc. [<OF. <L. *interior* <*inter*, between] —**IN TE RI·OR′·I TY** *noun* —**IN TE RI·OR LY** *adv.*

IN·TER JECT′ *verb* To throw between other things; introduce abruptly; insert; interpose. [<INTER– + L. *jacio*, throw]

IN·TER·JEC′·TION *noun* 1 The part of speech that expresses sudden emotion, etc., as oh! alas! It is usually not connected grammatically with any other part of the sentence. 2 The act of ejaculating. 3 A sudden interposition. —·**AL** *adj.* —·**AL·LY** *adv.*

IN·TER·JEC′·TO·RY *adj.* Full of interjections; also, interposed. —·**TO·RI·LY** *adv.*

IN·TER·KI·NE′ SIS *noun* The pause or interval of relative quiescence between two meiotic divisions of the cell: applied particularly to the vegetative stage of the nucleus. —**IN·TER·KI·NET′·IC** *adj.*

IN·TER·LACE′ *verb* [·LACED′, ·LAC′·ING] 1 To lace, weave, or twine together; be interwoven or interlocked with each other; entwine. 2 To alternate; intersperse. —·**MENT** *noun.*

In·ter·la′·ken (–lah′·kĕn) A village in central Switzerland between Lakes Brienz and Thun; a pleasure resort.

IN TER·LAM′ I NATE *tr. verb* [NAT ED, ·NAT·ING] To lay or insert between laminæ; arrange in layers. —**IN·TER·LAM·I·NA′·TION** *noun* —**IN TER LAM′·I·NAR** *adj.*

IN·TER·LARD′ *tr. verb* 1 To insert fat, as lard or bacon, in lean meat, for cooking. 2 Hence, to diversify; to make frequent interpolations in.

IN′·TER·LEAF *noun* A blank leaf inserted or bound between others; also, the printed or written matter on a leaf of this kind.

IN TER·LEAVE′ *tr. verb* [·LEAVED′, ·LEAV′ ING] 1 To supply with additional leaves inserted among others in a book. 2 To put between leaves, as an extra leaf.

IN·TER·LINE′ *verb* [LINED′, ·LIN′·ING] 1 To write or print between the lines of. 2 To insert between lines. 3 To put (a lining) into between the usual lining and the outer fabric for extra warmth; as, to *interline* a coat. —**IN·TER·LIN′·ER** (–lī′·nur) *noun.*

IN·TER·LIN′·E·AL *adj.* 1 Same as INTERLINEAR. 2 Arranged in alternate lines. —·**LY** *adv.*

IN·TER·LIN′·E·AR *adj.* 1 Situated or occurring between lines; as, *interlinear* annotations. 2 Having translations or glosses inserted between the lines of the text.

IN·TER·LIN·E·A′·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of interlining. 2 An interpolation between lines. —**IN·TER·LIN′·E·ATE** *tr. verb.*

IN TER·LIN′·ING (–lī′·nĭng) *noun* 1 Interlineation. 2 An intermediate lining in a garment; also, the material of which it is made.

IN·TER·LOCK′ *verb* To engage, interrelate, or lock closely into one another, as the camera and sound-recording apparatus in motion pictures, or the automatic switching and signal system on a railroad.

—**IN′·TER·LOCK** *noun* The action of interlocking, or the state of being interlocked.

IN·TER·LO CU′·TION (–cu′·shun) *noun* Interchange of speech; dialog. [<INTER– + L. *loquor*, speak]

IN·TER·LOC′·U·TOR *noun* 1 One who takes part in a conversation; an interpreter; questioner. 2 The middleman in a minstrel troupe. —**IN·TER·LOC′·U·TRESS** *noun fem.*

IN·TER·LOC′·U·TO·RY *adj.* 1 Consisting of or pertaining to dialog; conversational. 2 Interposed, as in a narrative. 3 Done during pendency of a law suit, but not final.

IN·TER·LOPE′ *intr. verb* [·LOPED′, ·LOP′·ING] 1 Originally, to go between parties and intercept profits; traffic without a license. 2 Hence, to intrude into business belonging to others; intrude wrongfully.

IN′·TER·LOP·ER (–lōp·ur) *noun* 1 One who thrusts himself into a place without right. 2 One who traffics in a trade legally belonging to others. [<D. *enterlooper* <*enter*, between, + *looper*, runner]

IN′·TER·LUDE (–lūde) *noun* 1 An action or event considered as coming between others of greater length or importance; a differing and intervening time or space. 2 A song of the chorus in Greek drama without dialog. 3 An independent performance, usually light or humorous, introduced between the acts of a play or the parts of a performance. 4 A short passage of music played to bridge a transition; an intermezzo; also, an instrumental passage between stanzas of a hymn, between portions of a formal church service, between the acts of a play or opera, or the like. 5 Anything introduced or inserted, breaking the regular order or aspect; any intervening time or act. [<INTER– + L. *ludus*, play]

IN TER·LU′·NAR (–lū′·nur) *adj.* Pertaining to the period, generally about four days, between old and new moon, during which the moon is invisible, owing to its proximity to the sun. Also **IN TER·LU′ NA RY.**

IN TER·MAR′ RIAGE (–mar′·ij) *noun* 1 Marriage between persons of different families, races, etc. 2 Marriage between blood kindred.

IN TER·MAR′ RY (–mar′·ī) *verb* [·MAR′ RIED, ·MAR′·RY ING] To unite in or become related by marriages among their members, as families and clans.

IN TER MAX′·IL LA RY *adj.* 1 Situated between the two maxillæ or bones of the upper jaw. 2 Of or pertaining to one of two or more bones at the anterior and median part of the upper jaw, carrying the incisor teeth. 3 Situated between the maxillary lobes, as in crustaceans.

IN TER MED′·DLE *intr. verb* [·MED′·DLED (mĕd′·ld), ·MED′·DLING] To interfere unduly in the affairs of others. See synonyms under INTERPOSE. —**IN·TER·MED′·DLER** *noun.*

IN TER ME′·DI A·CY *noun* The state or character of being intermediate; intermediate action or agency; intermediateness.

IN TER·ME′·DI·A·RY *adj.* 1 Situated, acting, or coming between; having an intermediate function. 2 Acting as a mediator; mediatory. —*noun* 1 An intermediate agent or medium. 2 A form, stage, or product intermediate between others.

IN TER ME′·DI ATE *adj.* (–ĭt) 1 Being in a middle place or degree. 2 Situated or occurring between limits or extremes —*noun* (–ĭt) 1 An intermediator or adjuster. 2 Something intermediate. 3 A substance formed at a stage between the raw material and the finished product; specifically, in chemistry, an organic compound derived from coal tar or petroleum crude oil and used as a starting point in the manufacture of a wide range of drugs, cosmetics, plastics, and dyestuffs.

—*intr. verb* (–ate) [·AT ED, ·AT ING] 1 To come between; intervene. 2 To act as an intermediary; mediate. [<INTER– + L. *medius*, middle] —·**LY** *adv.* —·**NESS** *noun.*

IN TER·ME DI·A′·TION *noun* The act of intermediating; intervention.

IN TER·ME′·DI·A·TOR *noun* One who adjusts the differences; a mediator; also, an intervening agent; intermediary. —**IN·TER ME′ DI A TO·RY** *adj.*

IN TER MENT (ĭn·tŭr′–) *noun* The act of interring; burial.

IN TER·MEZ′·ZO (–mĕd′·zo) *noun* [ZI (*ree*) *pl.*] 1 A song, chorus, or short ballet given between the acts of a play or opera. 2 A short light movement connecting the main divisions of a large musical composition; also, a short piece of instrumental music composed in this style to be played independently. [<It. <L. *intermedius*, intermediate]

IN·TER·MI·NA BLE (ĭn·tŭr′–) *adj.* Having no limit or end; continuing for a very long time; endless. See synonyms under ETERNAL, INFINITE, PERPETUAL. —**IN·TER·MI·NA·BLY** *adv.*

IN TER·MIN′·GLE (–mĭng′·gl) *verb* [·MIN′·GLED (–gld), ·MIN′·GLING] To mingle together; mix.

IN·TER·MIS′·SION (–mish′·un) *noun* 1 Temporary cessation; interruption. 2 A recess; interval. —**IN·TER MIS′ SIVE** *adj.*

IN·TER·MIT′ *verb* [·MIT′·TED, ·MIT′·TING] To cease temporarily; interrupt; suspend. See synonyms under CEASE, SUSPEND. [<L. *inter*, between, + *mitto*, send] —**IN TER·MIT′·TENCE** *noun.*

IN·TER·MIT′·TENT *adj.* Having periods of intermission; recurrent. —·**LY** *adv.*

INTERMITTENT CURRENT An interrupted electric current flowing in one direction.

INTERMITTENT FEVER A fever in which the paroxysms occur at regular intervals, as in malaria. See AGUE.

IN·TER·MIX′ *verb* To mingle with; mix together or become mixed.

IN·TER·MIX′·TURE *noun* 1 The act of mixing together, or the state of being so mixed. 2 A mass of mixed ingredients. 3 An additional ingredient; admixture.

IN·TER·MON′·TANE *adj.* Situated between mountains; as, *intermontane* silt. Also **IN·TER·MOUN′·TAIN** (–tin).

IN·TERN *verb* 1 To shut within a place; confine within certain limits; especially, to segregate and confine, as war prisoners or enemy aliens; also, to hold a belligerent or the property of a belligerent nation, within a neutral country. 2 To undergo resident training in medicine or

surgery in a hospital; be an intern. —*adj.* [Obs.] Internal. —**IN·TERN** *noun* 1 An advanced medical student or graduate undergoing resident training in a hospital: opposed to *extern.* 2 A person confined and segregated in wartime as a prisoner of war or enemy alien. Also **IN·TERNE.** [<F. *interne*, resident within] —**IN·TERN·SHIP** *noun.*

IN·TER NAL *adj.* 1 Situated in or applicable to the inside; interior: opposed to *external.* 2 Pertaining to or derived from the inside; based on the thing itself; inherent. 3 Pertaining to the inner self or the mind; subjective. 4 Pertaining to the domestic affairs of a country: opposed to *external* or *foreign.* 5 In anatomy, situated relatively nearer to the median plane of the body or farther from the surface; also, supplying the interior of an organ or region. See synonyms under INHERENT. —*noun* 1 A remedy to be taken internally. 2 *pl.* The internal bodily organs, entrails. 3 *pl.* The essential qualities of anything. [<F. *internalis* < L. *internus* <*in*, in]

INTERNAL-COMBUSTION ENGINE An engine in which the energy is produced by burning or exploding a mixture of compressed air and fuel, as gasoline, in one or more of its cylinders.

IN TER NAL' I TY *noun* The quality or state of lying within; inwardness; interiority.

IN TER NAL LY *adv.* 1 As to the interior or inner part; interiorly, as, cold on the surface but hot *internally.* 2 Mentally or spiritually; as, *internally* content. 3 In respect to internal affairs.

INTERNAL MEDICINE The branch of medicine which is concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of internal diseases.

INTERNAL REVENUE See under REVENUE.

INTERNAL SECRETION 1 A secretion of any one of the endocrine glands. 2 A hormone.

IN TER NA' SAL (-zul) *noun* One of a pair of dermal scutes of some reptiles lying between the nasals.

IN TER NA' TION AL (-nash'un ul) *adj.* Pertaining to two or more nations, affecting nations generally. —*noun* A person who is a citizen of more than one nation. —**LY** *adv.*

In TER NA' TION AL *noun* 1 One of several international organizations of socialist workers. 2 Specifically, a society formed in London in 1864 for the international political organization of workingmen in the socialistic conflict with capital of which Karl Marx was the dominant spirit, its full title was the **INTERNATIONAL WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATION** disintegrated in Philadelphia in 1870. 3 Same as INTERNATIONALE. —**SECOND INTERNATIONAL** An organization, formed in 1889, to replace the First International, and from which the Third International seceded: also called **SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL.** —**THIRD** or **RED INTERNATIONAL** A socialist workers' organization proclaimed in Russia March 5, 1919, representing twelve countries; dissolved in 1943: also called *Comintern.*

INTERNATIONAL CANDLE The international unit of light intensity, expressed in terms of a battery of 45 carbon-filament lamps kept at the Bureau of Standards and operated at specified voltages.

IN TER NA TI O NALE' (aN·tur nah·tsē·o nahl') A French song written by Eugene Pottier in 1871 and adopted as a revolutionary hymn by French Socialists and those of other European countries: the national anthem of Soviet Russia until 1944, and still popular as a workers' song, usually written *L'Internationale.*

IN TER NA' TION AL ISM *noun* 1 The character of being related to more nations than one or to nations generally. 2 The doctrine that common interest, mutual understanding, and friendly dependence among nations can be the foundation of world-wide equality, justice, and peace, opposed to *nationalism.* 3 The doctrine of a workers' international socialistic organization for the betterment of workers throughout the world. —**IN TER NA' TION AL IST** *noun* —**IN TER NA TION AL' I TY** *noun* —**IN TER NA' TION·AL·IZE** *tr. verb*

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION A permanent diplomatic and administrative association of more than 50 member nations, including the United States, which works through the **INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE** and **INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE,** for the improvement, through legislation, of labor conditions in the member nations.

INTERNATIONAL MORSE CODE See under MORSE.

IN TERNE (-turn') *noun* 1 Same as INTERN. 2 The inner nature: poetical usage. [<F.]

IN TER NE' CINE (-sin, *also, Br.*, -sīne) *adj.* Involving mutual slaughter, sanguinary. [< INTER- + L. *neco*, slay]

IN TERN EE' *noun* An interned person.

IN TERN MENT (in turn'-) *noun* The act of interning; the state or condition of being interned.

INTERNMENT CAMP A military station for the detention of prisoners of war and enemy aliens.

IN TER NO' DAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to an internode. 2 Situated between two nodes or joints. —*noun* An internodal joint.

IN' TER NODE *noun* 1 In anatomy, a part situated between two joints or nodes, as a phalanx or other segment of a limb. 2 The part of a plant stem between the nodes or places from which the leaves grow. 3 In a feather, the contracted part between the roots of the barbs. 4 The part of a vibrating string between two nodes. [<INTER- + L. *nodus*, knot]

INTER NOS (nōs) [L.] Between ourselves.

IN·TER·NUN'·CI O (-shī·o) *noun* [·CI·OS *pl.*] 1 A papal minister at minor courts. 2 A go-between; messenger between two parties. [<It. <L. *inter*, between, + *nuntius*, messenger] —**IN TER NUN'·CIAL** (-shul) *adj.*

IN·TER·O·CEP'·TOR *noun* A peripheral sense organ excited by internal stimuli arising chiefly within the viscera: also spelled *enteroceptor.* Compare EXTEROCEPTOR. —**IN·TER·O·CEP'·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

IN TER OR'·BI·TAL *adj.* Situated between the orbits of the eyes.

IN TER OS'·CU LATE *tr. verb* To connect or be intermediate between two or more objects or classes; osculate. —**IN·TER OS CU LA' TION** *noun.*

IN TER OS'·SE OUS (-us) *adj.* Pertaining to structures situated between bones. [<INTER- + L. *os*, bone]

IN TER PEL' LANT *adj.* Causing interpellation, interrupting. —*noun* One who interpellates: also **IN·TER PEL·LA'·TOR.**

IN·TER PEL' LATE *tr. verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT ING] To interrogate peremptorily, as in a deliberative assembly. [<INTER- + L. *pello*, drive]

IN TER PEL LA' TION *noun* 1 The act of officially interrogating a member of a government; a demand for an official statement or explanation. 2 Interruption, as in a debate; verbal interference. 3 The act of interceding; interposition. 4 A summons; citation.

IN TER PEN' E TRATE *verb* [TRAT ED, ·TRAT ING] 1 To penetrate thoroughly; pass into all the parts of reciprocally; permeate. 2 To penetrate each other; form a union by penetration. —**IN TER·PEN·E·TRA' TION** *noun.*

IN' TER PHONE *noun* A telephone for use exclusively within a building, office, ship, airplane, etc.

IN' TER PLANE *adj.* Situated or placed between planes, as in an airplane.

IN'·TER PLAY *noun* Action or movement between parts of something, as parts of a machine, mutual or reciprocal action or influence.

—**IN TER PLAY'** *intr. verb* To exert influence reciprocally.

IN TER PLEAD' ER *noun* [Law] A proceeding in which one who has money or goods claimed by two or more persons may ask that the claimants be required to litigate the title between themselves. —**IN·TER PLEAD'** *intr. verb.*

IN TER'·PO·LATE (in·tŭr'-) *verb* [·LAT ED, ·LAT·ING] 1 To insert, as new or unauthorized matter, in a writing; to make insertions. 2 To interpose. 3 In mathematics, to compute intermediate values of a quantity between a series of given values such that the law of variation may be inferred from them distinguished from *extrapolate;* also, to insert (an intermediate term or terms) in a series. [<INTER- + L. *polio*, polish] —**IN·TER PO LA' TION** *noun* —**IN·TER'·PO LA TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* —**IN TER'·PO LA TOR, IN·TER' PO·LAT ER** *noun.*

IN TER POSE' (-pōz') *verb* [POSED', ·POS' ING] 1 To place or come between or in the midst of, especially as a means of obstruction or to prevent an effect or result otherwise expected or inevitable; intervene. 2 To put forward by way of intervention or interference; as, he *interposed* his authority. 3 To introduce between the parts of a narrative, inject into a conversation; interrupt. 4 In chess, to place (a piece) between any piece and the piece with which an opponent threatens it. [<F. *interposer*, place between] —**IN TER PO' SAL** *noun* —**IN TER POS' ER** (-pōz'·ur) *noun* —**IN TER POS' ING LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: arbitrate, intercede, intercept, interfere, intermeddle, interrupt, meddle, mediate. To *interpose* is to place or come between other things or persons, usually as a means of obstruction or prevention of some effect or result that might otherwise occur. *Intercede* and *interpose* are used in a good sense; *intermeddle* always in a bad sense, and *interfere* frequently so. To *intercede* is to come between persons who are at variance, and plead with the stronger in behalf of the weaker. To *intermeddle* is to thrust oneself into the concerns of others with officiousness; *meddling* commonly arises from idle curiosity. To *interfere* is to intrude into others' affairs with more serious purpose, with or without acknowledged right or propriety. *Intercept* is applied to an object that may be seized or stopped while in transit; as, to *intercept* a letter or a messenger; *interrupt* is applied to an action which might or should be continuous, but is broken in upon (L. *rumpere*, to break) by some disturbing power. One who *arbitrates* or *mediates* must do so by the request or at least with the consent of the contending parties, the other words of the group imply that he steps in of his own accord. *Antonyms:* avoid, retire, withdraw.

IN TER·PO SI'·TION (-zish'·un) *noun* 1 The act of interposing. 2 That which is interposed. [<INTER- + L. *pono*, place]

IN TER PRET *verb* 1 To give the meaning of; explain; translate. 2 To give illustrative representation of. 3 To construe; consider or regard in one's own way. 4 To act or serve as interpreter or translator. [<L. *interpretor* <*inter-*

pres, agent] — **IN·TER·PRET·A·BLE** *adj.* — **IN·TER·PRET·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN·TER·PRET·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun.*

Synonyms: construe, decipher, define, elucidate, explain, explicate, expound, render, translate, unfold, unravel. See synonyms for DEFINITION, SOLVE. *Antonyms*: confuse, confound, darken, distort, falsify, involve, jumble, mingle, misinterpret, misread, misrepresent, mistake, misunderstand, mix, perplex.

IN TER·PRE·TA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of interpreting. 2 The sense given by an interpreter or an expositor; meaning. 3 Histrionic or artistic representation. See synonyms under DEFINITION.

IN·TER′·PRE·TA·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* 1 Designed or fitted to interpret; explanatory; defining. 2 Containing an interpretation; embodying ideas or facts; significative. 3 Admitting of interpretation; constructive. Also **IN·TER·PRE·TIVE.** — **IN TER′·PRE TA·TIVE LY** *adv.*

IN TER PRET·ER *noun* One who interprets or translates; specifically, one who serves as oral translator between people speaking different languages.

IN TER·RA′ DI·AL *adj.* Between rays or radii.

IN TER REG′·NUM *noun* 1 The time during which a throne is vacant. 2 A suspension of executive authority through a change of government. 3 Any period of abeyance or derangement. 4 In Roman history, the interval filled by an interrex. [<L. <*inter*, between, + *regnum*, reign]

IN′ TER·REX *noun* [**IN·TER REX′·GES** (–rek′·jēz) *pl.*] One who governs during an interregnum; specifically, in Roman history, one of the magistrates appointed to govern during a vacancy on the throne or in the consulate. [<L.]

IN·TER′ RO GATE (in·tĕr′–) *verb* [**·GAT·ED**, **·GAT ING**] 1 To put questions to; question. 2 To ask questions. See synonyms under EXAMINE, INQUIRE, QUESTION. [<L. *inter*, between, among, + *rogo*, ask] — **IN·TER′ RO GA·TOR** *noun.*

IN·TER RO·GA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of interrogating. 2 A question; query. 3 An interrogation point. See synonyms under INQUIRY, QUESTION.

INTERROGATION POINT A mark of punctuation (?) indicating that the foregoing sentence asks a direct question: sometimes called *question mark*. Also **INTERROGATION MARK.**

IN TER ROG′·A·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Denoting inquiry; questioning. — *noun* A word used to ask a question, as *who*, *where*, *what*, *how*, *when*, etc. — **·LY** *adv.*

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN See under PRONOUN.

IN TER·ROG′·A·TO RY *adj.* Pertaining to, expressing, or implying a question; interrogative. — *noun* A question; interrogation. See synonyms under INQUIRY, QUESTION. — **IN·TER·ROG′·A·TO RI·LY** *adv.*

IN TER RUPT′ *verb* 1 To obstruct or hinder by breaking in upon; break the current, continuity, or succession of. 2 To stop while in progress; bring to an abrupt end; break up. 3 To vary the monotony or sameness of; diversify; also, to obstruct; as, a forest *interrupts* the view. 4 To break in upon an action or speech; to interpolate. See synonyms under HINDER, INTERPOSE, OBSTRUCT, SUSPEND. [<L. *interruptus* <*interrumpo* <*inter*, between, + *rumpo*, break]

IN·TER·RUPT′·ED *adj.* 1 Broken in upon; irregular; intermittent. 2 In botany, suddenly or abruptly stopped. — **·LY** *adv.*

INTERRUPTED SCREW A screw placed in the breech of certain guns, permitting the block to be engaged or released by turning through a small arc.

IN·TER·RUPT′·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which interrupts. 2 A device, usually automatic, for rapidly breaking and making an electric circuit, as in an induction-coil. 3 An electrical device, in connection with a chronoscope, for causing a pencil to register the exact time of passage of a projectile through a wire screen. Also **IN·TER·RUP′·TOR.**

IN·TER·RUP′·TION *noun* 1 The act of interrupting. 2 The state of being interrupted; breach in continuity; an interval. 3 Obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, progress, or motion; hindrance; stop; check. 4 In Scots law, the legal step necessary to terminate a period of prescription; exception or reply against prescription. 5 An intermission; a temporary cessation.

IN·TER·RUP′·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Tending to interrupt; interrupting. — **·LY** *adv.*

IN·TER SE (see) [L.] Between (or among) themselves.

IN·TER·SECT′ *verb* To pass across; cut through or into; cross. [<INTER– + L. *seco*, cut]

IN·TER·SEC′·TION *noun* 1 The act of intersecting. 2 A place of crossing.

IN′·TER·SEX *noun* An individual, usually sterile, showing biological characteristics of both sexes, as a freemartin. — **IN·TER·SEX′·U·AL** *adj.* — **IN·TER·SEX·U·AL′·I·TY** *noun.*

IN·TER·SPACE′ *tr. verb* [**·SPACED′**, **·SPAC′·ING**] To make spaces between, or occupy the intervals between. — **IN′·TER·SPACE** *noun* Intervening room; space between. [<INTER– + L. *spatium*, space]

IN·TER·SPERSE′ (–spûrs′) *tr. verb* [**·SPERSED′**, **SPERS′·ING**] 1 To distribute scatteringly among other things. 2 To diversify by scattering objects upon or in. [<INTER– + L. *spargo*, scatter] — **IN·TER·SPERS′·ED·LY** *adv.* — **IN·TER·SPER′·SION** (–spûr′·shun) *noun.*

IN′·TER·STATE *adj.* Between different States, as of the American Union, or their citizens; as, *interstate* commerce.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE ACT An act passed by Congress, and approved February 4, 1887, which established a commission of five (since increased to eleven) members to regulate commerce between States when carried by common carriers, as by railroad, vessel, motor vehicle, and pipe-line (except water pipes); and to regulate public communications, as telephone, telegraph and cable. The **INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION** executes and enforces the act in the public interest, promotes safe service and conditions, prevents unjust rates and discriminations, etc.

IN TER·STICE (–tûr′·stis) *noun* [**·STI·CES** (stĭ·sēz) *pl.*] 1 An opening in anything; especially, a narrow space between the parts of a body or things close together; a crack, crevice; chink; cranny. 2 An interval of time; specifically, the interval that canon law requires between promotions from one order to another in the Roman Catholic Church. [<F. <L. *inter*, between, + *sisto*, stand]

IN·TER·STI′·TIAL (–stish′·ul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, existing in, or forming an interstice. 2 Situated within the tissues of an organ or part, as *interstitial* cells. — **·LY** *adv.*

IN·TER·TEX′·TURE (–chŏŏr *or* –tyŏŏr) *noun* The act of interweaving, or the web or tissue interwoven.

IN TER·UR′·BAN *adj.* Between cities. [<INTER– + L. *urbs*, city]

IN TER·VAL *noun* 1 An open space between two objects; distance between points; intervening room. 2 The degree of difference between objects. 3 The time that intervenes between two events or periods, or between a state or condition and its recurrence. 4 The difference in pitch between two tones; also, the musical effect of two tones of different pitch heard at or near the same time. — **AT INTERVALS** With intervening periods or spaces; intermittently. — **AUGMENTED INTERVAL** A musical interval longer than the indicated standard by a half step or semitone. — **DIMINISHED INTERVAL** An interval that is a half step shorter than the perfect or minor interval indicated. — **HARMONIC INTERVAL** An interval in which the tones are simultaneous. — **INVERTED INTERVAL** A simple interval in which the lower tone is transposed an octave upward, or the upper tone an octave downward. — **MELODIC INTERVAL** An interval in which the tones are successive. — **PERFECT INTERVAL** An interval admitting of no change without destroying the consonance, as the prime, fourth, fifth, and octave. [<INTER– + L. *vallum*, wall]

IN′ TER·VALE *noun* A low tract of land between hills, especially along a river interval. [Variant of INTERVAL, influenced by L. *inter*, between, and VALE]

INTERVAL LAND A low tract of land, usually alluvial, between hills; bottom land.

IN TER·VA·RI′ E TAL *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a cross between two varieties, strains, or breeds of the same species.

IN·TER·VEIN′ (–vāne) *tr. verb* To traverse or reticulate with veins; to set in alternate veins.

IN·TER·VENE′ *verb* [**·VENED′**, **·VEN′·ING**] 1 To come in as an extraneous feature in the course of some action, come between or among or be between persons, objects, etc. 2 To fall intermediately in time, order, or operation; be intermediate. 3 To interfere for some end; interpose. 4 To happen in a way to cause interruption or stoppage. 5 [Law] To interpose in a lawsuit so as to become a party to it. [<INTER– + L. *venio*, come] — **IN·TER·VEN′·ER** *noun* — **IN·TER·VE′·NIENT** *adj.*

IN·TER·VEN′·TION *noun* 1 The act of intervening or coming between; the state of being interposed; interference with the acts of others. 2 [Law] The becoming or applying to become a party to a suit in which the applicant has an interest; also, in international law, interference in the affairs of one country by another by force or threat of force. 3 An intervening time, event, or thing. — **IN·TER·VEN′·TION·AL** *adj.*

IN TER·VEN′·TION·IST *noun* One who advocates intervention: used specifically, in therapeutics, of one who advocates interference with the course of a disease which others would allow to run its course.

INTERVENTIONIST SCHOOL Political economists who believe in a paternal form of government.

IN′·TER·VIEW (–vyōō) *noun* 1 A meeting of two persons, as by appointment. 2 Specifically, in journalism, a colloquy with one whose views are sought for publication; also, the report of such a colloquy. — *tr. verb* To have an interview with; visit and question in order to obtain opinions. [<F. *entre*, between, + *voir*, see] — **·ER** *noun.*

IN·TER·VOLVE′ *verb* [**·VOLVED′**, **·VOLV′·ING**] To coil or wreathe into each other; involve reciprocally. [<INTER– + L. *volvo*, roll]

IN·TER·WEAVE′ *verb* [**·WOVE′** or **·WEAVED′**, **·WEAV′·ING**] To weave in; become interlaced or intermingled.

IN·TES·TA·BLE *adj.* Legally disqualified from making a will, as a lunatic.

IN·TES·TA·CY *noun* The condition resulting from one's dying intestate: opposed to *testacy*.

IN·TES·TATE *adj.* 1 Not having made a valid will. 2 Not legally devised or disposed of by will. —*noun* A person who dies intestate. [<L. *in–*, not, + *testor*, make a will]

IN·TES·TINE (–tĭn) *noun* The alimentary canal, especially that part between the pylorus and the anus; bowel: usually in the plural: in man the small intestine, divided into *duodenum, jejunum,* and *ileum,* is the upper part, and is much convoluted; the large intestine is of greater caliber, and is divided into *cecum, colon,* and *rectum.* See the italicized words.
—*adj.* 1 Internal with regard to state or community; domestic. 2 Pertaining to the interior. [<L. *intestinus,* inward, <*intus,* within] —**IN TES TI·NAL** *adj.*

IN TINAL, IN·TERONE, etc. Same as ENTHRAL, etc.

IN·TI·MA *noun* [·MÆ (mee) *pl.*] 1 The internal coat of a part or organ, as of a lymphatic, blood vessel, intestine, or artery. 2 The lining membrane of the trachea of an insect. [<L. *intimus;* see INTIMATE] —**IN·TI·MAL** *adj.*

IN·TI·MA·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 Close or confidential friendship. 2 Illicit sexual connection: a euphemistic use. See synonyms under ACQUAINTANCE.

3 Adhering closely; close; as, *intimate* union. 4 Proceeding from within; inward; internal; as, an *intimate* impulse. 5 Having illicit sexual commerce (with): a euphemism.
—*noun* (–mĭt) A close or confidential friend.
—**IN'·TI·MATE** (–mate) *tr. verb* [·MAT·ED, ·MAT·ING] 1 To convey, as a meaning, without direct assertion; suggest indirectly; hint. 2 To make known; declare; give notice. [<L. *intimatus* <*intimo,* put into, announce, <*intimus,* inmost] —**IN·TI·MATE·LY** *adv.*

IN·TI·MA' TION *noun* Information communicated indirectly, a hint, also, a declaration or notification. See synonyms under SUGGESTION.

IN·TIM' I·DATE *tr. verb* [·DAT·ED, ·DAT·ING] To cause to become frightened; put in fear. See synonyms under FRIGHTEN. [<L. *in–,* intensive + *timidus,* timid] —**IN·TIM'·I·DA·TOR** *noun.*

IN·TIM I·DA' TION *noun* 1 The use of violence or threats to influence the conduct of another. 2 The state of being intimidated.

IN·TINC' TION *noun* A method of administering both elements of the Eucharist at once, by dipping the bread into the wine. [<L. *in,* in, + *tingo,* dye]

IN·TINE (–tĭn *or* –tīne) *noun* The inner coating of the wall of a pollen grain. [<L. *intus,* within]

IN·TI·TLE Same as ENTITLE.

IN·TIT·ULE (–tyōōl) *tr. verb* 1 To give a right to. 2 To give a title or a heading to, as a book or chapter. [<F. *intituler* <L. *in,* in, + *titulus,* title]

IN·TO *prep.* 1 To and in; to the inside of a place or thing; as, come *into* the house; through an outside, as, cut *into* the wood. 2 So as to become; as, boiling changes water *into* steam. 3 In mathematics, multiplied by or together with, as, a(x + y) is read a *into* (or multiplied *into*) x plus y. [<OE.]
Synonyms: in, to. *Into* is the preposition of tendency, direction, destination, etc.; *in* is that of condition, state, position or situation. *Into* should be used and not *in,* when entrance or insertion is intended; *into* indicates motion, change, entrance, in a more marked degree than *in.* "I throw the stone *into* the water, and it lies *in* the water." Used adverbially *in* follows verbs of motion, as *come, go, walk,* and such use has established certain phrases as idioms. One says, "Come *in* the house" but the proper expression is "Come *into* the house." Where no object is expressed, we say "come *in,*" "go *in.*" Faith, confidence, trust, and the like, are viewed as reaching from the one exercising them, and resting *in* the one toward whom they are exercised. Hence we speak of putting confidence *in* one. *Antonyms:* beyond, by, from, out, past, through.

IN·TOL·ER·A·BLE *adj.* Not tolerable; that cannot be borne or endured; insufferable. —*adv.* [Obs.] Intolerably. —**IN·TOL·ER·A·BLE·NESS, IN·TOL·ER·A·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* —**IN·TOL·ER·A·BLY** *adv.*

IN·TOL·ER·ANCE *noun* Refusal to tolerate opposing beliefs; bigotry. Also **IN·TOL·ER·AN·CY.** See synonyms under FANATICISM.

IN·TOL·ER·ANT *adj.* 1 Not disposed to tolerate contrary beliefs or opinions; bigoted. 2 Unable or unwilling to bear or endure: with *of;* as, *intolerant of* opposition. [<L. *in–,* not, + *tolero,* bear] —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·TOMB, IN·TOMB·MENT Same as ENTOMB, etc.

IN'·TO·NATE *verb* [·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING] 1 To intone. 2 To sound the tones of the musical scale, as in sol–fa–ing. [<L. *intonatus* <*intono,* thunder]

IN·TO·NA'·TION *noun* 1 The modulation of the voice in speaking: distinguished from *articulation;* as, her *intonation* is soft and sweet. 2 The act of intoning, as of the church service by a priest. 3 Production of tones, as by the voice, especially in regard to precision of tone. 4 In plain–song, the notes leading up to the reciting tone: commonly sung by a single voice.

IN·TONE *verb* [IN·TONED, IN·TON·ING] 1 To recite in or to utter a musical monotone; specifically, to recite a church service in that manner. 2 To impart intonation to. [<LL. *intono*] —**IN·TON·ER** *noun.*

IN TO TO [L.] In the whole; altogether; entirely.

IN·TOX'·I·CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] 1 To make drunk; inebriate. 2 To elate or excite to a degree of frenzy. 3 To poison, as by bacterial toxins, serum injections, etc. —*adj.* Drunk; intoxicated. [<LL. *intoxico,* poison, <L. *in–,* in, + *toxicum,* poison] —**IN·TOX·I·CANT** *adj. & noun* —**IN·TOX·I·CA'·TION** *noun* —**IN·TOX'·I·CA·TIVE** *adj.*

INTRA· *prefix* Within. [<L. *intra,* within]
Words beginning with *intra–* that have special importance will be found in vocabulary place. The adjectives here listed with this prefix are self–explaining, *intra–* signifying situated or occurring within the part, organ, or object indicated by the word to which it is prefixed. For pronunciations not given below, see the primitive words.

intra–abdominal	intra–imperial	intrarectal
intra–arterial	intralogical	intrasegmental
intra–aural	intramarginal	intraspinal
intra–auricular	intrametropolitan	intraterritorial
intrabranchial	intranasal	intratropical
intracardiac	intra–oral	intra–urban
intracarpal	intra–orbital	intra–uterine
intracerebral	intraparochial	intravalvular
intracontinental	intrapelvic	intravascular
intracranial	intraplacentic	intraversal
intradivisional	intrapolar	intravertebral

INTRA–ATOMIC *adj.* Within an atom; pertaining to atomic structure.

IN TRAC TA·BLE *adj.* 1 Not tractable; refractory; unruly. 2 Lacking plastic quality; difficult to treat or work. See synonyms under IMPRACTICABLE, OBSTINATE, PERVERSE, REBELLIOUS, RESTIVE. —**IN TRAC·TA BLE NESS, IN·TRAC·TA·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* —**IN TRAC TA·BLY** *adv.*

IN TRA·DOS *noun* The interior or lower surface of an arch or vault. See illustration under ARCH. [<F.]

IN TRA·MO LEC' U LAR *adj.* Pertaining to or occurring in the interior of a molecule.

IN TRA·MU'·RAL *adj.* 1 Situated within the walls of a city. 2 In anatomy, situated within the walls of a hollow organ. 3 Taking place within the confines of an educational institution, as, *intramural* football: opposed to *extramural.* [<L. *intra,* within, + *murus,* wall]

IN TRA MU·ROS [L.] Within the walls.

IN TRA MUS' CU LAR *adj.* Within a muscle or muscular tissue, as an injection.

IN TRA NA'·TION AL *adj.* Situated within or relating to matters within a nation: opposite of *international.*

IN·TRAN SI GENT (–jĕnt) *adj.* Refusing to agree or compromise; irreconcilable. —*noun* One who is intransigent; a radical or revolutionary: also **IN·TRAN·SI·GENT·IST.** Also [F.] **IN TRAN·SI·GEANT** (äN·trahN·zē·zhahN′). [<L. *in,* not, + *transigo,* come to a settlement] —**IN·TRAN·SI·GENCE** *noun.*

IN·TRAN SI·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* Not taking or requiring an object, as certain verbs. —*noun* An intransitive verb. —**·LY** *adv.*

INTRANSITIVE VERB A verb whose action does not pass over to an object but terminates in the subject or doer. *Waits, sleeps, dreams, grows,* are intransitive in the following: the man waits, he sleeps, he dreams, the grass grows. Intransitive verbs become transitive only with a cognate object, as in I dreamed a dream; to sleep the sleep of the just; to die a soldier's death; etc.

IN TRAN·SI·TU [L.] In transit; during transmission.

IN·TRANT *adj.* Entering. —*noun* An entrant; especially, one entering an association or institution. [<L. *intro,* enter]

IN·TRA·NU'·CLE·AR *adj.* Within the nucleus, as of an atom or a cell.

IN·TRA·STATE' *adj.* Confined within or pertaining to a single state.

IN·TRA·TEL·LU'·RIC *adj.* Formed or occurring within the earth: said of the constituents of an effusive rock formed before its appearance on the surface, or of the period of their formation. [<INTRA– + L. *tellus,* earth]

IN·TRA·VE'·NOUS (–nus) *adj.* Into or within a vein; as, an *intravenous* injection. —**·LY** *adv.*

IN·TRA·VI·TEL'·LINE (–vī– *or* –vi·tĕl'·in), *adj.* Within the yolk of an egg.

IN·TRENCH, IN·TRENCH MENT Same as ENTRENCH, etc.

IN·TREPID·ANT *adj.* [Obs.] Indivisible.

IN·TREP·ID *adj.* Unshaken in the presence of danger; dauntless. See synonyms under BRAVE. [<L. *in–,* not, + *trepidus,* restless, alarmed] —**IN·TRE·PID'·I·TY** *noun* —**IN·TREP·ID·LY** *adv.*

IN·TRI·CA·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] The quality of being complicated or entangled; also, a complication; complexity.

IN·TRI·CATE (–kit) *adj.* Exceedingly or perplexingly entangled, complicated, or involved; difficult to follow or understand. See synonyms under COMPLEX. [<L. *intrico,* perplex] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN·TRI·GANT (in'·trĭ·gunt; *F.* äN·trē·gahN′) *noun* A man given to intrigue. Also **IN·TRI·GUANT.** [<F.]

IN·TRIGUE (–treeg′) *noun* **1** The working for an end by secret or underhand means; a plot or scheme. **2** A clandestine and illicit love affair; liaison. **3** The plot of a play, poem, or story, or the complications in which the characters are involved.
—*verb* [**IN TRIGUED** (–treegd′), **IN·TRIGU ING** (–treeg′·ing)] **1** To pursue or win by intrigue; also, to seek to accomplish one's purpose by plotting or scheming. **2** To perplex; puzzle; hence, to interest; stimulate the curiosity of. **3** To engage in clandestine or illicit love affairs. [<F. *intriguer* <L. *intrico*, perplex] —**IN TRIGU ER** *noun.*

IN·TRINSE *adj.* [Obs.] Tightly drawn; intricate; entangled.

IN·TRIN SIC *adj.* **1** Pertaining to the nature of a thing or person; inherent; opposed to *extrinsic*; real; true. **2** Contained or being within. **3** Contained within a certain portion of the body. Also **IN TRIN SI CAL.** See synonyms under INHERENT. [<L. *intrinsecus*, internally] —**IN TRIN SI CAL LY** *adv.*

INTRO· *prefix* In; into; within. [<L. *intro*, inwardly]

IN TRO CEP′ TION *noun* The thorough acceptance by an individual of the fundamental moral standards and conventions of society; social conformity in motives and purpose as well as in behavior and conduct.

IN TRO DUCE′ (–düs′) *tr. verb* [**DUCED′**, **·DUC′·ING**] **1** To bring into the presence of and make known to, cause to become acquainted, as, to *introduce* one into society or one friend to another; also, to *introduce* a reader to a literary work. **2** To bring, lead, or put in, conduct inward, usher in; insert; as, to *introduce* a probe into a wound. **3** To bring into notice, use, or practice, as, to *introduce* a new fashion. **4** To bring to notice, usher in; as, to *introduce* a resolution with a long preamble. **5** To insert, as in a writing, by way of change; interpolate. See synonyms under ALLEGE. [<INTRO– + L. *duco*, lead] —**IN TRO DUC′ ER** *noun* —**IN TRO DUC′ I BLE** (–düs′–) *adj.*

IN TRO DUC′ TION *noun* **1** The act of introducing, in any sense, as of inserting, bringing into notice or use, or making acquainted. **2** The means of introducing one person to another, as by letter, card, etc. **3** Something that leads up to and tends to explain something else; specifically, a preliminary statement made by an author or speaker in explanation of the subject or design of his writing or discourse. **4** Hence, an elementary treatise in any branch of study; as, an *introduction* to chemistry. **5** A preparatory musical movement intended to foreshadow or lead up to the theme. See synonyms under ENTRANCE. —**IN TRO·DUC′ TOR** *noun.*

IN TRO DUC′ TO RY *adj.* Serving as an introduction, prefatory; preliminary. Also **IN TRO DUC′ TIVE** (–tiv) —**IN TRO DUC′ TO RI LY** *adv.*

IN TRO FAC′ TION *noun* A change in the wetting properties and fluidity of an impregnating substance when acted upon by an introfier.

IN′ TRO FI ER *noun* A substance which speeds up the impregnating capacity of fluids, as naphthalene or its derivatives when acting on molten sulfur.

IN TRO IT *noun* The entrance in Roman Catholic and Anglican services, a psalm chanted or played at the beginning of mass or communion; also, the beginning of the public part of the service. [<L., he enters]

IN TRO JECT′ *tr. verb* To transform external realities, as persons and objects, into mental replicas or images with which one may enter into direct emotional relations. [<INTRO– + L. *jacio*, throw]

IN TRO·JEC′·TION *noun* **1** The incorporation into the ego of mental images of persons and objects to the extent of being emotionally affected by them: compare PROJECTION. **2** The attribution of sentient qualities to inanimate objects; personification.

IN·TRO MIT′ *tr. verb* [**MIT′ TED, ·MIT′ TING**] **1** To send or place into or within; insert. **2** To permit to enter; admit. [<INTRO– + L. *mitto*, send] —**IN TRO MIS′ SION** (–mish′·un) *noun* —**IN TRO MIS′ SIVE** (–iv), **IN TRO MIT′ TENT** *adj.*

IN TRORSE *adj.* Turned inward or toward the axis, as an anther that faces the axis of a flower. Compare EXTRORSE. — **LY** *adv.*

IN TRO SPECT′ *verb* To look into; examine the interior of; also, to examine and analyze one's own thoughts and emotions; practice self-examination. [<INTRO– + L. *spicio*, look] —**IN TRO SPEC′·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.* —**·TIVE LY** *adv.* —**·TIVE NESS** *noun.*

IN TRO SPEC′ TION *noun* The act of looking within; self-examination.

IN TRO SUS CEPT′ Same as INTUSSUSCEPT.

IN TRO VER′ SION (–vûr′·zhun *or* –shun) *noun* The direction or concentration of one's interest upon oneself. Compare EXTRAVERSION. —**IN TRO VER′·SIVE** *adj.*

IN′·TRO VERT (–vûrt) *noun* **1** An individual with strongly self-centered patterns of emotion, fantasy, and thought: opposed to *extravert*. **2** An organ capable of being turned inward, as the eye tentacle of a land snail or the proboscis of a gastropod.
—*tr. verb* **1** To turn within; cause to take an inward direction, as the mind or one's thoughts. **2** To turn (an organ) inward upon itself.
—*adj.* Characterized by or tending to introversion; as, *introvert* habits. [<INTRO– + L. *verto*, turn]

IN·TRUDE *verb* [**·TRUD ED, ·TRUD·ING**] **1** To come in without leave or license; enter or appear when not wanted; encroach; also, to thrust or force in without warrant or invitation; as, to *intrude* one's views. **2** To cause to enter by intrusion: chiefly in the past participle; as, *intruded* rocks. [<L. *in*, in, + *trudo*, thrust] —**IN·TRUD·ER** *noun.*

IN TRU SION (–zhun) *noun* **1** The act of intruding; encroachment. **2** An intrusive rock.

IN TRU SIVE (–siv) *adj.* **1** Coming without warrant; intruding; obtrusive; prone to intrude. **2** Formed by solidification before reaching the surface of the earth, as certain igneous rocks, plutonic. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IN TRUST Same as ENTRUST.

IN′ TU BATE (in′·tū–) *tr. verb* [**BAT ED, ·BAT ING**] To treat by intubation. [<L. *in–*, in, + *tubus*, tube]

IN TU BA′ TION *noun* The insertion of a tube in an orifice, as in the larynx in cases of diphtheria.

IN TU IT (in′·tu–) *verb* **1** To know by intuition. **2** To acquire knowledge intuitively.

IN TU I′ TION (–tu·ish′·un) *noun* **1** Quick perception of truth without conscious attention or reasoning; also, the possession of such perception; knowledge from within; instinctive knowledge or feeling; as, pure *intuition*. **2** An immediate knowledge, or envisagement, of an object, truth, or principle, whether of a physical, rational, artistic, or ethical nature, a conception derived by analogy from the act and result of clear and concentrated vision. **3** That which is known intuitively, truth obtained by internal apprehension without the aid of perception or the reasoning powers. See synonyms under KNOWLEDGE. [<L. *intuitus* <*intuor*, watch] — **AL** *adj.* — **AL LY** *adv.*

INTUITIONAL ETHICS The teaching of that school of ethics which holds that man has an intuitive apprehension and intrinsically valid judgment of moral values.

IN TU I′ TION AL ISM *noun* The doctrine that certain truths are immediately, and without discursive argument, cognized as fundamental and incontestable and are the foundation of all knowledge. Also **IN TU I′ TION ISM.** —**IN TU·I′ TION AL IST, IN TU I′ TION IST** *noun.*

IN TU I TIVE (–tu′·i·tiv) *adj.* **1** Perceived by the mind without the intervention of any process of thought, as, *intuitive* evidence. **2** Discovering truth or reaching a just conclusion without resort to the powers of reason, as, the *intuitive* faculty. — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

IN TU I TIV ISM *noun* **1** The doctrine that all ethical principles are intuitive. **2** Intuitive faculty; insight, instinct. —**IN TU I TIV IST** *noun*

IN TU MESCE′ (–tu·mēs′) *intr. verb* [**MESCED′** (mēst′) **MESC′ ING**] To enlarge or expand, swell. [<L. *intumesco* < *in–* intensive + *tumesco*, swell]

IN TU MES′ CENCE (–mēs′·uns) *noun* **1** A tumid state or process, a tumid growth, a swelling. **2** The bubbling up of a molten mass. **3** Excited feeling or language. Also **IN TU MES′ CEN CY.** —**IN TU MES′ CENT** *adj.*

IN TURN *noun* **1** The act of turning inward, or the state of being so turned, as of the toes. **2** A dancing step. Also **IN′ TURN ING.**

IN TUS SUS CEPT′ *tr. verb* To receive within itself or within something else; invaginate, sometimes spelled *introsuscept*. [<L. *intus*, within, + *suscipio*, undertake, <*sub*, under, + *capio*, take] —**IN TUS SUS·CEP′ TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.*

IN TUS SUS CEP′ TION (–sēp′·shun) *noun* **1** A receiving within, the state of being received within. **2** The introversion of a portion of an intestine or other tube into the portion adjoining it. **3** The reception into an organ of foreign matter, as food, and its conversion into living tissue, interstitial growth. **4** The interposition of new molecules between the molecules of the original material, as in the cell walls of plants or grains of starch.

IN TWINE, IN TWIST, etc. Same as ENTWINE, etc.

IN U EN′ DO Same as INNUENDO.

IN′ U LASE (–yu·lace) *noun* A ferment arising from the action of certain species of fungi in malm, which it converts into fruit sugar.

IN U LIN (–yu·lin)′ *noun* A white, amorphous, soluble polysaccharide, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, isomeric with starch, and occurring in the underground parts of some composite plants such as the dahlia, the dandelion, and the elecampane (*Inula helenium*). When the tissue is placed in alcohol, it crystallizes in the form of spherocrystals. [<L. *inula*, elecampane, + –IN]

IN UNC TION *noun* The act of anointing; specifically, in medicine, the process of rubbing into the skin, as an ointment] anoint]

IN UN DANT *adj.* Inundating; overflowing.

IN′·UN DATE *tr. verb* [**DAT ED, DAT ING**] To cover by overflowing; flood; fill to overflowing. [<L. *undo*, overflow] —**IN′ UN DA TOR** *noun* —**IN′ UN DA·TO RY** *adj.*
Synonyms: deluge, flood, overflow, overwhelm, submerge. *Antonyms*: drain, dry, parch, scorch.

IN UN DA′·TION *noun* **1** A flood. **2** A condition of superabundance.

IN URE (–yoŏr′) *verb* [**IN URED, IN UR·ING**] **1** To harden or

toughen by use; accustom; habituate. 2 To have or take effect; be applied. Also spelled *enure*. [<IN- + OF. *eure* <L. *opera*, works] —**IN·URE·MENT** *noun*.

IN URN *tr. verb* To put into a cinerary urn.

IN VAC·U·O [L.] In an empty space or vacuum; specifically, in a space from which the air has been withdrawn.

IN VADE *tr. verb* [**·VAD·ED, ·VAD·ING**] 1 To enter with hostile intent, as with an armed force. 2 To encroach upon; trespass on. 3 To grow in or over; affect gradually, as a malignant growth. 4 [Obs.] To enter. [<L. *in*, into, + *vado*, go] —**IN·VAD·ER** *noun*.

IN·VAG′I·NATE (in·vaj′–) *verb* [**·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] To put or receive into or as into a sheath, as one part of a tube into another; ensheathe; introvert; undergo invagination. —*adj.* Invaginated. [<L. *in–*, in, + *vagina*, sheath]

IN VAG I·NA′·TION (in·vaj–) *noun* 1 The act of invaginating, or the state of being invaginated; intussusception. 2 In embryology, the differentiation of the germinal layers by a pushing in of the wall of the blastula, called **EMBOLIC INVAGINATION**, or by the growth of the epiblast cells as a thin layer over the hypoblast, called **EPIBOLIC INVAGINATION**. 3 That which is invaginated; specifically, in embryology, a pouch formed by an infolding of a membrane; as, the buccal *invagination*, by which the mouth is formed.

IN VA·LID *noun* A sickly person, or one disabled, as by wounds, disease, etc. —*adj.* Enfeebled by ill health; sickly; also, pertaining to or for the use of sick persons. —*verb* 1 To enrol or become enrolled on a list of invalids, as in the army or navy; treat as an invalid. 2 To become or cause to become an invalid; disable. [<F. *invalide* <L. *in–*, not, + *validus*, strong, able] —**IN VA LID ISM** *noun*.

IN VAL ID *adj.* Having no force, weight or cogency; null; void. [See preceding word] —**IN·VA·LID′ I·TY** *noun* —**IN·VAL·ID·LY** *adv.*

IN VAL′ I DATE *tr. verb* [**·DAT·ED, ·DAT·ING**] To weaken or destroy the force or validity of; annul. —**IN VAL I DA′ TION** *noun* —**IN VAL′·I DA·TOR** *noun*.

IN VAL U·A·BLE *adj.* Of a value beyond estimation; very precious. —**IN·VAL·U·A·BLY** *adv.*

IN VAR *noun* An alloy of nickel and steel, containing 36 percent of nickel, employed in the manufacture of instruments of precision and of standard measures, because it is practically free from expansion or contraction by heat or cold. a trade name. [<INVAR(IABLE)]

IN VA·RI·A·BLE *adj.* That does not or can not vary or be varied, always uniform. See synonyms under CONTINUAL, PERMANENT. —**IN VA RI·A·BIL′·I·TY, IN VA RI A BLE NESS** *noun* —**IN·VA RI·A BLY** *adv.*

IN VA RI·ANT *adj.* 1 Constant; not subject to variation. 2 In chemistry, denoting a variance equivalent to zero —*noun* In mathematics, a quantity which remains unchanged, even if its constituents vary.

IN VA·SION (–zhun) *noun* 1 The act of invading; a military inroad or incursion for conquest, reconquest, or plunder. 2 Hence, any attack with harmful intent or result, as, an *invasion* of disease. 3 Encroachment, as by an act of intrusion or trespass; as, the *invasion* of privacy. [<LL. *invasio*; see INVADE]

Synonyms: aggression, encroachment, foray, incursion, inroad, irruption, raid. See AGGRESSION, ATTACK.

IN VA·SIVE (–siv) *adj.* Having the character or effect of an invasion; encroaching; aggressive.

IN VECT ED *adj.* Having a border line consisting of a series of convex arcs or scallops; consisting of such arcs, as a line, the edge on a molding, or the like: opposed to *engrailed*, and sometimes spelled *invecked*. [<L. *in*, in, + *veho*, carry]

IN VEC TIVE (–tiv) *noun* Railing accusation; vituperation; abuse. —*adj.* Using or characterized by vituperation or abuse. [<F. <L. *invecho*, inveigh] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

IN VEIGH (–vāy′) *intr. verb* To utter vehement censure or invective: with *against*. [<OF. *enveir* <L. *invecho*, inveigh] —**·ER** *noun*.

IN·VEI·GLE (–vee′– *or* –vāy′·gl) *tr. verb* [**·GLED** (gld), **·GLING**] To lead astray, as by deception or flattery; entice; wheedle. See synonyms under ALLURE. [<F. *aveugler*, to blind] —**IN·VEI GLE·MENT** *noun* —**IN·VEI·GLER** *noun*.

IN·VEIL (–vāle′) *tr. verb* To cover with a veil.

IN·VENT *tr. verb* 1 To find out; contrive by ingenuity; originate. 2 To fabricate in the mind. 3 [Obs.] To come or chance upon; find; discover See synonyms under DISCOVER, PLAN. [<L. *inventus* <*invenio*, discover] —**·I·BLE** *adj.*

IN·VEN TION *noun* 1 The act or process of inventing. 2 That which is invented; as, a useful *invention*. 3 Skill or ingenuity in contriving. 4 Mental fabrication or concoction. 5 In rhetoric, the finding out or selection of topics to be treated, or arguments to be used. 6 A finding; discovery. See synonyms under ARTIFICE, FICTION, INGENUITY, PROJECT.

IN·VEN·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Able to invent; quick at contrivance. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

IN·VEN·TOR *noun* One who invents; especially, one who has originated some method, process, or mechanical device, or who devotes his time to invention. Also **IN·VENT·ER**.

IN′ VEN TO RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 A detailed account or schedule, as of the property of a deceased person; specifically, in fire insurance, a list, with valuations, of articles covered by a policy of insurance. 2 Articles which constitute or are to constitute the inventory. See synonyms under RECORD.

—*tr. verb* [**·RIED, ·RY·ING**] To list; make an inventory of. —**IN VEN·TO′ RI·AL** *adj.* —**·AL·LY** *adv.*

IN VE·RAC′ I·TY *noun* Lack of veracity; untruthfulness.

IN VER NESS′ *noun* A sleeveless, cloaklike garment. Also **INVERNESS CAPE.** [<Inverness, Scotland]

IN VER NESS′ A maritime county in NW. Scotland, mostly mountainous; 4,211 square miles: also **IN VER NESS′ SHIRE.** 2 A seaport, capital of the Northern Highlands, and county seat of Inverness.

IN VERSE (–vûrs′) *adj.* Opposite in order or effect; inverted; reciprocal. —*noun* That which is inverted — **LY** *adv.*

IN VER SION (–vûr′·zhun *or* –shun) *noun* 1 The act of inverting or the state of being inverted; a reversal of the natural order of things. 2 In rhetoric, a reversal of the natural order of words; also, a form of discussion that makes use of a speaker's own argument against himself. 3 In music, the alteration of a harmony or melody by inverting the relations of its intervals, also, the arrangement resulting from such change. 4 In marching, a reversal of the order of companies in line, so as to bring the left to the right, and vice versa. 5 A rearrangement of the molecular structure of compounds, with the forming of two new compounds whose effects on the plane of polarization are opposed to each other; as, sucrose, by acid hydrolysis, becomes a mixture of glucose and fructose 6 In meteorology, an increase of temperature with height, often noted in anticyclones. 7 Homosexuality.

IN VERT *verb* 1 To turn inside out, upside down, or in an opposite direction; reverse. 2 To alter, as a chemical compound, by inversion, also, to undergo inversion 3 In music, to transpose, as an interval, phrase, vocal part, etc. 4 To change the order of, as companies marching in line. 5 To change the meaning or condition of; as, to *invert* a reading.

—**IN·VERT** *adj.* Inverted. —*noun* A homosexual [<L. *in*, in, + *verto*, turn] —**IN VERT I BLE** *adj.* —**IN·VER TOR** *noun*.

IN VER TASE (–vûr′·tāse) *noun* An enzyme capable of splitting sucrose and related sugars into glucose and fructose, found in certain plants and the intestines of animals, specifically, a ferment which inverts cane sugar into fructose and glucose and levulose. Also **IN VER TIN.**

IN VER TE BRA′ TA (in·vûr–) *noun pl* A former section of the animal kingdom including all animals without a spinal column opposed to *Vertebrata*. [<IN- + L. *vertebratus*; see VERTEBRATE]

IN VER′ TE BRATE (in vûr′–) *adj.* 1 Destitute of a backbone; not vertebrate, specifically, of or pertaining to the *Invertebrata*. 2 Lacking force or firmness, irresolute also **IN VER·TE BRAL.** —*noun* 1 An invertebrate animal, one of the *Invertebrata*. 2 One who lacks resolution.

IN VERT ED (in·vûrt′–) *adj.* 1 Turned in a contrary direction, or turned upside down, reversed in order or position. 2 Having a position the opposite of the usual or normal one; as, an *inverted* ovule in plants, *inverted* commas, etc. — **LY** *adv.*

INVERTED ARCH An arch having its crown downward: much used in foundations.

INVERTED MORDENT See under MORDENT.

IN VEST *verb* 1 To lay out (money or capital) in the purchase of property for permanent use as opposed to speculation. use (money) for any purpose from which profit is expected, make an investment. 2 To put a covering or garment upon; clothe; dress: followed by *with* or *in* before the thing put on 3 To endow, as with office, authority, or dignity. 4 To lay siege to; beleaguer. [<L. *in*, in, + *vestio*, clothe] —**IN VES TOR** *noun*.

IN·VES′ TI GATE *verb* [**GAT ED, ·GAT ING**] To inquire into systematically; to engage in investigation. See synonyms under EXAMINE, QUESTION. [<L. *in*, in, + *vestigo*, follow a track] —**IN VES TI GA BLE** *adj.* —**IN·VES′·TI·GA TIVE** *adj.* —**IN·VES′·TI·GA·TOR** *noun*.

IN·VES·TI·GA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of investigating; careful inquiry or research. 2 An inquiry by authority, as by a legislative committee, into certain facts; also, a systematic examination of some scientific question, whether by experiment or mathematical treatment.

IN·VES·TI·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to investiture. 2 Having the function of investing; as, a title or *investitive* fact is a contract.

IN·VES′·TI·TURE (–chŏŏr *or* –tyŏŏr) *noun* 1 The act or ceremony of investing with something, as robes of office. 2 That which invests or clothes. 3 In feudal law, the delivery of possession of lands in the presence of witnesses. 4 The ceremony of inducting an abbot or bishop into his office by placing the symbols of the office in his hands and receiving his oath of fealty. 5 [Obs.] Clothing.

IN·VEST·MENT *noun* 1 The act of investing capital productively; also, the money so invested, or the property so pro-

cured. 2 The act of blockading. 3 Investiture. 4 A covering. 5 [Obs.] Clothing.

INVESTMENT TRUST A trust set up for the purpose of investing in business rather than managing business.

IN·VET·ER·A·CY *noun* 1 Persistence from habit; habitual nature or character. 2 Deep-rooted hostility.

IN·VET·ER·ATE (-it) *adj.* 1 Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted. 2 Confirmed in a particular character or habit. 3 [Obs.] Characteristic of long enmity; bitter; malignant; also, ancient. [<L. *in*, in, + *vetus*, old] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

IN·VID·I·OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Expressing, prompted by, or provoking envy or ill will; unjustly discriminating; displeasing. 2 Showing envy. See synonyms under MALICIOUS. [<L. *invidiosus*, envious] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

IN·VIG′·I·LATE (in·vij′-) *intr. verb* [**LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To watch carefully; specifically, in England, to proctor an examination. [<L. *in-* intensive + *vigilo*, watch] — **IN·VIG I·LA′·TION** *noun* — **IN·VIG′·I·LA·TOR** *noun.*

IN·VIG′·OR·ATE *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To give vigor and energy to; animate. [<L. *in*, in, + *vigor*; see VIGOR] — **IN·VIG′·OR·AT·ING·LY** *adv.* — **IN·VIG·OR·A′·TION** *noun.*

IN·VIN·CI·BLE *adj.* Not to be overcome; unconquerable. [<F <L. *in*, not, + *vinco*, conquer] — **IN·VIN·CI·BIL′·I·TY, IN·VIN·CI·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN·VIN·CI·BLY** *adv.*

IN VI·NO VER·I·TAS (vĕr′·i·tăs) [L.] In wine is truth.

IN·VI·O·LA·BLE *adj.* That must not or can not be violated. — **IN·VI·O·LA·BIL′·I·TY, IN·VI·O·LA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN·VI·O·LA·BLY** *adv.*

IN·VI·O·LA·CY *noun* The state of being inviolate.

IN·VI·O·LATE (-lit) *adj.* 1 Not violated; unprofaned; pure; unbroken. 2 Inviolable. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

IN·VIS·I·BLE (in·viz′-) *adj.* 1 Not visible, not capable of being seen. 2 Not in sight; concealed. 3 Referring to resources that do not appear in regular processes; as, *invisible* products, *invisible* revenue.

— *noun* 1 One who or that which is invisible. 2 One of a sect of Protestants in the 16th century who denied the visibility of the church. 3 A Rosicrucian, as belonging to a secret fraternity. — **THE INVISIBLE** The Supreme Being; God. — **IN·VIS·I·BIL′·I·TY, IN·VIS·I·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN·VIS·I·BLY** *adv.*

INVISIBLE INK Sympathetic ink.

IN·VI·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of inviting; courteous solicitation to come to some place or to do some act, especially, a requesting of another's company; as, a standing *invitation* to dinner. 2 The means of inviting; the words by which one is invited; as, a written *invitation*. 3 The act of alluring; incitement; attraction. In the Anglican Church, the hortatory introduction preceding the confession in the communion office; the invitatory. [See INVITE]

IN·VI′·TA·TO·RY *adj.* Using or containing invitation; as, the *invitatory* psalm, "O come let us sing," *Ps.* xcv. — *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] One of several forms of invitation to worship; especially, the antiphon to the Venite or 95th Psalm.

IN·VITE *tr. verb* [**IN·VIT·ED, IN·VIT·ING**] 1 To ask to do some act or go to some place, usually as a favor or courtesy. 2 To allure; entice. 3 To present inducement or favorable opportunity for. [<F. <L. *invito*, ask] — **IN·VIT·ER** *noun.*

IN·VIT·ING (in·vite′-) *adj.* That invites or allures. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

IN VI·TRO [L.] Within glass: said especially of experiments carried on in test tubes or outside of the living organism.

IN VI·VO [L.] Within the living organism: opposed to *in vitro*.

IN·VO·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of invoking. 2 A judicial order. 3 The words in which some person or thing is invoked; a form of prayer, as at the opening of a service. 4 The act of conjuring an evil spirit; also, the formula or incantation thus used. See synonyms under PRAYER.

IN·VOC′·A·TO·RY *adj.* Having the nature of, expressive of, or employed (a word, phrase, etc.) in invocation.

IN·VOICE *noun* 1 A list sent to a purchaser, etc., containing the items and charges of merchandise. 2 The goods so listed. — *tr. verb* [**IN·VOICED, IN·VOIC·ING**] To itemize; make an invoice of. [<F. *envois* <*envoyer*, send]

IN·VOKE *tr. verb* [**IN·VOKED, IN·VOK·ING**] 1 To call on for aid or protection; address, as in prayer. 2 To call for, as in supplication; as, to *invoke* a blessing. 3 To summon or conjure as a sorcerer or by means of sorcery. 4 To appeal to for confirmation; quote as an authority. See synonyms under PRAY. [<L. *in*, on, + *voco*, call] — **IN·VOK·ER** *noun.*



INVOLUCEL AND INVOLUCRE

A Involucel of hollyhock; *c*, calyx; *inv.*, involucel.
B Head of thistle; *in*, involucre.
C Section of thistle, showing arrangement of the scales (*s*) of the involucre, and the receptacle (*r*).

IN·VOL·U·CEL (-yōō·sĕl) *noun* 1 A secondary involucre. 2 A rosette of bracts beneath a calyx. Also **IN·VOL·U·CEL′·LUM.** [<L. *involucrum*, wrapper]

IN′·VO·LU·CRAL *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or provided with an involucre.

IN·VO·LU′·CRATE *adj.* Provided with or forming an involucre. Also **IN·VO·LU′·CRAT·ED.**

IN·VO·LU·CRE (-kr) *noun* 1 An enveloping membrane or wrapper. 2 In botany, a ring or rosette of bracts surrounding the base of a flower cluster. In many flowers the subtending involucres resemble calyxes; and all composites are involucrate. [<L. *involucrum*, wrapper]

IN·VO·LU′·CRUM *noun* [**·CRA** *pl.*] 1 An involucre. 2 The sheath at the base of a nematocyst. [<L., wrapper]

IN·VOL′·UN·TA·RY *adj.* 1 Contrary to one's will or wish. 2 Not under the control of the will. See synonyms under SPONTANEOUS. — **IN·VOL′·UN·TA·RI·LY** *adv.* — **IN·VOL′·UN·TA·RI·NESS** *noun.*

IN′·VO·LUTE (-lūte) *adj.* 1 Complicated by reason of the intertwinings or the interrelation of parts or elements. 2 Having the edges rolled inward. 3 Having the whorls nearly or quite concealing the axis, as a shell; also, coiled spirally, as certain antennæ. Also **IN′·VO·LUT·ED.**

— *noun* A curve generated by a point on a straight line that rolls upon another curve without sliding. [<L. *involutus* <*involvo*, involve]

IN·VO·LU′·TION (-lu′·shun) *noun* 1 The act of involving, infolding, or rolling up, or the state of being involved or rolled up; complication; entanglement. 2 Something involved, rolled up, or entangled. 3 The return of an organ to its normal condition after a physiological increase in its size and structure; as, the *involution* of the womb after childbirth. 4 Retrograde development; the physiological decline preceding and accompanying old age. 5 The multiplication of a quantity by itself any number of times; the raising of a quantity to any power. 6 Complicated or cumbrous arrangement of words, clauses, or phrases, caused by the insertion of qualifying or modifying phrases between words that belong together. 7 Degeneration; retrograde evolution. [See INVOLUTE]

IN·VOLVE *tr. verb* [**IN VOLVED, IN VOLV·ING**] 1 To draw into entanglement, literally or figuratively; embroil. 2 To include, imply, or necessitate as a part or adjunct. 3 To inwrap; infold; envelop with or as with surrounding matter; hence, to engross; occupy, as in study. 4 To complicate or make intricate or difficult; as, an *involved* discourse, also, to embarrass; harass. 5 To roll or wind up with or in so as to join or combine inextricably or inseparably, or nearly so. 6 To multiply (a quantity) by itself any number of times; raise to a power. 7 To cause to pass from a diffused to a concentrated state; contract. [<L. *in*, in, + *volvo*, roll] — **MENT** *noun.*

Synonyms: complicate, embarrass, embroil, entangle, implicate, imply, include, overwhelm. To *involve* is to roll or wind up with or in, so as to combine inextricably or very nearly inseparably; as, the nation is *involved* in war; the bookkeeper's accounts, or the writer's sentences, are *involved*. *Involve* is a stronger word than *implicate*, denoting more complete entanglement. As applied to persons, *implicate* applies only to that which is wrong, while *involve* is more commonly used of that which is unfortunate; one is *implicated* in a crime, *involved* in embarrassments, misfortunes, or perplexities. As regards logical connection: that which is *included* is usually expressly stated; that which is *implied* is not stated, but is naturally to be inferred; that which is *involved* is necessarily to be inferred; as, a slate roof is *included* in the contract; that the roof shall be watertight is *implied;* the contrary supposition *involves* an absurdity. Compare COMPLEX, PERPLEX. *Antonyms*: disconnect, disentangle, distinguish, explicate, extricate, remove, separate.

IN·VOLVED *adj.* Intricate; complicated; not easily comprehended: often implying bad arrangement and confusion. — **IN·VOLV·ED·NESS** *noun.*

IN·VUL·NER·A·BLE *adj.* Not capable of being wounded; not to be overcome; having no weak point; unconquerable. [<L. *in-*, not, + *vulnus*, *vulneris*, wound] — **IN·VUL·NER·A·BIL′·I·TY, IN·VUL·NER·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IN·VUL·NER·A·BLY** *adv.*

IN·WALL (-wawl) *noun* An inner wall or lining wall, particularly of a blast furnace. — **IN·WALL** *tr. verb* To wall in; fortify with a wall.

IN·WARD (-wurd) *adv.* 1 Toward the inside, center, or interior. 2 In or on the inside. 3 Into the spirit or mind. — *adj.* 1 Situated within, especially with reference to the body; inner: opposed to *outward*. 2 Pertaining to the mind or spirit; as, an *inward* light. 3 Muffled; low, as the voice. 4 Proceeding toward the inside. — *noun* [Obs.] An intimate. [<OE. *inweard* <*in*, in]

IN·WARD·LY *adv.* 1 In an inward manner; especially, in one's thoughts and feelings; with no outward manifestation; secretly. 2 Toward the center or interior; inward; as, to turn *inwardly*. 3 Essentially; inherently; intrinsically.

IN·WARD·NESS *noun* 1 The inner quality or meaning; true nature or import. 2 The state of being inward or internal, mentally or physically, actually or figuratively. 3 Collectively, the ideas and interests which belong to the life of the mind or spirit, and to its true development. 4 Intimacy.

IN·WARDS (-wurdz) *adv.* 1 Same as **INWARD** (adverb). 2 With respect to taxable imports; as, duties paid *inwards.* — *noun pl.* 1 Entrails; viscera: often popularly spelled *innards.* 2 In England, import dues.

IN WEAVE *tr. verb* [**·WOVE, ·WOV·EN**] To weave together; introduce into a fabric as a component part.

IN WIND (-wind') *tr. verb* To entwine intimately.

IN·WO VEN *adj.* Woven in; entwined.

IN·WRAP Same as **ENWRAP.**

IN WREATHE (-reeth') Same as **ENWREATHE.**

IN·WROUGHT (-rawt') *adj.* Worked into, as a fabric or metalwork, so as to form part of it. See synonyms under **INHERENT.**

I·O *interj.* An exclamation expressive of gladness or exultation: sometimes used as a noun. [<L.]

I O In Greek mythology, the daughter of Inachus of Argos; a moon-goddess. Zeus, in love with her, changed her into a heifer to escape the wrath of Hera, who thereupon claimed the heifer and set hundred-eyed Argus to watch her. Hermes, on orders from Zeus, put Argus to sleep and slew him. Io was then pursued through Europe and Asia by a gadfly sent by Hera, and, finally, in Egypt, regained her human form.

Io AN NI NA (yō·ah'·nee·nah) An important city of NW. Greece. Also spelled *Janina* or *Yanina.*

I' O DATE *tr. verb* [**DAT ED, ·DAT·ING**] To iodize. — *noun* A salt of iodic acid. — **I·O·DA'·TION** *noun.*

I OD IC (ī·ŏd'-) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or containing iodine. 2 Designating a white crystalline acid, HIO_3, used as an oxidizing agent.

I' O DIDE *noun* A binary compound of iodine; a salt or compound in which iodine is the acid radical; a salt of hydriodic acid, as, potassium *iodide.* Also **I'·O·DID.**

I O DIM' E·TRY *noun* Iodometry.

I O DINE (-dine *or* -din, *or, by chemists,* -deen) *noun* A bluish-black crystalline element (symbol I) of the halogen group having a metallic luster and yielding, when heated, corrosive fumes of a rich violet color. It is valuable for its powerful antiseptic properties, and is applied externally in medical practice as a counter-irritant. It is also extensively used in photography and organic synthesis. In chemical characteristics iodine resembles bromine and chlorine, but either of these two elements will displace iodine from its metallic combinations. See **ELEMENT.** Also **I O DIN.** [<F. *iode* <Gr. *iodes,* violetlike, + **-INE.**]

IODINE NUMBER In biochemistry, the number of milligrams of iodine absorbed from an iodine solution by 100 grams of fat.

I O DISM (-diz'm) *noun* A disorder resulting from the excessive or improper use of iodine or its compounds.

I' O DIZE *tr. verb* [**DIZED, ·DIZ·ING**] 1 To treat with or bring under the influence of iodine. 2 To add iodine to; as, to *iodize* collodion; also, to expose to the vapor of iodine. — **I' O DIZ ER** *noun* — **I·O DI ZA' TION** *noun.*

IODO Combining form denoting the presence of, or relation to, iodine.

I O DO BIS' MI·TOL (-bĭz'- *or* -bĭs'·mĭ·tŏl) *noun* A bismuth sodium iodide solution in ethylene glycol with acetic acid: used by intramuscular injection in the treatment of syphilis.

I O' DO FORM (ī·o'·dō-) *noun* A light-yellow crystalline compound, CHI_3, formed by the action of iodine on alcohol in an alkaline solution: used in medicine as an antiseptic and wound dressing. [<IODO- + FORM(YL)]

I O DOL *noun* A yellowish-brown crystalline compound, C_8H_7NI, used in medicine as a substitute for iodoform.

I O DOM' E TRY *noun* The determination of iodine by volumetric methods; also, the art of making quantitative determination by the use of standard solutions of iodine, or by the liberation of iodine from an iodide. Also **I·O·DIM'·E·TRY.** — **I O DO MET'·RIC, ·RI·CAL** *adj.*

I·O DOUS (-dus) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like iodine. 2 Specifically, in chemistry, containing iodine in lower valency, as, *iodous* acid, a hypothetical compound, HIO_2.

I OL CUS The ancient name for a city at the foot of Mt. Pelion in Thessaly, NE. Greece, traditionally the home of Jason, now called *Volos.*

I' O LITE *noun* A vitreous, blue, transparent silicate of iron, magnesium, and aluminum, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system: used as a gem. [<Gr. *ion,* violet, + **-LITE**]

IO MOTH (ī'·o) An American moth (*Automeris io*) of moderately large size, having conspicuous eyelike spots on the hind wings. The caterpillar has stinging spines.

I ON (ī'·un) *noun* 1 An electrified component of an atom, radical, or molecule, formed by the dissolution of an electrolyte and becoming a *cation* with a positive (+) charge if electrons are lost, or an *anion* with a negative (—) charge if electrons are gained. Thus, a molecule of sodium chloride, NaCl, in aqueous solution, dissociates into the sodium cation Na^+, with a deficiency of one electron, and the chlorine anion Cl^-, with an excess of one electron. 2 In a gas, an electrified particle produced in various ways, as by the action of an electric current or of rays such as the ultraviolet and certain radium emanations. See **HYDROGEN ION.** [<Gr. *iōn* <*ienai,* go]

I O NA (ī-) An island of the Hebrides, Argyllshire, Scotland; 1½ by 3½ miles; site of monastery built by St. Columba in 588.

I·O NI A (ī-) The coastal region and islands of western Asia Minor, anciently colonized by Greeks. — **I·O·NI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

IONIAN ISLANDS 1 The general term for the islands of the Greek west coast; 963 square miles. 2 A Greek administrative division, consisting of the islands of Zante, Corfu, and Cephalonia; 742 square miles.

IONIAN SEA A part of the Mediterranean Sea, between Greece and southern Italy.

I ON IC (ī·on'·ik) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or containing ions. 2 Designating the theory of electrolytic dissociation, according to which the molecules of all acids, bases, and salts dissociate in varying degrees when dissolved in water and certain other solvents.

I ON IC (ī on'·ik) *adj.* 1 Ionian. 2 Of or pertaining to an order of Greek architecture characterized by scroll-like ornaments of the capital. See illustration under **CAPITAL.** 3 Designating a metrical foot, consisting either of two long and two short syllables (— — ⏑ ⏑) and called **GREATER IONIC,** or *Ionic a majore,* or of two short and two long (⏑ ⏑ —), when it is called **LESSER IONIC** or *Ionic a minore.* 4 Designating that dialect of ancient Greek which was spoken in Ionia and Attica, and in most of the Ægean Islands; the literary language of ancient Greece. — *noun* 1 An Ionic foot, also, a verse composed of Ionic feet. 2 The Ionic dialect. 3 A style of printing type with large and rather heavy roman face.

I ON I ZA' TION *noun* The breaking apart of electrolytes into anions and cations, by solution or other process, mechanical or chemical; electrolytic dissociation. — **DEGREE OF IONIZATION** The fraction of the molecules of an electrolyte dissociated or ionized at a given temperature and concentration of solution, usually expressed as a percentage.

IONIZATION CHAMBER An enclosed cylinder containing two oppositely charged electrodes and air or other gas, used to determine the intensity of an X-ray beam transmitted through a window at one end.

IONIZATION POTENTIAL The energy, expressed in electron volts, required to remove an electron from an atom by impact, as, 5.13 is the *ionization potential* for sodium.

I' ON IZE *tr. verb* [**IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To convert, totally or in part, into ions, divide into ions. — **I' ON IZ A BLE** *adj.* — **I' ON IZ ER** *noun.*

I' O NONE *noun* Either of two isomeric compounds, $C_{13}H_{20}O$, related to the terpenes and containing the aromatic principle of violet and orris root. [<Gr *ion,* violet]

I ON' O SPHERE (ī ŏn'·o·sfeer) *noun* An upper layer of the earth's atmosphere believed to be subject to ionization, with seasonal variations. It is a part of the Kennelly-Heaviside layer responsible for the reflection of radio waves.

I ON TO·PHO RE'·SIS (ī·ŏn-) *noun* Medical treatment by the introduction of ions into the body, therapeutic ionization of affected organs and tissues. Also **I ON O THER' A·PY.** [<Gr. *ion, iontos,* ion, + *phoresis,* introduction]

I O·PHO' BI A *noun* Toxicophobia.

I OS (ee'·ŏs) The ancient name of an island in the Ægean sea; 52 square miles now called *Nio.*

I·O TA (ī·ō' tuh) *noun* 1 The ninth letter and fourth vowel in the Greek alphabet (I, *ι*): corresponding to English I, i. As a numeral it denotes 10. 2 A small or insignificant mark or part. See synonyms under **PARTICLE.** [<Gr. *iota*]

I O·TA·CISM *noun* Over-frequent use of the letter iota (I) or of its sound, also, the practice in modern Greek of giving the pronunciation of iota (-ee-) to certain diphthongs and long vowels.

I O U 1 A paper having on it these letters (meaning *I owe you*) followed by a named sum and duly signed. 2 [Pop.] A symbol of indebtedness.

I O WA (ī'·ō·wuh *or, locally,* ī'·o·wāy) A north-central State of the United States, 56,280 square miles, capital, Des Moines, entered the Union Dec. 28, 1846: nickname, *Hawkeye State.* — **I O WAN** *adj. & noun.*

I O·WA *noun* [**I O WA** or **I O·WAS** *pl.*] One of a North American tribe of Siouan Indians, formerly living in Minnesota, and now on reservations in Oklahoma and Kansas.

IOWA RIVER A river in Iowa; 291 miles to the Mississippi River.

IP' E CAC *noun* 1 A South American creeping or shrubby plant (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha,* family *Rubiaceæ*) yielding the medicinal alkaloids emetine and cephaeline. 2 An extract or tincture of the root of this plant, generally used as an emetic, but also having cathartic properties; also, the root itself. Also **IP·E·CAC U·AN' HA** (-ăn'·uh) [<Pg. *ipecacuanha* <Tupi *ipé,* little, + *kaa,* tree, + *guaña,* causing sickness]

IPECACUANHA WINE Wine in which ipecac has been steeped: used medicinally.

IPH·I GE NI'·A (if·I·jĭ·nī'·uh) In Greek legend, the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, sacrificed at Aulis to Artemis, who substituted a stag for her and carried her off to Tauris. There Iphigenia, as a priestess, sacrificed all strangers to the goddess. When her brother Orestes came

to abduct the sacred image of Artemis, the two recognized each other and fled with the image to Greece. Iphigenia is the subject of dramatic treatment by Euripides, Racine, Gluck, and Goethe. See ORESTES.

IP·O·MŒ′·A (–mee′·uh) *noun* Any of a large genus *(Ipomœa)* of mainly tropical herbs, or, rarely, shrubs or trees, of the convolvulus family, with trumpet–shaped flowers, including the morning–glory and sweet–potato. Also **IP·O·ME′·A.** [<Gr. *ips, ipos,* sort of worm, + *homoios,* like]

IP·PO·LI·TOV–I·VA NOV (i·pō·lee′·tof–ee·vah′·nof), **MIKHAIL,** 1859–1935, Russian composer.

IP·SAM BUL′ (ip·sahm·bo͞ol′) Same as ABU SIMBEL.

IP·SE DIX·IT [L.] Literally, he himself has said; hence, a dogmatic assertion; dictum.

IP·SIS·SI·MA VER·BA (vûr′·buh) [L.] The very words; the exact language. In a different case, **IPSISSIMIS VERBIS,** the phrase means "in the very words."

IP·SO FAC·TO [L.] By the fact itself, or in and by the very fact or act; as, *ipso facto* outlawed.

IP·SO JU·RE (joo′·ree) [L.] By the law itself.

IP·SUS An ancient town in southern Phrygia, Asia Minor; scene of battle, 301 B.C.

IPS·WICH A county borough in SE. England.

I·QUI·QUE (ē·kee′·keh) A seaport town in northern Chile.

I·QUI·TOS (ē·kee′·tōs) A river–port town on the upper Amazon, NE. Peru.

IR· *prefix* Form of *in–* before *r.* See IN–.

I′·RA·CUND *adj.* Angry, or easily angered; choleric; passionate. [<L. *iracundus* <*ira,* anger] —**·I·TY** *noun.*

I·RA·DE (e·rah′·dē) *noun* [Turk.] A decree of the Sublime Porte or of any Mohammedan ruler. Also **I·RA·DEH.**

I·RAN (ē·rahn′) A kingdom of west–central Asia, 628,000 square miles; capital, Teheran: officially called *Persia* until March, 1935.

I·RA·NI·AN (i·rā′– *or* ē·rah′–) *adj.* Belonging or relating to Iran or Persia.

—*noun* 1 A modern Persian. 2 A member of the ancient Persian or Iranian race. 3 The Indo–Iranian or Aryan group of languages, embracing Afghan or Pashto in the east; and, in the west, Avestan, Old Persian, Middle Persian, Scythian, etc., modern Persian, Kurdish, and other ancient and modern tongues of Persia, Caucasia, etc. —**I·RAN·IC** *adj.*

I·RAQ (ē·rahk′) An Arab kingdom occupying the basin of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Mesopotamia; 116,600 square miles; capital, Baghdad: also called *Mesopotamia.* Also **I·RAK.**

I·RA·QI (i·rah′·kē *or* i·rāk′·ē) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Iraq, its inhabitants, or their language. —*noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of the kingdom of Iraq. 2 The dialect of Arabic spoken in Iraq.

I·RAS·CI·BLE (i·rās′·i·bl) *adj.* 1 Prone to anger; choleric. 2 Caused by anger. See synonyms under HOT. —**I RAS·CI·BIL′·I·TY, I·RAS CI·BLE NESS** *noun* —**I RAS·CI BLY** *adv.*

I·RATE OR I·RATE *adj.* Moved to anger; wrathful. See synonyms under BITTER. [<L. *iratus* <*irascor,* be angry] —**·LY** *adv.*

IRE *noun* Strong resentment; wrath; anger. See synonyms under ANGER. [<OF. <L. *ira,* anger]

IRE·FUL *adj.* Full of ire; wrathful; angry. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IRE·LAND 1 The westernmost of the British Isles; 31,838 square miles. 2 An independent state comprising the 26 counties of southern Ireland, associated with the British Commonwealth of Nations; 26,601 square miles; capital, Dublin; Gaelic name *Eire;* formerly called *Irish Free State (Saorstát Éireann).* —**NORTHERN IRELAND** A semi–autonomous division of the United Kingdom comprising six counties and two boroughs of the former province of Ulster in northern Ireland; 5,237 square miles; capital, Belfast.

I·RE·NÆ′·US (–nee′·us), **SAINT** Greek Christian father of the 2nd century; bishop of Lyons.

I·RENE (ī·reen′; *G.* ē·rā′·nuh; *It.* ē·reh′·neh) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **I·RÈNE** (ē·ren′). [<Gr. *eirēne,* peace] —**IRENE** The Greek goddess of peace, daughter of Zeus and Themis, and one of the Horæ: identical with the Roman *Pax.*

I·REN·IC (ī·rĕn′·ik) *adj.* Peaceable; conciliatory. Also **I·REN·I·CAL.** [<Gr. *eirēnikos* <*eirēnē,* peace]

I·REN·ICS (ī·rĕn′–) *noun* That statement and use of principles which seeks to promote Christian unity by magnifying the essentials and minimizing the non–essentials of theology. Compare POLEMICS.

I·REN·IST (ī·rĕn′–) *noun* A promoter of peace.

IRID·, IRIDO· Combining forms from Greek *iris, iridos,* used chiefly in medicine to denote the iris; as, *iridomotor, iridoplegia.*

I·RI·DA′·CEOUS (–shus) *adj.* Relating to a family *(Iridaceæ)* of perennial herbs, the iris family.

IR·I·DEC′·TO·MY *noun* The surgical operation of removing a part of the iris. [<Gr. *iris, iridis,* iris, + *ektomē,* cutting out]

IR·I·DES′·CENCE *noun* The many–colored appearance caused by the interference effect of light rays striking the outer and inner surface layers of various bodies, as clouds, mother–of–pearl, oil films, etc. [<L. *iris,* rainbow] —**IR·I·DES′·CENT** *adj.* —**IR·I·DES′·CENT·LY** *adv.*

I·RID·IC (i·rid′–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing iridium; as, *iridic* bromide.

I·RID·I·UM (i·rid′–) *noun* A brittle, silver–gray, metallic element (symbol Ir) of extreme hardness belonging to the platinum group: discovered by William Tennant in 1904. It is used in certain alloys, for penpoints, jewelry, etc.

I·RID′·O·CYTE (i·rid′–) *noun* A cell having the power to produce color in an organism, especially a cell containing guanine and located in the integument of the cuttlefish *(Sepia).*

IR·I·DOS′·MI·UM *noun* Osmiridium.

IR·I·DOT′·O·MY *noun* Any incision into the iris.

I·RIS *noun* [I·RIS·ES OR I·RI·DES (–deez) *pl.*] 1 The colored, circular, contractile membrane between the cornea and the lens of the eye, whose central perforation is occupied by the pupil. See illustration under EYE. 2 Any one of a notable genus *(Iris)* of plants with sword–shaped leaves and large handsome flowers: the cultivated varieties are also known as *fleur–de–lis.* 3 The rainbow; any similar iridescent appearance. 4 Rainbow quartz. [<Gr. *iris,* rainbow]

I·RIS In Greek mythology, a woman or girl personifying the rainbow which connects heaven and earth; messenger of the gods, and especially of Hera.

I′·RIS AT·ED (–ā·tid) *adj.* Iridescent. —**I·RIS·A′·TION** *noun.*

IRIS DIAPHRAGM An adjustable diaphragm, like the iris of the eye, designed for regulating the size of the aperture to admit the light in any lens–combination.

I·RISED (ī′·rist) *adj.* Having rainbow colors.

I·RISH *adj.* 1 Pertaining to Ireland or its people. 2 Of or pertaining either to the ancient Celtic language of Ireland or its Gaelic form, Erse. —*noun* 1 The people of Ireland collectively. 2 The native Celtic language of Ireland, also, the English dialect of Ireland. 3 [Pop.] Temper. [<ME <OE. *Iras,* men of Ireland, + –ISH]

IRISH BRIDGE A surface of reinforced concrete laid on the bed of a river, over which flood waters may run without causing damage.

I·RISH·ER *noun* An Irish settler in the United States.

IRISH FREE STATE See IRELAND.

I·RISH·ISM *noun* 1 An expression or idiom characteristic of the Irish; Hibernianism. 2 Irish character or traits collectively.

IRISH MAN *noun* [MEN *pl.*] A man of Irish birth or race.

IRISH MOSS Carrageen; a seaweed *(Chondrus crispus)* found off the coasts of Ireland and North America: used as a food and in medicine and industry.

IRISH POTATO The common or white potato *(Solanum tuberosum),* as distinguished from the sweet–potato.

I·RISH·RY *noun* 1 The Irish collectively, or a company of Irish. 2 Irishism.

IRISH SEA The body of water lying between England and Ireland.

IRISH SETTER See under SETTER.

IRISH STEW A stew made originally with mutton, potatoes, and onions.

IRISH TERRIER See under TERRIER.

IRISH WATER SPANIEL See under SPANIEL.

IRISH WOLFHOUND A large, powerful dog of an ancient breed used in hunting wolf and elk; characterized by straight, heavy forelegs and a hard, rough coat, usually gray, brindle, black, fawn, or white in color.

I·RI·TIS (ī·rī′–) *noun* Inflammation of the iris. Also **I·RI·TIS.** [<IRIS] —**I·RIT·IC** *adj.*

IRK (ûrk) *tr. verb* To afflict with vexation or fatigue: generally used impersonally. [Possibly <ON. *yrkja,* work]

IRK·SOME (ûrk′·sum) *adj.* Troublesome or tiresome; tedious. See synonyms under TEDIOUS, TROUBLESOME, WEARISOME. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

IR·KUTSK (ir·ko͞otsk′) A region, 356,260 square miles, and a city in southern R.S.F.S.R. near Lake Baikal, Soviet Central Asia.

I·RON (ī′·urn) *noun* 1 A tough, abundant, malleable, ductile, and strongly magnetic metallic element (symbol Fe) in the eighth group of the periodic table. Easily oxidized in moist air and attacked by many reagents, iron is seldom obtained in its pure, silver–white form, but occurs widely in both ferrous and ferric compounds, and combines in varying proportions with carbon, phosphorus, silicon, sulfur, etc. Typical commercial varieties are: **CAST IRON,** commercial iron produced in a blast furnace: usually granular or crystalline, easily cast in molds, but neither ductile nor malleable; **WROUGHT IRON,** commercial iron produced by a puddling furnace or a forge, and containing very little carbon or other substance: usually fibrous, ductile and malleable; and **BAR IRON, WELD IRON,** and **STEEL,** various widely differing compounds of iron, containing less carbon than cast iron and more than wrought iron, that can be cast, forged, tempered, and appreciably hardened by heating to redness and suddenly cooling. 2 An iron tool, weapon, utensil, or anything composed of iron, as a firedog, flat–iron; a toggle harpoon; also, in the plural, fetters, especially shackles for the feet. 3 A metal–headed golf club with the face slightly laid back. 4 In the leather industry, a unit of thickness, equal to one forty–eighth of an inch.

—IN IRONS 1 Fettered. 2 Unable to cast away on either side; in stays: said of a vessel coming about into the wind. —*adj.* 1 Made of iron. 2 Resembling iron; hard; rude; heavy; also, firm; unyielding; as, an *iron* will. 3 Of or pertaining to the iron age.
—*tr. verb* 1 To smooth with an iron implement, as cloth or clothing. 2 To fetter. 3 To furnish or arm with iron. [<OE. *iren*] —**I·RON·ER** *noun* —**I·RON·Y** *adj.*

IRON AGE 1 According to the philosophers and poets of antiquity, the last and most degraded of the three steps of a downward development of humanity, in which man waged war and was burdened with care. 2 The last and, in general, the highest of the three roughly classified prehistoric stages of human progress (stone, bronze, and iron).

I′ RON BARK *noun* Any one of a genus (*Eucalyptus*) of large, valuable Australian timber trees having a solid rather than a fibrous, stringy, or scaly bark.

IRON BLACK Finely divided antimony.

IRON-BOUND *adj.* 1 Bound with iron. 2 Faced or surrounded with rocks; rugged. 3 Hard to change or alter; unyielding.

IRON-CLAD *adj.* 1 Protected by iron or steel armor, as warships. 2 Not to be evaded; rigorous. 3 Strong. —*noun* A warship sheathed with armor: a term not common since the Spanish-American War.

I RONE (ī′rōne′) *noun* An isomer of ionone, used in perfumery. [<IR(IS) + -ONE]

IRON FROTH A spongy variety of hematite.

IRON GATE A narrow pass in the valley of the Danube, SW. Rumania, on the Yugoslav border. Also **IRON GATES**, or [G.] *Eiserne Tor*.

IRON GLANCE A crystallized variety of hematite.

IRON-GRAY *adj.* Gray in color, like iron newly cut or broken. —*noun* The color of freshly cut iron. Also **IRON-GREY.**

IRON-HAT Same as GOSSAN.

IRON HORSE A railroad engine.

I RON ING (ī′urn·ing) *noun* The process of pressing and smoothing with flat-irons.

IRON LUNG A cabinetlike enclosure used in the treatment of pulmonary disorders, fitted with automatically operated bellows, and placed over the chest of the subject in order to promote the rhythmic action of the impaired lungs and thus maintain respiration: also called *respirator cabinet.*

I′ RON MAS TER *noun* A manufacturer of iron.

I′ RON MON GER (ī′urn·mŭng·gur) *noun* A dealer in iron articles.

I′ RON MON GER·Y (ī′urn·mŭng·gur·ī) *noun* 1 Iron articles collectively, hardware, also, trade in such articles. 2 An ironmonger's place of business. 3 Humorously, firearms.

IRON PUTTY See under PUTTY.

IRON PYRITES Ordinary pyrites.

I′ RON SIDE *noun* A person or thing of tremendous strength or endurance; in the forms **IRONSIDE** or **IRONSIDES**, used as a nickname for Edmund II of England and Oliver Cromwell, also, a member of the latter's cavalry. —**OLD IRONSIDES** See CONSTITUTION.

I′ RON SMITH *noun* A worker in iron; a blacksmith.

I′ RON STONE *noun* Any mineral or rock containing iron; iron ore.

I′ RON WARE *noun* Hardware; iron utensils.

I′ RON WEED *noun* An herb or shrub (genus *Vernonia*) of the composite family, from three to six feet high, with alternate leaves, and heads of perfect, tubular, mostly purple or reddish flowers.

I′ RON WOOD *noun* Any of various trees of unusually hard, heavy, or strong wood; especially, the hop-hornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*) of the eastern United States.

I′ RON·WORK *noun* Anything made of iron, as parts of a building —**I′ RON WORK·ER** *noun.*

I′ RON WORKS *noun sing. & pl.* An establishment for the manufacture of iron or of heavy ironwork.

I′ RON WORT (ī′urn·wŭrt) *noun* Any of various plants of the mint family, especially the red hemp nettle (*Galeopsis tetrahit*).

I RO NY (ī′ro·nī) *noun* [**NIES** *pl.*] 1 The use of words to signify the opposite of what they usually express; ridicule disguised as praise or compliment; covert sarcasm or satire. 2 The feigning of ignorance, as in the Socratic method of questions and answers: hence **SOCRATIC IRONY.** 3 A condition of affairs or events exactly the reverse of what was expected; as, the *irony* of fate. [<L. *ironia* <Gr. *eironeia* <*eirōn*, dissembler, <*eirein*, to question, ask] —**I RON IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.* —**·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**·I·CAL·NESS** *noun*

IR O QUOI′·AN (ir–) *noun* 1 A large North American Indian linguistic stock including the Cayuga, Cherokee, Conestoga, Erie, Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Tuscarora, Wyandot, and certain other tribes. 2 A member of any of the Iroquoian tribes.
—*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Iroquois Indians, or to any of their languages.

IR O·QUOIS (ir′·o·kwoi *or* –kwoiz) *noun sing. & pl.* 1 A member of any of the powerful North American Indian tribes comprising the confederacy known as the Five Nations. See FIVE NATIONS. 2 A member of any tribe belonging to the Iroquoian linguistic stock.

IR·RA·DI·ANT (i·rā′·) *adj.* Sending out rays of light. —**IR·RA DI·ANCE, ·AN·CY** *noun.*

IR RA′·DI ATE *verb* [**AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] 1 To make luminous; illuminate. 2 Hence, to render clear and intelligible, as a subject. 3 To surround with splendor. 4 To shed; diffuse. 5 To emit rays; shine. 6 To treat with or subject to radiant energy of any kind, as X-rays. —**IR·RA′·DI·A·TIVE** *adj.* —**IR·RA′·DI·A·TOR** *noun.*

IR RA·DI A′·TION *noun* 1 The act of irradiating, or the state of being irradiated. 2 Rays emitted; as, the *irradiation* of a candle. 3 An apparent enlargement of a bright object, when seen against a dark background, due to the fact that the rays of light do not converge accurately to a focus upon the retina. 4 The application, to a person, substance, or object, of any form of radiant energy, for therapeutic or other purposes. 5 A diffusion or branching out of afferent nerve impulses or of conditioned reflexes.

IR RA·TION AL (i·rash′·un·ul) *adj.* 1 Not possessed of or not exercising reasoning powers. 2 In mathematics, not equal to the quotient of any two entire quantities. 3 Contrary to reason; absurd. 4 In Greek and Latin prosody, not keeping the proper ratio between thesis and arsis, as a long syllable used in place of a short one. See synonyms under ABSURD, INSANE. —**·LY** *adv.*

IR RA TION·AL ISM *noun* A belief or philosophy that is not grounded in reason.

IR RA TION AL′·I·TY *noun* 1 The state of lacking reason or understanding. 2 Something irrational or absurd. Also **IR RA·TION AL NESS.**

IR RA·WAD′ DY (i·ruh·wah′·dī) A river which rises in Tibet, and flows 1,250 miles through Burma to the Bay of Bengal.

IR RE CIP′ RO CAL (ir·i–) *adj.* 1 Not reciprocal; wanting in mutual interaction, assistance, or exchange. 2 Designating a type of colony or group whose members do not contribute equally to the general welfare.

IR RE CLAIM′·A·BLE (ir·i–) *adj.* That cannot be reclaimed or redeemed. —**IR RE·CLAIM A BIL′ I·TY, IR RE CLAIM′·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IR RE CLAIM′ A BLY** *adv.*

IR REC′ ON CIL·A·BLE (i·rek′·un·sil–) *adj.* That cannot be reconciled; as, *irreconcilable* enemies. —*noun* One who will not agree or become reconciled: said especially of political factionists. —**IR REC ON·CIL A BIL′·I TY, IR·REC′·ON·CIL·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**IR REC′·ON CIL A·BLY** *adv.*

IR·RE COV′·ER A BLE (ir·i·cūv′·ur–) *adj.* That cannot be recovered or regained; irredeemable; lost beyond recall. —**IR·RE COV′·ER·A BLE NESS** *noun* —**IR RE COV′ ER·A BLY** *adv.*

IR RE·CU′ SA·BLE (ir·i·cū·zuh·bl) *adj.* That cannot be rejected. [<IR– + L. *rec so*, reject] —**·SA BLY** *adv.*

IR RE DEEM′·A·BLE (ir–) *adj.* 1 Not to be redeemed or replaced by an equivalent; as, an *irredeemable* banknote. 2 That cannot be reclaimed; not to be atoned for or escaped from; as, an *irredeemable* scoundrel, crime, or slavery. 3 Not ended by payment of principal; as, an *irredeemable* annuity. —**·A BLY** *adv.*

IR RE·DEN′ TIST (ir–) *noun* 1 One of a party formed in Italy about 1878 to secure the incorporation with that country of regions Italian in speech and race, but subject to other governments. 2 Any person or party that advocates the reunion with the "mother country" of a separate or separated national group or region.
—*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Irredentists or their policies. [<It. *irredento*, unredeemed] —**IR·RE·DEN′·TISM** *noun.*

IR RE DUC′·I BLE (ir–) *adj.* Not reducible.

IR RE·FRA′ GA BLE *adj.* That cannot be refuted or disproved. [<L. *in–*, not, + *refragor*, oppose] —**IR REF′·RA·GA·BIL′·I TY, IR REF RA GA·BLE NESS** *noun* —**IR·REF′·RA·GA·BLY** *adv.*

IR RE FRAN′ GI BLE (ir·i·fran′·ji bl) *adj.* 1 That cannot be broken or violated; as, an *irrefrangible* law. 2 Not susceptible of refraction: said of light rays. —**IR RE·FRAN′·GI·BLY** *adv.*

IR RE·FUT′·A·BLE (ir·i·fūt′–) or **IR·REF U·TA·BLE** (i·rĕf′·yu–) *adj.* Not refutable; that cannot be disproved; irrefragable, as an argument. —**IR RE FUT A BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**IR·RE·FUT′·A·BLY** *adv.*

IR REG U·LAR *adj.* 1 Not regular; departing from or being out of the usual or proper form, order, course, method, proportion, etc. 2 Not conforming in action or character to rule, duty, discipline, etc.; lawless; as, *irregular* habits. 3 Exhibiting a want of symmetry in form and size: said of flowers in which the members of the various whorls differ from one another in size or shape. 4 Laboring under an ecclesiastical irregularity. See IRREGULARITY (church). 5 Not belonging to the regular army; as, *irregular* troops. 6 Not inflected or conjugated in the usual way; as *irregular* verbs. See STRONG (grammar). 7 [Law] Not according to rule; improper; not complying with legal formalities. Also [Obs.] **IR REG U LOUS.**
—*noun* A person exercising a calling or profession without belonging to its regular organization or conforming to its regulations, as a soldier not in the regular army. —**IR·REG U LAR LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): abnormal, anomalous, confused, crooked, desultory, devious, disorderly, dissolute, eccentric,

erratic, exceptional, fitful, immoderate, inordinate, uneven, unnatural, unsettled, unsymmetrical, unsystematic, unusual, variable, vicious, wandering, wild. *Antonyms.* common, constant, established, fixed formal, methodical, natural, normal, orderly, ordinary, periodical, punctual, regular, stated, steady, systematic, uniform, universal, unvarying, usual.

IR·REG·U·LAR′·I·TY (-lăr′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* [TIES *pl*] 1 The condition of being irregular; an aberration, inconsistency, etc. 2 In the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches, an impediment to the taking or performing the functions of orders. See synonyms under DISORDER.

IR·REL·A·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* 1 Not relative; unconnected. 2 In music, having no common tone. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

IR·REL·E·VANT *adj.* Not relevant; not apposite, impertinent. See synonyms under ALIEN, INSIGNIFICANT. — **IR·REL·E·VANCE, IR·REL·E·VAN·CY** *noun* — **IR·REL·E·VANT·LY** *adv.*

IR·RE·LIEV′·A·BLE *adj.* That cannot be relieved

IR·RE·LIG′·ION (ir′ĭ·lĭj′·un) *noun* The state of being without or opposed to religion; unbelief; ungodliness. — **IR·RE·LIG′·ION·IST** *noun.*

IR·RE·LIG′·IOUS (-lĭj′·us) *adj.* Not religious; hence; ungodly — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*

IR·RE·ME·A·BLE *adj.* Admitting no return, irretraceable [<L. *irremeabilis* <*in-*, not, + *remeo*, return] — **A·BLY** *adv.*

IR·RE·ME′·DI·A·BLE (ĭr-) *adj* Not to be remedied; incurable; irreparable. — **A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **A·BLY** *adv*

IR·RE·MIS·SI·BIL′·I·TY (ĭr-) *noun* Impossibility of being forgiven; the state of being without remission. — **IR·RE·MIS′·SI·BLE** *adj.* — **IR·RE·MIS′·SI·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IR·RE·MIS′·SI·BLY** *adv.*

IR·RE·MOV·A·BIL′·I·TY *noun* 1 Perpetuity 2 The quality of certain offices implying that the incumbent's appointment is for the term of his natural life.

IR·RE·MOV′·A·BLE (ĭr·ĭ·mōōv′-) *adj.* Not removable; permanent. — **·A·BLY** *adv.*

IR·REP·A·RA·BLE *adj.* That cannot be repaired, rectified, or made amends for. — **IR·REP·A·RA·BIL′·I·TY, IR·REP·A·RA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IR·REP·A·RA·BLY** *adv*

IR·RE·PEAL′·A·BLE (ĭr·ĭ-) *adj.* Not repealable.

IR·RE·PLACE′·A·BLE *adj.* Not capable of being replaced

IR·RE·PLEV′·I·SA·BLE *adj.* [Law] That cannot be replevied. Also **IR·RE·PLEV′·I·A·BLE.**

IR·RE·PRES′·SI·BLE *adj.* Not repressible; that cannot be restrained. — **IR·RE·PRES′·SI·BLE·NESS, IR·RE·PRES·SI·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **IR·RE·PRES′·SI·BLY** *adv.*

IR·RE·PROACH′·A·BLE *adj.* Not reproachable; blameless. — **·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **A·BLY** *adv.*

IR·RE·SIS′·TI·BLE (-zĭs′·tĭ bl) *adj.* Not resistible; that cannot be successfully withstood or opposed — **IR·RE·SIS·TI·BIL′·I·TY, IR·RE·SIS′·TI·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IR·RE·SIS′·TI·BLY** *adv.*

IR·RES·O·LU·BLE (ĭ·rĕz′-) *adj.* 1 Not resoluble 2 Not to be relieved; beyond help. 3 Not solvable; insoluble.

IR·RES′·O·LUTE (ĭ·rĕz′·o·lūte) *adj.* Not resolute or resolved; wavering; hesitating. — **IR·RES′·O·LUTE·LY** *adv.* — **IR·RES′·O·LUTE·NESS, IR·RES·O·LU′·TION** *noun.*

Synonyms: capricious, doubtful, faint-hearted, faltering, fickle, fitful, half-hearted, hesitant, hesitating, indecisive, undecided, vacillating, wavering. Indecision denotes lack of intellectual conviction, irresolution denotes defect of volition, weakness of will. A thoughtful man may be *undecided* as to the course to take in perplexing circumstances; yet when decided he may act with promptness; an *irresolute* man lacks the nerve to act. Indecision commonly denotes a temporary state or condition, irresolution a trait of character. See FAINT, FICKLE. *Antonyms.* decided, determined, firm, persistent, resolute, resolved.

IR·RE·SOLV′·A·BLE (ĭr·ĭ·zŏlv′·uh bl) *adj.* Not separable into parts; incapable of being resolved.

IR·RE·SPEC′·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* Lacking respect or relation; regardless: now used mostly with *of*, often adverbially. — **·LY** *adv.*

IR·RE·SPIR′·A·BLE (ĭr·ĭ·spĭr′- *or* ĭ·rĕs′·pĭ·ruh·bl) *adv.* Not respirable; not fit to be breathed. — **·NESS** *noun.*

IR·RE·SPON′·SI·BLE *adj.* 1 Not accountable or amenable; not of sound mind. 2 Careless of responsibilities, unreliable. See synonyms under ARBITRARY. — *noun* A person who is irresponsible. — **IR·RE·SPON·SI·BIL′·I·TY, IR·RE·SPON′·SI·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IR·RE·SPON′·SI·BLY** *adv.* — **IR·RE·SPON′·SIVE** (-siv) *adj.* — **·SIVE·NESS** *noun.*

IR·RE·TEN′·TION *noun* Lack of power of retaining. — **IR·RE·TEN′·TIVE** (-tĭv) *adj.* — **·TIVE·NESS** *noun.*

IR·RE·TRACE′·A·BLE *adj.* Not retraceable.

IR·RE·TRIEV′·A·BLE *adj.* Not retrievable; irreparable. — **IR·RE·TRIEV′·A·BLE·NESS, IR·RE·TRIEV·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **IR·RE·TRIEV′·A·BLY** *adv.*

IR·REV·ER·ENCE *noun* 1 The quality or condition of being irreverent. 2 The condition of not being reverenced; lack of honor.

IR·REV·ER·ENT *adj.* Lacking in proper reverence; without deep respect or veneration. — **·LY** *adv.*

IR·RE·VERS′·I·BLE (-vûrs′·ĭ·bl) *adj.* That cannot be reversed or inverted; especially, in chemistry, designating a type of reaction which can proceed only in one direction, as the coagulation of the white of a raw egg by heat. — **IR·RE·VERS′·I·BIL′·I·TY, IR·RE·VERS′·I·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IR·RE·VERS′·I·BLY** *adv.*

IR·REV·O·CA·BLE *adj.* Incapable of being revoked or repealed; unalterable. — **IR·REV·O·CA·BIL′·I·TY, IR·REV·O·CA·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **IR·REV·O·CA·BLY** *adv.*

IR′·RI·GATE (ĭr′·ĭ-) *tr. verb* [GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING] 1 To water, as land, by artificial ditches, etc. 2 To wet; soak; bedew. 3 To moisten, as a wound, with dropping water, or a spray, jet, etc. [<L. *irrigo* <*in*, upon, <*rigo*, water] — **IR·RI·GA·BLE** *adj.* — **IR′·RI·GA·TOR** *noun.*

IR·RI·GA′·TION *noun* The artificial watering of land. — **·AL** *adj.*

IR·RI·GA′·TION·IST *noun* One who conducts or is an authority upon irrigation.

IR′·RI·GA·TIVE *adj.* Of or pertaining to irrigation, designed for irrigation.

IR·RIG·U·OUS *adj.* Watered or watery; supplying water. [<L.]

IR·RI·TA·BIL′·I·TY *noun* 1 The state of being irritable; susceptibility to anger or impatience. 2 The responsiveness of living matter or protoplasm in general to changes in external conditions, manifested by motion, change of form, and in other ways; specifically, that characterizing certain tissues or organs of plants and animals, as nerves or muscles. Compare STIMULUS. 3 A morbid condition of an organ, manifested by undue excitability under the action of a stimulant. Also **IR·RI·TA·BLE·NESS.**

IR·RI·TA·BLE *adj.* 1 Showing impatience or ill temper on little provocation; irascible, petulant. 2 Responding easily to the action of external stimuli. 3 Influenced to an abnormal degree by the action of stimulants or irritants. See synonyms under IRRITABLE. — **IR·RI·TA·BLY** *adv.*

IR·RI·TANT *adj* 1 Causing irritation. 2 Irritating the eyes, nose, or digestive system: said of certain agents used in chemical warfare; as, an *irritant* gas or smoke. — *noun* 1 A pathological or other agent of inflammation, pain, etc. 2 A provocation, spur — **IR·RI·TAN·CY** *noun.*

IR′·RI·TATE (ĭr′ ĭ-) *tr. verb* [TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING] 1 To excite ill temper or impatience in; fret, exasperate. 2 To excite physically; inflame. 3 To stimulate artificially; cause to contract, as a nerve or muscle. See synonyms under AFFRONT, INCENSE, PIQUE. [< L. *irritatus* <*irrito*, excite]

IR·RI·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of irritating or state of being irritated. 2 A condition of morbid irritability in an organ or part of the body.

IR′·RI·TA·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* 1 Serving to produce irritation. 2 Accompanied by irritation.

IR·RO·TA′·TION·AL *adj.* Without rotatory motion

IR·RUP·TION *noun* 1 A breaking or rushing in 2 A violent incursion See synonyms under INVASION. [L. *in*, in, + *rumpo*, break] — **IR·RUP·TIVE** (-tĭv) *adj*

IRTISH (ĭr tĭsh′) A river in central R.S.F.S.R., 2,300 miles to the Ob River Also **IR·TYSH.**

IRVING (ûr′-), **SIR HENRY,** original name *John Henry Brodribb*, 1838–1905, English actor-manager — **WASHINGTON,** 1783–1859, American author, historian, and humorist.

IS Present tense, third person singular of BE. [OE.]

IS- Same as ISO-.

I·SAAC (ī′·zuk, *F.* ē·zahk′) A masculine personal name. Also [G.] **I·SAAK** (ē′·zahk), [It.] **I·SA·AC·CUS** (ī·sā′·uh·cus), [It.] **I·SAC·CO** (ē·zahk′·ko), [Dan., Sw.] **I·SAK** (ē′·sahk) [<Heb., laughter]

— **ISAAC** A Hebrew patriarch; son of Abraham and Sarah, and father of Esau and Jacob, lived about 1800 B.C. *Gen.* XXI, 3.

I·SA·BEL (ĭz′ uh bĕl, *Pg., Sp.* ē·sah·bĕl′) A feminine personal name Also **I·SA·BEL′·LA** (ĭz·uh·bĕl′·uh), **I·SA·BELLE** (ĭz′·uh·bĕl, *D., G., It., Sw.* ē·sah·bĕl′·lah; *F.* ē·zah·bel′), [F.] **I·SA·BEAU** (ē·zah·bō′). [See ELIZABETH]

— **I·SA·BEL′·LA I OF CASTILE,** 1451–1504, queen of Castile and Leon, wife of Ferdinand V of Aragon; subdued Granada; aided Columbus.

I·SA·COUS′·TIC (-cōōs′·tĭc *or* -cows′·tĭc) *adj.* Denoting equality in the clearness or intensity of sound, as, an *isacoustic* curve or surface. [<IS- + ACOUSTIC]

I·SÆ·US (ī·sē′·us), 420–348 B.C., Attic orator and rhetorician; reputed teacher of Demosthenes.

I·SA·GO′·GE (-jē) *noun* An introduction, as to a work of scholarship. [<Gr. *eisagōgē* <*eisagō*, introduce] — **I·SA·GOG′·IC** (-gŏj′·ĭc) *adj.*

I·SA·GOG′·ICS (-gŏj′·ĭcs) *noun* That part of exegetical the- [illegible] the literal

duction. [<Gr. *eisagōgikos* <*eis-*, into, + *agō*, lead]

I·SA·IAH (ī·zā′·yuh *or* ī·zī′·yuh) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **I·SA·IE** (ē·zah·ē′), [It.] **I·SAI·A** (ē·zī′·ah), [Pg., Sp.] **I·SA·Ï′·AS** (ē·sah·ē′·ahs). [<Heb. *Yeshayahu*, salvation of the Lord]

— **ISAIAH** The first great Hebrew prophet; lived about 720 B.C. 2 *Kings* XX, 1; also, the book of the Old Testament, the authorship of which is ascribed to this prophet.

I·SA·IAN (ī·zā′·yun *or* ī·zī′·yun) *adj.* Pertaining or relating to Isaiah. Also **I·SA·IAN′·IC.**

I SAL′ LO BAR (ī′sə-) *noun* A contour line on a chart connecting places which show equal changes in barometric pressure over a specified interval [<Gr *isos*, equal, + *allos*, other, + *baros*, weight] —**I SAL LO BAR′ IC** *adj*

I SAN DROUS (ī sān′drəs) *adj.* Having the stamens all similar and of the same number as the petals. [<IS- + Gr. *anēr, andros*, man]

I SA·NOM′ A LY (ī′sə-) *noun* [**LIES** *pl.*] A line on a map or chart, connecting all those places which exhibit the same types or degrees of meteorological anomaly, as of pressure, temperature, wind, etc. —**I SA NOM′ A LOUS** *adj.*

I SAN THER OUS (ī′sən-) *adj* Having equal anthers

I SAN THOUS (ī sān′thəs) *adj* Having regular flowers. [<IS- + Gr *anthos*, flower]

I SAR (ēz′ər) A river in the Tirol and Bavaria, SW Germany, 175 miles to the Danube River.

I SA TIN *noun* A yellowish or brownish-red crystalline compound with a bitter taste, $C_8H_5NO_2$, obtained by oxidizing indigo: used as a reagent and in the manufacture of vat dyes. Also **I SA TINE.** [<L. <Gr. *isatis*, woad] —**I·SA TIN′ IC** *adj.*



ISBA

I SAU RI A An ancient district in SE Asia Minor lying between Cilicia and Phrygia. —**I·SAU RI AN** *adj.* & *noun.*

IS BA (ēz′bə) *noun* [Russ.] A log cabin

IS CAR I OT (is kar′ē ət) The surname of Judas, the traitorous disciple of Jesus; hence, any base traitor [<Gr *Iskariōtēs* Heb *ishq reyoth*, man of Kerioth, a town in Palestine]

IS CHE MI A (is kē′mē-) *noun* A localized deficiency of blood, as from a contracted blood vessel Also **IS CHÆ MI A.** [<Gr *ischo*, restrain, + -EMIA] —**IS CHE MIC** *adj*

IS CHIA (ēs′kē-yə) An island near Naples, Italy, 20 square miles; also, its chief town

IS CHI UM (is′kē-) *noun* [**CHI A** *pl.*] 1 The posterior part of the pelvic arch, in man, the part of the hip bone on which the body rests when sitting 2 The third joint of any limb or lateral appendage in crustaceans. 3 A side of the thorax in insects Also **IS CHI ON.** —**IS CHI AT′ IC** or **AD′ IC, IS CHI AC** or **AL** *adj* [<Gr *ischion*, hip, < *ischys*, strength]

I'SE (īz) [Scot.] Contraction of *I shall.*

-ISE *suffix* 1 Condition, quality, state, or function, as, *franchise*; also spelled *-ice, -ize* [<OF *-ise* <L. *-itia*] 2 Same as **-IZE**

IS EN TROP′ IC (is-) *adj.* Without change in entropy; adiabatic

I SER (ē′zər) A river, rises in Bohemia; length 90 miles to the Elbe River

I SÈRE (ē zer′) A river in SE France; 175 miles to the Rhône River

I SEUL (ēz sœl′) In medieval romance, either of two princesses: Iseult of the White Hand of Brittany, married to Tristan; or Iseult the Beautiful of Ireland, married to King Mark See TRISTAN Also spelled *Isolde, Isolt, Isoud, Ysolt*

IS FA HAN′ (-hän′) An industrial city in west-central Iran Also spelled *Ispahan*

-ISH *suffix* 1 Somewhat; of the nature of, as *blutish, fiendish*: used also to form adjectives of place or country, as *Polish, Swedish* 2 Having the unpleasant qualities or traits of; as, *a mannish voice.* 3 Similar to, suggestive of, as, *a feverish look.* [<OF, <*-ise*]

-ISH *suffix* To make; give; as, *burnish, furnish.* [<OF, <*-ise* <L. *-esco, -isco*, termination of inceptive verbs]

ISH′ MA EL The son of Abraham and Hagar; exiled with father; hence, an outcast [<Heb., God hears]

ISH′ MA EL ITE *noun* 1 A traditional descendant of Ishmael; an Arab 2 One having the character of Ishmael. *Gen.* xvi, 12 —**ISH MA EL IT′ IC, ISH MA EL·IT′·ISH** *adj.* —**ISH′·MA EL IT ISM** *noun*

ISH TAR The chief goddess of the Babylonians and Assyrians; wife of Tammuz, goddess of war and the hunt, and identified with Astarte as the personification of love and fruitfulness

I SI AC *adj* Belonging or relating to the goddess Isis; as, the *Isiac* tablet

IS I DORE (iz′ə dôr; *F.* ē·zē·dôrᵉ′) A masculine personal name Also [It.] **I SI DO′·RO** (ē·zē dō′·rō), [Gr.] **I·SI·DO ROS,** [L.] **IS I DO RUS.**

—**IS I DORE** (iz′-), **SAINT,** 560?–636, Spanish theologian and scholar; archbishop of Seville.

I' SIN GLASS (ī′zin-) *noun* 1 A preparation of nearly pure gelatin made from the swim bladders of certain fishes, as sturgeons, cod, and carp. 2 Mica, chiefly in the form of thin sheets; a popular but erroneous usage. [<MD. *huysenblas* <*huysen*, sturgeon, + *blase*, bladder]

I SIS The principal Egyptian goddess; originator of the arts and of agriculture, and symbolical of fertility; sister and wife of Osiris.

IS KAN DE RUN (-rōōn) Same as ALEXANDRETTE. Also **IS KEN DE RUN.**

IS LAM (iz′- *or* is′ ləm *or* is′·lahm) *noun* 1 The Mohammedan religion 2 The body of Mohammedan believers, or the countries under Mohammedan rule. [<Ar. *islām*, submission, <*salama*, to be resigned]

Is LAM IC (iz- *or* is-) *adj.* Mohammedan.

IS LAM ISM *noun* Mohammedanism —**IS LAM IS′ TIC, IS LAM IT′ IC** *adj*

IS′ LAM ITE *noun* A Mussulman, Mohammedan.

IS′ LAM IZE *verb* [**IZED, IZ ING**] To convert or conform to Islam.

IS LAND (ī′ lənd) *noun* 1 A tract of land, usually of moderate extent, surrounded by water 2 Anything isolated or like an island, anything set distinctly apart from its surroundings, as a piece of elevated woodland surrounded by prairie 3 A patch of land differentiated from the surrounding area by a certain kind of vegetation, as, they walked to the oak *island* 4 A cultivated or settled spot, especially a big farm in the woods or other unsettled area: often used as a place name. 5 Any of various isolated structures of the body, an insula

—*tr. verb* 1 To make into an island or islands; insulate. 2 To intersperse with or as with islands [<OE *igland*]

IS LAND ER (ī′ lənd-) *noun* An inhabitant of an island Also **ISLES MAN** (īlz′-)

ISLANDS OF LANG ER HANS (lahng′ ur hahns) Clusters of cells dispersed within the tissues of the pancreas and involved in the secretion of insulin [<E. R. Langerhans, 1847–1888, German histologist]

ISLANDS OF THE BLESSED In classical mythology, legendary islands in the Western Ocean to which favorites of the gods were translated after death.

ISLAND UNIVERSE Any of the galactic systems of stars, nebulae, etc., comparable with but assumed to be independent of our own.

ISLE (īl) *noun* An island, chiefly poetical. —*verb* [**ISLED** (īld), **ISL ING**] 1 To insulate, island 2 To place or to live on an island. [<OF <L. *insula*, island]

ISLE of ELY See under ELY

ISLE of MAN See MAN, ISLE OF.

ISLE of PINES 1 An island south of Cuba; 1,180 square miles, capital, Nueva Gerona. also [Sp.] **IS LA DE PI NOS** (ēs′ lah deh pē′ nōs). 2 An island in the SW. Pacific, belonging to French New Caledonia: also called *Kunie.*

ISLE of THANET See THANET, ISLE OF

ISLE of WIGHT See WIGHT, ISLE OF.

ISLE ROY ALE (īle roy′ ul, *F* ēel rwah-yäl′) A large island in Lake Superior, within Michigan, near the Canadian border, comprising the **ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK;** 209 square miles.

IS LET (ī′lət) *noun* A little island.

IS LING TON (iz′-) A parish and borough of northern London, England

ISM (izm) *noun* A doctrine or system: often applied satirically or with derogatory force. [<-ISM]

ISM *suffix* 1 The act, process, or result of the action expressed in the root verb; as, *ostracism, baptism.* 2 The condition of being, as, *scepticism, nepotism.* 3 The system or beliefs of, as, *Calvinism, Hitlerism, radicalism.* 4 An abnormal condition caused by excess of, as, *alcoholism, cocainism.* 5 A characteristic or idiosyncrasy of said of language or idiom, as, *Browningism, Americanism.* [<L. <Gr *-ismos*, termination of nouns derived from verbs ending in *-izō*, see **-IZE**]

IS′ MA EL ITE *noun* 1 Same as ISHMAELITE. 2 Same as ISMAILIAN

IS MA IL′ I AN *noun* A member of a sect of the Shiah branch of Islam that recognized Ismail, of the house of Ali, as the last of the imams. They are now represented by the Druses. Also **IS MA EL′·I AN.**

IS MA IL′ PA SHA (is·mah·eel′ pä·shah′) or **ISMAIL I,** 1830–95, khedive of Egypt, 1863–79.

Is NIK (iz neek′) Same as NICEA.

ISO- A combining form from Greek *isos*, equal

ISO-AGGLUTINATION *noun* The agglutination of the red blood corpuscles of an animal by a serum taken from another individual of the same species.

ISO-AGGLUTININ *noun* An agglutinin having the power to agglutinate the red blood corpuscles of another individual of the same species.

ISO-AMYL *noun* The univalent radical C_5H_{11} which enters into many organic compounds; as, *iso-amyl* acetate (pear oil), *iso-amyl* alcohol (fusel oil), etc.

I' SO BAR *noun* 1 A line on a chart or diagram connecting places on the earth's surface having the same barometric pressure for a specified time or period. 2 Any of two or more atoms having the same atomic weights but different atomic numbers and chemical properties. [<ISO- + Gr. *baros*, weight] —**I·SO·BAR′·IC** *adj.* —**I·SO·BAR·O·MET′·RIC** *adj.*

I′·SO·CAN·DLE *adj.* Designating a curve drawn through those points about a source of light at which the candlepower is the same; also, noting a diagram comprising several sets of such curves.

I'·SO·CHEIM (–kīme) *noun* A line joining points on the earth's surface which have the same mean winter temperature. Also **I'·SO·CHIME**. [<ISO– + Gr. *cheima*, winter] —**I·SO·CHEI'·MAL** *adj.*

I'·SO·CHORE (–kōr) *noun* A curve plotted to show the relation between pressure and temperature of a gas maintained at constant volume. Also **I·SO·CHOR**. [<ISO– + Gr. *chōra*, space] —**I·SO·CHOR'·IC** *adj.*

I·SO·CHRO·MAT'·IC (–krō–) *adj.* 1 Having or denoting identity of color. 2 Same as ORTHOCHROMATIC. [<ISO– + CHROMATIC]

I'·SO·CHRON (–krŏn) *noun* In studies of growth, a function equal to one percent of the time required to attain maturity. Also **I'·SO·CHRONE** (–krōne). [<ISO– + Gr. *chronos*, time]

I·SOCH·RO·NAL (ī·sŏk'–) *adj.* Relating to equal intervals of time; especially, denoting a pendulum that always vibrates in the same period. Also **I·SO·CHRON'·IC**, **I·SOCH·RO·NOUS**. [<ISO– + Gr. *chronos*, time] —**I·SOCH·RO·NOUS·LY** *adv.*

I·SOCH'·RO·NIZE (ī·sŏk'–) *tr. verb* [**·NIZED**, **·NIZ·ING**] To render or cause to become isochronal. —**I·SOCH·RO·NISM** *noun.*

I·SOCH·RO·OUS (ī·sŏk'·ro·us) *adj.* Having the same color or tint throughout.

I·SO·CLI'·NAL *adj.* 1 Dipping at the same angle and in the same direction: said of folded strata. 2 Designating a line connecting places that have the same magnetic dip. —*noun* An isoclinal line.

I'·SO·CLINE *noun* A rock fold in which the strata are so closely appressed that the sides are parallel. —**I·SO·CLIN'·IC** *adj.*

I'·SO·COSM (–kŏzm) *noun* A line connecting points on the earth's surface showing an equal cosmic ray intensity.

I·SOC·RA·CY (ī·sŏc'–) *noun* [**CIES** *pl.*] Equality in government; government in which all have equal power. [<ISO– + Gr. *krateo*, rule] —**I'·SO·CRAT** *noun* —**I·SO·CRAT'·IC** *adj.*

I·SOC·RA·TES (ī·sŏc'·ruh·teez), 436–338 B.C., Athenian orator.

I·SO·CY'·A·NINE (–neen) *noun* Any of a group of quinoline dyes used in sensitizing photographic plates.

I·SO·CY'·CLIC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or designating any of two or more closed-chain hydrocarbon compounds containing the same number of atoms; as, the pyridine ring is *isocyclic* with the benzene ring. 2 Denoting a flower whose whorls have an equal number of parts. [<ISO– + Gr. *kyklos*, circle]

I·SO·DI·A·MET'·RIC *adj.* Equal in the three dimensions.

I·SO·DI·MOR'·PHISM (–fĭzm) *noun* The phenomenon in which two or more similar crystals are at the same time isomorphous and dimorphous. —**I·SO·DI·MOR'·PHOUS** (–fus) *adj.*

I·SO·DY·NAM'·IC *adj.* Relating to equality of force; also, designating any line on the earth's surface at all points of which the intensity of terrestrial magnetism is the same. Also **I·SO·DY·NAM'·I·CAL.**

I·SO·DY·NA·MOS'·TA·CY *noun* A state of kinetic equilibrium. —**I·SO·DY·NA·MO·STAT'·IC** *adj.*

I·SO·E·LEC'·TRIC *adj.* Exhibiting the same electric potential; specifically, designating the critical point at which a colloidal suspension is electrically neutral with respect to the surrounding medium.

I·SO·E·LEC·TRON'·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or denoting atoms having the same number of electrons outside the nucleus, irrespective of differences in nuclear charge.

I·SO·EU'·GE·NOL (–ū'·jī·nōle) *noun* A colorless oily liquid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, derived from guaiacol, and used in the manufacture of vanillin.

I·SO·GAM'·ETE *noun* One of a pair of uniting gametes similar in size, form, and structure: opposed to *heterogamete*.

I·SOG·A·MY (ī·sŏg'–) *noun* That form of sexual reproduction in which there is a union of two similarly formed sexual cells, or gametes. Compare OOGAMY. —**I·SOG·A·MOUS** *adj.*

I·SOG·E·NOUS (ī·sŏj'·ĭ·nus) *adj.* Having a similarity of origin. —**I·SO·GEN'·E·SIS**, **I·SOG·E·NY** *noun.*

I·SO·GE'·O·THERM (–jee'·o·thûrm) *noun* A line or surface along which the earth, below its surface, has the same temperature. [<ISO– + Gr. *gē*, earth, + *thermē*, heat] —**I·SO·GE·O·THER'·MAL**, **I·SO·GE·O·THER'·MIC** *adj.*

I'·SO·GON *noun* A polygon whose angles are all equal [<ISO– + Gr. *gōnia*, angle]

I·SO·GON'·IC *adj.* 1 Having equal angles. 2 Designating places that have the same magnetic variation. Also **I·SOG·O·NAL.** —*noun* An isogonic line.

I'·SO·GRAM *noun* A line connecting points on a chart, map, or diagram which have equal values in relation to specified physical conditions or meteorological phenomena.

I'·SO·GRAPH *noun* A line on a map designating regions in a given area to which certain linguistic features or peculiarities are common. Isographs are classified as *isophonic*, *isotonic*, *isomorphic*, *isosyntagmic*, or *isolexic*, according as they indicate identity of sounds, tones, inflections, syntax, or vocabulary, respectively. —**I·SO·GRAPH'·IC** *adj.*

I'·SO·HEL *noun* An isogram showing places of equal sunshine. [<ISO– + Gr. *hēlios*, sun]

I·SO·HY'·DRIC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a chemical neutralization in which the pH value (hydrogen ion concentration) remains constant.

I·SO·HY'·ET *noun* An isogram showing places of equal rainfall. [<ISO– + Gr. *hyetos*, rain]

I'·SO·LATE (ī'·sō– *or* is'·ō–) *tr. verb* [**·LAT·ED**, **·LAT·ING**] 1 To place in a detached or insulated situation; set apart. 2 To insulate. 3 To obtain in a free or uncombined state, as an element or compound. 4 To set apart from others, as a person with a communicable disease. —*noun* A definite constituent or factor of some natural phenomenon, or aspect of experience, set apart from the whole for purposes of study, experiment, and analysis. [<It. *isolato* <*isola*, island, <L. *insula*] —**I'·SO·LA·TOR** *noun.*

I·SO·LA'·TION·IST *noun* One who advocates national self-sufficiency and freedom from foreign political and economic alliances.

I·SOLDE (ī·sōld'; *G.* ĭ·sōl'·duh) Same as ISEULT. Also **I·SOLT.**

I'·SO·LEAD (–leed) *noun* A curved line drawn on a chart which indicates instantly the required lead of a gun in relation to a moving target. Also **ISOLEAD CURVE.**

I·SO·LEC'·I·THAL (–lĕs'·ĭ·thul) *adj.* Having the yolk evenly distributed through the protoplasm of an egg. [<ISO– + Gr. *lekithos*, pulse–porridge]

I·SO·LE·E·O·LIE (ee'·ō·leh·eh·ō'·lyeh) Same as LIPARI ISLANDS.

I·SO·LEU'·CINE (–lū'·seen) *noun* An amino acid, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, found in body tissues and believed to be essential in nutrition. [<ISO– + Gr. *leukos*, white]

I'·SO·LOG *noun* An isologous compound. Also **I'·SO·LOGUE**

I·SOL·O·GOUS (–gus) *adj.* Having similar molecular structure but different atoms of the same valency: applied in chemistry especially to those groups of hydrocarbon compounds that have a constant difference of two hydrogen atoms in their composition, but which are identical in their carbon composition. [<ISO– + Gr. *logos*, proportion]

I'·SO·LUX *adj.* Denoting a line plotted on an appropriate set of coordinates to connect points of equal illumination, also, designating a diagram containing sets of such lines. [<ISO– + L. *lux*, light]

I·SO·MAG·NET'·IC *adj.* Relating to or designating lines connecting points of equal magnetic force. —*noun* An isomagnetic line.

I·SO·MER *noun* In chemistry, a compound having the same molecular weight and formula as another but with a different structural formula, resulting in different properties. [<ISO– + Gr. *meros*, part] —**I·SO·MER'·IC** (–mĕr'·ĭc) *adj.*

I·SOM·ER·ISM (ī·som'–) *noun* The condition of having different chemical or physical properties, or both, but identical molecular composition.

I·SOM·ER·OUS *adj.* 1 Equal in number, as the members of the successive circles of a flower. 2 Having an equal number of tarsal joints on all feet: said of certain coleopterous insects. 3 Isomeric.

I·SO·MET'·RIC *adj.* 1 In crystallography, pertaining to that system of crystallization in which the three axes are equal in length and at right angles to each other. 2 Indicating or maintaining the same proportions, measure, dimensions, etc., as a constant volume in a gas. Also **I·SO·MET'·RI·CAL.** —*noun* An isometric line. [<ISO– + Gr. *metron*, measure] —**I·SO·MET'·RI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

I·SO·ME·TRO'·PI·A *noun* Equality of the focus-lengths of the two eyes.

I·SOM·E·TRY (ī·sŏm'–) *noun* Equality in measured parts or proportions; specifically, equality of elevation, as of mountain peaks.

I'·SO·MORPH (–morf) *noun* An organism or crystal superficially like another but morphologically different. [<ISO– + Gr. *morphē*, form] —**I·SO·MOR'·PHIC** *adj.*

I·SO·MOR'·PHISM (–fizm) *noun* 1 The phenomena shown by two substances of analogous chemical composition that crystallize in identical or nearly identical forms. 2 The possession of like characters by organisms of different groups, resulting usually from like environmental influences. —**I·SO·MOR'·PHOUS** (–fus) *adj.*

I'·SO·NEPH (–nĕf) *noun* An isogram showing places of equal degrees of cloudiness. [<ISO– + Gr. *nephos*, cloud]

I·SON·O·MY (ī·sŏn'–) *noun* 1 Equality of civil rights. 2 Equality in rank, kind, or grade, in classification. [<ISO– + Gr. *nomos*, allotment] —**I·SO·NOM'·IC** *adj.*

I·SON·ZO (e·zōn'·tso) A river of NE. Italy; 85 miles to the Gulf of Trieste.

I·SOP·A·THY (ī·sŏp'–) *noun* The theory that a contagious disease contains in its own virus the means for its cure; medical treatment by the application or use of diseased

[illegible] A line joining all places within a given area or region [illegible] the earth along which seasonal phenomena take place at the same time. Also **I'·SO·PHANE.** [<ISO– + Gr. *phainō*, reveal]

I·SOPH·E·NOUS, I·SOPH·A·NOUS *adj.*

I·SO·PHOT'·IC *adj.* Equally illuminated: said of leaves and other organs. [<ISO– + Gr. *phōs, phōtos*, light]

I'·SO·PHYL·LY (–fil·ī) *noun* The condition in which a plant

bears only one kind of leaf. —**I·SO·PHYL′ LOUS** (-fil′·us) *adj.*

I·SO·PI·ES′·TIC (-pī·ēs′·tĭc) *adj.* Showing equal pressure; isobaric. —*noun* An isobar. [<ISO- + Gr. *piezō*, press]

I′ SO PLETH *noun* **1** A graph showing the variations of a specified element, usually meteorological, with respect to two coordinates, temporal and spatial, the latter generally being an altitude factor. **2** An isogram. [<ISO- + Gr. *plethos*, quantity]

I′ SO POD *noun* Any of a large and varied order *(Isopoda)* of crustaceans, terrestrial and aquatic, having sessile eyes, flattened bodies lacking a carapace, and seven free thoracic segments, of which each carries a pair of closely similar legs. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Isopoda*. [<ISO- + Gr. *pous, podos*, foot] —**I SOP O DAN** (ī sop′-) *adj.*

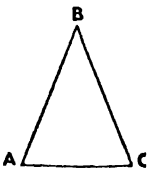
I SO POL′ I·TY *noun* Reciprocity of civil rights.

I′ SO·PRACT *noun* A boundary enclosing areas of equal frequency of value of specified physical conditions, as population, snowfall, etc. [<ISO- + Gr. *praktikos*, of action]

I′ SO PRENE *noun* A volatile liquid compound, C_5H_8, obtained when caoutchouc and gutta-percha are subjected to dry distillation.

I SO PRO′ PYL *noun* **1** The univalent radical $(CH_3)_2CH$. **2** An alcohol obtained by the treatment of propylene or acetone or otherwise: used as a solvent and in perfumery. Also **I SO PRO′·PA·NOL.**

I SOP TER·OUS (ī·sŏp′-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to an order *(Isoptera)* of small and medium-sized social insects having soft bodies, strong mandibles, and well-developed claws, the workers and soldiers being wingless and sterile. See WHITE ANT. [<ISO- + Gr. *pteron*, wing] —**I·SOP TER OUS** *adj*



ISOSCELES TRIANGLE
AB, CB are of equal length.

I′ SO PYRE *noun* A variety of impure opal. [<ISO- + Gr. *pyr*, fire]

I SOS CE LES (ī sos′·i·leez) *adj.* In geometry, having two sides of equal length. [<ISO- + Gr. *skelos*, leg]

I SO SEIS′ MAL (-sīs′·mul) See COSEISMAL.

I SO SEIS′ MIC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating equal intensities of earthquake shocks. —*noun* A coseismal. [<ISO- + Gr. *seismos*, earthquake]

I SOS MOT′ IC Same as ISOTONIC.

I SOS PO RY (ī·sos′-) *noun* The condition of having only one kind of spore, as in the true ferns and club mosses. Also **I′·SO SPORE.** —**I SOS PO ROUS** *adj*

I SOS TA SY (ī sŏs′-) *noun* The theoretical condition of equilibrium which the earth's surface tends to assume under the action of terrestrial gravitation, as affected by the transference of material from regions of denudation to those of deposition, and by differences in density in various portions of the earth's mass near the surface. —**I SO·STAT′ IC** *adj.*

I SO STEM′ O·NOUS *adj.* Having the stamens in a single series and of the same number as the petals and sepals. —**I SO·STEM′ O NY** *noun.*

I′ SO·THERE (-theer) *noun* An isogram of mean summer temperature. [<ISO- + Gr *theros*, summer] —**I SOTH·ER AL** *adj. & noun.*

I′ SO THERM (-thûrm) *noun* A line passing through points on the earth's surface which have the same temperature at a given time or over the same period. [<ISO- + Gr *thermē*, heat]

I SO THER′ MAL (-thûr′·mul) *adj.* **1** Having the same temperature. **2** Designating a layer of the atmosphere lying above the region of convection; also called *stratospheric*

I SO TON′ IC *adj.* **1** Having the same tonicity. **2** Having the same osmotic pressure on opposite sides of a membrane; said of solutions, especially blood or plasma; isosmotic: distinguished from *hypertonic* **3** Denoting a muscle which contracts against a small but uniform tension or the curve of such a contraction. —**I SO TO NIC′ I TY** *noun.*

I′ SO TOPE *noun* Any of two or more forms of an element having the same atomic number and similar chemical properties but differing in atomic weight and radioactive behavior. The accepted atomic weight of an element is the average of the nuclear masses of all the isotopes it may contain. [<ISO- + Gr. *topos*, place] —**I SO TOP′·IC** *adj.* —**I SOT O PY** *noun.*

I SO TROP′ IC *adj* **1** Having the same physical properties in every direction Having indifferent structure, as various eggs. Also **I′ SO TROPE, I SOT RO POUS.** [<ISO- + Gr. *trope*, turning]

I SOT RO PISM (-pĭzm) *noun* **1** The quality of being isotropic **2** An ability in an unsegmented egg to develop an embryo from any part. Also **I·SOT RO·PY.**

I SOUD See ISEULT.

Is PA HAN′ (is·pah·hahn′) Same as ISLAHAN.

1Is·RA EL (iz′·ri·el) A masculine personal name. [<Heb.] —**ISRAEL** The patriarch Jacob. *Gen.* xxxii, 28.

2Is RA EL *noun* **1** The twelve Israelitish tribes until the division of the kingdom. **2** The northern kingdom after the division. **3** Those who returned from the Babylonian captivity, called God's chosen people; also, their descendants, the Jews.

Is′ RA EL·ITE (iz′-) *noun* A descendant of Israel (of Jacob); Hebrew; Jew; hence, one of God's chosen people. —**Is′ RA EL IT ISH** (-lit·ish), **Is RA·EL IT′ IC** (-lit′·ik) *adj.*

Is RA FEL (iz′-) One of the four archangels of Mohammedan mythology, the one who will sound the resurrection trumpet Also **Is RA FEEL, Is RA FIL.**

Is·SEI (ees·say) *noun sing. & pl.* A Japanese who has come to the United States after the Oriental exclusion proclamation of 1907, and is not an American citizen. Compare NISEI, KIBEI.

IS SU A·BLE (ish′·yu-) *adj.* **1** That may issue or be issued. **2** [Law] Tending to an issue. —**·A BLY** *adv*

IS SU ANCE (ish′·yu-) *noun* The act of putting, sending, or giving out, promulgation; distribution.

IS SU·ANT (ish′ yu-) *adj.* Issuing or emerging, as, in heraldry, a beast of which the upper half only is seen.

IS·SUE (ish′·yu) *verb* **IS SUED, IS SU ING**] **1** To send forth or give out officially; also [Law] to go forth officially, as a writ. **2** To emit, also, to pass from any enclosed space; flow out, sally forth; go out. **3** To deliver or be delivered; proceed; also [Obs.] to give birth to **4** To come to an end; result **5** To be born, also, to grow. **6** [Law] To join issue, in pleading.

—*noun* **1** The act of sending forth or giving out. **2** The act of passing or flowing out. **3** That which is produced or sent forth; specifically, an edition, as of a newspaper; progeny; that which has come into prominent interest or discussion, profits or proceeds; a final result or outcome. **4** A suppurating sore, produced and maintained by artificial means. **5** A discharge, as of blood. **6** Egress, exit. **7** [Law] The point to be decided between the parties to an action. **8** The distribution of supplies by the government to the army, to Indians, etc ; also, the supplies given out. See GOVERNMENT ISSUE. See synonyms under CONSEQUENCE, END, EVENT, TOPIC. — **AT ISSUE** Under dispute; in question. [<F. <*issu* <*issir*, to go out, <L. *exeo*, go out] —**IS SU·ER** *noun.*

Is·SUS (is′·us) An ancient seaport in Cilicia, Asia Minor.

·IST *suffix* **1** An agent (one who makes a practice of doing something or who does or has to do with a thing), or one who follows a certain line of conduct: corresponding to verbs which end in *-ize*, as in *catechist*. **2** A devotee, student, or prosecutor of some branch of art, knowledge, or science, or one who practices a specified art or method as in *genealogist* **3** One who advocates, adheres to, or follows some creed, cult, doctrine, or system, as in *Calvinist*, *socialist*; usually dominated by a noun in *-ism*. [<L. *-ista, istes*, <Gr. *-istes*, termination of nouns of agent from verbs in *-izō*; see *-IZE*]

Is·TAN BUL′ (is tän bo͞ol′; *Turk.* is·tahm′·bo͞ol) A Turkish vilayet on both sides of the Bosporus; 2,116 square miles; also, its capital, formerly called *Byzantium, Constaninople*. Also **Is TAN BOUL′.** [<Gr. *eis tēn polin*, into the city]

ISTH MI AN (iss′- *or* isth′-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to an isthmus. —*noun* An inhabitant of an isthmus.

ISTHMIAN CANAL The Panama Canal.

ISTHMIAN GAMES The Pan-Hellenic festival, anciently celebrated every two years on the Isthmus of Corinth.

ISTH·MUS (iss′- *or* isth′-) *noun* **1** A narrow body of land connecting two larger bodies. **2** A contracted passage or portion of an organ between two larger cavities or parts, as, the portion of the brain which joins the pons Varolii with the interbrain and hemisphere. **3** The constricted or contracted part of the cells of desmids connecting the two hemicells. [<L. <Gr. *isthmos*, narrow passage]

IS TLE (is′·tli) *noun* **1** A fiber derived principally from a tropical American agave plant *(Agave fourcroydes)* and used for carpets, boiling, cordage, etc.: also called *pita, Tampico fiber*. **2** A similar fiber from certain plants of the pineapple family (genus *Bromelia*). Also spelled *ixtle*. [<Mex. *ixtle* <Nahuatl *ichtli*]

Is TRI A A peninsula in the Adriatic Sea; 1,908 square miles; formerly belonging to Austria, now in NE. Italy. —**Is·TRI AN** *adj. & noun.*

IST·VAN (cest·vahn′) [Hung.] Same as STEPHEN.

IT *pron* [**THEY** *pl.*] The personal pronoun of the third person, singular number, and neuter gender: used as a substitute for a noun or clause mentioned or understood, as anticipative subject of a verb whose logical subject follows; as, *it* is I; as nominative of verbs that are impersonal; as, *it* happens; as pointing out the leader in a children's game or a player that takes some special part; as, I'll be *it*. [<OE. *hit*]

·IT Same as **-ITE.**

I TAB′ I RITE *noun* A schist containing hematite in grains or scales. Also **I TAB′·I·RYTE.** [<Itabira, Brazil]

IT A·COL′ U MITE (-yu-mite) *noun* A laminated, granular, friable sandstone which is flexible in thin slabs. [<Itacolumi, mountain in eastern Brazil]

I·TAL IAN (i tāl′·yun) *adj.* Pertaining to Italy, its people, or language. —*noun* **1** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Italy. **2** The language of modern Italy.

ITALIAN ÆGEAN ISLANDS The islands in the Ægean Sea near Turkey which belong to Italy, comprising Rhodes, Castelrosso, and the Dodecanese group; 1,035 square miles.

I·TAL′·IAN·ATE *adj.* Italian in nature or characteristics. — *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To imbue with Italian characteristics; Italianize. — **I·TAL·I·AN′·A·TION** *noun.*

ITALIAN EAST AFRICA A pre-war Italian colony, established in 1936, merging the Italian colonies of Eritrea and Italian Somaliland with the newly conquered Ethiopia; 347,500 square miles; capital, Addis Ababa; taken by British and allied forces during 1941.

ITALIAN HAND 1 The flowing script, developing from the 15th century, used in documents and forming the basis for modern English handwriting. Compare COURT HAND. 2 Intrigue: usually in the phrase *fine Italian hand.*

I·TAL·IAN·ISM *noun* 1 An Italian idiom or expression; a custom or fashion peculiar to Italy. 2 The spirit, manner, or taste of the Italians. 3 A preference for or sympathy with Italy or things Italian.

I·TAL′·IAN·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To render Italian; conform to the Italian character, manners, or language. — **I·TAL·IAN·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

ITALIAN LIBYA See LIBYA.

ITALIAN MILLET See under MILLET.

ITALIAN POPLAR The Lombardy poplar.

ITALIAN SOMALILAND A former Italian colony in eastern Africa; 194,000 square miles. See ITALIAN EAST AFRICA.

I·TAL·IC (ī·tăl′–) *noun* A style of type in which the letters slope, as *these*: also **I·TAL·ICS.** — *adj.* Designating or printed in italic. Compare ROMAN.

I·TAL·IC (ī·tăl′–) *adj.* 1 Relating to the tribes of ancient Italy. 2 Designating a subfamily of Indo-European tongues which included Latin, Oscan, and Umbrian.

I·TAL′·I·CIZE *tr. verb* [·CIZED, ·CIZ·ING] To print in or distinguish by italics; emphasize. Also [Br.] **I·TAL′·I·CISE.**

I·TAL′·I·OTE *noun* One of the Greek inhabitants of Italy. Also **I·TAL·I·OT.** [<Gr. *Italiōtēs* <*Italia,* Italy]

IT·A·LY A kingdom in southern Europe; 119,764 square miles; capital, Rome. Also [It.] **I·TA·LIA** (ē·tah′·lyah).

I·TAS·CA LAKE A lake in northern Minnesota; source of the Mississippi River; elevation, 1,460 ft.; its basin now a State park.

ITCH *intr. verb* 1 To feel an irritation in the skin and wish to scratch the part. 2 To have a teasing inclination to do a thing. — *noun* 1 Any of various usually contagious skin diseases accompanied by itching, as scabies; also, an itching of the skin. 2 A restless desire or yearning. [<OE. *giccan*] — **ITCH·ING** *noun* — **ITCH·Y** *adj.* [**ITCH I ER, ITCH·I EST**]

ITCH MITE A mite *(Sarcoptes scabiei),* the female of which burrows and lays eggs under the scarfskin, causing inflammation and intense itching.

·ITE *suffix* Of the nature of; like: used to denote a native, an adherent, or a descendant of: as, Canaan*ite;* in chemistry, to denote salts of an acid whose name ends in *–ous;* as, sulf*ite.* Also used in mineralogy, anatomy, zoology, paleontology, paleobotany, and the nomenclature of explosives; as, granite, ammonite, lyddite, somite, etc.; sometimes also *–it.* [<F. *–ite* <L. *–ita, –ites,* <Gr. *–ītēs, –itis,* an adj. suffix]

·ITE *suffix* A form occurring in words derived from Latin verbs of the second, third, and fourth conjugations; as, expedite, erudite, etc.: sometimes also *–it.*

I·TEM *noun* 1 A separate article or entry in an account, etc. 2 A newspaper paragraph. 3 An admonition; a maxim or saying, formerly introduced by the word *item.* See synonyms under CIRCUMSTANCE. — *tr. verb* To make a note or memorandum of. — *adv.* Likewise. [<L., likewise]

I′·TEM·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To set down by items. — **I′·TEM·IZ·ER** *noun.*

I·TÉ·NEZ (ē·teh′·nĕs) Same as GUAPORÉ.

IT′·ER·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To utter or do again; repeat. [<L. *iterum,* again] — **IT·ER·A·BLE** *adj.* — **IT·ER·ANT** *adj.* — **IT·ER·ANCE, IT·ER·A′·TION** *noun* — **IT′·ER·A·TIVE** *adj.*

IT·E·RUM *adv.* [L.] Again; once more.

ITH·A·CA 1 A Greek island of the Ionian group; legendary home of Odysseus. 2 A manufacturing city in south-central New York. — **ITH·A·CAN, ITH·A·CEN′·SI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

ITH·ER (ith′·ur) *adj. & pron.* [Scot.] Other.

I·THUNN (ee′·*th*oon) In Norse mythology, keeper of the golden apples of youth; wife of Bragi. She was transported to the underworld by the giant Thjasse, and afterward returned at the behest of the Æsir. Also **I·THUN.**

I·THU·RI·EL (ī·thū′–) In Milton's *Paradise Lost,* an angel sent by Gabriel to search for Satan.

ITH·Y·PHAL′·LIC (–făl′·ĭc) *adj.* 1 Relating to the phallus used in the festivals of Bacchus; hence, obscene; lewd. 2 Describing a trochaic tripody: used in verse sung in the phallic processions. [<Gr. *ithys,* straight, + *phallos,* phallus]

I·TIN·ER·A·CY (ī·tĭn′–) *noun* A passing from place to place in circuit, as in the discharge of ministerial duties. Also **I·TIN·ER·AN·CY.**

I·TIN·ER·ANT (ī·tĭn′–) *adj.* Going from place to place. — *noun* One who travels from place to place, as a minister serving a circuit of churches. [<LL. *itinerans* <L. *iter, itineris,* journey] — **·LY** *adv.*

I·TIN′·ER·A·RY (ī·tĭn′–) *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 A detailed account or diary of a journey. 2 A plan of a proposed tour. 3 An exploring tour, or its record. 4 A route pursued in traveling. 5 Originally, a book or chart giving the roads, places, and distances of a region or along a route. 6 A guidebook. 7 A form of prayer for Roman Catholic clergy departing on a journey.

— *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or done on a journey. 2 Itinerant.

I·TIN′·ER·ATE (ī·tĭn′–) *intr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To journey from place to place in circuit; to roam; wander. — **I·TIN·ER·A′·TION** *noun.*

·ITIS (ī·tĭs *or, by many,* ee·tĭs) *suffix* Inflammation of; as, peritonitis, laryngitis. [<Gr.]

I·TO (ee′·tō) *noun* Jewish Territorial Organization (founded to encourage Territorialism): formed from the initials of the name (I substituted for J). — **I·TO·ISM** *noun* — **I·TO·IST** *noun.*

ITS *adj.* Possessive case of IT; also, of or belonging to it or itself.

IT'S [Pop.] 1 It is: contraction. 2 It has: a contraction.

IT·SELF *pron.* Its self: emphatic or reflexive. Also [Scot.] **IT·SEL.**

I·TUR·BI (ē·tōor′·bē), **JOSÉ,** born 1895, Spanish pianist and conductor.

I·U·LUS (ī·yū′·lus) Same as ASCANIUS.

I·VAN (ī′·vän; *Rus.* ĭ·vahn′) [Rus.] Same as JOHN.

— **IVAN III, VASSILIVICH,** 1440–1505, called "the Great", grand prince of Muscovy from 1462; founded the Russian Empire.

— **IVAN IV, VASSILIVICH,** 1530–84, called "the Terrible", czar of Russia.

I·VAN·HOE (ī′·vun–) A historical romance by Sir Walter Scott based on the continuing Norman-Saxon conflict in England at the time of Richard I.

I·VA·NO·VO (ē·vah′·no·vo) A manufacturing city in the S.F.S.R. NE. of Moscow. Formerly **IVANOVO–VOZ·NE·SENSK′** (vŏz·nyĕh·syĕnsk′).

I'VE [Pop.] I have: a contraction.

·IVE *suffix* Doing or serving to do; relating or belonging to; having a tendency to; having the character, nature, or quality of; predisposed to (some action). In some cases the termination is added directly to a verbal stem, or to a noun, as adoptive, massive. [<L. *ivus, –iva, –ivum,* termination of adjective, formed from verb]

IVES, FREDERICK EUGENE, 1856–1937, American inventor, pioneer in photography. — **JAMES MERRITT** See CURRIER AND IVES.

I·VIED (ī′·vĭd) *adj.* Covered or overgrown with ivy.

I·VO·RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 The hard, creamy-white, fine-grained, opaque dentine that constitutes the greater part of the tusks of certain animals, as the elephant, walrus, etc. 2 Any form of dentine. 3 Something ivorylike in substance. 4 *pl.* Things made of, consisting of, or similar to ivory; as, popularly, the teeth, billiard balls, dice, keys of a piano. 5 The color of ivory.

— *adj.* Made of or resembling ivory. [<OF. *ivurie* <L. *eboreus,* of ivory, <*ebur,* ivory]

I′·VO·RY·BILL *noun* A large North American woodpecker *(Campephilus principalis),* now rare, having a white or ivorylike bill.

IVORY BLACK A deep, black pigment made by charring bones or ivory scraps; carbon black.

IVORY COAST A colony of French West Africa; 184,174 square miles; capital, Abidjan.

IVORY GULL The white arctic gull *(Pagophila alba).*

IVORY NUT The hard, ivorylike seed of the ivory palm, used for small carvings, buttons, etc.; vegetable ivory.

IVORY PALM The South American palm *(Phytelephas macrocarpa)* that bears ivory nuts.

IVORY TOWER A mental refuge from the realities of life.

I′·VO·RY·TYPE *noun* A photographic picture made by fixing a translucent photograph over another.

I·VRY–LA–BA·TAIL·LE (ē·vree′–luh–bah·tī′·yĭ) A town in NW. France; battle 1590.



IVY

I·VY *noun* 1 A European, evergreen, climbing or creeping shrub *(Hedera helix)* of the ginseng or ivy family; also called **ENGLISH IVY.** 2 One of various other climbing plants. [<OE. *ifig*]

I·VY·BER·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] Wintergreen.
Also spelled *ivis*. [<OE. *gedi*...]
I WO JI·MA (ee·wo jee·mah) One of the Volcano Islands in the North Pacific; attacked and taken by American forces, 1945, in World War II.
IX ELLES (ik·sĕl′) A manufacturing town, suburb of Brussels, Belgium.
IX I A *noun* Any of a notable genus *(Ixia)* of South African bulbous plants of the iris family, with narrow sword-shaped leaves, and spikes of large and handsome flowers. [<Gr. *ixos*, birdlime]
IX I ON In Greek mythology, a king who, for an insult to Hera, was punished by being tied to a wheel that turned perpetually.
IX O DI′ A·SIS *noun* Skin disease caused by ticks of the genus *Ixodes*; tick fever. [<LL. *Ixodes*, genus of ticks, <*ixos*, birdlime, + *eidos*, form, + -IASIS]
IX TLE (ix′·tl *or* ix′·l) Same as ISTLE.
I·YE·YA·SU (ee·yeh·yah·sōō), TOKUGAWA, 1543–1616, Japanese shogun, general, and statesman.
IY·YAR (ee·yar′) A Hebrew month, approximating May. Also **I·YAR**. See CALENDAR (Hebrew).
I·ZAAK (ē′·zahk) [D., Pol.] Same as ISAAC. Also [Hung.] **I·ZSÁK** (ē′·zahk).
·IZATION *suffix* Used to form nouns from verbs ending in *-ize*. Also *-ise*.
·IZE *suffix* 1 To make; give; change into; cause to resemble; practice; as, Christian*ize*, mineral*ize*; also, to subject to the action of; as, oxid*ize*. 2 To act in a specified manner; practice; as, agon*ize*, theor*ize*. Also *-ise*. [<Gr. *-izō*]
The spelling of words ending in the sound *-īze* is in much confusion; *advise* is always spelled with *-ise* and baptize with *-ize*; many of the words are spelled either way on equally good authority; the tendency in the United States, however, is toward *-ize*; in England, almost invariably, toward *-ise*.
IZ·MIR (izh·meer′) Same as SMYRNA.
IZ·TAC·CI′·HUA·TL (ees·tahk·sē′·wah·tl) An extinct volcano in central Mexico; 16,883 ft. Also **IX·TAC·CI′·HUA·TL**.
IZ·ZARD (iz′·urd) *noun* The letter Z: an old name. — **FROM A TO IZZARD** From beginning to end. [Variant of ZED]

J

J, j [JAYS, J's, Js *pl.*] 1 The tenth letter of the English alphabet: originally identical with Roman I. In the 17th century, the calligraphic practice of carrying initial *I* (which usually had consonant value) both above and below the line gradually developed into a graphic distinction between *i* the vowel and *i* or *j* the consonant. 2 The sound of the letter *j*: in English a voiced fricative consonant, pronounced as *d* plus soft *g*, as in jam, jet, judge, jump, reject, conjure, etc. The *j* in judge, for instance, is the same as the *dg*. In many words taken over from the French, *j* retains its French pronunciation of *zh*, as in jabot, bijou. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY.
— *symbol* 1 A Roman numeral, one: used as a variant of i at the end of a number, as *vij*, especially in medical prescriptions. 2 Anything shaped like a J, as a bolt or hook. See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS).
JAB *transitive verb* [JABBED, JAB BING] 1 To poke or thrust sharply; punch. 2 To catch, as fish, with a gaff. — *noun* A sharp thrust or poke; punch. [Variant of JOB]
JA BAL PUR′ Same as JUBBULPORE.
JAB BER *verb* To speak rapidly or unintelligibly; chatter; also, to talk nonsense. See synonyms under BABBLE. — *noun* Rapid unintelligible talk; chatter. [Imitative] **·ER** *noun*.
JA BEZ masculine personal name. [<Heb., He will cause pain]
JAB I RU *noun* [Brazilian] A large stork of various genera, as the American jabiru *(Mycteria americana)*; the wood ibis.
JAB O RAN′ DI *noun* [Brazilian] Any of a genus *(Pilocarpus)* of numerous South American shrubs, especially *P. jaborandi*, the dried leaves of which yield pilocarpine and other medicinal alkaloids.
JA BOT (zhah·bo′) *noun* A lace frill worn by women on the bodice, formerly, a ruffle on a man's shirt bosom. [<F.]
JA BOT I CA′·BA (jah·bot·i·cah′·bah) *noun* A semi-tropical evergreen tree *(Myrciaria cauliflora)* of the family *Myrtaceae* with edible fruit grapelike in size and flavor: cultivated in Florida and California. [<Brazil.]
JAB O TY *noun* An oil-bearing seed from a tropical American tree (genus *Erisma*); the oil is sometimes used as a substitute for cocoa butter. [<Brazil.]
JA CAL (hah cahl′) *noun* [JA·CA·LES *pl.*] A one-room Mexican or Indian hut built of upright poles, filled in with wicker and plastered with mud or adobe. [<Sp. <Nahuatl]
JAC′ A MAR *noun* A tropical American insectivorous bird (family *Galbulidae*) of various genera, having golden-green or coppery plumage. [<F. <Brazil. *jacamaciri*]
JAC′ A NA (-uh·nah) *noun* Any of a genus *(Jacana)* of small wading birds with long and straight claws, by which they walk over the floating leaves of aquatic plants. Also **JA ÇA NA′** (zhah·suh·nah′). [<Pg. *jaçanam;* of Tupian origin]
JAC A RAN′·DA *noun* Brazilian rosewood *(Dalbergia nigra)*, an important wood for the making of tool handles, radio cabinets, etc. [<Brazil.]
JA CINTH (jāy′·) *noun* 1 The mineral zircon: used as a gem stone. 2 [Obs.] A hyacinth. [<OF. *jacinthe* <Gr. *hyakinthos* hyacinth]
1 JACK *noun* 1 A mechanical device, appliance, or part of a machine, so called from its serving to supply the place of an assistant. 2 A portable device, operating by lever, screw, or other mechanical principle, for exerting considerable energy through a short distance, used in raising weights. 3 The male of the ass or of certain other animals. 4 A flag showing the canton or union of the national ensign without the fly, as of the United States or of Great Britain. See UNION JACK. 5 A playing card; in most games, the lowest of the face cards; a knave. 6 [Pop.] Money. 7 A spring clip to which the wires of an electric circuit may be attached and which is arranged for the insertion of a plug. 8 A bootjack. 9 A firepan, lantern, or other illuminant, dark on three sides, used in hunting or fishing at night. 10 A device to prevent back draft in a chimney or vent-pipe. 11 An iron crosstree at the topgallantmast head: also **JACK CROSSTREE**. 12 An automatic figure of a man which strikes the time bell of a clock. 13 A small white ball used as the object played for in the game of bowls. 14 The hopper of a pianoforte; in a harpsichord, the piece of wood holding the quill which strikes the string. 15 One of various fishes, as a pike or pickerel. 16 *pl.* The game played with jackstones. — **HYDRAULIC JACK** A device for lifting heavy weights or exerting great force by fluid-pressure from a hand pump connected with a large-bore cylinder and a piston: also **HYDROSTATIC JACK**.
— *transitive verb* 1 To pry up or lift with or as with a jack; hence [Pop.], to advance, as a price or charge: often with *up*. 2 To seek (game or fish) with the aid of a jack or light. [<OF. *Jacques* <LL. *Jacobus* <Gr. *Iakōbos* <Heb. *Ya'aqob*, supplanter]
2 JACK *noun* 1 A cultivated tree *(Artocarpus heterophyllus)* of SE. Asia, resembling the breadfruit tree; also, its yellow wood, furnishing valuable lumber. 2 The large fruit produced by this tree. [<Pg. *jaca* <Malay *tsjaka*]
3 JACK *noun* A medieval coat of mail made of two thicknesses of leather or cloth and padded; a gambeson. [<OF. *jacque* <*Jacques*]
JACK 1 A nickname for JOHN; earlier, for JAMES, as derived from JACOB. 2 Hence, from its frequency, a man; fellow; especially, a sailor; also, a handy man for odd jobs; in these senses usually **JACK**. [<OF. *Jacques*, Jacob]
JACK-A-DANDY *noun* A ridiculous fop.
JACK AL (-awl) *noun* 1 One of various doglike carnivorous mammals (family *Canidae*), smaller than the wolf, with a long bushy tail, feeding on small animals and on carrion. 2 One who does base work to serve another's purpose: from the erroneous notion that the jackal finds prey for the lion. Also **JACK·ALL**. [<OF. <Ar. *jaqāl* <Pers. *shaghal*]
JACK-A-LENT Same as JACK-O'-LENT.
JACK-A-NAPES *noun* An impertinent fellow; an upstart. [Perhaps <*Jack of Naples*, a monkey from Italy]
JACK AND JILL Characters in an old English nursery rime about a lad and lass who "went up a hill to fetch a pail of water." Hence, any man and his sweetheart or wife.
JACK-A ROO′ *noun* [Pop.] A newcomer in the bush in Australia: said especially of a newcomer from England. [<JACK + (KANG)AROO]
JACK ASS *noun* 1 The male ass. 2 A foolish person; blockhead.
JACKASS BRIG A brigantine.
JACK BEAN A three-leaved climber of the bean family *(Canavalia ensiformis)* having purple flowers in auxiliary

racemes and long pods, grown for stock feed in the southern United States: also called *overlook.*

JACK·BOOTS *noun pl.* Heavy topboots reaching above the knees.

JACK·BOX *noun* A unit for plugging a loudspeaker or individual headphone into a radio receiving system: used in airplanes, etc.

JACK DAW *noun* 1 A small, glossy-black, crowlike bird *(Corvus monedula)* of Europe, often tamed and taught to speak a few words. 2 Any of various American grackles, especially the boat-tailed grackle *(Cassidix mexicanus).*

JACK·ER *noun* One who or that which jacks.

JACK·ET *noun* 1 A short coat, usually not extending below the hips. 2 Something like a jacket, as a covering for a steam cylinder, to prevent radiation of heat; a removable paper wrapper or cover for a bound book; also, an open envelope or folder, used for filing letters, documents, papers, etc. 3 A covering of hard metal on a bullet or shell.
— *tr. verb* To clothe or enclose in a jacket. [<F. *jaquette* <*jaque,* coat] — **JACK ET ED** *adj.*

JACK EY, JACK·IE Same as JACKY.

JACK FROST A personification of wintry weather.

JACK' HAM MER *noun* A rock drill operated by compressed air.

JACK-IN-A-BOX *noun* 1 A grotesque toy figure in a box, springing up when the lid is unfastened. 2 A tropical tree *(Hernandia sonora)* yielding a fruit that when shaken makes a rattling sound. 3 A rogue; swindler. Also **JACK-IN-THE-BOX.**



JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT *noun* A common American herb *(Arisæma triphyllum)* of the arum family, growing from a turnip-shaped bulb, with an intensely acrid juice and a curious spike of flowers enclosed in a greenish-purple spathe: also called *Indian-turnip.*

JACK KETCH A public executioner or hangman. [<John Ketch, died 1686, executioner under James II]

JACK KNIFE *noun* [·KNIVES *pl.*] 1 A large pocket knife with recessed handle into which the blade is folded. 2 A dive in which the body is doubled from the hips, with the hands touching the ankles and then straightened to enter the water.

JACK LEG *noun* One who professes more knowledge, skill, or standing than he has; especially, an unprincipled lawyer; a shyster. — *adj.* Untrained; incompetent; unprincipled.

JACK·O *noun* An ape, jocko.

JACK OAK 1 A black-barked oak of the eastern United States *(Quercus marilandica).* 2 The shingle oak *(Q. imbricaria).*

JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES *noun* One who is able to do many kinds of work.

JACK-O'-LANTERN *noun* 1 A will-o'-the-wisp; ignis fatuus. 2 A lantern made of a hollowed pumpkin and carved with a grotesque face, or an imitation of this.

JACK-O'-LENT *noun* An effigy of Judas Iscariot, once carried in processions and pelted in Lent; hence, a target for criticism; butt. Also spelled *Jack-a-lent.*

JACK PINE The gray pine *(Pinus banksiana)* of North America.

JACK PLANE *noun* A carpenter's roughing plane.

JACK·POT *noun* 1 In poker, a pot that must accumulate till one of the players gets a pair of jacks or cards of higher value on the deal; also, a game or part of it in which this rule is observed. 2 Hence, any pot or pool in which contributions accumulate. — **TO HIT THE JACKPOT** To win the biggest possible prize; hence, to achieve a major success.

JACK RABBIT One of a genus *(Lepus)* of large American hares with long hind legs and long ears.

JACK·SCREW *noun* A mechanical jack in which pressure is transmitted by the action of a screw.

JACK·SHAFT *noun* 1 A shaft sunk in a mine. 2 A bar for supporting a mechanical drill, held in place by screw jacks.

JACK SNIPE 1 A small European snipe. See under SNIPE. 2 The pectoral sandpiper.

JACK·SON The capital of Mississippi; distribution center; cottonseed oil.

JACK·SON, ANDREW, 1767–1845, president of the United States, 1829–37. — **CHEVALIER,** born 1865, American laryngologist. — **HELEN MARIA HUNT** (*née* Fiske), 1831–85, American novelist. — **THOMAS JONATHAN,** 1824–63, American Confederate general: known as **STONEWALL JACKSON** from the firm stand of his command at the first battle of Bull Run, 1861.

JACK·SO·NI·AN *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or brought into notice by a person named Jackson; specifically, relating to Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States. — *noun* An advocate of the political principles of President Jackson.

JACKSONIAN EPILEPSY A form of epilepsy characterized by local spasms which tend to spread gradually outward from the focal point, usually without loss of consciousness. [<John Hughlings Jackson, 1834–1911, English physician]

JACK'·SON·VILLE An industrial city and important distributing center on the St. Johns River in northern Florida.

JACK SPRAT A dwarf: usually invidiously; also, a character in a well-known nursery rime.

JACK·STAY *noun* A perforated rib or plate, or the rod along the upper surface of a yard, to which to bend a sail.

JACK·STONE *noun* 1 One of a set of stones or knobbed metal pieces used in a child's game: also **JACK.** 2 *pl.* The game so played; jacks.

JACK·STRAW *noun* 1 A straw effigy; man of straw. 2 One of a set of straws or thin strips of wood, bone, etc., used in playing a child's game. 3 *pl.* The game played with them.

JACK·TAR *noun* [Pop.] A sailor.

JACK TOWEL A long coarse towel hanging on a roller.

JACK·Y *noun* [**JACK IES** *pl.*] 1 A sailor. 2 [Pop., Br.] Gin. Also spelled *jackey, jackie.* [Diminutive of JACK]

JA·COB (jāy'·cub; *D., G.* yah'·cōpe) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **JA COB** (zhah cōbe'), [Sp.] **JA CO·BO** (hah·cō'·bo), [L.] **JA·CO BUS.** [<Heb., supplanter]
— **JACOB** A Hebrew patriarch; second son of Isaac; progenitor of the Israelites. *Gen.* xxv, 26.

JACOB, ARTHUR, 1790–1874, Irish physician for whom **JACOB'S MEMBRANE** (the cones and rods of the human retina), **JACOB'S ULCER** (a superficial facial ulcer), and **JACOB'S WOUND** (a chancroid) are named.

JAC O·BE'·AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the time of James I of England and sometimes of James II; specifically, of or pertaining to an English architectural and furniture style of the early 17th century, representing the merging of English Tudor elements in those of the Renaissance, and sometimes, by extension, the architecture of the entire Stuart period and of the Commonwealth. 2 Of or pertaining to the apostle St. James the Less or the Epistle written by him.
— *noun* A Jacobean writer or politician. Also **JAC·O·BÆ' AN.** [<L. *Jacobæus* <*Jacobus,* James]

JAC O BIN *noun* A pigeon with neck feathers ruffed so as to form a hood.

JAC·O·BIN *noun* 1 A member of a French revolutionary society that inaugurated the Reign of Terror, 1793; dissolved, 1799. 2 Hence, an extreme revolutionist. 3 A French Dominican friar.

JAC O BIN'·I CAL *adj.* 1 Belonging or relating to the French Jacobins. 2 Turbulently democratic; revolutionary; radical. Also **JAC O·BIN' IC.** — **JAC O BIN' I CAL LY** *adv.*

JAC·O BIN ISM *noun* 1 Unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government; popular turbulence. 2 A Jacobinical characteristic or idea. — **JAC' O BIN IZE** *tr. verb.*

JAC' O BITE *noun* 1 An adherent of James II of England after his abdication in 1688, or of his royal line. 2 An adherent of the Jacobite Church. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Jacobites: also **JAC O BIT'·IC, JAC O BIT' I CAL.**

JACOBITE CHURCH A sect found in Syria, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan, called after its founder, Jacobus Baradæus, died 578, a Greek monk of Constantinople. Their doctrinal peculiarity is Monophysitism, and they are looked on as heretics by the Greek Church.

JAC'·O·BIT·ISM (–bit·izm) *noun* The tenets of the English Jacobites, or of the Syrian sect of Jacobites.

JACOB'S LADDER The ladder described in *Gen.* xxviii, 12, reaching from earth to heaven.

JACOB'S-LADDER *noun* 1 A ship's portable ladder, having rope or wire sides and wooden or iron rungs. 2 A common European ornamental herb *(Polemonium cæruleum),* having an arrangement of its leaves and leaflets suggestive of a ladder: often called *makebate;* also, any of several related species found in America.

JA CO·BUS *noun* An English gold coin of the reign of James I, varying in value from 20 to 22 shillings. [<L. *Jacobus,* James]

JAC'·O·NET *noun* 1 A soft thin cotton cloth with a texture between muslin and cambric. 2 A cotton fabric with one side glazed. [<Jagganath (now Puri) in India, where first made]

JAC·QUARD (jă·card') *adj.* Invented by or pertaining to J. M. Jacquard, 1759–1834, a French weaver who invented the **JACQUARD LOOM,** used in weaving figured materials.

JACQUE'·MI NOT (jăc'·mi·nō; *F.* zhahk·mē·no') *noun* A deep red hybrid perpetual rose. Also **GENERAL JACQUEMINOT.** [<J. F. Jacqueminot, 1787–1865, French general]

JACQUE·RIE (zhahk·ree') *noun* The peasant insurrection in France in 1358; so called from the scornful nickname *Jacques Bonhomme* given by the nobles to the peasantry; hence, any revolt of peasants.

JACQUES (zhahk; *Eng.* jāyks) A French masculine personal name: equivalent of the English *James.*

JAC·TA A·LE·A EST [L.] The die has been cast.

JAC·TA·TION *noun* 1 The act of throwing. 2 Same as JACTITATION (restlessness). 3 Exercise, as in riding. 4 Boasting. [<L. <*jacto* <*jacio,* hurl]

JAC·TI·TA'·TION *noun* 1 A public boasting; bragging. 2 A morbid restlessness, as in acute disease. 3 [Law] A false assertion, as of marriage, repeated to the injury of another; an action to enjoin such false pretension. [<L. *jactito,* utter]

JAC'·U·LATE *verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] To hurl, as a dart; throw out; rush forward. [<L. *jaculatus* <*jaculor*, throw] —**JAC·U·LA'·TION** *noun*.

JAC'·U·LA·TO·RY *adj.* Darting or thrown out suddenly.

¹JADE *noun* 1 A hard, tough, greenish silicate used for making ornaments including chiefly two species: jadeite and nephrite. 2 A color, jade-green. [<F. <Sp. *ijada*, side, from the belief that the stone was a cure for pain in the side]

²JADE *noun* 1 An old, worn-out horse. 2 A worthless person; specifically, a hussy. 3 A woman: ironical usage. —*verb* [JAD·ED, JAD·ING] To weary or become weary by hard service; tire. See synonyms under TIRE. [Etymology obscure] —**JAD·ED** *adj.* —**JAD·ED·LY** *adv.* —**JAD·ED·NESS** *noun*.

JADE-GREEN *noun* Any of several shades of cool, light or vivid, almost emerald-green, characteristic of jade.

JADE·ITE *noun* A green translucent sodium-aluminum silicate of the pyroxene group. [<¹JADE]

JAD·ISH (jade'-) *adj.* Vicious: said of a horse; unchaste or wanton: said of a woman. Also **JAD·Y**. —**JAD·ISH·LY** *adv.* —**JAD·ISH·NESS** *noun*.

JÄ·GER (yay'·gur) *noun* 1 (*also* jäy'·gur) Any of a genus (*Stercorarius*, suborder *Lari*) of sea birds which pursue and harass gulls and terns until they drop or disgorge their prey. 2 A huntsman or hunting attendant. 3 A soldier of the German or Austrian army especially trained in scouting, sharpshooting, and forestry: hired by England during the American Revolution. Also spelled *yager*. Also **JÄ GER**. [<G., hunter, <*jagen*, hunt]

JA·EL An Israelite heroine. *Judges* iv, 17. [<Heb., chamois]

JA·ÉN (hah·ān') A former kingdom, now a province of southern Spain; 5,205 square miles; also its capital, a historic city.

JAF·FA (jaf'·uh *or* yah'·fah) A seaport in Palestine; Biblical name, *Joppa*: also spelled *Yafa*.

JAFF·NA A seaport city on **JAFFNA PENINSULA**, northernmost Ceylon.

¹JAG *noun* 1 A projecting point; notch; tooth. 2 A bolt with barbed point. 3 [Scot.] A stab or jab, as of a dirk. —*tr. verb* [JAG·GED or JAGGED (jagd), JAG·GING] 1 To cut in notches or teeth like those of a saw. 2 To cut with slashing strokes, as a garment. 3 [Prov. Eng.] To prick or stab with a pointed instrument. Also **JAGG**. [Etymology obscure]

²JAG *noun* 1 A load for one horse; small load. 2 [Pop.] Enough liquor to intoxicate; also, intoxication; as, to have a *jag* on. Also **JAGG**.

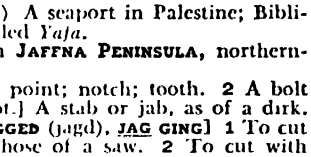
JAG'·A·NATH, JAG·A·NA'·THA, JAG'·GUR·NATH Same as JUGGERNAUT.

JAG·GED *adj.* Having jags or notches. Also **JAG·GY**. See synonyms under ROUGH. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

JAG·GER·Y *noun* 1 A coarse sugar made in the East Indies from the sap of the date palm or from sugarcane. 2 A wine made from the coconut palm. Also **JAG·GAR·Y, JAG·GHER·Y, JAG·RA**. [<Hind. *jagrī* <Sans. *çarkara*, sugar]

JAG·GY *adj.* [JAG·GI·ER, JAG·GI·EST] Having notches; jagged.

JA·GHIR (jah·geer') *noun* [Anglo-Indian] The government revenues of a tract of land assigned with the power to collect and administer. Also **JA·GHEER, JA·GHIRE**. [<Pers. *ja*, place, + *gir*, taking]



JAGUAR

JAG·UAR (jäg'·war *or* jäg'·yu·ar) *noun* A large leopardlike mammal (*Felis onca*) of wooded regions from Texas to Patagonia, typically tawny, marked with dark spots. Also **JA·GOUAR**. [<Brazil. *jaguara*]

JA·GUA·RON'·DI (jah·gwuh-) *noun* A carnivorous, weaselike wildcat (genus *Felis*) of tropical America, having a grayish-brown fur: also called *yaguarundi*. Also **JA·GUA·RUN'·DI**. [<Brazil.]

JAH (jah *or* yah) Jehovah: a contracted form. *Ps.* lxviii, 4. [<Heb. *Jāh*, *Yāh*, contraction of Yahweh]

JAH·VE, JAH·VEH, JAH·VISM, JAH·VIST, JAH·WEH Same as JEHOVAH, etc.

JAI A·LAI (hī uh·lī') A Spanish game, popular in Cuba, played by two opposed couples in a court called a *frontón;* the ball is served against a wall, and each player wears a gauntlet from which projects a long curved wicker racket, called the *cesta*, in which he alternately receives the ball and hurls it back against the wall. The first to miss loses the point. Compare PELOTA. [<Sp. <Basque, jolly festival]

JAI·HUN Former name of OXUS RIVER.

JAIL *noun* A building or place for the confinement of arrested persons or those guilty of minor offenses. —*tr. verb* To put in jail; imprison; incarcerate. Also spelled *gaol*. [<OF. *jaiole*, *gaiole*]

JAIL·BIRD *noun* One who has been confined in a prison; a criminal: also spelled *gaolbird*.

JAIL-DELIVERY *noun* 1 [Law] The legal disposal, as by trial and condemnation or acquittal, of the cases of all prisoners awaiting trial. 2 The escape or forcible liberation of prisoners from jail.

JAIL·ER *noun* The officer in charge of a jail; also spelled *gaoler*. Also **JAIL·OR**.

JAI·LO·LO (jī-) See HALMAHERA.

JAI·ME (hī'·meh) [Sp.] Same as JAMES.

JAIN (jine) *noun* An adherent of Jainism. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to Jainism. Also **JAI·NA** (jī'·nuh). [<Hind. *Jaina* <*jina*, victorious]

JAIN·ISM (jine'·izm) *noun* A Hindu religious system which combines certain elements of Brahmanism and Buddhism, its principal distinctive features being the worship of sages or saints, known as *jinas*, and the great respect for the lives of animals. Its adherents control a large part of the trade and wealth of India.

JAI·PUR (jī·poor') *noun* A native state in eastern Rajputana, India; 15,594 square miles; also, its capital.

¹JAKE *adj.* [Pop.] All right; fine.

²JAKE *noun* [Pop.] An uncouth country person; a hick; rube. [<JACOB]

³JAKE *noun* [Pop.] Money; currency; cash.

⁴JAKE *noun* [Pop.] An alcoholic drink made with the extract of Jamaica ginger. Also **JA·KEY**. [Contraction of ²JAMAICA]

JAKE Diminutive of JACOB.

JAKES *noun* A privy.

JA·KOB (yah'·cobe) [Dan., Pol., Sw.] Same as JACOB.

JA·LAN·DHAR Same as JULLUNDER.

JAL·AP *noun* 1 The dried root of any of several Mexican plants of the morning-glory family (especially *Exogonium purga*), used in medicine as a hydragog. 2 Any allied plant yielding a similar drug. Also [Obs.] **JAL·OP**. [<JALAPA] —**JA·LAP·IC** *adj.*

JA·LA·PA (hah·lah'·pah) A manufacturing city, capital of Veracruz State, eastern Mexico.

JAL·A·PIN *noun* A resinous glucoside contained in several convolvulaceous plants: used in medicine as a cathartic.

JA·LIS·CO (hah·lees'·co) A state in western Mexico, 33,492 square miles; capital, Guadalajara.

JA·LOP·Y *noun* [Pop.] [IES *pl.*] A decrepit automobile or airplane. [Origin obscure]

JA·LOU·SIE (zhah·lōō·zee') *noun* A Venetian blind. [<F., jealousy]

¹JAM *verb* [JAMMED, JAM·MING] 1 To compact or press into a tight place. 2 To bruise, compress, or crush. 3 To fill and block up by crowding; become immovable from being crowded. 4 To become or cause to become inoperable, as a part of a machine; stick fast. 5 To interfere with radio transmission by cutting in on the same wavelength with unintelligible signals.

—*noun* 1 A number of people or objects closely crowded; the act of jamming; a crush. 2 A mass of logs, ice, etc., blocked in a stream. See synonyms under THRONG.

—*adv.* Completely; as, *jam* full. [Perhaps variant of ²CHAMP]

Synonyms (verb): crowd, crush, force, pack, press, push, squeeze, throng. See HUSTLE. *Antonyms*: ease, free, liberate, loosen, release, relieve.

²JAM *noun* A pulpy, sweet conserve of fruit. [Etymology obscure]

³JAM *verb* [JAMMED, JAM·MING] To play jazz music extemporaneously with free improvisations. —*noun* Jazz music played in a free and extemporaneous manner.

¹JA·MAI·CA An island of the British West Indies, 4,404 square miles; with adjacent islands, forming a British colony, 4,628 square miles; capital, Kingston.

²JA·MAI·CA *noun* Rum produced in Jamaica.

JAMB (jām) *noun* 1 A side post or side of a doorway, window, etc. 2 A jambeau. [<OF. *jambe*, leg]

JAM·BEAU (-bō') *noun* [BEAUX *pl.*] A piece of armor for the leg. Also **JAMBE**. [<F.]

JAM·BOL See YAMBOL.

JAM BO·REE' *noun* 1 [Pop.] A boisterous frolic or spree. 2 An assembly of Boy Scouts from all parts of the world. 3 In euchre, a lone hand consisting of the five highest cards. [Origin uncertain]

JAMES A masculine personal name; also the name of six Scottish and two English kings.

—**JAMES** One of the brothers of Jesus; identified by some with James the Less. *Mark* vi. 3.

—**JAMES I**, 1394–1437, king of Scotland, 1406–37; educated in England; author of *The Kingis Quair*.

—**JAMES III**, 1451–88, king of Scotland, 1460–88, defeated at Bannockburn; murdered.

—**JAMES IV**, 1473–1513, king of Scotland, 1488–1513; defeated and killed at Flodden.

—**JAMES I OF ENGLAND, VI** of Scotland, 1566–1625, king of Scotland, 1567–1625, of England, 1603–25; first Stuart ruler of England. See under BIBLE.

—**JAMES II**, 1633–1701, king of England. 1685–88; deposed.

—**JAMES THE GREATER** One of the twelve apostles; son of Zebedee, brother of John.

—**James the Less** One of the twelve apostles; son of Alphæus.
James, Henry, 1843–1916, American novelist. —**Jesse (Woodson),** 1847–82, American outlaw. —**William,** 1842–1910, American psychologist; brother of Henry.
James Bay The southern projection of Hudson Bay, Canada.
James·son, Sir Leander Starr, 1853–1917, administrator in South Africa; leader of the unsuccessful **Jameson's raid** into the Transvaal, Dec. 29, 1895.
James River 1 A river in Virginia formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers; 340 miles to Hampton Roads. 2 A river in North and South Dakota; 710 miles to Missouri River: also called *Dakota River*.
James·town 1 A ruined village in eastern Virginia; the first permanent English settlement within the limits of the United States, 1607; capital of Virginia until 1698. 2 A seaport, capital of St. Helena Island.
Jamestown-weed See JIMSONWEED.
jammed on the wind Sailing close-hauled.
jam session An informal gathering of musicians performing improvisations on various themes, each exploring the possibilities of his instrument while following no set musical form other than a motif mutually evolved.
Jam·shid (jahm·sheed′) In Iranian mythology, an early king, said to have reigned 700 years. Also **Jam·shyd.**
jam up Perfectly; to the utmost; as, he played his part *jam up*.
jam up against Bang into.
Jan (yahn) [Dutch, Pol.] Same as JOHN.
Ja·ná·ček (yah′·nah·chĕk), **Leoš,** 1854–1928, Czech composer.
Jane A feminine personal name; variant form of JOAN. —**Jane Seymour,** 1509–37, third wife of Henry VIII of England; mother of Edward VI.
Ja·net or **Jan et** A feminine personal name.
Ja·net (zhah·neh′), **Pierre Marie Félix,** born 1859, French psychologist and neurologist.
jan·gle (jăng′·gl) *verb* [**jan·gled** (–gld), **jan·gling**] 1 To make discordant; sound discordantly. 2 To produce harsh, discordant sounds. 3 To wrangle. 4 To gossip, hence, to wrangle; bicker. —*noun* Discordant sound; wrangling. See synonyms under NOISE, QUARREL. [<OF. *jangler*] —**jan·gler** *noun* —**jan·gling** *noun*.
Jan Hus See HUSS.
Ja·nic·u·lum (–yu·lum) A hill in Rome; not one of the original seven.
Ja·ni·na (yah′·nee·nah) See IOANNINA.
jan·i·tor *noun* 1 One who has the care of a building, offices, etc. 2 A doorkeeper; porter. 3 [Pop.] The pylorus. [<L. <*janua*, door]
jan′·i·za·ry *noun* [**·ries** *pl.*] One of the former bodyguard of the Turkish sultans, originally composed of young prisoners trained to arms: suppressed in 1826; also, sometimes, any Turkish soldier. Also **jan i·sa·ry, jan·is·sa·ry.** [<F. *janissaire* <Turk. *yenicheri*, new army]
Jan Mayen (yahn mī′·en) A Norwegian island in the Arctic Ocean between Norway and Greenland; 144 square miles.
jan·nock *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Oaten bread; a cake. [Compare JOHNNYCAKE]
Já·nos (yah′·nōsh) [Hung.] Same as JOHN.
Jan·sen (jän′·sun; *D.* yahn′·sen), **Cornelis,** 1585–1638, Roman Catholic theologian; bishop of Ypres in Flanders. Also **Jan·se·ni·us.**
Jan·sen·ism *noun* The system of teaching which Cornelis Jansen claimed to have formulated from the writings of Augustine. —**Jan·sen·ist** *noun* —**Jan·sen·is′·tic, Jan·sen·is′·ti·cal** *adj.*
·y Same as JAUNTY.
n′·u·a·ry The first month of the year, containing 31 days. [<L. *Januarius* <*Janus*; see JANUS]
Ja·nus An ancient Italian divinity, god of beginnings, having two faces, looking east and west; his temple was closed only in time of peace.
Janus-faced *adj.* Two-faced; looking both ways; deceitful.
Jap *adj. & noun* [Pop.] Japanese.
jap·a·con′·i·tine (–teen) *noun* A white, crystalline, extremely poisonous alkaloid, $C_{34}H_{47}O_{11}N$, from the root of the Japanese aconite *(Aconitum japonicum)*. [<JAP(ANESE) + ACONIT(E) + –INE]
ja·pan *noun* 1 A varnish used as a medium in which to grind colors, and as a drier for pigments. 2 A hard jet-black lacquer for coating sheet metal; Brunswick-black. —*adj.* Pertaining to or lacquered with japan. —*tr. verb* [**Ja·panned, ja·pan·ning**] To lacquer with or as with japan, especially in imitation of Japanese lacquer.
Ja·pan An empire of eastern Asia, comprising various islands and Chosen (Korea); 262,912 square miles; capital, Tokyo; one of the Axis powers in World War II. Official surrender to the United Nations (see WORLD WAR II, under WAR) involved the loss of Korea and many island possessions. Also called *Nihon, Nippon*.
Japan, Sea of The arm of the Pacific Ocean lying between the islands of Japan and Chosen (Korea).
japan-black Same as JAPAN (lacquer): also called *black-japan*.
Japan-clover *noun* A perennial cloverlike herb *(Lespedeza striata)* of the bean family, from eastern Asia, naturalized in the United States and used for feeding horses and cattle. Also **Japanese-clover.**
Jap·a·nese′ (–neez′ *or* –nees′) *noun* 1 A native of Japan. 2 The language of Japan. —*adj.* Belonging or relating to Japan, its language, or its people.
Japanese barberry A dwarfed variety of barberry *(Berberis thunbergi)*: used for hedges, etc.
Japanese beetle A small green and brown beetle with a metallic lustre *(Popillia japonica)* introduced into this country from Japan and first noted in 1916. The adults eat the leaves and fruits of various plants; the larvæ feed on grass roots. See illustration under INSECT (injurious).
Japanese-ivy *noun* A climbing shrub *(Parthenocissus tricuspidata)* closely related to the Virginia-creeper.
Japanese persimmon Kaki.
Japanese spaniel A breed of toy dog, thought to have originated in China; squarely built with small-boned feathered legs, a proportionately large head, and a long, straight coat which may be black and white or red and white.
Japanese tissue A fine silky paper, originally made from the bark of the paper mulberry.
Japanese vellum A smooth, creamy hand-made paper of exceptional strength, originally made from the paper mulberry.
Jap·a·nesque′ (–nĕsk′) *adj.* In the style of Japanese art or industry. —*noun* An article made in such style. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ry** *noun*.
Japan rose or **Japanese rose** 1 Any of several true roses native to Japan; specifically, *Rosa multiflora* and *Rosa rugosa*, both widely cultivated garden plants in the United States. 2 [Pop.] The common camellia.
Japan Stream See under CURRENT.
Japan wax A vegetable fat containing palmitic acid and extracted from the berries of certain species of sumac (genus *Rhus*): used largely for adulterating beeswax.
jape *verb* [**japed, jap·ing**] To joke; jest; mock. —*noun* A jest; jibe. [<OF. *japer*, jest] —**jap·er** *noun* —**jap·er·y** (jāpe′–) *noun*.
Ja·pheth (–lĕth) A masculine proper name. Also **Ja·phet.** [<Heb., the extender]
—**Japheth** Third son of Noah. *Gen.* v, 32.
Ja·phet·ic *adj.* Belonging to or descended from Japheth, Noah's son; sometimes used loosely as equivalent to Aryan or Indo-European: distinguished from *Semitic* and *Hamitic*.
Ja·pon ic *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or from Japan.
ja·pon i ca *noun* 1 An eastern-Asiatic shrub *(Chænomeles lagenaria)* with toothed leaves and bright scarlet flowers, the Japanese flowering-quince. 2 The camellia *(Camellia japonica)*. [<JAPAN]
Jap·o nism (–nĭzm) *noun* A Japanese characteristic, as in art.
Ja·pu·rá′ (zhah·poo·rah′) A river rising in the Andes of SW. Colombia (where it is called *Caquetá*); 1,750 miles to the Amazon in NE. Brazil. Also called *Yapura*.
Ja·ques (jāy′·queez *or* –quĭz) In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, a lord, melancholy and cynical, attending on the banished duke.
jar *noun* 1 A deep, wide-mouthed vessel of earthenware or glass. 2 The quantity which a jar contains; jarful. [<OF. *jare* <Ar. *jarrah*]
²jar *verb* [**jarred, jar·ring**] 1 To agitate; cause to shake or tremble. 2 To shock. 3 To disconcert; embarrass, abash. 4 To rattle; sound harshly. 5 To clash; conflict. 6 To shake or tremble. 7 [Obs.] To tick; beat. See synonyms under SHAKE.
—*noun* 1 A shaking, as from a sudden shock. 2 A discordant sound. 3 Discord; strife. See synonyms under QUARREL. [<OE. *ceorran*, creak]
³jar *noun* A swinging, as of a door on its hinges: used only in the phrases **on a jar** and **on the jar,** meaning slightly opened. [<OE. *cerr*; see AJAR]
ja·ra·be (hah·rah′·bāy) *noun* A Mexican dance. [<Sp., sirup]
Ja·ra·bub′ (jah·rah·bōōb′) See GIARABUB.
jar·di·nière′ (–nceer′; *F.* zhar·dē·nyehr′) *noun* An ornamental pot or stand, as of porcelain, for flowers or plants. [<F., gardener's wife]
jar·fly *noun* A cicada or harvest-fly: so called because of the jarring noise it makes.
jar·gon *noun* 1 Confused, unintelligible speech; gabble; gibberish; hence, the confused mixture of two or more dissimilar languages. 2 A dialect used only by a special sect, profession, or the like; cant or lingo. 3 Any primitive or barbarous language, dialect, etc. See synonyms under LANGUAGE.
—*intr. verb* To talk in jargon; gabble. [<OF., gibberish]
²jar·gon *noun* A transparent, adamantine, colorless, yellowish, leaf-green, or smoky zircon found in Ceylon. Also **jar·goon.** [<F. *jargon* <Pers. *zargûn*, gold-colored]

JAR·GO·NELLE' *noun* An early variety of pear. Also **JAR·GO·NEL'**, **JAR·GON NELLE'**. [<F.]

JAR'·GON·IZE *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To render into jargon; speak in jargon.

JA·RI·NA (–ree'·nuh) *noun* The ivory nut.

JARL (yarl) *noun* Formerly, a Scandinavian nobleman or chieftain, an earl. [<ON., earl]

JAR·O·SITE *noun* A hydrous sulfate of iron and potassium, occurring massive or in brown or yellow crystals.

JAR·ROW (jar'·o) A mining town and river port in Durham County, England; the home and reputed birthplace of Bede.

JAR·VEY (–vē) *noun* [Pop., Br.] The driver of a hackney coach; also, the driver of a jaunting car.

JAR·VIS ISLAND A U.S. island in the central Pacific Ocean, near the equator; 1½ square miles.

JAS·MINE (jas'– *or* jaz'·min) *noun* 1 An ornamental plant of the olive family (genus *Jasminum*) with fragrant, generally white, flowers. 2 One of various other plants, as the **CAPE–JASMINE** (*Gardenia jasminoides*), the **CAROLINA** or **YELLOW–JASMINE** (*Gelsemium sempervirens*), etc. 3 [Local] Papaw. Also spelled *jessamine*. [<F. *jasmin* <Pers. *yasmin*]

JA·SON A masculine personal name.

—**JASON** In Greek mythology, a hero; son of Æson, king of Iolcus, and leader of the Argonauts. When he demanded the throne of his father from his uncle, Pelias, the latter agreed to surrender it to him if he would bring him the golden fleece from Colchis. After securing the fleece Jason returned to Iolcus, whence he was expelled after the murder of Pelias by his daughters at the instigation of Medea. Jason and Medea then went to Corinth, where he later left her for Creusa, the daughter of the king of that country. See MEDEA.

JAS·PÉ (zhas·pāy') *adj.* Veined or clouded on the surface in imitation of jasper; streaked. —*noun* A variety of plain-weave shaded cloth, usually printed or embroidered and used chiefly for bedspreads and curtains. [<F., like jasper]

JAS·PER *noun* 1 An impure, opaque, usually red, brown, or yellow variety of quartz, admitting of a high polish and used for vases and other articles; also **JAS'·PER·ITE**. 2 A stone in the breastplate of the high priest. *Exod.* xxviii, 20. [<Gr. *iaspis*]

JAS·PER (jas'·per; *D.* yahs'·per) A masculine personal name. Also (Dan.) **JES·PER** (yes'–). [<Pers. *gendshber*, treasure board, or <Ar. *yashb*, jasper]

JAS'·PER·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To convert into jasper; as, the *jasperized* wood of Arizona.

JASPER PARK A national park on the eastern slope of the Rockies, western Alberta, Canada, 4,200 square miles.

JAS·PID·E·AN *adj.* Consisting of or containing jasper; like jasper. Also **JAS·PID·E·OUS**. [<Gr. *iaspis*, *iaspidos*, jasper]

JAS·SY (yahs'·ee) A university city in NE. Rumania; also [Rumanian] *Iași*.

JAT (jaht *or* jat) *noun* [Hindi] One of an important Indian race or caste in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces, numbering over 8,000,000.

JAT·RO·PHA *noun* A genus of tropical American herbs, shrubs, and trees of the spurge family, the seeds of which yield alkaloids, having medicinal properties, especially *J. curcas*. [<Gr. *iatros*, physician, + *trophe*, food]

JAUD *noun* [Scot.] A jade.

JAUK *intr. verb* [Scot.] To trifle away one's time; idle.

JAUN·DER (jahn'–) *intr. verb* [Scot.] To talk idly. Also **JAUN·ER**.

JAUN·DICE (jawn'– *or* jahn'·dis) *noun* 1 A morbid condition due to excretion of bile pigments in the blood, characterized by yellowness of the skin, and of the fluids and tissues; icterus. 2 A mental condition, as in jealousy or prejudice, in which the judgment is warped.

—*tr. verb* [**JAUN·DICED**, **JAUN·DIC·ING**] To affect with or as with jaundice; hence, to fill (the mind) with prejudice or envy. [<OF. *jaunisse* <*jaune*, yellow]

JAUNT *noun* 1 A short journey; pleasure trip; excursion. 2 A tiresome journey. 3 [Obs.] A jolting; jounce. —*intr. verb* 1 To ramble or rove about. 2 To ride on a jaunting car. 3 [Obs.] To be jolted; jounce. 4 To plod along wearily. [Perhaps nasalization of *jot* (obs. verb) jolt, bump]

JAUNTING CAR A horse-drawn, two-wheeled vehicle having seats placed lengthwise over the wheels, back to back or face to face; also called *sidecar*. Also **JAUNTY CAR**.

JAUNT·Y *adj.* [**JAUNT·I·ER**, **JAUNT·I·EST**] 1 Affecting a careless ease or self-satisfaction; sprightly. 2 [Obs.] Genteel. Also spelled *janty*. [<F. *gentil*, gentle] —**JAUNT·I·LY** *adv.* —**JAUNT·I·NESS** *noun*.

JAUP [Scot.] *verb* To bespatter; splash. —*noun* A splash, as of mud.

JAU·RÈS (zhō·rĕs'), **JEAN LÉON**, 1859–1914, French socialist; assassinated.

JA·VA (jah'·vuh) An island of the Netherlands East Indies; 48,766 square miles.

JA·VA *noun* 1 A grade of coffee; hence, popularly, **JAVA**, coffee. 2 A domestic fowl.

JAVA MAN See PITHECANTHROPUS.

JAV·A·NESE' (–neez' *or* –nees') *adj.* Of or pertaining to Java, its language, or its people. —*noun* 1 *sing. & pl.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Java. 2 The language of central Java, resembling Malay, but largely influenced by Sanskrit.

JA·VA·RY' **RIVER** (zhah·vah·ree') A tributary of the upper Amazon River forming about one-half the boundary of Brazil and Peru; navigable over 300 miles; also spelled *Yavary*.

JAVA SEA A body of water enclosed by Borneo, Celebes, Java, and Sumatra.

JAVA SPARROW A seed-eating bird (*Munia oryzivora*) of Java: a common cage bird.

JAVE·LIN (jav'–) *noun* 1 A short, light spear: used as a missile weapon for hunting or in war. 2 A long spear with wooden shaft: thrown for distance in an athletic contest. [<F.]

JA·VELLE WATER (zhuh·vĕl') A solution of chlorinated potash or of sodium hypochlorite, used as an antiseptic and as a bleaching agent. Also **JA·VEL WATER**.

¹JAW *noun* 1 One of the two structures forming the framework of the mouth; also, the mouth. 2 One of the bones forming the skeleton of one of these organs; a maxilla or a mandible; also **JAW BONE**. 3 Anything like or suggesting such an organ, as one of the gripping parts of a vise; often used figuratively; as, the *jaws* of death. 4 [Pop.] Needless talk; scolding; abuse.

—*verb* [Pop.] To scold; upbraid; gabble. [<Earlier form *jowe* <OF. *joue*, cheek, jaw]

²JAW [Scot.] *noun* A flood of liquid; a wave. —*verb* To pour rapidly; splash; dash; plunge.

JAW·BONES *noun* [Pop.] Castanets.

JAW' BREAK·ER (–brāy'·kur) *noun* 1 Very hard candy. 2 A machine that crushes ore, also **JAW' CRUSH·ER**.

JAX·AR·TES (–tee'z) See SYR DARYA.

JAY *noun* 1 A small crowlike bird, usually of brilliant coloring, as the **EUROPEAN JAY** (*Garrulus glandarius*), the **BLUE JAY** (*Cyanocitta cristata*), the **CANADA JAY** (*Perisoreus canadensis*), etc. 2 [Pop.] A poor actor; also, a country bumpkin; greenhorn. 3 An unscrupulous chatterbox. 4 [Obs.] A coarse or loud woman. [<OF.]

JAY, JOHN, 1745–1829, American statesman; first chief justice of the United States.

JAY' HAWK·ER *noun* 1 A freebooting guerrilla; especially, one of the border ruffians who, in the free-soil conflict in, Kansas and during the Civil War, combined pillage with guerrilla fighting in Missouri and the neighboring States. 2 Any freebooter or robber. 3 A native of Kansas. 4 A tarantula.

JAY' HAWK·ING *noun* Stealing; raiding.

JAY·ME (zhāy'·meh) [Pg.] Same as JAMES.

JAY·WALK (–wawk) *intr. verb* To cross a street without observing the traffic regulations. —**JAY'·WALK·ER** *noun* —**JAY'·WALK·ING** *noun*.

JAZ·ER·ANT *noun* Armor consisting of small overlapping metal plates quilted into a cloth or velvet jacket: also called *jesseraunte*, *jesseraunce*. [<OF. <Sp. *jacerina* <Ar. *Jazdir*, Algiers]

JAZZ *noun* 1 A form of syncopated dance music using novel harmonic and melodic effects to suggest improvisation, depending on a sustained but complex rhythm, and utilizing such non-orchestral instruments as the saxophone, piano, and guitar as well as the regular band instruments: developed from Negro rhythms and ragtime. See SWING, MUSIC, RAGTIME, BOOGIE-WOOGIE. 2 A type of dance accompanied by jazz music. 3 A style or manner suggestive of jazz rhythms, especially in literature.

—*adj.* Pertaining to or like jazz.

—*verb* 1 To play or dance to jazz music. 2 To make stimulating or exciting: with *up*. [Of Negro origin] —**JAZZ·ER** *noun* —**JAZZ·Y** *adj.*

JAZZ BAND *noun* A company of musicians who play syncopated music.

JEAL·OUS (jĕl'·us) *adj.* 1 Apprehensive of being displaced by a rival in affection or favor; revengeful on account of fickle treatment or the like. 2 Earnestly and anxiously suspicious; vigilant in guarding; watchful. 3 Demanding exclusive worship and love: applied to God. *Ex.* xx, 5. 4 [Obs. & Prov. Eng.] Zealous. 5 [Obs.] Fearful; doubtful. See synonyms under ENVIOUS. [<OF. *jalous* <L. *zelus*, zeal] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

JEAL·OUS·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] The state or quality of being jealous in any sense.

JEAN (jeen *or* jān) *noun* 1 A twilled undressed cloth of cotton and wool. 2 *pl.* Clothes made of this fabric; trousers; overalls. [<F. *Gênes*, Genoa, Italy]

¹JEAN (jeen) [Scot.] Same as JOAN.

²JEAN (zhahN) [F.] Same as JOHN.

JEANNE (jeen; *F.* zhahn) Same as JOAN.

—**JEANNE D'ARC** Same as JOAN OF ARC.

JEAN·NETTE (juh·nĕt') Diminutive of JANE.

JEAN PAUL Pseudonym of J. P. F. Richter.

JEANS (jeenz), **SIR JAMES HOPWOOD**, born 1877, English astronomer and physicist.

JEBB, SIR RICHARD CLAVERHOUSE, 1841–1905, Scottish classical scholar.

JEB·EL *noun* A mountain: used in geographical names of North Africa and Arabia: also spelled [F.] *djebel*. [<Ar. *jabal*]

JED·BURGH A royal burgh; capital of Roxburgh County, Scotland; a border town.

JED·DA Same as JIDDA.

JED·DART *adj.* [Scot.] Of or pertaining to Jedburgh, Scotland. Also **JED WOOD.**

JEDDART JUSTICE [Scot.] Hanging a suspected criminal and holding the trial afterward. Also **JEDBURGH** or **JEDWOOD JUSTICE.**

JEDDART STAFF [Scot.] A kind of battle-ax. Also **JEDBURGH** or **JEDWOOD AX.**

JEE Same as AGEE.

JEEP *noun* 1 A military motor vehicle, weighing about one-fourth ton, with four-wheel drive, and used chiefly for reconnaissance; formerly, one of various similar vehicles weighing from one-fourth to one and one-half tons. 2 [Pop.] A recruit.
— *intr. verb* To travel by jeep. [Origin uncertain]

JEEP·A·BLE *adj.* Traversable by jeep.

JEER *verb* To scoff at; ridicule; mock. See synonyms under MOCK, SCOFF. — *noun* A derisive and flouting word or speech. See synonyms under SNEER. [Perhaps <OE. *ceir*, clamor] — **·ER** *noun* — **·ING·LY** *adv.*

JEER *noun* A tackle for raising or lowering a lower yard of a sailing ship. [Possibly <GALE + **-ER**]

JE FE (heh′·feh) *noun* [Sp.] Chief; leader; head; commander.

EF FERS, (JOHN) ROBINSON, born 1887, American poet.

— **FER SON, JOSEPH,** 1829–1905, American actor. — **THOMAS,** 1743–1826, American statesman: drafted Declaration of Independence; president of the United States, 1801–1809.

JEFFERSON, MOUNT 1 A peak in the Cascade Range, Oregon; 10,200 ft. 2 A peak in the White Mountains, New Hampshire, 5,725 ft.

JEFFERSON CITY The capital of Missouri; an industrial city on the Missouri River.

JEF FER.SO′·NI·AN *adj.* Of or relating to Thomas Jefferson or his political opinions; democratic. — **·ISM** *noun.*

JEF FREY, FRANCIS, LORD, 1773–1850, Scottish jurist and critic.

JEF·FREYS, GEORGE, 1st Baron, 1648–89, English judge.

JE HAD Same as JIHAD.

JEH LAM Same as JHELUM.

JE·HO·ASH Same as JOASH.

JE·HOL (juh·hōl′) 1 A province of NE. China, incorporated in Manchukuo in 1935; 37,293 square miles. 2 A city, capital of Jehol Province: also called *Cheng-teh*.

JE·HOSH′ A PHAT (–fāt) King of Judah about 873–848 B.C. *1 Kings* XXII, 41.

JE·HO·VAH Lord; specifically, the covenant God of the Hebrew people: sometimes *Jahve*, *Yahveh*. [<Heb. *Yhwh*, usually written *Yahōwāh*, with the vowel points of *Adōnāi*, Lord] — **JE·HO·VI·AN, JE HO·VIC** *adj.*

JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES A Christian sect, originally known as the International Bible Students' Association, strongly opposed to war and denying the authority of the government in matters of conscience.

JE·HO·VIST *noun* 1 In Biblical criticism, the writer supposed to have written those parts of the Pentateuch in which God is mentioned as Jehovah. Compare ELOHIST. 2 One who maintains that the vowel points of the word *Jehovah* as found in the Hebrew text of the Bible properly belong to it, and are not merely those of *Adonai*: opposed to *Adonist*. — **JE HO·VISM** *noun.*

JE·HO·VIS′·TIC *adj.* Pertaining to the Jehovist or his writings; characterized by the use of the name *Jehovah*.

JE HU *noun* [Pop.] 1 A fast or furious driver. 2 A coachman or driver. [<JEHU]

JE·HU (jee′·hyōō) The tenth king of Israel, reigned at beginning of the 9th century B.C. *2 Kings* ix, 20. [<Heb., Jah is he]

JEJUN·, JEJUNO· Combining forms denoting relation to the jejunum.

JE·JUNE (ji·jōōn′) *adj.* 1 Lifeless; dry; dull. 2 Wanting in substance; barren. See synonyms under MEAGER. [<L. *jejunus*, hungry] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

JE·JU·NUM (ji·jōō′–) *noun* [**·NA** *pl.*] The upper two-fifths of the portion of the small intestine that succeeds the duodenum. [<L. *jejunus*, hungry]

JE·KYLL (jee′·kl *or* jĕk′·l), **DOCTOR** One half of a dual personality in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Strange Case of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*: a kindly physician (Jekyll) and a criminal ruffian (Hyde).

JEL·GA·VA (yel′·gah·vah) Same as MITAU.

JEL·LI·COE, JOHN RUSHWORTH, EARL, 1859–1935, British admiral; commanded Grand Fleet, 1914–16; governor general of New Zealand, 1920–24.

JEL·LIED (–id) *adj.* Brought to a jelly; covered with jelly.

JEL·LIFFE (jĕl′·if), **SMITH ELY,** born 1866, American neurologist.

JEL′·LI·FY *verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To make or become gelatinous; assume the consistency of jelly. — **JEL·LI·FI·CA′·TION** *noun.*

JEL·LY *noun* [**JEL·LIES** *pl.*] 1 Any semi-solid gelatinous substance that will quiver when shaken, but will not flow, as fruit juice boiled down with sugar; also, any food preparation having the consistency of jelly. 2 A gelatin filter placed in front of electric lamps to change their color values.
— *verb* [**JEL·LIED, JEL·LY·ING**] To bring or turn to jelly. [<OF. *gelee* <*geler*, freeze]

JEL′·LY·FISH *noun* 1 Any of a number of simple, disklike marine coelenterates (classes *Hydrozoa* and *Scyphozoa*) of jellylike appearance and varying size, as the Portuguese man-of-war. 2 [Pop.] A person without energy, determination, or stamina.

JE·LU TONG (zhuh·lōō·tŏng′) *noun* The milky resinous exudate from a Malayan tree (*Dyera costulata*), resembling chicle and also used as a substitute for rubber; also, the tree itself, or its soft, corklike timber. [<Malay]

JEM, JEM MY Diminutives of JAMES.

JEM·A·DAR′ *noun* [Anglo-Indian] A native lieutenant in the army next in rank below a subahdar; also, a head servant or employee in a household or other establishment; sometimes, a police or customs officer of the military caste. Also **JEM I DAR′.**

JE·MAPPES (zhuh·mahp′) A town in south-central Belgium; French defeated Austrians, Nov. 6, 1792.

JE·MI MA A feminine personal name. Also **JE MI MAH.**

JEM MY *noun* 1 A short crowbar; a jimmy. 2 A baked sheep's head. 3 [Obs.] A type of riding boot. 4 [Prov. Eng.] A greatcoat. [<JIMMY]

JE NA (yay′·nuh) A university city in Thuringia, Germany; French defeated Prussians, 1806.

JE NE SAIS QUOI (zhuh nuh seh kwah) [F.] I know not what; an indefinable something.

JEN GHIZ KHAN Same as GENGHIS KHAN.

JEN NER, EDWARD, 1749–1823, English physician; introduced vaccination. — **SIR WILLIAM,** 1815–98, English physician and pathologist.

JEN NET *noun* A small Spanish horse, a cross of Arabian and native stock: also spelled *genet*. [<Sp. *ginete* <Ar. *Zenāta*, a Barbary tribe]

JEN NET·ING *noun* [Br.] A variety of early apple, ripening about St. John's Day (June 24). [<OF. *Jehennet*, diminutive of *Jean*]

JEN NINGS, HERBERT SPENCER, born 1868, American naturalist and geneticist.

JEN NY *noun* [**JEN NIES** *pl.*] 1 Short for SPINNING-JENNY. 2 A female; also used in combination or alone for a bird or female animal; as *jenny* wren, *jenny* ass. 3 A traveling crane. 4 A portable electric generator for use on a motion-picture set. 5 A man who interests himself or interferes in feminine matters, also called *betty*. Also spelled *jinny*. [<Janie, diminutive of JANE]

JEN·NY Diminutive of JANE. Also **JEN NIE.**

JEOF·AIL (jĕf′·āle) *noun* [Law] An oversight; a mistake; the acknowledgment of an error in pleading. Also **JEOF AILE.** [<OF. *je faille*, I fail, or *j'ai failli*, I have failed]

JEOP′ ARD·IZE (jĕp′·urd–) *tr. verb* [**IZED, IZ ING**] To expose to loss or injury; imperil. Also **JEOP·ARD.**

JEOP·ARD Y (jĕp′–) *noun* 1 Exposure to or danger of death, loss, or injury; danger; peril. 2 The peril in which a defendant is put when placed on trial for a crime. See synonyms under DANGER, HAZARD. [<OF. *jeu parti*, divided game, even chance]

JEPH THAH (jĕf′·thuh) A judge in Israel; sacrificed his daughter. *Judges* xi, 34–40.

JE·QUIR I TY (ji·kwir′–) *noun* A twining tropical shrub (*Abrus precatorius*), the Indian or wild licorice; also, one of the handsome poisonous seeds, **JEQUIRITY BEANS,** of this plant used in India as weights, ornaments, and in medicine, and often called *jumble-beads*. Also **JE·QUER I TY.** [<F.; of obscure origin]

JER·BA ME·EL One of the seven archangels of Hebrew and Christian legend.



JERBOA

JER·BO A *noun* An Old World nocturnal social rodent (family *Dipodidæ*) with the hind legs much elongated for jumping, especially *Jaculus jaculus* of N. Africa. [<Ar. *yarbu*, a leg muscle]

JER EED (jĕr–) *noun* A javelin of Mohammedan countries; also, a game in which it is used: also spelled *jerreed*, *jerrid*. Also **JER ID.** [<Ar. *jerid*, shaft]

JER·E MI′ AD (jĕr–) *noun* A lament; tale of woe; a denunciation of existing conditions. [<JEREMIAH]

JER E MI′ AH A masculine personal name. Also **JER E MY, JER E MA′·I,** [Dan., Dutch, G., Sw.] **JE·RE MI′·AS** (yā·rē·mee′·ahs), [F.] **JÉ·RÉ·MIE** (zhā·rā·mee′).

— **JEREMIAH** A Hebrew prophet who flourished about 628 B.C.; also, a book of the prophecies and lamentations of this prophet.

JE REZ (heh·rĕth′ *or* –rĕs′) A town in SW. Spain; a center for the manufacture of sherry, to which it gave the name: formerly called *Xeres*. Also **JE·REZ DE LA FRON TE RA** (deh lah frŏn·teh′·rah).

JER I CHO (jĕr′·ĭ·ko) A village in Jerusalem dist time, 7 miles north of the Dead Sea; site of the a of **JERICHO** (*Num.* XXII, 1).

JERICHO–ROSE Same as ROSE–OF–JERICHO.

JER IT ZA (yer′·ĭt·sah), **MARIA**, born 1887, Austrian soprano.

JERK (jûrk) *verb* 1 To give a sharp, sudden pull, twitch, or start to. 2 To throw by a sharp, and suddenly arrested motion of the hand or arm. 3 To utter abruptly or in a staccato manner, as to *jerk* out one's words. 4 To move or twitch convulsively and involuntarily under the influence of religious excitement.

—*noun* 1 A short, sharp pull, twitch, or fling. 2 An involuntary contraction of some muscle, due to the reflex action of nerves, specifically, an involuntary muscular spasm or twitching caused by religious excitement. 3 [Pop.] A railroad local branch line. 4 [Pop.] An unpopular person. [Variant of YERK] —**JERK Y** *adj.* [**JERK I ER, JERK I EST**] —**JERK I LY** *adv.* —**JERK I NESS** *noun.*

JERK *tr. verb* To cure (meat) by cutting into strips and drying. —*noun* Jerked meat, especially beef, also **JERKED BEEF, JERK Y.** [<Chilean *charqui*, dried meat]

JER KIN *noun* A waistcoat; short coat, jacket; doublet: often made of leather. —**BUFF JERKIN** A jerkin of buff leather or, later, of buff-colored cloth. [Etymology uncertain]

JERK′ WA TER *adj.* 1 Not on the main line; as, a *jerkwater* train or station. 2 Insignificant, small-town, as, a *jerkwater* college. —*noun* A train serving a branch line.

JERK Y *noun* 1 A springless wagon or carriage, also spelled *jerky*. 2 Jerked beef, also called *charqui*.

JER O BO′ AM *noun* [Pop., Br.] A drinking cup or bottle of great size named after Jeroboam

JER O BO′ AM (jĕr·) A Jewish leader who led the revolt of the ten tribes against Rehoboam and became first king of Israel, as distinguished from Judah; introduced idolatry. *1 Kings* XI, XII.

—**JEROBOAM** A king of Israel; son of Joash: reigned 790–749? B.C. *2 Kings* XIV.

JE ROME (jə rōm′ *or* jĕr′·əm) A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **JÉ RÔME** (zheh rōme′), [Dan.] **JE RO NY MUS** (yeh rō′ nĭ·mus), [Sp.] **JE RO NI MO** (heh rō′ nē·mo), [Pg. zheh rō′ nē·mo). [<L <Gr. holy name]

—**JEROME, SAINT**, 340?–420, one of the four great Latin fathers, prepared the Vulgate.

JE ROME, JEROME K(LAPKA), 1859–1927, English humorist.

JER REED, JER RID Same as JERID

JER RY (jĕr′·ĭ) *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 One who erects buildings or does work in an unsubstantial and mean manner: also **JER′ RY BUILD ER.** 2 Work that is inferior or fraudulent in material or construction. —*adj.* Cheaply and fraudulently constructed, flimsy. [<JEREMIAH]

JER RY *noun* [Pop.] A German, especially, a German soldier; also, German soldiers collectively.

JER RY Popular form of JEREMIAH JEREMY, GERALD, etc.

JER′ RY BUILD *tr. verb* [**JER′ RY BUILT, JER′ RY BUILD ING**] To build in an unsubstantial and mean manner. —**JER′·RY BUILD ING** *noun* —**JER′ RY BUILT** *adj.*

JER SEY *noun* 1 A plain knitted, elastic, ribbed fabric of wool, cotton, rayon, etc. 2 A close-fitting knit shirt as worn by athletes, hence, any close-fitting upper garment of knitted material. 3 Fine woolen yarn, or fine-combed wool, as spun in the island of Jersey.

JER SEY (jûr′–) *noun* One of a breed of cattle, usually fawn-colored, originating in the island of Jersey or the Channel Islands, noted for rich milk and large butter product. For illustration see under CATTLE. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the island of Jersey or to the State of New Jersey.

JERSEY One of the English Channel Islands; 45 square miles, capital, St. Helier.

JERSEY CITY An important port, commercial and industrial city on the Hudson River in New Jersey.

JE RU SA LEM (–roo′·suh·lum *or* –lem) The capital of the ancient Hebrew nation, and later of the kingdom of Judah and of modern Palestine: ancient name SALEM.

JERUSALEM–ARTICHOKE *noun* A tall sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*) of the composite family of NE. North America having an edible tuber: also written **JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.** [<Corruption of It. *girasole*, sunflower, + ARTICHOKE]

JERUSALEM–CHERRY *noun* A small evergreen shrub (*Solanum pseudocapsicum*) of the nightshade family, from Mauritius. It has white flowers succeeded by scarlet or yellow, cherrylike berries.

JERUSALEM CROSS See under CROSS.

JERUSALEM–OAK See under OAK.

JER·VINE (–vēen) *noun* A white, crystalline toxic alkaloid, $C_{29}H_{39}O_3N$, obtained from the rhizome of the white hellebore (*Veratrum album*). [<Sp. *jervina* <*yerba*, herb, + –INE]

JES PER SEN (yĕs′·pĕr·sun), **(JENS) OTTO (HARRY)**, 1860–1943, Danish philologist.

JESS *noun* 1 A short strap fastened to the leg of a hawk: used in falconry. 2 A ribbon hanging from a garland or crown. [<OF. *ges*] —**JESSED** *adj.*

JES SA·MINE (–min) *noun* The jasmine: a popular name.

JES·SANT *adj.* In heraldry, shooting forth as a plant; also, issuing, as an animal, from the middle of an ordinary. Compare ISSUANT. [<OF. *tessant* <*isser*, issue]

JES SE A masculine personal name. [<Heb., the Lord is] —**JESSE** The father of David; lived about 1000 B.C. *1 Sam.* XVI, 1.

JES SER AUNTE Same as JAZERANT. Also **JES SER AUNCE.**

JES SI CA A feminine personal name. [<Heb. *jem.*, the Lord's grace]

—**JESSICA** In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, the daughter of Shylock, who elopes with Lorenzo.

JES SIE A feminine personal name.

JEST *noun* 1 Something said or done in joke, pleasantry, or raillery; a joke. 2 The object of laughter, sport, or raillery; a laughingstock. 3 [Obs.] An exploit; tale of exploits, a masquerade, pageant. See synonyms under WIT. —*verb* To joke with or about; make jokes; banter; trifle. [<L. *gestus* <*gero*, perform]

JEST ER *noun* 1 One who jests, specifically, a medieval court fool. 2 [Obs.] In the Middle Ages, a professional teller of romances.

JEST·ING *noun* The action of one who jokes; fun; raillery. —*adj.* Of the nature of a jest; prone to humor; mirthful; jocose. —**·LY** *adv.*

JE SU (–zu *or* –soo) Jesus: used poetically, especially in the vocative. [<L., <Gr.]

JES′ U ATE (jĕz′ yu–) *noun* [**JES′ U ATES** or **JES U·A′ TI** *pl.*] One of the order or congregation of *Jesuati*, founded by St. John Colombini of Siena in the 14th century, and suppressed by Pope Clement IX in 1668. Their chief occupation was the care of the sick, especially the plague-stricken. Also **JES U ET.** [<It. *Gesuato* <*Gesù*, Jesus]

JES U IT (jez′·yu–) *noun* 1 A member of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola whose object was to support the faith in the struggle of the Reformation and to propagate it among the heathen: abbreviated, *S.J.* The term as first applied to a member of the Society of Jesus in reproach (from 1544 to 1652) was not used by its founder. 2 One given to casuistry: a derogatory use traced to practices indiscriminately attributed by controversialists to members of the Society of Jesus as a whole. 3 One opposed to a monarch's power in religious affairs. [<F. *Jésuite* <L. *Jesus*]

JES U IT ESS (jĕz′·yu–) *noun fem.* A nun belonging to an English order (1611–1631) founded by Mary Ward.

JES U IT′·IC (jĕz·yu–) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like the Jesuits, or their principles, methods, or practices. 2 Using crafty or insidious arts or methods, designing; crafty: a derogatory use. Also **JES U·IT′ I CAL.** —**JES U IT′·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

JES U IT ISM (jĕz′·yu–) *noun* 1 The doctrines, system, principles, and methods of the Jesuits. 2 Practices such as those attributed to the Jesuits. 3 Deceptive practices, subtle distinctions, or political duplicity: a derogatory use. —**JES′ U IT IZE** *verb.*

JES U I TRY (jez′·yu–) *noun* The methods or principles professed by or ascribed to the Jesuits.

JESUITS'–BARK *noun* 1 Peruvian bark, a species of cinchona, yielding quinine. 2 The marsh-elder.

JE SUS (–zus) A masculine personal name. [<Heb. *Yĕshū'a*, Jehovah is salvation]

—**JESUS** The source of Christianity; probably living from 6 B.C. to 29 or 30 A.D.; son of Mary; regarded in all Christian faiths as Christ, the Messiah. Hence, also **JESUS CHRIST.**

—**JESUS** The son of Sirach; lived about the 3rd or 4th century B.C., author of *Ecclesiasticus*.

JET *noun* 1 A rich black variety of lignite, used for ornaments. 2 The color of jet; a deep glossy black. 3 [Obs.] Black marble. —*adj.* Made of or having the appearance of jet. [<OF.] —**JET–BLACK** *adj. & noun.*

JET *noun* 1 That which spurts out from a narrow orifice, a gushing flow. 2 A spout or nozzle. 3 A projecting or overhanging course of bricks or the like; jut. —*verb* [**JET TED, JET TING**] 1 To emit in a jet; shoot out in a spurt. 2 To project; jut. 3 [Obs.] To carry oneself haughtily; strut; encroach. [<F.]

JET D'EAU (zheh do) [**JETS D'EAU** *pl.*] A jet of water; fountain. Also **JET TEAU, JETTE D'EAU, JET·TO.** [<F.]

JET PLANE An airplane operated by jet propulsion.

JET PROPULSION Propulsion by means of a jet of gas or other fluid; specifically, a method of operating airplanes without propellers, by the energy of powerful jets of heated fuel gases expelled from the engine under high pressure.

JET·SAM (jĕt′·sum) *noun* 1 Unbuoyed goods cast from a vessel in peril, and which sink: distinguished from *flotsam* and *lagan*. 2 Jettison. [<OF. *getaison* <L. *jactatio* <*jacio*, hurl]

JET TI SON *noun* 1 The throwing overboard of goods or cargo, especially from a ship in danger of foundering.

2 Jetsam. — *tr. verb* 1 To throw overboard, as goods or cargo. 2 Hence, to discard or abandon something that hampers. [See JETSAM]

JET·TON *noun* A counter or token of metal or some other substance: used in reckoning or card-playing. Also [Obs.] **JET·ON.**

DJET·TY *noun* [**JET·TIES** *pl.*] 1 A structure in a body of water serving to control or divert a current, protect a harbor or the like, or as a wharf or pier. 2 A part of a building projecting and overhanging. Also called [Obs.] *jutty.* [<OF. *jetre* <*jetter*, throw]

DJET·TY *adj.* Like or made of jet; black as jet. — **JET·TI·NESS** *noun.*

JEU (zhœ) *noun* [F.] [**JEUX** (zhœ) *pl.*] Play; pastime; game.

JEU DE MOTS (duh mo) [F.] Play on words; pun or quibble.

JEU D'ES·PRIT (dĕs·prēe') A play of fancy; witticism. [<F.]

JEUNE FILLE (zhœn fee) [F.] Young girl.

JEU·NESSE DO·RÉE (zhœ·nĕs' daw·reh') [F.] Gilded youth; rich young socialites.

JEV·ONS, WILLIAM STANLEY, 1835–82, English logician and economist.

JEW *verb* [Pop.] To get the better of in a bargain; practice sharp methods in trade, such as are vulgarly or prejudicially ascribed to Jews: an offensive usage.

JEW *noun* 1 A member of the Hebrew or Jewish people, belonging to the Mediterranean division of the Caucasian stock. 2 Any person professing the religion of Judah. 3 Originally, a member of the tribe of the Kingdom of Judah. 4 [Obs.] A money-lender. — **WANDERING JEW** The shoemaker Ahasuerus, fabled to be condemned to wander perpetually for driving Christ from his door; hence, a restless wanderer.

— *adj.* Jewish; relating to Jews. [<JUDAH]

JEW-BAITING *noun* The act of harassing, harrying, or otherwise persecuting the Jews — **JEW-BAITER** *noun.*

JEW EL *noun* 1 A precious stone; gem, especially one set in precious metal. 2 Anything of rare excellence or special value. 3 A bit of precious stone, crystal, or glass used to form a durable bearing, as for a watch pivot. 4 One dearly beloved.

— *tr. verb* [**JEW·ELED** or **JEW·ELLED, JEW·EL·ING** or **JEW·EL·LING**] To adorn with jewels; set jewels in. [<OF. *jouel* <*joie*, joy]

JEW EL·ER *noun* A dealer in or maker of jewelry. Also **JEW EL·LER.**

JEW EL RY *noun* 1 Jewels collectively. 2 The art of mounting precious stones; trade of a jeweler. Also [Br.] **JEW EL·LER·Y.**

JEW'·EL·WEED *noun* Either of two plants of the genus *Impatiens*, the touch-me-nots (*I. biflora* or *I. aurea*).

JEW ESS *noun* A female Jew.

JEW ETT, FRANK BALDWIN, born 1879, American electrical engineer. — **SARAH ORNE,** 1849–1909, American novelist.

JEW·FISH *noun* 1 One of various large groupers of American waters, especially *Stereolepis gigas* of the California coast; also, the giant grouper (*Promicrops guttatus*) of the Florida coast. 2 The tarpon.

JEW·ISH *adj.* Belonging to, like, or characteristic of the Jews, their customs, religion, etc.; Hebrew.

JEWISH AUTONOMOUS REGION OF THE FAR EAST Same as BIRO-BIDJAN.

JEWISH CALENDAR The Hebrew calendar. See under CALENDAR.

JEWISH HOLIDAYS See HANUKKAH, PESACH, ROSH HASHANA, SUKKOTH, and YOM KIPPUR for the principal holidays of Judaism.

JEW RY *noun* 1 The country of the Jews; Judea; also, the Jewish people. 2 A ward of a city set apart for or inhabited by Jews; ghetto. Also [Obs.] **JEW·ER·IE.**

JEW'S-HARP *noun* 1 A small, musical instrument with a lyre-shaped metal frame and a bent metallic tongue. 2 On a ship, the shackle that connects the chain cable with the anchor ring.

JEW'S-PITCH or **JEWS'-PITCH** *noun* Bitumen.

JEW'S-THORN *noun* Christ's-thorn.

JE·ZAIL (-zīle') *noun* [Afghan] A long and heavy Afghan musket.

JE ZA·JAS (yă·zah'·yahs) [Dutch] Same as ISAIAH.

JEZ·E·BEL The wife of Ahab, notorious for her evil life (*I Kings* xvi, 31); hence, a bold, vicious, or cruel woman.

JEZ·RE·EL (-rī·ĕl), **PLAIN OF** Same as ESDRAELON.

JHE·LUM (jay'·lum) A river in Punjab and Kashmir, northern India; 450 miles to Chenab River: ancient name, *Hydaspes;* also spelled *Jehlam.*

DJIB *noun* 1 A triangular sail, set on a stay and extending from the foretopmast head to the jib boom or the bowsprit. 2 The swinging boom of a crane or derrick. — **FLYING JIB** A jib set out beyond the standing jib, on an extended boom, called the **FLYING-JIB BOOM.** — **THE CUT OF ONE'S JIB** One's appearance. — **TO UP JIB** To be off.

— *verb* [**JIBBED, JIB·BING**] To move or swing around: said of a sail or boom. Also **JIBB.** [Perhaps akin to GIBBET]

DJIB *intr. verb* [**JIBBED, JIB·BING**] To move restively sidewise or backward, as a horse. — *noun* A horse that jibs: also **JIB·BER.** [Variant of DJIBE]

JIB BA *noun* [Ar.] A shirt, especially a patched shirt adopted as a uniform by followers of the Mahdi. Compare JUBBA. Also **JIB·BAH, JIB·BEH.**

JIB BOOM A spar forming a continuation of the bowsprit.

JIB CRANE A crane having a swinging boom.

DJIBE *verb* [**JIBED, JIB ING**] 1 To swing or shift from one side of a vessel to the other, as a fore-and-aft sail. 2 To tack; shift. 3 [Pop.] To agree. Also spelled *gibe, gybe.* [<D. *gijben*]

DJIBE Same as GIBE (sneer).

JI·BU·TI (jee·bōō'·tee) See DJIBOUTI.

JID·DA The seaport for Mecca, Saudi Arabia, on the Red Sea: also spelled *Jedda.*

JIF·FY *noun* [Pop.] [**JIF·FIES** *pl.*] An instant; moment. Also **JIFF.**

JIG *noun* 1 A light, gay dance to a rapid tune, or the music for it. 2 A practical joke. 3 A tool or fixture used to guide cutting tools. 4 A fishhook having a loaded shank. 5 A wire sieve or system of sieves used in separating ore by vibration. — **THE JIG IS UP** [Pop.] All is over and done. — *verb* [**JIGGED, JIG·GING**] 1 To sing, dance, or play in **JIG TIME** (⅝ or 12/8 time). 2 To hop or jump about. 3 To jerk up and down, as to separate (ore) by jolting; also, to drill (a well) with a jolting mechanism. 4 To form or fit with the aid of jigs. 5 To fish with a jig. 6 To operate by means of a jig. [<OF. *gigue*, kind of dance; compare ME. *gig*, whirling object, top]

DJIG·GER *noun* 1 One who or that which jigs. 2 One of various jolting mechanisms; as, an apparatus for separating ores by jolting in sieves in water. 3 A potters' wheel. 4 A small spanker sail set on a short mast in the stern of a canoe; also, a small smacklike boat carrying such a sail. 5 Same as JIGGERMAST. 6 A short, lofting, iron-headed golf club used for approaching. 7 A support for a billiard cue when about to strike a ball in an awkward position; a bridge. 8 A small glass or cup for measuring liquor, holding about one ounce, also, the amount of liquor so measured. 9 [Pop.] Any small indefinite device.

2JIG GER *noun* 1 A chigger or chigoe: also **JIGGER FLEA.** 2 Some other insect of similar habits to the chigoe, as a harvest tick.

JIG'·GER·MAST *noun* The aftermast in a yawl or a four-masted vessel.

JIG·GET *intr. verb* 1 To jig. 2 [Pop.] To be pert.

JIG GLE *verb* [**·GLED** (ld), **·GLING**] 1 To shake slightly, joggle. 2 To move unsteadily up and down or backward and forward; rock; jerk. — *noun* An up-and-down unsteady movement.

JIG·SAW *noun* A fine narrow saw set vertically in a frame, so as to be moved rapidly up and down.

JIGSAW PUZZLE A puzzle, the object of which is to reassemble into the original pattern a mounted picture which has been cut by a jigsaw into numerous irregular pieces.

JI·HAD (ji·hahd') *noun* A religious war of Mohammedans against the enemies of their faith; hence, any war for a faith: also spelled *jehad.* [<Ar. *jihād*]

JI·HUN (jee'·hōōn) Former name of OXUS RIVER.

DJILL *noun* A gill (liquid measure).

2JILL *noun* 1 A young woman; sweetheart. 2 A female ferret. 3 A cup. [<Jille, feminine name, <L. *Juliana*]

JIL·LET *noun* [Scot.] A spoitive or wanton girl or woman; a flirt or jilt.

JILL-FLIRT *noun* A wanton or depraved woman; gill-flirt.

JILT *verb* To discard, as a lover; be deceitful in love — *noun* One who capriciously discards a lover. [<Scot. *jillet*, foolish girl] — **·ER** *noun.*

JIM, JIM MY Diminutive of JAMES.

JIM-CROW *adj.* [Pop.] Set aside for the use of Negroes; as, *jim-crow* schools, cars, etc. — *noun* The practice of segregation of Negroes.

JIM CROW 1 An old Negro song and dance, having a character named Jim Crow. 2 [Pop.] Hence, a Negro: an offensive usage.

JIM-JAMS *noun* Delirium tremens; also, extreme nervousness.

JIM·MY *noun* [**JIM·MIES** *pl.*] A burglars' crowbar: sometimes made in sections. — *tr. verb* [**·MIED, ·MY·ING**] To break or pry open with a jimmy. [<Jimmy, diminutive of James]

JIMP [Scot.] *adj.* 1 Natty. 2 Scanty; scarce. Also **JIMP Y.** — *adv.* 1 Neatly. 2 Barely; scarcely. Also **JIMP LY, JIMP Y.**

JIM'·SON·WEED *noun* 1 A tall, coarse, evil-smelling, very poisonous annual weed of the nightshade family (*Datura stramonium*): it yields several important alkaloids, as atropine and scopolamine. 2 Apple-of-Peru. Also **JIMP·SON, JIMPSON-WEED, JIM·SON.** [Corruption of Jamestown-weed, first observed in Jamestown, Va.]

JIN·A See JAINISM.

JIN·GAL (jing'·gawl) *noun* A heavy musket or wallpiece mounted on a swivel rest, formerly used in China and Burma: often spelled *gingal, gingall.* Also **JIN·GALL.** [<Hind. *jangāl*, large musket]

JING·KO Same as GINKGO.

JIN·GLE (jing'·gl) *verb* [**·GLED** (gld), **·GLING**] 1 To make a slight, tinkling, ringing sound. 2 To affect the ear by

rimes and a tripping, light rhythm. —*noun* 1 A tinkling or clinking sound; also, that which produces it. 2 Any pleasing succession of rhythmical sounds in a verse; also, such a verse. 3 [Australian & Irish] A one-horse carriage or car. [Variant of JANGLE] —JIN GLY *adj.*

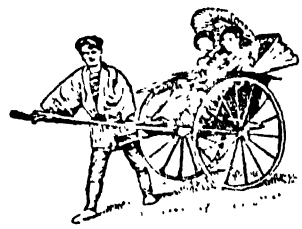
JIN·GLET (jing'·glĕt) *noun* 1 A small free metallic ball used as the clapper of a globular sleigh bell. 2 Any small jingling appendage.

JIN GO (jing'·go) *noun* One of a party in Great Britain in favor of spirited and demonstrative foreign policy, hence, one in any country favoring such a policy. —BY JINGO A meaningless oath or ejaculation. —*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Jingoes. —JIN GO·ISH *adj.* —JIN·GO ISM *noun* —JIN·GO·IST *noun* —JIN GO IS'·TIC *adj.*

JINK *verb* [Scot.] 1 To impose upon; cheat, disappoint. 2 To dodge; elude. —*noun* 1 *pl.* Frolics; pranks, as, high *jinks.* 2 [Scot.] A dodging turn; dodge. [Compare OE. *cincung*, boisterous laughter] —JINK ER *noun.*

JIN NI (-nee') *noun* [JINN *pl.*] In Mohammedan mythology, an order of beings able to assume animal or human form, and often at the call and service of men through some magical controlling object: the plural form is often erroneously used as a singular; sometimes spelled *djinni, genie.* Also JIN NEE. [<Ar. *jinni*]

JIN NY *noun* [·NIES *pl.*] 1 An incline in a mine, upon which loaded cars descend by gravity: also JINNY ROAD. 2 The traveler on the arm of a crane. 3 Same as JENNY.



JINRIKSHA

JIN NY Same as JENNY.

JIN RIK SHA (-shuh *or* -shaw) *noun* A small two-wheeled carriage drawn by one or two men. Also JIN RICK SHA, JIN RIK·I SHA. [<Jap.]

JIN SEN Same as CHI MULPO.

JINX *noun* A person or thing supposed to bring bad luck, a hoodoo. —*tr. verb* To bring bad luck upon. [<Earlier form *jynx* <Gr. *iynx*, wryneck]

JI PI JA PA (hee'·pee·hah'·pah) *noun* A shrubby, stemless, palmlike plant (*Carludovica palmata*) native in South America, the fan-shaped leaves provide the fiber of which Panama hats are made. [Jipijapa, town in Ecuador]

JIRK Y Same as JERKY (wagon).

JIT NEY (-ni) *noun* [Pop.] 1 A small coin, a nickel. 2 A motor vehicle that carries passengers for a small fare. [Etymology obscure]

JIT TER *intr. verb* To talk or act nervously. [Variant of CHITTER]

JIT' TER BUG *noun* A person impelled by a certain kind of swing music to wildly accelerated antics in dancing

JIT TERS *noun pl.* [Pop.] Intense nervousness or a spell of nerves —JIT TER Y *adj.*

JI U-JIT SU, JI U JUT SU (jee'·dō-) Same as JUDO.

JIVE *noun* The cant or jargon of swing music, also, swing music. —*intr. verb* [JIVED, JIV·ING] To play or dance to swing music. [Origin obscure]

JO *noun* [Scot.] A sweetheart of either sex; love. Also JOE. [Variant of JOY]

JO AB (-ab) A masculine personal name. [<Heb., Jehovah is father]

—JOAB David's nephew, and a mighty captain in that king's army. 2 *Sam.* xviii. 2.

JO' A CHIM (jō'·uh·kim; *Dutch* yō'·ah·kim; *F.* zhō·ah·kaN'; *G.* yō'·ah·Keem) A masculine personal name. Also [It.] JOA CHI NO or JOA CHI MO (jah·kee'·nō *or* mō), [Sp.] JOA QUIN or JOA QUIM (hwah·keen' *or* -keem'), [G.] JO CHIM (yō'·Keem). [<Heb., the Lord will judge]

JO' A CHIM (yō'·uh kim), JOSEPH, 1831–1907, Hungarian violinist.

JOAD *noun* A migratory worker. [<Joad, a family in Steinbeck's *Grapes of Wrath*]

JOAN (jone) A feminine personal name. Also JO AN NA, JO A NET' TA. [<Heb., the Lord's grace]

—JOAN OF ARC, 1412–31, the "Maid of Orléans"; a French heroine and martyr who compelled the English to raise the siege of Orléans; captured; burned as a sorceress and heretic, beatified in 1909; canonized, 1920. She was the daughter of Jacques d'Arc, a laborer whose family was ennobled under the name DeLys. Also [F.] *Jeanne d'Arc, la Pucelle.*

—JOAN, POPE See POPE JOAN.

JO·AN NES Same as JOHANNES.

JO·AN NES (-an'·eez) [L.] Same as JOHN.

JO·AO (zho·owN') [Pg.] Same as JOHN.

JO AO PES SO A (zhōō·owN' peh·sō' uh) Same as PARAHIBA.

JO ASH Name of two Jewish kings: Joash, king of Judah, 837–797 B.C., and Joash, king of Israel, 800–785 B.C. Also called *Jehoash.*

JOB (jŏb) *noun* 1 A piece of work done, or to be done, as a whole. 2 Any scheme for making money unfairly, especially at public expense. 3 [Pop.] An event, circumstance, or chance. 4 [Pop.] An engagement to work; employment. See synonyms under BUSINESS, TASK.

—*verb* [JOBBED, JOB BING] 1 To buy in bulk and resell in lots. 2 To do, or cause to be done, by the job; sublet. 3 To hire, or hire out, by the job. 4 To work for one's own advantage under pretense of working for others, and especially for the public.

—*adj.* That may be bought, sold, or used by the job; as, a *job* lot. Also [Obs.] JOBB. [Etymology unknown]

2JOB (job) *verb* [JOBBED, JOB BING] 1 To stab with a sharp instrument. 2 To strike a blow; jab at something. —*noun* The act of thrusting, poking, or stabbing suddenly; a jab. [<ME. *jobben*]

JOB (jōbe; *F.* zhōbe; *Sw.* yobe) A masculine personal name. Also [L.] JO BUS.

—JOB The chief personage of the book of Job: often referred to as the type of patience (*Job* i, 1); also a book of the Old Testament by an unknown author, of which the chief characters are Job, his wife, and his three friends—Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar.

JOB BER *noun* 1 One who buys goods in bulk from the manufacturer or importer and sells to the retailer. 2 [Br.] A middleman, as among stockbrokers. 3 An intriguer, as in politics. 4 One who works by the job, or on small jobs.

JOB BERY *noun* [JOB BER IES *pl.*] The act or practice of jobbing; in a bad sense, low intriguing, especially for political ends.

JOB LOT A collection of miscellaneous goods sold as a lot.

JOB-PRINTER *noun* One who does miscellaneous printing. —JOB-PRINTING *noun.*

JOB'S COMFORTER 1 One who, like the friends of the prophet, Job, professes to console or comfort, but deliberately goads instead. 2 [Pop.] A bore.

JOB'S-TEARS (jobz'–teerz) *noun* A hardy annual tropical grass (*Coix lacryma-jobi*); also the white pearly seeds of this plant sometimes used as beads.

JO CAS TA In Greek mythology, the wife of Laius, and mother of Œdipus. See ŒDIPUS

JOCK *noun* [Scot.] 1 A nickname for the personal name JOHN. 2 A soldier or sailor.

JOCK EY *noun* 1 One employed to ride horses, especially at races. 2 One who takes undue advantage in trade. 3 A horse-dealer. 4 [Obs.] A strolling minstrel; also, a lad; boy. —*verb* [JOCK EYED, JOCK EY·ING] 1 To play the jockey with; be tricky. 2 In racing, to take unfair advantage of. 3 To maneuver for position. Also JOCK Y. [Pet form of Jock, Jack] —JOCK EY ING *noun* —JOCK EY·ISM *noun.*

JOCKEY WALL Wild wall

JOCK O *noun* The chimpanzee; often used as a name for any ape; also called *jacko.*

JOCK STRAP *noun* An elastic support worn by male athletes.

JOCK' TE LEG *noun* [Scot.] A jackknife. Also JOC' TE LEG.

JO COSE *adj.* Of the nature of a joke; jocular. [<L. *jocosus* <*jocus*, joke] —LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

Synonyms: droll, facetious, funny, humorous, jocular, merry, sportive, waggish. See HUMOROUS, MERRY, VIVACIOUS. *Antonyms:* care-worn, cheerless, doleful, dreary, dull, grave, lugubrious, melancholy, miserable, mournful, rueful, sad, serious, solemn, sorrowful, woful.

JO COS I TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] Jocularity; jocoseness; a joke; mirthfulness

JOC U LAR *adj.* 1 Being in a joking mood; making jokes. 2 Having the nature of a joke, comic; funny. Also JOC'·U LA·TO RY. See synonyms under HUMOROUS, JOCOSE. —JOC U·LAR' I TY *noun* —JOC U LAR LY *adv.*

JOC UND *adj.* Having a blithe or gay disposition or appearance, jovial, sportive. [<L. *jocundus*] —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun*

JO CUN DI TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] The state or quality of being jocund, sportiveness; mirth; a sportive action.

JODH PUR (jōd' pōor) 1 The largest native state of Rajputana Agency in west-central India; 35,089 square miles; also called *Marwar.* 2 A city in central Rajputana Agency, India.

JODH PURS (jŏd'·purz) *noun pl.* A pair of wide riding breeches close-fitting from knee to ankle. Also JODHPUR BREECHES. [<Jodhpur, city in India]

1JOE *noun* A double johannes: formerly used in America. Also JO.

2JOE *noun* [Scot.] A sweetheart; jo.

JOE Diminutive of JOSEPH.

JOE BOAT A john boat

JO EL A masculine personal name.

—JOEL A prophet, son of Pethuel; *Joel* i, 1; also, the Old Testament book by this prophet. [<Heb., Jehovah is God]

JOE-PYE-WEED *noun* Either of two tall American herbs, *Eupatorium purpureum* or *E. maculatum*, with whorled leaves and pale-purple flowers.

JO EY (jō'·i) *noun* [Australian] The young of an animal, especially a young kangaroo. [<Australian *joé*]

JOFFRE (zhôfr), JOSEPH JACQUES CÉSAIRE, 1852–1931, French marshal in World War I.

JOG *verb* [JOGGED, JOG GING] 1 To push or shake slightly, as with a touch of the elbow or hand; nudge. 2 Hence,

figuratively, to excite gently; set going, as by a push; stimulate; as, to *jog* the memory. 3 To move by jogs or with a slow trotting motion.

·*noun* 1 A slight push, as with the elbow; any slight incentive. 2 A slow, jolting motion. 3 Any angle or break in a line or surface. 4 A narrow flat used with other scenery to form a corner or projection in the stage set. [Perhaps variant of SHOG] —**JOG GER** *noun*.

·**G GLED** (-ld), **JOG·GLING**] 1 To shake . 2 To fit together, as pieces of masonry, with joggles or keys. See synonyms under SHAKE. —*noun* 1 An irregular shake; jog; jolt. 2 A joint by means of which a piece, as of stone, is fitted to another. 3 A dowel. 4 A shoulder to receive the thrust of a brace or strut. [< JOG]

JOGGLE POST 1 A post having shoulders to receive the feet of struts; king post. A post built of timbers joggled together.

JOG JA KAR'·TA (jŏg yah·kar'·tah) A native state in southern Java, Netherlands East Indies; 1,223 square miles; also, its capital: also called *Djokjakarta, Jokjakarta*.

JOG TROT 1 A slow easy trot, as of a horse. 2 A slow humdrum habit of living or doing the daily tasks.

JO HANN (yō'·hahn) [Dutch, G., Sw.] Same as JOHN. Also **JO HAN NES** (*G.* yo·hahn'·ĕs, *L.* jo an'·eez).

JO HAN NA (jo·hăn'·uh; *G., Sw.* yō·hahn'·uh) A feminine personal name; same as JOAN. Also [Dan.] **JO HAN NE** (yō·hahn'·uh).

JO HAN NES (-hán' eez) *noun* A former gold coin of Portugal once used in America. Also *joannes*. [< Joannes V of Portugal]

JO HANN'·NES BURG A commercial city, southern Transvaal, Union of South Africa

JO HANN·SEN (yō hahn'·sen), **WILHELM LUDWIG**, 1857–1927, Danish botanist and geneticist

JO HANS SON GAGE (yo hahn'·sun) One of a series of metallurgically perfect flat steel blocks with parallel surfaces used in precision measurements. [<C. E. Johansson, Swedish engineer]

JOHN 1 A masculine personal name: often used, especially in phrases or compounds, to denote a man or boy in general or as a national type. 2 Appellation of twenty-one popes. 3 Name of many European monarchs. [< Heb. *Yohānān*, Jehovah hath been gracious]

—**JOHN** One of the twelve apostles, son of Zebedee and brother of James, also, the Gospel according to this apostle, or one of the three Epistles written by him: also **JOHN THE EVANGELIST, SAINT JOHN THE DIVINE.**

—**JOHN**, Son of Zacharias, the forerunner of Jesus; beheaded by Herod Antipas. also **JOHN THE BAPTIST.**

—**JOHN**, 1166–1216, king of England, 1199–1216; signed Magna Carta, 1215: called **JOHN LACKLAND.**

—**JOHN I, THE GREAT**, 1357–1433, king of Portugal, 1385–1433; made treaty of alliance with England, 1386

—**JOHN II, THE GOOD**, 1319–64, king of France, 1350–64; defeated at Poitiers, imprisoned in England

—**JOHN III, SOBIESKI**, 1624–96, king of Poland, 1674–96; fought against the Turks

—**JOHN IV, THE FORTUNATE**, 1605–56, king of Portugal, 1640–56; founder of the Braganza dynasty.

—**JOHN CHRYSOSTOM, SAINT**, 347?–407, one of the four Greek Christian fathers; patriarch of Constantinople.

—**JOHN OF AUSTRIA, DON**, 1547–78, natural son of Emperor Charles V, defeated Turks at Lepanto, 1571.

—**JOHN OF DAMASCUS, SAINT**, 700?–754, Greek theologian: also called *Johannes Damascenus*

—**JOHN OF GAUNT**, 1340–99, duke of Lancaster, son of Edward III of England; patron of Chaucer and Wyclif.

—**JOHN OF LEIDEN**, 1500–36, Dutch Anabaptist leader.

—**JOHN OF SALISBURY**, died 1180, English churchman.

—**JOHN OF THE CROSS, SAINT**, 1542–91, Spanish mystic: also [Sp.] *San Juan de la Cruz*.

JOHN, AUGUSTUS EDWIN, born 1878, English painter.

JOHN-APPLE [Obs.] Same as APPLE JOHN.

JOHN BOAT A small rowboat used on rivers: also called *joe boat*.

JOHN BULL The Englishman personified· a nickname; hence, the English people. Also **JOHNNY BULL.** —**JOHN-BULLISM** *noun*.

JOHN CHINAMAN [Pop.] The Chinaman personified, or the Chinese in general

JOHN DOE A name to designate a fictitious or real personage· from the fictitious plaintiff in the action at common law for ejectment, the fictitious defendant being *Richard Roe*.

JOHN-DORY *noun* A small food fish (family *Zeidæ*) of the Atlantic Coast of Europe, the Mediterranean and Australian seas: of compressed form and a prevailing golden-yellow Also **JOHN DORY, JOHN DOREE.**

JOHN GIL PIN In Cowper's ballad of that name, the equestrian hero who meets with amusing adventures.

JOHN HANCOCK [Pop.] A person's autograph [< John Hancock, signer of the Declaration of Independence]

JOHN NY *noun* [·**NIES** *pl.*] A Confederate soldier. Also **JOHNNY REB.**

JOHN'·NY·CAKE *noun* A flat cake of Indian meal, baked on a griddle; also, cornbread: often spelled *jonnycake*.

JOHNNY GRINDLE The bowfin of the Mississippi Valley.

JOHNNY-JUMP-UP *noun* 1 A naturalized variety of the pansy (*Viola palmata*). 2 The bird's-foot violet. 3 The wild pansy. Also **JOHNNY-JUMPER.**

JOHNNY ON THE SPOT One who is always on hand and ready for anything. —**JOHNNY-ON-THE-SPOT** *adj*.

JOHN SON, ANDREW, 1808–75, president of the United States, 1865–69. —**JAMES WELDON**, 1871–1938, American Negro author and leader. —**DR. SAMUEL**, 1709–84, English author and lexicographer. —**SIR WILLIAM**, 1715–74, English official in American colonies.

JOHN SON·ESE' (-eez' *or* -eez') *noun* The peculiar literary style of Dr. Samuel Johnson; hence, an inflated, stilted style or expression.

JOHNSON GRASS A perennial pasture grass (*Sorghum halepense*) also valued for hay, but considered a weed in cultivated land. also called *Arabian millet*. [<Wm. Johnson, Alabama planter]

JOHN SO NI AN *adj*. Having the characteristics of the style of Dr. Samuel Johnson; pompous, ponderous. See JOHNSONESE. —*noun* One who follows or copies the style of Dr. Johnson. —**JOHN SO NI AN·ISM, JOHN SON·ISM** *noun*.

JOHN STON, ALBERT SIDNEY, 1803–62, American Confederate general; killed at Shiloh —**JOSEPH EGGLESTON**, 1807–91, American Confederate general

JO HORE One of the Unfederated Malay States in southern British Malaya; 7,330 square miles, capital, Johore Bahru.

JOHORE BAH RU A city of southern British Malaya; capital of Johore.

JOIN *verb* 1 To set or bring together; connect; combine; be adjacent; be in contact. 2 To associate with or become associated, effect a junction with 3 To engage in (battle, etc.) together. 4 To unite in matrimony. 5 To be next to adjoin. 6 To become a member of, as, to *join* a club, church, etc. See synonyms under MIX, UNITE. Compare ADD. —**TO JOIN UP** To enlist in one of the services, as the army or navy also **TO JOIN THE COLORS.**

—*noun* A place of junction or contact; joint. [< F. *joindre* < L. *jungo*]

JOIN DER *noun* 1 The act of joining. 2 [Law] A joining of causes of action or defense, a joining of parties in an action; also, the acceptance of an issue tendered [< F. *joindre*, see JOIN]

JOIN ER *noun* 1 One who or that which joins. 2 An artisan who finishes woodwork in houses, also, loosely, any mechanic who puts together pieces of wood.

JOIN ER Y *noun* The art or work of a joiner; also, the articles constructed by a joiner.

JOINT *noun* 1 The place, point, line, or surface where two or more things are joined together, a junction or mode of junction; hinge. 2 An articulation or place of natural or easy separation between two parts, as of a machine, animal, or plant, a node; also, an internode or portion between two nodes or joints ·3 A place of union of two bones or separate parts of the skeleton; an articulation 4 One of a series of approximately parallel divisional planes occurring in many rocks 5 One of the pieces into which a carcass is divided by the butcher. 6 [Pop.] A place of low resort, as for gambling, also, any place of dwelling or gathering; any establishment.

—*adj*. 1 Produced by combined action. 2 Sharing together. 3 Participated in or used by two or more; held or shared in common 4 [Law] Joined together in unity of interest or of liability: opposed to *several*. 5 Of or relating to both branches of a legislature; as, a *joint* session. See synonyms under MUTUAL.

—*verb* 1 To form with, unite, or divide into joints; disjoint. 2 To make for joining. 3 To join. [<OF. <L. *junctus* <*jungo*, join]

JOINT ACCOUNT An account in the name of two or more persons.

JOINT COMMITTEE A committee composed of representatives from both houses of a legislative body.

JOINT CONVENTION 1 A session of both houses of a legislature. 2 An assembly of delegates representing two or more political parties. Also **JOINT SESSION.**

JOINT ED *adj*. Having joints, knots, or nodes; articulated.

JOINT ER *noun* 1 One who or that which joints, especially, one of several instruments for constructing joints 2 An edged part, triangular in shape, attached to the beam of a plow. 3 A trying plane.

JOINT EVIL Anesthetic leprosy, especially as known in the West Indies.

JOINT-FIR *noun* Any of a genus of shrubs (*Ephedra*) growing in dry or desert regions, with jointed green branches and red berries; especially, ma huang (*E. sinica*), principal source of the drug ephedrine.

JOINT GRASS *noun* A creeping grass (*Paspalum distichum*) of the southern United States, which roots at the joints. used as fodder

JOINT LY *adv*. In a joint manner; unitedly.

JOINT MOUSE *noun* A movable cartilage, calculus, or other foreign body in a joint.

JOINT RESS *noun* **1** A woman who has a jointure: also **JOIN TUR ESS.** **2** A woman who is a joint ruler or owner.
JOINT-SNAKE *noun* The glass-snake or legless lizard of the southern United States, having a brittle tail.
JOINT STOCK Capital or stock that is held jointly.
JOINT-STOCK COMPANY A company or partnership whose capital is divided into shares (usually transferable), some of which are held by each of the members. Also **JOINT-STOCK ASSOCIATION.**
JOIN TURE (-chur) *noun* **1** [Law] A settlement, as of land, made to a woman in place of dower. **2** [Obs.] A joining together. —*tr. verb* [**JOIN TURED, JOIN TUR ING**] To settle a jointure on. [<F. <L. *junctura* <*jungo*, join]
JOIN TURE LESS *adj.* Having no jointure.
JOINT WEED *noun* A slender erect American annual herb (*Polygonella articulata*) with small white flowers on jointed stems.
JOINT WORM (-wûrm) *noun* The larva of a plant-feeding chalcidid hymenopterous fly (genus *Harmolita*), especially *H. tritici*, that attacks the stalks of wheat, barley, etc., causing a gall-like excrescence, and doing great damage.
JOIN VILLE (zhwaN veel'), **JEAN OF JEHAN, SIRE DE,** 1224-1317, French crusader and chronicler.
JOIST *noun* A horizontal timber in a floor or ceiling. See synonym under STICK. —*tr. verb* To furnish or supply with joists. [<OF. *giste*]
JÓ KAI (yō'-ki), **MAURUS OR MÓR,** 1825-1904, Hungarian novelist.
JOKE *noun* **1** Something said or done for the purpose of creating amusement; a jest. **2** A subject of merriment. **3** Something not said or done in earnest; sport. See synonyms under WIT. —*verb* [**JOKED, JOK ING**] **1** To make merry with. **2** To make jokes, jest. [<L. *jocus*] —**JOK ING LY** *adv.*
JOK ER (joke'-) *noun* **1** One who jokes. **2** In certain card games, as euchre, an extra card that counts as the highest trump, or, as any card the holder names, as in poker. **3** An ambiguous or inconspicuous clause, inserted in a legislative bill at the time of discussion or passage, to render it ineffectual or cause it to reverse the original intention of the bill.
JOK JA KAR' TA Same as JOGJAKARTA.
JOLE Same as JOWL.
JO LIET (zho lyō'), **LOUIS,** 1645-1700, French-Canadian explorer. Also **JOL LIET.**
JOL LI FI CA' TION *noun* [Pop.] An act or occasion of festivity, a merrymaking.
JOL' LI FY *verb* [**JOL' LI FIED, JOL' LI FY ING**] To cause to be merry, participate in a jollification
JOL LI NESS *noun* The state or quality of being jolly; gaiety. Also **JOL LI TY.**
JOL LY *adj.* [**JOL LI ER, JOL·LI EST**] **1** Full of life and mirth; jovial. **2** Expressing, inspiring, or characterized by mirth; exciting gaiety. **3** [Obs.] Exhilarated. See synonyms under HAPPY, MERRY.
—*adv.* [Pop., Br.] Extremely, very: as, a *jolly* good time. —*noun* [**JOL LIES** *pl.*] **1** Fun; banter; flattery. **2** A British marine. **3** [Pop., Br.] A merry or festive gathering.
—*verb* [**JOL LIED, JOL LY ING**] **1** [Pop.] To treat in a pleasant, agreeable manner for the purpose of obtaining some special favor or of keeping in good humor, generally with *along*; to deceive (a person or persons), as by insincere or bantering speech. **2** [Pop., Br.] To make good-humored fun of; joke; rally. [<OF. *joli*] —**JOL LI·ER** *noun* —**JOL LI LY** *adv.*
JOLLY BALANCE A spring balance used in the determination of specific gravities. [<Philip von Jolly, 1809-84, German physicist]
JOL' LY BOAT *noun* A small boat belonging to a ship. [<Dan. *jolle*, yawl, + BOAT]
JOLLY ROGER A flag formerly used by pirates: a white skull and cross-bones on a black field.
JO LO (ho-lo') The chief island in the Sulu Archipelago, Philippine Islands; 326 square miles, also, its chief city, the provincial capital of Sulu.
JOLT (jolt) *verb* To shake or move up and down or to and fro with a jarring movement. See synonyms under SHAKE. —*noun* A sudden, slight shock. [<Blend of ME. *jot*, bump, and *jolt*, bump] —**JOLT·ER** *noun.*
JO MA DA (-mah'-dah) The name of two Mohammedan months. See under CALENDAR (Mohammedan). Also spelled *Jumada.*
JON An old form of JOHN.
JO NAH A masculine personal name. Also **JO·NAS** (jō nus; *F.* zhō-nahs', *G.* yō'-nahs). [<Heb. *yonath*, dove]
—**JONAH** **1** A Hebrew prophet of the 9th or 8th century B.C.; also, the minor book of the Old Testament recording his experiences. **2** Hence, any person or thing regarded as bringing ill luck: in allusion to the prophet's experience on shipboard. *Jonah* i, 13-17.
JON·A·THAN A masculine personal name.
—**JONATHAN** Son of Saul and close friend of David. *1 Sam.* xiv, 1.
—**JONATHAN** Same as BROTHER JONATHAN.
JONATHAN *noun* A yellowish-red variety of late autumn apple.
JONES, DANIEL, born 1881, English phoneticist. —**HENRY ARTHUR,** 1851-1929, English playwright. —**INIGO,** 1573-1652, English architect, stage designer, and writer. —**JOHN PAUL,** 1747-92, Scottish-American naval commander.
JONES SOUND The NW. passage from Baffin Bay to the Arctic Ocean.
JON GLEUR (jong'-glur; *F.* zhōN-glûr') *noun* A medieval minstrel; later, a story-teller or buffoon. See JUGGLER. [<OF. *jongleur* <*jogler*, juggle]
JON' NY CAKE Same as JOHNNYCAKE.
JON QUIL (-kwil) *noun* **1** An ornamental bulbous plant (*Narcissus jonquilla*) related to the daffodil, having long linear leaves and fragrant white or yellow flowers, also, a flower of this plant. **2** One of several other species of *Narcissus.* **3** A light yellow color used in staining porcelains. Also **JON QUILLE.** [<F. *jonquille*]
JON SON, BEN(JAMIN), 1573-1637, English dramatist; performed the duties of poet laureate.
JOP PA The Biblical name of the seaport of Jerusalem; modern JAFFA. 2 *Chron.* ii, 16. Also **JOP·PE.**
JOR DAENS (yōr'-dahns), **JACOB,** 1593-1678, Flemish painter.
JOR DAN (jor'-dun) *noun* [Obs.] A chamber pot.
JOR DAN A river in Palestine; 200 miles to the Dead Sea.
JOR DAN, DAVID STARR, 1851-1931, American naturalist and author.
JOR DAN ON *noun* Microspecies.
JOR GE (*Sp.* hor' heh; *Pg.* zhor'-zheh) Same as GEORGE.
JOR NA DA (hor nah'-duh) *noun* [Sp.] **1** A day's travel or journey. **2** A long stretch of desert land.
JO RUM *noun* A drinking bowl or its contents. Also **JO RAM.** [Compare JEROBOAM]
JO SEPH (-zuf) *noun* A long coat formerly worn by men; also, a similar garment worn as a riding habit by women. [In allusion to the coat of Joseph (*Gen.* xxxvii, 3)]
JO SEPH (jō'-zuf, *G.* yō'-zef; *F.* zhō zef') A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **JO SE PHUS,** [Sp.] **JO SE** (ho-seh'; *Pg.* zho zeh'). [<Heb., addition]
—**JOSEPH** Hebrew patriarch; son of Jacob and Rachel. *Gen.* xxxvi, 23.
—**JOSEPH** Husband of Mary, the mother of Jesus.
—**JOSEPH II,** 1741-90, Holy Roman emperor, 1765-90.
—**JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA** A wealthy Israelite who provided for the burial of Jesus. Compare GRAIL.
JOSEPH-FLOWER Same as GOATBEARD 1. Also **JOSEPH'S-FLOWER.**
JO' SE PHINE (jō'-zuh-feen; *G.* yō-zē-fee'-nuh) Feminine form of JOSEPH. Also [F.] **JO SÉ PHINE** (zhō-zē-feen') or **JO SÈPHE** (zho zef', *G.* yō-zef'-uh), [L.] **JO SE PHA** (jō-see'-fuh), [Pg.] **JO SE PHI' NA** (zhō-zē-fee'-nah), [Sp.] **JO SE·FI' NA** (hō sē-fee'-nah).
—**JOSEPHINE,** 1763-1814, Marie Josèphe-Rose Tascher de la Pagerie, widow of Viscount Beauharnais; married Napoleon I, 1796, divorced, 1809.
JO' SEPH ITE *noun* A member of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, established about 1860 by the followers of Joseph Smith.
JO SE PHUS (-see'-fus), **FLAVIUS,** 37-96?, Jewish historian.
JOSH (jōsh) [Pop.] *tr. verb* To ridicule, tease, banter, or play a joke on (a person), as by misrepresenting facts. —*noun* A hoax; a good-natured joke. [Blend of JOKE and BOSH] —**JOSH ER** *noun.*
JOSH BIL LINGS Pseudonym of Henry Wheeler Shaw.
JOSH U A (josh'-yu-uh) A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **JOS U A** (jōs'-yu uh; *D., Sw.* yō'-sōō-ah; *G.* yō'-zōō-uh), [F.] **JO SU É** (zhō su-eh'). [<Heb., *Yehoshua*, the Lord my salvation]
—**JOSHUA** Son of Nun; successor of Moses as leader of the Israelites; also, the book of the Old Testament ascribed to him.
JOSHUA-TREE *noun* A tall, tree-like desert plant (*Yucca brevifolia*) with forking branches that end in a cluster of leaves.
JO SI AH A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **JO SI·AS** (jo-si'-us, *Dan.* yo zi'-ahs; *F.* zho-zee-ahs'), [D.] **JO ZI·AS** (yo-zee'-ahs). [<Heb., given to the Lord]
—**JOSIAH** A king of Judah. 2 *Kings* xxii, 1.
JOS KIN *noun* [Pop., Br.] An awkward rustic; a boor.
JOS QUIN DES PRÉS (zhōs-kăN' deh preh), 1450-1521, Flemish composer. Also **JOS QUIN DE PRÈS** (duh-preh').
JOSS *noun* A Chinese god. [Pidgin English for Pg. *deos*, God]
JOSS HOUSE A Chinese temple or place for idols.
JOSS PAPER Gold or silver paper burnt by the Chinese at funerals, etc.
JOSS STICK A stick of perfumed paste burnt as incense.
JOS·TLE (jōs'l) *verb* [**JOS TLED** (-ld), **JOS TLING** (-ling)] To push or crowd against, elbow; hustle; bump. See synonyms under HUSTLE. —*noun* A collision, bumping against, or slight shaking. Also spelled *justle.* [<JOUST] —**JOS·TLER** (-lur) *noun.*
JOT *tr. verb* [**JOT·TED, JOT·TING**] To write down or sketch offhand: usually with *down.* —*noun* The least bit; an iota. See synonyms under PARTICLE. [<IOTA]

JO·TA (hō′·tah) *noun* [Sp.] A Spanish dance in ¾ time danced by couples with castanets.

JO THAM A masculine personal name. [<Heb., Jah is perfect]

— **JOTHAM** The surviving son of Gideon. *Judges* ix, 5–16.

JOT TINGS *noun pl.* Items of news, notes, or memorandums.

JÖ·TUN (yœ′·tōon) In Norse mythology, one of the giants who personified the hostile powers of nature. Also **JO·TUN** (yaw′·tōon).

JÖ′·TUNN·HEIM (–hāme) Same as UTGARD. Also **JO′·TUN·HEIM.**

JOU BERT (zhōō·bĕr′), **JOSEPH,** 1754–1824, French moralist. — **PETRUS JACOBUS,** 1831–1900, Boer general.

JOUGS (jōōgz) *noun pl.* An old Scottish instrument of punishment; an iron yoke by which the culprit was fastened to a wall or post. [<OF. *joug,* yoke, <L. *jugum,* yoke]

JOUK (jōōk) *intr. verb* [Scot.] To duck the head; dodge; bow.

JOULE (jowl *or* jōōl) *noun* The cgs unit of work or energy: equivalent to the work done, or heat generated, in one second by an electric current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm, or in raising the potential of one coulomb by one volt: equal to 10,000,000 ergs or .737324 foot-pound. [<James Prescott Joule, 1818–89, English physicist]

JOUNCE (jowns) *verb* [JOUNCED, JOUNC·ING] To shake or move up and down, especially by rough riding; to bounce; jolt. — *noun* A shake; a bump. [Perhaps blend of ᵹGEE and BOUNCE]

JOUR (zhōōr) *noun* [F.] Day; daylight; dawn.

JOUR·DAN (zhōōr·dahN′), **JEAN BAPTISTE, COMTE,** 1762–1833, French marshal.

JOUR DE FÊTE (duh fĕht) [F.] A feast-day; festival.

JOUR·NAL (jŭr′–) *noun* 1 A daily periodical, record, or consecutive register; specifically, a diary; in bookkeeping, a book in which is entered from the daybook or blotter a statement of the transactions of each day, the entries being put in such form as to be easily posted in the ledger; a daily chronicle of a voyage; also, a copy or an abstract of the logbook; the record of the daily proceedings of a legislative body; a newspaper; strictly, a daily or other periodical that records news or events. 2 That part of a shaft or axle which rotates in or against a bearing.

— *adj.* [Obs.] Happening daily; diurnal. [<F. <L. *diurnalis;* see DIURNAL]

JOURNAL BOX The box or bearing for a rotating axle or shaft.

JOUR·NAL·ESE′ (–eez′ *or* –ees′) *noun* [Pop.] A style of newspaper writing characterized by the use of slang or by sensationalism.

JOUR·NAL INTIME (zhōōr·năl′ ăN teem′) [F.] Private diary.

JOUR·NAL·ISM *noun* The occupation of a journalist; also, journals collectively.

JOUR·NAL·IST *noun* 1 One who manages, edits, or writes for a journal or newspaper. 2 One who keeps a journal of daily events.

JOUR·NAL·IS′·TIC *adj.* Pertaining to journalists or journalism; hence, popular or superficial in style. — **JOUR·NAL·IS′·TI CAL·LY** *adv.*

JOUR′·NAL IZE *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] 1 To enter in a journal. 2 To keep a journal or diary. Also [Br.] **JOUR′·NAL ISE.**

JOUR NEY (jŭr′·nĭ) *noun* 1 Passage from one place to another, especially by land: sometimes applied figuratively to the passage through life. 2 In glassmaking, the round of work or the time taken in making raw material into glass. 3 The employment of a day; a day's travel, labor, etc.

— *intr. verb* To travel; go upon a journey. [<F. *journée* <L. *diurnus,* daily] — **JOUR·NEY·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): excursion, expedition, pilgrimage, tour, transit, travel, trip, voyage. A *journey* is a direct going from a starting point to a destination, ordinarily over a considerable distance; we speak of a day's *journey,* or the *journey* of life. *Travel* is a passing from place to place, not necessarily in a direct line or with fixed destination. A *voyage,* which was formerly a *journey* of any kind, is now a going to a considerable distance by water, especially by sea. A *trip* is a short and direct *journey.* A *tour* is a *journey* that returns to the starting point, generally over a considerable distance; as, a bridal *tour,* or business *tour.* An *excursion* is a brief *tour* or *journey* taken for pleasure, often by many persons at once; as, an *excursion* to West Point. *Passage* is a general word for a *journey* by any conveyance, especially by water; as, a rough *passage* across the Atlantic. *Transit,* literally the act of passing over or through, is used specifically of the conveyance of passengers or merchandise; rapid *transit* is demanded for suburban residents or perishable goods. *Pilgrimage,* once always of a sacred character, retains in derived uses something of that sense; as, a *pilgrimage* to Monticello.

JOUR·NEY·MAN (jŭr′–) *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] 1 A mechanic who has learned his trade. 2 One who works for another.

JOUR′·NEY·WORK *noun* Work done by a journeyman.

JOUST (jŭst *or* jowst) *noun* A tilting match between mounted knights, usually with blunt lances and in single combat.

— *intr. verb* 1 To engage in a joust. 2 [Obs.] To fight on horseback, as a knight; to join battle; engage. Also spelled *just.* [<OF. *jouster* <LL. *juxto* <L. *jungo,* join] — **JOUST·ER** *noun.*

JO·YAN·NA (zho·vah′·nah) [Pg.] Same as JOAN.

JOVE Same as JUPITER.

JO·VI·AL *adj.* Possessing or expressive of good-natured mirth or gaiety; jolly. See synonyms under MERRY. [<F. <LL. *Jovialis,* relating to Jupiter] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

JO·VI·AL *adj.* 1 In astrology, pertaining to the influence of the planet Jupiter; favorable; benignant. 2 [Obs.] Of or pertaining to the god Jupiter; Jovelike; majestic.

JO VI·AL′ I·TY *noun* 1 The quality of being jovial. 2 Festivity; conviviality; mirth. Also **JO·VI·AL·TY.** See synonyms under SPORT.

JO′·VI·AL·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To render gay or jovial.

JO VI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Jove or Jupiter.

JO·VI·A′ NUS, FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS, 331–364, Roman emperor, 363–4. Also **JO VI AN.**

JOW (jow *or* jo) [Scot.] *verb* To swing; toll. — *noun* The stroke or sound of a bell. [<Scot. *jowl,* head into something]

JOW ETT, BENJAMIN, 1817–93, English Greek scholar.

JOWL (jowl *or* jōōl) *noun* 1 The cheek or jaw; hence, a head, as of a fish. 2 The fleshy part of a double chin; the wattle of fowls, the dewlap of cattle. Also spelled *jole.* [<OE. *ceaſl,* jaw] — **JOWLED** *adj.*

JOWL ER *noun* A heavy-jawed hound.

JOY *noun* 1 A lively emotion of happiness; gladness. 2 That which causes delight. 3 [Obs.] Mirth; festivity. See synonyms under HAPPINESS, RAPTURE. — *verb* [Obs.] 1 To be glad; rejoice. 2 To enjoy. 3 To congratulate. 4 To gladden. See synonyms under REJOICE. [<F. *joie* <L. *gaudeo,* rejoice]

JOY ANCE *noun* [Obs.] Gaiety; festivity.

JOYCE, JAMES, 1882–1941, Irish novelist. — **WILLIAM** See HAW-HAW, LORD.

JOY FUL *adj.* 1 Full of joy. 2 Manifesting or causing joy. See synonyms under HAPPY. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*

JOY·LESS *adj.* Destitute of joy; having or causing no joy. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

JOY OUS (–us) *adj.* Joyful. See synonyms under AIRY, CHEERFUL, HAPPY, MERRY. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

JOY–RIDE *noun* [Pop.] An automobile ride taken exclusively for pleasure; often with the idea of reckless or surreptitious driving. — **JOY–RIDER** *noun.*

JOY–STICK *noun* A control stick.

JO ZSEF (yō′·sĕf) [Hung., Pol.] Same as JOSEPH.

JUAN (hwahn) [Sp.] Same as JOHN. See also DON JUAN.

JUA NA (hwah′·nuh) [Sp.] Same as JOAN.

JU AN DE FU CA (jōō′·un duh fū′·cuh; *Sp.* hwahn deh fōō′·cah) An arm of the Pacific Ocean between Vancouver Island and Washington.

JU AN FER·NAN·DEZ (fur·năn′·deez; *Sp.* fĕr·nahn′·dĕth) A group of Chilean islands in the Pacific Ocean, 425 miles west of central Chile. See SELKIRK, ALEXANDER.

JUÁ REZ (hwah′·rĕs), **BENITO PABLO,** 1806–72, Mexican patriot, opposed Maximilian; president, 1858–63, 1867–72.

JUÁREZ, CIUDAD See CIUDAD JUÁREZ.

JU BA *noun* A lively Negro dance. — **TO PAT JUBA** To keep time to the juba by patting with the hands and feet. [Of African origin]

JU BA (jōō′·bah) A river in Italian Somaliland about 1,000 miles to the Indian Ocean: also spelled [It.] *Giuba.*

JU·BAL A descendant of Cain; invented musical instruments. *Gen.* iv, 21.

JU BATE *adj.* Having a manelike growth. [<L. *juba,* mane]

JUB BUL PORE′ A city in Central Provinces, India: also called *Jabalpur.*

JU BE *noun* 1 In architecture, a rood loft or screen and gallery at the entrance of the choir of a church. 2 [Obs.] An ambo. [<F. *jubé* <L. *jubeo,* command]

JUBB A (jŭb′·uh) *noun* [Hindi] A long loose outer garment, worn in India and Arabia. Also **JUB·BAH.** See JIBBA.

JU BI·LANCE *noun* Jubilation. Also **JU·BI·LAN·CY.**

JU BI·LANT *adj.* 1 Manifesting great joy; exultingly glad. 2 Expressing triumph. [<L. *jubilo,* shout for joy] — **·LY** *adv.*

JU′ BI LATE *verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] 1 To give utterance to sounds of exultation or rejoicing. 2 [Obs.] To gladden. [<L. *jubilatus* <*jubilo,* shout, cry]

JU·BI·LA′·TE (–lah′·tē *or* –lāy′·tē) *noun* 1 The 100th (in the Vulgate and Douai versions, the 99th) Psalm, or the music to which it may be set: from its opening word in the Latin version. 2 The third Sunday after Easter.

JU·BI·LA′·TE DE·O (jōō·bĭ·lāy′·tĭ *or* –lah′·tĭ dee′·o *or* dāy′·o) [L.] Rejoice in God.

JU BI·LA′·TION *noun* Rejoicing; exultation.

JU·BI·LEE *noun* 1 In Jewish history, every fiftieth year, from the entrance of the Hebrews into Canaan. At its recurrence, all Hebrew slaves were emancipated and all alienated lands reverted to their former owners or their heirs. 2 In the Roman Catholic Church, a year of special indulgence, appointed by the Pope, during which compliance with certain conditions of confession, communion, good works, etc.,

will secure remission from the penal consequences of sin: also called *Annus Sanctus*. 3 The fiftieth, sometimes the twenty-fifth, anniversary of an event. 4 Any season of rejoicing or festivity. 5 [Obs.] A state or manifestation of exultation or delight. Also **JU·BI·LE.** [<OF. *jubilé* <Gr. <Heb. *yōbēl*, blast of a trumpet]

JUBILEE SINGER One, especially a Negro, who sings jubilee songs.

JUBILEE SONG A Negro folk song or spiritual; originally, one of rejoicing over emancipation.

Ju DÆ·A, Ju·DÆ AN Same as JUDEA

Ju DAH (-duh) A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **Ju·DAS** (jōō'·dus; *G., Pol., Sw.* yōō·dahs), **JUDE** (jōōd; *F.* zhud), [F.] **JU·DA** (zhü·dah'; *Hung.* yōō'·dah). [<Heb. *Yehūdāh*, praise]

— **JUDAH** The fourth son of Jacob and Leah, or the tribe descended from him; also, the kingdom, comprising the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, ruled over by the descendants of Solomon.

JUDAH A kingdom of ancient Palestine between the Dead Sea and the Philistine plain.

Ju DA IC *adj.* Pertaining to the Jews. Also **Ju·DA·I·CAL.** [<Gr. *Ioudaikos* <Heb. *Yehūdāh*; see JEW] — **Ju DA·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

Ju DA ISM *noun* 1 Jewish beliefs or practices. 2 Acceptance of Jewish forms and doctrines. — **Ju DA IST** *noun* — **Ju DA IS' TIC** *adj.*

Ju' DA IZE *verb* [**IZED, ·IZ ING**] To bring over to or accept Judaism Also [Br.] **Ju' DA ISE.**

Ju' DA IZ ER (-ī·zuh) *noun* 1 One who accepts or advocates Judaism. 2 A converted Jew who clung to the Mosaic ritual Also [Br.] **Ju' DA IS ER.**

Ju DAS Same as JUDAH.

— **JUDAS** The disciple of Jesus who betrayed him with a kiss, thus identifying him to the Roman captors; hence, one who betrays another under the guise of friendship: also **JUDAS ISCARIOT.**

— **JUDAS** A brother of Jesus. *Matt.* xiii, 55.

— **JUDAS** One of the twelve apostles *Luke* vi, 16.

— **JUDAS MACCABEUS** See under MACCABEUS.

JUDAS KISS A kiss of treachery

JUDAS-TREE *noun* Any of a genus (*Cercis*) of trees, as *C. siliquastrum*, a European species, or the redbud (*C. canadensis*) with profuse red-purple flowers, of the middle and west United States. [From a tradition that Judas hanged himself upon a tree of this kind]

JUDE Same as JUDAH

— **JUDE** A brother of James, author of the epistle bearing his name, sometimes identified with the apostle Judas. *John* xiv, 22

Ju DE A The southern part of Palestine under the Roman dominion. *Luke* iii, 1. Also spelled *Judæa.*

Ju DE AN *adj* Of or pertaining to Judea. — *noun* A native of Judea. Also spelled *Judæan.*

JUDGE *noun.* 1 An officer invested with authority to administer justice. 2 One who decides upon the merits of things, as in contests. 3 One who is competent to decide upon the merits of persons, animals, things, etc.; a connoisseur 4 In Jewish history, one of the Israelitish rulers from the death of Joshua to the anointing of Saul.

— *verb* [**JUDGED, JUDG ING**] 1 To come to a conclusion regarding; estimate. 2 To decide, as a controversy or suit. 3 To examine and pass sentence on; try judicially. 4 To hold as judgment or opinion; consider. 5 To exercise authority over, as a Hebrew judge; rule. 6 To form a judgment. 7 To sit in judgment. 8 To consider. 9 To express judgment, usually adverse, about another. [<F. *juge* <L *judex* < *jus*, law, + *dico*, say] — **JUDG ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): arbiter, arbitrator, justice, referee, umpire. A *judge*, in the legal sense, is a judicial officer appointed or elected to preside in courts of law, and to decide legal questions duly brought before him; the name is sometimes given to other legally constituted officers; as, the *judges* of election; in other relations, any person duly appointed to pass upon the merits of contestants or of competing articles may be called a *judge* In various sports the *judge* is called an *umpire* or in some cases the *referee;* as, the *umpire* of a ball game In law a *referee* is appointed by a court to decide disputed matters between litigants; an *arbitrator* is chosen by the contending parties to decide matters in dispute without action by a court. In certain cases an *umpire* is appointed by a court to decide where *arbitrators* disagree. *Arbiter*, with its suggestion of final and absolute decision, has come to be used only in a high or sacred sense; as, war must now be the *arbiter;* the Supreme *Arbiter* of our destinies. The *judges* of certain courts, as the United States Supreme Court, are technically known as *justices.*

JUDGE ADVOCATE 1 A commissioned officer of the U. S. Army belonging to the Judge Advocate General's Department. 2 The legal staff officer for a commander. 3 The prosecutor in a general or special court martial.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL A major general in the U. S. Army serving as head of the Judge Advocate General's Department.

JUDGE-MADE *adj.* Created or constituted by judges or judicial decision: frequently used in an opprobrious sense.

JUDG·ES The seventh book of the Old Testament.

JUDGE·SHIP *noun* The office, or period in office, of a judge.

JUDG·MAT·IC *adj.* [Pop.] Evincing good judgment; skilful: formed in resemblance of *dogmatic.* Also **JUDG·MAT·I·CAL.** — **JUDG·MAT·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

JUDG·MENT *noun* 1 The act or faculty of affirming or denying a conclusion, whether as based upon a direct comparison of objects or ideas, or derived by a process of reasoning. 2 The result of judging; the decision or conclusion reached, as after consideration or deliberation. 3 [Law] The sentence or final order of a court in a civil or criminal proceeding; the sentence of the law; the final determination or adjudication of the rights of the parties to an action; decision; award; also, the obligation or debt created by the decision or verdict of a court, or the official certificate or record of such decision, which constitutes a lien on leviable property. 4 A disaster or affliction regarded as inflicted by God as a punishment for sin. 5 In theology, the final award or sentence of the human race; also, its time: also **JUDGMENT** or **LAST JUDGMENT.** 6 In psychology, the mental act or attitude of decision with which the process of observation, comparison, or ratiocination is terminated; also, loosely, the rational faculty; thought. 7 In logic, that form of thought in which two terms are compared and their fitness to be joined under a given relation is affirmed or denied; also, the result of judging, the verbal expression of which is called an assertion or proposition. 8 [Obs.] Uprightness; rectitude. Also **JUDGE MENT.** See synonyms under IDEA, PRUDENCE, REASON, THOUGHT, UNDERSTANDING, WISDOM. — **GENERAL JUDGMENT** In theology, the final judgment of all men after the dissolution of the world. — **PARTICULAR JUDGMENT** In theology, the judgment of the soul immediately after death.

JUDGMENT DAY In theology, the day or time of the Last Judgment.

JUDGMENT DEBTOR In law, a debtor against whom judgment of indebtedness has been recorded.

JUDGMENT OF GOD Trial by single combat or by ordeal or the like, supposed to be under direct divine control.

JUDGMENT SEAT A judges' bench or a place where judgment is delivered

JU DI CA BLE *adj.* That may be tried or judged. Also **JU DI·CI·A·BLE** (-dish'·i uh·bl).

JU DI CA TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Competent to judge; judicial.

JU' DI CA·TOR *noun* One who performs the office of a judge.

JU' DI CA TO RY *adj.* Pertaining to the administration of justice. — *noun* [·**RIES** *pl.*] 1 A tribunal. 2 The judiciary. 3 [Obs.] Judicial power; justice.

JU' DI·CA TURE (-cuh·chŏōr) *noun* 1 The power of administering justice. 2 The jurisdiction of a court. 3 A court of justice, also, judges collectively. 4 [Obs.] Established right; legality.

JU DI CIAL (-dish'·ul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the administration of justice. 2 Of, pertaining to, or connected with a court or judge. 3 Discriminating; impartial. 4 Serving to decide or determine; judging; as, *judicial* duels. 5 [Obs.] Inflicted as a penalty or judgment. 6 [Obs.] Established by formal enactment or positive law. — **·LY** *adv.*

JU DI'·CI A RY (-dish'·i·ā·rĭ *or* -dish'·ur·y) *adj.* Pertaining to courts of justice or to a judge. — *noun* 1 That department of government which administers the law. 2 The judges of the courts considered collectively.

JU DI CIOUS (-dish'·us) *adj.* 1 Having or acting on sound judgment; proceeding with discretion; manifesting forethought and sense; wise; prudent. 2 Done with sound judgment, well-calculated, planned or arranged with discretion. See synonyms under POLITIC, SAGACIOUS, DWISE. [<L *judicium*, judgment] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Ju DITH (jōō'·dith, *G.* yōō'·deet; *F.* zhü·deet') A feminine personal name Also [L.] **Ju DI THA.** [<Heb., praise]

— **JUDITH** A Jewish widow; heroine of a book in the Apocrypha of the same name, who rescued her countrymen by slaying the Assyrian general, Holofernes.

JU DO (jōō'·dō) *noun* [Jap.] A Japanese science of mental and physical development including the art of self-defense in which one's opponent is compelled to use his strength to his own disadvantage. Also called *jujutsu, jujutsu, jujutsu, jujutsu.*

Ju DY 1 Diminutive of JUDITH. 2 The wife of Punch. See PUNCH

JUG *noun* 1 A narrow-necked, stout, bulging vessel with a cork, for keeping or carrying liquids. 2 A deep vessel for holding or serving liquids; a drinking vessel; pitcher. 3 A pint of ale or beer. — *tr. verb* [**JUGGED, JUG GING**] To enclose or to cook enclosed in a jug. [Perhaps <*Jug*, pet form of JOAN]

JUG [Pop.] *noun* A prison; jail. — *tr. verb* [**JUGGED, JUG GING**] To imprison [Perhaps <Sp. *juzgado;* see HOOSEGOW]

JUG *intr. verb* [**JUGGED, JUG·GING**] To utter a cry like that of the nightingale, as some birds. — *noun* The note of some birds, as the nightingale. [Imitative]

JUG *intr. verb* [**JUGGED, JUG·GING**] To collect together and nestle in a flock or covey, as partridges. [<OF. *jouquier*, be at rest]

JUG *noun* A peculiar act of worship by which Brahmans affect to acquire preternatural power. Also **JUG GUL.**

JU·GAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to a bone of the zygomatic arch or malar bone. [<L. *jugalis* <*jugum* <*jungo*, join]

JU GATE *adj.* Occurring in pairs; having paired leaves, as certain plants.

JUG'·GER·NAUT *noun* 1 The eighth avatar of Vishnu whose idol at Puri, Bengal, was drawn on a heavy car in an annual procession, giving rise to the erroneous story that devotees used to cast themselves under the wheels. 2 Hence, any law, custom, or belief to which people fanatically sacrifice themselves; also, any movement which proceeds irresistibly.

— *tr. verb* To crush, as by the wheels of the car of Juggernaut. Also spelled *Jaganath, Jaganatha, Jaggurnath.* [<Hind. *jagannāth*, lord of the universe]

JUG·GINS *noun* [Pop.] A foolish or gullible person.

JUG·GLE *verb* [**JUG GLED** (-ld), **JUG·GLING**] 1 To toss into the air, and keep continually aloft (several objects). 2 To practice sleight of hand. 3 To practice artifice or imposture; as, to *juggle* financial accounts. 4 To cheat; beguile. — *noun* 1 A feat of legerdemain. 2 A trick or deception. [OF. *jogler* <L. *joculor*, jest]

JUG GLER *noun* 1 One who juggles; a prestidigitator. 2 One who deceives by cheating; an impostor. [<OE. *geoglere* <OF. *joglere* <L. *joculator*, jester]

JUG·GLER·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] 1 The art of a juggler; legerdemain. 2 Deception; trickery.

JUG GLING *adj.* Deceiving; cheating; relating to tricks of magic. — *noun* Juggling.

JUG-HANDLED *adj.* One-sided; partial; hence, unjust.

JU GLAN DA' CEOUS (-day'·shus) *adj.* Designating a family (*Juglandaceæ*) of trees with odd-pinnate leaves and monœcious flowers, including the walnut and hickory. [<L. *juglans*, walnut]

JU GLONE *noun* A brownish-red crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_6O_3$, extracted from the bark or unripe fruit of the walnut tree (*Juglans cinerea*). [<L. *juglans*, walnut, + -ONE]

JU·GO·SLAV', JU GO·SLAV' I·A See YUGOSLAV, YUGOSLAVIA.

JUG U LAR (jŭg'·yuh- *or, in medical practice,* jōō'·gyuh·lur) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the throat or to the jugular vein. 2 Situated in front of the pectoral fins. 3 Having the ventral fins at the throat, as a fish. — *noun* One of the jugular veins. [<L. *jugulum*, collar bone]

JUGULAR VEIN One of the large veins on either side of the neck that returns blood from the brain, face, and neck.

JU'·GU·LATE *tr. verb* [Obs.] [**LAT ED, ·LAT·ING**] To cut the jugular vein of, cut the throat of.

JU GUR·THA, died 104 B.C., Numidian king.

JUICE *noun* 1 The fluid part of vegetable or animal matter; especially, the expressible watery matter in fruits, containing usually the characteristic flavor, and (chiefly in the plural) the fluids of the body. 2 The liquid coming from anything. 3 [Pop.] Electric current, or other means of generating power, as oil, gasoline, etc. [<OF. *jus* <L. *jus*] — **JUICE LESS** *adj.*

JUIC·Y *adj.* [**JUIC·I·ER, JUIC·I·EST**] Abounding with juice; moist; also, spicy; highly colored. — **JUIC·I·LY** *adv.* — **JUIC·I·NESS** *noun.*

JU·JIT SU, JU·JUT·SU Same as JUDO.

JU JU (jōō'·jōō) *noun* An African fetish or talisman; an object of religious veneration or awe; hence, anything inexplicable, mysterious, or magical; also, the charm said to be worked by a juju. [Perhaps <F. *joujou*, toy] — **·ISM** *noun.*

JU·JUBE *noun* 1 Any of a genus (*Zizyphus*) of several Old World trees or shrubs of the buckthorn family; especially, the common jujube (*Z. jujuba*), the lotus tree; also, its edible fruit. 2 A lozenge. [<L.L. *zizyphum* <Ar. *zizuf*]

JU·JUY (hōō·hwee') A province of the NW. Argentine Republic; 16,705 square miles; also, its capital.

JUKE BOX A large automatic phonograph that plays preselected records: usually coin-operated.

JUKES, THE A pseudonym used for the members of a New York family whose history as investigated in 1874 displays abnormal conditions of crime, disease, and pauperism. See KALLIKAK.

JU·LEP *noun* 1 A drink composed usually of brandy or whisky, sugar, cracked ice, and some flavoring, commonly fresh green mint: then called **MINT JULEP.** 2 A subacid mucilaginous, sweetened drink, often used as a vehicle for the administration of medicine. Also **JU·LAP.** [<F. <Pers. *gūlāb*, rose-water]

JU LIA (jōōl'·yuh; *D.* yōō'·lī·uh; *Pg.* zhōō'·lē·ah; *Sp.* hōō'·lī·ah) A feminine personal name. Also **JU·LIE** (zhu·lee'; *G.* yōō'·lī·ă). [<L. <JULIUS]

JU·LIAN (jool'·yun; *G., Sw.* yōō'·lī·ahn; *Sp.* hōō·lī·ahn') A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **JU·LI·A'·NUS** (jōō·lī·ā'·nus; *Dutch* yōō·lī·ah'·nōōs), [Sp.] **JU·LI·A'·NO** (hōō·lī·ah'·nō), [F.] **JU·LI·EN** (zhu·lee·ahN'), [Pg.] **JU LI·ÃO'** (zhōō·lee·owN').

— **JULIAN THE APOSTATE,** Flavius Claudius Julianus, 331–63, Roman emperor, 361–63; renounced Christianity.

JU·LIAN (jōōl'·yun) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or named after, Julius Cæsar.

JU·LI·AN'·A (jōō·lī·ăn'·uh; *Dutch, Sw.* yōō·lī·ah'·nah; *Pg.* zhōō·lī·ah'·nah; *Sp.* hōō·lī·ah'·nah) A feminine personal name. Also [G.] **JU·LI·A'·NE** (yōō·lī·ah'·nuh), [F.] **JU·LI·ENNE** (zhōō·lī·ĕn').

— **JULIANA LOUISE EMMA MARIE WILHELMINA,** born 1909, heiress apparent to the throne of the Netherlands.

JULIAN ALPS A mountain range between Italy and Yugoslavia; highest peak, Mt. Triglav, 9,394 ft.

JU·LI·ENNE' (-ĕn') *noun* A clear meat soup containing chopped vegetables, especially carrots. — *adj.* Cut into thin strips; as, *julienne* potatoes. [<F.]

JU·LI·ET (jōō'·lī·ĕt *or* jōōl'·yut) A feminine personal name: diminutive of JULIA.

— **JULIET** In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet,* the heroine.

JU·LIUS (jōōl'·yus; *Dutch, G.* yōō'·lī·ŭs) A masculine personal name; also, the appellation of three popes. Also [F.] **JULES** (zhul), [Pg.] **JU·LI·O** (zhōō'·lī·ō; *Sp.* hōō'·lī·o).

— **JULIUS II,** real name Giuliano della Rovere, 1443–1513, pope, 1503–13; patron of the arts.

— **JULIUS CÆSAR** See under CÆSAR.

JUL·LUN DER An ancient city of east-central Punjab, India; also spelled *Jalandhar.*

JU·LY The seventh month of the Gregorian year, having 31 days. [<OF. *Jule* <L. *Julius*, for Julius Cæsar]

JU·MA·DA (-mah·dah) Same as JOMADA.

JUM·BLE *verb* [**JUM BLED** (-bld), **JUM BLING**] 1 To mix in a confused mass; put into disorder. 2 To meet, mix, or unite confusedly. See synonyms under DISPLACE. — *noun* 1 A confused mixture or collection; also **JUM·BLE MENT.** 2 A thin sweet cake. [Perhaps blend of JOIN and TUMBLE]

JUMBLE-BEADS *noun pl.* The seeds of the jequirity.

JUM·BO *noun* A very large person, animal, or thing.

JUM·BO Name of the largest captive elephant known; exhibited by P. T. Barnum; killed by accident, 1885.

JUM NA A river in United Provinces, India; 860 miles to the Ganges.

JUMP *verb* 1 To impel oneself off the ground or from an elevated position by a muscular push with the feet and legs; to leap from, as from an airplane, train, etc.; to bound or move by bounds; also, to change abruptly; as, the stock *jumped* six points. 2 To leap over; cross by a spring; also, to pass over; omit; as, to *jump* a tedious description. 3 To cause to leap; as, to *jump* a horse. 4 To act in unison; agree; coincide. 5 To take possession of illegally. 6 In checkers, to capture (an adversary's piece) by passing a man over it to a vacant square beyond. 7 In hunting, to start; cause to take flight; flush. 8 To avoid or evade by absconding, as a duty, debt, bail, etc. 9 To spring aboard of, as a moving train. 10 In bridge, to raise (the contract) in partner's suit or any other to show strength or to force another bid. 11 To leave or quit, as a job, party, etc. 12 To shorten and thicken, as a piece of iron; also, to unite, as a bar, by jump-welding. 13 To leave or go off suddenly; as, to *jump* the track. 14 [Obs.] To expose to danger. See synonyms under LEAP. — **TO JUMP AT** To accept quickly. — **TO JUMP OFF** To start from a line of departure for an attack: said of an infantry unit.

— *noun* 1 The act of jumping; a leap; spring. 2 The length or height of a leap; also, that which is jumped over. 3 Figuratively, a head start; advantage; as, he has the *jump* on me. 4 An involuntary twitch or movement, as when startled; in the plural, convulsive starts, as in delirium tremens. 5 In mining, a fault or dislocation, as of a vein. 6 An abrupt break in a level course of masonry. 7 [Obs.] An effort; attempt. — **ON THE JUMP** Hurrying from one thing to another; on the go; working hard and fast. [Of obscure origin]

JUMP *noun* 1 [Prov. Eng.] A leathern frock. 2 [Obs.] A loose undress jacket for men: also **JUMP COAT:** see JUMPER. 3 *pl.* [Obs.] Loose or short stays. [Perhaps <Obs. F. *juppe*]

JUMP AREA A locality, usually behind enemy lines, assigned for the landing of parachute troops: also called *landing area.*

JUMP BID In bridge, a bid higher than needed to beat or raise a previous declaration.

JUMP ER *noun* 1 One who or that which jumps. 2 The larva of a cheese fly. 3 A piece of mechanism or a tool having a jumping motion. 4 A rude sled. 5 A wire used to cut out part of an electric circuit, or to close a temporary gap in it.

JUMP·ER *noun* 1 A loose outer jacket, often of coarse cloth. 2 A hooded fur jacket used by Eskimos and Arctic explorers. 3 A combination of waist and trousers worn over or instead of other clothing. [<JUMP]



JUMPER DRESS

JUMPER DRESS A one-piece, sleeveless garment worn with a blouse or guimpe: also **JUMPER.**

JUMPING BEAN The seed of certain tropical shrubs (genera *Sebastiania* and *Sapium*) of the spurge family, which jumps

about owing to the movements of the larva of a small moth *(Carpocapsa saltitans)* contained in it.

JUMPING-JACK *noun* A toy figure of a man, whose jointed limbs are moved by strings.

JUMPING MOUSE A small hibernating mouse of northern North America *(Zapus hudsonius)* having long hind legs and tail; able to leap 9 to 15 feet.

JUMPING-OFF PLACE 1 The end of a journey. 2 The utmost limit of settlement or civilization; a deserted, depressing place. 3 The edge of the world; the end of life. 4 The end or limit of one's resources.

JUMP-OFF *noun* The commencement of a planned attack by ground forces.

JUMP SPARK A spark produced by electricity jumping across a fixed gap.

JUMP WELD A weld of metal effected by hammering together the butt ends of two pieces heated to the welding point. — **JUMP-WELD** *tr. verb.*

JUMP Y *adj.* [**JUMP I ER, JUMP I EST**] 1 Subject to sudden changes; fluctuating. 2 Characterized by nervous, spasmodic movements; apprehensive. — **JUMP I NESS** *noun.*

JUN CA CEOUS (jŭng·kā′·shus) *adj.* Pertaining or belonging to a family *(Juncaceæ)* of widely distributed grasslike plants, the rush family, mostly growing in moist places. [L. *juncus*, bulrush]

JUN CO (jŭng′·co) *noun* [**COES** *pl.*] A bird of a genus *(Junco)* of North American finches, mainly gray with white underparts; also called *snowbird*. [<Sp., rush]

JUNC TION *noun* 1 The act of joining, or condition of being joined. 2 A place of union or meeting, as of railroads. See synonyms under UNION. [<L. *junctio* <*jungo*, join] — **AL** *adj.*

JUNC TURE (jŭngk′·chur) *noun* 1 An act of joining; junction. 2 A point or line of junction, as of two bodies; an articulation, joint, or seam. 3 An occasion when circumstances meet; a crisis, exigency. See synonyms under UNION.

JUN DIE *verb* [Scot.] To jostle or elbow. Also **JUN DY.**

JUNE The sixth month of the Gregorian year, having 30 days. [Perhaps <JUNO; or <*L. Junius Brutus*, first Roman consul]

JU NEAU (jōō′·nō) A seaport town in SE. Alaska; capital of the Territory.

JUNE BEETLE 1 A large brightly colored scarabæid beetle (genus *Polyphylla*) that begins to fly about early in June; often called *Maybug*. Also **JUNE BUG.** For illustrations see under INSECT (injurious). 2 The fig-eater of the southern United States.

JUNE′ BER RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] A small tree *(Amelanchier canadensis)* bearing racemes of white flowers followed by purple edible berries, also, one of the berries; also called *shadbush, serviceberry, service-tree.*

JUNG (yoong), **CARL GUSTAV,** born 1875, Swiss psychologist and psychiatrist.

JUNG FRAU (yōōng′·frow) A mountain peak in the Bernese Alps, Switzerland; 13,671 ft.

JUN GLE (jŭng′·gl) *noun* 1 A dense tropical thicket of high grass, reeds, vines, brush, or trees choked with undergrowth; hence, any similar tangled growth. 2 [Pop.] A gathering place for hoboes and tramps. [<Hind. *jangal*]

JUNGLE FEVER 1 A malarial or intermittent fever characteristic of the jungles of the East Indies. 2 Yellow fever.

JUNGLE FOWL One of a genus *(Gallus)* of East Indian birds. One species *(G. gallus)* resembles a black-breasted red game fowl, and is held to be the original of the domestic fowl.

JUN GLY (jŭng′·glĭ) *adj.* [**JUN GLI ER, JUN GLI EST**] Covered with or consisting of jungles; of the character of jungles.

JU NI AT′ A A river in central Pennsylvania; about 150 miles to the Susquehanna River.

JUN IOR (jōōn′·yur) *adj.* 1 Younger in years or lower in rank. 2 Denoting the younger of two: opposed to *senior* and distinguishing a father from a son, usually abbreviated *Jr.* 3 Belonging to youth or earlier life. 4 Later in point of existence or occurrence; as, *junior* securities. 5 Pertaining to the third year of a high-school or collegiate course of four years.

— *noun* 1 The younger of two; one later or lower in service or standing; a younger person. 2 A student in the third or junior year of a high-school, college, or university course. [<L. <*juvenis*, young]

JUNIOR COLLEGE A college giving academic courses up to and including the sophomore year.

JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL See under SCHOOL.

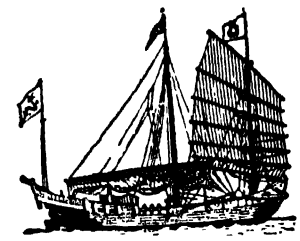
JUN IOR I TY (jōōn·yor′·ĭ–) *noun* The state or rank of being a junior.

JU NI PER *noun* 1 Any of a genus *(Juniperus)* of evergreen pinaceous shrubs; especially the common juniper *(J. communis)* of Europe and America. It has dark-blue berries of a pungent taste, which are used in making gin. 2 A leafless shrub *(Retama)* mentioned in the Old Testament. 3 The dried berries of the juniper plant. 4 Loosely, the American larch or tamarack. [<L. *juniperus*]

JU NI US (jōōn′·yus *or* jōō′·nĭ·us) A masculine personal name.

— **JUNIUS** Pseudonym of an unknown English political writer in 1769–72.

DJUNK *noun* 1 A sea term for discarded cable or cordage. 2 Salt meat supplied to ships. 3 Cast-off materials of any sort that can be put to some use. 4 A chunk; small mass. — *tr. verb* [Pop.] To scrap; to demolish or cast aside. [<F. *jonc* <L. *juncus*, rush]



CHINESE JUNK

JUNK *noun* A large Chinese vessel with high poop, prominent stem, full stern and lug sails. [<Malay *ajong*, or Jap. *jung*, large boat]

JUN KER (yōōng′·kur) *noun* 1 A younger member of a German noble family. 2 One of the reactionary aristocracy of Prussia seeking to maintain social and political supremacy. [<G. <*jung*, young, + *herr*, master] — **·DOM** *noun* — **·ISM** *noun.*

JUN KET (jŭng′–) *noun* 1 A feast, banquet, picnic, or pleasure trip. 2 A trip taken with all expenses paid, usually from public funds; also **JUN KET ING.** 3 A delicacy made of curds or of sweetened milk and rennet. — *verb* To take part in a convivial excursion; feast in company; revel. [<AF. *jonquette*, rush basket, <L. *juncus*, rush]

JUNK·MAN *noun* One who purchases, collects, and sells junk.

JU NO In Roman mythology, the consort of Jupiter: identified with the Greek *Hera;* the genius of womanhood and guardian of the female sex.

JU NOT (zhu·nō′), **ANDOCHE,** 1771–1813, Duc d'Abrantès, French marshal.

JUN TA *noun* 1 A Central or South American legislative council. 2 A junto. [<Sp. <L. *juncta* <*jungo*, join]

JUN TO *noun* [**TOS** *pl.*] A faction; a cabal. See synonyms under CABAL. [<JUNTA]

JUPE *noun* [Scot.] A jupon.

JU PI TER 1 In Roman mythology, the supreme tutelary god, identified with the Greek *Zeus*: also called *Jove*. 2 The fifth planet from the sun; its mean diameter is 87,000 miles, and it revolves around the sun in about 11⅞ years at a mean distance of 483,000,000 miles.

JUPITER AM MON The Roman name for the Egyptian sun-god. Also **JUPITER A MEN** or **A·MON.**

JU PI TER PLU VI·US [L.] Jupiter, the rain-giver.

JU PON (jōō·pon′ *or* jōō′·pon) 1 A petticoat. 2 A medieval doublet or tunic. [<F.]

JU RA Plural of JUS.

JU·RA (jōō′·ruh; *F.* zhü·rah′) A mountain range in eastern France and western Switzerland.

JU RAL *adj.* Relating to rights and obligations as subjects of jurisprudence. [<L. *jus*, law]

JU RA MEN·TA′·DO (hōō·ra·men·tah′·*thō*) *noun* One of a group of fanatical Moros of the Philippine Islands, who swore to die in the act of killing an enemy, usually a Christian. [<Sp. <*juramentar*, bind oneself by oath]

JU RANT *adj.* Taking oath. — *noun* One who takes an oath.

JU RAS SIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to a geological period of the Mesozoic era succeeding the Triassic and followed by the Cretaceous; it was characterized by the dominance of dinosaurian reptiles and the earliest bird forms. — *noun* The Jurassic period or corresponding rock system. [<F. *jurassique* <JURA]

JU·RAT (jōō′·rāt) *noun* 1 One sworn to the faithful performance of a duty, as a magistrate or juror. 2 An officer with duties similar to those of an alderman, as in the English Cinque Ports. 3 A magistrate in the Channel Islands. 4 [Law] The clause in an official certificate testifying that the deposition has been duly sworn to at a stated time before a competent authority. [<F. <L. *juratus* <*juro*, swear]

JU′·RA·TO·RY *adj.* [Law] Pertaining to an oath.

JU RE DI·VI·NO [L.] By divine law.

JU·RE HU MAN O [L.] By human law.

JU·REL (hōō·rĕl′) *noun* [Sp.] One of various carangoid fishes (genus *Caranx*), especially *C. crysos* and *C. latus*, found along the southern Atlantic coast of the United States.

JU·RID I·CAL *adj.* 1 Relating to law and judicial proceedings. 2 Pertaining to the judicial office, or to jurisprudence. Also **JU·RID IC.** [<L. *juridicus* <*jus*, law, + *dico*, declare] — **JU·RID I CAL·LY** *adv.*

JURIDICAL DAYS Days when the courts are in session.

JU·RIS·CON′·SULT *noun* One learned in the law; a jurist. [<L. *jurisconsultus* <*jus*, law, + *consultus*, skilled]

JU RIS·DIC′·TION *noun* 1 Lawful right to exercise official authority, whether executive, legislative, or judicial. 2 The territory within or the matter over which such authority may be lawfully exercised. 3 A judicature; a court, or series of courts, of justice. 4 Power of those in authority; control. [<OF. <L. *jurisdictio* <*jus*, law, + *dico*, say] — **·AL** *adj* — **·AL·LY** *adv.*

JU·RIS·PRU′·DENCE *noun* 1 The philosophy of positive law and its administration; the science of law. 2 A system of

laws, as of a particular country. See synonyms under LEGISLATION. — **ANALYTICAL JURISPRUDENCE** Jurisprudence formed by analysis and comparison of legal conceptions. — **COMPARATIVE JURISPRUDENCE** The analytical comparison of systems of law prevailing in different countries and nations, ancient and modern. — **MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE** The branch of jurisprudence that pertains to questions involving wounds, poisons, insanity, and presumption of survivorship. [<L. *jurisprudentia* <*jus*, law, + *prudentia*, knowledge]

JU·RIS PRU′ DENT *adj.* Skilled in jurisprudence. — *noun* A person learned in the law. — **JU RIS PRU DEN′ TIAL** (-shul) *adj.*

JU·RIST *noun* One versed in the science of laws; a lawyer. [<L. *jus*, law]

JU·RIS TIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to a jurist or the profession of law. Also **JU·RIS·TI·CAL.** — **JU RIS TI CAL LY** *adv.*

JURISTIC ACT A proceeding intended to have a legal result and having the necessary qualifications.

JU·ROR *noun* One who serves on a jury or is sworn in for jury duty. [<OF. *jureor* <L. *jurator*, swearer]

JU RU·Á′ (zhōō·rōō·ah′) A river in NW. Brazil; 1,200 miles to the Amazon from the mountains of Peru.

JU RY *noun* [**JU RIES** *pl.*] 1 A body of persons (usually twelve) legally qualified and summoned to serve on a judicial tribunal, there sworn to try well and truly a cause and give a true verdict according to the evidence. 2 A committee of award in a competition. — **CORONER'S JURY** A body of persons selected to attend a coroner's investigation and determine the causes of deaths not obviously due to natural causes. — **GRAND JURY** A jury called to hear complaints of the commission of offenses and to ascertain whether there is *prima-facie* ground for a criminal accusation. — **PETIT JURY** The jury that sits at a trial in civil and criminal cases: also **PETTY JURY.** [<OF. *juree*]

JU RY *adj.* Rigged up temporarily; for relief, replacement, or emergency use; as, a *jury* mast. [Perhaps <OF. *ajurie*, assistance, <L. *adjuto*, help]

JU·RY·MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] A juror.

JURY MAST 1 A temporary mast. 2 An iron rod used for supporting the weight of the head in spinal disease or injury.

JUS *noun* [**JU RA** *pl.*] 1 Law in its abstract sense as distinguished from statute law; right; justice. 2 Any right that is enforceable by law. [<L., law]

JUS CA·NO·NI CUM [L.] The canon law.

JUS CI·VI LE (jŭs sī·vī′·lē) [L.] Civil law.

JUS DI VI·NUM [L.] Divine law.

Jus·se·rand (zhu·suh·rahN′), **Jean Adrien Antoine Jules,** 1855–1932, French diplomat and author.

JUS SIVE (jŭs′·īv) *adj.* In grammar, denoting command; as, a *jussive* subjunctive. — *noun* A word or phrase expressing command. [<L. *jussus* <*jubeo*, command]

JUST *adj.* 1 Actuated by or doing justice; righteous; upright; honest; as, *just* to all concerned. 2 Based on or conforming to the principles of justice; impartial; legitimate. 3 Agreeing with a required standard; true. 4 Consistent with what is proper or reasonable; as, *just* in one's dealings. 5 Morally pure; perfect; righteous before God. 6 [Obs.] Faithful; true; exact.

— *adv.* 1 To the exact point, instant, or degree; without lack, excess, or variation; exactly, precisely. 2 But now; this moment; also, a moment ago; very lately; as, he has *just* left. 3 By very little; barely; only. 4 [Pop.] Perfectly; completely; quite; also, simply; merely; as, *just* a little, please. 5 Closely; nearly. [<L. *justus* <*jus*, law] — **JUST·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): equitable, even, exact, fair, fitting, honest, honorable, impartial, incorrupt, incorruptible, lawful, reasonable, right, righteous, rightful, square, straightforward, true, trusty, upright, virtuous. See HONEST, MORAL, RIGHT, VIRTUOUS. Compare synonyms for JUSTICE. *Antonyms*: corrupt, dishonest, dishonorable, faithless, false, inequitable, one-sided, partial, perfidious, treacherous, unfair, unfaithful, unjust, unreasonable, unrighteous, venal.

JUST, JUST·ER Same as JOUST, etc.

Just (zhust), **Saint** See SAINT-JUST.

JUSTE-AU-CORPS (zhŭst-ō-cor) *noun* 1 A close-fitting long-skirted coat worn by men in the 18th century. 2 A woman's outer garment of the 17th century. [<F.]

JUSTE MI LIEU (zhust mee·lyœ′) [F.] Golden mean.

JUS TICE (-tis) *noun* 1 Conformity in conduct or practice to the principles of right or of positive law; regard for or or fulfilment of obligations; rectitude; honesty; also, the body of principles by which actions are determined as right or wrong. 2 Adherence to truth of fact; impartiality. 3 The rendering of what is due or merited; that which is due or merited; just requital or consideration. 4 The quality of being just or reasonable; rightness; equitableness. 5 A judge, as of the U. S. Supreme Court, etc. 6 Administration of law; the forms and processes by which it is made effective. 7 Right of authority; also, formerly, jurisdiction. 8 In theology, one of God's attributes, by virtue of which he wills equal laws and makes just awards. 9 [Obs.] Exactness or precision; justness. — **BED OF JUSTICE** The seat occupied by the French King when attending the deliberations of the parliament; also, the session itself. — **DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE** A department of the U.S. government under the direction of the Attorney General: it supervises enforcement of federal laws, directs the activities of U. S. judicial districts, and represents the government in legal matters generally. Also **JUSTICE DEPARTMENT.** [<F. <L. *justitia* <*justus*, just]

Synonyms: equity, fairness, faithfulness, honor, impartiality, integrity, justness, law, lawfulness, legality, propriety, rectitude, right, righteousness, rightfulness, truth, uprightness, virtue. In its governmental relations, *justice* is the giving to every person exactly what he deserves, not necessarily involving any consideration of what any other may deserve; *equity* (the quality of being equal) is giving every one as much advantage, privilege, or consideration as is given to any other; it is that which is equally right or just to all concerned; *equity* is a close synonym for *fairness* and *impartiality*, but it has a legal precision that those words have not. In legal proceedings, the system of *equity*, devised to supply the insufficiencies of *law*, deals with cases to which the *law* by reason of its universality cannot apply. *Integrity, rectitude, right, righteousness,* and *virtue* denote conformity of personal conduct to the moral law, and thus necessarily include *justice*, which is giving others that which is their due. *Lawfulness* is an ambiguous word, meaning in its narrower sense mere *legality*, which may be far from *justice*, but in its higher sense signifying accordance with the supreme *law* or *right*, and thus including perfect *justice*. *Justness* refers rather to logical relations than to practical matters; as, we speak of the *justness* of a statement or of a criticism. See JUDGE, VIRTUE. *Antonyms*: dishonesty, inequity, injustice, partiality, unfairness, unlawfulness, unreasonableness, untruth, wrong.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE An inferior magistrate elected or appointed to prevent breaches of the peace within a county or township, to punish violators of the law, and to discharge various other local magisterial duties.

JUS·TIC·ER *noun* [Obs.] A magistrate; justice of the peace.

JUS·TICE·SHIP *noun* A justice's office or dignity.

JUS·TI·CI·A·BLE (-tish′·ī·uh·bl) *adj.* Proper to be examined in a court of justice. — *noun* A person subject to the jurisdiction of another.

JUS·TI CI·AR (-tish′·I·ur) *noun* A justiciary. Also **JUS TI·CI·ER.**

JUS·TI′·CI·A·RY (-tish′·ī·ār·y) *adj.* Pertaining to law or the administration of justice. — *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 A high judicial officer; a judge. 2 In England, a high officer, or king's deputy, who, during the time of the Norman kings, exercised both administrative and judicial powers.

JUS′ TI·FI A BLE *adj.* Capable of being justified. — **JUS·TI·FI A·BIL′·I TY, JUS′·TI·FI·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **JUS′·TI FI A·BLY** *adv.*

JUS·TI·FI CA′·TION *noun* 1 The state of being justified; the ground of justifying, or that which justifies. 2 In theology, the forensic, juridical, or gracious act of God by which the sinner is declared righteous, or justly free from obligation to penalty, and fully restored to divine favor. 3 The even spacing of type within a fixed measure. 4 In law, a plea in bar to a plaintiff's action alleging and showing the rightfulness or lawfulness of the act complained of and sued for; as, in slander, to plead the truth of the words spoken in *justification* of the speaking. See synonyms under APOLOGY, DEFENSE.

JUS′·TIF·I·CA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Tending to justify, or capable of justifying; vindicatory. Also **JUS·TIF′ I CA·TO·RY.**

JUS′·TI·FI·ER *noun* One who justifies. Also **JUS′·TI·FI·CA·TOR.**

JUS′·TI·FY *verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] 1 To show to be just; vindicate; defend; also, to make just and right. 2 To declare guiltless or blameless; show or declare to have done justly or rightly; exonerate. 3 In theology, to regard and treat as righteous on the ground of Christ's mediatorial work. 4 To adjust or fit; make exact; specifically, in type-setting, to adjust or make even by spacing properly; to form an even surface or true line with something else. 5 In England and Scotland, to pronounce judgment upon; inflict the death penalty upon; execute. 6 In law, to qualify as a bondsman; to show sufficient cause for doing that with which one is charged. [<L. *justus*, just, + *facio*, do, make]

Synonyms: absolve, acquit, approve, authorize, clear, defend, endorse, exculpate, excuse, exonerate, maintain, sustain, uphold, vindicate, warrant. That may sometimes be *excused* which cannot be *justified*; that which can be *justified* does not need to be *excused*. See RATIFY. *Antonyms*: arraign, blame, censure, chide, condemn, convict, criminate, denounce, reprehend, reprobate, reprove.

Jus·tin (jŭs′·tin; *F.* zhüs·tăN′; *G.* yōōs′·teen) A masculine personal name. Also **Jus·tin′·i·an,** [Sp.] **Jus·ti·no** (hōōs·tee′·nō). [<L., just]

— **Justin Martyr,** 100?–165?, Greek father of the church; probably beheaded in Rome under Marcus Aurelius.

Jus·ti·na (jŭs·tī′·nuh; *Sp.* hōōs·tee′·nah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **Jus·tine** (zhüs·teen′; *G.* yōōs·tee′·nah). [<L., just]

Jus·tin·i·an, 483–565, Roman emperor of the East; codified the Roman laws.

Jus·tin·i·an *adj.* Of or pertaining to Justinian. Also **Jus·tin·i·a'·mi·an.**

Justinian Code The body of Roman law as codified by Justinian

jus·ti·ti·a om·ni·bus (jŭs·tĭsh'·i·uh) [L.] Justice for all: motto of the District of Columbia.

jus·tle. Same as JOSTLE.

just ness *noun* The quality of being just; justice. See synonyms under JUSTICE.

just now Scarcely a moment ago.

Jus·tus (jŭs'·tus; G. yōōs'·tōōs) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **Juste** (zhŭst), [G.] **Just** (yōōst), [Sp.] **Jus·to** (hōōs'·tō). [<L., just]

jut *intr. verb* [**jut·ted, jut·ting**] To extend beyond the main portion; project: frequently with *out*. —*noun* Anything that juts; a projection. [Variant of DJET]

jute *noun* 1 A tall annual Asiatic herb *(Corchorus capsularis* or *C. olitorius)* of the linden family. 2 The soft, lustrous fiber obtained from the inner bark of this plant, used for bags, cordage, etc. [<Bengali *jŭt* <*Sans. jūṭa*, matted hair]

Jute *noun* A member of a Germanic tribe from Jutland that invaded Britain in the fifth century. [<Latinized OE. *Iutæ, Iuti*, Jutes] —**Jut·ish** (jūte'–) *adj.*

Jut·land (jŭt'–) The Danish peninsula; 11,411 square miles; naval battle, 1916: also called *Jylland.*

jut·ty Same as DJETTY.

ju·ve·nal *noun* [Obs.] A youth; young man.

Ju·ve·nal, 60?–140?, Roman poet; full name, Decimus Junius Juvenalis.

ju·ve·nes'·cent *adj.* Becoming young; also, rejuvenating. [<L. *juvenesco*, grow to youth] —**ju·ve·nes'·cence** *noun.*

ju·ve·nile (–nul *or* –nīl *or* –nīle) *adj.* 1 Characteristic of youth; young. 2 Adapted to youth. —*noun* 1 A young person; a youth. 2 An actor who interprets youthful roles. 3 A book for children or youth. See synonyms under YOUTHFUL. [<L. *juvenilis* <*juvenis*, young]

juvenile court See under COURT.

ju·ve·nil'·i·a *noun pl.* Youthful writings. [<L.]

ju·ve nil'·i·ty *noun* [·ties *pl.*] 1 A youthful act or character; juvenile character or manner. 2 Youthfulness; youth: also **ju·ve·nile·ness.**

juxta- *prefix* Near; next to; as, *juxta*marine, bordering on the sea. [<L. *juxta*, near]

jux·ta·pose' (–pōze') *tr. verb* [·posed', ·pos'·ing] To place close together; put side by side, or in apposition.

jux·ta·po·si'·tion (–zish'·un) *noun* A placing close together or side by side; contiguity. [<L. *juxta*, near, + POSITION]

Jyl·land (yül'·lahn) [Danish] Same as JUTLAND.

K

k, K [kays, k's, ks *pl.*] 1 The eleventh letter of the English alphabet: from Phenician *kaph*, Greek *kappa*, Roman K. 2 The sound of the letter k, the voiceless guttural stop, pronounced as in Kate, kill, ark, poke, etc., except when initial before *n*, as in knee, knight, knoll, know, etc., when it is silent. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY. —*symbol* In chemistry, potassium (K for *kalium*). See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

—**K2** A mountain peak in the Karakoram range, Kashmir, India; 28,250 ft.: also called *Dapsang, Godwin-Austen.*

ka (kah) *noun* In Egyptian religion, the genius or spiritual self believed to dwell in man and images and to survive in the tomb.

Ka·a·ba (kah'·uh·buh *or* kah'·buh) *noun* The shrine at Mecca enclosing a sacred black stone, toward which Mohammedans face when praying. Also spelled *Cauba.* [<Ar. *ka'bah* <*ka'b*, cube]

kaas Same as KAS.

kab Same as QUAB.

ka bab *noun* 1 A dish of small pieces of meat roasted or fried on skewers and served with various condiments. 2 A leg of mutton stuffed with garlic and herbs. —*tr. verb* To make kababs of; roast on a spit. Also **ka bob**; sometimes spelled *cabob.* [<Hind. *kabāb*]

kab a la, kab·ba·la, etc. Same as CABALA, etc.

ka bar Same as CABER.

ka·ba ra–go ya (kah·bah'·rah–gō'·yah) See MONITOR 5.

Ka bul (kah'·bōōl) 1 A river of Afghanistan and India; 320 miles to the Indus. 2 A large city in NE. Afghanistan; its capital. Also spelled *Cabul.*

Ka·byle *noun* One of the Berbers living in Algeria or Tunisia; also, the Hamitic language spoken by them.

ka di Same as CADI.

kad·iak bear (kahd'·yăk) A very large brown bear *(Ursus middendorffi)* found on Kodiak and adjacent islands off **Kaf·ir:** erroneously **KAFFIR CORN.**

Ka di ke'·e (kah·di·kē'·i) See CHALCEDON.

ka doo dle *intr. verb* [·dled (dld), ·dling] [Pop.] To sport, frolic, or play around.

kae (kāy) *noun* [Scot.] A jackdaw.

kaf·fir *noun* A variety of sorghum grown in dry regions as a grain and forage plant; East Indian millet. Also **kaf ir:** erroneously **KAFFIR CORN.**

Kaf fir *noun* 1 A member of the strongest and most intelligent group of South African Bantu tribes; also, their language belonging to the Bantu family of agglutinative languages. 2 An unbeliever in Mohammedanism. Also **Kaf·ir;** sometimes spelled *Caffer, Caffre.* [<Ar. *kāfir*, unbeliever]

Kaf fra·ri·a A region in Cape of Good Hope Province, Union of South Africa; 22,000 square miles.

Ka fir (kah'·fur) *noun* One of the people of Kafiristan. Also **Kaf·fir.**

Ka·fi·ri·stan' (kah·fĭ·rĭ·stahn') A district in NE. Afghanistan, bordering the Hindu Kush Mountains.

Kaf·ka (kahf'·kah), **Franz,** 1883–1924, Austrian poet.

kaf·tan Same as CAFTAN.

Ka ga wa (kah·gah·wah), **Toyohiko,** born 1888, Japanese Christian social reformer and evangelist.

ka go (kah'–) *noun* A form of palanquin. [<Jap.]

Ka go shi ma (kah·go·shee mah) A large seaport city of southern Kyushu Island, Japan. Also **Ka·go·si·ma.**

Ka·hoo la'·we (kah·hoo·lah'·wee) An island in the south-central Hawaiian Islands; 45 square miles. Also **Ka·hu·la'·we.**

kai·ak (kī'·ăk) Same as KAYAK.

Kai·e teur' (kī·i·tōōr') A waterfall, 740 ft. high, on the Potaro River, British Guiana.

kail, kail·yard See KALE, KALEYARD.

kain (kane) *noun* Rental or tax paid in land produce, livestock, eggs, etc.: also spelled *cain, kane.* [<Celtic]

kai nite (kī'–) *noun* A colorless to dark flesh-red hydrous sulfate of potassium and magnesium and magnesium chloride crystallizing in the monoclinic system and found in the Stassfurt deposits: used as a fertilizer. [<G. *kainit* <Gr. *kainos*, recent]

Kair·ouan (kēr·wahn') A city in NE. Tunisia; holy city of the Moslems. Also **Kair·wan.** Also spelled *Qairwan.*

kai ser (kī'·zur) *noun* Emperor; the German form of the title as applied to the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire, as successors to those of the old Roman Empire, on the dissolution of which the title was taken by the Austrian sovereigns. [<G. <L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar]

Kaiser Title of the German emperors, 1871–1918.

Kaiser, Henry J., born 1882, American industrialist.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land See NEW GUINEA, TERRITORY OF.

kaj e put Same as CAJUPUT.

ka·ka (kah'·kuh) *noun* [Maori] A New Zealand parrot (genus *Nestor*), typically with olive-green body, gray crown, and crimson-red on the rump and abdomen.

ka·ka po' (kah·kah–) *noun* A nocturnal flightless greenish-brown New Zealand parrot *(Strigops habroptilus).* [<Maori *kaka*, a parrot, + *po*, night]

ka·ke·mo·no (kah·kĕ–) *noun* [Jap.] A picture on paper or silk attached to a roller and used as a wall hanging.

ka·ki (kah'·kee) *noun* An Asiatic tree *(Diospyros kaki)* of the ebony family, with yellowish-white flowers and an edible orange or yellow fruit; cultivated in southern and western United States: also called *Japanese persimmon.* [<Jap., persimmon]

ka·la–a·zar' (kah·lah–ah·zar') *noun* An infectious fever of India, China, and Egypt characterized by enlarged spleen, anemia, and emaciation: due to a protozoan parasite *(Leishmania donovani).* [<Hind., black disease]

Ka·la·ha'·ri Desert (kah·lah·hah'·rī) A vast region in southern Africa, the greater part in Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Ka·lakh (kay'·lak) A capital of ancient Assyria, about 20 miles south of Nineveh: modern name *Nimrud.* Also called *Calah.*

Ka·la·ma'·ta (kah·lah·mah'·tah) A seaport city of southern Greece; capital of Messinia. Also **Ka·la·mai** (kah·lah'·meh).

Kal·a·ma·zoo' A stove- and paper-manufacturing city in Michigan.

KA·LAT (kuh·laht′) **1** A native state of Baluchistan, India; 71,593 square miles. **2** A town, capital of the state and of Baluchistan. Also called *Khelat.*

KALE *noun* **1** A variety of headless cabbage yielding curled leaves. **2** [Scot.] Cabbage of any kind; also, broth of kale; broth. **3** [Pop.] Money. Also spelled *kail.* [Variant of COLE]

KA·LEI′·DO·SCOPE (kuh·lī′–) *noun* An instrument which, by means of mirrors, presents bits of colored glass, viewed through it, in ever–changing symmetrical patterns, as the tube is rotated. [<Gr. *kalos,* beautiful, + *eidos,* form, + –SCOPE]

KA·LEI·DO·SCOP′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to a kaleidoscope; picturesquely diversified. Also **KA·LEI·DO·SCOP′·I·CAL.** —**KA·LEI·DO·SCOP′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

KAL·ENDS Same as CALENDS.

KALE RUNT [Scot.] A cabbage stem. Also **KALE STOCK.**

KA·LE·VA′·LA (kah·lī·vah′·luh) The national epic of Finland: a collection of ancient poems embodying the myths and hero legends of Finland: compiled by Elias Lonnrott, 1849. [<Finnish, land of heroes]

KALE·WIFE *noun* [Scot.] A woman who sells vegetables.

KALE·YARD *noun* **1** [Scot.] A cabbage garden. **2** A kitchen garden. Also spelled *kailyard.*

KALEYARD SCHOOL The Scottish school of modern fiction that describes the life of the common people with much use of their dialect, and of which Ian Maclaren and J. M. Barrie are representative. Also spelled *kailyard school.*

KAL·GAN (kahl·gahn) The capital of Chahar Province, China.

KAL·I or **KA·LI** *noun* The common saltwort. [<Ar. *qali;* see ALKALI]

KAL·I (kä′·lī) The Hindu goddess of destruction; wife of Siva; worshiped with bloody sacrifices.

KAL·IAN (kahl·yahn′) *noun* The hookah of Persia.

KA·LI·DA′·SA (kah·lē·dah′·suh) Indian poet and dramatist, who lived about the 5th century.

KA·LIF Same as CALIPH.

KA·LI·NIN (kah lee′·nin) A city in western R.S.F.S.R. on the Volga River, NW. of Moscow: formerly called *Tver.*

KALININ, MIKHAIL IVANOVICH, born 1875, president of U.S.S.R., 1938–46.

KA·LISZ (kah′·lish) A city in Poland. Also [G.] **KA·LISCH.**

KA·LI·UM (kā′–) *noun* Potassium: from this name its symbol K is derived: used by pharmacists and German chemists. [<KALI]

KAL′·LI·KAK A pseudonym for a New Jersey family whose history as investigated by H. H. Goddard, in 1912, displays abnormal conditions of feeble–mindedness, crime, disease, and pauperism. Compare JUKES. [<Gr. *kalli–,* beautiful, + *kakos,* evil]

KAL′·LI·TYPE *noun* A photoprinting process by which ferric salts are reduced to ferrous salts, which in turn act upon soluble silver salts. [<Gr. *kalli–,* beautiful, + TYPE]

KAL·MAR (kahl′·mar) A seaport in SE. Sweden on **KALMAR SOUND,** an arm of the Baltic Sea.

KAL·MI·A *noun* Any plant of a genus *(Kalmia)* of North American shrubs of the heath family *(Ericaceæ),* with evergreen leaves and umbellate clusters of rose, purple, or white flowers. [<Peter Kalm, 1716–79, Swedish botanist]

KAL MUCK *noun* A member of one of the western, Buddhistic Mongol tribes extending from western China to the valley of the Volga River; also, their language. Also **KAL MUK.** [<Rus. *kalmyk*]

KA·LONG (kah–) *noun* A fruit–eating bat (family *Pteropodidæ*) of Africa, Asia, and Australia. [<Javanese]

KAL·PAC Same as CALPAC.

KAL′·SO MINE Same as CALCIMINE.

KA·LU·GA (kah·lōō′·gah) A town in western R.S.F.S.R., 95 miles SW. of Moscow.

KA·LYP′·TRA *noun* A thin veil worn by the women of ancient Greece over the face and as a headdress. [<Gr.]

KAM′·A·CITE *noun* A variety of meteoric iron containing nickel and showing, when polished, a fine network of bands. [<Gr. *kamax,* vine pole]

KA·MA·KU·RA (kah·mah·kōō′·rah) An ancient village 12 miles south of Yokohama, Japan; huge bronze image of Great Buddha.

KA·MA·LA (–mā′–) *noun* An East Indian tree *(Mallotus philippinensis)* of the spurge family; also, the fine orange–red powder from its capsular fruit, used as a purgative and in dyeing. [<Sans.]

KA·MA RIVER (kah′·mah) A river of the Ural Mountain region of R.S.F.S.R.; 1,170 miles to the Volga River.

KAM·CHAT·KA A peninsula at the eastern end of U.S.S.R. extending southward between the Bering and Okhotsk Seas; 104,433 square miles.

KAME *noun* [Scot.] Comb.

KAME *noun* A conical hill or short ridge of stratified sand and gravel formed by glacier deposition. [See COOMB]

KA·ME·RAD′ (kah·muh·rahd′) *noun* [G.] Comrade: used by German soldiers to indicate readiness to surrender.

KAM·E·RUN′ See CAMEROONS.

KAME·STER *noun* [Scot.] A woolcomber.

KA·MI (kah·mee) *noun* [Jap.] **1** The gods collectively of the first and second mythological dynasties of Japan; also, their descendants, the mikados. **2** The deified spirits of the heroes and famous men of Japan.

KA·MI·KA·ZE (kah·mē·kah·zeh) *noun* [Jap.] Literally, divine wind; in World War II, a Japanese pilot pledged to die in crashing his bomb–laden plane against the target; also, the airplane itself on such mission.

KAM·PONG *noun* An enclosed space; a compound. [<Malay]

KAM·SIN Same as KHAMSIN.

KA·NA (kah′·nuh) *noun* Japanese syllabic writing: a system of 47 phonetic symbols used collaterally with basic Chinese ideographs to indicate Japanese inflections.

KA·NAE·A or **KAN·A·KA** *noun* **1** A native of Hawaii. **2** Any South Sea Islander. [<Polynesian, man]

KA·NA·RA (kuh·nah′·ruh *or* kūn′·ur·uh) Two adjoining districts of western India: **NORTH KANARA** in Bombay Presidency; 3,946 square miles; chief city, Karwar; and **SOUTH KANARA** in Madras Presidency; 4,021 square miles; chief city, Mangalore.

KAN·A·RESE′ *adj.* Of or pertaining to Kanara. —*noun* **1** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Kanara. **2** The language of Kanara, belonging to the Dravidian family. Also spelled *Canarese.*

KA·NA·ZA·WA (kah·nah·zah·wah) A seaport on the Sea of Japan, Honshu Island, Japan.

KAN·CHEN·JUN′·GA (kahn·chun·jōōng′·guh) A peak of the Himalayas, NE. Nepal; 28,146 ft.: also called *Kinchinjinga, Kunchinjunga.*

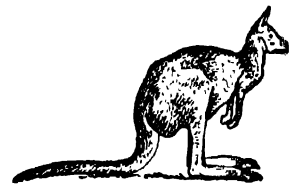
KAN·DA·HAR′ (kun·duh·har′) An ancient fortified town in SE. Afghanistan.

KAN·DIN·SKI, VASILI, born 1866, Russian painter.

KAN·DY (kăn′·dī *or* kahn′·dī) A fortified town in central Ceylon, India.

KANE Same as KAIN.

KAN·GA·ROO′ (kăng–) *noun* A herbivorous marsupial mammal (family *Macropodidæ*), of the Australian region, having characteristically short, weak forelimbs and powerful hind limbs, with stout tail, and progressing usually by flying bounds. [<Australian]



KANGAROO

KANGAROO COURT **1** An unofficial court in which the law is disregarded or wilfully misinterpreted. **2** A mock court or trial, especially one held by prisoners in a jail. **3** A frontier or backwoods court.

KANGAROO RAT One of various pouched rodents *(Dipodomys agilis)* of the SW. United States and Mexico, with elongated hind limbs and tail.

KANG TE (kahng teh) Emperor of Manchukuo, 1934–45. See PU–YI.

KA·NO (kah′·no) A walled town in north–central Nigeria.

KAN·SAS (kăn′·zus) A north–central State of the United States; 82,276 square miles; capital, Topeka; entered the Union Jan. 29, 1861: nickname, *Sunflower State.*

KANSAS CITY **1** An industrial city on the Missouri River in Kansas; livestock market; meat packing; railroad center. **2** A manufacturing city on the Missouri River in Missouri; grain and livestock market; railroad and meat–packing center.

KANSAS RIVER A river in NE. Kansas; 200 miles to the Missouri River.

KAN·SU (kän·sōō *or* gahn·sōō) A province in northern China; 145,980 square miles; capital, Lanchow.

KANT (kănt; *G.* kahnt), **IMMANUEL,** 1724–1804, German philosopher.

KAN·TAR Same as CANTAR.

KANT·I·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Kant or his philosophy.

KANT′·I·AN·ISM *noun* The critical philosophy of Immanuel Kant that sets forth the doctrine of a priori knowledge: man experiences the material world through sense perception, but its form is determined by the mind alone. Also **KANT·ISM.**

KA·O·LI·ANG′ (kah–) *noun* [Chinese] Any of a variety of sorghums of eastern Asia, some introduced into the United States.

KA·O·LIN (kā′–) *noun* A claylike compact, friable, or mealy, hydrous aluminum silicate used in making porcelain. Also **KA·O·LINE.** [<Chinese *Kao Ling,* High Ridge]

KA′·OL·IN·ITE *noun* A highly purified form of kaolin.

KA·PELL′·MEIS·TER (kah·pēl′·mīs·tur) *noun* The musical director of a choir, orchestra, etc.: also called *chapelmaster.* [<G., bandmaster]

KAPH (kăf) The eleventh Hebrew letter: also spelled *caph.* See ALPHABET.

KA·POK (kā′·pŏk) *noun* A cottony or silky fiber covering the seeds of a tropical tree *(Ceiba pentandra)* of the silk–cotton family *(Bombaceæ)*: used for mattresses, life–savers, insulation material, etc. [<Javanese]

KAP·PA *noun* [Gr.] The tenth letter in the Greek alphabet (K, κ), equivalent to English *k.* See under ALPHABET.

KA·PU DAGH (kah′·pōō dahK) Modern name of CYZICUS.

KAR·A·BIN′·ER (-been′·ur) *noun* An article of mountaineering equipment: a steel loop or ring snapped into a piton, through which a rope may be passed, to hold climbers. [Contraction of G. *karabinerhaken*, carbine snap]



KARABINERS
a Closed. *b* Open.

KA RA·CHI (kuh·rah′·chee) A seaport city in Sind Province, India.

KA RA FU TO (kah·rah·fōō·tō) [Jap.] Sakhalin Island; also, the southern part of Sakhalin Island, below latitude 50° N., formerly belonging to Japan; capital, Toyohara.

KA RA GAN′ DA (kah·rah·gahn′·dah) A large town in central Kazakh S.S.R.

KA RA·GEORGE′ See CZERNY GEORGE.

KA RA KO′ RAM (kah·rah·kō′·rum) A mountain range in NE. Kashmir, India; highest peak, K2: also *Mustagh*.

KARAKORAM PASS A pass in NE. Kashmir; elevation, 18,550 ft.

KAR′ A KUL (kăr′-) *noun* **1** A breed of sheep of Bokhara. **2** Astrakhan of the best quality, obtained from the black, lustrous, tightly curled coat of young lambs of the karakul sheep Also spelled *caracul*. [<*Kara Kul*, lake in central Siberia]

KA RA KUM (kah·rah′ kōōm) A desert in central Turkmen S.S.R.; 110,000 square miles. Also spelled [Turk.] *Qara Qum*.

KA RA SEA (kah′·rah) An arm of the Arctic Ocean between Novaya Zemlya and northern U.S.S.R.

KAR AT (kar′·ut) *noun* The twenty-fourth part by weight of gold in an article; thus, 18-karat gold means an article 18/24 or 3/4 gold by weight: also spelled *carat*.

KARAT GOLD A gold alloy of not less than 10 karats fineness.

KA RE LI A (kah·reh′·li·yah) A former region of northwestern R.S.F.S.R.; 52,650 square miles.

KA RE LO-FIN NISH S.S.R. (kah·reh′·lō-) An autonomous republic of northwestern U.S.S.R.; 196,000 square miles; capital, Petrozavodsk; composed of territory ceded by Finland and joined with Karelia in March, 1940.

KARL [G., Sw.] Same as CHARLES.

KARLS·BAD (karlz′·băd; *G.* karls′·baht) A town in NW. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia: also spelled *Carlsbad*. Also [Czech] **KAR LO VY VA RY.**

KARLS RUH E (karlz′·rōō·uh) Capital city of Baden, Germany.

KAR MA (kar′- *or*, *Sanskrit*, kŭr′·muh) *noun* The effect of any act, religious or otherwise, the law of cause and effect regulating one's future life; inevitable retribution, a Brahmanic idea developed by the Buddhists. [<Sanskrit]

KARN *noun* [Br.] A cairn.

KAR NAK A village near Luxor, Egypt, on the Nile; ruins of ancient Thebes.

KARN TEN (kern′·ten) See CARINTHIA.

KA ROSS *noun* [Taal] A native garment made of skins sewed together in the form of a square; also, a rug made of skins

KAR PA·THOS (kar′·pah·thōs) An island of the Dodecanese group in the Aegean Sea; 118 square miles. Also called [It.] *Scarpanto*

KAR RER (kar′·rĕr), **PAUL**, born 1889, Swiss chemist.

KAR ROO *noun* A dry plateau or tableland of South Africa. [<Hottentot]

KAR ROO *adj.* Belonging to or designating a geological period or rock system of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras, developed in South Africa. Also **KA ROO.**

KAR ROO, GREAT A plateau varying in height from 3,000 to 4,000 feet in Southern Cape Province, Union of South Africa

KARS A city in NE. Turkey, Asia.

KARST Same as CARSO.

KARY-, KARYO- A combining form from Greek *karyon*, nut, used especially in biology to mean nucleus, as in *karyoplasm*. Also spelled *cary-*, *caryo-*.

KAR′ Y·O·GAM Y (kar′-) *noun* The merging or close union of the nuclei of two gametes to form the primary nucleus of the embryo. [<KARYO- + -GAMY]

KAR Y·O·KI NE′ SIS (kăr-) *noun* The series of changes which the nucleus goes through in indirect or mitotic cell-division; also, such cell-division; mitosis: also spelled *caryokinesis*. [<KARYO- + Gr. *kinēsis*, movement] — **KAR·Y·O·KI NET′ IC** *adj.*

KAR′ Y O·LYMPH (kăr′·ĭ·o·limf) *noun* The clear protoplasmic fluid surrounding the structures of the cell nucleus.

KAR′·Y O MERE (kăr′-) *noun* One of the small vesicles formed in chromosomes in certain types of mitosis. Also **KAR Y OM′ ER ITE.** [<KARYO- + -MERE]

KAR′·Y·O PLASM *noun* The protoplasm of the nucleus of a cell: also called *nucleoplasm*. — **KAR·Y·O·PLAS′·MIC** *adj.*

KAR′·Y·O SOME *noun* **1** A chromosome. **2** A mass of chromatin in the resting nucleus of the cell. **3** The cell nucleus itself. Also **KAR·Y·O·SO′·MA.**

KAR Y·O′·TIN (kăr-) *noun* The strainable, usually reticulated substance of the cell nucleus; chromatin: also spelled *caryotin*.

KAR′·Y·O·TYPE *noun* In genetics, the particular chromosome number and gene arrangement in the gametes of any given species, type, or strain of organism.

KAS *noun* A massive cupboard or wardrobe, often with paneled and painted decoration, used by the early Dutch settlers in America: also spelled *kaas*. [<D.]

KAS·BAH Same as CASBAH.

KA·SCHAU (kah′·show) [G.] Same as KOŠICE.

KA SHER (kah′-) *verb* To make kosher. — *adj.* & *noun* Same as KOSHER.

KASH GAR A large town in western Sinkiang Province, China. Also called *Shufu*.

KASH MIR (-mīr) A native state of NW. India, 82,258 square miles; capital, Srinagar. Also spelled *Cashmere*.

KASH MI RI (-meer′·i) *noun* The language of the Kashmirians, belonging to the Sanskritic group of the Indo-Iranian subfamily of Indo-European languages.

KASH MI RI AN (-meer′·i un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Kashmir or its people. — *noun* A native of Kashmir. Also spelled *Cashmerian*.

KASHMIR SHAWL A fine hand-woven, and often embroidered, shawl made in Kashmir, India: also spelled *Cashmere shawl*.

KAS PAR (kahs′-) [G.] Same as JASPER and GASPAR. Also [Sw.] **KAS PER.**

KAS SA (kŏsh′·shō) Hungarian name for KOŠICE.

KAS SA·LA (kă′·suh lah) A town in NE. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; battle, 1894

KAS SEL (kahs′·ul) A manufacturing city in SW. Prussia, Germany: also *Cassel*.

KAS·TRO (kahs′-) Same as MYTILINI.

KATA- Same as CATA-.

KA·TAB·A SIS *noun* **1** The march back to the sea of the Greek mercenaries who followed Cyrus against Artaxerxes. See ANABASIS. **2** Any retreat. [<Gr., a going down]

KAT·A·BAT′ IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a downflowing wind cooled by radiation, as one reaching a valley from high ground.

KAT·A BOL′ IC, KA TAB O LISM, etc. Same as CATABOLIC, etc.

KA·TAH·DIN, MOUNT A peak in central Maine; about 5,200 ft.

KA TAL·Y·SIS, KAT·A LYT′·IC, etc. Same as CATALYSIS, etc.

KAT·A MOR′ PHISM *noun* Metamorphism.

KA·TA·RI′ NA (kah tah·rē′·nah) [Sw.] Same as CATHERINE.

KATE Diminutive of CATHERINE.

KATH A·RINE, KATH E RINE (-rĭn) Same as CATHERINE.

KA·THAR·SIS, KA THAR·TIC Same as CATHARSIS, etc.

KA THI A WAR (kah ti·ah·wahr′) A peninsula of western India, between the Gulfs of Cambay and Cutch.

KATH LEEN Same as CATHERINE.

KATH ODE, etc. Same as CATHODE, etc.

KAT·I ON See CATION.

KAT MAI (-mi) A national monument of the NE. Alaska Peninsula, southern Alaska; 1,700 square miles; contains **MOUNT KATMAI,** an active volcano, 7,500 ft., and the Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes.

KAT MAN DU′ (kaht·mahn·dōō′) A city, the capital of Nepal.

KA·TO WI′·CE (kah·to·vee′·tseh) A city in SW. Poland; capital of Silesia: also [G.] **KAT·TO WITZ** (kaht′·o·vits).

KAT RINE, LOCH (loK kat′·rĭn) A lake in Perthshire, Scotland; chief scene of Scott's *Lady of the Lake*

KAT′ TE·GAT An arm of the North Sea, between Sweden and Jutland. Also spelled *Cattegat*. Also **KAT′ TE GOTT.**

KA′·TY DID *noun* An arboreal, green, long-horned insect allied to the grasshoppers and crickets (family *Tettigonidæ*): named from the note produced by the stridulating organs at the base of the wing covers in the male.

KA·U·A′·I (kah ōō·ah′·ī) An island in the northern Hawaiian Islands; 555 square miles.

KAUF MAN (kawf′-), **GEORGE S.**, born 1889, American playwright.

KAU NAS (kow′·nahs) A city on the Niemen River, Lithuania; seat of the government: also called *Kovno*.

KAU·RI (kow′-) *noun* **1** A large timber tree (*Agathis australis*) of New Zealand. **2** The wood of this tree. **3** Any other species of the genus *Agathis*. Also **KAU·RY.** [<Maori]

KAURI GUM A colorless to amber or brown resinous exudation of the kauri tree, used in varnishes, for oilcloth, linoleum, etc. Also **KAURI COPAL.**

KA·VA (kah′·vuh) *noun* [Polynesian] **1** A shrub (*Piper methysticum*) of the pepper family. **2** An intoxicating and narcotic beverage made from this plant, by the Polynesians: also **KAVA-KAVA.**

KA·VASS (kuh·vahs′) *noun* A guard or military courier attending Turkish dignitaries; also, a Turkish police officer. [<Turk. *qawās*]

KA·VER·I (kaw′-) A river in Mysore and Madras, southern India; about 400 miles: also spelled *Cauvery*.

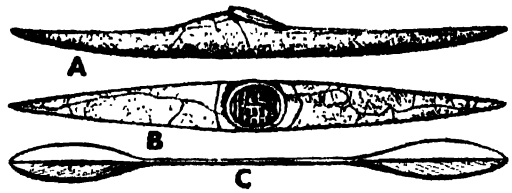
KAW *noun* A Kansas Indian.

KA·WA·SA·KI (kah·wah·sah·kee) A southern suburb of Tokyo, Japan.

KAY See 2KEY.

KAY, SIR A braggart and spiteful knight of the Round Table; foster brother and seneschal of King Arthur. Also spelled *Kai* and, in French romances, *Queux*.

KAY·AK (kī′·äk) *noun* The hunting canoe of arctic America, made of sealskins stretched over a pointed frame, leaving a hole amidships where the navigator sits excluding



KAYAK

A Side view. *B* Top view. *C* Paddle.

the water by fastening the deck covering around him. Also spelled *kauak*. [<Eskimo]

KAYE-SMITH, SHEILA, born 1889, English novelist.

KAYLES *noun pl.* [Prov. Eng. & Irish] 1 A game of ninepins or skittles. 2 The pins used in the game. [<Flem. *keghel, kell*]

KAY·SE RI′ (kī·seh ree′) A city in Turkey in Asia: the ancient *Cæsarea*.

KA·ZAKH (kah·zahk′) 1 One of a Turkic people, formerly largely nomadic, dwelling in the Kazakh S.S.R. 2 A long-piled rug, usually in geometrical patterns, made by the Kazakhs.

KAZAKH S.S.R. An autonomous republic of the U.S.S.R. in SW. Asia; 1,059,184 square miles; capital, Alma-Ata: also **KA·ZAK, KA ZAKH·STAN.** Also [Turk.] *Qazak*.

KA·ZAN (kah·zahn′) A city in west-central R.S.F.S.R. in Europe, 3 miles from the Volga River.

KA·ZOO *noun* A toy musical instrument: a wooden or metal tube to which is attached a piece of stretched catgut or paper which vibrates when the tube is sung or hummed into. [Origin obscure]

KAZ·VIN (kaz·veen′) A commercial city in north-central Iran.

KE·A (kay′·uh *or* kee′·uh) *noun* [Maori] A New Zealand parrot (*Nestor notabilis*), olive-brown variegated with blue and green, which feeds on carrion in addition to fruits, etc., and even attacks live sheep.

KEAN, EDMUND, 1787–1833, English actor.

KEAR NY (kar′·ni), **PHILIP,** 1815–62, United States general; served in Mexican and Civil wars.

KEATS, JOHN, 1795–1821, English poet.

KE BAR Same as CABER.

KEB BIE *noun* [Scot.] A cudgel, or rude walking stick.

KEB BOC *noun* [Scot.] A cheese. Also **KEB BUCK.** [<Gael. *cabag*]

KE·BLE, JOHN, 1792–1866, English divine; one of the founders of the Oxford movement.

1KECK *intr. verb* 1 To heave as in vomiting; retch. 2 Hence, to show or feel great disgust. —*noun* Nausea. [Compare OE. *cecil*, choking]

2KECK *noun* A hollow stalk of a plant. [<KEX]

KECK·LE *tr. verb* [**KECK·LED** (-ld), **KECK·LING**] To wrap or serve, as a cable, with canvas, rope, etc., as a protection from chafing. [Variant of CACKLE in same sense]

2KECK·LE [Scot.] *intr. verb* [**KECK·LED** (-ld), **KECK·LING**] To cackle, chuckle, or giggle. —*noun* A chuckle or giggle. [<MD. *kekelen*]

KECS·KE·MÉT (kech′·keh·mate) A manufacturing town in west-central Hungary.

KE·DAH (kay′·dah) One of the Unfederated Malay States in NW. British Malaya; 3,660 square miles; capital, Alor Star

KE·DAR A son of Ishmael; also, a tribe or confederacy of tent-dwellers of Arabia which sprang from him. [<Heb., powerful] —**KE′DAR·ITE** *adj.*

KED·DAH *noun* [Hindi] An enclosure or corral for the capture of wild elephants: also spelled *khedah*.

KEDGE *noun* A light anchor: also **KEDGE ANCHOR.** —*verb* [**KEDGED, KEDG·ING**] To move (a vessel) by hauling on a grounded kedge; warp.

KE·DRON A ravine east of Jerusalem; anciently a "brook"; now dry. *John* xviii, 1. Also spelled *Cedron, Kidron*.

KE·EF Same as KIF.

KEEK *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To look pryingly; peep. —*noun* A peep. [<ME. *kike* <MD. *kiken*]

KEEKING-GLASS *noun* [Scot.] A looking-glass.

KEEL *noun* 1 The lowest lengthwise member of the framework of a vessel, serving to stiffen it and, when it projects below the planking or plating, as is usually the case, giving it stability. 2 Figuratively, a ship. 3 At the bottom of an airship, a vertical fin which extends longitudinally for a considerable length. 4 Any keel-shaped part or object. 5 A median longitudinal ridge or process, as of the breast bone of a fowl. —**FIN KEEL** An extension of a yacht's keel downward, suggesting the back fin of a fish: commonly of metal, and serving to ballast and prevent lateral drifting.

—*verb* 1 To provide with a keel, as a vessel. 2 To turn up the keel; show the bottom. 3 To plow with a keel, as waves; sail. —**TO KEEL OVER** To turn bottom up; upset; hence, to fall over or be felled, as from a shock. [<ON. *kjölr*, keel; compare OE. *ceol*, ship]

2KEEL *noun* 1 A coal barge used on the Tyne in England; also, the quantity of coal in a barge load. 2 A British unit of weight for coal, equal to 21½ long tons. [<MD. *kiel*, ship]

3KEEL *tr. verb* [Obs.] To cool. [<OE. *celan*]

4KEEL *noun* [Scot.] Red chalk or ocher; ruddle. [Compare Gael. *cil*, ruddle]

KEEL·AGE (-ij) *noun* The sum paid for anchoring a vessel in a harbor.

KEEL BOAT A covered freight boat having a keel but no sails; used on rivers in western United States.

KEEL·ER *noun* 1 A shallow tub. 2 A box used to hold salt in salting fish. [<OE. *celan*, cool]

KEE·LEY CURE A proprietary system for the treatment of drug addiction and alcoholism by the administration of gold chloride. [<Leslie J. Keeley, 1832-1900, American physician]

KEEL·HAUL *tr. verb* 1 To haul (a man) through the water under a ship from one side to the other or from stem to stern: a former punishment. 2 Hence, to reprove severely. Also **KEEL·HALE.**

KEE LING ISLANDS A British group of 20 small coral islands in the Indian Ocean, 12° S., 97° E.; annexed to Straits Settlements: also called *Cocos Islands*.

KEEL·SON *noun* 1 A beam running lengthwise above the keel of a ship. 2 A similar structural member running above the keel of a flying boat. Also spelled *kelson*. [<LG. *kielswin*]

KEEN *adj.* 1 Very sharp, as a knife. 2 Cutting; piercing, as wit. 3 Vivid; pungent. 4 Having or exhibiting sharpness or penetration; shrewd. 5 Acute; as, *keen* sight. 6 Exceptionally intelligent. 7 Characterized by intensity, force, or zest; as, a *keen* appetite. See synonyms under ACUTE, ARDENT, ASTUTE, CLEVER, EAGER, FINE, KNOWING, SAGACIOUS, SHARP, VIVID. [<OE. *cene*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

2KEEN *noun* A wailing cry; dirge. —*intr. verb* To wail loudly over the dead. [<Ir. *caoine*, lament] —**·ER** *noun*.

KEEP *verb* [**KEPT, KEEP·ING**] 1 To have and retain in one's control or possession. 2 To have in one's employ, service, or use; as, to *keep* a maid. 3 To manage, conduct, carry on, or attend to, as a business; as, to *keep* a hotel; also, to have for sale; as to *keep* groceries. 4 To have the responsibility or care of, for the purpose of preventing injury or loss; guard. 5 To provide for or maintain, as with a home or the necessaries of life. 6 To set down in writing or otherwise, as for future reference; make regular entries in or record of; as, to *keep* accounts. 7 To perform or be faithful to, as an obligation or a pledge; as, to *keep* a promise; specifically, to celebrate or solemnize; observe, as, to *keep* a feast. 8 To continue or cause to continue without essential change of condition; maintain unchanged; remain; stay; often used with prepositions and adverbs (*up, down, in, out, off, away*, etc.). 9 To confine, detain, or restrain, also, to remain in; as, he *kept* his room for six weeks. 10 To retain the use of; hold to; as, to *keep* one's feet; to *keep* the path. 11 To remain sound, sweet, fresh, or the like; last; endure; as, this fruit *keeps* till spring. 12 To be in session; as, school *keeps* till four o'clock. —**TO KEEP COMPANY WITH** 1 To accompany; associate with. 2 To associate together during a period of courtship. —**TO KEEP TAB** To keep tally or check. —**TO KEEP TIME** 1 To indicate time correctly, as a clock. 2 To make any regular or rhythmic movement in the same time with another or with others. —**TO KEEP TRACK OF** To keep oneself posted with regard to.

—*noun* 1 Means of subsistence; livelihood. 2 The donjon of a medieval castle; hence, a castle; fortress. 3 That in which something is kept. —**FOR KEEPS** For permanent keeping; for good; for ever. [<OE. *cepan*, observe]

Synonyms (verb): carry, celebrate, conduct, continue, defend, detain, fulfil, guard, hold, maintain, obey, observe, preserve, protect, refrain, restrain, retain, support, sustain, withhold. *Keep*, signifying generally to have and *retain* in possession, is the terse, strong Old English term for many acts which are more exactly discriminated by other words. We *keep*, *observe*, or *celebrate* a festival; we *keep* or *hold* a prisoner in custody; we *keep* or *preserve* silence, *keep* the peace, *preserve* order—*preserve* being the more formal word; we *keep* or *maintain* a horse, a servant, etc.; a man *supports* his family; we *keep* or *obey* a commandment; [illegible] such words as *preserve* or *maintain* could not be substituted without loss. A person *keeps* a shop or store, *conducts* or carries on a business; he *keeps* or *carries* a certain line of goods; we may *keep* or *restrain* one from folly, crime, or violence; we *keep* from or *refrain* from evil, ourselves. *Keep* in the sense of *guard* or *defend* implies that the defense is effectual. Compare CELEBRATE, OCCUPY, PRESERVE, RESTRAIN, RETAIN. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for ABANDON.

-ER *noun* 1 One who or that which keeps; specifically, the overseer of a prison; the guardian of an insane person; the caretaker of a wild animal; any guardian. 2 A device for keeping something in place, as the socket into which a bolt slides. 3 One who observes or obeys; as, a *keeper* of promises. 4 That which keeps well, without spoiling, as fruit.

KEEP·ING *noun* 1 Custody, charge, or possession. 2 Right relation or proportion; harmony; congruity. 3 Maintenance; support.

KEEP·SAKE *noun* Anything kept, or given to be kept, for the sake of the giver; a memento.



KEESHOND

KEES·HOND (kās'– *or* kees'-hŏnd) *noun* A breed of dog of Arctic or sub-Arctic origin, long popular in Holland, ash-gray in color and having a short, closely knit body, straight legs, wedge-shaped head, thick feathery coat, and curled tail. [<D. *kees*, terrier, + *hond*, hound]

KEEVE *noun* A large vat. [<OE. *cyf*]

KEE·WA·TIN (–wah'·tin) A district of the Northwest Territories, Canada; 228,160 square miles; including the islands of Hudson's Bay.

KEF *noun* A condition marked by voluptuous and dreamy repose and the passive enjoyment of languor; also, Indian hemp, smoked to produce this condition: also spelled *keef*, *kief*. [<Ar. *kaif*, good humor]

KEF·IR *noun* A kind of fermented milk resembling kumiss: used in the Caucasus. Also spelled *kephir*.

KEG *noun* A small, strong barrel, usually of 5– to 10-gallon capacity. [<Earlier form *cag* <ON. *kaggi*]

KEG·LER *noun* [Pop.] One who bowls; a bowler. [<G. *kegel*, ninepin]

KEIGH·LEY (keeth'·lī) A manufacturing town in western Yorkshire, England.

KEI·JO (kay·jo) A city in western Chosen (Korea); its capital: former name *Seoul*.

KEIR (keer) Same as KIER.

KEIST ER (keest'–) *noun* [Pop.] A box, trunk, suitcase, or the like: also spelled *keyster*, *kiester*. Also **KEEST·ER**.

KEI·TEL (kī'·tĕl), **WILHELM**, born 1882, German marshal in World War II.

KEITH (keeth), **SIR ARTHUR**, born 1866, English anthropologist.

KEIT·LO·A (kīte'– *or* kāte'–) *noun* A South African two-horned rhinoceros. [<Native African name]

KE·KU·LE VON STRA·DO·NITZ (kay'·kōō·luh fŏn strah'·dō·nits), **FRIEDRICH AUGUST**, 1829–96, German chemist.

KE·LAN·TAN' (kuh·lahn·tahn') One of the Unfederated Malay States in NE. British Malaya; 5,720 square miles; capital, Kota Bharu.

KEL·LAR, HARRY, 1849–1922, American magician.

KEL·LER, HELEN ADAMS, born 1880, American writer and lecturer; blind and deaf.

KEL·LY, HOWARD ATWOOD, 1858–1943, American gynecological surgeon.

KE·LOID *noun* A fibrous, non-malignant tumor in the connective tissue of the skin, of various shapes and sizes, and usually caused by injury: also spelled *cheloid*. [<Gr. *kēlē*, tumor, + -OID]

KELP *noun* 1 Any large coarse seaweed *(Laminariales)*; specifically, the California sea-palm *(Postelsia palmæformis)*. 2 The ashes of seaweeds: formerly the source of soda as used in glassmaking and soapmaking, now a source chiefly of iodine. — **GIANT KELP** A very large, tough, and massive seaweed *(Macrocystis pyrifera)*, belonging to the brown algæ; it is found mainly on the Pacific Coast of the United States, and has been known to reach a length of 700 feet. [<ME. *culp*]

KEL·PIE *noun* [Scot.] A malevolent water sprite, supposed to haunt fords in the form of a horse. Also **KEL·PY**.

KEL·SON Same as KEELSON.

KELT *noun* [Scot.] Undyed cloth of black and white wool mixed.

KELT, KELT·IC Same as CELT, etc.

KEL·TER *noun* Working order; kilter.

KEL·VIN SCALE The absolute scale of temperature, based on the average kinetic energy per molecule of a perfect gas. Zero is equal to −273° Centigrade or −459.4° Fahrenheit. [<William Thompson, Lord Kelvin, 1824–1907, British physicist]

KE·MAL, MUS·TA·FA, PASHA (mŏŏs'·tah·fah kuh·mahl', pa·shah'), 1881–1938, Turkish general; president, 1923–1938; named *Atatürk*, Dec. 1934.

KEM·BLE, FRANCES ANNE, 1809–93, English actress; commonly called Fanny Kemble. — **JOHN PHILIP**, 1757–1823, English tragedian; uncle of preceding.

KEMP·IS, THOMAS À See under THOMAS.

KEN *verb* [**KENNED** or **KENT**, **KEN·NING**] 1 [Scot.] To be cognizant of; know. 2 [Obs.] To descry; see. 3 In Scots law, to admit; recognize. — *noun* Reach of sight or knowledge; cognizance. [<OE. *cennan*, make known]

KENCH *noun* A bin for salting fish or skins. • *tr. verb* To put through a salting bin.

KEN·DAL *noun* A coarse woolen cloth of green color made at Kendal, England; also, the color of this cloth: called **KENDAL-GREEN**.

KEN'·IL·WORTH (–wurth) A town in central Warwickshire, England; ruins of castle where Leicester entertained Queen Elizabeth, 1576; scene of novel of same name by Sir Walter Scott.

KENILWORTH-IVY *noun* A scrophulariaceous herb *(Cymbalaria muralis)* of delicate growth.

KE·NI·TRA (keh·nee'·trah) A seaport in northern Morocco: also called *Port Lyautey*.

KEN·NE·BEC A river in west-central Maine; about 150 miles to the Atlantic Ocean.

KEN·NEL *noun* 1 A house for a dog or for a pack of hounds; also, the pack. 2 *pl.* A professional establishment where dogs are bred, raised, boarded, trained, etc. 3 The hole or lair of a fox or like beast. 4 A vile lodging. — *verb* [**KEN·NELED** or **KEN·NELLED**, **KEN·NEL·ING** or **KEN·NEL·LING**] To keep or confine in or as in a kennel; lodge in a kennel, as a dog. [<F. *chenil* <L. *canis*, dog]

KENNEL *noun* The gutter of a street; channel; puddle. [<OF. *canel* <L. *canalis*, canal]

KENNEL Same as CANNEL.

KEN·NEL·LY, ARTHUR EDWIN, 1861–1939, American electrical engineer.

KENNELLY-HEAVISIDE LAYER See HEAVISIDE LAYER.

KEN·NE·SAW MOUNTAIN A national monument in NW. Georgia; battle, 1864.

KEN·NETH A masculine personal name. [<Gael., handsome]

KEN·NING *noun* [Scot.] The smallest recognizable portion; a trace; shade; also, recognition.

KEN·NING *noun* A poetical periphrasis or descriptive name, as "finny tribe" for "fish." [<ON.]

KEN·NY, ELIZABETH, born about 1884, Australian nurse; developed a treatment of poliomyelitis; widely known as Sister Kenny.

KE·NO *noun* A game of chance played by drawing numbers from a container and covering with counters the corresponding numbers on cards. The player who first covers a row of five numbers is the winner: also called *bingo*, *lotto*. [<F. *quine*, five winners]

KE·NO·GEN'·E·SIS Same as CENOGENESIS.

KE·NO·SHA A manufacturing city on Lake Michigan in Wisconsin.

KE·NO·SIS *noun* 1 In theology, the self-emptying of the divine manner of existence that took place with the incarnation of Christ; i.e., the taking on of humanity and suffering death. 2 An evacuation or emptying, as of the bowels; also, inanition. [<Gr. *kenōsis*, emptying, <*kenos*, *empty]

KE·NOT·IC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the doctrine of kenosis. 2 Purgative. — *noun* 1 One who believes in the doctrine of kenosis. 2 A drastic purging agent.

KEN·SING·TON (–zing·tun) A borough of western London, England; palace and museum.

KEN'·SPECK·LE *adj.* [Prov. Eng.] Noticeable because of well-defined or peculiar marks; hence, conspicuous.

KENT [Scot.] Past tense and past participle of KEN. Also **KEND**.

KENT *noun* [Scot.] A long staff; a pole; cudgel. — *tr. verb* To push (a boat) with a pole. [Variant of DCANT]

KENT A county in SE. England; 1,525 square miles; county town, Maidstone.

KENT, JAMES, 1763–1847, American jurist. — **ROCKWELL**, born 1882, American artist.

KENT·ISH *adj.* Of or pertaining to Kent.

KENT·LEDGE *noun* Permanent pig-iron ballast. [<QUINTAL + -AGE]

KEN·TUCK·Y A south-central State of the United States; 40,395 square miles; capital, Frankfort; entered the Union June 1, 1792: nickname *Blue Grass State*.

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS A grass *(Poa pratensis)* common in temperate and cold regions: valuable for forage.

KENTUCKY BOAT A large flat-bottomed river boat, formerly used for transporting freight. Also **KENTUCKY ARK**, **KENTUCKY FLAT**.

KENTUCKY COFFEE-TREE A tall leguminous tree *(Gymnocladus dioicus)* having seeds, called **KENTUCKY COFFEE-BEANS**, often used as a substitute for coffee.

KENTUCKY DERBY A famous American horse race, run at Churchill Downs, Louisville, Ky., since 1875.

KENTUCKY RIVER A river in Kentucky, 350 miles to the Ohio River.

KE·NYA (keen'·yah *or* kĕn'·yah) A British colony and protectorate in eastern Africa; 224,960 square miles; capital, Nairobi: formerly called *East African Protectorate*.

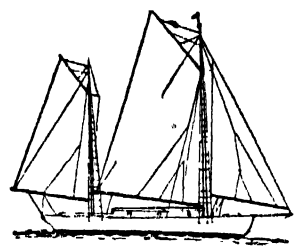
KENYA, MOUNT A great volcanic mountain in central Kenya Colony; 17,040 ft.

KE·O·KUK A city in SE. Iowa; dam across the Mississippi River.

KE·OS (keh'·ŏs) A Greek island, one of the Cyclades, in the Ægean Sea. Also called *Zea*.

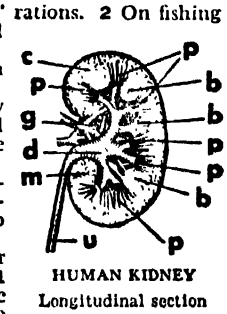
KEP *tr. verb* [Scot.] To catch; stop; intercept when falling.

KEPH·A·LIN (kĕf′–) Same as CEPHALIN.
KE·PHAL·LE·NI′·A Same as CEPHALONIA.
KEPH IR Same as KEFIR.
KEP·I *noun* A flat-topped military cap with horizontal vizor. [<F. *képi* <G. dial. *kappi*]
KEP·LER, JOHANNES, 1571–1630, German astronomer; formulated **KEPLER'S LAWS,** relative to the motions of planets.
KEPT Past tense and past participle of KEEP.
KER (kŭr) *noun* 1 In Greek religion, a spirit or soul of one dead; sometimes, a malignant spirit. 2 The personification of fate. [<Gr. *Kēr*]
KE·RAK (kuh·rahk′ *or* kee′·răk) An ancient town of western Trans-Jordan, near the Dead Sea.
KE·RAM IC, KE·RAM·ICS Same as CERAMIC, etc.
KERAT-, KERATO- Combining forms from Greek *keras, keratos,* horn: used to mean horn, as in *keratin*; or the cornea, as in *keratocele*, horny or hornlike.
KER·A·TIN (kĕr′–) *noun* A highly insoluble albuminous compound containing sulfur that forms the essential ingredient of horny tissue, as of horns, claws, nails, etc. —**KE RAT·I NOUS** (–nus) *adj.*
KER·A·TI′·TIS (kĕr–) *noun* Inflammation of the cornea.
KERATO-CONJUNCTIVITIS *noun* Inflammation of the cornea and conjunctiva; shipyard eye.
KER·A TOG′·E·NOUS (–tŏj′–) *adj.* Promoting the growth of horn.
KER′·A·TOID (kĕr′–) *adj.* Resembling keratin or horn; horny.
KER·A TOL (kĕr′–) *noun* An artificial waterproof cloth resembling leather; trade name.
KER′·A·TOSE (kĕr′–) *adj.* Pertaining to or characterized by horny tissue, as certain sponges.
KERB, KERB STONE Same as CURB, etc.
KERCH (kĕrch) A seaport in the Crimea, U.S.S.R.; on **KERCH STRAIT** which connects the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea.
KER·CHIEF (kûr′·chif) *noun* A square of linen, silk, or other fabric used to cover the head or neck, or as a handkerchief. [<OF. *covrechef* <*covrir*, cover, + *chef*, head] —**KER·CHIEFED** (–chift) *adj.*
KE·REN·SKY (kī·rĕn′·skī), **ALEXANDER FEODOROVICH,** born 1881, Russian revolutionary leader; prime minister, July–Nov. 1917; removed by Bolsheviks.
KERF (kûrf) *noun* 1 The channel made by a saw, or the width of such a channel. 2 A cut of a cloth-shearing machine. 3 The act or process of cutting. [<OE. *cyrf*, a cutting]
KER GUE LEN (kŭr′·gī·len) A barren French island in the southern Indian Ocean; 1,400 square miles; 49° S., 70° E. Also called *Desolation Land.*
KER KY RA (kĕr′·kī·rah) Same as CORFU.
KER MAN (kĕr·mahn′) A city in SE. Iran, the ancient Carmania; noted for its rugs.
KER MAN SHAH′ (kĕr·mahn·shah′) A city in western Iran.
KER MES (kûr′·meez) *noun* The dried bodies of a cochineal-like scale insect (genus *Kermes*), used as a red dyestuff. [<Ar. *qirmiz*, cochineal]
KERMES OAK A small evergreen oak (*Quercus coccifera*) of the Mediterranean region, infested by the kermes insect. Also **KER·MES.**
KER MESS (kŭr′–) *noun* 1 In Flanders, etc., a periodical outdoor festival. 2 An indoor or outdoor festival imitative of the Flemish. Often spelled *kirmess.* Also **KER MIS.** [<D. *kermis* <*kerk misse*, church mass]
1KERN (kûrn) *noun* An Irish irregular, light-armed foot soldier; also, a body of such soldiers; hence, a peasant; churl. Also **KERNE.** [<Ir. *ceatarnach*, soldier]
2KERN (kûrn) *noun* That part of a type which overhangs the shaft or shank, as of an italic *f.* —*tr. verb* To make with a kern; also, to remove roughness from (type) about the kern. [Compare F. *carne*, projecting angle]
KERN (kûrn), **JEROME DAVID,** 1885–1945, American composer.
KER·NEL (kŭr′·nl) *noun* 1 A grain or seed; the edible part of a nut. 2 A hard concretion of flesh. 3 The central part of anything; nucleus; gist. —*intr. verb* To form kernels, as wheat or corn; ripen into kernels. [<OE. *cyrnel* <*corn*, grain]
KER O SENE (kĕr′–) *noun* A hydrocarbon oil used for burning in lamps: also called *coal-oil.* The term is usually restricted to the distillate of crude petroleum having a specific gravity of about .807, a flash point of not less than 73° F., and a burning point of upward of 125° F. Chemically, kerosene is a mixture of hydrocarbons, chiefly of the methane series. [<Gr. *kēros*, wax]
1KER RY (kĕr′–) A county of SW. Munster Province, Ireland (Eire); 1,815 square miles; county town, Tralee.
2KER RY *noun* [**KER·RIES** *pl.*] One of an Irish breed of cattle raised in County Kerry.
KERRY BLUE TERRIER See under TERRIER.
KER·SEY (kŭr′·zī) *noun* 1 A smooth, light-weight, ribbed woolen cloth. 2 *pl.* Kinds of kersey; also trousers of kersey. [<Kersey, village in England]
KER′·SEY MERE *noun* Cassimere.
KES TREL *noun* A European falcon (*Falco tinnunculus*), resembling the American sparrow-hawk and noted for its hovering habits. [<OF. *quercerelle*]
1KETCH *noun* A strongly built two-masted vessel, rigged fore and aft: similar to a yawl but with the jiggermast forward of the rudder post. [<CATCH *verb*]
2KETCH *noun* A hangman. [<JACK KETCH]
KETCH·I KAN An important port of entry in SE. Alaska.
KETCH·UP *noun* A spiced condiment for meats: also spelled *catchup, catsup.* [<Malay <Chin. *ke-tsiap*]
KE·TENE *noun* A pungent, colorless gas, $H_2C{:}CO$, obtained by decomposing acetone, ethyl acetate, or acetic anhydride with intense heat. [<KETONE + –ENE]


KETCH

KETO- A combining form from KETONE: used in organic chemistry, indicating the presence or action of ketone bodies, as *ketogenesis, ketolysis,* etc.
KE·TONE *noun* One of a class of reactive organic compounds in which the carbonyl group unites with two hydrocarbon radicals, a single bivalent radical, or derivatives. The simplest member of the class is acetic ketone or acetone. [<G. *keton* <F. *acétone*] —**KE·TON·IC** *adj.*
KE·TO·SIS *noun* Excessive formation or secretion of ketone bodies, as in acidosis, diabetes, etc.
KET·TER·ING, CHARLES FRANKLIN, born 1876, American electrical engineer and inventor.
KET·TLE *noun* 1 A metallic vessel for stewing or boiling; a teakettle. 2 A tin pail. 3 A hole in the bottom of a stream or pond where carp lie in winter. 4 A kettle-shaped cavity: also **KETTLE HOLE.** 5 A kettledrum. [<ON. *ketill*]
KET′·TLE·DRUM *noun* 1 A drum having a brass hemispherical shell and parchment head, and sounded by soft-headed elastic drumsticks. 2 An informal afternoon party.
KEV·EL *noun* A belaying cleat or peg; usually in pairs.
KEW A borough of Richmond, suburb of London, in Surrey, England; Royal Botanical Gardens.
KEW·PIE *noun* Trade name for a small, fat doll of fantastic design. [<CUPID]
KEX *noun* A hollow stalk; a weed. [<OE. *cex* (assumed form); of Gmc. origin]
1KEY *noun* 1 A detachable instrument for operating a lock: made in many forms, and with the general idea of turning back a catch or bolt; also, any object resembling or shaped like a key, used as a decoration or emblem; as, a Phi Beta Kappa *key.* 2 Anything that discloses or opens something, as to the understanding; as, a pronunciation *key.* 3 That which opens or prepares a way. 4 One of various implements, as a tightening wedge, for fixing a collar on a shaft. 5 A keystone. 6 A wedging piece. 7 The roughness on the unfinished face that gives a stronger adherence to glue in veneers. 8 Any one of various small tools used in bookbinding for holding bands. 9 In building, any dovetailed space as for holding plaster in place. 10 In musical instruments, a lever to be pressed by the finger. 11 Any one of the operating finger pieces in typesetting machines, typewriters, or the like. 12 A circuit-closer or -opener operated by the fingers, as in a telegraph-sending apparatus. 13 Any one of various systems of tones in each of which the component members, while of different absolute pitch from the corresponding members of other keys, have the same musical relations among themselves; also, the keynote. 14 Quality, intensity, or pitch of tone in speaking. 15 A dry, winged fruit, as that of the ash or elm; a samara. 16 The letter or keyword used in an advertisement to identify answers to it. 17 A table arranged to facilitate the identification of special groups, as of minerals, plants, etc. —**NATURAL KEY** 1 Any white key on a keyboard. 2 The key of C♮, played on the white keys of a piano.
—*tr. verb* 1 To fasten with or as with a key. 2 To wedge tightly or support firmly with a key. 3 To connect with a key; as, to *key* a crank on a shaft; also, to complete (an arch) by adding the keystone. 4 To provide with keys; as, a piano or a bugle. 5 To tune with a key, as a musical instrument; hence, to regulate the pitch or tone of. 6 To furnish with a keyword or letter, as an advertisement. —**TO KEY UP** To raise the pitch of; hence, to stimulate (a person) to action, to some mental or nervous condition, etc.; also, to raise the standard of.
—*adj.* Holding a critical position; as, *key* man. [<OE. *cæg*]
2KEY (kee) *noun* A low island, especially one of coral, along a coast: usually *cay* in the gulf of Mexico and West Indies; rarely *kay.* [<Sp. *cayo*, shoal]
KEY, FRANCIS SCOTT, 1780–1843, American lawyer; wrote *The Star Spangled Banner.*
KEY·BOARD *noun* A row of keys as in a piano or typewriter; also, the range or arrangement of the keys as of an organ, piano, etc.
KEY BUGLE A bugle having keys, and a compass of two octaves including semitones.

KEYED *adj.* 1 Having keys: said of musical instruments, etc. 2 Brought to a tension, as a musical string. 3 Tuned, as a musical instrument. 4 Secured by a keystone or key.
KEY FRUIT A dry, indehiscent, winged fruit, as that of the ash or elm; a samara.
KEY·HOLE *noun* A hole for a key, as in a door or lock.
KEY LOG The log caught or wedged in a log jam that must be released to break the jam.
KEY MAN 1 A person without whose work or direction something could not go on; an indispensable person. 2 A telegraph operator.
KEYNES (kānz), **JOHN MAYNARD**, born 1883, English economist.
KEY NOTE *noun* 1 The tonic of a key, from which it is named: also **KEY·TONE**. 2 A basic idea, fact, principle, or sentiment. —*verb* [**KEY′ NOT ED, KEY′ NOT ING**] To sound the keynote of; hence, to articulate or present the debatable or essential points of, especially of a political platform.
KEY′ NOT ER *noun* The person selected to present the basic issues, especially of a political platform.
KEY–PLUG *noun* That part of a cylinder lock which receives the key, permitting it to turn when all the tumblers are in the release position. See illustration under LOCK.
KEYS (kēz) *noun pl.* The 24 members of the House of Keys, the elective branch of the legislature of the Isle of Man. [<Manx *kiare(–as–jeed)*, four (–and–twenty)]
KEY SER LING (kī′·zur·ling), **HERMANN ALEXANDER, Count**, born 1880, German social philosopher and writer.
KEY SIGNATURE In music, the number of sharps or flats following the clef sign at the beginning of each staff, to indicate in what key the music is to be played.
KEYST ER (kēst′–) Same as KEISTER.
KEY STONE *noun* 1 The uppermost and last–set stone of an arch, which completes it and locks its members together. 2 Figuratively, the fundamental element, as of a science or doctrine.
KEYSTONE STATE Nickname of PENNSYLVANIA.
KEY·WAY *noun* 1 The groove or recess in a shaft or wheel hub for the insertion of a key; also called **KEY BED**. 2 The opening in a Yale–type lock to receive the key.
KEY WEST A seaport city on a western island of the Florida Keys. Also **KEY WEST ISLAND**.
KHA BA ROVSK (hah·bah′·rofsk) A city in southeastern U.S.S.R., on the Amur River.
KHAI BER PASS Same as KHYBER PASS.
KHA KI (kah′·ki) *adj.* Of the color of dust; having a neutral tannish–brown or olive–drab color. —*noun* A light olive–drab or brownish cotton cloth. [<Hind., dusty]
KHA LIF Same as CALIPH.
KHA LIL, EL (el Kah·leel′) Same as HEBRON.
KHAL KIS (hahl·kees′) Greek name of CHALCIS.
KHAM SIN (kam′–) *noun* A hot wind from the Sahara that prevails in Egypt before the vernal equinox simoom. Also **KHAM SEAN** (kam–), sometimes spelled *kamsin* [<Ar.]
KHAN (kahn) *noun* An Oriental inn surrounding a courtyard. [<Ar.]
KHAN (kahn) *noun* In various Oriental countries, a ruler, chief, etc.; now a title of respect for any dignitary. See CHAM. [<Pers. *khān*, prince]
KHAN·ATE *noun* The jurisdiction of a khan; a principality.
KHAN IA (hahn·yah′) Greek name for CANEA.
KHAN JAR (kahn′–) Same as CANJIAR.
KHAR·KOV (kar′·kof *or* –kov; *Rus.* har′·kof) A manufacturing city in the NE. Ukrainian S.S.R.
KHAR TOUM (kar·tōōm′) A city near the confluence of the Blue Nile with the White Nile; the capital of Anglo–Egyptian Sudan; besieged, 1885; battle, 1898. Also **KHAR·TUM**.
KHED·AH Same as KEDDAH.
KHE·DIVE (kuh·deev′) *noun* The title of the Turkish viceroy of Egypt from 1867 to 1914. [<Pers. *khidiv*, king]
KHE LAT Same as KALAT.
KHER·SON (hĕr·son′) A city in the Ukrainian S.S.R., near the mouth of the Dnieper River
KHID MUT·GAR (kid′–) *noun* [Hindi] A male waiter. Also **KHID MAT·GAR**.
KHI·OS (hee′·ŏs) Greek name for CHIOS.
KHIR KAH (keer′–) *noun* A garment made of patches, etc., worn by dervishes. [<Ar. <*kharka*, tear, rend]
KHI·VA (hee′·vah) A city in the Uzbek S.S.R.
KHMER (kmĕr) *noun* One of the primitive inhabitants of Cambodia, who developed a great civilization reaching its height in the 9th to 14th centuries; also, the language spoken by them.
KHOLM (hawlm) Russian name for CHELM.
KHOND (kŏnd) *noun* A member of an aboriginal hill people of India, of Dravidian stock; also, their language.
KHO TAN (kō·tahn) An oasis in SW. Sinkiang Province, China, also, its chief town. Also called *Hotien*.
KHY BER PASS (kī′–) The chief pass between India and Afghanistan; 10 miles west of Peshawur. Also called *Khaiber Pass*.
KIANG·MAI Same as CHIENGMAI.
KIANG–SI (kyäng– *or* jyäng–see) A province in SE. China; 77,281 square miles; capital, Nanchang.
KIANG–SU (–sōō) A province in eastern China; 41,818 square miles; capital, Nanking.
KIAO–CHOW (kyow– *or* jyow–chow) A bay and seaport city on the SE. coast of Shantung, China.
KIAUGH (kyawK) *noun* [Scot.] Trouble; toil; worry.
KIB BLINGS *noun pl.* Small bits or strips cut from fish, used as bait by Newfoundland fishermen.
KIBE *noun* 1 A chap or crack in the flesh; an ulcerated chilblain. 2 A sore on the hoof of a sheep.
KI BEI (kee·bāy) *noun sing. & pl.* A citizen or citizens of the United States of Japanese parentage, born in America but educated in Japan. Compare ISSEI, NISEI.
KIB ITZ·ER *noun* [Pop.] One who meddles with other persons' affairs; specifically, a person who, although not a player, makes suggestions and gives gratuitous advice to card–players. [<Yiddish <G. *kiebitz*, pewit] —**KIB ITZ** *intr. verb.*
KIB·LAH *noun* The direction toward which Mohammedans turn in prayer. See KAABA.
KI BOSH *noun* [Pop.] Nonsense or humbug. —**TO PUT THE KIBOSH ON** To put a stop to; do for.
KICK *verb* 1 To give a blow with the foot, as in attack or defense; impel (something) with force; also, to strike out with the foot habitually; as, this horse *kicks*. 2 To recoil, as a firearm. 3 To excite; instigate; as, to *kick* up a disturbance. 4 [Pop.] To oppose; object violently. 5 In football, to score by a kick. —**TO KICK ABOUT** 1 To be neglected; go unnoticed. 2 To knock about; roam aimlessly. —**TO KICK BACK** 1 To recoil upon the originator; return or react with violence. 2 To pay, as gratuity or fee to a superior, part of a sum of money received. —**TO KICK IN** To die. —**TO KICK ONESELF** To be violently ashamed, chagrined, or dissatisfied with oneself over something said or done. —**TO KICK THE BUCKET** [Pop.] To die.
—*noun* 1 A blow with the foot; also, ability or power to kick. 2 The recoil of a firearm. 3 In football, one who kicks; also, a turn at kicking. 4 [Pop.] An act of violent opposition or objection. 5 Something that stimulates or excites, as the alcoholic content of drink. 6 Effective action or power; energy; vim; pep; also, stimulation; pleasure. 7 The depression in the bottom of a molded bottle. 8 [Pop.] A pocket. [<ME. *kike*]
KICK′ A POO *noun* One of a tribe of Algonquian Indians, formerly of northern Illinois, now on reservations in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Mexico.
KICK–BACK *noun* 1 A recoil; repercussion; any reaction to something said or done. 2 Part of a sum of money received as wages, extra pay, etc., given as gratuity to a superior.
KICK·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which kicks; especially, a horse given to kicking. 2 An objector; a grouch. 3 One who protests against the principles or tactics of his own political party and changes allegiance. 4 An outboard gasoline engine of low power in a rowboat, sailboat, or sailing vessel. 5 A mechanical device which uses the recoil of a gun to force home a new cartridge.
KICK–OFF *noun* In football, the kick with which a game or half is begun; hence, any beginning.
KICK·SHAW *noun* 1 Something fantastical or trifling; a nameless trifle. 2 An unsubstantial, fancy, or unrecognizable dish of food. Also **KICK·SHAWS**. [<F. *quelque chose*, something]
KID *noun* 1 A young goat. 2 Leather, or, in the plural, gloves or shoes made from goatskin. 3 The meat of a young goat. 4 [Pop.] A child or infant; youngster. 5 Formerly, a white servant in the American Colonies indentured for four or five years.
—*adj.* 1 Made of kidskin. 2 [Pop.] Younger; as, my *kid* brother.
—*verb* [**KID·DED, KID·DING**] 1 To give birth to a kid: said of a goat. 2 [Pop.] To humbug or deceive in joke. 3 [Pop.] To make fun of; tease; deride. [<ME.; compare ON. *kith*] —**KID DER** *noun.*
KID *noun* 1 A small tub for sailors' rations. 2 On fishing vessels, a small wooden tub to hold fish when caught.
KIDD, WILLIAM, 1650–1701, British sea–captain and pirate; hanged.
KID′·DER MIN·STER *noun* A two–ply ingrain carpet, showing warp and filling on each side: named from the English town where first made.
KID–GLOVE *adj.* 1 Wearing or requiring kid gloves; hence, socially formal. 2 Over–nice; too fastidious to use the hands for work.
KID·NAP (–năp) *tr. verb* [**·NAPED** or **·NAPPED, ·NAP·ING** or **·NAP·PING**] 1 To carry off (a person) from home or country; steal (a child). [<KID + NAB] —**KID′·NAP·ER, KID′·NAP·PER** *noun.*
KID·NEY (–nī) *noun* 1 One of a pair of bean–shaped glandular organs situated at the back of the abdominal cavity, close to the spinal column in man and other vertebrates. The kidneys



HUMAN KIDNEY
Longitudinal section
p Pyramids. *u* Ureter.
p Papillæ. *d* Pelvis.
c Cortical portion.
b Bertin's columns.

serve in the excretion of waste products through a fine network of tubules in to the ureters and thence to the bladder. 2 Temperament. [Etymology obscure]

KIDNEY BEAN 1 The kidney-shaped seed of a plant of the bean family (*Phaseolus vulgaris*); French bean; haricot; also, the plant itself. 2 The scarlet runner.

KIDNEY ORE A variety of hematite found in compact, kidney-shaped masses.

KIDNEY STONE 1 Nephrite. 2 A hard mineral deposit formed in the kidney or bladder.

KIDNEY-VETCH *noun* A European herb (*Anthyllis vulneraria*) having cloverlike flower heads, commonly yellow: once reputed useful in kidney troubles and for stanching wounds.

KI·DRON Same as KEDRON.

KID SKIN *noun* The skin of a young goat, used for gloves, shoes, etc.; also, the fur, used for coats.

KIEF (keef) Same as KEF.

KIEL (keel) A fortified seaport in northern Prussia, Germany; on the **KIEL CANAL**, 61 miles from the Baltic Sea to the North Sea.

KIEL CE (kyĕl′-tseh) A city in SW. Poland.

KIER (keer) *noun* A cylindrical tank or vat in which fabric materials are boiled, cleaned, and bleached: also spelled *keir*. [<ON. *ker*, tub]

KIER KE·GAARD (kyĕr′ kuh-gawrd), **SÖREN AABYE**, 1813–55, Danish philosopher and theologian.

KIE′·SEL·GUHR (kee′-zul-gŏor) *noun* A fine, variously colored earth, derived from the accumulated deposits of the cell walls of diatoms, used as an absorbent for dynamite, as a polishing powder, etc.; diatomite. [<G. *kiesel*, flint, + *guhr*, sediment]

KIE′·SER·ITE (kee′-zur-) *noun* A white, friable, slightly soluble hydrous magnesium sulfate, $MgSO_4·H_2O$. [<D. G. Kieser, German mineralogist]

KIEST ER Same as KLISTER.

KI·EV (kee-yĕf′) A city, capital of the Ukrainian S.S.R.; on Dnieper River.

KI·LAU·E′·A (kee-low-āy′-ah) An active crater on Mauna Loa Volcano, Hawaii Island; 2 miles across.

KIL·DARE A county in central Leinster Province, Ireland (Eire); 654 square miles; also, its county town.

KIL·DER·KIN *noun* 1 A cask with the capacity of half a barrel. 2 An old English measure of 18 gallons. [<MD. *kinderkin*, little child]

KIL·IM (kil′-im *or* ki-leem′) *noun* A tapestry-woven type of rug or spread made in the Caucasus, Turkey, and other parts of the Near East. [<Turk. <Pers.]

KIL·I·MAN JA′·RO (-mahn-jah′-rō) The highest mountain of Africa; in northern Tanganyika Territory, 19,319 ft.

KIL·KEN·NY A county of southern Leinster Province, Ireland (Eire); 796 square miles; also, its capital, a manufacturing town.

KILKENNY CATS In Irish legend, two cats said to have fought till only their tails remained: supposed to refer to a contest between Kilkenny and Irishtown.

KILL *tr. verb* 1 To deprive of life, animal or vegetable; put to death. 2 To deprive of vigor, efficiency, or usefulness; destroy; also, to neutralize, as acid or a color. 3 To discard or suppress; defeat, as a bill; cancel; also, to consume, as time. 4 In printing, to mark as dead matter; to order distributed, as type. 5 To stop, as an electric current or an engine. 6 To butcher: also used intransitively. 7 To injure almost to death. 8 To impress overwhelmingly with any strong emotion, as admiration, astonishment, fear, etc. — *noun* 1 An animal killed as prey. 2 The act of killing, especially in hunting. [<ME. *cullen;* compare Westphalian *kullen*]

Synonyms (verb): assassinate, butcher, destroy, dispatch, execute, massacre, murder, slaughter, slay. To *kill* is simply to *destroy* life, whether human, animal, or vegetable, with no suggestion of how or why. *Assassinate, execute, murder*, apply only to the taking of human life; to *murder* is to *kill* with premeditation and malicious intent; to *execute* is to *kill* in fulfilment of a legal sentence; to *assassinate* is to *kill* by assault; this word is chiefly applied to the *killing* of public or eminent persons through political motives, whether secretly or openly. To *slay* is to *kill* by a blow, or by a weapon. *Butcher* and *slaughter* apply primarily to the *killing* of cattle; to *butcher* when the *killing* is especially brutal; soldiers mown down in a hopeless charge are said to be *slaughtered* when no brutality on the enemy's part is implied. To *dispatch* is to *kill* swiftly and in general quietly, always with intention, with or without right.

KILL *noun* A creek, stream, or channel: an element in many United States geographical names, as, Schuyl*kill*. [<D. *kil*]

KIL·LAR·NEY A town in southwest Ireland (Eire), near which are the three **KILLARNEY LAKES**.

KILL·DEER *noun* A North American ring plover (*Oxyechus vociferus*), common in the Mississippi Valley. Also **KILL·DEE**. [Imitative]

KILL·ER *noun* 1 A destroyer of life; a slayer. 2 A murderer or an assassin. 3 A delphinoid cetacean of the genus *Orcinus;* the **KILLER WHALE** of northern seas, especially *Orcinus orca* of the north Atlantic.

KIL·LIE·CRAN′·KIE A pass in the Grampians, Scotland; battle, 1689.

KIL′·LI·FISH *noun* [·FISH·ES *pl.*] One of a family (*Cyprinodontidæ*) of widely distributed small fishes (*Fundulus* and related genera), found in fresh or brackish waters. [Perhaps 2KILL + FISH]

KIL·LI·KI·NICK′ Same as KINNIKINIC.

KILL·ING *noun* 1 The act of taking life; murder. 2 A phenomenal profit resulting from bold speculation; a financial coup; hence, any great success. — *adj.* Slaying; that kil′ also [Pop.], very amusing.

KILL KID *noun* Lambkill.

KIL LOCK *noun* A small anchor; specifically, a heavy stone in a wooden frame used as an anchor by small boats. Also **KIL LICK.**

KIL·MAR NOCK An ancient mining and manufacturing town in northern Ayrshire, Scotland.

KIL·MER, JOYCE, 1886–1918, American soldier, poet, and editor.

KILN (kil *or* kiln) *noun* An oven or furnace for baking, burning, or drying industrial products, as for burning bricks. [<OE. *cyln* <L. *culina*, kitchen]

KILN-DRY *tr. verb* To dry in a kiln.

KIL·O *noun* Kilogram: an abbreviated form.

KILO- (kilō *or* keelō) *prefix* One thousand (times a given unit): used chiefly in the metric system of weights and measures, and as in *kilo*ampere, *kilo*dyne, *kilo*gauss, *kilo*line, *kilo*volt, etc. See under primitive words. [<F.]

KIL′·O·CAL·O·RIE *noun* A great calorie: equal to one thousand calories.

KIL′·O CY CLE *noun* One thousand cycles: a unit of electrical frequency having 1,000 alternations per second. Also **KILOCYCLE PER SECOND.**

KIL′·O GRAM *noun* A measure of weight equal to 1,000 grams. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **KIL·O·GRAMME.**

KIL′ O GRAM ME TER *noun* A unit of work, the equivalent of the force expended in raising one kilogram one meter vertically: about 7.2 foot-pounds. Also **KIL′·O·GRAM·ME TRE.**

KIL′ O·LI·TER (-lee-tur) *noun* A measure of capacity equal to 1,000 liters. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **KIL′·O LI·TRE**

KIL′·O·ME TER or **KI·LOM·E·TER** *noun* A measure of length equal to 1,000 meters. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **KIL′ O ME·TRE.**

KIL·O·MET′ RIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or expressed in terms of kilometers. Also **KIL O MET′ RI CAL.**

KIL′·O·WATT (-waht) *noun* One thousand watts: a unit of electrical power.

KILOWATT-HOUR *noun* The work done or the energy resulting from one kilowatt acting for one hour: equal to approximately 1.34 horsepower-hours.

KIL·PAT·RICK, HUGH JUDSON, 1836–81, United States general in the Civil War.

KILT *noun* A short plaited skirt worn by Scottish Highland men. — *verb* 1 To make broad and flat plaits in. 2 [Scot.] To tuck up, as the skirts of a dress. 3 To step nimbly. [Compare Dan. *kilte*, tuck up] — **KILT·ING** *noun.*

KILT·ED *adj.* 1 Attired in a kilt. 2 Made with plaits, as a dress. 3 Tucked up, as a skirt.

KIL·TER *noun* Proper or working order; good condition: also spelled *kelter*.

KILT·IE *noun* [Scot.] One wearing a kilt; a Highland soldier.

KIM·BER·LEY A town in Cape of Good Hope Province, South Africa; diamond mines.

KIM′·BER·LITE *noun* A biotite-bearing, commonly porphyritic, variety of peridotite. The residual clay resulting from its decomposition is the diamond-bearing "blue ground" of Kimberley.

KIM MER *noun* [Scot.] 1 A gossip. 2 A young girl.

KI·MO·NO *noun* [·NOS *pl.*] A Japanese loose robe fastened with a sash; imitated as an Occidental woman's negligée. [<Jap.]

KIM·RI Same as CYMRY.

KIN *noun* 1 Relationship; consanguinity. 2 Collectively, relatives by blood. 3 [Obs.] A group of persons having a common ancestor; clan; tribe. — *adj.* Of the same blood or ancestry; hence, related; kindred. [<*cyn*]

Synonyms (noun): affinity, alliance, birth, blood, consanguinity, descent, family, kind, kindred, race, relationship. *Kind* is broader than *kin*, denoting the most general *relationship*, as of the whole human species in man*kind*, human*kind*, etc.; *kin* denotes direct *relationship* that can be traced through either blood or marriage, preferably the former; either of these words may signify collectively all persons of the same blood or members of the same family, relatives, or relations. *Affinity* denotes *relationship* by marriage, *consanguinity* denotes *relationship* by blood. There are no true antonyms of *kin* or *kindred*, except those made by negatives, since strangers, aliens, foreigners, and foes may still be *kin* or *kindred*. See KINDRED.

KIN *suffix* Little; diminutive; small; as, lamb*kin*. [<D. *-kijn*, *-ken*]

KIN·ÆS·THE′·SI·A, KIN·ÆS·THE′·SIS Same as KINESTHESIA, etc.

KIN·ASE (-āze) *noun* A ferment capable of activating another ferment, as zymogen. [<KIN(ETIC) + -ASE]

KIN·CAR·DINE (-dīn) A county in eastern Scotland; 385

square miles; county town, Stonehaven. Also KIN·CAR·DINE·SHIRE.

KIN·CHIN·JIN′·GA Same as KANCHENJUNGA.

KIND (kīnd) *adj.* 1 Having gentleness, tenderness, or goodness of heart; humane; kindly; also, proceeding from or expressing good-heartedness; as, *kind* words. 2 Gentle or tractable, as an animal. 3 Affectionate; loving. 4 [Obs.] Characteristic; native. See synonyms under AMIABLE, AMICABLE, CHARITABLE, FRIENDLY, GOOD, HUMANE, PLEASANT, PROPITIOUS. [<OE. *gecynde*]

²KIND *noun* 1 Essential or distinguishing quality; sort. 2 A number of persons or things of the same character; a class. 3 A modification or variety of a given sort of thing; a species. 4 [Obs.] Nature in general, or natural disposition. See synonyms under AFFINITY, KIN, SORT. —**IN KIND** 1 With something of the same sort; as, to repay a blow *in kind*. 2 Specifically, in produce instead of money; as, to pay taxes *in kind*. [<OE. *gecynd*]

KIN′·DER·GAR·TEN *noun* A school for little children in which instructive diversions, object-lessons, and healthful games are prominent features. [<G. <*kinder*, children, + *garten*, garden]

KIN′·DER·GART·NER *noun* A kindergarten teacher. Also **KIN′·DER·GAR·TEN·ER.** [<G.]

KIND-HEARTED *adj.* Having a kind and sympathetic nature. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

¹KIN·DLE *verb* [**KIN·DLED** (–dld), **KIN·DLING**] 1 To set fire to; ignite; light; to take fire. 2 To excite or become excited or roused; inflame. 3 To brighten, illuminate or become illumined. See synonyms under BURN. [Compare ON. *kynda*, kindle]

²KIN·DLE *verb* [**·DLED** (dld), **·DLING**] To give birth to; bring forth young. —*noun* Progeny. [<ME. *kindlen*; akin to ²KIND]

KIN·DLER *noun* 1 One who or that which kindles, illumines, or animates. 2 A piece of light wood or artificial composition used in kindling fires.

KIND·LESS *adj.* 1 Heartless; unkind. 2 [Obs.] Unnatural. —**·LY** *adv.*

KIN·DLING *noun* 1 Material with which a fire is started or kindled. 2 The act of starting a fire or causing to burn, also, the act of arousing emotion, ambition, etc

KIND·LY (kīnd′–) *adj.* [**KIND·LI·ER, KIND·LI·EST**] 1 Having or manifesting kindness; sympathetic. 2 Having a favorable or grateful effect; beneficial. 3 [Obs.] Proper to its kind; natural; native; akin. —*adv.* 1 In a kind manner or spirit; good-naturedly. 2 [Obs.] By nature, naturally. See synonyms under FRIENDLY, PLEASANT, PROPITIOUS. —**KIND·LI·NESS** *noun.*

KIND·NESS *noun* 1 The quality of being kind, good will; kindly disposition. 2 A kind act; a favor. 3 A kindly feeling. See synonyms under BENEVOLENCE, MERCY.

KIND OF Somewhat.

KIN·DRED *adj.* 1 Of the same family; related by blood; akin. 2 Of a like nature or character; congenial. —*noun* 1 Relationship; consanguinity. 2 Collectively: relatives by blood; kind. 3 Affinity. [<Earlier form *kynred* <OE. *cynn*, family, + *-ræden*, state]

Synonyms (noun): kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen, relations, relatives. *Kin* and *kindred* are used to denote both relationship and the persons related. For the former sense, see synonyms under KIN. See AFFINITY, KIN. Compare FAMILY.

KINE *noun* [Obs.] Cattle: plural of COW.

KI·NE·MAT′·ICS *noun* That branch of mechanics treating of the motion of bodies in the abstract and without reference to the action of forces. [<Gr. *kinēma*, movement] —**KI·NE·MAT′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**KI·NE·MAT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

KI·NE·MAT′·O·GRAPH Same as CINEMATOGRAPH.

KIN′·E·O·GRAPH *noun* A motion picture shown by the kinetoscope.

KI·NE·PHAN′·TOM *noun* The illusion of reversed motion in a fast-moving object, as the spokes of a wheel in a motion picture.

KIN′·E·SCOPE *noun* A vacuum tube attached to a prepared screen against which a beam of electrons reproduces the images sent out from a television transmitter: a trade name.

KI·NE·SI·THER′·A·PY *noun* A mode of treating disease by muscular movements; movement-cure.

KIN·ES·THE′·SI·A (–thee′·zhuh *or* –zhi·uh) *noun* The perception or consciousness of one's own muscular movements: often spelled *kinæsthesia*. Also **KIN·ES·THE′·SIS.** [<Gr. *kineō*, move, + *aisthēsis*, perception] —**·THET′·IC** *adj.*

KI·NET·IC *adj.* 1 Producing motion; motor. 2 Consisting in or depending upon motion; active; distinguished from *potential*; as, *kinetic* energy. [<Gr. *kineō*, move]

KI·NET·ICS *noun* That branch of dynamics treating of the production or modification of motion in bodies.

KINETIC THEORY Any theory of the constitution of bodies which explains their properties by the motion of their particles, especially that according to which the elasticity of gases is due to the rapid motion of their molecules, which dart about in straight lines with an average velocity that increases with the temperature, until deflected by encounters with one another or with the walls of the containing vessel. This theory has been found capable of explaining nearly all the phenomena of gases, and is now generally accepted.

KI·NET′·O·GRAPH *noun* A cinematograph. —**KIN·E·TOG′·RA·PHER** *noun* —**KIN·E·TO·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.* —**KIN·E·TOG′·RA·PHY** *noun.*

KI·NET′·O·SCOPE *noun* A device by means of which the pictures taken by the kinetograph are produced in such a way as to duplicate the movements of the original. —**KI·NET·O·SCOP′·IC** *adj.*

KING *noun* 1 The sovereign male ruler of a kingdom. 2 One who or that which is preeminent among others of the same kind or class; a leader; chief; head. 3 A person or thing of great importance, position, or power; as a *king* of finance. 4 A playing card bearing the semblance of a king. 5 In chess, the principal piece; in checkers, a piece that has reached the adversary's king row, and may then be moved in any direction. [<OE. *cyng* <*cyning*]

KING, CHARLES GLEN, born 1896, American chemist. —**ERNEST JOSEPH,** born 1878, American admiral; chief of naval operations in World War II. —**RUFUS,** 1755–1827, American statesman and diplomat. —**WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE,** born 1874, Canadian premier, 1921, 1926, 1935– .

KING APPLE A kind of winter apple.

KING ARTHUR See ARTHUR.

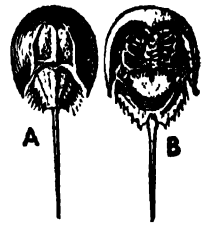
KING BIRD *noun* An American tyrant flycatcher (genus *Tyrannus*).

KING BOLT *noun* A vertical central bolt attaching the body of a vehicle to the fore axle and serving as a pivot in turning.

KING CHARLES SPANIEL See under SPANIEL.

KING-CHOW A city in Hupeh Province, China; on the Yangtze River.

KING-CRAB *noun* A large marine arachnid (*Limulus polyphemus*) having a horseshoe-shaped carapace, a posterior shield composed of the abdominal segments, and a long telson: also called *horseshoe-crab*.



KING-CRAB

A Shell or carapace, seen from above.
B Under side, showing legs, telson, etc.

KING-CRAFT *noun* The craft or calling of kings; kingly statesmanship.

KING-CUP *noun* 1 Any of several buttercups, especially the bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*) and the creeping buttercup (*R. repens*). 2 The common marsh marigold.

KING·DOM *noun* 1 The territory, people, state, or realm ruled by a king or a queen; a monarchy. 2 The spiritual dominion of God on earth. 3 Any separate field of independent authority, action, or influence; sphere. 4 One of the three primary divisions of natural objects known as the *animal*, *vegetable*, and *mineral kingdoms*. [<KING + –DOM]

KING FISH *noun* 1 One of various American food fishes (genus *Menticirrhus*), especially *M. saxatilis*, common on the northern Atlantic coast. 2 The opah. 3 The cero. 4 [Pop.] A vainglorious person.

KING′ FISH·ER *noun* Any of several non-passerine birds (family *Alcedinidæ*), generally crested, with straight, deeply cleft bill, which feed on fish, especially, the **EASTERN BELTED KINGFISHER** of the United States (*Megaceryle alcyon*).

KING HORN In certain medieval English and French romances, an exiled prince who falls in love and after many hardships wins his bride.

KING JAMES BIBLE See under BIBLE.

KING LEAR See LEAR.

KING·LET *noun* 1 A little or unimportant king. 2 Any of several small birds, resembling the warblers, especially the American **GOLDEN-CROWNED KINGLET** (*Regulus satrapa*) and the **RUBY-CROWNED KINGLET** (*Corthylio calendula*).

KING·LY *adj.* [**KING·LI·ER, KING·LI·EST**] Pertaining to or worthy of a king; regal; kinglike. —*adv.* In a regal or kingly way; royally. —**KING·LI·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): august, kinglike, majestic, princely, regal, royal. *Royal* denotes that which actually belongs or pertains to a monarch; *regal* denotes that which in outward state is appropriate for a king; a subject may assume *regal* magnificence in residence, dress, and equipage. *Kingly* denotes that which is worthy of a king in personal qualities, especially of character and conduct; *princely* is especially used of treasure, expenditure, gifts, etc., as *princely* munificence, a *princely* fortune, where *royal* would change the sense. See IMPERIAL. *Antonyms*: beggarly, contemptible, inferior, mean, poor, servile, slavish, vile.

KING-OF-ARMS *noun* In Great Britain, one of a body of officials instituted in 1484 to examine and inquire concerning rights and titles in heraldry.

KING-PALM (–pahm) *noun* Any of a genus (*Archontophœnix*) of tropical and subtropical forest feather palms.

KING-PIN *noun* 1 A kingbolt. 2 In tenpins, the foremost pin of a set arranged in order for playing: also called *headpin*. 3 In ninepins, the center pin. 4 [Pop.] A person of first importance.

KING·POST *noun* A single vertical strut supporting the apex of a triangular truss and itself supported by a cross-beam.
KING ROW In checkers, the row of squares nearest to either of the players.
KINGS Either of two books of the Old Testament chronicling the history of the Jewish kings.
KING SALMON The quinnat, or North Pacific salmon.
KING'S BENCH See under COURT.
KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK A region in the Sierras of east-central California; 710 square miles.
KING'S COUNSEL In the British empire, barristers who are designated as counsel of the crown and cannot afterward plead against the crown without permission: also *queen's counsel*.
KING'S ENGLISH See under ENGLISH.
KING'S EVIDENCE See STATE'S EVIDENCE.
KING'S-EVIL *noun* Scrofula: once supposed to be curable by a monarch's touch.
KING SHIP *noun* 1 Royal state; kinghood. 2 Government by a king. 3 The person of a king.
KINGS LEY, CHARLES, 1819–75, English novelist. —**HENRY,** 1830–76, novelist; brother of Charles. —**SIDNEY,** born 1906, American playwright.
KING'S LYNN A market-town in NW. Norfolk, England: also called *Lynn*.
KINGS MOUNTAIN A ridge in NW. South Carolina; battle, 1780.
KING SNAKE A large harmless colubrine snake *(Lampropeltis getulus)* of the southern United States that kills other snakes and feeds largely on rats and mice.
KING'S SILVER A soft, very pure silver formerly used for costly dishes and plate.
KING STON 1 A seaport city, capital of Jamaica, British West Indies. 2 An industrial city on the Hudson River in New York. 3 A manufacturing city in SE. Ontario, Canada.
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL Same as HULL.
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES (-tēmz) An ancient market town in northern Surrey, England, site of the King's Stone on which the west Saxon kings were crowned, after A.D. 900.
KING'S YELLOW A vivid yellow pigment, formerly obtained from orpiment, now also made synthetically from arsenic trisulfide: also called *Chinese yellow*.
KING TEH CHEN (jing dŏ jŭn) A city in northern Kiangsi Province, China, porcelain manufacture.
KING TRUSS *noun* A truss, as in roofing, having a kingpost.
KING WOOD *noun* A Brazilian tree *(Dalbergia cearensis,* family *Leguminosæ)* prized for its wood of fine texture having handsome dark violet stripings.
①**KINK** *noun* 1 An abrupt bend, twist, loop, or tangle, as in a wire or rope. 2 A tightly twisted curl, as in hair or wool. 3 A mental quirk or prejudice. 4 An original, novel, or clever way of doing something. 5 A fashion or fad. 6 A hindrance, obstruction, or difficulty. 7 A crick; cramp. See synonyms under WHIM.
—*verb* To form kinks in; become twisted or entangled [<D., twist, curl] —**KINK Y** *adj.* —**KINK I LY** *adv.* —**KINK I NESS** *noun.*
②**KINK** *noun* [Scot.] 1 A violent or convulsive laughing fit. 2 The whoop in whooping cough. —*intr. verb* 1 To laugh violently or convulsively. 2 To gasp, as in laughing. [<D. *kinken*, cough]
KINK' A JOU (-joo) *noun* A nocturnal, arboreal, raccoon-like carnivore (genus *Potos*, family *Procyonidæ*) of the warmer parts of South and Central America, having large eyes, soft woolly fur, and a long prehensile tail: also called *potto*. [<F. *quincajou*, of Tupian origin]
KIN NI KI NIC' *noun* 1 The leaves or bark of certain plants, as the willow and sumac, prepared for smoking. 2 Any plant so used. Also **KIN NI·KIN NIC', KIN NI KIN NICK';** sometimes *killikinnick*. [<Algonquian, that which is mixed]
KI NO (kee'-) *noun* [East Indian] An astringent vegetable extract similar to catechu, being the dried red juice or gum of certain tropical plants: used in medicine and the arts. Also **KINO GUM.**
KIN ROSS A county of east-central Scotland; 82 square miles. also **KIN ROSS-SHIRE**; also, its county town.
KINS FOLK *noun pl.* Relatives collectively; kin. Also **KINS'·PEO PLE.** See synonyms under KINDRED.
KIN SHIP *noun* Relationship, especially by blood.
KINS MAN *noun* [**KINS MEN** *pl.*] A blood relation. —**KINS'·WO MAN** *noun fem.*
Synonyms: connection, relative, relation. *Kinsman* is preferred in certain cases, on the ground of greater clearness, to *relative*, *relation*, *connection*. A man's *relative* or *relation* is one who is related to him, either by blood, as a brother (a *kinsman*), or by law, as a brother-in-law (not a *kinsman*), or, loosely, by some other bond. *Connection* is still more vague and unsatisfactory. The same applies to *kinswoman*. See KINDRED.
KIN·TRA *noun* [Scot.] Country. Also **KIN TRY.**
KI·OSK (kī·ŏsk' *or* kī'·ŏsk) *noun* An open ornamental summer house in Turkey: now imitated in other countries and modified to serve as a booth, news-stand, bandstand, or the like. [<Turk. <Pers. *kushk*, pavilion]
KIO·TO (kyō·tō) Same as KYOTO.
①**KIP** *noun* 1 The untanned skin of a calf. 2 The untanned skin of an adult of any small breed of cattle. 3 A collection of such skins composed of a specific number. Also **KIP·SKIN.** [Etymology uncertain]
②**KIP** *noun* [Pop.] 1 A lodging house; a bed. 2 [Obs.] A brothel. [Compare Dan. *horekippe*, brothel]
KIP·CHAK (-chahk') *noun* 1 A Mongol Tatar of the Golden Horde, which established a kingdom in Europe and Asia in the 13th century, with its capital Sarai on the lower Volga. 2 The Ural-Altaic language of the Kipchaks.
KIP·LING, RUDYARD, 1865–1936, English author and poet.
KIP PER *noun* 1 A salmon or herring cured by kippering. 2 The male salmon during the spawning season. —*t. verb* To cure, as fish, by splitting down the back, dry-salting, drying, and slightly smoking. [<OE. *cypera*, spawning salmon]
KIRCH HOFF (kĭrK'·hŏf), **GUSTAV ROBERT,** 1824–87, German physicist.
①**KIR GHIZ** (kĭr·geez') A constituent republic of the U.S.S.R. in SW. Asia; 76,042 square miles; capital, Frunze.
②**KIR·GHIZ** (kĭr·geez') *noun* [**KIR·GHIZ** or **KIR·GHIZ ES** *pl.*] One of a Turkic people of Mongol race, largely nomadic, dwelling in the region between the Volga and the Irtish Rivers.
KIRGHIZ STEPPES A vast steppe region in the Kazakh S.S.R.
KI RIN (kee·rin) A walled city in central Manchuria.
KIRK (kŭrk) *noun* 1 [Scot.] A church or the church. 2 The established church of Scotland, as distinguished from the Roman Catholic Church, the Church of England, or the Episcopal Church in Scotland. [<ON. *kirkja*, church]
KIRK·CAL DY (kur·caw'·di) An ancient seaport in southern Fifeshire, Scotland.
KIRK CUD·BRIGHT (kur·cōō'·brĭ) A county in SW. Scotland, 899 square miles: also **KIRK CUD BRIGHT SHIRE;** also, its capital, an ancient royal borough and river port.
KIRK LA'·RE·LI (kĭrk·lah'·rĕ·lee) A town in northern Turkey in Europe; battle, 1912. Also **KIRK-KI LIS·SA'** (-ki li·sah').
KIRK MAN *noun* A member of the Church of Scotland.
KIRK WALL (kŭrk'-) A seaport town; county seat of Orkney County, Scotland.
KIR MAN (keer·mahn') *noun* A type of Persian rug made in Kerman, Iran, having naturalistic floral patterns and soft, rich coloring.
KIR MESS Same as KERMESS.
①**KIRN** *noun* [Scot.] The last sheaf of the harvest; hence, a harvest home. [Origin obscure]
②**KIRN** (kŭrn) *noun* [Scot.] Churn.
KIRN MILK *noun* [Scot.] Buttermilk.
KI ROV (kee'·rŏf) An industrial city on the Vyatka River in west-central European R.S.F.S.R.: formerly called *Vyatka*
KI RO·VA·BAD' (kee·ro·vah·baht') An industrial town in the Azerbaijan S.S.R., in the Caucasus region of the U.S.S.R.: formerly called *Elisavetpol*.
KIRSCH'·WAS·SER (keersh'·vahs·ur) *noun* Literally, cherry water; a cordial distilled from the juice of the European wild cherry. Also **KIRSCH.** [<G.]
KIRS TEN (kŭrs'·n) *tr. verb* [Scot.] To christen. Also **KIR SEN** —**KIRS TEN ING** *adj.*
KIR TLE (kŭr'·tl) *noun* A garment with a skirt; a frock or mantle. [<OE. *cyrtel* <ON. *skyrta*, skirt] —**KIR TLED** (-tld) *adj.*
KISH *noun* Graphite which forms on the top of molten iron high in carbon. [<G. *kies*, gravel, pyrites]
KI·SHI·NEV (kĭ·shĭ·nyĕf') The capital city of the Moldavian S.S.R.: also [Rum.] *Chişinău*.
KIS LEW (-lĕf) A Hebrew month: also called *Chisleu*. Also **KISH·LEV, KIS·LEV.** See CALENDAR (Hebrew).
KIS MET (kĭz'- *or* kĭs'·mĕt) *noun* Appointed lot; fate. [<Turk. *qismet* <Ar. *qasama*, divide]
KISS *noun* 1 An affectionate salutation by contact of the lips. 2 A gentle touch. 3 One of various forms of confectionery. —*verb* 1 To touch with the lips in salutation or love. 2 To touch slightly, as in billiards. See synonyms under CARESS. [<OE. *cyssan*, to kiss, <*coss*, kiss] —**KISS ER** *noun.*
KISSING-BUG *noun* 1 A hemipterous insect *(Reduvius personatus)* which occasionally bites man on the lips or cheeks: also called *masked-hunter*. 2 One of several other blood-sucking insects, as the sharp-beaked *Melanolestes picipes*.
KIST *noun* [Scot.] A chest, box, or coffin. [<ON. *kista*] —**FUL** *noun.*
KIST·NA A river in Bombay, Hyderabad, and Madras, India; 800 miles to the Bay of Bengal.
KIST·VAEN (-vine) *noun* An ancient box-shaped sepulchral chamber smaller than a dolmen, made of flat stones. Also **KIST**; sometimes spelled *cistvaen*. [<W. *cistfaen*]
①**KIT** *noun* 1 A tub, pail, or box for packing. 2 A small pail. 3 A collection of articles and appliances for any special purpose; an outfit; also, a group of persons; especially, a political constituency. 4 A collection of persons or things; the whole lot; as, the whole *kit* and caboodle of them. Compare CABOODLE. [<MD. *kitte*]
②**KIT** *noun* A kitten.

3KIT *noun* A small three-stringed violin: also **KIT VIOLIN.** [Etymology unknown]

Kit Diminutive of CATHERINE, CHRISTOPHER.

Ki TA·ZA TO (kee·tah·zah·tō), **SHIBAMIRO,** 1852–1931, Japanese bacteriologist; introduced bacteriology into Japan; made discoveries in treatment of bubonic plague.

KITCH EN *noun* 1 A room specially set apart and containing the necessary utensils for cooking food, also, an establishment where food is cooked for sale. 2 [Scot.] A supplementary dish or food used as a relish with other food, as with bread, porridge, or potatoes. [<OE. *cycene* <L. *coquina*]

KITCH EN ER *noun* 1 A cookstove. 2 A kitchen employee; chef.

Kitch·en·er, Horatio Herbert, 1st Earl of Khartoum, 1850–1916, English general.

KITCH·EN·ETTE' (-ĕt') *noun* A small kitchen.

KITCHEN GARDEN A vegetable garden.

KITCHEN MIDDEN A mound composed of shells, bones, rude stone implements, and other refuse of primitive or prehistoric dwellings. [<Dan. *kokkenmodding*]

KITCH' EN WARE *noun* Kitchen utensils.

KITE *noun* 1 Any of certain birds of prey of the hawk family (*Falconidæ*), having long pointed wings and a forked tail, some species of which are scavengers, as the **PARIAH KITE** (genus *Milvus*) of India. 2 A slender wooden frame covered with light fabric, to be flown in the air. 3 One of several light and lofty sails for use in a very light wind, as skysails. 4 In commerce, any negotiable paper of spurious value. 5 A shrewd and greedy bargainer; a sharper.

—*verb* [**KIT ED, KIT ING**] 1 To soar or fly like a kite; move along swiftly. 2 To obtain money or credit by the use of commercial kites; do business with kites. 3 To go up in price. [<OE. *cyta* (the bird)]

KITE BALLOON See under BALLOON.

KITH *noun* One's friends, acquaintances, or associates, and, in the phrase **KITH AND KIN,** sometimes kindred. [<OE. *cyth*, kinship]

KITH A RA *noun* A cithara.

KITHE (kith) *verb* [Scot.] To recognize; show; make or become known: also spelled *kythe*.

KIT LING *noun* [Scot.] A young cat; kitten. [Compare ON. *ketlingr*, kitten]

KIT TEN *noun* A young cat or other feline animal. —*intr. verb* [**KIT TENED, KIT TEN ING**] To give birth to kittens. [ME. *kiton*, diminutive of CAT]

KIT TEN ISH *adj.* Playfully coy. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

KIT' TI WAKE *noun* A gull of northern seas (genus *Rissa*), having the hind toe rudimentary. [<From its cry]

KIT TLE *adj.* [Scot.] Skittish, ticklish. [<ME. *kytylle;* perhaps <D. *kitelen*, tickle]

KIT TLY-BEND ERS *noun* [Pop.] Thin ice that bends; also, the act of running or skating over such ice.

KIT TOOL *noun* A stiff, elastic fiber from the leaves of the fish-tail palm (*Caryota urens*) of Ceylon and India: used for machine brushes. Also **KIT TUL** (-tōōl'). [<Singhalese *kitul* < Sans. *hintāla*, marshy date tree]

Kitt redge, George Lyman, 1860–1941, American teacher and scholar.

KIT TY *noun* [**KIT TIES** *pl.*] 1 Diminutive of KITTEN. 2 In certain card games, the pool to which each player contributes a percentage of his winnings, used to cover expenses, the cost of refreshments, etc.: also called *widow*. 3 Hence, money pooled for any specific purpose.

Kit ty Diminutive of CATHERINE.

Kitty Hawk A village and peninsula on Albemarle Sound, North Carolina; scene of first successful airplane flight in the United States.

KIT VIOLIN Same as **3KIT.**

Kiung chow (kyōōng-) A city in NE. Hainan Island, Kwangtung Province, China.

Kiu shu Same as KYUSHU.

Ki va (kee'·vuh) *noun* [Am. Indian] A room built in a Pueblo dwelling or beneath it, devoted to secret religious ceremonies, tribal councils, etc., entered by an opening in the roof.

1KIV ER *tr. verb & noun* [Scot.] Cover; shelter.

2KIV ER *noun* A shallow keeve.

Ki WA NI AN (ki·wah'-) *noun* A member of a Kiwanis Club.

Ki WA NIS Clubs (-wah'·nis) A chain of clubs of businessmen in the United States and Canada, having the slogan "Service"; originated, 1914; organized, 1915. [<Amer. Indian *keewanis*, to make oneself known]

ki wi (kee'·wee) *noun* [**KI·WIS** or **KI WIES** *pl.*] [Maori] A wingless bird, the apteryx: named from its cry.

Kiz il-Ir mak' (-ĭr·mahk') A river in central Asia Minor; about 600 miles to the Black Sea; the ancient *Halys*.

Ki zil Kho to (ki·zeel' Kaw'·to) A city, the capital of Tannu Tuva. Also called *Krasny*.

Kjo len (chœ'·len) A range of mountains between Norway and Sweden; highest point about 6,900 ft.

Kla gen·furt (klah'·gen·foort) A manufacturing town in SW. Austria.

Klai pe da (klī'·pĕ·dah) Same as MEMEL.

Kla·math (klah'·mut *or* klăm'·uth) *noun* 1 One of a tribe of North American Indians of Lutuamian stock, formerly occupying the Klamath Lake and River region in Oregon, now on Klamath reservation, Oregon. 2 The language of the Klamath Indians: term usually extended also to the Modoc dialect.

Klam·ath River A river in southern Oregon and northern California; 275 miles from **UPPER KLAMATH LAKE** to the Pacific Ocean.

Klan See KUKLUX.

Kla·ra (klah'·rah) [G., Sw.] Same as CLARA.

Klau sen burg (klow'·zen bŏōrK) Same as CLUJ.

Klea·gle *noun* An organizer of Kuklux Klans.

Klé·ber (kleh·bĕr'), **Jean Baptiste,** 1753–1800, French general.

Klebs-Löff·ler bacillus (-lœf'-) The diphtheria bacillus. [<Edwin Klebs, 1834–1913, and Friedrich August Johannes Loffler, 1852–1915, German bacteriologists]

Klee (klā'), **Paul,** 1879–1940, Swiss painter.

Kleen ex *noun* A make of facial tissue: a trade name.

Klein (klīne), **Felix,** 1849–1925, German mathematician.

klepht (klĕft) *noun* One of a group of Greek mountaineers who opposed the Turkish conquest of Greece and organized into brigand bands. [<Gr. *klephtēs*, thief]

klep·to·ma' ni a *noun* An uncontrollable morbid propensity to steal: also spelled *cleptomania*. [<Gr. *klepto*, steal, + MANIA] —**KLEP TO MA' NI·AC** *noun.*

klet'·ter·schuh e (-shōō uh) *noun pl.* [G.] Rope-soled shoes used in mountaineering.

klieg light A powerful incandescent floodlight, rich in actinic rays: used in taking motion pictures. [<A. Kliegl, 1872–1927, and his brother John, born 1869, German-American stage-lighting pioneers]

Kling sor (-zor) In Wagner's *Parsifal*, a magician who in revenge for his exclusion from the knighthood of the Grail attempts to corrupt the knights by his arts, and, after failing with Parsifal, is destroyed.

klip'·spring er *noun* A small, agile African antelope (*Oreotragus oreotragus*) found in mountainous regions from Ethiopia to the Cape of Good Hope. [<D., cliff-springer]

Klon dike An indefinite area in Yukon Territory, Canada; gold fields.

Klondike River A small tributary of the Yukon River.

kloof (klōf) *noun* [Afr.] A mountain pass or cleft, a gorge or narrow valley.

Klop stock (-shtŏk), **Friedrich Gottlieb,** 1724–1803, German poet.

Kluck (fon klŏŏk), **Alexander von,** 1846–934, German general.

knack (năck) *noun* 1 The trick of doing a thing readily and well. 2 Cleverness; adroitness. 3 A clever device. 4 A knick-knack. 5 A snap; crack; a sharp sound. —*verb* 1 To make a sharp, quick sound. 2 To snap; strike quickly; crack. [Imitative]

knack er (năck'-) *noun* 1 In England, a dealer in, and slaughterer of, old horses. 2 A dealer in second-hand materials.

knag (năg) *noun* A knot or knob. [<MLG. *knagge*, knot]

knag gy *adj.* Full of knots; rough.

1knap (năp) *verb* [**KNAPPED, KNAP PING**] 1 To break in pieces; snap; chip off, as stone, make a snapping sound. 2 To bite; nibble. —*noun* A sharp cracking noise. [<D. *knappen*, bite, crack]

2knap (năp) *noun* A knob or mound. [<OE *cnæp*]

knap ping (năp'-) *noun* The act of breaking stone.

knapping hammer A long-handled steel hammer for breaking stones, as flint flakes.

knap sack (năp-) *noun* A case of leather or canvas worn strapped across the shoulders, for carrying light luggage; especially, a soldier's traveling case. [<LG.]

knap·weed (năp-) *noun* 1 A common European plant (*Centaurea nigra*) naturalized in the United States in meadows and pastures, with heads of purple flowers: sometimes called *bullweed*. 2 Any of various other species of *Centaurea*. [<OE. *cnop*, knob, + WEED]

knar (nar) *noun* A knot in wood. [Akin to D. *knar*, stump, knot] —**KNARRED, KNAR RY** *adj.*

knave (nāve) *noun* 1 A dishonest person; rogue. 2 A playing card, the jack. 3 [Obs.] A boy servant. [<OE. *cnafa*, servant]

knav er y (nāve'-) *noun* [**·ER·IES** *pl.*] 1 Deceitfulness in dealing. 2 [Obs.] The character of being pleasantly mischievous; frolicsomeness.

knav ish (nāve'-) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a knave. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

knead (need) *tr. verb* 1 To mix and work into a homogeneous mass. 2 To operate upon, fashion, mold, or make by or as by kneading. [<OE. *cnedan*] —**·ER** *noun.*

knee (nee) *noun* 1 The joint, or the region about the joint of the human leg, midway between the hip joint and the ankle. 2 A region considered similar to the knee of man, as that about the carpal joint in the cat, horse, or cow. In animals, that joint in the leg which is, or seems to be, similar to a human knee: in the hind leg of horses, dogs, and similar animals, the stifle joint; in the fore leg, the carpal

joint at the top of the cannon bone: said of hoofed beasts; in birds, the joint at the top of the tarsus. 3 In construction, something analogous in shape to a bent human knee. 4 Any of the upward projections, spurlike or angular, from the roots of swamp trees, especially the bald cypress. — *verb* 1 To kneel. 2 To touch with the knee. [<OE. *cneow*]

KNEE ACTION A method of suspending the front wheels of an automotive vehicle so that each wheel can move up and down independently of the other.

KNEE BREECHES Breeches extending from the waist to a point just below the knee. Also **KNEE-SMALLS.**

KNEE-CAP *noun* The patella.

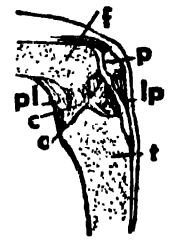
KNEED *adj.* 1 Possessed of knees. 2 Worn or disfigured by or at the knees. 3 Formed like a bent knee.

KNEE-DEEP *adj.* 1 Rising to the knee. 2 Sunk to the knee.

KNEE-HIGH *adj.* Reaching as high as the knees.

KNEE HOLE *adj.* Having a recessed space for the knees; as, a *kneehole* desk.

KNEE JOINT 1 The articulation between the femur and the tibia, which includes the patella. 2 A joint made or stiffened by a knee, as in shipbuilding. 3 A toggle joint.



KNEE JOINT

c, c Crucial ligament.
f Femur
lp Ligamentum patellæ.
p Patella.
pl Posterior ligament.
t Tibia.

KNEEL (neel) *intr. verb* [**KNELT** or **KNEELED, KNEEL·ING**] To make obeisance; support the body on the bent knee or knees. [<OE. *cneowlian* <*cneow*, knee] — **KNEEL·ER** *noun.*

KNEE-PAD *noun* A protective covering for the knee or for the stocking at the knee.

KNEE-PAN *noun* The patella; the kneecap.

KNEE-PIECE *noun* In medieval armor, a covering strapped to the leg as protection for the knee.

KNELL (nĕl) *noun* The tolling of a bell to announce a death; hence, an omen of the death or doom of anything. — *verb* 1 To summon by a knell; sound a knell. 2 To give a sad or warning sound; toll. [<OE. *cnyll* <*cnyllan*, knock]

KNELT (nĕlt) Past tense and past participle of KNEEL.

KNEW (nyo͞o) Past tense of KNOW.

KNIBB·LACE *noun* [Scot.] A small round stone; a lump; knob. Also **KNIBB·LOCH.**

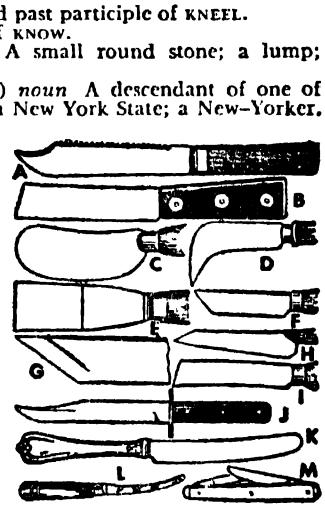
KNICK'·ER·BOCK·ER (nĭck'-) *noun* A descendant of one of the early Dutch settlers in New York State; a New-Yorker. [<Diedrich Knickerbocker, typical Dutch character, supposed author of Irving's *History of New York*]

KNICK'·ER·BOCK·ERS (nĭck'-) *noun pl.* Wide short breeches gathered below the knee.

KNICK·ERS *noun pl.* 1 Knickerbockers. 2 A woman's undergarment, similar to bloomers.

KNICK-KNACK (nĭck-năck) *noun* A trifling article; trinket; trifle: also spelled *nick-nack.*

KNIFE (nīfe) *noun* [**KNIVES** (nīvz) *pl.*] 1 A blade, usually with one sharpened edge, commonly set in a handle, for cutting. 2 An edged blade forming part of an implement or machine. 3 A weapon such as a cutlas or sword. — *tr. verb* [**KNIFED, KNIF·ING**] To stab, cut, or kill with a knife; hence, to defeat or ruin by secretly working against. [<OE. *cnif*]



KNIVES

A Saw-backed fish knife.
B Hacking knife.
C Paper-hanger's knife.
D Oilcloth knife.
E Putty knife.
F Wood-carver's knife.
G Blade of mat-knife.
H American felt knife.
I Paring knife.
J Hunting knife.
K Table-knife.
L Paring knife.
M Pocket knife or penknife.

KNIFE-EDGE *noun* 1 An edge sharpened like that of a knife; specifically, a wedge of steel with a fine edge, serving as a fulcrum, as for a balance beam or a pendulum. 2 The girdle of a gem, in cutting.

KNIFE SWITCH An electric switch consisting of one or more knifelike blades which make contact between flat springs.

KNIGHT (nīte) *noun* 1 In medieval times, a gentleman bred to the profession of arms, and admitted with special ceremonies to honorable military rank. 2 In Great Britain, the holder of a title next below that of baronet. 3 A champion; any man devoted to the service of a woman or a cause. 4 A member of any society in which the official title of knight obtains. 5 A chessman bearing a horse's head and moving one square in any direction, then one diagonally, without regard to intervening pieces. [<OE. *cniht*, boy, servant] — **KNIGHT·AGE** (-ĭj) *noun.*

Such terms as *knight bannaret, knight baronet, knight companion,* and *knight templar* are each two nouns in apposition. In the plural each word takes the inflection; as, *knights templars,* etc.

KNIGHT BACHELOR [**KNIGHTS BACHELORS** *pl.*] In England, a member of the most ancient but lowest order of knighthood.

KNIGHT ERRANT [**KNIGHTS ERRANT** *pl.*] A medieval knight who went forth to redress wrongs or seek adventures.

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY *noun* [**KNIGHT-ERRANTRIES** *pl.*] The customs and practices of the knights errant; chivalry.

KNIGHT HEAD (nīte hĕd) *noun* One of two stout upright posts placed on either side of the bowsprit of a vessel as a support: formerly carved to represent knights.

KNIGHT HOOD (nīte'-ho͝od) *noun* 1 The character, dignity, rank, or vocation of a knight. 2 Knights collectively. 3 Chivalry.

KNIGHT LY (nīte'-) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a knight; chivalrous. 2 Composed of knights; as, a *knightly* order. — **KNIGHT·LI·NESS** *noun.*

KNIGHTS HOSPITALERS OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM See HOSPITALER.

KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS A fraternal and beneficent society of American Catholic men: founded 1882.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR A national organization of laboring men in the United States for mutual benefit and protection: founded 1869.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA, KNIGHTS OF RHODES See under HOSPITALER.

KNIGHTS OF THE WHITE CAMELIA One of various local, secret organizations of the southern United States that rose after the Civil War, dedicated to maintain white supremacy.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR See TEMPLAR.

KNIT (nĭt) *verb* [**KNIT** or **KNIT·TED, KNIT·TING**] 1 To form (a fabric or garment) by interlocking a series of loops of yarn or thread by the use of needles. 2 Hence, to join or unite closely; to grow or cause to grow together. 3 To draw together; contract; as, to *knit* the brows. 4 To make a fabric by interweaving yarn or thread by means of straight needles. [<OE. *cnyttan;* compare KNOT]

KNIT TER (nĭt'-) *noun* 1 One who knits. 2 A knitting-machine.

KNIT TING (nĭt'-) *noun* 1 The act of knitting. 2 The fabric produced by knitting.

KNITTING NEEDLE A blunt slender rod, pointed at one or both ends, used in hand knitting.

KNIVES (nīvz) Plural of KNIFE.

KNOB (nŏb) *noun* 1 A rounded protuberance, bunch, or boss. 2 A rounded handle, as of a door. 3 A rounded mountain; knoll. [Compare MLG. *knobbe*] — **KNOBBED** *adj.*

KNOB·BY (nŏb'-) *adj.* [**·BI·ER, ·BI·EST**] Full of knobs; also, hilly. — **KNOB·BI·NESS** *noun.*

KNOB' KER RIE (nŏb'·kĕr·i) *noun* A round-headed stick used as a club and a missile by the Kaffirs. Also **KNOB·STICK.** [<Taal *knopkirie*]

KNOCK (nŏck) *verb* 1 To give a blow to or with; hit with something hard or heavy; collide, bump, or cause to collide. 2 To rap upon a door for admittance. 3 To jar or pound, from a loose fit between parts of an engine or machine. 4 To cure. 5 [Pop.] To find fault with; criticize; grouch. — **TO KNOCK AROUND** To wander about aimlessly; wander about getting hard knocks. — **TO KNOCK DOWN** 1 To fell with a blow. 2 In auctions, to assign to the highest bidder, formerly always by rapping three times with a mallet. 3 To take apart for convenience of shipping or storage. 4 To embezzle, as railroad fares. — **TO KNOCK OFF** 1 To leave off; stop, as work. 2 To make offhand. 3 To deduct. — **TO KNOCK OUT** To disable (one's opponent) in a prize fight for a count of ten; also, to kill; render unconscious; hence, to overcome entirely.

— *noun* 1 A sharp blow; a rap. 2 The noise produced in machinery or in engines when the operating parts are defective, badly worn, or poorly adjusted; specifically, in an internal-combustion engine, the metallic explosive sounds due to uneven or improperly timed combustion. [<OE. *cnocian*]

KNOCK-ABOUT *adj.* 1 Characterized by knocking about, noisiness, or roughness. 2 Adapted for or suitable to any kind of rough usage. 3 Adaptable to all kinds of labor. — *noun* A small, partially decked yacht, carrying a mainsail and jib rigged fore-and-aft. Compare **RACE-ABOUT.**

KNOCK·DOWN *adj.* 1 Having sufficient force to fell or overthrow. 2 Constructed so as to be easily taken down, or apart, or so that the parts can be readily put together. — *noun* 1 A blow that fells; also, the act of felling. 2 Any prefabricated article.

KNOCK·ER (nŏck'-) *noun* 1 One who knocks. 2 A hinged metal hammer fastened to a door as a means of signaling for admittance.

KNOCK-KNEE *noun* A deformity in which the knees are so

bent as to knock together in walking. —**KNOCK-KNEED** *adj.*

KNOCK OUT *adj.* Rendering insensible, as a blow at the angle of the jaw, overpowering. —*noun* 1 A knockout blow, or a prize-fight that has been ended by such a blow. 2 [Pop.] An overwhelmingly attractive or successful person or thing.

KNOCK-OUT DROPS Drops of some powerful narcotic, as chloral hydrate, used to produce unconsciousness, often for criminal purposes.

KNOLL[1] (nōl) *noun* A small round hill; a mound; also, a hilltop. [<OE., *cnoll*, hill]

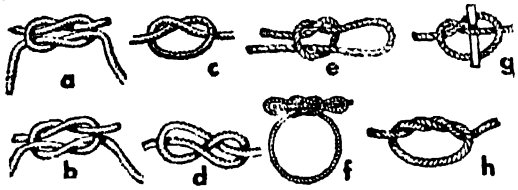
KNOLL[2] (nōl) *verb* [Obs.] To proclaim by a bell; sound, as a funeral knell; toll. —*noun* The tolling of a bell; knell. [Variant of KNELL]

KNOP (nop) *noun* A knob or bunch. [<OE., *cnop*]

KNOSP (nosp) *noun* A flower bud, or a budlike architectural ornament. [<MHG., *knospe*, knot]

KNOS SOS Same as CNOSSUS.

KNOT (not) *noun* 1 An intertwining of the parts of one or more ropes, cords, etc., so that they will not slip. 2 An ornamental bow of silk, lace, etc. 3 Anything that resembles



KNOTS

a Square or reef knot. *b* Granny's bend. *c* Overhand knot. *d* Figure-8 knot. *e* Single bowknot. *f* Double bowknot. *g* Boat knot. *h* Surgeon's knot.

a knot 4 A hard, gnarled portion of the trunk of a tree at the insertion of a branch; especially, such a gnarled knob of a pine tree, used for kindling or firewood. 5 A node or joint in a stem; also, a protuberance or swelling; also, in the plural, a disease of trees, characterized by such swellings. 6 A cluster or group, as of persons. 7 A division of a log line, marked by pieces of cloth or knotted string at equal distances, and used to determine the rate of a ship's motion, hence, a speed of a nautical mile in an hour. 8 A nautical mile, or 2,029 yards: so used chiefly by landsmen. 9 A knob 10 A bond of association or union. 11 Something not easily solved; a difficulty; problem. 12 An enlargement of a muscle or of the bone beneath it; a swollen gland or nerve. 13 The red-breasted sandpiper. See RED-BREAST. —**FRENCH KNOT** A decorative knot made by twisting or winding a thread several times around a needle and then pushing the latter through the coil.

—*verb* [**KNOT·TED, KNOT·TING**] To tie in a knot; form or form into knots, to form knots, gnarls, or joints, as certain plants, secure as if with a knot. [<OE., *cnotta*]

KNOT GRASS *noun* 1 A widely distributed polygonaceous herb (*Polygonum aviculare*) with jointed stems and small greenish flowers. 2 Any of several other grasses, as the wild oat (*Avena fatua*).

KNOT HOLE *noun* A hole, as in a plank, left by the falling out of a knot.

KNOT TED *adj.* 1 Tied with a knot or into knots. 2 Having knots; knotty. 3 Ornamented with knotwork.

KNOT TER (nŏt'-) *noun* 1 A person or machine employed for removing knots. 2 One who or that which knots.

KNOT TY (nŏt'-) *adj.* [**KNOT TI ER, KNOT TI EST**] 1 Knotted; full of, or tied in, knots; like a knot. 2 Difficult; puzzling; intricate. —**KNOT TI·NESS** *noun.*

KNOT WEED (nŏt-) *noun* 1 Knotgrass. 2 Knapweed. Also called *persicary, smartweed.*

KNOUT (nowt) *noun* A whip or scourge used formerly for flogging in Russia: often a bundle of thongs twisted with wire. —*tr. verb* To punish with the knout. [<F. <Rus. *knut*, knot]

KNOW (nō) *verb* [**KNEW** (nyōō), **KNOWN, KNOW ING**] 1 To have a clear and certain perception or apprehension of, as a truth or fact; be certain of as objectively true; have knowledge. 2 To be thoroughly acquainted with; understand, have experience of, as pain, sorrow, etc. 3 To have information or intelligence of; be aware of. 4 To recognize, identify; be acquainted with; as, to *know* a neighbor. 5 To be versed in and able to use; as, to *know* French. 6 To have sexual commerce with.

—*noun* The fact or condition of knowing; knowledge. —**IN THE KNOW** Having full, or more than usual information. [<OE. *cnawan*] —**KNOW·A·BLE** *adj. & noun* —**KNOW·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): apprehend, ascertain, cognize, comprehend, discern, discover, discriminate, distinguish, experience, learn, perceive, realize, recognize, understand. See LEARN. Compare synonyms for KNOWLEDGE. *Antonyms*: Compare synonyms for IGNORANT.

KNOW-HOW *noun* [Pop.] Knowledge and ingenuity.

KNOW ING (nō'-) *adj.* 1 Having perception or knowledge; also, done consciously or on purpose. 2 Shrewd; cute. —**-NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: acute, astute, clever, cunning, discerning, intelligent, keen, penetrating, sagacious, sharp, shrewd. A *knowing* look, air, etc., indicates the possession of reserved knowledge which the person could impart if he chose. *Knowing* has often a slightly invidious sense. We speak of a *knowing* rascal, meaning *cunning* or *shrewd* within a narrow range, but a *knowing* child has more knowledge than would be looked for at his years, perhaps more than is quite desirable, although to speak of a child as *intelligent* is altogether complimentary. See ASTUTE, CLEVER, INTELLIGENT, WISE. *Antonyms*: dull, gullible, senseless, silly, simple, stolid, stupid, undiscerning, unintelligent.

KNOW ING·LY (nō'-) *adv.* 1 With knowledge. 2 Shrewdly; slyly. 3 Intentionally; on purpose; as, who would *knowingly* do wrong?

KNOWL·EDGE (nŏl'-ij) *noun* 1 A result or product of knowing; information or understanding acquired through experience; practical ability or skill. 2 Information; learning; specifically, the cumulative culture of the human race. 3 The clear and certain apprehension of truth; assured rational conviction. 4 The act, process, or state of knowing; cognition. 5 Any object of knowing or mental apprehension; that which is or may be known; the knowable; also actual or possible range of information. 6 Specific information, notification; notice. 7 Sexual intercourse. [<OL. *cnawlec*, acknowledgment]

Synonyms: acquaintance, apprehension, cognition, cognizance, comprehension, erudition, experience, information, intelligence, intuition, learning, light, lore, perception, recognition, scholarship, science, wisdom. *Knowledge* is all that the mind knows, from whatever source derived or obtained, or by whatever process; the aggregate facts, truths, or principles acquired or retained by the mind, including alike the *intuitions* native to the mind and all that has been learned respecting phenomena, causes, laws, principles, literature, etc. We say of a studious man that he has a great store of *knowledge*, or of an intelligent man of the world, that he has a fund of varied *information*. We speak of *perception* of external objects, *apprehension* of intellectual truth. Simple *perception* gives a limited *knowledge* of external objects, merely as such; the *cognition* of the same objects is a *knowledge* of them in some relation; *cognizance* is the formal or official *recognition* of something as an object of *knowledge;* we take *cognizance* of it. *Intuition* is primary *knowledge* antecedent to all teaching or reasoning; *experience* is *knowledge* that has entered directly into one's own life; as, a child's *experience* that fire will burn. See ACQUAINTANCE, EDUCATION, LEARNING, SCIENCE, WISDOM. *Antonyms*: ignorance, illiteracy, inexperience, misapprehension, misconception, misunderstanding, rudeness, unfamiliarity.

KNOWL EDGE·A·BLE *adj.* [Pop.] Having knowledge; knowing, shrewd.

KNOWN (nōne) *adj.* Apprehended mentally; recognized; understood, especially, recognized by all as the truth.

KNOW-NOTHING *noun* An uneducated or ignorant person; an ignoramus.

KNOW-NOTHING *noun* A member of the American party in U. S. politics (1853–56), which aimed at excluding foreign-born persons from the Government, and at making it difficult for them to become citizens. Being originally a secret society, its members professed to "know nothing" about it when questioned, hence the name. —**KNOW-NOTHINGISM** *noun.*

KNOWN QUANTITY A quantity whose value is stated: generally denoted by one of the earlier letters of the alphabet, *a, b, c*, etc.

KNOX (nŏks), **HENRY**, 1750–1802, American Revolutionary general —**JOHN**, 1505–72, Scottish Protestant reformer, theologian, and historian. —**(WILLIAM) FRANK(LIN)**, 1874–1944, American publisher; secretary of the Navy, 1940–44.

KNOX VILLE An industrial and agricultural center on the Tennessee River in eastern Tennessee.

KNUB·BLY (nŭb'-li) *adj.* Having protuberances; gnarled.

KNUCK LE (nŭk'-l) *noun* 1 One of the joints of the fingers, or the region about it. 2 The knee or ankle joint of certain animals, used for soup or stew. 3 The central, tubular projection of a hinge through which the pin passes. 4 In shipbuilding, a sudden angle in a timber. 5 A children's game of marbles. —**BRASS KNUCKLES** A device of metal, fitting over the knuckles, used as a protection for them in striking and to add force to the blow: also **KNUCKLE-DUSTER.** —*intr. verb* [**KNUCK·LED** (-ld), **KNUCK·LING**] To hold the knuckles on the ground in shooting a marble. —**TO KNUCKLE DOWN** 1 To get to work or apply oneself seriously and assiduously. 2 To yield; submit; give in: also **KNUCKLE UNDER.** [Compare OE. *gecnyclod*, bent, crooked; compare also D. *knokkel* <MLG. *knoke*, bone]

KNUCKLE BONE 1 A huckle bone, as of a sheep; also, in man, one of the bones of the fingers. 2 *pl.* A children's game.

KNUCK·LED (nŭck'-ld) *adj.* Jointed.

KNUCKLE JOINT 1 The joint formed at a knuckle. 2 A hinge

joint in which a projection in one part lies between two projections of the other part.

KNUR (nûr) *noun* A knot or knob. [<ME. *knorre, knurre*]

KNURL (nûrl) *noun* **1** A hard substance or protuberance; knot; lump. **2** [Scot.] A hunch-backed dwarf. — **KNURLED, KNURL·Y** *adj.*



KOALA

KNUT (knōōt) Same as CANUTE.

KO·A LA (-ah'·luh) *noun* [Australian] An arboreal marsupial of Australia (*Phascolarctos cinereus*), about 2 feet long, with large ears, gray woolly fur, and no external tail. It feeds on the leaves and buds of the eucalyptus, but descends at night to dig up and eat roots. It gives birth to one young once annually and is hunted for its flesh and hide.

KOB (kōbe *or* kōb) *noun* A large antelope (genus *Kobus* or *Adenota*), with elongated horns, ringed at the base, and a long tufted tail, as the waterbuck; loosely, any of the several smaller related antelopes, as a reedbuck: all natives of southern Africa. Also **KO BA.** [<Senegalese]



KOB

KO·BAN *noun* [Jap.] An oblong gold coin of Japan, varying in value. Also **KO BANG.**

KO BE (ko·bĕh) A seaport in southern Honshu, Japan.

KØ·BEN·HAVN' (kœ·pn·hown') Danish name for COPENHAGEN.

KO·BLENZ Same as COBLENZ.

KO BOLD (-bōld) *noun* In German folklore, an underground being inhabiting mines and caves; goblin; gnome. [<G.]

KOCH (kōK), **ROBERT,** 1843–1910, German physician and bacteriologist; discovered pathogenic bacteria of tuberculosis and cholera.

KOCH·ER (kōK'·ur), **EMIL THEODOR,** 1841–1917, Swiss physician and surgeon.

KO'·DA·CHROME (-crōme) *noun* A full-color photographic film: a trade name.

KO·DAK *noun* Originally, a make of small portable camera; later, any camera of the same make: a trade name. — *verb* To photograph with a Kodak; hence, to describe accurately.

KO·DI AK BEAR Same as KADIAK BEAR.

KO·DOK A town on the White Nile in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: formerly called *Fashoda.*

KO EL *noun* A cuckoo (genus *Eudanamys*) native to Australia, India, and the East Indies; the coee-bird. [<Hind.]

KOEN·RAAD (kōōn'·raht) [Dutch] Same as CONRAD.

KOFF KA (kôf' kah), **KURT,** 1886–1941, German psychologist.

KO HEMP *noun* **1** The kudzu-vine of China and Japan: cultivated for ornament in America. **2** A fiber obtained from its stem: used in making a kind of cloth in eastern Asia.

KOH I NOR' A famous Indian diamond, weight (cut) about 106 carats; one of the British crown jewels since the annexation of Punjab, 1849. Also **KOH I·NOOR', KOH I·NUR'.** [<Pers. *kohinūr,* mountain of light]

KOHL *noun* In Eastern countries, a powder of antimony used to darken the edges of the eyes. [<Ar.]

KÖH LER (kœ'·lur), **WOLFGANG,** born 1887, German psychologist.

KOHL' RA·BI (-rah·bī) *noun* [-BIES *pl.*] A variety of cabbage with an edible turnip-shaped stem. [<G. <L. *caulis,* cabbage, + *rapa,* turnip]

KOI NÉ (-nay) *noun* **1** The common form of Greek used from the conquest of Alexander through the ancient Roman era along the borders of the eastern Mediterranean; New Testament Greek. **2** Any mixed language that becomes the lingua franca of a region. [<Gr., common]

KO·KAND (kaw·kahnt') A city in eastern Uzbek S.S.R.

KO·KO NOR A lake in NE. Chinghai Province, China; 2,300 square miles; also spelled *Kuku Nor.*

KOK-SA·GHYZ (kawk-sah·jeez') *noun* [Rus.] A dandelion-like plant (*Taraxacum kok-saghyz*), the root of which yields latex.

KO·LA, KO'·LA NUT Same as COLA, etc.

KO LA A peninsula in northwestern U.S.S.R., between the Arctic Ocean and the White Sea.

KOL·HA·PUR AND DEC·CAN STATES (kōl'·hah·pōōr) A group of 17 native states in western India; 10,870 square miles; capital, Kolhapur.

KO LIN·SKY (-skī) *noun* Any of several minks of northern China and Russia; especially, *Mustela siberica,* the Siberian mink; also, the fur of any of these: sometimes called *Tartar sable.* [<Rus. *kolinski,* pertaining to Kola peninsula, a region abounding in minks]

KOLL WITZ (kōl'·vits), **KATHE,** 1867–1945, German painter, etcher, and lithographer.

KÖLN (kœln) German name for COLOGNE.

KO·LOZS·VÁR (kō'·lōzh·vahr) Hungarian name for CLUJ.

KO·LUSCH·AN (-lūsh'·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a linguistic stock of North American Indians of SE. Alaska, consisting of the eighteen Tlingit tribes. Also **KO·LUSH.**

KOL·Y·MA' (kōl·ī·mah') A river in NE. Yakut A.S.S.R.; 1,250 miles to the Arctic Ocean. Also **KOL·I·MA'.**

KO·MEN·SKY Same as COMENIUS.

KOM'·IN·TERN Same as COMINTERN.

KO·MON·DOR (-mŏn'·dor) *noun* A breed of working dog used in Hungary for ten centuries; tall, sturdy, and having a wide muzzle and long, thick white coat. [<Hung.]

KO·NA·KRI Same as CONAKRY.

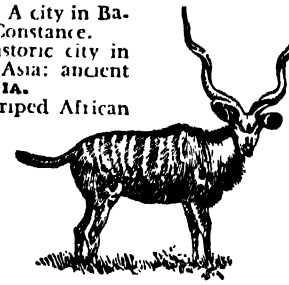
KO·NIG·GRÄTZ [kœ'·niK·grĕts) A town in eastern Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Also [Czech] *Hradec Králové.*

KÖ NIGS BERG (kœ'·nĭgz·bûrg; G. kœ'·niKs·bĕrK) A seaport city, capital of East Prussia, at the mouth of the Ptegel River.

KON·STANZ (kŏn'·shtahnts) A city in Baden, Germany, on Lake Constance.

KON·YA (kawn'·yah) A historic city in south-central Turkey in Asia: ancient name *Iconium.* Also **KON·IA.**

KOO DOO *noun* A large, striped African antelope (genus *Strepsiceros*), grayish-brown in color: also spelled *kudu.* [<Hottentot]



KOODOO

KOOR' A·BUR RA *noun* [Australian] The laughing-jackass.

KOO'·RA·JONG Same as KURRAJONG.

KOO·TE NAY A river rising in **KOOTENAY NATIONAL PARK** in SE. British Columbia; flowing through northern Montana and Idaho, thence through **KOOTENAY LAKE,** a lake 75 miles long in SE. British Columbia, to the Columbia River; about 450 miles. Spelled **KOO TE·NAI** in the United States.

KOP *noun* [Taal] A hill; headland.

KO PECK *noun* A small copper coin of Russia; one one-hundredth of a ruble: also spelled *copeck.* Also **KO PEK.**

KOPH (kōf) The nineteenth Hebrew letter. See ALPHABET.

KOP JE (kŏp'·i) *noun* [Taal] A hillock.

KOR Same as ZHOMER.

KO·RAN (-rahn' *or* -ran') *noun* The Mohammedan sacred scripture, written in Arabic and professing to record the revelations of Allah (God) to Mohammed: also called *Alcoran.* [<Ar. *Qur'ān*]

KOR DO FAN' (-fahn') A former country, now a province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; 130,000 square miles; capital, El Obeid.

KO·RE·A A peninsula and former independent kingdom of eastern Asia; 85,246 square miles; capital, Seoul (now Keijo); a Japanese state (called *Chosen*), 1910–45; regained partial independence after World War II.

KO RE AN *adj.* Belonging or relating to Korea (Chosen) or its inhabitants. — *noun* **1** An inhabitant or a native of Korea. **2** The agglutinative language of Korea, related to Japanese and perhaps mixed with some of the Ural-Altaic tongues.

KO RIT SA (kō'·rĭt·sah) A town in SE. Albania. Also [Albanian] **KOR ÇE** (kor' chuh).

KOR NE LIS (-nā'·lis) [Dutch] Same as CORNELIUS.

KORN·GOLD (-gōlt), **ERICH WOLFGANG,** born 1897, Austrian-American composer.

KOR·O·LEN'·KO, VLADIMIR GALAKTIONOVICH, 1853–1921, Russian novelist.

KO·RU NA (-rōō'·nah) *noun* The monetary unit of Czechoslovakia. See CROWN (money).

KOR·ZEN I·OW'·SKI, TEODOR JOSEF KONRAD Same as CONRAD, JOSEPH.

KOS (kŏs) *noun* [Heb.] A Jewish measure of capacity of about four cubic inches.

KOS (kōs) *noun* A measure of length in India, especially a road measure, varying from 1¼–2½ miles. [<Hind.]

KOS CI US' KO (kŏs·ī·ūs'·kō), **THADDEUS,** 1746–1817, Polish patriot in the American Revolution. Also [Polish] **KOS·CIUSZ KO** (kŏsh·chŏŏsh'·kō), **TADEUSZ.**

KOS·CI US' KO (kŏs ī·ūs'·kō), **MOUNT** A mountain in SE. New South Wales; highest peak in Australia: 7,320 ft.

KO·SHER *adj.* Permitted by the Jewish ceremonial law; clean; pure; said usually of food. — *noun* A kosher shop; also, the food sold there. — (kō'·shur *or* kōsh'·ur) *verb* To make kosher. Also spelled *kasher.* [<Heb.]

KO·ŠI·CE (ko'·shi·tsch) A city in eastern Czechoslovakia: also [G.] *Kaschau,* [Hung.] *Kassa.*

KOS·SEL, ALBRECHT, 1853–1927, German physiologist.

KOS·SO·VO A plateau of SW. Yugoslavia; battles, 1389, 1448, 1915. Also **KO·SO·VO.**

KOS·SUTH (kawsh'·ŏŏt; *Eng.* kos·sōōth'), **FERENC,** 1841–1914, Hungarian politician; son of Louis. — **LOUIS,** 1802–94, Hungarian patriot: led insurrection, 1848.

KOS·TRO·MA (-mah') A historic town, NE. of Moscow, on the Volga River in the R.S.F.S.R.

Ko·ta Bha·ru (kaw′·tah bah′·rōō) A town, capital of Kelantan, Unfederated Malay States. Also **Ko·ta Ba·roe** or **Ba·ru.**

Ko·tex *noun* A make of sanitary napkin: a trade name.

Kot·ka (kot·kah) A port in southern Finland, on the Gulf of Finland.

ko to *noun* [Jap.] A Japanese musical instrument with 13 strings, played with both hands like a harp.

Ko tor Serbian name for Cattaro.

Kot ze bue von, 1761–1819, German dramatist.

kou miss, kou mys Same as kumiss.

Kous se vitz′·ky (kōō·suh·vits′·kĭ), **Serge,** born 1874, Russian orchestral conductor; conducted Boston Symphony, 1924–.

kous so Same as cusso.

Kov no [Rus.] Same as Kaunas.

Ko weit (ko wāte′) Same as Kuwait.

Kow loon A peninsula town, and bay, adjoining Hong Kong on the NE.; leased by Great Britain from China in 1861; part of Hong Kong Colony since 1898.

kow tow (kow– *or* kō·tow′) *noun* A Chinese form of obeisance: kneeling and touching the forehead to the ground before a superior. —*intr verb* 1 To make such obeisance. 2 Hence, to be obsequious. Also **ko tow.** [< Chin.]

Kra (krah) An isthmus connecting the Malay Peninsula and Thailand.

kraal (krahl) *noun* 1 A village or group of native huts in South Africa, surrounded by a stockade and occupied by a chief. 2 The social unit such a community represents. 3 An enclosure for cattle. Also spelled *craal.* [< Taal]

Kraf pe lin (kray′·puh·leen), **Emil,** 1856–1926, German psychiatrist.

Krafft–E bing (krahft–āy′·bĭng), **Richard von, Baron,** 1840–1902, German neurologist and psychiatrist.

kraft *noun* A tough, usually dark-brown paper, made from high-grade sulfate wood pulp. [< G., strength]

Krag *noun* A bolt-action repeating rifle formerly used in the U.S. Army, in full, **Krag–Jor gen sen rifle** (yŭr–). [< O. Krag and L. Jorgensen, Norwegian inventors]

krait *noun* A venomous dull bluish snake (genus *Bungarus*), especially the **banded krait** (*B. fasciatus*) of the Malay Peninsula, India, and Borneo. [< Hindi *karait*]

Kra ka ta′ o (krah kah·tah′ o) A volcanic island in the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra, Malay Archipelago, violent eruption, 1883. Also **Kra ka tau′** (–tow′).

kra ken (krah′·kĕn) *or* (kray′·kĕn) *noun* A fabulous sea monster of Norwegian seas. [< Norw. *krake* + article *–en*]

Kra ków (krah′·kōōf) Polish name for Cracow. Also [Rus.] **Kra kov** (krah′·kof).

kra ko wi ak Same as cracovienne.

Kras no dar′ (krahs·) A manufacturing city near the Black Sea in southern R.S.F.S.R.; formerly called *Ekaterinodar.*

Kras no yarsk′ (krahs–) A town in south-central Asiatic R.S.F.S.R., on the Yenisei River.

Kras ny (krahs′ nĭ) Same as Kizil Khoto.

K-ration *noun* A highly condensed emergency ration provided for soldiers of the U.S. Army in World War II, not affected by extreme temperatures, and impervious to moisture, vermin, and poison gas.

Kre feld (kray′·felt) A manufacturing town in western Prussia, Germany. Also spelled *Crefeld.*

Kreh biel (kray′·beel), **Henry,** 1854–1923, American musicologist, author; editor.

Kreis ler (krīs′·lur), **Fritz,** born 1875, Austrian violinist and composer.

Kre men chug′ (kreh·mĕn·chōōk′) A manufacturing town in central Ukrainian S.S.R; on the Dnieper River.

krem lin *noun* The citadel of a Russian town. [< F. < Rus. *kreml′*, citadel]

Krem lin The citadel of Moscow, enclosing the former palace of the Czar.

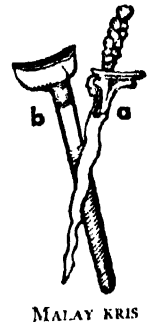
Kremnitz white Cremnitz white.

kreu zer (kroit′·sur) *noun* Any of several former small silver or copper coins of Austria and Germany. Also **kreut·zer.** [< G. < *kreuz*, cross]

Kriegs spiel (kreeg′·shpeel) *noun* [G.] A game in which metal figures representing troops, guns, etc., are moved about in simulation of actual military maneuvers: used to instruct prospective officers in the theory of warfare. [< G.]

Kriem hild (kreem′·hĭld *or*, G., –hilt) In the *Nibelungenlied*, the wife of Siegfried and sister of King Gunther; rival of Brunhild. Also **Kriem hil·de.**

krim mer *noun* A fur resembling Persian lamb prepared from fleece of lambs raised mostly in the Crimean Peninsula. [< Rus. *Krim*, Crimea]



Malay kris
a Kris. b Sheath.

kris *noun* [Malay] A dagger with a waved blade used in Malaysia; often spelled *crease, creese, cris.*

Krish·na A celebrated Hindu deity, an incarnation of Vishnu.

Kris pin (krĭs·peen′) [Sw.] Same as Crispin. Also [Dutch] **Kris·pijn** (krees′·pin).

Kriss Krin gle (kring′·gl) St. Nicholas; Santa Claus. [< G. *Christkindl*, little Christ child]

Kris ti a′·ni a (–ah′·ni·uh) See Oslo.

Kris·to fer [Sw.] Same as Christopher.

Kri voi Rog A city in south-central Ukrainian S.S.R.

Krogh (krō), **August,** born 1874, Danish physiologist.

kro na (–nuh) *noun* [**kro nor** *pl.*] The Swedish monetary unit, equivalent to 100 öre.

kro ne (–nĕ) *noun* 1 [**kro ner** (–nĕr) *pl.*] A gold coin, the monetary unit of Norway and Denmark, equivalent to 100 öre: also called *crown.* 2 [**kro nen** *pl.*] Any of several former European gold coins, equivalent in Germany to 10 marks, in Austria-Hungary to 100 heller.

Kro nos (–nos) In Greek mythology, the youngest of the Titans, son of Uranus and Gæa: identical with the Roman *Saturn.* He deposed his father and married his sister, Rhea. Since Gæa had prophesied his fall through one of his own children, he devoured them all at birth, with the exception of Zeus, for whom Rhea substituted a stone. Zeus later forced him to disgorge the children, and threw him into Tartarus with the other Titans. Also spelled *Cronus.* See Saturn.

Kron stadt (krŏn′ shtaht) 1 A Russian seaport and naval base on an island in the Gulf of Finland, 20 miles west of Leningrad. 2 Same as Brașov.

kroon *noun* The monetary unit of Estonia. [< Estonian, crown]

Kro pot kin, Prince Peter Alexeivich, 1842–1921, Russian geographer, revolutionist, and author.

kru bi (krōō′·bi) *noun* A giant plant (*Amorphophallus titanum*) of the arum family native in Sumatra, with tuberous roots and a malodorous vaselike spathe that may grow to a diameter of 8 feet and a height of 12 feet or more: regarded as the largest flower in the world: also called *gubi.* Also **kru but.**

Kru ger (krōō′·gur; *Eng.* krōō′·gur), **Stephanus Johannes Paulus,** 1825–1904, "Oom Paul," Boer statesman; president of the South African Republic, 1883–1900.

Kruger National Park A game preserve of NE. Transvaal, Union of South Africa; about 8,050 square miles

Kru′ gers dorp (krōō′–) A town of southern Transvaal, Union of South Africa.

krul ler Same as crullir.

Krupp (krōōp, *Eng.* krup), **Alfred,** 1812–87, founder of steel works and manufacturer of guns at Essen, Germany.

kry′ o lite Same as cryolite. Also **kry′ o lith.**

kryp ton *noun* A colorless, inert, gaseous element (symbol Kr) of the zero group in the periodic table, isolated by Ramsay in 1898. See helium. [< Gr. *kryptos*, hidden]

K-series The group of shorter wavelengths in the typical X-ray spectrum of an element, believed to be caused by the transition of electrons to the quantum number of one.

Kshat ri ya (kshŭt′·rĭ·yuh) *noun* [Sanskrit] The warrior caste of the Aryan Hindus; a member of the caste. Also **Kshat ru ya.**

Kua la Lum·pur (kwah′·luh lōōm′·pōōr) A city in the Federated Malay States; capital of Selangor State.

Kuan Yin (kwahn) A Chinese Buddhistic goddess: often called the Goddess of Mercy: also spelled *Kwan Yin*, or [Jap.] *Kwannon.*

Ku·ban·go Same as Cubango.

Ku·blai Khan (kōō′·blī kahn), 1214–94, founder of the Mongol dynasty of China.

ku·dos (kyōō′·dŏs) *noun* [Pop.] Glory; credit; praise. [< Gr. *kydos*, glory]

ku du (kōō′·doo) Same as koodoo.

kud zu–vine (kōōd′·zōō–) *noun* A hairy, fragrant climbing vine of China and Japan (*Pueraria thunbergiana*). A fiber from the inner bark is used by the Japanese for fabrics and cordage. [< Jap.]

Kuen lun Same as Kunlun.

Ku fic (kyōō′–) *adj.* Relating to Kufa, an ancient Arabian city on the Euphrates, or to the primitive Arabic characters used by its writers, and in which the Koran was originally written. —*noun* The Arabic alphabet, as written at Kufa. Also spelled *Cufic.*

Kuhn (kōōn), **Richard,** born 1900, German chemist.

Kui by·shev (kwee′ bi·shĕf) A city on the Volga River in southwestern R.S.F.S.R; center of grain- and oil-producing region: formerly called *Samara.*

Ku·klux (kyōō′–) *noun* 1 A secret society in the southern United States after the Civil War, aiming to prevent Negro ascendency. 2 A modern secret society, founded in 1915 in Atlanta, Ga., aiming at arbitrary regulation of life by white Protestants: also **Ku klux Klan, Ku Klux Klan.** 3 A member of either society. [< Gr. *kyklos*, a circle]

Ku ku Nor Same as Koko Nor.

Kul tur (kōōl·tōōr′) *noun* [G.] Progress, achievement, and efficiency, in all phases, practical or theoretical, of political, economic, social, scientific, or artistic life.

Kul·tur kampf (kōōl·tōōr′·kahmf) *noun* [G.] The abortive

political struggle initiated by Bismarck in 1872, between the German imperial government and the Roman Catholic Church which had for its main issue the control by the state of educational and ecclesiastical appointments. [<G., culture–conflict]

Ku·lun (kōō·lōōn) [Chinese] Same as Ulan Bator Khoto.

Ku·ma·mo·to (kōō·mah–) A city in west-central Kyushu Island, Japan.

Ku·maa·si (kōō–) The capital of Ashanti, Gold Coast: often spelled *Coomassie*. Also **Ku·maa·si**.

kū·miss (kōō′–) *noun* Fermented mare's milk, used by the Tatar tribes of central Asia, or a drink made in imitation of it: often spelled *koumiss, koumys*. Also **kū·mys**. [<Tatar *kumic*]

kŭm·mel (kĭm′·l; *G.* kŭ′·mĕl) [G.] A liqueur of Russia and Germany, flavored with aniseed, cumin, or caraway. [<G., caraway seed, <L. *cuminum*]

kum·mer·bund Same as cummerbund.

kum·quat (kŭm′·kwŏt) *noun* A small citrous tree cultivated in China and Japan (genus *Fortunella*); also, its acid plum-like fruit, orange in color: also spelled *cumquat*. [<Chin. *kin keu*, golden orange]

Kun (kōōn), **Bé·la** (bāy′·law), born 1885, Hungarian Communist leader; premier, March–July 1919.

Kun·chin·jun′·ga Same as Kanchenjunga.

Kun dry (kōōn′·dri) In Wagner's *Parsifal*, a beautiful woman, slave of Klingsor, doomed to eternal penitence for having laughed at Christ while he carried the cross. She is redeemed from sin by Parsifal.

Ku ners·dorf (kōō′–) A village in eastern Prussia, Germany; 4 miles east of Frankfurt; battle, 1759.

Kung (kŏŏng), **Hsiang–hsi** (shyahng–shee), born 1881, Chinese statesman

K'ung Fu–tse (kŏŏng fōō–tsĕ) [Chinese] Same as Confucius.

Ku·nie (kōō′·nyeh) Same as Isle of Pines (Pacific Ocean).

Kun·lun (kōōn·lōōn) A series of mountain ranges in northern Tibet and southern Sinkiang; highest altitude, about 25,000 ft.: also *Kuenlun*.

kunz·ite (kŏŏntz′·ite) *noun* A lilac-covered variety of spodumene, used as a gem-stone: found at Pala, Calif. [<G. E. Kunz, 1856–1932, American mineralogist]

Kuo·min tang (kwō·min·tahng′) *noun* The Nationalist Party of the Chinese Republic. [<Chin. *kuo*, nationalist, + *min*, of the people, + *tang*, party]

Ku·ra (kōō′·rah) A river in NE. Turkey in Asia and Transcaucasian U.S.S.R.; 850 miles to the Caspian Sea: ancient name, *Cyrus*. Also **Kur**.

kur·bash (kōōr·bahsh′) *noun* A whip of heavy hide, used as an instrument of torture by the Turks. [<Turk.]

Kurd (kŏŏrd) *noun* A native of Kurdistan. —**Kurd·ish** *adj.*

Kur·di·stan′ (kŏŏr·dĭ·stahn′) A region in NW. Iran, northern Iraq, and SE. Turkey in Asia.

Ku·re (kōō·reh) A city in SW. Hondo Island, Japan.

Kurg Same as Coorg.

Ku·rile Islands (kōō′·rĭl or –reel) Same as Chishima.

Ku·ril·i·an *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Kurile Islands (Chishima) or their inhabitants. —*noun* A native of the Kurile Islands.

Kur·land (kōōr′–) Same as Courland. Also **Kur·ze·me** (kōōr′·zĭ·meh).

Ku·ro·shi′·wo (kōō·rō·shee′·wō) See Japan Current under current.

kur′·ra·jong *noun* Any of various Australian trees of the orders *Sterculiaceæ* and *Malvaceæ* whose leaves are valued as fodder; especially, the **black kurrajong** *(Brachychiton populneus)*, whose bark yields a durable, tough fiber: also spelled *currajong, koorajong*. [<Native name]

Kursk (kŏŏrsk) A manufacturing and commercial city in the southwestern R.S.F.S.R.

Kush Same as Cush.

kus·so Same as cusso.

Ku·ta·is (kōō·tah·ees′) A city in the central Georgian S.S.R.

Kut–el–A·ma·ra (kōōt–ĕl–ah·mah′·rah) A town in SW. Iraq, on the Tigris River; siege, 1915.

ku vasz (kōō′·vahsh) *noun* A breed of large, powerful working dog, developed in Hungary, having a well-proportioned body and a fairly long, white coat. [<Hung.]

Ku·wait (kōō·wīt′) A sultanate in NE. Arabia; a British protectorate; also, its capital, a port on the NW. Persian Gulf. Also called *Koweit*.

Kuyp Same as Cuyp.

Kuz·netsk Basin* (kōōz–) A region along the Tom River in the south-central R.S.F.S.R. in Asia; coal and iron. Also **Kuz·bas** (kooz·bahs′).

kvass (kvās) *noun* [Rus.] A Russian beer made by fermenting rye.

Kwang·chow (gwahng·jō) Same as Canton.

Kwang·chow·an (gwahng·jō·ahn) A region on the coast of SW. Kwangtung Province, China, leased to France by China from 1898–1945; 309 square miles; capital, Fort Bayard. Also **Kwang·chow**.

Kwang·si (kwäng– *or* gwahng·see) A province in southern China; 83,985 square miles; capital, Nanning.

Kwang·tung (kwäng·tŏŏng *or* gwahng·dŏŏng) A province in SE. China; 83,918 square miles; capital, Canton.

Kwan·non (kwahn′·ōn) Same as Kuan Yin. Also **Kwan Yin**.

Kwan·tung Leased Territory (kwän·tŏŏng *or* gwahn·dŏŏng) A region on the southern tip of Liaotung Peninsula, SE. Manchuria, leased in 1905 by Japan; 1,438 square miles; capital, Dairen. Also **Kwang·tung, Kwan to**.

Kwei·chow (kway·chow *or* gway·jo) A province in southern China; 69,278 square miles; capital, Kweiyang.

Kwei·lin (kway– *or* gway·lin) A large city in NE. Kwangsi Province, China.

Kwei·yang (kway– *or* gway·yahng) A city, capital of Kweichow Province, China.

ky′·a nite Same as cyanite.

ky′·an ize *tr. verb* [·ized, ·iz ing] To impregnate, as wood, with mercuric chloride, to prevent decay. Also [Br.] **ky′·an·ise**. —**ky·an·i za′·tion** *noun.*

kyar Same as coir.

Kyd, Thomas, 1557?–95?, English dramatist.

Kyd·nos Greek name for Cydnus.

kye *noun pl.* [Scot.] Kine.

Ky·klops Same as Cyclops.

ky·lix *noun* A shallow circular earthenware drinking cup, having small handles at the sides and resting on a slender and moderately high foot: used chiefly at banquets in ancient Greece: also spelled *cylix*. [<Gr., cup]

ky′·mo·graph *noun* 1 An instrument for recording wave-like oscillations, composed of a revolving tambour on which a stylus records pulse waves, muscular contractions, respiratory movements, and the like. 2 A device for recording the oscillations of an aircraft in flight. Also **ky·mo graph′·i·on**: sometimes spelled *cymograph*. [<Gr. *kyma*, wave, + –graph] —**ky·mo·graph′·ic** *adj.*

Kym·ry Same as Cymry.

Kyo·to A manufacturing city on SW. Honshu Island, Japan; capital of Japan till 1869. Also *Kioto*.

ky·phosis (kī–) *noun* Backward curvature of the spine, humpback. [<Gr. <*kyptō*, bend] —**ky·phot ic** *adj.*

Kyr·i·e e·lei·son (kir′·i·ee ĭ·lī′·sun *or* –lā′·ĭ·sun) Literally Lord, have mercy: a petition used in many liturgies of the Eastern and Western Christian churches; in the Roman Catholic Church, the first words of the first movement of the mass when set to music. [<Gr. *Kyrios*, God, the Lord, + *eleeō*, have mercy]

kyr·i·o·log′·ic (kir–) *adj.* Serving to denote objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters, as the 26 letters of the original Greek alphabet, each of which represented an elementary sound. Also **kyr·i·o·log′·i·cal**. [<Gr. *kyriologikos*, speaking literally, <*kyrios*, authorized, + *legō*, say]

kyte *noun* [Scot.] The belly.

kythe Same as kithe.

Ky·the ra (kee′·thee·rah) A Greek island south of the Peloponnesus; 116 square miles; also, its capital: also called *Cerigo, Cythera*.

Kyu·shu (kyōō·shōō) The southernmost of the five principal islands of Japan; 16,247 square miles. Also *Kiushu*.

L, l [ELLS, L'S, LS *pl.*] **1** The 12th letter of the English alphabet: from Phenician *lamed*, Greek *lambda*, Roman L. **2** The sound of the letter *l*, a liquid consonant sound made by bringing the tip of the tongue against the ridge behind the upper teeth and allowing the voiced breath to pass out past the edges (sometimes one, usually both) of the tongue. It is always pronounced as in late, leaf, blow, club, live, all, full, salt, etc. But it is dropped before *f*, *v*, *m*, and *k*, as in calf, calves, half, halves, alms, balm, psalm, walk, folk. Because of the influence of the *u* it is not pronounced in could, should, would. Syllabic *l*, comprising a syllable in itself, is found in words like -battle, kettle, muzzle, saddle, stifle, syllable, etc. See ALPHABET. —*symbol* **1** The Roman numeral 50: see under NUMERAL. **2** In chemistry, lithium (L). **3** Anything shaped like an L. See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

¹LA (lah) *noun* The sixth tone of the diatonic scale. [<It.]

²LA (law *or* lah) *interj* [Obs.] Look; O; truly; as, *la*, me. Also spelled *law*. [<OE.]

LAA GER (lah'-) [Taal] *noun* A defensive enclosure formed by wagons or otherwise; camp. —*verb* To form a laager or to camp in it. Also spelled *lager*.

LAA LAND (law'-lahn) A Danish island in the Baltic Sea; 1,140 square miles; chief city, Maribo. also called *Lolland*.

LAB AN Same as LIBEN.

LAB A·RUM *noun* [·RA *pl.*] **1** The form of the Roman military standard adopted by Constantine, bearing the cross and the monogram of Christ. **2** An ecclesiastical banner borne in processions. [<LL., standard]

LAB DA NUM Same as LADANUM.

LAB E FAC'·TION *noun* The act of making or becoming weak or tottering; decay; downfall. [<L. *labefacio* <*labo*, shake, + *facio*, make]

LA BEL *noun* **1** A slip, as of paper, affixed to something and bearing an inscription to indicate its character, ownership, etc. **2** A projecting molding or dripstone over a wall opening. —*tr. verb* [LA BELED or LA·BELLED, LA BEL ING or LA BEL LING] **1** To mark with a label. **2** To classify; designate. [<OF.] —**LA BEL ER, LA BEL LER** *noun*.

LA BEL LUM *noun* [·LA *pl.*] **1** The lip, or lower petal of an orchid, often enlarged or variously shaped. **2** Part of the proboscis of a dipterous insect. [<L. <*labium*, lip]

LA BI A Plural of LABIUM.

LA BI AL *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to the lips; as, a *labial* vein. **2** Formed, articulated, or modified by the lips, as the letters *p*, *b*, *m*, or *w*; also, modified by a circular contraction of the lips, as the vowel sounds ō and oo. **3** Having edges or lips, as an organ pipe. **4** Pertaining to the labia. —*noun* **1** One of the letters *p*, *b*, *m*, or *w*, formed by the lips. **2** An appliance designed to correct stammering. **3** An organ pipe with lips. [<L. *labium*, lip]

LA' BI AL IZE *tr. verb* [IZED, ·IZ ING] To make labial; give a labial sound to; modify, as a sound, by altering the position of the lips. —**LA·BI AL ISM, LA BI AL I ZA' TION** *noun*.

LABIA MA JO·RA The external mucous folds of the vulva.

LABIA MI NO RA The inner mucous folds of the vulva.

LA BI A' TÆ (-tee) *noun pl.* A family of widely distributed herbs and shrubs with characteristically square stems, opposite leaves, and whorled flowers: it includes mint, hyssop, thyme, and many other aromatic and medicinal plants.

LA' BI ATE *adj.* Having lips or liplike parts, as a calyx or corolla. Also **LA'·BI·AT ED** (-āte-)

LAB ILE (-il) *adj.* **1** Prone to undergo chemical change or alteration of atomic structure; unstable. **2** Having a tendency to glide from place to place; smoothly flowing or passing along. **3** Liable to err, slip, or fall. **4** Being free and uncontrolled: said of the emotions. [<L. *labilis* <*labor*, fall] —**LA·BIL·I·TY** *noun*.

LABIO- Combining form from Latin *labium*, lip, used to mean formed by the lips and another organ.

LA BI O DEN' TAL Same as DENTILABIAL.

LA·BI O NA' SAL (-nāy'·zl) *adj.* Formed or modified by the lips and nose. —*noun* A labial and nasal sound or letter, as *m*. [<L. *labium*, lip, + NASAL]

LA·BI O·VE' LAR *adj.* Articulated by the lips and throat. —*noun* A sound thus produced, as *w*. Also **LA·BI·O·QUE'·TUR AL.** [<L. *labium*, lip, + VELAR]

LA·BI UM *noun* [**LA·BI·A** *pl.*] **1** A lip or lip-like organ or part; especially, in the plural, the folds of the external genitals of the mammalian female. **2** A movable sclerite between the maxillæ, forming the lower surface of the mouth; the lower lip. [<L.]

LA·BOR *noun* **1** Physical or mental exertion, particularly for some useful or desired end; toil; work. **2** That which requires exertion or effort; a task. **3** The working class collectively. **4** Parturition; travail. **5** Any stress or difficulty. **6** Heavy rolling and pitching of a vessel. —**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR** A department of the U. S. government which deals with matters pertaining to the welfare of wage earners, especially in regard to wages, working conditions, and opportunities for employment. Also **LABOR DEPARTMENT.** —**NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD** An agency of the U. S. government charged with defending the rights of employees to organize in bodies of their own choosing and to bargain collectively, and with preventing specified unfair labor practices. See synonyms under BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, TASK, TOIL, WORK.

—*verb* **1** To strive to accomplish some purpose or work; engage regularly or strenuously in some occupation, especially in manual work. **2** To produce or fashion with toil; fashion; cultivate; fabricate; elaborate; also, to operate with difficulty. **3** To roll or pitch, as a vessel in a heavy sea. **4** To cause to toil. **5** To suffer the pains of childbirth. Also [Br.] **LA BOUR.** [<OF. <L., toil]

LAB' O RA TO·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] **1** A building or room fitted up for conducting scientific experiments, analyses, or similar work. **2** A department, as in a factory, for research, testing, and experimental technical work.

LABOR DAY In most of the United States, the first Monday in September, originally set apart as a holiday for laborers.

LA BORED *adj.* Performed laboriously; elaborate; strained; as, a *labored* joke.

LA BOR ER *noun* One who performs physical or manual, especially unskilled, labor.

LA BO·RI OUS *adj.* **1** Requiring much labor; toilsome. **2** Diligent; industrious. See synonyms under ARDUOUS, DIFFICULT, WEARISOME. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

LA' BOR ITE *noun* **1** [Pop.] A member of the British Independent Labor Party; also **LA' BOUR·ITE.** **2** One who supports labor interests.

LABOR-SAVING *adj.* Doing away with, or diminishing the need for, manual work.

LABOR UNION A union of workers organized to better working conditions and advance mutual interests; a trade union.

LA BOUR, LA BOUR·ER, etc. British spelling of LABOR, etc.

LABOUR PARTY In Great Britain, a federation of trade unions, Socialist societies, etc., representing labor interests in Parliament.

LAB'·RA·DOR **1** A territory NE. of Quebec, Canada, under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland; 118,400 square miles; chief settlement, Battle Harbor. **2** The peninsula of NE. North America between the Saint Lawrence River and Hudson Bay; over 500,000 square miles.

LABRADOR AUK See PUFFIN.

LAB' RA DOR ITE *noun* A triclinic lime-soda feldspar exhibiting a lively play of colors.

LABRADOR-TEA *noun* An evergreen shrub (*Ledum grænlandicum*) of the north, having white flowers and rust-colored leaves used for tea.

LA BRET (lay'·brĕt) *noun* A stud or plug of hard material, as of stone inserted into the lip for ornament by various primitive peoples. [<L. *labrum*, lip]

LA BROID *adj.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Labridæ*) of fishes including the wrasses, tautog, etc.

LA BRUM *noun* [**LA BRA** or **LA BRUMS** *pl.*] [L.] A lip (especially an outer lip) or a lip-like part; specifically, in insects, a usually movable sclerite situated between the mandibles; the upper lip; also, the outer lip of a univalve shell.

LA BRU YÈRE (lah bru·yehr'), **JEAN DE,** 1645-96, French writer and moralist.

LA BU AN' (lah·bōō·ahn') An island off the coast of Brunei, northern Borneo; a British colony, administered with Straits Settlements; 30 square miles; chief town, Victoria.

LA·BUR NUM *noun* Any of a genus (*Laburnum*) of deciduous Old World trees, especially the **GOLDEN-CHAIN LABURNUM** (*L. anagyroides*) with pendulous racemes of yellow flowers and hard dark wood: it yields a poisonous alkaloid used in medicine as a purgative and emetic. [<L.]



LABYRINTH

LAB' Y·RINTH *noun* **1** A confusing network of passages, as in a building; a maze of intricate paths, as in a park or garden; specifically, in Greek mythology, the maze constructed by Dædalus for King Minos of Crete, which held the Minotaur. **2** Hence, any perplexing combination. **3** The winding passages of the internal ear. [<L. <Gr. *labyrinthos*] —**LAB·Y RIN'·THINE** (-thin) or **·THI·AN** or **·THIC** or **·THI·CAL** *adj.* —**LAB Y·RIN' THI CAL·LY** *adv.*

LAC *noun* 1 A resinous substance exuded from an East Indian scale *(Tachardia lacca)* and used in making varnishes, etc. Compare SHELLAC. 2 The sap of certain trees or plants, used for varnish. 3 Lacquer. [<Pers. *lak* <Sans. *lākshā*, lac insect]

LAC Same as LAKH.

LAC *noun* [L.] Milk.

LAC'·CA·DIVE ISLANDS A group of coral reefs and islands in the SE. Arabian Sea; 80 square miles; part of Madras Province, India.

LAC·CASE *noun* A copper–protein enzyme found in the lacquer tree and other plants, which oxidizes phenols.

LAC·CATE *adj.* Having a varnished appearance, as the leaves of certain plants.

LAC'·CO·LITH *noun* A mass of intrusive lava spreading out between strata and lifting the overlying rocks into domes. Also **LAC'·CO LITE.** [<Gr. *lakkos*, cistern, + *lithos*, stone] —**LAC·CO·LITH'IC, LAC·CO LIT'·IC** *adj.*

LACE *noun* 1 A cord or string for fastening together the parts of a shoe, a corset, etc.; any string. 2 A delicate network of threads of linen, silk, cotton, etc., arranged in figures or patterns; also, any ornamental cord or braid. 3 A dash of spirits, as in tea or coffee.

—*verb* [LACED, LAC ING] 1 To fasten with a lace or laces; trim with lace; interlace. 2 To streak, as with fine stripes or intersecting lines; also [Pop.] to mark with stripes or wales; lash. 3 To add a dash of spirits to. [<OF. *las* <L. *laqueus*, noose, snare, <*lacio*, allure]

LAC E DÆ'·MON (lăs ·i dee'·mun) See SPARTA.

LAC·E·DÆ·MO'·NI AN *adj. & noun* Spartan; Laconian.

LACE·GROUND *noun* A foundation of lacelike net; a réseau.

LACE PILLOW A cushion on which many varieties of lace are made by hand: held in the lap or on the knees.

LAC ER (lāce'–) *noun* 1 One who laces. 2 A dash of spirits added to a beverage.

LAC'·ER ATE (las'–) *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To tear raggedly, as the flesh; figuratively, to afflict with grief; rend; harrow, as the feelings. See synonyms under RIND. —*adj.* Rent; jagged; torn. [<L. *lacero* <*lacer*, mangled, <Gr. *lakis*, a tear, rip] —**LAC ER A·BLE** *adj.* —**LAC·ER A' TION** *noun* —**LAC ER A·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.*

LA·CER·TA (luh·sûr'·tuh) *noun* 1 A northern constellation near Cepheus. See CONSTELLATION. 2 A genus of Old World lizards typical of the family *Lacertidæ*, especially the common green lizard *(L. viridis)* of southern Europe. [<L., lizard]

LAC·ER·TIL'·I·AN (lăs–) *noun* One of a division of reptiles *(Lacertilia)* which includes lizards, chameleons, and related limbless forms. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Lacertilia*: also **LA CER·TI AN.** [<NL. <L. *lacerta*, lizard]

LACE·WING *noun* Any of certain insects (order *Neuroptera*) having four lacy wings and shiny eyes, especially the green lacewing (genus *Chrysopa*) or the brown lacewing (genus *Hemerobius*), the larvæ of which destroy insects.

LACE·WOOD *noun* 1 The handsomely figured furniture wood cut from the American sycamore; also, the tree itself. 2 The silky-oak *(Cardwellia sublimis)* of Queensland, Australia, valued for cabinetwork and veneerwork.

LACH ES (lätch'·ĕz) *noun* Remissness; neglect; in law, inexcusable delay in asserting a right. [<OF. *lachesse* <*lache* <L. *laxus*, lax]

LACH·E·SIS (lăck'–) In Greek and Roman mythology, the Fate who assigned men's destinies.

LACH·RY·MAL, LACH'·RY MA TOR, etc. Same as LACRIMAL, etc.

LAC ING (lāce'–) *noun* 1 The act of fastening, as with a lace. 2 Same as LACE (cord). 3 A connecting or strengthening member; crosspiece. 4 [Pop.] A thrashing.

LA·CIN'·I·ATE *adj.* 1 Bordered with fringe; fringed. 2 Slashed or cut irregularly into narrow lobes or segments; fringed; incised, as flower petals. Also **LA CIN' I AT·ED, LA·CIN'·I OSE.** [<L. *lacinia*, flap]

LACK *verb* 1 To be destitute of; be in want or need. 2 To be deficient by; want. 3 To be wanting; fail. 4 [Prov. Eng.] To find fault with; speak scornfully of. —*noun* 1 The state of being needy. 2 Want; deficiency; failure. [Compare MLG. and MD. *lak*, deficiency]

LACK A·DAI' SI CAL (–zī·cul) *adj.* Affectedly sentimental; languishing; listless. Also **LACK A·DAI'·SY.** [<LACKADAY] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

LACK'·A·DAY *interj.* An exclamation of grief or regret.

LACK·EY *noun* 1 An attending male servant; a footman; menial. 2 Any servile attendant or follower. —*verb* To wait on; attend or act as a lackey. Also **LAC·QUEY.** [<F. *laquais* <Sp. *lacayo*]

LACK'·LUS TER *adj.* Wanting luster; dim. —*noun* A lack of luster, or that which wants luster. Also [Br.] **LACK'·LUS·TRE.**

LAC·MUS Same as LITMUS.

LA·CO·NI·A An ancient country in the SE. Peloponnesus, Greece, an important state of Hellas; capital, Sparta. —**LA·CO·NI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

LA·CON·IC *adj.* Using or consisting of few words; short and forceful; concise; pithy. Also **LA·CON·I·CAL.** See synonyms under TERSE. [<L. <Gr. *Lakonikos*, of Laconia] —**LA·CON·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

LAC·O·NISM *noun* 1 A brief and sententious manner of expression. 2 A terse, pointed phrase; laconic expression. Also **LA·CON·I·CISM.**

LAC·QUER (lăk'·ur) *noun* 1 A varnish of shellac dissolved in alcohol. 2 Varnished woodwork, often inlaid, as Chinese *lacquer*, Japanese *lacquer*: also **LAC'·QUER·WORK.** 3 A resinous varnish susceptible of a fine polish, obtained from the lacquer tree *(Toxicodendron vernicifluum)* of China and Japan. 4 Decorative work, as on leather lacquered in imitation of enamel.

—*tr. verb* To coat or varnish with lacquer. Also **LACK·ER.** [<F. <Pg. *lacre*, sealing-wax, <Hind. *lakh*; see LAC] —**LAC·QUER·ER** *noun.*

LACQUER-RED *noun* Any of various shades of vermilion characteristic of Chinese lacquer.

LAC RI MAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to tears. 2 Pertaining to or related to tear-producing organs. —*noun* 1 A membrane bone, generally wholly or partly within the orbit of the eye. 2 A lacrimatory. Also spelled *lachrymal*. [<L. *lacrima* <Gr. *dakryma*, tear]

LAC'·RI MA RY *adj.* Pertaining to, containing, or meant to contain tears: also spelled *lachrymary, lachrymatory*. Also **LAC'·RI·MA·TO·RY.**

LAC·RI·MA'·TION *noun* The act of shedding tears.

LAC'·RI MA·TOR *noun* Any of various chemicals which, on being released from shells, bombs, or other containers, provoke a copious flow of tears, with irritation of the eyes; also called *tear gas*.

LAC'·RI MA TO RY *noun* [RIES *pl.*] A small, narrow-necked glass bottle of a type found in ancient tombs, fabled to have contained the tears of mourners, but being, in fact, an unguent or perfume bottle: also spelled *lachrymatory*.



LACROSSE PLAYER

LAC'·RI MOSE *adj.* Shedding, or given to shedding, tears; tearful: also spelled *lachrymose*. —**·LY** *adv.*

LA CROSSE (–crawss') *noun* A game of ball of Indian origin, played by two sides, in which the object of each side is to throw or carry the ball with a long, racketlike implement called a *crosse*, through two goal posts. [<F. *la crosse*, the crozier]

LA CROSSE (luh crawss) An industrial city on the Mississippi River in western Wisconsin.

LACT , LACTI·, LACTO· Combining forms from Latin *lac, lactis*, milk.

LAC TAL BU'·MIN (–byōō'·mĭn) *noun* A water-soluble protein found in milk.

LAC·TAM (–tām) *noun* Any of a series of organic ring compounds containing the CO·NH group and formed by the elimination of water from the COOH and NH_2 groups. [<LACI– + AM(INO)]

LAC·TAN TIUS (–shus), **LUCIUS CÆCILIUS,** Latin Christian author of the 4th century.

LAC·TA·RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to milk.

LAC TASE (–tāse) *noun* An enzyme present in the digestive juices, in certain yeasts, and elsewhere, and capable of changing lactose into glucose and galactose

LAC TATE *verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING] 1 To change or turn into milk; make like milk. 2 To form or secrete milk; also, to suckle young. —*noun* A salt or ester of lactic acid. —**LAC·TA TION** *noun.*

LAC TE AL *adj.* Pertaining to or like milk; conveying a milklike fluid: also **LAC TE·AN, LAC·TE·OUS** (–us). —*noun* One of the lymphatic vessels that take up and convey the chyle.

LAC TES·CENCE *noun* The quality of being milklike; milkiness. Also **LAC TES·CEN·CY.**

LAC·TES·CENT *adj.* 1 Milklike; becoming milky. 2 Having or secreting a milky juice.

LAC·TIC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or derived from milk. 2 Designating a limpid sirupy acid, **LACTIC ACID,** $CH_3CHOHCOOH$, with a very bitter taste, contained in sour milk, and the result of lactic fermentation in many compounds.

LAC·TIF ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Conveying or containing milk or milky fluid; lacteal. 2 Yielding a milky juice, as certain plants.

LAC·TO·BA·CIL'·LUS *noun* Any bacterium of a genus *(Lactobacillus)* which forms lactic acid, especially *L. acidophilus*, used in the dairy industry and in fermentation processes.

LAC TO·FLA'·VIN See RIBOFLAVIN.

LAC·TO GEN'·IC (–jĕn'·ĭc) *adj.* 1 Stimulating the milk glands. 2 Designating a hormone of the pituitary gland, as prolactin, which stimulates the secretion of milk.

LAC·TO·GLOB'·U·LIN (–yu·lĭn) *noun* A protein of milk.

LAC TOM·E TER *noun* Any instrument for determining the density or richness of milk.

LAC·TONE *noun* One of a class of organic anhydrides in which the molecule of water is derived from hydroxyl (HO) and carboxyl (COOH), both contained in the same radical, with the etherification of the acid part by the alcoholic part. [<L. *lac*, milk] —**LAC·TON·IC** *adj.*

LAC TO·PRO'·TE·IN *noun* A protein derived from milk.

LAC TO·SCOPE *noun* An instrument for determining the purity or richness of milk.

LAC·TOSE *noun* A white, odorless, crystalline disaccharide, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}·H_2O$, present in milk; milk sugar.

LAC·TU·CA′·RI·UM (lăc·tōō–) *noun* The wild lettuce (*Lactuca virosa*) or its inspissated milky juice, used as a sedative. [<L. *lactuca*, lettuce]

LA CUM·BRE (cōōm′·breh) Same as USPALLATA.

LA·CU·NA (–kyōō′·nuh) *noun* [·NÆ (nee) or ·NAS (nuhz) *pl.*] 1 A space from which something is wanting or has been omitted; hiatus; gap. 2 A small pit, hollow, or depression; a gap or small opening; especially, one of the cavities in which lie the osteoblasts of bone. Also **LA·CUNE**. [<L. <*lacus*, basin]

LA·CU·NAR (–kyōō′·nur) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a lacuna. 2 Containing or having lacunæ: also **LA·CU·NAL**. —*noun* [**LA·CU·NARS** or **LA·CU·NA′·RI·A** *pl.*] 1 A sunken panel or coffer in a ceiling or a soffit. 2 A ceiling or a soffit having sunken panels or compartments. —**LAC′·U·NA·RY** *adj.*

LAC′·U NOSE (lăck′·yu–) *adj.* Marked by shallow depressions.

LA·CUS·TRINE (–cŭs′·trĭn) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a lake. 2 Found in or growing in lakes. Also **LA·CUS·TRAL**, **LA·CUS·TRI·AN**. [<L. *lacus*, lake]

LAC·Y (lāce′–) *adj.* [**LAC·I·ER**, **LAC·I·EST**] Lacelike. —**LAC·I·LY** *adv.* —**LAC·I·NESS** *noun*.

LAD *noun* A boy or youth; companion; fellow. Also **LAD·DIE**. [<ME. *ladde*]

LAD·A·NUM *noun* A dark-colored, brittle, bitter resin from various species of the rockrose (genus *Cistus*): often spelled *labdanum*. See LAUDANUM. [<L. <Gr. *lēdanon*, mastic]

LAD·DER *noun* 1 A device of wood, rope, etc., for climbing and descending: usually a series of rounds, supported at their ends by long sidepieces; also, any means of ascending. 2 A run in a stocking or other knit fabric. 3 A three-round burst fired rapidly from a gun pointing in the same direction but with the second and third rounds at a decreased range. [<OE. *hlædder*]

LADDER-BACK *noun* A chair back constructed with two posts connected by horizontal slats; also, a chair having such a back.

LADDER STITCH An embroidery stitch giving a ladder effect.

LADE *verb* [**LAD·ED**, **LAD·ED** or **LAD·EN**, **LAD·ING**] 1 To put a load or burden on or in; load. 2 To dip or lift in or out with a ladle or dipper. 3 To admit water; leak. 4 To receive cargoes; assist in loading a ship. See synonyms under LOAD. [<OE. *hladan*, load] —**LAD·EN** *adj.*

LAD·EN (lāy′·dn) [**LAD·ENED**, **LAD·EN·ING**] Same as LADE.

LA DIES' AID SOCIETY 1 A women's organization founded during the Civil War to make and send clothing, bandages, etc., to the soldiers. 2 Any of various societies that raise money for church purposes.

LADIES' MAN A man very attentive to women or fond of their society.

LADIES-TRESSES Same as LADY-TRESSES.

LA DIN (–deen′) *noun* 1 A Rhæto-Romanic dialect in the Engadine and Friuli regions of Switzerland and northern Italy. 2 One who speaks Ladin. [<L. *Latinus*, Latin]

LAD·ING (lāde′–) *noun* 1 The act of loading. 2 A load or cargo.

LA·DI·NO (–dee′·no) *noun* [Local] A horse that is cunning and crafty as well as vicious and unmanageable. [<Sp., cunning, crafty]

LA·DI·NO (lah·dee′·no) *noun* 1 A Spanish-Portuguese dialect spoken by Turkish and other Sephardic Jews. 2 A mestizo. [<Sp. <L. *Latinus*, Latin]

LAD·IS·LAUS (–laws) A masculine personal name; the name of several kings of Hungary, a king of Naples, and several dukes and kings of Poland: Hungarian spelling, *László*. Also **LAD·IS·LAS**.

—**LADISLAUS I**, 1040?–95, called "the Saint," king of Hungary, 1077–95; canonized, 1192.

LA·DLE *noun* 1 A cup-shaped vessel, with a long handle, for serving liquids. 2 A mill-wheel float. —*tr. verb* [**LA·DLED** (–dld), **LA·DLING**] To dip up and pour with a ladle. [<OE. *hlædel*] —**LA·DLER** *noun*.

LA·DO·GA (lah′·do·gah), **LAKE** A lake, the largest in Europe, in SE. Finland and northwestern U.S.S.R.; 7,000 square miles.

LA·DON In Greek mythology, the never-sleeping dragon or serpent which guarded the golden apples of the Hesperides.

LA·DRONE *noun* A mercenary soldier; robber; rascal. [<Sp. *ladrón* <L. *latro*, robber]

LADRONE ISLANDS Same as MARIANAS ISLANDS.

LA·DRO·NISM (–nĭzm) *noun* 1 Brigandage; plunder. 2 Resistance by ladrones.

LA·DY *noun* [**LA·DIES** *pl.*] 1 A refined and well-bred woman; a gentlewoman; also a term of courteous address, often in the plural; any well-dressed woman. 2 A woman of superior position in society; a woman of good family and recognized social standing: corresponding to a similar use of *gentleman*. 3 The woman who is at the head of or has authority over a household or an estate; the mistress of a family or manor: the feminine correlative of *lord*. 4 A sweetheart; ladylove. 5 Wife; as, the Colonel's *lady*: not in good usage. 6 A calcareous apparatus in the stomach of a lobster for triturating food.

—*adj.* 1 Like a lady; becoming to a lady. 2 [Pop.] Designating the occupation or profession of a woman; as, *lady* doctor; also, female: sometimes humorously referring to animals; as, *lady* cat. [<OE. *hlæfdige* <*hlaf*, loaf, + *dæge*, breadmaker]

LA·DY *noun* 1 In Great Britain, the title belonging to the wife of any peer below the rank of duke; also given by courtesy to the daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls, and to the wives of lords, baronets, and knights: correlative to *Lord* or *Sir*. 2 The Virgin Mary: usually with *Our*.

LA′·DY·BELL *noun* An erect, perennial herb (genus *Adenophora*) having fleshy roots, and bell-shaped, usually violet, flowers: often confused with the bellflower.

LA′·DY BIRD *noun* A small, convex, brightly-colored beetle (*Adalia bipunctata*), usually red spotted with black, or black spotted with red. It feeds on aphids and other small insects. Also **LADY BEETLE**, **LA′·DY·BUG**.

LADY DAY A day observed in honor of the Virgin Mary; specifically, the feast of the Annunciation, March 25: one of the quarter days in England.

LA′·DY·FIN·GER (–fing·gur) *noun* A small sponge cake: so called from its shape.

LADY-IN-WAITING *noun* A lady of the British royal household in attendance at court.

LADY-KILLER *noun* A man supposed to be peculiarly fascinating to women. —**LADY-KILLING** *adj.* & *noun*.

LA·DY·KIN *noun* A little lady.

LA′·DY·LIKE *adj.* 1 Like or suitable to a lady; gentle; delicate. 2 Effeminate.

LA′·DY·LOVE (–lŭv) *noun* A woman who is beloved; sweetheart.

LADY OF THE LAKE See VIVIEN.

LA′·DY·PALM (–pahm) *noun* A low, reedlike fan palm with very broad leaves and yellowish flowers (genus *Rhapis*), native to southern China.

LA′·DY·SHIP *noun* The rank or condition of a lady: used as a title, with *Her* or *Your*.

LA′·DY·SLIP·PER *noun* Any of a genus (*Cypripedium*) of orchids resembling a slipper; especially, in the United States, the common wild species, *C. pubescens* and *C. parviflorum*: sometimes applied also to other orchids whose flowers remotely resemble a slipper, and often also called *moccasin-flower*. Also **LADY'S-SLIPPER**.

LA′·DY·SMITH A town in NW. Natal, Africa; besieged, 1899–1900.

LADY-SMOCK *noun* The cuckoo-flower. Also **LADY'S-SMOCK**.

LADY'S-THUMB *noun* Persicary.

LADY-TRESSES *noun* A hardy terrestrial orchid (genus *Spiranthes*) of wide distribution, having slender stems and small flowers in more or less twisted spikes. Also **LADY'S-TRESSES**; sometimes spelled *ladies-tresses*.

LA·EN·NEC (lah·eh·nĕc′), **RENÉ THÉOPHILE HYACINTHE**, 1781–1826, French physician; invented the stethoscope.

LA·ER·TES (lā·ûr′·teez) 1 In Homer's *Odyssey*, a king of Ithaca; father of Odysseus. 2 In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, brother of Ophelia and son of Polonius.

LÆ·TA·RE (lee–) *noun* The fourth Sunday in Lent; Mid-Lent Sunday: so called from the first word in the introit of the mass of that day. [<L., rejoice!]

LÆVO- Same as LEVO-.

LA FARGE, JOHN, 1835–1910, American painter.

LA·FAY·ETTE′ (lah–), **MARQUIS DE**, 1757–1834, Marie Joseph Paul Yves Roch Gilbert Motier, French general and patriot; aided Americans in the Revolution. Also **LA FAY·ETTE**.

LA FOL·LETTE (luh fŏl′·et), **ROBERT MARION**, 1855–1925, American political leader.

LA FON·TAINE (lah fawN·tĕn′), **JEAN DE**, 1621–95, French fabulist and poet.

1LAG *verb* [**LAGGED**, **LAG·GING**] 1 To move slowly; loiter. 2 [Pop.] To arrest or cause to be arrested or punished; also, to sentence to prison. See synonyms under LINGER. —*noun* 1 Retardation of movement for any cause. 2 The retardation of magnetization in respect of a magnetizing force. 3 [Pop.] A convict or ex-convict; also, a jail sentence. 4 [Obs.] The lowest class.

—*adj.* 1 Long-delayed; last. 2 [Obs.] Slow; tardy; late. [Compare Norw. *lagga*, go slowly and evenly]

2LAG *noun* A piece forming part of a lagging. —*tr. verb* [**LAGGED**, **LAG·GING**] To provide or cover with lags or lagging. [<Sw. *lagg*, stave]

LA·GAN (lāy′·gun *or* lăg′·un) *noun* Goods cast from a vessel in peril, and which sink, but to which a buoy or float is attached as evidence of ownership: also spelled *ligan*. Compare FLOTSAM, JETSAM. [<AF.; of Gmc. origin; compare ON. *lögn*, net laid in the sea]

LAG B'O·MER (lagh bō′·mur) A Jewish festival, the 18th day of Iyyar.

LA·GER (lah′–) *noun* 1 Beer containing few hops, formerly kept for some months before use: also **LAGER BEER**. 2 Same as LAAGER. [<G., originally a store]

LA·GER·LÖF (lah′·gur·lœf), **SELMA**, 1858–1940, Swedish writer.

LAG·GARD (lăg′·urd) *noun* One who lags; a loiterer. —*adj.* Falling behind; slow; tardy. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

LAG·GEN *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1 The angle formed by the bottom and side of a wooden dish. 2 The bottom hoop, as of a cask. 3 *pl.* Barrel staves. Also **LAG GIN.** [Perhaps variant of LAGGING]

LAG·GER *noun* 1 One who lags. 2 [Pop.] A convict serving or having served a term of penal servitude.

LAG·GING *noun* 1 Strips of wood used for various purposes, as to form a jacketing for a steam cylinder, to support an arch of masonry while in construction, to brace the beams of a floor, etc. 2 The action of covering. [<Sw. *lagg*, stave]

La Gio·con·da (lah jo·cōn′·dah) Same as MONA LISA.

LA·GNIAPPE (lăn·yăp′) *noun* [Local] A small present given to the purchaser of an article by a merchant or storekeeper; a gratuity: also spelled *lanyappe*. Also **LA GNAPPE.** [<F. *la*, the, + Sp. *ñapa*, gratuity]

La·go di Gar·da (lah-) Same as GARDA.

Lago di Perugia See TRASIMENO.

LAG·O MOR′·PHA *noun pl.* An order of gnawing mammals regarded as differing from the rodents in dentition and in structure of the jaws, including rabbits, hares, and pikas. [<Gr. *lagos*, hare, + *morphē*, form]

LA GOON *noun* 1 A body of shallow salt water, as a bay or inlet, separated from but connecting with the sea. 2 A body of shallow fresh water, as a pond or lake, usually connecting with a river or lake. 3 A depression in high tablelands of the western United States. Also **LA GUNE.** [<It. *lagone*, *laguna* <L. *lacus*, lake]

Lagoon Islands Same as ELLICE ISLANDS.

LAG·OPH·THAL′·MOS (-ŏf·thăl′·mus) *noun* A morbid condition in which the eyes cannot be completely closed: also called *hare's-eye*. [<Gr. *lagōs*, hare, + *ophthalmos*, eye] — **LAG OPH THAL′·MIC** *adj.*

La gos (lah′·gōs) 1 A seaport in SW. Nigeria; its capital. 2 A former British colony and protectorate; since 1914, part of Nigeria.

La Grange (lah·grahNzh′), **Joseph Louis,** 1736–1813, French mathematician and astronomer.

La Gran ja Same as SAN ILDEFONSO.

La Guai·ra (lah gwī′·rah) A seaport town of Venezuela, a trade center; the port of Caracas. Also **La Guay ra.**

La Hague (lah hahg; *F.* lah ahg) See HAGUE, CAP DE LA.

La hore The capital of Punjab Province, India; a fortified city.

LAI·BACH (lī′·bahK) [G.] Same as LJUBLJANA.

LA·IC *adj.* Pertaining to the laity: also **LA I CAL.** — *noun* A layman. — **LA I CAL LY** *adv.*

LAID Past tense and past participle of LAY. — *adj.* Covered with close, fine, parallel watermarked lines, as *laid* paper

LAID *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A load.

LAIGH (lāyK) [Scot.] *adj.* Low. — *noun* A hollow. Also **LAICH.**

L'Ai·glon (lāy·glawN′) Son of Napoleon I.

LAIN Past participle of LIE

LAIR *noun* 1 The couch or den of a wild animal. 2 [Scot.] A burial plot. — *verb* 1 To repose in a lair; make one's lair. 2 To provide with a lair. [<OE. *leger*]

LAIR [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] *noun* 1 Soil; ground; earth. 2 A bog or quagmire. — *intr. verb* To sink, as in a mire or snow bank. [<ON. *leir*, clay, loam]

LAIR *noun* [Scot.] Lore; learning.

LAIRD *noun* [Scot.] A lord; also, the proprietor of a landed estate; occasionally, merely a landlord. — **·LY** *adj.* — **·SHIP** *noun.*

LAIS·SEZ-FAIRE (lĕ′·sā-fĕr′) *noun* 1 The let-alone principle; in economics, absolutely uncontrolled industrial and commercial competition; non-interference. 2 Indifference. Also **LAIS·SER-FAIRE.** [<F., let do]

LAIS·SEZ-PAS·SER (-pah·sāy′) *noun* A permit. [<F.]

LAITH *adj.* [Scot.] Loath; reluctant. — **·LY** *adv.*

LA·I·TY *noun* [-TIES *pl.*] 1 The people as distinguished from the clergy. 2 Those outside a certain profession. [<Gr. *laos*, people]

LA·IUS (lā′·yus) In Greek legend, a king of Thebes, husband of Jocasta and father of Œdipus.

LAKE *noun* 1 A considerable inland body of water or natural enclosed basin serving to drain the surrounding country. 2 A small artificial pond; also, a pool of any liquid; as, a *lake* of wine. [Blend of OE. *lacu*, stream, pool, with OF. *lac*, lake (<L. *lacus*)]

LAKE *noun* A deep red pigment made by combining some animal (as cochineal) or vegetable (as madder) coloring-matter with a metallic oxide, usually that of aluminum or tin, or the color of this pigment, by extension, any insoluble metallic compound yielding variously colored pigments by the chemical interaction of mordant and dye. [<F. *lac* <Pers. *lak*; see LAC]

LAKE *verb* [LAKED, LAK·ING] 1 To separate the hemoglobin from the red blood corpuscles. 2 To make or become laky, as the blood. [<LAKE (from the red color of the corpuscles)] — **LAK ING** *noun.*

Lake, Simon, born 1866, American engineer and naval architect; invented the modern submarine

Lake District A region in Cumberland, Lancashire, and Westmoreland Counties, England, containing the principal English lakes.

LAKE DWELLER An inhabitant of a lake dwelling.

LAKE DWELLING A habitation erected on piles over the waters of a lake, as in prehistoric Switzerland.

LAKE HERRING A herringlike whitefish or cisco (genus *Leucichthys*) of the Great Lakes.

Lake of Geneva See GENEVA, LAKE OF.

Lake of the Woods A lake between the northern part of Minnesota and Manitoba and Ontario Provinces, Canada; 1,851 square miles.

Lake Poets The English poets Coleridge, Wordsworth, and Southey, who lived for a while in the English Lake District.

LAK·ER (lāk′–) *noun* 1 A lake fish; especially, the lake trout of America. 2 One connected with a lake, or lakes, as a visitor to a lake, or a vessel engaged in lake trade.

LAKE TROUT Any of various salmonoid fishes, especially, in North America, the namaycush and the Rocky Mountain trout. Also **LAKE SALMON.**

LAKH (lack) *noun* The sum of 100,000; 100,000 rupees; a great number: also spelled *lac*. [<Hind. *lak* <Sans. *laksha*, 100,000]

LA KIN *noun* [Obs.] Contraction of LADYKIN.

LAK·Y (lāk′–) *adj.* 1 Like a lake. 2 Transparent: said of blood in which the red corpuscles have been made colorless 3 Of or relating to the pigment lake. [<LAKE]

La Li·ne·a (lah lee′·neh·ah) A city in SW. Spain, near Gibraltar.

LAL LAN (lăl′·un) [Scot.] *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Scotch Lowland, Lowland. — *noun.* The Lowland-Scots dialect. Also **LAL·LAND.**

LAL LA′ TION (lă lay′·shun) *noun* An imperfect pronunciation of *r* which makes it sound like *l*; lambdacism, babbling speech. [<F <L. *lallo*, sing lullaby]

L'AL LE GRO (lah·leh′ grō) [It.] The merry or cheerful one; the joyous man title of a poem by Milton.

LA LO NEU RO′ SIS *noun* A nervous disorder affecting speech. [<Gr. *laleō*, speak, + *neuron*, nerve, + -OSIS]

LA LO PA THOL′ O GY *noun* The branch of medicine which deals with speech disorders. [<Gr. *laleō*, speak, + PATHOLOGY]

LA LO PHO′ BI A *noun* A morbid fear of speaking.

LAM [Pop.] *verb* [LAMMED, LAM MING] 1 To beat; thrash; punish. 2 To depart in haste, flee — *noun* Precipitate departure. — **TO TAKE IT ON THE LAM** To take a hasty departure

LA MA (lah′·muh) *noun* 1 A priest or monk of Lamaism ranking high in the hierarchy. 2 A title of courtesy given to all monks of Lamaism. See DALAI LAMA. [<Tibetan *blama*]

LA MA Same as LLAMA: an erroneous use.

La ma ism (lah′–) *noun* The religious system of Tibet and Mongolia, a variety of Northern Buddhism, introduced into Tibet in the 7th century, and essentially modified by Shamanism and native Shamanistic beliefs and practices. — **La ma ist** *noun* — **La ma is′ tic** *adj.*

La Man cha (lah mahn′·chah) An old province in south-central Spain.

La Manche (lah mahNsh) [F.] The English Channel

La marck (lah·mark′), **Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monet, Chevalier de,** 1744–1829, French naturalist; pioneer of the theory of evolution of species by adaptation to environments.

La marck i an *adj.* Of or pertaining to Jean de Lamarck, or to Lamarckism. — *noun* A believer in Lamarckism.

La marck ism *noun* The theory of descent or evolution propounded by Lamarck, which assumes that species have become developed by the efforts of an organism to adapt itself to new conditions, and by the inheritance of the changes thus produced: often applied to belief in the inheritability of acquired characteristics. Compare DARWINISM, EVOLUTION, NEO-LAMARCKISM.

La mar tine (lah mar·teen′), **Alphonse Marie Louis de Prat de,** 1790–1869, French poet.

LA′·MA·SER Y (lah′·muh sĕr·ī) *noun* [-IES *pl.*] A Buddhist monastery or convent of Tibet or Mongolia.

LAMB *noun* 1 A young sheep; also, its flesh. 2 Any gentle or innocent person. 3 [Pop.] An unsophisticated person; simpleton; specifically, an inexperienced and gullible speculator in stocks. — *intr. verb* To bring forth young: said of sheep. [<OE.] — **LAMB LIKE, LAMB·ISH** *adj.*

Lamb, Charles, 1775–1834, English essayist and critic: pen name *Elia*. — **Mary,** 1764–1847, sister of Charles; co-author with him of *Tales from Shakespeare*.

LAM·BASTE (-bāst′) *tr. verb* [Pop.] To beat or thrash; also, to scold, decry. [<LAM + BASTE] — **LAM·BAST·ING** *noun.*

LAMB DA (lăm′·duh) *noun* The eleventh letter and seventh consonant of the Greek alphabet (Λ, λ). See ALPHABET. [<Phenician *lamed*]

LAMB DA CISM (lăm′·duh·sĭzm) *noun* 1 A disorder of speech in which the sufferer cannot pronounce the letter *l* correctly. 2 Same as LALLATION.

LAMB DOID (lăm′–) *adj.* Resembling in form the Greek letter lambda (Λ): said of the suture between the occipital and the two parietal bones of the skull: also **LAMB DOI DAL.**

LAM·BENT *adj.* 1 Playing with a soft, undulatory movement; gliding; flickering. 2 Softly radiant. 3 Touching lightly but brilliantly; as, *lambent* wit. [<L. *lambens* <*lambo*, lick] —**LAM·BEN·CY, LAM·BENT·NESS** *noun* —**LAM·BENT·LY** *adv.*

LAM·BERT *noun* The cgs unit of brightness; the uniform brightness of a perfect diffusing surface emitting or reflecting light at the rate of one lumen per square centimeter. [<J. H. Lambert, 1728–1777, German physicist]

LAM·BETH A metropolitan borough in SW. London, England.

LAMBETH PALACE The official London residence of the archbishop of Canterbury.

LAMB·KILL *noun* A North American shrub (*Kalmia angustifolia*) with deep-pink flowers and narrow leaves said to be poisonous to animals: also called *killkid*, *sheep-laurel*.

LAMB·KIN *noun* A little lamb; figuratively, a cherished child. Also **LA'·IB·IE.**

LAMB OF GOD Christ, by analogy with the paschal lamb. *John* i, 29. Also **THE LAMB.**

LAM BOYS *noun pl.* Flexible steel plates worn skirtlike from the waist of 15th century armor. [Perhaps mistake for JAMBLAUX, see JAMB]



LAMBREQUIN

LAM' BRE QUIN (-kin) *noun* 1 A draped strip, as of cloth or leather, hanging from the casing above a window, doorway, etc. 2 An ornamental covering for a helmet. [<F. <D. *lamperkin*]

LAMB SKIN *noun* A lamb's skin, especially when dressed, as for glovemaking.

LAMB'S WOOL The wool of lambs, used in the manufacture of various textile fabrics.

LAMB'S-WOOL *noun* A drink made of hot ale with sugar, nutmeg, and roasted apples.

LAME *adj.* 1 Crippled or disabled, especially in the legs. 2 Hence, inefficient; halting. 3 [Pop.] Sore, painful; as, a *lame* back. —*verb* [**LAMED, LAM ING**] 1 To make lame; cripple or disable. 2 To go lame. [<OL. *lama*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

LAME *noun* A thin plate of metal; specifically, one used in making armor [<F. <L. *lamina*]

LA·ME (lä·meh') *noun* [F.] A fabric woven of flat gold or silver thread, often brocaded, sometimes mixed with silk or other fiber.

LA·MED (lah'·mĕd) The twelfth Hebrew letter. Also **LA·MEDH.** See ALPHABET.

LAME DUCK [Pop.] 1 On the stock exchange, one who cannot fulfil his contracts. 2 A member of Congress whose term continued some time after his defeat at the polls.

LA·MEL·LA *noun* [**LÆ** (lee) *pl.*] 1 A thin plate, scale, or lamina, as in the gills of bivalves, or in bone 2 A gill of a mushroom, one of the thin plates attached to the under side of the cap. [<L. <*lamina*, plate, layer]

LAM·EL·LAR *adj.* Scalelike; composed of thin layers or scales. Also **LAM' EL·LATE, LAM' EL·LAT·ED.** —**LAM·EL·LA' TION** *noun.*

LAMELLI-, LAMELLO- Combining forms from Latin *lamella*, a plate.

LA·MEL' LI·BRANCH (-brăngk) *noun* One of a class (*Pelecypoda*, formerly *Lamellibranchiata*) of mollusks, having bivalve shells enclosing a mantle within which is the compressed body of the organism; includes clams, mussels, and oysters. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to this class. [<LAMELLI- + Gr. *branchia*, gills] —**LA·MEL·LI·BRAN'·CHI·ATE** (-brăng'·ki·āte) *adj.* & *noun.*

LA·MEL' LI·CORN *adj.* 1 Terminating in leaflike joints, as the antennæ of certain beetles. 2 Having such antennæ; of or pertaining to a division of beetles (*Lamellicornia*) having a lateral leaf-like expansion on each of the terminal antennal segments, as the scarab beetle. —*noun* One of the lamellicorn beetles [<LAMELLI- + L. *cornu*, horn]

LA·MEL'·LI·FORM *adj.* Having the form of a thin plate, scale, or lamella; scalelike; lamellar.

LA·MEL·LI·ROS'·TRAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to a group of birds (*Lamellirostres*) having lamellar ridges on the inner edges of the bills, as ducks, swans, and geese. Also **LA·MEL·LI·ROS' TRATE.** [<LAMELLI- + L. *rostrum*, beak]

LAM'·EL·LOID *adj.* Of or resembling a plate or lamella.

LAM'·EL·LOSE *adj.* Composed of or full of thin plates, scales, or lamellæ; lamelliform.

LA·MENT *verb* 1 To feel or express sorrow for; bewail. 2 To feel or express sorrow; mourn; grieve. —*noun* 1 The expression of grief; lamentation. 2 A plaintive song or melody. See synonyms under MOURN. [<L. *lamentor* <*lamentum*, wailing] —**LA·MENT·ER** *noun.*

LAM·EN·TA·BLE *adj.* 1 Expressing sorrow; mournful; as, a *lamentable* cry. 2 Exciting regret or dissatisfaction; despicable; deplorable; as, a *lamentable* failure. See synonyms under PITIFUL. —**LAM·EN·TA·BLY** *adv.*

LAM·EN·TA'·TION *noun* The act of lamenting or bewailing; utterance of profound regret or grief; a wailing cry

LAM EN TA'·TIONS A lyrical poetic book of the Old Testament, attributed to Jeremiah the prophet; also, the music to which a portion of it is sung in the Roman Catholic Church in the Tenebræ.

LA·MI·A In late Greek mythology, a queen of Libya, beloved of Zeus, who was robbed of her children by Hera, and took revenge by killing the children of others; hence, LAMIA, any female demon or vampire; witch.

LAM·I NA *noun* [**NÆ** (nee) or **·NAS** *pl.*] A thin scale or sheet; a layer or coat lying over another, as in bone, minerals, armor, etc.; specifically, the blade or flat expanded portion of a leaf, or the blade of a petal. [<L.]

LAM I NA' RI A *noun* Any member of a genus (*Laminaria*) of brown algæ, especially the giant kelp. —**LAM I·NA RI·A'·CEOUS** (-shus) *adj.*

LAM'·I NATE *verb* [**NAT ED, ·NAT ING**] 1 To beat, roll, or press into thin sheets, as a metal 2 To cut or otherwise form into thin sheets, leaves, or plates; said especially of plastic materials united in layers by the action of heat and pressure. 3 To cover with plates. 4 To become divided into laminæ or plates.

—*adj.* (-nate *or* -nit) Consisting of or disposed in laminæ: also **LAM I NAL, LAM I NAR, LAM' I NA RY, LAM'·I·NAT ED.** —**LAM I NA BLE** *adj.* —**LAM I NA' TION** *noun.*

LAM I NI'·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the laminæ of a horse's hoof; founder.

LAM I·NOSE *adj.* Laminate. Also **LAM I NOUS.**

LAM MAS *noun* 1 A Roman Catholic festival celebrated on August 1; the feast of Peter's Chains 2 Quarter day in Scotland, and half-quarter day in England, falling on August 1. Also **LAMMAS DAY.** [<OE. *hlafmæsse*, bread feast]

LAM' MAS·TIDE *noun* The season of Lammas.

LAM' MER·GEI ER (-gi·ur) *noun* The great-bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*), native to the mountains of Asia, southern Europe, and North Africa. Also **LAM' MER GEIR** (-geer), **LAM' MER GEY ER.** [<G. *lammergeier* <*lammer*, lambs, < *geier*, vulture]

LAM MER MUIR HILLS (lam'·ur mūre) A range of low hills in western Berwickshire, Scotland, highest point, Lammer Law, 1,733 ft. Also **LAM MER MOORS.**

LA·MOTTE-FOU QUÉ See under FOUQUÉ

LAMP *noun* 1 A vessel in which oil is burnt through a wick; hence, any device employing a flame, incandescent wire, or the like, for furnishing an artificial light, or a similar device for heating. 2 Anything that gives out light, actually or metaphorically. 3 A flash, as of lightning. 4 A heavenly body. 5 A torch. 6 *pl.* [Pop.] The eyes.

—*tr. verb* [Pop.] To look at. [<OF. *lampe* <Gr. *lampas* <*lampō*, shine]

LAM PAD *noun* A lamp or torch; candlestick. [<Gr. *lampas*, *lampados*]

LAM PAS *noun* Inflammation and swelling of the fleshy bars in the roof of a horse's mouth. Also **LAM PERS.** [<F.]

LAM PAS *noun* Any elaborately patterned fabric; specifically, a fabric similar to damask, but in many colors, used as furniture covering [<F.]

LAMP BLACK *noun* Fine carbon deposited from smoke or smoky flame; used as a pigment, in printer's ink, etc.: also called *carbon black*.

LAM PE DU' SA (lahm peh·dōō' zah) A small Sicilian island in the Mediterranean Sea between Malta and Tunisia: ancient names *Lopadosa*, *Lopadusa*

LAM PER-EEL *noun* 1 A lamprey. also **LAM PREEL.** 2 An eelpout or mutton fish

LAM PI ON *noun* A small lamp. [<F.]

LAMP LIGHT *noun* Light emitted by lamps; artificial light: also **LAMP LIGHT.**

LAMP-LIGHTER *noun* 1 A person who lights lamps, especially street lamps 2 That by which a lamp is lighted, as a torch, or an electric device.

LAM POON *noun* A written satire designed to bring a person into ridicule or contempt; a pasquinade. See synonyms under RIDICULE. —*tr. verb* To abuse or satirize in a lampoon. [<F. *lampon*, drinking song, <*lamper*, to gulp] —**·ER, ·IST** *noun* —**ER Y** *noun.*



LAM PREY (-prii) *noun* An eel-like carnivorous cyclostome (*Petromyzon* and related genera) having in the adult stages a circular suctorial mouth, with teeth on its inner surface, and well-developed eyes. [<F. <L. *lampreda* <*lambo*, lick, + *petra*, rock]

LAN' *noun* [Scot.] Land.

LA NA·I (lah nah'·ee) An island in the central Hawaiian Islands, 141 square miles.

LAN ARK (-urk) A county in south-central Scotland; 879 square miles: also **LAN ARK SHIRE**; also, its capital, a historic town.

LA NA RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] A place for storing wool. [<L. *lanaria*]

LA NATE *adj.* Woolly; specifically, in botany, provided or covered with long, fine wool-like hairs. Also **LA NAT ED.** [<L. *lanatus* <*lana*, wool]

LAN CA SHIRE (lang'·cuh·shir) A county in NW. England;

1,875 square miles; capital, Lancaster. Also **LAN·CAS·TER.**

2LAN·CAS·TER (lăng′·cus·tur) **1** An ancient seaport, capital of Lancashire, in NW. England. **2** Same as LANCASHIRE.

2LAN·CAS·TER A royal house of England, reigning from 1399 to 1461, and descended from John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III. The three Lancastrian kings were Henry IV, Henry V, and Henry VI. See WARS OF THE ROSES in table of wars, YORK.

LAN·CAS·TE′·RI·AN (lăng–) *adj.* Pertaining to the system introduced in primary schools by Joseph Lancaster, 1778–1838, advanced pupils teaching those below them.

LAN·CAS·TRI·AN (lăng–) *adj.* Belonging or relating to the house of Lancaster. —*noun* **1** An adherent of the house of Lancaster, as opposed to the Yorkists, especially in the Wars of the Roses. **2** A native or inhabitant of Lancashire.

LANCE *noun* **1** A long shaft with a spearhead, used as a thrusting weapon; any long, slender spear, or something resembling or ·. **2** A lancet. **3** A thrust with a lance or lancet. **4** One who uses a lance; lancer. **5** In pyrotechnics, a small paper case for white or colored fire. **6** A whaler's spear for killing the whale after its capture with the harpoon and line. **7** The sand-eel.

—*tr. verb* **[LANCED, LANC·ING]** To pierce with a lance; also, to cut or prick with a lancet. [<F. <L. *lancea*, light spear]

LANCE CORPORAL See under 2CORPORAL.

LANCE·LET *noun* Any of several species of small, wormlike, translucent animals (genus *Branchiostoma*) found buried in the sand of warm sea beaches; an amphioxus.

LAN·CE·LOT (lăn′– *or* lahn′·sĭ·lŏt; *F.* lahN·slō′) A masculine personal name: often spelled *Launcelot*. Also [Pg.] **LAN·CE·LO′·TE** (lahN·sĕ·lō′·tĕ). [<L., servant]

—**LANCELOT OF THE LAKE** In Arthurian romance, the bravest and ablest of the knights of the Round Table; lover of Guinevere; father of Galahad. Also **LANCELOT DU LAC.**

LAN′·CE·O·LATE (–lāte *or* –lĭt) *adj.* Shaped like the head of a lance or spear; tapering, as some leaves. Also **LAN CE·O·LAR, LAN′ CE O·LAT ED.**

LANC ER *noun* **1** One who lances; a cavalry soldier armed with a lance. **2** *pl.* A quadrille, or square dance for eight or sixteen couples; also, the music for it. often called **LAN·CIERS** (–surz).

LAN CET *noun* **1** A surgeons' two-edged cutting or blood-letting instrument with one or more small blades. **2** A lancet-shaped or acutely pointed window: also **LANCET WINDOW.** **3** An acutely pointed arch: also **LANCET ARCH.** **4** A small lance. [<F. *lancette*]

LAN·CET·ED *adj.* Having lancet windows or arches.

LANCE·WOOD *noun* **1** A tough, elastic wood from Cuba, Guiana, or Brazil, used for carriage shafts, fishing rods, billiard cues, etc. **2** Any of the various trees yielding this wood, especially *Oxandra lanceolata*.

LAN·CHOW (lăn·chow′; *Chin.* lahn·jō) A city in NW. China; capital of Kansu Province.

LAN·CI·LOT′·TO (lahn·chee·lŏt′·to) [It.] Same as LANCELOT.

LAN′·CI NATE (lăn′·sĭ–) *tr. verb* **[NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING]** To shoot through, as a pain; pierce; dart. [<L. *lancino*, mangle]

LAN CI·NA′·TION *noun* **1** Shooting or acute pain. **2** A tearing away; laceration.

LAND *noun* **1** The solid substance composing the material part of the earth, considered in its entirety. **2** A country or district, large or small, especially considered as a place of human habitation, or as distinguished by events or facts of interest. **3** Ground or soil considered with reference to its use, value, condition, etc.: real estate; as, farm *land*; coal *land*. **4** [Law] Any tract of ground whatever, together with its appurtenances; also, a share or interest in land, tenements, or any hereditament, corporeal or incorporeal. **5** Any unindented space in a surface marked with indentations, as a level space between the furrows of a millstone, or a space on the bore of a rifle between two grooves. **6** In economic discussion, those resources which are supplied by nature, as distinguished from the developments and improvements resulting from human labor.

—**NO MAN'S LAND** **1** Waste or unowned land; specifically, a plot of land situated beyond the limits of the north wall of the city of London, where executions took place in the 14th century. **2** In warfare, the land between the opposing armies.

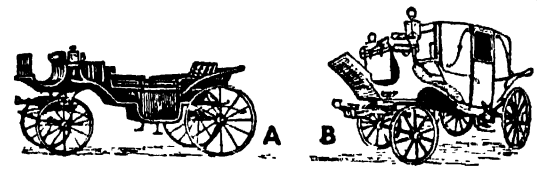
—*verb* **1** To bring from water to the land; especially, to transfer from a vessel to the shore; debark. **2** To capture and bring ashore; catch; as, to *land* a fish: used also figuratively. **3** To bring to a point of debarkation or to a stopping place; also, in aviation, to come to earth. **4** To go or come ashore, as from a boat or steamer; debark; as, we *landed* at New York. **5** To touch and delay at a stopping place, as a steamer; also, to descend from a vehicle or course of motion; journey; arrive. **6** [Pop.] To deliver, as a blow. See synonyms under ARRIVE, REACH. [<OE.]

Synonyms (noun): continent, country, district, earth, ground, region, shore, soil. *Antonyms*: deep, flood, ocean, sea, surge, water, wave.

·LAND Combining form from LAND, denoting a kind of region, as in wood*land;* a country, as in Scot*land;* a specified area or place, as in cloud*land*. An inhabitant of any of these places is denoted by the combining form **·LANDER.**

LAND AGENT **1** A real-estate agent. **2** One who helps settlers get title to their claims.

LAN DAU (–daw) *noun* **1** A type of closed automobile body the rear top of which may be raised or lowered. **2** A four-



LANDAU

A Open top. *B* Closed top.

wheeled covered carriage with a double top that can be removed or folded back. [<Landau, Bavarian city]

LAN DAU LET′ *noun* **1** An automobile body with rear section enclosed and the top collapsible. **2** A small landau. Also **LAN DAU LETTE′.**

LAND BANK **1** A bank taking mortgages on land in exchange for currency notes; especially, the MASSACHUSETTS LAND BANK of 1740. **2** One of twelve U. S. Government banks organized in 1916 to make mortgage loans on lands.

LAND CLAIM A claim to a piece of land based on conformity to the legal requirements for settlement and title; also, the land claimed, and the paper entitling the claimant to the land.

LANDE (lănd) *noun* A level sandy region unfit for cultivation and covered with heath or broom, as along the sea-coast in SW. France. [<F.]

LAND ED *adj.* **1** Having an estate in land. **2** Consisting in land.

LAND·FALL (–fawl) *noun* **1** Property in land immediately transferred by the death of its owner. **2** A landslide. **3** A sighting of or coming to land.

LAND–GRANT *noun* Government land granted to a railroad, educational institution, etc.

LAND–GRANT COLLEGE or **UNIVERSITY** One of numerous State agricultural or industrial colleges in the United States receiving Government lands or funds, under the Federal Land-grant Acts of 1862 and 1890.

LAND·GRAVE *noun* A title of superior distinction borne by certain German counts or Grafen. [<G. *landgraf* <*land*, land, + *graf*, count]

LAND GRA′ VI·ATE *noun* The territory, office, authority, or jurisdiction of a landgrave.

LAND′ GRA VINE (–veen) *noun* The wife of a landgrave.

LAND–HOLDER *noun* A land-owner.

LAND ING *noun* **1** The act of going or placing ashore from any kind of craft or vessel; as, the *landing* of passengers; also, the act of coming or falling to earth, as of an airplane. **2** The place where any kind of craft lands; a wharf; pier. **3** The place at the head of a staircase, or a platform interrupting a flight of stairs.

LANDING AREA **1** A landing field. **2** A jump area.

LANDING BEAM A short-wave radio beam transmitted from a landing field to an aircraft pilot in order to facilitate safe landing.

LANDING CRAFT One of several types of military vessels especially designed for the landing of men and material upon a hostile shore.

LANDING FIELD A tract of ground properly surfaced for the landing and take-off of aircraft.

LANDING GEAR The under-structure of an airplane designed to carry the load when resting or running on the surface of land or water, and also to buffer the shock of landing.

LANDING RAMP A broad gangplank to permit the rapid landing of men and supplies from a landing craft.

LANDING STRIP A narrow, surfaced runway for the landing and take-off of aircraft.

LAN·DIS, KENESAW MOUNTAIN, 1866–1944, American jurist and baseball commissioner.

LAND′·LA·DY *noun* **[·DIES** *pl.*] A woman who keeps an inn or boarding house, or who lets her property; also, the wife of a landlord.

LÄND·LER (lend′–) *noun* [G.] An Austrian country dance in slow triple time, probably the precursor of the waltz; also, music for this dance: also called *Tyrolienne*.

LAND·LESS *adj.* Destitute of property in lands.

LAND–LOCKED *adj.* **1** Surrounded and protected by land. **2** Living in or confined to landlocked water: said especially of a normally anadromous fish; as, *landlocked* salmon.

LAND′·LOP·ER (–lŏp·ur) *noun* A tramp; vagabond. Also **LAND′·LOUP·ER** (–lowp– *or* –lōōp·ur). [<D. *landlooper*]

LAND·LORD *noun* **1** A man who keeps an inn or hotel. **2** A man who owns and lets real estate. **3** In England, the lord of a manor.

LAND′·LORD·ISM *noun* **1** Action, conduct, or opinions peculiar to a landlord; a landlord's authority, or the view that landed interests should be paramount. **2** The system under

which land is owned by persons to whom tenants pay a fixed rent.

LAND'·LUB·BER *noun* An awkward or inexperienced person on board a ship; a raw sailor.

LAND·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] One who lives or serves on land.

LAND·MARK *noun* 1 A fixed object serving as a boundary mark to a tract of land, or as a guide to seamen, etc. 2 A prominent or memorable object in the landscape. 3 A distinguishing fact, event, etc. See synonyms under BOUNDARY.

LANDMARK BEACON A beacon light, other than an airport or airway beacon, that serves to indicate a definite geographical location.

LAND OFFICE A U. S. Government office of the Department of the Interior for the transaction of business pertaining to the public lands. Officially, **GENERAL LAND OFFICE.**

LAND-OFFICE BUSINESS [Pop.] A flourishing business conducted at a rapid pace.

LAND OF PROMISE Palestine; by extension, heaven, or any longed-for place of happiness.

LAN DOR, WALTER SAVAGE, 1775–1864, English poet and prose writer.

LAND'·OWN ER *noun* One who owns real estate. — **LAND'·OWN·ER·SHIP** *noun* — **LAND'·OWN·ING** *noun & adj.*

LAND·PLANE *noun* An airplane designed to rise from and alight on land.

LAND-POOR *adj.* Owning much land which yields an income insufficient to meet its expenses.

LAND POWER A nation having military strength on land: opposed to *sea power.*

LAND·SCAPE *noun* 1 A stretch of country as seen from a single point. 2 A picture representing natural scenery. Also [Obs.] **LAND·SKIP.** — *tr. verb* [**LAND SCAPED, LAND'·SCAP·ING**] To beautify, as a park or estate, by the artistic arrangement of its trees, flowers, and other natural features. [<D. *landschap*]

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT One who draws up, coordinates, and supervises the execution of plans for converting a given area of land into a unified ornamental development.

LANDSCAPE GARDENER One who plans, executes, and supervises operations for the horticultural improvement of private or public grounds.

LAND SEER, SIR EDWIN HENRY, 1802–73, English painter.

LANDS END A cape in Cornwall; the most westerly point of England. Also **LAND'S END.**

LAND SIDE *noun* The flat side of a plowshare, away from the furrow.

LAND SIDE The side, as of a seashore house, toward the land.

LAND SLIDE *noun* 1 The slipping of a mass of land from a higher to a lower level; also, the land that has slipped down: also **LAND SLIP.** 2 [Pop.] An overwhelming plurality of votes for one political party or candidate in an election.

LANDS MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] One who lives on the land; also, an inexperienced sailor, as one on his first voyage or one rated below an ordinary seaman: opposed to *seaman.*

LAND SPECULATOR One who buys and sells land; specifically, one who profits illegally in the buying and selling of unsettled Government lands.

LAND' STEI NER (lahnt'·shtī·ner; *Eng.* länd'·stī·nur), **KARL,** born 1868, Austro-American pathologist.

LANDS TING (lahns·ting) *noun* [Dan.] The senate or upper house of the Danish Rigsdag, or parliament. Also **LANDS·THING.**

LAND·STURM (lahnt·shtoorm) *noun* [G.] 1 A general levy in time of war, as made in various European countries. 2 The final reserve forces of a nation, called out in cases of great emergency or for home-defense.

LAND WARD (-wurd) *adj. & adv.* Being, facing, or going toward the land. Also **LAND·WARDS.**

LAND WEHR (lahnt·vâre) *noun* An emergency military force of various European countries. [<G. <*land,* land, + *wehr,* guard]

LANE *noun* 1 A narrow way or path, confined between fences, walls, hedges, or similar boundaries: distinguished from an *alley,* which is ordinarily between buildings and in city or town, while the *lane* is rural. 2 Any narrow way, or any thing resembling it; a prescribed route or passage, as for steamers. See synonyms under ROAD. [<OE. *lanu*]

LANE *adj.* [Scot.] Alone. — **HIS LANE, MY LANE, THEIR LANE,** etc. Himself alone, myself alone, themselves alone, etc.

LANE LY *adj.* [Scot.] Lonely.

LANE ROUTE One of the routes prescribed for trans-Atlantic steamers in northern waters, being different for eastward- and westward-bound vessels, to avoid collisions: also called *ocean-lane route.*

LAN FRANC, 1005–89, Benedictine prior; archbishop of Canterbury.

LANG *adj.* [Scot.] Long.

LANG, ANDREW, 1844–1912, Scottish critic, essayist, historian, poet, and translator. — **COSMO GORDON,** 1864–1945, English prelate; archbishop of Canterbury, 1928–42.

LANG LAND, WILLIAM, 1330?–1400?, English poet. Also **LANG·LEY.**

LANG·LEY (-lī), **SAMUEL PIERPONT,** 1834–1906, American astronomer, scientist, inventor; student of mechanical flight.

LANG·MUIR (-mūr), **IRVING,** born 1881, American chemist.

LAN·GRAGE (lăng'·grij) *noun* A thin cylindrical missile filled with nails, bolts, and pieces of iron: formerly used in naval warfare to destroy an enemy's rigging. Also **LAN·GREL, LAN·GRIDGE.** [Origin unknown]

LANG·SHAN *noun* [Chinese] A breed of large domestic fowl introduced from China.

LANG·SYNE (-sīne) *adv.* [Scot.] Long since; long ago: used also as a noun. See AULD.

LANG·TON, STEPHEN, died 1228, English patriot and archbishop of Canterbury.

LAN·GUAGE (lăng'·gwij) *noun* 1 The expression and communication of emotions or ideas between human beings by means of speech and hearing, the sounds spoken or heard being systematized and confirmed by usage among a given people over a period of time. 2 Transmission of emotions or ideas between any living creatures by any means. 3 The words forming the means of communication among members of a single nation at a given period; tongue. 4 The impulses, capacities, and powers which induce and make possible the creation and use of all forms of human communication by speech and hearing. 5 The vocabulary or technical expressions used in a specific business, science, etc. 6 One's characteristic manner of expression or use of speech. — **DEAD LANGUAGE** 1 A language no longer spoken by the people. 2 *pl.* Ancient Latin and Greek. [<F. *langage* <L. *lingua,* tongue]

Synonyms: barbarism, cant, dialect, diction, expression, gibberish, idiom, jargon, lingo, patois, slang, speech, tongue, vernacular. *Language* signified originally *expression* of thought by spoken words; now in its widest sense it signifies *expression* of thought by any means. *Speech* denotes the power of articulate utterance; we can speak of the *language* of animals, but not of their *speech.* A *tongue* is the *speech* or *language* of some one people, country, or race. A *dialect* is a special mode of speaking a *language* peculiar to some locality or class, not recognized as in accordance with the best usage; a *barbarism* is a perversion of a *language* by ignorant foreigners, or some usage akin to that. *Idiom* refers to the construction of phrases and sentences, and the way of forming or using words; it is the peculiar mold in which each *language* casts its thought. The great difficulty of translation lies in giving the thought expressed in one *language* in the *idiom* of another. A *dialect* may be used by the highest as well as the lowest within its range; a *patois* is distinctly illiterate, belonging to the lower classes; those who speak a *patois* understand the cultured form of their own *language,* but speak only the degraded form.

LANGUE D'OC (lahNg dawk) The Provençal language: so called from the use of the word *oc* for "yes".

LANGUE·DOC (lahNg·dawk') A former province in southern France, between the Loire and the Pyrenees; capital, Toulouse.

LANGUE D'O·ĬL (lahNg dŏ·eel') The dialect of French spoken north of the Loire during the Middle Ages: so called from the use of the word *oui* or *oil* for "yes".

LAN·GUET (lăng'·gĕt) *noun* A little tongue or something resembling a tongue in structure or function. Also **LAN·GUETTE.** [<F. *languette* <*langue,* tongue]

LAN·GUID (lăng'·gwid) *adj.* 1 Indisposed to physical exertion; affected by weakness or fatigue. 2 Wanting in interest or animation; listless. 3 Lacking in force or quickness of movement. See synonyms under FAINT, SICKLY. [<L. *languidus,* faint] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

LAN·GUISH (lăng'·gwish) *intr. verb* 1 To become weak physically or dull mentally; lose strength or animation. 2 To feel or affect sentimental tenderness; manifest weariness or tender emotion. 3 To lose zest or intensity; droop; pine. — *noun* 1 A tender look. 2 The act or state of languishing. [<F. *languissant* <*languir* <L. *langueo,* be weak] — **·ER** *noun.*

LAN·GUISH·ING *adj.* 1 Lacking interest or force. 2 Sentimentally pensive. 3 Becoming weak or listless. — **·LY** *adv.*

LAN·GUISH·MENT *noun* 1 The state of being languid. 2 Sentimental languor or tenderness.

LAN·GUOR (lăng'·gur) *noun* 1 Lassitude of body or depression of mind, as from exertion; weakness. 2 An atonic debility or prostration. 3 Amorous dreaminess. 4 The absence of activity; dullness. 5 A state of premature decay in plants. [<L.] — **·OUS** (us) *adj.* — **·OUS·LY** *adv.* — **·OUS·NESS** *noun.*

LAN·GUR (lŭng·goor') *noun* [East Indian] A long-tailed Asiatic monkey (genus *Presbytis*), noted for its remarkable leaping power; as, the common langur or hanuman and the Himalayan langur. [<Hind. *langūr,* monkey or baboon]

LAN·IARD Same as LANYARD.

LA'·NI·A·RY *adj.* Adapted for tearing, as the canine-teeth. — *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A canine-tooth. [<L. *lanio,* rend]

LA·NIER (luh·neer'), **SIDNEY,** 1842–81, American poet.

LA·NIF·ER·OUS (-us) *adj.* Bearing wool: often **LA·PIG·ER·OUS.** [<L. *lana,* wool, + *fero,* bear]

LAN·I·TAL *noun* A substance originally produced in Italy from casein, similar to wool in chemical composition and use. [<It. *lana,* wool, + *Italia,* Italy]

LANK *adj.* 1 Lean; shrunken. 2 Long, straight, and thin; as, *lank* hair. 3 [Obs.] Languid. See synonyms under GAUNT, MEAGER. [<OE. *hlanc*] —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

LAN·KES·TER (lang′–), **SIR EDWIN RAY,** 1847–1929, English zoologist and comparative anatomist.

LANK·Y *adj.* [LANK·I·ER, LANK·I·EST] Tall; thin; shrunken. —**LANK·I·LY** *adv.* —**LANK·I·NESS** *noun.*

LAN·NER *noun* 1 A falcon of southern Europe, especially *Falco biarmicus.* 2 In falconry, the female lanner. [<F. *lanier* <L. *lanio,* rend]

LAN·NER·ET *noun* In falconry, the male of the lanner.

LAN·O·LIN *noun* An unctuous fatty mixture of the ethers of cholesterin with fatty acids, obtained from various keratin tissues, as the wool of sheep, valuable in pharmacy as a vehicle for substances intended to be applied to the skin: also called *wool fat.* Also **LAN·O·LINE.** [<L. *lana,* wool, + *oleum,* oil]

LA·NOSE *adj.* Woolly; resembling wool.

LANS·DOWNE (lănz′·down) *noun* A material made of silk or similar fiber and wool mixed.

LAN·SING A manufacturing city in southern Michigan; the State capital.

LANS′·QUE·NET (lăns′·kĭ–) *noun* A card game for any number of players, in which all bets are made on single cards and must be covered by the banker. [<F. <G. *landsknecht,* foot soldier]

LANT *noun* Urine, particularly if stale: used as a detergent in wool-scouring. [<OE. *hland,* urine]

LAN·TA·NA (–tāy′·nuh *or* –tăn′·uh) *noun* Any member of a genus (*Lantana*) of mainly tropical American shrubs of the verbena family bearing spikes or umbels of red, orange, lilac, or white flowers. [<LL., viburnum]

LAN·TERN *noun* 1 A transparent case, as on a lamppost or of portable character, for enclosing and protecting a light. 2 A tower or the like, as on a roof or dome, open below and admitting light from the sides; also, a small tower, pavilion, or pinnacle placed on the apex of a dome or crowning another tower. 3 One of various mechanisms likened to a lantern. 4 A lighthouse. 5 A magic lantern. 6 One of the street lamps of Paris, used as gallows during the French Revolution. Also [Obs.] **LANT HORN** (lănt′·urn). —**DARK LANTERN** A lantern having a case with but one transparent side, which can be covered by a shield. — **MAGIC LANTERN** A device for throwing magnified pictures upon a screen in a darkened room by means of a light placed behind a lens or lenses. [<F. *lanterne* <L. *lanterna* <Gr. *lamptēr* <*lampō,* shine]

LANTERN-FLY *noun* A homopterous insect (family *Fulgoridæ*) formerly supposed to produce light from a large protuberant snout.

LANTERN-JAWED *adj.* Having long, thin jaws; hence, having a thin visage.

LANTERN WHEEL A lantern-shaped device performing the work of a pinion, in which a circle of bars between two heads takes the place of pinion teeth: sometimes called *trundle.* Also **LANTERN PINION.**

LAN·THA·NUM *noun* A dark lead-gray metallic element (symbol La) of the rare-earth group. Also **LAN·THA·NI·UM.** See ELEMENT. [<LL. <Gr. *lanthanō,* be unseen, lie hidden]

LAN′·THO·PINE (–peen) *noun* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{25}O_3N$, obtained from opium. [<Gr. *lanthanō,* lie hidden, + OPIUM]

LAN·TSANG (lahn·tsahng) [Chinese] Same as MEKONG.

LA·NU·GI·NOUS (–nū′·jĭ·nus) *adj.* Woolly or downy. Also **LA·NU′·GI·NOSE.** [<L. *lanugo,* down, <*lana,* wool]

LA·NU·GO (–nū′·gō) *noun* A downy growth; specifically, the soft, rudimentary hair found on the body of a child at birth. [<L. <*lana,* wool]

LAN·YAPPE Same as LAGNIAPPE.

LAN·YARD (–yurd) *noun* 1 A small rope used on a ship, especially, a four-stranded hemp rope, especially one rove through deadeyes and used in setting up riggings. 2 A cord used in firing certain kinds of cannon. 3 A stout cord worn around the neck, especially by sailors, and used for attaching a knife: called a **KNIFE LANYARD.** Also spelled *lanyard.* [<F. *lanière,* thong]

LAN·ZE·LOT′ (lahn·tse·lot′) [G.] Same as LANCELOT.

LA·OAG (lah·wahg′) A seaport on NW. Luzon, Philippine Islands.

LA·OC′·O·ON (lāy –) In Homeric legend, a priest of Apollo who warned the Trojans against the wooden horse of the Greeks, and in consequence was, with his two sons, destroyed by serpents, sent by Athena or Apollo.

LA·OD·A·MI′·A (lāy–) In Homer's *Iliad,* the wife of Protesilaus, the first Greek killed at Troy; she expired with grief at his loss, after persuading the gods to grant him three more hours of life.

LA·OD·I·CE′·A (lāy–) 1 Any one of eight Greek cities in Asia, especially that in Phrygia, seat of one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse. 2 See LATAKIA.

LA·OD·I·CE′·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Laodicea; hence, indifferent or lukewarm, as in religion. *Rev.* iii, 14–22. — *noun* 1 An inhabitant of one of the eight Greek cities named Laodicea. 2 An indifferent or lukewarm Christian; hence, any indifferent or lukewarm person.

LA·OIGHIS·E (lāy′·ĭsh·uh) A county of western Leinster Province, Ireland (Eire); 664 square miles; county town, Maryborough. Also called *Leix.*

LA·OM′·E·DON (lay–) In Greek legend, the son of Ilus and king of Troy. When he refused to pay Apollo and Poseidon for building the city walls, the former afflicted the land with a plague, the latter with a sea monster to which Laomedon had to expose his daughter Hesione. When Heracles freed her, he was cheated of the promised reward, and marched on Troy, where he killed Laomedon and all his sons except Priam.

LAON (lahN) A city in northern France.

LA·OS (lay′·ŏs) A protectorate of NW. French Indochina; 89,189 square miles; capital, Vientiane.

LÃO–TSE (low–tsŭ), Chinese philosopher and moralist of the 6th century B.C.; founder of Taoism.

LAP *noun* 1 That part of the body below the waist on which, when in a sitting posture, one may conveniently support anything; the upper and front surface of the thighs or knees; as, to hold a child on one's *lap.* 2 The clothing that covers the front of the thighs when one sits down. 3 By extension, a place for supporting or fostering; as, fortune's *lap.* 4 A loose fold or flap of a garment; a skirt. 5 That part of a substance which extends over another; also, the length of such extension; as, the *lap* of a shingle. 6 One course around a race track, usually an even fraction of a mile. 7 A piece of soft metal, wood, or leather, usually in the form of a rotating disk, used in cutting gems and polishing hard metal. 8 The state of overlapping. — *verb* [LAPPED, LAP·PING] 1 To bend and lay over, as one fold of cloth upon another; lay (one thing) partly over or beyond another; as, to *lap* weather-boards. 2 To extend, reach, or be partly over or beyond the rear of; lap over; overlap. 3 To wrap around; infold or involve; surround with love, shelter, protection, etc. 4 To fasten or attach by lapping; bind or tie. 5 To grind, polish, or wear away with a lap; as, to *lap* a jewel. 6 To pass beyond so as to close a port; also, to cause to pass and close: said of a slide-valve. [<ME. *lappen,* to fold, <OE. *læppa*]

LAP *verb* [LAPPED, LAP·PING] 1 To take into the mouth with the tongue, as a liquid, lick up. 2 To wash up or ripple against, as waves against the shore. 3 To make a sound like that made by taking up water with the tongue. — *noun* 1 The act of lapping, as with the tongue; a lick. 2 The sound of lapping, or a similar sound. 3 [Pop.] That which is licked up, as food; also, a drink, especially a weak or diluted drink. [<OE. *lapian*] —**LAP PER** *noun.*

LAP [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Past tense of LEAP.

LA PAM·PA (lah pahm′·pah) A territory of the south-central Argentine Republic; 55,069 square miles, capital, Santa Rosa.

LAPAR-, LAPARO- Combining forms from Greek *lapara,* flank, used chiefly in medicine to denote the flanks, loins, or abdomen, as in *laparectomy, laparoscope,* etc.

LAP·A·ROT′·O·MY *noun* The operation of opening the abdomen by incision in the loin. [<LAPARO– + Gr. *tomē,* cutting]

LA PAZ (lah pahs) A city in western Bolivia; the actual seat of government although Sucre is nominally the capital.

LAP BOARD *noun* A flat wide board sometimes having a cavity on one edge hollowed out to fit the waist: used especially by tailors, etc., or over the arms of a chair, as a table

LAP-DISSOLVE *noun* In motion pictures, the gradual change of one scene into another, as by lapping two exposures on the same strip of film.

LAP DOG A dog small enough to be held on the lap.

LA PEL *noun* The part of the front of a coat, attached to the collar, which is folded back: usually plural. [<LAP]

LA PÉ·ROUSE (lah peh·rōōz′), **COMTE DE,** 1741–1788?, Jean François de Galaup, French navigator.

LAP FUL *noun* As much as the lap can hold.

LAPID-, LAPIDI- Combining forms from Latin *lapis, lapidis,* stone.

LAP·I·DA′·RI·AN *adj.* Of or relating to stones; written on stone; as, a *lapidarian* inscription.

LAP′·I·DA·RY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to stones or the art of working in precious stones. 2 Inscribed upon or cut in stone. — *noun* [–RIES *pl.*] 1 One who cuts, engraves, and sets precious stones. 2 A connoisseur in lapidary work or gems; lapidist. [<L. *lapidarius* <*lapis,* stone]

LAP′·I·DATE *tr. verb* [–DAT·ED, –DAT·ING] To hurl stones at; stone to death. —**LAP·I·DA′·TION** *noun.*

LA PID′·I·FY *verb* [–FIED, –FY·ING] To change or be changed into stone; make or become like stone; petrify. —**LAP·I·DIF′·IC** or **–DIF′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **LA·PID·I·FI·CA′·TION** *noun*

LA·PIL·LUS *noun* [–LI (ī) *pl.*] A small fragment of lava ejected from a volcano. [<L. <*lapis,* stone]

LAP·IN or [F.] **LA·PIN** (lă·păN′) *noun* A rabbit; also, its fur. [<F.]

LA·PIS or **LAP·IS** *noun* [**LAP·I·DES** (–deez) *pl.*] A stone: used only in phrases. [<L.]

LA·PIS LAZ′·U·LI (–yu·li) 1 A rich blue complex mixture of minerals, originally used to produce ultramarine and by the ancients for decoration, and believed to be their sapphire. 2 The color of this substance.

LAP'·I·THÆ (–thee) *noun pl.* In Greek legend, a wild mountain tribe of Thessaly. At the wedding of their king, Pirithous, with the aid of Theseus they defeated the centaurs when one of the latter tried to abduct the bride.

LAP JOINT A joint in which a layer of material laps over another, as in shingling. —**LAP-JOINT** *tr. verb* —**LAP-JOINTED** *adj.*

LA PLACE (lah·plahs'; *Eng.* luh·plăce'), **PIERRE SIMON, MARQUIS DE,** 1749–1827, French astronomer; author of the nebular hypothesis. —**LA·PLA CI·AN** *adj.*

LAP LAND A loosely defined area in northern Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and including the Kola Peninsula, U.S.S.R. See LAPP. —**LAP·LAND ER** *noun.*

LA PLA TA (lah plah'·tah) 1 A seaport city in eastern Argentina, capital of Buenos Aires Province. 2 See PLATA, RÍO DE LA.

LAPP *noun* 1 One of a Mongoloid people inhabiting Lapland, ill-developed physically, of short stature, and markedly brachycephalic: also called *Saami.* Formerly nomadic and dependent upon reindeer herds for food and clothing, the Lapps are now settled largely in Sweden and Norway: also **LAP' LAND·ER.** 2 The language of the Lapps, belonging to the Finnic group of the Ural-Altaic family.

¹LAP·PER *noun* 1 One who laps or folds. 2 One who polishes with a lap. 3 A lapping machine.

²LAP PER Same as LOPPER.

LAP PET *noun* 1 A small lap or flap used for ornamenting a garment, etc. 2 A fleshy process pendent from the head of a bird; a wattle. 3 A lobe, as of the ear. 4 A portion of anything that hangs loose; the guard of a keyhole.

LAP SA TION *noun* In insurance, a lapsing.

LAPSE *intr. verb* [**LAPSED, LAPS ING**] 1 To pass slowly or by degrees; glide; slip; hence, to pass entirely away; as, she *lapsed* into indifference; fall into disuse or ruin. 2 To flow, as a stream; float, as a ship; pass, as time; fall, as the tones of a voice. 3 [Law] To become the property of someone by the negligence, failure, or death of another; also, to be or become void; as, the policy *lapsed* because the premium was not paid; specifically, to revert to government ownership through failure by the claimant to cultivate or otherwise improve, as public lands. 4 To fall from a state of innocence or goodness; slip in moral conduct. 5 To fall away from the faith: said of early Christians. See synonyms under FALL.

—*noun* 1 An insensible or gradual slipping, gliding, or passing away; imperceptible movement onward or downward, hence, that which has lapsed; an interval of time; as, the *lapse* of ages. 2 A fall to a lower form or state; a falling into decay or ruin, as a building: used also figuratively. 3 A slight deviation from what is right, proper, or just, a slip or mistake through lack of care or attention; as, a *lapse* in conduct; *lapse* of the pen. 4 Failure or miscarriage, as through fault or negligence; as, a *lapse* of justice. 5 [Law] The defeat of a right or privilege through fault, failure, or neglect, as, to perform certain conditions of a testamentary bequest. 6 Apostasy. [<L. *lapsus* <*labor,* slip] —**LAPS A BLE, LAPS·I·BLE** *adj.* —**LAPS ER** *noun.*

LAPSE RATE The rate of decrease of temperature with height above the earth.

LAP SI (–si) *noun pl.* [L.] Apostates among the early Christians.

LAP STONE *noun* A stone, held in the lap, on which a shoemaker hammers leather.

LAP STREAK *adj.* Built with planks overlapping and riveted together, clinker-built, as a boat. —*noun* A boat so built. Also **LAP STRAKE.**

LAP SUS *noun* [L.] A slip; a mistake.

LAP SUS CAL A·MI [L.] A slip of the pen.

LAP SUS LIN GUÆ (ling'·gwee) [L.] A slip of the tongue.

LAP SUS ME MO RI Æ (–rī·ee) [L.] A slip of the memory.

LAP TEV SEA (lahp'·tef) An arm of the Arctic Ocean north of the Yakut S.S.R.: also called *Nordenskjold Sea.* Also **LAP·TE VYKH SEA** (lahp'·tĕ·veek).

LA PU TA In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels,* a flying island peopled by philosophers.

LAP·WING *noun* A ploverlike bird (*Vanellus vanellus*) having the plumage of the upper parts lustrous or metallic and the head crested. Its flight is heavy and flopping; its shrill note resembles the sound *pee-weet.* [<OE. *hleapewince,* or *lapewince*]

LAR See LARES.

LA RA CHE (lah·rah'·chuh) A seaport town in Spanish Morocco: Arabic name, *El Araish.* Also **LA·RAISH.**

LAR A MIE (lăr'·uh·mī) 1 A manufacturing city in SE. Wyoming. 2 A river in northern Colorado and SE. Wyoming; 200 miles to the North Platte.

LAR BOARD (–burd *or* –bōrd) *adj. & adv.* Being or going on or toward the left side of a ship as one faces the bow. —*noun* The left-hand side of a ship: now replaced by *port.* [<ME. *latheborde, laddebord*]

LAR CE NER *noun* A thief; one who commits larceny. Also **LAR·CE NIST.**

LAR·CE·NY *noun* [·NIES *pl.*] [Law] The unlawful abstraction, without claim of right, of the personal goods of another with intent to defraud the owner; theft. The distinction between **GRAND LARCENY** and **PETIT OR PETTY LARCENY,** based on the value of the stolen property, has been abolished in England and most of the United States. [<OF. *larrecin* <L. *latrocinium,* theft, <*latro,* thief] —**LAR CE·NOUS** (–nus) *adj.* —**LAR·CE·NOUS·LY** *adv.*

LARCH *noun* Any one of several cone-bearing, deciduous trees of the pine family (genus *Larix*); also, the wood of this tree. [<G. *larche* <L. *larix*]

LARD *noun* The semi-solid oil of hogs' fat after rendering. —*tr. verb* 1 To stuff with bacon or pork; insert strips of bacon or salt pork in, as beef before cooking; hence, to mix with something by way of improvement; garnish; interlard. 2 To cover or smear with lard; grease; baste. 3 To add as an adulterant; as, the butter is *larded.* 4 [Obs.] To fatten; enrich. [<OF., bacon, <L. *lardum,* lard] —**LARD·Y** *adj.*

LAR·DA CE IN *noun* A fatty protein compound produced in waxy or albuminoid degeneration.

LAR DA·CEOUS (–dāy'·shus) *adj.* 1 Of the nature of lard. 2 Pertaining to or indicative of lardaceïn; fatty or waxy.

LAR DER *noun* A room where articles of food are kept before cooking; pantry; hence, the provisions of a household. [<OF. *lardier*]

LARDER BEETLE A small, blackish-and-gray beetle (*Dermestes lardarius*) about ⅓ inch long, whose larva feeds on dried meats, etc.

LARD NER, RING(GOLD) WILMER, 1885–1933, American author.

LARD OIL A heavy oil expressed from lard.

LAR DON *noun* A thin slice of bacon or pork for larding meat. Also **LAR DOON.** [<F.]

LA RES (lay'·reez) *noun pl.* [**LAR** *sing.*] Tutelary deities of ancient Rome, adopted from the Etruscan religion, and worshipped as spirits presiding over the household, the public highways, the sea, or, later, the state. Compare PENATES. [<L. <Etruscan *lar,* chief]

LA RES AND PE NA TES (–nāy' teez) The household gods; hence, one's home and cherished belongings.

LARGE *adj.* [**LARG ER, LARG EST**] 1 Absolutely or relatively great or ample as regards size, dimensions, quantity, number, extent, range, etc.; big; great; spacious; ample; extensive: opposed to *little* or *small.* 2 Having unusual breadth of sympathy or comprehension; as, a *large* heart or mind. 3 Favorable in direction; fair: said of a wind when it is abeam. 4 Characterized by fullness: said of the pulse. 5 [Obs.] Prodigal of words, gifts, or money; lavish. 6 [Obs.] Unrestrained in liberty or morals. 7 [Obs.] Complete; full. —**AT LARGE** [Formerly with the possessive pronoun; as, *at his large.*] 1 To the fullest extent; in full. 2 Free or unrestrained in movement; at liberty; as, the thief is still *at large.* 3 Not included within particular limitations; in general; for all. In the United States, representatives or electors *at large* are often chosen by the citizens of a particular State or part of a State to fill out a quota to which they are entitled and which is not provided for by the regular electoral districts. Such electors represent the whole of the State as distinguished from any particular district or subdivision of it. Many States have one Congressman at large and some have two.

—*adv.* 1 Before the wind, or with the wind on the quarter. 2 [Pop.] Boastfully. [<OF.<L. *largus,* abundant] —**LARGE·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): abundant, ample, big, broad, bulky, capacious, coarse, colossal, commodious, considerable, enormous, extensive, gigantic, grand, great, huge, immense, long, massive, spacious, vast, wide. *Large* denotes extension in more than one direction, and beyond the average of the class to which the object belongs; we speak of a *large* surface or a *large* solid, but of a *long* line. A *large* man is a man of more than ordinary size; a *great* man is a man of remarkable ability. *Big* is a more emphatic word than *large,* but ordinarily less elegant. *Antonyms:* diminutive, inconsiderable, infinitesimal, insignificant, limited, little, mean, microscopic, minute, narrow, paltry, petty, scanty, slender, slight, small, tiny, trifling, trivial.

LARGE-HEARTED *adj.* Generous. —**·NESS** *noun.*

LARGE LY *adv.* 1 In a large manner. 2 To a great extent; generally. 3 Generously; abundantly; copiously. 4 Pompously.

LARGE-MINDED *adj.* Liberal in ideas; not narrow-minded. —**·NESS** *noun.*

LARGE-SCALE *adj.* Of large size or scope.

LAR·GESS (–jĕss') *noun* 1 A gift; gratuity. 2 Liberality; bounty. Also **LAR·GESSE.** See synonyms under GIFT. [<F. *largesse*]

LAR·GHET·TO (–gĕt'·ō) *adj.* Slow; in a time not quite so slow as *largo*: a direction to the performer. —*noun* A musical movement requiring moderately slow time. [<It.]

LAR GHIS·SI MO (–gĭs'·i·mō) *adj.* Very slow: a musical term. [<It.]

LAR·GO *adj. & adv.* Slow; broad; majestic: a musical direction. —*noun* A movement requiring slow time. [<It.]

LAR'·I·AT (lăr'–) *noun* 1 A rope, especially of horsehair, for tethering animals. 2 A lasso. —*tr. verb* 1 To lasso with a lariat. 2 To tether with a lariat. [<Sp. *la,* the, + *reata,* rope]

LAR·INE (lăr′·in *or* -īne) *noun* One of a subfamily (*Larinæ*) of longipennate birds (family *Laridæ*), having the upper mandible as long as the lower and with a single sheath; a gull or tern. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Larinæ*. [<Gr. *laros*, ravenous sea-bird]

LA RI O JA (lah ree·o′·hah) A province of the western Argentine Republic; 33,394 square miles; also, its capital.

LA·RI·SA (lah′–) An ancient city of eastern Thessaly, Greece: also **LA RIS SA.**

LA·RITH·MICS *noun* The scientific study and analysis of human populations in their quantitative aspects: distinguished from *eugenics*. [<Gr. *laos*, people, + *arithmos*, number] —**LA·RITH·MIC** *adj.*

1LARK *noun* Any of numerous small singing birds (family *Alaudidæ*), as the European skylark; also, one of various other birds, as a titlark. [<OE. *lawerce*]

2LARK *noun* A hilarious time; frolic; humorous adventure. —*verb* 1 To indulge in any sportive, frolicsome act; also, to ride across country in a reckless manner. 2 [Pop.] To clear (a barrier) with a leap; as, he *larked* the fence. 3 To make sport of. [<1LARK] —**LARK ER** *noun* —**LARK·SOME** (-sum) *adj.*

LARK·SPUR *noun* Any of several showy herbs of the crowfoot family (genus *Delphinium*) with alternate, palmately divided leaves, and loose, terminal clusters of irregular, spurred, white, pink, lavender, or blue flowers. —**SCARLET LARKSPUR** A species of larkspur (*Delphinium cardinale*) that grows wild in California. [<1LARK + SPUR]

LARKSPUR-BLUE *noun* A light, bright blue, the color of some larkspurs.

LA ROCHE·FOU·CAULD (lah rōsh·fōō·kō′), **FRANÇOIS, DUC DE,** 1613–80, Prince de Marsillac, French writer and politician.

LA RO·CHELLE (lah rō shĕl′) A seaport city of western France; siege, 1627–28.

LA·ROUSSE (lah·rōōs′), **PIERRE ATHANASE,** 1817–75, French grammarian and encyclopedist.

LAR RI·GAN (lăr′–) *noun* A moccasin made of prepared oiled leather: used chiefly by lumbermen.

LAR′·RI·KIN (lăr′–) *adj.* Boisterously rude, rowdyish. —*noun* A rough, disorderly fellow; rowdy. [Perhaps variant of LARKING]

LAR RUP (lăr′–) [Pop.] *tr. verb* To beat; thrash. —*noun* A blow. [Compare D. *larpen*, thrash]

LAR UM (lăr′–) *noun* [Obs.] An alarm.

LAR VA *noun* [**LAR VÆ** (-vee) or **LAR VAS** *pl.*] 1 The early form of any animal when it is unlike the parent, or undergoes a metamorphosis; especially, in insects, the first stage after leaving the egg, preceding the pupa, as a caterpillar, a grub, or a maggot. 2 In ancient Roman superstition, an evil spirit. [<L., ghost] —**LAR VAL** *adj.*

LAR VATE *adj.* Clothed or concealed as if with a mask: said of certain diseases. Also **LAR VAT ED** (-vat·id).

LAR·RY (lăr′–) Diminutive of LAWRENCE.

LARS (lärss) [Sw.] Same as LAWRENCE.

LAR·VI POS′·I TOR (-pŏz′·i·tur) *noun* In certain dipterous insects, the modified ovipositor.

LARYNG-, LARYNGO- Combining forms from Greek *larynx, laryngos*, larynx.

LA·RYN GAL (-rĭng′·gul) *adj.* Originating in the larynx.

LA·RYN GE AL (-rĭn′·ji ul) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or near the larynx: also **LA·RYN GE AN.** 2 Attacking the larynx, as a disease; adapted or used for treating the larynx, as an instrument.

LAR·YN·GIS′·MUS (lăr·in·jĭz′·mus) *noun* 1 Spasm of the muscles of the glottis. 2 A disease of horses caused by paralysis of muscles of the larynx; roaring. —**LAR YN GIS′ MAL** *adj.*

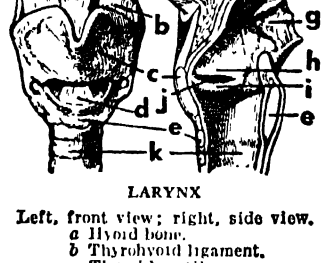
LARYNGISMUS STRID U LUS (strĭd′·yu·lus) Child-crowing; false or spasmodic croup.

LAR YN GI′·TIS (lar·in·jī′·tis) *noun* Inflammation of the larynx. —**LAR·YN·GIT′·IC** (-jĭt′·ĭc) *adj.*

LAR YN·GOL′·O·GY (lăr·ing–) *noun* Scientific knowledge of the larynx, its functions and diseases. —**LA·RYN·GO·LOG′ I·CAL** *adj.* —**LAR·YN·GOL′·O·GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

LA·RYN′·GO·SCOPE (luh·rĭng′–) *noun* An instrument for inspecting the larynx. —**LAR·YN·GOS′·CO·PY** (lăr·ing–) *noun.*

LAR·YN·GOT′·O·MY (lăr·ing–) *noun* The operation of cutting into the windpipe to remove obstruction or prevent suffocation. [<LARYNGO- + Gr. *tomē*, cutting]



LARYNX

Left, front view; right, side view.
a Hyoid bone.
b Thyrohyoid ligament.
c Thyroid cartilage.
d Cricothyroid ligament.
e Cricoid cartilage.
f Epiglottis.
g Thyrohyoid membrane.
h, i Vocal cords.
j Laryngeal ventricle.
k Trachea.

LAR·YNX (lăr′·ingks) *noun* [**LA·RYN·GES** (-rĭn′·jeez) or **LAR·YNX·ES** *pl.*] The organ of voice in mammals and most other vertebrates, situated at the upper part of the windpipe, consisting of a cartilaginous box across which are stretched the vocal cords, which, by vibration, produce sound. [<Gr. *larynx*, gullet]

LA·SA Same as LHASA.

LA SALLE (lah sahl), **RENÉ ROBERT CAVELIER, SIEUR DE,** 1643–1687, French explorer.

LAS CAR (-cur) *noun* An East Indian native, serving as a sailor, especially on an English ship; also, an artilleryman of low grade in the British Army. [<Hind. <Ar. *al*, the, + *'askar*, army]

LAS CA SAS (lahs cah′·sahs), **BARTOLOMÉ DE,** 1474–1566, Spanish historian and missionary to the American Indians called "Apostle of the Indies."

LAS·CIV·I OUS (luh·siv′·i·us) *adj.* 1 Having or denoting wanton desires; lustful. 2 Tending to produce sensual desires. See synonyms under BRUTISH. [<LL. *lasciviosus* <L. *lascivus*, wanton] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

LASH *noun* 1 A thong on a whip-handle; a whip. 2 A stroke with or as with a whip. 3 A sharp, sarcastic remark. 4 An eyelash. 5 Any heavy blow, as of waves beating the shore.

—*verb* 1 To strike with a lash or similar pliant object; whip; scourge; urge forward by lashing; ply a whip. 2 To strike or beat upon, as with a lash; dash against, as, the waves *lashed* the pier. 3 To censure or satirize with severity; berate; fling out sarcastic words; as, to *lash* a person with the tongue. 4 To bind or tie with or as with a lashing. 5 To throw with a sudden jerk: with *out* or *up*. 6 To make a sudden movement; rush forth; burst forth, as a flame. —**TO LASH OUT** 1 To kick out, as a horse; hence, to be unruly. 2 To be extravagant. [<OF. *lache*; see 1ACT.] —**LASH ER** *noun.*

LASH ER *noun* Slack water, as above a weir; hence, the weir itself.

LASH ING *noun* 1 A fastening made by passing a rope, cord, or the like, around two or more objects; also, the rope used to do this. 2 A whipping.

LASH IO (lăsh′ yo) A town in Northern Shan States, Burma, railroad terminus.

LASH KAR (lŭsh′·kur) A city in northern Gwalior State, India.

LA SOU FRI ÈRE (lah sōō·frĭ·ehr′) A volcano in the island of St. Vincent, West Indies; 3,821 ft.; eruption, 1902.

LAS PAL·MAS (lahs pahl′·mahs) A seaport city, the former capital of the Canary Islands.

LA SPE ZIA (lah spĕh′·tsyah) A fortified seaport and naval base in NW. Italy.

LASS *noun* 1 A young woman; girl. 2 A sweetheart. 3 [Scot.] A servant-girl, maid. [<ME. *lasce*; compare Middle Sw. *losk kona*, unmarried woman]

LAS·SALLE (lah sahl′), **FERDINAND JOHANN GOTTLIEB,** 1825–64, German socialist.

LAS SEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK An area in northern California containing **LASSEN PEAK** (10,453 ft.), the only active volcano in the United States, hot springs, and mud geysers; 163 square miles.

LAS SIE *noun* [Scot.] A little girl; a lass. Also **LAS SOCK.** [<LASS]

LAS′ SI TUDE (-tūde) *noun* A state of disinclination to exertion; languor; weariness; debility. [<F. <L. *lassitudo* <*lassus*, faint]

LAS SO *noun* [**LAS·SOS** or **LAS·SOES** *pl.*] A long rope or leather thong, with a running noose, for catching horses and cattle. —*tr. verb* To capture with a lasso. [<Sp. *lazo* <L. *laqueus*, snare] —**·ER** *noun.*

LASSO CELL A nematocyst.

1LAST *adj.* 1 Being at the end; latest; hindmost; final. 2 Next before the present; most recent. 3 Least fit or likely; most remote. 4 Beyond or above all others; utmost; as, the *last* word in fashion. 5 Beneath all others.

—*adv.* 1 After all others in time or order. 2 At a time next preceding the present; as, he was *last* seen heading west. 3 In conclusion; finally.

—*noun* 1 The end; conclusion. 2 The final appearance, experience, or mention; as, we'll never hear the *last* of this. —**AT LAST** At length; at the end; finally. [<ME. *latst* <LATEST] —**LAST·LY** *adv.*

2LAST *intr. verb* 1 To remain in existence; endure. 2 To remain unconsumed; hold out. 3 To retain excellence, value, force, etc. —*noun* Ability to endure; stamina. [<OE. *læstan*, help, perform, continue] —**·ER** *noun.*

3LAST *noun* A shaped wooden form on which to make a boot or shoe. —*tr. verb* To fit to or form on a last. [<OE. *last*, sole of foot] —**·ER** *noun.*

4LAST *noun* [Local or Obs.] 1 A weight or measure varying for different articles, but often reckoned as 80 bushels. 2 One or two tons, usually 4,000 pounds: a unit in estimating ship capacity. [<OE. *hlæst*, burden, load]

LAST DAY The day of final judgment.

LAS·TEX *noun* A fine, round, rubber thread, manufactured in strands and wound with rayon, cotton, silk, or wool: a trade name.

LAST·ING *adj.* Continuing; durable; permanent. See synonyms under PERMANENT, PERPETUAL. —*noun* 1 A fabric

used for the uppers of shoes, etc. 2 The operation of stretching an upper on a shoemaker's last. 3 Endurance; continuance. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

LAST JUDGMENT See under JUDGMENT.

LAST SUPPER The last meal of Jesus Christ with his disciples before the Crucifixion.

LÁSZ·LÓ (lahs'·lo) [Hung.] Same as LADISLAUS.

LAT (lät) *noun* [**LATS** *or* **LA·TU** *pl.*] The monetary unit of Latvia.

LA·TA·KI'·A (lah·tah·kee'·ah) A semi-autonomous district in NW. Syria, on the Mediterranean Sea; 2,310 square miles; also, its capital, a seaport city, the ancient *Laodicea*; also called [F.] *Lattaquié*.

LAT·A·KI'·A (-kee'·uh) *noun* A fine grade of tobacco developed in Turkey.

LA·TA·NI·A *noun* The palmetto or cabbage palm of the southern United States. [<LL. <F. *lattanier*]

LATCH *noun* A catch for fastening a door, lid, shutter, etc., commonly not requiring any special key. See synonyms under BLOCK. —*verb* 1 To fasten with a latch, as a door or gate. 2 [Obs.] To lay hold of, seize. 3 [Prov. Eng.] To alight or fall. [<OE. *læccan*, to seize]

LATCH *tr. verb* 1 Same as LEACH. 2 [Prov. Eng.] To drip or pour, as water. 3 [Obs.] To anoint. [<OE. *leccan*, wet]

LATCH·ET *noun* A lace, thong, or strap that fastens a shoe or sandal. Also **SHOE LATCHET.** [<OF. *lachet*, *lacet*, little noose]

LATCH KEY *noun* A key for a spring lock.

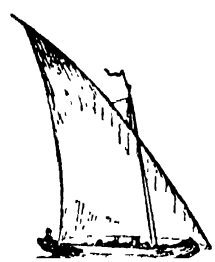
LATCH STRING *noun* A string fastened to a latch and passed through a hole above it to the outside: used for lifting a latch.

LATE *adj.* [**LAT·ER** or **LAT·TER**, **LAT·EST** or **LAST**] 1 Coming after the appointed time; tardy. 2 Far advanced toward the end or close; at or continuing to an advanced hour. 3 Recent or comparatively recent: often implying a subsequent change; as, the *late* mayor. 4 Deceased, especially recently deceased.

—*adv.* 1 After or beyond the usual proper, or appointed time, after delay, at or until an advanced hour. 2 Not long ago, recently. 3 After a while, in course of time: contrasted with *soon* or *early*; as, we use our follies *soon* or *late*: more frequently found in the comparative degree. —**OF LATE** In time not long past or near present, recently. [<OE. *lat*, slow] —**LATE·NESS** *noun.*

LAT·ED (late'-) *adj.* Belated.

LA·TEEN *adj.* Designating a rig consisting of a short mast, a long yard, and a triangular sail called a **LATEEN SAIL**: characteristic of vessels used on the Mediterranean and on Swiss lakes. [<F. *latine*, Latin]



LATEEN RIG

LATE·LY *adv.* Not long ago; recently.

LA·TENT *adj.* Not visible or apparent, hidden, dormant. [<L. *latens* <*lateo*, lie hidden] —**LA·TEN·CY** *noun* —**LA·TENT·LY** *adv.*

LATENT HEAT The amount of heat required to change the state of a unit mass of a body, either from solid to liquid or from liquid to vapor, without changing the temperature of the body.

LATENT PERIOD 1 The interval between the incubation period of a disease and its outbreak. 2 Elapsed time between a stimulus and its response.

LAT·ER (late'-) *adv.* At a subsequent time; hereafter.

LAT·ER·AL (lät'-) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, proceeding from, or directed toward the side. 2 Situated on one or both sides of the median plane of a body, limb, or organ: opposed to *medial*. [<L. *lateralis* <*latus*, side] —**·LY** *adv.*

LATERAL-CUT *adj.* Having sound-producing lines indented in a horizontal plane by the recording instrument of a phonograph, distinguished from *hill-and-dale*.

LATERAL PASS See under PASS.

LAT·ER·AN 1 The basilica of St. John Lateran, the cathedral church of Rome, ranking above all other churches in the Roman Catholic world. 2 The Palazzo del Laterano, formerly a papal residence, adjacent to the basilica. [<L. *Lateranus*, name of a Roman family]

LAT·ER·I·GRADE *adj.* Walking or moving sidewise, as a crab. [<L. *latus*, *lateris*, side, + *gradus*, step]

LAT·ER·ITE *noun* A red, ferruginous, porous clay of tropical regions. [<L. *later*, brick] —**LAT·ER·IT·IC** *adj.*

LAT·ER·I·TIOUS (-ish'·us) *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling brick; brick-red in color.

LA·TES·CENT *adj.* Becoming obscure, latent, or hidden. [<L. *latesco* <*lateo*, lurk] —**LA·TES·CENCE** *noun.*

LAT·EST (late'-) *adj. & adv.* Superlative of LATE; also, in poetry, the last.

LA·TEX *noun* [**LAT'·I·CES** (-seez) or **LA·TEX·ES** *pl.*] The viscid, milky, complex emulsion of proteins, alkaloids, starches, resins, and other substances secreted by the cells of certain plants, as the milkweed, rubber tree, poppy, dandelion, etc. [<L., liquid]

LATH *noun* 1 A thin strip of wood or metal, as one of a number nailed to studs or beams and serving to support a coat of plaster, or on rafters to support shingles or slates. 2 An angle-iron forming the support for an iron roof. 3 Laths taken collectively; lathwork. 4 Figuratively, a thin, slender, or delicate person or thing.

—*tr. verb* To cover or line with laths. [Akin to OE. *latt* and to MHG. *lade*, plank] —**LATH·ER** *noun.*

LATHE (*lathe*) *noun* 1 A machine for shaping articles by turning, in which an object is mounted and rotated, while a tool is thrust against the work, shaping it down usually to some circular form. 2 In a loom, the swinging beam which beats up the weft. 3 A potter's wheel.

—*tr. verb* [**LATHED**, **LATH·ING**] To form on a lathe. [Compare ON. *hlath*, lacework]

LATHE *noun* An English administrative district, now existing only in Kent, composed of several hundreds. [<OE. *lath*]

LATH·ER (lăth'-) *noun* Foam or froth of soapsuds; foam of profuse sweating, as of a horse. —**IN A LATHER** [Pop.] In a state of intense excitement or agitation.

—*verb* 1 To spread over with or form lather; become covered with lather. 2 [Pop.] To flog, thrash. [<OE. *leathor*, washing soda] —**LATH·ER·ER** *noun* —**LATH·ER·Y** *adj.*

LATH·ING (lath'-) *noun* 1 The act or process of covering with laths. 2 The foundation of laths on which plaster may be laid; the material for such foundation. 3 Any work with laths or like material.

LATHING HATCHET A hatchet with a narrow blade, for cutting and attaching wooden laths. See illustration under HATCHET.

LATH WORK *noun* Lathing.

LATH·Y (lath'-) *adj.* Like a lath; long and slender.

LA·TIAN (-shun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Latium in Italy, Latin.

LAT'·I·CES Plural of LATEX.

LAT·I·CIF'·ER·OUS (-us) *adj.* Containing or conveying latex. [<L. *latex*, fluid, + *fero*, bear]

LAT'·I·CLAVE *noun* A broad vertical purple stripe down the tunics of ancient Romans of senatorial rank, also, a tunic thus marked. [<L. *latus*, wide, + *clavus*, stripe]

LAT·I·FO'·LI·ATE *adj.* Having broad leaves. Also **LAT·I·FO'·LI·OUS** (-us). [<L. *latus*, wide, + *folia*, leaf]

LAT·I·FUN'·DI·UM *noun* A large landed property. [<L. <*latus*, wide, + *fundus*, estate]

LAT·I·MER, HUGH, 1485?–1555, English Protestant churchman, burnt at the stake.

LAT·IN *adj.* 1 Pertaining to ancient Latium, its inhabitants, or their language. 2 Pertaining to the peoples or countries whose languages and cultures are derived from the ancient Roman civilization. 3 Of or pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church, as distinguished from the Greek Orthodox Church.

—*noun* 1 The language of Latium and ancient Rome, the chief language of the Italic subfamily. 2 One of the people of ancient Latium. 3 A member of one of the modern Latin races. 4 A member of the Roman Catholic Church: a term used especially by Oriental Christians. —**CLASSICAL LATIN** The literary language used from about 80 B.C. to 180 A.D. by such writers as Cicero, Cæsar, Ovid, Tacitus, and Juvenal. —**LATE LATIN** The Latin of the authors living during the Classical period and the Middle Ages, including the church fathers. —**LOW LATIN** Medieval Latin, especially that part coined from or modified by the French, German, and other tongues. —**MEDIEVAL LATIN** The Latin language as written in the Middle Ages, from the 6th to the 16th century, inclusive: also called **MIDDLE LATIN.** —**NEW LATIN** The Latin that has come into use since the Renaissance: used chiefly in taxonomic terms and in scientific words coined from Latin and Greek. —**VULGAR LATIN** The popular speech of the Romans in all stages of the language from the Early through the Medieval periods: considered as the chief source of the Romance languages. [<L. *Latinus* <LATIUM]

LATIN AMERICA Those countries of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States in which Spanish, Portuguese, or French is the official language; a political and cultural term. See SPANISH AMERICA. —**LATIN-AMERICAN** *adj. & noun.*

LATIN CHURCH That part of the Catholic Church which accepts the Pope as Pope and Patriarch. Also **LATIN RITE.**

LATIN CROSS See under CROSS *noun.*

LAT·IN·ISM *noun* An idiom peculiar to or imitating Latin.

LAT·IN·IST *noun* One versed in Latin.

LA·TIN·I·TY *noun* Latin style or idiom.

LAT'·IN·IZE *verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] 1 To translate into Latin; make or become like Latin in form, style, etc.; to use Latinisms or incline to Latinity. 2 To make or become like the Church of Rome, as in dogma or ritual. —**·I·ZA'·TION** *noun.*

LATIN QUARTER A section of Paris on the left bank of the Seine containing many museums and educational institutions, including the Sorbonne.

LAT·I·ROS'·TRAL *adj.* Having a broad beak, as certain birds. [<L. *latus*, wide, + *rostrum*, beak]

LAT·ISH (late'-) *adj.* Rather late.

LAT'·I·TUDE (-tude) *noun* 1 Distance on the earth's surface

northward or southward from the equator measured in degrees of the meridian; angular distance reckoned on a meridian. **2** The angular distance of a heavenly body above the plane of the ecliptic, as viewed from some point. **3** A region or place with reference to its distance north or south of the equator; also, figuratively, one's proper place or environment. **4** Extent of deviation from what is regular or customary; independence of liberty of action or conduct; also, laxity. **5** Strength of application; range or scope. [<OF. <L. *latitudo* <*latus*, broad] —**LAT·I·TU′·DI·NAL** *adj.*

LAT·I·TU·DI·NA′·RI·AN *adj.* Broad, tolerant, or lax in religious principles. —*noun* **1** One who is extremely tolerant or lax in religious principles; a freethinker; liberal. **2** One who departs from the strict standards of orthodoxy. —**·ISM** *noun.*

LAT·I·TU·DI·NA′·RI·AN *noun* One of a party of English churchmen of the 17th century who advocated the union of the dissenters with the Established Church.

LA·TI·UM (lay′·shi·um) An ancient country in Italy between Etruria and Campania; home of the Latins.

LA·TO·NA Leto: the Roman name.

LA·TRI·A *noun* That supreme worship which can be lawfully given to God only: distinguished from *dulia* and *hyperdulia*: a Roman Catholic term. [<Gr. *latreia*, service]

LA·TRINE (–treen′) *noun* A privy, especially in a camp, barracks, hospital, etc. [<L. *latrina* <*lavo*, wash]

LATRY A combining form from Greek *latreia*, worship, denoting extravagant worship, devotion, etc.

LAT·TA·QUI É (lah·tah·kee′·eh) [F.] Same as LATAKIA.

LAT·TEN *noun* Metal in thin sheets, especially (and originally) brass. [<F. *laton* <OHG. *latta*, lath]

LAT·TER *adj.* **1** Of more recent date; modern. **2** [Obs.] Latest or last. —**THE LATTER** The second of two mentioned persons or things: opposed to *the former*. [<OE. *lætra*, compar. of *læt*, late] —**·LY** *adv.*



LATTICE

LATTER-DAY *adj.* Belonging to the present; recent; modern.

LATTER-DAY SAINT A Mormon.

LAT′·TER·MOST *adj.* Last, latest.

LAT·TICE (–is) *noun* **1** Openwork of metal or wood, formed by crossing or interlacing strips or bars; also, anything made of such work, as a window, a blind, or a screen: also **LAT′·TICE·WORK.** **2** That which resembles a lattice; as, a *lattice* of branches. **3** A heraldic bearing of vertical and horizontal bars crossing one another. **4** In physics, the spatial arrangement of points showing the distribution of the atoms, molecules, radicals, or ions in a crystal: also called *space lattice*. —*tr. verb* [**LAT·TICED, LAT·TIC·ING**] **1** To furnish or enclose with a lattice; usually with *up*. **2** To cross or interlace like lattice bars. [<OF. *lattis* <OHG. *latta*, lath]

LAT′·TICE WORK (–is·wûrk) *noun* **1** Same as LATTICE (openwork). **2** In embroidery, stitching in an outline resembling a lattice: done on solid material, and used as a background.

LAT·TIC·ING *noun* **1** The act of making or furnishing with lattice. **2** In bridge-building, a system of timbers or bars crossing in such a manner as to connect and strengthen the two channels of a strut and cause them to act as one construction.

LAT·VI·A A Soviet Socialist republic on the Baltic Sea, north-central Europe; 20,056 square miles; capital, Riga: also **LATVIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC.** —**LAT·VI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

LAUD (lawd) *noun* **1** Praise or commendation; extolment. **2** The part of divine worship that consists chiefly of praise; also, a song of praise or honor. **3** *pl.* A religious service consisting of the psalms immediately following matins, and constituting with the latter the first of the seven canonical hours: sometimes **LAUDS.** See synonyms under PRAISE. —*tr. verb* To praise in words or song; extol. [<L. *laudo*, praise] —**LAU·DA·TION** *noun* —**LAUD·ER** *noun.*

LAUD, WILLIAM, 1573–1645, archbishop of Canterbury; supporter of Charles I; impeached and beheaded.

LAUD·A·BLE *adj.* **1** Worthy of approval; praiseworthy. **2** Healthy or promotive of health or healing; salubrious; normal: said of pus or bodily juices. —**LAUD·A·BLE·NESS, LAUD·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**LAUD·A·BLY** *adv.*

LAU′·DA·NINE (–neen) *noun* A white, crystalline alkaloid from opium, $C_{20}H_{23}O_3N$, belonging pharmacologically to the codeine group. [<LAUDANUM + –INE]

LAU·DA·NUM (law′–) *noun* Tincture of opium: formerly, a preparation in which opium predominated. [<L. *ladanum*; see LADANUM]

LAUD′·A·TO·RY *adj.* Eulogizing; praising: also **LAUD·A·TIVE.** —*noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] A panegyric.

LAU·DER, SIR HARRY, born 1870, Scottish singer and comedian.

LAU·E (fön low′·uh), **MAX VON,** born 1879, German physicist.

LAUGH (*variable from* läff *to* lahf) *verb* **1** To express feelings of hilarity, amusement, or derision by a series of inarticulate explosive sounds caused by the characteristic vibrations into which the vocal cords are thrown by the jerky, spasmodic character of the vibrations. **2** To be or seem gay or lively; be bright, sparkling, or sportive; as, the stream *laughs* in the sunshine. **3** To express scorn, mockery, or contempt; scoff; jeer: with *at*. **4** To move by laughter or ridicule. **5** To express with laughter. —**TO LAUGH IN ONE'S SLEEVE** To be inwardly amused while outwardly demure. —**TO LAUGH ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE MOUTH** To feel repentant or rueful; weep after laughing. —*noun* The act or sound of laughter; also, ridicule. [<OE. *hlæhhan*, to laugh] —**LAUGH·ER** *noun.*

LAUGH·A·BLE *adj.* Ridiculous; exciting laughter; humorous; ludicrous. —**LAUGH·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**LAUGH·A·BLY** *adv.*

LAUGH·ING *adj.* Fit to be laughed at; as, a *laughing* matter.

LAUGHING GAS Nitrous oxide, N_2O, an anesthetic with exhilarating effect when inhaled: used in dental surgery.

LAUGHING GOOSE The white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*): also called *harlequin brant*.

LAUGHING GULL The black-headed gull (*Larus atricilla*) of the Atlantic Coast.

LAUGHING-JACKASS *noun* A large, insectivorous Australian kingfisher (*Dacelo gigas*); the kookaburra.

LAUGH·ING·LY *adv.* With a laugh, laughter, or merriment.

LAUGH′·ING STOCK *noun* A butt for ridicule.

LAUGH·TER (*see* LAUGH) *noun* **1** A series of spasmodic expulsions of breath, with jerky sounds, accompanied by movements of the facial muscles, provoked by mirthful feelings. **2** Less frequently, any exclamation or expression of countenance indicating merriment or derision. [<GE. *hleahtor*]

Synonyms: cachinnation, fun, giggling, glee, hilarity, jollity, merriment, mirth, rejoicing, snickering, tittering. *Antonyms:* distress, frowning, gloom, glowering, groaning, lowering, mourning, sadness, sorrow, tears, wailing, weeping.

LAUK Same as LAWK.

LAUNCE (lawns) *noun* The sand-eel: also spelled *lance*.

LAUN·CE·LOT (lawn′– *or* lahn′·si·lōt) Same as LANCELOT.

LAUN·CES·TON (lön′·ses·tun) **1** A city in NE. Tasmania. **2** A municipal and market borough; formerly county seat of Cornwall, England.

¹LAUNCH (lawnch) *verb* **1** To move or cause to move from the land into the water, as a ship on the completion of its hull; also, to put out in a vessel; as, to *launch* upon the deep. **2** To go or send forth, as into a new field or career, plunge; make an active beginning of; as, to *launch* an enterprise; to *launch* into politics. **3** To hurl or propel, as a dart; also, used figuratively of imprecations and the like. —*noun* **1** The act of launching. **2** The movement of a ship, boat, etc., from the land into the water; especially, the sliding over ways of a newly built vessel from the stocks into the water; also, the spot where a ship is built and the tackle used in launching it. **3** The start of a bird for flight. [<OF. *lancher* <*lance*, lance]

²LAUNCH *noun* **1** The largest of the boats carried by a warship, used for transporting men and supplies. **2** A large, open boat, propelled by steam or electricity, and used as a pleasure craft. [<Sp. *lancha*, pinnace, <Malay *lanchar*, swift]

LAUNCH·ER *noun* One who or that which launches; specifically, a mechanical device for launching rockets and grenades.

LAUND (lawnd) *noun* [Obs.] A lawn; glade; dale.

LAUN·DER (lawn′–) *tr. verb* To wash and iron, as articles of clothing, bedclothes, etc. —*noun* A trough or gutter, as of wood, for conveying water. [<OF. *lavandière*, laundress, <L. *lavandus* <*lavo*, wash] —**LAUN·DER·ER** *noun.*

LAUN·DRESS *noun* A washerwoman.

LAUN·DRY *noun* [**·DRIES** *pl.*] **1** A place for washing and ironing clothes. **2** Articles sent to a laundry for washing and ironing. **3** [Obs.] A laundress. —**·MAN** *noun* —**·WO·MAN** *noun fem.*

LAUN·FAL, SIR In romances by Thomas Chestre and J. R. Lowell, a knight of the Round Table, who was supplied by his ladylove, Tryamour, with a never-failing purse.

LAU·RA *noun* In early times, a collection of separate cells occupied by monks who lived apart. [<Gr. *laura*, alley]

LAU·RA (law′·ruh; *G., It.* low′·rah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **LAURE** (lōr).

—**LAURA** French lady to whom Petrarch's sonnets were addressed; probably **LAURA DE NOVES,** 1307–48, wife of Hugues de Sade of Avignon.

LAU·RA·CEOUS (–shus) *adj.* Belonging to a family (*Lauraceæ*) of aromatic and medicinal trees and shrubs; the laurels. It includes sassafras and cinnamon, mostly natives of warm climates. [<L. *laurus*, laurel]

LAU·RE·ATE *adj.* (law′·ri·it) **1** Crowned or decked with laurel, as a mark of distinction or honor. **2** Deserving of laurel, as a mark of distinction or honor; also, relating to or distinctive of poets. **3** Made of laurel or in imitation of laurel.

—*noun* (–ri·it) **1** In England, the poet officially invested with the title of poet laureate by the crown. **2** In former

times, a poet publicly crowned with laurel in recognition of his merit. See under POET.
—*tr. verb* (-rĭ-āte) [AT·ED, AT·ING] 1 To crown with a laurel wreath, as formerly in the English universities in conferring a degree in rhetoric. 2 To invest with the office of poet laureate. [<L. *laureatus* <*laurus*, laurel] —LAU′·RE·ATE·SHIP *noun* —LAU·RE·A′·TION *noun*.

LAU·REL *noun* 1 An evergreen shrub (*Laurus nobilis*) of the Mediterranean region, with aromatic, lance-shaped leaves, yellowish flowers, and succulent, cherrylike fruit: also called BAY LAUREL, NOBLE LAUREL; also, any other species of the genus *Laurus*. 2 An American evergreen shrub of either of two genera, as the mountain-laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*), or the great-laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*). 3 In England, a species of evergreen cherry tree (genus *Prunus*) with flowers in racemes and inedible fruit. 4 *pl.* A crown or wreath of laurel, indicating honor or high merit; hence, honor or distinction. 5 A salmon that has passed the summer in fresh water. —TO REST ON ONE'S LAURELS To be content with what one has already achieved or accomplished.
—*tr. verb* [LAU RELED or LAU·RELLED, LAU REL·ING or LAU·REL LING] To bind, wreathe, or crown with laurel; decorate with or as with laurel. [<OF. *laurier* <L. *laurus*]

LAU RENCE Same as LAWRENCE. Also [D.] LAU RENS (low′·rens), [F.] LAU·RENT (lō·rahN′), [G.] LAU·RENZ (low′·rénts), [L.] LAU·REN·TIUS (law·rĕn′·shus).

LAU·REN·CIN (law·rahN·săN′), MARIE, born 1885, French painter.

LAU·REN TIAN (-shun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the St. Lawrence River. —*noun* The very ancient Archæan rocks underlying the Algonquian rocks of North America
LAURENTIAN MOUNTAINS A crescent-shaped range stretching from the Saint Lawrence River to the Arctic Ocean, averaging about 1,600 ft.

LAU RIC *adj.* Designating a fatty acid, $C_{11}H_{23}COOH$, found as a glyceride in spermaceti, laurel oil, etc.

LAU RIE Diminutive of LAURA, LAURENCE.

LAU RI ER′ (law·rĭ·eh′, *F.* law·ryeh′), SIR WILFRED, 1841–1919, French-Canadian statesman.

LAU RIN DA [L.] Same as LAURA.

LAU RUS *noun* A genus of evergreen trees of the family *Lauraceæ*. [<L., laurel tree]

LAU RUS TINE (-tĭn) *noun* A south European shrub (*Viburnum tinus*) with oblong leaves, hairy beneath, and fragrant flowers, white, rarely pink, appearing in winter. Also LAU RUS TI′·NUS. [<L. *laurus*, laurel, + *tinus*, plant]

LAU SANNE (lō zăn′ *or* -zahn′) A Swiss city on the northern shore of Lake Geneva.

LAUS DE O (laws dee′·ō *or* lows dāy′·ō) [L.] Praise be to God.

LAU WINE (low′·veen) [G.] Same as LAWINE.

LA·VA (lah′·vuh *or* lāv′·uh) *noun* Melted rock, issuing from a volcanic crater or a fissure in the earth's surface, also, such rock when solidified. [<It., stream, <L. *lavo*, wash]

LA·VA BO *noun* [BOES *pl.*] 1 In the Roman Catholic and many Episcopal churches, the washing of the hands by the celebrant after the offertory, during the Eucharist. 2 That part of Psalm XXVI which is recited by the priest while washing the hands from the opening word. 3 A small linen towel used to wipe the priest's hands in this rite. 4 A stationary washbowl or lavatory with running water; also, in monasteries, the room in which this is placed. [<L., I will wash, <*lavo*, wash]

LAV AGE (-ij) *noun* A cleansing, especially the medicinal washing out or irrigation of an organ, as the stomach.

LA·VAL (lah·vahl′), PIERRE, 1883–1945, premier of France, 1931–32, 1935–36; premier of Vichy government, 1942–44; executed for treason.

LAVA-LAVA (lah′·vah-) *noun* A loincloth or waistcloth of printed calico worn by natives of Samoa and other islands of the Pacific. [Compare Ar. *lafelafa*, to wrap around]

LAV A LIERE′ (-leer′) *noun* A piece of jewelry, consisting of a necklace and pendant. Also LA VAL·LIER′. [<Duchesse de La Vallière, 1644–1710, mistress of Louis XIV]

LA VA TER (lah·vah′·tur *or* lah′·vah·tur), JOHANN KASPAR, 1741–1801, Swiss poet, mystic, and physiognomist.

LA VA·TION (-vāy′·shun) *noun* A washing. Also LAVE·MENT.

LAV′ A·TO RY *noun* [RIES *pl.*] 1 An apartment for washing, a place where anything is washed; specifically, a room in a public or semipublic place, as in a school or hotel, provided with appliances for washing and usually with urinals and water-closets. 2 A wash for a diseased part; lotion. 3 A piscina; also, a water drain in a sacristy where the priest washes his hands before vesting.
—*adj.* Washing. [<LL. *lavatorium* <L. *lavo*, wash]

¹LAVE *verb* [LAVED, LAV ING] 1 To wash, bathe oneself. 2 To flow or undulate gently on or against. 3 [Prov. Eng.] To pour or lade out; bail out with or as with a ladle. [<OE. *lafian*, lave, pour, and <L. *laver* <L. *lavo*, wash]

²LAVE *noun* [Scot.] The rest; remainder. [<OF. *laf*]

LA VEER *intr. verb* [Obs.] To tack: a nautical term.

LAV EN DER *noun* 1 An aromatic shrub (*Lavandula officinalis*) of the mint family, cultivated for its perfume and oil, OIL OF LAVENDER; also, the perfume. 2 The dried flowers and leaves of this plant, used to scent bedclothes, linen, etc. 3 The color of lavender flowers, a pale lilac.
—*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like lavender. [<AF. *lavendre* <LL. *lavendula*]

¹LA·VER *noun* 1 A large basin or other receptacle to wash in; specifically, in Solomon's temple and the ancient Jewish tabernacle, a large vessel of bronze at which the priests washed their hands and feet before sacrifices. 2 That which laves.

²LA VER *noun* Any edible purple seaweed (genus *Porphyra*) or a dish prepared from it: also RED LAVER. [<L., water plant]

LA·VE·RAN (lah·vrahN′), CHARLES LOUIS ALPHONSE, 1845–1922, French physician; discovered the plasmodium that causes malarial fever.

LAV·ER·OCK *noun* [Scot.] The lark. Also LAV ROCK.

LAV ISH *adj.* 1 Spending extravagantly; prodigal. 2 Bestowed, expended, or existing in profusion; superabundant. 3 Wild or unrestrained. —*tr. verb* To give out profusely; squander. See synonyms under SQUANDER. [<OF. *lavache*, downpour of rain] —·ER *noun* —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun*.

LAV ISH MENT *noun* A lavishing prodigality.

LA·VOI SIER (lah·vwah·zyeh′), ANTOINE LAURENT, 1743–94, French chemist; identified and named oxygen; guillotined.

LA VOL TA *noun* An old dance somewhat like the waltz or polka. Also LA VOLT, LA·VOL TO. [<It. *la volta*, the turn]

¹LAW *noun* 1 A rule of action established by recognized authority to enforce justice and prescribe duty or obligation, a legislative enactment. 2 A system of rules or regulations recognized by men or nations or applied in courts of law; the various laws dealing with a subject or originating in one source regarded as a collective unit; as, international *law*, the Mosaic *law*. 3 Specifically, the Old Testament books containing the laws of Moses; as, the *law* and the prophets, used in contrast with the new dispensation which began with Christianity; also, the will of God, as made known in the Ten Commandments or in any one of them; the social condition of stability and order arising from obedience to law. 4 The system of rules applied in common-law courts, as opposed to that in courts of equity. 5 Trial by legal or judicial process, as, to go to *law*. 6 The interpretation and application of legal principles or enactments; legal science; jurisprudence. 7 The legal profession collectively; as, he is in the *law*. 8 The uniform occurrence of natural phenomena in the same way or order under the same conditions, so far as human knowledge goes; a rule of the universe; as, the *law* of gravitation: also called *natural law* or a *law of nature*. 9 A rule established by custom or precedent; as, *laws* of etiquette. 10 A known or recognized rule of action, as for governing human conduct, emanating from or attributed to the Deity; as, the *law* of brotherly love; also, the commandments or revelations of God taken collectively. 11 A specified method of procedure; a rule of order or progress, a principle; usage, as in any creative work. 12 The rule or formula by which certain functions vary or according to which certain actions or changes take place. 13 An allowance made or a start given to a competitor in a race or to a hunted animal; hence, mercy, reprieve.
—*verb* 1 [Pop.] To contend (with) at law; go to law (with); litigate; prosecute. 2 [Obs.] To study law. [<OE. *lagu*; compare ON. *log*]

Synonyms (noun): canon, code, command, commandment, decree, edict, enactment, formula, mandate, order, ordinance, principle, regulation, rule, statute. *Law* in its ideal is the statement of a principle of right in mandatory form, by competent authority, with adequate penalty for disobedience; in common use the term is applied to any legislative act, however imperfect or unjust. *Command* and *commandment* are personal and particular; as, the *commands* of a parent; the Ten *Commandments*. An *edict* is the act of an absolute sovereign or other authority; we speak of the *edict* of an emperor, the *decree* of a court. A *mandate* is specific for an occasion or a purpose; a superior court issues its *mandate* to an inferior court to send up its records (see MANDATE). *Statute* is the recognized legal term for a specific *law*; *enactment* is the more vague and general expression. We speak of algebraic or chemical *formulas*, municipal *ordinances*, military *orders*, army *regulations*, ecclesiastical *canons*, the *rules* of a business house. *Law* is often used, also, for a recognized *principle*, whose violation is attended with injury or loss that acts like a penalty; as, the *laws* of business; the *laws* of nature. In more strictly scientific use, a natural *law* is simply a recognized system of sequences or relations; as Kepler's *laws* of planetary distances. See JUSTICE, LEGISLATION.
—CEREMONIAL LAW Law pertaining to the religious ceremonies of the Jews, as given in the Old Testament.
—CIVIL LAW 1 The body or system of jurisprudence which the people of a state or nation establish for their government as citizens. 2 The body of the Roman law, received by the governments of continental Europe as the foundation of their jurisprudence; also so received in the state of Louisiana.
—COMMON LAW A system of jurisprudence originating in

custom or usage, as distinguished from statutory law; as, the *common law* of England.
— **CRIMINAL LAW** That branch or department of jurisprudence which relates to crimes, their repression and punishment.
— **INTERNATIONAL LAW** The rules of conduct generally recognized by civilized states as binding them in their conduct toward each other: also **LAW OF NATIONS.**
— **MARITIME LAW** The body of principles and usages recognized by commercial nations as just and equitable in regulating affairs of the sea.
— **MORAL LAW** The divinely prescribed law regarding moral conduct; the law of right; especially, the decalog.
— **MOSAIC LAW** The Law of Moses.
— **NATURAL LAW** 1 The rule of civil conduct deducible from the common reason and conscience of mankind; as, the *natural law* of self-defense. 2 A law of nature. See LAW 8.
— **ORGANIC LAW** The fundamental law of a state; a constitution.
— **PARLIAMENTARY LAW** The body of rules recognized or ordained for preserving order and regulating the modes of procedure and course of debate in legislative or deliberative bodies.
— **ROMAN LAW** See CIVIL LAW.

2LAW *adj.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Low.

3LAW *interj.* La: a corruption of LORD.

LAW, JOHN, 1671–1729, Scottish controller of French finances.

LAW-ABIDING *adj.* Obedient to or abiding by the law.

LAW BINDING A style of binding, usually in bark-tanned, cream-colored full leather, customary for law books.

LAW-BREAKER *noun* One who violates the law; a criminal. — **LAW-BREAKING** *noun & adj.*

LAW·FUL *adj.* 1 Permitted or not forbidden by law; legitimate; as, *lawful* acts. 2 Constituted by law; enforceable at law; as, *lawful* claims. 3 Valid, or regarded as valid: said of a marriage; born of lawful marriage: said of offspring. 4 Having full legal rights. See synonyms under JUST, RIGHT. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

LAW'·GIV·ER *noun* One who makes or enacts a law or laws; a legislator. — **LAW' GIV ING** *adj. & noun.*

LAW-HAND *noun* The handwriting used in or characteristic of old legal documents; also, manuscripts written in this hand.

LA·WI NE (lah·vee'·nuh) *noun* [G.] [**LA·WI·NEN** *pl.*] An avalanche. Also *Lauwine.*

LAW ING *noun* 1 A going to law. 2 [Scot.] A tavern score.

LAWK *interj.* [Pop. or Prov. Eng.] A mild expression of surprise or wonder: also spelled *lauk.* Also **LAWKS.** [Corruption of LORD]

LAW·LAN *noun* [Scot.] Lowland.

LAW LESS *adj.* 1 Not subject or obedient to law of any sort; unruly; disobedient. 2 Without the sanction or authority of law; contrary to law; as, *lawless* measures. 3 Not formed or constructed according to law or rule; irregular; as, *lawless* verses. 4 Beyond the reach, or not within the province, of law. 5 Without the protection of law; outlawed; as, a *lawless* fugitive. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

LAW'·MAK·ING *noun* The enacting of laws; legislation. — **LAW'·MAK·ER** *noun.*

LAW MERCHANT 1 The body of commercial usages or rules recognized by civilized nations as regulating the rights of persons engaged in trade. 2 Commercial and mercantile law.

1LAWN *noun* 1 A piece of ground covered with grass kept closely mown. 2 A glade between woods. [<F. *lande,* heath] — **LAWN·Y** *adj.*

2LAWN *noun* 1 Fine thin linen or cotton fabric. 2 A fine clay sieve. [<Laon, a town in France]

LAWN' MOW·ER (–mō·ur) *noun* A machine for clipping the grass of lawns, either power-driven or propelled by hand, and equipped with spiral blades rotating against a horizontal bar.

LAWN TENNIS See TENNIS.

LAW OF MOSES The Pentateuch; the Mosaic law.

LAW OF NATIONS International law.

1LAW·RENCE A masculine personal name.
— **LAWRENCE, SAINT** Christian martyr of the 3rd century.

2LAW RENCE A manufacturing city on the Merrimac River in NE. Massachusetts; worsted- and woolen-goods center.

LAW RENCE, DAVID HERBERT, 1885–1930, English novelist. — **ERNEST ORLANDO,** born 1901, American physicist. — **JAMES,** 1781–1813, American naval officer. — **SIR THOMAS,** 1769–1830, English painter. — **THOMAS EDWARD,** 1888–1935, English soldier, archeologist, and writer, known as **LAWRENCE OF ARABIA**; changed name to *Shaw,* 1927.

LAW SONE *noun* The red coloring-matter extracted from the leaves and twigs of the henna plant (*Lawsonia inermis*): used as a hair dye and as a constituent of henna. [<John Lawson, died 1711, English naturalist]

LAW·SUIT *noun* An action in a court of law for redress of wrongs, or for enforcement of right.

LAW·YER *noun* 1 One who is versed in law or who practices law. The term *lawyer* is general, and includes attorneys, solicitors, counselors, advocates, barristers, sergeants, and proctors. 2 Specifically, in the New Testament, one who expounded the Mosaic law. 3 The black-necked stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*): also called *longshanks.* 4 The American burbot. 5 The bowfin: also called *mudfish* and *grindle.* 6 [Prov. Eng.] A long trailing thorny stem of a briar or bramble.

LAX *adj.* 1 Lacking tenseness or firmness; slack; yielding. 2 Not stringent or energetic; remiss; weak in control. 3 Wanting exactness of meaning or application. 4 Loose: said of the bowels. 5 Not having the parts close together; as, a *lax* flower cluster. See synonyms under VAGUE. [<L. *laxus,* loose] — **LAX I TY, LAX NESS** *noun* — **LAX LY** *adv.*

LAX A TION *noun* 1 The act of loosening, or the state of being loosed; relaxation. 2 A relaxing agency or application.

LAX·A·TIVE (–tiv) *noun* A gentle purgative. — *adj.* 1 Having power to open or loosen the bowels, as a medicine; gently purgative. 2 Subject to or characterized by diarrhea; as, *laxative* bowels, a *laxative* disease. [<L. *laxativus*]

1LAY *tr. verb* (also, *intr.* in defs. 7, 16, 18) [**LAID, LAY ING**] 1 To cause to lie; place lying or prostrate; place or put, deposit; as, to *lay* a mat on the floor. 2 To place in regular order; dispose methodically; as, to *lay* bricks. 3 To construct by putting materials down or in place, as a foundation. 4 To think, work out, or plan out; devise; prepare; as, to *lay* a scheme or trap. 5 To impose, as something burdensome, grievous, or painful; assess; enjoin; as, to *lay* duties on imports. 6 To spread over a surface for covering, as, to *lay* on color. 7 To extrude and drop, as an egg, also, to produce eggs; as, the hen *lays* well. 8 To prostrate or stretch out, as by force; strike or beat down; overthrow, as, the city was *laid* in ashes. 9 To cause to become quiet or still; calm or allay; as, to *lay* the tempest. 10 To attribute or ascribe; impute; charge; as, to *lay* the blame on a person. 11 To bring forward or to notice; offer; allege; charge, as, to *lay* a report before a meeting. 12 To make ready by setting on the proper articles; as, to *lay* a table. 13 To pack down closely; settle; as, to *lay* the dust. 14 To put in a specified state or condition, or in store; usually with *aside, down, by, away,* etc., or a predicate complement. 15 To put or fix something on, as a covering or decoration; cover, as, to *lay* a cloak with embroidery. 16 To place as a wager or bet; stake; risk; also, to bet against (a horse); to put up money; make a bet or bets. 17 To locate; as, the scene of the story is *laid* in France. 18 To place oneself in or come to a certain position; come or go as required; as to *lay* forward: a nautical term. See synonyms under PUT. — **TO LAY ABOUT ONE** To deal blows on all sides; to exert oneself to the utmost. — **TO LAY AWAY** To put by or in store; also **TO LAY BY.** — **TO LAY DOWN** 1 To give up, or resign; relinquish; as, to *lay down* the duties of office. 2 To put away for the future; save up; as, *to lay down* wine or provisions. 3 In shipbuilding, to put the primary structure in position on the blocks. — **TO LAY FOR** To wait to attack, lie in ambush; hence, to have it in for. — **TO LAY OF PUT HEADS TOGETHER** To consult; confer. — **TO LAY HOLD OF** To take hold of; seize. — **TO LAY IN** To procure and store. — **TO LAY OFF** 1 To survey, measure or mark off, as land into lots, etc. 2 To plan to do. 3 To stop working; take a rest. 4 To dismiss from a job, usually temporarily. — **TO LAY ON** To beat or strike; attack. — **TO LAY ON THE TABLE** See under TABLE. — **TO LAY OUT** 1 To spend. 2 To display or set forth; unfold; as, *lay out* false pretenses. 3 To map out; make a plan of; as, to *lay out* the plot of a novel. 4 To dress and place in position for burial, as a corpse. — **TO LAY OVER** 1 To be superior to. 2 To break a journey, as for a rest, supplies, etc.; to stop en route for a time. — **TO LAY SIEGE TO** To besiege. — **TO LAY UP** 1 To put away for future use; store. 2 To confine, as by illness.
— *noun* 1 The manner in which something lies or is placed; relative arrangement; as, the *lay* of the land. 2 [Pop.] A line of work; particular business or field of activity. 3 A definite quantity of yarn or thread. 4 The swinging beam or batten of a loom. 5 The direction or amount of twist given to the strands of a rope. 6 A profit or share of profits; a price; specifically, a share of the profits of a whaling or sealing voyage, according to an arrangement made before sailing. [<OE. *lecgan*]

2LAY *adj.* Pertaining to the laity; non-professional; inexperienced. [<OF. *lai* <Gr. *laikos* <*laos,* people]

3LAY Past tense of DIE.

4LAY *noun* A song, ballad, or narrative poem; also, any melody or melodious utterance. See synonyms under SONG. [<F. *lai,* song]

LAY·A·MON English priest and poet chronicler of the 13th century; wrote the long Middle English poetic history *Brut,* chronicling the history of Britain from the legendary Brutus to Cadwallader, A.D. 689. See BRUT.

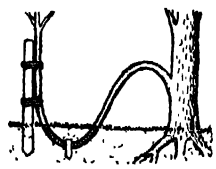
LAY·ARD, SIR AUSTEN HENRY, 1817–94, English diplomat, traveler, and archeologist.

LAY BROTHER 1 A layman. 2 A brother in a monastery, serving under vows and wearing the dress of the order, but not in holy orders.

LAY COMMUNION 1 The communion of the laity at the Lord's

table. **2** The condition of being in communion with the church as a layman only.

LAY-DAYS *noun pl.* **1** In commerce, the days allowed a charterparty for loading and discharging cargo. **2** In marine insurance, the days (usually not beyond 30) while a ship lies idle in port without fires, for which return of insurance premium may be demanded.



LAY·ER *noun* **1** One who or that which lays. **2** A single horizontal thickness of a course, stratum, or coat. **3** A shoot or twig laid in the ground to take root. **4** In leatherwork, a welt. **5** In tanning, a pit in which hides are soaked in layers. **6** An artificial oyster bed.

—*tr. verb* To propagate by bending a living shoot down under the ground so that it may take root and become a separate plant. —**LAY·ER·ING** *noun.*

LAY·ER·AGE (–ij) *noun* The propagation of plants by rooting parts of them.

LAYER CAKE A cake made in layers, having a sweetened filling or icing between layers, and usually frosted.

LAY ETTE *noun* A full equipment of clothes, bedding, etc., for a new-born child.

LAY FIGURE A model to hang drapery upon, etc., for artists' use; hence, a puppet; a tool of the interests of others. [<Earlier form *layman* <D. *leeman* <*lee, leden,* jointed]

LAY·MAN *noun* [**LAY MEN** *pl.*] One of the laity; a man not belonging to the clergy or other profession or body of experts. —**LAY'·WO·MAN** *noun fem.*

LAY–OFF *noun* The act of discharging or firing workmen or employees, also, a discontinuance, as of work.

LAY–OUT *noun* **1** [Pop.] That which is laid out; a set of articles set out or provided; an outfit; a spread. **2** The space dragged over by a seine in fishing. **3** A laying out or planning, as of a piece of work, a campaign, etc.; a design, an arrangement. **4** In faro, the thirteen cards of a suit laid face upward at the beginning of the game. **5** The make-up of a book, magazine, or other publication.

LAY–OVER *noun* A stop-over.

LA ZAR *noun* One afflicted with a loathsome disease; a leper. [<LAZARUS (*Luke* xvi, 20)]

LAZ A RET'·TO *noun* [**TOS** *pl.*] **1** A pesthouse or pestship; also, a hospital. **2** A quarantine building. **3** A storeroom near a vessel's stern. Also **LAZ A RET'**, **LAZ A·RETTE'**, **LA'·ZAR·HOUSE.**

LAZ A RIST *noun* A member of a Roman Catholic order founded for the improvement of the clergy and for rural mission work in France. Called *Vincentian* in the United States. Also **LAZ·A·RITE.**

LA' ZAR·LIKE *adj.* Covered with sores; leprous. Also **LA·ZAR·LY.**

LAZ A RUS A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **LA·ZARE** (lah·zahr'), [It.] **LAZ·ZA·RO** (lahd'·zah·rō). [<Heb., God has helped]

— **LAZARUS** A brother of Martha and Mary, raised from the dead by Christ. *John* xi, 1.

— **LAZARUS** A sick beggar in the parable of the rich and the poor man. *Luke* xvi, 20.

LAZ A·RUS, EMMA, 1849–87, American poet and philanthropist.

LAZE [Pop.] *verb* [**LAZED, LAZ·ING**] To waste in sloth; idle; to be lazy; pass the time in idleness. —*noun* Idleness; laziness. [<LAZY]

LAZ' U·LI (laz'·yu·lī) See **LAPIS LAZULI.**

LAZULI FINCH The indigo bunting.

LAZ' U LITE *noun* A vitreous, azure-blue, brittle phosphate of aluminum and magnesium, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [<I.L. *lazulus* <Ar. *lājaward,* azure]

LA ZY *adj.* [**LA ZI ER, LA·ZI·EST**] **1** Indisposed to exertion; indolent; slothful. **2** Moving or acting slowly or heavily; sluggish. See synonyms under **IDLE.** [<Earlier form *laysy* <LAY] —**LA ZI LY** *adv.* —**LA·ZI·NESS** *noun.*

LA' ZY·BONES *noun* [Pop.] A lazy person; an idler.

LAZY–BRAND *noun* A brand mark on livestock, which is impressed sidewise.

LAZY–STRAP *noun* A short looped strap attached to the breeching to support the traces when slack.

LAZY–SUSAN *noun* A revolving stand for condiments, bread, butter, etc., placed in the center of the table.

LAZY–TONGS *noun pl.* Tongs consisting of a series of diagonal levers pivoted together in the middle and at the ends, by which device the tongs can be extended by a simple movement of scissorslike handles so as to pick up objects at a distance.

LAZ·ZA RONE' (laz·uh·rōne'; *It.* lahd·zah·rō'·neh) *noun* [**RO' NI** (rō'·nī; *It.* rō'·nee) *pl.*] A Neapolitan beggar. [<It. <*lazzaro,* leper]

L–BAR *noun* A steel bar shaped like an L.

¹LEA (lee) *noun* A grassy field or plain. [<OE. *leah,* meadow]

²LEA *noun* A varying measure of yarn: 80 yards in worsted, 120 yards in cotton and silk, and 300 yards in linen: also spelled *lay.* [<Earlier form *leas(e),* variant of **LEASH**]

LEACH *verb* **1** To wash by draining: often with *out;* as, to *leach out* ashes; also, to come away by draining; as, the liquor *leaches* from the ashes. **2** To cause (a liquid) to percolate through something; also, to remove by percolation. **3** To dissolve metals or minerals out of ore by cyanide or chlorine solutions, acids, etc.

—*noun* **1** Wood ashes, through which water passes, carrying away the soluble portions. **2** The vessel in which ashes, etc., are leached: also **LEACH TUB.** **3** The act or process of leaching. **4** The solution obtained by leaching. Also spelled *latch.* [<OE. *leccan,* to wet] —**LEACH·ER** *noun.*

LEACH·Y *adj.* [**·I·ER, ·I·EST**] Pervious; porous.

LEA·COCK (lee'–), **STEPHEN BUTLER,** 1869–1944, Canadian economist and humorist.

¹LEAD (leed) *verb* [**LED, LEAD·ING**] **1** To guide by drawing along or going before; hence, to guide by instruction or counsel; as, a pastor *leads* his flock. **2** To have the direction of; control; to act as guide; have charge. **3** To extend or reach; afford a passage. **4** To move in advance of; have the first place among; take precedence over. **5** To induce; allure. **6** To guide one's course through; live or pass through; spend; as, to *lead* a happy life. **7** To compel (one) to go through; draw or drag through or into; as, he *led* me a dance. **8** In cards, to make the first play; also, to open a round or game with; as, he *led* the ace. **9** In boxing, to direct a blow at. —**TO LEAD OFF** To make a beginning; go or act first; in baseball, to stand at the head of the batting order.

—*noun* **1** Position in advance or at the head; priority; also, the distance, time, etc., by which anything precedes. **2** The act of leading or conducting; guidance; as, to give a novice a *lead* in hunting; a clue or hint. **3** In cards, etc., the right to play first in a round; the card, piece, or suit played first. **4** A way or passage; especially, an open channel or passage through ice. **5** A lode or vein of ore; also, an old river bed where gold has been found. **6** The course of a rope. **7** A main electrical conductor.

—*adj.* Acting as leader; as, the *lead* dog. [<OE. *lædan*]

Synonyms (verb): conduct, convey, direct, escort, excel, guide, head, outstrip, precede, surpass. See **ACTUATE, DRAW, INFLUENCE, PERSUADE, PRECEDE.** *Antonyms:* ape, chase, copy, follow, imitate, obey, pursue, succeed.

²LEAD (lĕd) *noun* **1** A soft, heavy, inelastic, malleable, ductile, bluish-gray metallic element (symbol Pb) in the fourth group of the periodic table, most commonly occurring in the sulfide mineral, galena. **2** Any one of various articles made of a lead or its alloys: specifically, in printing, a thin strip of type metal or brass used in composition; a mass of lead used in sounding at sea; leaden sheets or plates used for covering roofs; one of the cames in a diamond-paned window. **3** Graphite: also called **BLACK LEAD.** **4** A mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxide: also called **WHITE LEAD.** **5** [Pop.] Projectiles from firearms; bullets.

—*verb* **1** To cover, fasten, fit, etc., with lead; also, to become filled up with lead. **2** To separate, as lines of type, with thin leads. **3** To glaze, as porcelain, with powdered metallic lead ore. **4** To take a sounding with a lead. **5** To construct (a window) with leaden cames. [<OE.] —**LEAD·Y** *adj.*

LEAD ACETATE A white, soluble, crystalline salt, $Pb(C_2H_3O_2)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$, made by the action of acetic acid on litharge (PbO). From the sweet taste of the solution it is named **SUGAR OF LEAD.**

LEAD ARSENATE A white, heavy, poisonous crystalline compound, $Pb_3(AsO_4)_2$, used as a constituent of insecticides.

LEAD AZIDE A white to brownish crystalline compound, PbN_6, used as a substitute for mercury fulminate in detonators and explosives.

LEAD CARBONATE Cerusite, $PbCO_3$, which in commerce consists of a white powder. The basic carbonate is the principal component of painters' white lead.

LEAD CHROMATE The pigment chrome yellow, $PbCrO_4$.

LEAD DIOXIDE The compound PbO_2 prepared as a dark-brown amorphous powder: used in the manufacture of storage batteries.

LEAD·EN (lĕd'–) *adj.* **1** Made of lead; of the dull gray color of lead. **2** Heavy; dull or sluggish; base in quality. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

LEAD·ER (leed'–) *noun* **1** One who leads or conducts; a guide; commander; specifically, a director or conductor of an orchestra; also, the player of the first or principal instrument in a brass band; in an orchestra, usually the head of the first violins. **2** That which leads, or occupies a chief place, as the foremost horse of a team, etc. **3** A tendon or sinew. **4** The chief editorial article of a newspaper. **5** [Pop.] An article of merchandise offered at a special price to attract customers. **6** A horizontal row of printed dots or hyphens, or a dot or hyphen of such a row, used to guide the eye, as from one side of a page to the other. **7** In fishing, a line of gut, having the snells of the fly hooks attached to it. **8** A pipe to carry water from the roof or upper part of a building to the ground. See synonyms under **CHIEF, MASTER.**

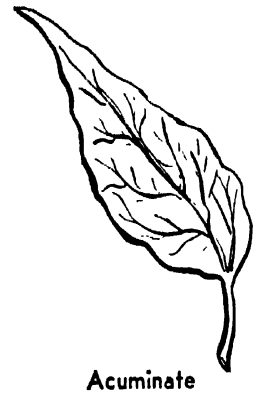
LEAD'·ER·SHIP *noun* The office or position of a leader; guidance. See synonyms under **PRECEDENCE.**



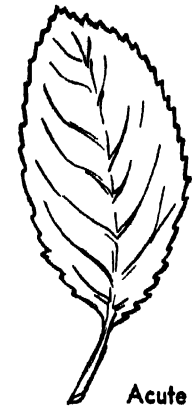
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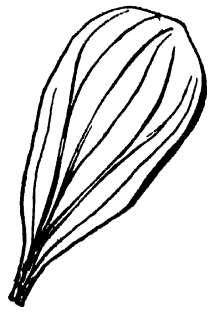
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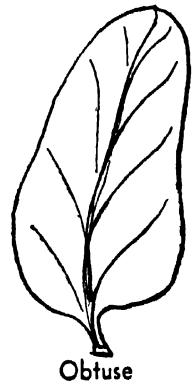
Acuminate



Acute



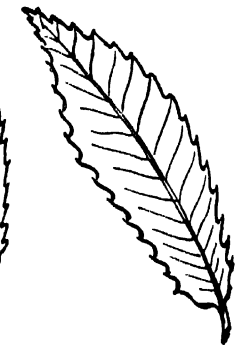
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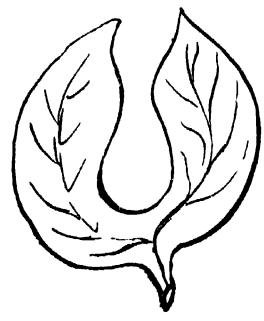
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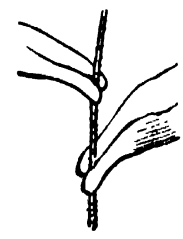
Serrate



Sagittate



Binate



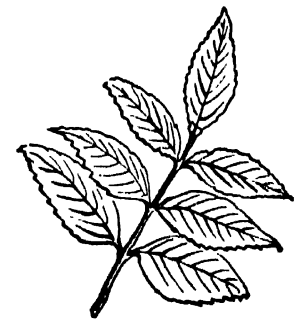
Amplexicaul



Decussate



Digitate



Compound

LEAD GLASS (lĕd) **Flint glass.** See under GLASS.

LEAD-IN (leed-) *noun* A wire connecting the antenna of a radio with the receiving set: also [Br.] *down-lead.*

LEAD·ING *adj.* **1** Having priority or influence; chief. **2** Drawing attention, desire, or custom. **3** Furnishing a lead or precedence. See synonyms under FIRST. — *noun* A directing or guiding influence; specifically, spiritual guidance. — **LY** *adv.*

LEADING ARTICLE **1** An editorial; also, the first article, a magazine. **2** Same as LEADER (merchandise).

LEADING EDGE The forward edge of an airfoil or propeller blade.

LEADING STRINGS Strings by which children are supported when learning to walk; hence, guidance or restraint.

LEAD LINE (lĕd) A line for taking soundings.

LEAD-OFF (leed-) *noun* **1** A beginning; the first of a succession or series. **2** The opening or attacking movement in any bout of skill or strength, competitive game, etc.; also, the player who leads off.

LEAD PENCIL (lĕd) A pencil, usually of graphite mixed with clay to the extent that hardness is desired, and incased in wood, paper, etc.

LEAD PLANT (lĕd) A low shrub *(Amorpha canescens)*, occurring in the southern and southwestern United States.

LEAD POISONING (lĕd) Poisoning caused by the slow, continuous absorption of lead by the tissues of the body: marked by nutritional disturbances, anemia, muscular paralysis, and cerebral disorders: also called *plumbism.*

LEADS·MAN (lĕdz′-) *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A sailor who heaves the lead.

LEAD TETRAETHYL (lĕd) A colorless, heavy, inflammable, extremely poisonous, liquid hydrocarbon, $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$, prepared by the action of ethyl chloride on a lead sodium alloy: used as an antiknock agent in internal combustion engines.

LEAD WORT (lĕd′-wŭrt) *noun* Plumbago.

LEAF *noun* [LEAVES *pl.*] **1** A lateral photosynthetic appendage of the stem of a plant, commonly broad, flat, thin, and of a green color. **2** Foliage collectively; leafage; specifically, the leaves of the tobacco or the tea plant when gathered for curing or sale. **3** A single division of a folded sheet of paper or the like, as in a book, or a single unfolded piece; also, what is written or printed on a leaf. **4** A hinged, folding, sliding, or removable part or section, as of a table, door, gate, screen, or folding fan. **5** A very thin sheet or plate of metal, as gold; also, one of marble, horn, etc. **6** A layer or fold of fat, especially over the kidneys. **7** One of the thin, flat strips of metal composing a spring of an automobile. **8** A petal: incorrect, but popularly used. — **TO TURN OVER A NEW LEAF** To change one's ways or conduct, especially for the better.

— *adj.* Of, pertaining to, suggestive of, or occurring in, a leaf or leaves.

— *verb* **1** To put forth or produce leaves. **2** To turn or run through the leaves of a book. [<OE.]

LEAF AGE (-ij) *noun* Leaves collectively; foliage.

LEAF BEET Same as CHARD 2.

LEAF BEETLE Any of a family *(Chrysomelidæ)* of usually small, bright-colored beetles which are found, both in the larval and the adult stages, on leaves.

LEAF BLIGHT Any of various plant diseases, chiefly of fungous origin, having a conspicuously damaging effect on leaves, especially those affecting pome fruits.

LEAF BUD A bud that develops into a leafy branch without flowers.

LEAF-CURL *noun* A plant disease caused by various fungi of the family *Exoascaceæ*, which attack certain forest and fruit trees, as the oak, poplar, and peach, with serious deformation of the leaves: also called *witch-broom.* Also **LEAF BLISTER.**

LEAF FAT **1** A layer of fat about the kidneys of swine, from which is obtained leaf lard. **2** Folds of fat over the kidneys of other animals.

LEAF-HOPPER *noun* Any of a family *(Cicadellidæ)* of homopterous leaping insects which suck the juices of various plants.

LEAF INSECT See PHYLLIUM.

LEAF LARD Lard made from leaf fat; also, the leaves themselves.

LEAF LESS *adj.* Having or bearing no leaves.

LEAF LET *noun* **1** A little leaf. **2** One of the separate divisions of a compound leaf. **3** A small printed leaf; a tract; also, a folding circular having several unsewed or unstitched pages in one strip; a folder. **4** A leaf-like part.

LEAF-MINER *noun* The larva of a tineid moth, or of a beetle, fly, or other insect, which feeds on the leaves of plants and trees.

LEAF-ROLL *noun* A virus disease of the potato, characterized by a pronounced upward curling of the leaves and by a reduction in the size of the tubers; also, any of various other plant diseases having a similar effect upon the leaves.

LEAF-ROLLER *noun* The larva of certain small moths, especially of the family *Tortricidæ*, that rolls itself up in the leaves of the plant it attacks.

LEAF SPOT A disease of apples, pears, quinces, and other fruits, caused by a sac fungus *(Physalospora malorum)* and resulting in wide-spread damage: also called *black rot, fruit rot.*

LEAF SPRING A spring made of one or more flat plates or strips; distinguished from a spiral spring.

LEAF STALK (-stawk) *noun* A petiole.

LEAF Y *adj.* [LEAF·I·ER, LEAF·I EST] **1** Having or full of leaves; consisting of or characterized by leaves. **2** Producing broad leaves. **3** Like a leaf or leaves. **4** Existing in thin sheets or layers; laminate.

LEAGUE (leeg) *noun* **1** A measure of distance, varying from about 2.42 to 4.6 English statute miles. The English **LAND LEAGUE** contains approximately 3 statute miles, or 4.82 kilometers; the **MARINE LEAGUE** in common use equals 3 geographic miles, or 5.56 kilometers. **2** In Texas, an old Spanish land measure equaling about 4,438 acres. [<OF. *legue*]

LEAGUE (leeg) *noun* **1** An alliance of persons or states for mutual support in a common cause; hence, any close connection or union; as, a commercial *league.* **2** An association of baseball, football, basketball, or other teams which play among themselves. See synonyms under ALLIANCE. — *verb* [LEAGUED, LEAGU ING] To join in a league; combine, form a confederation. [<F. *ligue* <L. *ligo*, bind] — **LEAGU ER** *noun.*

LEAGUE OF NATIONS An international organization established primarily for the preservation of peace under the Covenant of the League as incorporated in the Treaty of Versailles of 1919. It came into being on January 10, 1920, with the entry into force of the Treaty and Covenant; the United States did not become a member.

LEAGU ER (leeg′-ur) *noun* [Obs.] **1** A siege. **2** The camp of a besieging force, also, any military camp. **3** One who joins or is a member of a league. — *tr. verb* To beleaguer; besiege. [<D. *leger*, camp]

LE AH (lee′-uh) A feminine personal name.

— **LEAH** The elder daughter of Laban; one of the wives of Jacob. *Gen.* XXIX, 16.

LEAK *noun* **1** An opening, mechanical or otherwise, that permits the unintended entrance or escape of a fluid, of electric current, etc. **2** Hence, anything which permits the unintentional loss or accrual of something; as, a *leak* in the espionage system. **3** Leakage. — **TO SPRING A LEAK** To spring open, part, or crack, so as to let a fluid in or out.

— *verb* **1** To let (a liquid, etc.) enter or escape undesignedly. **2** To pass in or out accidentally, as a liquid; also, to come to general or public knowledge gradually: usually with *out.* [<MD. *leken*, to drip] — **LEAK Y** *adj.* — **LEAK·I NESS** *noun.*

LEAK AGE (-ij) *noun* The act of leaking, the quantity that leaks, or an allowance for loss by leaking.

LEAKAGE CURRENT A stray electric current, generally weak, which escapes through inadequate or defective insulation.

LEAL *adj.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1** True-hearted; loyal; faithful. **2** True; actual. — **LY** *adv.* — **·TY** *noun.*

LEAN *verb* [LEANED or LEANT (lĕnt), LEAN·ING] **1** To cause to incline from a vertical position; bend over for support or rest; as, to *lean* a ladder against a house. **2** To incline from an erect position, as, he *leaned* over. **3** To rest for support or comfort; depend, rely. **4** To have a mental inclination; tend in feeling, opinion, desire, or conduct. — *noun* A leaning; inclination. [<OE. *hlænan*, cause to lean]

Synonyms (verb): bear, confide, depend, recline, rely, repose, rest, trust. See PREST.

LEAN *adj.* **1** Free from or lacking fat; lank; thin. **2** Lacking in richness, productiveness, or other desirable qualities; as, *lean* ore, *lean* coal. **3** Manifesting thinness, or attended by want. See synonyms under MEAGER. — *noun* Flesh or muscle without fat: lean meat. [<OE. *hlæne*] — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

LE AN DER A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **LÉ·AN·DRE** (leh·ahN′ dr), [It., Sp.] **LE AN DRO** (leh·ahn′·drō).

— **LEANDER** See HERO AND LEANDER.

LEAN ING *adj.* Inclining from the vertical; as, a *leaning* tower. — *noun* An inclination; bias; tendency.

LE A NOR′ (leh·ah·nōr′) [Sp.] Same as ELEANOR.

LEANT (lĕnt) Past tense and past participle of LEAN.

LEAN-TO *noun* **1** A building having a single-pitched roof with its apex against an adjoining wall. **2** A rude shelter consisting of branches or planks which slope from a crossbar to the ground. — *adj.* Having rafters, as a roof, which slope in only one direction.

LEAP *verb* [LEAPED or LEAPT (leept *or* lĕpt), LEAP·ING] **1** To spring over or across; clear by a bound or jump. **2** To cause to spring or bound. **3** To spring off the ground, out of water, or through space; make a bound. **4** To move by or as by springs or bounds; start with a sudden impulse: used both literally and figuratively; as, their spirits *leap* with youth.

— *noun* **1** The act of leaping; a bound. **2** The space passed over in leaping. [<OE. *hleapan*] — **LEAP·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): bounce, bound, caper, dance, frisk, gambol, hop, jump, skip, spring, vault.

LEAP-FROG *noun* A game in which one puts his hands on

the back of another and leaps over him. —*verb* [·FROGGED, ·FROG·GING] To pass one military unit around or through others in order that some section of the command will be in action at all times.

LEAP YEAR In the calendar, a year of 366 days; a bissextile year. In the Julian and Gregorian calendars, every year whose number is exactly divisible by four, or, in centesimal years, exactly divisible by 400, is a leap year: so called probably because in that year an intercalary day, called bissextus, being added to February, the first of March (or any day of any month) is not simply pushed on one day of the week as in other years, but leaps over one day additional.

1LEAR *noun* [Scot.] Learning; lore; also, a lesson.

2LEAR Same as 2 FLEER.

3LEAR Same as JEER.

LEAR Legendary king of Britain mentioned by Geoffrey of Monmouth, Layamon, Holinshed, etc.; hero of Shakespeare's *King Lear;* his daughters Goneril and Regan proved traitorous, Cordelia remained loyal

LEAR, EDWARD, 1812–88, English humorist.

LEA-RIG *noun* [Scot.] A grassy ridge, particularly on the outskirts of a plowed field.

LEARN (lûrn) *verb* [LEARNED or LEARNT, LEARN·ING] 1 To acquire knowledge of or skill in by observation, study, or instruction; receive and fix in the mind. 2 To teach: a use now considered erroneous, but formerly common. 3 To ascertain. 4 To gain knowledge; acquire skill. [<OE. *leornian*] —LEARN ER *noun.*

Synonyms: acquire, commit, get, inform, instruct, know, master, memorize, perceive, teach, train. *Learn* refers to the process of getting knowledge, *know* to the result. What we once thoroughly *learn* we *know*. See ACQUIRE, GAIN, KNOW. Compare KNOWLEDGE. *Antonyms*: forget, lose, miss, pass.

LEARN ED (lûrn'·id) *adj.* Possessed of learning; erudite. —·LY *adv.*

LEARN·ING (lûrn'–) *noun* Knowledge obtained by study or from instruction; scholarship; erudition.

Synonyms: education, erudition, instruction, knowledge, lore, scholarship, study, training, tuition. *Learning* may be acquired by one's unaided industry, but any full *education* must be the result in great part of *instruction, training,* and personal association. *Study* is emphatically what one does for himself, and in which *instruction* and *tuition* can only point the way. *Lore* is used only in poetic style, for accumulated *knowledge,* as of a people or age, or in a general sense for *learning* or *erudition*. *Information* is *knowledge* of fact, real or supposed, derived from persons, books, or observation; it is regarded as casual and haphazard. *Learning* is much higher, being wide and systematic *knowledge,* the result of long, assiduous study; *erudition* is recondite *learning* secured only by extraordinary industry, opportunity, and ability. See EDUCATION, KNOWLEDGE, SCIENCE, WISDOM. *Antonyms*: ignorance, illiteracy. See synonyms for IGNORANT.

1LEASE *noun* The system of crossing warp threads during weaving. [<LLASH]

2LEASE *tr. verb* [LEASED, LEAS·ING] 1 To grant the possession and profits of (lands or tenements) for a period; let; demise. 2 To take possession of or hold under a lease. —*noun* 1 A contract for the letting of land, etc., for rent; also, such letting. 2 Any tenure by permission, or its duration. [<F. *laisser,* leave <L. *laxo,* loosen] —LEAS·A·BLE *adj.*

LEASE·HOLD *adj.* Held by lease. —*noun* A tenure held by a lease. —LEASE' HOLD ER *noun.*

LEASH *noun* 1 A line or thong, as for holding a dog, etc. 2 A brace and a half; three creatures of like kind, as greyhounds; three in general. —*tr. verb* To bind or hold by a leash. [<OF. *lesse* <L. *laxa, laxus,* loose]

LEAS·ING *noun* [Prov. Eng.] Lying or a lie; falsehood.

LEAST *adj.* [A superlative of LITTLE] Smallest in size, value, etc. —*adv.* In the lowest or smallest degree. [<OE. *læst* <*læs,* less]

LEAST COMMON DENOMINATOR See under DENOMINATOR.

LEAST FLYCATCHER See under FLYCATCHER.

LEAST·WISE *adv.* [Pop.] At least. Also **LEAST WAYS.**

LEATH·ER (lĕth'–) *noun* 1 The skin or hide of an animal, when tanned or dressed for use. 2 A piece, part, or article consisting or made of leather, as a football. —*tr. verb* 1 To make or change into leather. 2 To furnish with leather; apply leather to. 3 [Pop.] To beat or flog with or as with a leather thong. [<OE. *lether*] —·Y *adj.* —·I·NESS *noun.*

LEATH'·ER·BACK *noun* The soft-shelled turtle *(Dermochelys coriacea)* living in warm seas, and notable for its flexible, leathery carapace. It sometimes exceeds 1,000 pounds in weight.

LEATH'·ER·BOARD *noun* An imitation leather sole made from scraps of leather assembled and pressed into sheets: also called *fiber leather.*

LEATH'·ER COAT *noun* A russet apple.

LEATH·ER·ETTE' *noun* Trade name for a make of imitation leather.

LEATH'·ER·HEAD (lĕth'·ur·hĕd) *noun* 1 [Pop.] A stupid person; blockhead. 2 The friarbird.

LEATH·ERN (lĕth'·urn) *adj.* Made of leather.

LEATH'·ER·NECK *noun* [Pop.] A member of the U. S. Marine Corps.

LEATH' ER·OID (lĕth'–) *noun* Trade name for a material with leatherlike qualities, made by treating vegetable fiber with certain chemicals.

LEATH' ER STOCK·ING *noun* person who wears leather stockings; hence, a frontiersman. —*adj.* Characteristic of, or about, pioneers and pioneer life; as, *leatherstocking* customs or stories.

LEATH' ER·STOCK·ING Natty Bumppo, the hero of J. F. Cooper's *Leatherstocking Tales.*

LEATH'·ER·WOOD *noun* A North American low thymelæaceous shrub or bush *(Dirca palustris)* with a white, soft, brittle wood, a very tough, fibrous bark, and small, yellow flowers: also called *moosewood.*

1LEAVE *verb* [LEFT, LEAV·ING] 1 To allow to continue in any place or condition; permit to remain. 2 To depart from; quit; go away; depart; cease. 3 To end one's connection with. 4 To let alone; abandon. 5 To submit for consideration, decision, or approval; refer. 6 To put in a place and let remain, deliver. 7 To part from at death; bequeath. 8 To desist from; make an end of; cease. See synonyms under ABANDON. —TO LEAVE OFF 1 To quit; as, to *leave off* work. 2 To cease wearing or using; lay aside. 3 To stop associating with; forsake. [<OE. *læfan*] —LEAV ER *noun.*

2LEAVE *noun* 1 Permission given to do something otherwise forbidden or unlawful. 2 Liberty to go or to be absent. 3 A departure; parting. 4 Permission granted to an officer to be absent from duty: also LEAVE OF ABSENCE. See synonyms under PERMISSION. —TO TAKE LEAVE To depart, go away; also, to abandon; quit; as, he *took leave* of his senses. [<OE. *leaf,* license]

3LEAVE *intr. verb* [LEAVED, LEAV·ING] To put forth leaves.

LEAVED *adj.* Having a leaf, leaves, or folds: usually in composition; as, four-*leaved* clover.

LEAV·EN (lev'–) *noun* 1 Fermenting dough, or anything that causes fermentation, as yeast. 2 Any influence or addition that causes general change or modification of the whole. —*verb* 1 To make light by fermentation; also, to moderate or lighten by any agency; as, to *leaven* the lump. 2 To affect in character; imbue. [<OF. *levain* <L. *levamen* <*levo,* raise] — ING *noun.*

LEAVES (leevz) Plural of LEAF.

LEAVE-TAKING *noun* A taking leave; a parting; a farewell.

LEAV·ING (leev'–) *noun* 1 The act of departure. 2 *pl.* Things left; scraps; refuse; offal. See synonyms under WASTE.

LEAV·Y *adj.* Leafy.

LEB·A·NON 1 A republic under French mandate on the east coast of the Mediterranean, north of Palestine, 3,470 square miles, capital, Beyrouth. 2 A mountain range in Syria. Also called *Grand Liban.* —LEB' A·NESE (–neez' *or* –nees') *adj. & noun*

LEB·EN *noun* An Arabian beverage of fermented milk, similar to the Turkish matzoon: also spelled *laban.* [<Ar. *laban,* abounding in milk, <*halib,* milk]

LE' BENS RAUM (lāy'·benz·rowm) *noun* [G.] Territory, lands; especially, new lands taken over for settlement or trade-expansion; vital living space. See GEOPOLITICS

LE BRUN (luh·brœN'), **CHARLES,** 1619–90, French historical painter. Also **LE BRUN.**

LEC CE (lĕt'·cheh) A city in SE. Italy.

LECH ER *noun* A habitually lewd or excessively sensual man. [<OF. *lecheor* <*lechier,* to lick]

LECH·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Given to or characterized by lewdness or lust. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

LECH ER Y *noun* 1 Free indulgence in lust; gross sensuality. 2 Selfish pleasure.

LEC I THIN (lĕs'–) *noun* A brownish-yellow, waxy, phosphorized fat contained in the cell tissue of many plants and animals, especially the brain, nerves, egg yolk, and protoplasm: used in medicine as a tonic and nutrient. [<Gr. *lekithos,* yolk of an egg]

LEC'·I·THIN·ASE (–āce) *noun* Any of several enzymes capable of hydrolyzing lecithin.

LECK Y, WILLIAM EDWARD HARTPOLE, 1838–1903, Irish historian

LE·CONTE DE LISLE (luh·cawNt' duh leel), **CHARLES MARIE RENÉ,** 1818–94, French poet.

LE COR·BU SIER (luh cor·bu·syeh') Pseudonym of Charles Edouard Jeanneret, born 1887, Swiss architect and writer.

LE CREU·SOT (luh cRœ·zō') A town in central France; armaments factories.

LEC·TERN *noun* A reading desk, in some churches, from which various services are chanted or read. [<LL. *lectrum* <*lego,* read]

LEC TION *noun* 1 A lesson appointed to be read in church service. 2 A variation in the text of an author. [<L. *lectio* <*lego,* read]

LEC'·TION·A RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A book or a table of lessons for church service.

LEC·TOR *noun* A reader; specifically, one who reads lessons in a church or lectures in a university. [<L.]

LEC·TU·AL (lĕk′·choŏ·ul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a bed or couch. 2 Confining one to his bed; as, a *lectual* disease. [<L. *lectus*, couch]

LEC·TURE (lĕk′·chur) *noun* 1 A discourse delivered aloud for instruction or entertainment. 2 A formal reproof; reprimand. —*verb* [·TURED, ·TUR·ING] 1 To deliver lectures to; instruct by lecturing. 2 To talk to dogmatically or authoritatively; reprimand; take to task. 3 To read or deliver a formal discourse. [<F. <L. *lego*, read] —**LEC·TUR ER** *noun.*

LEC′·TURE SHIP *noun* A foundation for or office of lecturing.

LED Past tense and past participle of ¹LEAD.

LE DA In Greek mythology, the wife of Tyndareus, king of Sparta; beloved of Zeus, who appeared to her in the form of a swan, and to whom she bore Helen and also (according to later accounts) either or both of the Dioscuri. She was the mother of Clytemnestra by Tyndareus.

LEDGE *noun* 1 A shelf upon which articles can be laid. 2 Something resembling a shelf, as a shelf-like ridge of rock, or a shelf-like projection from a building; also, a rocky outcrop or reef. 3 A metal-bearing rock stratum; a lode or vein. [Compare OE. *lecgan*, lay] —**LEDG Y** *adj.*

¹**LEDG ER** *noun* 1 The principal book of accounts of a business establishment, in which all the transactions of each day are entered under appropriate heads so as to show the debits and credits of each account. 2 A bar, stone, or the like, that is made to lie flat or stay in a fixed position; specifically, a horizontal piece fastened to a timber scaffolding to sustain the putlogs; a horizontal stone slab over a grave. 3 Ledger tackle or ledger bait. also spelled *leger*. [<ME. <OE. *lecgan*, lay; compare D. *legger*]

²**LEDG ER** *adj.* Remaining or lying in a place; as, *ledger* bait. Also **LEG ER.**

LEDGER BAIT A fishing bait lying at the bottom of the water. also spelled *leger bait.*

LEDGER BOARD The horizontal board forming the top rail of a fence, the handrail of a stairway, etc.

LEDGER TACKLE Any form of floating tackle the lower portion of which lies on the bottom. also *leger line, leger tackle.* Also **LEDGER LINE.**

LED WIDGE, FRANCIS, 1891–1917, Irish poet.

¹**LEE** *noun* 1 The direction opposite that from which the wind comes, the side sheltered, or that shelters, from wind. 2 A shelter afforded by any object in a wind. —*adj.* Pertaining to the side opposite to that from which the wind comes, as, a *lee* shore. [<OE. *hleo*, shelter]

²**LEE** *noun* [Scot.] A falsehood, lie.

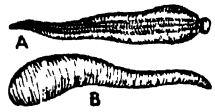
LEE A Virginia family prominent in American history, including **RICHARD HENRY,** 1732–94, and his brother **FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT,** 1734–97, Revolutionary statesmen and signers of the Declaration of Independence; **HENRY,** 1756–1818, known as **LIGHT-HORSE HARRY LEE,** Revolutionary soldier and statesman, **ROBERT EDWARD,** 1807–70, son of Henry, commander in chief of Confederate army; **FITZHUGH,** 1835–1905, nephew of Robert Edward, Confederate general. —**CHARLES,** 1731–82, American Revolutionary general; court-martialed and dismissed. —**SIR SIDNEY,** 1850–1926, English editor and scholar.

LEF′ AN GLE (–ăng·gl) *noun* [Australian] A heavy war club, with the head bent to a shape much like a miners' pick. also spelled *bangle*

LEEB (lon lāpe), **WILHELM JOSEPH FRANZ VON,** born 1881, German field marshal in World War II.

LEE BOARD *noun* A board lowered on the lee side of a vessel and acting as a keel or centerboard to keep it from drifting to leeward.

²**LEECH** *noun* 1 Any one of a class (*Hirudinea*) of carnivorous, aquatic, blood-sucking, annelid worms; especially, the **MEDICINAL LEECH** (*Hirudo medicinalis*), formerly used for drawing blood, which can ingest three times its weight in blood. 2 one who appropriates or filches the substance or wealth of others. 3 [Obs.] A physician; doctor. 4 A blood-drawing apparatus: also **ARTIFICIAL LEECH.**



LEECH
A Common leech.
B Medicinal leech.

verb 1 To bleed with leeches. 2 [Obs.] To treat with medicine; heal. [<OE. *lece*, physician] —**LEECH ER** *noun.*

³**LEECH** *noun* The edge of a square sail; after edge of a fore-and-aft sail. [Akin to ON. *lik*, bolt rope]

LEEDS A town and borough in central Yorkshire, England.

LEEK *noun* A culinary herb (*Allium porrum*) of the lily family, closely allied to the onion. [<OE. *lec*]

¹**LEER** *noun* 1 A sly, oblique, malicious, or amorous glance. 2 [Obs.] The cheek or face; also, the complexion or flesh. —*verb* 1 To look obliquely, slyly, or with a leer. 2 To allure, entice [<OF. *hleor*, face]

²**LEER** *noun* An oven for annealing glass: also spelled *lear, lehr.* [Variant of ¹LAIR]

³**LEER** *adj.* [Prov. Eng.] Empty: also spelled *lear.*

LEER·ING·LY *adv.* With a leer.

¹**LEER·Y** *adj.* Empty; hungry or faint from hunger: also spelled *leary.*

²**LEER Y** *adj.* [Pop.] Shrewd and sly; suspicious; wary.

LEES (lēz) *noun pl.* The settlings of liquor, sediment; dregs. [<F. *lie*]

LEE SHORE The shore on the lee side of a ship. —**ON A LEE SHORE** In trouble or in a difficult position.

LEE SOME (–sum) *adj.* [Scot.] Pleasant; agreeable.

LEET *noun* In England, a former court of jurisdiction for petty offenses: also called *courtleet.* [<²LAITH]

LEE TIDE A tide running with the wind.

LEE·U WAR′ DEN (lay·ōo·war′·dun) A manufacturing town, northern Netherlands.

LEE·U WEN HOEK (lay′·ōo·ven·hŏŏk), **ANTON VAN,** 1632–1723, Dutch naturalist and microscopist, who discovered the red blood corpuscles and the capillary circulation of blood.

LEE WARD (lee′·wurd; *nautical* loo′·urd) *adj.* Pertaining to the direction in which the wind blows. —*noun* The direction toward which the wind blows; opposed to *windward.* —*adv.* Toward the lee: also **LEE WARD LY.**

LEEWARD ISLANDS 1 A group of West Indian islands in the Lesser Antilles chain, extending from Martinique to Puerto Rico. 2 A British colony in this group, composed of the presidencies of Antigua, St. Kitts, Montserrat, and the British Virgin Islands, 422.5 square miles; capital, St. John. 3 The western group of the Society Islands in the South Pacific, administered by France. French name, *Iles sous le Vent.*

LEE WAY *noun* 1 The lateral drift of a vessel to leeward. 2 Hence, a falling behind or away from a set course. 3 [Pop.] Extra margin or space for a safeguard.

LEEZE ME [Scot.] Pleased am I with: an expression of good will

¹**LEFT** Past tense and past participle of ²LEAVE.

²**LEFT** *adj.* 1 Pertaining to that side of the body which is toward the north when one faces the rising sun: opposite to *right.* 2 Situated on the left-hand side.

—*noun* 1 The left side or half of the body, or anything on or toward that side; that side of the human body which normally contains the lower portion of the heart. 2 In European countries, the more radical political parties, seated to the left of the presiding officer in a deliberative assembly. also **THE LEFT.**

—*adv.* On or to the left. [<OE., weak]

LEFT BANK A district of Paris along the left bank of the Seine, frequented by artists, students, and writers.

LEFT-HAND *adj.* 1 Situated on the left side. 2 Turning, opening, or swinging to the left.

LEFT-HANDED *adj.* 1 Having the left hand or arm stronger or more dexterous than the right. 2 Done with the left hand; turning or moving from right to left or oppositely to the motion of the hands of a clock; as, a *left-handed* screw; adapted for use by the left hand, as a tool. 3 Hence, in general, clumsy; awkward. 4 Without sincerity; indirect; as, a *left-handed* compliment. 5 Morganatic: from the giving to the bride of the left hand instead of the right by the bridegroom in a morganatic marriage. —**LEFT-HANDEDLY** *adv.* —**LEFT-HANDEDNESS** *noun.*

LEFT-HANDER *noun* 1 One who is left-handed. 2 A left-handed blow, as in boxing.

LEFT IST *noun* One who advocates radical or ultraliberal policies.

LEFT WING The radical or liberal group of a political party. Also **LEFT WING.**

LEG *noun* 1 A limb of an animal used for supporting the body and for walking, especially, in man, the part of the lower limb between knee and ankle. 2 Something that resembles a leg, as, the *leg* of a table, of a pair of dividers, or of a triangle. 3 Hence, anything that gives support. 4 That portion of a nether garment or stocking which covers the leg. 5 The distance run by a vessel on one tack; also, any appreciable section of a journey. 6 That portion of a cricket field which would be included between an imaginary line drawn at right angles from the batsman's left leg to the boundary and a line drawn from the batsman's middle wicket to the boundary. 7 [Obs.] An obeisance. —**A LEG TO STAND ON** A tenable or logical basis for argument. —**TO PULL ONE'S LEG** To fool or make fun of someone. —**ON ONE'S LAST LEGS** On the verge of death or collapse. —**TO SHAKE A LEG** To make haste; hurry.

—*intr. verb* [**LEGGED, LEG GING**] 1 [Pop.] To walk; run: often with *it.* 2 [Obs.] To make a bow. [<ON. *leggr*]

LEG A·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 Something left by will, a bequest. 2 Hence, anything, as a characteristic, derived from an ancestor. [<L. *legatum* <*lego*, bequeath]

LE GAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or according to law; created or permitted by law. 2 In conformity with law; lawful; as, a *legal* education or paper, *legal* incapacity. 3 That may be remedied by a resort to law, as distinguished from equity. 4 Relating to or founded upon the Mosaic law; also, pertaining to the doctrine of salvation by works, as distinguished from that of grace. [<F. *légal* <L. *legalis* <*lex*, law] —**LE GAL LY** *adv.*

LE GA LIS HO MO [L.] A lawful or legal person.

LE·GAL·ISM *noun* 1 Close adherence to law; strict conformity to law. 2 The theological doctrine of salvation by works, as distinguished from that by grace. 3 The tendency to observe the letter rather than the spirit of the law. — **LE·GAL·IST** *noun* — **LE·GAL IS′·TIC** *adj.*

LE·GAL·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The condition of being legal; conformity to law. 2 The distinctive spirit of the legal profession.

LE′·GAL·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] 1 To give the authority of law to. 2 To interpret, as the Scriptures, according to the letter rather than the spirit. Also [Br.] **LE′·GAL·ISE.** — **LE·GAL·I ZA′·TION** *noun.*

Le GAL·LI·ENNE′ (luh gäl·ĭ·ĕn′), **RICHARD,** born 1866, English author and journalist. — **EVA,** born 1899, American actress; daughter of Richard.

LEGAL MEMORY [Law] The period through which things past are accepted in law as definitely affecting present rights or principles.

LEGAL SEPARATION [Law] See A MENSA ET THORO.

LEGAL TENDER Coin or other money that may legally be offered in payment of a debt.

LEG·ATE (–ĭt) *noun* 1 A person accredited by one state or nation as its diplomatic representative to the court or government of another state or nation; an ambassador; envoy. 2 A representative of the Pope in various functions, political or ecclesiastical. 3 An ambassador sent from ancient Rome to a foreign nation, or one sent by a foreign nation to Rome; a person accompanying a Roman general into the field as adviser, or a subordinate in command; also, a governor of a province. 4 A district governed by a legate; specifically, formerly one of the six provinces of the Romagna. See synonyms under DELEGATE. [<L. *legatus* <*lego,* send] — **LEG·ATE·SHIP** *noun* — **LEG·A TINE, LEG·AN·TINE** *adj.*

LEG·A·TEE′ *noun* The recipient of a legacy.

LE·GA·TION *noun* 1 The act of deputing or delegating. 2 A diplomatic mission, or the persons composing it. 3 The official residence or place of business of the chief of a diplomatic mission. 4 The office or rank of a legate. [<L. *legatio* <*lego,* send]

LE·GA·TO (–gah′·to) *adv.* In a smooth, connected manner: opposed to *staccato.* [<It. <L. *ligo,* tie]

LE·GA TOR (–gāy′·tur) *noun* One who makes a will; a testator.

LEG·END (lĕj′–) *noun* 1 A narrative based partly on history but chiefly on popular tradition. 2 A motto or inscription, as under a picture. 3 The musical expression of a story, without words. 4 A story of a saint. See synonyms under FICTION. [<F. *légende* <L. *lego,* read] — **LEG′·EN·DA RY** (lĕj′–) *adj.*

Le GEN DA AU·RE·A (lī·jĕn′·duh aw′·rī·uh) The Golden Legend.

LE·GENDRE (luh·zhahNdr′), **ADRIEN MARIE,** 1752–1833, French mathematician.

LEG·ER (lej′–) Same as LEDGER.

LÉ·GER (leh·zheh′), **FERNAND,** born 1881, French painter.

LEGER BAIT, etc. See LEDGER BAIT, etc.

LEG·ER·DE MAIN′ (lĕj–) *noun* Sleight of hand; hence, any deceptive adroitness. [<F. *léger,* light, + *de,* of, + *main,* hand] — ·IST *noun.*

LEGER LINES Lines added above or below a musical staff.

LEGER SPACE A space included between two leger lines.

LE·GES (lee′·jeez) Plural of LEX.

LEGGED (lĕgd *or* lĕg′·id) *adj.* Having legs; as, bow–*legged,* two–*legged,* etc.

LEG·GING *noun* A covering for the leg; long gaiter: chiefly in the plural.

LEG·GY *adj.* Having disproportionately long or conspicuous legs.

LEG·HORN (lĕg′·urn *or* –horn) *noun* 1 A fine plait of leghorn straw, used for making bonnets and hats. 2 A bonnet or hat made of this plait. — *adj.* Made of leghorn straw.

LEG·HORN A seaport on the Ligurian Sea, western Italy. Also called [It.] *Livorno.*

LEG·HORN (lĕg′·urn *or* –horn) *noun* A hardy Mediterranean breed of domestic fowls.

LEGHORN STRAW The straw of a variety of wheat (*Triticum æstivum*) or of spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

LEG·I·BLE (lĕj′–) *adj.* That may be read with ease, or discovered or discerned from evident indications. [<L. *lego,* read] — **LEG·I·BIL′·I TY, LEG I·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **LEG·I·BLY** *adv.*

LE·GION (–jun) *noun* 1 A division of the ancient Roman army, consisting of ten cohorts of infantry, with an auxiliary force of 300 cavalry, altogether between 4,200 and 6,000 men. 2 One of various other military organizations of other countries; a military force: in the latter sense, usually in the plural. 3 A great number; multitude. 4 A taxonomic category, no longer used. [<OF. <L. *legio* <*lego,* gather]

LE′·GION·A·RY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a legion. 2 Innumerable. — *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A soldier of a legion.

LEGIONARY ANT Same as DRIVER ANT.

LE·GION·NAIRE′ (lee·jun·nār′) *noun* 1 A legionary. 2 A member of the American Legion. Also [F.] **LÉ·GION NAIRE** (leh·zhun·nār′).

LEGION OF HONOR An order of merit instituted by Napoleon in 1802 as a reward for civil and military services.

LEGION OF MERIT A decoration in the form of a red and white enamel star on a laurel wreath and 13 stars on a blue field: established in 1942, and awarded to personnel of the armed forces of the United States and of friendly foreign nations who have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct and fidelity.

LEG′·IS·LATE (lĕj′–) *verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] 1 To bring about or affect in any way by an act of legislation. 2 To make a law or laws.

LEG·IS·LA′·TION (lĕj–) *noun* Enactment of laws, or business incidental thereto; also, the laws enacted by a legislative power. [<L. *lex, legis,* law, + *latio,* a bearing]

Synonyms: code, economy, jurisprudence, law, polity. A *code* is a system of *laws; jurisprudence* is the science of *law,* or a system of *laws* scientifically considered, classed, and interpreted; *legislation,* primarily the act of legislating, denotes also the body of statutes enacted by a legislative body; an *economy* is a body of *laws* and regulations, with the entire system, political or religious, especially the latter, of which they form a part; as, the *code* of Draco, Roman *jurisprudence,* British *legislation,* the Mosaic *economy.* The Mosaic *economy* is known also as the Mosaic *law,* and we speak of the English common *law,* or the *law* of nations. *Polity* differs from *economy* as applying rather to the system itself, while *economy* applies especially to the method of administration or to the system as administered, an *economy* might be termed a *polity* considered with especial reference to its practical administration, hence commonly with special reference to details or particulars. See LAW.

LEG′·IS·LA·TIVE (lĕj′·is·lā·tiv) *adj.* 1 Having the power to legislate: that makes or enacts laws: distinguished from *administrative* and *judicial.* 2 Of, pertaining to, or suitable to legislation. 3 Of or pertaining to a legislature. — *noun* The law-making power in government. — **LY** *adv.*

LEG′·IS·LA·TOR (lĕj′–) *noun* One who legislates; a lawgiver; also, a member of a legislature. [<L. <*lex,* law, + *lator,* bearer] — **LEG IS·LA·TO′·RI AL** *adj.* — **LEG′·IS LA TRESS, LEG′·IS·LA TRIX** *noun fem.*

LEG′·IS·LA TURE (lĕj′·is·lā·chur) *noun* A body of men empowered to make laws for a state; the legislative body of a State or Territory. See CONGRESS.

LE GIST (–jist) *noun* One learned or skilled in the law. Also [Obs.] **LE GIST ER.** [<F. *legiste*]

LE·GIT I·MATE *adj.* (lĭ·jit′·i·mit) 1 Having the sanction of law or custom; authorized; lawful; also, genuine. 2 Born in wedlock. 3 Based strictly on hereditary rights or sovereignty. 4 Following in regular or natural sequence, logically deduced. See synonyms under AUTHENTIC. — *tr. verb* (lĭ·jit′·i·māte) [·MAT·ED, ·MAT·ING] To make legitimate; also, to justify. Also **LE GIT′·I MA TIZE, LE GIT′ I MIZE.** [<L. *legitimus,* lawful] — **LE·GIT I MA·CY, LE GIT I MATE NESS** *noun* — **LE·GIT I·MATE·LY** *adv.* — **LE GIT I MA′ TION** *noun.*

LEGITIMATE DRAMA 1 Any drama spoken and acted on the stage. 2 Formerly, drama conforming to certain literary and dramatic principles; not burlesque or melodrama.

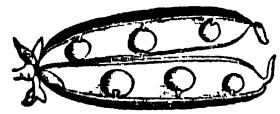
LE·GIT I MIST (lĭ·jit′–) *noun* One who supports legitimate authority or supports a certain authority as legitimate, specifically, in France, a supporter of the claims of the elder branch of the Bourbon family. Also **LE·GIT I MA TIST.** — **LE GIT I·MISM** *noun* — **LE·GIT·I MIS′·TIC** *adj.*

LEG·LEN *noun* [Scot.] A milk pail.

LEG·LESS *adj* Having no legs.

LEG–OF–MUTTON *adj.* Shaped like a leg of mutton, as a sail or sleeve.

Le·GREE, SIMON See SIMON LEGREE.



LEGUME
Showing peas in opened pod.

LEG·UME (–gyōōm) or **LE·GUME** (–gyōōm′) *noun* 1 The fruit or seed of any leguminous plant, as peas and beans. 2 A one–celled, two–valved seed vessel formed of a single dehiscent carpel having the seeds arranged along the inner or ventral suture. [<F. *légume* <L. *legumen*]

LE GU·MIN (–gyōō′·min) *noun* A globulin present in peas and other leguminous seeds.

LE·GU·MI·NOUS (–nus) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to legumes, or to a large, widely distributed family (*Leguminosæ*) of plants, the pea or bean family, bearing legumes. 2 Producing legumes. Also **LE·GU′·MI·NOSE.**

LE·HÁR (leh′·har), **FRANZ,** born 1870, Austrian composer of operettas.

Le HIGH A river in eastern Pennsylvania; 120 miles to the Delaware River.

LEHM·BRUCK (lāme′·brōōk), **WILHELM,** 1881–1919, German sculptor.

LEHR Same as LEER.

LE·HU A (lē·hōō′·ah) *noun* 1 A handsome tree (*Metrosideros tremuloides*) of the myrtle family, native in the Pacific Islands, having vivid red flowers and a hard wood. 2 The

blossom of this tree: much esteemed in Hawaii. [<Hawaiian]

LEI 1 (lāy'·ī) *noun* A Hawaiian garland or wreath of showy flowers and leaves, as hibiscus blossoms, or of feathers usually worn around the neck or as an ornamental headdress [<Hawaiian]

LEI 2 (lāy'·ī) Plural of LEU.

LEIB NIZ (fŏn lipe'·nits), **GOTTFRIED WILHELM, BARON VON,** 1646–1716, German mathematician and philosopher. Also **LEIB NITZ.** — **LEIB NITZ·I·AN** *adj. & noun* — **LEIB NITZ I·AN·ISM** *noun.*

LEICES TER (les'·tur) A county in central England; 832 square miles: also **LEICES TER SHIRE;** also, its county town.

LEICESTER *noun* A variety of long-wooled sheep, so called because originally bred in Leicester.

LEICES TER (lĕs'·tur), **ROBERT DUDLEY, EARL OF,** 1533–88, favorite of Queen Elizabeth.

LEI DEN (lī'·dun) A university city in southern Netherlands. Also spelled *Leyden.*

LEIF ERICSON See ERICSON.

LEIGH TON (lāy'·tun), **FREDERICK, LORD,** 1830–96, English painter.

LEIN STER (lĕn'·stur) A province of eastern Ireland (Eire); 7,580 square miles.

LEI OT RI CHOUS (lī·ŏt'·rī·kus) *adj.* Lissotrichous.

LEIP ZIG (lip'·sig; G. līp'·tsiK) A great industrial and commercial city in NW. Saxony, Germany; university; battle, 1813.

LEISH MAN I' A·SIS (lish·man·ī'·uh·sis) *noun* Any disease caused by parasitic protozoans of the genus *Leishmania,* especially the tropical disease kala-azar. Also **LEISH MAN·I' O SIS.** [<Sir William B. Leishman, 1865–1926, English army surgeon]

LEIS TER (lis'–) *noun* A three-pronged fishing spear. — *tr. verb* To spear with a leister. [Compare ON. *ljostr,* salmon spear] — **ER** *noun.*

LEI SURE (lee'·zhur; *Br.* lĕzh'·ur) *noun* 1 Freedom from necessary occupation; spare time. 2 Time available for some particular purpose. — *adj.* Free from occupation; spare; unoccupied. [<OF. *leisir,* be permitted, <L. *licet,* is lawful]

LEI SURE LY *adj.* Done at leisure; deliberate; slow. — *adv.* At leisure, deliberately. — **LEI SURE LI NESS** *noun.*

LEITH (leeth) A manufacturing and commercial seaport in SE Scotland; now incorporated in the city of Edinburgh.

LEIT' MO TIF (lite'·mo·teef) *noun* A representative theme used to indicate a certain person, attribute, or idea, in an opera or other musical composition. Also **LEIT' MO TIV.** [<G. *leitmotiv*]

LEI TRIM (lee'–) A county of NE. Connacht Province, Ireland (Eire), 589 square miles, capital, Carrick-on-Shannon.

LEIX (laks) Same as LAOIGHISE.

LEK See RHINE.

LE LY, SIR PETER, 1618–80, Dutch-English painter.

LE MAÎTRE (luh mehtr'), **FRANÇOIS ELIE JULES,** 1853–1914, French critic

LE MAN *noun* [Obs.] A sweetheart of either sex; especially, a mistress. Also **LEM MAN.** [<ME. *lemman* <OE. *leof,* dear, + *mann,* man]

LE MAN (leh' mahn), **LAKE** See GENEVA, LAKE.

LE MANS (luh mahN') A town in NW. France; cathedral.

LEM BERG (lĕm' bĕrK) [G.] Same as LWÓW.

1LEM MA *noun* [**LEM MAS** or **LEM·MA·TA** *pl.*] 1 A subject or theme assumed for treatment, as in verse. 2 A subsidiary proposition employed as auxiliary in demonstrating another one. 3 In logic, a proposition assumed to be true. [<Gr. *lēmma* <*lambanō,* take]

2LEM MA *noun* A small, chaffy bract inside and above the glumes in a spikelet of grass. [<Gr., peel or husk]



LEMMING

LEM MING *noun* One of several small Arctic rodents (genus *Lemmus*) with a short tail and furry feet. [<Norw.]

LEM·NI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lemnos. — *noun* A native or inhabitant of Lemnos.

LEMNIAN BOLE A white or grayish-yellow variety of aluminous earth. Also **LEMNIAN EARTH.**

LEMNIAN SMITH Hephæstus.

LEM NIS·CUS *noun* [**LEM NIS·CI** (–nīs'·ī) *pl.*] 1 A bundle or fillet of nerve fibers. 2 One of a pair of club-shaped organs at the base of the proboscis of certain parasitic worms (class *Acanthocephala*). [<L. <Gr. *lēmniskos,* woolen fillet]

LEM NOS A Greek island in the NE. Ægean Sea; 184 square miles.

LEM ON *noun* 1 An oval citrus fruit, with a bright-yellow skin, which contains the essential **OIL OF LEMON,** and very acid pulp and juice; also, the small or medium-sized evergreen tree (*Citrus medica* and *C. limon*) of the rue family that produces this fruit. 2 The color of the rind of lemon; a bright cool yellow. — *adj.* 1 Flavored with or containing lemon; as, *lemon pie.* 2 Lemon-colored. [<Sp. *limón* <Ar. *laymūn*]

LEM·ON·ADE' *noun* A drink of lemon juice, water, and sugar.

LEMON-GERANIUM *noun* A common garden flower (*Pelargonium limoneum*) related to the geranium, having the odor of lemons.

LEMON-GRASS *noun* An Old World tropical grass (*Cymbopogon citratus*) whose leaves yield an oil used as a flavoring and in perfumery.

LEMON SQUASH [Br.] Lemonade.

LEMON-VERBENA *noun* A tropical American shrub (*Lippia citriodora*) with white flowers and lanceolate leaves having an odor of lemon.

LEMON-YELLOW *noun* 1 A pigment consisting of a mixture of barium and chromic acid ground in water or oil. 2 Lead chromate.

LEM·PI RA (–pee'·rah) *noun* The gold monetary unit of Honduras.

LEM U·EL (–yu·ĕl) A masculine personal name. [<Heb., God's own]

LE MUR *noun* A small, arboreal, mostly nocturnal mammal with fox-like face and soft fur, found chiefly in Madagascar, related to the monkeys, and belonging to a class or suborder (*Lemuroidea*) which, with the *Tarsioidea,* is believed to represent the ancestral primate form. [<L. *lemures,* ghosts]



LEMUR

LEM U RES (–yu·reez) *noun pl.* In Roman religion, the shades or spirits of the dead; ghosts; specters. A festival, the **LE·MU·RI·A,** was held on the ninth of May to appease departed spirits.

LE MU RI A *noun* A hypothetical continent, now submerged beneath the Indian Ocean, proposed by E. Haeckel as the original home of lemuroid primates.

LEM U ROID (–yu roid) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lemurs. — *noun* A lemur. Also **LEM U RINE** (–yu·rine *or* –rin).

LE NA Diminutive of HELEN and of MAGDALENE.

LE NA A river in Yakut A.S.S.R.; about 2,800 miles to the Arctic Ocean.

LEN' A PE *noun* The generic name of the Algonquian tribes in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and vicinity; the Delawares: also called *Lenni-Lenape.*

LE NARD RAYS (leh'·nart) Cathode rays that stream into the atmosphere through a metallic window of a vacuum tube, called a **LENARD TUBE** or a Coolidge cathode-ray tube. [<Philipp von Lenard, born 1862, German physicist]

LE NAU (lay'·now), **NIKOLAUS,** 1802–1850, pseudonym of Nikolaus Niembsch von Strehlenau, Austrian lyric poet.

LEN CLOS (duh lahN·clō'), **NINON DE,** 1620–1705 French beauty and wit.

LEND *tr. verb* [**LENT, LEND·ING**] 1 To give the temporary use of without compensation, and with the condition that the thing itself or its equivalent in kind is to be returned. 2 To grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation at certain periods for the use of the thing, and ultimately the thing itself or its value. 3 To furnish in general; afford; as, to *lend* assistance. 4 To accommodate, be suitable: used reflexively; as, the book *lends* itself to reading. — **TO LEND A HAND** To give assistance. — **TO LEND AN EAR** To hearken. [<OE. *lænan*] — **LEND·ER** *noun.*

LEND-LEASE *adj.* Of or pertaining to an Act of Congress enacted Oct. 28, 1941, that empowered the President to furnish goods and services to any country whose defense and security he should deem vital to the defense of the United States; also, pertaining to the goods or services so provided.

LE NE *noun* 1 An unaspirated voiced plosive consonant, produced by feeble exhalation and giving an effect halfway between voiced and voiceless: often called *devoiced plosive,* and opposed to *fortis*: also **LE NIS** [**LE·NES** (–neez) *pl.*] 2 In Greek grammar, the smooth breathing; any unaspirated articulation of a vowel. — *adj.* Smooth; unaspirated. [<L. *lenis,* smooth]

LE·NET IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating plant or animal communities inhabiting still waters. Also **LE·NIT·IC.** [<L. *lenis,* smooth]

L'EN·FANT (lahN·fahN'), **PIERRE CHARLES,** 1754–1825, French architect; designed Washington, D. C.

LENGTH *noun* 1 Extension from end to end; hence, usually, the greatest dimension of a surface or body, as distinguished from *breadth* or *width.* 2 Distance measured along a line from end to end. 3 The state of being long. 4 Extent in point of time. 5 A specific or understood distance, a thing of known extent; as, a boat's *length.* 6 Power of extension; reach; extent; also, the distance reached or that may be reached. 7 Grammatical or prosodic quantity; the quality of a vowel as being long or short, accented or unaccented. — **AT LENGTH** 1 After an interval of expectation; finally; at last. 2 At full length; without omission or contraction. [<OE. *lengthu* <*lang,* long]

LENGTH EN *verb* To make or grow longer; draw out, as in pronunciation; extend the duration of; protract. See synonyms under PROTRACT, STRETCH.

LENGTH·WISE *adv.* In a longitudinal direction. Also **LENGTH WAYS.**

LENGTH·Y *adj.* [**LENGTH I·ER, LENGTH·I·EST**] 1 Having length; unduly long. 2 [Pop.] Tall. —**LENGTH·I·LY** *adv.* —**LENGTH I·NESS** *noun.*

LE·NI ENT *adj.* 1 Of merciful disposition; gentle; mild; indulgent. 2 Soothing; laxative; emollient. See synonyms under CHARITABLE. [<L. *leniens* <*lenis*, soft] —**LE NI·EN CY, LE NI ENCE** *noun* —**LE·NI ENT LY** *adv.*

LE NIN (leh′·nin), **NIKOLAI,** real name Vladimir Ilich Ulianov, 1870–1924, Russian revolutionary; leader of Bolshevik party, president of the Council of People's Commissars; social philosopher.

LE NI NA′ KAN (leh·ni·nah′·kahn) A city in NW. Armenian S.S.R.: formerly called *Alexandropol.*

LE NIN·GRAD′ (leh·nin·graht′, *Eng* len′·in·grăd) A city in northwestern R.S.F.S.R. on the Neva River; formerly *St. Petersburg* (called *Petrograd,* 1914–24), capital of Russia.

LEN IN ISM *noun* Social doctrine based upon the teachings of Lenin. —**LEN IN IST, LEN IN ITE** *noun & adj.*

LEN·I·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Having the power or tendency to allay pain or mitigate suffering. —*noun* That which soothes or mitigates; an aperient medicine; a laxative.

LEN I·TY *noun* The state or quality of being lenient. [<OF. <L. *lenitas,* softness]

LEN NI–LEN′ A·PE Same as LENAPE.

LE NO RA Same as ELEANOR. Also [G.] **LE NO RE** (lā·nō′·ruh), [F.] **LE·NOIR** (lē·nwahr′).

LE NOR MANT (luh·nor·mahN′), **FRANÇOIS,** 1837–83, French scholar and archeologist.

LENS (lĕnz) *noun* 1 A piece of glass or other transparent substance, bounded by two surfaces, of different curvature, generally spherical, or by one spherical or curved, and one plane surface, by which rays of light may be made to converge or to diverge. 2 Any device for concentrating or dispersing radiation by refraction. 3 A biconvex transparent body situated behind the iris of the eye. See illustration under EYE. —**CROWN LENS** The convex portion in an achromatic lens. [<L., lentil]



B C D E

LENSES

A Convexo–convex.
B Plano–convex.
C Convexo–concave.
D Concavo–concave.
E Plano–concave.
F Concavo–convex.

LENT Past tense and past participle of LEND.

LENT *noun* 1 A fast of forty days (excluding Sundays), observed annually, from Ash Wednesday till Easter, by the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and other churches, as a season of penitence and self-denial. 2 [Obs.] In the Middle Ages, a period of fasting at any time of the year; as, St. Martin's *Lent,* observed from Martinmas (November 11) till Christmas. [<LENTEN] —**LEN TEN, LEN TEN** *adj.*

LEN·TA·MEN′·TE (–tah·mĕn′·tch) *adv.* [It.] Slowly: a musical term.

LEN TAN DO (–tahn′·dō) *adj.* [It.] Becoming slower by degrees; rallentando: a musical term.

LEN TEN *adj.* Plain; spare; meager; also, cold or chary. [<OE. *lencten,* spring]

LEN′ TI CEL *noun* A loose lens-shaped mass of cells belonging to the corky layer of plants, representing a break in the continuity of the epidermis, permitting an interchange between gases within the plant and the external air.

LEN TIC U LAR (–yu·lur) *adj.* 1 Resembling a double-convex lens; lens-shaped. 2 Of or pertaining to a lens. 3 Designating an ovoid-shaped cloud with usually clean edges, found at all levels and characterized by a tendency to remain stationary for long intervals, despite constant evaporation.

LEN TIG′ I NOSE (lĕn·tij′–) *adj.* Pertaining to lentigo; freckled; dusty. Also **LEN·TIG·I NOUS** (–nus).

LEN TI GO (–tī′·gō) *noun* [**LEN TIG·I NES** (–tij′·i·neez) *pl.*] Freckles; a freckly condition of the skin. [<L. <*lens,* lentil]

LEN TIL *noun* An Old World leguminous plant *(Lens culinaris)* with pale-blue flowers and broad pods containing edible seeds; also, the seed itself. [<F. *lentille* <L. *lenticula* <*lens,* lentil]

LEN TIS SI·MO *adj. & adv.* [It.] Very slow; very slowly: a musical term.

LEN TO *adj. & adv.* [It.] Slow; slowly: a musical term.

LEN·TOID *adj.* Lens-shaped; lenticular.

LEN TOR (–tawr) *noun* Extreme slowness of movement or function; sluggishness; as, heart *lentor.* [<L. <*lentus,* slow]

L'EN VOI (lĕn·voy′; *F.* lahN·vwah′) Same as ENVOY. Also **L·EN VOY.**

1LE O A masculine personal name; the appellation of thirteen popes, and name of six Byzantine emperors. [<L., lion]

—**LEO I, SAINT, THE GREAT,** 390?–461, pope, 440–461; defended Rome against Attila.

—**LEO III, THE ISAURIAN,** 675?–741; emperor of Byzantium, 717–741; defeated Moslems at Acroinum, 739.

—**LEO III, SAINT,** 750?–816, pope, 795–816; crowned Charlemagne as emperor.

—**LEO X, GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI,** 1475–1521, pope, 1513–21.

2LEO 1 The fifth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about July 21. 2 A constellation containing the Sickle and the bright star Regulus. See CONSTELLATION.

1LE ON (leh·on′) 1 A province in NW. Spain, part of an ancient kingdom; 5,936 square miles, also, its capital. 2 A city in Guanajuato State, central Mexico. 3 A town in western Nicaragua; formerly the capital; university.

2LE ON (lee′·on; *Sp.* leh·ōn′) A masculine personal name.

LEON ARD (lĕn′·urd; *Dutch* lā′·o·nart) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **LÉ O NARD** (leh·o·nar′), [It., Pg., Sp.] **LE O NAR′ DO** (leh–), [G.] **LE′·ON HARD** (lā′·ōn·hart), [L.] **LE O NAR′ DUS.** [<Teut., lion-strong]

LE O NAR DESQUE′ (–desk′) *adj.* Resembling the style of Leonardo da Vinci, whose work was characterized by delicacy, spirituality, and skill in chiaroscuro and perspective.

LE O·NAR′·DO DA VIN CI (leh·ō nar′·dō dah vin′·chī), 1452–1519, Italian painter, sculptor, engineer, and scientist.

LE·ON CA VAL′ LO (leh·ōn·cah vahl′·lo), **RUGGIERO,** 1858–1919, Italian composer and librettist.

LE′ O NID *noun* One of the meteors that form a shower about November 14 in a modified form every year, but especially brilliant at intervals of approximately 33 years. their radiant point is in the constellation Leo.

LE ON I DAS A masculine personal name. [<Gr.]

—**LEONIDAS I,** died 480 B.C., king of Sparta, killed at Thermopylæ.

LE O NINE (–nine *or* –nīn) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or like a lion; fierce; powerful; majestic. 2 Designating a medieval Latin verse, and also an English verse in which the final syllable of a line rimes with one in the middle. [<F. *léonin* <L. *leoninus* <*leo,* lion]

LE O NINE *adj.* Belonging or relating to any of the thirteen popes named Leo.

LE O NO′ RA (lē·o nō′·ruh; *Dutch* leh·o·nō′ rah) Same as ELEANOR. Also **LE′ O NORE.**

LE ON TI′ A SIS *noun* A morbid thickening of the facial bones, giving a leonine appearance, seen in leprosy, elephantiasis, and certain other diseases.



LEOPARD

LEOP ARD (lĕp′·urd) *noun* 1 A ferocious, carnivorous mammal of the cat family *(Felis* or *Panthera pardus)* of Asia and Africa, of a pale fawn color, spotted with dark brown or black. A black variety, but having detectable spots, is often called a *panther.* 2 Any similar cat, such as the **AMERICAN LEOPARD** or jaguar, the **HUNTING LEOPARD** or cheetah, the **SNOW LEOPARD** or ounce. 3 In heraldry, a lion passant gardant. 4 A gold coin of Edward III, a half-florin. [<L. *leopardus* <Gr. *leōn,* lion, + *pardos,* pard] —**LEOP ARD ESS** *noun fem.*

LEOPARD CAT The American ocelot *(Felis pardalis).*

LE O PAR′ DI (leh·o par′ dee), **GIACOMO, COUNT,** 1798–1837, Italian poet.

LEOPARD MOTH A European moth *(Zeuzera pyrina)* introduced into the United States; its larvæ are destructive borers in trees and shrubs.

LE O POLD (lee′·o pōld, *G.* lāy′·ō·pōlt) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **LÉ O POLD** (leh·o pōld′), [It., Pg., Sp.] **LE O POL′ DO** (leh·ō pōl′·do), [L.] **LE O POL′ DUS.**

—**LEOPOLD I,** 1640–1705, Holy Roman emperor, 1658–1705.

—**LEOPOLD II,** 1747–92, Holy Roman emperor, 1790–92.

—**LEOPOLD II,** 1835–1909, king of the Belgians, 1865–1909, exploiter of Belgian Congo.

—**LEOPOLD III,** born 1901, king of the Belgians, 1934– ; German prisoner of war, 1944; exiled, 1945.

LE′ O POLD VILLE The capital of the Belgian Congo.

LE′ O·TARD *noun* A short, close-fitting garment without sleeves, low in neck, and fitted between the legs: worn by acrobats, etc.

LE PAN TO (leh·pahn′·tō) Italian name for *Návpaktos,* a seaport in Greece at the mouth of the Gulf of Corinth.

LEPANTO, GULF OF See CORINTH, GULF OF.

LEPANTO, STRAITS OF The entrance to the Gulf of Corinth; naval battle, 1571.

LEP·ER *noun* One afflicted with leprosy. [<Gr. *lepros,* scaly, <*lepō,* peel]

LEPID·, LEPIDO· Combining forms from Greek *lepis, lepidos,* denoting scale or flake; as, *lepidolite.*

LE PID′ O LITE *noun* A lithium-bearing variety of mica.

LEP I DOP′·TER·AN *noun* Any of an order *(Lepidoptera)* of insects having four wings covered with minute scales, and always undergoing a complete metamorphosis through the egg, caterpillar, pupa, and imago stages; butterflies and moths.

—*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Lepidoptera.* [<LEPIDO– + Gr. *pteron,* wing] —**LEP·I·DOP′·TER·AL, LEP·I·DOP′ TER·OUS** *adj.*

LEP I·DOP′·TER·ON *noun* [**·TER·A** *pl.*] Any lepidopterous insect; a moth or butterfly.

LEP·I·DO SI′·REN *noun* One of a genus *(Lepidosiren)* of primitive, eel-like lungfishes, as the South American *L. paradoxa.* [<LEPIDO– + Gr. *seirēn,* siren]

LEP′·I·POTE *adj.* Scurfy with minute scales: a botanical term.

LEP I DUS, MARCUS ÆMILIUS, died 13 B.C., Roman triumvir with Antony and Octavius (Augustus).

LE·PON TINE ALPS (–tin) The central part of the Alps; between Simplon and Splugen Passes in southern Switzerland and northern Italy.

LEP O RID *noun* One of a family (*Leporidæ*) of gnawing mammals belonging to the order *Lagomorpha* or suborder *Duplicidentata;* a rabbit or hare. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Leporidæ.* [<L. *lepus, leporis,* hare]

LEP·O·RIDE *noun* The hybrid offspring of the European hare and rabbit; a Belgian hare.

LEP O·RINE (–rine *or* –rin) *adj.* Like or pertaining to hares.

LEP RE CHAUN (–kawn) *noun* In Irish folklore, a fairy cobbler who, if caught and held, must reveal the location of treasure. [<Ir. *luprachan* <*lu,* small, + *corpan,* body]

LEP ROSE (–rōs) *adj.* Having a scurfy appearance; scalelike; leprous; usually said of crustaceous lichens.

LEP RO SY *noun* A chronic, endemic, contagious disease characterized by nodular skin lesions, nerve paralysis, and physical mutilation: caused by the micro-organism *Mycobacterium* or *Bacillus lepræ.*

LEP ROUS (–rus) *adj.* 1 Affected with leprosy; unclean. 2 Scalelike; scurfy; covered with scales; leprose. Also **LEP·ER·OUS.** — **LEP ROUS LY** *adv.* — **LEP ROUS NESS** *noun.*

·LEPSIA, ·LEPSY Combining forms from Greek *lēpsis,* seizure (<*lambano,* to seize), denoting an attack or seizure, as in *catalepsy.*

LEPT , LEPTO· Combining forms from Greek *leptos* <*lepō,* peel, fine, small: used in zoological and botanical terms; as, *leptocercal,* slender-tailed.

LEP TOME *noun* Phloem.

LEP TON *noun* [**LEP TA** *pl.*] A coin of modern Greece, valued at 1/100 drachma. [<Gr.]

LEP′ TOR RHINE (–tō·rin) *adj.* Having a narrow or slender nose. [<LEPTO– + Gr. *rhis, rhinos,* nose]

LEP′ TO TENE *adj.* Designating a stage in cell-meiosis in which the nuclear substance assumes the form of delicate threads. [<LEPTO– + Gr. *tainia,* ribbon]

LEP US *noun* 1 The genus of mammals (family *Leporidæ*) which includes most of the hares and rabbits. 2 A southern constellation, the Hare. See CONSTELLATION. [<L., hare]

LE RI DA (leh′·ree·*thah*) A historic city in NE. Spain: ancient name *Ilerda.*

LER MON TOV (lyĕr′ mun·tōf), **MIKHAIL YUREVICH,** 1814–41, Russian poet.

LE SAGE (luh sahzh′), **ALAIN RENÉ,** 1668–1747, French novelist and dramatist.

LES BI AN (lĕz′–) *noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Lesbos. 2 A homosexual woman: so called from the alleged homosexuality of Sappho and her followers. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lesbos or to Lesbians; hence, erotic.

LES BOS (lĕz′ bos) The ancient name of MYTILINI.

LÈSE-MA JES TÉ (lĕz′-mah·zhĕs·tāy′) *noun* [F.] In some European countries, an offense against the sovereign power; treason. In England, the term **LESE-MAJESTY** (leez–) has been replaced by *treason.*

LES GHI AN (–gi un) *noun* 1 One of a group of tall, brachycephalic mountain people of Dagestan, U.S.S.R., unrelated linguistically to the Indo-European, Semitic, or Ural-Altaic families. 2 A group of North Caucasian languages spoken by these people.

— *adj.* Of, or pertaining to the Lesghian tribes or their languages. Also spelled *Lezghian.*

LE SION (–zhun) *noun* 1 A hurt; loss; injury. 2 Any morbid change in function or structure of an organ or tissue. [<L. *laesio* <*laedo,* hurt]

LESS *adj.* [A comparative of LITTLE] 1 Smaller; not so large or much. 2 Of slighter consequence; inferior in age, rank, etc. 3 Fewer: used with collective nouns. *Less* refers to quantity, measure, or degree; *fewer* refers to number.

— *noun* 1 A smaller part or quantity. 2 The smaller (of things compared); the younger (of persons).

— *adv.* In an inferior degree; not so much.

— *prep.* Minus; by the subtraction or omission of; as, a year *less* a month, nine *less* six. [<OE. *læssa*]

LESS *suffix* 1 Deprived of; destitute of; often equivalent to "without"; as, harm*less,* hope*less,* etc. 2 Beyond the action indicated in the verb root; as, count*less.* [<OE. *–leas* <*leas,* free from]

LESS EE *noun* One to whom a lease is granted; one holding property by lease. [<OF. *lessé* <*lesser,* to let]

1LESS EN *verb* 1 To make or become less; diminish; decrease; shrink. 2 To reduce in rank or importance. 3 To make little of; disparage. See synonyms under ABATE, ALLAY, ALLEVIATE, IMPAIR. — **·ER** *noun* — **·ING** *adj. & noun.*

2LESS EN *conj.* [Local] Unless.

LES SEPS (leh·seps′), **FERDINAND DE, COUNT,** 1805–94, French engineer; built the Suez Canal.

LESS ER *adj.* Less; smaller; inferior.

LESSER ANTILLES See ANTILLES.

LESSER BEAR The constellation Ursa Minor.

LESSER DOG The constellation Canis Minor.

LESSER DOXOLOGY See DOXOLOGY, GLORIA.

LES SING, GOTTHOLD EPHRAIM, 1729–81, German dramatist and critic.

LES·SON *noun* 1 A specific exercise to be learned or recited at one time; task assigned by a teacher. 2 Instruction; an instance of instruction, in the plural, a course of instruction. 3 A set portion of any work or writing suitable for reading at one time, a reading: specifically, a portion of Scripture read or appointed to be read in divine service. 4 Knowledge gained by experience. 5 A reprimand; lecture. See synonyms under TASK.

— *tr. verb* To tutor; teach; also, to rebuke. [<F. *leçon* <L. *lectio,* a reading]

LES SOR (les′·or) *noun* One who grants a lease or demises a property. [<OF. <*lesser;* see LESSEE]

LEST *conj.* 1 In order that . . . not, as, "*Lest* we forget." 2 For fear that, that: following expressions indicating alarm or anxiety. [<OE. *(thy) læs the,* the less that]

1LET *verb* [**LET, LET TING**] 1 To suffer; permit, give leave to: used as an auxiliary followed by an infinitive (with *to* omitted) forming an imperative phrase of the first or third person; as, *let* me see; *let* him come. 2 To hire out; rent; be leased or hired often with *out.* 3 To allow to pass; emit; discharge; as, to *let* blood. 4 To permit or enable to; as, I will *let* you pass, etc. 5 [Obs.] To abandon or relinquish: now used only with *alone* or *be.* 6 To cause; make: obsolete except in the phrase *to let (someone) know.* See synonyms under ALLOW, PERMIT. — **TO LET ALONE** To refrain from intervention with. — **TO LET BLOOD** To draw blood by opening a vein. — **TO LET DOWN THE BARS** To remove all obstructions, abandon all reserves or restrictions. — **TO LET FALL** 1 To spill or cause to tumble down; drop. 2 To mention accidentally or thoughtlessly. — **TO LET IN** 1 To insert. 2 To admit. 3 [Pop.] To cause loss to; defraud. — **TO LET INTO** 1 To admit to knowledge of; as, to *let* one *into* a secret. 2 [Pop.] To attack, beat; abuse, vilify. — **TO LET OFF** 1 To explode, discharge; cause to go off, or let fly. 2 [Pop.] To excuse from an engagement, duty, or penalty; pardon. — **TO LET ON** 1 To reveal or betray. 2 [Pop.] To pretend. — **TO LET ONESELF GO** [Pop.] To give expression to one's views or feelings without restraint. — **TO LET OUT** 1 To open the door for, or show the way out to. 2 To suffer to escape. 3 To divulge; disclose; as, to *let out* a secret. 4 To make larger by releasing a part previously fastened; loosen; extend. 5 To express (oneself) freely; speak without restraint. 6 To dismiss or be dismissed; be over; as, school *lets out* at three. 7 To free from blame or responsibility. — **TO LET SLIP** To allow to escape, lose; miss. — **TO LET THE CAT OUT OF THE BAG** [Pop.] To reveal a secret. — **TO LET UP** To stop; abate. — **TO LET UP ON** To cease from; relax pressure or severity on or against. — **TO LET WELL (or WELL ENOUGH) ALONE** To refrain from endeavoring to improve or otherwise alter the condition of anything that is in a satisfactory state. [<OE. *lætan*]

2LET *noun* 1 Anything that obstructs or hinders; an obstacle; impediment, usually in the phrase "without *let* or hindrance." 2 In tennis, rackets, fives, ping-pong, etc., a served ball which touches the net in passing over. — *tr. verb* [Obs.] [**LET** or **LET TED, LET TING**] To hinder or impede; obstruct; oppose. [<OE. *lettan* <*læt,* slow]

·LET *suffix* Small; diminutive; as, king*let,* brace*let,* gim*let.* Compare **–ETTE.** [<OF. *–let, –lette;* blend of diminutive suffixes *–el* and *–et*]

LET ALONE Without mentioning; to say nothing of.

LET–DOWN *noun* 1 Abatement or slackening; decrease, as of speed or energy. 2 [Pop.] Disillusionment; disappointment.

LE THAL (–thul) *adj.* 1 Causing death; deadly; fatal. 2 Pertaining to death. [<L. *lethalis* <*lethum,* properly *letum,* death] — **·LY** *adv.*

LE THAR GIC (–jic) *adj.* Pertaining to, resembling, or affected by lethargy; drowsy; apathetic, dull; sleepy: also **LE THAR·GI CAL.** — **LE THAR GI CAL LY** *adv.*

LETH′ AR GIZE (–jīze) *tr. verb* [**·GIZED, ·GIZ·ING**] To make lethargic.

LETH AR GY (–ur·jī) *noun* [**·GIES** *pl.*] 1 A state of morbid and prolonged sleep; stupor. 2 A state of inaction, indifference, or dulness; apathy. See synonyms under APATHY, STUPOR. [<Gr. *lēthargia,* drowsiness, <*lēthē,* oblivion]

LE THE (lee′·thee) In Greek mythology, a river in Hades, a drink of whose water brings to the dead oblivion of their mortal life; hence, oblivion; forgetfulness. See HADES. [<Gr., oblivion] — **LE·THE·AN** *adj.*

LE THIF ER OUS (–us) *adj.* Deadly; lethal; fatal. [<L. *lethifer* <*letum,* death, + *fero,* bear]

LE·TI TI·A (–tish′·i·uh) A feminine personal name. Also [It.] **LE TI ZI·A** (leh·teet′·si·ah), [L.] **LÆ·TI·TI·A** (lee·tish′·i·uh). [<L., joy]

LE TO In Greek mythology, a goddess beloved of Zeus, and, in some accounts, his first wife: called *Latona* by the Romans. Persecuted by Hera, she took refuge on Delos, until then a floating island, and bore Apollo and Artemis.

LETT *noun* 1 One of a people inhabiting Latvia: related to the Lithuanians. 2 A Lettish.

LET TER *noun* 1 A mark or character used to represent a sound or articulation of human speech; a character of the alphabet; a primary element of written speech; also, a type bearing such a character, or, collectively, printers' type or a style of type. 2 A written or printed communication from

one person to another; especially, a missive longer than a note; an epistle. 3 A document certifying a grant of authority, right, privilege, or the like, made to the person named therein: often in the plural; as, *letters* dimissory, *letters* patent. 4 The literal or exact meaning or requirement of the words used; as, the *letter* of the law. 5 *pl.* Literary culture; learning, knowledge; erudition; also, literature in the aggregate or in general; as, the domain of *letters*. 6 A musical tone, note, key, or degree designated or symbolized by a letter of the alphabet. 7 A size of paper 8x10 inches; letter paper. —**MAN OF LETTERS** A man who follows literature as a profession; also, a man of learning; a scholar.

—*tr. verb* To inscribe letters upon. [<OF. *lettre* <L. *littera*] —**LET·TER·ER** *noun*.

Synonyms (noun). character, emblem, mark, sign, symbol, type.

LETTER-CARRIER *noun* A postman; one who carries and delivers letters.

LETTER-DROP *noun* A small opening in a mailbox, post office, etc., through which letters are dropped.

LET·TERED *adj.* 1 Versed in letters; learned; literary; educated. 2 Inscribed or marked with letters.

LET′ TER GRAM *noun* A long telegraphic communication, subject to possible delay in delivery, and sent at a reduced rate. See NIGHT LETTER.

LET′·TER HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* A printed heading at the top of a sheet of letter paper, or a sheet that bears such a heading.

LETTER-HIGH *adj.* Type-high.

LET·TER ING *noun* 1 The act, process, or business of marking or stamping with letters or of making letters. 2 Letters collectively; an inscription.

LETTER OF ADVICE A letter giving special information, as from a consignor to a consignee, from an agent to a principal, or from drawer to drawee of a bill of exchange.

LETTER OF CREDIT A commercial instrument issued by a merchant or banker authorizing the bearer to draw money or obtain goods up to a certain amount from other bankers or merchants.

LETTER OF MARQUE A commission issued by a government authorizing a private person to take the property of a foreign state; especially, a document licensing an individual to arm a vessel and prey upon enemy merchant shipping. Also **LETTER OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.**

LETTER PAPER Paper for business or personal correspondence, especially a size of writing paper 8 x 10 inches.

LETTER-PERFECT *adj.* 1 Having thoroughly memorized (something, as a speech, dramatic role, etc.), knowing by heart. 2 Accurate as to spelling, etc.: said of a manuscript, proof, etc.

LET′·TER·PRESS *noun* Letters and words printed; the text of a book. —*adj.* Printed from type, as distinguished from matter printed from plates.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION [Law] A document issued by a court authorizing a certain person named therein to administer or settle the estate of one who has died without making a will.

LETTERS PATENT An open document, under seal of the government, granting some special right, authority, privilege, or property, or conferring some title; especially, a document giving to the person named the exclusive right to use, make, or sell some invention.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY A document issued to an executor of a will authorizing him to be executor.

LET·TIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the language of the Letts. —*noun* Lettish.

LET·TISH *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Letts or their language. —*noun* 1 The language of the Letts, belonging to the Baltic branch of the Balto-Slavic languages: spoken in Latvia, Lithuania, and East Prussia. 2 A native or inhabitant of Latvia and other Baltic regions.

LET·TRE DE CA·CHET (lĕt′·r duh cah·sheh′) [F.] In French history, a sealed, secret, royal letter ordering the arrest and imprisonment of the bearer without trial

LET·TUCE (lĕt′·iss) *noun* A garden herb (*Lactuca sativa*) whose crisp, edible leaves are used as a salad; also, any one of similar plants. [<OF. *laitues* <L. *lactuca* <*lac*, milk]

LET-UP *noun* [Pop.] Abatement; cessation, intermission.

LE U (lāy′·o͞o) *noun* [**LE·I** (lāy′·ī) *pl.*] A silver coin, the monetary unit of Rumania, equivalent to 100 bani. Also **LEY.** [<L. *leo*, lion]

LEUC·, LEUCO· See LEUK-, LEUKO-.

LEU·CAS Same as LEUCADIA, LEVKAS.

LEU·CINE (lū′·seen *or* -sĭn) *noun* A white crystalline amino acid, $C_6H_{13}NO_2$, produced in the decomposition of proteins during pancreatic digestion. Also **LEU CIN.**

LEU·CITE (lū′-) *noun* A white potassium-aluminum silicate found in igneous rocks

LEU′·CO CYTE (lū′-) *noun* The most commonly occurring type of the white or colorless blood corpuscle: a large, nucleated ameboid cell formed in red bone marrow, and an important agent in protection against infectious diseases. Also **LEU′·KO·CYTE.** [<LEUCO- + -CYTE] —**LEU CO·CYT′·IC** (-sĭt′·ĭc) *adj.*

LEU·CO·CY·THE′·MI·A *noun* Leukemia.

LEU·CO·CY·TO′·SIS (lū·cō·sȳ-) *noun* An abnormal increase in the number of leucocytes in the blood. —**LEU·CO·CY·TOT′·IC** *adj.*

LEU·CO·MAINE *noun* One of various nitrogen compounds normally present in animal tissues as products of metabolism: related to uric acid and creatine, and sometimes toxic.

LEU·CO·MEL′·A NOUS *adj.* Having a light or fair complexion, with dark eyes and hair. Also **LEU·CO·ME·LAN′·IC.** [<LEUCO- + Gr. *melas, melanos*, black]

LEU·CO·PLAS′·TID (lū-) *noun* One of the colorless granules embedded in the protoplasmic mass of active vegetable cells, forming points about which the starch accumulates. Also **LEU·CO PLAST.**

LEU·CO SIN (lū′-) *noun* A simple protein found in wheat.

LEUC·TRA (lūc′·truh) An ancient village in Bœotia, Greece, near Thebes; Spartans defeated, 371 B.C.

LEUD *noun* [**LEUDS, LEU·DES** *pl.*] A feudal vassal in the Frankish kingdoms. [<LL. *leudes*, of Gmc. origin]

LEUK (lūke) *verb* [Scot.] To look.

LEUK·, LEUKO· Combining forms from Greek *leukos*, white, meaning whiteness or lack of color, as in *leuk*emia: used interchangeably with *leuc-, leuco-*, but preferred for most medical and many biological terms.

LEU·KE MI·A (lū-) *noun* A disordered condition of the blood and blood-making tissues, characterized by a marked and persistent excess in the number of leucocytes. Also **LEU·KÆ MI·A.** —**LEU·KE MIC** *adj.*

LEU·KO·DER′·MA (lu-) *noun* Defective pigmentation of the skin, occurring in white patches. [<LEUKO- + Gr. *derma*, skin] —**LEU·KO·DER′·MIC** *adj.*

LEU·KO·MA *noun* An opaque and whitish condition of the cornea.

LEU·KO·PE′·NI·A (lū-) *noun* An abnormal reduction in the number of white blood corpuscles in the blood. [<LEUKO- + Gr. *penia*, poverty] —**LEU·KO·PE′·NIC** *adj.*

LEU·KOR·RHE′·A (lu·kuh·ree′·uh) *noun* A whitish morbid discharge from the vagina. Also **LEU·COR·RHE′·A, LEU·COR·RHŒ′·A.** [<LEUKO- + Gr. *rheō*, flow]

LEU·POLD (loy′·polt) [G.] Same as LEOPOLD.

LEV (lĕf) *noun* [**LEV·A** (lĕv′·uh) *pl.*] A copper coin, the monetary unit of Bulgaria, equivalent to 100 stotinki. [<Gr. *leōn*, lion]

LE·VANT *noun* 1 Morocco leather from the Levant: also **LEVANT MOROCCO.** 2 Same as LEVANTER. —*adj.* Made of Levant morocco.

LE·VANT *intr. verb* [Pop., Br.] To decamp; abscond. [<Sp. *levantar*, move] — **ER** *noun*.

LE VANT The eastern Mediterranean Coast, from western Greece to western Egypt, including the coasts of Syria and Asia Minor. [<F. <LL. *levans*, the east, sunrise, <L. *levo*, raise]

LEVANT DOLLAR See under DOLLAR.

LE VANT ER *noun* An easterly gale in the Mediterranean. Also **LE VANT.**

LE·VAN·TINE *noun* A stout, closely woven, reversible silk fabric.

LE VAN TINE (-tĭn *or* -tīne) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the Levant; eastern; Oriental. 2 Pertaining to the descendants of Europeans in the East. —*noun* A native or naturalized inhabitant of the Levant, especially one of European descent.

LE·VA·TOR *noun* [**LE·VA·TO′·RES** (-reez) *or* **LE·VA·TORS** *pl.*] 1 A muscle that raises an organ or part. 2 An instrument for lifting up the depressed part in a fracture of the skull or in trephining. [<L. <*levo*, raise]

LEV·EE (lĕv′·ī) *noun* 1 An embankment beside a stream, to prevent overflow. 2 A steep natural bank. —*verb* To furnish with a levee; make levees; embank. [<F. *levée* <L. *levo*, raise]

LEV EE (lĕv′·ī *or* lev·ee′) *noun* 1 A morning reception or assembly at the house of a sovereign or great personage. 2 In Great Britain and Ireland, a formal reception held shortly after midday by the sovereign or his representative, at which only men are received. 3 A reception or promiscuous assembly of callers or guests; especially, a reception given by the president of the United States. [<F. *lever*, a rising, <*lever* <L. *levo*, raise]

LEV·EL *adj.* 1 Having a flat and even surface; without inequalities; strictly conforming to the surface of a body of still water; also, approximately flat. 2 Conforming to a horizontal plane, not sloping. 3 Being in the same line or plane with something else. 4 Equal to something or someone else in importance, rank, or degree. 5 Aimed or moving in a direct line; hence, straightforward; honest. 6 Well-balanced; having good judgment. 7 Even in tone, color, etc. 8 Denoting a surface everywhere at right angles to the line in which a force acts, so that motion upon it causes no gain or loss of energy. —**ONE'S LEVEL BEST** One's very best.

—*noun* 1 A line or surface wholly at right angles to the vertical. 2 Popularly, a horizontal line, surface, plane, or position; also, an approximately horizontal surface, as a plain. 3 The mean altitude of something; as, sea *level*. 4 Degree of moral, intellectual, or social elevation; rank; specifically, an equal rank; as, the men were on a *level* mentally. 5 The line in which anything is aimed. 6 A device

for ascertaining, or for adjusting something to, a horizontal line or plane; differences in altitude thus measured. **7** A section of a canal from one lock to another. — **ON THE LEVEL** [Pop.] In honesty; in truthfulness.

— *tr. verb* [**LEV·ELED** or **LEV·ELLED**, **LEV·EL·ING** or **LEV·EL·LING**] **1** To make flat and even. **2** To bring into a horizontal plane. **3** To aim straight at an object; point. **4** To reduce to a level; raze. **5** To bring or reduce to a common or equal level, state, rank, etc. **6** To adapt, adjust, or proportion; accommodate. **7** To go over with a leveling instrument; hence, to lay out. **8** To make even and uniform, as colors. — **TO LEVEL OFF** **1** To make even, flat, or smooth. **2** In aviation, to fly a plane parallel with the ground just before landing.

— *adv.* **1** In a right or level line; direct; straight. **2** In an even manner; steadily. [<OF. *livel* <L. *libella* <*libra*, balance] — **LEV·EL·LY** *adv.* — **LEV·EL NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): even, flat, horizontal, plain, plane, smooth. We speak of a *horizontal* line, a *flat* morass, a *level* road, a *plain* country, a *plane* surface (especially in the scientific sense). That which is *level* may not be *even*, and that which is *even* may not be *level;* a *level* road may be very rough; a slope may be *even*. See FLAT, HORIZONTAL, SMOOTH. *Antonyms*: broken, hilly, inclined, irregular, rolling, rugged, slanting, sloping, uneven.

LEV EL ER *noun* **1** One who or that which levels. **2** One who would destroy social distinctions; specifically, **LEVELER**, a member of an English political body during the rule of Oliver Cromwell. **3** A scraping implement used in grading, or a device for leveling. Also **LEV EL LER.**

LEVEL-HEADED *adj.* **1** Having sound common sense; not flighty or impulsive. **2** Steady, reliable said of a horse.

LEV EL ING *noun* **1** The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level, hence, the reduction of unequal ranks or conditions to a common level. **2** In surveying, the operation of ascertaining the comparative levels of different points of land, so as to lay out a grade. Also **LEV EL LING.**

LEVELING ROD A graduated pole bearing a marker: used by surveyors to mark a level, being sighted through a leveling instrument. Also **LEVELLING ROD.**

LE VEN, LOCH A lake in Kinross County, eastern Scotland; ruins of an ancient castle nearby.

LEV ER *noun* **1** A mechanical device, consisting of a rigid structure, often a straight bar, turning freely on a fixed point or fulcrum, and serving to impart pressure or motion from a source of power to a resistance; one of the six so-called mechanical powers. **2** Any one of various tools on the principle defined above, as a starting bar for a marine engine; hence, any means of exerting effective power.

— *verb* To move with or as with a lever; use a lever. [<L. *levator*, lifter]

LE VER (lee'–), **CHARLES JAMES**, 1806–72, Irish novelist.

LEV ER AGE (-ij) *noun* **1** The mechanical advantage gained by use of a lever. **2** Hence, increased power or advantage. **3** The arrangement by which the power of a lever is controlled

LEV' ER ET *noun* A young hare; a hare less than a year old. [< Of. *levret* <L. *lepus*, hare]

LE VER RIER (luh·ver·yeh'), **URBAIN JEAN JOSEPH**, 1811–77, French astronomer.

LE VI (lee'·vi) A masculine personal name. [<Heb., joining]

— **LEVI** The third son of Jacob, or the tribe descended from him, which included the priests, and of which all the members were priestly attendants.

LEV I A BLE *adj.* That may be levied or levied upon or seized.

LE VI A THAN (-thun) *noun* **1** A large aquatic but unidentified animal mentioned in the Scriptures: possibly a crocodile or other large reptile (*Job* xli. 1), a serpent (*Isa.* xxvii. 1), or a whale (*Ps.* civ. 26). **2** Hence, any large animal, as a whale. **3** By extension, something huge and colossal, as a ship of unusual size. [<Heb. *livyāthān*]

LE VI A THAN The title of a work by Thomas Hobbes which develops the analogy between the human body and human society and expounds the monarchic principle; hence, the political organism; the state.

LE VIES (-vize) *noun pl.* [Pop.] Overalls; especially, bibless overalls. Also **LEVI STRAUS·ES** (strows'·iz).

LEV' I GATE *tr. verb* [**·GAT ED**, **·GAT ING**] To reduce to a fine impalpable powder; make smooth; make a paste of.

— *adj.* Made smooth; polished: in botany, said of seeds, leaves, etc., that appear as if polished. [<L. *levigatus* <*levis*, smooth, + *ago*, make] — **LEV I GA' TION** *noun* — **LEV' I·GA TOR** *noun*

LEV IN *noun* [Obs.] Lightning.

LEV' I RATE *noun* The ancient custom of marriage between a man and the widow of his brother, required by the Mosaic law when there was no male issue and when the two brothers had been residing on the same family estate. [<L. *levir*, husband's brother] — **LEV·I·RAT' I CAL** *adj.*

LEV' I TATE *verb* [**·TAT ED**, **·TAT·ING**] To rise or move away from the ground; because of lightness or buoyancy; opposed to *gravitate*. [<L. *levitas; see* LEVITY] — **LEV'·I·TA·TOR** *noun.*

LEV I·TA'·TION *noun* **1** The act of making light, or the state of being light; buoyancy, whether physical or spiritual. **2** The illusion or phenomenon of suspending heavy objects or the human body in the air without support.

LE·VITE *noun* One of the tribe or family of Levi, especially a descendant of Levi, acting as assistant of the priests of the tribe in the services of the sanctuary. *Num.* xviii. 6.

LE VIT I·CAL *adj.* Pertaining to the Levites, to the law, or the book of Leviticus. Also **LE VIT IC.**

LE VIT·I CUS The third book of the Old Testament, containing ceremonial laws.

LEV·I·TY *noun* **1** Lightness of humor or temperament; lack of mental gravity; want of seriousness or earnestness; frivolity; volatility; also, fickleness. **2** The state or quality of being light; especially, the quality of relative lightness; as, the *levity* of hydrogen. **3** A supposed tendency to rise in spite of gravity. [<L. *levis*, light]

Synonyms: flightiness, frivolity, giddiness, inconstancy, lightness, thoughtlessness, vanity. *Antonyms*: earnestness, gravity, seriousness, sobriety, steadiness, thoughtfulness.

LEV KAS (lef'·kahs') A Greek island, northernmost of the Ionian chain, supposed by some to have been the Homeric Ithaca; 111 square miles; also, its capital: Italian name, *Santa Maura*. Also spelled *Leucadia*, *Leucas*.

LEVO- A combining form from Latin *lævus*, left, denoting left, to the left, on the left, as in *levotartaric*, an acid whose crystals rotate polarized light to the left: opposed to *dextro-*. Also spelled *lævo-*.

LE VO DUC'·TION *noun* Movement toward the left: said of the eye. [<L. *lævus*, left, + *duco*, lead]

LE VO–RO' TA·TO RY *adj.* Rotating the plane of polarization from right to left: opposed to *dextro-rotatory*: also called **LE·VO–GY' RATE.** [<L. *lævus*, left, + *roto*, turn] — **LE VO–RO TA' TION** *noun.*

LEV U LIN (-vu·lin) *noun* A colorless amorphous compound resembling starch. It readily decomposes into levulose.

LEV' U LOSE (-lōse) *noun* A sugar, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, found in various fruits or obtained from sucrose; fructose. [<L. *lævus*, left]

LEV Y *tr. verb* [**LEV IED**, **LEV·Y·ING**] **1** To impose and collect by force or threat of force; exact by compulsion, as, to *levy* a fine. **2** [Law] To seize or take (property) by virtue of a judicial writ, also, to impose or assess (a tax) on property and collect it under authority of law. **3** To call out by governmental authority (a quota of men for military service). **4** To prepare for, commence, or undertake, as a war. — **TO LEVY A FINE** To begin an action to settle the title to lands or other hereditaments.

— *noun* [**LEV·IES** *pl.*] **1** The act of exacting or collecting by compulsion **2** That which is levied, as money or troops. [<F. *levée* <LL. *levata*, tax, <L. *levo*, raise] — **LEV·I·ER** *noun.*

LEV Y *noun* The Spanish real, equal to 12½ cents: once current in the United States as elevenpence. [<'levenpence]

LEVY IN MASS A levy of all men capable of military service and within the control of the power making the levy.

LEV Y IST *noun* One who advocates a levy on capital.

LEWD (lūde) *adj.* **1** Characterized by lust; lustful; carnal; licentious. **2** Morally depraved; vicious; wicked. **3** [Obs.] Low, unlearned See synonyms under IMMODEST. [<OE. *læwede*, lay, unlearned] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

LEW ES A borough in SE. England; county town of East Sussex; battle, 1264.

LEW ES, GEORGE HENRY, 1817–78, English philosopher and critic.

LEW·IS *noun* A dovetailed tenon made in several parts and inserted into a corresponding mortise in a heavy stone, for the purpose of attaching the hoisting gear. Also **LEW·IS·SON.**

LEW IS Same as LOUIS.

LEW·IS, GILBERT NEWTON, born 1875, American chemist. —**MATTHEW GREGORY**, 1775–1818, English novelist and dramatist: known as Monk Lewis. —**MERIWETHER**, 1774–1809, American explorer. See CLARK, WILLIAM. —**SINCLAIR**, born 1885, American novelist.

LEWIS GUN A small automatic machine gun. [<Col. Isaac N. Lewis, 1858–1931, American inventor]

LEW' IS·ITE *noun* An oily, colorless to light-amber liquid, $C_2H_2Cl·AsCl_2$, having a faint odor of geraniums. Used in chemical warfare it combines the vesicant effects of mustard gas with the toxic action of arsenic. Also called *chlorovinylchlorarsine*. [<W. L. Lewis, born 1878, American chemist]

LEW·I SOHN (-zun), **ADOLPH**, 1849–1938, German-American philanthropist. —**LUDWIG**, born 1882, American novelist and critic.

LEW·IS·TON A textile-manufacturing city on the Androscoggin River in SW. Maine.

LEWIS-WITH-HARRIS An island, the northernmost of the Outer Hebrides, Scotland; 777 square miles; chief town, Stornoway.

LEX *noun* [**LE·GES** (lee'·jeez) *pl.*] Law: used in numerous Latin phrases. [<L.]

LEX I·CAL *adj.* **1** Relating to the words of a language in distinction from grammatical construction. **2** Pertaining to a lexicon or to lexicography.

LEX·I·COG′·RA·PHY *noun* The art or process of compiling lexicons or dictionaries. [<LEXICON + -GRAPH] —**LEX·I·COG′·RA·PHER** *noun* —**LEX·I·CO·GRAPH′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

LEX·I·CON *noun* 1 An alphabetically arranged book setting forth the meanings and etymology of the words of a language; a dictionary; specifically applied to dictionaries of Latin, Greek, or Hebrew. 2 All the morphemes in any language. [<Gr. *lexikos*, of words, <*legō*, say]

LEX·ING·TON 1 An industrial city in north-central Kentucky; thoroughbred horses. 2 A town in eastern Massachusetts; first battle of the Revolutionary War, April 19, 1775.

LEX LO·CI (lō′·sī) [L.] The law of the place.

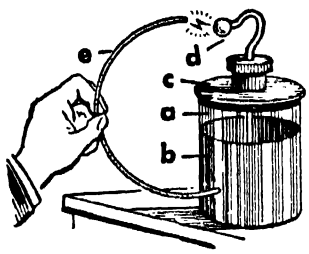
LEX NON SCRIP·TA [L.] Unwritten law; the common law.

LEX SCRIP·TA [L.] The written or statute law.

LEX TAL·I·O′·NIS [L.] The law of retaliation.

LEY·DEN Same as LEIDEN.

LEYDEN JAR (lāy′·dn) A condenser for static electricity, consisting of a glass jar coated inside and out with tin foil nearly to the top. Also **LEYDEN VIAL.**



LEYDEN JAR
a Glass jar.
b Tinfoil.
c Ebonite stopper.
d Brass rod and ball.
e Discharging wire.

LEY·TE (lāy′·teh) An island in the east-central Philippine Islands; 2,785 square miles; battle, 1944.

LEY·TON (lāy–) An urban district in Essex county, England.

LEZ·GHI·AN Same as LESGHIAN.

LHA·SA (lah′·sah) A city in southern Tibet; its capital; seat of the Dalai Lama: also spelled *Lasa*. Also **LHAS SA.**

LHA·SA TERRIER (lah′·suh) A breed of terrier native to Tibet, with a heavy yellow, black, white, or brown coat, straight forelegs, and tail curled over its back.

LHÉ VINNE (lāy·veen′), **JOSEF**, born 1874, Russian pianist.

LI (lee) *noun* 1 A Chinese unit of weight, now equal to a decigram. 2 A Chinese unit of length, approximately one-third of a mile.

LI·A·BIL′·I·TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state of being liable, or exposed to some accidental or incidental result or occurrence; as, *liability* to disease. 2 The condition of being responsible for a possible or actual loss, penalty, evil, expense, or burden; as, *liability* for damages. 3 That for which one is liable or responsible; specifically, in the plural, debts as opposed to *assets*.

LI·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Exposed, as to damage, penalty, expense, burden, etc.: with *to*. 2 Justly or legally responsible. 3 Having a tendency, inclination, or likelihood, likely: with unfavorable sense. See synonyms under APT, LIKELY. [<F. *lier* <L. *ligo*, bind]

LI·AI·SON′ (lee āy *zawN′*; *F.* lyeh zōN′) *noun* 1 An illicit intimacy between two persons of opposite sex; intrigue. 2 A bond or union, as something introduced in a dish to combine the ingredients, usually a thickening made from the yolks of eggs. 3 In speaking or reading French, the carrying over in pronunciation of a final consonant to a succeeding word beginning with a vowel or silent *h*, as in *est-il un homme?* Applied also to such sound-unions in certain other languages. 4 Unity of action, as between distant fighting forces or between an executive officer and his subordinates, maintained by various forms of contact and communication.

—*adj.* Pertaining to one who or that which serves to maintain unity of action, as between an executive officer and his subordinates, or between parts of an army, etc.; as, a *liaison* officer. [<F. <L. *ligatio* <*ligo*, bind]

LIÁ·KOU·RA (lyah′·koo·rah) Modern name for PARNASSUS.

LI·AN·A (li·ān′·uh *or* ·ah′ nuh) *noun* A twining or climbing plant of tropical forests, with ropelike, woody stems. Also **LI ANE.** [<F. *liane* <*lier* <L. *ligo*, bind]

LIAO (lyow) A river rising in Mongolia and flowing 600 miles through southern Manchuria to the Gulf of Liaotung. Also **LIAO HO.**

LIAO NING (lyow·ning) A province in southern Manchuria; 74,036 square miles; capital, Mukden; formerly called *Fengtien;* once called *Shengking.*

LIAO TUNG (lyow·tōōng) A peninsula in southern Manchuria which divides the northern Yellow Sea into the Bay of Chosen and the **GULF OF LIAOTUNG.** See KWANTUNG.

LIAO YANG (lyow·yahng) A city in southern Manchuria; battle, 1904.

LI·AR *noun* One who intentionally utters falsehood, or is given to lying. [<OE. *leogere*]

LI·ARD (lee·ärd′) A river of SE. Yukon Territory, NE. British Columbia, and SW. Northwest Territories, Canada; about 550 miles to the Mackenzie River

LI·AS *noun* The lowest of the rock series comprised in the Jurassic system of Europe. [<F. *lias*, kind of limestone] —**LI·AS·SIC** *adj. & noun.*

LI·BA·TION (lī–) *noun* 1 Liquid poured out, as in honor of a deity; also, the act of so pouring liquid. 2 Humorously, a drinking; potation. [<F. <L. *libatio* <*libo*, pour]

LI BAU (lee′·bow) A seaport city in SW. Latvia: also *Liepāja.* Also [Rus.] **LI BA·VA** (li·bah′·vah).

LIB BY Diminutive of ELIZABETH.

LI·BEC·CIO (lee·bet′·chō) *noun* A Mediterranean wind blowing from the southwest. Also [Obs.] **LI·BEC·CHI·O.** [<It. <L. *libs*, southwest wind]

LI BEL *noun* 1 Anything tending to degrade or asperse character or reputation. 2 [Law] Slander written and published; the act or crime of publishing it; also, a false publication damaging to property or business. 3 [Law] The written allegation of the plaintiff in a suit before a court of admiralty or an ecclesiastical court. 4 Any publicly circulated slanderous document.

—*tr. verb* [**LI·BELED** or **LI BELLED** (-buld), **LI BEL·ING** or **LI BEL·LING**] 1 To publish a libel concerning; defame. 2 To bring suit against in a court of admiralty. See synonyms under ASPERSE. [<OF. <L. *libellus* <*liber*, book] —**LI BEL·ER** or **LI BEL LER, LI BEL IST** or **LI·BEL LIST** *noun.*

LI BEL ANT (li′·bl unt) *noun* One who institutes a libel or suit in admiralty. Also **LI BEL LANT.**

LI BEL EE′ *noun* The party against whom a complaint in admiralty is filed. Also **LI BEL LEE′.**

LI BEL LU LA (li·bel′ yu luh) *noun* Any of a genus (*Libellula*) of typical dragonflies. [<LL.]

LI BEL·OUS *adj.* Containing that which defames or libels; defamatory; slanderous. Also **LI BEL LOUS.**

LI BER *noun* 1 A book, as a volume of public records of deeds, mortgages, etc. 2 The bast or inner bark of exogenous plants. [<L., book, bark]

LIB ER AL *adj.* 1 Possessing or manifesting a free and generous heart, bountiful. 2 Appropriate or fitting for a broad and enlightened mind; as, a *liberal* education, *liberal* arts. 3 Free from narrowness, bigotry, or bondage to authority or creed, as in religion; inclined to democratic or republican ideas, as opposed to monarchical or aristocratic, as in politics, broad, popular, progressive 4 Bestowed without stint; abundant. 5 Not restricted to the literal meaning, as, a *liberal* construction. 6 Free by or from birth, hence, of high character; refined, independent. 7 [Obs.] Unduly free, licentious. See synonyms under AMPLE, CHARITABLE, GENEROUS

—*noun* Any person who advocates liberty of thought, speech, or action, one who is opposed to conservatism distinguished from *radical;* specifically, **LIBERAL**, a member of any liberal party. Also **LIB ER AL IST.** [<OF. <L. *liberalis* <*liber*, free] —**LIB ER AL ISM** *noun* —**LIB ER AL IS′·TIC** *adj.* —**LIB′ ER AL IZE** *verb* —**LIB ER AL I ZA′ TION** *noun* —**LIB′ ER AL IZ ER** *noun* —**LIB ER AL LY** *adv.*

LIBERAL ARTS See under ART.

LIB ER AL′·I TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The quality of being liberal or generous. 2 A gift, donation. See synonyms under BENEVOLENCE

LIBERAL PARTY An English political party formed by the coalition of the Whigs and Radicals about 1830; opposed to *Conservative party.* Compare TORY.

LIB′ ER ATE *tr. verb* [**AT ED, AT ING**] To set free; release from bondage or from chemical combination. See synonyms under DELIVER, RELEASE. [<L. *liberatus* <*libero* <*liber*, free] —**LIB ER A′ TION** *noun* —**LIB′ ER A TOR** *noun.*

LI BE RI A (li–) A Negro republic on the west coast of Africa; 43,000 square miles; capital, Monrovia. —**LI BE·RI AN** *adj. & noun.*

LIB ER TA′ RI·AN *noun* 1 One who believes in the freedom of the will. 2 One who maintains the principles and doctrines of liberty, particularly in thought and conduct 3 An adherent of libertarianism. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of the libertarians.

LIB ER·TA′ RI AN ISM *noun* A theory of government which holds that the state is subordinate to the individual. It may range from extreme anarchism to pure democracy.

LI BER′ TI CIDE *noun* 1 Destruction of liberty. 2 A destroyer of liberty. [<L. *libertas*, liberty, + -CIDE] —**LI·BER TI CI′·DAL** *adj.*

LIB ER·TIES *noun pl.* 1 Originally, public lands adjoining a city or town where the people were "at liberty" to pasture animals, cut wood, etc. 2 Now, a suburb or section of a city: used in place names and capitalized; as, Northern *Liberties* in Philadelphia.

LIB′·ER TINE (-teen) *noun* 1 One who does not restrain his desires or appetites; a debauchee. 2 In ancient Rome, a manumitted slave, a freedman, or the child of such a person. —*adj.* 1 Dissolute; licentious. 2 Freed from slavery, manumitted. [<L. *libertinus*, freedman]

LIB′ ER·TIN ISM *noun* 1 Unrestrained indulgence in licentious practices 2 An extreme exercise of freedom in thought or opinion, especially on religious subjects. Also **LIB ER TIN AGE** (-ij).

LIB ER TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state of being exempt from the domination of others or from restricting circumstances; freedom. 2 A special exemption; franchise; privilege; in the U. S. Navy, permission to be absent from one's ship or station for a short period. 3 Unusual or undue

freedom or familiarity. **4** The possession and exercise of the right of self-government. **5** The power of voluntary choice; freedom from necessity. **6** A place or district within which certain immunities or privileges are enjoyed; specifically, in England, a district within a county, exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff. —**AT LIBERTY** Free, unconfined; having permission (to do something). —**CIVIL LIBERTY** Freedom of the individual citizen from government control, restraint of, or interference with, his property, opinions, or affairs, except as the public good may require. —**INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY** Freedom from restraint in the performance or rights outside of government control. —**POLITICAL LIBERTY** The right to participate in the election of rulers and the making and administration of laws. [<F. *liberté* <L. *libertas* <*liber*, free]

Synonyms: emancipation, freedom, independence, license. In general terms, it may be said that *freedom* is absolute, *liberty* relative; *freedom* is the absence of restraint, *liberty* is the removal or avoidance of restraint. The two words are constantly interchanged; the slave is set at *liberty*, or gains his *freedom*. *Independence* is said of states or nations, *freedom* and *liberty* of individuals. *Liberty* keeps strictly to the thought of being clear from restraint or compulsion; *freedom* takes a wider range, applying to other oppressive influences, we speak of *freedom* from annoyance or intrusion. *License* is a permission or privilege granted by adequate authority, a bounded *liberty*; in the wider sense, *license* is an ignoring and defiance of all that should restrain, and a reckless doing of all that individual caprice or passion may choose to do—a dangerous counterfeit of *freedom*. See PERMISSION, RIGHT. *Antonyms*: captivity, compulsion, constraint, imprisonment, necessity, obligation, oppression, serfdom, servitude, slavery, superstition.

LIBERTY CAP A close-fitting, soft cap, with elongated crown, usually folded over, originally worn by freedmen in ancient Rome, and adopted as a symbol of liberty in the French Revolution; also called *Phrygian cap*.

LIBERTY ISLAND Bedloe's Island.

LIB·Y·A Same as LIBYA.

LI·BID·I·NOUS (-nus) *adj.* Lustful; lewd. [<L. *libidinosus*, full of lust, <*libido*, lust] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

LI·BI·DO (li-bī'-dō) *noun* **1** The emotional craving or drive behind all human activities; the repression of which leads to psychoneuroses. **2** Psychic energy, especially that associated with sexual instinct. [<L., lust] —**LI·BID·I·NAL** *adj.*

LI·BRA *noun* **1** (lī'-bruh) The Roman pound, equivalent to 327 grams. **2** (lee' brah) The Spanish and Portuguese pound of sixteen ounces. **3** (lee' brah) A gold coin of Peru, equal to ten soles. [<L., pound]

LI·BRA (lī'-bruh) **1** The Balance, the seventh sign of the zodiac which the sun enters about Sept. 21. **2** A zodiacal constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

LI·BRA·RI·AN (lī-brèr'-i-un *or* -brā'-rī-un) *noun* A person in charge of a library.

LI·BRA·RY (-brèr-i *or* -brā-rī) *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] **1** A collection of books, pamphlets, etc., kept for reading and consultation, especially, such a collection arranged to facilitate reference, as by classification and indexing. **2** A building, an apartment, or a series of apartments containing such a collection, as, the *Library* of Congress. **3** A series of books having some characteristic in common issued by the same publisher. **4** A collection of books for recreation or study belonging to a private individual; as, a doctor's *library*. **5** A commercial establishment for selling or hiring out books. —**CIRCULATING LIBRARY** A library from which books can be taken away under certain restrictions; also **LENDING LIBRARY**, distinguished from a **REFERENCE LIBRARY**, where books may be consulted but not carried away. [<L. *librarium* <*librarius*, pertaining to books]

LI·BRATE *verb* [**LI·BRAT·ED, LI·BRAT·ING**] To hold or be poised, balance; also, to vibrate, as a balance. [<L. *libro* <*libra*, balance] —**LI'·BRA·TO·RY** *adj.*

LI·BRA·TION (lī-) *noun* **1** The act of balancing or librating; balance; equipoise. **2** An apparent slow swinging motion of a body on each side of its mean position, as in the *libration* of the moon.

LI·BRET·TIST *noun* A writer of librettos.

LI·BRET·TO *noun* [**·TOS** or **·TI** (tee) *pl.*] A book containing the words of an opera, or the words themselves. [<It., little book <L. *liber*, book]

LI' BRE·VILLE (lee'-bruh-veel) A seaport town in French Equatorial Africa; capital of Gabon Colony.

LI' BRI·FORM (lī'-) *adj.* Having the form of liber or bast. [<L. *liber*, bast, + -FORM]

LIB·Y·A The ancient Greek name for all of North Africa except Egypt; also, a region of North Africa, annexed by Italy, 1912; 679,358 square miles; capital, Tripoli. Also [It.] **LIB·I·A.**

LIB·Y·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Libya, its peoples, or to the branch of the Hamitic family of languages spoken there. —*noun* **1** Any of the Libyan dialects, including the ancient Numidian, Mauretian, etc., and the modern Berber languages. See HAMITIC LANGUAGES. **2** An inhabitant or native of Libya; a Berber.

LIBYAN DESERT A part of the Sahara Desert extending through eastern Libya, western Egypt, and NW. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

LICE Plural of LOUSE.

LI CENSE *noun* **1** Authority or liberty granted to do or omit an act; specifically, in law, a permission, as for manufacturing a patented article or for the sale of intoxicants. **2** A written or printed certificate of a legal permit. **3** Unrestrained liberty of action, abuse of privilege, disregard of propriety. **4** Allowable deviation from established rule; variation from a standard for a purpose; as, poetic *license*. See synonyms under LIBERTY, PERMISSION, RIGHT.

—*tr. verb* [**LI CENSED, LI CENS ING**] To grant a right or privilege to do, authorize, permit. See synonyms under PERMIT. Also **LI CENCE.** [<OF. *licence* <L. *licentia* <*licet*, is permitted] —**LI CEN SA BLE** *adj.* —**LI·CENS·ER** or **LI CENC ER** or [Law] **LI CEN SOR** *noun*.

LI CEN·SEE' *noun* One to whom a license is granted. Also **LI CEN CEE'.**

LI CEN·TI ATE (-shī-āte) *noun* **1** A person licensed to exercise a profession; specifically, in many Protestant churches, a person licensed to preach, after an examination, while yet unordained. **2** In British use, a person holding a certificate of competence in some profession, as that of medicine; also, in some Continental universities, a person holding a degree intermediate between bachelor and doctor.

LI CEN·TIOUS (lī sen'-shus) *adj.* **1** Exceeding the limits of propriety; wanton; lewd. **2** Careless of rule and accuracy, especially in literary matters. [<F. *licentieux* <L. *licentiosus*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

LICH *noun.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A corpse. [<OE. *lic*]

LI CHEE Same as LITCHI.

LI CHEN (lī'-kĕn) *noun* **1** A flowerless plant commonly growing flat upon a surface, as of a rock, and composed of loose cellular tissue, a slender white-celled epiphytic ascomycetous or (rarely) basidiomycetous fungus, and a number of globular greenish or bluish algal cells upon which the fungal cells prey. **2** Prickly heat.

—*tr. verb* To cover with lichens. [<L. <Gr. *leichēn* <*leichō*, lick] —**LI CHEN A'·CEOUS** (-shus), **LI CHEN OUS** (-us), —**LI' CHEN OSE** *adj.*

LI CHEN IN (lī'-kuh nin) *noun* A white gelatinous carbohydrate, $C_6H_{10}O_5$, obtained from Iceland moss, moss starch.

LI CHEN OL' O GY (-ji) *noun* The science or study of lichens. —**LI CHEN OL' O GIST** (-jist) *noun*.

LICH FIELD A cathedral city in SE. Staffordshire, England; birthplace of Samuel Johnson.

LICH GATE *noun* A churchyard gate covered with a roof under which a bier may stand. [OE. *lic*, corpse, + GATE]

LIC·IT (lik't) [Scot.] *adj.* **1** Of little weight. **2** Luminous.

—*verb* **1** To kindle. **2** To alight. **3** To reach one's destination; also, to happen.

LIC IT (lis'-) *adj.* Lawful. [<L. *licitus* <*licet*, it is allowed] —**·LY** *adv.*

LICK *verb* **1** To pass the tongue over the surface of; also, to play about or over, like a tongue; usually said of flames; to shoot or dart out, like a spurt of flame. **2** To take in by the tongue, lap. **3** To lap or take up, as fiber. **4** [Pop.] To chastise or beat, also, to overcome, win. —**TO LICK INTO** To begin to work at or do strenuously. —**TO LICK INTO SHAPE** To bring into proper form or discipline by manipulation, instruction, or drill. —**TO LICK THE BOOTS OF** To abase oneself before; be servile to. —**TO LICK THE DUST** **1** To perish, as in battle; be slain. **2** To behave in a servile manner; grovel or abase oneself.

—*noun* **1** A stroke of the tongue in licking. **2** The application of something, as if by a stroke of the tongue, or something so applied, as, a *lick* of paint. **3** As much as can be taken up by the tongue at one stroke or lap. **4** A deposit of salt frequented by animals that lick it. **5** A camping place along a trail near a pond, pool, or creek. **6** [Pop.] A stroke, blow, or whack; as, a *lick* on the ear, also, in the plural, in baseball, an inning at bat. **7** [Pop.] A spurt of speed or energy; exertion. [<OE. *liccian*, to lick]

LICK ER·ISH *adj.* **1** [Obs.] Tempting or tempted by the appetite. **2** Eager to taste or enjoy. **3** Lustful. Also spelled *liquorish*. [Variant of LECHEROUS] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

LICK E TY-SPLIT *adv.* [Pop.] At full speed. Also **LICK·E·TY-CUT.**

LICK ING *noun* **1** A lapping with the tongue. **2** [Pop.] A whipping, castigation; also, a defeat.

LICK' SPIT TLE *noun* A servile flatterer.

LIC O RICE (-ris) *noun* A perennial leguminous herb (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*) or its root, used in medicine and confection; also, the inspissated juice of the root. Also spelled *liquorice*. [<Gr. *glykys*, sweet, + *rhiza*, root]

LIC TOR *noun* One of the officers or guards attending the chief Roman magistrates; they bore the fasces as symbol of office. [<L. <*ligo*, bind]

LID *noun* **1** A cover closing an aperture, as of a receptacle, movable to afford access to the inside. **2** An eyelid. **3** A top, as that of a pyxis or the capsule of a moss, which separates by a transverse dividing line; an operculum. **4** [Pop.] A hat. [<OE. *hlid*] —**LID DED** *adj.*

LI·DI·A (lee′·dee·ah) [It.] Same as LYDIA.

LID·LESS *adj.* 1 Having no lid, as a pot or kettle. 2 Without eyelids; hence, watchful; sleepless.

LI·DO (lee′·dō) An Italian island on the Adriatic, SE. of Venice; fashionable seaside resort.

LIE *intr. verb* [LAY, LAIN, LY·ING] 1 To rest or remain in an extended or prone position. 2 To place or lay oneself prone or at full length. 3 To continue in an inactive state. 4 To be situated or fixed; have a location. 5 To remain for the night; sleep; lodge. 6 To be or exist, especially in connection with something. 7 [Law] To be maintainable. Compare LAY. See synonyms under REST. —TO LIE BY 1 To rest for a period, as from labor; discontinue or intermit some activity. 2 To be placed to one side. 3 To stay nearby, as one vessel to another. —TO LIE LOW [Pop.] To conceal oneself or one's intentions. —TO LIE OVER To stop and wait during a journey. —TO LIE TO Same as TO LAY TO. —*noun* 1 The position or arrangement in which a thing lies; manner of lying; lay. 2 The lair of an animal. [<OE. *lig-*, stem of *licgan*, lie]

LIE *noun* 1 An untruth; falsehood. 2 Anything that deceives or creates a false impression. 3 An accusation of lying; as, to give him the *lie*. —WHITE LIE An untruth uttered or implied in deference to conventionality, expediency, or courtesy; a fib.

—*verb* [LIED, LY·ING] 1 To utter that which is false with intention to deceive; give a deceitful impression; as, figures cannot *lie*. 2 To get (into or out of) by lying: used reflexively. [<OE. *lyge*, *leogan*]

Synonyms (noun): deceit, deception, fabrication, falsehood, untruth. A *lie* is the uttering of what one knows to be false with intent to deceive. The novel or drama is not a *lie*, because not meant to deceive; the ancient teaching that the earth was flat was not a *lie*, because not then known to be false. *Untruth* is more than lack of accuracy, implying always lack of veracity; but it is a somewhat milder and more dignified word than *lie*. See DECEPTION, FRAUD. *Antonyms*: fact, truth, veracity.

LIE (lee), **JONAS LAURITZ EDEMIL**, 1833–1908, Norwegian novelist. —**TRYG·VE** (trig′·vē), born 1896, Norwegian statesman; secretary general of United Nations, 1946–

LI·E·BIG (lee′·biK), **JUSTUS, BARON VON**, 1803–73, German chemist; founded agricultural chemistry.

LIEB·KNECHT (leep′·knĕKt), **KARL**, 1871–1919, German socialist leader; founder of Spartacus League; shot by monarchists.

LIECH·TEN·STEIN (leeK′·tun·shtīne; *Eng.* lik′·tun·stīne) A principality of central Europe; 65 square miles; capital, Vaduz.

LIED (leed; *G.* leet) *noun* [G.] [LIED·ER *pl.*] A reflective lyric poem or ballad set to music, expressing a single sentiment or emotion in a series of stanzas.

LIE′·DER·KRANZ (lee′·dur·krahnts) *noun* [G.] 1 A male singing society. 2 A cheese with the texture of Camembert, but having a strong flavor and odor: a trade name.

LIEF (leef) *adv.* Willingly; freely; as willingly as not; as, I had as *lief* stay as go: often used to imply preference; as, as *lief* die as live dishonored.

—*adj.* [Obs.] 1 Dear; dearly loved; pleasing. 2 Willing; glad. [<OE. *leof*, dear]

LIEF·ER (leef′–) *adv.* More gladly or willingly; rather.

LIEGE (leej) *adj.* 1 Bound in vassalage to a lord. 2 Having the right to the service and allegiance of a vassal; sovereign; supreme. 3 Faithful; loyal. —*noun* 1 A vassal; also, a citizen. 2 A liege lord; a feudal sovereign or superior. [<OF. <*leudes*, great vassals, <LG.; compare OE. *leod*, tribesman]

LI·ÉGE (lyēzh; *Eng.* li·āzh′) A manufacturing city in eastern Belgium; battle, 1914.

LIEGE MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A feudal vassal; a loyal servitor.

LIEG·NITZ (leeg′·nits) A manufacturing city in SE. Prussia, Germany; battles, 1241, 1760.

LIEN (leen *or* lee′·un) *noun* A legal claim on property, as security for a debt or charge. [<F., band]

LI′·EN·TER·Y *noun* Diarrhea characterized by the discharge of undigested food. [<Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *enteron*, intestine] —**LI·EN·TER′·IC** *adj.*

LI′·E PÄ·JA (lee′·eh·pah·yah) See LIBAU.

LI·ERNE (–ürn′) *noun* A crossrib or a branch rib in Gothic vaulting. [<F.]

LIEU (lū) *noun* Place; stead: in the phrase *in lieu of*. [<F.]

LIEU·TEN·ANT (lū–; *Br.* lēf– *or* lū–) *noun* 1 An officer who fills the place of a superior in the latter's absence or acts for him under his direction; deputy. 2 In the U. S. Army and Marine Corps, a commissioned officer holding either of two ranks, FIRST or SECOND LIEUTENANT, the former ranking next below a captain. 3 In the U. S. Navy, a commissioned officer holding either of two ranks, LIEUTENANT or LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE), the former ranking next below a lieutenant commander and the latter next above an ensign. [<F. <*lieu*, place. + *tenant* <*tenir*, to hold] —**LIEU·TEN·AN·CY** *noun*.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL, LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, LIEUTENANT GENERAL. See under COLONEL, etc.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR 1 An officer authorized to perform the duties of a governor during his absence or disability, or to take his place in case of death or resignation. 2 Occasionally, in the British Empire, a subordinate governor, who is acting governor of a territory under a governor general. —**LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP** *noun*.

LIFE *noun* [LIVES (livz) *pl.*] 1 The state or fact of being alive; that condition in which animals and plants exist, as distinguished from inorganic substances and from dead organisms; characterized by internal processes of metabolism, growth, adjustment, reproduction, and decay. 2 The animation of the body, in animals and man, by the vital principle or animal soul; the time between birth and death. 3 Any conscious and intelligent existence; a particular state of living; as, the *life* here and hereafter. 4 The manner in which one lives; as, the *life* of a recluse. 5 The vital principle; the principle or power assumed as the rational explanation of the facts of organic existence and development. 6 That which tends toward growth, development, and progress; energy; animation; vigor; as, to put *life* into an enterprise. 7 That which inspires liveliness and animation; that which or one who gives spirit; as, the *life* of the party. 8 The central and essential idea; the inspiring thought; the controlling principle; as, the *life* of a movement. 9 The living and real form; the actual character; as a picture to the *life*. 10 Living beings in the aggregate; animated existence; as, the waters swarm with *life*. 11 The course of human existence; human affairs; the general state of man; as, the daily round of *life*. 12 The use of powers, especially of the higher powers, and the happiness found in it; spiritual life. 13 The written story of a life; a biography. 14 Whatever is essential to the maintenance of life; means of support. 15 The period of efficient force; as, the *life* of a ship. [<OE. *lif*]

Synonym: vitality. *Life* is the state of actual living; *vitality* is the power of living or the capacity of maintaining *life*; reptiles have remarkable *vitality*. *Life* may also be used for the vital principle; as, the *life* of a seed. See WARMTH. *Antonyms*: death, decease, dissolution.

LIFE-BELT *noun* A device of cork or other buoyant material, designed to strap around the body and keep a person in the water afloat.

LIFE·BLOOD *noun* 1 The blood necessary to life; vital blood. 2 Anything giving strength or energy or as indispensable as blood.

LIFE·BOAT *noun* 1 A boat having air chambers or the like, by which it is rendered specially buoyant and sometimes self-righting; used for saving shipwrecked people. 2 One of several boats carried by a vessel, to be lowered for use in emergencies.

LIFE BUOY (–boy *or* –bōō′·i) *noun* A buoyant device, usually in the shape of a ring, for keeping a person afloat in water. Also LIFE-PRESERVER.

LIFE CYCLE The entire series of processes comprehended in the life of an organism from the ovum.

LIFE EXPECTANCY The probable length of life of a person, varying according to age, sex, physical condition, occupation, and prevailing social factors. Compare LIFE SPAN

LIFE·FUL *adj.* Full of vitality; outgiving. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

LIFE·GUARD (–gard) *noun* 1 A guard whose business it is to protect the life of someone, especially of a sovereign. 2 An expert swimmer who saves people from drowning at a bathing beach or swimming pool.

LIFE HISTORY The complete train of phenomena characterizing the existence and growth of an organism from its inception to its decease.

LIFE INSURANCE Insurance on the life of oneself or of another. Also LIFE ASSURANCE. See under INSURANCE.

LIFE·LESS *adj.* 1 Destitute of life, either naturally or by deprivation; dead; inanimate. 2 Wanting in energy, power, vigor, or spirit; torpid; dull. 3 Exhibiting none of the signs of life; apparently dead; as, she fell *lifeless* at his feet. 4 Uninhabited by men or animals. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms: dead, deceased, defunct, dull, extinct, inanimate, inert, spiritless, torpid. *Dead* primarily applies to a once-living organism from which life has departed: this original meaning controls the derived senses; *inanimate* primarily applies to that which never had life. *Lifeless* may be used in either connection, and may be also used of that which exhibits none of the signs of life. The derived meanings of these words are many. A picture, a statue, a poem, an actor's rendering of his part may be spoken of as *lifeless*; we speak of a *dead* book, *dead* capital, a *dead* wall, and even of a *dead* (that is, a dull or non-resonant) sound. *Deceased* is in formal and approved use as a euphemism for *dead*; *defunct* is used to mean finished or *extinct* as well as *dead*. *Extinct* implies cessation of vitality or force, as, an *extinct* volcano. See DEAD, FLAT. *Antonyms*: active, alive, animated, live, living, stirring, vigorous.

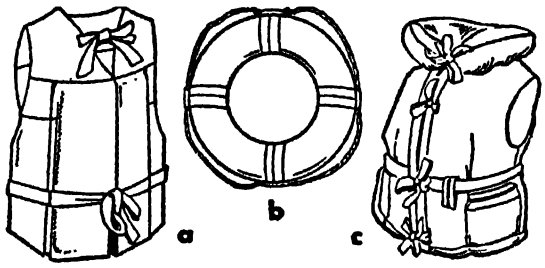
LIFE·LIKE *adj.* Resembling that which is living; true to life; realistic. —**·NESS** *noun*.

LIFE LINE 1 A long line thrown to a wrecked ship. 2 A rope extending along the deck or spars of a ship for the security of sailors during rough weather. 3 A line attached to a

buoy or boat for the protection of bathers. **4** A sea route over which vital supplies travel. **5** In palmistry, the line of life.

LIFE-LONG *adj.* Lasting or continuing through life.

LIFE-PRESERVER *noun* **1** A buoyant jacket, belt, etc., to be attached to a person to keep the body afloat in the water. **2** [Pop.] A loaded cane or other weapon for self-defense.

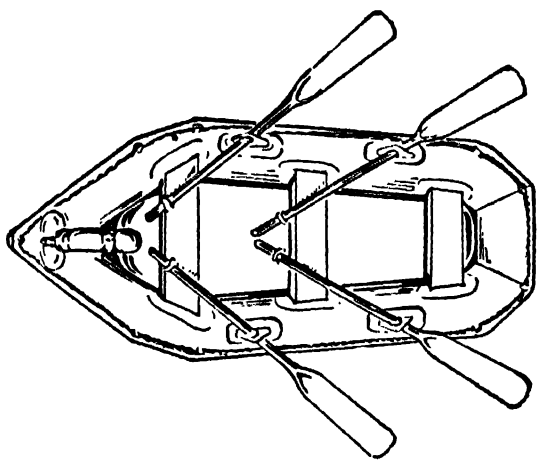


LIFE PRESERVERS

a Solid cork jacket. *b* Cork ring buoy. *c* Collar-type jacket.

LIF·ER *noun* One serving a prison sentence for life; also, the life sentence.

LIFE RAFT A raftlike structure for saving life in time of shipwreck; especially, a collapsible rubber boat equipped with oars and an apparatus permitting rapid inflation.



INFLATABLE LIFE RAFT

Capacity, 7 men; weight, 50 lbs.

LIFE-SAVER *noun* **1** One who saves a life; especially, a trained person stationed at a bathing beach, or the like, to prevent loss of life by drowning. **2** A member of the U. S. Life-Saving Service.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE A U. S. government service in charge of life-saving stations.

LIFE-SAVING STATION One of a system of U. S. Life-Saving Service stations or headquarters along the coasts and lakeshores, equipped with apparatus and crews, to rescue shipwrecked or drowning persons.

LIFE-SIZE *adj.* Of natural size; of the size of the object portrayed.

LIFE SPAN The extreme length of life regarded as biologically possible in any plant or animal, or in the species to which it belongs. Compare LIFE EXPECTANCY.

LIFE-SPRING *noun* The source of life or vitality.

LIFE TABLE A statistical table arranged to show the number of people in a population who will survive to a given age and the probable life expectancy of a person at that or any other age: also called *mortality table.*

LIFE TIME *noun* The whole period of a life. —*adj.* Lasting for the duration of a life; as, a *lifetime* job.

LIFE-TIMER *noun* One serving a life sentence; a lifer.

LIFE TOKEN In widespread European and Asiatic folklore, an object either chosen by or born with a person, which manifests in some way the fact that he is in danger, may die, or is dead. The object is sometimes a knife left behind, which rusts or sweats blood when harm befalls the absent hero, an apple which changes to indicate danger or rots to indicate death, a shirt that turns black, a brilliant ring or jewel that grows dull; in European folklore, commonly a tree that withers or dies. The life of the hero is almost invariably co-existent with the life token. The classical story of Meleager and the burning brand is typical of this idea, as is the Kashmir story of Panj Phul who was never without her necklace because it was a charm against sickness and danger and contained the core of her life. The life-token idea is strong also among primitive peoples in Africa, Australia, Melanesia, Tasmania, and among North American Indians. Compare BIRTH TREE.

LIFE WORK *noun* The work of a lifetime; the work to which one is devoted.

LIFT *verb* **1** To raise against the pull of gravity; hoist; move to a higher point; elevate. **2** To maintain in an elevated position; support in the air. **3** To raise to a higher degree or condition; exalt. **4** [Pop.] To take away surreptitiously; steal. **5** To collect or take up, as a ticket, fares, etc.; also [Prov. Eng.] to draw (wages); collect (rents); levy (contributions). **6** To get rid of; pay off, as a mortgage. **7** In golf, to pick up (the ball) from where it lies. **8** To rise, or appear to rise, as fog or mist. See synonyms under CARRY, HEIGHTEN, RAISE.

—*noun* **1** The act of lifting or raising; elevation; also, the height to which, or distance through which, a thing is raised; the extent of a rise, or degree of elevation. **2** In mining, the difference in height between one level and another; also, a set of pumps raising water from a common level and delivering it to a common height. **3** Assistance by lifting; also [Pop.] a ride which takes a pedestrian part or all of the way to his destination. **4** A machine, device, or other thing that lifts or assists in lifting, as a hoisting apparatus, or a hook for raising a window sash. **5** That which is raised or hoisted. **6** A rise in condition; promotion. **7** [Pop.] A sensation of pleasure; also, stimulation. **8** In England, an elevator. **9** A thickness of leather on the heel of a shoe. **10** The vertical component of the aerodynamic pressure upon an airplane. [<ON. *lyfta,* raise; compare LOFT] —**LIFT·ER** *noun.*

LIFT *noun* [Prov. Eng.] The heavens, sky, or atmosphere. [<OE. *lyft,* air]

LIFT PUMP A pump for lifting to its own level: distinguished from *force pump.*

LIG·A·MENT *noun* **1** A band or sheet of firm, compact, fibrous tissue, closely binding related structures, as bones, etc., together; especially one connecting or investing the opposed surfaces of a joint. **2** Hence, a band or connecting tie; that which binds objects together. [<F. <L. *ligametum* <*ligo,* bind] —**LIG·A·MEN'·TOUS** (-tus), **LIG·A·MEN'·TAL, LIG·A·MEN'·TA·RY** *adj.*

LI·GAN Same as LAGAN.

LI·GATE *tr. verb* [**LI·GAT·ED, LI·GAT·ING**] To bind with a ligature; bandage. [<L. *ligatus* <*ligo,* tie]

LI·GA·TION (lī) *noun* **1** The act of tying or binding up, especially an artery; also, the condition of being bound. **2** Something used in tying; bandage.

LIG·A·TURE (-chŏŏr) *noun* **1** Anything that constricts, or serves for binding or tying; specifically, a thread or wire tied around a blood vessel to arrest bleeding or used for removing a tumor. **2** A ligation; the act of binding. **3** In writing and printing, two or more connected letters, as *fi, fl, æ;* in writing, the character used to indicate the connection (⁀). Compare DIGRAPH. **4** In music, a slur; notes joined by a slur.

—*tr. verb* [**·TURED, ·TUR·ING**] To bind or compress with a ligature. [<F. <L. *ligo,* bind]

LI·GEANCE (-jŭns) *noun* **1** [Law] The jurisdiction or territory of a sovereign. **2** [Obs.] Allegiance.

LIGHT (līt) *noun* **1** That form of radiant energy that stimulates sight: in physics usually called *luminous energy;* also, those forms of radiant energy invisible to normal sight, as ultraviolet and infra-red rays. According to the undulatory wave theory, radiant energy is propagated in waves that travel with a speed of about 186,300 miles a second, and which vary in length from 3.85 to 7.60 ten-thousandths of a millimeter. **2** The natural condition or medium that permits vision; luminosity; the opposite of *darkness.* **3** The sensation produced by exciting the organs of vision, as the eye, optical nerves, and visual centers of the brain. **4** Mental or spiritual illumination. **5** A source of light, as the sun, moon, a flame, lamp, beacon, etc.; also, an emission of light. **6** That which admits light; a window or pane. **7** The state of being visible, known, or exposed; as, to come to *light.* **8** Daytime; daylight; dawn. **9** The point of view from which, or circumstances in which, a thing is seen or considered; aspect. **10** A part of a picture representing an illuminated object. **11** The power of vision; perception by eyesight. **12** Something with which to enkindle or make a blaze or light; as, a *light* for a pipe. **13** One who is noteworthy or eminent; a model. —**ACCIDENTAL LIGHT** In art, light coming from some other source than that of the chief light; a cross-light. —**PICK-UP LIGHT** An anti-aircraft searchlight working alone or in coordination with a locator system to spot aircraft targets.

—*adj.* **1** Full of light; not dark; bright. **2** Of a faint or pale color.

—*verb* [**LIGHT·ED** or **LIT, LIGHT·ING**] **1** To set fire to or to take fire; kindle; become ignited; inflame. **2** To illuminate or become luminous; reflect or receive light; animate: often with *up.* **3** To furnish or escort with a light. [<OE. *leoht*] —**LIGHT·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): blaze, flame, flare, flash, flicker, glare, gleam, glimmer, glisten, glistening, glitter, glow, illumination, incandescence, scintillation, sheen, shimmer, shine, shining, sparkle, twinkle, twinkling. A *flame* is both hot and luminous; if it contains few solid particles it will yield little *light*, but it may afford intense heat, as in the case of a hydrogen *flame*. A *blaze* is an extensive, brilliant *flame*. *Light* is the general term for any luminous effect discernible by the eye, from the faintest phosphorescence to the *blaze* of the sun. A *flare* is a wavering *flame* or *blaze*, a *flash* is a *light* that appears and disappears in an instant. The *glare* and *glow* are steady, the *glare* painfully bright, the *glow* subdued. *Shine* and *shining* refer to a steady or continuous emission of *light*; *sheen* is a faint *shining*, usually by reflection. *Glimmer*, *glitter*, and *shimmer* denote wavering *light*. A *gleam* is not wavering, but transient or intermittent; a *glitter* is a hard *light*; as, the *glitter* of burnished arms. A *sparkle* is a sudden *light*, as of sparks thrown out; *scintillation* is the more exact and scientific term for the actual emission of sparks, also the figurative term for what suggests such emission; as, *scintillations* of wit or of genius. *Illumination* is a wide-spread, brilliant *light*, as when all the windows of a house are lighted. The *light* of *incandescence* is intense and white like that from metal at a white heat. See KNOWLEDGE. *Antonyms* blackness, dark, darkness, dimness, dusk, gloom, gloominess, obscurity, shade, shadow.

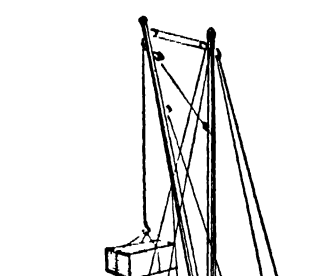
LIGHT *adj.* 1 Having little weight; of small weight by comparison; not heavy, as, *light* as air. 2 Easy to carry, handle, move, etc.; not taxing to the muscles or digestive organs; not burdensome; as, a *light* task, *light* food. 3 Free from that which encumbers; not heavily loaded, as, *light* troops. 4 Of no great consequence; lacking gravity, trivial. 5 Lacking in intensity or effect; moderate. 6 Free from anxiety, trouble or distress; cheerful. 7 Not in full possession of the senses; flighty; delirious; as, *light* in the head. 8 Below the proper or usual weight; as, *light* coin. 9 Well-leavened and raised; not soggy; as, *light* bread. 10 Loose or sandy; as, a *light* soil. 11 Characterized by levity, without dignity or substantial character; also, loose in morals. 12 Handling or touching with slight force; hence, easy, graceful, active; nimble; as, a *light* touch; a *light* style. 13 Suitable for easy work. 14 Free from clumsiness or heaviness in appearance or construction; as, *light* tracery. 15 Having no metrical stress: said of a syllable or vowel. 16 In Sanskrit grammar, having a short vowel: said of a syllable.

— *intr. verb* [LIGHT ED or LIT, LIGHT ING] 1 To descend and settle down after flight, as a bird; rest or perch. 2 To happen or stumble, as by chance or accident: with *on* or *upon*, formerly with *into* or *of*, as, sometimes we *light upon* unpleasant truths. 3 [Local] To descend, as from a horse or carriage; dismount; alight. 4 To fall in striking, as a blow. 5 To lighten, obsolete except in nautical use. — **TO LIGHT INTO** To attack, as a person; beat; also, assail with words. — **TO LIGHT OUT** To run off in haste or suddenly.

— *adv.* Lightly; cheaply; easily. [<OE. *leoht*, light] — **LIGHT LY** *adv.* — **LIGHT NESS** *noun.*

LIGHT EN *verb* 1 To give or add light to; make or become bright; illumine. 2 To emit lightning; flash out like lightning. 3 To enlighten; make clear. 4 To make or become lighter in shade or in effect. — **·ER** *noun.*

LIGHT EN *verb* 1 To relieve of weight. 2 To render or become less heavy or burdensome. 3 To relieve from distress; also, to experience relief. See synonyms under ALLAY, ALLEVIATE.



LIGHTER

LIGHT·ER *noun* A barge-like vessel used in loading or unloading ships lying at a distance from a wharf, or in transporting goods in bulk for short distances. — *verb* To transport in a lighter; do transporting by lighters. [Compare D. *lichter*]

LIGHT ER·AGE (-ĭj) *noun* 1 The price for unloading a ship by lighters, or for the use of lighters. 2 The removal or conveying of a cargo by lighters.

LIGHT·FACE *noun* In printing, type having light, thin lines.

LIGHT-FINGERED *adj.* Addicted to petty theft; thievish; pilfering.

LIGHT-FOG *noun* A blur of light accidentally fogging a photographic negative.

LIGHT-FOOTED *adj.* Nimble in running or dancing; having a light step. — **LIGHT-FOOTEDLY** *adv.*

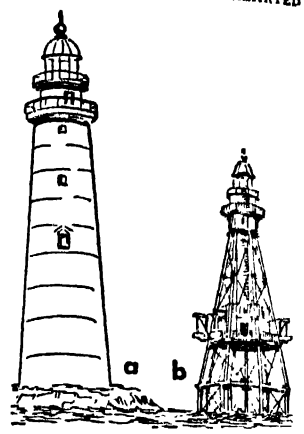
LIGHT-HEADED *adj.* 1 Silly; frivolous. 2 Dizzy; delirious. — **LIGHT-HEADEDLY** *adv.* — **LIGHT-HEADEDNESS** *noun.*

LIGHT-HEARTED *adj.* Free from care; gay. See synonyms under MERRY. — **LIGHT-HEARTEDLY** *adv.* — **LIGHT-HEARTEDNESS** *noun.*

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT In boxing, a man weighing between 161 and 175 pounds.

LIGHT' HORSE·MAN *noun* A cavalryman bearing light arms and equipment.

LIGHT·HOUSE *noun* A tower equipped with high-powered lamps, erected at a point of danger to guide seamen by night.



LIGHTHOUSE

a Stone and steel construction
b A screw-pile ocean lighthouse.

LIGHT LY *adv.* 1 With little weight, force, pressure, or effect. 2 Without heaviness of spirit; airily; cheerily. 3 With levity; carelessly; heedlessly; also, frivolously, wantonly, or irreverently. 4 In a slight degree; slightly; mildly. 5 For slight reasons. 6 Nimbly; with light or swift step or motion. 7 Easily; readily. — *tr. verb* [Scot.] To make light of; slight.

LIGHT-MINDED *adj.* Lacking seriousness or strength of mind; foolish. — **LIGHT-MINDEDLY** *adv.* — **LIGHT-MINDEDNESS** *noun.*

LIGHT NESS *noun* 1 The state, quality, or condition of being light, in any sense. 2 In colorimetry, that attribute of a color which identifies it as equivalent to some member of the series of grays between black and white: also called *brilliance*. Compare BRIGHTNESS, HUE, SATURATION. See COLOR.

LIGHT NING *noun* A sudden flash of light caused by the discharge of electricity between two electrified regions of cloud, or between a cloud and the earth; the discharge itself. — **BALL LIGHTNING** A luminous, electrically charged sphere, usually less than a foot across, which sometimes appears during a thunderstorm, moving slowly and generally exploding on contact. — **CHAIN LIGHTNING** Lightning discharged in swift, long strokes, forked or jagged in appearance.

— *adj.* Fast; rapid; as, a *lightning* movement.

LIGHTNING-ARRESTER *noun* A device for preventing damage to electrical equipment by carrying off excess voltage due to lightning or other electric disturbance.

LIGHTNING-BUG *noun* A firefly.

LIGHTNING-ROD *noun* A sharp-pointed metallic conductor used to protect buildings from lightning by carrying an electric current harmlessly to the ground. Also **LIGHTNING-CONDUCTOR.**

LIGHT-O'-LOVE *noun* 1 An old dance tune. 2 A coquettish or wanton woman.

LIGHT RED High-quality burnt ochre, used as a permanent pigment; loosely, any calcined ochre or certain iron oxides.

LIGHTS *noun pl.* Lungs, especially of mammals. [So called from their light weight]

LIGHT SHIP *noun* A vessel, having warning lights, signals, etc., moored in dangerous waters as a guide to seamen where a lighthouse would be impracticable.

LIGHT SOME (-sum) *adj.* 1 Light; playful. 2 Graceful. 3 Nimble. 4 Frivolous. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

LIGHT·SOME (-sum) *adj.* Full of light; luminous. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

LIGHT·STAND *noun* A small table on which to set a light.

LIGHT·STRUCK *adj.* Exhibiting a light-fog.

LIGHT·WEIGHT (wāte) *adj.* 1 In boxing, weighing between 127 and 135 pounds. 2 Having little weight; not heavy; hence, of little account; trivial. — *noun* 1 A boxer weighing between 127 and 135 pounds, classed below a welterweight and above a featherweight. 2 [Pop.] An unimportant, incompetent, or stupid person.

LIGHT·WOOD *noun* 1 Resinous pine, commonly the heart of the yellow pine. 2 The resinous knots of pine used for kindling.

LIGHT-YEAR *noun* The distance that a ray of light traverses in one year, approximately six trillion miles: used as a unit in measuring the distance of stars. Compare PARSEC.

LIGN-, LIGNI-, LIGNO- Combining forms from Latin *lignum*, wood.

LIG·NAL·OES (lĭg·năl'- *or* līne·al'·ōze) *noun* 1 A fragrant, resinous Oriental wood (*Aquilaria agallocha*); aloewood. 2 Aloes, the drug. [<OF. <L. *lignum aloes*, wood of aloes]

LIG NE·OUS (-us) *adj.* Composed of or like wood; woody. [<L. *ligneus* <*lignum*, wood]

LIG'·NI·FORM *adj.* Having the form or appearance of wood.

LIG'·NI·FY *verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To convert into or become wood. [<L. *lignum*, wood + **–FY**] — **LIG·NI·FI·CA'·TION** *noun*.

LIG NIN *noun* An organic substance which, with cellulose, forms the chief part of woody tissue. Also **LIG·NOSE.** [<L. *lignum*, wood]

LIG NITE *noun* A compact carbonized vegetable substance often retaining fibrous structure, forming an imperfect fuel intermediate between peat and true coal. — **LIG·NIT·IC** *adj.*

LIG NIV·O·ROUS (–rus) *adj.* Wood–eating, as certain insects. [<LIGNI– + L. *voro*, devour]

LIG NO CEL'·LU LOSE (–yu·lōs) *noun* The substance making up the woody and fibrous parts of plants, consisting of lignin combined with cellulose.

LIG NOSE *noun* 1 An explosive containing a mixture of wood pulp and nitroglycerin. 2 Lignin. [<L. *lignosus* <*lignum*, wood]

LIG NUM VI'·TÆ (–tee) *noun* 1 A small tropical American tree (*Guaiacum officinale*); also, its greenish–brown, hard, heavy wood. 2 Any of certain related American trees, as the **BASTARD LIGNUMVITÆ** (*G. sanctum*). [<L. *lignum vitæ*, wood of life]

LI GNY (lee nyee') A village in southern Belgium; battle, 1815.

LIG RO·IN *noun* A distillate of petroleum used as a solvent and illuminant. Also **LIG·RO INE.**

LIG'·U LATE *adj.* 1 Strap–shaped. 2 Having a ligule or ligules. Also **LIG'·U LAT ED.**

LIG ULE (–yōōl) *noun* 1 A strap–shaped organ or part, as at the junction of the petiole and blade in grasses. 2 A strap–shaped corolla of certain flowers in the composite family. Also **LIG·U LA.** [<L. *ligula* <*lingua*, tongue]

LI GUO RIST (li·gwō'–) *noun* In theology, a follower of the doctrines of St. Alfonso de Liguori; a probabilist; a Redemptorist. Also **LI·GUO·RI·AN.**

LIG URE (–yōōr) *noun* A precious stone, possibly the jacinth, worn by the High Priest of ancient Israel. *Exod.* xxviii, 19. [<Gr. *ligyros*, shrill]

LI GU RI A (li·gū'·rī·uh) An ancient region, now a department in NW. Italy; 2,098 square miles.

LI GU RI AN (li·gyōō'–) *noun* 1 A member of a native tribe, perhaps of Celtic origin, inhabiting Switzerland and NW. Italy in ancient times; also, an inhabitant of modern Liguria. 2 The Italo–Celtic language of the ancient Ligurians, now surviving only in inscriptions.

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient or modern Liguria, its inhabitants, or their language.

LIGURIAN SEA An arm of the Mediterranean Sea along the coast of NW. Italy.

LI HUNG CHANG (lee hōōng jahng), 1823–1901, Chinese statesman and general

1LIKE *verb* [**LIKED, LIK ING**] 1 To incline favorably toward; take pleasure in; enjoy. 2 To please or be pleased; choose. 3 [Obs.] To be agreeable to; suit; please. — *noun* Liking; preference; inclination: common in the phrase *likes and dislikes*. [<OE. *lician*, please] — **LIK A·BLE, LIKE·A·BLE** *adj.* — **LIK ER** *noun* — **LIK A·BLE·NESS, LIKE·A·BLE·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (verb): affect, approve, enjoy, esteem, fancy, love, relish. See LOVE. *Antonyms*: see synonyms under ABHOR.

2LIKE *adj.* 1 Having resemblance; similar. 2 Equal or nearly equal; virtually equivalent. 3 [Pop.] In the proper mood or frame of mind for; as, I feel *like* doing it. 4 Giving indication or promise of; as, it looks *like* rain. See synonyms under ALIKE.

— *prep.* Similar to; resembling; as, he looks *like* me.

— *adv.* 1 In the manner of; in the same way as; as, "*like* a mighty army moves the Church of God." 2 [Pop.] Likely; probably; as, *like* enough. 3 [Pop.] In a manner of speaking; more or less; as, it's a kind of dog *like*.

— *noun* A like or similar person, thing, or event; counterpart; equal. [<OE. *gelic*]

·LIKE *suffix* Resembling or similar to: used with nouns to form adjectives, as boy*like*, child*like*, etc.

LIKE' LI HOOD *noun* 1 The character of being likely. 2 Probability or a probability; as, there is some *likelihood* of his coming. Also **LIKE·LI·NESS.** See synonyms under PROBABILITY.

LIKE LY *adj.* [**LIKE·LI·ER, LIKE·LI·EST**] 1 Apparently true or real, plausible; probable. 2 Reasonably to be expected; liable. 3 Apt to please; promising. 4 Well adapted for the purpose. — *adv.* Probably.

Synonyms (adj.): apt, credible, liable, presumable, probable, reasonable. *Apt* implies a natural fitness or tendency; an impetuous person is *apt* to speak hastily. *Liable* refers to a contingency regarded as unfavorable; as, the ship was *liable* to founder at any moment. *Likely* refers to a contingent event regarded as very probable; as, an industrious worker is *likely* to succeed. *Credible* signifies readily to be believed; as, a *credible* narrative; *likely* in such connection is used ironically to signify the reverse; as, a *likely* story! A thing is *presumable* which, from what is known, may be taken for granted in advance of proof. *Reasonable* in this connection signifies such as the reason can be satisfied with, independently of external grounds for belief or disbelief. Compare APPARENT, PROBABLE. *Antonyms*: doubtful, dubious, improbable, incredible, questionable, unlikely.

LIK·EN (like'–) *tr. verb* To represent as similar. See synonyms under COMPARE.

LIKE NESS *noun* 1 The state or quality of being like; a resemblance. 2 A portrait; representation. 3 Counterfeit form; guise. See synonyms under ANALOGY, APPROXIMATION, DUPLICATE, IMAGE, PICTURE.

LIKE WISE *adj. & conj.* In like manner; moreover.

LI KIN (lee·keen) *noun* [Chinese] A Chinese provincial transit duty.

LIK ING (like'–) *noun* Inclination due to some attraction; preference.

LI·LAC (–lăc *or* –luc) *noun* 1 An ornamental flowering shrub (genus *Syringa*) having fragrant purplish or white flowers. The species best known in America are the **COMMON LILAC** (*S. vulgaris*), which has light rosy–purple flowers and is the State flower of New Hampshire, and the **PERSIAN LILAC** (*S. persica*), a smaller shrub with white or purplish flowers. 2 The light rosy–purple color of the common lilac flower. [<Sp. <Ar. *laylak* <Pers. *nilak*, bluish, <*nīl*, blue]

LIL I A'·CEOUS (–āy'·shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a large, widely distributed family (*Liliaceæ*) of monocotyledonous, mostly perennial herbs and shrubs, characterized by radially symmetrical flowers and bulbous rootstocks; designating the lily family. [<LL. *liliaceus* <L. *lilium*, lily]

LIL I AN A feminine personal name. Also **LIL·LI·AN.** [<L., lily]

LIL IED *adj.* 1 Like lilies. 2 Covered or decorated with, or abounding in, lilies.

LIL ITH 1 In Babylonian legend, a female demon who inhabits ruins: often believed to be incarnate in the screech owl, as in *Isaiah* xxxiv, 14. 2 In Hebrew folklore, Adam's first wife or one of his wives during his separation from Eve, and mother of giants and demons which were slain by angels after Lilith's flight from Adam. 3 In medieval folklore, a famous witch.

LILLE (leel) A manufacturing city in NE. France.

LIL·LI·BUL LE'·RO (–buh·lāy'·rō) *noun* An English revolutionary song ridiculing the appointment of Talbot of Tyrconnell as lieutenant of Ireland in 1686. It helped foment the revolution of 1688.

LIL' LI PUT In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, a country inhabited by a race of diminutive people.

LIL LI PU'·TIAN (–pyōō'·shun) *adj.* Pertaining to the fictitious kingdom of Lilliput or to its inhabitants; very small.

— *noun* 1 An inhabitant of Lilliput. 2 A very small person, especially, a self–important one.

LILT *noun* 1 A brisk, merry song. 2 Rhythmic movement or flow. 3 A buoyant manner of walking. — *verb* To sing or utter in a gay or rhythmic manner. [<ME. *lulte*; compare D. *lul*, pipe]

LIL Y *noun* [**LIL IES** *pl.*] 1 Any of numerous ornamental liliaceous plants (genus *Lilium*) having a bulbous root, erect stem, and large, showy, erect or nodding flowers; especially, the **MADONNA LILY** (*L. candidum*) and the **GOLD–BAND LILY** (*L. auratum*). 2 A fleur–de–lis. 3 Any of numerous plants resembling the true lilies; as, water–*lily*; day*lily*. — **TURKCAP LILY** 1 A species (*Lilium superbum*) of lilies with purple–spotted orange flowers arranged in a pyramidal raceme. 2 The martagon (*Lilium martagon*). Also **TURKSCAP LILY, TURK'S–CAP LILY.**

— *adj.* White and soft; pale and delicate, like a lily. [<OE. <Gr. *leirion*, lily]

LILY IRON A harpoon with a detachable head.

LILY–LIVERED *adj.* Cowardly; pusillanimous.

LILY–OF–THE–NILE *noun* A calla.

LILY–OF–THE–VALLEY *noun* [**LILIES–OF–THE–VALLEY** *pl.*] A low, smooth, stemless lilywort (*Convallaria majalis*) with two oblong leaves and nodding, fragrant, cup–shaped flowers.

LIL'·Y·WORT (–wŭrt) *noun* Any plant of the lily family.

LI MA (lee'·mah) A department in SW. Peru; 15,048 square miles; also, its capital and capital of Peru, a university city.

LIMA BEAN (lī'·muh) A variety of climbing bean (*Phaseolus limensis*); also, its large flat seeds, a common article of food.

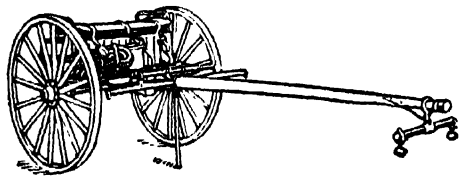
LIM·A·CINE (–sīne *or* –sĭn) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a family (*Limacidæ*) of gastropods; the slug family. 2 Slug*like*. [<L. *limax, limacis*, slug]

1LIMB (lim) *noun* 1 One of the jointed parts of the animal body, as a leg, arm, or wing. 2 A branch of a tree. 3 A person or thing forming a part of something else; an arm or branch of anything member; as, *limb* of the law. 4 [Pop.] A roguish young person; a mischievous child. — **OUT ON A LIMB** At a great disadvantage.

— *tr. verb* 1 To dismember. 2 To remove branches from (a tree). [<OE. *lim*] — **LIMB LESS** *adj.*

2LIMB *noun* 1 An edge or part, as of a disk; specifically, the edge of the disk of the moon or other heavenly body. 2 The graduated portion of a leveling rod or instrument for determining angles. [<F. <L. *limbus*, edge]

LIM·BATE *adj.* Bordered, as a leaf or flower having the margin of a different color from the rest.
LIMBED (limd) *adj.* Possessing limbs: often used in compounds; as, *strong-limbed*.
1LIM·BER *adj.* 1 Easily bent; pliant; limp. 2 Lithe; agile. See synonyms under SUPPLE. — *verb* To make or become limber or pliant. [Akin to LIMP] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.
2LIM BER *noun* 1 The fore part of a gun carriage, having two wheels and a pole to which horses are attached. 2 On shipboard, a lengthwise gutter on each side of the



GUN LIMBER

keelson to permit water to pass into the pump well. — *verb* To attach or fasten a limber to, as a cannon: often with *up*. [Compare L. *limoniēre*]
LIM BIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a border.
LIM·BO *noun* 1 In Roman Catholic theology, a region between heaven and hell to which are consigned the souls of men who died before the coming of Christ, and those of infants who died before they could be baptized: often written **LIM BO.** 2 A place, real or imaginary, to which worthless or foolish things may be relegated and forgotten; hence, oblivion; also [Pop.] a place of confinement; a prison. [<L. *limbus*, edge]
LIM BURG ER CHEESE A soft cheese, very strong in taste and smell, manufactured at Limbourg, a province in NE. Belgium; also, an imitation of this cheese. Also **LIM BURG ER.**
LIM BUS *noun* A border or interface, especially if marked by a difference in color or structure between the adjoining parts. [<L., border]
1LIME *noun* A white earthlike calcium oxide, CaO. It is produced artificially by calcining calcium carbonate, as limestone, marble, or seashells, yielding the anhydrous calcium-oxide quicklime, which with water form **SLAKED LIME.** It also readily absorbs moisture from the air, forming **AIR-SLAKED LIME.**
— *tr. verb* [**LIMED, LIM ING**] 1 To apply lime to. 2 To catch with birdlime; ensnare. 3 To cement. [<OE. *lim*]
2LIME *noun* A small tree (*Citrus aurantifolia*); its small, green, lemonlike fruit. [<F. <Pers. *limū*; see LEMON]
LIME·HOUSE A waterfront district of London.
LIME·KILN (-kil) *noun* A kiln for burning lime from limestone or seashells. Also **LIME KILN.**
LIME LIGHT *noun* 1 A powerful light produced by burning lime, now often replaced by the electric spotlight often thrown on the stage to make actors more prominent: also **LIME LIGHT.** 2 That part of a theater stage illuminated by a limelight or spotlight; hence, publicity; notoriety.
LI MEN *noun* In psychology, a threshold. [<L., threshold]
LIM ER ICK *noun* A nonsense verse of 5 anapestic lines, of which the first, second, and fifth lines are three-stress and rime, and the third and fourth lines are two-stress and rime. [<LIMERICK]
LIM ER·ICK A county in central Munster Province, Ireland (Eire); 1,037 square miles; also, its capital, an industrial port on the Shannon River. Also [Ir.] *Luimneach*.
LI MES (lī'meez) *noun* 1 A system of fortifications built by the Romans under Vespasian and Trajan to protect the provinces of southern Germany and Rhætia against the Germans; length, about 836 miles: also **LI MES GER·MAN·I CUS.** 2 An elaborate series of fortifications built by Germany in 1938–39, and extending from the Swiss border along the French, Belgian, and Dutch frontiers; also called *Siegfried Line*, *Westwall*. [<L. *limes*, border]
LIME·STONE *noun* A rock composed wholly or in part of calcium carbonate, $CaCO_3$. When containing magnesium carbonate, it is *dolomitic* or *magnesian*; when clayey, *argillaceous*; when sandy or quartzose, *siliceous*. Crystalline limestone is called *marble*.
LIME-TREE *noun* 1 The linden tree or basswood. 2 The tupelo or sour-gum tree (*Nyssa ogeche*) of Florida and Texas. [<Earlier form *lime* <OE. *lind*]
LIME TWIG A twig on which birdlime has been smeared; hence, a snare; a trick.
LIME'·WA·TER *noun* 1 A saturated solution of lime in water. 2 Water in which slaked lime has been dissolved. Also **LIME WATER.**
LIME·Y *noun* [Pop.] A British sailor: from the former practice of averting scurvy on long voyages by a treatment with limes; by extension, any Englishman.
LI·MIC O·LINE (lī-) *adj.* Shore-dwelling: said of certain wading birds, as plovers and snipes. Also **LI·MIC·O·LOUS.** [<L. *limus*, mud, + *colo*, dwell]
LIM·I·NAL *adj.* Relating to or at the threshold or entrance. [<L. *limen*, threshold]
LIM·IT *noun* 1 A line, point, or boundary beyond which something ceases to extend, operate, avail, etc. 2 That which is limited or has bounds; a district; period. 3 That which impedes or hinders; a check. 4 A definite quantity or value which a varying quantity is conceived or proved to approach. 5 In certain games, as of cards, the largest amount which may be wagered at one time: used with the definite article, especially in poker. See synonyms under BOUNDARY, END, MARGIN. **— OFF LIMITS** A locality or area forbidden to military personnel except on official business. **— THREE-MILE LIMIT** A distance of three geographic miles from the shore line seaward, allowed by international law for territorial jurisdiction.
— *tr. verb* 1 To set a bound or bounds to; confine; restrict. 2 [Obs.] To assign; specify. [<F. *limiter* <L. *limito* <*limes*, cross-path] **— LIM IT A·BLE** *adj.* **— LIM'·I TA·TIVE** *adj.* **— LIM IT ER** *noun* **— LIM·IT LESS** *adj.*
· *Synonyms (verb)*: bound, check, circumscribe, confine, define, hinder, impede, repress, restrain, restrict. See CIRCUMSCRIBE, SCRIMP.
LIM'·I TA·RY *adj.* 1 Forming or marking a limit or boundary; limiting. 2 Limited.
LIM I·TA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of limiting. 2 Restriction; circumscription. 3 [Law] A restrictive condition or stipulation; also, a period of time fixed by law within which certain acts are to be performed to render them valid.
LIM IT ED *adj.* 1 Confined to certain limits; in law, restricted within prescribed limits. 2 Circumscribed, as a government, a monarchy, etc., held in check by a constitution. 3 Making only a few specific stops, carrying only a certain number of passengers, and usually charging extra fare; as, a *limited* train. 4 Restricted to use on or within certain dates, as, a *limited* ticket.
LIMIT LOAD In engineering, the load which may safely be carried by a given structure under normal conditions.
LIM MER *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A scoundrel; also, a strumpet; drab.
LIMN (lim) *tr. verb* To draw or paint, as a picture; delineate. [<ME. *limnen* <OF. *enluminer* <L. *illumino*, illuminate] **— LIM NER** (lim'·nur) *noun* **— LIM NING** *noun*.
LIM NET IC *adj.* Pertaining to or dwelling in lakes, as certain plants and animals. Also **LIM NIC·O·LOUS.** [<Gr. *limnētēs*, marsh-dwelling, <*limnē*, pool]
LIM NOL O GY *noun* The science of life or living organisms found in fresh water. [<Gr. *limnē*, pool, + **-LOGY**]
LI MOGES (lee·mōzh') A manufacturing town in central France; porcelain and enamels.
LI MÓN (lee·mōne') A seaport in eastern Costa Rica.
LIM' O NENE *noun* One of three isomeric terpenes, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in various essential oils, and having a lemonlike odor. [<LL. *limo*, lemon]
LI' MO NITE *noun* A stalactitic, fibrous, silky, brown or yellow ferric hydroxide; bog-iron ore. **— LI MO NIT' IC** *adj.*
LI MO SIS (lī-) *noun* Morbid or excessive hunger. [<Gr. *limos*, hunger]
LI MOU SIN (lee·mōō·zăN') An ancient province of central France.
LIM' OU·SINE (-uh zeen) *noun* A large automobile, originally with a closed compartment for three to five passengers, and the roof projecting over the driver's seat; later, with each compartment separately enclosed. [<F. <the province of Limousin]
1LIMP *intr. verb* To walk lamely; halt. — *noun* The step of a lame person, a halt. [Compare OE. *lemp(healt)*, limping] **— ·ER** *noun*.
2LIMP *adj.* 1 Lacking stiffness; limber. 2 Lacking positiveness or firmness. [Compare ON. *limpa*, indisposition, *limpulegur*, soft] **— LY** *adv.* **— ·NESS** *noun*.
lucid; clear. See synonyms under [illegible]
[<L. *limpidus*, clear] **— LIM·PID I·TY, LIM·PID NESS** **— LIM PID LY** *adv.*
LIMP KIN *noun* A courlan of Florida and tropical America.
LIM·PO PO RIVER A river in the Union of South Africa and Mozambique; 995 miles to the Indian Ocean; forms the NW. boundary of the Transvaal: also called *Crocodile River*.
LIMP SY *adj.* Limp; flimsy.
LIM'·U·LOID (-yu·loid) *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the king-crab. — *noun* A king-crab.
LIM U·LUS (-yu·lus) *noun* [**LIM·U·LI** (-lī) *pl.*] A king-crab. [<L. <*limus*, sideways]
LIM·Y (lime'-) *adj.* [**LIM·I·ER, LIM·I·EST**] 1 Containing or covered with lime. 2 Resembling lime. 3 Smeared with birdlime.
LIN *noun* [Scot.] 1 A waterfall. 2 A precipice or ravine. Also spelled *lyn*. [<OE. *hlynn*, torrent]
LI NA Diminutive of CAROLINE.
LIN·AGE (line'·ij) *noun* The number of printed lines, as of text or advertising matter, contained in a book or magazine: also spelled *lineage*.

LIN·AL·O·OL (–ăl′·ō·ōle *or* lĭn·uh·lōōl′) *noun* An unsaturated, open-chain alcohol, $C_{10}H_{17}OH$, found in the essential oils of certain plants, as the bergamot. [<Sp. *linalva*, Mexican scented wood, + –OL]

LI·NA·RES (lee·nah′·rĕs) A city in southern Spain; mining.

LINCH PIN *noun* A pin through the end of an axle, to keep a wheel in place. [<OE. *lynis*, linchpin, + PIN]

1LIN·COLN 1 A maritime county in eastern England; 2,664 square miles; also, **LIN·COLN·SHIRE**; also, its county seat, a cathedral city. 2 An industrial city in SE. Nebraska; the state capital.

2LIN·COLN A make of American automobile specializing in high-powered, luxury passenger cars.

LIN COLN, ABRAHAM, 1809–1865, president of the United States during the Civil War, 1861–65; issued Proclamation of Emancipation; assassinated. — **BENJAMIN,** 1733–1810, American Revolutionary general and statesman.

LINCOLN GREEN 1 A bright green cloth made at Lincoln, England. 2 A shade of yellowish-green.

LINCOLN'S INN See INNS OF COURT.

L'IN CON·NU (lăN·kaw·nu′) [F.] The unknown.

LIND, JENNY, 1820–87, Swedish coloratura soprano; called "the Swedish Nightingale."

LIND BERGH (–burg), **CHARLES AUGUSTUS,** born 1902, American aviator.

LIN DEN *noun* A tree (genus *Tilia*) with soft white wood, cordate leaves, and cream-colored flowers; the basswood. [<OE., made of lime-tree wood; see LIME-TREE]

LIN DES NES (–dus·ness) Same as THE NAZE, Norway.

LIND SAY (lĭn′·zī), **SIR DAVID,** 1490–1555, Scottish poet: also spelled *Lyndsay*. — **(NICHOLAS) VACHEL,** 1879–1931, American poet.

LIND SEY (lĭn′·zī), **BENJAMIN BARR,** 1869–1943, American jurist and reformer.

1LINE *noun* 1 A string or cord; in nautical usage, a rope; a cord, wire, or the like used for some specific purpose. 2 A mark drawn by a pen, pencil, or the like; any slender mark or streak. 3 Any system of transportation or communication, as, a railway *line*, the Cunard *Line*. 4 Outline; also, a lineament, or a wrinkle; crease. 5 A dividing edge. 6 Hence, a limit in classification. 7 A boundary, as of a nation, state, county, etc.; also, a surveyed line, as between properties. 8 The players on a football team, exclusive of the backfield. 9 A course of action or thought. 10 A series of objects or events; row. 11 Kinship in direct descent; also, a series of persons thus related. 12 A row of printed or written words bounded by the margins of a page or column, hence, a short letter; note; also, a metrical verse. 13 *pl.* The words of a play or of an actor's part; also, same as MARRIAGE-LINES. 14 A branch of mercantile business. 15 A stock of goods of a particular kind. 16 In mathematics, that which is conceived to have length without breadth or thickness. 17 A measure of length, one twelfth of an inch. 18 A unit of magnetic flux, equal to one absolute maxwell. 19 The roadbed of a railroad. 20 The system of wires comprising a telegraph or telephone connection between two points; also, a wire for such use. 21 A row of soldiers drawn up on an extended front. 22 A trench or rampart or a row of fortifications; also, in the plural, the territory enclosed or occupied by a military force. 23 An arrangement of ships in a certain order. 24 The aggregation of Army officers in order of precedence to succeed to a command; also, in the Navy, the executive officers. 25 The equator: also called **EQUINOCTIAL LINE.** 26 A marking on a map by which a circle of latitude or longitude is indicated. 27 One of the parallel horizontal strokes that form a musical staff. 28 The representation of objects, action, or decoration indicated by strokes, instead of by shading or coloring; also, in the plural, the distinguishing features of a painting or drawing. 29 Mode or fashion of life and conduct. 30 [Pop.] A glib manner of speech. See synonyms under BOUNDARY, MARK. — **HARD LINES** [Pop.] Bad luck; a difficult or distressing condition. — **TO RIDE THE LINE** To ride on horseback along the boundary lines of a reservation, ranch, etc., or around the edges of a drifting herd, to repair fences, head in strays, etc. — *tr. verb* **[LINED, LIN·ING]** 1 To make lines upon; mark with lines. 2 To adapt or train to a particular kind of work. 3 To put in line. 4 To read out, line by line. 5 To border on; as, our farm *lines* Farmer Brown's. 6 To follow the course of to the hive or nest; as, to *line* wild bees. — **TO LINE UP** To aline; form, be, or put in line for some activity, especially for or against a person or cause. [<OE. <L. *linea*; compare OF. *ligne*]

2LINE *tr. verb* **[LINED, LIN·ING]** 1 To put a covering, usually of different material, on the inside surface of. 2 To cover or fill the inside of. — *noun* 1 The fiber of flax. 2 Linen. [Prob. originally <*line*, linen]

LIN E AGE (–ĭ·ĭj) *noun* Ancestral line of consanguinity; pedigree; family. [<L. *linea*, line]

2LINE AGE Same as LINAGE.

LIN E AL *adj.* 1 Of the nature of an ancestral line or lineage; ascending or descending in a direct line: distinguished from *collateral*. 2 Made with lines. 3 [Obs.] Hereditary. [<L. *lineālis* <*linea*, line] — **·LY** *adv.*

LIN·E·A·MENT *noun* A distinguishing line or mark; a feature. [<L. *lineamentum* <*linea*, line]

LIN·E·AR *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or composed of lines. 2 Very narrow and elongate, as, a *linear* leaf.

LINEAR MEASURE Measurement by length; a unit or system of units for measuring length, as in the following table of the principal customary standards. See also METRIC SYSTEM.

1 mil	= 0.001 inch (in.)
12 inches	= 1 foot (ft.)
3 feet	= 1 yard (yd., yds.)
6 feet	= 1 fathom (fath.)
5.5 yards	= 1 rod (rd.)
40 rods	= 1 furlong (fur.)
5280 feet	= 1 mile (mi.)
1760 yards	= 1 mile

LIN′·E·ATE *adj.* Marked with lines. Also **LIN′·E·AT·ED.**

LIN·E·A′·TION *noun* 1 A drawing of lines; delineation. 2 A contour or outline.

LINE-BREED *tr. verb* To interbreed successive generations to one ancestor of a given line in order to develop selected characteristics. — **LINE-BREEDING** *noun.*

LINE MAN *noun* 1 In surveying, a man who carries the tape, line, or chain. 2 A man employed about the line of a railway, telegraph, or telephone, especially in making repairs.

LIN EN *noun* 1 A fabric woven from the fibers of flax. 2 Articles made of linen, or made formerly of linen but now often of cotton; as, bed *linen*, table *linen*, body *linen*. — *adj.* Made of the textile fiber of flax; as, *linen* cloth. [<OE., made of flax]

LINE OF COMMUNICATION The line by which an army in operation maintains administrative communication and relations with its base.

LINE OF FORCE A line in a field of force every point on which coincides with the field intensity.

LINE OF SITE The straight line joining the center of the muzzle of a gun and the eye of an observer or the eyepiece of an instrument with the target.

LINE OF VISION The straight line joining the central fovea of the retina and the point to which vision is directed. Also **LINE OF SIGHT.**

LIN′·E·O LATE *adj.* Minutely lineate. Also **LIN′·E·O·LAT·ED.**

1LIN ER (līne′–) *noun* 1 A vessel belonging to a steamship line. 2 One who draws lines. 3 A baseball batted or thrown with force horizontally. 4 A ship of the line.

2LIN·ER (līne′–) *noun* One who makes linings. 2 A lining, or a piece used in forming a lining.

LINE-RIDER Same as FENCE-RIDER (ranch).

LINE STORM [Local] An equinoctial storm. Also **LINE-STORM.**

LINE-UP *noun* 1 The formation of players in any game, such as football, hockey, etc., when drawn up for action. 2 An array of people united by some aim. 3 A mustering of criminal suspects by police for identification and questioning.

LIN EY See LINY.

1LING *noun* 1 A codlike food fish *(Molva molva)* of the North Atlantic. 2 The Lake Ontario burbot *(Lota maculosa)*. [<ME., *lenge;* perhaps <OE. *lengu*, length]

2LING *noun* The heath or heather. [<ON. *lyng*]

1·LING *suffix* 1 A person or thing connected with or having the characteristics of the thing, condition, state, etc., expressed by the root noun; as, a nurs*ling*, sap*ling*, world*ling*. 2 Little; young; as, duck*ling*, gos*ling*: often used as a contemptuous or depreciative diminutive; as, prince*ling*, hire*ling*, *etc.* [<OE. *–ling*]

2·LING *suffix* 1 Toward; in the direction of: used to form adverbs from nouns; as, head*ling*. 2 Being or becoming: used to form adverbs from adjectives expressing situation or condition; as, flat*ling*. [<OE. *–ling*, *–linga*]

LIN·GA (ling′·guh) *noun* A phallus or phallic symbol, used extensively in the cult worship of Siva. Also **LIN·GAM.** [<Sans.]

LIN·GA·YEN GULF (lĭng·gah·yĕn′) An arm of the South China Sea in western Luzon Island, Philippines.

LIN·GER (ling′·gur) *verb* 1 To protract or pass waitingly; drag; delay. 2 To be long about going or coming; lag; tarry; continue a long time. [<Earlier form *lenger* <OE. *lengan*, put off] — **·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: crawl, creep, dawdle, delay, drag, flag, halt, hesitate, lag, loiter, saunter, wait. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for ACCELERATE.

LIN′·GE·RIE (lăn′·zhu·ree; *F.* lănzh·ree′) *noun* Women's underwear; originally of laced linen, now of silk, rayon, etc. [<F. *linge*, linen]

LIN′·GER·ING (ling′·gur–) *adj.* Protracted; slow; dilatory.

LIN·GO (ling′·gō) *noun* [·GOES *pl.*] Language, especially if slightly unintelligible; a dialect. See synonyms under LANGUAGE. [<L. *lingua*, tongue]

LIN·GUA (ling′·gwuh) *noun* [**LIN·GUÆ** (–gwee) *pl.*] 1 The tongue. 2 A language. [<L.]

LIN·GUA·DEN′·TAL (ling·gwuh–) Same as DENTILINGUAL. Also **LIN·GUI·DEN′·TAL.**

LIN·GUA FRAN·CA (frăng′·kuh) 1 A mixture of French, Spanish, Italian, Greek, and Arabic, spoken in the Mediterranean ports: often called *Sabir*. 2 Any mixed jargon

used as a commercial or trade language, such as pidgin English, Chinook, etc. [<It.]

LIN·GUAL (ling'·gwul) *adj.* Pertaining to the tongue or use of the tongue in utterance. —*noun* A letter or sound pronounced chiefly with the tongue, as *d, s, n, th,* etc. [<L. *lingua,* tongue]

LIN·GUET·TA (leeng·gwĕt'·uh), **CAPE** Same as GLOBSA, CAPE.

LIN'·GUI FORM (ling'·gwi–) *adj.* Tongue-shaped.

LIN·GUIST (ling'·gwist) *noun* 1 One who knows many languages. 2 An authority on linguistics.

LIN GUIS·TICS *noun* The science of speech, including the origin and structure of languages, phonetics, semantics, etc. —**LIN·GUIS·TIC, LIN GUIS TI·CAL** *adj.*

LINGUISTIC STOCK 1 An original language and all the languages and dialects derived from it. 2 All the people speaking languages or dialects derived from an original; as, the Shawnee Indians belong to the Algonquian *linguistic stock.*

LIN'·GU·LATE (ling'·gyŏŏ–) *adj.* Having the shape of a tongue; linguiform; ligulate. [<L. *lingula,* little tongue]

LING·Y *adj.* Covered with ling or heather.

LIN·I·MENT *noun* A liquid preparation for external use, for bruises, inflammation, etc. [<F. <LL. *linimentum* <*linio,* smear]

LI NIN *noun* 1 A white, bitter, crystalline compound found in the purging flax *(Linum catharticum).* 2 A fiber of the nuclear reticulum of the cell that has little affinity for dyes; an achromatic thread of the nucleus: contrasted with *chromatin.* [<L. *linum,* flax]

LIN ING *noun* 1 The act of one who lines. 2 A covering of the inner surface of a thing; also, material suitable for such use. 3 Contents.

LINK *noun* 1 One of the loops of which a chain is made; hence, something which connects separate things; a tie. 2 A hinge. 3 A single constituent part of a continuous series. 4 A connecting rod which transmits power from one part of a machine to another. 5 A length of 7.92 inches, or 20.11 centimeters, used in surveying. 6 [Pop.] A section of a chain of sausages. 7 One of the component parts of a mechanical device formed of a number of identical or similar units. See CHAIN *noun.* 8 Same as LINKS. —*verb* To join or connect by links; unite; be connected or joined. See synonyms under UNITE. [Compare Sw. *lank,* ring, OE. *hlencan,* twist, bend]

LINK *noun* A torch. [Etymology uncertain]

LINK *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To walk swiftly; also, to do anything quickly.

LINK·AGE (–ij) *noun* 1 The act of linking, or the state of being linked. 2 A series or system of links; especially, a number of pieces so fastened together as to turn about one another. 3 A relation between a magnetic line of force and the conductive coil that forms its vehicle. 4 Inheritance of the kind in which the genes, usually in the same chromosome, tend to act together as a unit or LINKAGE GROUP in the general process of segregation.

LINK BLOCK The block sliding in or on a link, actuated thereby, and giving motion to the valve stem, either directly or through other members.

LINK·BOY *noun* A boy or man who lights passengers in a city with a link or torch. Also **LINK, LINK MAN.**

LINKED *adj.* Joined together; especially, in genetics, exhibiting linkage.

LINK–HINGE *noun* A hinge having the two leaves permanently attached to a link permitting free rotation. See illustration under HINGE.

LINK MOTION An assemblage of parts for operating the valves of locomotive and similar engines, its essential feature being a slotted bar, which is driven by one or two eccentrics.

LINKS *noun pl.* 1 Flat or undulating land. 2 A golf course: used also as a singular. [Compare OE. *hlinc,* rising ground]

LINK TRAINER A ground device simulating actual flight conditions and equipped with the necessary instruments for training airplane pilots. [<E. A. Link, Jr., born 1904, American inventor]

LINK·WORK *noun* A fabric consisting of links joined together; a chain.

LIN·LITH·GOW (–gō) A town in east-central Scotland, capital of West Lothian County.

LIN·LITH·GOW·SHIRE (–gō·shĭr) Same as WEST LOTHIAN.

LINN *noun* The linden tree.

LIN·NÆ·US (li·nee'·us), **CAROLUS,** 1707–1778, Swedish naturalist and taxonomist: Latinized form of **KARL VON LIN NÉ.**

LIN·NE·AN *adj.* Pertaining to Linnæus or to his system of classification. Also **LIN·NÆ·AN.**

LIN·NE·ON Same as MACROSPECIES.

LIN·NET *noun* One of various singing birds, as the common European **GRAY** or **GORSE LINNET** (genus *Carduelis*), the male of which in summer has the breast and crown bright crimson; also, the house finch of the western United States. [<OE. *linete* <*linetwig(le)*]

LIN O LE' IC *adj.* Pertaining to or denoting a colorless to yellow, oily, fatty acid found in linseed oil, cottonseed oil, and other vegetable oils. Also **LI·NO·LIC.**

LI·NO·LE·UM *noun* A preparation of linseed oil hardened by oxidizing. When mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas or burlap, it is used as a floor covering. [<L. *linum,* flax, + *oleum,* oil]

LI' NO TYPE *noun* A machine which casts a complete line of type on a single body: a trade name. [<LINE + OF + TYPE]

LIN SANG *noun* A long-tailed East Indian mammal (family *Viverridæ*) related to but smaller than the genet. [<Javanese]

LIN SEED *noun* Flaxseed. [<OE. *linsed*]

LINSEED OIL A yellowish drying oil made from flaxseed.

LIN SEY–WOOL SEY (–zi) *noun* 1 A cloth made of linen and wool or cotton and wool mixed. 2 [Obs.] Nonsense; jargon. —*adj.* Made of linen and wool. [<OE. *lin,* linen, + WOOL + SAY]

LIN STOCK *noun* Formerly, an iron-shod pike with a crotch designed to hold a rope match for firing a gun. [<D. *lontstok* <*lont,* match, + *stock,* stick]

LINT *noun* 1 The soft down of raveled or scraped linen; also, downy feathers. 2 A net; netting. 3 Cotton fiber. [Perhaps <L. *linteum,* linen cloth] —**·Y** *adj.*

LIN TEL *noun* A horizontal top piece, as of a doorway or window opening. [<OF.]

LINT ER *noun* A machine for removing linters from cotton seeds after they have been ginned.

LINT ERS *noun pl.* A mixture of cotton fuzz and fibers left behind on the cotton gin: used as batting, for stuffing upholstery, and in the manufacture of rayon.

LINT·WHITE *noun* The European gray linnet. [<OE. *linetwig(le)*]

LIN Y (line'–) *adj.* [**I·ER, ·I EST**] 1 Like a line. 2 Full of, or marked with, lines or streaks. Also spelled *liney.*

LINZ (lints) A commercial city on the Danube River in northern Austria.

LI ON *noun* 1 A large, yellowish-brown or tawny, carnivorous mammal *(Felis leo)* of Africa and SW. Asia, the adult male having a long mane. 2 Figuratively, a man of conspicuous courage, one of leonine character or mien. 3 An object of peculiar interest and curiosity, a prominent or notable person. 4 A former gold coin of Scotland. —**MOUNTAIN LION** The puma. —**TO TWIST THE LION'S TAIL** To make anti-British statements. [<F. <L. *leo* <Gr. *leon*]

LI ON The zodiacal sign or the constellation Leo. See CONSTELLATION.

LION, GULF OF THE A bay of the Mediterranean Sea, off the southern coast of France: also *Gulf of Lyons.* Also [F.] **GOLFE DU LION.**

LI ON ESS *noun* A female lion.

LI ON ET *noun* A small or young lion; a lion cub.

LI' ON HEART *noun* A person of exceptional bravery; especially, **LIONHEART,** as a nickname of Richard I of England. See COEUR DE LION. —**LION–HEARTED** *adj.*

LI' ON IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ ING**] 1 To treat or regard as a lion; especially, to pay great attention to socially; make the central figure of social entertainments, as a celebrity. 2 To make much of (an object of curiosity or interest) by visiting, exploring or exhibiting it. —**LI ON I ZA' TION** *noun*

LIP *noun* 1 One of the two folds of flesh that bound the mouth and cover the teeth. 2 Hence, from the use of these organs in speaking, speech; especially, impertinence, saucyness. 3 Anything having the appearance or purpose of a lip, as of a cup, bell, crater, wound, etc. 4 An embouchure. 5 Any structure that bounds an orifice, slit, or groove. 6 Either of the two large lobes of a bilabiate corolla or calyx; also, in orchids, a labium. —**TO KEEP A STIFF UPPER LIP** To keep up one's courage; be stoical. —*verb* [**LIPPED, LIP PING**] 1 To touch with the lips; kiss. 2 To utter with the lips; whisper. 3 To bring one's lips into play on the reed or mouthpiece of any wind instrument; form an embouchure. [<OE. *lippa*]

LIP·, LIPO· Combining forms from Greek *lipos,* fat, used to mean fat, fatty, or a lipid.

LIP A·DO'·SA An ancient name for LAMPEDUSA.

LIP·A·RI ISLANDS (lip'·uh·ree; *It.* lee'·pah·ree) A group of 17 volcanic islands off the NE. coast of Sicily; 45 square miles. Also [It.] *Isole Eolie.*

LIP'·A·ROID *adj.* Fatty; resembling fat. [<Gr. *liparos,* fat, greasy, + –OID]

LIP·ASE *noun* A fat-splitting enzyme.

LIP ID *noun* Any of a large class of organic substances which include the true fats and certain related compounds, as waxes and sterols. They are insoluble in water and have a typical greasy feel. Also **LIP IDE.**

LI PO (lee bō), died A.D. 762, Chinese poet.

LIP O CA' IC *noun* A hormone-like substance extracted from the pancreas and having the power to regulate the fat-metabolism of the liver. [<Gr. *lipos,* fat, + *kaio,* burn]

LIP' O CHROME (–krōme) *noun* Any of a class of pigments found in natural fats, as butter, egg-yolk, etc.; they include the carotenoids.

LIP' O CYTE *noun* A fat-bearing cell.

LIP OID *noun* A fat that is not decomposed by alkalis, and cannot be used to make soap, as cholesterol.

LI POL Y·SIS *noun* The break-down and decomposition of fat. —**LIP·O·LYT'·IC** *adj.*

LI·PO·MA *noun* A tumor, generally benign, made up of fat cells. —**LI·POM·A·TOUS** (-tus) *adj.*

LIP·O PRO′·TE·IN *noun* Any of a class of proteins found in combination with lipids, as in blood, egg yolk, milk, etc.

LIP·O TROP′·IC *adj.* Having an affinity for fats or oils. —**LI·POT·RO·PY** *noun.*

LIP·PE A subdivision of NW. Germany; 469 square miles; capital, Detmold; formerly a monarchy.

LIPPED *adj.* Having a lip, lips, or a structure resembling lips; especially, in botany, labiate.

LIP·PEN *verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To trust; depend upon; confide in: often followed by *to* or *on*. [Compare OE. *hlytman*, decide by lot, *gehlyta*, companion]

LIP PI (leep′·pee), **FILIPPINO**, 1457–1504, Italian painter; son of Filippo. —**FILIPPO**, 1406–69, known as **FRA LIPPO LIPPI**, Italian painter and monk.

LIPP MANN (leep·mahn′), **GABRIEL**, 1845–1921, French physicist.

—**LIPP MANN** (lip′·mun), **WALTER**, born 1889, American journalist.

LIP-READING *noun* Interpretation of speech by watching the lips of the speaker: practiced especially by the deaf. —**LIP-READ** *verb* —**LIP-READER** *noun.*

LIP SERVICE Service that is professed but not intended or performed.

LIP STICK *noun* A small roll of colored, and usually perfumed, ointment, used to rouge the lips.

LI·QUATE *verb* [**LI·QUAT·ED, LI·QUAT·ING**] To liquefy; melt; melt out, as a metal from an ore. [<L. *liquatus* <*liquo*, melt] —**LI·QUA·TION** *noun.*

LIQ·UE·FAC′·TION (lik·wi-) *noun* The operation of liquefying, or the state of being liquefied. —**LIQ·UE·FA′·CIENT** (-fāy′·shunt) *adj. & noun.*

LIQ′·UE·FI·ER (lik′·wi-) *noun* An apparatus devised for the liquefaction of air and other gases.

LIQ′·UE·FY (lik′·wi-) *verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To convert into or become liquid; melt. See synonyms under MELT. [<L. *liqueo*, be fluid, + *facio*, make] —**LIQ′·UE·FI·A·BLE** *adj.*

LI·QUES·CENT (-kwes′·unt) *adj.* Melting, or having a tendency to melt. [<L. *liquesco* <*liqueo*, be fluid] —**LI·QUES·CENCE, LI·QUES·CEN·CY** *noun.*

LI·QUEUR (-kûr′) *noun* An alcoholic cordial sweetened and flavored with aromatic substances. [<F.]

LIQ·UID (lik′·wid) *adj.* 1 Flowing, or capable of flowing; being a liquid. 2 Limpid, clear. 3 Composed of molecules having free movement among themselves, but without a separative tendency like that of gases. 4 Flowing smoothly; mellifluous; as, his *liquid* tones. 5 Containing or suggesting liquid; watery. 6 Pronounced with a smoothly flowing sound, as, a *liquid* consonant. 7 Easily or quickly converted into cash; as, *liquid* assets. See synonyms for FLUID. —*noun* 1 A substance in that state in which the particles move freely among themselves, remain in one mass, and take always the form of the containing vessel. 2 One of the four consonants *l, m, n, r*. [<L. *liquidus* <*liqueo*, be fluid] —**LI·QUID·I·TY, LIQ·UID·NESS** *noun* —**LIQ·UID·LY** *adv.*

LIQUID AIR An intensely cold mixture of nitrogen and oxygen, existing only at temperatures below the boiling point of its components, and brought to a liquid condition by a reduction of temperature and an increase of pressure: chiefly used as a refrigerant.

LIQ·UID·AM′·BAR *noun* 1 Any of a genus (*Liquidambar*) of balsamiferous trees of eastern Asia and Atlantic North America; especially, *L. styraciflua*, the American sweetgum. 2 The balsam yielded by them: used in medicine and the arts; copalm.

LIQ′·UI·DATE (lik′·wi-) *verb* [**·DAT·ED, ·DAT·ING**] 1 [Law] To deliver the amount of; settle; satisfy; to determine and settle the liabilities (of an estate, firm, etc.), and to apportion the assets, go into receivership or liquidation. 2 To render more liquid, as a sound. 3 To settle, as one's debts; dispose of; hence, to wipe out; destroy. See synonyms under PAY. —**LIQ′·UI·DA·TOR** *noun.*

LIQ·UI·DA′·TION *noun* The act of liquidating or the state of being liquidated. —**TO GO INTO LIQUIDATION** To cease from transacting business and gather in assets, settle debts, and divide surpluses, if any: said of business firms.

LIQUID CRYSTAL A liquid which shows certain properties, notably optical, characteristic of a crystal but absent from ordinary liquids.

LIQUID FIRE Burning oil or other inflammable chemicals: used in warfare, as from flame-throwers.

LIQUID MEASURE A unit or system of units for measuring liquids, as in the following table of principal customary standards. See also METRIC SYSTEM.

4 gills	= 1 pint (pt., pts.)
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt., qts.)
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal., gals.)
60 minims (min., ♏)	= 1 fluid dram (fl. dr., ʒ)
8 fluid drams	= 1 fluid ounce (fl. oz., ℥)
16 fluid ounces	= 1 pint

LIQ·UO·CRYS′·TAL·LINE (lik·wo·cris′·tuh·lin *or* -line) *adj.* Designating that state of a liquid which exhibits properties similar to those of a crystal; mesomorphic.

LIQ·UOR (lik′·ur) *noun* 1 Any alcoholic or intoxicating liquid; especially, such as is distilled. 2 One of various solutions; specifically, an aqueous solution of a non-volatile substance: distinguished from a syrup, infusion, or decoction. 3 A liquid of any sort, as blood, milk, etc. —*verb* 1 To treat with a liquor or solution. 2 [Pop.] To give liquor to; also, to drink liquor or spirits: often with *up*. 3 [Obs.] To anoint or smear with grease; to glaze. [<L., fluid]

LIQ·UO·RICE Same as LICORICE.

LIQ UOR·ISH Same as LICKERISH.

LI·RA (li′·ruh; *It.* lee′·rah) *noun* [**LI·RE** (*It.* lee′·rāy) *pl.*] 1 The monetary unit of Italy, a silver coin equivalent to 100 centesimi. 2 A gold coin of Turkey equivalent to 100 piasters: also called *Turkish pound*. [<It. <L. *libra*, pound]

LIR·I·O·DEN′·DRON (lir-) *noun* Any of a genus (*Liriodendron*) of Asiatic and North American trees of the magnolia family, especially the tuliptree or whitewood (*L. tulipifera*) of the United States. [<Gr. *leirion*, lily, + *dendron*, tree]

LIR′ I PIPE (lir′-) *noun* In medieval dress, the long tail of a clerical tippet; hence, any long scarf or streamer attached to a headdress. Also **LIR I POOP.** [<ML. *liripipium*]

LI·SA Diminutive of ELIZABETH. Also **LI·ZA.**

LIS·BON (liz′·bun) A large commercial city and seaport on the Tagus River; capital of Portugal; university. Also [Pg.] **LIS BO A** (leezh-).

LI·SETTE (lee·zet′) French diminutive of ELIZABETH.

LISLE (lile) *noun* 1 A fine hard-twisted cotton thread, formerly linen used in knitting gloves, stockings, etc. 2 Any fabric made of lisle thread. [<Lisle, former spelling of Lille, French city]

LISP *verb* To enunciate sibilants with the tongue between the teeth; to pronounce *s* and *z* as *th*; hence, to speak imperfectly, hesitatingly, or very simply, as a child. —*noun* The act or habit of lisping; the sound of a lisp. [<OE. *awlispian*, to lisp] —**LISP·ER** *noun.*

LIS PEN·DENS (-den′z) [Law] A suit pending; during the pendency of a suit; as, land bought of a defendant *lis pendens* is taken subject to the judgment afterward rendered. [<L.]

LIS·SOME *adj.* Lithesome. Also **LIS·SOM.** See synonyms under SUPPLE. [Variant of LITHESOME] —**LIS·SOME·NESS** *noun.*

LIS·SOT·RI·CHOUS (-kus) *adj.* Having straight hair. [<Gr. *lissos*, smooth, + *thrix, trichos*, hair]

LIST *noun* 1 A number of items, names, etc., as on a strip of paper; a roll or catalog. 2 The selvage on woven textile fabrics; listing; a strip or stripe. 3 A narrow strip of wood cut from a plank. 4 [Local] A ridge or furrow made with a lister in cultivating corn. 5 *pl.* The palisades bounding a piece of ground; also, the ground enclosed by them, specifically, the barriers of a jousting field, or the field itself. 6 [Obs.] Any outer edge; limit; boundary. 7 A colored stripe, especially on an animal's body. —**TO ENTER THE LISTS** To accept a challenge; enter a contest or discussion. —*verb* 1 To enroll in a list or catalog; also, to enlist as a soldier or sailor. 2 To cover with strips of cloth. 3 [Local] To prepare (land) by making alternate ridges and furrows or beds and alleys, as for cotton. 4 To put (land) under corn with a lister. 5 To cut away a narrow strip, as of sapwood, from the edge of (a board, etc.). 6 To enclose with palisades, as a jousting field. [<OE. *liste;* akin to OHG. *lista*, hem, border]

LIST *verb* 1 To careen, or cause to careen, as a ship; lean or incline to one side. 2 [Obs.] To wish; choose; also, to please or gratify. —*noun* 1 A careening; leaning or inclination of a ship to one side. 2 [Obs.] Desire; wish. [<OE. *lystan* <*lust*, desire]

LIST *intr. verb* To listen to; listen: a poetic usage. See synonyms under LISTEN. [<OE. *hlystan* <*hlyst*, hearing]

LIST, SIEGMUND WILHELM WALTHER, born 1880, German field marshal in World War II.

LIS·TEL *noun* A small square molding; a list. [<F. <*liste*, a wood strip]

LIS·TEN (lis′·n) *verb* 1 To attend closely for the purpose of hearing; harken. 2 To hear; attend to; heed or trust what is heard. —*noun* The act of listening. [<OE. *hlysnan*] —**·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): attend, hark, harken, hear, heed, list. To *hear* is simply to become conscious of sound, to *listen* is to make a conscious effort to *hear*. We may *hear* without *listening*, as words suddenly uttered in an adjoining room; or we may *listen* without *hearing*, as to a distant speaker. In *listening* the ear is intent upon the sound; in *attending* the mind is intent upon the thought, but *listening* implies some attention to the meaning or import of the sound. To *heed* is not only to *attend*, but to remember and observe. *Harken* is nearly obsolete. *Antonyms*: ignore, neglect, scorn, slight.

LISTENING POST 1 A concealed position near enemy lines from which an observer may transmit to his own forces information or warning of hostile action. 2 A station equipped with sound-locating devices for warning against the approach of enemy aircraft or sea vessels. 3 A radio station equipped to pick up short-wave messages from different countries.

LIST·ER *noun* A double-moldboard plow for throwing up ridges, as in beet- or corn-culture: also called *middle-breaker*. This form of plow simultaneously throws a deep furrow, plants the seed, and covers it with earth.

LIST·ER *noun* One who makes a list or lists; specifically, a tax-appraiser.

LIS·TER, JOSEPH, LORD, 1827–1912, English surgeon; founder of antiseptic surgery.

LISTER BAG Same as LYSTER BAG.

LIS·TER·INE *noun* Trade name for a weak antiseptic solution. [<SIR JOSEPH LISTER]

LIS·TER·ISM *noun* The antiseptic method of surgery as first advocated by Lord Lister. — **LIS·TE·RI·AN** *adj.*

LIST·LESS *adj.* Inattentive; heedless of what is passing; indifferent; languid; lacking energy. See synonyms under FAINT, INATTENTIVE. [<OE. *lust*, desire, + -LESS] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

LISZT (list), **FRANZ**, 1811–1886, Hungarian composer, pianist, and abbé.

LIT Past tense and past participle of LIGHT.

LIT *noun* The Lithuanian gold monetary unit. Also [Lithuanian] **LIT·AS** [**LIT·AI** (-ā) or **LIT U** (-ōō) *pl.*]

LIT·A·NY *noun* [·NIES *pl.*] Originally, a supplicatory prayer, especially a ceremonial one; later, a liturgical form of prayer in various churches in which the clergy lead and the choir or people respond, the same form of response being repeated in a number of successive clauses, usually of a penitential character; also, any solemn prayer. See synonyms under PRAYER. — **THE LITANY** In the Book of Common Prayer, that part devoted to special supplication. [<Gr. *litaneia* <*lissomai*, pray]

LI TCHI (lee-chee) *noun* A Chinese tree *(Litchi chinensis)* producing small edible fruits called **LITCHI NUTS**: also spelled *lichee*. [<Chin.]

LIT DE JUSTICE [F.] Literally, bed of justice; the seat which the king of France occupied when holding a formal session of the parliament; hence, the session itself.

LITE A combining form from Greek *lithos*, stone, meaning stonelike: also *-lith*, *-lyte*.

LI TE PEN·DEN TE [L.] During the trial.

LI TER (lēe'-) *noun* A measure of capacity in the metric system, equal to the volume of one kilogram of water at 4° C. and 760 mm. atmospheric pressure, or to 1.0567 liquid quarts. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **LI TRE**. [<F. *litre* <Gr. *litra*, pound]

LIT·ER·A·CY *noun* The state or condition of being literate.

LIT·ER·AL *adj.* 1 According to the letter or verbal statement; not figurative or metaphorical. 2 Following the exact words or construction; as, a *literal* translation. 3 Consisting of or expressed by letters. 4 Matter-of-fact; unimaginative: said of persons. 5 Exact as to fact or detail; not exaggerated. See synonyms under VERBAL. [<L. *litera*, letter] — **LIT·ER·AL·LY** *adv.*

LIT'·ER·AL·ISM *noun* 1 Literal exactitude of expression. 2 In the fine arts, a tendency to represent without idealizing; realistic representation or depiction. — **LIT'·ER·AL IST** *noun* — **LIT'·ER·AL·IZE** *verb.*

LIT'·ER·A·RY *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to letters or used in literature. 2 Versed in or devoted to literature.

LIT·ER·ATE (-it) *adj.* Having a knowledge of letters; able to read and write; also, literary. — *noun* One versed in letters; a learned person; also, anyone able to read and write. [<L. *litera*, letter]

LIT·E·RA'·TI (-rāy'·tī) *noun pl.* [·TUS *sing.*] Men of letters; scholars. [<L.]

LIT·E·RA'·TIM *adv.* Letter for letter; with exact literalness; literally. [<LL. <L. *litera*, letter]

LIT'·ER·A·TOR *noun* A literary man. [<L. <*litera*, letter]

LIT·ER·A·TURE (-chŏŏr) *noun* 1 The written or printed productions of the human mind collectively. 2 The writings that pertain to a particular epoch, country, subject, or branch of learning; as, ancient *literature*, the *literature* of chemistry. 3 In a restricted sense, literary productions that exclude the positive sciences; belles-lettres. 4 The act or occupation of a literary man; literary work. 5 Acquaintance with letters or books; learning. 6 The total number of compositions for a particular musical instrument or combination of instruments. 7 Any printed matter used or distributed for advertising or political purposes, etc.; as, campaign *literature*. [<L. *literatura* <*litera*, letter]

Synonyms: belles-lettres, books, publications, writings. *Literature* is collective, referring to all that has been written in some land or age, or in some department of human knowledge; as, the *literature* of Greece; the *literature* of art. *Literature*, used absolutely, denotes *belles-lettres, i.e.*, the works collectively that embody taste, feeling, loftiness of thought, and purity and beauty of style, as poetry, history, fiction, and dramatic compositions. In the broad sense we speak of the *literature* of science; in the narrower sense, we speak of *literature* and science as distinct departments of knowledge. *Literature* is also used to signify literary pursuits or occupations; as, to devote one's life to *literature*. Compare KNOWLEDGE.

LITH *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A limb; joint; segment; part: frequently used in the phrase **LITH AND LIMB**. [<OE.]

LITH·, LITHO· Combining forms from Greek *lithos*, stone.

·LITH A combining form from Greek *lithos*, stone, meaning stone, rock, as in *monolith*, *coccolith*.

·LITH Same as -LITE.

LITH·ARGE (-arj) *noun* Yellow lead monoxide, PbO, made by heating lead in a current of air: used in glassmaking, as a pigment, cement, etc. [<Gr. *lithos*, stone, + *argyros*, silver]

LITHE (*lith*) *adj.* Bending easily or gracefully; supple. See synonyms under SUPPLE. [<OE., soft] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

LITH E·MI·A *noun* An excess of urates and uric acid in the blood. Also **LITH·Æ·MI·A**. [<LITH- + Gr. *haima*, blood] — **LITH·EM IC** *adj.*

LITHE·SOME (*lith'*·sum) *adj.* Lithe; nimble; lissome.

LITH I·A (lith'-) *noun* A white caustic compound, Li_2O, that dissolves slowly in water to form lithium hydrate; lithium oxide. [<LITHIUM]

LI·THI A·SIS (lī·thī'-) *noun* The formation of stones or calculi in the body.

LITHIA WATER A natural mineral water containing lithium salts.

LITH IC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or having calculus or stone in the bladder. 2 Of or pertaining to stone. 3 In chemistry, of or pertaining to lithium.

LITH I·UM *noun* A soft silver-white metallic element (symbol Li) belonging to the first group of the periodic table. See ELEMENT. [<LL. <Gr. *lithos*, stone]

LITH' O·GRAPH *tr. verb* To produce by lithography. — *noun* A lithographic print. [<Gr. *lithos*, stone, + -GRAPH] — **LI THOG RA·PHER** *noun* — **LITH O·GRAPH'·IC, LITH O GRAPH' I CAL** *adj.* — **LITH O·GRAPH'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

LITHOGRAPHIC STONE A yellowish compact, fine-grained, slaty limestone used in lithography. Also **LITHOGRAPHIC SLATE**.

LI·THOG RA·PHY *noun* The art of producing printed matter from a stone or stones on which a design has been made in a soapy ink or other suitable material. Zinc and aluminum are now widely substituted for stone.

LITH OID *adj.* Of or resembling stone; having stony structure or texture. Also **LITH·OI·DAL**.

LI THOL O GY *noun* The science that treats of rocks as mineral masses, especially with reference to their microscopic character. — **LITH·O LOG'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **LI·THOL O·GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

LITH'·O·MARGE (-marj) *noun* A mixture of hydrous aluminum silicates, related to if not identical with kaolin. [<LITHO- + L. *marga*, marl]

LITH OPH·I·LOUS (-ŏf'·i-lus) *adj.* Stone-loving; living among, beneath, or on stones: said of insects and plants preferring a stony habitat. [<LITHO- + -PHILOUS]

LITH'·O PHYTE *noun* 1 A calcareous or stony polyp or plant-like organism, as a coral. 2 A plant that lives on stony or rocky surfaces in air or under water. — **LITH O PHYT' IC** *adj.*

LITH'·O·PONE *noun* A mixture of barium sulfate and zinc sulfide, used as a white paint and in the manufacture of rubber tires, linoleums, etc. [<LITHO- + L. *pono*, place]

LITH'·O·SPHERE *noun* The solid globe of the earth, as distinguished from its two envelopes, the atmosphere and the hydrosphere.

LITH' O TINT *noun* The art of producing pictures in color tints from lithographic stones; also, a picture so produced.

LI THOT O·MY *noun* The operation of removing stones from the bladder by incision into the organ. [<LITHO- + Gr. *temnō*, cut] — **LITH·O·TOM'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **LI·THOT'· O MIST** *noun.*

LI THOT·RI·TY *noun* The operation of reducing stone in the bladder to fine, easily voided fragments. Also **LI THOT·RIP·SY**. [<LITHO- + L. *tritus*, rubbed]

LITH U·A'·NI·A A Soviet Socialist republic on the Baltic Sea, north-central Europe; 22,959 square miles; capital, Vilna: also **LITHUANIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC**. — **LITH·U·A'· NI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

LITH·Y (*lith'*-) *adj.* Lithe; flexible; willowy.

LIT·I·GANT *adj.* Disposed to litigate; engaged in litigation. — *noun* A party to a lawsuit.

LIT'·I·GATE *verb* [·GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING] To bring into or engage in litigation; cause to become the subject of a suit at law. [<L. *litigatus* <*litigo*, strive] — **LIT·I·GA·BLE** *adj.* — **LIT'·I·GA·TOR** *noun.*

LIT·I·GA'·TION *noun* The act of carrying on a suit in a law court; a judicial contest; hence, any controversy that must be decided upon evidence.

LI·TIG·IOUS (-tij'·us) *adj.* 1 Inclined to litigation; hence, quarrelsome. 2 Subject to litigation or contention; controvertible; disputable; as, a *litigious* right. 3 Of or pertaining to litigation; as, *litigious* form. [<L. *litigiosus* <*litigium*, quarrel] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

LIT·MUS *noun* A blue dyestuff made by fermenting certain coarsely powdered lichens. It is turned red by acids and remains blue when treated with an alkali. Also called *lacmus*. [<AF. *lytemoise* <Old Norw. *litmosi*, color moss]

LITMUS PAPER Unsized paper dipped into a solution of litmus, and used to test solutions for acidity.

LIT·O·RAL Same as LITTORAL.

LI·TO·TES (-tēz) *noun* A rhetorical figure in which an assertion is made by means of negation or understatement; as, a fact of no small importance (i.e., of very great importance); ironic understatement. See MEIOSIS. [<Gr. *litotēs* <*litos*, simple]

LI·TRE Same as LITER.

LIT·TER *noun* 1 The offspring born at one time by a cat, sow, or other multiparous animal. 2 [Local] A large number, crowd. 3 A stretcher used for conveying sick or wounded; also, a couch carried on shafts protruding at each end, and used for the transportation of people of wealth or importance. 4 Straw, hay, or other similar material, used as bedding for horses, cattle, etc. 5 Waste materials, shreds, and fragments scattered about; a clutter; a state of disorder. 6 The upper part of a forest floor which is not in an advanced state of decomposition. See synonyms under FLOCK.
—*verb* 1 To bring forth; give birth to a litter of young. 2 To scatter (straw, etc.) for bedding. 3 To make untidy, scatter things carelessly. [<OF. *litiere* <L. *lectus*, bed]
—**LIT·TER·Y** *adj.*

LIT·TER·A·TEUR' (-tûr') *noun* One who is by profession engaged in literature. [<F.; see LITERATURE]

LIT·TLE *adj.* [LESS (Pop. LIT·TLER), LEAST (Pop. LIT·TLEST)] 1 Of a size, amount, quantity, etc., below the ordinary; diminutive, small. 2 Below the usual amount; restricted. 3 Below the normal distance of time; short; brief. 4 Below the standard in respect to dignity or consequence; insignificant, petty; hence, mean; narrow; as, a *little* quarrel, a *little* nature. 5 Lacking in ability, efficiency, or force, weak, as, *little* wit, *little* perseverance. 6 Smaller than other like things.
—*noun* A small quantity, space, time, degree, etc.
—*adv.* [LESS, LEAST] 1 In a small degree; slightly. 2 When used before a verb, not at all; as, she *little* knows. [<OE. *lytel* <*lyt*, little] —**LIT·TLE·NESS** *noun.*
Synonyms (adj.): brief, contemptible, diminutive, feeble, inconsiderable, insignificant, mean, microscopic, minute, narrow, paltry, petty, short, slender, slight, small, tiny, trifling, trivial, unimportant. See INSIGNIFICANT, MINUTE, SMALL. *Antonyms*: see synonyms under IMMENSE, LARGE.

LITTLE AMERICA A region of Antarctica, south of the Ross Sea.

LITTLE BEAR See under BEAR.

LITTLE-END·I·AN *noun* One who disputes about trifles; specifically, in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, a member of the political party in Lilliput which maintained that eggs should be broken at the little end, opposed to *Big-endian*.

LITTLE-ENGLANDER *noun* In the 19th century, one of those opposed to the territorial expansion of the British Empire and to imperial federation.

LITTLE FOX The northern constellation, Vulpecula.

LITTLE GO The first or preliminary examination for the B.A. degree at Cambridge University, England: also called *Previous Examination*.

LITTLE HOURS In the Roman Catholic Church, the offices of prime, tierce, sext, and nones.

LITTLE JOHN One of Robin Hood's lieutenants.

LIT·TLE NECK CLAM The young of the hardshell clam or quahog (*Venus mercenaria*), much esteemed as a food. Also **LIT·TLE NECK**. [<Little Neck, Long Island]

LITTLE OFFICE In the Roman Catholic Church, an office of lessons and hymns in honor of the Virgin Mary.

LITTLE RHO·DY Nickname of RHODE ISLAND.

LITTLE ROCK The State capital, a manufacturing city in central Arkansas.

LITTLE RUSSIA A name formerly applied to the Ukraine region, and often extended to include adjacent areas in Poland and Rumania. —**LITTLE-RUSSIAN** *adj. & noun.*

LIT·TLE·TON, SIR THOMAS, 1407?–81, English jurist; author of earliest printed treatise on English law.

LIT·TO·RAL *noun* A shore and the country contiguous to it.
—*adj.* Pertaining to the shore. Also spelled *littoral*. [<L. *litoralis* <*litus*, shore]

LI·TUR·GICS (-jiks) *noun* The doctrine, history, or science of liturgies.

LIT·UR·GIST (-jist) *noun* 1 One who uses or advocates liturgical forms of worship. 2 One versed in liturgies. 3 One who leads in reciting the liturgy.

LIT·UR·GY *noun* [GIES *pl.*] 1 A collection of prescribed forms for public worship; a ritual; specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, the Mass. 2 In the Greek Orthodox Church, the feast of the Holy Eucharist: also **DIVINE LITURGY**. [<Gr. *leitourgia* <*leitos*, public, <*ergon*, work] —**LI·TUR·GIC, LI·TUR·GI·CAL** *adj.* —**LI·TUR·GI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

LIT·VI·NOV (lit·vee'·nof), **MAXIM,** born 1876, Russian statesman; people's commissar for foreign affairs, 1930–39.

LI·UT·PRAND (lee'·ōōt·prahnt), 922?–972?, Lombard prelate, diplomat, and historian.

LIV·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Worth living; fit to be lived. 2 Agreeable or fit for living in or with; comfortable; companionable. Also **LIVE·A·BLE.**

LIVE (liv) *verb* [LIVED, LIV·ING] 1 To exist with inherent powers; exhibit the phenomena characteristic of life. 2 To continue in operation; also, to be remembered; continue in memory. 3 To have a settled residence, dwell; abide. 4 To get a livelihood, obtain nourishment, subsist. 5 To pass through an adventurous, active, or highly emotional existence; also, to pass life in a particular manner. 6 To escape destruction, survive, said figuratively of inanimate objects, as of a ship. 7 To continue in constantly or habitually; spend; pass. 8 To conform to habitually. —**TO LIVE DOWN** To live so as to disprove or efface (a calumny or the like). —**TO LIVE IN** To reside at the place of one's employment. —**TO LIVE OUT** To reside away from the place of one's employment, as a domestic servant. —**TO LIVE UP TO** To live according to or in fulfilment of (promise or expectations). —**TO LIVE WITH** To cohabit with (another).
—*adj.* (live) 1 Possessing life; living; alive; quick: opposed to *dead* and *inanimate*; hence, ready for use; operative; effective. 2 Burning or glowing; as, a *live* coal. 3 Of present interest and importance; vital, as a *live* book or topic. 4 Possessing liveliness, interest, or animation, alert; energetic; as, a *live* man of business. 5 Ready for printing; kept for use, as, *live* copy. 6 Of or pertaining to living beings. 7 Of munitions, etc., containing an unexploded charge; as, a *live* shell. 8 Swarming with, or caused by a great number of, living creatures. 9 Charged with electricity; carrying a current; as, a *live* wire. 10 Unwrought; pure, vivid; as, *live* rock or color. 11 Having motion or power to impart motion, as a part of a machine. See synonyms under ALIVE. [<OE. *lifian*, to live]
Synonyms (verb): continue, endure, exist, feed (with *on* or *upon*), subsist, survive. See ABIDE. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for DIE.

LIVED (livd) *adj.* Having a life or lives: used in composition; as, long-*lived*, nine-*lived*.

LIVE-FOREVER (liv-) *noun* A garden herb (*Sedum telephium*) of the orpine family, with greenish-white or purple flowers: naturalized in the United States.

LIVE'·LI·HOOD (live'·li·hōōd) *noun* Means of subsistence; regular maintenance, employment; living.

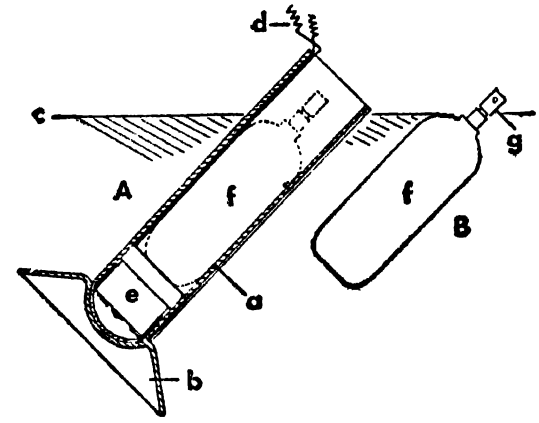
LIVE LOAD See LOAD (pressure).

LIVE LONG (liv-) *adj.* That lives long or is tediously slow in passing; whole; entire; as, the *livelong* day.

LIVE·LY (live'-) *adj.* [LIVE·LI·ER, LIVE·LI·EST] 1 Full of energy or of animation; stimulating; brisk; vivacious. 2 Intensely alive or active in the mind; animated; also, enlivening. 3 Striking to the senses; forcible; vivid. 4 Of balls used in games, reactive; responsive to impact; rebounding; opposed to *dead*. 5 [Obs.] Lifelike. See synonyms under ACTIVE, AIRY, ALIVE, CHEERFUL, GOOD, MERRY, NIMBLE, RACY, SPRIGHTLY, VIVACIOUS, VIVID.
—*adv.* Briskly. —**LIVE·LI·LY** *adv.* —**LIVE·LI·NESS** *noun.*

LI·VEN *verb* To enliven, make or become more lively.

LIV·ENS PROJECTOR A type of mortar for the discharge of gas-containing projectiles: usually employed in large numbers to give a high concentration of gas. [<Capt. W. H. Livens, born 1889, British army officer]



LIVENS PROJECTOR
A Projector, loaded. *B* Chemical shell.
a Barrel.
b Base plate.
c Ground line
d Lead wires to electric exploder.
e Propelling charge.
f Chemical shell.
g Fuze and burster tube.

LI·VEN·ZA (lee·vĕn'·tsah) A river in northern Italy, 71 miles to the Adriatic Sea.

LIVE OAK One of several evergreen trees of the oak family native in the United States, especially *Quercus virginiana*.

LIV·ER *noun* 1 The largest glandular organ of vertebrates, in man situated just under the diaphragm and on the right side; it secretes bile, and is of great importance in metabolism. 2 A digestive gland in invertebrates usually functioning as a pancreas, and consisting of cecal tubes. 3 The

liver of certain animals, used as food. 4 [Pop.] A disordered liver; by extension, an irritable temper arising therefrom. [<OE. *lifer*]

LIV·ER *noun* One who lives; a dweller.

LIVER EXTRACT A concentrated extract of mammalian liver, used in the treatment of anemia.

LIV·ER·IED (-eed *or* -id) *adj.* Dressed in livery, as a servant.

LIV·ER·ISH *adj.* Feeling or exhibiting symptoms of disordered liver.

LIV'·ER·LEAF *noun* Hepatica.

LIVER OF SULFUR See HEPAR 2.

LIVER-ORE *noun* 1 A variety of cinnabar. 2 A brownish variety of cuprite.

Liv'·er·pool A great seaport and county borough of SW. Lancashire, England.

LIV'·ER STONE *noun* A form of barite which yields an unpleasant odor when heated or rubbed.

LIV'·ER WORT (-wûrt) *noun* Any plant belonging to the family *Hepaticæ*, moss-like, but differing from true mosses in always having bilateral stems, 2-ranked leaves, and a capsule which opens by 2 or 4 valves, never by a lid.

LIV'·ER WURST *noun* A kind of sausage made of ground liver.

LIV·ER·Y *noun* [IES *pl.*] 1 A particular dress or uniform worn by servants; also, the distinguishing dress of any association or organization; formerly, the dress or badge peculiar to a retainer of a feudal baron or knight, hence, any characteristic dress, covering, or outward appearance, as, trees in the *livery* of spring. 2 The state of being kept on a regular allowance or at a certain rate applied now only to the stabling and care of horses for compensation, as at a boarding stable, also, the keeping of horses and vehicles ready for use or hire. 3 Formerly, a stated allowance of food. 4 [Law] Delivery, as of lands. 5 A livery stable. [<L. *libero* <*liber*, free]

LIVERY CUPBOARD A cupboard or stand formerly used in a dining-room to hold the liveries or rations.

LIV·ER·Y MAN *noun* [MEN *pl.*] 1 A man who keeps a livery stable. 2 A freeman of the city companies or guilds of London, England

LIVERY STABLE A stable where horses and vehicles are kept for hire.

LIVE STEAM Steam supplied direct from a boiler, before doing or while doing its work in a cylinder: distinguished from *exhaust steam*.

LIVE STOCK *noun* Domestic animals kept for farm purposes, especially marketable animals, as cattle, horses, and sheep.

LIVE WIRE [Pop.] An energetic person; a hustler.

LIVES Plural of LIFE

LIV·ID *adj.* Black-and-blue, as contused flesh; lead-colored; ashy-pale. [<L. *lividus* <*liveo*, be livid] —**LIV ID LY** *adv.* —**LIV ID NESS, LI VID I TY** *noun.*

LIV ING *adj.* 1 Having life or vitality; live: opposed to *dead*; pertaining to the living 2 Actually operative or efficient; also, quickening or vivifying. 3 Flowing, as distinguished from stagnant. 4 Ignited, flaming: said of coal, etc. 5 Filled with or true to life; vivacious, lively, animated. 6 Enough to sustain life or live on; as, a *living* wage. See synonyms under ALIVE.

—*noun* 1 Livelihood. 2 In the Anglican Church, a benefice, or the revenue derived from it 3 Manner of life 4 Those who live; formerly, also, he who lives, with the definite article. 5 The fact of existing, or of dwelling in a certain place. 6 The action of existing or of passing one's life in a specified manner. 7 [Obs.] An estate, property; possessions.

LIVING DEATH A condition so wretched as scarcely to deserve the name of life.

LIVING-PICTURE *noun* A tableau.

LIVING-ROOM *noun* A room designed and furnished for the general occupancy of a family

LIVING SPACE In geopolitics, space assumed to be necessary for the proper development of a nation, state, or people: also called *Lebensraum*.

Liv ING STON, ROBERT R., 1746–1818, American Revolutionary statesman; helped draw up the Declaration of Independence.

Liv ING STONE (-stun), **DAVID**, 1813–73, Scottish explorer and missionary in Africa.

LIVINGSTONE A town on the Zambezi River in southern Northern Rhodesia.

LIVING WAGE A wage that will enable a person to meet fully the physical, mental, and moral requirements of daily life, including the support of a family.

Liv·I US, TITUS, 59 B.C.-A.D.17, Roman historian; usually called **Liv y.**

Li VO NI·A Until 1918, one of the three Baltic provinces of Russia, now divided between Latvia and Estonia; 18,158 square miles.

Li VOR NO (lee·vor'·nō) [It.] Same as LEGHORN.

LI·VRE (lee' vur) *noun* An old French money of account, originally equal in value to a pound of silver. [<F. <L. *libra*, pound]

LIX IV'·I·ATE *tr. verb* [AT ED, ·AT ING] To leach. [<L. *lixivium*, lye, <*lix*, ashes] —**LIX IV I·AL** *adj.*

LIX·IV·I A'·TION *noun* The process of extracting a soluble alkali or saline compound from a mixture by washing; leaching.

LIX·IV·I·UM *noun* A solution of alkaline salts, as lye.

LIZ·ARD *noun* 1 Any saurian or lacertilian reptile, as an agama, basilisk, chameleon, gecko, glass-snake, horned toad, iguana, monitor, or skink. Lizards commonly have an elongate, scaly body, a long tail, and four legs, but the latter may be reduced to two or may be rudimentary or absent. 2 Any four-legged reptile of similar form. 3 A kind of low sledge for hauling logs, stones, etc. [<OF. *lavard* <L. *lacerta*]

LIZARD FISH 1 An elongate marine fish (family *Synodontida*), having a lizardlike head. 2 The saury.

LIZARD HEAD A cape in Cornwall, England, the most southern point of Great Britain. Also **LIZARD POINT, THE LIZARD.**

LIZ ZIE Diminutive of ELIZABETH.

LJU BLJA NA (lyōō'·blyah nah) A university city in NW. Yugoslavia. Also [G.] *Laibach*.

LLA MA (lah'·muh, *Sp.* lyah'·mah) *noun* A South American woolly-haired, cameloid ruminant (genus *Auchenia*) without a hump, and usually white or spotted with brown or black, the guanaco: used as a beast of burden in the Andes [<Peru]

LLAN DAFF (lăn dăf') A village in SE. Glamorganshire, Wales; cathedral.

LLAN DUD NO (lan dĭd'·nō) A town and resort in NE. Carnarvonshire, Wales.

LLA NEL LY (luh·nĕth' li) A borough, seaport, and market-town in SE. Carmarthenshire, Wales

LLA NO (lah'·nō, *Sp.* lyah'·nō) *noun* [NOS *pl.*] A flat treeless plain, as the wide grassy tracts of northern South America [<Sp., level]

LLA NO ES TA CA' DO (lyah'·nō *or, Eng.,* lan'·ō ĕs·tah·cah'·dō) A plateau in western Texas and SE. New Mexico, 24,193 square miles; altitude 1,000 to 5,000 ft; it is very dry and almost woodless. Also called *Staked Plain*. [Sp., staked plain]

LLEW EL LYN (lōō-) A masculine personal name. [W., lightning]

LLOYD (loyd) A masculine personal name. [<Celt., gray]

LLOYD GEORGE (loyd), **DAVID**, 1863–1945, British statesman, prime minister, 1916–22.

LLOYD'S *noun* A corporation of English underwriters of marine insurance for the collection and distribution of maritime intelligence and the protection of their common interests and credit started in 1688 in a London coffee house by Edward Lloyd.

LLOYD'S REGISTER An annual list of the seagoing vessels of all nations, their age, tonnage, etc., classified according to seaworthiness.

LO *interj* Behold! observe! [<OI. *la*]

LOACH *noun* A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish of the Old World, as a minnow [<F. *loche*]

LOAD *noun* 1 That which is laid upon anything for conveyance: a burden, specifically, as much as can be carried, or as is customarily carried 2 That which is borne with difficulty, a large quantity sustained, figuratively, grievous mental burden, popularly, an excess of alcoholic liquor 3 The charge of a firearm. 4 A weight of various amounts 5 The resistance to a motor of the machinery which it drives apart from its own friction 6 Downward pressure on a structure caused by gravity alone, called **DEAD LOAD**, or by gravity increased by the stresses of transverse motion, called **LIVE LOAD.** 7 The power delivered by a machine or apparatus, especially an electric generator. 8 *pl.* [Pop.] A great plenty, as, *loads* of time.

—*verb* 1 To lay a burden on; lade; also, to take on a load; sometimes with *up*, also [Pop.] to become intoxicated. 2 To put on or into to be carried. 3 To charge with ammunition. 4 To weigh down; encumber. 5 To impose or to confer on in great abundance; heap. 6 To make heavy by means of something added: often in a bad sense, as, a *loaded* whip; *loaded* dice. 7 To fill with a substance for the purpose of falsifying; adulterate. 8 To mix (paint) with white so as to render more opaque. 9 In insurance, to add to the premium (a charge for the expense of management). See LOADING (premium). [<OE. *lad*, act of carrying] —**LOAD ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun) burden, cargo, charge, clog, encumbrance, freight, incubus, pack, weight. A *burden* is what one has to bear, and is used chiefly of that which is borne by a living agent. A *load* is what is laid upon a person, animal, or conveyance, or what is customarily so imposed: as, a *load* of coal. *Weight* measures the pressure due to gravity. A ship's *load* is called distinctively a *cargo*, or it may be known as *freight* or *lading*. *Freight* denotes merchandise in or for transportation. A *load* to be fastened upon a horse or mule is called a *pack*. See WEIGHT.

Synonyms (verb): burden, charge, cumber, lade, oppress

LOAD DISPLACEMENT A ship's displacement when fully loaded.

LOAD·ED *adj.* 1 Filled or laden. 2 [Pop.] Intoxicated

LOAD FACTOR The ratio of the average load of an electrical generating station to the maximum or peak load

LOAD·ING *adj.* Arranged so that it may be loaded (in a

specified way): in compounds; as, a breech-*loading* cannon, a muzzle-*loading* rifle.
—*noun* 1 Anything added to a substance for the purpose of giving it weight or body. 2 In art, a heavy charge of opaque color. 3 A load or burden; lading. 4 That portion of the insurance premium in excess of the amount theoretically necessary for the payment of policy claims. 5 The act or operation of furnishing with a load.

LOADING COIL An inductance-coil connected in a circuit to increase its period of oscillation.

LOAD LINE 1 A line drawn on the plan of a ship to indicate the maximum mean draft to which it may be submerged by the weight of its cargo or under various conditions. 2 The Plimsoll mark. 3 The line of intersection of the surface of the water with a ship's side under any given load.

LOAD STAR, LOAD·STONE Same as LODESTAR, LODESTONE.

¹LOAF *verb* To pass (the time) lazily or idly; lounge; loiter. [Perhaps akin to G. *laufen*, run] —**·ER** *noun*.

²LOAF *noun* [**LOAVES** *pl.*] A shaped mass, as of bread, cake, etc., intended to be cut. [<OE. *hlaf*, bread]

LOAM (lōme; *often incorrectly pronounced* lōōm) *noun* 1 A non-coherent mixture of sand and clay, containing organic matter. 2 In founding, a mixture of sand and clay, usually with straw or the like; used to make molds. 3 [Pop.] Any soil, especially, fertile earth.
—*tr. verb* To coat, fill, or smear with loam. [<OE. *lam*] —**LOAM·Y** *adj.*

LOAN *noun* 1 Something lent, especially a sum of money lent at interest. 2 The act of lending; a lending. 3 Permission to use; as, a *loan* of credit. —*verb* To lend. [<OE. *lan*]

LO AN DA (-ahn'-dah) A seaport and commercial city, capital of the Portuguese colony of Angola: also called *Sao Paulo de Loanda*.

LOAN ING *noun* [Scot.] 1 A lane. 2 A milking place. Also **LOAN, LOAN IN.** [<OE. *lone*, lane]

LOAN OFFICE 1 A pawnshop. 2 An office where loans are arranged, the accounts kept, and interest paid to lenders. 3 Formerly, an office set up in certain States by the Revolutionary Continental government to handle subscriptions to government loans.

LOAN-SHARK *noun* [Pop.] One who lends money at a usurious or illegal rate of interest.

LOAN WORD A word borrowed or adopted from another language, and naturalized phonetically or morphologically, as the English word *chauffeur*, taken bodily from the French.

LO A SIS *noun* A species of filariasis common in West Africa, caused by a wandering parasitic roundworm (*Loa loa*) which often invades the orbit and conjunctiva of the eye: also called *loiasis*.

LOATH (loth) *adj.* Strongly disinclined; reluctant; averse: often with *to*. Also spelled *loth*. See synonyms under RELUCTANT. [<OE. *lath*, hateful] — **NESS** *noun*.

LOATHE (*loth*) *tr. verb* [**LOATHED, LOATH ING**] To regard with hatred and disgust, abhor; detest. See synonyms under ABHOR. [<OE. *lathian*, hate, be hated] —**LOATH ER** *noun*

LOATH FUL (*loth'-*) *adj.* Exciting abhorrence; hateful, detestable — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun*.

LOATH ING (*loth'-*) *noun* Extreme dislike or disgust, aversion. See synonyms under ANTIPATHY.

LOATH LY (*loth'-*) *adj.* Loathsome, repulsive. —*adv.* With reluctance, not willingly. —**LOATH·LI·NESS** *noun*

LOATH SOME (*loth'* sum) *adj.* Exciting revulsion or disgust. — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun*.

LOAVES Plural of LOAF.

LOB *verb* [**LOBBED, LOB BING**] 1 To pitch or strike (a ball or the like) in a high, arching curve, as in tennis or cricket; also, to be propelled in such a manner, or to play such a ball. 2 To move, hang, or cause to hang clumsily or heavily.
—*noun* 1 In tennis, a stroke that sends the ball well into the air and the full distance of the opponent's court; in cricket, a slow underhand ball. 2 A soft, thick, lumpy mixture. 3 A worm for bait. [Compare OE. *lobbe*, spider, and MLG. *lobbe*, ruff, hanging lip, see LUBBER] —**LOB·BER** *noun*

LO BAR (lō'-bur) *adj.* Pertaining to a lobe; specifically, describing acute febrile pneumonia affecting one or more lobes of the lungs.

LO BATE *adj.* Composed of lobes; lobe-like. Also **LO' BAT ED.** —**LO BATE LY** *adv.* —**LO BA·TION** *noun*.

LOB BY *noun* [**LOB BIES** *pl.*] 1 A hall, vestibule, or corridor on the main floor of a large public building, as a theater or hotel, a lounge; foyer; also, the part of an assembly-room of a legislative or deliberative body not appropriated to the official use of members, and to which outsiders have free entry. 2 The persons who haunt lobbies for the purpose of accosting or soliciting legislators in order to influence the action of a legislative body. 3 A cold-storage chamber for the temporary storage of ice.
—*verb* [**LOB BIED, LOB BY·ING**] To accost, address, or solicit, as a legislator or legislative body, for the purpose of influencing or securing legislation advantageous to one's own interests; also, to frequent lobbies for this purpose. [<LL. *lobia* <OHG. *louba*, arbor] —**LOB·BY ISM** *noun* —**LOB BY IST** *noun*.

LOBE *noun* A protuberance, especially globular, as of the ear or of a leaf. [<F. <Gr. *lobos*]

LOBED *adj.* Lobate, specifically, in botany, having divisions that extend not more than half-way from the margin to the center and rounded lobes or sinuses: said of leaves, petals, etc.

LO BE LI A (-bee'-lĭ-uh *or* -beel'-yuh) *noun* Any of a large genus (*Lobelia*) of herbaceous plants with showy flowers either axillary or in bracted racemes. [<Matthias de Lobel, 1538-1616, Flemish botanist]

LO' BE LINE (-leen) *noun* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{27}O_2N$, from the seeds of the Indian-tobacco plant (*Lobelia inflata*). Its hydrochloride is used as a respiratory stimulant.

LOB'·LOL LY *noun* [**LIES** *pl.*] 1 A thick oatmeal gruel formerly served to sailors. 2 A mudhole; oozy mire. [<Prov. Eng. *lob*, bubble, + *lolly*, broth]

LOBLOLLY-BAY *noun* A tree (*Gordonia lasianthus*) with smooth, shining, lanceolate leaves and showy white flowers, growing in Southern coastal swamps.

LOBLOLLY BOY A ship-surgeon's assistant and dispenser.

LOBLOLLY PINE See under PINE.

LO BO *noun* [Local] The timber wolf of the western United States. [<Sp., wolf]

LOB SCOUSE *noun* A dish consisting of salt meat, vegetables, and biscuit. Also **LOB SCOURSE** (-skous).

LOB STER *noun* 1 A marine crustacean (genus *Homarus*) much used as food, having a large first pair of ambulatory legs, which form the claws, and compound eyes carried on flexible stalks. 2 One of various other long-tailed crustaceans, as a spiny lobster or crawfish (genus *Palinurus*). [<OE. *lobpestre*, lobster, grasshopper, compare OE. *loppe*, spider]

LOB ULE (-yool) *noun* A small lobe, or lobe made small by separation from a larger lobe. [LOBE] —**LOB U LAR, LOB'·U LATE** *adj.*

LOB WORM Same as LUGWORM.

LO CAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a prescribed place or a limited portion of space; hence, narrow, biased, restricted as to mental outlook. 2 Pertaining to place in general. 3 Relating to or affecting a specific part or organ of the body: said of a disease or injury, or of the remedies used. 4 Relating to a locus.
—*noun* 1 A subway or suburban train that stops at all the stations. 2 A local branch or unit of a trade union or fraternal organization. 3 [Pop.] An item of local interest in a newspaper. [<L. *locus*, place] —**LO CAL LY** *adv.*

LOCAL ANESTHESIA Anesthesia restricted in action to a specific part of the body.

LO CALE (-cal' *or* -cahl') *noun* Locality; specifically, a spot considered with reference to surrounding features or circumstances. [<F.]

LOCAL GOVERNMENT 1 Independent government in local affairs by the small political entity of a limited region. 2 The governing head or body of such a locality.

LO CAL ISM *noun* 1 A manner of acting or speaking particular to a place; local custom or idiom. 2 A word, a meaning of a word, or a pronunciation peculiar to a locality, rather than in general usage: in this dictionary abbreviated as "Local". 3 Provincialism. 4 The state or condition of being local; influence exerted by a particular place.

LO CAL I TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 A definite region in any part of space; geographical position. 2 Restriction to a particular place. See synonyms under NEIGHBORHOOD, PLACE.

LO' CAL IZE *tr. verb* [**IZED, IZ ING**] 1 To determine the exact place of, make local in character. 2 To identify with a certain locality, attach to a specified district; as, to *localize* an army by units. Also [Br.] **LO'·CAL·ISE.** —**LO CAL I ZA'·TION** *noun*.

LOCAL OPTION The privilege granted to a political division, as a county or town, of determining whether the sale of intoxicants shall be permitted within its limits.

LOCAL TIME Time, whether sidereal or solar, as reckoned from a local meridian other than the standard meridian.

LO CAR NO A Swiss town on Lago Maggiore; international conference to preserve peace, 1925.

LO CATE *verb* [**LO CAT ED, LO CAT ING**] 1 To establish or place in a particular situation or spot, place; settle. 2 To designate and assign the place of; fix the position or determine the limits of; as, to *locate* the scene of a historical event. 3 To fix the future situation or course of by survey or otherwise; as, to *locate* a homestead, a railroad, etc. 4 To search for and discover the exact place of; as, to *locate* the position of the enemy. 5 To establish the seat of; as, to *locate* the disease in the stomach. 6 To file a claim to the ownership of, obtain ownership by filing a claim. 7 To settle; establish residence; also, to reside or live. See synonyms under SET. [<L. *locatus* <*loco* <*locus*, place]

LO CA TION *noun* 1 The act of locating, or the state of being located. 2 The exact position in space; place. 3 A plot of ground defined by boundaries; a mining claim. 4 [Law] A renting or letting for hire; also, the establishment or fixing of the boundaries of a tract of land. 5 A site selected for

staging a scene in a motion picture. 6 Any one of five minor civil divisions in New Hampshire. See synonyms under PLACE.

LOC·A·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* 1 In Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, and certain other inflected languages, designating a case which denotes place where or at which. 2 In anatomy and zoology, indicating relative position in a series. —*noun* The locative case, or a word in the locative case.

LO′·CA·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which locates. 2 One who locates land under the land laws, or is entitled to locate it. 3 [Law] One who lets a thing or services for hire.

LOCATOR CARD A card bearing all essential facts about a person, especially an enlisted man or officer; also, a similar card describing an article in a military depot.

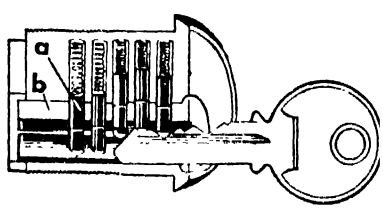
LOCH (lŏK) *noun* [Scot.] A lake, bay, or arm of the sea. [<Gael., lake]

LOCH·AN (loK′·un) *noun* [Scot.] A little loch; pond.

LO·CHI·A (-kī·uh) *noun pl.* The discharges from the genital passages after childbirth, continuing from two to three weeks. [<Gr. <*lochos*, childbirth] —**LO·CHI·AL** *adj.*

LO·CI (-sī) Plural of LOCUS.

1LOCK *noun* 1 A device to fasten an object, specifically one for so securing a door, drawer, or the like, as to prevent its being opened, except by a special key or combination. 2 A spring mechanism for exploding the charge of a firearm. 3 A mechanical structure for enabling vessels to pass from one level to another in a canal. 4 An interminglings or fastening together; hence, a hold, hug, or grapple in wrestling. 5 A lock-up. 6 One of various mechanical devices for fixing something so that it may remain in place. 7 An air lock. 8 A device to prevent a carriage wheel from turning, as in descending a hill. 9 The oblique position of the fore axle with relation to the hind axle of a vehicle when turning or swerving. —**COMBINATION LOCK** A lock which can be opened only by combining its dial-operated tumblers in a certain sequence. —**CYLINDER LOCK** A lock fitted with a cylinder having a control element which can be actuated only by a key whose particularly shaped surface engages with the tumblers and sets them to the exact position for unlocking.



CYLINDER LOCK
Insertion of the proper key raises all the tumblers (a) to the exact position required to release the key-plug (b), thus permitting key to turn.

—*verb* 1 To make or become fast or securely shut with or as with lock and key; as, the box refuses to *lock*; prevent passage into, out of, or through, by fastening, as, to *lock* a safe or a door. 2 To prevent the ingress or egress of by securing a door, lid, or the like, with or as with a lock; shut in or out securely: usually followed by *in*, *out of*, or *up*; as, to *lock* one *in* a room. 3 To bind together, encircle, or unite (persons or things); join immovably; enclose; fix steadfastly; close in battle; block; render inactive; as, the wheels are *locked*; also, to be held fast, as by dovetailing or closely fitting one into another; intertwine. 4 To supply with a lock. 5 To pass through or cause to pass through a canal lock. 6 To separate (as parts of a canal) by a lock: used with *off*. [<OE. *loc*, bar]

Synonyms (noun): bar, bolt, catch, clasp, fastening, hasp, hook, latch. A *bar* is a piece of wood or metal, usually of considerable size, by which an opening is obstructed, a door held fast, etc. A *bar* may be movable or permanent; a *bolt* is a movable rod or pin of metal sliding in a socket, and adapted for securing a door or window. A *lock* is an arrangement by which an enclosed *bolt* is shot forward or backward by a key, or other device; the *bolt* is the essential part of the *lock*. A *latch* or *catch* is an accessible *fastening* designed to be easily movable, and simply to secure against accidental opening of the door, cover, etc. A *hasp* is a metallic strap that fits over a staple, calculated to be secured by a padlock; a simple *hook* that fits into a staple is also called a *hasp*. A *clasp* is a *fastening* that can be sprung into place, to draw and hold the parts of some object firmly together, as the *clasp* of a book.

2LOCK *noun* 1 A tuft of hair; ringlet; tress; also, in the plural, a head of hair. 2 A small quantity of any commodity, as hay, wool, or the like. [<OE. *loc*]

LOCK·AGE (-ĭj) *noun* 1 Material going to form the lock of a canal. 2 The difference in level between the locks of a canal. 3 The toll levied for passing through a lock.

LOCKE, JOHN, 1632-1704, English philosopher.

LOCK·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which locks. 2 A closet or receptacle fastened with a lock.

LOCK·ET *noun* A small case, suspended to a necklace or chain, often holding a portrait. [<OF. *locquet* <*loc*, latch, lock; of Gmc. origin]

LOCK·FAST *adj.* Securely held by some locked contrivance.

LOCK HART, JOHN GIBSON, 1794-1854, Scottish writer and biographer.

LOCK JAW *noun* A spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the lower jaw. See TETANUS.

LOCK NUT An auxiliary nut used to prevent the loosening of another; also, a nut that automatically locks when screwed tight.

LOCK-OUT *noun* The closing of a factory or other place of business by employers to bring employees to terms. Compare STRIKE, TIE-UP.

LOCK·RAM (-rum) *noun* A coarse, cheap linen. [<Locronan, a village in Brittany]

LOCKS MAN *noun* [-MEN *pl.*] A warden; turnkey.

LOCK SMITH *noun* A maker or repairer of locks. —**LOCK′·SMITH·ER·Y, LOCK′·SMITH·ING** *noun.*

LOCK STEP A marching step in which each marcher follows as closely as possible the one in front of him.

LOCK STITCH A stitch made by two interlocking threads, as on some sewing machines.

LOCK, STOCK, AND BARREL [Pop.] Altogether; completely; in its entirety.

LOCK-UP *noun* 1 A prison. 2 The act of locking up; the condition of being locked up; imprisonment.

LOCK YER, SIR JOSEPH NORMAN, 1836-1920, English astronomer.

LO·CO *noun* 1 Any one of several plants of the bean family (genera *Astragalus* and *Oxytropis*), often poisonous to livestock, and found in the western and southwestern United States: also called *crazy-weed*. Also **LO·CO WEED.** 2 Loco disease. —*adj.* [Pop.] Crazy; insane. —*tr. verb* To poison or derange with or as with locoweed; hence [Pop.], to render insane. [<Sp., insane]


LOCO

LO·CO CI·TA·TO (sī·tā′·to) [L.] In the place cited.

LOCO DISEASE An ailment attacking horses or other animals that have eaten the loco. It affects the brain, causing slowness of gait, loss of flesh, defective vision, delirium, and eventually, death: generally curable by careful prolonged dieting.

LO·CO FO′·CO *noun* The extreme section of the Democratic party of 1835, known as the Equal Rights party, any member of that party. [< L. *locus*, place, + *focus*, hearth]

LO·CO MO′·BILE (-beel *or* -bil) *adj.* Self-propelling. [< *locus*, place, + MOBILE]

LO·CO MO′·TION *noun* The act or power of moving from one place to another.

LO·CO MO′·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to locomotion. 2 Moving from one place to another. 3 Possessed of the power of moving. —*noun* A self-propelling electric or steam engine on wheels, especially one for use on a railway [< L. *locus*, place, + MOTIVE]

LO·CO MO′·TOR *adj.* Of or pertaining to locomotion. —*noun* One who or that which has the power of locomotion.

LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA A disease of the spinal cord, characterized by unsteadiness and inability to coordinate locomotor and other voluntary movements. See also TABES DORSALIS.

LOC·RI (-rī) *noun pl.* The people of LOCRIS.

LO·CRIS Either of two districts of ancient Greece: **EASTERN LOCRIS,** NW. of Bœotia; **WESTERN LOCRIS,** north of the Gulf of Corinth. —**LOC·RI·AN** *adj.*

LOC·U·LUS (-yu·lus) *noun* [-LI (lī) *pl.*] A small cavity or chamber; a cell. [<L., little place] —**LOC·U·LAR, LOC·U·LATE, LOC′·U·LAT·ED** *adj.*

LO·CUM TE·NENS (tee′·nĕnz) A temporary representative or substitute. [<LL.; see LIEUTENANT]

LO·CUS *noun* [-CI (sī) *pl.*] 1 A place; locality; area. 2 A surface or curve regarded as traced by a line or point moving under specified conditions; any figure made up wholly of points or lines that satisfy given conditions. 3 A figure formed by the foci of a series of pencils of light. 4 A passage in a writing; in the plural, a series of passages, as from the Scriptures, classified for reading or study; any book containing such passages. [< L.]

LOCUS CLASSICUS An illustrative or authoritative passage from a standard work.

LO·CUS SI·GIL·LI (sī·jil′·ī) [L.] The place of the seal: abbreviated in legal documents, *L. S.*

2LO·CUST *noun* 1 Any of a family (*Locustidæ* or *Acrididæ*) of widely distributed orthopterous insects resembling grasshoppers but having short antennæ, especially those of migratory habits (*Locusta*, *Pachytylus*, *Melanoplus*, and related genera), which are destructive of grain and vegetation in many parts of the world. 2 A cicada or harvest-fly. [<OF. <L. *locusta*]

2LO·CUST *noun* 1 A North American tree (*Robinia pseudo-*

acacia) of the bean family, with a rough bark, odd-pinnate leaves, and loose slender racemes of fragrant white flowers; also, its wood. **2** Any of several other trees with similar pods; as, in the Mediterranean region, the carob tree. **3** The honeylocust. [Special use of LOCUST]

LO·CUS·TA *noun* [L.] A spikelet in grasses.

LO·CU·TION (-kyoō'-shun) *noun* A mode of speech; idiom; phrase; discourse. [<L. *locutio* <*loquor*, speak]

LOC'·U·TO·RY (lok'-yu-) *noun* [**-RIES** *pl.*] A place for conversation, specifically, a reception-room in a monastery or convent.

LODE *noun* **1** A somewhat continuous unstratified metal-bearing vein; specifically, a tabular deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries of associated rock. **2** A reach of water, as in a canal. [Variant of LOAD]

LODE STAR *noun* A guiding star; the polestar: also spelled *loadstar*.

LODE STONE *noun* A variety of magnetite that shows polarity and acts like a magnet when freely suspended: also spelled *loadstone*.

LO DE WIJK (lō'-duh-vīke) [Dutch] Same as LOUIS. Also [Polish] **LO·DO·IS'·KA** (lō-do-ees'-kah), [It.] **LO DO·VI'·CO** (lo do-vee'-ko).

LODGE *verb* [**LODGED, LODG·ING**] **1** To furnish with or live in temporary quarters, especially for one night; accommodate, harbor. **2** To receive as a paying guest or to have a fixed habitation; have or reside as a lodger. **3** To deposit for safekeeping or for future use, also, to file, as a complaint or a formal statement, with a court or public official. **4** To come to rest in or on, or to cause to be fixed in or on; implant; infix. **5** To endow or invest with or in, as an individual or a board. **6** To fall or cause to fall; beat or be beaten down, as corn or wheat. See synonyms under ABIDE, ACCOMMODATE.

— *noun* **1** A small house affording temporary accommodations, a cabin. **2** A small dwelling appurtenant to a manor house, park, or the like. **3** The lair of a wild animal, especially of a group of beavers; also, collectively, the beavers themselves. **4** A local subdivision of a secret society, or its meeting place. **5** Among the American Indians, a small hut or tepee of skins, bark, and poles; also, its inhabitants. [? F. *loge* <LL. *lobia*, gallery; compare LOBBY] — **LODG'ER** *noun*.

LODGE, HENRY CABOT, 1850–1924, American politician and historian. — **SIR OLIVER JOSEPH,** 1851–1940, English physicist, author, and investigator in psychic phenomena. — **THOMAS,** 1558?–1625, English dramatist and novelist.

LODGE POLE A pole used in building an American Indian lodge.

LODGE-POLE PINE A tall, slender tree of the western United States (*Pinus contorta latifolia*).

LODG·ING *noun* A place of temporary abode; specifically, a room or rooms hired as a place of residence: often in the plural; as, to let *lodgings*.

LODGING HOUSE A house other than a hotel where lodgings are let.

LODG·MENT *noun* **1** The act of lodging or the state of being lodged. **2** A foothold gained in some place. **3** Lodgings; accommodation; a lodging house. Also **LODGE MENT.**

LO·DI (law' dee) A manufacturing city in northern Italy; battle, 1796.

Łódź (lōōj) A manufacturing city in west-central Poland: also [Rus.] **LODZ** (lawdz).

LO'E (lōō) *verb & noun* [Scot.] Love. Also **LOO.**

LOEB (lurb; *Eng.* lōbe), **JACQUES,** 1859–1924, German-American biophysiologist.

LOESS (lus *or* lo'-es) *noun* A pale, yellowish clay or loam forming deposits along river valleys, etc., in Asia, Europe, and North America. [<G. dial. *loss* <*lasen*, dissolve]

LOE·WI (le'-vee), **OTTO,** born 1873, German pharmacologist.

LO·FO·TEN ISLANDS (lō-fō'-tun *or* lō'-fōōtn) A group of islands off the northern coast of Norway; cod fisheries; 178 square miles.

LOFT *noun* **1** A low story directly under a roof. **2** A large store-room. **3** An elevated floor or gallery within a large building, as a church or barn; as, a *hayloft*. **4** An incline on the face of a golf club tending to cause elevation in the trajectory of the ball; also, a stroke which lifts the ball high in the air. **5** A place for keeping pigeons; by extension, a flock of pigeons.

— *verb* **1** To provide with a loft; keep a loft, as of pigeons. **2** To strike (a golf ball) so that it rises high in the air; also, to slant back the face of a golf club. [<ON]

LOFT·ER *noun* An iron golf club used for lofting the ball. Also **LOFTING IRON.**

LOFT·Y *adj.* [**LOFT·I·ER, LOFT·I·EST**] Elevated, as in position, character, language, or quality; exalted; haughty; stately. See synonyms under EMINENT, GRAND, HIGH, SUBLIME. — **LOFT'I·LY** *adv.* — **LOFT'I·NESS** *noun*.

LOG *noun* **1** A bulky piece of timber cut down and cleared of branches. **2** Figuratively, a dull, stupid person. **3** A device for showing the speed of a vessel, consisting of a triangular board, the **LOG CHIP** or **SHIP,** weighted on one edge and attached to a line, the **LOG LINE,** that runs out from a reel, the **LOG REEL,** on shipboard. **4** A record of the daily progress of a vessel and of the events of a voyage; also, any record of performance, as of an engine, oil well, aircraft, etc.

— *tr. verb* [**LOGGED, LOG·GING**] **1** To cut down and remove, as trees, cut (timber) into logs; also, to divest of trees, as, to *log* a region. **2** To enter in a vessel's logbook. **3** To show (a specified speed) by means of the log. [Etymology unknown] — **LOG'GER** *noun*.

LOG-, LOGO- Combining forms from Greek *logos*, reckoning, ratio, as in *logarithm*. Compare LOGO-.

LO GAN, MOUNT A peak in SW. Yukon Territory, Canada, the second highest in North America; 19,850 ft.

LO'·GAN·BER·RY *noun* [**-RIES** *pl.*] A hybrid plant (*Rubus loganobaccus*) obtained by crossing the red raspberry with the blackberry; cultivated for its edible fruit, also, the fruit itself. [<Judge J. H. Logan of California, the originator]

LO·GA·NI·A'·CEOUS (-shus) *adj.* Designating or pertaining to a family (*Loganiaceæ*) of poisonous herbs, shrubs, and trees of the order *Gentianales*, with opposite entire stipulate leaves and a cymose inflorescence of regular, perfect four- or five-parted flowers. [<James Logan, 1674–1751, Irish botanist]

LOG·A·Œ'·DIC (-ee'-dik) *adj.* Prose-poetic, partaking of the nature of prose and poetry: applied to a metre composed of cyclic dactyls and trochees. — *noun* A logaœdic verse. [<Gr. *logos*, speech, + *aeidō*, sing]

LOG·A·PHA'·SIA (-fay'-zhuh) *noun* Inability to communicate ideas in speech. [<Gr. *logos*, speech, + APHASIA]

LOG'·A·RITHM (-rith*m*) *noun* **1** The exponent of the power to which a fixed number, called the base, must be raised in order to produce a given number. For example, in decimal logarithms the base is 10, and the logarithm of 100 is 2 because 10 raised to the second power is 100; the logarithm of 1000 is 3 because 10 raised to the third power is 1000, and so on. **2** In a former and broader sense, one of any series of numbers whose members correspond, each to each, with the natural numbers, but are in arithmetical progression when the latter are in geometrical, so that, if the products of two sets of numbers are equal, the sums of the corresponding logarithms are also equal. [<Gr. *logos* <*legō*, select, + *arithmos*, number] — **LOG·A·RITH'·MIC** or **·MI·CAL** *adj.* — **LOG·A·RITH'·MIC·AL·LY** *adv.*

Logarithms in the modern sense of def. 1 have also the property described in def. 2, but are limited by the requirement that, whatever the base may be, the logarithm of 1 must be 0, so that processes of addition and subtraction of the logarithms correspond to multiplication and division of natural numbers. The **ARITHMETICAL COMPLEMENT OF A LOGARITHM** is the difference between the logarithm and 10, which is the base in the **DECIMAL** or **BRIGGSIAN LOGARITHM.** See also ANTILOGARITHM. Tables of logarithms are much used to abridge computation. Thus, when two large numbers are to be multiplied, their logarithms are found in the table and added. The sum is the logarithm of the product sought.

LOG BOOK *noun* The book in which the official record of a ship or aircraft is entered; also, a book containing a similar record of performance of a small military unit. Also **LOG BOOK.**

LOG CABIN A small rough house of logs. Also **LOG HOUSE, LOG HUT.**

LOG CARRIAGE The carriage in a sawing machine that moves the log back and forth before the saw.

LOGE (lōzh) *noun* A box in a theater; booth; stall. [<F.]

LOG·GAN *noun* A large boulder so nicely balanced as to rock easily; a rocking stone. Also **LO·GAN, LOGGAN STONE.** [Etymology uncertain]

LOG'·GER·HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* **1** A blockhead; dunce. **2** A large marine turtle (genus *Caretta*) of tropical Atlantic waters. **3** The loggerhead shrike. See under SHRIKE. **4** A post on the gunwale of a whaleboat around which the line is turned to retard the motion of a harpooned whale. — **AT LOGGERHEADS** Engaged in a quarrel; unable to agree. [<Prov. Eng. *logger*, log tied to leg to impede movement, + HEAD]

LOG·GIA (lōj'-uh) *noun* In Italian architecture, an open covered gallery or portico having a colonnade on one or more sides, open to the air: compare PORCH and VERANDA. [<It.]

LOG·I·A (lōg'-) *noun pl.* [**LOG·I·ON** *sing.*] Collections of sayings attributed to a religious leader; especially, **LOGIA,** the maxims, doctrines or truths ascribed to Jesus in the four Gospels; also, the agrapha, or collection of sayings ascribed to Jesus, but not found in the Bible. [<Gr., sayings]

LOG·IC (lōj'-) *noun* **1** The science of valid and accurate thinking; the science of the principles governing the comparative and constructive faculties in the pursuit and use of truth; the science or art of reasoning; also, a book on this science. **2** A right use of thought or the rational powers. **3** Correct inference or ratiocination; also, the basic principles of any science or art. [<Gr. *logikē* <*logos*, speech, reason]

LOG·I·CAL (lōj'-) *adj.* **1** Relating to or of the nature of logic. **2** Conformed to the laws of logic; consistent in point of reasoning; as, a *logical* conclusion. **3** Capable of or charac-

terized by clear reasoning; versed in the principles of logic; as, a *logical* writer. —**LOG I CAL LY** *adv.* —**LOG I CAL NESS, LOG I CAL' I TY** *noun.*

LOGICAL POSITIVISM Logical empiricism; a movement in philosophy devoted to unifying the sciences, chiefly by creation of a unified terminology in which the statements of any science are expressible, hence chiefly concerned with syntax and semantics.

LO GI CIAN (-jish'ən) *noun* One versed in logic.

LO GIS TIC (lō jis'-) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or skilled in calculation. 2 Of or pertaining to proportion, sexagesimal. Also **LO GIS TI CAL.** —*noun* 1 The art of calculation; common practical arithmetic. 2 Sexagesimal arithmetic. [<Gr. *logistikos* <*legō*, select]

LO GIS TICS *noun* 1 The branch of military science that embraces the details of moving, evacuating, and supplying armies. 2 Same as LOGISTIC.

LOG JAM A mass of logs that have become jammed in their course down stream.

LOGO- A combining form from Greek *logos*, word, speech. Compare LOG-.

LOG' O GRAM *noun* 1 An abbreviation or other sign representing a word, as $ for *dollar*. 2 A form of verslied word puzzle. [<LOGO- + Gr. *gramma*, letter] —**LOG O GRAM MAT' IC** *adj.*

LOG' O GRAPH *noun* 1 A character, or combination of characters, used to represent a word, logogram. 2 A logotype. 3 An instrument for registering the sounds of the human voice: sometimes applied to the phonograph. [< LOGO- + -GRAPH] —**LOG O GRAPH' IC** or **I CAL** *adj.*

LO GOG RA PHY *noun* 1 In printing, the use of logotypes. 2 The art of reporting speeches in long hand by several reporters, each taking down a few words in succession

LOG' O GRIPH *noun* 1 A word riddle, in which it is required to discover some word by a recombination of the letters or elements of various given words or by guessing and combining other words which (when correctly arranged) form the word to be guessed. 2 Any anagram or puzzle which involves an anagram. [<LOGO- + Gr. *griphos*, riddle] —**LOG O GRIPH' IC** *adj.*

LO GOM A CHY (-kē) *noun* 1 A strife about mere words; also, a wordy contest without deeds. 2 Any one of various games of wordmaking. [<LOGO- + Gr. *machomai*, fight] —**LO GOM A CHIST** (-kist) *noun.*

LOG OP A THY *noun* Any disorder affecting the speech. [<LOGO + -PATHY]

Log os (lōg'-os) *noun* The divine creative Word, the Son of God, the second person of the Trinity, both in his pre-existent and in his incarnate condition, the doctrine is set forth in the first chapter of St. John's Gospel. [<Gr., the thought]

LOG' O THETE *noun* In Byzantine history, any one of several officials, especially, the imperial auditor or accountant. [<Gr. *logothetēs*, auditor]

LOG' O TYPE *noun* In printing, a type bearing a syllable, a word, or words Compare LIGATURE (writing).

LOG' O TYP Y (-tī-pi) *noun* The use of logotypes.

LOG-ROLLING *noun* 1 Handling and removing of logs, as in clearing land; also, birling, as by lumberjacks. 2 In American politics, a combining of politicians for mutual assistance on their separate projects. —**LOG-ROLL** *verb* —**LOG-ROLLER** *noun.*

LOG SCALE A table showing the amount of lumber in board measure one inch thick contained in a round log of given length and diameter.

LOG-WAY *noun* 1 An inclined chute or slide up which logs are moved from the water to the sawmill. also called *gangway*. 2 A corduroy road.

LOG WOOD *noun* A Central American tree *(Hæmatoxylon campechianum)* or its wood: used as a dyestuff

LOG WORK *noun* 1 The service of keeping a ship's log. 2 A structure of logs.

LO-GY (-gī) *adj.* [**LO-GI ER, LO-GI EST**] [Pop.] Dull; heavy; lethargic.

-LOGY *suffix* The science of; as, philo*logy*, bio*logy*: often appended humorously to words of non-Greek origin; as, swingo*logy*, horso*logy*. [<L. <Gr. *-logia* <*logos*, word, discussion, <*legō*, speak]

LO' HEN-GRIN (lō'-ən-) The hero of several German medieval romances and of an opera by Wagner; son of Parsifal; a knight of the Grail: first mentioned in Wolfram von Eschenbach's *Parzival*.

LOI A-SIS Same as LOASIS.

LOIN *noun* 1 The part of the body between the lower rib and hip bone in relation to man, usually in the plural: often figuratively as representing physical or generative power. 2 The forepart of the hindquarters of beef, lamb, veal, etc., with the flank removed. —**TO GIRD UP ONE'S LOINS** To prepare for action. [<F. *longe* <L. *lumbus*]

LOIN CLOTH See WAISTCLOTH.

LOIR (lwahr) *noun* [F.] The fat dormouse *(Myoxus glis)*. See LEROT.

LOIRE (lwahr) The longest river in France; 620 miles from the Cévennes to the Bay of Biscay.

LOI TER *intr. verb* 1 To linger idly along the way; spend time idly; be dilatory; delay. 2 To travel indolently with frequent intermissions. [<D. *leuteren*] —**ER** *noun* —**ING** *adj. & noun.*

LO KI In Norse mythology, an enigmatic demonic figure, who appears occasionally as a helper but mostly as an enemy of the gods; sometimes classed with the latter, sometimes with the giants (Jotunn). In the story of the end of the world he causes the death of Balder, and in the final battle with the gods, slays Heimdall, by whom he is also killed.

LOLL (lol) *verb* To lie or lean at ease; droop; lounge; sprawl, also, to cause or permit to droop or hang out, as the tongue. —*noun* 1 The act of lolling. 2 An indolent person. [Imitative] —**-ER** *noun.*

LOLL AND Same as LAALAND.

LOL LARD *noun* The name popularly applied to a follower of John Wyclif, 1324-84, an English religious reformer and precursor of Protestantism. Also **LOL LER.** [<MD. *lollaerd*, mumbler]

LOL' LI POP *noun* A hard lump of candy on the end of a stick. Also **LOL' LY-POP.**

LOL-LOP *intr. verb* [Pop.] To lounge around. [Blend of LOLL and GALLOP]

LOM BARD (-burd) *noun* One of the Teutonic tribe, Longobardi, who established a kingdom, the modern Lombardy, in northern Italy, 568-774. —**LOM BAR DIC** *adj.*

LOM BARD, PETER, 1100?-60, Italian theologian.

LOMBARD STREET A street in London, the chief banking center of the city; hence, the money-market.

LOM BAR DY A department of northern Italy, once a kingdom, now comprising 8 provinces; 9,333 square miles.

LOMBARDY POPLAR See under POPLAR.

LOM BOK One of the Sunda Islands, Netherlands Indies; 2,100 square miles; capital, Mataram.

LOM BRO SI AN SCHOOL A school of criminologists who follow the theories of the Italian criminologist, Cesare Lombroso, 1836-1909, holding that the criminal is a definite, atavistic type of man.

LO MENT *noun* An indehiscent legume with constrictions or transverse articulations between the seeds, as a peanut. Also **LO MEN TUM.** [< L. *lomentum*, unguent] —**LO MEN TA' CEOUS** (-shus) *adj.*

Lo MOND (-mund), **LOCH** The largest lake of Scotland; in Dumbarton and Stirling Counties; 23 miles long

LON DON (lun'-dun) 1 A metropolis, capital of England and of the British Empire; on the River Thames, 50 miles from the North Sea. The **CITY OF LONDON** represents London within its ancient boundaries and is the business and financial center: often called *the City*; 677 acres The **COUNTY OF LONDON** comprises the Cities of London and Westminster and 27 Metropolitan boroughs; administered by the **LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL**; 74,850 acres. **GREATER LONDON,** embracing the City and Metropolitan Police Districts, comprises the County of London, County of Middlesex, and parts of Surrey, Hertford, Essex, and Kent, an area roughly within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross; 443,455 acres. 2 An industrial city on the Thames River in SW. Ontario, Canada; cereal manufacturing.

LON DON, JACK, 1876-1916, American author.

LON' DON DER RY (lun'-dun-) A county of Ulster, Northern Ireland; 801 square miles; also, its capital, a seaport.

LON DRES (-drēs) *noun* A cylindrically shaped cigar of medium or large size. [<F., London]

LONE *adj.* 1 Standing by itself; unaccompanied; solitary. 2 Single; unmarried: usually of women, with humorous or pathetic implication; as, a poor *lone* woman. 3 Unfrequented. [<ALONE, by apheresis] —**-NESS** *noun.*

LONE LY *adj.* [**LONE LI ER, LONE LI EST**] 1 Deserted or unfrequented by human beings, sequestered; solitary; also, dreary; desolate; as, a *lonely* dell or gorge. 2 Solitary or addicted to solitude; living in seclusion. 3 Sad from lack of sympathy or friendship; lonesome; forlorn. See synonyms under SOLITARY. —**LONE LI-LY** *adv.* —**LONE LI NESS** *noun.*

LONE SOME (-sum) *adj.* 1 Sad because of loneliness. 2 Lonely or secluded; so sequestered as to cause uneasiness; as, a *lonesome* forest. See synonyms under SOLITARY. —**-LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun.*

LONE STAR STATE Nickname of TEXAS.

LONG *adj.* [**LONG ER** (lōng'-gu), **LONG EST** (lōng'-gĕst *or* -gist)] 1 Having relatively great linear extension; not short: opposed to *short*, and distinguished from *broad* and *wide*. 2 Having relatively great extension in time; lasting. 3 Extended either in space or time to a specified degree; as, an hour *long*, a foot *long*. 4 Continued in a series to a great extent; as, a *long* list of grievances. 5 Delayed unexpectedly or unduly; dilatory. 6 Far-reaching; extending far in prospect or into the future; far away in time. 7 Holding for a rise, as stocks. 8 Denoting measure, weight, quantity, etc., in excess of a standard; as, a *long* five minutes. 9 Continued in sound; more prolonged than the standard: said of vowels or syllables. 10 Indicating a sound of a vowel; especially, in English, of the vowels *a, e, i, o, u, y*, in *mate, he, fine, go, cute, my*, often indicated by a macron: contrasted with *short*.

—*noun* **1** The whole extent of a thing; something that is characterized by length: used elliptically. **2** In medieval music, a note equal to four or sometimes to six whole notes. **3** A long syllable. **4** *pl.* Those who have purchased securities or commodities and are holding them for an advance in price; opposed to *shorts*. —**THE LONG AND THE SHORT** The whole; the entire sum and substance.
—*adv.* **1** To or at a great extent or period. **2** For a length of time. **3** Through the whole extent or duration. **4** At a point of duration far distant; as, *long* before or after. —**AS** or **SO LONG AS** Under condition that; since. —**SO LONG** [Pop.] Good-by. [<OE. *lang*]

²LONG *intr. verb* To have an eager craving or desire: followed by *for* or *after* before the thing desired, or by an infinitive. [<OE. *langian*, long, perhaps <*lang*, long]

³LONG *intr. verb* [Obs.] To belong; pertain; be fitting; be dependent. [<ALONG]

⁴LONG *conj.* [Obs. or Local] Because; on account: with *of*.

LONG, CRAWFORD WILLIAMSON, 1815–78, American surgeon, pioneer in use of ether anesthesia in surgery.

LON GAN (lông′-gun) *noun* A Chinese and East Indian tree (*Euphoria longan*) of the family *Sapindaceæ*, or its fruit. Both resemble the litchi. [<Chin. *lung-yen*, dragon's-eye]

LON GA·NIM′ I·TY (long-guh-) *noun* Disposition to endure long under offense, patience. [<L. *longus*, long, + *animus*, mind]

LONG BOAT *noun* A ship's boat, often from 30 to 40 feet long.

LONG BOW (-bō) *noun* A hand bow of great length, as distinguished from the crossbow. —**TO DRAW, USE,** or **PULL THE LONGBOW** To overstate; exaggerate.

LONG CLOTH *noun* A fine, soft cotton cloth woven of loosely twisted yarns: used for children's garments.

LONG DISTANCE The telephone exchange or operator that deals with other than local or suburban connections.

LONG-DISTANCE *adj.* Connecting distant places; as, a *long-distance* telephone; to or from a distant place; not local; as, a *long-distance* call.

LONG-DRAWN *adj.* Protracted, prolonged; tedious. Also **LONG-DRAWN-OUT.**

LONG-EARED OWL See under OWL.

LON GE RON (lôn′-zhu run; *F.* lôN-zheh rôN′) *noun* A main longitudinal member of the body of an airplane. [<F.]

LON GEV I·TY (-jev′-i ty) *noun* Great age, or length of life, tendency to live long. [<L. *longus*, long, + *ævum*, age]

LONGEVITY PAY Additional pay for long service given to commissioned officers in the U. S. Army and Navy.

LON GE VOUS (-jee′-vus) *adj.* Capable of living long, long-lived

LONG FEL LOW, HENRY WADSWORTH, 1807–82, American poet

LONG FORD (-furd) A county in NW. Leinster Province, Ireland (Eire); 403 square miles, also, its capital.

LONG GREEN [Pop.] Money in the form of bills: so called from their usual color.

LONG HAND *noun* Ordinary handwriting with the words spelled in full, as distinguished from *shorthand*.

LONG HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* A dolichocephalic person.

LONG HEAD Shrewdness, foresight, common sense.

LONG-HEADED *adj.* **1** [Pop.] Of a shrewd disposition; astute. **2** Having a long head, dolichocephalic. —**·LY** *adv.* —**NESS** *noun.*

LONG HORN *noun* **1** One of a breed of domestic cattle with long horns, especially the Texas *longhorn*. **2** An insect with long antennæ. **3** [Pop.] In the western United States, a seasoned inhabitant who knows the ways and cannot be tricked, opposed to *tenderfoot*. **4** A type of sound-locator used to detect airplanes and equipped with a long and conspicuous horn.

LONG HOUSE Among North American Indians, especially the Iroquois, a council house or community dwelling, sometimes 100 to 200 feet long.

LONGI A combining form from Latin *longus*, long, used to mean length as in *longicaudal*, long-tailed.

LON′ GI CORN (lon′-ji-) *adj.* Long-horned; of or pertaining to a family of beetles (*Cerambycidæ*), usually with long filiform antennæ; the larvæ are wood borers. [<LONGI- + L. *cornu*, horn]

LON GI LIN′ E AL (lôn-jĭ-) *adj.* Designating a physical type characterized by length and relative slenderness of body: opposed to *brevilineal*.

LONG ING (lông′-ing) *noun* An eager craving. See synonyms under APPETITE, DESIRE. —**·LY** *adv.*

LON·GI NUS (lôn-jī′-nus), **DIONYSIUS CASSIUS,** 213?–273, Greek Platonic philosopher.

LON GI·PEN′ NATE (lôn-ji-) *adj.* Having long wings or feathers, as certain birds. Also **LON GI·PEN′·NINE** (lôn-jĭ-). [<LONGI- + L. *penna*, feather]

LON GI ROS′·TRAL (lôn-jī-) *adj.* Having a long bill, as the ibis and related birds. Also **LON GI ROS′·TRATE.** [<LONGI- + L. *rostrum*, beak] —**LON′·GI·ROS·TER** *noun.*

LONG ISH (lông′-ish) *adj.* Rather long.

LONG ISLAND An island, 118½ by 12 to 23 miles, south of Connecticut, from which it is separated by **LONG ISLAND SOUND,** 110 by 20 miles; part of New York State.

LON′·GI·TUDE (lôn′-jĭ-) *noun* **1** Distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the meridian through a place makes with some standard meridian, as that of Greenwich or Paris. Longitude may be expressed either in time (**LONGITUDE IN TIME**) or in degrees (**LONGITUDE IN ARC**). **2** The angular distance from the vernal equinox to the intersection with the ecliptic of the perpendicular from a heavenly body: usually termed **CELESTIAL LONGITUDE,** and distinguished as *geocentric* when the earth's center is assumed as the central point, and *heliocentric* when the sun's center is taken as the central point. **3** [Pop.] Length. [<F. <L. *longitudo* <*longus*, long]

LON GI·TU′·DI NAL (lôn·ji-) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to longitude or length. **2** Running lengthwise. **3** Of, pertaining to, or extending along the cephalo-caudal axis of a body or part of a body. —**·LY** *adv.*

LONG JUMP In sports, the broad jump.

LONG-LEAF PINE The southern yellow or Georgia pine. Also **LONG-LEAFED PINE.**

LONG-LIVED (-livd) *adj.* Having a long life. —**LONG-LIVED′ NESS** *noun.*

LONG MEASURE Linear measure.

LONG-MOSS *noun* Spanish-moss.

LONG NECK *noun* The pintail duck.

LON GO BAR′ DI (long-go-bar′-di) *noun pl.* The Lombards. See LOMBARD. —**LON GO BAR′ DI AN, LON GO·BARD** *adj.*

LONG PIG A human being, as prepared for a feast by cannibals: a Maori and Polynesian cannibal term.

LONG RUN The whole course of things collectively; a series of events or vicissitudes.

LONG SHANKS *noun* The black-necked stilt.

LONG SHORE *adj.* Belonging, living, or working along a shore or waterside.

LONG′ SHORE MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] One who loads and unloads vessels, a stevedore.

LONG SHOT Long odds or something backed at long odds, as a race horse. —**NOT BY A LONG SHOT** Not at any price; not at all.

LONG-SIGHTED *adj.* **1** Seeing far or to a great distance; sagacious. **2** Far-sighted, hypermetropic. —**LONG-SIGHTEDNESS** *noun.*

LONG SOME (-sum) *adj.* Very long; also, irksome; tedious.

LONGS PEAK A mountain in Rocky Mountain National Park, northern Colorado, 14,255 ft.

LONG SPUR *noun* A fringilline bird of either of the genera *Calcarius* and *Rhynchophanes*, with elongated hind claws, found in the arctic regions and Great Plains of North America.

LONG-STAPLE *adj.* Having a long fiber: said of cotton.

LONG STREET, JAMES, 1821–1904, American Confederate general.

LONG-SUFFERING *adj.* Enduring injuries for a long time; patient; forbearing. —*noun* Patient and forbearing endurance of injuries or offense: also **LONG-SUFFERANCE.**

LONG-TOM *noun* A cradle used by miners for washing gold-bearing dirt.

LONG TOM **1** A long swivel gun mounted on the decks of old sailing vessels **2** A long-range coastal gun.

LONG-WINDED (-win′ did) *adj.* Continuing for a long time in speaking or writing, hence, tedious; lacking conciseness. —**LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

LONG WISE *adv.* Lengthwise. Also [Pop.] **LONG WAYS.**

LOO *noun* **1** A game of cards, like euchre, played by several persons with three or five cards apiece. **2** The deposit made in the pool in the game of loo. **3** The fact of failing to take a trick at loo —*tr. verb* In the game of loo, to beat (the player that stands). [<F. *lanterlu*]

LOO BY *noun* [Pop.] **1** A lubber; a lout. **2** The ruddy duck.

¹LOOF Same as LUFF (bow).

²LOOF *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The hand or the palm. [<ON. *lofi*]

LOO FAH Same as LUFFA.

LOOK (lo͝ok) *verb* **1** To direct the gaze toward an object for the purpose of seeing it, exercise the sense of sight attentively, often followed by *aloft*, *out*, *sharp*, etc. **2** To direct the understanding; apply the mind; consider: often with *at*. **3** To have a particular direction, face; front; suggest: generally with *on*, *upon*, *to*, or *toward*. **4** To have or try to have a particular appearance; seem; make a show of being, followed properly by an adjective; as, to *look* brave (not bravely). **5** To have in anticipation; expect. **6** To take care, bestow watchful attention, watch. **7** To express with the eyes some condition of thought, as anger or hatred; show intelligence: generally with *how*, *what*, *when*, *whether*, *who*, etc.; as, *look when* the train starts. **8** To tend; show a tendency; point toward; as, this *looks* like business. **9** To appear to the eye to be; as, the man *looked* trustworthy. **10** [Pop.] To gaze in astonishment, incredulity, or wonder. **11** To express or influence by the countenance or presence; as, to *look* daggers. **12** To appear or seem in accordance with; as, he *looks* his age. **13** To search; seek: used with *up*, as, to *look up* a word in the dictionary. —**TO LOOK AFTER** To care for; have regard for. —**TO LOOK A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH** To examine or criticize a present. —**TO LOOK DAGGERS** To scowl or

frown. —**TO LOOK FORWARD TO** To anticipate. —**TO LOOK OUT** To beware; take care; be cautious. —**TO LOOK OVER** To examine; scrutinize. —**TO LOOK UP** To aspire; also, to improve; take an upward turn; as, his prospects are *looking up.*

—*noun* **1** The act of looking or seeing with voluntary attention; as, I will take a *look* at it. **2** The appearance of the face or figure; cast of countenance; aspect; expression: often in the plural. **3** Hence, appearance in general, either to the eye or understanding; as, I do not like the *look* of the thing. See synonyms under **DAIR, MANNER.** [<OE. *locian*]

Synonyms (verb): behold, contemplate, descry, discern, gaze, glance, inspect, regard, scan, see, stare, survey, view, watch. To *see* is simply to become conscious of an object of vision; to *look* is to make a conscious and direct endeavor to *see.* To *behold* is to fix the sight and the mind with distinctness and consideration upon something that has come to be clearly before the eyes. We may *look* without *seeing,* as in darkness, and we may *see* without *looking,* as in the case of a flash of lightning. To *gaze* is to *look* intently, long, and steadily. To *glance* is to *look* casually or momentarily. To *stare* is to *look* with a fixed intensity. To *scan* is to *look* at minutely, to note every visible feature. To *inspect* is to go below the surface, study item by item. *View* and *survey* are comprehensive, *survey* expressing the greater exactness of measurement. *Watch* brings in the element of time; we *watch* for a movement or change.

LOOK·ER *noun* **1** One who looks or watches. **2** [Pop.] A handsome or good-looking person.

LOOKER-ON *noun* A spectator; onlooker.

LOOK-IN *noun* **1** [Pop.] A chance of winning. **2** A hasty casual glance.

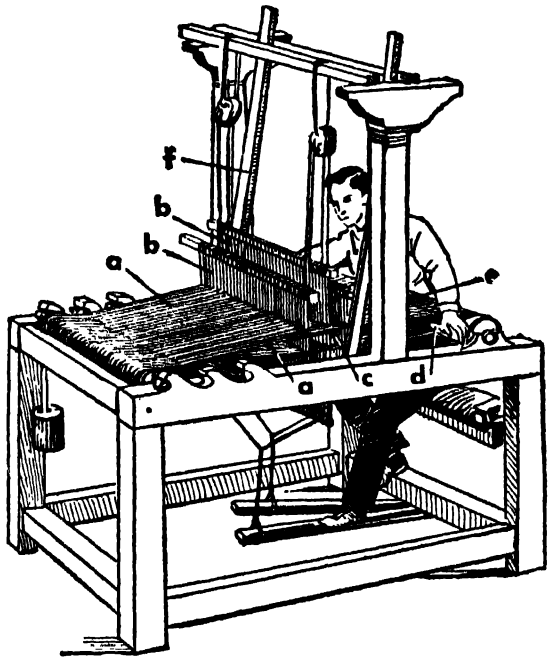
LOOKING-GLASS *noun* A mirror.

LOOK-OUT *noun* **1** The act of watching or looking out; especially, careful or alert watchfulness. **2** A post of observation; also, the person or the group on watch. **3** One engaged in the U. S. Forest Service to detect fires. **4** One assigned to watch for enemy aircraft, tanks, or troop movements. **5** Prospect; outlook; chances of good or bad to come; as, a good *look-out* ahead. **6** Concern; care; as, it's your own *look-out.*

LOOK·OUT MOUNTAIN A mountain in Tennessee, near Chattanooga; battle, 1863.

LOOM (lōōm) *intr. verb* **1** To rise gradually into a prominent and impressive position; as, the mountains *loom* above the horizon. **2** Figuratively, to assume exaggerated size; as, the risks *loomed* large. **3** To shine. —*noun* A gradual, vague appearance of something, as of a ship in the fog. [Etymology unknown]

LOOM *noun* **1** A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into a fabric, by the crossing of threads called chain or warp, running lengthwise, with others called weft, woof, or filling. **2** The art of working with a loom; the occupation of a weaver; weaving. **3** The shaft of an oar, as distinguished from the blade; specifically that part of an oar between the rowlock and the handle. [<OE. *loma,* tool]



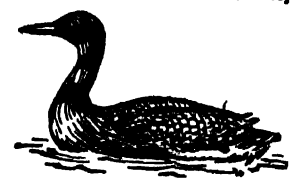
HAND LOOM

The two sets of warp threads (a, a) alternately raised and lowered by the heddle (b, b), form between them a tunnel of threads called the shed (c). Through this shed the shuttle (d) is passed, carrying across the weft thread, which is beaten against the finished fabric by the movable combilke frame or reed (f). When the heddle is shifted, the two sets of warp reverse position, binding the weft into the fabric and opening another shed.

LOOM *noun* **1** A guillemot. **2** A loon. [<ON. *lomr*]

LOOM·ING *noun* A mirage that elevates and elongates a figure, especially when viewed across the water.

LOON *noun* **1** A diving waterfowl (genus *Gavia*), with short tail feathers and webbed feet. **2** A guillemot. —**COMMON LOON** The great northern diver (*Gavia immer*).



LOON

LOON *noun* **1** A stupid person; a lout; dolt. **2** A rogue; scamp. **3** [Obs.] A menial. Also [Obs. & Scot.] *loun, lown.* [Compare D. *loen,* stupid person]

LOON·Y [Pop.] *adj.* Lunatic or demented; somewhat crazy; erratic; silly. —*noun* A demented or daft person. Also spelled *luny.* [<LUNATIC]

LOOP *noun* **1** A fold or doubling, as of a string or rope, so as to form an eye or a bend through which something may be passed; a noose; bight; hence, a curve or bend of any kind. **2** A stitch used in crocheting and knitting. **3** A complete electrical circuit. **4** A curve in a railroad, carried completely around to reach a different level; also, a branch from the main line, returning to it after making a detour. **5** One of the basic patterns by which fingerprints are classified and identified, consisting of one or more ridges whose terminal points are on or toward the same side of the design. **6** A complete vertical circular turn made by an airplane in flight. **7** The part of a vibrating string, column of air, or standing wave system which is between two nodes; an antinode.

—*verb* **1** To fasten, secure, or encircle by means of a loop or loops; as, to *loop* a gate. **2** To form into or to make a loop or loops. **3** To move in an undulatory fashion, like a measuring-worm. —**TO LOOP THE LOOP** To make a complete vertical circular turn, as in a centrifugal railway or an airplane in flight. [Etymology uncertain]

LOOP *noun* Iron of pasty consistency ready for rolling. [<F. *loupe*]

LOOP *noun* Any small window or aperture; a loophole. [Compare MD. *lupen,* peer]

LOOP, THE The principal business, financial, hotel, and theatrical district of Chicago, near the lake front.

LOOP·ER *noun* **1** A bodkinlike instrument for making loops. **2** A measuring-worm.

LOOP·HOLE *noun* **1** A narrow opening through which small arms are fired. **2** A means of escape, or place of observation. —*tr. verb* To furnish with loopholes.

LOOP STITCH A stitch composed of a series of loops, the last one finished with a knot: also called *picot stitch.*

LOOP·Y *adj.* **1** Having or full of loops. **2** [Pop.] Crazy. **3** [Scot.] Shrewd; sly.

LOOSE *adj.* [**LOOS·ER, LOOS·EST**] **1** Not fastened or confined, not bound or attached; unbound or untied; freed from normal bonds or restraint; as, *loose* tresses, to be *loose* from old habits. **2** Lax in power, character, quality, principle, or conduct; careless; slovenly; slack; relaxed; wanton; dissolute; as, *loose* bond, *loose* conduct. **3** Not precise or exact; vague; indefinite; rambling; unconnected; as, *loose* reasoning; a *loose* style. **4** Not close, compact, dense, tight, or crowded; lacking union of parts; slackly joined or tied, not compact in frame; as, a *loose* knot or bond, a *loose* array, a fabric of *loose* texture, a man of *loose* build. **5** Not tight; open: said of a cough when expectoration is without difficulty, or of an abnormal laxity of the bowels. **6** Designating a stable or stall in which the animals are kept untied. See synonyms under **IMMORAL, VAGUE, VULGAR, WANTON.** —**ON THE LOOSE** At liberty; at large; unconfined.

—*verb* [**LOOSED** (lōōst), **LOOS·ING**] **1** To free or become free from anything that binds, shackles, hinders, or restrains; set or be set at liberty; release; set at large; as, to *loose* a slave from bondage. **2** To dissolve or destroy the restraint or binding power of, as of an obligation; disengage; unbind; dismiss; absolve; remit; lessen firmness or cohesion; as, to *loose* the turf by plowing. **3** To relax; loosen, as a sail; let go; let fly, as an arrow. See synonyms under **RELAX, RELEASE.**

—*adv.* Loosely; as, to play fast and *loose.* [<ON. *lauss*]

—**LOOSE·LY** *adv.* —**LOOSE·NESS** *noun.*

LOOSE-JOINTED *adj.* **1** Having joints not tightly articulated; hence, able to move with more than ordinary freedom. **2** Ungainly.

LOOS·EN *verb* **1** To free from tightness, fixedness, tension, or restraint; release; make loose; as, to *loosen* a woman's hair. **2** To effect laxity in the action of (the bowels); also, to relax the tightness of (a cough). **3** To relax (discipline). . To become less tight, firm, or compact; become loose; as,

the joints *loosened* with wear. See synonyms under RELAX. —·ER *noun.*

LOOSE SENTENCE A sentence that is grammatically complete before its end: all compound sentences are *loose sentences.*

LOOSE STRIFE *noun* 1 Any one of various plants, mostly with four-cornered branches and regular or irregular flowers, as the **COMMON LOOSESTRIFE** (*Lysimachia vulgaris*) of the family *Primulaceæ*, or the **PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE** (*Lythrum salicaria*) of the family *Lythraceæ.* 2 Any plant of the loosestrife family: usually in the plural.

LOO SOME (-sum) *adj.* [Scot.] Lovable.

LOOT *verb* To plunder, as a city; sack; pillage. —*noun* 1 Booty taken from a sacked city by a victorious army; plunder. 2 Anything unlawfully taken, as by one in an official position. [<Hind. *lūt* <Sans. *lotra*, plunder] —·ER *noun.*

LOOT [Scot.] Past tense of LET.

LOOVES Plural of LOOF.

LOP *tr. verb* [LOPPED, LOPPING] To cut off, as the top of anything; shorten by cutting off the extremities; cut off, as superfluous parts. —*noun* A cutting from a tree, specifically, the trimmings or small twigs and branches not measured as timber; fagot. [Compare OL. *loppa*, spider, *loppestre*, lobster, grasshopper (all these creatures being marked by projecting legs, feelers, etc.)] —LOPPER *noun.*

LOP *verb* [LOPPED, LOPPING] To permit to droop or hang down, to be pendent, as the ears of some dogs. —*adj.* Drooping; as *lop*-ears. [Special use of LOP]

LOP A DU'SA An ancient name for LAMPEDUSA.

LOPE *verb* [LOPED, LOPING] To gallop, or cause to gallop, with a steady swinging motion —*noun* A slow, easy gallop. [<D. *loopen*, run] —LOPER *noun.*

LOP-EARED *adj.* Having drooping or pendulous ears.

LOPHO A combining form from Greek *lophos*, crest

LO'PHO BRANCH (-brăngk) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a division of teleost fishes (*Lophobranchii*), especially an order with imperfect branchiae arches and tuftlike gill elements, including pipefishes and sea-horses. —*noun* One of the *Lophobranchii.* [<LOPHO- + Gr. *branchion*, gill] —LOPHO BRAN'CHI·ATE (-brang'ki·ăt) *adj.* & *noun.*

LO PHOT RI CHOUS (-fŏt'ri·kus) *adj.* Having a tuft of cilia at one pole of the cell characteristic of some microorganisms. Also **LO PHO TRICH' IC** (-trik'ik). [<LOPHO- + Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair]

LOP PER *verb* [Scot.] To curdle: also spelled *lapper.*

LOP PY *adj.* [PPIER, PPIEST] 1 Limp, pendulous, hanging down. 2 Choppy: said of water

LOP-SIDED *adj.* Heavy or hanging down on one side; lacking in symmetry. —LOP-SIDEDLY *adv.* —LOP-SIDEDNESS *noun.*

LO QUA CIOUS (-kwā'shus) *adj.* Given to continual talking, chattering. See synonyms under GARRULOUS. [L. *loquax*] —LO QUA CIOUS LY *adv.* —LO QUA CIOUS·NESS, LO QUAC I TY (-kwăs'i·ti) *noun.*

LO QUAT (-kwot *or* -kwat) *noun* A low-growing pomaceous tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*), cultivated for its fruit, a small yellow pome; also, its fruit. [<Chin.]

LO QUI TUR (lok'wi·tur) [L.] He or she speaks.

LO RAN' *noun* A navigation system by which a ship or an aircraft may accurately determine its position by radar and radio signals transmitted from a network of ground stations [<Lo(ng) Ra(nge) N(avigation)]

LOR CA (lor'cah) A mining and manufacturing town in NE. Spain.

LORD *noun* 1 One possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler. 2 A title of respect, formerly given to any superior, as by a wife to a husband: still sometimes humorously so used 3 In feudal law, the owner of a manor under grant from the crown; a landlord. 4 A title of honor or nobility in Great Britain, given generally to men noble by birth or ennobled by patent. This includes lords spiritual (archbishops and bishops), who are members of the House of Lords, and also marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. The formal titles are as follows: *Baron* X, the *Marquis* of X, the *Earl* of X, the *Viscount* X; informally all are addressed *Lord* X. The given name is mentioned only to distinguish holders of the same title at different periods. Where the names are homonymous the locality of the peerage is stated; as in *Viscount Grey of Fallodon*, who was spoken of as *Lord Grey.* The title is given by courtesy to the eldest sons of dukes, marquises, and earls, who each take by courtesy also an inferior title held by the father, frequently the second title, and to the younger sons of dukes and marquises, prefixed to their Christian name and surname; in these cases the Christian names must always be mentioned, coming after "Lord," to distinguish among brothers; as, *Lord* Robert Cecil. It is also a title of office, such as the *Lord* Lieutenant, the *Lord* Chancellor, *Lord* Privy Seal, *Lords* of the Treasury, Admiralty, Bedchamber. 5 In astrology, a controlling planet.

—*tr. verb* 1 To treat or address as a lord. 2 To rule or preside over. — **TO LORD IT** To bear rule with lordly sway; domineer: sometimes followed by *over*; as, to *lord it over* the community. [<OE. *hlaford*; see HLOAF and WARD]

LORD The Supreme Being; Jehovah; also applied to Jesus Christ.

LORD ADVOCATE The principal public prosecutor in Scotland.

LORD-AND-LADY *noun* The harlequin duck.

LORDING *noun* 1 A lordling. 2 [Obs.] Lord; master.

LORD LIEUTENANT 1 The chief executive officer of a county in England. 2 Until 1922, the English viceroy in Ireland.

LORD'LING *noun* A little lord; petty chieftain, generally used contemptuously.

LORD'LY *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like a lord; becoming a lord; lofty, noble; insisting on compliance; as, a *lordly* presence. 2 Characterized by undue loftiness; insolent; as, a *lordly* air or demeanor. See synonyms under IMPERIOUS. —*adv.* In a lordly manner. —LORD LI·NESS *noun.*

LORD OF HOSTS Jehovah, God.

LORD OF MISRULE The one who presided over the Christmas revels in English aristocratic households.

LOR DO·SIS *noun* Inward curvature of a bone; specifically, curvature of the spine with the convexity forward Also **LOR·DO MA.** [<Gr. *lordos*, bent backward] —LOR DOT IC *adj.*

LORDS-AND-LADIES *noun* 1 The cuckoo-pint or wakerobin. 2 The jack-in-the-pulpit.

LORD'S DAY Sunday; the Sabbath.

LORD'SHIP *noun* 1 The state or quality of a lord; hence, the title by which noblemen (excluding dukes), bishops, and judges in England are addressed or spoken of, preceded by *your* or *his.* 2 The jurisdiction of a lord; seignory, domain; manor. 3 The dominion, power, or authority of a lord; hence, sovereignty in general, supremacy.

LORD'S PRAYER The prayer taught by Jesus. *Matt.* vi, 9–13.

LORD'S SUPPER The Last Supper; the Holy Communion; Eucharist.

LORD'S TABLE The altar on which the consecrated elements of the Holy Communion are laid, also, the sacrament itself.

LORE *noun* 1 Whatever may be taught or learned, a body of learning in any branch of knowledge, or the learning peculiar to a people or an age; erudition. 2 Any special instruction; a lesson; the act of teaching. See synonyms under LEARNING, WISDOM. [<OE. *lar*]

LORE *noun* The side of a bird's head between the eye and the beak, or a corresponding part in fishes and reptiles. [L. *lorum*, strap, thong]

LO'RE LEI (-lī) In German folklore, a siren of the Rhine, who lured boatmen to shipwreck by her singing. also called *Lurlei.*

LO RENTZ, HENDRIK ANTOON, 1853–1928, Dutch physicist.

LO RENZ (-rents') [Dim., G.] Same as LAWRENCE. Also [It.] **LO REN ZO** (lo·rĕn'·zo; *Sp.* lo·ren'·tho)

LOR GNETTE (lor·nyet') 1 A pair of eyeglasses with ornamental handle into which they may be folded when not in use. 2 A long-handled opera-glass. [<F.]

LOR GNON (lor·nyawN') *noun* [F.] 1 A monocle. 2 A lorgnette

LO RI CA *noun* [·CÆ (see) *pl.*] 1 An ancient Roman cuirass or corselet. 2 A protective covering or shell, as in infusorians or rotifers. [L. < *lorum*, thong]

LOR'I·CATE (lor'-) *tr. verb* [CATED, CATING] To cover with a protective coating. —*adj.* Covered with a lorica or shell. —LOR I·CA' TION *noun.*

LOR'I·KEET (lor'-) *noun* Any of certain small Polynesian parrots of the lory kind. [<LORY + (PARRA)KEET]

LO RIN' DA Same as LAURA.

LO RIS *noun* A small arboreal nocturnal Asiatic lemur of either of the genera *Loris* and *Nycticebus*, having the index finger small. *Loris gracilis* is the **SLENDER LORIS** of southern India and Ceylon; *Nycticebus tardigradus* is the slow lemur of **EAST INDIAN LORIS.** [L.]

LORN *adj.* 1 Without kindred or friends; forlorn. 2 [Obs.] Lost. [OE. *-loren*, lost, <*-leosan*, lose]

LOR RAIN (lō·rāN'), **CLAUDE** Pseudonym of Claude Gelée, 1600–82, French painter.

LOR·RAINE (lo·rane') A former duchy, a department of eastern France, after the Franco-Prussian War part of Alsace-Lorraine; restored to France, 1919; 2,405 square miles. Also [G.] *Lothringen.* See ALSACE-LORRAINE.

LOR RY (lor'·i) *noun* [RIES *pl.*] 1 A very low four-wheeled platform wagon. 2 A similar motor vehicle for carrying heavy loads. [Perhaps <Prov. Eng. *lurry*, pull, drag]

LO RY *noun* [RIES *pl.*] Any of certain parrots of Australasia (genera *Lorius*, *Domicella* and others) with brilliant scarlet plumage, long bill, and tongue ending in a form of brush. [<Malay *luri*]

LOS AN DES (lōs ahn'·dès) A territory of the NW. Argentine Republic; 93,952 square miles; capital, San Antonio de Los Cobres.

LOS AN GE LES (lōs ăn'·je·lus *or* -les *or* ăng'·guh·lus) A seaport, commercial, and industrial center in southern California.

LOSE (lōōz) *verb* [LOST, LOSING (lōōz'-)] 1 To part with unintentionally, as by accident, forfeit, or the like; mislay; miss; let slip. 2 To be deprived or bereaved of. 3 To miss so as not to be able to find, wander from; as, to *lose* the path. 4 To squander; waste; as, to *lose* one's time. 5 To fail to keep, control, or maintain; as to *lose* one's credit or temper; also, fail to cure. 6 To miss; as, to *lose* a chance;

fail to gain or win; as, to *lose* a contest. **7** To deprive of; subject to the loss of; also, to prevent from retaining or obtaining; cost; as, his indiscretion *lost* him the appointment. **8** To give over to disgrace or ruin. **9** To cause to perish; to cease to have because of death. **10** To escape observation or notice; as, the sarcasm was *lost* on him, the thief was *lost* in the crowd. **11** To be freed from; get rid of; as, to *lose* all pain. **12** To cease to be known, practiced, or present, as an art, a quality, etc. **13** To leave a great distance behind, as in a race. **14** To fail to retain in the memory, fail to notice; forget. **15** To disappear: used reflexively; as, the river *loses* itself in a sink. **16** To fail of success; incur a loss; be the worse for. —**TO LOSE CASTE** To lose influence, reputation, or social standing. —**TO LOSE FACE** To be humiliated; lose prestige. —**TO LOSE HEART** To be discouraged. —**TO LOSE ONE'S HEART** To fall in love. —**TO LOSE ONESELF** **1** To lose one's way, as in a wood. **2** To become abstracted. **3** To become confused or bewildered. **4** To lose consciousness or self-consciousness. —**TO LOSE SIGHT OF** **1** To fail to keep within range of vision. **2** Hence, to fail to take note of; forget. —**TO LOSE WAY** To have the headway diminished, as a ship. [<OE. *-leosan*] —**LOS·A BLE** (lōōz'-) *adj.*

LO SEL (lo'-zĕl) *adj.* Inclined to idleness and waste. —*noun* A worthless fellow. [<OE. *-losen*, lost]

LOS ER (lōōz'-) *noun* One who loses or fails to win in any transaction; a defeated contestant.

LOSH *interj.* [Scot.] An exclamation of surprise or deprecation. [Euphemistic for LORD; compare GOSH]

LOS ING (lōōz'-) *noun* **1** The act or fact of letting go, missing, lacking, or being deprived. **2** *pl.* Money lost, especially in gambling. —*adj.* **1** That incurs loss; as, a *losing* business. **2** Not winning; defeated; as, the *losing* team.

LOSS *noun* **1** The act or state of losing; failure to keep or win; privation, as, *loss* of fortune or friends. **2** That which is lost, in any sense, or its amount; as, his *losses* were great, the *losses* of the army were severe: usually in plural in this sense. **3** The state of being lost, or of having suffered destruction; as, the *loss* of a ship at sea. **4** Useless application; futile expenditure; waste. **5** Injury or diminution of value within the limits provided in an insurance policy, or the sum payable on that account. **6** Electrical or mechanical energy expended in overcoming friction, etc., and from which no productive work is obtained. —**AT A LOSS** **1** At so low a price as to result in a loss. **2** In confusion or doubt; perplexed. —**DEAD LOSS** An irremediable loss, one without hope of salvage, insurance, or any mitigation. —**TO BEAR A LOSS** **1** To sustain a loss bravely. **2** To make good a loss. [<OE. *los*]

Synonyms: damage, defeat, deprivation, destruction, detriment, disadvantage, failure, forfeiture, injury, misfortune, privation, waste. See INJURY.

LOST *adj.* **1** Not to be found or recovered; parted with; taken away or left, as by accident, in a forgotten place; as, *lost* goods or friends. **2** Not won, gained, used, or enjoyed; missed; wasted; as, *lost* opportunity. **3** Ruined physically, morally, or spiritually; damned, destroyed. **4** Having wandered from the way; also, abstracted; as, *lost* in thought; bewildered; perplexed. **5** No longer known or used; as, a *lost* art.

LOST CAUSE Any cause that cannot possibly succeed; specifically, in American history, the cause of the Confederate States.

LOST MOTION Slackness in a mechanical connection resulting in an appreciable difference between the travel of the driving and the driven elements.

LOST TRIBES Those members of the ten northern, or Israelitish, Hebrew tribes that were taken into Assyrian captivity (*2 Kings* xvii, 6), believed never to have returned.

LOT *noun* **1** Anything, as a die or piece of paper, used in determining something by chance; also, the fact or process of deciding something in such manner. **2** The share that comes to one as the result of drawing lots. **3** The part in life that comes to one without his planning; chance; fate. **4** A collection or parcel of things separated from others; as, the auctioneer sold the goods in ten *lots*. **5** A parcel or quantity of land, as surveyed and apportioned for sale or other special purpose; as, a city *lot*, a wood *lot*. **6** [Pop.] A kind of person; as, he is a bad *lot*. **7** A great quantity or amount; a number of things, collectively: often used in the plural; as, a *lot* of money, *lots* of trouble. **8** A proportion of taxes allotted to one. **9** A motion picture studio and the space it uses. See synonyms under FLOCK.

—*adv.* Very much, as, a *lot* worse.

—*verb* [**LOT TED, LOT TING**] To divide, form, or draw by lot or into lots; allot; apportion; to draw or cast lots. [<OE. *hlot*]

1LOT A masculine personal name.

—**LOT** A nephew of Abraham. *Gen.* xi, 27.

2LOT (law) A river in south-central France, 300 miles from the Cévennes to the Garonne River; the ancient *Oltis*.

LO TAH *noun* [Anglo-Indian] A small round pot, usually of brass or copper, used in India for drinking and ablution. Also **LO·TA.**

LOTE *noun* The lotus. [<F.]

LOTH (lōth) *adj.* Loath.

LO·THAIR (-thâre'; *F.* -târe') A masculine personal name. Also [G.] **LO THAR** (lo·tar'), [It.] **LO·THA·RI·O** (lō·tah'-rī·ō).

—**LOTHAIR I**, 795–855, emperor of the West; defeated by his brothers at Fontenoy, France, 841.

—**LOTHAIR THE SAXON**, 1060–1137, Holy Roman emperor, 1133–1137.

—**LOTHARIO** In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, the hero of the episode entitled "Fatal Curiosity."

—**LOTHARIO** In Nicholas Rowe's *The Fair Penitent*, a young Genoese nobleman and gay rake; hence, a seducer.

LO THI·ANS, THE A district in Scotland south of the Firth of Forth and including Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire (called respectively *East Lothian, Midlothian, West Lothian*).

LOTH RING EN (lōt'-ring·un) [G.] Same as LORRAINE.

LO TI (lo·tee'), **PIERRE** Pseudonym of Louis Marie Julien Viaud, 1850–1923, French novelist.

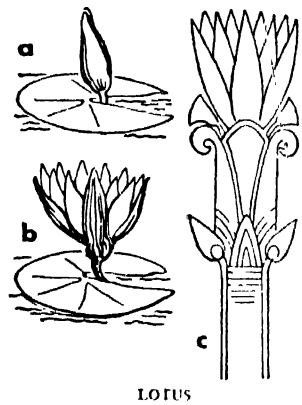
LO·TION *noun* **1** A medicated liquid for the skin, eyes, or any diseased or bruised part, for cleansing or healing. **2** [Obs.] A bathing or washing. [<L. *lotio*, a washing]

LO TOPH A GI (-tōff'-uh·ji) *noun pl.* **1** In Homer's *Odyssey*, the lotus-eaters visited by Odysseus and fabled to live in careless ease and forgetfulness induced by their lotus-eating. **2** A legendary African people subsequently identified with these. [<L. <Gr. *lōtophagoi* <*lōtos*, lotus, + *phagein*, eat]

LOT TA, LOT TIE, LOT TY Diminutives of CHARLOTTE.

LOT TER Y *noun* [**IES** *pl.*] A distribution of, or scheme for distributing, prizes as determined by chance or lot, especially where such chances are allotted by sale of tickets; hence, any chance disposition of any matter. [<F. *loterie* <*lot*, lot]

LOT TO *noun* A game of chance played with cards and disks: also called *keno*. Also **LO TO.** [<It.; of Gmc. origin]



LOTUS

a Bud and leaf. *b* Blossom. *c* Lotus as adapted in Egyptian architectural design

LO TUS *noun* **1** One of various aquatic herbs of the waterlily family, noted for their large floating leaves and showy flowers; especially, the **WHITE** and **BLUE LOTUS** of the Nile (respectively *Nymphæa lotus*, and *N. cærulea*), also, the **SACRED LOTUS** of India (*Nelumbium nelumbo*) with fragrant pink or rose flowers. **2** The lotus tree. **3** Any of a genus (*Lotus*) of herbs or shrubs of the bean family. **4** In architecture, a representation or conventionalization of the lotus flower, bud, or leaves. Also **LO TOS.** [<Gr. *lōtos*]

LOTUS-EATER *noun* One fabled to have lived in indolent enjoyment from eating the fruit of the lotus tree, hence, a voluptuary. See LOTOPHAGI.

LOTUS TREE The common jujube.

LOU·A LA BA Same as LUALABA.

LOUD *adj.* **1** Striking the auditory nerves with great force; having great volume or intensity of sound, noisy. **2** Making a great noise. **3** Pressing or urgent; clamorous, as, a *loud* demand. **4** Conspicuous or ostentatious without taste or refinement; vulgarly showy; flashy.

—*adv.* With loudness; loudly. [<OE. *hlud*] —**LOUD LY** *adv.* —**LOUD NESS** *noun.*

LOUD·EN *verb* To make or grow louder.

LOUD-MOUTHED *adj.* Possessed of a loud voice; offensively clamorous or talkative.

LOUD'-SPEAK ER *noun* An electromagnetic device for amplifying the sounds transmitted by radio, public-address system, or the like.

LOUGH (lŏK) *noun* A loch; lake or pool. [<Gael. *loch*]

LOU IS (lōō'-ĭ) *noun* **1** A former French gold coin worth twenty francs. **2** An old French gold coin worth about twenty-three francs used through the reigns of Louis XIII–Louis XVI. Also **LOUIS D'OR.** [<F. <Louis XIII]

LOU·IS (lōō'-ĭs; *F.* lōō·ee') A masculine personal name, name of several European monarchs. Also spelled *Lewis*.

—**LOUIS I**, 778–840, "Le Débonnaire," son and successor of Charlemagne.

—**LOUIS VIII**, 1187–1226, king of France, 1223–26; introduced as Dauphin in Shakespeare's *King John*.

—**LOUIS IX, SAINT**, 1215–70, king of France, 1226–70, defeated and captured by the Saracens at Mansûra, 1249, canonized 1297.

—**LOUIS XI**, 1423–83, king of France, 1461–83; subjugated feudal lords, made the power of the throne paramount.

—**LOUIS XIII**, 1601–43, king of France, 1610–43; son of Henry IV; made Richelieu prime minister.

—**Louis XIV,** "Le Grand Monarque," 1638–1715, king of France, 1643–1715; son of the preceding; warred with England, Austria, and Spain.
—**Louis XV,** 1710–74, king of France, 1715–74; great-grandson of the preceding, ceded Canada to Great Britain.
—**Louis XVI,** 1754–93, king of France, 1774–93; grandson of Louis XV; dethroned by the revolution and guillotined.
—**Louis XVIII,** 1755–1824, brother of Louis XVI; king of France, April 1814–March, 1815, and June, 1815–1824.
—**Louis Napoleon** Same as Napoleon III.
—**Louis Philippe,** 1773–1850, *The Citizen King* of the French from 1830 until his abdication in 1848.

Lou i sa (lōō-ēē′-zuh) A feminine personal name. Also **Lou ise** (loo-ēē′).

Lou is burg (lōō′-is-) A village in NE. Nova Scotia, Canada, captured, 1745 and 1758.

Louise, Lake A lake in Banff National Park, Alberta, Canada, resort.

Lou i si an′-a (lōō-ī- *or* lōō-ēē-zī-ăn′-uh) A Gulf State of the United States; 48,523 square miles; capital, Baton Rouge, purchased from France, 1803; entered the Union April 8, 1812; nickname, *Pelican State* or *Creole State*.

Louisiana Purchase The French colonial territory in North America purchased from France by the United States in 1803 for $15,000,000: the land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, the Gulf of Mexico and Canada.

Lou is-Qua-torze′ (lōō-ī-kă-torz′) *adj.* Designating the style of architecture, interior decoration, and furniture which characterized the period of Louis XIV in France (1643–1715), marked by baroque architectural forms and ornate and grandiose decorative treatment employing animal and mythological forms richly carved.

Lou is-Quinze′ (-kăNz′) *adj.* Designating the style of architecture, decoration, and furniture characteristic of the period of Louis XV (1715–1774), marked by the culmination of the rococo as expressed in flowing lines, rounded forms, and graceful shell, flower, and other ornaments. Marquetry and inlaying were important features.

Lou is-Seize′ (sēz′) *adj.* Designating the style of architecture, decoration, and furniture which characterized the period of Louis XVI (1774–1793); marked by a reaction from the Louis-Quinze period to the simple rectilinear forms and symmetrical Greco-Roman wreaths, birds, etc., as ornaments, or Greek egg-and-dart or leaves, on a reduced scale, of the classic revival.

Lou is-Treize′ (-trēz′) *adj.* Designating the style of architecture, decoration, and furniture which characterized the period of Louis XIII (1610–1643), marked by Renaissance forms, rich inlaid ornaments, geometric panels and deep moldings, and carving in the Flemish style.

Lou is ville (lōō′-i vil) An industrial city on the Ohio River in Kentucky.

loun *adj.* [Scot.] Lown.

lounge *verb* [**lounged, loung ing**] 1 To spend or pass time indolently. 2 To move or stroll about in a lazy manner; loaf. 3 To rest, lean, or recline at ease; loll. —*noun* 1 The act of lounging. 2 A room in a hotel, club, etc., for lounging. 3 A couch with little or no back; any sofa. [Origin unknown]

loung er *noun* One who lounges; an idler.

¹loup (lowp *or* lōōp) *verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] [**lap or loup en, loup ing**] To jump; leap over. [<ON. *hlaupa*]

²loup (lōō) *noun* A light mask or half-mask made of silk: worn at masquerades. [<F.]

loup-cer vier (lōō-sēr′-vyeh′) *noun* [F.] The Canada lynx.

loupe (lōōp) *noun* A magnifying glass; a lens. [<F., lump]

loup-ga rou (loo-ga-rōō′) *noun* [F.] A werewolf.

louping-ill *noun* [Scot.] An infectious virus disease of sheep, leaping-evil. Also **loup-ill.**

lour, louring, loury Same as lower, etc.

Lourdes (lōord) A town in SW. France; shrine and grotto of *Our Lady of Lourdes.*

Lou ren ço Mar-ques (lo-rĕn′-so mar′-kēs; *Pg.* law-rēN′-sōō mar-kēzh′) A seaport on Delagoa Bay in southern Mozambique.

louse *noun* [**lice** *pl.*] 1 A small, flat-bodied insect living as an external parasite on birds or mammals, especially the blood-sucking louse and the feather- and hair-eating louse (order *Anoplura*), including the human body-louse (genus *Pediculus*). 2 One of various other insects or arthropods parasitic on other animals or infesting books or plants. For illustrations see under insect (injurious). [<OE. *lus*]

louse wort *noun* Any one of a genus (*Pedicularis*) of scrophulariaceous woodland herbs; woodbetony.

lous y (low′-i) *adj.* [**lous i er, lous i est**] 1 Infested with lice; hence, dirty; obscene; contemptible; foul; mean. 2 [Pop.] Teeming with; having plenty of; as, *lousy* with money. —**lous i ly** *adv.* —**lous i ness** *noun.*

¹lout *noun* An awkward fellow; clown; boor. [Akin to ²lout; compare ON. *lutr*, bent, stooped]

²lout *intr. verb* [Obs.] To make a bow or curtsy; bend; stoop. [<OE. *lutan*, bow]

Louth (lowth) A county of NE. Leinster Province, Ireland (Eire); 317 square miles; capital, Drogheda.

lou ther (lōō′-*thur*) *intr. verb* [Scot.] To plod as in mire or wet snow.

lout ish *adj.* Clumsy; awkward; boorish. —**-ly** *adv.* —**-ness** *noun.*

Lou vain (lōō-vāN′; *Eng.* lōō-vāne′) A city near Brussels, Belgium; ancient university.

lou ver (lōō′-) *noun* 1 A window, as in a belfry tower, designed for ventilation and having slats (**louver boards**) sloped to keep out the rain: also **louver-window.** 2 A lanternlike cupola or turret on the roof of a medieval dwelling. 3 Any of several narrow openings, or the slatted piece having these, serving as outlets for heated air. [<OF. *lover*]

Lou vre (lōō′-vr) An ancient palace of the kings of France, in Paris; now a museum of art.

lov-a ble (lŭv′-) *adj.* Worthy of love; amiable; also, evoking love. See synonyms under amiable, lovely. Also **love-a ble.** —**lov a-bil′ i ty, lov a ble ness** *noun* —**lov-a bly** *adv.*

lov-age (lŭv′-ij) *noun* A European herb (*Levisticum officinale*) of the parsley family, used sometimes as a domestic remedy. [<OF. *luvesche*]

love *noun* 1 A strong, complex emotion or feeling causing one to appreciate, delight in, and crave the presence or possession of another and to please or promote the welfare of the other; devoted affection or attachment. 2 Specifically, such feeling between husband and wife or lover and sweetheart. 3 One who is beloved; a sweetheart. 4 Animal passion, or the gratification of it. 5 A very great interest or fondness, as, *love* of learning. 6 In tennis, a score of nothing. —**for the love of** For the sake of; in loving remembrance of: used in adjurations, solemn oaths, etc. —**for love or money** For any consideration, under any circumstances. —**in love** Experiencing love, enamored. —**no love lost** Dislike.
—*verb* [**loved, lov ing**] 1 To have a feeling of affection or tender regard for; hold dear. 2 To have, or regard with, the affection that is characteristic of the sexual relation. 3 To take pleasure or delight in. 4 To caress. 5 To tend to thrive in (a certain place, atmosphere, etc.); as, willows *love* wet land. See synonyms under admire, like. [<OE. *lufu, lufian*]

Synonyms (noun): affection, attachment, attraction, charity, devotion, esteem, feeling, fondness, friendship, liking, passion, regard, tenderness. *Affection* is kindly feeling, deep, tender, and constant, going out to some person or object, being less fervent and ardent than *love*. *Love* is the yearning or outgoing of soul toward something that is regarded as excellent, beautiful, or desirable; *love* may be briefly defined as strong and absorbing *affection* for and *attraction* toward a person or object. *Love* is more intense, absorbing, and tender than *friendship*, more intense, impulsive, and perhaps passionate than *affection;* we speak of fervent *love*, but of deep or tender *affection*, or of close, firm, strong *friendship*. *Love* is used specifically for personal *affection* between the sexes, and can never properly denote mere animal passion, which is expressed by such words as appetite, desire, lust. One may have *love* for animals, inanimate objects, or for abstract qualities that enlist the affections, as we speak of *love* for a horse or a dog, for mountains, woods, ocean, or of *love* of nature, and *love* of virtue. *Love* of articles of food is better expressed by *liking*, as *love*, in its full sense, denotes something spiritual and reciprocal, such as can have no place in connection with objects that minister merely to the senses. See attachment, friendship. *Antonyms:* see synonyms for antipathy, enmity, hatred.

Love A personification of love; Cupid or Eros.

love affair An amour.

love-apple *noun* The tomato.

love bird *noun* One of the various small parrots (genera *Agapornis* and *Psittа*) remarkable for the affection they show for their mates.

love feast 1 A common devotional meal partaken of by early Christians, originally culminating in the Eucharist; agape. 2 A somewhat similar celebration observed in some modern churches, as the Methodist and Moravian. 3 A banquet held in common rejoicing over something.

love game In tennis, a game in which the winner has lost no point.

love-in-a-mist *noun* A European ranunculaceous garden plant (*Nigella damascena*) with blue flowers.

love-in-idleness *noun* The pansy.

love-knot *noun* A knot tied in pledge of love and constancy or a representation of it, as in jewelry.

Love-lace, Richard, 1618–58, English poet.

love-less *adj.* Having no love; unloving; also, not lovable. —**-ly** *adv.* —**-ness** *noun.*

love-lies-bleeding *noun* Any of several species of amaranth.

love-lock *noun* A separate lock of hair worn curled and tied with ribbons by 17th-century cavaliers.

love lorn *adj.* Forsaken by or pining for a lover.

love-ly *adj.* [**love-li-er, love-li-est**] 1 Possessing mental or physical qualities that inspire admiration and love;

charming. 2 Beautiful. 3 Attractive; inviting. 4 Delightful. 5 [Obs.] Affectionate; loving. [<OE. *luflic*, lovable]
Synonyms: amiable, beautiful, charming, delectable, delightful, enchanting, lovable, pleasing, sweet, winning, winsome. See AMIABLE, BEAUTIFUL. —**LOVE·LI·NESS** *noun*.
LOVE'·MAK·ING *noun* Courtship.
LOVE POTION A draft designed to arouse love toward the administrant.
LOV·ER *noun* 1 One who loves; a warm admirer; devoted friend. 2 One who is in love; specifically, a paramour: in the singular now used only of the man. 3 One who enjoys or is strongly attracted by some object or diversion. —**·LY** *adj. & adv.*
LOV·ER, SAMUEL, 1797–1868, Irish novelist.
LOVE SEAT A double chair or small sofa for two persons in Queen Anne and later styles.
LOVE SET In tennis, a set in which the winner has not lost a game.
LOVE·SICK *adj.* 1 Languishing with love. 2 Indicating or expressing love. —**LOVE' SICK·NESS** *noun*.
LOVE SOME (-sum) *adj.* [Obs.] 1 Inspiring love; lovable. 2 Expressing love; loving.
LOVE·VINE *noun* The dodder.
LOV·ING *adj.* 1 Affectionate; devoted; kind; as, *loving* friends or brothers. 2 Indicative of love or kind feeling; as, *loving* looks and words. See synonyms under AMIABLE, CHARITABLE. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.
LOVING CUP A wine cup, generally with several handles, meant to pass from hand to hand around a circle of friends; a parting cup.
LOVING-KINDNESS *noun* Kindness that comes from personal attachment; specifically, the loving care of God for his people.
2LOW (lō) *adj.* 1 Having relatively little upward extension; not high or tall. 2 Having relatively little elevation; raised only slightly above a recognized level; as, a *low* bridge; near the horizon; as, a *low* moon. 3 Situated below a recognized level; deep; depressed. 4 Having less than the normal or regular height, or less height than something taken as a standard; descending from the usual level. 5 Cut so as to expose the neck; décolleté. 6 Of sounds having depth of pitch, deep; also, having little volume or strength; soft. 7 Being less than the usual rate, amount, or reckoning; scant; as, *low* wages or interest. 8 Being little in degree, number, grade, station, quality, character, etc.; humble; moderate. 9 Being below the proper standard in refinement, moral character, principle, or condition; lacking pride, principle, force, dignity, or worth; vulgar; weak; as, *low* spirits, *low* standards of morality. 10 Dead, or dead and buried; as, he lies *low*. 11 Uttered with the tongue in a low position, as a vowel. 12 Little advanced in civilization or organic evolution. 13 Badly nourished; lacking in vigor; also, not nourishing; plain; as, a *low* diet. 14 Giving the least speed; as, *low* gear. 15 Pertaining to latitudes near the equator. 16 Pertaining to broad evangelical doctrine; denoting a service shorn of elaborate ritual; as a *low* mass. 17 Growing close to the ground; as, a *low* herb. See synonyms under BASE, COMMON, HUMBLE, VULGAR.
—*adv.* 1 In a low way; in or to a low position; not on high. 2 At a low price; cheap. 3 In a humble rank or degraded condition. 4 So as not to be loud in sound; softly; also, at a low pitch. 5 In such a path that the declination or the altitude is small; near the equator or the horizon. —**TO LIE LOW** 1 To be dead. 2 To be or remain in hiding. 3 To hold one's tongue till the proper moment; wait.
—*noun* 1 A low area. 2 The first gear or speed of an automobile; as, out it in *low*. [<ON. *lagr*] —**LOW NESS** *noun*.
2LOW (lō) *noun* The moo or bellow of cattle: also **LOW ING.** —*verb* 1 To utter in a lowing manner. 2 To bellow, as cattle; moo. [<OE. *hlowan*]
3LOW (lō) *noun* [Scot.] A glowing fire; blaze. Also **LOWE.** [<ON. *logi*, fire]
Low (lō), **DAVID,** born 1891, British cartoonist.
LOW ARCHIPELAGO Same as TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.
LOW AREA A region of low atmospheric pressure.
LOW-AREA STORM A cyclone.
LOW-BORN *adj.* Of humble birth.
LOW·BOY *noun* A table, often a dressing table, with drawers, similar to the lower part of a highboy.
LOW-BRED *adj.* Vulgar; ill-bred.
LOW-BROW *noun* [Pop.] A person having a low undeveloped brow; hence, one having uncultivated tastes; a non-intellectual.
LOW CHURCH The group in the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal Churches which stresses evangelical doctrine and is, in general, opposed to extreme ritualism.
LOW-CHURCHMAN *noun* A member of the Anglican or Protestant Episcopal Church who holds Low-Church views.
LOW COMEDY Comedy in which both subject-matter and presentation are almost farce or burlesque; also, slapstick comedy.
LOW COUNTRIES The region along the North Sea, including the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxemburg.
3LOW-DOWN *noun* [Pop.] Inside or secret information; the truth of a matter.
2LOW-DOWN *adj.* Degraded; mean.
LOW-DOWNER *noun* [Local] A poor white.
LOW·ELL A manufacturing city on the Merrimac River in NE. Massachusetts.
LOW·ELL (lō'·ul) A distinguished Massachusetts family, descendants of **JOHN,** 1743–1802, jurist, and including **JAMES RUSSELL,** 1819–91, poet and essayist; **ABBOTT LAWRENCE,** 1856–1943, educator; **AMY,** 1874–1925, sister of Abbott, poet and critic; **PERCIVAL,** 1855–1916, brother of Abbott, astronomer.
3LOW·ER (low'–) *intr. verb* 1 To look angry or sullen; scowl. 2 To appear gloomy or threatening. —*noun* A scowl; a gloomy aspect. Also spelled *lour*. [Compare D. *loeren*, lie in wait]
2LOW·ER (lō'–) *adj.* [Comparative of LOW] 1 Inferior in position, in value or rank; situated below something else; as, a *lower* berth. 2 Older; designating strata normally beneath the newer (and upper) rock formations.
—*noun* That which is beneath something above; specifically, a lower berth.
—*verb* 1 To lessen or bring down in height, amount, quality, etc.; become lower; sink; decrease. 2 To reduce in value, price, degree, or strength. 3 Hence, to abase the spirit of; treat with indignity; humble. 4 To bring into a lower position; let down; as, to *lower* a scaffolding from a building. 5 To change to a lower pitch. See synonyms under ABASE, ABATE, DISPARAGE, WLAKEN.
LOWER AUSTRIA A province of eastern Austria; 7,556 square miles, including Vienna.
LOWER CALIFORNIA See BAJA CALIFORNIA.
LOWER CANADA A former name for the province of Quebec.
LOWER-CASE *adj.* Describing the small letters of a font of type which are kept in the low case (see CASE); small letters.
—*tr. verb* To change (capitals) to lower-case letters.
LOWER-CLASSMAN *noun* A freshman or a sophomore.
LOWER CRETACEOUS The older part of the Cretaceous period, or its representative rocks or fossils. See CRETACEOUS.
LOWER CRITICISM The method of critical investigation which seeks to determine the original wording of a text: also called *textual criticism*. Compare HIGHER CRITICISM.
LOWER HORTON See GRAND PRÉ.
LOWER HOUSE The popular division of a legislative body; in the United States, the House of Representatives, as opposed to the Upper House or Senate; in Great Britain, the House of Commons, as opposed to the House of Lords.
LOW ER ING (low'–) *adj.* Overcast with clouds; gloomy; threatening; also, frowning or sullen. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.
LOW'·ER·MOST (lō'–) *adj. superl.* Lowest.
LOWER SILURIAN Ordovician: former name.
LOWER WORLD 1 The earth. 2 Hell; Hades. Also **LOWER REGIONS.**
LOW·ER·Y (low'–) *adj.* Cloudy; threatening storm: also spelled *loury*.
LOWES (lōz), **JOHN LIVINGSTON,** born 1867, American scholar, critic, and educator.
LOWEST COMMON MULTIPLE See under MULTIPLE.
2LOWES·TOFT (lōz'·tōft) An unfortified seaport and watering-place in eastern Suffolk, England; battle, 1665; bombarded, 1916.
2LOWES·TOFT *noun* A variety of porcelain.
LOW GERMAN See under GERMAN.
LOW·LAND *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a low or level country. —*noun* A tract of land lower than the adjacent country; level land: usually in the plural. —**THE LOWLANDS** The less elevated districts constituting the south and west of Scotland. —**LOW'·LAND·ER** *noun*.
LOW·LAND *adj.* Pertaining to or belonging to the Lowlands.
—*noun* The speech or dialect of the Scotch Lowlands.
LOW LATIN See under LATIN.
LOW'·LI·HOOD (lō'–) *noun* [Obs.] The state of being lowly; modesty; humility. Also **LOW·LI·HEAD.**
LOW·LY (lō'–) *adj.* [**LOW·LI·ER, LOW·LI·EST**] 1 Situated or lying low, as land. 2 Having low rank or importance; unpretending; humble. See synonyms under HUMBLE.
—*adv.* 1 In a manner appropriate to humble life; rudely; meanly. 2 In a meek or modest manner. —**LOW LI·NESS** *noun*.
LOW MASS The ordinary form of mass without music.
LOW-MINDED *adj.* Having low or mean thoughts, sentiments, or motives; base.
2LOWN (lown) *adj.* [Scot.] Sheltered; tranquil. —**·LY** *adv.*
2LOWN Same as **2LOON.**
LOW-NECKED *adj.* Cut low in the neck; décolleté.
LOW-PITCHED *adj.* 1 Low in tone or key. 2 Having little angular elevation: said of a roof.
LOW-PRESSURE *adj.* 1 Requiring a low degree of pressure. 2 Having a condenser, as an engine.
LOW RELIEF Bas-relief.
LOWSE (lōz) *adj.* [Scot.] Loose.
LOW-SPIRITED *adj.* Lacking spirit or animation; despondent; melancholy. —**LOW-SPIRITEDLY** *adv.* —**LOW-SPIRITEDNESS** *noun*.

Low Sunday The Sunday following Easter.

low-tension *adj.* Having or characterized by a low electric potential, as a battery, magneto, or vacuum tube.

low tide The furthest recession of the tide at any point; also, the time of its occurrence. Also **low water.**

lox·o·drom′·ic *adj.* Pertaining to oblique sailing on the rhumb line. Also **lox·o·drom·i·cal.** [<Gr. *loxos,* oblique, + *dromos,* a running]

lox·o·drom′·ics *noun* The art of oblique sailing: also **lox od·ro·my.**

loy·al *adj.* **1** Constant and faithful in any relation implying trust or confidence; bearing true allegiance to constituted authority. **2** Professing or indicative of faithful devotion. **3** [Obs.] Legitimate; legal. See synonyms under FAITHFUL. [<F. <L. *legalis,* legal] —**·ism** *noun* —**·ly** *adv.*

loy·al·ist *noun* One who adheres to and defends his sovereign or state.

Loyalist *noun* **1** One who was loyal to the British crown during the American Revolution. **2** One who was loyal to the Union during the Civil War. **3** One who was loyal to the Republican Constitution during the Spanish Civil War.

loy al·ty *noun* Devoted allegiance. See synonyms under ALLEGIANCE, FIDELITY.

Lo·yo la (lō·yō′·lah; *Eng.* loy·o′·luh), **Ignatius of,** 1491–1556, Iñigo de Oñez y Loyola, Spanish soldier and priest; founder, with Francisco Xavier, of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits); canonized in 1622. —**Lo yo·lism** *noun.*

loz enge (–ənj) *noun* **1** A rhombus with all sides equal, having two acute and two obtuse angles. **2** A small medicated or sweetened tablet. [<OF. *losenge,* gravestone]

loz en ger (–jur) *noun* A lozenge.

Lu a la′·ba (lōō·ah·lah′·bah) A part of the upper course of the Congo River; 1,200 miles. Also spelled [F.] *Loualaba.*

lub ber *noun* An awkward, ungainly fellow; specifically, a raw or green landsman on shipboard. [Compare ON. *lubbi,* shabby person] —**lub·ber li·ness** *noun* —**lub·ber ly** *adj. & adv.*

lubber line A fixed line in an aircraft compass, gyro, direction finder, or similar instrument, parallel to the longitudinal axis of the aircraft and used as a base line.

lubber's hole A hole through the floor of a top, by which sailors can go aloft without climbing over the rim by the futtock shrouds.

Lub bock, Sir John, 1834–1913, **Lord Ave·bury,** English scientist, archeologist, and author.

Lu beck A former state in northern Germany; 115 square miles, also, a city of NW. Germany.

Lu blin (lyōō′·blin) A city in central Poland. Also spelled [Rus.] *Lyublin.*

lu bric *adj.* [Obs.] Lubricous. Also **lu·bri·cal.**

lu bri cant *adj.* Lubricating. —*noun* Anything that lubricates, as graphite, oil, or grease.

lu′ bri cate *tr. verb* [**ca ted, ·ca ting**] **1** To cause to slip easily. **2** To supply with a substance, as oil or grease, to lessen friction between bearings or moving parts. [<L. *lubrico,* make slippery] —**lu·bri·ca′·tion** *noun* —**lu′·bri ca tive** *adj.*

lu′ bri ca tor *noun* One who or that which lubricates; specifically, a device, as an oil cup, by which a lubricant is fed or applied to a bearing surface.

lu bric·i ty (–bris′·i·tē) *noun* **1** The state of being slippery; hence, shiftiness; instability; evanescence. **2** Lewdness. **3** Power for lubrication. [<F. *lubricité* <L. *lubricus,* slippery]

lu bri cous (–cus) *adj.* **1** Smooth and slippery; lubric. **2** Elusive; unstable. **3** Lascivious; lewd; wanton. Also **lu·bri cious** (–brish′·us).

lu bri fac′·tion *noun* The act or process of lubricating, or making slippery or smooth. [<L. *lubricus,* slippery, + *facio,* make]

Luc (luc) [F.] Same as **Luke.** Also [It.] **Lu ca** (lōō′·cah), **Lu·cas** (*Dan., Dutch, G., Pg., Sw.* lōō′·cahs; *L.* lū′·cus), [Hung.] **Lu cáts** (lōō′·cahch).

Lu can, 39–65, Roman poet: full name Marcus Annæus Lucanus.

Lu ca·ni a An ancient country in SE. Italy; now a department of southern Italy; 3,856 square miles; capital, Potenza.

lu·carne *noun* A dormer or garret window; also, a small window or light in a spire. [<F. <L. *lucerna,* oil lamp]

Luc ca (lōōk′·kah) A city in north-central Italy; Romanesque cathedral.

luce *noun* A fish, the pike, especially when fully grown. [<OF. *lus*]

Luce (lūs) [F.] Same as **Lucius.**

lu cent *adj.* Showing radiance or brilliance; shining; luminous. [<L. *luceo,* shine] —**lu·cen·cy** *noun.* —**lu·cent·ly** *adv.*

lu·cer nal *adj.* Relating to a lamp or to any artificial light. [<L. *lucerna,* lamp]

lu·cerne (–sûrn′) *noun* A tall, cloverlike herb of the pea family (*Medicago sativa*), used for forage: now commonly called *alfalfa, purple medic.* Also **lu·cern.** [<F.]

Lu·cerne (lū·sûrn′; *F.* lü·sĕrn′) A Swiss canton; 580 square miles; also, its capital city, on **Lake of Lucerne,** a lake in north-central Switzerland: also called [G.] *Vierwaldstätter See, Luzern.*

lu·ces (–siz) Plural of **lux.**

Lu·cia (lū′·shuh; *G.* lōō′·tsĭ·uh; *It.* lōō·chee′·ah; *L.* lōō′·shĭ·uh; *Pg.* lōō·see·ah; *Sp.* lōō·thee′·ah) A feminine personal name: same as **Lucy.** Also [F.] **Lu·cie** (lu·see′; *Dutch* lōō′·sĭ·ay).

Lu cian (lū′·shun), 125?–210?, Greek rhetorician and satirist. Also **Lu·ci·a′·nus.**

lu·cid (lū′·sid) *adj.* **1** Intellectually bright and clear; mentally sound; sane. **2** Easily understood; perspicuous; clear. **3** Giving forth light; shining. **4** Translucent; pellucid. **5** Smooth and shining. See synonyms under CLEAR, SANE, TRANSPARENT. [<L. *lucidus* <*luceo,* shine] —**lu·cid·i·ty,** **lu·cid·ness** *noun* —**lu·cid·ly** *adv.*

lu·ci fer *noun* A friction match. —*adj.* Emitting light.

Lu·ci·fer *noun* **1** The morning star; Venus, as the morning star. **2** Satan, the prince of darkness: so called by the church fathers, under the impression that the passage (*Isa.* xiv, 12), "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!" had reference to him, instead of to the king of Babylon. [<L., light-bringing, <*lux,* light, + *fero,* bear] —**Lu·cif·er ous** (–us) *adj.*

lu·cif′·er ase *noun* An enzyme present in fireflies and in certain other luminous organisms; it oxidizes luciferin to produce light.

lu cif er·in *noun* A water-soluble, heat-stable protein which produces heatless light, as in fireflies.

lu·cif er ous (–us) *adj.* Emitting light; illuminating.

lu′·ci·form *adj.* Having the nature or appearance of light. [<L. *lux,* light, + **–form**]

lu′·ci gen (–jen) *noun* An oil lamp in which the oil is sprayed to increase the light-surface. [<L. *lux,* light, + **–gen**]

Lu ci na The Roman goddess presiding over childbirth: often confused with Juno or Diana.

Lu cin·da Same as **Lucy.**

Lu cius (lū′·shus; *G.* lōō′·tsĭ·ŭs; *F.* lü·see·üs′) A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **Lu·cio** (lōō′·chō; *Pg.* lōō′·see·ō; *Sp.* lōō′·thee·ō).

lu′ ci vee *noun* The Canada lynx. Also **lu′·ci·fee.** [Corruption of **loup–cervier**]

luck *noun* **1** That which happens by chance; fortune or lot. **2** Happy chance; good fortune; success. [<MD. *luc*]

luck less *adj.* Having no luck. —**·ly** *adv.*

Luck now A city in central United Provinces, India; siege, 1857.

1luck y *adj.* [**luck·i·er, luck·i·est**] **1** Favored by fortune; fortunate; successful. **2** Productive of luck; auspicious; favorable: said of events and things; as, a *lucky* penny or circumstance. See synonyms under AUSPICIOUS, FORTUNATE, HAPPY, WELL. —**luck·i·ly** *adv.* —**luck i·ness** *noun.*

2luck y *noun* [Scot.] A grandam or aged woman; goody; sometimes part of a person's name; as, *Lucky* Macpherson. Also **luck ie.**

3luck y *adv.* [Scot.] More than sufficient; as, *lucky* hot.

lu cra·tive (–tiv) *adj.* Productive of wealth; highly profitable. See synonyms under PROFITABLE. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

lu cre (lū′·cur) *noun* Money, especially as the object of greed; gain. See synonyms under WEALTH. [<F. <L. *lucrum,* gain]

Lu cre tia (lū·cree′·shuh; *G.* lōō·crāy′·tsĭ·uh) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **Lu·crèce** (lü·crehs′), [It.] **Lu·cre zi a** (lōō·creh′·tsĭ·ah), [Sp.] **Lu·cre·ci·a** (lōō·creh′·thē·ah).

—**Lucretia,** died 510 B.C., the wife of Collatinus; heroine of a Roman legend; violated by Sextus Tarquinius, she killed herself; her death caused the expulsion of the Tarquins, the overthrow of the monarchy, and the proclamation of the republic. Subject of a poem by Shakespeare.

Lu·cre·ti·us (lu·cree′·shĭ·us *or* –shus), 96–55 B.C., Roman poet and philosopher: full name Titus Lucretius Carus.

lu′·cu brate (lu′·kyōō–) *verb* [**brat·ed, ·brat·ing**] To elaborate or perfect by night study; study or write laboriously by lamp or candle light; think or reason closely. [<L. *lucubro,* work by artificial light]

lu cu bra′·tion *noun* **1** Close and earnest meditation or study. **2** The thing lucubrated; the product of deep meditation or earnest study; a literary composition; often, a pedantic or over-elaborated work. —**lu′·cu·bra·tor** *noun* —**lu′·cu bra to·ry** *adj.*

lu cule (lū′·kyōōl) *noun* A bright point or spot on the sun's surface. [<LL. *lucula* <L. *lux,* light]

lu cu·lent (lū′·kyōō–) *adj.* **1** Full of light; brilliant. **2** Clearly evident; lucid. [<L. *luculentus*]

Lu cul lus (lū–) **Lucius Licinius,** 110?–57? B.C., Roman consul, proverbial for his wealth and luxury. —**Lu·cul·lan,** **Lu·cul·le′·an,** **Lu·cul·li·an** *adj.*

lu·cus a non lu·cen·do [L.] Literally, a grove because it is *not* light: in allusion to an ancient absurd derivation of *lucus,* grove, from *lucere,* be light. Hence, something absurdly reasoned out.

Lud·dite *noun* One of a band of workmen who organized

to raise riots for the destruction of machinery (1811–1816): so named after Ned Lud, a feeble-witted mechanic who destroyed several stocking-frames.

Lu·den·dorff (lo͞o′-), **Eric von**, 1865–1937, German general in World War I.

Lü·der·itz A port in SW. South-West Africa; diamonds: former name *Angra Pequeña*.

lu·di·crous (-krus) *adj.* Calculated to excite laughter; incongruous; droll; ridiculous. See synonyms under ABSURD, HUMOROUS, QUEER, RIDICULOUS. [<L. *ludicrus* <*ludo*, play] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun*.

Lu·do·vi′·ka (lo͞o·do·vee′·kuh) [G., Sw.] Same as LOUISE.

Lud·wig (G. lo͞ot′·viK; *Sw.* lo͞od′·vig) Same as LOUIS. Also [L.] **Lu·do·vi′·cus**.

—**Ludwig II**, 1845–86, king of Bavaria, 1864–86; patron of the arts; declared insane; committed suicide.

Lud′·wigs·ha·fen (lo͞ot′·viKs·hah·fĕn) A fortified manufacturing town on the Rhine River in Bavaria, Germany.

lu·es (-eez) *noun* 1 Formerly, an infectious or pestilential disease. 2 Plague. 3 Syphilis. [<L., plague] —**lu et·ic** *adj.*

luff *noun* 1 The act of sailing a ship into the wind. 2 The rounded part of a vessel's bow. 3 The foremost edge of a fore-and-aft sail. —*verb* To sail into the wind. Also spelled *loof*. [<D. *loef*, *loeven*]

luf·fa *noun* Any of a genus (*Luffa*) of Old World tropical cucurbitaceous herbs with the male flowers in racemes and the female solitary. The ovate or oblong fruit is fibrous within, and is used to filter oil and grease from condensed steam, as well as for cleaning and scrubbing. Also called *dish-rag gourd*, *vegetable sponge*, *loofah*. [<Ar. *lūfa*]

Luft′·waf·fe (lo͞oft′·vahf·uh) *noun* [G.] The German Air Force, as organized by the Nazi regime in 1939.

¹lug *noun* 1 The lobe of the ear; the ear. 2 Hence, an ear-like projection such as an ear or handle for carrying or supporting, or for insertion of a handle, ring, pole, etc.; as the *lugs* of a kettle. 3 The loop at the side of the saddle of a harness which holds the shaft. [Compare Sw. *lugg*, forelock]

²lug *noun* 1 The act or exertion of lugging; anything that is moved with slowness and difficulty. 2 A shallow box or container, 13½ by 16 in. inside dimensions, for carrying fruit or vegetables. 3 A square sail bent to a yard and having no boom: also **lug·sail**. 4 *pl.* [Pop.] Affected airs; manners showing pride or conceit. 5 [Pop.] An exaction, especially of money for political uses.

—*verb* [**lugged**, **lug·ging**] 1 To carry or pull with exertion; drag; move heavily; give a pull to. 2 To construct with a lug or projection. 3 [Pop.] To make an exaction from. [Compare Sw. *lugga*, pull]

³lug *noun* A lugworm.

Lug (lo͞o) In Old Irish mythology, one of the Tuatha De Danann, the god of light and sun, patron of the arts; father of Cuchulain. Also transliterated **Lugh**. [<O.Ir. *Lug*]

Lug·aid (lo͞o′·ee) In the Ulster cycle of Old Irish literature, a king of Munster who joined forces with Maeve, Queen of Connacht, in the Cattle Raid of Cuailgne; also, his son, who later slew Cuchulain.

Lu·gansk (lo͞o·gahnsk′) A former name of VOROSHILOVGRAD.

lug·gage (lŭg′·ij) *noun* 1 Anything burdensome or heavy to carry. 2 Baggage. [<²LUG]

lugged *adj.* [Scot.] Having ears or ear-like appendages.

lug·ger *noun* A one-, two-, or three-masted vessel having lugsails only. [²LUG]

lug·gie *noun* [Scot.] A small wooden dish with lugs or ears.

lug sail See under ²LUG.

lu·gu bri·ous (lū·gyo͞o′·brĭ·us) *adj.* 1 Exhibiting or producing sadness; doleful. 2 Exaggeratedly solemn or sad. See synonyms under SAD. [<L. *lugubris* <*lugeo*, mourn] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun*.

lug·worm (-wûrm) *noun* An annelid worm (genus *Arenicola*) with two rows of tufted gills on the back, living in the sand of seashores: much used for bait: also called *lobworm*.

Lu i·gi (lo͞o·ee′·gee) [It.] Same as LOUIS. Also [Sp.] **Lu·is** (lo͞o·ees′), [Pg.] **Lu iz** (lo͞o ees′).

Lu·i·gia (lo͞o·ee′·jah) [It.] Same as LOUISA.

Luim neach (lim′·in·ach) See LIMERICK.

Lu·i·sa (lo͞o·ee′·sah) [It., Sp.] Same as LOUISA. Also [G.] **Lu·i·se** (lo͞o·ee′·zuh), [Pg.] **Lu i za** (lo͞o·ee′·zah).

Lu·i·ni (lo͞o·ee′·nee), **Bernardino**, 1470?–1530?, Italian painter.

Lu·it·pold (lo͞o′·it·pōlt) [G.] Same as LEOPOLD.

Luke A masculine personal name. [<L. *Lucas* <Gr. *Loukas*]

—**Luke, Saint** Physician and companion of St. Paul; traditionally thought to be author of the third gospel and of *The Acts of the Apostles*.

luke warm *adj.* 1 Moderately warm; tepid. 2 Hence, not ardent or hearty; indifferent. [<D. *leuk*, pleasant, + WARM] —**·ly** *adv.* —**ness** *noun*.

Lü′·le bur·gaz (lu′·leh·bo͞or·gahs). A town in central Turkey in Europe; battle, 1912.

lull (lŭl) *tr. verb* To put into a state of rest or quiet; soothe to rest; compose; become calm; subside. —*noun* 1 An abatement of noise or violence; an interval of calm or quiet. 2 That which lulls or soothes. See synonyms under TRANQUILIZE. [Compare Dan. *lulle*]

lull′·a·by *noun* [·**bies** *pl.*] 1 A song to lull a child to sleep; a cradlesong; also, the music for such a song. 2 [Obs.] A goodnight or farewell. [<LULL]

Lul·ly (lu·lee′), **Jean Baptiste**, 1633–87, Italian-French composer.

—**Lul·ly** (lŭl′·ĭ), **Raymond**, or **Ramón Lull** (lo͞ol), 1235–1315, Spanish ecclesiastic and philosopher.

lu lu *noun* [Pop.] 1 An excellent or exceptionally beautiful person or thing; anything outstanding. 2 An unusually difficult course of study. [<Lulu, pet form of LOUISE, LUCILLE]

lum *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A chimney. [Perhaps <*lum* (obs.), skylight, <L. *lumen*, light]

lu′·ma·chelle (-kel) *noun* A variety of limestone containing fragments of shells, fossils, etc., sometimes brilliantly iridescent. Also **lu ma·chel**, **lu·ma·chel′·la**. [<It. *lumachella* <*lumaca*, snail, <L. *limax*, snail]

lumb-, **lumbo-** Combining forms from Latin *lumbus*, loin, used to mean the loin or the loin and (some other specified part).

lum ba·go *noun* Rheumatic pain in the lumbar region of the back; backache. [<L., <*lumbus*, loin]

lum·bar *adj.* Pertaining to or situated near the loins. —*noun* A lumbar vertebra or nerve. [<L. *lumbus*, loin]

¹lum ber *noun* 1 Timber sawed into merchantable form, especially boards. 2 Disused articles laid aside. 3 Hence, rubbish. —*adj.* Made of, pertaining to, or dealing in, lumber. —*verb* 1 To fill with lumber or useless material. 2 To encumber. 3 To heap in disorder. 4 To cut, handle, or deal in lumber or sawlogs. [<Lombard, pawnshop, the Lombards having been pawnbrokers] —**lum ber er**, **lum·ber man** *noun*.

²lum ber *intr. verb* 1 To move heavily. 2 To rumble. —*noun* A rumbling noise. [<ME. *lomere*, move clumsily; akin to LAME]

lum·bered (-burd) *adj.* Having the timber cut off: said of land.

¹lum ber·ing *noun* The business of felling and shaping timber into logs, boards, etc.

²lum·ber·ing *adj.* Clumsily huge and heavy; moving heavily; rumbling. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun*.

lum′ ber jack *noun* 1 A lumberman. 2 A boy's or man's short, straight jacket of heavy warm material: originally made in imitation of coats worn by lumbermen. Also **lum′ ber·jack et**.

lumber-room *noun* A room for lumber or useless articles.

lum ber some (-sum) *adj.* Cumbersome.

lum′·ber yard *noun* A yard for the storage or sale of lumber.

lum bri ca′·lis *noun* [·**ca′·les** (-leez) *pl.*] One of the four vermiform muscles in the palm of the hand; also, one of four similar muscles in the sole of the foot. [<L. *lumbricus*, worm] —**lum bri cal** *adj.*

lum′·bri·coid *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the common earthworm (genus *Lumbricus*). 2 Pertaining to or designating a roundworm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*) parasitic in the intestines of man. —*noun* The roundworm.

lu men *noun* [·**mi·na** *pl.*] 1 A passageway or opening. 2 The inner cavity of a cell or tubular organ, as a gland. 3 A unit for measuring the time rate of the flow of light, equal to the flow through a steradian from a uniform point source of one international candle. [<L., light]

lum head *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A chimney top.

Lu mi nal A trade name applied to the sedative drug phenobarbital.

lu·mi·nance Same as BRIGHTNESS (luminous intensity).

lu′·mi na·ry *noun* [·**ries** *pl.*] 1 Any body that gives light; specifically, one of the heavenly bodies as a source of light. 2 One who enlightens men or makes clear any subject. 3 Any light or source of illumination. [<L. *lumen*, light, <*luceo*, shine]

lu mi nesce′ (-ness′) *intr. verb* [·**nesced′** (nĕst′), ·**nesc′·ing**] To become luminescent.

lu mi nes′·cence *noun* A light-emission not directly attributable to the heat that produces incandescence, as bioluminescence, chemiluminescence.

lu·mi nes′·cent *adj.* Emitting or capable of emitting light apart from incandescence or high temperature.

lu mi·nif′·er ous (-us) *adj.* Producing or conveying light.

lu mi·nos′·i ty *noun* The quality of being luminous; also, something luminous.

lu mi·nous (-nus) *adj.* 1 Giving or emitting light; shining. 2 Full of light; well lighted; bright. 3 Perspicuous; lucid. See synonyms under BRIGHT, VIVID. [<L. *luminosus* <*lumen*, light] —**·ly** *adj.* —**·ness** *noun*.

luminous energy Light.

luminous flux The time-rate of the flow of visible light.

lu·mis·ter·ol *noun* The first product resulting from the ultraviolet irradiation of ergosterol; in association with calciferol. It forms vitamin D_1.

lum mox (lŭm′·ux) *noun* A great, heavy, clumsy person

LUMP *noun* 1 A shapeless mass of inert matter, especially a small mass. 2 A mass of things thrown together. 3 A protuberance. 4 A stupid person. 5 A heavy, ungainly person. See synonyms under MASS. —**IN A LUMP** or **IN THE LUMP** All together; with no distinction. —*verb* 1 To form into, raise, or make a lump; become lumpy; bulk. 2 To heap indiscriminately. 3 To take or to consider in the gross of collectively. 4 [Pop.] To put up with, endure; as, like it or *lump* it. 5 To do service as a stevedore. 6 To move or fall heavily, like a lump. [Compare Middle Dan. *lumpe*]

LUMP·ER *noun* 1 One who lumps. 2 A stevedore.

LUMP·FISH *noun* A fish of northern seas (*Cyclopterus lumpus*), oval in shape and with the skin studded with three lateral rows of tubercles. Also **LUMP' SUCK·ER.**

LUMP·ING *adj.* Heavy; bulky.

LUMP·ISH *adj.* Like a lump; stupid. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

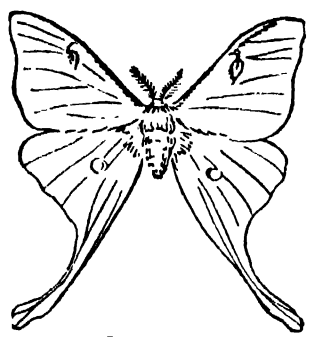
LUMP·Y *adj.* [**LUMP·I·ER, LUMP·I·EST**] 1 Full of lumps. 2 Lumpish or gross. 3 Running in confused, pounding waves that do not break; as, a *lumpy* sea. —**LUMP·I·LY** *adv.* —**LUMP·I·NESS** *noun.*

LUMPY JAW Actinomycosis of the lower jaw.

LU·NA *noun* In alchemy, silver.

LU·NA The Roman goddess of the moon and of months.

LU·NA·CY *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] 1 An intermittent form of insanity, formerly supposed to depend on the changes of the moon; mental unsoundness to the point of irresponsibility. 2 In forensic psychiatry and law, exaggerated foolishness; wanton and senseless conduct. See synonyms under INSANITY. [<LUNATIC]



LUNA MOTH

LUNA MOTH A large North American moth (*Tropæa luna*), having light-green wings, expanding about 4 inches, with long extensions.

LU·NAR *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the moon, crescented or orbed, like the moon. 2 Measured by revolutions of the moon. 3 In alchemy and medicine, of or pertaining to silver. [<L. *lunaris* <*luna*, the moon]

LUNAR CAUSTIC Silver nitrate formed into pencils and used for cauterizing.

LUNAR DAY The period of the moon's rotation on its axis.

LU·NA·RI·AN *adj.* Pertaining to the moon. —*noun* 1 A supposed inhabitant of the moon. 2 An investigator of the moon.

LUNAR MONTH See under MONTH.

LU·NA·RY *adj.* Connected with the moon; lunar. —*noun* A fern, the moonwort.

LUNAR YEAR Twelve lunar months; about 354⅓ days.

LU·NATE *adj.* Crescent-shaped. Also **LU' NAT·ED.**

LU·NA·TIC *adj.* 1 Affected with lunacy. 2 Characteristic of or resembling lunacy; crazy; insane. Also **LU·NAT·I·CAL.** See synonyms under INSANE. —*noun* An insane person. [<LL. *lunaticus* <L. *luna*, moon]

LU·NA·TION *noun* The interval between two returns of the new moon, averaging 29 53059 days.

LUNCH *noun* 1 A light meal between other meals, as between breakfast and dinner. 2 Food provided for a lunch. —*verb* To take lunch; eat for lunch; furnish lunch for. [Blend of LUMP and BUNCH] —**LUNCH·ER** *noun.*

LUNCH·EON (-un) *noun* 1 A bit of food taken between meals. 2 A lunch. [Blend of LUNCH and NUNCHEON]

LUNCH·EON·ETTE' (-un·et') *noun* A very light lunch; also, a place or counter where light lunches can be obtained.

LUN·DY'S LANE A region near Niagara Falls, Ontario; battle, 1814.

¹LUNE *noun* 1 A figure bounded by two arcs of circles. 2 The moon. [<F. <L. *luna*, the moon]

²LUNE *noun* A leash used in hawking. [<OF. *loigne*, leash]

LUNES *noun pl.* Outbreaks of lunacy; mad freaks.

LU·NETTE (-nĕt') *noun* 1 Something shaped like a half-moon. 2 A fieldwork or a detached work formed by two parallel flanks, two faces meeting in a salient angle, with an open gorge. 3 An arched opening in the side of a long vault formed by the intersection with it of a smaller vault, as for a window. 4 A ring on the tongue or trail plate of a vehicle, for attaching to a limber, motor truck, or other towing vehicle. Also **LU·NET.** [<F. <L. *luna*, moon]

LU NÉ·VILLE (lu·neh·veel') A town in NE. France; treaty, 1801.

LUNG *noun* 1 Either of the two sac-like organs of respiration in air-breathing vertebrates. 2 An analogous organ in invertebrates. [<OE. *lungen*]

LUNGE (lŭnj) *noun* 1 A sudden pass or thrust; specifically, a long thrust with a sword or a bayonet. 2 A sudden forward lurch; plunge. 3 A long rope used in training horses. —*verb* [**LUNGED, LUNG·ING**] 1 To train by driving in a circle at the end of a long rein. 2 To make a lunge or pass; thrust; plunge forward. [<F. *allonger*, lengthen]

LUN·GEOUS (-jus) *adj.* [Prov. Eng.] Tending to lunge or thrust; hence, quarrelsome; loutish; also, mischievous.

LUNG·ER (lŭng'·ur) *noun* [Pop.] A person having tuberculosis of the lungs.

LUN·GI (lŭng'·gee) *noun* 1 In India, a loin cloth. 2 The material from which it is made; also used for scarfs and turbans. Also **LUN·GEE.** [<Hind.]

LUNG·WORM (-wŭrm) *noun* Any of several nematode worms parasitic in the lungs of animals, especially the common lungworm (genus *Dictyocaulus*) of horses, cattle, and sheep.

LUNG·WORT (-wŭrt) *noun* 1 A European herb (genus *Pulmonaria*) of the borage family, having white blotches on the leaves. 2 The Virginia cowslip.

LUNI- A combining form from Latin *luna*, moon, used to mean lunar or lunar and, as in *luniform*, shaped like the moon, and in *lunisolar*, pertaining to moon and sun.

LU·NI TI'·DAL *adj.* Relating to the tides as produced by the moon's attraction.

LUNITIDAL INTERVAL The interval between the moon's meridian passage and lunar high tide.

LUNK·HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* A stupid or slow-witted person.

LUNT *noun* [Scot.] 1 A whiff of smoke. 2 A slow-burning match or torch. [<D. *lont*, match]

LUNT, ALFRED, born 1893, American actor.

LU·NU·LA (lū'·nu·luh) *noun* [**·LÆ** (lee) *pl.*] 1 A crescentic structure or appearance; specifically, the whitish area at the base of the nails; also **LU NULE.** 2 A lune (arc). [<L., diminutive of *luna*; see ¹LUNE]

LU·NU·LAR *adj.* Having the form of a small crescent.

LU'·NU·LATE *adj.* 1 Having or approaching a crescent form. 2 Having crescentic markings. Also **LU'·NU·LAT·ED.**

LU·NY (lōō'-) Same as LOONY.

LU·PER·CA'·LI·A *noun pl.* A Roman festival celebrated on Feb. 15, in honor of a rustic deity, **LUPERCUS** or *Faunus*, at which after various ceremonies the priests ran half-clothed through the streets. Also **LU·PER·CAL.** —**LU·PER CA'·LI·AN** *adj.*

LU'·PER·CI (-sī) *noun* The priests of Lupercus or Fannus.

¹LU PINE (-pin) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a wolf; like a wolf; wolfish. 2 Pertaining to the group of canines that includes dogs and wolves. [<L. *lupus*, wolf]

²LU PINE (-pin) *noun* A plant of the bean family (genus *Lupinus*) bearing terminal racemes of mostly blue or purple flowers, as the **WHITE LUPINE** of the Old World (*L. albus*) whose seeds have been used for food. Also **LU·PIN.** [<F. *lupin* <L. *lupinus*, wolf-like]

LU PU·LIN (lū'·pu-) *noun* 1 A brittle crystalline compound forming the active principle of hops. 2 A yellow aromatic powder contained in the fruit of hops, and used medicinally as a sedative.

LU·PUS *noun* A chronic tuberculous skin disease with warty nodules, generally about the nose; also **LUPUS VULGARIS.** [<L., wolf]

LU PUS The Wolf, a constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [<L., wolf]

¹LURCH *intr. verb* To roll to one side, as a ship at sea; sway. —*noun* A sudden swaying or rolling to one side; hence, any sudden swinging movement.

²LURCH *noun* In cribbage, the state of a player who has made 30 holes or less while his opponent has won with 61; also, a game thus won. —**TO LEAVE IN THE LURCH** To leave in an embarrassing position.

—*intr. verb* In cribbage, piquet, and similar games, to win a double game. [<F. *lourche*]

³LURCH *verb* [Obs.] 1 To swindle; overreach; cheat. 2 To remain furtively in a place; lurk. [Variant of LURK]

LURCH·ER *noun* 1 One who lies in wait or lurks; a lurking thief; poacher. 2 A cross-bred dog that hunts by scent and in silence.

LUR·DAN *adj.* Stupid; incapable. —*noun* A stupid person; blockhead. Also **LUR·DANE.** [<OF. *lourdin* <*lourd*, heavy]

LURE *noun* 1 A device resembling a bird and sometimes baited with food; fastened to a falconer's wrist and used to recall the hawk. 2 In angling, an artificial bait; also, a decoy for animals. 3 Anything that invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure.

—*verb* [**LURED, LUR·ING**] To entice, as a hawk by the lure and call of a falconer; hence, to attract by anything that promises pleasure or advantage; allure. See synonyms under ALLURE, DRAW. [<OF. *leurre* <MHG. *luoder*, bait] —**LUR·ER** *noun.*

LU·RID *adj.* 1 Giving a ghastly or dull-red light; dismal. Of a dingy, dirty-brown color. 3 Violent; terrible; sensational; as, a *lurid* crime. 4 Pale; wan; sallow; ghastly. [<L. *luridus*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

LURK *intr. verb* 1 To lie hidden in ambush or in wait, as for attack; hide. 2 To lie unnoticed. 3 To move about or exist secretly or furtively. [Perhaps <LOUR] —**LURK·ER** *noun.* —**LURK·ING·LY** *adv.*

LU·SA·TI·A (lū·say'·shi·uh) A region of SE. Germany, between the Elbe and the Oder Rivers.

LUS·CIOUS (lŭsh′·us) *adj.* 1 Very grateful to the sense of taste; rich, sweet, and delicious; pleasing to any sense or to the mind. 2 Sweet and rich to excess. See synonyms under DELICIOUS, SWEET. [Blend of LUSTY and DELICIOUS] —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

LUSH *adj.* 1 Full of juice or succulence; fresh and luxuriant; also, characterized by abundant growth. 2 Easily plowed and mellow, as ground. [<ME. *lusch,* loose, <OF. *lasche* <L. *laxus,* lax] —·NESS *noun.*

LUSH [Pop.] *noun* 1 Intoxicating, or strong alcoholic beverage. 2 A drunken man: also LUSH·ER. —*verb* To drink; swallow, or take intoxicating drinks.

LÜ·SHUN·KOW (lu·shōōn·kō) [Chinese] Same as PORT ARTHUR.

LUSH·Y *adj.* [Pop.] Drunk.

LU·SI·TA′·NI·A A district of ancient Hispania, corresponding approximately to present Portugal.

LU·SI·TA′·NI·A A British passenger ship sunk by German submarine off the coast of Ireland May 7, 1915, with loss of 1,134 lives including 114 Americans.

LU·SI·TA′·NI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Lusitania (Portugal). —*noun* A native or inhabitant of Lusitania.

LUST *noun* 1 Vehement or longing affection or desire. 2 Inordinate desire for carnal pleasure. 3 [Obs.] Pleasure; inclination. See synonyms under APPETITE. —*intr. verb* To have passionate or inordinate desire, especially sexual desire. [<OE.]

LUS·TER *noun* 1 Natural or artificial brilliancy or sheen; refulgence; gloss. 2 Brilliancy of beauty, of character, or of achievements; splendor. 3 A glaze, varnish, or enamel applied to porcelain in a thin layer, and giving it a smooth, glistening surface: common in the phrase METALLIC LUSTER. 4 A dress material having a highly finished surface. 5 A source or center of light; specifically, a branched candelabrum, chandelier, or the like. 6 The quality of the surface of a mineral as regards the kind and intensity of the light it reflects.

—*verb* [LUS·TERED or LUS·TRED (–turd), LUS·TER·ING or LUS·TRING] To possess or give a luster or glossy surface to; be lustrous. Also LUS·TRE. [<F. *lustre* <L. *luceo,* shine]

LUS′·TER·WARE *noun* Pottery treated with metallic luster.

LUST·FUL *adj.* 1 Having carnal or sensual desire. 2 [Obs.] Vigorous; lusty. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

LUST′·I·HOOD (–hŏŏd) *noun* [Obs.] Vigor of body; brawny strength. Also LUST·I·HEAD (–hĕd).

LUS·TRAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or used in purification. 2 Pertaining to a lustrum.

LUS·TRATE *tr. verb* [LUS·TRAT·ED, LUS·TRAT·ING] To make pure or clear; purify. [<L. *lustratus* <*lustro;* see LUSTRUM] —LUS·TRA·TIVE *adj.*

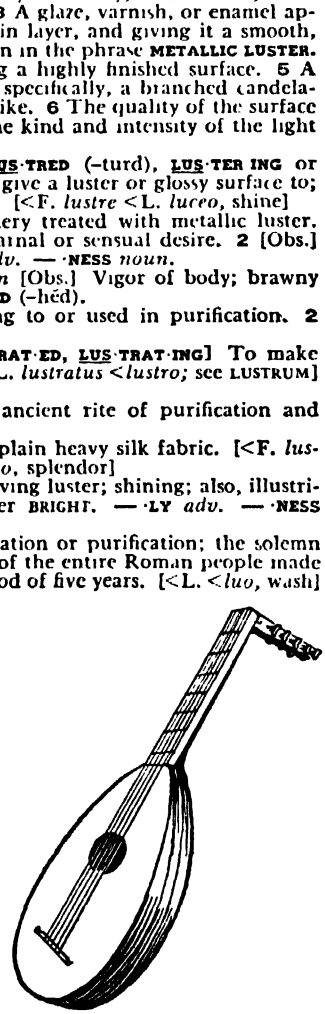
LUS·TRA·TION *noun* The ancient rite of purification and expiation.

LUS·TRING *noun* A glossy plain heavy silk fabric. [<F. *lustrine* <It. *lustrino* <*lustro,* splendor]

LUS·TROUS (–trus) *adj.* Having luster; shining; also, illustrious. See synonyms under BRIGHT. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

LUS·TRUM *noun* 1 A lustration or purification; the solemn ceremony of purification of the entire Roman people made every five years. 2 A period of five years. [<L. <*luo,* wash]

LUST·Y *adj.* [LUST·I·ER, LUST·I·EST] 1 Full of vigor and health; able-bodied; robust. 2 [Obs.] Jolly; merry. 3 [Obs.] Agreeable; delightful. 4 [Obs.] Lustful. —LUST·I·LY *adv.* —LUST·I·NESS *noun.*



LUTE

LU·SUS NA·TU·RÆ (–ree) A strange and abnormal natural production; a freak or sport of nature: sometimes abbreviated LUSUS. [<L.]

LU′·TA·NIST *noun* One who plays the lute. Also LU′·TE·NIST.

LUTE *noun* A stringed musical instrument having a large pear-shaped body like a mandolin, played by plucking the strings with the fingers. —*verb* To play the lute; sound softly and sweetly. [<Ar. *al'ūd* <*al,* the, + *'ūd,* piece of wood] —LUT·IST *noun.*

LUTE *noun* 1 A cement-like composition used to exclude air, as around pipe joints. 2 In brickmaking, a scraper having a cutting edge, to smooth a drying yard. Also LUT·ING.

—*tr. verb* [LUT·ED, LUT·ING] 1 To seal up (crevices in) with lute. 2 In brickmaking, to smooth the surface of (a drying yard) before placing new bricks upon it to dry. 3 To make fast with some hardening mixture of fluid. [<L. *lutum,* mud] —LU·TA·TION *noun.*

LU·TE·AL *adj.* In anatomy, pertaining to or similar to the cells of the corpus luteum. [<L. *luteus,* yellow]

LU·TE·CI·UM (–tee′·shi·um) *noun* A metallic element (symbol Lu) of the rare-earth group, isolated from ytterbium. See ELEMENT. [<Lutetia, ancient name of Paris]

LU·TE′IN *noun* A yellow pigment found in egg yolks and in the corpus luteum.

LUTEO· A combining form from Latin *luteus,* yellow, signifying orange-brownish-yellow.

LU·TE·O·LIN *noun* A yellow crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$, obtained from dyer's-broom, and used as a dyestuff. [<L. *luteolus,* yellowish]

LU·TE·OUS *adj.* Of golden-yellowish color.

LU·TE·TIA (lū·tee′·shuh) Ancient name for PARIS. Also LU·TE·TIA PA·RI·SI·OR′·UM.

LU·TE·UM Same as CORPUS LUTEUM.

LU·THER (lū′·thur; *G.* lōō′·tur) A masculine personal name. Also [L.] LU·THER·US.

LU·THER, MARTIN, 1483–1546, German monk; led the Reformation; excommunicated in 1520 by Pope Leo X; translated the Bible into German.

LU·THER·AN *noun* A follower or disciple of Luther; a member of the Lutheran Church. —*adj.* 1 Pertaining to or believing in Martin Luther or his doctrines. 2 Pertaining to the Lutheran Church or its doctrines. —LU·THER·AN·ISM *noun.*

LUTHERAN CHURCH A Protestant denomination founded in Germany by Martin Luther in the 16th century. Its chief doctrine is justification by faith alone. The Lutheran churches in America are grouped in three main bodies: the AMERICAN LUTHERAN CONFERENCE, EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNODICAL CONFERENCE OF NORTH AMERICA, and UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.

LU·THERN *noun* A lucarne.

LU·TU·AM′·I·AN *noun* An independent linguistic stock of North American Indians, having two divisions, Klamath and Modoc, formerly dwelling in California and Oregon, now on reservations in Oregon and Oklahoma. Both dialects were most commonly known as Klamath.

LÜT·ZEN A town in south-central Prussia, Germany; battles, 1632, 1813.

LUX *noun* [L.] [LU·CES (lū′·seez) *pl.*] The unit of illumination in the metric system, equivalent to the illumination on a surface of one square meter on which there is a uniformly distributed flux of one lumen.

LUX·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To disconnect at a joint; put out of joint; dislocate. [<L. *luxo* <Gr. *loxos,* slanting] —LUX·A·TION *noun.*

LUXE (lŏŏks *or* lŭks; *F.* lüks) *noun* Superfine quality; luxury: usually with *de;* as, edition *de luxe.* [<F.]

LUX EM·BOURG (luks·ahN·bōōr′) A province in Belgium; 1,705 square miles; capital, Arlon; also [Eng.] LUX·EM·BURG.

LUX·EM·BURG A grand duchy between Belgium, France, and Germany; 999 square miles; also, its capital. Also LUX·EM·BOURG.

LUX·EM·BURG (lŏŏks′·um·bŏŏrK), **ROSA,** 1870–1919, German socialist leader.

LUX′·ME·TER *noun* An instrument that measures illumination in terms of the lux.

LUX MUN·DI [L.] Light of the world.

LUX·OR A winter resort on the Nile in Upper Egypt; the site of ancient Thebes; antiquities.

LUX·U·RI·ANCE (lŭg·zhōō′– *or* lŭk·shōō′–) *noun* Excessive growth; exuberance. Also LUX·U·RI·AN·CY.

LUX·U·RI·ANT (lŭg·zhōō′– *or* lŭk·shōō′·rĭ·unt) *adj.* 1 Exhibiting or characterized by luxuriance in growth; also, fertile, as soil. 2 Exuberant in fancy, invention, etc.; abundant, extravagant, or excessive in action or speech; ornate, florid, or rich in design. See synonyms under FERTILE. [<L. *luxurio,* abound] —·LY *adv.*

LUX·U′·RI·ATE (lŭg·zhōō′– *or* lŭk·shōō′–) *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To grow profusely. 2 To live sumptuously. 3 Figuratively, to glory or revel; indulge freely. —LUX·U·RI·A′·TION *noun.*

LUX·U·RI·OUS (lŭg·zhōō′– *or* lŭk·shōō′·rĭ·us) *adj.* 1 Pertaining or administering to luxury; voluptuous. 2 Supplied with luxuries. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

LUX·U·RY (lŭk′·shŏŏ·rĭ) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A free indulgence in the pleasures that gratify the senses. 2 Anything that ministers to comfort or pleasure that is expensive or rare, but is not necessary to life, health, subsistence, etc., as a delicacy. [<L. *luxuria* <*luxus,* extravagance]

LU·ZERN (lōō·tsĕrn′) [G.] Same as LUCERNE.

LU·ZON (lōō·zŏn′; *Sp.* lōō·sawn′) The largest of the Philippine Islands; 40,420 square miles; capital, Manila.

LWÓW (lvōōf) A city in SE. Poland; battles, 1914, 1915: also called [G.] *Lemberg.*

-LY *suffix* 1 Like; of the nature of; belonging or pertaining to: used to form adjectives from nouns; as, *manly, godly, goodly.* 2 Every; happening every; as, *weekly, monthly, yearly,* etc. Compare LIKE. [<OE. *–lic;* compare LICH, LIKE]

-LY *suffix* In a (specified) manner: used to form adverbs from adjectives, or (rarely) from nouns; as, *brightly, softly, longingly.* In some cases *–ly* is added to *–ly* (which is then changed to *–li*); as, *surlily.* In other cases the forms of the

adjective and adverb are identical; as, he spoke kind*ly*, or in a kind*ly* tone. The ending is abbreviated to *-y* in the case of words derived from French adjectives ending in *le*, as nob*ly*, possib*ly*. [<OE. *-lice* <*-lic*; see -LY]

LY·ARD *adj.* [Scot.] Silver-gray or streaked with gray. Also **LY·ART.** [<OF. *liart*]

LY AU TEY (lee·ō·tāy'), **PORT** Same as KENITRA.

LY CAN THROPE (lī-) *noun* 1 A werwolf. 2 One afflicted with lycanthropy. [<Gr. *lykos*, wolf, + *anthrōpos*, man]

LY CAN THRO·PY (lī-) *noun* 1 The power of turning a human being into a wolf or of becoming a wolf, by magic or witchcraft. 2 Belief in werwolves. 3 A mania in which the patient imagines himself to be a wolf or some other wild animal. —**LY·CAN THROP′ IC** *adj.*

LY CA ON (lī-) In Greek mythology, an impious king of Arcadia, son of Pelasgus and father of Callisto and many sons, known as **LY·CA·O·NIDS.** Zeus sought their hospitality disguised as a poor man; when they set human flesh before him he turned them into wolves. [<Gr. *lykos*, wolf]

LY CA O′ NI A The ancient name of a district in the SE. part of Phrygia, Asia Minor.

LY CÉE (lee·sāy′) *noun* [F.] A public classical secondary school in France qualifying its students for a university; a lyceum.

LY CE UM (lī-) *noun* [-UMS or -A *pl.*] 1 An association for popular instruction by lectures, a library, debates, etc.; also, its building or hall. 2 An intermediate classical school. [<L. <Gr. *Lykeios*, Apollo]

LY CE UM *noun* A grove near Athens in which Aristotle taught.

LYCH NIS (lik′·nis) *noun* Any plant of the genus *Lychnis* of erect ornamental herbs. *L. chalcedonica* is the scarlet lychnis, and *L. coronaria* the rose campion. [<Gr. *lychnis*, kind of plant]

LYC I A (lis′·ī·uh *or* lish′·ī·uh) An ancient country on the SW. coast of Asia Minor.

LYC I AN *adj.* Belonging or relating to ancient Lycia. —*noun* A member of the people that inhabited Lycia; also, their language, related to Hittite and Indo-European.

LYC I DAS (lis′-) In Virgil's *Eclogue* III, a shepherd

LYC O ME′ DES (lik o·mee′·deez) In Greek legend, a king of Scyros; son of Apollo; guardian of Achilles, who, disguised as a girl, was sent to him by his mother, in order to keep him from engaging in the Trojan War.

LY′ CO POD *noun* A plant of the clubmoss family.

LY CO·PO′ DI·UM *noun* 1 A plant of a genus (*Lycopodium*) of evergreens, the clubmosses. 2 An inflammable fine yellow powder, the spores of clubmosses. [<Gr. *lykos*, wolf, + *podion*, foot]

LY CUR GUS (lī-) A traditional Spartan lawgiver of the 9th century B.C.

LYD DITE *noun* A high explosive, chiefly of picric acid: used for torpedo and other shells which on explosion kill by shock or suffocation from its deadly fumes. [<Lydd, town in England, where first manufactured]

LYD I·A (lid′·ī·uh; *Dutch, Dan.* lee′·dee·ah; *Gr.* lee·dee′·ah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **LY DIE** (lee·dee′).

LYD I A (lid′-) An ancient country of western Asia Minor.

LYD I AN *adj.* 1 Belonging or relating to ancient Lydia in Asia Minor, famous for wealth, luxury and music; also, pertaining to its inhabitants. 2 By extension, effeminate; gentle, in reference to Lydian accomplishments and culture, also, sensuous or voluptuous. —*noun* 1 One of the people of ancient Lydia; also, their language, related to Hittite. 2 One of the modes in early music.

LYE *noun* 1 A solution leached from ashes, or derived from a substance containing alkali: used in making soap, preparing hulled corn, etc. 2 A lixivium. [<OE. *leah*]

LY ELL (lī′·ul), **SIR CHARLES,** 1797–1875, English geologist.

LY ING *noun* The practice of telling lies; untruthfulness. See synonyms under DECEPTION. —*adj.* Addicted to, conveying, or constituting falsehood; mendacious; false. —**·LY** *adv.*

LY ING *adj.* Being in a horizontal position; prostrate; resting. See LIE, *intr. verb.*

LYING-IN *noun* The confinement of women during childbirth, parturition.

LYL Y (lil′·ī), **JOHN,** 1554–1606, English author. See EUPHUISM.

LYMPH (limf) *noun* 1 A transparent, colorless, alkaline fluid which circulates in the lymph vessels of vertebrates. It consists of a plasma resembling that of the blood and of corpuscles like the white blood corpuscles. 2 The coagulable exudation from the blood vessels in inflammation. 3 The virus, or a culture of the virus, of a disease, used in vaccination or similar treatment. 4 [Obs.] A spring; water. [<L. *lympha*, clear water]

LYMPH-, LYMPHO- Combining forms from LYMPH used to mean lymph and of or pertaining to lymph or the lymphatic organs.

LYM PHAD·E·NI′·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the lymphatic glands. [<LYMPH- + <Gr. *adēn*, vein, gland, + -ITIS]

LYM PHAN·GI·AL (-jī·ul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the lymphatic vessels; lymphatic.

LYM·PHAT·IC (-fāt′·ik) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, containing, or conveying lymph; caused by or affecting the lymphatic glands. 2 Having a phlegmatic temperament. —*noun* A vessel that conveys lymph into the veins; an absorbent vessel.

LYM PHA·TISM (lim′·fuh·tiz'm) *noun* 1 Lymphatic temperament. 2 An unhealthy condition due to an excess of lymphatic tissue.

LYM PHA·TI′·TIS *noun* Inflammation in any part of the lymphatic system.

LYMPHATO- A combining form used to mean lymphatic.

LYM PHA·TOL′ Y SIS *noun* Dissolution or break-down of lymphatic tissue. —**LYMPH A·TO·LYT′·IC** *adj.*

LYMPH CELL A lymphocyte.

LYMPH GLAND One of the nodular bodies about the size of a pea, found in the course of the lymphatic vessels, composed of a reticulum containing lymphoid cells.

LYM′ PHO·CYTE *noun* A variety of nucleated, colorless leucocyte in the lymphatic glands of all vertebrate animals, resembling a small white blood corpuscle.

LYM PHO CY TO′ SIS (-cy·tō′·sis) *noun* An excess of lymphocytes in the blood. —**LYMPH O CY TOT′·IC** *adj.*

LYM PHOID *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling lymph or a lymphatic gland. [<LYMPH + -OID]

LYMPHOID TISSUE Tissue constituting the lymph glands; adenoid tissue.

LYM PHOR RHE′·A (-uh·ree′·uh) *noun* A flow of lymph from ruptured lymph vessels.

LYN Same as LIN.

LYN CE AN *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or characteristic of the lynx. 2 Lynx-eyed; sharp-sighted.

LYNCH *tr. verb* To punish for imputed crime by lynch-law. —**·ER** *noun.*

LYNCH BURG A manufacturing city on the James River in Virginia; tobacco market.

LYNCH-LAW *noun* Summary punishment by a self-appointed commission without trial by law so called from Charles Lynch, 1736–96, a Virginian, who harassed Tories and lawless persons during the Revolutionary War.

LYND·SAY (lind′·zi), **SIR DAVID** See under LINDSAY.

LYNN 1 A shoe-manufacturing and seaport city in eastern Massachusetts. 2 Same as KING'S LYNN.

LYNX *noun* Any of certain wildcats (genus *Lynx*) of Europe and North America, with short tail, tufted ears, and relatively long limbs; especially, the Canadian lynx (*L. canadensis*). [<Gr.]

LYNX A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

LYNX-EYED *adj.* Having acute sight.

LY ON ESSE′ In Arthurian legend, a region supposedly lying between Cornwall and the Scilly Islands which later sank into the sea.

LY ON NAIS (lee·ō·neh′) An ancient province of SE. France.

LY ON NAISE′ (lī·uh nayz′; *F.* lyaw·nehz′) *adj.* [F.] Of or pertaining to the city of Lyons, France: used in cookery to designate a method of preparing cold boiled potatoes by slicing or chopping and frying with butter and onions.

LY ONS (lee·awN′; *Eng.* lī′·unz) A city of SE. France: also **LY ON.**

LYONS, GULF OF Erroneous name for the GULF OF THE LION.

LY O PHIL′ IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a colloidal system either phase of which is more or less freely soluble in the other. [<Gr. *lyō*, loose, + -PHILE]

LY O·PHO′ BIC *adj.* Resisting solution: said of colloidal systems neither phase of which will dissolve in the other. [<Gr. *lyō*, loose, + -PHOBE]

LY·O·SORP′·TION *noun* The adsorption of a solvent film upon the surface of suspended particles.

LY O TROP′·IC *adj.* 1 Designating a series of ions, radicals, or salts arranged according to their influence on certain colloidal, physiological, or catalytic phenomena. 2 Having an affinity for entering into solution.

LY RA An ancient northern constellation representing the lyre of Hermes or of Orpheus; the Harp. It contains the bright star Vega. See CONSTELLATION. [<Gr., lyre]

LY·RATE *adj.* Lyre-shaped, as a pinnatifid leaf having its upper lobes largest. Also **LY′ RAT·ED.** —**LY·RATE·LY** *adv.*

LYRE *noun* An ancient harp-like stringed instrument, having a hollow body and two horns bearing a crosspiece, between which and the body were stretched the strings, generally seven. [<Gr. *lyra*]

LYRE The constellation Lyra.

LYRE·BIRD *noun* An Australian passerine bird (genera *Menura* and *Harriwhitea*) having the tail feathers of the males arranged in lyre shape.

LYR IC (lir′-) *adj.* 1 Belonging to a lyre; hence, adapted for singing to a lyre. 2 Characterizing emotional verse of song-like form. 3 Musical; singing or to be sung. Compare DRAMATIC. Also **LYR I CAL.** —*noun* A lyric poem; a song. [<Gr. *lyrikos*, <*lyra*, lyre] —**LYR I CAL·LY** *adv.*

LYR I·CISM (-siz'm) *noun* Lyrical quality; a lyric expression or composition.

LYRICO- A combining form from Latin *lyricus*, lyric, meaning lyrical and, as in *lyrico-epic.*

LYRIC POETRY Any form of poetry giving expression to thought as penetrated with personal emotion. It includes

the *sonnet*, the *elegy, ode, song, psalm, hymn*, etc., and extends into dramatic poetry.

LY′·RI FORM *adj.* Shaped like a lyre.

LYR·ISM (lĭr′·izm) *noun* 1 Lyre-playing; hence, the singing of lyrics, or music in general. 2 Lyricism.

LYR·IST (lĭr′–) *noun* 1 One who plays the lyre. 2 A lyric poet.

Lys (lees) A river in northern France and western Belgium; 130 miles to the Scheldt River.

LYS-, LYSI- Combining forms from Greek *lysis*, a loosening.

Ly·SAN DER (lī–), died 395 B.C., Spartan general.

LYSE *verb* To undergo or cause to undergo lysis.

Ly·SI·AS (lis′·i·us), 458?–378? B.C., Athenian orator.

LY·SI·GE NET′ IC (–ji·nĕt′·ik) *adj.* Produced or producing by the breaking-down or absorption of intermediate or contiguous cells: said of certain intercellular spaces or of their mode of formation. Also **LY SI·GEN′·IC** (–jĕn′·ik), **LY SIG′·E·NOUS** (–sij′·i·nus). [<Gr. *lysis*, loosing, + GENETIC]

Ly·SIM A CHUS (ly·sim′·uh·kus), 361–281 B.C., Macedonian general under Alexander the Great; king of Thrace.

LY·SIM E TER (ly–) *noun* An instrument for determining the solubility of substances.

LY·SIN *noun* A substance capable of destroying bacteria, blood corpuscles, etc.

LY·SINE (–seen) *noun* An important amino acid, $C_6H_{14}O_2N_2$, produced on the hydrolysis of various proteins. Also **LY SIN.** [<Gr. *lysis*, loosing]

Ly·SIP PUS (ly–) Greek sculptor of the 4th century B.C. —**Ly·SIP·PAN** *adj.*

LY·SIS *noun* 1 The gradual disappearing of a disease. Compare CRISIS. 2 The biochemical process of disintegration or destruction of cells. [<Gr.]

·LYSIS A combining form from Greek *lysis*, loosing, signifying a loosing, dissolving, etc.; as hydro*lysis*, para*lysis*, etc.

LY SOL *noun* A saponified product of coal tar containing cresol: used as a disinfectant: a protected trade name.

LYS SA *noun* [·SÆ (ee) *pl.*] Hydrophobia; rabies. [<Gr., frenzy]

LYS·SO·PHO′ BI·A *noun* A morbid fear of insanity. <Gr. *lyssa*, madness, + –PHOBIA] —**LYS SO·PHO′ BIC** *adj.*

Lys TER BAG (lis′–) A portable bag of heavy rubberized cloth or canvas for supplying disinfected drinking water to troops: also spelled *Lister bag*. [<W. J. L. Lyster, born 1869, U. S. Army surgeon]

Lys·TRA (lis′·truh) A city of ancient Lycaonia.

LYTE Same as –LITE.

·LYTIC A combining form from Greek *lytikos*, loosing, used to mean loosing, dissolving, resolving, etc., as in electro*lytic*, hydro*lytic*, etc.; also used as the adjectival form for nouns ending in *–lysis*, as para*lytic*.

LYT TA *noun* A vermiform cartilage or fibrous band on the under surface of the tongue in carnivores, as the dog. [<Gr. *lytta*, rage]

Lyt TON (lit′·un), **EARL OF**, 1831–91, Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, son of Lord Lytton; English poet and diplomat, pseudonym *Owen Meredith*. —**LORD**, 1803–73, Edward George Earle Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, English novelist.

LYU BLIN (lyoo′·blin) [Rus.] Same as LUBLIN.

M

M, M [EMS, M's, Ms *pl.*] 1 The 13th letter of the English alphabet: from Phenician *mem*, Greek *mu*, Roman M. 2 The sound of the letter *m*, the bilabial nasal consonant, made by sending the voiced breath through the nose with the lips closed. It is pronounced as in man, may, me, mumps, smooth. Syllabic *m*, comprising a syllable in itself, is found in words like chasm, prism, protoplasm, socialism, and all other words ending in *–ism*. Initial *m* is silent before *n* in certain Greek words, as mnemonics, mnestic, mnioid. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY.

—*symbol* 1 The Roman numeral 1,000. See under NUMERAL. 2 In printing, an em: see EM. See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

MA (mah, *in some areas*, maw) *noun* Mama; mother.

MA'AM (mām *or* mahm) *noun* 1 Contraction of *madam*: a respectful address to women, including British royalty, corresponding to *sir* in the case of men. 2 A dame; mistress: used in combination, as, a school*ma'am*.

MAAR TENS (mar′·tenz), **MAARTEN** Pen name of Joost Marius Willem Van der Poorten-Schwartz, 1858–1915, Dutch novelist; wrote in English.

MAAS (mahs) [Dutch] Same as MEUSE.

MAAS·TRICHT Same as MAESTRICHT.

MAB, QUEEN In English folklore, the queen of the fairies. Shakespeare makes her a midwife to men's dreams.

MA BEL A feminine personal name. Also [Irish] **MAB**, [F.] **MA·BELLE** (mah·bĕl′), [L.] **MA·BIL·I·A.** [<AMABEL]

MAB·I·NO′ GI·ON (–gi·ŏn) *noun* A collection of eleven ancient Welsh romances, of which the first four are authentic *mabinogi* (instruction for student bards) comprising *The Red Book of Hengest*, compiled in the 13th century but dealing with very ancient myth and legend, and to which Lady Charlotte Guest, in 1838–49, added seven other Welsh tales of which five belong to the Arthurian cycle, publishing all eleven with translation and notes under this title.

MAC· *prefix* In Scottish and Irish names, son of; as, *Mac*Dougal, son of Dougal: abbreviated *Mc*, *M'c*, or *M'*.

MA·CA·BRE (muh·cah′·bruh) *adj.* Suggestive of death; gruesome; frightful. Also **MA CA·BER** (–cah′·bur). —**DANSE MACABRE** (dahNs) A dance symbolizing the power of death. [<F.]

MA CA·CO (–cāv′·co) *noun* Any one of various lemurs, especially *Lemur macaco*. [<Pg. <Tupian *macaca*, monkey]

MAC·AD AM *noun* Broken stone for macadamizing a road; also, a macadamized road. [<John L. McAdam, 1756–1836, British engineer]

MAC·AD′·AM IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To pave with small consolidated broken stone on a soft or hard, but drained and convex, substratum. —**MAC·AD·AM·I·ZA′·TION** *noun* —**MAC·AD′ AM·IZ·ER** *noun*.

MA·CAO (muh·cow′) A Portuguese colony, 6 square miles, on a peninsula of the island of the same name and the islands of Taipa and Colôane at the mouth of the Canton River in southern China; also, its capital, a free port. Also **MA·CAU.**

MA CAQUE (muh·cāk′ *or* –cahk′) *noun* An Old World monkey (genus *Macaca*) with stout form, short tail, and pronounced muzzle [<F.]



MACAQUE

MAC A RO′·NI *noun* 1 An edible paste of wheat flour made into slender tubes. Compare SPAGHETTI, VERMICELLI. 2 A medley. 3 One of a body of Revolutionary soldiers from Maryland who wore a showy uniform. 4 An English dude of the 18th century who affected the tastes and fashions prevalent in continental society; hence, a dandy; fop. Also **MAC·CA·RO′ NI.** [<Old. It. *maccaroni*]

MAC A·RON′ IC *adj.* 1 Consisting of a burlesque medley of real or coined words from various languages; hence, jumbled; mixed. 2 Pertaining to or like macaroni. Also **MAC A RON′ I CAL.**

MAC A ROON′ *noun* A small cake of pounded almonds, white of egg, and sugar; also, an imitation of this cake. [<F. *macaron*, macaroni]

MAC AR THUR, DOUGLAS, born 1880, American general in World War II; commander in chief in the Pacific and in Japan.

MA·CAS SAR (muh·kás′·ur) The capital of Celebes Island, Netherlands East Indies. Also spelled *Makassar*.

MACASSAR, STRAIT OF A channel separating the islands of Borneo and Celebes; scene of two naval engagements between Allies and Japanese, January and February, 1942.

MA·CAS SAR OIL (muh·cas′·ur) A volatile oil distilled from the flowers of ylang-ylang, and originally obtained from Makassar; also, a substitute made from perfumed castor oil or the like: used as a hair dressing.

MA CAU LAY (muh·caw′·li), **THOMAS BABINGTON**, 1st Baron Macaulay, 1800–59, English historian, essayist, statesman.

MA CAW *noun* A large tropical American parrot (genus *Ara*), brilliantly colored. [<Brazil. *macao*]

MAC·BETH, died 1057, king of Scotland; hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of that name. Inflamed by a witch's prophecy and by the ambitions of his wife, he murders King Duncan, whom he succeeds, but is slain by MacDuff, whose wife and children he has murdered.

MAC·CA·BEES (–beez) A Jewish family of patriots of the 2d century B.C.; also, four books written in Hebrew and translated into Greek, treating of Jewish oppression and persecution from 222 to 164 B.C. The first two books are regarded as canonical by Roman Catholics, but all as apocryphal by Protestants.

MAC CA·BE′ US, JUDAS, died 160 B.C., Jewish patriot leader against the Seleucids. —**MAC·CA·BE′ AN** *adj.*

MAC′ CA BOY *noun* A finely ground rose-scented dark snuff, originally made from tobacco grown at Macouba, Martinique. Also **MAC′·CA·BAW, MAC′·CO·BOY.**

MAC·CHI·A Same as MAQUIS.

Mc CLEL·LAN, GEORGE BRINTON, 1826–85, American general in the Civil War.

Mc·COL·LUM, ELMER VERNER, born 1879, American physiological chemist.

Mc COR MICK, CYRUS HALL, 1809–84, American inventor; inventor of the reaping machine.

Mc CRAE (muh·cray′), **JOHN,** 1872–1918, Canadian physician and poet.

MAC DON ALD, GEORGE, 1824–1905, Scottish novelist and poet. — **JAMES RAMSAY,** 1866–1937, English labor-leader; statesman, prime minister, 1924, 1929–35. — **SIR JOHN ALEXANDER,** 1815–91, Canadian statesman.

MAC DON OUGH (–dŏn′·ō), **THOMAS,** 1783–1825, American naval officer in the War of 1812.

MAC DOW ELL, EDWARD ALEXANDER, 1861–1908, American composer. — **EPHRAIM,** 1771–1830, American surgeon in ovariotomy.

MAC DUFF See under MACBETH.

¹MACE *noun* **1** A club-shaped staff of office borne before officials or displayed on the table of a legislative body. **2** A medieval steel war club, often with spiked metal head, for use against armor. **3** An official who carries a mace; a macebearer. **4** A curriers' knobbed mallet for softening hides. **5** A flat-headed form of billiard cue, formerly used on pocket tables. [< OF. < L. *matea*, spade]

²MACE *noun* An aromatic spice made from the covering of nutmeg seed. [< OF. *macis*]

MAC E DOINE (măs ch·dwahn′) *noun* [F.] A dish of mixed vegetables or fruits, served as a salad or dessert; also, any mixture, medley, olio.

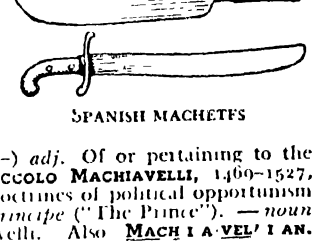
MAC E DO′ NI A An ancient country of northern Greece; seat of empire under Alexander the Great; ceded to Greece, Serbia, and Bulgaria by Turkey, 1913; battleground in World War I, now almost entirely a division of Greece, a small portion being Yugoslavian; chief city, Thessaloniki. — **MAC E DO′ NI AN** *adj. & noun.*

MA CEI Ó′ (mah sāy·ó′) A seaport and provincial capital in east-central Brazil.

MAC ER (mac′–) *noun* **1** A macebearer; in Scotland, an officer who attends the courts and executes their orders. **2** [Pop.] A swindler.

MAC′ ER ATE (mas′–) *tr. verb* [**AT ED, ·AT·ING**] **1** To reduce to a soft mass by soaking. **2** To make lean; emaciate; mortify by fasting. [< L. *macero*, soften] — **MAC′ ER AT ER, MAC′ ER A TOR** *noun* — **MAC ER A′ TION** *noun.*

Mc GUF FEY (muh·gŭf′·i), **WILLIAM HOLMES,** 1800–73, American educator; author of *McGuffey's Readers.*



SPANISH MACHETES

MA CHÈRE (mah shâre) [F.] *fem.* My dear.

MA CHE TE (mah·chet′·ē) *noun* A heavy knife or cutlass used both as an implement and a weapon by the natives of tropical America. [< Sp.]

MACH I A VEL′ LI AN (mak–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Florentine statesman, **NICCOLO MACHIAVELLI,** 1469–1527, or to the unscrupulous doctrines of political opportunism set forth in his book *Il Principe* ("The Prince"). — *noun* A follower of Machiavelli. Also **MACH I A·VEL′ I AN.** — **MACH I A VEL′ LI AN ISM** or **·VEL′ I·AN ISM, ·VEL′ ISM** or **VEL′ LISM** *noun* — **MACH I·A VEL′ LIST** *adj. & noun.*

MA CHIC′ O LATE (muh·chik′–) *tr. verb* [**LAT ED, ·LAT ING**] To furnish with machicolations.

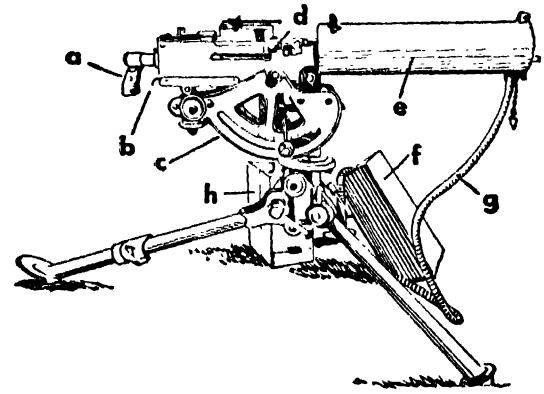
MA CHIC O LA′ TION (muh·chik·ō– *or* măch·i·cō–) *noun* **1** In architecture, an opening between a wall and a parapet, to permit missiles or boiling liquids to be dropped upon an assailing enemy. **2** The act of showering missiles on an attacking party through such openings. [< OF. *machicolis* < *mascher*, match, + *couler*, flow]

MACH I NA′ TION (măk–) *noun* The act of contriving a secret or hostile plan; also, such a plan; plot. See synonyms under ARTIFICE. [< L. *machina*, machine] — **MACH′ I·NATE** *verb* — **MACH′·I NA TOR** *noun.*

MA CHINE (–sheen′) *noun* **1** Any combination of mechanisms for utilizing, modifying, applying, or transmitting energy, whether simple, as a lever and fulcrum, pulley, etc., or complex, as a Fourdrinier papermaking apparatus. **2** An automobile; also, any other mechanical vehicle, as a bicycle, airplane, etc. **3** In many trades or vocations, the construction principally used or typical of the trade. **4** One who acts in a mechanical manner; a robot. **5** An ancient theatrical contrivance, originating in Greece, for the creation of stage effects: also applied to such portions of the plot of a work of fiction as are introduced for the sake of effect. **6** The organization of the powers of any complex body; as, the *machine* of government; specifically, an organization within a political party, controlled by practical politicians, in which discipline and subordination are maintained chiefly by the use of patronage, as in the distribution of offices and contracts. **7** Formerly, a military engine. — *adj.* **1** Pertaining to, for, produced by, or producing a machine or machinery; as, *machine* knitting, *machine* shop, etc. **2** Typified by the application or predominance of machines; as, *machine* age. **3** Mechanical; lacking in originality or uniqueness. — *verb* [**·CHINED, ·CHIN ING**] **1** To work or shape with a machine; subject to the action of, effect by, or be employed on, a machine. **2** To furnish, as a drama, with a plot; serve as a dramatic device. [< L. *machina* < Gr. *mēchanē*, engine] — **MA CHIN AL** (–sheen′·ul) *adj.*

MACHINE ELEMENT One of various simple mechanisms, as the lever, pulley, cam, gear wheel, etc., which, alone or in combination, facilitate the conversion of energy into useful work. Also **SIMPLE MACHINE.** See page 800.

MACHINE-GUN *noun* A light breech-loading mounted gun firing small-arms ammunition rapidly and, if required,



BROWNING HEAVY MACHINE-GUN

U.S. Army basic weapon. Water cooled, recoil-operated, weight 92 lb. Fires 525 shots per minute

a Pistol grip.
b Trigger.
c Elevating arc.
d Bolt handle.
e Water jacket.
f Water chest.
g Hose.
h Ammunition box.

almost continuously; loaded and fired by means of some mechanical device: also **MACHINE GUN.** — **MACHINE-GUNNER** *noun.*

MA CHIN ER·Y (muh·sheen′–) *noun* **1** The parts of a machine or a number of machines and kindred appliances collectively. **2** Any combination of means working together; a complex system of appliances; the arrangements for effecting a specific end. **3** The supernatural or other means by which the catastrophe of a classical drama was brought about; hence, the incidents and events introduced to build up the plot in a work of fiction.

MACHINE SHOP A workshop for making or repairing machines.

MACHINE TOOL A power-driven tool, partly or wholly automatic in action, as a lathe, used for cutting and shaping the parts of a machine.

MA CHIN IST (muh·sheen′–) *noun* A maker or repairer of machines; one expert in their design or construction, or in using metal-working tools.

MA CHIN IZE (muh·sheen′–) *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ ING**] **1** To make smooth-running like a machine. **2** To organize the powers of, as a political party.

MA CHREE *noun* My heart; my love: a term of endearment. [< Ir. *mo*, my, + *croidhe*, heart, love]

·MACHY A combining form from Greek *machē*, battle, used to mean fighting or competition between, or by means of, as in angelo*machy*, logo*machy*.

MA CIE (māy′·si), **JAMES LEWIS** See SMITHSON, JAMES.

MC IN TIRE *adj.* Pertaining to or naming the finely carved furniture and architectural embellishments in the neoclassic taste by Samuel McIntire, 1757–1811, woodcarver of Salem, Mass.

MAC IN TOSH Same as MACKINTOSH.

MACK *noun* A make of automobile specializing in light and heavy trucks.

MACK EN·SEN (–ĕn·zĕn), **AUGUST VON,** 1849–1945, German field marshal in World War I.

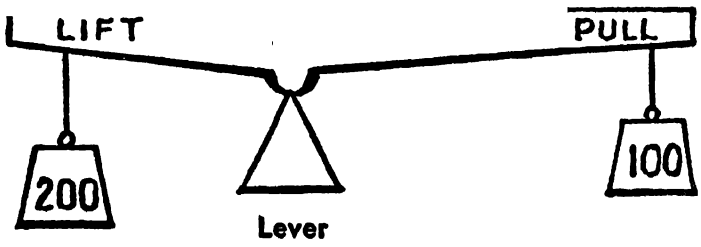
MAC KEN ZIE **1** A district in the Northwest Territories, Canada. **2** A river in NW. Canada; 2,350 miles to Arctic Ocean.

MAC·KEN·ZIE, SIR ALEXANDER, 1755–1820, Scottish explorer in North America.

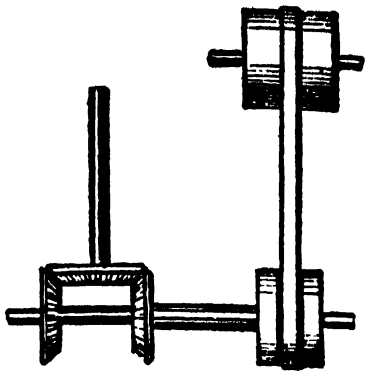
MACK ER EL *noun* An Atlantic food fish *(Scomber scombrus)*, steel-blue above with blackish bars, and silvery beneath; also, some scombroid fish resembling it, as the Spanish-mackerel *(Scomberomorus maculatus)*. [< OF. *makerel* < L. *macula*, spot]

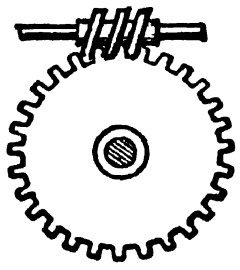
MACKEREL-GULL *noun* The common tern.

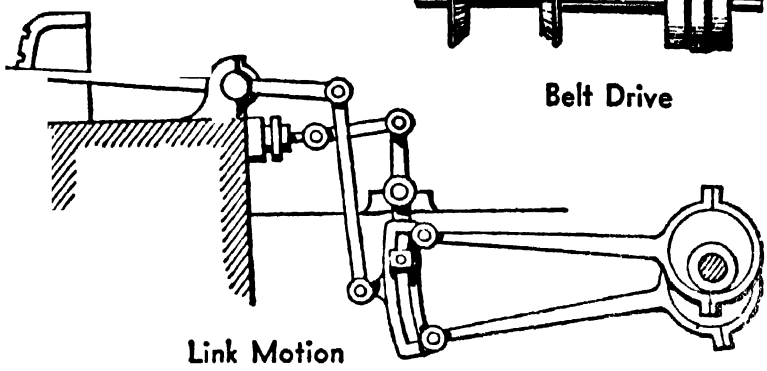
MACKEREL SKY A cloud formation with numerous detached cloudlets resembling the markings on a mackerel's back.

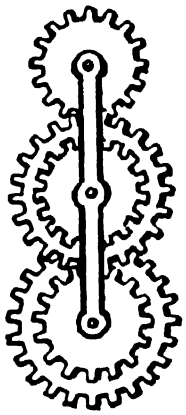


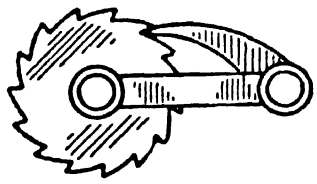
Lever

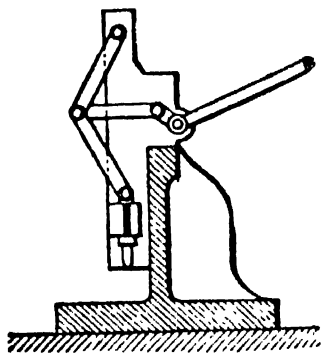

Belt Drive

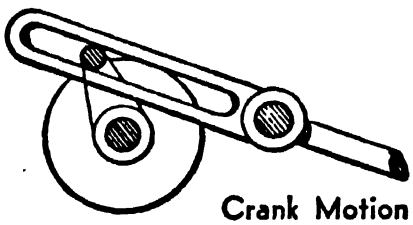

Worm Gear

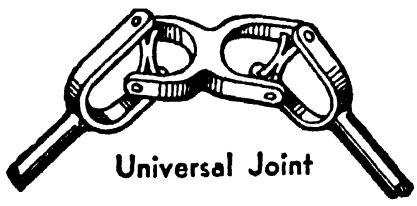

Link Motion

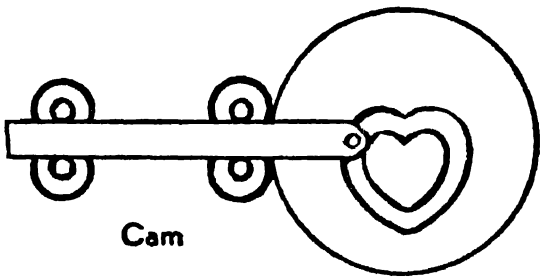

Gear Train

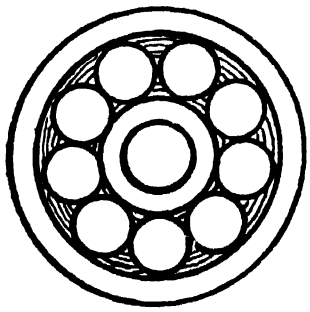

Ratchet and Pawl


Toggle Joint


Crank Motion


Universal Joint


Cam


Ball Bearing

MACK·I·NAC (-ĭ·naw), **STRAIT OF** A strait between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron; 4 miles wide.

MACK′·I·NAW *noun* Shortened form of **MACKINAW BLANKET, MACKINAW BOAT, MACKINAW COAT.** [<MACKINAC]

MACKINAW BLANKET A thick, heavy blanket formerly used by Indians and traders of the western United States.

MACKINAW BOAT A large, sharp-ended, flat-bottomed bateau, sometimes equipped with sails, and formerly on the northern Great Lakes.

MACKINAW CLOTH A heavy-napped woolen fabric, or one having cotton or rayon mixed in the yarns: the two sides may be different colors, sometimes in plaids: used for lumbermen's jackets, sport clothes, windbreakers, etc.

MACKINAW COAT [Local] A thick, short, double-breasted coat with a plaid pattern.

MACKINAW TROUT Same as **NAMAYCUSH.**

Mc KIN LEY, MOUNT A peak in central Alaska, 20,300 ft.; highest in North America.

Mc KIN LEY, WILLIAM, 1843–1901, president of the United States, 1896–1901; assassinated.

MACK′ IN·TOSH *noun* **1** A waterproof overgarment or cloak. **2** Thin rubber-coated cloth. Also **MAC′·IN TOSH.** [<Charles Macintosh, 1766–1843, Scottish chemist]

MACK LE (mak′·l) *noun* A spot or blemish; also, a blurred impression. — *tr. verb* [**MACK LED** (-ld), **MACK·LING**] To make a blurred impression of in printing. Also spelled *macule.* [< F. *macle* <L. *macula,* spot]

Mac LAR EN (-lar′·un), **IAN** Pseudonym of John Watson, 1850–1907, Scottish author.

MAC LE (mak′ l) *noun* **1** A twin crystal, especially of a diamond. **2** Chiastolite. **3** A mackle. **4** Same as **MASCLE.** [ ]

Mac LEISH (-leesh′), **ARCHIBALD,** born 1892, American poet.

Mac LEOD (muh clowd′), **FIONA** Pseudonym of William Sharp.

— **JOHN JAMES RICKARD,** 1876–1935, Scottish physiologist.

Ma CLU RA *noun* The Osage-orange. [<Wm. Maclure, 1763–1840, Scottish-American geologist]

Mac-Ma HON (mahk-mah·awN′), **MARIE EDMÉ PATRICE MAURICE DE,** 1808–93, Duke of Magenta, French marshal; president of France, 1873–79.

Mc MAS TER, JOHN BACH, 1852–1932, American historian.

Mac MIL LAN, DONALD BAXTER, born 1874, American arctic explorer.

Mac MON NIES (-mŭn′ ĭz), **FREDERICK WILLIAM,** 1863–1937, American sculptor.

Ma CON (may′ cun) A manufacturing city in central Georgia.

Ma CON (mah cawN′) *noun* A wine produced in the neighborhood of **MACON,** a manufacturing city in east-central France.

Mac PHER SON (-fŭr′·sun), **JAMES,** 1736–96, Scottish writer. See OSSIAN.

Mac QUAR IE (muh kwŏr′·ĭ) **1** A small Australian island in the South Pacific Ocean, 54° S., 159° E. **2** A river in New South Wales, Australia; 750 miles from Blue Mountains to Darling River.

MACR, MACRO- Combining forms from Greek *makros,* large, long, denoting large or long in size or duration, as in *macro*cephalous, large-headed; *macro*cosm, the great world.

MAC RA ME′ (-māy′) *noun* A fringe, lace, or trimming of a peculiarly knotted thread or cord; knotted work often used as an adjective. [<Ar. *maqramah,* handkerchief, towel]

Ma CREA DY (muh·cree′·dĭ), **WILLIAM CHARLES,** 1793–1873, English tragedian.

MAC REN CEPH′·A LY (-sĕf′·uh·lĭ) *noun* Hypertrophy of the brain. [<Gr. *makros,* large, + ENCEPHALY] — **MAC·REN·CE PHAL′ IC** (-sĭ·făl′·ĭc), **MAC·REN CEPH′ A·LOUS** (-sĕf′·uh·lus) *adj.*

MAC RO BI O′·SIS *noun* Longevity. [<MACRO- + Gr. *bios,* life] — **MAC RO·BI OT′·IC** *adj.*

MAC RO CEPH′·A LY (-sĕf′·uh·lĭ) *noun* Excessive size of the head. [<MACRO- + Gr. *kephale,* head] — **MAC RO·CE·PHAL′ IC** (-sĭ·făl′·ĭc) *adj. & noun* — **MAC RO·CEPH′ A·LOUS** (-sĕf′·uh·lus) *adj.*

MAC RO CHEM′ IS TRY *noun* The chemistry of large-scale operations or of reactions visible to the naked eye. — **MAC·RO CHEM′ I CAL** *adj.*

MAC′ RO COSM (-cŏzm) *noun* **1** The great world; the universe opposed to *microcosm.* **2** The whole of any sphere or department of nature or knowledge to which man is related. [<MACRO- + Gr. *kosmos,* world] — **MAC·RO·COS′·MIC** (-coz′ mic) *adj.*

MAC′ RO CYST (-sist) *noun* An enlarged cyst; specifically, a large reproductive cell in certain fungi.

MAC′ RO DOME See under **DOME.**

MAC RO GAM′ ETE *noun* The female of two conjugating gametes: so called from its being the larger one. Compare MICROGAMETE. [<MACRO- + GAMETE]

MA CROG A MY (-uh·mĭ) *noun* Conjugation between gametes similar in structure to the original vegetative cells.

MAC′ RO GRAPH *noun* A drawing or illustration of an object as seen with the unaided eye.

MA CROG RA·PHY (-ruh·fĭ) *noun* **1** Examination with the unaided eye. **2** Extremely large writing, often indicative of some nervous malady: contrasted with *micrography.*

MA·CROM·E·TER *noun* A range-finding instrument like a sextant, consisting of a telescope and two mirrors, for measuring distant objects.

MAC RO·MOR PHOL′·O·GY (-fôl′·ŏ·jĭ) *noun* The gross anatomy of plants.

MA·CRON (mā′·crun) *noun* A straight line (¯) over a vowel to show that it is long; as, a: opposed to *breve* (˘). [<L. <Gr. *makros,* long]

MAC·RO·NU′·CLE·US (-nū′·clĭ·us) *noun* [**·NU′·CLE·I** *pl.*] The larger of two nuclei in certain protozoans, as *Paramecium.*

MAC RO PHYS′·ICS (-fĭz′·ĭcs) *noun* The physics of masses, or of large bodies, without taking finer or molecular structure into account. — **MAC RO·PHYS′ I CAL** *adj.*

MAC RO·PO′ DI AN *noun* Any of a family (*Macropodidæ*) of marsupials, especially those having six sharp upper incisors and two larger lower ones, enlarged saltatorial hind legs, and long tail: including kangaroos, etc. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Macropodidæ*: also **MA·CROP O DINE** (-din *or* -dine). [<MACRO- + Gr. *pous, podos,* foot]

MA·CROP SI·A *noun* A condition of the eyes in which objects appear larger than they really are: often called *megalopsia.* Also **MA·CRO PI A.** [<MACRO- + Gr. *ōps,* eye]

MAC RO SCOP′·IC *adj.* Visible to the naked eye: opposed to *microscopic.* Also **MAC·RO·SCOP′·I CAL.**

MAC′ RO SPE CIES (-spe·shĭz) *noun* A species of which the members exhibit a large range of variation; also called *linnæon.* Compare MICROSPECIES.

MAC RO·SPO RAN′ GI UM (-jĭ um) Same as **MEGASPORANGIUM.**

MAC′ RO SPORE *noun* **1** A relatively large spore. **2** In botany, a megaspore. **3** One of the larger of the two kinds of anisospores in ameboid protozoans.

MAC′ RO STRUC TURE *noun* The structure of metal as observed with the naked eye or under low magnification on a polished or etched surface. — **MAC RO·STRUC′·TUR AL** (-chŏor ul) *adj.*

MAC′·RO THERM (-thŭrm) *noun* A tropical plant, or one requiring much heat and moisture for survival: also called *megatherm.* [<MACRO- + THERM]

MA CRU RAN (muh·croo′·run) *noun* One of a suborder (*Macrura*) of crustaceans with well-developed, elongated abdomens, including shrimps, prawns, lobsters, and crayfishes. [<MACR- + Gr. *oura,* tail] — **MA·CRU RAL, MA·CRU·ROID, MA·CRU ROUS** *adj.*

MAC TA TION *noun* The killing of a sacrificial victim. [<L. *macto,* butcher]

MAC·U·LA (-yu·luh) *noun* [**·LÆ** (lee) *pl.*] A spot, as of color on the skin; dark spot on the sun's surface; fleck; blotch. [<L., spot]

MAC′·U LATE *tr. verb* [**·LAT ED, ·LAT·ING**] To spot; fleck; stain. — *adj.* Spotted; stained.

MAC·U·LA′ TION *noun* **1** The act of spotting, or a spotty condition. **2** The marking of a spotted animal or plant. **3** A soiling; defilement.

MAC·ULE Same as **MACKLE.**

MAD *adj.* [**MAD DER, MAD DEST**] **1** Mentally deranged; insane. **2** Subject to an overpowering emotion; excited intensely or beyond self-control; as, *mad* with jealousy, terror, or grief. **3** [Pop.] Angry; furious; enraged. **4** Rabid; having hydrophobia; hence, uncontrollable. **5** Proceeding from or indicating a disordered mind; rash; as, a *mad* project. **6** Tumultuous or uncontrollable in movement or action: said of things; as, a *mad* torrent. **7** Reckless; heedless.

— *noun* [Pop.] Anger; a fit of temper. — **TO GET ONE'S MAD UP** To have a fit of temper.

— *verb* [**MAD DED, MAD DING**] To madden. [<OE. *mædan* <*gemædan,* make mad] — **MAD·LY** *adv.* — **MAD·NESS** *noun.*

MAD·A GAS′·CAR (-cur) An island and French colony in the Indian Ocean off the SE. coast of Africa; 241,094 square miles; capital, Tananarive. — **MAD·A·GAS′·CAN** *adj. & noun.*

MAD·AM *noun* **1** My lady; mistress; title of courtesy also, at the beginning of a letter. Compare SIR. See MA'AM. Where the word is used as a title or in address, the French plural *mesdames* is employed. In other cases the plural form is *madams.* **2** [Pop.] A woman; as, she's a proud *madam.* **3** The mistress of a household; specifically, the mistress of a brothel. [< F. *ma,* my, + *dame,* lady]

MAD AME (mād′·um *or, especially F.,* mah·dahm′) *noun* [**MES·DAMES** (meh·dahm′) *pl.*] The French title of courtesy for a married woman, equivalent to the English *Mrs.*: abbreviated *Mme.*; often used in English, especially in the plural.

MA DA·RIA′·GA Y RO JO (mah·*th*ah·rvah′·gah ee rō′·hō), **SALVADOR DE,** born 1886, Spanish writer and diplomat.

MAD·CAP *adj.* Wild; rattle-brained. — *noun* One who acts wildly or rashly.

MAD DEN (mad′·n) *verb* To drive or become mad; inflame with passion; enrage. — **·ING** *adj.* — **·ING·LY** *adv.*

MAD·DER *adj.* Comparative of **MAD.**

MAD DER *noun* **1** Any plant of the genus *Rubia* (family *Rubiaceæ*), especially an Old World perennial, somewhat shrubby and rough hairy herb (*R. tinctorum*), resembling

the common bedstraw. **2** A brilliant red tinctorial extract from the root of the madder plant, used in dyeing and as a pigment in many lakes. The coloring principle is alizarin, now made also synthetically.
—*verb* To dye with madder. [<OE. *mæddre*]

MADDER LAKE A pigment and dyestuff formerly made from the root of the madder plant, now largely replaced by alizarin.

MAD·DING *adj.* Being or growing mad; delirious; raging.

MAD DISH *adj.* Rather mad.

MAD-DOG SKULLCAP A common American plant *(Scutellaria lateriflora)* having blue flowers; formerly believed to cure hydrophobia. Also **MAD-DOG-WEED.**

MADE Past tense and past participle of MAKE. —*adj.* **1** Fabricated; produced, especially artificially. **2** Assured of fortune. **3** Filled in; as, *made* land.

1MA DEI·RA (muh·dēr'·uh) **1** An island, 300 square miles, in the Atlantic Ocean west of Morocco; largest of the **MADEIRA ISLANDS**, 314 square miles, a district of Portugal; capital, Funchal. **2** A river of Brazil, largest tributary of the Amazon. —**MA·DEI RAN** *adj.*

2MA DEI RA *noun* A wine made in the Madeira Islands.

MADEIRA-VINE *noun* A vine *(Boussingaultia baselloides)* having a bulbous root, shiny leaves, and clusters of white flowers.

MAD E LEINE (mād'·ĭ·lān; *F.* mahd·lānē') A feminine personal name. See MAGDALENE. Also **MAD E LENE** (-leen *or* lee nee), **MAD E LINE** (-lin), **MAD E LON** (mād'·ĭ·lon; *F.* mād lawN').

MAD E MOI SELLE' (mād uh·muh·zĕl'; *F.* mād mwä·zĕl') *noun* [**MES DE MOI SELLES'** (mād·mwä·zĕl') *pl.*] The French title of courtesy for unmarried women, equivalent to the English *Miss*; abbreviated *Mlle*; also, a French nurse or governess [<F., <*ma*, my, + *demoiselle*, young lady]

MA DE RO (mah *th*eh'·rō), **FRANCISCO INDALECIO**, 1873–1913, president of Mexico, 1911–13.

MADE-UP *adj.* **1** Artificial; fictitious. **2** Complete; finished.

MAD HOUSE *noun* A lunatic asylum; also, a place of confusion and uproar; bedlam.

MAD I SON An industrial city in southern Wisconsin; the State capital.

MAD I SON, **JAMES**, 1751–1836, president of the United States, 1809–17.

MADISON'S WAR The War of 1812.

MAD MAN *noun* [**-MEN** *pl.*] A lunatic; maniac. —**MAD' WO·MAN** *noun fem.*

MA·DOE RA Same as 1MADURA.

MA DON NA *noun* **1** My lady; madam: an Italian title of respect now replaced by *Signora*. **2** The Virgin Mary; a painting or statue of the Virgin with the Infant Jesus.

MA DRAS (muh·dras' *or* mād'·rus) *noun* **1** A kind of cotton cloth, with thick strands at intervals throughout its weave, giving either a striped, corded, or checked effect, originally made in Madras, India. **2** A large, brightly colored kerchief, formerly worn as a headdress by Negroes.

MA DRAS A province in SE. India; 126,166 square miles; also, its capital, an important seaport.

MADRAS HEMP Sunn.

MADRAS STATES The native states of Cochin, Pudukota, and Sandur in southern India; 1,602 square miles.

MA DRE (mah'·dreh) *noun* [It., Pg., Sp.] Mother.

MAD RE PO·RA' RI AN *noun* One of a suborder *(Madreporaria)* of anthozoans with a calcareous skeleton secreted by cells; one of the reef-forming stony corals of tropical seas. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Madreporaria*: also **MAD'·RE·PO RAL.**

MAD' RE PORE *noun* **1** A branched reef coral (family *Acroporidae*); also, any perforate stone coral. **2** The animal which produces madrepore coral. **3** Limestone consisting of fossil madrepores. Also **MAD RE PO' RA.** [<It. *madrepora*, coral, <L. *mater*, mother, + Gr. *pōros*, soft stone] —**MAD RE POR' IC** *adj.*

MAD' RE·PO RITE *noun* In starfishes and certain other echinoderms, the circular perforated plate by which the internal ambulacral system communicates with the outside. Also **MADREPORIC PLATE.**

MA DRID (muh·drid'; *Sp.* mah·*three'*) A cathedral and university city in central Spain, the capital.

MAD RI ER *noun* A heavy beam or plank; specifically, a thick iron-plated plank covering the mouth of a petard. [<F. <L. *materia*, stuff]

MAD RI GAL (-gul) *noun.* **1** A short lyric poem, usually dealing with a pastoral or amatory subject **2** A musical setting for such a poem; an a cappella part song characterized by elaborate rhythm and contrapuntal imitation. [<It. *madrigale*]

MAD' RI GAL IST *noun* One who writes, or performs in, madrigals.

MA DRO·ÑA (-drō'·nyuh) *noun* A large, handsome evergreen tree *(Arbutus menziesii)* of northern California with shining oval or oblong leaves, dense racemes of white flowers, and dry yellow berries, called **MADROÑA-APPLES**, eaten by the Indians. Also **MA DRO ÑO.** [<Sp.]

MAD·STONE *noun* A stone formerly believed to cure hydrophobia.

1MA·DU·RA (mah dōō'·rah) An island of the Netherland Indies in the Malay Archipelago, NE. of Java, with adjacent small islands; a residency of Java; 1,726 square miles. Also spelled *Madoera*.

2MA·DU·RA (mä'·jōō·ruh) A city in southern Madras Province, India.

MADURA FOOT Mycetoma.

MA·DU·RO (-dōō'·rō) *adj.* Matured; that is, of full strength and color: said of cigars. —*noun* Such a cigar. [<Sp.]

MAD·WORT (-wŭrt) *noun* Any of various shrubs or herbs of the mustard family (genera *Alyssum* or *Lobularia*) with small alternate leaves and small yellow or white flowers in terminal racemes or clusters.

MAE (mā) *adj.* & *adv.* [Scot.] More.

MÆ AN DER Same as MEANDER.

MÆ CE·NAS (mee·see'·nus), **GAIUS CILNIUS**, 73?–8 B.C., Roman statesman; friend and patron of Horace and Vergil; hence, any patron of the arts.

MAEL STROM (male'·strum) *noun* Any irresistible movement or influence: from the **MAELSTROM**, a whirlpool or current off the NW. coast of Norway. [<D. *malen*, whirl around, + *stroom*, stream]

MÆ·NAD (mee'·nād) *noun* **1** A female votary or priestess of Dionysius; a bacchante. **2** Any woman beside herself with frenzy or excitement. Also spelled *menad*. [<Gr. *mainas* <*mainomai*, rave] —**MÆ NAD IC** *adj.*

MA ES·TO' SO (mah·ĕs–) *adj.* & *adv.* [It.] Majestic or majestically: a musical direction.

MAES·TRICHT (mahs'·triKt) A city in southern Netherlands chalk-quarries, Dutch since 1839: also *Maastricht*.

MA ES TRO (mah ēs'·trō; *popularly* mī' stro) *noun* A master in any art, especially in music. [<It., master]

MAE·TER LINCK (may'·tur·link), **MAURICE**, born 1862, Belgian poet, dramatist, and essayist.

MAE WEST (māy) An inflatable vestlike life-preserver used by aviators downed at sea in World War II: so called in allusion to Mae West, American actress.

MA FE KING (mah'·fuh–) A town in NE. Cape of Good Hope Province, Union of South Africa; besieged by Boers, 1899–1900.

MAF FICK *intr. verb* To demonstrate or celebrate uproariously, especially an occasion of national rejoicing from the extravagant celebration of the relief of the British garrison at Mafeking, May 17, 1900.

MA FI A (mah'–) *noun* A Sicilian secret society, characterized by hostility to and frequent violations of the law and its representatives; also, any similar organization of Italians and Sicilians believed to exist in other countries. Also **MAF FI A.** Compare CAMORRA.

MA FOI (mah fwah) [F.] My faith; upon my word: an interjection.

MAG *noun* [Pop.] In England, a halfpenny.

MAG Diminutive of MARGARET.

MA GAL LA' NES (mah·gahl·yah'·nĕs) Same as PUNTA ARENAS.

MAG A ZINE' (-zeen'; *in def. 3 usually* măg'·uh·zeen) *noun* **1** A house, room, or receptacle in which anything is stored; a depot; warehouse; specifically, a strong building for storing gunpowder and other military stores; also, a storeroom for gunpowder and shells aboard ship. **2** A receptacle in which the supply of reserve cartridges of a repeating rifle is placed; also, a case in which cartridges are carried. **3** A periodical publication containing sketches, stories, essays, etc. **4** A reservoir or supply chamber in a battery, camera, or the like.
—*tr. verb* [**ZINED'** (zeend'), **·ZIN'·ING** (zee'·nĭng)] To store up or accumulate for future use. [<OF. *magazin* <Ar. *makhzan*, storehouse]

MAGAZINE GUN A quick-firing small weapon fitted with a case carrying a supply of reserve cartridges. See MAGAZINE (cartridge case). Also **MAGAZINE PISTOL** or **RIFLE.**

MAG A·ZIN'·IST (-zeen'·ist) *noun* A contributor to or editor of a magazine. —**MAG A ZIN'·ISM** *noun.*

MAG DA·LEN *noun* A reformed prostitute. Also **MAG DA·LENE.** [<MARY MAGDALEN]

MAG DA LE'·NA (mahg·dah·leh'·nah) A river in Colombia; 1,060 miles to Caribbean Sea.

MAG DA·LENE (măg'·duh·leen *or* -lee'·nee; *G.* mahg·dah·lā'·nuh) A feminine personal name. Also **MAG·DA LEN, MAG DA·LE' NA** (-lee'·nuh; *Dutch, Pg., Sp., Sw.* mahg·dah·lā'·nah). [<LL. <Gr. *Magdalēnē*]

MAG DA LE'·NI·AN *adj.* Designating a period of late Paleolithic culture in western Europe and northern Asia: so named from artifacts found in La Madeleine, France.

MAG'·DE·BURG (măg'·duh·bŭrg; *G.* mahg'·duh·bōōrK) commercial city in central Prussia, Germany.

MAGE (māje) *noun* A magician. [<F. <L. *magus*; see MAGI]

MA GEL·LAN (muh·jĕl'·un), **FERNANDO**, 1480–1521, Portuguese navigator; discovered, in 1520, the **STRAIT OF MAGELLAN**, 370 miles long, 2½ to 70 miles wide, between South America and Tierra del Fuego. —**MAG·EL·LAN' IC** *adj.*

MAGELLANIC CLOUDS Two aggregations of star clusters and nebulæ near the south pole of the heavens, looking like detached fragments of the Milky Way. See under COALSACK.

MA·GEN-DA·WID (mah'·gĕn·dah'·veed) *noun* [Heb.] Liter-

ally, David's shield: a mystic device formed by the intertwining of two equilateral triangles; the six-pointed star: used as a symbol of Judaism. Also called *star of David, Solomon's seal.*

Ma·gen·die (mah·zhahN·dee'), **François,** 1783–1855, French physician and physiologist.

ma·gen·ta (–jĕn'·tuh) *noun* 1 A somewhat glaring red coal-tar dyestuff derived from aniline: also called *aniline red* and *fuchsin.* 2 The color given by the pigment, a strong purplish-rose or purplish-red. [<Magenta, a town west of Milan, Italy]

Mag·gio·re (mahd·jō'·reh), **Lago** A lake in northern Italy and Switzerland; 40 by 2 miles.

mag·got (măg'·ut) *noun* 1 The larva of a fly; a footless insect larva; a grub. 2 A whim; fancy. [Etymology obscure]

mag·got·y *adj.* Infested with maggots; fly-blown; whimsical. — **mag·got·i·ness** *noun.*

Ma·gi (may'·ji) *noun pl.* [**Ma·gus** *sing.*] The priestly caste of the Medes and Persians; specifically, the "wise men" of *Matt.* ii, 1. [<L.] — **Ma·gi·an** *adj. & noun.*

Ma gi·an·ism (may'·jĭ–) *noun* The creed and cult of the Magi.

mag ic (măj'–) *noun* 1 Any supernatural art; sorcery; necromancy. 2 Sleight of hand. 3 Any agency that works with wonderful effect. See synonyms under SORCERY. — **BLACK MAGIC** Any of the branches of magic which invoke the aid of demons or spirits, as witchcraft or diabolism. — **LIKE MAGIC** As if by magic; instantly.

— *adj.* 1 Of the nature of magic; used in magic; possessing supernatural powers; sorcerous. 2 Acting like magic. [<Gr. *magikos,* magical, <*magos,* wizard]

mag i cal (măj'–) *adj.* Pertaining to or produced by or as by magic. The adjective *magic* is applied more commonly to the powers, influences, or practices, while *magical* is more frequently used of the effects of magic; we speak of *magic* arts, a *magic* wand, but of *magical* effect, a *magical* result. — **·ly** *adv.*

MAGICAL OBJECT Any inanimate object possessing the power to benefit or harm the possessor or others, to speak, etc.: originally believed to be the habitation of a controlling spirit and therefore to be worshiped (see FETISH). In later folklore and fairytale, the spirit could be summoned by its means (see ALADDIN); in later belief, the object possessed its own powers (see AMULET, CHARM, DIVINING ROD, MASCOT).

ma gi cian (–jish'·un) *noun* An expert in magic arts; sorcerer; wizard.

MAGIC LANTERN See under LANTERN.

ma gilp *noun* A mixture used as a vehicle for oil-colors, usually composed of a pale drying oil and a turpentine varnish, such as mastic: also spelled *megilp.* Also **ma·gilph** (–gilf').

Ma gi·not line (mă'·jĭ·nō) A system of French fortifications along the German frontier, built during 1925–1935. [< André Maginot, 1877–1932, French statesman]

mag is·te' ri·al (măj–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a magistrate or magistracy; like or befitting a master; commanding; authoritative. 2 Hence, having an air of authority; dictatorial; oracular; pompous. 3 Pertaining to a chemist's or alchemist's magistery. See synonyms under DOGMATIC. [<L. *magister,* master] — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

mag is te'·ri um (măj–) *noun* The authority vested in the Roman Catholic Church to teach dogmatically. [<L.]

mag' is·ter y (măj'–) *noun* [**·ies** *pl.*] 1 An authoritative statement or exposition; a magisterial decree. 2 A fundamental master principle of nature; in alchemy, the power to transmute metals or the product of transmutation; also, a panacea. 3 A compound, as a precipitate, formed when two liquids are mixed, and differing in character from either: a term used by the older chemists and preserved in the phrase *magistery of bismuth.* [See MAGISTRIAL.]

mag·is tra·cy (măj'·is·truh·sĭ) *noun* [**·cies** *pl.*] 1 The office or dignity of a magistrate. 2 The district under a magistrate's jurisdiction. 3 Magistrates collectively.

mag is·tral (măj'–) *adj.* 1 Like a magistrate; imperious or pedagogical; magisterial. 2 In pharmacy, specially compounded or prescribed; not kept in stock. 3 Having sovereign power as a medicine. 4 Chief; main; as, the *magistral* line. — *noun* The line from which the positions of the various members of a fortification are determined: also **MAGISTRAL LINE.**

mag' is trate (măj'–) *noun* 1 One clothed with public civil authority; an executive or judicial officer. 2 Usually, when unqualified, a minor local justice. [<L. *magister,* master]

mag is·tra·ture (–chŏŏr) *noun* 1 Magistracy; government. 2 The term of a magistrate's office. 3 Magistrates collectively.

Ma gle·mo'·si·an (mah·gluh·mō'·zĭ·un) *adj.* Of or relating to the special phases or aspects of the Mesolithic forest culture of northern Europe as indicated by discoveries at Maglemose, Denmark.

mag·ma *noun* [**·ma·ta** *pl.*] 1 Any soft, doughy mixture of organic and mineral materials. 2 In geology, the molten mass from which igneous rocks are formed; also, less correctly, the glassy base of an igneous rock. 3 The residuum obtained after expressing the juice from fruits. [<Gr. <*massō,* knead] — **mag·mat·ic** *adj.*

Mag·na Car·ta 1 The Great Charter of English liberties, delivered June 19, 1215, by King John, at Runnymede, on the demand of the English barons; first document of the English constitution. 2 Any fundamental constitution that secures personal liberty and civil rights. Also **Mag·na Char·ta,** the erroneous but common form. [<L.]

mag·na est ve ri tas, et præ va·let (pree–) [L.] Great is truth, and it prevails.

mag' na flux *adj.* Designating a method for the detection of defects in metals and in engine parts by noting the arrangement of the particles of a magnetic powder scattered over the magnetized surface.

Magna Græcia Same as GRÆCIA MAGNA.

mag na·nim'·i ty *noun* [**·ties** *pl.*] 1 The quality of being magnanimous; greatness of soul; generosity in sentiment or conduct toward others; exaltation above mean or petty motives. 2 A magnanimous deed.

mag nan i·mous (–nus) *adj.* 1 Elevated in soul; scorning what is mean or base. 2 Dictated by magnanimity; unselfish; as, *magnanimous* candor. See synonyms under GENEROUS. [<L. *magnus,* great, + *animus,* soul] — **ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

mag nate *noun* A person of rank or importance; a noble or grandee, one notable or powerful in any sphere; as, an industrial *magnate.* [<LL. *magnas* <L. *magnus,* great]

mag ne si a (–nee'·zī·uh *or* –nee'·zhuh) *noun* Magnesium oxide, a light, white, earthy powder, used in medicine as an antacid laxative, in glassmaking, etc. It can be made by burning magnesium or by igniting certain of the magnesium salts. — **MILK OF MAGNESIA** A milk white aqueous suspension of magnesium hydroxide, $Mg(OH)_2$: used as a laxative and antacid. [<Gr. *Magnēsia,* a district in Thessaly] — **mag·ne sian** (–zhun), **mag ne sic** *adj.*

Mag ne si a 1 An ancient town of Lydia, Asia Minor; scene of the defeat of Antiochus the Great by the two Scipios, 190 B.C. See MANISSA. 2 An ancient city of Ionia. 3 A coast district of eastern Thessaly, part of which now forms a nome of Greece.

MAGNESIA ALBA A light, white, hydrous magnesium carbonate.

mag' ne site *noun* A massive, granular carbonate of magnesium, $MgCO_3$.

mag ne si um (–nee'·zī·um *or* –zhī·um) *noun* A light, malleable, ductile, silver-white, metallic element (symbol Mg) in the second group of the periodic table, used to produce a brilliant light by its combustion, and also as an alloy metal. It occurs abundantly in combination, as in magnesite and dolomite. See ILMENI.

MAGNESIUM LIGHT A brilliant and intense light obtained by the combustion of magnesium: used in signaling, photography, pyrotechnics, etc.

mag·net *noun* 1 A lodestone. 2 Any mass of iron, steel, or material capable of attracting other like masses. Magnets are either **NATURAL MAGNETS** when, like lodestones, they are found already magnetized, or **ARTIFICIAL MAGNETS,** when magnetism has been given to them by placing them in the field of another magnet or in that caused by an electric current. See ELECTROMAGNET. 3 Figuratively, a person or thing exercising a strong attraction. [<Gr. *magnes* <*Magnēsia,* a district in Thessaly]

mag net ic *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a magnet or magnetism; able to attract or be attracted by a lodestone; capable of exerting or responding to magnetic force. 2 Pertaining to terrestrial magnetism. 3 Possessing personal attractiveness or magnetism. 4 Pertaining to mesmerism. 5 Employing electrical treatments; as, a *magnetic* physician. Also **mag·net i·cal.**

— *noun* A substance that has or may be given a magnetic field, as iron, steel, nickel, cobalt. — **mag·net·i·cal ly** *adv.*

MAGNETIC CHART A chart indicating the variations in the earth's magnetic field for a given area.

MAGNETIC DIP The angle which a dipping needle or the lines of magnetic force at any place make with the horizon.

MAGNETIC EQUATOR An irregular, unstable line on the earth's surface, encircling it nearly midway between the magnetic poles, where a free magnetic needle has no tendency to dip; the aclinic line. It coincides nearly with the geographical or terrestrial equator. See ACLINIC.

MAGNETIC FIELD That region in the neighborhood of a magnet or current-carrying body in which the magnetic or electrical forces are observable.

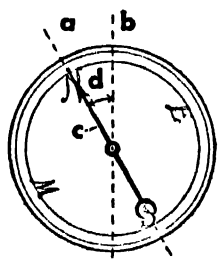
MAGNETIC FLUX The number of magnetic lines of force passing through a magnetic circuit.

MAGNETIC HYSTERESIS That property of a magnetic material by virtue of which the magnetic induction from a given force depends upon the previous conditions of magnetization.

MAGNETIC LATITUDE Latitude as measured from the magnetic equator.

MAGNETIC MINE An under-water mine containing a powerful and sensitive permanent magnet which, in the presence of any large mass of magnetic material, as a ship, actuates an electrical circuit and detonates the mine.

MAGNETIC NEEDLE A freely movable, magnetized, needle-shaped piece of steel, the two ends of which tend to point to the north and south (magnetic) poles of the earth.



MAGNETIC NEEDLE
a Magnetic north.
b True north
c Magnetic needle.
d Angle of variation

MAGNETIC NORTH That spot on the earth's surface towards which one end of the magnetic needle tends to point.

MAGNETIC POLE Either of the poles of a magnet; more specifically, those points on the earth's surface where the lines of magnetic force are vertical, called the **NORTH** and **SOUTH MAGNETIC POLES.** These slowly change position and do not coincide with the geographical poles.

MAGNETIC PYRITES Same as PYRRHOTITE.

MAG·NET·ICS *noun* The science of magnetism.

MAGNETIC STORM A sudden disturbance of the magnetic field surrounding the earth, occurring simultaneously over the whole earth and apparently connected with sunspots.

MAG′·NET·ISM (–iz'm) *noun* **1** That quality or agency to which magnetic force is due. **2** The science that treats of the laws and conditions of magnetic force: also **MAG·NET·ICS.** **3** The sympathetic personal quality that attracts or interests. **4** Mesmerism. Compare ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

MAG′·NET·ITE *noun* A massive, granular, isometric, black iron oxide, Fe_3O_4; lodestone; an important ore of iron. [<MAGNET] — **MAG·NET·IT′·IC** *adj.*

MAG′·NET·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] **1** To give or communicate magnetic properties to. **2** To attract by sympathetic personal influence. **3** To hypnotize. Also [Br.] **MAG′·NET·ISE.** — **MAG·NET·IZ·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **MAG′·NET·IZ·A·BLE** *adj.* — **MAG·NET·I·ZA′·TION** *noun* — **MAG′·NET·IZ·ER** *noun.*

MAG·NE·TO (măg·nee′·tō) *noun* [**·TOS** *pl.*] Any magneto-electric machine in which the rotation of a coil of wire between the poles of a permanent magnet induces a current of electricity in the coil; especially, a type of alternator, widely used as a means of igniting the explosive mixtures used in internal-combustion engines, as in automobiles. Also **MAGNETO-DYNAMO, MAGNETO-GENERATOR.**

MAGNETO- A combining form meaning magnetic force, magnetism, as in *magneto*machine.

MAG·NE·TO·CHEM′·IS·TRY *noun* The science which treats of the interrelations between magnetic and chemical phenomena. — **MAG·NE·TO·CHEM′·I·CAL** *adj.*

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY *noun* **1** Electricity generated by the inductive action of a magnet. **2** The science that treats of its principles and phenomena. — **MAGNETO-ELECTRIC, MAGNETO-ELECTRICAL** *adj.*

MAG·NE′·TO·GRAPH *noun* A recording magnetometer.

MAG·NE·TOM′·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the intensity and direction of magnetic forces. — **MAG·NE·TOM′·E·TRY** *noun.*

MAG·NE·TO·MO′·TIVE (măg·nee·tō– *or* măg·nĭ·tō–) *adj.* Acting magnetically; characterizing a force producing magnetic flux: dstinguished from *electromotive.*

MAGNETO-OPTICS *noun* The study of the behavior of light waves in a magnetic field. — **MAGNETO-OPTIC, MAGNETO-OPTICAL** *adj.*

MAG·NE′·TO·SCOPE *noun* An instrument designed to indicate the presence of magnetic force lines without measuring them.

MAG′·NE·TRON *noun* A vacuum tube in which the flow of electrons is subject to the control of an external magnetic field. [<MAGNET + (ELEC)TRON]

MAGNI- A combining form from Latin *magnus,* great, used to mean great, large, as in *magni*rostrate, large-beaked.

MAG·NIF·IC *adj.* **1** Illustrious; magnificent; sumptuous. **2** Strikingly vast or dignified; imposing. **3** Of language, exalted; sublime; also, pompous; grandiloquent. Also **MAG·NIF′·I·CAL.** [<F. *magnifique* <L. *magnificus*] — **MAG·NIF′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

MAG·NIF′·I·CAT *noun* The hymn or canticle of the Virgin Mary, taken from *Luke* i, 46–55. [<L.]

MAG·NI·FI·CA′·TION *noun* **1** The act, process, or degree of magnifying, or the state of being magnified; also, magnifying power. **2** The act of extolling or glorifying.

MAG·NIF·I·CENCE *noun* **1** The state or quality of being magnificent; the exhibition of greatness of action, character, intellect, wealth, or power; brilliant or imposing appearance; display of splendor. **2** A title of courtesy in medieval Rome.

MAG·NIF·I·CENT *adj.* **1** Grand or majestic in appearance, quality, character, or action; extremely fine or good; befitting the great, as in deeds, manners, or surroundings; great in effect, promise, or import; as, a *magnificent* prospect, pearl, plan, etc.; also, exalted; imposing; as, *magnificent* language. **2** Exhibiting magnificence; characterized by splendor: sometimes used as a title; as, Solyman the *Magnificent.* See synonyms under **GRAND, IMPERIAL, SUBLIME.** [<L. *magnus,* great, + *facio,* make] — **·LY** *adv.*

MAG·NIF′·I·CO *noun* [**·COES** *pl.*] **1** A noble of the Venetian republic: an old title. **2** A lordly personage; one who affects state or splendor. [< It.]

MAG′·NI·FY *verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] **1** To increase the apparent size of, as by a microscope; hence, to enlarge; exaggerate. **2** To exalt; extol; glorify. **3** To cause (an object or objects) to seem greater or more important in any way. **4** To increase the magnitude of. See synonyms under **AGGRAVATE, INCREASE, PRAISE.** [< L. *magnifico* <*magnus,* great] — **MAG′·NI·FI·A·BLE** *adj.* — **MAG′·NI·FI·ER** *noun.*

MAG·NIL·O·QUENT *adj.* Of bombastic, pompous style; vainglorious. [<L. *magnus,* great, + *loquens,* speaking] — **MAG·NIL·O·QUENCE** *noun* — **MAG·NIL·O·QUENT·LY** *adv.*

MAG·NI·TO·GORSK′ (mahg·nĭ–) An industrial city on the Ural River in the southern Ural Mountains on the border between Asiatic and European U.S.S.R.

MAG′·NI·TUDE (–tūde) *noun* **1** Great size or extent; grandeur; importance. **2** That which is conceived of as measurable. **3** The property of having size or extent. **4** A measure of the relative brightness of a star, ranging from one for the brightest to six for those just visible to the naked eye. The standard of reference is the polestar, with a magnitude of 2.512 times as bright as the one next below it; magnitudes greater than 1 on this scale are expressed as minus quantities. **5** Largeness in respect to relation or effect. [< L. *magnitudo* <*magnus,* large]

Synonyms: bigness, bulk, dimension, extent, greatness, hugeness, immensity, largeness, size, vastness. *Antonyms:* diminutiveness, littleness, pettiness, slightness, smallness.

MAG·NO·LI·A (–nō′·lī·uh *or* –nōl′·yuh) *noun* Any of a genus (*Magnolia*) of trees or shrubs with large, fragrant, and often showy flowers; also, the blossom of the evergreen magnolia (*M. grandiflora*), the State flower of Louisiana and of Mississippi. [<Pierre Magnol, 1638–1715, French botanist]

MAG·NO·LI·A′·CEOUS (–āy′·shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Magnoliaceæ*) of polypetalous trees or shrubs, the magnolia family, often aromatic, with alternate, undivided, feather-veined leaves, and large, solitary, axillary or terminal flowers with calyx and corolla colored alike, in three or more rows of three each.

MAGNOLIA WARBLER The black-and-yellow warbler (*Dendroica magnolia*) of North America.

MAG·NUM *noun* A wine-bottle of twice the ordinary size; also, the quantity such a bottle will hold: usually 2 quarts. [<L. *magnus,* great]

MAGNUM OPUS [L.] Literally, great work; hence, the chief work of an artist; a masterpiece.

MAG·NUS HITCH A knot for fastening a rope to a spar, made by a turn about the spar and a half hitch.

MA·GOG (mā′–) See GOG AND MAGOG.

MA·GOT (mah·gō′) *noun* The Barbary ape [<F.]

MAG·OT TY-BAY BEAN (măg′·uh·tī) A leguminous vine (*Chamæcrista fasciculata*), common on eastern American shores. [<Magothy River, Md., or perhaps Magotha, Va.]

MAG·PIE (măg′·pi) *noun* **1** A corvoid bird of *Pica* or a related genus, having a very long and graduated tail. The common **EUROPEAN MAGPIE** (*P. pica* or *caudata*) has iridescent black plumage with white scapulars, belly, sides, flanks, and inner web of flight feathers: often tamed and taught to say a few words, and noted for its thievishness. The **AMERICAN MAGPIE** (*P. hudsonia*) is a variety of the European magpie. *P. nuttali* is the **YELLOW-BILLED MAGPIE** of California. **2** An Australian crow shrike resembling a magpie. **3** A chatterbox; a garrulous gossip. [<Mag, diminutive of MARGARET, + PIE]

MAG·UEY (măg′·wāy; *Sp.* mah·geh′·ī) *noun* **1** Any of various Mexican agave plants with fleshy leaves and edible cabbage-like heads, especially the century plant (*Agave americana*) and the pulque agave (*A. atrovirens*). **2** A fiber plant (genus *Furcræa*) related to the agave. [<Sp. <Nahuatl]

MA·GUS (mā′–) Singular of MAGI.

MAG·YAR (mud′– *or* măg′·yar) *noun* **1** One of a people who appeared in Hungary about 884; a Hungarian. **2** The language of Hungary, belonging to the Finno-Ugric family of languages. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Magyars or their language.

MAG′·YAR·OR·SZÁG (mŏd′·yor·or·sag) Hungarian name for HUNGARY.

MA HA BHA′·RA·TA (mah·hah·bah′·ruh·tuh) An ancient Hindu epic reciting the dynastic wars of two related families over a kingdom in northern India, supposed to date from 500 B.C. Compare RÂMÂYANA. Also **MA HA BHA′·RA TAM.**

MA·HAL·A (muh·hăl′·uh) *noun* [Local] An Indian squaw.

MA·HAN, ALFRED THAYER, 1840–1914, American admiral and naval historian.

MA·HA·RA′·JA (mah·hah·rah′·juh) *noun* **1** A great Hindu prince; the title of some native rulers. **2** A prominent religious teacher of the Hindus. Also **MA·HA RA′·JAH.** [<Hind. *maha,* great, + *rajah,* king]

MA·HA·RA′·NI (mah·hah·rah′·nee) *noun* A Hindu princess; the wife of a maharaja. Also **MA·HA·RA′·NEE.**

MA·HAT·MA (muh·hät′·muh) *noun* [Sanskrit] In theosophy or esoteric Buddhism, an adept of the highest order; literally, great-souled one: a title of respect. —**MA·HAT·MA·ISM** (–iz·əm) *noun.*

MAH·DI (mah′·dee) *noun* The Mohammedan messiah, or one claiming the title; specifically, Mohammed Ahmed, 1843–85, who led a revolt in the Sudan, 1883. [<Ar.] —**MAH·DISM** *noun* —**MAH DIST** *adj. & noun.*

MA HÉ (mah·eh′) A French colony on the SW. coast of India; 23 square miles.

MAHÉ ISLAND The principal island in the British group of Seychelles in the western Indian Ocean.

MA HI CAN (–hee′·kən) *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Algonquian stock formerly occupying the territory from the Hudson River to Lake Champlain; later, one of an Algonquian tribe between the Hudson River and Narragansett Bay, dialectically divided into the *Mohegans* of the Thames and lower Connecticut Rivers, Conn., and the *Mohicans*, occupying both banks of the Hudson.

MAH JONG A game for four played with 144 tiles and counters. Also **MAH JONGG.** [<Chin., sparrow; from the design on one of the tiles]

MAH LER, GUSTAV, 1860–1911, Bohemian composer.

MAHL STICK (mahl– *or* mawl–) *noun* A staff, with a ball at one end, used by painters to steady the hand while using the brush. Also spelled *maulstick.* [<D. *maalstok* <*malen,* to paint, + *stok,* stick]

MAH MOUD (–mood′) [Pers.] Same as MOHAMMED. Also **MAH MUD.**

—**MAHMOUD II,** 1785–1839, sultan of Turkey; defeated in Greek war for independence, 1829.

MA HOG A NY *noun* **1** A large tropical American tree (genus *Swietenia*), with fine-grained, hard, reddish wood much used for cabinetwork; also, the wood itself. **2** One of various trees yielding a similar wood; also, the wood from such a tree. **3** An article of furniture made of mahogany, as a table. **4** Any of the various shades of brownish-red or reddish-brown of the finished wood. Also called *acajou.* [Perhaps <West Indian word, meaning wood]

MA HOM ET, MA·HOM·E·TAN, etc. Same as MOHAMMED, etc.

MA HO RI (mah′·hō ri) Same as POLYNESIAN.

MA HOUND (muh·hownd′ *or* –hōnd′) **1** [Obs.] Mohammed, or a Mohammedan. **2** [Scot.] Satan; an evil spirit.

MA HOUT *noun* The keeper and driver of an elephant. [<Hind. *mahaut*]

MAH RAT·I Same as MARATHI.

MAH RAT·TA (mah rah′·tah) *noun* One of a Hindu people of southwestern and central India: under British rule since 1818. Also spelled *Maratha.*

MAH RAT·TA STATES A 17th and 18th century confederation of Mahratta chiefs under Sivaji in India; broken up by British in 1818.

MAH REN (meh′·rĕn) [G.] Same as MORAVIA.

MAH RISCH–OS·TRAU (meh′·rish aws′·trow) [G.] Same as MORAVSKÁ OSTRAVA.

MA HUANG (mah hwäng) [Chin.] A species of joint-fir *(Ephedra sinica).*

MAI·A (māy′·uh *or* mī′·uh) **1** In Greek mythology, the eldest of the Pleiades; mother by Zeus of Hermes: identified by the Romans with an old Italian goddess of fertility. **MAIA MAJESTA,** and often called *Bona Dea* or *Fauna.* **2** A star in the Pleiades: see PLEIADES.

MAID *noun* **1** Any unmarried woman; virgin; girl; lass. **2** A female servant: also **MAID SERVANT.** [<MAIDEN]

MAI DAN (mī·dahn′) *noun* [Pers.] In Persia and India, a public plaza or parade ground; hence, an open space.

MAI DA NEK (mī′·duh·nĕk) A German extermination camp near Lublin, Poland; an estimated 1,500,000 people were slain here in gas chambers during World War II.

MAID EN *noun* **1** An unmarried woman, especially if young; a maid; virgin. **2** Something untried or unused, as a race horse that has never won an event. **3** A rude kind of beheading machine used in Scotland in the 16th and 17th centuries.

—*adj.* **1** Pertaining to or suitable for a maiden. **2** Virgin; unmarried. **3** Initiatory; unused; untried. **4** Of or pertaining to the first use or experience; as, a *maiden* voyage. **5** Pure; sinless. [<OE. *mægden* <*mæg(e)th,* virgin] —**MAID·EN LI·NESS** *noun* —**MAID·EN·LY** *adj. & adv.*

MAID′·EN HAIR *noun* A very delicate and graceful fern (genus *Adiantum*) with an erect black stem, common in damp, rocky woods. Also **MAIDENHAIR FERN.**

MAIDENHAIR–TREE *noun* The ginkgo.

MAID′ EN·HEAD (–hĕd) *noun* **1** The hymen. **2** Same as MAIDENHOOD.

MAID′·EN HOOD (–hŏŏd) *noun* The state of being a maiden; freshness; purity; virginity. Also **MAID·HOOD.**

MAIDEN NAME A woman's surname before she is married.

MAID MARIAN **1** The sweetheart and companion of Robin Hood. **2** A character in morris dances and other ancient sports; at first a May queen, later a grotesque buffoon, often impersonated by a boy.

MAID OF HONOR **1** An unmarried lady attendant upon an empress, queen, or princess: usually of noble birth. **2** The special unmarried attendant of a bride at a wedding ceremony. Such attendant is called *matron of honor* if married.

MAID·STONE (–stun *or* –stōne) A borough in central Kent, England.

MA·IEU·TIC (mā·yōō′·tĭc) *adj.* Helping to bring forth ideas and truths: said of the Socratic method. See under SOCRATIC METHOD. Also **MA·IEU TI·CAL.** [<Gr. *maieutikos* <*maia,* nurse]

MA·IEU·TICS (mā·yōō′·tĭcs) *noun* **1** The art of facilitating the bringing forth of ideas from the mind of a pupil by a series of pertinent questions; the Socratic method. **2** Midwifery; obstetrics.

MAI·GRE (māy′·gur) *adj.* Not consisting of flesh or its juices: said of dishes used by fasting Roman Catholics; hence, of, pertaining to, or appropriate for a fast. —*noun* A large marine food fish, the European *Sciæna aquila,* noted for the noises it makes. [See MEAGER]

MAI·HEM Same as MAYHEM.

MAI KOP (mī·kōp′) An oil-production center in NW. Caucasus Mountains, U.S.S.R.; Germans checked here by Russians, November, 1942.

1MAIL *noun* **1** The governmental system for handling letters, etc.; the conveyance that carries such matter; also, the bag (mailbag) in which it is placed for conveyance. **2** Letters, magazines and other printed matter, parcels, etc., consigned and sent from place to place under a governmental post-office system. **3** The collection or delivery of postal matter at a specified time; as, my letter missed the *mail.* **4** Letters, papers, etc., received by, or for, a person; as, your *mail* is on the table. **5** A bag or trunk for carrying clothing, etc.

—*adj.* Pertaining to or used in the process of conveying or handling mail. —*tr. verb* To send by mail, as letters; place in a mailbox; post. [<OF. *male* <OHG. *malha,* wallet] —**MAIL·A·BLE** *adj.*



CHAIN MAIL

2MAIL *noun* Armor of chains, rings, or scales: often called **CHAIN MAIL**; also, any strong covering or defense, as the shell of a turtle. —**COAT OF MAIL** A hauberk. —*tr. verb* To put a coat of mail on. [<OF. *maille* <L. *macula,* spot, net]

3MAIL *noun* [Scot.] That which is paid; rent; wages. Also **MAILL.** [<OE. *mal,* terms, <ON. *mal,* stipulation]

MAIL BAG *noun* A bag or pack in which mail is transported.

MAIL BOX *noun* **1** A box in which letters, etc., are posted for collection. **2** A box into which private mail is put when delivered. Also **MAIL BOX.**

MAIL CAR A railroad car for carrying mail.

MAIL′·CATCH·ER *noun* A mechanical device for transferring mailbags to or from a moving train.

MAILED *adj.* Covered or armed with mail; also, in zoology, having a defensive armor, as scales.

MAILED FIST Menace of attack or violence; especially, menace of aggressive war.

MAIL ER *noun* **1** A mail boat. **2** An addressing machine: also **MAILING MACHINE.** **3** One who mails a letter.

MAIL ING *noun* [Scot.] A rented piece of ground; farm; homestead. Also **MAIL·EN.**

MAIL·LOL (mah·yawl′), **ARISTIDE,** 1861–1944, French sculptor.

MAIL·LOT (mī·yō′) *noun* [F.] **1** A sweater or swimming suit. **2** A tightly fitting garment which covers the torso, used by dancers, acrobats, and swimmers.

MAIL·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A letter-carrier; postman.

MAIL ORDER An order for goods, sent and filled through the agency of the mail. —**MAIL-ORDER** *adj.*

MAIL ROAD A road along which mail was formerly transported.

MAIL ROUTE A regular route along which mail is collected and delivered.

MAIL STATION A stopping place on a mail route where passengers, drivers, and horses may procure food, rest, and shelter.

MAIL TRAIN **1** A railway train that carries mail. **2** A train of wagons that formerly carried mail in the western United States.

MAIM *tr. verb* **1** To deprive (a person or animal) of any part of the body. **2** To mutilate; disable. —*adj.* Maimed. —*noun* A crippling; mutilation; maiming. See MAYHEM. [<OF. *mahaigner,* to cripple] —**·ER** *noun.*

MAI·MON·I·DES (mī·mŏn′·i·deez) or **MO·SES BEN MAI MON** (mī·mōne′), 1135–1204, Spanish rabbi, theologian, and philosopher.

2MAIN *noun* **1** A broad stretch or expanse, as of land or sea; the ocean as distinguished from its arms, or the mainland as distinguished from islands; specifically, short for SPANISH MAIN. **2** A chief conduit or conductor, as for conveying gas, water, etc. **3** Violent effort; strength: chiefly in the phrase *might and main.* **4** The trunk line of a railway. **5** The chief part; bulk; also, the most important point.

—IN or FOR THE MAIN For the most part; on the whole. —*adj.* **1** First or chief in size, rank, importance, strength, extent, etc.; principal; chief; leading; as, the *main* building, the *main* line of a railroad, with which branch lines connect. **2** Being concentrated or undivided; unqualified; full; as, by *main* force. **3** Designating any broad extent or expanse, as of land or sea. **4** Designating the principal predicate of a complex sentence. **5** Near or connected with the mainsail or mainmast. **6** [Prov. Eng.] Considerable; remarkable. **7** [Obs.] Vast; mighty; powerful. —*adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Very; greatly; extremely. [<ON. *meginn*, strong] —**MAIN'LY** *adv.*

²MAIN *noun* **1** A match of several battles at cock-fighting. **2** A hand or throw of dice; also, a number selected by the caster before he throws the dice in games of hazard and craps. [<F., hand]

³MAIN [Scot.] *intr. verb* To moan. —*noun* A moan.

Main (mīn; G. mīne) A river in west-central Germany; 305 miles to the Rhine River.

MAIN DECK The chief deck of a vessel; on a warship, the topmost deck stretching from stem to stern; on a merchantman, the deck between the poop and the forecastle.

¹Maine **1** A state of the NE United States; 32,562 square miles; capital, Augusta; entered the Union March 15, 1820; nickname, *Pine-Tree State*. **2** An ancient province of western France; capital Le Mans; also *Le Maine*.

²Maine A U.S. battleship, blown up in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898, with the loss of 260 lives.

MAIN LAND *noun* A principal body of land; a continent, as distinguished from an island.

MAIN MAST *noun* The principal mast of a vessel, ordinarily, the second mast from the bow.

MAIN OR *noun* [Law] **1** Formerly, a thing stolen found on the thief. **2** The act of theft. Also **MAIN OUR.** [See MANUVER]

MAINS (mānz) *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The principal or home farm. [See MANSE]

MAIN SAIL (mān'-sāl *or* mān' sl) *noun* A sail bent to the main yard, or one carried on the mainmast in a square-rigged vessel, called the **MAIN COURSE.**

MAIN SHEET *noun* The sheet by which the mainsail is trimmed and set.

MAIN SPRING *noun* **1** The principal spring of a mechanism, as of a watch. **2** The most efficient cause or motive.

MAIN STAY *noun* **1** The rope from the mainmast head forward, used to steady the mast in that direction. **2** Hence, a chief support or dependence.

Main Street The principal business street of a small town; symbolic term for the American small town, its manners, customs, culture, typical thinking, etc.

MAIN·TAIN *tr. verb* **1** To hold or keep in any particular state. **2** To supply with means of support. **3** To uphold by reason or argument; vindicate; also, to defend (a person). **4** To hold possession of. **5** To assert; affirm. **6** To carry on or continue; as, to *maintain* a war. See synonyms under AFFIRM, ALLEGE, ASSERT, JUSTIFY, KEEP, PRESERVE, RETAIN, SUPPORT. [<F. *maintenir* <L. *manus*, hand, + *teneo*, hold]

MAIN TE NANCE (-tĕ-nuns) *noun* **1** The act of maintaining. **2** Means of support. **3** [Law] The officious intermeddling in a suit, by assisting or maintaining either party, with money or otherwise.

Main te non (mānt-nawN'), **Marquise de,** 1635–1719, Françoise d'Aubigné; secretly married to Louis XIV of France.

MAIN TOP *noun* A platform at the head of the mainmast and the rigging attached to it.

MAIN TOP·GAL' LANT MAST *noun* On a square-rigged vessel, the mast next above the mainmast.

MAIN TOP' MAST *noun* On a square-rigged vessel, the mast next above the maintopgallantmast; on a fore-and-aft-rigged ship, the mast next above the mainmast.

MAIN YARD The lower yard on the mainmast.

Mainz (mints) A fortified city of Hesse, Germany: also [F.] *Mayence*.

MA IOL I CA Same as MAJOLICA.

MAI O SIS Same as MITOSIS (cell division).

MAIR *adj. & noun* [Scot.] More.

MAI SON DE SAN TÉ (meh-zawN' duh sahN-teh') [F.] Sanitarium; private asylum.

MAIST *adj., noun, & adv.* [Scot.] Most; almost.

MAIS TER *noun* [Scot.] Master.

MAI TRE (meh'-tı) *noun* [F.] A master.

MAÎTRE D'HÔTEL (dō-tĕl') [F.] **1** The proprietor or manager of a hotel. **2** A headwaiter; steward. **3** A sauce composed of melted butter, parsley, and lemon juice or vinegar.

MAIZE *noun* **1** A tall and stout food and forage plant (*Zea mays*); also, its grain; Indian corn. **2** A light soft yellow; any of the various yellow tints of ripe corn. [<Sp. *maiz*]

MAIZE-BIRD *noun* A bird that feeds on Indian corn; specifically, the red-winged blackbird and the purple grackle.

MA·JES·TIC *adv.* Having or exhibiting majesty; stately; royal; august. Also **MA JES TI CAL.** See synonyms under AWFUL, GRAND, IMPERIAL, KINGLY, SUBLIME. —**MA·JES·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**MA·JES TI CAL NESS** *noun.*

MAJ·ES·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] Exalted dignity; stateliness; grandeur; especially, **HIS, HER,** or **YOUR MAJESTY,** as a title given to monarchs. [<F. <L. *majestas*]

MA·JOL I·CA (muh·jŏl'- *or* muh·yōl'-i-cuh) *noun* A kind of Italian pottery, glazed and decorated, usually in rich colors and Renaissance designs; any glazed Italian pottery; faience. Also spelled *maiolica*. [<*Maiolica* for MAJORCA]

MA JOR *adj.* **1** Greater in number, quantity, or extent. **2** Greater in dignity or importance; of primary consideration; principal; leading. **3** Designating a musical chord or interval greater by a half-step than the preceding minor, standard or normal; containing a major third, sixth, and seventh. See INTERVAL. **4** Designating the first premise of a syllogism, or the premise containing the first proposition. **5** Being of legal age.

—*noun* **1** An army officer ranking next above a captain and next below a lieutenant colonel. **2** [Law] One who is of legal age. **3** A major key. **4** The specialized course of study in a definite field which a college or university student follows to obtain his degree; also, a student who follows a (specified) course of study; as, an English *major*.

—*intr. verb* **1** To affect the air or military bearing of a major; strut. **2** [Pop.] To choose or elect a definite field of study: with *in*; as, to *major in* history. [<L., greater]

MA·JOR·CA One of the Balearic Isles; 1,352 square miles. Also [Sp.] *Mallorca*. —**MA·JOR CAN** *adj. & noun.*

MAJOR-CALIBER WEAPON A seacoast artillery weapon having a caliber of 12 inches or more.

MA JOR DO' MO (may-) *noun* **1** The steward of a royal household. **2** The overseer of a ranch in the SW. United States. [<Sp. *mayordomo*]

MAJOR GENERAL See under GENERAL.

MA JOR I TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] **1** More than half of a given number or group; the greater part. **2** The amount or number by which one group of things exceeds another group; excess. **3** The age at which the laws of a country permit a person to manage his or her own affairs; in most of the United States, the age of 21 years. **4** The rank or commission of a major. **5** In American politics, more than half of the people, more than half of the votes cast. **6** The number of votes cast for a candidate over and above the number cast for his nearest opponent, a plurality. **7** The party having the most power in a legislature.

MAJOR KEY A musical key or mode characterized by the use of the major third. See THIRD.

MAJOR LEAGUE In baseball, either of the two main groups of professional teams in the United States.

MAJOR MODE See under MODE.

MAJOR SCALE See under SCALE.

MAJOR SUIT In bridge, either of the sets of spades and hearts; so called from their higher point value.

MA JUS CULE (muh·joos'-cule) *noun* A capital letter; especially, a large initial letter, as in old manuscripts. [<L. *majusculus*, somewhat larger] —**MA JUS CU·LAR** *adj.*

MAK *verb* [Scot.] To make.

Ma KAS SAR Same as MACASSAR.

¹MAKE *verb* [MADE, MAK ING] **1** To cause to exist; bring into being or distinct existence; produce; create; manufacture, form with special design or adaptation, also, to form and put forth, compose; deliver; utter. **2** To cause to be or become; produce by agency, influence, or instrumentality; bring about; as, wealth *makes* many men selfish, constitute, effect; accomplish. **3** To induce; force. **4** To cause to be evident; cause to be or appear; as, you *make* him a fool. **5** To obtain or procure as a result of effort; gain, acquire, as, to *make* money. **6** To pass over; traverse. **7** To come in view of; arrive at; as, to *make* Boston by one o'clock. **8** To decide to be; deem; reckon. **9** To constitute as an essential element or part; as, cotton *makes* cool clothing. **10** To put into desired or desirable form or condition; as, to *make* a bed; to draw up in legal form, as a will; also, to bring to successful issue; as, his fortune is *made*. **11** To bring to completion. **12** To reach as a conclusion; conclude, think. **13** To purpose to do; be about, do. **14** To train to a desired standard, as a dog. **15** To consume; eat; as, to *make* a meal on beans. **16** [Pop.] To win a place on; as, to *make* the team. **17** To dry or cure; as, to *make* fish; jerk, as meat. **18** To cultivate and bring to harvest; as, to *make* corn. **19** To produce or amount to; as, the crop *makes* 50 bushels. **20** To arrive in time to catch, as a train or boat. **21** To attain (a certain weight) to qualify for a prize. **22** To stop at and do business in: said of a traveling salesman; as, he *made* two towns on this trip. **23** To proceed in some direction, move; as, he *made* toward the door; extend: said of land; as, the cape *makes* out to sea seven miles. **24** To have effect; contribute: with *for* or *to*. **25** To act or appear in a certain way; show oneself; as, to *make* merry. **26** To flow: said of a stream; as, the creek *makes* into the White River. **27** To interfere; as, to meddle and *make*. **28** To come into existence; form, as ice; appear. **29** To begin or offer (to perform an act). **30** To complete an electrical circuit. **31** In card games, to declare a trump; also, to take a trick. **32** To engage in the process of construction, formation, etc. —**TO MAKE AS IF** or **THOUGH** To pretend; to carry on as one would if something had happened. —**TO MAKE BELIEVE**

To pretend; sham. See synonyms under PRETEND. —**TO MAKE FREE** To be over-familiar. —**TO MAKE HEAD** To advance; make progress; also, to gather force, as steam. —**TO MAKE IT** To arrive at in time; as, we meet at seven; can you *make it?* —**TO MAKE OUT** 1 To find out; decipher. 2 To establish by evidence. 3 To get along; as, he *makes out* on a small wage. 4 To manage to; as, can you *make out* to read in this light? —**TO MAKE OVER** 1 To make anew; put into new form. 2 To transfer the title or possession of. —**TO MAKE SAIL** To set sail or start out, also, to spread more sail.

—*noun* 1 The manner in which parts or qualities are grouped to constitute a whole; constitution; structure; shape. 2 The operation or product of manufacture; brand; as, a new *make* of automobile. 3 The amount produced; yield. 4 The closing or completion of an electrical circuit. 5 Same as DECLARATION (bridge). —**ON THE MAKE** [Pop.] 1 Greedy for profit; interested only in making money. 2 Eager for the companionship of the opposite sex. [<OE. *macian*]

Synonyms (verb): become, cause, compel, compose, constitute, constrain, construct, create, do, effect, establish, execute, fabricate, fashion, force, frame, get, manufacture, occasion, perform, reach, require, shape. *Make* is essentially causative; to the idea of cause all its various senses may be traced (compare synonyms for CAUSE *noun*). To *make* is to *cause* to exist, or to *cause* to exist in a certain form or in certain relations; it thus includes the idea of *create*. *Make* includes also the idea of *compose, constitute;* as, the parts *make* up the whole. Similarly, to *cause* a voluntary agent to do a certain act is to *make* him do it, or *compel* him to do it, *compel* fixing the attention more on the process, *make* on the accomplished fact. See COMPEL, GET, PRODUCE, REACH. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for ABOLISH, BREAK, DEMOLISH.

MAKE *noun* [Obs.] A mate.

MAKE-AND-BREAK *noun* A device for making and breaking an electrical circuit.

MAKE BATE *noun* A plant, Jacob's-ladder.

MAKE-BELIEVE *adj.* Pretended, unreal. —*noun* A mere pretense; sham. Also **MAKE-BELIEF.**

MAKE-FAST *noun* An iron ring or other object to which a boat is made fast.

MAKE LESS *adj.* [Obs.] 1 Without a mate. 2 Matchless.

MAKE PEACE *noun* A peacemaker.

MAK ER (make'-) *noun* 1 One who makes, in any sense; specifically, **THE MAKER**, God, as the Creator of the Universe. 2 A manufacturer. 3 One who signs a promissory note. 4 [Obs.] A poet.

MAKE-READY *noun* The operation of leveling up and adjusting a type form on a press so that all parts of it will give a clear, clean, and uniform impression when printed.

MAKE SHIFT *adj.* Having the character of or being a temporary resource; also **MAKE' SHIFT Y.** —*noun* Something adopted as a temporary contrivance in any emergency.

MAKE-UP *noun* 1 The arrangement or combination of the parts of which anything is composed, an aggregate of qualities. 2 The arrangement of composed type in pages, columns, or forms, as in imposition. 3 The costumes, wigs, cosmetics, etc., used to assume a theatrical role; also, the art of applying or assuming them. 4 Lipstick, powder, rouge, etc., applied to a woman's face.

MAKE WEIGHT (-wāte) *noun* 1 That which is thrown into a scale to increase weight; hence, an unimportant person or thing used to fill up a deficiency. 2 Something used in adulteration.

MA KE YEV KA (mah·keh'·yef·kah) A city north of the Sea of Azov, Ukrainian S.S.R.

MAK ING (make'-) *noun* 1 The act of causing, fashioning, or constructing; workmanship. 2 That which contributes to improvement or success; as, he has the *making* of a fine character. 3 A quantity of anything made at one time; as, a *making* of cake; also, the ingredients required. 4 Composition; structure; make.

MAL (mahl) *noun* Evil; ailment; malady; obsolete except in French names of diseases, as *mal de mer* (seasickness). [<F.]

MAL- (mal) *prefix* Bad, ill; evil; wrong; defective; imperfect; uneven; signifying also simple negation, and forming words directly from Latin and mediately through French; opposed to *ben-, bene-, eu-, ev-*. [<F. *mal-* <L. *male-* <*malus*, bad]

Many words containing the prefix *mal-* are self-explaining, the prefix simply adding the meaning defective or evil; as:

maladaptation	malassimilation	malexecution
maladjustment	malconformation	malinfluence
maladminister	malconstruction	malnutrition

MAL'·A·BAR A district in western Madras, India; 5,795 square miles; capital, Calicut.

MALAC-, MALACO- Combining forms from Greek *malakos*, soft, used to mean soft or mucilaginous.

MA LAC·CA 1 A division of the Straits Settlements on the SW. coast of British Malaya; 640 square miles. 2 A seaport, capital of Malacca Settlement. Also spelled *Malaka*. **MALACCA, STRAIT OF** A channel between the Malay Peninsula and Sumatra; 35 to 185 miles wide.

MALACCA CANE A walking stick made from the wood of an Asiatic rattan palm (*Calamus rotang*).

MA LA·CEOUS (muy·lāy'·shus) *noun* Designating a family (*Malaceæ*) of trees, including the apple, pear, quince, etc. See POMACEOUS. [<L. *malum*, apple]

MAL'·A·CHI (-ki) A masculine personal name. [<Heb., messenger]

—**MALACHI** A minor Hebrew prophet of the 5th century B.C.; also, the book containing his prophecies.

MAL'·A·CHITE (-kite) *noun* A green basic cupric carbonate, $CuCO_3{\cdot}Cu(OH)_2$, found usually massive, rarely in crystals, and sometimes as an incrustation. It is one of the ores of copper. [<Gr. *malachē*, mallow, <*malakos*, soft]

MALACHITE GREEN A pigment made of grand malachite, having an intense bluish-green color. Compare BICE GREEN.

MAL·A·COID *adj.* Having a soft texture.

MAL·A·COL'·O·GY (-ji) *noun* The branch of zoology that treats of mollusks. [<Gr. *malakos*, soft, + -LOGY]

MAL·A·COP'·TER·OUS *adj.* Having soft fins, as certain fishes. [<Gr. *malakos*, soft, + *pteron*, wing]

MAL A·COS'·TRA·CAN (-truh·cun) *noun* Any of a division or subclass (*Malacostraca*) of crustaceans, embracing crabs, lobsters, crayfish, etc. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Malacostraca*: also **MAL·A·COS'·TRA COUS** (-cus). [<MALAC- + Gr. *ostrakon*, earthen vessel, shell]

MAL·AD·DRESS' *noun* Awkwardness or rudeness in speech or manner; lack of politeness or tact.

MAL AD JUST' ED *adj.* Imperfectly adjusted; specifically, in psychology, poorly adapted to one's environment through conflict between personal desires and external circumstances. —**MAL·AD JUST' MENT** *noun.*

MAL·AD MIN·IS·TRA' TION *noun* Bad management, as of public affairs. —**MAL·AD·MIN' IS·TER** *tr. verb.*

MAL A DROIT' *adj.* Clumsy or blundering. See synonyms under AWKWARD. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

MAL A DY *noun* [·DIES *pl.*] 1 A disease, especially when chronic or deep-seated; sickness; illness. 2 Mental disease; in a wider sense, any disordered condition. See synonyms under DISEASE. [<F. *maladie*, disease]

MA LA FI DE [L.] In bad faith.

MAL A·GA *noun* 1 A white wine made in Málaga, Spain. 2 A white, sweet grape of the muscat variety, grown in Spain and California.

MÁL·A·GA A provincial capital and seaport in southern Spain; famous for its wines.

MAL A GAS' Y *adj.* Of or pertaining to Madagascar, or to its language or inhabitants. —*noun* A native of Madagascar; also, the language of Madagascar, belonging to the Tagala branch of the Malay subfamily of Austronesian languages.

MAL·AISE (mal·ayz'; *F.* mà·lèz') *noun* Uneasiness; indisposition. [<F.]

MA LAK·A Same as MALACCA.

MA' LA·MUTE (mah'-) *noun* A large sled dog of Alaska, having a compact, strong body, a thick, moderately long coat, usually gray or black-and-white, a broad head, straight, big-boned fore legs, and well-cushioned feet. Also spelled *malemute, malemiut*. [<*Malemiut*, an Eskimo tribe of Alaska]



ALASKAN MALAMUTE

MAL AN DERS (-durz) *noun* A scaly disease on the hock and at the bend of the knee of the fore leg of a horse. Also spelled *mallenders*. Compare SALLENDERS. [<F. *malandre* <L. *malandria*, malanders]

MAL'·A PERT *adj.* Bold or forward; impudent; saucy. —*noun* A saucy person. [<MAL- + OF. *apert*, open] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

MAL'·A·PROP, MRS. A character in Sheridan's *The Rivals*, who uses words inappropriately.

MAL'·A·PROP ISM *noun* The incorrect or inappropriate use of a word; a verbal blunder. [<MRS. MALAPROP; see MALAPROPOS] —**MAL·A PRO' PI·AN** *adj.*

MAL·AP RO POS' (-pō') *adj.* Out of place; not appropriate. [<F. *mal à propos*, not to the point] —**MAL·AP·RO PO'·ISM** *noun.*

MA LAR (māy'·lur) *adj.* Relating to or being in or near the cheek. —*noun* The cheek bone. [<L. *mala*, cheek]

MA LAR (may'·lar) A lake in SE. Sweden, 451 square miles.

MA LA·RI·A *noun* 1 A disease caused by any of certain animal parasites (genus *Plasmodium*), which are introduced into the system by the bite of the infected anopheles mosquito and invade the red corpuscles of the blood; chills and fever; malarial fever. 2 Any foul or unwholesome air, as from decomposition; miasma; mephitis. [<It. *mal' aria*, bad air] —**MA·LA·RI·AL, MA·LA·RI AN, MA·LA·RI·OUS** *adj.*

MAL·ATE *noun* A salt or ester of malic acid. [<L. *malum*, apple]

MAL'·AX·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To knead to softness; soften. Also **MAL·AX.** [<L. *malaxatus* <*malaxo* <Gr. *malassō* <*malakos*, soft] —**MAL·AX·A'·TION** *noun.*

MA·LAY (muh·lāy' *or* māy'·lāy) *noun* 1 A member of the dominant race in Malaysia. 2 The language of that race. 3 A variety of domestic fowl. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Malays. —**MA·LAY·AN** *adj.*

MA·LAY·A 1 Same as MALAY PENINSULA. 2 Same as BRITISH MALAYA.

MAL·A·YA′·LAM (-yah′·lum) *noun* The language of the Malabar coast, India, related to Tamil, and belonging to the Dravida group of the Dravidian family of languages.

MALAY ARCHIPELAGO An island group in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, SE. of Asia: the East Indies.

MALAYO- A combining form, meaning Malay or Malayan and, as in *Malayo-Indonesian.*

MA·LAY·O-POLYNESIAN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the brown peoples of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, including Malays and Polynesians; also, belonging to or designating the language of these races.

MALAY PENINSULA The southernmost peninsula of Asia which includes British Malaya and part of Thailand.

MA·LAY·SIA (-shuh *or* -zhuh) Same as MALAY ARCHIPELAGO; sometimes also including Malay Peninsula. —**MA·LAY·SIAN** *adj. & noun.*

MALAY STATES See FEDERATED MALAY STATES, UNFEDERATED MALAY STATES.

MAL′·CON·TENT *adj.* Discontented, as with state affairs. —*noun* A person dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs; one rebellious against authority.

MAL DE DENTS (mäl duh dahN) [F.] Toothache.

MAL DE MER (mehr) [F.] Seasickness.

MAL DE TÊTE (teht) [F.] Headache.

MAL DU PAYS (mäl du peh′·ī) [F.] Homesickness.

MALE *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the sex that begets young; masculine. 2 Made up of men or boys. 3 Having stamens, but no pistil; also, adapted to fertilize, but not to produce fruit, as stamens. 4 Denoting some implement or object, as a gauge or plug, which has a mate or correlative known as *female.* 5 Indicating superiority of strength and quality of anything: distinguished from *female.* See synonyms under MASCULINE. —*noun* 1 An organism that produces sperm cells; a male person or animal. 2 A plant with only staminate flowers. [<OF. <L. *masculus*]

MALE·BRANCHE (mahl·briahNsh′), **NICOLAS DE,** 1638–1715, French philosopher.

MAL·E·DICT *adj.* [Obs.] Accursed.

MAL·E·DIC′·TION *noun* 1 An invocation of evil; a cursing: opposed to *benediction.* 2 Slander; the state of being reviled. See synonyms under IMPRECATION, OATH. [<L. *male,* evilly, + *dico,* speak] —**MAL E DIC′ TO RY** *adj.*

MAL·E·FAC′·TOR *noun* One who commits a crime. [<L. <*male,* ill, + *facio,* do] —**MAL·E·FAC′ TION** *noun* —**MAL′·E·FAC·TRESS** *noun fem.*

MALE-FERN *noun* A fern *(Dryopteris filixmas)* used in medicine as a vermifuge.

MA·LEF·IC (muh-) *adj.* Occasioning evil or disaster.

MA·LEF·I·CENT *adj.* Causing or doing evil or mischief; harmful: opposed to *beneficent.* [<L. *maleficus,* doing evil]

MALE HORMONE Androgen. See HORMONE.

MA·LE·IC (muh·lee′- *or* muh·lay′·ik) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a white, crystalline, astringent acid, $C_4H_4O_4$, prepared by the catalytic oxidation of benzene: used as a dye for fabrics, etc. [<MALIC]

MA′·LE·MUTE, MA′·LE·MIUT Same as MALAMUTE.

MAL·E·VEN′·TUM An ancient name for BENEVENTO.

MA·LEV·O·LENT *adj.* Having an evil disposition toward others; ill-disposed. See synonyms under MALICIOUS. [<L. *malus,* bad, + *volo,* wish] —**MA·LEV·O·LENCE** *noun* —**MA·LEV·O·LENT·LY** *adv.*

MAL·FEA′·SANCE (-fee′·zuns) *noun* 1 Unlawful or wrongful action. 2 Wrong-doing in general. [<F. *malfaisance*] —**MAL·FEA′·SANT** *adj. & noun.*

MAL·FOR·MA′·TION *noun* Any irregularity, anomaly, or abnormal deformation in the structure of an organism. [<MAL- + FORMATION]

MAL·FORMED (mäl-) *adj.* Badly formed or made; deformed.

MAL·GRÉ (mahl·greh′) *prep.* [F.] In spite of; notwithstanding. Also [Obs.] *maugre.*

MALGRÉ LUI (lwee) In spite of himself or herself.

MAL·HERBE (mah·lĕrb′), **FRANÇOIS DE,** 1555–1628, French poet.

MA·LIC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or obtained from apples. 2 Pertaining to or designating a deliquescent crystalline acid, $C_4H_6O_5$, with a pleasant taste: contained in the juice of many sour fruits and some plants, and also made synthetically. [<L. *malum,* apple]

MAL·ICE (mäl′·is) *noun* 1 A disposition to injure another; evil intent; spite; ill will. 2 [Law] A wilfully formed design to do another an injury: also **MALICE AFORETHOUGHT.** See synonyms under ENMITY, HATRED. [<L. *malitia* <*malus,* bad]

MA·LI·CIOUS (muh·lĭsh′·us) *adj.* 1 Harboring malice, ill will, or enmity; spiteful. 2 Resulting from or prompted by malice. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: bitter, evil-disposed, evil-minded, hostile, ill-disposed, ill-natured, invidious, malevolent, malign, malignant, mischievous, rancorous, resentful, spiteful, venomous, virulent. The *malevolent* person wishes ill to another; the *malicious* person has the desire and intent to do evil, if possible, to another. The *malign* or *malignant* spirit has a deep, intense, and insatiable hostility, such as is indicated by *rancorous* or *venomous,* with or without active desire or intent to injure. *Spiteful* is a feeble word indicating the desire or intent to inflict petty, exasperating annoyance or injury. Compare ACRIMONY, BITTER, ENMITY, HATRED. *Antonyms:* amiable, amicable, beneficent, benevolent, benign, benignant, friendly, good-natured, kind, kind-hearted, kindly, sympathetic, tender, well-disposed.

MA·LIGN (muh·līn′) *tr. verb* To speak evil of, falsely and maliciously; slander. See synonyms under ABUSE, ASPERSE, REVILE. —*adj.* 1 Having an evil disposition toward others; ill-disposed; malevolent: opposed to *benign.* 2 Tending to injure; pernicious. See synonyms under MALICIOUS. [<L. *malignus*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·ER** *noun.*

MA·LIG·NANT (muh·lig′-) *adj.* 1 Having or manifesting extreme malevolence or enmity. 2 Evil in nature, or tending to do great harm; also, malcontent. 3 So aggravated as to threaten life: opposed to *benign;* as, a *malignant* tumor. 4 Boding ill; baleful; threatening. —*noun* A person of extreme enmity or evil intentions. —**MA·LIG·NANCE, MA·LIG·NAN·CY** *noun* —**MA·LIG·NANT·LY** *adv.*

MA·LIG·NI·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being malign; violent animosity. 2 Destructive tendency; virulence. 3 An evil thing or event: frequently in the plural. See synonyms under ACRIMONY, ENMITY, HATRED.

MA·LINES (mah·leen′) *noun* 1 Lace made in Malines or Mechlin, Belgium: also called *Mechlin lace.* 2 A gauzelike veiling for trimming hats: also **MA LINE.** [<F.]

MA·LINES (muh·leenz′; *F.* mah·leen′) A commercial city in north-central Belgium: also *Mechelen* or *Mechlin.*

MA·LIN·GER (-lĭng′·gur) *intr. verb* To feign sickness or inability. [<F. *malingre,* sick] —**MA·LIN·GER·ER** *noun.*

MA·LI·NOW·SKI (mah·li·nôf′·skĭ), **BRONISLAW KASPER,** 1884–1942, Polish anthropologist.

MAL·I·SON *noun* A malediction; curse. [<OF.]

MAL KIN (mawl′- *or* maw′·kin) *noun* [Obs.] 1 A kitchen maid; a slattern. 2 A scarecrow representing a woman. 3 A cat. 4 [Scot.] A hare. Also spelled *maukin.* [Diminutive of MAUD]

¹MALL (mawl) *noun* 1 A maul. 2 A war hammer. 3 The game pall-mall, or a place in which it is played. —*tr. verb* Same as MAUL. [<OF. *mal* <L. *malleus,* hammer]

²MALL (mal, *or, in Pall-Mall,* mawl *or* mĕl) *noun* A level shaded walk. [<PALL-MALL]

MAL LARD (măl′·urd) *noun* 1 The common wild duck *(Anas platyrhynchos),* or, formerly, its drake. 2 Any wild duck. 3 [Obs.] The domesticated duck. [<OF. *malard* <*male,* male]

MAL·LAR·MÉ (mah·lar·meh′), **STEPHANE,** 1842–98, French poet.

MAL·LE·A·BLE (măl′·ĭ-) *adj.* 1 Capable of being hammered or rolled out without breaking; ductile. 2 Hence, susceptible to the shaping power of surrounding influences; pliant. [<OF. <L. *malleus,* hammer] —**MAL LE·A·BIL′ I TY, MAL LE·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**MAL LE·A·BLY** *adv.*

MALLEABLE IRON 1 Cast iron that has been rendered tough and malleable by long-continued high heating and allowed to cool slowly: called also, in the United States, **MALLEABLE PIG IRON.** 2 Wrought iron; forged iron.

MAL′·LE·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To shape into a plate or leaf by beating; hammer. [<L. *malleus,* hammer] —**MAL·LE·A′·TION** *noun.*

MAL LEE *noun* [Australian] Any one of several scrubby species of eucalyptus of South Australia and Victoria, especially *Eucalyptus dumosa* and *E. oleosa;* also, brushwood composed of such trees.

MAL·LE IN *noun* A poisonous yellowish-white compound, obtained from the active metabolic products of the bacillus of glanders, used for the diagnosis of that disease. Also **MAL·LE·INE.** [<LL. *malleus,* disease among equine animals]

MAL·LE·MUCK *noun* The southern albatross, fulmar, petrel, or other nearly related bird. [<Dan. *malemuk*]

MAL·LEN DERS Same as MALANDERS.

MAL·LE·O·LUS *noun* [·LI (lī) *pl.*] A hammer-shaped bony process on each side of the ankle. [<L. *malleolus,* little hammer] —**MAL·LE·O·LAR** *adj.*

MAL·LET *noun* 1 A wooden hammer or light maul. 2 In specific uses, a light hammer, frequently of metal. 3 A long-handled wooden hammer used in the game of croquet. 4 A wooden-headed Malacca cane or stick used in the game of polo. [<OF. *mal,* hammer]

MAL·LE·US *noun* [·LE·I (lī·ī) *pl.*] One of the small bones of the middle ear. See illustration under EAR. [<L., hammer]

MAL·LOR·CA (mah·lyor′·cah *or* -yor′·cah) [Sp.] Same as MAJORCA.

MAL·LOW (măl′·ō) *noun* 1 Any plant of the genus *Malva.* The most common in the United States is the **RUNNING** or **DWARF MALLOW** *(M. rotundifolia),* a spreading herb with roundish leaves, small pale-pink flowers, and flat, disklike fruit; the leaves are used in brewing a medicinal tea. 2 Any plant of the mallow family; as, the Indian-*mallow,* marsh*mallow.* [<OE. *meal(u)we* <L. *malva*]

MALLOW-ROSE Same as ROSEMALLOW.

MALM (mahm) *noun* 1 A soft, friable, whitish limestone.

2 A whitish calcareous loam occurring in the southern counties of England; marl. [<OE. *mealm(stan)*, sandstone or limestone]

MAL·MÉ·DY (mahl·meh·dee') A district on the Belgian–German frontier; ceded to Belgium under Versailles treaty; reannexed by Germany in May, 1940. See EUPEN.

MALMES·BUR·Y (mahmz'–), **WILLIAM OF,** 1095–1143?, English monk and historian.

MAL MÖ (mäl'·mö; *Sw.* mahlm'·œ) A seaport in SW. Sweden.

MALM SEY (mahm'·zī) *noun* A rich sweet wine made in the Canary and Madeira Islands, Spain, and Greece. [<F. *malvesie*, wine of Malvasia]

MAL NU TRI'·TION *noun* Faulty or inadequate nutrition.

MAL OC·CLU'·SION (mäl·ŏ·clōō'·zhun) *noun* Faulty closure of the upper and lower teeth.

MAL O' DOR *noun* An offensive odor.

MAL O' DOR·OUS (–dur·us) *adj.* Having a disagreeable smell, literally or figuratively; obnoxious. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

MA LON IC (muh·lŏn'·ĭc *or* –lō'·nĭc) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a white, crystalline acid, **MALONIC ACID,** $CH_2(CO_2H)_2$, obtained chiefly by oxidizing malic acid. [<F. *malonique*]

MAL O RY, SIR THOMAS, died 1470?, English author of *Morte d'Arthur.*

MAL PAIS (mäl'·pīce) *noun* [Local] Bad land; specifically, land having an under layer of basaltic lava. [<Sp. *mal*, bad, + *pais*, country]

MAL PI GHI (mahl·pee'·gee), **MARCELLO,** 1628–94, Italian anatomist. —**MAL·PIGH·I·AN** (–pig'·ĭ·un) *adj.*

MAL PIGH I A'·CEOUS (mal·pig·ĭ ay'·shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a family *(Malpighiaceæ)* of trees, shrubs, or (rarely) herbs, with hermaphrodite flowers, mostly natives of the tropics. [<MALPIGHI]

MALPIGHIAN BODIES A tuft of blood vessels in the kidney. Also **MALPIGHIAN CAPSULES** or **CORPUSCLES.**

MALPIGHIAN LAYER The deeper, softer layer of the epidermis, comprising the active cells.

MALPIGHIAN TUBES The tubular portions of a vertebrate excretory organ. Also **MALPIGHIAN VESSELS.**

MAL PLA QUET (mahl·plah·keh') A village in northern France; battle, 1709.

MAL PO SI' TION *noun* A wrong or faulty position, as of the fetus. —**MAL POSED** *adj.*

MAL PRAC' TICE *noun* 1 Improper or illegal practice, as in medicine or surgery. 2 Improper or immoral conduct. —**MAL PRAC·TI' TION ER** *noun.*

MAL RAUX (mahl·ro'), **ANDRÉ,** born 1895, French novelist.

MALT (mawlt) *noun* 1 Grain, usually barley, softened by water, artificially germinated and then dried; rich in carbohydrates and proteins and essential in brewing and as a nutrient. 2 [Pop.] Malt liquor; beer or ale.

—*verb* 1 To cause (grain) to germinate artificially, by moisture and heat, and become malt. 2 To treat with malt or extract of malt. 3 To be changed into or become malt: said of grain. [<OE. *mealt*, steeped grain]

MAL TA (mawl'·tuh) 1 A fortified island, 95 square miles, in the Mediterranean Sea south of Sicily, largest of the **MALTESE ISLANDS:** ancient *Melita.* 2 A British colony comprising Malta, Gozo, and Comino; 122 square miles; capital, Valletta.

MALTA FEVER Undulant fever.

MAL TASE (mawl'·tāse) *noun* A digestive enzyme which hydrolyzes malt into dextrose.

MALTED MILK A powder made of dehydrated milk and malted cereals, soluble in milk or water; also, the beverage made with this powder.

MAL TESE (mawl·teez') *adj.* Of or pertaining to Malta, its inhabitants, or their language, or to the Knights of Malta. —*noun sing. & pl.* 1 A native of Malta; the people of Malta collectively. 2 The language of Malta, a dialectal Arabic with elements of Italian. 3 A Maltese cat or dog.

MALTESE CAT A cat with long, silky, bluish-gray hair.

MALTESE CROSS See under CROSS.

MALTESE DOG A breed of toy spaniel, originating in Malta, with a long, silky, white coat.

MAL·THA (mäl'–) *noun* 1 A thick mineral pitch, formed by drying petroleum; also, a variety of ozocerite. 2 Any similar preparation used as a cement, stucco, or mortar. [<L. <Gr. *maltha*]

MAL THU SI AN (mäl·thū'·zĭ·un *or* –zhun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to **THOMAS R. MALTHUS,** 1766–1834, English economist, who held that population increases faster than the means of support, unless checked by famine, pestilence, war, etc., and proposed sexual restraint. —*noun* A believer in the theories of Malthus. —**MAL·THU·SI·AN·ISM** *noun.*

MALT OSE (mawl'·tōse) *noun* A hard, white, dextrorotatory, crystalline sugar $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}·H_2O$, formed by the action of malt on starch.

MAL TREAT (mäl–) *tr. verb* To use ill; treat unkindly; abuse. See synonyms under ABUSE. —**·MENT** *noun.*

MALT STER (mawlt'–) *noun* A maker of or dealer in malt.

MALT·Y (mawl'·tĭ) *adj.* [**MALT·I·ER, MALT·I·EST**] 1 Of, pertaining to, or resembling malt. 2 [Pop.] Given to the use of malt liquor. 3 [Pop.] Drunk.

MAL·VA CEOUS (mäl·vay'·shus) *adj.* Pertaining or belonging to a cosmopolitan family *(Malvaceæ)* of herbs, shrubs, or trees, the mallow family, with alternate palmately nerved leaves and regular flowers, including althea, cotton, okra, etc. [<L. *malvaceus*, like mallow, <*malva*, mallow]

MAL·VA·SI'·A (–see'·uh) *noun* Malmsey wine; also, the kind of grape from which malmsey wine is made. [<Malvasia, town in southern Greece, where first produced] —**MAL·VA·SI'·AN** *adj.*

MAL VERN HILL A plateau near Richmond, Virginia; battle, 1862.

MAL·VER·SA'·TION *noun* Evil or corrupt conduct; misconduct, as in public office. [<L. *male*, bad, + *versatio*, turning]

MAL·VOI SIE (mäl'·vuh·zī) *noun* Malmsey. [<F.]

MAL VO·LI O In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night,* the pompous majordomo of Olivia.

MA MA (mah'·muh *or* muh·mah') *noun* Mother: a term of familiar address and endearment. Also **MAM MA.** [Repetition of infantile syllable *ma*]

MAM BA (mahm'·buh) *noun* Any of certain long, venomous, arboreal snakes (genus *Dendraspis*) of southern Africa; especially, the common olive-green or black mamba *(D. angusticeps).* [<Kaffir, snake]

MAM'·E LUKE *noun* A male servant in Turkey, usually a Circassian slave.

MAM'·E LUKE *noun* A member of a famous cavalry corps, originally slaves, which dominated Egypt from 1254 to 1811. Also **MAM'·A LUKE.** [<Ar. *mamluk*, slave]

MA·MEY (mah·may' *or* –mee') *noun* 1 A tropical American tree *(Mammea americana)* bearing edible, yellow fruits, pomelo-like in size and shape; also **MAMEY DE SANTO DOMINGO.** 2 A fruit of this tree; also **MAMEY-APPLE.** 3 The sapodilla; also **MAM MEE.** 4 The marmalade-tree; also its fruit or **MAMMEE SAPOTA.** [<Sp.; of Taino origin]

MAM MA (mam'·uh) *noun* [**MAM·MÆ** (mam'·ee) *pl.*] The milk-secreting organ of a mammal; a breast, udder, or bag. [<L., breast]

MAM MAL *noun* A vertebrate animal whose female suckles its young. [<LL. *mammalis* <L. *mamma*, breast]

MAM MA LI·A (mä·may'–) *noun pl.* A class of vertebrates whose females have milk-secreting mammæ to nourish their young, including man, all warm-blooded quadrupeds, seals, cetaceans, and sirenians. —**MAM MA·LI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

MAM MA·LIF' ER OUS (–us) *adj.* Containing remains of mammals, as geological strata. [<MAMMAL + L. *fero*, bear]

MAM MAL O GY (mă·măl'·o·jĭ) *noun* The branch of zoology that treats of the *Mammalia.* [<MAMMAL + –LOGY]

MAM MA·RY *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a mamma or breast, or the mammæ.

MAMMARY GLAND The milk gland, which in a female forms the bulk of the breast or mamma. The mammary glands occur in both the male and female in all mammals, but are rudimentary in the male.

MAM MATE *adj.* Having mammæ or breasts. Also **MAM'·MEATED.** [<L. *mammatus*]

MAM MER *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng.] To stammer; hesitate; be confused. [Compare OE. *mam(e)ra*, lethargy]

MAM·MER·ING *noun* A state of doubt or perplexity.

MAM MET Same as MAUMET.

MAM MIE Same as MAMMY.

MAM MIF ER OUS (mă·mif'·ur·us) *adj.* Having mammæ or breasts; mammalian.

MAM MIL LA (ma·mil'·uh) *noun* [**·LÆ** (ee) *pl.*] A nipple or teat, or some nipple-like or teat-shaped structure or protuberance. [<L. *mamilla, mammilla,* <*mamma*, breast]

MAM'·MIL LA RY *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or resembling a mammilla or a mamma. 2 Studded with or composed of breast-shaped or rounded protuberances or the like.

MAM'·MIL·LATE *tr. verb* [**·LAT ED, ·LAT·ING**] To shape like a breast or a nipple. —*adj.* 1 Having a mammilla, mammillæ, or nipple-like processes. 2 Shaped like a nipple. Also **MAM'·MIL·LAT·ED.** —**MAM·MIL·LA'·TION** *noun.*

MAM·MIL' LI FORM *adj.* Shaped like or resembling a mammilla. Also **MAM·MIL·LOID.**

MAM·MI·TIS *noun* Mastitis.

MAM·MOCK *noun* [Obs.] A fragment; scrap.

MAM·MOL·O·GY *noun* Mammalogy.

MAM MON *noun* Riches; wealth; hence, worldliness; avarice. *Matt.* vi. 24; *Luke* xvi, 9. [<Gr. *mamônas* <Aramaic *māmōnā*, wealth] —**·ISH** *adj.*

MAM MON The personification of riches, avarice, and worldly gain.

MAM MON·ISM *noun* Devotion to the acquisition of wealth; worldliness. —**MAM·MON·IST, MAM·MON·ITE** *noun.*

MAM·MOTH (mäm'·uth) *noun* 1 A very large extinct (Pleistocene) northern elephant *(Elephas* or *Mammonteus primigenius)* closely resembling the Indian elephant, with coarse outer hair, close woolly under hair, and enormous tusks, usually much curved: its remains have been found in Alaska and Siberia. 2 The extinct imperial elephant *(E. imperator)* which ranged west of the Mississippi River. —*adj.* Huge; colossal. [<Rus. *mamont*]

MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK A series of caverns in SW. Kentucky, noted for its remarkable onyx formations; 76 square miles.

·MAM·MY *noun* [·MIES *pl.*] 1 Mother; mama. 2 A colored nurse or foster mother of white children. Also spelled *mammie.*

MA·MON·CIL′·LO (mah·mŏn·cee′·yō) *noun* A tropical American tree *(Melicocca bijuga)* with small, greenish-white, fragrant flowers and an edible fruit. [<Sp.]

MA·MO·RÉ′ (mah·mo·reh′) A river in Bolivia; 600 miles to Madeira River.

MAN *noun* [MEN *pl.*] 1 A member of the genus *Homo* (family *Hominidæ*, class *Mammalia*), the most highly developed of the primates, differing from other animals in having erect posture, extraordinary development of the brain, and the power of articulate language: only existing species, *Homo sapiens.* The Neanderthal and Piltdown species were intervening developments between Pithecanthropus (not genus Homo) and modern man. The most commonly accepted classification of man today is that of Blumenbach: Caucasian (white), Mongolian (yellow), Ethiopian (black), Malay (brown), American (red). 2 The human race; any one, indefinitely. 3 An adult male of the human kind: distinguished from *woman, boy,* and *youth.* 4 The male part of the race collectively. 5 A male person who is manly; also, manhood. 6 An adult male servant, dependent, or vassal. 7 A figure, disk, etc., as in chess or checkers. 8 Sir; fellow: a familiar address, often expressing impatience or depreciation. 9 A ship or vessel: only in composition; as, a *man-of-war;* an Indiaman. 10 A husband; lover; as, *man* and wife, her *man* is dead. — **TO A MAN** Every one. — **TO BE ONE'S OWN MAN** To be independent.

— *tr. verb* [**MANNED, MAN·NING**] 1 To supply with men; station men at, on, or in, for work, defense, etc.; as, to *man* a fort, *man* the yards. 2 In politics, to distribute men through (a given area) to solicit votes. — **TO MAN ONESELF** To marshal one's courage, resistance, etc. [<OE. *mann*]

MAN, ISLE OF An island in the Irish Sea; 227 square miles; chief town, Douglas.

MAN-ABOUT-TOWN *noun* A man who frequents night clubs, theaters, restaurants, bars, etc.; hence, a sophisticate.

MAN·A·BO′·ZHO See under GLUSKAP.

MAN·A·CLE *noun* One of a connected pair of metallic instruments for confining or restraining the hands; a handcuff: usually in the plural; hence, anything that constrains or fetters. — *tr. verb* [**MAN·A·CLED** (-kld), **MAN·A·CLING**] To put manacles on; hence, to constrain. [<OF. <L. *manicula* <*manus,* hand]

MAN·AGE (-ij) *verb* [**MAN·AGED, MAN·AG·ING**] 1 To control or direct the movements or working of. 2 To direct or conduct the affairs of; carry on business; husband; to administer economically or with judgment. 3 To guide or restrain by address; render subservient; control; make tractable; break in or train, as a horse. 4 To effect or carry out by action, effort, or skill of any kind; bring about; contrive; also, to fashion; handle. 5 To train (a horse) in the exercises of a manège. See synonyms under GOVERN, REGULATE.

— *noun* [Obs.] 1 Management. 2 Behavior. 3 Manège; a riding school. [<It. *maneggiare* <LL. <L. *manus,* hand]

MAN·AGE·A BLE *adj.* Capable of being managed; tractable; docile. See synonyms under DOCILE. — **MAN·AGE·A BIL′·I·TY, MAN·AGE·A BLE·NESS** *noun* — **MAN·AGE·A BLY** *adv.*

MAN·AGE·MENT *noun* 1 The act, art, or manner of managing, controlling, or conducting. 2 The skilful use of means to accomplish a purpose. 3 Managers or directors collectively. See synonyms under CARE, OVERSIGHT.

MAN·AG·ER (măn′·ij·ur) *noun* 1 One who manages; especially, one who has the control of a business or a business establishment; a director. 2 An adroit schemer; intriguer. See synonyms under MASTER, SUPERINTENDENT. — **MAN·AG·ER·SHIP** *noun.*

MAN·AG·ER·ESS *noun* A female manager.

MAN·A·GE′·RI·AL (-jĭr′·ĭ·ul) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a manager or management, especially of a theater. — **·LY** *adv.*

MA·NA·GUA (mah·nah′·gwah) The capital of Nicaragua, on LAKE MANAGUA: rebuilt after almost total destruction by earthquake March 31, 1931.

MAN·A·KIN *noun* 1 Any of numerous small tropical American birds of brilliant plumage. 2 Same as MANIKIN.

MA·NA MA (mah·nah′·mah) A commercial town, capital of the Bahrein Islands.

MA ÑA·NA (mah·nyah′·nah) *noun & adv.* [Sp.] Tomorrow. — **LAND OF MAÑANA** Land of perpetual procrastination.

MA·NÁOS (mah nows′) A commercial center on the Rio Negro in NW. Brazil; capital of Amazonas. Also **MA·NAUS.**

MA·NAS·SAS A town in NE. Virginia; scene of the two battles of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and Aug. 29-30, 1862.

MA·NAṢ·SEH (-năs′·uh) A masculine personal name.

— **MANASSEH** A son of Joseph. *Gen.* xli, 51; also, a tribe of Israel descended from him.

— **MANASSEH** King of Judah, 692?-639? B.C.; restored idol-worship.

MAN-AT-ARMS *noun* A soldier; especially a heavily armed soldier of medieval times.

MAN·A·TEE′ *noun* A herbivorous aquatic mammal (genus *Trichechus*) of the Atlantic shores and rivers within the tropics; a sea-cow. [<Sp. *manatí* <Cariban *manatoui*]



MANATEE

MA·NAV·E·LINS *noun pl.* Odds and ends; left-over scraps, especially on board ship; also, perquisites. Also **MA·NAV·I·LINS.**

MAN·CHES·TER 1 A county borough and industrial city in Lancashire, England; center of cotton trade; terminus of the Ship Canal. 2 A textile-manufacturing city in New Hampshire.

MAN CHET *noun* [Obs.] A small loaf of fine white bread.

MAN·CHI·NEEL′ *noun* A tropical American tree *(Hippomane mancinella)* having an acrid milky juice and a poisonous apple-like fruit. [<Sp. *manzanillo* <*manzana,* apple]

MAN·CHU *noun* 1 One of a Mongolian people that quered China in 1643 and established the dynasty overthrown in 1912. 2 The language of this people, belonging to the Ural-Altaic languages. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Manchuria, its people or its language. Also **MAN CHOO.** — **MAN·CHU·RI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

MAN·CHU·KUO (-kwō) A former empire in NE. Asia, 1932-45, established under Japanese auspices; comprising Manchuria and the Chinese province of Jehol and part of Chahar in Inner Mongolia; about 503,013 square miles; capital, Hsinking. Also **MAN·CHOU·KUO.**

MAN·CHU·RI·A A region in eastern Asia; 363,610 square miles; re-embodied into China, 1945. See MANCHUKUO.

MAN CIP·I·UM (măn-) *noun* In ancient Roman law, the legal status of a person conveyed by the paterfamilias to another by the ceremony of mancipation. If emancipated from the mancipium, the person became again subject to paternal power and so remained, unless sold three times, when the authority of the paterfamilias ceased.

MAN CI PLE *noun* A steward, as of an English college. [<OF. *mancipe* <L. *manus,* hand, + *capere,* take]

MAN CU NI AN *noun* A native of Manchester. [<LL. *Mancunium,* Manchester]

MAN CUS *noun* An Old English monetary unit of account, worth thirty pence. [<OE.]

·MANCY A combining form from Greek *manteia,* divination, used to mean divining, foretelling, or discovering by means of; as in necro*mancy,* divination by means of communion with the dead.

MAN′·DA·LAY A city in central Burma.

MAN·DA·MUS (măn-) *noun* [Law] A writ originally (in England) of royal prerogative, now a writ of right, issued by courts of superior jurisdiction and directed to subordinate courts, corporations, or the like, commanding them to do something therein specified: modified by statute from the ordinary common law form in some jurisdictions.

— *tr. verb* [Pop.] To issue a mandamus to or against; command by a mandamus. [<L., we command]

MAN·DAN (-dăn) *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Siouan stock, of the NW. United States.

MAN·DA·RIN *noun* 1 A Chinese official of the Empire, either civil or military: a title used by foreigners indiscriminately. The recognized official grades under the Empire were nine, each rank being distinguished by its official specific regalia, a conspicuous part of which is the **MANDARIN BUTTON.** 2 Any of certain small Chinese oranges, having a loose skin and very sweet pulp; a tangerine. 3 An orange or reddish-yellow dye. [<Pg. *mandarim* <Sans. *mantrin,* counselor]

MAN DA·RIN *noun* The official and court dialect of the Chinese Empire; also, the most wide-spread dialect of China.

MANDARIN DUCK A crested duck of eastern Asia *(Aix galericulata)* related to the American wood-duck.

MAN′ DA·TA·RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] One to whom a charge is given, an agent. See MANDATE 2.

MAN·DATE *noun* 1 An authoritative requirement, as of a sovereign; a command; order; charge. 2 A charge to a nation, authorizing the government administration and development of conquered territory, given by a congress or league of nations, to which the grantee is responsible, also, the territory given in charge. 3 A judicial command directed to an officer of the court to enforce an order of that court; a precept from an appellate court directing what a subordinate court shall do in an appealed case. 4 A rescript of the Pope ordering that the person named shall have the first vacant benefice in the gift of the person addressed. 5 An instruction from an electorate to the legislative body, or its representative, to follow a certain course of action. See synonyms under DRAW.

— *tr. verb* [**·DAT·ED, ·DAT·ING**] To assign (a colony or other territory) to the care of a specific nation under a mandate. [<L. *mando,* order, command]

MAN·DA·TOR *noun* One who gives a mandate; a director.

MAN′·DA·TO·RY *adj.* Expressive of positive command; obligatory. — *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 Mandatary. 2 A mandate.

MAN·DE AN *noun* 1 A member of an ancient sect of Gnostics, Christians of St. John, still existing in Mesopotamia, who

combine Judaism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity with the ancient Babylonian worship. 2 The Aramaic dialect used in the writings of the Mandeans.
—*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mandeans or Mandeism. Also **Man·dæ·an.** [<Mandean *mandā*, knowledge] —**Man·de·ism** *noun.*

man del·ic *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a white crystalline acid, **mandelic acid**, $C_8H_8O_3$. [<G. *mandel*, almond]

Man de·ville, Bernard, 1670?–1733, Dutch-English author. —**Sir John,** 1300?–72, pseudonym of a reputed English traveler whose *Narrative of Travels* appeared in Latin and French, 1357–71, and in English in the 15th century. Identified with Jean de Bourgogne, a physician who died at Liége in 1372.

man di·ble *noun* 1 The lower jaw bone, or its equivalent. 2 Either the upper or the lower part of the beak of a bird, or of the beak of a cephalopod. 3 Either one of the upper or outer pair of jaws in an insect. 4 The operculum of a polyzoan. [<LL. *mandibula*, jaw, <L. *mando*, chew]

man·dib·u·lar (-yu·lur) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or formed by a mandible; as, the *mandibular* arch of the fetal skull: also **man·dib·u·la·ry.** —*noun* The lower jaw, or mandible.

man dib u late *adj.* Having mandibles adapted for biting and chewing: said of certain insects. —*noun* Any insect having chewing jaws.

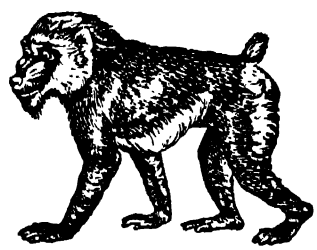
Man din·go (-ding'·go) *noun* [·**gos** or ·**goes** *pl.*] 1 One of a Negro people of western Sudan, Africa. 2 Any of the Sudanic languages of the Mandingos. —**Man din·gan** *adj. & noun.*

man do·la *noun* A large mandolin. [<It.]

man do·lin *noun* A stringed musical instrument with an almond-shaped body and metal strings arranged like those of a violin. [<It. *mandolino* <*mandola* <Gr. *pandoura*, a musical instrument with three strings] —**man·do·lin·ist** *noun.*

man drake *noun* 1 A poisonous plant *(Mandragora officinarum)* of the Mediterranean region, with narcotic properties, or its fleshy roots; hence, a narcotic. 2 A common woodland plant with narcotic qualities; the May-apple. Also **man drag o ra.** [<ME. *mandrag(g)e* <Gr. *mandragoras*]

man drel (-drul *or* -dril) *noun* 1 A shaft or spindle on which an object may be fixed for rotation. 2 A smooth hard cylindrical or conical core about which wire may be coiled or metal or glass forged. 3 A pattern or form against which metalwork is pressed in spinning. Also **man dril.** [Etymology obscure]


MANDRILL

man drill *noun* A large and ferocious West African baboon (genus *Papio*), having enormous canine-teeth and bony prominences on the cheeks striped with blue and scarlet. [<man + drill]

man' du cate *tr. verb* [·**cat·ed,** ·**cat ing**] To chew; masticate. [<L. *manducatus* <*manduco*, chew].

Man dy Diminutive of Amanda.

mane *noun* The long hair growing on and about the neck of some animals, as the horse, lion, etc. [<OE. *manu*] —**maned** *adj.* —**mane less** *adj.*

man-eater *noun* 1 One that devours, or is supposed to devour, human beings; a cannibal. 2 A tiger or a lion. 3 A large shark with trenchant teeth, especially *Carcharodon carcharias.*

ma nège (mă·nēzh') *noun* 1 The art of training and riding horses. 2 A school of horsemanship; riding school; also, a school for the training of horses. 3 The style and movements of a trained horse. Also **ma nege.** [<F. <It. *maneggio*; see manage]

Ma nes (may'·neez) *noun pl.* 1 In ancient Roman belief, the spirits of the dead; especially, the spirits of dead ancestors. 2 Deified ancestral spirits collectively. [<L. <Old L. *manus*, good]

Ma·net (mah·neh'), **Edouard,** 1832–83, French painter.

Man e tho An Egyptian priest and writer of the 3d century B.C.

ma neu·ver (-nōō'·vur) *noun* 1 A movement or change of position, as of troops or war vessels. 2 Any dexterous or artful proceeding.
—*verb* [·**vered,** ·**ver·ing**] 1 To put through methodical evolutions; perform tactical military or naval evolutions to obtain an advantage. 2 To make adroit or artful moves; scheme; intrigue. 3 To bring into a certain situation or state, or to obtain, by a maneuver or maneuvers. 4 To manipulate; conduct with craftiness. Also spelled *manœuver, manœuvre.* [<F. *manœuvre* <L. *manus*, hand, + *opus, operis*, work] —**ma·neu·ver·a·bil'·i·ty** or ·**vra·bil'·i·ty** *noun* —**ma·neu·ver·a·ble** or ·**vra·ble** *adj.* —**ma·neu·ver·er** *noun.*

ma·neu·vers *noun pl.* Large-scale military exercises involving the use of great numbers of troops under conditions simulating actual battle conditions; war games.

man'·fash·ion *adv.* 1 In a manly, confident, straightforward way. 2 Astride; as, to ride *manfashion.*

man Friday A person devoted or subservient to another, like Robinson Crusoe's servant of that name; a factotum.

man·ful *adj.* Having a manly spirit; characterized by courage and perseverance; sturdy. See synonyms under manly, masculine. —·**ly** *adv.* —·**ness** *noun.*

mang *prep.* [Scot.] Among.

Man ga·lore' (măng-) A seaport of Madras Province, SW. India.

Man gan (măng'·gun), **James Clarence,** 1803–49, Irish poet.

man'·ga·nate (măng'-) *noun* A salt of manganic acid, such as those of sodium, potassium, and barium.

man·ga·nese' (măng·guh·neez' *or* măng'·guh·neez) *noun* A hard, brittle, metallic element (symbol Mn) in the 7th group of the periodic table. In color, it is grayish-white tinged with red; it rusts like iron, but is not magnetic; it is widely distributed (in combination) in nature, and forms an important component of certain alloys, such as manganese steel. See element. [<F. *manganèse* <It., corruption of LL. *magnesia*, magnesia]

manganese dioxide Pyrolusite.

manganese spar Rhodonite; also, occasionally, rhodochrosite.

manganese steel A very hard, ductile steel containing from 12 to 14 percent of manganese.

man gan ic (mang-) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or obtained from manganese in its highest valence, as **manganic acid,** H_2MnO_4, known chiefly by its salts, as potassium manganate.

man' ga·nite (mang'-) *noun* 1 A dark steel-gray to iron-black orthorhombic manganese hydroxide, MnO(OH). 2 Any salt obtained from certain hydroxides of manganese, and regarded as an acid.

man ga·nous (mang'·guh·nus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing manganese in its lowest valence; as, *manganous* acid.

mange (mānj) *noun* An itching skin disease of dogs and other domestic animals, caused by certain burrowing parasitic mites. Also **the mange.** [<OF. *manjue*, itch, <L. *manduco*, chew]

man' gel-wur zel (măng'·gl-wŭr zl) *noun* A large-rooted European beet, fed to cattle. Also **man·gel.** [<G.]

man ger (mayn'·jur) *noun* A trough or box, for feeding horses or cattle. [<F. *mangeoire* <*manger*, eat]

¹man·gle (mang'·gl) *tr. verb* [**man gled** (-gld), **man gling**] 1 To disfigure or mutilate, as by cutting, bruising, and crushing, lacerate. 2 Figuratively, to make a blundering performance or treatment of, mar in beauty, form, or effect, botch. See synonyms under rend. [<AF. *mahangler* <OF. *mahaignier*, maim]

²man gle *noun* A machine for smoothing fabrics by pressing them between rollers. —*tr. verb* [**man·gled** (-gld), **man gling**] To smooth with a mangle. [<D. *mangel* <Gr. *manganon*, a war engine]

man gler *noun* One who or that which mangles, in any sense.

man·go (măng'-) *noun* [·**goes** or ·**gos** *pl.*] 1 The edible fruit of a tropical tree allied to the sumac. Some varieties are large, fleshy, and have a delicious flavor. 2 The tree (*Mangifera indica*, family *Anacardiaceæ*) producing the fruit. 3 A pickled green muskmelon. [<Port. *manga* <Tamil *man*, mango tree, + *kay*, fruit]

man'·go nel (măng'-) *noun* A military engine formerly used for throwing stones and other missiles. [<LL. *mangonellus* <Gr. *manganon*, a war engine]

man' go·steen (mang'-) *noun* 1 The reddish-brown fruit of an East Indian tree, about the size of an apple, having a thick, fleshy rind, and a white, juicy pulp of a delicate sweet and acid flavor. 2 The tree (*Garcinia mangostana*) producing this fruit. [<Malay *manggustan*]

man grove (măng'- *or* mān'-) *noun* 1 A tropical tree (genus *Rhizophora*, especially *R. mangle*) which throws out many aerial roots from the lower branches and stem, forming impenetrable thickets. 2 A shrub of the vervain family, as the **black-mangrove** *(Avicennia marina).* [<Malay *manggi-manggi*]

mangrove cuckoo A cuckoo *(Coccyzus minor)* frequenting mangroves of the West Indies, Florida, etc.

man·gy (mayn'·ji) *adj.* [**man·gi·er, man·gi·est**] 1 Affected with the mange. 2 Figuratively, poverty-stricken; squalid. —**man·gi·ly** *adv.* —**man·gi·ness** *noun.*

man'·han dle *tr. verb* To move by manpower without mechanical aids; hence, to handle with roughness, as in anger.

²Man·hat·tan (-hat'·un) The leading commercial, financial, and industrial borough of New York City, consisting of **Manhattan Island,** greatest length, 13½ miles, and width, 2¼ miles, with small adjacent islands, 22 square miles.

Man·hat·tan *noun* 1 A cocktail made of whisky and vermouth, garnished with a cherry. 2 One of a tribe of Algonquian North American Indians, formerly inhabiting Manhattan Island.

man·hole *noun* An opening through which a man may enter a boiler, conduit, sewer, etc., for repairing.

man·hood (-hŏŏd) *noun* 1 Manly qualities collectively; manliness; courage. 2 The state of being of age; man's estate. 3 The state of being a man, or a human being as distinguished from other animals or beings. 4 Men collectively; as, the *manhood* of the nation.

man-hour *noun* A unit of measure equal to the amount of work one man can do in one hour.

ma·ni·a *noun* 1 Madness; specifically, exaggerated melancholia alternating periodically with an exaggerated sense of physical and mental well-being, accompanied by excessive activity (both mental and physical): also called *manic-depressive psychosis.* 2 A strong, ungovernable desire; also, colloquially, a craze; as, a *mania* for rare books. See synonyms under FRENZY, INSANITY. [<L. <Gr. *mania* <*mainomai*, rage]

-mania A combining form from Greek *mania*, madness: used to mean an exaggerated, persistent, or irrational craving for or infatuation with the object, activity, or situation expressed in the root. See the following list.

agromania	open country
bibliomania	books
cratomania	power
dipsomania	alcohol
kleptomania	stealing
megalomania	greatness, fame
mythomania	telling lies
nostomania	one's home
nymphomania	men
plutomania	wealth
pyromania	setting fires
toxicomania	poisons

ma·ni·ac *adj.* Having a mania; raving. See synonyms under INSANE. —*noun* A person wildly or violently insane; a madman. —**ma·ni·a·cal** *adj.* —**ma·ni·a·cal·ly** *adv.*

-maniac Combining form from Greek *mania*, madness, used to form adjectives of nouns ending in *-mania.*

ma·nic or **man·ic** *adj.* Pertaining to, like, or affected by mania.

manic-depressive psychosis Same as MANIA (madness). —**manic-depressive** *adj.*

Man'·i·chee (-kee) *noun* A follower of the Persian Manes.

Man'·i·chee·ism (-kee-izm) *noun* A dualistic religious philosophy of the Persian Manes, Mani, or Manichæus (died 277) in which light and goodness, personified as God, are represented as in conflict with chaos and evil: typified by the soul and the body respectively, taught from the 3d to the 7th century. Also **Man'·i·chæ·ism.** —**Man·i·chee'·an, Man·i·chæ'·an** *adj. & noun.*

man'·i·cure *noun* 1 One whose business is the care and treatment of the hands and fingernails: also **man'·i·cur·ist.** 2 The care or treatment of hands and fingernails. —*verb* [**·cured, ·cur·ing**] To take care of or treat the hands and nails of; to work as a manicure. [<L. *manus*, hand, + *cura*, care]

man'·i·fest *noun* 1 An itemized statement of a vessel's cargo for the information of customs officers, stating the ports of lading and destination, and giving the names of consignees, passengers, etc. 2 Loosely, a waybill of lading. 3 Perishable goods or livestock traveling by fast freight. 4 [Obs.] A manifesto.

—*tr. verb* 1 To make plain to sight or understanding; reveal; display; prove. 2 To show the manifest concerning (a shipment, etc.).

—*adj.* Plainly apparent to sight or understanding; evident; plain. [<L. *manifestus*] —**man'·i·fest·ly** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): apparent, bare, clear, conspicuous, distinct, evident, glaring, indubitable, obvious, open, overt, palpable, patent, plain, transparent, unmistakable, visible. See CLEAR, EVIDENT, NOTORIOUS, OVERT. *Antonyms*: concealed, covert, dark, hidden, impalpable, impenetrable, imperceptible, invisible, latent, obscure, occult, secret, undiscovered, unimagined, unknown, unseen.

man·i·fes·ta'·tion *noun* 1 The act of manifesting or making plain; the state or fact of being manifested; disclosure or display; a revelation. 2 Hence, a public or collective act by a government or party in order to emphasize its power, determination, or special views. 3 A revealing agency. 4 In spiritualism, the materialization of a spirit. See synonyms under MARK, SIGN. —**man·i·fes'·tant** *noun.*

man·i·fes'·to *noun* [**·toes** *pl.*] A public, official, and authoritative declaration making announcement or explanation, of intentions, motives or principles of actions. [<It.]

man'·i·fold *tr. verb* To make more than one copy of at once, as with carbon paper on a typewriter; also, to multiply.

—*adj.* 1 Of great variety; numerous. 2 Manifested in many ways, or including many acts or elements; complex; being so in many ways or for many reasons. 3 Existing in great abundance. 4 Comprising or uniting several parts or channels of the same kind, as a pipe with several outlets. See synonyms under COMPLEX, MANY.

—*noun* 1 A copy made by manifolding. 2 In mathematics, a number of objects related under one system. 3 A tube with one or more inlets and two or more outlets; a T branch, as the pipe between carbureter and engine, in internal-combustion engines with more than one cylinder. [<OE. *manigfald*, numerous] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

man'·i·fold er *noun* One who or that which manifolds; a machine or apparatus for making manifold copies, as of a document.

man·i·hot *noun* Any of a large genus (*Manihot*) of tropical American, mainly Brazilian, herbs or woody plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ.* Brazilian or Ceará rubber is the product of *M. glaziovi.* [<F.; of Tupian origin]

man·i·kin *noun* 1 A model of the human body, showing its structure 2 A dressmaker's assistant or lay figure wearing new costumes so as to display them for sale: also spelled *mannequin.* 3 A little man; dwarf. Also spelled *manakin, mannikin.* [<D. *manneken* <*man*, man]

ma·nil·a *noun* 1 A cheroot made in Manila. 2 The fiber of the abaca (*Musa textilis*), a tall perennial herb of the same genus as the banana: also **Manila-hemp, ma·nil·la.**

Ma·nil·a (muh-nil'-uh; *Sp.* mah-nee'-lah) A seaport and manufacturing city on the island of Luzon; capital of the Philippine Islands. Also **Ma·nil·la.**

Manila Bay An inlet of the China Sea in western Luzon, Philippine Islands; length, 25 miles; width of entrance, 11 miles.

Manila paper A wrapping paper originally made of Manila-hemp, now made of various fibers.

Manila rope Rope made of Manila-hemp.

man·i·oc *noun* The bitter or sweet cassava. [<F.; of Tupian origin]

man·i·ple *noun* 1 A band worn on the left arm as a vestment by the clergy of the Roman Catholic and sometimes of the Anglican Church. 2 A subdivision of the Roman legion containing 60 or 120 men. [<OF. <L. *manipulus*, handful]

ma·nip·u·lar (-yu-lur) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to manipulation or handling. 2 Pertaining to a maniple.

ma·nip'·u·late (-yu-lāte) *verb* [**·lat·ed, ·lat·ing**] 1 To operate on or work with the hands; use the hands; especially, to handle (something) dexterously or skillfully. 2 To influence the action or result of artfully; arrange deceptively; tamper with; as, to *manipulate* voters; of stocks, to create a demand for, or depress the price of, by artificial means, as by wash sales, during transactions, etc. [<L. *manipulus*, handful] —**ma·nip·u·la'·tion** *noun* —**ma·nip'·u·la·tive, ma·nip'·u·la·to·ry** *adj.* —**ma·nip'·u·la·tor** *noun.*

Man·i·pur' (mŭn·ĭ·pōōr') A native State, most important of the Assam States of India; 8,638 square miles.

Man·i·pu'·ri (mŭn·ĭ·pōō'·rĭ) *noun* A native or inhabitant of Manipur.

ma·nis *noun* An edentate of the genus *Manis;* a pangolin. [<MANTS]

Ma·nis·sa A manufacturing town in eastern Turkey, Asia Minor, on the site of ancient Magnesia. Also [Turkish] **Ma·ni·sa** (mah'-nĭ·sah).

man·i·to (-tō) *noun* Among the Algonquian Indians, the unfathomable spirit or power behind life and the universe interpreted by white men as the spirit or spirits of nature having both good and evil influences. See WAKANDA. Also **man·i·tou** (-tōō), **man·i·tu.** —**Kitchi Manito** Great Spirit. [<Massachusett *manitto*, he is a god]

Man·i·to'·ba 1 A province in western Canada; 246,512 square miles; capital, Winnipeg. 2 A lake in Manitoba; 120 by 25 miles. —**Man·i·to'·ban** *adj. & noun.*

man·kind *noun* 1 The whole human species. 2 Men collectively as distinguished from women.

Synonyms: humanity, humankind, man, men. See HUMANITY.

man·like *adj.* Like a man; having the qualities proper to the human race, to the male sex, or to manly character. See synonyms under MANLY, MASCULINE.

man·ly *adj.* [**man·li·er, man·li·est**] Possessing the characteristics of a true man, as strength, frankness, and intrepidity. —**man·li·ly, man·ly** *adv.* —**man·li·ness** *noun.*

Synonyms: manful, manlike, mannish. *Manlike* may mean only having the outward appearance or semblance of a man, or it may be substantially equivalent to *manly. Manly* refers to all the qualities and traits worthy of a man; *manful* especially to the valor and prowess that become a man; we speak of a *manful* struggle; *manly* decision: we say *manly* gentleness, or tenderness; we could not say *manful* tenderness. *Mannish* is a depreciatory word referring to the mimicry or parade of some superficial qualities of manhood; as, a *mannish* woman. See MASCULINE.

Mann (măn), **Horace,** 1796–1859, American educator.

—**Mann** (mahn), **Thomas,** born 1875, German novelist.

man·na *noun* 1 The divinely supplied food on which the Israelites subsisted in the wilderness, by some regarded as the edible lichen *Lecanora esculenta;* hence, spiritual nourishment. 2 A sweetish substance obtained from incisions

in the stems of various trees or shrubs, especially the stems of the flowering ashes (*Fraxinus ornus* and *F. rotundifolia*) of southern Europe. It is a mild laxative. [<Gr. *manna* <Heb. *mān*]

MANN ACT A bill prohibiting the interstate transportation of women and girls for immoral purposes, enacted by Congress in June, 1910: also called *White-slave Act*. [<James Robert Mann, 1856–1922, U. S. congressman]

MAN·NE·QUIN (-kin) See MANIKIN.

MAN·NER *noun* **1** The way of doing anything; method of procedure; mode. **2** The demeanor or bearing peculiar to one; personal carriage; mien; address. **3** *pl.* General modes of life or conduct; especially, social behavior; when unqualified, usually signifying polite, civil, or well-bred behavior. **4** Usual or ordinary practice; habit; custom; also, characteristic style in literature or art. **5** Sort or kind; often plural in sense. **6** Character; guise. **—TO THE MANNER BORN** Familiar with something from birth. [<F. *manière* <*main*, hand]

Synonyms: appearance, aspect, carriage, demeanor, deportment, fashion, habit, look, method, mien, mode, practice, style, way. See ADDRESS, AIR, BEHAVIOR, CUSTOM, SYSTEM.

MAN·NERED *adj.* **1** Having manners or polite ways. **2** Characterized or affected by mannerism.

MAN·NER·HEIM (mahn'·nĕr·hime), **BARON CARL GUSTAF EMIL VON**, born 1867, Finnish soldier and statesman.

MAN·NER·ISM *noun* Adherence to one manner, style, or peculiarity.

MAN·NER·IST *noun* A person addicted to mannerism; an imitator, specifically, one belonging to a school of painters of the 16th and 17th centuries, who unduly emphasized the style of Michelangelo and other Italian painters.

MAN·NER·LESS *adj.* Lacking manners; ill-mannered.

MAN·NER·LY *adj.* Well-behaved; polite. **—***adv.* With good manners; politely. **—MAN·NER·LI·NESS** *noun.*

MANNERS-BIT *noun* A small amount left on a plate by a guest at table, for the sake of good manners, as indicating that the serving was abundant.

MANN·HEIM (mahn'·hime) A commercial and manufacturing city on the Rhine in NW. Baden, Germany.

MAN·NI·KIN Same as MANIKIN.

MAN·NING, HENRY EDWARD, 1808–92, English cardinal and writer. **—WILLIAM THOMAS**, born 1866, American Episcopalian divine, bishop of New York since 1921.

MAN·NISH *adj.* Resembling, characteristic of, or suitable to a man; aping manhood, masculine. See synonyms under MANLY, MASCULINE. **—LY** *adv.* **—·NESS** *noun.*

MAN·NI·TOL (-tole *or* -tol) *noun* A slightly sweet crystalline alcohol, $C_6H_{14}O_6$, found widely distributed in nature, as in celery, sponges, sea grasses, and especially in the dried sap of the flowering ash. Also **MAN·NITE.** [<MANNA] **—MAN·NIT·IC** *adj.*

MAN·NOSE *noun* A hexose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, obtained by the hydrolysis of mannitol. [<MANNA]

MAN·O·CRY·OM′·E·TER *noun* An instrument for determining the variations in the freezing or melting point of substances with changes in pressure. [<Gr. *manos*, thin, + *kryos*, cold, + METER]

MA·NO·EL′ (mah·no·ĕl′) [Pg.] Same as EMMANUEL.

MA·NŒU·VER, MA·NŒU·VRE Same as MANUVER.

MAN OF DESTINY Napoleon I: so regarded by himself.

MAN OF SORROWS A name supposed to allude to the Messiah (*Is.* liii, 3); hence, Jesus Christ.

MAN OF STRAW One put forward as an irresponsible tool or as a fraudulent surety.

MAN-OF-WAR *noun* [**MEN-OF-WAR** *pl.*] **1** A naval vessel armed for active hostilities. **2** The Portuguese man-of-war.

MAN-OF-WAR BIRD or **HAWK** A frigate bird.

MA·NOM·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring pressure, as of gases and vapors; usually a U-tube. [<Gr. *manos*, rare, + METER] **—MAN·O·MET′·RIC, MAN·O·MET′·RI·CAL** *adj.*

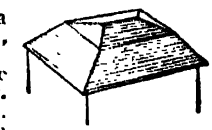
MA·NON LES·CAUT (mah·nôn′ lĕs·cō′) Leading female character in Prévost's novel *Histoire du Chevalier Des Grieux et de Manon Lescaut*: subject of operas by Balfe (1836), Auber (1856), Massenet (1884), and Puccini (1893).

MAN·OR *noun* **1** In England, a nobleman's or gentleman's landed estate. **2** In old English law, a tract or district of land granted by the king to one as lord, with authority to exercise jurisdiction over it by a court-baron. **3** In Anglo-Saxon times, a thane's or lord's estate, composed of the land and of a part of the agricultural capital employed to till it, as well as the laborers, beasts, implements, etc., and having on it a community of serfs or villeins; later, an estate complying with the minimum requirements entitling the lord of the manor to hold a court-baron. **4** In the United States, a tract of land originally granted as a manor and let by the proprietor to tenants in perpetuity or for a long term. See synonyms under HOUSE. [<F. *manor* <L. *maneo*, remain, dwell] **—MA·NO·RI·AL** *adj.*

MANOR-HOUSE *noun* The residence of the lord of the manor. Also **MANOR-SEAT.**

MAN′ POW·ER *noun* **1** Power supplied by the physical strength of a man or men. **2** The normal rate at which a man can work; in physical science, equal to 1/10 horsepower. **3** The strength of all the men available for any service; specifically, the warpower of a nation in terms of the number of men available for military service, industry, agriculture, etc.

MAN ROPE *noun* A rope serving as a hand railing to a gangway, ladder, etc., on board ship.



MANSARD ROOF

MAN·SARD *noun* **1** A roof with a double pitch on all sides; also **MANSARD ROOF.** **2** A room within such a roof; an attic. [<J. H. Mansard, 1645–1708, French architect]

MANSE (mānz) *noun* **1** A clergyman's house, in the Scottish Presbyterian churches; a parsonage. **2** A landholder's residence. [<OF. <L.L. *mansa* <L. *maneo*, dwell]

MAN SERVANT An adult male servant.

MANS FIELD (mānz′-) A borough of Nottinghamshire, England.

MANS FIELD, KATHERINE Pseudonym of Kathleen Beauchamp Murry, 1888–1923, English author. **—RICHARD**, 1857–1907, English-American actor.

MANSFIELD, MOUNT The highest peak of the Green Mountains, Vermont; 4,364 ft.

MAN·SHIP, PAUL, born 1885, American sculptor.

MAN·SION *noun* **1** A large or handsome dwelling; specifically, the house of the lord of a manor; a manor house. **2** In astrology, one of the 12 divisions of the heavens; a house. **3** According to Oriental and medieval astronomers, one of the 28 divisions of the heavens occupied by the moon on successive days. **4** [Obs.] Any place of abode. **5** A small compartment, abode, or dwelling in a larger house or enclosure, chiefly in the plural. See synonyms under HOUSE. [<L. *mansio*, dwelling]

MAN′ SLAUGH·TER (-slaw·tur) *noun* The killing of man by man, especially, such killing without malice.

MAN′ SLAY·ER *noun* One who commits homicide. **—MAN′·SLAY·ING** *noun.*

MAN-STOPPING *adj.* Having force sufficient to stop a man's advance, said of a bullet, a **MAN-STOPPER**, especially the kind which expands. Compare DUMDUM BULLET.

MAN·SUE·TUDE (-swi·tude) *noun* Accustomed gentleness or mildness; tameness. [<L. *mansuetudo*]

MAN·SWEAR (-swer) *intr. verb* [**SWORE, ·SWORN, ·SWEAR·ING**] [Obs.] To swear falsely; commit perjury; also, to forswear. [<OL. *manswerian* <*man*, false oath, + *swerian*, swear]

MANT (mahnt) *intr. verb* [Scot.] To stammer; stutter. **—MANT·ER** *noun.*

MAN·TA *noun* **1** A coarse cotton cloth used by the lower classes of Spanish America for clothing; specifically, a woman's shawl or other article of clothing made of such material. **2** In the Rocky Mountains, the canvas covering of the load of a pack-animal. **3** A devilfish or gigantic ray. **4** [Obs.] A mantelet. [See MANTLE]

MAN·TEAU (măn′·tō; *F.* mahN tō′) *noun* [**MAN·TEAUS** (-tōze) or **·TEAUX** (to) *pl.*] **1** A cloak or mantle worn by women; any mantle. **2** [Obs.] A woman's gown; a mantua. [<F.]

MAN·TE·GNA (mahn teh′·nyah), **ANDREA**, 1413–1506, Italian painter and engraver.

MAN·TEL (-tl) *noun* The facing about a fireplace, including the shelf above it; also, the shelf. [<OF., cloak, shelf]

MAN′·TEL·ET *noun* **1** A small mantle or short cloak. **2** A screen or shield, as in an embrasure, to protect the defenders, a movable roof to protect a besieging party; also, a shield or protection, made of metal, rope, or wood, placed at openings, portholes, etc. It protects the gunner from bullets as well as smoke. **3** In target-shooting, a bullet-proof enclosure for observation. **4** A movable shelter used by hunters. Also spelled *mantlet*. [<OF., dim. of *mantel*]

MAN·TELL, ROBERT BRUCE, 1854–1928, Scottish-American actor.

MAN·TEL·LET′·TA *noun* In the Roman Catholic Church, a sleeveless vestment reaching almost to the knees, worn by bishops and various church dignitaries. [<It.; see MANTLE]

MAN′·TEL·PIECE *noun* A mantel shelf.

MAN′·TEL·TREE *noun* A wooden mantel; also, the arch of a mantel.

MAN·TIC *adj.* Relating to divination, soothsaying, or the supposed inspired condition of a soothsayer; prophetic; as, *mantic* frenzy. [See MANTIS]

·MANTIC A combining form from Greek *manteia*, divination, used to form adjectives of nouns ending in *-mancy*.

MAN·TIL·LA (măn-) *noun* **1** A woman's light cape or head covering of lace, as worn in Spain, Mexico, Italy, etc. **2** Any short mantle. [<Sp.]

MAN·TIS *noun* [**MAN·TIS·ES** or **MAN·TES** *pl.*] A carnivorous, orthopterous, long-bodied insect (family *Mantidæ*) with large eyes and movable head, which assumes a position as of prayer when waiting for its insect prey. Also **PRAYING MANTIS.** [<Gr. *mantis*, prophet, locust]

MAN·TIS·SA (măn-) *noun* The decimal or fractional part of a logarithm: so named as being added to the integral part or characteristic. [<L., addition]

MANTIS-SHRIMP *noun* A squill. Also **MANTIS-CRAB.**

MAN·TLE *noun* **1** A loose garment usually without sleeves,

worn over the other garments; a cloak. 2 Anything that clothes or envelops; hence, whatever covers or conceals; as, a *mantle* of darkness. 3 The variously modified flap or folds of the membranous covering of a mollusk. It secretes the shell. 4 The back, scapulars, and folded wings of a bird, when distinguished by color, as in gulls. 5 The soft external body-wall in the tunic of ascidians. 6 The outer covering of a wall. 7 The outer masonry of a blast furnace. 8 A sheath of clay laid over a wax model, forming a mold when the wax is melted out. 9 A mantel. 10 A hood of network fabric, generally cylindrical, of the salts of certain rare refractory earths with high radiating power, as cerium oxide, intended to give light by incandescence, as in the flame of a Bunsen-burner, or in the Welsbach burner.

—*verb* [MAN·TLED (-tld), MAN·TLING] 1 To cover with or as with a mantle; conceal. 2 To overspread or cover the surface of something; as, a *mantling* blush. 3 To become covered, overspread, or suffused. 4 To spread out the wings, as a hawk; specifically, to stretch out a wing over the outstretched leg. [<OF. *mantel* <L. *mantellum*, cloak]

MANT·LET Same as MANTELET.

MAN·TU·A (-choo-uh *or* -tyoo-uh) *noun* A woman's loose cloak, worn about 1850. [Corruption of MANTEAU]

Man·tu·a A provincial capital, a fortified cathedral city on the river Mincio, Lombardy, Italy; birthplace of Vergil. Also [It.] **Man·to·va** (mahn'·to·vah).

MAN·TY *noun* [Scot.] A mantle; gown.

MAN·U·AL *adj.* 1 Done, made, or used by the hand; of, relating to, or affecting the hand; as, *manual* employments. 2 [Law] Actually possessed; in one's own hands. 3 Resembling a manual; designed to be retained for reference: said of a book.

—*noun* 1 A compact volume; handbook, as a church service book. 2 A keyboard, as of an organ. 3 A systematic exercise in the handling of some military weapon. [<L. *manus*, hand] —**·LY** *adv.*

MANUAL TRAINING Literally, education of the hands; specifically, training in carpentry and woodworking, sewing, metalworking, etc.

MA·NU·BRI·UM *noun* [·BRI·A *pl.*] 1 Some part or process like or likened to a handle; especially, the anterior part of the sternum in man and many mammals. 2 A cylindrical cell borne on the center of each of the eight shields that compose the globular antheridium of the stoneworts (*Characeæ*). Each manubrium projects into the cavity of the antheridium and bears long, coiled, many-celled filaments. 3 In technical uses, a handle or haft, as of an organ stop. [<L., handle, <*manus*, hand] —**MA·NU·BRI·AL** *adj.*

Ma·nu·el' (mah·noo·el') [Pg., Sp.] Same as EMMANUEL.

MAN·U·FAC'·TO·RY (măn·yu-) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A place or establishment where anything is manufactured; a factory. [<L. *manus*, hand, + FACTORY]

MAN·U·FAC'·TURE (măn·yu·făc'·chŏor *or* -tyŏor) *verb* [·TURED, ·TUR·ING] 1 To make or fashion by preparing and combining material; fashion by hand or machinery; produce by some industrial process. 2 To form or make into something; as, to *manufacture* rags into paper. 3 To fabricate; create by artifice; invent; counterfeit; as, to *manufacture* praise or public opinion. See synonyms under MAKE, PRODUCE.

—*noun* 1 The production of goods by hand or by industrial art or processes. 2 Anything made by industrial art or processes; manufactured articles collectively; also, figuratively, the product or result of any process; as, silk *manufactures*. [<L. *manus*, hand, + *facio*, make] —**MAN·U·FAC'·TUR·ER** *noun* —**MAN U·FAC'·TUR ING** *adj.*

MAN·U·MIT' (măn·yu-) *tr. verb* [MIT' TED, ·MIT'·TING] To free from bondage, as a slave; emancipate; liberate. [<L. *manus*, hand, + *mitto*, send] —**MAN·U·MIS'·SION** *noun.*

MA·NURE *noun* Any substance, as dung, decaying animal or vegetable matter, or certain minerals, applied to fertilize soil. —*tr. verb* [MA·NURED, MA·NUR ING] To apply manure or other fertilizer to, as soil. [<F. *manœuvrer* <LL. *manuopera*, manual labor] —**MA·NUR·ER** *noun.*

MA·NUS *noun* [MA·NUS *pl.*] 1 The hand, or the corresponding terminal part of a limb in vertebrates, as a fore foot, claw, hoof, or the like. 2 In ancient Roman law, authoritative control: said of persons rather than of things, as of the wife or children being *in manu* of the husband or father. [<L.]

MAN'·U·SCRIPT (măn'·yu-) *noun* 1 Matter written by hand with a pen or the like; a composition in handwriting or typewriting, as distinguished from a printed one: abbreviated *MS.*, plural *MSS.* 2 A roll or book written before the invention of printing.

—*adj.* Written by hand. [<L. *manus*, hand, + *scribo*, write]

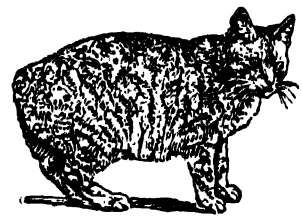
Ma·nu·ti·us (muh·nū'·shĭ·us), **Aldus**, 1450–1515, Italian printer; inventor of italic letters.

MAN·WARD (-wurd) *adv.* To or towards man. Also **MAN·WARDS.**

MAN·WISE (-wīze) *adv.* After the manner of a man or of men.

Manx *adj.* Pertaining to the Isle of Man, its people, or their language. —*noun* 1 The language of the people of the Isle of Man: a branch of Celtic. 2 In a plural sense, the people of the Isle of Man. [Earlier form *Mansk*]

MANX CAT A variety of domestic cat having a very short rudimentary tail.



MANX CAT

MANX·MAN *noun* A native of the Isle of Man.

MAN·Y (měn'·ĭ) *adj.* [MORE, MOST] Constituting a large number; numerous. —*noun* Any large number; the masses; crowd; multitude; often *the many*. —*pron.* A large number of persons or things. [<OE. *manig*]

Synonyms (adj.): divers, frequent, manifold, multifarious, multiplied, multitudinous, numerous, sundry, various. *Many* followed by *a, an,* or *another* indicates a great number thought of singly; as, *many a* man, *many a* time. *Many* is used in numerous self-explaining compounds; as, *many*-armed, *many*-hued, *many*-sided. The phrase *a great many* is idiomatic; it resembles a collective noun, but takes only a plural verb. *Antonyms*: few, infrequent, rare, scarce, uncommon.

MAN'·Y·PLIES (měn'·ĭ plīze) *noun* The third stomach of a ruminant, whose lining membrane is raised into many, closely set, longitudinal folds; omasum. [<MANY + PLY]

MAN·ZA·NIL'·LA (-nĭl'·uh *or* -neel'·yah) *noun* [Sp.] 1 A dry and brown sherry. 2 A bitter olive usually stuffed with pimentos.

Man·za·nil'·lo (mahn·zah·neel'·yo) A seaport city in southern Cuba, in the Yara tobacco region.

MAN·ZA·NI'·TA (măn·zuh·nee'·tuh; *Sp.* mahn·sah nee'·tah) *noun* Any one of several shrubs or small trees of the western United States (genus *Arctostaphylos*) including the bearberry. [<Sp. <*manzana*, apple]

Man·zo·ni (mahn·dzo'·nee), **Alessandro**, 1785–1873, Italian novelist and poet.

Ma·o·ri (mah'·ō·rĭ *or* mow'·rĭ) *noun* 1 One of an aboriginal light-brown people of New Zealand, chiefly Polynesian, mixed somewhat with Melanesian. 2 The Austronesian language of these people. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Maoris or to their language.

MAP *noun* 1 A representation of any region, as of the earth's surface; a chart. 2 Figuratively, any exact delineation. —**OFF THE MAP** Out of existence; out of the running —*tr. verb* [MAPPED, MAP·PING] To make a map of; plan in detail. [<L. *mappa*, napkin]

Map or **Ma·pes** (măy'·peez), **Walter**, 1140?–1209?, Welsh author.

Ma PHAR·SEN *noun* A white, odorless, powdered arsenical compound, $C_6H_7O_2ClAs$, used intravenously in the treatment of syphilis; a registered trade name.

MA PLE *noun* 1 Any of a large genus (*Acer*) of deciduous trees, with opposite leaves and a fruit of two joined samaras, confined to the north temperate zone; also, its wood, which is hard, light in color, and of close grain. 2 The amber-yellow color of the finished wood. —**HARD MAPLE** 1 The sugar maple. 2 The black maple (*A. nigrum*). [<OE. *mapul(treow)*, maple tree]

MA QUI (mah'·kee) *noun* [Chilean Sp.] An ornamental evergreen shrub (*Aristotelia macqui*) of the family *Elaeocarpaceæ*, used in Chile in making musical instruments. A medicinal wine is made from its purple acid berries.

MA·QUIS (ma·kee') *noun* A zone of shrubby, mostly evergreen plants in the Mediterranean region, transitional between steppe and forest growths: famous as cover for game or bandits: also called *macchia*. [<F. <It. *macchia* <L. *macula*, spot, mesh in a net]

Ma·quis (ma·kee') *noun sing. & pl.* The military branch of the French Underground, originally guerrilla bands, named for the maquis, chaparral-like brush of the Mediterranean coasts, where they were first organized; by extension, the whole French Forces of the Interior, or French Underground, which developed after the fall of France in World War II.



MARABOU STORK

MAR *tr. verb* [MARRED, MAR·RING] To do physical harm to; impair; spoil; deface; disfigure. See synonyms under HURT. —*noun* A disfiguring mark; blemish; injury. [<OE. *merran*, injure] —**MAR·RER** *noun.*

Mar, Earl of, 1675–1732, John Erskine, a Scottish politician and rebel, defeated by Argyle at Dunblane, 1715.

MAR·A·BOU (măr'·uh·boo) *noun* 1 A stork of the genus *Leptophilus*, especially the **AFRICAN MARABOU** (*L. crumeniferus*), whose soft white lower tail and wing feathers are used in

millinery. 2 The adjutant-bird. 3 A plume from the marabou. 4 A delicate white silk that can be dyed without being freed from gum. Also **MAR·A·BOUT**. [<F.<MARABOUT]

MAR·A·BOUT (măr′·uh·bo͞ot) *noun* A Mohammedan devotee of northern Africa, revered as a saint by the Berbers. [<F. <Ar. *murābit*, hermit]

MA·RA·CAI′·BO (mah·rah·kī′·bo) A seaport city and state capital in NW. Venezuela.

MARACAIBO, GULF OF A gulf on the NW. coast of Venezuela; length, 150 miles.

MARACAIBO, LAKE A lake in Venezuela; 102 by 75 miles; connected with the Gulf of Maracaibo.

MA·RA·CAN′·DA (mah–) Ancient name of SAMARKAND.

MA·RAH (mā′·ruh) *noun* [Heb.] Bitter water; used in allusion to the Biblical meaning (*Exodus* xv, 23).

MAR·A·NA′·THA (măr·uh·năth′·uh) See ANATHEMA MARANATHA.

MA·RAN·HÃO′ (mah·ruh·nyowN′) A state of NE. Brazil; 177,515 square miles; capital, São Luis de Maranhão.

MA·RA·ÑON′ (mah·rah·nyōn′) The Upper Amazon River.

MA·RAN·TA *noun* Starch from arrowroot.

MA·RAS·CA *noun* A wild cherry (*Prunus cerasus marasca*) of the Dalmatian Mountains. [<It. *(a)marasca*, sour cherry, <L. *amarus*, bitter]

MAR·A·SCHI′·NO (măr·uh·skee′·nō) *noun* A cordial distilled from the fermented juice of the marasca and flavored with the cracked pits. [<It. <*marasca*]

MARASCHINO CHERRIES Cherries preserved in maraschino liqueur.

MA·RAS·MUS (–rāz′·mus) *noun* A gradual and continuous wasting away of the body; emaciation, especially in infants and the aged. [<Gr. *marasmos* <*maraino*, waste] —**MA·RAS·MIC** *adj.*

MA·RAT (mah·rah′), **JEAN PAUL**, 1743–93. French revolutionary leader; killed by Charlotte Corday.

MA·RA·THA Same as MAHRATTA.

MA·RA·THI (muh·rah′·tee) *noun* The Sanskritic language of the Mahratta of India, belonging to the Indic branch of Indo-Iranian languages: also spelled *Mahrati*.

MAR·A·THON (măr′·uh·thon) A plain in Attica, Greece, scene of decisive battle, 490 B.C.

MARATHON RACE A running contest over a course of 26 miles 385 yards; first held at Athens, Greece, April, 1896: named for the legendary run of Pheidippides from Marathon to Athens to announce the victory.

MA·RAUD *verb* 1 To invade for the sake of booty; ravage; plunder. 2 To rove about plundering or robbing. 3 To pillage; rob. —*noun* A foray. [<F. *marauder* <*maraud*, rogue] — **ER** *noun*.

MAR·A·VE′·DI (măr·uh·veh′·dī) *noun* A former Spanish coin worth about two fifths of a cent. [<Sp. *maravedi* <Ar. *Murabitin*, a Moorish dynasty of Spain]

MAR·BLE *noun* 1 A compact, granular, partly crystallized limestone, valuable for building or ornamental purposes. 2 A sculptured or inscribed piece of this stone: usually plural, as, the Arundelian *marbles*; figuratively, one who is unmoved or inflexible. 3 A small ball made of this stone, or of baked clay, glass, or porcelain. 4 *pl.* A boys' game played with such balls. 5 Same as MARBLING.

—*tr. verb* [**MAR·BLED** (–bld), **MAR·BLING**] To make or color in imitation of marble, as book-edges.

—*adj.* 1 Made of or like marble. 2 Without feeling; cold. See synonyms under 2PALE. [<OF. <L. *marmor* <Gr. *marmairō*, sparkle]

MARBLE CAKE A cake made of light and dark batter, alternately folded in so as to make a loaf streaked like marble.

MAR·BLED (–bld) *adj.* Veined, clouded, or variegated like marble.

MAR′·BLE·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] To color or vein in imitation of marble; marble.

MAR′·BLE·WOOD *noun* A large East Indian tree (*Diospyros marmorata*) yielding a variegated wood.

MAR·BLING *noun* 1 A marking, mottling, or coloring resembling that of marble. 2 The act or method of imitating marble.

MAR·BLY (–blī) *adj.* 1 Resembling or containing marble. 2 Still or rigid like marble.

MAR·BURG (–bûrg; G. –bo͝orK) A university town in SW. Prussia, Germany.

MARC *noun* 1 Solid refuse remaining from grapes or other fruit after pressing. 2 Any insoluble residue after a substance has been treated with a solvent. [<F. <L. *emarcus*, a kind of wine]

MARC, FRANZ, 1880–1916, German painter.

MAR′·CA·SITE *noun* 1 A pale bronze-yellow orthorhombic iron disulfide, FeS_2, white iron pyrites. It is a dimorphous form of pyrites. 2 An ornament made of crystallized white pyrites or of highly polished steel.

MAR·CEL *tr. verb* [**MAR·CELLED**, **MAR·CEL·LING**] To wave (the hair) in the style introduced by the French hairdresser Marcel in the late 19th century. —**MAR·CEL·LER** *noun*.

MARCEL WAVE In hairdressing, a style of waving the hair in tiers.

MAR·CEL·LA A feminine personal name.

MAR·CEL·LUS A masculine personal name; diminutive of MARCUS. Also [F.] **MAR·CEL** (mar·sĕl′), [It.] **MAR·CEL·LO** (mar·chĕl′·lō).

—**MARCELLUS, MARCUS CLAUDIUS**, 268?–208 B.C., Roman general in the Second Punic War.

MAR·CES·CENT *adj.* Withering; withered; specifically, in botany, withering without falling off, as the corollas of heaths, etc. [<L. *marcesco*, wither] —**MAR·CES·CENCE** *noun*.

1MARCH *noun* 1 Movement together on foot and in time, as of soldiers; a stately, dignified walk. 2 A movement, as of soldiers, from one stopping place to another; also, the distance thus passed over. 3 Onward progress; as, the *march* of events. 4 A piece of music suitable for regulating the movements of persons marching.

—*verb* 1 To cause to move with measured or regular steps; cause to move in a military fashion; walk with measured or regular steps, as a soldier; move together steadily with timed and equal steps, as an army or a procession. 2 To force to go according to order. [<F. *marcher* <LL. *marcus*, hammer] —**MARCH ER** *noun*.

2MARCH *noun* A boundary between adjacent territories; frontier; also, the region or district lying along a boundary line. In history the word is applied especially to the border regions of England and Wales, or of England and Scotland. In Scotland it is applied to the boundaries or boundary marks between lands or estates. See synonyms under BOUNDARY. [<OF. *marche* <OHG. *mark*]

3MARCH The third month of the Gregorian year, having 31 days. [<OF. <L. *Martius*, pertaining to Mars]

4MARCH (marK) A river in Czechoslovakia; forms part of the boundary between Czechoslovakia and Austria; 180 miles to the Danube River. Also called *Morava*.

MAR·CHEN (mehr′·Kĕn) *noun* [G.] A story or collection of stories; especially, a folktale or folktales.

MARCH·ER *noun* 1 An officer who defended a march. 2 One who resides in a march.

MARCH·ES (march′·ez) A district of east-central Italy; 3,741 square miles; a portion of the Romagna, part of the former Papal States; capital, Ancona.

MAR·CHE·SA (mar·keh′·zah) *noun* [It.] [**·CHE·SE** (keh′·zeh) *pl.*] A marchioness.

MAR·CHE·SE (–keh′·zeh) *noun* [It.] [**·CHE·SI** (keh′·zee) *pl.*] A nobleman of the rank of a marquis.

MAR CHES VAN See HESHVAN.

MAR·CHION·ESS (–shun·es) *noun* 1 The wife or widow of a marquis. 2 A woman having in her own right the rank corresponding to a marquis. [<LL. *marcionissa*, fem. of *marchio*, prefect of the Marches]

MARCH LAND *noun* Land along the boundaries of adjacent countries; borderland.

MARCH PANE *noun* A confection of almonds, sugar, and white of eggs, once popular in England: also spelled *marzipan*. [<OF. *marcepain* <L. *Martius*, Mars, + *panis*, bread]

MAR·CI·A (–shi·uh *or* –shuh) A feminine personal name.

MAR CO·NI *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the system of wireless telegraphy, developed by Guglielmo Marconi, 1874–1937, Italian inventor of wireless telegraphy.

MAR CO′·NI GRAM *noun* A wireless message.

MAR CO′·NI·GRAPH *noun* The apparatus for sending marconigrams.

MARCONI RIG A large triangular mainsail, without a gaff, widely used since 1920 on sailboats.

MAR COT TAGE′ (–co·tahzh′) *noun* A method for the vegetative propagation of plants in which a part of the stem or branch is packed with moss until roots have formed and the treated part is ready for independent growth.

MAR·CUS Same as MARK. Also [F.] **MARC**, [It.] **MAR·CO**.

—**MARCUS ANTONIUS** See ANTONY, MARK.

—**MARCUS AURELIUS** See under ANTONINUS.

MAR·CY, MOUNT The highest peak of the Adirondack Mountains, New York; 5,344 ft.; highest mountain in the State.

MAR DI GRAS (grah) Shrove Tuesday; last day before Lent; celebrated as carnival in certain cities. [<F., fat Tuesday]

MAR·DUK (–do͝ok) The chief Babylonian deity; originally a local sun-god.

1MARE *noun* The female of the horse and other equine animals. [<OE. *mere*]

2MARE *noun* A hag or goblin supposed to produce nightmare; also, nightmare. [<OE.]

MA·RE CLAU·SUM [L.] A closed sea; a sea subject to one nation, as distinguished from an *open sea*, which is free to all.

MARE ISLAND An island in San Pablo Bay, northern California; United States navy yard, arsenal, and floating dock.

MA·REM·MA *noun* [It.] [**·ME** (ee) *pl.*] A marshy, fertile, but very unhealthful region; also, the malarial exhalations of such a region.

MA·REN·GO (muh·rĕng′·gō) A village in Piedmont, NW. Italy; here Napoleon defeated the Austrians, 1800.

MARE'S-NEST A seemingly important discovery that proves worthless, imaginary, or false.

MARE'S-TAIL *noun* 1 Long, fibrous, cirrus clouds, supposed to indicate rain. 2 A perennial aquatic herb (*Hippuris vulgaris*) with entire lineal leaves in whorls and minute flowers.

·GA·RET 1 A feminine personal name. Also MAR·GER·Y (–jur·i), [L.] MAR·GA·RE′·TA (–guh·ree′·tuh), [Dutch] ·GA·RE′·TRA (–guh·reh′·tah), [G.] MAR·GA·RE′·THE (–guh·ray′·tuh), [Pg.] MAR·GA·RI′·DA (–gah·ree′·dah), [L., It.] MAR·GA·RI′·TA (–gah·ree′·tah), [It.] MAR·GHE·RI′·TA (–geh·ree′·tah), [F.] MAR·GUE·RITE (–gah·reet′). 2 Heroine of Goethe's *Faust*, betrayed by Faust: also *Gretchen*.

—MARGARET OF ANJOU, 1430–82, wife of Henry VI of England; a leader of the Lancastrians in the Wars of the Roses.

—MARGARET OF NAVARRE, 1492–1549, queen of Navarre, 1544–49; active in politics, religious reform, and literature.

—MARGARET OF VALOIS or OF FRANCE, 1553–1615, wife of Henry of Navarre; divorced.

MAR·GAR·IC (mar·gar′·ik) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling pearl; pearly. Also MAR·GA·RIT′·IC. [<MARGARITE]

MARGARIC ACID A white crystalline fatty acid, $C_{17}H_{33}O_2$, obtained from the wax of lichens or made synthetically. See MARGARIN.

MAR·GA·RIN (–guh·rĭn) *noun* A fatty compound contained in certain animal fats and vegetable oils. [<Gr. *margaros*, pearl oyster]

MAR′·GA·RINE (mar′·guh·reen *or* mar′·juh·reen *or* –rĭn) *noun* A blend of refined, edible vegetable oil or meat fat, or a combination of both, churned with cultured skim milk to the consistency of butter. Also called *oleomargarine*.

MAR′·GA·RITE *noun* 1 [Obs.] A pearl. 2 A hydrated silicate of calcium and aluminum. 3 Minute spherical crystals arranged as a beadlike pattern in glassy igneous rocks. [<F. <L. *margarita*, pearl]

MAR·GATE A borough, seaport, and watering-place in Kent, England.

MAR·GAY *noun* One of various South and Central American striped and spotted wild cats, especially the long-tailed *Felis tigrina*. [<Braz.]

MARGE (marj) *noun* [Obs.] A margin.

MAR·GENT (–jĕnt) *adj.* Marginal. —*noun* 1 A marginal note. 2 [Obs.] A margin. [Var. of MARGIN]

MAR·GIN (–jin) *noun* 1 A bounding line; border; verge; brink; edge. 2 An allowance, provision, or reservation for contingencies or changes, as of time or money. 3 Range or scope; provision for increase or progress. 4 The difference between the cost of an article and its selling price. 5 A sum of money or other security deposited with a broker to protect him against loss in buying and selling for his principal; also, the difference in value between the security and the loan. 6 The difference between price and cost of production; in the adjustment of the relations of capital and labor, the minimum profit which will enable an undertaking to continue active. 7 The part of a page left blank around the body of printed or written text.

—*tr. verb* 1 To furnish with a margin or margins; form a margin or border of; border; as, *margined* with verdure. 2 To enter, place, or specify on the margin of a sheet, as a note or comment. 3 In commerce, to deposit a margin upon; hold by giving an addition to or a deposit upon a margin. [<L. *margino* <*margo*, border]

Synonyms (noun): beach, border, boundary, brim, brink, confines, edge, limit, lip, marge, shore, skirt, verge. See BANK, BOUNDARY.

MAR·GI·NAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or constituting a margin; written, printed, or placed on the margin. 2 Relating to the fringe of consciousness. — ·LY *adv.*

MAR·GI·NA′·LI·A (–nāy′·lĭ·uh) *noun pl.* 1 Marginal notes. 2 Spicules forming a collar round the osculum of a sponge.

MARGINAL LAND In economics, land capable of furnishing an economic return, but of such low fertility or productivity as to remain unused until the lack of more desirable land forces its development.

MAR′·GI·NATE *tr. verb* [·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING] To provide with a margin or margins; margin. —*adj.* Having a margin, especially one of a distinct character, appearance, or color: also MAR′·GI·NAT·ED. — MAR·GI·NA′·TION *noun.*

MAR·GRAVE *noun* Formerly, the lord or governor of a German mark, march, or border, a hereditary title of certain princes of the Holy Roman Empire, and later a nobleman corresponding to the English marquis. [<MD. *markgrave*]

MAR·GRA·VI·ATE *noun* The territory of a margrave. Also MAR·GRA·VATE.

MAR′·GRA·VINE (–veen) *noun* The wife or widow of a margrave.

MAR·GUE·RITE′ (–guh·reet′) *noun* A flower of the composite family, as the common garden daisy and the oxeye daisy of the fields; also, several cultivated species of chrysanthemum, especially *Chrysanthemum frutercens*. [<F. <Gr. *margaros*, pearl oyster]

MA·RI·A (muh·rī′·uh; *Dutch, G., It., L., Pg., Sp., Sw.* mah·ree′·ah; *Hung.* mah′·ree·ah) A feminine personal name; same as MARY. Also MA·RI·AN, MA·RIE (muh·ree′; *Dan.* mah·ree′·eh; *F.* mah·ree′), MA·RI·ON.

—MARIA THERESA, 1717–80, wife of Francis I, Holy Roman emperor.

—MARIE ANTOINETTE, 1755–93, wife of Louis XVI of France; guillotined.

—MARIE DE MÉDICIS, 1573–1642, wife of Henry IV of France.

—MARIE LOUISE, 1791–1847, wife of Napoleon I.

MA·RI·AGE DE CON·VE·NANCE (mah·ry·ahzh′ duh cawN·vuh·nahNs′) [F.] A marriage of convenience; an advantageous marriage; not a love match.

MAR·I·AN (măr′–) A feminine personal name; same as MARY.

MA·RI·AN *noun* 1 A worshiper or devotee of the Virgin Mary. 2 An adherent of Mary, Queen of England, or a defender of Mary Queen of Scots. —*adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the Virgin Mary, or characterized by a special devotion to her. 2 Pertaining to Queen Mary of England; also to Mary Queen of Scots.

MA·RI·A′·NAS ISLANDS (mah·ree·ah′·nahs) An archipelago in the western Pacific Ocean; 13–21° N., 143–146° E.; 450 square miles; capital, Saipan; excepting Guam which was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1898, purchased by Germany in 1899; mandated to Japan, 1920; occupied by U. S. forces, 1944; long known as the *Ladrones*. Also MA·RI·A′·NA or MA·RI·AN′·NE ISLANDS.

MA·RI·ANNE′ 1 A feminine personal name. 2 The French Republic, as personified on coins, etc.

MA·RI′·A THER·E·SI·O′·PEL (mah·ree′·ah tĕr·eh·zee·ō′·pel) Same as SUBOTICA.

MA·RIE Same as MARIA.

MAR′·I GOLD (măr′–) *noun* A plant of the composite family (genus *Tagetes*), with golden-yellow flowers; especially, the French marigold (*T. patula*), and the Aztec or African marigold (*T. erecta*). [<MARY + GOLD]

MARIGOLD-YELLOW *noun* A bright orange-yellow, the color of various marigolds.

MA RI HUA′·NA (mah·rī·hwah′·nuh) *noun* [Mex.] The hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*), whose dried flower tops yield a narcotic used in cigarettes with grave toxic effects upon the nervous system. Also MA RI·JUA′·NA.

MA RIM BA *noun* [Pg.] A form of xylophone sometimes having calabash resonators.

MA·RIM E TER *noun* A device for taking soundings by the interval of time between the transmissions of sound vibration and its reverberation from the bottom of the sea. [<MARINE + –METER]

MA·RIN (ma′–), JOHN, born 1870, American painter.

MA·RI NA (mah·ree′·nuh) *noun* A basin or safe anchorage for small vessels; especially, one at which provisions, supplies, etc., may be obtained. [<It., seashore]

MAR·I·NADE′ (mar–) *noun* 1 A brine pickle sometimes flavored with wine, spices, and herbs, in which meat and fish are placed before cooking, to improve their flavor. 2 Pickled meat or fish. [<F. <*marin*; see MARINE]

MAR′·I·NATE (măr′–) *tr. verb* [·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING] 1 To pickle and preserve in oil and vinegar or brine, prepare with marinade. 2 To allow to soak in French dressing (as a salad) several hours before serving.

MA·RIN·DU′·QUE (mah·rĭn·dōō′·keh) An island of the Philippine group; 681 square miles.

MA RINE (–reen′) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the sea or matters connected with the sea; maritime; native to, existing in, or formed by the sea; intended for use at sea or in navigation; pelagic; oceanic; nautical; naval; as, *marine* currents, *marine* law, *marine* vegetation, a *marine* almanac, *marine* geological beds. 2 Employed on shipboard. See synonyms under NAUTICAL.

—*noun* 1 A soldier serving on a war vessel: also MARINE. 2 Shipping, or shipping interests generally. See MERCHANT MARINE. 3 A picture or painting of the sea. [<F. *marin* <L. *marinus* <*mare*, sea]

MARINE CORPS A branch of the U. S. Navy made up of combat troops, air forces, etc., under their own officers; the oldest organized military or naval body in the United States, authorized 1775; officially, the U. S. Marine Corps.

MAR·I·NER (măr′–) *noun* One who navigates or assists in navigating a ship; a sailor.

MARINER'S MEDAL A medal awarded to any seaman who is wounded or suffers from exposure owing to enemy action while serving on a ship during a war.

MA·RI·OL′·A·TRY *noun* Worship of the Virgin Mary; an opprobrious term: also spelled *Maryolatry*. [<Gr. *Maria*, Mary, + *latreia*, worship] — MA·RI·OL′·A·TROUS *adj.*

MA·RI OL′·O·GY *noun* The whole body of religious belief and dogma relating to the Virgin Mary. Also MA·RY·OL′·O·GY.

MAR·I·ON (măr′·ĭ·un) A masculine or feminine personal name.

MARION, FRANCIS, 1732–95, American Revolutionary general: called *the Swamp Fox*.

MAR I·O NETTE′ (măr–) *noun* A puppet moved by strings. [<F. *marionnette*, small image of Virgin Mary]

MAR·I·PO′·SA (măr·ĭ·pō′·suh) A county in central California; contains the Yosemite Valley and the big trees.

MARIPOSA-LILY *noun* Any of a genus (*Calochortus*) of showy colorful liliaceous Mexican and Californian plants. Also MARIPOSA-TULIP.

MAR·ISH (măr′–) [Obs.] *adj.* Marshy; boggy; growing in marshes, as plants. —*noun* A marsh; fen. [<OF.]

MA·RIST *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or dedicated to the Virgin

Mary. 2 Of or pertaining to the Marist Fathers, or to institutions founded by them. —*noun* A member of a Roman Catholic order devoted specifically to instruction and foreign missions.

MAR·I·TAIN (mar·ē·tăN′), **JACQUES**, born 1882, French philosopher.

MAR I TAL (măr′·i·tul) *adj.* Pertaining to a husband or to marriage. [<L. *maritalis* <*maritus*, married] —**·LY** *adv.*

MAR′ I TIME (măr′–) *adj.* 1 Situated on or near the sea. 2 Pertaining to the sea or matters connected with the sea; marine. 3 Characterized by pursuits, interests, or power at sea; nautical. See synonyms under NAUTICAL. [<F. <L. *maritimus* <*mare*, sea]

MARITIME ALPS The southwestern part of Alps between France and Italy.

MARITIME PROVINCES The provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island in eastern Canada.

MA·RIT·ZA (mah·ree′·tsah) A river in central Bulgaria and between Turkey and Greece; 270 miles to the Ægean Sea. Also **MA·RIT SA.**

MA RI US, CAIUS, 157–86 B.C., Roman general and political leader.

MA·RI·VAUX (mah·ree·vō′), **PIERRE CARLET DE CHAMBLAIN DE**, 1688–1763, French dramatist and novelist.

MAR·JO RAM (–rum) *noun* Any of several perennial herbs of the mint family (genus *Marjorana*), with nearly entire leaves, dense oblong spikes of flowers, and colored bracts. *M. hortensis* is the **SWEET MAJORAM**, used for seasoning in cookery. [<F. *marjolaine* <Gr. *amarakos*]

¹MARK *noun* 1 A visible trace, impression, or sign produced or left on any substance, as a line, scratch, dot, scar, spot, stain, or blemish; any physical peculiarity produced by drawing, indenting, stamping, or other process or agency. 2 A symbol or character, as a stamp, brand, or device, made on or attached to something to identify, distinguish, or call attention; a trade mark. 3 A cross or other character made instead of a signature by one who cannot write, as, to make one's *mark*. 4 A letter of the alphabet, number, or character by which excellence, defect, or quality is registered, as on a student's paper or record. 5 A symbol, written or printed; as, a *mark* of interrogation. 6 An object serving to guide, direct, or point out, as a boundary, a course, or a place in a book. 7 That which indicates the presence or existence of something; a characteristic; an evidence, a symptom. 8 That which is aimed at, or toward which effort is directed, something shot, fired, or thrown at, as a target, that which one strives to attain or achieve; a goal 9 A proper bound or limit; standard. 10 Distinction, eminence, as, a person of *mark*. 11 A license to make reprisals. See LETTER OF MARQUE. 12 A person easily duped. 13 A strip of cloth or the like knotted or twisted into a lead line at certain intervals. 14 An observing or noting, heed 15 A piece of land held in common by a body of kindred freemen. 16 [Obs.] A boundary; limit. —**BESIDE THE MARK** Pointless. —**BLESS THE MARK! SAVE THE MARK!** Ejaculations of deprecation, irony, scorn, or humorous surprise: used originally of a good, then ironically of a bad, marksman. —**TO MAKE ONE'S MARK** To succeed. —**OF MARK** Famous; noteworthy; important. —**UP TO THE MARK** Up to standard; in good health or condition, etc.

—*verb* 1 To make a mark or mark on; distinguish or designate by a mark, trade mark, hall mark, or sign. 2 To produce by means of marks; make by writing, drawing, or the like. 3 To register or enumerate; keep account of; keep score; as, to *mark* the points made in a game. 4 To give marks to. 5 To pay particular attention to; heed; regard. 6 To put a price or figure upon. 7 To manifest; show; make perceptible; as, he *marked* his displeasure, to *mark* an accent. 8 To trace or fix the boundaries of; limit; run a boundary line. See synonyms under INSCRIBE. Compare CIRCUMSCRIBE. —**TO MARK TIME** 1 To indicate marching time by raising and putting down the feet alternately without advance. 2 To beat the time of music, as with the hand or foot. [<OE. *mearc*]

Synonyms (noun): badge, characteristic, fingerprint, footprint, impress, impression, indication, line, manifestation, print, sign, stamp, symbol, token, trace, track, vestige. See AIM, CHARACTERISTIC, LETTER, SIGN, TRACE.

²MARK *noun* 1 The monetary unit of Germany; a silver coin equivalent to 100 pfennige: also called *reichsmark*. 2 A former silver coin of Scotland and England, worth 13s 4d. 3 A former European unit of weight, equal to 256.27 grains. 4 Same as MARKKA. [<OE. *marc*, weight]

MARK A masculine personal name. Also [Gr.] **MAR·KOS**, [G., Sw.] **MAR·KUS** (–kōōs).

—**MARK** The evangelist who wrote the second of the gospel narratives in the New Testament; also, this book.

—**MARK ANTONY** See under ANTONY.

MARKED (markt) *adj.* Brought prominently to notice; distinguished; prominent. —**MARK·ED·LY** *adv.* —**MARK·ED·NESS** *noun.*

MARKED MAN One who is watched with suspicion by others, to be thwarted, or as an object of vengeance.

MARK ER *noun* 1 That which marks; specifically, a bookmark, a milestone, a gravestone, etc. 2 A scorekeeper. 3 A device for tracing the lines of a tennis court or other playing ground.

MAR·KET *noun* 1 A place where merchandise is exposed for sale; specifically, an open space or a large building in a town or city, generally with stalls or designated positions occupied by different dealers, especially such a place for the sale of provisions: also **MARKET PLACE.** 2 A private store for the sale of provisions, as, a meat *market*. 3 The state of trade as determined by prices, supply, and demand; traffic; sale; as, a brisk *market*. 4 A locality or country where anything can be bought or sold; a place where any commodity is in demand; as, the South American *markets*. 5 A gathering of people for private purchase and sale as distinguished from an auction. 6 The value of a thing as determined by the price it will bring; value in general; worth.

—*verb* To take or send to market; buy, sell, or deal in a market. [<OE. <L. *mercatus* <*mercor*, trade]

MAR KET·A BLE *adj.* 1 Suitable for sale; in demand. 2 Current in markets. 3 Of or pertaining to trading. —**MAR·KET A BIL′ I TY** *noun.*

MAR KET ER *noun* One who buys or sells in a market.

MARKET ORDER An order to a broker to buy or sell at the current market price

MARKET PRICE See under PRICE.

MARKET-RIPE *adj.* Not quite ripe: said of slightly unripe fruits picked to reach the market in saleable condition.

MARKET VALUE The price which may be expected for a given commodity under the conditions of a given market distinguished from *normal value*, which is the average of values over a long period.

MARK HAM (mar′ kum), **(CHARLES) EDWIN**, 1852–1940, American poet.

MARKHAM, MOUNT One of the highest peaks of Antarctica; about 15,100 ft.; south of the Ross Sea.

MARK ING *noun* 1 A mark or an arrangement of marks; characteristic coloring. 2 The act of making a mark.

MARK KA *noun* The monetary unit of Finland.

MARKS MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] 1 One skilled in hitting the mark, as with a rifle or other weapon. 2 In the U. S. Army, the lowest of three grades for skill in the use of small arms; also, the soldier having this grade. Compare SHARPSHOOTER, EXPERT. —**MARKS MAN SHIP** *noun.*

MARK TWAIN Pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens, 1835–1910, American humorist and novelist.

¹MARL *tr. verb* To wrap, as a rope, with marline, knotted at each turn. [<D. *marlen* <MD. *merren*, tie]

²MARL *noun* 1 An earthy deposit containing lime, clay, and sand, used as a fertilizer. 2 A soft, earthy, crumbling stratum of whatever composition. —*tr. verb* To fertilize or spread with marl; apply marl to. [<LL. *margila*, dim. of *marga*, marl]

MARL BOR·OUGH (–bur·uh) A market town in Wiltshire, England.

MARL BOR·OUGH, DUKE OF, 1650–1722, John Churchill, an English general who defeated the French at Blenheim, Aug. 13, 1704.

MARLED *adj.* [Scot.] Variegated; mottled.

¹MAR·LIN *noun* Any of various deep-sea game fishes of the genus *Makaira;* especially, *M. ampla* of the Atlantic and the black or striped marlins of the Pacific; a spearfish. [<MARLINSPIKE]

²MAR LIN *noun* A curlew.

MAR LINE (–lin) *noun* A small rope of two strands loosely twisted together: used for winding ropes, cables, etc. [<D. *marlyn* <*marren*, to bind, + *lijn*, line]



MARLINESPIKES

MAR′ LINE SPIKE (mar′·lin–) *noun* A sharp-pointed iron pin used in splicing ropes. Also **MAR′·LING·SPIKE.**

MARL ITE *noun* A variety of marl that differs from common marl by remaining solid on exposure to air. —**MAR·LIT·IC** *adj.*

MAR·LOWE (–lō), **CHRISTOPHER**, 1564–93, English dramatist. —**JULIA** (stage name of Sarah Frost Sothern), born 1866, English–American actress.

MARL·Y *adj.* Resembling or of the nature of marl; abounding in marl. Also **MAR·LA·CEOUS** (–lay′·shus).

MAR′·MA·LADE *noun* A preserve made by boiling the pulp of bitter or acid fruits with sugar to the consistency of jam. [<Pg. *marmelada* <*marmelo*, quince]

MARMALADE-TREE *noun* A tall tropical American sapotaceous evergreen tree (*Achras zapota*). It bears plumlike fruits used chiefly for preserving. Also called *sapodilla.*

MAR·MA·RA, SEA OF A sea between Europe and Asia, leading by the Bosporus to the Black Sea, and by the Dardanelles to the Ægean Sea; 160, by 50 miles. Also **MAR·MO·RA.**

MAR·MI·ON, LORD The hero and title of a romantic poem by Sir Walter Scott.

MAR·MO·LA′·DA (–lah′·dah) A mountain, loftiest in the Dolomites, northern Italy; 11,020 ft.

MAR·MO·RE·AL *adj.* Pertaining to, made of, or resembling marble. Also **MAR MO·RE·AN.** [<L. *marmor;* see MARBLE]

MAR·MO·SET (-zĕt) *noun* A small Central and South American monkey (family *Hapalidæ*) with soft, woolly hair; a squirrel monkey. [<OF., puppet]



MARMOSET

MAR·MOT *noun* **1** A stout, short-tailed, burrowing rodent of mountain regions (genus *Marmota*). The species found in America is called woodchuck or groundhog. **2** A related rodent, as the prairie-dog. [<F. *marmotte* <L. *mus montis*, mouse of the mountain]

MARNE A river in NE. France; 325 miles to the Seine; scene of two battles of World War I.

MA·ROC (mah·rŏk′) [F.] Same as MOROCCO.

1MA·ROON *tr. verb* To put ashore and abandon on a desolate island or coast; hence, to abandon, leave helpless. — *noun* **1** One of a class of Negroes, chiefly fugitive slaves or their descendants, living wild in the mountains of some West Indies islands and of Guiana. **2** A person left alone on an island; a marooned person. [<F. *marron* <Sp. *cimarron*, wild]

2MA·ROON *noun* **1** A dull, dark-red color. **2** A coal-tar dyestuff. — *adj.* Having a dull, dark-red color. [<F. *marron* <It *marrone*, chestnut]

MA·ROS (mŏ·rōsh′) [Hung.] Same as MUREŞ.

MAR·PLOT *noun* One who, by meddling, mars or frustrates a design or plan.

MARQUE (mark) *noun* A license of reprisal upon an enemy, as at sea in wartime: in the phrase **LETTERS OF MARQUE.** [<F., mark, imprint, stamp]

MAR·QUEE (-kee′) *noun* **1** A large field tent, especially one for an officer, or one used at lawn entertainments. **2** An awning over the entrance to a hotel, theater, or other building. [<F. *marquise*, canopy]

MAR·QUE·SAS (-keh′·sahs) **ISLANDS** A group of islands in French Oceania, in the South Pacific Ocean, 8–10° S., 138–141° W.; 480 square miles. Also **MAR·QUE·ZAS ISLANDS.**

MAR·QUESS Same as MARQUIS.

MAR·QUET·RY (-kĕt·rĭ) *noun* Inlaid work of wood often interspersed with stones, ivory, etc., especially as used in the decoration of furniture. Also **MAR·QUE·TE·RIE.** [<F. *marqueter*, to inlay]

MAR·QUETTE (-kĕt′), **JACQUES,** 1636–75, French Jesuit priest and missionary who explored Canada.

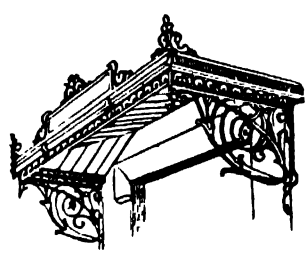
MAR·QUIS (mar′·kwis; *F.* mar·kee′) *noun* The title of a nobleman next in rank below a duke. Marquises were originally commanders of the marches; in this sense, often **MAR·QUESS.** The wife of a marquis is a *marchioness.* [<F. *marquis* <LL. *marchensis* <*marcha*, border]

MAR·QUIS *noun* An important variety of wheat, first developed in Canada, widely grown in the United States.

MAR·QUIS (-kwis), **DON(ALD) ROBERT PERRY,** 1878–1937, American journalist and humorist.

MAR·QUIS·ATE *noun* The rank of a marquis.

MAR·QUISE (mar·keez′) *noun* **1** The wife of a French marquis. **2** An ornamental hood over a door; a marquee. **3** A pointed oval form of gem-cutting, especially for diamonds. [<F.]



MARQUISE

MAR·QUI·SETTE′ (-kĭ·zĕt′) *noun* A lightweight, open-mesh fabric of cotton, silk, rayon, or nylon, or a combination of these, used for curtains and women's and children's garments.

MAR·RA·KESH (-rah′·kĕsh) A city in the French Zone, central Morocco. Also **MAR·RA·KECH** (-kĕsh).

MAR·RAM (mar′·um) *noun* Beachgrass.

MAR·RIAGE (măr′·ij) *noun* **1** The act of marrying, or the state of being married; specifically, a compact entered into by a man and a woman, based on mutual regard, to live together as husband and wife until separated by death. **2** A wedding; a nuptial celebration: with *of* or *between.* **3** Figuratively, any close union. **4** In pinochle, the king and queen of any suit.

Synonyms: matrimony, nuptials, union, wedding, wedlock. *Matrimony* denotes the state of those united in the marriage relation; *marriage* denotes primarily the act of so uniting, but is much used also for the state. *Wedlock,* a word of specific legal use, is the Saxon term for the state or relation denoted by *matrimony. Wedding* denotes the ceremony, with any attendant festivities, by which two persons are united as husband and wife, *nuptials* being the more formal and stately term to express the same idea. *Antonyms:* bachelorhood, celibacy, divorce, maidenhood, virginity, widowhood.

MAR·RIAGE·A·BLE *adj.* Fitted by age, physical condition, etc., for marriage. — **MAR·RIAGE·A·BIL′·I·TY, MAR·RIAGE·A·BLE·NESS** *noun.*

MARRIAGE-LINES *noun* [Pop.] A marriage certificate.

MAR·RIED *adj.* **1** Pertaining to marriage; connubial; conjugal; as, the *married* state. **2** Having a spouse; united by or as by matrimony; wedded; as, a *married* man.

MAR·RON (mah·rawN′) *noun* **1** A paper shell used to imitate the report of a cannon. **2** The color of a chestnut shell. **3** A large sweet chestnut of southern Europe: used as food and in confectionery. [<F., chestnut]

MAR·RON GLA·CÉ (glah·seh′) [F.] A candied chestnut.

1MAR·ROW (măr′·ō) *noun* **1** A soft vascular tissue found in the central cavities of bones. **2** The interior substance of anything; essence; pith. — **SPINAL MARROW** The spinal cord. [<OE. *mearg*] — **MAR·ROW·Y** *adj.*

2MAR·ROW *verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To associate; match.

MAR′·ROW·BONE *noun* **1** A bone containing marrow: also **MARROW BONE.** **2** *pl.* One's knees: used humorously. **3** *pl.* Crossbones, the piratical emblem.

MAR′·ROW FAT *noun* A large rich pea. Also **MARROW PEA.**

MARROW SQUASH A variety of squash having an ovoid, fine-grained body; vegetable marrow.

MAR·RU·E′·COS (mar·roō·eh′·cōs) [Sp.] Same as MOROCCO.

1MAR·RY (măr′·ĭ) *verb* [**·RIED, ·RY·ING**] **1** To unite (a man and woman) in matrimony; also, to enter into the conjugal state; wed. **2** To accept in marriage; espouse. **3** To dispose of in wedlock. **4** To unite in a close union; also, to fasten end to end, as ropes, without increasing the diameter. — **MAR·RI·ER** *noun.*

2MAR·RY *interj.* An exclamation of surprise or asseveration: a corruption of *Mary!* or *by Mary* (the Virgin)!

MAR·RY·AT (măr′·ĭ·ăt), **FREDERICK,** 1792–1848, English naval captain and novelist.

1MARS (marz) **1** In Roman mythology, the god of war, originally having no connection with the Greek *Ares,* but later identified with him, and described as the son of Jupiter and Juno and the husband of Venus: in early times called *Mavors.* **2** The fourth planet in order of distance from the sun, from which its mean distance is 141,500,000 miles, its least distance from the earth being 35,000,000 miles. Mars has a diameter of about 4,230 miles, a diurnal rotation of 24 hours, 37 minutes, 22.67 seconds, and a year of 686.9 days.

2MARS (marz) *noun* [Obs.] In medieval alchemy, iron.

3MARS (mars) *noun* Master: formerly used by Negro slaves. Also **MARSE.**

MAR·SA·LA (-sah′·lah) A light-colored wine made in **MARSALA,** a fortified seaport in western Sicily.

MAR·SEIL·LAIS′ (mar·suh·layz′; *F.* mar·seh·lyeh′) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Marseille, or to its inhabitants. — *noun* A native or inhabitant of Marseille. — **MAR·SEIL·LAISE′** (-seh·lyehz′) *noun & adj. fem.*

MARSEILLAISE The national hymn of the French Republic

MAR·SEILLE (-sayl′) *noun* A stout, cotton fabric having a raised weave, similar to piqué. [< Marseille, in France]

MAR·SEILLE (mar·seh′·i) A commercial and seaport city in southern France. Also [F.] **MAR·SEILLES.**

MARSH *noun* A tract of low wet land; swamp. [<OE. *mersc*] — **MARSH·Y** *adj.* — **MARSH·I·NESS** *noun.*

MARSH, OTHNIEL CHARLES, 1831–1899, American paleontologist.

MAR·SHAL *noun* **1** An officer authorized to regulate ceremonies, preserve order, etc. **2** An official of the United States courts, also, the head of the police force or fire department in some cities. **3** In some European countries, a military officer of high rank; a field marshal. **4** In medieval times, a groom or master of the horse; later, as an officer of the king, a judge in courts of chivalry, etc. — *verb* [**·SHALED** or **·SHALLED, ·SHAL·ING** or **·SHAL·LING**] **1** To arrange in order; array. **2** To lead (something) as a marshal, manage; discipline; train. **3** To come together, assemble. [<OF. *mareschal* <OHG. *marahscalh* <*marah*, horse, + *scalh*, servant] — **MAR·SHAL·CY, MAR·SHAL·SHIP** *noun* — **MAR·SHAL·ER, MAR·SHAL·LER** *noun.*

MAR·SHALL, GEORGE CATLETT, born 1880, chief of staff of U. S. Army in World War II. — **JOHN,** 1755–1835, American statesman; jurist; secretary of state, 1800–01; chief justice of United States, 1801–35.

MAR·SHALL ISLANDS A group of islands in Micronesia, North Pacific Ocean, 5–10° N., 163–172° E.; 156 square miles: mandated to Japan, 1920; occupied by U. S. forces, 1944.

MAR′·SHAL SEA *noun* [Br.] The court or seat of a marshal, specifically, **MARSHALSEA,** a prison formerly in Southwark under the authority of the knight-marshal.

MARSH BLUEBELL A ring-necked duck.

MARSH-ELDER *noun* **1** Any of a genus (*Iva*) of American salt marsh plants, especially the high-water shrub (*I. frutescens*) of the SE. United States: also called *sumpweed.* **2** The cranberrybush or guelder-rose: also called *pimcushion-tree.*

MARSH FROG Same as **PICKEREL FROG.**

MARSH GAS Methane.

MARSH HARE In Louisiana, the muskrat.

MARSH HAWK An American hawk (*Circus hudsonius*) which harries snakes, etc., in marshes. Also **MARSH HARRIER.**

MARSH HEN **1** The northern clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris crepitans*), which inhabits salt-water marshes along the American Atlantic coast. **2** The American coot (*Fulica americana*).

MARSH'·MAL·LOW *noun* 1 A plant of the mallow family *(Althæa officinalis)*. 2 A sweetmeat formerly made from the root of this plant; now a creamy mixture of starch, sirup, sugar, and gelatin.

MARSH–MARIGOLD *noun* A conspicuous swamp plant *(Caltha palustris)* of the crowfoot family, having bright yellow flowers, found in swamps and wet meadows: also called *cowslip*.

MARSH POISONING Impaludism.

MARSH–ROSEMARY *noun* 1 A seaside perennial herb *(Limonium carolinianum)*, with a strongly astringent root, used medicinally. 2 The moorwort *(Andromeda polifolia)*.

MAR SI VAN' Same as MERZIFON.

MARS–LA–TOUR (mars–luh–tōōr) A village in NE. France; battle, 1870.

MAR STON, JOHN, 1575?–1634, English dramatist.

MAR STON MOOR A place in Yorkshire, England, where Cromwell defeated the Royalists, July 2, 1644.

MAR SU PI·A Plural of MARSUPIUM.

MAR SU PI·AL *noun* Any member of an order *(Marsupialia)* of mammals, as the kangaroos, opossums, wombats, etc., whose females typically lack a placenta, and carry their young in a marsupium. —*adj.* 1 Having a marsupium. 2 Of or pertaining to the *Marsupialia*, or of the nature of a marsupium or pouch. — **MAR·SU PI A'·LI AN, MAR SU·PI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

MAR SU PI UM *noun* [·PI·A *pl.*] 1 A pouchlike invagination; specifically, a brood pouch or external receptacle for carrying young, as in the abdomen of marsupials 2 Any analogous organ, as in certain fishes and crustaceans. [<L.]

MAR SY AS (–si·us) A Phrygian satyr and flute–player, who was defeated in a musical contest and flayed alive by Apollo.

MARS YELLOW A pigment consisting chiefly of hydrous oxide of iron and aluminum; iron yellow. Other pigments in the same group are **MARS ORANGE, MARS RED, MARS VIOLET.**

1MART *noun* 1 A market. 2 [Obs.] A fair; also, traffic; trading. —*verb* [Obs.] To trade in or with, also, to traffic. [< D. *markt*]

2MART *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] An animal slaughtered at Martinmas.

MAR TA (mar'·tah) [It., Sp.] Same as MARTHA.

MAR TEL LO TOWER An isolated circular tower of masonry, formerly erected on coasts for defense against invasion. Also **MAR TEL LO.** [<Mortella Cape, in Corsica]



MARTEN

MAR TEN *noun* 1 A weasel–like fur–yielding carnivorous mammal of arboreal habits (genus *Martes*) 2 The fur of a marten often dyed and sold as an inferior sable. [<OF. *martre*; perhaps akin to OE. *mearth*, marten]

MAR TENS ITE (–tĕnz'·īt) *noun* A constituent of rapidly quenched steel, consisting of a solid solution of iron and up to two percent of carbon. — **MAR·TEN SIT' IC** *adj.*

MAR THA (mar'·thuh; *Dan., G., Pg., Sw.* mar' tah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **MARTHE** (mart)

— **MARTHA** Friend of Jesus, and sister of Lazarus and Mary, who served Jesus at Bethany (*Luke* x, 40), hence, figuratively, a housekeeper.

MARTHA'S VINE YARD (vin'·yurd) An island off the southern coast of Massachusetts; length, 21 miles.

MAR TIAL (–shul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, connected with, or suggestive of war or military operations: opposed to *civil*; as, court *martial*. 2 Warlike; brave, characteristic of a warlike person. See synonyms under WARLIKE. [<L. *martialis*, pertaining to Mars] — **·ISM** *noun* — **IST** *noun* — **LY** *adv.*

1MAR TIAL *adj.* Under the evil influence of the planet Mars.

2MAR TIAL (–shul), 40?–100?, Latin epigrammatist; full name Marcus Valerius Martialis.

MARTIAL LAW Military jurisdiction exercised by a government temporarily governing the civil population of a locality through its military forces, without the authority of written law, as necessity may require.

MAR TIAN (–shun) *adj.* Pertaining to Mars, either the Roman god of war or the planet: also **MAR TIAL.** —*noun* One of the supposed inhabitants of Mars.

MAR TIN *noun* 1 Any of certain birds of the swallow family, having a tail less forked than the common swallows; specifically, the **PURPLE MARTIN** *(Progne subis)*, the bank swallow or **SAND MARTIN** *(Riparia riparia)*, etc. 2 Some bird likened to a true martin, as a kingbird or chimney swift. [<MARTIN (man's name)]

MAR·TIN (mar'·tn; *F.* mar·tăN'; *G.* mar'·teen) A masculine personal name. Also **MAR TYN,** [Dutch] **MAR·TIJN** (mar'·tine), [Pg.] **MAR·TI·NHO** (mar·tee'·nyō), [It., Sp.] **MAR TI·NO** (mar·tee'·nō), [L.] **MAR·TI·NUS.**

— **MARTIN, SAINT,** 315?–399?, bishop of Tours; his feast day, called **MARTINMAS,** is Nov. 11.

MAR·TIN, HOMER DODGE, 1836–97, American painter.

MAR·TIN DU GARD (mar·tăN' dü gar), **ROGER,** born 1881, French novelist.

MAR TI NEAU (–tī·nō), **HARRIET,** 1802–76, English writer.

MAR·TI·NET' *noun* A strict disciplinarian: usually in a derogatory sense. [<Martinet, 17th century, French general]

MAR'·TIN·GALE *noun* 1 A forked strap for holding down a horse's head by connecting the head–gear with the belly–band. 2 A vertical spar under the bowsprit used in guying the stays. Also **MAR·TIN·GAL.** [<F.]

MAR·TI·NIQUE' (–tī·neek') An island in the French West Indies; 385 square miles; capital, Fort–de–France.

MART·LET *noun* 1 A martin. 2 In heraldry, a martin or swallow without feet: used as a bearing or crest.

MAR'·TON ITE *noun* A tear gas, C_6H_5OBr; a colorless liquid dispersed as a mist in high–explosive shells; bromacetone.

MAR TYR (–tur) *noun* 1 One who submits to death rather than forswear his religion; specifically, one of the early Christians who suffered death for their religious principles. 2 One who dies or suffers for principles, or sacrifices all for a cause; as, a *martyr* to science. 3 One who suffers much or long, as from ill health or misfortune; as, a *martyr* to rheumatism.

—*tr. verb* 1 To punish with death because of one's religion or for adherence to any cause. 2 To persecute; torture. 3 To pursue with deadly cruelty. [<Gr., witness]

MAR TYR DOM *noun* 1 The condition or fate of a martyr. 2 Protracted or extreme suffering.

MAR' TYR IZE *tr. verb* [**IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To subject to martyrdom; make a martyr of. — **MAR·TYR I ZA'·TION** *noun* — **MAR' TYR IZ ER** *noun.*

MAR TYR OL' O GY *noun* [**GIES** *pl.*] A historical record of martyrs. — **MAR TYR O·LOG' IC, MAR TYR O LOG' I·CAL** *adj.* — **MAR TYR OL' O·GIST** *noun.*

MAR TYR Y (–tur·i) *noun* 1 Martyrdom. 2 The spot where a martyr suffered or is buried, or a chapel erected there.

MAR VEL *intr. verb* [**VELED** or **·VELLED, ·VEL ING** or **·VEL·LING**] 1 To wonder at or about. 2 To be affected with wonder, astonishment, surprise, etc. —*noun* 1 That which excites wonder; a prodigy. 2 The emotion of wonder. 3 A miracle. See synonyms under PRODIGY. [<OF. *merveille* <L. *mirabilia* <*mirari*, to wonder]

MAR VELL, ANDREW, 1621–78, English poet and satirist.

MARVEL–OF–PERU *noun* The four–o'clock (genus *Mirabilis*).

MAR VEL OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Exciting astonishment; singular; wonderful. 2 Pertaining to the supernatural; miraculous. Also **MAR VEL LOUS.** See synonyms under EXTRAORDINARY. — **MAR VEL OUS LY, MAR VEL LOUS·LY** *adv.* — **MAR VEL·OUS NESS, MAR VEL LOUS NESS** *noun.*

MAR WAR Same as JODHPUR.

MARX, KARL, 1818–83, German socialist, revolutionary leader, and writer: author of *Das Kapital*. — **MARX I AN** *adj. & noun.*

MARX ISM The political, economic, and social doctrines of Karl Marx

MARX IST *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Karl Marx or his theories, Marxian. 2 Like or developed from Marxian theory; as, *Marxist* socialism. —*noun* A Marxian, specifically, an adherent of Marxist socialism.

MA RY A feminine personal name. Also [Polish] **MAR·YA** (mar'·yah) See also MARIA.

— **MARY** The mother of Jesus: also **VIRGIN MARY.**

— **MARY** The sister of Lazarus and Martha

— **MARY I,** 1516–58, queen of England, 1553–58; known as **MARY TUDOR** or **BLOODY MARY.**

— **MARY II,** 1662–94, queen of England, 1689–94, with her husband, William III, as joint ruler.

— **MARY MAGDALENE** A disciple from Magdala out of whom Jesus cast seven devils, *Luke* viii, 2; often identified, though with insufficient evidence, with the penitent sinner, *Luke* vii, 36–50.

— **MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS,** 1542–87, queen of Scotland, 1542–67; beheaded

MA RY·LAND A Middle Atlantic State of the United States; 12,327 square miles; capital, Annapolis; entered the Union April 28, 1788, one of the original thirteen States: nickname, *Cockade State* or *Old Line State*.

MARYLAND YELLOWTHROAT See under YELLOWTHROAT.

MA' RY LE BONE, SAINT A parliamentary borough of NW. London, England, commonly called **MA' RY LE BONE.**

MA·RY·OL'·A·TRY Same as MARIOLATRY.

MAR ZI PAN Same as MARCHPANE.

·MAS A combining form for Mass, used to mean a festival or its celebration, as in *Christmas*.

MA SAC CIO (mah·sah'·chō), 1402–29, Italian painter; real name *Tommaso Guidi*.

MA·SAN (mah·sahn) A seaport in SE. Chosen: also called **MA·SAM·PO** (mah·sahm'·po).

MA' SA RYK (mah'·sah reek), **THOMAS GARRIGUE,** 1850–1937, first president of Czechoslovakia.

MAS·BA·TE (mahs·bah'·teh) An island in the central Philippine Islands; 1,262 square miles.

MAS·CA·GNI (mahs·cah'·nyee), **PIETRO,** 1863–1945, Italian composer.

MAS CA·LONGE (–lónj) Same as MASKINONGE.

MAS CAR·A (más·car'·uh) *noun* A cosmetic preparation used to darken the eyelashes and eyebrows, usually black, brown, or blue. [<Sp. *máscara*, mask]

MAS·CLE (–kl) *noun* 1 A lozenge–shaped plate used in scale

armor. 2 In heraldry, a lozenge voided. Also spelled *macle*. [<OF. <L. *macula*, spot]

MAS·COT (–cut *or* –kŏt) *noun* A person, animal, or thing thought to bring good luck by its presence. [<F. *mascotte* <Pr. *mascotto*, witchcraft]

MAS·CU·LINE (–kū·lin) *adj.* 1 Having the distinguishing qualities of the male sex, or pertaining to males; specially suitable for men; manly: opposed to *feminine*. 2 Being of the male gender, natural or grammatical. 3 Male; staminate: an obsolete usage, except in botany.

— *noun* 1 A male person; that which is of the male sex. 2 The masculine gender or a word of this gender: opposed to *feminine* and *neuter*. [<L. *masculinus* <*masculus*, male] — **MAS·CU·LINE·LY** *adv.* — **MAS·CU·LIN'·I·TY, MAS·CU·LINE·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (adj.): male, manful, manlike, manly, mannish, virile. *Male* is applied to the sex, *masculine* to the qualities, especially to the stronger, hardier, and more imperious qualities that distinguish the *male* sex; as applied to women, *masculine* has often the depreciatory sense of unwomanly, rude, or harsh; as, a *masculine* face or voice, or the like; still one may say in a commendatory way, she acted with *masculine* courage or decision. *Masculine* may apply to the distinctive qualities of the *male* sex at any age, *virile* applies to the distinctive qualities of mature manhood only, as opposed not only to *feminine* or *womanly* but to *childish*, and is thus an emphatic word for *sturdy*, *intrepid*, etc. See also under MANLY. *Antonyms*, see synonyms for FEMININE.

MASE·FIELD (māce'–), **JOHN**, born 1875, English poet and novelist; poet laureate, 1930–

MASH *noun* 1 A mass of something beaten or soaked into a soft state, as a mixture of meal, bran, or turnips, and water, for feeding cattle. 2 Crushed or ground grain or malt, infused in hot water to produce wort.

— *tr. verb* 1 To crush or beat into a mash or pulp; reduce to a soft state; as by bruising; as, *mashed* potatoes. 2 To convert into mash, as malt or grain or a mixture of such, by infusing in hot water, as in brewing or distilling. 3 [Pop.] To flirt with or win the affection of (one of the other sex). [<OE. *masc(wyrt)*, mashwort]

MASH·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which mashes. 2 [Pop.] One who persistently annoys unprotected women unknown to him; also, a sentimental fop; dude.

MASH·ER·BRUM (mŭsh'·ur·brōōm) A peak in the Himalaya Mountains in Kashmir, India; 25,600 ft.

MASH·IE *noun* An iron golf club with a deep, short blade and much loft: used in approaching. See illustration under GOLF CLUB. Also **MASH·Y**. [<F. *massue*, club]

MASH·LIN *noun* [Scot.] Mixed grain.

MAS·I·NIS'·SA, 238–148 B.C., king of Numidia; ally of the Carthaginians and the Romans.

MAS·JID (mŭs'·jid) *noun* [Arabic] A Mohammedan mosque.

1MASK *noun* 1 A cover or disguise, as for the features, a protective appliance for the face or head; as, a gas *mask*. 2 A subterfuge. 3 A cast of the face taken just after death. 4 A play or dramatic performance, in vogue in the 16th and 17th centuries, in which the actors were masked and represented allegorical or mythological subjects, originally in dumb show, but later in dialog, poetry, and song; also, a dramatic composition written for such a play; also spelled *masque*. 5 A masquerade; also spelled *masque*. 6 A masker. 7 An artistic covering for the face, used by Greek and Roman actors in comedy and tragedy. 8 A reproduction of a face or a face and neck, used as a gargoyle, a keystone of an arch, etc. 9 A screen or brush or the like for hiding a battery or any military operation from the enemy; camouflage. 10 In zoology, any formation about the head suggesting a mask; specifically, the enlarged lower lip of a larval dragon fly. 11 A fox's or dog's head. See synonyms under PRETENSE.

— *verb* 1 To cover (the face, head, etc.) with a mask; disguise with a mask. 2 To assume a disguise. 3 To hide or conceal with or as with a mask. [<F. *masque* <Sp. *mascara* <Ar. *maskharat*, fool]

Synonyms (verb): cloak, conceal, cover, disguise, dissemble, hide, masquerade, pretend, screen, shroud, veil. See HIDE. *Antonyms*: betray, communicate, declare, disclose, divulge, exhibit, expose, publish, reveal, show, tell.

2MASK *verb* [Prov. Eng.] To infuse or be infused. [Variant of MASH]

MASKED *adj.* 1 Having the face covered with or as with a mask; disguised. 2 Personate. 3 Having markings resembling a mask, as various pupæ of insects.

MASKED OR MASK BALL A ball at which the dancers wear masks or dominos.

MASKED-HUNTER *noun* The kissing-bug.

MAS·KEG Same as MUSKEG.

MASK·ER *noun* One who wears a mask: also spelled *masquer*.

MASK·ING *noun* [Scot.] A crushing into a mash.

MAS·KI·NONGE (–nŏnj) *noun* A large North American pike (*Esox masquinongy*), valued as a food fish. Also spelled *mascalonge*, *muskellunge*. [<Algonquian *mash*, big, + *kinonje*, fish]

MAS·LIN (măz'–) *noun* [Prov. Eng.] 1 Mixed grain, especially wheat and rye. 2 Bread made from such mixture. 3 A mixture; potpourri. [<OE. *mæs(t)ling*, *mæslen*, brass]

MAS·OCH·ISM (măz'·uh·kĭzm) *noun* A condition of sexual perversion in which a person derives pleasure from being dominated or even cruelly treated. [<Leopold von Sacher–Masoch, 1835–95, Austrian novelist, who described this condition] **MAS·O·CHIST** (–kist) *noun* — **MAS·O·CHIS'·TIC** *adj.*

MA·SON *noun* One who lays brick and stone in building; also, a stonecutter. — *tr. verb* To build by masonry. [<F. *maçon* <OHG. *mezzo*]

MA·SON *noun* A member of the order of Freemasons. — **MA·SON·IC** *adj.*

MA·SON, JAMES MURRAY, 1798–1871, Confederate statesman; with John Slidell, seized on board the British steamer *Trent*, 1861. — **WALT**, 1862–1939, American humorist and poet.

MASON AND DIXON'S LINE The southern boundary of Pennsylvania, the northern limit of slavery, roughly separating the North from the South: so called from Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, Englishmen who surveyed it in 1763–1767.

MASON BEE A solitary bee (*Chalicodoma muraria*) of southern Europe which builds its nest of sand, clay, etc.

MASON JAR A glass jar having a tightly fitting screw top, used for canning and preserving: patented by John L. Mason, of New York, in 1857.

MA·SON·RY *noun* [RIES *pl.*] 1 The art or work of building with brick or stone. 2 That which is built by masons or of materials which masons use.

MA·SON·RY *noun* Freemasonry.

MA·SO·RA *or* **MA·SO·RAH** *noun* 1 A collection of criticisms and marginal notes to the Old Testament, made by Jewish writers before the 10th century. 2 The tradition relied on by the Jews to preserve the Old Testament text from corruption. [<Heb.] — **MAS·O·RET'·IC** or **·I·CAL**, *adj.* — **MAS·O·RETE, MAS·O·RITE** *noun*.

MAS·PE·RO' (mahs·puh·rō'), **GASTON CAMILLE CHARLES**, 1846–1916, French Egyptologist.

MAS·QAT Same as MUSCAT.

MASQUE, MAS·QUER Same as 1MASK (play, masquerade), MASKER.

MAS·QUER·ADE' (–kwĕr·ād') *noun* 1 A social party composed of persons masked and costumed. 2 A false show or disguise. 3 A form of dramatic representation formerly in vogue. 4 The costume of a masquerader.

— *intr. verb* [·AD'·ED, ·AD'·ING] 1 To take part in a masquerade; wear a mask or disguise. 2 To assume a disguise, appear or attempt to appear in a character other than one's own. See synonyms under 1MASK. [<F. <Sp. *mascara*, mask] — **MAS·QUER·AD'·ER** *noun*.

1MASS *noun* 1 An assemblage of things that collectively make one quantity. 2 A body of concrete matter, a lump. 3 The principal part of anything. 4 Extent of volume; bulk, size. 5 The measure or expression of quantity of matter in a body, as indicated by the acceleration imparted to it when acted upon by a given force: it is the quotient of the weight of a body divided by the acceleration due to gravity. 6 The homogeneous plastic combination of drugs prepared for making pills. — **THE MASSES** The common people. See synonyms under 1MOB.

— *verb* To form into a mass; assemble. [<F. *masse* <L. *massa* <Gr. *maza*, barley cake]

Synonyms (noun): aggregate, body, bulk, heap, lump, matter, substance, total, totality, whole. See AGGREGATE, HEAP, THRONG.

2MASS or **Mass** *noun* 1 The celebration of the Eucharist or Lord's Supper; the holy communion and its celebration: the name used in the Roman Catholic Church, and recently revived by some High Church Anglicans. 2 A musical service rendered with the mass. — **BLACK MASS** 1 A mass for the dead: so called because the celebrant wears black vestments. 2 A ceremony performed in so-called worship of Satan as a burlesque of the Christian Mass. [<OE. *mæsse* <LL. *missa*, dismissal]

MAS·SA·CHU'·SETT *noun* One of a large and important tribe of Algonquian North American Indians, formerly inhabiting the region around Massachusetts Bay.

MAS·SA·CHU'·SETTS A State of the NE. United States, 8,266 square miles; capital, Boston; entered the Union Feb. 6, 1788, one of the thirteen original States: nickname, *Bay State*.

MASSACHUSETTS BAY A wide bay on the eastern coast of Massachusetts, from Cape Ann to Plymouth, 30 by 25 miles.

MAS·SA·CRE (–uh·cur) *noun* The indiscriminate killing of human beings, as in savage warfare; slaughter. — *tr. verb* [·CRED (curd), ·CRING] To kill or butcher in great numbers; slaughter. [<F.] — **MAS·SA·CRER** *noun*.

Synonyms (noun): butchery, carnage, havoc, slaughter. A *massacre* is the indiscriminate killing in numbers of the unresisting or defenseless; *butchery* is the killing of men rudely and ruthlessly as cattle are killed in the shambles. *Havoc* may not be so complete as *massacre*, nor so coldly brutal as *butchery*, but is more widely spread and furious: it is destruction let loose, and may be applied to organiza-

tions, interests, etc., as well as to human life. *Carnage* refers to widely scattered or heaped up corpses of the slain; *slaughter* is similar in meaning, but refers more to the process, and *carnage* to the result.

MAS·SAGE (muh·sahzh′) *noun* A system of remedial treatment consisting of kneading, rubbing, and otherwise manipulating a part or the whole of the body with the hands. —*tr. verb* [·SAGED, ·SAG·ING] To treat by massage. [<F. <Gr. *massō*, knead] —**MAS·SAG·ER, MAS·SAG·IST** *noun* —**MAS SA·GEUSE** *noun fem.*

MAS SA SAU′·GA *noun* The pigmy rattlesnake (*Sistrurus miliarius*) of the southern United States, seldom exceeding 20 inches in length, and living in dry, warm areas; also called *ground rattlesnake*. [Of Algonquian origin]

MAS′ SA SOIT, died 1661, American Indian chief of Massachusetts.

MAS SA·UA (mahs·sah′·wah) A seaport on the Red Sea, Eritrea, Italian East Africa. Also **MAS·SA·WA, MAS·SO·WAH.**

MASS BELL The Sanctus bell.

MAS·SÉ (mă·say′) *noun* In billiards, a stroke with a cue held perpendicularly, causing the cue ball to return in a straight line or to describe a curve. Also **MASSÉ SHOT.** [<F. <*masser*, to make a massé shot]

MAS SÉ NA (mah·seh·nah′), **ANDRÉ**, 1758–1817, French marshal under Napoleon I; later, Prince d'Essling.

MAS SE NET (mahs·neh′), **JULES EMILE FRÉDÉRIC**, 1842–1912, French composer.

MAS SE TER (mă·see′–) *noun* A masticatory muscle connected with the lower jaw. [<Gr. *masētēr*, a chew] —**MAS·SE TER′ IC, MAS·SE TER′ INE** *adj.*

MAS SEUR (ma·sur′; *F.* mah·sœr′) *noun* [F.] A man who practices or gives massage. —**MAS SEUSE** (mă·sœz′) *noun fem.*

MAS′ SI COT *noun* 1 Lead monoxide: a rare mineral associated with galena. 2 A yellowish paint pigment similar to litharge. [<F. <Sp. *masicote*]

MAS SIF (mas′ if, *F.* mah·seef′) *noun* 1 The dominant, central mass of a mountain ridge more or less defined by longitudinal or transverse valleys. 2 A diastrophic block of the earth's crust, isolated by boundary faults. [<F.]

MAS SI MI LIA′ NO (mahs·see·mee·lyah′·no) [It.] Same as MAXIMILIAN

MAS SINE (muh·sveen′), **LÉONIDE**, born 1896, Russian ballet-dancer and choreographer.

MAS SIN GER (mas′·in jur), **PHILIP**, 1583–1640, English dramatist

MAS SIVE (mas′·iv) *adj.* 1 Constituting a large mass; ponderous, large, as, a *massive* forehead. 2 Belonging to the total mass of anything. 3 Being without definite form, as a mineral, amorphous. 4 Homogeneous: said of certain rock formations. 5 Figuratively, imposing in scope or degree; having considerable magnitude. See synonyms under LARGE. [<F. *massif*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

MASSIVE MOUNT The highest peak in Saguache Range, central Colorado; 14,424 ft. Also **MASSIVE MOUNTAIN.**

MASS MEETING A large public gathering for the discussion or promotion of some topic or cause, usually political.

MASS NUMBER 1 The whole number expressing the mass of any isotope of an element; as, 3 and 4 are *mass numbers* of the isotopes of helium. 2 The number of protons in the nucleus of an atom: distinguished from *atomic number*.

MAS SO THER′ A·PY *noun* Treatment by massage. —**MAS·SO THER A PEU′·TIC** *adj.*

MASS PRODUCTION The manufacture or production by machinery of goods or articles in great numbers or quantities.

MASS SPECTROGRAPH An instrument for determining the relative masses of electrically charged particles by passing a stream of them through an electric field and noting the variable deflections from a straight path. Also **MASS SPECTROMETER.**

MASS Y *adj.* [**MASS I ER, MASS I EST**] Consisting of a mass or masses; big, bulky. —**MASS·I NESS** *noun.*

¹MAST *noun* 1 A stick or spar of round timber or tubular iron or steel, set upright in a sailing vessel to sustain the yards, sails, etc. 2 The upright pole of a derrick. 3 Any large upright pole. —**BEFORE THE MAST** Occupying the position of, or serving as, a common sailor: from the fact that common sailors were quartered forward of the foremast.

—*tr. verb* To furnish with a mast or masts. [<OF. *mæst*]

²MAST, *noun* The fruit of the oak, beech, and other trees, acorns and the like. [<OE. *mæst*, mast, fodder]

MAST-, MASTO- Combining forms from Greek *mastos*, breast, used chiefly in medicine to denote the breast or the mammary gland; as, *mast*algia, pain in the breast; *masto*tomy, surgical excision of the breast.

MAS TA BA *noun* An oblong building used in ancient Egypt as a mortuary chapel and place of offerings, with sloping sides and flat top, covering the mouth of a sepulchral pit. Also **MAS TA BAH.** [<Ar. *mastabat*, bench]

MAS TAX *noun* The pharynx or gizzard of a rotifer. [<Gr., mouth]

MAS TER *noun* 1 A male person who has authority over others, as the principal of a school, an employer, the head of a household, the owner of a domestic animal, etc. 2 One who has control or disposal of something; an owner; in the U. S. merchant marine, the captain of a vessel. 3 One who is familiar with all the details of an art, profession, science, or trade. 4 One who has charge of some special thing, place, or business. 5 A young gentleman. 6 An honorary title; specifically, **MASTER**, a scholastic title and rank between bachelor and doctor. 7 [Law] Any of various officers of the court who assist the judges by hearing evidence, reporting, etc.; as, a *master* in chancery. 8 In Scotland, the courtesy title of a viscount's (or baron's) eldest son. 9 One who has disciples or followers; a religious leader. 10 One who gains the victory; a victor. —**THE** or **OUR MASTER** Christ.

—*tr. verb* 1 To bring under control or dominance; subject to authority. 2 To become thoroughly conversant with; as, to *master* Greek. 3 To control or govern as a master. See synonyms under CONQUER, GAIN, LEARN, SUBDUE. —*adj.* Having the mastery; chief; controlling. [<OE. *mægester* <L. *magister*] —**MAS TER DOM** *noun* —**MAS·TER·HOOD** *noun* —**MAS TER LESS** *adj.*

Synonyms (noun): boss, captain, chief, commander, despot, director, employer, foreman, governor, head, leader, lord, manager, monarch, overseer, owner, prince, principal, proprietor, schoolmaster, sovereign, teacher. See CHIEF, SUPERINTENDENT, VICTOR. *Antonyms*: assistant, attendant, dependent, drudge, inferior, menial, retainer, serf, servant, servitor, slave, subaltern, subordinate, valet, waiter.

MASTER AT ARMS A petty officer who maintains discipline and order on a naval vessel.

MASTER BUILDER 1 A contractor who employs men to build. 2 One who has charge of building operations; a foreman or architect.

MAS TER FUL *adj.* 1 Having the power or characteristics of a master; domineering; arbitrary. 2 Showing mastery, as of an art, science, situation, etc. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

MASTER KEY A key that will unlock two or more locks of a set.

MAS TER·LY *adj.* Characteristic of a master; befitting a master. —*adv.* In a masterly manner; as befits a master. —**MAS TER LI NESS** *noun.*

MASTER MASON A skilled mason.

MASTER MASON A Freemason of the third degree.

MAS′ TER·PIECE *noun* A work or piece of art or literature showing the hand of a master; a supreme accomplishment; chef d'oeuvre. Also **MAS′ TER·WORK.**

MAS TERS, EDGAR LEE, born 1869, American poet.

MAS TER SHIP *noun* 1 The state, personality, or character of a master, also, mastery. 2 Masterly skill; preeminence.

MAS′ TER SING ER Same as MEISTERSINGER.

MAS′ TER STROKE *noun* A masterly or decisive action or achievement.

MAS TER WORK′ MAN *noun* A skilled workman, craftsman, or artist, also, a foreman or overseer over workmen.

MAS TER WORT (–wurt) *noun* Any of several herbs of the parsley family, especially those of the genus *Astrantia*; also, a European plant (*Peucedanum ostruthium*), formerly used as a potherb.

MAS TER Y *noun* 1 The condition of having power and control; dominion. 2 The knowledge or skill of a master. 3 Superiority in a contest; victory. See synonyms under VICTORY.

MAST HEAD *noun* 1 The top of a lower mast; also, the head or top of a mast to which a flag is raised. 2 A sailor acting as look-out at the masthead. 3 That section of a newspaper or other periodical, published in each edition, stating the ownership, officers, and staff conducting it, the advertising, editorial, and publishing offices, etc.

—*tr. verb* 1 To raise to or display at the masthead, as a flag. 2 To send to a masthead for punishment.

MAS TIC *noun* 1 A small Mediterranean evergreen tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*); also, a valuable resin obtained from it. 2 A quick-drying cement. [<F. <Gr. *mastichē*, chewing gum]

MAS′ TI·CATE *verb* [**CAT ED, ·CAT ING**] 1 To crush or grind (food) for deglutition, chew. 2 To crush by cutting or kneading, as rubber. [<L. *masticō* <Gr. *mastizō*, chew] —**MAS TI CA′ TION** *noun* —**MAS′·TI CA TOR** *noun.*

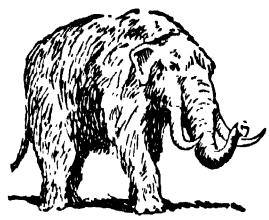
MAS′ TI CA TO RY *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or used in mastication. 2 Adapted for chewing; as, the *masticatory* mouth of a bee. —*noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] A substance chewed to increase the secretion of saliva.

MAS TIFF *noun* One of an old English breed of large hunting dogs, with a thick-set, heavy body, broad skull, and straight forelegs. [<OF. *mestif*, mongrel]

MAS TI GOPH′ O RAN (–gŏf′·o·run) *noun* Any one of a class of protozoa (*Mastigophora*), many of which are parasitic in man and other animals, characterized by the presence of one or more whip-like organs of locomotion called flagella. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Mastigophora*: also **MAS·TI·GOPH′·O ROUS** (–rus). [<Gr. *mastix, mastigos*, whip, + *phero*, bear]

MAS·TI·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the mammary gland. [<Gr. *mastos*, breast]

-TO-DON *noun* A primitive elephantlike mammal (order *Proboscidea*), distinguished from elephants and mammoths chiefly by its molar teeth; especially, the extinct, shaggy-haired *Mastodon americanus* once common in North America. [<Gr. *mastos*, breast, + *odous, odontos*, tooth]



MASTODON

MAS·TOID *adj.* 1 Designating a process of the temporal bone behind the ear for the attachment of muscles; also, pertaining to or situated near this process. 2 Nipplelike; breastlike. —*noun* The mastoid process. [<Gr. *mastos*, breast, + -OID]

MAS TOI·DI′ TIS *noun* Inflammation of the mastoid process.

MAS TUR BA′·TION *noun* Sexual self-gratification; self-abuse. [<L. *masturbatus* <*masturbor*, masturbate] —**MAS′·TUR·BATE** *intr. verb* —**MAS′ TUR BA TOR** *noun*.

MA·SU RI A (muh·zōō′·rē·uh) A district in NE. East Prussia, Germany; contains **MASURIAN LAKES**, scene of severe Russian defeats by Germans, 1914–15: also *Mazurenland, Mazuria*. Also **MA·SU REN LAND.**

MA SU RI·UM (mā·sū′–) *noun* A metallic element (symbol Ma) of the manganese group discovered in 1925 by Noddack, Tacke, and Berg. [<MASURIA]

MAT *noun* 1 A flat article, woven or plaited, or made of some perforated or corrugated material, to be laid on a floor, and on which to wipe one's shoes or feet. 2 Any flat piece of lace, plaited straw, leather, etc., used as a floor covering, table protection, ornament, or the like. 3 Any dense or twisted growth, as of hair or rushes.

—*verb* [**MAT TED, MAT TING**] 1 To knot, interweave, or felt into a mat; be tangled. 2 To cover with mats. [<OE. *matt(e)* <LL. *matta*]

MAT *noun* 1 A lusterless, dull, or roughened surface; also, a tool for producing such a surface. 2 A sheet of papier-mâché or wood fiber for recording the impression of type or cuts in stereotyping; a matrix. 3 A border of white cardboard, serving as the frame, or part of the frame, of a picture.

—*tr. verb* [**MAT TED, MAT TING**] To produce a dull surface on, as metal or glass.

—*adj.* Presenting a lusterless surface. Also **MATTE.** [<G. *matt* or *F. mat*, lusterless]

MAT A·BE′·LE *noun* [**BE′ LE** or **·BE′ LES** (–lēz) *pl*] One of a Zulu people who were driven across the Vaal River by the Boers in 1837; settled in Matabeleland in Southern Rhodesia, under British control since 1894.

MAT′·A·DOR *noun* 1 In bullfighting, the man who kills the bull with a thrust of a sword. 2 In various card games, one of the highest trumps. [<Sp., killer, <*matar*, slay]

MA·TA·MO′·ROS (mah·tah·mō′·ros) A town near the mouth of the Rio Grande in NE. Mexico.

MAT·A·NUS′ KA VALLEY A valley in southern Alaska, site of an experimental colonization project by the U. S. Government in 1935.

MA·TAN·ZAS (muh·tăn′·zus; *Cuban* mah·tahn′·sahs) A province in west-central Cuba; 3,700 square miles; also, its capital, a fortified seaport, bombarded, 1898.

MA·TA·PAN′ (mah·tah·pahn′), **CAPE** The southernmost point of Morea Peninsula, Greece.

MATCH *noun* 1 One similar or equal in appearance, position, quality, or character; a suitable or fit associate; also, a possible mate. 2 A person or thing that is the equal of another in ability, strength, character, position, etc.; one able to cope with or oppose another; a peer. 3 A contest of skill, strength, etc., between persons or animals. 4 A counterpart; facsimile; also, either of two things harmonizing or corresponding. 5 A marriage or mating, or an agreement to marry or pair; a pairing or coupling.

—*verb* 1 To put with another, or be put together as mates or companions; marry. 2 To unite as equal or similar; hence, to compare; set up as rivals or competitors; offer or show as equal or as an equivalent. 3 To make or be suitable, harmonious, or equal; proportion, fit, or adapt; obtain a uniform thickness or width in. 4 To make or select so that two or more are exactly alike; as, to *match* ribbon. 5 To be the equal of; oppose or rival. 6 To be of similar or the same size, character, or quality. [<OE. *gemæcca*, companion] —**MATCH A·BLE** *adj.* —**MATCH ER** *noun*.

MATCH *noun* 1 Any article manufactured for the purpose of starting or communicating a fire; specifically, a splinter of soft wood or a piece of waxed thread or cardboard tipped with a combustible composition that ignites by friction. 2 A fuse of cotton wicking prepared to burn quickly or slowly, and used for firing cannon. [<ME. *macche* <OF. *mesche*, wick]

MATCH·BOARD *noun* A board, specially cut with a groove along one edge and a tongue along the other, for close joining on floors, ceilings, etc.

MATCHED *adj.* Having a tongue on one edge and a groove on the other: said of boards.

MATCH·LESS *adj.* That cannot be matched or equaled; peerless. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

MATCH·LOCK *noun* An old type of musket fired by placing a lighted match against the powder in the pan; also, the gunlock on such a musket.

MATCH′ MAK·ER *noun* One who makes plans, or schemes, to bring about a marriage; also, one who arranges matched games or contests. —**MATCH′·MAK·ING** *adj. & noun*.

MATCH′·MAK ER *noun* One who makes matches for lighting. —**MATCH′ MAK ING** *adj. & noun*.

MATCH·MARK *noun* A distinguishing mark placed on separable parts of machinery as a guide for assembling. —*tr. verb* To put a matchmark upon.

MATCH PLAY In golf, a system of playing in which the score is computed by totaling the number of holes won or lost by each side.

MATCH PLAYER A golfer who competes in match play.

MATCH POINT In tennis and similar games, the final point needed to win a match.

MATCH WOOD *noun* 1 Wood suitable for making matches; also, splinters. 2 [Obs.] A combustible substance used as tinder; touchwood.

MATE *noun* 1 A companion or associate; comrade. 2 One that is paired or coupled with another, as in matrimony. 3 An equal in a contest; a match. 4 An officer of a merchant vessel, ranking next below the captain; in the United States Navy, a petty officer ranking next below a warrant officer and having precedence over all enlisted men. See synonyms under ASSOCIATE.

—*verb* [**MAT ED, MAT ING**] 1 To join or be joined as companions or mates; pair, as animals, match or marry. 2 To couple; associate. 3 [Obs.] To vie with; rival. [<MLG, companion; akin to MEAT] —**MATE LESS** *adj.*

MATE *verb* [**MAT·ED, MAT ING**] 1 In chess, to checkmate. 2 To daunt or confound; defeat; overcome. —*noun* A checkmate. —*interj.* Checkmate. [<CHECKMATE]

MA TÉ (mah′·teh) *noun* 1 An infusion of the leaves of a Brazilian holly (*Ilex paraguariensis*), much used as a beverage by South Americans: also called *Paraguay-tea, yerba*. 2 The Paraguay-tea plant. [<Sp.]

MAT′ E LOTE *noun* A stew of fish in wine and oil, with herb seasoning. Also **MAT′ E LOTTE.** [<F. *matelot*, sailor]

MA TE O (mah teh′·o) [Sp.] Same as MATTHEW.

MA·TER (may′– *or* mah′–) *noun* [L.] Mother: in Latin phrases, as *alma mater*, fostering mother.

MATER DOLOROSA [L.] Sorrowful mother: in art, the Virgin Mary represented as the sorrowing mother.

MA TER FA MIL′ I·AS *noun* [L.] The mother of a family, a matron.

MA TE RI AL *noun* 1 That of which anything is composed or may be constructed, matter considered as a component part of something. 2 Collected facts, impressions, ideas, or notes containing them, and sketches, etc., that may be used in completing a literary or an artistic production. 3 Matter regarded as the amorphous substratum of reality. 4 The tools, instruments, articles, etc., for doing something. See also MATERIEL. 5 A cloth or fabric.

—*adj.* 1 Pertaining to matter; having a corporeal existence; physical. 2 Pertaining to matter in a corporeal relation; affecting the physical nature; also, pertaining to the body or the appetites; corporeal, sensuous; sensual. 3 Pertaining to the subject-matter; essential, important. 4 Pertaining to matter as opposed to form. 5 Consisting of, relating to, or composed of matter regarded as the primary substance of the physical universe. 6 Replete with matter or good sense. See synonyms under IMPORTANT, PHYSICAL. [<L. *materia*, matter]

MA TE RI·AL·ISM *noun* 1 The doctrine that the facts of experience are all to be explained by reference to the reality, activities, and laws of physical or material substance. 2 Undue regard for material interests.

MA TE RI·AL·IST *noun* 1 A believer in the doctrine of materialism; also, a believer in the existence of matter. 2 One who takes interest only in the material or bodily necessities and comforts of life. —**MA·TE·RI·AL IS′·TIC** *adj.* —**MA·TE·RI·AL IS′ TI CAL LY** *adv.*

MA TE RI·AL′·I TY *noun* 1 The quality or state of being material; physical as distinguished from psychical being. 2 Substance; matter; a material thing; a body. Also **MA·TE·RI·AL NESS.**

MA·TE′·RI·AL IZE *verb* [**IZED, ·IZ·ING**] 1 To endow with a bodily form or nature; invest with material characteristics. 2 To take perceptible or substantial form; be developed into something tangible; become real. 3 In spiritualism, to assume a material and bodily form. —**MA·TE RI AL I·ZA′·TION** *noun* —**MA·TE′·RI AL·IZ·ER** *noun*.

MA·TE RI AL·LY *adv.* 1 In a material and important manner. 2 In essence or substance. 3 From a physical point of view.

MA·TE·RI·A MED I·CA 1 The branch of medical science that relates to medicinal substances, their nature, uses, effects, etc. 2 The substances employed as remedial agents. [<L.]

MA·TE·RI EL′ *noun* 1 All non-expendable ordnance, transport, and equipment of an army. 2 All material things of an army except personnel. Also [F.] **MA·TÉ·RIEL** (mah·teh·ryĕl′). [<F., material]

MA·TE·RI·ES MOR·BI (–rī·eez) [L.] The morbid substances, organisms, etc., which cause disease.

MA·TER·NAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a mother; motherly. 2 Connected with or inherited from one's mother; coming through the relationship of a mother. [<L. *maternus* <*mater*, mother] —**·LY** *adv.*

MA·TER·NI·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] The condition of being a mother.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL A lying-in hospital.

MA·TEY *adj.* Friendly; chummy.

¹MATH *noun* A mowing, or that obtained by mowing: now seldom heard except in *aftermath*. [<OE. *mæth*]

²MATH *noun* [Pop.] Mathematics.

MATH·E·MAT′·I·CAL *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of mathematics; rigidly exact or precise. Also **MATH E·MAT′·IC.** [<Gr. *mathēmatikos* <*manthanō*, learn] —**MATH·E·MAT′·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

—**MATILDA OF FLANDERS**, died 1083, wife of William the Conqueror.

MAT·IN *noun* 1 *pl.* One of the daily offices of the Roman Catholic Church, usually recited at midnight. 2 *pl.* The morning service in Anglican churches. 3 Figuratively, any morning song, as of a bird. 4 [Obs.] Morning. —*adj.* Of or belonging to the morning: also **MAT·IN·AL.** Also spelled *mattin*. [<F. *matin*, morning]

MAT I NÉE′ (–nay′) *noun* An entertainment or reception held in the daytime; specifically, a theatrical or cinematic performance given in the afternoon. [<F.]

MAT·ING (māte′–) *noun* The act of pairing or matching.

MA·TISSE (mah·tees′), **HENRI**, born 1869, French painter.

MAT-KNIFE *noun* A knife with a very sharp blade, leveled at an angle, used for cutting engravings, heavy paper, artist's mat board, etc. See illustration under **KNIFE.**

MA·TO GROS·SO Same as MATTO GROSSO.

MATHEMATICAL SIGNS

+	Plus or positive; sign of addition
−	Minus or negative; sign of subtraction
±	Plus or minus
∓	Minus or negative
× or ·	Multiplied by
÷ or :	Divided by
= or ::	Equals; is equal to; as
≠ or ≒	Does not equal
≌	Approximately equal; congruent
>	Greater than
<	Less than
≥	Greater than or equal to
≤	Less than or equal to
∽	Similar to; equivalent
∴	Therefore
∵	Since or because
≡	Identical; identically equal to
∝	Directly proportional to; varies directly as
∞	Infinity
√	Square root
∛	Cube root
e or *e*	Base (2.718···) of natural system of logarithms
Σ	Summation of
∫	Integral of
$\int_a^b$	Integral between limits of *a* and *b*
≒ or →	Approaches as a limit
$f(x)$, $F(x)$, $\phi(x)$	Function of *x*
Δ	Increment of, as Δy
d	Differential, as dy
$\frac{dy}{dx}$, or $f'(x)$	Derivative of $y = f(x)$ with respect to *x*
δ	Variation, as δy
π	pi; ratio of circumference of circle to diameter
∠, ∡	Angle, angles
⊥, ⊥s	Perpendicular to, perpendiculars
∥, ∥s	Parallel to, parallels
△, ▲	Triangle, triangles
∟	Right angle
▱	Parallelogram
▭	Rectangle
□	Square
○ or ⊙	Circle, circumference
′	Minute of arc; prime; minute of time; feet
″	Second of arc; double prime; seconds of time; inches

MATH·E·MA·TI′·CIAN (–tish′·un) *noun* One versed in mathematics.

MATH·E·MAT′ ICS *noun* The logical study of quantity, form, arrangement, and magnitude; especially, the methods for disclosing, by the use of rigorously defined, self-consistent symbols, the properties and exact relations of quantities and magnitudes, whether in the abstract, **PURE MATHEMATICS**, or in their practical connections, **APPLIED MATHEMATICS.**

MATH ER, COTTON, 1663–1728, American clergyman and writer. —**INCREASE**, 1639–1723, clergyman and writer; father of Cotton.

MA THI·AS (mah·tee′·ahs) [G.] Same as MATTHIAS. Also [Sp.] **MA·TI·AS** (mah·tee′·ahs).

MA·THIEU (mah·tyœ′) [F.] Same as MATTHEW.

MA·TI CO (muh·tee′·cō) *noun* A tropical American shrub (*Piper angustifolium*) of the pepper family, whose hairy leaves yield a volatile oil having stimulant and hemostatic properties. [<Sp.]

MA·TIL·DA (muh·til′·duh; *It.* mah·teel′·dah; *Sw.* mah·tĭl·dah) A feminine personal name. Also **MA·THIL·DA** (muh·til·duh; *Dutch* ma·til′·dah), **MA·THIL·DE** (*Dan.* mah·til′·deh; *F.* mah·teeld′), **MA·TIL·DE** (*G.* mah·teel′·duh; *Sp.* mah·teel′·deh).

—**MATILDA** or **MAUD**, 1102–67, daughter of Henry I of England; disputed the English throne with Stephen of Blois.

MAT·RASS (–rus) *noun* 1 A long-necked round-bodied glass vessel for distilling and digesting. See **BOLTHEAD** (vessel). 2 A thin, hard glass tube used in blowpipe analysis. Also spelled *mattrass*. [<F. *matras*, bolt]

MATRI- A combining form from Latin *mater, matris*, mother.

MA′·TRI·ARCH (–ark) *noun* Among primitive peoples, one who is at once the mother and ruler of her family and its descendants: corresponding to *patriarch*. [<L. *mater*, mother, < Gr. *archos*, ruler, <*archō*, rule] —**MA·TRI·AR′·CHAL** *adj.* —**MA TRI AR′·CHAL·ISM** *noun.*

MA TRI AR′·CHATE (–kāte) *noun* Matriarchal government; a system of matriarchalism.

MA′·TRI·AR·CHY (–kī) *noun* [·CHIES *pl.*] A social organization having the mother as the head of the family, in which descent, kinship, and succession are reckoned through the mother, instead of the father; also, government by women. —**MA·TRI·AR′·CHIC** (–kic) *adj.*

MAT·RI·CES (–seez) Plural of MATRIX.

MAT′·RI·CIDE *noun* The killing of one's mother; also, one who kills his mother. [<L. *mater*, mother, + –CIDE] —**MAT′·RI·CI·DAL** *adj.*

MAT·RI·CLI′·NOUS (–nus) *adj.* Showing hereditary characteristics inclined to the maternal side: opposed to *patriclinous*. Also **MAT·RO·CLI′·NOUS, MAT·RO·CLI′·NAL.**

MA·TRIC′·U·LANT (–yu·lunt) *noun* A candidate or applicant for matriculation.

MA·TRIC′·U·LATE (-yu·lāt) *verb* [**-LAT·ED**, **-LAT·ING**] 1 To admit to membership, as in a college. 2 To gain admittance to membership, as in college, by enrolment. — *noun* One who is so enrolled. [<LL. *matricula*, public register] — **MA·TRIC′·U·LA′·TION** *noun* — **MA·TRIC′·U·LA·TOR** *noun*.

MAT·RI·LIN′·E·AL *adj.* Pertaining to or describing descent or derivation through the female line. Compare PATRILINEAL. [<L. *mater*, mother, + *linea*, line]

MAT·RI·MO′·NI·AL *adj.* Pertaining to matrimony. — **·LY** *adv.* *Synonyms*: bridal, conjugal, conjugial, connubial, hymeneal, hymenean, nuptial, sponsal, spousal. *Antonyms*: celibate, single, unespoused, unwedded.

MAT′·RI·MO·NY *noun* [**·NIES** *pl.*] 1 The union of a man and a woman in marriage; wedlock. 2 A card game played by any number of persons; also, a combination of king and queen in this and certain other games. See synonyms under MARRIAGE. [<L. *matrimonium* <*mater*, mother]

MATRIMONY-VINE *noun* The boxthorn.

MA·TRIX (may′-) *noun* [**MAT·RI·CES** (-seez) *pl.*] 1 That which contains and gives shape or form to anything. 2 The womb. 3 Intercellular substance; hence, the formative cells from which a structure grows. 4 A mold in which anything is cast or shaped, or that which encloses like a mold. 5 A papier-mâché, plaster, or other impression of a form, from which a plate for printing may be made. 6 The impression or mold of the exterior of a crystal or other mineral left in the containing rock when the object is removed, or the mass in which a fossil, gemstone, mineral, etc., is embedded. 7 A rectangular array of mathematical symbols or terms enclosed between double vertical bars to facilitate the study of relationships. 8 The material used as a filler between the fragments of a shrapnel projectile. [<L., breeding animal]

MA TRON (may′·trun) *noun* 1 A married woman; mother; also, a woman of established age and dignity. 2 A housekeeper, or a female superintendent, as of an institution. [<L. *matrona* <*mater*, mother] — **AL** *adj.* — **·LIKE** *adj.*

MA TRON·AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 The condition of being a matron. 2 Matronly attention or care. 3 Matrons collectively.

MA′·TRON·IZE *tr. verb* [**IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] 1 To render matronlike. 2 To chaperon.

MA·TRON·LY *adj.* Of or like a matron; elderly. — *adv.* In a matronly manner. — **MA TRON·LI·NESS** *noun*.

MATRON OF HONOR See MAID OF HONOR.

MAT·RO·NYM′·IC (-nim′·ik) Same as METRONYMIC.

MATT Diminutive of MAITHEW.

MATTE *noun* An impure metallic product containing sulfur, obtained in smelting sulfide ores, as of copper, lead, etc. [<F.]

MATTE Same as MAT.

MAT·TED *adj.* 1 Covered with mats or matting. 2 Tangled like the fibers of a mat. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

MAT·TER *noun* 1 That which makes up the substance of anything, especially of material things. 2 The material of which a thing is composed. 3 The form of being or substance that is characterized by extension, inertia, weight, etc. 4 That which constitutes the essence or substance of a particular thing. 5 Something not exactly conceived or stated; an indefinite, often a comparatively small, amount. 6 A subject for discussion or feeling. 7 Something of moment and importance. 8 A condition of affairs, especially if unpleasant or unfortunate; case; difficulty; trouble; as, what's the *matter*? 9 The thought, or material of thought. 10 Pus. 11 The as yet undifferentiated subject of those properties and changes of which the human senses take cognizance and which, by their differentiation and combination in an infinite variety of forms, constitute the separate existences and characteristic qualities of physical things. 12 Type that is set or composed; also, material to be set up; copy. 13 Written or printed documents sent by mail. See synonyms under MASS, TOPIC. — *intr. verb* 1 To be of concern or importance; signify. 2 To form or discharge pus, as a sore. See synonyms under INTEREST. [<F. *matière* <L. *materia*, stuff]

MAT′·TER·HORN (mah′·tēr-) A steep mountain in the Alps, Switzerland and Italy; 14,780 ft. Also called *Mont Cervin*.

MATTER-OF-COURSE *adj.* Following as an expected conclusion or as a natural or logical result.

MATTER-OF-FACT *adj.* Closely adhering to facts; not diverted by the imaginary.

MAT·THEW (măth′·yōō) A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **MAT·THÆ·US** (muh·thī′·us; *Dan.* mah·tăy′·us), [G., Sw.] **MAT·THA·US** (mah·tăy′·us), [Dutch] **MAT·THE·US** (mah·tăy′·us), [It.] **MAT·TE·O** (maht·teh′·ō). [<Heb., gift of Jehovah]

— **MATTHEW** One of the twelve apostles, author of the first Gospel; also, the Gospel by him.

— **MATTHEW OF PARIS**, 1200–59?, English monk; chronicler.

MAT·THEWS, JAMES BRANDER, 1852–1929, American author and educator.

MAT·THI·AS (mă·thī′·us: *F.* mah·tee·ahs) A masculine personal name. Also [Dutch] **MAT·THIJS** (mah·tīse′).

MAT·TIN Same as MATIN.

MAT·TING *noun* 1 A woven fabric of fiber, straw, etc., used as a floor covering, etc. 2 The act or process of making mats. 3 A dull, flat surface effect, as in gilding, etc.

MAT·TOCK (-uk) *noun* A pickax-like tool for digging and grubbing, having blades instead of points. [<OE. *mattoc*]



MATTOCK

MAT·TO GROS·SO (mah′·tōō graw′·sōō) A mining state in western Brazil; 532,210 square miles; capital, Cuyabá. Also *Mato Grosso*.

MAT·TOID *noun* A person mentally unbalanced in one way or on one subject. [<L.L. *mattus*, dull, + **-OID**]

MAT TRASS Same as MATRASS.

MAT·TRESS *noun* 1 A cloth sack or tick stuffed with hair, straw, etc., used as a bed. 2 A mat woven of brush, poles, etc., used in protecting embankments, forming dikes, jetties, etc. [<OF. *materas* <Ar. *matrah*, place where something is thrown]

MAT TY Diminutive of MATILDA.

MAT′·U·RATE (măt′·yu·rāte *or* măt·chōō·rāte) *verb* [**RAT·ED**, **·RAT·ING**] To ripen; cause to suppurate; form pus. [<L. *maturatus* <*maturo*, mature] — **MAT′·U·RA·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

MAT U·RA′ TION (măt·yu- *or* măt·chōō-) *noun* 1 The formation of pus. 2 The process of ripening or coming to maturity; ripeness. 3 The final stages in the preparation of gametes for fertilization, during which reduction to one half in the number of chromosomes in the germ cells is brought about; meiosis.

MA·TURE (muh·tyōōr′) *adj.* 1 Completely developed; perfectly ripe; as, *mature* grain; as applied to persons, fully developed in character and powers; as, a *mature* thinker. 2 Highly developed; approaching perfection. 3 Thoroughly elaborated or arranged; fully digested or considered; complete in detail; as, a *mature* scheme. 4 Due and payable; having reached its time limit; as, a *mature* bond. 5 Designating the maximum complexity and diversity of earth features, as achieved by the forces of erosion at full vigor; also, adjusted to local surroundings, as the course of a river. See synonyms under RIPE. — *verb* [**MA·TURED**, **MA TUR ING**] 1 To ripen or cause to ripen; come or cause to come to maturity; develop fully. 2 To bring to the point of suppuration. 3 To become due, as a note. [<L. *maturus*, of full age] — **MA·TURE LY** *adv.*

MA·TUR I·TY (muh·tyōōr′-) *noun* 1 The state or condition of being mature, also **MA TURE NESS**. 2 Full development, as of the body. 3 The time at which a thing matures; as, a note payable at *maturity*.

MA·TU TI·NAL *adj.* Pertaining to morning; before noon; early. [<L. *matutinalis* <*matutinus*, early in the morning] — **·LY** *adv.*

MAT ZOON Same as YOGURT.

MAT ZOTH (-sōth) *noun pl.* Wafers of unleavened bread. [<Heb. *matstsōth*, plural of *matstsāh*, unleavened]

MAU·BEUGE (mō·bœrzh′) A fortified town in NE France.

MAUD A feminine personal name; also, diminutive of MAGDALENE and MATILDA. Also **MAUDE**.

MAUD LIN *adj.* 1 Made foolish by liquor. 2 Foolishly and tearfully affectionate. [<OF *Madelaine*, Magdalen]

MAUGHAM (mawm), **(WILLIAM) SOMERSET**, born 1874, English novelist and dramatist.

MAU GRE (mō′·gur) *prep.* Obsolete form of MALGRÉ. Also spelled *malgré*. [<OF.]

MA U I (mah′·ōō·ee) An island in the south-central Hawaiian Islands; 728 square miles.

MAU KIN Same as MAIKIN.

MAUL *noun* A heavy mallet for driving wedges, piles, or the like. — *tr. verb* 1 To handle roughly; manhandle, abuse. 2 To pound; beat; hammer. Also spelled *mall*. [<OF. <L. *malleus*, hammer] — **MAUL ER** *noun*.

MAUL-MAIN Same as MOULMEIN.

MAUL·STICK Same as MAHLSTICK.

MAU MET *noun* [Obs.] 1 An idol: from the belief that the Mohammedans worshiped images of Mohammed. 2 [Prov Eng.] A scarecrow; a doll. Also spelled *mammet*. [Contraction of MAHOMET] — **MAU MET·RY** *noun*.

MAUN *intr. verb* [Scot.] Must. [<ON. *man*, must]

MAU NA [Scot.] Must not. Also **MAUN NA**.

MAU·NA KE·A (mow′·nah kāy′·ah) An extinct volcano on Hawaii; highest mountain in the Hawaiian Islands; 13,805 ft.

MAU NA LO·A (lō′·ah) An active volcano on Hawaii Island; 13,675 ft.

MAUND *noun* [Hind.] A weight used in India, Persia, and Turkey, varying from less than 19 to 163 lbs. avoirdupois.

MAUN·DER *verb* 1 To talk or utter in a grumbling or incoherent manner; murmur or grumble; drivel. 2 To wander dreamily. [Etymology unknown] — **·ER** *noun*.

MAUN DY *noun* The religious ceremony of washing the feet of others, especially of inferiors: in commemoration of the washing of the disciples' feet by Christ; hence, **MAUNDY**, the service connected with such ceremony. [<OF. *mandé* <L. *mandatum*; *see* MANDATE]

MAUNDY THURSDAY The day before Good Friday, commemorating the Last Supper of Christ with his disciples: so called from the first word *(Mandatum)* in the prayer for the washing of the feet.

MAU·PAS·SANT (mō·pah·sahN′), **HENRI RENÉ ALBERT GUY DE**, 1850–93, French writer of novels and short stories.

Mau·riac (maw·ryahk'), **François**, born 1885, French novelist

Mau·rice (maw'·rĭs *or* mŏr'·ĭs; *F.* mō·rees') A masculine personal name. Also [Sp.] **Mau·ri·ci·o** (mow·ree'·thĭ·ō), [It.] **Mau·ri·si·o** (mow·ree'·sĭ·o) or **Mau·ri·zi·o** (mow·reet'·sĭ·o), **Mau·ri·tius** (*Dutch* mow·ree'·sĭ·us; *L.* maw·rĭsh'·ĭ·us), [Dutch] **Mau·rits** (mow'·rits).

— **Maurice**, 1521–53, elector of Saxony; secured religious freedom in Germany.

— **Maurice of Nassau**, 1567–1625, prince of Orange; Dutch general; son of William the Silent.

Mau·ri·ta'·ni·a 1 A colony in NW. French West Africa; 323,810 square miles; capital, Saint Louis, in Senegal: also [F.] **Mau·ri·ta·nie** (mō·ree·tah·nee'). 2 An ancient name of the northwesternmost part of Africa. Also **Mau·re·ta'·ni·a.**

Mau·ri·tius (–rish'·us) 1 An island, 720 square miles, in the Indian Ocean east of Madagascar; formerly *Ile de France*. 2 A British colony comprising Mauritius and other islands; 807 square miles; capital, Port Louis.

Mau·rois (maw·rwah'), **André** Pseudonym of Émile Herzog, born 1885, French writer.

Mau·ry, Matthew Fontaine, 1806–73, American naval officer and oceanographer.

Mau·ser (mow'·zur) *noun* A magazine rifle firing a bullet of great range and high muzzle velocity: a trade name. [< P. P. Mauser, 1838–1914, German inventor]

mau·so·le'·um (maw'–) *noun* A large, stately tomb. [< L. < Gr. *mausoleion*, tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria, 352? B.C.] — **mau so·le'·an** *adj.*

maut *noun* [Scot.] Malt.

mau vais goût (maw·veh' goo) [F.] Bad taste.

mauve (move) *noun* 1 A purple pigment and dye derived from mauvein. 2 Any of various shades of rosy-purple. [< F., mallow]

mauve·in (mov'·ĭn) *noun* A coal-tar violet dyestuff, $C_{27}H_{24}N_4$, obtained by oxidizing aniline: the first aniline dye of commerce. Also **mauve ine.** [< MAUVE]

may er·ick *noun* 1 [Local] An unbranded or orphaned animal, particularly a calf, legitimately belonging to the first one to brand it. 2 [Pop.] A person with no attachments or affiliations, especially political ones. — *intr. verb* [Pop.] To wander aimlessly about. [< S. A. Maverick, 1803–70, American rancher]

ma vis *noun* The European song thrush or throstle (genus *Turdus*). [< F. *mauvis*]

Ma vors See MARS (god).

ma vour·neen (muh·voor'·neen) *noun* My darling: an expression of affection. Also **ma·vour nin.** [< Ir.]

1maw *noun* 1 The craw of a bird. 2 The stomach. 3 The air bladder of a fish. 4 The gullet, jaws, or mouth of a voracious mammal or fish. [< OE. *maga*, stomach]

2maw *tr. verb* [Scot.] To mow, as hay.

mawk ish *adj.* 1 Productive of disgust or loathing; sickening or insipid. 2 Characterized by false or feeble sentimentality; lacking strength or vigor. See synonyms under FLAT. [MAWK + –ISH] — **–ly** *adv.* — **–ness** *noun.*

Maw son, Sir Douglas, born 1882, British explorer.

Max A masculine personal name, originally a diminutive of MAXIMILIAN.

max il·la *noun* [**læ** (–ee) *pl.*] 1 The upper jaw bone in vertebrates. 2 One of the pair or pairs of jaws behind and below the mandibles of an arthropod. [< L.]

max'·il·la·ry or **max il·la·ry** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the jaw or a maxilla; as, a *maxillary* artery. — *noun* [**–ries** *pl.*] A maxilla or jaw bone.

max il'·li·ped *noun* 1 One of the limbs of certain crustaceans, modified to serve as masticatory organs, and situated behind the maxilla; a foot-jaw or jaw-foot. 2 One of a pair of poisonous claws situated near the mouth of a centipede. [< L. *maxilla*, jaw bone, + *pes*, *pedis*, foot]

maxillo- A combining form from Latin *maxilla*, the jaw bone.

Max im *noun* A brief statement of a practical principle or proposition; a proverbial saying. See synonyms under ADAGE, RULE. [< F. *maxime* < L. *maxima (sententia)*, the greatest (opinion or authority), < *magnus*, great]

Max im, Sir Hiram Stevens, 1840–1916, American inventor; naturalized British subject; civil, mechanical, and electrical engineer. — **Hudson**, 1853–1927, American mechanical engineer and inventor; brother of Hiram. — **Hiram Percy**, 1869–1936, American inventor, son of Hiram.

max i mal *adj.* Greatest; highest. See MAXIMUM.

Max i·mal·ist *noun* One of a former party of Russian revolutionists less radical than the Bolsheviki.

Maxim gun A single-barreled automatic machine-gun, surrounded by a water jacket, the recoil of each shot being utilized to fire the next: invented by Sir Hiram S. Maxim.

Max i mil'·ian (–mil'·yun; *G., Sw.* mahx·i·mee'·li·ahn) A masculine personal name. Also [Sp.] **Max·i·mi li a'·no** (mahx·i·mee·li·ah'·nō), **Max·i mi·li·a'·nus** (*Dutch* mahx·i·mee·li·ah'·nūs; *L.* măx·i·mĭl·i·ā'·nus), [Pg.] **Max·i·mi·li ão'** (mahx·i·mee·li·owN'), [F.] **Max·i mi·lien** (mahx·ee·mee·lyahN').

— **Maximilian I**, 1459–1519, Holy Roman emperor, 1493–1519.

— **Maximilian II**, 1527–76, Holy Roman emperor, 1564–76.

— **Maximilian Ferdinand Joseph**, 1832–67, archduke of Austria; emperor of Mexico, 1864–67; executed.

max'·im·ite *noun* A picric-acid high explosive, invented by Hudson Maxim, used as a bursting charge for projectiles.

max'·i·mize *tr. verb* [**–mized**, **–miz·ing**] To raise to a maximum; increase the full capacity of; specifically, to hold rigorous opinions in theological matters.

max i·mum *noun* [**–ma** *pl.*] 1 The greatest quantity, amount, degree, or magnitude that can be assigned. 2 A value of a varying quantity that is greater than any neighboring value. 3 The highest possible of all the values which a variable or a function can express; the point at which a varying quantity ceases to increase and begins to decrease. 4 The moment of greatest brightness in a variable star, or its magnitude at such time.

— *adj.* 1 As large or great as possible. 2 Pertaining to a maximum; as, *maximum* weight. [< L. *maximus*, greatest]

ma·xi·xe (mah·shee'·sheh *or* max·eex') *noun* A Brazilian dance similar to the two-step. [< Brazilian]

Max Müller, Friedrich See MÜLLER.

max·well *noun* The practical cgs unit of magnetic flux, equal to the flux through one square centimeter normal to a magnetic field with an intensity of one gauss. [< James Clerk Maxwell, 1831–79, Scottish physicist]

1may *auxiliary verb* [**might** *past tense*] 1 To have permission; be allowed. 2 To be contingently possible. 3 To chance, or be by chance: elliptical use. 4 To have power or ability. 5 To desire earnestly: used in apostrophes and exclamations. 6 [Law] To have liberty or power to. [< OE. *mæg*, am able, < *magan*, be able]

2may *noun* English hawthorn. Also **may·bush.**

1May 1 The fifth month of the Gregorian year, containing 31 days. 2 The springtime of life. 3 May-Day festivities. [< F. < L. *Maius* < *Maia*, goddess of growth]

2May A feminine personal name: contraction of MARY.

May, Cape The southernmost point in New Jersey; north of entrance to Delaware Bay.

1Ma ya (mah'·yuh) *noun* 1 One of a tribe of Central American Indians, the most important tribe of the Mayan linguistic stock, still comprising a large percentage of the population of Yucatan, N. Guatemala and British Honduras. They were the first Indians to develop writing and an accurate astronomical calendar. 2 The language of the Mayas, including its dialects.

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mayas or to their language. — **Ma·yan** (mah'·yun) *adj. & noun.*

2Ma·ya (mah'·yuh) 1 In Hindu religion, Devi, mother of the world; the personified active will of the Creator. 2 Illusion personified as a celestial maiden.

May a·guez' (my·ah·gwēs') A seaport on the Mayaguez River, Puerto Rico.

May-apple *noun* The ovoid, oblong, yellowish fruit of a North American herb (*Podophyllum peltatum*); also, the plant. Also **May apple.**

Ma·ya·ri iron (mah yah'·rī) An iron made from Cuban ores, containing small percentages of chromium, nickel, vanadium, titanium, and certain other elements: used in high-grade machine castings. [< Mayari, a Cuban town]

May basket A little basket of flowers left at the door of a friend as a May-Day token.

may·be *adv.* Perhaps; possibly.

May-bird *noun* 1 In the southern United States, the bobolink. 2 In the eastern states, the knot or robin sandpiper.

May·bug *noun* 1 The cockchafer. 2 The June beetle. Also **May' bee tle.**

May·day The international radiotelephone call for immediate help sent out by an aircraft or a ship in distress. [< F. *m'aidez*, help me]

May Day The first day of May.

Ma·yence (mah·yahNs') [F.] Same as MAINZ.

Ma·yenne (mah·yĕn'), **Duc de**, 1554–1611, Charles of Lorraine; French general; opposed Henry IV.

May er (mī'·ur), **Julius Robert von**, 1814–78, German physicist.

may est May: obsolescent or poetic second person singular, present tense of MAY, used with *thou*. Also spelled *mayst*.

May fair A residential district of the West End, London; hence, figuratively, fashion and wealth.

may'·flow er *noun* 1 The trailing-arbutus, State flower of Massachusetts. 2 In England, the hawthorn *(Cratægus)* or may; also, the marsh-marigold. 3 Any of various other plants which blossom in the spring.

Mayflower The ship on which the Pilgrims came to America in 1620.

may·fly *noun* 1 An ephemerid insect, which in the nymphal stage inhabits water and is long-lived, and in the adult state merely propagates its kind and then dies; also, an artificial fly in imitation of this insect. 2 In England, a caddis-fly.

may·hap *adv.* It may chance or happen; very likely; peradventure; perhaps. Also **may'·hap·pen.**

may·hem *noun* [Law] The offense of depriving a person by violence of any limb, member, or organ, or causing any

mutilation of the body. Also spelled *maihem*. [Old form of MAIM]

MAY·ING *noun* Celebration of May Day.

MAY·O A maritime county of western Connacht, Ireland; 2,084 square miles; county town, Castlebar.

MAY·O, CHARLES HORACE, 1865–1939, American surgeon. —**WILLIAM JAMES,** 1861–1939, surgeon, brother of preceding.

MA·YÓN (mah·yōne′) An active volcano in SE. Luzon; 7,916 ft.

MAY·ON·NAISE′ (–nāze′) *noun* A sauce or dressing of raw egg yolk, olive oil, lemon juice or vinegar, and condiments; also, a cold dish of which it forms an element. [<F. <Mahón, Balearic Islands]

MAY·OR (māy′·ur *or* mair) *noun* The chief magistrate of a city, borough, or municipal corporation. [<F. *maire* <L. *major*, greater] —**·AL** *adj.*

MAY·OR·AL·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] The office or term of a mayor.

MA·YOTTE (mah·yŏt) An island of the French Comoro group, Indian Ocean, NW. of Madagascar; 140 square miles. Also **MA·YOT·TA.**

MAY·POLE *noun* A pole decorated with flowers and ribbons, around which dancing takes place on May Day.

MAY·POP *noun* The passionflower (*Passiflora incarnata*) of the southern United States; also, the small yellow fruit of this plant.

MAY QUEEN A young girl crowned with flowers in May-Day festivities.

MAYST Same as MAYEST.

MAY·THORN *noun* The hawthorn.

MAY·TIME *noun* The month of May. Also **MAY·TIDE.**

MAY·WEED *noun* A strong-scented, acrid weed (*Anthemis cotula*) common on roadsides; stinking camomile.

MAY-WINE *noun* White wine flavored with steeped orange and pineapple slices and woodruff: named for the month of May, in which the woodruff flowers.

MA·ZA·GAN (mah·zah·gahn′) A fortified seaport in French Zone, Morocco.

MAZ·ARD *noun* [Obs.] 1 A mazer. 2 The skull; the head. Also **MAZ·ZARD.** [Variant of MAZER]

MAZ·A·RIN′ (–reen′) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Cardinal Mazarin, or named from him.

MAZARINE-BLUE *noun* A deep, rich blue, named after Cardinal Mazarin. Also **MAZ A RIN.**

MA·ZA·TLÁN′ (mah·sah·tlahn′) A seaport in west-central Mexico, on the Gulf of California.

MAZ·DA·ISM *noun* Zoroastrianism. Also **MAZ DE·ISM.**

MAZE *noun* 1 An intricate network of paths or passages; a labyrinth. 2 Embarrassment; uncertainty; perplexity. — *tr. verb* 1 To astonish; amaze. 2 To confuse; perplex. [Aphetic form of AMAZE] —**MAZ·Y** *adj.* —**MAZ·I·LY** *adv.* —**MAZ·I·NESS** *noun.*

MA·ZEP·PA, IVAN STEPHANOVICH, 1644–1709, a Cossack chief; hero of a poem by Byron.

MA·ZER *noun* A bowl, goblet or drinking-cup made of hard wood. Also **MAZ ARD.**

MA·ZU′·REN·LAND, MA·ZU·RI·A Same as MASURIA.

MA·ZUR·KA *noun* 1 A lively round Polish dance resembling the polka. 2 The music of such a dance. Also **MA·ZOUR·KA.** [<Pol. *mazurka* <*Mazur*, a native of Mazovia, Poland]

MA·ZUT (–zo͞ot′) *noun* The residue from the distillation of Russian petroleum: used as a fuel oil. Also **MA ZOUT.** [<Rus.]

MAZ·ZI·NI (maht·tsee′·nee), **GIUSEPPE,** 1805–72, Italian patriot; aided Garibaldi to unite Italy.

Mc– See under MAC– for names beginning thus.

M-DAY *noun* Mobilization day: military contraction.

ME *pron.* The person speaking, myself, as a grammatical object; *me* being the objective case (embracing accusative and dative) of *I*. [<OE. *me*]

²MEAD *noun* A liquor of fermented honey and water to which malt, yeast, and spices are added; metheglin. See HYDROMEL. [<OE. *medu*]

²MEAD *noun* A meadow: poetical word.

MEAD, LAKE A reservoir formed in Boulder Canyon, Colorado River in Arizona and Nevada; largest artificial lake in the world; 120 miles long. See BLACK CANYON.

MEAD, MARGARET, born 1901, American anthropologist.

MEADE, GEORGE GORDON, 1815–72, United States general in the Civil War.

MEAD·OW (mĕd′·o) *noun* A tract of low or level land, producing grass for hay. [<OE. *mæd*, field] —**·Y** *adj.*

MEAD′·OW·BEAU·TY (–bū′·tĭ) *noun* Any of a genus (*Rhexia*) of low-growing herbs, usually with four-parted purple flowers; especially the common species (*R. virginica*).

MEADOW-BIRD *noun* The bobolink.

MEADOW-HEN *noun* The American bittern.

MEADOW-LARK *noun* An American songbird (genus *Sturnella*) related to the blackbird; especially, the southern meadow-lark (*S. magna*), brownish or grayish above, marked with black and yellow beneath.

MEADOW LILY The Canada lily.

MEADOW MOUSE The field mouse.

MEADOW-RUE *noun* Any species of the genus *Thalictrum* of the crowfoot family, having leaves like those of rue.

MEAD′·OW·SWEET *noun* 1 A shrub of the rose family (genus *Spiræa*); especially, *S. salicifolia*, having alternate simple or pinnate leaves and white or rose-colored flowers; also **MEADOW QUEEN.** 2 Any plant of a related genus (*Filipendula*).

MEA·GER (mee′–) *adj.* 1 Deficient or destitute of quantity or quality; scanty; inadequate. 2 Deficient in or scantily supplied with fertility, strength, or richness. 3 Wanting in flesh; thin; emaciated. Also **MEA·GRE.** [<OF. *maigre* <L. *macer*, lean] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: barren, emaciated, feeble, gaunt, jejune, lank, lean, poor, skinny, spare, starved, starveling, tame, thin. See GAUNT. *Antonyms*: bonny, bouncing, burly, chubby, corpulent, fat, fleshy, hearty, obese, plump, portly, stout.

¹MEAL *noun* 1 Comparatively coarsely ground grain. 2 Unbolted wheat flour; chop. 3 A powder produced by grinding; any powdery meal-like material; as, sulfur *meal*. [<OE. *melu*]

²MEAL *noun* The portion of food taken at one time; a repast; also, its occasion or time. [<OE. *mæl*]

MEAL *suffix* The quantity taken at one time or the unit of measurement: now obsolete except in *piecemeal*. [<OE. *–mælum*; akin to ²MEAL]

MEAL IE *noun* [Laal] 1 An ear of maize. 2 *pl.* Maize; Indian corn. [<Laal *milje* <Pg. *milho*, millet]

MEAL·TIME *noun* The habitual time for eating a meal.

MEAL·WORM *noun* 1 The larva of a beetle (*Tenebrio molitor*) destructive to flour, meal, etc. 2 A meal-bred grub prepared as bait for ground fishing.

MEAL·Y *adj.* [MEAL·I·ER, MEAL·I·EST] 1 Having a resemblance to or the qualities or taste of meal; farinaceous. 2 Overspread or besprinkled with or as with meal; pale-colored, of anemic appearance; specifically, in botany and entomology, having the appearance of being covered with meal; farinose. 3 [Pop.] Mealy-mouthed. 4 Friable; floury: said of the endosperm of malt. 5 Flecked with white spots: said of cattle. 6 Smooth-flavored; soft: said of tea. —**MEAL·I·NESS** *noun.*

MEALY-MOUTHED (–moutht *or* –mouthd) *adj.* Afraid to express adverse opinions plainly; suave; insincere.

¹MEAN *verb* [MEANT (mĕnt), **MEAN·ING**] 1 To intend as a matter of present effect or expression; aim at and design, as, he *means* it as a kindness. 2 To intend to accomplish in the future; purpose. 3 To signify, or wish to signify, indicate. 4 To portend; have import; denote. 5 To have disposition or intention; be minded or have purpose: rare, except with an adverb; as, he *means* well. 6 To have meaning, influence, or importance; as, early training *means* more than late learning. See synonyms under IMPORT, PURPOSE. [<OE. *mænan*]

²MEAN *adj.* 1 Low in grade, quality, or condition; of humble antecedents; lowly; also, indicative of or suited to low rank; poor; inferior; shabby. 2 [Pop.] Disagreeable, unpleasant; wicked. 3 Ignoble in mind, character, and spirit; lacking magnanimity or honor; base; petty; also, miserly; stingy. 4 Worthy of no respect; slight or contemptible. 5 Of little value or efficiency. 6 Not fit for cultivation: said of land. 7 Vicious or unmanageable: said of horses. 8 [Pop.] Irritable; ashamed; paltry; also, ill; as, to feel *mean*. See synonyms under BAD, BASE, COMMON, INSIGNIFICANT, LITTLE, SMALL, VULGAR. [<OE. *gemæne*, common, ordinary] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

³MEAN *noun* 1 The middle state between two extremes; hence, moderation; avoidance of excess; medium; as, the happy *mean*. 2 A quantity having an intermediate value between two extremes, or between several quantities, especially the *average*, or *arithmetical mean*. 3 *pl.* The medium through which anything is done; instrumentality: used often with singular construction; as, a *means* to an end. 4 *pl.* Money or property as a procuring medium; wealth. 5 A plan of procedure. 6 The middle term in a syllogism. 7 [Obs.] An intermediary; mediator. See synonyms under AGENT. —**ARITHMETICAL MEAN** The quotient of the sum of two or more quantities divided by the number of quantities; the average. —**BY ALL MEANS** Without hesitation; certainly. —**BY ANY MEANS** 1 In any manner possible; somehow; at all. 2 By all means. —**BY NO MANNER OF MEANS** Most certainly not; not for any consideration; on no account whatever: also **BY NO MEANS.** —**GEOMETRIC** or **GEOMETRICAL MEAN** The square root of the product of two given numbers. —**GOLDEN MEAN** A wise moderation; the avoidance of extremes.

—*adj.* 1 Intermediate as to position between extremes. 2 Intermediate as to size, degree, or quality; medium; average. 3 Intermediate as to time; intervening. 4 Having an intermediate value between two extremes or among several values; average; as, the *mean* distance covered daily. [<OF. *meien* <L. *medianus* <*medius*, middle]

ME·AN·DER *verb* To wind and turn while proceeding in a course; to make tortuous; wander aimlessly. —*noun* 1 A tortuous or winding course; hence, a maze; perplexity.

2 The Greek key or fret pattern. [<MEANDER] —**ME·AN·DER·ER** *noun* —**ME·AN·DER·ING, ME·AN·DROUS** *adj.*

ME·AN·DER In ancient geography, a river in Phrygia, proverbial for its windings; now called *Menderes;* also spelled *Mæander.*

MEAN·ING *noun* 1 That which is intended; object; intention; aim 2 That which is signified; significance; sense; acceptation; import; connotation. See synonyms under PURPOSE. —*adj.* 1 Having purpose or intention: usually with a qualifying word; as, well-*meaning.* 2 Significant; suggestive. —**·FUL** *adj.* —**·LESS** *adj.* —**·LESS·LY** *adv.* —**·LY** *adv.* —**·LESS·NESS** *noun.*

MEAN LATITUDE Middle latitude.

MEAN SUN A fictitious sun considered to be moving uniformly with respect to the equator, thus facilitating computation of time.

MEANT (mĕnt) Past tense and past participle of MEAN.

MEAN TIME *noun* Intervening time or occasion. —*adv.* In or during the intervening time. Also **MEAN WHILE.**

MEAN TIME Time reckoned by the mean sun, and therefore on the basis of a perfect equality in the duration of days. Also **MEAN SOLAR TIME.**

MEA·SLE (mee′·zl) *noun* 1 The larva *(Cysticercus)* of a certain tapeworm (genus *Tænia*) found in meat and generally producing measles in swine. 2 Any excrescence upon a plant or tree. [See MEASLES]

MEA·SLED (-zld) *adj.* Affected with measles.

MEA·SLES (mee′·zlz) *noun* 1 An acute, highly contagious, eruptive fever, affecting children and sometimes adults. 2 With a qualifying adjective, any of various eruptive diseases of a similar character; as, French *measles* or rubella. 3 A disease affecting swine and cattle, caused by the presence of larval tapeworms in the flesh. —**GERMAN MEASLES** Same as RUBELLA. [<OE. *mæsle(sceafe),* canker]

MEA·SLY (-zli) *adj.* [**MEA·SLI·ER, MEA·SLI·EST**] 1 Affected with measles. 2 Containing tapeworm larvæ: said of meat. 3 [Pop.] Not fit to be touched; beneath contempt; also, mean, stingy.

MEA·SUR·A·BLE (mezh′·yur-) *adj.* 1 Capable of being measured or of computation. 2 Limited, moderate; as, *measurable* severity. —**MEA·SUR·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**MEA·SUR·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**MEA·SUR·A·BLY** *adv.*

MEA·SURE (mĕzh′·yur) *noun* 1 The extent or dimensions of anything. 2 A standard of measurement. 3 Hence, any standard of criticism, comparison, judgment, or award. 4 A series of measure units; a system of measurements; as, dry *measure.* See WEIGHT. 5 An instrument or vessel of measurement. 6 The act of measuring; measurement. 7 A quantity measured, or regarded as measured. 8 Reasonable limits; moderation; as, beyond *measure;* also, degree; a certain proportion; as, a *measure* of allowance should be made. 9 A certain proportion, relative extent. 10 A specific act or course; transaction; specifically, a legislative bill. 11 That which makes up a sum or total. 12 Any quantity regarded as a unit and standard of comparison with other quantities; a quantity of which some other given quantity forms an exact multiple. 13 That division of time by which the air and motion of music are regulated; the portion of music between two bars; rate of movement; time. 14 Meter, a rhythmical period. 15 A slow and stately dance. 16 *pl.* A series of related geological strata, having some common feature.

—*verb* [**MEA·SURED, MEA·SUR·ING**] 1 To take or mark the limits or the dimensions of, compare with a fixed standard; also, to make a measurement; take the measure of anything. 2 Hence, to estimate by comparison with something else; weigh; judge. 3 To serve or be taken as, or be capable of expressing, the measure of. 4 To set apart by measure; apportion; sometimes with *out.* 5 To traverse as if measuring; pass through or over. 6 To adjust by a prescribed rule or standard; proportion; as, to *measure* one's coat according to one's cloth. 7 To bring into competition or comparison with; as, he *measured* his genius against the greatest master of the age. 8 To show, on measurement, a specified value or extent. [<OF. *mesure* <L. *mensura*] —**MEA·SUR·ER** *noun.*

MEA·SURED (mĕzh′·yurd) *adj.* 1 Ascertained, adjusted, or proportioned by rule. 2 Uniform; slow and stately; rhythmical; deliberate. 3 In moderation; held in restraint; guarded. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

MEA·SURE·LESS (mĕzh′·yur-) *adj.* Incapable of measurement; unlimited; immense. See synonyms under INFINITE.

MEA·SURE·MENT (mĕzh′·yur-) *noun* 1 The process or result of measuring anything; mensuration. 2 The amount, capacity, or extent determined by measuring. 3 A system of measuring units.

MEASURING-WORM *noun* Any geometrid caterpillar; a looper. See GEOMETRID.

MEAT *noun* 1 The flesh of animals used as food: sometimes limited to the flesh of mammals, as opposed to fish or fowl; also, any animal killed for food; as, to hunt one's *meat.* 2 Anything eaten for nourishment; victuals; hence, that which nourishes. 3 The edible part of anything. 4 A meal; especially, dinner; the main meal. 5 [Pop.] The essence, gist, or pith; as, the *meat* of an essay. 6 [Pop.] Anything one does with special ease or pleasure. [<OE. *mete*] —**MEAT·LESS** *adj.*

MEATH A county of NE. Leinster Province, Ireland (Eire); 803 square miles; county seat, Trim.

ME·A·TUS (-ay′·tus) *noun* [**·TUS** or **·TUS·ES** *pl.*] A conspicuous passage or canal; as, the auditory *meatus,* nasal *meatus.* [<L., passage, <*meo,* go]

MEAT·Y *adj.* [**MEAT·I·ER, MEAT·I·EST**] 1 Full of or resembling meat. 2 Having strength; nourishing. 3 Significant; pithy.

MEAUX (mō) A manufacturing city in north-central France.

ME·CA·TE (meh·cah′·teh) *noun* [Sp.] A rope made of maguey fiber, or sometimes of plaited horsehair: used in the SW. United States for tying horses.

MEC CA A city in western Saudi Arabia; capital of Hejaz and one of the Federal capitals; birthplace of Mohammed; place of pilgrimage. Also spelled *Mekka.* —**MEC CAN** *adj.*

ME CHAN IC (muh·kan′·ic) *noun* 1 One engaged in mechanical employment; an artisan; handicraftsman. 2 [Obs.] A mean or lowly fellow. See synonyms under ARTIST. —*adj.* 1 Pertaining to mechanics; mechanical. 2 Materialistic; atomistic. 3 Pertaining to the artisan class. 4 Involving manual labor or skill. [<L. <Gr. *mechane,* machine]

ME·CHAN I CAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to mechanics; in accordance with the laws of mechanics. 2 Produced by a machine. 3 Operated by mechanism. 4 Operating as if by a machine or machinery; doing or done involuntarily, by mere force of habit; automatic; not instinct with life; artificial; also, failing to show independence of thought; slavish. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

MECH A·NI′ CIAN (mĕk·uh·nish′·un) *noun* One who understands the science of mechanics; a designer of machinery.

ME·CHAN ICS *noun* The branch of physics that treats of the phenomena caused by the action of forces on material bodies, the science of machinery.

ME·CHAN′·ICS·VILLE A locality 7 miles NE. of Richmond, Virginia; site of the second of the seven days' battles (June 26, 1862) in the Civil War.

MECH·A·NISM (mĕk′·uh·nizm) *noun* 1 The parts of a machine collectively; machinery in general. 2 A system which constitutes a working agency. 3 Technique; mechanical execution or action. 4 The theory that the forces that produce organic growth are the same physical and chemical agencies that operate in the inorganic world, differing from them only in degree: opposed to *vitalism.* 5 The mental processes, conscious or unconscious, by which certain actions are effected. See synonyms under TOOL.

MECH AN IST (mĕk′-) *noun* 1 A mechanician. 2 A believer in philosophical mechanism. —**MECH AN·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

MECH·A·NI·ZA′ TION (mĕk-) *noun* 1 The act or process of applying machinery to the performance of specified operations, also, the aggregate results of such application. 2 In warfare, the maximum coordinated utilization of power-driven equipment, mechanized armament, and automatic weapons in the service of the combat personnel.

MECH′ A·NIZE (mek′·uh-) *verb* [**·NIZED, ·NIZ·ING**] 1 To equip with machinery; employ mechanical means in obtaining a (specific) product or result; especially, to replace the human element by machinery. 2 To give mechanical character to. 3 To supply combat forces with armed and armored equipment. —**MECH′·A·NIZED** *adj.*

MECH E·LEN (mĕK′·uh·lun) Same as MALINES. Also [Eng.] **MECH·LIN** (mĕk′·lin).

MECH LIN (mĕk′-) *noun* A lace with bobbin ground and designs outlined by thread or flat cord, made in Malines (Mechlin), Belgium: also called *malines.*

MECK′·LEN·BURG (-bŭrg; G. -bōork) A subdivision of northern Germany, 6,107 square miles, comprising the former grand duchies of **MECK LEN·BURG–SCHWE RIN** (-shveh·reen′) and **MECK·LEN BURG–STRE LITZ** (-shtray′·lits).

ME COP·TER·OUS *adj.* Of, pertaining or belonging to an order *(Mecoptera)* of slender predacious insects with biting mouth parts and long, narrow wings.

MED·AL *noun* A small piece of metal, bearing a device, usually commemorative of some event or deed of bravery, scientific research, or literary production, etc. —*tr. verb* [**·ALED** or **·ALLED, ·AL·ING** or **·AL·LING**] To confer a medal upon. [<F. *médaille* <L. *metallum,* metal] —**ME·DAL·LIC** *adj.*

MEDAL FOR MERIT A medal awarded by the United States to civilians for exceptional services in times of peace or war.

MED AL·IST *noun* 1 A collector, engraver, or designer of medals. 2 The recipient of a medal awarded for services or merit. 3 In golf, the winner at medal play. Also **MED·AL·LIST.**

ME·DAL·LION (mĭ·dăl′·yun) *noun* 1 A large medal; also, a subject painted, engraved, etc., and set in a circular or oval frame or a lace design. 2 Any one of several ancient Greek silver coins. [<F. *médaillon*] —**·IST** *noun.*

MEDAL OF HONOR The highest naval or military decoration of the United States: awarded by the War Department in the name of the Congress to a member of the armed forces risking his life in action beyond the call of duty. This five-pointed star is usually presented personally by the President. Also called **CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR.**

MEDAL PLAY A form of competitive golf which takes into account only the total number of strokes played by each competitor in playing the designated number of holes.

ME DAN (meh·dahn′) A town in NE. Sumatra.

MED DLE *intr. verb* [MED·DLED (mĕd′·ld), MED·DLING] 1 To interfere in the concerns of others impertinently and without request: often followed by *in* or *with*. 2 [Obs.] To mix; mingle. See synonyms under INTERPOSE, MIX. [<OF. *medler, mesler* <L. *misceo,* mix] —MED·DLER *noun* —MED·DLING *adj. & noun.*

MED·DLE·SOME (–sum) *adj.* Given to meddling; officiously inclined; interfering; intrusive. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

Synonyms: impertinent, intrusive, meddling, obtrusive, officious. The *meddlesome* person interferes unasked in the affairs of others; the *intrusive* person thrusts himself uninvited into their company or conversation; the *obtrusive* person thrusts himself or his opinions conceitedly and undesirably upon their notice; the *officious* person thrusts his services, unasked and undesired, upon others. Compare ACTIVE, INQUISITIVE, INTERPOSE. *Antonyms*: modest, reserved, retiring, shy, unassuming, unobtrusive.

MEDE *noun* One of an ancient Asiatic people whose kingdom, Media, was situated in what is now the northwestern part of modern Iran; flourished in the sixth century B.C. [<Gr. *Mēdos* <Avestan *Māda*]

ME·DE·A In Greek legend, the daughter of Æetes, king of Colchis, and sister of Circe, who aided Jason to obtain the Golden Fleece and fled with him to Thessaly: subject of tragedies by Æschylus, Sophocles, Ovid, Euripides, and Seneca of which only those of the last two are extant. Compare JASON.

ME·DEL·LIN′ (meh·*thĕl*·yeen′) A city in west–central Colombia.

MEDI-, MEDIO- Combining forms from Latin *medius,* middle.

ME·DI·A Plural of MEDIUM.

ME·DI·A An ancient country; seat of the Medo–Persian empire, 700–500 B.C., now NW. Iran. —ME DI AN *adj. & noun.*

ME·DI·A·CY *noun* 1 The state or quality of being mediate. 2 Mediation.

ME·DI·Æ′·VAL, ME·DI·Æ′·VAL·ISM, etc. Same as MEDIEVAL, etc.

ME DI·AL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the middle, in position or character or in calculation; mean. 2 Nearer the median plane of a body: opposed to *lateral.* 3 Designating a letter neither initial nor final.

—*noun* The sonant–mute group, *g, d, b,* (γ, δ, β), conceived and named as intermediate between the surd or smooth group (*c, t, p*) and the rough or aspirate group (*gh, dh, bh, kh, th, ph*). [<L. *medialis* <*medius,* middle] —ME·DI·AL·LY *adv.*

ME·DI·AN *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the middle, or situated in the median plane. 2 Of, pertaining to, or designating that point in a series of values which divides the series into two groups, each containing the same number of entries; as, 8 is the *median* point of the series 2, 5, 8, 10, 13. —·LY *adv.*

MEDIAN PLANE That plane that divides a body longitudinally into symmetrical halves.

ME·DI·AS·TI′·NUM (–ăs·tī′·num) *noun* [·NA *pl.*] A median partition; especially, the partition between the two pleural sacs of the chest. [<L. <*medius,* middle]

ME·DI·ATE *verb* (mee′·di·āte) [·AT ED, ·AT ING] 1 To interpose between parties in order to harmonize or reconcile them; to accomplish, settle, or correlate by intervention or interposition. 2 To be intermediate; intercede; arbitrate. See synonyms under INTERPOSE.

—*adj.* (mee′·di·It) 1 Acting as an intervening agency; indirect. 2 Occurring or effected as a result of indirect or median agency. 3 Intermediate. [<LL. *mediatus* <*medio,* divide in the middle] —ME·DI·ATE·LY *adv.* —ME·DI·ATE·NESS *noun* —ME′·DI·A·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* —ME′·DI·A TOR *noun* —ME·DI·A·TO′·RI·AL, ME′·DI·A·TO·RY *adj.*

ME·DI·A′·TION *noun* 1 The act of mediating; intercession; interposition. 2 The friendly intervention of one state or power in the disputes of others, with their consent, for the purpose of adjusting their differences. See CONCILIATION.

ME′·DI·A·TIZE *tr. verb* [·TIZED, ·TIZ·ING] 1 To reduce from a direct to a mediate relation: said of certain German states (and their princes), under the Holy Roman Empire, deprived of a direct part in the government of the empire by being annexed or subordinated to other states, while retaining a nominal sovereignty and local governmental powers. 2 To cause to take a mediate position. ME·DI·A·TI·ZA′·TION *noun.*

MED·IC *noun* Any one of several plants of the bean family (genus *Medicago*), especially the lucerne or alfalfa.

MED·IC *noun* [Pop.] A doctor or physician; also, an intern.

MED·I·CA·BLE *adj.* Capable of relief by medicine; curable.

MED·I·CAL *adj.* Pertaining to medicine or the practice of medicine. 2 Having curative properties. —·LY *adv.*

MEDICAL EXAMINER 1 [Law] An official legally designated to examine the bodies of those dead as a result of violence or crime, to perform autopsies, and to establish the proximate cause and circumstances of the death. 2 A doctor authorized by a life insurance company to determine the physical fitness of a prospective insurant.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE The branch of medicine and related sciences which deals with questions involving the applications of the civil and criminal law; forensic medicine. See under JURISPRUDENCE.

MED I·CA·MENT or **ME DIC A·MENT** *noun* 1 Any substance for the alleviation of disease or wounds. 2 A healing agency. [<L. *medicamentum*] —MED·I·CA·MEN′·TAL *adj.*

MED′·I·CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] 1 To treat medicinally. 2 To tincture or impregnate with medicine. —MED·I·CA′·TION *noun* —MED·I·CA·TIVE (–tiv), MED′·I·CA·TO·RY *adj.*

MED·I·CI (mĕd′·i·chī; *It.* meh′·di·chee) A family of Florentine bankers who became rulers of Tuscany, patrons of the arts, literature, etc. Among its members were CATHERINE DE' MEDICI, 1519–89, queen of Henry II of France, who brought about the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day; COSIMO or COSMO DE' MEDICI, 1389–1464; COSIMO or COSMO DE' MEDICI, 1519–74, "the Great," first Grand Duke of Tuscany; LORENZO DE' MEDICI, 1448–92, THE MAGNIFICENT, a prince of Florence, statesman, educator, patron of art, literature, and printing; MARIE DE' MEDICI (see under MARIA); GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI (see under LEO). —MED·I·CE′·AN (–chee′·un) adj.

ME DIC I NAL (mī·dis′–) *adj.* Adapted to cure or mitigate disease. —·LY *adv.*

MED I CINE (–sin) *noun* 1 A substance possessing, or reputed to possess, curative or remedial properties. 2 The healing art; the science of the preservation of health and of treating disease for the purpose of cure, specifically, as distinguished from surgery or obstetrics. 3 Among North American Indians, any agent or influence used to prevent or cure ills or to invoke supernatural protection or aid, varying from actual remedies (cinchona, etc.) to magic, fetishes, prayers, and symbolic rites (MEDICINE DANCE, MEDICINE SONG, etc.); specifically, among the Algonquians, any mystery. See MANITO. 4 A medicine–man. 5 [Pop.] A drink; spirituous liquor; also, punishment. 6 [Obs.] Something used for other than healing purposes, as the philosopher's stone, elixirs, poisons, love philters, etc. —TO TAKE ONE'S MEDICINE To endure necessary hardship or discomfort, or to do something unpleasant but required; also, to be punished. [<L. *medicina* <*medicus,* physician, <*medeor,* heal]

MEDICINE BALL A large, heavy, leather–covered ball, thrown and caught for physical exercise.

MEDICINE LODGE A lodge in a North American Indian village, used for ritualistic, religious ceremonies.

MEDICINE–MAN *noun* Among North American Indians, one professing supernatural powers of healing and of invoking the spirits; a shaman; magician; wizard.

MED I CO *noun* [Pop.] A doctor or a medical student.

MEDICO- A combining form from Latin *medicus* (see MEDICINE), used to indicate the relation of medical science to various subjects, as in *medicopsychology.*

ME DI·E′ VAL (mee·dī– *or* mĕd·ī–) *adj.* Belonging to or descriptive or characteristic of the Middle Ages; also spelled *mediæval.* [<L. *medius,* middle, + *ævum,* age] — LY *adv.*

ME DI·E′ VAL ISM (–izm) *noun* The spirit or practices of the Middle Ages; the flavor or general tone of medieval life, devotion to the institutions, ideas, or traits of the Middle Ages; also, any custom, idea, etc., surviving from the Middle Ages. —ME DI·E′·VAL·IST *noun.*

ME·DI NA (meh·dee′·nah) A holy city in Hejaz, western Saudi Arabia; goal of Mohammed's Hegira; place of his tomb.

ME′ DI·O CRE (–ō·cur) *adj.* Of only middle quality; ordinary, commonplace. [<L. *mediocris* <*medius,* middle]

ME DI OC′ RI·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Commonplace ability or condition. 2 A commonplace person.

MED′·I TATE *verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT ING] 1 To engage in continuous and contemplative thought; think about continuously; ruminate; cogitate; fix the mind upon. 2 To think with a view to a plan or action; intend; devise and look forward (to); often with *on* or *upon.* See synonyms under CONSIDER, DELIBERATE, MUSE. [<L. *meditor,* consider] —MED′·I·TAT ER, MED′·I·TA·TOR *noun* —MED′·I TA·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* —MED′·I·TA·TIVE·LY *adv.*

MED·I·TA′·TION *noun* The act of meditating; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind; continuous thought, contemplation. See synonyms under REFLECTION, THOUGHT.

MED·I·TER·RA′·NE·AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the Mediterranean Sea. 2 Inhabiting the shores of the Mediterranean. —*noun* 1 The Mediterranean Sea. 2 One who lives in a Mediterranean country, or belongs to the Mediterranean race. —KEY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN Gibraltar, which commands the entrance to that sea. [<L. *medius,* middle, + *terra,* earth]

MED·I·TER·RA′·NE·AN *adj.* Enclosed nearly or wholly by land, as a sea; land–locked.

MEDITERRANEAN FEVER Undulant fever.

MEDITERRANEAN RACE An arbitrary division of the white race made by G. Sergi, about 1901, to designate the peoples inhabiting the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. It includes the ancient Iberian, Ligurian, Pelasgian, and Hamitic

stocks and their modern descendants: characterized by long heads, short stature, and olive skins.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA An arm of the Atlantic Ocean between Europe, Asia Minor, and Africa; 2,100 miles by 250 to 700 miles. Also called *Middle Sea.*

ME·DI·UM *noun* [**ME·DI·UMS** or **ME·DI·A** *pl.*] 1 Anything that acts or serves intermediately; an intervening instrumentality; also, a surrounding or enveloping element; environment; condition of life; as, air is a respiratory *medium*, radio is an advertising *medium*. 2 A person believed to be in communication with or controlled by the personality of someone deceased. 3 Any substance, as the air, through or in which something may move, live, or be conveyed. 4 In painting, a liquid vehicle, as oil, which gives fluency to the pigment. 5 An intermediate object or state. 6 A mathematical mean. 7 A substance sterilized by heat in which bacteria, viruses, and other micro-organisms are developed: also **CULTURE MEDIUM.** 8 A size of paper, 23 × 18 inches. — **CIRCULATING MEDIUM** A money currency. — *adj.* Intermediate in quantity, quality, position, size, or degree; middle; mediocre. [<L. <*medius*, middle]

ME·DI·UM·IS′·TIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to spiritualist mediums or to their practices.

ME·DJI·DI·E (meh·jee′·di·eh) *noun* 1 A modern Turkish silver coin equivalent to 19 piasters. 2 A Turkish gold coin, the lira. See **LIRA.** [<Turk. *mejîdî* <*mejîd*, glorious]

MED·LAR (–lur) *noun* A small, spreading European tree (*Mespilus germanica*) of the rose family, or its fruit, which is hard and bitter when ripe, but becomes agreeably acid when it begins to decay; it is eaten extensively. [<OF. *medler, mesler* <Gr. *mespilē*]

MED·LEY (–li) *noun* 1 A mingled and confused mass of ingredients, usually incongruous; a heterogeneous group, jumble. 2 A composition of different songs or parts of songs arranged to run as a continuous whole. 3 A cloth woven from yarn of mingled colors: properly including blue and black. — *adj.* 1 Mixed; confused. 2 Of mixed colors; motley. — *v. t. verb* To mix; intermingle. [<OF. *meslee, medlee* · *medler*, meddle]

MÉ·DOC (meh·dôc′) A district in SW. France; 400 square miles, famous for a red wine made there; also, the wine.

ME·DUL·LA (mi·dŭl′·uh) *noun* [**LÆ** (ee) *pl.*] 1 The inner portion of an organ or part, distinguished from the cortex. 2 The marrow of long bones. 3 The pith of a hair. 4 The spinal cord, also **MEDULLA SPI·NA·LIS.** 5 The ganglion of the brain which connects it with the spinal cord: also **MEDULLA OB·LON·GA′·TA.** 6 The inner central columnar mass of parenchymatous tissue in the stems and roots of certain plants, also, in lichens, the middle layer of tissue composing the thallus, and in fungi proper, the central tissue within the rind of the fungus body. [<L. <*medius*, middle] — **MED′·UL·LA·RY, ME·DUL·LAR** *adj.*

MEDULLARY RAYS 1 Extensions of the tubules of the kidney into the cortical substance. 2 The vertical bands of plates of cellular (parenchymatous) tissue, proceeding from the pith to the surface, and characteristic of the species of exogenous plants.

MEDULLARY SHEATH Myelin. See illustration under **EXOGEN.**

MED′·UL·LAT·ED (–uh·lay·tid) *adj.* Provided with a medullary sheath: said of nerve fibers.

ME·DU·SA *noun* [**·SÆ** (see) *pl.*] A jellyfish. [<L.] — **ME·DU·SAN** *adj.*

ME·DU·SA In Greek mythology, the Gorgon whose head had the power of turning beholders to stone and was cut off by Perseus and later fixed upon the egis of Athena. See **GORGON, PERSEUS.**

ME·DU·SOID *adj.* Resembling a medusa or jellyfish. — *noun* 1 A medusa-shaped gonophore of a hydrozoan. 2 Any medusa.

MEECH *intr. verb* 1 To behave in a mean, sneaking manner. 2 To cringe; profess or manifest unwarranted humility, be falsely humble. Also spelled *meach, mich.* [<MICHE]

MEED *noun* 1 A well-deserved reward; recompense. 2 A present; bribe. [<OE. *med*]

MEEK *adj.* 1 Of gentle and long-suffering disposition. 2 Submissive; compliant; lacking spirit or backbone. 3 Humble, lowly. 4 [Obs.] Gentle; indulgent; kind; compassionate. See synonyms under **HUMBLE, PACIFIC.** — *adv.* Meekly. [<ME., *meoc* <ON. *miukr*, gentle, soft] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

MEER *noun* [Scot.] Mare.

MEER SCHAUM (–shum) *noun* 1 A soft, light, compact, heat-resisting magnesium silicate, $H_4Mg_2Si_3O_{10}$, used for carving into tobacco pipes, cigarholders, and the like; sepiolite. It is closely related to talc. 2 A pipe made from this material. [<G. <*meer*, sea, + *schaum*, foam]

MEE·RUT A town in NW. United Provinces, British India, where the Sepoy mutiny first broke out.

†MEET *verb* [**MET, MEET·ING**] 1 To come to (a person or thing moving toward the same point from a different direction); come together; assemble; to approach each other so as to arrive at the same place; as, where the roads *meet.* 2 To be, act, or take place in conformity with; as, you have *met* all my wishes; also, to come to a mutual agreement. 3 To discharge by paying; satisfy; as, the bank has *met* all demands. 4 To come to and oppose; come together in opposition; contend; encounter. 5 To answer with good or strong argument; refute; as, every allegation has been *met.* 6 To come upon as a matter of personal experience; enjoy or suffer personally, as, they *met* stormy weather. 7 To come into personal intercourse with, especially for the first time; make the acquaintance of; as, I *met* her at the seashore. 8 To keep an appointment with (at a specified place); as, *meet* me on the corner. 9 To attract the attention of; greet; as, a great view *meets* the eye. — *noun* 1 An assembling together of huntsmen; also, the company or rendezvous. 2 An athletic contest; as, a track *meet.* [<OE. *metan;* compare **MOOT**]

†MEET *adj.* Suitable, as to an occasion; adapted; fit. See synonyms under **APPROPRIATE, BECOMING.** — *adv.* [Obs.] Meetly; suitably. [<OE. *gemǽte*] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

MEET·ING *noun* 1 A coming together. 2 An assembly of persons; specifically, a congregation of the Friends or Quakers; also, their meeting house. See synonyms under **ASSEMBLY, COLLISION, COMPANY.**

MEETING HOUSE 1 A house used for public meetings of any kind, but especially for public worship. 2 A place of worship used by the Friends.

MEG·, MEGA· Combining forms from Greek *megas*, large, used to mean great, large, extended, powerful, as in *megacephalic, megaphone*, etc. In physics, in the metric system, electricity, etc., used to mean million, or a million times, as in the following.

megabar(ye)	mega-erg	megampere
megacycle	megafarad	megavolt
megadyne	megameter	megohm

MEG·A·CE·PHAL′·IC (–si·fal′·ic) *adj.* Large-headed; specifically, having a cranial capacity above the average, or more than 1500 cubic centimeters. Also **MEG·A·CEPH′·A·LOUS** (–sĕf′·uh·lus). [<MEGA– + CEPHALIC]

ME·GÆ·RA (mi·jee′·ruh) In Greek mythology, one of the goddesses of vengeance or Furies. See **ERINYS, EUMENIDES.** [<L. <Gr. *Megaira* <*megairō*, grudge]

MEG·A·GAM′·ETE *noun* A macrogamete.

MEGAL·, MEGALO Combining forms from Greek *megas, megalou*, big, indicating excessive or abnormal size, as in *megalocephalic*, abnormally large-headed.

MEG′·A·LITH *noun* A huge stone, especially such as is found in prehistoric monuments. [<MEGA– + Gr. *lithos*, stone] — **MEG·A·LITH′·IC** *adj.*

MEG·A·LO·CAR′·DI·A *noun* Morbid enlargement of the heart. [<MEGALO– + Gr. *kardia*, heart]

MEG·A·LO·CEPH′·A·LY (–sef′·uh·li) *noun* 1 Unusual size of the head. 2 Progressive enlargement of the head. Also **MEG·A·LO·CE·PHA′·LI·A.** [<MEGALO– + Gr. *kephalē*, head] — **MEG·A·LO·CE·PHAL′·IC, MEG·A·LO·CEPH′·A·LOUS** (–lus) *adj.*

MEG·A·LO·MA′·NI·A *noun* 1 A mental disorder in which the subject thinks himself great or exalted; delusions of grandeur, power, etc. 2 A tendency to magnify and exaggerate. — **MEG·A·LO·MA′·NI·AC** *adj. & noun* — **MEG·A·LO·MA·NI′·A·CAL** *adj.*

MEG·A·LOP′·SI·A *noun* Macropsia.

MEG·A·LOP′·TER·A *noun pl.* An order of soft-bodied insects with large wings, long antennæ, chewing mouth parts, and aquatic larvæ; alderflies and hellgrammites or dobson-flies. [<MEGALO– + Gr. *pteron*, wing]

MEG′·A·LO·SAUR (–sawr) *noun* A gigantic, terrestrial, carnivorous dinosaur (genus *Megalosaurus*) of the suborder *Therapoda*, which flourished in the Jurassic period. [<MEGALO– + Gr. *sauros*, lizard] — **MEG·A·LO·SAUR′·I·AN** *adj. & noun.*

MEG′·A·PHONE *noun* 1 A funnel-shaped appliance for enabling persons to project their voices over great distances without a connecting wire. 2 A form of speaking-trumpet. — *verb* [**PHONED, ·PHON·ING**] To use a megaphone; address through a megaphone. [<MEGA– + Gr. *phōnē*, voice, sound]

MEG′·A·POD *adj.* Having large feet, as certain Australian jungle birds. [<MEGA– + Gr. *pous, podos*, foot]

MEG·A·RA An ancient town in Greece near the Gulfs of Ægina and Corinth. — **ME·GA·RI·AN, ME·GAR·IC** *adj.*

MEGARIAN SCHOOL A school of philosophy founded at Megara about 400 B.C. by Euclid, a disciple of Socrates, holding that all being is unity and equal to the one true good. The school emphasized the art of disputation, hence gained the name of *Eristic school.*

MEG·A·RIS A mountainous region of ancient Greece on the isthmus between the Peloponnesus and northern Greece.

MEG′·A·SCOPE *noun* A form of magic lantern for throwing enlarged images on a screen. — **MEG·A·SCOP′·IC** *adj.* — **MEG·A·SCOP′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

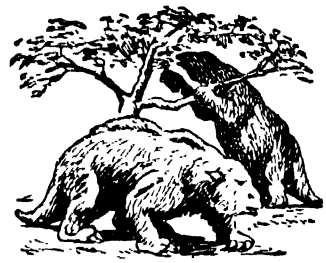
MEG·A·SPO·RAN′·GI·UM (–răn′·jĭ·um) *noun* [**·GI·A** *pl.*] A sporangium which bears only megaspores: also called *macrosporangium.*

MEG′·A·SPORE *noun* A large, asexual spore developed by certain seed plants, and giving rise always to a female gamete; the embryo sac of a seed plant: also called *macrospore.* [<MEGA– + SPORE]

MEG·A·SPO′·RO·PHYLL (–fil) *noun* A leaf or sporophyll which produces only megasporangia.

ME·GASS *noun* Bagasse. Also **ME·GASSE.**

MEG'·A·THERE (–thĭr) *noun* A gigantic, extinct, slothlike edentate (genus *Megatherium*), associated with the Pleistocene in North America. [<MEGA– + Gr. *thērion*, wild animal]



MEGATHERE

MEG'·A·THERM *noun* A macrotherm.

ME·GID DO A city of ancient Syria near Nazareth.

ME·GILP Same as MAGILP.

ME·GRIM *noun* 1 A headache confined to one side of the head, characterized by nausea and vomiting; migraine. 2 *pl.* Dulness; depression of spirits. 3 A whim or fad. [<F. *migraine*]

ME·HE·MET A·LI (meh·uh·met' ah·lee'), 1769–1849, viceroy of Egypt, 1805–48. Also called *Mohammed Ali*.

ME·I·JI (may'·ĭ·jee) *noun* [Jap.] The reign, 1867–1912, of the Emperor Mutsuhito, 1852–1912, of Japan, regarded as a historic era.

MEI·KLE (mee'·kl) Same as MICKLE.

MEIL·HAC (meh·yäk'), **HENRI**, 1831–97, French playwright.

MEI NING·EN (my'–) A manufacturing town in central Germany.

MEIN KAMPF (mīne kahmpf) A book by Adolf Hitler, outlining his political philosophy and personal history, and setting forth his plans for the German domination of Europe. [<G., my battle]

MEI·NY (māy'·nĭ) *noun* 1 [Obs.] An army or retinue; attendants; household; crew. 2 [Scot.] A multitude or throng. Also **MEI·NIE**. [<OF. *mesnee* <L. *mansio*, mansion]

MEI·O·SIS (mȳ–) *noun* 1 That process in the division of germ cells by which the number of chromosomes is reduced from the double or *diploid* number typical of somatic cells to the halved or *haploid* number characteristic of gametes: distinguished from *mitosis*; sometimes spelled *maiosis*. 2 In rhetoric, understatement, often giving the effect of irony or humor, by representing a fact, thing, deed, etc., as being smaller than it really is. Compare HYPERBOLE. Also spelled *miosis*. [<Gr. *meiōsis*, lessening] — **MEI·OT·IC** *adj.*

MEIS·SEN (mȳ'·sun) A porcelain manufacturing city on the Elbe River in central Germany.

MEIS SO·NIER (meh·sō·nyeh'), **JEAN LOUIS ERNEST**, 1815–91, French painter.

MEIS'·TER·SING·ER (mīs'–) *noun* [G.] One of the burgher poets and musicians of Germany in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries, the successors of the minnesingers, often called *mastersinger*. — **DIE MEISTERSINGER VON NURNBERG** Title of a comic opera by Richard Wagner.

MĒ·JI·CO (meh'·hee·co) [Sp.] Same as MEXICO.

MEK KA Same as MECCA.

MEK·NÈS (mek'·nĕs) A walled town in NW. French Zone, Morocco; also *Mequinez*.

ME KONG (may·kŏng) A river in Tibet and SW. China, and forming the boundary between French Indochina and Thailand; 2,600 miles to the China Sea. Also [Chinese] *Lantsang*.

MEL *noun* Honey; especially the pure clarified honey used in the preparation of certain drugs. [<L.]

MEL·A·MINE (–uh·meen *or* –mĭn) *noun* A transparent, colorless, crystalline compound, $C_3N_3(NH_2)_3$, the amide of cyanuric acid; combined with cellulose pulp and formaldehyde, it gives a synthetic resin of good qualities.

MELAN·, MELANO· Combining forms from Greek *melas, melanos*, black.

MEL·AN·CHO' LI·A (–un·kŏ'·lĭ·uh) *noun* Mental disorder characterized by excessive brooding and depression of spirits: typical of manic–depressive psychoses. [<LL.] — **MEL·AN·CHO'·LI·AC** *adj. & noun.*

MEL'·AN·CHOL·Y (–un·kŏl·ĭ) *adj.* 1 Morbidly gloomy; sad; dejected. 2 Suggesting or promoting sadness. 3 Afflicted with melancholia.

— *noun* 1 Low spirits; despondency; depression. 2 Melancholia. 3 Pensive contemplation; serious and sober reflection. 4 [Obs.] The dark, acrid, and viscous substance once believed to be secreted by the kidneys and to be responsible for gloomy dejection of spirits; one of the humors. See HUMOR *noun* 3. [<Gr. *melas, melanos*, black, + *cholē*, bile] — **MEL·AN·CHOL'·IC** *adj.* — **MEL·AN·CHOL'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ME·LANCH·THON (mĭ·langk'·thun), **PHILIPP**, Grecized name of Philipp Schwarzerd, 1497–1560, religious reformer and scholar; associate of Luther. Also **ME·LANC·THON**.

MEL·A·NE'·MI·A *noun* A morbid excess of black pigment in the blood: noted chiefly in pernicious anemia. Also **MEL·A·NÆ'·MI·A**. [<Gr. *melas*, black, + *haima*, blood] — **MEL·A·NE'·MIC** *adj.*

MEL·A·NE'·SI·A (–nee'·shĭ·uh *or* –shuh *or* –zhuh) The islands of Oceania lying between New Guinea and Fiji and between the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn. [<Gr. *melas*, black, + *nēsos*, island]

MEL·A·NE'·SIAN (–zhun *or* –shun) *noun* 1 One of the native people of Melanesia, having dark skins and thick, kinky beards and hair: believed to be a mixture of Papuan, Polynesian, and Malay stocks. 2 The many Austronesian languages and dialects of these people.

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to Melanesia, its native people, or their languages.

MÉ LANGE (meh·lahNzh') *noun* [F.] A mixture or medley; also, a literary miscellany.

ME·LA·NI·AN *adj.* In ethnology, having dark or black pigmentation: said of Negroes, Melanesians, etc. [<Gr. *melas*, black]

ME·LAN·IC *adj.* 1 Relating to or resembling melanosis or melanism; melanoid. 2 Black; melanian.

MEL·A·NIN *noun* The brownish–black pigment contained in various animal tissues, as the skin and hair: it is formed by the action of the enzyme tyrosinase upon tyrosine.

MEL·A·NISM (–nĭzm) *noun* 1 Abnormal development of dark coloring–matter in the skin, feathers, etc.: opposed to *albinism*. 2 Excessive darkness, as of the eyes, hair, skin, etc., due to extreme pigmentation. [<Gr. *melas*, black] — **MEL·A·NIS'·TIC** *adj.*

MEL'·A·NITE *noun* A black variety of garnet.

MEL·A·NOCH' RC I (–nŏk'·rō·ī) *noun pl.* Caucasians having fair skins and dark hair. [<MELAN– + Gr. *ōchros*, pale] — **MEL·A NOCH' ROID** (–nŏk'·roid) *adj.*

MEL·A·NOID *adj.* 1 Looking black or having a dark appearance. 2 Of the nature of melanosis.

MEL·A·NO'·MA *noun* A black–pigmented tumor. [<MELAN– + –OMA]

MEL·A·NO'·SIS *noun* An organic disease in which pigment is deposited in the skin and other tissues; black degeneration. — **MEL·A·NOT'·IC** *adj.*

MEL·A·NOUS (–nus) *adj.* Having dark or black skin and hair: opposed to *xanthous*.

MEL·AN·THA' CEOUS (–thāy'·shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a former family *(Melanthaceæ)* of monocotyledonous plants in the lily order, distinguished from lilies by the absence of bulbs: it included plants of the genera *Colchicum* and *Veratrum*. [<Gr. *melas*, black, + *anthos*, flower]

MEL'·A·PHYRE (–fīre) *noun* Any igneous porphyry with a dark ground–mass. [<Gr. *melas*, black, + *porphyritēs*, porphyry]

ME·LAZ·ZO (mĭ laht'·so) Same as MILAZZO.

MEL·BA, NELLIE, 1866–1931, real name Nellie Armstrong, *née* Mitchell, Australian operatic soprano.

MELBA TOAST Thinly–sliced, rather stale bread toasted in a hot oven.

MEL·BOURNE (–burn) A city, capital of Victoria, Australia.

MEL BOURNE (–burn), **WILLIAM LAMB, VISCOUNT**, 1779–1848, English statesman.

MEL CHI·OR (–kī·or) One of the three Magi.

MEL·CHIS E DEC (–kĭz'·ĭ·dĕk) A priest; king of Salem. *Gen.* xiv, 18. Also **MEL·CHIZ E DEK**.

MELD *verb* In the game of pinochle, to announce or declare (a combination of cards in the hand), for inclusion in one's total score. — *noun* A group of cards to be declared, or the act of declaring them. [<G. *melden*, announce]

MEL DER *noun* [Scot.] The quantity of grain ground at one time; a grist. [<ON. *meldr;* compare *mala*, to grind]

MEL·E A'·GER (–āy'·gur) In Greek legend, a hero, son of Oeneus and Althæa. At his birth it was prophesied that he would live until the log then burning on the hearth was consumed, whereupon his mother extinguished the log and hid it. Later, Meleager slew the Calydonian boar, and in a quarrel over its head and skin, which he had given to Atalanta, killed his mother's brothers. Althæa took revenge by burning the fateful log, thus killing her son.

MÊ LÉE (māy·lāy'; *F.* meh·lāy') *noun* A general hand–to–hand fight; an affray. [<F.]

ME·LE·GNA'·NO (meh·leh·nyah'·nō) A town in northern Italy near Milan; scene of French victory over Swiss, 1515.

ME·LI·A'·CEOUS (–ay'·shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a family *(Meliaceæ)* of trees and shrubs of the order *Geraniales*, mainly natives of the warm portions of Asia and America; the mahogany family, including the Spanish–cedar (genus *Cedrela*). [<Gr. *melia*, ash]

lyric, and the Dorian or choral lyric. — *noun* Melic poetry. Compare ELEGIAC and IAMBIC. [<Gr. *melikos* <*melos*, song]

MEL·I·LOT *noun* Any one of several sweet–smelling, clover–like herbs of the genus *Melilotus;* as, the common yellow [<OF. <Gr. *melilōtos*, honey–lotus]

MEL'·I·NITE *noun* An explosive of great power yielded by combining guncotton with picric acid: similar to lyddite. [<Gr. *mēlinos*, quince–yellow]

ME'·LIO·RATE (mee'·yo·rāte) *verb* [·RAT·ED, ·RAT·ING] To improve, as in quality or condition; ameliorate. See synonyms under AMEND. [<L. *melior*, better] — **ME·LIO·RA·BLE** *adj.* — **ME·LIO·RA'·TION** *noun* — **ME·LIO·RA·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.* — **ME'·LIO·RA·TOR** *noun.*

ME·LIO·RISM (mee'·yo·rĭzm) *noun* 1 The improvement of society by bettering man's physical being and environment

instead of by ethical or religious means. **2** A modified optimism, teaching that the world is neither the best nor the worst possible, but is susceptible of improvement through the increase of good as man evolves. Compare OPTIMISM and PESSIMISM. [<L. *melior*, better] —**ME·LIO·RIST** *adj. & noun* —**MEL·IO·RIS'·TIC** *adj.*

ME·LI·OR'·I·TY *noun* The state of being better; superiority.

ME·LIS·SA (mĭ·lis'·uh; *It.* meh·lees'·sah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **MÉ·LISSE** (meh·lees') or **MÉ·LITE** (meh·leet'). [<Gr. *melissa*, bee]

MEL·I·TA See MALTA.

MELL *intr. verb* [Obs.] To mix; mingle; meddle. [<OF. *meller, medler*, meddle]

MEL·LIF·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Producing or bearing honey. Also **MEL·LIF·IC.** [<L. *mel*, honey, + *fero*, bear]

MEL·LIF·LU·OUS (–us) *adj.* Flowing like or as with honey; sweetly or smoothly flowing; dulcet, honeyed. Also **MEL·LIF·LU·ENT.** [<L. *mellifluus* <*mel*, honey, + *fluo*, flow] —**MEL·LIF·LU·ENCE, MEL·LIF·LU·OUS·NESS** *noun* —**MEL·LIF·LU·OUS·LY, MEL·LIF·LU·ENT·LY** *adv.*

MEL·LIPH·A·GOUS (–lif'·uh·gus) *adj.* Feeding on honey, as certain animals; often called **MEL·LIV·O·ROUS.** Also **ME·LIPH·A·GOUS.** [<Gr. *meli*, honey, + *phagein*, to eat]

MEL·LITE *noun* **1** Any medicated preparation containing honey. **2** The mineral honeystone.

MEL·LON, ANDREW WILLIAM, 1855–1937, American banker, secretary of the treasury, 1921–32.

MEL'·LO PHONE *noun* A circular althorn. [<MELLOW + –PHONE]

MEL·LOW *adj.* **1** Soft by reason of ripeness; well-matured; not bitter or acid; as, *mellow* fruit, *mellow* wine. **2** Of a rich or delicate quality; as, *mellow* tints, *mellow* tones. **3** Companionable; jolly. **4** Made jovial by liquor. **5** Soft and friable, as soil. See synonyms under RIPE.

—*verb* **1** To make or become mellow; ripen, soften. **2** To make soft or friable, as soil. [<ME. *melwe*, perhaps <OE. *melu*, meal] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

ME·LO·DE·ON (–dē·un) *noun* A small reed organ or harmonium. [<Gr. *melōdia*, melody]

ME·LO·DI·A *noun* An organ stop having wood pipes and a tone nearly like the clarabella; a stopped diapason.

ME·LOD·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or containing melody; melodious. —**ME·LOD·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ME·LOD·ICS *noun* The department of musical science relating to the pitch of tones and the laws of melody.

ME·LO·DI·OUS (–us) *adj.* Agreeable to the ear; producing or characterized by melody; tuneful. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

MEL'·O·DIZE *verb* [**·DIZED, ·DIZ·ING**] To make melody or melodies; also, to render melodious. —**MEL'·O·DIZ·ER, MEL·O·DIST** *noun.*

MEL'·O·DRA·MA (–drah·muh *or* –dram·uh) *noun* **1** A drama with a romantic story or plot, sensational incidents, and originally including some music and song; now, any sensational and emotional drama, usually having a happy ending. **2** Behavior or language suggesting melodrama. [<F. *mélodrame* <Gr. *melos*, song, + DRAMA] —**MEL·O·DRAM'·A·TIST** *noun.*

MEL·O·DRA·MAT'·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like melodrama; sensational. —**MEL·O·DRA·MAT'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

MEL·O·DRA·MAT'·ICS *noun pl.* Melodramatic behavior.

MEL·O·DY *noun* [**·DIES** *pl.*] **1** An agreeable succession of sounds, a rhythmic succession of simple tones, commonly in the same key, constituting, in combination, a characteristic and pleasing whole; sometimes synonymous with *tune* or *air*. **2** A tuneful poem or song arranged to music. **3** The chief voice part in a harmonic composition; the air. [<OF. *melodie* <Gr. *melos*, song, + *ōidē*, song]

Synonyms: harmony, music, symphony, unison. *Harmony* is simultaneous; *melody* is successive; *harmony* is the correspondence of two or more notes sounded at once, *melody* the succession of a number of notes continuously following one another. A *melody* may be wholly in one part; *harmony* must be of two or more parts. Accordant notes of different pitch sounded simultaneously produce *harmony*; *unison* is the simultaneous sounding of two or more notes of the same pitch. Tones sounded at the interval of an octave are also said to be in *unison*, but this is not literally exact. *Music* may denote the simplest *melody* or the most complex and perfect *harmony*. A *symphony* (apart from its technical orchestral sense) is any pleasing consonance of musical sounds, vocal or instrumental. Compare ²MELIER, SONG, TUNE. *Antonyms*: discord, dissonance.

ME·LOE·I·DÆ (–i·dee) *noun pl.* A family of coleopterous insects with plump cylindrical bodies; the blister beetles. —**MEL·OID** *adj. & noun.*

MEL·O·LON·THI'·NÆ (–thī'·nee) *noun pl.* A subfamily of beetles (family *Scarabæidæ*) including the cockchafers, June-beetles and Maybeetles. [<Gr. *melolonthē*, a kind of beetle] —**MEL·O·LON'·THINE** (–thine *or* –thin) *adj. & noun.*

MEL·O·MA'·NI·A *noun* **1** An excessive or morbid fondness for music. **2** Psychosis characterized by incessant singing or absorption in musical activities. [<Gr. *melos*, song, + –MANIA] —**MEL·O·MA'·NI·AC** *noun.*

MEL·ON *noun* A trailing plant of the gourd family, or its fruit. There are two genera, the muskmelon and the watermelon, each with numerous varieties. [<F.]

MEL'·ON·ITE *noun* A reddish-white, granular nickel telluride, $NiTe_2$; tellurnickel. [<Melones mine, Calif., where found]

ME·LOS Same as ²MELO.

MEL POM·E·NE (–i·nee) The Greek muse of tragedy.

MEL·ROSE (–rōz) A village in SE. Scotland; has ruined Cistercian abbey, founded 1136.

MELT *verb* [**MELT·ED** or **MOLT·EN** (mōl'·ten), **MELT·ING**] **1** To change or be changed from a solid to a liquid state by heat; dissolve; melt *in* the fire, *by* or *with* heat, *at* a given temperature. **2** To mollify; soften the feelings of; also, to be softened or made tender in feeling; relent. **3** To lose form and distinctness by becoming like or passing into something else; blend. **4** To be dissipated; disappear; vanish: with *away*.

—*noun* **1** Something melted. **2** A single operation of fusing. **3** The amount of a single fusing. [<OE. *meltan*] —**MELT·A·BLE** *adj.* —**MELT·A·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* —**MELT·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): dissolve, fuse, liquefy, thaw. *Antonyms*: congeal, freeze, harden, indurate, solidify.

MELT·AGE (–ij) *noun* The process of melting; also, the amount resulting from melting.

MELTING POINT The temperature at which a solid substance becomes liquid, it varies with the pressure.

MELTING POT Nickname for the United States of America.

MEL·TON *noun* A heavy woolen cloth with a short nap, used for overcoats. [<Melton Mowbray, England]

MELT'·WA·TER *noun* The whitish water from melting glaciers.

ME·LUN·GEON (–jun) *noun* One of a dark-skinned people of mixed White, Negro, and Indian stock, living in the mountains of Tennessee. [Perhaps <F. *mélange*, mixture]

MEL·VIE *tr. verb* [Scot.] To make untidy with meal.

MEL·VILLE, HERMAN, 1819–91, American novelist.

MELVILLE BAY or **SOUND** An inlet in Baffin Bay, NW. Greenland.

MELVILLE ISLAND **1** A British island in the Arctic Ocean, Northwest Territories, Canada; 200 by 150 miles. **2** An island in Northern Territory, Australia; 2,100 square miles.

MELVILLE PENINSULA A peninsula in Northwest Territories, Canada, between the Gulf of Boothia and Foxe Basin; 250 by 100 miles.

MEM The thirteenth Hebrew letter. See ALPHABET.

MEM·BER *noun* **1** A limb or other functional organ of an animal body. **2** A person belonging to an incorporated or organized body, society, etc.; as, a *Member* of Congress, a *member* of a club. **3** A part or element of a whole, distinguishable from other parts or elements, as one of the parts of an equation joined by the sign of equality, a part of a sentence, syllogism, period, or discourse, or any necessary part of a structural framework, as a tie rod, post, or strut in the truss of a bridge. **4** A subordinate classificatory part; as, a species is a *member* of a genus; also, any part of a plant considered with reference to position and structure, but regardless of function. **5** A set of figures or symbols forming part of a formula or number; any one of the items forming a series. See synonyms under PART, TERM. [<L. *membrum*, part, limb]

MEM·BER·SHIP *noun* **1** The state of being a member. **2** The members of an organization, collectively.

MEM·BRANE *noun* **1** A thin, pliable, sheetlike layer of tissue serving as a cover, connection, or lining. **2** A piece of parchment. [<L. *membrana* <*membrum*, member] —**MEM·BRA·NOUS** (–nus), **MEM·BRA·NA'·CEOUS** (–nay'·shus) *adj.*

MEMBRANE BONE A bone developed in membrane, as one of those of the vault of the skull.

MEM·EL (mem'·ul; *G.* may'·mul) **1** A district, 1,099 square miles, and port on the Baltic Sea, ceded to Germany by Lithuania, 1939; returned to Lithuanian S.S.R., 1944. Also [Lithuanian] *Klaipeda*. **2** See NIEMEN.

ME·MEN·TO *noun* [**·TOES** or **·TOS** *pl.*] **1** A hint or reminder to awaken memory; souvenir; memorial. **2** Either of the two prayers in the Canon of the Mass in which the living and the departed are respectively mentioned. [<L. *memento* <*meminī*, remember]

MEMENTO MO·RI (–rī) [L.] Literally, remember you must die; an emblem or reminder of death, as a skull, etc.

MEM·LING, HANS, 1430–95, Flemish painter. Also spelled **MEM·LINC.**

MEM·NON (–nŏn) **1** In Homeric legend, a king of the Ethiopians, son of Tithonus and Eos, and nephew of Priam; slain by Achilles and immortalized by Zeus. **2** One of two huge statues at Thebes, Egypt, actually representing Amenhotep III, but traditionally associated with Memnon; said to emit a musical note when the sun first touches it at dawn. —**MEM·NO·NI·AN** *adj.*

MEM·O *noun* A memorandum.

MEM·OIR (–wahr *or* –wor) *noun* **1** An account of something deemed worthy of record, especially one addressed to a public institution or scientific society. **2** *pl.* The reminiscences of a person, either general or relating to a particular period, published together. **3** A biographic memorial. See

synonyms under HISTORY. [<F. *mémoire* <L. *memoria*, memory] —**MEM·OIR·IST** *noun*.

MEM·O·RA·BIL′·I·A *noun pl.* Things worthy of record, or an account of them.

MEM·O·RA·BLE *adj.* Worthy to be remembered. —**MEM·O·RA·BIL′·I·TY, MEM·O·RA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**MEM·O·RA·BLY** *adv.*

MEM·O·RAN′·DUM *noun* [·DA or ·DUMS *pl.*] 1 Something to be remembered; hence, a brief note of a thing or things to be remembered; popularly, a *memo*. 2 [Law] A brief written outline of the terms of a transaction. 3 An informal letter; also, a statement of goods sent "on sale," from a consignor to a consignee. See synonyms under RECORD. [<L., a thing to be remembered]

ME·MO·RI·AL *adj.* 1 Commemorating the memory of a deceased person or of any event. 2 Contained within one's memory: distinguished from *immemorial*. —*noun* 1 Something designed to keep in remembrance a person, event, etc. 2 A summary or presentation of facts usually made the ground of a petition or remonstrance. 3 [Law] A memorandum filed for record. See synonyms under HISTORY, RECORD, TRACE.

MEMORIAL DAY Decoration Day.

ME·MO·RI·AL·IST *noun* One who writes memoirs; one who writes, signs, or presents a memorial.

ME·MO′·RI AL IZE *tr. verb* [IZED, ·IZ·ING] To present a memorial to; also, to commemorate. Also [Br.] **ME·MO′·RI·AL·ISE.** —**ME·MO RI AL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun*.

MEM′·O·RIZE *tr. verb* [·RIZED, ·RIZ ING] 1 To commit to memory. 2 To hold in remembrance. See synonyms under LEARN. —**MEM O·RI·ZA′·TION** *noun* —**MEM′·O·RIZ ER** *noun*.

MEM·O·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 The act, process, or faculty of representing in consciousness an act, experience, or impression, with recognition that it belongs to time past. 2 The experiences of the mind taken in the aggregate, and the accuracy and ease with which a person can call forth single experiences from it. 3 That which is remembered, as an act, event, person, or thing. 4 The period of time covered by the faculty of remembrance; as, beyond the *memory* of man. 5 The state of being remembered; posthumous reputation; as, the *memory* of Washington will endure. 6 That which reminds; a memorial; a memento. [<L. *memoria* <*memor*, mindful]

Synonyms: recollection, remembrance, reminiscence, retrospect, retrospection. *Memory* is the faculty by which knowledge is retained or recalled; *memory* is a retention of knowledge within the grasp of the mind, while *remembrance* is the having what is known consciously before the mind. Either may be voluntary or involuntary. *Recollection* involves volition, the mind making a distinct effort to recall something, or fixing the attention actively upon it when recalled. *Reminiscence* is a half-dreamy *memory* of scenes or events long past; *retrospection* is a distinct turning of the mind back upon the past, bringing long periods under survey. *Antonyms*: forgetfulness, oblivion, obliviousness, oversight, unconsciousness.

MEM·PHI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Memphis, Egypt, or to its inhabitants.

MEM·PHIS 1 A manufacturing city and port on the Mississippi River in Tennessee; cotton and cottonseed products. 2 An ancient city on the Nile River, 12 miles south of Cairo; now in ruins; former capital of Egypt.

MEM·PHRE·MA′·GOG (–frĭ·māy′·gŏg), **LAKE** A lake in Vermont and Canada; 35 by 2 to 5 miles.

MEM′–SAH IB *noun* [Anglo–Indian] A European lady or mistress: a name given by native servants. [<MA'AM + Ar. *sāhib*, master]

¹MEN *verb* [Scot.] To mend.

²MEN Plural of MAN.

MEN·ACE (–ĭs) *verb* [MEN·ACED, MEN·AC·ING] 1 To express a determination to inflict injury or loss upon; make threats. 2 To become threatening. See synonyms under THREATEN. —*noun* A threatening; threat; also, something which threatens; an impending evil. [<F. <L. *minaciæ*, threats] —**MEN·AC·ER** *noun* —**MEN·AC·ING·LY** *adv.*

ME·NAC·ME (–mī) *noun* The reproductive period of a woman's life, during which menstruation occurs. [<Gr. *mēn*, month, + *akmē*, peak.]

ME·NAD, ME·NAD IC Same as MÆNAD, etc.

MÉ·NAGE (mī·nahzh′; *F.* meh·nahzh′) *noun* 1 The persons of a household, collectively. 2 Household management. [<F.]

ME·NAG·ER·IE (mī·nāj′·ur·ī) *noun* A collection of wild animals kept for exhibition; also, the enclosure in which they are kept. [<F.]

MEN·AI STRAIT (mĕn′·ī) A channel between the island of Anglesey and the mainland in NW. Wales.

ME·NAM (mī·nahm′) The chief river of Thailand; 750 miles to the Gulf of Siam: also called *Chaupaya*. Also **MENAM CHAO BHYA·RA** (chow byah′·rah).

ME·NAN·DER, 343?–291? B.C., Greek comic dramatist.

ME·NAR·CHE (–kī) *noun* The commencement of the menstrual function in women. [<Gr. *mēn*, month, + *archē*, beginning]

MEN CI·US (–shĭ·us), 372?–289? B.C., Chinese philosopher: Latin form of Chinese *Meng–tse*.

MENCKEN, HENRY LOUIS, born 1880, American author and editor.

MEND *verb* 1 To restore to sound or serviceable condition; repair; patch up. 2 To grow or become better; improve; convalesce; also, to change for the better. 3 To make right again where there has been injury, loss, or wrong; reform; amend.

—*noun* The act of repairing or patching; also, a mended portion of a garment. —**ON THE MEND** Recuperating; recovering; convalescing. [Variant of AMEND] —**MEND·A·BLE** *adj.* —**MEND·ER** *noun*.

MEN·DA·CIOUS (–day′·shus) *adj.* 1 Addicted to lying; falsifying. 2 Characterized by deceit; false. [<L. *mendax*, lying] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

MEN·DAC·I·TY (mĕn·dās′–) *noun* Lying; falsity.

MEN·DEL, GREGOR JOHANN, 1822–84, Austrian botanist; abbot of Brunn; founder of the science of genetics.

MEN·DE·LEY′ EV (mĕn·dĭ·lay′·ĕf), **DMITRI IVANOVICH,** 1834–1907, Russian chemist; discovered the periodic law.

MEN DE·LI·AN *adj.* Relating to or in accordance with the Mendel principle of heredity.

MEN DEL·ISM *noun* The theory of heredity as put forth by Mendel. Also **MEN·DE·LI·AN·ISM.**

MENDEL'S LAW A law formulated by Gregor Mendel as a result of experiments in breeding garden peas. It states that certain contrasting characters of cross–bred parents, as color, height, etc., are inherited by the hybrid offspring through determining factors which act as units, and that subsequent cross–bred generations manifest these characters in varying combinations from dominant to recessive, each combination being present in a definite proportion of the total number of offspring.

MEN·DELS·SOHN (–dul·sōne *or* –dul·sun), **MOSES,** 1729–86, German Jewish philosopher.

MEN·DELS·SOHN–BAR THOL′·DY (–bar·tōl′·dī), **FELIX,** 1809–47, German composer; grandson of Moses Mendelssohn.

MEN·DER ES (–dur·eez′) A river in SW. Asia Minor; 240 miles to the Ægean Sea: ancient name *Meander* or *Scamander*.

MEN DI·CANT (–cunt) *adj.* Reduced to beggary; begging, depending on alms for a living, as the Dominicans, Franciscans, Carmelites, Augustinians, and other similar organizations. —*noun* A beggar; especially, a begging friar. [<L. *mendico*, beg] —**MEN DI CAN·CY, MEN·DIC·I·TY** *noun*.

MEN·DO·CI′ NO (–see′·nō), **CAPE** A cape in northern California; its most westerly point.

MEN·DO·ZA (–dō′·sah) A province of the western Argentine Republic; 57,445 square miles, also, its capital.

MEN·DO ZA (–dō′·sah *or* –dō′·thah), **PEDRO DE,** 1487?–1537, Spanish explorer who founded Buenos Aires.

MENDS *noun* [Prov. Eng.] Amends. —**TO THE MENDS** Over and above.

MEN·E·LA′·US (–lay′·us) In Greek legend, a son of Atreus, driven out of Mycenæ by Thyestes. He went to King Tyndareus of Sparta, married his foster daughter Helen, and inherited his kingdom. After the abduction of Helen by Paris, Menelaus led the Greek princes against Troy. He defeated Paris in single combat, and rescued Patroclus' body. After the fall of Troy, he sailed off with Helen, was shipwrecked in Egypt, and came home only after wandering eight years.

MEN·E·LIK II, 1844–1913, emperor of Abyssinia, 1889–1910; defeated Italians at Aduwa, 1896.

ME·NEN·DEZ DE A·VI·LES (meh·nān′·dĕth deh ah·vee′·lehs), **PEDRO,** 1519–74, Spanish captain; founder of St. Augustine, Florida.

MENG–TSE See MENCIUS.

MEN·HA·DEN (–hay′·dn) *noun* A herringlike fish (*Brevoortia tyrannus*) found along the North Atlantic coast of the United States; it is the source of **MENHADEN OIL,** used in industry, and of fertilizer. [Corruption of Algonquian *munnawhat*, fertilizer]

MEN·HIR (–hīr) *noun* A prehistoric monument consisting of a single tall stone, left rough or sometimes partly shaped, erected as a sepulchral or possibly sometimes as a battle memorial. [<Corn. *maenhir* <*maen*, stone, + *hir*, long]

ME·NI·AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to servants. 2 Servile. See synonyms under ²BASE. —*noun* 1 One doing servile work; generally in contempt. 2 Figuratively, a person of low or servile nature. [<ME. *mayne*, household, <OF. <L. *mansio*, mansion] —**·LY** *adv.*

MÉ·NIÈRE'S DISEASE (meh·nyārz′) Progressive deafness of one ear, with vertigo, tinnitus, nausea, and vomiting. [<Prosper Ménière, 1799–1862, French physician]

ME·NIN·GES (–jeez) *noun pl.* [**ME·NINX** *sing.*] The membranes (the dura mater, pia mater, and arachnoid) enveloping the brain and spinal cord. [<Gr. *mēninx*, membrane] —**ME·NIN·GE·AL** (–jī·ul) *adj.*

MEN·IN·GI′·TIS (–jī′·tis) *noun* Inflammation of the enveloping membranes of an organ, especially those of the brain and spinal cord. Certain forms are caused by infection with the meningococcus bacterium (*Neisseria intracellularis*). [<Gr. *meninx*, membrane] —**MEN·IN·GIT′·IC** *adj.*

ME·NIS·CUS *noun* [·CI (ī) or ·CUS·ES *pl.*] 1 Any crescent-shaped body. 2 A lens convex on one side and concave on the other. 3 A disklike body of fibro–cartilage found in

some joints of the body exposed to concussion. 4 The surface or upper part of a liquid column made convex or concave by capillarity. [<L. <Gr. *mēniskos*, crescent, <*mēnē*, moon]

MEN·I·SPER·MA′·CEOUS (-spur·may′·shus) *adj.* Designating a family (*Menispermaceæ*) of mostly tropical, woody or herbaceous climbing plants having alternate leaves and small dioecious flowers, and yielding substances of narcotic and toxic properties; the moonseed family. [<Gr. *mēnē*, moon, + *sperma*, seed]

MEN′·NON ITE *noun* A member of a Protestant denomination that grew out of the Anabaptist movement in the 16th century, and still flourishes in Europe and the United States: so named after Menno Simons, 1492–1559, a leader of the sect in the Netherlands. They are opposed to taking oaths, to military service, to theological learning, and to infant baptism.

ME NO *adv.* [It.] Less: a musical direction.

ME NOL·O GY *noun* 1 A calendar of months with the events thereof. 2 A collection of lives of the saints arranged according to months and days of the month. [<Gr. *mēn*, month, + -LOGY]

MEN′ O·PAUSE (-pawz) *noun* Final cessation of the menses; change of life; opposed to *menarche*. [<Gr. *men*, month, + *pauō*, cause to cease]

MEN OR·RHA′ GI A (-ray′·jī·uh) *noun* Excessive menstruation. [<Gr. *men*, month, + -RRHAGIA]

MEN SA *noun* The biting or chewing surface of a tooth. [<L., table]

Men sa A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

¹MEN SAL *adj.* Belonging to the table. [<L. *mensa*, table]

²MEN SAL *adj.* Monthly. [<L *mensis*, month]

MENSE *noun* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Dignified conduct or manner, decorum. [<ME. *mensk* <ON *mennska*, humanity] — **MENSE FUL** *adj.* — **MENSE LESS** *adj.*

MEN SES (-seez) *noun pl.* A periodical bloody flow from the uterus of a female mammal, indicating the discharge of an ovum from the ovary, and occurring with women about once in every lunar month; the menstrual flow. [L., months <*mensis*, month]

Men she vik *noun* [**Men she vi′·ki** (-vee′·kī) or **Men she viks** *pl.*] A member of the conservative element in the Russian Social Democratic Party. Compare BOLSHEVIK, MAXIMALIST. Also **Men she vist.** [<Rus., minority] — **Men·she vism** *noun.*

MENS LE·GIS (lee′·jis) [L.] The spirit of the law.

MENS SA NA IN COR PO RE SA NO [L.] A sound mind in a sound body.

MEN STRU AL *adj.* 1 Continuing a month; occurring monthly. 2 Pertaining to the menses or to a menstruum. Also **MEN STRU OUS.**

MEN′ STRU ATE *intr. verb* [**AT ED, ·AT ING**] To discharge the menses. — **MEN·STRU A′ TION** *noun*

MEN STRU UM (-stroo·um) *noun* [**STRU A** or **·UMS** *pl.*] The medium in which a substance is dissolved; a solvent. [<L. *mensis*, month]

MEN SU RA BLE (mēn′·shoō-) *adj.* 1 That can be measured. 2 Same as MENSURAL. [<LL. *mensurabilis* <*mensurare*, to measure] — **MEN SU RA BIL′·I TY** *noun.*

MEN SU RAL (-shoō rul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to measure. 2 Relating to music characterized by indicated rhythm and measure. [<L. *mensura*, measure]

MEN SU RA′ TION (-shoō·ray′·shun) *noun* 1 The act, art, or process of measuring. 2 The branch of mathematical science that has to do with measurement, as of lines, surfaces, or volume. 3 The result of measuring; measure. — **MEN′·SU RATE** *tr. verb* — **MEN′ SU·RA·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.*

·MENT *suffix* 1 Result, thing resulting from, or means of (the action expressed in the verb to which it is attached), as in *achievement*, *atonement*, etc. 2 Process or fact of, as in *government*, *development*, etc. 3 Quality, state, or degree of being, as in *astonishment*, *etc.* [<L. *-mentum*]

¹MEN TAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the mind, contrasted with *corporal*. 2 Effected by or due to the mind, especially without the aid of written symbols. [<F. <L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind] — **LY** *adv.*

²MEN TAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the chin; as, the *mental* point. — *noun* A plate or scale of the chin, as in snakes. [<L. *mentum*, chin]

MENTAL AGE See under AGE.

MENTAL BLINDNESS An affection of the brain in which images conveyed by the optic nerves are not properly recognized: also called *mind-blindness*, *psychic blindness*.

MENTAL DEAFNESS A form of deafness in which sounds and words are heard but cannot be interpreted: also called *mind-deafness*, *psychic deafness*.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY Lack of one or more mental capacities and functions present in the normal individual, usually to the point of disqualifying from full participation in ordinary life; feeble-mindedness. The principal types, in order of increasing deficiency, are moronism, imbecility, and idiotism.

MENTAL HEALING The curing of any disorder, ailment, or disease by concentrating the mind either directly on the healing forces in nature, or on the denial of the discomforts experienced.

MENTAL HYGIENE The scientific study and rational application of all methods that will restore, preserve, promote, and improve mental health, especially in relation to the normal functioning of the whole personality.

MEN·TAL·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The sum of the mental faculties or powers; mental activity. 2 Cast or habit of mind.

Mental Science New Thought.

MEN·THA·CEOUS (-they′·shus) *adj.* Designating or pertaining to a genus (*Mentha*) of odorous perennial herbs of the mint family, with opposite leaves and small flowers, including the peppermint, spearmint, etc. [<L. *mentha*, mint]

MEN·THANE *noun* Any one of three isomeric, saturated hydrocarbons, $C_{10}H_{20}$, corresponding to cymenes, parent substance for several of the terpenes. [<MENTHOL]

MEN·THENE *noun* A colorless, liquid, oily hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, derived from the oil of peppermint. [<L. *mentha*, mint]

MEN·THOL *noun* A white, waxy, crystalline alcohol, $C_{10}H_{19}OH$, obtained from and having the odor of oil of peppermint: used as a flavoring agent, in perfumery, and in medicine as an anodyne for neuralgia and similar ailments. [<L. *mentha*, mint, + -OL]

MEN′·THO LAT ED (-lay·tid) *adj.* Treated with, containing, or impregnated with menthol.

MEN·TION *tr. verb* To refer to or name without description, make slight allusion to. See synonyms under ALLUDE, INFORM. — *noun* The act of mentioning; casual allusion; notice; often in the phrase *to make mention of*. [<L. *mentio* <*mens*, mind] — **·A BLE** *adj.* — **·ER** *noun.*

Men to ne (-tō′ neh) [It.] A winter resort on the French Riviera. Also [F.] **Men ton** (mahN·tawN′).

MEN TOR *noun* A wise and faithful teacher, guide, and friend, an elderly monitor or adviser. [<MENTOR] — **MEN·TO RI·AL** *adj.*

Men·tor In Homer's *Odyssey*, a sage, the guardian of Telemachus, appointed by Odysseus before he departed for the Trojan War.

MEN·TUM *noun* 1 The chin. 2 The distal sclerite of the labium or lower lip of insects.

MEN U (mēn′·yōō *or* may′ nyōō; *F.* muh nü′) *noun* A bill of fare or the dishes included in it. [<F.]

Men u·hin (-yōō in), **Yehudi**, born 1917, American violinist.

Me phis·to·phe′ le an (-fee′·li·un) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like Mephistopheles; cynical; crafty; sardonic, fiendish. Also **Me phis to phe′·li an.**

Meph·is·toph′ e les (-i·leez) The diabolical companion of Doctor Faust, first appearing in an old German chapbook (1587), and in almost all subsequent versions of the Faust legend. This form of the name was first standardized by Goethe. Previously it had been written *Me-photo-philes* (Gr., no friend of light), *Me-fosto-philes* (Gr., no friend of Faust), *Megist-ophiel* (Gr., great snake, a nickname of Hermes Trismegistus, used in medieval demonology), and *Mephi-tofel* (Heb., mouth of rebellion), but none of these etymologies is fully justified. Also **Me phis to.**

ME PHIT·IC *adj.* Poisonous; pestilential; foul; noxious; often figuratively with moral application. Also **ME·PHIT I·CAL.** [<L. *mephitis*, pestilential exhalation]

ME PHI TIS (mē·fī′ tis) *noun* 1 A noxious exhalation caused by the decomposition of organic remains. 2 A pestilential or deadly gas, as from a cave or mine. Also **ME·PHI TISM.** [<L.]

Meq·ui·nez Same as MEKNÈS.

MER, MERO- Combining forms from Greek *meros*, part.

Me rak The star Beta in the constellation Ursa Major; the smaller of the two stars composing the Pointer toward the polestar.

MER CAN TILE (-cun·tīl *or* -tile) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or characteristic of merchants. 2 Conducted or acting on business principles, commercial. [<L. *mercans*, merchant]

MERCANTILE AGENCY An institution which collects, records, and furnishes to regular clients full information about the financial standing, credit-ratings, etc., of individuals and firms engaged in mercantile and industrial enterprises throughout the world.

MERCANTILE PAPER Negotiable instruments for the payment of money, given in course of business, as bills of exchange, promissory notes, etc.: called also *commercial paper*.

MERCANTILE SYSTEM A theory in political economy that wealth consists not in labor and its products, but in the quantity of silver and gold in a country, and hence that mining, the exportation of goods, and the importation of gold should be encouraged by the state.

MER CAN·TIL·ISM *noun* 1 The spirit or theory of mercantile life or trade in general. 2 The mercantile system.

MER CAP·TAN (mur cāp′·tān) *noun* Thiol.

MER CAP·TIDE *noun* The metal salt of a mercaptan or thiol, obtained by replacing the sulfur hydrogen constituent with a metal.

MER·CAP·TO *noun* Sulfhydryl.

Mer·ca tor (mur·cāy′·tur; *Flemish* mĕr·cah′·tor), **Gerhard**, 1512–94, Flemish geographer and cartographer.

MERCATOR'S PROJECTION A system of making maps in which

the meridians are represented by parallel straight lines, and the parallels of latitude by lines perpendicular to the meridians, and at increasing intervals, so as to preserve the actual ratio between the increments of longitude and latitude at every point. It is accurate at the equator, but areas become increasingly distorted toward the poles.

Mer·ce·des (mŭr' sĭ·deez) *noun* A German make of automobile noted for advanced engineering, speed, and power: a trade name.

mer'·ce·na·ry (mŭr'–) *adj.* 1 Influenced by desire for gain or reward; greedy; venal. 2 Serving for pay or profit; hired; as, *mercenary* soldiers. 3 Pertaining to or resulting from sordidness. See synonyms under VENAL. —*noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A person working or serving only or chiefly for pay; a hired soldier in foreign service. See synonyms under AUXILIARY. [<L. *mercenarius* <*merces*, reward, hire] —**mer'·ce·na ri·ly** *adv.* —**mer'·ce na·ri·ness** *noun.*

mer·cer (mur'·sur) *noun* Formerly, a dealer in small wares; now, a dealer in cloth or silks. [<F. *mercier* <L. *merx*, merchandise]

mer'·cer·ize (mŭr'–) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To treat (cotton fabrics) with caustic soda or potash, so as to increase their color-absorbing qualities and impart to them a silky gloss. [<John Mercer, 1791–1866, English inventor] —**mer·cer i za' tion** *noun.*

mer·cer·y (mŭr'–) *noun* [·IES *pl.*] A mercer's wares or place of business.

mer'·chan dise *noun* (–dize *or* –dīse) 1 Anything movable customarily bought and sold for profit. 2 [Obs.] Mercantile dealings; commerce; trade; hence, gain or advantage. —*verb* (–dize) [DISED, DIS ING] To barter; trade; buy and sell. Also **mer'·chan dize.** [<F. *marchandise* <*marchand*, merchant, <L. *mercor*, trade] —**mer' chan dis er** *noun.*

mer·chant *noun* 1 A person who buys and sells commodities as a business or for profit; a trader. 2 A shopkeeper; storekeeper. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to merchants or merchandise; commercial. [<OF. *marchant* <L. *mercor*, trade]

mer·chant·a·ble *adj.* That can be bought or sold.

merchant iron Wrought iron converted into marketable bars or rods of various sizes and shapes: often used for making hooks, chains, and rivets, and in reinforcing concrete.

mer·chant·man *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] 1 A trading or merchant vessel. 2 [Obs.] A merchant.

merchant marine All the vessels of a nation, collectively, both publicly and privately owned, engaged in commerce and trade; also, the men employed on these vessels.

Mer·ci·a (mŭr'·shi uh) An ancient Anglian kingdom of central England, later annexed to Wessex. —**Mer ci·an** *adj. & noun.*

mer·ci beau·coup (mĕr·see' bō·cōō') [F.] Thank (you) very much.

Mer cier (mĕr·sych'), **Désiré Joseph,** 1851–1926, Belgian cardinal.

mer·ci·ful (mŭr'–) *adj.* 1 Full of mercy; compassionate. 2 Characterized by or indicating mercy. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

Synonyms: benignant, clement, compassionate, forgiving, gentle, gracious, humane, pitiful, pitying, tender, tender-hearted. The *merciful* man is disposed to withhold or mitigate the suffering even of the guilty; the *compassionate* man sympathizes with and desires to relieve actual suffering, while one who is *humane* would forestall and prevent the suffering which he sees to be possible. See CHARITABLE, GOOD, HUMANE, PROPITIOUS.

mer·ci·less *adj.* Having or showing no mercy. See synonyms under BARBAROUS, IMPLACABLE. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

mer·cu·ri·al (mur–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the god Mercury; lively; volatile. 2 Of or relating to quicksilver. —*noun* A preparation containing mercury. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

mer·cu·ri·al·ism *noun* The condition produced by excessive use of mercurial medicine; mercury poisoning.

mer·cu' ri·al·ize *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] 1 To treat with a medicine containing mercury. 2 To treat with mercury in developing a photographic plate or film. 3 To be sprightly or fickle. —**mer cu·ri·al·i·za'·tion** *noun.*

mer·cu·ric *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury in its highest valence.

mercuric chloride Corrosive sublimate. Also **mercury chloride.**

mercuric oxide A compound, HgO, obtained from mercuric nitrate by heat. Both a red and a yellow powder are formed, and, with lard, are used in making ointments for certain skin diseases.

mercuric sulfide A compound, HgS, found native as cinnabar, or artificially produced as a black or a vermilion powder by the action of hydrogen sulfide on mercury salts.

Mer·cu'·ro·chrome (–krōme) *noun* An iridescent, green, crystalline mercury compound, $C_{20}H_8O_6Br_2Na_2Hg$, turning red in an aqueous solution which is used as a germicide and as a moderately active local antiseptic: a registered trade name.

mer·cu·rous (–rus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury in its lowest valence; as, *mercurous* chloride, oxide, etc.

mer·cu·ry (mŭr'·kyōō·ri) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A silver-white metallic element (symbol Hg), liquid at ordinary temperatures; quicksilver. See ELEMENT. 2 The quicksilver in a thermometer or barometer, as indicating temperature, etc. 3 A messenger. 4 An Old World plant (genus *Mercurialis*), especially *M. annua*, the ANNUAL or FRENCH MERCURY, or mercury-weed, used in medicine, and *M. perennis*, the PERENNIAL or DOG'S MERCURY, which is poisonous.

Mer·cu·ry (mur'·kyōō·ri) 1 In Roman mythology, the herald and messenger of the gods; god of commerce; patron of heralds, messengers, merchants, and thieves. See HERMES. 2 The planet of the solar system nearest the sun, from which its mean distance is about 36,000,000 miles. It is the smallest of the major planets, having a diameter of about 3,000 miles, and revolving about the sun in 88 of our days.

Mer·cu ry *noun* A make of automobile including medium-priced, fast and powerful passenger cars.

mercury-vapor lamp A glass tube or bulb containing mercury vapor made luminous by the passage of an electric discharge. Its light is a source of ultraviolet rays.

Mer·cu ti·o (mur kyōō'·shī·o) In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, a young nobleman; friend of Romeo.

mer·cy *noun* [MER CIES *pl.*] 1 The act of treating an offender with less severity than he deserves; also, forbearance to injure others when one has power to do so. 2 The act of relieving suffering, or the disposition to relieve it; compassion. 3 A providential blessing. [<F. *merci* <L. *merces*, reward]

Synonyms: benevolence, benignity, blessing, clemency, compassion, favor, forbearance, forgiveness, gentleness, grace, kindness, lenience, leniency, lenity, mildness, pardon, pity, tenderness. *Mercy* is the exercise of less severity than one deserves, or in a more extended sense, the granting of *kindness* or *favor* beyond what one may rightly claim. *Clemency* is a colder word than *mercy* signifying *mildness* and moderation in the use of power where severity would have legal sanction; it often denotes a habitual *mildness* of disposition on the part of the powerful, and is matter rather of good nature or policy than of principle. *Leniency* or *lenity* denotes an easy-going avoidance of severity; these words are more general and less magisterial than *clemency*. *Grace* is *favor*, *kindness*, or *blessing* shown to the undeserving; *forgiveness*, *mercy*, and *pardon* are exercised toward the ill-deserving. *Pardon* remits the outward penalty which the offender deserves; *forgiveness* dismisses resentment or displeasure from the heart of the one offended. *Mercy* is also used in the wider sense of refraining from harshness or cruelty toward those who are in one's power without fault of their own; as, they besought the robber to have *mercy*. See LENITY, PITY. *Antonyms:* cruelty, hardness, harshness, implacability, justice, penalty, punishment, revenge, rigor, severity, sternness, vengeance.

mercy killing Euthanasia.

mercy seat 1 In ancient Jewish ritual, the golden lid of the ark of the covenant whence God gave his oracles to the high priest, and upon which was sprinkled the blood of the yearly atonement. 2 Figuratively, the throne of God.

mere *adj.* 1 Such (as is mentioned) and no more; nothing but. 2 [Obs.] Absolute; entire; unqualified. See synonyms under PURE. [<L. *merus*, unmixed, bare]

mere *noun* 1 A pond; pool. 2 [Scot.] The sea. [<OE. *mere*]

mere *noun* In England, a boundary line. [<OE. *gemære*]

·mere A combining form from Greek *meros*, part, used in zoological terms; as, blastomere.

Mer·e dith (mĕr'–), **George,** 1828–1909, English novelist and poet. —**Owen** See LYTTON.

mere·ly *adv.* 1 Without including anything else; only; solely. 2 [Obs.] Absolutely; wholly. See synonyms under ABUT.

mer·e·tri'·cious (mĕr·ĭ·trĭsh'·us) *adj.* 1 Deceitfully or artificially attractive; vulgar; tawdry. 2 Pertaining to a harlot; wanton. [<L. *meretricius* <*mereo*, gain] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

Me rezh kov·ski (meh·rĕzh·kŏf'·skĭ), **Dmitri,** 1865–1941, Russian novelist and critic. Also **Me·rej·kow ski.**

mer gan ser (mur–) *noun* A fish-eating duck (subfamily *Merginæ*), with toothlike processes along the upper edge of the bill, and the head usually crested. [<L. *mergus* <*mergo*, dip, + *anser*, goose]

merge (mŭrj) *verb* [MERGED, MERG ING] To sink the identity or individuality of; be absorbed into something else. See synonyms under UNITE. [<L. *mergo*, dip] —**mer·gence** *noun.*

merg·er *noun* 1 [Law] The extinguishment of a lesser estate, right, or liability in a greater one. 2 One who merges. 3 A combination of a number of commercial interests or companies in one.

Mé·ri·da (meh'·ree·*th*ah) A city in Yucatán state, Mexico.

me·rid·i·an *noun* 1 Noontime; midday; also, the highest or culminating point of anything; the zenith; as, the *meridian* of life. 2 A great circle passing through the poles and

zenith of the celestial sphere at any point; the celestial meridian. **3** A great circle drawn from any point on the earth's surface and passing through both poles; also, the half-circle so drawn between the poles, called a meridian of longitude, or geographic meridian. **4** A line on a surface of revolution in the same plane as its axis.
—*adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to noonday; as, *meridian* heat. **2** Pertaining to or at the highest or culminating point; brightest; as, *meridian* fame. **3** Of or pertaining to a meridian. [<L. *meridianus* <*medius*, middle, + *dies*, day]
ME·RID·I·O·NAL *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to the meridian. **2** Relating to southern climates or people; as, *meridional* customs. **3** Approximating a direction north and south. **4** Situated or lying in the south; southerly. —*noun* An inhabitant of a southern country; specifically, **MERIDIONAL**, a resident of southern France. —**ME·RID·I·O·NAL'·I·TY** *noun* —**ME·RID·I·O NAL·LY** *adv.*
MÉ·RI·MÉE (meh·ree·meh'), **PROSPER**, 1803–70, French novelist and historian.
ME·RINGUE (muh·răng') *noun* The beaten white of eggs sweetened and used to garnish pastry; also, pastry so garnished. [<F. <Mehringen, in Germany]
ME RI NO (muh·ree'·nō) *noun* [·NOS *pl.*] **1** A superior breed of sheep, originating in Spain, and having very fine, closely set, silky wool. See SHEEP. Also **MERINO SHEEP.** **2** A fabric made of this wool or resembling one so made; also, a kind of knitted goods used for underwear.
—*adj.* **1** Pertaining to merino sheep or their wool. **2** Made of merino wool. [<Sp., moving from pasture to pasture, <*merino*, shepherd]
MER I·ON'·ETH·SHIRE (mĕr·i·ŏn'·ĕth·shĭr) A county of NW. Wales; 660 square miles; capital, Dolgelley. Also **MER'·I·ON ETH.**
MER·I·STEM (mĕr'–) *noun* Plant tissue in process of formation; vegetable cells in a state of active division and growth, as those at the apex of growing stems and roots. [<Gr. *meristos*, divided] —**MER I STE·MAT' IC** *adj.*
ME RIS TIC *adj.* Divided into parts; segmented.
MER IT (mĕr'·ĭt) *noun* **1** The state or fact of deserving, either in a favorable or unfavorable sense; desert; as used absolutely, the state or fact of deserving well. **2** That which deserves consideration, reward, or esteem. **3** Ground or basis of consideration or judgment. **4** Reward or recompense deserved or received, as in a school. See synonyms under WORTH.
—*tr. verb* To earn a right to; deserve, either as a reward or as a punishment. [<L. *meritum* <*mereo*, deserve]
—**MER IT·ED** *adj.* —**MER IT ED LY** *adv.*
MER I TO'·RI·OUS *adj.* Deserving of reward; praiseworthy. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*
MERIT SYSTEM A system adopted in the U. S. Civil Service whereby appointments and promotions are made on the basis of the merit and fitness of the appointee, ascertained through qualifying examinations.
MERLE (mûrl) *noun* The European blackbird *(Turdus merula)*. Also **MERL.** [<F. <L. *merula*, blackbird]
MER LIN (mûr'–) *noun* A small European falcon *(Falco æsalon)*; also, a related American species, the pigeon-hawk (*F. columbarius*). [<OF. *esmerillon* <LL. *smerillus*; compare OHG. *smirlin*]
MER LIN In the Arthurian cycle and other medieval legends, a magician and prophet, first mentioned under this name by Geoffrey of Monmouth. He transferred Stonehenge from Ireland to Salisbury Plain by sorcery, and later helped king Uther to gain the love of Igraine of Cornwall, who became the mother of King Arthur. For the latter he built the Round Table. In one version of the story, he revealed a magic secret to his mistress Vivian (or Nimue), by means of which she enclosed him forever in a thorn bush.
MER LON (mûr'·lun) *noun* The solid part of an embattlement, between the embrasures. [<F. <LL. *merlo*, battlement]
MER·MAID *noun* A fabled marine creature having as its upper part the head and body of a lovely woman and as its lower part the scaled body and tail of a fish. Also **MER'·MAID·EN.** [<②MERE + MAID]
Mermaid Tavern A famous inn in London, England, frequented by Jonson, Raleigh, Shakespeare, and their cronies.
MER·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A fabled marine creature, half man, half fish.
MERO· See MER–.
MER'·O·BLAST *noun* A meroblastic ovum.
MER O·BLAS'·TIC (mĕr–) *adj.* Undergoing partial or incomplete segmentation, with formation of food yolk, as in the eggs of birds: opposed to *holoblastic*. [<MERO– + Gr. *blastos*, sprout] —**MER·O·BLAS'·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*
MER O·E (mĕr'·o·ee) A ruined city on the Nile; ancient capital of Ethiopia.
MER·O·GEN'·E·SIS (mĕr·o·jĕn'–) *noun* Segmentation; reproduction by the formation of parts. —**MER·O·GE·NET'·IC** *adj.*
MER·O·PE (mĕr'–) One of the Pleiades.
MER·O·PLANK'·TON (mĕr–) *noun* Plankton found only at certain times or in certain seasons of the year.
MEROUS *suffix* Parted: said of plants; also, having a specified number of parts: as, *bimerous*, etc. (often written 2–*merous*, etc.) [<Gr. *meros*, part, <*meiromai*, divide]
MER·O·VIN'·GI·AN (mer·o·vin'·jĭ·un *or* –jun) *adj.* Designating or pertaining to the first royal Frankish dynasty, founded by Clovis I in 486, and lasting until 751. —*noun* A member of the Merovingian dynasty. Also **MER·O·WIN'·GI·AN.** [Compare OE. *Merewioing*]
MER·O·ZO'·ITE (mĕr–) *noun* One of the mature spores liberated in the sporulating stage of certain protozoa, as the malaria parasite.
MER·RI·AM (mĕr'–), **JOHN CAMPBELL**, born 1869, American paleontologist.
①**MER·RI·MAC** (mĕr'–) A river in New Hampshire and Massachusetts; 110 miles to the Atlantic Ocean.
②**MER·RI·MAC** The first armored warship, a Confederate vessel; fought the "Monitor" at Hampton Roads, 1862.
MER RI MENT (mĕr'–) *noun* The act of making merry; mirth; celebration. See synonyms under ENTERTAINMENT, HAPPINESS, LAUGHTER, SPORT.
MER RY *adj.* [MER·RI ER, MER·RI EST] **1** Inclined to mirth and laughter; full of fun; lively. **2** Of or pertaining to mirth or scenes of mirth; jovial and sportive; mirthful. **3** Inciting to mirth, cheerfulness, and gay spirits; fitted or calculated to enliven; exhilarating; bracing. **4** Slightly tipsy. [<OE. *myrige*, pleasant] —**MER·RI·LY** *adv.* —**MER·RI NESS** *noun.*
Synonyms: blithe, blithesome, facetious, frolicsome, gay, glad, gladsome, gleeful, hilarious, jocose, jocund, jolly, jovial, joyous, light-hearted, lively, mirthful, sportive. See CHEERFUL, HAPPY, JOCOSE, VIVACIOUS, WANTON. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for SAD.
MERRY-ANDREW *noun* A clown or buffoon.
MERRY-GO-ROUND *noun* **1** A revolving ring of hobbyhorses or of boatlike vehicles on which people ride for amusement. **2** A carousel. **3** A whirl, as of pleasure.
MER'·RY·MAK ING *adj.* Frolicking. —*noun* Festivity; frolic. See synonyms under FROLIC, REVEL, SPORT.
MER'·RY·THOUGHT *noun* The wishbone of a fowl's breast.
MER·SEY (mûr'·zi) A river between Cheshire and Lancashire, England; 70 miles to the Irish Sea; has an estuary 16 miles long, which forms Liverpool Harbor.
MER·SIN Same as IÇEL.
MER THYR TYD FIL (mûr'·thur tĭd'·vĭl) A borough and market town in Glamorganshire, Wales. Also **MER THYR TYD·VIL.**
MER ZI·FON' (mĕr–) A town in north-central Turkey in Asia: also called *Marsivan*. Also **MER SI·VAN'.**
MES·, MESO· Combining forms from Greek *mesos*, middle, used to mean situated in the middle, as in *mesocarp*; or intermediate, as in *mesodont*, having teeth of medium size.
ME·SA (may'·suh; *Sp. Am.* meh'·sah) *noun* A high, broad, and flat tableland with sharp slopes descending to the surrounding plain. [<Sp., table]
MÉ·SAL·LI·ANCE (may·zăl'·i·uns; *F.* meh·zah·lyahNs') *noun* A marriage with one of inferior position; misalliance. [<F.]
Mesa Verde National Park (may'·suh vĕr'·deh) An area in SW. Colorado containing remnants of the culture of prehistoric cliff-dwellers; 80 square miles.
MES·CAL *noun* **1** A spineless cactus *(Lophophora williamsii)*, native to the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. Its tops, which are often called **MESCAL BUTTONS**, grow but little above the ground, contain a narcotic stimulating substance, and are chewed by the Indians, especially during the performance of religious ceremonies. **2** A mescal maguey. **3** An intoxicating liquor distilled from pulque. [<Sp. <Nahuatl *mexcalli*]
MES·CA·LINE (–leen *or* –lĭn) *noun* A white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{17}O_3N$, extracted from mescal buttons. It has narcotic and tetanic properties, and induces powerful color hallucinations: also spelled *mezcaline*.
MESCAL MAGUEY Any plant from which the liquor mescal is obtained, especially the pulque agave *(Agave atrovirens)*.
MES·DAMES (meh·dahm') Plural of MADAME. [<F.]
MES·DE·MOI·SELLES' (meh·duh·mwah·zĕl') Plural of MADEMOISELLE.
ME·SEEMS *verb, impersonal* [Obs.] It seems to me.
MES·EN·CEPH'·A·LON (–sĕf'·uh·lŏn) *noun* The central division of the brain; the midbrain. [<MES– + Gr. *enkephalos*, brain] —**MES·EN·CE·PHAL'·IC** *adj.*
MES'·EN·CHYME (–kīme) *noun* The portion of the mesoderm that produces the connective tissues of the body, the blood vessels, lymphatic system, and heart. It is cellular in structure, and in some of the lower forms of life is the same as *mesoblast*. Also **MES·EN·CHY·MA** (–kĭ·muh). —**MES·EN·CHY·MAL** (–kĭ·mul), **MES·EN·CHYM'·A·TOUS** (–kĭm'·uh·tus) *adj.*
MES·EN·TER·I'·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the mesentery.
MES·EN·TER·ON (–ŏn) *noun* [·TER·A *pl.*] **1** The middle portion of the primitive intestinal cavity, lined with endoderm: distinguished from the buccal and anal parts, which are lined with ectoderm. **2** The midgut. [<MES– + ENTERON] —**MES·EN·TER·ON'·IC** *adj.*
MES'·EN·TER·Y (–tĕr·i) *noun* [·IES *pl.*] A fold of the peritoneum that invests an intestine and connects it with the

abdominal wall; especially, the fold investing the small intestine. Also **MES·EN·TE′·RI·UM.** —**MES·EN·TER′·IC** *adj.*

MESH *noun* 1 One of the open spaces between the cords of a net or the wires of a sieve: often expressed numerically in terms of a unit area; as, a 100-*mesh* screen; in the plural, such cords or wires collectively. 2 Anything that entangles or involves. 3 The engagement of gear teeth. —*verb* 1 To net; make into a mesh or network. 2 To entangle. 3 To become engaged, as gear teeth. [<OE. *masc, max,* net] —**MESH′Y** *adj.*

ME·SHACH (mee′·shack) Hebrew captive in Babylon, 607 B.C. *Dan.* iii. See SHADRACH.

MESH·ED (mĕsh′·hĕd; *Iran.* másh·hăd′) A walled holy city in NE. Iran. Also **MESH HED.**

MESH·WORK *noun* A combination of meshes; network.

MES·I·AL (mēs′·i– *or* mee′·zi·ul) *adj.* Situated in or directed toward the middle; as, the *mesial* plane of the body. Also **MES·I·AN.** [<Gr. *mesos,* middle] —**MES·I·AL·LY** *adv.*

ME·SIT·Y·LENE *noun* A colorless, liquid hydrocarbon, C_9H_{12}, made by heating acetone with concentrated sulfuric acid.

MES·I·TYL OXIDE A colorless hydrocarbon, $C_6H_{10}O$, used as a solvent for nitrocellulose and certain gums and resins. [<Gr. *mesitēs,* one in the middle]

MES·MER·ISM (mĕs′– *or* mĕz′·mur·izm) *noun* 1 The theory, as exemplified by Franz Anton Mesmer, 1733–1815, that one person can produce in another an abnormal condition resembling sleep, during which the mind of the subject remains passively subject to the will of the operator, now identified with hypnotism. Compare ANIMAL MAGNETISM. 2 Personal magnetism. —**MES·MER IC** (–mĕr′·ik), **MES MER·I·CAL** *adj.* —**MES·MER·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**MES·MER·IST** *noun.*

MES′·MER·IZE (mĕs′– *or* mĕz′–) *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] To control or influence by mesmerism; to hypnotize, figuratively, to fascinate. Also [Br.] **MES MER ISE.** —**MES MER I·ZA′ TION** *noun* —**MES′·MER·IZ ER** *noun.*

MESN·AL·TY (meen′–) *noun* The estate of a mesne lord. Also **MESN·AL I·TY.**

MESNE (meen) *adj.* [Law] Being between two periods or extremes; intermediate; intervening. [<OF. <L. *medianus,* mean]

MESNE LORD One holding lands as an intermediate between a superior lord and a subordinate tenant.

MES′·O BLAST *noun* The middle germinal layer of the embryo. See MESENCHYME. —**MES·O BLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

MES′·O CARP *noun* The middle layer of a pericarp.

MES·O·CE PHAL′ IC *adj.* 1 Intermediate in head form; having a cephalic index of from 76.0 to 80.9. 2 Having a medium cranial capacity. 3 Of or pertaining to the mesocephalon. Also **MES·O·CEPH′·A·LOUS** (–lus). —**MES O·CEPH′ A·LY** *noun.*

MES·O CEPH′·A LON (–sĕf′·uh·lŏn) *noun* The pons Varolii.

MES·O·CRAT′·IC *adj.* Having the dark constituents slightly in excess of the light ones: said of certain igneous rocks.

MES′·O DERM (–dûrm) *noun* 1 The middle germ layer of the embryo, from which are developed the muscular, vascular, and osseous systems. 2 The middle layer of the wall of a moss and capsule. [<MESO– + DERM] —**MES·O·DER′·MAL, MES·O DER′·MIC** *adj.*

MES·O·GAS′·TRI·UM *noun* One of the two mesenteries in the stomach of an embryo; also, the region of the umbilicus. [<MESO– + Gr. *gastēr,* belly] —**MES O·GAS′ TRIC** *adj.*

ME·SOG NA·THOUS (–nuh·thus) *adj.* Having moderately projecting jaws; also, having a facial profile angle of 98° to 103°. Also **MES OG·NATH′·IC.** [<MESO– + Gr. *gnathos,* jaw] —**ME SOG·NA·THISM, ME·SOG·NA·THY** *noun.*

ME SOL·O·GY (–jī) *noun* The study of the environment in its relations to organisms; ecology. —**MES O·LOG′·IC, MES O·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.*

MES O·LON′·GHI Same as MISSOLONGHI.

MES O MOR′·PHIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a state of matter intermediate between the true liquid and the crystal; liquo-crystalline: also **MES·O·MOR′·PHOUS.** 2 Designating a physical type developed predominantly from the mesodermal layer of the embryo; the muscular or athletic type. Compare ECTOMORPHIC, ENDOMORPHIC.

MES·ON (mĕs′·ŏn *or* may′·sŏn) *noun* 1 The plane that divides the body longitudinally into two halves; the median or mesial plane. 2 A musical tetrachord: a loose use. 3 Same as MESOTRON. [<Gr. <*mesos,* middle]

MES·O NEPH′·ROS *noun* The middle one of three tubular organs found in connection with the primitive genito-urinary apparatus, and formed later than the pronephros; the mid-kidney or Wolffian body. It is the permanent kidney in some animals, as amphibians. [<MESO– + Gr. *nephros,* kidney] —**MES·O NEPH′·RIC** *adj.*

MES′·O·PHYLL (–fil) *noun* The soft, inner, parenchymatous tissue of a leaf; the cellular portion lying between the upper and the lower epidermis. Also **MES′ O PHYL, MES O·PHYL′·LUM.** [<MESO– + Gr. *phyllon,* leaf]

MES′·O·PHYTE *noun* A plant requiring medium conditions of moisture and dryness, intermediate between a hydrophyte and a xerophyte. —**MES·O·PHYT′ IC** *adj.*

MES′·O·PLAST *noun* A cell nucleus. [<MESO– + Gr. *plastos,* formed] —**MES·O·PLAS′ TIC** *adj.*

—·O·PO·TA′·MI·A A region and former country between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. See IRAQ. [<Gr. <*mesos,* middle, + *potamos,* river] —**MES·O·PO·TA′·MI·AN** *noun & adj.*

MES′·O·SERE *noun* The flora and major plant development of the Mesozoic era.

MES·O·THE′·LI·UM *noun* 1 The portion of the mesoderm and the tissues derived from it that in vertebrates forms two principal layers, visceral and parietal, and produces the epithelium of the peritoneum and pleuræ, the striated muscles, etc. 2 Epithelium when mesoblastic in origin. [<MESO– + Gr. *thēlē,* nipple] —**MES O·THE′·LI·AL** *adj.*

MES·O·THER′·MAL (–thûr′·mul) *adj.* Possessing or pertaining to medium warmth. Also **MES·O·THER′·MIC.**

MES·O·THO′·RAX *noun* The middle one of the three segments of the thorax in insects, bearing the anterior wings and the middle legs. —**MES O·THO RAC′·IC** *adj.*

MES·O·THO′·RI·UM *noun* Either of two isotopes resulting from the radioactive disintegration of thorium, intermediate between thorium and radiothorium.

MES·O·TRON *noun* A short-lived, unstable particle carrying a negative charge of electricity and having a mass about 200 times that of the electron. It is believed to be a product of cosmic-ray disintegration: also called *barytron, meson.* [<MESO– + (ELEC)TRON]

MES O·ZO′·IC *noun* The geological era between the Paleozoic and the Cenozoic, including the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous periods: characterized by the dominance of the reptiles, the rise of flowering plants, and the beginnings of archaic mammals.

—*adj.* Of or pertaining to this era. [<MESO– + Gr. *zōē,* life]

MES QUITE or **MES QUITE** (–keet) *noun* Either of two spiny, deep-rooted shrubs or small trees of the pea family, found in the southwestern United States, and extending southward to Peru. The **HONEY MESQUITE** (*Prosopis glandulosa* or *juliflora*) yields sweet algarroba pods used for cattle fodder; the **SCREW-POD MESQUITE** (*Strombocarpa odorata*), or screwbean, has edible spiral pods. Also spelled *mezquite, muskit.* Also **MES·QUIT.** [<Sp., of Nahuatl origin]

MESS *noun* 1 A quantity of food sufficient for one meal or for a particular occasion; as, a *mess* of beans, also, a portion of soft, partly liquid food, as pottage. 2 A number of persons who habitually take their meals together, as on board ship or in military units; also, a meal taken by them. 3 The sum or total of a haul of fish. 4 A state of disorder, especially, a condition of unclean confusion. 5 A confusing and embarrassing situation. 6 An unpleasant or unclean concoction; confused jumble.

—*verb* 1 To eat regularly in company; belong to a mess. 2 To provide meals for. 3 To mix up together in a disorderly way; throw into hopeless confusion. 4 To dabble or putter in a sloppy or untidy manner; meddle; make a mess. 5 To make into messes; as, to *mess* vegetables. [<OF. *mes,* dish] —**MESS·Y** *adj.* —**MESS·I·LY** *adv.* —**MESS I·NESS** *noun.*

MES SAGE (–ij) *noun* 1 A communication, as of information, sent in any way. 2 A formal communication from a chief executive to a legislative body, not delivered in person, as a *message* from the president to Congress. 3 An errand, the carrying out of a mission; a messenger's business. 4 An utterance divinely inspired; hence, any important communication embodying a truth, doctrine, principle, advice. —**FLASH MESSAGE** A short message sent by telegraph, telephone, or radio, signalling the approach of hostile aircraft. [<F. <ML. *missaticum* <L. *missus,* sent]

MESSAGE CENTER An agency attached to the headquarters of a military command or command post, and charged with the receipt, transmission, and delivery of specified messages.

MES SA LINE′ (–leen′) *noun* A lightweight silk satin fabric.

MES SEN GER *noun* 1 One sent with a message or on an errand of any kind; one employed to carry messages, specifically, a bearer of official dispatches. 2 A forerunner, herald. Also **MES·SA·GER.**

MES·SI·AH *noun* 1 The Anointed One; the Christ: the Hebrew name for the promised deliverer of mankind, assumed by Jesus, and given to him by Christians: with the definite article. 2 Loosely, a looked-for liberator of a country or people. Also **MES·SI·AS.** [<Gr. *Messias* <Heb. *Māshiach,* anointed] —**MES·SI·AH·SHIP** *noun* —**MES SI AN′ IC** *adj.*

MES SI DOR′ The tenth month in the French revolutionary calendar. See CALENDAR (Republican).

MES SIEURS (mĕs′·urz *or* mĕs′·yurz; *F.* meh·syœ′) *noun pl.* Sirs; gentlemen: in English in the contracted form *Messrs.* as plural of *Mr.* [<F., plural of *monsieur*]

MES·SIN *noun* [Scot.] A lap dog; hence, an insignificant person. Also **MES SAN.** [<Gael. *measan*]

MES·SI·NA (mĕs·see′·nah) A seaport, commercial and university city in NE. Sicily; devastated by an earthquake, Dec. 28, 1908.

MESSINA, STRAIT OF The strait between Italy and Sicily, 20 miles long by 2½ to 12 miles wide.

MES·SINES (meh·seen′) A village in western Belgium, scene of two battles in World War I.

MESS JACKET A man's short, tailored jacket, usually white and terminating exactly at the waistline: worn on semi-formal occasions.
MESS KIT A small, compactly arranged unit containing cooking and eating utensils: used by soldiers and campers.
MESS·MATE *noun* An associate at a mess, especially on board ship.
MES SOU See under GLUSKAP.
MES SUAGE (mĕs′·wij) *noun* [Law] A dwelling-house with its belongings, outhouses, garden, etc. [<OF. *mesuage* <L. *mansio*, mansion]
MES TEE *noun* The offspring of a white person and a quadroon; an octoroon: also spelled *mustee*. [<Sp. *mestizo*, mongrel, hybrid]
MES·TI·ZO (mĕs·tee′·zō) *noun* Any one of mixed blood; in Mexico and the western United States, a person of Spanish and Indian blood. Also **MES·TE·SO, MES TI·NO.** [<Sp. <LL. *mixticius* <L. *misceo*, mix] — **MES·TI·ZA** *noun fem.*
MEŠ TRO·VIĆ (mĕsh′·trō·vich), **IVAN**, born 1883, Yugoslav sculptor.
MET Past tense and past participle of EMEET.
MET-, META- *prefix* 1 Between; with; after; over; reversely; also, changed in place or form; as, *meta*morphosis; later; beyond or on the farther side of; as, *meta*physics. 2 In chemistry, a prefix denoting (a) a polymeric compound; as, *meta*ldehyde; (b) a derivative of the indicated compound; as, *meta*protein; (c) a derivative of an acid anhydride by withdrawal of one or more water molecules; as, *meta*phosphoric acid; (d) the 1, 3 position in the benzene ring: abbreviated *m*.
MET A BI O′ SIS (–bī·ō′·sĭs) *noun* The condition of dependence of one organism upon another. [<META- + Gr. *bios*, life] — **MET A BI OT′ IC** *adj.*
MET A BOL′ IC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting metabolism; as, *metabolic* processes. 2 Pertaining to or undergoing change, transformation, or metamorphosis. Also **MET·A·BOL′·I CAL.**
ME TAB O LISM (–lizm) *noun* 1 The aggregate of all physical and chemical processes constantly taking place in living organisms, including those which use energy to build up assimilated materials (anabolism) and those which release energy by breaking them down (catabolism). 2 The metamorphosis of insects. Also **ME TAB·O·LY.** — **ME TAB′ O LIZE** *verb.*
ME TAB′ O·LITE *noun* A chemical product of metabolism.
MET A CAR′ PAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the metacarpus. — *noun* One of the bones of the metacarpus.
MET A CAR′ PUS *noun* The part of the fore or thoracic limb between the carpus or wrist and the phalanges or bones of the finger. It consists in man of five bones. [<META- + Gr. *karpos*, wrist]
MET A CEN′ TER *noun* That point in a floating body slightly displaced from equilibrium through which the resultant upward pressure of the fluid always passes; the center of gravity of the unsubmerged portion of a floating body. Also **MET A CEN′·TRE.** — **MET·A·CEN′ TRIC** *adj.*
MET A CHRO′ MA·TISM (–krō′·muh·tizm) *noun* An alteration in color, specifically, such alteration due to heating or cooling. [<META- + Gr. *chrōma*, color] — **MET A·CHRO·MAT′ IC** *adj.*
MET A COM′·ET Indian name of American Indian chief, King Philip.
MET A GAL′·AX·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] The entire material universe, regarded especially as a system including all the galaxies.
MET AGE (–ij) *noun* Measurement; also, the price charged for measurement; a general term for the tolls formerly exacted by the corporation of London over a part of the Thames above and below the city. [<EMETE]
MET A GEN′ E·SIS (–jĕn′·i·sĭs) *noun* 1 A type of reproduction in which a series of generations of unlike forms come between the egg and the parent type; alternation of generations. 2 Development of an embryo into an organism unlike the parent. [<META- + GENESIS] — **MET·A·GE·NET′·IC** *adj.*
ME TAG·NA·THOUS (–nuh·thus) *adj.* Having the points of the mandibles crossing each other, as in the crossbill. [<META- + Gr. *gnathos*, jaw] — **ME·TAG NA·THISM** *noun.*
MET AG·NOS′·TIC *adj.* Beyond the knowledge, whether of the sense or the understanding, of man as he is at present constituted; metaphysical. — *noun* One who holds that there is a Supreme Being, but that he transcends human knowledge. [<META- + Gr. *gnōstikos*, knowing] — **MET·AG·NOS′·TI CISM** *noun.*
MET AL *noun* 1 An element that forms a base by combining with a hydroxyl group or groups. It is usually hard, heavy, lustrous, malleable, ductile, tenacious, and a good conductor of heat and electricity. 2 A composition of some metallic element; also, an alloy; generally with a qualifying word. 3 Cast iron while melted. 4 Broken stone for road surfaces or for railway ballast: also called **ROAD METAL.** 5 In heraldry, gold or silver tincture. 6 Molten glass. 7 The weight of the projectiles that a warship's guns can throw at once. 8 Metal for type; also, composed type. 9 The constituent material of anything; essential quality. 10 [Obs.] Mettle. — **NOBLE METAL** A metal that does not readily oxidize in the open air, as gold, silver, and platinum. — **WHITE METAL** Any one of the various white alloys, such as pewter, used for making ornaments, small castings, etc.; specifically, a soft, smooth, malleable, copper–zinc alloy of exceptional anti-frictional properties used to form the bearing surface in the crankshaft bearings and big ends of most internal-combustion engines.
— *adj.* Consisting of or pertaining to metal.
— *tr. verb* [**MET ALED** or **MET·ALLED, MET·AL·ING** or **MET·AL LING**] 1 To furnish or fit with metal. 2 To cover (a road) with broken stone. [<L. *metallum* <Gr. *metallon*]
MET·AL·IST *noun* 1 One who works with or has special knowledge of metals. 2 An advocate of metallic money as against a paper currency. Also **MET·AL·LIST.**
MET′·AL IZE or **MET′·AL·LIZE** *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To turn into or treat with metal. Also [Br.] **MET·AL ISE.**
ME TAL·LIC *adj.* 1 Being, containing, yielding, or having the characteristics of a metal; as, a *metallic* voice, *metallic* luster. 2 Pertaining to a metal. — **ME·TAL·LI·CAL LY** *adv.*
METALLIC SOAP A soapy, waxlike material made by combining the salts of certain metals, as lead or aluminum, with various fatty acids: used in the textile, varnish, and paint industries.
MET AL LIF′·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Yielding or containing metal.
MET AL·LINE (–in *or* –ine) *adj.* 1 Relating to, having the properties of, or resembling metal. 2 Impregnated with metals or metallic salts.
MET AL LOG′ RA·PHY *noun* 1 The science that treats of metallic substances; also, a treatise on metals. 2 Microscopic study of the structure of metals and alloys.—**ME TAL LO·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.*
MET AL LOID *noun* One of those non-metallic elements that resemble the metals in some of their properties, as arsenic and antimony. — *adj.* 1 Resembling a metal. 2 Of, pertaining to, or having the properties of a metalloid. Also **MET AL LOI′ DAL.**
MET AL LO THER′·A·PY *noun* Medical treatment by the use of metals, especially metal salts.
MET′·AL LUR GY (–lûr·ji) *noun* The art or science of extracting a metal or metals from ores, as by smelting, reducing, refining, alloying, electrolysis, etc. [< LL. <Gr. *metallon*, metal, + *-ergos*, worker] — **MET AL·LUR′ GIC, MET AL LUR′·GI CAL** *adj.* — **MET AL LUR′·GI CAL LY** *adv.* — **MET′ AL·LUR GIST** *noun.*
MET′ AL WORK·ING *noun* The making, or the business of making, things out of metal. — **MET′ AL WORK** *noun & verb* — **MET′·AL WORK ER** *noun.*
MET A MER (–mur) *noun* A chemical compound or substance exhibiting metamerism. — **MET A MER′ IC** (–mĕr′·ik) *adj.*
MET′ A MERE *noun* One of the series of homologous segments that form the body of a chordate or articulate animal, as a worm; a somite. Also **ME TAM·ER·ON.** [<META- + Gr. *meros*, part] — **MET·A·MER′ IC, ME TAM ER·AL** *adj.* — **MET A MER′ I CAL·LY** *adv.*
ME·TAM ER ISM *noun* 1 A variety of isomerism in which the compounds have not only the same percentage of composition, but also the same molecular weight. 2 Disposition in metameres; the state of being a metamere; also, an example of this. Also **ME TAM ER Y.**
MET A MOR′ PHIC *adj.* 1 Producing metamorphism. 2 Pertaining to, caused by, or exhibiting metamorphism. Also **MET A·MOR′·PHOUS** (–fus).
MET A MOR′·PHISM (–fizm) *noun* 1 The changes in the composition and texture of rocks caused by earth forces accompanied by heat, pressure, moisture, etc. 2 Any metamorphosis. [<META- + Gr. *morphē*, form]
MET A·MOR PHOP′·SI·A *noun* A defect in vision which makes objects appear distorted.
MET·A·MOR′·PHOSE (–fōz) *tr. verb* [**·PHOSED, ·PHOS·ING**] 1 To change the form of; transmute. 2 To change by metamorphism. Also **MET·A·MOR′·PHIZE.** See synonyms under CHANGE.
MET·A·MOR′·PHO·SIS *noun* [·SES (seez) *pl.*] 1 A passing from one form or shape into another; transformation with or without change of nature: especially applied to change by means of witchcraft, sorcery, etc. 2 Complete transformation in character, purpose, circumstances, etc.; also, a person or thing metamorphosed. 3 A change in form, structure, or function in an organism resulting from development; transformation; specifically, the series of marked external changes through which an individual passes after leaving the egg and before attaining sexual maturity, as the larva, pupa, and imago of an insect. Compare METAGENESIS. 4 The varied development of plant organs of the same morphological value, such development resulting from their adaptations of different functions: also **MET′·A·MOR·PHY.** 5 A morbid change of the elements of tissues into another form of structure. 6 The changes in form going on in living tissues, blood corpuscles, etc. [<Gr. *metamorphōsis* <*meta*, over, + *morphē*, form]
MET·A·NEPH′·ROS *noun* The posterior one of three similar tubular organs in connection with the genito–urinary apparatus. It develops into the permanent kidney. [<META- + Gr. *nephros*, kidney]

MET'·A·PHASE (–fāze) *noun* The middle stage of mitotic cell-division, during which the chromosomes split along the equatorial plane between the two poles of the spindle.

MET·A·PHOR (–fur *or* –fər) *noun* A figure of speech in which one object is likened to another by speaking of it as if it were that other: distinguished from *simile* by not employing any word of comparison, such as 'like' or 'as.' See synonyms under ALLEGORY, SIMILE. —**MIXED METAPHOR** Figurative language in which incongruous, and often contradictory, metaphors are used; confusion of figurative with plain statement. [<Gr. *metaphora* <*meta,* over, + *pherō,* carry] —**MET·A·PHOR'·I·CAL, MET·A·PHOR'·IC** *adj.* —**MET·A·PHOR'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

MET·A·PHOS'·PHATE *noun* A salt of metaphosphoric acid.

MET·A·PHOS·PHOR'·IC ACID The glacial phosphoric acid of commerce, HPO_3, usually sold in the form of transparent sticks. It is obtained by heating orthophosphoric acid.

MET'·A·PHRASE (–frāze) *tr. verb* [·PHRASED, ·PHRAS·ING] 1 To translate word for word. 2 To alter the wording of. —*noun* 1 A literal translation. 2 A phrase in response: retort. 3 A school exercise consisting in the rendering of a piece of poetry into prose or of prose into verse. [<META– + Gr. *phrazō,* speak]

MET'·A·PHRAST (–frast) *noun* One who renders poetry into prose or prose into poetry, or changes the meter of verse. —**MET·A·PHRAS'·TIC** or **·TI·CAL** *adj.*

MET·A·PHYS'·IC *noun* Metaphysics. —*adj.* Metaphysical.

MET·A·PHYS'·I·CAL (–fiz'·i·cul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to metaphysics. 2 Treating of or versed in metaphysics. 3 Beyond or above the physical or experiential; pertaining to or being of the essential nature of reality; transcendental. 4 Dealing with abstractions; apart from, or opposed to, the practical. 5 Designating certain poets of the 17th century, notably Cowley and Donne, whose verses were characterized by extravagant imagery: term originating with Dr. Samuel Johnson. —**·LY** *adv.*

METAPHYSICAL HEALING Christian Science.

MET·A·PHY·SI'·CIAN (–fi·zish'·un) *noun* One skilled or versed in metaphysics. Also **MET A PHYS' I·CIST.**

MET·A·PHYS'·ICS (–fiz'·ics) *noun* 1 The systematic study or science of the first principles of being and of knowledge; the doctrine of the essential nature and fundamental relations of all that is real. 2 Speculative philosophy in the wide sense. 3 The principles of philosophy as applied to the methods of any particular science. 4 Mental science in general; psychology. 5 In popular use, abstruse and bewildering discussion. Also **MET A·PHYS'·IC.** [<F. <LL. <Gr. *ta meta ta physika,* the (works of Aristotle) which followed the 'Physics']

MET·A·PLA'·SI·A (–play'·zhī·uh) *noun* The direct transformation of one kind of tissue into another, as cartilage into bone. [<META– + Gr. *plassō,* form]

ME TAP·LA·SIS *noun* The period of completed growth in the life cycle of an organism; maturity.

MET'·A·PLASM (–plăzm) *noun* 1 The lifeless, non-protoplasmic material of a cell, as inclusions of fats and carbohydrates. 2 A reversal or change in the order of the letters or syllables of a word. —**MET·A·PLAS'·MIC** (–plăz'·mic) *adj.*

MET·A·PO'·DI·UM *noun* [DI·A *pl.*] 1 The posterior part of the foot in gastropods and pteropods. 2 The metacarpus and metatarsus of quadrupeds. Also **MET·A·POD, MET·A·PODE.** [<META– + Gr. *podion,* little foot]

MET·A·PRO'·TE·IN *noun* A protein resulting from the action of acids and alkalis and soluble in weak solutions of either but not in solutions of neutral salts.

MET·A·PSY'·CHICS (–sī'·kīcs) *noun* The investigation and study of those psychophysical phenomena beyond the field of consciousness or suggesting the action of forces not fully accessible to the methods of experimental science, as telepathy, clairvoyance, apparitions, etc.: also called *cryptopsychics, parapsychology.*

MET·A·PSY·CHOL'·O·GY (–sī·kŏl'·ō·jī) *noun* 1 Psychology restricted to philosophical speculations on the origin, structure, function, purpose, etc., of the mind. 2 In psychoanalysis, the investigation and study of mental processes from three points of view: the dynamic, topographical, and economic. —**MET·A·PSY·CHO·LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.*

MET·A·PSY·CHO'·SIS (–sī·kō'·sis) *noun* Interchange of mental influence or action without recognized physical medium.

MET A·SO·MA·TO'·SIS *noun* That form of metamorphism by means of which a rock or mineral undergoes chemical change. Also **MET·A·SO' MA·TISM.**

MET'·A·SOME *noun* A mineral which has developed individually within another mineral. [<META– + Gr. *sōma,* body]

MET·A·STA'·BLE *adj.* In physics or chemistry, denoting an apparent state of equilibrium. —**MET·A·STA·BIL'·I·TY** *noun.*

ME·TAS·TA·SIS *noun* 1 Change of one thing into another. 2 Metabolism. 3 The shifting of a disease or of its manifestations from one part to another. 4 In rhetoric, a rapid change from one point to another. [<META– + Gr. *stasis,* position] —**MET·A·STAT'·IC** *adj.* —**MET·A·STAT'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ME·TAS'·TA·SIZE *intr. verb* [·SIZED, ·SIZ·ING] To shift or spread from one part to another: said specifically of malignant growths.

MET·AS·THEN'·IC *adj.* Having the posterior or lower part of the body well developed, as a kangaroo. [<META– + Gr. *sthenos,* strength]

MET·A·SYPH'·I·LIS *noun* 1 Congenital syphilis, with typical degenerative changes, but without localized external lesions. 2 Parasyphilis. —**MET·A·SYPH·I·LIT'·IC** *adj.*

MET·A·TAR'·SAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the metatarsus. —*noun* One of the bones of the metatarsus. See illustration under FOOT.

MET·A·TAR·SAL'·GI·A (–jī·uh) *noun* Neuralgia in the middle of the foot.

MET·A·TAR'·SUS *noun* The part of the hind or pelvic limb that is between the tarsus or ankle and the phalanges or bones of the toe. In man it consists of five bones. [<META– + TARSUS]

MET·A·THE'·RI·AN *noun* Any one of a subclass (*Metatheria*) of mammals whose young are born very immature and are carried in a pouch until fully developed; one of the marsupials, as a kangaroo, opossum, or bandicoot. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Metatheria.* [<META– + Gr. *therion,* beast]

ME TATH E·SIS *noun* 1 The transposition of letters or sounds for euphony or ease of pronunciation, as *lisp (lips).* 2 A chemical substitution, as the replacing or exchange of one or more radicals or groups in a compound; double decomposition or mutual exchange. 3 The surgical operation of removing a morbific substance from one place to another for relief, as by pushing a calculus lodged in the urethra back into the bladder. 4 Any change or reversal of conditions. [<META– + Gr. *tithemi,* place] —**MET·A THET' IC, MET·A THET' I CAL** *adj.*

MET·A·THO'·RAX *noun* The hindmost of the three segments of the thorax in insects, bearing the hind wings and the third pair of legs. —**MET A THO RAC' IC** *adj.*

MET A·TROPH' IC *adj.* Saprophytic.

ME TAT RO PHY *noun* A wasting away because of disordered nutrition. Also **MET·A·TRO' PHI A.**

ME TA·XAS' (meh·tahx·ahs'), **JOANNES,** 1871–1941, Greek soldier and statesman.

MET·A·XY' LEM (–zī'·lem) *noun* The thick-walled cell portion in the woody tissues of plants, developed outside the primary xylem.

MET·A ZO' AN *noun* Any member of a primary division (*Metazoa*) of the animal kingdom, whose cells become differentiated into at least an outer and an inner wall, including all animals higher than protozoans. [<META– + Gr. *zōon,* animal] —**MET A·ZO'·AN, MET·A ZO' IC** *adj.* —**MET A·ZO'·ON** *noun.*

METCH·NI·KOFF, ÉLIE or [Rus.] **ILYA ILICH,** 1845–1916, Russian physiologist and bacteriologist.

DMETE *verb* [MET·ED, MET ING] 1 To allot or distribute by measure; apportion. 2 [Obs.] To measure. —*noun* [Obs.] Measure. [<OE. *metan,* to measure]

ŻMETE *noun* [Obs.] A boundary line, limit; confine: usually in the phrase *metes and bounds.* [<OF. <L. *meta,* goal, boundary]

MET·EM·PIR'·I·CAL (–pir'·i·cul) *adj.* Lying beyond the bounds of experience, as intuitive principles; not derived from experience; transcendental; a priori: opposed to *empirical.* Also **MET·EM·PIR' IC.**

MET EM PIR'·I CISM *noun* The science of pure reason; metaphysics proper; hence, with some, transcendental philosophy. Also **MET·EM·PIR'·ICS.**

ME TEMP SY·CHO'·SIS (–sī·kō'·sis) *noun* Transmigration of souls from body to body. [<Gr. *metempsychōsis* <*meta,* over, + *en,* in, + *psychē,* soul]

MET·EN·CEPH'·A·LON *noun* [·LA *pl.*] 1 The fifth cerebral vesicle of the brain and the parts derived therefrom, comprising the medulla oblongata and the posterior part of the roof of the fourth ventricle. 2 The part of the brain consisting of the cerebellum and pons Varolii. [<MEI– + Gr. *enkephalos,* brain] —**MET·EN·CE·PHAL'·IC** *adj.*

ME·TE·OR (–tī·ər *or* –tī·ur) *noun* 1 A luminous phenomenon, produced by a small mass of matter from the celestial spaces which strikes the earth's atmosphere with great velocity and is dissipated by heat; when not very brilliant, called a *shooting star.* 2 Same as METEOROID. 3 Any phenomenon of the atmosphere; as, **AERIAL METEORS** (winds, hurricanes, etc.), **AQUEOUS METEORS** (rain, snow, etc.), **IGNEOUS METEORS** (lightning, shooting stars, etc.), **LUMINOUS METEORS** (aurora, rainbow, etc.). [<Gr. *meteōron* <*meta,* beyond, + *aeirō,* raise]

ME·TE·OR'·IC *adj.* 1 Relating to meteors. 2 Meteorological. 3 Transitorily brilliant; as, a *meteoric* career. Also **ME·TE·OR'·I·CAL.** —**ME·TE·OR'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ME'·TE·OR·ITE *noun* 1 A fallen meteor; a mass of stone or iron that has fallen upon the earth from outer space. 2 A meteoroid. Also **ME·TE·OR'·O·LITE.** —**ME·TE·OR·IT'·IC** *adj.*

ME·TE·OR'·O·GRAPH *noun* A self-recording instrument, frequently attached to a kite or balloon, by which several meteorological elements are plotted in the form of a diagram.

ME'·TE·OR·OID *noun* One of innumerable small particles of

matter moving through the celestial spaces, which, when they encounter the earth's atmosphere, form meteors or shooting stars.

ME·TE·OR·OL′·O·GY *noun* 1 The science that treats of atmospheric phenomena, especially those that relate to weather and climate. 2 The character of the weather and of atmospheric changes of any particular place. — **ME·TE OR O·LOG′·I·CAL, ME TE OR·O·LOG′·IC** *adj.* — **ME TE·OR O·LOG′·I·CAL LY** *adv.* — **ME TE·OR·OL′·O·GIST** *noun.*

used as synonymous with stanza. *Verse*, in the general sense, denotes metrical writing without reference to the thought involved; as, prose and *verse*. Compare MELODY, POETRY.

METER *suffix* 1 That (instrument or unit) by which a thing is measured; as calor*imeter*, volt*meter*, etc. 2 Measure according to or containing what is indicated in the root word, as hex*ameter*, penta*meter*. [<L. *metrum* <Gr. *metron*, measure]

METEOROLOGY SYMBOLS

,	Drizzle		Dust or sand storm
•	Rain		Lightning
*	Snow		Rainbow
≡	Fog		Smoke
⌣	Frost	∞	Haze
▽	Showers	∧	Squalls
⊼	Thunderstorms	0	Exceptional visibility
↔	Ice crystals or ice needles	§	Signs of tropical storm
▲	Sleet	○	Cloudless sky
	Aurora	◑	Partly cloudy sky
	Lunar corona	◍	Cloudy sky
⊙	Solar corona	◍	Overcast sky
	Dew		

Wind Direction

↓	North	↑	South
↓↙	NNE	↑↖	SSE
↙	NE	↖	SE
↘	NW	↗	SW
↓↘	NNW	↑↗	SSW
←	East	→	West
←↖	ESE	→↗	WSW
←↙	ENE	→↘	WNW

METEOR SHOWER Any of various displays of shooting stars which recur at definite intervals and are named after the constellation from which they appear to radiate, as the Leonids, Perseids, etc.

ME·TER *noun* 1 An instrument, apparatus, or machine for measuring fluids, gases, electric currents, grain, etc., and recording the results obtained. 2 Any person or thing that measures; specifically, one of several officers appointed to measure certain commodities, as for tolls.
— *tr. verb* To measure or test by means of a meter. [<OE. *metan*, to measure]

ME·TER *noun* 1 The fundamental unit of length in the metric system, originally defined as one ten-millionth of the distance on the earth's surface from the pole to the equator; 39.37 inches. See METRIC SYSTEM. 2 A measured verbal rhythm, the structure of verse; a definite arrangement of groups of syllables in a line, having a time unit and a regular beat; also, a specific arrangement of words, or a specific sequence of such lines in a stanza. 3 The character of a musical composition as being divisible into measures equal in time and length, and similar in rhythmic construction. Also spelled *metre*. [<OF. *metre* <Gr. *metron*, measure]

Synonyms: euphony, measure, rhythm, verse. *Euphony* is agreeable linguistic sound, however produced; *meter*, *measure*, and *rhythm* denote agreeable succession of sounds in the utterance of connected words; *euphony* may apply to a single word or even a single syllable; the other words apply to lines, sentences, paragraphs, etc.; *rhythm* and *meter* may be produced by accent only, as in English, or by accent and quantity combined, as in Greek or Italian; *rhythm* or *measure* may apply either to prose or to poetry, or to music, dancing, etc.; *meter* is more precise than *rhythm*, applies only to poetry, and denotes a measured *rhythm* with regular divisions into *verses*, stanzas, strophes, etc. A *verse* is strictly a metrical line, but the word is often

ME·TER·AGE (–ij) *noun* The act or result of measuring; also, the charge for measurement.

MET ES TRUS *noun* The period of sexual quiescence following estrus in female mammals: often spelled *metœstrus*, *metestrum*. Also **MET ES TRUM.** [<Gr. *meta*, after, + *oistros*, gadfly] — **MET ES TROUS** (–trus) *adj.*

METH·, METHO· Combining forms indicating the presence of a methyl group in a chemical compound; as, *meth*ochloride of pyridine.

METH ANE *noun* A colorless, inflammable gas, CH_4, the simplest of the saturated hydrocarbons, formed by decomposition of vegetable matter, or artificially by dry distillation of certain organic matter, or by chemical treatment of certain metal compounds, as aluminum carbide. It is an important component of illuminating gas: often called *marsh gas*.

METHANE SERIES A group of saturated aliphatic hydrocarbons having the general formula C_nH_{2n+2}, and identified by the ending *–ane*: also called *alkanes*.

METH A NOL (–nōle *or* –nŏl) *noun* Methyl alcohol; a colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, CH_3OH, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood or by catalytic treatment of hydrogen and carbon monoxide: highly toxic and widely used in industry and the arts: also called *carbinol*, *wood alcohol*.

ME THEG LIN *noun* A fermented drink made of water and honey; mead. [<W. *meddyglyn* <*meddyg*, doctor, + *llyn*, liquor]

MET HE MO GLO′·BIN *noun* A stable, brownish-red, crystalline compound formed by the decomposition of blood and by oxidation of hemoglobin. Also **MET·HÆ MO GLO′·BIN.**

ME THE NA·MINE (–nuh·meen *or* –min) *noun* An organic compound, $C_6H_{12}N_4$, crystallized from a mixture of formalin and ammonia: used in the vulcanization of rubber, in making synthetic resins, and as an antiseptic: also called *Urotropin*, *hexamethylenamine*, *hexamethylenetetramine*.

ME·THINKS *verb, impersonal* [Obs.] It seems to me; I think.

ME·THI·O·NINE (–neen *or* –nĭn) *noun* An amino acid, $C_5H_{11}O_2NS$, containing sulfur and closely related to cystine: obtained from various proteins.

METH·OD (–ud) *noun* 1 A general or established way or order of doing anything, or the means or manner by which it is presented or taught. 2 Orderly and systematic arrangement, as of ideas and topics, etc.; the design or plan of a speaker or of an author. 3 The arrangement of natural bodies according to their common characteristics. See synonyms under MANNER, RULE, SYSTEM. [<Gr. *methodos* <*meta*, after, + *hodos*, way]

ME·THOD·I·CAL (mĭ·thŏd′–) *adj.* 1 Given to or characterized by orderly arrangement. 2 Arranged with method. Also **ME·THOD·IC.** — **·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **·CAL·NESS** *noun.*

METH·OD·IST *noun* An observer of method or order. — **METH·OD·ISM** *noun* — **METH OD IS′·TIC, METH·OD·IS′·TI·CAL** *adj.*

Meth·od·ist *noun* A member of any branch of the Protestant church that has grown out of the religious movement begun at Oxford University in the first half of the 18th century, in which John Wesley as a leader was associated with Charles Wesley, George Whitefield, and others. The largest Methodist body in the United States is the **Methodist Church**, formed by the union of the **Methodist Episcopal Church**, the **Methodist Episcopal Church, South**, and the **Methodist Protestant Church.**

— *adj.* Pertaining to, belonging to, like, or typical of this church or its doctrines. — **Meth od·ism** *noun* — **Meth·od·is′·tic, Meth·od·is′·ti·cal** *adj.*

METH′·OD·IZE *verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] 1 To subject to method; regulate. 2 To act methodically. Also [Br.] **METH′·OD·ISE.** See synonyms under REGULATE. — **METH OD·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

METH·OD·OL′·O·GY *noun* 1 The science of method or of arranging in due order. 2 The division of pure logic that treats of the methods of directing the means of thinking to the end of clear and connected thinking.

ME·THOUGHT (–thawt′) *verb, impersonal* [Obs.] It seemed to me; I thought.

Me·thu·se·lah (mĭ·thū′·sĭ·luh *or* –zĭ·luh) Son of Enoch; a Hebrew patriarch. *Gen.* v, 27.

METH·YL (–il) *noun* An organic radical, CH_3, existing only in combination, as in methyl alcohol, etc. It is univalent, and forms esters with acids. [<Gr. *methy*, wine, + *hylē*, wood] — **ME·THYL·IC** *adj.*

METHYL ACETATE A liquid product, $CH_3CO_2CH_3$, of wood alcohol or wood vinegar, used as a solvent or a flavoring material.

METH′·YL·AL *noun* A colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, $C_3H_8O_2$, with a pungent taste and the odor of chloroform, used in medicine and in the making of perfumery and artificial resins: also called *formal.*

METHYL ALCOHOL Methanol.

METH·YL·AM′·INE (–een) *noun* A colorless, gaseous, inflammable compound, CH_3NH_2, with a strong ammoniacal odor, contained in the products of the decomposition of certain organic compounds, and also made synthetically.

METH′·Y·LATE *tr. verb* [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To mix or saturate with methyl or methanol. — *noun* A compound derived from methanol by replacing the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group with an element or radical of equal valence; as, potassium *methylate.*

METHYLATED SPIRIT A mixture of ethyl alcohol with ten percent of methanol: used in the arts, but unfit for drinking.

METHYL CHLORIDE A gas, CH_3Cl, which on compression becomes a colorless, sweet-tasting liquid of ethereal odor yielding a poisonous vapor: used as a local anesthetic and as a refrigerant.

METH·YL·DI·CHLOR·AR′·SINE (–seen) *noun* A colorless liquid compound, CH_3AsCl_2, adapted for chemical warfare as a vesicant and lung-irritant.

METH′·Y·LENE *noun* 1 A bivalent organic radical, CH_2, known only in combination. 2 Methanol.

METHYLENE-BLUE *noun* A dark, blue-green aniline dye, $C_{16}H_{18}N_3ClS·3H_2O$, having valuable medicinal properties in the treatment of diphtheria, malaria, etc., and as an antidote in cyanide poisoning: used also as a chemical indicator and bacteriological stain.

METH·Y·LEP′·SI·A *noun* A morbid craving for strong drink. [<Gr. *methy*, wine, + **–LEPSIA**]

METH·YL·GUA′·NI·DINE (–gwah′·nĭ·deen *or* –dĭn) *noun* A ptomaine poison, $C_2H_7N_3$, derived from creatinine and from certain foods, as spoiled fish.

METHYL-ORANGE *noun* An azo dyestuff used chiefly as an indicator in alkalimetry; a brilliant orange-yellow powder, readily soluble in water, which is colored red on the addition of acids.

METH·YL·ROS·AN′·I·LINE *noun* Gentian violet.

ME·TIC·U·LOUS (–yu·lus) *adj.* Careful about trivial matters; finical; particular. [<L. *meticulosus*, fearful, <*metus*, fear] — **ME·TIC·U·LOS′·I·TY** *noun* — **ME·TIC·U·LOUS·LY** *adv.*

MÉ·TIER (meh·tyeh′) *noun* [F.] Trade; profession.

MÉ·TIF (meh·teef′) *noun* [F.] [**MÉ·TIFS** or **MÉ·TIS** (meh·tees′) *pl.*] A person of mixed blood; especially, a person half French and half American Indian. Also **ME·TIFF.**

MÉ·TIS·SAGE (meh·tee·sahzh′) *noun* [F.] Miscegenation.

MET·O·CHY (–kĭ) *noun* The relationship of mutual tolerance without mutual aid existing between ants and their neutral insect guests. [<Gr. *metochē*, sharing]

MET·O·DON·TI′·A·SIS *noun* Abnormal or imperfect dentition; also, faulty teething. [<MET– + Gr. *odous, odontos*, tooth]

MET·ES·TRUS, MET·ES·TRUM Same as METESTRUS.

Met·ol *noun* A white, soluble powder, C_7H_9ON, derivative of cresol: a trade name. It is used as a photographic developer. [<METHYL + –OL]

Me·ton·ic cycle A period of 19 Julian years, amounting to very nearly 235 lunar revolutions, at the conclusion of which the phases of the moon recur at the same time of the year. [<Meton, Athenian astronomer, 5th century B.C.]

MET·O·NYM (–nĭm) *noun* A word used as a substitute for another.

ME·TON·Y·MY (–ĭ·mĭ) *noun* A figure of speech that consists in the naming of a thing by one of its attributes, as "the crown" for the "king" or the "royal power." [<Gr. *metōnymia* <*meta*, after, + *onyma*, name] — **MET·O·NYM′·IC, MET·O·NYM′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **MET·O·NYM′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

¹MET′·O·PE *noun* 1 A square slab, sculptured or plain, between triglyphs in a Doric frieze. 2 Originally, the opening supposed to have been left by primitive Greek builders between the ends of adjoining ceiling beams. [<Gr. *meta*, between, + *opē*, hollow]

²MET′·O·PE *noun* The face, forehead, or frontal surface. [<Gr. *metōpon*, forehead, <*meta*, between, + *ōps*, eye] — **ME·TOP·IC** *adj.*

ME·TOX·E·NY *noun* Heterœcism.

METR·, METRO· Combining forms from Greek *mētra*, womb, [<*mētēr*, mother]

ME·TRAL·GI·A *noun* Pain in the womb. [<METR– + Gr. *algos*, pain]

ME·TRE Same as ²METER.

MET·RIC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to measure or meter; relating to measurement. 2 Pertaining to the meter as a unit of measurement or to the metric system. 3 Same as METRICAL (poetic).

MET·RI·CAL *adj.* 1 Relating to meter; composed in poetic measures; rhythmical. 2 Pertaining to measure or the meter. — **·LY** *adv.*

METRIC CENTNER A quintal.

METRIC HUNDREDWEIGHT A weight of 50 kilograms.

ME·TRI·CIAN (–trish′·un) *noun* 1 One versed in metrics. 2 A composer of verse.

MET′·RI·CIZE *tr. verb* [**·CIZED, ·CIZ·ING**] 1 To adjust to the metric system. 2 To analyze or construe the meter of.

MET·RICS *noun* 1 The mathematical theory of measurement. 2 The science or art of metrical composition.

METRIC SYSTEM A decimal system of weights and measures having as fundamental units the gram and the meter. From the *gram* are derived measures of weight, and from the *meter* measures of length; measures of surface are based on the *square meter* and measures of capacity on the *liter.* The table on page 841 gives the basic and derived units of the metric system, together with abbreviations and a list of equivalent values in customary U. S. standards.

METRIC TON A unit of weight, equal to 1,000 kilograms, or 0.984 long ton, or 1.023 short tons.

MET′·RI·FY *verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To write in meter.

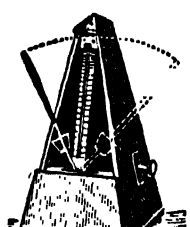
ME·TRIST or **MET·RIST** *noun* One versed in meters or skilled in metrical composition; a versemaker.

ME·TRI·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the womb. [<Gr. *mētra*, womb] — **ME·TRIT·IC** *adj.*

¹METRO· Same as METR–.

²METRO· A combining form from Greek *metron*, measure.

ME·TROL·O·GY *noun* The science that treats of systems of weights and measures or of units of measure; also, a treatise on these subjects. [<²METRO– + –LOGY] — **MET·RO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **ME·TROL·O·GIST** *noun.*



METRONOME

MET′·RO·NOME *noun* An instrument for indicating and marking exact time in music, consisting usually of a reversed pendulum whose period of vibration is regulated by a shifting weight. [<²METRO– + Gr. *nomos*, law] — **MET·RO·NOM′·IC** *adj.*

ME·TRO·NYM′·IC (mee·tro–*or* mĕt·ro–) *adj.* Pertaining to or derived from the name of one's mother or female ancestors: also **ME·TRON·Y·MOUS.** — *noun* 1 A name taken from the mother's side or derived from the maternal name: also **ME·TRO·NYM.** Compare PATRONYMIC. 2 A metronymic designation. [<Gr. *mētēr*, mother, + *onyma*, name]

MET·RO·PATH′·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to disorders of the uterus. [<²METRO– + –PATHY] — **ME·TROP·A·THY** *noun.*

ME·TROP′·O·LIS *noun* [**·LIS·ES** *pl.*] 1 A chief city, either the capital or the largest or most important city of a state or country. 2 The seat of a metropolitan bishop. 3 In ancient Greece, the mother city of a colony. 4 A leading seat or center. [<Gr. *mētropolis*, city, <*mētēr*, mother, + *polis*, city]

METRIC SYSTEM

Length		Equivalents: Metric	U.S.
millimeter	(mm)	.001	.03937 in.
centimeter	(cm)	.01	.3937 in.
decimeter	(dm)	.1	3.937 in.
METER	(m)	1	39.37 in.
dekameter	(dkm)	10	10.93 yds.
hectometer	(hm)	100	328.08 ft.
kilometer	(km)	1000	.6213 mi.

Area		Equivalents: Metric	U.S.
sq. millimeter	(mm^2)	.000001 ca	.00155 sq. in.
sq. centimeter	(cm^2)	.0001 ca	.155 sq. in.
sq. decimeter	(dm^2)	.01 ca	15.5 sq. in.
CENTARE	(ca, m^2)	1 m^2	10.76 sq. ft.
sq. dekameter *	(dkm^2)	100 ca	.0247 acre
sq. hectometer †	(hm^2)	10,000 ca	2.47 acres
sq. kilometer	(km^2)	1,000,000 ca	.386 sq. mi.
* Also are	(a)		
† Also hectare	(ha)		

Weight or Mass		Equivalents: Metric	U.S.
milligram	(mg)	.001	.0154 gr.
centigram	(cg)	.01	.1543 gr.
decigram	(dg)	.1	1.543 gr.
GRAM	(g)	1	15.43 gr.
dekagram	(dkg)	10	.3527 oz. av.
hectogram	(hg)	100	3.527 oz. av.
kilogram	(kg)	1000	2.2 lbs. av.

Volume		Equivalents: Metric	U.S.
cu. millimeter	(mm^3)	.001 cm^3	.016 minim
cu. centimeter	(cc, cm^3)	.001 dm^3	.061 cu. in.
cu. decimeter	(dm^3)	.001 m^3	61.023 cu. in.
STERE	(s, m^3)	1 m^3	1.307 cu. yds.
cu. dekameter	(dkm^3)	1000 m^3	1307 cu. yds.
cu. hectometer	(hm^3)	1 million m^3	1,307,954 cu. yds.
cu. kilometer	(km^3)	1 billion m^3	0.23 sq. mile

Capacity		Equivalents: Metric	U.S.
milliliter	(ml)	.001	.033 fl oz.
centiliter	(cl)	.01	.338 fl oz.
deciliter	(dl)	.1	3.38 fl oz.
LITER	(l)	1	1.08 lt. qts
dekaliter	(dkl)	10	.283 bu.
hectoliter	(hl)	100	2.837 bu.
kiloliter	(kl)	1000	264.18 gal.

Other prefixes occasionally used are:
MICRO—one millionth
MYRIA—10,000 times
MEGA—1,000,000 times

MET·RO·POL′·I·TAN *noun* 1 An archbishop who exercises a limited authority over the bishops of the same ecclesiastical province. 2 A citizen of the mother city, as opposed to a colonist. 3 One who lives in a metropolis; also, one who has the manners and ideas, or practices the customs, of a metropolis.
—*adj.* Pertaining to a metropolis or to a metropolitan.

ME·TROR·RHA′·GI·A (mēˌtrō-rā′jē-ə) *or* (mĕtˌrō-rā′jē-ə) *noun* Uterine hemorrhage; flooding; especially when not menstrual. [<METRO- + -RRHAGIA]

-METRY A combining form from Greek *metron*, measure, used to denote the process, science, or art of measuring, as *geometry*, *hygrometry*.

MET·SU (mĕtˈsü), **GABRIEL**, 1630–67, Dutch painter. Also **MET ZU**.

MET·TER·NICH (-ürˈnĭK), **PRINCE**, Klemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar von Metternich, 1773–1859, Austrian statesman and diplomat.

MET·TLE *noun* The stuff or material of which a thing is composed; especially, constitutional temperament or disposition; specifically, courage; ardor. See synonyms under COURAGE. —**ON ONE'S METTLE** Aroused to one's utmost or best efforts. [Variant of METAL]

MET·TLE·SOME (-sum) *adj.* Having courage or spirit; ardent; fiery. Also **MET·TLED**.

Metz (mĕts; *F.* mĕs) A fortified city in NE. France.

ME·UM *pron.* Mine; belonging to me: used colloquially in the phrase **MEUM AND TUUM**, mine and thine, one's own and another's (property). [<L.]

Meuse (mvōz; *F.* mœz) A river in eastern France, Belgium, and the Netherlands, 580 miles to the North Sea, battles in World War I. Also *Maas*.

¹MEW *noun* 1 A cage for molting birds; an enclosure; pen for fattening or breeding; also, any place of concealment. 2 *pl.* A stable; specifically, the stables in London in which the royal horses are kept: so called because built on the site of the *mews* or cages of the royal hawks.
—*verb* 1 To shut up or in; immure; confine, as in a mew: often with *up*. 2 [Obs.] To change feathers; molt. [<OF. *mue*, *muer* <L. *muto*, change]

²MEW *intr. verb* To cry as a cat. —*noun* The ordinary plaintive cry of a cat. Also spelled *miaou*, *miaow*. [Imitative]

³MEW *noun* A European sea gull. Also **MEW GULL**. [<OE. *mæw*]

MEWL *intr. verb* To cry as an infant. —*noun* An infant's cry or crying. [Frequentative of ²MEW]

MEX·I·CAN *noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Mexico. The inhabitants are chiefly a white people of Spanish descent with an admixture of mestizo and native Indian blood. 2 The Nahuatl or Aztec language. —*adj.* Pertaining to Mexico, its inhabitants, or the language they speak.

MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE A ladybird (*Epilachna varivestis*) with spotted wings, which feeds on the leaves and green pods of beans.

MEXICAN BROOMROOT Zacatón.

MEXICAN CHICKPEA A leguminous herb of western Asia and tropical America (*Cicer arietinum*) with short inflated pods containing seeds used as food and in coffee blends; also called *garbanzo-bean*.



MEXICAN HAIRLESS

MEXICAN HAIRLESS A very ancient breed of dog found in Mexico, hairless excepting a tuft on the head and a fuzzy growth toward the end of the tail; also called *biche*.

MEXICAN SADDLE A heavy leather saddle, having a high pommel and cantle and, usually, wooden stirrups.

MEXICAN WAR The war between the United States and Mexico, 1846–48.

MEX·I·CO 1 A federal republic in southern North America; 758,258 square miles. 2 A state in south-central Republic of Mexico; 8,267 square miles; capital, Toluca. 3 The capital of Federal District and the Republic of Mexico; ancient capital of the Aztecs: usually **MEXICO CITY**. Also [Sp.] *Méjico*.

MEXICO, GULF OF An arm of the Atlantic Ocean; nearly enclosed by the United States, Mexico, and Cuba, 1,000 by 800 miles.

MEY·ER (mīˈur), **ADOLF**, born 1866, American psychiatrist. —**KUNO**, 1858–1919, German Celtic scholar.

MEY·ER·BEER (mīˈur-bārə), **JAKOB**, 1791–1864, German composer.

MEY·ER·HOF (mīˈur-hōf), **OTTO**, born 1884, German physiologist.

MEYN·ELL (mĕnˈul), **ALICE** (*née* Thompson), 1847–1922, English poet and essayist.

MEZ·CA·LINE Same as MESCALINE.

ME·ZE·RE·ON *noun* 1 An Old World low shrub (*Daphne mezereum*, family *Thymelæaceæ*) with clusters of sweet-smelling, lilac-purple flowers: cultivated in the United States. 2 Same as MEZEREUM. [<F. <Ar. *māzariyūn*, camellia]

ME·ZE·RE·UM *noun* 1 Same as MEZEREON. 2 The dried bark of any of the *Daphne* species; used in medicine as an irritant and vesicant, and in the treatment of syphilis, rheumatism, and various skin diseases.

MEZ·QUITE Same as MESQUITE.

ME·ZU·ZAH (mĕ·zōō′·zah) *noun* [·ZOTH (zōth) *pl.*] A parchment, rectangular in shape and inscribed with the passages *Deut.* vi, 4–9, and xi, 13–21, written in twenty-two lines, according to rule, and on the outer top side with the name of the Deity (*Shaddai*). The parchment is rolled up and inserted in a case or tube, which is affixed, in a slanting position, to the upper part of the right-hand doorpost of a Hebrew dwelling. An opening, protected by glass, is left in the tube opposite the divine name. Also ME ZU ZA. [<Heb., doorpost]

MEZ′·ZA·NINE (–neen *or* –nīn) *noun* A low-ceilinged story between two main ones, especially between the ground floor and the one above it. Also MEZZANINE FLOOR, MEZZANINE STORY. [<F. <It. *mezzanino* <L. *medianus*, middle]

MEZ ZO (mĕd′·zo *or* met′·so) *adj.* Half; medium; moderate. Also MEZ ZA. [<It. <L. *medius*, middle]

MEZ ZO–RI LIE′·VO (–ri·lyeh′·vo) *noun* Sculpture, or a piece of sculpture, in half-relief; demi-relief. Also MEZ ZO–RE·LIE′·VO.

MEZZO SOPRANO A voice lower than a soprano and higher than a contralto; also, a person possessing, or a part written for, such a voice.

MEZ′ ZO·TINT (mĕz′·o–) *noun* 1 A method of copperplate engraving, producing an even gradation of tones, like a photograph. 2 An impression so produced. —*tr. verb* To engrave in or represent by mezzotint. [<It. *mezzo*, middle, + *tinto*, painted] —MEZ′·ZO·TINT ER *noun.*

MHO (mo) *noun* The practical unit of electrical conductance, being the reciprocal of the ohm. [<OHM reversed]

MI (mee) *noun* 1 The third note of the diatonic scale. 2 The note E. [<It.]

1MI AM I (mī–) *noun* A member of an Algonquian tribe of North American Indians formerly located between the Miami and Wabash Rivers.

2MIAMI A winter resort and commercial city on the Atlantic Coast of Florida.

MIAMI RIVER A river in SW. Ohio; 200 miles to the Ohio River. Also GREAT MIAMI RIVER.

MI·AOU, MI AOW Same as 2MEW.

MI AR O LIT′·IC (mī–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a form of igneous rock containing small cavities into which fully developed crystals have projected. [<Gr. *miaros*, coarse, + *lithos*, stone]

MI AS MA (mī– *or* mi az′·muh) *noun* [MA·TA or ·MAS *pl.*] Polluting exhalations; the poisonous effluvium once supposed to rise from putrid matter, swamps, and marshy ground, especially at night. Also MI ASM. [<Gr., pollution] —MI AS MAL, MI AS MAT′ IC, MI AS MIC *adj.*

MI AUL (–awl′ *or* –owl′) *verb* To cry as a cat; mew. —*noun* The mewing of a cat.

MIB *noun* 1 A marble. 2 *pl.* The game of marbles.

MI CA *noun* Any of a class of silicates, crystallizing in the monoclinic system and having eminently perfect basal cleavage, affording thin, tough laminæ or scales, colorless to jet-black, transparent to translucent, and of widely varying chemical composition. The better grades are extensively used for electrical insulation, the transparent varieties are loosely called *isinglass*. [<L., crumb]

MI CA CEOUS (mī·cay′·shus) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or containing mica. 2 Resembling mica; laminated; sparkling: also used figuratively; as, a *micaceous* literary style.

MICA DIORITE A variety of diorite in which mica replaces hornblende.

MI CAH (mī·cuh) A masculine personal name. [<Heb. *Mikhah*, like Jehovah]

—**MICAH** A Hebrew prophet of the 8th century B.C.; also, the book of the Old Testament bearing his name

MI CAW BER, WILKINS In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, an unpractical man, always waiting for good fortune.

MICE Plural of MOUSE.

MI CELLE *noun* 1 One of the theoretical structural units which are said to make up organized bodies. 2 The structural unit of a gel-forming colloid, composed of an aggregate of molecules having crystalline properties and able to change in size without chemical alteration. Also MI CELL, MI CEL·LA [·LÆ (ee) *pl.*] [<L. *mica*, crumb] —MI CEL·LAR *adj.*

MICH A·BO See under GLUSKAP.

MI·CHAEL (mī′·kul; G. mee′·kehl; *L.* mī′·kuh·el) A masculine personal name. Also [Pol.] MI CHAL (mee′·Kahl), [Rus.] MI CHA·IL′ (mee·kah·eel′), [F.] MI CHEL (mee·shĕl′), [It.] MI·CHE LE (mee·keh′·leh).

—**MICHAEL** An archangel (*Rev.* xii, 7); in *Paradise Lost*, he expels Adam and Eve from Paradise; in Mohammedan mythology, one of the four archangels, called the champion of the faith.

—**MICHAEL I**, born 1921, king of Rumania, 1927–30, 1940–

MICH·AEL MAS (mĭk′·ul·mus) The feast of St. Michael, Sept. 29; a quarterly rent day in England.

MICHAELMAS–DAISY *noun* 1 A European blue aster (*Aster tripolium*). 2 Any of several North American asters, wild and cultivated.

MICHE (mĭtch) *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] [MICHED, MICH·ING] To skulk; to pilfer. [<OF. *muchier*, hide, skulk] —**MICH·ER** *noun.*

MI·CHEL·AN′·GE LO (mī·kul·ăn′·jĭ·lō), 1475–1564, Italian sculptor, painter, architect, and poet. Also MI·CHAEL AN·GE·LO, [It.] MI·CHEL·AN′·GE·LO BUO·NAR·RO′·TI (mee·kehl·ahn′·jeh·lō bwō·nar·rō′·ti).

MICHE·LET (meesh·leh′), JULES, 1798–1874, French historian.

MI·CHEL·SON (mī′·kul·sun), ALBERT ABRAHAM, 1852–1931, German-American physicist.

MICH·I·GAN (mish′·i·gun) A north-central State of the United States: 57,980 square miles; capital, Lansing; entered the Union Jan. 26, 1837: nickname, *Wolverine State*.

MICHIGAN, LAKE One of the Great Lakes of North America, between Michigan and Wisconsin; 22,400 square miles.

MI·CHO·A·CÁN′ (mee·chō·ah·cahn′) A maritime state of western Mexico; 23,200 square miles; capital, Morelia.

MICK *noun* [Pop.] An Irishman: a coarse and offensive usage.

MICK EY FINN [Pop.] A drugged drink. Also MICK EY FINN.

MIC KIE WICZ (meets·kyeh′·vich), ADAM, 1798–1855, Polish poet.

MICK LE [Obs. or Scot.] *adj.* 1 Large; great. 2 Much; many. —*noun* 1 A large amount or quantity; abundance. 2 By corruption, a small amount or quantity. Also spelled *meikle*. [<ON. *mikill*]

MIC MAC *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Algonquian linguistic stock located in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland.

MICR·, MICRO· Combining forms from Greek *mikros*, small, denoting: (1) In the metric and other systems of measurement, the one-millionth part of the specified unit, as in the following:

microampere	microgram	microlux
microangstrom	microhenry	micromicron
microcoulomb	microhm	microphot
microcurie	microjoule	microvolt
microfarad	microliter	microwatt

(2) An apparatus or instrument which enlarges something in size or volume; as, *micro*phone, *micro*scope; (3) Exceptional or abnormal smallness, as, *micro*gamete, *micro*cephalic, *micro*organism; (4) A field of knowledge concerned with the study of the relatively small in quantity, extent, or magnitude, as in the following:

microbiology	micrometallurgy	micropetrology
microchemistry	micromineralogy	microphysics
microgeology	micropathology	microphysiography
micromechanics	micropetrography	microzoology

MI CRA Plural of MICRON.

MI CRA·COUS′·TIC (–coos′·tĭc) *adj.* Having the power to make very faint sounds audible. —*noun* An instrument for increasing the audibility of faint sounds, as an electrical amplifier or hearing aid. [< MICR– + ACOUSTIC]

MI CRA NER *noun* A dwarfed male ant. [<MICR– + Gr. *anēr*, male]

MIC′ RI FY *tr. verb* [FIED, ·FY ING] To make small.

MI CRO·A NAL′ Y·SIS *noun* The chemical analysis and identification of minute quantities. —MI CRO AN′ A LYST *noun* —MI CRO AN·A·LYT′ I CAL *adj.* —MI CRO AN A·LYT′ I·CAL·LY *adv.*

MI CRO BAR′ O·GRAPH (–băr′·o·grăf) *noun* An instrument which records the lesser fluctuations of atmospheric pressure.

MI CROBE *noun* A microscopic organism; especially, a pathogenic bacterium. Also MI CRO BI ON. [<F., <Gr. *mikros*, small, + *bios*, life] —MI CRO BI·AL, MI CRO BI·AN, MI CRO·BIC *adj.*

MI CRO′ BI·CIDE (mī–) *noun* Any substance or agent that destroys microbes; a germ-killer. [<MICROBE + –CIDE] —MI·CRO′ BI·CI DAL *adj.*

MI CRO·BI OL′·O·GY *noun* The scientific study of the structure, development, function, and mode of action of micro-organisms, as bacteria, viruses, molds, etc., especially with regard to their significance in health and disease. —MI·CRO BI O LOG′ I·CAL *adj.* —MI CRO BI·OL′ O·GIST *noun.*

MI CRO CEPH′ A·LY *noun* Abnormal smallness of the head; imperfect development of the cranium. Also MI CRO CE·PHA′ LI A. [<MICRO– + Gr. *kephalē*, head] —MI CRO·CE·PHAL′ IC, MI CRO·CEPH′·A·LOUS *adj.*

MI′·CRO CLINE *noun* A grayish, reddish, greenish, or green translucent potash feldspar, $KAlSi_3O_8$, crystallizing in the triclinic system. See FELDSPAR.

MI CRO·COC′ CUS (–cŏk′·us) *noun* [·COC′·CI (cŏk′·sī) *pl.*] Any member of a genus (*Micrococcus*) of spherical bacteria occurring in irregular masses or in plates. They are generally Gram-positive, and feed either on living or on dead matter. [<MICRO– + Gr. *kokkos*, berry]

MI CRO·COSM (–cŏzm) *noun* 1 A little world; the world or universe on a small scale; hence, man, as if combining in himself all the elements of the great world: opposed to *macrocosm*. 2 A little community. Also MI·CRO COS′·MOS, MI CRO COS′·MUS. [<MICRO– + Gr. *kosmos*, world] —MI·CRO·COS′·MIC, MI·CRO·COS′·MI·CAL, MI·CRO·COS′·MI·AN *adj.*

MICROCOSMIC SALT A white crystalline salt, sodium ammonium hydrogen phosphate, $Na(NH_4)HPO_4{\cdot}4H_2O$, origi-

nally derived from human urine: used to identify metallic oxides in lead tests, or as a reagent in blowpipe analysis.

MI CRO·CRYS′·TAL·LINE *adj.* 1 Cryptocrystalline. 2 Having a crystalline structure distinguishable only under a microscope.

MI′·CRO·CYTE (-site) *noun* A small red blood corpuscle found in cases of anemia. [<MICR- + Gr. *kytos*, hollow]

MI CRO·DE·TEC′·TOR *noun* A galvanometer.

MI·CRO·DIS·SEC′·TION *noun* Dissection of tissue or other organic material under the microscope.

MI′ CRO·DONT *adj.* Having unusually small teeth. [<MICR- + Gr. *odous, odontos*, tooth] — **MI CRO DON′ TOUS** *adj.*

MI′·CRO·FILM *noun* A photograph, as of a printed page, document, or other object, highly reduced for ease in transmission and storage, and capable of re-enlargement or reading by suitable optical devices. — **MI′ CRO·FILM ING** *noun.*

MI·CRO GAM′·ETE *noun* The male of two conjugating gametes: so called from its being the smaller one. Compare MACROGAMETE.

MI′·CRO·GRAM *noun* A unit of weight in the metric system, equal to one-thousandth of a milligram. Also **MI′·CRO·GRAMME.**

MI′ CRO GRAPH *noun* 1 A pantograph instrument for minute writing, drawing, or engraving. 2 A microscopic picture: also **MICROGRAM.** 3 An instrument for recording and photographically magnifying very small movements, as those of a diaphragm. — **MI CRO GRAPH′ IC** *adj.*

MI CROG RA·PHY *noun* 1 The description or study of microscopic objects. 2 The art or habit of writing very minutely. 3 Very minute handwriting as a symptom of nervous disorder. Contrasted with *macrography.*

MI′ CRO·GYNE (-jine) *noun* A dwarfed queen or female ant. [<MICR- + Gr. *gynē*, female]

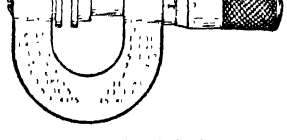
MI CRO IN CIN ER A′ TION *noun* A method for the study of the inorganic constituents of cells and tissues by burning the organic materials and examining the residue under the microscope.

MI CRO LEC′ I·THAL *adj.* Alecithal.

MI′ CRO LI TER (-lee·tur) *noun* A metric unit of capacity, equal to one-thousandth of a milliliter. Also **MI′ CRO LI·TRE.**

MI CROL O GY *noun* 1 The branch of science that treats of microscopic objects or is dependent on microscopic investigations. 2 Undue attention to minute and unimportant matters. [<MICRO- + -LOGY]

MI CRO ME RIT′ ICS *noun* The study of the properties and behavior of finely divided matter, with special reference to practical applications, as in soil physics, metallurgy, etc.



MICROMETER

MI CROM E TER (mī-) *noun* 1 An instrument for measuring very small distances or dimensions. 2 A caliper or gage arranged to allow of minute measurements. — **MI CRO·MET′ RI CAL, MI·CRO MET′ RIC** *adj.* — **MI CRO MET′ RI CAL·LY** *adv.* — **MI CROM E TRY** *noun*

MICROMETER CALIPER A caliper or gage having a micrometer screw

MICROMETER SCREW A screw with fine and very accurately cut threads, and a circular, graduated head, which shows the amount of advancement or retraction of the screw: used in fine measurements, often to .0001 of an inch.

MI·CRO MIL′·LI ME TER *noun* 1 The one-millionth part of a millimeter, or the one-billionth part of a meter (1×10^{-9} m); also, one millimicron. 2 In biology and chemistry, a micron.

MI CRON *noun* [**MI CRA** *pl.*] The one-thousandth part of a millimeter, or the one-millionth part of a meter (symbol μ). Also spelled *mikron.*

MI CRO NE′ SIA (-nee′·zhuh *or* -shuh) The islands of Oceania lying north of Melanesia and between 130° and 180° E longitude.

MI CRO NE′ SIAN *noun* 1 A native of Micronesia. The Micronesians are a mixed race of Melanesian, Polynesian, and Malay stocks, but have shorter stature and darker skins than the Polynesians. 2 The Austronesian language of these people, a branch of Melanesian spoken in the Caroline, Gilbert, and Marshall Islands: also called *Tarapon.* — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Micronesia or its people or their languages.

MI CRO NU′ CLE US *noun* [**·CLE·I** *pl.*] A small nucleus, especially the smaller of two nuclei, as in infusorians.

MICRO-ORGANISM *noun* Any extremely small plant or animal organism, especially one visible only in an optical or electron microscope, as a bacterium, protozoan, or virus.

MI′·CRO·PHONE *noun* A device for amplifying feeble sounds by the electromagnetic conversion of sound waves impinging upon a sensitive diaphragm. It forms the principal element of a telephone transmitter, and is the first component of any sound-reproducing system, as in radio broadcasting, sound films, etc. — **MI·CRO PHON′·IC** *adj.*

MI CRO·PHO′·TO·GRAPH *noun* 1 A microscopic photograph of any object, as a writing, picture, etc. Compare PHOTOMICROGRAPH. 2 Microfilm. Also **MI·CRO·PHO′·TO·GRAM.** — **MI·CRO·PHO·TO·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.* — **MI·CRO·PHO·TOG′·RA·PHY** *noun.*

MI CRO·PHO·TOM′·E·TER *noun* An instrument for the measurement of very small luminous intensities, and for the comparative study of spectral lines. — **MI CRO PHO TO·MET′ RIC** *adj.* — **MI·CRO·PHO·TOM′·E·TRY** *noun.*

MI′ CRO·PHYTE *noun* A microscopic plant, generally parasitic. — **MI·CRO PHYT′·AL, MI CRO·PHYT′·IC** (-fite′-) *adj.*

MI CRO·PLA′ SI A *noun* A condition of arrested development; dwarfism.

MI CROP SI A (mī-) *noun* A defect in vision causing objects to appear unusually small. Also **MI CRO PI A.** [<MICR- + Gr. *ops*, eye] — **MI CROP TIC** *adj.*

MI′ CRO PYLE *noun* 1 The aperture in the coats of a plant ovule through which the pollen tube penetrates. 2 An aperture in the vitelline membrane of the ovum, serving to admit a spermatozoon. [<MICRO- + Gr. *pyle*, gate] — **MI·CRO PY′ LAR** *adj.*

MI CRO PY ROM′ E TER *noun* An optical instrument for observing the temperature, etc., of minute light- or heat-radiating bodies.

MI CRO·RA DI OM′ E·TER *noun* An instrument for the measurement of feeble radiations, especially in the infra-red portion of the spectrum.

MICRO-RAY *noun* An electromagnetic wave having an amplitude of less than one centimeter.

MI′ CRO SCOPE *noun* An optical instrument for assisting the eye in observing minute objects, or features of objects, that would be invisible without such aid, and consisting of a single lens or a combination of lenses. [MICRO- + -SCOPE]

MI CRO SCOP′ IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a microscope or to microscopy. 2 Made with or as with a microscope. 3 Exceedingly minute; visible only under the microscope: opposed to *macroscopic.* See synonyms under LITTLE. Also **MI CRO·SCOP′ I CAL.** — **MI CRO SCOP′ I CAL LY** *adv.*

MI CRO SCO′·PI·UM A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

MI CROS CO PY (mī-) *noun* The art or practice of examining objects with a microscope. — **MI CROS CO PIST** *noun.*

MI′·CRO·SEISM (-sīzm) *noun* A very slight tremor or vibration of the earth's crust, detectable only by a microseismometer. [<MICRO- + Gr. *seismos*, shaking] — **MI CRO·SEIS′ MIC** (-size mic), **MI CRO SEIS′ MI CAL** *adj.*

MI CRO SEIS·MOM′ E TER (mī·cro·size-) *noun* An apparatus for indicating the direction, duration, and intensity of microseisms. Also **MI CRO SEIS′ MO GRAPH.**

MI′·CRO SOME *noun* A minute corpuscle embedded in the protoplasm of an active cell. The great number of these corpuscles contributes to the granular appearance of protoplasm. Also **MI CRO·SO′ MA** [**MA TA** *pl.*] [<MICRO- + Gr. *sōma*, body]

MI CRO SPE′ CIES (-spee′ sheez) *noun* A species having definite but slight variability; also, a species distributed within a limited area, also called *jordanon.*

MI·CRO SPEC′ TRO SCOPE *noun* A combination of the microscope and spectroscope for observing the absorptive spectrum of a minute body.

MI CRO SPO RAN′ GI UM (-jī·um) *noun* [**·GI·A** *pl.*] A sporangium producing or containing microspores, as in the pollen sac of the anther in seed plants. Also **MI·CRO SPO′·RANGE** (-rănj).

MI′·CRO SPORE *noun* A small, asexually produced spore in seed plants, male in function.

MI CRO SPO′·RO PHYLL (-fil) *noun* A sporophyll producing microsporangia.

MI·CROS TO MOUS (mī-) *adj.* Having an unusually small mouth. Also **MI CRO STOM′·A·TOUS.** [<MICRO- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth]

MI′ CRO TOME *noun* An instrument for making very thin sections for microscopic observations. — **MI CRO TOM IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* — **MI·CROT O MIST** *noun* — **MI·CROT·O·MY** *noun.*

MI·CRUR GY (-jī) *noun* A highly refined precision technique for the microdissection, study, and investigation of living protoplasm, usually in the form of single cells, as bacteria, amebæ, etc. — **MI·CRUR GIC, MI·CRUR·GI·CAL** *adj.* — **MI·CRUR·GIST** *noun.*

MIC′·TU·RATE (mik′·choo·rāte) *intr. verb* [**RAT·ED, ·RAT ING**] To void urine. [<L. *mictus* <*mingo*, urinate]

MIC·TU·RI′·TION (-choo·rish′·un) *noun* The morbid frequency of voiding urine; also, the act of urination.

2MID *adj.* Middle: usually part of a compound word. [<OE. *midd*, middle]

2MID *prep.* Amid; among: a poetical usage.

MID-AIR *noun* The middle or midst of the air.

MI·DAS (-dus) In Greek legend, a king of Phrygia who obtained from Dionysos the power of turning whatever he touched into gold, but as this even transmuted his food, he prayed for relief and obtained it by bathing in the river Pactolus, whose sands thereafter ran with gold. Called upon to decide a musical contest between Pan and Apollo, he decided in favor of Pan; therefore Apollo changed his ears into those of an ass. These he hid with a Phrygian cap.

MID-ATLANTIC *noun* The middle part of the Atlantic Ocean.
MID·BRAIN *noun* The mesencephalon.
MID·DAY *noun* The middle of the day; noon.
MID·DEN *noun* 1 A kitchen midden. 2 [Prov. Eng.] A dunghill, or heap of refuse. [<ME. *middng;* compare Dan. *mödding, mog-dynge,* muck heap]
MID DLE *adj.* 1 Occupying a position equally distant from the extremes; mean. 2 Occupying any intermediate position. 3 In Greek grammar, designating the voice between active and passive. See MIDDLE VOICE under VOICE.
— *noun* 1 The part or point equally distant from the extremities. 2 Something that is intermediate. 3 The middle voice. See synonyms under CENTER.
— *tr. verb* [·DLED (dld), ·DLING] 1 To place in the middle. 2 To fold or double in the middle, as a rope or piece of cloth. [<OE. *middel*]
MIDDLE-AGED (-ājd) *adj.* Being between youth and old age.
Middle Ages The period in European history from the downfall of Rome, in 476, to about 1500.
Middle America That part of Latin America north of South America and south of the United States; specifically, the six Central American states plus Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.
Middle Atlantic States New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania: official designation.
MIDDLE-BREAKER *noun* A plow having an additional moldboard, which throws up the earth equally on both sides; a lister. Also **MIDDLE-BUSTER.**
MIDDLE C The note written on the first leger line above the bass staff and the first leger line below the treble staff; also, the corresponding tone or key.
MIDDLE CLASS The class of a society that occupies a position between the laboring class and the very wealthy or the nobility. — **MIDDLE-CLASS** *adj.*
Middle Congo A colony in French Equatorial Africa; capital, Brazzaville; 166,069 square miles. Also **Middle Congo Colony.**
MIDDLE EAR The tympanum: occasionally applied to the tympanum, the mastoid cells, and the Eustachian tube.
Middle East See under EAST.
Middle English See under ENGLISH.
Middle High German See under GERMAN.
Middle Kingdom 1 The former Chinese Empire: so called because believed to occupy the center of the earth; now, the 18 provinces of China. 2 A kingdom of ancient Egypt, 2400–1580 B.C., having first Heracleopolis, then Thebes, for its capital. Also **Middle Empire.**
MIDDLE LATITUDE The latitude midway between two places on the same hemisphere: also called *mean latitude.*
MID'·DLE·MAN *noun* [MEN *pl.*] 1 One who acts as an agent; one who buys in bulk from producers and resells. 2 The actor in the middle of a line of Negro minstrel performers and propounds questions to the endmen, the interlocutor.
MID'·DLE MOST *adj.* 1 Situated exactly in the middle. 2 Being in the middle or midst of; hence, very intimate. Also *midmost.*
MID'·DLE PIECE *noun* The part lying between the nucleus and the flagellum of a spermatozoon.
MID·DLES·BROUGH (-bruh) A river port and county borough in Yorkshire, England.
Middle Sea The Mediterranean Sea.
MID'·DLE·SEX 1 A county of SE. England; 232 square miles. 2 A county in eastern Massachusetts.
Middle States New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland: between New England and the South. Compare MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES.
Middle Temple See INNS OF COURT.
MID·DLE·TON, Arthur, 1742–87, South Carolina patriot; signer of Declaration of Independence. — **Thomas,** 1570?–1627, English dramatist.
MID'·DLE·WEIGHT *noun* A boxer of the class between welterweight and light-heavyweight, weighing between 147 and 160 pounds.
Middle West The North-Central States; loosely, that section of the United States between the Rockies and the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio River: also called *Midwest.*
MID·DLING *adj.* 1 Of middle rank, condition, size, or quality. 2 In tolerable but not good health; in fair health.
— *noun* 1 *pl.* The coarser part of ground wheat, as distinguished from flour and bran: formerly used only for feed, but now manufactured into the best brand of flour, since it contains most gluten. 2 Pork or bacon cut from between the shoulder and ham of a hog. 3 A quality of cotton on which prices are based.
MID·DLING·LY *adv.* Tolerably. Also **MID DLING.**
MID·DY *noun* [Pop.] [DIES *pl.*] A midshipman.
MIDDY BLOUSE A woman's or child's blouse loosely made, having a wide collar similar to that of a sailor's blouse.
MID·GARD In Norse mythology, the earth, middlemost of several worlds, and girdled by a great serpent: also spelled *Mithgarthr.* Also **MID·GARTH.**
MIDGE *noun* 1 A gnat or small fly; especially, a small, long-legged, dipterous insect of the family *Chironomidæ* that does not bite and has aquatic larvæ. 2 A small person; dwarf. [<OE. *mycge*]
MIDG·ET *noun* A very small person.
MID·GUT *noun* The primitive intestinal cavity, formed by the closure of the body walls of the embryo.
MI·DI (mee-dee) [F.] The south of France.
MID'·I·AN·ITE *noun* One of an ancient nomadic tribe of NW. Arabia, descended from **Midian,** a son of Abraham. *Gen.* xxv, 2. — **MID'·I·AN·IT·ISH** (-i-tish) *adj.*
MID-IRON *noun* An iron golf club with a loft intermediate between that of the cleek and that of the mashie.
MID LAND (-lund) *adj.* 1 In the interior country. 2 Surrounded by the land; mediterranean. — *noun* The interior of a country; especially, the **Midlands,** the middle counties of England.
Midland dialect Either of the dialects of Middle English; especially, **East Midland** spoken in London and the Midland counties of England: the direct predecessor of modern English.
Mid Lo thi an (-*thī*-un) A county in SE. Scotland, 366 square miles; capital, Edinburgh: also called *Edinburgh.*
MID·MOST (-mōst) *adj.* Same as MIDDLEMOST. — *noun* The midmost part of anything.
MID NIGHT *noun* Twelve o'clock at night; the middle of the night. — *adj.* Pertaining to, occurring in, or like the middle of the night; dark.
MIDNIGHT-BLUE *noun* A very dark blue, almost black.
MIDNIGHT SUN The sun visible at midnight, due to the fact that the latitude of the place from which it is viewed is greater than the polar distance of the sun, or above 66 degrees.
MID NOON *noun* The middle of the day; noon.
Mid rash *noun* [Heb.] [**Mid rash im** or **Mid rash oth** (-oth) *pl.*] Jewish exegetical treatises on the Old Testament, dating from the 4th to the 12th century; specifically, the Haggadah.
MID·RIB *noun* The primary vein, or rib, of a leaf, usually running from apex to base.
MID RIFF *noun* The diaphragm. [<OE. *midhrif* < MID + *hrif,* belly]
MID SHIP *adj.* At or pertaining to the middle of a vessel's hull.
MID' SHIP MAN (-mun) *noun* [MEN *pl.*] 1 A student at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, at other naval schools, or at sea prior to becoming an ensign. 2 One who holds the intermediate rank between a naval cadet and the lowest commissioned officer in the British Navy.
MID·SHIPS *adv.* Amidships. — *noun pl.* The midship timbers.
MIDST *noun* The central part; middle: often with the implication of being surrounded, beset, or hard pressed, as, in the *midst* of duties or dangers. See synonyms under CENTER. Compare synonyms for AMID. — **IN OUR, YOUR,** or **THEIR MIDST** In the midst of, or among, us, you, or them.
— *prep.* Amidst.
— *adv.* In the middle. [<ME. *middle, middles,* <OE. *midd,* middle]
MID·STREAM *noun* The middle of a stream.
MID'·SUM MER *noun* The middle of summer; in common usage, the time of the summer solstice, about June 21.
— *adj.* Like, or occurring in, the middle of the summer.
MID·WAY *adj.* Being in the middle of the way or distance.
— *noun* 1 The middle or the middle course. 2 The space, at a fair or exposition, assigned for the display of exhibits and along which the various amusements are situated.
— *adv.* Half-way.
Midway Islands A group of islets in the North Pacific, 1,304 miles NW. of Honolulu, belonging to the United States; 28 square miles; air and submarine base; battle, June, 1942: sometimes called *Brooks Islands.*
MID WEEK *noun* The middle of the week; specifically, **Midweek,** in the Society of Friends, Wednesday. — *adj.* In the middle of the week. — **MID WEEK' LY** *adv.*
Mid West Same as MIDDLE WEST.
Mid west' er ner *noun* A person from the Middle West.
MID WIFE *noun* [**MID WIVES** *pl.*] A woman who assists at childbirth. [<OE. *mid,* with, + *wif,* wife]
MID'·WIFE RY *noun* Obstetrics.
MID' WIN·TER *noun* The middle of winter; in popular usage, the winter solstice, about Dec. 21.
MID YEARS *noun pl.* Examinations given in the middle of a school or college year.
MIEN (meen) *noun* The external appearance or manner of a person; carriage; bearing. See synonyms under AIR, MANNER. [Aphetic form of DEMEAN]
MIFF [Pop.] *tr. verb* To cause to be slightly vexed or displeased. — *noun* A huff.
MIF FY *adj.* [Pop.] 1 Supersensitive; easily offended. 2 Delicate: said of plants. — **MIF·FI·NESS** *noun.*
MIG GLE *noun* A common playing marble; in the plural, the game of marbles.
MIGHT Past tense of MAY.
MIGHT *noun* 1 Ability to do anything requiring force or power; strength. 2 The possession of great resources, power; strength. — **WITH MIGHT AND MAIN** With utmost endeavor; with one's whole strength. [<OE. *miht*]

MIGHT·I·LY *adv.* 1 With might; with great force, energy, or earnestness. 2 [Pop.] To a great degree; greatly; very much; as, I wanted to go *mightily.*

MIGHT·I·NESS *noun* 1 The state or quality of being mighty or powerful; great extent or degree. 2 High dignity; especially, **MIGHTINESS,** as a title; as, their High *Mightinesses.*

MIGHT·Y *adj.* [·I·ER, ·I·EST] 1 Possessed of might; powerful; strong. 2 Of unusual bulk, consequence, etc. 3 Momentous; wonderful; as, a *mighty* host. See synonyms under POWERFUL. —*adv.* [Pop.] Very; to a great degree; very much; as, a *mighty* fine person.

MI GNON (mĭn′·yŏn; *F.* mee·nyawN′) *adj.* Delicately small; dainty. [<F.] —**MI·GNONNE** (mĭn′·yŏn; *F.* mee·nyawN′) *adj. fem.*

MI GNON·ETTE′ (mĭn·yun·ĕt′) *noun* A North African annual plant *(Reseda odorata)* having wedge-shaped leaves, greenish fragrant flowers with fringed petals, bladdery seed vessels open at the top. [<F.]

MI GRAINE *noun* A form of recurrent sick-headache, usually confined to one side of the head, and associated with various gastric and nervous disturbances. See MEGRIM. [<F. <Gr. *hēmikranion* <*hēmi-,* half, + *kranion,* head]

MI GRANT (-grunt) *adj.* Migratory. —*noun* A migratory bird or other animal or person.

MI GRATE *intr. verb* [MI·GRAT·ED, MI·GRAT·ING] To remove from one country, region, etc., to another; specifically, of animals, to come and go at regular periods; as, birds *migrate* northward in spring and southward in fall. See synonyms under EMIGRATE. [<L. *migratus* <*migro,* remove] —**MI·GRA·TOR** *noun.*

MI GRA·TION (mī-) *noun* 1 The act of migrating. 2 The totality of persons or things migrating, or the time occupied in migrating. 3 The removal or shifting of one or more atoms from one position in the molecule to another. 4 The drift or movement of ions, under the influence of electromotive force, toward one or the other electrode. —**·AL** *adj.* —**·IST** *noun.*

MIGRATION STATION A station or outpost situated where the migrations of birds can be scientifically observed, recorded, and studied.

MI′ GRA TO RY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to migration. 2 Given to migrating. 3 Roving, nomadic.

MIGRATORY THRUSH The American robin.

MI GUEL (mee·gehl′) [Pg., Sp.] Same as MICHAEL. Also [Hung.] **MI HA·LY** (mee′·hah·lī), [Sw.] **MI·KA EL** (mee′·kah·ehl).

MI KA DO (mī·kah′·dō) *noun* The sovereign of Japan: a title used chiefly by foreigners. [<Jap., exalted gate]

MIKE *noun* [Pop.] A microphone.

MIKE Diminutive of MICHAEL.

MI KHAI LO·VIĆ (mī·hī′·law·vĭch), **DRA·JA** (drah′·zhah), born 1893?, Serb guerrilla leader in Yugoslavia in World War II.

MI KLÓS (mee′·klōsh) [Hung.] Same as NICHOLAS.

MI KRON Same as MICRON.

MIL *noun* 1 A unit of length or diameter, equal to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of an inch or to 25.4001 microns. 2 A milliliter, or one cubic centimeter. 3 A monetary unit in Palestine, equal to a thousandth part of the British pound; also, the bronze coin having this value. —**ARTILLERY MIL** A unit of angle measurement for artillery fire, equal to $\frac{1}{6400}$ of the circumference of a circle. —**INFANTRY MIL** The angle subtended by the arc of a circle whose length is $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the radius; it is equal to 1.018 artillery mils. [<L. *mille,* thousand]

MI LA DY *noun* An English noblewoman; a gentlewoman. Also **MI·LA·DI.** [<F.]

MI·LAGE Same as MILEAGE.

MI LAN (mĭ lăn′ *or* mĭl′·un) A manufacturing city in NW. Italy; noted for its cathedral and examples of architecture. Also [It.] **MI·LA·NO** (mee lah′·no).

MIL·AN·ESE′ (-eez′ *or* -ees′) *adj.* Pertaining to Milan, in Italy. —*noun sing. & pl.* A native or inhabitant of Milan; the people of Milan.

MI LAZ·ZO (mee·laht′·sō) A seaport in NE. Sicily; the site of ancient *Mylæ.* Also *Melazzo.*

MILCH *adj.* Giving milk, as a cow. [<OE. *milce* (assumed form)]

MILCH·Y *adj.* Milky.

MILD (mīld) *adj.* 1 Moderate in action or disposition. 2 Expressing kindness; calm. 3 Moderate in effect or degree. 4 Not of strong flavor. 5 Designating strong and tough but malleable steel containing only a small percentage of carbon. See synonyms under BLAND, CHARITABLE, PACIFIC. [<OE. *milde*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

MILD EN *verb* To make or become mild.

MIL DEW *noun* 1 Any of a family *(Erysiphaceæ)* of ascomycetous parasitic fungi that attack a great variety of plants, as hops, cherries, roses, etc. 2 A fungous disease of plants, particularly one caused by a fungus that makes a superficial downy coating on the diseased part of the host plant. 3 Loosely, any mold on walls, food, clothing, etc. —*verb* To taint or become tainted with mildew. [<OE. *mildeaw,* honeydew] —**MIL·DEW·Y** *adj.*

MIL·DRED A feminine personal name.

MILE *noun* A measure of distance in the United States, Great Britain, and Ireland, and in all British possessions: remotely derived from the Roman mile, which was about 1,680 yards or 4,860 feet. —**GEOGRAPHICAL, NAUTICAL, SEA,** or **AIR MILE** One sixtieth of a degree of the earth's equator, or 2,026.8 yards. That of the United States Coast Survey is 6,080.2 feet (1,853.25 meters); that of the British Admiralty, the **ADMIRALTY MILE,** 6,080 feet. —**STATUTE MILE** The legal mile of the United States, Great Britain, etc., 5,280 feet, or 1,609.35 meters. [<OE. *mil* <LL. *milia* <L. *mille passuum,* thousand paces]

MILE·AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 The entire length or amount of anything that is or may be measured in miles, especially when stated in miles; aggregate number of miles of track, wire, etc., traversed, made, or used. 2 Compensation reckoned at so much a mile, allowed in lieu of expenses of travel. 3 The rate a mile paid by one traveling in a car, or using a car for any purpose. Also spelled *milage.*

MILEAGE TICKET A ticket entitling the holder to transportation for a specific number of miles.

MILES A masculine personal name.

1MI·LE SIAN (mī·lee′·zhun *or* -shun) *adj.* Pertaining to Miletus. —*noun* A native or citizen of Miletus.

2MI·LE·SIAN (-shun) *noun* 1 In ancient Irish fabled history, one of the sons or people of Miledh, the mythical ancestor of all the Irish, who migrated from Asia Minor and wandered, via Spain, to Ireland; hence, one of the first Celtic settlers of Ireland. 2 An Irishman. [<O. Ir. *miled* <L. *miles,* soldier]

MILE·STONE *noun* 1 A post, pillar, or stone set up to indicate distance in miles from a given point: also **MILE·POST.** 2 An important event or turning point in a person's life.

MI LE·TUS A ruined city in Ionia; once the seaport of Ephesus.

MIL FOIL *noun* A common perennial herb *(Achillea millefolium)* of the composite family; yarrow. [<OF. <L. *mille,* thousand, + *folium,* leaf]

MIL·FORD HAVEN A seaport in SW. Wales.

MI LHAUD (mee yō′), **DARIUS,** born 1892, French composer.

MIL I·A′·RI·A *noun* An acute inflammatory disease of the sweat glands marked by an eruption of vesicles and papulæ of the size of a pin point or larger; miliary fever; the millet-seed rash. [<L. *miliarius;* see MILIARY]

MIL I·A·RI′·SION (-rĭzh′·un) *noun* A silver coin introduced by Constantine at $\frac{1}{1000}$ of the gold pound; the chief silver coin of the early Middle Ages. Also **MIL·I·A·RENSE′, MIL·I·A·REN′·SIS.**

MIL I·A·RY (-ĭ·ăr·ĭ *or* -ĭ·ur·ĭ *or* -yur·ĭ) *adj.* 1 Like millet seeds. 2 Accompanied by a rash of pimples the size of a millet seed. 3 Designating a form of tuberculosis caused by the discharge into one or more organs of minute bacillary tubercles originating elsewhere in the body. [<L. *miliarius* <*milium,* millet]

MIL·I·A SES·TER·TI·Ō′·RUM See SESTERTIUM.

MIL·I·CENT A feminine personal name. Also **MIL·LI·CENT.**

MI·LIEU (mee·lyœ′) *noun* [F.] Literally, center; middle; hence, surroundings; environment.

MIL·I·TANT (-tunt) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to conflict with opposing powers or influences. 2 Of a warlike or combative tendency. —*noun* A combative person; a soldier. [<L. *militans* <*miles, militis,* soldier] —**MIL·I·TAN·CY** *noun* —**MIL·I·TANT·LY** *adv.*

MIL·I·TA·RIST (-tuh·rĭzm) *noun* 1 A system emphasizing the military spirit and the need of constant preparation for war. 2 A desire to foster the maintenance of a powerful military position. —**MIL·I·TA·RIST** *noun* —**MIL·I·TA·RIS′·TIC** *adj.* —**MIL·I·TA·RIS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

MIL′·I·TA·RIZE *tr. verb* [·RIZED, ·RIZ·ING] To imbue with militarism; instruct as a soldier; convert to a military system. —**MIL·I·TA·RI·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

MIL′·I·TA·RY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to armed forces or to warfare; martial; warlike. 2 Done or carried on by force of arms: distinguished from *civil.* See synonyms under WARLIKE. —*noun* A body of armed men or soldiers; soldiery. See synonyms under ARMY. —**MIL′·I·TA·RI·LY** *adv.*

MILITARY ACADEMY A school for boys or young men combining military training and academic education; specifically, the U. S. Government Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

MILITARY ATTACHÉ An army officer attached to the embassy or legation of a country, at a foreign capital.

MILITARY GOVERNOR An army officer serving (usually temporarily) as the civil governor of a state or territory under martial law.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE 1 Information, of whatever character and however obtained, that is of military value to a country in peace or war. 2 The branch or division of a government engaged in obtaining, interpreting, and using such information.

MILITARY MAST A strong mastlike structure on a warship, designed to carry a turret, observation tower, etc.

MILITARY POLICE A branch of the U. S. Army under the Provost Marshal General, assigned to police duties among soldiers.

MIL′·I·TATE *intr. verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING] 1 To have influence (against). 2 To contend. [<L. *militatus* <*miles,* soldier]

MI·LI·TIA (mĭ·lĭsh′·uh) *noun* As constituted by the Federal Constitution and an early act of Congress, those citizens, collectively, who are enrolled and drilled in military organizations other than the regular military forces. — **OR·GANIZED MILITIA** The National Guard. [<L.*<*miles*, soldier] — **MI LI·TIA MAN** *noun*.

MI·LI UM *noun* A skin disease characterized by small yellowish globules. [<L., millet]

Mi·LI UM *noun* A genus of millet grass.

MILK *noun* 1 The opaque, whitish liquid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young; especially, cow's milk, drunk or used by human beings. 2 The sap of certain plants. 3 Any one of various emulsions.

— *verb* 1 To draw milk from; also, to draw (milk) from the udder. 2 [Pop.] To drain or exhaust; abstract or take from. 3 To plunder by the manipulations of stocks for the profit of the manipulators; as, to *milk* the market. 4 To drain away; draw out or from. 5 To yield milk. [<OE. *milc*]

MILK ADDER The milk snake.

MILK–AND–WATER *adj.* 1 Weak and vacillating; namby-pamby. 2 Mawkish; sentimental.

MILK ER *noun* 1 One who or that which milks; specifically, a mechanical device for milking cows. 2 A domestic animal, especially a cow, that is milked or that gives milk.

MILK FEVER 1 A fever attending the secretion of milk about the third day after childbirth. 2 A similar disease of milk cows.

MILK FISH *noun* A large, toothless, silvery fish (genus *Chanos*) allied to the herring, especially *C. chanos* of South Pacific waters.

MILK LEG 1 A painful white swelling of the legs of parturient women. 2 A chronic swelling of a horse's leg, caused by inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.

MILK–LIVERED *adj.* Cowardly; timorous.

MILK MAID *noun* A dairymaid.

MILK MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] 1 One who delivers milk from door to door. 2 A man who milks cows.

MILK OF MAGNESIA See under MAGNESIA.

MILK SHAKE A drink made of chilled, flavored milk, and sometimes ice–cream, shaken until frothy.

MILK–SICKNESS *noun* A disease caused by drinking the milk or eating the dairy products of cows that have fed on certain poisonous plants: marked by vomiting, intestinal disturbances, and trembling. Compare TREMBLES.

MILK SNAKE A harmless snake (*Lampropeltis triangulum*) related to the king snake, common in the United States: a useful destroyer of rodents: also called *house snake*.

MILK·SOP *noun* An effeminate man; a sissy.

MILK SUGAR The sugar contained in milk, lactose.

MILK–TOOTH *noun* A tooth of the deciduous or first dentition.

MILK·VETCH *noun* A plant of the genus *Astragalus*: so called from the supposed increase in the secretion of milk by goats feeding upon it.

MILK·WEED *noun* 1 One of a genus (*Asclepias*) of plants having a milky juice. 2 Any of several similar or related plants.

MILKWEED BUTTERFLY The monarch butterfly.

MILK–WHITE *noun* A bluish–white color, like the color of skimmed milk.

MILK·WORT (–wûrt) *noun* Any of a genus (*Polygala*) of plants with varicolored showy flowers: so called from the fancied property of increasing the secretion of milk in nursing women; specifically, the **ORANGE MILKWORT** (*P. lutea*) of the SE. United States.

MILK·Y *adj.* [·I·ER, ·I·EST] 1 Containing or like milk. 2 Yielding milk. 3 Very mild; spiritless. 4 Containing young or spawn: said of oysters. Also spelled *milchy*. — **MILK·I·LY** *adv.* — **MILK·I·NESS** *noun*.

MILKY WAY A luminous band encircling the heavens, composed of distant stars and nebulæ invisible separately to the naked eye.

1MILL *noun* 1 A machine by means of which grain is ground for food. 2 Any one of various kinds of machines that transform raw material by other processes than grinding; as, a saw*mill*; planing–*mill*. 3 A machine for reducing to small or smaller proportions hard substances of any kind. 4 A building fitted up with the machinery requisite for a factory; as, a woolen–*mill*. 5 A hardened steel roller, bearing a design in relief, by which a printing plate or a die may be made by pressure. 6 A milling cutter. 7 [Pop.] A pugilistic combat; set–to. 8 A raised or ridged edge or surface made by milling. 9 A machine for crushing or grinding vegetable substances in order to express the juice. — **TO GO THROUGH THE MILL** To receive or undergo the experiences or hardships needed to acquire a certain degree of skill or wisdom.

— *verb* 1 To grind in a mill; subject to any process like that performed by a mill. 2 To raise and indent or flute the edge of (a coin), to protect the face from wear and to guard against clipping. 3 To move slowly in a circle: said of cattle, or of any large, confused crowd. 4 To make a sudden change in direction: said of whales. 5 [Pop.] To strike with the fists; also, to fight or box. 6 To froth (chocolate) by churning. [<OE. *my(c)n* <L. *molina*, mill]

2MILL *noun* A thousandth part; in the United States, the thousandth part of a dollar, or the tenth part of a cent. [<L. *mille*, thousand]

MILL, JAMES, 1773–1836, Scottish historian and political economist. — **JOHN STUART,** 1806–73, English philosopher, political economist; son of the preceding.

MIL·LAIS (mi·lay′), **SIR JOHN EVERETT,** 1829–96, English painter.

MIL·LAY, EDNA ST. VINCENT, born 1892, American poet.

MILL·BOARD *noun* Heavy pasteboard used for the covers of books; imitation pressboard.

MILL CAKE *noun* 1 The by–product left after the oil has been extracted from linseed. 2 The cake formed by mixing and pressing together the materials of gunpowder previous to granulation.

MILL·DAM *noun* 1 A barrier thrown across a watercourse to raise its level sufficiently to turn a millwheel. 2 The pond formed by such a barrier.

MILLED *adj.* 1 Passed through, cut by, or mixed in a mill. 2 Having the edges fluted or grooved: said of coins.

MIL LE FI·O′ RI *noun* [It.] Literally, a thousand flowers; specifically, an ancient, and, later, Venetian mosaic glass having a flowerlike pattern.

MIL·LE NA′·RI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to a thousand; specifically, relating to the millennium. — *noun* One who believes in the millennium. — **MIL·LE·NA′·RI·AN·ISM** *noun*.

MIL′ LE·NA RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to a thousand; millenarian; millennial. — *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 The space of a thousand years, the millennium. 2 A millenarian. [<L. *mille*, thousand]

MIL LEN NI·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the millennium or to any period of a thousand years. — *noun* A thousandth anniversary. — ·IST *noun* — ·LY *adv.*

MIL·LEN NI UM *noun* 1 A period of a thousand years. 2 The thousand years of the kingdom of Christ on earth, based on *Rev.* xx, 1–5. 3 Hence, by extension, any period of happiness, beneficial government or the like. [<L. *mille*, thousand, + *annus*, year]

MIL′·LE PED, MIL′ LE·PEDE Same as MILLIPEDE.

MIL′ LE PORE *noun* A coral–like hydrozoan (genus *Millepora*) with numerous cavities in the enclosing and often bulky limestone structure. Also **MIL LEP O·RA.** [<L. *mille*, thousand, + *porus*, pore]

MILL ER *noun* 1 One who keeps or tends a mill, particularly a gristmill. 2 A milling machine. 3 A mothmiller.

MILLE·RAND (meel·rahN′), **ALEXANDRE,** 1859–1943, French statesman; president, 1920–24.

MIL′·LER ITE *noun* A capillary metallic, brass–yellow, brittle nickel sulfide, NiS, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [<W. H. Miller, 1801–80, English mineralogist]

MIL′ LER ITE *noun* A follower of William Miller, an American, who announced in 1831 that Christ's second coming and the end of the world would be in 1843. — **MIL·LER·ISM** *noun*.

MILLER'S–THUMB *noun* 1 A small fresh–water fish (family *Cottidæ*) with broad flattened head and spiny fins. 2 Any of several small English birds.

MIL·LES, CARL, born 1875, Swedish sculptor.

MIL·LES·I·MAL (–i mul) *adj.* Pertaining to thousandths — *noun* A thousandth. [<L. *millesimus* <*mille*, thousand]

MIL·LET (mĭl′·ĭt) *noun* 1 A grass (*Panicum miliaceum*), or its seed, cultivated in the United States for forage, but in the Old World from earliest times, and still in some parts of Europe, as a cereal. 2 One of various other grasses, or their seed, as the **FOXTAIL** or **ITALIAN MILLET** (*Setaria italica*), **PEARL–MILLET** (*Pennisetum glaucum*), etc. [<F. <*mil*, millet, <L. *milium*]

MIL·LET (mee·leh′), **JEAN FRANÇOIS,** 1814–75, French artist.

MILL·HAND *noun* A worker in a mill.

MILLI· A combining form from Latin *mille*, thousand, denoting a thousand, as, in *milli*form, *milli*fold. In the metric and other systems of measurement, the thousandth part of a specified unit, as in the following:

milliampere	milligram	milliliter
milliangstrom	millibar	millimeter
milliare	millihenry	milliphot
millicurie	millilambert	millistere
millifarad	millilux	millivolt

MIL·LIARD (mĭl′·yurd) *noun* A thousand millions; usually in the United States, called a billion. [<F.]

MIL′·LI·A·RY *adj.* Pertaining to a Roman mile. — *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A Roman milestone, set up at intervals of 1,000 paces.

MIL·LIER (meel·yeh′) *noun* A metric ton, 1,000 kilograms. [<F.]

MIL′·LI·GRAM *noun* The thousandth part of a gram. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **MIL′·LI·GRAMME.**

MIL·LI·KAN (–ĭ·kun), **ROBERT ANDREWS,** born 1868, American physicist.

MIL′·LI·LI·TER (–lee·tur) *noun* The thousandth part of a liter. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **MIL′·LI·LI·TRE.**

MIL′·LI·ME·TER *noun* The thousandth part of a meter. See METRIC SYSTEM. Also **MIL′·LI·ME·TRE.**

MIL′LI·MI·CRON *noun* A thousandth of a micron, or a millionth of a millimeter; also, ten angstroms: also called *bicron* (Symbol mμ).

MIL LI MOL (–mōl) *noun* The thousandth part of a mol. Also **MIL′ LI MOLE.**

MIL LINE (mil′·line′) *noun* The rate of cost for placing an advertisement of one agate line before a million readers.

MIL LI NER *noun* **1** A person employed in making, trimming, or selling bonnets, women's hats, etc. **2** [Obs.] A dealer in small wares; a haberdasher. [<Milan, in Italy]

MIL LI NER·Y (–nur′·i *or* –nēr′·i) *noun* [–IES *pl.*] **1** The articles made or sold by milliners. **2** The occupation or establishment of a milliner.

MILL ING *noun* **1** The operating of a mill or mills, as in the grinding of meal or metals, the preparation of cloth, etc. **2** A milled surface, as of a coin, or the act or process of producing it, as distinct from *reeding*. **3** The round-and-round motion of a herd of cattle.

MIL LION *noun* **1** The cardinal number equivalent to ten hundred thousand or to a thousand thousand, or the symbols (1,000,000) representing it, ten to the sixth power. **2** Elliptically, a thousand thousand of the ordinary units of account, as dollars, francs, or pounds; as, he is worth a *million*. **3** An indefinitely great number. —**THE MILLION** The common people. [<OF. <*mille* <L. *mille*, thousand]

MIL·LION·AIRE′ *noun* One whose possessions are valued at a million or more, as of dollars, pounds, etc. Also **MIL LION·NAIRE′.**

MIL LIONTH (–yunth) *adj.* **1** Being last in a series of a million: an ordinal numeral. **2** Being one of a million equal parts; as, a *millionth* part. —*noun* One part in a million equal parts; one divided by one million.

MIL′·LI PEDE *noun* An arthropod (class *Diplopoda*) having a rounded body marked by numerous segments, from nearly all of which issue two pairs of appendages; also spelled *milleped*, *millepede*. Also **MIL′ LI PED.** [<MILLI– + L *pes*, *pedis*, foot]

MILL POND *noun* A body of water dammed up to run a mill; also, a body of water adjoining a sawmill where logs are floated until sawn.

MILL RACE *noun* The sluice through which the water runs to a millwheel.

MILL RUN *noun* **1** A millrace. **2** A certain amount of ore tested for content or quality by the process of milling, also, the mineral yielded by the test.

MILL-RUN *adj.* Average; just as it comes from the mill; not selected: also *run-of-the-mill*.

MILLS BOMB A high explosive bomb weighing about 1½ pounds and usually thrown by hand. Also **MILLS GRENADE.** [<Sir Wm. Mills, 1856–1932, British inventor]

MILL STONE *noun* **1** One of a pair of thick heavy stone disks for grinding something, as grain. **2** Figuratively, that which pulverizes or bears down. **3** A heavy weight.

MILL TOWN A town whose center of activity is a mill or group of mills, and whose population is employed, for the most part, in the mill or mills.

MILL·WHEEL *noun* The waterwheel that drives a mill.

MILL WRIGHT (–rīte) *noun* One who plans, builds, or fits out mills; also, a machinist who sets up shafting, etc.

MILNE (miln), **A(LAN) A(LEXANDER)**, born 1882, English writer.

MI LO (mī′–) *noun* A non-saccharin sorghum similar to millet.

¹MI LO (mī′·lō) A renowned Greek athlete, about 520 B.C.

²MI LO (mee′·lō) An island in the Cyclades group, Ægean Sea. Also *Melos*.

MI LORD (mi–) *noun* An English nobleman or gentleman on the Continent. [<MY LORD]

MILQUE-TOAST (milk–) See CASPAR MILQUETOAST.

MIL REIS (mil′·rāce) *noun* Previous to Nov. 1, 1942, a Brazilian monetary unit, equivalent to 1,000 reis.

¹MILT *noun* The spleen. [<OE. *milte*, spleen]

²MILT *noun* **1** The sperm of a fish. **2** The spermatic organs of a fish when filled with seminal fluid; the soft roe. —*tr. verb* To impregnate (the roe of a fish) with milt. [<MD. *milte*]

MILT ER *noun* **1** A male fish. **2** The milt of a fish.

MIL TI A·DES (–ti′·uh·deez) Athenian general; defeated the Persians at Marathon, 490 B.C.

MIL·TON, JOHN, 1608–74, English poet.

MIL·TON IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like the poet Milton or his works or style; sublime; majestic. Also **MIL·TO·NI·AN.**

MIL·WAU·KEE A manufacturing city and port on Lake Michigan in SE. Wisconsin.

MIL·YU·KOV (–kôf), **PAUL NIKOLAEVICH**, 1859–1943, Russian politician and historian.

MIM *adj.* [Prov. Eng.] Demure; precise.

MIME *noun* **1** A mimic play or farce; a dramatic representation, akin to comedy, mimicking real persons or events: a favorite amusement among the Greeks and Romans. **2** An actor in a mime; hence, a mimic; clown, buffoon. —*verb* [MIMED, MIM·ING] **1** To mimic; imitate. **2** To play the mimic; act the buffoon. [<L. *mimus* <Gr. *mimos*, actor, drama] —**MIM·ER** *noun.*

MIM′·E·O·GRAPH *noun* An apparatus in which a thin fibrous paper coated with paraffin is used as a stencil for reproducing copies of written or typewritten matter: a trade name. [<Gr. *mimeomai*, mimic, + –GRAPH]

MI·ME SIS (mi– *or* mī–) *noun* **1** A mimicking of the speech, characteristic dialect, carriage, or gestures of an individual or a people. **2** Mimicry. [<Gr. *mimēsis*, imitation]

MI·MET IC (mi– *or* mī–) *adj.* **1** Quick to mimic; imitative. **2** Relating to mimicry or imitation. **3** Same as MIMIC (copying). Also **MI·MET I CAL.** —**MI MET I CAL·LY** *adv.*

MIM IC *tr. verb* [MIM·ICKED, MIM ICK ING] **1** To imitate, as for ridicule. **2** To copy closely; make an imitation of; appear like. **3** To assume the form or color of, as for protection: said of certain animals and plants. See synonyms under IMITATE.

—*noun* **1** One who is given to mimicry, a mimic actor; buffoon. **2** A copy, imitation.

—*adj.* **1** Of the nature of mimicry; imitative; mimetic; as, a *mimic* gesture. **2** Copying the real; simulated; mock; as, a *mimic* court. —**MIM I′CAL** *adj.* —**MIM·ICK ER** *noun.*

MIM IC RY *noun* [RIES *pl.*] **1** The act of imitating, especially for sport; also, a thing produced as a copy. **2** An imitative superficial resemblance in one animal to another or to its immediate environment, for purposes of concealment or protection. Compare PROTECTIVE COLORATION. See synonyms under CARICATURE.

MI MIR (mee′·mir) In Norse mythology, the giant who kept the **MIMIS-BRUNNEN**, or well of wisdom, flowing from the root of the world-ash Ygdrasil, and for a draft of which Odin bartered his eye. Also **MI MER.**

MI MO SA *noun* Any plant of a large genus (*Mimosa*) of tropical herbs, shrubs, or trees of the bean family, with feathery, bipinnate foliage, and clusters of small flowers; especially, the sensitive-plant. **2** A light bright yellow: the color of certain varieties of mimosa. — **MIM O SA′ CEOUS** (–say′·shus) *adj.*

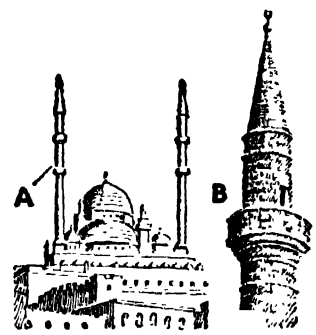
MIN′ (mine) *verb & noun* [Scot.] Mind.

¹MI NA *noun* [NÆ (nee) or ·NAS (nuz) *pl.*] An ancient Greek and Asiatic weight or sum of money, equal to 100 drachmæ.

²MI NA Same as MYNA. Also **MI NAH.**

MI NA CEOUS (–nay′·shus) *adj.* Threatening; of a menacing character. [<L. *minax* <*minor*, threaten] —**MI·NA·CEOUS·LY** *adv.* —**MI NA·CEOUS·NESS, MI NAC I TY** (–nas′–) *noun.*

MIN A·RET′ *noun* A slender tower characteristic of mosques, built of several stories, each surrounded by a balcony, from which is sounded the stated summons to prayer. [<F. <Ar. *manārah*, lighthouse]



MINARET

A Relation to mosque.
B Detailed view.

MI NAS BASIN (mī′·nus) The northeastern arm of the Bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia.

MI·NAS DE RI·O TIN TO (mee′·nahs deh ree′·o teen′·tō) A town in SW. Spain, famous for its copper mines.

MI NAS GE RAES (mee′·nus zheh·ris′) A state in east-central Brazil; 221,894 square miles; capital, Bello Horizonte.

MIN′ A·TO RY *adj.* Threatening, as with destruction or punishment. Also **MIN A TO′·RI·AL.** [<L. *minatus* <*minor*, threaten] —**MIN A·TO′ RI·AL·LY, MIN′·A·TO RI·LY** *adv.*

MINCE *verb* [MINCED, MINC ING] **1** To chop into small bits, as meat. **2** To be affectedly proper in speech; utter with primness, affectedness, or delicacy. **3** To diminish the force or strength of; lessen. **4** To show affectation in manner or gait; walk with very short steps or with affected preciseness. **5** To eat in small pieces; pick at food; eat with affected nicety.

—*noun* **1** Same as MINCEMEAT. **2** An affectation. [Compare OE. *minsian*, diminish, and OF. *mincier*, make small] —**MINC ER** *noun* —**MINC ING·LY** *adv.*

MINCED OATH A mild or weak oath; as, egad is a *minced oath*.

MINCE·MEAT *noun* **1** Meat chopped very fine. **2** A mixture of chopped meat, fruit, spices, etc., used in mince pie.

MINCE PIE A pie made of mincemeat.

MIND *noun* **1** An abstract, collective term for all forms of conscious intelligence, or for the subject of all conscious states; especially, the activity or faculty of knowing. **2** Any mental state or activity; any state or act of the intellect; consciousness; contemplation; consideration; thought; opinion; conclusion; the state or act of reknowing; memory; recollection; as, to bear in *mind;* any state or act of the feelings; mood; inclination; desire; liking; disposition or mental tendency; as, a cheerful *mind;* a man of strange *mind;* any state or act of will; choice; decision; purpose; as, to make up one's *mind*. **3** The power of cognition or thought. **4** The spirit or intelligence pervading the uni-

verse; opposed to *matter*. 6 The intellect or reason in its normal condition; sanity. 6 A person regarded chiefly as a unity of mental powers: sometimes used collectively. — **A MONTH'S MIND** The monthly commemoration, usually the first, of a person's death.

— *verb* 1 To fasten one's mind or thoughts upon; occupy oneself with; take heed to; pay attention; regard as of importance; note; as, to *mind* the signs of the times. 2 To regard with care or concern or as objectionable; care for; feel annoyance at; dislike; as, I do not *mind* the noise. 3 To give heed to, as one's commands, with the purpose of obeying; be obedient. 4 To give or apply oneself diligently or closely to; pay strict attention to; as, he *minds* his business. 5 To be cognizant or aware of; notice; perceive; as, I passed him without *minding* him. 6 To have charge of; see after; tend; watch; as, he was set to *mind* the sheep. 7 [Pop.] To be on guard against; be wary concerning; as, *mind* that suspicious looking man. 8 To cause to recall something; remind. 9 [Pop.] To call to mind; remember: sometimes used reflexively; to recollect. 10 To intend; have an inclination; purpose. [<OE. *gemynd*, memory] — **MIND·ER** *noun*.

Synonyms (noun): brain, consciousness, disposition, instinct, intellect, intelligence, reason, sense, soul, spirit, thought, understanding. *Mind* includes all the powers of sentient being apart from the physical factors in bodily faculties and activities; in a limited sense, *mind* is nearly synonymous with *intellect*, but includes *disposition*, or the tendency toward action, as appears in the phrase "to have a *mind* to work." The *intellect* is that assemblage of faculties which is concerned with knowledge, as distinguished from emotion and volition. *Understanding* is chiefly used of the reasoning powers: the *understanding* is distinguished by many philosophers from *reason* in that *reason* is the faculty of the high cognitions or a priori truth. *Thought*, the act, process, or power of thinking, is often used to denote the thinking faculty, and especially the *reason*. The *instinct* of animals is held to be of the same nature as the *intellect* of man, but inferior and limited; yet the apparent difference is very great. Human *instincts* denote tendencies independent of reasoning or instruction. As the seat of mental activity, *brain* is often used as a synonym for *mind, intellect, intelligence*. *Sense* is used as denoting clear mental action, good judgment, acumen; as, he is a man of *sense*, or, he showed good *sense*. *Consciousness* includes all that a sentient being perceives, knows, thinks, or feels, from whatever source. See GENIUS, SOUL, UNDERSTANDING. *Antonyms*: body, brawn, matter.

MIN DA·NAO' (-dah·now') A large island in the southern Philippine Islands; 36,537 square miles.

MIND–BLINDNESS *noun* Mental blindness.

MIND–CURE *noun* 1 The treatment and cure of disease, especially of neuroses, by direct influence upon the mind of the patient and without the use of drugs. 2 Psychotherapy.

MIND–DEAFNESS *noun* Mental deafness.

MIND ED *adj.* 1 Disposed. 2 Having a specified kind of mind; as, evil-*minded*.

MIND FUL *adj.* Keeping in mind; heeding; having knowledge (of); aware. See synonyms under THOUGHTFUL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

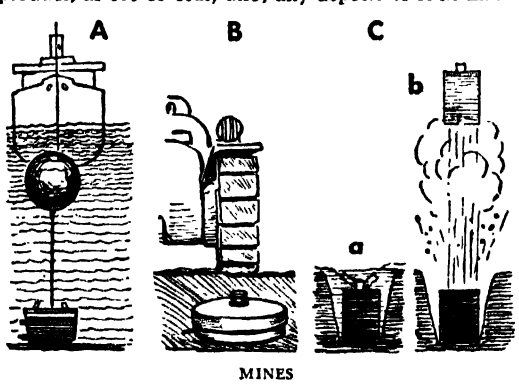
MIND LESS *adj.* 1 Devoid of intelligence. 2 Not giving heed or attention; careless. — **·LY** *adv.*

MIN·DO RO An island in the central Philippine Islands; 3,759 square miles.

MIND–READING *noun* The ascertaining of the thoughts or purpose of some other mind, especially by the interpretation of voluntary or involuntary signals not directly communicated through the ordinary channels of the senses. — **MIND–READER** *noun*.

MINE *noun* 1 An excavation for digging out some useful product, as ore or coal; also, any deposit of such material suitable for excavation. 2 A cavity for an explosive charge, as for blowing up a fort; also, a case containing such a charge buried in the earth, or floating on or near, or anchored beneath, the surface of the water. 3 Any productive source of supply. 4 A burrow made by an insect. — **BOUNDING MINE** A land mine set just beneath the surface of the ground and designed to rise a few feet in the air before exploding its charge of shrapnel and fragments. — **LAND MINE** A high-explosive or chemical mine, actuated by the weight of a person, troops, or vehicles.

— *verb* [**MINED, MIN·ING**] 1 To obtain by digging out of the earth; also, to make diggings into for ore or the like. 2 To dig into for destructive purposes; undermine; burrow, also, figuratively, to ruin by slow or secret means; work stealthily or insidiously. 3 To lay a mine or mines (in or under); engage in mining. 4 To make by digging in the earth. [<F.] — **MIN ER** *noun* — **MIN·ING** *noun*.



MINES

A Marine mine anchored in harbor entrance.
B Buried anti-tank mine.
C Anti-personnel mine: *a*, set for contact; *b*, as inner canister rises and explodes.

MINE *pron.* Belonging to me; of me: possessive of *I*: used independently in the predicate or in an elliptical expression, as a substitute for *my* with a noun; as, that book is *mine*; or used absolutely, that which I own or upon which I have a claim. — *adj.* My: sometimes used before a noun beginning with a vowel or *h*; as *mine* enemy. [<OE. *min*]

MINE–DETECTOR *noun* An electromagnetic instrument for detecting the presence and locating the position of mines.

MINE FIELD A circumscribed area, in water or on land, systematically planted with mines.

MINE–LAYER *noun* An auxiliary naval vessel, of submarine or surface type, provided with special equipment for the laying of mines. Also **MINE–PLANTER.**

MIN ER AL *noun* 1 A naturally occurring, homogeneous substance or material formed by inorganic processes and having a characteristic set of physical properties, a definite range of chemical composition, and a molecular structure usually expressed in crystalline forms. 2 Any inorganic substance, as ore, a rock, or a fossil. — **ACCESSORY MINERALS** Those components or minerals forming so small a part of a rock or occurring so rarely as not to be included in the description.

— *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling minerals. 2 Impregnated with mineral constituents. [<OF. <L.L. *minerale* <*mino*; see MINE]

MINERAL BUTTER Antimony trichloride, $SbCl_3$, a colorless, translucent, poisonous, crystalline substance, used as a mordant and reagent, and in the manufacture of certain dyes.

MINERAL CARBON Graphite.

MIN' ER AL IZE *verb* [**IZED, ·IZ·ING**] 1 To change from a metal into a mineral, as iron into rust on exposure to air. 2 To petrify. 3 To impregnate with minerals or other inorganic substances. 4 To observe, study, and collect minerals. Also **MIN·ER·AL'·O·GIZE**, [Br.] **MIN'·ER·AL ISE.** — **MIN ER·AL I ZA' TION** *noun*.

MIN' ER AL IZ ER (-ī·zur) *noun* 1 An element that combines with a metal to form an ore, as sulfur. 2 A volatile or other substance, as boron or water, that facilitates the recrystallization of rocks

MINERAL JELLY See PETROLATUM.

MINERAL KINGDOM The great division of nature which comprises all inorganic and non-living materials, as rocks, metals, minerals, etc. Compare ANIMAL KINGDOM, VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

MIN·ER·AL'·O·GY (-ăl'·ō·jī) *noun* [**GIES** *pl.*] 1 The science of minerals. 2 A work on minerals. — **MIN ER A LOG' I CAL** *adj.* — **MIN ER·A·LOG' I CAL·LY** *adv.* — **MIN ER AL' O GIST** *noun*.

MINERAL OIL Any of various oils derived from inorganic matter, especially petroleum and its products.

MINERAL PITCH Asphalt.

MINERAL TAR Maltha.

MINERAL WATER Any natural water containing one or more minerals in solution, especially one impregnated with salts or gases having therapeutic properties.

MINERAL WAX Ozocerite.

MINERAL WOOL A fibrous, fluffy material resembling wool in appearance, and made by subjecting molten silicate, molten slag, or other similar materials to a steam blast and cooling rapidly to prevent crystallization: used as packing and as an insulator: also called *rock wool, slag wool*. Compare GLASSWOOL.

MI NER·VA (-nūr'·vuh) Originally, the Italic goddess of handicraft and of all technical dexterity, later identified with the Greek *Athena* as the goddess of political and military wisdom.

MI·NE·STRO'·NE (mee·neh·strō'·neh) *noun* [It.] A rich vegetable soup thickened with vermicelli, barley, etc.

MINE–SWEEPER *noun* 1 A naval vessel equipped for the detection, destruction, and removal of marine mines. 2 A heavy road-roller attached to the front of a tank for exploding land mines.

MINE–THROWER *noun* A high-angle, muzzle-loading gun, sometimes with a smooth bore, used for throwing large projectiles containing a heavy explosive charge: also called *trench mortar*.

MING In Chinese history, a dynasty founded in 1368 by Hung-Wu; it lasted until 1644.

MIN·GLE (mĭng′·gl) *verb* [·GLED (–gld), ·GLING] 1 To mix or unite together or with something else so as to form one body; blend; mix. 2 To join in intimate association or relation; bring into contact. 3 To be or become mixed, united, or closely joined; intermingle. See synonyms under MIX. [<OE. *mengan*, mix] —**MIN·GLER** *noun*.

MI NHO (mee′·nyōō) A river of Spain and Portugal; 170 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. Also [Sp.] **MI ÑO**.

MIN·NOW (–hō) Same as FOOCHOW.

MIN·I·A·TURE (–uh·chŏor *or* –tyŏor) *noun* 1 A painting of small dimensions and delicate workmanship, usually a portrait, or the art of executing such paintings on ivory, metal, or vellum, in water-colors or oils. 2 A portrayal of anything on a small scale; hence, reduced dimensions or extent. 3 [Obs.] Lettering in red; rubrication, as of medieval manuscripts. See synonyms under PICTURE.

—*adj.* Much smaller than reality; on a very small scale. [<It. *miniatura* <L. *minium*, vermilion]

MIN IÉ BALL (min′·ē) A conical rifle ball with hollow base and a plug driven in by the explosion of the charge to expand the lead and fill the grooves of the rifling: formerly used in the **MINIÉ RIFLE**, specially designed for it. [<Capt. Claude Étienne Minié, 1804–79, French inventor]

MIN′ I·FY *tr. verb* [FIED, FY ING] 1 To make small, diminish. 2 To lessen the worth or importance of; undervalue. [<L. *minor*, less, + –FY]

MIN I·KIN *adj.* Of small size or delicate form: said endearingly or contemptuously. —*noun* Something very minute or delicate, as the smallest size of pin. [<D. *minneken* <*minne*, love]

MIN IM *noun* 1 An apothecaries' fluid measure; roughly, one drop, or one sixtieth of a fluid dram, in the United States, 0.06 cubic centimeter; in England, 0.059 cubic centimeter. 2 In music, a half note. 3 An extremely small creature; a pigmy. 4 A down-stroke in writing, as in the letter *n*. —*adj.* Extremely small. [<F. *minime* <L. *minimus*, least] —**MIN·I·MAL** *adj.*

MIN I·MAL IST *noun* One belonging to the more conservative branch of the former Russian Social Democrats: distinguished from *Maximalist*.

MIN′ I MIZE *tr. verb* [MIZED, ·MIZ ING] To reduce to the smallest possible amount or degree; bring to a minimum. Also [Br.] **MIN′·I·MISE**. —**MIN′ I MIZ ER** *noun* —**MIN I MI·ZA′ TION** *noun*.

MIN I MUM *adj.* Consisting of or showing the least possible amount or degree; being a minimum

—*noun* [MA *pl.*] 1 The least possible quantity, amount, or degree. 2 A value of a function that is less than any value which immediately precedes and follows it. 3 The lowest degree, variation, etc., as of temperature, recorded. [<L. *minimus*, least] —**MIN I MAL** *adj.*

MINIMUM WAGE 1 A wage fixed by law or agreement as the smallest amount an employer may offer an employee in a specific group. 2 A living wage.

MINING CAMP A temporary settlement around or near a mine

MIN ION (–yun) *noun* 1 A servile favorite. 2 A size of type body, about 7-point. 3 A saucy girl or woman; minx. 4 [Obs.] One who is beloved, a paramour. —*adj.* Dainty; delicate, fine. [<F. *mignon*, darling, compare OHG. *minna*, love]

MIN ISH *verb* [Obs.] To make or become less; diminish.

MIN IS TER *noun* 1 The chief of an executive department of a government. 2 One commissioned to represent his government in diplomatic intercourse with another government. 3 One who is authorized to preach the gospel and administer the ordinances of the Church; a clergyman. 4 One who acts in subservience to the will of another; a servant; agent. 5 One who promotes or dispenses.

—*verb* 1 To give attendance or service, be a minister or attendant; as, to *minister* to his whims; also, to supply as something needed. 2 To perform a rite of worship. 3 To contribute; also [Obs.] to administer. See synonyms under SERVE. [<F. <L. *minister*, assistant]

MIN IS TE′·RI·AL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to ministration or service. 2 Of or pertaining to a minister of the gospel or the ministry; clerical. 3 Relating to a member of, or the members collectively forming, an executive staff, as a cabinet. 4 Subservient or subsidiary; mandatory, as opposed to judicial or discretionary; pertaining to an act or duty performed in accordance with legal authority rather than with regard to propriety, judgment, etc. 5 Causative; instrumental. —**·LY** *adv.*

MIN IS·TE′·RI AL·IST *noun* In English politics, one who supports the ministry.

MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY See PLENIPOTENTIARY.

MINISTER RESIDENT See under RESIDENT.

MIN·IS·TRANT (–trunt) *adj.* Ministering. —*noun* One who ministers.

MIN IS·TRA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of performing service as a minister. 2 Any religious ceremonial. —**MIN′·IS·TRA·TIVE** *adj.*

MIN·IS·TRY (–trĭ) *noun* [·TRIES *pl.*] 1 The body of officials in charge of the administration of the departments of a government. In the United States it is selected by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, and is styled the *Cabinet*. 2 An executive department of government. 3 Ministers of the gospel collectively, or their office. 4 The act of ministering, or the state or office of a minister; ministration; service.

MIN I UM *noun* 1 A vivid opaque red lead oxide, Pb_3O_4; used chiefly as a pigment. 2 Cinnabar. [<L. *minium*, red lead]

MIN I·VER *noun* 1 A fur or mixture of furs used for trimming in the Middle Ages. 2 Any plain white fur, as ermine. [<OF. *menu ver*, little spotted]

MINK *noun* 1 An amphibious, slender-bodied, carnivorous mammal (genus *Mustela*), related to the weasel and valued for its soft, thick, glossy, brown fur. 2 The fur of this mammal. [Compare Sw. *mank*, *menk*, a mustoline animal of Finland]

MIN KOW SKI (mĭng·kŏf′·skĭ), **HERMANN**, 1864–1909, Russian mathematician.

MIN NE AP′ O LIS A manufacturing city in Minnesota; milling and creamery center.

MIN NE HA′ HA (–hah′·hah) In Longfellow's *The Song of Hiawatha*, the heroine, an Indian maiden of the Dakota tribe, and later the wife of Hiawatha.

MIN′·NE SING ER *noun* A lyric poet of medieval Germany. Compare TROUBADOUR. [<G. <*minne*, love, + *singer*, singer]

MIN NE SO′ TA A State in the north-central United States; 84,682 square miles, capital, St. Paul; entered the Union May 11, 1858; nickname, *Gopher State*. —**MIN NE SO′ TAN** *noun & adj.*

MIN NIE A feminine personal name.

MIN NOW (mĭn′·o) *noun* 1 A small European cyprinoid fish (*Phoxinus phoxinus*). 2 One of various other small fishes; especially, in the United States, a fish of the carp family; also, loosely, the young of various fishes. Also **MIN NIE**. [<OE. *myn(u)e*, compare OHG. *munewa*]

MI NO AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Crete, its people, or its language. [<Minos, king of Crete]

MI NOR (mī′ nər) *adj* 1 Less in number, quantity, or extent. 2 Of secondary consideration. 3 In the minor key, solemn and plaintive; also, less by a semitone. 4 Designating a minor term

—*noun* 1 One below the age when full civil and personal rights can be exercised. 2 A minor term or minor premise. See SYLLOGISM. 3 The minor key. 4 Hence, a pathetic quality, as in literature or art. 5 A branch of study in American universities requiring less time than a major specialty, but leading also to a postgraduate degree; a secondary subject of study. 6 In English public schools, a younger brother or the younger of two namesakes, junior. [<L. *minor*, less]

1MI NOR CA A Spanish island in the Balearic group, 264 square miles. —**MI NOR CAN** *adj.*

2MI NOR CA *noun* One of a breed of domestic fowl resembling Leghorns.

MI NOR CAN *noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Minorca. 2 A descendant of a group of 1500 Minorcans who came to Florida in 1769.

MI′ NOR ITE *noun* A Franciscan: so called from one of the names of the order, *Fratres Minores* (Lesser Brethren). Also **MI NOR IST**.

MI NOR I TY (mī– *or* mĭ–) *noun* [TIES *pl.*] 1 The smaller in number of two parts or parties opposed to *majority*. 2 The state of being a minor; legal infancy.

MINOR KEY A musical key or mode characterized by the use of the minor third, producing a plaintive or mournful effect. See THIRD *noun*.

MINOR LEAGUE Any professional sports league not having the standing of a major league.

MINOR MODE See under MODE.

MINOR SCALE See under SCALE.

MINOR SUIT In bridge, diamonds or clubs.

MINOR TERM The subject of the conclusion in a syllogism. See SYLLOGISM.

MI NOS In Greek legend, a king and lawgiver of Crete, son of Zeus and Europa, father of Androgeus and Ariadne, and husband of Pasiphae. He perished in Sicily while pursuing Dædalus, and after death was made a judge in Hades.

MI NOT, GEORGE RICHARDS, born 1885, American physician.

MIN O TAUR (–tôr) *noun* In Greek legend, the offspring, half man and half bull, of Minos' wife Pasiphae and a snow-white bull sent by Poseidon. Minos hid it in the Cretan labyrinth, where it devoured the 14 Athenian youths and maidens sent as a tribute every nine years, until Theseus with the aid of Ariadne slew it. See ANDROGEUS.

MIN SEI·TO (meen·sāy·tō) *noun* One of the two major political parties in Japan.

MINSK (meensk) The capital of White Russian S.S.R. in western U.S.S.R.

MIN·STER *noun* A monastery church; in Great Britain, often a cathedral: an element in place names, as Ax*minster*. [<OE. *mynster*, of obscure origin]

MIN·STREL (–strul) *noun* 1 Originally, in the Middle Ages, a retainer whose business it was to play musical instruments for the entertainment of his lord. 2 A wandering musician who composed and sang to the harp; one of a class of va-

grant musicians and mountebanks, repressed by Henry IV. 3 One of a company of performers, usually white men with blackened faces, who sing Negro melodies, crack jokes, etc.: often called **NEGRO MINSTREL**. 4 A lyric poet. See synonyms under POET. [<OF. *menestrel* <L. *minister*, attendant]

MINSTREL SHOW An entertainment of Negro songs, dances, jokes, etc., given by minstrels.

MIN·STREL·SY *noun* [·SIES *pl.*] 1 The occupation of a minstrel. 2 Ballads or lyrics collectively. 3 A troupe of minstrels.

MINT *noun* 1 A place where the coin of a country is manufactured. 2 Figuratively, an abundant supply of anything: used especially of money. 3 Figuratively, the source of a fabrication or invention.
— *tr. verb* 1 To make and stamp as money by authority. 2 To fabricate in any way.
— *adj.* Unused; in original condition; as, a *mint* stamp. [<OE. *mynet*, coin, <L. *moneta*, mint, <*Moneta*, surname of Juno, whose temple at Rome was used as a mint, <*moneo*, warn] — **MINT ER** *noun.*

MINT *noun* Any one of several aromatic herbs of the genus *Mentha*, of the family *Labiatæ*; especially, *M. spicata*, spearmint or garden mint, and *M. piperita*, peppermint, used medicinally. [<OE. *minte* <Gr. *mintha*]

MINT *tr. verb* [Scot.] To insinuate; hint; suggest.

MINT AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 The act of minting, or that which is minted; coinage; figuratively, the act of fabricating or coining. 2 The duty paid for coining. 3 The authorized impression placed upon a coin.

MINT JULEP A drink made of brandy or whisky mixed with ice and sugar and flavored with fresh mint.

MIN'·U END (-yu·end) *noun* The number from which another is to be subtracted: opposed to *subtrahend*. [<L. *minuendus*, to be lessened]

MIN·U·ET' (-yu·ĕt) *noun* 1 An old-time stately dance in triple measure. 2 A musical composition suited to this dance: often as a movement in a sonata or symphony. [<F. *menuet* <*menu*, small]

MIN U IT (-yu·it), originally **MIN NE·WIT** (min'·ī·vīt), **PETER**, 1580?–1641, third governor of New Netherlands (New York).

MI NUS *prep.* 1 Lessened, or requiring to be lessened by; less, as, 10 *minus* 5. 2 [Pop.] Deprived of; lacking, as, *minus* a hat. — *adj.* Lying or reckoned in that one of two opposite directions arbitrarily assumed as negative; negative; as, a debt may be treated as a *minus* quantity. — *noun* 1 A minus sign. 2 A minus quantity. [<L. <*minor*, less]

MI NUS CULE (-kyōōl) *noun* 1 A semi-uncial cursive script, developed by the monks out of the uncial in the 7th–9th centuries and forming the basis of the modern small Roman and Greek letters, hence, any small or lower-case letter. 2 Any very small thing.
— *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, like, or composed of minuscules. 2 Very small; miniature. [<L. *minusculus* <*minor*, less]

MINUS SIGN A sign (−) denoting subtraction, or reckoning or measuring in the negative direction.

MIN UTE (-it) *noun* 1 The 60th part of an hour; also, a moment; any short, indefinite period of time. 2 The 60th part of a degree: a unit of angular measure indicated by the sign ′, and called a *minute* of arc. 3 A brief note or summary in writing of something to be remembered; memorandum; specifically, in the plural, an official record of the proceedings of any deliberative body.
— *tr. verb* [**UT·ED** (-it·id) ·**UT·ING** (-it·ing)] 1 To make a minute or brief note of; place upon official records. 2 To time to the minute. [<F. <LL. *minutum* <L. *minutus*, little]

MI NUTE (mī- *or* mī·nyōōt') *adj.* 1 Exceedingly small; hence, unimportant; trifling. 2 Attending to small things; critically careful; very exact. [<L. *minutus*, little] — ·**NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: circumstantial, comminuted, critical, detailed, diminutive, exact, fine, little, particular, precise, slender, tiny. That is *minute* which is of exceedingly limited dimensions, as a grain of dust. That which is broken up into *minute* particles is said to be *comminuted;* things may be termed *fine* which would not be termed *comminuted;* as, *fine* sand; *fine* gravel; but, in using an adverb, we say a substance is finely *comminuted*. An account extended to very *minute* particulars is *circumstantial, detailed, particular;* an examination so extended is *critical, exact, precise*. See FINE, LITTLE, PRECISE, SMALL. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for LARGE.

MINUTE GUN (min'·it) A gun fired at intervals of a minute as a sign of distress, or of mourning as at a funeral.

MINUTE HAND (min'·it) The hand of a timepiece that marks the minutes.

MIN UTE·LY (min'·it–) *adj. & adv.* At intervals of a minute.

MI NUTE·LY (-nyōōt'–) *adv.* In a minute manner; very finely, closely, or exactly.

MIN' UTE·MAN (min'·it–)' *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A man ready for service at a minute's notice: specifically applied to certain militiamen and armed citizens during the American Revolution.

MIN·U·THE'·SIS *noun* Diminished response of a sense organ due to continuous stimulation. [<LL. <Gr. *minythesis* <*minytheō*, reduce]

MI·NU·TI·A (-nū'·shi·uh) *noun* [·TI·Æ (shī·ee) *pl.*] A small or unimportant detail: usually in the plural. [<L.]

MINX *noun* A saucy, forward girl: often used playfully. [Compare LG. *minsk*, man]

MI·O·CAR'·DI·A *noun* Contraction of the heart; systole. [<Gr. *meiōn*, less, + *kardia*, heart]

Mi'·O·CENE *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a geological epoch near the end of the Tertiary period, associated with a great development of modern mammals: also **Mi·O·CEN'·IC** (-sĕn'·ik) — *noun* The Miocene epoch or series.

MI·O·SIS (mī-) *noun* 1 The period in the course of a disease when the symptoms begin to diminish. 2 Excessive contraction of the pupil of the eye: also spelled *myosis*. 3 Same as MEIOSIS. — **MI OT IC** *adj.*

MIQ UE·LET (mik'·e·lĕt) *noun* 1 A Spanish infantryman detailed for escort duty. 2 [Obs.] A partisan; a bandit of the Pyrenees.

Mi·QUE LON' (mee·kuh·lawN') An island off southern Newfoundland; 83 square miles; formerly two islands. See SAINT PIERRE.

MIR (meer) *noun* A Russian local community, with common land apportioned by lot.

Mi RA·BEAU (mee·rah·bō'), **COMTE DE**, 1749–91, Gabriel Honoré de Riquetti, French writer and statesman.

MIR·AB I LE DIC TU [L.] Wonderful to relate.

MIR A BIL' I A [L.] Miracles; wonders.

MIR A·CLE (mir'–) *noun* 1 Any wonderful or amazing thing, fact, or event; a wonder. 2 An event in the natural world, but out of its established order, possible only by the intervention of divine power. 3 A medieval dramatic representation of religious subjects: also **MIRACLE PLAY**: see MYSTERY (play). See synonyms under PRODIGY. [<F. <L. *miraculum* <*mirus*, wonderful]

MI RAC U LOUS (-yu·lus) *adj.* 1 Effected by direct divine agency; supernatural 2 Surpassingly strange; wonderful. 3 Possessing the power to work miracles; wonder-working. See synonyms under SUPERNATURAL. — ·**LY** *adv.* — ·**NESS** *noun.*

MI RA DOR *noun* In Spanish architecture, a balcony or oriel window.

MI RAGE (mī·rahzh') *noun* An optical illusion, as of an oasis or a sheet of water in the desert, or ships seen inverted in the air. It occurs when the lower strata of air are at a very different temperature from the higher strata, so that the sky is seen as by reflection. [<F. <*mirer*, look at, <L. *mirus*, wonderful]

Mi·RAN DA A feminine personal name.
— **Miranda** In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, the heroine; daughter of Prospero.

MIR·BANE OIL (mur'–) Nitrobenzene.

MIRE *noun* Wet, yielding earth, swampy ground; deep mud or slush. — *verb* [**MIRED**, **MIR ING**] 1 To fix, stall, or sink in mud. 2 To defile; soil. [<ON. *myrr*, swampy ground] — **MIR Y** *adj.* — **MIR I NESS** *noun.*

Mir I AM (mir'·ī·um) A feminine personal name. [<Heb., bitter]
— **Miriam** Sister of Moses and Aaron. *Ex.* xv, 20.

MIRK, MIRK I LY, etc. Same as MURK, etc.

MIRK (murk) [Scot.] *adj.* Dark; gloomy. — *noun* Darkness.

MIR MIL·LON (mir·) *noun* One of a class of ancient Roman gladiators armed with sword and shield and characterized by the figure of a fish on the helmet. See illustration under GLADIATOR. [<L. *murmillo* <Gr. *mormyros*, sea fish]

Mi RÓ (mee·rō'), **JOAN** (hwahn), born 1893, Spanish painter.

MIR ROR (mir'·ur) *noun* 1 An object having a nearly perfect reflecting surface; a looking-glass. 2 Whatever reflects or clearly represents; an exemplar. 3 A crystal used by diviners. — *tr. verb* To give an image of; reflect. [<OF. *mirour* <L. *miror*, wonder at]

MIR'·ROR·SCOPE *noun* 1 A mirror used to reflect a design so as to permit of rapid reproduction, as by artists. 2 Same as PROJECTOR (mirror, lenses).

MIR' ROR STONE *noun* Mica, especially of the muscovite variety.

MIRTH (mûrth) *noun* 1 Pleasurable feelings, or gaiety of spirits, manifested in jesting and laughter; social merriment; jollity. 2 [Obs.] Pleasure; joy. See synonyms under HAPPINESS, LAUGHTER, SPORT. [<OE. *mirigth* <*mirige*, *merige*, pleasant]

MIRTH FUL *adj.* Merry. See synonyms under CHEERFUL, HAPPY, MERRY, VIVACIOUS. — ·**LY** *adv.* — ·**NESS** *noun.*

MIRTH·LESS *adj.* Lacking mirth or merriment; joyless. — ·**LY** *adv.* — ·**NESS** *noun.*

MIR ZA (mir'·zah) *noun* A Persian title, placed before a name to denote a scholar and after a name to denote a prince. [<Pers.]

MIS- *prefix* Less: not: used with negative or depreciatory force; as, *mis*advertence, *mis*convenient. This sense, which is equivalent to *dis-*, *in-*, or *un-*, is rare and chiefly poetic: in this use, the prefix is sometimes accented; as *mis*chief, *mis*chievous, and *mis*creant. [<OF. *mes-* <F. *mes-*, *mé-*, <L. *minus*, less]

2MIS- *prefix* Wrong; wrongly: as, *mis*conduct. It never has the primary accent. [<OE. *mis-*, wrong; allied with MISS *noun*]

The following list includes some words that are explainable by this prefix taken in connection with the meaning of the principal element, as found in vocabulary place; others not here given will be readily understood by combining the meaning of the prefix with that of the principal element: those of greater importance, or with special meanings, are given in vocabulary place.

misacceptation	miscount	misname
misadjust	miscreate	misplace
misadmeasurement	misdate	misplacement
misadvise	misdeal	misplay
misaim	misdeem	mispronounce
misallege	misdemean	misproportion
misally	misdescribe	mispunctuate
misapply	misdirect	misquotation
misapprehend	misemploy	misquote
misapprehensive	misentry	misread
misarrange	misesteem	misrecital
misbeget	misestimate	misreckon
misbegot	misfaith	misrelate
misbegotten	misfashion	missend
misbehave	misfeature	misspell
misbehavior	misfeatured	misspend
misbelief	misform	misspent
misbelieve	misgotten	misstate
misbestow	misgovern	misstatement
miscalculate	mishandle	misteach
misinfer	misinterm	misthink
mischarge	misinstruct	misthink
mischoice	misintelligence	mistime
mischoose	misjoin	mistitle
miscite	misjudge	mistrain
miscomputation	misknow	mistranslate
misconceive	mislabel	mistreat
misconclusion	mislive	mistune
misconjecture	mismake	misvalue
misconstrue	mismatch	misworship
miscounsel	mismate	miswrite

3MIS-, MISO- Combining forms from Greek *misein*, to hate.

MIS AD VEN'TURE *noun* An unlucky chance, misfortune. See synonyms under ACCIDENT, MISFORTUNE.

MIS AD·VEN'TURED *adj.* [Obs.] Unfortunate.

MIS AL·LI' ANCE *noun* An undesirable alliance, as marriage with one of inferior station or character.

MIS' AN THROPE *noun* One who entertains aversion to or distrust of his fellow men. Also **MIS AN THRO PIST.** [<Gr. *misanthropos* <*miseo*, hate, + *anthropos*, man] — **MIS·AN·THROP'IC, MIS·AN·THROP' I CAL** *adj.* — **MIS AN·THROP'I·CAL LY** *adv.*

MIS AN THRO·PY *noun* Hatred or distrust of mankind.

MIS AP PRO' PRI·ATE *tr. verb* [**AT ED, ·AT·ING**] To appropriate or make use of wrongly. — **MIS·AP·PRO·PRI·A'·TION** *noun.*

MIS BE COME' (–cŭm') *verb* To be unbecoming to or in; not to suit or become.

MIS BRAND *tr. verb* To label or brand falsely.

MIS CA' (–kaw') *verb* [Scot.] To call names, miscall; abuse.

MIS CALL *verb* **1** To give a wrong name to **2** In the game of auction bridge, to make a wrong or unlawful call. **3** [Prov. Eng.] To revile; abuse; also, to pronounce wrongly. — **TO MISCALL ONESELF** [Local] To make a mistake.

MIS CAR RIAGE (–kăr'·ij) *noun* **1** A premature delivery of the fetus, abortion. **2** Failure to reach or to bring to an expected result, destination, or conclusion.

MIS·CAR RY *intr. verb* [**·RIED, ·RY·ING**] **1** To fail of an intended effect. **2** To bring forth prematurely, as a nonviable fetus. **3** To go astray; be lost in transit.

MIS·CE GE NA'·TION (–sĭ·jĭ·nay'·shun) *noun* Interbreeding of races, especially intermarriage or interbreeding between white and Negro or white and Oriental races. [<L. *misceo*, mix, + *genus*, race] — **MIS·CE GE NET'·IC** *adj.*

MIS·CEL·LA'·NE·A *noun pl.* A miscellaneous collection; especially, literary miscellanies. [<L. *miscellaneus*, miscellaneous]

MIS CEL·LA'·NE·OUS (mĭs·ĭ·lay'·nĭ·us) *adj.* Consisting of several kinds; variously mixed; also, many-sided; promiscuous; varied. See synonyms under HETEROGENEOUS. [<L. *miscellaneus* <*miscere*, to mix] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

MIS CEL·LA·NIST *noun* A composer of miscellanies.

MIS' CEL·LA NY *noun* [**·NIES** *pl.*] **1** A collection of literary compositions on various subjects: often in the plural. **2** Any miscellaneous collection.

MIS CHANCE *intr. verb* [**·CHANCED, ·CHANC·ING**] **1** To occur or befall unfortunately. **2** To meet with bad luck. — *noun* An instance of ill luck; a mishap. See synonyms under CATASTROPHE, MISFORTUNE.

MIS·CHIEF (–chĭf) *noun* **1** Any occurrence attended with evil or injury; troublesome or damaging action or its result; damage; vexation. **2** Any annoying or vexatious action or course of conduct; a prank; also, the spirit or mood leading to such acts. **3** A prankish person. See synonyms under INJURY. [<OF. *meschef* <L. *minus*, minus, + *caput*, head]

MISCHIEF-MAKER *noun* One who causes mischief, especially by instigating ill-feeling between others. — **MISCHIEF-MAKING** *adj. & noun.*

MIS·CHIE·VOUS (–chĭ·vus) *adj.* **1** Inclined to mischief; of a prankish nature. **2** Injurious. See synonyms under BAD, MALICIOUS, NOISOME, PERNICIOUS. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

MIS·CI·BLE (mis'·i·bl) *adj.* Such as can be mixed. [<L. *misceo*, mix] — **MIS·CI·BIL'·I·TY** *noun.*

MIS·COL·OR *tr. verb* To impart a wrong color to; misrepresent. Also [Br.] **MIS·COL·OUR.**

MIS·CON·CEIVE' (–seev') *verb* [**·CEIVED', ·CEIV'·ING**] To have a false notion or opinion of; misunderstand. — **MIS·CON·CEIV'·ER** *noun* — **MIS·CON·CEP' TION** *noun.*

MIS CON DUCT' *verb* **1** To conduct badly; behave improperly. **2** To mismanage.

— **MIS·CON'·DUCT** *noun* **1** Improper conduct; bad behavior. **2** [Law] Adultery. **3** Mismanagement.

MIS CON·STRUE' *tr. verb* [**·STRUED', ·STRU' ING**] To interpret erroneously; put a false or unwarranted meaning to, misunderstand. — **MIS·CON·STRUC' TION** *noun.*

MIS CRE·ANCE (–cri·uns) *noun* [Obs.] The condition or quality of adhering to a false faith; heresy.

MIS CRE·AN CY *noun* **1** The condition or act of a miscreant; villainy. **2** [Obs.] Miscreance.

MIS CRE ANT (–cri·unt) *noun* **1** A vile wretch; an evil-doer. **2** [Obs.] A misbeliever; infidel. — *adj.* **1** Villainous; conscienceless. **2** [Obs.] Unbelieving; infidel. [<OF. *mescreant*, unbelieving]

MIS·CUE *noun* In billiards, a stroke spoiled in effect by a slipping of the cue. — *intr. verb* [**·CUED, ·CU·ING**] To make a miscue.

MIS DEED *noun* A wrong or improper act. See synonyms under OFFENSE, SIN.

MIS DE MEAN'·ANT *noun* One who is guilty of a misdemeanor or misconduct. — **FIRST-CLASS MISDEMEANANT** In English law, one of a class of prisoners guilty of misdemeanor, but not subjected to the same prison regulations as a criminal, nor considered as a person convicted of a crime.

MIS DE MEAN'·OR *noun* **1** Misbehavior, a misdeed. **2** [Law] Any offense less than a felony. In England the distinction between a felony and a misdemeanor is still maintained. In the United States this distinction has, in most States, either been abolished or is treated in a manner that makes it of no practical value. Compare FELONY. Also [Br.] **MIS·DE MEAN' OUR.** See synonyms under OFFENSE.

MIS DO (–doo') *verb* [**DID, ·DONE, ·DO ING**] To do badly; bungle in doing. — **ER** *noun* — **·ING** *noun.*

MIS DOUBT *verb* [Obs.] **1** To doubt; call in question. **2** To surmise; fear; apprehend; suspect. **3** To be in doubt; lack faith or hope. — *noun* **1** Doubt, wavering; irresolution. **2** Suspicion; apprehension.

MISE (mize) *noun* **1** [Law] The issue pleaded in a writ of right. **2** [Law] Expenses, specifically, the costs and charges in an action. **3** The adjustment of a dispute by arbitration or compromise.

MISE EN SCÈNE (meez ahN sān) The setting of a play on the stage; visible surroundings generally. [<F. <L. *missus*, put, + *in*, on, + *scena*, scene]

MI SE NO (mee·zeh'·nō) A promontory in southern Italy, 12 miles NW. of Naples; ancient name, **MI·SE·NUM.**

MI SER (mī'·zur) *noun* One who saves and hoards avariciously. [<L. *miser*, wretched]

MIS ER·A·BLE (mĭz'–) *adj* **1** Wretched; grievously unhappy. **2** Of mean quality, bad; valueless; sometimes expressing contempt. **3** Producing, proceeding from, or exhibiting misery; pitiable; as, *miserable* weather; a *miserable* groan. See synonyms under PITIFUL, SAD.

— *noun* [Obs.] A miserable person. [<OF. <L. *miserabilis*, wretched] — **MIS ER A BLE NESS** *noun* — **MIS ER·A·BLY** *adv.*

MIS E·RE' RE *noun* In church stalls, a small wooden bracket affixed perpendicularly to the bottom of the seat and designed to afford support to the worshiper when the seat is turned up.

MIS E·RE' RE (mĭz·uh·reh'·rī *or* –ree'·rī) *noun* **1** The 51st psalm: from the opening words in the Latin version, *Miserere mei, Deus* (Have mercy upon me, O God). **2** A musical setting of this psalm.

MIS ER I·CORDE' (mĭz·ur·ĭ·cord') *noun* **1** A small dagger used in the Middle Ages to give the death-blow to a fallen knight. **2** An indulgence of food or dress granted to a member of a monastic order; also, an apartment in a monastery serving as a refectory for monks. Also **MIS·ER·I·CORD'.** [<OF. <L. *misericordia* <*misereor*, pity, + *cor*, heart]

MIS·E·RI COR'·DI·A (mĭz–) [L.] Pity; compassion; mercy.

MI SER LY *adj.* Of or like a miser; grasping; mean. See synonyms under AVARICIOUS. — **MI·SER LI·NESS** *noun.*

MIS ER·Y (mĭz'–) *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] Extreme distress or suffering, especially as a result of poverty; wretchedness; also, a cause of wretchedness; as, a *misery* in the back. See synonyms under MISFORTUNE, PAIN. [<OF. *miserie* <L. *miseria* <*miser*, wretched]

MIS·FEA·SANCE (–fee'·zuns) *noun* [Law] **1** The doing of a lawful act in an unlawful or culpably negligent manner. Compare MALFEASANCE and NONFEASANCE. **2** A trespass

or wrong. [<OF. *mesfaisañce*] — **MIS·FEA·SOR** (–fee′·zur) *noun.*

MIS FIRE *noun* The failure to discharge or explode when desired: said of a firearm, explosive, or internal–combustion engine. — *intr. verb* [**FIRED**, **·FIR ING**] 1 To fail to go off. 2 To fail to be fired.

MIS FIT *verb* [**FIT·TED**, **·FIT TING**] 1 To fail to make fit; fit or make to fit badly; as, the coat *misfits*. 2 To supply (with) that which fits badly or fails to fit: used also figuratively. — *noun* 1 Something that fits badly; also, a person who does not adjust or adapt himself readily to his surroundings. 2 The act or condition of fitting badly.

MIS FOR TUNE *noun* 1 Adverse or ill fortune. 2 An unlucky chance or occurrence; calamity.

Synonyms: adversity, affliction, bereavement, blow, calamity, chastening, chastisement, disappointment, disaster, distress, failure, hardship, harm, ill, misadventure, mischance, misery, mishap, reverse, ruin, sorrow, stroke, trial, tribulation, trouble, visitation. *Misfortune* is usually of lingering character or consequences, and such as the sufferer is not deemed directly responsible for; as, he had the *misfortune* to be born blind. Any considerable *disappointment, failure*, or *misfortune*, as regards outward circumstances, as loss of fortune, position, and the like, when long continued or attended with enduring consequences, constitutes *adversity*. For the loss of friends by death we commonly use *affliction* or *bereavement*. *Calamity* and *disaster* are used of sudden and severe *misfortunes*. We speak of the *misery* of the poor, the *hardships* of the soldier. *Affliction, chastening, trial*, and *tribulation* all suggest some disciplinary purpose of God with beneficent design. *Affliction* may be keen and bitter, but brief; *tribulation* is long and wearing. Compare ACCIDENT, ADVERSITY, BLOW, CATASTROPHE, LOSS. *Antonyms*: blessing, boon, comfort, consolation, gratification, happiness, joy, pleasure, prosperity, relief, success, triumph.

MIS·GIVE (–giv′) *verb* [**GAVE**, **·GIV·ING**] 1 To cause to fail somewhat in confidence, self–approval, etc.: said usually of the heart, mind, conscience, etc.: generally followed by the personal pronoun in the objective, as, my heart *misgives* me, also, to be apprehensive. 2 To fail.

MIS GIV ING *noun* A feeling of doubt, premonition, or apprehension. See synonyms under ANXIETY, DOUBT, FEAR.

MIS·GUIDE *tr. verb* [**GUID ED**, **·GUID ING**] To guide amiss; lead astray. — **MIS GUID ANCE** *noun* — **MIS GUID ER** *noun.*

MI SHAN TER *noun* [Scot.] Misfortune; ill luck, misadventure.

MIS HAP *noun* An unfortunate accident; slight misfortune. See synonyms under ACCIDENT, CATASTROPHE, MISFORTUNE.

MISH–MASH [Prov. Eng.] *noun* A medley; hotch potch. — *tr. verb* To make a hotch–potch of; bungle.

MISH NA *noun* [**MISH NA·YOTH′** (–nah·yōth′) *pl.*] 1 The first part of the Talmud, consisting of a collection of traditions and decisions made by Rabbi Juda, called the Holy (born about A.D. 150), summing up all previous rabbinical labors. 2 A paragraph of the above collection. 3 The opinion of any notable expounder of the Jewish law; also, the sum and substance of his teachings. Also **MISH NAH**. [< Heb. *mishnah*, repetition, < *shanah*, to repeat] — **MISH·NA IC**, **MISH NIC** or **NI CAL** *adj.*

MIS IN FORM′ *tr. verb* To give false or erroneous information to. — **MIS IN FOR MA′ TION** *noun* — **MIS IN·FORM′·ER**, **MIS IN FORM′ ANT** *noun.*

MIS IN TER′ PRET *tr. verb* To interpret wrongly. — **MIS IN·TER·PRE TA′ TION** *noun* — **MIS IN TER′ PRET ER** *noun.*

MI SIO NES (mee·syō′·nēs) A territory in the NE. Argentine Republic; 11,749 square miles; capital, Posadas.

MIS JOIN DER *noun* [Law] The uniting of things or persons that should not be united; as, the *misjoinder* of parties in action: contrasted with *non–joinder*.

MIS·KAL (–kahl′) *noun* [Ar.] An Oriental weight equivalent to 4.61 grams in Persia, and to 4.81 grams in Turkey.

MIS KOLCZ (mish′·kōlts) A commercial city in central Hungary.

MIS LAY *tr. verb* [**MIS LAID**, **MIS LAY ING**] 1 To lay in a wrong place or in a place not remembered. 2 To attribute wrongly. See synonyms under DISPLACE. — **MIS·LAY ER** *noun.*

MIS·LEAD *tr. verb* [**MIS·LED**, **MIS LEAD ING**] To direct wrongly; lead astray or into error. — **MIS·LEAD ER** *noun* — **MIS LEAD ING** *adj.* — **MIS LEAD ING·LY** *adv.*

MIS·LEARED *adj.* [Scot.] Ill–bred or ill–taught. [<OE. *mislæran*, to teach wrongly, < *lar*, lore]

MIS LIKE *verb* To dislike or have an aversion to; disapprove of; feel displeasure or disapproval. — *noun* Dislike; aversion; disapproval. — **MIS LIK ER** *noun* — **MIS·LIK ING** *noun* — **MIS·LIK ING·LY** *adv.*

MIS MAN·AGE *verb* To manage badly, improperly, or unskilfully. — **MENT** *noun* — **MIS·MAN·AG·ER** *noun.*

MIS MAR·RIAGE (–mār′·ij) *noun* An unhappy, incongruous, or inharmonious marriage. — **MIS·MAR RY** *verb.*

MIS NO·MER *noun* 1 A name wrongly applied; an inapplicable designation. 2 A misnaming; specifically, the giving of a wrong name to a person in a legal document. [<OF. *mes–*, wrongly, + *nommer*, to name]

MIS·OG·A·MY *noun* Hatred of marriage. [<Gr. *miseō*, hate, + *gamos*, marriage] — **MIS·OG·A·MIST** *noun.*

MIS·OG·Y·NY (–ōj′·i·nĭ) *noun* Hatred of woman: opposed to *philogyny*. [<Gr. *miseo*, hate, + *gynē*, woman] — **MIS·OG·Y NIST** *noun* — **MIS·OG·Y·NOUS** (–nus) *adj.*

MIS·OL O·GY (–ji) *noun* Hatred of discussion or inquiry; aversion to enlightenment. [<Gr. *miseō*, hate, + **–LOGY**] — **MIS OL O·GIST** *noun.*

MIS O NE′ ISM *noun* Hatred of change, innovation or novelty. [<Gr. *miseō*, hate, + *neos*, new] — **MIS·O NE IST** *noun.*

MIS′ PICK EL *noun* Arsenopyrite.

MIS PLAY *noun* In games, a wrong play; hence, any bad move.

MIS PLEAD *verb* [Law] To plead erroneously.

MIS PRINT *tr. verb* To print erroneously. — *noun* An error in printing.

MIS PRI SION (–prĭzh′·un) *noun* 1 [Law] Concealment of a crime, especially of treason or felony; also, loosely, contempt or high misdemeanor. 2 [Obs.] Misconception, misunderstanding. [<OF. *mesprision* <*mesprendre*, mistake, <L. *minus–*, *mis–*, + *prehendo*, seize]

MIS REP RE SENT′ *verb* 1 To make wrong representations; give a wrong impression (of). 2 To act unfaithfully in behalf of. See synonyms under PERVERT. — **MIS REP RE SEN TA′ TION** *noun* — **MIS·REP RE·SEN′ TA TIVE** *adj. & noun.*

MIS RULE *verb* To rule unwisely or unjustly; misgovern. — *noun* 1 Bad or unjust rule or government. 2 Disorder or confusion.

1.MISS *noun* A young girl: chiefly colloquial, or in trade use; as, clothing for *misses*; also **MISS**, a title prefixed to the name of a girl or an unmarried woman. [Contraction of MISTRESS]

2.MISS *verb* 1 To fail to hit, find, perceive, or attain; come short (of); fail to hit the mark; fail to catch (a train). 2 To feel the loss or absence of, as friends, etc. 3 To pass by or over, fail to attend, keep, or observe. 4 To avoid or escape by chance. 5 To fail, as a business or scheme; be unsuccessful. — **TO MISS FIRE** To fail to discharge or explode: said of a firearm, internal–combustion engine, etc. — *noun* 1 The act of missing, a failure to hit, find, attain, succeed, etc. 2 [Obs.] Loss; want. [< OE. *missan*]

MIS SAL (–ul) *noun* 1 The book containing the service for the celebration of mass throughout the year, a mass book. 2 An illuminated black–letter or manuscript book of early date resembling the old mass books: a vague use. [<LL. *missale* <*missa*, mass]

MIS SAY (mis·say′) *tr. verb* [**MIS·SAID** (–sĕd′), **MIS SAY ING**] To say amiss or wrongly.

MIS SEL THRUSH A large European thrush (*Turdus viscivorus*) that feeds largely on mistletoe berries. Also **MIS SEL**. [< OE. *mistel*, mistletoe]

MIS SHAPE *tr. verb* To shape ill; deform.

MIS·SHAP EN (–shap′·n) *adj.* Shaped amiss; deformed.

MIS SILE (mĭs′·il) *noun* Any object, especially a weapon, intended to be thrown or discharged; a projectile. — *adj.* Such as may be thrown or hurled. [<L. *missilis* <*missus* · *mitto*, send]

MISS ING *adj.* Absent from the proper or accustomed place; lost; gone: said specifically of soldiers who are absent but whose fate has not been definitely ascertained. — **TO TURN UP MISSING** To be absent; fail to arrive or be found.

MISSING LINK Something lacking to make complete a chain or series; especially, in evolutionary theory, a hypothetical form of life assumed to be intermediate between man and the anthropoid apes.

MIS·SION (mish′·un) *noun* 1 The act of sending, or the state of being sent, as on some errand. 2 The sending forth of men with authority to preach or spread the gospel, authority so given by God or the church. 3 The business or service on which one is sent. 4 That which one is or feels destined to accomplish; the destined or chosen end of one's efforts. 5 An effort to spread, or the work of spreading, religious teaching. 6 A single field or locality covered by missionary work; the body of missionaries there established; a missionary station; also, any educational, religious, or welfare center for the underprivileged in a city. 7 A regularly organized Roman Catholic church and congregation not having the status of a parish in canon law; a quasi–parish. 8 The office of a foreign ambassador or envoy. 9 The persons sent on any errand or service. 10 A definite task assigned to an individual or unit of the armed services. 11 A flight operation of a single aircraft or formation.

— *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or belonging to a mission. 2 Like the early Spanish architecture and simple furniture of the missions of the southwestern United States.

— *tr. verb* 1 To send on a mission; commission. 2 To establish a mission in. — **MIS·SION·AL** *adj.*

MIS′·SION A·RY (mish′·un–) *noun* [·**RIES** *pl.*] 1 A person sent to propagate religion or to do educational or charitable work in some place where his church has no self–supporting local organization; hence, one who spreads any new system or doctrine. 2 A person sent on a mission; a messenger, ambassador.

— *adj.* Pertaining to missions.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST A Baptist who believes in or contributes to missionary work; opposed to *Primitive Baptist.*

MISSIONARY RIDGE A ridge of hills about 1,000 ft. high running through Tennessee and Georgia; scene of battle at Chattanooga, 1863.

MIS·SIS·SIP'·PI (mis·i·sip'·ī) A State in the south-central United States; 46,865 square miles; capital, Jackson; entered the Union Dec. 10, 1817; nickname *Bayou State.*

MIS·SIS·SIP'·PI·AN *adj.* 1 Relating to the Mississippi River or to the State. 2 Relating to the earliest of the three geological periods or systems in the American Carboniferous division of the Paleozoic era. —*noun* 1 One born or residing in Mississippi. 2 The Lower Carboniferous or Mississippian geological formation.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER A river in the central United States; 2,466 miles to the Gulf of Mexico; from the headwaters of the Missouri River, 4,240 miles to the Gulf of Mexico.

MISSISSIPPI SCHEME A plan formulated by the Scottish economist, John Law, in which a company was formed to exploit and monopolize all the land drained by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and the Missouri Rivers. Subsequent mismanagement of minting rights which were granted the company led to wild speculation, panic, and inflation, causing the failure of the company in 1720. Also called **MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE.**

MIS SIVE (-iv) *noun* That which is sent; especially a letter; a message in writing. —*adj.* Sent or designed to be sent.

MISS-LICK *noun* [Pop.] A cut made by an ax or knife off the true line; hence, any mistake.

MISS NANCY An effeminate or squeamish young man.

MIS SO LON'·GHI (mis·o long'·gee) A seaport in western Greece; besieged by the Turks 1821–1822 and 1825–1826, restored to Greece May, 1829. Here Byron died, April 29, 18–4. Also [Gr.] *Mesolonghi.*

1**MIS SOU RI** (mi·zoor'·i *or* -zoor'·uh) A State in the central United States; 69,074 square miles, capital, Jefferson City, entered the Union Aug. 10, 1821; nickname, *Ozark State* or *Show Me State.* —**TO BE FROM MISSOURI** To be on the alert against deception; be skeptical. —**MIS SOU RI AN** *adj. & noun.*

2**MIS SOU RI** (mĭ·zoor'·i) *noun* [**MIS SOU RI** *pl.*] One of a tribe of North American Indians of the Siouan family, formerly inhabiting northern Missouri, now in Oklahoma with the Oto.

MISSOURI RIVER A river in north-central United States; 2,950 miles from the Rocky Mountains to the Mississippi River near St. Louis.

MISSOURI SKYLARK A pipit of the North American plains; also called *Sprague's pipit.*

MIS SPEAK *verb* [·**SPOKE,** ·**SPO KEN,** ·**SPEAK ING**] To express wrongly in speaking; speak incorrectly; say what one does not mean. usually reflexive.

MIS STEP *intr. verb* [·**STEPPED,** ·**STEP PING**] 1 To make a false step. 2 To err. —*noun* A false or wrong step; error.

MIS SUS *noun* [Pop.] Mistress; formerly in the speech of Negro slaves. Also **MIS SIS.**

MISS Y *noun* [·**IES** *pl.*] Miss: a colloquial or diminutive form.

MIST *noun* 1 An aggregation of fine drops of water in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface, floating or falling very slowly; used either synonymously with *fog* or distinguished from it, as being less dense, or as consisting of drops large enough to fall perceptibly but slowly. 2 In meteorology, a very thin fog in which the horizontal visibility is greater than 1,100 yards. 3 Watery vapor condensed on and dimming a surface. 4 Any colloidal suspension of a liquid in a gas. 5 Anything that dims or darkens; that which obscures physical or mental vision. —*verb* 1 To cover or cloud with or as with mist; be misty. 2 To rain in very fine drops; form mist. 3 To become blurred or dim. [<OE.]

MIS·TAKE *noun* An error in action, judgment, perception, or impression; a blunder. See synonyms under ERROR. —*verb* [**MIS TOOK** (-took'), **MIS·TAK EN**] 1 To take to be other than it is; understand wrongly; misjudge; also, to be wrong in judging or perceiving; err unintentionally. 2 To select or fix upon wrongly; make an error in recognizing or identifying; as, to *mistake* one's path. [<ON. *mistaka* <*mis-*, wrongly, + *taka*, take] —**MIS TAK A·BLE** *adj.*

MIS·TAK·EN (-tāk'·un) *adj.* 1 Characterized by mistake; incorrect; wrong. 2 Being in error; wrong in opinion or judgment. See synonyms under ABSURD. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

MIS·TAS·SI'·NI LAKE (mis·tah·see'·nī) A lake in central Quebec, Canada; 975 square miles.

MIS TER *noun* 1 Master: a title of address prefixed to the name and to some official titles of a man: commonly written *Mr.*; as, *Mr.* Darwin; *Mr.* Chairman. 2 Official salutation in addressing a warrant officer, flight officer, or a cadet in the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and, in some practice, officers below the rank of captain. In the Navy it is directed to all personnel below the rank of commander; in the Maritime Service it is applicable to all ranks below the captain of the ship. [Variant of MASTER]

MIST' FLOW ER *noun* A tall perennial herb (*Eupatorium cœlestinum*) of the composite family, with coarsely toothed leaves and clusters of light blue or violet flowers.

MIS·TI (mees'·tee) A volcanic mountain in southern Peru; 19,000 ft.

MIS'·TLE TOE (mis'·l·toe) *noun* 1 A European evergreen parasitic shrub (*Viscum album*) with yellowish-green leaves and inconspicuous flowers, succeeded by glutinous white berries; found on various deciduous trees. 2 An American plant (*Phoradendron flavescens*) related to it; the State flower of Oklahoma. [<OE. *mistelta*, mistletoe twig]

MIS TOOK (-took') Past tense of MISTAKE. Also [Scot.] **MIS·TEUK.**

MIS·TRAL (-tral; *F.* mees·trahl') *noun* 1 A cold, dry, and violent northwest Alpine wind blowing from the Ebro to the Gulf of Genoa and also through the southern provinces of France. 2 A worsted dress fabric with twisted warp and weft threads woven to give a nubbed effect. [<F.]

MIS·TRAL (mees·trahl'), **FRÉDÉRIC JOSEPH ÉTIENNE,** 1830–1914, Provençal poet and lexicographer. —**GABRIELA,** born 1889, Chilean poet, real name Lucila Godoy de Alcayaga.

MIS TRESS (-tris) *noun* 1 A woman in authority or control, or to whom service is rendered; a female head, chief, or owner, as of a country household, an institution, or an estate; also a female schoolteacher. 2 A woman who unlawfully, or without marriage, fills the place of a wife; also, a woman beloved and courted; a sweetheart. 3 A woman who is well skilled in or has mastered anything. 4 [Scot.] A married woman or wife. [<LL. *magistrix*; see MASTER]

MIS TRESS *noun* A title of address formerly applied to both married and unmarried women, now generally supplanted by *Mrs.* for married and *Miss* for unmarried women.

MISTRESS OF THE ADRIATIC Venice.

MISTRESS OF THE SEAS Great Britain.

MISTRESS OF THE WORLD Rome: when its empire embraced the known world.

MIS TRI AL *noun* A trial of a lawsuit that is void because of errors; also, a trial of a lawsuit in which the jury cannot agree on a verdict.

MIS TRUST *noun* Lack of trust or confidence. —*verb* To regard with suspicion; be suspicious; lack confidence. See synonyms under DOUBT, SUSPECT. —**MIS TRUST ER** *noun.* —**MIS TRUST FUL** *adj.* —**MIS TRUST FUL·LY** *adv.* —**MIS·TRUST FUL NESS** *noun.*

MIS TRUST ING·LY *adv.* With mistrust; doubtingly.

MIS·TRYST *tr. verb* [Scot.] To fail to keep a tryst or engagement with; deceive.

MIST Y *adj.* [**MIST I ER, MIST I EST**] 1 Containing, characterized by, or accompanied by mist. 2 Dimmed or obscured by or as by mist; hence, lacking clearness or perspicuity; confused; indistinct; vague. See synonyms under THICK. —**MIST I LY** *adv.* —**MIST I NESS** *noun.*

MIS UN DER·STAND' *verb* To understand wrongly; fail to understand.

MIS·UN DER STAND'·ING *noun* 1 A misapprehension; mistake as to meaning or motive. 2 A disagreement; dissension. See synonyms under QUARREL.

MIS UN·DER STOOD' *adj.* 1 Not comprehended; wrongly interpreted. 2 Not appreciated at true worth.

MIS USE *noun* (-yoos') 1 Ill-treatment; violence; abuse. 2 Erroneous or improper use, misapplication. Also **MIS US·AGE** (-ij) —*tr. verb* (-yooz') To use wrongly or improperly; subject to ill-treatment. See synonyms under ABUSE.

MIS US ER (-yoo'·zi) *noun* 1 One who misuses. 2 [Law] Such a misuse or abuse of a privilege or franchise as should cause its forfeiture.

MIS VEN TURE *noun* An ill venture; a misadventure.

MITCH ELL, JOHN, 1870–1919, American labor leader. —**MARIA,** 1818–89, American astronomer. —**SILAS WEIR,** 1829–1914, American physician and novelist.

MITCH ELL, MOUNT A peak in the Black Mountains, NW. North Carolina; the highest peak in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains; 6,711 ft.

1MITE *noun* Any of various small arachnids (order *Acarina*) of both terrestrial and aquatic habits; many of them are parasitic on men, animals, plants, and stored grain, as the **ITCH MITE, CHEESE MITE,** etc. [<OE.] —**MIT·Y** (mite'–) *adj.*

2MITE *noun* 1 A very small amount or particle. 2 Any very small coin or sum of money; as, the widow's *mite* *Mark* xii, 42. See synonyms under PARTICLE. [<MD.]

MI TER *noun* 1 A headdress worn by various church dignitaries, as popes, archbishops, bishops, and abbots; a tall ornamental cap terminating in two peaks; hence, the office or dignity of a bishop, etc. 2 The official headdress of the ancient Jewish high priest. 3 A headdress resembling a bishop's miter, worn by women of the 15th century. 4 The junction of two bodies at an equally divided angle, as at the corner of a picture frame: also **MITER JOINT.**



MITER

—*verb* 1 To confer a miter upon; raise to a dignity characterized by the wearing of a miter. 2 To adorn with a miter. 3 To make or join with a miter; also, to form or meet in a miter joint. Also **MI·TRE.** [<F. <Gr. *mitra*, turban, belt] —**MI TER·ER** *noun.*

MITER BOX A box having a bottom and sides, but no top or ends, the sides having kerfs or sawguides in which wooden strips may be sawed to accurate miters.

MI'·TER WORT (–wûrt) *noun* Any of a genus (*Mitella*) of low, slender, mainly North American, perennial herbs (family *Saxifragaceæ*) having small miter-shaped flowers. Also **MIT' RE WORT.**

MIT FORD, MARY RUSSELL, 1786–1855, English author.

MITH ER (mith'·ur) *noun* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Mother.

MITH' GAR THR Same as MIDGARD.

MITH RA (mith'·ruh) The Persian god of light; the Vedic Mitra; in the Zoroastrian belief, a god often acting as the mediator between the Supreme God and man. Also **MITH·RAS.** —**MITH·RA IC** *adj.* —**MITH RA I·CISM** *noun* —**MITH·RA ISM** *noun* —**MITH RA·IS' TIC** *adj.*

MITH RI·DA' TES VI (–day'·teez) **THE GREAT,** king of Pontus, died 63 B.C.; defeated by Pompey.

MITH RI DAT'·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to any of several kings of Pontus named Mithridates, especially Mithridates VI. Also **MITH RA·DAT'·IC.**

MITH' RI·DAT ISM *noun* Immunity against poisons secured by the administration of gradually increasing doses; so called from King Mithridates VI of Pontus, who is said to have immunized himself by this method. **MITH RI DAT'·IC** *adj.*

MIT'·I GATE *verb* [**·GAT·ED, ·GAT ING**] To render or become less harsh or painful, make or become milder; assuage. See synonyms under ABATE, ALLAY, ALLEVIATE, AMELND, PALLIATE, RELAX. [<L. *mitis*, mild, + *ago*, make] —**MIT·I·GA BLE** *adj.* —**MIT I GANT** *adj.* & *noun* —**MIT I GA'·TION** *noun* —**MIT' I GA TIVE** *adj.* —**MIT'·I·GA·TOR** *noun* —**·GA·TO·RY** *adj.* & *noun*

MI TIS CASTING 1 The process of making castings of wrought iron, the melting point of which has been lowered. 2 A casting so made. [<L. *mitis*, mild]

MI TO·CHON' DRI A (–kŏn'·drí·uh) *noun* Chondriosome.

MI·TO SIS *noun* The series of changes in indirect cell-division by which the chromatin of the nucleus is modified into a double set of chromosomes that splits longitudinally, one set going to each nuclear pole of the spindle before final division into two fully mature daughter cells. Compare MEIOSIS. [<Gr. *mitos*, thread] —**MI TOT·IC** *adj.* —**MI TOT I CAL LY** *adv.*

MI TRAIL LEUR' (mee·tray·yŭr'; *F.*, mee·trah·vœr') *noun* 1 One who operates a mitrailleuse. 2 A mitrailleuse. [<F.]

MI TRAIL LEUSE' (mee·tray·yœz'; *F.*, –trah·vœz') *noun* Formerly, a breech-loading machine-gun of grouped barrels for the rapid firing of small missiles; now, any machine-gun. [<F.]

MI TRAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or resembling a miter. 2 Of or pertaining to the mitral valve. [<F. <L. *mitra*, miter]

MITRAL VALVE A membranous valve between the left auricle and the left ventricle of the heart.

MI TRE Same as MITER.

MITT *noun* 1 A glove, often of lace or knitwork, that does not extend over the fingers. 2 A mitten; specifically, in baseball, a heavy padded mitten used by the catcher and the first baseman. [<MITTEN]

MIT TEN *noun* 1 A covering for the hand, encasing the four fingers together and the thumb separately. 2 A mitt. 3 *pl.* [Pop.] The hands; also, boxing gloves. [<F. *mitaine.*]

MIT TI·MUS *noun* 1 [Law] An order by a magistrate committing a prisoner to jail. 2 A dismissal. [<L., we send]

MITZ·VAH *noun* [**MITZ·VOTH** *pl.*] A command of God; hence, the fulfilment of such a command, regarded as a special privilege; especially, a function of the synagog ceremonial or an act promoting the welfare of the Jews. Also **MITS·VAH.** [<Heb., commandment]

MI VART (mi'·vurt), **ST. GEORGE JACKSON,** 1827–1900, English biologist.

MIX *verb* [**MIXED** or **MIXT, MIX·ING**] 1 To unite or cause to unite promiscuously in one mass, assemblage, or body; incorporate closely and indiscriminately together; mingle; blend. 2 To join in company; associate; mingle as a part, element, or companion. 3 To cross (animals), as in breeding. 4 To join in conflict. 5 [Obs.] To confuse or confound together.

—*noun* 1 The act or effect of mixing. 2 The proportion of certain substances or raw materials before their subjection to a fabricating or manufacturing process; as, a *mix* of cement. 3 In radio, the correct blending of the sound input of two or more microphones. 4 [Pop.] Confusion caused by blundering; a muddle; mess. [Back formation <MIXED] —**MIX A·BLE, MIX·I·BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms (verb): amalgamate, associate, blend, combine, commingle, commix, compound, confuse, fuse, incorporate, join, meddle, mingle, unite. Compare COMPLEX, HETEROGENEOUS. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for SEPARATE.

MIXED *adj.* 1 Mingled in a body or mass; joined together; associated; blended; generally of different or even incongruous elements; as, a *mixed* metaphor; also, containing persons of both sexes; as, a *mixed* school, *mixed* foursome, etc. 2 Promiscuous; as, a *mixed* multitude. 3 Mentally confused, as with liquor. 4 [Law] Designating statutes which concern both persons and property; also, designating property which is not altogether real nor personal, but a compound of both. 5 Designating a vowel the articulation of which requires a flat tongue, with neither front nor back articulation predominating. 6 Denoting a type of inflorescence which combines cymose and racemose. Also **MIXT.** [<F. *mixte* <L. *mixtus* <*miscere*, mix] —**MIX·ED·LY** *adv.* —**MIX·ED·NESS** *noun.*

MIXED-BLOOD *noun* A person descended from two or more races, especially from Negro or Indian and white. —**MIXED-BLOODED** *adj.*

MIXED MARRIAGE Marriage between persons of different religions or races.

MIXED NUMBER The sum of a whole number and a fraction.

MIXED TRAIN A train transporting both passengers and freight.

MIX·EN *noun* [Obs.] A dunghill; compost-heap. Also **MIX ON.** [<OE. *mixen* <*meox*, dung]

MIX·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which mixes; a machine or device for mixing. 2 [Pop.] One able to adapt himself to all classes of society.

MIX O TROPH' IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating plants and animals capable of feeding on both inorganic and dead organic material, as certain flagellate protozoa. [<Gr. *mixis*, mingling, + *trophē*, food]

MIX·TURE (–chur) *noun* 1 The act of mixing. 2 Something resulting from mixing; admixture. 3 Something added as an ingredient. 4 A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of an aqueous solution in which is suspended an insoluble compound intended for internal use. 5 A commingling of two or more substances in varying proportions, in which the ingredients retain their individual properties or separate chemical nature, and from which they may be separated, unaltered, by mechanical means. Compare COMPOUND. [<F. <L. *mixtura*]

MIX' TY–MAX TY *adj.* [Scot.] Mingled confusedly or promiscuously.

MI ZAR The star Zeta, second from the end in the constellation of Ursa Major, the faint star close to it is Alcor, often used as a test of good eyesight.

MIZ ZEN *noun* 1 A mizzenmast. 2 A triangular storm sail sometimes set on the mizzenmast. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the mizzenmast. Also **MIZ EN.** [<F. *misaine* <It. *mezzano*, middle, <L. *medianus*, middle]

MIZ' ZEN MAST *noun* The mast next abaft the mainmast

1MIZ·ZLE *intr. verb* [**MIZ ZLED** (–ld), **MIZ ZLING**] To rain in very fine drops; mist. —*noun* Misty rain; drizzle. [Compare LG. *miseln*, drizzle] —**MIZ·ZLY** *adj.*

2MIZ ZLE *verb* 1 To muddle, confuse. 2 To succumb. 3 [Pop.] To run off, abscond.

MJOL NIR (myol'·nir) Thor's terrible hammer. Also **MJOLL·NIR, MJÖLL NIR, MJOL NER.**

MNE ME (nee'·mi) *noun* A hypothetical unit of memory assumed to exist in all animal cells and to function in behavior. [<Gr. *mnemē*, memory]

MNE MON IC (ni·mŏn'·ik) *adj.* Pertaining to, aiding, or designed to aid the memory. Also **MNE MON I CAL.**

MNE MON ICS (ni–) *noun* The science of memory improvement. Also **MNE MO TECH' NICS.**

MNE MOS·Y·NE (ni·mos'·i·nee) In Greek mythology, the goddess of memory; mother of the Muses.

·MO *suffix* The number of leaves into which a sheet is folded; as *12mo* or duodecimo (sometimes written 12°). [<(DUODECI)MO]

MO·A *noun* A very large, flightless, extinct bird (family *Dinornithidæ*) of New Zealand, having enormous legs with at least three toes; especially, the largest species (*Dinornis robustus*). [<Maori]



MOA

MO·AB A Biblical territory east of the Dead Sea.

MO·AB ITE *noun* One of the descendants of Moab, son of Lot. *Gen.* XIX, 37. —**MO'·AB·IT·ESS** *noun fem.*

MOAN *verb* 1 To lament; bewail. 2 To utter a low, mournful sound. —*noun* A feeble or suppressed groan. [<ME. *mone* <OE. *man* (assumed form)]

MOAT *noun* A defensive ditch on the outside of a fortress wall. —*tr. verb* To surround with or as with a moat. [<OF. *mote*, embankment]

1MOB *noun* 1 A turbulent or lawless crowd or throng; a rabble. 2 The lowest class of people; the masses; populace. —*tr. verb* [**MOBBED, MOB·BING**] To assail or impede, as by a disorderly crowd; overwhelm by sheer numbers. [<L. *mob(ile vulgus)*, fickle crowd] —**MOB·BER** *noun* —**MOB·BISH** *adj.* —**MOB·BISH·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (noun): canaille, crowd, masses, people, populace, rabble.

2MOB *noun* A cap or headdress formerly worn by women

and girls and usually tied under the chin. Also **MOB·CAP.** [Compare D. *mop*, coif]

MO·BILE (mō′·bil *or* –bēl) *adj.* 1 Characterized by ease or freedom of motion; freely movable. 2 Hence, changing easily in expression or in state of mind; changeable; fickle. 3 Moving or flowing freely. 4 That may be easily and quickly moved; as, a *mobile* battery. [<F. <L. *mobilis*, movable] —**MO·BIL·I TY** *noun*.

Synonyms: changeable, changing, expressive, fickle, movable, sensitive, variable, volatile. See ACTIVE. *Antonyms*: dull, fixed, immovable, inexpressive, still, stolid, unchanging, unvarying.

MOBʹ·I·LE *noun* Anything movable: now chiefly in philosophy and music. [<L.]

MO·BILE (mo·bēlʹ) An important seaport on Mobile Bay, Alabama.

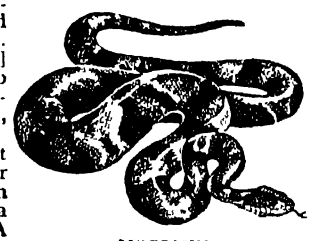
MO·BILE BAY (mōʹ·bēl) An arm of the Gulf of Mexico in SW. Alabama; 36 by 8 to 18 miles.

MOʹ BIL IZE *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] 1 To prepare for active service, as an army, or more rarely, a fleet; get ready for active service. 2 To make mobile; give circulation to. Also [Br.] **MOʹ·BIL·ISE.** —**MO BIL·I ZAʹ TION** *noun*.

MOB LAW Lynch law.

MOB LE *tr. verb* [Obs.] To cover with a cap or mob, as the head. [Frequentative of MOB (cap)]

MOB OC RA·CY *noun* [CIES *pl.*] 1 Lawless control of public affairs by the mob or populace. 2 The mob considered as the dominant class. [<MOB + Gr. *krateō*, rule]



MOCCASIN

MOBʹ O CRAT *noun* One who favors mobocracy; a demagog. —**MOB·O·CRATʹ·IC, MOB O·CRATʹ I CAL** *adj.*

MOC CA SIN *noun* 1 A foot covering made of soft leather or buckskin: worn by North American Indians; also, a soft shoe or slipper. 2 A dark-colored, obscurely blotched, venomous snake (genus *Agkistrodon*) of the southern United States. *A. piscivorus* is the **WATER MOCCASIN.** [<Algonquian *mohkisson*]

MOCCASIN-FLOWER *noun* Any one of certain orchids of the genus *Cypripedium*, common in the United States, especially the showy ladyslipper (*C. reginæ*), State flower of Minnesota: more often called *ladyslipper*.

MO CHA (–kuh) *noun* 1 A choice coffee; properly, that brought from Mocha in Arabia. 2 A rich, coffee-flavored icing, or a cake flavored with it. 3 A fine sheepskin leather used for making gloves. 4 A dark, dull, grayish-brown color.

MO CHA (mōʹ·kuh) A seaport of Yemen, in SW. Arabia. Also [Arab.] **AL MO KHA** (mōʹ·kahʹ).

MOCK *verb* 1 To mimic in derision or contempt; to treat or address scornfully or derisively. 2 To deceive by false show or pretense; delude; as, to *mock* one with false hope. 3 To simulate. 4 [Obs.] To bid defiance to; as, to *mock* at fate. 5 To manifest ridicule or scorn; jeer.

—*adj.* Merely imitating the reality; sham.

—*noun* An act of mocking; a jeer; mockery. [<OF. *mocquer*] —**MOCK·ER** *noun* —**MOCK·ING LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (verb): banter, chaff, deride, flout, gibe, insult, jeer, taunt. See IMITATE, MISLEAD, SCOFF. Compare COUNTERFEIT. *Antonyms*: see PRAISE.

MOCK ER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 Derisive or contemptuous mimicry. 2 A false show; sham. 3 A butt of ridicule. 4 Labor in vain. See synonyms under BANTER, SCORN.

MOCK-HEROIC *adj.* Imitating or satirizing the heroic manner, style, attitude, or character. —*noun* 1 Any writing using the grand style as a comic expedient. 2 *pl.* Affectation of the grand manner in expressing trivialities.

MOCKʹ ING·BIRD *noun* 1 A bird (*Mimus polyglottos*) common in the southern and eastern United States, noted for its rich song and extraordinary power of mimicry. 2 One of various other birds that mock, as the catbird.

MOCKING THRUSH The thrasher.

MOCKING WREN 1 The Carolina wren. 2 Bewick's wren.

MOCK-ORANGE *noun* Any of a genus (*Philadelphus*) of ornamental shrubs of the saxifrage family: also called *syringa*.

MOCK SUN A parhelion.

MOCK TITLE Same as HALF-TITLE.

MOCK-TURTLE SOUP Soup prepared from calf's head or other meat, and somewhat resembling green-turtle soup.

MOCK-UP *noun* A scale model of a proposed structure, machine, apparatus, etc., as an airplane.

MO·DAL *adj.* 1 Of or denoting a mode or manner, especially a mode of grammar, a mode in music, or a mode of logical statement. 2 Characterized by form or manner without reference to matter or substance. 3 Pertaining to or designating a statistical mode. —**·LY** *adv.*

MO·DAL·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Modal character; the fact or quality of being modal. 2 The character of a proposition as expressing or asserting a sequence of necessity or of contingency—necessity in the wide sense including impossibility, and contingency in the wide sense including probability and possibility.

MOD·DER RIVER A river in Orange Free State, Union of South Africa; 186 miles to the Vaal River.

MODE *noun* 1 Manner of being, doing, etc.; way; method. 2 Prevailing style; common fashion. 3 A method of dividing an octave by placing the steps and half steps of which it is composed in certain arbitrary relations. 4 The style of the connection between the antecedent and the consequent of a proposition in logic. 5 A faculty or phenomenon of mind considered as a state of consciousness. 6 In philosophy, the manner of a thing's existence so far as it is not essential. 7 In statistical work, that value, magnitude, or score which occurs the greatest number of times in a given series of observations: also called *norm*. 8 The actual mineral composition of a rock, expressed in percentages by weight: distinguished from *norm*. 9 A light bluish-gray color. See synonyms under MANNER, SYSTEM. —**MAJOR MODE** The arrangement of musical tones as given in the major scale. —**MINOR MODE** The arrangement of musical tones as given in the minor scale, often producing a weird or gloomy effect. [<F. <L. *modus*, manner]

MOD EL *noun* 1 An object, usually in miniature, representing accurately something to be made or already existing; more rarely, a plan or drawing; as, a *model* of a building. 2 A person who does duty as a copy or pattern for painters or sculptors. 3 A thing or person to be imitated or patterned after; that which is taken as a pattern or an example. 4 A woman employed by costumers and modistes to display costumes or millinery to customers. 5 That which strikingly resembles something else; an approximate copy or image.

—*verb* [·ELED or ·ELLED, ·EL·ING or ·EL·LING] 1 To form on or over something as a model; shape: often followed by *on*. 2 In drawing and painting, to give an appearance of relief to, as a face. 3 To make a model. 4 To assume a form like that of a model.

—*adj.* Answering or used as a model; suitable for a model; worthy to be imitated. [<F. <L. *modulus*, little measure] —**MOD EL ER, MOD EL LER** *noun*.

Synonyms (noun): archetype, copy, design, ectype, example, facsimile, image, imitation, mold, original, pattern, prototype, replica, representation, type. A *pattern* must be closely followed in its minutest particulars by a faithful copyist, a *model* may allow a great degree of freedom. A sculptor may idealize his living *model*, his workmen must exactly copy in marble or metal the *model* he has made in clay. The *archetype* is the original form, actual or ideal, in accordance with which existing things are made; a *prototype* is either the original or an authenticated copy that has the authority of the original as a standard to which other objects of its kind must conform, even if the latter sense is comparatively rare. See EXAMPLE, IDEA, IDEAL. Compare FACSIMILE, DUPLICATE.

MOD·EL ING *noun* 1 In sculpture, the art of constructing in clay or wax a model afterward to be reproduced in plaster, stone, or metal. 2 In painting, the art of representing figures as if in natural relief or in solid form. Also **MOD EL·LING.**

MO DE NA (–deh·nah) A cathedral and university city in northern Italy.

MOD·ER ATE *adj.* (mŏdʹ·er·it) 1 Keeping or kept within reasonable limits; not extreme, excessive, or radical; also, mild, temperate; calm, reasonable; gentle. 2 Not strongly partisan: said of political and religious parties, and their tenets or views. 3 Medium; fair; also, mediocre. 4 Slow in thought, speech, or action. See synonyms under GRADUAL, MODEST, SLOW, SOBER.

—*noun* A person of moderate views, opinions, or practices; especially, a member of a political or religious party which is not strongly partisan.

—*verb* (modʹ·er·āt) [AT ED, ·AT ING] 1 To bring or come to a state of less intensity or violence; reduce or keep within reasonable limits; diminish in vigor or severity. 2 To direct as moderator; preside over; act as presiding officer. See synonyms under ABATE, ALLAY, ALLEVIATE, TEMPER, TRANQUILIZE. [<L. *moderatus* <*modero*, regulate] —**MOD·ER ATE LY** *adv.* —**MOD·ER·ATE NESS** *noun* —**MOD·ER·Aʹ·TION** *noun*.

MOD E RAʹ TO (–rahʹ–) *adv.* [It.] In moderate time: a musical direction.

MODʹ·ER A TOR *noun* 1 One who restrains or regulates. 2 The presiding officer of a meeting; also, the presiding officer in Presbyterian and Congregational courts. —**·SHIP** *noun*.

MOD ERN *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the present or recent period; not ancient. 2 [Obs.] Commonplace; common; trite.

—*noun* 1 A person of modern times, or modern views or characteristics: also **MOD ERN·ER.** 2 A style of type face characterized by contrasting heavy down-strokes and thin cross-strokes. [<LL. *modernus* <L. *modo*, just now] —**MOD·ERN·LY** *adv.* —**MO·DER NI·TY, MOD ERN·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (adj.): fresh, late, new, novel, recent. *Modern* history pertains to any period since the Middle Ages; *mod-*

ern literature, *modern* architecture, etc., are not strikingly remote from the styles and types prevalent today. That which is *late* is somewhat removed from the present, but not far enough to be called old. That which is *recent* is very close to the present, but not quite so sharply distinguished from the past as *new*; *recent* publications range over a longer time than *new* books. See NEW. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for ANCIENT.

MOD·ERN·ISM *noun* 1 Something characteristic of modern as distinguished from former or classical times; a modern idiom or practice. 2 Modern character, methods, or mental attitude. 3 The humanistic tendency in religious thought to supplement old theological creeds and dogmas by new scientific and philosophical learning and thus to place emphasis on practical ethics and world-wide social justice: distinguished from *fundamentalism*. — **MOD·ERN IST** *noun* — **MOD·ERN IS′ TIC** *adj.*

MOD′·ERN IZE *verb* [IZED, ·IZ·ING] To render or become modern. — **MOD ERN I ZA′·TION** *noun* — **MOD′ ERN·IZ·ER** *noun*.

MOD EST *adj.* 1 Restrained by a sense of propriety or humility. 2 Characterized by reserve, propriety, or purity, decorous; chaste. 3 Free from excess; moderate. [<L. *modestus*, moderate, modest] — **·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: chaste, decent, decorous, humble, moderate, proper, pure, retiring, unassuming, unobtrusive, unostentatious, unpretending, unpretentious, virtuous. See HUMBLE.

MOD·ES TY *noun* Decent reserve and propriety; delicacy; decorum.

Synonyms: backwardness, bashfulness, coldness, constraint, coyness, diffidence, reserve, shyness, timidity, unobtrusiveness. *Bashfulness* is a shrinking from notice without assignable reason. *Coyness* is a half encouragement, half avoidance of offered attention, and may be real or affected. *Diffidence* is self-distrust, *modesty*, a humble estimate of oneself in comparison with others or with the demands of some undertaking. *Modesty* has also the specific meaning of a sensitive shrinking from anything indelicate. *Shyness* is a tendency to shrink from observation; *timidity*, a distinct fear of criticism, error, or failure. *Reserve* is the holding oneself aloof from others, or holding back one's feelings from expression, or one's affairs from communication to others. Compare ABASH, PRIDE, RESERVE, TACITURN. *Antonyms*: abandon, arrogance, assumption, assurance, boldness, conceit, confidence, egotism, forwardness, frankness, freedom, haughtiness, impudence, indiscretion, loquaciousness, loquacity, pertness, sauciness, self-conceit, self-sufficiency, sociability.

MOD·I CUM *noun* [MOD I·CA *pl.*] 1 A moderate amount, a little. 2 A small thing or person. [< L. <*modus*, measure]

MOD I FI·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of modifying, or the state of being modified. 2 Variation in plants and animals, specifically by localized changes in an organism due to external influences and not inheritable. Compare MUTATION. 3 That which results from modifying. — **MOD′ I·FI CA·TO·RY** *adj.*

MOD′ I FI·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which qualifies, changes, limits, or varies. 2 In grammar, a word, as an adjective or adverb, that alters, restricts, or varies the application of another word, or a group of words, as a phrase or clause used adverbially or adjectivally. — **UNIT MODIFIER** An improvised compound adjective: a term used in the compounding of English words to distinguish an adjective coined for irregular usage or a special occasion from a regular adjective, as *one-hundred-odd* men, *I-don't-care-what-you-do* attitude.

MOD′·I·FY *tr. verb* [FIED, ·FY ING] 1 To make somewhat different; vary; as, to *modify* the details of a plan. 2 To make more moderate or less sweeping; reduce in degree or extent. 3 In grammar, to qualify the meaning of; restrict; limit. 4 In philology, to alter by umlaut. See synonyms under CHANGE, TEMPER. — **MOD′ I FI·A BLE** *adj.*

MO·DI·GLIA′·NI (mō·dē·lyah′·nē), **AMEDEO**, 1884–1920, Italian painter and sculptor.

MO·DIL LION (–dil′·yun) *noun* An enriched block or horizontal bracket used in series under a Corinthian or Composite cornice: sometimes, with less ornament, under one of the Roman-Ionic order. [<F. *modillon* <It. *modiglione*]

MO·DI O LUS *noun* [LI (lī) *pl.*] The central stem round which wind the passages of the cochlea of the internal ear. [<L., bucket on a water wheel, <*modus*, measure]

MOD·ISH (mōde′–) *adj.* Conformable to the mode, fashion, or usage; conventional. — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun*.

MO DISTE (–deest′) *noun* A woman who makes or deals in fashionable articles, especially of women's dress or millinery. [<F.]

MO DJES KA (mō·jĕs′·kuh), **HELENA**, 1844–1909, Polish actress.

MO DOC (–dŏc) *noun* A North American Indian of a small, nearly extinct tribe of Lutuamian stock, formerly living in California, now on reservations in Oregon and Oklahoma.

MO DO ET FOR MA [L.] In manner and form.

MO·DRED In later Arthurian legend, King Arthur's son by his sister. During Arthur's absence Modred usurped the throne, but was slain in battle by Arthur; also spelled *Mordred*.

MOD·U·LAR (mŏj′·ŏŏ– *or* mŏd′·yu·lur) *adj.* 1 Proportionate according to a module. 2 Of or pertaining to a modulus.

MOD′·U·LATE (mŏj′·ŏŏ– *or* mŏd′·yu–) *verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT ING] 1 To vary in tone, inflection, pitch, or other quality of sound. 2 To change from one key to another, from a major to a minor mode, or vice versa. 3 To sing; intone. 4 To alter the frequency or amplitude of a radio or television carrier wave. [<L. *modulatus* <*modulari* <*modulus*, little measure] — **MOD′ U LA·TO·RY** *adj.*

MOD·U·LA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of modulating, or the state of being modulated; a musical inflection of the voice, change in pitch. 2 In radio and television, the process of varying the frequency or amplitude of a carrier wave so as to conform with a transmitted signal wave.

MOD′ U·LA TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which modulates; especially, in radio, a tube or valve for effecting modulation. 2 A musical chart showing the relations of tones and scales.

MOD·ULE (mŏd′·yōōl *or* mŏj′·ōōl) *noun* 1 A measure of proportion among the parts of a classical order, the size of the diameter, semidiameter, or third of a diameter of the base of a column shaft being taken as a unit. 2 A standard or unit of measurement for gear wheels, given as the pitch diameter in millimeters divided by the number of teeth in the wheel. 3 [Obs.] A mere image; counterfeit. [<L. *modulus* <*modus*, measure]

MOD U LUS (mod′·yu– *or* mŏj′·ŏŏ·lus) *noun* [LI (lī) *pl.*] A number, coefficient, or quantity that measures a force, function, or effect; as, *modulus* of elasticity: sometimes abbreviated to *M* or *μ*. See CONGRUENT. [< L. *modus*, measure]

MO DUS *noun* [L.] Mode; manner.

MODUS OP ER AN′ DI (–di) [L.] A manner of operation.

MODUS VI VEN DI (–di) [L.] Literally, a mode of living; a temporary arrangement pending a final settlement.

MOE *adj. & adv.* [Obs.] More.

MO EL LON *noun* 1 A form of rubble masonry used as a filling in the facing walls of a structure. 2 Same as DIAPHRAGM. [< F. *moelle*, pith]

MŒ·RÆ (mee′·ree) The Greek goddesses of fate, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos. Also spelled *Moirai*.

MOE RO Same as MWERU.

MŒ SI·A (mee′·shi·uh) An ancient Roman province; the modern Bulgaria and southern Yugoslavia.

MŒ′ SO GOTH (mee′·so·goth) *noun* A member of the Gothic tribe that settled in Mœsia. — **MŒ SO GOTH′ IC** *adj.*

MO FETTE *noun* 1 A noxious emanation of gas from a fissure; a gas spring. 2 An opening in the earth from which noxious gas escapes, as from a volcano. Also **MOF FETTE**. [< It. *mofetta* <L. *mephitis*, pestilential exhalation]

MO FUS SIL *noun* [Anglo-Indian] The country as distinguished from the residencies and the towns. [<Hind. <Ar. *mufassal* < *fasala*, to separate]

MOG *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng.] [MOGGED, MOG GING] To move away.

MO GA·DI′·SCIO (mō·gah·dee′·shō) A seaport in SE. Italian East Africa.

MO·GA DOR′ (–gah dor′) A fortified seaport city in French Morocco, Africa, on the Atlantic Coast.

MO GI LEV′ (mo·gī·lĕf′; *Rus.* mo·gi·lyōf′) 1 A city in White Russian S.S.R., on the Dneper River. 2 A town in SW Ukrainian S.S.R., on the Dniester River. Also **MO GHI·LEF′**, **MO GHI LEV′**, **MO HI LEV′**.

MO GUL *noun* 1 Any great or pretentious personage; autocrat: also **GREAT MOGUL**. 2 A type of freight locomotive with three pairs of coupled drivers and one pair of leading truck wheels.

MO GUL *noun* A Mongol; Mongolian; specifically, one of the Mongol conquerors of Hindustan, or a follower of Genghis Khan in the 13th century. Also **MO·GHUL**. — **THE GREAT** or **GRAND MOGUL** The former Mongol emperor of Delhi.

MO HAIR *noun* 1 The hair of the Angora goat. 2 A smooth, wiry fabric made of mohair filling and cotton warp often called *brilliantine*. 3 A fabric of cut or uncut loops with cotton or wool back and mohair pile; used chiefly for upholstery. [Earlier form *mocayare* <Ar. *mukhayyar*, goat's-hair cloth]

MO HAM MED (–hăm′·id), 570–632, Arabian religious and military leader; founder of the Mohammedan religion; author of the *Koran*. Also **MO·HOM ED**; also spelled *Mahomet*. — **MOHAMMED II**, 1430–81, sultan of Turkey; captured Constantinople, 1453.

MOHAMMED ALI Same as MEHEMET ALI.

MO·HAM ME·DAN (–i·dun) *adj.* Pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion and institutions. — *noun* [Pop.] A follower of Mohammed or a professor of his religion; a Moslem.

MO HAM·ME·DAN·ISM *noun* The religion founded by Mohammed; Islam. — **MO·HAM′·ME·DAN·IZE** *tr. verb* [IZED, ·IZ·ING]

MO HAR·RA Same as MOJARRA.

MO·HAR·RAM Same as MUHARRAM.

MO HAWK *noun* 1 One of a tribe of North American Indians of Iroquoian stock, one of the original tribes of the Five

Nations, formerly ranging from the Mohawk River Valley, New York, to the St. Lawrence: now in Canada, New York, and Wisconsin. 2 Same as MOHOCK.

MOHAWK RIVER A river in central New York; 175 miles to the Hudson River.

MO·HE·GAN *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Algonquian stock, the eastern branch of the Mahican group: formerly occupying the region from the lower Connecticut and Thames Rivers northward to Massachusetts. See MAHICAN.

MO HI CAN (-hee'·cun) *noun* One of a warlike tribe of North American Indians belonging to the Algonquian stock, and formerly dwelling along both banks of the Hudson. See MAHICAN.

MO HOCK *noun* One of a band of lawless rowdies, often aristocratic rakes, who frequented the streets of London early in the 18th century. Also **MO HAWK.**

MO HUR *noun* A former gold coin of British India, equal in value to 15 rupees. [<Hind. *muhur*]

MOI DORE *noun* A former Portuguese or Brazilian gold coin. [<Pg. *moeda d'ouro*, coin of gold]

MOI E TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 A half. 2 A small portion. [<F. *moitié*, half]

MOIL *verb* 1 To soil, or be soiled; defile. 2 To weary, or be wearied; toil; drudge. —*noun* 1 A soiling, defilement; spot. 2 Confusion; vexation; trouble. 3 [Scot.] Toil; drudgery. [<OF. *moiller*, to wet] — **MOIL·ER** *noun* — **MOIL·ING LY** *adv.*

MOI RAI Same as MŒRÆ.

MOI RÉ (mwah·reh') [F.] *adj.* Having a wavy or watered appearance, as certain fabrics. —*noun* 1 A corded silk or rayon fabric, having a wavy or watered pattern produced by passing the fabric between engraved cylinders, which press the design into the material: also **MOIRE** (mwahr). 2 The finish or effect of this process on certain fabrics.

MO ISE (mo·eez') [F.] Same as MOSES. Also [It.] **MO I SE'** (mō·ee·seh'), [Sp.] **MO I SES'** (mo·ee·sehs'); *Pg.* mō·ee·zēsh').

MOIS SAN (mwah·sahN'), **HENRI**, 1852–1907, French chemist.

MOIST *adj.* 1 Having slight sensible wetness; damp, humid. 2 Tearful; as, *moist* eyes. 3 Marked by the presence of pus, phlegm, etc. [<OF. *moiste* <L. *mustus*, dew] — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

MOIS TEN (mois'·n) *verb* To make or become moist. — **·ER** *noun.*

MOIS TURE (-chur) *noun* Slight sensible wetness; a small amount of liquid exuding from, diffused through, or resting on a substance, dampness.

MO JAR RA (mo·har'·uh) *noun* A large salt-water fish (*Genres oligthostoma*), similar to a bass, inhabiting mostly tropical waters: also spelled *moharra*. [< Sp.]

MO JA VE DESERT (mō·hah'·vi) An arid region in southern California.

MO JI (mō·jee) A seaport in northern Kyushu, Japan.

MOKE *noun* [Pop.] 1 A Negro: a vulgar or careless usage. 2 A boring fellow. 3 One who performs on several musical instruments: usually called **MUSICAL MOKE.** 4 [Prov. Eng.] A donkey.

MO KI Same as MOQUI.

MOL (mōle) *noun* The gram-molecule; that weight of a substance, expressed in grams, which is equal numerically to its molecular weight: also spelled *mole*.

MO LA [**MO LÆ** (-lee) *pl.*] Same as ³MOLE.

MO LAL *adj.* Pertaining to the mol or gram-molecule: specifically, designating a solution which has a concentration equivalent to one mol of the solute in 1,000 grams of the solvent. Compare MOLAR. — **MO LAL·I TY** *noun.*

¹**MO LAR** *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a mass, acting on or exerted by a mass, as force. 2 Having or containing a gram-molecular weight or mol; specifically, denoting a solution containing one mol of solute to the liter. Compare MOLAL. — **MO·LAR I TY** (-lăr'·i·ti) *noun.*

²**MO LAR** *noun* A grinding tooth with flattened crown, situated behind the canine- and incisor-teeth. —*adj.* 1 Grinding, or adapted for grinding. 2 Pertaining to a molar. [<L. *mola*, mill]

MO LAS SES *noun* A viscid dark-colored liquor drained off from raw cane or beet sugar; treacle. [<Pg. *melaço* <L. *mellaceus*, honey-like]

¹**MOLD** *tr. verb* 1 To shape; model; fashion. 2 To ornament by molding. 3 To form into one consistent mass, mix or knead, as dough. 4 To form a mold from. See synonyms under BEND, GOVERN, INFLUENCE. —*noun* 1 A form or matrix for shaping anything in a fluid or plastic condition: distinguished from *cast*. 2 Hence, that after which something else is patterned, or the thing that is molded. 3 Form; nature, also, kind, character. 4 The physical form; shape: now applied to the human form. 5 A molding, or number of moldings. See synonyms under MODEL. Also spelled *mould*. [<F. *moule* <L. *modulus* <*modus*, measure] — **MOLD A·BLE** *adj.* — **MOLD ER** *noun.*

²**MOLD** *noun* Any fungous growth on food, clothing, walls, etc., especially such growths as form a woolly or furry coating on decaying vegetable matter or in moist, warm places; mold fungus; hence, mustiness, decay. —*verb* To become, or cause to become, moldy. Also spelled *mould*. [Compare MOUL]

³**MOLD** *noun* 1 Earth that is fine and soft, and rich in organic matter. 2 The constituent material of anything; earthy material; matter. 3 The earth; ground; hence, a grave. —*tr. verb* To cover with mold. Also spelled *mould*. [<OE. *molde*, earth]

MOL DAU (mol'·dow) A river in western Czechoslovakia; 270 miles to the Elbe River.

MOL DA VI A A former principality; a district of Rumania from 1861 to 1940 when it was constituted the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, a republic of SW. European U.S.S.R.; about 13,000 square miles; capital, Kishinev. Also **MOL DA·VA** (mol'·dah·vah).

MOL·DA VI AN *adj.* Of or relating to Moldavia. —*noun* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Moldavia, also, the Rumanian language of the Moldavians.

MOLD BOARD *noun* The curved metal plate of a plow, by which the earth is turned over and pulverized; also, a similar part of a machine for building roads: also spelled *mouldboard*.

MOLD ER *verb* To crumble, or cause to crumble; waste away. Also spelled *moulder*. See synonyms under DECAY. [Frequentative of ²MOLD]

MOLD FUNGUS A fungus which causes mold; specifically, any of an order (*Mucorales*) of phycomycetous fungi, as the common bread mold (*Rhizopus nigricans*).

MOLD ING *noun* 1 The act of shaping with or as with a mold. 2 Anything made in or as in a mold. 3 A more or less ornamental strip on some part of a structure. 4 A cornice or other depressed or projecting decorative member on a surface or angle of any part of a building. Also spelled *moulding*.

MOLD WARP (-wawrp) *noun* [Prov. Eng.] The European mole. Also spelled *mouldwarp*. [<OE. *moldweorp* (assumed form), earth-thrower]

MOLD·Y *adj.* [**MOLD I·ER, MOLD I EST**] Covered with mold; hence, old; musty. also spelled *mouldy*. — **MOLD I NESS** *noun.*

¹**MOLE** *noun* 1 A small permanent spot on the skin; a birthmark. 2 A stain or spot, as in a garment. [<OE. *mal*]

²**MOLE** *noun* A small, insectivorous mammal (family *Talpidæ*) having velvety fur, minute eyes, and very broad fore feet adapted for digging and forming extensive underground excavations. [< ME. *molle*; akin to MD. *molle*]

³**MOLE** *noun* A jetty or breakwater, partially enclosing an anchorage or harbor. [< F. *môle* <L. *moles*, great mass]

⁴**MOLE** *noun* A morbid mass formed in the womb, by the degeneration of the partly developed ovum, and giving rise to false pregnancy: also spelled *mola*. [<F. *môle* <L. *molo*, grind]

⁵**MOLE** Same as MOL.

MO LECH Same as MOLOCH.

MOLE CRICKET A burrowing cricket (family *Gryllotalpidæ*) with a soft cylindrical body and broad, stout, mole-like front legs, found in some sandy soils, also, any of several related species.

MO LEC U LAR *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or consisting of molecules. 2 Resulting from the action of molecules; as, *molecular* changes.

MOLECULAR FILM A layer of a substance having a thickness of one molecule: also called *monolayer*.

MOLECULAR THEORY The theory that matter is discrete, not continuous, and that it is made up of minute particles called molecules, each of which has the same properties as the mass as a whole.

MOLECULAR VOLUME The molecular weight of a substance divided by its density under specified conditions, usually the boiling point and normal atmospheric pressure.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT The sum of the weights of the constituent atoms of a molecule; specifically, the weight of a molecule of any gas or vapor as compared with some standard gas, such as oxygen.

MOL' E CULE (-i·cūle) *noun* 1 The smallest part of an element, substance, or compound that can exist freely in the solid, liquid, or gaseous state and still retain its composition and properties. 2 Any small particle. 3 The germinating point in the yolk of a bird's egg. See synonyms under PARTICLE. [< F. *molécule* <L. *moles*, mass]

MOLE HILL *noun* A small heap or ridge of earth raised by a burrowing mole.

MOLE SKIN *noun* 1 The skin of a mole. 2 A heavy twill fabric, usually cotton, having a thick, soft nap resembling moleskin; used chiefly for coats, jackets, etc.

MO LEST *tr. verb* To annoy; vex; also, to disturb injuriously. See synonyms under ABUSE, PERSECUTE. [<L. *molesto* <*moles*, burden] — **MO LES TA' TION** (mō·lĕst- *or* mŏl·ĕst-) *noun* — **MO LEST ER** *noun.*

MOLE WARP *noun* Moldwarp.

MOL FET TA (mōl fĕt'·tah) A seaport and cathedral city in SE. Italy, on the Adriatic Sea.

MO LIÈRE (maw·lyehr') Pseudonym of Jean Baptiste Poquelin, 1622–73, French dramatist.

MOLL (mŏl) *noun* [Pop.] 1 A girl; a sweetheart. 2 The mistress of a thief or vagrant, a prostitute.

Moll Diminutive of Mary.

mol·lah *noun* A Mohammedan complimentary title given to religious dignitaries; also, a judge. Also spelled *moolah, mullah.* [<Turk. *molla* <Ar. *maulā*, judge]

mol·les·cent *adj.* Producing softness; softening. —**mol·les·cence** *noun.*

mol·li·ent (-ĭ·ĕnt *or* -yĕnt) Same as emollient.

mol′·li·fy *verb* [-fied, -fy·ing] 1 To reduce the violence or asperity of; appease; pacify. 2 To make or become soft, mild, or tender. 3 To mitigate. See synonyms under allay, temper. [<L. *mollis*, soft, + -fy] —**mol′·li·fi·a·ble** *adj.* —**mol·li·fi·ca′·tion** *noun* —**mol′·li·fi·er** *noun* —**mol′·li·fy·ing·ly** *adv.*

mol·li·ti·es (-lĭsh′·ĭ·eez) *noun* [L.] In pathology, a softening of an organ or tissue.

Mol·lus·ca *noun* A large phylum of unsegmented, soft-bodied invertebrates, typically protected by a calcareous shell, and including snails, mussels, oysters, cuttlefish, squids, whelks, and limpets.

mol·lus·coid *adj.* Like a mollusk. —*noun* One of the *Mollusca.* —**mol·lus·coi′·dal** *adj.*

mol·lus·cum *noun* Any of various skin diseases, especially **molluscum contagiosum**, caused by a filtrable virus and characterized by the formation of hard skin tubercles, usually on the face. [<L.]

mol·lusk *noun* Any member of the phylum *Mollusca.* Also **mol·lusc.** [<L. *molluscus*, soft] —**mol·lus·can** *adj. & noun* —**mol·lus·cous** *adj.*

mol′·ly·cod·dle [Pop.] *noun* Any excessively effeminate person; one who is coddled or coddles himself; a sissy. —*tr. verb* To coddle; pet; pamper. —**mol′·ly·cod·dler** *noun.*

Mol·ly Ma·guire 1 One of a secret society that terrorized the coal regions of eastern Pennsylvania (1867–77). 2 Originally, one of a secret society in Ireland (1843) organized to prevent evictions by terrorizing officers of the law.

Mol·nár (mawl′·nar), **Ferenc**, born 1878, Hungarian playwright.

mo·loch *noun* A spiny Australian lizard of the family *Agamidæ.*

Mo·loch (-lŏk) An ancient god of the Ammonites, Phenicians, and Carthaginians, to whom human sacrifices were offered; hence, any system involving merciless sacrifice. Also spelled *Molech.*

Mo·lo·ka′·i (-kah′·ee) An island in the central Hawaiian Islands; 260 square miles; leper colony.

Molotov A city on the Kama River in western Asiatic R.S.F.S.R. Also called *Perm.*

Mo·lo·tov (maw′·lo·tof), **Vyacheslav Mikhailovich**, born 1890, Russian statesman; original name, Skryabin.

Molotov breadbasket A container filled with small incendiary bombs which are designed to scatter over a large area when dropped from aircraft.

Molotov cocktail See frangible grenade under grenade.

molt (mōlt) *verb* To cast or slough off, as feathers, hair, skin, etc.; cast or shed the outer integument or its appendages. —*noun* The molting process or season. Also spelled *moult.* [<ME. *mouten* <OE. *(be)mutian*, exchange for, <L. *muto*, change] —**molt·er** *noun.*

mol·ten (mōl′·tn) *adj.* 1 Reduced to fluid by heat; melted. 2 Made by molding; cast. [<melt]

molten sea See brazen sea.

Molt·ke (mōlt′·kuh), **Count Helmuth Karl Bernhard von**, 1800–91, Prussian field marshal. —**Helmuth Johannes' Ludwig von**, 1848–1916, German general in World War I; nephew of preceding.

mol·to *adv.* [It.] In music, much; very; as, *molto* adagio.

Mo·luc·ca Islands A group of islands in the Netherlands East Indies lying NW. of New Guinea; 42,000 square miles: also called *Spice Islands.*

mo·ly *noun* [-lies *pl.*] 1 A fabled plant of magic virtues, with a white flower and a black root: mentioned in Homer's *Odyssey.* 2 A European wild garlic. [<L. <Gr. *mōly*]

mo·lyb·date *noun* A salt of molybdic acid.

mo·lyb′·de·nite (mo·lĭb′–) *noun* A scaly, metallic, lead-gray, soft molybdenum disulfide, MoS_2.

mo·lyb·de·num (mo·lĭb′·dĭ·num) *noun* A hard, heavy, silver-white, metallic element (symbol Mo) of the chromium group, occurring only in combination. It is used to harden steel. See element. [<Gr. *molybdaina*, galena, <*molybdos*, lead]

mo·lyb·dic *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing molybdenum, especially in its higher valence.

mo·lyb·dous (-dus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to molybdenum, especially in its lower valence.

Mom·ba·sa (-bah′·sah) A seaport in southern Kenya.

mome *noun* [Obs.] A stupid fellow; also, a buffoon.

mo·ment *noun* 1 A very short period of time; an instant; also, a point of time; definite period. 2 The present time. 3 Consequence or importance, as in influencing judgment or action. 4 Same as momentum. 5 The measure of a force with reference to its effect in producing rotation: also called *torque.* 6 The thing originating or causing; principle of movement or development; a moving force. See synonyms under weight. [<F. <L. *momentum*, movement]

mo′·men·ta·ri·ly *adv.* 1 For a moment. 2 From moment to moment. 3 At any moment. Also **mo ment·ly.**

mo′·men·ta·ry *adj.* Lasting but a moment. See synonyms under transient. —**mo′ men ta·ri·ness** *noun.*

mo·men·tous (-tus) *adj.* Of great importance; weighty. See synonyms under important, serious. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

mo men·tum *noun* [-ta *pl.*] 1 The impetus of a moving body. 2 The quantity of motion in a body as measured by the product of its mass by its velocity. 3 An essential or constituent element. 4 In music, an eighth rest. [<L. *momentum*, movement, balance] —**mo·men·tal** *adj.*

Momm·sen (mŏm′·zen), **Theodor**, 1817–1903, German historian.

Mom·sen lung A submarine escape-lung invented by Lt. Charles B. Momsen, born 1896, U. S. Navy.

Mo mus In Greek mythology, an evil spirit of blame and mockery who was expelled from Olympus; son of Nyx.

mon *noun* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Man.

mon-, mono- Combining forms from Greek *monos*, single, one, denoting the presence, in a chemical compound, of a single atom, or a combining equivalent of the element or radical to the name of which it is prefixed.

mon·ac·e·tin *noun* A colorless or pale-yellow, hygroscopic liquid, $C_5H_8O_4$, obtained by heating glycerol with glacial acetic acid; it is used as a solvent for basic dyes, and in making certain explosives: also spelled *monoacetin.*

mon·a·chism (-kizm) *noun* The monastic manner of life; monasticism. [<Gr. *monachos*, monk] —**mon·a·chal** (-kul) *adj.*

mon·ac′·id Same as monoacid.

Mon·a·co (mon′·ah·co) 1 A principality on the Mediterranean, SE. France; 370 acres. 2 A small town, the capital of the principality. —**Mon·a·can** *adj.*

mon·ad (mon′·ad *or* mo′·nad) *noun* 1 An indestructible unit; a simple and indivisible substance. 2 A minute, simple, single-celled organism, especially a flagellate infusorian. 3 In metaphysics, the one inseparable spirit in mankind manifesting itself in each person; also, the one inseparable spirit in nature.

—*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of a monad: also **mo·nad·ic** or **·i·cal.** [<L.L. <Gr. *monas*, *monados*, <*monos*, alone]

mon·a·del′·phous (-fus) *adj.* Having the stamens united by their filaments into a single set or tube, as in plants of the mallow family (*Malvaceæ*). Also **mon·a·del′·phi·an.** [<mon- + Gr. *adelphos*, brother]

mon·ad·ism (mon′·ad- *or* mo′·nad-) *noun* A theory of monads in philosophy or physics. —**mon·a·dis′·tic** *adj.*

mo·nad·nock *noun* A mass of rock or group of hills rising above a base-leveled plain. [<Mt. Monadnock]

Mo·nad·nock A solitary mountain in SW. New Hampshire, 3,186 ft.

Mon·a·ghan (-gun) A county of Ulster Province, Ireland (Eire); 498 square miles; also, its county seat.

Mo·na Li·sa (lee′·zuh) A portrait by Leonardo da Vinci of a Neapolitan woman: also called *La Gioconda.*

mon a·mi (mawn à·mee′) [F.] My friend.

mo·nan·drous (-drus) *adj.* 1 Having one male or husband at a time. 2 Having one stamen to the flower. [<mon- + Gr. *anēr*, man]

mo·nan·dry (-drĭ) *noun* 1 The kind of marriage in which a woman has only one husband at a time. 2 The condition of possessing only one perfect stamen, as in certain orchids.

mo·nan·thous (-thus) *adj.* Having but one flower: said of a peduncle or a whole plant.

Mo·na Passage A strait between Hispaniola and Puerto Rico; about 80 miles wide.

mon·arch (-urk) *noun* 1 A sovereign, as a king or emperor; in modern times, usually, a hereditary constitutional sovereign; originally, the sole ruler of a nation. 2 A large, orange-brown butterfly (*Danaus archippus*) whose larva feeds on milkweed: also called *milkweed butterfly.* See synonyms under master. [<Gr. *monarchos* <*monos*, alone, + *archo*, rule] —**mo·nar·chal** (-kul) *adj.* —**mo nar·chal·ly** *adv.*

mo nar·chi·an·ism (mo·nar′·kĭ–) *noun* A heretical doctrine of the 2nd and 3rd centuries which asserted that the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost were but three manifestations of one personality, and which consequently denied the personal independent subsistence of the Divine Word. —**mo·nar·chi·an·is′·tic** *adj.*

mo nar·chi·cal (-kĭ·kul) *adj.* Pertaining to, governed by, or favoring a monarch or monarchy. Also **mo·nar chi al, mo·nar·chic** (-kik). —**mo nar chi cal·ly** *adv.*

mon·arch·ism (-urk·izm) *noun* Monarchical preferences or principles. —**mon·arch·ist** *noun* —**mon·arch·is′·tic** *adj.*

mon·ar·chy (-ur·kĭ) *noun* [-ies *pl.*] 1 Government by a monarch; sovereign control. 2 A government or territory ruled by a monarch. —**absolute monarchy** A government in which the will of the monarch is positive law; a despotism. —**constitutional** or **limited monarchy** A monarchy in which the power and prerogative of the sovereign are limited by constitutional provisions. [<Gr. *monarchia*; see monarch]

MO·NAR·DA *noun* A genus of aromatic American herbs of the mint family, with toothed leaves and large flowers in showy clusters; including the wild bergamot (*M. fistulosa*) and the horsemint (*M. punctata*).

MON·AS (mŏn′·us *or* mō′·nus) *noun* A monad.

MON′·AS·TER·Y (–tĕr·i) *noun* [·IES *pl.*] A dwelling place occupied in common by persons under religious vows of seclusion: applied to a residence for monks. See synonyms under CLOISTER. [<Gr. *monastērion* <*monos*, alone]

MO·NAS TIC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to religious seclusion. 2 Characteristic of monasteries or their inhabitants; monkish. Also **MON·AS·TE′·RI·AL, MO·NAS TI·CAL.** — *noun* A monk or other religious recluse. — **MO NAS·TI·CAL LY** *adv.*

MO NAS TI·CISM *noun* The monastic life; asceticism.

MON·AS·TIR′ (–ahs·teer′) Same as BITOLJ.

MON A·TOM′·IC *adj.* 1 Consisting of a single atom, as a molecule: thus, the molecules of the vapor of mercury are monatomic and may be represented by the formula Hg. 2 Having a valence of one, as hydrogen. See VALENCE.

MON·AX·I AL *adj.* Having but one axis; uniaxial.

MON′·A·ZITE *noun* A resinous, brownish-red or brown phosphate of the rare earth metals, chiefly cerium, lanthanum, and didymium: an important source of thorium.

MON CHER (mawN shâre) [F.] *masc.* My dear. — **MA CHÈRE** *fem.*

MONCK, GEORGE See MONK, GEORGE.

MONC TON A manufacturing and shipping center in SE. New Brunswick, Canada.

MON·DAY (mŭn′·dī) *noun* The second day of the week. — **BLACK MONDAY** Easter Monday, 1360: so called on account of a sudden darkness followed by a violent hailstorm. [<OE. *mon(an)dæg*, day of the moon]

MONDE (mawNd) *noun* The world: in French phrases. [<F. <L. *mundus*, world]

MOND PROCESS (mŏnd) A method for obtaining pure nickel by passing a stream of carbon monoxide over the finely divided metal and separating it from the resulting nickel–carbonyl vapor. [<Ludwig Mond, 1839–1909, English chemist]

MO NE CIAN, MO NE·CIOUS, etc. Same as MONŒCIAN, etc.

MO NEL METAL A corrosion-resistant nickel alloy of copper, iron, and manganese, reduced from ore of the same composition used for industrial equipment, machine parts, etc.: a trade name.

MO NET (mo·neh′), **CLAUDE,** 1840–1926, French painter.

MON′ E TA RY *adj.* Pertaining to money, finance, or currency; consisting of money; pecuniary. See synonyms under FINANCIAL. — **MON′ E TA·RI LY** *adv.*

MON′·E TIZE *tr. verb* [TIZED, ·TIZ ING] 1 To legalize as money, give a standard value to, as a metal. 2 To coin into money. Also [Br.] **MON′ E TISE.** — **MON E·TI·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

MON EY (mŭn′·i) *noun* [·EYS or ·IES *pl.*] 1 Anything that serves as a common medium of exchange in trade, as coin or notes. 2 Legal tender for debts. 3 Purchasing power; credit; bank deposits, etc.; a denomination of value or unit of account. 4 Wealth; property. 5 *pl.* Cash payments or receipts. 6 A system of coinage. — **CALL MONEY** Money loaned on security, or deposited in a bank, subject to repayment on demand of the lender. — **HARD MONEY** Metallic currency or specie. [<OF. *monoie* <L. *moneta*, mint]

Synonyms: bills, bullion, capital, cash, coin, currency, funds, gold, notes, property, silver, specie. *Money* is the authorized medium of exchange; coined *money* is called *coin* or *specie*. What are termed in England bank*notes* are in the United States commonly called *bills;* as, a five-dollar *bill*. *Cash* is *specie* or *money* in hand, or paid in hand; as, the *cash* account; the *cash* price. In the legal sense, *property* is not *money*, and *money* is not *property;* for *property* is that which has inherent value, while *money*, as such, has but representative value, and may or may not have intrinsic value. *Bullion* is either *gold* or *silver* uncoined or the coined metal considered without reference to its coinage, but simply as merchandise, when its value as *bullion* may be very different from its value as *money*. The word *capital* is used chiefly of accumulated *property* or *money* invested in productive enterprises or available for such investment. Compare PROPERTY, WEALTH.

MON′·EY BAGS *noun* [Pop.] 1 A rich man. 2 Wealth.

MONEY-CHANGER *noun* A person who changes money at a prescribed rate. Also **MONEY-DEALER, MONEY-JOBBER.**

MONEY COWRY See COWRY.

MON·EYED (mŭn′·eed) *adj.* 1 Possessed of money; wealthy. 2 In the form of money. Also spelled *monied*.

MON EY·ER *noun* 1 A coiner of money; minter. 2 A broker; banker.

MONEY-MAKING *adj.* 1 Bent upon and successful in accumulating wealth. 2 Likely to bring in money; profitable. — *noun* The acquisition or procurement of money or wealth. — **MONEY-MAKER** *noun.*

MONEY MARKET The market in which money is the commodity bought and sold; the sphere of financial operations.

MONEY OF ACCOUNT A monetary denomination used in keeping accounts, but not represented by a coin, as the mill of the United States.

MONEY ORDER An order for the payment of a specified sum of money; specifically, such an order, drawn by one postmaster upon another, in a form prescribed by postal laws and regulations.

MON′·EY·WORT (–wŭrt) *noun* A trailing herb (*Lysimachia nummularia*) of the primrose family with solitary yellow flowers and rounded leaves.

MON·GER (mŭng′·gur) *noun* A dealer or trader: chiefly in compounds, and when figurative, derogatory; as, cheese*monger*, scandal*monger*. [<OE. *mangere* <*mangian*, trade]

MON·GOL *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mongolia or its inhabitants.

— *noun* 1 A member of any of the native tribes of Mongolia; specifically, a Mongol (E. Mongolia), a Buriat (Siberia), or an Eleut or Kalmuck (W. Mongolia). 2 The language of any of these peoples; Mongolian. 3 Any member of the yellow or Mongolian race.

MON GO LI·A A vast region of east-central Asia between Soviet Siberia, Manchuria, China proper, and Sinkiang; about 1,875,000 square miles; divided into (1) the autonomous republic of **OUTER MONGOLIA** (about 622,200 square miles; capital, Ulan Bator Khoto); (2) the autonomous region of **TANNU TUVA** (64,000 square miles; capital, Kizil Khoto); and (3) **INNER MONGOLIA,** comprising the Chinese provinces of Jehol, Chahar, Suiyuan, and Ningsia.

MON·GO·LI AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Mongolia, its people, or their language; Mongol. 2 Of or pertaining to the yellow race of mankind, including nearly all the yellow peoples of Asia (except Hindustan), also, including certain peoples of NE. Europe and the North American Indians, Eskimos, and Malayans. 3 Exhibiting mongolism.

— *noun* 1 A native of Mongolia. 2 A member of the yellow race. 3 The language of the Mongols, belonging to the agglutinative East Turki branch of the Ural–Altaic family of languages. 4 A Mongolian imbecile.

MON GOL·IC *adj.* Of or peculiar to the Mongols; Mongolian. — *noun* The Mongolian language.

MON GOL·ISM *noun* A form of arrested physical and mental development among non-Mongolians, characterized by slanting eyes and other fortuitous facial resemblances to the Mongolian ethnic type, and idiocy or imbecility.

MON·GO·LOID *adj.* 1 Resembling a Mongol or a Mongolian; specifically, of or pertaining to the peoples of the Himalayas. 2 Characterized by mongolism. — *noun* 1 A person who resembles a Mongol or a Mongolian. 2 A Mongoloid idiot. Also **MON GO·LI OID.**



MONGOOSE

MON GOOSE (mŏng′–) *noun* [MON GOOS ES *pl.*] A small ferretlike mammal (family *Viverridæ*) which fearlessly attacks and kills venomous snakes; especially, the **INDIAN MONGOOSE** (*Herpestes nyula*): often written *mungoose*. [<Marathi *mangus*]

MON GREL (mŭng′– *or* mŏng′·grul) *noun* 1 The progeny of crossed breeding; sometimes restricted to the progeny of artificial varieties, as distinguished from a *hybrid* or cross between species; specifically, a dog of mixed breed. 2 Any incongruous mixture.

— *adj.* Of mixed breed or origin; specifically, of a word or language made up of other words or languages: often a term of contempt. [Compare OE. *gemong*, mixture]

'MONGST (mŭngst) *prep.* Amongst: an aphetic form.

MON IED Same as MONEYED.

MON I ER–WIL′ LIAMS (mŭn′·i·ur–), **SIR MONIER,** 1819–99, English Sanskrit scholar.

MON I KER *noun* [Pop.] 1 A name; a signature. 2 A tramp's initials or other mark of identification. Also **MON ICK·ER.**

MON I·LI′·A SIS *noun* A disease caused by infection with any of various gas-forming fungi (family *Monilaceæ*). Also **MON I·LI′·O·SIS.** [<L. *monile*, necklace]

MO NIL′·I·FORM *adj.* Resembling a string of beads; contracted or jointed at regular intervals so as to resemble a necklace. [<L. *monile*, necklace, + –FORM]

MON ISH *tr. verb* [Obs.] To warn; admonish.

MON·ISM (mŏn′·izm *or* mō′·nizm) *noun* 1 The doctrine of cosmology that attempts to explain the phenomena of the cosmos by one principle of being or ultimate substance: opposed to philosophical *dualism* and *pluralism*. 2 Any theory that refers many different facts to a single principle. 3 Same as MONOGENESIS 1. [<Gr. *monos*, single] — **MON·IST** *noun* — **MO·NIS·TIC** or **·TI·CAL** *adj.* — **MO·NIS·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

MO·NI·TION (–nish′·un) *noun* 1 Friendly counsel given by way of warning and implying caution or reproof; admonition. 2 Indication; notice. 3 [Law] A summons or citation in civil law and admiralty practice. [<F. <L. *monitio* <*moneo*, warn] — **MON·I·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.*

MON·I·TOR (–tur) *noun* 1 One who advises or cautions. 2 A senior pupil placed in charge of a dormitory or class. 3 Something that warns or advises; a reminder. 4 An ironclad vessel having a low, flat deck and low freeboard, and fitted with a blister and with one or more turrets carrying heavy guns; specifically, the first vessel of the type. "**THE MONITOR.**" See MERRIMAC. 5 Any of several large carniv-

orous lizards (family *Varanidæ*) of the Old World tropics; especially, the East Indian kabara-goya (*Varanus salvator*), which reaches a length of seven feet. 6 In hydraulic mining, a contrivance, consisting of nozzle and holder, whereby the direction of a stream can be readily changed. 7 A high-fidelity loudspeaker in the control-room of a radio studio, used to insure adequate sound transmission; also, a device for checking the wave frequency of a broadcasting station in order to warn of deviation from the assigned channel. —*intr. verb* 1 To listen in on a radio broadcast or a motion picture for the purpose of controlling the quality and volume of sound; also, to check the wave frequency of a broadcasting or transmitting station. 2 To listen in on a foreign broadcast for information. 3 To act as monitor. [<L. <*moneo*, warn] —**MON·I·TOR·SHIP** *noun* —**MON·I·TRESS** *noun fem.*

MON·I·TO′·RI·AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a monitor or to instruction by monitors. 2 Monitory.

MON′·I·TO·RY *adj.* Conveying monition; admonitory; as, a *monitory* look. —*noun* An ecclesiastical monition.

MONITORY LETTER A papal letter of monition.

MONK (mŭnk) *noun* 1 Formerly, a religious hermit. 2 One of a company of men vowed to separation from the world and to poverty, celibacy, and religious duties; a member of a monastic order. 3 An area on a printed page or sheet containing too much ink; opposed to *friar*. [<OE. *munuc* <Gr. *monachos*, solitary] —**MONK·ISH** *adj.* —**MONK·ISH·LY** *adv.*

MONK, GEORGE, 1608–70, Duke of Albemarle; English soldier. Also spelled *Monck*.

MONK·ER·Y (mŭnk′-) *noun* [·IES *pl*] 1 Monastic life, ways, or beliefs: generally used opprobriously. 2 A monastery or its inmates.

MON·KEY (mŭng′-kĭ) *noun* 1 Any of a group of primate mammals (suborder *Anthropoidea*) having well-developed brains and feet adapted for grasping, including marmosets, baboons, and macaques, but not the anthropoid apes. 2 Any primate below man, especially the smaller arboreal forms, as lemurs and tarsiers. 3 An epithet, applied usually to a mischievous child in slight ridicule or banter. 4 One of various small articles or contrivances; especially, an iron block or ram with a catch, used in pile-driving by hoisting and dropping. —*verb* [Pop.] To ape; imitate; also, to play pranks; meddle; interfere: usually with *with*. [<MLG., *moneke*, recorded as the name of the son of Martin the Ape in a version of the story of Reynard the Fox] —**MON·KEY·ISH** *adj.*

MONKEY-BREAD See BAOBAB.

MONKEY BUSINESS [Pop.] Foolish tricks; deceitful or mischievous behavior; folly.

MONKEY-CUP *noun* An East Indian pitcherplant; any species of the genus *Nepenthes*.

MONKEY-FLOWER *noun* Any one of various figworts of the genus *Mimulus*, especially the cultivated species, *M. luteus* with yellow flowers, and *M. cardinalis* with red: so called from the gaping or grimacing appearance of the corolla.

MONKEY GAFF A gaff attached to the mizzentopmast of a vessel for the display of signals.

MONKEY JACKET 1 A short jacket of coarse material, worn especially by sailors. 2 [Pop.] A dinner jacket.

MONKEY-POT *noun* 1 The hard, woody, pot- or urn-shaped fruit of several tropical American trees of the family *Lecythidaceæ*, especially *Lecythis ollaria* and *L. zabucajo*; also, the plant, the fruit of which has a circular lid which, when the nutlike seeds are ripe, separates with a cracking sound. 2 A barrel-shaped melting pot used in making flint glass.

MONKEY-PUZZLE *noun* A large Chilean tree (*Araucaria araucana*) yielding a hard, durable, yellowish-white wood and edible seeds.

MON′·KEY·SHINE [Pop.] *noun* Frolicsome tricks like a monkey's; pranks. —*intr. verb* [·SHINED, ·SHIN·ING] To play pranks.

MONKEY WRENCH A wrench having an adjustable jaw for grasping a nut, bolt, or the like.

MONK FISH *noun* 1 The angelfish. 2 The angler.

MON-KHMER (mŏn-kmĕr) *adj.* Designating a branch of the monosyllabic Austroasiatic family of languages, and comprising Mon, spoken in Pegu; Khmer, spoken in Cambodia; and Jakun, spoken in the Malay Peninsula, etc.

MONK·HOOD *noun* 1 The character or condition of a monk. 2 Monks, collectively.

MONKS·HOOD *noun* 1 A plant of the genus *Aconitum*, especially the poisonous *A. napellus*, having the upper sepal arched at the back like a hood. 2 Aconite.

MONK·TON (mŭnk′-) A parish NE. of Durham, England, where Bede was born.

MON·MOUTH 1 A borough and county-town in Monmouthshire, England. 2 A county in east-central New Jersey; battle of **MONMOUTH COURTHOUSE** took place June 28, 1778 near the county-seat, Freehold. 3 Same as MONMOUTHSHIRE.

MON·MOUTH (mŏn′- *or* mŭn′-muth), **DUKE OF, JAMES,** 1649–85, an illegitimate son of Charles II of England, who claimed the throne; was defeated at Sedgemoor, July 6, 1685, and beheaded.

MON·MOUTH·SHIRE (-shĭr) A maritime county in western England; 546 square miles; county-town, Monmouth. Also **MONMOUTH.**

MONO- Same as MON-.

MON·O·AC′·E·TIN Same as MONACETIN.

MON·O·AC′·ID *adj.* Possessing one hydroxyl group that may replace the hydrogen of an acid: said of bases: also spelled *monacid*. Also **MON·O·A·CID′·IC.**

MON·O·BA′·SIC *adj.* Possessing but a single hydrogen atom replaceable by a metal or positive radical: applied to acids.

MO·NOC·A·CY A river in Pennsylvania and Maryland; 60 miles to the Potomac River; scene of battle in 1864 near Frederick, Maryland.

MON·O·CAR′·PEL·LA·RY *adj.* Consisting of a single carpel.

MON·O·CAR′·PIC *adj.* Bearing fruit only once during its existence: said of annual or biennial plants and of some trees; as, a *monocarpic* palm. Also **MON·O·CAR′·PAL, MON·O·CAR′·PI·AN.**

MON·O·CAR′·POUS (-pus) *adj.* Having a gynœcium composed of a single carpel.

MO·NOC·ER·OS A southern constellation, the Unicorn. See CONSTELLATION.

MON·O·CHA′·SI·UM (-kay′-zhĭ·um *or* -zī·um) *noun* A uniparous cyme; a cyme having only one lateral axis. [<MONO- + Gr. *chasis*, division] —**MON·O·CHA′·SI·AL** *adj.*

MON·O·CHLO′·RIDE *noun* A chloride which contains one chlorine atom in each molecule.

MON′·O·CHORD (-kord) *noun* 1 A single chord or string on which intervals can be marked in mathematical ratios, the vibrations giving the notes in the musical scale. 2 An acoustical instrument with one string and a movable bridge, used for measuring intervals.

MON·O·CHRO·MAT′·IC *adj.* Of one color. Also **MON·O·CHRO′·IC.** —**MON·O·CHRO·MAT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

MON′·O·CHROME *noun* Painting in a single color, or different shades of a single color. —*adj.* Monochromatic. [<MONO- + Gr. *chroma*, color] —**MON·O·CHRO′·MIC, MON·O·CHRO′·MI·CAL** *adj.* —**MON·O·CHRO′·MIST** *noun.*

MON·O·CLE (-kl) *noun* An eyeglass for one eye. [<MONO- + L. *oculus*, eye] —**MON·O·CLED** (-kld) *adj.*

MON·O·CLI′·NAL (-clī′-nul) *adj.* Having an inclination in only one direction, or composed of rock strata so inclined. —*noun* A monocline. —**·LY** *adv.*

MON′·O·CLINE *noun* A stratum or fold of rocks inclined in only one direction. [<MONO- + Gr. *klinō*, incline]

MON·O·CLIN′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a crystal system having two oblique axes and a third perpendicular to both.

MON·O·CLI′·NOUS (-nus) *adj.* 1 Containing both androecium and gynœcium in the same flower; bisexual; hermaphrodite. 2 Same as MONOCLINAL. [<MONO- + Gr. *klinē*, bed]

MO·NO·COQUE (-cock′) *noun* [F.] An airplane construction having a shell-shaped fuselage or nacelle.

MON·O·COT·Y·LE′·DON (-ĭ-lee′-dun) *noun* Any of a great subclass (*Monocotyledones*) of seed plants (*Angiospermæ*) bearing one cotyledon in the embryo, including palms, orchids, lilies, and grasses. Compare DICOTYLEDON. Also **MON·O·COT.** —**MON·O·COT·Y·LE′·DO·NOUS** *adj.*

MON′·O·CRAT *noun* A person in favor of rule by a monarch: term used by Thomas Jefferson about 1790 to mean a Federalist sympathizer with England in the war between England and France. [<MONO- + Gr. *krateō*, rule] —**MON·O·CRAT′·IC** *adj.* —**MO·NOC·RA·CY** *noun.*

MO·NOC·U·LAR (-yu·lur) *adj.* 1 One-eyed. 2 Of or pertaining to one eye. Also **MO·NOC·U·LOUS** (-lus).

MON′·O·CY·CLE *noun* A one-wheeled vehicle.

MON′·O·CYTE *noun* A large, white, blood corpuscle with a horseshoe-shaped nucleus surrounded by clear cytoplasm.

MON·O·DAC′·TY·LOUS (-tĭ·lus) *adj.* Having only one toe, finger, or claw. Also **MON·O·DAC′·TYL.** [<Gr. *monodaktylos* < *monos*, single, + *daktylos*, finger]

MON·O·DEL′·PHI·A See EUTHERIA.

MON′·O·DRA·MA *noun* A drama written for or acted by a single performer.

MON·O·DY *noun* [·DIES *pl.*] 1 Any melancholy literary composition with a single emotional motive; especially, a poem on the death of a friend. Compare THRENODY. 2 In Greek tragedy, the lyric solo, usually of a somber character; hence, a dirge. 3 A musical composition in which one vocal part predominates, or the style of such a composition; homophony, as opposed to *polyphony*. 4 A song for a single voice, with instrumental accompaniment. 5 A monotonous sound; unvarying tone; as, the *monody* of waves. [<Gr. *monōdia*, solo] —**MO·NOD·IC, MO·NOD·I·CAL** *adj.* —**MO·NOD·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**MON·O·DIST** *noun.*

MO·NŒ·CIOUS (-nee′-shus) *adj.* Having male and female organs in the same individual, as stamens and pistils in separate blossoms on the same plant. Also spelled *monecious, monoicous* Also **MO·NE·CIAN.** [<MON- + Gr. *oikos*, house]

MO·NOG·A·MIST *noun* 1 One who has only one living spouse: opposed to *bigamist* and *polygamist*. 2 One who does not practice or believe in second marriage after the death of the first spouse: opposed to *digamist*. —**MO·NOG·A·MIS′·TIC** *adj.*

MO·NOG·A·MOUS (–mus) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to monogamy; as, *monogamous* practices. 2 Having only one spouse; holding to monogamy. 3 Having or paired with but one mate, as certain birds. 4 Having flowers with the anthers united. Also **MON·O·GAM′·IC.** — **MO·NOG·A·MOUS·LY** *adv.*

MO·NOG·A·MY *noun* 1 The principle or practice of single marriage: opposed to *bigamy* and *polygamy*, and to *digamy*. 2 The habit of pairing with or having but one mate. [<MONO– + Gr. *gamos*, marriage]

MON·O·GEN′·E·SIS (–jĕn′·ĭ·sis) *noun* 1 Oneness of origin; the doctrine of the descent of all living organisms from a single cell. Compare POLYGENESIS. 2 Asexual reproduction. 3 Direct development of an ovum into an organism resembling the parent. 4 Monogenism.

MON·O·GE·NET′ IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or exhibiting monogenesis or monogenism. 2 Asexual. 3 Resulting from one genetic process, as a group of mountains. 4 Giving only one color to textile fabrics: said of dyestuffs.

MON O·GEN′·IC *adj.* 1 Having but one method of reproduction; specifically, asexual reproduction. 2 Having parts all of the same nature: said of certain rocks.

MO NOG·E·NISM (mō·nŏj′·ĭ·nĭzm) *noun* The doctrine that the whole human race is of one blood or species. — **MO·NOG E NIST** *noun.*

MO NOG·E NOUS (mō·nŏj′·ĭ·nus) *adj.* Asexual.

MO NOG E·NY (–nŏj′·ĭ·nĭ) *noun* 1 Monogenesis. 2 Monogenism.

MON′ O·GRAM *noun* 1 A character consisting of two or more letters interwoven into one, as the initials of several names. 2 A single character in writing, or a mark representing a word. [<MONO– + Gr. *gramma*, letter] — **MON O·GRAM·MAT′ IC** *adj.*

MON′ O·GRAPH *noun* A description or systematic exposition of one thing or class of things; a dissertation or treatise written in great detail. — **MO NOG RA PHER** *noun* — **MON·O GRAPH′ IC** *adj.* — **MO·NOG RA PHY** *noun.*

MO NOG·Y NY (–nŏj′·ĭ·nĭ) *noun* The practice of mating with only one female or with only one wife. Compare MONANDRY. [<MONO– + Gr. *gynē*, woman] — **MO NOG·Y·NIST** *noun* — **MO·NOG·Y·NOUS** *adj.*

MON O·HY′·BRID *noun* A hybrid offspring of parents differing in one characteristic.

MON O·HY′·DRATE *noun* The union of a single molecule of water with an element or a compound.

MON O HY′·DRIC *adj.* Possessing a single atom of hydrogen.

MO NOI COUS Same as MONOECIOUS.

MO NOL A TRY (–tĭ) *noun* Worship of some one of several gods distinguished from *monotheism*. [<MONO– + Gr. *latreia*, worship] — **MO NOL A TER, MO NOL A TRIST** *noun* — **MO NOL·A TROUS** *adj.*

MON′ O LAY ER *noun* A molecular film.

MON′ O LITH *noun* A single piece or block of stone fashioned or placed by art, particularly one notable for its size; any structure or sculpture in stone formed of a single piece, as a menhir or an obelisk. [<MONO– + Gr. *lithos*, stone] — **MON·O·LITH′ IC** *adj.*

MON′ O LOG *noun* 1 That which is spoken by one person alone; especially, a dramatic soliloquy, or a story or drama told or performed by one person; also, a lengthy speech in conversation or soliloquy. 2 A literary composition, or a poem, written as a soliloquy. Also **MON′ O LOGUE.** — **MON·O LOG′ IC** (–lŏj′·ĭc) or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **MO NOL·O GIST** *noun* — **MO NOL O·GY** *noun.*

MON O MA′·NI·A *noun* 1 A mental disorder characterized by obsession with one idea. 2 The unreasonable pursuit of one idea; a craze. — **MON O MA′ NI AC** *noun* — **MON O·MA NI′·A·CAL** *adj.*

MON O MER′ IC (–mĕr′·ĭc) *adj.* Having or consisting of a single piece; also, derived from one segment or part. [<MONO– + Gr. *meros*, part]

MO NOM ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Having only a single member in each whorl or circular series: said of a flower. Sometimes written *1–merous*.

MON·O ME TAL′ LIC *adj.* 1 Consisting of a single metal; as, a *monometallic* currency. 2 Using or favoring but one metal as a standard of value; as, a *monometallic* country.

MON·O·MET′·AL ISM *noun* The theory or system of a single metallic standard in coinage. Also **MON·O·MET′·AL·LISM.** — **MON O MET′·AL·IST** *noun.*

MON O MET′·RIC *adj.* Isometric.

MO NO MI·AL *adj.* Consisting of a single term; as, a *monomial* expression. — *noun* An expression consisting of a single term. [<MON– + L. *nomen*, name]

MON O MOR′·PHIC *adj.* 1 Of the same or an essentially similar type of structure; also, having the same form throughout successive stages of development. 2 Forming similar spores: said of fungi. Also **MON·O MOR′·PHOUS.** [<MONO– + Gr. *morphē*, form]

Mo NON·GA·HE′·LA A river in West Virginia and western Pennsylvania; 150 miles to the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh.

MON·O·PET′·A·LOUS (–lus) *adj.* 1 Gamopetalous. 2 Having corollas actually consisting of a single laterally placed petal: applicable to a few flowers.

MO·NOPH·A·GOUS (–gus) *adj.* Monotrophic.

MON·O·PHO′·BI·A *noun* Morbid fear of solitude.

MON·O·PHON′·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to a monody; monodic.

MON′·OPH THONG (mŏn′·uf–) *noun* 1 A pure vowel, or single simple sound. 2 A vowel digraph, or two written vowels with a simple sound. [<MONO– + Gr. *phthongos*, sound] — **MON OPH THON′ GAL** *adj.*

MON·O·PHY·LET′ IC (–fĭ·lĕt′·ĭc) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a single phylum, derived from one parent form.

MON O·PHYL′·LOUS (–fĭl′·us) *adj.* Having or composed of one leaf.

Mo NOPH Y·SITE *noun* One of a Christian sect originating in the fifth century who affirmed that Christ had but one nature, the divine alone or a single compounded nature, and not two natures so united as to preserve their distinctness. [<MONO– + Gr. *physis*, nature] — **MON·O PHY·SIT′·IC** *adj.* — **Mo NOPH′·Y·SIT ISM** *noun.*

MON′·O·PLANE *noun* An airplane with only one supporting surface: distinguished from *biplane* and *triplane*.

MON·O·PLE′·GI A (–plee′·jĭ·uh) *noun* Paralysis of one part of the body. [<MONO– + Gr. *plegē*, stroke] — **MON·O·PLE′ GIC** *adj.*

MON O PO′ DI AL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a monopode. 2 Having but one main or primary axis, as ordinary plants. — **·LY** *adv.*

MON·O PO′·DI UM *noun* [**DI·A** *pl.*] A stem or axis of growth, as in the pine and other conifers, formed by the continued development of a terminal bud, all branches originating as lateral appendages.

MO NOP′ O LIZE *tr. verb* [**LIZED, ·LIZ ING**] 1 To secure a monopoly of. 2 To assume exclusive control of; engross; as, to *monopolize* one's time. Also [Br.] **MO NOP′·O·LISE.** — **MO·NOP O·LI ZA′·TION** *noun* — **MO NOP′·O LIZ ER** *noun.*

MO·NOP O·LY *noun* [**LIES** *pl.*] 1 The exclusive right or privilege of engaging in a particular traffic; especially, such control, as of a commodity, as allows prices to be raised. 2 A combination or company controlling a monopoly. 3 Exclusive possession or control of anything. 4 That which is the subject of a monopoly. 5 [Law] An exclusive license from the government for buying, selling, making, or using anything, and now granted only in case of patents and copyrights. [<Gr. *monopolion* <*monos*, alone, + *pōleō*, sell] — **MO NOP O LISM** *noun* — **MO·NOP·O·LIST** *noun & adj.* — **MO·NOP O·LIS′ TIC** *adj.*

MON′·O RAIL *noun* A single rail for cars which travel along it suspended, or over it balanced by means of gyroscopes.

MON·O SAC′ CHA RIDE (–săc′·uh ride *or* –rid) *noun* Any of a class of simple sugars which cannot be decomposed by hydrolysis, as glucose and fructose.

MON·O·SEP′·A LOUS (–lus) *adj.* Having the sepals more or less united by their edges into a tube: more properly *gamosepalous*: applied also to those rare cases in which the calyx actually consists of a single laterally placed sepal.

MON′·O·SOME *noun* The unpaired sex or X–chromosome.

MON·O·SPER′·MOUS (–spûr′·mus) *adj.* One–seeded. Also **MON O·SPER′·MAL.**

MON O·STICH (–stĭk) *noun* A composition of one verse, especially an epigram. [<MONO– + Gr. *stichos*, line]

MON O·STOME *adj.* Having a single sucker or mouth: also **MO·NOS·TO MOUS.** — *noun* An animal with but a single mouth or sucker.

MO NOS TRO PHE (–fē) *noun* A metrical composition containing only one kind of strophe. — **MON O·STROPH′ IC** *adj.*

MON O·STROPH′ ICS *noun pl.* Monostrophic verses.

MON O·STY′·LOUS *adj.* In botany, having only one style.

MON·O·SYL′·LA·BISM *noun* The state or quality of being monosyllabic; addiction to the use of words of one syllable. — **MON·O·SYL′·LA·BIZE** *verb.*

MON′·O SYL·LA·BLE *noun* A word of one syllable. — **MON·O·SYL·LAB′·IC** *adj.* — **MON·O·SYL·LAB′ I CAL LY** *adv.*

MON′·O·THE ISM *noun* The doctrine that there is but one God. [<MONO– + Gr. *theos*, god] — **MON′·O·THE·IST** *noun* — **MON·O·THE IS′·TIC** or **·IS′·TI·CAL** *adj.* — **MON·O·THE·IS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

MON O THER′·MI A (–thûr′·mĭ·uh) *noun* A condition of uniform temperature, as in the body. [<MONO– + Gr. *thermē*, heat] — **MON O THER′ MIC** *adj.*

MON′·O TINT *noun* A monochrome.

MON′·O TONE *noun* 1 Sameness of utterance or tone; monotony in the style of composition or speech, or something composed in such style. 2 A single musical tone unvaried in pitch or key; also, a chant in such a tone; an intoning.

MO NOT·O·NOUS (–nus) *adj.* 1 Not varied in inflection, cadence, or pitch. 2 Tiresomely uniform. See synonyms under TEDIOUS. [<MONO– + Gr. *tonos*, tone] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

MO·NOT O·NY *noun* 1 The state or quality of being monotonous; irksome uniformity or lack of variety; also, sameness of tone; want of variety in cadence or inflection. 2 In mathematics, continual increase or decrease; also, absence of either increase or decrease.

MON'·O TREME *noun* Any member of the lowest order of mammals (*Monotremata*), without true teeth in the adult stage and having a bill with long jaws, as in duckbills, echidnas, etc. [<MONO- + Gr. *trema*, hole] — **MON·O TREM' A TOUS, MON·O·TRE' MOUS** *adj.*

MO·NOT RI CHOUS (-ri·kus) *adj.* Having only one polar flagellum, as certain bacteria. also **MON·O TRICH' IC.** [<MONO- + Gr. *thrix, trichos*, hair]

MON·O TROPH' IC (-trŏf'·ik) *adj.* Subsisting on or requiring only one kind of food; monophagous. [<MONO- + Gr. *trophē*, food]

MON O·TROP' IC *adj.* **1** Pertaining to or designating a substance occurring in only one stable crystalline form. **2** Affecting only one tissue, organ, or part.

MON' O·TYPE *noun* The only representative of its kind, as a species of a genus or the like.

MON' O·TYPE A machine which automatically casts and sets type in single characters or units, a registered trade name. Compare LINOTYPE.

MON O TYP' IC (-tip'·ik) *adj.* **1** Containing but one representative, having only one type; as, a *monotypic* genus. **2** Being a monotype.

MON O VA'·LENCE *noun* Univalence. Also **MON O VA' LEN CY.** — **MON O VA' LENT** *adj.*

MON OX IDE *noun* A compound containing a single atom of oxygen

MON ROE, JAMES, 1758–1831, president of the United States, 1817–25, enunciated (Dec. 2, 1823) the **MONROE DOCTRINE** that European powers shall not intervene in American affairs or seize American territory

MON RO VI A The capital of Liberia; a seaport on the Atlantic Ocean.

MONS (mŏnz) *noun* [L.] [**MON TES** (-tēz) *pl.*] The eminence at the lower part of the abdomen covered with hair in the adult: the **MONS PUBIS** of the male, or the **MONS VENERIS** of the female.

MONS (mawNs) A city in SW. Belgium.

MON SEI GNEUR' (mon·sen·yūr'; *F.* mawN·sen·nyœr') *noun* [**MES SEI GNEURS'** *pl.*] My lord; a title given to princes of the Church and formerly to the higher nobility of France.

MON SIEUR (muh·syœ') *noun* [**MES SIEURS** *pl.*] **1** The French title of courtesy for men, equivalent to *Mr.* and *sir*, abbreviated, M., *pl.* MM. It is capitalized when used with a proper name. **2** A Frenchman. [< F.]

MON SI GNOR (mon·sē'·nyor) *noun* [**MON SI GNORS** or, It., **MON SI·GNO'·RI** (-rē) *pl.*] A title of honor of certain prelates and Roman Catholic officials, as of the Papal court; abbreviated *Mgr.* Also **MON SI GNO' RE.** [< It., my lord]

MON SOON *noun* **1** A wind that blows more or less steadily along the Asiatic coast of the Pacific, in winter from the northeast (**DRY MONSOON**), in summer from the southwest (**WET MONSOON**). **2** A trade wind. [< Early D. *monssoen* <Pg. *monção* <Ar. *mausim*, season]

MON STER *noun* **1** A fabulous animal, compounded of various brute forms. **2** A being that is greatly malformed; anything hideous or abnormal in structure and appearance; also, in pathology, a teratism. **3** One abhorred because of his unnatural or inhuman character. **4** A very large person, animal, or thing. See synonyms under PRODIGY.
— *adj.* Extraordinary or enormous in size or numbers, huge. [< L. *monstrum* <*moneo*, warn]

MON STRANCE (-strŭns) *noun* In Roman Catholic ritual, a transparent receptacle in which the consecrated host is shown to the multitude; also called *ostensorium, ostensory.* [<OF. < L. *monstrans* < *monstro*, show]

MON STROS'·I TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] **1** Anything unnaturally huge, malformed, or distorted. **2** The character of being monstrous.

MON STROUS *adj.* **1** Deviating greatly from the natural or normal; unnatural in form or structure. **2** Of extraordinary size or number; excessive; huge; as, a *monstrous* beast or multitude. **3** Inspiring abhorrence, hate, incredulity, etc., in a remarkable degree; hateful; hideous, incredible; intolerable; as, a *monstrous* cruelty. See synonyms under ABSURD, EXTRAORDINARY, FLAGRANT.
— *adv.* [Pop.] Extremely. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

MON·TAGE (mawn·tahzh') *noun* **1** A picture made by superimposing several different pictures so as to blend into one another, or so as to show figures upon a desired background; a composite picture; also, the process of composing such a picture. **2** In motion pictures, a swiftly run sequence of images or pictures illustrating a sequence of associated ideas; the dizzy revolving of several images around a central, focused image or picture to signify the passage of time or the like; also, the section of a motion picture using this method. [< F.]

MON TA·GU (gyōō), **LADY MARY WORTLEY,** 1689–1762, English writer.

MON·TA·GUE (-gyōō) The family of Romeo, in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet.*

MON·TAIGNE (mŏn·tānē'), **MICHEL EYQUEM DE,** 1533–92, French essayist.

MON·TAN·A A State in the western United States; 147,138 square miles; capital, Helena; entered the Union Nov. 8, 1889: nickname, *Treasure State.*

MON·TAN·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to mountains: mountainous. Also **MON TANE.**

MON·TA·NISM *noun* The doctrine of a sect of ascetic Christians of the 2d century, founded by Montanus of Phrygia.
MON·TA·NIST *noun* — **MON·TA NIS'·TIC** or **·NIS' TI CAL** *adj.*

MON TAN WAX A hydrocarbon wax of high melting point extracted from lignite, used as insulation and in making polishes, candles, phonograph records, etc.

MON TAUK POINT A promontory at the eastern extremity of Long Island, New York.

MONT BLANC (mont blănk; *F.* mōN blahN) The highest mountain of the Alps; on the French–Italian border; 15,780 feet.

MONT·CALM (DE SAINT VÉ RAN) (mŏnt·kahm', *F.* mawN·kahlm' duh saN veh·rahN'), **JOSEPH LOUIS, MARQUIS DE,** 1712–59, French general; fell in defense of Quebec against Wolfe.

MONT–DE–PI É TÉ (mawN–duh–pee·eh·teh') *noun* [F.] Literally, mount of piety; a pawnshop authorized and controlled by the state to lend money to the poor: originated in Italy in the 15th century: also [It.] **MON TE DE PIE TÀ** (mon'·teh deh pyeh'·tah).

MONT DORE (mawN dōr) A group of mountains in south-central France, highest peak, 6,188 ft.

MON TE *noun* A Spanish gambling game of cards. [< Sp.]

MONTE BANK A table on which, or a place where, monte is played; also, the money stacked in front of the dealer to pay off stakes. Also **MONTE.**

MON TE CAR LO A town in Monaco, on the Mediterranean Sea; a gambling resort.

MONTE CASSINO See CASSINO.

MON·TEITH (-teth') *noun* An eighteenth-century ornamental punchbowl.

MON TE MEZ' ZI (mŏn·teh·med'·dzee), **ITALO,** born 1875, Italian composer.

MON TE NE'·GRO A former kingdom in the NW. Balkan peninsula, now part of Yugoslavia; 3,733 square miles, capital, Cetinje. — **MON TE NE' GRIN** *adj. & noun.*

MON TE REY' (-ray') A historic city on **MONTEREY BAY,** on the central coast of California

MON TE RO *noun* A huntsman's cap with a round crown and a flap.

MON TER REY' (-tī·ray') A city in NW. Mexico; capital of Nuevo Leon state, captured by United States troops, Sept. 24, 1846.

MON TES PAN' (mŏn·tes·păn'; *F.* mawN·tes·pahN'), **MARQUISE DE,** Françoise Athenais, 1641–1707, mistress of Louis XIV.

MON TES·QUIEU' (mon·tes·kyōō'; *F.* mawN·tes·kyœ'), **CHARLES DE SECONDAT, BARON DE LA BRÈDE ET DE,** 1689–1755, French jurist and philosophical writer.

MON TES·SO'·RI METHOD A system of teaching small children by training their sense perceptions, and by directing rather than controlling their activity devised in 1907 by Dr. Maria Montessori of Rome, born 1870

MON TE VID' E O (mŏn·tē·vid' ē o, *Sp.* mon·teh·vee·*theh*'·o) A seaport and university city, capital of Uruguay.

MON TE ZU'·MA (-zoo'·muh), 1470?–1520, Aztec emperor of Mexico; dethroned by Cortez: also *Montezuma.*

MONT FORT (mont'·furt; *F.* mawN·for'), **SIMON DE,** 1160?–1218, French crusader. — **SIMON DE,** 1208?–65, earl of Leicester, son of preceding; English baronial leader.

MONT GOL FI ER A hot-air balloon.

MONT GOL FI·ER (mŏnt·gol'·fi·ur; *F.* mawN·gawl·fyeh'), **JACQUES ÉTIENNE,** 1745–99, and **JOSEPH MICHEL,** 1740–1810, French inventors, brothers, whose hot-air balloon, the first of its kind, made its ascent in 1783.

MONT·GOM·ER·Y (mont·gŭm'·ur·i) **1** An industrial city in east-central Alabama; the State capital. **2** A mountainous county in central Wales; 797 square miles: also **MONT GOM·ER·Y·SHIRE**; also, its county town.

MONT·GOM·ER Y (mŏnt– *or* munt– *or* mun·gŭm'·ur ī), **SIR BERNARD LAW,** born 1887, English field marshal in World War II. — **RICHARD,** 1736–75, general in the Continental Army; killed at Quebec.

MONTH *noun* **1** A unit of time, originally equal to the interval between two new moons, afterward called a **LUNAR MONTH,** and equal on the average to 29.53 days. **2** One of the 12 parts into which the calendar year is divided, called a **CALENDAR MONTH**; loosely, thirty days or four weeks. **3** The twelfth part of a solar ear; also **SOLAR MONTH.** [<OE. *monath*; akin to MOON]

MONTH·LY *adj.* **1** Continuing a month, or done in a month. **2** Happening once a month. **3** Pertaining to the menses.
— *adv.* Once a month. — *noun* [**MONTH·LIES** *pl.*] **1** A periodical published once a month. **2** *pl.* The menses.

MONTHLY MEETING In the Society of Friends, a meeting held once a month, by two or more neighboring congregations, for worship and business; also, the organized unit composed of these congregations.

MON·TI·CEL'·LO (–sĕl'·o *or* –chĕl'·o) The estate and residence of Thomas Jefferson about 3 miles east of Charlottesville, Virginia.

MONT·MARTRE (mawN·mar'·tr) A northern district of Paris.

overlooking the Seine River, famous for its night clubs and cafés; hence, figuratively, night life.

MONT·PE·LI·ER (-peel'·yur) A city in north-central Vermont; the State capital.

MONT·PEL·LIER (mawN·peh·lyeh') A city in southern France.

MONT PER·DU (mawN pĕr·du') A mountain of the central Pyrenees, in NE. Spain; 10,997 ft. Also [Sp.] **MON·TE PER·DI·DO** (mŏn'·teh pĕr·dee'·dō).

MON TRE·AL' (-trĭ·awl') The commercial center of Canada; at the confluence of the Saint Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers in Quebec, Canada.

MON·TROSE (-trōz'), **MARQUIS OF,** 1612–50, James Graham, Scottish royalist leader; executed.

MONT SAINT MI·CHEL (mawN săN mee·shel') A rocky islet in **MONT SAINT MICHEL BAY,** an inlet of the Gulf of Saint Malo in NW. France; ancient abbey and fortress.

MONT·SER RAT' (mŏnt·seh·rat') 1 An island and presidency of the Leeward Islands, British West Indies; 32 square miles; chief town, Plymouth. 2 A mountain in NE. Spain; 50 miles NW. of Barcelona; 4,070 ft.; seat of **MONTSERRAT MONASTERY.**

MON U MENT *noun* 1 Something erected to perpetuate the memory of a person or of an event. 2 A notable structure, deed, production, etc., worthy to be considered as a memorial of the past, or of some event or person. 3 A stone or other permanent mark serving to indicate an angle or boundary. 4 A tomb. 5 [Obs.] A statue; effigy. [<L. *monumentum* <*moneo,* remind]

MON·U·MEN'·TAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or like a monument. 2 Serving as a monument; memorial; impressive; conspicuous; enduring. 3 Spectacular; excessive; as, a *monumental* fraud. — **·IZE** *tr. verb* — **·LY** *adv.*

MON·Y *adj.* [Scot.] Many. Also **MON IE.**

·MONY *suffix* The abstract condition or the thing resulting from (what is denoted in the root word), as in *acrimony, ceremony,* parsi*mony,* testi*mony.* [<L. *-monia, -monium*]

MON ZA (mŏn' tsah) A town in central Lombardy, Italy, cathedral; palace.

MON·ZO·NITE *noun* A coarse-grained igneous rock containing approximately equal amounts of orthoclase and plagioclase, with inclusions of colored silicates. [<Mt. Monzoni, in the Tyrol] — **MON ZO NIT' IC** *adj.*

MOO *intr. verb* To low as or like a cow: a child's word. — *noun* The lowing noise made by a cow. [Imitative]

MOOCH *verb* [Pop.] To beg; solicit; cadge; also, to loiter; sneak around, skulk: also spelled *mouch.* [Variant of MICHE] — **·ER** *noun.*

¹MOOD *noun* 1 Temporary or capricious state of the mind in regard to passion or feeling; humor, disposition. 2 The state of being moody, as, to have *moods.* 3 [Obs.] Anger. See synonyms under FANCY, TEMPER. [<OE. *mod*]

²MOOD *noun* 1 The manner in which the action expressed by a verb is stated; denoted by the form of the verb. The English moods proper are the indicative, subjunctive, and imperative. The infinitive is sometimes also classed as a mood. Certain verb-phrases are likewise called moods, as those formed by *may, might, can, could* (potential), *should, would* (conditional), *must, ought* (obligative). 2 The arrangement of the propositions of a syllogism according to their quantity and quality. 3 Same as MODE 3. [Variant of MODE]

MOOD Y *adj.* [**MOOD I·ER, MOOD·I·EST**] 1 Given to or expressive of capricious moods. 2 Petulant, sullen; melancholy. See synonyms under MOROSE. — **MOOD I LY** *adv.* — **MOOD I NESS** *noun.*

MOOD Y, DWIGHT LYMAN, 1837–99, American evangelist.

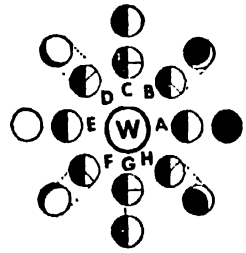
MOOL *tr. verb* [Scot.] 1 To crumble, as bread. 2 To bury.

MOO·LAH Same as MOLLAH.

MOO LEY *noun* A cow without horns. See MULEY.

MOOLS *noun* [Scot.] The earth; soil; hence, the grave. [Variant of ³MOLD]

MOON *noun* 1 A celestial body revolving around the earth from west to east in a lunar month of 29.53 days or a sidereal month of 27.33 days; mean diameter, 2,160 miles; mean distance from the earth, 238,900 miles. In mass, the earth is 81.5 times greater than the moon; in volume, 49 times greater. 2 A satellite revolving about any planet. See under PLANET. 3 A lunar month. 4 Something resembling a moon or crescent. 5 Moonlight. — **DARK OF THE MOON** That period of time between the full moon and the new moon. — **MAN IN THE MOON** The fancied appearance of a face in the disk of the full moon, caused by the shadows, lines, spots, etc., on its surface.



MOON

Showing phases. *W*, earth; *S*, sun.

New.	*F* Gibbous.
B Crescent.	*G* 3rd Quarter.
C 1st Quarter.	*H* Crescent.
D Gibbous.	*E* Full.

—*intr. verb* [Pop.] To roam about, appear, or act as if moon-struck. [<OE. *mona;* akin to MONTH]

MOON, MOUNTAINS OF THE See RUWENZORI.

MOON·BEAM *noun* A ray of moonlight.

MOON·BLIND *adj.* 1 Purblind; feeble-sighted. 2 Moon-struck. 3 Affected with moonblindness.

MOON'·BLIND·NESS *noun* 1 A form of blindness erroneously attributed to moonlight, nyctalopia. 2 A periodic inflammation of the eyes of a horse.

MOON·CALF *noun* 1 A stupid person, dolt; idiot. 2 A monster; deformity.

MOONED *adj.* 1 Having the moon or crescent for a symbol, or bearing it as an emblem; as, *mooned* Diana. 2 Moonlike; crescent-shaped. 3 Spotted with moonlike marks.

MOON-EYE *noun* 1 An eye affected with moonblindness. 2 Same as MOONBLINDNESS (inflammation).

MOON-EYED *adj.* 1 Having moon-eyes. 2 Same as MOONBLIND. 3 Having eyes wide open, as with amazement, awe, etc.

MOON·FISH *noun* 1 Any of various carangoid fishes found on either coast of the western hemisphere, having a silvery or yellowish, much compressed body, especially *Vomer setipinnis:* also called *horsefish.* 2 The opah. 3 The Mexican top minnow *(Platypœcilus maculatus).*

MOON'·FLOW ER *noun* Any of a genus *(Calonyction)* of perennial climbing herbs of the morning-glory family; especially *C. aculeatum* (formerly genus *Ipomœa),* bearing fragrant, white flowers which open at night.

MOON·GLADE *noun* The silvery reflection of moonlight on water.

MOON ISH *adj.* Variable like the moon; affected by the moon; flighty; fickle; whimsical.

MOON LIGHT *noun* The light of the moon. — *adj.* Pertaining to or illuminated by moonlight. — **MOON-LIT** *adj.*

MOON RISE *noun* The appearing of the moon above the horizon, or the time when it appears.

MOON SEED *noun* A North American climbing plant of the genus *Menispermum,* of the family *Menispermaceæ,* so called from its crescent-shaped seeds.

MOON SET *noun* The setting, or the time of setting, of the moon; specifically, the moment at which it passes below the horizon.

MOON SHINE *noun* 1 Moonlight. 2 Something visionary or unreal, pretence; nonsense. 3 [Pop.] Smuggled or illicitly distilled spirits. — **MOON SHIN Y** *adj.*

MOON' SHIN·ER (-shine·ur) *noun* [Pop.] An illicit distiller; smuggler.

MOON·STONE *noun* A whitish, cloudy, feldspar, valued as a gem.

MOON-STRUCK *adj.* Affected by or as by the moon; lunatic; deranged. Also **MOON-STRICKEN.**

MOON·WORT (-wurt) *noun* 1 The herb honesty. 2 Any fern of the genus *Botrychium,* especially *B. lunaria.*

MOON·Y *adj.* [**I·ER, I·EST**] 1 Moon-struck. 2 Moon-lit. 3 Like moonlight, or giving out light resembling moonlight. 4 Round or crescent-shaped. 5 Absent-minded, dreaming, vacant.

MOOP *intr. verb* [Scot.] 1 To nibble, browse. 2 To associate with.

¹MOOR (mŏŏr) *verb* 1 To secure (a floating object, as a ship) in a particular station either by means of anchors or by fastening to some object on shore. 2 Hence, in general, to fasten. 3 To tie up or secure a vessel, to lie at anchor. [Compare OE. *mærels,* cable]

²MOOR *noun* 1 A tract of wasteland sometimes covered with heath, often elevated and frequently marshy and abounding in peat. 2 A tract of land on which game is preserved for shooting. [<OE. *mor*] — **ISH** *adj.*

Moor *noun* 1 A person of mixed Berber and Arab blood, inhabiting Morocco and the southern Mediterranean coast. 2 Any North African native; specifically, a Saracen or a Spanish descendant of the Saracens. 3 A Mohammedan of India. [<F. *More* <L. *Maurus* <Gr. *Mauros*] — **MOOR·ISH** *adj.*

MOOR AGE (-ĭj) *noun* A mooring place.

MOOR COCK *noun* The male of the red grouse.

MOORE (mŏŏr *or* mōr), **GEORGE,** 1853–1933, Irish novelist. — **SIR JOHN,** 1761–1809, British general; fell at Coruña. — **JOHN BASSETT,** born 1860, American jurist. — **THOMAS,** 1779–1852, Irish poet.

MOOR FOWL *noun* The red grouse.

MOOR HEN *noun* 1 The female of the moorfowl. 2 The water-hen *(Gallinula chloropus).* 3 The American coot.

MOOR ING *noun* 1 The act of securing a vessel. 2 The place where a vessel is moored: usually in the plural. 3 Anything by which an object is fastened: mostly in the plural. **MOORING MAST** The tower to which a dirigible balloon is secured: also **MOORING TOWER.**

MOOR LAND *noun* A moor or marsh. — *adj.* Having marshy properties. — **MOOR LAND·ER** *noun.*

MOOR·WORT (-wurt) *noun* A low smooth shrub *(Andromeda polifolia)* of the family *Ericaceæ,* with narrow, thick, evergreen leaves, growing in wet bogs.

MOOR·Y *adj.* [**MOOR I·ER, MOOR·I·EST**] Of the nature of moorland; marshy.

MOOSE *noun* [MOOSE *pl.*] 1 A large, heavily built, ungulate mammal (*Alces americana*) of the deer family, found in northern North America. 2 The northern European elk. [<Algonquian *moos*, he strips off (bark)]



MOOSE

MOOSE·BIRD *noun* The Canada jay.

MOOSE·CALL *noun* A small horn or trumpet made of birch bark, used by hunters to lure moose within shooting distance. Also **MOOSE HORN.**

MOOSE′·FLOW·ER *noun* Trillium: also called *wakerobin.*

MOOSE·GRASS *noun* Ground-hemlock

Moose·head Lake A lake in central Maine; 36 by 10 miles.

MOOSE·WOOD *noun* Leatherwood.

MOOT *noun* 1 In Anglo-Saxon times, the meeting of freemen and farmers for the discussion or debate of local affairs. 2 Hence, discussion or argument; especially, in modern usage, discussion of a mock lawsuit for the sake of practice. 3 The place where a meeting is held.

— *verb* To argue for and against; plead (a fictitious cause) for practice; debate.

— *adj.* Still open to discussion; intended for discussion; as, a *moot* point. [<OE. *mot*, assembly, court] — **MOOT·ER** *noun.*

MOOT COURT A court for the trial of a fictitious suit by law students.

1MOP *noun* 1 A piece of cloth, or the like, attached to a handle: used for washing floors. 2 Any loosely tangled bunch or mass, as of hair. — *tr. verb* [MOPPED, MOP·PING] To rub or wipe with a mop, as a floor; swab. — **TO MOP UP** 1 To take up with or as with a mop. 2 To clear out remnants of enemy resistance in areas which have been isolated or surrounded. [<L. *mappe*, napkin]

2MOP *noun* 1 A wry mouth; grimace. 2 A pouting or petted young person; a young girl. — *tr. verb* To make a wry face; grimace. [Compare ME. *mop*, baby]

MOPE *verb* [MOPED, MOP·ING] 1 To act in a listless, melancholy manner. 2 To make dull or spiritless. 3 To pass, as time, in listless despondency: with *away.* — *noun* 1 One who mopes. 2 *pl.* Dejection; depression. [Compare Dan. *maabe*, mope] — **MOP·ER** *noun* — **MOP·ISH** *adj.* — **MOP·ISH·LY** *adv.* — **MOP·ISH·NESS** *noun.*

MO·POKE *noun* The frogmouth: Australian name.

MOP·PET *noun* 1 A rag baby or doll made of cloth. 2 [Pop.] A child, youngster. [<ME. *mop*, baby, rag doll]

MO·QUETTE (-két′) *noun* A woolen fabric with a velvety pile used for carpets and upholstery. [<F.]

Mo·qui (-kee) *noun* The tribal name of a body of Pueblo Indians of Shoshonean linguistic stock; the Hopi Indians: also spelled *Moki.*

MO·RA *noun* [RÆ (ree) or ·RAS *pl.*] 1 [Law] In civil law, delay, especially if unjustifiable; default. 2 In prosody, a unit of meter, the common short foot, commonly indicated by the breve. [<L.]

MO·RA·CEOUS (-ray′·shus) *adj.* Denoting or belonging to a family (*Moraceæ*) of mostly tropical herbs, shrubs, and trees of the order *Urticales*, including the mulberry, common fig, hop, hemp, etc. [<L. *morus*, mulberry]

Mo·RAD·A·BAD′ (-rahd·ah·bahd′) A city in NW. United Provinces, India.

MO·RAINE *noun* A ridge or heap of earth, stones, etc., carried by a glacier and deposited on adjacent ground, either along the course or at the edges of the glacier, as a **MEDIAL** or **LATERAL MORAINE**, or at its lower terminus, as a **TERMINAL MORAINE.** [<F.] — **MO·RAIN·AL, MO·RAIN·IC** *adj.*

MOR·AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to character and behavior from the point of view of right and wrong, and obligation of duty; pertaining to rightness and duty in conduct. 2 Conforming to right conduct; actuated by a sense of the good, true, and right; good; righteous; virtuous. 3 Concerned with the principles of right and wrong; ethical; as, *moral* philosophy, *moral* values. 4 Acting or suited to act through man's intellect or sense of right: often opposed to *physical;* as, *moral* support. 5 In logic, probable as opposed to demonstrative; as, *moral* proof. 6 Of or pertaining to the science or doctrine of human nature as fitted for conduct. Most modern writers on modern philosophy understand the term so as to cover the entire sphere of human conduct as coming under the distinctions of right and wrong. 7 Serving to inculcate or convey a moral; moralizing; as, a *moral* writer. 8 Of or influencing morals or morale; as, *moral* force. 9 Capable of understanding the difference between right and wrong; as, a *moral* agent.

— *noun* 1 The lesson taught by a fable or the like. 2 *pl.* Conduct or behavior; ethics. Same as **MORALE.** [<F. <L. *moralis* <*mos, moris*, manner, plural *mores*, morals] — **MOR·AL·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): dutiful, ethical, excellent, faithful, good, honest, honorable, incorruptible, just, pious, religious, right, righteous, true, upright, virtuous, worthy. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for **IMMORAL.**

MO·RALE (-rahl′ *or* -räl′) *noun* 1 State of mind with reference to confidence, courage, hope, etc.: used especially of a number of persons associated in some enterprise, as troops, workers, etc. 2 Morality.

MORAL HAZARD In insurance, a risk resulting from doubt as to the honesty of the person insured.

MORAL INSANITY Mental deficiency amounting to the incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong, or characterized by compulsions to perform unsocial, irresponsible, or criminal acts: a legal term variously interpreted in different statutes.

MOR·AL·ISM *noun* The belief in a morality divested of all religious character.

MOR·AL·IST *noun* 1 A teacher of morals. 2 One who practices morality without religion. — **MOR·AL·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

MO·RAL·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The doctrine of man's moral duties; ethics. 2 Moral conduct; rectitude; chastity; virtue. 3 The quality of being morally right. 4 A lesson inferred; a moral. 5 Conformity, or degree of conformity, to conventional rules, without or apart from inspiration and guidance by religion or other spiritual influences. 6 A form of allegorical play in which the characters were personified virtues, vices, mental attributes, and the like. See synonyms under **VIRTUE.**

MOR′·AL·IZE *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] 1 To apply to a moral purpose, or explain in a moral sense; as, to *moralize* a fable. 2 To illustrate or embellish with moral examples; give a moral character to; as, to *moralize* one's discourse. 3 To render moral; especially, to render virtuous; hence, rarely, to make intensely and suddenly religious; as, the fear of impending death often *moralizes* a man. 4 To make moral reflections. Also [Br.] **MOR′·AL·ISE.** — **MOR·AL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun* — **MOR′·AL·IZ·ER** *noun.*

MORAL PHILOSOPHY The science of morality or duty; ethics.

MORAL VICTORY A defeat that is accounted a victory, as to be voted down in a legislative body, but by a smaller margin than was expected.

MO·RASS *noun* A tract of low-lying, soft, wet ground, marsh. [<D. *moeras*]

MOR·A·TO′·RI·UM *noun* [·RI·A *pl.*] [L.] [Law] An emergency act of legislation or a government edict authorizing a debtor or bank to suspend payments for a given period, also, the period during which it is, or is to be, in force. [See MORATORY]

MOR′·A·TO·RY *adj.* Pertaining or intended to delay: particularly applied to legislation in the nature of a moratorium. [<L. *moratorius*, delaying]

Mo·RA·VA (-rah·vah) 1 Same as **2MARCH.** 2 [Czech] Same as **MORAVIA.**

Mo·RA·VI·A A province of central Czechoslovakia; 8,616 square miles; a former Austrian crownland. Also [Czech] **Mo·RA·VA** (mo′rah·vah), [G.] *Mähren.*

Mo·RA·VI·AN *adj.* Pertaining to Moravia or the Moravians. — *noun* 1 A native of Moravia. 2 One of a Christian sect founded by disciples of John Huss in Moravia (15th century), and now in Germany, Britain, and America. The sect is also known as the *Renewed Church of the United Brethren* or *Unity of the Brethren.*

Mo·RAV·SKÁ O·STRA·VA (mō′·rahf·skah ō′·strah·vah) A city of northern Moravia, Czechoslovakia. Also [G.] *Mährisch-Ostrau.*

MO·RAY *noun* A brightly colored, exceedingly pugnacious eel of the family *Murænidæ*, inhabiting tropical and subtropical waters, especially among coral reefs: also called *murry.* The Mediterranean moray (*Muræna helena*) is esteemed as a food fish. [<L. *muræna* <Gr. *myraina*, eel]

Mor·AY (mūr′·ay) A county of NE. Scotland; 476 square miles; capital, Elgin: formerly called *Elgin* or *Elginshire.* Also **Mor·AY·SHIRE.**

MOR·BID *adj.* 1 Being in a diseased or abnormal state. 2 Caused by or denoting a diseased condition of body or mind; especially, taking an excessive interest in matters of a gruesome or unwholesome nature; also, apprehensive; of suspicious. 3 Grisly; gruesome; as, a *morbid* story. 4 Of or pertaining to disease; pathological; as, *morbid* anatomy. [<L. *morbidus* <*morbus*, disease] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

MOR·BID·I·TY *noun* 1 The condition of being morbid or diseased. 2 The rate of disease or proportion of diseased persons in a community; compare **MORTALITY** 3.

MOR·BIF·IC *adj.* Producing disease. Also **MOR·BIF·I·CAL.** — **MOR·BIF·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

MOR·BIL·LI (-bil′·i) *noun pl.* The measles. [<LL. <L. *morbus*, disease]

MOR·BIL′·LI FORM *adj.* Resembling measles.

MOR·BIL·LOUS (-us) *adj.* Relating to or affected with measles.

MOR·CEAU (mor·sō′) *noun* [F.] [·CEAUX (·sō′) *pl.*] A small bit or fragment; also, a short composition, as of music or poetry.

MOR·DA·CIOUS (-day′·shus) *adj.* Biting, or given to biting; hence, sarcastic. [<L. *mordax* <*mordeo*, bite] — **MOR·DA·CIOUS·LY** *adv.* — **MOR·DAC·I·TY** *noun.*

MOR·DAN·CY *noun* Mordacity.

MOR·DANT (-dunt) *noun* 1 Any substance, such as tannic acid or aluminum hydroxide, which by combining with a

dyestuff to form an insoluble compound (lake), serves to produce a fixed color in a textile fiber. 2 The corrosive used in etching.
—*adj.* 1 Biting; pungent; sarcastic. 2 Acting as a mordant.
—*tr. verb* To treat with a mordant, as in dyeing; imbue with a mordant.

Mor·de·cai (-di-kī) Esther's cousin, instrumental in saving the Jews from extermination. *Esth.* ii, 15.

mor·dent *noun* The rapid alternation of a tone with the tone immediately below it or the character indicating it; a form of trill. Also **mor·den·te.** —**inverted mordent** The rapid alternation of a note with one above it; a pralltriller.

Mor·dred Same as Modred.

more *adj.* [**most** *superlative*] 1 Greater in amount, extent, or degree: as comparative of *much;* as, *more* water. 2 Greater in number: as comparative of *many.* 3 Greater in rank or dignity. 4 Added to some former number; extra.
—*noun* 1 A greater quantity, amount, etc. 2 Something that exceeds something else. —*adv.* 1 To a greater extent or degree. 2 In addition; further; again: usually qualified, as by *any, never,* a numeral adverb, etc.; as, I cannot walk any *more.* [<OE. *mara*]

More, Hannah, 1745–1833, English author. —**Paul Elmer,** 1864–1937, American essayist. —**Sir Thomas,** 1478–1535, lord chancellor of England; author; beheaded by Henry VIII; canonized, March 19, 1935.

Mo·re·a A former name for Peloponnesus.

Mo·reau (maw·rō'), **Jean Victor,** 1761–1813, French republican general; rival of Napoleon.

mo·reen *noun* A sturdy, ribbed, cotton, wool, or wool and cotton fabric, often with a watered or embossed finish, used for hangings and upholstery. [<F. *moire;* see Moiré]

¹**mo·rel** *noun* An edible mushroom of the genus *Morchella.* [<F. *morille* <MHG. *morchel;* compare ME. *more,* root]

²**mo·rel** *noun* The black nightshade *(Solanum nigrum).* Also **mo·relle.** [<F. *morelle* <*moreau,* black]

mo·rel·lo *noun* A variety of cultivated cherry, with a dark-red skin, flesh, and juice: much used in cooking and preserving. [<It. <LL. *maurellus* <L. *Maurus,* Moor]

Mo·re·los (mo·reh'-lōs) A state in southern Mexico; 1,916 square miles; capital, Cuernavaca.

more o·ver *adv.* Beyond what has been said; further; besides, likewise.

mo·res (-rēz) *noun pl.* [L.] Customs; especially those established folkways regarded by a social group as essential to its preservation and welfare; loosely, the accepted conventions of a group or community. [<L. *mos,* manner]

Mo·res·net (mō·reh·neh') A mining district on the Belgian-German frontier; ceded to Belgium under Versailles Treaty, reannexed to Germany in May, 1940.

Mo·resque (-rēsk') *adj.* Moorish; decorated in the style of the Moors. —*noun* Decorative work, by means of interlacings, relief, etc., highly colored and gilded. Compare Morisco 3. [<It. *moresco,* Moorish, <L. *Maurus,* Moor]

Mor·gain Same as Morgan le Fay.

Mor·gan *noun* A trotting horse of a close-built and enduring stock originating in Vermont. [<Justin Morgan, the owner]

Mor·gan, Daniel, 1736–1802, American Revolutionary general. —**Sir Henry,** 1635?–88, Welsh leader of American buccaneers. —**John Hunt,** 1826–64, American confederate cavalry leader. —**John Pierpont,** 1837–1913, American banker, financier, art collector. —**Thomas Hunt,** 1866–1945, American zoologist.

mor·ga·nat'·ic *adj.* Noting a legitimate marriage between a male member of certain royal families of Europe and a woman of inferior rank, in which the titles and estates of the husband are not shared by the wife or their children. Also **mor·ga·nat·i·cal.** [<LL. *(matrimonium ad) morganaticum* <OHG. *morgengeba,* morning gift] —**mor·ga·nat'·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

mor'·gan·ite *noun* A rose-pink variety of beryl, used as a semiprecious gemstone. [<John Pierpont Morgan]

Morgan le Fay A fairy pupil of Merlin and sister of Arthur. She appears in Carlovingian romance as *Fata Morgana.*

mor·gen (-gĕn) *noun* A measure of surface among the Dutch, and their descendants in New York, of about two acres. [<D. & G., morning; literally, the amount of land a man can plow in one morning]

morgue (morg) noun 1 A place where bodies of the dead are kept until identified or claimed. 2 In a newspaper editorial office, the department in charge of filed items and biographical material; used for obituary notices, etc. [<F.]

Mo·ri·ah A hill in Jerusalem; site of Solomon's temple. 2 *Chron.* iii, 1.

mor'·i·bund *adj.* Dying; at the point of death. [<L. *moribundus* <*morior,* die] —**mor·i·bun'·di·ty** *noun* —**mor·i·bund·ly** *adv.*

mo·rin *noun* A crystalline compound, $C_{15}H_{10}O_7$, obtained from old fustic: used as a yellow dyestuff and as a reagent for aluminum. [<L. *morus,* mulberry]

¹**mo·ri·on** *noun* A kind of open helmet without vizor worn by men-at-arms: also spelled *morrion.* [<F.; compare Sp. *morro,* head]

²**mo·ri·on** *noun* A dark, sometimes nearly black, variety of smoky quartz. [<L. *mormorion*]

Mo·ris·co *adj.* Moorish. —*noun* 1 One of the Moors who remained in Spain after the conquest of Granada in 1492; a Moor. 2 A morris dance or dancer. 3 The Moresque style of architecture or decoration. [<Sp. <LL. *Moriscus,* Moorish; see Moresque]

mor·i·tu'·ri te sal·u·ta'·mus [L.] We [who are] about to die salute thee: salutation of the gladiators to the Roman emperor.

Mo·ritz [Dan., Sw.] Same as Maurice.

Mor·land, George, 1763–1804, English painter.

Mor·ley, Christopher, born 1890, American writer. —**John,** 1838–1923, 1st Viscount Morley of Blackburn, English statesman and man of letters.

Mor·mon (-mun) 1 According to the *Book of Mormon,* a prophet and sacred historian of the fourth century A.D.; father of Moroni, who in the form of an angel revealed the **Book of Mormon,** the sacred writings of the Mormon Church, in the form of golden tablets near Palmyra, N. Y., to Joseph Smith who translated them and published them in 1830. 2 One of a religious sect officially styled "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," organized by Joseph Smith at Fayette, New York, April 6, 1830, accepting the Book of Mormon, together with the Bible. Polygamy, practiced by some after 1843, was formally abandoned by a vote of the people in 1890. Also **Mor·mon·ist, Mor·mon·ite.** —**Mor·mon·ism** *noun.*

Mormon Bible The Book of Mormon. See under Mormon.

Mormon Church The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Mormon State Nickname of Utah.

Mormon trail The trail taken by the Mormons, 1847, when they emigrated from Iowa to Utah.

morn *noun* The morning. [<OE. *morgen*]

Mor·nay, Philippe de, Seigneur du Plessis, known as **Duplessis-Mornay** (du pleh·see'-), 1549–1623, French Huguenot leader; minister of Henry IV.

morn·ing *noun* 1 The early part of the day; the time from midnight to noon, or from sunrise to noon; hence, any early stage. 2 The dawn: often personified **Morning,** as the goddess Eos or Aurora. —*adj.* Pertaining to or occurring in the early part of the day. [<Morn]

morning-glory *noun* 1 A twining plant (genus *Ipomœa*) with funnel-shaped flowers of various colors. 2 Any one of many convolvulaceous plants.

morning gun A gun discharged at military posts at reveille, as a signal for raising the flag.

morning sickness Vomiting and nausea in the morning, common in the early stages of pregnancy.

morning star Any of the planets Jupiter, Mars, Saturn, Mercury, or especially Venus, when rising shortly before the sun.

morning-star *noun* A weapon made of a metal ball set with spikes and chained to a handle.

Mo·ro *noun* [**Mo·ros** *pl.*] 1 A member of one of the Mohammedan tribes of the southern Philippine Islands. 2 The language of the Moros.

Mo·roc·co A sultanate in NW. Africa, divided into a French Zone (162,162 square miles; capital, Rabat), a Spanish Zone (8,108 square miles; capital, Tetuan), and an International or Tangier Zone (225 square miles; capital, Tangier); also [F.] *Maroc,* [Sp.] *Marruecos.* —**Mo·roc·can** *adj. & noun.*

morocco leather A fine grade of leather made from goatskin tanned with sumac. Also **mo·roc·co.**

mo·ron (-ron) *noun* A person whose mental capacity has been arrested during development and who represents mentally the condition of a child of from 8 to 12 years of age. [<Gr. *mōros,* stupid] —**mo·ron·ic** *adj.* —**mo·ron·i·ty** *noun.*

mo·ron·ism *noun* The mildest degree of feeble-mindedness, rated above imbecility and idiocy.

Mor·o·pus *noun* A genus of extinct North American chalicotheres of the Tertiary Period having a skull similar to that of the horse, slender legs, and hoofs modified into three large claws.

mo·rose *adj.* Having a surly temper; sullen and austere. [<L. *morosus,* particular, fretful, <*mos,* habit] —**mo·rose·ly** *adv.* —**mo·rose·ness, mo·ros·i·ty** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): acrimonious, bitter, churlish, crabbed, crusty, dogged, gloomy, gruff, ill-humored, ill-natured, moody, severe, sour, splenetic, sulky, sullen, surly. The *sullen* and *sulky* are discontented and resentful; *sullen* denotes more of pride, *sulky* more of resentful obstinacy. The *morose* are bitterly dissatisfied with the world in general, and disposed to vent their ill nature upon others. The *sullen* and *sulky* are for the most part silent: the *morose* growl out bitter speeches. A *surly* person is in a state of latent anger, resenting approach as intrusion, and ready to take offense at anything. See austere. Compare acrimony. *Antonyms:* amiable, benignant, bland, complaisant, friendly, genial, gentle, good-natured, indulgent, kind, mild, pleasant, sympathetic, tender.

mor·phal·lax'·is (mor·fuh-) *noun* The regeneration of

parts of a living organism by the gradual transformation of other parts. [<Gr. *morphē*, form, + *allaxis*, exchange]

MOR·PHEME *noun* A simple linguistic form having no likeness in sound or meaning to any other form; it may be a word, a prefix or suffix, or an interjection. Man, boy, pro-, -ess, -ing, red, run, toil, ouch, etc., are morphemes.

MOR PHEUS (-fyōōs *or* -fē·us) In classical mythology, the son of Sleep (*Hypnos*), and god of dreams; also, loosely, sleep. — **MOR PHE AN** *adj.*

MOR·PHIC *adj.* Morphological.

·MORPHIC A combining form from Greek *morphē*, form.

MOR PHINE (-fēen *or* -fin) *noun* A bitter, white, crystalline, narcotic alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, contained in opium and used for alleviating pain. Also **MOR PHI A.** [<MORPHEUS]

MOR PHIN ISM *noun* A morbid condition of the system produced by an excessive dose or habitual use of morphine.

MORPHO A combining form from Greek *morphe*, form.

MOR PHO GEN' E·SIS (-jĕn' i·sis) *noun* 1 The evolution of forms of structure. 2 The development of organic forms. Also **MOR PHOG E NY** (-toj'·i·ni). — **MOR PHO GE NET' IC** *adj.*

MOR PHOL O·GY *noun* 1 That branch of biology which treats of form and structure, thence widely extended to other sciences, as geology. 2 The science of the forms or structure of language. [<MORPHO- + -LOGY] — **MOR PHO LOG'·IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* — **MOR PHO LOG' I CAL LY** *adv.* — **MOR·PHOL O GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

MOR PHOL Y SIS *noun* The break-down of form or structure. [<MORPHO- + Gr. *lysis*, loosing]

MOR PHO SIS *noun* The order or mode of formation of an organ or organism. [<Gr. *morphōsis*, shaping, <*morphē*, form] — **MOR PHOT IC** *adj.*

·MORPHOUS *suffix* Form, shape; as, polymorphous. [<Gr. *morphē*, form]

MOR RIG U (mor'·ē·gōō) In Old Irish mythology, a war goddess, often described as attending the battlefield in the form of a demoniacal raven. She helped the Tuatha De Danann defeat the Fomorians. Also **MOR RI GAN** (mor'·ē·an).

MOR RI ON Same as MORION.

MOR RIS (mor'·is) *noun* 1 An old-fashioned rustic dance in England, in which the performers took the part of Robin Hood and other characters in English folklore. 2 A dance by a single dancer with castanets. Also **MOR RICE, MORRIS DANCE.** [Perhaps variant of MOORISH]

MOR RIS, GOUVERNEUR (gōō·vĕr·nēer'), 1752–1816, American statesman; financier. — **ROBERT,** 1734–1806, American statesman, financier, and philanthropist, signer of the Declaration of Independence. — **WILLIAM,** 1834–96, English poet and socialist, invented the **MORRIS CHAIR,** an easy chair with adjustable back.

MOR RO (mor'·ō) *noun* [Sp.] A round hill.

MORRO CASTLE A fort defending the entrance to Havana Harbor; bombarded, 1898.

MOR ROW (mŏr'·ō) *noun* 1 The first day after the present or after a day specified, hence, any time following immediately after a specified event. 2 Formerly, morning, as, good *morrow*. — *adj.* Next succeeding, as a day. [OE. *morgen*, morning]

MORS The ancient Roman personification of death; same as Greek *Thanatos*.

MORSE, SAMUEL FINLEY BREESE, 1791–1872, American inventor; constructed first practical telegraph, 1832–35.

MORSE CODE A system of telegraphic signals comprised of dots and dashes or short and long flashes, representing the letters of the alphabet; used for transmitting messages. Also **MORSE ALPHABET.**

INTERNATIONAL MORSE CODE

a · —	h · · · ·	n — ·	
b — · · ·	i · ·	o — — —	
c — · — ·	j · — — —	p · — — ·	
d — · ·	k — · —	q — — · —	x — · · —
e ·	l · — · ·	r · — ·	
f · · — ·	m — —	s · · ·	
g — — ·		t —	

Numerals

1 · — — — —	6 — · · · ·	9 — — — — ·
2 · · — — —	7 — — · · ·	0 — — — — —
3 · · · — —	8 — — — · ·	
4 · · · · —		
5 · · · · ·		

Punctuation

Period · — · — · —	Apostrophe · — — — — ·
Comma — — · · — —	Hyphen — · · · · —
Semicolon — · — · — ·	Fraction bar — · · — ·
Colon — — — · · ·	Parenthesis — · — — · —
Question mark · · — — · ·	Quotation marks · — · · — ·
Exclamation — — · — · —	Double dash —

MOR·SEL *noun* 1 A bit of food; bite. 2 A small piece of anything. [<OF. <LL. *morsellum* <L. *mordeo*, bite]

MORSE TELEGRAPH A telegraph employing the dot-and-dash or Morse code: properly recording in dots and dashes on a continuous paper strip. The first commercial system was set up between Baltimore and Washington in 1844.

MORT *noun* 1 Death. 2 A flourish on the hunting horn, announcing the death of game. Also **MORTE.** [<F. *mort* <L. *mors*, death, <*morior*, die]

MORT *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A great quantity or number. [Perhaps <ON. *mart* <*margr*, many]

MORT *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A salmon in its third year.

MORT *noun* [Pop.] A low or immoral woman.

MOR TAL *adj.* 1 Subject to death; hence, pertaining to humanity; human. 2 Causing, or that may or will cause, death; deadly; fatal. 3 Incurring the penalty of eternal death, as a sin: opposed to *venial*. 4 Marking the end of life. 5 Subject to fatal injury, as a vital organ. 6 [Pop.] Extreme, as, a *mortal* fright; also, long and tedious. 7 Deadly in malice or purpose; inveterate; as, a *mortal* foe. — *noun* Whatever is mortal or subject to death, a human being.

— *adv.* [Pop.] Very; exceedingly; as, *mortal* tired. [<L. *mortalis* <*mors*, death]

MOR TAL I TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The quality of being mortal. 2 Death. 3 Frequency of death; the proportion of deaths in a specified number of the population, the death rate. 4 Humanity, the part that is mortal.

MORTALITY TABLE A life table.

MOR TAL LY *adv.* 1 Fatally. 2 After the manner of a mortal. 3 Extremely.

MOR TAR *noun* 1 A strong bowl-like vessel in which substances are crushed or pounded with a pestle. 2 A piece of ordnance with a huge bore for firing heavy shells at low muzzle velocity and great angles of elevation that they may drop upon the object aimed at. 3 A tubbish cast iron receptable with grated sides, in which ore is stamped. 4 Any of several devices for hurling pyrotechnic shells or bombs and also life lines. [OE. *mortere* <L. *mortarium*]

MOR TAR *noun* 1 A building material prepared by mixing lime, plaster of Paris, or cement, with sand, water, and sometimes other materials. It is used in masonry, plastering, etc. 2 Loosely, a cement. — *tr. verb* To close up or in with, or as with, mortar or cement. [<L. *mortarium*]



MORTARBOARD

MOR' TAR BOARD *noun* 1 A square board with a handle, on which a mason holds mortar. 2 The academic cap, because of the four-cornered piece forming its crown.

MORTAR HOE A hoe with openings in the blade, used for mixing mortar, cement, etc. See illustration under HOE.

MORT GAGE (mor'·gĭj) *noun* 1 [Law] An estate in land created by conveyance coupled with a condition of defeasance on the performance of some stipulated condition as the payment of money. 2 A lien upon land or other property as security for the performance of some obligation, to become void on such performance. 3 The act of conveying, or the instrument effecting the conveyance. 4 A state or condition of being pledged as security for a debt. He that of a mortgage of property. — **FIRST MORTGAGE** A mortgage having precedence as a lien over all other mortgages. — *tr. verb* [**GAGED, GAG ING**] 1 To make over (property) by mortgage. 2 Hence, to pledge; plight. [<F., dead pledge]

MORT GA GEE' (mor·guh·jee') *noun* The person to whom a mortgage is given.

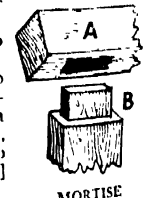
MORT GA GOR (mor'·guh·jur) or **MORT GA GOR'** (mor·guh·jor') *noun* A person who gives a mortgage. Also **MORT GAGE OR, MORT GAG ER.**

MOR TICE (-tis) Same as MORTISE.

MOR TI CIAN (-tish'·un) *noun* A funeral director; undertaker. [<L. *mors, mortis*, death + -IAN]

MOR TI FI CA' TION *noun* 1 The state of being humbled or depressed by disappointment or chagrin. 2 The death of one part of an animal body, as from gangrene, while the rest is still alive. 3 In religion, the act of subduing the passions and appetites by fasting, penance, or painful severities inflicted on the body. 4 That which mortifies or causes humiliation. See synonyms under CHAGRIN.

MOR' TI FY *verb* [**FIED, ·FY ING**] 1 To humiliate; vex. 2 To subdue or be subdued or reduce by fasting, etc.; as, to *mortify* the flesh. 3 To destroy the organic texture and vital function of, as a part of the body; also, to lose vitality, as living flesh; gangrene. 4 [Obs.] To kill. [<L. *mors, mortis*, death, + -FY] — **MOR' TI FI·ER** *noun.*



MORTISE

A Mortise *B* Tenon.

MOR·TI MER, ROGER, 1287?–1330, Earl of March; favorite of Isabella, queen of Edward II of England.

MOR·TISE (-tis) *noun* 1 A space hollowed out, as in a timber, to receive a tenon or the like. 2 Figuratively, adhering power; firmness. — *tr. verb* [**TISED, ·TIS ING**] 1 To cut or make a mortise in. 2 To join by a tenon and mortise. Also **MOR·TICE.** [<F. *mortaise*]

MORT·MAIN *noun* [Law] The state of lands and tenements held by a "dead hand," that is, by one that cannot alienate them, as a religious corporation; inalienable tenure or possession. The term is applied in some of the United States to statutes restricting the right of religious corporations to hold land. [<OF. <L. *mortua manus*, dead hand]

MOR·TON, WILLIAM THOMAS GREEN, 1819–68, American dentist; pioneer in use of ether as an anesthetic.

MOR′·TU·A·RY (mor′·chu–) *adj.* Pertaining to the burial of the dead; also, relating to or reminiscent of the dead. —*noun* 1 In old English law, a gift claimed by or given to a parish minister on the death of a parishioner. 2 A place for the temporary reception of the dead; dead house. [<L. *mortuarius*, belonging to the dead]

MOR·U·LA (–ōō·luh) *noun* [L. Æ (lee) *pl.*] The solid, spherical mass of cells formed by an ovum in the early stages of its development; the mulberry body. [<L. *morum* <Gr. *mōron*, mulberry] —**MOR·U·LAR** *adj.*

MO·SA·IC (–zay′·ik) *noun* 1 Inlaid work composed of bits of stone, glass, etc., forming a pattern or picture. 2 A piece of inlaid work of this kind, or anything resembling such work. 3 An assemblage of aerial photographs pieced together and joined at the margins so as to form a single continuous picture of a terrain. 4 The plate covered with minute photosensitive granules which is mounted in the image-scanning element of an electron television camera. —*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling mosaic; tessellated; inlaid.

—*tr. verb* [**·ICKED, ICK·ING**] To make by inlaying; decorate with mosaic. [<F. <LL. <Gr. *Mousa*, Muse] —**MO·SA·I·CIST** *noun*.

Mo·SA·IC (–zay′·ik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Moses or his laws. Also **Mo·SA·I·CAL**.

MOSAIC DISEASE One of several destructive and infectious diseases of plants caused by a filtrable virus and characterized by a pale mottled appearance of the foliage; as, tobacco *mosaic*, potato *mosaic*.

MOSAIC GOLD 1 An alloy of copper and zinc; ormolu varnish. 2 Tin sulfide, SnS_2: used in gilding and bronzing metal and woodwork.

Mos·BY (mōz′·bī), **JOHN SINGLETON**, 1833–1916, American Confederate soldier.

MOS·CA·TEL Same as MUSCATEL (grape).

MOS·CHATE (–kāte) *adj.* Having the odor of musk.

MOS·CHA·TEL′ (–cuh·tĕl′) *noun* A low perennial herb *(Adoxa moschatellina)* with greenish flowers, of a musky odor; muskroot. [<F. *moscatelle* <LL. *muscatus*, musky]

Mos·cow (mos′·kō *or* –cow) The capital of the U.S.S.R. and of the R.S.F.S.R.; in western European R.S.F.S.R.; burned by Russians when taken by Napoleon, Sept. 14, 1812; successfully defended against Axis forces in World War II; United Nations conference, Oct. 1943. Also [Rus.] **Mos·kva**.

Mose·LEY, HENRY GWYN-JEFFREYS, 1887–1915, English physicist.

1Mo·SELLE (–zĕl′) A river in NE. France, Luxemburg, and western Germany; 320 miles to the Rhine at Coblenz. Also [G.] **Mo·SEL** (mō′·zul).

2Mo·SELLE (–zĕl′) *noun* A wine made in the valley of the Moselle, chiefly in the region from Trier to Traben-Trarbach.

Mo·SES (mō′·zĕs; *G., Sw.* mō′·sĕs) A masculine personal name. [<Heb., the drawn-out]

—**Moses** The younger son of Amram and Jochebed, who led the Jewish people out of Egypt and gave them the Law on Mt. Sinai; hence, a leader; legislator.

Mo·SEY (–zi) *intr. verb* [Pop.] 1 To saunter; loiter. 2 To go or get away promptly, but without haste.

Mos·LEM (mōz′·lum) *adj. & noun* Mohammedan: the name used by Mohammedan peoples themselves: also spelled *Muslem*, *Muslim*. [<Ar. *muslim* <*salama*, submit; compare ISLAM] —**Mos·LEM·ISM** *noun*.

MOSQUE (mosk) *noun* A Mohammedan temple of worship. Also **MOSK**. [<F. *mosquée* <Ar. *masjid* <*sajada*, pray]

MOS·QUI·TO (mus·kee′·to) *noun* [**·TOS** or **·TOES** *pl.*] 1 A two-winged insect of the order *Diptera* and family *Culicidæ*, having (in the female) a long proboscis, capable of puncturing the skin and extracting blood. The infections of malaria and yellow fever are spread by the bite of certain species. 2 Any of various other gnats or flies inflicting a similar puncture. Also spelled *musquito*. [<Sp. <*mosca*, fly] —**MOS·QUI·TAL** *adj.*

MOSQUITO BOAT A patrol torpedo boat.

MOSQUITO FLEET An assemblage of small craft.

MOSQUITO-HAWK *noun* 1 A nighthawk. 2 A dragonfly.

MOSQUITO NET A framework filled with netting or screens, made to fit over a bed, into a window, etc., to keep out mosquitoes; also, the netting.

MOSQUITO NETTING A coarsely meshed fabric used to make mosquito nets.

1MOSS *noun* 1 A delicate bryophytic plant (class *Musci*) growing on the ground, decaying wood, rocks, trees, etc., with stem and distinct leaves, and producing spore cases (capsules) which open by a terminal lid (operculum) and contain spores unmixed with elaters. 2 Any of several other cryptogamous plants, as certain lichens, clubmosses, etc. —*tr. verb* To cover with moss. [Special use of 2MOSS] —**MOSS·Y** *adj.* —**MOSS·I·NESS** *noun*.

2MOSS *noun* A bog; peat bog. [<OE. *mos*]

MOSS AGATE A variety of quartz containing mineral oxides, as manganese dioxide, arranged in mosslike forms.

MOSS·BACK *noun* 1 An old fish or turtle on whose back is a growth of algæ or the like. 2 One who is out of touch with the progress of the times; a conservative or reactionary person; especially, an extreme conservative in politics. 3 During the American Civil War, in the South, one who avoided conscription by hiding. —**MOSS-BACKED** *adj.*

MOSS·BOARD *noun* A type of pasteboard made principally of peat moss and used in the preparation of surgical dressings.

MOSS′·BUNK·ER *noun* The menhaden. Also **MOSS′·BANK·ER**.

MOSS-GREEN *noun* Any of various shades of light, dull, yellowish-green.

MOSS-GROWN *adj.* Overgrown with moss; hence, very ancient.

MOSS HAG [Scot.] A pit or slough in a moss or bog, where the moss or peat has been cut away.

MOSS-PINK *noun* A plant *(Phlox subulata)* of the eastern United States, occurring in several varieties which form mats close to the ground and have white, pink, or purplish flowers. Also **MOSS PHLOX**.

MOSS ROSE 1 A cultivated variety of the rose *(Rosa centifolia muscosa)* with a mossy calyx and stem. 2 Portulaca.

MOSS TROOPER One of the marauders who infested the mossy marshes between Scotland and England prior to the union of the two kingdoms; hence, a bandit or undisciplined soldier.

MOST *adj.* 1 Consisting of the greatest number: superlative of *many*. 2 Consisting of the greatest amount or quantity: superlative of *much*. 3 [Obs.] Greatest in size, rank, or age.

—*noun* 1 The greater number; the larger part; as, the *most* of my belongings. 2 Greatest amount, value, or advantage; utmost degree, extent, or effect.

—*adv.* 1 In the highest degree, or in the greatest number or quantity. 2 Same as MOSTLY. 3 Greatest, as in amount or degree: used with adjectives and adverbs to form the superlative degree. [<OE. *mast*]

·MOST *suffix* Most; added to adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions to form their superlatives, as *outmost*. [<OE. *–mest*, a superlative suffix]

Mos·TAR A city in west-central Yugoslavia.

MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE A provision in many commercial treaties stipulating that the parties shall accord each other treatment as favorable as that granted to any other country.

MOST·LY *adv.* For the most part; principally.

Mo·SUL (mō·sōōl′) A town in northern Iraq on the Tigris River opposite the site of ancient Nineveh. Also **Mos·SUL**.

Mosz·KOW·SKI (mōsh·kŏf′·ski), **MORITZ**, 1854–1925, Polish composer.

1MOT (mōt *or* mō) *noun* A witty or pithy saying; bon mot. [<F., word, <LL. *muttum*, word; see MOTET]

2MOT (mot) *noun* A bugle note, or its mark in music. [<OF.]

1MOTE *verb* [Obs.] 1 May; might. 2 Must. [<OE. *mot*, present-tense form of MUST]

2MOTE *noun* A minute particle; speck. [<OE. *mot*, atom]

MO·TET *noun* A sacred musical composition for several voices, contrapuntal, and usually unaccompanied, chiefly associated with the Roman Catholic Church. Also **MOT·TET TO**. [<It. *mottetto* <*motto*, word, <LL. *muttum* <L. *muttio*, mutter]

MOTH (mawth) *noun* Any of various typically nocturnal lepidopterous insects (division *Heterocera*), distinguished from butterflies by their stout bodies and smaller, usually dull-colored wings, which fold laterally across the abdomen. The larvæ of the gipsy moth, silkworm, etc., feed on plants; those of the clothes moth (family *Tineidæ*) feed on textiles, clothing, and furs. [<OE. *moththe*]

MOTH BALL A ball of camphor or naphthalene, for the protection of clothing, etc., from moths.

MOTH-EATEN *adj.* Eaten by moths; hence, used up or worn out: also *mothy*.

1MOTH·ER (mŭth′–) *noun* 1 A female parent. 2 That which has given birth to anything. 3 An abbess or other nun of rank or dignity. 4 An elderly woman or matron: a familiar title.

—*tr. verb* 1 To act as a mother toward. 2 To bring forth. 3 To admit or profess the parentage of.

—*adj.* 1 Native; as, *mother* tongue. 2 Holding a maternal relation. [<ON. *mothir*; akin to OE. *modor*]

2MOTH·ER (mŭth′–) *noun* 1 A slimy film composed of bacteria and yeast cells, that forms on the surface of fermenting liquids and is active in the production of vinegar: also called *mother-of-vinegar*. 2 Dregs; lees. —*intr. verb* To become mothery, as vinegar. [Special use of 1MOTHER] —**MOTH·ER·Y** *adj.*

MOTHER CAREY'S CHICKEN The petrel, especially the storm petrel.

MOTHER CELL A cell which by division produces other cells.

Mother Goose 1 The pretended narrator of a volume of folk-tales, compiled in French by Charles Perrault in 1697. 2 The pretended compiler of a collection of nursery rimes of English folk origin, first published in London about 1760 by John Newbery.

moth·er·hood *noun* The state of being a mother.

Mother Hubbard 1 The main character in an old nursery rime. 2 A woman's loose flowing gown, unconfined at the waist.

mother-in-law *noun* [**mothers-in-law** *pl*.] 1 The mother of one's spouse. 2 [Prov. Eng.] A stepmother.

moth'·er·land *noun* The land of one's ancestors; fatherland; mother country.

moth·er·less *adj.* Having no mother.

mother liquor The residual liquid remaining after the substances in solution have been deposited by crystallization or precipitation.

mother lode 1 The great gold-bearing quartz vein in California, traced by its outcrop from Mariposa to Amador. 2 Any principal vein in a mining region.

moth·er·ly *adj.* 1 Resembling a mother; as, a *motherly* woman. 2 Pertaining to or becoming to a mother; as, *motherly* authority, *motherly* care. —*adv.* In the manner of a mother. —**moth·er·li·ness** *noun*.

Mother of God A title officially given to the Virgin Mary at the Council of Ephesus in 431.

mother-of-pearl *noun* 1 The hard, iridescent internal layer of certain shells, as of pearl oysters, abalones, and mussels; nacre. 2 Filmy, opalescent clouds occurring in the stratosphere at heights of 16 miles: rarely seen.

Mother of Presidents The State of Virginia. Seven of America's first twelve presidents were Virginians.

mother-of-vinegar Same as MOTHER.

Mother's Day A memorial day in honor of mothers, observed annually in some States on the second Sunday (in schools, on the preceding Friday) in May. See FATHER'S DAY.

mother tongue 1 One's native language. 2 A language from which another language has sprung.

Moth·er·well and Wish·aw A mining and manufacturing burgh in Lanarkshire, Scotland, formerly two towns.

mother wit Inherent, natural, or native wit.

moth'·er·wort (-wûrt) *noun* An Old World herb (*Leonurus cardiaca*) of the mint family, with lanceolate, toothed leaves, and small purplish flowers.

moth' mill·er *noun* 1 A pale moth with floury wings; a miller. 2 [Pop.] Any moth.

moth·y *adj.* Moth-eaten.

mo tif (-tēf') *noun* 1 The underlying idea or main feature in literary or artistic work, especially in music. 2 In the decorative arts, a distinctive element of design. Also **mo·tive.** [<F.]

mo·tile (-til) *adj.* 1 Having the power of spontaneous motion, as certain minute organisms. 2 Causing motion. [<L. *motus* <*moveo*, move] —**mo til i ty** *noun*.

mo·tion *noun* 1 Change of position in reference to an assumed point or center; a movement; gesture. 2 The interaction of parts in a mechanism to produce a particular result. 3 A formal proposition in a deliberative assembly. 4 A significant movement of the limbs, eyes, etc.; a gesture; as, she made *motions* to him. 5 An impulse to action; incentive. 6 Melodic progression. 7 [Law] An application to a court to obtain an order or rule directing some act to be done. 8 A mechanism. 9 [Obs.] A puppet or puppet show. —**perpetual motion** Continuous mechanical motion, especially as applied to machines which are claimed to do useful work without the expenditure of equivalent amounts of work upon them.

—*verb* To make a gesture; guide by gesture. [<F. <L. *motio*] —**mo·tion·al** *adj.* —**mo tion less** *adj.* —**mo·tion·less·ly** *adv.*

Synonyms (noun): act, action, change, move, movement, passage, transit, transition. *Motion* may be either abstract or concrete, more frequently the former; *movement* is always concrete, that is, considered in connection with the thing that moves or is moved; thus we speak of the *movements* of the planets, but of the laws of planetary *motion;* of military *movements*, but of perpetual *motion*. *Motion* is *change* of place or position in space; *transition* is a passing from one point or position in space to another. *Move* is used chiefly of contests or competition, as in chess or politics; as, it is your *move*, a shrewd *move* of the opposition. We speak of mental or spiritual *acts* or processes, or of the laws of mental *action*, but a formal proposal of *action* in a deliberative assembly is termed a *motion*. *Action* is a more comprehensive word than *motion*. See ACT, TOPIC. *Antonyms*: quiescence, quiet, repose, rest.

motion picture A sequence of pictures, each slightly different from the adjacent ones, photographed by a special camera on a single strip of film, which is then edited, cut, and arranged for rapid projection on a screen, in order to give the optical illusion of continuous ordered movement: also called *cinema*, *movie*, *moving picture*.

motion-picture camera A camera designed to take photographs of moving objects, etc., in rapid sequence.

motion-picture projector A device for projecting upon a screen the continuous strip of a motion-picture film.

motion-study *noun* The detailed observation and analysis of the different movements involved in the performance of a given repetitive task, with a view to lessening the fatigue and increasing the efficiency of the workers.

mo ti vate *tr. verb* [**·vat·ed, ·vat·ing**] To act as the motive for; be the causative factor of; instigate; induce. —**mo·ti·va' tion** *noun*.

mo tive (-tiv) *noun* 1 That which incites to motion or action. 2 A predominant idea; design. —*adj.* 1 Having power to move; causing motion. 2 Relating to a motive or motives. —*tr. verb* [**·tived, ·tiv ing**] 1 To act as a motive for; prompt. 2 To base upon something as a motive; relate to the leading idea, as in a work of art, etc. [<OF. *motif* <L. *motivus* <*moveo*, move]

Synonyms (noun): consideration, ground, incentive, incitement, inducement, influence, reason. *Motive* may signify either a mental impulse, or something external that is an object of desire, and so an *inducement* or *incitement* to action. Compare CAUSE, IMPULSE, PURPOSE, REASON.

motive power 1 The power, or means of generating power, by which motion is imparted to an object, machine, etc. 2 Figuratively, an impelling force.

mo tiv i·ty *noun* The power of producing motion; motive energy.

mot·ley (-li) *adj.* 1 Variegated in color; parti-colored. 2 Composed of heterogeneous elements. 3 Clothed in variegated garments. —*noun* 1 A dress of various colors, such as was formerly worn by court jesters. 2 A jester or fool in motley garments. 3 A medley, as of colors. [<AF. <?MOTE.]

Mot·ley, John Lothrop, 1814–77, American historian.

mot·mot *noun* One of a family of birds, the *Momotidæ*, of the warmer parts of America, related to the kingfishers, a sawbill. The middle pair of tail feathers are usually elongated and racket-shaped. [Probably named from its cry]

mo to·fa' cient (-fay'·shunt) *adj.* Producing motion: said especially of muscles whose contraction results in a definite movement.

mo tor *noun* 1 One who or that which produces motion, as a machine, nerve, etc. 2 An internal-combustion engine, especially one operating on gasoline. 3 A motorcar or motorcycle. 4 A device, as a dynamo, for converting electrical energy into mechanical energy. —**rotary motor** An internal-combustion engine having multiple radial cylinders rotating about a fixed crankshaft.

—*adj.* 1 Causing, producing, or imparting motion. 2 Transmitting impulses from the nerve centers to the muscles. 3 Pertaining to consciousness of motion.

—*verb* To travel or drive in an automobile; also, to convey in an automobile. [<L. <*moveo*, move] —**mo tor·ing** *adj.* & *noun* —**mo·tor ist** *noun*.

mo' tor boat *noun* A small boat propelled by an outboard internal-combustion engine, or by an electric motor.

mo'·tor·bus *noun* A power-driven omnibus. Also **motor coach.**

mo' tor cade *noun* [Pop.] A procession of motorcycles or automobiles. [<MOTOR + (CAVAL)CADE]

mo'·tor car *noun* An automobile.

mo'·tor cy·cle *noun* A two-wheeled vehicle, sometimes having an attached sidecar with a third wheel, propelled by an internal-combustion engine. —*intr. verb* [**cy cled** (-kld), **cy cling**] To travel or ride on a motorcycle —**mo' tor cy clist** *noun*.

motor drive A power unit consisting of an electric motor and auxiliaries, used to operate a machine or group of machines.

mo' tor·drome *noun* An enclosure, a course, or track where motor-driven vehicles of various kinds are tested in competition or otherwise.

motor-generator *noun* A device for transforming electrical power by permanently connecting, usually on a common bedplate, a motor and a generator; a dynamotor

motor impulse The impulse transmitted by nerve fibers from the nerve centers to the muscles.

mo to ri um *noun* That portion of the nervous system which controls the motor apparatus; also, any center of a motor function.

mo'·tor·ize *tr. verb* [**ized, ·iz·ing**] To equip with motors; substitute motor-driven for animal- or horse-drawn vehicles; specifically, to equip a military force with an adequate supply of motor-propelled transport, supply, and combat vehicles. —**mo·tor i za'·tion** *noun*.

mo tor man *noun* [**·men** *pl*.] One who operates a motor, as on a street car or an electric locomotive.

motor oil A high-grade lubricating oil, designed for the exacting requirements of internal-combustion engines.

mo'·tor ship *noun* A vessel, as a passenger ship, propelled by motorpower derived from burning oil.

motor spirit Any fuel adapted for spark-ignition, internal-combustion engines; specifically, coal or petroleum distillates blended with suitable additions, as alcohol.

motor transport In the army, any motor vehicle used for transport only: distinguished from *combat vehicle*.

MOTOR VEHICLE Any vehicle operated by a motor or engine; also, one adapted to be drawn by a vehicle so operated, as a trailer.

MOTT, LUCRETIA, 1793–1880, *née* Coffin, American social reformer.

MOTTE (mŏt) *noun* [Local] A small growth of trees on a prairie. Also **MOTT.**

MOTTETTO [It.] Same as MOTET.

MOTTLE *tr. verb* [**MOTTLED** (-ld), **MOTTLING**] To mark with spots of different colors or shades; blotch. —*noun* 1 The spotted, blotched, or variegated appearance of any mottled surface, as of wood or marble. 2 One of a number of spots or blotches on any surface. [<MOTLEY]

MOTTLED (-ld) *adj.* Marked with spots of different color or shades of color; blotched; variegated.

MOTTO *noun* 1 An expressive word or pithy sentence enunciating some guiding principle, rule of conduct, or the like. 2 A piece of paper printed with a motto or sentiment and wrapped around a small piece of candy; also, the piece of candy enclosed. See synonyms under ADAGE. [<It.; see MOTET]

MOTTY *adj.* [Scot.] Abounding in motes. Also **MOTE TIE.**

MOU' (mōō) *noun* [Scot.] The mouth.

MOUCH Same as MOOCH.

MOU CHOIR (mōō shwar') *noun* [F.] A pocket handkerchief.

MOU DIE (mow'dī) *noun* [Scot.] A mole; a molecatcher. Also **MOU'DI-WORT.**

MOUE (mōō) *noun* A pouting grimace expressive of disdain or distaste. [<F.]

MOUFLON (mōōf'lŏn) *noun* [F.] A wild sheep; specifically, *Ovis musimon* of the mountains of Corsica and Sardinia, the males with very large and curved horns. Also **MOUFLON.**

MOUILLÉ (mōō·yeh') *adj.* [F.] Given a palatalized pronunciation, as *ll* in the French name *Villon.*

MOUJIK Same as MUZHIK.

MOUKDEN Same as MUKDEN.

MOUL (mōōl) *verb* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To cause to mold; make moldy; become full of mold. [Akin to ON. *mygla*]

MOULAGE (mōō·lahzh') *noun* 1 A cast, in plaster of Paris or other similar material, of an object or of its impressed outlines on a surface; frequently used in criminal identification, as of footprints, tire marks, etc. 2 A synthetic, rubberlike, plastic material used in making casts. [<F.]

MOULD, MOULT, etc. See MOLD, etc.

MOULD-GOOSE Same as MUSK DUCK (Australian duck).

MOULIN (mōō·laN') *noun* A nearly vertical shaft in a glacier, formed by the surface water trickling through a crevice. [<F., mill, <LL. *molina*; see MILL]

MOULINE (mōō·leen') *noun* 1 The circular swing of a saber. 2 The drum of a winch, capstan, or the like, a windlass mechanism. 3 A form of turnstile. Also **MOULINET** (mōō'-). [<F. *moulinet* <*moulin*, mill]

MOULMEIN (mōōl·mane') A commercial town in SE. Burma. Also called *Maulmain.*

MOULS [Scot.] Same as MOOLS.

MOULT, MOULTING, etc. Molt, etc.: the English spelling.

MOULTRIE (mōōl'- *or* mōō'- *or* mōl'-trē), **WILLIAM,** 1731–1805, American Revolutionary general; builder and defender of Fort Moultrie, Charleston Harbor, S. C., 1776.

MOUND *noun* 1 A heap or pile of earth, either natural or artificial, hillock. 2 One of the earthworks built by the mound-builders for burial or fortification. See synonyms under RAMPART. —*verb* 1 To fortify, shelter, or protect by a mound. 2 To form into or become covered with mounds. [Perhaps <OE. *mund*, hand, protection]

MOUND *noun* A jeweled ball or globe, often surmounted by a cross, forming part of the regalia of a king or emperor; of Roman origin and an emblem of sovereignty. [<F. *monde* <L. *mundus*, world]

MOUND BUILDER One of the aboriginal people who built the Indian mounds found in the Mississippi basin and adjoining regions; now known to have been the ancestors of the North American Indians dwelling in that region at the time of the first European explorers.

MOUNDSVILLE A city in northern West Virginia; ancient mound, 75 ft. high.

MOUNT *verb* 1 To climb upon; to ascend and seat oneself upon; as, to *mount* a horse; get on horseback, also, to ascend, in the sense of elevating oneself or assuming sovereign power. 2 To ascend by climbing; as, to *mount* a hill, flight of stairs, or ladder; also, to rise on high; ascend; soar; as, to *mount* on mighty pinions, the flames *mount.* 3 To prepare for use, exhibition, ornament, preservation, or examination. 4 To equip and prepare for representation on a stage, as a play, by furnishing all needed machinery, scenes, costumes, etc. 5 To prepare for use by placing in position and assembling and adjusting parts; as, to *mount* a cannon. 6 To carry or be equipped with; as, a ship or fort *mounting* thirty-two guns. 7 To equip or furnish with a horse or horses for riding. 8 To set on horseback or assist to the saddle. 9 To assume or put on (a costume), especially for display. 10 To cover, as a bull. 11 To increase: often with *up;* as, his debts *mounted up* to thousands of dollars. —*noun* 1 That upon or by which anything is prepared or equipped for use, exhibition, ornament, preservation, or examination; as the card or the like upon which a drawing or photograph is mounted, the parts and appliances by which a gun is attached to its carriage, or the glass slide and its adjuncts upon which a microscopic subject is secured for examination. 2 A saddle horse or other animal used for riding: by extension, a bicycle. 3 The act of riding a horse in a race; also, the privilege or opportunity of doing so. 4 A style of mounting. [<OF. *monter* <L. *mons, montis,* mountain] —**MOUNTABLE** *adj.* —**MOUNTER** *noun.*

MOUNT *noun* 1 An elevation of the earth's surface; a mountain. In poetical use, low hillocks or lofty mountains. When used as part of a proper name it usually precedes the specific application; as, *Mount* Washington. 2 A raised fortification commanding the surrounding country. 3 One of seven fleshy protuberances in the palm of the hand. [<OF. *munt* <L. *mons,* mountain]

MOUNTAIN *noun* 1 A lofty elevation of rock, or earth and rock, usually having a small summit area and standing either in a single mass or forming part of a series; also used adjectivally. 2 Something of great magnitude. —**THE MOUNTAIN** A name given to the ultra-revolutionary party of the French National Assembly or Convention in 1793, from the fact that its members occupied the highest seats in the chamber. [<OF. *montaigne* <L. *montana,* mountainous, <*mons,* mountain]

MOUNTAIN-ASH *noun* 1 Any of various American deciduous shrubs (genus *Sorbus*), having alternate simple or pinnate leaves, white flowers, and vivid red fruit, especially *S. americana.* 2 In Europe, the rowan.

MOUNTAIN-AVENS *noun* A small evergreen plant *(Dryas octopetala)* of the rose family, growing in Arctic and Alpine regions.

MOUNTAIN CAT 1 The cougar. 2 The bobcat.

MOUNTAIN CHAIN A series of mountains connected and having some common characteristics.

MOUNTAIN-CORK *noun* A variety of asbestos occurring in light, flexible sheets which will float on water. Also **MOUNTAIN-LEATHER.**

MOUNTAIN-CRANBERRY *noun* The mountain cowberry *(Vaccinium vitis-idæa minus),* having pink or red flowers.

MOUNTAIN-DEW *noun* [Pop.] Illicitly distilled whisky.

MOUNTAINEER' *noun* 1 An inhabitant of a mountainous district. 2 One who climbs mountains. —*intr. verb* To climb mountains, especially for pleasure, exploration, etc.

MOUNTAIN GOAT The Rocky Mountain goat; a goat antelope.

MOUNTAIN-LAUREL *noun* In the eastern United States, the low-growing calicobush *(Kalmia latifolia),* an evergreen shrub with white or pink flowers; State flower of Connecticut and Pennsylvania. The foliage is poisonous to livestock. Also written **MOUNTAIN LAUREL.**

MOUNTAIN LION The puma or cougar.

MOUNTAINOUS *adj.* 1 Full of mountains. 2 Huge. —**-LY** *adv.*

MOUNTAIN RAT A pack rat.

MOUNTAIN SHEEP The bighorn.

MOUNTAIN SICKNESS A form of anoxemia accompanied by nausea, due to insufficient oxygen consumption at high altitudes, especially on mountains.

MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON See RUWENZORI.

MOUNTAIN SPECTER The specter of the Brocken.

MOUNT BATTEN, LORD LOUIS, born 1900, English admiral in World War II, name originally *Battenberg.*

MOUNT DESERT (dī·zûrt' *or* dēz'·urt) An island off the SE. coast of Maine; 100 square miles; summer resort; Acadia National Park.

MOUNTEBANK *noun* 1 A vender of quack medicines at fairs, who usually mounts a platform or wagon to sell his wares. 2 Hence, a charlatan. See synonyms under QUACK. —*intr. verb* To play the mountebank: with *it.* [<It. *montambanco* <*montare,* mount, + *in,* on, + *banco,* bench]

MOUNTED *adj.* Elevated on or equipped with horses; as, *mounted* police.

MOUNTING *noun* 1 The act of mounting; elevation. 2 A mount, as of a picture. 3 The act of preparing for use, etc.

MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK A region in south-central Alaska containing the highest mountain in North America; 3,030 square miles.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK (rain'·ur) A mountainous, glacial region in the Cascade Mountains of west-central Washington; 378 square miles.

MOUNT ROBSON PARK A national park in eastern British Columbia, Canada; near the Alberta border.

MOUNT VERNON The homestead and burial place of George Washington, 15 miles from Washington, D. C., on the Potomac River.

MOUNT WASHINGTON A peak of the White Mountains in north-central New Hampshire; 6,293 ft.

MOURN (mōrn) *verb* 1 To express sorrow; also, to grieve or sorrow for; lament; deplore; bewail. 2 To wear mourning. 3 To utter in a lamenting manner. [<OE. *murnan*]

Synonyms: bemoan, bewail, deplore, grieve, lament, regret, rue, sorrow. Mourning is thought of as prolonged;

grief or regret may be transient. One may *grieve* or *mourn*, *regret*, *rue*, or *sorrow* without a sound; he *bemoans* with suppressed and often inarticulate sounds of grief; *bewails* with passionate utterance, whether of inarticulate cries or of spoken words, he *laments* in plaintive or pathetic words. One *deplores* with settled sorrow which may or may not find relief in words. One is made to *rue* an act by some misfortune resulting, or by some penalty or vengeance inflicted because of it. One *regrets* a slight misfortune or a hasty word; he *sorrows* over the death of a friend. *Antonyms*: exult, joy, rejoice, triumph.

MOURN ER *noun* 1 One who mourns; one who attends a funeral. 2 A penitent at a revival meeting.

MOURNERS' BENCH A bench reserved for penitents in the front row of a revival meeting: also humorously called *anxious seat*.

MOURN FUL *adj.* 1 Indicating or expressing grief. 2 Oppressed with grief. 3 Exciting sorrow. See synonyms under PITIFUL, SAD. — **-LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun*.

MOURN ING *noun* 1 The act of sorrowing or expressing grief; lamentation; sorrow. 2 The symbols or outward manifestations of grief, as the use of symbolical colors in dress, the draping of buildings or doors, and the half-masting of flags.

— *adj.* Relating to or expressive of mourning. — **MOURN ING LY** *adv.*

MOURNING CLOAK A brownish-black butterfly (*Aglais* or *Vanessa antiopa*) widely distributed in temperate regions; it has a row of dark spots just inside the yellow border on the upper side of the wings: also called *Camberwell beauty*.

MOURNING DOVE The Carolina turtle dove (*Zenaidura macroura*), common in North America and famous for its plaintive note.

MOURNING PAPER Stationery with a black border.

MOURNING WARBLER A warbler of the eastern United States (*Oporornis philadelphia*) having a melancholy note.

MOUSE *noun* (mowse) [MICE *pl.*] 1 One of various small rodents frequenting human habitations throughout the world, as the common **HOUSE MOUSE** (*Mus musculus*). 2 Any of various similar animals, as the American **HARVEST-MOUSE** (genus *Reithrodontomys*), or the **LEMMING-MOUSE** (genus *Synaptomys*). 3 [Pop.] A young woman. 4 [Pop.] A discolored swelling of the eye, caused by a blow or bruise. 5 On shipboard, a swelling worked on a rope to prevent its slipping; also, a mousing.

— *verb* (mowz) [MOUSED, MOUS ING] 1 To hunt for by sly and patient search; prowl about. 2 To catch mice. 3 To apply mousing to (a hook). See MOUSING (lashing). 4 To rend as a cat does a mouse. [<OE. *mus*]

MOUSE BANE *noun* Aconite.

MOUSE BIRD *noun* 1 An African bird (genus *Colius*) with a conical bill, long medial tail feathers, and soft plumage. 2 A shrike.

MOUSE DEER The chevrotain.

MOUSE-EAR *noun* 1 Any one of various plants whose leaves resemble the ears of a mouse, especially, the European hawkweed (*Hieracium pilosella*): also **MOUSE-EAR HAWKWEED**. 2 The forget-me-not.

MOUSE-GRAY *noun* A medium shade of gray, the color of the fur of the common house mouse.

MOUS ER (mowz-) *noun* 1 An animal that catches mice; especially, a cat. 2 Hence, a person who goes about stealthily.

MOUSE TAIL *noun* One of a genus (*Myosurus*) of plants of the crowfoot family: so called from its slender spike.

MOUS ING (mowz'-) *noun* 1 The act of hunting mice. 2 A lashing or shackle passed around the shank and point of a hook, to prevent its spreading or unhooking. — *adj.* 1 Given to catching mice; prowling. 2 Thorough; careful, patient, as a cat hunting a mouse.

MOUS QUE TAIRE' (mōōs-kĭ-târ') *noun* 1 A member of one of the two companies of mounted musketeers forming the bodyguard of the French kings between 1622 and 1786. 2 A woman's cloth cloak with large buttons: in fashion about 1855. 3 A long glove of kid or silk, loose about the wrist: worn by women. [<F., musketeer]

MOUSSE (mōōse) *noun* A light frothy dessert made of whipped cream, white of egg, sugar, and flavoring extract and allowed to freeze; sometimes the yolks of eggs and gelatin are added and beaten up. [<F.]

MOUSSE LINE (mōōse-leen') *noun* 1 Fine French muslin. 2 A thin glass blown in imitation of lace. [<F.; see MUSLIN]

MOUSSELINE-DE-SOIE (-duh-swah) *noun* [F.] A plain-weave silk chiffon fabric, often figured, silk muslin.

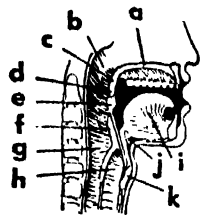
MOUS SORG SKY (mōō-), **MODEST PETROVICH**, 1839–81, Russian composer.

MOUS TACHE Same as MUSTACHE.

MOUS TE RI AN (mōōs-) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a stage of human culture in the Paleolithic period, following the Acheulean and succeeded by the Aurignacian. Also **MOUS TIE RI AN.** [<Moustier cave, southern France]

MOUS Y (mows'-ĭ *or* mowz'-ĭ) *adj.* [MOUS I ER, MOUS I EST] 1 Infested with or inhabited by mice. 2 Of, pertaining to, or like a mouse; having the color or smell of a mouse. 3 Quiet as a mouse. Also **MOUS EY.**

MOUTH *noun* (mowth) 1 The orifice at which food is taken into the body, the entrance to the alimentary canal; the cavity between the lips and throat. See THROAT. 2 The human mouth as the channel of speech. 3 A wry face; grimace. 4 That part of a stream where its waters are discharged; also, the entrance to a harbor. 5 The opening for discharge in the muzzle of a firearm. 6 The slit in an organ pipe, from which the wind passes against the lip; also, the edge of the opening in a flute or similar instrument, against which the performer's breath is directed. 7 The opening of a vessel by which it is emptied or filled. 8 The entrance or opening into a cavity, mine, etc. 9 The space or opening between the jaws of a vise. — **DOWN IN (or AT) THE MOUTH** Disconsolate; dejected. — **TO FIX ONE'S MOUTH FOR** To get ready for.



HUMAN MOUTH
a Hard palate.
b Pharynx.
c Soft palate.
d Uvula.
e Tonsil.
f Epiglottis.
g Esophagus.
h Larynx.
i Tongue
j Hyoid bone
k Thyroid cartilage

— *verb* (mowth) 1 To utter in a forced or affected manner; vociferate; cry; declaim. 2 To seize, caress, or fondle with the mouth; mumble. 3 To distort the mouth, grimace. 4 To accustom (a horse) to the use of a bit. [<OE. *muth*] — **MOUTH ER** (mowth'-) *noun*.

MOUTHED (mowthd *or* mowth') *adj.* 1 Having a mouth used in composition, to denote a characteristic of the mouth or of speech; as, a hard-*mouthed* horse. 2 Provided with a mouth.

MOUTH FUL *noun* 1 As much as can be or is usually put into the mouth at one time. 2 A small quantity.

MOUTH ORGAN 1 A harmonica. 2 A set of panpipes.

MOUTH PIECE *noun* 1 That part of any instrument, tool, etc., that is applied to the mouth. 2 One who speaks for others, especially [Pop.] a criminal lawyer.

MOUTH Y (mowth'- *or* mowth'-) *adj.* 1 Garrulous. 2 Addicted to grimaces in speaking. — **MOUTH I LY** *adv.* — **MOUTH I NESS** *noun*.

MOU TON NÉE (mōō-tō-nā') *adj.* [F.] Having the form of a sheep's back: said of rocks, etc. Also **MOU TON NÉED.**

MOV A BLE (mōōv'-) *adj.* 1 Capable of being moved in any way, as from one place, position, or posture to another; susceptible of transposition, as, *movable* property. 2 Capable of being moved in respect of time; recurring at varying intervals. See synonyms under MOBILE.

— *noun* 1 Anything that can be moved, especially, anything that may be readily moved or is adapted for moving. 2 *pl.* House furniture of a movable nature; also, personal property, as distinguished from real or fixed property. Also **MOVE A BLE.** — **MOV A BLE NESS, MOV A BIL' I TY** *noun* — **MOV A BLY** *adv.*

MOVABLE KIDNEY A floating kidney.

MOVE (mōōv) *verb* [MOVED, MOV ING] 1 To change or cause to change place or posture, also, to set in motion, impel, specifically, in chess and similar games, to change the position of (a piece) according to the rules of the game. 2 To change one's residence. 3 To incite to an action; also, to stir the feelings of. 4 To take action. 5 To live or associate; as, to *move* among cultivated people. 6 To offer for consideration, as in a deliberative body; also, to make an application, appeal, or the like. 7 To dispose of or be disposed of by sale, as commercial goods. 8 To evacuate or cause to evacuate, as the bowels. See synonyms under ACTUATE, CARRY, CONVEY, INFLUENCE, PERSUADE, STIR.

— *noun* 1 The act of moving; movement. 2 An act in the carrying out of a plan. 3 In games, the changing of the place of a piece. — **TO GET A MOVE ON** To hurry; get going. See synonyms under MOTION. [<OF. *mover* <L. *moveo*, move]

MOVE MENT (mōōv'-) *noun* 1 The act of changing place or of moving in any way; any change of position. 2 A series of actions, incidents, or ethical impulses tending toward some end; as, the temperance *movement*. 3 An effect resembling motion, as in a picture. 4 A particular arrangement of related parts accomplishing a motion; as, the *movement* of a watch. 5 The pace or speed at which a piece or section of music sounds best; one of the sections of a larger work, as of a symphony; melodic progression; rhythm; meter. 6 The act of emptying the bowels; also, the state of being or the matter so emptied. 7 An elemental part of action in military or naval evolution or manuever. See synonyms under ACT, MOTION.

MOV ER (mōōv'-) *noun* 1 One who or that which moves; specifically, one engaged in the business of moving household goods and other possessions. 2 A tenant farmer who moves away as soon as the soil is exhausted.

MOV IE (mōōv'-ĭ) *noun* [Pop.] A motion picture; also, in the plural, a theater in which it is shown, or a motion-picture performance.

MOV ING (mōōv'-) *adj.* 1 Causing to move; impelling to act; influencing; instigating; persuading. 2 Exciting the suscep-

tibilities; affecting; touching. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

MOVING PICTURE A motion picture.

MOVING PLATFORM A platform operated by an endless belt or several such side by side, moving at graduated speeds, carrying along passengers or merchandise. Also **MOVING SIDEWALK.**

MOVING STAIRCASE An escalator.

¹MOW (mō) *tr. verb* [**MOWED, MOWN, MOW·ING**] 1 To cut down, as grain or grass, with a scythe or other sharp implement. 2 To cut grass from; as, to *mow* a lawn. 3 To cut down rapidly or indiscriminately, like grass; as, to *mow* down whole ranks of soldiers. [<OE. *mawan*]

²MOW (mō *or* mow) *intr. verb* To make faces; mock. —*noun* A grimace. [<OF. *moue* <MD. *mouwe*, a pout]

³MOW (mow) *noun* Hay or grain stored in a barn; also, the place of storage. —*verb* To store in a mow. [<OE. *muga*]

MOW·ER (mō′-) *noun* One who mows; a mowing machine.

MOWING MACHINE A farm machine with cutting blades used for mowing standing grass and other forage.

MOWN (mōne) *adj.* Cut down, as by mowing.

MOX·A *noun* 1 A cottony material, used, when ignited, as a counter-irritant or cautery, prepared in China and Japan from certain species of *Artemisia*, especially *A. moxa*; also, a substance for similar use obtained from other sources. 2 Any of the plants producing this material. [<Jap. *moe kusa*, burning herb]

MOY·EN ÂGE (mwah·yĕn ahzh′) [F.] The Middle Ages.

MOY·ZESZ (-zĕsh) [Polish] Same as MOSES. Also **MO·ZES** (*D.* mō′-zĕs; *Hung.* mo′-zĕsh).

MO ZAM·BIQUE′ (mō·zum·beek′) 1 A Portuguese colony in SE. Africa; 297,654 square miles; capital, Lourenço Marques: also called *Portuguese East Africa.* 2 The northern district of the colony. 3 The capital of the district.

MOZAMBIQUE CHANNEL A channel separating Madagascar from the eastern coast of Africa; breadth 250 to 550 miles.

MOZ·AR·AB (mōz·är′-ub) *noun* A member of a Christian congregation in Spain that maintained a modified form of religion after the Moslem conquest: so called in ridicule. [<Sp. *Mozárabe* <Ar. *musta'rib*, would-be Arab]

MO ZART (mō′-zart; *G.* mō′-tsart), **WOLFGANG AMADEUS,** 1756-91, Austrian composer.

MO ZET TA *noun* A hood worn by prelates of the Roman Catholic Church. Also **MOZ·ZET·TA.** [<It. *mozzetta*]

MU (myōō *or* mōō) *noun* [Gr.] 1 The twelfth letter in the Greek alphabet (M, *μ*): equivalent to *m*. As a numeral it denotes 40. 2 The micron; symbol *μ*.

MUC-, MUCO- Combining forms from Latin *mucus*, mucus.

MUCH *adj.* [**MORE, MOST**] 1 Great in quantity or amount. 2 [Obs.] Many in number. —*noun* 1 A considerable quantity. 2 A remarkable or important thing. —*adv.* 1 In a great degree. 2 For the most part; nearly. [<Earlier form *muchel* <OE. *mycel*] —**MUCH·NESS** *noun.*

MUCI- A combining form from Latin *mucus*, mucus.

MU·CIC (mu′-sik) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating an acid, $C_6H_{10}O_8$, formed by the oxidation of milk sugar, various gums, etc.

MU·CID *adj.* Moldy; also, slimy; mucilaginous. —**·NESS** *noun.*

MU·CI·LAGE (-lij) *noun* A gummy or slimy substance obtained from the seeds, bark, or roots of various plants by infusion in water; also, a solution of vegetable gum or mucus in water, especially when intended as an adhesive. [<F. <L. *mucco*, be moldy]

MU·CI·LAG′·I·NOUS (-laj′-i-nus) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or like mucilage; soft, slimy, and viscid. 2 Producing mucilage, as glands. —**·NESS** *noun.*

MU·CIN *noun* A glucoprotein secreted by the mucous membranes. [<L. *mucus*, mucus] —**·OUS** *adj.*

MUCK *noun* 1 Moist manure containing decomposed vegetable matter. 2 A nasty mess; filth. 3 Vegetable mold combined with earth. —*tr. verb* 1 To fertilize with manure. 2 To pollute with muck. [Compare ON. *moka*, shovel away dung]

MUCK·ER *noun* A coarse, rude person; also, in college slang, a non-collegiate young man of the town.

MUCK·LE [Scot.] *adj.* Much. —*noun* A large quantity. [Variant of MICKLE]

MUCK·RAKE *intr. verb* [**MUCK·RAKED, MUCK′·RAK·ING**] To rake up muck; also, to make a habit of searching for, collecting, accusing of, or exposing corrupt practices in office, as by officers of corporations and other public men: in allusion to the "man with the muckrake" in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress.*

—*noun* A rake used in collecting dung. —**MUCK′·RAK·ER** *noun.*

MUCK WORM 1 The larva of a beetle *(Ligyrus relictus)* common in dung heaps. 2 [Pop.] A miser.

MUCK·Y *adj.* Foul; nasty. —**MUCK·I·LY** *adv.* —**MUCK·I·NESS** *noun.*

MU·COID *adj.* Like mucus. —*noun* A compound glucoprotein similar to mucin, found in connective tissue, in cysts, in the vitreous humor, etc. [<MUCUS + -OID]

MU·CO·PRO′·TE·IN *noun* A glucoprotein containing a compound of sulfuric acid.

MU·CO·PU′·RU·LENT *adj.* Relating to or consisting of both mucus and purulent matter.

MU·CO·RA′·LES (-ray′-leez) *noun pl.* An order of fungi (class *Phycomycetes*) which includes several mold species, as the common bread mold.

MU·CO·SA *noun* [·SÆ (-see) *pl.*] A mucous membrane. [<L.] —**MU·CO·SAL** *adj.*

MU·COUS (mū′-cus) *adj.* 1 Secreting mucus. 2 Pertaining to or resembling mucus. Also **MU·COSE.** —**MU·COS·I·TY** *noun.*

MUCOUS MEMBRANE A membrane secreting or producing mucus, that lines passages communicating with the exterior, as the alimentary canal, air passages, etc.

MU·CRO *noun* [**MU·CRO·NES** (-neez) *pl.*] A small, sharp process or part, as the point of a leaf, a spine. [<L., point of a sword] —**MU·CRO·NATE, MU′·CRO·NAT·ED** *adj.*

MU·CUS (mū′-cus) *noun* 1 A viscid animal substance, as that secreted by the mucous membranes. 2 A gummy substance in plants. [<L.]

MUD *noun* 1 Wet and sticky earth; mire. 2 [Pop.] Slander; abuse; detraction of character; as, to sling *mud* at someone. —*tr. verb* [**MUD·DED, MUD·DING**] 1 To soil or cover with mud. 2 To chink with mud or clay, as the spaces between the logs of a log cabin. [<MLG. *mudde*]

MUD BOAT 1 A scow or barge used in dredging: also **MUD SCOW.** 2 A kind of low sledge with wide runners used for hauling logs over swampy ground.

MUD·CAP *tr. verb* [**MUD·CAPPED, MUD′·CAP·PING**] To cap with mud; specifically, to shatter by detonation an exposed mass of rock, a part of the surface of which has been covered with a charge of high explosive capped with mud. —**MUD′·CAP·PING** *noun.*

MUD·CAT *noun* A large catfish of the Mississippi valley.

MUD DAUBER 1 Any wasp of the genus *Sceliphron* that builds mud cells in which its larvæ develop. 2 A swallow that builds a nest of mud.

MUD·DLE *verb* [**MUD·DLED** (-ld), **MUD·DLING**] 1 To make turbid. 2 To confuse or be confused, especially with drink. 3 To waste. 4 To mix up; make a mess of. 5 To stir; mix: said of drinks.

—*noun* 1 A muddy or dirty condition. 2 A mixed or confused condition, as of the mind; a mess. [<MUD] —**MUD·DLER** *noun.*

MUD·DLER *noun* A stick for churning or stirring liquids.

MUD DRUM An enclosed container placed at the bottom of any manufacturing or power apparatus, as a boiler, for the purpose of collecting insoluble waste matter, sludge, etc.

MUD·DY *adj.* [**MUD·DI·ER, MUD·DI·EST**] 1 Bespattered with mud; turbid. 2 Mentally confused. 3 Consisting of mud; earthy; gross; impure. 4 Dull, cloudy; as, a *muddy* complexion, *muddy* weather. See synonyms under DULL, THICK. —*tr. verb* [**MUD·DIED, MUD·DY·ING**] 1 To make turbid or dirty. 2 To confuse; muddle. —**MUD·DI·LY** *adv.* —**MUD·DI·NESS** *noun.*

MUD-EEL *noun* An eel-shaped amphibian having very small forelegs and no hind legs, that buries itself in the mud; especially, *Siren lacertina* of the swamps of the southern United States: also called *congo* and *siren.*

MUD FISH *noun* A fish that inhabits the mud, as the bowfin, the common killifish, etc.

MUD FLAT A low-lying strip of ground covered with mud, especially one between high and low tide.

MUD GUARD *noun* A guard over the wheel of a vehicle to protect from splashing mud.

MUD HEN 1 The American coot *(Fulica americana).* 2 The Florida gallinule *(Gallinula chloropus).* 3 Same as RAIL (clapper rail).



MUDPUPPY

MUD POT *noun* A geyser which ejects mud. Also **MUD GEYSER.**

MUD′·PUP·PY *noun* [**·PIES** *pl.*] Either of two amphibians: the hellbender *(Cryptobranchus alleghaniensis)*; also, a tailed amphibian with bushy persistent external gills, especially *Necturus maculosus*, found in the large lakes of North America.

MUD SILL *noun* 1 The foundation timber of a structure placed directly on the ground. 2 [Local] A person of low social state or condition

MUD′·SLING·ING *noun* Indulgence in abusive personalities, especially in a political campaign.

MUD·STONE *noun* A gray, sandy shale that readily decomposes into mud.

MUD TURTLE Any of various turtles inhabiting muddy rivers in different parts of the world, especially the small common variety of the United States (genus *Kinosternon*).

MU·EZ·ZIN (mū-) *noun* In Mohammedan countries, a priest who calls the faithful to prayer. Also **MU·ED·DIN.** [<Ar. *mu'adhdhin* <*adhana*, to call]

¹MUFF *verb* 1 To perform (some act) clumsily; blunder. 2 In ball-playing, to fail to hold (the ball) in attempting a catch. —*noun* 1 A bungling action; in ball-playing, a failure to catch the ball. 2 A bungler. 3 A stupid fellow; dolt. [Formerly contemptuous term for a German]

²MUFF *noun* A covering, usually cylindrical, into which the

:e; also, in a motion-

ling to act; the suscep-

hands are thrust from opposite ends to keep them warm. [<D. *mof* <F. *moufle*, thick mitten]

MUF·FIN *noun* A light, quick or yeast bread, cooked in small cup-shaped tins, and usually eaten hot with butter. [Etymology unknown]

MUF·FIN·EER′ *noun* 1 A metal cruet with a perforated top for sprinkling salt or sugar on muffins. 2 A covered dish to keep muffins or other hot breads hot.

MUFFIN STAND A small tiered stand used in tea service for holding and passing cakes, sandwiches, etc.

MUF·FLE *tr. verb* [**MUF·FLED** (-ld), **MUF·FLING**] 1 To wrap up so as to conceal. 2 To prevent from seeing, hearing, or speaking, by wrapping up the head. 3 To deaden the sound of. — *noun* 1 Something used for muffling. 2 A clay oven for firing pottery without direct exposure to flame. 3 The naked upper lip and nose of a ruminant. [<OF. *moufle*, heavy leather or fur mitten]

MUF·FLER *noun* 1 Anything used for wrapping up or muffling; specifically, a scarf worn about the neck; also, a veil or scarf worn by women. 2 A device to reduce noise, as from the exhaust of an internal-combustion engine. 3 A mitten.

¹MUF·TI *noun* A Mohammedan priest or expounder of the law. [<Ar. <*afta*, expound the law]

²MUF·TI *noun* [Pop.] Citizens' dress; plain clothes: term used by military and naval officers and other officials when not in uniform.

¹MUG *noun* 1 A drinking cup, usually cylindrical, with a handle and no lip. 2 That which is contained in a mug. [Compare Norw. *mugge*]

²MUG [Pop.] *noun* 1 The human face or mouth. 2 A grimace. — *tr. verb* [**MUGGED**, **MUG·GING**] 1 To catch from behind by the throat, in order to rob. 2 To make a photograph of a person, especially of a suspected criminal. — **MUG·GER** *noun*.

MUG·GER *noun* A small crocodile (*Crocodilus palustris*) of India and the East Indies, with a very wrinkled snout. Also **MUG·GAR**, **MUG·GUR**. [<Hind. *magar*]

MUG·GINS *noun* 1 One of several card games in which exposed cards are matched or suits are built. 2 A certain game of dominoes.

MUG·GY *adj.* [**MUG·GI·ER**, **MUG·GI·EST**] Warm, moist, and close; sultry. [Compare ON. *mugga*, drizzling mist] — **MUG·GI·NESS** *noun*.

MUG·WORT (-wŭrt) *noun* An aromatic bitter herb (*Artemisia vulgaris*) of the composite family, sometimes used in folk medicine as a diaphoretic and emmenagog.

MUG·WUMP *noun* 1 An adherent in general of one political party who claims the right of independent action; hence, any independent or habitual political critic. 2 Originally, a chief or leader; hence, a person of importance. — *intr. verb* To withdraw support from a political party or candidate. [<Algonquian *mukquomp*, chief] — **MUG′ WUMP·ER·Y**, **MUG′·WUMP ISM** *noun*.

MU·HAM·MA·DAN, etc. Same as MOHAMMEDAN, etc.

MU·HAR RAM (mōō·här′·um) A Mohammedan month; also, the first ten days of the month, a period of lamentation. See CALENDAR (Mohammedan). Also spelled *Moharram*.

MÜHL·BACH (mul′·bahK), **LUISE** Pen-name of Klara Mundt, 1814–73, German novelist.

MUH·LY GRASS (mū′·li) Any of a genus (*Muhlenbergia*) of mostly perennial, wiry grasses growing in the SW. United States and Mexico, as the **RING MUHLY** (*M. torreyi*), and **SPIKE MUHLY** (*M. wrightii*), valued as forage plants for livestock. [<Dr. G. H. E. Muhlenberg, 1753–1815, American botanist]

MUIR (mūre) *noun* [Scot.] A moor; heath. — **MUIR·Y** *adj.*

MUIR, JOHN, 1838–1914, American naturalist.

MU·I RA·PU·A′·MA (mōō·ee·rah·pōō·ah′·mah) *noun* The dried stems and roots of a Brazilian plant (*Liriosma ovata*), reputed to have properties as a nerve stimulant and aphrodisiac. [<Pg.; of Tupi origin]

MUIR GLACIER One of the largest and best known of the Alaskan glaciers; on the slopes of Mount Fairweather in SE. Alaska. [<JOHN MUIR]

MU·JIK Same as MUZHIK.

MUK·DEN (mōōk- *or* mōōk·dĕn) The capital of Liaoning Province, China; Japanese defeated Russians, March 15, 1905: also called *Fengtien*, *Moukden*.

MU·LA·DA (mōō·lah′·*th*ah) *noun* [Local] A drove of mules. [<Sp. Am.]

MU·LAT·TO (mū-) *noun* A person having one white and one Negro parent; loosely, anyone having white and Negro blood. [<Sp. *mulato*, *muleto*, *mulo*, mule]

MUL′·BER·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 The edible berrylike fruit of a tree (genus *Morus*) whose leaves are valued for silkworm-culture. 2 A deep purplish-red, the color of a mulberry. [<OE. *morberie* <L. *morum*, mulberry, + BERRY]

MULBERRY BODY The morula.

MULCH *noun* Any loose material, as straw, placed about the stalks of plants to protect their roots. — *tr. verb* To cover with mulch. [Compare G. dial. *molsch*, soft, decaying]

MULCT (mŭlkt) *tr. verb* To fine; also, to fine unjustly; to deprive of fraudulently. — *noun* A fine, or similar penalty. [<L. *mulcto*, punish, <*mulceo*, stroke]

¹MULE *noun* 1 A hybrid between the ass and horse, especially between a jackass and a mare, as distinguished from a hinny. 2 Any hybrid or cross, especially one that is sterile. 3 A spinning machine which draws, stretches, and twists at one operation: also called *spinning-mule*, *jenny*, *spinning-jenny*. Also **MULE-JENNY**. 4 A person having the stubborn qualities of a mule. 5 A small electric engine or tractor for towing canal boats. [<F. <L. *mulus*]

²MULE *intr. verb* [**MULED**, **MUL·ING**] To cry; mewl. [Variant of MEWL]

³MULE *noun* A backless boudoir slipper. [<OF. <L. *mullus*, slipper]

MULE DEER The black-tailed deer of the western United States, having long ears.

MULE-SKINNER *noun* 1 A mule-driver. 2 A whip used in driving mules.

MU LE TEER′ *noun* A mule-driver. [<F. *muletier* <*mulet*, mule]

MULE TRAIN A train of mules carrying packs; also, a train of heavy freight wagons drawn by mules.

MU LEY (myōō′·li *or* mōōl′·ī *or* mōō′·li) *adj.* Hornless: said of cattle. — *noun* A hornless cow. Also **MUL·LEY** (mŏŏl′·ī *or* mōō·lī): also spelled *mooley*. [<Ir. *maol*, *moile*, hornless, dismantled]

MUL·HA CÉN′ (mool·ah·thĕn′) A mountain in SE. Spain; in the Sierra Nevada; the highest summit in Spain; 11,420 ft. Also **MU LEY-HA·CEN′**.

MUL HAU SEN (mul′·how·zen) [G.] Same as MULHOUSE.

MUL HEIM-AN-DER-RUHR (mul′·hime-ahn-dĕr-rōōr) A manufacturing and mining town near Dusseldorf in western Prussia, Germany.

MUL·HOUSE (mul·ōōz′) A town in eastern France near the German border. Also [G.] *Mulhausen*.

MU LI EB′ RI·TY (myōō-) *noun* 1 The state of being a woman; womanhood, womanliness; hence, effeminacy. 2 The state of female puberty. [<LL. *muliebritas* <L. *mulier*, woman]

MUL ISH (myōōl′-) *adj.* Resembling a mule; stubborn. See synonyms under OBSTINATE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

³MULL *tr. verb* To heat and spice, as wine. [<MULSE]

²MULL *tr. verb* To ponder; cogitate: generally with *over*. [Etymology obscure]

³MULL *tr. verb* 1 To reduce to dust or powder; grind; crumble. 2 To mix up, muddle. — *noun* [Pop.] In England, a confused state of affairs, muddle. [<OE. *myl*, dust]

⁴MULL *noun* A thin, soft, cotton dress goods.

⁵MULL *noun* A horn snuff box. [Special sense of ³MULL]

MULL An island in NW. Argyllshire, Scotland; the largest of the Hebrides group.

MUL·LA *noun* An ointment having a base of lard and salt, spread on a piece of mull.

MUL LAH Same as MOLLAH.

MUL LEN *noun* A tall, stout, woolly herb (*Verbascum thapsus*) of the figwort family, the **GREAT MULLEN**; also, any plant of the same genus, as the **MOTH MULLEN** (*V. blattaria*). Also **MUL LEIN**. [<AF. *moleine*]

MULL ER *noun* 1 A pestlelike implement with which to mix paints. 2. A mechanical pulverizer or grinder. [<OF. *moleur* <L. *molo*, grind, <*mola*, millstone]

MUL LER, HERMANN JOSEPH, born 1890, American geneticist.

MÜL LER (mul′·ur), **FRIEDRICH MAX**, 1823–1900, English philologist and Orientalist of German birth. — **JOHANNES PETER**, 1801–58, German physiologist.

¹MUL LET *noun* 1 A food fish (family *Mugilidæ*), usually greenish or copper-colored, with silvery sides, found on warm coasts. *Mugil cephalus* is the **STRIPED MULLET** of both coasts of the Atlantic. 2 A food fish (family *Mullidæ*) often called *surmullet*. *Mullus barbatus* is the highly esteemed European **RED MULLET**. [<OF. *mulet* <L. *mullus*, red mullet]

²MUL·LET *noun* In heraldry, a star of five or more points.

MUL′·LET·HEAD *noun* A fresh-water fish having a flat head.

MULLET-HEADED *adj.* [Pop.] Stupid.

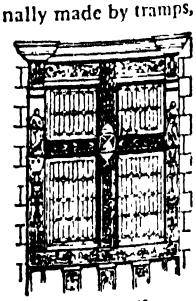
MUL·LEY Same as MULEY.

MUL LI·GAN *noun* [Pop.] A stew, originally made by tramps, composed of odds and ends of food.

MUL·LI·GA·TAW′ NY *noun* A strongly flavored soup of meat and curry. [<Tamil *milagu-tannir*, pepper water]

MUL′·LI·GRUBS *noun* [Pop.] An acute colicky pain; colic; hence, the blues.

MUL·LION (mŭl′·yun) *noun* A vertical dividing piece between window lights or panels. — *tr. verb* To furnish with or divide by means of mullions. [<F. *moignon*, stump] — **MUL·LIONED** *adj.*



MULLIONS

MUL·LOCK (-uk) *noun* An accumulation of waste rock about a mine; refuse earth; a waste dump. — **MUL·LOCK·Y** *adj.*

MU·LOCK (mŭ′·lŏk), **MISS** See CRAIK, DINAH MARIA.

MULSE *noun* Wine heated and sweetened. [<L. *mulsum* <*mulceo*, sweeten]

MULT-, MULTI- Combining forms from Latin *multus*, much, meaning much, many, or more than two; also, many times over, or affecting several parts. The following terms are self-explanatory when checked against the definitions of the main elements in their vocabulary place:

multiangular	multilineal	multipinnate
multicapital	multilinear	multipolar
multicapsular	multilingual	multiradial
multicellular	multilobar	multiradiate
multicentral	multilobate	multiramose
multiciliate	multilobular	multisepsate
multicoil	multiloquent	multispeed
multicostate	multimolecular	multispermous
multicuspid	multimotor	multispiculate
multicylinder	multinominal	multispiral
multidentate	multinominous	multistaminate
multiflorous	multinuclear	multistoried
multifoliate	multinucleate	multistriate
multiganglionic	multinucleolar	multisulcate
multijugate	multinucleolate	multitubular
multilaminar	multiovular	multivoiced
multilaminate	multiovulate	multivolumed

Mul tan (mool-tahn′) A city in the Punjab, India.

mul′ ti charge gun A gun equipped with powder chambers along the bore, whose successive discharges increase the muzzle velocity of the projectile.

mul ti-cip′ i-tal *adj.* Many-headed: said of plants with many stems from the same root. [< MULTI- + L. *caput*, head]

mul ti fa′-ri-ous *adj.* Having great diversity or variety. [< L. *multifarius*] —**-ly** *adv.* —**-ness** *noun.*

mul ti fid *adj.* Cut into many lobes or segments, as a leaf. Also **mul-tif i dous** (-dus). [< MULTI- + L. *findo*, cleave]

mul′ ti foil *noun* A plane figure made of the congruent arcs of circles which are symmetrically arranged along the sides of a regular polygon.

mul′ ti fold *adj.* Many times doubled; manifold.

mul′ ti form *adj.* Having many forms, shapes, or appearances. See synonyms under COMPLEX. —**mul ti form′ i-ty** *noun.*

Mul′ ti graph *noun* A typesetting and printing machine in which the type is moved from a typesetting drum to a printing drum: a protected trade name

mul ti lat′ er-al *adj.* Having many sides — **-ly** *adv.*

mul ti mil lion-aire′ *noun* A person having a fortune of more than two million dollars

mul ti no′ mi al *adj.* Polynomial.

mul tip a ra *noun* [-RÆ (-rē) *pl.*] A woman who has borne more than one child, or who is parturient the second time. [< MULTI- + L. *pario*, beget]

mul tip a rous (-rus) *adj.* 1 Giving birth to many at one time. 2 Having borne more than one child

mul ti-par′-tite *adj.* Divided into many parts.

mul′ ti pede *noun* A many-footed animal or insect —*adj.* Having many feet. Also **mul′ ti ped.** [< MULTI- + L. *pes*, *pedis* foot]

mul′ ti phase (-fāze) *adj.* Polyphase.

mul′ ti place *adj.* Having room for more than one: said especially of a military airplane having a crew of more than two

mul′ ti-plane *noun* An airplane with two or more supporting surfaces, one above another.

mul ti ple *adj.* 1 Containing or consisting of more than one; repeated more than once, manifold. 2 Having two or more conductors or pieces of electrical apparatus, such as lamps, connected in parallel; as, a *multiple* circuit. —*noun* In arithmetic, the product of a given number and its factor. —**common multiple** Any number which is exactly divisible by two or more numbers, not including itself. —**lowest common multiple** The smallest number divisible by each of two or more numbers, as 12 is the least common multiple of 2, 3, 4, and 6; often abbreviated *L.C.M.* Also **least common multiple.** [< F. < L. *multiplex*]

multiple factors Two or more distinct genes which are believed to act as a unit or with cumulative effect in the transmission of certain plant and animal characteristics, as size, pigmentation, color of eyes, etc.

multiple fruit A fruit consisting of numerous smaller fruits, each developed from a single flower, as the pineapple: also called *collective fruit.*

multiple neuritis Neuritis involving several nerves simultaneously.

multiple sclerosis Sclerosis occurring in patches in the brain or spinal cord or both, and characterized by tremors, failure of coordination, and various nervous and mental symptoms.

multiple star A system of three or more stars revolving around a common gravitational center.

mul ti-plet (-plĕt *or* -plit) *noun* Two or more spectral lines very close together in an atomic spectrum and associated with different energy characteristics of the atom.

mul′-ti-plex *adj.* 1 Multiple; manifold. 2 Designating a system for the simultaneous transmission of two or more messages in either or both directions over the same wire, as in telegraphy or telephony. 3 Designating a photographic method based upon the stereoscopic principle; three cameras are used, together with auxiliary equipment designed to facilitate the construction of accurate maps. —*verb* To send two or more messages at the same time over the same wire. [< L. *multiplico* < *multus*, many, + *plico*, fold]

mul ti pli cand′ *noun* A number multiplied, or to be multiplied, by another.

mul′ ti pli cate *adj.* Consisting of or being many or more than one.

mul ti pli ca′ tion *adj.* 1 The process of multiplying. 2 The process of finding the sum of a number repeated a given number of times. Opposed to *division.*

mul′ ti pli ca tive *adj.* Tending to multiply; indicating multiplication. —**-ly** *adv.*

mul ti plic′ i ty *noun* The condition of being manifold or various, hence, a large number.

mul′ ti pli er *noun* 1 One who or that which multiplies or increases in quantity, or causes something else to multiply or increase. 2 The number by which a quantity is multiplied. 3 An instrument or mechanical device for increasing or intensifying an effect, as an open spiral coil in a wireless telegraph receiver which has the effect of exalting the potential oscillations.

mul′ ti ply *verb* [-PLIED, -PLYING] 1 To make or become greater in number, degree, or extent; spread. 2 To perform the operation of multiplication upon, or to be engaged in multiplication. See synonyms under PROPAGATE. —*adv.* So as to be numerous, in many ways. [< F. *multiplier* < L. *multiplico* < *multiplex*, manifold] —**mul′-ti-pli-a-ble** *adj.*

mul-ti pur′ pose *adj.* Adapted to more than one use or type of service, as a *multipurpose* gun.

mul ti sec′ tion *adj.* Having or occupying more than one section, compartment, etc.

multisection charge Propelling charge for artillery ammunition packed in separate powder bags to permit adjustments for range of fire.

mul′-ti tude (-tūde) *noun* 1 The state of being many or numerous. 2 A large gathering; concourse. 3 A large number of things. See synonyms under ARMY, ASSEMBLY, COMPANY, THRONG. [< OF. < L. *multitudo* < *multus*, much, many]

mul ti tu′ di nous (-nus) *adj.* Consisting of a vast number. See synonyms under MANY. —**-ly** *adv.* — **-ness** *noun.*

mul′ ti va lent *adj.* 1 In chemistry, having a valence greater than unity. 2 Having two or more valences. —**mul′-ti va lence** *noun.*

mul′ ti valve *noun* A shell with many valves. —*adj.* Having many valves. —**mul ti-val′-vu lar** *adj.*

mul tiv o-cal *adj.* Having various meanings. —*noun* A word that has more than one signification. [< MULTI- + VOCAL]

mul ti vol′-tine (-tin *or* -tīne) *adj.* Having many broods of offspring in a year, as certain insects. [< MULTI- + It. *volta*, turn]

mul toc u lar *adj.* Having two or more eyes; also, having eyes divisible, like those of a fly, into facets. [< MULT- + L. *oculus*, eye]

mul tum in par vo [L.] Much in little.

mul ture (-chŏor *or* -tyŏor) *noun* A grinding of grain; also, the grain ground or the toll paid for the grinding. [< OF. < L. *molitura*, grinding, < *molo*, grind]

mum[1] *intr. verb* [MUMMED, MUMMING] To keep one's thoughts to oneself; say nothing, be silent. —*adj.* Silent; saying nothing. —*noun* Silence; as, *mum's* the word. —*interj.* Hush! Be quiet! [Imitative]

mum[2] *intr. verb* To make sport in a mask; make merry while masked, as at Christmas. Also **mumm.** [Special use of MUM[1]; compare D. *mommen*, mask]

mum[3] *noun* A strong sweet beer, first brewed in Germany by Christian Mumme, 1492.

mum[4] *noun* Corruption of MADAM, MA'AM.

mum[5] *noun* Corruption of CHRYSANTHEMUM.

mum ble *verb* [MUM-BLED (-bld), MUM BLING] 1 To speak or utter in low, indistinct tones; mutter. 2 To chew slowly; also, to eat with lips partly closed. —*noun* A low, mumbling speech; mutter. [Frequentative of MUM[1]] —**mum-bler** *noun* —**mum bling** *adj.* —**mum bling-ly** *adv.*

mumble-the-peg *noun* A boy's game played with a jackknife, which is tossed and flipped in various ways so as to stick into the ground; the player who fails must draw a peg out of the ground with his teeth. Also **mumble-peg, mumblety-peg.**

mum bo jum bo 1 Any object of superstitious homage; a fetish. 2 Incantation.

Mum bo Jum bo Among certain Negroes of the western Sudan, a village god or presiding genius, who protects the village from evil and terrifies the women and keeps them in subjection.

mum mer *noun* 1 One who acts or makes sport in a mask. 2 An actor.

mum mer-y *noun* [-IES *pl.*] 1 A masked performance. 2 Hypocritical parade of ritual. [< OF. *mommerie*, dumb show]

MUM'·MI·FY *verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] 1 To make a mummy of; embalm; hence, to preserve by a drying process. 2 To dry up, as tissue, or a fetus in the womb. Also **MUM·MY.** [<MUMMY + –FY] — **MUM·MI·FI·CA'·TION** *noun.*

MUM·MY *noun* [MUM·MIES *pl.*] 1 A body embalmed in the ancient Egyptian manner; also, any dead body which is very well preserved. 2 A person or thing that is dried up and withered. 3 [Obs.] The dried flesh of mummies; dead meat.
— *verb* [·MIED, ·MY·ING] To mummify. [<Ar. *mūmiyā*] — **MUM'·MI·FORM** *adj.*

MUMMY CLOTH 1 The fabric in which a mummy is enwrapped. 2 A crapelike fabric of cotton, silk, rayon, or wool.

MUMP *verb* 1 To mumble. 2 To play the beggar; also, to cheat. [<D. *mompen*, to cheat] — ·ER *noun.*

MUMP·ISH *adj.* Sullen; sulky; morose; petulant.

MUMPS *noun pl.* An acute contagious disease characterized by inflammation and swelling of the facial glands, especially the parotid: also called *parotitis.* [Obsolete word *mump*, grimace]

MUN *noun* [Dial.] Man.

MUNCH *verb* To chew noisily and with deliberation. [<F. *manger*, to eat] — ·ER *noun.*

MUN·CHAU·SEN (mun·chaw'·zen; *G.* munK'·how·zen), **BARON,** 1720–97, Hanoverian nobleman, whose extravagant stories of adventure formed the basis of the *Tales of Munchausen*, collected by Rudolph Eric Raspe. Also **MUNCHHAU·SEN.** — **MUN·CHAU SEN ISM** *noun.*

MUN·DANE *adj.* Pertaining to the world; worldly. [<L. *mundus*, world] — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

MUN·DIC *noun* In Cornwall, pyrite.

MUN·DUN·GO (–dŭng'·go) *noun* [Obs.] A black malodorous tobacco. Also **MUN·DUN GUS.**

MUN·GO (mŭng'·gō) *noun* The waste produced from hard-spun or felted cloth. Compare SHODDY.

MUN·GOOSE Same as MONGOOSE.

MU·NICH (mū'·nik) A university, cathedral, and manufacturing city, capital of Bavaria, Germany. Also [G.] **MUNCHEN** (mun'·Kun).

MU·NIC·I·PAL (mū–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a town or city or its local government; also, having local self-government. 2 Pertaining to the internal government of a state or nation. [<L. *municipalis* <*munus*, duty, + *capio*, take] — ·LY *adv.*

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION An incorporated town.

MU·NIC·I·PAL·ISM *noun* Municipal (as opposed to central) government; also, the theory of this. — **MU NIC·I·PAL·IST** *noun.*

MU·NIC·I·PAL'·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 An incorporated borough, town, or city. 2 In Cuba and some other Latin American countries, an administrative area somewhat like a county.

MU·NIC'·I·PAL·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To place within municipal jurisdiction or authority; transfer to municipal ownership.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP Ownership by a municipality: said especially of public services, as electricity, waterworks, etc.

MU NIF I·CENT (mū–) *adj.* Extraordinarily generous or bountiful; liberal. See synonyms under GENEROUS. — **MU·NIF·I CENCE, MU·NIF·I·CEN·CY** *noun* — **MU NIF I CENT·LY** *adv.*

MU NI MENT *noun* 1 That which supports or defends; especially [Law] any deed, record, or instrument by which title to property may be defended or evidenced: usually in the plural. 2 Any means of defending. [<OF. <L. *munio*, fortify]

MU·NI·TION (mū·nish'·un) *noun* 1 Ammunition and all necessary war material: usually in the plural. 2 The requisites for any undertaking. 3 [Obs.] A fort; stronghold. — *tr. verb* To furnish with munitions. [<F. <L. *munitio* <*munio*, fortify]

MU·NI·TY *noun* 1 The condition of being susceptible, especially to infection and disease. 2 A privilege: a rare usage.

MUN·NION *noun* A mullion.

MUN·RO, HECTOR HUGH See SAKI.

MUN·SELL COLOR SYSTEM A system for the classification and identification of colors by means of reference to the three standard factors of hue, chroma (saturation), and value (lightness). [<Albert H. Munsell, 1858–1918, American artist]

MUN·SEY, FRANK ANDREW, 1854–1925, American publisher.

MUN·STER A province in southern Ireland (Eire); 9,317 square miles.

MÜN·STER (mün'·stur) A university city in western Prussia, Germany.

MÜN·STER·BERG (mün'·stĕr·bĕrK), **HUGO,** 1863–1916, German-American psychologist.

MUNT *tr. verb* [Scot.] To mount.

MUNT·JAC *noun* [Javanese] A small Asiatic deer (genus *Muntiacus*); especially, *M. muntjak* of Java. Also **MUNTJAK.**

MU·RAD SU (mōō·rahd' sōō) A river in east-central Turkey in Asia; 425 miles to the Euphrates River.

MU·RÆ·NA (mū·ree'·nuh) *noun* An eel; moray. [<L. *muræna*, a fish, <Gr. *myraina*, sea eel]

MU·RAL (mū'·rul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or supported by a wall. 2 Resembling a wall. — *noun* A painting or decoration on a wall. [<L. *muralis* <*murus*, wall]

MU·RAT (mu·rah'), **JOACHIM,** 1771–1815, French marshal; king of Naples, 1808–15; brother-in-law of Napoleon.

MUR·CI·A (mur'·shi·uh; *Sp.* mōōr'·thyah) A cathedral city in SE. Spain.

MUR DER *tr. verb* 1 To kill (a human being) with premeditated malice. 2 To put to death in a barbarous manner. 3 To spoil by imperfect pronunciation or performance; mar; destroy. See synonyms under KILL. — *noun* The unlawful and intentional killing of one human being by another. [Blend of OE. *morthor* and OF. *murdre* (of Gmc. origin)] — **MUR·DER ER** *noun* — **MUR DER·ESS** *noun fem.*

MUR·DER·OUS *adj.* 1 Pertaining to murder; destructive. 2 Given to murder. 3 Characterized by murder. See synonyms under SANGUINARY. — ·LY *adv.* — ·NESS *noun.*

MURE *tr. verb* [MURED, MUR·ING] To immure; confine. — *noun* [Obs.] A wall. [<L. *murus*, wall]

MU·REŞ (mōō'·rĕsh) A river of NW. Rumania and SE. Hungary; 400 miles from the Carpathian Mountains to the Tisza River: also called [Hung.] *Maros.* Also **MU RESH, MU·RE·SUL.**

MU·REX *noun* [MU·RI·CES (–seez) or MU·REX·ES *pl.*] A rough-shelled marine gastropod (genus *Murex*) from some species of which the ancients obtained their purple dye. [<L.]

MU REX·IDE (mu–) *noun* The ammonium hydrogen salt, $C_8H_8O_6N_6 \cdot H_2O$, of purpuric acid: used to produce pink, purple, or red, now displaced by aniline colors.

MUR·FREE, MARY NOAILLES See CRADDOCK.

MUR FREES·BOR·O (–freez·bur·o) A city in central Tennessee; battle of Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 2, 1863.

MUR·GEON (–jun) *noun* [Scot.] A smirk; a grimace.

MU'·RI·ATE *noun* A salt of hydrochloric acid; a chloride: old name. [<L. *muria*, brine]

MU'·RI·AT ED (–ay'·tid) *adj.* 1 Salted; pickled. 2 Treated with muriatic or hydrochloric acid.

MU·RI·AT'·IC *adj.* Hydrochloric.

MU'·RI CATE *adj.* Rough, with short, hard tubercular excrescences. [<L. *muricatus*, pointed]

MU RI·EL A feminine personal name. [<MF. *murie*, merry]

MU'·RI FORM *adj.* Regularly arranged like bricks in a wall: said of cells in plants. Also **MU·RINE.** [<L. *murus*, wall, + –FORM]

MU·RIL·LO (mōō·ree'·lyō), **BARTOLOMÉ ESTEBAN,** 1618–82, Spanish painter.

MU RINE (–rine or –rīn) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Muridæ*) or a subfamily (*Murinæ*) of rodents, embracing true mice and rats. — *noun* One of the *Murinæ* or *Muridæ.* [<L. *murinus* <*mus*, mouse]

MURK *adj.* Murky; dark. — *noun* Darkness; gloom. Also spelled *mirk.* [<ON. *myrkr*, dark, darkness] — **MURK LY** *adv.*

MURK Y *adj.* [MURK I·ER, MURK·I EST] Darkened, thickened, or obscured; hazy; gloomy; obscure: also spelled *murky.* See synonyms under DARK. — **MURK I·LY** *adv.* — **MURK I NESS** *noun.*

MUR·MAN COAST (mōōr·mahn') The Arctic coast of the Kola Peninsula in northwestern U.S.S.R.

MUR MANSK (mōōr·mahnsk') A seaport and railway terminus of the western Murman Coast.

MUR MUR *noun* 1 A low sound continually repeated. 2 A complaint uttered in a half-articulate voice. 3 An abnormal, rasping sound heard in certain morbid conditions; as, a heart *murmur.* — *verb* 1 To speak or utter in a low undertone; mutter; mumble. 2 To make a murmur. See synonyms under BABBLE, COMPLAIN. [<L.] — ER *noun* — ·ING *adj.* — ·ING·LY *adv.* — ·OUS *adj.* — ·OUS LY *adv.* — ·OUS·NESS *noun.*

MUR·PHY *noun* [Pop.] [·PHIES *pl.*] A potato.

MUR PHY, WILLIAM PARRY, born 1892, American physician.

MUR RA *noun* [L.] A material of ancient Rome which has been variously supposed to be Chinese jade, porcelain, iridescent glass, fluor, etc. Also **MUR RHA.**

MUR RAIN (mŭr'·in) *noun* A malignant contagious fever affecting domestic animals, as anthrax; also, any plague. See RINDERPEST. — *adj.* Affected with murrain. [<OF. *morine* <L. *morior*, die]

MUR RAY, GILBERT, born 1866, English classical scholar. — **SIR JAMES AUGUSTUS HENRY,** 1837–1915, Scottish philologist and lexicographer. — **JOHN,** 1745–93, English publisher. — **JOHN,** 1778–1843, son of preceding; published works of Byron, Jane Austen, etc. — **LINDLEY,** 1745–1826, American grammarian. — **WILLIAM,** 1705–93, earl of Mansfield; English jurist.

MURRAY RIVER The principal river of SE. Australia; forms part of the boundary between Victoria and New South Wales; about 1,500 miles from the Australian Alps to the Indian Ocean.

MURRE (mŭr) *noun* [MURRE or MUR·RIES *pl.*] 1 The foolish guillemot. 2 The razor-billed auk. Also **MURR.**

MURRE·LET *noun* Any of certain small sea birds (family *Alcidæ*) of the islands of the North Pacific.

MUR·REY (mŭr'·ĭ) *adj.* Of a purplish-red or mulberry color. 2 — *noun* 1 In heraldry, the tincture called sanguine. 2

A dark red. [<OF. *moree* <L. *morus*, mulberry]

MUR·RINE (mŭr'·in *or* -ine) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of murra, as glass. Also **MUR·RHINE.**

MURRINE GLASS Glassware having a transparent ground with embedded flowers, ribbons, etc., of colored glass.

MUR RUM·BID'·GEE (-jee) A river in New South Wales, Australia; 1,350 miles to the Murray River.

MUR RY Same as MORAY.

MUR THER [Obs.] *noun* Murder. — **MUR·THER·ER** *noun.*

MUR VIE·DRO (mōōr·vyeh'·dro) A former name of SAGUNTO.

MU SA CEOUS (mū·say'·shus) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a family *(Musaceæ)* of monocotyledonous plants including the common banana *(Musa sapientum)*, proceeding from rootstocks, with stems composed of sheathing leafstalks and flowers bursting through spathes. [<I.L. *musa* <Ar. *mawzah*, banana]

MUS CA *noun* [**MUS CÆ** (mŭs'·ee) *pl.*] A fly; any of a genus (*Musca*) of dipterous insects of the family *Muscidæ*, including the common house fly. [<L., fly] — **MUS CID** *adj. & noun.*

MUS CA A southern constellation; the Fly. See CONSTELLATION.

MUS CA DINE (-dīn *or* -dīne) *noun* 1 The fox grape or scuppernong *(Vitis* or *Muscadinia rotundifolia)* of the southern United States. 2 Muscatel.

MUS CÆ (mus'·ee) **VOL·I TAN'·TES** (-teez) Minute specks or motes apparently moving before the eye, caused by impurities in the humors of the eye, etc. [<L., flying flies]

MUS CA RINE (-reen *or* -rin) *noun* A deliquescent, extremely poisonous, white, crystalline alkaloid, $C_5H_{15}O_3N$, found in certain fungi, as the fly agaric, and in putrefying fish.

MUS CAT (-cat *or* -cut) *noun* 1 One of several varieties of musk-flavored Old World grapes. 2 A wine made from such grapes. [<F. <It. *moscato* <L. *muscus*, musk]

MUS CAT A seaport in eastern Arabia; capital of Muscat and Oman. Also [Ar.] *Masqat.*

MUSCAT AND OMAN An independent sultanate of SE. Arabia; about 82,000 square miles, capital, Muscat.

MUS CA TEL' *noun* 1 A rich, fruity wine made from the muscat grape. 2 The muscat grape; also spelled *muscatel.* Also **MUS CA DEL.**

MUS CLE *noun* 1 An organ composed of tissue arranged in bundles of fibers, by whose contraction bodily movements are effected. Three types are known: *striated* (striped) or *skeletal*, involved in voluntary movements, *smooth* (unstriped), acting independently of the will, and *heart*, intermediate in action between the first two. 2 The tissue of the muscular organs. 3 Muscular strength.
—*intr. verb* To push in or ahead by sheer physical strength. [<F. <L. *musculus* <*mus*, mouse]

MUSCLE-BOUND *adj.* Affected with a form of muscular hypertrophy characterized by diminution of elasticity in a muscle caused by excessive exercise in training.

MUS CLED (mus'·ld) *adj.* Supplied with muscles.

MUSCLE FIBER A muscle cell consisting of a soft contractile substance enclosed in a tubular sheath.

MUSCLE SHOALS Shallows in the Tennessee River, in NW. Alabama; site of the Wilson Dam.

MUSCLE SUGAR Inositol.

MUS COID *adj.* Moss-like. —*noun* A moss-like plant. [<L. *muscus*, moss, + -oid]

MUS CO VA' DO *noun* A raw brown sugar obtained by evaporating the juice of sugarcane and draining off the molasses. Also **MUS CA VA' DA, MUS'·CO·VADE.** [<Sp. *moscabado*, uncleaned]

MUS' CO VITE *noun* The most common and important white or potash mica, $KH_2Al(SiO_4)_3$.

Mus' CO VITE *noun* An inhabitant of Muscovy or ancient Russia; hence, a Russian. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to Muscovy or to Russia; Russian. — **MUS CO VIT'·IC** *adj.*

MUS CO VY *noun* [**VIES** *pl.*] A large white duck *(Cairina moschata)* of tropical America from Mexico to Brazil, now widely domesticated. Also **MUSCOVY DUCK.** [Corruption of MUSK DUCK]

MUS CO VY An old name for Russia.

MUSCUL-, MUSCULO- Combining forms for muscle.

MUS CU LAR *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or depending upon muscles. 2 Possessing strong muscles; powerful. 3 Accomplished by a muscle or muscles. — **MUS CU LAR' I·TY** *noun* — **MUS CU LAR LY** *adv.*

MUS CU LA TURE *noun* The disposition or arrangement of muscles in a part or organ; the muscle system as a whole. Also **MUS CU LA' TION.**

MUSE (muze) *verb* [**MUSED, MUS ING**] 1 To cogitate. 2 To indulge in reverie. 3 To meditate upon; ponder. —*noun* 1 The act or state of musing; reverie. 2 Wonder. [<OF. *muser* <*muse*, muzzle]. — **MUS·ER** *noun* — **MUSE FUL** *adj.*
Synonyms (verb): brood, cogitate, consider, contemplate, deliberate, dream, meditate, ponder, reflect, ruminate, stew, study, think. Compare REFLECTION.

Muse *noun* 1 [also **muse**] The inspiring power of poetry. 2 One of the nine goddesses of ancient Greece who presided over poetry, art, and science. They are Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.

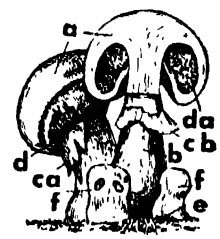
MU·SETTE (mū·zĕt') *noun* 1 Any melody of soft character written in imitation of bagpipe airs. 2 A small bagpipe once popular in France. 3 A variety of small oboe. 4 A small leather or canvas knapsack or wallet, used especially by soldiers, and carried by a strap worn over the shoulder: also **MUSETTE BAG.** [<F.]

MU·SE UM (mu·zee'·um) *noun* 1 A place preserving and exhibiting works of nature, art, curiosities, etc.; also, any collection of such objects. 2 Any place where curiosities, freaks, monstrosities, etc., are exhibited. [<L. <Gr. *mouseion*, temple of the Muses]

MUSH *noun* 1 Thick porridge, made by boiling meal (specifically Indian) or flour, in water or milk. 2 Anything soft and pulpy. 3 [Pop.] Sentimentality. [Variant of MASH]

MUSH *verb* [Pop., Alaska & NW. Canada] 1 To travel, as a miner. 2 To drive, as a dog team. —*interj.* Get along! a call of the drivers of a dog team. [Perhaps <Canadian F. *marcher*, march] — **MUSH·ER** *noun.*

MUSH ROOM *noun* 1 A large, rapidly growing fungus of the order *Agaricales*, consisting of an erect stalk and a cap-like expansion; certain poisonous varieties are called *toadstools*, but the distinction is not scientifically correct. The best-known edible mushrooms are of the genus *Agaricus*, especially the **FIELD MUSHROOM,** *A. campestris.* 2 An object or excrescence of similar shape.
—*intr. verb* 1 To grow or spread rapidly, like a mushroom, as, the town *mushroomed* overnight. 2 To flatten out (as a bullet) on hitting an object
—*adj.* 1 Pertaining to or made of mushrooms. 2 Sudden in growth and rapid in decay, ephemeral; upstart. [<OF. *mousheron* <*mousse*, moss]



AGARIC MUSHROOM
a Pileus, entire and cut.
b Stipe, in velum.
ca Ruptured velum.
d Gills.
cb Velum forming ring.
da Cross-section of gill.
Mycelium.
f, f Young mushrooms.

MUSHROOM TOWN A town which has seemingly sprung up overnight, especially, one that has grown up quickly on a new railroad line.

MUSH Y *adj.* [**MUSH I ER, MUSH I EST**] 1 Soft; pulpy. 2 [Pop.] Sentimental, romantic. — **MUSH I·LY** *adv.* — **MUSH·I NESS** *noun.*

MU SIC *noun* 1 The science and art of the rhythmic combination of tones, vocal or instrumental, embracing melody and harmony. 2 A composition, or mass of compositions, conceived or executed according to musical rule or spirit. 3 Any rhythmic succession or combination of sounds, especially if pleasing to the ear; also, the sensations or emotions thus produced. 4 A band of musicians; an orchestra. See synonyms under MELODY. — **ABSOLUTE MUSIC** Pure or abstract music wholly self-sufficient without representation or dependence on title, program, etc.: opposed to the pictorial or descriptive **PROGRAM MUSIC.** — **TO FACE THE MUSIC** To take the consequences courageously and without complaint; accept facts. [<L. <Gr. *mousike*, art of the Muses]

MU SI CAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to music. 2 Capable of producing or appreciating music; fond of music. 3 Melodious. 4 [Pop.] Having a sense of humor; funny; also, odd. —*noun* Same as MUSICALE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

MUSICAL COMEDY A kind of theatrical performance, characterized by music, songs, dances, jokes, and spectacular settings, all usually unified by a tenuous plot.

MU SI CALE' (-cal'; *F.* mu·zi kahl') *noun* An informal concert or private recital. Also **MU SI·CAL.** [<F.]

MUSIC BOX A case containing a mechanism that reproduces melodies.

MUSIC HALL 1 A public hall or building devoted to musical entertainments. 2 Specifically, a theater in which variety entertainments are given. 3 In England, a vaudeville house.

MU SI CIAN (-zish' un) *noun* One skilled in music, especially, a professional performer.

MU·SI CIAN LY *adj.* Exhibiting musical taste, learning, or skill.

MUSIC OF THE SPHERES The harmony produced by the movements of the celestial spheres: a Pythagorean conception.

MUSIC STAND 1 A rack to hold sheet music for a performer. 2 A band stand.

MUS ING (muze'-) *adj.* Thoughtful; dreamy; preoccupied. — **·LY** *adv.*

MUSK *noun* 1 A soft, reddish brown, powdery secretion of a penetrating odor, obtained from the preputial follicles, **MUSK BAG,** of the male musk deer. It is used by perfumers and, to a small extent, in medicine. 2 The odor of musk. [<F. *musc*]

MUSK BEAVER The muskrat.

MUSK BEETLE A large European beetle *(Aromia moschata)* of a bronze-green color, and having a musky odor suggesting roses.

MUSK-CAT *noun* 1 A civet-cat. 2 [Obs.] A perfumed, effeminate man; a dandy

MUSK DEER A small deer *(Moschus moschiferus)* of central and eastern Asia, having (in the male) a musk-secreting gland.


MUSK DEER

MUSK DUCK 1 A muscovy. 2 An Australian duck *(Biziura lobata)*, with a disklike appendage on the chin, and having a musky odor in the breeding season: also called *mould-goose*.

MUS KEG *noun* 1 A rocky basin filled by successive deposits of unstable material, as leaves, muck, and moss, incapable of sustaining much weight. 2 A swamp. Also spelled *maskeg*. [<Chippewa *muskig*, grassy bog]

MUSKEG MOSS An absorbent, sterilized swamp moss (genus *Sphagnum*) used as a surgical dressing.

MUS'·KEL·LUNGE (-lŭnj) Same as MASKINONGE.

MUS·KET *noun* A former smooth-bore military hand gun; specifically, a hand gun for infantry, now superseded by the rifle. [<OF. *mosquet*, gun, hawk, <It. *moschetto*, hawk <L. *musca*, fly]

MUS·KET·EER' *noun* A soldier armed with a musket; hence, a foot-soldier.

MUS·KET·RY *noun* 1 Muskets collectively. 2 The science of firing small arms.

MUS·KHO·GE'·AN (-ko·gee'·un) *noun* One of the principal North American Indian linguistic stocks, including the Apalachee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, Seminole, and Yamasi tribes, formerly inhabiting the Gulf region of the southeastern United States: well advanced in culture. Also **MUS KO GI AN.**


MUSK-OX

MUS·KIT Same as MESQUITE.

MUSK'·MEL·ON *noun* The juicy, edible, gourdlike fruit of a trailing herb *(Cucumis melo)*; cantaloup. Also [Pop.] **MUSH' MEL·ON.**

MUSK-OX *noun* A shaggy, hollow-horned American arctic ruminant *(Ovibos moschatus)* combining the characteristics of the sheep and ox and emitting a strong odor of musk: now restricted to Greenland and the North American continent.


MUSKRAT

MUSK·RAT *noun* A North American aquatic rodent *(Ondatra zibethica)* yielding a valuable fur and secreting a substance with a musky odor: sometimes called *musquash*.

MUSK·ROOT The musky, spongy root of a plant *(Ferula sumbul)* of the parsley family, from Russian Turkestan: employed medicinally as a stimulant and anti-spasmodic.

MUSK ROSE A cultivated climbing rose *(Rosa moschata)* from Europe, with usually large white flowers in panicled clusters.

MUSK TURTLE A small turtle *(Sternotherus odoratus)* of the eastern United States and Canada, distinguished by bright-yellow lines on each side of the head.

MUSK·Y *adj.* Like musk; smelling of musk. — **MUSK·I·LY** *adv.* — **MUSK·I·NESS** *noun.*

MUS·LEM, MUS·LIM Same as MOSLEM.

MUS·LIN (mŭz'-) *noun* Any of several varieties of plain-weave cotton cloth ranging from thin batiste and nainsook to heavy sheetings such as longcloth and percale. [<F. *mousseline* <It. *musso lino* <Mosul (city in Mesopotamia)]

MUSLIN-KAIL *noun* [Scot.] A thin broth containing greens and shelled barley.

MU·SO·PHO'·BI·A *noun* A morbid fear of mice: a special form of zoophobia. [<L. *mus* <Gr. *mys*, mouse, + PHOBIA] — **MU·SO·PHO'·BIC** *adj.*

MUS·QUASH (-kwahsh) *noun* The muskrat. [Of Algonquian origin]

MUS·QUI·TO Same as MOSQUITO.

MUSS *tr. verb* 1 To disarrange; rumple; crumple. 2 To mess; daub. — *noun* 1 [Pop.] A state of disorder or disturbance; mess. 2 Confused struggle or tumult; squabble. [Blend of MUSH and MESS]

MUS·SEL *noun* 1 A small bivalve mollusk, especially the common edible mussel *(Mytilus edulis)*. 2 One of several other fresh-water mollusks, of the genera *Anodonta, Unio*, and others, whose shells are made into buttons, etc. [<OE. *muscle* <L. *musculus*]

MUS·SET (mu·seh'), **LOUIS CHARLES ALFRED DE**, 1810–57, French poet.

MUS·SO·LI'·NI (mŏŏs·sŏ·lee'·nee), **BENITO**, 1883–1945, Italian Fascist leader; premier, 1922–43: also called *Il Duce* (the leader).

MUS·SUL·MAN (-mun) *noun* [·MANS (munz) or ·MEN *pl.*] A Moslem; Mohammedan. — *adj.* Belonging or relating to the Moslems. [<Pers. *musulmān* <Ar. *muslim*, Moslem]

MUSS·Y *adj.* [MUSS·I·ER, MUSS·I·EST] Disarranged; rumpled; slightly soiled. — **MUSS·I·LY** *adv.* — **MUSS·I·NESS** *noun.*

1MUST *intr. verb* [A defective verb, without any inflection, used as an auxiliary to another verb.] 1 To be necessitated or obliged; be compelled. 2 To be essential or requisite. — *noun* A news item or other material that must be printed: usually marked *must*. — *adj.* Important and essential, as, a *must* book. [<OE. *moste*, past tense of *motan*, must]

2MUST *noun* Mustiness; mold. — *verb* To make or become musty.

3MUST *noun* 1 The expressed unfermented juice of the grape. 2 Unfermented potato pulp. [<OE. <L. *mustum*, new wine]

4MUST *noun* 1 A state of dangerous frenzy, related to sexual excitement, into which adult male elephants occasionally fall. 2 An elephant in this condition. — *adj.* Being in a state of must. [<Hind. *mast*, drunk, lustful]

5MUST *noun* [Scot.] Musk, especially in the form of hair-powder.

MUS·TACHE (mus·täsh' *or* mŭs'·täsh) *noun* 1 The growth of hair on the upper lip of men: occasionally used in the plural, in reference to its two parts. 2 The hair or bristles growing near the mouth of an animal. 3 An old soldier: as, a brave old *mustache*: a gallicism. Also **MUS TACH IO** (mus·tah'·sho); sometimes spelled *moustache*. [<It. *mustaccio* <Gr. *mystax, mastax*, upper lip] — **MUS·TACH·ED** *adj.*

MUS·TAGH (mŏŏs·tahK') Same as KARAKORAM.

MUS TANG *noun* 1 The wild horse of the American plains. 2 One of these horses broken to the saddle; a cow pony. [<Sp. *mesteño*, wild]

MUSTANG GRAPE A vine *(Vitis candicans)* of the Southwest, having light-colored pungent berries or grapes.

MUS TARD (-turd) *noun* 1 Either of two species of *Brassica*, of the mustard family, viz., **WHITE MUSTARD** *(B. alba)* and **BLACK MUSTARD** *(B. nigra)*, both annual herbs with yellow flowers and pods of roundish seeds. 2 The pungent seed of the mustard, crushed and adapted for use as a condiment or as a medicinal rubefacient and diuretic. 3 A strong, slightly brownish-yellow color, the color of ground mustard. [<OF. *moustarde* <L. *mustum*; see 3MUST]

MUSTARD GAS An oily amber liquid, dichlorethyl sulfide, $C_4H_8Cl_2S$, having an odor of mustard or garlic, and used as a war gas because of its powerful blistering effect.

MUSTARD OIL A fixed oil of unpleasant odor extracted from mustard seeds and used in making soap, as a lubricant, etc.

MUSTARD PLASTER A plaster of powdered mustard and flour used as a counter-irritant and rubefacient.

MUST·ED *adj.* Sprinkled with such hair-powder.

MUS·TEE *noun* The offspring of a white person and a quadroon: also spelled *mestee*.

MUS·TE·LINE (-ti·lĭn *or* -lin) *adj.* Pertaining to a family *(Mustelidæ)* of fur-bearing, predacious mammals which includes weasels, skunks, badgers, otters, wolverines, and martens. [<L. *mustela*, weasel]

MUS·TER *verb* To summon and gather together, as troops or militia for review, inspection, or drill, or in order to verify rolls; exhibit; show; be assembled. — **TO MUSTER IN** To enrol as military recruits. — **TO MUSTER OUT** To collect or assemble, as troops, for discharge from military service. See synonyms under CONVOKE. — *noun* 1 An assemblage, especially of troops for parade or review. 2 A muster roll. 3 A specimen; pattern; sample. 4 An imposing gathering; array. — **TO PASS MUSTER** To pass inspection; hence, to be acceptable or accepted. [<OF. *mostrer* <L. *monstro*, show]

MUSTER-MASTER *noun* An officer who inspects troops, their equipment, etc.

MUSTER ROLL The official list or roll of officers and men in a military troop or a ship's crew.

1MUST·Y *adj.* [MUST·I·ER, MUST·I·EST] 1 Having a moldy odor; ill-flavored; fetid; stale. 2 Without life, sparkle, or flavor. 3 Without life or energy; listless; apathetic. See synonyms under TRITE. [<MOIST] — **MUST·I·LY** *adv.* — **MUST·I·NESS** *noun.*

2MUST·Y *noun* Formerly, a cheap quality of snuff having a musty flavor.

MU TA·BLE *adj.* Capable of changing; liable to change; hence, fickle; unstable. See synonyms under FICKLE. [<L. *mutabilis* <*muto*, change] — **MU·TA·BLE·NESS, MU·TA·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* — **MU·TA·BLY** *adv.*

MU·TANT *noun* 1 That which admits of or undergoes mutation or change. 2 A plant or animal organism differing from its parents in one or more characteristics that are inheritable; a sport.

MU·TATE *verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING] 1 To change or modify; specifically, to modify (a vowel) by means of umlaut. 2 To change; exchange; specifically, in biology, to sport. — **MU·TA·TIVE** *adj.*

MU·TA·TION (mū-) *noun* 1 The act or process of change; alteration; variation. 2 Modification of one vowel by another; umlaut. See UMLAUT. 3 A sudden, well-marked, transmissible variation in the organism of a plant or animal, as distinguished from the gradual, cumulative changes over a long period. 4 Change; hence, succession and serial

succession; consecutive order. See synonyms under CHANGE. [<F. <L. *mutatio* <*muto*, change] —**MU·TA·TION·AL** *adj.* —**MU·TA·TIVE** *adj.*

MU·TA·TIS MU·TAN·DIS [L.] The necessary changes having been made.

MUTCH *noun* [Scot.] A woman's close-frilled cap; also, a man's nightcap; a child's cap. [<MD. *mutse* < LL.. *almutia*, hood]

MUTCH·KIN *noun* [Scot.] A liquid measure containing three quarters of one imperial pint. [<MD. *mudseken* <*mud*, Dutch measure of capacity]

MUTE *adj.* 1 Uttering no word or sound; silent; in law, refusing to plead upon arraignment. 2 Lacking the power of speech; dumb. 3 In grammar and philology, unpronounced; silent; also, produced by temporary stoppage of the breath. See synonyms under TACITURN.

—*noun* 1 One who is silent; especially a person who refuses or is unable to speak; a person who is dumb by reason of deafness or other infirmity: also called *deaf-mute*. 2 An undertaker's assistant. 3 [Law] A prisoner who refuses to plead on arraignment. 4 A consonant formed by complete temporary stoppage of the oral passage, as *b*, *p*, *d*, *t*, etc. 5 A device to silence, muffle, or deaden the tone of a musical instrument.

—*tr. verb* [**MUT·ED**, **MUT·ING**] To deaden or muffle the sound of (a musical instrument); as, *muted* brass and muffled drums. [<L. *mutus*, dumb] —**MUTE·LY** *adv.* —**MUTE·NESS** *noun.*

MU·TI·COUS *adj.* Without a point; unarmed; defenceless: said especially of certain plants and animals. Also **MU·TIC**, **MU·TI·CATE**. [<L. *muticus*, maimed]

MU·TI·LATE *tr. verb* [**·LAT·ED**, **·LAT·ING**] 1 To deprive of a limb or essential part; maim; disfigure. 2 To expunge or delete a material part of, so as to render incomplete, as a literary composition. [<L. *mutilatus* <*mutilo*, maim] —**MU·TI·LA·TION** *noun* —**MU·TI·LA·TIVE** *adj.* —**MU·TI·LA·TOR** *noun.*

MU·TI·NEER· *noun* One who takes part in mutiny: also [Obs.] **MU·TINE.** —*intr. verb* To engage in mutiny.

MU·TI·NOUS *adj.* Disposed to mutiny; seditious. See synonyms under REBELLIOUS, RESTIVE, TURBULENT. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

MU·TI·NY *noun* [**·NIES** *pl.*] 1 Rebellion against constituted authority, insubordination; especially, a revolt of soldiers or sailors against their officers or commander. 2 [Obs.] Tumult; discord; strife. See synonyms under REVOLUTION. —*intr. verb* [**·NIED**, **·NY·ING**] 1 To rise against constituted authority, as in the army or navy; resist or refuse obedience; promote insubordination or revolt. 2 [Obs.] To quarrel. [<F. *mutin*, mutineer, <*meute*, sedition]

MUT·ISM (mū'·tizm) *noun* 1 Inability to utter articulate sounds. 2 Muteness.

MU·TO SCOPE *noun* A mechanism having a wheel to the revolving periphery of which a series of pictures is attached, thus conveying the impression of a moving scene: a trade name. —**MU·TO·SCOP'·IC** *adj.*

MUTT *noun* [Pop.] 1 A cur; mongrel dog. 2 A stupid person; blockhead. Also **MUT.**

MUT·TER *verb* 1 To utter with imperfect articulation, or in low, sullen tones. 2 To murmur, make angry and scarcely audible complaints, grumble. —*noun* An imperfect utterance; murmur. [<ME. *muteren* (imitative)] —**·ER** *noun* —**·ING** *noun & adj.* —**·ING·LY** *adv.*

MUT·TON *noun* 1 The flesh of sheep as food. 2 Humorously, a sheep. [<F. *mouton*, sheep] —**·Y** *adj.*

MUTTON CHOP 1 A piece of mutton from the rib for broiling or frying. 2 In printing, an em quad or em rule. —**MUTTON-CHOP** *adj.*

MUT'·TON·CHOPS *noun* Burnsides or side whiskers shaped like mutton chops.

MUT'·TON·FISH *noun* 1 The eelpout. 2 An abalone (*Haliotis iris*) said to taste like mutton. 3 The pargo (*Lutianus analis*) or other snapper found from Florida to Brazil. 4 The mojarra.

MUTTON-HAM *noun* A small sail shaped like a leg of mutton, used on small fishing boats. Also **MUTTON-LEG SAIL.**

MUT'·TON·HEAD *noun* [Pop.] A stupid, dense person. —**MUTTON-HEADED** *adj.*

MUTTON-LEG *noun* 1 A woman's dress sleeve, very full at the top so called because shaped like a leg of mutton. 2 Same as MUTTON-HAM.

MUT·TRA A historic city of western United Provinces, India; reputed birthplace of Krishna; place of pilgrimage.

MU·TU·AL (mū'·chōō·ul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining reciprocally to both of two; reciprocally related or bound; reciprocal in action or effect. 2 Shared or experienced alike; common. [<L. *mutuus* <*muto*, change] —**MU·TU·AL·LY** *adv.* —**MU·TU·AL'·I·TY** *noun.*

Synonyms: common, correlative, interchangeable, joint, reciprocal. That is *common* to which two or more persons have the same or equal claims, or in which they have equal interest or participation; that is *mutual* which is freely interchanged; that is *reciprocal* in respect to which one act or movement is met by a corresponding act or movement in return. *Antonyms*: detached, disconnected, dissociated, distinct, disunited, separate, separated, severed, sundered, unconnected, unreciprocated, unshared.

MUTUAL INSURANCE A method of insurance based upon a reciprocal contract whereby various persons engage to indemnify each other against certain designated losses; in common usage, the system or **MUTUAL PLAN** of a company in which policyholders receive a certain share of the profits.

MU·TU·AL·ISM *noun* In biology, symbiosis advantageous to both or all parties concerned.

MU'·TU·AL·IZE *verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] 1 To make or become mutual. 2 To put a firm or corporation on the basis of majority employee or consumer ownership of common stock. —**MU·TU·AL·I·ZA'·TION** *noun.*

MU·TULE (mū'·tūle) *noun* One of a series of rectangular blocks under a Doric corona, with dependent drop-like ornaments called guttæ. [<L.. *mutulus*]

MUY·BRIDGE (mȳ'–), **EADWEARD**, originally Edward James Muggeridge, 1830–1904, British-American pioneer in motion pictures.

MU·ZHIK (mōō·zheek') *noun* A Russian peasant in Czarist times: also spelled *moujik*, *mujik*. Also **MU·ZHIK.** [<Rus.]

MUZZ *intr. verb* [Pop., Br.] 1 To idle; potter. 2 To study hard.

MUZ·ZLE *noun* 1 The projecting snout of an animal. 2 A guard or covering for an animal's snout to prevent biting or eating. 3 The front end of a firearm. —*tr. verb* [**MUZ·ZLED** (–ld), **MUZ·ZLING**] 1 To fasten the mouth of to prevent from eating or biting. 2 Hence, to silence; as, the government *muzzled* the press. [<OF. *musel* <LL. *musus*, *musum*, snout] —**MUZ·ZLER** *noun.*

MUZ'·ZLE·LOAD·ER *noun* A firearm loaded through the muzzle. —**MUZ'·ZLE LOAD·ING** *adj.*

MUZZLE VELOCITY The velocity of a bullet or projectile at the instant of leaving the muzzle of a gun.

MUZ·ZY *adj.* [Pop.] [**·ZI·ER**, **·ZI·EST**] Muddled; stupid.

MWE·RU (mwāy'·ōō) A lake between the Belgian Congo and Northern Rhodesia; 68 by 24 miles. Also called *Mæro.*

MY *adj.* Belonging to me: the possessive case of the pronoun *I* in the singular. Compare MINE. [<OE. *min*]

MY-, **MYO-** Combining forms from Greek *mys*, *myos*, muscle, as in *myalgia*, *myology*.

MY·AL·GI·A (mȳ·al'·jī·uh) *noun* Pain in a muscle: cramp. [<Gr. *mys*, muscle, + *algos*, pain] —**MY·AL·GIC** (–jik) *adj.*

MY·A·SIS Same as MYIASIS.

MYC-, **MYCO-** Combining forms from Greek *mykēs*, fungus, as in *mycology*.

MY·CE·LI·UM (mȳ–) *noun* The thallus or vegetative portion of a fungus, consisting of threadlike tubes, or hyphæ. See illustration under MUSHROOM. Also **MY·CELE.** [<Gr. *mykēs*, fungus] —**MY·CE·LI·AL**, **MY·CE·LI·AN** *adj.* —**MY·CE·LI·OID**, **MY·CE·LOID** *adj.*

MY·CE·NÆ (mȳ see'·nee) An ancient city in Argolis, Greece; destroyed 468 B.C.; ruins excavated 1876–77.

MY·CE·NÆ'·AN (–nee'·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Mycenæ or to a Mycenæan civilization existing in parts of Greece, Asia Minor, Sicily, and neighboring countries before the advance of the Hellenes, and thought to have been at its height about 1400 B.C.

·MYCETE Combining form from Greek *mykēs*, *mykētos*, fungus: used to mean a member of a certain class of fungi, Basidio*mycete*, any fungus of the class Basidiomycetes.

·MYCETES A combining form from Greek *mykēs*, *mykētos*, meaning fungus or fungous: used in class names such as Basidio*mycetes*, Asco*mycetes*.

MY·CE·TO·GEN'·IC (mȳ–) *adj.* Produced or caused by a fungus. Also **MY·CE·TO·GE·NET'·IC**, **MY·CE·TOG'·E·NOUS** (–tōj'·i·nus).

MY·CE·TO'·MA *noun* [**MA·TA** *pl.*] A tumor or tumorlike growth caused by a fungus, as Madura foot.

MY·CE·TO·ZO'·AN See MYXOMYCETE.

MY·CO·BAC·TE'·RI·UM *noun* [**·RI·A** *pl.*] One of a genus (*Mycobacterium*) of slender, typically aerobic bacteria difficult to stain, including the bacterium of tuberculosis (*M. tuberculosis*) and that of leprosy (*M. lepræ*).

MY·COL·O·GY *noun* The science of fungi; also, the fungous life of a region. —**MY·CO·LOG'·IC**, **MY·CO·LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.* —**MY·COL·O·GIST** *noun.*

MY·COR·RHI'·ZA (–rī·zuh) *noun* A subterranean hyphal mass or mycelium often found on the roots of certain trees, especially of the oak, heath, and pine families. Also **MY·CO·RHI'·ZA.** [<MYCO– + Gr. *rhiza*, root] —**MY·COR·RHI'·ZIC** *adj.*

MY·CO·SIS (mȳ–) *noun* 1 A fungous growth within the body. 2 A disease or morbid condition caused by a fungous growth, as ringworm. —**MY·COT·IC** *adj.*

MY·CO·TROPH'·ISM *noun* The nutrition of the higher plants by the aid of fungi on their roots and in their leaves; nourishment by mycorrhiza. —**MY·CO·TROPH'·IC** *adj.*

MY·DRI·A·SIS (mi–) *noun* An abnormal or prolonged dilatation of the pupil of the eye. [<Gr.]

MYD·RI·AT'·IC *adj.* Relating to or causing dilatation of the pupil. —*noun* A drug that dilates the pupil, as belladonna.

MYEL-, **MYELO-** Combining forms from Greek *myelon*, marrow, specifically denoting, in anatomy, the spinal cord.

MY·E·LEN·CEPH′·A·LON *noun* The afterbrain; the posterior part of the rhombencephalon or that portion of the medulla oblongata lying behind the pons Varolii and cerebellum.

MY·E·LIN *noun* A semi-solid, fatlike substance that surrounds the axillary portion of medullated nerve fibers; the medullary sheath. Also **MY·E LINE.**

MY·E·LOID *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, from, or resembling marrow. 2 Of or pertaining to the spinal cord.

MY·I·A·SIS (mī·ī′–) *noun* Any of various diseases caused by flies or maggots.

MYIT·KYI·NA (myit′·chi·nah) A city and district of northern Burma; battle, 1944.

MY·LÆ (mī′·lee) A seaport of ancient Sicily; naval battle, 260 B.C. See MILAZZO.

MY′·LO·NITE *noun* A hard, compact rock having a banded or streaky appearance, produced by the crushing and reforming of earth material under extreme pressure. [<Gr. *mylē*, mill]

MY·NA *noun* One of various Oriental starlinglike birds, of the genera *Acridotheres* and *Eulabes*. *Eulabes religiosa*, the common myna of India, is often tamed and taught to speak, and has the amusing and mischievous manners of the magpie. Also **MY·NAH**; sometimes spelled *mina*, *minah*. [<Hind. *maina*]

MYN HEER (mīn·hār′) *noun* Sir; Mr.: a Dutch title of address; hence, a Dutchman.

MY·O·CAR′·DI·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the heart muscle. [<MYO– + Gr. *kardia*, heart]

MY·O·CAR′·DI·O·GRAPH *noun* An instrument for registering the muscular action of the heart. — **MY·O·CAR′·DI·O·GRAM** *noun.*

MY·O·CAR·DI′·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the **MYOCARDIUM**, or muscular tissue of the heart. — **MY·O·CAR·DIT′·IC** *adj.*

MY·O·GE·NET′·IC *adj.* Originating in muscle or in muscle tissue. Also **MY·O·GEN′·IC, MY·OG·E·NOUS** (mī·oj′·i·nus).

MY′·O·GRAPH *noun* An instrument for recording and showing muscular movement. — **MY′·O·GRAM** *noun.*

MY·OG·RA·PHY (mī–) *noun* A scientific description of muscles.

MY·OID *adj.* Resembling a muscle or muscle tissue.

MY·OL·O·GY (mī–) *noun* The study of the structure, functions, and diseases of the muscles. [<MYO–+–LOGY] — **MY·O·LOG′·IC, MY·O·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **MY·OL·O·GIST** *noun.*

MY·O·MA (mī–) *noun* [·MA·TA *pl.*] A muscular tumor — **MY·OM·A·TOUS** *adj.*

MY·O·MEC′·TO·MY *noun* The surgical removal of a myoma. [<MYOMA + Gr. *ektomē*, excision]

MY·OP·A·THY (mī–) *noun* Disease of a muscle. Also **MY·O·PATH′·I·A.** — **MY·O·PATH′·IC** *adj.*

MY·OPE *noun* One who is near-sighted. Also **MY·OPS.** [<Gr. *myōps* <*myō*, to close, + *ōps*, eye]

MY·O·PI·A (mī–) *noun* Defect in vision so that objects can be seen distinctly only when very near the eye; near-sightedness due to focusing of images in front of instead of on the retina. Also **MY·O·PY.** — **MY·OP·IC** *adj.*

MY·O·SIN *noun* A protein compound contained in the contractile muscular tissue. It is liquid during life, but coagulates after death in the rigor mortis.

MY·O·SIS Same as MIOSIS (contraction of the pupil).

MY·O·SO′·TIS *noun* Any of a genus of plants (*Myosotis*) of the borage family; especially, *M. scorpioides*, having branched racemes of blue or pink flowers. Also **MY·O·SOTE.**

MY·OT·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having miosis. — *noun* A drug causing contraction of the pupil of the eye.

MY·RA An ancient city of Lycia, Asia Minor. *Acts xxvii, 5.*

MYRI-, MYRIA- Combining forms from Greek *myrios*, numberless, <*myrioi*, ten thousand.

MYR·I·AD (mir′–) *adj.* Composed of a very large indefinite number; innumerable. — *noun* 1 A vast indefinite number. 2 Ten thousand.

MYR′·I·A·GRAM, MYR′·I·A·LI·TER, MYR′·I·A·ME·TER (mir′–) *noun* In the metric system, 10,000 grams, liters, meters.

MYR′·I·A·POD (mir′–) *noun* One of a class of arthropods (*Myriapoda*) whose bodies are made up of a varying number of segments, each of which bears one or two pairs of jointed appendages; includes the centipedes and millipedes. [<MYRIA– + Gr. *pous, podos*, foot] — **MYR·I·AP′·O·DAN** *adj. & noun* — **MYR·I·AP′·O·DOUS** *adj.*

MY·RI·CA (mi·rī′·cuh) *noun* The dried bark of the bayberry root (genus *Myrica*), used in medicine as an alterative and emetic. [<Gr. *myrikē*, tamarisk]

MY·RIS·TIC (mi–) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or containing the principle of nutmeg. 2 Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_{14}H_{28}O_2$, contained in nutmeg-butter and similar vegetable sources. [<Gr. *myron*, ointment]

MYRMECO- (mûr′–) A combining form from Greek *myrmēx*, ant.

MYR·ME·COL′·O·GY (mûr–) *noun* The department of entomology that treats of ants. — **MYR·ME·CO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **MYR·ME·COL′·O·GIST** *noun.*

MYR·ME·COPH′·A·GOUS (mûr·mi·cŏf′·uh·gus) *adj.* Feeding on ants.

MYR·MI·DON (mûr′–) *noun* A faithful adherent; also, a follower or underling of rough or desperate character, who executes the commands of his master without question or scruple; especially, a petty officer of the law.

MYR·MI·DON (mûr′–) *noun* One of a warlike people of ancient Thessaly, represented as followers of Achilles in the Trojan War. — **MYR·MI·DO′·NI·AN** *adj.*

MY·ROB·A·LAN (mi– *or* mī–) *noun* 1 Any of the prunelike fruits of several tropical plants (genus *Terminalia*), formerly much used by tanners and calico-printers. 2 The weeping plum of the western Mediterranean region (*Phyllanthus emblica*). 3 The myrobalan plum of SW. Asia (*Prunus cerasifera*), having a sweet, very juicy fruit. [<Gr. *myrobalanos* <*myron*, ointment, + *balanos*, acorn]

MY·RON A Greek sculptor of the 5th century B.C. — **MY·RON·IC** *adj.*

MYR·O·SIN (mir′·o– *or* mī′·ro–) *noun* An enzyme found in the seeds of black and white mustard; it hydrolyzes the glucosides.

MYRRH (mûr) *noun* 1 An aromatic gum resin that exudes from several trees or shrubs of Arabia and Abyssinia; used in medicine. 2 Any shrub or tree that yields the gum, especially *Commiphora myrrha* and *C. abyssinica*. [<OE. *myrra* <L. <Gr. *myrrha*]

MYR·RHIN (mir′– *or* mûr′·in) *noun* A resinous principle contained in myrrh. Also **MYR·RHINE.**

MYR·TA·CEOUS (mur·tay′·shus) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a family (*Myrtaceæ*) of trees or shrubs, the myrtle family, widely distributed in tropical and semi-tropical countries, and including many valuable aromatic resin- and timber-producing genera, as *Pimenta, Eucalyptus, Caryophyllus*, etc. [<L. *myrtus*, myrtle]

MYR·TLE (mur′·tl) *noun* 1 A tree or shrub of the genus *Myrtus*; especially, *M. communis* of southern Europe, originally from Asia. It is a bushy shrub or small tree with glossy evergreen leaves, fragrant white or rose-colored flowers, and black berries. 2 One of various other plants like the common myrtle. Among the ancients it was sacred to Venus. 3 The periwinkle (*Vinca minor*); also, the California-laurel (*Umbellularia californica*). [<Pers *mūrd*]

MYRTLE WARBLER A small insectivorous bird (*Dendroica coronata*) of North America, with blue-gray or black-and-yellow back

MY·SEL *pron* [Scot & Prov Eng.] Myself; by myself. Also **MY·SELL.**

MY SELF *pron* 1 I; me: the emphatic form of *I* and *me*, and reflexive of *me* used in the nominative mostly with *I* in apposition, but sometimes alone; as, *I myself* will see to it, as for *myself*, I know not; also, in poetical nominative use as a simple subject; as, *myself* hath often heard; also used as the object of a verb either direct or indirect, or governed by a preposition; as, I hid *myself*, I got it for *myself*; and used intensively; as, I will do it *myself*. 2 Normal condition of mind or body; as, I feel *myself* again.

MY SI·A (mish′·i·uh) An ancient district in NW. Asia Minor

MY SORE (mī–) A native state of southern India; 29,458 square miles; also, its capital, a trade center.

MYS·TÆ (mis′·tee) *noun pl.* In the Eleusinian mysteries of ancient Greece, candidates for initiation to the lesser mysteries who served one year before being qualified for admission to the Greater Eleusinia, the holiest of all rites celebrated in Greece. See DADUCHUS. [<Gr. *mystes*, one initiated]

MYS′·TA·GOG (mis′–) *noun* An interpreter of religious mysteries; an initiator into mysteries; teacher. Also **MYS′·TA·GOGUE.** [<Gr. *mystagōgos* <*mystes*, one initiated, + *ago*, lead] — **MYS·TA·GOG′·IC** *adj.* — **MYS′·TA·GO·GY** *noun.*

MYS·TE·RI·OUS *adj.* Involved in or implying mystery; unexplained; obscure. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: abstruse, cabalistic, dark, enigmatic, hidden, incomprehensible, inexplicable, inscrutable, mystic, mystical, obscure, occult, recondite, secret, transcendental, unfathomable, unfathomed, unknown. That is *mysterious* in the true sense which is beyond human comprehension; that is *mystic* or *mystical* which has associated with it some *hidden* or *recondite* meaning, especially of a religious kind. That is *dark* which we cannot personally see through, especially if sadly perplexing; as, a *dark* prospect. That is *secret* which is intentionally *hidden*. See DARK, SECRET. *Antonyms:* see synonyms for CLEAR.

†**MYS·TER·Y** (mis′–) *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 Something unknown, unexplained, or incomprehensible in its nature; an inexplicable phenomenon; also, something deliberately concealed or unexplained, so as to excite awe or curiosity. 2 In the plural, religious ceremonies of ancient Greece to which only specially selected worshipers were admitted, after initiation and vows of secrecy had been imposed. 3 A sacrament. 4 A medieval dramatic performance based on Scriptural events or characters: also **MYSTERY PLAY.** [<L. <Gr. *mystērion* <*mystēs*, initiate, <*myō*, close (the lips)]

‡**MYS·TER·Y** *noun* [Obs.] [·IES *pl.*] A trade; occupation. [<ME. *misterie* <*mister*, trade]

MYS·TIC (mis′–) *adj.* 1 Remote from or obscured to human observation; secret; dark. 2 Pertaining to mystics or mysticism. 3 Betokening a hidden meaning; emblematical; allegorical. 4 Awe-inspiring. Also **MYS·TI·CAL.** See synonyms under MYSTERIOUS.

— *noun* 1 One who undergoes mystical experiences, or

professes a mystical philosophy. **2** A believer in mysticism. See MYSTICISM **3**. **3** One who has been initiated into a mystery. — **MYS·TI·CAL LY** *adv.* — **MYS TI·CAL·NESS** *noun.*

MYS TI·CISM *noun* **1** The quality of being mystical; the theories of the mystics. **2** The doctrine that knowledge of reality, God, truth, etc., is attainable by direct revelation, intuition, or spiritual insight, without the medium of the senses or reason. **3** Any theory advancing extreme meditative and intuitive methods of thought and life, either through faith and intuition or through fixed supernatural channels, as the Bible, sacraments, etc. **4** [Pop.] Vague or unfounded belief.

MYS′ TI FY *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY ING**] **1** To confuse designedly; perplex; bewilder. **2** To make or treat as obscure. See synonyms under PERPLEX. — **MYS TI FI·CA′·TION** *noun* — **MYS′·TI FI ER** *noun* — **MYS′·TI FY ING** *adj.* — **MYS′·TI·FY ING LY** *adv.*

MYTH *noun* **1** A story, presented as historical, dealing with the cosmological and supernatural traditions of a people, their gods, culture, heroes, religious beliefs, etc. **2** A popular fable or folk tale. **3** A parable; allegory; especially, the fanciful tales used by Socrates to conclude arguments. See synonyms under FICTION. [<Gr. *mythos*, word, legend]

MYTH I CAL *adj.* **1** Pertaining to myth; legendary. **2** Fictitious. Also **MYTH IC**. — **MYTH I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

MYTH′ I CIZE *tr. verb* [**·CIZED, ·CIZ ING**] To convert into a myth; shroud in mystery.

MYTHICO- A combining form from Greek *mythos*, fable, used to mean mythical and, as in *mythico*-historical.

MYTHO- A combining form from Greek *mythos*, legend, fable, used to mean myth or myth and.

MY THOG RA PHY (mī-) *noun* **1** The collecting of myths; descriptive mythology. **2** Expression of mythic characters or ideas in art forms. — **MY·THOG·RA·PHER** *noun.*

MY THOL′·O GIZE (mī-) *verb* [**GIZED, ·GIZ ING**] **1** To narrate, classify, or expound myths. **2** To convert into a myth; interpret mythologically. **3** To compose or relate fables; fabulize. Also [Br.] **MY·THOL′·O·GISE**. — **MY·THOL·O·GIST, MY·THOL′·O·GIZ·ER** *noun.*

MY·THOL·O·GY (mi-) *noun* [**·GIES** *pl.*] **1** The myths and legends of a people concerning creation, gods, and heroes. **2** The scientific collection and study of myths; study of the beliefs of mankind; also, a volume of myths. — **MYTH O·LOG′·I·CAL, MYTH O·LOG′·IC** *adj.* — **MYTH·O·LOG′ I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

MYTH·O·MA′·NI·A *noun* A compulsive tendency to tell lies. [<Gr. *mythos*, legend, + -MANIA]

MYTH O PE′ IC *adj.* Mythmaking; relating to a supposed stage of human culture when all natural phenomena are explained by myths. Also **MYTH O PŒ′ IC**. [<Gr. *mythos*, myth, + *poieō*, make] — **MYTH O·PE′ IST** *noun.*

MYT I·LI′ NI (mit·i·lee′·nee) **1** A Greek island in the Ægean Sea; 675 square miles; the ancient *Lesbos*. **2** Capital of ancient Lesbos; now in ruins; the name is also given to the modern capital, *Kastro* or *Castro*, which is near these ruins. Also **MYT·I·LE′ NE**.

MYX-, MYXO- Combining forms from Greek *myxa*, mucus, slime.

MYX E DE′ MA *noun* A disease associated with hypotrophy of the thyroid gland and characterized by dryness and wrinkling of the skin, swelling of the face, and progressive mental deterioration. Also **MYX·Œ DE′ MA**. — **MYX E DEM′ IC, MYX E DEM′·A·TOUS** *adj.*

MYX O MA *noun* [**MA TA** *pl.*] A soft, elastic tumor composed of mucous tissue. — **MYX OM A TOUS** *adj.*

MYX O MY CETE′ (-mī·seet′) *noun* One of the slime molds (*Myxomycetes*), a class of fungi exhibiting both plant and animal characteristics and classified by some authorities as *Mycetozoa*. They consist of masses of naked protoplasm with amebоid movements, and are chiefly saprophytic, living on dead and decaying matter. — **MYX O MY·CE′·TOUS** (-see′·tus) *adj.*

N

N, n [**ENS, N's, Ns** *pl.*] **1** The 14th letter of the English alphabet, from Phenician *nun*, Greek *nu*, Roman N. **2** The sound of the letter *n*, the voiced nasal dental, made by placing the tip of the tongue against the ridge behind the upper front teeth and sending the voiced breath through the nose. *N* is commonly pronounced as in no, nine, coin, manner, lend, etc. Final *n* is silent after *m*, as in condemn, column, damn, hymn, limn, although pronounced when introducing a new syllable, as in condemnation, damnation, solemnize, etc. Syllabic *n*, comprising a syllable in itself, is heard in cotton, given, kitten, often, Satan, etc.

The digraph *ng* represents a simple nasal sound made by closing the throat by pressing the back of the tongue against the soft palate and allowing the voiced breath to pass through the nose. It is pronounced as in bang, belong, throng, sung, winging. *N* before either *g* or *k*, or hard *c*, is pronounced as *ng*, especially when included in the same syllable or occurring in an accented syllable, as in bank, ink, monkey, uncle, anchor, anger, ingot, lingual, etc. If the *g* or *k* introduces a new syllable, however, the *n* sometimes retains its usual sound, as in congeal, engender, engine, longitude, etc. But usage varies: congressional, for instance, is heard both as con·gressional and cong·gressional, penguin as pen·guin and peng·guin. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY.

— *symbol* **1** In printing, an en: see EN. **2** In chemistry, nitrogen (N). **3** In mathematics, an indefinite number. See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

NA (nah) *adv.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] No; not. [<OE.]

NAB *noun* **1** A projecting part of a hill or rock; a peak, promontory, or summit. **2** A projection or spur on the bolt of a lock. — *tr. verb* [Pop.] [**NABBED, NAB BING**] To catch or seize suddenly and furtively. [Compare ON. *nabbi*, knob, pimple]

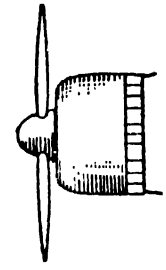
NAB A·TE′ AN *noun* One of an ancient Arabic people dwelling east and southeast of Palestine, 312 B.C.–A.D. 106, when they submitted to Roman rule. **2** The Aramaic dialect of these people, belonging to the western Aramaic group of the northern branch of the Semitic languages.

NA BLUS (nah·blōōs′) The modern name for SHECHEM.

NA·BOB *noun* **1** An Anglo–Indian who has amassed wealth; any luxuriously rich man. **2** A nawab, viceroy, or governor in India under the old Mogul empire. [<Hind. *nawwāb*<Ar. *nāib*, deputy] — **NA·BOB·ER·Y** *noun* — **NA BOB ISH** *adj.*

NA·BOTH Possessor of a vineyard which Ahab coveted and aided his wife, Jezebel, in unlawfully procuring. *1 Kings* xxi.

NA·CELLE (nah·sĕl′) *noun* **1** The basket suspended from a balloon. **2** The framework below the envelope of a dirigible balloon, which carries the motor, passengers, etc. **3** An enclosed shelter for housing the cargo or power plant and sometimes the personnel of an airplane. [<F.]



NACELLE
For airplane engine.

NA·CRE (nay′·cur) *noun* Mother-of-pearl. [<F.]

NA CRE OUS (-crī·us) *adj.* Of, like, or producing nacre; iridescent; pearly.

NA DIR (nay′·dur) *noun* **1** The point of the celestial sphere directly beneath the place where one stands opposite to *zenith*. **2** Figuratively, the lowest possible point; as, the *nadir* of melancholy. [<F. <Ar. *nazīr (al samt)*, opposite (the zenith)]

NAE (nay) *adj.* [Scot.] No, none.

NAE THING *noun* [Scot.] Nothing.

NÆ VOID, NÆ VUS Same as NEVOID, NEVUS.

NAG *verb* [**NAGGED, NAG GING**] To scold, find fault, or urge continually. [<ON. *nagga*, grumble] — **NAG GER** *noun* — **NAG·GING** *adj.* — **NAG·GING·LY** *adv.*

NAG *noun* A horse, especially a small horse; pony. [Compare MD. *negge*]

NA GA·NA (nuh·gah′·nuh) *noun* A disease of cattle and horses caused by trypanosomes introduced into the blood by the tsetse fly. [<Zulu]

NA GA RI (nah′·guh·ree) *noun* Any one of a group of vernacular alphabets in India. The *Devanagari* is the literary type in which Sanskrit is usually written. [<Sans. *nagara*, city]

NA·GA·SA KI (nah·gah·sah·kee) A seaport in western Kyushu Island, Japan; second objective of atomic bomb, Aug. 9, 1945.

NA·GE LI (nä′·guh·lee), **KARL WILHELM VON**, 1817–91, Swiss botanist.

NA GO·YA (nah·go·yah) A manufacturing city in southern Honshu Island, Japan.

NAG·PUR (nāg·poor′) A city in Central Provinces, India.

NAG Y-VA′ RAD (nŏd·yuh-vah′·rŏd) Hungarian name for ORADEA.

NA HUA (nah′·wah) *noun* [**NA·HUA** *pl.*] **1** One of a group of civilized Indian peoples of Mexico and Central America, including the Aztecs, Toltecs, Pipils, and others. **2** Nahuatl.

NA·HUA·TL (nah′·wah·tl) *noun* The language of the Aztecs and other dialects of the Uto–Aztecan family. — *adj.* Designating or pertaining to this language.

Na·hua·tlan (nah′·wah·tlun) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the language of the Nahua.

Na·huel Hua·pi (nah′·wel wah·pee′) A lake on the eastern slope of the Andes Mountains in western Argentina near the Chilean border; 300 square miles; resort.

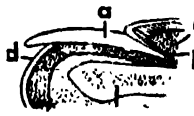
Na·hum (nay′–) A Hebrew prophet; also, the book of the Old Testament containing his prophecies. [<Heb. *nachūm*, consolation]

nai·ad (nay′– *or* nī′·ăd) *noun* 1 In classical mythology, one of the nymphs believed to dwell in and preside over fountains, lakes, brooks, and wells. 2 A plant of the pondweed family (genus *Naias*). 3 The nymph stage in the life cycle of certain insects; applied especially to aquatic forms. [<Gr. *Naias* <*naō*, flow]

nai·ant Same as NATANT.

na·if (nah·eef′) *adj.* 1 Masculine form of NAIVE. 2 Having a natural luster when uncut, as a gem. Also **na·if.** [<F.]

naig *noun* [Scot.] A nag; riding horse. Also **naig ie.**



HUMAN FINGER NAIL
Longitudinal section
a Nail. *c* Nail fold.
b Matrix. *d* Epidermis.
e Phalanx.

nail *noun* 1 A thin horny plate on the end of a finger or toe. 2 A claw, talon, or hoof. 3 A slender piece of metal having a point and a head, and used for driving into wood, etc. 4 A measure: 2¼ inches. 5 A callosity on the inner side of a horse's leg. **— on the nail** [Pop.] 1 Right away; immediately. 2 At the exact spot or moment. 3 Under discussion; as, the subject *on the nail*.

— *tr. verb* 1 To fasten with a nail; drive a nail into. 2 To clinch, as a bargain. 3 [Pop.] To stop the circulation of; detect and expose, as a lie. [<OE. *nægel*] **— nail·er** *noun.*

nail bed That portion of the true skin upon which the nail rests.

nail file A fine, flat file used for manicuring the fingernails.

nail·fold *noun* The duplication of the skin that surrounds the edges of a nail; cuticle.

nail polish A lacquer applied to the nails to give a glossy finish, made from soluble cotton treated with various organic compounds, as toluene, ethyl acetate, ethanol, etc., and usually colored by the addition of dyes. Also **nail enamel.**

nain·sook (nān′– *or* nān′·sōōk) *noun* A soft, lightweight cotton fabric, usually polished on one side and heavier than batiste. [<Hind. *nainsukh*]

Nairn A county in NE. Scotland; 163 square miles: also **Nairn·shire**; also, its county town.

Nai·ro·bi (nī–) The capital city of Kenya Colony, Africa.

na·ive (nah·eev′) *adj.* 1 Ingenuous; artless, often implying some degree of archness. 2 Not consciously logical; uncritical. Also **na ive.** See synonyms under CANDID. [<F. *naive, naif*, <L. *nativus*, native] **— ·ly** *adv.* **— ·ness** *noun.*

na ive·té (nah·eev·teh′) *noun* [F.] The state or quality of being naive. Also **na ive·ty** (nah·eev′ tī).

na·ked *adj.* 1 Having no clothes or garments on; nude. 2 Having no covering, or lacking the usual covering; unsheathed; bare; unsaddled. 3 Having no defense or protection; exposed. 4 Being without means of sustenance, etc.; destitute; bare; stripped. 5 Being without concealment or excuse; destitute of addition or adornment; plain; evident; mere. 6 Without some accessory, qualification, belonging, etc., which is customary or natural. 7 [Law] Having no consideration or inducement; unconfirmed; not validated. 8 Not enclosed in an ovary or case; without a pericarp: said of seeds; destitute of leaves: said of stalks; having no hairs; smooth: said of leaves. [<OE. *nacod*] **— ·ly** *adv.* **— ·ness** *noun.*

Na·khich·e·van′ (nah·hich·eh·vahn′) An autonomous republic forming part of the Azerbaijan S.S.R.; 2,280 square miles; also, its chief city, trade center on the Araxes River.

nam·a·ble (nām′e–) *adj.* 1 Capable of being named. 2 Memorable; worthy of being mentioned. Also **name a·ble.** **— nam a·bil′·i·ty, name a·bil′·i·ty** *noun.*

Na·man·gan′ (nah·mahn·gahn′) A city in the eastern Uzbek S.S.R.: also **Na man·ghan′.**

Na·ma′·qua·land (nah·mah′·kwah–) A coastal region of SW. Africa, divided by the Orange River into **Great Namaqualand** in South-West Africa and **Little Namaqualand** in Cape of Good Hope Province. Also **Na′·ma·land.**

nam·ay·cush (–ī·cūsh) *noun* The great lake trout *(Cristivomer namaycush)* of North America; the Mackinaw trout: also spelled *naymacush*. [<Algonquian *namekus*, trout]

nam·by–pam′·by *adj.* Weakly sentimental; insipid; inane. — *noun* Writing or talk of a feebly sentimental or finical character: nickname of Ambrose Philips (1671–1749), in allusion to his poems.

name *noun* 1 The distinctive appellation by which a person or thing is known. 2 A descriptive or arbitrary appellation; designation, title. 3 General reputation; eminence; fame. 4 A person, cause, thing, or class, or the claims of authority thereof, as represented by the name. 5 An opprobrious appellation. 6 A race or family, as having a common descent and patronymic. 7 A memorable person, character, or thing; as, great *names* in music. 8 Mere sound or simulation, in distinction from substance or reality; as, a wife in *name* only. **— by the name of** Named.

— *tr. verb* **[named, nam·ing]** 1 To give a name to; denominate; entitle; style; term; call. 2 To mention or call by name. 3 To designate for some particular purpose; nominate; appoint. 4 To affirm or declare to be; mention as being; call. 5 To designate formally by name as subject to suspension, reprimand, or discipline. [<OE. *nama*] **— nam·er** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): agnomen, appellation, cognomen, denomination, designation, epithet, style, title. *Name* in the most general sense includes all other words of this group; in the more limited sense a *name* is personal, an *appellation* is descriptive, a *title* is official. In the phrase William the Conqueror, king of England, William is the man's *name*, which belongs to him personally; Conqueror is the *appellation* which he won by his acquisition of England, king is the *title* denoting his royal rank. An *epithet* is given to mark some assumed characteristic, good or bad. *Designation* may be used in the sense of *appellation*, but is far broader and more general in meaning. One's personal *name*, as John or Mary, is given in infancy, and is often called the given, or Christian, or first *name*. The *cognomen* is the family *name* which belongs to one by right of birth or marriage. In modern use, *style* is the legal *designation* by which a person or house is known in official or business relations. A *denomination* is a specific, and especially a collective name; the term is applied to a separate religious organization, also to money or notes of a certain value; as, the sum was in notes of the *denomination* of one thousand dollars. See TERM.

name·less *adj.* 1 Having no name; unnamed. 2 Having no fame or reputation; illegitimate; obscure, anonymous. 3 Not suitable or fit to be spoken of. 4 Not to be named, inexpressible; indescribable. **— ly** *adv.* **— ·ness** *noun.*

name·ly *adv.* That is to say; to wit; videlicet.

name tabu The prohibition against speaking the name of a god, demon, dead man, or certain persons living or dead, or of revealing one's own name, rooted in the primitive but worldwide belief that one's name is oneself, that it is dangerous for anyone to know it, and to reveal it puts one in the power of another. In the ancient Egyptian, Babylonian, and Hindu religions, just naming the gods compelled them to grant a prayer. In the Old Testament, the name of Yahweh was never uttered except under special conditions. To utter the name of a dead man was to invoke (call for) him: a belief surviving in the modern practice of speaking of "the deceased." The name-tabu motif is prominent in the folk tales of all European countries (the English *Tom-Tit-Tot*, German *Rumpelstiltskin*, and Russian *Dancing Jargaluska* among the most famous) and among all primitive peoples of Africa, North and South America, Malaya, India, etc.

name sake *noun* One who is named after or has the same name as another.

Na mur (nah mōōr′; *Belg* nah mur′) A cathedral city in south-central Belgium.

Nan Diminutive of ANN.

Nan·a·bo′·zho See under GLUSKAP.

Nan·chang (nahn·chahng′) The capital city of Kiangsi Province, China.

1Nan cy Diminutive of ANN.

2Nan·cy (nän′·sē; *F.* nahN·see′) A manufacturing and university city of NE. France; battles, 1477, 1914, 1944.

Nan·da De·vi (nūn′·duh deh′·vee) A mountain in northern United Provinces, India; 25,645 ft.

nane *adj. & pron.* [Scot.] None; no. [<OE. *nan*]

Nan ga Par·bat (näng′·guh pūr·bŭt′) A mountain in west-central Kashmir; 26,620 ft.

nan·keen *noun* 1 A buff-colored Chinese cotton fabric. 2 *pl.* Clothes made of nankeen. Also **nan·kin.** [<NANKING]

Nan·king A commercial city and port on the Yangtze River, China; former capital of Kiangsu Province; proclaimed capital of China, 1928. [<Chin., southern capital]

Nanking porcelain Any of various types of fine Chinese porcelain painted in blue on white: also called *blue-and-white*. Also **Nankeen porcelain.**

Nan·ling (nahn–) A mountain chain in SE. China, on the northern border of Kwangtung Province. [<Chin., southern range]

Nan·nette (nah·net′) [F.] Diminutive of ANN.

Nan·ning A city of southern China; capital of Kwangsi Province.

nan·ny *noun* [Pop.] **[·nies** *pl.*] 1 A female goat: also **nanny goat.** 2 A child's nurse.

Nan·ny Diminutive of ANN.

na no·plank′·ton *noun* Floating plant and animal organisms of microscopic size. Also **nan·no·plank′·ton.** [<Gr. *nanos*, dwarf, + *plankton* <*plazō*, wander]

Nan·sen (nahn′·sun), **Fridt·jof** (frit′·yōf), 1861–1930, Norwegian arctic explorer and naturalist.

Nan-Shan (nahn-shahn) A mountain range in Chinghai and Kansu Provinces, China.

Nan·tas·ket Beach A summer resort on Massachusetts Bay south of Boston.

NANTES (nänts; *F.* nahNt) A cathedral city of western France, a port on the Loire River. — **EDICT OF NANTES** An edict granting freedom of conscience to Protestants, issued by Henry IV of France in 1598 and revoked in 1685 by Louis XIV.

NAN TUCK ET An island off the SE. coast of Massachusetts; length, 15 miles; summer resort.

NA O·MI (nay·o′·mī *or* –mī *or* nay′·o·mī) A feminine personal name.
— **NAOMI** The mother-in-law of Ruth. *Ruth* i, 2.

NA OS (nay′·ŏs) The principal chamber or body of an ancient Greek temple, usually containing a statue of the deity; a cella. [<Gr. *naos* <*naiō*, dwell]

NAP *noun* A short sleep; doze. — *intr. verb* [**NAPPED, NAP·PING**] To take a nap; doze; hence, to be unprepared or off one's guard. [<OE. *hnappian*, doze] — **NAP·PER** *noun*.

NAP *noun* 1 The short fibers on the surface of flannel, etc., forming a soft surface lying smoothly in one direction. 2 A covering resembling this, as upon some plants or insects. — *tr. verb* [**NAPPED, NAP·PING**] To raise or put a nap on. [<MD. *noppe*]

NAP Same as **NAPOLLON** (card game).

NAPE (nāpe) *noun* 1 The back of the neck, especially its upper part. 2 The back of a fish next the head.

NA PER·Y (nay′–) *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] An article of household or personal linen, or household linen collectively. [<F. *napperie* <*nappe* <L. *mappa*, a cloth]

NAPH THA (năf′·thuh) *noun* 1 A mixture of low-boiling hydrocarbons between gasoline and benzine, obtained by distilling petroleum: used as a solvent, cleaning fluid, fuel, etc., and in the making of varnishes. 2 Petroleum. [<L. <Gr. <Pers. *naft*]

NAPH′ THA LENE (năf′·thuh–) *noun* A white, solid, aromatic hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_8$, obtained from coal-tar distillates and crystallizing in white platelets, its derivatives are used in the making of dyestuffs; also called *tar camphor*. Also **NAPH THA LINE** (–lin *or* –leen).

NAPH THAL·IC ACID (năf·thăl′–) Former name for **PICRIC ACID**.

NAPH·THENE (năf′·theen) *noun* Any of a group of saturated ring hydrocarbons having the general formula C_nH_{2n}, especially those obtained from petroleum.

NAPH THOL (năl′·thōl *or* –thol) *noun* 1 Either of two isomeric compounds, the alpha and beta, $C_{10}H_7OH$, derived from naphthalene by replacing an atom of hydrogen by the hydroxyl group; specifically, the beta variety. They are used as antiseptics and in the manufacture of synthetic dyes. 2 Any one of a class of naphthalene derivatives containing the hydroxyl group. Also **NAPH TOL**. [<NAPHTH(ALENE) + –OL]

NAPH·THO·LISM *noun* Poisoning caused by excessive or prolonged use of naphthol.

NA PIER (nay′·pyur *or* nuh·peer′), **SIR CHARLES JAMES**, 1782–1853, British general. — **JOHN**, 1550–1617, Scottish mathematician, invented logarithms. — **ROBERT CORNELIS, LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA**, 1810–90, British general.

NA′ PI FORM *adj.* Turnip-shaped; large above and small or slender below; as, a *napiform* rootstock. [<L. *napus*, turnip, + –FORM]

NAP KIN *noun* 1 A small cloth, as of linen, for use at table, etc. 2 [Obs.] A handkerchief. [<F. *nappe* <L. *mappa*, cloth]

NA PLES (nay′·plz) A seaport, cathedral, and university city in SW. Italy on the Tyrrhenian Sea near Mt. Vesuvius. Also [It.] **NA·PO·LI** (nah′·po·lee).

NAPLES, BAY OF An inlet of the Tyrrhenian Sea in SW. Italy, famed for its beauty; length, 22 miles. Also **GULF OF NAPLES**.

NAP LESS *adj.* 1 Made without a nap. 2 Threadbare.

NAPLES YELLOW A semi-opaque, permanent pigment in various shades of yellow consisting of lead antimoniate. Inferior grades are mixtures of ocher, zinc oxide, or cadmium yellow.

NA PO LE·ON *noun* 1 A former French gold coin, equivalent to 20 francs. 2 A card game; the highest bidder names trumps and, if he takes the tricks he has bid, receives from each adversary one chip for each trick; also, the taking of all the tricks in this game by one player: also called *nap*. 3 A rich, iced cake composed of layers of pastry and cream or jelly.

NA PO LE ON A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **NA·PO·LÉ·ON** (nah·pō·leh·awN′), [It.] **NA·PO·LE O′ NE** (nah·po·leh·ō′·neh).
— **NAPOLEON I** See **BONAPARTE**.
— **NAPOLEON II**, 1811–32, son of Napoleon I and Maria Louisa of Austria; never ascended the throne. Sometimes known as *l'Aiglon* (the Eaglet).
— **NAPOLEON III**, 1808–73, nephew of Napoleon I, emperor of the French, 1852–71; deposed.

NA PO LE ON′·IC *adj.* Belonging or relating to Napoleon Bonaparte or to Napoleon III.

NAP PER *noun* An implement or machine that raises a nap on fabrics; a napping machine; a gig.

NAP PY *adj.* [**NAP·PI·ER, NAP·PI·EST**] Having or characterized by a nap, or abundance of nap or pile; shaggy.

NAP PY *adj.* 1 Inclined to fall asleep; drowsy. 2 Tending to produce drowsiness or intoxication; hence, slightly intoxicated. — *noun* [Scot.] Strong ale or beer.

NAP·PY *noun* [**NAP PIES** *pl.*] A round earthen or glass dish with flat bottom and sloping sides. Also **NAP·PIE**. [<OE. *hnæp*, bowl]

NAP·RAP·A·THY *noun* The treatment of disease by the manipulative correction of the disordered ligaments and connective tissues by which the disease is assumed to be caused. [<Greek *napraxa*, correction, + –PATHY] — **NAP′·RA·PATH** *noun*.

NAR BA DA (nur·bŭd′·uh) A river of central India; 795 miles to the Arabian Sea. Also *Nerbudda*.

NAR BONNE (nar·bon′) A town, 6 miles from the sea, in southern France; formerly a port on the Gulf of the Lion: ancient name, **NAR BO**.

NAR CE INE (–see·een *or* –ĭn) *noun* A silky, bitter, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{29}NO_9$, contained in the aqueous extract of opium from which the morphine has been separated. Also **NAR CE IA, NAR CE IN**. [<L. *narce*, torpor, <Gr. *narkē*]

NAR CIS SISM (–izm) *noun* Gratification, frequently of an erotic nature, derived from the contemplation of one's body or personality. Also **NAR·CISM**. [<NARCISSUS] — **NAR·CIS·SIST** *noun* — **NAR·CIS·SIS′·TIC** *adj.*

NAR CIS SUS *noun* One of a genus (*Narcissus*) of bulbous flowering plants of the amaryllis family, including the daffodil and jonquil; also, a flower or bulb of this genus. *N. poeticus* is the **POET'S NARCISSUS**.

NAR CIS SUS In Greek legend, a youth who fell in love with his own image reflected in a pool, pined away, and was changed by the gods into the flower bearing his name.

NARCO A combining form from Greek *narkē*, numbness, signifying relation to torpor or insensibility.

NAR′ CO·LEP SY *noun* Neurotic drowsiness. — **NAR·CO·LEP′·TIC** *adj.*

NAR CO MA′ NI·A *noun* A morbid craving to seek relief from pain, principally through the use of narcotics. — **NAR CO MA′ NI AC** *adj. & noun*.

NAR CO SIS *noun* Deep sleep or unconsciousness produced by a drug. Also **NAR CO MA**.

NAR COT IC *noun* Any of various substances, as opium, that in medicinal doses relieve pain and induce sleep and in larger doses produce coma and death. — *adj.* 1 Having the quality of causing narcosis or stupor. 2 Figuratively, causing sleep or dulness, as a book or sermon. Also **NAR·COSE, NAR COT I CAL**. [<Gr. *narkōtikos* <*narke*, torpor] — **NAR·COT I CAL LY** *adv.*

NAR CO TINE (–teen *or* –tĭn) *noun* An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{23}O_7N$, derived from the aqueous extract of opium. Also **NAR·CO TIN**.

NAR CO TISM (–tizm) *noun* 1 Stupor due to narcotics. 2 Any method or influence inducing narcosis. 3 A morbid tendency to sleep.

NAR′ CO TIZE *tr. verb* [**·TIZED, ·TIZ ING**] To bring under the influence of a narcotic, stupefy by narcotics: also used figuratively. — **NAR·CO TI ZA′ TION** *noun*.

NARD *noun* 1 Spikenard (the plant, oil, or ointment). 2 Any one of several aromatic plants or roots (mostly species of valerian) formerly used in medicine. [<Pers.] — **NARD·INE** *adj.*

NA REN·TA (nah·rĕn′·tah) A river in west-central Yugoslavia; 140 miles from the Dinaric Alps to the Adriatic Sea.

NA RES (nay′·reez) *noun pl.* [**NA·RIS** (–ris) *sing.*] 1 Openings into the nose or nasal passages. 2 The nostrils. [<L., nostrils] — **NA RI AL, NA RIC, NA RINE** *adj.*

NA REW (nah′·ref) A river in north-central Poland; 271 miles to the Bug River.

NAR GHI LE (–gĭ leh) *noun* An Oriental tobacco pipe by which the smoke is drawn through water by means of a long tube. See **HOOKAH**. Also **NAR GI·LE, NAR·GI·LEH**. [<Turk.]

NARK *noun* [Pop.] An informer; stool-pigeon.

NAR KOM′ VNU·DEL (–vnōō·dĕl) *noun* People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, U.S.S.R.: originally *Cheka*, later *Ogpu*; abbreviated NKVD. [<Rus. *Nar(odni) Kom(misariat) Vnu(trennikh) Del*]

NAR RA·GAN′ SET (năr·uh–) *noun* 1 One of a tribe of North American Indians of Algonquian stock, formerly inhabiting Rhode Island. 2 One of a breed of small, robust, sure-footed horses, originally bred in Rhode Island, valued as saddle horses: also **NAR RA·GAN′ SETT**.

NAR·RA·GAN′·SETT BAY (nar·uh–) A bay in Rhode Island; length, 28 miles.

NAR·RATE (nă·rate′) *tr. verb* [**·RAT ED, ·RAT ING**] To tell or relate, as a story, in orderly fashion. See synonyms under **RELATE**. [<L. *narro*, relate] — **NAR RA·TOR, NAR·RAT·ER** *noun* — **NAR′·RA TO RY** *adj.*

NAR RA TION (nă·ray′·shun) *noun* 1 The act of narrating the particulars of an event or series of events. 2 That which is narrated; narrative. See synonyms under **HISTORY, REPORT**.

NAR·RA·TIVE (năr′·uh·tĭv) *noun* 1 An orderly continuous account of an event or series of events. 2 The act or art of narrating. See synonyms under **HISTORY, REPORT, STORY**. — *adj.* Pertaining to narration. — **NAR·RA·TIVE·LY** *adv.*

NAR·ROW (năr′·ō) *adj.* 1 Having comparatively little dis-

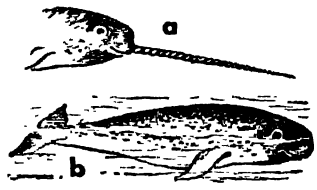
tance from side to side. **2** Limited in extent or duration; circumscribed; small. **3** Illiberal; bigoted. **4** Limited in means or resources; straitened. **5** Niggardly; parsimonious. **6** Barely accomplished, attained, or sufficient; as, a *narrow* escape. **7** Scrutinizing closely. **8** Formed with the pharynx contracted or the tongue near the palate; as, a *narrow* vowel. See synonyms under LITTLE, SCANTY, SMALL.
—*verb* To diminish in breadth; contract; make or grow narrow.
—*noun* **1** A narrow passage; strait: often in the plural; also, the narrowest part of an isthmus or cape. **2** A narrow part of a street, or of a valley or pass. —**THE NARROWS** A fortified strait between Long Island and Staten Island; chief entrance to New York harbor; about 1¼ miles wide. [<OE. *nearu*] —**NAR·ROW·NESS** *noun*.

NARROW-GAGE *adj.* **1** Denoting a width of railroad track less than the standard gage. **2** [Pop.] Petty; illiberal; narrow-minded. —*noun* **1** A railroad having a gage narrower than 4 ft. 8½ in. **2** A train for a narrow-gage railroad.

NAR·ROW·LY *adv.* **1** With little breadth, width, or distance from side to side. **2** With small extent or duration; contractedly; restrictedly. **3** Barely; hardly.

NARROW-MINDED *adj.* Of contracted mental scope; also, illiberal or bigoted. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*.

NAR·THEX *noun* A porch, vestibule, or division of a church or basilica before the entrance proper. [<L. <Gr. *narthex*, a plant with a hollow stalk]



NARWHAL
a Head of male, with tusk.
b Female.

NAR·VÁ·EZ (-vah'·äth *or* -äse), **PÁNFILO DE**, 1480?–1528, Spanish general, defeated by Cortes in Mexico; explored Florida.

NAR·WHAL (-hwul) *noun* A large arctic cetacean (*Monodon monoceros*) of the family *Delphinidæ*, having in the male a long, straight, spiraled tusk: valued for its oil and ivory. Also **NAR·WAL**, **NAR·WHALE**. [<Dan. or Sw. *narhval*]

NAR·Y (nâr'·i) *adj.* [Local] Never a; not one; neither.

NA·SAL (nay'·zul) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to the nose. **2** Pronounced through or with the aid of the nose. —*noun* **1** A nasal sound or letter, as *m*. **2** Something in the nose, or a nosepiece. [<F. <L. *nasus*, nose] —**·LY** *adv.* —**NA·SAL I·TY** *noun*.

NASAL INDEX A number expressing the ratio of the greatest breadth of the nose (multiplied by 100) to the length; it is greater when measured on the face than on the skull, and varies with age.

NA'·SAL·IZE *verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] **1** To give a nasal sound to. **2** To speak through the nose. —**NA·SAL I ZA'·TION** *noun*.

NAS·CENT (năs'·nt *or* nāy'·snt) *adj.* Beginning to exist or develop. [<L. *nascens* <*nascor*, be born] —**NAS·CENCE**, **NAS·CEN·CY** *noun*.

NASCENT STATE The uncombined condition of a chemical atom or radical when recently set free from a compound and ready to enter into combination with some other atom or radical. Also **NASCENT CONDITION**.

NASE'·BER·RY (nāze'–) *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] The plumlike fruit of the sapodilla tree. [<Sp. *níspero*, medlar]

NASE·BY (naze'·bī) A village in Northamptonshire, central England; battle, 1645.

NASH *noun* A make of automobile including medium-priced passenger cars.

NASH, THOMAS, 1567–1601, English pamphleteer and dramatist. Also **NASHE**.

NASH·U·A (–yu·uh) A city in southern New Hampshire, on the Merrimac River.

NASH VILLE A city in central Tennessee; the State capital; battle, 1864.

NASHVILLE WARBLER The common warbler of eastern North America (*Vermivora ruficapilla*), having an olive-green back and yellow breast.

NA·SI·ON (–zī·ŏn) *noun* The point at the root of the nose where the frontal and two nasal bones meet. [<L. *nasus*, nose] —**NA·SI·AL** *adj.*

NASO· A combining form from Latin *nasus*, nose, used to mean nose or nasal and.

NA·SO FRON'·TAL (nav·zo–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the nasal and frontal bones.

NA·SOL·O·GY (nay·zŏl'·o·jī) *noun* The study of the nose. —**NA·SOL·O·GIST** *noun*.

NA·SO·PHAR'·YNX (nay·zo·făr'·ĭnx) *noun* The upper part of the pharynx, above and behind the soft palate. —**NA·SO·PHA·RYN'·GE AL** (–fuh·rĭn'·jī·ul) *adj.*

NA'·SO·SCOPE *noun* A small electric lamp for examining the nasal cavity.

NAS·SAU (năs'·aw) **1** (G. nah'·sow) A former independent German duchy; now part of Hesse-Nassau. **2** A seaport, capital of the Bahama Islands.

NAST, THOMAS, 1840–1902, American political cartoonist.

NAS·TIC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating an automatic response in plants whose direction and character is determined by internal cellular pressure. [<Gr. *nastos*, tight-pressed]

·NASTIC Combining form used to mean nastic toward or by.

NAS·TUR·TIUM (–shum) *noun* **1** A plant of the geranium family (genus *Tropæolum*) with rich flowers, commonly yellow, orange, scarlet, or crimson. **2** A rich yellow or reddish-orange color. [<L., cress, <*nasus*, nose, + *tort* <*torqueo*, twist (from the pungent odor of the plant)]

NAS·TY *adj.* [**NAS·TI·ER**, **NAS·TI·EST**] **1** Filthy or offensively dirty. **2** Morally filthy; indecent. **3** Nauseous; disgusting to the senses. **4** Disagreeable; offensive. **5** Difficult to handle or deal with; vexatious; annoying. **6** Painful; serious; bad. **7** Ill-natured; hateful. See synonyms under FOUL. [Compare Sw. *naskug*, filthy, and OE. *dræstig*, full of rubbish] —**NAS·TI·LY** *adv.* —**NAS·TI·NESS** *noun*.

·NASTY A combining form from Greek *nastos*, close-pressed, used to indicate a generalized automatic response to a specified stimulus, as nyct*inasty* in plants.

NA·TAL (nay'·tul) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to one's birth; dating from birth. **2** Native: a poetic usage. [<F. <L. *natalis* <*nascor*, be born]

Na·TAL **1** (nuh·tăl') A province of the Union of South Africa; 35,284 square miles, including Zululand; capital, Pietermaritzburg. **2** (nah·tahl') A seaport in eastern Brazil.

Na·TAL (nah·tahl') [Pg. & Sp.] Same as NOEL.

NA·TAL·I·TY *noun* The birthrate in a given community or place.

Na·tan (nah·tahn') [Sp.] Same as NATHAN.

Na·ta·na·el' (nah·tah·nah·ĕl') [Sp.] Same as NATHANIEL.

NA·TANT *adj.* Floating or swimming in water, as the leaves of certain aquatic plants: often spelled *natant*. [<L. *natans* <*nato* <*no*, swim]

NA·TA·TION *noun* The art of swimming or floating. —**NA·TA·TION·AL** *adj.*

NA·TA·TO'·RI·AL *adj.* Swimming, or adapted for swimming. Also **NA'·TA·TO·RY**.

NA·TA·TO'·RI·UM *noun* [**·RI·UMS** or **·RI·A** *pl.*] A swimming school or swimming bath or pool.

Natchez *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Muskhogean linguistic stock, formerly occupying the lower Mississippi Valley; overcome by the French in 1729–30; later merged with Creek.

Natchez A commercial city and port on the Mississippi River in SW. Mississippi.

NA·TES (nay'·teez) *noun pl.* The buttocks. [<L.]

Na·than (nay' thun; *F.* nah·tahN'; *G.* nah'·tahn) A masculine personal name. [<Heb., given; a gift]
—**Nathan** A prophet who called King David to account for the death of Uriah. *2 Sam.* xii, 1.

Na·than·i·el (nuh·than'·i·ul; *Dutch, G.* nah·tah' nĭ ĕl; *F.* nah tah·nyĕl') A masculine personal name. Also **Na·than·a·el**, [L.] **Na·than·a·el**, [Sp.] **Na·ta·na·el'**. [<Heb., gift of God]

NA·THE·LESS *adv.* [Obs.] Nevertheless. Also **NATH·LESS** (năth'–).

NA·TION *noun* **1** A people as an organized body politic. **2** An aggregation of people of common origin and language. **3** A race; tribe; specifically, a tribe of American Indians or the territory occupied by them. See synonyms under PEOPLE. [<L. *natio* <*nascor*, be born]

Na·tion, Carry (or **Carrie**) **Amelia** (*née* Moore), 1846–1911, Kansan temperance reformer.

NA·TION·AL (nash'·un·ul) *adj.* **1** Belonging to a nation as a whole, opposed to *local*. **2** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a nation as distinguished from other nations. **3** Patriotic. **4** Authorized by a national government. —*noun* One who is a member of a nation. —**NA·TION·AL·LY** *adv.*

NATIONAL BANK **1** In the United States, a commercial bank authorized by statute to issue circulating notes secured by government bonds, and exercising the ordinary functions of a bank of deposit and discount, with double liability of shareholders for all debts. **2** A bank associated with the national finances, such as the Bank of France.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE A committee which heads a political party of the United States; it consists of two delegates from each State serving for four years.

NATIONAL CONVENTION In the United States, a convention of representatives of a political party elected at State and Territory primaries, held to decide upon party policy and to nominate candidates for president and vice president of the nation.

NATIONAL DEBT The debt owed by any state; especially, the funded debt.

NATIONAL GAME A game or sport considered as individual to a country; in the United States, baseball.

NATIONAL GUARD An organized force maintained by the various States of the United States, in conjunction with the Federal Government, in peacetime on a semi-active basis as part of the militia, and in wartime as one of the three components of the Army of the United States when it is called or ordered into the Federal service.

NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES Those members and units of the National Guard that have taken an oath

of appointment in the Federal service and are thereby constituted as a component part of the Army of the United States.

NA·TION·AL·ISM (năsh′un-) *noun* 1 Devotion to the nation as a whole; patriotism. 2 A system demanding national conduct of all industries. 3 A world order founded on the right of each nation to determine its policies unhindered by others: opposed to *internationalism*, a belief in international association and cooperation. 4 A demand for national independence. 5 A national custom, trait, etc. —**NA·TION AL·IST** *adj. & noun.* —**NA·TION AL·IS′·TIC** *adj.* —**NA·TION·AL·IS′·TI CAL LY** *adv.*

NA·TION AL′·I·TY (năsh·un-) *noun* [TIES *pl.*] 1 The quality of being national; national independence. 2 A nation. 3 A connection with a particular nation, as by citizenship. 4 Patriotism.

NA′ TION AL·IZE (năsh′·un-) *tr. verb* [IZED, ·IZ ING] 1 To make into a nation. 2 To put under the control or ownership of the nation or state. Also [Br.] **NA′·TION AL ISE.** —**NA·TION AL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun* —**NA′ TION AL IZ ER** *noun.*

NATIONAL PARK A tract of U. S. Government land withdrawn by special Act of Congress from settlement, occupancy, or sale, for the benefit and enjoyment of the public; preserved and maintained by the Federal Government because of its historical interest, great natural beauty, or the value of its forests, wildlife, etc.

NATIONAL SOCIALISM The doctrines of Hitler's Nazi party (officially the National Socialist German Workers' Party), in which all authority was vested in and proceeded from the party leader (the Fuehrer), all power in the state was vested in and exercised by the party to the exclusion of other parties, membership in the party and citizenship was restricted to so-called Aryans, complete subjection was demanded of the individual to the party and the state, all economic groups and interests were subject to the welfare of the state, and the state exercised dominance over all religious groups.

NA TIVE *adj.* 1 Born or produced in a region or country in which one lives; indigenous, as opposed to *foreign* or *exotic*. 2 Of or pertaining to one's birth or to its place or circumstances. 3 Natural rather than acquired, inborn, inherited. 4 Of or pertaining to natives, conferred by or peculiar to natives; usually applied to members of non-European races. 5 Natural to any one or any thing. 6 Plain, simple, unaffected, unadorned; untouched by art. 7 Occurring in nature in a pure state, as *native* copper. 8 [Obs.] Related by birth; near, closely connected. —*noun* 1 One born in, or any product of, a given country or place, an aborigine. 2 Livestock common to a country or region. 3 In astrology, one born under a star or its aspect. [<L. *nativus* <*natus*, born] —**NA TIVE·LY** *adv.* —**NA TIVE NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): indigenous, innate, natal, natural, original. *Native* denotes that which belongs to one by birth; *natal* that which pertains to the event of birth, *natural* denotes that which rests upon inherent qualities of character or being. We speak of one's *native* country, or of his *natal* day, of *natural* ability, *native* genius. See INHERENT, NATURAL, PRIMEVAL, RADICAL. *Antonyms*: acquired, alien, artificial, assumed, foreign.

NA TIV ISM *noun* 1 Partiality in favor of native-born citizens in preference to foreign-born. 2 The doctrine of innate ideas. —**NA TI VIST** *noun* —**NA TI VIS TIC** *adj.*

NA TIV I TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] 1 The coming into life or the world; birth; specifically, the **NATIVITY**, the birth of Christ. 2 A horoscope. 3 The condition of being born a serf or villein, the condition of a native.

NA TRI UM *noun* Sodium: so called in pharmacy and old chemistry. [<NATRON]

NAT′ RO LITE *noun* A white or colorless, orthorhombic, hydrous sodium-aluminum zeolite: also called *needlestone*. [<NATRON + -LITE]

NA TRON (nay′·tron) *noun* A brittle, vitreous, white, alkaline, hydrous sodium carbonate, $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [<Sp. *natrón* <Ar. *natrūn* <Gr. *nitron*]

NAT TY *adj.* [Pop.] [NAT·TI·ER, NAT TI EST] Neatly fine; spruce; tidy. See synonyms under NEAT. [Perhaps akin to NEAT] —**NAT TI LY** *adv.* —**NAT TI NESS** *noun.*

NAT U RAL (năch′·ur·ul *or* năt′·yu·rul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to one's nature or constitution; innate; inborn; also, indigenous; native. 2 Of or pertaining to a particular nature; derived from nature; hence, exhibiting kindly feeling or affection. 3 Of or pertaining to nature, belonging or pertaining to the existing order of things, as, *natural* law; normal. 4 Coming within common experience; having to do with objects in the order of nature: opposed to *supernatural*. 5 Not forced or artificial; without affectation or exaggeration; lifelike. 6 Produced by nature; not artificial: as, a *natural* bridge. 7 Connected by ties of consanguinity; being such by birth; as, a *natural* brother. 8 Belonging to the inferior nature; not spiritual; animal. 9 Born out of wedlock; illegitimate. 10 Not sharped nor flatted; as, G *natural*; specifically, noting the key of C, which is without flats or sharps in the signature. 11 Designating an actual number in contradistinction to a logarithm; as, a *natural* sine, *natural* cosine, *natural* tangent, etc. See synonyms under INHERENT, NATIVE, NORMAL, PHYSICAL, RADICAL. —*noun* 1 A note on a line or a space that is affected by neither a sharp nor a flat; also, a musical character (♮) which acts upon a sharped degree of the staff as a flat and upon a flatted degree as a sharp. 2 In keyboard musical instruments, a white key. 3 One born without the usual powers of reason or understanding; a born fool. 4 [Pop.] A person or thing admirably suited for some purpose, or obviously destined for success. [<F. <L. *naturalis* <*natura*, nature] —**NAT·U·RAL·NESS** *noun.*

NATURAL BRIDGE A rock-and-earth natural bridge over Cedar Creek in western Virginia; span, 90 ft.; width, 50–100 ft.; height, 215 ft.

NATURAL BRIDGES A national monument in SE. Utah containing 3 natural bridges; 4 square miles.

NATURAL GAS 1 Any gaseous hydrocarbon, consisting chiefly of methane, generated naturally in subterranean oil deposits. 2 Helium.

NATURAL HISTORY The observation and study of the facts of the material universe as distinguished from man; commonly restricted to zoology, botany, geology, mineralogy, etc.

NAT U RAL·ISM *noun* 1 A mere state of nature, uncivilized or unregenerate condition. 2 The doctrine that all phenomena may be referred to natural as distinguished from supernatural causes. See SUPERNATURALISM. 3 The doctrine that the revelation in nature is adequate to the religious needs of man, without supernatural revelation. 4 Careful adherence to nature in literature, painting, or in any fine art; specifically, the principles and methods of a school of realistic writers of the latter half of the 19th century, including such men as Emile Zola, Guy de Maupassant, George Moore, and Thomas Hardy, which looked upon nature as embodying a brute force checking and destroying the aspirations of men.

NAT U RAL IST *noun* 1 One versed in natural sciences, as a zoologist or botanist. 2 One who holds the philosophical doctrines of naturalism.

NAT U RAL IS′ TIC *adj.* 1 In accordance with nature; not conventional or ideal. 2 According to the doctrines of naturalism. 3 Pertaining to naturalists.

NAT U RAL I ZA′ TION *noun* The act or process of admitting an alien to citizenship.

NATURALIZATION PAPERS Documents recording an alien's application for citizenship or verifying the conferment of citizenship.

NAT′ U RAL IZE *verb* [IZED, IZ ING] 1 To make natural; habituate, acclimate. 2 To explain by natural laws. 3 To confer the rights of citizenship upon. 4 To become as if native. 5 To follow the calling of a naturalist. Also [Br.] **NAT′ U RAL ISE.** —**NAT′ U RAL IZ ER** *noun.*

NAT U RAL LY *adv.* 1 Without effort, spontaneously. 2 Without affectation or exaggeration. 3 As might have been expected; of course. 4 In a lifelike or natural manner.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY Physics.

NATURAL SCIENCE The sciences treating of the physical universe, taken collectively and in distinction from the mental and moral sciences and from abstract mathematics.

NATURAL SELECTION In the theory of evolution, the process whereby individual variations or peculiarities that are of advantage in a certain environment tend to become perpetuated in the race; survival of the fittest.

NA TURE (nay′·chur) *noun* 1 The character, constitution, or essential traits of a person, thing, or class, especially if original rather than acquired. 2 The physical or psychic constitution or character of persons or things, whether native or acquired: often personified in poetry or figurative prose. 3 A collective abstract term for the entire universe. 4 The system of natural existences, forces, changes, and events, regarded as distinguished from, or exclusive of, the supernatural; as, God is the author of *nature*. 5 The sum of physical or material existences and forces, regarded as exclusive of man; as, the study of *nature*. 6 Hence, the constitution or inherited or habitual condition and tendencies of man; especially, in theology, the unregenerate state; character unchanged by grace. 7 [Obs.] Generative energy; genesis; birth. —**ALL NATURE** [Pop.] Everything and everybody. See synonyms under CHARACTER, SORT, TEMPER. [<F. <L. *natura* <*natus* <*nascor*, be born]

NA TURED *adj.* Possessing a nature, disposition, or temperament; as, ill-*natured*.

NA TUR·OP′ A·THY (nay·chur-) *noun* A system of therapy which avoids drugs in favor of such physical agencies as sunshine, air, water, exercise, etc. [<NATURE + -PATHY] —**NA TUR′·O·PATH** (nuh·choor′-) *noun* —**NA·TUR O PATH′·IC** *adj.*

NAU·CRA·TIS (naw′·cruh·tis) A ruined city in the Nile Delta, Egypt; also [Gr.] **NAU·KRA TIS.**

NAUGHT *noun* 1 Not anything; nothing. 2 A cipher; zero: also spelled *nought*. —*adj.* 1 Of no value or account. 2 [Obs.] Bad; wicked; also, poor in quality. —*adv.* Not in the least. [<OE. *naht* <*nawiht* <*ne*, not, + *awiht*, aught]

NAUGH TY *adj.* [NAUGH TI ER, NAUGH·TI EST] 1 Perverse and

disobedient; wayward; mischievous. 2 [Obs.] Corrupt; wicked. See synonyms under BAD. [<NAUGHT] —**NAUGHTILY** *adv.* —**NAUGHTINESS** *noun.*

NAU·MA·CHY (naw′·muh·kĭ) *noun* 1 In ancient Rome, a fight between ships for the amusement of the people; also, an artificial basin for the convenience of such battles. 2 A naval battle; especially, a mock sea fight. Also **NAU MACHI·A.** [<Gr. *naumachia*, sea fight, <*naus*, ship, + *machē*, fight]

NAU·PATH·I·A (naw–) *noun* Seasickness. [<NL. <Gr. *naus*, ship, + –PATHIA]

NAU·PLI·US *noun* [·PLI·I (–ī) *pl.*] A larval stage of certain crustaceans, with body unsegmented, a median eye, and three pairs of legs which correspond to the anterior and posterior antennæ and the mandibles of the adult. [<L.]

NA·U·RU (nah·o͞o′·ro͞o) A British mandated island in the Pacific Ocean; just south of the equator at 167° E.: formerly called *Pleasant Island.*

NAU·SE·A (naw′·shē·uh *or* –sĭ·uh) *noun* Sickness of the stomach, producing dizziness and an impulse to vomit; hence, a feeling of loathing in general. [<L. <Gr. *nausia* <*naus*, ship]

NAU′·SE·ATE (naw′·shē– *or* –sĭ–) *verb* [·ATED, ·ATING] To affect with or feel nausea or disgust. —**NAUSE·A′·TION** *noun.*

NAU·SE·OUS (–shē·us *or* –shus) *adj.* Nauseating; disgusting. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

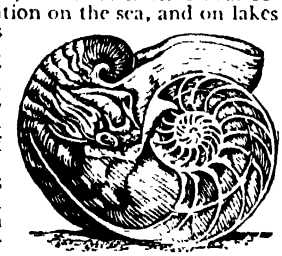
NAU·SIC·A·A (naw·sic′·ĭ·uh) In Homer's *Odyssey*, a maiden, daughter of Alcinous, king of the Phæacians, who by the contrivance of Athene finds the shipwrecked Odysseus and guides him to her father's palace.

NAUTCH (nawch) *noun* In India, an entertainment, the principal feature of which is the performance of dancing girls. [<Hind. *nāch*, dance]

NAUTCH GIRL A professional dancer.

NAU·TI·CAL *adj.* Pertaining to ships, seamen, or navigation. Also **NAU TIC.** [<Gr. *nautikos* <*naus*, ship] —·LY *adv.*

Synonyms: marine, maritime, naval, ocean, oceanic. *Marine* signifies belonging to the ocean, *maritime* bordering on or connected with the ocean; as, *marine* products; *marine* animals; *maritime* nations; *maritime* laws. *Naval* refers to the armed force of a nation on the sea, and on lakes and rivers; *nautical* denotes primarily anything connected with sailors, so with ships or navigation; as, a *nautical* almanac. *Oceanic* is especially applied to that which is connected with or suggestive of an *ocean.*



CHAMBERED NAUTILUS

NAU·TI·LUS *noun* [·LI or ·LUS·ES *pl.*] 1 A cephalopod mollusk (genus *Nautilus*) of southern seas, having a shell whose spiral chambers are lined with mother-of-pearl; especially, the **CHAMBERED** or **PEARLY NAUTILUS** (*N. pompilius*). 2 A cuttlefish (*Argonauta argo*) with a papery shell: also called *argonaut, paper-nautilus.* [<L. <Gr. *nautilos*, sailor]

NAV·A·HO *noun* [·HOS *pl.*] One of a tribe of North American Indians of Athapascan stock, now living on reservations in Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah. Also **NAV A JO.**

NA·VAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to ships and a navy, distinguished from *civil.* 2 Having a navy; relating to the navy. See synonyms under NAUTICAL. [<L. *navalis* <*navis*, ship]

NAVAL ACADEMY A school where young men are trained for service in the navy; specifically, the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

NAVAL AUXILIARY A launch or auxiliary vessel, as a tanker.

NAVAL BRASS A type of brass containing a small percentage of tin to increase hardness and resistance to corrosion: used for marine fittings, etc.

NAVAL STORES Rosin and its products, as turpentine, pine oil, etc.; also, tar, pitch, asphalt, and other similar materials formerly or still used by shipbuilders.

NA·VA·RI′·NO (nah·vah·ree′·no) The Italian name for *Pylos*, a fortified seaport in SW. Greece; battle, 1827.

NA·VARRE An ancient kingdom in SW. Europe, divided in 1512 between France and Spain: also [Sp.] **NA VAR·RA.** —**NA·VAR·RESE′** (nah·vuh– *or* nav·uh·rees′ *or* –reez′) *adj. & noun.*

NAVE *noun* The main body of a cruciform church, between the side-aisles, and usually having a clerestory. [<OF. <L. *navis*, ship]

NAVE *noun* 1 The central part or hub of a wheel. 2 [Obs.] The navel. [<OE. *nafu*]

NA·VEL *noun* 1 The depression on the abdomen where the umbilical cord was attached. 2 A central part or point. [<OE. *nafela* <*nafu*, nave]

NA·VELED *adj.* Having a navel; set as in a navel or hollow. Also **NA·VELLED.**

NAVEL ORANGE An orange, usually seedless, having a small secondary fruit and a rind marked at the apex with a navel-like depression.

NA′·VEL·WORT (–wŭrt) *noun* 1 A low herb (genus *Omphalodes*) of the borage family native in Europe and Asia, with alternate leaves and blue or white flowers resembling forget-me-nots: also **NA′·VEL SEED.** 2 A succulent herb (*Umbilicus pendulinus*) with yellowish or greenish tubular flowers. 3 Any of various other plants, as the marsh pennywort (genus *Hydrocotyle*), or the water-milfoil.

NAV·I·CERT (–surt) *noun* A safe-conduct authorizing a merchant vessel of a friendly or neutral nation to pass through a naval blockade. [<L. *navis*, ship, + CERT(IFICATE)]

NA·VIC·U·LAR (–yu·lur) *adj.* 1 Boat-shaped; scaphoid. 2 Pertaining to a boat. —*noun* 1 A bone on the radial side of the wrist; also, the bone in front of the astragalus in the foot: also **NA·VIC·U LA′·RE** (–la′·ree). See illustration under FOOT. 2 A large bone behind the joint between the second and third phalanges of a horse's foot. [<L. *navis*, ship]

NA·VIC·U·LAR·THRI′·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the navicular bone of the foot of a horse. Also **NAVICULAR DISEASE.**

NAV′·I·GATE *verb* [·GATED, ·GATING] 1 To sail over, traverse by ship. 2 To steer; conduct. 3 To journey by ship. 4 To manage or direct the course of a ship or airplane. 5 [Pop.] To manage one's way; walk. [<L. *navis*, ship, + *agō*, drive] —**NAV·I·GA·BLE** *adj.* —**NAV I GA BLY** *adv.* —**NAV·I·GA·BIL′·I TY, NAV I·GA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**NAV′ I GA·TOR** *noun.*

NAV I·GA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of navigating; specifically, the art of ascertaining the position and directing the course of vessels at sea or of aircraft in flight. 2 Shipping, collectively. —**NAV·I·GA′·TION·AL** *adj.*

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS See SAMOA.

NÁV·PAK TOS (nahf′·pahk·tos) Same as LEPANTO.

NAV VY *noun* [**NAV·VIES** *pl.*] In England, a laborer on canals, railways, etc. [<NAVIGATOR]

NA·VY *noun* [**NA·VIES** *pl.*] 1 The entire marine military force of a country, under the control of a government department, and including vessels, men in the service, yards, etc. 2 The entire shipping of a country engaged in trade and commerce; the merchant marine. 3 A fleet of ships, as of merchantmen. —**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY** A department of the U. S. government which supervises and maintains a naval establishment in readiness for such activities as may be ordered by the Commander in Chief. Also **NAVY DEPARTMENT.** —**UNITED STATES NAVY** That branch of the armed services which is trained and equipped for action at sea. [<OF. *navie* <L. *navis*, ship]

NAVY BEAN The common, small, dried, white bean: so called from its use in the U. S. Navy.

NAVY-BLUE *noun* Any of various shades of dark blue. —*adj.* Of a dark-blue color. Also **NAVY.**

NAVY CROSS A decoration in the form of a bronze cross awarded to any person who has distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in the Naval service of the United States, but whose deed did not justify the award of the Medal of Honor or a Distinguished-Service Medal

NAVY-GRAY *noun* A medium bluish-gray; adopted in World War II for the color of work uniforms of officers in the United States Navy.

NAVY YARD A government-owned dockyard for the construction, repair, equipment, or care of warships.

NA·WAB (nah·wahb′) *noun* [Anglo-Indian] 1 A Moslem ruler or viceroy in India; by courtesy, any person of rank and distinction. See NABOB. 2 Same as NABOB 1. [<Hind. *nauwāb*, nabob]

NAX·OS An island of the Cyclades group, Ægean Sea; length, 20 miles. Also **NAX·I·A.**

NAY *adv.* 1 No: indicating negation. 2 Not only so, but also; as, he is a good, *nay*, an excellent man. —*noun* 1 A negative vote or voter: opposed to *yea.* 2 A negative; denial; as, to say him *nay.* [<ON. *nei* <*ne*, not, + *ei*, ever]

NA·YA·RIT′ (nah·yah·reet′) A maritime state in western Mexico; 10,444 square miles; capital, Tepic.

NAY MA·CUSH Same as NAMAYCUSH.

NAZ·A·RENE′ *noun* 1 An inhabitant of Nazareth; applied specifically to Christ, **THE NAZARENE,** or disparagingly to the early Christians by opponents. 2 One of a sect of Jewish Christians (1st to 4th century) that observed the Jewish ritual, but did not require its observance by Gentile Christians; they believed in the divinity of Christ and the apostleship of Paul.

—*adj.* Of or pertaining to Nazareth or the Nazarenes. Also **NAZ·A·RE′·AN.**

NAZ·A·RETH A town of northern Palestine; scene of Christ's childhood.

NAZ′·A·RITE *noun* 1 A Hebrew who had assumed certain vows, including total abstinence, leaving the hair uncut, and refraining from touching a dead body (*Numbers* vi). 2 Erroneously, a Nazarene. Also **NAZ′·I·RITE.** [<Gr. *Nazaritēs* <Heb. *nāzar*, abstain] —**NAZ·A·RIT′·IC, NAZ·I·RIT′·IC** *adj.*

NAZE, THE 1 A cape, the southern extremity of Norway. Also [Norw.] *Lindesnes.* 2 A headland on the NE. coast of Essex County, England.

NA·ZI (nah′·tsĭ *or* nah′·zĭ *or* năz′·ĭ) *noun* A member of the National Socialist German Workers' Party; a follower of

Adolf Hitler; an adherent of German National Socialism, a totalitarian nationalist. [<G. *Nazi(onal)*, national] —**Na·zism, Na·zi·ism** *noun*.

Na·zi·mo·va (nah·zee′·mo·vah), **Alla**, 1879–1945, Russian actress.



Neanderthal skull

Ne·an·der·thal (nī·ăn′·dur·tahl; *G.* nay·ahn′·dĕr·tahl) *adj.* Describing or pertaining to the skeletal human remains discovered in a valley, **Neanderthal**, near Düsseldorf, Germany, in 1856, and regarded as typical of a race (*Homo neanderthalensis*) of ancient cave-dwellers who preceded modern man, developing the Mousterian stone culture of the middle Paleolithic in western Europe. —**Ne·an·der·thal′·oid** *adj.*

neap *adj.* 1 Low; lowest. 2 Designating the tide occurring one or two days after the first and third quarters of the moon. —*noun* 1 A neap tide. 2 The lowest ebb. [<OE. *nep(flod)*, low tide]

neap *noun* [Local] A wagon tongue. [Perhaps akin to Norw. dial. *neip*, forked pole]

Ne·a·pol′·i·tan *adj.* Of or pertaining to Naples, Italy. —*noun* A native or resident of Naples.

near *adj.* 1 Not distant in place, time, or degree; nigh; contiguous. 2 Closely related by blood or affection; familiar. 3 Closely touching one's interests. 4 In riding or driving, placed on the left: opposed to *off*. 5 Following or imitating closely; literal; as, a *near* copy; also, resembling or substituted for; as, *near* beer. 6 Penurious or miserly; stingy. 7 Short or speedy; tending to lessen a distance; as, a *near* way. 8 Avoiding by a narrow margin; close; as, a *near* escape. See synonyms under ADJACENT.

—*adv.* 1 At little distance; not remote in place, time, or degree. 2 Nearly; almost; approximately. 3 In a close relation; intimately. 4 Close to the wind: a nautical term. 5 Stingily; parsimoniously.

—*verb* To come nearer to; approach; draw near.

—*prep.* Close by or to. See synonyms under AT. [<ON. *nær*] —**near·ness** *noun*.

near by *adj.* & *adv.* Close at hand; adjacent.

Ne·arc·tic *adj.* Of or pertaining to a zoogeographical region including the northern part of the New World, or the realm embracing temperate and arctic North America with Greenland. [<NEO- + ARCTIC]

Near East See under EAST.

near-hand *adj.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Close at hand; adjacent. —*adv.* 1 Nearby. 2 Nearly; almost.

near·ly *adv.* 1 Within a little; almost. 2 With a close regard to one's interest. 3 At no great distance; closely; narrowly. 4 Stingily.

near sight Good vision only at short distances; myopia. Also **near′-sight·ed·ness**. —**near′-sight·ed** *adj.* —**near′-sight·ed·ly** *adv.*

neat *adj.* 1 Characterized by strict order, tidiness, and cleanliness. 2 Well-proportioned; trim; shapely. 3 Suited in character to a required purpose; hence, adroit; clever. 4 Clear of extraneous matter; free from admixture; undiluted. 5 Remaining after every deduction; net. [<F. *net* <L. *nitidus*, shining] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun*.

Synonyms: clean, cleanly, dapper, natty, nice, orderly, prim, spruce, tidy, trim. That which is *clean* is simply free from soil or defilement of any kind. Things are *orderly* in relation to other things; a room or desk is *orderly* when every article is in place; a person is *orderly* who habitually keeps things so. *Tidy* denotes that which conforms to propriety in general; an unlaced shoe may be perfectly *clean*, but is not *tidy*. *Neat* refers to that which is *clean* and *tidy*, with nothing superfluous, conspicuous, or showy; we speak of plain but *neat* attire; the same idea of freedom from the superfluous appears in the phrases "a *neat* speech," "a *neat* turn," "a *neat* reply," etc. A *clean* cut has no ragged edges; a *neat* stroke just does what is intended. *Nice* is stronger than *neat*, implying value and beauty; a *cheap*, coarse dress may be perfectly *neat*, but would not be termed *nice*. *Spruce* is applied to the show and affectation of neatness with a touch of smartness. *Trim* denotes a certain shapely and elegant firmness, often with suppleness and grace. *Prim* applies to a precise, formal, affected nicety. *Dapper* [illegible] *natty* business suit. See BECOMING. *Antonyms*: dirty, disorderly, dowdy, negligent, rough, rude, slouchy, slovenly, soiled, untidy.

neat *noun* 1 Bovine cattle collectively. 2 A single bovine animal. —*adj.* Pertaining to bovine animals; as, *neat* cattle. [<OE.]

neath *prep.* Beneath.

neat·herd *noun* A cowkeeper or herdsman.

neat's-foot oil A pale yellow oil obtained by boiling the feet of neat cattle: used as a lubricant and softening agent for leather.

neb *noun* 1 The beak or bill, as of a bird; nose; snout. 2 The tip end of a thing; nib, as of a pen. 3 [Scot. or Obs.] The face; also, the mouth. [<OE.]

Neb·i·im′ (-i·eem′) *noun pl.* [Heb.] The second of the three divisions of the Hebrew Scriptures known as the Prophets, as distinguished from the Law (Torah), etc.

Ne·bo, Mount A mountain in Moab, whence Moses saw the Promised Land. *Deut.* xxxii, 49. See PISGAH.

Ne·bras·ka A State in the north-central United States; 77,237 square miles; capital, Lincoln; entered the Union Feb. 9, 1867: nickname, *Tree Planter State*. —**Ne·bras·kan** *adj.* & *noun*.

Neb·u·chad·rez′·zar (nĕb·yu·cud·rĕz′·ur) A king of Babylon, 604–561 B.C., of Chaldean origin; destroyed Jerusalem, 586 B.C., and carried the Jewish people into captivity. *Dan.* i, 1. Also **Neb·u·chad·nez′·zar**.

neb·u·la (-yu·lun) *noun* [·LÆ (lee) *pl.*] 1 A luminous celestial body of cloudlike appearance and vast extent, composed of gaseous or finely divided matter in various degrees of density. 2 A speck on the cornea; visual opacity. 3 Cloudiness of the urine. [<L.] —**neb·u·lar** *adj.*

nebular hypothesis A hypothesis that the solar system existed originally in the form of a nebula, which by cooling, condensing, and revolving, was formed into the sun and into rings of matter which later were consolidated into the planetary bodies: applied also to all the heavenly bodies.

neb′·u·lize *tr. verb* [·LIZED, ·LIZ·ING] To spray, as a wound or a morbid surface, with medicated liquid; also, to reduce to a spray; atomize. —**neb·u·li·za′·tion** *noun* —**neb′·u·liz·er** *noun*.

neb′·u·lose *adj.* Cloudlike; clouded.

neb·u·los′·i·ty *noun* 1 Nebulousness. 2 A misty or nebulous appearance; also, nebulous matter; a nebula.

neb·u·lous (-yu·lus) *adj.* 1 Having its parts confused or mixed; hazy; indistinct; as, a *nebulous* idea. 2 Like a nebula. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun*.

nec·es·sa′·ri·an·ism *noun* The philosophical doctrine that acts of volition are predetermined by the force of inner motives; determinism; fatalism; necessity. Also **ne·ces·si·ta′·ri·an·ism**. —**nec·es·sa′·ri·an, ne·ces·si·ta′·ri an** *adj.* & *noun*.

nec′·es·sa·ry *adj.* 1 Being such in its nature or conditions that it must exist, occur, or be true; inevitable. 2 Absolutely needed to accomplish a desired result; essential; requisite, formerly said of persons rendering useful services. 3 Compulsory; as, a *necessary* action. 4 Being such that it must be believed.

—*adj.* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 That which is indispensable; an essential requisite: used commonly in the plural; as, the *necessaries* of life. 2 That which is subject to the law of necessity; as, the *necessary* is opposed to the contingent. 3 A watercloset; privy. [<L. *necessarius*, necessary] —**nec·es·sa′·ri·ly** *adv.* —**nec′·es·sa·ri·ness** *noun*.

Synonyms (adj.): compulsory, essential, indispensable, inevitable, needed, needful, required, requisite, unavoidable, undeniable. That which is *essential* belongs to the essence of a thing, so that the thing cannot exist in its completeness without it; that which is *indispensable* may be only an adjunct, but it is one that cannot be spared. That which is *requisite* is so in the judgment of the person requiring it. Food is *necessary*, death is *inevitable*; a *necessary* conclusion satisfies a thinker; an *inevitable* conclusion silences opposition. *Needed* and *needful* are more concrete than *necessary*, and respect an end to be attained, while *necessary* may apply simply to what exists; we speak of a *necessary* inference; *necessary* food is what one cannot live without, while *needful* food is that without which we cannot enjoy comfort, health, and strength. *Antonyms*: casual, contingent, needless, non-essential, optional, unnecessary, useless, worthless.

ne·ces′·si·tate *tr. verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING] 1 To make necessary; render indispensable. 2 To compel. See synonyms under COMPEL. —**ne·ces·si·ta′·tion** *noun* —**ne·ces′·si·ta·tive** *adj.*

ne·ces·si·tous (-tus) *adj.* Extremely needy; destitute; poverty-stricken. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun*.

ne·ces·si·ty *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The quality of being necessary; as, cause is a *necessity* to change. 2 That which is unavoidable or necessary, as in physical, moral, or logical sequence; a state of things rendering something inevitable. 3 That which is indispensably requisite to an end desired: often in the plural; as, the *necessities* of life; also, the fact of being indispensable; indispensableness. 4 The condition of being in want; poverty. 5 The doctrine that all events are necessarily determined. It embraces physical determinism, or fatalism, and philosophical or rational determinism, thus precluding chance or free will. [<F. *necessité* <L. *necessitas*]

Synonyms: compulsion, destiny, emergency, essential, exigency, extremity, fatality, fate, indispensability, indispensableness, need, requirement, requisite, unavoidableness, urgency, want. An *essential* is something, as a quality or element, that belongs to the essence of something else so as to be inseparable from it in its normal condition, or in any complete idea or statement of it. *Need* and *want* always imply a lack; but *necessity* simply denotes the exclusion of

any alternative either in thought or fact. See PREDESTINATION, WANT. Compare NECESSARY. *Antonyms*: choice, contingency, doubt, doubtfulness, dubiousness, fortuity, freedom, option, possibility, uncertainty.

NECK *noun* 1 The part of an animal that connects the head with the trunk; any similarly constricted portion of an organ or part; as, the *neck* of the femur; also, the narrowed part of an object, particularly if near one end. 2 Something likened to a neck, from its position, shape, etc., as the narrow part of a bottle, or a narrow passage of water connecting two larger bodies. 3 A peninsula, isthmus, or cape. 4 That part of a garment which is close to the neck. 5 That part of a stringed musical instrument of the banjo class between the head and the body, and bearing the frets, if any. 6 The upper part of the shaft of a column, immediately below the capital. 7 The diminished part of a shaft, axle, etc., where it rests in a bearing.
— *verb* [Pop.] To fondle or caress intimately; pet. [<OE. *hnecca*]

NECK AND NECK With equal speed in a race.

NECK·BAND *noun* 1 The part of a garment that fits around the neck; as, the *neckband* of a shirt or dress. 2 A band around the neck.

NECK·CLOTH *noun* A folded cloth worn around the neck and collar; a cravat. Compare STOCK (band).

NECK·ER, JACQUES, 1732–1804, French financier; minister of Louis XVI.

NECK·ER·CHIEF (–chĭf) *noun* A kerchief for the neck.

NECK·ING *noun* 1 An ornamental treatment, as a sculptured band, a hollow, etc., of the neck of a column; also, a gorgerin. 2 Any necklike stem. 3 [Pop.] Hanging by or around the neck; also, fondling; petting.

NECK·LACE (–lĭs) *noun* An ornament, as of precious stones, precious metal, beads, or the like, worn around the neck.

NECK OF THE WOODS [Pop.] A region or neighborhood.

NECK–OR–NOTHING *adj.* Risking everything; desperate.

NECK·TIE *noun* 1 A band or scarf passing round the neck or collar and tying in front under the chin; any bow or tie worn under the chin. 2 [Pop.] A halter; hence, **NECKTIE SOCIABLE** or **PARTY**, an informal hanging; a lynching.

NECK·WEAR *noun* 1 Any article worn around the throat. 2 Ties, cravats, collars, mufflers, etc., collectively.

NECK·YOKE *noun* 1 A yoke for the neck. 2 A crosspiece to connect the forward end of the tongue of a vehicle with the harness.

NECR·, NECRO· Combining forms from Greek *nekros*, corpse, dead matter.

NEC·REC TO MY *noun* The surgical removal of dead matter. [<Gr. *nekros*, dead matter, + *ektome*, excision]

NE·CRE·MI·A *noun* A diminishing vitality of the blood. Also **NE·CRÆ·MI·A.** [<NECR– + Gr. *haima*, blood]

NEC·REN·CEPH′·A·LUS *noun* Softening of the brain. [<NECR– + Gr. *enkephalos*, brain]

NEC·RO·BI·O′·SIS *noun* Progressive decay and death of an organ or tissue. [<NECRO– + Gr. *bios*, life] — **NEC·RO·BI·OT′·IC** *adj.*

NEC·RO·GEN′·IC (–jĕn′·ĭc) *adj.* Originating or living in dead matter. Also **NE·CROG·E·NOUS** (nĭ·crŏj′·ĭ·nus).

NE·CROL·O·GY *noun* [·GIES *pl.*] 1 A list of persons who have died in a certain place or time. 2 A treatise on or an account of the dead. 3 Formerly, a register of those for whose souls prayer was to be offered. — **NEC·RO·LOG′·IC, NEC·RO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **NEC·RO·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **NE·CROL·O·GIST** *noun.*

NEC′·RO·MAN·CY *noun* 1 Divination by means of pretended communication with the dead. 2 Black magic; sorcery. See synonyms under SORCERY. [<NECRO– + –MANCY] — **NEC′·RO·MAN·CER** *noun* — **NEC·RO·MAN′·TIC** *adj.*

NEC·RO·MA′·NI·A *noun* A morbid preoccupation with death or interest in dead persons. — **NEC·RO·MA′·NI·AC** *noun.*

NE·CROPH·A·GOUS (nĭ·crŏf′·uh·gus) *adj.* Subsisting on carrion. [<NECRO– + Gr. *phagein*, eat]

NEC·RO·PHILE (–file *or* –fīl) *noun* One who has a morbid craving, usually of an erotic nature, for dead bodies. [<NECRO– + Gr. *philia*, love] — **NEC·RO·PHIL′·I·A, NE·CROPH·I·LISM, NE·CROPH·I·LY** *noun.*

NEC·RO·PHO′·BI·A *noun* A morbid fear of corpses. — **NEC·RO·PHO′·BIC** *adj.*

NE·CROP·O·LIS *noun* [·LIS·ES *pl.*] A city of the dead; especially, an ancient cemetery. [<NECRO– + Gr. *polis*, city]

NEC ROP·SY *noun* An examination of a dead body; an autopsy. Also **NE·CROS·CO·PY.**

NE·CROSE (nĕ·crōse′) *verb* [·CROSED, ·CROS·ING] To affect with or suffer from necrosis.

NE·CRO·SIS *noun* 1 The death of a part of the body, as of a bone; mortification; gangrene. 2 A gradual decay in trees or plants. [<Gr. *nekrōsis*, deadness] — **NE·CROT·IC** *adj.*

NE·CROT·O·MY *noun* The dissection of a dead body; also, the surgical excision of dead bone. [<NECRO– + Gr. *tomos*, a cutting] — **NEC·RO·TOM′·IC** *adj.* — **NE·CROT·O·MIST** *noun.*

NEC·TAR *noun* 1 In Greek mythology, the drink of the gods. 2 Hence, any especially sweet drink: applied specifically to certain spiced or honeyed wines. 3 The honey of plants. [<L. <Gr. *nektar*] — **NEC·TA·RE·AN** *adj.* — **NEC·TA·RE·OUS** *adj.*

NEC·TAR·IF′·ER·OUS *adj.* Nectar– or honey–bearing.

NEC′·TAR·INE (–een) *noun* A variety of peach having a smooth, waxy skin, and a firm, aromatic pulp. —*adj.* Sweet and delicious.

NEC·TA·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 The organ or part of a plant that secretes honey. 2 The cornicle or honey–tube of an aphid. — **NEC·TA·RI·AL, NEC·TA·RE·AL** *adj.*

NED 1 Diminutive of EDWARD: also **NED·DY.** 2 Nickname given to government employes by mountaineers. — **TO RAISE NED** To start trouble or a disturbance.

NED·DY *noun* [Prov. Eng.] 1 A donkey: usually as a proper or pet name. 2 A simpleton. [<NEDDY; see NED]

NE′·DER·LAND (nay′·dur·lahnt) [Dutch] The Netherlands.

NED·JED Same as NEJD.

NÉE (nay) *adj.* Born: noting the maiden name of a married woman; as, Madame d'Arblay, *née* Burney. [<F. <L. *natus* <*nascor*, be born]

NEE BOUR *noun* [Scot.] A neighbor.

NEED *verb* 1 To be in want of; require. 2 To be necessary or wanted: impersonally, as there *needs;* it *needs* not, etc. 3 To be in want. — *noun* 1 A lack of something requisite or desirable; hence, indigence; poverty; as, he was in *need.* 2 A situation of want or peril. 3 The thing needed. See synonyms under NECESSITY, POVERTY, WANT. [<OE. *ned*, necessity, distress] — **NEED·ER** *noun.*

NEED·FIRE *noun* In Teutonic folklore, fire obtained by friction and used to kindle bonfires through which cattle were driven during a plague to rid them of disease; a purificatory fire.

NEED·FUL *adj.* 1 Needed; requisite; necessary. 2 Needy. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

NEED HAM (need′·um), **JOHN TURBERVILLE,** 1713–81, English naturalist.

NEED·I·NESS *noun* The state of being in want; poverty.

NEE DLE *noun* 1 A small, slender, pointed instrument containing an eye at the head, or, in sewing machines, at the point, to carry thread through a fabric in sewing. 2 The straight rod, commonly of wire, bone, or wood, used in knitting; also, the hooked rod used in crocheting. 3 Any instrument or object shaped like or used as a needle, as a pinnacle of rock, or a leaf, such as that of the pine. 4 A straight wire, balanced and pivoted, as in a compass; a magnetic needle. 5 In a needle gun, the steel bolt that fires the cartridge. 6 A needle valve. 7 The sharp–pointed end of a hypodermic syringe; hence [Pop.] a hypodermic needle. 8 An obelisk. 9 A thin, sharp–pointed piece of steel or wood–fiber used to transmit the sound vibrations from a phonograph record.
— *verb* [NEE·DLED (–dld), NEE·DLING] 1 To sew with a needle; also, to puncture or pierce with a needle. 2 [Pop.] To add to the alcoholic content of; as, to *needle* the beer. 3 [Pop.] To heckle; goad; vex. 4 To thread one's way. 5 To egg on. [<OE. *nædl*]

NEE′·DLE BATH *noun* A form of showerbath in which the water is projected with force in fine jets.

NEE′ DLE·FISH *noun* One of the long slender sea fishes of the family *Belonidæ*, superficially resembling the fresh–water gar.

NEE DLE·FUL *noun* [·FULS *pl.*] As much thread as may be used in a needle at one time.

NEE′·DLE·POINT *noun* 1 A sharp–pointed attachment for the leg of a drawing instrument; anything resembling the point of a needle, as spires of cathedrals or crystals of rock. 2 Lace made entirely with a sewing needle rather than bobbins, and worked with buttonhole and blanket stitches on a paper pattern. 3 A stitch used in needle tapestry, or needle tapestry itself.

NEED·LESS *adj.* Useless; not required. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

NEE′ DLE·STONE Same as NATROLITE.

NEEDLE VALVE 1 A valve having a conoidal opening closed by a plug of similar shape: designed to control accurately the flow of a liquid, as in a carburetor. 2 A valve with a conoidal plug fitting into a cylindrical opening: designed to give a large increase in opening with a slight increase in lift.

needle. — **·ER** *noun.*

NEEDS *adv.* Necessarily; indispensably: often with *must.*

NEED·Y *adj.* [NEED·I·ER, NEED·I·EST] Being in need, want, or poverty; necessitous. — **NEED·I·LY** *adv.*

NE EN·GA·TU′ (nyeh·ĕng·guh·tōō′) *noun* The northern dialect of Tupi: generally used in the Amazon region.

NEEP *noun* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A turnip. [<OE. *næp* <L. *napus*]

NE'ER (nĕr) *adv.* Never: a contraction.

NE'ER–DO–WELL *adj.* Not likely ever to do well. —*noun* useless, unreliable person. Also **NE'ER–DO–GOOD,** [Scot.] **NE'ER–DO–WEEL.**

NEER·WIN′·DEN (nār·vĭn′·dĕn) A village in east–central Belgium; battles, 1693, 1793.

NEEZE *intr. verb* [Obs.] To sneeze. [Compare ON. *hnjosa*, sneeze]

NE·FA·RI·OUS (-us) *adj.* Wicked in the extreme; heinous. See synonyms under CRIMINAL, FLAGRANT, INFAMOUS, SINFUL. [<L. *nefarius* <*nefas*, crime, <*ne-*, not, + *fas*, divine command] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

NE·GATE *tr. verb* [**·GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING**] To make negative; nullify; render ineffective; deny; deny the existence of. [See NEGATION]

NE·GA·TION *noun* 1 The act of denying or of asserting the falsity of a proposition; denial in general. 2 Absence of anything affirmative or definite; voidness; nullity. [<L. *negatio* <*nego*, deny] — **NEG'·A·TO·RY** *adj.*

NEG·A·TIVE *adj.* 1 Containing contradiction or denial; expressing negation: opposed to *affirmative*. 2 Characterized by denial or refusal; as, a *negative* reply. 3 Exhibiting or characterized by absence of that which is essential to positive or affirmative character; the opposite of *positive*. 4 Exhibiting the reverse; showing dark for light and light for dark; as, a *negative* photographic plate or film. 5 In mathematics and physics, denoting a direction or quality the opposite of another assumed as positive; usually denoted by the minus sign (—). 6 Less than zero; to be subtracted; minus: said of quantities. 7 In coordinate geometry, situated or measured downward from the axis of X or to the left of the axis of Y. 8 Denoting a type of electricity characterized by an excess of electrons on a charged body: opposed to *positive*. It is similar to that produced on a resinous object after rubbing with wool. 9 Describing a plant or animal response directed away from or in opposition to a stimulus. See synonyms under PASSIVE.

— *noun* 1 A proposition, word, or act expressing refusal or denial; as, my request received a *negative*. 2 The side of a question that denies; also, a negative decision. 3 The right to veto. 4 A photograph having the lights and shades reversed, used for printing positives. 5 A particle employing or expressing denial. The principal negative is *not*. 6 Negative or frictional electricity; also, the negative plate of a voltaic cell. 7 A negative sign or quantity. — **DOUBLE NEGATIVE** The negation of a negative as in the sentence "I didn't see nobody": in Latin and Modern English, the equivalent of an affirmative, but used in many languages, as Greek and Old English, to intensify the negative.

— *tr. verb* [**TIVED, ·TIV ING**] 1 To contradict, as a statement or report; deny the truth of. 2 To refuse to sanction or enact; specifically, to reject by formal vote; veto, as a bill. 3 To prove to be false; disprove. 4 To neutralize. [<L. *negativus* <*nego*, deny] — **NEG·A·TIVE·LY** *adv.* — **NEG·A TIVE NESS, NEG A TIV' I TY** *noun.*

NEGATIVE ELEMENT 1 In chemistry, an element or atom having a tendency to attract electrons. 2 In electricity, that element or plate of a voltaic cell into which the current passes from the electrolyte; also, the cathode of a vacuum tube.

NEG A·TIV·ISM *noun* 1 The beliefs or attitude of any negative thinker; atheism, agnosticism, etc. The denial of traditional beliefs without proposing constructive substitutes. 2 Psychological or psychiatric resistance; a type of behavior in which the subject fails to do what he is expected or asked to do, PASSIVE NEGATIVISM, or does the opposite, ACTIVE NEGATIVISM. The latter is often called COMMAND NEGATIVISM. — **NEG·A TIV IST** *noun* — **NEG A·TIV·IST IC** *adj.*

NEG A·TO·RY *adj.* Signifying negation.

NEG LECT (nĕg lĕkt' *or* nĭ glĕkt') *tr. verb* 1 To fail to treat with attention. 2 To ignore. 3 To fail to perform through carelessness or oversight. — *noun* 1 The act of neglecting, or the state of being neglected. 2 Habitual want of attention or care; negligence. [<L. *neglego* <*nec*, not, + *lego*, gather] — **NEG LECT A BLE** *adj.* — **NEG LECT ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): carelessness, default, disregard, failure, heedlessness, inadvertence, inattention, indifference, neglectfulness, negligence, oversight, remissness, slackness, slight. *Neglect* is the failing to take such care, show such attention, pay such courtesy, etc., as may be rightfully or reasonably expected. *Negligence* may be used in almost the same sense, but with a slighter force; but it is often used to denote the quality or trait of character of which the act is a manifestation, or to denote the habit of neglecting that which ought to be done. *Negligence* in dress implies want of care as to its arrangement, tidiness, etc.; *neglect* of one's garments would imply leaving them exposed to defacement or injury, as by dust, moths, etc. See SLIGHT. *Antonyms*: see synonyms under CARE.

NEG LECT FUL *adj.* Exhibiting or indicating neglect. See synonyms under INATTENTIVE. — **NEG·LECT·FUL·LY, NEG·LECT·ING·LY** *adv.* — **NEG·LECT·FUL·NESS** *noun.*

NEG LI·GÉE' (-zhay') *noun* 1 Unceremonious or careless attire. 2 A soft, feminine, usually decorative dressing gown worn indoors. — *adj.* Of a woman, appearing careless in dress. [<F. *négligée*, neglected]

NEG LI·GENCE (-jĕns) *noun* 1 The act of neglecting. 2 An act or instance of neglect. 3 Disregard for appearances or for conventionalities. See synonyms under NEGLECT.

NEG LI·GENT (-jĕnt) *adj.* 1 Apt to omit what ought to be done; neglectful. 2 Unconventional. See synonyms under INATTENTIVE. — **·LY** *adv.*

NEG·LI·GI·BLE (-jĭ·bl) *adj.* That may be disregarded; inconsiderable; trifling; of little importance or size. — **NEG·LI GI·BIL'·I·TY, NEG·LI·GI·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **NEG·LI·GI·BLY** *adv.*

NE·GO·TI·A·BLE (-shĭ·uh·bl) *adj.* 1 That may be negotiated; specifically [Law] transferable to a third person, as for the payment of debts. 2 That can be managed, overcome, or successfully dealt with. — **NE·GO TI A·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* — **NE·GO TI·A·BLY** *adv.*

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS Instruments, such as bills of exchange, notes, checks, drafts, bills of lading, etc., covered by the Negotiable Instrument Law in effect in most States of the United States.

NE·GO·TI·ANT (-shĭ·unt) *noun* One who negotiates; a negotiator.

NE GO'·TI·ATE (-shĭ·āte) *verb* [**·AT ED, ·AT·ING**] 1 To treat for, obtain, or arrange, by bargain, conference, or agreement. 2 To transfer for a value received, as a note, bond, or other written obligation. 3 To accomplish or cope with successfully; as, to *negotiate* an obstacle. 4 To treat or bargain with others. See synonyms under TRANSACT. [<L. *negotiatus* <*negotior*, traffic] — **NE GO·TI A·BIL' I TY** *noun* — **NE·GO·TI·A' TION** *noun* — **NE GO'·TI·A TOR** *noun* — **NE·GO' TI A TO RY** *adj.*

NE GRESS *noun* Feminine of NEGRO.

NE GRIL LO *noun* Any of certain Negroid peoples of southern Africa; specifically, a Pigmy or a Bushman. See NEGRITO.

NE GRI SEM·BI·LAN' (nay'·gr sĕm·bee·lahN') One of the native states forming the lerated Malay States; 2,580 square miles; chief city, Seremban.

NE·GRI TO (nĭ·gree'·tō) *noun* [**TOS** or **·TOES** *pl.*] One belonging to any of the dwarfish Negroid peoples of southern Africa and Malaysia. [<Sp. <*negro*, black] — **NE GRIT IC** (-grĭt'·ĭc) *adj.*

NE·GRO *noun* [**GROES** *pl.*] 1 One belonging to the primary Negroid stock, or black race of mankind; specifically, one belonging to the tribes inhabiting the Congo and Sudan regions of Africa, typified by brown or black skins, woolly hair, flat noses, and everted lips: term also loosely applied to any of the Negroid peoples of southern Africa, such as the Bantus and Pigmies. 2 One who is descended from the African Negro, full-blooded or of mixed race, living especially in America or Africa.

— *adj.* Of, pertaining to, like, for, or being, a Negro; as, *Negro* folklore, *Negro* school, a *Negro* entertainer, etc. [<Sp. <L. *niger*, black]

NE·GRO, Río See RÍO NEGRO.

NE GROID *adj.* Resembling or related to Negroes or Negro-like peoples. — *noun* A person having some Negro blood and characteristics, as one of any of the Bantu tribes of southern Africa.

NE·GRO·ISM *noun* 1 Promotion of the rights and interests of Negroes. 2 An idiom, pronunciation, figure of speech, etc., peculiar to Negroes, especially to those of the southern United States.

NEGRO MINSTREL Same as MINSTREL 3.

NE·GRO PHILE (-file *or* -fil) *noun* One not a Negro who is friendly to Negroes.

NE GRO·PHO' BI A *noun* Antipathy to or dislike of Negroes. — **NE'·GRO PHOBE** *noun.*

NEG RO·PON' TE Same as EUBOEA.

NEGRO QUARTERS The cabins, houses, etc., occupied by Negroes on a southern plantation.

NEGRO QUESTION The problem of advancing the social, economic, and political equality of Negroes in the United States.

NE GROS (neh'·grōs) An island in the south-central Philippine Islands; 4,905 square miles.

NE GUS *noun* A drink made of wine, water, and lemon juice, sweetened: named for Col. Francis Negus, died 1732, who concocted it.

NE GUS The title of the kings of Abyssinia.

NE HE MI'·AH A Hebrew statesman and historian; also, the book attributed to him, recounting the rebuilding of Jerusalem. [<Heb. *Nechhemiah*, comforted of Jehovah]

NEH RU (nay'·rōō), **JAWAHARLAL**, born 1889, Indian nationalist leader.

NEIF (neef) Same as NIEVE.

NEIGH (nay) *intr. verb* To utter the cry of a horse. — *noun* A whinny. [<OE. *hnægan*]

NEIGH BOR *noun* 1 One who lives near another. 2 One who is near by chance. 3 Friend; stranger: a colloquial and friendly term of address. 4 A fellow man. — *adj.* Close at hand; adjacent. — *verb* 1 To adjoin or border on; live or be near to; be neighborly. 2 To come or bring near to. Also [Br.] **NEIGH·BOUR.** [<OE. *nehgebur* <*neh*, nigh, + *gebur*, peasant]

NEIGH BOR·HOOD *noun* 1 The region near where one is or resides; vicinity. 2 The people collectively who dwell in the vicinity. 3 Nearness; the condition of standing in the relation of a neighbor. 4 Friendly relations; neighborliness. 5 A district considered with reference to a given characteristic. — **IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF** About; near.

Synonyms: district, locality, vicinage, vicinity. See APPROXIMATION

NEIGH·BOR·ING *adj.* Adjacent; near.
NEIGH·BOR·LY *adj.* Appropriate to a neighbor; sociable. See synonyms under AMICABLE, FRIENDLY. — **NEIGH·BOR·LI·NESS** *noun.*
NEIS·SER (nī′·sur), **ALBERT LUDWIG SIEGMUND**, 1855–1916, German dermatologist; discoverer of the gonococcus.
NEIS·SER·O′·SIS (nī·sur–) *noun* Gonorrheal infection. [<A. L. S. Neisser]
NEIST (neest) *adj., adv., & prep.* [Prov. Eng.] Next; nearest.
NEI·THER (nee′·*thur* or, *especially British*, nī′·*thur*) *adj.* Not either.
— *pron.* Not the one nor the other.
— *conj.* 1 Not one nor the other: followed by correlative *nor*; as, he will *neither* go *nor* send. 2 Not at all: intensive terminal, now replaced by *either* except in vulgar usage; as, he has no strength, nor sense *neither*. 3 Nor yet. [<OE. *nother*, neither, altered by association with EITHER]
NEJD (nēzhd) A former sultanate of central Arabia occupied by the Wahabite sect; forms, with Hejaz, the kingdom of Saudi Arabia; 550,000 square miles; capital, Riyadh. Also spelled *Nedjed*.
NEK·TON *noun* The aggregate of marine organisms actively swimming on or near the surface of the sea. [<Gr. *nektos*, swimming] — **NEK·TON·IC, NEK·TER·IC** *adj.*
NE·LE·US In Greek legend, one of Poseidon's twin sons; exposed with his brother Pelias, he was brought up by a shepherd, and finally re-adopted by his mother Tyro. Banished from Iolcus by Pelias, he settled in Pylos, where he became father of twelve sons, all of whom, with the exception of Nestor, were slain by Heracles.
NELL, NEL·LIE, NEL·LY Diminutives of HELEN.
NEL·SON *noun* A wrestling hold in which the arms are thrust under the opponent's armpits from behind, and the hands gripped at the back of his neck: also called **FULL NELSON**. The **HALF, QUARTER,** and **THREE-QUARTER NELSON** are variants of this fundamental hold.
NEL·SON A river in NE. Manitoba Province, Canada: about 400 miles from Lake Winnipeg to Hudson Bay.
NEL·SON, HORATIO, VISCOUNT, 1758–1805, English admiral; hero of Trafalgar.
NE·LUM·BO *noun* One of a genus (*Nelumbium*) of aquatic herbs of the family *Nymphæaceæ*. *N. pentapetalum* is the water-chinkapin and *N. nelumbo* is the sacred lotus of India. [<Singhalese]
NEMA-, NEMAT-, NEMATO- Combining forms from Greek *nēma, nematos*, thread, as in *nematocyst*.
NEM·A·THEL′ MINTH *noun* One of a phylum or class (*Nemathelminthes*) of worms having a threadlike, unsegmented body with papillæ or spines at the anterior extremity, as the nematodes and acanthocephalans; the roundworms. — *adj.* Pertaining to these worms. Also **NEM·A·TEL′ MINTH.** [<NEMAT- + Gr. *helmins*, worm]
NEM′·A·TO·CYST *noun* One of the stinging cells in jellyfishes, polyps, and other hydrozoans, in the interior of which is coiled a long filament whose instantaneous release causes paralysis of the organism it touches: also called *lasso cell, nettle cell.* — **NEM·A·TO·CYS′·TIC** *adj.*
NEM′·A·TODE *noun* Any of a phylum or class (*Nematoda*) of roundworms having a mouth and intestinal canal, some of which, as the hookworm, are intestinal parasites in man and other animals.
NE·ME·A A vale in ancient Argolis; celebrated for the **NEMEAN GAMES**, one of the four great Panhellenic festivals. — **NE·ME·AN** *adj.*
NEMEAN LION The terrible lion that roamed the Nemean Valley, and which Heracles strangled with his hands.
NE·MER·TE·AN (nī·mūr′·tī·un) *noun* One of a phylum or class (*Nemertea* or *Nemertini*) of flatworms, mostly marine and non-parasitic, with skin ciliated, proboscis retractile, and muscular, vascular, and nervous systems characteristically developed; they are often brilliantly colored. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Nemertea*. [<Gr. *nēmertēs*, unerring] — **NE·MER·TI·AN, NE·MER·TINE, NE·MER·TIN′·E·AN** *adj. & noun.*
NEM·E·SIS *noun* Retributive justice; retribution. [<Gr. *nemō*, distribute]
NEM·E·SIS In Greek mythology, the goddess presiding over morals and who visited retributive justice upon those guilty of folly or misconduct.
NEM·I·NE CON·TRA·DI·CEN′·TE [L.] No one speaking in opposition; hence, unanimously.
NEM·I·NE DIS·SEN·TI·EN′·TE (-shī·ĕn′·tee) [L.] No one dissenting; hence, unanimously.
NE·MO ME IM·PU·NE LA·CES·SIT [L.] No one attacks me with impunity: motto of Scotland.
NEM·O·RAL *adj.* Pertaining to a wood, grove, or the like. [<L. *nemoralis* <*nemus* <Gr. *nemos*, grove]
NEM′·O·ROSE *adj.* Inhabiting groves or open woodland places: said especially of plants.
NE·MU·NAS (nyeh′·mōō·nahs) [Lithuanian] Same as NIEMEN.
NEO- A combining form from Greek *neos*, new, recent: frequent in self-explanatory compounds; as, *Neo*-American, etc., and designating specifically a new or modern form of some belief, science, school, etc., or those persons who adopt it; as, a *neo*mystic; certain specified forms of newly discovered chemical substances; as, *neo*-acid; a later or the latest period in geological terms; as, *neo*cene, *neo*silurian, etc.: before vowels, usually *ne-*, as *Ne*arctic.
NE·O·ARS·PHEN·AM′·INE *noun* A modified compound of arsphenamine, $C_{12}H_{13}O_4N_2SAs_2Na$, used in the treatment of syphilis and certain other diseases.
NEO-CATHOLIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a school in the Church of England in avowed sympathy with the Roman rather than the Anglican communion. 2 In France, pertaining to a school of liberal Catholicism opposed to ultramontanism.
— *noun* A member of either of these schools. — **NEO-CATHOLICISM** *noun.*
NE′ O CENE *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the later of the two epochs into which the Tertiary period was at one time divided, or to the corresponding series of strata. 2 Neogene. — *noun* The Neocene epoch. [<NEO- + Gr. *kainos*, new]
NEO-CHRISTIANITY *noun* Rationalism. — **NEO-CHRISTIAN** *adj. & noun.*
NEO-CLASSIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to a revival of classical styles in the arts, literature, and architecture and in the use of their forms. The movement began with the fifteenth century.
NEO-DARWINISM *noun* Darwinism as modified and extended by more recent students, who accept the theory of natural selection as sufficient to account for evolution, and deny, as in the case of Weismann especially, the inheritance of acquired characters. See NEO-LAMARCKISM, WEISMANNISM. — **NEO-DARWINIAN** *adj. & noun* — **NEO-DARWINIST** *noun.*
NE·O DYM′·I·UM *noun* A metallic element (symbol Nd) forming rose-colored salts: found in combination with cerium and other rare earth elements. See ELEMENT. [<NEO- + (DI)DYMIUM]
NE·O·GÆ′·A (-jee′·uh) *noun* A zoogeographical region including the Western Hemisphere or New World. [<NEO- + Gr. *gaia*, earth] — **NE·O·GÆ′·AN** *adj.*
NE·O·GE′·IC (-jee′·ik) *adj.* Of or belonging to the Western Hemisphere or New World: opposed to *geotogeic*.
NE′·O·GENE (-jeen) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the later of the two periods comprised in the Cenozoic geological era; it includes the Miocene, Pliocene, Pleistocene, and Holocene epochs. [< Gr. *neogenes*, new-born]
NE·O·GEN′·IC (-jĕn′·ik) *adj.* Newly formed: said especially of rocks and minerals. Also **NE·O·GE·NET′·IC.**
NEO-HEBRAIC *noun* That form of the Hebrew language used in post-Biblical Jewish literature. — *adj.* Pertaining to post-Biblical Hebrew.
NEO-IMPRESSIONISM *noun* The doctrines and methods of a group of artists of the 19th century, based on a more strictly scientific practice of impressionist technique. Compare IMPRESSIONISM, POINTILLISM, POST-IMPRESSIONISM. — **NEO-IMPRESSIONIST** *noun & adj.*
NEO-LAMARCKISM *noun* Lamarckism as revived, modified, and extended by students who hold to the inheritance of acquired habits as a potent influence in evolution. — **NEO-LAMARCKIAN** *adj. & noun* — **NEO-LAMARCKIST** *noun.*
NEO-LATIN *noun* 1 One of a group of peoples whose language is derived from Latin. 2 Modernized Latin.
NE′·O LITH *noun* A Neolithic implement.
NE·O·LITH′·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the later stone age of human culture, following the Paleolithic and characterized by polished implements, spinning, weaving, pottery, agriculture, etc. [<NEO- + Gr. *lithos*, stone]
NE·OL·O·GISM (-jizm) *noun* 1 A new word or phrase. 2 The use of a word or phrase, old or new, in an unsanctioned sense. 3 A new doctrine. Also **NE·O·LO′·GI·AN ISM.** [<NEO- + Gr. *logos*, word, speech] — **NE·OL·O·GIST** *noun.*
NE·OL·O·GIS′·TIC (-jis′·tik) *adj.* Tending to neology, especially in religion. Also **NE·OL·O·GIS′·TI·CAL.**
NE·OL·O·GY *noun* 1 The use of new words or new meanings. 2 The origination or adoption of new views or ideas; rationalism. 3 A new word or phrase. — **NE·O·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **NE·O·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*
NE′·O·MORPH *noun* A newly acquired organ or part. Also **NE·O·MOR′·PHISM.**
NE·ON (nee′·ŏn) *noun* An inert gaseous element (symbol Ne) occurring in the atmosphere only to the extent of 1 or 2 parts per 100,000; it was first isolated in 1898, and is used in glow-discharge electric display lamps, called **NEON LAMPS.** See ELEMENT. [<Gr. *neos*, new]
NE·O·PHO′·BI·A *noun* Morbid fear of the new or unfamiliar. — **NE′·O·PHOBE** *noun* — **NE·O·PHO′·BIC** *adj.*
NE·O·PHRE′·NI·A *noun* A neurosis or other mental disorder occurring in childhood. [<NEO- + Gr. *phrēn*, mind]
NE′·O·PHYTE *noun* 1 A recent convert. 2 A novice of a religious or mystic order; also, any novice or beginner. 3 A new or recently introduced plant species; an exotic. [<Gr. *neophytos*, novice]
NE′·O·PLASM *noun* A growth or formation of tissue resulting from morbid action.
NE′·O·PLAS·TY *noun* Plastic surgery for the restoration of old or the formation of new parts. [<NEO- + Gr. *plastos*, formed] — **NE·O·PLAS′·TIC** *adj.*
NEO-PLATONISM *noun* An Alexandrian system of philosophy

(3d century) commingling Jewish and Christian ideas with Greek philosophy and Oriental mysticism: its influence can be traced in the works of medieval and modern poets and philosophers. [<NEO- + PLATONISM] —**NEO-PLATONIC** *adj.* —**NEO-PLATONIST** *noun.*

NE'O·PRENE *noun* A synthetic rubber obtained in a variety of types from chloroprene, and produced by the combination of hydrogen with acetylene gas. [< NEO- + (CHLORO)PRENE]

NE OP·TOL'·E·MUS In Greek legend, a son of Achilles, also called *Pyrrhus*. At the sack of Troy he slew Priam and Astyanax, and sacrificed Polyxena on Achilles' grave. Then he took Andromache to Epirus and founded a dynasty there. Later, in Thessaly, he married Menelaus' daughter Hermione, and was murdered by her former fiancé Orestes.

NE O SAL'·VAR·SAN *noun* Trade name for a drug similar to neo-arsphenamine.

NEO-SCHOLASTICISM *noun* The revival in modern times of scholasticism; specifically that of Thomas Aquinas.

NE'O·STYLE *noun* A contrivance for making several copies of a document.

NE·O TER'·IC (-tĕr'·ĭk) *adj.* Recent in origin; new. Also **NE O·TER'·I·CAL.** —*noun* One of modern times; a modern. [<Gr. *neōterikos*, youthful] —**NE·O TER'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

NE OT ER ISM *noun* That which is new, modern, or recently introduced; the coinage of new words, or a newly coined word. —**NE·OT·ER·IST** *noun* —**NE OT·ER IS' TIC** *adj.*

NE O TROP'·I CAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the zoogeographical region of the New World that includes Central and South America and the adjacent islands.

NE'O·TYPE *noun* In systematics, any specimen of a plant or animal chosen to replace the original specimen when all type material has been lost or destroyed.

NE O·ZO'·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Mesozoic and Cenozoic geological eras, as contrasted with the Paleozoic; also, the Cenozoic era.

NEP *noun* Small knots in cotton fiber produced by uneven growth of the plant or by friction in process machinery.

NEP Contraction of New Economic Policy: also written NEP.

NE PAL (nĭ·pawl') An independent kingdom between Tibet and India; 54,000 square miles; capital, Katmandu.

NE PEN·THE (-thē) *noun* A drug or potion reputed among the ancients to banish pain and sorrow; hence, poetically, any agent causing oblivion. [<Gr. *nepenthēs*, free from sorrow, <*ne-*, not, + *penthos*, sorrow] —**NE PEN THE·AN** *adj.* —**NE PEN THIC** *adj.*

NE PEN THES (-thēz) *noun* One of a genus (*Nepenthes*) of mainly East Indian herbs or half-shrubby plants, the East Indian pitcher-plants.

NE PER *noun* A unit of power-level difference or of attenuation in electrical communication circuits: equal to 8.686 decibels.

NEPH E LE A cloud-goddess. See ATHAMAS.

NEPH E LINE (-lin or -lēn) *noun* A colorless or variously colored hexagonal sodium aluminum silicate, $NaAlSiO_4$. Also **NEPH' E LITE.** [<Gr. *nephelē*, cloud]

NEPH' E LIN ITE *noun* A dark-gray volcanic rock composed of the minerals nephelite, augite, and magnetite. Also **NEPH' E LIN YTE.**

NEPH E LOM' E TER *noun* An instrument used for the measurement of light transmitted or scattered by translucent substances; also, for the determination of the quantity of matter suspended in a liquid. [<Gr. *nephelē*, cloud, + -METER] —**NEPH·E LO MET'·RIC** *adj.* —**NEPH·E LOM'·E·TRY** *noun.*

NEPH EW (nĕf'·yōō *or, especially British,* nĕv'·yōō) *noun* 1 The son of a sister or a brother; by extension, a grandnephew. 2 An unlawfully begotten son: applied euphemistically. 3 [Obs.] A descendant; grandchild; sometimes, a cousin. [<F. *neveu* <L. *nepos*, grandson, nephew]

NEPHO- A combining form from Greek *nephos*, cloud.

NE PHOL O GY *noun* The department of meteorology that treats of clouds. [<NEPHO- + -LOGY] —**NEPH·O·LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.*

NEPH' O·SCOPE *noun* An instrument for indicating the direction and velocity of winds by observations of cloud drift.

NEPHR-, NEPHRO- Combining forms from Greek *nephros*, kidney.

NE PHREC TO MY *noun* The excision of a kidney.

NEPH·RIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the kidneys. [<Gr. *nephros*, kidney]

NE·PHRID·I·UM *noun* [·I·A *pl.*] 1 One of the series of primitive excretory organs that afterward develop into uriniferous tubules, as in annelid worms, mollusks, and other invertebrates. 2 The embryonic tube which develops into the kidney in vertebrates. [<NL. <Gr. *nephridios*, pertaining to the kidneys] —**NE·PHRID·I·AL** *adj.*

NEPH·RISM *noun* General ill health due to chronic kidney disease.

NEPH RITE *noun* A very hard, white to dark-green mineral, used by prehistoric man for utensils and ornaments, also more recently for fine-art carving in Asia: formerly worn as a remedy for diseases of the kidney. Compare JADE.

NE·PHRIT IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, affecting, or affording relief to the kidneys. 2 Affected with nephritis. 3 Of the nature of nephrite. Also **NE·PHRIT·I·CAL.** —*noun* Any medicine applicable to disease of the kidney.

NE·PHRI·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the kidneys. Compare BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

NE·PHROG E·NOUS (nĭ·frŏj'·ĭ·nus) *adj.* Originating in or caused by the kidney. Also **NEPH·RO GEN'·IC** (-jĕn'·ĭc).

NEPH·ROID *adj.* Shaped like a kidney.

NE PHROL·Y·SIS *noun* 1 The break-down of kidney substance due to the action of poisons. 2 The separation of an inflamed kidney from morbid adhesions. —**NEPH·RO·LYT'·IC** *adj.*

NE·PHROP·A·THY *noun* Any disease of the kidney. —**NEPH·RO·PATH'·IC** *adj.*

NE·PHRO SIS *noun* Disease of the kidney, especially any disease characterized by degeneration of the renal tubules. —**NE PHROT IC** *adj.*

NE·PHROT O MY *noun* Incision of the kidney.

NE PLUS UL·TRA [L.] Nothing more beyond; the extreme or utmost point; perfection.

NE·POS, CORNELIUS Roman historian of the 1st century B.C.

NEP·O·TISM (-tizm) *noun* Favoritism, especially governmental patronage, extended toward nephews or other relatives. [<L. *nepos*, nephew] —**NE POT·IC** *adj.* —**NEP·O·TIST** *noun.*

NEP·TUNE (-choon *or* -tyōōn) 1 In Roman mythology, the old Italic god of the sea, son of Saturn and Ops; since the 5th century B.C., identified with the Greek *Poseidon*: his attributes are the trident, horse, and dolphin. 2 By personification, the ocean. 3 The eighth planet from the Sun, discovered in 1846 by Galle of Berlin. Its mean distance from the Sun is 2,793,000,000 miles; period of revolution, about 165 years; diameter, about 33,000 miles. See PLANET.

NEP TU NI AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Neptune or his domain, the sea. 2 Formed in or by the agency of water: said of rocks. 3 Of or pertaining to the theory of the aqueous origin of certain rocks: opposed to the *Plutonic* theory. —**NEP TUN·IST** *adj. & noun.*

NEP·TU NI·UM *noun* A transuranian element (symbol Np) of atomic number 93, artificially produced from uranium by neutron bombardment. Some isotopes give rise to plutonium by emission of a beta particle.

NER BUD·DA Same as NARBADA.

NE·RE ID (nee'·rĭ·id) *noun* [**NE·RE·I·DES** (-deez) or **NE·RE·IDS** *pl.*] One of the sea nymphs, daughters of Nereus and Doris, who live in the depths of the sea, and attend Poseidon or Neptune. They are depicted in art as lightly clad maidens, sometimes with the lower part of the body like a fish. [<Gr. *Nēreis* <*Nēreus*, Nereus, sea god]

NE·RE·IS *noun* Any of a genus (*Nereis*) of burrowing annelid worms having a long flattened body and a distinct head: common near the seashore: also called *clamworm*.

NE RE·US In classical mythology, a sea god, son of Pontus and Gæa, husband of Doris, and father of the 50 Nereides.

NE·RI (neh'·ree), **SAINT PHILIP,** 1515–95, Italian priest; founded the Fathers of the Oratory; canonized, 1622.

NE·RIT IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the coastline or to shallow water. [<L. *nērita*, mussel]

NERNST (nĕrnst), **WALTHER HERMANN,** 1864–1941, German physicist and chemist.

NE·RO, CLAUDIUS CÆSAR DRUSUS GERMANICUS, originally Lucius Domitius Ahenobarbus, 37–68, Roman emperor, 54–68. —**NE RO NI AN, NE·RON·IC** *adj.*

NER O·LI (nĕr'–) *noun* The essential oil distilled from the bitter orange. [<Italian Princess Neroli]

NER·VA (nûr'–), **MARCUS COCCEIUS,** 32–98, Roman emperor, 96–98.

NER·VATE (nûr'–) *adj.* Provided with nerves or veins; having nerves.

NER·VA·TION *noun* The arrangement or disposition of nerves, as in plants and insects. Also **NER·VA·TURE.**

NERVE *noun* 1 A cordlike structure, composed of delicate filaments, by which impulses are transmitted to or from different parts of the body. 2 A tendon: surviving only in the phrase, to strain every *nerve*. 3 Anything likened to a nerve, as a rib or vein of a leaf or of an insect's wing. 4 Active strength or vigor; coolness; intrepidity. 5 *pl.* Nervous excitability; a nervous attack.

—*tr. verb* [NERVED, NERV·ING] To imbue with nerve or vigor; supply with resolution. [<L. *nervus*, sinew] —**NER·VAL** *adj.*

NERVE-BLOCK *noun* A method of surgical anesthesia in which sensation is cut off from definite nerves.

NERVE CANAL The narrow cavity in a tooth for passage of the nerve to the pulp.

NERVE CENTER An aggregation of nerve cells controlling a particular sense or function, as hearing, respiration, etc.

NERVE FIBER One of the essential threadlike units of which a nerve is composed.

NERVE LESS *adj.* 1 Destitute of nerve or force; strengthless; unnerved. 2 Having no nerves. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

NERVE NET The primitive, reticulated nervous system of cœlenterates, as in the hydra; its reactions to stimuli affect the entire organism.

NER·VI·DUCT *noun* A passage in a bone for a nerve.

NER·VINE (-vēen *or* -vine) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the nerves.

2 Calming or quieting to the nerves. —*noun* Any medicine acting on the nerves.

NERV·ING *noun* A veterinary operation for the excision of a part of a nerve trunk when in a state of chronic inflammation.

NER·VOS·I·TY *noun* The state of being nervous; the tendency or disposition to exhibit nervous tension.

NER·VOUS *adj.* 1 Affected or caused by the condition or action of the nerves; as, *nervous* prostration. 2 Easily disturbed or agitated, owing to weak nerves, excitable; timid. 3 Abounding in nerve or nerve force; vigorous; sinewy; nervy; also, highly strung. 4 Terse; crisp, as literary style. 5 Of or pertaining to the nerves or nervous system. [<L. *nervosus*, sinewy] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

NERVOUS PROSTRATION Neurasthenia.

NERVOUS SYSTEM The organized aggregate of all the nerve cells and nerve tissues of the higher animals, centralized in the spinal cord and brain of vertebrates. It has the functions of coördinating, controlling, and regulating responses to stimuli, directing behavior, and, in man, conditioning the phenomena of consciousness.

NER·VURE (–vyoor) *noun* A principal vein, as on a leaf or an insect's wing. Also **NER·VULE** (–vyōōl). [<F.] —**NER·VU·RA'·TION** *noun.*

NERV·Y *adj.* [**NERV·I·ER, NERV·I·EST**] 1 Exhibiting force or strength; sinewy. 2 Full of nerve or courage; brave. 3 [Pop.] Displaying brazen assurance; cool; impudent; also [Br.] nervous, jumpy.

NES·CIENCE (nesh'·uns *or* nēsh'·i·uns) *noun* The state of not knowing; ignorance, especially that due either to the nature of the human mind or of external things. [<L. *nescio*, be ignorant] —**NES·CIENT** *adj.* & *noun* —**NES·CIENT·IST** *noun.*

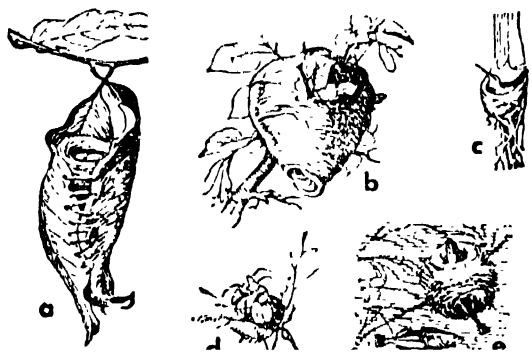
NESS *noun* A promontory or cape: frequently used as a termination in the proper name of a headland; as, Dungeness; Sheerness. [<OE.]

·NESS *suffix* The abstract quality of or the state of what is expressed in the root word, as, darkness, gentleness, etc. [<OE. *–nes, –nis, –ness*, etc.]

NES'·SEL·RODE PUDDING A frozen dessert containing chopped fruits and nuts; named for Count K. R. Nesselrode, 1780–1862, Russian diplomat.

NESS·LER'S REAGENT An aqueous solution of mercuric iodide, potassium iodide, and caustic potash; used in testing for ammonia. Also **NESSLER'S SOLUTION.** [<Julius Nessler, 1827–1905, German chemist]

NES·SUS In Greek legend, a centaur who tried to abduct Deianira and was slain by her husband Heracles. The jealous Deianira, convinced by Nessus that his blood would act as a charm to preserve Heracles' love, steeped her husband's shirt in the blood. When Heracles put on the shirt it caused him such agony that he cremated himself.



a Tailorbird. *b* Hornet. *c* Humming bird. *d* Spider. *e* Stickleback.

NEST *noun* 1 The habitation prepared by a bird for the hatching of its eggs and the rearing of its young. 2 The bed or home of certain fish, insects, turtles, mice, etc. 3 Any cozy place or abode; a retreat. 4 A haunt of anything bad, vulgar, or unpleasant, a den, also, those occupying it; as, a *nest* of brigands. 5 A series or set of similar things fitting into each other; as, a *nest* of bowls. 6 A connected set of small gear wheels, springs, or the like. 7 An isolated deposit of any ore or mineral in a rock. 8 A center of enemy resistance in battle; as, a machine-gun *nest.*

—*verb* 1 To place in or as in a nest; also, to place one object inside another. 2 To supply or occupy with nests; also, to build or occupy a nest. 3 To hunt for nests. [<OE.]

N'EST–CE PAS (nĕs pah) [F.] Isn't that so?

NEST EGG 1 A natural or artificial egg kept in a nest to attract a fowl. 2 Something laid by, as a sum of money, as a nucleus for future accumulation or for emergencies.

NES·TLE (nĕs'·l) *verb* [**NES·TLED** (–ld), **NES·TLING** (–ling)] 1 To lie cozily and snugly, as in a nest; also, to place in or as in a nest; shelter: often used reflexively. 2 To snuggle; cuddle; embrace closely. 3 To build or use a nest. [<OE. *nestlian* <*nest*, nest] —**NES·TLER** *noun.*

NEST·LING (nĕst'·ling *or* nes'·ling) *noun* A bird too young to leave the nest; hence, a young child. —*adj.* Recently hatched.

NES·TOR An aged Greek chief at the siege of Troy; King of Pylus; renowned for his wisdom; hence, the oldest or wisest member of any company or association.

NES·TO·RI·AN *noun* One of a sect of Christians named after Nestorius, a Syrian patriarch of Constantinople (5th century A.D.) who was condemned and banished as a heretic.

NES·TO·RI·AN·ISM *noun* The theological system of the Nestorians, especially the doctrine that Christ had two distinct natures, the divine and human, subsisting independently.

1NET *noun* 1 An open fabric, woven or tied with meshes, for the capture of fishes, birds, etc. 2 An openwork fabric, as lace. 3 Something constructed with meshes, as a tennis net. 4 In tennis and similar games, a returned ball which does not go over the net.

—*tr. verb* [**NET·TED, NET·TING**] 1 To catch in or as in a net; ensnare. 2 To form into a net. 3 To restrain, guard, or cover with a net.

—*adj.* 1 Manufactured or formed of netting, or resembling netting. 2 Captured or snared in a net. [<OF.]

2NET *adj.* 1 Free from everything extraneous; obtained after deducting all expenses. 2 Not subject to any discount or deduction. —*tr. verb* To earn or yield as clear profit. [<F. <L. *nitidus*, shining; compare NEAT]

NET·GROUND *noun* A foundation of net or meshes.

NETH·ER (neth'·ur) *adj.* Situated at the lower part; especially, pertaining to the parts beneath the heavens or the earth. [<OE. *neotherra*, under]

NETH·ER·LANDS (neth'·ur·lundz). **THE** A kingdom of western Europe; 12,712 square miles of land, 13,515 square miles with interior waters; capitals, Amsterdam and The Hague: often loosely termed *Holland;* [Dutch] *Nederland.*

NETHERLANDS GUIANA See SURINAM.

NETHERLANDS INDIES The island colonial possessions of the Netherlands in the Malay Archipelago including the Celebes, Java, Sumatra, and parts of Borneo and New Guinea; 735,208 square miles; capital, Batavia, occupied by the Japanese, 1942–45, also called *Dutch East Indies.* Also **NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.**

NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES The two colonial possessions of the Netherlands in the West Indies: Curaçao and Surinam; 54,694 square miles. Also *Dutch West Indies.*

NETH'·ER·MOST (nĕth'·) *adj.* Lowest.

NETH·ER·WARD (nĕth'·ur·wurd) *adv.* In a descending course; downward.

NETHER WORLD The world of the shades or dead, specifically, the world of punishment after death; hell, conceived as being beneath the earth.

NE·THOU, PIC DE (peek duh nuh·tōō') A mountain in NE. Spain, 11,165 ft.; the highest in the Pyrenees. Also called *Pico de Aneto.*

NET KNOT A relatively large and thickened mass of chromatin in the nucleus of a cell.

NE·TSU·KE (nay tsōō·kay) *noun* [Jap.] A small, carved or wrought toggle or button attached to a pipe case, etc.

NET·TIE Diminutive of ANTOINETTE: also **NET·TY.**

NET·TING *noun* 1 A fabric of openwork, a net; network. 2 The act or operation of netmaking. 3 The act, practice, or right of using nets, as in fishing.

1NET·TLE *noun* 1 An herb of the genus *Urtica*, with opposite leaves, inconspicuous, greenish, imperfect flowers, and minute stinging hairs. The stinging is due to the irritating watery juice discharged by the hairs when broken. 2 Any of the various plants of some other genus of the nettle family. 3 Any of various plants of other families, having some real or fancied resemblance to the nettle genus or family, and always with a descriptive prefixed word. 4 A condition of irritation.

—*tr. verb* [**NET·TLED** (–ld), **NET·TLING**] To prick or sting as a nettle; hence, to excite irritation in; provoke. See synonyms under PIQUE. [<OE. *netle*] —**NET·TLER** *noun.*

2NET·TLE *noun* A small rope made by tightly twisting two or three yarns. Also **NET'·TLE·STUFF.**

NETTLE CELL A nematocyst.

NETTLE RASH An eruptive skin disease; urticaria. Also **NETTLE FEVER.**

NET TON A short ton.

NET·WORK *noun* 1 A fabric of openwork; netting. 2 A system of interlacing lines, tracks, or channels. 3 Any complex arrangement of interconnected electrical circuits, especially in radio; a chain of broadcasting stations.

NEU·CHÂ·TEL (nœ·shah·tĕl') 1 A lake in western Switzerland, at the base of the Jura Mountains; length, 24 miles; width, 2 to 5 miles. 2 A manufacturing and university town on the NW. shore of Lake Neuchâtel, known for its watches. Also **NEUF·CHÂ·TEL,** [G.] **NEU·EN·BURG** (noy'·ĕn·bōōrK).

NEUF·CHÂ·TEL (nœ·shah·tĕl') *noun* A soft white cheese produced in Neufchâtel, a town in central France.

Neuil·ly-sur-Seine (nœ·yee′–sür–sehn) A manufacturing town on the outskirts of Paris, France; treaties, 1919, 1920.

neuk *noun* [Scot.] Nook; corner.

Neu–Meck′·len·burg (noy–) See New Ireland.

neu·pest (noy′·pesht) [G.] Same as Ujpest.

Neu–Pom·mern (noy–pōm′·ĕrn) [G.] Former name of New Britain.

Neu·quén′ (neh·ōō·kān′) A territory of the western Argentine Republic; 37,245 square miles; also, its capital.

neur-, neuri-, neuro- Combining forms from Greek *neuron*, nerve.

neu·ral (nū′·rul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the nerves or nervous system; as, the *neural* axis. 2 Of, pertaining to, or situated on the side that contains the axis of the central nervous system; in vertebrates, the dorsal side. [<Gr. *neuron*, nerve]

neu·ral gi·a (nū–) *noun* An acute, paroxysmal pain along the course and over the local distribution of a nerve. [<neur– + Gr. *algos*, pain] — **neu ral gic** *adj.*

neu·ral·ist Same as neuropath (physician).

neu·ras·the′ ni·a (nū–) *noun* 1 Derangement of the nervous system with depression of vital force; nervous prostration. 2 An actual neurosis characterized by physical disorder, as headache, constipation, etc., originated by inadequate expression of the libido: a Freudian term. See psychoanalysis. [<Gr. *neuron*, nerve, + *astheneia*, weakness] — **neu ras·then′ ic** *adj. & noun.*

neu·ra·tion (nū–) *noun* Nervation.

neu rax·is (nū–) *noun* The brain and spinal cord; also, the axon.

neu rax·on (nū–) *noun* The process of a nerve cell that forms the axial cylinder of a nerve; axon. [<neur– + axon]

neu rec·to·my (nū–) *noun* The excision of a nerve.

neu·re·mi·a (nu–) *noun* Functional disorder of the nerves. — **neu·re mic** *adj.*

neu ren ter′ ic (nu·rĕn·tĕr′·ik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the neural and the enteric tubes of the embryo; as, the *neurenteric* canal, the tube connecting the caudal end of the neural tube with the digestive tract of the embryo.

neu ric (nu–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the nerves and nervous system; neural. 2 Having a nervous system.

neu ri lem′ ma (nū–) *noun* [ma·ta *pl.*] The delicate sheath of a nerve fiber. Also **neu ri lem′ a, neu ro lem′·ma.** [<neuri– + Gr. *lemma*, sheath]

neu rine (–reen *or* –rin) *noun* A poisonous syrupy ptomaine, $C_5H_{13}ON$, obtained from decomposing animal tissues.

neu ri tis (nū–) *noun* Inflammation of a nerve. — **neu·rit ic** *adj.*

neu′ ro blast (nū′–) *noun* 1 A cell with a large oval nucleus in the spinal cord of the early embryo. Prolongations of such cells form the nerve fibers. 2 A part of the nervous system of an insect resulting from histolysis in the larva. 3 An embryonic cell that develops into a nerve cell.

neu′ ro cele (nū′–) *noun* The system of central communicating cavities (ventricles and passages) found in the spinal cord and brain. Also **neu′·ro cœle.**

neu′·ro cyte (nū′–) *noun* A nerve cell together with its processes.

neu rog li·a (nū–) *noun* The supporting tissue of the central nervous system, composed of finely branched ectodermic cells with thin interlacing processes. [<neuro– + Gr. *glia*, glue]

neu·roid (nū′–) *adj.* Nerve-like.

neu·ro·lem′ ma (nū–) *noun* 1 The retina. 2 Same as neurilemma.

neu rol o·gy (nū–) *noun* The science of the nervous system in health and disease. — **neu ro log′·i·cal** *adj.* — **neu rol o gist** *noun.*

neu rol y·sis (nū–) *noun* 1 The destruction of nerve tissue. 2 Liberation of a nerve from morbid adhesions. 3 Relief of nerve-tension by stretching. 4 Nervous exhaustion through over-stimulation. — **neu·ro lyt′·ic** *adj.*

neu ro·ma (nū–) *noun* [·ma·ta *pl.*] A tumor developing from a nerve.

neu ron (nū′·rŏn) *noun* 1 A nerve cell with all its processes and extensions. 2 A vein or costa of an insect's wing. Also **neu·rone.** — **neu·ron ic** *adj.*

neu′·ro path *noun* 1 A physician who bases his pathology and treatment of disease entirely on nervous influences: also called *neuralist*. 2 One suffering from some nervous affliction. — **neu·ro·path′·ic, neu·ro path′ i cal** *adj.* — **neu·ro path′·i cal ly** *adv.* — **neu·rop a·thist** *noun.*

neu ro pa thol′·o·gy (nū–) *noun* The pathology of the nervous system. — **neu ro pa·thol′ o·gist** *noun.*

neuro–psychiatry *noun* The study and treatment of diseases involving both neurological and mental factors; the pathology of nervous disorders plus psychiatry. — **neuro–psychiatric** *adj.* — **neuro–psychiatrist** *noun.*

neuro–psychology *noun* The study of the relationships existing between the mind and the nervous system. — **neuro–phychological** *adj.*

neuro–psychosis *noun* Mental disorder arising from a nervous disorder: now often used interchangeably with *psychosis.*

neu·rop·ter (nū–) *noun* Any of an order (*Neuroptera*) of insects having four similar, net-veined wings, chewing mouth parts, and active carnivorous larvæ, as ant-lions, etc. [<neuro– + Gr. *pteron*, wing] — **neu·rop ter·al** *adj.* — **neu rop ter an** *adj.*

neu rop·ter ous (nū–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the *Neuroptera*. 2 Having net-veined wings. — **neu·rop·ter·oid** *adj.*

neu ro sis (nū–) *noun* [·ses (seez) *pl.*] 1 Disease of the nerves or nervous system, especially without lesion of parts. 2 A nerval change, the physical basis of consciousness, as distinguished from psychosis. Compare psychoanalysis, psychosis. — **neu ro sal** *adj.*

neu rot ic (nu–) *adj.* 1 Relating to a nerve or the nervous system; affecting the nerves, suffering from neurosis. 2 Having a morbid or unhealthy tendency. — *noun* 1 Any substance specifically affecting the nervous system. 2 Disease of the nerves. 3 A person afflicted with neurosis. 4 A person of unbalanced judgment.

neu rot o my (nu–) *noun* 1 The division or severing of a nerve, to relieve pain. 2 The dissection of the nervous system, as for study. — **neu ro·tom′·ic** *adj.* — **neu·rot·o·mist** *noun.*

Neu satz (noy′·sahts) [G.] Same as Novi Sad.

Neus tri·a (nus′–) The western part of the Frankish Empire of the sixth century: between the Meuse and the Loire Rivers.

neu ter (nū′–) *adj.* 1 In grammar, neither masculine nor feminine; also, not denoting sex. Compare gender. 2 Intransitive; neither active nor passive; middle: said of verbs in classical languages. 3 Sexless; having no developed sex. 4 [Obs.] Neutral.

— *noun* 1 An animal of no apparent sex, as a worker bee. 2 A eunuch. 3 A castrated animal. 4 A neuter word. 5 A neutral in warfare or other conflict. [<L. <*ne*, not, + *uter*, either]

neu·tral (nū′–) *adj.* 1 Refraining from interference in a contest, not taking the part of either or any belligerent; as, a *neutral* power. 2 Belonging to neither of two contestants; belonging to a neutral power; as, *neutral* forces. 3 Having no decided character, indefinite; middling. 4 Having no decided color; predominantly brownish or grayish. 5 In biology, sexless; neuter; also, lacking pistils or stamens. 6 Lacking decided acid or alkaline qualities. 7 In electricity, neither positive nor negative.

— *noun* One who or that which is neutral. [<L. *neutralis* <*neuter*, neuter] — **neu·tral ly** *adv.*

neu·tral i ty (nū–) *noun* [·ties *pl.*] 1 The state of being a neutral nation during a war. 2 The state of being neither good nor bad; indifference. 3 In chemistry, the condition of being neither acid nor basic. 4 The character of being neutral; as, the *neutrality* of a ship.

neu′·tral·ize (nu′–) *tr. verb* [·ized, ·iz ing] 1 To declare by convention any nation or region to be either permanently neutral or neutral during hostilities between belligerents. 2 To make neutral or of no effect, as an electric current or a chemical solution. 3 To paralyze or destroy, as enemy effectiveness in warfare. Also [Br.] **neu′·tral·ise.** — **neu tral i za′·tion** *noun* — **neu′·tral iz er** *noun.*

neutral oil A light lubricating oil from petroleum, generally mixed with animal or vegetable oils.

neu′ tri no *noun* A particle assumed to be emitted with beta rays, carrying no electric charge and having a mass comparable to that of the electron.

neu tron (nū′·trŏn) *noun* An electrically neutral particle of the atom, having a mass approximately equal to the proton or to the nucleus of the hydrogen atom.

neu tro pe′ ni·a (nu–) *noun* A blood disorder marked by a sharp reduction in the number of leucocytes; agranulocytosis. [<neutral + Gr. *penia*, dearth]

neu′·tro phile (–file *or* –fil) *adj.* Stainable with neutral dyes: said of bacteria and leucocytes. Also **neu′·tro·phil, neu·tro·phil′ ic.**

Neuve Cha·pelle (nœv shah·pĕl′) A village and hill in northern France, the center of severe fighting 1914–15.

Ne·va (nee′·vuh; *Rus.* neh·vah′) A river in northwestern U.S.S.R.; 40 miles from Lake Ladoga to Gulf of Finland.

Ne·va·da (–vah′·duh *or* –vād′·uh) A State of the western United States; 110,540 square miles; capital, Carson City; entered the Union Oct. 31, 1864: nickname, *Sagebrush State*. — **Ne·va·dan** *adj. & noun.*

né vé (neh·veh′) *noun* [F.] The consolidated snow on the summit of a mountain, composed of roundish grains, resembling sand: a transition stage in the formation of glacier ice.

nev·er *adv.* 1 Not at any time; much used in composition to form adjectives; as, *never*–ending. 2 Not at all; positively not: used emphatically; as, *never* fear. 3 Expressing surprise or strong denial; as, well, I *never!* [<OE. *næfre* <*ne*, not, + *æfre*, ever]

nev′·er·more *adv.* Never again.

Ne·vers (nuh·vĕr′) A cathedral city in central France.

never so To an extent or degree beyond the actual or conceivable; no matter how: as, *never so* great, or great to the utmost degree short of the infinite.

NEV·ER·THE·LESS' *conj. & adv.* None the less; however; yet. See synonyms under DBUT, NOTWITHSTANDING.

NEV·IN, ETHELBERT, 1862–1901, American composer.

NEV·IS An island of the Leeward group, British West Indies; 50 square miles; chief town, Charlestown.

NE·VUS *noun* [NE·VI (–vi) *pl.*] A mother's mark, birthmark, or mole on man or animal: also spelled *nævus.* [<L. *nævus,* blemish] —**NE·VOID** *adj.*

NEW (nyōō) *adj.* 1 Recently come into existence or use, lately made; recently settled or recently opened to settlement; as, *new* country. 2 Lately discovered; also, recently become important or well-known. 3 Beginning or recurring afresh; renewed; as, the *new* moon. 4 Changed in essence, constitution, force, etc.; usually for the better; as, I feel a *new* man. 5 Another; different from that heretofore known or used. 6 Recently come from any place or out of any condition. 7 Unaccustomed; unfamiliar; as, a horse *new* to the saddle. 8 Specifically, named for another: used in place names, to distinguish a place from its namesake; as, *New* Zealand, *New* Orleans.

—*adv.* Newly; recently. [<OE. *neowe*] —**NEW·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): fresh, modern, novel, recent, young, youthful. That which is *modern* has begun to exist in the present age, and still exists; *recent* denotes that which has come into existence within a comparatively brief period, and may or may not be existing still. A *novel* contrivance is one that has never before been known. *Young* and *youthful* are applied to that which has life; that which is *young* is possessed of a comparatively new existence as a living thing, possessing actual youth; that which is *youthful* manifests the attributes of youth. Compare YOUTHFUL. *Fresh* applies to that which has newness or youth, but may deteriorate in time. *New* is opposed to *old, modern* to *ancient, recent* to *remote, young* to *old, aged,* etc.

NEW AMSTERDAM The capital of the Dutch colony of New Netherlands; in 1664 named New York.

NEW·ARK (nū'·ərk) A manufacturing city in NE. New Jersey on **NEWARK BAY.**

NEW BEDFORD A textile-manufacturing center on Buzzards Bay in Massachusetts.

NEW BLUE Ultramarine.

NEW·BOLT, SIR HENRY JOHN, 1862–1938, English poet and historian.

NEW·BORN *adj.* Just lately born; also, reborn.

NEW BRITAIN The largest island in the Bismarck Archipelago; administered by Australia as part of the mandated Territory of New Guinea; 14,600 square miles; chief city, Rabaul: former name *Neu-Pommern.*

NEW BRUNSWICK A province in eastern Canada; 27,985 square miles; capital, Fredericton.

NEW CALEDONIA An island in the SW. Pacific, 850 miles east of Australia; 6,220 square miles; with adjacent islands, forms the French colony of **NEW CALEDONIA**; 7,336 square miles; capital, Nouméa; an Allied base of operations for the Solomon Islands campaign of World War II. Also [F.] *Nouvelle Caledonie.*

NEW CASTILE An ancient province in central Spain.

NEW'·CAS·TLE A seaport in SE. Northumberland, England: also **NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**

NEW CHURCH See SWEDENBORGIANISM.

NEW·CHWANG (nū·chwahng) A city in Liaoning Province, southern Manchuria. Also *Niu-Chwang, Yingkow.*

NEW·COMB (–cum), **SIMON,** 1835–1909, American astronomer.

NEW'·COM·ER (–cum·ər) *noun* One who has recently arrived.

NEW DEAL 1 A dealing of cards with a new deck. 2 Any new system designed to do away with old ills and to promote reform.

New Deal A collective term for the policies of the administration under President Franklin D. Roosevelt, embracing various social, economic, and political measures through legislative and administrative change; also, the Roosevelt administration.

New Dealer A supporter of the measures advocated by the New Deal; hence, loosely, an adherent of President Roosevelt rather than of the Democratic Party as such.

NEW DELHI The capital of India since 1929. See DELHI.

New Economic Policy The policy adopted by the Russian Soviet government in 1921, returning industries (except railroads, fuel resources, etc.) to private ownership, restoring free trade in agricultural production, substituting a labor tax for requisition of labor, and establishing a system of pay for services rendered in place of the uniform wage rate. Also *Nep, NEP.*

NEW·EL (nū'·əl) *noun* 1 A post from which the steps of a winding stair radiate. 2 A post at the end of a stair or hand rail. [<OF. *nueil,* stone of a fruit, <LL. *nucale* <L. *nux,* nut]

New England The part of the NE. United States comprising the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. —**New Englander** *noun.*

NEW ENGLAND ASTER A perennial aster *(Aster novæ-angliæ)* having purple flowers and growing wild throughout eastern North America.

NEW-FAN·GLED (–gld) *adj.* 1 Of new fashion: generally in depreciation; as, *new-fangled* notions. 2 Disposed to value things for their novelty; as, *new-fangled* people. —**NEW-FANGLEDNESS** *noun.*

NEW-FASHIONED *adj.* Made in a new style; recently become fashionable.

New Forest A wooded region in SW. Hampshire, England; about 145 square miles.

NEW·FOUND LAND (nū'·fund·lənd) A dominion in eastern British North America, comprising the island of **NEWFOUNDLAND** (42,734 square miles) and its dependency, Labrador, on the mainland. In November, 1933, self-government was temporarily suspended. Effective Feb. 15, 1934, executive and legislative authority was vested in a governor and a commission of six, all appointed by the British government.

NEW FOUND·LAND (nū·fund·lund *or* nū·fownd'·lund) *noun* A large dog of a breed originating in Newfoundland, characterized by a broad head, square muzzle, and thick, abundant coat; usually black except in the Landseer variety, which may be black-and-white or bronze.

New France The name applied to the regions settled by the French in North America; included Canada, the Great Lakes region, and Louisiana.

NEW GATE (–gīt) A prison in London, England (1218–1902).

New Georgia One of the Solomon Islands in the SW. Pacific; chief town, Munda. See SOLOMON ISLANDS.

New Granada The early Spanish colonial possessions in NW. South America, later divided into the republics of Ecuador, **NEW GRANADA** (comprising the present Colombia and Panama), and Venezuela.

NEW GUIN·EA (gin'·i) An island of the Malay Archipelago north of Australia; 307,500 square miles (150,000 square miles in the Netherlands East Indies and 157,500 square miles in the Australian territories of Papua and New Guinea).

New Guinea, Territory of An Australian mandated territory comprising NE. New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, and Bougainville and Buka in the Solomon Islands, about 93,000 square miles; capital, Rabaul, merged with the Territory of Papua in 1943. Formerly called *Kaiser Wilhelm's Land.*

New Hampshire A State of the NE. United States, 9,304 square miles; capital, Concord, entered the Union June 21, 1788, one of the thirteen original States: nickname, *Granite State.*

New Harmony A socialistic community in Indiana founded in 1825 by Robert Owen.

New Haven An industrial city on Long Island Sound, Connecticut.

New Hebrides A group of 30 islands in the SW Pacific north of New Caledonia and west of Fiji, under joint British and French administration; 5,700 square miles, capital, Vila.

New Ireland An island of the Bismarck Archipelago; 3,340 square miles; chief town, Kaieng; former name *Neu-Mecklenburg.*

NEW·ISH (nu'–) *adj.* Rather new.

New Jersey A State in the eastern United States; 7,836 square miles; capital, Trenton; entered the Union Dec. 18, 1787, one of the thirteen original States: nickname, *Garden State.*

New Jerusalem The city of God, heaven. *Rev.* xxi, 2.

New Jerusalem Church See SWEDENBORGIANISM.

NEW LEARNING 1 The studies accompanying the Reformation of the 16th century in England; also, the doctrines of the Reformation. 2 The latest critical views on the Bible and Biblical subjects. 3 Modern physics plus all its metaphysical implications as to the nature of the universe, the finiteness of matter, time, and space, the theory of relativity, the illusion of gravitation, etc.: chief exponents, Sir Arthur S. Eddington, Albert Einstein, Sir James Hopwood Jeans, Robert Andrews Millikan, and others.

New London A port and industrial city in SE. Connecticut; U. S. naval base.

NEW·LY (nū'·lī) *adv.* 1 In a new or recent manner; lately. 2 In a different way; so as to be or appear new; afresh.

NEW·MAN, JOHN HENRY, CARDINAL, 1801–90, English author and theologian.

NEW'·MAR·KET *noun* 1 A long close-fitting coat for outdoor wear: also **NEWMARKET COAT.** 2 A game of cards resembling the modern game of *stops.*

NEW'·MAR·KET A market town in West Sussex, England; a horse-racing center.

New Mexico A State of the SW. United States; 121,666 square miles; capital, Santa Fé; entered the Union Jan. 6, 1912: nickname, *Sunshine State.*

NEW MOON That phase of the moon when it is directly between the earth and the sun, its disk then being invisible; also the first visible crescent of the disk.

New Netherlands The Dutch colony near the mouth of the Hudson River; capital, New Amsterdam: named New York, 1664.

New Order The system of regimentation imposed on Germany after 1933, and later on the countries conquered or occupied by the Axis powers.

New Or·le·ans (or′·lĭ·unz) A seaport of Louisiana; on the Mississippi River; cotton center; battles, 1815, 1862.
New·port A summer resort and port on an island in SE. Rhode Island; U. S. Naval Station.
Newport News A city on the James River in SE. Virginia; shipbuilding; fishing.
New Quebec See Ungava.
new rich Those who have recently acquired riches. Also [F.] *nouveaux riches.*
new-rich *adj.* Newly rich; hence, showy; pretentious.
news (nyōōz) *noun* [Plural in form, but singular in use] 1 Fresh information concerning something that has recently taken place. 2 A newspaper. 3 Anything new or strange. See synonyms under tidings. [<I.L. *nova* or OF. *noveles*, new things]
news agency 1 A business concern that deals in and distributes newspapers and other periodicals. 2 An agency that sells news items to newspapers, etc.: also called **news bureau.**
news boy *noun* A boy who sells or delivers newspapers.
news-cast [Pop.] *intr. verb* To broadcast news over a radio. — *noun* A radio news program. — **news-caster** *noun.*
New Siberian Islands A group of islands off the Arctic Coast of the Yakut S.S.R.
news man *noun* A man who delivers or sells newspapers; also, a newspaper reporter.
news′ mon ger (-mŭng gur) *noun* One who carries news about, especially a gossip.
New South Wales A State of SE. Commonwealth of Australia, 309,433 square miles; capital, Sydney.
New Spain The name applied to the regions settled by the Spanish in North and Central America, it included the West Indies.
news′ pa per *noun* A publication issued for general circulation at frequent intervals; a public print that circulates news, etc. — **news′·pa·per·man** *noun.*
news print *noun* The thin, unsized paper on which the ordinary daily or weekly newspaper is printed.
news reel *noun* A motion picture showing events of current interest; also, a theater in which such pictures are exhibited.
news-stand *noun* A stand or stall at which newspapers and periodicals are offered for sale
news′ worth·y *adj.* Important enough to be written up in a newspaper; of public interest.
news·y *adj.* [Pop.] Full of news.
newt (nyōōt) *noun* One of various small, semi-aquatic, salamander-like amphibians, chiefly of the genus *Triturus.* [<O.E. *efete*, with assimilation of the *n* in *an*; see ET]


NEWT

New Testament 1 The promises of God to man as revealed in the life and teachings of Christ. 2 That portion of the Bible containing the life and teachings of Christ, including the Gospels, the Epistles, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Revelation of St. John the Divine.
New Thought A modern religious philosophy stressing "God in man" and the power of right thinking over disease and failure: also called *Higher Thought, Mental Science, Practical Christianity.*
New ton (nū′·tun), **Sir Isaac,** 1642–1727, English philosopher and mathematician; discovered the law of gravitation. — **New to ni·an** *adj.*
New World The Western Hemisphere.
new year The year just begun or just about to begin.
New Year The first day of the year; in the Gregorian calendar, January 1. Also **New Year's Day.** Compare calendar.
New Year's Eve The evening of December 31.
New York 1 A State of the NE. United States; 49,576 square miles; capital, Albany; entered the Union July 26, 1788; one of the thirteen original States; nickname, *Empire State.* 2 A metropolis and seaport at the mouth of the Hudson River in SE. New York; the commercial and financial center of the United States; divided into the boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Richmond; 320 square miles: also called *Greater New York.*
New York Bay An arm of the Atlantic Ocean into which the Hudson River discharges.
New York er An inhabitant of New York; specifically, a native of New York City.
New York State Barge Canal A state-owned canal system of central New York, including the *Erie Canal;* total length about 575 miles.
New Zea·land A British dominion, consisting of a group of islands, the principal being North Island and South Island, in the South Pacific Ocean; 103,723 square miles, excluding annexed islands; capital, Wellington.
New-Zea·land·er *noun* A resident of New Zealand: formerly, a Maori.
Nex·ö (nĭx′·œ), **Martin Andersen,** born 1869, Danish novelist.
next *adj.* 1 Being nearest to, in time, space, order, rank, etc.; immediately succeeding or preceding. 2 Almost; as, *next* to impossible. See synonyms under adjacent, immediate. — *adv.* In the nearest time, place, or rank; especially, immediately succeeding; as, when I *next* meet her. — *prep.* Nearest to. [<OE. <*neh*, nigh]
next friend [Law] A person who, as the nearest friend, appears to prosecute an action in behalf of someone under legal disability, as a minor child, etc.
next of kin 1 [Law] The kindred of a person who would share in his estate according to the statutes of distribution. 2 The person most closely related to one.
nex·us *noun* [**nex·us** *pl.*] A bond or tie between the several members of a group or series; link. [<L. <*necto*, tie]
Ney (nay), **Michel,** 1769–1815, French marshal under Napoleon I.
Nez Per·cé (neh pĕr·seh′ *or, commonly,* nĕz pŭrs) One of a tribe of North American Indians of Shahaptian stock, formerly dwelling in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. [<F., pierced nose]
Ngan hwei (ngahn·hway) Same as Anhwei.
Ni a·cin *noun* Nicotinic acid.
Ni ag·a·ra (nī-) A river between Ontario Province, Canada, and New York State, 35 miles from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario; in its course occurs **Niagara Falls,** divided by Goat Island into the American Falls, 165 ft. high and 1,400 ft. wide, and Horseshoe Falls on the Canadian side, 155 ft. high and 2,600 ft. wide.
Niagara Falls A manufacturing city on the Niagara River, New York; hydroelectric power plant; resort.
Ni as sus (nī-) Ancient name of Nish.
nib *noun* 1 A projecting, pointed part. 2 A beak of a bird; neb. 3 The point of a pen. 4 The point of anything. — *tr. verb* [**nibbed, nib bing**] To furnish with a nib; sharpen or mend the nib or point of. [Variant of neb]
nib ble *verb* [**nib bled** (nib′·ld), **nib·bling**] To bite off small bits of; eat little bits. — *noun* The act of nibbling; a little bite. [Compare LG. *nibbeln*] — **nib·bler** *noun.*
Ni be lung (nee′·buh·lōōng) *noun* [**Ni·be·lungs** or **Ni′·be·lung en** *pl.*] 1 In Teutonic mythology, one of the children of the mist, a dwarf people who held a magic ring and hoard of gold, which was wrested from them by Siegfried. 2 In the *Nibelungenlied*, one of the Burgundian kings.
Ni′·be lung en·lied (-ēn leet) The lay of the Nibelungs, a German epic poem of the 12th–13th century, embodying legends of the Burgundian kings under Attila (or Etzel): based on stories in the Icelandic *Volsunga Saga;* these two were the source of Wagner's operatic cycle, *The Ring of the Nibelung.*
nib·lick *noun* A golf club with a slanted iron head for lifting the ball out of bunkers, long grass, etc. See illustration under golf club.
Ni cæ a (nī·see′·uh) 1 An ancient town of Bithynia in Asia Minor; the modern village of *Isnik.* 2 An ancient name for Nice. — **Council of Nicæa** A council held at Nicæa, Asia Minor, A.D. 325, which condemned Arianism and promulgated the Nicene Creed.
Nic a ra′ gua (-rah′·gwuh) 1 A republic of Central America; 57,143 square miles; capital, Managua. 2 A lake in SW. Nicaragua; over 3,000 square miles; maximum depth, 200 ft.
Nic a ra′·guan (-rah′·gwun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Nicaragua. — *noun* A native of Nicaragua.
Ni car ia′ (nee·car·yah′) A Greek island in the Ægean Sea; 50 square miles; the ancient *Icaria;* legendary locality of the death of Icarus.
nic′·col·ite *noun* A usually massive, brittle, metallic, pale copper-red nickel arsenide, NiAs, crystallizing in the hexagonal system: also called *copper nickel.* [<nickel]
nice *adj.* [**nic·er, nic·est**] 1 Characterized by discrimination and judgment; acute; discerning. 2 Refined and pure in tastes or habits; refined; hence, over-particular; dainty; modest; fastidious; scrupulous. 3 Requiring careful consideration, discrimination, or treatment; delicate; subtle. 4 Exactly fitted or adjusted; accurate. 5 Delicately constructed; hence, easily disarranged or injured; fragile; tender. 6 Agreeable or pleasant in any way: a wide use. 7 Agreeable socially; respectable; as, *nice* people. 8 [Obs.] Ignorant; silly. 9 [Obs.] Of trifling consequence; trivial. 10 [Obs.] Wicked; wanton; lewd. 11 [Obs.] Reluctant; shy. See synonyms under choice, define, dneat, precise, tasteful. [<OF., stupid, <L. *nescius*, ignorant, <*ne*, not, + *scio*, know] — **nice·ly** *adv.* — **nice·ness** *noun.*
Nice (nees) A Mediterranean winter resort and seaport of SE. France: ancient name *Nicæa.* Also called [It.] *Nizza.*
Ni·cene (nī′·seen *or* nī·seen′) *adj.* Pertaining to Nicæa or Nice, a town in Asia Minor. Also spelled *Nicæan.*
Nicene Creed A confession of faith adopted at the first Council of Nicæa, A.D. 325, as a settlement of a controversy concerning the persons of the Trinity. The creed that is popularly known as the Nicene Creed is more properly called the *Niceno-Constantinopolitan* or *Constantinopolitan Creed.* At the Council of Toledo, A.D. 589, the West-

ern Church adopted the creed with the addition of a clause.

NI·CE·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The quality of being nice. 2 A delicate point or distinction; refinement of criticism; subtlety. 3 A rare or delicious thing; delicacy. 4 Fastidiousness. 5 [Obs.] Coyness; shyness.

NICHE (nich) *noun* 1 A recessed space or hollow; specifically, a recess in a wall for a statue or the like. 2 Hence, any position specially adapted to its occupant. — *tr. verb* [NICHED, NICH·ING] To put in a niche. [<F.]

NICH·ER (nik′·ur) *intr. verb* [Scot.] To neigh; laugh loudly; snigger. — *noun* A neigh; a laugh; snigger. Also spelled *nicker*. [Frequentative of NEIGH]

NICH·O·LAS (nick′–) 1 A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **NIC·CO·LÒ** (neek′·ko·lo), **NI CO·LA** (nee′·ko·lah), [Dutch] **NI·CO·LAAS** (nee′·co·lahs), [Rus.] **NI CO·LA′·I** (nee·co·lah′·ee), [Pg.] **NI·CO·LA·O** (nee·co·lah′·o͞o), **NI·CO·LAS** (*F.* nee·co·lah′; *Dan., Dutch* nee′·co·lahs), [Sp.] **NI·CO·LÁS′** (nee·co·lahs′), [G.] **NI·CO·LA′·US** (nee·co·lah′·o͞os), [It.] **NI·COLE** (nee·cole′). 2 Appellation of five popes.

— **NICHOLAS, SAINT** 4th century prelate, bishop of Myra; patron saint of Russia, seamen, and children. In Dutch nursery lore, the Santa Claus who brings presents to children on Christmas eve. See SANTA CLAUS.

— **NICHOLAS I,** 1796–1855, czar of Russia, 1825–55.

— **NICHOLAS II,** 1868–1918, czar of Russia, 1894–1917.

NI·CHROME *noun* Trade name for a heat-resisting nickel–chromium alloy.

NICHT WAHR (niKt vahr) [G.] Isn't that so?

NI·CI·AS (nish′·i·us), Athenian general; killed at Syracuse, 413 B.C.

NICK *noun* 1 A slight cut, chip, or indentation in the surface or edge of anything. 2 A score or tally: from the use of notched sticks for keeping tally. 3 A point of time, critical moment. 4 In printing, a groove on the shank of a type character to aid in correct alinement.

— *tr. verb* 1 To make a nick in; notch; mark with a nick; chip. 2 To keep track of, count, or score by making nicks; tally; record. 3 To hit, fit, or suit exactly; also, to hit or take at the exactly right time. — **TO NICK A HORSE'S TAIL** To make a cut at the root of the tail, causing the horse to carry it higher. [Etymology unknown] — **NICK ER** *noun.*

NICK The devil. Also **OLD NICK.** [Compare MD. *nicker,* demon]

NICK·EL *noun* 1 A hard, ductile, magnetic, silver-white metallic element (symbol Ni) of the non-cobalt group. See ELEMENT. 2 A five-cent coin of the United States, of a nickel-and-copper alloy; in World War II, silver replaced the copper for a time. [<G. <*kupfernickel,* literally, copper-colored demon]

NICKEL CARBONYL A yellow, volatile, highly poisonous liquid, $Ni(CO)_4$, obtained by passing carbon monoxide over finely divided nickel. Also **NICKEL TETRACARBONYL.**

NICK·EL·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nickel, especially trivalent nickel.

NICK·EL·IF′·ER·OUS *adj.* Containing nickel, as ore.

NICK·EL·O′·DE ON *noun* 1 A motion-picture theater charging an admission fee of five cents. 2 An automatic slot machine, such as a cinematograph, which performs when a nickel is inserted. [<NICKEL (coin); and see ODEUM]

NICK·EL·OUS *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing nickel, especially bivalent nickel.

NICKEL-PLATE *tr. verb* To cover with nickel by electroplating. — **NICKEL-PLATED** *adj.*

NICKEL SILVER Same as GERMAN SILVER.

1NICK·ER *noun* A seed of the nickernut tree, used by children in games resembling marbles. Also **NICK′ ER·NUT.** [Perhaps <*nicker, knucker,* marble]

2NICK·ER Same as NICHER.

NICKERNUT TREE 1 A tropical American climbing shrub (*Cæsalpinia crista*) with prickly oval pods bearing seeds or nuts called *nickernuts* or *bonducnuts.* 2 The Kentucky coffeetree (*Gymnocladus dioicus*).

NICK-NACK Same as KNICK-KNACK.

NICK·NAME *noun* 1 A familiar name, sometimes a diminutive, as Tom for Thomas. 2 A descriptive or facetious name given to a person, place, or thing in derision, affection, or acclaim, as Longshanks, Honest Abe, Empire State, etc. — *tr. verb* 1 To give a nickname to. 2 To misname. [<ME. *an ekename, nekename;* see AN, EKE, and NAME]

NIC·O·BAR′ ISLANDS A group of 19 islands, SE. Bay of Bengal; 635 square miles. See ANDAMAN ISLANDS. — **NIC·O·BAR·ESE′** *noun.*

NIC·O·DE′·MUS A ruler of the Jews. *John* iii, 1.

NI·COLLE (nee·cawl′), **CHARLES JEAN HENRI,** 1866–1936, French physician and bacteriologist.

NIC·OL PRISM A set of two prisms of Iceland spar cemented together: used for producing plane-polarized light. Also **NIC·OL.** [<Wm. Nicol, about 1768–1851, Scottish physicist]

NIC·O·TINE (–teen *or* –tin) *noun* A poisonous colorless oily liquid alkaloid, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2$, contained in the leaves of tobacco. Also **NIC·O·TIN.** [<Jean Nicot, 1530–1604, French courtier, who introduced tobacco into France from Portugal] — **NIC·O·TIN′·IC** *adj.*

NICOTINIC ACID The anti-pellagra factor of the vitamin B complex; a colorless, crystalline, water-soluble compound, $C_6H_5NO_2$, present in liver, kidney, muscle-meats, fish, milk, and green vegetables, and also made synthetically; also called *niacin.*

NIC·O·TIN·ISM *noun* The morbid effects of the excessive use of tobacco.

NIC·THE ROY′ (nic·teh–) A city on the bay opposite Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Also **NIC·TE·ROY′**; also called *Niteroi.*

NIC′·TI·TATE *intr. verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING] To wink. Also **NIC·TATE.** [<L. *nicto,* wink, <*nico,* beckon]

NICTITATING MEMBRANE The third or lateral eyelid, in birds, crocodiles, etc., springing from the inner and anterior border of the eye.

NIC·TI·TA′·TION *noun* The act of winking; in pathology, rapid and involuntary winking due to nervous derangement. Also **NIC·TA·TION.**

NI·DA·ROS (nee′·dah·rôs) Same as TRONDHEIM.

NID·DER ING *noun* A coward. Also **NID·ER·ING.** [<OE. *nithing,* villain]

NIDE *noun* A nest or brood of young pheasants. — *intr. verb* [NID·ED, NID·ING] To nest. [<L. *nidus,* nest]

NI·DIC·O LOUS (–lus) *adj.* Remaining in the nest for some time after hatching: said of birds. [<L. *nidus,* nest, + *colo,* inhabit]

NID·I·FI·CANT *adj.* Nestmaking, as a bird.

NID′·I·FY *intr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To build a nest. Also **NID·I·FI·CATE.** [<L. *nidifico* <*nidus,* nest, + *facio,* make] — **NID I·FI·CA′·TION** *noun.*

NI DUS *noun* [NI·DI (nī′·dī) *pl.*] 1 A place for the natural deposit of eggs, especially of insects, spiders, etc. 2 A place in an organism adapted to the development of some germ or parasite; hence, a center of infection. [<L.]

NIE BUHR (nee′·boor), **BARTHOLD GEORG,** 1776–1831, German historian, philologist, and critic.

NIECE *noun* The daughter of a brother or sister; also, the daughter of a brother-in-law or sister-in-law. [<OF. <L. *neptis,* granddaughter]

NI·EL·LO *noun* [·LI (i) *pl.*] 1 The art of decorating metal plates by incising designs upon them and then filling in the incised lines with a black alloy. 2 A work produced by this method; niello-work. 3 A black alloy used in niello-work. [<It. <L. *nigellus* <*niger,* black] — **NI EL·LIST** *noun.*

NIE MEN (nee′·mun; *Pol.* nyeh′·men) A river of central Europe; about 500 miles from western White Russian S.S.R., through Poland, Lithuania, and East Prussia to the Baltic Sea. Also [Lithuanian] *Nemunas,* [Rus.] *Nyeman,* [G.] *Memel* or, for the last 22 miles, *Russ.*

NIER·STEIN·ER (neer–) *noun* A variety of white Rhine wine.

NIEST [Scot.] Same as NEXT.

NIETZSCH·E (nee′·chuh), **FRIEDRICH WILHELM,** 1844–1900, German philosopher.

NIE TZSCHE ISM *noun* The principles propounded in the philosophy of Nietzsche; especially, the doctrine of the development of the superman. Also **NIE·TZSCHE·AN ISM.** — **NIE TZSCHE AN** *adj. & noun.*

NIEVE *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The fist or hand. Also spelled *neif.* [<ON. *nefi,* fist]

NIF·FER *tr. verb* [Scot.] To trade or exchange.

NIF·L·HEIM (nif′·l·hām) The lowest of the nine worlds of Norse mythology, the world of fog or mist; the northern limit of cold and darkness. Also **NIF EL·HEIM.** [<ON. <*nifl–,* fog, + *heimr,* world]

NIF·TY *adj.* [Pop.] Stylish.

NIG *tr. verb* [NIGGED, NIG·GING] 1 [Obs.] To cut off the edges of, as coin. 2 To dress, as stone, with a sharp-pointed hammer. [Variant of NICK (notch)]

NI·GER (nī′·jur) 1 A river of western Africa; 2,600 miles from near the Sierra Leone border, flowing NE., then SE., through French West Africa and Nigeria to the Gulf of Guinea. 2 A colony of NE. French West Africa; 499,410 square miles; capital, Niamey.

NI·GE·RI·A (ni·jee′·ri·uh) A British colony and protectorate in western Africa, north of the Gulf of Guinea; 372,674 square miles, including Cameroons mandate; capital, Lagos.

NIG·GARD (nig′·urd) *noun* A parsimonious person. — *verb* [Obs.] To supply stingily; limit in quantity; be niggardly. — *adj.* Sordidly parsimonious. [Compare ON. *hnöggr,* stingy]

NIG·GARD·LY *adj.* Meanly covetous or avaricious; parsimonious; stingy. — *adv.* In the manner of a niggard. — **NIG·GARD·LI·NESS** *noun.*

NIG·GER [Pop.] *noun* A Negro: originally, a corrupted form of speech; now generally coarse, always offensive. — *adj.* Belonging to the black race; of, for, like, used by, or composed of Negroes.

NIG′·GER·HEAD *noun* 1 A stone or boulder, especially one having nodules. 2 The black-eyed-Susan. 3 A spool attached to a hoisting drum about which a hauling rope may be wound.

NIGGER IN THE WOODPILE A concealed cause for the adoption of a certain course; a hidden fact or motive (sometimes questionable) in a situation or proposition; a trick.

NIG·GLE *verb* [NIG·GLED (–ld), NIG·GLING] To fill up with trifling details; over-elaborate. [Compare Norw. dial. *nigla*]

NIG·GLING *noun* 1 Work that is too detailed or meticulous.

2 In art, over-elaborate or too-detailed treatment. —*adj.* 1 Fussy; over-elaborate. 2 Mean; petty. 3 Troublesome; annoying. —**·LY** *adv.*

NIGH *adj.* [**NIGH·ER, NIGH·EST** or, formerly, **NEXT**] 1 Being close by; near in time or place. 2 On the left; used of a team. 3 Closely allied in kinship; intimate. 4 Most convenient; direct. See synonyms under ADJACENT. —*adv.* 1 Not remote in time or place; close by; near. 2 Almost nearly. —*prep.* Close to; near. —*verb* To draw near to; approach. [<OE. *neah, neh*]

NIGHT *noun* 1 The period during which the sun is below the horizon from sunset to sunrise. 2 The close of day, evening. 3 A condition of darkness, or gloom; sorrow; misfortune. 4 Death. [<OE. *niht*]

NIGHT·BIRD *noun* 1 A bird that flies or sings by night. 2 The European moorhen.

NIGHT BLINDNESS Nyctalopia.

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS See CEREUS.

NIGHT·CAP *noun* 1 A head covering for sleeping in. 2 A drink of liquor just before going to bed.

NIGHT·CLOTHES *noun pl.* Clothes for wearing while in bed.

NIGHT CLUB A restaurant providing entertainment for pleasure seekers at night.

NIGHT' CRAWL·ER *noun* [Pop.] Any worm that crawls about at night. See NIGHTWALKER 3.

NIGHT DRESS *noun* A nightgown.

NIGHT FALL *noun* The close of day.

NIGHT GLASS *noun* A spyglass or telescope arranged with concentrating lenses for use at night, especially at sea.

NIGHT·GOWN *noun* A long, loose gown worn in bed. Also **NIGHT DRESS, NIGHT ROBE.**

NIGHT HAWK *noun* 1 An American goatsucker (genus *Chordeiles*). 2 The European goatsucker (genus *Caprimulgus*). 3 One who is often abroad at night.

NIGHT-HERON *noun* A bird (genus *Nycticorax*) of somewhat nocturnal habits, having a comparatively short, stout bill. —**BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON** One of two forms of night-herons found in North America.

NIGHT' IN GALE *noun* 1 A small Old-World migratory bird (genus *Luscinia*), of the thrush family (*Turdidæ*), noted for the melodious night song of the male. 2 One of various similar birds. —**PERSIAN NIGHTINGALE** See under BULBUL. [OI. *nihtegale*, night-singer; compare OE. *galan*, sing]

NIGHT' IN GALE, FLORENCE, 1820–1910, English nurse, who, in the Crimean war, introduced military hospital-service.

NIGHT JAR *noun* A goatsucker, especially the common European species (*Caprimulgus europæus*).

NIGHT LATCH A spring latch operated from the outside by a key and from the inside by a knob or the like. Also **NIGHT LOCK.**

NIGHT LETTER A telegram not exceeding fifty words sent at night for early morning delivery, costing less than daytime service. Also **NIGHT LETTERGRAM.**

NIGHT LONG *adj.* Lasting through the night.

NIGHT LY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to night or to every night; occurring at night or every night. 2 Dark; having the appearance of night. —*adv.* By night; every night.

NIGHT MARE *noun* 1 A sensation of oppression or suffocation during sleep, with terrifying dreams and apparent inability to move or speak. 2 Hence, any oppressive influence. 3 An evil spirit once supposed to oppress people during sleep; an incubus.

NIGHT OWL 1 An owl especially nocturnal in habits. 2 Same as NIGHTHAWK 3.

NIGHT-RAVEN *noun* 1 The nightjar. 2 The night-heron.

NIGHT RIDER One of a band of masked mounted men who travel at night to intimidate.

NIGHT ROBE A nightgown.

NIGHTS *adv.* [Pop.] At night.

NIGHT SHADE *noun* 1 Any one of a genus (*Solanum*) of flowering plants; especially, the **COMMON** or **BLACK NIGHTSHADE** (*S. nigrum*), a weedlike plant with white flowers and black berries, reputed poisonous, but used medicinally, and the **CLIMBING** or **WOODY NIGHTSHADE** (*S. dulcamara*). 2 The belladonna. 3 The henbane. —**DEADLY NIGHTSHADE** 1 The black nightshade. 2 Belladonna. —**ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE** A low, inconspicuous herb (genus *Circæa*) of damp woods.

NIGHT SHIRT *noun* A loose shirt used for sleeping in at night.

NIGHT-SOIL *noun* The contents of privies, cesspools, etc., usually removed at night.

NIGHT·STICK *noun* A long stout club carried by policemen at night.

NIGHT TABLE A bedside table or stand.

NIGHT TERRORS A disorder of children resembling nightmare, with fits of semiconscious screaming; pavor nocturnus.

NIGHT·TIDE *noun* Nighttime.

NIGHT·TIME *noun* The time from sunset to sunrise, or from dark to dawn.

NIGHT' WALK·ER *noun* 1 One who walks in his sleep. 2 One who frequents the streets at night. 3 A large angleworm.

NIGHT WATCH 1 A guard for night duty. 2 A watch period of the night hours.

NIGHT WATCHMAN A person hired to keep watch and be on guard at night.

NI GRES·CENCE *noun* The process of becoming black, or the blackness so produced. [<L. *nigresco*, grow black, <*niger*, black] —**NI·GRES·CENT** *adj.*

NIG' RI·FY *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To make black. [<LL. *nigrifico*, blacken, <L. *niger*, black, + *facio*, make] —**NIG·RI·FI·CA'·TION** *noun.*

NI GRIT·IAN (ni·grish'·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Nigritia, former name of the Sudan, in Middle Africa, where the true Negroes dwell; Negro. —*noun* One of the true African Negroes.

NIG·RI·TUDE *noun* Blackness; darkness. [<L. *nigritudo* <*niger*, black]

NI GRO SINE (-seen *or* -sin) *noun* Any of a group of deep blue or black dyes obtained from aniline and its homologs.

NI HIL *noun* Nothing; nil. [<L.]

NI·HIL AD REM [L.] Nothing to the point.

NI·HIL·ISM *noun* 1 The doctrine that nothing exists or can be known; also, the rejection of religious and moral creeds, known as **ETHICAL NIHILISM.** 2 A political doctrine holding that the existing structure of society should be destroyed; specifically, a movement in Russia in the 19th century advocating the overthrow of the social order and many revolutionary reforms, resulting in violence and terrorism. 3 Hence, loosely, any revolutionary propaganda involving violence. 4 The denial of the beneficial effects of medicines as remedial agents. 5 In psychiatry, a sense of unreality, a delusion of non-existence. —**NI·HIL·IST** *noun* —**NI HIL IS'·TIC** *adj.*

NI HIL I TY *noun* Nothingness.

NI HON (nee hon) See JAPAN.

NI I·GA TA (nee·i·gah·tah) A seaport in NW. Honshu, Japan.

NI I HA' U (nee i hah'·oo) An island in the NW. Hawaiian Islands; 72 square miles.

NI·JIN SKY (ni zhin'·ski), **VASLAV,** born 1890, Russian ballet dancer.

NIJ ME GEN (nī'·may gun) A city on the Waal River in eastern Netherlands; peace conference, 1678: also *Nimeguen, Nimwegen.*

NI KE (nī'·kee) The Greek goddess of victory, usually represented as a winged and garlanded maiden bearing a palm-branch. Nike corresponds to the Roman *Victoria.* There was also a wingless Nike (*Apteros*) in Greek art. [<Gr. *nikē*, victory]

NIK KO (neek·kō) One of the chief religious centers of Japan; in central Honshu Island.

NI KO LA' EV (ni·ko·lah'·yĕf) A fortified seaport on the Bug Estuary in the SW. Ukrainian S.S.R.: once called *Ternolenivsk.*

NI·KO LAI'·EVSK (nĭ·ko·lī'·yĕfsk) A city near the mouth of the Amur River in the southeastern R.S.F.S.R. Also **NI KO·LA' EVSK.**

NIL *noun* Nothing. [<L., contraction of *nihil*, nothing]

NIL DES PE RAN'·DUM [L.] Nothing to be despaired of; never despair.

NILE A river in eastern Africa; rises in Lake Victoria; called **VICTORIA NILE** 300 miles to Lake Albert, whence to Lake No it is called the **ALBERT NILE,** [Ar.] *Bahr-el-Jebel;* thence it is known as the **WHITE NILE,** [Ar.] *Bahr-el-Abiad,* to Khartum, where it is joined by the **BLUE NILE,** [Ar.] *Bahr-el-Azraq,* 900 miles from the Abyssinian Mountains; from Khartum it is known as the **NILE,** [Ar.] *Bahr-en-Nil;* total, 3,473 miles to the Mediterranean Sea. —**BATTLE OF THE NILE** A battle fought near the mouth of the river Aug. 1, 1798; Nelson defeated French fleet.

NILE-GREEN *noun* Any of several very light green tints.

NIL GAI (-gī) *noun* A large, short-maned Indian antelope (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*) with the hind legs much shorter than the fore: often spelled *nylghai, nylghau.* Also **NIL·GAU, NIL·GHAI, NIL GHAU.** [<Pers. *nilgāu* <*nil*, blue, + *gāu*, cow]

NIL GI RI HILLS (nĭl'·gĭ·ree) A mountain group in Madras Province, India; highest peak, Mt. Dodabetta; 8,760 ft.

NILL *verb* To be unwilling; will not; not to will. [<OE. *nillan* <*ne*, not, + *willan*, will]

NI LOM E·TER (nī) *noun* A gage for measuring the height of water in the Nile River. [<Gr. *Neilometrion* <*Neilos*, Nile, + *metron*, measure] —**NI'·LO MET·RIC** *adj.*

NI LOT IC (nī–) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Nile River or to the peoples native to the Nile basin. 2 Of or pertaining to a group of Sudanic languages spoken by any of these tribes or peoples.

NIM *verb* [Obs.] [**NAM** or **NIMMED, NO·MEN** or **NOME, NIM·MING**] To take away, especially by force or stealth; steal.

NIM BLE *adj.* [**NIM·BLER, NIM·BLEST**] 1 Light and quick in motion or action; agile. 2 Intellectually alert or acute; keen; quick-witted. 3 Circulating freely, as money. 4 Indicating a ready mind: clever; as, a *nimble* answer. [<OE. *næmel*, receptive; compare OE. *numel*, quick at learning] —**NIM BLE NESS** *noun* —**NIM BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms: active, agile, alert, brisk, bustling, lively, prompt, quick, speedy, sprightly, swift. *Nimble* refers to lightness, freedom, and quickness of motion within a some-

what narrow range, with readiness to turn suddenly to any point; *swift* applies commonly to sustained motion over greater distances; a pickpocket is *nimble*-fingered, a dancer *nimble*-footed; an arrow, a race-horse, or an ocean steamer is *swift*. We speak of *nimble* wit, *swift* destruction. *Alert*, which is a synonym for *ready*, sometimes comes near the meaning of *nimble* or *quick*, from the fact that the ready, wide-awake person is likely to be *lively*, *quick*, *speedy*. See ACTIVE, ALERT, SPRIGHTLY. *Antonyms*: clumsy, dilatory, dull, heavy, inactive, inert, slow, sluggish, unready.

NIM·BUS *noun* [**NIM·BUS·ES** or **NIM·BI** (-bī) *pl.*] 1 A dark, heavy, rain-bearing cloud: also **NIM BO STRA′ TUS**. See CLOUD. 2 A halo of light encircling the head, as of Christ. 3 A cloud of glory or surrounding aura of light in which the gods were supposed by the ancients to be clothed when appearing upon earth; hence, any atmosphere or aura of fame, glamour, etc., surrounding a person. [<L., rain-cloud]

Nîmes (neemz; *F.* neem) A cathedral city in southern France, containing ruins of a Roman amphitheater.

NI·MI E·TY *noun* Redundancy; excess. [<L. *nimius*, excessive] — **NIM·I·OUS** *adj.*

NIM·I·NY-PIM·I·NY *adj.* Affectedly nice or delicate; effeminate.

Nimitz, Chester William, born 1885, American admiral in World War II.

N'IM·PORTE (năN·port) [F.] It does not matter; it is of no importance.

Nim·rod 1 Grandson of Ham; a mighty hunter. *Gen.* x, 8. 2 Hence, a hunter, especially a notorious or successful one.

Nim·rud See KALAKH.

Nim·u·e (-ōō·ay) See under MERLIN.

Nim′·we·gen (nĭm′·vay·kun) Same as NIJMEGEN. Also **Nim·e·guen**.

Ni·na Diminutive of ANN.

nin′·com·poop *noun* A foolish or silly person; simpleton. [Etymology unknown]

nine *noun* 1 The cardinal number preceding ten and following eight, or any of the symbols (9, IX, VIIII) representing this number. 2 Anything containing nine members or units, as a playing card with nine pips; specifically, a baseball team. — **THE NINE** The Muses.

— *adj.* Being or consisting of one more than eight; thrice three. [<OE. *nigon*]

NINE FOLD *adj.* & *adv.* Nine times as many or as great.

NINE-MEN'S-MORRIS *noun* A game played on a diagram marked out on the ground, or on a board. Each player, having five, nine, or twelve (according to the number playing) counters or pieces, endeavors to place three of them in a row, upon doing which he takes one of his opponent's pieces.

NINE·PENCE *noun* The sum of nine pennies, or the name of a coin of this value.

NINE·PIN *noun* One of the pins in the game of ninepins.

NINE PINS *noun* A game similar to tenpins, in which nine large wooden pins are employed.

NINE TEEN *adj.* Being nine more than ten. — *noun* The sum of ten and nine; also, its symbols (19, XIX, XIX). — **NINE TEENTH** *adj.* & *noun.*

NINE·TY *adj.* Being nine times ten. — *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] The sum of ten and eighty; a cardinal numeral, also, its symbols (90, XC, XC). — **NINE·TI·ETH** *adj.* & *noun* — **NINE·TY·FOLD** *adj.* & *adv.*

Nin·e·veh (-ĭ·vuh) An ancient city on the Tigris River; capital of Assyria; destroyed by the Medes and Babylonians about 600 B.C. **Nin′·e vite** *noun.*

Ning·po A walled city and treaty port in eastern Chekiang Province, China.

Ning·sia (-shyah) A province of western Inner Mongolia, China; 106,115 square miles; also, its chief city.

ni non (nee′·nawN) A kind of firm chiffon used for lingerie, neckwear, dresses, etc.: often called *triple voile*. [<F.]

Ni·non (nee·nawN′) [F.] Same as ANN.

nin·ny *noun* [**nin·nies** *pl.*] A simpleton; dunce. [Compare It. *ninno*; Sp. *niño*, child]

ninth (nīnth) *adj.* 1 Next in order after the eighth: the ordinal of *nine*. 2 Being one of nine equal parts.

— *noun* 1 One of nine equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by nine. 2 In music, an interval of an octave and a second, or a note separated from another by this interval; also, the two notes written or sounded together.

— *adv.* In the ninth order, place, or rank: also, in formal discourse, **NINTH·LY**.

Ni·nus (nī′-) Legendary founder of Nineveh, 2182 B.C.; husband of Semiramis.

Ni·o (nee·ō′) An island of the Cyclades in the Ægean Sea: ancient name *Ios*.

Ni·o·be (nī′-) In Greek mythology, the daughter of Tantalus, and wife of the Theban king Amphion. Proud of her many children (six sons and six daughters, according to Homer), she compared herself to Leto, whose only children were Apollo and Artemis. As punishment all her children were killed in one day, and Niobe herself was changed to stone. — **Ni·o·be′·an** *adj.*

Ni·o·bi·um (nī-) *noun* Columbium.

Ni·o·brar′·a (-brăr′·uh) A river in eastern Wyoming and northern Nebraska; 450 miles to the Missouri River.

nip *tr. verb* [**nipped**, **nip·ping**] 1 To cut, bite, compress, or pinch suddenly between two edges or points. 2 To break, [illegible], blast.

— *noun* 1 The act of compressing sharply. 2 A biting, pinching, or clipping off; also, whatever is pinched off, hence, a pinch. 3 A sudden blight, as by frost. 4 A sharp saying; cutting remark; gibe. [Compare MD. *nipan*]

²nip *noun* A small dram, especially of strong drink. — *intr. verb* To take a nip or a dram; sip. [<Earlier *nipperkin*, measure holding about half a pint]

Ni·pa (nī′- *or* nee′·puh) *noun* 1 Any of a genus (*Nipa*) of palms of tropical southeastern Asia. One species (*N. fruticans*) has feathery leaves, used for weaving, thatching, etc., and bunches of edible fruit. 2 An alcoholic beverage made from this palm. [<Malay *nipah*]

nip and tuck A case of near equality, as between two runners; neck and neck.

niph·a·blep′·si·a (nif-) *noun* Snow-blindness. Also **niph·o·typh·lo′·sis** [<Gr. *niphas*, snow, + *blepsis*, sight]

Nip·i·gon, Lake A lake in west-central Ontario, Canada, north of Lake Superior; about 1,730 square miles.

Nip·is·sing, Lake A lake in east-central Ontario, Canada, midway between Georgian Bay and the Ottawa River; 330 square miles.

¹nip·per *noun* 1 One who nips. 2 One of various pincers for nipping. 3 An incisor, as of a horse. 4 A great claw, as of a crab. 5 A heavy woolen padded mitten or glove, used by New England fishermen.

²nip per *noun* [Br.] A small boy.

nip·ping *adj.* Pinching; biting; cutting; sarcastic. — **·LY** *adv.*

nip·ple *noun* 1 The cone-shaped process of the breast; a pap; teat. 2 A protuberance to receive a percussion cap. 3 A small tubular pipe-fitting. 4 A tip, usually of rubber, for a nursing-bottle. [Etymology uncertain]

Nip pon Japan. [<Jap. *Dai*, great, *Nippon* or *Nihon*, Land of the Rising Sun] — **Nip·pon·ese′** *adj.* & *noun.*

Nip pur (-pōōr) An ancient city of Babylonia; site of many archeological discoveries.

nip·py *adj.* [**nip·pi·er**, **nip·pi·est**] 1 Biting; sharp; acid; sarcastic. 2 Active; vigorous; alert. — **nip pi ly** *adv.*

nir·va·na (nĭr- *or* nŭr·vah′·nuh) *noun* 1 In Hinduism, a "blowing out" of the spark of life; hence, spiritual reunion with Brahma; bliss. 2 In Buddhism, the ideal and goal of all religious effort: freedom from passion and delusion, and absorption of the individual into the supreme spirit. 3 In psychoanalysis, the attainment of complete freedom from all mental, emotional, and psychic tension: a manifestation of the death instinct of the personality.

Nirvana principle Same as PLEASURE PRINCIPLE.

Ni san (nī′·sän *or* nee·sahn′) A Hebrew month: also called *Abib*. See CALENDAR (Hebrew). Also **Nis san**.

Ni sei (nee·sáy) *noun sing.* & *pl.* An American citizen of Japanese parentage who was born and educated in the United States. Compare ISSEI, KIBEI.

Nish (neesh) An ancient fortified and commercial city in eastern Yugoslavia: ancient name *Niassus*. Also [Serbian] **Niš, Nis sa.**

Ni·sha·pur′ (nee·shah·pōōr′) An ancient town in NE. Iran; birthplace of Omar Khayyám.

ni si (nī′·sī) *conj.* Unless: used with the word *order*, *rule*, *decree*, etc., signifying that it shall become effective at a certain time, *unless* before the time named it shall be modified or avoided. [<L. <*ni*, not, + *si*, if]

ni si pri us [Law] Literally, unless sooner; hence, a general designation suggestive of the trial of civil causes before a judge and jury.

Nis·sen hut A portable, insulated structure of inverted U-sections for the shelter of troops, chiefly in arctic areas. [<P. N. Nissen, born 1871, Canadian Army engineer]

Ni·strul (nee′·strōōl) [Rum.] Same as DNIESTER.

ni·sus (nī′-) *noun* [L.] [**ni·sus** *pl.*] The exercise of power in acting or attempting to act; an effort, endeavor, or exertion.

nit *noun* 1 The egg of a louse or other insect; the immature insect itself. 2 A small speck. 3 [Scot.] A nut. [<OE. *hnitu*] — **nit·ty** *adj.*

nite *noun* Night.

ni ter *noun* 1 A crystalline white salt; saltpeter; potassium or sodium nitrate. 2 [Obs.] Natron. Also **ni·tre.** [<F. *nitre* <L. *nitrum* <Gr. *nitron*, soda]

Ni·te·roi′ (nee·teh·roy′) Same as NICTHEROY.

nit·id *adj.* 1 Shining; glossy, as many leaves and seeds. 2 [Obs.] Lustrous; bright, as metal. [<L. *nitidus* <*niteo*, shine]

ni·ton Same as RADON.

nitr-, nitri-, nitro- Combining forms from Latin *nitrum*, niter, used to indicate the presence of nitrogen in some form as *nitro*hydrochloric acid (containing nitric acid).

ni·trate *tr. verb* [**ni·trat·ed**, **ni·trat·ing**] To treat or combine with nitric acid or a compound; to change into a

nitro derivative. —*noun* 1 A salt of nitric acid; as, silver *nitrate*. 2 Sodium or potassium nitrate. [<L. *nitratus*, mixed with natron, <*nitrum*, niter]

NI·TRIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from nitrogen; containing nitrogen in the higher state of valence.

NITRIC ACID A colorless, highly corrosive liquid, HNO_3, found in nature in small quantities, but usually made by decomposing sodium or potassium nitrate with sulfuric acid.

NITRIC BACTERIA See NITROBACTERIUM.

NITRIC OXIDE A colorless, gaseous compound, NO, liberated when certain metals are dissolved in nitric acid.

NI·TRIDE (-tride *or* -trid) *noun* A compound of nitrogen with some more positive element, as boron, phosphorus, and any of the metals. Also **NI TRID.**

NI·TRI FI·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The method or act of nitrifying. 2 The conversion of ammonium salts into nitrites and nitrates, especially by soil bacteria.

NI′·TRI FI·ER *noun* A substance containing nitrogen that aids in the process of nitrification.

NI′ TRI FY *tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To combine with nitrogen; to convert, by oxidation, into nitric or nitrous acid or into nitrates or nitrites. [<NITRI- + -FY] —**NI′·TRI·FI·A·BLE** *adj.*

NI·TRILE (-tril) *noun* A cyanogen compound, yielding ammonia upon saponification, and corresponding to the formula R·CN, in which R is an organic radical. Also **NI·TRIL.**

NI TRITE *noun* A salt of nitrous acid.

NITRO- See NITR-.

NITRO-AMINE *noun* Any of a class of compounds in which a nitro group is attached directly to a trivalent nitrogen atom. Also **NI·TRA·MINE′** (-meen′ *or* -in).

NI TRO·BAC·TE′·RI·UM *noun* Any of various soil bacteria involved in the process of nitrification, especially the nitrous group (genus *Nitrosomonas*), which converts ammonia into nitrites, and the nitric group (genus *Nitrobacter*), which oxidizes nitrites into nitrates. Also **NITRIC** or **NITROUS BACTERIUM.**

NI TRO BEN′·ZENE *noun* A yellow oily compound, $C_6H_5NO_2$, formed by the nitration of benzene; also called *mirbane oil.*

NI TRO·CEL′·LU·LOSE (-yu·lōse) *noun* Cellulose nitrate; a nitric acid ester of cellulose, its wide range of properties depending upon the nitrogen content.

NI TRO CHLO′·RO·FORM Same as CHLORPICRIN.

NITRO-COTTON Same as GUNCOTTON.

NI TRO GEN (-jĕn) *noun* An odorless, colorless, gaseous element (symbol N) forming about four fifths of the atmosphere by volume and playing a decisive role in the formation of compounds essential to life. See ELEMENT. [<NITRO- + -GEN]

NITROGEN BALANCE The relation between the nitrogen intake and the nitrogen output of a human body. An excess of intake gives a plus balance, an excess of output a minus balance.

NITROGEN CYCLE The sequence of physical and chemical processes by which atmospheric nitrogen is taken into the soil, utilized by plants and animals, and eventually returned to the atmosphere.

NITROGEN EQUILIBRIUM That condition of the body in which the nitrogen intake and output are equal.

NITROGEN-FIXATION *noun* 1 The conversion of atmospheric nitrogen into nitrates by soil bacteria, either free living or in symbiotic relations with the roots of certain leguminous plants. 2 The production of nitrogen compounds, as for fertilizers and explosives, by various electrochemical processes. —**NITROGEN-FIXING** *adj.*

NITROGEN IODIDE A chocolate-colored powder, $N_2H_3I_3$, explosive when dry.

NI′ TRO·GEN·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To treat or combine with nitrogen.

NI TROG·E·NOUS (nī·trŏj′·ĭ·nus) *adj.* Pertaining to or containing nitrogen. Also **NI·TRO·GE′·NE·OUS** (-jee′·nī·us).

NI TRO GLYC′·ER·IN (-glis′·ur·ĭn) *noun* Glyceryl trinitrate, $C_3H_5(ONO_2)_3$, a colorless to pale-yellow oily liquid made by nitrating glycerol; an explosive: commonly combined as with infusorial earth, to form dynamite, to reduce the danger of its explosion by percussion. It is sometimes used in medicine. Also **NI·TRO·GLYC′·ER·INE.** [<NITRO- + GLYCERIN]

NI TRO·GUA′·NI·DINE (-gwah′·nĭ- *or* -gwăn′·ĭ·deen *or* -dĭn) *noun* Either of two colorless crystalline nitro compounds, especially *α-nitroguanidine*, $N_4H_4CO_2$, used in the manufacture of a powerful flashless smokeless powder. [<NITRO- + GUANIDINE]

NI TRO·HY·DRO·CHLO′·RIC ACID Nitric and hydrochloric acid; aqua regia; a good solvent for gold and platinum.

...separation by the action o...
general formula $R{\cdot}CN_2O_3H$.

NI·TROM·E·TER (nī-) *noun* An apparatus or instrument used for the determination of nitrogen in some of its combinations when contained in mixtures.

NI TRO·PAR′·AF·FIN *noun* Any derivative of the paraffin series containing nitrogen.

NI·TRO·PHE′·NOL (-fee′·nōle *or* -nōl) *noun* Any of a group of phenol compounds derived by the replacement of one or more hydrogen atoms by the nitro group NO_2: used in the making of dyestuffs.

NI·TROPH·IL·OUS (nī-) *adj.* Obtaining nutriment from nitrogenous soil; growing in a soil rich in nitrates.

NI′·TRO·PHYTE *noun* A plant growing in a soil rich in nitrogen.

NI TROS A·MINE *noun* Any of a group of organic compounds containing the bivalent radical N·NO. Also **NI TROS·A·MIN.**

NITROSO- A combining form from Latin *nitrosus*, nitrous, used to mean the presence of the radical NO in the compound to which it is prefixed; as, *nitroso*-acetin.

NI TRO SO-GROUP Same as NITROSYL.

NI TRO STARCH *noun* Starch nitrate, an explosive compounded of starch and sulfuric and nitric acids.

NI TRO·SYL (-sil) *noun* The univalent radical NO: known only in its combinations.

NI·TROUS (-trus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from nitrogen: especially applied to those compounds of nitrogen containing less oxygen than the nitric compounds. [<L. *nitrosus*, full of natron, <*nitrum*; see NITER]

NITROUS ACID An unstable compound, HNO_2.

NITROUS BACTERIUM Same as NITROBACTERIUM.

NITROUS OXIDE Laughing gas.

NIT·WIT *noun* A silly or stupid person.

NI U·E (nī ōō′·ay) An island in the South Pacific Ocean: SE. of Samoa and east of Tonga; 100 square miles; annexed to New Zealand. Also called *Savage Island.*

NI VAL *adj.* Pertaining to the snow; growing under the snow. [<L. *nivalis* <*nix, nivis*, snow]

NIV E OUS *adj.* Snowy; like snow.

NI VER NAIS (nee·vĕr·nay′) An old province of central France.

NI VÔSE (nee·vōze′) The fourth month in the calendar of the first French republic. See CALENDAR (Republican).

NIX *noun* In Teutonic mythology, a water-spirit appearing in male or female form, and sometimes appearing as part fish. [<G. *nix*]

NIX *noun* [Pop.] 1 Nothing. 2 A piece of first or second class mail matter addressed to a place that is not a post office. [<D. *niet*, nothing]

NIX IE *noun fem.* In Teutonic mythology, a water spirit appearing in the form of a beautiful maiden. [<G. *nixe*]

NI ZAM (nī·zahm′) *noun sing. & pl.* The Turkish regular soldiers, or one of them. [<Turk. <Ar. *niẓām*]

NI·ZAM *noun* The title of the native ruler of Hyderabad, India. [<Hind. <Ar. *niẓām*, arrangement]

NI·ZAM·ATE *noun* The territory governed by the Nizam.

NIZAM'S DOMINIONS See HYDERABAD.

NIZH NI NOV′·GO ROD (neezh′·nee nŏv′·go·rŏt) A former name for GORKI.

NIZ ZA (neet′·sah) [It.] Same as NICE.

NJORD (nyord) One of the Vanir of Norse mythology, god of the winds and sea, father of Frey and Freya. Also **NJORTH.**

NO *adv.* 1 Nay; not so: opposed to *yes.* 2 Not at all; not in any wise: used with comparatives; as, *no* better than the other. 3 [Scot.] Not. 4 Not: used to express an alternative after *or*; as, whether or *no.*

—*adj.* Not any; not one; as, *no* seats are left.

—*noun* [NOES *pl.*] 1 A negative reply; a denial; as, he will not take *no* for an answer. 2 A negative vote or voter; as, the *noes* have it. [<OE. *na* <*ne*, not, + *a*, ever]

NO·A *adj.* [Polynesian] Ordinary and generally accessible: opposite of *tabu.*

NO-ACCOUNT *adj.* Worthless: also spelled *no-'count.*

NO·A·CHI·AN (-ay′·kī·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Noah or to his times; as, the *Noachian* flood. Also **NO·ACH·IC, NO·ACH·I·CAL.**

NO AH (nō′·uh; *G.*, nō′·ah) A masculine personal name. Also [Dutch] **NO·ACH** (nō·ahK), [F.] **NO·É** (nō·ch′), [Sw.] **NO·A** (nō′·ah).

—**NOAH** A Hebrew patriarch who, at the command of God, built the Ark to save his family and "two of every sort of living thing" on earth from the Flood or Deluge. *Gen.* vi, 14–22.

KNOB *noun* 1 [Pop.] The head. 2 In cribbage, the jack of trumps. [Form of KNOB]

KNOB *noun* [Pop.] A person of social distinction; nobleman. [Abbreviation of NOBLEMAN]

NOB·BLE *tr. verb* [NOB·BLED (-ld), **NOB·BLING**] 1 To disable or disqualify (a race horse) by maiming, doping, etc., to prevent his winning a race. 2 To gain or influence by bribery or other underhand means. 3 To steal or cheat. 4 To catch; nab. —**NOB·BLER** *noun.*

NOB·BY *adj.* [Pop.] [**NOB·BI·ER, NOB·BI·EST**] Fit for a nob; hence, elegant or flashy; showy; stylish. [<KNOB]

NO·BEL, ALFRED BERNHARD, 1833–96, Swedish chemist and manufacturer of explosives; originator of dynamite; founded by his will the **NOBEL PRIZES**, awarded annually to those whose work in science, literature, and furtherance of the world's peace is considered of most benefit to humanity.

NOB HILL A district of San Francisco, California; symbolizes fashion and wealth.

No·bi·le (-bē'leh), **Umberto**, born 1885, Italian aeronautical engineer and Arctic explorer.

no·bil'·i·a·ry *adj.* Of or pertaining to the nobility. [<F. *nobiliaire* <L. *nobilis*, noble]

nobiliary particle A preposition used as a prefix to a family name, indicating the noble birth of the person concerned, as *de* or *von*.

no·bil'·i·ty *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The state of being noble, as in character or rank. 2 A class composed of nobles; in England, the peerage.

no·ble *adj.* [NO·BLER, NO·BLEST] 1 Exalted in character or quality; excellent; worthy. 2 Characterized by or indicative of virtue or magnanimity; high-minded. 3 Of or pertaining to an aristocracy; of lofty lineage; aristocratic. 4 Imposing in appearance; magnificent; grand. 5 Precious; pure: said of minerals and metals. 6 Chemically resistant or inert, as helium. 7 In falconry, long-winded, as a true falcon: see IGNOBLE. See synonyms under AWFUL, GENEROUS, HIGH, ILLUSTRIOUS, IMPERIAL.

—*noun* 1 A person having hereditary title, rank, and privileges; in England, a peer; a member of the Second Estate, as distinct from the clergy and commoners. 2 An old English gold coin weighing 120 grains (1351). [<F. <L. *nobilis*, well-known, <*nosco*, know] —**no·bly** *adv.*

no·ble·man *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A man of noble rank; in England, peer.

no·ble·ness *noun* The quality of being noble; nobility.

no·blesse *noun* [F.] 1 The body of the nobility. 2 [Obs.] Noble birth; nobleness.

no·blesse o·blige (ō·blēzh') Nobility obliges: a French phrase implying that nobility of birth makes nobility or magnanimity of conduct obligatory.

no'·ble·wo·man *noun fem.* A woman of noble rank.

no·bod·y *pron.* Not anybody. —*noun* [·IES *pl.*] A person of no importance or influence.

no·cent *adj.* [Obs.] 1 Injurious; hurtful. 2 Guilty.

no·ci-association *noun* The loss of nerve force resulting from overstimulation of nociceptors or from shock or exhaustion.

no'·ci·cep·tor *noun* A sense organ or receptor which responds to and transmits painful stimuli. Compare BENECEPTOR. [<L. *noceo*, injure, + (RE)CEPTOR] —**no·ci·cep'·tive** *adj.*

nock *noun* 1 The notch on the butt end of an arrow. 2 The notch on the horn of a bow for securing the bowstring. —*tr. verb* 1 To notch, as an arrow or bow. 2 To put in position for shooting, as an arrow. [<OE. *hnocc*, hook]

noct-, nocti- Combining forms from Latin *nox, noctis*, night, used to mean by or at night, as in *noctiflorous*, blooming at night.

noc·tam·bu·la'·tion *noun* The act or practice of walking in one's sleep. Also **noc·tam·bu·lism.** [<L. *nox, noctis*, night, + *ambulatio*, a walk]

noc·tam·bu·list *noun* A somnambulist.

noc·ti·flo'·rous *adj.* Blooming at night. [<L. *nox*, night, + *flos*, flower]

noc·ti·lu'·ca (-lū'·cuh) *noun* Any bioluminescent marine flagellate of the genus *Noctiluca*, found in warm seas, where its abundant presence gives the waves a brilliantly colored phosphorescent luminosity. [<NOCTI- + L. *luceo*, shine]

noc·ti·lu'·cent *adj.* Luminous by night: said especially of certain high altitude clouds visible at night by reflected sunlight.

noc·ti·pho'·bi·a Same as NYCTOPHOBIA.

noc·tu·id *noun* Any of a large family (*Noctuidæ*) of medium-sized moths, especially those with stout bodies and shining eyes, as the army-worm and the cutworm, whose larvæ are very destructive pests. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Noctuidæ*. [<L. *noctua*, night owl] —**noc·tu·id'·e·ous, noc·tu·id·ous, noc·tu·oid** *adj.*

noc·tule *noun* A large bat (*Nyctalus noctula*) of Europe.

noc·tur·nal *adj.* Pertaining to night; occurring or active at night; seeking food by night: opposed to *diurnal*. —**·ly** *adv.*

noc·turne *noun* 1 In painting, a night-scene. 2 A dreamy, musical composition; serenade. [<F. <L. *nocturnus*, nightly]

noc·u·ous (-yu·us) *adj.* Causing harm; noxious. [<L. *nocuus*, injurious] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

nod *noun* A forward and downward motion of the head, more or less quick or jerky; also, a similar motion of the top of anything, as a tree.

—*verb* [NOD·DED, NOD·DING] 1 To incline or bend forward and downward more or less suddenly or with a jerky motion, as the head or top of anything; incline the head or top. 2 To signify by a forward and downward inclination of the head; as, to *nod* approval. 3 To effect by means of a nod. 4 To be drowsy. [Compare G. *notteln*, shake] —**nod·der** *noun.*

Nod, Land of 1 The land east of Eden in which Cain settled. *Gen.* iv, 16. 2 Sleep.

no·dal *adj.* Of or pertaining to a node or nodes.

nod·dle *noun* [Pop.] The head. —*verb* [NOD·DLED (-ld), NOD·DLING] To nod. [<NOD]

nod·dy *noun* [NOD·DIES *pl.*] 1 A dunce; a fool. 2 A light, two-wheeled, one-horse vehicle. 3 One of several terns (subfamily *Sterninæ*) noted for their exceptional tameness and stolidity, especially *Anous stolidus* of the Atlantic States. [<NOD]

node *noun* 1 A knot or knob; swelling. 2 The joint or knob on the stem of a plant, from which leaves, buds, or other structures grow. 3 A point at which a curve cuts or crosses itself. 4 Either of the two points at which the intersection of the planes of two orbits, especially those of a satellite and its primary, pierces the celestial sphere; specifically, the point where the orbit of a heavenly body intersects the ecliptic. The node encountered by a body in its northward passage is called its **ascending node**; in its southward passage, the **descending** or **setting node.** 5 A firm, flattened tumor on a bone, tendon, or the like. 6 The plot of a story or drama. 7 A stationary point, line, or plane in a vibrating body. [<F. <L. *nodus*, knot]

nod·i·cal (nōd'·i- *or* nō'·di·cul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the nodes: said especially of the revolution of a celestial body from a node back to the same node again.

no·dose *adj.* Having nodes or knots; knobby. —**no·dos·i·ty** *noun.*

no·dous *adj.* Knotty.

nod·u·lar *adj.* Relating to, shaped like, or containing nodules.

nod·ule (-yōōl) *noun* A little knot, lump, or node.

nod·uled *adj.* Having nodules.

nod·u·lose *adj.* Diminutively nodose. Also **nod·u·lous.**

no·dus *noun* 1 A knot. 2 Same as NODE (tumor). 3 A difficulty; complication; knotty point. [<L.]

No·el A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **No·ël** (nō·ĕl').

No·ël [F.] Christmas; also, a carol: often spelled *Nowel, Nowell*. [<L. *natalis*, birthday]

no·e·mat'·ic *adj.* Of or pertaining to mental operations and processes. [<Gr. *noēma*, thought]

no·e·sis *noun* 1 Comprehension by the intellect alone. 2 Cognition, especially as applied to sources of self-evident knowledge. [<Gr. *noēsis*, intelligence]

no·et·ic *adj.* Pertaining to or conceived by the mind; intellectual. —*noun* A person given to intellectual, especially abstract, reasoning. [<Gr. *noētikos*, intelligent]

¹nog *noun* 1 A peg or square or rectangular block of wood. 2 A wooden pin driven through the heel of a shore, supporting a vessel on the slip. [Possibly variant of KNAG]

²nog *noun* 1 A strong ale. 2 Eggnog: a drink containing beaten eggs and flavored with brandy, rum, or other liquor. Also **nogg.**

nog·gin *noun* 1 A small mug, or its contents. 2 A liquid measure equal to about a gill. [<Ir. *noigin*, wooden vessel]

nog·ging *noun* 1 Pieces of wood inserted in a masonry wall, to stiffen it, or upon which to nail finishingstuff. 2 Brick filling in the interstices of a frame wall. [<¹NOG]

No·gu·chi (-gōō·chee), **Hideyo**, 1876–1928, Japanese bacteriologist in New York.

no how [Pop.] *adv.* In no way; not by any means. —*adj.* Out of order; out of sorts.

noil *noun* 1 Short-staple fibers combed out from long-staple during the combing process in preparing wool or cotton yarns. 2 Waste silk produced in the manufacture of spun silk.

noise *noun* 1 A sound of any kind, especially a loud or a disturbing sound. 2 In acoustics, the confused sound obtained by a number of discordant vibrations. 3 [Obs.] Clamor; discussion; gossip. —*verb* [NOISED, NOIS·ING] 1 To spread by rumor or report: often with *about* or *abroad*. 2 To be noisy; make a noise. 3 To talk in a loud and voluble manner. [<F., quarrel]

Synonyms: blare, clamor, clatter, din, hubbub, jangle, outcry, racket, rattle, roar, tumult, uproar. See SOUND, TUMULT. *Antonyms*: calmness, noiselessness, peace, quiet, silence, stillness.

noise·less *adj.* Causing or making no noise; silent. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

noi·some (-sum) *adj.* 1 Very offensive, particularly to the sense of smell. 2 Injurious; noxious. [<*noy*, aphetic form of ANNOY, + -SOME] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

Synonyms: deadly, deleterious, destructive, detrimental, fetid, foul, harmful, hurtful, insalubrious, mischievous, noxious, pernicious, pestiferous, pestilential, poisonous, unhealthful, unwholesome. *Noxious* is a stronger word than *noisome*, as referring to that which is injurious or *destructive*. *Noisome* denotes that which is disgusting, especially to the sense of smell: as, the *noisome* stench proclaimed s: beneficial, health-

nois·y *adj.* [NOIS·I·ER, NOIS·
2 Characterized by noise.
noun.

Synonyms: blatant, blustering, boisterous, brawling, clamorous, obstreperous, riotous, tumultuous, turbulent, uproarious, vociferous. *Antonyms*: dumb, hushed, inaudible, mute, noiseless, quiet, silent, still.

NO·LENS VO·LENS [L.] Unwilling or willing; undecided; willy-nilly.

NO·LI-ME-TAN·GE·RE (-jī·ree) *noun* 1 A warning not to touch or meddle with. 2 Any plant of the genus *Impatiens*: the touch-me-not: so called from the explosive discharge of the seeds by the ripe capsules when touched. 3 The squirting-cucumber. 4 A picture of the risen Christ as he appeared to Mary Magdalene: so called from his words of warning to her. 5 Any person or thing not to be touched or interfered with. [<L. *noli me tangere*, touch me not]

NOLL *noun* [Obs.] The head. [<OE. *hnoll*, crown of the head]

NOL LE PROS·E·QUI (nŏl'·ĭ prōs'·I·kwī) [Law] An entry of record in a civil or criminal case, to signify that the plaintiff or prosecutor will not press it. [<L., be unwilling to prosecute]

NO LO CON TEN·DE·RE (-dī·ree) [L.] [Law] A plea by a defendant in a criminal action which, while not an admission of guilt, has the same legal effect as regards the proceedings on the indictment. Such a plea does not debar a defendant from denying the truth of the charges in any other proceedings arising out of the same matter.

NOM (nawN) *noun* [F.] Name.

NO MA *noun* Gangrenous inflammation of the mouth, especially in young children. [<Gr. *nomas*, spreading, <*nemō*, graze]

NO MAD (nō'·măd *or* nŏm'·ăd) *adj.* Nomadic. — *noun* A rover; one of an unsettled, wandering people, tribe, or race. [<Gr. *nomas*, roving, <*nemō*, graze]

NO MAD IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to nomads; roaming. 2 Unsettled. Also **NO·MAD I CAL**. — **NOM AD·ISM** *noun*.

NO MAN'S LAND See under I AND.

NOM ARCH (-ärk) *noun* The governor of a nomarchy or nome. [<Gr. *nomos*, province, + *archō*, rule]

NOM AR CHY (-kĭ) *noun* [-CHIES *pl.*] A province of modern Greece; a nome.

NOM BLES Same as NUMBLES.

NOM BRIL *noun* The navel point, between the fess point and the base point on an escutcheon. See illustration under ESCUTCHEON. [<L., navel]

NOM DE GUERRE (nawN duh gâre) [F.] Literally, a war name, formerly assumed by a French soldier; now, any assumed name.

NOM DE PLUME (nŏm dĭ plōōm; *F.* nawN duh plum) Literally, a pen name, a writer's assumed name. [<F.]

NOME *noun* A province or department of ancient Egypt or modern Greece. Also called [Gr.] *nomos*. [<F. <Gr. *nomos*, province]

Nome A town in western Alaska; 14 miles west of **Cape Nome**, a promontory of the southern Seward Peninsula.

NO' MEN CLA TOR *noun* 1 One who assigns or announces names. 2 One who gives names; a scientific classifier. [<L. <*nomen*, name, + *calo*, call]

NO' MEN·CLA TURE (-clay·chur *or, especially British,* nō'·men'·cluh chŏōr) *noun* A system of names, as used in any art or science, or by any recognized group, school, or authority. [<L. *nomenclatura*, list of names]

NOM I NAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a name; existing in name only; inconsiderable; as, a *nominal* price. Compare VIRTUAL. 2 Pertaining to a term or noun. 3 Nominalistic. 4 Consisting of or containing names; as, a *nominal* roll. 5 Explicitly mentioning (a person) by name; as, *nominal* prayers for the president. 6 Assigned to a person by name, as stocks or shares. [<L. *nominalis* <*nomen*, name]

NOM I NAL·ISM *noun* The philosophical doctrine that abstract or generic conceptions, or universals, have no basis or representation in reality but are names only, and that only individual objects exist: opposed to *realism*. Compare CONCEPTUALISM. — **NOM I·NAL·IST** *adj. & noun.* — **NOM·I·NAL IS'·TIC** *adj.*

NOM I NAL·LY *adv.* In a nominal manner; in name only: opposed to *really, actually*.

NOMINAL VALUE The value named; face value.

NOMINAL WAGES See REAL WAGES.

NOM' I NATE *tr. verb* [·NAT ED, ·NAT·ING] 1 To name; especially, to designate as a candidate for some office. 2 [Obs.] To call or entitle; denominate. — *adj.* 1 Nominated. 2 Having a legal or particular name. [<L. *nominatus* <*nomino* <*nomen*, name] — **NOM'·I·NA·TOR** *noun*.

NOM I NA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of nominating; the fact or condition of being nominated. 2 The power of appointment, as of a clergyman to a benefice. — **DIRECT NOMINATION** A method of nominating candidates for office by the direct votes of the people instead of by means of a representative convention.

NOM I NA·TIVE *adj.* 1 Naming or being the subject of a sentence; as, the *nominative* case. 2 Appointed by nomination; nominated. 3 Bearing the name of a person, as an invitation or a share of stock. — *noun* The case of the subject of a finite verb, or of a word agreeing with, or in apposition to, the subject; the nominative case, or a word in this case.

NOM·I NEE' *noun* 1 One who receives a nomination. 2 A designated person on whose life another's annuity depends.

NO·MISM *noun* Strict adherence to religious or moral law. [<Gr. *nomos*, law] — **NO·MIS·TIC** *adj.*

NOMO- A combining form from Greek *nomos*, law, used to mean law, custom, usage, as in *nomocracy*, government by law.

NO' MO·GRAPH *noun* 1 A chart giving scales for the values of two or more interrelated variables, used to facilitate rapid calculation, as a boiling-point *nomograph;* also **NO'·MO·GRAM**. 2 Any graphical representation of numerical relations.

NO MOG·RA·PHY *noun* 1 The art of drafting laws, or a treatise on that art. 2 A method for the graphic representation on a plane surface of the relations between two or more variables; science and technique of graphic computation. — **NO·MO·GRAPH'·IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

NO·MOL O·GY *noun* 1 The science that treats of law and lawmaking. 2 The department of any science that treats of the laws that explain its phenomena, as in biology, psychology, etc. — **NOM·O·LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.* — **NO MOL O·GIST** (-jist) *noun*.

NO MORE 1 Dead; gone. 2 Nothing more; as, I'll say *no more*. 3 No longer; as, it rains *no more;* never again; as, she'll sing *no more*. 4 Not to any greater extent; as, we could *no more* see than the blind. 5 Neither; as, I did not speak, *no more* did he.

NO MOS Same as NOMIE.

NOM O·THET'·IC *adj.* 1 Giving or enacting laws. 2 Nomistic. 3 Pertaining to a science of universal or general laws. Also **NOM O·THET'·I CAL**.

·NOMY A combining form from Greek *nomos*, law, used to mean the science of, as in *astronomy, economy*, etc.

NON *prefix* Not. [<F. *non-* <L *non*, not]

Non- is the Latin negative adverb adopted as an English prefix. It denotes in general simple negation; as, *non-*attendance, lack of attendance, etc. Compare UN- and IN-, which are more commonly antithetical.

Numerous words beginning with *non-* are self-explaining in connection with their second elements, as in the following partial list. Important compounds with special or specific meanings will be found in vocabulary place.

non-aggression	non-interference	non-reactive
non-concurrence	non-intervention	non-resistance
non-consent	non-luminous	non-resistant
non-efficient	non-metalliferous	non-sectarian
non-electric	non-natural	non-technical
non-essential	non-partisan	non-venomous
non-execution	non-payment	non-volatile
non-existent	non-performance	non-voluntary

NON AGE (-ĭj) *noun* The period of legal minority; immaturity. [<NON- + AGE]

NON A·GE NA' RI·AN (-jĭ·nā'·rĭ·un) *adj.* Pertaining to the nineties in age. — *noun* A person between the ages of ninety and a hundred. [<L. *nonagenarius*, of ninety]

NON A·GON *noun* A nine-sided polygon. [<L. *nonus*, ninth, + Gr. *gōnia*, angle]

NON·ANE *noun* A liquid hydrocarbon, C_9H_{20}, of the paraffin series. [<L. *nonus*; see NONES]

NO NA·NO' IC ACID Pelargonic acid.

NON-APPEARANCE *noun* Failure to appear, especially failure to appear in court in answer to a summons.

NON-BORE SAFE *adj.* Designating a type of fuze that does not have a safety device to prevent explosion of the burster charge of a projectile while it is in the bore of the gun.

NONCE (nŏns) *noun* Present time or occasion; originally an adverb, now used as a noun. — **FOR THE NONCE** For the present time or occasion. [<ME. *the nones*, misdivision of *then ones*]

NONCE WORD A word coined for one occasion.

NON CHA·LANCE (nŏn'·shuh·luns *or* nŏn·shuh·lahns') *noun* Jaunty indifference or unconcern. [<F. <*nonchalant* <OF. *nonchaler*, neglect]

NON CHA·LANT (nŏn'·shuh·lunt) *adj.* Without concern; casual; indifferent. — **NON·CHA·LANT·LY** *adv.*

NON-COM [Pop.] *adj.* Non-commissioned. — *noun* A non-commissioned officer.

NON-COMBATANT *noun* 1 One who is not a combatant; especially, one attached to an army or navy who does not fight, as a chaplain or medical officer. 2 Anyone not connected with the military service in time of war; a civilian.

NON-COMMISSIONED *adj.* Not holding a military commission.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER See under OFFICER.

NON-COMMITTAL *adj.* Not committal; not having or expressing a decided opinion. — **·LY** *adv.*

NON-COMPLIANCE *noun* Failure or neglect to comply. — **NON-COMPLIANT** *adj. & noun.*

NON COM·POS MEN·TIS [L.] Not of sound mind; mentally unbalanced: often abbreviated **NON COMPOS.**

NON·CON·CUR' *tr. verb* [**·CON CURRED'**, **·CON·CUR'·RING**] To reject, as a bill or resolution.

NON-CONDUCTOR *noun* Something that offers resistance to the passage of some form of energy; as, a *non-conductor* of heat or electricity. — **NON-CONDUCTING** *adj.*

NON-CONFORMIST *noun* One who does not conform to established usage, as in religion; specifically, a person, especially a Protestant clergyman, refusing to conform to the Book of

Common Prayer where the Church of England is established by law; a dissenter. —**NON-CONFORMING** *adj.* —**NON-CONFORMITY** *noun.*

NON CON·STAT (-stăt) [L.] It does not follow.

NON-COOPERATION *noun* Refusal to cooperate; specifically, civil resistance to a government through disobedience, boycotting of institutions, etc. —**NON-COOPERATIVE** *adj.* —**NON-COOPERATIONIST** *noun* —**NON-COOPERATOR** *noun.*

NON'·DE·SCRIPT *adj.* Not distinctive enough to be described. —*noun* One who or that which is difficult to describe: used disparagingly; also, anything not yet described. [<NON- + L. *descriptus* <*describo,* describe]

NON-DISJUNCTION *noun* The failure of paired chromosomes to separate during cell mitosis.

NON·DU'·TY (-dū'·tĭ) *adj.* Designating the status of an enlisted man or officer who, for any reason, is not available for duty with his unit or command.

NONE (nun) *pron.* 1 Not one; no one: popularly used in a plural sense; as, *none* of us care. 2 No or not one specifically named person or thing; as, a bad book is better than *none* at all. —*adv.* In no respect; not at all; as, *none* the worse for wear. —*adj.* [Obs.] Not one; no one; no: used largely in old style before a vowel; as, *none* assurance. [<OE. *nan* <*ne,* not, + *an,* one]

NON-EFFECTIVE *adj.* 1 Not effective; inoperative. 2 Unfitted or unavailable for active service or duty in the army or navy; as, a *non-effective* officer. —*noun* A soldier or sailor unfitted for active service or duty, because of sickness, wounds, etc.

NON-EGO *noun* A collective term for whatever is not-I, or not of or pertaining to the conscious self; more especially, the *object* of the conscious ego as apposed to or set over against the ego; hence, the objective or material world.

NON·EN·TI·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The negation of being; non-existence. 2 A person or thing of no account; a nobody; also, an imaginary thing. [NON- + ENTITY]

NONES (nōnz) *noun pl.* 1 The ninth day before the ides in the Roman calendar. 2 The canonical office, originally recited at 3 p.m., or the ninth hour by ancient Roman reckoning. [<F. <L. *nonus,* ninth, <*novem,* nine]

NON EST [L.] It is not; it is wanting; it does not exist.

NONE·SUCH (nŭn'-) *noun* A person or thing having no equal; an unexampled thing: also spelled *nonsuch.*

NON-EUCLIDEAN *adj.* Designating a geometry dealing with a space in which the axioms and postulates of Euclid do not necessarily hold.

NON-EXPENDABLE *adj.* Designating articles of public property for which there is responsibility and accountability: said especially of war materials which are not consumed or destroyed by the mere act of use.

NON·FEA·SANCE (-fee'·zuns) *noun* [Law] The neglect or omission of some act which one is bound as a matter of legal or official duty to perform. —**NON·FEA·SOR** (-fee'·zor) *noun.*

NON-FERROUS *adj.* Pertaining to or designating any metal other than iron, as copper, tin, platinum, etc.

NON-FRATERNIZATION *noun* A policy pursued by the U. S. Army during and after World War II, forbidding the association of occupying military forces with civilians.

NON-HYGROSCOPIC *adj.* Having little or no tendency to absorb moisture; as, a *non-hygroscopic* gunpowder.

NO·NIL·LION (-nĭl'·yun) *noun* A cardinal number: in the French and American numeration denoted by 1 followed by thirty ciphers; in the English system, 1 with fifty-four ciphers. —**NO·NIL·LIONTH** *adj.*

NON-INDUCTIVE *adj.* Not inductive: applied in electricity to a resistance that offers no greater opposition to a varying than to an unvarying current.

NON-INTERCOURSE *noun* No intercourse: commonly applied to a legal or diplomatic prohibition of intercourse.

NON-INTERCOURSE ACT An Act of Congress, passed in 1809, forbidding American ships to carry on commercial intercourse with England and France.

NON-INTERVENTION *noun* The state or condition of not interfering; refusal to intervene.

NON-INTERVENTIONIST *noun* One who advocates a policy of non-intervention.

NON·JOIN·DER *noun* [Law] An omission to join, as by a person who should be one of a party in an action. Compare MISJOINDER.

NON-LETHAL *adj.* Not capable of causing death; as, a *non-lethal* drug or chemical agent; non-toxic.

NON LI·CET [L.] Not lawful; illicit.

NON LI·QUET (lī'·kwĕt *or* lik'·wĕt) [L.] The case is not clear.

NON-METAL *noun* Any element (as oxygen, nitrogen, carbon, sulfur, arsenic, and iodine) which has acid rather than basic properties, and fails to come within the arbitrary definition of a metal.

NON-METALLIC *adj.* 1 Not metallic. 2 Pertaining to a non-metal.

NON-MORAL *adj.* Having no relation to morals or to ethical conceptions and ideals; not moral or immoral. —**NON-MORALITY** *noun.*

NON-MOTILE *adj.* Incapable of motion of itself.

NON-NUCLEATED *adj.* Not having a nucleus.

NON OB·STAN TE [L.] Notwithstanding; in spite of.

NON OM·NIS MO·RI·AR [L.] I shall not wholly die; that is, my work will live.

NON·PA·REIL' (-puh·rĕl') *adj.* Of unequaled excellence —*noun* 1 Something of unequaled excellence. 2 A size of type between agate and minion: 6 point: the type of this paragraph. 3 One of various birds of brilliant coloring of the southern United States, especially the painted bunting (*Passerina ciris*). 4 A variety of russet apple. [<F. *non,* not, + *pareil,* equal]

NON-PAROUS *adj.* Not having borne children.

NON-PARTICIPATING *adj.* Not participating, nor conveying the right to participate, in the surplus or profits of an insurance company; pertaining to insurance in which the policyholders are not allowed to participate in the profits.

NON-PARTISAN *adj.* Not pertaining or adhering to any established party.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE A farmers' political organization formed in 1915. It controlled North Dakota for a time and extended its influence over 13 agricultural states with the object of fostering industrial democracy by organized political, financial, and economic cooperation.

NON-PAY *adj.* Designating the status of an enlisted man or officer whose pay is canceled for periods of unauthorized absence.

NON·PLUS *tr. verb* [NON·PLUSED or ·PLUSSED, NON PLUS ING or ·PLUS·SING] To bring to a stand by disconcerting; puzzle. —*noun* A mental standstill; perplexity, especially as causing silence or indecision. [<L. *non,* not, + *plus,* more]

NON POS·SU·MUS (pos'·yu·mus) [L.] We cannot; we are not able.

NON-PRODUCTIVE *adj.* Not producing: a labor term designating clerical workers, inspectors, etc. —·NESS *noun.*

NON-PROS *tr. verb* [NON-PROSSED, NON-PROS SING] To drop or fail to prosecute, as a lawsuit; enter judgment against (on failure to prosecute). [Abbreviation of L. *non prosequitur,* he does not prosecute]

NON PRO·SEQ·UI TUR (-sĕk'·wĭ·tur) [L.] A judgment entered at common law against a plaintiff who fails to prosecute. Compare NOLLE PROSEQUI.

NON-RESIDENT *adj.* Not resident in a place; as, a *non-resident* landlord. —*noun* One not permanently residing in, or systematically absent from, a particular place. —**NON-RESIDENCE, NON-RESIDENCY** *noun.*

NON-RESTRAINT *noun* Absence of restraint: referring to the treatment of insane persons without resort to extreme measures.

NON·RIG ID (-rĭj'·ĭd) *adj.* Denoting an airship whose form is maintained by the internal pressure in the gas chambers and ballonets.

NON·SENSE *noun* 1 That which is without sense, or without good sense; meaningless or ridiculous language; absurd behavior. 2 Things of no importance. —**NON SEN SI CAL** *adj.* —**NON·SEN·SI·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**NON·SEN SI·CAL NESS** *noun.*

NON SEQ·UI·TUR (-sĕk'·wĭ·tur) The fallacy of irrelevant conclusion; an inference that does not follow from the premises. [<L., it does not follow]

NON·SKID *adj.* Having the surface treaded or corrugated to reduce skidding: said of tires.

NON·STOP *adj.* Making, having made, or scheduled to make no stops; as, a *nonstop* flight, *nonstop* train.

NON-STRIATED *adj.* Void of striations; without stripes: said of muscle fibers.

NON·SUCH Same as NONESUCH.

NON·SUIT [Law] *tr. verb* To order the dismissal of the suit of. —*noun* 1 The abandonment of a suit. 2 A judgment dismissing a suit, when the plaintiff either abandons it or fails to establish a cause of action. [<OF. *non suit,* he does not follow]

NON-SUPPORT *noun* Failure or neglect to provide for the support of dependents.

NON-UNION *adj.* 1 Not belonging to a trade union. 2 Not employing or recognizing any trade union or its members. —*noun* Lack of union or joining: said specifically of broken bones that do not knit properly.

NON-UNIONISM *noun* Non-adherence or opposition to the establishment or the principles of trade unions. —**NON-UNIONIST** *noun.*

NON·U·PLE (-yu·pl) *adj.* Consisting of nine; having nine parts or members; ninefold; also, taken by nines. —*noun* A number or sum nine times as great as another. —*verb* [·PLED (pld), ·PLING] To multiply by nine; be or become nine times as large. [<L. *nonus,* nine]

NON·U'·PLI·CATE *adj.* 1 Ninefold. 2 Raised to the ninth power. —*tr. verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] To multiply by nine; nonuple. —*noun* One of nine like things. —**NON·U·PLI·CATE·LY** *adv.* —**NON·U·PLI·CA'·TION** *noun.*

NON-USER *noun* [Law] A continued omission to assert or exercise some right or privilege, whereby the right or privilege is lost.

NON-VIABLE *adj.* Having no capacity to survive independently: said especially of a fetus.

NOO *adv.* [Scot.] Now.

1NOO·DLE *noun* [Pop.] 1 A simpleton: also **NOO'·DLE·HEAD.** 2 The head.

2NOO·DLE *noun* A thin strip of dried dough, usually made with egg: used in soup, etc. [<G. *nudel*]

NOOK (nŏŏk) *noun* A narrow and retired place, as in an angle; a recess, as in a garden. [<ME. *noke*, corner]

NOON *noun* 1 That time of day when the sun is on the meridian; the middle of the day; in an exact sense, 12 o'clock in the daytime. 2 The highest point of any period or career; culmination; as, the *noon* of life. 3 Originally, the ninth hour of the day—that is, after sunrise—or about 3 o'clock p.m.; midway between 12 o'clock and sunset; hence, the canonical hour of nones. 4 *pl.* A noontime repast. — *intr. verb* To spend the noontime, take rest or refreshment at noon. [<OE. *non* <L. *nona (hora)*, ninth (hour)]

NOON DAY *noun* The middle of the day. — *adj.* Pertaining to midday.

NOON·ING *noun* 1 A time of rest taken at noon. 2 A midday meal. 3 [Local] The time of noon.

NOON MARK Formerly, a mark made in some familiar place, on a floor, door step, window sill, etc., to indicate where a certain shadow fell at noon; hence, noon.

NOON TIDE *noun* 1 The time of midday. 2 The period of culmination; as, the *noontide* of glory. 3 The position of the moon at midnight; midnight. — *adj.* Of, occurring at, or characteristic of noon; as, *noontide* glory. Also **NOON·TIME.**

NOOSE *noun* A loop furnished with a running knot, as in a hangman's halter or a snare; slipknot. also figuratively. — *tr. verb* **[NOOSED, NOOS·ING]** 1 To capture with a noose; ensnare; hang. 2 To tie in, make into, or provide with a noose. [<Pr. *nous*, slipknot, <L. *nodus*, knot]

NO PAL *noun* 1 Any one of various cacti (especially genus *Nopalea*), as *N. cochenillifer*, used for rearing the cochineal insect. 2 A prickly-pear cactus (*Opuntia vulgaris*). [<Sp. <Nahuatl *nopalli*]

NOPE *adv.* [Pop.] No.

NO PLAYS The classical drama of Japan, consisting of dignified dancing, accompanied by choric singing, the dialog being recited by two actors, who move about the stage, wearing masks to indicate the characters they are portraying. Also **NOH PLAYS.**

1NOR *conj.* And not; likewise not. *Nor* is used, chiefly, as a correlative of a preceding negative, usually *neither* or *not*, sometimes omitted for poetical or rhetorical effect; without a correlative; as, we sat still, *nor* stirred; in older writing and in poetry, as an introductory negative instead of *neither*; as, he heeded *nor* praise nor blame. [Contraction of ME. *nother*, neither]

2NOR *conj.* [Prov. Eng.] Than; as, he does better *nor* you.

NOR· A combining form from NORMAL, used in chemistry to denote either a normal or a parent compound.

NO RA A feminine personal name; diminutive of ELEANOR, HONORA, LEONORA. Also **NO RAH.**

NO RA GHE (nō·rah'·geh) Same as NURAGH.

NOR DAU (–dow), **MAX SIMON,** 1849–1923, physician, author, and Zionist leader; born in Budapest; original surname Sudfeld.

NOR DEN SKJÖLD (nôr'·dun·shœld), **NILS ADOLF ERIK, BARON,** 1832–1901, Swedish Arctic explorer.

NOR DEN·SKJÖLD SEA (nor'·dĕn·shœl) The Laptev Sea: former name.

NORD' HAU·SEN (nort'·how·zun) A town in south-central Prussia, Germany; site of a notorious German extermination camp during World War II.

NORDHAUSEN ACID Fuming sulfuric acid. [<Nordhausen]

NOR DIC *adj.* Pertaining or belonging to the blond-haired subdivision of the Caucasian ethnic stock, inhabiting Scandinavia, Scotland, and England, and to other Germanic peoples of northwestern Europe. — *noun* A member of this subdivision. [<F. *nordique*]

NOR DI CA, LILLIAN (*née* Norton), 1859–1914, American soprano.

NORD·KYN, CAPE (nôrt'·kĭn) A cape in Norwegian Lapland; the northernmost point of the mainland of Europe. Compare NORTH CAPE.

NOR'·EAST·ER Same as NORTHEASTER.

NOR·FOLK (–fuk) 1 A county of eastern England; 2,056 square miles; capital, Norwich. 2 A manufacturing city on Hampton Roads in Virginia; U. S. naval base.

NORFOLK ISLAND An island in the South Pacific; north of New Zealand; an Australian dependency; 13 square miles.

NORFOLK JACKET A loose-fitting jacket, with side pockets, belt and two box pleats at the back and front, worn in shooting, fishing, etc. Also **NORFOLK COAT.**



NORIA

NOR·GE (nor'·guh) [Norw.] Norway.

NO RI·A *noun* A water-raising wheel having buckets on its rim: used in the Levant, Spain, etc.; introduced from ancient Persia, and often called *Persian wheel.* [<Sp. <Ar. *nā'·ūra*]

NOR·I CUM An ancient country south of the Danube River; later a Roman province; corresponds to southern Austria.

NOR·LAND (–lund) *adj. & noun* [Prov. Eng.] Northland; also Northlander. — **NOR·LAND·ER** *noun.*

NORM *noun* 1 A rule or authoritative standard; a model, type, pattern, or value considered as representative of a specified group. 2 The average or median of performance in a given function or test, regarded as a standard for the group concerned. 3 In statistics, the mode. 4 In mineralogy, the theoretical standard chemical composition of igneous rocks, expressed in terms of oxides: distinguished from *mode*. [<L. *norma*, rule]

1NOR MA A feminine personal name. — **NORMA** In Bellini's opera of this name, a heroic high priestess of the Druids.

2NOR MA A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

NOR MAL *adj.* 1 In accordance with an established law or principle; conforming to a type or standard; regular; natural. 2 Constituting a standard; model. 3 In geometry, of, pertaining to, or constituting a normal; perpendicular. 4 Average; mean. 5 In chemistry, denoting an aliphatic hydrocarbon having a straight unbranched chain of carbon atoms; as, *normal* propyl alcohol. 6 In biology and bacteriology, designating a condition not exposed to or modified by special experimental treatment; as, a *normal* animal. 7 Well adjusted to the outside world; without undue mental tensions.

— *noun* 1 A perpendicular; specifically, a perpendicular to a curve or curved surface; a straight line perpendicular to a tangent line or plane at the point of tangency. 2 The intercept, on the normal line, between the curve and either the X-axis or the center of curvature. 3 A common or natural condition. 4 A usual or accepted rule or process. 5 The average or mean value of observed quantities. 6 An abbreviation for normal temperature volume, etc. [<L. *normalis* <*norma*, rule] — **NOR MAL·I·TY** *noun* — **NOR·MAL·LY** *adv.* — **NOR MAL·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): common, natural, ordinary, regular, typical, usual. That which is *natural* is according to nature; that which is *normal* is according to the standard or rule which is observed or claimed to prevail in nature; a deformity may be *natural*, symmetry is *normal*; the *normal* color of the crow is black, while the *normal* color of the sparrow is gray, but one is as *natural* as the other. *Typical* refers to such an assemblage of qualities as makes the specimen, genus, etc., a type of some more comprehensive group while *normal* is more commonly applied to the parts, qualities, etc., of a single object; the specimen was *typical*; color, size, and other characteristics *normal*. The *regular* is that which is steady and constant, as opposed to that which is fitful and changeable; the *normal* action of the heart is *regular*. That which is *common* or *usual* is shared by a great number of persons or things. See COMMON, GENERAL, NATURAL, USUAL. *Antonyms*: abnormal, exceptional, irregular, monstrous, rare, uncommon, unprecedented, unusual.

NORMAL CLASS The class of highest symmetry in each crystal system; the holohedral class.

NOR MAL·CY *noun* The state or quality of being normal; normality: a term used specifically in mathematics; as, the point of *normalcy*. Compare NORMAL *noun* 2.

NORMAL DISTRIBUTION In statistics, the frequency of occurrence of a given series of data for each change in an independent variable; usually represented by a bell-shaped curve.

NOR' MAL·IZE *tr. verb* **[·IZED, ·IZ·ING]** 1 To make normal; reduce to a standard or normal state or form. 2 To heat (steel) above its critical range and to hold it at a given temperature for a stated time before allowing it to cool in still air. — **NOR MAL·I ZA'·TION** *noun* — **NOR'·MAL·IZ·ER** *noun.*

NORMAL SALT A salt which contains no hydrogen displaceable by a metal, as sodium carbonate, Na_2CO_3, sodium acetate, $NaC_2H_3O_2$, etc.

NORMAL SCHOOL A school for the training of secondary-school graduates to become teachers.

NORMAL SOLUTION A solution of known strength used in volumetric analysis, made to contain one gram-equivalent of the solute in a liter of the solution: thus, a normal solution of hydrochloric acid contains 36.5 grams (approximately) of HCl per liter, for 36.5 grams of the compound contain 1 gram (1 equivalent) of hydrogen.

NORMAL SPIN A tailspin.

NORMAL VALUE The average of values over a long period.

1NOR·MAN A masculine personal name.

2NOR MAN *adj.* Pertaining to Normandy or to the Normans. — *noun* 1 A native of Normandy; see ANGLO-NORMAN, NORSEMAN, NORTHMAN. 2 Norman French. [<OF. *Normans*, plural of *Normant*, Northman]

3NOR·MAN An erroneous name for PERCHERON.

NORMAN ARCHITECTURE The form assumed by Romanesque architecture in Normandy, introduced thence into England; characterized by the round arch, barrel vault, and massive construction. Also **NORMAN STYLE.**

NORMAN CONQUEST The subjugation of England by William of Normandy after the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

NOR·MAN·DY An ancient duchy; later a province of northern

France; capital, Rouen; now generally applied to the French coast along the English Channel between Dieppe and Mont St. Michel; includes the Cotentin Peninsula.

Norman French The dialect of French spoken by the Normans.

Nor'man-ize *verb* To make or become Norman in style or character. —**Nor'man-i-za'tion** *noun*.

Norn *noun* [**Nor-nir** *pl.*] In Norse mythology, one of the three giant goddesses Urd, Verdandi, and Skuld (past, present, and future), who disposed of the destinies of men and gods from the summit of Bifröst.

nor-nic-o-tine (–teen *or* –tin) *noun* A colorless liquid alkaloid, $C_9H_{12}N_2$, found in the leaves of certain varieties of tobacco and having about half the toxicity of nicotine. [<NOR– + NICOTINE]

Nor-ris (nôr'·is), **Frank**, 1870–1902, American novelist.

Norr-kö-ping (nôr'·chœ·ping) A seaport city in SE. Sweden.

Norse *adj.* 1 Scandinavian. 2 West Scandinavian, i.e., Norwegian, Icelandic, and Faroese. —*noun* 1 The Scandinavians collectively; also, the Scandinavian group of languages. 2 The West Scandinavians; also, the West Scandinavian group of languages. —**Old Norse** West Scandinavian speech before 1500. [<D. *noorsch* <*nordsch*, Norwegian]

Norse-man *noun* [-men *pl.*] A Scandinavian of Viking times.

north *(in nautical use, especially in northeast, northwest, etc., usually pronounced* nor*)* *noun* 1 One of the four cardinal points of the compass; the direction on the left side of a person facing the rising sun, and opposite to the *south*. For this and other points of the compass, see illustration under COMPASS CARD. 2 Any region north of a given point. 3 Poetically, the north wind.
—*adj.* 1 Lying toward or in the north; northern. 2 Issuing from or inhabiting the north. 3 Facing or proceeding toward the north.
—*adv.* Toward the north; northward. [<OE.]

North *noun* 1 That portion of the United States north of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio River; formerly, the non-slaveholding States. 2 The part of England north of the Humber.

North, Christopher See WILSON, JOHN. —**Frederick, Lord**, 1732–1792, earl of Guilford, British prime minister at the start of the American Revolution. —**Sir Thomas**, 1535–1603, English author; translated Plutarch's *Lives*.

North America The northern continent of the western hemisphere; 8,853,476 square miles, including Greenland and Mexico. —**North American** *adj. & noun*.

North American Indian An Indian of any of the tribes formerly inhabiting North America north of Mexico, now the United States and Canada.

North-amp-ton A county in south-central England; 914 square miles: also **North-amp-ton-shire**; also, its county town.

North Borneo Same as BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

north by east One point east of north on the mariner's compass. See COMPASS CARD.

north by west One point west of north on the mariner's compass. See COMPASS CARD.

North Cape A cape on Margerö Island, Norway, the northernmost point of Europe. Compare NORDKYN, CAPE.

North Car-o-li'na A SE. State of the United States; 52,712 square miles; capital, Raleigh; entered the Union Nov. 21, 1789, one of the thirteen original States: nickname, *Tarheel State*. —**North Car-o-lin'i-an** *adj. & noun*.

North Caucasus A region east of the Black Sea in southern U.S.S.R. in Europe. —**North Caucasian** *adj. & noun*.

North-cliffe, Viscount, 1865–1922, Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, British newspaper proprietor.

North Da-ko-ta A north-central State of the United States; 70,665 square miles; capital, Bismarck; entered the Union Nov. 2, 1889; nickname, *Flickertail State*. —**North Da-ko'tan** *adj. & noun*.

north east *noun* That point on the mariner's compass midway between north and east; any region lying toward that point on the horizon. —*adj.* From the northeast. —*adv.* Towards the northeast. —**north-east'er-ly** *adj. & adv.* —**north-east'ern** *adj.* —**north-east'-ward** *adj. & adv.* —**north-east'-ward-ly, north-east'-wards** *adv.*

northeast by east One point east of northeast on the mariner's compass. See COMPASS CARD.

northeast by north One point north of northeast on the mariner's compass. See COMPASS CARD.

north-east'-er *noun* 1 A gale or storm of rain and wind coming from the northeast. 2 A waterproof hat with sloping brim worn by fishermen and other mariners in stormy weather. Also spelled *nor'easter*.

Northeast Passage A water route from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the northern coast of Europe and Asia.

north-er (north'·ur) *noun* A cold windstorm from the north; specifically, a wind blowing over Texas to the Gulf of Mexico. —**-ly** *adj. & adv.* —**-li-ness** *noun*.

north-ern (north'·urn) *adj.* Pertaining to the north or the North. —*noun* A northerner; also, in poetry, a north wind. [<OE. *northerne*] —**north-ern-most** *adj.*

Northern Car, The See CAR.

Northern Cir-cars (sur·carz') A former name of the northern part of Madras, India.

Northern Cross The northern constellation Cygnus, so called from the cross formed by its principal stars.

Northern Crown Corona Borealis.

Northern Dvina See DVINA.

north-ern-er (north'–) *noun* One born or residing in the north.

Northern Ireland An integral part of Great Britain; largely coextensive with the province of Ulster in northeastern Ireland; 5,237 square miles; capital, Belfast.

northern lights The aurora borealis.

Northern Rhodesia A British protectorate in southern Africa; 290,320 square miles; capital, Lusaka.

Northern Spy A large yellow-and-red variety of apple.

Northern Territories The northern part of British Gold Coast, Africa; 30,486 square miles; chief town, Tamale.

Northern Territory A region of north-central Australia, north of 26° S., between 129° and 138° E.; 523,620 square miles; capital, Darwin.

north-ing (north'– *or* north'·ing) *noun* 1 Difference of latitude, measured toward the north, between any position and the last one determined. 2 North declination. 3 Deviation toward the north.

North Island The northernmost of the three principal islands of New Zealand; 44,281 square miles.

north-land (–lund) *noun* A land in the north. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to a northern land or lands. —**-er** *noun*.

North-man *noun* A Scandinavian; especially, in history, a Scandinavian of the Viking period. Compare NORMAN, NORSEMAN. [<OE.]

north-northeast *adj., adv., & noun* Midway between north and northeast. See COMPASS CARD.

north-northwest *adj., adv., & noun* Midway between north and northwest. See COMPASS CARD.

North Pole The northern extremity of the earth's axis; the 90th degree of north latitude, from which all meridians are south. Its prolongation upward strikes the celestial sphere at a point a little more than 1 degree from Polaris.

North Riding See RIDING.

North River The lower course of the Hudson River.

North Sea The arm of the Atlantic Ocean between Great Britain and the continent of Europe; 600 by 350 miles; formerly called the *German Ocean*.

North Star Polaris, the polestar.

North-um-ber-land (–lund) A county of northern England; 2,019 square miles; principal town, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

North-um-bri-a An ancient English kingdom which stretched from the Humber to the Firth of Forth.

North-um-bri-an *adj.* Belonging or relating to the ancient English kingdom of Northumbria or to the modern county of Northumberland in England. —*noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Northumbria or of Northumberland. 2 The dialect of ancient Northumbria; also, the peculiarities of speech of modern Northumbrians.

north ward (–wurd) *adv.* Toward the north. —*adj.* Directed or lying toward the north. —*noun* The northward direction or point of the compass. **north-wards** *adv. & noun* —**north ward-ly** *adj. & adv.*

north-west *noun* 1 That point on the mariner's compass lying midway between north and west; any region situated toward that point on the horizon. 2 Originally, the region northwest of the early settlements in the United States; now, the northwestern part of the United States or Canada. —**Old Northwest** The Northwest Territory, the first organized territory of the United States (Ordinances of 1784, 1785, and 1787), comprising the region between the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Great Lakes.
—*adj.* From the northwest.
—*adv.* Towards the northwest. —**north-west'-er-ly** *adj. & adv.* —**north west'-ern** *adj.* —**north-west'-ward** *adj. & adv.* —**north-west'-ward-ly, north-west'-wards** *adv.*

northwest by north One point north of northwest on the mariner's compass. See COMPASS CARD.

northwest by west One point west of northwest on the mariner's compass. See COMPASS CARD.

north-west'-er *noun* A gale from the northwest.

Northwest Frontier Province 1 A province in NW. India, along the Punjab border; 14,263 square miles; chief town, Peshawar. 2 A native Indian State along the Afghan frontier; 24,986 square miles.

Northwest Passage A water route from the Atlantic to the Pacific along the northern coast of America; the object of arctic exploration for many years.

Northwest Territories That part of Canada lying east of Yukon Territory and north of Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay, and the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; 1,309,682 square miles including fresh water.

Northwest Territory A region north of the Ohio River between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi, ceded to the United States by Great Britain in 1783; now divided into five States.

Nor ton, Charles Eliot, 1827–1908, American educator, and author. — **Thomas,** 1532–84, English author.

Nor·um·be′·ga A country, city, and river, supposedly in New England, said to have been occupied by Norsemen before the 14th century.

Nor way A kingdom of northern Europe, in the western part of the Scandinavian Peninsula; 124,536 square miles; capital, Oslo: also [Norw.] *Norge*.

Norway maple A tall European maple (*Acer platanoides*), an excellent shade tree.

Norway pine The red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) of the eastern United States.

Nor·we gi an (-wee′-jĭ-un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Norway or to its inhabitants or language. — *noun* 1 A native of Norway. 2 The language of Norway.

nor′ wester *noun* An oilskin coat worn by mariners in stormy weather.

Nor wich (nor′-ich) A cathedral city, capital of the county of Norfolk, England.

nose (nōz) *noun* 1 That part of the face of an animal containing the nostrils and the organ of smell. 2 The power or sense of smelling; scent. 3 That which resembles a nose; a ship's prow; the frontal tapering end of a torpedo, a spout; nozzle, etc. 4 The working end of a tool; also, the threaded end of a lathe or milling-machine spindle. — *verb* [**nosed, nos ing**] 1 To perceive or trace by or as by smell; to snuff, smell; scent; also, to touch, push, or rub with the nose; hence, to explore in a prying manner, as, he is always *nosing* about. 2 To discover by prying: with *out*; as, to *nose out* the news. 3 To make or force (one's way) as with the nose; advance; push forward; as, the boats *nosed* their way; the train *nosed* into the station. 4 To utter nasally. 5 [Pop.] In racing, to beat by the margin of a nose. [<OE. *nosu*]

nose band *noun* That part of a bridle passing over the nose and attached to the cheekpieces.

nose bleed *noun* 1 Bleeding from the nose; epistaxis. 2 Any of various plants, as the wakerobin, Indian paintbrush, or milfoil.

nose dive *noun* A steep downward plunge of an airplane; hence, any sudden descent or crash. — *intr. verb* [**dived, div ing**] To plunge downward suddenly.

nose-down *intr. verb* To depress the nose of an airplane.

no·see·um *noun* [Pop.] A midge; a punkie: North American Indian term. [<NO SEE 'EM]

nose gay *noun* A bouquet.

nose-heavy *adj.* Denoting the condition of an airplane in which the nose tends to sink when the longitudinal control is released: opposed to *tail-heavy*.

nose piece *noun* 1 Any protective covering for the nose. 2 An attachment on a microscope to permit the use of two or more objectives without disturbing the focus.

nose-up *intr. verb* To elevate the nose of an airplane.

nose wheel A third landing wheel attached under the nose of some types of airplane.

nos ing (nōz′-) *noun* 1 That part of a stair tread projecting beyond the riser; also, a shield for the edge of a stair tread. 2 A nose-shaped molding or dripstone.

noso A combining form from Greek *nosos*, disease.

no so gen′ e sis *noun* Pathogenesis.

no so·ge og′ ra phy *noun* The study of the geographical factors and distribution of diseases. [<NOSO- + GEOGRAPHY] — **no so ge·o·graph′ ic or ·i cal** *adj.*

no sog ra phy *noun* A description and classification of diseases. — **no·sog ra pher** *noun.*

no sol o·gy *noun* 1 The branch of medical science that treats of the systematic classification of diseases. 2 A list or classification of this kind. 3 The special characteristics of a particular disease; also, opinions regarding it. — **nos·o·log′ i cal** *adj.* — **no sol o·gist** (-jist) *noun*

no so ma′·ni a *noun* Extreme hypochondria; the morbid conviction of suffering from some particular disease. [<NOSO- + MANIA]

no so pho′·bi·a *noun* Morbid fear of sickness and disease.

nos·tal′ gi a (-tăl′-jĭ-uh) *noun* Severe or morbid homesickness. [<Gr. *nostos*, return home, + *algos*, pain] — **nos tal gic** *adj.*

nos toc *noun* Any of a genus (*Nostoc*) of fresh-water algæ having a definite, globose or variously expanded, gelatinous or membranaceous thallus. They form greenish masses in fresh water, in damp places, and on stones. [Name coined by Paracelsus]

nos tol o gy *noun* The doctrines or science relating to the phenomena of extreme old age or second childhood; geriatrics. [<Gr. *nostos*, return, + -LOGY] — **nos to log′ ic** *adj.*

nos·to ma′·ni·a *noun* Intense or excessive nostalgia. [<Gr. *nostos*, return home, + -MANIA]

Nos tra·da′·mus, 1503–66, French physician, astrologer, and prophet.

nos tril *noun* One of the anterior openings in the nose. [<OE. *nosthirl*, *nosterl*, nose hole: compare THIRL]

nos·trum *noun* 1 A favorite remedy; patent medicine; quack recipe. 2 Anything savoring of quackery; as, political *nostrums*. [<L., ours, <*nos*, we]

nos y (nōz′-) *adj.* [Pop.] 1 Prying; snooping; inquisitive. 2 Stinking, malodorous.

not *adv.* In no manner, or to no extent; in a state the reverse or negation of that of the expression with which *not* is connected: used in negation, prohibition, or refusal. [<ME.; weak form of NOUGHT]

not-, noto Combining forms from Greek *nōton*, back.

no ta be ne [L.] Note well, take notice: abbreviated N.B.

no ta bil′ i ty *noun* [**ties** *pl.*] 1 Notableness. 2 A person of distinction.

no·ta·ble *adj.* 1 Worthy of note; remarkable; distinguished. 2 (nōt′-uh bl) Eminently careful, thrifty, or skilful, as in housekeeping. — *noun* One who or that which is worthy of note, distinguished, or eminent. — **no·ta·ble·ness** *noun* — **no ta bly** *adv.*

No ta ble *noun* In France before the Revolution, one of the persons summoned by the king to a deliberative assembly in national crises.

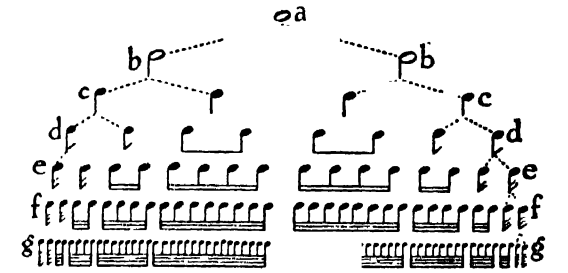
no′ ta·rize *tr. verb* [**rized, ·riz ing**] 1 To attest to, by a notary. 2 To submit, as documents, for notarization. 3 To swear to, before a notary. — **no·ta·ri·za′·tion** *noun.*

no ta·ry *noun* [**ries** *pl.*] 1 An officer empowered to administer oaths, take depositions, etc.: also **notary public.** 2 Formerly, a scrivener, or one who drew up legal papers. [<L. *notarius* <*nota*, note] — **no ta ri al** *adj.*

no·ta tion *noun* 1 The process of designating by figures, etc. 2 Any system of signs, figures, or abbreviations employed for convenience in any science or art, especially algebraic, arithmetical, or musical characters. [<L. *notatio* · *nosco*, know] — **·al** *adj.*

notch *noun* 1 A hollow cut or mark made in anything; a nick; indentation; especially, a mark or nick cut into the handle of a gun or other weapon to record each person killed. 2 A narrow, short defile. 3 [Pop.] A degree; as, he is a *notch* above the others. — *tr. verb* 1 To make a notch in. 2 To adjust the notch of (an arrow). 3 To record by means of notches, as on a tally. [<AF. *anocher*, make notches in, <OF. *oche*, notch] — **notch er** *noun.*

note *noun* 1 That by which anything may be known; an outward sign; in logic, a distinctive mark or character of an object such as its qualities afford. 2 A mark or character used in writing or printing to indicate or call attention to something; as, a *note* of interrogation (?) or exclamation (!). 3 A brief comment appended to text. 4 A brief record or summary; a memorandum. 5 A complete record or report; as, make a *note* of that statement. 6 An official communication in writing from one government to another. 7 A brief letter; a billet. 8 Same as **note paper.** 9 Notice; observation. 10 An account or bill. 11 High importance, estimation, or repute, distinction; as, something of *note*. 12 An oval character in musical notation, either solid or formed in outline, used to indicate the length of a tone,



a Whole note. *b* Half note. *c* Quarter note. *d* Eighth note. *e* Sixteenth note. *f* Thirty-second note. *g* Sixty-fourth note.

and also, as placed on a staff, to point out, in conjunction with the signature, the pitch and relative position in a scale system; any musical sound; as, the first *notes* of the fiddles were heard; a loose use; also, a key of the keyboard. 13 In physical science, same as TONE (the preferable word in this sense). 14 A melodious or vocal sound, as of a bird; voice; tone; hence, manner of speaking. 15 A signed promise by one party to another to pay a certain sum of money at a specified time; as, a promissory *note*, a bank *note*. 16 The general tone, coloring, or quality of a painting. See synonyms under REMARK, SIGN, SOUND. — *tr. verb* [**not ed, not ing**] 1 To take notice or note of; observe; remark. 2 To set down, as in writing; make a note or memorandum of. 3 To mention specially or separately in the course of writing. 4 To annotate. 5 To set down in musical notation. [<F. <L. *nota* <*nosco*, know] — **not·er** *noun.*

note book *noun* 1 A book in which to enter memoranda. 2 A book in which notes of hand are registered; billbook.

not ed (nōt′-) *adj.* Well known by reputation or report. See synonyms under EMINENT, ILLUSTRIOUS. — **·ly** *adv.*

NOTE·LESS *adj.* 1 Not noted; unobserved; obscure. 2 Unmusical.

NOTE OF HAND A promissory note.

NOTE PAPER Writing paper, measuring about 5 by 8 inches.

NOTE′·WOR·THY (-wûr·*thi*) *adj.* Worthy of note; remarkable; significant. — **NOTE′ WOR·THI·LY** *adv.* — **NOTE′·WOR·THI·NESS** *noun.*

NOTH·ING (nŭth′-) *noun* 1 Not any being or existence; also, not any particular thing, act, or event; no thing; opposed to *thing*, including *anything* and *something*; as, he has *nothing*. 2 A state of non-existence; nothingness; hence, insignificance or unimportance; as, to rise from *nothing*. 3 A person or thing of slight significance, consideration or value; any trifle. 4 A cipher; zero; naught.
— *adv.* In no degree; not at all.

NOTH ING·NESS *noun* 1 A state of non-existence. 2 Worthlessness; utter insignificance. 3 A trifle; nothing. 4 Unconsciousness; also, death: chiefly in poetry.

NO·TICE (-tis) *tr. verb* [**NO TICED, NO TIC ING**] 1 To take cognizance of. 2 To refer to; take public note of. 3 To make remarks upon. 4 To notify; serve with a notice; give notice to. 5 To treat with attention.
—*noun* 1 The act of noticing or observing; attention; as, to take *notice* of. 2 Intelligence, however communicated; information; warning. 3 Respectful treatment; civility. 4 An order communicated to one; especially, a formal written or printed notification, instruction, or warning, as of the termination or intended termination of an agreement; also, a public communication openly displayed. 5 A short literary advertisement or review; as, a book *notice*. [<F. <L. *notitia*, celebrity] — **NO TICE·A BLE** *adj.* — **NO TICE·A·BLY** *adv.*

NO·TI·FI·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of notifying. 2 Notice given. 3 The writing that gives information.

NO′·TI·FY *tr. verb* [**FIED, FY ING**] 1 To give notice to; inform. 2 To publish; declare; give information of. See synonyms under ANNOUNCE, DENOTE. — **NO′·TI·FI·ER** *noun.*

NO·TION *noun* 1 A mental apprehension; an idea. 2 Loosely, an opinion; a hastily formed theory. 3 [Pop.] Intention; inclination. 4 *pl.* Miscellaneous, small, useful articles, such as ribbons, thread, pins, needles, hairpins, etc. See synonyms under IDEA, THOUGHT. [<F. <L. *notio* <*notus* <*nosco*, know]

NO·TION·AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, expressing, or consisting of notions or concepts. 2 Existing in imagination only. 3 Given to entertaining pet ideas or hobbies; overfastidious. — **·LY** *adv.*

NOTO- See NOT-.

NO′·TO·CHORD (-cord) *noun* A cartilaginous, flexible rod of cells formed along the median line on the dorsal side of vertebrate embryos, in a situation afterwards occupied by the spinal column. It persists in the adult stage of certain primitive chordates, as lampreys and tunicates. [<NOTO- + CHORD]

NO·TO·GÆ′·A (-jee′·uh) *noun* A zoögeographical realm embracing the Australian and Neotropical regions. [<Gr. *notos*, south, + *gaia*, earth] — **NO TO GÆ′·AL, NO TO GÆ′·AN, NO TO·GÆ′ IC** *adj.*

NO TO·RI′·E·TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The character of being notorious. 2 Common knowledge or talk. 3 One who or that which is notorious. See synonyms under FAME. [<L. *notorius*, making known, <*nosco*, know]

NO·TO·RI·OUS *adj.* Being publicly known and the subject of general unfavorable remark. — **·LY** *adv.*
Synonyms: egregious, evident, known, manifest, obvious, open, overt, patent, plain, undeniable, undenied, undisputed, unquestionable, well-known.

NO·TOR·NIS *noun* A ralline bird (genus *Notornis*) of New Zealand and neighboring islands, with rudimentary wings. [<Gr. *notos*, south, + *ornis*, bird]

NO·TRE DAME (nō·truh dahm) [F.] Literally, Our Lady; the Virgin Mary: designating specifically the cathedral of Paris, begun in 1163, completed in 1257, and one of the finest examples of early Gothic in the world, characterized by its twin towers and exquisite portals.

NO-TRUMP *noun* In bridge, a bid or a declaration calling for play without a trump suit. — *adj.* Without a trump suit; denoting a hand suitable for playing without a trump suit. — **NO-TRUMP·ER** *noun.*

NOT·TING HAM (nŏt′·ing·um) A county of north-central England; 844 square miles: also **NOT·TING·HAM·SHIRE**; also, its capital.

NO·TUN·GU·LATE (-tŭng′·gū·lāte) *noun* Any member of an extinct order (*Notungulata* or *No.oungulata*) of herbivorous mammals of the Tertiary, whose principal habitat was South America. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Notungulata*. Also **NO·TO·UN′·GU·LATE.** [<NOTO- + UNGULATE]

NO·TUS Classical personification of the south or southwest wind.

NOT·WITH·STAND′·ING (nŏt·with- *or* -with-) *adv.* In spite of the fact (mentioned or understood); nevertheless. — *prep.* Without hindrance, obstruction, or opposition from; in spite of; despite. — *conj.* In spite of the fact that; although.
Synonym (prep.): despite. *Notwithstanding* simply states that circumstances shall not be or have not been allowed to withstand; *despite* refers primarily to personal and perhaps spiteful opposition; as, he failed *notwithstanding* his good intentions; or, he persevered *despite* bitter hostility.
Synonyms (conj.): although, but, howbeit, however, nevertheless, still, though, yet. *However* simply waives discussion and (like the archaic *howbeit*) says, "be that as it may, this is true"; *nevertheless* concedes the truth of what precedes, but claims that what follows is none the less true; *notwithstanding* marshals the two statements face to face, admits the one and its seeming contradiction to the other, while insisting that it cannot, after all, withstand the other. *Yet* and *still* are weaker than *notwithstanding*, while stronger than *but*. *Though* and *although* make as little as possible of the concession, dropping it, as it were, incidentally; as, "*though* we are guilty, thou art good"; to say "we are guilty, *but* thou art good," would make the concession of guilt more emphatic. See BUT.

NOTWITHSTANDING THAT Although.

NOU·GAT (nōō′·gut; *F.* nōō·gah′) *noun* [F.] A confection consisting usually of a honey or sugar paste filled with chopped almonds, pistachio or other nuts.

NOUGHT (nawt) Same as NAUGHT.

NOU·MÉ·A (nōō·meh·ah′) A seaport, capital of New Caledonia.

NOU ME NAL (nōō′- *or* now′·mĭ·nul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the noumenon or "thing in itself": opposed to *phenomenal*. — **·LY** *adv.* — **ISM** *noun* — **·IST** *noun.*

NOU ME NON (nōō′- *or* now′·mĭ nŏn) *noun* [**NA** *pl.*] 1 An object of intuition by the reason or understanding, as something transcending perception through the senses, opposed to *phenomenon*. 2 The unknown ground or cause of phenomena, regarded as necessarily assumed by the mind, but the real nature of which is wholly transcendent, the unknowable thing in itself. [<Gr. *nooumenon* <*noeō*, think]

NOUN *noun* 1 A word used as the name of a thing, quality, or action existing or conceived by the mind; a substantive. A **PROPER NOUN** is the name of an individual person, place, or thing, as *James, Louise, Paris, Fido, S.S. Merrimac*, etc.; a **COMMON NOUN** is the name an individual object has in common with others of its class, as *man, city, hill*; a **COLLECTIVE NOUN** is one expressing a collection or aggregate of individuals, as *assembly, army*; an **ABSTRACT NOUN** is one indicating a quality, as *goodness, beauty*. 2 Anything that can be used as subject, object, or appositive, as a substantive clause. — **NOUN, NOUN AL** *adj.* — **NOUN AL LY** *adv.*

NOUR·ISH (nŭr′-) *tr. verb* 1 To furnish material to sustain the life and promote the growth of (a living organism). 2 Hence, to support; maintain. 3 To furnish with knowledge; educate. See synonyms under CHERISH. [<F. *nourrir* <L. *nutrio*, nurse] — **·A·BLE** *adj.* — **·ER** *noun* — **·ING** *adj.*

NOUR·ISH·MENT *noun* 1 Nutriment. 2 The act of nourishing or the state of being nourished. 3 That which promotes growth in any way. See synonyms under FOOD, NUTRIMENT.

NOUS (nōōs *or* nows) *noun* 1 Mind, as employed in thinking, feeling, or willing. 2 The higher reason, emanation of the divine principle. [<Gr. *nous*, *noos*, mind]

NOUS VER·RONS (nōō vé rawN) [F.] We shall see.

NOU·VEAU RICHE (nōō·vō′ reesh) [F.] **NOU VEAUX RICHES** (nōō·vō′ reesh) *pl.*] One recently become rich; a parvenu.

NOU·VEAU·TÉ (nōō·vō·teh′) *noun* [F.] A new thing; a novelty.

NOU·VELLE CA·LÉ·DO NIE (nōō·vĕl′ cah·leh·do·nee′) [F.] Same as NEW CALEDONIA.

NO·VA *noun* [**·VÆ** (vee) or **·VAS** *pl.*] A star which suddenly flares up in the heavens and fades away again to its former magnitude after a few weeks or months. [<L. *novus*, new]

NO·VAC′·U LITE (-yu·līte) *noun* An extremely fine-grained sedimentary siliceous rock used for hones; whetstone. [<L. *novacula*, razor]

No·VA·LIS (-vah′·lĭs) Pseudonym of Friedrich von Hardenberg, 1772–1801, German poet.

No·VA·RA (no·vah′·rah) A provincial capital of NW. Italy: ancient name **NO VA·RI·A.**

No·VA SCO·TIA (scō′·shuh) A maritime province of eastern Canada, known as *Acadia* until 1713; 21,068 square miles; capital, Halifax. — **NOVA SCO·TIAN** *adj. & noun.*

NO·VA·TIANS See CATHARI.

NO·VA·TION *noun* 1 [Law] A substitution of a new engagement, indebtedness, obligation, creditor, or debtor for an existing one. 2 A making anew; creation; inception. [<L. *novatio*, making new]

No·VA ZEM·BLA An Arctic archipelago in European U.S.S.R.: separates Kara and Barents Seas; about 35,000 square miles. [<Rus. *novaya zemlya*, new land]

NOV·EL *noun* 1 A fictional prose narrative that depicts life by means of characters and a plot. 2 The particular type of literature exemplified by fiction of this character: always with the definite article; as, England is the birthplace of the modern *novel*. 3 In Roman law, a new constitution or decree supplemental to a decree. The novels of Justinian are the best-known. 4 A novella: usually in the plural. See synonyms under FICTION.

—*adj.* Of recent origin; new, strange, or unusual. See synonyms under FRESH, MODERN, NEW. [<OF. <L. *novellus* <*novus*, new] —**NOV·EL·LY** *adv.*

NOV·EL·ETTE' *noun* A short novel.

NOV·EL·IST *noun* A writer of novels.

NOV·EL·IS'·TIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or found in novels. —**NOV·EL·IS'·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

NOV'·EL·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To put into the form of a novel. —**NOV·EL·I·ZA'·TION** *noun.*

NO·VEL·LA *noun* [NO·VEL·LE (–leh) *pl.*] [It.] A tale or narrative of brevity and unmistakable point, typified by the stories in Boccaccio's *Decameron* and Marguerite of Navarre's *Heptameron*.

NOV·EL·TY *noun* [TIES *pl.*] 1 The quality of being novel. 2 Something novel or unusual; especially, a small manufactured article or trinket for personal adornment: usually in the plural. 3 An innovation. See synonyms under CHANGE.

NO·VEM·BER The eleventh month of the Gregorian calendar, having 30 days. [<L. *November*, ninth month of the Roman year, <*novem*, nine]

NO VE NA *noun* In the Roman Catholic Church, a devotion consisting of a prayer said on nine successive days, asking for some special blessing. [<LL. <L. *novem*, nine]

NOV' E NA·RY *adj.* Relating to the number nine. [<L. *novenarius* <*novem*, nine]

NO VEN·NI·AL *adj.* Occurring every ninth year.

NO VER CAL (–vûr'·cul) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a stepmother. [<L. *noverca*, stepmother]

Nov GO ROD (nôv'·gô·rot) A historic city of western European U.S.S.R. on the Volkhov River.

NOV ICE (–is) *noun* 1 A beginner in any business or occupation, an untried or inexperienced person, tyro. 2 Specifically, one who enters a religious house or community on probation. 3 One who has been recently converted. 4 In competitive games, etc., a person or animal entered in a class in which he or it has not already won an award. [<F. <L. *novicius*, new] —**NOV ICE HOOD** *noun.*

No VI SAD (sahd) A city on the Danube River in NE. Yugoslavia. Also [G.] *Neusatz*.

NO VI TI·ATE (no·vish'·i·āte) *noun* 1 The state of being a novice; a period of probation. 2 The part of a monastic establishment inhabited by novices. 3 A novice. Also **NOV ICE SHIP, NO VI·CI ATE.**

No' VO CAIN *noun* Procaine hydrochloride, a local anesthetic sometimes substituted for cocaine: a protected trade name. Also **No'·VO·CAINE.**

No VO ROS SIISK' (nô·vô·rô·seesk') A port on the Black Sea in the southwestern R.S.F.S.R. in Europe; noted for oil fields.

No VO SI BIRSK' (nŏ·vô·sĭ·beersk') A city in the southwestern R.S.F.S.R. in Asia; on the Ob River.

NO VUS HO MO [L.] A new man, upstart; parvenu.

NOW *adv.* 1 At once. 2 At or during the present time. 3 A little while ago; recently; as, just *now*. 4 Things being so, in such circumstances. 5 Forthwith; immediately. *Now* is used as an expletive in command, remonstrance, etc., also as a conjunction in marking a transition of thought and introducing an inference from or an explanation of what precedes, or as the equivalent of *now that*; as, why struggle longer, *now* we are doomed? See synonyms under IMMEDIATELY, YET. —*noun* The present time or moment. [<OE. *nu*]

NOW' A DAYS *adv.* In the present time or age.

NOW AND AGAIN, NOW AND THEN Occasionally; from time to time.

NO WAY *adv.* In no way, manner, or degree. Also **NO·WAYS.**

NOW EL (no·el') *noun* [Obs.] Noel.

NO WHERE *adv.* In no place; not anywhere. —*noun* No place. Also **NO·WHERES.**

NO' WHITH·ER *adv.* Toward no definite place.

NO WISE (–wize) *adv.* In no manner or degree.

NOWT *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1 An ox. 2 Figuratively, a stupid or clumsy person. [<ON. *naut*, cattle]

NOX In Roman mythology, the goddess of night. See NYX.

NOX AL *adj.* [Law] Pertaining to damage inflicted by some person or animal in the ownership or legal custody of another. [<L. *noxa*, hurt, <*noceo*, hurt]

NOX IOUS (nŏk'·shus) *adj.* Causing, or tending to cause, injury to health or morals; pernicious. See synonyms under BAD, INIMICAL, NOISOME, PERNICIOUS. [<L. *noxius* <*noceo*, hurt] ·**LY** *adv.* —·**NESS** *noun.*

NOY ADE (nwah·yahd') *noun* [F.] The act of drowning; specifically, a method of executing political prisoners during the Reign of Terror, in which the victims were bound and dropped into the water from a boat with movable bottom.

NOYES (noyz), **ALFRED**, born 1880, English poet.

NOY ON (nwah·yawN') A cathedral town in northern France, 60 miles NE. of Paris; birthplace of Calvin.

NOZ·ZLE *noun* 1 A projecting spout or pipe for discharge, as of a teapot, or the muzzle of a gun barrel, etc.; specifically, a rigid tube or vent, commonly tapering, at the end of a flexible tube, as a hose. 2 An inlet or outlet pipe. Also **NOZ LE.** [<NOSE]

NTH (enth) *adj.* Representing an ordinal equivalent to *n*; figuratively, infinitely or indefinitely large or small; as, raised to the *nth* degree.

NU (nōō) *noun* The thirteenth letter in the Greek alphabet (N, *ν*): equivalent to English *n*. As a numeral it denotes 50. [<Gr. *ny*]

NU·ANCE (nū·ahns'; *F.* nü·ahNs') *noun* A shade of difference in tone or color; hence, a slight degree of difference in anything perceptible to the mind. [<F.]

NUB *noun* 1 A protuberance; knob. 2 The core of a matter; pith or point; as, the *nub* of the story. [<Earlier form *knub*; akin to KNOB]

Nu·BA (nōō'·bah) *noun* 1 A Nubian. 2 One of a Negro tribe of the central Sudan, related to the Nubians. 3 The language of the Nuba peoples, related to the Sudanic languages: also called *Berberi*.

NUB·BIN *noun* [Pop.] An imperfectly developed ear of maize; hence, anything small and stunted. [<NUB]

NUB·BLE *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Local] A protuberance; nub; sometimes, locally, an island formed like a knob. —**NUB·BLY** *adj.*

NU·BI·A (nū'–) *noun* A soft, light scarf or covering for the head, worn by women. [<L. *nubes*, cloud]

Nu BI·A (nū'·bi·uh *or* nōō'·byah) A region of NE. Africa; in the Anglo–Egyptian Sudan and southern Egypt, between the Red Sea and the Sahara; mostly desert; about 280,000 square miles. Also **NUBIAN DESERT.**

Nu·BI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Nubia, its people, or their language. —*noun* 1 A native of Nubia; specifically, a member of any of the Negroid tribes formerly ruling the territory between Egypt and Abyssinia. 2 The Negro language of the Nubians; Nuba. 3 A Nubian horse or goat.

NU·BILE (nū'·bil) *adj.* Of suitable age to marry; marriageable. [<L. *nubilis* <*nubo*, wed] —**NU·BIL·I·TY** *noun.*

NU·BI·LOUS (–lus) *adj.* Cloudy; foggy; obscure; indefinite. Also **NU·BI·LOSE.** [<L. *nubilus* <*nubes*, cloud]

NU·CEL LUS (nū–) *noun* [·LI (ī) *pl.*] The body or essential part of a plant ovule, within which the embryo and its covering are developed. [<L. *nucella* <*nux*, nut] —**NU·CEL·LAR** *adj.*

NU CHA (nu'·kuh) *noun* [NU·CHÆ (–kī) *pl.*] The nape or back of the neck. [<LL.] —**NU CHAL** *adj.*

NUCI· A combining form from Latin *nux, nucis*, nut, in *nuci*ferous, nut–bearing, *nuci*vorous, nut–eating, etc.

NU·CLE·AR (nū'·clī·ur) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, forming, of the nature of, or depending upon a nucleus or nuclei. Also **NU·CLE·AL.**

NUCLEAR PLATE Same as EQUATORIAL PLATE.

NU CLE ASE (nu'·clī·āse) *noun* An enzyme which hydrolyzes nucleic acids.

NU'·CLE·ATE (nū'–) *adj.* Having a nucleus: also **NU'·CLE·AT ED.** —*verb* [·AT ED, ·AT ING] To form or gather into a nucleus. —**NU·CLE·A'·TION** *noun.*

NU·CLE IC (nū–) *adj.* Designating a group of complex, noncrystalline acids present in organic nuclear material, as yeast, chromatin, the thymus gland, etc. They contain carbohydrates combined with phosphoric acids and bases derived from purine or pyrimidine.

NU CLE IN (nū·clī·in) *noun* A colorless, amorphous compound containing nucleic acid, and found as a normal constituent of cell nuclei.

NU' CLE O LATE (nū'–) *adj.* Having nucleoli. Also **NU'·CLE·O·LAT·ED.**

NU CLE·O·LUS *noun* [·LI (lī) *pl.*] 1 A well–defined particle, easily affected by staining fluids, sometimes found within the nucleus of a cell. 2 A small nucleus. Also **NU·CLE·OLE.** [<LL. <NUCLEUS] —**NU·CLE·O·LAR** *adj.*

NU'·CLE·O·PLASM (nū'–) *noun* The more fluid part of the nucleus of a cell; karyoplasm. —**NU·CLE·O·PLAS'·MIC** (–plăz'·mic) *adj.*

NU CLE·O·PRO'·TE·IN (nū–) *noun* Any of a class of substances found in the nuclei of plant and animal cells, and containing one or more protein molecules combined with nucleic acid.

NU' CLE·O·SIDE (nū'–) *noun* A glucoside derived from nucleic acid by removing the phosphoric acid from a nucleotide, leaving the carbohydrate in combination with the purine or pyrimidine derivative.

NU'·CLE·O·TIDE (nū'–) *noun* One of several compounds derived from nucleic acid by hydrolysis and consisting of phosphoric acid combined with a sugar and a purine or pyrimidine derivative.

NU·CLE·US (nū'·clī·us) *noun* [·CLE·I (clī·ī) *pl.*] 1 A center of development; central mass; kernel. 2 A complex spheroidal body surrounded by a thin membrane, the **NUCLEAR MEMBRANE**, and embedded in the protoplasm of most plant and animal cells. It contains the chromatin which is essential in the processes of heredity, and is the directive center of all the vital activities of the cell, as assimilation, metabolism, growth, and reproduction. 3 A group of nerve cells within the nervous system from which the nerve fibers originate. 4 The apex, or earliest–formed part of a shell; also, the central part, as of an operculum, around which additional parts are formed. 5 The starlike point seen in the head of a comet, and at the center of a nebula. 6 The central core of an atom, believed to contain its effective mass and to

have a positive charge balanced by the negative charge of the surrounding electrons. Its principal components are the proton and neutron. [<L. <*nux*, nut]

NUDE (nyōod) *adj.* 1 Destitute of clothing or covering; naked; in art, having no drapery; unclothed. 2 [Law] Made without a consideration. 3 Having no hair, feathers, scales, leaves, or the like. — *noun* 1 An unclad figure; especially the undraped human figure, or pictures or models, collectively, representing such figures; also, the state of being unclad. 2 Any of several light beige or pinkish-beige tints. [<L. *nudus*, naked, bare] — **NUDE·LY** *adv.* — **NUDE·NESS** *noun.*

NUDGE *tr. verb* [**NUDGED, NUDG·ING**] To touch or push gently, as with the elbow, in order to attract attention or convey a hint. — *noun* The act of nudging; a gentle push, as with the elbow. [Akin to Norw. *nugga*, push]

NUDI- A combining form from Latin *nudus*, naked, used to mean naked, bare, without covering, as in *nudi*tolious, having smooth leaves, etc.

NU·DI·BRANCH (nū′·di·brăngk) *noun* One of a sub-order of marine gastropods (*Nudibranchiata* or *Nudibranchia*; phylum *Mollusca*) lacking shells and true gills in the adult stage; a sea slug. [<L. *nudus*, naked, + Gr. *branchia*, gills] — **NU·DI·BRAN′·CHI·ATE** *adj. & noun.*

NU·DI·CAU′ DATE (nū-) *adj.* Having a naked or hairless tail, as rats and mice. [<L. *nudus*, naked, + CAUDATE]

NU·DISM (nū′·dĭzm) *noun* The doctrine of life, or of living, in the state of nudity. — **NU DIST** *noun.*

NU·DI·TY (nū′–) *noun* [·**TIES** *pl.*] The state of being nude; a naked part; anything unclad.

NU·DUM PAC TUM [L.] A bare pact; a contract made without a consideration.

NUE·CES (nweh′·sĕs) A river in southern Texas; 310 miles to the Gulf of Mexico.

NUE·VO LE·ÓN (nweh′·vo leh·awn′) A state in NE. Mexico; 25,134 square miles; capital, Monterrey.

NU′·GA·TO RY (nū′–) *adj.* 1 Having no power; inoperative. 2 Having no worth or meaning; insignificant. See synonyms under USELESS. [<L. *nugatorius* <*nugæ*, trifles] — **NU′·GA·TO·RI·LY** *adv.* — **NU′·GA·TO·RI·NESS** *noun.*

NUG·GET *noun* A lump; specifically, a lump of precious metal, usually gold, found in a free state. [Perhaps <Prov. Eng. *nug*, lump]

NUG·GET Y *adj.* 1 Found in the form of nuggets. 2 Nugget-shaped.

NUI·SANCE (nū′·suns) *noun* 1 That which annoys, vexes, or harms. 2 [Law] That which by its use or existence works annoyance or damage to another. See synonyms under ABOMINATION. [<F. <LL. *nocentia*, hurt]

NULL *adj.* 1 Of no legal force or effect; void: especially in the phrase **NULL AND VOID.** 2 Having no existence. 3 Of no avail; useless; nugatory. 4 Lacking distinction or individuality; negative. See synonyms under USELESS. — *noun* 1 Something that has no force or no meaning; a cipher. 2 A cone of silence. [<L. *nullus*, no, none]

NUL·LAH *noun* [Anglo-Indian] The dry bed of a small stream, or the stream itself; a gorge or ravine. [<Hind. *nālā*]

NUL·LI·FI·CA′·TION *noun* The act of nullifying; in United States history, the claim of right by a State to refuse obedience to the laws of the United States, as by South Carolina in 1832. — **NUL·LI·FI·CA′·TION·IST, NU′·LI·FI·CA·TOR** *noun.*

NUL·LI·FID′·I·AN *adj.* Having no religious faith. — *noun* One who has no religious faith. [<L. *nullus*, no, + *fides*, faith]

NUL′·LI·FY *tr. verb* [·**FIED, ·FY·ING**] To deprive of legal force or effect; make void; annul; destroy. See synonyms under ABOLISH, ANNUL, CANCEL. [<LL. *nullifico* <L. *nullus*, null, + *facio*, make] — **NUL′·LI·FI·ER** *noun.*

NUL·LIP·A·RA *noun* [·**RÆ** (ree) *pl.*] A woman who has never given birth to a child. Compare PRIMIPARA, MULTIPARA. [<L. *nullus*, none, + *pario*, bring forth] — **NUL·LI·PAR′·I·TY** (–păr′–) *noun* — **NUL·LIP·A·ROUS** *adj.*

NUL′·LI·PORE *noun* A red-spored, coral-like, lime-secreting seaweed (family *Rhodophyceæ*); a coralline. [<L. *nullus*, not any, + *porus*, pore] — **NUL′·LI·PO·ROUS** *adj.*

NUL·LI·TY *noun* [·**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state of being null. 2 A nonentity. 3 [Law] A void act or instrument. [<LL. *nullitas* <L. *nullus*, null]

NU·MAN·TI·A (nū·măn′·shĭ·uh) An ancient city on the Douro River, north-central Spain.

NU·MA POM·PIL·I·US The legendary second king of Rome (715–672 B.C.)

NUMB (nŭm) *adj.* Destitute, wholly or partially, of the power of sensation or of motion; benumbed. — *tr. verb* To deprive of the power of sensation; benumb. [<OE. *numen* <*niman*, take] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): benumbed, deadened, dull, insensible, narcotized, paralyzed, stupefied, torpid. *Antonyms*: feeling, impressionable, sensitive, sentient.

NUM·BER *noun* 1 One of a series of symbols or words used in classifying or arranging quantities; a numeral; as, nine is a *number*. When a definite number is mentioned, the sign meaning *number* (#) is often used, followed by a numeral; as, R.F.D. #2: also abbreviated *no.*, or *No.*, from Latin *numero*, by number. 2 A collection of units or individuals, whether large or small; an indefinite aggregation: often in the plural; as, a *number* of facts, large *numbers* of people. 3 *pl.* The science of numerals; arithmetic. 4 The character or quality of being numerous; as, reliance must be placed rather on spirit than on *number*. 5 One of a numbered series, as of a periodical; as, the May *number* of "The Atlantic"; one of the parts of a literary, artistic, or musical work issued in parts; one of the divisions or movements of a piece of music or of a musical or dancing program. 6 One of a numbered group. 7 Poetic measure; rhythm: often in the plural; hence, verse or verses. 8 The form of inflection of a noun, pronoun, adjective, or verb, that indicates whether one thing or more is spoken of. English has the singular and the plural number. Greek and Sanskrit have in addition a dual number. See DUAL, PLURAL, SINGULAR. 9 [Pop.] An article of merchandise numbered in a catalog; hence, any article, although unnumbered; as, this is our most popular *number*. — **BY THE NUMBERS** A preparatory drill command to indicate that each subsequent movement is to be carried out step by step as its number is ordered. — **TO GET OR HAVE SOMEONE'S NUMBER** To have insight into a person's motives, character, etc. — *tr. verb* 1 To enumerate; count. 2 To reckon as one of a collection or multitude. 3 To designate or distinguish by number. 4 To amount to; comprise; contain. 5 To limit to a small or finite number. 6 To apportion (one's days) carefully. 7 [Obs.] To collect, as soldiers, up to a definite number. See synonyms under CALCULATE. [<F. *nombre* <L. *numerus*] — **NUM·BER·ER** *noun.*

NUM·BER·LESS *adj.* 1 Very numerous; innumerable; countless. 2 Having no number. See synonyms under INFINITE.

NUMBER ONE [Pop.] 1 Oneself. 2 Anything of the best quality.

NUMBER-ONE *adj.* The very finest.

NUM·BERS The fourth book of the Pentateuch, giving the two censuses of Israel.

NUMBERS POOL A lottery, in which wagers are laid on the appearance of some particular, unpredictable number, as the last digits in the pari-mutuel racing totals of a given day: also called *policy racket*.

NUMB FISH *noun* The torpedo or electric rayfish.

NUM·BLES *noun pl.* [Obs.] The entrails of a deer; especially the edible organs, as heart, liver, etc.: also spelled *nombles*.

NUMB·SKULL Same as NUMSKULL.

NU·MEN (nū′·mĕn) *noun* [**NU·MI·NA** *pl.*] In ancient Roman religion, a local divinity or presiding spirit. [<L.]

NU·MER·A·BLE (nū′–) *adj.* That may be numbered.

NU·MER·AL (nu′–) *noun* 1 A symbol, character, or letter, alone or in combination with others, used to express a number. 2 A word that expresses number or is used in numerating or counting. — **ARABIC NUMERALS** The symbols, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, based on the decimal system and in general use since the tenth century. — **ROMAN NUMERALS** The letters used until the tenth century as symbols in arithmetical notation. The basic letters are I (1), V (5), X (10), L (50), C (100), D (500), and M (1000), and intermediate and higher numbers are formed according to the following rules: Any symbol following another of equal or greater value adds to its value, as II = 2, XI = 11; any symbol preceding one of greater value subtracts from its value, as IV = 4, IX = 9, XC = 90; when a symbol stands between two of greater value, it is subtracted from the second and the remainder added to the first, as XIV = 14, LIX = 59. — *adj.* 1 Used in expressing or representing a number. 2 Pertaining to number. [<L. *numeralis* <*numerus*, number] — **NU·MER·AL·LY** *adv.*

NU′·MER·A RY (nū′–) *adj.* Pertaining to numbers.

NU′ MER·ATE (nū′–) *verb* [·**AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] 1 To enumerate; count. 2 To read, as a numerical expression, according to some system of numeration.

NU MER·A′ TION (nū–) *noun* 1 The act or art of reading or naming numbers, or a system of reading or naming them, especially those written decimally and according to the Arabic notation. Compare NOTATION. For numbers above and including 1,000,000,000 there are two systems in use: the French, used commonly in the United States, and the English. In the former, the above number is read *one billion;* in the latter, *one thousand million*. In general, in the former the successive names *billion, trillion,* etc., apply to the results obtained by multiplying 1,000 twice, thrice, etc., by itself; in the latter to those obtained by multiplying 1,000 by itself four times, six times, etc. 2 Enumeration.

NU′·MER·A·TOR (nū′–) *noun* 1 In a common fraction, the term which stands above or to the left of the line and denotes how many of the parts of a unit (expressed by the denominator) are taken. 2 One who or that which numbers.

NU·MER·I·CAL (nū·mĕr′·ĭ·cul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or denoting number. 2 Numerable. 3 Represented by or consisting of numbers or figures, as in arithmetic, and not by letters, as in algebra. 4 In algebra, signifying that numbers have the place of letters: opposed to *literal;* also, designating a quantity considered without reference to its (plus or minus) sign: opposed to *algebraic.* — **·LY** *adv.*

NU MER·OL′·O·GY (nū–) *noun* The science of numbers; also, a system that explains the occult influence of numbers, as those of the day of one's birth, the month in the year, and the year in the calendar, on life. — **NU MER O·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.*

NU MER·OUS (nū′–) *adj.* Consisting of a great number of units; being many. See synonyms under FREQUENT, MANY. — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Nu MID I A (nū–) An ancient kingdom, later a Roman province in northern Africa; the modern Algeria.

Nu MID′ I·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Numidia. — *noun* 1 One of the ancient people of Numidia. 2 The language of those people, belonging to the Hamitic family of languages.

NUMIDIAN CRANE The demoiselle.

NU MIS MAT′ IC (nu–) *adj.* Pertaining to or consisting of coins or medals. Also **NU·MIS MAT′ I CAL.** [< L. *numisma* < Gr. *nomisma*, coin, custom]

NU MIS MAT′ ICS *noun* The science of coins and medals. Also **NU MIS MA·TOL′·O·GY.** — **NU·MIS MA TIST, NU MIS MA·TOL′ O GIST** *noun.*

NUM MU LAR (nŭm′·yu·lur) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to coins or money: also called *nummary.* 2 Resembling coins; as, *nummular* sputa. Also **NUM′ MU LA RY, NUM′ MU LAT ED.** [< L. *nummulus* < *nummus*, coin]



NUMMULITES

NUM MU LA′ TION *noun* The arrangement of red blood corpuscles in columns like stacked-up coins, as seen under the microscope.

NUM′ MU LITE (nŭm′·yu–) *noun* A large foraminifer of a mostly extinct family characteristic of the older Tertiary. [< L. *nummulus*, small coin] — **NUM MU LIT′ IC** *adj.*

NUM SKULL *noun* A blockhead; dunce: also spelled *numbskull.*

NUN (nōōn) The fourteenth Hebrew letter.

NUN (nun) *noun* 1 A woman devoted to a religious life, and living in a convent under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience. 2 One of various birds, as the nunbird. 3 A conical or cone-shaped buoy made of metal: also **NUN BUOY.** [< OE. *nunne* < L. *nonna* < *nonnus*, old man, father, monk] — **NUN NISH** *adj.*

Nun (noon) The main channel and outlet of the Niger River, western Africa.

NUN BIRD *noun* A South American bird (genus *Monasa*) having black plumage, usually with white about the head. also called *trappist.*

NUNC DI MIT TIS [L.] Literally, now lettest thou depart; a dismissal, departure; permission to depart: from the first two words, **NUNC DIMITTIS,** of the canticle of Simeon (*Luke* ii, 29–32).

NUN CI A TURE (nŭn′·chī·uh·chŏōr) *noun* The office or term of office of a nuncio.

NUN CI O (nŭn′·shi·o) *noun* [**NUN CI OS** *pl.*] 1 An ordinary ambassador of the Pope to a foreign court or government distinguished from *legate*, an extraordinary representative of the Pope as the head of the church. 2 Any messenger. Also **NUN CI US.** [< It. < L. *nuntius*, messenger]

NUN CLE (nung′·kl) *noun* [Obs.] An uncle.

NUN CU PA TIVE (–cu pay·tiv) *adj.* [Law] Oral as distinguished from written, said especially of a will. Also **NUN CU PA′ TO RY.** [< L. *nuncupo*, call by name]

NUN NA TION *noun* The addition of the letter *n* to words in the declension of Arabic nouns, or the pronunciation of *n* at the end. [< Ar. *nun*, name of the letter *n*]

NUN NER Y *noun* [**IES** *pl.*] A convent for nuns. See synonyms under CLOISTER.

NUN'S-VEILING *noun* A very soft, thin, untwilled woolen fabric, used both for veiling and as a dress material.

Nu′ PER CAINE *noun* A white, crystalline, odorless compound, $C_{19}H_{29}O_2N$, used as a local anesthetic: a trade-name product.

NUP TIAL (nūp′·shul) *adj.* Pertaining to marriage or the marriage ceremony. See synonyms under MATRIMONIAL. [< L. *nuptialis* < *nuptus* < *nubo*, marry] — **·LY** *adv.*

NUPTIAL FLIGHT The mating flight of many insects, as ants and gnats, during which conspicuous swarming may occur.

NUP TIALS *noun pl.* The marriage ceremony or state. See synonyms under MARRIAGE.

NU RAGH (nōō′·rahg) *noun* One of a class of prehistoric stone structures very numerous in Sardinia: also spelled *noraghe.* Also **NU RA·GHE** (–rah′·geh). [< It. dial. *nuraghe*]

Nu REM BERG (nū′·rum·bŭrg) A manufacturing city of northern Bavaria, Germany, formerly noted for its toys; trials of Nazi war-criminals, 1945–46. Also [G.] **NURN BERG** (nurn′ bĕrk).

NURL *tr. verb* To mill or roughen, as the rim of a coin. [< KNURL]

NURSE *noun* 1 A female servant who takes care of young children: in the case of one who suckles an infant, called a *wet-nurse*; otherwise, less frequently, a *dry-nurse.* 2 One who suckles a babe. 3 A person who cares for the sick, wounded, or enfeebled, especially one who makes a profession of it. 4 One who or that which fosters, nurses, protects, or promotes. 5 One of various sharks, as the *nurse-hound* (genus *Ginglymostoma*). 6 A sexually incomplete bee or ant, etc., whose duty it is to care for the young. — *verb* [**NURSED, NURS ING**] 1 To attend and take care of, as during illness or feebleness. 2 To nourish at the breast; suckle; loosely, to feed and care for in infancy. 3 To promote the development or growth of. 4 To encourage; foster; cherish. 5 To use with care; manage carefully; preserve from shock or from premature effort or fatigue; restrain; conserve. 6 To clasp (the knees) in one's hands, as when lounging. 7 To keep in touch with (a constituency) so as to acquire or maintain influence over it. 8 To caress; fondle; dandle; as, to *nurse* in one's lap. 9 In billiards, to strike (the balls) so as to move them slightly, keeping them in good position in a series of carons. 10 To take care of a sick person, suckle a babe. 11 To be suckled at the breast. See synonyms under CHERISH. [< F. *nourrice* < L. *nutrix* < *nutrio*, feed] — **NURS ER** *noun.*

NURSE MAID *noun* A girl employed to care for children.

NURS ER Y *noun* [**IES** *pl.*] 1 A room in a house set apart for the occupation and use of children; also, a playroom. 2 A place where trees, shrubs, etc., are raised for sale or transplanting. 3 The place where anything is fostered, bred, or developed, hence, any condition that promotes growth. 4 [Obs.] The act of nursing; that which is nursed.

NURS ER Y MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] One who owns or manages a nursery for the cultivation of trees and shrubs.

NURSERY RIME A simple story, riddle, proverb, etc., presented in rimed verse or jingle for children.

NURSING BOTTLE A small, graduated bottle fitted with a rubber nipple, for feeding infants.

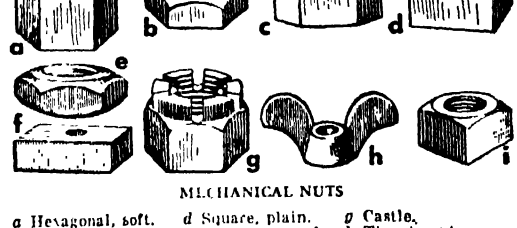
NURSING HOME A small private hospital.

NURS LING *noun* An infant, also, anything that is carefully tended or supervised. Also **NURSE LING.**

NUR TURE (–chur) *noun* 1 The act of nourishing. 2 That which nourishes or fosters; education. 3 The aggregate of environmental conditions and influences acting on an organism subsequent to birth: term used in biology and genetics. Compare NATURE. — *tr. verb* [**NUR TURED, NUR TUR ING**] 1 To give nourishment to. 2 To bring up or train; educate. [< OF. < L. *nutrio, feed*] — **NUR TUR ER** *noun*

Synonyms (noun): breeding, discipline, education, instruction, schooling, teaching, training, tuition. *Breeding* and *nurture* include *teaching* and *training*, especially as directed by and dependent upon home life and personal association, *breeding* having reference largely to manners with such qualities as are deemed distinctively characteristic of high birth; *nurture* (literally *nourishing*) having more direct reference to moral qualities, not overlooking the physical and mental. See EDUCATION, CHERISH, TEACH.

NUT *noun* 1 A fruit consisting of a kernel or seed enclosed in a woody shell, as in the hazelnut, beechnut, or chestnut; also, the kernel of such fruit, especially when edible; specifically, a hard, indehiscent, one-seeded pericarp resulting from a compound ovary. 2 A small block of metal having



MECHANICAL NUTS

a Hexagonal, soft. *b* Lock nut. *c* Hexagonal, slotted. *d* Square, plain. Double-capped. *f* Joint, untapped. *g* Castle, *h* Thumb-nut. *i* Square, chamfered.

an internal screw thread so that it may be fitted upon a bolt, screw, or the like. 3 A person or matter difficult to deal with; a problem. 4 [Pop.] The head. 5 [Pop.] A crazy or irresponsible person. 6 The ridge at the upper end of the neck of stringed instruments, serving to elevate the strings; also, the adjustable end of a fiddle bow. — *intr. verb* [**NUT TED, NUT TING**] To seek or gather nuts. [< OE. *hnutu*] — **NUT TER** *noun.*

NU TANT (nu′ tunt) *adj.* Nodding; drooping: said of organs, especially of flowers. [< L. *nuto*, nod]

NU TA TION (nu–) *noun* 1 The periodic inequalities in the motion of the axis and pole of the earth around the pole of the ecliptic as a center. 2 A spontaneous rotatory movement, as of young growing parts of plants. 3 The act of nodding the head. [< L. *nuto*, nod] — **NU·TA·TION AL** *adj.*

NUT′ CRACK ER *noun* 1 A device for cracking nuts: usually in the plural. 2 One of certain crowlike birds, as the Old World *Nucifraga caryocatactes*, or **CLARK'S NUTCRACKER** (*N. columbiana*) of the coniferous forests of western North America. 3 A nuthatch.

NUT·GALL (-gawl) *noun* A nut-shaped gall, as on an oak tree; an oak-apple.

NUT·HATCH *noun* A bird of the family *Sittidæ* related to the titmice, having a slender bill as long as the head.

NUT·LET *noun* 1 A diminutive nut. 2 The stone in a drupe.

NUT·MEG *noun* The aromatic kernel of the fruit of various tropical trees of the genus *Myristica*, especially of the nutmeg tree (*M. fragrans*) of the Molucca Islands; also, the tree itself. [<NUT + OF. *muge*, musk]

NUTMEG STATE Nickname of CONNECTICUT.

NUT PICK A small sharp-pointed instrument for picking out the kernels of nuts.

NU·TRI·A (nū'-) *noun* The coypu; also its light brown fur, resembling beaver: used in garment-making. [<Sp. *nutria*, otter, <L. *lutra*, otter]

NU·TRI·ENT (nu'-) *adj.* 1 Giving nourishment. 2 Conveying nutrition. — *noun* 1 Something that nourishes. 2 A drug or other substance which acts upon the nutritive processes of an organism. [<L. *nutrio*, feed]

NUTRIENT SOLUTION A solution containing, in correct proportions and strength, the various chemical substances required for plant growth: used in hydroponics.

NU·TRI MENT (nū'-) *noun* 1 That which nourishes; food. 2 That which promotes development. [<L. *nutrimentum* <*nutrio*, feed] — **NU·TRI MEN' TAL** *adj.*

Synonyms: aliment, food, meat, nourishment, provision, sustenance. *Nourishment* and *sustenance* apply to whatever can be introduced into the system as a means of sustaining life; we say of a convalescent, he is taking *nourishment*. *Aliment* is similar in meaning, but less frequent in use. *Nutriment* and *nutrition* have more of scientific reference to the vitalizing principles of various *foods;* thus, wheat is said to contain a great amount of *nutriment*. Compare FOOD.

NU TRI·TION (nū·trish'·un) *noun* 1 The aggregate of all the processes by which food is assimilated, growth promoted, and waste repaired in living organisms. 2 Nutriment. See synonyms under FOOD. — **NU TRI·TION AL** *adj.* — **NU TRI·TION·AL·LY** *adv.*

NU·TRI·TION·IST *noun* One who specializes in the processes and problems of nutrition.

NU·TRI TIOUS (nū·trish'·us) *adj.* Nourishing; promoting nutrition. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

NU·TRI·TIVE (nū'-) *adj.* 1 Having nutritious properties. 2 Pertaining to nutrition. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

NUT·SHELL *noun* The shell of a nut; hence, anything of small size. — **IN A NUTSHELL** In brief and concise statement.

NUT·TALL (nŭt'·awl), **GEORGE HENRY FALKINER**, 1862–1937, American biologist.

NUT·TY *adj.* [**NUT TI ER, NUT·TI·EST**] 1 Abounding in nuts. 2 Having the flavor of nuts. 3 [Pop.] Crazy; also, madly in love; very enthusiastic; also **NUTS**. — **NUT·TI LY** *adv.* — **NUT·TI·NESS** *noun.*

NUX VOM·I CA 1 The flattened, disklike, silky, poisonous seed of an Indian tree (*Strychnos nux-vomica*). It contains several alkaloidal poisons, principally strychnine and brucine. 2 The tree producing this fruit. [<L. *nux*, nut, + *vomo*, vomit]

NUZ·ZLE *verb* [**NUZ·ZLED** (-ld), **NUZ·ZLING**] 1 To root as a hog. 2 To rub the nose against. 3 To nestle; snuggle. 4 To loiter; idle. [<ME. *nosel*, nose]

NY·AN·ZA (nī·ăn'·zuh) *noun* A sheet of water; lake; also, a river feeding a lake. [<Bantu]

NYA·SA (nyah'·sah) A lake in SE. Africa; 14,200 square miles. Also **NYAS·SA**.

NYA'·SA LAND PROTECTORATE A British protectorate in SE. Africa; 37,374 square miles; capital, Zomba.

NYCT-, NYCTI-, NYCTO- Combining forms from Greek *nyx, nyktos*, night.

NYC·TA·LO'·PI·A (nīk-) *noun* Night blindness; a physical defect of the eyes in which one sees well by daylight, but poorly in the dark or in dim light: sometimes confused with *day blindness* or *hemeralopia*. Also **NYC'·TA·LO·PY**. [<Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, night, + *alaos*, blind, + *ōps*, eye] — **NYC TA·LOP'·IC** *adj.*

NYC·TAN·THOUS (-thus) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating flowers which open at night: also **NYC·TI·GAM'·OUS**. [<NYCTI- + Gr. *anthos*, flower]

NYC·TER·INE (-īne *or* -in) *adj.* Taking place at night; also, obscure. [< Gr. *nykteris*, bat]

NYC·TIT·RO·PISM (-pizm) *noun* The changing of the position of the leaves of certain plants during the night, their sleep-movements. Also **NYC'·TI·NAS·TY**. — **NYC TI·TROP' IC** *adj.*

NYC·TO·PHO' BI A (nīk-) *noun* Morbid fear of night or of darkness: also called *noctiphobia, scotophobia*. [<Gr. *nyx, nyktos*, night, + -PHOBIA] — **NYC TO·PHO'·BIC** *adj.*

NYE·MAN (neh'·mahn) [Rus.] Same as NIEMEN.

NYL·GHAI, NYL·GHAU Same as NILGAI.

NY·LON *noun* 1 A synthetic, proteinlike, chemical product (polyamide) derivable from coal, air, and water, which may be formed into fibers, bristles, sheets, and other forms which, when drawn, are characterized by extreme toughness, elasticity, and strength: a registered trade name. 2 Hence, **NYLON**, something made of this product, especially a stocking.

NYMPH (nimf) *noun* 1 In classical mythology, a beautiful maiden belonging to a class of semidivine beings inhabiting a grove, forest, fountain, spring, or mountain, the ocean, or even a lone isle. 2 Hence, an attractive girl, a lovely young woman. 3 The young of an insect that undergoes incomplete metamorphosis, the stage in which the wing pads are first evident. 4 One of various nymphoid butterflies, as a fritillary. [<L. *nymphia* <Gr. *nymphē*, nymph, bride] — **NYMPH·AL, NYM PHE·AN** *adj.* — **NYMPH IC, NYMPH I CAL** *adj.*

NYMPH-, NYMPHO- Combining forms from Greek *nymphē*, nymph, bride.

NYM PHA (nim'·fuh) *noun* [**NYM·PHÆ** (-fee) *pl.*] 1 One of the inner folds of the mucous membrane of the female pudenda; the labium minus. 2 A nymph. [<L.]

NYM PHÆ·A' CEOUS (nim·fee·ay'·shus) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a family (*Nymphæaceæ*) of aquatic, perennial herbs, the waterlily family, of the order *Ranales*, with a thick, horizontal rootstock, mainly peltate, floating or submersed leaves, and large solitary flowers living in fresh water. See LOTUS. [<L. *nymphæa*, waterlily, <Gr. *nymphaia*]

NYM·PHA·LID *noun* Any of a family (*Nymphalidæ*) of medium to large butterflies, often brightly colored, including the emperor, tortoiseshell, and admiral butterflies.

NYM'·PHO·LEP·SY *noun* A kind of ecstasy or frenzy, said to have taken possession of one who looked upon a nymph; hence, an emotional state caused by an unrealizable desire. — **NYM·PHO·LEPT** *noun* — **NYM·PHO·LEP'·TIC** *adj.*

NYM PHO·MA'·NI A *noun* A morbid and ungovernable sexual desire in women. — **NYM·PHO·MA'·NI·AC** *adj. & noun.*

NYS·TAG·MUS (nis·tag'·mus) *noun* A spasmodic movement of the eyes, rotatory or from side to side. [<Gr. *nystagmos*, drowsiness, <*nystazō*, nod in sleep] — **NYS TAG MIC** *adj.*

NYX (nix) In Greek mythology, the personification of night; according to Hesiod, she was daughter of Chaos, sister of Erebos, and mother of Hemera (day), Charon, the Fates, Nemesis, Eris, Thanatos, Hypnos, and others: called *Nox* by the Romans.

O

O, O [OES, O's, Os *pl.*] 1 The 15th letter of the English alphabet: from Phenician *ayin*, which was a consonant, through Greek *omicron* and *omega*, and Roman O. 2 The sound of the letter *O*. In English it is variously pronounced: long, as in bone, go, ode, poet, rode; short, as in bottle; got, not, promise; intermediate, as in born, cord, horse, north, pork; open, as in dog, gone, long, soft; obscure, as in cannon, connect, communicate, lemon, matron, etc. The *o* in son, some, glove is pronounced like the short *u* in sun, sum, glut, and occurs frequently in words like come, done, love, money, plover, won, etc. The *o* pronounced like *u* in urn is heard in words like word, work, worm, world, worse, worship, worth, etc. (almost always between *w* and *r*).

Double *o*, *oo*, has two regular pronunciations: long, as in boot, fool, loon, toot (this sound is lowered somewhat before *r* as in moor, poor); short, as in book, foot, good, wool. It has the value of long *o*, however, in door, floor, and the value of short *u* in blood, flood. The *o* in do, move, to, two, etc., is pronounced like long *oo;* the *o* in wolf, woman, etc., like the short *oo* in wood.

The digraph *oa* usually has the sound of long *o*, as in boat, coal, loan, soap, and properly before *r*, as in oat, board, hoarse; it has the sound of *aw* in broad, and many speakers give it this sound before *r*, thus making or and oar, horse and hoarse homophonic. The digraph *oe* is also normally sounded as long *o*, as in toe, foe, sloe, but becomes long *oo* in shoe, canoe.

The diphthong *ou* is pronounced as in out, flour, loud, ground. This sound is also sometimes spelled *ow*, as in cowl, growl, owl; when final it is always spelled *ow* as in allow, cow, now, plow. Often, however, *ow* has the sound

of long *o*, as in blow, bowl, grow, mown, narrow, own, throw.
Ou is also often heard as long *o* in soul, dough; as open *o* in cough; also long *oo* in group, soup; as short *oo* in could, should; as short *u* in rough, trouble; and as the *u* in urn in courtesy, journal, etc.
Oi and *oy* are pronounced as in boil, toil, and boy, oyster, toy, etc. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY.
— *symbol* 1 In mathematics, zero or naught: called also *a round O*. 2 In chemistry, oxygen (O). 3 Anything shaped like an O; an oval or circle, a spot or spangle; as, Giotto's *O*. See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).
O *interj.* 1 An exclamation prefixed to an expression of address, as a sign of the vocative, used especially in earnest appeal or exhortation, or in prayer to the Deity, to emphasize the feeling or passion conveyed by the words. A note of exclamation usually follows the vocative word, phrase, or clause; as, *O* Lord! *O* my countrymen! 2 An ejaculation expressive of a wish: an elliptical form, as, *O* stay! The object of desire sometimes follows in an interjectional or elliptical phrase, with *for* if a substantive, or *that* if a clause. 3 Same as OH. The forms *O* and *oh* are often used indiscriminately. It is, however, generally conceded that the proper form in the vocative use is *O*.
— *noun* An exclamation or lamentation. Also spelled *oh*. [Found in many languages]
O' A descendant of, as, O'Brien: a patronymic prefix commonly used in Irish surnames, equivalent to the English and Scandinavian suffixes *-son*, *-sen*. Compare MAC, FITZ. [<Irish *ó*, grandson, descendant]
o' *prep.* Of; as, one *o* clock, man *o'*war, jack-*o'*-lantern. [Abbreviation of OF]
OAF *noun* Originally, a misshapen bantling left in place of a pretty child supposed to be stolen by fairies; a changeling; an imbecile, simpleton; a stupid, lubbery person. [Earlier form *auf* <ON. *alfr*, elf]
OAF ISH *adj.* Stupid; doltish. — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *noun.*
O A HU (ō ah'-hōō) The island in the north-central Hawaiian Islands on which Honolulu is located, 604 square miles.
OAK *noun* 1 A hardwood, acorn-bearing tree or shrub (genus *Quercus*) of the beech family, valued for the hardness, strength, and durability of its timber. 2 The wood or timber of the oak. 3 One of various other plants having a resemblance or relation to the oak, as, Jerusalem-oak (*Chenopodium botrys*). 4 A stout door, because usually of oak. 5 Any of various shades of light to medium dark brown of finished oak wood. 6 The leaves of the oak, as in a garland used as a crown, it was among the Romans the reward of a hero who saved the life of a fellow man. 7 Oaken woodwork or furniture. — **QUARTERED OAK** Oaken boards cut by quarter-sawing, and exhibiting a handsome grain. — **TO SPORT ONE'S OAK** To exclude visitors by closing the outer oaken door of one's apartment, primarily English university slang. [<OE. *ac*]
OAK-APPLE *noun* A gall produced on an oak by an insect: also called *nutgall*. Also **OAK GALL**.
OAK EN *adj.* Made of oak.
OAK LAND A manufacturing city and seaport on San Francisco Bay, California.
OAK-LEAF CLUSTER A bronze decoration given to holders of certain military medals in recognition of acts meriting a second award of the same medal. It represents a small twig bearing four oak leaves and three acorns.
OAK UM *noun* Hemp fiber obtained by untwisting old rope: used in calking, etc. [<OE. *acumba*, off-combings; compare COMB]
OAR *noun* 1 A wooden implement for propelling or, occasionally, for steering a boat, consisting of a long shaft with a blade at one end. 2 An oarsman. 3 An oarlike appendage in certain worms. — *verb* 1 To propel with or as with oars; row. 2 To make or do as with oars. 3 To move as if rowing. [<OE. *ar*]
O A-BAK TA Ancient name for QISHM.
OARED *adj.* 1 Having oars for propulsion. 2 Having oarlike feet or swimming appendages.
OAR-FISH *noun* Any of several fishes (genus *Regalecus*) of northern seas, with oarlike dorsal rays and sometimes twenty feet long.
OAR LOCK *noun* A device on the side of a boat for keeping an oar in place; rowlock.
OARS MAN *noun* [**-MEN** *pl.*] One who rows.
OARS MAN SHIP *noun* The art of rowing; skill in rowing.
OAR Y *adj.* Having the form or use of an oar.
O A SIS (ō-ā'-sis *or* ō'-uh-sis) *noun* [**O A SES** (-seez) *pl.*] A fertile spot in a waste or desert. [<Gr. *Oasis*, fertile spot in Libyan desert]
OAST *noun* A kiln for drying hops or malt. [<OE. *ast*, kiln]
OAT *noun* 1 A cereal grass (*Avena sativa*) or its edible grain: usually in the plural and collectively. 2 A musical pipe made from a stem of the oak; a shepherd's pipe; a pastoral song. — **TO FEEL ONE'S OATS** 1 To feel lively; have a sense of vitality. 2 To feel important. — **TO SOW ONE'S WILD OATS** To indulge in the follies or excesses to which youth is liable. [<OE. *ate*]
OAT CAKE *noun* A cake of oatmeal, usually rolled thin and baked hard. also **OAT CAKE**.
OAT EN *adj.* Made of oats or oatmeal, or of the straw of oats, also, sounded from an oaten pipe.
OAT-GRASS *noun* 1 Any uncultivated kind of oats. 2 Any of various oatlike grasses.
OATH (oth) *noun* [**OATHS** (ōthz) *pl.*] 1 A solemn attestation in support of a declaration or a promise, by an appeal to God or to some person or thing regarded as high and holy; also, the declaration or promise so supported. 2 [Law] Such an attestation or affirmation of the truth of a statement as renders liable to punishment for perjury one who wilfully thus asserts what is not true. 3 The form of words in which such attestation is made. 4 A frivolous and blasphemous use of the name of the Deity or of any sacred name or object, as in appeal or ejaculation. 5 An imprecation lightly or humorously used. [<OE. *ath*]
Synonyms: adjuration, affidavit, anathema, ban, blasphemy, curse, denunciation, execration, imprecation, malediction, profanity, reprobation, swearing, vow. In the highest sense, as in a court of justice, "an *oath* is a reverent appeal to God in corroboration of what one says"; an *affidavit* is a sworn statement made in writing in the presence of a competent officer; an *adjuration* is a solemn appeal to a person in the name of God to speak the truth. An *oath* is made to man in the name of God, a *vow* to God without the intervention, often without the knowledge, of man. In the lower sense, an *oath* may be mere *blasphemy* or profane swearing. *Anathema*, *curse*, *execration*, and *imprecation* are modes of invoking vengeance or retribution from a superhuman power upon the person against whom they are uttered. *Anathema* is a solemn ecclesiastical condemnation of a person or of a proposition. *Curse* may be just and authoritative; as, the *curse* of God; or, it may be wanton and powerless. *Execration* expresses most of personal bitterness and hatred, *imprecation* refers to the coming of the desired evil upon the person against whom it is uttered. *Malediction* is a general wish of evil, a less usual but very expressive word. Compare TESTIMONY. *Antonyms*: benediction, benison, blessing.
OAT MEAL *noun* The meal of oats; also, porridge made of it. also **OAT MEAL**.
OA XA CA (wah-hah'-cah) A state in SW. Mexico on the Pacific Coast; 36,371 square miles; also, its capital.
OB (awp) A river of western R.S.F.S.R in Asia; 2,500 miles to the **GULF OF OB**, an inlet of the Arctic Ocean, 600 miles long.
OB *prefix* 1 Toward; to; facing; as in *ob*ey, *ob*ject, etc. 2 Against; as in *ob*loquy, *ob*struct, *ob*trude, etc. 3 Over; upon; as in *ob*literate, *ob*tund, etc. 4 Completely, as in *ob*solete. 5 Reversed, as in *ob*ovate. [<L. *ob*, toward, for, against]
O BA DI'-AH A masculine personal name.
— **OBADIAH** A minor prophet, presumably living about 585 B.C.; also, the book of the Old Testament in which he prophesies the destruction of Edom.
OB BLI GA' TO (ŏb blee-gah'-to) *adj.* That cannot be dispensed with, necessary; in music, referring to parts or accompaniments essential to the performance of a composition. — *noun* A part or accompaniment, usually written for a single instrument. [<It. <L. *obligatus*, bound]
OB COR DATE *adj.* Inversely heart-shaped, as the leaves of some plants.
OB DU RA CY *noun* Obstinacy; obdurateness.
OB DU RATE (-dū-rit *or* -rāt) *adj.* 1 Unmoved by feelings of humanity or pity; inexorable. 2 Perversely impenitent. 3 Unyielding, stubborn. See synonyms under HARD, OBSTINATE. [<L. *ob*, to, + *durus*, hard] — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *noun.*
O BE Same as OBI.
O·BE DI ENCE *noun* 1 Submission to command, prohibition, law, or duty. 2 The fact of being obeyed, or having subjects obedient to one. 3 [Obs.] Rule; authority. See synonyms under ALLEGIANCE, SUBMISSION.
O·BE DI ENT *adj.* Complying with or submitting to a behest, law, etc.; habitually yielding to authority; submissive; dutiful. See synonyms under DOCILE, OBSEQUIOUS. [<OF. <L. *obœdiens* <*obœdio*, obey] — **-LY** *adv.*
O BEI SANCE (ō-bee'-suns) *noun* An act of courtesy or reverence, consisting of bowing or a bending of the knee; a bow or courtesy; homage; deference. [<F. *obéissance* <*obéir*, obey] — **O·BEI·SANT** *adj.*
OB E LISK *noun* 1 A square shaft with pyramidal top, usually monumental. The Egyptian obelisks are always monolithic and slightly tapering. 2 The dagger sign (†) used as a mark of reference; also, formerly, an obelus. [<Gr. *obeliskos*, pointed pillar] — **OB·E·LIS'·CAL**, **OB·E·LIS'·KOID** *adj.*
OB'·E·LIZE *tr. verb* [**-LIZED**, **-LIZ·ING**] To mark with an obelus; designate as spurious or suspicious.
OB·E LUS *noun* [**LI** (lī) *pl.*] A critical mark, as — or †, used in ancient manuscripts to designate a suspected reading or passage, or ÷, to indicate a spurious passage. [<Gr. *obelos*, a spit]
O·BER AM'·MER·GAU (ō·bur·ahm'·ur·gow) A village in Bava-

ria, Germany; about 45 miles SW. of Munich; passion-play.

O·BER·EK *noun* A lovely Polish folk-dance. Also **O·BER·TAS** (-tahs).

O′ BER·HAU SEN (-how·zen) A city in western Prussia, Germany.

O′ BER LAND (-lahnt) A mountainous region of central Switzerland

O′·BER ON In medieval legend and Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, the king of the fairies, husband of Titania.

O BESE *adj.* Very corpulent. See synonyms under CORPULENT. [<L. *obesus*, fat] —**·LY** *adv.*

O BES I TY *noun* Excessive fatness, morbid corpulency. Also **O BESE NESS.**

O BEY *verb* 1 To do the bidding of; yield to the government or direction of; be obedient. 2 To comply with or carry into effect. 3 To be controlled by, act according to. [<F. *obeir* <L. *ob*, near, + *audio*, hear] —**O BEY ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: comply, defer, keep, observe, submit, yield. See FOLLOW, KEEP, SERVE. *Antonyms*: contemn, defy, disobey, infringe, refuse, resist, violate. See synonyms for GOVERN

OB FUS CATE *tr. verb* [**CAT ED, ·CAT ING**] 1 To obscure, perplex, or confuse, as the mind. 2 To cloud or darken. [<L. *ob*, to, + *fuscus*, dark] —**OB FUS CA′ TION** *noun.*

O BI (ō′·bi) *noun* 1 A kind of sorcery practiced by the Negroes of the West Indies and SE. United States: a revival or survival of African magic rites, specializing in poisons and the power of terror. 2 A charm or fetish used in these magical practices. Also called *obe, obeah.* [Of African origin] —**O BI ISM** *noun.*

O BI *noun* [Jap.] A broad silken sash worn by Japanese women: also spelled *obe.*

O BI IT [L.] He (or she) died.

O BIT (ō′·bit *or* ŏb′·it) *noun* 1 The death or date of death of a person, also, an obituary. 2 A ceremony or service commemorating a death. [<L. *obitus*, approach, <*ob*, to, + *eo*, go]

OB I TER DIC TUM [L.] [**OB I TER DIC TA** *pl.*] A remark by the way or in passing. See DICTUM.

O BIT′ U A RY (ō·bich′ ōō- *or* ō bit′·yōō-) *adj.* Pertaining to the death of a person. —*noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] A published notice of a death, a biographical sketch of one recently deceased. [<L. *obituarius* <L. *obitus*, death]

OB JECT (ub·jĕct′) *verb* 1 To allege as a reason against something, adduce in criticism or condemnation. 2 To declare or to feel opposed or averse to something; dissent. 3 [Obs.] To oppose; put in the way of; adduce. See synonyms under OPPOSE —**OB JEC TOR** *noun.*

OB·JECT (ob′ jĕct) *noun* 1 Anything that comes within the cognizance of the senses; especially, anything tangible or visible, any material thing. 2 That which is affected or intended to be affected by feeling or action 3 That on which one sets his mind as an end; purpose; aim 4 A noun, pronoun, clause, or sentence to which the action of the verb is directed, or which receives or endures the effect of this action A **DIRECT OBJECT** receives the direct action of the verb, as in the sentence "Tom ate the pie," *pie* is the direct object of *ate;* an **INDIRECT OBJECT** receives the secondary action of the verb, as in "She gave Tom the pie," *Tom* is the indirect object of *gave.* The transitive verb takes only the direct object, which it is said to govern. 5 [Pop.] A person of pitiable or ridiculous aspect; any sight that evokes laughter, disgust, pity, etc. See synonyms under AIM, DESIGN, PURPOSE, REASON. [<L. *objectus* <*ob*, before, + *jacio*, throw]

OBJECT BALL In billiards or pool, the ball which the player purposes to hit with his cue ball

OBJECT-GLASS *noun* A lens or combination of lenses for focusing the rays of light passing through it; in a telescope or microscope, the lens nearest the object; in a camera or projector, the lens that makes the image of the object. Also **OBJECT-LENS.**

OB JEC′·TI FY *tr. verb* [**FIED, ·FY ING**] 1 To place in the condition or relation of an object; present to the apprehension as an object, render objective. 2 To give or impute reality to, such as is held to belong to the world of objects. —**OB JEC TI FI CA′ TION** *noun.*

OB JEC TION *noun* 1 The act of objecting. 2 An impediment raised; a dissenting argument; an adverse fact.

OB·JEC TION A BLE *adj.* Deserving of disapproval; offensive. —**OB·JEC TION A·BIL′ I·TY** *noun* —**OB JEC TION A BLY** *adv.*

OB·JEC TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Of or belonging to an object; having the nature of an object or being that which is thought of or perceived, as opposed to that which thinks or perceives; outside the mind. opposed to *subjective.* 2 Directed to or pertaining to an object or end; as, an *objective* goal. 3 Having independent existence apart from experience or thought; substantive; self-existent. 4 Directing the mind or activity toward external things without reference to personal sensations; also, resulting from such direction; hence, representing things as they are; unbiased by thoughts, emotions, opinions, etc.: said of an artist, a writer, etc., or of his habits of thought. 5 Made up of objects represented precisely as they are, without idealization; realistic: said of a work of art, as a picture. 6 Denoting the case of the object of a transitive verb or of a preposition; accusative. —*noun* 1 The objective or accusative case. 2 The lens or lenses of a camera or microscope bringing the rays from an object to a focus. 3 A result to be accomplished or a point to be reached in any military action; the assigned goal of a mission. —**OB JEC TIVE LY** *adv.*

OB JEC TIV ISM *noun* 1 The power that enables an author or artist to treat subjects objectively, or apart from his own personality. 2 The tendency to give prominence to the facts of sense perception; the theory that human knowledge is based on the external world rather than within the ego. —**OB JEC TIV IST** *noun* —**OB JEC TIV IS′ TIC** *adj.*

OB JEC TIV′ I TY *noun* 1 The state or relation of being objective. 2 Material reality. Also **OB JEC TIVE NESS.**

OB JECT LESS *adj.* 1 Having no aim; purposeless. 2 Having no corresponding object or concrete representation.

OBJECT-LESSON *noun* A lesson in which the object to be known, or a representation of it, is shown to the eye; hence, figuratively, the exemplification of a principle or moral in a concrete form or striking instance.

OB JET D'ART (awb·zheh′ dar) [F.] [**OB JETS D'ART** (awb·zheh′) *pl.*] Any work of artistic value.

OB′ JUR GATE *tr. verb* [**·GAT ED, ·GAT ING**] To rebuke severely; scold; rail at. [<L. *ob*, against, + *jurgo*, scold] —**OB JUR GA′ TION** *noun* —**OB′·JUR GA TOR** *noun* —**OB JUR′·GA TO RY** *adj.* —**OB JUR GA TO RI LY** *adv.*

OB LAN′ CE O LATE *adj.* Lance-shaped, but tapering toward the base, as the leaves of certain plants. [<OB- + LANCEOLATE]

OB LATE *adj.* 1 Flattened at the poles: opposed to *prolate.* 2 Consecrated; dedicated; devoted to a religious life. [<L. *ob*, out, + *latus*, borne] —**OB LATE LY** *adv.*

OB LA TION *noun* 1 The act of offering or anything offered in worship, especially the elements of the Eucharist 2 Hence, any grateful and solemn offering. 3 In canon law, any property given to a church. —**OB LA TION AL** *adj.* —**OB LA TO RY** *adj.*

OB′ LI GATE *tr. verb* [**·GAT ED, ·GAT ING**] 1 To bind by some requirement. 2 To hold to the fulfillment of duty; bind by a formal pledge; constrain. 3 To place under debt to return a favor or courtesy. —*adj.* Bound or restricted 2 Having only one life condition, as distinguished from *facultative.* [<L. *ob*, about, + *ligo*, bind]

OB LI GA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of obligating or state of being obligated, also, the duty, promise, etc., by which one is bound 2 The constraining power of conscience or law 3 A requirement imposed by the customs of society or the laws of propriety and expediency; what one owes in return for a service, benefit, kindness, favor, etc 4 A binding legal agreement, contract, bond, etc., bearing a penalty. See synonyms under DUTY. —**OB′ LI GA TOR** *noun*

OB′ LI GA TIVE *adj.* Implying or expressing obligation: distinguished from *facultative.*

OB′ LI GA TO RY (ŏb′ li·guh- *or* ō·blig′ uh-) *adj.* 1 Binding in civil or moral law. 2 Of the nature of, or constituting a duty or obligation; imperative.

O BLIGE *tr. verb* [**O BLIGED, O BLIG ING**] 1 To constrain in any manner 2 To place under necessity; compel 3 To render indebted, as for favors; also, to do a service or kindness to or for. See synonyms under ACCOMMODATE, BIND, COMPEL. [<L. *obligo*, bind] —**O·BLIG ER** *noun*

OB LI GEE′ (-jee′) *noun* One who is obliged; specifically [Law], the person in whose favor an obligation is entered into or incurred: opposed to *obligor.*

O BLIG ING (ō·blīje′-) *adj.* Disposed to do favors; accommodating; kind. See synonyms under GOOD, PLEASANT, POLITE. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

OB LI GOR′ (-gor) *noun* [Law] The person who is bound to perform an obligation.

OB LIQUE (-leek′ *or, now chiefly military,* -līke′) *adj.* 1 Deviating from the perpendicular or from a right line by any angle except a right angle; neither perpendicular nor horizontal; slanting. 2 Differing from a right angle; either acute or obtuse: said of angles. 3 Evasive, indirect, not straightforward; disingenuous. 4 Not in the direct line of descent; collateral. 5 Unequal-sided. 6 Having to do with cases other than the nominative and vocative 7 Designating several muscles whose fibers run obliquely; as, the external *oblique* muscle of the abdomen.

—*noun* 1 One of the oblique muscles. 2 An oblique line. 3 In sailing, **OBLIQUE SAILING**, a veering to right or left less than ninety degrees.

—*intr. verb* [**OB LIQUED, OB LIQU ING**] 1 To deviate from the perpendicular or from a right line; slant. 2 To march in an oblique direction by facing half-right or -left and then advancing. [<F. <L. *obliquus* <*ob*, before, + LL. *liquis*, awry] —**OB·LIQUE LY** *adv.* —**OB·LIQUE·NESS** *noun*

OBLIQUE-ANGLED *adj.* Having the angles oblique, as *oblique-angled* triangle.

OBLIQUE CASE Any grammatical case other than the nominative or vocative.

OB·LIQ UI·TY (-lik′·wi·ti) *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 Oblique quality or state; inclination from a vertical or horizontal line or plane; also, the amount or the angle of such inclination.

2 Deviation from right or moral principles or conduct. —**OB·LIQ·UI·TOUS** (-wi·tus) *adj.*

OB·LIT′·ER·ATE *tr. verb* [**AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] 1 To blot or wipe out, erase. 2 To destroy so as to leave no trace; efface utterly. See synonyms under ABOLISH, ANNUL, CANCEL. [<L. *ob,* over, + *litera,* letter] —**OB·LIT·ER·A′·TION** *noun* —**OB·LIT′·ER·A·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* —**OB·LIT′·ER·A·TOR** *noun.*

OB·LIV·I·ON *noun* 1 The state or fact of being utterly forgotten. 2 The act or fact of forgetting completely; forgetfulness. 3 Public remission and pardon of offense; amnesty. [<F. <L. *oblivio* <*oblivisci,* forget]

OB·LIV·I·OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Forgetful, or given to forgetfulness. 2 Lost in thought; abstracted. 3 Inducing forgetfulness. See synonyms under ABSTRACTED. —**·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

OB·LONG *adj.* 1 Longer in one dimension than in another, applied most commonly to rectangular objects somewhat elongated. 2 Having one principal axis longer than the other or others. 3 Bluntly elliptical, as a leaf. —*noun* A figure having greater length than breadth; in geometry, a long rectangle. [<L. *ob,* before, + *longus,* long]

OB·LO·QUY (-luh·kwi) *noun* [**QUIES** *pl.*] 1 The state of one who is under odium or disgrace or spoken ill of. 2 Vilification, defamation; calumny. 3 [Obs.] A cause of disgrace or reproach. See synonyms under SCANDAL. [<L. *ob,* against, + *loquor,* speak]

OB·NOX·IOUS (ŏb·nok′·shus) *adj.* 1 Of a character to give offense or excite aversion; odious; objectionable. 2 [Law] Liable or answerable; amenable. 3 [Obs.] Subject, exposed, as, *obnoxious* to punishment. See synonyms under SUBJECT. [<L. *obnoxius,* liable] —**·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

OB·NU·BI·LA′·TION *noun* A nebulous or clouded state of consciousness, especially, in psychiatry, the mental haze occurring just before and between epileptic seizures. [<L. *ob,* over, + *nubes,* cloud]

O·BOE (ō′·bō *or* ō′·boy) *noun* A wooden double-reed wind instrument, of soprano compass. [<It. <F. *hautbois;* see HAUTBOY] —**O·BO·IST** *noun.*

OB·O·LUS *noun* [**LI** (li) *pl.*] 1 A weight and a silver coin of Greece in ancient times; one sixth of a drachma. 2 A medieval silver coin of Hungary and Bohemia. Also **OB·OL.** See DIABOLI. [<L. <Gr. *obolos*]

OB·O·VATE *adj.* Inversely ovate, as certain leaves.

OB·O·VOID *adj.* Solidly obovate, with the broader end upward or outward.

O·BRE·GÓN′ (ō brĕh gawn′), **ÁLVARO,** 1880–1928, president of Mexico, 1920–24, reelected 1928; assassinated.

OB·SCENE (-seen′) *adj.* 1 Offensive to chastity or decency. 2 Offensive to the senses; foul. See synonyms under FOUL, IMMODEST, VULGAR. [<L. *obscenus,* ill-omened] — **·LY** *adv.*

OB·SCEN·I·TY (ob·sen′-) *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] Obscene quality of act, thought, speech, or representation, gross indecency; unchaste action, lewdness. Also **OB·SCENE·NESS.** See synonyms under INDECENCY.

OB·SCUR·ANT (-scur′·unt) *noun* One who obscures; specifically, one who opposes education, popular enlightenment, and freedom of thought. Also **OB·SCUR·ANT·IST.** —**OB·SCUR·ANT·ISM** *noun* —**OB·SCU·RA′·TION** *noun.*

OB·SCURE *adj.* [**OB·SCUR·ER, OB·SCUR·EST**] 1 Dim; dark; dusky, gloomy. 2 Not clear to the mind; vague, abstruse. 3 Faintly marked; hard to discern; undefined. 4 Remote or apart, hidden from view or notice; hence, little known; lowly, as, *obscure* birth.

—*tr. verb* [**OB·SCURED, OB·SCUR·ING**] To dim, darken, or hide from view.

—*noun* Indistinctness of outline or color. [<L. *obscurus,* dark] —**OB·SCURE·LY** *adv.* —**OB·SCURE·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): abstruse, ambiguous, complicated, dark, difficult, dim, indistinct, involved, profound, unintelligible. That is *obscure* which the eye or mind cannot clearly see or understand. If the matter is *abstruse,* as if removed from the usual way of thinking, it is *difficult* to comprehend. The matter may be *complicated* by the intertwining of its many parts, or it may be so deep as to be *profound.* The expression of the thought may be *ambiguous,* as if looking in two ways, or *involved* and confused in form, or it may be *unintelligible* to the mind. Sometimes it is *dark, dim,* and *indistinct* by reason of lack of light or want of transparency.

OB·SCU·RI·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being obscure. 2 Dimness; darkness. 3 Lack of distinctness or perspicuity. 4 The condition of being unknown to fame. 5 An unknown or obscure person, place, or thing.

OB′·SE·CRATE *tr. verb* [**CRAT·ED, ·CRAT·ING**] To pray to; beseech. [<L. *obsecro,* beseech] —**OB·SE·CRA′·TION** *noun* —**OB′·SE·CRA·TO·RY** *adj.*

OB·SE·QUI·OUS (-kwi·us) *adj.* 1 Sycophantic or adulatory in manner; cringing; servile. 2 [Obs.] Promptly obedient. [<L. <*obsequor,* follow] —**·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: attentive, compliant, cringing, deferential, fawning, flattering, obedient, servile, slavish, submissive, sycophantic. See ABASE, SUPPLE. *Antonyms:* independent, self-assertive, self-respecting. See synonyms for AUSTERE.

OB·SE·QUY (-si·kwi) *noun* [**·QUIES** *pl.*] The last office for the dead, a funeral service. [<LL. *obsequiæ* <L. *ob,* upon, + *seq* follow]

OB·SERV·A·BLE (ŏb·zûrv′-) *adj.* 1 That can be observed; manifest. 2 Notable. 3 Customary; demanding observance. —**OB·SERV·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**OB·SERV·A·BLY** *adv.*

OB·SER·VANCE (-zûr′·vuns) *noun* 1 The act of observing, as a custom or ceremony; compliance, as with law or duty. 2 Any common custom, form, rite, etc. 3 Heedful attention; observation. 4 The rule or constitution of a religious order; also, the order or the house of such an order. 5 [Obs.] Obsequious compliance. See synonyms under FORM, SACRAMENT.

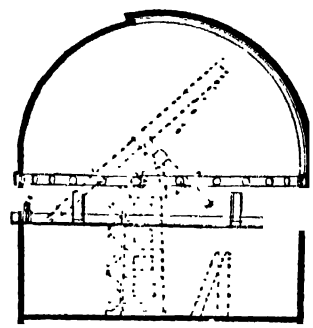
OB·SER·VANT (-zûr′·vunt) *adj.* 1 Carefully attentive; habitually noting. 2 Strict in observing rules, heedful of duties. 3 Obedient; attentive. —**·LY** *adv.*

OB·SER·VANT·INE (-zûr′·vun·tin *or* -teen) *noun* One of the Franciscan friars of the stricter rule who separated from the Conventual in the 15th century. Also **OB·SER·VANT.**

OB·SER·VA′·TION (ŏb·zur-) *noun* 1 The act, faculty, or habit of observing; the fact of being observed. 2 Scientific scrutiny of a natural phenomenon, for experiment, verification, or measurement and calculation; also, the record of such an examination and the data connected with it; as, an astronomical or meteorological *observation:* in this sense distinguished from *experimentation,* in which the conditions observed are artificially produced or modified. 3 Experience or knowledge acquired by observing. 4 An incidental remark. 5 [Obs.] Observance. See synonyms under REMARK. —**TO TAKE** or **WORK OUT AN OBSERVATION** To calculate the latitude and longitude from angular measurements of the altitude and position of the sun or other celestial body. —**OB·SER·VA′·TION·AL** *adj.*

OBSERVATION CAR A railway car having glass sides or ends or a large rear platform; used either for track-inspection or carrying passengers.

OBSERVATION POST Any point, open or concealed, in which an observer may gather information of a specified nature; especially, in wartime, a station for directing gunfire, watching enemy action, and the like.



OBSERVATORY

OB·SER′·VA·TO·RY (ŏb·zûr′-) *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 A building designed and equipped for the systematic observation of natural phenomena, as, an astronomical *observatory.* 2 A tower built for obtaining a panoramic view.

OB·SERVE (ŏb·zûrv′) *verb* [**OB·SERVED, OB·SERV·ING**] 1 To take notice of, note with attention. 2 To scrutinize carefully. 3 To keep or follow religiously; comply with; as, to *observe* the Sabbath. 4 To remark incidentally or casually, express an opinion: sometimes with *on* or *upon.* 5 To take notice. See synonyms under CELEBRATE, EXAMINE, FOLLOW, OBEY. [<L. *ob,* before, + *servo,* keep] —**OB·SERV·ING** *adj.* —**OB·SERV·ING·LY** *adv.*

OB·SERV·ER (ŏb·zûrv′-) *noun* 1 One who observes; specifically, in modern war, one who observes the effect of artillery fire on the enemy, one who keeps a look-out for enemy aircraft, or one who makes meteorological observations. 2 A member of the crew of a military aircraft that makes reconnaissance flights.

OB·SESS *tr. verb* 1 To exert influence over; haunt, harass, or beset, as by an evil spirit. 2 To oppress or trouble, as by a fixed idea. [<L. *ob,* before, + *sedeo,* sit] —**·IVE** *adj.* —**·OR** *noun.*

OB·SES·SION (-sĕsh′·un) *noun* 1 A vexing or haunting, as by an evil spirit or morbidly dominant idea; the fact of being thus haunted; also, that which dominates or afflicts anyone in such manner. 2 In psychiatry, a compulsive idea or emotion associated with the subconscious and exerting a more or less persistent influence upon conduct and behavior; also, the compulsion itself.

OB·SID·I·AN *noun* A glassy volcanic rock, usually black and having the composition of rhyolite but containing few or no individualized crystals; formerly used by the Indians for arrowheads. [<Obsius, the Roman discoverer]

OB·SID·I·O·NAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a siege. 2 Pertaining to or contracted during trench warfare; as, *obsidional* infection. [<L. *obsideo,* besiege]

OB·SO·LES′·CENT *adj.* Growing obsolete. —**OB·SO·LES′·CENCE** *noun* —**OB·SO·LES′·CENT·LY** *adv.*

OB′·SO·LETE *adj.* 1 Gone out of use, as a word or phrase, a style, fashion, etc.; of a discarded type or fashion. 2 Imperfectly developed; atrophied; suppressed or lacking: said of markings, parts, organs, etc. [<L. *obsoletus* <*obsolesco,* decay] —**OB′·SO·LETE·LY** *adv.* —**OB′·SO·LETE·NESS** *noun* —**OB′·SO·LET·ISM** *noun.*

Synonyms: ancient, antiquated, archaic, disused, obsolescent, old, out-of-date, rare. Some of the most ancient

words are not obsolete. A word is obsolete which has quite gone out of use; a word is archaic or obsolescent which is falling out of use; archaic is also applied to a word which is obsolete in general usage but which survives in special texts, as the Bible, hymnals, poetry, etc.; a word is rare if there are few present instances of its use. See OLD. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for FRESH, MODERN, NEW.

OB·STA·CLE (ŏb′·stuh·kl) *noun* That which stands in the way; a hindrance or obstruction in either a physical or a moral sense. See synonyms under BARRIER, IMPEDIMENT. [<F. <L. *ob,* before, + *sto,* stand]

OB·STE·TRI′·CIAN (–trish′·un) *noun* A medical and surgical specialist in childbirth.

OB·STET·RICS *noun* The branch of medical science relating to pregnancy and childbirth; midwifery. [<L. *obstetrix,* midwife, <*ob,* before, + *sto,* stand] — **OB·STET·RI·CAL, OB·STET·RIC** *adj.* — **OB·STET·RI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

OB·STI·NA·CY *noun* [-CIES *pl.*] 1 Persistent and usually unreasonable adherence to one's own opinion or purpose; stubbornness. 2 The quality of being difficult to subdue or remedy; said especially of ailments. 3 Stubborn action.

OB·STI·NATE (–nit) *adj.* 1 Persistently and unreasonably resolved in a purpose or opinion; stubborn. 2 Hard to control or cure. [<L. *ob,* before, + *sto,* stand] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: contumacious, decided, determined, dogged, firm, fixed, headstrong, heady, immovable, indomitable, inflexible, intractable, mulish, obdurate, opinionated, persistent, pertinacious, refractory, resolute, resolved, stubborn, unflinching, unyielding. The *headstrong* person is not to be stopped in his own course of action, while the *obstinate* and *stubborn* is not to be driven to another's way. The *headstrong* act, the *obstinate* and *stubborn* may simply refuse to stir. *Stubborn* is the term most frequently applied to animals and inanimate things. *Refractory* implies more activity of resistance; the *stubborn* horse balks; the *refractory* animal plunges, rears, and kicks; metals that resist ordinary processes of reduction are termed *refractory*. One is *obdurate* who adheres to his purpose in spite of appeals that would move any tender-hearted person. *Contumacious* refers to a proud and insolent defiance of authority, as of the summons of a court. *Pertinacious* applies to that which is active and aggressive; *pertinacious* demand is contrasted with *obstinate* refusal. The *unyielding* conduct which we approve we call *decided, firm, inflexible, resolute;* that which we condemn we are apt to term *headstrong, obstinate, stubborn.* See INFLEXIBLE, PERVERSE. *Antonyms*: amenable, complaisant, compliant, docile, irresolute, obedient, pliable, pliant, submissive, teachable, tractable, undecided, wavering, yielding.

OB·STREP·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Making a great disturbance; clamorous; boisterous; unruly. See synonyms under NOISY, TURBULENT. [<L. *obstreperus* <*ob,* before, + *strepo,* roar] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

OB·STRUCT *tr. verb* 1 To fill with impediments; block or stop up; hence, to shut out (the sight or view of). 2 To hinder or retard the progress of; make the accomplishment of difficult or slow. [<L. *ob,* before, + *struo,* build] — **OB·STRUCT·ER, OB·STRUC·TOR** *noun* — **OB·STRUC·TIVE** *adj.* — **OB·STRUC·TIVE·LY** *adv.* — **OB·STRUC·TIVE·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: arrest, bar, barricade, check, choke, clog, embarrass, hinder, impede, interrupt, oppose, retard, stay, stop. To *obstruct* is literally to build up against; the road is *obstructed* by fallen trees. We may *hinder* one's advance by following and clinging to him; we *obstruct* his course by standing in his way. Anything that makes one's progress slower, whether from within or from without, *impedes, checks, hinders, retards,* or *stays;* an obstruction to one's progress is always from without. To *arrest* is to cause to stop suddenly; *obstructing* the way may have the effect of *arresting* progress. See CHECK, HINDER, OPPOSE. *Antonyms*: accelerate, advance, aid, clear, facilitate, forward, free, further, open, promote.

OB·STRUC·TION *noun* 1 A hindrance; obstacle. 2 The act of preventing progress; the state of being obstructed. See synonyms under BARRIER, IMPEDIMENT.

OB·STRUC·TION·IST *noun* One who obstructs, especially one who opposes reform, or who delays the progress of business, as in a legislature. — **OB·STRUC·TION·ISM** *noun.*

OB·STRU·ENT *adj.* Causing obstruction or impediment, as of the stomach. — *noun* A medicine that obstructs. [<L. <*obstruo,* obstruct]

OB·TAIN *verb* 1 To bring into one's own possession; get; procure; attain by effort. 2 [Obs.] To arrive at; win. 3 To be established by law or custom; prevail. [<L. *obtineo* <*ob,* before, + *teneo,* hold] — **·A·BLE** *adj.* — **·ER** *noun* — **·MENT** *noun.*

Synonyms: acquire, earn, gain, get, procure, receive, secure, win. When one *gets* the object of his desire, he is said to *obtain* it, whether he has *gained* or *earned* it or not. *Win* denotes contest, with a suggestion of chance or hazard; in popular language, a person is often said to *win* a lawsuit, but in legal phrase he is said to *gain* his suit, case, or cause. One *obtains* a thing commonly by some direct effort of his own, he *procures* it commonly by the intervention of some one else; he *secures* what has seemed uncertain or elusive, when he *gets* it firmly into his possession or under his control. Compare GAIN, GET, PURCHASE.

OB·TECT *adj.* Covered with a hard chitinous case, as the pupa of most flies. Also **OB·TECT·ED.** [<L. *ob,* over, + *tego,* veil]

OB·TEST *verb* 1 To beseech; supplicate for. 2 To invoke as a witness. [<L. *obtestor* <*ob,* before, + *testis,* witness] — **OB·TES·TA′·TION** *noun.*

OB·TRUDE *verb* [OB·TRUD·ED, OB·TRUD·ING] 1 To thrust, thrust onself, or be pushed into undue prominence or into some place or company where one is unwelcome: often with *upon.* 2 To eject; push forward or out. [<L. *ob,* before, + *trudo,* thrust] — **OB·TRUD·ER** *noun.*

OB·TRU·SION (–trōō′·zhun) *noun* The act of obtruding or the thing obtruded; an instance of obtruding.

OB·TRU·SIVE (–trōō·sĭv) *adj.* Tending to obtrude; obtruding; pushing; intruding. See synonyms under MEDDLESOME. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

OB·TUND *tr. verb* To render blunt or dull; deaden, as pain. [<L. *obtundo* <*ob,* against, + *tundo,* beat] — **OB·TUND·ENT** *adj. & noun.*

OB′·TU·RATE (–tū·rāte) *tr. verb* [-RAT·ED, -RAT·ING] To close or stop up; specifically said of stopping the breech of a gun. [<L. *obturatus* <*obturo,* close] — **OB·TU·RA′·TION** *noun* — **OB′·TU·RA·TOR** *noun.*

OB·TUSE (–tūs′) *adj.* 1 Greater than a right angle; exceeding 90°. 2 Blunt or rounded at the extremity, as a leaf or petal: opposed to *acute.* 3 Dull intellectually or emotionally; stupid, insensible. 4 Heavy, dull, and indistinct, as a sound. See synonyms under BLUNT. [<L. *obtusus* <*obtundo* <*ob,* against, + *tundo,* beat] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

OBTUSI- A combining form from Latin *obtusus,* obtuse.

OB·VERSE (–vŭrs′) *adj.* 1 Turned toward or facing one opposed to *reverse.* 2 Inverse, narrower at the base than at the apex; as, an *obverse* leaf. 3 Corresponding to something else as its counterpart.

— *noun* 1 That side of a coin or medal upon which the face or main device is struck: opposed to *reverse;* that side of any object which is meant to be seen; the front as opposed to the back. 2 The counterpart of any truth, fact, or statement. [<L. *ob,* toward, + *verto,* turn] — **OB·VERSE·LY** *adv.*

OB·VER·SION (–vŭr′·shun *or* –zhun) *noun* 1 A turning down or toward. 2 Immediate inference by reciprocal change of positive and privative conceptions.

OB·VERT (–vŭrt′) *tr. verb* 1 To turn the front, principal or different side of (a thing) toward. 2 In logic, to infer the obverse, or contradictory predicate of (a proposition). [<L. *obverto* <*ob,* toward, + *verto,* turn]

OB′·VI·ATE *tr. verb* [-AT·ED, -AT·ING] To meet or anticipate, so as to dispose of or remove, clear away or provide for, as an objection or difficulty. [<L. *obvio,* meet, <L. *ob,* before, + *via,* way] — **OB·VI·A′·TION** *noun* — **OB′·VI·A·TOR** *noun.*

OB·VI·OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Immediately evident without further reasoning or investigation; palpably true, manifest. 2 [Obs.] Standing or placed in the way. See synonyms under CLEAR, EVIDENT, MANIFEST, NOTORIOUS. [<L. *obvius,* in the way, <*ob,* before, + *via,* way] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*

OB′·VO·LUTE *adj.* Overlapping: said, in botany, of the margins of leaves or petals in vernation which are mutually infolded one within another: a form of *convolute.* [<L. *obvolvo,* wrap round] — **OB·VO·LU′·TION** *noun* — **OB′·VO·LU·TIVE** *adj.*

OC- Assimilated form of OB- before *c.*

OC·A·RI′·NA (–ree′·nuh) *noun* A small musical instrument, usually of terra-cotta, with a mouthpiece and finger hole. It yields soft sonorous notes, but has little compass, and is made in several sizes to give variety of tone. [<It. <*oca,* goose]

O'CA·SEY, SEAN, born 1884, Irish playwright.

OC·CAM See OCKHAM.

OC·CA·SION (uh·kay′·zhun) *noun* 1 A particular event, or juncture of events, considered simply as exciting notice or interest; especially, an important event or celebration. 2 An event or juncture of affairs that presents some reason, motive, or opportunity for action; an opportunity permitting or a reason requiring action; cause, as, no *occasion* for haste. 3 A determinative condition, as opposed to the main or principal cause. 4 A need or exigency; hence, in the plural, needs. 5 [Obs.] Any matter of business requiring attention. See synonyms under CAUSE, OPPORTUNITY. — **BY OCCASION OF** In consequence of; by reason of. — **ON OCCASION** On suitable opportunity; at need; now and then. — **TO TAKE OCCASION** To avail oneself of the opportunity.

— *tr. verb* To cause or bring about; cause accidentally or incidentally. See synonyms under MAKE, PRODUCE. [<L. *occasio* <*occido,* fall down, <*ob-,* down, + *cado,* fall]

OC·CA·SION·AL *adj.* 1 Occurring at irregular intervals. 2 Belonging or suitable to some special occasion. 3 Happening casually or incidentally. See synonyms under INCIDENTAL.

OC·CA·SION·AL·ISM *noun* The philosophical doctrine that

mind is not responsible for changes in the body, or vice versa, but that the Divine Spirit intervenes to produce the apparent interaction. — **OC·CA·SION·AL·IST** *noun*.

OC·CA·SION·AL·LY *adv.* In an occasional manner; more or less frequently at irregular times or intervals.

OC·CI·DENT (ŏk′·sĭ–) *noun* The west.

Oc·CI·DENT *noun* 1 The countries lying west of Asia and the Turkish empire: opposed to *Orient*. 2 In modern usage, the Western Hemisphere. [<F. <L. *occidens* <*occido*, fall, set]

OC·CI·DEN′·TAL *adj.* Of or belonging to the West, or the countries constituting the Occident: opposed to *Oriental*. — *noun* One born or living in a western country. Also **Oc·CI·DEN′·TAL.**

Oc·CI·DEN′·TAL·ISM *noun* The spirit, life, and culture of the people of the Occident. — **OC·CI·DEN′ TAL IST** *noun*.

OC·CI·DEN′·TAL·IZE *tr. verb* [**IZED, IZ ING**] To render occidental in spirit or character. — **·I ZA′ TION** *noun*.

OC·CIP·I·TAL (ŏc·sip′–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the occiput. 2 Pertaining to the occipital bone. — *noun* The occipital bone.

OCCIPITAL BONE The hindmost bone of the skull between the parietal and temporal bones.

OCCIPITO- A combining form from Latin *occiput*, back of the head, as in *occipito*facial, pertaining to the occiput and face.

OC·CI·PUT (ŏc′·sĭ·pŭt) *noun* The lower back part of the skull. [<L.]

OC CLUDE *tr. verb* [**OC·CLUD·ED, OC·CLUD ING**] 1 In chemistry, to take up, either on the surface or internally, but without change of properties; as, palladium *occludes* hydrogen. 2 To shut in, out, or off. 3 To close, as a passage. 4 To bring the grinding surfaces of the upper and lower teeth into biting position. [<L. *occludo* <*ob*, before, + *claudo*, close] — **OC·CLU DENT** *adj.* — **OC·CLU·SION** (–cloō′·zhun) *noun* — **OC·CLU·SIVE** (–sĭv) *adj.*

OC CLUD·ER (ŏ·cloōd′–) *noun* In optics, a device to shut off vision.

OC CULT *tr. verb* To cover from view, or conceal, especially by intervention; as, one heavenly body *occults* another. — *adj.* 1 Concealed from knowledge or understanding; hidden; mysterious. 2 Of or pertaining to the supernatural, magical, mystical, etc.; involving astrology, clairvoyance, divination, magic, etc. See synonyms under MYSTERIOUS, SECRET. [<L. *occultus* <*occulo*, hide] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

OC CUL·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of occulting, or the state of being occulted; especially, concealment of one body by another interposed in the line of vision, as of a star or planet by the moon, or of a satellite by a planet. Compare ECLIPSE. 2 A disappearance from view or notice.

OC·CULT·ER *noun* A device used in a telescope to screen a light.

OC CULT·ISM *noun* 1 Originally, the science that investigates the occult qualities of nature; hence, the investigation of any mysterious or supernatural things. 2 A supernatural power. Compare MAGIC. 3 Modern theosophy.

OC CULT·IST *noun* One who professes or practices any form of occultism.

OC CU PAN CY (ŏc′·yu·pun·sĭ) *noun* The act of occupying; a taking possession; also, the time during which anything is occupied. See synonyms under OCCUPATION.

OC·CU·PANT (ŏc′·yu·punt) *noun* One who occupies; a tenant.

OC CU·PA′ TION *noun* 1 One's regular, principal, or immediate business. 2 The state of being busy. 3 The possession and holding of land by military force; the occupancy and holding of a nation by an army of another. 4 Occupancy. — **ARMY OF OCCUPATION** An army sent or left by one nation to keep order in a conquered or disrupted nation or territory until a regular government can be established, or to enforce the terms of a peace treaty.

Synonyms: occupancy, possession, tenure, use. See BUSINESS, EXERCISE, WORK. *Antonyms*: dispossession, ejectment, eviction, resignation, vacating.

OC·CU·PA′·TION·AL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or caused by, an occupation; as *occupational* statistics, *occupational* diseases. — **·LY** *adv.*

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY The treatment of neuro–mental or physical disabilities by means of work adapted to favor recovery and normal readjustment to external conditions.

OC′ CU PY (ŏc′·yu–) *verb* [**PIED, ·PY ING**] 1 To fill the space, time, or capacities of. 2 To take and hold possession of, especially by military force; inhabit; be in; dwell in. 3 To be or keep busy *with* or engaged *in*: used in passive and reflexive. [<L. *occupo* <*ob*, to, + *capio*, take] — **OC′·CU·PI·ER** *noun*.

Synonyms: busy, employ, engage, fill, have, hold, keep, possess, preoccupy, use. See ENTERTAIN, HAVE, INTEREST, POSSESS.

OC·CUR *intr. verb* [**OC·CURRED, OC·CUR·RING**] 1 To be found; happen; appear. 2 To present itself to the mind; be thought of or conceived. See synonyms under HAPPEN. [<L. *ob*, upon, + *curro*, run]

OC·CUR·RENCE *noun* An event considered, not as being brought about, but simply as presenting itself to notice; the happening of an event. See synonyms under CIRCUMSTANCE, EVENT. — **OC·CUR·RENT** [Obs.] *adj.*

O·CEAN (ō′·shun) *noun* 1 The great body of salt water that covers about two thirds of the earth's surface. 2 Any one of the greater tracts of water that cover the globe; as, the Atlantic *Ocean*. 3 Any unbounded expanse or quantity. [<OF. <L. *oceanus* <Gr. *ōkeanos*]

O′·CEAN·AD (ō′·shun·ăd) *noun* An ocean–dwelling plant.

OCEAN–GRAY *noun* A light silvery–gray; adopted in World War II for U. S. naval vessels.

O·CE·AN′·I·A (ō·shĭ–) The islands of the Pacific, including Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia, sometimes including the Malay Archipelago and Australasia. Also **O·CE·AN′·I·CA.** — **O·CE·AN′·I·AN** *adj. & noun*.

O·CE·AN′·IC (ō·shĭ–) *adj.* Relating to, or living in, the ocean.

O·CE A·NID (ō·see′–) A sea nymph of Greek mythology, one of the 3,000 daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.

OCEAN–LANE ROUTE Same as LANE ROUTE.

O CE·AN·OG′·RA·PHY (ō·shĭ·un–) *noun* The branch of physical geography that treats of oceanic life and phenomena. [<Gr. *ōkeanos*, ocean, + –GRAPHY] — **O CE AN·OG′·RA·PHER** *noun* — **O·CE·AN O·GRAPH′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **O CE·AN·O·GRAPH′·I·CAL LY** *adv.*

O CE AN·OPH′ I LOUS (–ŏf′·ĭ·lus) *adj.* Of an animal or plant, living in the ocean.

O CE A NUS (o·see′–) 1 God of the ocean (river); oldest of the Titans; husband of Tethys, his sister, and parent of the Oceanids and of all rivers. 2 The mighty sea or river believed by the ancients to encircle the habitable world.

OC′ EL LAT ED (os′·ĭ·là·tid) *adj.* 1 Having an ocellus or ocelli (of color), as in the tail of a peacock. 2 Resembling an ocellus. 3 Spotted. Also **OC·EL·LATE.** [<L. *ocellatus* <*ocellus*, little eye] — **OC EL LA′·TION** *noun*.

O CEL LUS *noun* [**LI** (ī) *pl.*] 1 A minute simple eye, as of many invertebrates. 2 A spot of color surrounded by a ring or rings of color. [<L., little eye, <*oculus*, eye] — **O CEL LAR** *adj.*

O CE LOT *noun* A Central and South American cat (*Felis pardalis*) of a prevailing yellowish– or reddish–gray, with black–edged blotches. [<Sp. *ocelote* <Nahuatl *ocelotl*, jaguar]

O CHER (ō′·kur) *noun* 1 A native earth varying from light yellow to deep orange or brown, and consisting of iron trioxide and water with varying proportions of clay in impalpable subdivision, largely used as a pigment. 2 Any metallic oxide occurring in an earthy or finely divided form. 3 A yellow color derived from or compared to ocher. — **RED OCHER** A red ferruginous native ocher, known variously as *Indian red*, *Venetian red*. Also **O CHRE.** [<Gr. *ōchra*, yellow] — **O CHER·OUS** (ō·kur·us), **O CHRE OUS, O·CHER Y, O CHRY** (ō′·krĭ) *adj.*

OCH LE SIS (ok–) *noun* Any disease caused by overcrowding. [<Gr. *ochlos*, crowd]

OCH LOC·RA CY (ŏk–) *noun* Rule of the multitude; government by the populace; mob rule. [<Gr. *ochlos*, mob, + *krateō*, rule] — **OCH′ LO CRAT** *noun* — **OCH LO·CRAT′·IC** *adj.*

OCH LO·PHO′·BI·A (ŏk–) *noun* Demophobia.

OCH ONE (uK·ōn′) *interj.* Alas; a cry of grief. [<Ir.]

O CHROID (o′·kroid) *adj.* Of the color of ocher.

·OCK *suffix* Small; diminutive, as in *hillock*. In many words, as *haddock*, *paddock*, *–ock* has lost its original diminutive force. [<OE. *–oc*, *–uc*]

OCK·HAM or **Oc·CAM** (ŏck′·um), **WILLIAM OF**, died 1349?, English Franciscan and scholastic philosopher, known as the *Invincible Doctor*.

O′ CLOCK A contraction for *of the clock*, signifying according to or by the clock. See O'CLOCK.

O' CON NELL, DANIEL, 1775–1847, Irish patriot; leader of Roman Catholic emancipation.

OC·O·TIL′ LO (ŏc·o·til′·o; *Sp.* ō·cō·tee′·yō) *noun* The candlewood tree of California and Mexico. [<Sp. <*ocote*, Mexican pitch pine]

OC RE A *noun* [·Æ (ee) *pl.*] 1 A stipule or combined pair of stipules forming a legging–shaped sheath about the stem of a plant. 2 A thin sheath around the seta of a moss; erroneously written *ochrea*. 3 A sheath, as the boot of a bird. [<L., greave]

OC RE·ATE *adj.* 1 Having ocreæ. 2 Booted: said of the tarsi of certain birds.

OCT-, OCTA-, OCTI-, OCTO- Combining forms from Greek *oktō* or Latin *octo*, eight.

OC′·TA·CHORD (–cord) *noun* 1 An instrument of music with eight strings. 2 A diatonic series of eight tones. — **OC′·TA·CHOR·DAL** *adj.*

OC·TAD *noun* 1 A series of eight; specifically, in chemistry, an atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of eight. 2 In ancient notation, a group of eight figures arranged similarly to successive powers of ten. [<Gr. *oktas* <*oktō*, eight] — **OC·TAD·IC** *adj.*

OC·TA·GON *noun* A plane figure with eight sides and eight angles.

OC·TAG·O·NAL *adj.* Eight–sided and eight–angled. — **·LY** *adv.*

OC·TA·HE′·DRAL *adj.* Having eight equal plane faces.

OC·TA·HE′·DRITE Same as ANATASE.

OC·TA·HE′·DRON *noun* [·DRA *pl.*] A solid bounded by eight plane faces. [<OCTA- + Gr. *hedra*, seat]

OC·TAM·ER·OUS (-us) *adj.* Having the parts in eights, as a flower with eight members in each set of organs: frequently written *8-merous*. — **OC·TAM·ER·ISM** *noun.*

OC·TAM·E·TER *adj.* In prosody, having eight measures or metrical feet. — *noun* A verse of eight feet.

OC·TAN *adj.* Recurring on the eighth day; as, an *octan* fever.

OC·TANE *noun* One of a class of isomeric hydrocarbons of the methane series and having the formula C_8H_{18}; especially, iso-*octane*, correctly known as 2,2,4-trimethylpentane. — **HIGH-OCTANE GASOLINE** Gasoline of great efficiency, having a high octane number.

OCTANE NUMBER A measure of the anti-knock properties of gasoline. It is a number indicating the percentage, by volume, of 2,2,4-trimethylpentane in a mixture of this octane and normal heptane having the same knock-rating as the gasoline under test. Compare CETANE NUMBER.

OC·TAN·GLE *noun* An octagon.

OC·TAN·GU·LAR (-tăng′·gū·lur) *adj.* Eight-angled and eight-sided; octagonal.

OC·TANS (-tănz) A southern constellation. Also **OC·TANT.** See CONSTELLATION.

OC·TANT (-tunt) *noun* 1 An eighth part of a circle; an arc subtending an angle of 45 degrees. 2 The position in the heavens that is one eighth of a circle distant from conjunction or quadrature; one of the four positions of the moon midway between new or full moon and quarters. 3 An instrument resembling a sextant but having an arc of only 45 degrees: used for measuring the angular height of the sun, moon, and other celestial bodies as an aid in navigation. [<L. *octans* <*octo*, eight] — **OC·TANT·AL** *adj.*

OC·TAR·CHY (-tär·kĭ) *noun* 1 A government headed by eight persons; also, a country under eight rulers. 2 A group of eight allied governments. [<OCT- + -ARCHY]

OC·TAVE (-tĭv *or* -tāve) *noun* 1 The interval between any note and that given by twice as many or by half as many vibrations in a second. 2 A note at this interval above or below any other, considered in relation to that other. 3 Two notes at this interval, sounded together; also, the resulting consonance. 4 An organ-stop giving tones an octave higher than those normally corresponding to the keys played. 5 The eighth day from a feast day, beginning with the feast day as one; also, the lengthening of a festival so as to include a period of eight days. 6 Any group or series of eight. 7 The first eight lines in a sonnet, or a stanza of eight lines.

— *adj.* 1 Composed of eight. 2 In prosody, composed of eight lines. 3 Of or belonging to a musical octave. Also **OC·TA·VAL.** [<F. <L. *octavus*, eighth, <*octo*, eight]

Oc·TA·VI·A (ŏc·tay′·vĭ·uh; *G., Sp.* ŏc·tah′·vī·ah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **OC·TA·VIE** (ŏc·tah·vee′) or **OC·TAVE** (ŏc·tahv′).

— **OCTAVIA**, died 11 A.D., sister of Augustus and wife of Mark Antony.

Oc·TA·VI·AN Augustus Cæsar: so called from 45–27 B.C.

Oc·TA·VI·US A masculine personal name. Also **Oc·TA·VI·A′·NUS, Oc·TA·VUS,** [F.] **OC·TAVE** (ŏc·tahv′) or **OC·TA·VIEN** (ŏk·tah·vyăN′), [Sp.] **OC·TA·VI·O** (ŏc·tah′·vee·ō).

OC·TA·VO (-tay′·vo *or* -tah′·vō) *adj.* 1 Folded into eight leaves. 2 Denoting a certain size of page (6 x 9½ inches except where otherwise specified): often written *8vo* or *8°*.

— *noun* [·VOS *pl.*] A book, pamphlet, etc., in which the sheets are so folded as to make eight leaves.

OC·TEN·NI·AL *adj.* 1 Recurring at intervals of eight years. 2 Occupying periods of eight years. [<OCT- + L. *annus*, year] — **·LY** *adv.*

OC·TET *noun* 1 A musical composition for eight parts or eight performers. 2 A choir of eight voices, or an orchestra of eight performers. 3 The first eight lines of a sonnet. 4 A group of eight electrons in the outer shell of an atom. Also **OC·TETTE.**

OC·TIL·LION (-tĭl′·yun) *noun* A cardinal number: in the French and American systems, represented by a figure 1 with 27 ciphers annexed; in the English system by a figure 1 with 48 ciphers. — **OC·TIL·LIONTH** (-yunth) *adj. & noun.*

OCTO- Same as OCT-, OCTA-, etc.

Oc·TO·BER 1 The tenth month of the Gregorian year (the eighth of the Roman year), having 31 days. 2 Ale or cider made in October. [<L., eighth (month), <*octo*, eight]

OC·TO·DEC′·I·MO (-dĕs′·i·mō) *adj.* Having 36 pages to the sheet: said of a book or pamphlet. — *noun* [·MOS *pl.*] A size of book in which each sheet makes 18 leaves or 36 pages: approximately 4 x 6½ inches: usually written *18mo.* [<L.]

OC·TO·GE·NA′·RI·AN (-jĭ·nā′·rĭ·un) *adj.* Being eighty or from eighty to ninety years of age: also **OC·TOG′·E·NA·RY** (-tŏj′-). — *noun* A person between eighty and ninety years of age. [<L. *octogenarius* <*octoginta*, eighty]

OC·TO·LAT′·ER·AL *adj.* Eight-sided. [<OCTO- + L. *latus*, side]

OC′·TO·NA·RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to the number eight; having eight parts or members. — *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 In prosody, an octave. 2 An ogdoad. [<L. *octonarius* <*octo*, eight]

OC·TO·PUS *noun* [**OC·TO·PUS·ES, OC·TO·PI** (-pī), or **OC·TOP·O·DES** (-deez) *pl.*] 1 An eight-armed cephalopod (genus *Octopus*) as distinguished from the ten-armed species; a devilfish. 2 Figuratively, any organized power regarded as of far-reaching capacity for harm; specifically, a powerful business organization; a trust. [<OCTO- + Gr. *pous*, foot]

OC·TO·ROON′ *noun* A person who is one-eighth Negro, the offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

OC·TO·SPER′·MOUS (-spûr′·mus) *adj.* Eight-seeded. [<OCTO- + Gr. *sperma*, seed]

OC·TO·SYL·LAB′·IC *adj.* Composed of eight syllables.

OC·TO·SYL′·LA·BLE *noun* 1 A verse or line composed of eight syllables. 2 An eight-syllabled word.

OC·TROI (awk·trwah′) *noun* [F.] 1 A trade monopoly conferred by government. 2 A tax levied at the gates of a city on articles of trade. 3 The gate where it is collected, also, the service of collection.

OC·TU·PLE (-tū·pl) *adj.* 1 Consisting of eight parts or copies. 2 Multiplied by eight. — *tr. verb* [·PLED (pld), ·PLING] To multiply by eight. — *noun* A number or sum eight times as great as another. — **OC′·TU·PLY** (-tū·plī) *adv.*

OC·TU·PLI·CATE *adj.* Eightfold. — *tr. verb* To make eight copies of; to octuple. — *noun* One of eight like things. — **OC·TU·PLI·CATE·LY** *adv.* — **OC·TU·PLI·CA′·TION** *noun.*

OC·TYL (-tĭl) *noun* The univalent radical C_8H_{17}.

OCUL-, OCULO- Combining forms from Latin *oculus*, eye, as in *oculomotor*, pertaining to the motion of the eye, *oculofacial*, pertaining to the eyes and face in common, etc.

OC·U·LAR (-yu·lur) *adj.* Pertaining to, like, derived from, or connected with the eye; visual. — *noun* The lenses forming the eyepiece of an optical instrument. [<L. *oculus*, eye] — **·LY** *adv.*

OC·U·LIST (-yu·list) *noun* One skilled in treating diseases of the eye; an ophthalmologist.

OC·U·LO·MO′·TOR *adj.* Causing or connected with movement of the eye, as, the *oculomotor* nerve. — *noun* The oculomotor or third cranial nerve, which supplies most of the muscles that move the eyeball.

O·CYP·E·TE (ō·sip′·i·tee) One of the Harpies of Greek mythology. See HARPY.

OD (ōd *or* od) *noun* A hypothetical force formerly supposed by some to pervade all nature: assumed to account for the phenomena of magnetism, chemical action, mesmerism, etc. [<Gr. *hodos*, road] — **O·DIC** *adj.*

OD [Obs.] *noun & interj.* God: a euphemism used in oaths. Also **ODD.**

O·DA·LISK *noun* A female slave or concubine in an Eastern, especially Turkish, harem. Also **O·DA·LISQUE.** [<Turk. *ödalïk*, chambermaid, <*odah*, chamber]

ODD *adj.* 1 Not even, leaving a remainder when divided by two. 2 Marked with an odd number. 3 Left over after a division. 4 Additional to any round number; thrown in or mentioned without exact enumeration; as, two hundred and *odd* miles; extra; as, an *odd* fork. 5 Occasional, casual; as, to work at *odd* jobs. 6 Peculiar; singular; queer; eccentric. 7 Single; as, an *odd* slipper.

— *noun* In golf, an advantage of one or more strokes given to a less skilful player over his opponent. [<ON. *oddi*, triangle] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): anomalous, bizarre, comical, droll, eccentric, extraordinary, fantastic, fantastical, grotesque, peculiar, quaint, queer, rare, strange, uncommon, unique, unmatched, unusual, whimsical. See QUEER, RARE. *Antonyms*: common, conventional, customary, even, normal, ordinary, usual.

ODD FELLOW A member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, a secret society for the mutual aid and benefit of the members: organized in the United States, 1819.

ODD·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Singularity. 2 An eccentricity. 3 Something odd or peculiar.

ODD·MENT *noun* 1 That which is only an irregular and incidental and not an essential part of some course or system; something left over. 2 *pl.* Small belongings; odds and ends.

ODD-PINNATE *adj.* Pinnate with a single leaflet at the end, as the locust leaf.

ODDS *noun pl. & sing.* 1 Advantage or excess arising from distribution or comparison; as, the *odds* in one's favor. 2 The chances of success conceded to one's contestant; hence, an equalizing allowance by way of handicap. 3 Odd or unequal conditions or things; inequalities. — **AT ODDS** At variance. — **TO ASK NO ODDS** To seek no advantage. — **BY ODDS** By far.

ODDS AND ENDS Fragments; miscellaneous articles.

ODE *noun* 1 In ancient usage, a lyric poem intended to be sung or chanted, exemplified by the **PINDARIC ODE** of three stanzas (strophe, antistrophe and epode), and the more lyrical **HORATIAN ODE** of one stanzaic form throughout. 2 In modern usage, a rimed lyric of lofty tone dealing progressively with one dignified theme, often an occasional address. [<Gr. *ōdē*, song, <*aeidō*, sing] — **O·DIC** *adj.*

-ODE *suffix* Way or path, as in an*ode*, the up (or positive) path, cath*ode*, electr*ode*, etc. [<Gr. *hodos*, way]

-ODE *suffix* Like; of the nature of, as in ge*ode*, an earth-like stone, phyll*ode*, a petiole having the function of a leaf, etc. [<Gr. *-ōdēs*, like, <*eidos*, form]

O·DEN SE (ō′·*thun*·seh) A seaport and cathedral city in south-central Denmark.

O·DER A river in Czechoslovakia and Germany; 550 miles to the Baltic Sea.

O·DES·SA A seaport on the Black Sea in the Ukrainian S.S.R.; grain market.

O DETS, CLIFFORD, born 1906, American playwright.

o·DE UM *noun* [o DE·A *pl.*] 1 In ancient Greece, a roofed theater. 2 Rarely, in modern usage, a theater or music hall. Also **O·DE·ON.** [<Gr. *ōdeion* <*ōdē*, song]

O DIN Chief of the gods of Norse mythology, the god of war, and founder of art and culture. Compare WODEN. Also spelled *Othin.*

o DI OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Exciting hate, repugnance or disgust. 2 Regarded with aversion or disgust. See synonyms under FOUL, INFAMOUS. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

o DI UM *noun* 1 The state of being odious; offensiveness; opprobrium. 2 A feeling of extreme repugnance, disgust or hate. See synonyms under SCANDAL. [<L. <*odi*, hate]

O DO A′·CER, 434?–493, German ruler of Italy, 476–493.

O DO AR′ DO [It.] Same as EDWARD.

o′ DO·GRAPH *noun* 1 A device for recording the rapidity, length, and number of strides of one walking. 2 A machine which registers the distance covered by one walking or riding. 3 An automatic portable map-making device designed to work from a moving vehicle. [<Gr. *hodos*, way, + –GRAPH]

O′ DO·GRAPH *noun* An instrument for automatically recording to correct scale the course of a ship at sea, a trade name.

o·DOM E TER *noun* An appliance for measuring distance traveled, as a mechanical registering attachment to the wheel of a vehicle; also spelled *hodometer.* [<Gr. *hodos*, way, + *metron*, measure]

o DOM E TRY *noun* Measurement by odometer.

O DON (ō dawN′) [F.] Same as OTTO. Also [Hung.] **Ö DÖN** (œ′·dɑn).

o DO NA′ TOUS (–tus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to an order (*Odonata*) of slender, long-bodied, generally large, predatory insects with four equal, net-veined wings, including the dragonflies and damsel-flies. [<Gr. *odōn*, tooth] — **o DO·NA′ TOUS** (–tus) *adj.*

ODONT·, ODONTO· Combining forms from Greek *odous, odontos*, tooth, used to mean tooth, of the teeth, as in *odont*algia, etc.

o DON TAL′ GI A (–jī′·uh) *noun* The toothache. [<ODONT– + Gr. *algos*, pain] — **o DON TAL′ GIC** (–jic) *adj.*

o DON′ TO BLAST *noun* A tooth cell that produces dentine. — **o DON TO BLAS′ TIC** *adj.*

o DON TO GLOS′ SUM *noun* Any of a large genus (*Odontoglossum*) of tropical American epiphytic orchids with thick, fleshy leaves and large flowers with free, spreading sepals. [<ODONTO– + Gr. *glossa*, tongue]

o DON′·TO GRAPH *noun* 1 An instrument for correctly laying out gear teeth. 2 A device for showing irregularities in the surface of tooth enamel.

o DON TOID *adj.* 1 Toothlike. 2 Of or pertaining to the odontoid bone or process. [<Gr. *odous, odontos*, tooth, + *eidos*, form]

ODONTOID PROCESS A toothlike or peglike projection from the body of the axis or second vertebra of the neck, upon which the atlas rotates, found in mammals and birds. Also **ODONTOID PEG.**

o DON TOL′·O GY *noun* The body of scientific knowledge that relates to the teeth. [<ODONTO– + –LOGY] — **o DON TO LOG′ I CAL** *adj.* — **o DON TO LOG′·I CAL·LY** *adv.* — **o DON·TOL′ O·GIST** (–jist) *noun.*

o DON′ TO PHORE *noun* 1 An exsertile ribbonlike organ covered with teeth for rasping, etc., and connected with the mouth of mollusks that have a head. 2 The radula, tongue, or lingual ribbon. — **o DON TOPH′·O RAL** *adj.* — **o DON·TOPH′·O MINE** *adj. & noun* — **o·DON TOPH′·O ROUS** *adj.*

o DOR (ō′·dur) *noun* 1 That quality of a material substance that renders it perceptible to the sense of smell; scent. 2 Hence, regard or estimation; as, to be in bad *odor.* 3 A perfume; incense. See synonyms under SAVOR, SMELL. Also **o DOUR.** [<OF. <L. *odor, olor*, <*oleo*, smell] — **o DORED** *adj.*

o DOR·IF′·ER·OUS *adj.* Diffusing an odor. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

o DOR IM′·E·TRY *noun* The measurement of the character, intensity, and permanence of odors. — **o·DOR·IM′·E TER** *noun.*

o DOR LESS *adj.* Having no odor. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

o DOR OUS *adj.* Having an odor; fragrant. — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

OD·YL, OD·YLE, etc. (ŏd′·il *or* ō′dīl) Same as OD, etc.

·ODYNIA A combining form from Greek *odynē*, pain, as in neur*odynia*, pain in the nerves.

O·DYS·SEUS (ō·dis′·yōos *or* –ī·us) King of Ithaca, engaged in Trojan war, figuring in Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey;* Ulysses.

OD·YS·SEY (ŏd′·i·sī) 1 An epic poem attributed to Homer, describing the wanderings of Odysseus (or Ulysses) after the siege of Troy. 2 A long wandering journey. — **OD·YS·SEY′·AN** *adj.*

Œ– See also words beginning **E–.**

Œ A (ee′·uh) Phenician name for TRIPOLI.

Œ DE·MA Same as EDEMA.

ŒD I·PUS (ĕd′·i·pus) In Greek legend, the son of Laius, king of Thebes; killed his father by mistake and married his mother, Jocasta, thus fulfilling an oracle; guessed the riddle of the sphinx and became king of Thebes. Discovering his relationship to Jocasta, he put out his eyes and underwent many wanderings until he died in exile.

ŒDIPUS–COMPLEX *noun* In psychiatry, a strong, typically unconscious attachment to the parent of opposite sex, with antagonism toward the other: regarded as a normal stage in the development of children but productive of various neurotic disorders when it persists unresolved into adult life: usually descriptive of a son's attachment to his mother. Compare ELECTRA-COMPLEX.

ŒIL-DE-BŒUF (œ′·yuh-duh-bœf) *noun* A circular or oval window; a bull's-eye. [< F., bull's eye]

Œ NEUS (ee′·nyoos) In Greek legend, a king of Calydon, and father of Meleager. He neglected a sacrifice to Artemis, who sent a boar to devastate the countryside. See CALYDONIAN BOAR, MELEAGER.

ŒIL·LADE (œ′·yahd′) *noun* [F.] A glance; an ogle; an amorous look.

Œ NOL·O·GY (ee–) Same as ENOLOGY.

Œ′ NO MEL (ee′–) *noun* A beverage of mingled wine and honey. Also spelled *oinomel.* [<Gr. *oinomeli*]

Œ·NO NE (ee·no′·nē) In Greek mythology and legend, a nymph of Mount Ida; wife of Paris, who deserted her for Helen.

O'ER (or) Contraction of OVER.

ŒR STED (ûr′·sted) *noun* The cgs unit of magnetic intensity, equal to a force of 1 dyne exerted on a unit magnetic pole placed at any point in a vacuum. [<Hans C. Oersted, 1777–1851, Danish physicist]

ŒS EL (œ′·zul) An island in the Gulf of Riga, Estonia; 1,010 square miles; capital, Arensburg. Also [Estonian] *Saare, Saaremaa.*

Œ SOPH A GUS, etc. Same as ESOPHAGUS, etc.

ŒS TRIN (ĕs′– *or* ees′–) Same as ESTROGEN.

ŒS TRUM, ŒS TRUS See ESTRUM, ESTRUS.

ŒU VRE (œ′·vr) [F.] [**ŒU·VRES** (œ′·vr) *pl.*] A work, as of art or literature.

OF (ŭv) *prep.* 1 Associated or connected with; from; as, Anne *of* Cleves. 2 Located at; as, the leaning tower *of* Pisa. 3 Because of; as, sick *of* a cold. 4 Belonging to; as, the lid *of* a box. 5 Named; as, the city *of* London. 6 Characterized by; as, a man *of* might. 7 Properly belonging or pertaining to, as, the majesty *of* the law. 8 Possessing; as, a man *of* means. 9 Composed of; as, a ship *of* steel. 10 Containing, as, a glass *of* water. 11 Taken or subtracted from; from amongst; as, six out *of* seven. 12 About; concerning; as, a story *of* heroic deeds, good is said *of* him. 13 As to; in; as, quick *of* wit. 14 From; out from; proceeding or originating from; as, he is an actor *of* gentle birth. 15 By; as despised *of* men, the plays *of* Shakespeare. 16 Directed toward or exerted upon; as, the massacre *of* the innocents. 17 During; as, he came *of* a Sunday. 18 Over: indicating advantage or superiority, or the converse; as, to get the best *of* a bargain. 19 Among; included in; as, he is *of* our party. 20 To; until; as, ten minutes *of* ten. [<OE., from]

OFF *adj.* 1 Farther, or more distant; specifically, to the right hand, as one of a pair of animals abreast. 2 Aside from a main track or way. 3 Noting interruption, as of something usual; as, an *off* day; not in the best health or up to standard performance; as, the racer was *off.* 4 In cricket, on the left of the bowler. 5 Circumstanced or situated in a particular manner; as, well *off.* 6 Aside or away from the facts; wrong. 7 Farther from the coast. 8 Not in existence; ended; as, the deal is *off.* 9 Temporarily finished with work or some duty; as, to work two hours and have one *off.* — *adv.* 1 Away in space or time. 2 So as to be lessened or decreased; as, the stock fell *off* 10 points. 3 Noting the act of removing or separation; as, to clip, take, pull, blow, cut, snatch, or tear *off*, *off* went his hat: opposed to *on.* 4 So as to keep away or somewhere else, entirely away or free from. 5 Entirely to an end or to completion; utterly: an intensive use, as, to kill *off* one's enemies. 6 Away, as from the wind; as, we kept her *off* about four points. — *prep.* 1 From: noting deviation, distance, separation, or removal; as, *off* the key, *off* the table, *off* one's hands. 2 Extending away or out from; as, *off* Broadway. 3 Of or on: noting material; as, to dine *off* bread and cheese. — *noun* 1 Condition or state of being *off.* 2 That part of a cricket field to the left of the player who is bowling. — *interj.* Begone! away! — *tr. verb* [Pop.] To take off; as, he *offs* coat and boots. [<OF]

OF·FAL (awf′·ul) *noun* 1 Those parts of a butchered animal that are rejected as worthless. 2 Rubbish or refuse of any kind. See synonyms under WASTE. [<OFF + FALL]

OFF AND ON Now and then; intermittently.

OFF CAST *adj.* Rejected; cast off. — *noun* Anything thrown away or rejected.

OFF CHANCE A bare possibility.

OFF-COLOR *adj.* 1 Unsatisfactory in color, as a gem. 2 Bad, indelicate or indecent by implication; of doubtful virtue. Also **OFF-COLOUR.**

OF·FEN·BACH (ôf′·ĕn·bahK) A historic town on the Main River in Hesse, Germany.

OF·FEN·BACH, JACQUES, 1819–80, French composer of German birth.

OF·FENCE Same as **OFFENSE:** the usual spelling in Great Britain and the British Commonwealth.

OF·FEND *verb* 1 To give displeasure or offense to; displease; vex; affront. 2 To cause to sin or stumble. 3 To transgress laws or commands; sin. See synonyms under AFFRONT, OPIQUE. [<L. *ob,* before, + *fendo,* strike] — **·ER** *noun.*

OF·FENSE *noun* 1 The act of offending; any sin, wrong, or fault. 2 That which injures the feelings or causes displeasure; that which provokes. 3 The state of being offended; umbrage; anger. 4 Assault or attack; as, a weapon of *offense.* 5 A cause of sin or stumbling. Also [Br.] **OF·FENCE.** [<OF.]

Synonyms: affront, anger, crime, delinquency, displeasure, fault, indignity, insult, misdeed, misdemeanor, outrage, resentment, sin, transgression, trespass, umbrage See ABOMINATION, ANGER, OUTRAGE, PIQUE, SIN. *Antonyms:* see synonyms for APOLOGY. — **·LESS** *adj.*

OF·FEN·SIVE (-siv) *adj.* 1 Serving, adapted, or intended to give offense; displeasing; annoying. 2 Causing unpleasant sensations; disagreeable. 3 Serving as a means of attack. 4 Injurious. See synonyms under FOUL, ROTTEN, VULGAR. — *noun* Aggressive methods, operations, or attitude: with the definite article. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

OF·FER *verb* 1 To tender or present for acceptance or rejection; bring forward or into notice; also, to present itself; as, the opportunity *offers.* 2 To evince a readiness to do (something); proffer; volunteer. 3 To essay or attempt, as an insult or resistance. 4 To present with solemnity or in worship; sacrifice; make an offering. 5 To keep on sale or make a specialty of. 6 To propose; suggest. 7 To try to. — *noun* 1 The act of offering; a proffer or proposal. 2 An attempt or endeavor to do something. See synonyms under PROPOSAL. [<OE. *offrian,* bring an oblation, <L. *offero*] — **OF·FER·ER, OF·FER OR** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): adduce, allege, bid, exhibit, extend, present, proffer, propose, tender, volunteer. What one *offers* he brings before another for acceptance or rejection. *Proffer* is a more formal and deferential word, with a suggestion of contingency; as, to *proffer* one's services; the worshiper *offers,* but does not *proffer* sacrifice. See ALLEGE. *Antonyms:* alienate, divert, refuse, retain, retract, withdraw, withhold.

OF·FER·ING *noun* 1 The act of making an offer. 2 That which is offered; sacrifice; any gift. 3 A contribution at a religious service.

OF′·FER·TO·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A part of the mass between the Credo and the Preface during which in earlier times offerings of bread and wine were made by the people, and the collection is now usually taken up. 2 The prayers said by the priest over the elements about to be consecrated. 3 The anthem or words said or sung during the collection of alms in the Anglican and some other church services. 4 The act of offering, or the thing offered; specifically, the collection taken during religious services.

OFF·HAND *adv.* Without preparation; unceremonious or unceremoniously; extempore. — *adj.* Done, said, or made extemporaneously.

OF·FICE (ôf′·is) *noun* 1 A particular duty, charge, or trust; an employment undertaken by commission or authority; a post or position held by an official or functionary; specifically, a position of trust or authority under a government; as, the *office* of Premier. 2 That which is performed, assigned, or intended to be done by a particular thing, or that which anything is fitted to perform; function; service. 3 A place, building, or series of rooms in which some particular branch of the public service is conducted, as, the Patent *Office,* Post *Office;* also, the persons conducting such business; specifically, the head of the department and his immediate assistants; as, the Executive *Office* serves the President. In the United States the term is applied to those branches of the government business ranking next to the departments, the chiefs of which are not cabinet members; in Great Britain, to all branches of government business over which a Secretary of State presides and to certain other departments having their chiefs in the cabinet; as, the War *Office,* Home *Office.* 4 A room or building in which a person transacts his business or carries on his stated occupation: distinguished from *shop, store, studio,* etc.; as, the mayor's *office,* a lawyer's *office.* 5 *pl.* The outbuildings devoted to culinary or other domestic purposes. 6 The persons collectively, as an association or corporation, whose headquarters are in an office; as, the *office* has telegraphed me to return. 7 A prescribed religious or devotional service, particularly that for the canonical hours, or the service itself; as, the divine *office;* specifically, the daily service of the breviary, morning and evening prayer, the mass, communion, etc. 8 A ceremony; rite. 9 A proffered action of any kind; especially a service: usually in the plural. See synonyms under DUTY. [<F. <L. *officium* <*opus,* work, + *facio,* do]

OFFICE BOY A boy hired to run errands or do odd jobs in an office.

OFFICE-HOLDER *noun* One who holds an office under a government.

OFFICE HOURS The number of hours one works in an office; also, the hours an office is open for business.

OF·FI·CER *noun* 1 One elected or appointed to office, as in a company, a society, or an ecclesiastical body, or one filling some other semi-public position, as by appointment. 2 One appointed to a certain military or naval rank and authority, specifically by commission. 3 In the merchant marine, etc., the captain or any of the mates. 4 A member of the constabulary or police force. 5 In corporate bodies and other organizations, one who holds a position entailing certain duties, as secretary or treasurer, as distinguished from an employe. — **COMMISSIONED OFFICER** An officer who receives a commission, ranking, in the U. S. Army, from second lieutenant to general, and in the U. S. Navy from ensign to admiral. — **LINE OFFICER** An army officer of a combat branch of the service; officer of the line. — **NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER** An officer appointed from the military ranks by an authorized commanding officer. The non-commissioned grades rank from corporal through master sergeant. — **WARRANT OFFICER** In the U. S. Army and Navy, an officer without a commission, but having authority by virtue of a certificate or warrant. His rank is superior to that of a non-commissioned officer.

— *tr. verb* 1 To appoint officers for. 2 To command as an officer. 3 To direct; command; manage. [<OF. *officier* <LL. *officiarius*]

OFFICER OF THE DAY An officer, in a military body, responsible for a 24-hour period for the safety of the command, its property, maintenance of order, and performance of the guard in a post, camp, or station.

OFFICER OF THE GUARD In a military body, an officer responsible to the officer of the day for the maintenance of discipline and performance of guard duty in a camp, post, or station.

OF·FI·CIAL (uh·fish′·ul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or holding an office or public trust. 2 Derived from the proper office or officer; authoritative. 3 Authorized to be used in medicine. 4 Formal, studied; ceremonious. — *noun* One holding a public office or performing duties of a public nature. — **·DOM** *noun* — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

OF·FI·CIAL·ISM (uh-) *noun* 1 Official state, condition, or system. 2 Rigid adherence to official forms.

OF·FI·CI·ANT (uh·fish′·i·unt) *noun* One who conducts or officiates at a religious service, office, or ceremony; celebrant.

OF·FI′·CI·A·RY (uh·fish′·i-) *noun* A body of officials. — *adj.* Pertaining to or holding an office.

OF·FI′·CI·ATE (uh·fish′·i-) *intr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To conduct a service; act as a celebrant of any rite or ceremony. 2 To transact the business of an office or public trust; act as an officer or leader. — **OF·FI·CI·A′·TION** *noun* — **OF·FI′·CI·A·TOR** *noun.*

OF·FIC′·I·NAL (o·fis′·i·nul) *adj.* 1 Prepared and on hand, as drug preparations. 2 Employed in the arts or as a medicine. — *noun* Any drug or medicine kept ready for sale. [<L. *officina,* workshop]

OF·FI·CIOUS (uh·fish′·us) *adj.* 1 Intermeddling with what is not one's concern. 2 Having informal connection with official matters or duties; not official. 3 [Obs.] Disposed to serve or oblige; friendly. See synonyms under MEDDLESOME. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

OFF·ING *noun* 1 That part of the visible sea offshore but beyond anchorage; hence, distance out at sea. 2 Any indefinite distance in time or space; as, refreshments in the *offing.*

OFF·ISH *adj.* Inclined to be distant in manner, aloof. — **·NESS** *noun.*

OFF-PEAK *adj.* Below the maximum; as, an *off-peak* load in an electric-power-generating station.

OFF PRINT *tr. verb* To reprint (an excerpt). — *noun* A reproduction or separate printing of an article or paragraph printed in some publication.

OFF′·SCOUR·ING *noun* That which is scoured off; something vile or despised; refuse. See synonyms under WASTE.

OFF·SET *noun* 1 Anything regarded or advanced as a counterbalance or equivalent; set-off. 2 A spur or branch from a range of mountains or hills. 3 A short lateral branch of a plant that takes root where it rests on the soil, thus serving for propagation. 4 A line drawn from a curved or irregular main line at right angles to an auxiliary line, to assist in measuring areas or in plotting. 5 A ledge or set-off in a wall; also, a fence spur set at right angles to the main fence. 6 A terrace; especially, a terrace on a hill or mountain side. 7 A comparatively thin place in the length of a wall; also, a recess below the general plane of a wall; a sunk panel. 8 A bend in a pipe bringing one part out of, but parallel with, the line of another part. 9 The smut or smear of a freshly printed sheet on the surface of the sheet in contact with it. 10 An impression made by the offset printing method. 11 A descendant; offspring; offshoot.

—*verb* [OFF·SET, OFF·SET′·TING] 1 To set off, or set over against another; balance; also, to cancel. 2 To measure (land) by the offset method. 3 To make a ledge in the set-back wall of a building. 4 To form (land) into terraces. 5 To smut on the back, as in printing the second side of a sheet. 6 To print by offset printing. 7 To branch off; project. [<OFF + SET]

OFFSET PRINTING A method of printing from a lithographic surface to a rubber-coated cylinder, and thence to the paper.

OFF SHOOT *noun* 1 A side shoot or branch from the main stem of a plant. 2 Anything that branches off from the parent stock or is regarded as a side issue.

OFF·SHORE *adj.* 1 Moving or directed away from the shore. 2 Situated or occurring at some distance from the shore. —*adv.* 1 At a distance from the shore. 2 From or away from the shore.

OFF·SIDE *adv.* 1 At or on the wrong side. 2 In football, out of play: said of a player in certain contingencies when he gets in front of the ball during a scrimmage, or when the ball has been last touched by his own side behind him. 3 In hockey, between the ball and the goal of the opposing side during a play.

OFF·SPRING *noun* That which springs from or is the progeny of any person, animal, or plant; a child or children; issue. [<OE. *ofspring*]

OFF-WHITE *noun* Oyster-white.

O'FLA·HER·TY (ō·flä′·hur·ti), **LI·AM** (lee′·um), born 1896, Irish novelist.

OFT (awft) *adv.* Often —*adj.* [Obs.] Frequent. [<OE.]

OFT·EN (awf′·n) *adv.* On frequent or numerous occasions; repeatedly. —*adj.* [Obs.] Repeated; frequently occurring. [<ME. *ofte(n)* <OE. *oft*]

OFT′·EN·TIMES *adv.* At frequent times. Also **OFT·TIMES.**

OG The king of Bashan; conquered by the Israelites. *Josh* xii, 4.

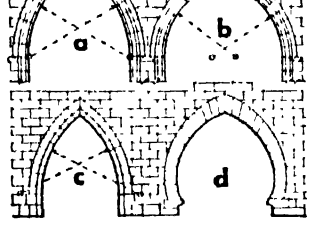
O·GA·SA·WA·RA JI·MA (o·gah·sah·wah·rah jee·mah) Same as BONIN ISLANDS.

OG·DEN A manufacturing city in northern Utah.

OG′·DO·AD *noun* 1 The number eight. 2 Anything constructed of eight parts, individuals, or members; any group of eight [<LL. *ogdoas* <Gr. *októ*, eight]

O·GEE (ō·jee′) *noun* 1 A molding having in section a reverse or long S-curve. 2 Such a curve used in any construction. 3 An arch with two such curves meeting at the apex: called **OGEE ARCH.** [<OGIVE; from its appearance]

OG·HAM (ōg′·um) *noun* 1 An ancient British and Irish script of the 5th and 6th centuries having an alphabet of 20 characters (lines, dots, or notches) arranged along an arris, and ascribed to the god Ogma found cut into the edges of tombstones and pillars. 2 An inscription in that script; also, any one of the characters. Also **OG·AM.** [<Ir. *ogham*]



a Equilateral. *c* Lancet.
b Dropped. *d* Moorish.

O'GIL·VIE, JOHN, 1797–1867, Scottish lexicographer.

O·GIVE (ō′·jīve *or* ō·jīve′) *noun* 1 A diagonal rib of a vaulted arch or bay. 2 A pointed arch. 3 The tapering forward part of a projectile: also called *head.* [<F. <LL. *augiva* <L. *auge*, summit] —**O·GI·VAL** *adj.*

O·GLE (ō′·gl) *verb* [O·GLED (-gld), O·GLING] 1 To look, or look at in coquetry or admiration or with coarse familiarity. 2 To eye. —*noun* An amorous or coquettish look. [Compare LG. *ogelen*] —**O·GLER** *noun.*

O′GLE·THORPE (ō′·gl-), **JAMES EDWARD,** 1696–1785, British general, founder of Georgia.

OG·PU (ōg′·pōō) *noun* The Russian Soviet secret police now superseded by the *Narkomvnudel.* Also called *Gay-Pay-Oo.* [<Initials of Rus. *Obiedinonnoje Gosudarstvennoje Politicheskoje Upravlenie,* Special Government Political Administration]

O'GRA·DY, STANDISH JAMES, 1846–1928, Irish historian.

O·GRE (ō′·gur) *noun* A man-eating giant or monster of fairy tales. —**O·GRE·ISH, O·GRISH** *adj.* —**O·GRESS** *noun fem.*

O·GYG·I·A (ō·jij′·i·uh) In the *Odyssey,* the island of Calypso.

OH *interj.* 1 An ejaculation evoked by sudden emotion. 2 Same as O *interj.*

O. HENRY Pseudonym of William Sydney Porter, 1862–1910, American short-story-writer.

O·HI·O A north-central State of the United States; 41,222 square miles; capital, Columbus; entered the Union March 1, 1803: nickname, *Buckeye State.* —**O·HI·O·AN** *adj. & noun.*

OHIO RIVER A river in the east-central United States; 981 miles from the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers in western Pennsylvania to the Mississippi River.

OHM *noun* The unit of electrical resistance. The international *ohm* is the resistance at 0° C. of a uniform column of mercury 106.3 centimeters long and having a mass of 14.4521 grams. It is equal to 1.00048 absolute ohms. [<Dr. G. S. Ohm, 1787–1854, German physicist] —**OHM·IC** *adj.*

OHM·AGE (-ij) *noun* Electrical resistance of a conductor, expressed in ohms.

OHM′·ME·TER *noun* A galvanometer having a dial or scale graduated to ohms and fractions of ohms, for measuring the resistance of electric currents.

O-HO *interj.* An exclamation expressing astonishment, real or affected, or a bantering spirit.

O·HŘE (awr′·zhuh) [Czech] Same as ERZ.

-OID *suffix* Like; resembling; having the form of; as, *ovoid, celluloid, hydroid.* [<F. *-oïde* <L. *-oides* <Gr. *-oeidēs, -eidos,* form]

-OIDEA A combining form from Greek *-oeides,* like, used in zoology to designate a class or superfamily, as in *Asteroidea, Echinoidea,* etc.

O·I·I (o·ee′·ee) *noun* The muttonbird of New Zealand (*Puffinus griseus*). [<Maori]

OIL *noun* 1 A greasy or unctuous, generally combustible, liquid, of vegetable, animal, or mineral origin, insoluble in water but sometimes soluble in alcohol, and always in ether: variously used as foods, for lubricating, illuminating, and fuel, and in the manufacture of soap, candles, cosmetics, perfumery, etc. 2 Petroleum. 3 An oil paint; also, an oil painting. 4 Anything of an oily consistency. 5 Fawning or flattering speech; an apology or excuse. —*tr. verb* 1 To smear, lubricate, or treat with oil. 2 To make smooth and pleasing. 3 [Pop.] To bribe; flatter. [<OF. *oile* <L. *oleum,* oil]

OIL BIRD *noun* The guacharo of South America.

OIL CAKE *noun* The mass of compressed seeds of cotton, flax, etc., or coconut pulp from which oil has been expressed.

OIL CLOTH *noun* A cotton fabric coated on one side with a preparation of vegetable oils and pigments mixed with a clay filler, and sometimes ornamented with printed patterns, used for table, shelf, wall, or floor coverings.

OIL·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which oils; specifically, one who oils engines or machinery. 2 Any automatic device for oiling machinery. 3 A coat of oilskin. 4 A vessel for the transportation of oil.

OIL FIELD An oil-producing area, especially one under active exploitation.

OIL GLAND 1 An oil-secreting gland, as in some plants. 2 The gland at the rump of a bird that secretes oil for the dressing of the plumage; the uropygial gland.

OIL OF VITRIOL Sulfuric acid.

OIL PAINTING 1 The art of painting in oils. 2 A painting done in pigments mixed in oil.

OIL POOL An accumulation of petroleum in sedimentary rocks, usually associated with characteristic geological features.

OIL RIVERS The name applied to the rivers of the Niger Delta, Nigeria.

OIL SHALE A compact, typically laminated, brown or black sedimentary shale impregnated with petroleum in varying proportions.

OIL SKIN *noun* Cloth made waterproof with drying oil or a garment of such material.

OIL STONE *noun* A smooth stone, used, when moistened with oil, for sharpening tools, etc.

OIL WELL A well or boring for petroleum.

O'IL·Y *adj.* [OIL·I·ER, OIL·I·EST] 1 Pertaining to or containing oil. 2 Smeared, rubbed, soaked, or coated with oil. 3 Smooth or deceitfully affable. —**OIL·I·LY** *adv.* —**OIL·I·NESS** *noun.*

OI·NOL·O·GY Same as ŒNOLOGY.

OI·NO·MEL Same as ŒNOMEL.

OINT·MENT *noun* A fatty preparation, with which a medicine has been incorporated; a salve; external remedy. [<OF. *oignement* <L. *unguo,* smear]

OI·REACH·TAS (ŭ·rȧK′·tahs) *noun pl.* The combined legislatures of Ireland, consisting of the Dáil Eireann, the representative assembly, and the Seanaid, the senate.

OISE (wahz) A river of Belgium and NE. France; 187 miles to the Seine River.

OI·SIN (uh·sheen′) An Irish poet and warrior of the third century, son of Fionn MacCumal, figuring in the Fenian Cycle of Old Irish romance. See OSSIAN.

O·JE·DA (o·heh′·thah), **ALONZO,** 1468–1515, Spanish explorer, with Columbus on his second voyage.

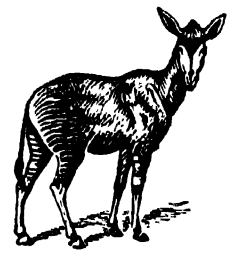
O·JIB·WAY Same as CHIPPEWA.

OK (o·kay) *interj., adj., & adv.* All correct; all right: expression signifying approval, agreement, or the like. —*tr. verb* [OK'D, OK'ING] To sign as correct; approve by marking with the letters OK. Also **O.K., O·KAY.** [Of uncertain origin]

O·KA (ō′·kŭh) *noun* A weight used in Turkey, Egypt, Bulgaria, etc., equal to about 2¾ lbs. Also **OKE.** [<Turk. *ōqah* <Ar. *ūkiyah* <Gr. <L. *uncia,* ounce, twelfth part]

O·KA (ō·kah′) A river of the west-central European R.S.F.S.R.; about 950 miles to the Volga at Gorki.

O·KA·PI (-kah'·pĭ) *noun* An African ruminant *(Okapia johnstoni)* related to the giraffe; found in Belgian Congo by Sir Harry Johnston in 1900. [<Sudanese]



OKAPI

O·KA YA·MA (ō·kah·yah·mah) A fortified seaport in SW. Honshu, Japan.

O·KE·CHO'·BEE A lake in south-central Florida, 40 by 25 miles; with its marshes, about 1,000 square miles.

O'·KEEFFE, GEORGIA, born 1887, American painter.

O·KE·FI·NO' KEE SWAMP A swamp in NE. Florida and SE. Georgia; 660 square miles.

O'·KEL·LY, SEAN THOMAS, born 1888, president of Ireland (Eire), 1945– .

O·KEN, LORENZ, 1779–1851, German naturalist.

O·KHOTSK (o·kŏtsk'; *Rus.* ō·hotsk'), **SEA OF** An inlet of the North Pacific Ocean; enclosed by Kamchatka, Kurile Islands, Japan, Sakhalin, and eastern R.S.F.S.R.

O·KIE *noun* [Pop.] 1 An inhabitant of Oklahoma. 2 Specifically, a landless refugee from Oklahoma or other parts of the Dust Bowl region, tractored off his holding or forced by drought to seek work elsewhere. 3 Hence, a migrant farmworker.

O·KI·NA·WA (-nah·wah) One of the Ryukyu Islands in the North Pacific, attacked and captured by American forces, 1945, in World War II.

O·KLA·HO' MA A State in the south-central United States; 69,619 square miles; capital, Oklahoma City; entered the Union Nov. 16, 1907; nickname, *Sooner State.* —**O·KLA·HO' MAN** *adj. & noun.*

OKLAHOMA CITY A manufacturing center in central Oklahoma, the State capital.

O·KO·VANG'·GO (-vahng'·gō) See CUBANGO.

O·KRA *noun* 1 A tall annual herb *(Hibiscus* or *Abelmoschus esculentus);* also, its green mucilaginous pods, used in soups and stews. 2 See GUMBO. [<West African]

-OL *suffix* 1 Denoting an alcohol or phenol, as methan*ol*, glycer*ol*. [Abbreviation of ALCOHOL] 2 Loosely, an oil. [<L. *oleum,* oil]

O·LAF (ō'·luf; *Dan., Norw.* ō'·lahf; *Sw.* o͞o'·lahv *or* -lahf) A masculine personal name; also, the name of a number of Scandinavian kings. Also **O·LAV** (ō'·lav; *Norw.* ō' lahv *or* -lahf) [I.] **O·LA·US** (ō·lāy'·us; *Dan., G.* ō·lah'·o͞os *or G.* ō·lows'; *Sw.* o͞o·lah'·us).

—**OLAF I,** known as **OLAF TRYG·VES·SON,** 969–1000, king of Norway, 995–1000, one of the heroes of the *Heimskringla.* —**OLAF II,** known as **SAINT OLAF,** 995?–1030, king of Norway, 1016–28; patron saint of Norway.

Ö·LAND (œ·lahnt') A Swedish island in the Baltic Sea; 519 square miles; chief town, Borgholm.

OLD *adj.* 1 Having lived or existed in a certain state for a long time: opposed to *young,* and said of things liable to decay; as, an *old* elm; as, having lived beyond the middle period of life; aged. 2 Exhibiting discretion and judgment or deportment like a mature and experienced person. 3 Having some specified age: used after the noun expressing time or age; as, a child two months *old.* 4 Having been made, used, or known for a long time: opposed to *new, fresh, recent,* or *modern;* belonging to an early or remote period of history or development; ancient; antique; as, the *old* Greeks, *old* coins; also belonging to a period long past or just preceding the present; not the latest (product or possession); previous; former. 5 Belonging to the former of two or the earliest of several things; as, the *Old* Testament. 6 Long cultivated; not newly tilled; as, *old* land; not of this year's harvest; as, *old* corn. 7 Worthless on account of age or repeated use; shabby; worn out; as, an *old* coat; also, stale; trite; as, an *old* joke. 8 Continued or established for a long time; known or used long; familiar: used often as an epithet of kindness or friendship; as, an *old* comrade. 9 Having had long experience or practice; hence, crafty; cunning; as, an *old* offender, an *old* hand at farming. 10 A general term of endearment or kindly familiarity; as, *old* boy. 11 In the later stages of a geographic cycle of development: said of topographic forms, streams, etc. 12 Signifying the primeval character of the devil; as, the *old* enemy. 13 More than enough; plentiful; great; wonderful; as, a great *old* racket.

—*noun* 1 Past time; as, days of *old.* 2 A long time; long standing; as, my friend of *old.* [<OE. *ald*] —**OLD·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): aged, ancient, antiquated, antique, decrepit, elderly, gray, hoary, immemorial, obsolete, olden, patriarchal, remote, senile, time-honored, time-worn, venerable. That is termed *old* which has existed long, or which existed long ago. *Olden* is a stateher form of *old,* and is applied almost exclusively to time, not to places, buildings, persons, etc. As regards periods of time, the familiar are also the near; thus, the *old* times are not too far away for familiar thought and reference; the *olden* times are more remote, *ancient* times still further removed. *Aged* applies chiefly to long-extended human life. *Decrepit, gray,* and *hoary* refer to the effects of age on the body exclusively; *senile* upon the mind also; as, a *decrepit* frame, *senile* garrulousness. One may be *aged* and neither *decrepit* nor *senile. Elderly* is applied to those who have passed middle life, but scarcely reached *old* age. *Remote* primarily refers to space, but is extended to that which is far off in time, as, at some *remote* period. See ANCIENT, OBSOLETE, PRIMEVAL. Compare ANTIQUE. *Antonyms:* Compare synonyms for NEW. YOUTHFUL.

OLD BAILEY The former sessions house, or criminal court, in London; since 1906 replaced by the Central Criminal Court; also, a narrow street adjoining the court.

OLD BLUE Any of various shades of subdued grayish-blue.

OLD CASTILE The northern part of the kingdom of Castile.

OLD COLONY Plymouth Colony.

OLD COUNTRY The native land of any emigrant, especially the British Isles or continental Europe.

OLD DOMINION Nickname of VIRGINIA.

OLD·EN *adj.* Old; ancient. See synonyms under ANCIENT, OLD.

OLD EN·BURG (-bŭrg; G. -bo͝orK) A subdivision of NW. Germany; 2,479 square miles; formerly a republic; also, its chief city.

OLD ENGLISH See under ENGLISH.

OLD-FANGLED *adj.* Having a fondness for what is old-fashioned.

OLD-FASHIONED *adj.* 1 Having the characteristics or customs of former times; antiquated; old-time. 2 Having the notions or ways of an old person. See synonyms under ANTIQUE.

OLD FIELD 1 A field that has long been under cultivation; especially one vitiated by tobacco or cotton crops. 2 A field that was cultivated by the Indians before the advent of white men.

OLD-FO GY ISH *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like an old fogy; extremely conservative or behind the times. Also **OLD-FO GEY ISH.**

OLD FRENCH See under FRENCH.

OLD GLORY The flag of the United States.

OLD-GOLD *noun* Any of various shades of dull deep yellow.

OLD GUARD The conservative element in a community, political party, etc.; the stand-patters

OLD GUARD The Imperial Guard formed by Napoleon I in 1804, composed of veterans of three campaigns.

OLD HAM (ōld' um) A manufacturing town in SW. Lancashire, England.

OLD HICKORY Nickname of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

OLD HIGH GERMAN See under GERMAN.

OLD ICELANDIC See under ICELANDIC.

OLD IRONSIDES The U. S. frigate *Constitution.*

OLD ISH *adj.* Somewhat old.

OLD-LIGHT *adj.* Favoring old principles; in the Scottish Church, favoring union between church and state —*noun* One who maintains old-light principles.

OLD-LINE *adj.* Traditional, conservative; following a beaten path of thought or policy.

OLD LINE STATE Nickname of MARYLAND.

OLD MAID A single elderly woman; a spinster. —**OLD-MAIDISH** *adj.*

OLD MAN [Pop.] 1 One's father, employer, or commander: used with *the;* especially applied to the senior officer on board a ship. 2 Old Mr. —; as, *Old Man* Brown. 3 A wise man, among North American Indians.

OLD-MAN'S-BEARD *noun* 1 Spanish-moss. 2 The fringe-tree. 3 The black gum.

OLD MASTER 1 Any of the great artists previous to the eighteenth century. 2 A work by such an artist.

OLD NICK. The devil.

OLD NORSE See under NORSE.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH A summer resort in southern Maine.

OLD PERSIAN See under PERSIAN.

OLD PRUSSIAN See under PRUSSIAN.

OLD-ROSE *noun* Any of various shades of grayish or purplish-rose.

OLD SAXON See under SAXON.

OLD SLEDGE Same as SEVEN-UP.

OLDS' MO BILE (-beel) *noun* A make of automobile, including medium-priced passenger cars; noted for introducing automatic transmission.

OLD SOUTH The South before the Civil War.

OLD-SQUAW *noun* A sea duck *(Clangula hyemalis)* of the northern hemisphere. Also **OLD WIFE.**

OLD STER *noun* [Pop.] A person of advanced years; an old or elderly person.

OLD STYLE *noun* A style of type first used in the 18th century, the downstrokes and the cross-strokes being nearly of the same thickness. Compare MODERN.

OLD-STYLE *adj.* 1 Of a former style; old-fashioned. 2 See GREGORIAN CALENDAR under CALENDAR.

OLD TESTAMENT The first of the two main divisions of the Bible, containing the books of the old or Mosaic covenant, and including the historical books, the prophets, and the books of wisdom.

OLD-TIME *adj.* Of long standing.
OLD-TIMER *noun* One who has resided in a place or filled a position for a long time.
OLD WIFE *noun* 1 Same as OLD-SQUAW. 2 Any of several fishes found in West Indian waters, as the parrotfish, the spot, alewife, menhaden, etc. 3 A woman advanced in years. 4 A timid or fussy man.
OLD-WORLD *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the Old World or Eastern Hemisphere; not American. 2 Prehistoric; antique.
OLD WORLD The Eastern Hemisphere.
-OLE *suffix* 1 Denoting a heterocyclic compound having five members in the ring and two hetero atoms, as pyr**ole**. 2 Denoting certain aldehydes and ethers. [<L. *oleum*, oil]
-OLE *suffix* Small, little, as in nucle**ole**, petio**le**. [<L. *-olus, -ola, -olum*, a diminutive suffix]
O LE A' CEOUS (-ay'·shus) *adj.* Designating a family (*Oleaceæ*) of shrubs and trees; the olive family. It embraces many widely distributed plants, including the lilac, jasmine, and ash. [<L. *olea*, olive, + -ACEOUS]
O LE AG' I·NOUS (-aj'·i·nus) *adj.* Pertaining to oil; oily. [<L. *oleum*, oil] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*
O LE AN' DER *noun* An Old World evergreen ornamental shrub (*Nerium oleander*) with leathery leaves yielding a poisonous glucoside with medicinal properties, and clusters of fragrant rose or white flowers. [<F. *oléandre* <LL. *oleander*]
O LE AS' TER *noun* An ornamental shrub or small tree; the wild olive (*Olea europæa oleaster*). [<L. <*olea*, olive]
O' LE ATE A salt of, or a remedy containing oleic acid.
O LEC RA NON (o·lec'·ruh·nŏn *or* ō li·cray' non) *noun* The curved process of the ulnar bone, marking its juncture with the humerus; the point of the elbow. [<Gr. *olekranon* <*olene*, elbow, + *kranion*, head] — **O LEC RA NAL** *adj.*
O LE FI' ANT (ō·li·fī'·unt *or* ō·lee'·fī·unt) *adj.* Producing oil. [<L. *oleum*, oil, + *facio*, make]
OLEFIANT GAS Ethylene.
O LE FIN (-fin) *noun* Alkene.
O LE IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from oil. [<L. *oleum*, oil]
OLEIC ACID An oily compound, $C_{17}H_{33}CO_2H$, contained as an ester in most mixed oils and fats, and obtained by saponification with an alkali.
O LE IN *noun* A colorless liquid glyceride of oleic acid, the chief constituent of fatty oils: also *elain*. Also **O LE INE.**
O LE O *noun* [Pop.] Oleomargarine
OLEO A combining form from Latin *oleum*, oil, used to mean oil, oleic, or olein.
O' LE O GRAPH *noun* 1 A chromolithograph imitating an oil painting. 2 The pattern assumed by a drop of oil placed on water. [<OLEO- + -GRAPH] — **O LE OG' RA PHER** *noun* **O LE O GRAPH' IC** *adj.* — **O LE OG' RA·PHY** *noun.*
O LE O MAR' GA RINE (-mar'·guh·reen *or* -rin, *or* -mar'·guh·reen *or* -rin) *noun* Margarine. [<OLEO- + MARGARINE]
O LE O OIL Animal fat
O LE O RES' IN (-rez' in) *noun* 1 A native compound of an essential oil and a resin. 2 A pharmaceutical preparation consisting of a fixed or volatile oil containing a resin and sometimes other active matter in solution
OL FAC TIE (-ti) *noun* A unit of measurement of olfactory sensation, equal to the lowest perceptible concentration of a given scent. Also **OL FAC TY.**
OL FAC TION *noun* The act, sense, or process of smelling; scent.
OL FAC TOM' E TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the keenness of the sense of smell. [<L. *olfacio* <*oleo*, smell, + *facio*, make, + Gr. *metron*, measure]
OL FAC TO RY *adj.* Pertaining to the sense of smell. — *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 The organ of smell: commonly in the plural. 2 The capacity to smell. [<L. *olfactorium*, smelling-bottle]
OL GA (ol'·guh; *Russ.* awl'·gah) A feminine personal name.
O LIB A NUM *noun* A gum-resin; Oriental frankincense. [<LL. <Ar. *al-lubán* <*al*, the, + *luban*, frankincense]
OLIG-, OLIGO- Combining forms from Greek *oligos*, few, small, as in *oligocephalic*, small-headed.
OL' I GARCH (-gark) *noun* A ruler in an oligarchy.
OL' I GAR CHY (-ki) *noun* [**CHIES** *pl.*] A form of government in which supreme power is restricted to a few. [<Gr. *oligos*, few, + *archō*, rule] — **OL I GAR' CHIC** (-kic), **OL·I GAR'·CHAL** (-kul), **OL I GAR'·CHI CAL** (-ki·cul) *adj.*
OL' I GO CENE (-seen) *noun* The second in order of age of the geological epochs or series comprised in the Tertiary system. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Oligocene. [<OLIGO- + Gr. *kainos*, new]
OL' I GO CHÆTE (-keet) *noun* One of a class or order (*Oligochæta*) of fresh-water and terrestrial, hermaphroditic annelid worms, including the earthworms, which lack a distinct head. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Oligochæta*. Also **OL' I GO·CHETE.** [<OLIGO- + Gr. *chaitē*, hair, mane] — **OL I·GO·CHÆ'·TOUS** (-kee'·tus) *adj.*
OL' I GO CLASE *noun* A massive, vitreous, whitish, triclinic soda-lime feldspar. [<OLIGO- + Gr. *klasis*, fracture]
OL I GO CY·THE'·MI·A (-si·thee'·mī·uh) *noun* A deficiency or diminution of the red blood corpuscles. Also **OL I GO CY·THÆ' MI·A.**
OL·I·GO·GEN'·ICS (-jĕn'·ĭcs) *noun* Limitation in the number of children; birth-control.
OL·I·GO·PHRE'·NI·A (-free'·nī·uh) *noun* Arrested mental development. [<OLIGO- + Gr. *phrēn*, mind] — **OL·I GO·PHREN'·IC** *adj.*
O LI·O *noun* 1 A miscellaneous collection, as of musical pieces or numbers; a medley. 2 An olla; a highly seasoned meat and vegetable stew. [<L. *olla*, pot]
OL I·PHANT (-fănt), **MARGARET** (*née* Wilson), 1828–97, English novelist.
OL I VA'·CEOUS (-vay'·shus) *adj.* Olive-green.
OL' I VA·RY *adj.* 1 Like an olive, especially in shape. 2 Relating to the **OLIVARY BODY**, an olive-shaped eminence containing a nucleus of gray matter, found at either side of the medulla oblongata.



OLIVE
a Flowering branch
b Single flower.
c Single olive.

OL IVE (-iv) *noun* 1 An evergreen tree (*Olea europæa*) with leathery leaves, hard yellow wood, and an oily fruit. 2 The fruit of the olive tree. 3 A dull medium yellowish-green color, like that of the unripe olive: also **OLIVE-GREEN.** 4 An olive branch.
— *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the olive. 2 Having a dull yellowish-green color. [<L. *oliva* <Gr. *elaia*, olive tree]
OL IVE Same as OLIVIA.
OLIVE BRANCH 1 A branch of the olive tree, as an emblem of peace. 2 *pl.* Humorously, offspring; children: an allusion to *Ps.* CXXVIII, 3.
OLIVE DRAB 1 Any of several shades of greenish-brown. 2 A woolen material of this color, used in making uniforms in the United States Army. — **OLIVE-DRAB** *adj.*
OLIVE OIL Oil expressed from olives: used in making salad dressings, soap, etc.
OL I VER A masculine personal name. Also [Dutch, G., Swed.] **O LI VIER'** (o·li·veer'; *F.* ō lee·vyeh'), [It.] **O LI·VI·E' RO** (o·lee·vee·eh'·ro), [Pg.] **O LI VEI' RO** (ō·lee·veh'·rō), [Sp.] **O LI VE' RI O** (o·lee·veh'·ri·o)
— **OLIVER** A paladin of Charlemagne's court.
OLIVES, MOUNT OF An eminence east of Jerusalem: *Matt.* XXI, 1. Also **OL I VET.**
O LIV I A (ō liv'·i·uh; *Dutch, G., It., Sw.* ō lee'·vi·ah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **O LI VIE** (ō lee·vee'). — **OLIVIA** In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, a countess courted by Orsino.
OL I VINE (-veen *or* -vin) *noun* 1 Chrysolite. 2 Green garnet in commerce
OL LA *noun* (ol'·uh; *Sp.* ōl'·yah) 1 A wide-mouthed pot or jar, especially one of earthenware. 2 An olla podrida. [<Sp. <L. *olla*, pot]
OL LA PO DRI DA (-dree'·duh) 1 A dish of meat and vegetables, usually highly seasoned, cooked together. 2 Any heterogeneous mixture or miscellany. [<Sp., putrid pot]
OL O GY *noun* [Pop.] [**GIES** *pl.*] A science or branch of learning: a humorous term. See **-LOGY.**
OL TIS See POLT.
O' LY KOEK (o' li kook) *noun* A Dutch cake made like a doughnut. [<D. *oliekoek*, oilcake]
O LYM PI A 1 An ancient sacred vale, near Elis, Peloponnesus, Greece; scene of the Olympic games. 2 A city on Puget Sound, capital of Washington State.
O LYM' PI AD *noun* The interval of four years between two successive celebrations of the Olympic games, by which intervals the ancient Greeks reckoned time: sometimes erroneously used to designate the games or their celebration.
O LYM PI·AN *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the great gods of Olympus or to the mountain itself, hence, of eminent, godlike power, excellence, or manner. 2 Pertaining to Olympia or to the Olympic games. Also **O LYM PIC.** — *noun* 1 One of the higher gods of Greek mythology, twelve in number, who dwelt on Mt. Olympus. 2 A contestant in the Olympic games; also, a resident or native of Olympia.
OLYMPIC GAMES 1 Athletic games and races held at the chief ancient Pan-Hellenic festival, which was celebrated every four years at Olympia in honor of Zeus. See OLYMPIAD. 2 A modern revival of the old contests, held every four years; the first of these games occurred at Athens in 1896. Also **OLYMPIAN GAMES, OLYMPICS.**
OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK A heavily forested region in NW. Washington; 1,305 square miles; in the **OLYMPIC MOUNTAINS**, part of the Coast Range; highest peak, **MOUNT OLYMPUS**, 8,100 ft.
O LYM PUS 1 A wooded mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia, Greece, regarded in antiquity as the home of the gods, 9,754 ft. high. 2 The sky; heaven.
O LYN THUS An ancient city in SE. Macedonia; destroyed, 357 B.C. — **O LYN THI AC** *adj.*
OM (ōm) *noun* 1 A mystic ejaculation representing the name of the Supreme Being, uttered by Hindus on solemn occasions of invocation to Brahma. 2 In modern occultism, the spiritual essence. [<Sans.]
-OMA *suffix* A tumor or morbid growth; as, carcin**oma.** [<Gr. *-ōma*]

1O·MA·HA (–haw *or* –hah) A manufacturing and railroad center on the Missouri River in eastern Nebraska; livestock; dairy produce; grain.
2O·MA·HA (–haw) *noun* One of a Siouan tribe of North American Indians now living in Nebraska.
O·MAN (–mahn′) See MUSCAT AND OMAN, TRUCIAL OMAN.
OMAN, GULF OF A body of water between the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; separates Persia and Irak.
O MAR KHAY·YÁM (ō′·mar kī·yahm′), died 1123?, Persian poet.
O MA·SUM *noun* [·SA *pl.*] The manyplies or third stomach of a ruminant; the psalterium. [<L., paunch]
O MAY YAD Same as OMMIAD.
OM·BER *noun* A gambling game with 40 cards, much played in the 18th century; also, the player undertaking to win the pool. Also **OM BRE.** [<Sp. *hombre*, man]
OMBRO· A combining form from Greek *ombros*, rain.
OM·BROM·E·TER *noun* A rain gage.
OM·BROPH I·LOUS (–brŏf′·i·lus) *adj.* Relating to or characterizing plants able to withstand much rain. —**OM·BRO·PHILE** (–file *or* –fil) *noun.*
OM DUR·MAN′ (–mahn′) A town in eastern Anglo–Egyptian Sudan on the White Nile, opposite Khartum; battle, 1898.
O·ME GA *noun* The twenty-fourth and last letter and seventh vowel in the Greek alphabet (Ω, ω); figuratively, the end; the last. It corresponds to English ō. As a numeral it denotes 800. Compare ALPHA, OMICRON. [<Gr. *ō mega*, great o]
OM E LET (–ĭ·lĕt *or* –ĭ·lĭt) *noun* A dish of eggs and milk, etc., beaten together and cooked in a frying pan. Also **OM E·LETTE.** [<F. *omelette*]
O MEN *noun* A phenomenon or incident regarded as a prophetic sign. See synonyms under SIGN. —*verb* To serve as an omen; presage; foretell by an omen; forebode. [<L.]
O·MEN·TUM *noun* [·TA *pl.*] A free fold of the peritoneum passing between certain of the viscera. The **SMALL OMENTUM** passes from the lesser curvature of the stomach to the liver; the **GREAT OMENTUM,** from the lower border of the stomach to the transverse colon, lying in front of the intestines like an apron. [<L.] —**O·MEN TAL** *adj.*
O·MER *noun* A Hebrew measure of capacity; the tenth of an ephah. [<Heb. *khŏmer*]
OM FRE DO (ŏm·freh′·do) [It.] Same as HUMPHREY.
OM′·I·CRON *noun* The fifteenth letter and fifth vowel of the Greek alphabet (O, o); equivalent to English ŏ. As a numeral it denotes 70. Also **OM′·I·KRON.** [<Gr. *o mikron*, little o]
OM I NOUS (–nus) *adj.* 1 Of the nature of or marked by an omen or by a presentiment of evil; portentous; ill-omened; as, *ominous* fears. 2 Serving as an omen in general; prognostic. [<L. *ominosus* <*omen*, omen] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*
OM·ISH Same as AMISH.
O·MIS·SI BLE *adj.* That may be omitted; subject to omission.
O·MIS·SION (o·mish′·un) *noun* 1 The act of omitting or state of being omitted. 2 Anything omitted or neglected. 3 Neglect or failure to do something that can and should be done; also, an instance of this. See synonyms under ERROR. —**O·MIS SIVE** (o·mis′·iv) *adj.* —**O·MIS·SIVE LY** *adv.*
O MIT *tr. verb* [**O MIT·TED, O·MIT TING**] 1 To leave out, drop; discard. 2 To leave unperformed. [<L. *ob*, by, + *mitto*, send]
OM MA·TID′ I UM (ŏm·uh–) *noun* [I A *pl.*] One of the simple elements of a compound eye, as in arthropods. [<LL.] —**OM MA·TID′·I·AL** *adj.*
OM·MAT′·O PHORE (o·măt′–) *noun* An eyestalk, as of a snail. [<Gr. *omma, ommatos*, eye, + *phorō*, bear] —**OM MA·TOPH′·O ROUS** (–tof′·ur·us) *adj.*
OM·MI·AD (o·mī′·ăd) *noun* [·MI ADS or ·MI A·DES (–dēz) *pl.*] A member of a dynasty of Mohammedan caliphs who ruled at Damascus A.D. 661–750, and in southern Spain A.D. 756–1031: used also adjectively. Also spelled *Omayyad.* [<Ar. *Umaiyah*, Omaya, founder of the family]
OMNI· A combining form from Latin *omnis*, all.
OM·NI·A BO·NA BO NIS [L.] All things are good to the good.
OM·NI·A VIN CIT A·MOR [L.] Love conquers all things.
OM NI BUS *noun* 1 A long passenger vehicle sometimes with two decks; a bus. 2 A printed anthology, either of works by a single author or of short stories, poems, etc., of the same general type; as, an *omnibus* of Westerns, a Conrad *omnibus.* 3 An omnibus box. 4 A bus boy.
—*adj.* Covering a full collection of objects or cases; as, an *omnibus* bill. [<L., for all]
OMNIBUS BAR A bus bar.
OMNIBUS BILL Any legislative bill or act, or section thereof, containing miscellaneous unrelated provisions.
OMNIBUS BOX A large box or loge on a level with the stage of a theater.
OM·NI·FA′·RI·OUS (–us) *adj.* Of all varieties, forms, or kinds. [<OMNI– + L. *–farius*, –fold]
OM·NIF·ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Producing all kinds. [<OMNI– + L. *fero*, bear]
OM·NIF·IC *adj.* All-creating. [<OMNI– + L. *facio*, make]
OM·NIP·A·ROUS (–rus) *adj.* Producing or bearing all things. [<OMNI– + L. *pario*, produce]
OM·NIP·O·TENCE *noun* 1 Unlimited and universal power, as a divine attribute; hence, God. 2 Unlimited power within a certain sphere, or of a certain kind. Also **OM·NIP·O·TEN·CY.** [<OMNI– + L. *potens*, powerful]
OM·NIP·O·TENT *adj.* Almighty; not limited in authority or power. —**THE OMNIPOTENT,** God. —**OM·NIP·O·TENT·LY** *adv.*
OM·NI·PRES′·ENCE (–prĕz′·uns) *noun* The quality of being everywhere present at the same time; ubiquity. —**OM NI PRES′·ENT** *adj.*
OM·NIS·CIENCE (–nish′·uns) *noun* 1 Infinite knowledge an attribute of God. 2 Loosely, very extensive knowledge Also **OM·NIS·CIEN CY.** [<OMNI– + L. *sciens*, knowing]
OM·NIS CIENT (–nish′·unt) *adj.* Knowing all things; all-knowing. —**THE OMNISCIENT** God. —**OM·NIS·CIENT LY** *adv.*
OM·NI·UM–GATH·ER·UM (–găth′–) *noun* A miscellaneous collection; a medley. [<L., genitive plural of *omnis*, all, + GATHER]
OM·NIV O·ROUS (–rus) *adj.* 1 Eating food of all kinds indiscriminately; hence, greedy. 2 Eating both animal and vegetable food: said of bears, crows, etc. [<L. *omnivorus* <*omnis*, all, + *voro*, eat] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*
O MO·PHA′ GI·A (–fay′·ji·uh) *noun* The eating of raw flesh. Also **O MOPH·A GY.** [<Gr. *ōmos*, raw, + *phagein*, to eat] —**O·MO PHAG′ IC** (–făj′·ik), **O·MOPH·O·GOUS** (–mof′·uh·gus) *adj.* —**O·MOPH A·GIST** *noun.*
O' MORE, RORY, died 1578, Irish rebel leader. —**RORY OF ROGER,** died 1652, Irish rebel leader.
OMPHAL·, OMPHALO· Combining forms from Greek *omphalos*, the navel, umbilicus.
OM PHA LE (–fuh·lē) In Greek legend, a Lydian queen whom Hercules served as a slave for three years, in female garb, performing menial offices, to expiate a murder.
OM·PHA LOS (–fuh·lus) *noun* 1 A round stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, supposed by the ancient Greeks to mark the middle point of the earth. 2 The central boss of a shield. 3 A central point; hub. [<Gr., navel]
OMSK (awmsk) A city on the Irtish River in western Asiatic R.S.F.S.R.
ON *prep.* 1 In or into contact with the upper side or surface of; also, within the limits of; as, *on* the earth. 2 Supported by or suspended from; as, an apple *on* a stick, a spider *on* the wall. 3 Doing; making; as, *on* guard, *on* a trip, also, working at or employed by; as, *on* the "Morning News." 4 In consequence of; by reason of; as, payable *on* demand 5 Directed, tending, or moving toward. 6 During, within, as, she left *on* Monday. 7 In or into a state of; in; as, *on* fire, *on* record. 8 Against; as, to write a check *on* a bank 9 In reference to; concerning; about; as, a treatise *on* economics. 10 In the interest or favor of; as, to bet *on* a horse. 11 [Pop.] At the expense of; as, the joke is *on* Tom, a drink *on* the house. 12 Moving toward and endangering, as, to pull a knife *on* someone. See synonyms under ABOVE, AT.
—*adv.* 1 In a position or condition of adherence or contact. 2 In such a position as to cover or overspread, as, put *on* your hat. 3 In the same direction or manner, in a continuous course or succession; forward; onward; ahead, along. 4 So as to flow or operate; as, turn *on* the gas; also, in or into existence or operation; as, the lights came *on* 5 In the direction of something; as, to look *on*; also, with a certain part directed toward the point of contact; as, head *on*. 6 In advance; ahead, either in space or in time, as, later *on*; further *on*. —**TO BE ON TO ONE OR IT** To be aware of one's intentions; understand the situation.
—*adj.* 1 In progress; as, the play is *on*. 2 Operating or flowing without interruption; as, the water is *on*, the electricity is *on*. 3 [Pop.] Aware of or willing to participate in something. [<OE. *on*, *an*]
ON Same as HELIOPOLIS.
ON·A·GER (–jur) *noun* [·GERS (jurz) or ·GRI (grī) *pl.*] 1 A wild ass *(Equus onager)* of central Asia. 2 A medieval military engine by which stones were hurled with a slinglike device. [<L., wild ass]
ON·A·GRA′·CEOUS (–gray′·shus) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a family *(Onagraceæ)* of plants of temperate climates; the evening-primrose family.
O·NAN·ISM *noun* 1 Withdrawal before orgasm; incomplete coitus. 2 Masturbation. [<Onan (*Gen* xxxviii, 9)] —**O·NAN IST** *noun* —**O·NAN·IS′·TIC** *adj.*
ONCE (wuns) *adv.* 1 One time, without repetition. 2 During some past time. 3 At any time; ever; also, at some future time.
—*adj.* Former; formerly existing; quondam
—*conj.* As soon as; whenever.
noun One time. —**ALL AT ONCE** All of a sudden. —**AT ONCE** 1 Simultaneously. 2 Immediately. 3 Equally; similarly. —**THIS ONCE** On this occasion only. [<OE. *an* <*an*, one]
ONCE FOR ALL Finally.
ONCE IN A WHILE Occasionally.
ON·CID·I·UM *noun* A large varied genus of tropical American orchids with few leaves, and a loose raceme of handsome flowers. They are among the most prized of cultivated

orchids, *O. papilio*, the butterfly orchid, being one of the best-known. [<Gr. *onkos*, hook]

ON·COL·O·GY *noun* The science of tumors; also, a treatise on tumors. [<Gr. *onkos*, tumor, + -LOGY]

ON·COME (-cŭm) *noun* [Scot.] 1 A rainfall or snowfall. 2 A sudden attack of disease; also, a gathering or swelling.

ON′·COM·ING *adj. & noun* Approaching.

ON·DING *noun* [Scot.] A fall of snow or rain.

ON′·DO·GRAM *noun* The record made by an ondograph.

ON′·DO·GRAPH *noun* An instrument by which electric wave forms, especially those of alternating currents, are recorded autographically. [<F. *onde*, wave, + -GRAPH]

ON·DOM·E·TER *noun* A meter for registering the frequency of electric waves.

ONE (wŭn) *adj.* 1 Being a single individual or object; being a unit. 2 Being an individual or thing thought of indefinitely. 3 Designating a person, thing, or group as contrasted with another; this; that. 4 Single in kind; the same; closely united or alike.

— *noun* 1 A single unit; the cardinal number preceding two; a symbol (1, i, I) representing this number. 2 A single thing or person; also, a person conceived and spoken of indefinitely: sometimes regarded as a pronominal use.

— *pron.* Someone or something; anyone or anything; also, one of certain persons or things already mentioned. — **ALL ONE** Of the same or of no consequence. — **AT ONE** In harmony; the same. [<OE. *an*]

-ONE *suffix* An organic compound of the ketone group, as in acet*one*: used in chemistry.

ONE DAY Some indefinite day or period in the past or future.

O NE·GA (o·nee′·guh; *Rus.* aw·nch′·gah) A lake in NW. European R.S.F.S.R.; 3,764 square miles.

ONE-HORSE *adj.* 1 Adapted to be worked by one horse. 2 [Pop.] Of inferior resources or capacity; small; unimportant; as, a *one-horse* town.

O NEI DA (o·nī′·duh) *noun* A member of a tribe of North American Indians of Iroquoian stock.

ONEIDA LAKE A lake in central New York; 20 by 6 miles.

O′ NEILL (ō·neel′), **EUGENE GLADSTONE**, born 1888, American playwright. — **MOIRA** Pseudonym of Agnes Higginson Skrine, Irish poet. — **ROSE CECIL**, 1874–1944, American illustrator.

ONEIR-, ONEIRO- Combining forms from Greek *oneiros*, dream: often spelled *onir-, oniro-*

O·NEI·RO·CRIT′·IC (o·nī·ro-) *adj.* Pertaining to or professing power to interpret dreams. also **O·NEI·RO·CRIT′·I·CAL**. — *noun* One who interprets dreams. — **O·NEI·RO·CRIT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

O·NEI′·RO·MAN·CY (o·nī′-) *noun* Divination by means of dreams. — **O·NEI′·RO·MAN·CER, O·NEI′·RO·MAN·TIST** *noun.*

ONE·NESS (wŭn′-) *noun* 1 Singleness; unity. 2 Sameness. 3 Quality of being unique. See synonyms under UNION.

ONE-NIGHT STAND A town in which a traveling show gives a performance one night only; the theater in which the show is given; also, the performance itself.

ON·ER·OUS (ŏn′·ur·us) *adj.* 1 Burdensome or oppressive. 2 [Law] Legally liable for an obligation or subject to a burden: opposed to *gratuitous*. See synonyms under ARDUOUS, DIFFICULT. [<L. *onerosus* <*onus*, burden] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

ON·ER·Y Same as ORNERY.

ONE·SELF *pron.* One's own personality: the reflexive of ONE *noun* 2.

ONE-SIDED *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to but one side; hence, partial; unfair; inadequate. 2 Unequal-sided, as elm leaves. 3 Unilateral. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

ONE·STEP (wŭn-) *noun* A round dance consisting of a long step in two-four time: a development of the turkey-trot.

ONE-WAY *adj.* 1 Moving in one direction only; as, *one-way* traffic. 2 Permitting traffic in one direction only; as, a *one-way* street.

ON·FROI (awN·frwah′) [F.] Same as HUMPHREY.

ON IE Same as ONY.

O·NI·O·MA′·NI·A *noun* A propensity for the inordinate and indiscriminate buying of things. [<Gr. *ōnē*, buying, + -MANIA]

ON·ION (ŭn′·yun) *noun* 1 A field-grown edible bulb of an herb (*Allium cepa*) of the lily family; a succulent vegetable remarkable for its pungent odor and taste. 2 One of various allied plants. [<F. *oignon* <L. *unio* <*unus*, one; compare UNION]

ON′·ION·SKIN *noun* A thin translucent paper resembling the skin of an onion.

ONIR-, ONIRO- Same as ONEIR-, ONEIRO-.

ON′·LOOK·ER *noun* One who looks on; a spectator.

ON′·LOOK·ING *adj.* Looking on; also, looking forward.

ON·LY (ōn′·lī) *adv.* 1 Without another or others; singly. 2 In one manner or for one purpose alone. 3 In full; wholly. 4 Solely; merely; exclusively: limiting a statement to a single defined person, thing, or number. — *adj.* 1 Alone in its class; having no fellow or mate; sole; single; solitary; as, an *only* child. 2 Standing alone by reason of superior excellence. See synonyms under SOLITARY. — *conj.* Except that; but. [<OE. *anlic*, unique]

ONLY-BEGOTTEN *adj.* Begotten as the sole issue or undisputed and incontestable heir: said chiefly of Jesus as the *only-begotten* Son of God.

ON·NES (ōn′·us), **HEIKE KAMERLINGH**, 1853–1926, Dutch physicist.

O·NO·FRE′·DO (ō·no·freh′·do) [It.] Same as HUMPHREY.

ON·O·MAS′·TIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a name. 2 [Law] Designating a signature of an instrument the body of which is in another handwriting, or the instrument itself. [<Gr. *onomastikos* <*onoma*, name]

ON·O·MAT·O·MA′·NI·A *noun* A morbid dread of some particular word or name, or an irresistible impulse to repeat it. [<Gr. *onoma*, name, + -MANIA]

ON·O·MAT·O·PŒ′·IA (-pee′·yuh) *noun* 1 The formation of words in imitation of natural sounds; as, *crack, splash, bow-wow*; a word so formed. 2 An imitative word. 3 The selection and use of such words. Also **ON·O·MAT·O·PO·E′·SIS, ON·O·MAT′·O·PY.** [<Gr. *onoma*, name, + *poieō*, make] — **ON·O·MAT·O·PŒ′·IC** or **·I·CAL, ON·O·MAT·O·PO·ET′·IC** *adj.* — **ON·O·MAT·O·PO·ET′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ON·ON·DA′·GA (-daw′·guh *or* -dah′·guh *or* -day′ guh) *noun* 1 One of a tribe of North American Indians of Iroquoian stock formerly living in New York and Ontario. 2 A group of limestone of the lower portion of the Devonian period. — **ON·ON·DA′·GAN** *adj.*

ONONDAGA LAKE A lake in central New York; 1 by 5 miles.

ON·RUSH *noun* 1 An onward rush; onset. 2 A setting about.

ON SET *noun* 1 An impetuous attack; assault, as of troops. 2 An attack, as of fever; seizure, as of passion. 3 A setting about; outset; start. See synonyms under ATTACK.

ON SLAUGHT (-slawt) *noun* A violent hostile assault. See synonyms under AGGRESSION, ATTACK. [<D. *aenslag*, striking at, attempt]

ON STEAD (-stĕd) *noun* [Prov. Eng.] A farmhouse; homestead. Also **ON STED.** [<ON + STEAD]

ON·TA·RI·O 1 A lake between New York State and Ontario Province, Canada; 193 by 53 miles; 7,540 square miles; the smallest and easternmost of the five Great Lakes. 2 A province in SE. Canada; 412,582 square miles, capital, Toronto. — **ON·TA·RI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

ON TO *prep.* 1 Upon the top of; to and upon; on to. 2 [Pop.] Aware of; wise to. Also written **ON TO.**

ONTO- A combining form from Greek *on, ontos*, being.

ON·TOG·E·NY (-toj′·i·ni) *noun* The history of the development of the individual organism: opposed to *phylogeny*. Also **ON·TO·GEN′·E·SIS.** — **ON·TO·GE·NET′·IC, ON·TO·GEN′·IC** *adj.* — **ON·TOG·E·NIST** *noun.*

ON·TO·LOG′·I·CAL *adj.* Pertaining to ontology. Also **ON·TO·LOG′·IC.** — **ON·TO·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ONTOLOGICAL ARGUMENT The metaphysical a priori argument designed to prove that the real objective existence of God is necessarily involved in the existence of the very idea of God.

ON·TOL·O·GISM (-jĭzm) *noun* The doctrine that man has an immediate and certain knowledge of God, and that this knowledge is the foundation and guaranty of all his knowledge: opposed to *psychologism*.

ON·TOL·O·GY (-jī) *noun* The science of real being; the philosophical theory of reality; the doctrine of the universal and necessary characteristics of all existence. Compare METAPHYSICS, PHILOSOPHY. [<ONTO- + -LOGY] — **ON·TOL·O·GIST** *noun.*

O·NUS *noun* A burden or responsibility; a duty. [<L.]

ONUS PRO·BAN·DI [L.] The burden of proof; the responsibility of proving; generally resting upon the party holding the affirmative side of an issue.

ON WARD (-wurd) *adv.* 1 In the direction of progress; forward; ahead. 2 On in time. Also **ON·WARDS.** — *adj.* Moving or leading forward or ahead.

ON·Y *adj. & pron.* [Scot. or Obs.] Any. Also spelled *onie*.

ON·YX (ŏn′·ix) *noun* A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz consisting of layers of different colors, usually in even planes; a variety of chalcedony. [<Gr., fingernail]

ONYX GLASS Cameo glass.

OO *noun* [Scot.] Wool.

OO- A combining form from Greek *ōon*, egg, used to mean egg, eggs, or in biology, an ovum.

O′ O·CYTE (-site) *noun* 1 An egg which has not reached full development. 2 An immature female gamete, as in certain protozoans.

OO·DLES (-dlz) *noun pl.* [Pop.] A great deal; many; more than plenty.

O·OG′·A·MY *noun* The union of two gametes or conjugation cells of different size and form, called egg and sperm cells. Compare ISOGAMY. [<OO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage] — **O·OG′·A·MOUS** *adj.*

O·O·GEN′·E·SIS (ō·o·jĕn′-) *noun* The origin and development of the ovum. Also **O·OG′·E·NY** (ō·ŏj′·i·ni). — **O·O·GE·NET′·IC** *adj.*

O·O·GO′·NI·UM *noun* [·NI·A *pl.*] 1 The female reproductive organ in thallophytic plants, a large spherical cell or sac within which the oospheres, or egg cells, are developed. 2 A cell whose divisions give rise to oocytes. Also **O′·O·GONE** (-gōn).

O′·O·LITE *noun* A granular variety of limestone made up of nearly spherical concretions about some minute preexisting

particles, and resembling in texture the roe of a fish: used for building. [<oo- + Gr. *lithos*, stone] —**O·O·LIT′·IC** *adj.*

O′·O·LITE *noun* The upper part of the Jurassic system in England.

O·OL′·O·GY (-jĭ) *noun* The branch of ornithology that treats of eggs. [<oo- + -LOGY] —**O·O·LOG′·IC, O·O·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* —**O·OL′·O·GIST** *noun.*

OO·LONG *noun* A variety of dark-cured tea. [<Chin. *oolung* <*oo*, black, + *lung*, dragon]

OO·MI·AK Same as UMIAK.

O·O·MY·CETE′ (-mī·sēt′) *noun* One of a subclass *(Oomycetes)* of fungi producing sexual and non-sexual spores; it includes the water molds and downy mildews. [<oo- + Gr. *mykēs*, fungus] —**O·O·MY·CE′·TOUS** *adj.*

OOPHOR-, OOPHORO- Combining forms from Greek *ōophoros*, egg-bearing, used, chiefly in medicine, to denote an ovary or ovarian.

O′·O·PHORE *noun* An oophyte. —**O·O PHOR′·IC** *adj.*

O·O·PHO·REC′·TO MY Same as OVARIOTOMY.

O′ O PHYTE (-fīte) *noun* The stage in the life history of mosses, ferns, and liverworts, during which sexual organs are developed: one of the examples of the alternation of generation; the gametophyte. —**O·O·PHYT′·IC** *adj.*

OOR *adj.* [Scot.] Our.

OOR *noun* [Scot.] Hour.

OOR DU Same as URDU.

OO RIE (ōō′·rĭ) *adj.* [Scot.] 1 Shivering; cold; depressed in spirit. 2 Bleak; desolate. [<ON. *urigr*, ill-tempered, vicious]

O′·O SPERM (-spûrm) *noun* 1 A fertilized ovum. 2 Same as OOSPORE.

O′·O SPHERE *noun* In algæ and fungi, the egg cell prior to fertilization. [<oo- + SPHERE]

O′·O SPORE *noun* The fertilized and fully developed oosphere, produced within an oogonium. [<oo- + SPORE] —**O OS′·PO·ROUS, O·O·SPOR′·IC** *adj.*

OOT *adv.* [Scot.] Out.

O O THE′·CA *noun* [-CÆ (see) *pl.*] 1 The egg case of certain insects, as of a cockroach. 2 In ferns, a sporangium. [<oo- + Gr. *thēkē*, case] —**O·O·THE′·CAL** *adj.*

OOZE *verb* [OOZED, OOZ·ING] 1 To flow through something or leak out imperceptibly; percolate; as, perspiration *oozes* through the skin; also, to emit or discharge slowly, as moisture. 2 To escape gradually; as, his courage *oozed* away; the news *oozed* out. 3 To exude moisture.

—*noun* 1 A gentle flow; as, the *ooze* of a small spring; also, that which oozes in this sense. 2 An infusion or decoction of a tanniferous substance, such as oak bark; tan-vat liquor. Compare OOZE *adj.*

—*adj.* Designating calfskin, sheepskin, goatskin, or other hide susceptible of a soft, velvety finish on the flesh side; also, denoting this kind of finish, or the process by which it is produced; as, *ooze* calf, *ooze* leather. [<OE. *wos*, sap, juice]

OOZE *noun* 1 Slimy mud or moist, spongy soil; especially, a deposit of calcareous matter found on the ocean bottom and largely made up of the remains of foraminifers. 2 The fibers on the surface of unfinished cotton thread. 3 A piece of muddy or marshy ground; bog; fen. 4 Seaweed. [<OE. *wase*, mire, marsh] —**OO ZY** *adj.*

OO ZY *adj.* Slowly leaking; gently dripping. —**OO·ZI·NESS** *noun.*

O PAC I TY (-păs′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* [-TIES *pl.*] 1 The state of being opaque; obscurity. 2 That which is opaque. [<L. *opacitas* <*opacus*, shady]

O·PAH (ō′·puh) *noun* A large fish (genus *Lampris*) of warm seas, with a compressed oviform body, long single dorsal and anal fins, and many-rayed ventrals: noted for the brilliancy of its colors. [Of African origin]

O·PAL (ō′·pul) *noun* An amorphous, variously colored, hydrous silica, softer and less dense than quartz. The PRECIOUS or NOBLE OPAL presents a peculiar play of delicate colors, and is highly valued as a gem. The FIRE or FLAME OPAL shows its various colors clearly disposed in streaks or rays, and is often called *girasol*. [<F. <L. *opalus* <Gr. *opallios*]

O·PAL·ESCE′ (-ĕs′) *intr. verb* [-ESCED′ (ĕst′), -ESC′·ING (ĕs′·ĭng)] To display opaline iridescence.

O·PAL·ES′·CENCE *noun* An iridescent play of pearly or milky colors, as in an opal. —**O·PAL·ES′·CENT, O·PAL·ESQUE′** (-ĕsk′), **O·PAL·INE** (-ēen *or* -ĭn) *adj.*

O·PAQUE (-pāke′) *adj.* 1 Impervious to light; not translucent; in a loose sense, imperfectly transparent; also, impervious to reason; unintelligent. 2 Impervious to radiant heat, electric radiation, etc. 3 Having no luster; dull. 4 Unintelligible; obscure; as, an *opaque* style. 5 [Obs.] Dark; lying in shadow. See synonyms under DARK.

—*noun* 1 Opacity; that which is opaque. 2 A pigment used for producing half-tones. [<F. <L. *opacus*, shady] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

OPE *verb* [OPED, OP·ING] In poetic or archaic usage, to open.

O·PEN *adj.* 1 Affording approach, view, passage, or access because of the absence or removal of barriers, restrictions, etc.; unobstructed; as, *open* country; unconcealed; public; not secret or hidden; overt; unbounded; as, the *open* sea; exposed; expanded; unfolded; as, an *open* flower; not enclosed or covered over; as, an *open* car or boat. 2 Ready for business, occupation, appointment, etc. 3 Not closed, settled, or decided; pending; as, an *open* account, an *open* question. 4 Ready and free for engagement, employment, etc.; available; as, the job is still *open*. 5 Ready to consider proof or argument; unbiased; receptive; with *to*. 6 Ready to communicate or impart; not deceptive or selfish; frank; ingenuous; generous; liberal. 7 Liable to attack, robbery, temptation, etc. 8 Having openings, holes, or perforations, as woven goods or needlework; porous; widely spaced; not close, as the lines of a printed page. 9 Not frost-bound; mild; as, an *open* winter; also, free from fog or mist. 10 In music, not stopped by the finger, as a string; also, having the top uncovered, as an organ pipe; produced by an open string or pipe; said of a note, tone, etc. 11 Uttered with vocal organs comparatively unclosed: said of both vowels and consonants; also, not followed or ended by a consonant: said of a vowel or syllable. 12 Widely leaded or containing many breaks; fat: said of composed or printed matter. 13 Unrestricted by union regulations in the employment of labor; as, an *open* shop. 14 [Pop.] Not under control in the sale of intoxicants, vice or gambling; as, an *open* town. 15 Out of doors. See synonyms under 2BLUFF, CANDID, EVIDENT, MANIFEST, NOTORIOUS, OVERT.

—*verb* 1 To set open so as to make passage possible; unclose; unfasten; unlock; also to become unfastened or unclosed, so as to yield access or passage. 2 To remove the covering; wrapping, etc., of; as, to *open* a package. 3 To spread out; expand; also, to crack, rupture, or yawn. 4 To free from obstacles; clear, as land. 5 To cut into; make an opening or openings into. 6 To make or declare public or free of access, as a park; make available for settlement. 7 To make accessible, as for commerce: often with *up*. 8 To start or be started; inaugurate; speak or act first (in), as a debate or battle. 9 To make capacious; enlarge; especially, to make more receptive of ideas or sentiments, also, to develop or become receptive. 10 To impart freely the knowledge or a view of; become unfolded or more clearly visible; expand to the view. 11 To impart the particulars of; expound; interpret; also, to bring under discussion. 12 [Law] To state (the plaintiff's or defendant's case) in court, before adducing evidence; also, to state and adduce evidence for (that side of a case first heard). 13 [Law] To undo or recall (a judgment or order) so as to permit its validity to be contested. 14 To get a view of by approaching or by changing one's position; bring into view; as, the ship *opened* a harbor. 15 To be or act as a doorway or opening. 16 To begin to bark on finding scent, as hounds. 17 To begin a theatrical season or tour; as, we *opened* in *Hamlet*.

—*noun* Any wide space not enclosed, obstructed, or covered, as by woods, rocks, etc.; open land or water: usually with the definite article; as, in *the open*. [<OE.; akin to UP] —**O·PEN·LY** *adv.* —**O·PEN NESS** *noun.*

OPEN-AIR *adj.* 1 Out of doors; taking place in an open field or street; as, an *open-air* service. 2 Relating to the outdoor or plein-air school of painters.

OPEN-AND-SHUT *adj.* Simple; obvious; straightforward.

OPEN CHAIN A chemical compound in which the carbon atoms are disposed in a chain open at both ends.

OPEN CITY In modern warfare, a city having no military installations, and not being used as a railroad junction for the passage of troops or materiel; presumably not subject to attack or bombardment.

OPEN DOOR 1 The policy of giving to all nations the same commercial privileges in a dependency, or recently conquered territory; used attributively in such phrase, as OPEN-DOOR POLICY, OPEN-DOOR PRINCIPLE, etc. 2 Opportunity for free trade. 3 Admission to all without charge.

O·PEN ER *noun* 1 An instrument for opening anything firmly closed; as, a can-*opener*. 2 A person who opens or is employed to open; as, a pew-*opener*. 3 In poker and similar games, the player who opens the jackpot; also, in the plural, cards of sufficient value, as a pair of jacks, to enable the player to open a pot.

OPEN-EYED *adj.* Having the eyes open; wary; watchful; also, amazed; as, in *open-eyed* wonder.

OPEN-FACED *adj.* 1 Possessing a countenance suggestive of frankness, simplicity, and honesty. 2 Having a face uncovered by a casing, as a watch.

OPEN-HANDED *adj.* Giving freely; liberal. See synonyms under GENEROUS. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

OPEN-HEARTED *adj.* Disclosing the thoughts and intentions plainly; frank; candid. —**OPEN-HEARTEDLY** *adj.* —**OPEN-HEARTEDNESS** *noun.*

OPEN-HEARTH (-harth) *adj.* 1 Having a shallow or open hearth: said of furnaces used in making steel by the Siemens-Martin process. 2 Made in a shallow or open hearth: said of steel.

OPEN HOUSE 1 Unstinted hospitality extended to all comers. 2 An occasion when large groups may visit a school, dormitory, institution, clubhouse, etc.

O·PEN·ING *noun* **1** The act of becoming open or of causing to be open. **2** Something that is open; a vacant or unobstructed space, as within barriers or boundaries; a hole, passage, or gap; a space. **3** A tract in a forest where trees are lacking or thinly scattered. **4** An aperture in a wall, especially one for the admission of light or air. **5** The first part or stage, as of a period, act, or process; a beginning; prelude. **6** In chess, checkers, etc., a specific mode of beginning the game; the series of opening moves. **7** An opportunity for action, especially in business. See synonyms under BEGINNING, BREACH, ENTRANCE, HOLE, OPPORTUNITY.

OPEN-MINDED *adj.* Free from prejudiced conclusions; amenable to reason; receptive. — **OPEN-MINDEDLY** *adv.*

OPEN-MOUTHED *adj.* **1** Having the mouth open; gaping, as in wonder or surprise; greedy. **2** Noisy; clamorous.

OPEN RANGE An unfenced area of grazing country.

OPEN-SESAME (-sĕs'·uh·mi) *noun* A magical conjuration for opening secret doors and gaining an entrance. [From the story of *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves* where the door of the robbers' cave opened only at the words "open sesame"]

OPEN SHOP An establishment in which union labor and non-union labor are employed: opposed to *closed shop.*

OPEN STOVE A stove having the firebox open to the room, resembling a fireplace; a Franklin stove.

OPEN TIMBER A forest having no undergrowth.

O'·PEN·WORK (-wûrk) *noun* Any product of art or handicraft containing numerous small openings.

OP ER·A *noun* **1** The musical form of drama, composed of arias, recitatives, choruses, etc., with accompaniment of orchestra, scenery, and acting. **2** A particular musical drama or its music or libretto, also, its representation. **3** Plural of OPUS. — **COMIC OPERA** An opera in which the dialog is spoken and the story ends happily. — **GRAND OPERA** A dramatic composition with a serious or even tragic theme, of which the plot is elaborated as in a play and the dialog is set to music throughout. [It. <L. *opus,* work] — **OP ER AT'·IC** *adj.* — **OP ER AT' I·CAL LY** *adv.*

OP ER A·BLE *adj.* Capable of treatment by surgical operation. — **OP·ER·A·BIL'·I·TY** *noun.*

O PÉ·RA BOUFFE (aw·peh·rah bōōf') [F.] A farcical comic opera. Also [It.] **O·PE RA BUF FA** (aw'·peh rah bōōf'·fah).

O PÉ RA CO·MIQUE (aw peh·rah caw meek') [F.] Comic opera.

OPERA-GLASS *noun* A binocular telescope of small size, suitable for use at the theater. Also **OPERA-GLASSES.**

OPERA HAT A tall hat, the crown of which is extended by springs and is capable of being collapsed into an approximately flat form.

OPERA HOUSE A theater specially adapted for the performance of operas; loosely, any theater.

OP' ER AND *noun* Any mathematical quantity or symbol upon which an operation is performed: also called *factend.*

OP' ER ATE *verb* [**AT ED, ·AT ING**] **1** To act or put in action, function or cause to function; as, to *operate* a typewriter, the machine operates *easily;* also, to supervise the working of, run. **2** To effect any result; also, to bring about a specified result; accomplish; effect. **3** To produce the proper or intended effect. **4** To perform a surgical operation. **5** Of an army or navy, to carry on operations. See OPERATION 4. **6** To speculate in securities. **7** To conduct the affairs of. [<L. *operatus* <*operor,* to work] — **OP'·ER·AT A BLE** *adj.*

OP ER A' TION *noun* **1** The act or process of operating; the exertion or action of any form of power or energy. **2** A method of exercising or applying force; a mode of action. **3** A single specific act or transaction, especially in the stock market. **4** A course or series of acts to effect a certain purpose; process; as, military *operations.* **5** The state of being in action; as, the machinery is in *operation.* **6** Any systematic manipulation upon the body, performed either with or without instruments, to restore disunited or deficient parts, to remove diseased or injured parts, or to extract foreign matters. **7** The act of making a change in the value or form of a quantity, also the change itself as indicated by symbols or rules: to be carefully distinguished from the process by which such change is accomplished. **8** Some special kind of activity; manner of action; a vital or natural process of activity.

Synonyms: action, agency, effect, execution, force, influence, performance, procedure, result. *Operation* is *action* resulting in change, whether produced by the *agency* or *action* of an intelligent agent or of a material substance or *force;* as, military *operations;* the *operation* of a medicine. *Performance* and *execution* denote intelligent *action,* considered with reference to the actor or to that which he accomplishes; *performance* accomplishing the will of the actor, *execution* often the will of another. Compare ACT, EXERCISE. *Antonyms:* failure, inaction, ineffectiveness, inefficiency, inutility, powerlessness.

OP·ER·A'·TION·AL *adj.* Pertaining to an operation; especially, in aviation, pertaining to the performance of an assigned task by one or more aircraft.

OP·ER·A·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* **1** Exerting, or capable of exerting, power or force. **2** Working efficiently; effective. **3** Connected with operations; as, *operative* surgery. **4** Concerned with practical work, mechanical or manual. **5** Engaged in practical activity, as a workman or mechanic. — *noun* A person employed as a skilled worker, as in a mill or factory, etc.; an artisan. See synonyms under ARTISI. — **OP·ER·A·TIVE·LY** *adv.*

OP'·ER·A·TOR *noun* **1** One who operates; any skilled worker; specifically, one who works a telephone switchboard, one who receives or sends messages on a telegraph, or one who works a typesetting machine. **2** A broker who acts for others in trading in speculative securities. **3** The owner and director of a coal mine, oil field, or other large industrial organization. **4** A symbol that briefly indicates a mathematical process. See synonyms under AGENT.

O·PER CU·LUM (ō·pûr'·cū·lum) *noun* [**LA** *pl.*] **1** A lid, cover, or lidlike part or organ, as of the orifice of the capsule in mosses, of certain capsules (as a pyxis) in flowering plants, of the hair follicles, etc. **2** A horny or shelly plate in many gastropods, serving to close the aperture when the animal is retracted. **3** In fishes, the gill cover; specifically, the hindmost and uppermost bone of the gill cover. **4** In the king-crab, the plate that covers the abdominal limbs. **5** The labrum of certain dipterous insects. **6** A part of the cerebral cortex. Also **O·PER·CELE, O·PER·CULE.** [<L. *operculum,* lid, <*operio,* cover] — **O·PER·CU LATE, O·PER'·CU·LAT·ED** *adj.*

O PE RE CI·TA·TO [L.] In the work cited, or quoted: abbr. *op. cit.*

OP E·RET'·TA *noun* A short humorous opera with dialog.

OP ER OSE *adj.* Laborious; also, industrious. [<L. *operosus*] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

O PHE LIA (ō·feel'·yuh) A feminine personal name. Also [It.] **O PHÉ·LIE** (ō·feh·lee').

— **OPHELIA** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet,* the daughter of Polonius; in love with Hamlet; went mad.

OPHI-, OPHIO- Combining forms from Greek *ophis,* serpent.

OPH' I CLEIDE (ŏf'·i·clide) *noun* A brass musical wind instrument producing fundamental tones and resembling a cornet, but having a greater number of finger levers: now usually replaced in orchestras by the tuba. [<OPHI- + Gr. *kleis,* key]

O PHID·I·AN (o·fid'·i·un) *noun* One of a suborder of limbless reptiles (*Ophidia*), with mandibular rami connected only by an elastic ligament, and having no pectoral arch; a serpent; snake. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Ophidia,* or to snakes; snakelike.

OPH I DISM (ŏf'·i·dizm) *noun* Poisoning by snake venom. Also **OPH·I DI'·A·SIS.**

OPH I OL'·A TRY *noun* Serpent-worship. [<OPHIO- + Gr. *latreia,* worship] — **OPH·I OL'·A·TROUS** *adj.*

OPH I OL' O·GY (-jĭ) *noun* The branch of zoology that treats of serpents. [<OPHIO- + -LOGY] — **OPH·I O·LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.* — **OPH I·OL'·O·GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

O PHIR (ō'·fur) A region, possibly in southern Arabia, from which Solomon obtained gold and gems. *1 Kings* x, 11.

OPH ITE *noun* A variety of altered diabase of the late Mesozoic age occurring in the Pyrenees.

O·PHIT IC (o·fit'·-) *adj.* Characterized by feldspar crystals in a matrix of augite crystals.

OPH·I·U'·CHUS (ŏf·i- *or* ō·fi·yōō'·kus) A northern constellation, the Serpent-holder or Doctor. Ras Alhagua is its principal star. See CONSTELLATION.

OPHTHALM-, OPHTHALMO- Combining forms from Greek *ophthalmos,* eye.

OPH·THAL·MI·A (ŏf·thăl'·mĭ·uh) *noun* Inflammation of the eye, its membranes, or its lids. Also **OPH·THAL·MY.** [<Gr. *ophthalmos,* eye] — **OPH·THAL·MIC** *adj.*

OPH·THAL·MI'·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the eye, including the outer and internal structures.

OPH·THAL·MOL'·O·GY (ŏf·thăl·mŏl'·o·jĭ) *noun* The science of the eye and its diseases. — **OPH·THAL·MO·LOG'·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.* — **OPH·THAL·MOL'·O·GIST** *noun.*

OPH·THAL'·MO·SCOPE *noun* An optical instrument having a concave mirror with a hole in its center, for illuminating



OPHTHALMOSCOPE

and viewing the center of the eye. — **OPH·THAL·MO·SCOP'·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.* — **OPH·THAL·MOS'·CO·PY** *noun.*

·OPIA, ·OPY Combining forms from Greek *ōps, ōpos,* eye, used to mean vision, sight, as in asthen*opia,* hyper*opia,* myo*pia.*

O'·PI·ATE *noun* (-āte *or* -ĭt) **1** Medicine containing opium; a narcotic. **2** Something inducing sleep. — *adj.* Consisting of opium; tending to induce sleep. — *tr. verb* (-āte) [**·AT ED, ·AT·ING**] **1** To put to sleep, especially by means of opium; narcotize. **2** To mix or compound with opium; as, an *opiated* prescription. **3** To deaden, diminish, or dull the force or intensity of. [<OPIUM]

O·PINE *verb* [**O·PINED, O·PIN·ING**] To hold as an opinion; think; conjecture. [<F. *opiner* <L. *opinor,* think]

O·PIN·ION (-pĭn'·yun) *noun* **1** A conclusion or judgment held with confidence, but falling short of positive knowledge. **2** A settled judgment or conviction on some subject, as religion or politics: often in the plural. **3** Favorable judgment or estimation; reputation. **4** Specifically, an estimate of the excellence or value of a person or a thing; when unqualified and negative, an unfavorable estimate; also, a common or prevailing sentiment; public opinion. **5** [Law] The formal announcement of the conclusions of a court in a case before it; also, the conclusion of an attorney touching the merits of a submitted case; as, to take the *opinion* of counsel. [<F. <L. *opinio* <*opinor*, think]

Synonyms: belief, conviction, decision, determination, doctrine, estimate, idea, impression, judgment, notion, persuasion, sentiment, view. An *opinion* is a general conclusion held as probable, but without full certainty; a *conviction* is sustained by such evidence as removes all doubt from the believer's mind; a *persuasion* is a confident *opinion*, involving the heart as well as the intellect. In religion, a *doctrine* is a statement of *belief* regarding a single point; a *creed* is a summary statement of *doctrines*. Such a system of *doctrines* is often called a faith; as the Anglican or Lutheran faith. Compare BELIEF, FAITH, IDEA, THOUGHT.

O·PIN'·ION·AT·ED (-ā'·tĭd) *adj.* Unwarrantably attached to one's own opinion; obstinate. See synonyms under DOGMATIC, OBSTINATE. —**·NESS** *noun.*

O·PIN'·ION·A·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* **1** Opinionated. **2** Of the nature of opinion. **3** Relating to an opinion; doctrinal. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

OP·IS·THOG'·NA·THOUS (-nuh·thus) *adj.* Having receding jaws: opposed to *prognathous*. [<Gr. *opisthen*, behind, + *gnathos*, jaw] —**OP·IS·THOG'·NA·THISM** *noun.*

O·PIS'·THO·GRAPH *noun* An ancient manuscript having writing on the back as well as on the front; also, a slab inscribed on both sides; especially, a mural slab whose back has been used for a later inscription, the front being turned to the wall. —**O·PIS·THO·GRAPH'·IC** *adj.*

OP·IS·THOT'·O·NOS *noun* A rigid muscular spasm of the neck and back, arching the body backward, as in tetanus. [<Gr. *opisthen*, behind, + *tonos*, tension]

O·PI·UM *noun* A milky exudation from the unripe capsules of the **OPIUM POPPY** (*Papaver somniferum*), rendered concrete and dark-colored by exposure. See POPPY. It contains a mixture of about 20 alkaloids, the most important of which is morphine. It is a powerful narcotic, with a sticky, gumlike body, bitter taste, and heavy odor. [<L. <Gr. *opion* <*opos*, juice]

O PI·UM ISM (-izm) *noun* Addiction to the use of opium.

OPIUM JOINT A resort of addicts to the use of opium.

OP O·DEL'·DOC *noun* A camphorated Castile-soap liniment. [Origin uncertain; perhaps <Gr. *opos*, juice]

O·POR·TO A port of NW. Portugal on the right bank of the Douro River, 2 miles from its mouth. Also *Porto*.

O POS·SUM *noun* An American marsupial (genus *Didelphis*) of largely arboreal and nocturnal habits, having a prehensile tail and feet adapted for grasping; popularly called *possum*. The **COMMON** or **VIRGINIA OPOSSUM** (*D. virginiana*), which ranges from the central United States to Brazil, has a soft, whitish-gray pelage, with black ears and feet, and is esteemed as food. It is noted for its trick of feigning death, or *playing possum*, as a last resort in danger. [<Algonquian *apasum*, white beast]

OPOSSUM-SHRIMP *noun* A crustacean (family *Mysidæ*) which carries its eggs in a pouch beneath the thorax.

OP'·PEN·HEIM (-hīme), **E(DWARD) PHILLIPS**, 1866–1946, English novelist.

OP·PER, FREDERICK BURR, 1857–1937, American cartoonist.

OP PI·DAN *adj.* Relating to a town; civic. —*noun* At Eton College, a student who boards in town: distinguished from *colleger*. [<L. *oppidanus* <*oppidum*, walled town]

OP'·PI·LATE *tr. verb* [**·LAT·ED**, **·LAT·ING**] To obstruct. [<L. *oppilo*, stop up] —**OP PI·LA'·TION** *noun* —**OP PI·LANT** *adj.*

OP PO NENT *noun* One who opposes another, as in battle or debate; an antagonist. See synonyms under ENEMY. —*adj.* **1** Acting against something or someone; opposing. **2** Bringing one part, as of a muscle, into opposition to another. **3** Standing in front; opposite. [<L. *ob*, before, + *pono*, place] —**OP·PO·NEN·CY** *noun.*

OP POR·TUNE' (-tūne') *adj.* Meeting some requirement; especially seasonable or timely. See synonyms under AUSPICIOUS, CONVENIENT. [<L. *ob*, before, + *portus*, harbor] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

OP·POR·TU'·NIST *noun* One who governs his course by opportunities or circumstances rather than by fixed principles or by regard for consistency or consequences. —**OP·POR·TU·NIS'·TIC** *adj.* —**OP·POR·TU'·NISM** *noun.*

OP·POR·TU'·NI·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] **1** A fit or convenient time; favorable occasion. **2** [Obs.] Opportuneness. **3** [Obs.] Importunity: an erroneous use.

Synonyms: convenience, occasion, opening, season. *Occasion* in the popular sense is a conjunction of circumstances which seems to require or inclines to or is fit for certain action; an *opportunity* is a conjunction of circumstances which makes certain action possible, with probability of success, advantage, or gratification; as, I had *occasion* to interfere; I found an *opportunity* for a good investment.

OP·POS·A·BLE (ŏ·pōze'-) *adj.* Capable of being placed opposite: said especially of the thumb. —**OP·POS·A·BIL'·I·TY** *noun.*

OP·POSE (ŏ·pōze') *verb* [**OP·POSED**, **OP·POS·ING**] **1** To act in opposition to; offer resistance; sometimes, to resist effectually. **2** To object to; exert influence against; offer objection. **3** To set up in opposition or in contrast. **4** To set over against; place before or in front. **5** To stand opposite each other, as hills. [<F. *opposer* <L. *ob*, before, + F. *poser*, pose] —**OP·POS·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: check, combat, confront, contradict, contravene, defy, face, object, obstruct, oppugn, resist, withstand. See CONTEND, CONTRAST, DISPUTE, HINDER, OBSTRUCT, REPEL. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for AID.

OP·POSED (-pōzed') *adj.* **1** Set or placed in front or before; opposite. **2** Being in opposition, as in principle, meaning, purpose, etc. See synonyms under ALIEN, CONTRARY, INIMICAL, RELUCTANT.

OP·POSE·LESS *adj.* Not to be opposed with effect; irresistible.

OP PO·SITE (-zĭt) *adj.* **1** Standing, situated, or placed in front of or over against (something else or another), facing: often with *to*, and sometimes used prepositionally by ellipsis of that word; as, the *opposite* side. **2** Having contrary tendency or character; antagonistic; as, *opposite* opinions: sometimes loosely applied to one of two correlative or different things from the standpoint of the other; as, the *opposite* sex. **3** Radically different or contrary in action or movement; going the other way; as, an *opposite* motion. **4** Arranged (as similar parts or organs) in pairs, so that the whole diameter of some intervening body separates them, as leaves on a stem; also, having one part or organ immediately before, or vertically over, another, as a stamen before a petal. **5** Differing in quality or quantity, or both, as judgments. See synonyms under CONTRARY.

—*noun* **1** One who or that which is in opposition or marked contrast; an opponent; one of two contrary or opposing qualities or objects; that which has contradictory qualities; in logic, an opposite term or proposition **2** A person situated opposite; a vis-à-vis. **3** [Obs.] An antagonist. [<OPPOSE] —**OP·PO SITE LY** *adv.* —**OP·PO·SITE·NESS** *noun.*

OP PO·SI'·TION (-zish'·un) *noun* **1** The act of opposing or resisting; antagonism. **2** The state of being opposite or opposed; antithesis; also, a position confronting another or a placing in contrast. **3** That which is or furnishes an obstacle to some result; as, the stream flows without *opposition*. **4** The political party opposed to the ministry or administration: often used adjectively; as, the *opposition* press. **5** The relative position of two heavenly bodies 180° apart in geometric longitude; especially, the position of a body opposite to the sun designated by the symbol ☍; as, ♂☍☉, *opposition* of Mars to the sun. **6** Difference in quality or quantity, or in both, between judgments having the same naked subject and predicate. See synonyms under AMBITION, ANTIPATHY, COLLISION, COMPETITION, EMULATION. —**IN OPPOSITION** In the position of being opposed or hostile to a political party or measure; as, the Democratic Party is *in opposition*. —**OP·PO SI'·TION·AL** *adj.* —**OP·PO·SI'·TION·IST** *noun* —**OP PO SI'·TION·LESS** *adj.*

OP POS·I·TIVE (uh·pŏz'·ĭ·tĭv) *adj.* Placing or capable of being placed in contrast. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

OP·PRESS *tr. verb* **1** To impose burdens or hardships upon unreasonably or unjustly; tyrannize over. **2** To be heavy upon or burden, physically or mentally; weigh down; depress; dispirit. **3** [Obs.] To overwhelm. See synonyms under ABUSE, LOAD, PERSECUTE. [<L. *opprimo* (past participle, *oppressus*) <*ob*, against, + *premo*, press] —**OP PRES·SOR** *noun.*

OP·PRES·SION (-prĕsh'·un) *noun* **1** The act of oppressing. **2** Subjection to unjust hardships; tyranny. **3** Mental depression, languor; dulness of spirits. **4** A sense of weight or of constriction. **5** That which oppresses or is hard to bear; privation; hardship; cruelty.

OP·PRES·SIVE (-prĕs'·ĭv) *adj.* **1** Characterized by, tending to, or disposed to practice oppression; burdensome; tyrannical. **2** Producing a sense of depression, physical or mental. See synonyms under HARD, HEAVY. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

OP PRO·BRI·OUS (-us) *adj.* **1** Consisting of contemptuous abuse; imputing disgrace. **2** Shameful; disgraceful; odious; held in dishonor. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

OP·PRO·BRI·UM *noun* **1** The state of being scornfully reproached; ignominy. **2** Reproach mingled with disdain. **3** A cause of disgrace or reproach. [<L. <*ob*, upon, + *probrum*, disgrace]

OP·PUGN (ŏ·pyōōn') *tr. verb* **1** To militate against; conflict with; oppose. **2** To assail with argument. See synonyms under OPPOSE. [<L. *ob*, against, + *pugna*, fight] —**OP·PUGN·ER** *noun.*

OP·PUG·NANT (-pŭg'·nunt) *adj.* **1** Opposing in a hostile manner. **2** Combative. —**OP·PUG·NAN·CY**, **OP·PUG·NANCE** *noun.*

OPS The Roman goddess of agriculture, harvest, and plenty, identified with the Greek *Rhea*.

OPSIS, -OPSY Combining forms from Greek *opsis*, used in

biology and medicine to denote appearance, sight, as in *caryopsis*.

OP·SO·MA′·NI·A *noun* A morbid craving for rich foods and delicate fare. [<Gr. *opson*, prepared food, + -MANIA]

OP·SON·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to opsonin.

OPSONIC INDEX The ratio of the quantity of bacteria destroyed by phagocytes in the blood serum of any individual to that destroyed in a normal serum.

OP·SON′·I·FY *tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] To influence by the action of opsonins. — **OP·SON·I·FI CA′·TION** *noun*.

OP SO·NIN *noun* A component of blood serum which acts upon invading cells or bacteria, so as to assist in their absorption by the phagocytes. [<Gr. *opson*, sauce, seasoning]

OP′ SON·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To create opsonins in.

OPT *intr. verb* To choose; decide; exercise an option or elective choice. [<L. *opto*, choose]

OP TA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Expressing or indicative of desire or choice. 2 Designating or pertaining to that mood in Greek and certain other languages which expresses wish or desire. — *noun* The optative mood; also, a word in that mood. — **·LY** *adv.*

OP TIC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the eye or to vision. 2 Optical. — *noun* Humorously, an eye. [<F. *optique* <Gr. *optikos*, pertaining to sight]

OP TI CAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to optics. 2 Of or pertaining to eyesight; assisting vision. — **·LY** *adv.*

OPTICAL ACTIVITY Polarization.

OPTICAL GLASS See under GLASS.

OPTIC ANGLE The angle formed at either eye by two lines drawn from the extremities of an object of vision, varying with the distances of the object beheld.

OPTIC AXIS 1 One of the directions of a crystal in passing along which a ray of light suffers no double refraction. 2 The axis of the eye corresponding with the line of vision, passing through the center of the lens and cornea.

OPTIC DISK The expanded portion of the optic nerve as it enters the retina.

OP TI·CIAN (-tish′·un) *noun* One who makes or deals in optical goods.

OPTIC NERVE The special nerve of vision, connecting the retina with the cerebral centers. See illustration under EYE.

OP TICS *noun* The science that treats of light, vision, and sight.

OPTIC THALAMUS A large ovoid mass of gray matter at the side of the third ventricle at the base of the brain, connected with the origin of the optic nerve.

OP TI·ME (-mee) *noun* In Cambridge University, one who has attained the second, **SENIOR OPTIME**, or third, **JUNIOR OPTIME**, grade in mathematical honors. [<L. *optimus*, best]

OP TI MISM (-mizm) *noun* 1 The doctrine that everything is ordered for the best; also, the doctrine that the universe is constantly tending toward a better state. 2 Disposition to look on the brightest side of things; opposed to *pessimism*. [<L. *optimus*, best] — **OP TI·MIST** *noun* — **OP TI MIS′ TIC, ·TI CAL** *adj.* — **OP·TI·MIS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

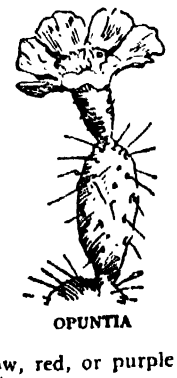
OP′ TI MIZE *verb* [·MIZED, ·MIZ·ING] 1 To extol as the best. 2 To look on the bright side; be optimistic.

OP TI MUM *noun* [L.] [·MA or ·MUMS *pl.*] 1 The conditions producing the best result; the combination of conditions, as of food, etc., that produces the best average result in the growth and development of organisms. 2 The most favorable degree, conditions, etc. — *adj.* Producing or conducive to the best results.

OP TION *noun* 1 The right, power, or liberty of choosing; discretion; the exercise of such right, power, or liberty. 2 The purchased privilege of either buying or selling something at a specified price within a specified time. 3 A thing that is or can be chosen. See synonyms under ALTERNATIVE. [<F. <L. *optio*, choice]

OP TION·AL *adj.* Depending on choice; elective. — *noun* A study or course to be chosen from two or more offered, an elective. — **·LY** *adv.*

OP TOM E·TER *noun* An optical instrument for measuring the range of vision of the eye, and its peculiarities as a refracting medium. [<Gr. *optikos* + METER; see OPTIC]



OPUNTIA

OP TOM E·TRY (-trĭ) *noun* Measurement of the powers of vision. — **OP·TOM E·TRIST** *noun*.

OP′ TO TYPE *noun* The variously graded set of type specimens used in testing vision.

OP U LENCE (-yu·luns) *noun* 1 Wealth; affluence. 2 Luxuriance. Also **OP U·LEN·CY**. See synonyms under COMFORT.

OP·U·LENT (-yu·lunt) *adj.* 1 Possessing large wealth. 2 Exuberant; profuse. [<F. <L. *opulentus* <*opes*, riches] — **·LY** *adv.*

O PUN·TI·A (-shĭ·uh) *noun* One of a large genus (*Opuntia*) of mainly tropical American cacti, the prickly-pears or Indian-figs, having a usually flattened, much-branched stem and tubular yellow, red, or purple flowers. [<Gr. *Opous*, a town in Greece]

O·PUS *noun* [OP·ERA *pl.*] A literary or musical work or composition. [<L.]

O·PUS·CULE (-kyōōl) *noun* A small or unimportant work.

O·QUAS·SA (o·kwäs′·uh) *noun* The blueback lake trout (*Salvelinus oquassa*) of Maine. [<Am. Indian]

OR *conj.* 1 Either; else; otherwise (as a complement): a disjunctive, often with *either* or *whether* as a correlative; as, sink *or* swim. 2 Also (by another name or word); alias; as, a violin *or* fiddle. 3 In poetic usage, either; as, *or* night *or* day. [<ME. *other*; akin to G. *oder*, or]

OR *adv., prep., & conj.* [Obs. or Scot.] Before; ere: chiefly in the phrase, **OR EVER**, before ever; ere. [<OE. *ar*, variant of *ær*, before]

OR *noun* In heraldry, gold: represented in engraving by a white surface powdered with dots. [<F. <L. *aurum*, gold]

-OR *suffix* 1 The agent performing the action expressed in the root verb, as, *actor*, *competitor*. [<OF. <L. *-or*, *-ator*]. 2 More; to a greater degree: the comparative degree of an adjective of Latin origin, as, *junior*. [<L.] 3 Quality or state; as, *honor*, *terror*, *candor*. [<OF. <L. *-or*, *-os*]

OR·ACH (-ăch) *noun* Any of various plants (genus *Atriplex*), especially the **GARDEN ORACH** or mountain-spinach (*A. hortensis*), a tall hardy annual, formerly common in England as a pot herb. Also **OR ACHE**. [<F. *arroche*]

OR A CLE *noun* 1 The seat of the worship of some ancient divinity, as of Apollo at Delphi, where prophecies were given out by the priests in answer to inquiries. 2 A prophecy thus given. 3 The deity whose prophecies were given. 4 Hence, a person of unquestioned wisdom or knowledge, or something regarded as of infallible authority. 5 An infallible authority; often ironical. 6 A wise saying. 7 In the Bible, a divine command or communication; also, the holy of holies in the temple. [<F. <L. *oraculum* <*oro*, pray]

O RAC U LAR (-yu·lur) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to an oracle. 2 Obscure; enigmatical. 3 Prophetic. — **O RAC U·LAR′·I·TY** *noun* — **O RAC·U LAR·LY** *adv.* — **O RAC·U LAR·NESS** *noun*.

O RA DEA (o·rah′·dyah) A cathedral city in NW. Rumania: also [G.] *Grosswardein*, [Hung.] *Nagy-várád*. Also **ORADEA MARE**.

O RA E SEM·PRE (ō′·rah ch sĕm′·preh) [It.] Now and always.

O RAL *adj.* 1 Uttered through the mouth; consisting of spoken words. 2 Pertaining to or situated at or near the mouth. 3 In zoology, designating the side of the body on which the mouth is placed. 4 Of, pertaining to, or using speech. See synonyms under VERBAL. — *noun* An oral examination in a college or university. [<L. *os*, mouth] — **O RAL LY** *adv.*

O RAN (o·ran′; *F.* ō·rahN′) A fortified seaport in NW. Algeria.

O RANG *noun* An orang-utan.

OR ANGE (-inj) *noun* 1 A large, round, juicy fruit (technically a berry) of a low, much-branched, evergreen tree (genus *Citrus*), with a reddish-yellow rind enclosing membranous divisions and a refreshing sweetish or sub-acid pulp; also, the tree. 2 A reddish-yellow color; also, a pigment of this color. — **MANDARIN ORANGE** See MANDARIN. — *adj.* 1 Reddish-yellow. 2 Pertaining to an orange. [<F. <Sp. *naranja* <Pers. *narang*]

ORANGE 1 (or′·inj) A river in the Union of South Africa; 1,300 miles from Basutoland to the Atlantic Ocean; forms the southern boundaries of Orange Free State and South-West Africa. 2 (ō·rawNzh′) A former principality of Europe; now a district of SE. France. 3 (ō·rawNzh′) A historic town of SE. France; Roman remains.

OR ANGE ADE′ *noun* A beverage made of orange juice, sugar, and water.

ORANGE BLOSSOM The white blossom of the orange tree: much worn by brides; it is the State flower of Florida.

ORANGE-CROWNED WARBLER A small greenish warbler (*Vermivora celata*) having an orange patch on its head: common in the United States.

ORANGE FREE STATE A Province of the Union of South Africa; 49,647 square miles, capital, Bloemfontein; a Boer republic until 1900; called **ORANGE RIVER COLONY** from 1900 to 1910.

OR ANGE·ISM *noun* The principles of the Orangemen; Irish Protestantism. Also **OR ANG·ISM**. — **OR ANGE·IST, OR·ANG·IST** *noun*.

OR ANGE·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A member of a secret society founded in northern Ireland in 1795 for the purpose of upholding Protestant ascendancy and succession in England: named in honor of William, Prince of Orange.

ORANGE PEKOE A finely sifted grade of black tea of India, Ceylon, and Java.

OR ANGE·RY (-inj·rĭ) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A place for cultivating orange trees; an orange grove or greenhouse.

OR·ANGE·WOOD *uoun* The soft wood of the orange tree: used in lathe work and in dentistry.

O·RANG-U·TAN (-ōō·tăn′) *noun* A large anthropoid ape (genus *Pongo* or *Simia*) of Borneo and Sumatra, about 4½ feet in height, having brownish-red hair, brown skin, small ears, doglike teeth, narrow lips, and long arms reaching to the ankles. Also **O·RANG-OU·TANG** (-ōō·tăng′). [<Malay *orang-utan*, man of the woods]

O·RA PRO NO BIS [L.] Pray for us.

O·RATE or **O·RATE** *verb* [Pop.] [**O·RAT·ED, O·RAT·ING**] **1** To deliver an oration; talk oratorically or windily; speechify. **2** To declaim.

O·RA·TION *noun* **1** An elaborate public speech. **2** A graduation speech. See synonyms under SPEECH. [<L. *oratio* <*oro*, pray, speak, utter]

OR·A·TOR *noun* **1** One who delivers an oration; an eloquent public speaker. **2** A high school or college student chosen to make a speech. **3** [Law] The complainant in a chancery proceeding; a petitioner in chancery. —**OR′·A·TOR·SHIP** *noun* —**OR·A·TRESS** *noun fem.*

OR·A·TO′·RI·O *noun* [**·OS** *pl.*] A musical composition, usually on a sacred theme, for solo voices, chorus, and orchestra, dramatic in that it tells a connected story, though without scenery or acting. [<L. *oratorius*, oratorical]

OR′·A·TO·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] **1** The art of public speaking; eloquence. **2** Eloquent language. **3** A place for prayer; a private chapel. **4** One of various congregations of priests in the Roman Catholic Church, who live together without vows. See synonyms under SPEECH. —**OR·A·TOR′·I·CAL** *adj.* —**OR·A·TOR′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

O·RA·ZI·O (o·rahd′·zī·ō) [It.] Same as HORATIO.

ORB *noun* **1** A rounded mass; a sphere or globe. **2** A circle or orbit; anything circular. **3** A sphere topped by a cross: symbolic of royal power. **4** [Obs.] The plane of the orbit or the orbit of a planet. —*tr. verb* **1** To surround; encircle. **2** To shape into an orb. [<L. *orbis*, circle]

OR·BIC·U·LAR (–yu·lur) *adj.* **1** Having the form of an orb or orbit. **2** Well rounded. **3** Circular, as a leaf or petal. —**OR·BIC U LAR′·I·TY** *noun* —**OR BIC U·LAR LY** *adv.*

OR·BIC U LATE *adj.* Made into or taking the form of an orb or orbit; orbicular. Also **OR·BIC′·U·LAT·ED.** [<L. *orbiculatus*] —**OR·BIC·U·LATE LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: circular, globular, spherical, spheroidal.

OR·BIT *noun* **1** The path in space along which a heavenly body moves about its center of attraction. **2** One of the two cavities of the skull containing the eyes. **3** The eyelid and skin surrounding the eye of a bird. **4** The assumed path of an electron around the atomic nucleus. **5** [Pop.] A range of influence or action; as, the *orbit* of imperialism. [<L. *orbita*, track of a wheel] —**OR·BI TAL** *adj.*

ORBITAL CAVITY The bony socket enclosing and protecting the eyeball in the skull of vertebrates.

ORBITAL INDEX The maximum height of the orbital cavity multiplied by 100 and divided by the orbital width.

ORB·Y *adj.* Resembling an orb or rotating as an orb.

ORC *noun* A grampus or some other cetacean. Also spelled *ork*. [<L. *orca*, grampus]

OR CE·IN (–sī·in) *noun* A reddish-brown coloring-matter, $C_{28}H_{21}N_2O_7$, obtained from orcin by the action of aqueous ammonia and air. It is the tinctorial principle of archil.

OR CHARD (–churd) *noun* A plantation of trees grown for their products, as fruit, nuts, oils, etc.; also, the enclosure or ground containing them. [<OE. *orceard* <*ortgeard*, garden; the first element, *ort–*, is of uncertain origin]

OR CHARD·IST *noun* One who cultivates trees in orchards for their products. Also **OR·CHARD·MAN.**

ORCHARD ORIOLE A common oriole (*Icterus spurius*) of eastern North America, smaller and less brilliant than the Baltimore oriole.

OR·CHES·TRA (–kĭs·truh) *noun* **1** A band of musicians; also, the instruments on which they play. **2** In theaters, the place immediately before the stage, occupied by the musicians; sometimes, by extension, the part of the lower floor near them. **3** Anciently, in the Greek and Roman theaters, the approximately semicircular space from which the tiers of seats rose, in the Greek theater reserved for the chorus, and in the Roman theater reserved for the seats of senators and other distinguished men. [<Gr. *orchēstra* <*orcheomai*, dance] —**OR·CHES·TRAL** (–kĕs′·trul) *adj.* —**OR·CHES TRAL·LY** *adv.*

OR′·CHES·TRATE (or′·kĭs–) *verb* [**TRAT·ED, ·TRAT·ING**] **1** To compose or arrange for an orchestra. **2** Hence, to combine harmoniously.

OR·CHES·TRA′·TION (or·kĭs–) *noun* The arrangement of music for an orchestra.

OR·CHES TRI·ON (–kĕs′·trī·un) *noun* A mechanical musical instrument, similar in action to a barrel organ, designed to imitate an orchestra. Also **OR CHES·TRI′·NA.** [<ORCHESTRA]

ORCHI·, ORCHIDO·, ORCHIO· Combining forms from Greek *orchis*, testicle, as in *orchi*dalgia, *orchi*tis, etc.

OR·CHID (–kid) *noun* **1** Any plant of the family *Orchidaceæ*. See ORCHIS. **2** Any of various delicate rosy-purple tints.

OR·CHI·DA′·CEOUS (–kĭ·day′·shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a widely distributed family (*Orchidaceæ*) of terrestrial or epiphytic monocotyledonous plants having thickened, bulbous roots and often very showy and distinctive flowers.

OR·CHID·OL′·O·GY (or·kĭd·ŏl′·o·jĭ) *noun* The study and cultivation of orchids. —**OR·CHID·OL′·O·GIST** (–jĭst) *noun.*

OR CHIL (–kil) *noun* **1** A purple or blue dye obtained from archil. **2** Archil. [<OF. *orchel*, archil]

OR·CHIS (–kis) *noun* Any orchid of the genus *Orchis* having dense spikes of small flowers, frequently of remarkable shape and structure. [<L. <Gr. *orchis*, testicle, tuber]

OR·CHI·TIS (–kī′·tĭs) *noun* Inflammation of the testicle. Also **OR·CHEI·TIS, OR CHI·DI′·TIS.** [<Gr. *orchis*, testicle] —**OR·CHIT·IC** (–kit′·ĭc) *adj.*

OR·CI·NOL (–sĭ·nōle) *noun* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_7H_8O_2$, derived from certain lichens, as archil, and from aloes. Also **OR CIN.**

OR CUS **1** In Roman mythology, the abode of the dead. **2** Hades or Pluto, the god of the underworld.

OR DAIN *verb* **1** To give formal orders for. **2** To appoint and consecrate; especially, to invest with ministerial functions. **3** To appoint or establish, especially by law or decree; prescribe; order; enact. **4** To issue orders. See synonyms under INSTALL, INSTITUTE. [<L. *ordino*, set in order] —**OR·DAIN ER** *noun.*

OR DE AL (or·dee′·ul *or* –deel′ *or* or′·dĭ·ul) *noun* **1** A trying course of experience. **2** A medieval form of trial, as by fire, poison, or battle; an appeal to the immediate judgment of God. See synonyms under PROOF. [<OE. *ordel*]

ORDEAL BEAN Calabar bean.

OR DER *noun* **1** Methodical and harmonious arrangement, as of successive things or as of military units in a formation. **2** Proper or working condition; available state. **3** A command or authoritative regulation. **4** [Law] Any direction of a court made to be entered of record in a cause, and not included in the final judgment. **5** A written commission or instruction to supply, purchase, or sell something. **6** Established use or customary procedure. **7** Established or existing state of things. **8** A class or body of persons united by some common bond, as for mutual insurance, protection, aid, social culture, etc.; as, the *Order* of Odd Fellows, or a monastic or religious body; as, an *order* of mendicant friars. **9** An honor or dignity conferred by a government or sovereign. **10** Social rank. **11** A class or kind of a common degree of excellence. **12** In the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Greek, and other churches, the spiritual power differentiating the hierarchy from the laity. In the Roman Catholic Church, order is one of the seven sacraments and is conferred in seven grades; **MINOR ORDERS** include acolyte, exorcist, lector, and doorkeeper; **MAJOR ORDERS, GREATER ORDERS, HOLY ORDERS** or **SACRED ORDERS** are subdiaconate, diaconate, and priesthood. In the Anglican Church the only orders recognized are the diaconate, priesthood, and episcopate; also, the rite or sacrament of ordination: usually in the plural, as, to take *orders;* hence, some other rite or sacrament; as, the *order* of confirmation. **13** The general character of a column and its parts as distinguishing a style of architecture; a style of architecture. Usually there are considered to be five orders of classical architecture—Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, Tuscan, and Composite. **14** A column with its entablature. **15** In biology, a taxonomic category ranking next below the class, and above the family. **16** A number expressing the degree of complexity of an algebraic expression. **17** The position of the rifle as a result of the command to *order arms*. **18** Any one of the ancient nine grades of angels. **19** [Obs.] Suitable care; preparation: usually in the phrase *to take order*. —**IN OR·DER** **1** In accordance with rule; hence, apt; appropriate. **2** Neat; tidy. —**IN ORDER TO** For the purpose of; to the end that. —**IN SHORT ORDER** Quickly; without delay. —**TO ORDER** According to the buyer's specifications; as, a shirt made *to order*.

—*tr. verb* **1** To give a command to. **2** To give instructions for; issue a command for. **3** To put in order. **4** To regulate. See synonyms under DICTATE, REGULATE. —**TO ORDER ARMS** To bring a rifle perpendicularly against the right side, with the butt on the ground. [<F. *ordre* <L. *ordo*, order] —**OR DER ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): command, direction, directive, injunction, instruction, prohibition, requirement. *Instruction* implies more superiority of knowledge, *direction* more of authority; a teacher gives *instructions* to his pupils, an employer gives *directions* to his workmen; but the *instructions* of a superior regarding action are viewed as specific *commands*. A *directive* conveys all three of these—*instructions* for actions, *directions* for procedure, and *command* for performance. *Order* is more absolute still; soldiers and railroad employees have simply to obey the *orders* of their superiors, without explanation or question. *Command* is a loftier word less frequent in common life; we speak of the *commands* of God. A *requirement* is imperative, but not always formal; it may be in the nature of things; as, the *requirements* of the position. *Prohibition* is wholly negative; it is a *command* not to do; *injunction* is now oftenest so used, especially as the *requirement* by legal authority that certain action be suspended or refrained from, pending final legal decision. Compare CLASS, FRAME, LAW, RULE, SORT, SYMMETRY, SYSTEM. *Antonyms*: allowance, consent, leave, liberty, license, permission, permit.

OR·DER·ING *noun* **1** The act of directing, commanding, or disposing. **2** The act or process of arrangement, or the state of being arranged. **3** Right administration. **4** The act of ordination.

OR·DER·LY *adj.* **1** Having regard for arrangement; methodical; systematic. **2** Peaceful. **3** Characterized by order. **4** Pertaining to orders. See synonyms under DNEAT. —*noun*

1 A soldier or non-commissioned officer, commonly a sergeant, detailed to carry orders for superior officers. 2 A hospital attendant. — *adv.* According to the rules of order; methodically; regularly; properly. — **OR·DER·LI·NESS** *noun.*

OR DI·NAL *adj.* 1 Denoting position in an order or succession. 2 Pertaining to an order, as of plants, animals, etc. — *noun* 1 That form of the numeral that shows the order in a series, as *first, fifth,* etc.: opposed to *cardinal number.* 2 A collection of orders, rubrics, etc. [<F. <LL. *ordinalis* <L. *ordo,* order]

OR DI·NANCE (-nuns) *noun* 1 An authoritative rule; an order, decree, or law of a municipal body. 2 A religious rite or ceremony. 3 In architecture, a system of arrangement. 4 A law or command of God, or a decree of fate. 5 [Obs.] Order, as arrangement, disposition, rank, position, array, provision, or preparation. 6 [Obs.] The act of devising, arranging, or contriving of plans; a plan or device. See synonyms under LAW, SACRAMENT. [<OF. <L. *ordinans,* <*ordino,* ordain]

OR DI·NANT *adj.* Exercising authority; ruling.

OR′ DI NA·RY *adj.* 1 Of common or everyday occurrence; customary; usual. 2 According to an established order; regular; normal. 3 Common in rank or degree; of average merit or consequence; commonplace. 4 Having immediate or ex-officio jurisdiction, as a judge. See synonyms under COMMON, GENERAL, HABITUAL, NORMAL, USUAL. — *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 That which is usual or common. 2 A regular meal; a table-d'hôte meal; also, the place where such meals are served. 3 One who exercises jurisdiction of his own right; specifically, a judge exercising probate jurisdiction. 4 A portion of an escutcheon bounded between lines, usually simple in form, as a *chief, pale, fess, chevron, bend, cross, saltire,* or *quarter.* 5 In the Roman Catholic Church, the order of the mass. 6 An early type of bicycle, having a large front wheel and a small rear wheel. 7 Formerly, in England, a clergyman acting as spiritual adviser to criminals condemned to death. — **IN ORDINARY** 1 In actual and constant service. 2 Out of commission, or laid up: said of a ship. — **OR′·DI NA·RI LY** *adv.* — **OR′ DI·NA RI NESS** *noun.*

OR DI NATE *adj.* 1 Characterized by order; regular. 2 Arranged in a regular row or rows, as spots on an insect's body or wings. — *noun* In coordinate geometry, the distance of any point from the axis of abscissas, measured on a line parallel to the axis of ordinates; also, the line or number indicating such distance.

OR DI NA′ TION *noun* 1 The rite of consecration to the ministry. 2 The state of being ordained, regulated, or settled. 3 Arrangement of things in order; array. 4 Natural or proper order. [<F. <L. *ordino,* order]

ORD NANCE (-nuns) *noun* A general name for all kinds of weapons and their appliances used in war; especially, artillery. [A form of ORDINANCE]

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT A branch of the armed services responsible for the design, manufacture, procurement, maintenance, issue, and efficiency of ordnance.

OR DO *noun* [L.] [**OR DI·NES** (-neez) *pl.*] A book of rubrics, or directory of church services.

OR DON NANCE (ôr′duh nuns) *noun* 1 A right arranging of parts, as in a picture, so as to produce the best effect. 2 A law or ordinance; specifically, in French law, a code of laws on any subject. [<F., ordinance]

OR DO VI′ CES (-vī′seez *or* ôr·dō′vī·seez) *noun pl.* An ancient Celtic tribe in Wales. [<L.]

OR DO VI′·CIAN (-vish′un) *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or designating a geological period of the Paleozoic era, following the Cambrian and preceding the Silurian. 2 Of or pertaining to the Ordovices. — *noun* An epoch of the Paleozoic era: sometimes called *Lower Silurian.*

OR DURE (-jo͝or *or* -dyo͝or) *noun* Excrement; feces. [<OF. *ordure,* foul, nasty]

OR DZHO·NI·KID′·ZE Same as ORJONIKIDZE.

ORE (ôr) *noun* 1 A natural substance containing an economically valuable metal, and sometimes forming part of a rock. 2 Loosely, a natural substance containing a non-metallic mineral; as, sulfur *ore.* [<OE. *ora,* unwrought metal]

Ø·RE (œ′ruh) *noun sing. & pl.* A Scandinavian bronze coin, equaling 1/100 krone in Norway and Denmark, and 1/100 krona in Sweden.

Ø′ RE·AD *noun* 1 In classical mythology, a mountain nymph. 2 A sun-loving plant; a heliophyte. [<Gr. *oreias* <*oros,* mountain]

O·REC TIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the appetites or desires; appetent; motive. Also **O·REC·TIVE** (-tiv). [<Gr. *orektikos* <*orexis,* desire]

OR·E GON (-ī·gŏn *or* -ī·gun) 1 A Pacific State of the United States; 96,981 square miles; capital, Salem; entered the Union Feb. 14, 1859; nickname, *Beaver State.* 2 Prior to 1846, a region of the Pacific Northwest lying between California and southern Alaska: also **OREGON COUNTRY.**

OREGON-FIR *noun* The Douglas-fir. Also **OREGON-PINE.**

OREGON-GRAPE *noun* A thornless evergreen shrub (*Mahonia aquifolium*) with dark-blue berry clusters resembling grapes: the State flower of Oregon. Also commonly **OREGON GRAPE.**

OREGON JARGON Chinook.

OREGON TRAIL An old emigrant route (1804-46) running from the Missouri River about 2,000 miles northwest to the Columbia River in Oregon.

ORE HOUSE A building in which mined ore is stored. Also **ORE SHED.**

Ø RE IDE Same as OROIDE.

Ø REL (ō·rēl′; *Rus.* or·yol′) A city on the Oka River in west-central European R.S.F.S.R.

ORE MOUNTAINS A range between eastern Germany and northwestern Czechoslovakia; highest peak, Keilberg, 4,060 ft. Also [G.] *Erz Gebirge.*

Ø REN BURG (-bo͝orK) A city on the Ural River in SE. European R.S.F.S.R. Also called *Chkalov.*

ORE SHOOT That portion of an ore deposit which is exceptionally rich in metal content.

O RES TES (-teez) In Greek legend, the son of Clytemnestra and Agamemnon; to avenge the latter's murder he slew his mother and her lover Ægisthus. For this he was pursued by the Eumenides until Athena granted him absolution on the Areopagus. In another version, he and Pylades were sent to Tauris to steal the image of Artemis. Captured there, and about to be executed, they were recognized and rescued by Orestes' sister Iphigenia. The story of Orestes forms the basis for dramas by Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Goethe, and others.

Ø RE SUND (œ′·ruh so͝on) [Sw. and Dan.] Same as SOUND, THE.

O REX·IS *noun* Appetite; craving. [See ORECTIC]

OR FI LA (or·fee·lah′), **MATTHIEU JOSEPH BONAVENTURE,** 1787-1853, French chemist; founder of toxicology.

OR FRAY Same as ORPHREY.

OR GAN *noun* 1 A musical wind instrument consisting of a collection of pipes made to sound by means of compressed air from bellows and played upon by means of keys: also **PIPE ORGAN.** 2 A musical instrument resembling or having some mechanism resembling the pipe organ, as a reed *organ,* or a barrel *organ.* 3 Any part of an organism, plant, or animal performing some definite function; as, the digestive *organs.* 4 An instrument or agency for communication of the views of a person or party; especially, a newspaper or periodical published in the interest of some political party or religious denomination. [<L. *organum* <Gr. *organon,* instrument]

OR GAN·DY *noun* [DIES *pl.*] A very thin, crisp, transparent, cotton muslin, plain or figured, used for dresses, collars, cuffs, etc. Also **OR GAN DIE.** [<F. *organdi,* book-muslin]

ORGAN-GRINDER *noun* The player of a hand organ; specifically, a street musician playing a hand organ.

OR GAN IC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of organisms, or animals and plants; of, pertaining to, or affecting an organ or organs; as, *organic* diseases; also, serving the purpose of an organ. 2 Containing carbon as an essential ingredient; said of chemical compounds. 3 Forming or belonging to a system, or organized whole; characterized by correlation and cooperation of parts; organized; systematized. 4 Characterized by laws like those of life; not mechanical; as, social progress is *organic.* 5 In philology, depending on structure; fundamental. 6 Resembling the organ or its tones; organlike. Also **OR·GAN·I CAL.** See synonyms under RADICAL. [<L. *organicus* <Gr. *organon,* organ] — **OR GAN I CAL LY** *adv.*

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY The branch of chemistry that relates to carbon compounds.

ORGANIC DISEASE A disease that affects some particular organ in its structure, as distinguished from its function.

OR GAN I CISM (-sizm) *noun* 1 The doctrine that all diseases are caused by specific lesions of one or more organs. 2 The theory of living processes as the result of the activity of all the organs considered as an autonomous, integrated system. 3 The concept of society as an organism, of which beliefs, ideas, customs, etc., are component parts. — **OR·GAN·I·CIST** *noun.*

ORGANIC LAW 1 The law by which a government outlines and establishes its own political structure. 2 An act of congress providing a form of government for a territory.

ORGANIC RHYTHM Cadence expressed by lines of varying length and measure growing out of the meanings and emotions: an essential element of free verse and polyphonic prose, as in the writings of Walt Whitman, Amy Lowell, Carl Sandburg, and others.

OR GAN·ISM *noun* 1 An organized or living being; an animal or plant. 2 The state of being organized; also, any organ. 3 Anything that is analogous to a physical organism.

OR GAN·IST *noun* 1 One who plays the organ. 2 In the Middle Ages, a singer who accompanied the plain song with another part. See ORGANUM (music).

OR GAN·I·ZA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of organizing, or the state of being organized; also, that which is organized. 2 An animal or vegetable organism. 3 A number of individuals systematically united for some end or work; as, a military *organization.* 4 The officials, committeemen, etc., who control a political party: also called *machine.* 5 Any combination of parts. Also [Br.] **OR·GAN·I·SA′·TION.**

OR′ GAN·IZE *verb* [IZED, ·IZ·ING] 1 To bring into systematic

relation, as parts of a whole. 2 To prepare for transaction of business, as a deliberative assembly, by choosing officers, committees, etc. 3 To furnish with organs: form as an organism; also, to become organic: commonly in the past participle; as, *organized* (or living) ferments. 4 To establish (trade unions); unite (laborers) into a union; form a union. 5 To unite in a society. Also [Br.] **OR'·GAN·ISE.** See synonyms under INSTITUTE. —**OR'·GAN·IZ·A·BLE** *adj.* —**OR'·GAN·IZ·ER** *noun.*

ORGANO- A combining form from Greek *organon*, instrument, organ.

OR·GA·NO·GEN'·E·SIS *noun* The development of organs in animals and plants. —**OR·GA·NO GE·NET'·IC** *adj.*

OR·GA·NOG'·RA·PHY *noun* Scientific description of organs; descriptive organology. —**OR GA NO GRAPH'·IC, OR GA·NO·GRAPH' I CAL** *adj.*

OR GA NOL' O GY *noun* The branch of biology that treats of organs of the body. —**OR GA·NO·LOG' IC, OR GA NO·LOG'·I CAL** *adj.* —**OR GA NOL' O GIST** *noun.*

OR GA·NO ME TAL'·LIC *adj.* Designating or pertaining to a compound of metal and carbon.

OR' GA NON *noun* [NA or ·NONS *pl.*] A system of rules and principles considered as an instrument of guidance, as of knowledge or thought. Also **OR GA NUM.** [<Gr., organ]

OR GA·NO THER'·A PY (–ther'·uh pi) *noun* The treatment of disease by remedies derived from animal extracts. Also **OR GA·NO THER A·PEU'·TICS** (–pu'·tiks).

ORGAN PIPE One of the long tubes of a pipe organ, in which a column of air is made to vibrate so as to produce a tone of definite pitch.

OR'GA NUM *noun* [L.] [NA or ·NUMS *pl.*] 1 Same as ORGANON. 2 In medieval music, a part sung as an accompaniment to the melody or plain song at an interval of a fourth or a fifth above or below it; also, this method of part–singing.

OR GAN·ZA *noun* A sheer, crisp fabric used for evening dresses, trimming, etc.

OR'·GAN ZINE (–zeen) *noun* 1 A silk thread made of several single threads twisted together; thrown silk. 2 A fabric made of organzine. [<It. *organzino*]

OR·GASM (–gazm) *noun* Immoderate or extreme excitement or behavior; specifically, the height of venereal excitement in coition. [<Gr. *orgasmos* <*orgaō*, swell, be excited] —**OR·GAS TIC** *adj.*

OR GEAT (or'·zhät; *F.* or·zhat') *noun* A sirup made from sugar and almonds; formerly, from sugar and barley. [<F. <L. *hordeum*, barley]

OR·GET·O RIX (or·jet'–), died 62 B.C., Helvetian chief who opposed Julius Cæsar.

OR GI·AS'·TIC (or·ji–) *adj.* Pertaining to or resembling the Greek orgies; hence, marked by wild revelries. Also **OR GI·AC, OR GIC.**

OR·GY (or'·ji) *noun* [·GIES *pl.*] 1 Wild or wanton revelry; a drunken carousal; debauch. 2 Any immoderate or excessive indulgence in something; as, an *orgy* of reading. 3 *pl.* The secret rites in honor of certain ancient Greek and Roman deities, as Dionysus, marked by ecstatic or frenzied songs and dances. [<L. <Gr. *orgia*, secret rites]

OR·I BI *noun* A small, dun–colored, African antelope (genus *Ourebia*), about two feet high at the shoulder; also spelled *ourebi*. [<S. Afr.]

OR I·CHALC (–kälk) *noun* In antiquity, an alloy of copper and zinc, resembling gold; brass. Also **OR·I·CHALCH.** [<L. <Gr. *oreichalkon* <*oros*, mountain, + *chalkos*, brass]

O·RI·EL *noun* A bay window; especially one built out from a wall and resting on a bracket or like support. [<OF. *oriol* <LL. *oriolum*, hall, gallery]

O RI ENT *noun* 1 The eastern sky; also, dawn; sunrise. 2 The iridescent luster of a pearl.

— *tr. verb* 1 To find or fix the position of with reference to the east. 2 To cause to face the east exactly; especially, to arrange the ground plan of (a church) so that the apse or chancel end is toward the east. 3 To find the proper bearings or relations of (any matter or subject). 4 To rotate (a map or plan) in a horizontal plane so that all meridians, lines, etc., are parallel to the corresponding ground elements.

— *adj.* 1 Resembling sunrise; bright. 2 Ascending. [<F. <L. *oriens* <*orior*, rise]

O RI·ENT *noun* The East; especially, those countries in Asia east of the Mediterranean and Red Seas.

O·RI·EN'·TAL *adj.* 1 Eastern; appearing or being in the eastern sky: said of stars and planets. 2 Specially bright, clear, and pure: said of gems. 3 Noting a variety of precious corundum, especially sapphire, marked by colors suggestive of other gems, as an *oriental* amethyst, *oriental* aquamarine, *oriental* emerald, *oriental* topaz. —**·LY** *adv.*

O·RI·EN'·TAL *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the Orient; eastern. 2 Magnificent; gorgeous; sumptuous; as, *Oriental* luxury. 3 Designating a zoogeographical realm or region which includes India, southern Asia, the East Indies, and the Philippine Islands.

— *noun* An inhabitant of Asia; an Asiatic. Also **O·RI·EN'·TAL.**

O·RI·EN'·TAL·ISM *noun* 1 An Oriental peculiarity of thought, speech, or manners, or the disposition to adopt such. 2 Knowledge of or proficiency in Oriental languages, literature, etc. Also **O·RI·EN'·TAL·ISM.** —**O·RI·EN'·TAL·IST** *noun.*

O RI·EN'·TAL·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To make Oriental. Also [Br.] **O·RI·EN'·TAL·ISE.**

ORIENTAL RUG A rug or carpet hand–woven in one piece in the Orient.

O'·RI·EN·TATE *verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING] 1 To place, face, or point toward the east. 2 To worship, facing the east.

O·RI·EN·TA'·TION *noun* 1 Construction with reference to the east. 2 Any process of determining a position, as of a landmark, ship, airplane, etc. 3 The homing instinct, as in pigeons. 4 The placing of a crystal so that its axes are given their proper appearance in respect to the observer. 5 Awareness of one's own temporal, spatial, and personal relationships.

O RI·EN'·TE (ō·ree·ĕn'·teh) 1 A province of SE. Cuba; 14,211 square miles; capital, Santiago de Cuba. 2 A region of Ecuador lying east of the Andes; about 219,000 square miles; also called *Región Oriental.*

OR·I·FICE (–fis) *noun* A small opening into a cavity; an aperture. See HOLE. [<F. <L. *os, oris*, mouth, + *facio*, make]

OR I·FLAMME (–flăm) *noun* 1 The early royal standard of France. 2 In heraldry, a blue banner charged with three fleurs–de–lis of gold. 3 Any royal flag or glorious symbol. Also spelled *auriflamme.* [<F. <LL. *auriflamma* <L. *aurum*, gold, + *flamma*, flame]

OR I GAN *noun* The wild marjoram (*Origanum vulgare*). [<Gr. *origanon*, brightness]

OR·I GEN (–jĕn), 185?–254?, Alexandrian father of the Greek Church.

OR I GEN ISM (–jĕn·izm) *noun* The system of religious and philosophical doctrine held by Origen, who taught a threefold interpretation of the Scriptures, literal, moral, and mystical.

OR I GIN (–jin) *noun* 1 The commencement of the existence of anything. 2 A primary source, cause. 3 Parentage, ancestry. 4 The relatively fixed point of attachment of a muscle. Compare INSERTION. 5 The zero point of a system of coordinates. See synonyms under BEGINNING, CAUSE, SOURCE. [<F. *origine* <L. *origo* <*orior*, rise]

O RIG I NAL (o·rij'–) *adj.* 1 Of or belonging to the beginning, origin, or first stage of existence of a thing. 2 Immediately produced by one's own mind and thought; not copied or produced by imitation. 3 Able to produce works requiring thought, without copying or imitating those of others; creative; inventive. See synonyms under AUTHENTIC, FIRST, NATIVE, PRIMEVAL, RADICAL, TRANSCENDENTAL.

— *noun* 1 The first form of anything. 2 The language in which a book is first written. 3 A person of unique character or genius; also, an eccentric. 4 Originator; also, origin. See synonyms under IDEAL, MODEL.

O RIG I NAL'·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The power of originating; inventiveness. 2 The quality of being original or novel.

O RIG I NAL LY *adv.* 1 At the beginning. 2 In a new and striking manner.

ORIGINAL SIN The natural corruption and depravity inherent in all mankind, a consequence of Adam's first sinful choice, according to certain religious beliefs.

O RIG'·I·NATE (o·rij'–) *verb* [NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING] 1 To be the producing cause of; create. 2 To arise from some origin or source. See synonyms under INSTITUTE, PRODUCE, PROPAGATE. —**O·RIG·I·NA'·TION** *noun* —**O·RIG'·I·NA TIVE** *adj.* —**O RIG'·I NA·TIVE·LY** *adv.* —**O·RIG'·I·NA TOR** *noun.*

O RI NA·SAL (–nay'·zul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the mouth and nose; as, the *orinasal* duct. — *noun* A vowel pronounced with the nasal and oral passages both open, as the French nasal vowels. [<L. *os, oris*, mouth, + NASAL]

O RI NO'·CO A river in Venezuela; 1,550 miles to the Atlantic Ocean.

O'·RI·OLE *noun* 1 Any of a family (*Oriolidæ*) of black–and–yellow birds of the Old World, related to the crows; the common **EUROPEAN OR GOLDEN ORIOLE** (*Oriolus oriolus*) is bright yellow with sharply contrasting black wings and tail, and builds a hanging nest. 2 One of various black–and–yellow American song birds (family *Icteridæ*) building a hanging nest; especially, the Baltimore oriole, and the orchard oriole. [<OF. *oriol* <L. *aureolus*, golden]

O·RI·ON In Greek mythology, a beautiful giant and mighty hunter, loved by Eos and slain at Delos by Artemis. In another legend, he pursued the Pleiades for five years, until Zeus placed him among the stars with his dog Sirius; hence, the constellation, noted for its group of three stars in a line (the Sword Belt or Girdle), and for its two bright stars, Betelgeuse and Rigel. See CONSTELLATION.

O·RIS·KA·NY A village on the Mohawk River in central New York; battle, 1777.

OR·I·SON (–I·zun) *noun* A devotional prayer. See synonyms under PRAYER. [<L. *oratio*, oration]

O RIS SA An ancient kingdom; now a province of eastern India; 32,198 square miles; capital, Cuttack.

O·RI·ZA'·BA (ō·ree·zah'·bah) 1 A volcano in Veracruz state, Mexico; 18,701 ft. 2 A manufacturing town in Veracruz state; SE. of the volcano Orizaba.

OR·JO·NI·KID'·ZE (–keed'·zeh) A city in the North Caucasus

region of southern R.S.F.S.R. in Europe: formerly called *Vladikavkaz*. Also spelled *Ordzonikidze*.

ORK Same as ORC.

ORK·NEY (-nĭ) **ISLANDS** An island group and county of northern Scotland; 376 square miles; capital, Kirkwall.

OR LAN·DO A masculine personal name. See ROLAND.

ORLE *noun* A heraldic bearing, classed as a subordinary, and consisting of a band, half the width of a bordure, extending round the shield near the edge. [<LL. *orla* <L. *ora*, border]

OR LE AN·ISM *noun* Adherence to the Orleans family. — **OR·LE AN·IST** *adj.*

OR LE AN·IST *noun* A supporter of the Orleans branch of the French royal family descended from the younger brother of Louis XIV.

OR LÉ AN·NAIS (or·leh·ah·nāy′) An old province in north-central France traversed by the Loire; capital, Orléans.

OR LÉ·ANS (or·leh·ahN′) A city of north-central France, the Loire River.

OR LÉ ANS (or′·lĭ·unz; *F.* or·leh·ahN′) Name of a cadet branch of the Valois and Bourbon houses of France, many members of which have been prominent in French history from the fourteenth century. — **LOUIS PHILIPPE JOSEPH D'ORLÉANS**, 1747–93, known as **PHILIPPE-ÉGALITÉ**, champion of the common people; guillotined.

OR·LOP *noun* The lowest deck of a ship, especially of a warship. [<D. *overloop*, covering, deck of a ship]

OR MER *noun* 1 An ear-shell; especially *Haliotis tuberculata*, an edible univalve mollusk of the Channel Islands. 2 An abalone. [<F. *ormier*]

OR MO LU (-lōō) Gilt or bronzed metallic ware, or lustrous bronze, used in decorating furniture, etc. [<F. *or moulu*, ground gold]

OR MUZ Same as HORMUZ.

OR MUZD The highest god in Zoroastrianism: called *Ahura Mazda* in the Avesta. He is the giver of light, the creator of the world and of mankind, the friend and protector of the good, and the enemy of evil and falsehood, as represented by *Ahriman*. Also **OR·MAZD**.

OR NA·MENT *noun* 1 A part or an addition that contributes to the beauty or elegance of a thing. 2 Ornamentation in the abstract, or ornaments collectively. 3 Any thing or person considered as a source of honor or credit. 4 A mark of distinction; decoration. 5 A decorative musical note or notes not necessary to the melody; an appoggiatura. — *tr. verb* To embellish with ornaments. See synonyms under ADORN, GARNISH. [<L. *ornamentum* <*orno*, adorn] — **OR′·NA·MENT·ER** *noun*.

OR NA MEN′ TAL *adj.* Serving to adorn. — *noun* An ornamental object, especially a plant meant for decorative purposes. — **·LY** *adv.*

OR NA·MEN·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of adorning, or the state of being adorned. 2 Ornamental things collectively. 3 A form of accessory art whose function it is to ornament useful objects.

OR NATE *adj.* 1 Ornamented to a marked degree; artistically elaborate, as a literary style. 2 Ornamented; decorated. [<L. *orno*, adorn] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

OR NER·Y *adj.* [Local] 1 Mean; low; also, unruly; stubborn. 2 Common; ordinary. [<ORDINARY] — **OR·NER·I·NESS** *noun*.

OR NIS *noun* Avifauna. [<Gr., bird]

ORNITH-, ORNITHO- Combining forms from Greek *ornis, ornithos*, bird.

OR NITH IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to birds. [<Gr. *ornithikos*]

OR NI THINE (-theen *or* -thin) *noun* An amino acid, $C_5H_{12}O_2N_2$, found in the urine of birds; a product of arginine.

OR·NI THO GÆ′·A (-jee′·uh) *noun* A zoogeographical region including New Zealand and Polynesia, characterized by strange extinct and existing avifauna. — **OR·NI·THO·GÆ′·AN** or **·GE′ AN** *adj.*

OR NI·THOID *adj.* Resembling a bird or birds.

OR NI THOL′·O·GY (-jĭ) *noun* 1 The branch of zoology that treats of birds. 2 A treatise on this subject. [<ORNITHO- + -LOGY] — **OR·NI·THO·LOG′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **OR·NI·THO LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **OR·NI·THOL′·O·GIST** (-jĭst) *noun*.

OR NI THOPH′·I·LOUS (-thŏf′·ĭ·lus) *adj.* Bird-loving; said of flowers that are adapted for or depend upon birds (usually hummingbirds) to transfer the pollen from the stamens to the stigma; bird-pollinated. [<ORNITHO- + Gr. *philos*, loving]

OR′·NI·THO·POD *noun* One of an extinct order *(Ornithischia)* of dinosaurians of herbivorous habits. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to this order. [<ORNITHO- + Gr. *pous, podos*, foot]

OR·NI·THOP′·TER *noun* A theoretical type of aircraft sustained and propelled by an upward and downward move-

An ... mammal with a duckbill; a duckbill. [<ORNITHO- + Gr. *rhynchos*, beak] — **OR·NI·THO·RHYN′·CHOUS** (-ring′·kus) *adj.*

ORO- A combining form from Latin *os, oris*, mouth, as in oropharynx.

ORO- Combining form from Greek *oros*, mountain: used principally in geology, as in orogeny.

OR·O·BAN·CHA′·CEOUS (-bang·kay′·shus) *adj.* Designating a genus *(Orobanche)* typical of a family *(Orobanchaceæ)* of low, leafless, parasitic, yellowish or brownish herbs lacking chlorophyll: the broomrapes. [<Gr. *orobanchē*, chokeweed]

O·ROG·E·NY (o·rŏj′·ĭ·nĭ) *noun* The process of mountain-formation. [<ORO- + -GENY] — **OR·O·GEN′·IC** *adj.*

O·ROG·RA·PHY (o·rŏg′·ruh·phĭ) *noun* The branch of physiography that treats of the development and relations of highlands and mountain ranges. [<ORO- + -GRAPHY] — **OR·O·GRAPH′·IC, OR·O GRAPH′·I·CAL** *adj.*

O′·RO·IDE *noun* An alloy of copper, zinc, tin, and other metals, having a golden luster: also spelled *oreide*. [<F. *or*, gold, + -IDE]

O·ROL·O GY (-jĭ) *noun* The science of mountains. [<ORO- + -LOGY] — **OR·O LOG′ I CAL** *adj.* — **O·ROL·O·GIST** *noun*.

O·ROM E·TER *noun* An aneroid barometer having, in addition to the usual scale, a second system of graduations giving elevations above sea level corresponding to barometric pressure; a mountain barometer. [<ORO- + -METER] — **OR O·MET′·RIC** *adj.*

O RON TES (-teez) A river of northwestern Syria and southern Turkey; 170 miles from the Anti-Lebanon Mountains to the Mediterranean Sea.

O·RO·PHAR′ YNX (-făr′·inks) *noun* That part of the pharynx behind the mouth; the pharynx proper. [<ORO- + PHARYNX]

O′·RO TUND *adj.* 1 Full, clear, rounded, and resonant: said of the voice or utterance. 2 Pompous; inflated, as a manner of speech. — *noun* The quality of voice so characterized: also **O RO TUN′·DI TY**. [<L. *ore rotundo* <*os, oris*, mouth, + *rotundus*, round]

O ROZ CO (ō·rōs′·co), **JOSÉ CLEMENTE**, born 1883, Mexican painter.

OR·PHAN *noun* A child whose parents are dead. — *adj.* 1 Having lost one or (more commonly) both parents: said of a child. 2 Pertaining to a child so bereaved. — *tr. verb* To bereave of parents. [<Gr. *orphanos*, bereft] — **OR·PHAN HOOD** *noun*.

OR PHAN AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 The state of being an orphan. 2 An orphan asylum.

ORPHANS' COURT In some States, a court having jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and guardianship of orphans; in other States, a probate court.

OR PHE US In Greek legend, a Thracian musician and poet, son of the Muse Calliope, who could tame wild animals and set rocks and trees in motion by his singing. When his wife Eurydice died, he descended into Hades, and so moved Persephone with his music that she allowed him to lead Eurydice back to earth, provided he would not look back at her. He failed in the test, and she had to remain in Hades. Later he was killed by the Thracian maidens. — **OR·PHE·AN** *adj.*

OR PHIC *adj.* 1 Belonging, relating, or similar to Orpheus or his works. 2 Of or pertaining to Orphism; hence, oracular, mysterious. Also **OR·PHI·CAL**.

ORPHIC MYSTERIES Esoteric doctrines and rites practiced by the worshipers of Dionysus Zagreus, claiming Orpheus as their founder. The central doctrines were the immortality of the soul and a symbolic incorporation with the deity effected by initiation, which freed the initiate from the round of rebirths and transported him immediately after death to the Islands of the Blessed.

OR PHISM *noun* The system of the Orphic mysteries.

OR PHREY (-frĭ) *noun* 1 Gold embroidery, or any costly embroidery. 2 A band of gold embroidery or other rich material put on certain ecclesiastical vestments. Also spelled *orfray*. [<OF. *orfrais* <L. *aurum Phrygium*, Phrygian gold]

OR·PI·MENT *noun* An easily cut, pearly, lemon-yellow, native arsenic trisulfide, As_2S_3, used as a pigment and as a dyestuff. [<F. <L. *auripigmentum*, gold pigment]

OR PINE (-pĭn) *noun* 1 An Old World species of stonecrop *(Sedum telephium)* with tuberous root, stout erect stem, ovate leaves, and white or purple flowers in dense tufts: naturalized in the United States. 2 A Mediterranean herb *(Telephium imperati)* of the pink family, with prostrate stems and white flowers in terminal clusters. Also **OR·PIN**. [<F. *orpin*, stonecrop]

OR·PING·TON *noun* A variety of domestic fowl originating in Orpington, a village in Kent, England.

OR·RA *adj.* [Scot.] 1 Odd, in the sense of extra and occasional; incidental; as, an *orra* job. 2 Employed for odd jobs, as on a farm. 3 Composed of or belonging to the riffraff; low; despicable; as, an *orra* gathering.

OR·RE·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] A mechanical apparatus for exhibiting the relative motions and positions of the members of the solar system; a cosmoscope: named after the 4th Earl of Orrery, Charles Boyle, 1676–1731, English statesman.

OR·RHOL·O·GY *noun* Serology. [<Gr. *orrhos*, serum, + -LOGY]

OR RIS *noun* Any of the several species of *Iris* having a scented root, especially *I. florentina*, whose dried rootstock

is used in medicine, perfumery, etc.: also spelled *orrice*. [Corruption of IRIS]

OR·SEILLE (–sāle′) *noun* Archil.

Or·si·no (–see′·nō) In Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, the duke of Illyria, who marries Viola, the heroine.

Or·so·la (or′·so·lah) [It.] A feminine personal name; same as URSULA. Also [Dutch] **Or·se·li′·ne** (or·suh·lee′·nuh).

ORT *noun* A worthless leaving: generally in plural, *orts*. [Perhaps <OE. *oret* (assumed form), leavings of food; compare LG. *ort*, D. *oorete*]

Or·te·gal′ (or·teh·gahl′), **Cape** A headland of NW. Spain.

Or·te·ga y Gas·set (or·teh′·gah ee gah·sĕt′), **José**, born 1883, Spanish philosopher and author.

Or·ten·si·a (ōr·tĕn′·si·ah) [It.] Same as HORTENSE.

ORTH·, ORTHO· Combining forms from Greek *orthos*, straight, right, direct, used specifically in chemistry to designate those inorganic acids which contain the greatest possible number of hydroxyl molecules; as, *ortho*phosphoric acid; and to indicate that the two radicals which replace hydrogen in the benzene nucleus are considered as attached to adjacent carbon atoms.

OR THO·BI·O′·SIS (–bī·ō′·sĭs) *noun* Sound and correct living; living in accordance with proper hygienic principles. [<ORTHO– + BIOSIS]

OR·THO·CE·PHAL′·IC (–sĭ·făl′·ĭc) *adj.* Having a head in which the ratio between the vertical and the transverse diameters is from 70 to 75. Also **OR THO·CEPH′·A LOUS** (–sĕf′·uh·lus). [<ORTHO– + CEPHALIC] —**OR·THO CEPH′·A LY** *noun*.

OR·THO·CHRO·MAT′·IC (–krō mat′·ĭc) *adj.* Maintaining natural relations of light and shade in a photograph, especially by the use of films or plates treated to give correct values to the greens and yellows: also called *isochromatic*. —**OR·THO·CHRO′ MA·TISM** *noun*.

OR′·THO·CLASE (–clase *or* –cläze) *noun* A massive, brittle, vitreous, varicolored potassium–aluminum silicate. [<ORTHO– + Gr. *klasis*, fracture]

OR·THO·CLAS′·TIC *adj.* Having right-angled cleavages, as orthoclase.

OR THO CY′·MENE *noun* One of three isomeric forms of cymene.

OR THO DON′·TI·A *noun* The branch of dentistry which is concerned with the prevention and correction of irregularities and faulty positions of the teeth. [<ORTHO– + Gr. *odons*, tooth] —**OR·THO·DON′·TIC** *adj.* —**OR THO DON′·TIST** *noun*.

OR′·THO DOX *adj.* 1 Correct or sound in doctrine; holding the commonly accepted faith; especially, in a restricted sense, Trinitarian: opposed to *heterodox*. 2 Approved, accepted. [<Gr. *orthos*, right, + *dokeō*, think] —**OR′·THO·DOX LY** *adv.*

Or′ tho dox *adj.* Pertaining to the Greek Church.

Orthodox Church The Greek Church.

OR′ THO·DOX·Y *noun* 1 Belief in established doctrine. 2 Agreement with accepted standards, especially of faith; specifically, acceptance of a Trinitarian church creed. —**OR·THO·DOX′·I·CAL** *adj.*

OR′·THO·EP·IST (or′·tho– *or* or·tho′·ĭ·pĭst) *noun* An authority on pronunciation. —**OR THO·E PIS′ TIC** *adj.*

OR′·THO·EP·Y (or′·tho– *or* or·tho′·i pi) *noun* 1 The art of correct pronunciation. 2 Pronunciation in general. [<ORTHO– + Gr. *epos*, word] —**OR·THO·EP′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

OR·THOG·A·MY *noun* 1 Immediate or direct self-fertilization of the ovary, as by the stamens of the same flower; autogamy. 2 Normal bisexual union. [<ORTHO– + Gr. *gamos*, marriage] —**OR·THO·GAM′·IC, OR·THOG A·MOUS** *adj.*

OR THO·GEN′·E·SIS (–jĕn′·ĭ·sĭs) *noun* The doctrine that the phylogenetic evolution of organisms takes place systematically in a definite direction and not accidentally in many directions; variation independent of natural selection or environmental factors. —**OR·THO·GE NET′·IC** *adj.*

OR THOG NA·THOUS (–nuh·thus) *adj.* Having the lower jaw in line with the upper; having straight jaws. Also **OR·THOG NATH′·IC.** [<ORTHO– + Gr. *gnathos*, jaw] —**OR·THOG·NA·THISM** (–thĭzm), **OR·THOG·NA THY** *noun*.

OR THOG O NAL *adj.* Having or determined by right angles; perpendicular. [<ORTHO– + Gr. *gōnia*, angle]. —**·LY** *adv.*

OR THO·GRAPH′·IC *adj.* 1 Relating to orthography; also, correctly spelled. 2 Pertaining to right lines or angles. Also **OR·THO·GRAPH′·I·CAL.** —**OR·THO·GRAPH′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

ORTHOGRAPHIC PROJECTION A projection in which the lines lie at right angles to the plane of projection.

OR·THOG·RA·PHY *noun* 1 A mode or system of spelling, especially of spelling correctly or according to usage. 2 The science that treats of letters and spelling. 3 The art or act of drawing in correct architectural projection. [<ORTHO– + –GRAPHY] —**OR·THOG·RA·PHER, OR·THOG·RA·PHIST** (–fĭst) *noun*.

OR·THO·KI·NET′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or having movement in one direction, as molecules or particles. [<ORTHO– + Gr. *kinētikos*, motion]

OR·THO·PE′·DICS *noun* The correction or prevention of deformity, especially in infants. Also **OR·THO·PÆ′·DICS.** [<ORTHO– + Gr. *pais, paidos*, child] —**OR·THO·PE′·DIC** or **·DI·CAL** *adj.* —**OR·THO·PE′·DIST** *noun*.

OR·THOPH·O·NY (–thŏf′·o·nĭ) *noun* The art of speaking correctly. [<ORTHO– + Gr. *phōnē*, sound] —**OR·THO·PHON′·IC** *adj.*

OR·THO·PHOS·PHOR′·IC (–fŏs·for′·ĭc) *adj.* Designating common phosphoric acid, H_3PO_4, a colorless, sirupy liquid with acid taste: used in medicine and the arts.

OR·THO·PSY·CHI′·A·TRY (–sī·kī′·uh·trĭ) *noun* The study, investigation, and treatment of incipient mental disorders and of the less extreme aberrations of behavior; mental hygiene. —**OR·THO·PSY·CHI·AT′·RIC** or **·AT′·RI·CAL** *adj.* —**OR·THO·PSY·CHI′·A·TRIST** *noun*.

OR·THOP·TER Same as ORNITHOPTER.

OR·THOP·TER·AN *noun* Any of an order (*Orthoptera*) of insects with membranous hind wings and coriaceous, usually straight fore wings, including locusts, crickets, grasshoppers, cockroaches, etc. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Orthoptera*. Also **OR·THOP·TER·ON.** [<ORTHO– + Gr. *pteron*, wing] —**OR·THOP·TER·AL, OR·THOP·TER·OUS** *adj.*

OR·THOP·TIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by normal binocular vision; also, designating a method of correcting defective vision by muscular exercise of the eyes. [<ORTH– + OPTIC] —**OR THOP·TICS** *noun*.

OR·THO·RHOM′·BIC (–rŏm′·bĭc) *adj.* Pertaining to that crystalline system assumed to contain three unequal axes at right angles. [<ORTHO– + RHOMB]

OR·THO·SCOP′·IC *adj.* 1 Having correct vision. 2 Constructed so as to correct optical distortion; as, an *orthoscopic* eyepiece of a telescope.

OR·THO STAT′·IC *adj.* Of or relating to an upright standing position.

OR·THOS TI CHY (–tī·kĭ) *noun* [**·CHIES** *pl.*] A vertical row or rank: applied to an arrangement of organs on an axis, as leaves or flowers. [<ORTHO– + Gr. *stichos*, row] —**OR·THOS·TI·CHOUS** (–kus) *adj.*

OR THO·TROP′ IC *adj.* Growing vertically: said of developing plant organs that grow nearly vertically, either upward or downward. —**OR THOT RO PISM** (–pĭzm) *noun*.

OR THOT RO POUS (–pus) *adj.* Growing straight: said of an ovule in which the nucellus is straight. Also **OR THOT RO·PAL.** —**OR THOT RO PY** *noun*.

Ort·ler The highest mountain in the Italian Tyrol, 12,802 ft.

OR TO LAN *noun* 1 An Old World bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*) reddish-green above with blackish spots, and with a greenish-gray head: highly esteemed as a table delicacy. 2 Any of several other birds, as in the United States the reedbird or bobolink. [<F. <It. *ortolano* <L. *hortulus* <*hortus*, garden]

O RU RO (o·roo′ ro) A city of west-central Bolivia; a former capital.

Or·vi E′·to (or·vyeh′·tō) A cathedral city in central Italy.

·ORY *suffix* 1 In nouns, place, as, dormitory. [<L. *–orium*, noun termination] 2 In adjectives, relating to or like, as, amatory. [<L. *–orius, –oria, –orium*, adjective terminations]

Or·yo·ku (–kōō) [Jap.] Same as YALU.

O RYX (o′·rĭks) *noun* A long-horned African antelope (genus *Oryx*), as the gemsbok. [<Gr., antelope]

OS *noun* [**O RA** *pl.*] A mouth or opening into the interior of an organ. [<L.]

OS *noun* [**OS SA** *pl.*] A bone. [<L.]

OS *noun* [**O SAR** *pl.*] A sinuous ridge of glacial sand and gravel, deposited by a stream flowing beneath; an esker: also spelled *ose*. [<Sw. *ås*]

O·SAGE *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of southern Siouan stock, formerly inhabiting the region between the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers: now living in Oklahoma.

Osage-orange *noun* A handsome, spreading, moraceous tree (*Maclura pomifera*) native to Arkansas, having alternate, entire, glossy leaves and a large inedible aggregate fruit somewhat resembling an orange in size and color; also, the fruit of this tree. Also commonly **Osage orange.**

Osage River A river in eastern Kansas and west-central Missouri; 500 miles to the Missouri River.

O·sa·ka (o·sah·kah) A manufacturing seaport in SW. Honshu Island, Japan.

Os·born (ŏz′·burn), **Henry Fairfield**, 1857–1935, American paleontologist.

Os·borne (oz′·burn), **Thomas Mott**, 1859–1926, American penologist.

Os·can *noun* 1 One of an ancient people who inhabited SW. Italy. 2 The Italic language of these people: also called *Samnite*. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Oscans or their language. [<L. *Osci*, people of Campania]

Os·car (ŏs′·cur; *F.* aws·car′; *G., Sp.* ōs′·car; *Norw.* ŏs′·car; *Rus., Sw.* aws′·car) A masculine personal name. Also [Sw.] **Os·kar** (aws′·kar).

Os·ce·o′·la (ŏs·ĭ·ō′·luh), 1804–38, Seminole chief.

OS′·CIL·LATE (ŏs′·ĭ–) *intr. verb* [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] 1 To vibrate or swing back and forth, as a pendulum. 2 To pass from one state to another and back again; fluctuate; waver. See synonyms under FLUCTUATE, SHAKE. [<L. *oscillo* <*oscillum*, swing]

OS·CIL·LA′·TION (ŏs·ĭ–) *noun* 1 The act or state of oscillat-

ing. **2** In physics, a single swing of an oscillating body between two extremes. **3** A continual fluctuation between extreme values of quantity or force, as in a high-frequency electric current, the maximum value of which constantly diminishes with a speed dependent upon the damping effect present. — **FORCED OSCILLATION** The periodic oscillations of an electric system, as determined by forces applied from outside the system: also called *forced vibration*. — **SUSTAINED OSCILLATION** Periodic oscillations imposed by forces outside of but controlled by, the oscillating system, as a pendulum actuated by a clock mechanism. — **OS'·CIL·LA·TO·RY** *adj.*

OS'·CIL·LA·TOR (os'·ĭ-) *noun* **1** One who or that which oscillates. **2** Any oscillating machine; specifically, a device for producing electric oscillations; as, a radio frequency *oscillator*.

OS' CIL·LO·GRAM (ŏs'·ĭ-) *noun* A record made by an oscillograph.

OS'·CIL·LO·GRAPH (ŏs'·ĭ-) *noun* **1** A device for making a visible representation of the oscillations of an alternating current, which are transmitted in the form of reflected light rays to a screen for observation, or to a moving photographic film for purposes of record. **2** A similar instrument used to locate the position of remote sounds (as enemy guns) by recording sound waves on a time scale.

OS·CIL'·LO·SCOPE (ŏ·sil'-) *noun* A cathode-ray oscillograph of low voltage for recording wave forms on a fluorescent screen: used in radio and in sound-ranging devices.

‡**OS CINE** (ŏs'·in *or* -ine) *noun* Any passerine bird of the sub-order *Oscines*, having the most highly developed vocal (but not always singing) ability among birds; commonly called *singing birds*. The *Oscines* include about 5,000 species, among which are the thrushes, sparrows, etc. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Oscines*. [<L. *oscen*, singing bird]

‡**OS CINE** (ŏs'·een *or* -ĭn) *noun* Scopoline.

OS CI TAN CY (os'·ĭ-) *noun* **1** The act of yawning or gaping. **2** Unusual drowsiness; dulness. Also **OS CI·TANCE.** [<L. *oscito* <*os*, mouth, + *cito*, move quickly] — **OS CI·TANT** *adj.*

OS CU LANT (ŏs'·cū·lunt) *adj.* In classification, intermediate in character between two groups of organisms; intergrading; as, an *osculant* genus or family. [<L. *osculans* · *osculor*, kiss]

OS CU LAR (ŏs'·cū-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the mouth.

OS' CU LATE (os'·cū-) *verb* [**LAT ED,** ·**LAT ING**] **1** To kiss. **2** To touch, as two curves. **3** To have characters in common, as two genera or families. [<L. *osculor*, kiss, <*osculum* <*os*, mouth]

OS CU LA' TION (ŏs·cū-) *noun* **1** The act of kissing; a kiss. **2** The contact between any given curve and another curve of the same curvature at the point of contact. — **OS'·CU LA·TO RY** *adj.*

OS CU LUM (ŏs'·cū-) *noun* [·**LA** *pl.*] One of the comparatively large apertures in a sponge by which water with waste products is expelled. Also **OS CULE.** [<L., small mouth]

OSE See ·OS.

OSE *suffix* **1** Full of or abounding in (the quality indicated in the rootword); as, verb*ose*, bell*icose*, grand*iose*, etc. Adjectives with this ending form nouns ending in *-osity*. Compare *-ous*. **2** In chemistry, a carbohydrate; as, gluc*ose*, cellul*ose*; also, the breakdown product of a protein; as, prote*ose*.

O-SHAPED *adj.* Having the oval shape of the letter O.

O SIER (ō'·zhur) *noun* **1** Any of various species of willow (genus *Salix*), producing long flexible shoots used in wickerwork, especially the European **VELVET OSIER** (*Salix viminalis*). **2** One of the shoots of an osier. **3** A similar plant of some other genus or family, or its osierlike shoots, as the red-*osier* dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*). — *adj.* Consisting of twigs of willow or the like. [<F.]

OS IN NOM I NA' TUM The innominate bone.

O SI RIS The ancient Egyptian god of the underworld, husband of his sister Isis, and father of Horus and Anubis. His brother Set slew him and put his body in a chest, which he threw into the Nile. Isis found and hid it; however, Set discovered the hiding place, and cut the corpse into 14 pieces, which he scattered; but Isis found and buried them. Horus avenged his father's death by slaying Set, and the gods revived Osiris, making him king over the realm of the dead.

·OSIS *suffix* **1** The condition, process, or state of, as in metamorphosis, the process of change. **2** In medicine, a diseased or abnormal condition of, as in melan*osis*, halit*osis*. **3** Formation of, as in sclero*sis*, the formation of sclerogen. [<Gr.]

·OSITY *suffix* See *-OSE*.

OS LER (ŏs'·lur), **SIR WILLIAM,** 1849–1919, Canadian physician.

OS LO (ŏs'·lō; *Norw.* ŏōs'·lōō) A city, the capital, in SE. Norway, on **OSLO FIORD,** an arm of the Skagerrak 80 miles long. Former name, *Christiania*.

OS MAN, 1259–1326, founder of the Ottoman empire. Also *Othman*.

OS·MAN·LI (ŏs- *or* ŏz-) *noun* **1** An Ottoman Turk; one of the western branch of the Turkish peoples. **2** The language of the Ottoman Turks. [<Turk. *'Osmanli* < *'Osman*, Osman, Othman]

OS MES·THE' SI A (-thee'·zhī·uh *or* -zhuh) *noun* A high susceptibility to odors. [<Gr. *osmē*, scent, + *aisthēsis*, perception]

OS MIC (ŏz- *or* ŏs'-) *adj.* **1** Of, pertaining to, or containing osmium, especially in its higher valence. **2** Designating a colorless to yellowish, pungent and irritating crystalline acid, $OsCl_4$.

OS MI·OUS (ŏz'- *or* ŏs'·mī·us) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing osmium, especially in its lower valence.

OS·MI RID'·I·UM (ŏs-*or* ŏz-) *noun* A varying isomorphous mixture of iridium and osmium, found native in flattened, metallic, tin-white, malleable grains, and used for pointing gold pens: also called *iridosmium*.

OS MI UM (ŏz'- *or* ŏs'-) *noun* A hard, brittle, extremely heavy, white, metallic element (symbol Os) of the platinum group. See ELEMENT. [<Gr. *osmē*, odor, <*ozō*, smell]

OSMIUM TETRACHLORIDE Osmic acid. See OSMIC 2.

OS MOND (ŏz'·mund) A masculine personal name. Also **OS MUND.**

OS MOSE (ŏz'·mōse) *verb* [·**MOSED** (-mōst), ·**MOS·ING**] To subject to or to undergo the process of osmosis.

OS MO SIS (ŏz- *or* ŏs-) *noun* The diffusion of two miscible solutions through a semipermeable membrane in such a manner as to equalize their concentration, it is one of the essential processes of living matter, especially in its cellular forms: also called *diosmosis*. Also **OS MOSE.** Compare ENDOSMOSIS, EXOSMOSIS. [<Gr. *ōsmos*, pushing] — **OS MOT·IC** *adj.* — **OS MOT I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

OS MUND (ŏs'- *or* ŏz'-) *noun* Any of a genus (*Osmunda*) of showy ferns having pinnate fronds growing upright from a large crown, especially the royal fern (*O. regalis*). [<LL. *osmunda*]

OS' NA·BRÜCK (ŏz'·nuh·brŏŏk; *G.* ŏs·nah·brük') A town in NW. Prussia, Germany.

OS NA·BURG (ŏz'-) *noun* A tough, unbleached cotton cloth, often part waste, used for upholstery, for grain and cement, sacks, and as a material for camouflage. [<OSNABRÜCK]

OS·PHRE·SIS (ŏs·free'·sis) *noun* The sense of smell. Also **OS·PHRE SIA.** [<Gr. *osphrēsis* <*osphrainomai*, smell] — **OS·PHRET IC** *adj.*

OS PREY (-prī) *noun* An American hawk (*Pandion haliaetus*), brown above and white below, that preys upon fish. [<F. *orfraie* <L. *ossifraga*, ossifrage]

Os·SA A mountain in SE. Thessaly, Greece; about 6,400 ft.

OS SA·TURE (-chŏor *or* -tyŏŏr) *noun* The disposition and arrangement of the bones of the body. Compare MUSCULATURE.

OS·SE IN *noun* The soft protein substance of bone that remains after the removal of mineral matter: also *ostein*. [<L. *os*, bone]

OS SE·OUS (os'·ī·us) *adj.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing bones. [<L. *osseus*, bony, <*os*, bone] — ·**LY** *adv.*

Os·SET I·A (ŏ·sĕt'·ī·uh) A region in the Caucasus Mountains of the U.S.S.R.

OSSI· A combining form from Latin *os*, *ossis*, bone.

Os SIAN (ŏsh'·un) An Irish hero and bard of the third century. See OISIN. — **POEMS OF OSSIAN** A cycle of poems by James MacPherson, published 1760–63, purporting to be translations from the original Ossian. — **Os·SI AN·IC** *adj.*

OS SI CLE *noun* **1** A small bone; especially, one of the chain of three small bones in the tympanic cavity of the ear. **2** One of various small, hard nodular structures. [<L. *ossiculum*, little bone] — **OS·SIC U·LAR** (-yu·lur) *adj.*

Os·SI ETZ' KY, CARL VON, 1889–1938, German pacifist.

OS·SIF ER·OUS *adj.* Yielding or containing bones.

OS·SI FRAGE (-frij) *noun* **1** The osprey. **2** The lammergeier. [<L. *os*, *ossis*, bone, + *frango*, break]

OS'·SI·FY *verb* [**FIED,** ·**FY·ING**] To convert or be converted into bone; harden like bone. [<L. *os*, bone, + -FY] — **OS·SIF·IC** *adj.* — **OS'·SI·FI·CA TION** *noun.*

OS'·SU A RY (ŏs'·yu- *or* ŏsh'·ōō-) *noun* [·**RIES** *pl.*] A place for holding the bones of the dead; charnel house; grave mound.

Os·TA DE (ŏs·tah'·duh), **ADRIAN,** 1610–85, Dutch painter.

OSTE·, OSTEO· Combining forms from Greek *osteon*, bone.

OS TE·AL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like bone; osseous; bony.

OS·TE·IN Same as OSSEIN.

OS·TE·I'·TIS *noun* Inflammation of bone. [<Gr. *osteon*, bone]

Os·TEND A seaport and resort of Belgium. Also [F.] **Os·TENDE** (ŏs·tahNd'), [Flemish] **OOST·EN DE** (ōst·ĕn'·duh).

OS·TEN·SI BLE *adj.* Offered as real or as having the character represented; seeming; professed or pretended. — **OS·TEN·SI BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms: apparent, assigned, avowed, colorable, displayed, exhibited, expressed, plausible, professed, shown, specious. A man's *apparent* purpose or motive is what appears on the surface, with or without his own intent; his *ostensible* motive or purpose is that which is *assigned*, *avowed*, *displayed* by him; the word often implying that the *ostensible* may be only the pretended, a *specious* cover

for a purpose or motive of a different sort. Compare synonyms for APPARENT. *Antonyms*: actual, genuine, real, true, veritable.

OS·TEN·SIVE *adj.* Exhibiting; showing. — **·LY** *adv.*

OS·TEN·SO′·RI·UM *noun* [·RI·A *pl.*] A monstrance. Also **OS·TEN·SO·RY.**

OS·TEN·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of displaying vauntingly; pretentious parade. 2 Public display. [<L. *ostento*, frequentative of *ostendo*, exhibit] — **OS·TEN·TA′·TIOUS** (–shus) *adj.* — **·TIOUS·LY** *adv.* — **·TIOUS·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: boast, boasting, display, flourish, pageant, pageantry, parade, pomp, pomposity, pompousness, show, vaunt, vaunting. *Ostentation* is an ambitious showing forth of whatever is thought adapted to win admiration or praise; *ostentation* may be without words; as, the *ostentation* of wealth in luxuriously equipped cars; when in words, *ostentation* is rather in manner than in direct statement; as, the *ostentation* of learning. *Boasting* is in direct statement, and is louder and more vulgar than *ostentation*. There may be great *display* or *show* with little substance; *ostentation* suggests something substantial to be shown. *Pomp* is some material demonstration of wealth and power, as in grand and stately ceremonial, etc., considered as worthy of the person or occasion in whose behalf it is manifested; *pomp* is the noble side of that which as *ostentation* is considered arrogant and vain. *Pageant* and *pageantry* are inferior to *pomp*, denoting spectacular *display* designed to impress the public mind. *Parade* is an exhibition as of troops in camp going through military evolutions, and suggests a lack of immediate occasion or demand; hence, in the more general sense, a *parade* is an uncalled–for exhibition, and so used is a more disparaging word than *ostentation*. *Pomposity* and *pompousness* are the affectation of *pomp*. See PRIDE. *Antonyms*: diffidence, modesty, quietness, reserve, retirement, shrinking, timidity.

OSTEO· Same as OSTE–.

OS′·TE·O·BLAST *noun* A bone–forming cell. [<OSTEO– + –BLAST]

OS·TE·OC′·LA·SIS *noun* The operation of breaking a bone to correct a deformity or of rebreaking to remedy a bad setting. [<OSTEO– + Gr. *klasis*, fracture]

OS′·TE·O·CLAST *noun* 1 An instrument for effecting osteoclasis. 2 A large multinucleate cell found in the marrow of bones and concerned in the absorption of bony tissue during the formation of canals, cavities, etc. — **OS TE O CLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

OS·TE·OID *adj.* Resembling bone; bony.

OS·TE·OL′·O·GY (–jī) *noun* The science that treats of the bones of the skeleton and of the properties of osseous tissue. — **OS·TE·O·LOG′·I·CAL** (–lŏj′·i·cul) *adj.* — **OS TE·O LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **OS·TE OL′·O·GIST** (–jist) *noun.*

OS·TE·O′·MA *noun* [·MA·TA *pl.*] A tumor consisting of bony substance; a morbid outgrowth from bone or from cartilage.

OS·TE·O·MY·E·LI′·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the bone marrow. [<OSTEO– + Gr. *myelon*, marrow]

OS·TE OP′·A·THY *noun* A system of healing which emphasizes the structural and functional coordination of the body, and whose therapy consists in manipulation of the parts affected or involved. [<OSTEO– + –PATHY] — **OS′·TE·O·PATH, OS·TE·OP′·A THIST** *noun* — **OS TE·O·PATH′ IC** *adj.*

OS′·TE·O·PHYTE (–fīte) *noun* A bony excrescence. [<OSTEO– + Gr. *phyton*, plant] — **OS·TE O·PHYT′ IC** (–fit′·ic) *adj.*

OS′·TE·O·PLAS·TY *noun* An operation to remedy loss of bone; also, the restoration to its place of a bone temporarily removed. — **OS·TE·O·PLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

OS′·TE·O·TOME *noun* A surgical instrument for dividing bone.

OS·TE·OT′·O·MY *noun* The operation of dividing a bone, especially beneath the integuments, as to remedy deformity. — **OS·TE·OT′·O·MIST** *noun.*

Ös′·TER·REICH (œs′·tuh·riK) [G.] Same as AUSTRIA.

Ös·TI·A (ŏs′·ti·uh; *It.* aw′·styah) An ancient city and port of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber River.

OS′·TI·A·RY *noun* [RIES *pl.*] In the Roman Catholic Church, a cleric belonging to the lowest of the minor orders; originally, a doorkeeper. Also **OS·TI A′ RI·US.** [<L. *ostiarius*, doorkeeper]

OS·TI·NA′·TO (aws·ti·nah′·tō) *noun* In music, a melodic phrase persistently reiterated in the same voice and pitch. [<It., obstinate]

OS′·TI·OLE *noun* 1 A small opening. 2 Any one of the small inhalant orifices of a sponge. [<L. *ostiolum*, small mouth] — **OS′·TI·O·LAR** *adj.*

OS·TLER (ŏs′·lur) Same as HOSTLER.

OS·TO·SIS *noun* Ossification. [<L. <Gr. *osteon*, bone]

Ost·Preus′·sen (ŏst·proy′·sĕn) [G.] Same as EAST PRUSSIA.

OS·TRA·CISM (–sizm) *noun* 1 Exclusion from intercourse or favor, as in politics, etc.; expatriation. 2 In ancient Greece, banishment by popular vote.

OS′·TRA·CIZE *tr. verb* [·CIZED, ·CIZ·ING] To subject to ostracism; exclude from public or private favor; put under the ban. Also [Br.] **OS′·TRA·CISE.** See synonyms under BANISH. [<Gr. *ostrakizō* <*ostrakon*, shell, voting tablet]

OS·TRICH *noun* 1 A large, two–toed bird (genus *Struthio*) of Africa and Arabia, with aborted wings. Its long, powerful legs give it great speed. The plumage of the male is black, with white plumes at the ends of the wings and tail, much esteemed for ornamental purposes. 2 A rhea, or AMERICAN OSTRICH. [<OF. *ostruche* <L. *(avis) struthio* <Gr. *(ho megas) strouthos*, (the great) bird]

OS′·TRO·GOTH *noun* A member of the eastern branch of the Goths, who established a kingdom in Italy (493–555). See VISIGOTH. — **OS·TRO·GOTH′·IC** *adj.*

Ost·WALD (ŏst′·vahlt), **WILHELM**, 1853–1932, German chemist.

OS′·TY AK *noun* 1 One of a group of Finnic peoples inhabiting western Siberia and the Ural Mountains. 2 The language of these people, belonging to the Ugric branch of the Finno–Ugric family of languages. Also **OS′ TI AK.**

Os WE·GO A manufacturing city and port of entry on Lake Ontario in New York.

OSWEGO TEA A species of mint (*Monarda didyma*) with handsome head of bright red flowers, growing in wet places in the eastern United States; also called *bee–balm.*

OT , OTO· Combining forms from Greek *ous, ōtos*, ear.

O TA·HEI′ TE (–hī′·ti) A former name for TAHITI.

O·TAL GI·A (–jī·uh) *noun* Neuralgia of the ear; earache. Also **O TAL·GY.** [<Gr. *ōtalgia* <*ous, ōtos*, ear, + *algos*, pain] — **O·TAL·GIC** (–jic) *adj.*

O TA·RU (ō·tah·rōo) A seaport city on the SW. coast of Hokkaido Island, Japan.

O TA RY *noun* An eared seal. — **O·TA·RI·AN** *adj.*

O TEM PO RA! O MO RES! [L.] What times! What manners!

O THEL LO In Shakespeare's tragedy of this name, a Moor of Venice, who smothers his wife, Desdemona, in a jealous rage inspired by the treachery of Iago, and later kills himself after learning of her innocence.

OTH ER (ŭth′·ur) *adj.* 1 Different from the one specified, not the same. 2 Being over and above; additional. 3 Second: noting the remaining one of two persons or things. 4 Opposite; contrary; as, the *other* side; also, alternate, as every *other* day. — **THE OTHER DAY** A day not long ago, recently. — *pron.* 1 A different person or thing. 2 The second of two; the opposite one.

— *adv.* Otherwise: with *than*. [<OE.] — **OTH ER NESS** *noun.*

OTH′ ER GUESS [Obs.] *adj.* Of another sort; other. — *adv.* In a different manner.

OTH′ ER WHERE *adv.* In some other place; elsewhere.

OTH′ ER WHILE *adv.* [Obs.] At another time. Also **OTH′ ER WHILES.**

OTH′ ER WISE *adv.* 1 In a different manner or by other means. 2 In other circumstances or conditions; in other respects. — *adj.* Different.

OTHER WORLD The unseen world; the life after death, the future state. — **OTHER–WORLDLY** *adj.* — **OTHER–WORLDLINESS** *noun.*

O THIN (o′·thin) Same as ODIN.

OTH MAN Same as OSMAN.

O THO (ō′·thō; *Dutch, G., Sw.* ō′·tō) Same as OTTO. Also [L.] **O·THON** (aw·taw·N′).

O TIC (ō′·tic *or* ot′·ic) *adj.* Pertaining to or situated near the ear. [<Gr. *ōtikos* <*ous, ōtos*, ear]

O′ TI OSE (ō′·shi·ōse) *adj.* 1 Being at rest or ease; having nothing to do; hence, characterized by indolence or easy negligence. 2 Futile; useless. [<L. *otiosus* <*otium*, leisure] — **O′ TI OSE LY** *adv.* — **O·TI OS′·I TY** *noun*

O TIS, JAMES, 1725–83, American patriot and orator.

O TI TIS *noun* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the ear. [<Gr. *ous, ōtos*, ear]

OTO· See OTI–.

O′ TO·CYST (–sīst) *noun* An auditory vesicle, as in many invertebrates; also, the similar vesicle in the embryo of a vertebrate.

O TOE *noun* One of a Siouan tribe of North American Indians living in southeastern Nebraska.

O TO LITH *noun* 1 One of the concretions of calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate found in the internal ear of vertebrates and in the auditory organ of many invertebrates. 2 An ear bone. [<OTO– + Gr. *lithos*, stone]

O TOL O·GY (–jī) *noun* The science of the ear and its diseases. — **O TO LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **O·TOL·O GIST** *noun.*

O TO NI O [Sp.] Same as OTTO.

O′ TO SCOPE *noun* An instrument for viewing or examining the interior of the ear; especially, an ear speculum.

O TRAN TO (ō·trahn′·tō) A seaport town of SE. Italy on the STRAIT OF OTRANTO, a strait between the Adriatic and Mediterranean Seas, 40 miles wide.

OT·TAR, OT·TO Same as ATTAR.

OT TA·VA (ŏt·tah′·vah) *noun* [It.] An octave.

OTTAVA RIMA (ree′·mah) [It.] A stanza of eight five–stress iambic lines with three rimes, the first six lines riming alternately and the others forming a couplet: used by Byron in *Don Juan.*

Ot·TA·VI·A (ŏt·tah′·vi·ah) [It.] Same as OCTAVIA.

Ot·TA·VI·O (ŏt·tah′·vi·ō) [It.] Same as OCTAVIUS. Also **Ot·TA·VI·A′·NO** (–ah′·nō).

pOT·TA·WA (ŏt′·uh·wuh) *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Algonquian stock, originally found

around Georgian Bay, Lake Huron, Ontario, later migrating to Lake Superior and Lake Michigan.

Ot·ta·wa The capital of the Dominion of Canada; an industrial city in Ontario on the **Ottawa River**, a river of SE. Canada; 600 miles to the Saint Lawrence River.

ot ter *noun* 1 A weasel-like, web-footed carnivore (genus *Lutra*) inhabiting streams and lakes, and feeding upon fish. The common otter *(L. canadensis)* is about two feet long, exclusive of the tail, and furnishes a valuable dark brown fur. 2 A marine carnivore of the North Pacific (genus *Enhydra*), with an otterlike form, webbed and enlarged hind feet, and blunt molars; it feeds principally on shellfish: also called *sea-otter*. [<OE. *otor*]

Ot·ter·burn A village in Northumberland, England; battle, 1388. See **Chevy Chase**.

otter hound A breed of hound used in England for hunting otters; strongly built, with a close, black-and-tan coat, a large, broad head, and floppy ears.

Ot·to (ôt'·ô; *G.* ô'·tô; *Sw.* aw'·toō; *Dan., Dutch* ôt'·ō) A masculine personal name. Also [It.] **Ot·to ne** (ôt·tô'·neh). — **Otto the Great**, 912–973, Holy Roman emperor, 936–973.

Otto cycle See under **cycle**. [<August Nicolas Otto, 1832–91, German engineer]

ot to·man (-mun) *noun* 1 An upholstered, backless and armless seat or sofa. 2 An upholstered footrest 3 A heavy corded silk or rayon fabric used for coats and trimmings.

Ot to·man (-mun) *noun* [·mans *pl.*] A Turk. — *adj.* Pertaining to the Turks.

Ottoman Empire A former sultanate of Asia Minor, NE. Africa, and SE. Europe; fell in 1919 after six and one half centuries of power. Also called *Turkish Empire*.

Ot way, Thomas, 1652–85, English tragic dramatist.

oua ba in (wah·bah'·in) *noun* A white, lustrous, extremely poisonous, crystalline glucoside, $C_{29}H_{44}O_{12}$, from the seeds of two South African trees (*Strophanthus glaber* and *Acokanthera ouabaio*): used in medicine as a cardiac stimulant. It is a constituent of Zulu arrow poison. [<Somali]

Ouach·i·ta (wŏsh'·i·taw) A river in SW. Arkansas and NE. Louisiana; 545 miles to the Red River. Also spelled *Washita*.

oua na·niche (wah·nah·neesh') *noun* [Canadian F.] A small Canadian salmon *(Salmo salar ouananiche)*, identified with the land-locked salmon of Maine.

ou bli ette' (ōō·blĭ·ĕt') *noun* A medieval dungeon with an entrance only through the top. [<F. <*oublier*, forget]

ouch *interj.* An exclamation indicating a slight pain.

ouch *noun* 1 The setting of a jewel. 2 An ornament of gold. — *tr. verb* To ornament with ouches. [<*a nouch* (misdivided as *an ouch*) <*nouch* <OF. *nouche* <OHG. *nuoja*, brooch]

Oude Rijn (owd rine) See **Rhine**.

Oudh (owd) A division of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh; 24,154 square miles.

Oues sant (wĕ·sahN') [F.] Same as **Ushant**.

ought (awt) *verb* 1 To be under moral obligation to be or do. 2 To be fitting or imperative. 3 To be required by necessity. 4 [Obs.] Past tense & past participle of **owe**. [<OE. *ahte* <*agan*, owe, possess]

Synonym: should. *Ought* is the stronger word, holding most closely to the sense of moral obligation, or sometimes of imperative logical necessity; *should* may have the sense of moral obligation or may apply merely to propriety or expediency, as in the proverb, "The liar *should* have a good memory"; that is, he will need it. *Ought* is sometimes used as indicating what the mind deems to be logical in view of all the conditions; as, these goods *ought* to go into that space; *should* in such connections would be correct, but less emphatic. Compare **duty**.

ought *noun* Aught; anything.

Oui da (wee'·duh) Pen name of Louise de la Ramée, 1839–1908, English novelist.

Oui·ja (wee'·juh) *noun* Trade name for a board inscribed with the alphabet and other characters and equipped with a planchette, the pointer of which is thought to spell out mediumistic communications. [<F. *oui*, yes, + G. *ja*, yes]

ounce *noun* 1 A unit of weight (abbr. *oz*); one sixteenth of a pound avoirdupois; one twelfth of a pound troy. 2 A fluid ounce. 3 [Obs.] A small quantity. — **fluid ounce** 1 In the United States, one sixteenth of a pint; 29.5737 cubic centimeters; 480 minims. 2 In England, one twentieth of an imperial pint; 28.413 cubic centimeters; 480 minims. [<F. <L. *uncia*, twelfth part]

ounce *noun* 1 A feline carnivorous mammal *(Felis uncia)* of central Asia about the size of a leopard, having long fur and a long, thick tail. 2 Some similar American cat, as the jaguar. [<OF. *l'once*, the lynx]

ounce metal An alloy of copper with five percent each of tin, zinc, and lead: formerly made by adding one ounce of each minor metal to one pound of copper.

oupre (ōōf) *noun* [Obs.] A goblin or elf. [Variant of **oaf**]

our *adj.* 1 Pertaining or belonging to us. See **we**. 2 My; as, *our* reign: used by royalty or in formal style, as in an editorial article. 3 Referring to the person with whom we are dealing; as, here *our* hero escapes. [<OE. *ure*]

our Same as **-or**.

ou·rang (ōō·räng') *noun* The orang-utan.

ou·ra·nog'·ra·phy (ōō·ruh-) Same as **uranography**.

Ou·ra·nos Same as **Uranus**.

ou·ra·ri (ōō·rah'·ree) *noun* Curare.

Ourcq (ōōrk) A river in northern France; tributary of the Marne; battle, 1918.

ou·re·bi (ōō'·rĭ·bĭ) Same as **oribi**.

ouro- Same as **uro-**. See **ur-**.

ours *pron.* Possessive case of **we**: used only absolutely and predicatively.

our self *pron.* Myself: only in formal or regal style.

our·selves *pron. pl.* We or us.

ous *suffix* 1 Full of, having; used to form adjectives; as, *studious*, *glorious*. 2 In chemistry, having a lower valence than that indicated by the suffix *-ic*; as, *nitrous*.

Ouse (ōōz) 1 A river in North Riding, Yorkshire, England; 61 miles to the Humber. 2 A river in Northamptonshire and Lincolnshire, England; 160 miles to the Wash: also called **Greater Ouse**.

ou sel (ōō'·zl) Same as **ouzel**.

oust (owst) *tr. verb* To turn out from possession or occupancy; eject. See **banish**. [<OF. *ouster*; F. *ôter*, draw]

oust er *noun* [Law] The act of putting one out of possession or occupancy; dispossession.

out *adv.* 1 Issuing from a place, state, or relation; from the inside or within, as from confinement or obscurity, or from a source; as, to break *out*; also, from a specified or usual place or connection, as, he set *out* from Paris. 2 Forth or away, as from indoors. 3 Actively engaged; on duty; as, the soldiers are *out*. 4 Not engaged or employed; not in office; on strike; also, no longer actively engaged, as in a game, as, the batter is *out*. 5 Forth; into the open; as, the moon broke *out*, he called *out* the names. 6 So as to get rid of something obstructing or encumbering; as, to thresh *out* grain. 7 To a conclusion or end; as, to hold *out*, burnt *out*. 8 Not in fashion; as, this style is *out*; also, not in practice; no longer skilful; as, my hand is *out*.

— *noun* 1 An outer nook or corner; an outside place; also, an outer aspect of a matter, as in the phrase *ins and outs*. 2 A person who is out, specifically, in the plural, the party not in power, the opposition. 3 In printing, etc., any matter in the copy omitted from the composed type. 4 In some games, as baseball, the result of a play in which a player is put out; also, in the plural, the players who are not having their innings. 5 An outing; a holiday. 6 *pl.* Expenditure, especially for rates and taxes. — **at outs** In disagreement; on unfriendly terms.

— *adj.* 1 Exterior; external; outer; outside. 2 Outlying; at a distance. 3 In baseball, not engaged in batting; having completed their innings, opposed to *in*, and said of a side or team. 4 Abnormal.

— *verb* To deprive of anything by expulsion; drive out; expel. 2 To come or go out; be removed; be disclosed.

— *interj.* Go out! away! begone! an exclamation of anger or impatience. — **out on** or **upon** Shame upon; as, *out on* you! [<OE. *ut*]

out- *prefix* 1 Out; as, *out*spread. 2 Far from a center; distant; as, *out*lying; also, foreign, as an *out*settler, an *out*lander. 3 Conspicuous; as, *out*standing. 4 Forth; outward; as, *out*bound, *out*burst. 5 Outside of; as, *out*doors, *out*cast, *out*law, etc. 6 The place or time of, or the result of the action expressed in the root verb; as, *out*let, *out*set, *out*come, etc. 7 External; as, *out*line, *out*side, etc. 8 Detached, outlying; as, an *out*building, *out*skirts, etc. 9 Living outside, non-resident; as, an *out*patient, *out*pupil, etc. 10 In excess of or surpassing the action expressed in the root verb, more than; longer than; beyond; as, *out*argue, *out*bid, *out*class, *out*last, etc. [<**out** *adv.*]

Dissyllabic nouns with this prefix are pronounced with an almost even stress on each syllable, the first slightly more emphatic. In dissyllabic verbs the stress is usually strongly upon the second element; but when their participles are used as adjectives or nouns, the stress becomes even or, for emphasis, shifts to the first syllable.

out-and-out *adj.* Thorough-going; unqualified; genuine. — *adv.* Unqualifiedly, genuinely.

out bid *tr. verb* To bid more than; offer a higher price than.

out board *adj.* Situated on the outside of a vessel, as a motor for temporary attachment to the stern of a small boat. — *adv.* Away from the center.

out·bound *adj.* Outward bound.

out·brave *tr. verb* 1 To surpass in bravery. 2 To stand in defiance of. 3 To excel or surpass in splendor.

out·break *noun* A sudden and violent breaking forth: said of passion or of disease affecting large numbers of people at once. See synonyms under **tumult**.

— **out·break** *intr. verb* To burst out; break forth.

out·breed *tr. verb* To breed or mate individuals belonging to stocks or families not closely related. — **out'·breed·ing** *noun*.

out'·build·ing *noun* A smaller building appurtenant to a main building and generally separate from it; specifically, a chicken house, woodshed, smokehouse, etc.

OUT·BURST *noun* A bursting out; a violent manifestation, especially of passion.

OUT·BY *adv.* [Scot.] At a distance; outlying; also, outdoors. Also **OUT·BYE.**

OUT·CAST *noun* 1 One who is cast out, from home or country; one rejected and despised. 2 [Scot.] A quarrel; disagreement. —*adj.* Rejected as unworthy or useless; cast out; forlorn.

OUT·CASTE *noun* [Anglo–Indian] A person who has forfeited his caste; a pariah.

OUT·CLASS *tr. verb* To cause another to take inferior standing; exceed in skill, quality, or powers.

OUT·COME *noun* The consequence or visible result. See synonyms under CONSEQUENCE, END, EVENT, PRODUCT.

OUT CROP *noun* The exposure at or above the surface of the ground of any stratum, vein, etc.; also, the rock so exposed. — **OUT·CROP** *intr. verb* To crop up or out; in geology, to appear above the ground, as rocks.

OUT·CROSS *tr. verb* In animal husbandry, to mate individuals of the same breed but of different strains. —*noun* The act of so mating, or its result. — **OUT′ CROSS·ING** *noun.*

OUT CRY *noun* 1 A vehement or loud cry, as of distress, alarm, or opposition. 2 A public auction. See synonyms under NOISE. — **OUT CRY** *tr. verb* To surpass in noise or crying; cry down.

OUT·CURVE *noun* 1 In ball-playing, a method of throwing (pitching) a ball so as to cause it to twist and take a curving course toward the left: opposed to *incurve.* 2 A small projection in a coastline.

OUT DIS′ TANCE *tr. verb* To outrun; outstrip; hence, to surpass greatly; completely outdo.

OUT·DO (-dōō′) *tr. verb* [·DID, ·DONE, ·DO ING] To exceed in performance; surpass; excel. See synonyms under SURPASS. — **·ER** *noun.*

OUT DONE (-dŭn′) *adj.* [Pop.] Tired; exasperated; also, puzzled.

OUT·DOOR *adj.* Being or done in the open air; belonging or occurring outside the house; as, *outdoor* sports.

OUT DOORS *adv.* Outside of the doors; out of the house; in the open air. —*noun* [Pop.] The world beyond the house; the open air. Also **OUT–OF–DOORS.** — **ALL OUTDOORS** The whole world; everybody.

OUT·EN *prep.* [Local] Out of.

OUT·ER *adj.* 1 Being on the exterior side; external. 2 Farther from a center or from something regarded as the inside —*noun* In rifle practice, the part of a target outside the rings; also, a shot that strikes this part. Compare INNER. — **OUT′ ER MOST** *adj. & adv.*

OUTER MONGOLIA See MONGOLIA.

OUT·FACE *tr. verb* 1 To look out of countenance; bear down by effrontery; face down; also, defy. 2 To put a good face on; face out; brave.

OUT·FALL *noun* The place where a river, culvert, or conduit discharges; mouth; also, the discharged matter.

OUT·FIELD *noun* 1 In baseball, cricket, etc., the players who occupy the outer part of the field, or the field occupied by them; specifically, in baseball, right, left, and center field, or all the field beyond the bases. 2 [Scot.] Arable land continually cropped without being manured. 3 A field not situated near a house. 4 A bordering region or domain. — **OUT′ FIELD·ER** *noun.*

OUT·FIT *noun* 1 A fitting out or equipment. 2 The expenses occasioned by and incidental to a journey. 3 All the garments and incidentals of a person's costume. 4 The tools or equipment for any particular occupation, calling, or trade; a kit; as, a painter's *outfit;* figuratively, mental acquirements suitable to any intellectual purpose. 5 Any expedition or party, with its proper equipment; hence, any industry, or any group of persons unified in a common undertaking; specifically, the cowboys, horses, wagons, etc., working on a certain ranch.
—*verb* To provide with or to acquire an outfit. — **OUT′· FIT·TER** *noun.*

OUT·FLOW (-flō) *noun* That which flows out, or the process of flowing out: also, an outlet.

OUT·FOOT (-fo͝ot′) *tr. verb* To outsail; go faster than: said of a vessel.

OUT·GEN ER·AL (-jĕn′-) *tr. verb* To surpass in generalship; outmaneuver.

OUT·GO *verb* [**OUT·WENT, OUT·GONE, OUT·GO′·ING**] 1 To go farther than; excel in any way. 2 To go outward. 3 To come to an end.
— **OUT·GO** *noun* [·GOES *pl.*] 1 That which goes out; cost or outlay: opposed to *income.* 2 An outgoing. 3 An exit. See synonyms under EXPENSE. [<OE. *utgan*] — **OUT′·GO·ER** *noun* — **OUT′·GO ING** *adj. & noun.*

OUT·GROW (-grō′) *tr. verb* [·GREW, ·GROWN, ·GROW·ING] 1 To surpass in growth. 2 To grow out of or away from, as an infirmity or a habit; to become too exalted, large, or old for.

OUT·GROWTH (-grōth) *noun* That which grows out of something else; an excrescence. See synonyms under CONSEQUENCE.

OUT·GUARD *noun* An outlying guard or post; an advanced picket.

OUT·GUSH *noun* A gushing out.

OUT·HAUL *noun* A rope for extending a sail along a spar.

OUT–HEROD *tr. verb* To outdo, exaggerate, or overact (Herod as depicted in the old miracle plays); hence, to surpass in cruelty or crime, or, loosely, in any respect: usually, to **OUT–HEROD HEROD.**

OUT HOUSE *noun* An outbuilding; specifically, a privy.

OUT·ING *noun* 1 The act of going out; a holiday excursion; short pleasure trip; airing. 2 The distance out at sea, as, the farthest *outing.* —*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for an outing, as various garments and fabrics.

OUTING FLANNEL A soft lightweight cotton fabric usually napped on both sides: used chiefly for sleeping garments, children's underwear, etc.

OUT·LAND *noun* Land lying beyond the limits of occupation or cultivation. [<OE. *utland*] — **OUT LAND·ER** *noun.*

OUT·LAND ISH *adj.* 1 Of strange or barbarous aspect or action. 2 Situated in an unfamiliar spot; remote. 3 Not native. Also **OUT LAND.** See synonyms under RUSTIC. [<OE. *utlandisc*] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

OUT·LAST *tr. verb* To last longer than.

OUT LAW *noun* 1 A person who is deprived of the protection or benefit of the law; a proscript. 2 One who habitually breaks or defies the law; a freebooter; a person having a price on his head. 3 A vicious horse. —*tr. verb* 1 To put out of the protection of the law; proscribe. 2 To deprive of legal force or aid. [<OE. *utlaga* <ON. *utlagi*]

OUT′·LAW·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] The state, fact, or process of outlawing or being outlawed.

OUT·LAY *tr. verb* [**OUT·LAID, OUT LAY·ING**] 1 To expose; display. 2 To expend (money). —*noun* A laying out or disbursing; hence, that which is disbursed; expenditure. See synonyms under EXPENSE, PRICE.

OUT·LEAP *noun* A leaping outward; a sally.

OUT·LER (o͞ot′·lur) *noun* [Scot.] An animal not housed during the night or during winter; hence, a person out of work.

OUT LET *noun* 1 A passage or vent for escape or discharge; an egress; specifically, in commerce, a market for the sale of any commodity. 2 The act of letting out. 3 That point in an electric wiring system at which the current is taken to supply fixtures, lamps, motors, etc.

OUT′·LI ER *noun* 1 One whose residence is not in the same place as his office or business. 2 One who or that which is beyond or excluded from the main body. 3 A person who camps or lies out in the forest, prairie, or other deserted place. 4 An exposed mass of rock surrounded by older rock strata which have been worn away: opposed to *inlier.*

OUT LINE *noun* 1 A preliminary sketch showing the principal features of a thing; general plan: often in the plural. 2 The bordering line that serves to define a figure; hence, a sketch made of such lines without shading; also, the art of making such sketches. See synonyms under SKETCH.
—*tr. verb* To draw the outline of; sketch.

OUT LIVE (-liv′) *verb* 1 To live beyond or longer than (another); survive. 2 To last longer than. 3 To live through; pass beyond; outgrow.

OUT·LOOK *noun* 1 The expanse in view; hence, the condition or prospect of a thing. 2 Distance of view; hence, foresight. 3 Vigilance. 4 A place where watch is kept. 5 The watch; sentinel.

OUT′·LY·ING *adj.* 1 Situated apart from the main body; distant; extrinsic. 2 Outside the boundary.

OUT–MAN *tr. verb* 1 To outnumber in point of men. 2 To excel in manly doing.

OUT·MO DED *adj.* Out of fashion; not in current style.

OUT MOST *adj.* Outermost.

OUT NESS *noun* 1 The quality or condition of being outside; externality. 2 The quality of being interested in external things.

OUT OF 1 From or beyond the inside of; from among. 2 Beyond the limits, reach, scope, or proper position of; not in or included in; as, *out of* sight. 3 Without; as, *out of* breath. 4 Influenced, inspired, or caused by; as, *out of* pity, *out of* respect for him.

OUT OF COMMISSION Completely out of order; not working; laid aside.

OUT–OF–DATE *adj.* Old-fashioned; archaic.

OUT–OF–DOOR Same as OUTDOOR.

OUT–OF–DOORS Same as OUTDOORS.

OUT OF SORTS 1 Indisposed or unwell. 2 Dissatisfied or unhappy. 3 In printing, without sorts of particular letters, figures, etc.; having insufficient sorts.

OUT–OF–THE–WAY *adj.* 1 Remotely situated; difficult to reach; secluded. 2 Different from what is common; out of the common range; unusual; singular; eccentric.

OUT OF THE WOODS Clear of doubts and difficulties; safe after peril or hazard.

OUT PAGE In printing, the first page of a complete signature when folded.

OUT PARISH A parish situated in the country or somewhat distant from a city parish.

OUT PART An outer or remote part.

OUT′·PA·TIENT (-shunt) *noun* A patient, not an inmate, treated at a hospital or dispensary.

OUT'·PEN·SION *tr. verb* To grant a pension to one not resident in an institution. —*noun* The pension paid to one not residing in a public home or institution. —**·ER** *noun.*

OUT·PLAY *tr. verb* To play better than; hence, to defeat someone at any game.

OUT·POINT *tr. verb* 1 To sail closer to the wind than. 2 To obtain more points than, as in a competitive event.

OUT·POST *noun* A detachment of troops stationed at a distance from the main body as a guard against surprise, or the station occupied by them.

OUT·POUR (-pōre') *verb* To pour out; send forth in a stream; issue in a stream.

—**OUT·POUR** *noun* A free outflow; outpouring. —**OUT'·POUR·ER** *noun* —**OUT'·POUR·ING** *noun.*

OUT·PUT *noun* 1 The quantity put out or produced in a specified time; amount or rate of production, collective or individual, as from a mine or mines, or from a furnace or a country. 2 That which is excreted from the body by the lungs, skin, or kidneys. 3 The electric power of a dynamo; also, the energy or power given by a machine. See synonyms under PRODUCT.

OUT·RAGE *noun* 1 An act of shocking violence or cruelty; a gross infringement of morality or decency; a gross insult. 2 [Local] A person who looks outrageous or behaves outrageously; one who violates standards. 3 [Obs.] Violent rage; a dangerous display of passion.

—*tr. verb* [**OUT·RAGED, OUT·RAG·ING**] 1 To commit outrage upon or violence against; wrong or abuse atrociously; rape. 2 To violate the rights of. See synonyms for VIOLATE.

Synonyms (noun): abuse, affront, indecency, indignity, injury, insult, offense, violence. An *outrage* combines *insult* and *injury.* See INJURY, OFFENSE, VIOLENCE. Compare synonyms for AFFRONT.

OUT·RA·GEOUS (-jus) *adj.* 1 Of the nature of an outrage; heinous; atrocious. 2 Heedless of authority or decency. 3 Exceeding bounds See synonyms under FLAGRANT, INFAMOUS, VIOLENT. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

OU·TRANCE (o͞o·trahNs') *noun* The utmost extremity; the bitter end. [<F.]

OUT·RANGE *tr. verb* [**·RANGED, ·RAN·GING**] 1 To surpass in range; have guns of a range greater than (those of the enemy). 2 To advance beyond the range of (radio communication), as a body of fast-moving troops.

OU·TRÉ (o͞o·treh') *adj.* Deviating from conventional usage; strikingly odd; exaggerated. [<F. <L. *ultra,* beyond]

OUT·REACH *verb* (out·reech') 1 To reach or go beyond. 2 To reach out; extend. —*noun* (out'·reech) The act of reaching out.

OU TRE MER (o͞o·tr·mĕr') *noun* [F.] The region beyond the sea; foreign lands.

OUT·RIDE *verb* 1 To ride faster or better than. 2 To ride abroad. 3 To ride beside a carriage as an attendant. 4 To ride around the edges of a herd (of cattle, etc.) to prevent straying.

OUT'·RID·ER *noun* 1 A mounted servant who rides in advance of a carriage. 2 A cowboy who rides along the edge of a herd (of cattle) to forestall stampeding or to keep strays within the range.

OUT'·RIG·GER *noun* 1 A part built or arranged to project beyond a natural outline, as of a vessel or machine; specifically, a projecting contrivance terminating in a boatlike float, braced to the side of a canoe to prevent capsizing; a spar for extending a sail or rope farther than the beam of the vessel would otherwise permit; also, a boom swung out from a vessel, to which to secure boats. 2 A bracket projecting from the side of a narrow rowboat or shell, and provided with a rowlock for an oar or scull; also a boat or shell equipped with such a bracket. 3 A projecting contrivance to support the lifting planes of an airplane: also called *tail boom.*

OUT RIGHT (-rīte) *adj.* 1 Free from reserve or restraint; positive; downright. 2 Complete; entire. 3 Going straight on. —*adv.* 1 Without reservation or limitation; entirely; utterly, openly. 2 Without delay.

OUT ROOT *tr. verb* To root out; eradicate.

OUT'·RUN·NER *noun* 1 An attendant who runs before or beside a carriage. 2 The leading dog in a dog team.

OUT SELL *tr. verb* [**·SOLD, ·SELL·ING**] 1 Of goods, to sell or be salable quicker or for a better price than. 2 Of a person, to surpass in selling goods. 3 [Obs.] To exceed the value of.

OUT'·SEN·TRY *noun* An outer sentry.

OUT SERT (-sürt) *noun* A folded sheet placed around a folded section of printed matter: opposed to *insert.*

OUT·SET *noun* A first entrance on any business, journey, or the like; a setting out; beginning; start; opening. Also **OUT' SET·TING.** See synonyms under BEGINNING.

OUT SHINE *verb* 1 To shine brighter than; hence, to surpass in a brilliant quality, as in wit. 2 To shine out; emit light. —**OUT·SHIN·ER** *noun.*

OUT·SHOOT *tr. verb* [**·SHOT, ·SHOOT·ING**] 1 To shoot out; project; protrude. 2 To shoot better or farther than.

—**OUT·SHOOT** *noun* 1 A projection; branch; bud, as of a plant. 2 A rushing forth, as of water. 3 In baseball, a ball so pitched as to curve away sharply from a right-handed batter.

OUT·SIDE *noun* 1 The external part of a thing; the side or part that forms or adjoins the surface. 2 Hence, the part that is seen; superficial appearance. 3 The space beyond a bounding line or surface; outer region: opposed to *inside.* 4 The utmost limit; the extreme.

—*adj.* 1 Pertaining or restricted to the outside; exterior; extraneous. 2 Reaching the limit; extreme; as, an *outside* estimate. 3 Foreign; having no part or interest; as, an *outside* party.

—*adv.* On or to the outside; beyond the border or surface; without.

—*prep.* (out·side') On or to the exterior of; beyond the limit of.

OUTSIDE OF [Pop.] Except; besides.

OUT SID'·ER *noun* 1 One who is outside; an intruder. 2 A race horse whose chance of winning is slight.

OUTSIDE ROLL A roll executed by an airplane pilot while flying in a negative angle-of-attack range.

OUT·SIGHT *noun* Observation of that which is without; the power of noticing external things: opposed to *insight.*

OUT SISTER A member of a cloistered order of nuns who attends to the business of the order, or convent, with the outside world.

OUT·SIZE *noun* A size, as of clothing, footwear, etc., that is larger than the regular sizes.

OUT SKIRT *noun* A place on the skirts or border; outer verge: generally in the plural.

OUT·SMART *tr. verb* [Pop.] To outwit; fool.

OUT·SOLE *noun* The outside or lower sole of a boot or shoe: distinguished from *insole.* See illustration under SHOE.

OUT·SPAN *verb* [Taal] To unharness animals from a vehicle; also, to unsaddle. —*noun* The act or the place of outspanning.

OUT·SPEAK *verb* 1 To speak out: say aloud. 2 To speak better or longer than. 3 To speak boldly; speak up. —**OUT·SPEAK·ER** *noun.*

OUT·SPENT *adj.* Completely spent or wearied; tired out.

OUT'·SPO·KEN *adj.* Bold or free of speech; frank. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

OUT·SPREAD (-sprĕd') *verb* To spread out; extend.

OUT·STAND *verb* [**·STOOD, ·STAND·ING**] 1 To withstand. 2 To stand out; project. 3 To stand over; remain unpaid, unsettled, untouched, or the like. 4 To stand away from the land, as a vessel. —**OUT STAND·ER** *noun.*

OUT·STAND ING *adj.* 1 Still standing, as a debt unpaid or not due. 2 Standing prominently forth; salient.

OUT STRETCH *tr. verb* 1 To stretch or spread out; expand. 2 To stretch or extend beyond. —**OUT·STRETCHED** *adj.*

OUT·STRIP *tr. verb* To leave behind in a race; outrun: hence, to go beyond; escape; also, to excel; surpass. See synonyms under EXCEED, SURPASS.

OUT STROKE *noun* An outward stroke, as the thrust of an engine's piston toward the crankshaft. Compare INSTROKE.

OUT·TELL *tr. verb* [**TOLD, ·TELL·ING**] 1 To surpass in telling. 2 To declare; say.

OUT·TURN *noun* 1 Output; product. 2 In commerce, the quantity, condition, or quality of goods actually turned out and delivered.

OUT·WARD (-wurd) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the exterior of an object; outer; external; outside; as, *outward* show. 2 Tending to the outside; directed outward; as, an *outward* course. 3 Derived or added from without; not inherent; extraneous; extrinsic; as, *outward* grace. 4 Relating to the physical or bodily as opposed to the mental aspect; external; as, his *outward* attitude belies his inward feeling. 5 Of or pertaining to the world or the outer man; not spiritual; carnal; corporeal.

—*adv.* 1 To or in the direction of the outside; away from an inner place. 2 On the surface; superficially. 3 Away from port or home. Also **OUT·WARDS.**

—*noun* External form; outside appearance. [<OE. *utweard*] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

OUT WASH *noun* Detritus and waste materials carried away by the water of melting glaciers.

OUT·WEAR (-wâre') *verb* [**·WORE, ·WORN, ·WEAR·ING**] 1 To wear or stand use better than; outlast; as, silk *outwears* woolen. 2 To wear out, as by constant use; as, an *outworn* welcome. 3 To wear out or be worn out; spend; consume; become exhausted. 4 To outlive; outgrow.

OUT·WEIGH (-wāy') *tr. verb* To weigh more than; be worth more than.

OUT·WIT *tr. verb* [**OUT·WIT·TED, OUT·WIT·TING**] To excel in a contest of wits; defeat by greater cunning; overreach. See synonyms under BAFFLE, DECEIVE.

OUT WORK (-wûrk') *tr. verb* 1 To work faster or better than; outdo. 2 To surpass in workmanship.

OUT WORK (-wurk) *noun* Any outer defense, as beyond the ditch of a fort. See synonyms under RAMPART.

OUT·WORN Past participle of OUTWEAR.

OUT·WROUGHT (-rawt') Past tense and past participle of OUTWORK.

OU·ZEL (o͞o' zl) *noun* One of various European thrushes, as the blackbird (*Turdus merula*), the **RING OUZEL** (*T. torquatus*); also, the related dipper or **WATER OUZEL** (*Cinclus aquaticus*). Also spelled *ousel.* [<OE. *osle*]

O·VA Plural of OVUM.
O·VAL *adj.* Having the figure of the plane longitudinal section of an egg, usually rounded at one end and tapering at the other. — *noun* A figure or body of such form or outline. [<F. *ovale* <L. *ovum*, egg] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*
O·VA·RI·OT′·O·MY *noun* The surgical excision of either or both ovaries: also called *oophorectomy.*
O·VA·RI′·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the ovary.
O·VA·RI·UM *noun* [·RI·A *pl.*] An ovary.
O·VA·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 The genital gland of female animals in which are produced the essential sexual elements or ova. In the higher vertebrates there are two ovaries. 2 In angiospermous plants, that portion of the pistil or gynœcium in which the ovules are contained. [<L. *ovum*, egg] — **O·VA·RI·AN, O·VA·RI·AL** *adj.*
O·VATE *adj.* Egg-shaped: said specifically of leaves. [<L. *ovatus* <*ovum*, egg] — **·LY** *adv.*
O·VA·TION *noun* 1 A spontaneous acclamation of popularity; enthusiastic reception of a popular personage. 2 In ancient Rome, a secondary triumphal honor. [<L. *ovatio* <*ovo*, triumph] — **·AL** *adj.*
OV·EN (ŭv′·un) *noun* 1 An enclosed chamber in which substances are heated or cooked; used also for baking, annealing, etc., as in a kiln or assaying furnace. 2 A furnace. [<OE. *ofen*]
OV′·EN·BIRD *noun* 1 A bird that builds a domed nest, as the South American tree-creeper (genus *Furnarius*), whose nests are oven-shaped structures of clay. 2 The American golden-crowned thrush (*Seiurus aurocapillus*): also called *teacher bird.*
O·VER *prep.* 1 In a higher place or position than; higher than and extending across or beyond; above: opposed to *under.* 2 In higher power, authority, or station than. 3 In superiority to. 4 In spite of; notwithstanding the opposition of. 5 Upon the surface or exterior of; so as to rest upon or extend across; in motion above or on the surface of; across. 6 In excess of, as in quantity or amount. In this sense *more than* is preferable. 7 Here and there upon. 8 Through a period; during the entire continuance of; as, the ice kept *over* summer. 9 Pending the enjoyment of or participation in; as, *over* a bottle.
— *adv.* 1 So as to pass from one of two sides or places to the other; across an intervening space. 2 In distance across; in width. 3 From one side, condition, possession, custody, opinion, or purpose to another. 4 So as to invert, reverse, or transpose; as, to topple *over;* turn one's hand *over.* 5 So as to overflow. 6 In a position beyond or covering a space; hence, completely; from beginning to end; as, to think a matter *over.* 7 With repetition; once again. 8 So as to constitute a surplus. 9 Excessively; too; too much: used in compounds; as, *over*-anxious. 10 Beyond a stated time; until later; as, plan to stay *over.*
— *adj.* 1 Finished; complete. 2 On the other side. 3 Outer; superior.
— *noun* 1 Something remaining; a surplus. 2 In cricket, the succession of four to six balls and all resulting play between the umpire's call to change ends for bowling alternately from the wickets.
— *tr. verb* To jump over; vault; clear. [<OE. *ofer*]
O·VER·ACT′ *verb* To act or perform to excess; render with exaggeration; as, to *overact* one's part in a play.
OVER AGAIN Once more; afresh.
OVER AGAINST In front of; opposite.
O·VER·AGE (–ij) *noun* In commerce, an amount of money or goods in excess of that which is listed as being on hand.
OVER-AGE *adj.* Past the age of usefulness; too old to be of service; as, *over-age* guns.
OVER-ALL *adj.* Including all; from one extremity to the other: said of dimensions measured.
O′·VER·ALLS (–awlz) *noun pl.* 1 Loose coarse trousers worn over other clothing as protection from soiling, or, especially by boys, in place of other trousers. 2 In England, waterproof leggings.
OVER AND ABOVE Beyond; in excess of.
OVER AND OVER Again and again; repeatedly.
O·VER·AWE′ *tr. verb* To overpower or restrain by awe. See synonyms under ABASH.
O·VER·BAL′·ANCE *verb* 1 To exceed, as in weight, value, or importance; preponderate. 2 To cause to lose balance; to lose one's balance. — *noun* Excess of weight or value.
O·VER·BEAR′ (–bâre′) *verb* [·BORE′, ·BORNE′, ·BEAR′·ING] 1 To overpower, as by determination or argument; repress. 2 To crush down; overpower. 3 To bear too much fruit; be too prolific. See synonyms under SUBDUE.
O·VER·BEAR′·ING (–bâre′·ing) *adj.* 1 Arrogant; dictatorial. 2 Overwhelming; crushing. See synonyms under ARBITRARY, DOGMATIC, IMPERIOUS. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*
O·VER·BID′ *verb* 1 To outbid. 2 To offer too much for; bid or offer more than a fair value. 3 In games of bridge, to bid beyond the value of (one's hand); make a bid impossible of fulfilment; especially, to do so habitually.
O′·VER·BITE *noun* Projection of the upper incisor teeth in front of the lower in attempted occlusion.
O·VER·BLOW′ (–blō′) *tr. verb* 1 To blow above, across, or away; scatter, as by wind. 2 To cover by blowing, as with snow or sand.
O·VER·BLOWN′ (–blōn′) *adj.* Too productive of flowers; also, past flowering; past full bloom.
O′·VER·BOARD *adv.* Over the side of or out of a boat or ship.
O·VER·BORNE′ Past participle of OVERBEAR.
O·VER·BUILD′ *tr. verb* [·BUILT′, ·BUILD′·ING] 1 To cover with buildings faster than required by the increase of population. 2 To build upon or over.
O·VER·BUR′·DEN *tr. verb* To burden with too great weight; overweigh; overtask.
OVER-BY *adv.* Near by; a little way on; across the way.
O·VER·CAP′·I·TAL·IZE *tr. verb* To capitalize excessively or beyond value. — **O·VER·CAP·I·TAL·I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*
O·VER·CAST′ *verb* [·CAST′, ·CAST′·ING] 1 To cover or become covered with clouds, as the sky; overshadow, become dull or gloomy. 2 To sew (the edge of a fabric or of a seam) with long wrapping stitches. 3 In bookbinding, to double (the edge of a leaf) to permit being well sewed in. — *adj.* 1 Clouded, as the sky. 2 Sewn with a blanket stitch.
O·VER·CHARGE′ *tr. verb* 1 To charge more than is justly due. 2 To load, as a firearm, with too heavy a charge. 3 To weigh down with an excessive load; overburden. 4 To exaggerate. 5 To bring an extravagant or fanciful charge against.
— *noun* An excessive charge.
O′·VER CHECK *noun* A checkrein passing over a horse's head between the ears to draw the bit upward.
O′·VER·CLOTHES (–klōthz) *noun pl.* Outer garments.
O·VER·CLOUD′ *verb* To cover with clouds; affect with depression and gloom; to become clouded over.
O′·VER·COAT *noun* An extra outdoor coat worn over a suit; a greatcoat; topcoat.
O·VER·COME′ (–kŭm′) *tr. verb* [·CAME′, ·COME′, ·COM′·ING] 1 To obtain the mastery over or the control of, as the result of a contest; conquer; overpower; also, to affect or exhaust with emotion. 2 To go beyond; excel. See synonyms under BEAT, CONQUER, REPRESS, SUBDUE. [<OE. *ofercuman*] — **O·VER·COM′·ER** *noun.*
O·VER·COM·PEN·SA′·TION *noun* More than the necessary or normal adjustments in a given situation; specifically, in psychoanalysis, the cultivation of attitudes and forms of behavior designed to compensate in an exaggerated manner for the fact or feeling of inferiority. — **O·VER·COM·PEN′·SA·TO·RY** *adj.*
O·VER·CROP′ *intr. verb* 1 To exhaust by continuous cropping, as of land. 2 To plant more crops than can be tended.
O·VER·DE·TER′·MINED (–tûr′·mind) *adj.* In psychoanalysis, having several factors contributory to a given condition or state of mind; as, an *overdetermined* neurosis. — **O·VER·DE·TER·MI·NA′·TION** *noun.*
O·VER·DE·VEL′·OP *tr. verb* To develop or be developed excessively; specifically, in photography, to develop (a plate or film) to too great a degree. — **·MENT** *noun.*
O·VER·DO′ (–dōō′) *verb* 1 To do excessively; exaggerate by overacting; burlesque. 2 To overtax the strength of; exhaust: usually in the passive or reflexively. 3 To cook to excess. 4 To labor too assiduously. [<OE. *oferdon*]
O·VER·DOSE′ *tr. verb* To dose to excess.
— **O′·VER·DOSE** *noun* An excessive dose.
O′·VER·DRAFT *noun* 1 The act of overdrawing an account, as at a bank; also, the amount by which a check or draft exceeds the sum against which it is drawn. 2 A current of air passing over, not through, the ignited fuel in a furnace. Also **O′·VER·DRAUGHT** (–draft).
O·VER·DRAW′ *tr. verb* [·DREW′, ·DRAWN′, ·DRAW′·ING] 1 To draw against (an account) beyond one's credit. 2 To draw or strain excessively. 3 To exaggerate a representation of. — *noun* The act of overdrawing; an overdraft.
O·VER·DRIV′·EN *adj.* Inclined to move too fast; forced to work beyond the normal power or at excessive speed. 2 Denoting the state of a pulley when the belt travels toward the top of the pulley, or of a crank when it is in the upper part of its path on the outstroke of the piston: opposed to *underdriven.*
O·VER DUE′ (–dū′) *adj.* 1 Remaining unpaid after becoming due. 2 Not appearing or taking place at the usual time.
O·VER·DYE′ *tr. verb* 1 To dye to excess. 2 To dye a second time with a new color.
O·VER·EX·POSE′ (–pōze′) *tr. verb* [·POSED′, ·POS′·ING] To expose excessively; specifically, in photography, to expose (a film or plate) too long in taking a picture, making a negative with too little contrast of light and shadow. — **O·VER·EX·PO′·SURE** (–pō′·zhur) *noun.*
O′·VER·FALL (–fawl) *noun* 1 A dangerous bank near the surface of the sea. 2 A rapid sea current formed by the peculiarities of the bottom, or by winds, tide, etc.; a race. 3 A sudden drop in the bottom of the sea. 4 A catch basin for overflow, as from a canal.
O′·VER·FLOW (–flō) *verb* [·FLOWED, ·FLOWN, ·FLOW·ING] 1 To flow over the brim (of); to run over the edge or banks; also, to be filled beyond capacity; hence, to abound. 2 To spread over; flood. See synonyms under INUNDATE.

—*noun* 1 The act of overflowing; that which flows over; a flood; hence, surplus. 2 A passage or outlet for liquid. [<OE. *oferflowan*]

o·ver·flow′·ing (-flō′·ing) *adj.* Running over the brim or edge; copious; abundant. —*noun* Overflow; copiousness.

o′·ver·gar·ment *noun* An outer garment.

o·ver·glaze′ *tr. verb* To glaze over; decorate superficially.

o·ver·grow′ (-grō′) *verb* [·grew′, ·grown′, ·grow′·ing] 1 To overspread with growth; cover with herbage: generally used in the past participle; as, a garden *overgrown*. 2 To grow too rapidly or too big for; as, to *overgrow* one's strength. 3 To increase unduly. —**o·ver·grown′** (-grōn′) *adj.*

o′·ver growth (-grōth) *noun* 1 Luxuriant or excessive growth. 2 A growth upon or over something.

o′·ver hand *adj.* 1 In baseball, delivering the ball, or delivered, as the ball, with the hand well above the level of the elbow or shoulder. 2 Made by carrying the thread over and over, as a seam. 3 With the hand above the object which it holds, seizes, or throws. 4 Striking downward. —*adv.* In an overhand manner. —*tr. verb* In sewing, to overcast. —*noun* 1 An overhand stroke or delivery in baseball or tennis; a ball so served or delivered; also, the act or method of such delivery or stroke. 2 A kind of knot. See illustration under KNOT.

o′·ver hand·ed *adj.* 1 Same as OVERHAND 1. 2 Having more workers than necessary; as, the trade is *overhanded*.

o′·ver hang *verb* [·hung, ·hang·ing] 1 To project or hang over (something); impend over; menace. 2 To suspend from above. 3 To furnish too elaborately with hangings. —*noun* 1 An overhanging portion of a structure, as of a roof, the bow of a ship, etc.; also, the amount or degree of projection. 2 One half the distance in span of any two main supporting surfaces of an airplane, called positive when the upper surface is the greater; also, the distance from the outer strut attachment to the edge of a wing.

o·ver haul′ *tr. verb* 1 To haul over; hence, to inspect carefully or examine the condition of, with a view to repairing; loosely, to take to pieces, examine, repair, and reassemble, as an automobile. 2 To overtake or gain upon in pursuit. 3 To clear (tackle or rigging on a ship) for use. 4 To slacken (a rope) by pulling in the opposite direction, so as to run freely through a block. See synonyms under EXAMINE. —**o′·ver haul** *noun* A thorough inspection or examination; examination and complete repair. Also **o·ver·haul′·ing.**

o′·ver head (-hĕd) *adj.* 1 Placed or working above or aloft; as, an *overhead* railway; working from above; working downward; as, an *overhead* engine. 2 Chosen by random sampling; average; as, an *overhead* sample. 3 Situated or working overhead; also, passing over the head. 4 Denoting such general expenditure in a financial or industrial enterprise as cannot be attributed to any one department or product, excluding cost of materials, labor, and selling; fixed charges; in transportation, bond interest and other expenses previous to operating expenses, taxes, etc. —*noun* General expenditure applicable to all departments of a business, as light, heat, taxes, etc. —*adv.* 1 Above one's head; aloft. 2 So as to be submerged; over one's head.

o·ver hear′ *tr. verb* [heard′ (hûrd′), ·hear′·ing] To hear, as by accident or design (words not intended for the hearer). —**·er** *noun.*

o′·ver·hours (-owrz) *noun pl.* 1 Time outside and in addition to the assigned or usual number of hours; overtime. 2 Unduly long hours of employment.

o·ver is′·sue (-ish′·yu) *tr. verb* To issue in excess of a proper or authorized amount, or in excess of ability to meet the demands thus created; as, to *overissue* stock, notes, or bonds. —*noun* An excessive or unauthorized issue.

o·ver joy′ *tr. verb* To overcome with joy; delight or please excessively. See synonyms under RAVISH.

o·ver lade′ *tr. verb* [·lad′·en, ·lad′·ing] To load too heavily.

o·ver lain′ Past participle of OVERLIE.

o′·ver land *adj.* 1 Journeying or accomplished by or principally by land. 2 Specifically, of, or pertaining to, or crossing the great plains of the West. —*noun* An overland stage or train.

OVERLAND MAIL A stagecoach line carrying mail and passengers semi-weekly from St. Louis to San Francisco: operated from 1858 until superseded by the railroad in 1869.

OVERLAND ROUTE A transcontinental route, especially one crossing North America from coast to coast.

OVERLAND STAGE A stagecoach used on any overland route to the American Far West.

o·ver·lap′ *verb* [·lapped′, ·lap′·ping] 1 To lie or be folded partly upon; extend so as to rest partly on the next. 2 To cause to lap or fold over upon. —**o′·ver lap** *noun* 1 The state, condition, or extent of overlapping; also, the part that overlaps. 2 In geology, the extension of younger rock strata beyond the limits of the older underlying strata.

o′·ver lay *noun* 1 A piece of paper placed on the tympan of a printing press to make the impression heavier at the corresponding part of the form, or to compensate for a depression in the form. 2 Anything that overlies, covers, or partly covers something. 3 Ornamental work overlaid on wood, as with veneers, etc. 4 A sheet of transparent material carrying information of a special or confidential nature to supplement the details of the map on which it is laid. 5 [Scot.] A cravat. —**o·ver lay′** *tr. verb* [·laid′, ·lay′·ing] 1 To spread something over the surface of; cover with a layer. 2 In printing, woodworking, etc., to apply overlays to. 3 To overcast; obscure; cloud. 4 To span by laying a bridge across. 5 To weigh down; oppress.

o ver leap′ *tr. verb* 1 To leap over; leap beyond; hence, to omit; overlook. 2 To outleap. —**TO OVERLEAP ONESELF** To miss one's purpose by going too far. [<OE. *oferhleapan*]

o ver·lie′ (-lī′) *tr. verb* [·lay′, ·lain′, ·ly′·ing] 1 To lie above or upon. 2 To suffocate by lying upon, as a baby.

o ver live′ (-liv′) *verb* 1 To outlive; survive. 2 To live too long. 3 To live too actively. [<OE. *oferlibban*]

o·ver·look′ *tr. verb* 1 To view or see from a higher place; look down upon. 2 To command a view of from a higher position. 3 To superintend; oversee. 4 To look over, by, or beyond, so as to avoid seeing; disregard purposely; forgive; condone. 5 To fail to see or observe; slight; disregard negligently or accidentally; neglect. 6 To examine, especially in a cursory manner. 7 To bewitch or enchant, as by the supposed power of the evil eye. See synonyms under PARDON. —**o′·ver·look** *noun* 1 The act of looking over, as from a height; an inspection; survey. 2 Oversight; neglect. 3 The jack bean, believed by West Indian Negroes to serve as watchman.

o′ ver lord *noun* 1 In Saxon times, a superior lord or chief who outranked and held authority over other lords. 2 Hence, one who holds supremacy over another. —**·ship** *noun.*

o′ ver loup (-lōop) [Scot.] A leap over; hence, a trespass.

o ver ly (-li) *adv.* To an excessive degree; too much; too.

o ver man *noun* 1 An overseer. 2 An umpire. 3 Same as SUPERMAN.

o·ver·man′ *tr. verb* To provide or have more men, workers, etc., than necessary.

o ver mas′·ter *tr. verb* To obtain control over by force or will; overcome; overpower. —**o ver·mas′·ter·ing** *noun & adj.*

o ver match′ *tr. verb* To be more than a match for; be too powerful or skilful for. —**o′ ver match** *noun* 1 One who or that which is superior in strength, skill, etc. 2 A contest in which one party overmatches the other.

o·ver ma ture′ *adj.* Denoting the state of a forest in which, as a result of age, the growth of the trees has almost entirely ceased and degeneration has started.

o·ver·much′ *adj.* Exceeding what is necessary or proper; too much. —*adv.* In too great a degree. —*noun* An excess; too much.

o·ver·night′ *adj.* 1 Of or belonging to or done during the previous evening; lasting all night; as, an *overnight* visit. 2 For use in night-time travel or for short visits; as, an *overnight* bag. —*adv.* 1 During or through the night. 2 On the previous evening. —*noun* The previous evening.

o·ver·part′ *tr. verb* To cast (an actor) for a part beyond his powers.

o·ver·pass′ *verb* 1 To pass across or over, as a river; pass beyond; hence to pass beyond the boundaries, limits, etc.; trespass; break, as rules, laws, etc. 2 To pass without heeding; overlook. 3 To pass by or through; also, to pass overhead. 4 To surpass or exceed. 5 To run over mentally; review. —**o′ ver pass** *noun* An elevated section of highway crossing other lines of travel.

o·ver·pay′ *tr. verb* [·paid′, ·pay′·ing] 1 To pay or reward in excess, either of the sum due or demanded, or of the value received. 2 To be too great a reward for; as, the joy *overpays* the toil. —**·ment** *noun.*

o·ver·per·suade′ (-swād′) *tr. verb* To persuade against one's judgment or inclination. —**o·ver·per·sua′·sion** (-swāv′·zhun) *noun.*

o ver·play′ *verb* 1 To outplay. 2 To play or act (a part or rôle) to excess; overdo; exaggerate. 3 In golf, to send the ball beyond the putting green. 4 In duplicate whist, to play a hand twice.

o′·ver·plus *noun* That which remains after a certain part has been used or set aside; surplus; excess. See synonyms under EXCESS. [Partial translation of LL. *superplus*]

o·ver·pow′·er *tr. verb* 1 To gain supremacy or victory over; subdue. 2 To overwhelm by intensity. 3 To supply with more power than necessary. See synonyms under CONQUER, REPRESS, SUBDUE. —**o·ver·pow′·er·ing** *adj.* —**o·ver·pow′·er·ing·ly** *adv.*

o·ver·print′ *verb* 1 To print new or additional material on sheets already printed; also, to print one color over an-

other. 2 To print an excess number of copies, as of a book; overrun.
—**O'VER·PRINT** *noun* 1 Anything printed over another impression. 2 Any word, symbol, etc., printed on a stamp which changes its value or use.
O·VER·PRIZE' *tr. verb* To value beyond its worth.
O·VER·PRO·DUC'·TION *noun* Production in excess of demand, or of the possibility of profitable sale. —**O·VER·PRO·DUCE'** *verb*.
O·VER·PROOF' *adj.* Containing a larger proportion of alcohol than proof spirit: said of alcoholic liquors.
O·VER·PRO·POR'·TION *tr. verb* To make or depict in excess of true or normal proportions. —**O·VER·PRO·POR'·TION·ATE** *adj.* —**O·VER·PRO·POR'·TION·ATE·LY** *adv.* —**O·VER·PRO·POR'·TIONED** *adj.*
O·VER·RATE' *tr. verb* To rate or value too highly; overestimate.
O·VER·REACH' *verb* 1 To obtain an advantage over, as by trickery; outwit; cheat. 2 To reach over or beyond; reach too far. 3 To overshoot (a mark); go too far. 4 To extend over; spread so as to cover. 5 To come up to; overtake. 6 To strike the hind against the fore foot: said of a horse. 7 To reach or strain beyond one's strength; miss one's object by trying to be too clever or by attempting too much. 8 To stand on a tack farther than is necessary. See synonyms under DECEIVE. —**O VER REACH'·ER** *noun* —**O'·VER REACH·ING** *noun*.
O·VER·RIDE' *tr. verb* [**RODE'**, **·RID'·DEN**, **·RID'·ING**] 1 To overcome, as if by trampling under the feet of one's horse. 2 To set aside or disregard arbitrarily; set at naught; supersede; specifically, to pass (a bill) over a veto. 3 To ride to excess; exhaust by riding. 4 To slide over (the corresponding fragment), as one end of a fractured bone. [<OE. *ofer-ridan*]
O VER RULE' *verb* 1 To control by superior power in a way contrary to the tendency or desire of the person or thing controlled. 2 [Law] To set aside the authority of (a decision) as a precedent by maintaining a different doctrine in a later case. 3 [Law] To pronounce invalid. 4 To rule over, sway, or influence; hold sway. —**O·VER·RUL'·ING** *adj.* —**O VER RUL' ING LY** *adv.*
O VER RUN' *verb* [**RAN'**, **·RUN'**, **·RUN'·NING**] 1 To run or spread over; invade; ravage; as, disease *overruns* a country. 2 To infest, as insects, weeds, etc. 3 To run beyond; pass as a limit, either of space or time; flood; as, a river *overruns* its banks. 4 To exceed or go beyond; as, his zeal *overruns* his discretion. 5 To carry over (type) to another line; alter the arrangement of (matter in type) by change of lines, etc. 6 In baseball, to continue in a straight course beyond (a base). 7 To extend over in review either mentally or orally; scan. 8 To extend beyond and overlap. 9 To run faster than. 10 To run down; trample. 11 To pass just, prescribed, or usual limits; be overflowing or excessive.
—**O' VER RUN** *noun* An instance of overrunning; the amount or extent of overrunning.
O·VER SEA' *adv.* Beyond the sea; abroad. —*adj.* Coming from or for use beyond the sea; foreign. Also **O VER SEAS'**.
OVERSEAS CAP A garrison cap.
O·VER·SEE' *verb* [**SAW'**, **·SEEN'**, **·SEE' ING**] 1 To overlook; superintend; supervise; act as overseer. 2 To examine. 3 [Obs.] To see or watch from above. [<OE. *ofersēon*]
O·VER SE' ER *noun* 1 One who oversees; especially, one who superintends laborers at their work. 2 In England, a parish officer who administrates relief funds: also **OVERSEER OF THE POOR**. See synonyms under MASTER, SUPERINTENDENT.
O VER SELL' *tr. verb* To sell more of than there is; specifically, on the stock exchange, to sell more (stock) than one is able to deliver or provide a margin for.
O·VER·SET' *verb* 1 To capsize; upset; fall or tip over. 2 To cause the downfall or destruction of; overthrow. 3 To set too much of, as type. 4 To overcome.
—**O'·VER·SET** *noun* 1 A turning over; upset. 2 Excess of composed type.
O'·VER·SEW (-sō) *tr. verb* To sew overhand, especially with close stitches.
O VER·SHADE' *verb* To cast a shade or darkness over; make shade from above; overshadow.
O·VER SHAD'·OW (-shăd'·ō) *tr. verb* 1 To throw a shadow over; obscure. 2 To cast into the shade or render insignificant by comparison; loom above; dominate. [<OE. *ofer-sceadwian*]
O VER·SHINE' *tr. verb* [**·SHONE'**, **·SHIN'·ING**] 1 To shine upon; illumine. 2 To outline; figuratively, to excel in some respect; outshine. [<OE. *oferscinan*]
O'·VER·SHOE (-shōō) *noun* A shoe worn for protection over another: usually of rubber or felt.
O·VER SHOOT' *verb* [**·SHOT'**, **·SHOOT'·ING**] 1 To shoot over or beyond, as a mark. 2 To go beyond; overstep; exceed. 3 To speed or flow swiftly over, as a stream over a mill wheel.
O'·VER·SHOT *adj.* 1 Surpassed in any way. 2 Projecting, as the upper jaw beyond the lower jaw. 3 Operated by overshooting.
OVERSHOT WHEEL A water wheel with buckets that are filled by water from a race over the top, the weight and impetus of the water turning the wheel.
O'·VER·SIGHT (-sīte) *noun* 1 An error due to inattention; an inadvertent mistake or omission. 2 Watchful supervision; superintendence.
Synonyms: care, charge, command, control, direction, inspection, management, superintendence, supervision, surveillance, watch, watchfulness. *Oversight* strictly implies constant personal presence; *superintendence* requires only so much of presence or communication as to know that the superintendent's wishes are carried out; the superintendent of a railroad will personally oversee very few of its operations; the railroad company has supreme *direction* of all its affairs without *superintendence* or *oversight*. But a person may look over a matter in order to survey it carefully in its entirety, or he may look over it with no attention to the thing itself because his gaze and thought are concentrated on something beyond; *oversight* has thus two contrasted senses, in the latter sense denoting inadvertent error or omission, and in the former denoting watchful *supervision*. *Control* is chiefly used with reference to restraint or the power of restraint. *Surveillance* signifies watching with something of suspicion. See CARE, ERROR, NEGLECT.
O'·VER·SIZE *adj.* Of a larger size than necessary or larger than normal. —*noun* An exceptionally large size. —**O'·VER·SIZED** *adj.*
O'·VER·SKIRT *noun* A skirt or drapery worn over the skirt of a dress.
O' VER SLAUGH (-slaw) *noun* A bar in a river that obstructs navigation. —*tr. verb* 1 To pass over or set aside in favor of another, often unjustly; override the rights of (someone). 2 To hinder; obstruct; also, overwhelm. [<D. *overslaan*, omit, obstruct]
O VER·SLEEP' *intr. verb* To sleep longer than intended or customary; sleep beyond the hour for getting up.
O' VER SOUL (-sole) *noun* In Emersonian usage, the spiritual being or element of the universe individualized in or uniting together and influencing human souls; the absolute unity, in which subject and object, knower and known, are one.
O·VER·SPEND' *verb* [**·SPENT'**, **·SPEND'·ING**] 1 To spend more than (another) or more than (one has). 2 To use up, exhaust.
O VER·SPREAD' (-sprĕd') *verb* To spread over; be scattered over. [<OE. *ofersprædan*]
O VER·STATE' *tr. verb* To state in too strong terms, exaggerate. —**·MENT** *noun*.
O VER STAY' *verb* 1 To stay too long; outstay. 2 To withhold stocks, etc., from (the market) till the chance for profit is lost.
O VER STEP' *verb* To step over or beyond; exceed; go beyond any limit, boundary, restriction, etc.; hence, transgress.
O VER·STRUNG' *adj.* 1 Strung too tensely; too sensitive. 2 Having two sets of strings crossing obliquely, as the lower-bass strings in a piano.
O' VER STUFFED *adj.* Excessively stuffed; especially, as furniture, completely covered with deep upholstery; heavily upholstered.
O VERT *adj.* 1 Open to view; outwardly manifest. 2 [Law] Done with criminal intent. [<OF.<*ovrir* <L. *operio*, open]
—**·LY** *adv.*
Synonyms: see EVIDENT, MANIFEST, NOTORIOUS, OPEN. *Antonyms*: contemplated, hidden, intended, meditated, secret.
O VER·TAKE' *tr. verb* [**TOOK'**, **·TAK' EN**, **·TAK'·ING**] 1 To come up with by following; catch. 2 To take by surprise; come upon suddenly, as, *overtaken* by storm or retribution, *overtaken* in crime, etc. See synonyms under CATCH.
OVER-THE-COUNTER *adj.* Not sold on the floor of a stock exchange: said of stocks, bonds, etc.
O VER THROW' *tr. verb* [**·THREW'**, **·THROWN'**, **·THROW' ING**] 1 To throw over; throw down; upset. 2 To overcome the power of; depose from power; defeat; subvert, as an enemy or a government. See synonyms under ABOLISH, CONQUER, DEMOLISH, EXTERMINATE, RUIN, SUBVERT.
—**O'·VER·THROW** *noun* 1 The act of overthrowing; destruction; demolition. 2 In cricket and baseball, a throwing of the ball over and beyond the player at whom it is aimed. 3 In cricket, a run obtained as the result of such a throw.
O' VER·THRUST *adj.* In geology, characterized by or belonging to earlier and originally lower strata, which by faulting are pushed over later and originally higher strata. Compare FAULT, THRUST.
O·VER·TIME' *tr. verb* To estimate or allow more time than necessary; specifically, in photography, to expose too long, as a plate, film, etc.
—**O'·VER·TIME** *noun* Time used in working beyond the specified hours. —*adj.* During or for extra working time; as, *overtime* pay. —*adv.* Beyond the stipulated time.
O'·VER·TONE *noun* 1 A harmonic: so called because it is [illegible] 2 The color of
O·VER·TOP' *tr. verb* 1 To mount above the [illegible] over. 2 Hence, to exceed in eminence, excellence, achievement.
O·VER·TOPPED' *adj.* Of a tree, having the crown shaded from above by other contiguous trees.

o·ver·trade' *intr. verb* To trade beyond one's capital or the requirements of the market.

o'·ver trick *noun* In card-playing, a trick more than game or than the number bid.

o·ver trump' *tr. verb* In card-playing, to play a higher trump than (a player or a trump played).

o·ver ture (–chŏor *or* –tyŏor) *noun* 1 An instrumental prelude, as to an opera; an orchestral piece illustrating a dramatic or graphic theme. 2 A proposal intended to lead to further negotiations by expressing willingness to make terms; also, the proposal submitted. See synonyms under PROPOSAL. —*tr. verb* [·tured, ·tur·ing] 1 To address an overture to; bring forward as a motion. 2 To begin with an overture. [<F. *ouverture* <L. *apertura*, opening]

o·ver·turn' *verb* 1 To cause to fall; upset; turn over; capsize. 2 To destroy the power or constitution of. See synonyms under DEMOLISH, SUBVERT. —**o'·ver·turn** *noun* 1 The act of overturning or the state of being overturned; an upset; overthrow. 2 A subversion or destruction. 3 Same as TURN-OVER (of goods).

o·ver·volt'·age (–vōlt'·ij) *noun* In electrolysis, the minimum potential at which a particular reaction will take place at an appreciable rate on an electrode.

o·ver watch' *verb* 1 To watch to excess; be awake too long. 2 To watch over. 3 To wear out with watching.

o·ver wear' (–wâre') *tr. verb* [·wore', ·worn', ·wear'·ing] 1 To wear out. 2 To endure longer than; outwear.

o·ver wea'·ry (–wēr'·ē) *adj.* Overtired; exhausted. — *tr. verb* [·ried, ·ry·ing] To tire to excess.

o·ver ween' *intr. verb* To think too highly or confidently, especially of oneself; think arrogantly or conceitedly.

o·ver ween'·ing *adj.* Characterized by presumptuous pride or conceit; arrogant; excessive; exaggerated. —*noun* Overconfidence; presumption. [<OVER + OE. *wenan*, guess] — **·ly** *adv.*

o·ver weigh' (–wā') *tr. verb* To outweigh; overbalance; hence, to overburden; oppress.

o'·ver weight *noun* 1 Excess of weight, as beyond the legal or customary amount; as, to give *overweight*. 2 Greater weight; preponderance; also, more than normal weight. —*adj.* Being more than the usual or permitted weight. —**o·ver weight'** *tr. verb* To put too much weight upon; overload also, to overbalance or weigh down.

o·ver whelm' *tr. verb* 1 To whelm or submerge completely. 2 To crush with sudden or irresistible onset; oppress beyond endurance, as with debt, etc. 3 To overcome or embarrass, with effusiveness or profusion. See synonyms under HURRY, THRILL, INUNDATE, INVOLVE, SUBDUE.

o·ver whelm'·ing *adj.* Crushing by reason of force, weight, or numbers; irresistible. — **·ly** *adv.*

o·ver wind' (–wind') *tr. verb* 1 To wind too much, or too tightly, as a watch. 2 To wind (a magnet) in excess in order to produce a maximum magnetism with a smaller current than is normally required.

o'·ver word *noun* A word repeated; also, the burden of a song; refrain. See OWERWORD.

o·ver work' *verb* 1 To impose too much labor upon; demand results from beyond the power or capacity of, exhaust with work; to labor too severely; as, to *overwork* a horse, *overwork* an argument, he *overworks*. 2 To work or elaborate the surface of. 3 To work into a state of excitement or confusion. —**o'·ver work** *noun* 1 Work done in overtime, or in excess of the stipulated amount. 2 Excessive work.

o·ver write' *verb* [wrote', ·writ'·ten (–rit'n), ·writ'·ing] 1 To write over or cover with other writing. 2 To produce too much literary composition for the good of one's health or reputation. 3 To write too much. 4 To indulge in too much labored literary style.

o·ver wrought' (–rawt') *adj.* 1 Worked up or excited excessively; overstrained; as, *overwrought* feelings. 2 Worked all over, as with embroidery. 3 Worked too hard. 4 Too elaborate; overdone. [<OVERWORK]

ovi-, ovo- Combining forms from Latin *ovum*, egg, used to mean egg or eggs, as in *oviferous*, *ovoviviparous*.

o·vi·bos *noun* The musk-ox.

Ov·id, 43 B.C.–A.D. 17, Roman poet; full name, Publius Ovidius Naso. —**O·vid·i·an** *adj.*

o'·vi duct *noun* The passage by which the ova are conveyed from the ovary to the uterus, as the Fallopian tube.

O·vi·e'·do (ō·vee·eh'·dō) A cathedral city of NW. Spain.

o·vif·er·ous *adj.* Bearing or holding eggs.

o'·vi form *adj.* Having the form of an egg or ovum.

o·vine (–vine *or* –vin) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a sheep; sheep-like. —*noun* An ovine animal. [<L. *ovis*, sheep]

o·vip·a·ra *noun pl.* Animals that lay eggs.

o·vip·a·rous *adj.* Producing eggs or ova that mature and are hatched outside the body; contrasted with *ovoviviparous*; opposed to *viviparous*. [<ovi- + L. *pario*, produce] —**·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

o·vi·pos'·it (–pŏz'·it) *intr. verb* To lay an egg or eggs; specifically, in entomology, to deposit eggs by means of an ovipositor. [<ovi- + L. *positus* <*pono*, place] —**o·vi·po·si'·tion** *noun.*

o·vi·pos'·i·tor (–pŏz'·i·tur) *noun* The tubular organ at the extremity of the abdomen in many insects, by which the eggs are deposited; sometimes modified as a sting, as in bees and wasps.

o'·vi sac *noun* The closed capsule in which ova are developed within the ovary; a Graafian vesicle. [<ovi- + L. *saccus*, sack]

o·vo·glob'·u·lin *noun* A globulin from egg yolk.

o void *adj.* Egg-shaped: also **o·voi dal.** —*noun* An egg-shaped body.

o'·vo·lo *noun* [**o'·vo·li** (–lee) *pl.*] A convex molding; a quarter-round. [<It. <L.L. *ovulum*, little egg]

o·vo·tes'·tis *noun* The bisexual reproductive gland of certain gastropods, as the snail. [<ovo- + TESTIS]

o·vo·vi·vip'·a·rous *adj.* Producing eggs that are incubated and hatched within the parent's body, as some reptiles and fishes. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun.*

o·vu·la'·tion (ō vū–) *noun* The formation and discharge of ova; the period when this occurs, corresponding with the end of the menses. —**o'·vu·late** *intr. verb.*

o vule (–vūle) *noun* 1 The rudimentary seed of a plant; the body within the ovary which, upon fertilization, becomes the seed. 2 A small ovum. —**o vu·lar, o'·vu la·ry** *adj.*

o vum *noun* [**o va** *pl.*] 1 A cell formed in the ovary; an egg. 2 An egg-shaped ornament. 3 An ovule. [<L.]

owe (o) *verb* [owed (formerly **ought** or **own**), **ow ing**] 1 To be indebted or be indebted to the extent of; be under obligation for; be bound to pay: with *to*, expressed or implied, before the person or thing to whom the debt or obligation is due; as, I *owe* him money; I *owe* you an apology. 2 To be in debt, be due. 3 To be obliged or indebted for; have to ascribe, trace, or acknowledge as due: with *to*. [<OE. *agan*, owe, own]

Ow en (ō in) A masculine personal name. [<Welsh *Owain*, lamb or young warrior]

Owen, Robert, 1771–1858, Welsh social reformer. —**Wilfred,** 1893–1918, English poet.

Owen Stanley A mountain range in SE. British New Guinea; highest summit, Victoria Peak, 13,126 ft.

ow'·er word (ow'–) *noun* [Scot.] The burden of a song: refrain.

ow ing (ō'–) *adj.* 1 Due; yet to be paid: used passively. 2 Attributable; with *to*.

owing to Attributable to; on account of; in consequence of.

owl *noun* 1 A predatory nocturnal bird of the order *Strigiformes*, having large eyes and head, short, sharply hooked bill, long and powerful claws, and a circular facial disk of radiating feathers. Of the North American owls, prominent species are the circumpolar **snowy owl** (genus *Nyctea*), the **great horned owl,** the **barred owl** (*Syrnium varium*), and the **great gray owl** (genus *Scotiaptex*); **screech owls** (genus *Otus*), and the **long-eared** and **short-eared owls** (genus *Asio*). 2 One of a breed of domestic pigeons having an owl-like head and a prominent frill. 3 A person accustomed to being up late at night; a night-owl. 4 A street car, train, etc., that runs late at night. [<OE. *ule*]

owl et *noun* 1 A small owl; as, the European *owlet* (*Athene noctua*), or a similar Oriental species (*A. brama*) of India. 2 A young owl.

owl ish *adj.* Like an owl; grave; stupid; also, night-prowling. — **·ness** *noun.*

owl's-clover *noun* Any of a genus (*Orthocarpus*) of herbs of the figwort family of Western North and South America, especially a California species (*O. purpurascens*) with crimson or purple flowers.

own (ōn) *adj.* 1 Belonging to oneself; peculiar; particular; individual: following the possessive (usually a possessive pronoun) as an intensive to express ownership, interest, or individual peculiarity with emphasis, or to indicate the exclusion of others; as, my *own* horse, his *own* idea, it is my *own*: in this sense often with ellipsis of the noun. 2 Being of the nearest degree; as, *own* cousin. —**to come into one's own** 1 To obtain possession of one's property. 2 To receive one's reward; come into one's rightful position. —**to hold one's own** 1 To maintain one's place or position. 2 To keep up with one's work, or remain undefeated. —**on one's own** Entirely dependent on one's self for support or success. —*verb* 1 To have the legal or rightful title to; possess; have. 2 To admit to be true; acknowledge; confess: often with *to*. 3 To avow the ownership of; recognize. See synonyms under ACKNOWLEDGE, AVOW, CONFESS, HAVE. [<OE. *agen*, *agnan*, <*agan*, owe, own]

own er (on'–) *noun* One who has the legal title or right to or has possession of a thing. See synonyms under MASTER. — **·less** *adj.*

own·er·ship (ōn'–) *noun* The state of being an owner; proprietorship; also, legal title. See synonyms under PROPERTY.

owre-hip (owr–) *noun* [Scot.] A way of striking a blow with a hammer swung from the hip.

owse (owz) *noun* [Scot.] [**ows en** (owz'·n) *pl.*] Ox.

ox *noun* [**ox·en** *pl.*] 1 An adult castrated male of a domestic bovine quadruped. 2 A bovine quadruped, as a buffalo, bison, or yak; specifically, the common domesticated *Bos taurus*, or the zebu or Indian ox (*Bos indicus*). [<OE. *oxa*]

OXA- A combining form used in chemistry to denote the presence of oxygen, especially as replacing carbon in a ring compound.

OX'·A·LATE *noun* A salt or ester of oxalic acid.

OX·AL'IC *adj.* Pertaining to or derived from the oxalis or sorrel. [<Gr. *oxalis* <*oxys*, sharp, acid]

OXALIC ACID A white crystalline poisonous compound, $C_2H_2O_4 \cdot 2H_2O$, found extensively in plant tissues as oxalates, and made artificially in various ways, as by decomposing sugar with nitric acid: used in bleaching and in dyeing, and for removing ink stains from paper, linen, etc.

OX·A·LIS *noun* A plant of a large, widely distributed genus *(Oxalis)* of mostly stemless herbs of the wood-sorrel family, with purple, rose, or white flowers; wood-sorrel. [<Gr. *oxalis* <*oxys*, sharp, acid]

OX·A·LU'RI·A *noun* Excess of calcium oxalate in the urine.

OX·A·LYL *noun* The bivalent OCCO radical, as in *oxalyl* chloride, $C_2O_2Cl_2$, a colorless, fuming, poisonous liquid obtained from oxalic acid.

OX·A·ZINE (-zeen) *noun* One of several heterocyclic compounds, C_4H_5ON, whose ring consists of four atoms of carbon, one of nitrogen, and one of oxygen. Also **OX·AZ·IN.** [<OXYGEN + AZOTE]

OX·BLOOD *noun* A monochrome glaze in Chinese porcelain, in various tones of brilliant, deep, warm red; also, any of the tones of this glaze: also called *sang de bœuf.*

OX·BOW (-bō) *noun* 1 A bent piece of wood in an ox yoke, that forms a collar for the ox. 2 A bend in a river shaped like this.

OX·EN·STIERN (-steern) or **OX'·EN·STIER·NA** (-steer·nah), **COUNT AXEL,** 1583–1654, Swedish statesman.

OX·EYE *noun* 1 Any of several plants of various genera of the composite family, especially any species of *Buphthalmum*, with large yellow heads. 2 The oxeye-daisy. 3 One of various birds, as the mud peep or least sandpiper. 4 An oval dormer window.

OX-EYED *adj.* Having large, calm eyes like those of an ox.

OXEYE-DAISY *noun* An erect perennial weed *(Chrysanthemum leucanthemum)* with oblong leaves and solitary white flowers with yellow centers. Also **OX·EYE** or **OX-EYED DAISY.**

OX·FORD A county of south-central England; 749 square miles: also **OX'·FORD·SHIRE** (-shir); also, its county town.

OXFORD-GRAY *noun* 1 A very dark gray. 2 A woolen fabric of this color.

OXFORD MOVEMENT See BUCHMANISM, TRACTARIANISM.

OXFORD SHOE A low laced shoe tied at the instep. Also **OXFORD, OXFORD TIE.**

OX·HEART (-hart) *noun* A variety of sweet cherry.

OX'·I·DASE *noun* One of many oxidizing ferments found widely distributed in plant and animal tissues. — **OX·I·DA'·SIC** *adj.*

OX·I·DA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of uniting or of causing a substance to unite with oxygen chemically; also, the state of being so united. 2 Any changes in an element or a compound that result in addition to it of a negative radical or a relative decrease of the positive constituent. 3 The process by which the atoms of an element lose electrons: opposed to *reduction.* — **OX'·I·DATE** *verb* — **OX'·I·DA·TIVE** *adj.*

OX·IDE (-lde *or* -id) *noun* Any binary compound of oxygen either with an element or with an organic radical, as iron rust. Also **OX·ID.** [<Gr. *oxys*, acid]

OX'·I·DIZE *verb* [·DIZED, ·DIZ·ING] 1 To cause the oxidation of; rust; unite with oxygen. 2 To add an electronegative element or radical to, or to decrease by an electropositive one; also, to remove electrons from an element or compound. 3 To change from a lower to a higher valence, as regards the electropositive element: thus, *ferrous* iron may be oxidized to *ferric* iron. Also [Br.] **OX'·I·DISE.** — **OX'·I·DI·A·BLE** *adj.*

OX'·I·DI·ER (-dī·zur) *noun* That which oxidizes or produces oxidation, as an oxygen compound that frees its oxygen easily.

OX·IME (-eem *or* -im) *noun* One of a series of compounds containing the group NOH, formed by the action of hydroxylamine on aldehydes, ketones, and ketonic compounds. Also **OX·IM.**

OX·LIP *noun* 1 A species of primrose *(Primula elatior)*, closely resembling and possibly a variety of the cowslip. 2 A hybrid primrose. Also **OXLIP PRIMROSE.**

OX·O·NI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Oxford, England, or to its university. — *noun* A student or graduate of Oxford University. [<LL. *Oxonia*, Oxford]

OX'·PECK·ER *noun* An African bird of the starling family (genus *Buphaga*) that devours the parasites on oxen, etc.

OX·TAIL *noun* The tail of an ox, especially when skinned for use in soup.

OX·TER *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The armpit.

OX-TONGUE *noun* 1 Any of various plants having rough, tongue-shaped leaves, as the European alkanet or bugloss. 2 A short broadsword.

OX·US RIVER A river of west-central Asia, about 1,300 miles from the Hindu-Kush Mountains to the Aral Sea. Also [Rus.] *Amu Darya.*

OXY- A combining form from Greek *oxys*, sharp, acid, used to mean sharp, pointed, keen, acid, as in *oxymoron*, pointedly absurd; *oxycarpous*, having pointed fruit; *oxyopia*, keenness of vision; *oxygen*, generating acid, etc.

OXY- A combining form from OXYGEN, used in chemistry to indicate the presence of oxygen or its compounds, or an oxidation product of the compound to which it is prefixed; as, in *oxycamphor*, *oxyhydrocarbon*, etc.; also, the presence of a hydroxy group; as in *oxyurea*, *oxyformic*, etc.

OX·Y·A·CET'·Y·LENE (-lēn) *adj.* Designating or pertaining to a mixture of acetylene and oxygen, used to obtain high temperatures, as in welding and blow-pipe analysis.

OX·Y·AC'·ID *noun* 1 An acid containing oxygen, as nitric acid (HNO_3): contrasted with *hydracid.* 2 A hydroxy acid.

OX·Y·CAL'·CI·UM *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing oxygen and calcium: especially designating the action of the oxyhydrogen flame on lime, as in the calcium light.

OX·Y·CEPH'·A·LY *noun* The condition of having a skull sloping steeply upward; steeplehead. Also **OX·Y·CE·PHAL'·I·A.** [<OXY- + Gr. *cephalos*, head] — **OX·Y·CE·PHAL'·IC, OX·Y·CEPH'·A·LOUS** *adj.* — **OX·Y·CEPH'·A·LISM** *noun.*

OX·Y·GEN (-jen) *noun* A colorless, tasteless, and inodorous gaseous element (symbol O), occurring free in the atmosphere, of which it forms 21 percent by volume. It is slightly heavier than air, sparingly soluble in water; a very abundant and active element, closely related to combustion, life, and decay. See ELEMENT. [<OXY- + -GEN, oxygen having been formerly considered an essential element in acids]

OXYGEN ACID An oxyacid.

OX'·Y·GEN·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To treat, combine, or impregnate with oxygen; to oxidize. — **OX·Y·GEN·A'·TION** *noun.*

OX·Y·GEN'·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing oxygen. Also **OX·YG·E·NOUS** (-ij'·i·nus).

OX'·Y·GEN·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To oxidize; oxygenate.

OX·Y·GON *noun* A triangle with three acute angles. [<OXY- + Gr. *gōnia*, corner] — **OX YG·O·NAL** *adj.*

OX Y·HEM·O·GLO'·BIN *noun* A loose combination of oxygen and hemoglobin, formed in the red blood corpuscles of the pulmonary capillaries.

OX Y·HY'·DRO·GEN *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or using a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, especially for the production of very high temperatures. — *noun* A mixture of oxygen and hydrogen.

OXYHYDROGEN BLOWPIPE A blowpipe in which jets of oxygen and hydrogen are combined in order to obtain very high temperatures: used in welding.

OX·Y·MEL *noun* A mixture of honey and vinegar boiled to a syrup. [<OXY- + Gr. *meli*, honey]

OX Y·MO'·RON *noun* [·RA *pl.*] That form of antithesis in which, for emphasis or in an epigram, contradictory terms are brought sharply together, as in the phrase, "O heavy lightness, serious vanity!" [<OXY- + Gr. *mōros*, foolish]

OX·YN·TIC (-in'·tic) *adj.* Acid-secreting: said especially of certain cells of the stomach. [<Gr. *oxynō*, sharpen]



OX YOKE
With 2 ox-bows.

OX YOKE A yoke consisting of a heavy piece of wood which lies over the necks of the oxen and from which depend two oxbows.

OX'·Y·PHYTE *noun* A plant adapted to soil which lacks oxygen.

OX'·Y·SALT *noun* A salt of an acidic oxide.

OX·Y·SUL'·FIDE *noun* A compound of a sulfide with an oxide in which part of the sulfur has been replaced by oxygen. Also **OX·Y·SUL'·PHIDE.**

OX Y·TOC'·IC (-tōs'-) *adj.* Bringing on or hastening parturition. — *noun* A medicine efficacious in hastening parturition. [<OXY- + Gr. *tokos*, birth]

OX·Y·TO'·CIN *noun* 1 Any drug which stimulates movements of the uterus, as ergotine. 2 A hormone of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland, believed to facilitate uterine contractions in childbirth. [<OXY- + Gr. *tokos*, birth] **OX·Y·TO'·CIC** *adj.*

OX'·Y·TONE *adj.* 1 Having the acute accent on the last syllable. 2 Causing a preceding word to take an acute accent. — *noun* A word thus accented. [<OXY- + Gr. *teinō*, stretch] — **OX·Y·TON'·I·CAL** *adj.*

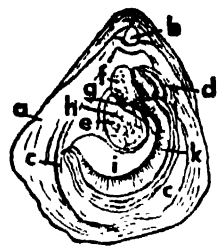
OY *noun* [Scot.] A grandchild. Also **OYE.**

O YER *noun* 1 A hearing or trial of causes; an assize; formerly, in pleading, a petition by a party to an action, praying that he might hear read to him a deed held by the opposite party; in modern practice, the production of such a document, or a copy thereof, by the party holding it. 2 Oyer and terminer: a contracted form. [<F. *ouir* <L. *audio*, hear]

OYER AND TERMINER 1 In England, a court composed of two or more judges of assize held at least twice a year in each county. 2 In some States of the United States, a court of higher criminal jurisdiction. [<Anglo-French, to hear and determine]

O·YEZ (-yĕz) *interj.* Hear! hear ye! an introductory word to call attention to a proclamation, as by a court crier: usually thrice repeated. Also **O·YES** (-yĕs *or* -yĕz). [<OF. *oyez*, imperative of *oir*, to hear]

OYS·TER *noun* **1** A bivalve of the genus *Ostrea* or the family *Ostreidæ* found in salt and brackish water, moored by the left shell to stones, other shells, and the like, as the common edible species of Europe and America, respectively. **2** Some other analogous bivalve, as the pearl-oyster *(Pinctada margaritifera)*. **3** The morsel of dark meat found in the hollow of the bone on both sides of the back of a fowl. **4** Some delicacy; tidbit; prize. **5** [Pop.] A very uncommunicative person. [<OF. *ostre* <L. *ostrea* <Gr. *ostreon*, oyster]



OYSTER

a Shell
b Hinge
c Mantle.
d Palpi
e Anus.
f Liver
g Heart.
h Adductor.
i Stomach.
k Gills.

OYSTER BED A place where oysters are grown.

OYSTER-CATCHER *noun* A shore bird of the genus *Hæmatopus*, especially, the American *H. palliatus*, about 20 inches long, having black-and-white plumage and red feet and bill. It feeds mainly upon small mollusks caught between tide marks.

OYSTER CRAB A smooth-bodied crab *(Pinnotheres ostreum)* living symbiotically in the mantle of the oyster

OYSTER CRACKER A small biscuit or hard, salted cracker served with oysters.

OYS·TER MAN *noun* **1** A man engaged in dredging for, raising, or selling oysters. **2** A vessel engaged in the oyster trade.

OYSTER-PLANT *noun* **1** Salsify. **2** The sea-lungwort.

OYSTER-PLANTING *noun* The placing of small oysters on submerged artificial beds for propagation.

OYS' TER ROOT *noun* Salsify.

OYSTER SEED Same as SEED OYSTER.

OYSTER-WHITE *noun* Any of several very light gray tints: also called *off-white*.

O ZARK MOUNTAINS The hilly uplands in SW. Missouri, NW Arkansas, and NE. Oklahoma.

OZARK STATE Nickname of MISSOURI.

O ZE NA *noun* An evil-smelling ulceration of the nasal cavities. Also **O ZE NA**. [<Gr. *ozaina* <*ozō*, smell] —**O·ZE·NIC**, **O ZE NIC** *adj.*

O ZO' CE RITE *noun* A waxy translucent mixture of natural paraffins, or hydrocarbons. It is colorless to white when pure, but otherwise often leek-green, yellowish, brownish-yellow, or brown. It is used extensively as a purified paraffin. [<Gr. *ozō*, smell, + *kēros*, wax]

O ZO NA' TION *noun* The act or process of producing or treating with ozone.

O ZONE *noun* A blue gas with a pungent odor like that of chlorine, formed variously, as by the passage of electricity through the air, and regarded as an allotropic form of oxygen containing three atoms in the molecule (O_3). It is unstable and is a powerful oxidizing agent, being much more active than ordinary oxygen: employed for bleaching oils, waxes, ivory, flour, and starch, also for sterilizing drinking water. [<Gr. *ozō*, smell] —**O ZO NIC**, **O ZO·NOUS** *adj.*

OZONE PAPER A filter paper coated with a mixture of starch and potassium iodide, which turns blue when exposed to the action of ozone.

OZONIC ETHER A solution in ether of hydrogen dioxide.

O' ZO NIDE *noun* Any of a group of unstable, sometimes violently explosive, organic compounds containing ozone held in a double-bond.

O' ZO NIZE *verb t* **NIZED**, **NIZ ING**] To treat or charge with, or be converted into, ozone.

O' ZO·NIZ ER (-nī·zur) *noun* An apparatus for generating ozone.

P, P [PEES, P'S, PS *pl.*] **1** The 16th letter of the English alphabet from Phenician *pe*, Greek *pi*, Roman P. **2** The sound of the letter P, the voiceless bilabial stop, made by forcing the voiceless breath through the closed lips, and pronounced as in plant, pet, apple, pool, purple. Initial *p* is usually silent before *n*, *s*, *t*, as in pneumatic, psalm, psychology, ptomaine, and it is lost in certain other words like cupboard, raspberry, and the common pronunciation of pumpkin (pung'·kin). *Ph* is pronounced like *f*, as in phalanx, graph, philosophy, phrase, very occasionally like *v*, as in Stephen. See ALPHABET, TYPOGRAPHY.

—*symbol* **1** In chemistry, phosphorus (P). **2** In genetics, the parental generation, followed by a subscript numeral, as P_1, P_2, to indicate the first, second, etc., parental generation. See appendix (ABBREVIATIONS).

—**TO MIND ONE'S P'S AND Q'S** [Pop.] To be careful of one's behavior.

PA (pah) *noun* Papa: colloquial diminutive.

PAAR DE BERG (pär'·duh·berg) A district of western Orange Free State, Union of South Africa; battle, 1900.

PA BLO (pah'·blō) [Sp.] Same as PAUL.

PAB U LUM (-yu·lum) *noun* Any substance affording nourishment; aliment. See synonyms under FOOD. [<L., fodder, <*pasco*, feed] —**PAB U LAR** *adj.*

PAC *noun* A leather moccasin having a wide sole that turns up and is sewed to the upper; also, a heavy half-boot or legged moccasin of felt or leather worn by lumbermen in the winter. [<Algonquian *paku*]

PA CA (pah'·cuh *or* pāc'·uh) *noun* A seminocturnal rodent (genus *Cuniculus*) of Central and South America, brownish with white spots. [<Pg., of Tupi origin]

PACE *noun* **1** A step in walking; also, the progress made in one such movement. **2** A conventional measure of length approximating the average length of stride in walking; usually 3 feet, but sometimes 3.3 feet, making 5 paces to the rod. The **ROMAN PACE** was measured from the point where the heel of one foot left the ground to the point where it descended in the next stride, and was 5 Roman feet, equal to about 58.1 inches, a thousand such double strides making a mile. Such a double step is now called a **GEOMETRICAL PACE**, reckoned at 5 feet. The U. S. Army **REGULATION PACE** is 30 inches, quick time; 36 inches, double time. **3** The manner or speed of movement in going on the legs; gait; carriage and action, especially of a horse. **4** Rate of speed, as in movement or work: often applied to a fast or ruinous life; as, the *pace* that kills; also, the speed with which a baseball pitcher delivers the ball. **5** In horse-training, a gait in which both feet on the same side are lifted and moved forward at once, alternating with the two on the other side. —**TO PUT ONE THROUGH HIS PACES** To test the abilities, speed, etc., of.

—*verb* [PACED, PAC ING] **1** To walk over with slow or regular steps, walk with even steps. **2** To measure by strides. **3** To train to a certain gait; regulate the action of. **4** To set or make the pace for. **5** To move, as a horse, by lifting both feet on the same side at once. [<F. *pas* <L. *passus*, step]

²PA CE (pāy'·sī) *adv. & prep.* With the permission (of): used to express courteous disagreement. [<L., ablative of *pax*, peace]

PACED *adj.* **1** Having a particular pace: used in compounds; as, slow-*paced*. **2** Measured in paces or by pacing. **3** Done behind or with the help of a pacemaker.

PACE' MAK ER *noun* One who makes or sets the pace for another in a race. —**PACE' MAK ING** *noun & adj.*

PAC ER (pās'·) *noun* **1** A pacing horse. **2** One who paces, or measures by paces. **3** A pacemaker.

PA·CHA, PA CHA LIC Same as PASHA, PASHALIK.

PA CHI SI (pah·chee'·zi) *noun* A game of East Indian origin resembling backgammon. In India cowries are used for dice, and the highest throw is 25. Also spelled *parcheesi*, *parchesi*, *parchisi*. [<Hind. *pachīsī* <*pachīs*, twenty-five]

PACH MANN (pahK'·mahn), **VLADIMIR DE**, 1848–1933, Russian pianist.

PA CHOU LI Same as PATCHOULI.

PA CHU CA (pah chōō'·cah) A city, capital of Hidalgo State, east-central Mexico.

PACHY- A combining form from Greek *pachys*, thick.

PACH Y·CEPH' A LY (pāk·i·sĕf'·uh·li) *noun* Exceptional thickness of the skull. Also **PACH·Y·CE PHAL'·I·A** (-sī·fāl'·i·uh). [<PACHY- + Gr. *kephalē*, head] —**PACH·Y·CE·PHAL'·IC**, **PACH Y·CEPH' A LOUS** *adj.*

PACH'·Y DERM (pāk'·i·dûrm) *noun* **1** Any of certain thick-skinned, hoofed, non-ruminant mammals; especially, an elephant, hippopotamus, or rhinoceros: formerly included in the obsolete order *Pachydermata*, which embraced also the horse, pig, tapir, etc. **2** A stolid, thick-skinned, insensitive person. [<PACHY- + Gr. *derma*, skin] —**PACH·Y·DER'·MA·TOUS**, **PACH·Y·DER'·MOUS** (-mus) *adj.*

PACH·Y·RHI'·ZID (pāk·i·rī'·zid) *noun* A yellowish-green, poisonous glucoside, $C_{30}H_{18}O_8(OCH_3)_2$, extracted from the seeds of a tropical leguminous vine *(Pachyrhizus angulatus)*. [<PACHY- + Gr. *rhiza*, root]

PA·CIF·IC *adj.* Pertaining to the making of peace; inclined or leading to peace or conciliation; peaceable; calm. Also **PA·CIF·I·CAL**. [<L. *pax*, peace, + *facio*, make] —**PA·CIF·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: calm, conciliating, conciliatory, gentle, meek,

mild, peaceable, peaceful, placid, quiet, smooth, still, tranquil, unruffled, waveless. *Antonyms*: belligerent, contentious, controversial, enraged, exasperated, exasperating, fighting, furious, harsh, hateful, hostile, irritated, irritating, provoked, provoking, quarrelsome, stormy, tumultuous, turbulent, warlike.

PA·CIF·IC *adj.* Pertaining to the Pacific Ocean.

PA·CIF′·I·CATE *tr. verb* [·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING] To give or restore peace to; pacify. —**PAC·IF·I·CA′·TION** (pās–) *noun* —**PA·CIF′·I·CA·TOR** *noun* —**PA·CIF′·I·CA·TO·RY** *adj.*

PA·CI·FI·CO (pah·see′·fee·cō) *noun* [Sp.] A peaceable person; a neutral; specifically, a native of Cuba or the Philippines who did not oppose the Spaniards.

Pacific Ocean An ocean between the American continents and Asia and Australia, extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic Ocean; 70,000,000 square miles; 11,000 miles wide; greatest depth, about 6½ miles, east of Mindanao; average depth, nearly 3 miles; divided by the equator into the **North Pacific Ocean** and the **South Pacific Ocean.**

Pacific slope That region of North America west of the Continental Divide.

PAC′·I·FI·ER (pās′–) *noun* 1 One who or that which pacifies; a peacemaker. 2 A rubber nipple attached to a round guard, used to quiet a fretful baby; also, a rubber ring used to relieve the teething discomfort of a baby.

PAC·I·FIST (pās′–) *noun* One who opposes military ideals, war, or military preparedness, and proposes that all international disputes be settled by arbitration. —**PAC·I·FISM** *noun* —**PAC·I·FIS′·TIC** *adj.*

PAC′·I·FY (pās′–) *tr. verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] 1 To bring into a peaceful state; pacificate. 2 To assuage the anger of. See synonyms under ALLAY, TEMPER, TRANQUILIZE. [<F. *pacifier* <L. *pacifico* <*pax*, peace]

Pa·cin·i·an body or **corpuscle** One of the flattened, oval end organs of nerves, found especially in the hands, feet, and mesentery; named for **Filippo Pacini**, 1812–83, Italian anatomist.

1PACK *noun* 1 A bundle or large package, especially one to be carried on the back of a man or animal; a collection of anything; heap. 2 A full set of like or associated things usually handled collectively, as cards. 3 A number of dogs or wolves that hunt together; hence, any gang or band, especially one existing for criminal purposes. 4 A large area of floating broken ice; also **ICE PACK.** 5 Same as FACE PACK. 6 A wrapping of sheets or blankets about a patient, used in certain water-cure treatments; as, a wet *pack*, cold *pack*, etc. 7 [Obs.] A lewd or low person: usually with *naughty*. 8 A parachute, fully assembled and folded for use. See synonyms under FLOCK, LOAD.

—*verb* 1 To dispose with orderly arrangement in compact shape, as for carrying or handling; to allow of being put into compact shape for storage or transportation. 2 To stow in any receptacle for storage or carrying. 3 To make a pack or bundle of. 4 To fill compactly or to overflowing. 5 To compress tightly; crowd together. 6 To dismiss peremptorily; send away: usually with *off*; leave in haste. 7 To load with a pack; encumber. 8 To bear in or as a pack; carry on the back; also, to carry or wear habitually; as, to *pack* a gun. 9 To fill in, as a joint, crack, or crevice; make leak-proof. 10 In water-cure treatment, to envelop (a person) in a wet sheet, usually with dry wrappings outside. 11 To combine so as to form a pack. 12 To settle into a hard, firm mass. 13 To stow or transport goods as a business. 14 To gather into a pack or packs, as wolves; flock together, as birds. See synonyms under JAM. [<Middle Flem. *pac*]

2PACK *verb* 1 To select or bring together (a jury, committee of judges, or other voting body) so as to gain personal or party ends. 2 To manipulate in order to cheat, as cards. 3 [Obs.] To arrange by a compact; contrive treacherously; conspire. [Variant of PACT]

3PACK *adj.* [Scot.] Intimate: usually in the phrase *pack an' thick*. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PACK·AGE (–ij) *noun* 1 The act or process of packing; also, that which is packed, as for transportation; something wrapped up or bound together; a packet or parcel. 2 A box, case, crate, or other receptacle in which goods are packed.

—*tr. verb* [PACK·AGED, PACK·AG·ING] To bind or tie into a package. [<1PACK]

PACK–ANIMAL *noun* An animal used to carry packs or burdens, as a packhorse or packmule.

PACK·ARD *noun* A make of automobile including high-powered, luxury passenger cars, hearses, and ambulances: a trade name.

PACK·ER *noun* 1 One who packs; specifically, one who makes business of packing goods for transportation or preservation; also, one who cures and packs wholesale provisions; as, a pork–*packer*. 2 One who transports goods on pack–animals. 3 One who manipulates or packs, as a convention, jury, cards, etc. 4 Any of certain machines or devices for packing commodities.

PACK·ET *noun* 1 A small package; parcel. 2 A steamship for conveying mails, passengers, and freight at stated times; especially, one plying up and down a coast or on a canal: also **PACKET BOAT.** —*tr. verb* 1 To make into a packet. 2 To send on a packet boat.

PACK·ING *noun* 1 The act or operation of filling an empty space, putting up for transportation, etc. 2 The canning or putting up of meat, fish, fruit, etc., for market, home consumption, etc. 3 The substance used in adjusting or protecting the article packed, in closing a joint, or filling an empty space; specifically, a greasy or other material for closing a joint; a fibrous or porous substance for holding oil by absorption and assisting in the lubrication of a journal, etc.; also, a mechanism or device for making a leak-proof fit, as between a piston head and its cylinder.

PACKING BOX 1 A stout box in which goods are packed: also **PACKING CASE.** 2 A stuffing box.

PACKING EFFECT In atomic physics, the loss of mass in an atom attributed to the energy losses caused by a crowding together of the component particles of the nucleus.

PACKING FRACTION A measure of the binding force of the nucleus of an atom; the ratio of the difference between the atomic mass of an isotope and the nearest whole number, to that atomic mass, the quotient usually being multiplied by 10,000. Thus, the *packing fraction* of the beryllium isotope of mass 9.015 is

$$\frac{0.015}{9.015} = .001663 \times 10{,}000 = 16.63$$

PACKING HOUSE An establishment devoted to packing provisions, especially beef, pork, and oysters.

PACKING PRESS A press used in baling cotton, hay, or the like.

PACK·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A peddler.

PACK RAT A common North American rat (genus *Neotoma*) which feeds chiefly on seeds, nuts, fruit, and green vegetation: so called from its habit of carrying off provisions: also called *wood rat* and *mountain rat*.

PACK·SACK *noun* A canvas or leather traveling sack for blankets, etc.: usually carried across the shoulders.

PACK′·SAD·DLE *noun* A saddle for a pack–animal, to which the packs are fastened so as to balance evenly.

PACK·THREAD (–thrĕd) *noun* Strong thread or twine used for doing up packages.

PACK·WAX Same as PAXWAX.

PACT *noun* An agreement; compact. [<L. *pactum* <*pacisco*, agree]

PAC·TA CON·VEN·TA [L.] Stipulations agreed upon.

Pac·tol·us A stream in Lydia, traditional source of Croesus's gold.

1PAD *noun* 1 A cushion; also, any stuffed, cushionlike thing serving to protect from jarring, friction, etc. 2 A soft saddle. 3 A number of sheets of paper packed and gummed together at the edge; a tablet. 4 A large floating leaf of an aquatic plant, as, a lily *pad*. 5 A soft cushionlike enlargement of skin on the under surface of the toes of many animals; also, the foot of a fox, otter, etc.; also, the footprint of an animal. 6 A pulvillus.

—*verb* [PAD·DED, PAD·DING] 1 To stuff; furnish with or make into pads. 2 To fill with unnecessary matter; amplify unduly; expand with needless words; lengthen a literary production by padding. [Compare OE. *pad*, covering]

2PAD *verb* [PAD·DED, PAD·DING] To travel by walking; tramp; trudge wearily; also, to move with dull-sounding, almost noiseless footsteps, as of animals. —*noun* A dull, padded sound, as of a footstep. [<LG. *padden*, tread]

3PAD *noun* 1 An easy-paced road horse: also **PAD HORSE.** 2 A footpad; a highwayman. 3 [Obs.] A path; road. [<LG. or D. *pad*, path]

Pa·DANG (pah·dahng′) A town on the western coast of Sumatra.

PAD·DING *noun* 1 The act of stuffing or forming a pad. 2 That of which a pad is made. 3 Matter used in writing to fill space.

Pad·ding·ton A borough of western London County, England.

PAD·DLE *noun* 1 A broad-bladed implement resembling a short oar, used without a rowlock in propelling a canoe or small boat; also, the distance covered during one trip in a canoe over a given time. 2 A paddle board. 3 A straight iron tool for stirring ore in a furnace. 4 A bat or pallet, as used in tempering clay. 5 A scoop for stirring and mixing, as used in glassmaking. 6 A paddle-shaped implement for inflicting bodily punishment. 7 A limb or appendage of service in swimming; a flipper; also, the snout of the paddlefish. 8 The act of paddling. 9 A flat instrument with which clothes are beaten while being washed in a stream.

—*verb* [PAD·DLED (–ld), PAD·DLING] 1 To propel with a paddle; to row gently; ply a paddle; also, to transport by paddling. 2 To beat with a paddle. 3 To move by means of paddle wheels. 4 To dabble, as in water, with hands or feet; play in the water. 5 To swim with pawing or downward strokes or with short, quick motion. —**TO PADDLE ONE'S OWN CANOE** To be independent; get along without help. —**PAD·DLER** *noun.*

PADDLE BOARD One of the broad, paddle-like boards set on the circumference of a paddle wheel or water wheel.

PADDLE BOAT A boat propelled by paddle wheels.

PADDLE BOX The housing or box over a paddle wheel: usually with semicircular upper outline.

PAD'·DLE·FISH *noun* A large fish (*Polyodon spathula*) of the sturgeon family, having a scaleless body with inferior mouth and spatuliform snout, found in the Mississippi Valley streams.

PADDLE WHEEL A wheel having projecting floats or boards for propelling a vessel.

PAD·DLING *noun* **1** The act of propelling by paddle. **2** A beating or spanking.

¹**PAD DOCK** (pad'·uk) *noun* **1** A pasture lot or enclosure for exercising horses, adjoining a stable. **2** A grassed enclosure at a racecourse where horses are walked about and saddled before a race. **3** In Australia, any enclosed piece of land, whether tilled or untilled.
—*tr. verb* To confine, as horses, in a paddock. [<OE. *pearroc*, enclosure]

²**PAD DOCK** *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot. or Obs.] A toad or frog. [<OE. *padde*, toad, frog, + -OCK]

³**PAD DY** *noun* The ruddy duck. Also **PAD'·DY·WHACK.**

⁴**PAD DY** *noun* Rice in the husk, whether gathered or growing.

PAD DY *noun* [Pop.] [·DIES *pl.*] An Irishman: a nickname for PATRICK.

PAD' DY WHACK *noun* **1** A fit of rage or temper. **2** A beating or thrashing. **3** The ruddy duck.

PA DE REW'·SKI (pah·dē·rĕf'·ski), **IGNACE JAN,** 1860–1941, Polish pianist, composer, and statesman; first premier of the Polish Republic, 1919.

PA DI SHAH (pah'·dē·shah) *noun* [Pers.] Lord protector; chief ruler: a title of the shah of Iran, formerly of the sultan of Turkey, now also, of the British sovereign as emperor of India. Also **PAD SHAH.**

PAD LE *noun* [Scot.] A garden hoe.

PAD LOCK *noun* A detachable lock, designed to hang on the object fastened, having a shackle attached at one end, and devised so as to fasten through a staple. —*tr. verb* To fasten with a padlock.

PAD NAG *noun* [Scot.] A horse ridden with a pad instead of a saddle; hence, an ambling nag.

PAD RAIC (pawth'·rig) [Ir.] Same as PATRICK. Also **PAD·RAIG** (–rig).

PA DRE (pah'·dreh) *noun* **1** Father: a title used in Italy, Spain, and Spanish America in addressing or speaking of priests, and in India for all clergymen. **2** An army or navy chaplain. [<L. *pater*, father]

PA DRO NE (pah·drō'·neh) *noun* [·DRO·NES or ·DRO NI (drō'·nee) *pl.*] **1** Master, an appellation of an Italian house-proprietor or employer of labor. **2** The master of a small vessel in the Mediterranean trade. [<It. <L. *patronus*, patron] —**PA DRO NISM** *noun.*

PAD U A (–yu·uh) A fortified episcopal city and provincial capital in NE. Italy; birthplace of Livy. Also [It.] **·PA·DO VA** (pah'·dō·vah).

PAD U A SOY (pad'·yu–) *noun* A strong, rich silk fabric, originally made at Padua; also, an article made of it.

PA DUS The ancient name for the Po RIVER.

PÆ AN (pee'·un) *noun* **1** A choral ode; originally, a song of praise honoring Apollo. **2** Hence, any song of joy or exultation. Also spelled *pean.* [<L. <Gr. *paian* <*Paian*, Apollo]

PÆD , PÆDO· Same as PED–, PEDO–.

PÆD E RAST, etc. Same as PEDERAST, etc.

PÆ ON (pee'·ŏn) *noun* In Greek and Latin prosody, a foot of four syllables, one long and three short. [See PAAN]

PÆS TUM (pĕs'·tūm) An ancient Greek city in southern Italy; extensive ruins; modern name, *Pesto.*

PA GAN *noun* **1** One who is not a Christian, a Jew, or a Mohammedan; a heathen; in early Christian use, an idol-worshiper; a non-Christian. **2** An irreligious person. —*adj.* Pertaining to pagans; heathenish; idolatrous. [<L. *paganus*, peasant] —**·ISH** *adj.* —**·ISM** *noun* —**·IZE** *verb.*

PA·GA·NI'·NI (pah·gah·nee'·nee), **NICCOLÒ,** 1782–1840, Italian violinist and composer.

¹**PAGE** *noun* **1** A male servant or attendant; specifically, in chivalry, a lad or young man in training for knighthood, or a youth of gentle parentage attending a royal or princely personage. **2** A boy whose duty it is to attend upon legislators while in session. **3** A boy in livery, employed in a hotel, club, theater, or private house to perform light duties.
—*tr. verb* [**PAGED, PAG·ING**] To notify or summon, as by a page, especially by a page in a hotel. **2** To wait on as a page. [<OF.]

²**PAGE** *noun* **1** One side of a leaf of a book, letter, manuscript, etc.; also, the type for printing one such side: abbreviated p., *pl.* pp. **2** Hence, any source or record of knowledge. —*tr. verb* [**PAGED, PAG·ING**] To mark the pages of, as a book, with numbers. [<F. <L. *pagina* <*pango*, fasten] —**PAG·ING** *noun.*

PAGE, THOMAS NELSON, 1853–1922, American novelist. —**WALTER HINES,** 1855–1918, American diplomat and publisher.

PAG·EANT (păj'·unt) *noun* **1** A community outdoor celebration presenting scenes from local history and tradition. **2** An imposing exhibition or spectacular parade devised for a public ceremony or celebration. **3** A theatrical spectacle; hence, unsubstantial display. **4** Hangings having scenic enrichment. **5** Originally, a traveling car or float having a stage for presenting mystery plays; hence, any pompous car, showy object, or decoration designed for public parades. See synonyms under OSTENTATION, SPECTACLE. [<L.L. *pagina*, scaffold, <L. *pagina*, leaf, slab]

PAG·EANT RY (păj'·unt·ri) *noun* Pageants collectively; ceremonial splendor or display; pomp; showy quality. See synonyms under OSTENTATION.

PAG·I NAL (păj'–) *adj.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, the pages of a book; also, page for page.

PAG'·I·NATE (păj'–) *tr. verb* [·NAT ED, ·NAT·ING] To mark (pages) with numbers; page, as a book.

PAG I NA'·TION (păj–) *noun* The numbering of the pages, as of a book; also, the system of figures and marks used in paging.

PA·GO DA *noun* In the countries of the Far East, a sacred tower or temple, usually pyramidal and profusely adorned. Also **PAG OD.** [<Pg. *pagode*, perhaps <Pers. *but*, idol, + *kadah*, temple]

PA GO PA·GO (pahng'·o *or* pah'·go) A seaport of Tutuila Island, Samoa; American coaling station. Also spelled *Pango Pango.*

PA GU RI DÆ (puh·gū'·rī·dee) *noun pl.* A family of crustaceans containing the hermit crabs. [<L. <Gr. *pagouros* <*pēgnymi*, fix, + *oura*, tail] —**PA·GU·RI·AN, PA·GU·RID** *adj. & noun.*

PAH *interj.* Bah! faugh! an exclamation of contemptuous disgust.

PA HANG (pah·hahng') A native state of the Federated Malay States; 13,840 square miles; capital, Pekan.

PAH·LA VI' (–luh·vee') *noun* A gold coin of Iran, equivalent to 20 rials; adopted in 1927.

PAH LA VI' (–luh·vee') *noun* The Iranian language of Persia in use from the 3rd to the 7th century; Middle Persian; also, the literary language preserved in the Zoroastrian sacred writings, transliterated in Semitic characters; loosely, old Persian. also spelled *Pehlevi.* [<Pers. *Pahlavi*]

PA HO' E HO E (pah ho'·eh ho eh) *noun* A variety of lava having a smooth, ropy, or corded appearance. [<Hawaiian]

PAID Past tense and past participle of PAY.

PAI DEU TICS (pī·dū'·tics) *noun* The theory or the art of instruction; pedagogy. [<Gr. *paideuō*, teach, <*pais*, *paidos*, boy]

PAI DLE (pāy'–) *verb* [Scot.] To paddle.

PAI DOL O GY (pī–) *noun* The scientific study of the child by specialists trained for that purpose. [<Gr. *pais*, *paidos*, child, + –LOGY]

PAIK (pake) *noun* [Scot.] A blow; a beating. —*tr. verb* To beat.

PAIL *noun* **1** A cylindrical vessel for carrying liquids, etc., properly having a bail as a handle. **2** The amount carried in this vessel. [<OE. *pægel*, wine vessel] —**PAIL·FUL** *noun.* [PAIL FULS *pl.*]

PAIL LASSE (pāl yăs') *noun* A mattress of straw, excelsior, or the like: also spelled *palliasse.* [<F. <L. *palea*, chaff]

PAIL LETTE (pāl·yĕt'; *F.* pah·yĕt') *noun* **1** A bit of metal or colored foil, used in enamel-painting. **2** A spangle; one of a hanging bunch of spangles. [<F.] —**PAIL LET·TED** *adj.*

PAIN *noun* **1** The sensation or feeling resulting from or accompanying some injury, derangement, overstrain, or obstruction of the physical powers; any distressing or afflicting emotion, or such emotions in general; grief: opposite of *pleasure.* **2** *pl.* Care, trouble, effort, or exertion expended on anything: used often as a singular; as, with much *pains.* **3** Punishment for crime; penalty: as, *on* or *under pain of* death. **4** *pl.* The pangs of childbirth. —**TO TAKE PAINS** To be careful; to make an effort.
—*verb* **1** To cause bodily pain to; hurt; ache. **2** To afflict with mental suffering; grieve; disquiet. See synonyms under HURT, PIQUE. [<L. *pœna* <Gr. *poinē*, penalty] —**PAINED** *adj.*

Synonyms (noun): ache, affliction, agony, anguish, discomfort, distress, misery, pang, paroxysm, suffering, throe, torment, torture, trouble, twinge, uneasiness, woe, wretchedness. *Pain* is the most general term of this group, including all the others; *pain* is a disturbing sensation from which nature revolts, resulting from some injurious external interference (as from a wound, a bruise, a harsh word, etc.), or from some lack of what one needs, craves, or cherishes (as, the *pain* of hunger or bereavement), or from some abnormal action of bodily or mental functions (as, the *pains* of disease, envy, or discontent). *Ache* is lingering *pain*, more or less severe; *pang*, a *pain* short, sharp, intense, and perhaps repeated. We speak of the *pangs* of hunger or of remorse. *Throe* is a violent *pain*. *Paroxysm* applies to an alternately recurring and receding *pain*, which comes as it were in waves; the *paroxysm* is the rising of the wave. *Torment* and *torture* are intense and terrible *sufferings.* Compare ADVERSITY, AFFLICTION, AGONY, INJURY, SUFFERING. *Antonyms*: comfort, delight, ease, enjoyment, peace, rapture, relief, solace.

PAINCH *noun* [Scot.] Paunch.

PAINE, ROBERT TREAT, 1731–1814, American jurist; signer, for Massachusetts, of the Declaration of Independence. — **THOMAS,** 1737–1809, American patriot, author, and political philosopher; born in England.

PAIN·FUL *adj.* 1 Giving or attended with pain; distressing. 2 Requiring labor, effort, or care; arduous. 3 Affected with pain: said of the body or of some part of it. 4 [Obs.] Painstaking; laborious. See synonyms under TROUBLESOME. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PAIN-KILLER *noun* A medicine that relieves pain.

PAIN·LESS *adj.* Free from pain; causing no pain. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PAINS'·TAK·ING (paynz'-) *adj.* Taking pains; careful; assiduous. — *noun* Diligent and careful endeavor. — **·LY** *adv.*

PAINT *noun* 1 A color or pigment, either dry or mixed with oil, water, etc. 2 A cosmetic, as rouge. 3 A film, layer, or coat of pigment applied to the surface of an object.
— *verb* 1 To coat or cover with or as with paint, especially by using a brush. 2 To make a likeness or representation of in colors; make a picture of in oil or water-color; practice the painters' art. 3 To make by employing pigments; as, he *paints* frescoes. 4 To call up in memory or imagination; depict in language; portray. 5 To adorn or variegate with or as with colors; as, the sun *paints* the clouds. 6 To apply with a brush, as a medicament, usually with *on* or *over*. 7 To color the face artificially. [<L. *pingo*, paint]

PAINT BRUSH A brush for applying paint.

PAINT BRUSH *noun* The painted-cup, especially the **INDIAN PAINTBRUSH** of the United States *(Castilleja coccinea)*, growing in wet meadows and having scarlet bracts and yellow flowers.

PAINT·ED *adj.* 1 Covered or coated with paint. 2 Depicted in colors; existing merely in semblance. 3 Marked with bright or varied colors.

PAINTED-BEAUTY *noun* A brightly colored butterfly *(Vanessa virginiensis)* having dusky orange wings with two eyelike spots on the under side of each: also called *Hunter's butterfly*.

PAINTED BUNTING A brilliantly colored finch *(Passerina ciris)* widely distributed in the southern United States. Also **PAINTED FINCH.**

PAINTED-CUP *noun* A figwort of the genus *Castilleja*: so called from the colored bracts which are more conspicuous than the petals.

PAINTED GOOSE A wild American goose *(Philacte canagica)* of the Far North; the emperor goose.

PAINTED-LADY *noun* The thistle butterfly.

1PAINT·ER *noun* 1 One whose occupation is painting; specifically, one who covers surfaces with a preservative or decorative coat of paint. 2 An artist who portrays scenes or objects in colors.

2PAINT·ER *noun* A rope with which to fasten a boat by its bow. [<OF. *pentoir* <L. *pendeo*, hang]

3PAINT·ER *noun* [Pop.] The American puma, or cougar. [<PANTHER]

PAINT·ER, THEOPHILUS SHICKEL, born 1889, American zoologist.

PAINTERS' COLIC A form of lead poisoning characterized by sharp abdominal pains, slow pulse, and increased arterial tension.

PAINT HORSE [Local] A pied or spotted horse; a pinto.

PAINT·ING *noun* 1 The act, art, or employment of laying on paints with a brush. 2 The art of representing objects on a surface by means of pigments. 3 A picture.

PAIR *verb* 1 To bring together as mates or as antagonists; mate, as male and female; unite as complementary or correspondent; suit; match; marry. 2 To offset votes; to agree to abstain from voting when the votes if cast would neutralize each other: with *off*.
— *noun* 1 In general, two persons or things of a kind, joined, related, correspondent, or associated; a couple; brace. 2 A single thing having two like or correspondent parts dependent on each other; as, a *pair* of scissors. 3 A married couple; two animals mated. 4 In legislative bodies, two opposed members who agree to abstain from voting, and so offset each other. 5 A set of like or equal things making a whole: now restricted in use. 6 In some games of cards, two cards of the same denomination; as, a *pair* of queens. 7 In kinematics, a combination of two elements forming a unit in the mutual production or constraint of motion, as a piston and cylinder, a screw and nut, etc. 8 A racing shell for two oarsmen. [<F. *paire* <L. *par*, equal]

PAIR-OAR *noun* A boat in which two men sitting one behind the other pull one oar each.

PAIRT [Scot.] Same as PART.

PAIR·TRICK *noun* [Scot.] Partridge.

PAIS (pāy) *noun* The country; the people; especially, the people from whom a jury is selected: also spelled *pays*. [<OF.]

PAIS·LEY (pāz'·lĭ) *adj.* Made of or resembling a certain patterned woolen fabric made in Paisley, a suburb of Glasgow, Scotland. — *noun* 1 The Paisley fabric. 2 A Paisley shawl: designed to imitate a Kashmir shawl.

PAI·UTE (pī·yōōt') *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Shoshonean stock, living in SW. Utah. Also spelled *Piute*.

PA·JA·MAS (-jah'·muz *or* -jăm'·uz) *noun pl.* 1 Loose trousers of silk or cotton, worn by both sexes in Mohammedan countries. 2 Similar trousers with coats to match, used as nightwear. Also spelled *pyjamas*. [<Hind. *pāejāmā* <*pāe*, leg, + *jāma*, garment]

PA·KI·STAN' (pah·kĭ·stahn') The Moslem empire of India as proposed by separatist groups; extent, as yet undetermined, to include the predominantly Moslem areas. Compare HINDUSTAN. [<Hind. *pak*, pure, + *stan*, land]

PAE·TONG *noun* A Chinese alloy of zinc, nickel, and copper. [<Chin. *peh*, white, + *tung*, copper]

PAL *noun* [Pop.] A mate; chum; confederate. [<Gipsy *pal*, mate, brother]

PÁL (pahl) [Hung.] Same as PAUL.

PA·LA·BRA (pah·lah'·brah) *noun* [Sp.] A word; speech; palaver.

PAL·ACE (-ĭs) *noun* 1 A royal residence, or the official residence of some high dignitary, as of a bishop. 2 Any splendid residence or stately building. 3 A largish building or room, often showily decorated, used as a place of public diversion, refreshment, or entertainment; as, an oyster *palace*. See synonyms under HOUSE. [<L. *Palatium*, Palatine Hill, at Rome]

PA·LA·CIO VAL·DÉS (pah·lah'·thyō vahl·dehs'), **ARMANDO,** 1853–1938, Spanish novelist.

PAL·A·DIN *noun* Any of the twelve peers of Charlemagne; hence, a paragon of knighthood. [<F.]

PALÆ-, PALÆO- Same as PALE-, PALEO-.

PAL·A·MEDES' (-deez) A prince of Greek legend; hero of the Trojan war and reputed inventor of weights, measures, and dice.

PAL·AN·QUIN' (-keen') *noun* An Oriental hammock-like conveyance or litter, usually for one person, often enclosed, borne on the shoulders of men by poles. Also **PAL·AN·KEEN'.** [<F. <Sans. *palyanka*, bed]

PAL·AT·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Agreeable to the taste or palate; savory. 2 Acceptable. — **PAL·AT·A·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* — **PAL·AT·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **PAL·AT·A·BLY** *adv.*

PAL·A·TAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the palate. 2 Produced by placing the tongue against, or nearly against, the roof of the mouth.
— *noun* 1 A bone of the palate. 2 A sound produced chiefly by the palate and the back of the tongue, as German *ch*, or English *y* in *yes;* a guttural; also, a sound produced by the proximity of the flattened tongue to the palate, as *ch* in chess, *j* in jiggle, etc. See VELAR.

PAL'·A·TAL·IZE *(tr. verb* **·IZED, ·IZ·ING)** To change from a guttural to a palatal sound, as *k* to *ch*, *g* to *j*, *s* to *sh*. — **PAL·A·TAL·I·ZA'·TION** *noun.*

PAL·ATE (-it) *noun* 1 The roof of the mouth. The **HARD** or **BONY PALATE,** or anterior part, has a bony skeleton; the **SOFT PALATE,** or posterior division, is composed of muscular tissue and mucous membrane. 2 The sense of taste; relish: so used originally from the false notion that the palate is the organ of taste. 3 Intellectual taste; mental relish. [<OF. *palat* <L. *palatum*]

PA·LA·TIAL (-lāy'·shul) *adj.* Of, like, or befitting a palace; magnificent. — **·LY** *adv.*

PA·LAT'·I·NATE *noun* 1 A political division ruled over by a prince possessing certain prerogatives of royalty within his own domain. 2 The office of a count palatine or of an elector palatine. — **THE PALATINATE** An electorate of the old German Empire, including part of Bavaria (the **UPPER PALATINATE**), and the territory now divided among Bavaria, Baden, Hesse, and Prussia (the **LOWER** or **RHINE PALATINATE**).

PA·LAT'·I·NATE *noun* A native or resident of the Palatinate.

1PAL·A·TINE (-tīne *or* -tĭn) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the palate. — *noun* Either of the two bones forming the hard palate.

2PAL·A·TINE (-tīne *or* -tĭn) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a royal palace or its officials. 2 Possessing royal prerogatives; exercising or endowed with regal rights within a certain domain; as, a count or county *palatine*.
— *noun* 1 A high judicial functionary in medieval France and Germany; hence, by the delegation of powers, a lord exercising sovereign power over a province; a vassal enjoying the exercise of royal privileges over his territory. See COUNT PALATINE. 2 The ruler of a palatinate or county palatine. 3 A fur tippet worn by women over the shoulders. — **THE PALATINE OR THE PALATINE HILL** The central hill of the seven on which ancient Rome was built. [<F. *palatin* <L. *Palatium*, Palatine Hill]

PAL·A·TINE (-tīne *or* -tĭn) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Palatinate. — *noun* An inhabitant of the Palatinate.

PA·LAU ISLANDS (pah·low') A group of 20 small coral islands between the Philippine and the Caroline Islands; 170 square miles; under Japanese mandate; major military and naval engagement, 1944; occupied by U. S. forces, 1945. Also called *Pelew Islands*.

PA·LAV·ER *noun* 1 Empty talk, especially that intended to flatter or deceive. 2 A profuse parley; hence, public discussion or conference: a term originated by the Portuguese

explorers of Africa. —*verb* 1 To flatter; cajole. 2 To talk in a flattering or cajoling manner. 3 To talk much and idly. See synonyms under BABBLE. [<L. *parabola*, comparison] —·ER *noun* —·ING *adj.* & *noun.*

PA·LA·WAN (pah·lah′·wahn) A large island in the SW. Philippine group; 4,550 square miles; capital, Puerto Princess.

PA·LAY (pah·lī′) *noun* A natural rubber extracted by the natives of Madagascar from wild plants of the genus *Cryptostegia*: also spelled *pulay*.

PALE *noun* 1 Originally, a pointed stick of wood for driving into the ground; a stake; a paling; a fence picket. 2 A fence enclosing a piece of ground; hence, any boundary or limit. 3 That which is enclosed within bounds, literally or figuratively; as, the social *pale*. 4 In heraldry, an ordinary consisting of a vertical band through the middle of the shield, occupying one third of its width. —ENGLISH PALE 1 The varying portion of Irish territory which the Anglo-Normans conquered and governed for several centuries after their invasion of Ireland in the 12th century: also THE PALE. 2 Formerly, the territory of Calais in France.

—*tr. verb* [PALED, PALING] To enclose with pales; fence in. [<OF. *pal* <L. *palus*]

PALE *adj.* 1 Of a whitish or ashen appearance; pallid; wan. 2 Of a very light shade of any color; lacking in brightness or intensity of color. —*verb* To make or turn pale; blanch. [<OF. <L. *pallidus*] —PALE·LY *adv.* —PALE·NESS *noun* —PAL·ISH *adj.*

Synonyms (adj.): ashy, bloodless, cadaverous, colorless, ghastly, marble, pallid, wan, white. See GHASTLY. *Antonyms*: blushing, flaming, florid, flushed, purple, red, roseate, rosy, rubicund, ruddy.

PALE-, PALEO- Combining forms from Greek *palaios*, ancient, old, used to mean ancient, as in *paleography*, and primitive, as in *paleolithic*.

PA·LE·A *noun* [·Æ (ee) *pl.*] A chaff-like bract; also, one of the chaffy inner scales subtending a flower in the grass spikelet. —PA·LE·A′·CEOUS (-ay′·shus) *adj.*

PA·LE·ARC′·TIC *adj.* Designating a zoogeographical region which embraces Europe, North Africa, and Asia north of the Tropic of Cancer: also spelled *Palæarctic*.

PA·LE·ETH·NOL′·O·GY *noun* Ethnology dealing with prehistoric man. Also spelled *palæethnology*. —PA·LE·ETH·NO·LOG′·IC or ·I·CAL *adj.* —PA·LE·ETH·NOL′·O·GIST *noun.*

PALE-FACE *noun* A white person: a term allegedly originated by North American Indians.

PA·LEM·BANG′ (pah·lem·bahng′) A city of SE. Sumatra, Netherlands East Indies.

PA·LEN·QUE (pah·lĕng′·keh) A ruined city in NE. Chiapas State, Mexico; prehistoric ruins.

PA·LE·O·BOT′·A·NY *noun* The study of fossil plants. —PA·LE·O·BO·TAN′·IC or ·I·CAL *adj.* —PA·LE·O·BOT′·A·NIST *noun.*

PA′·LE·O·CENE *noun* The epoch of the Cenozoic era preceding the Eocene in the classification of some geologists.

PA·LE·OG′·RA·PHY *noun* 1 An ancient mode of writing; ancient writings collectively. 2 The science of describing or deciphering ancient writings. —PA′·LE·O·GRAPH *noun* —PA·LE·OG′·RA·PHER *noun* —PA·LE·O·GRAPH′·IC or ·I·CAL *adj.*

PA′·LE·O·LITH *noun* A chipped stone object or implement of the earlier or more primitive Stone Age of human culture. [<PALEO- + Gr. *lithos*, stone]

PA·LE·O·LITH′·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a stage of human culture marked by crudely chipped stone implements; also, having the characteristics of the Old Stone Age; chipped.

PALEOLITHIC MAN Any type of human being belonging to the Old Stone Age, such as the Cro-Magnon or Neanderthal men.

PA·LE·OL′·O·GY *noun* The study of antiquity or antiquities; archeology: also spelled *palæology*. [<PALLO- + -LOGY] —PA·LE·O·LOG′·I·CAL *adj.* —PA·LE·OL′·O·GIST (-jist) *noun.*

PA·LE·ON·TOG′·RA·PHY *noun* The description of fossils; descriptive paleontology: also spelled *palæontography*. —PA·LE·ON·TO·GRAPH′·IC *adj.*

PA·LE·ON·TOL′·O·GY *noun* 1 The science that treats of the ancient life of the globe or of fossil organisms, either plants or animals. 2 A work or treatise on this science. Also spelled *palæontology*. [<PALE- + ONTOLOGY] —PA·LE·ON·TO·LOG′·IC or ·I·CAL *adj.* —PA·LE·ON·TOL′·O·GIST *noun.*

PA·LE·O·PA·THOL′·O·GY *noun* The study of pathological conditions in fossil or extinct organisms.

PA·LE·O·PE·DOL′·O·GY *noun* The study of ancient or fossil soils. [<PALEO- + PEDOLOGY]

PA·LE·O·ZO′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to the geological era above the Pre-Cambrian and below the Mesozoic. —*noun* The Paleozoic era or group. Also spelled *Palæozoic*. [<PALEO- + Gr. *zōē*, life]

PA·LE·O·ZO·OL′·O·GY *noun* The branch of paleontology that treats of fossil animals. —PA·LE·O·ZO·O·LOG′·I·CAL *adj.*

PA·LER·MO (pah·lĕr′·mō) The capital of Sicily; a university city and seaport on the NW. coast: ancient name, *Panormus*.

PAL′·ES·TINE A territory on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean, administered by Great Britain under a mandate of the League of Nations since Sept. 29, 1923; 10,429 square miles; capital, Jerusalem. Also called *Holy Land*. —PAL·ES·TIN′·I·AN, PAL·ES·TIN′·E·AN *adj.* & *noun.*

PA·LES·TRA *noun* [·TRÆ (tree) *pl.*] 1 In ancient Greece, a school of athletics; also, the wrestling court in a public gymnasium; hence, any school for youth. 2 A gymnasium. Also spelled *palæstra*. [<L. *palæstra* <Gr. *palaistra* <*palē*, wrestling] —PA·LES·TRIC, PA·LES·TRAL, PA·LES·TRI·AN *adj.*

PA·LES·TRI′·NA (pah·lĕs·tree′·nah), GIOVANNI PIERLUIGI DA, 1526?-94, Italian composer.

PAL·ET *noun* A palea.

PAL·E·TOT (-i·to) *noun* A loose overcoat for man or woman. [<F.]

PAL·ETTE (-ĕt *or* -it) *noun* 1 A thin tablet, with a hole for the thumb, upon which artists lay and mix their colors for painting. 2 An arrangement of colors placed on the tablet. [<F.]

PALETTE KNIFE A thin, flat knife with flexible blade, for mixing oil colors.

PA·LEY, WILLIAM, 1743-1805, English theologian and philosopher.

PAL·FREY (pawl′·frī) *noun* A saddle horse, especially a woman's saddle horse. [<F. *palefroi*]

PAL·GRAVE (pawl′-), FRANCIS TURNER, 1824-97, English poet and anthologist.

PA·LI (pah′·lee) *noun* The sacred language of the early Buddhist writings, comprised of various Indo-Iranian dialects, preserved in Ceylon and still surviving in the religious literature of Burma and Siam. [<Hind. *Pāli*]

PAL·I·KAR *noun* A Greek soldier in the struggle against Turkey for Grecian independence. [<Mod. Gr. *palikari*, lad]

PAL·IMP·SEST *noun* A parchment, etc., written upon two or three times, the earlier writing having been wholly or partially erased to make room for the next. —*adj.* Rewritten or superinscribed. [<Gr. *palimpsēstos* <*palin*, again, + *psaō*, rub]

PAL·IN·DROME *noun* A word or words that read the same forward or backward, as "Madam, I'm Adam," or "radar." [<Gr. *palindromos* <*palin*, again, + *dramein*, run]

PAL·IN·DRO′·MI·A *noun* The recurrence or worsening of a diseased condition; a relapse. —PAL·IN·DRO′·MIC *adj.*

PAL·ING (pāl′-) *noun* 1 One of a series of upright pales forming a fence; also, such pales or pickets collectively. 2 A fence made of pales or pickets; hence, a limit or enclosure. 3 The act of erecting a fence with pales.

PAL·IN·GEN′·E·SIS (pāl-) *noun* 1 A new or second birth into a higher or better life or being; a regeneration; theory or belief that souls are continually reborn. 2 The development of an individual in which the race or group history of its ancestors is repeated: opposed to *cenogenesis*. 3 The metamorphosis of an insect. 4 [Obs.] The supposed generation of an animal from an organism on which it is parasitic or from decaying animal matter. [<Gr. *palin*, again, + GENESIS] —PAL·IN·GE·NET′·IC *adj.*

PAL·I·NODE *noun* 1 A poem retracting the matter of an earlier poem; metrical recantation. 2 Hence, any retraction or recantation. [<F. *palinodie* <Gr. *palin*, again, + *ōdē*, song]

PAL·I·NU′·RUS In Vergil's *Æneid*, Æneas's pilot, who slept and fell overboard as the Trojans approached the coast of Italy.

PAL·I·SADE′ *noun* 1 A fence or fortification made of strong timbers set in the ground. 2 *pl.* An extended cliff or precipice of rock, usually along the bank of a river. —*tr. verb* [·SAD′·ED, ·SAD′·ING] To enclose or fortify with a palisade. [<F. *palissade* <L. *palus*, stake]

PAL·I·SADES′ The ridge of cliffs extending about 25 miles along the western bank of the Hudson River in New York and New Jersey; 71 square miles are included in PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

PA·LIS·SY (pah·lee·see′), BERNARD, 1509-89, French potter; creator of a type of highly-colored ware decorated with reliefs of animals, fish, etc., known as PALISSY WARE.



HERALDIC PALL

PALL (pawl) *noun* 1 A cover, usually of black cloth, thrown over a coffin or over a tomb; figuratively, that which brings deep sorrow or fear; also, metaphorically, a dark, heavy covering; as, a *pall* of smoke. 2 A chalice cover, now consisting of a square piece of cardboard faced on both sides with lawn or linen; also, an altar cloth. 3 A prelate's pallium. —HERALDIC PALL The Y-shaped bearing resembling a pallium.

—*tr. verb* To enshroud with or as with a pall. [<OE. *pæll*, cloak, <L. *pallium*, mantle]

PALL (pawl) *verb* To make or become insipid or dull, as through satiety; cloy; become tasteless; cease to please. [Short form of APPAL]

PAL·LA·DI·AN *adj.* Belonging to or characteristic of the goddess Pallas or the Palladium; hence, characterized by wisdom or learning.

2PAL·LA·DI·AN *adj.* Pertaining to or in the Renaissance style of **ANDREA PALLADIO** (pahl·lah′·dee·ō), 1518–80, Italian architect; a modification of the classic Roman style.

PAL·LAD·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating compounds containing tetravalent palladium.

1PAL·LA·DI·UM *noun* Any safeguard.

2PAL·LA·DI·UM *noun* A rare metallic element (symbol Pd) occurring native with platinum, iridium, and rhodium; it is silver–white, malleable, ductile, permanent in the air, and in the spongy state is capable of absorbing hydrogen in large quantities. See ELEMENT.

PAL·LA·DI·UM *noun* [·DI·A *pl.*] In Greek and Roman legend, an image of Pallas Athena in the citadel of Troy on which Troy depended for safety. [<Gr. *Palladion* <*Pallas*, Pallas]

PAL·LA·DOUS *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing palladium, especially in its lower valence.

PAL·LAH (păl′·uh) *noun* A South African antelope (*Æpyceros melampus*), dark red fading into clear white below, with spreading horns in the male: also called *impala*. [<Bantu]

PAL·LAS (păl′·us) 1 A name of Athena, the Greek goddess of wisdom: often **PALLAS ATHENA** or **ATHENE**. 2 The second largest asteroid.

PALL′·BEAR·ER (pawl′·bâre–) *noun* One who attends a coffin at a funeral.

PAL·LES·THE′·SI·A (–thee′·zhī·uh *or* –zī·uh) *noun* Sensitiveness to vibration, as of the skin or a bony prominence to a vibrating tuning–fork. [<Gr. *pallō*, quiver, + ESTHESIA]

1PAL·LET *noun* 1 A click or pawl used to convert a reciprocating into a rotary motion, or the reverse, as in a feed motion; also, the lip or point of a pawl. 2 A paddle for mixing and shaping clay for crucibles, etc. 3 A tool used in gilding the backs of books or for taking up goldleaf. 4 A painter's palette. [<F. *palette*]

2PAL·LET *noun* 1 A small mean bed or mattress usually of straw. 2 A blanket laid on the floor for a bed. [<F. *paillet*, heap of straw]

PAL·LETTE (–ĕt) *noun* One of the plates in a suit of armor protecting the armpits. [<F.]

PAL·LIASSE Same as PAILLASSE.

PAL′·LI·ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] 1 To lessen the gravity of; extenuate. 2 To reduce the severity of; mitigate; relieve without curing, as a disease. 3 [Obs.] To clothe; conceal. [<L. *pallium*, cloak] — **PAL·LI·A′·TION** *noun* — **PAL′·LI·A·TOR** *noun*.

Synonyms: cloak, conceal, cover, excuse, extenuate, hide, mitigate, screen, veil. *Cloak*, from the French, and *palliate*, from the Latin, are the same in original signification, but have diverged in meaning; to *cloak* a sin is to attempt to *hide* it from discovery; to *palliate* it is to attempt to hide some part of its blameworthiness. Either to *palliate* or to *extenuate* is to admit the fault; but *extenuate* seeks especially to lessen the culpability involved; hence we speak of *extenuating* circumstances, since circumstances, while they cannot change the inherent wrong of an act, may yet lessen the blameworthiness of him who does it. In reference to diseases, to *palliate* is to diminish their violence, or partly to relieve the sufferer. See ALLAY, ALLEVIATE, HIDE. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for AGGRAVATE.

PAL·LI·A·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Having a tendency to palliate. — *noun* That which serves to palliate. — **·LY** *adv.*

PAL LID *adj.* Of a pale or wan appearance; feeble in color. See synonyms under **2PALE**. [<L. *pallidus*] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

PAL·LI·UM *noun* [**PAL·LI·A** *pl.*] 1 A rectangular woolen wrap: the distinctive ancient Greek mantle worn at Rome by men. 2 A vestment of the Pope, archbishops, and metropolitans in the Roman Catholic Church, and of patriarchs in the Eastern Church; a pall. The Roman pallium is a yokelike band of white wool, with pendants on the breast and back, and is adorned with crosses. 3 The mantle of a brachiopod, mollusk, or bird. 4 The brain mantle or cerebral cortex, which is developed from the anterior vesicle, including the central white substance and the cortical gray.

PALL–MALL (pĕl–mĕl) *noun* 1 A game formerly played in England and France by driving a wooden ball through a raised iron ring, along an alley, by means of a mallet. 2 The mallet used in this game. 3 An alley or long space for playing the game. It gave its name to one of the streets of London, **PALL MALL** (păl măl), noted for its numerous clubs. [<OF. *palmail* <It. *palamaglio* <*palla*, ball, + *maglio*, mallet]

PAL·LOR (păl′·ur) *noun* The state of being pale or pallid; paleness. [<L. <*palleo*, be pale]

1PALM (pahm) *noun* 1 The hollow inner surface of the hand between the wrist and the base of the fingers. 2 The breadth (3 or 4 inches) or the length (about 8½ inches) of the hand used as a lineal measure. 3 That which covers the palm, as part of a glove or mitten. 4 The flattened, palmate portion of an antler, as of a moose. 5 The flat expanding end of any armlike projection; specifically, the blade of an oar. 6 A shield attached to the palm of the hand, used by sailmakers in pushing a needle through heavy canvas. — **TO GREASE THE PALM** To give a bribe. — *tr. verb* 1 To hide, as cards or dice, in the hand in sleight–of–hand tricks, or to cheat. 2 To impose fraudulently: with *off*, *on*, or *upon*. 3 To handle; manipulate, especially with the palm; shake the hand of. [<L. *palma*, hand]

2PALM (pahm) *noun* 1 A tropical tree or shrub of the family *Palmaceæ*, usually having an unbranched columnar trunk topped by a crown of large leaves. 2 A leaf or branch of the palm, used as a symbol of victory or joy. 3 Hence, supremacy; triumph; the reward or symbol of victory or preeminence. [<L. *palma*, hand] — **PAL·MA·CEOUS** (pal·mā′·shus) *adj.*

PAL·MA (pahl′·mah) 1 A fortified cathedral town and port; capital of Majorca Island, and of the Balearic Islands, Spain: also **PAL·MA DE MAL·LOR·CA** (deh mahl·yor′·kah). 2 A mountainous island in the Canary group, 280 square miles; capital, Santa Cruz de la Palma.

PAL·MA–CHRIS′·TI (–criś′·ti) *noun* The castor–oil plant.

PAL·MAR (păl′·mur) *adj.* Pertaining to, like, or situated near or in the palm.

PAL·MAS, LAS (lahs pahl′·mahs) A seaport and provincial capital of the Canary Islands, Spain.

PAL·MATE (păl′–) *adj.* 1 Resembling an open hand. 2 Broad and flat, with fingerlike projections, as the antlers of the moose, or some corals. 3 Having lobes (usually five) that diverge from the apex of the petiole, as a leaf. 4 Webbed, as a bird's foot. Also **PAL·MATED.** — **PAL·MATE·LY** *adv.*

PAL·MA·TION *noun* The state or quality of being palmate; also, any division of a palmate structure.

1PALM BEACH (pahm) A city and fashionable ocean resort in SE. Florida.

2PALM BEACH A lightweight summer fabric of cotton warp and mohair filling: a trade name.

PALM CIVET A long–tailed arboreal civet (family *Viverridæ*) of Asia and Africa, especially the common *Paradoxurus niger* of India.

PALM·ER (pahm′–) *noun* A medieval pilgrim who had visited Palestine and brought back a palm branch. — *intr. verb* [Scot.] To wander, like a palmer.

PALMER PENINSULA A region of Antarctica south of the continent of South America; 69–70° S., 53–68° W.

PALM·ER·STON A small atoll in the South Pacific Ocean between the Cook and Friendly Islands; belongs to New Zealand.

PALM·ER·STON, VISCOUNT, 1784–1865, Henry John Temple, British statesman.

PALMERSTON NORTH A city in southern North Island, New Zealand.

PALM′ ER·WORM *noun* 1 A hairy caterpillar that moves in swarms as a devouring pest. 2 The caterpillar of a moth, especially the *Dichomeris ligulella* which skeletonizes apple leaves.

PAL·METTE (păl·mĕt′) *noun* A conventional carved or painted ornament in ancient art, resembling the palm leaf. [<F., small palm]

PAL·MET·TO *noun* [·TOS *pl.*] Any one of various fan palms, especially the cabbage palm (*Sabal palmetto*) of the southern United States. [<Sp. *palmito*]

PALMETTO STATE Nickname of SOUTH CAROLINA.

PALMI· A combining form from Latin *palma*, palm.

PAL·MI·PED *adj.* Web–footed, as a swimming bird. — *noun* A swimming bird. [<PALMI– + L. *pes*, foot]

PALM·IS·TRY (pahm′–) *noun* The art of reading the character or future by the marks in the palm of the hand. — **PALM·IST** *noun*.

PAL·MI·TATE (păl′–) *noun* A salt or ester of palmitic acid.

PAL·MIT·IC (păl–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the palm, especially from palm oil.

PALMITIC ACID A crystalline fatty acid, $C_{15}H_{31}CO_2H$, contained in numerous animal and vegetable fats and fixed oils, principally as esters: used in making candles.

PAL·MI·TIN *noun* A colorless crystalline compound, glyceryl palmitate, $(C_{15}H_{31}COO)_3C_3H_5$, contained in those natural fats that yield palmitic acid on saponification, and especially in palm oil: also called *tripalmitin*.

PAL·MI·TOYL *noun* The univalent radical, $CH_3(CH_2)_{14}CO$, from palmitic acid. Also **PAL·MI·TYL.**

PALM OIL 1 A yellow or reddish fat or butter obtained from the fruit of several varieties of palm, especially the African oil palm (*Elæis guineensis*): used in the manufacture of soap, candles, and for coloring and scenting ointments. 2 [Pop.] Money given as a bribe or tip.

PALM SUGAR Sugar made from palm sap.

PALM SUNDAY The Sunday before Easter, being the last Sunday in Lent and the first in Holy Week: so called in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when palm branches were strewn before him (*John* xii, 13).

PALM·Y *adj.* [**PALM·I·ER, PALM·I·EST**] 1 Marked by prosperity. 2 Abounding in or resembling palms.

PAL·MY·RA (păl–) *noun* An East Indian palm (*Borassus flabellifer*) with a cylindrical stem 50 to 100 feet in height bearing a crown of large fan–shaped leaves. [<PALMYRA]

PAL·MY·RA A ruined city in the Syrian desert, 150 miles NE. of Damascus.

PALMYRA ISLAND An atoll in the central Pacific; under the

jurisdiction of the United States; an important station on the Hawaii–Samoa air route.

PAL·NUT *noun* A thin steel nut having a shallow, concave bottom face which by deformation under stress causes the nut to exert a binding grip on the bolt.

PA·LO AL·TO (pah′·lō ahl′·tō) A battlefield in southern Texas; battle, 1846.

PAL·O·MI′·NO (–mee′·nō) *noun* A horse of golden-brown or yellow color. [<Sp.]

PA·LOS (pah′·laws) A village, formerly a seaport, in SW. Spain; Columbus embarked here in 1492.

PALP *noun* A palpus.

PAL·PA·BLE *adj.* 1 That may be touched or felt. 2 Readily perceived; obvious. 3 That may be perceived by touch, or by any of the other senses. See synonyms under EVIDENT, MANIFEST. [<L. *palpo*, touch] — **PAL·PA·BIL′I TY, PAL PA BLE·NESS** *noun* — **PAL·PA·BLY** *adv.*

PAL·PATE *tr. verb* [·PAT·ED, ·PAT ING] To feel or examine by touch, especially for medical diagnosis. — *adj.* Having a palpus or sense organ. [<L. *palpo*, feel]

PAL·PA·TION *noun* The process of examining or exploring the body by means of touch; a digital exploration.

PAL·PE·BRA (–pē·bruh) *noun* [·BRÆ (bree) *pl.*] An eyelid. [<L.] — **PAL PE·BRAL** *adj.*

PAL′·PI·TATE *intr. verb* [·TAT·ED, ·TAT·ING] To pulsate or beat quickly; throb gently and fast; especially, to beat more rapidly than normal; flutter: said especially of excited action of the heart. [<L. *palpito*, pant]

PAL PI TA′·TION *noun* Rapid and irregular pulsation.

PAL PUS *noun* [·PI (pī) *pl.*] A feeler; especially, one of the jointed sense organs attached to the mouth parts of arthropods: also called *palp*. [<LL.]

PALS·GRAVE (pawlz′– *or* pälz′·grāve) *noun* In German history, one having charge of a royal or the imperial court or household; also, one of an order of nobility, one of the hereditary rulers of the Palatinate. [<MD. *paltsgrave* <*palts*, palace, + *grave*, count] — **PALS′ GRA·VINE** (–gruh·veen) *noun fem.*

PAL SY (pawl′·zī) *noun* Paralysis; any impairment or loss of sensation or of ability to control movement. — *tr. verb* [**PAL SIED, PAL·SY ING**] 1 To strike with palsy; paralyze. 2 To destroy function or energy in. [<F. *paralysie* <L. *paralysis*, paralysis] — **PAL SIED** *adj.*

PAL TER (pawl′–) *intr. verb* 1 To deal in a trifling manner; hence, to speak or act trickily or insincerely. 2 To haggle. [Compare Sw. dial. *pallta*, hobble about] — **·ER** *noun.*

PAL TRY (pawl′·trī) *adj.* [**PAL TRI ER, PAL TRI EST**] Having little or no worth or value; trifling; trivial, contemptible, petty. See synonyms under BASE, CHILDISH, INSIGNIFICANT, LITTLE, PITIFUL. [<Prov. Eng. *paltry*, trash, rubbish] — **PAL·TRI LY** *adv.* — **PAL TRI NESS** *noun.*

PALUD·, PALUDI· Combining forms from Latin *palus, paludis*, marsh.

PA LU DAL (–lū′·dul) *adj.* Pertaining to a marsh; swampy.

PAL U DISM (–yu·dizm) *noun* The morbid conditions observed in those who live among marshes; malaria.

PAL Y (pā′·li) *adj.* Lacking brilliancy, pale; pallid.

PAL Y (pā′·li) *adj.* In heraldry, divided palewise, the number of such divisions (always even) being specified.

PAM *noun* 1 In the game of loo, the knave of clubs. 2 A game resembling napoleon, wherein the highest trump is the knave of clubs. [Abbreviation of Gr. *Pamphilos*, proper name]

PA MIR (pah·meer′) A table-land in the Tadzik S.S.R., central Asia; 11,000 to 25,000 ft. Also **THE PAMIRS.**

PAM LI CO A sound off eastern North Carolina; length, 75 miles; greatest width, 25 miles.

PAM PA, LA See LA PAMPA.

PAM PAS *noun pl.* The great open treeless plains south of the Amazon River. [<Sp. <Peru *pampa*, plain]

PAMPAS-GRASS *noun* A tall ornamental grass *(Cortaderia selloana)* native to the pampas of South America, having very large, thick, silvery panicles.

PAM PE AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pampas of South America or their native inhabitants. — *noun* An Indian of the Argentine pampas; a pampero.

PAM PER *tr. verb* 1 To indulge excessively. 2 [Obs.] To feed with rich food; glut. [Compare W. Flem. *pamperen*] — **PAM·PER·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: caress, coddle, glut, indulge, pet, spoil. See CARESS, INDULGE. *Antonyms*: deny, discipline, harden, inure, starve, stint.

PAM PE RO (pahm·pehʹ·rō) *noun* [Sp.] [·ROS *pl.*] 1 A strong, cold, dry southwest wind of the Argentine pampas, generally advancing with a well-marked and very black cloud front 2 An Indian of the pampas.

PAM·PHLET (–flĕt) *noun* 1 A printed work stitched or pasted, but not permanently bound. 2 A brief treatise or essay, printed and published without a binding. [<*Pamphilus*, a popular Latin poem of the 12th century A.D.]

PAM·PHLET·EER′ *noun* One who writes pamphlets: sometimes a term of contempt. — *intr. verb* To compose pamphlets, especially controversial ones.

PAM·PHYL·I·A (–fil′·i·uh) An ancient country and Roman province in southern Asia Minor. *Acts* ii, 10.

PAM·PLO·NA (pahm·plōʹ·nah) A historic city of northern Spain; capital of Navarre. Also **PAM·PE·LU′·NA** (pahm·peh·lōō′·nah).

PA·MUN·KEY A river in eastern Virginia; battles, 1864.

PAN *noun* 1 A wide, shallow vessel, usually metallic or earthen, for domestic use, as in holding liquids or in cooking. 2 A vessel, either open or closed, for boiling and evaporating; also, a natural or artificial depression in the earth for evaporating brine. 3 A circular sheet-iron dish with sloping sides, in which gold is separated. 4 The powder cavity of a flintlock. 5 The skull; brainbox. 6 Any natural depression in the earth containing water or mud. 7 Hardpan. 8 Either of the two receptacles on a pair of scales or a balance.

— *verb* [**PANNED, PAN·NING**] 1 To separate (gold) by shaking the gold-bearing earth or gravel with water in a pan; yield gold, as earth; also, to appear, as gold, in a pan: often with *out*. 2 [Pop.] Hence, to obtain by any means; secure; bag; net. 3 To cook and serve in a pan. 4 To afford result or profit; result: with *out*. 5 [Pop.] To criticize unfavorably. [<OE. *panne* <L. *patina* <*pateo*, be open]

2PAN *noun* [Hind.] The leaf of the climbing pepper *(Piper betle)* used with the nuts of the betel palm as a masticatory in the East Indies; also, the masticatory.

3PAN *tr. verb* In motion pictures, to move (a camera) across a scene in order to secure a panoramic effect. [<PANORAMA]

PAN An Arcadian woodland spirit of Greek mythology, god of hills and woods, flocks and herds; son of Hermes or Zeus and Callisto. He is represented as horned, goat-footed, playing on his pipes, and as exciting sudden and irrational fear (hence called *panic*). The Romans identified him with Faunus. [<L. <Gr. *Pan*]

PAN·, PANTO· Combining forms from Greek *pas, pantos*, all, used to mean all, every, the whole of anything: as in *Pan*-Hellenic, *pan*acea, etc.; also general, as in *pan*neuritis.

With proper nouns and adjectives, both elements are usually capitalized:

Pan-African	Pan-Islamic	Pan-Slavian
Pan-Arab	Pan-Russian	Pan-Slavic
Pan-Arabian	Pan-Slav	Pan-Slavonic
Pan-Islam		

PAN A CE′·A *noun* 1 A remedy for all diseases; a cure-all. 2 An herb credited with remarkable healing virtues; formerly, allheal. [<L. <Gr. *pas*, all, + *akos*, cure] — **PAN A·CE′ AN** *adj.*

PA NACHE (puh·nahshʹ) *noun* A plume or bunch of feathers, especially as an ornament on a helmet. [<F.]

PA NA DA (–nay′·duh *or* –nahʹ·duh) *noun* A dish made of crackers or bread soaked with boiling water, sweetened, and eaten with milk, or flavored with wine, etc. [<Sp. <L. *panis*, bread]

PAN A MA′ (pān·uh·mahʹ; *Sp.* pah·nah·mahʹ) 1 A republic on the Isthmus of Panama; 34,169 square miles. 2 Its capital city, near the Pacific terminus of the Panama Canal.

PANAMA, ISTHMUS OF An isthmus connecting North and South America and separating the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; length, 500 miles; minimum width, 30 miles: formerly called the *Isthmus of Darien*.

PANAMA CANAL A canal across the Isthmus of Panama; about 40 miles from Colón on the Atlantic SE. to Panama on the Pacific; completed, 1914.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE See CANAL ZONE.

PANAMA FEVER 1 Yellow fever. 2 Malaria.

PANAMA HAT A hat woven from the young leaves of the jipijapa tree of Central and South America.

PAN A MAN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Isthmus of Panama or its inhabitants: also **PA·NAM IC.** — *noun* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Panama. Also **PAN·A·MA′·NI·AN** (–mahʹ– *or* –māyʹ·niʹ·un).

PAN AMERICAN Including or pertaining to the whole of America, both North and South, or to all Americans.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE Any one of various conferences of delegates from the republics of North and South America.

PAN-AMERICANISM *noun* The advocacy of a political union or alliance, or of closer political and economic cooperation, among the republics of the western hemisphere; also, the life of the American peoples as represented in republican forms of government and tending toward such a union.

PAN AMERICAN UNION A bureau (formerly the *International Bureau of the American Republics*) established in Washington, D. C., in 1890, by the 21 American republics to promote mutual peace, commerce, and friendship.

PAN·A·MINT MOUNTAINS A range in SE. California.

PAN-ANGLICAN *adj.* Pertaining to or including all branches or members of the Anglican Church.

PAN·ATH·E·NÆ′·A (–neeʹ·uh) *noun pl.* Ancient Athenian festivals celebrated yearly in midsummer, with special magnificence (the **GREATER PANATHENÆA**) every fifth year; held in honor of Athena, founded by Pisistratus, and said to commemorate the union of Attica under Theseus. The **LESSER PANATHENÆA**, held in the other four years, was founded by Erechtheus. [<Gr. *Panathēnaia* <*pas*, all, + *Athēnē*, Athena] — **PAN·ATH·E·NÆ′·AN, PAN·ATH·E·NA′·IC** *adj.*

PAN·AT·RO·PHY *noun* Atrophy involving many or all parts of the body. [<PAN- + ATROPHY]

PA·NAY (pah·nī') An island of the central Philippine group; 4,448 square miles; capital, Iloilo.

PAN·CAKE *noun* **1** A thin batter cake fried in a pan or baked on a griddle: also **PAN CAKE.** **2** An abrupt or violent landing effected by an airplane which levels off and settles rapidly on a steep flight path.
— *intr. verb* To level off and decelerate an airplane so that it drops flat with little forward movement.

PAN·CHRO·MAT'·IC (păn·krō–) *adj.* Sensitive to all the colors of the spectrum in proportion to their respective visual luminosities: said of a photographic emulsion, film, or plate. [<PAN- + CHROMATIC] — **PAN·CHRO·MA·TISM** *noun.*

PAN CRA·TI·UM (–crāy'·shi·um) *noun* [·TI·A *pl.*] An ancient Greek contest of athletes, including both boxing and wrestling. [<L. <Gr. *pankration* <PAN- + *kratos,* strength] — **PAN·CRAT·IC** *adj.*

PAN·CRE·AS (păn'– *or* păng'·crĭ·us) *noun* A gland connecting with the alimentary canal; in vertebrates, a large racemose gland behind the peritoneum, between the lower part of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins, and emptying into the duodenum by one or more small ducts; the sweetbread. Its function is to secrete the pancreatic juice. [<Gr. *pankreas* <*pas,* all, + *kreas,* flesh] — **PAN·CRE·AT'·IC** *adj.*

PANCREATIC JUICE A colorless fluid, containing certain enzymes, secreted by the pancreas and forming an important factor in digestion by emulsifying fats.

PAN·CRE·A·TIN (păn'– *or* păng'–) *noun* One of the active ferments of the pancreatic juice, or a mixture of them; also, a commercial digestant extract of the pancreas of the ox or hog.



PANDA

PAN·DA *noun* **1** A small raccoon-like carnivore (*Ælurus fulgens*) of the southeastern Himalayas, with long reddish-brown fur and ringed tail; the red bearcat. **2** The great panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) of Tibet and China, a mammal of bearlike appearance, with black-and-white coat and rings around the eyes: also **GIANT PANDA.** [Perhaps <Hindi]

PAN·DA·NUS *noun* A tree of the genus *Pandanus* of southeastern Asia, characterized by stiltlike aerial roots and the spiral arrangement of their long gracefully recurved leaves. [<Malay *pandang,* conspicuous]

PAN·DA·RUS In Homer's *Iliad,* son of Lycaon and leader of the Lycians in the Trojan War, who is said to have procured Chryseis for Troilus. He appears as a procurer in Chaucer's *Troilus and Creseide* and in Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida.* Also **PAN·DAR.**

PAN·DE·AN *adj.* Pertaining to the god Pan.

PANDEAN PIPES A primitive wind instrument made of graduated reeds; a panpipe.

PAN·DECT *noun* **1** An encyclopedic treatise; a complete digest of some department of knowledge. **2** Any complete system of law. [<Gr. *pandektēs,* all-containing]

PAN·DECTS *noun pl.* A compilation or digest from the decisions of Roman jurists, made by direction of the Emperor Justinian about A.D. 533: also called *The Digest.* See CORPUS JURIS CIVILIS.

PAN·DEM·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or affecting all the people; especially, in medicine, widely epidemic. [<PAN- + Gr. *dēmos,* people]

PAN·DE MO'·NI·UM *noun* **1** The abode of all demons; the infernal regions; as used by Milton, *Pandemonium,* the palace of Satan in Hell. **2** Hence, any place or gathering remarkable for disorder and uproar. **3** A fiendish or riotous uproar. Also **PAN·DÆ·MO'·NI·UM.** [<PAN- + Gr. *daimōn,* devil]

PAN·DER *noun* One who ministers to the passions or base desires of others; a procurer; pimp: also **PAN·DER·ER.** — *verb* **1** To minister to the passions or prejudices of others; procure for others the means of gratifying lust. **2** To act as pander for; be a pander. [<PANDARUS] — **·AGE** (–ij), **·ISM** *noun* — **·ESS** *noun fem.*

PAN·DO·RA In Greek mythology, a beautiful woman sent to earth by the gods to avenge the theft of fire from heaven by Prometheus; she brought with her a box whence escaped all human ills, while hope alone remained; according to others, she brought blessings of which all except hope vanished when she opened the box. See EPIMETHEUS.

PAN·DORE *noun* [It.] A bandore. Also **PAN·DO·RA, PAN·DU·RA.**

PAN·DOUR (–dōōr') *noun* A Hungarian foot-soldier formerly dreaded for barbarous warfare; any inhuman or marauding soldier. Also **PAN·DOOR.** [<Serbo-Croatian *pandūr,* constable]

PAN·DOW·DY *noun* [·DIES *pl.*] A deep-dish pie or pudding made of baked sliced apples.

PAN·DU·RATE *adj.* Fiddle-shaped, as certain leaves. Also **PAN·DU'·RI·FORM.**

PAN·DY *noun* [·DIES *pl.*] A stroke on the palm of the hand with a cane or strap, as a punishment. — *verb* [·DIED, ·DY·ING] To punish with strokes on the palm of the hand; ferule. [<L. *pande (palmam),* hold out (your hand)]

PANE *noun* **1** A piece or compartment, particularly if flat and rectangular. **2** A piece of window-glass filling one opening in a frame. **3** A flat surface, as on an object having several sides; as, the *pane* of a tower, nut, or brilliant-cut diamond. **4** A panel, or space between timbers; also, a bay. [<L. *pannus,* a cloth]

PANE The peen of a hammer.

PAN·E·GYR'·IC (–jĭr'·ĭc) *noun* A formal public eulogy, either written or spoken; encomium; laudation in general. See synonyms under EULOGY, PRAISE. — *adj.* Elaborately eulogistic or laudatory: also **PAN·E·GYR'·I·CAL.** [<Gr. *panēgyrikos,* of an assembly] — **PAN·E·GYR'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PAN·E·GYR'·IST** *noun* — **PAN'·E·GY·RIZE** (–jī·rīze) *verb.* [·RIZED, ·RIZ·ING]

PAN·EL *noun* **1** A rectangular piece set in or as in a frame, as in a door, or sunken below it, as a window pane; hence, any such piece, even if raised above the general plane. **2** A bordered member to which the effect of framing in is given by moldings or by working away material from the solid plane. **3** One or more pieces of a different fabric and color inserted lengthwise in the skirt of a woman's dress. **4** A tablet of wood, used as the surface for an oil painting; also, the picture on such a tablet. **5** A picture very long for its width, in a simple frame, or with no frame at all. **6** A size of photograph longer than it is wide, usually about 8½ x 4 inches. **7** A face on a hewn stone. **8** A section of a book cover having a framed effect; also, a subdivision of the back of a bound book, between two bands. **9** [Law] The official list of persons summoned for jury duty; the body of persons composing a jury. **10** One of the construction units forming the wing surface of an airplane; also, the unit of fabric of which the outer covering of a balloon or the canopy of a parachute is made. **11** An upright board of insulating material sustaining the controlling devices of an electric circuit. **12** A device, of canvas or other material, laid out on the ground and serving, by its shape and markings, to convey information to aircraft.
— *tr. verb* [PAN·ELED or PAN·ELLED, PAN·EL·ING or PAN·EL·LING] **1** To form or divide into panels; trim with panels. **2** In Scots law, to indict. [<OF. <L. *pannus,* cloth]

PANEL CRIB A brothel or rooming house in which the rooms have secret panels by which a thief (called a **PANEL THIEF**) may enter to rob the sleepers. Also **PANEL HOUSE.**

PANEL FENCE A kind of worm fence made in sections.

PAN·EL·ING *noun* **1** Work in panels; panels collectively. **2** The introduction or use of panelworking. Also **PAN·EL·LING.**

PAN'·EL·WORK *noun* **1** Wainscoting; any work using or introducing panels. **2** Panelworking.

PAN'·EL·WORK·ING *noun* A method of working a colliery by dividing it into large rooms separated by very wide masses of coal.

PA·NEM ET CIR·CEN·SES (sŭr·sĕn'·seez) [L.] Bread and circuses; food and amusements.

PAN·E·TEL'·A *noun* [Sp.] A long, slender, cylindrical-shaped cigar. Also **PAN·E·TEL'·LA, PAN·A·TEL'·A.**

PAN FISH Any little fish that can be fried whole.

PANG *noun* A sudden and poignant pain; keen transient agony; hence, a throe of mental anguish. See synonyms under AGONY, PAIN. [Etymology unknown]

PANG *tr. verb* [Scot.] To cram; squeeze. — *adj.* Crammed full.

PAN·GA·MY (păng'·guh·mī) *noun* Indiscriminate or random mating. [<PAN- + –GAMY] — **PAN·GAM·IC, PAN·GA·MOUS** *adj.* — **PAN·GA·MOUS·LY** *adv.*

PAN·GEN (păn'·jen) *noun* A hypothetical unit of the cell, regarded as the carrier of hereditary traits. Compare GENE. [<PAN- + GEN(ESIS)]

PAN·GEN·E·SIS (păn·jĕn'–) *noun* The theory, advanced by Charles Darwin, that all the cells of an organism throw off very minute gemmules or pangens, which circulate through the body and develop buds or germ cells which have the power of reproduction and contain the units of heredity which they transmit from parent to offspring. — **PAN·GE·NET'·IC** *adj.*

PAN–GER'·MAN·ISM *noun* Originally, the theory of, or organized effort toward, political union of all Teutonic peoples; later, the German doctrine of world domination by aggression and ideology. — **PAN–GER'·MAN, PAN–GER·MAN'·IC** *adj.* — **PAN–GER'·MAN·IST** *noun.*

PAN·GO·LIN (păng'–) *noun* A heavily armored, typically long-tailed edentate mammal (genus *Manis*) of Asia and Africa; the scaly ant-eater. [<Malay]

PANG·O PANG·O Same as PAGO PAGO.

PAN'·HAN·DLE *intr. verb* [Pop.] [·DLED, ·DLING] To beg money on the public highways. — **PAN'·HAN·DLER** *noun.*

PAN'·HAN·DLE *noun* A narrow strip of land shaped like the handle of a pan, long and narrow; specifically, a region of this shape in either Texas or West Virginia.

PANHANDLE STATE Nickname of WEST VIRGINIA.

PAN–HEL'·LE·NISM (–nĭzm) *noun* The aspiration for the political union of all Greeks, or the effort to accomplish such union; also, that which pertains to universal Greek interests and ideas. — **PAN–HEL·LEN'·IC** *adj.* — **PAN–HEL'·LE·NIST** (–nĭst) *noun.*

PAN·IC *adj.* 1 Of the nature of or resulting from sudden and infectious terror. 2 Of or pertaining to the Greek god Pan as the cause of fear; as, *panic* flight.
— *noun* 1 A sudden, unreasonable, overpowering fear, especially when affecting a large number simultaneously. 2 Sudden and overpowering alarm or distrust in financial or commercial circles, precipitating mercantile and banking failures. See synonyms under ALARM, FEAR, FRIGHT.
— *tr. verb* [PAN·ICKED, PAN·IC·KING] 1 To fill with panic. 2 [Pop.] To precipitate a sudden demonstration of approval from; compel applause from; as, he *panicked* his audience. [<Gr. *Pan*, Pan] — **PAN'·IC–STRICK·EN, PAN'·IC–STRUCK** *adj.* — **PAN'·ICK·Y** *adj.*

PAN ICE Loose fragments of ice detached from ice floes and drifting along the seacoast.

PANIC–GRASS *noun* A North American grass *(Panicum capillare)* used for forage: also called *witch–grass.* [<OE. *panic* <L. *panicum* <*panis*, bread]

PAN·I·CLE *noun* A loose compound flower cluster, produced by irregular branching.

PA·NIC·U·LATE (–yu·lāte) *adj.* Arranged or borne in panicles; panicled. Also **PA·NIC'·U·LAT·ED.** — **PA·NIC·U·LATE·LY** *adv.*

PAN·JA·BI (pun·jah'·bī) *noun* The Sanskrit language of the Punjab, India, belonging to the Indic branch of the Indo–Iranian languages. Also spelled *Punjabi.*

PAN·JAN DRUM *noun* An imaginary character of exaggerated importance or great pretensions; hence, a pompous personage in a small place, a big–bug: word coined by Samuel Foote, in a series of lines written to test the memory of Macklin.

PANK·HURST, EMMELINE GOULDEN, 1858–1928, English suffragist.

PAN·MIX·I·A *noun* Indiscriminate interbreeding; unrestricted mating in a mixed population. [<PAN– + Gr. *mixis*, mixing]

PANNE SATIN (păn) Silk or rayon satin with an unusually high luster because of a special finish.

PANNE VELVET Silk or rayon velvet with a flattened pile, lustrous and lightweight.

PAN·NIER (păn'·yur) *noun* 1 One of a pair of baskets adapted to be slung on both sides of a beast of burden. 2 A basket for carrying a load on the back. 3 A light framework for extending a woman's dress at the hips; also, a skirt or overskirt extended at the hips. [<F. <L. *panarium*, bread basket]

PAN·NI·KIN *noun* A small saucepan or tin cup.

PAN·NO·NI·A An ancient Roman province between the Danube and Save Rivers; now in Hungary and Yugoslavia.

PA·NO·CHA *noun* 1 A coarse Mexican sugar. 2 A kind of candy made from brown sugar, and usually containing chopped nuts. Also **PA·NO·CHE.** [<Mex.]

PAN·O·PLY (–plī) *noun* [·PLIES *pl.*] 1 The complete equipment of a warrior. 2 Hence, any complete covering that protects or magnificently arrays. [<Gr. *pas*, all, + *hopla*, armor] — **PAN·O·PLIED** *adj.*

PAN·OP'·TIC *adj.* Inclusive of all that is visible in one view. Also **PAN·OP·TI·CAL.**

PAN·O·RAM'·A (–răm'·uh *or* –rah'·muh) *noun.* 1 A series of pictures representing a continuous scene, arranged to unroll and pass before the spectator. 2 A complete view in every direction; also, a complete or comprehensive view of a subject or of constantly passing events. 3 A cyclorama. [<PAN– + Gr. *horama*, sight] — **PAN·O·RAM'·IC** *adj.*

PANORAMIC SIGHT A sight constructed on the periscope principle, intended for use by marksmen.

PAN·OR·MUS The ancient name for PALERMO.

PAN·PIPES *noun pl.* A wind instrument formed of short hollow tubes (originally reeds) fastened together in proper order to produce a scale.

PAN·PSY·CHISM (păn·sī'·kĭzm) *noun* The doctrine that the universe as a whole, and every physical part of it also, has a psychic aspect. [<PAN– + Gr. *psychē*, soul] — **PAN·PSY·CHIC** (–sī'·kĭc) *adj.* — **PAN·PSY·CHIST** (–sī·kĭst) *noun.*

PAN·SO·PHISM (–fĭzm) *noun* Profession to universal wisdom. — **PAN·SO·PHIST** (–fĭst) *noun.*

PAN·SO·PHY (–fī) *noun* Complete or comprehensive knowledge; a system embracing all human knowledge. [<Gr. *pansophos* <*pas*, all, + *sophos*, wise] — **PAN·SOPH·IC, PAN·SOPH·I·CAL** *adj.*

PAN·SY (–zī) *noun* [**PAN·SIES** *pl.*] 1 A species of garden violet *(Viola tricolor hortensis)* having blossoms of a variety of colors of great beauty. 2 A bright, deep purple color, the color of some pansies. 3 [Pop.] An effeminate man; a homosexual. [<F. *pensée* <*penser*, think]

PANT *verb* 1 To breathe hard or spasmodically; gasp. 2 To utter gaspingly or convulsively. 3 To long intensely; yearn. 4 To heave, with short and labored breaths, as the breast; throb, as the heart. See synonyms under PUFF. — *noun* A short or labored breath; a gasp; also, a quick or violent heaving, as of the breast; a throb, as of the heart. [<OF. *panteisier*, to pant] — **PANT·ER** *noun.*

PANT-, PANTA- Same as PAN–.

PAN·TAG·RU·EL The hero of Rabelais's work of that name; a jovial giant prince. — **PAN·TA·GRU·EL'·I·AN** *adj.*

PAN·TA·GRU'·EL·ISM *noun* The theories and practices of Pantagruel; good–natured cynicism. — **PAN·TA·GRU'·EL·IST** *noun.*

PAN·TA·LETS' *noun pl.* Long ruffled drawers, formerly worn by women and children. Also **PAN·TA·LETTES'.** [Diminutive of PANTALOON]

PAN·TA·LOON' *noun* In pantomimes, an absurd old man on whom the clown plays tricks; hence, an imbecile or feeble old man: a term of contempt.

PAN·TA·LOON' In old Italian comedies, an old dotard wearing a certain kind of tight–fitting trousers. [<F. *pantalon* <It. *Pantalone*]

PAN·TA·LOONS' *noun pl.* Trousers: introduced by the Venetians.

PANT·A·SOTE A trade name for a make of artificial leather.

PAN·TECH·NI·CON (–tĕk'·ni·cŏn) *noun* [Br.] 1 A place for the exhibition and sale of manufactured articles. 2 A van for moving furniture. [<PAN– + Gr. *technē*, art]

PAN·TEL·LE·RI'·A (pahn·tĕl·leh·ree'·ah) An Italian island off the SW. coast of Sicily: ancient name, *Cossyra.*

PAN–TEUTONISM *noun* The doctrine advocating a political union, or a union of interests, of all Teutonic peoples. — **PAN–TEUTONIC** *adj.*

PAN'·THE·ISM (–thī·ĭzm) *noun* 1 The form of monism that identifies mind and matter, the finite and the infinite, making them manifestations of one universal or absolute being; the doctrine which holds that the self–existent and self–developing Universe, conceived as a whole, *is* God. 2 The worship of all gods. — **PAN·THE·IST** *noun* — **PAN·THE·IS'·TIC, PAN·THE·IS'·TI·CAL** *adj.* — **PAN·THE·IS'·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PAN·THE·ON *noun* 1 All the gods of a people, collectively. 2 A mausoleum or temple resembling the Roman Pantheon, and commemorating the great. [<PAN– + Gr. *theos*, god]

PAN·THE·ON A circular temple at Rome, dedicated to all the gods; built by Agrippa, rebuilt by Hadrian; now the Church of Santa Maria della Rotunda.

PAN·THER *noun* 1 A leopard, especially the black leopard of southern Asia. 2 Some other large feline carnivore, as the North American puma or cougar; also, a jaguar. [<Gr. *panthēr*] — **PAN·THER·ESS** *noun fem.*

PAN·TILE *noun* A tile displaying a curved cross–section, making laps on each side with adjacent tiles of reverse form.

PANTO- Same as PAN–.

PAN·TOF·FLE (–tŏf·l) *noun* A slipper. Also **PAN·TO·FLE.** [<F. *Pantoufle*]

PAN'·TO·GRAPH *noun* An instrument for copying a drawing or diagram, either on the same scale or with reduction or enlargement. — **PAN·TO·GRAPH'·IC** or **·I·CAL** adj. — **PAN·TOG·RA·PHY** *noun.*

PAN·TOL·O·GY *noun* A system comprehending all departments of human knowledge. [<PANTO– + –LOGY] — **PAN·TOL·O·GIST** *noun.*

PAN'·TO·MIME *noun* 1 A series of actions, as gestures and postures, used to express ideas or convey information. 2 Any play in which the actors express their meaning by action without dialog. 3 An ancient, classical play or part of a play in which the actor used gestures or movement only, while the chorus sang. 4 [Br.] A play relating some popular story accompanied with burlesque, gorgeous scenery, and music: a Christmastide production. [<PANTO– + Gr. *mimos*, imitator] — **PAN·TO·MIM'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PAN'·TO·MIM·IST** *noun.*

PAN'·TO·SCOPE *noun* A very wide–angled lens.

PAN·TO·SCOP'·IC *adj.* Giving a broad scope or sweep of vision, as in a panoramic camera.

PAN·TO·THEN'·IC *adj.* Designating an acid, $C_9H_{17}NO_5$, of the vitamin B complex, widely distributed in many plant and animal tissues. It is obtained as a pale–yellow, viscous oil forming a calcium salt, and is also made synthetically. [<Gr. *pantothen*, on every side]

PAN·TRY *noun* [**PAN·TRIES** *pl.*] A room or closet in which to keep provisions, dishes, table linen, etc. [<OF. *paneterie* <L. *panis*, bread]

PANTS *noun pl.* Trousers; drawers. [Abbreviation from PANTALOONS]

PAN·TUN (–tōōn') *noun* [Malay] A short extemporaneous Malay poem, usually of four lines riming alternately. In the French and English forms the second and fourth lines of the first verse form the first and third of the next, and so on. Also **PAN·TOUM** (–tōōm').

PAN'·TY·WAIST *noun* 1 A child's waist with buttons on which to fasten short pants. 2 An effeminate young man.

PAN·URGE (–ŭrj') In Rabelais's *Pantagruel,* the boon companion of the hero.

PAN·ZA (păn'·zuh; *Sp.* pahn'·thah), **SANCHO** In Cervantes's *Don Quixote,* the squire of that knight, a sturdy yeoman.

PAN·ZER (păn'·zur) *adj.* Armored; also using armored tanks or mechanized troops; as, a *panzer* attack. [<G.]

PAN·ZER (pahn'·tsĕr) *noun* [G.] Armor–plating.

PANZER DIVISION An armored division; especially a division of tanks.

PA·O·LI'·NA (pah·o·lee'·nah) [It.] Same as PAULINE.

PA·O·LO (pah'·ō·lō) [It.] Same as PAUL.

PAO·TING·FU (bow·tĭng·fōō) A city in Hopeh Province, China; 80 miles SW. of Peiping; former capital of Chihli Province.

2PAP *noun* 1 A teat, nipple. 2 A hill or other object having a conical shape. [<ME. *pappe;* compare L. *papilla,* nipple, *papula,* pimple]

2PAP *noun* 1 Any soft food for babes. 2 [Pop.] The fees, favors, and privileges of public office. [< 2 PAP]

2PA·PA (pah′·puh *or* puh·pah′) *noun* Father: said by children.

2PA·PA (pah′·pah) *noun* 1 The bishop of Rome; the Pope. 2 In the Greek Church, the patriarch of Alexandria; also, a parish priest. [<I.L. <Gr. *papas,* father]

PA·PA·CY *noun* 1 The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of the Pope of Rome. 2 The succession of persons and administration of affairs in the Roman Catholic Church. 3 The tenure of office of the Pope. [<OF. *papacie* <Gr. *papas,* father]

PA·PA·CY (pāy′·puh·sĭ) *noun* The Roman Catholic system of church government.

PA·PA·IN (puh·pāy′·ĭn *or* pāy′·puh·ĭn) *noun* A vegetable enzyme, resembling the trypsin of the pancreatic juice, contained in the milk of the papaw-fruit: used in medicine as a digestive. [<PAPAYA]

PA·PAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the papacy or the Pope. 2 Assuming infallibility or supreme authority. 3 Pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church.

PAPAL DELEGATE A representative of the Pope in a country in which a papal nuncio is not in residence.

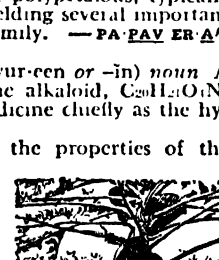
PA PAL STATES Same as STATES OF THE CHURCH.

PA·PAV·ER A′·CE·Æ (–āy′·sī·ee) *noun pl.* A family of widely distributed herbs and shrubs with polypetalous, typically showy flowers and a milky juice yielding several important narcotic alkaloids; the poppy family. —**PA·PAV ER·A′·CEOUS** (–āy′·shus) *adj.*

PA·PAV·ER INE (–pāv′·ur– *or* –pāy′·vur·een *or* –ĭn) *noun* A white, odorless, tasteless, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{21}O_4N$, obtained from opium; used in medicine chiefly as the hydrochloride.

PA·PAV ER·OUS (–us) *adj.* Having the properties of the poppy. [<L. *papaver,* poppy]

PA·PAW (puh·paw′ *or* paw′·paw) *noun* 1 A small, deciduous, North American tree *(Asimina triloba,* family *Annonaceæ)* bearing edible fruit; also, the fruit. 2 The papaya. Also spelled *pawpaw.* [<Sp. *papaya*]



PAPAYA

PA·PA·YA (pah·pah′·yah *or* puh·pī′·yuh) *noun* The yellow, melonlike fruit of a tropical American evergreen tree *(Carica papaya),* valued for its nutritious and palatable qualities; also, the tree. The fruit may be eaten raw, cooked, or pickled. [<Sp.]

PA·PE·ē′·TE (pah·peh·eh′·teh) A commercial town on Tahiti, Society Islands; capital of French Oceania.

PA·PER *noun* 1 A substance made from fibrous cellulose material, as rags, wood, or bark, into thin sheets or strips. 2 A sheet or a web of such material. 3 A printed or written instrument or document. 4 A printed journal; newspaper. 5 A written discourse; essay. 6 Written or printed pledges or promises to pay which are negotiable, as bills of exchange, notes, etc.: called **COMMERCIAL PAPER.** 7 A package containing in a paper wrapping a limited amount or number; as a *paper* of pins. 8 Wallpaper; paperhangings. 9 A playing-card. 10 *pl.* Curl papers. 11 *pl.* A ship's papers. See SHIP'S PAPERS. 12 Something having a similar appearance to paper, as papyrus or papier-mâché. 13 Collectively, free orders of admission to a place of amusement; also, an audience so admitted. —**FIRST PAPERS** Papers declaring intention of becoming a citizen of the United States: filed by an applicant for naturalization as the first step in the process. —**SECOND PAPERS** Popular name for a certificate of naturalization.

—*tr. verb* 1 To put paper upon in any way; cover with paper; especially, to paste paperhangings upon; as, to *paper* a wall. 2 To subject to any operation by means of paper; especially to sandpaper. 3 To enclose or fold in paper. 4 To record or describe on paper; hence, to post or publish the description of (a person).

—*adj.* 1 Made of paper. 2 Enrolled, described, or stated on paper; existing only on paper. [<F. *papier* <L. *papyrus,* papyrus] —**PA·PER·Y** *adj.*

PAPER BIRCH The American white birch: also called *canoe birch.*

PA·PER·ER *noun* One who applies paper; a paperhanger.

PAPER FARMER A farmer educated in agricultural theory, but inexperienced.

PA′·PER·HANG·ING *noun* 1 The act or process of covering walls, ceilings, etc., with paper. 2 *pl.* Wall paper. —**PA′·PER·HANG·ER** *noun.*

PA′·PER·KNIFE *noun* A blade of bone or other hard substance, for cutting folded leaves, creasing paper, etc.

PAPER MONEY 1 Currency consisting of paper on which certain fixed values are printed, as banknotes, government notes, etc. 2 Negotiable commercial papers, as promissory notes, bills of exchange, etc.

PAPER-NAUTILUS *noun* The argonaut: a cephalopod named for its thin, paperlike shell.

PAPER SPAR A form of calcite occurring in thin laminæ or sheets.

PAPER WASP Any of various wasps, as the hornets, yellow-jackets, and certain other social wasps, that build nests of a material resembling paper.

PA′·PER·WEIGHT *noun* A small, heavy object, often ornamental, used to keep loose papers in place by its weight.

PA·PES·CENT *adj.* Having the qualities of or containing pap or milky juice.

PA·PE·TERIE (pah·puh·tree′) *noun* [F.] 1 A box or case containing writing materials.

APH·LA·GO′·NI·A (pāf–) An ancient country and Roman province in northern Asia Minor on the Black Sea.

PA·PHOS An ancient city in Cyprus, sacred to Venus. —**PA·PHI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

PA PIER-MÂ·CHÉ (pāy′·pur–mă·shāy′; *F.* pah·pyeh′–mah·sheh′) *noun* A tough plastic material made from paper pulp containing an admixture of size, paste, oil, resin, etc., or from sheets of paper glued and pressed together [< F.]

PA·PIL·I·O·NA′·CEOUS (–nāy′·shus) *adj.* 1 Butterfly-shaped, composed of five petals of a certain shape and arrangement. 2 Belonging to the bean or pea family *(Leguminosæ),* in which the flowers have such corollas. [L. *papilio,* butterfly]

PA·PIL I ON′·I·DÆ (–dee) *noun pl.* A family of butterflies, including mostly large species with a tail-like lobe on each hind wing; the swallowtail butterflies. —**PA·PIL·I·ON′ ID** *adj. & noun.*

PA·PIL·LA *noun* [·LÆ (ee) *pl.*] 1 The nipple of the mammary glands; any small nipplelike process of connective tissue, as on the tongue or the epidermal layer of the skin, or at the root of a developing tooth, hair, feather, etc. 2 A small, elongate, nipple-shaped protuberance on a flower or leaf. [<L.] —**PAP′·IL LA·RY** *adj.*

PAP IL·LO′·MA *noun* [·MA·TA *pl.*] A morbid growth on the skin, consisting of small tumors whose structure is composed of and covered by the normal skin, as corns, warts, or mucous tubercles. [<PAPILLA]

PAP IL LON (–i·lon) *noun* A breed of toy spaniel descended from the European 16th century dwarf spaniel, having large fringed ears resembling the wings of a butterfly, a plumy tail, and a thick, solidly colored coat. [<F., butterfly]

PAP′ IL LOSE (–i·lōse) *adj.* Papillary; also, pimply; warty. Also **PAP IL LOUS** (–i·lus). —**PAP I LOS′ I TY** *noun.*

PAP IL·LOTE (–i·lōte) *noun* [F.] 1 A curl paper. 2 A small paper encircling the end of the bone of a chop or cutlet when served.

PA PIST *noun* An adherent of the papacy; a Roman Catholic: usually an opprobrious use.

PA PIS TI·CAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church or to the papal system: used in disparagement. Also **PA PIS TIC.**

PA PIS TRY (–trĭ) *noun* The religion or ceremonial of the papists; Roman Catholicism.

PA POOSE *noun* A North American Indian infant. Also **PAP POOSE.** [<Algonquian *papoos,* child]

PAP PUS *noun* [**PAP PI** (–i) *pl.*] The peculiar limb on the calyx of a floret of the composite family, consisting either of a downy tuft of hairs, as in thistles, or of teeth, scales, bristles, or awns. [<Gr. *pappos,* grandfather] —**PAP POSE** (–ōse), **PAP POUS** (–us) *adj.*

2PAP PY *adj.* [**PAP·PI·ER, PAP·PI·EST**] Resembling pap; pulpy; soft.

2PAP·PY *noun* [Pop.] Papa; father.

PA·PRI·KA (puh·pree′·kuh *or* pah′·prĭ·kuh) *noun* A condiment made from the ripe fruit of a mild variety of red pepper; also, the fruit itself. Also **PA·PRI·CA.** [<G. <Hung., red pepper]

PAP·U A (pāp′·yu·uh *or* pah′·pōō·uh), **TERRITORY OF** An Australian territory comprising SE. New Guinea and adjacent islands; 90,540 square miles; capital, Port Moresby; merged with Territory of New Guinea in 1945. See NEW GUINEA.

PAP·U·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Island of Papua or New Guinea, or to the Papuan peoples. —*noun* One of any of the dark peoples inhabiting the Melanesian Archipelago from the Fiji westward to the Aru Islands, including New Guinea or Papua.

PAP·U·LA (–yu·luh) *noun* [·LÆ (lee) *pl.*] An isolated pimple. Also **PAP·ULE.** [<L.]

PAP·Y·RA′·CEOUS (–i·rāy′·shus) *adj.* Made of papyrus; papery.

PA·PY·RUS *noun* [·RI (rī) *pl.*] 1 The writing paper of the ancient Egyptians, made from the papyrus plant. 2 A manuscript written on this material. 3 A perennial rush-like plant of the sedge family *(Cyperus papyrus)* having stems 6 to 10 feet high. [<Gr. *papyrus*]

PAR *noun* 1 Equality of value; equivalence; parity; specifically, equality between nominal and actual value. Shares of stock are said to be **AT,** or **UP TO, PAR** when exchangeable at

face value in money, **ABOVE PAR** when the market price is greater, and **BELOW PAR** when less than the nominal value. 2 An accepted standard with which to compare variations. 3 In golf, the number of strokes allotted to a round or hole on the basis of faultless play. — **MINT PAR** The reduction of the monetary unit of one country to expression in terms of that of another: also **PAR OF EXCHANGE.** — **ON A PAR** On a level. [<L., equal]

¹PAR-, PARA- *prefix* 1 Beside; near by; aside from; beyond; along with; amiss: used in certain words of Greek origin and in many scientific and medical terms; as, *par*helion, *para*lysis, *para*dox, *para*llel, etc. 2 In chemistry, an isomeric or polymeric modification; as, *para*cyanogen, *para*ldehyde; a modification or a similar compound not necessarily isomeric or polymeric; as, *para*morphine; a benzene derivative in which the substituted atoms or radicals occupy the positions 1, 4 (see **BENZENE RING**); as, *para*xylene. 3 In medicine, a diseased or abnormal condition; as, *para*noia; accessory to; as, *para*sympathetic; similar to but not identical with a true condition or form; as, *para*cholera. [<Gr. *para*, beside]

²PAR- *prefix* Same as **PER-**: used in a few words from the French; as, *par*doner, *par*boil. [<F. *par* <L. *per*, through]

PA·RA (pah·rah′) *noun* 1 A Turkish copper coin. 2 A small coin of Yugoslavia.

PA·RÁ (pah·rah′) 1 An estuary of the Amazon River; length, 200 miles; 12 to 40 miles wide. 2 A state in NE. Brazil, 443,789 square miles; center of rubber industry; capital, Belém. 3 A former name for **BELÉM.**

PARA- A combining form from Italian *parare*, shelter, as in *para*chute, *para*sol, etc.

PAR A-AM·I·NO·BEN·ZO′·IC (PĂR·UH-) ACID A colorless crystalline compound, $C_7H_7NO_2$, forming part of the vitamin B complex. Present in yeast and also made synthetically: source of several local anesthetics, as novocaine.

PAR·A BI·O′·SIS (păr·uh·bī-) *noun* 1 A fusion of two individuals, congenital or by surgery, resulting in mutual physiological intimacy, as in Siamese twins. 2 A temporary suppression of the irritability and conductivity of a nerve. [<PARA- + BIOSIS] — **PA·RA·BI·OT′·IC** *adj.*

PAR′·A BLAST (păr′-) *noun* The yolk of a meroblastic egg. [<PARA- + -BLAST] — **PAR·A·BLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

PAR·A BLE (păr′-) *noun* A comparison; simile; specifically, a short narrative making a moral or religious point by comparison with natural or homely things; as, the New Testament *parables*. See synonyms under **ALLEGORY.** —*verb* [**·BLED** (bld), **·BLING**] To express in a parable; represent allegorically; utter parables. [<L. *parabola*, comparison, <Gr. *para*, beside, + *ballō*, throw]

PA RAB·O·LA *noun* A conic section arising from the cutting of a cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides. [<Gr. *parabolē*, comparison]

PA RAB·O·LE (-ō·lee) *noun* A rhetorical comparison; a formal simile. [<L. *parabola*, parable]

PAR A BOL′·IC (păr-) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a parable. 2 Pertaining to or having the form of a parabola. Also **PAR·A·BOL′·I·CAL.** — **PAR·A·BOL′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PA RAB′·O·LIZE *tr. verb* [**·LIZED, ·LIZ·ING**] 1 To put into parable form. 2 To make like a parabola.

PA RAB O·LOID *noun* A surface or solid generated by the rotation of a parabola about its axis. — **PA·RAB·O·LOI′·DAL** *adj.*

PAR·A·CA′·SE·IN (păr-) *noun* A form of casein produced by the action of rennin.

PAR·A·CEL′·SUS (păr-) Pseudonym of Theophrastus von Hohenheim, 1493–1541, Swiss physician. — **PAR·A·CEL′·SI·AN** *adj.*

PAR·A·ĒS·THE′·SI·A (păr-) *noun* Any perversion or abnormality of the general sense of well-being, as an obsession or mania. [<PARA- + CENESTHESIA]

PAR·A·CEN′·TRIC (păr-) *adj.* Directed to or from the center: said of motion. Also **PAR·A·CEN′·TRI·CAL.**

PAR A·CHOR (păr′·uh·kor) *noun* A constant used in chemistry to check the structure of organic compounds. It is derived according to the following formula:

$$P = M\gamma^{1/4} \div (D-d)$$

where M is the molecular weight of the compound, γ the surface tension, D the liquid density, and d the vapor density. [<PARA- + Gr. *chōros*, space]

PAR A·CHOR′·DAL (păr-) *adj.* Situated beside the notochord: said of the paired cartilaginous plates at the base of the developing cranium. [<PARA- + CHORDAL]

PAR A·CHRO′·MA·TISM (păr-) *noun* Abnormal perception of colors; color blindness. — **PAR·A·CHRO·MAT′·IC** *adj.*

PAR′ A·CHUTE (păr′·uh·shōōt) *noun* 1 A large, expanding, umbrella-shaped apparatus for retarding the speed of a body descending through the air, especially from an airplane. 2 A lateral extension of the skin in flying squirrels, etc., enabling them to glide through the air. — **PILOT PARACHUTE** A small parachute whose release serves to open the canopy of the main parachute quickly and with minimum danger of jamming or tearing. —*verb* [**·CHUT·ED, ·CHUT·ING**] To land (troops, materials, etc.) from the air by means of parachutes; to make a descent with a parachute. — **PAR′·A·CHUT·IST** *noun.*

PARACHUTE FABRIC A plain-woven, very firm fabric used for making parachutes: made of silk or nylon if for human parachutes, of rayon if for cargo, bombs, etc.

PARACHUTE FLARE A flare attached to a parachute and released from an aircraft to illuminate the terrain.

PARACHUTE TROOP See **PARATROOP.**

PAR′·A·CLETE (păr′-) *noun* One called to the aid of another, especially in legal process; an advocate; hence, **PARACLETE,** the Holy Spirit as the helper or comforter. [<Gr. *paraklētos* <*para*, beside, + *kaleō*, call]

PAR·AC·ME (păr·ăc′·mī) *noun* The stage of degeneration following maturity; also the period of decline or remission, as of a disease. [<PARA- + Gr. *akmē*, highest point]

PA·RÁ·CU·TIN (pah·rah′·cōō·tīn) Same as **PARICUTÍN.**

PAR·A·CY′·MENE See under **CYMENE.**

PA·RADE *noun* 1 A marshaling and maneuvering of troops for display or official inspection; a review. 2 A ceremonious procession. 3 A ground where military reviews are held. 4 A promenade or public walk. 5 A setting forth or arrangement of persons or things for display. 6 Pompous show; ostentation. See synonyms under **OSTENTATION, SPECTACLE.** —*verb* [**·RAD·ED, ·RAD·ING**] 1 To maneuver or march for display or inspection; also, to cause to assemble in full equipment for a parade. 2 To march through; as, they *paraded* the town. 3 To place or marshal, as persons or things, in military order. 4 To display in a pretentious or conspicuous manner; also, to promenade for conspicuous display. See synonyms under **FLAUNT.** [<F. <Sp. *parada*] — **PA RAD ER** *noun.*

PARADE REST A formal ceremonial position of rest, exactly prescribed with or without rifle, in which soldiers stand without moving or speaking, as distinguished from the informal positions of *rest* and *at ease*.

PAR·A·DI·CHLO RO BEN′·ZENE (păr·uh·dī·klō-) *noun* A white, volatile, crystalline compound, $C_6H_4Cl_2$, widely used as an insecticide.

PAR·A·DIGM (păr′·uh·dīm *or* -dīme) *noun* 1 A model or table for the inflection of a class of words, as of a particular declension, conjugation, etc. 2 A pattern. [<PARA- + Gr. *deiknymi*, show] — **PAR A·DIG MAT′ IC** *adj.*

PAR′·A DISE *noun* 1 The intermediate place or state where the souls of the saved await the resurrection. 2 Heaven, the ultimate abode of righteous souls; also, the abode of the deceased faithful of Islam. 3 Any region or state of surpassing delight. 4 In the Near East, a park or pleasure ground. [<Gr. *paradeisos*, park] — **PAR·A·DI·SA′ IC OR ·I·CAL, PAR A·DI·SI′ AC OR ·A·CAL** *adj.*

PAR′·A·DISE (păr′-) The garden of Eden.

PARADISE LOST and **PARADISE REGAINED** Epic poems by John Milton depicting the fall and redemption of man.

PAR·A·DOS (păr′-) *noun* An embankment, as behind a trench, for protection against gunfire from the rear. [<F.]

PAR′·A·DOX (păr′-) *noun* 1 A statement, doctrine, or expression seemingly absurd or contradictory to the received belief or to what would naturally be believed, but perhaps really true. 2 A statement essentially absurd and false. See synonyms under **RIDDLE.** [<Gr. *paradoxos*, incredible] — **PAR·A·DOX′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PAR·A·DOX·I·CAL′·I·TY, PAR·A·DOX′·I·CAL·NESS** *noun* — **PAR A DOX′ I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PAR·ÆS·THE′·SI·A, etc. Same as **PARESTHESIA,** etc.

PAR·AF·FIN (păr′·uh·fin) *noun* 1 A translucent, waxy, solid mixture of hydrocarbons, indifferent to most chemical reagents; it is a constituent of peat, soft coal, and shale, but is derived principally from the distillation of petroleum. 2 Any saturated aliphatic hydrocarbon of the methane series having the formula C_nH_{2n+2}. —*tr. verb* To treat, usually by heat, with paraffin. Also **PAR·AF·FINE** (-fīn *or* -feen). [<G. <L. *parum*, too little, + *affinis*, related]

PARAFFIN WAX Solid paraffin.

PAR′·A·FORM (păr′-) *noun* A white crystalline powder, $(CH_2O)_n$, obtained by concentrating formaldehyde solutions: used as a disinfectant. Also **PAR·A·FOR·MAL′·DE·HYDE** (-dī·hīde).

PAR′·A·FRAG BOMB (păr′-) A demolition bomb designed to be dropped by parachute.

PAR·A·GEN′ E·SIS (păr·uh·jĕn′-) *noun* The formation of minerals in contact in such manner as to affect the development of the individual crystals. Also **PAR·A·GE·NE′·SIA.** — **PAR·A·GE·NET′·IC** (-jī·nĕt′·ik) *adj.*

PAR·A·GO′·GE (păr·uh·gō′·jī) *noun* The addition of a sound or syllable at the end of a word. [<Gr. *paragōgē* <*para*, *beyond*, + *agō*, lead] — **PAR·A·GOG′·IC** (-gŏj′·ik) *adj.*

PAR·A·GON (păr′·uh·gŏn) *noun* 1 A model of excellence. 2 A size of type: about 3½ lines to the inch: 20-point. 3 A diamond in perfect condition, of 100 carats or upward. —*tr. verb* [Obs.] 1 To compare with or equal. 2 To surpass. 3 To hold up as a pattern. [<OF. <O. Sp. *paragone* <*para con*, in comparison with]

PA·RAG′·O·NITE *noun* A scaly, pearly, variously colored, translucent mica containing sodium instead of potassium, and found massive.

PAR′·A·GRAPH (păr′-) *noun* 1 A short passage in a written

or printed discourse, begun on a new and usually indented line. **2** A short article, complete and unified; especially, in a newspaper, a short article, item, or comment. **3** A mark (¶) used to indicate where a paragraph is to be begun, or as a reference mark.
— *tr. verb* **1** To arrange in or into a paragraph or paragraphs. **2** To comment on in a paragraph. [<Gr. *paragraphos*, line in the margin] — **PAR'·A·GRAPH·ER, PAR'·A·GRAPH·IST** *noun* — **PAR·A·GRAPH'·IC, PAR·A·GRAPH'·I·CAL** *adj.*

PAR·A·GRAPH'·I·A (păr–) *noun* A symptom of mental disorder in which the patient writes wrong letters or words.

PAR·A·GUAY (păr'·uh·gwāy *or* –gwī; *Sp.* pah·rah·gwī') A republic in south–central South America; 169,266 square miles; capital, Asunción. — **PAR·A·GUAY'·AN** *adj. & noun.*

PARAGUAY RIVER A river in south–central South America; 1,800 miles to the Paraná River.

PARAGUAY–TEA *noun* Maté.

PAR·A·HE·LI·OT'·RO·PISM (–pĭzm) *noun* A manifestation of irritability in motile leaves when exposed to bright sunlight, whereby they assume such a position that their surfaces are parallel to the direction of the incident rays; diurnal sleep of leaves. — **PAR·A·HE·LI·O·TROP'·IC** *adj.*

PA·RA·HI'·BA (pah·rah·ee'·bah) A state of eastern Brazil; 28,846 square miles; also its capital: also called *João Pessóa.* Also **PA·RA·HY'·BA.**

PARAHIBA RIVER A river of eastern Brazil; 270 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. Also **PARAHYBA.**

PAR·A·HYP·NO'·SIS (păr·uh·hip–) *noun* Abnormal sleep, suggesting but not necessarily due to hypnosis, as in somnambulism. — **PAR·A·HYP·NOT'·IC** *adj.*

PAR·A·KEET (păr'–) *noun* **1** Any of certain small parrots, having a long, wedge–shaped tail. **2** The Carolina parrot *(Conuropsis carolinensis)* of the southern United States. Also spelled *paroquet, parrakeet, parrakeeto, parroquet.* [<OF. *paroquet* <*perrot*, parrot, <*Pierre*, Peter]

PAR·A·KI NE'·SI·A (păr–) *noun* Clumsy and unnatural movements, caused by impairment of motor functions. Also **PAR A·KI·NE'·SIS.** [<PARA– + Gr. *kinēsis*, movement] — **PAR·A·KI·NET' IC** *adj.*

PAR·A·LA'·LI·A (păr–) *noun* Any defect in the faculty of speech. [<PARA– + Gr. *lalcō*, talk]

PAR·AL·DE·HYDE (păr–) *noun* A colorless, transparent liquid, $C_6H_{12}O_3$, derived by the action of sulfuric acid on acetaldehyde: used as a hypnotic.

PAR·A·LEIP'·SIS (păr·uh·lip'·sĭs) *noun* A pretended suppression of what is really said; a feigned omission, as in the expression "not to mention his insufferable conceit"; apophasis. Also **PAR·A·LEP'·SIS, PAR·A·LIP'·SIS.** [<Gr. *paraleipsis* <*para*, beside, + *leipō*, leave]

PAR·AL·LAX (păr'–) *noun* **1** Such difference in the apparent position of an object, specifically, a star or other heavenly body, as would appear if it were viewed from two points. It is **DIURNAL** or **GEOCENTRIC PARALLAX** when due to the change of place of the observer caused by the earth's rotation; **ANNUAL** or **HELIOCENTRIC PARALLAX** when the observer's change of place is due to the earth's motion around the sun. **2** Any apparent displacement of an object due to an observer's position. [<Gr. *paralaxis*, alternation] — **PAR·AL·LAC'·TIC, ·TI·CAL** *adj.* — **PAR·AL·LAC'·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PAR·AL·LEL (păr'–) *adj.* **1** Not meeting or intersecting, however far extended: said of straight lines or planes. **2** In projective geometry, meeting at infinity. **3** Having lines or surfaces lying in the same or about the same direction. **4** Having a like course; conforming in action. **5** Essentially alike; similar. **6** Of musical parts, separated by the same interval; as, *parallel* fifths. **7** Having sides parallel to one another. **8** Electrically connected between like terminals, as a group of cells, condensers, etc.
— *noun* **1** A line extending in the same direction and being equidistant at all points from another line. **2** Essential likeness. **3** A comparison tracing similarity, as between persons. **4** A counterpart. **5** Any person or thing ranked as equal to another; a match. **6** A trench dug parallel to the outline of a fortification. **7** A degree of latitude.
— *tr. verb* [**·LELED** or **·LELLED, ·LEL·ING** or **·LEL·LING**] **1** To be or to furnish a parallel to or match for. **2** To place in a parallel position; also, to run parallel with; as, Fifth Avenue *parallels* Park Avenue. **3** To place in comparison with. See synonyms under **COMPARE.** [<Gr. *para allēlōn*, beside one another]

PARALLEL BARS Two horizontal cross–bars, parallel to each other, supported a few feet from the ground by upright posts: used for gymnastic exercises.

PAR·AL·LEL·E·PI'·PED (păr–) *noun* A prism whose six faces are parallelograms. Also **PAR·AL·LEL·O·PI'·PED, PAR·A·LEL·O·PIP'·E·DON.** [<Gr. *parallēlos*, parallel, + *epi*, upon, + *pedon*, ground]

PAR·AL·LEL·ISM (păr'–) *noun* **1** Parallel position. **2** Essential likeness; similarity; analogy. **3** Correspondence or similarity of construction in successive passages or clauses, especially in Hebrew poetry. **4** The opinion that the relation between physical and mental processes is one of concomitant or parallel variation, and not of cause and effect.

·PSYCH· **RISM** **PARALLELISM** **1** In metaphysics, the theo- [illegible] mental and physical phenomena; opposed to *interactionism.* **2** In psychology, the theory that changes in mental processes are accompanied, although not necessarily in a causal relation, by parallel changes in neural processes.

PARALLEL MOTION Motion of a machine element, as a piston, reproduced by a linkwork system and recorded as a straight line parallel to the original motion.

PAR·AL·LEL'·O·GRAM *noun* **1** A four–sided plane figure whose opposite sides are parallel, and hence equal, including the *square, rectangle, rhombus,* and *rhomboid.* **2** Any area or object having such form: often applied in popular usage to an oblong or elongated rectangle.

PA·RAL·O·GISM (–jizm) *noun* A fallacy in reasoning; reasoning contrary to logic or logical form; any false reasoning. See synonyms under **SOPHISTRY.** [<PARA– + *logos*, reason] — **PAR·A·LOG'·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PA·RAL·O·GIST** *noun.*

PA·RAL·Y·SIS *noun* **1** Partial or complete loss of the power of voluntary motion and sometimes of the power of perceiving sensations; palsy. **2** Loss of power in general. [<PARA– + Gr. *lyō*, loosen]

PA·RAL·Y·SIS AG·I·TANS (āj'–) Shaking palsy.

PAR·A·LYT'·IC (păr–) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to or affected with paralysis. **2** Subject to paralysis. — *noun* A person subject to or suffering from paralysis.

PAR'·A·LYZE (păr'–) *tr. verb* [**·LYZED, ·LYZ·ING**] **1** To make paralytic. **2** To deprive of the power to act. See synonyms under **WEAKEN.** — **PAR'·A·LYZ·ER** *noun* — **PAR·A·LY ZA'·TION** *noun.*

PAR·A·MAG·NET'·IC (păr–) *adj.* Exhibiting magnetic polarity in the same direction as the magnetizing force, having a magnetic permeability greater than that of a vacuum, distinguished from *diamagnetic.* — **PAR·A·MAG'·NET** *noun* — **PAR·A·MAG'·NET·ISM** *noun.*

PAR·A·MAR'·I·BO (păr·uh·măr'·ĭ·bō) A seaport city, capital of Surinam.

PAR·A·MAT'·TA (păr–) *noun* A kind of light, twilled, dress goods with cotton warp and filling of combed merino wool: also spelled *parramatta.* [<Paramatta, in Australia]

PAR A·ME'·CI·UM (păr·uh·mee'·shi·um *or* –shi·um) *noun* [**CI·A** *pl.*] A ciliate infusorian (genus *Paramecium*) having a flattened elongate body, and feeding by a primitive oral groove. *P. caudatum* is the slipper animalcule found in stagnant water. [<Gr. *paramēkēs*, oblong]

PA·RAM·E·TER *noun* In mathematics and statistics, any given constant or element whose values characterize one or more of the variables entering into a system of expressions, functions, etc.; as, a road gradient is a *parameter* of the performance of a motorcar. [<PARA– + –METER] — **PAR·A·MET'·RIC** *adj.*

PAR·AM·NE'·SI·A (păr·ăm·nee'·zhĭ·uh *or* –zhuh) *noun* **1** Distortion and falsification of memory. **2** A condition in which the proper meaning or use of words cannot be remembered. [<PARA– + AMNESIA]

PA RA·MO (pah'·ruh– *or* păr'·uh·mō) *noun* [Sp.] A treeless alpine plain in tropical South America.

PAR·A·MOR'·PHINE (–feen) *noun* Thebaine.

PAR·A·MOR'·PHISM (păr·uh·mor'·fizm) *noun* The alteration of one mineral to another having the same chemical composition but other molecular structure and physical properties. [<PARA– + Gr. *morphē*, shape] **PAR A·MOR'·PHIC, PAR·A·MOR'·PHOUS** (–fus) *adj.*

PAR'·A·MOUNT (păr'–) *adj.* **1** Having the highest title. **2** Superior to all others; supremely controlling. — *noun* A supreme lord; highest ruler. [<OF. <*par*, through, + *amount, amont*, amount] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·CY** *noun.*
Synonyms (adj.): chief, eminent, foremost, preeminent, principal, superior, supreme. *Antonyms*: inferior, minor, secondary, subordinate.

PAR A·MOUR (păr'·uh·mo͝or) *noun* A lover, especially one who unlawfully takes the place of husband or wife. [<OF. *par*, by, + *amour*, love]

PA·RA·NÁ' (pah·rah·nah') A state of SE. Brazil; 95,269 square miles; capital, Curitiba.

PA·RA·NA·HY'·BA (pah·rah·nah·ee'·bah) A river of SE. Brazil; one of the head streams of the Paraná River. Also **PA·RA·NA·HI'·BA.**

PARANÁ RIVER A river of southern Brazil and eastern Argentine Republic; forms the eastern and southern boundary of Paraguay; about 2,720 miles to the Rio de la Plata; called **ALTO PARANÁ** above the confluence of the Paraguay River.

PAR·A·NEPH'·RIC (păr·uh·nĕf'·rĭc) *adj.* Found in the tissue beside the kidneys. [<PARA– + Gr. *nephros*, kidney]

PAR·A·NEPH'·ROS *noun* The suprarenal capsule.

PA·RANG *noun* A short, heavy sheath-knife with a straight edge used especially by the Dyaks of Borneo, both for chopping and as a weapon. [<Malay]

PAR·A·NOI'·A (păr–) *noun* A chronic, often progressive, mental disorder or psychosis, characterized by monomania, systematized delusions of persecution, and sometimes hallucinations. Also **PAR·A·NOE'·A** (–nee'·uh). [<PARA– + Gr. *noeō*, think]

PAR·A·NOI′·AC *adj.* Relating to or affected by paranoia. —*noun* One affected by paranoia. Also **PAR·A·NOI′·IC, PAR·A·NOE′·AC.**

PAR′·A·NYMPH (păr′–) *noun* In ancient Greece, a groomsman or bridesmaid; specifically, the best man who went with a bridegroom to fetch home the bride, or the maiden who conducted the bride to the bridegroom. [<LL. *paranymphus* <Gr. *paranymphos* <*para,* beside, + NYMPH]

PAR·A·PET (păr′–) *noun* 1 A low wall about the edge of a roof, terrace, bridge, fortification, etc. 2 A breastwork. See synonyms under BARRIER. [<It. *parapetto* <*parare,* guard, + *petto,* breast] —**PAR·A·PET·ED** *adj.*

PAR APH (păr′·uf) *noun* A flourish made with the pen at the end of a signature, often as a protection against forgery. [<F. *paraphe* <*paragraphe,* paragraph]

PAR A·PHER·NA′·LI·A (păr·uh·fur–) *noun pl.* 1 Trappings or accessories of equipment or adornment; furnishings, especially for ceremonious occasions; the parts of any outfit, apparatus, or equipment. 2 [Law] Formerly, the personal articles reserved to a wife over and above her dower. [<PARA– + Gr. *pherō,* bring]

PA·RA·PHI·A *noun* An abnormal or perverted sense of touch. [<PARA– + Gr. *aphē,* touch]

PAR′·A·PHRASE (păr′·uh·frāze) *verb* [·PHRASED, ·PHRAS·ING] To reproduce the sense of in other terms. —*noun* A restatement or free translation of a passage or work. [<PARA– + Gr. *phrazō,* say] —**PAR′·A·PHRAS·ER, PAR·A·PHRAST** *noun* —**PAR·A·PHRAS′·TIC, ·TI·CAL** *adj.* —**PAR·A·PHRAS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PAR A PHRE′·NI·A (păr–) *noun* Formerly, any mental disorder; specifically, dementia precox of paranoid type. [<PARA– + Gr. *phrēn,* mind] —**PAR·A·PHREN′·IC** *adj.*

PA·RAPH·Y·SIS *noun* [·SES (seez) *pl.*] A sterile unicellular or pluricellular filament or narrow plate accompanying sexual or sporogenous organs found in certain mosses and other cryptogams. [<Gr. *paraphysis,* offshoot]

PAR A PLE′·GI·A (păr–) *noun* Paralysis of the lower half of the body, due to disease or injury of the spinal cord. Also **PAR′ A·PLE·GY.** [<PARA– + Gr. *plēssō,* strike] —**PAR·A·PLE′ GIC** *adj. & noun.*

PAR·A·PRAX′·IS (păr–) *noun* In psychoanalysis, any faulty action, blunder, or lapse, as a slip of the tongue, failure of memory, etc. [<PARA– + Gr. *praxis,* action]

PAR A·PSY·CHOL′·O·GY (păr·uh·sī·kŏl′·o·ji) *noun* Metaphysics. [<PARA– + PSYCHOLOGY]

PAR·A·PSY·CHO′·SIS (păr·uh·sī·kō′·sĭs) *noun* A psychosis characterized by abnormal or unnatural thinking.

PAR A·QUI·NONE′ (păr–) *noun* Quinone.

PARÁ RUBBER Rubber obtained from the tropical American rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis*). [<Pará, Brazil]

PAR A·SANG (păr′–) *noun* A Persian measure of length, varying from 2 to 4 miles. [<Pers. *farsang*]

PAR′·A·SCEVE (păr′·uh·seev *or* –see′·vee) *noun* 1 The day before the Jewish Sabbath, on which preparation is made for the Sabbath; also, what is then prepared. 2 Good Friday in the Roman Catholic Church. [<F. *parascève* <Gr. *para,* beside, + *skeuē,* equipment]

PAR A SE LE′·NE (păr–) *noun* [·NÆ (nee) *pl.*] A mock moon appearing on a lunar halo. [<PARA– + Gr. *selēnē,* moon]

PAR·A·SHAH (păr′–) *noun* [Heb.] [·SHOTH (shōth) or ·SHI′·OTH (shee′·ōth) *pl.*] One of the fifty-four sections or lessons into which the Pentateuch is divided for weekly readings throughout the annual cycle, or one of the smaller sections read on festivals.

PAR′·A·SITE (păr′–) *noun* 1 An animal or a plant that lives on or in another organism, at whose expense it obtains nourishment and shelter. 2 An obsequious sycophant who lives at another's expense. 3 In ancient Greece and Rome, one who secured a welcome at the tables of the rich by means of fawning and flattery. [<PARA– + Gr. *sitos,* food] —**PAR·A·SIT′·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.* —**PAR·A·SIT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PARASITE DRAG That portion of the drag of an aircraft exclusive of the drag of the wings: also called *head resistance.* Also **PARASITE RESISTANCE.** Compare INDUCED DRAG.

PAR·A·SIT′·I·CIDE (păr–) *noun* Any agent that destroys parasites. —*adj.* Efficacious for destroying parasites: also **PAR·A·SIT·I·CI′·DAL.**

PAR′·A·SIT·ISM (–sīt–) *noun* 1 The condition or conduct of a fawner or sycophant. 2 The state or condition of being parasitic; in biology, destructive symbiosis. 3 In medicine, disease, especially of the skin, caused by parasites.

PAR·A·SI·TOL′·O·GY (păr–) *noun* The scientific study of parasites. —**PAR·A·SI·TO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* —**PAR·A·SI·TOL′·O·GIST** *noun.*

PAR A·SOL (păr′–) *noun* A small, light sunshade carried by women. [<F. <It. *parasole* <*parare,* guard, + *sole,* sun]

PAR·A·SYM·PA·THET′·IC (păr–) *adj.* Designating that part of the autonomic nervous system originating in the cranial and sacral regions of the spinal cord. Its functions include constriction of the pupil, dilation of the blood vessels and salivary glands, slowing of the heart, and stimulation of the digestive and genito-urinary systems: also called *cranio-sacral.*

PAR·A·SYN·AP′·SIS (păr–) *noun* In meiosis, the side-by-side conjugation of chromosomes. Also **PAR·A·SYN′·DE·SIS.**

PAR·A·SYN′·THE·SIS (păr–) *noun* The principle or process of forming words by both combination and derivation; especially, the creation of a derivative word by compounding with a particle, as *downfallen.* [<PARA– + Gr. *synthesis,* a compounding] —**PAR·A·SYN·THET′·IC** *adj.* —**PAR·A·SYN′·THE·TON** *noun.*

PAR·A·SYPH′·I·LIS (păr–) *noun* Metasyphilis.

PAR·A·TAX′·IS (păr–) *noun* The arrangement of clauses or propositions without connectives, leaving their syntactic relations to be supplied by the mind of the hearer or reader: opposed to *hypotaxis.* [<PARA– + Gr. *taxis,* arrangement] —**PAR·A·TAC′·TIC, ·TI·CAL** *adj.* —**PAR·A·TAC′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PAR·A·THY′·MI·A (păr–) *noun* Disordered emotional response; perversion of mood. [<PARA– + Gr. *thymos,* mind]

PAR·A·THY′·ROID (păr–) *adj.* Lying near the thyroid gland; specifically, pertaining to or designating one of several (usually four) small, bean-shaped glands found typically in pairs on the inner side near the back of each lobe of the thyroid.

PAR′·A·TROOP (păr′–) *noun* A military offensive force, with equipment, trained to land in hostile territory from an airplane by parachutes: also called *parachute troop.* [<PARA-(CHUTE) + TROOP] —**·ER** *noun.*

PAR·A·TY′·PHOID (păr–) *adj.* Resembling typhoid fever but not responding to the tests for that disease. —*noun* Paratyphoid fever.

PAR′·A·U·NIT (păr′–) A unit of paratroops. [<PARA(CHUTE) + UNIT]

PAR′·A·VANE (păr′–) *noun* A torpedo-shaped underwater device equipped with sharp projecting teeth for cutting the moorings of sunken mines; also, a similar device loaded with high explosives for use against submarines.

PAR·BOIL *tr. verb* To boil partially; hence, to make uncomfortable with heat. [<L. *per,* through, + *bullio,* boil]

PAR′·BUCK·LE *noun* 1 A purchase made by looping a rope in the middle to aid in rolling casks, etc., up or down an incline, or in furling a sail by rolling the yards. 2 A sling made by passing both ends of a rope through its bight. —*tr. verb* [·LED (ld), ·LING] To hoist or lower with a parbuckle. [<PAR + BUCKLE]

PAR·CÆ (par′·see) The three Fates.

PAR·CEL *noun* 1 Anything wrapped up; a package; bundle. 2 An integral part. 3 A group or lot composed of an indefinite number or quantity (of people or animals): also [Pop.] *passel.* 4 A distinct portion of land. 5 A separated part of anything; an indefinite number.
—*tr. verb* [·CELED or ·CELLED, ·CEL·ING or ·CEL·LING] 1 To divide into parts or shares; distribute. 2 To cut up or divide into lots, as land. 3 To make up into a parcel. 4 To wrap canvas strips around, as a rope; cover with canvas strips, as a seam.
—*adj. & adv.* Half or part; partly; partially. [<F. *parcelle* <L. *particula,* particle]

PARCEL POST A postal service for the carriage and delivery of parcels not exceeding 100 inches in length and girth combined, or 70 pounds in weight: begun in the United States Jan. 1, 1913. Also **PARCELS POST.**

PAR′·CE·NA·RY Same as COPARCENARY.

PAR·CE·NER *noun* [Law] A coparcener; coheir. [<OF. <L. *partitio,* share]

PARCH *verb* 1 To make or become extremely dry; dry up. 2 To burn the surface of; scorch. 3 To dry up, shrivel, or wither from cold. [Etymology unknown]

PAR·CHEE′·SI, PAR·CHE′·SI, PAR·CHI′·SI (–zi) Same as PACHISI.

PARCH·MENT *noun* 1 The skin of sheep, goats, and other animals prepared and polished with pumice stone for writing. 2 An imitation parchment made by treating paper with sulfuric acid and water: also called **VEGETABLE PARCHMENT.** 3 A formal writing on parchment. 4 A college graduation diploma. 5 A light tan or cream color, the color of parchment. [<F. *parchemin* <Gr. *Pergamon,* Pergamum]

PAR′·CI·MO·NY *noun* Sparingness, as in assumptions. [<F. *parcimonie,* parsimony]

PARD *noun* [Obs.] A leopard; panther.

PARD *noun* [Pop.] A partner; mate; chum.

PAR·DI (par·dee′) *adv. & interj.* [Obs.] By God; once a fashionable form of profanity: also spelled *perdie, perdy.* Also **PAR·DEE, PAR·DIE, PAR·DY.** [<F. <L. *per,* by, + *deus,* god]

PAR·DON *tr. verb* 1 To remit the penalty of; forgo. 2 To release from liability to punishment. 3 To grant allowance or indulgence to; excuse.
—*noun* 1 The act of pardoning; remission of penalty incurred. 2 A waiving, by sovereign prerogative, of the execution of the penal sanctions of the violated law: distinguished from *justification.* 3 Courteous forbearance; acquittal of blame: used in making polite excuses. 4 [Law] Remission of guilt; also, an official warrant declaring the act of pardon. 5 An indulgence. [<F. *pardonner* <L. *per,* through, + *dono,* grant] —**PAR·DON·A·BLE** *adj.* —**PAR·DON·A·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms (verb): absolve, acquit, condone, exculpate, excuse, forgive, overlook, release, remit. *Forgive* has ref-

erence to feelings, *pardon* to consequences; hence, the executive may *pardon*, but has nothing to do officially with *forgiving*. To *pardon* is the act of a superior, implying the right to punish; to *forgive* is the privilege of the humblest person who has been wronged or offended. In law, to *remit* the whole penalty is equivalent to *pardoning* the offender; but a part of a penalty may be *remitted* and the remainder inflicted, as where the penalty includes both fine and imprisonment. To *condone* is to put aside a recognized offense by some act which restores the offender to forfeited right or privilege, and is the act of a private individual, without legal formalities. To *excuse* is to *overlook* some slight offense, error, or breach of etiquette; *pardon* is often used by courtesy in nearly the same sense. Compare ABSOLVE, MERCY. *Antonyms*: castigate, chasten, chastise, condemn, convict, correct, doom, punish, recompense, scourge, sentence, visit.

Synonyms (noun): absolution, acquittal, amnesty, forbearance, forgiveness, mercy, oblivion, remission. *Acquittal* is a release from a charge, after trial, as not guilty. *Pardon* is a removal of penalty from one who has been adjudged guilty. *Acquittal* is the adjudging one to be not guilty, as by the decision of a court, commonly of a jury; *pardon* is the act of the executive. An innocent man may demand *acquittal*, and need not plead for *pardon*. *Oblivion* signifies overlooking and virtually forgetting an offense, so that the offender stands before the law in all respects as if it had never been committed. *Amnesty* conveys the same idea. *Pardon* affects individuals; *amnesty* and *oblivion* are said of great numbers. *Pardon* is oftenest applied to the ordinary administration of law; *amnesty* or *oblivion*, to national and military affairs. An *amnesty* is issued after war, insurrection, or rebellion. *Absolution* is a religious word (compare synonyms for ABSOLVE). *Remission* is a discharge from penalty; as, the *remission* of a fine. *Antonyms*: penalty, punishment, retaliation, retribution, vengeance.

PAR·DON·ER *noun* 1 One who pardons. 2 In the Middle Ages, a layman commissioned to grant or sell papal indulgences.

PAR·DON·NEZ–MOI (par·daw′·neh·mwah′) [F.] Pardon me.

PARE *tr. verb* [PARED, PAR·ING] 1 To cut off a covering layer or edge of. 2 To diminish by taking away a little at a time: often with *down*. 3 To cut, shave, or remove the outside part from: with *off* or *away*. [<L. *paro*, prepare] — **PAR·ER** *noun* — **PAR·ING** *adj. & noun.*

PA·RÉ (pah·reh′), **AMBROISE**, 1510–90, French surgeon; father of modern surgery.

PA·RE·CIOUS, etc. Same as PARŒCIOUS, etc.

PAR·E·GOR′·IC (păr–) *noun* A medicine that assuages pain; specifically, a camphorated tincture of opium. [<Gr. *parégorikos* <*parēgoros*, consoling]

PA·REI·RA BRA·VA (puh·reh′·ruh brah′·vuh *or* brāy′·vuh) [Brazilian] A drug obtained from the roots of a tropical American plant of the moonseed family (*Chondrodendron tomentosum*): used in treating chronic disorders of the urinary passages. [<Pg., wild vine]

PAR·EN·CEPH′·A·LON (păr–) *noun* The cerebellum. — **PAR·EN·CE·PHAL′·IC** *adj.*

PA·REN·CHY·MA (puh·rĕng′·kĭ·muh) *noun* 1 The soft cellular substance of glandular and other organs; the proper substance of an organ, excluding the connective tissue and the like. 2 The endoplasm of a protozoan cell. 3 The thin-walled, soft cell tissue of higher plants, as found in stem pith and in the pulp of fruits. Also **PA·REN·CHYME**. [<PARA– + ENCHYMA] — **PAR·EN·CHYM′·A·TOUS** (–kĭm′·uh·tus) *adj.*

PAR·ENT (păr′–) *noun* 1 A father or a mother. 2 Any organism that generates another; a producer; cause; occasion. [<L. *parens* <*pario*, beget]

PAR·ENT·AGE (–ij) *noun* 1 The relation of parent to child, of producer to the produced; hence, relation of cause to effect. 2 Descent or derivation from parents; extraction; lineage; origin; hence, derivation from any source. 3 Parenthood.

PA·REN·TAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or characteristic of a parent. 2 In genetics, pertaining to or designating that generation from whose crossbreeding hybrids are produced (symbol, *p*). — **·LY** *adv.*

PAR·EN·TA′·LI·A (păr–) *noun pl.* [L.] In ancient Rome, an annual feast in commemoration of the dead and veneration of ancestors.

PAR·EN·TER·AL (păr–) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a mode of assimilation other than through the alimentary canal, as intravenous or subcutaneous.

PA·REN·THE·SIS *noun* [·SES (sēz) *pl.*] 1 A clause inserted in a sentence that is grammatically complete without it, separated usually by upright curves, or by brackets or dashes. 2 Either or both of the upright curves ( ) so used. 3 Hence, any intervening episode or incident; interval. [<Gr. *para*, beside, + *en*, in,+ *tithēmi*, put]

PA·REN′·THE·SIZE *tr. verb* [·SIZED, ·SIZ·ING] 1 To insert as a parenthesis. 2 To insert parentheses or explanatory statements in.

PAR·EN·THET′·I·CAL (păr–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a parenthesis. 2 Abounding in parentheses. 3 Thrown in; episodical. Also **PAR·EN·THET′·IC**. — **PAR·EN·THET′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PAR′·ENT·HOOD (păr′–) *noun* The condition or relation of a parent.

PA·RE·SIS (puh·ree′·sĭs *or* păr′·ĭ·sĭs) *noun* Partial paralysis affecting muscular motion but not sensation. — **GENERAL PARESIS** General paralysis; chronic progressive paralysis accompanied by dementia, caused by syphilis of the nervous system. [<Gr. *paresis* <*para*, beside, + *hiēmi*, let go]

PAR·ES·THE′·SI·A (păr·ĕs·thee′·zhĭ·uh *or* –zĭ·uh *or* –zhuh) *noun* Abnormal or perverted sense of touch; a sensation of itching, tingling, or prickling of the skin: also spelled *paræsthesia*. Also **PAR·ES·THE′·SIS**. — **PAR·ES·THET′·IC** *adj.*

PA·RET·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or afflicted with paresis. — *noun* One who suffers from paresis. — **PA·RET·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PA·RE·TO (pah·reh′·tō), **VILFREDO**, 1848–1923, Italian economist and sociologist.

PA·RE·U (pah′·reh·ōō) *noun* A rectangular, figured cotton cloth worn as a skirt or loincloth by natives of southern Pacific islands.

PAR EX·CEL·LENCE (ĕx·eh·lahNns′) Of the highest excellence; beyond comparison; preeminently. [<F.]

PAR EX·EM·PLE (ĕg·zahN′·pl) [F.] For example; for instance.

PAR·FAIT (–feh′) *noun* A frozen dessert or confection made with eggs, sugar, whipped cream, and flavoring. [<F. perfect]

PAR·FLÈCHE (–flĕsh′) *noun* Rawhide made by the Sioux and other Indians from buffalo or cow skins dried on a stretcher after removal of the hair. Also **PAR·FLÈSH**. [<F.]

PAR·GET (–jet) *noun* 1 Gypsum. 2 Plaster suitable for lining chimneys. 3 Pargeting. — *tr. verb* To cover with parget. [<LL. *spargito* <*spargo*, sprinkle]

PAR·GET·ING *noun* 1 Plastering; specifically, ornamental stucco– or plaster–work in relief. 2 Same as PARGET (plaster).

AR·GO *noun* A snapper (*Lutianus analis*) of warm American waters; the muttonfish. [<Sp.]

PAR·HE·LIC CIRCLE A band of light or halo, passing through the sun and parallel to the horizon. Also **PARHELIC RING**.

PAR·HE·LI·ON (–lē·un) *noun* [·LI·A *pl.*] A mock sun, often colored, appearing in connection with solar halos. Also **PAR·HE·LI·UM**. [<PARA– + Gr. *helios*, sun] — **PAR·HE·LIC, PAR·HE·LI′·A·CAL** *adj.*

PARI· A combining form from Latin *par*, *paris*, equal, as in *paris*yllabic, having the same number of syllables.

PA·RI·AH (pah′·rĭ·uh *or* păr′·ĭ·uh; *in def. 3., often* puh·rī′·uh] *noun* 1 One of low caste (but not lowest or outcast) people of southern India and Burma, employed as servants. 2 A person of low caste or no caste. 3 Hence, a social outcast. [<Tamil]

PA·RI·AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Paros, an island in the Ægean Sea: said of its white marble. 2 Resembling the marble of Paros. — *noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Paros. 2 Ceramic ware of Parian marble: also **PARIAN BISCUIT**.

PA·RI·CU·TÍN′ (pah·ree·cōō·teen′) A volcano in Michoacán State, Mexico; about 200 miles west of Mexico City; became active Feb., 1943. Also spelled *Parácutin*.

PA·RI·ES (păy′·rĭ·eez) *noun* [**PA·RI·E·TES** (puh·rī′·ĭ·teez) *pl.*] The wall of any cavity in the body, as of any organ: commonly in the plural. [<L., wall]

PA·RI·E·TAL *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or forming the walls of any cavity in the body. 2 Of or pertaining to a wall. 3 Pertaining to the care of or residence within walls or precincts, as of a college. 4 Pertaining to or borne on a wall: said especially of placentæ or ovules borne on the wall of the ovary of a plant.
— *noun* A parietal bone. [<L. *paries*, wall]

PARIETAL BONE Either of two bones between the occipital and frontal bones that form a part of the top and sides of the cranium.

PARIETAL LOBE That portion of the hemispheres of the brain that lies between the central sulcus and the occipital lobe.

PA·RI·E·TES Plural of PARIES.

PA·RIL′·LIN *noun* A white crystalline glucoside of variable compostion, contained in sarsaparilla root, and to which the drug owes its medicinal qualities: often called *smilacin*. Also **PARILLIC ACID**. [<SARSAPARILLA]

PAR·I–MU′·TU·EL (păr·ĭ–mū′·choō·ul; *F.* pah·rĭ–mü·twël′) *noun* [**PAR·IS–MU′·TU·ELS** (păr·ĭ–) *pl.*] 1 A system of betting at races in which those who have bet on the winners share in the total amount wagered: also **PARI MUTUEL**. 2 A machine for recording bets under this system. [<F., mutual wager]

PAR·ING (pâre′–) *noun* The act of cutting off the surface or edge of; also, the part pared off.

PA·RI PAS·SU (pä′·rĭ päs′·yu *or* păr′·ī päs′·ōō) [L.] With equal pace; of the same speed.

PAR·I·PIN′·NATE (păr–) *adj.* Equally or abruptly pinnate: said of leaves. [<PARI– + PINNATE]

PAR·IS (păr′·is) *noun* A plant of an Old World genus (*Paris*) of perennial herbs of the lily family: also called *herb–Paris*, *truelove*. [<L. *par*, equal, regular]

PAR·IS (păr′·is) In Greek legend, a son of King Priam of Troy by Hecuba, who dreamed she was to bear a firebrand and therefore exposed the child on Mount Ida, where he grew up as a shepherd. Appealed to by the three goddesses, Hera, Aphrodite, and Athena, to decide who was the most

beautiful, he indicated his choice by awarding the golden apple of discord to Aphrodite, who had promised him the most beautiful woman in the world for his wife. With her help he carried off Helen, wife of Menelaus, thus causing the Trojan War.

2PAR·IS (păr′·is; *F.* pah·ree′) A university and cathedral city and river port; capital of France; on the Seine, 111 miles from its mouth: ancient name, *Lutetia* or *Lutetia Parisiorum*.

PARIS BLUE Prussian blue.

PARIS GREEN A poisonous compound prepared from copper acetate and arsenic trioxide, used largely as an insecticide and pigment.

PAR·ISH (păr′–) *noun* 1 A religious congregation, comprising all those who worship together in one church; also, the district in which they live. 2 A civil division of the State of Louisiana, corresponding to a county. 3 In England, the ecclesiastical district in charge of a rector or vicar. 4 In England, one of the civil districts into which a county is divided for the administration of the poor–laws, care of the highways, etc. [<F. *paroisse* <LL. *parœcia* <Gr. *paroikos*, neighboring] — **PA·RISH·ION·AL** *adj.*

PA·RISH·ION·ER *noun* A member of a parish.

PA·RI·SIAN (puh·rizh′·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the city of Paris. — *noun* A native or resident of Paris.

PAR·I·SYL·LAB′IC (păr–) *adj.* Having the same number of syllables. Also **PAR·I·SYL·LAB′·I·CAL.** [<L. *par*, equal, + SYLLABIC]

1PAR·I·TY (păr′–) *noun* 1 Equality, as of condition or rank; like state or degree; equivalent position; equal value. 2 The equivalence in legal weight and quality of the legal tender of one class of money to another. 3 Same as PAR 1. 4 Equality between the currency or prices of commodities of two countries or cities. 5 Perfect analogy; close resemblance. 6 A level for farm prices which gives to the farmer the same purchasing power that he had in the five years prior to World War I. See synonyms under ANALOGY, SYMMETRY. [<L. *par*, equal]

2PAR·I·TY *noun* Fitness or ability to bear offspring. [<L. *pario*, bear]

PARK *noun* 1 In English law, a tract of enclosed land stocked with wild beasts of the chase, and held through royal grant or by immemorial prescription. 2 A tract of land for public use in or near a city, usually laid out with walks, drives, and recreation grounds. 3 An open square or plaza in a city, usually containing shade trees and seats. 4 A large area of country containing natural curiosities reserved by the government for public enjoyment; as, a national *park*. 5 A plateaulike valley between mountain ranges: used most frequently in Colorado and Wyoming. 6 An enclosure where guns, trucks, wagons, animals, etc., are placed for safety; also, the objects thus enclosed; as, an artillery *park*; also, a complete train of cannon, including equipment, ammunition, gunners, etc., for an army in the field. — *verb* 1 To enclose in or as in a park. 2 To collect or mass together; as, to *park* artillery. 3 To place (automobiles, etc.) and leave temporarily on a public way or in an area set aside for the purpose. 4 [Pop.] Hence, to set down and leave for a while in a particular place; as, *park* your hat on the table. [<F. *parc;* of Gmc. origin]



PARKA WITH HOOD

PARK, MUNGO, 1771–1806, Scottish African explorer.

PAR·KA *noun* 1 An outer garment of undressed skins worn by Eskimos. 2 A similar woolen garment, sometimes fur–lined, with attached hood: worn for skiing and other winter sports. Also **PAR·KEE.** [<Aleut.]

PARK AVENUE A residential street in New York City; symbolizes wealth and fashion.

PARK·ER, SIR (HORATIO) GILBERT, 1862–1932, Canadian author and dramatist. — **THEODORE,** 1810–60, American Unitarian minister; leader among New England abolitionists.

PARK·ING *noun* 1 Parks collectively, or ground resembling a park, as a strip of sward in a street. 2 The forming into a park, as of cannon. 3 The act of leaving a vehicle in a public place; as, "No *parking* on this street."

PARK·MAN, FRANCIS, 1823–93, American historian.

PARK RANGE A part of the Rocky Mountains in western Colorado; highest peak, Mount Lincoln, 14,284 ft.

PARK ROW A short street in lower Manhattan, New York; former center of newspaper publishing.

PARK·WAY *noun* 1 A wide thoroughfare adorned with turf and trees. 2 A specially constructed track for the use of automobiles.

PAR·LANCE (–luns) *noun* Manner of speech; language; phrase; as, common *parlance*, legal *parlance;* also, conversation. [<OF. <*parlant* <*parler*, speak]

PAR·LAN·DO (–lahn′·dō) *adj. & adv.* [It.] Declamatory in style; in recitative: a musical direction. Also **PAR·LAN·TE** (–lahn′·teh).

PAR·LA·TO′·RI·A *noun* A genus of scale insects (family *Coccidæ*), including many species injurious to fruits, especially the date palm scale (*P. blanchardi*). [<F. *Parlatore*, 1816–77, Italian botanist]

PAR·LAY *noun* A system of betting, as at horse races, in which the original wager and its winnings are staked on a subsequent event. — *verb* To place an original bet and its winnings on a later race. [<F. *paroli* <It. *paro*, equal]

PAR LE·MEN·TAIRE′ (par·li·mĕn·târe′; *F.* par·leh·mahN·târe′) *noun* The agent of a field commander authorized to enter enemy lines to negotiate with the enemy commander. [<F.]

PAR·LEY *noun* 1 An oral conference, as with an enemy; a discussion of terms. 2 Mutual discourse. See synonyms under CONVERSATION. — *intr. verb* 1 To hold a conference, especially with an enemy on the battlefield. 2 To prolong talk; dispute; argue. Also [Obs.] **PARLE.** [<F. *parler*, speak]

PAR·LIA·MENT (–li·munt) *noun* A meeting or assembly for consultation and deliberation; a legislative body; a national legislature, especially when composed of various estates. Also [Obs.] **PAR·LE·MENT.** [<F. *parlement*, speaking, <*parler*, speak]

PAR·LIA·MENT *noun* 1 The supreme legislature of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, composed of the three estates of the realm—the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons—together with, in a strict legal sense, the sovereign. 2 The legislature in any of Great Britain's self–governing colonies or dominions. 3 In France, one of several tribunals of justice. 4 The legislative assembly of Scotland until 1707, or that of Ireland until 1800. — **LONG PARLIAMENT** The British Parliament which first assembled in 1640 and finally dissolved by its own consent in 1660: also called **RUMP PARLIAMENT.**

PAR·LIA·MEN·TAR′·I·AN·ISM The system of government, developed in England, in which the tenure of the cabinet is dependent on the will of the majority in the lower house: also called **PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM.**

PAR·LIA·MEN′·TA·RY (par·li–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, characterized by, or enacted by a parliament. 2 According to the rules of Parliament; admissible in a deliberative assembly. — **PAR·LIA·MEN·TA′·RI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

PAR·LOR *noun* 1 A room for reception of callers or entertainment of guests; drawing–room. 2 A room in an inn, hotel, etc., for private conversation, appointments, etc. 3 A smartly furnished room for the performance or transaction of business; as, a dentist's *parlor*. Also [Br.] **PAR·LOUR.** [<F. *parlour* <*parler*, speak]

PARLOR CAR A railway car fitted with luxurious chairs, and run as a day coach; a drawing–room car.

PAR·LOUS (–lus) *adj.* 1 [Obs.] Dangerous or exciting; perilous. 2 [Pop.] Shrewd; venturesome; waggish; mischievous. — *adv.* Exceedingly; tremendously. [Contraction of PERILOUS] — **·LY** *adv.*

PAR·MA (par′·mah) 1 A former duchy of northern Italy; noted for cheese. 2 Its capital, a cathedral city of north–central Italy.

PAR·MEN·I·DES (–deez) Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C.

PAR·ME·SAN′ (–mĭ·zăn′) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Parma. Also **PAR·MESE** (–mees′).

PARMESAN CHEESE A hard, dry cheese, originally made in Parma.

PAR·NA·HI′·BA (par·nah·ee′·bah) A river in NE. Brazil: about 900 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. Also **PAR·NA·IY′·BA.**

PAR·NAS·SI·AN *adj.* 1 Belonging or relating to Parnassus or the Parnassians. 2 Of or pertaining to poetry. — *noun* A representative of a school of poetry founded in France about the middle of the 19th century, which developed the technical side of the art of poetry: so called from the title of its first published collection of poems, *Parnasse–contemporain* (1866). — **PAR·NAS·SI·AN·ISM** *noun.*

PAR·NAS·SUS 1 A mountain about 8,000 ft. high, slightly north of the Gulf of Corinth in central Greece, now called *Liákoura*: anciently regarded as sacred to Apollo and the Muses; hence, the domain of poetry or of literature. 2 Formerly, a collection of poems or literary works.

PAR·NELL, CHARLES STEWART, 1846–91, Irish statesman.

PA·RO CHI·AL (–kī·ul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, supported by, or confined to a parish. 2 Hence, narrow; provincial; restricted in scope; as, *parochial* ideas. [<OF. <LL. *parochia* <*parœcia*, parish]

PA·RO·CHI·AL·ISM *noun* 1 Government or control by a vestry or parochial board. 2 Narrowness of view; provincialism.

PA·RO·CHI·AL SCHOOL See under SCHOOL.

PAR·O·DY (păr′–) *noun* [·DIES *pl.*] 1 A literary composition imitating and ridiculing some serious work; a trivial or comical imitation, especially of a poem; a travesty. 2 Any burlesque imitation of something serious. See synonyms under CARICATURE. — *tr. verb* [·DIED, ·DY·ING] To make a parody of; travesty. [<Gr. *parōidia* <*para*, beside, + *ōidē*, song] — **PA·ROD·IC, ·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PAR·O·DIST** *noun.*

PA·RŒ·CIOUS (puh·ree′·shus) *adj.* Having the male and female sexual organs of plants developed side by side or in the same inflorescence, as in many bryophytes: also spelled *parecious*. [<Gr. *paroikes*, dwelling near] — **PA·RŒ·CIOUS·LY** *adv.* — **PA·RŒ·CIOUS·NESS** *noun* — **PA·RŒ·CISM** *noun.*

PA·ROL (–rōle′) *noun* [Law] Something spoken or said; spe-

cifically in the legal phrase BY PAROL, by word of mouth. —*adj.* 1 Given by word of mouth; oral. 2 Written but not under seal. Also PA·ROLE. [<PAROLE]

PA·ROLE *noun* 1 A pledge of honor by a prisoner of war that he will not seek to escape or will not serve against his captors until exchanged; also, the condition of being under parole. 2 The release of a prisoner from jail on his own recognizance. 3 The watchword used only by officers of the guard and of the day: distinguished from *countersign*. 4 [Law] Same as PAROL. 5 Word of honor. —*tr. verb* [PA·ROLED, PA·ROL·ING] To release, as a prisoner of war on his word of honor, or a convict on his own recognizance. [<F. <L. *parabola*, word]

PA·ROLE D'HON·NEUR (pä·rawl' daw·nür') [F.] Word of honor.

PAR·O·NO·MA'·SI·A (–māy'·zhĭ·uh *or* –sĭ·uh) *noun* Any use for effect of words similar in sound, but differing in meaning; a play on words, especially one in which the similarity of sound is the prominent characteristic. Compare PUN. [<PARA– + Gr. *onoma*, name] —PAR·O·NO·MA'·SI·AL, PAR·O·NO·MAS'·TIC or ·TI·CAL *adj.* —PAR·O·NO·MAS'·TI·CAL·LY *adv.*

PAR·O·NYM (păr'–) *noun* A word having the same root as another; a cognate word. [<F. *paronyme* <PARA– + Gr. *onyma*, name] —PA·RON·Y·MOUS, PAR·O·NYM'·IC *adj.*

PAR·O·QUET Same as PARAKEET.

PAR·O·RAL (păr–) *adj.* Adjacent to the mouth or oral region.

PA·ROS (pah'·rōs) A historic island of the Cyclades, in the Grecian Archipelago; about 95 square miles; marble.

PA·ROT·IC *adj.* Situated near the ear; as, the *parotic* region. [<PAR– + Gr. *ous, ōtos*, ear]

PA·ROT·ID *adj.* Situated near the ear; specifically, designating one of the paired salivary glands in front of and below the external ear in mammals. —*noun* A salivary gland below the ear.

PAR·O·TI'·TIS (păr–) *noun* Inflammation and swelling of the parotid gland; mumps. Also PAR·O·TI·DI'·TIS. —PAR·O·TIT'·IC *adj.*

PA·RO·TOID *adj.* Resembling a parotid gland; specifically, designating a cutaneous gland situated behind the eye and above the tympanum in anurous amphibians. —*noun* A parotoid gland.

PAROUS *suffix* Giving birth to; bearing; producing, as, *oviparous*, *viviparous*. [<L. *pario*, produce]

PAR·OX·YSM (păr·ux·izm) *noun* 1 A periodic attack of disease; a fit. 2 Sudden and violent excitement or emotion, as of anger; a convulsion of any kind. See synonyms under AGONY, PAIN. [<PARA– + Gr. *oxys*, sharp]

PAR·OX·YS'·MAL (–iz'·mul) *adj.* 1 Relating to, of the nature of, accompanied or characterized by a paroxysm. 2 Resulting from convulsive action of natural forces, as a volcanic eruption, flood, etc. Also PAR·OX·YS'·MIC. —PAR·OX·YS'·MAL·LY *adv.*

PAR·OX'·Y·TONE (păr–) *adj.* Having the acute accent on the penultimate syllable. —*noun* A word thus accented, as *ly'kos*. [<Gr. *paroxytonos* <*para*, beside, + *oxys*, sharp, + *teinō*, stretch]

PAR·QUET (–kāy' *or* –kĕt') *noun* 1 The main–floor space behind the orchestra of a theater; sometimes, the whole lower floor. 2 Parquetry. —*tr. verb* To make into or ornament with parquetry. Also PAR·QUETTE. [<F., enclosure]

PARQUET CIRCLE The section of theater seats at the rear of the parquet and under the balcony.

PAR·QUET·RY (–kĕt·rĭ) *noun* Wooden mosaic, used especially for floors. [<F. *parqueterie*]

PAR·QUINE (–keen) *noun* A yellowish, bitter, crystalline alkaloid, $C_{21}H_{30}O_3N$, extracted from the bark of certain solanaceous plants, especially *Cestrum parqui*: similar in action to strychnine and atropine.

PARR *noun* A young salmon before its first migration seaward.

PAR·RA·KEET Same as PARAKEET.

PAR·RA·MAT'·TA Same as PARAMATTA.

PAR·RAN (păr'·un), THOMAS, born 1892, American physician.

PAR·REL (păr'·ul) *noun* 1 A chimneypiece or the ornaments of a chimneypiece collectively. 2 A sliding hoop, rope, or chain by which a yard is attached to a mast. Also PAR·RAL. [<APPAREL]

PAR'·RI·CIDE (păr'–) *noun* 1 The murder of a parent, or of an ancestor. 2 One who has committed such a crime. [<F. <L. *pater*, father, + *cædo*, kill] —PAR·RI·CI'·DAL *adj.* —PAR·RI·CI'·DAL·LY *adv.*

PAR·RING·TON (păr'–), VERNON LOUIS, 1871–1929; American literary historian.

PAR·RISH (păr'·ish), MAXFIELD, born 1870, American artist and illustrator whose name has become synonymous with colorful, sentimental pictures.

PAR·RITCH (păr'–) *noun* [Scot.] Porridge of oatmeal. Also PAR·RIDGE.

PAR·RO·QUET Same as PARAKEET.

PAR·ROT (păr'–) *noun* 1 Any of certain birds of warm regions of the order *Psittaciformes*, having a hooked bill, paired toes, and usually brilliant plumage, including the macaws, parrakeets, cockatoos, lories, and related genera. Some parrots are noted for their ability to simulate human laughter and speech. 2 A person who repeats or imitates without understanding. —*verb* 1 To repeat, or teach to repeat, mechanically or by rote, after the manner of a parrot. 2 To repeat words in parrot fashion or by rote. 3 To talk idly; chatter. [<F. *perrot* <*Pierre*, Peter] —PAR·ROT·ER *noun.*

PARROT FEVER Psittacosis.

PARROT FISH 1 Any of many small fishes of the family *Scaridæ*, inhabiting warm seas: so called from their vivid coloring and beaklike jaws. 2 The smooth blenny. 3 A labroid fish of the genus *Labrichthys*, especially the parrot perch (*L. psittacula*) of Australasia.

PAR·RY (păr'·ĭ) *verb* [PAR·RIED, PAR·RY·ING] To ward off or evade, as a thrust in fencing or a prying question; avoid, as by repartee; to ward off passes or questions; reply with a quibble or repartee. —*noun* [PAR·RIES *pl.*] 1 A defensive movement, as in fencing. 2 An evasion or diversion in a contest of wits. [<F. *parer*, ward off, dress]

PAR·RY (păr'·ĭ), SIR WILLIAM EDWARD, 1790–1855, English arctic explorer.

PARSE (pars; *Br.* parz) *verb* [PARSED, PARS·ING] 1 To describe, as a word, by giving its classification as a part of speech, its form as to inflection, and its relation to other words in the sentence; also, to describe, as a sentence, by separating into its grammatical elements word by word. 2 To meet the requirements of grammatical principles and usage. [<L. *pars*, part] —PARS·ER *noun.*

PAR·SEC *noun* A unit of length used in expressing the distance of stars. One parsec is almost exactly 206,265 times the mean distance of the earth from the sun, or 19.2 trillion miles, or 3.26 light years. A star is at a distance of one parsec from the earth if its annual parallax amounts to one second of arc (1″). Also called *secpar*. [<PAR(ALLAX) + SEC(OND)]

PAR·SEE *noun* A Zoroastrian; especially, an adherent of the old Persian religion whose ancestors fled to India about the 8th century on account of Mohammedan persecution. Also PAR·SI. [<Hind. *Pārsi* <Pers. *Pārs*, Persia] —PAR SEE ISM, PAR·SI·ISM, PAR·SISM *noun.*

PAR'·SI·FAL (–fawl) An opera by Richard Wagner based on the *Parzifal* of Wolfram von Eschenbach. Parsifal achieves the Grail after healing the wound of its guardian, Amfortas, with the magic spear. See PERCEVAL.

PAR·SI·MO'·NI·OUS (–us) *adj.* Niggardly; penurious. See synonyms under AVARICIOUS, SCANTY. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

PAR'·SI·MO·NY *noun* 1 Undue sparingness in the expenditure of money; stinginess. 2 Parcimony. See synonyms under FRUGALITY. [<L. *parsimonia* <*parco*, spare]

PARS LEY *noun* A cultivated umbelliferous herb *(Petroselinum latifolium* or *crispum)* with aromatic, finely divided leaves and greenish–yellow flowers, used as a garnish and for flavoring soups. [<F. *persil* <Gr. *petroselinon* <*petros*, rock, + *selinon*, celery]

PARS·NIP *noun* A European herb *(Pastinaca sativa)* of the parsley family, with a large sweetish edible root widely cultivated as a vegetable and as fodder. The root of the wild plant is acrid and poisonous. [<OF. *pastinaca* <*pastinum*, forked dibble]

PAR·SON *noun* 1 The clergyman of a parish or congregation; a minister. 2 Specifically, a beneficed clergyman of the Anglican Church, having full charge of a parish; a rector. [<F. *personne*, person] —PAR·SON·I·CAL, PAR·SON·IC *adj.*

PAR·SON·AGE (–sun·ĭj) *noun* 1 A clergyman's dwelling, especially a free official residence provided for a pastor; in England, a rectory. 2 [Scot.] A tax paid for the maintenance of a parson. 3 The benefice of a parson.

PAR·SONS, SIR CHARLES ALGERNON, 1854–1931, English engineer; invented the steam turbine. —WILLIAM BARCLAY, 1859–1932, American engineer, designed and built the subway system of New York, 1894–1904.

PARSON'S–NOSE *noun* [Pop.] The rump of a fowl: also called *pope's–nose*.

PART *noun* 1 A certain portion or amount of anything; a piece; segment; fraction. 2 One of certain fractional portions or components of a thing; an aliquot division; a submultiple; as, a fifth *part*. 3 An essential portion of a body or an organism; a member. 4 A region; quarter; location: usually in the plural; as, in foreign *parts*. 5 So much as is allotted or belongs to one; an individual share, as of duty, business, or performance; interest; concern; specifically, the role or lines assigned to an actor in a play; occasionally, a role played in actual life. 6 A side, cause, or party opposed to another. 7 A component or quality of mind or character; talent; intellectual gift or faculty: commonly plural; as, a person of *parts*. 8 The melody intended for a single voice or instrument in a concerted piece; also, the written or printed copy for the performer's use. 9 A section of a book, poem, or play; also, a portion of a literary work issued at intervals, at a fixed price. 10 A parting or division of the hair. —FOR MY PART As far as I am concerned. —IN GOOD OR ILL PART With a good or a bad grace. —IN PART Partly. —PRINCIPAL PART One of the parts of a verb from which its inflections are derived or which show its different stems, as drive, drove, driven, driving.

—*verb* **1** To divide into shares or portions. **2** To sever into two or more pieces; also, to undergo separation into parts; break in two; divide; as, the mist *parted*. **3** To sever or remove from one another; disunite; dissociate; also, to become dissociated or detached; as, their ways *parted*. **4** To separate by lying or standing between, or by intervention. **5** To depart from one another; take leave; sever a union; depart; also [Obs.] to withdraw or depart from; quit; leave. **6** To arrange or divide with a partition. **7** To separate into constituent parts, as mingled substances or metals in an alloy. — **TO PART COMPANY** To sever companionship. — **TO PART FROM** To separate from; leave. — **TO PART WITH** To dispose of; dismiss; also, to separate from. —*adv.* In some degree; to some extent; partly. [<OE. <L. *pars, partis*, part]

Synonyms (noun): atom, component, constituent, division, element, fraction, fragment, ingredient, member, particle, piece, portion, section, segment, share, subdivision. *Part* is the general word, including all the others. A *fragment* is the result of breaking, rending, or disruption of some kind, while a *piece* may be smoothly or evenly separated and have completeness in itself. *Division* and *fraction* are always regarded as in connection with the total; *divisions* may be equal or unequal; a *fraction* is one of several equal *parts* into which the whole is supposed to be divided. A *portion* is a *part* viewed with reference to some one who is to receive it or some special purpose to which it is to be applied; a *share* is a *part* to which one has or may acquire a right in connection with others; a *particle* is an exceedingly small *part*. A *component*, *constituent*, *ingredient*, or *element* is a *part* of some compound or mixture; an *element* is necessary to the existence, as a *component* or *constituent* is necessary to the completeness of that which it helps to compose; an *ingredient* may be foreign or accidental. A *subdivision* is a *division* of a *division*. We speak of a *segment* of a circle. Compare BRANCH, PARTICLE, PIECE, PORTION. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for AGGREGATE.

PAR·TAKE *verb* [**PAR·TOOK** (-tōōk'), **PAR·TAK·EN**] **1** To take or have a part in; participate in or possess a share of: with *in*. **2** To possess somewhat of the nature, property, character, or function; take or receive a portion: with *of*. [<PART + TAKE] — **PAR·TAK·ER** *noun*.

PAR TAN (-tun) *noun* [Scot.] A crab. [<Gaelic]

PART AND PARCEL An essential constituent.

PART ED *adj* **1** Situated or placed apart; separated; cloven. **2** Cut almost but not quite to the base, as certain leaves. **3** Having parts: used in composition. **4** [Obs.] Departed; dead.

PAR TERRE (-tãre') *noun* **1** A flower garden having beds arranged in a pattern. **2** A level plot or space. **3** The floor of a theater, especially the part under the galleries; specifically, the first tier of boxes in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. [<F. <*par*, on, + *terre*, earth]

PAR THE NO·GEN'·E·SIS *noun* **1** Reproduction by means of unfertilized eggs, as in many rotifers and polyzoans; production of a new individual from a virgin female without intervention of a male, as in plant lice and some hymenopters. In colonial hymenopters, as bees, the unfertilized eggs give rise to males only. **2** Reproduction from unfertilized seeds or spores, as in many algæ and fungi. Also **PAR·THE·NOG' E NY** (-nŏj'·i·ni). [<Gr. *parthenos*, virgin, + GENESIS] — **PAR THE·NO·GE·NET'·IC, PAR·THE NO·GEN'·IC** *adj.* — **PAR·THE NO·GE·NET'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PAR THE·NO·GEN'·I·TIVE, PAR THE NOG'·E·NOUS** *adj.*

PAR' THE·NON The temple of Athena Parthenos on the Acropolis at Athens, now largely in ruins; built under the supervision of Phidias during the administration of Pericles, and dedicated 438 B.C. It is composed of Pentelic marble and built in the purest form of Doric architecture.

PAR THE·NO·PÆ'·US (-pee'·us) In Æschylus's *Seven against Thebes*, one of the six heroes killed at the siege of that city. See under SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

PAR·THEN O PE (-ō·pee) In Greek legend, one of the sirens, who, unable to charm Odysseus by her singing, cast herself into the sea. [<Gr. *parthenos*, virgin, + *ōps*, face]

PAR' THE·NOS *noun* Literally, the virgin: epithet applied by the ancient Greeks to certain of their goddesses, as Artemis, and especially to Athena.

PAR·THI·A An ancient kingdom of NE. Iran.

PAR THI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Parthia or the Parthians; specifically, delivered in fleeing or retiring, after the manner of the Parthians in their battles; as, a *Parthian* arrow or shot. —*noun* An inhabitant of Parthia.

PAR TIAL (-shul) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to, constituting, or involving a part only. **2** Favoring one side; prejudiced; biased. **3** [Pop.] Having a special liking. [<F. <LL. *partialis* <L. *pars*, part] — **·LY** *adv.*

PARTIAL FRACTIONS The fractions whose sum may be reduced to the original fraction.

PAR·TI·AL'·I·TY (par·shi-) *noun* **1** The state of being partial. **2** Unfairness; bias. **3** A particular fondness; predilection. Also **PAR·TIAL·NESS**. See synonyms under RELISH.

PARTIAL TONE A harmonic. — **UPPER PARTIAL TONE** An overtone or harmonic; one of the accessory tones generated by the fundamental.

PART·A·BLE *adj.* Divisible. — **PART·I·BIL'·I·TY** *noun*.

PAR·TI·CEPS CRIM·I·NIS [L.] A sharer in a crime; accomplice.

PAR·TIC·I·PANT (-tis'·i·pənt) *adj.* Sharing; taking part in. —*noun* One who participates; a sharer.

PAR·TIC'·I·PATE *verb* [**·PAT ED, ·PAT ING**] **1** To partake of. **2** To have or enjoy a share in common with others: *with* a person, *in* a thing. **3** To have qualities or characteristics in common: with *in*. [<L. *pars*, part, + *capio*, take] — **PAR·TIC·I·PANCE** *noun* — **PAR·TIC·I·PA'·TION** *noun* — **PAR·TIC'·I·PA TOR** *noun*.

PAR·TI CIP'·I·AL *adj.* Having the nature, form, or use of a participle; characterized by, consisting of, or based on a participle; as, a *participial* adjective, a *participial* meaning. —*noun* A word derived from a verb that is essentially a noun or adjective, but has the syntactical use of the verb, as a gerund, gerundive, supine, or infinitive. — **·LY** *adv.*

PAR·TI·CI·PLE *noun* A form of the verb that permits its use either verbally or adjectively, or both verbally and adjectively. The **PRESENT PARTICIPLE** ends in *-ing* and the **PAST PARTICIPLE** commonly in *-d*, *-ed*, *-en*, *-n*, or *-t*. — **DANGLING PARTICIPLE** A participle that modifies the wrong substantive, as in "*Opening* the door, the *room* looked large" instead of "*Opening* the door, *I* saw that the room looked large." [<L. *participium* <*particeps*, sharing]

PAR·TI·CLE *noun* **1** A minute part, piece, or portion of matter. **2** Any very small amount or slight degree; as, without a *particle* of truth. **3** A mass of matter so small that it is treated as a point, while still having inertia and attraction. **4** One of the minor uninflected parts of speech, as an adverbial pronoun, a preposition, an interjection, and especially a conjunction; also, a prefix or suffix. **5** In Roman Catholic ritual, the small host used for lay communicants; also, a fragment of a consecrated host. **6** A small part of a sentence or composition, as a clause. [<L. *particula*, small part]

Synonyms: atom, element, grain, iota, jot, mite, molecule, scintilla, scrap, shred, tittle, whit. A *particle* is a very small part of any material substance; as, a *particle* of sand or dust; it is a general term, not accurately determinate in meaning. *Atom* etymologically signifies that which cannot be cut or divided, and was formerly considered the smallest conceivable *particle* of matter, regarded as absolutely homogeneous and as having but one set of properties. A *molecule* is made up of *atoms*, and is regarded as separable into its constituent parts. *Element* in chemistry denotes, without reference to quantity, a substance regarded as simple, that is, one incapable of being resolved into simpler substances without losing its specific physico-chemical properties; the *element* gold may be represented by an ingot or by a *particle* of gold dust. In popular language, an *element* is any essential constituent; the ancients believed that the universe was made up of the four *elements*, earth, air, fire, and water; a storm is spoken of as a manifestation of the fury of the *elements*. Compare synonyms for PART. *Antonyms*: aggregate, entirety, mass, quantity, sum, total, whole.

PARTI-COLORED *adj.* Having various colors; variegated; diversified. Also *party-colored*.

PAR·TIC U·LAR (-yu·lur) *adj.* **1** Specifying or comprising a part; separate; as, a *particular* act. **2** Peculiar or pertaining to a specified person, thing, time, or place; not common or general; private; specific; as my *particular* hobby. **3** Specially noteworthy; as, of *particular* importance. **4** Comprising all details or circumstances; circumstantial; as a *particular* description. **5** Marked by, requiring, or giving minute attention; exact in performance or requirement; precise; also, nice in taste; fastidious; as, *particular* in dress. **6** [Law] Separate or separable; being apart from others; special; limited, specific. **7** Including some, not all, of a logical class: opposed to *subalternant* or *universal*; as, "some trees are oaks" is a *particular* proposition. —*noun* **1** A separate matter or item, as of a class or number. **2** An individual instance; a single or separate case; a given fact that may be brought under or be the ground of a generalization. **3** [Pop.] A person's special choice; a specialty.

Synonyms (adj.): accurate, appropriate, characteristic, circumstantial, definite, detailed, distinct, distinctive, especial, exact, individual, peculiar, separate, single, special. See MINUTE, PRECISE, SQUEAMISH.

PAR·TIC·U·LAR·ISM *noun* **1** Exclusive attachment to the interests of one's particular state, party, people, or religion. **2** Care or regard for particulars; attention to details. **3** The theological doctrine of the election of particular individuals to grace and salvation; particular election. — **PAR·TIC·U·LAR·IST** *noun* — **PAR·TIC·U·LAR·IS'·TIC** *adj.*

PAR·TIC·U·LAR'·I·TY (-lăr'·i·ti) *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] **1** The state, character, or quality of being particular; exactitude in description; circumstantiality; strict or careful attention to detail; fastidiousness. **2** Something that is particular; a circumstance or detail; also, a characteristic; peculiarity.

PAR·TIC'·U·LAR·IZE *verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] **1** To mention individually; enumerate the details of; make particular or detailed; as, to *particularize* a narrative. **2** To give or enumerate particulars or details; be specific. — **PAR·TIC·U·LAR·I·ZA'·TION** *noun* — **PAR·TIC'·U·LAR·IZ·ER** *noun*.

PAR·TIC·U·LAR·LY *adv.* 1 With specific reference; distinctly; as, a fact *particularly* mentioned. 2 In an unusually great degree; in an especial manner; as, *particularly* difficult. 3 Part by part; in detail. 4 Severally; personally.

PAR·TIC′·U·LATE *adj.* Of, pertaining to, having, or characterized by particles; especially, in genetics, designating the inheritance of specific characters from either or both of the parents.

PAR·TIM *adv.* [L.] Partly: said of taxonomic synonyms that in part include the same things.

PART·ING *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a parting or going away, often, at death. 2 Departing; declining. 3 Capable of being parted. 4 Separating; severing; dividing. — *noun* 1 The act of separating, or the state of being separated; division. 2 A leave-taking; a departure; especially, a final separation. 3 The separation of metals in an alloy; specifically, the separation of gold and silver by acid in assaying. 4 A place, line, or surface of separation or division; as the *parting* of two roads. 5 Something that parts or separates.

PARTING STRIP A strip or piece of thin wood or metal separating contiguous parts.

PAR·TI PRIS (par·tee′ pree) [F.] An opinion formed beforehand; prejudice.

PAR·TI·SAN (-tĭ·zn) *adj.* 1 Relating to a party or faction; unreasonably devoted to a party or faction. 2 Pertaining to or carried on by partisans or irregular troops. — *noun* 1 An adherent and upholder of an individual or of a party or cause; especially, a blind or fanatical adherent or devotee. 2 A member of a body of detached or irregular troops; a guerilla. See synonyms under ADHERENT. Also **PAR·TI·ZAN.** [<F.] — **PAR·TI·SAN·SHIP** *noun.*

PAR·TITE *adj.* 1 Divided into or composed of parts: used in composition, as *bipartite*, *tripartite*, etc. 2 Cleft nearly to the base, as a leaf. [<L. *partitus* <*partio*, divide]

PAR·TI·TION (-tĭsh′·un) *noun* 1 Division; separation. 2 A dividing line or boundary. 3 A wall or other barrier dividing one part or apartment from another. 4 An internal wall separating cells or cavities. 5 [Law] The division of property, especially of lands, among co-owners, either by agreement or by judicial decree; also, the dividing of lands held by tenants in common into separate parcels, so that they may be held in severalty. 6 The representation of a positive whole number as the sum of whole numbers in all possible ways; also, any one of such ways. 7 The form of logical analysis that systematically unfolds the properties or attributes of a concept. 8 The process of explanation that exhibits the theme by means of its attributes. 9 A compartment; apartment; department; division. — *tr. verb* 1 To set divisions between so as to make separate; divide, as into compartments; as, to *partition* a house. 2 To separate by a partition: with *off*. 3 To separate into constituent parts; distinguish apart. 4 To divide, as property, into shares for distribution. — **PAR·TI·TION·ER** *noun.*

PAR·TI·TION·MENT (-tĭsh′·un·munt) *noun* 1 The act of partitioning, as property. 2 A compartment; partition.

PAR·TI·TIVE (-tĭv) *adj.* 1 Separating into integral parts or into distinct divisions. 2 In grammar, signifying a part; also distributive. — *noun* A partitive word or case. [<L. *partio*, divide, part] — **·LY** *adv.*

PART·LET *noun* A garment, frequently ruffled, covering the throat and bust, worn, especially by women, in the 16th century. [<OF. *Pertelote*, a woman's name]

PART·LY *adv.* In some part; in some degree; partially.

PART·NER *noun* 1 One who takes part or is associated with another or others; a sharer; specifically [Law] one of two or more persons associated by contract for the carrying on of a commercial, manufacturing or other undertaking with their joint capital, labor, or skill. 2 One of two persons united in some enterprise, as marriage, a dance, or a game. 3 *pl.* Framing pieces surrounding a mast to strengthen and relieve the deck from strain; as, cross-*partners*. See synonyms under ACCESSORY, ASSOCIATE. — **SECRET** or **SLEEPING PARTNER** One who is inactive and unknown in the business. — **SILENT PARTNER** Strictly, one who is inactive, though he may be known to be a partner. The terms *silent partner* and *dormant partner* are often interchanged. — *verb* To link or associate in partnership. [Variant of PARCENER, by association with PART]

PART·NER·SHIP *noun* 1 The state of being a partner or partners; joint interests or ownership; also, the group of persons so associated. 2 [Law] An association founded on a contract between two or more persons to combine their money, effects, labor, or skill, or any or all of them, in lawful commerce or business, and to share the profit and bear the loss in certain proportions; a co-partnership. 3 Same as FELLOWSHIP (rules for determining shares of partners). See synonyms under ALLIANCE, ASSOCIATION.

PART OF SPEECH One of the eight classes into which words are divided; namely: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection.

PAR·TOOK (-tōōk′) Past tense of PARTAKE.

PART OWNER One of two or more persons who own a thing in common, but not as partners; especially one of the joint owners of a ship.

PAR·TRIDGE *noun* 1 Any of certain small, plump-bodied, Old World gallinaceous game birds of genera *Perdix*, *Alectoris* (synonym *Caccabis*), etc. 2 Any of certain other similar birds, as the ruffed grouse of the northern United States and the bobwhite of the South. Compare QUAIL. 3 A tinamou of the South American pampas. [<OF. *perdriz* <L. <Gr. *perdix*]



PARTRIDGE (Ruffed grouse).

PAR′·TRIDGE·BER·RY *noun* 1 A small trailing evergreen herb *(Mitchella repens)* with dark-green leaves, white fragrant flowers, and a scarlet double berry; also, the berry. 2 The wintergreen or its berry.

PARTRIDGE HAWK The goshawk: also called *dove hawk*.

PART SONG A song composed of three or more parts; specifically, a secular choral piece without accompaniment.

PAR·TU·RI·ENT *adj.* Bringing forth or being about to bring forth young; pertaining to childbirth: used also figuratively of plans, ideas, etc. [<L. *parturiens* <*parturio*, desire to bring forth, <*pario*, bring forth] — **PAR·TU·RI·EN·CY** *noun.*

PAR·TU·RI·FA′·CIENT (-fāy′·shent) *adj.* Tending to bring on labor. — *noun* A medicine promotive of parturition.

PAR·TU·RI′·TION (-tū·rĭsh′·un) *noun* The act of bringing forth young; delivery; childbirth.

PAR·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 A body of persons united for some common purpose, as political ascendency; a political organization; also, partisanship. 2 A social company or gathering; as, a tea *party*. 3 A small company or detachment of soldiers; as, a firing *party*. 4 [Law] One of the persons named on the record in an action either as plaintiff or defendant; a person interested, as in a contract, deed, suit, etc.; as, a *party* to a suit. 5 One concerned in or privy to a matter; as, he was a *party* to the affair. 6 [Pop.] A person. 7 [Obs.] A cause or interest; side. See synonyms under SECT. — *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a political party; as *party* platforms. 2 Divided into or consisting of parts, or of different parties; composite. 3 In heraldry, divided; parted: said of a shield. [<F. *partie* <L. *partio*, divide, part]

PARTY-COLORED Same as PARTI-COLORED.

PARTY LINE 1 A telephone line or circuit serving two or more subscribers: also **PARTY WIRE.** 2 A boundary line between the properties of two or more owners. 3 A belief or principle of a political party regarded as an essential conviction of every loyal member.

PARTY MACHINERY The leaders, committees, etc., that run a political party.

PARTY PLATFORM The principles and aims of a political party; also, a statement of this.

PARTY QUESTION Any policy on which political parties differ.

PARTY TICKET 1 A list of candidates proposed for office by a political party. 2 A printed ballot by a political party.

PARTY WALL A wall erected on a line between adjoining property owners, and used in common.

PA·RURE (puh·rōōr′; *F.* pah·rur′) *noun* A set of ornaments, especially trimmings for a costume or of jewels to be worn together. Also **PA·RU·RA.** [<F. <L. *paro*, prepare]

PAR·VE·NU (-vĭ·nōō) *noun* One who has suddenly attained wealth or position beyond his birth or worth, as by accident of fortune; an upstart; also used adjectively, but usually derogatorily. [<F.]

PAR·VIS *noun* 1 An enclosed or raised area in front of a church. 2 A portico or colonnade before a church. [<F. <LL. *paravisus*, corruption of *paradisus*; see PARADISE]

PAR·VO·LINE (-leen *or* -lĭn) *noun* An oily liquid, $C_9H_{13}N$, obtained either as a ptomaine in decaying flesh or as a product of the destructive distillation of certain shales and coals. Also **PAR·VO·LIN.** [<F.]

PAR·ZI·VAL See PERCEVAL.

PAS (pah) *noun* 1 A step. 2 A dance. 3 Right of going before; precedence. [<F., pace]

PA·SAR·GA·DÆ (pă·sar′·guh·dee) A ruined city of south-central Iran; 30 miles NE. of Persepolis; capital of ancient Persia; tomb of Cyrus.

PAS·CAL (pahs·cahl′), **BLAISE,** 1623-62, French mathematician and philosopher.

PASCH (păsk) *noun* The feast of the Passover; also, Easter. Also **PAS·CHA** (-kuh). [<Gr. *pascha* <Heb. *pesach* <*pāsach*, pass over]

PAS·CHAL (-kul) *adj.* Pertaining to the Jewish Passover or to Easter; as, *paschal* sacrifice. — *noun* 1 A paschal candle or candlestick. 2 The celebration of the Passover; also, the paschal lamb; the paschal supper. [<PASCH]

PASCHAL FLOWER The pasqueflower.

PASCHAL LAMB The lamb eaten at the feast of the Passover.

PASCHAL LAMB Jesus Christ.

PAS·CU·AL (-kū·ul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to plants growing in pastures and grassy commons. [<L. *pascuum*, pasture]

PAS-DE-CA·LAIS (pah-duh-cah·leh′) [F.] 1 A department

of northernmost France, on the English Channel and the Strait of Dover; 2,606 square miles; capital, Arras. 2 The Strait of Dover.

PAS DE DEUX (pah duh dœ) [F.] A dance or figure for two persons.

¹PASH [Obs.] *verb* To dash to pieces; to dash against something violently. —*noun* A crushing blow. [Variant of BASH]

²PASH *noun* [Prov. Eng.] The head.

PA SHA (puh·shah′ *or* päsh′·uh *or* pah′·shuh) *noun* A former Turkish honorary title given to generals, governors of provinces, etc.; abolished in 1934; also spelled *pacha*.

PA·SHA·LIK (puh·shah′·lik) *noun* The province or jurisdiction of a pasha: also spelled *pachalic*. Also **PA·SHA·LIC**.

PASH TO Same as PUSHTU.

PA·SIPH·A·E (–sif′·uh·ee) In Greek legend, the daughter of Helios (the sun) and Perseis; wife of Minos, mother of Ariadne, Phædra, and other children of Minos, also mother of the Minotaur.

PASQUE′·FLOW·ER (päsk′–) *noun* Any of several plants (genus *Anemone*) with showy white, red, or purple flowers, blooming about Easter; especially, the daneflower or campana (*A. pulsatilla*) of the Old World, or *A. japonica*, a garden flower from Japan. Also **ˀPASCH′ FLOW ER**.

PAS QUIL (–kwil) *noun* A pasquinade, lampoon: used also attributively. —*tr. verb* To satirize in pasquils; pasquinade. [<It. *pasquillo* <*pasquino*, pasquin]

PAS QUIN (–kwin) *noun* 1 A pasquinade. 2 A pasquinader. [<F. <It. *pasquino*, originally a statue in Rome on which satirical papers were pasted, named after *Pasquino*, a witty tailor]

PAS QUIN·ADE′ *noun* An abusive or coarse personal satire posted in a public place; a malicious squib. —*tr. verb* [**AD′ ED, ·AD′ ING**] To attack or ridicule in pasquinades; to lampoon. [<PASQUIN] —**PAS QUIN AD′ ER** *noun*.

PASS *verb* [**PASSED** or **PAST, PASS ING**] 1 To proceed in space; move; go by, over, around, beyond, through, etc; also, to glide, march, or go by; as, the days *pass*, to go from one limit to the other of, spend, as time. 2 To undergo; endure. 3 To go or change from one condition to another; become altered in character or circumstance; suffer transformation; also, to transfer or be transferred as to possession, convey; change hands. 4 To cause to move or go through or over; specifically, to cause to move rapidly or cursorily; as, to *pass* one's eyes over a letter; to cause to percolate or penetrate; as, to *pass* air through a liquid, to put or cause to go through the process of legislation, as, Congress *passed* the measure. 5 To go through a course of consideration or trial and be approved or successful; go through the test of; get through successfully, as an examination. 6 To enter by way of, also, to come into and go out of existence; take place; occur. 7 To obtain currency; come or go into effect or force. 8 To adopt; enact, as a law; approve, as an account or title. 9 To put forth as genuine; to impose fraudulently. 10 In auction bridge, to decline, in one's turn, the opportunity to make, increase, double, or redouble a bid; in other card games, to yield an option to the next player. 11 To go or permit to go unnoticed or unchallenged. 12 To void or be voided from the bowels. 13 In football and similar games, to transfer (the ball) to another player on one's own side; make a pass. 14 In fencing, to make a pass or thrust; lunge. 15 To perform a pass (on), as in card tricks. See PASS (sleight of hand). 16 To miss paying, as a dividend, omit. 17 To pronounce as a judgment or decision; also, to go over or give consideration and decide. 18 [Law] To be transferred or assigned by will, deed, etc., to another owner. 19 To sit in inquest or adjudication: with *on* or *between*. —**TO PASS BY** To move past; ignore; elapse. —**TO PASS INTO** To become; change into. —**TO PASS OFF** 1 To give out or circulate as genuine; palm off; as, to *pass* off a counterfeit. 2 To run its course; go off. 3 To be thrown off; exhale or exude; as, *passing off* in the form of vapor. —**TO PASS ON** 1 To proceed; go on; elapse. 2 To hand on or transmit to another in order. —**TO PASS ONE'S WORD** To make a definite or binding promise; promise formally. —**TO PASS OUT** 1 To distribute. 2 [Pop.] To faint. —*noun* 1 A way or opening that affords a passage; a place through which one can pass; a gap in a mountain range through which a road may be or has been made; a defile; waterway. 2 Permission or a permit to pass; a ticket; passport, as, a *pass* through an army's lines, a *pass* over a railroad. 3 A state of affairs; crisis. 4 The successful undergoing of an examination, test, or inspection; in a university, a degree gained without honors. 5 A movement of a hand, wand, or the like, as in mesmeric manipulation; transference of objects in sleight-of-hand tricks, magic, etc. 6 A movement made in attempting to stab or strike; a thrust; lunge; also, figuratively, a verbal thrust; a witty sally. 7 In football, hockey, lacrosse, etc., the action of passing the ball between players, in the course of the game. 8 In court tennis, a ball so served that it strikes the penthouse or the floor of the court between the main wall and the pass line. 9 In baseball, a base on balls. 10 Authority in writing given a soldier to be absent from duty or station for a specified period. —**FORWARD PASS** In football, the throwing or passing of the ball toward the opponents' goal. —**LATERAL PASS** In football, a pass which does not travel towards either goal.

PASS A BLE *adj.* 1 Capable of being passed in any sense; capable of being penetrated or traversed. 2 Fairly good or acceptable; not open to great objection; moderate; mediocre; tolerable. 3 Fit for general circulation. —**PASS·A·BLY** *adv.*

PAS SADE (pă·sād′) *noun* 1 [Obs.] A forward thrust in fencing; a pass made by advancing the body: also **PAS·SA·DO**. 2 The course of a horse forward and backward over the same ground. [<F.]

¹PAS·SAGE *noun* 1 The act of passing; a passing by, through, or over; transition from one state or condition to another. 2 A journey by conveyance, as by a vessel; a voyage; as, a stormy *passage*. 3 Hence, conveyance on a journey, right of transportation, especially on a ship; also, money paid for conveyance. 4 A way or channel by which a person or thing may pass; a way through or over. 5 Any corridor, hall, or gallery affording communication between apartments in a building: also **PAS SAGE·WAY**. 6 Liberty or power of passing; free entrance, exit, or transit. 7 A separate portion of a discourse, treatise, or writing; a clause, verse, paragraph, or similar division. 8 The course of a legislative measure through the various stages of debate and action, especially, its enactment by the final vote or approval by the supreme authority. 9 A part of a train of events; a series of incidents, episode. 10 A navigable route, especially, a channel connecting large bodies of water. 11 A personal encounter; a fight or a dispute; as, a *passage* with swords. 12 Migration, especially of birds; a migratory flight. 13 An evacuation of the bowels. 14 A portion of a musical composition, also, a run or series of short notes. 15 [Obs.] Departure; hence, death. See synonyms under CARTER, MOTION, ROAD, WAY.

—*intr. verb* [**PAS·SAGED, PAS SAG·ING**] 1 To make a journey. 2 To fence, physically or verbally. [<F. <L. *passo*, pass]

²PAS SAGE (–ij), *verb* [**PAS SAGED, PAS SAG·ING**] To training horses, to cause (a horse) to sidle or walk sidewise; sidle, as a horse. —*noun* A sidling movement made by a horse in which diagonal pairs of feet are raised alternately.

PAS′ SAGE WAY *noun* A way affording passage; especially, a way made or kept open for walking, between rooms, localities, etc., as a hall or corridor, gangway, lane, etc.

PAS SA·MA·QUOD′ DY BAY An inlet of the Bay of Fundy; forms part of the boundary between Maine and New Brunswick.

PAS·SANT (pās′·unt) *adj.* In heraldry, walking and looking toward the dexter, with the dexter fore paw raised. [<F.]

PASS·BOOK *noun* 1 A book issued by a bank to a depositor, showing all deposits and withdrawals. 2 A book given by a tradesman to a customer, showing all items bought on credit.

PAS·SÉ (pah·seh′) *adj.* [F.] Past the prime; faded; also, out-of-date; old-fashioned. —**PAS·SÉE** *adj. fem.*

PASSED *adj.* 1 Having passed an examination for promotion. 2 Unpaid, as dividends.

PASSED BALL In baseball, a pitched ball that the batsman fails to hit, which passes by the catcher and enables a runner to advance a base.

PASSE·GARDE (pahs′·gard) *noun* [F.] In medieval armor, a raised piece or series of ridges on the shoulder to turn the point of a lance.

PAS·SEL [Pop.] Same as PARCEL 3.

PASSE MEN TERIE (păs·mĕn′·tri; *F.* pahs·mahN·tree′) *noun* Trimming for dresses, as beaded lace, tinsel, etc. [<F.]

PAS·SEN·GER *noun* 1 A person who travels in a public conveyance. 2 [Obs.] A traveler; passer-by; as, a foot *passenger*. [<F. *passager* <*passage*; see PASSAGE]

PASSENGER PIGEON The wild pigeon of North America (*Ectopistes migratorius*); extinct since 1914.

PASSE PAR·TOUT (pahs par·tōō′) *noun* 1 A light picture-frame consisting of a glass and a pasteboard back put together with strips of decorative tape pasted around the edge; also, the pasteboard mat of a picture. 2 A master-key; latchkey. [<F. <*passer*, pass, + *partout*, everywhere]

PAS·SER I FOR′·MES (–meez) *noun pl.* An order of birds, including all singing birds, and more than half of the living birds of various sizes ranging from crows and jays to sparrows and titmice. [<L. *passer*, sparrow, + FORM]

PAS·SER·INE (–in *or* īn) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the *Passeriformes*. 2 Resembling or characteristic of a sparrow. —*noun* One of the *Passeriformes*.

PAS SEUL (pah sœl) [F.] A dance or figure by a single person.

PAS·SI BLE *adj.* Capable of feeling or of suffering. [<F. <L. *pati*, suffer] —**PAS·SI·BIL′ I·TY, PAS·SI·BLE·NESS** *noun*.

PAS·SI·FLO RA′·CEOUS (–rā′·shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Passifloraceæ*) of climbing vines and erect herbs abundant in South America, including the passionflower.

PAS·SIM *adv.* Here and there; in various passages: a reference. [<L. <*passus* <*pando*, spread]

PASS·ING *adj.* 1 Going by or away; happening or occurring; disappearing; fleeting. 2 Done, said, found, used, or given

in or as in passing; cursory. 3 Surpassing; extraordinary. See synonyms under TRANSIENT. —*noun* 1 A going by or away; hence, dying. 2 An act of passing or passage. 3 A means of passing, as a ford. —*adv.* In a surpassing degree or manner; exceedingly.

PASSING BELL The tolling of a bell at or near the time when one is dying, originally intended to bid to prayer for the departing soul; hence, a presage of death; also, a funeral bell.

PASSING NOTE A note or tone foreign to the harmony: used in passing from one chord to another.

PAS·SION (pash'·un) *noun* 1 Intense or overpowering emotion. 2 An eager outreaching of mind toward some special object, as art, travel, etc.; fervid devotion; specifically, ardent affection for one of the opposite sex; love; also, the object of such feeling. 3 A fit of intense and furious anger; rage. 4 Any transport of excited feeling; violent agitation. 5 A strong impulse tending to physical indulgence; especially, in the plural, inordinate appetites; sexual desires. 6 The state or condition of being acted upon; subjecting to external force, as opposed to acting or doing: the philosophical sense. 7 The endurance of some painful infliction; suffering; hence, formerly, some painful disease. See synonyms under ANGER, APPETITE, ENTHUSIASM, FEELING, LOVE, VIOLENCE, WARMTH. [<OE. <L. *passio*, suffering, <*patior*, suffer]

Pas·sion *noun* 1 The sufferings of Christ, especially in the agony of the garden and on the cross; also, their representation in art. 2 That part of the Gospels which relates the passion and death of Christ.

PAS·SION·AL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by passion, especially amorous; as, *passional* poetry. —*noun* A book descriptive of the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

PAS·SION·ATE (–it) *adj.* 1 Capable of or inclined to strong passion; susceptible of vehement emotion; excitable; also, easily moved to anger; quick-tempered. 2 Expressing or displaying some passion; characterized by passion; intense; ardent. 3 Of a strong, ardent quality or excessive degree: said of feeling and emotion. See synonyms under ARDENT, HOT, IMPETUOUS, VIOLENT. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PAS′·SION·FLOW·ER *noun* A plant or flower (genus *Passiflora*), so called from the fancied resemblance of certain parts of the flower to the instruments of the crucifixion.

PAS·SION·LESS *adj.* Unimpassioned; calm.

PASSION PLAY A mystery or drama representing the Passion of Christ.

Passion Sunday The second Sunday before Easter.

Passion Week 1 The week that begins with Passion Sunday. 2 Formerly, Holy Week.

PAS′·SI·VATE *tr. verb* [**·VAT·ED, ·VAT·ING**] To remove (minute impurities) from the surface of stainless iron or steel by submerging in a pickling solution in order to prevent rusting.

PAS·SIVE (–iv) *adj.* 1 Acted upon or receiving impressions from external agents or causes; being the object rather than the subject of action; moved by or as by external force or influence. 2 In a state of rest or quiescence; not vitally or mentally active; unresponsive. 3 Unresisting; submissive; as, *passive* obedience. 4 Characterized by a disinclination to enter into chemical combination; inactive; inert. 5 Of or pertaining to a form of verbal statement that represents the subject of a verb as the object of the action: opposed to *active*; as in, "Cæsar was killed by Brutus," the verb "was killed" is *passive*. 6 Not bearing interest: said of bonds which yield the holder a profit or benefit, while no rate percent is named; having reference to a debt which, by agreement, is non-interest-bearing; of the nature of a liability. 7 Designating certain abnormal conditions marked by relaxation of blood vessels and tissues, indicating impaired vitality and reaction. 8 Not provided with, or not making use of, motive power.

—*noun* The passive voice. [<L. *passivus* <*passus* <*patior*, suffer] —**PAS·SIVE·LY** *adv.* —**PAS·SIVE·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): inactive, inert, negative, patient, quiescent, submissive, suffering. *Antonyms*: active, positive, resistant.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE 1 Non-obedience to, or non-cooperation with, the commands of the constituted authorities. 2 Non-resistance to coercion. 3 Such acts as voluntary starvation undertaken in order to compel another to take a specified course or action.

PAS·SIV·I·TY *noun* 1 Passiveness. 2 The suspension or abeyance of the rational functions and the reduction of the physical functions to the lowest possible degree.

PASS·KEY *noun* 1 A latch key or night key. 2 A skeleton key; master key.

PASS′·O·VER *noun* The sacrifice offered at the paschal feast; the paschal lamb.

Pass′·O·VER *noun* 1 A Jewish feast commemorating the night when the Lord, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, "passed over" the houses of the children of Israel (*Ex.* xii). 2 By extension, the entire festival of seven days following the paschal supper; the feast of unleavened bread.

PASS·PORT *noun* 1 An official warrant certifying the citizenship of the bearer and affording protection to him when traveling abroad; a safe conduct. 2 A permit to travel or convoy goods through a foreign country. 3 A documentary permission for a ship to proceed on a voyage. 4 A means or authority to pass; that which empowers one to arrive at anything; as, a *passport* to success. 5 That which gives the privilege or right to enter into some sphere of action. See NAVICERT. [<F. *passeport* <*passer*, pass, + *port*, harbor]

PAS·SUS *noun* [**PAS·SUS** or **PAS·SUS·ES** *pl.*] A part or canto, as of a poem. [<L. <*passus* <*pando*, stretch]

PASS·WORD *noun* A word identifying one as entitled to pass; a watchword.

Pas·sy (pah·see'), **Paul Édouard**, 1859–1940, French phoneticist; chief originator of the International Phonetic Alphabet.

PAST *adj.* 1 Belonging to time gone by; hence, accomplished or ended. 2 In the usage of some societies, having completed a full term and been succeeded by another person; as, a *Past* Master in Masonry. 3 In grammar, denoting time or action belonging to the past.

—*noun* 1 Time gone by; an antecedent period; former days collectively. 2 One's antecedents or record, especially if disreputable or kept secret. 3 The past tense.

—*adv.* In such a manner as to go by and beyond.

—*prep.* 1 Beyond in time; after. 2 Beyond in place. 3 Hence, out of reach of.

1PASTE (pāst) *noun* 1 An adhesive mixture, usually of flour and water: used for joining or affixing paper articles and the like, and in bookbinding, etc. 2 A mixture of flour and water, often with other materials, for culinary purposes; dough. 3 Any doughy or moist plastic substance; anything of the consistency of paste, as for consumption or application: usually with a qualifying word; as, *fish paste*; *almond paste*. 4 A vitreous composition for making imitation gems. 5 A confection made of fruit juices, sugar, gum, etc. 6 A mixture of clay for making stoneware or porcelain.

—*tr. verb* [**PAST·ED, PAST·ING**] 1 To stick, fasten, or cover with paste. 2 To mix or make into a paste.

—*adj.* Made of paste; artificial. [<OF. <Gr. *pastē*, barley]

2PASTE (pāst) *tr. verb* [Pop.] [**PAST·ED, PAST·ING**] To strike with the fist; beat. —*noun* A hard blow. [<BASTE (beat)]

PASTE·BOARD *noun* 1 Paper pulp compressed, or paper pasted together and rolled into a stiff sheet. 2 A board on which dough for pastry is rolled. 3 [Pop.] A visiting card, also, a playing card; playing cards generally. —*adj.* Made of or resembling pasteboard; hence, thin and flimsy, also, sham.

1PAS·TEL (pās·tĕl' *or* pās'·tĕl) *noun* 1 A picture drawn with colored crayons. 2 The art of drawing such pictures. 3 A hard crayon made of pipe clay and a pigment, mixed with gum water. 4 A sketchy poetic study in prose. —*adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a pastel. 2 Having a delicate, soft, or slightly grayish tint. [<F.] —**PAS·TEL·IST, PAS·TEL·IST** *noun.*

2PAS·TEL *noun* Woad, either as a dye or as a plant.

PAST·ER (pāst'–) *noun* 1 One who pastes. 2 A strip of gummed paper, to cover a portion of a circular, an election ballot, or the like; a sticker.

PAS·TERN (–turn) *noun* 1 That part of a horse's foot that is between the fetlock and the coffin joint; also, generally the same part of the leg in other domestic animals and in man. 2 A hobble for a horse's foot. [<OF. *pasturon* <*pasture*, pasture, tether]

PASTERN BONE Either the proximal or first phalanx, **GREAT PASTERN BONE**, or the median or second phalanx, **SMALL PASTERN BONE**, of a horse's foot.

PASTERN JOINT The joint between the pastern bones.

Pas·teur (pahs·tûr'), **Louis**, 1822–95, French chemist and bacteriologist.

Pas·teu·rel′·la (pās·tuh–) *noun* A genus of Gram-negative, rod-shaped, aerobic bacteria parasitic in animals and man; *P. pestis* is the plague bacillus, and *P. tularensis* is the cause of tularemia.

Pas·teur·ism (pās′·tur·izm) *noun* 1 A method of progressive inoculation developed by Pasteur for the prevention or cure of certain diseases, as hydrophobia. 2 Pasteurization.

PAS·TEUR·I·ZA′·TION (pās·tur–) *noun* A process of arresting or preventing fermentation in liquids, as beer, milk, wine, etc., by heating from 60° to 70° C., so as to destroy the vitality of the ferment: originally proposed by Pasteur. Also **PAS·TEUR·A′·TION, PAS·TEUR·I·SA′·TION.** —**PAS′·TEUR·IZE, PAS′·TEUR·ISE** *tr. verb.* [**·IZED** or **·ISED, ·IZ·ING** or **·IS·ING**]

PAS′·TEUR·IZ·ER (–i·zur) *noun* 1 One who pasteurizes. 2 An apparatus for pasteurizing liquids.

PAS·TIC·CIO (pahs·tee'·chō) *noun* [It.] In music, art, or writing, a medley made up of fragments of other works connected so as to form a complete work.

PAS·TICHE (pās– *or* pahs·teesh') *noun* An artistic or literary work imitating, consciously or unconsciously, or satirizing the style of another. [<F.]

PAS·TILLE (–teel') *noun* 1 A compound of aromatic substances with niter for fumigating. 2 A troche; lozenge. 3 A flavored confection. 4 A small paper disk coated with a chemical that changes color on exposure to X-rays: used to determine X-ray dosages. 5 A pastel. Also **PAS·TIL** (–til). [<F. *pastille* <L. *pastillus*, small loaf]

PAS·TIME *noun* That which amuses or seems to make time pass agreeably; recreation; sport. See synonyms under ENTERTAINMENT, SPORT.

PAST I·NESS (păst′–) *noun* The appearance, feeling, or consistency of paste.

PAST MASTER 1 One who has held the office of master in certain social and benevolent organizations. 2 One who has thorough experience in something; an adept.

PAS TO (pahs′·tō) A university town in SW. Colombia; 8,400 ft. above sea level; near the **PASTO VOLCANO**, 15,990 ft.

PAS TOR *noun* 1 A Christian minister who has a church or congregation under his official charge. 2 [Obs.] A shepherd. [<L. *pastor*, shepherd]

PAS TOR·AGE *noun* Same as PASTORATE.

PAS TOR·AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the life of shepherds and rustics; rural in spirit or sentiment; as, a *pastoral* poem. 2 Pertaining to a pastor and his work. See synonyms under RUSTIC

— *noun* 1 A poem dealing with rural matters; a bucolic; an idyl. 2 A picture illustrating rural scenes. 3 A letter from a pastor to his flock. 4 A simple melody in 6/8 time in a rustic style; also, a complete symphony portraying a series of pastoral scenes. 5 A book or treatise on the cure of souls. 6 *pl.* The pastoral epistles. 7 A crozier or pastoral staff. — **PAS·TOR·AL·ISM** *noun* — **PAS TOR AL·IST** *noun* — **PAS·TOR AL·LY** *adv.*

PAS TO RA′·LE (păs·tō·rah′·lē; *It* pahs·to·rah′·leh) *noun* [It.] A cantata or operetta on a rustic theme; also, a piece of instrumental music simple and idyllic in character.

PASTORAL EPISTLES The epistles of Paul to Timothy and Titus, so called because they deal almost entirely with the pastoral office.

PASTORAL STAFF A staff, usually curved like a shepherd's crook, borne as an emblem of ecclesiastical authority by or before a bishop, abbot, etc.

PAS TOR ATE (–it) *noun* 1 The office or jurisdiction of a pastor. 2 The duration of a pastoral charge. 3 Pastors collectively.

PAS TO·RI UM *noun* A parsonage.

PAS TOR·SHIP *noun* The place, dignity, or work of a pastor.

PAST PARTICIPLE See PARTICIPLE.

PAS TRA MI (–trah′·mi) *noun* Smoked beef, heavily seasoned and usually cut from the shoulder. [<Yiddish]

PAST RY (pās′–) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] Articles of food made with a crust of shortened dough, as pies. [Akin to PASTE; compare OF. *pastaierie*]

PAS TUR·AGE (–chŏor·ij) *noun* 1 Grass and herbage for cattle. 2 Ground used or suitable for grazing. 3 The business or right of grazing cattle. — **PAS TUR ER** *noun*.

PAS TURE (–chŏor) *noun* 1 Ground for the grazing of domestic animals. 2 Grass or herbage that cattle or other grazing domestic animals eat. — *verb* [**PAS·TURED, PAS·TUR·ING**] 1 To feed by grazing; feed on growing herbage; graze. 2 To put to graze; as, to *pasture* one's horse in a meadow. 3 To supply growing grass for; as, to *pasture* a herd for the summer. [<L. *pastura* <*pasco*, feed] — **PAS·TUR·A·BLE** *adj.*

PAST Y (pāst′·ī) *adj.* [**PAST·I·ER, PAST·I EST**] Like paste.

— *noun* [**PAST·IES** *pl.*] A pie, as of meat, enclosed and baked in a crust or pastry.

PAT *verb* [**PAT·TED, PAT·TING**] 1 To strike or tap lightly with the hand, in a gentle, caressing manner. 2 To strike lightly with the feet in walking or running; to run with light steps.

— *noun* 1 A light, caressing stroke; a gentle tap. 2 The sound of patting or pattering. 3 A small molded mass, as of butter.

— *adj.* 1 Exactly suitable in time or place; fitting; apt. 2 Satisfactory; needing no change; as, a *pat* hand in a card game.

— *adv.* 1 Firm; steadfast; as, to stand *pat*. 2 In a fit or convenient manner; aptly; also, perfectly, unforgettably; as, to know one's lesson *pat*. [<ME. *patte*, probably of imitative origin] — **PAT·NESS** *noun* — **PAT·TER** *noun*.

PAT *noun* [Scot.] A pot.

PA TA GI UM (–tāy′·jī·um) *noun* [·GI·A *pl.*] 1 The wing membrane of a bat; also, a parachute, as of a flying squirrel, and the membranous expansion of a bird's wing. 2 One of two scalelike appendages on the front dorsal part of the thorax of some moths. [<L., border of a dress]

PA TA GO′·NI A A region at the southern extremity of South America; now divided between Chile and the Argentine Republic. — **PAT·A·GO′·NI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

PAT′·A·MAR *noun* [East Indian] A coasting vessel with upward-arched keel and great stem and stern rake: used from Bombay to Ceylon: also spelled *pattemar*.

PATCH *noun* 1 A small piece of material, especially of cloth, used to repair a garment, etc. 2 Something resembling a patch, as a piece of courtplaster or the like, applied to the skin to hide a blemish or to set off the complexion; a beauty spot. 3 A small piece of ground; also, the plants growing on it; as, a *patch* of corn; a small area in a larger expanse. 4 A piece of cloth or other material worn over an injured eye. 5 Any small part of a surface not agreeing with the general character or appearance of the whole. 6 A shred or scrap.

— *verb* 1 To mend, strengthen, or adorn (anything) by the application of a patch. 2 To make, repair, or put together hastily or imperfectly, as by patching: often with *up* or *together*. [Etymology unknown] — **PATCH·A·BLE** *adj.* — **PATCH·ER** *noun*.

PATCH·HEAD (–hĕd) *noun* The surf scoter. Also **PATCHHEAD COOT**.

PATCH·OU·LI (păch′·ōō– *or* puh·chōō′·lī) *noun* [East Indian] An East Indian herb (*Pogostemon heyneamus* or *patchouly*) of the mint family, or a perfume obtained from it: also spelled *pachouli*. Also **PA·TCHOU LY**.

PATCH WORK *noun* 1 A fabric made of patches of cloth, as for quilts, etc. 2 Work made up of heterogeneous materials, work done hastily or carelessly, a jumble.

PATCH Y *adj.* [·I·ER, ·I·EST] 1 Abounding in patches; resembling patchwork; hence, lacking in proper effect; incongruous, as, a *patchy* architectural design. 2 Peevish; irritable. — **PATCH I LY** *adv.* — **PATCH I·NESS** *noun*.

PATE *noun* The top of the head, especially a human head; often, the head in reference to brains; intellect: usually derogatory. [Perhaps <PATEN; compare PAN (skull)]

PÂTE (paht) *noun* [F.] Paste; specifically, porcelain paste.

PÂ·TÉ (pah teh′) *noun* [F.] A little pie or pasty; a patty.

PÂ TÉ DE FOIE GRAS (duh fwah grah) [F.] A paste of fat goose liver.

PA TEL·LA *noun* [·LÆ (ee) *pl.*] 1 The flat, movable, oval bone in front of the knee joint; knee cap. 2 A small pan or dish. [<L. <*patina*, dish, pan] — **PA·TEL LAR** *adj.* — **PAT′·EL·LATE** *adj.*

PA·TEL′ LI FORM *adj.* 1 Having the form of a patella or kneepan, or of a flattened cone. 2 Having the shape of a limpet shell.

PAT EN *noun* 1 A plate; especially, a plate for the Eucharistic bread. 2 A thin metallic plate. [<L. *patina*]

PA·TEN·CY (pāy′–) *noun* 1 The condition of being patent or evident. 2 The state of being open, spread, enlarged, or without obstruction.

PAT·ENT (păt′·nt: *note adj. 1 below*) *noun* 1 A government protection to an inventor, securing to him for a specific time the exclusive right of manufacturing, exploiting, using, and selling an invention; the right granted. 2 Hence, any official document securing a right. 3 A government grant or franchise of land; also, land so granted; the official certificate of such a grant. 4 That which is protected by a patent or its distinctive marks or features.

— *tr. verb* 1 To secure a patent for: said especially of an invention protected by patent. 2 To grant by patent: the original meaning.

— *adj.* 1 (pāy′·tnt *or* păt′·nt) Manifest or apparent to everybody. 2 Protected or conferred by letters patent. 3 Open for general inspection or use; as, letters *patent*. 4 Expanded; spreading widely, as leaves from the stem of a plant. 5 Open, unobstructed, as an intestine. 6 Designating grades of flour, usually those of superior quality. See synonyms under EVIDENT, MANIFEST, NOTORIOUS, OPEN. [<F. <L. *patens* <*pateo*, lie open] — **PAT·ENT·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **PAT·ENT·A BLE** *adj.*

PAT EN·TEE′ *noun* One who holds a patent.

PATENT LEATHER Leather finished with a glossy, black, varnishlike coat; lacquered leather.

PA·TENT·LY (pāy′·tnt– *or* păt′·nt–) *adv.* Manifestly.

PATENT OFFICE A bureau of the U. S. Department of Commerce where applications for patents are examined and patents are issued.

PAT·EN·TOR *noun* One who grants a patent, as of land: correlative of *patentee*.

PATENT RIGHT An exclusive right conferred by a government grant: specifically, the exclusive privilege, for a limited time, to the use and control of an invention and its manufacture.

PA·TER *noun* [L.] Father.

PA·TER, WALTER HORATIO, 1839–94, English essayist and critic.

PAT·ER·A *noun* [·Æ (ee) *pl.*] 1 A shallow platelike vessel of earthenware, silver, etc., used by the Romans in pouring libations. 2 In architecture and cabinet work, a small dishlike ornament, often in bas-relief. [<L. <*pateo*, lie open] — **PAT′·ER·I·FORM** *adj.* Saucer-shaped.

PA·TER·FA·MIL′ I·AS *noun* 1 The father of a family or master of a house. 2 In Roman law, an independent person; the head of a family. [<L.]

PA·TER·NAL (–tûr′·nul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a father; fatherly. 2 Derived from, related through, or connected with one's father; hereditary. [<L. *paternus* <*pater*, father] — **·LY** *adv.*

PA·TER·NAL·ISM *noun* Paternal care or control; specifically, the intervention of a government in matters normally left to private initiative. — **PA·TER·NAL·IS′·TIC** *adj.* — **PA·TER·NAL·IS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PA·TER·NI·TY *noun* 1 The condition of being a father. 2 Parentage on the male side; descent from a father. 3 Origin in general; authorship.

PA·TER·NOS′·TER (pāy′·tur– *or* păt′·ur–) *noun* [L.] 1 The Lord's Prayer: literally, "our father": sometimes **PATER NOSTER**. 2 Hence, any muttered or repeated formula. 3

Every eleventh bead on a rosary, which is connected with the saying of the Lord's Prayer; hence, a rosary.

PA·TER PA·TRI·Æ (–trī·ce) [L.] Father of his country.

PAT·ER·SON An industrial city in NE. New Jersey; fabric-dyeing; airplane engines.

PATH (*varying from* păth *to* pahth) *noun* [PATHS (păthz, pahthz *pl.*] 1 A walk or way, as one beaten by the foot, used by men or animals. 2 Any road, track, or course. 3 Hence, course or way of life or action. See synonyms under ROAD, WAY. [<OE. *pæth*]

PATH·, **PATHO·** Combining forms from Greek *pathos*, suffering, used to mean suffering or disease, as in *pathogenesis*, etc.

Pa·THAN (puh·tahn' *or* put·hahn') *noun* An Afghan; specifically, one of a people of Afghanistan of Indo-Iranian stock and Mohammedan religion, settled in India or on its NW. frontier.

Pa·THÉ (pä·thāy'; *F.* pah·teh'), **CHARLES**, born 1863, French pioneer in motion-picture newsreels.

PA·THET IC *adj.* Of the nature of or expressing sadness, pity, tenderness, etc.; arousing compassion. Also **PA·THET·I·CAL**. See synonyms under PITIFUL. [<Gr. *pathētikos* <*paschō*, suffer] — **PA·THET·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PA THET·I·CAL·NESS** *noun.*

PATH'·FIND ER *noun* 1 One skilled in leading or finding a way; especially, one who opens new trails into unknown regions; an explorer; also, one who opens new fields, as in science, philosophy, art. 2 A warplane carrying flares to light targets in enemy territory for raiding bombers.

·PATHIA Same as **–PATHY**.

PATH LESS *adj.* Trackless; untrodden; as, the *pathless* forest. — **·NESS** *noun.*

PATH'·O·GEN (–jĕn) *noun* Any disease-producing bacterium or microorganism. Also **PATH'·O·GENE**. [<PATHO– + GEN]

PATH O GEN' E SIS *noun* The production or development of any morbid or diseased condition: also called *nosogenesis*. Also **PA THOG·E·NY**. — **PATH·O GE·NET'·IC** *adj.*

PATH·O·GEN'·IC (–jĕn'·ĭc) *adj.* Productive of disease; pertaining to the production of disease.

PATH·O·LOG'·I CAL *adj.* Pertaining to pathology; considered in relation to or caused by disease. Also **PATH·O·LOG' IC.** — **PATH O LOG' I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PA·THOL·O·GIST (–jĭst) *noun* One skilled in pathology.

PA·THOL·O·GY *noun* [GIES *pl.*] 1 The branch of medical science that treats of morbid conditions, their causes, nature, etc. 2 The sum of the morbid conditions, processes, and results in the course of a disease. [<PATHO– + –LOGY]

PATH·O·MI ME' SIS (–mī– *or* –mĭ·mee'·sĭs) *noun* The simulation of a disease or of its symptoms, found in hysteria. Also **PATH·O·MIM' I·CRY** (–cĭ). [<PATHO– + Gr. *mimēsis*, imitation] — **PATH O MI MET' IC** *adj.*

PATH·O·MOR' PHISM (–fĭzm) *noun* Any abnormality of bodily structure and appearance; said of extreme physical types. [<PATHO– + MORPHISM] — **PATH O·MOR'·PHIC** *adj.*

PATH·O PHO'·BI·A *noun* A morbid fear of disease or of being sick. [<PATHO– + –PHOBIA] — **PATH·O·PHO'·BIC** *adj.*

PA·THOS (pāy'·thŏs) *noun* 1 The quality, attribute, or element, in events, speech, or art, that rouses emotion or passion, especially the tender emotions, as compassion or sympathy; also, tender or sorrowful feeling. 2 In art, the quality of the contingent and evanescent phenomena of life, as the facts of personality, individuality, human passion, or emotion, that the artist's conception embodies or concretely expresses: opposed to the quality of the ideal or *ethos*. 3 [Obs.] Suffering. See synonyms under FEELING. [<Gr. *pathos* <*paschō*, suffer]

PATH WAY *noun* A path; a footway.

·PATHY A combining form from Greek *patheia* <*pathos*, suffering, used to mean suffering, affection, as in *sympathy*, and disease, or the treatment of disease, as in psycho*pathy*, allo*pathy*, hydro*pathy*, etc.

PAT·I·A' LA (pŭt·ĭ·ah'·luh) The premier native state of the Punjab, India; 5,942 square miles; also, its capital.

PA·TIENCE (pāy'·shuns) *noun* 1 The quality or habit of enduring without complaint. 2 The exercise of sustained endurance and perseverance. 3 Forbearance toward the faults or infirmities of others. 4 Tranquil waiting or expectation. 5 Ability to await events without perturbation. 6 Any solitaire card game. 7 [Obs.] Permission or sufferance.

Synonyms: calmness, composure, endurance, forbearance, fortitude, leniency, long-suffering, resignation, submission, sufferance. *Endurance* hardens itself against suffering, and may be merely stubborn; by modifiers it may be made to have a passive force, as when we speak of "passive *endurance*"; *fortitude* is *endurance* animated by courage; *patience* is not so hard as *endurance* nor so self-effacing as *submission*. *Submission* is ordinarily and *resignation* always applied to matters of great moment, while *patience* may apply to slight worries and annoyances. *Patience* may also have an active force denoting uncomplaining steadiness in doing, as in tilling the soil. Compare INDUSTRY, SUBMISSION. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for ANGER, IMPATIENCE.

PA·TIENT (pāy'·shunt) *adj.* 1 Possessing quiet, uncomplaining endurance under distress or annoyance; long-suffering. 2 Tolerant, tender, and forbearing. 3 Capable of tranquilly awaiting events. 4 Capable of bearing: with *of*; as, *patient of* hunger. 5 Persevering.

— *noun* 1 A person undergoing treatment for disease or injury. 2 Anything passively affected; the object of external impressions or actions; opposed to *agent*. See synonyms under CHARITABLE, PASSIVE. [<F. <L. *patiens* <*patior*, suffer] — **PA·TIENT·LY** *adv.*

PAT·I·NA *noun* 1 An earthenware or metal bowl or basin used as a domestic utensil by the Romans; a patella. 2 The green rust or ærugo that covers ancient bronzes, copper coins, medals, etc.; also, an aspect of the surface of stone implements, giving evidence of antiquity; hence, any surface of antique appearance: also **PAT·INE** (–ĭn). [<L.]

PA·TI·O (pah'·tĭ·o; *Sp.* paht'·yo) *noun* The open inner court of a Spanish or Spanish American dwelling. [<Sp.]

PA·TIS SE·RIE (puh·tĭs'·uh·rĭ; *F.* pah·tees·ree') *noun* A pastry shop; also, one in which light luncheons are served. [<F.]

PAT·MORE, COVENTRY KERSEY DIGHTON, 1823–96, English poet.

PAT MOS An island off the western coast of Turkey; one of the Ægean Italian islands; place of St. John's exile. *Rev.* 1, 9.

PAT NA (pŭt'·nuh) A university city on the Ganges River; capital of Behar and Orissa Province, India.

PA·TOIS (pah·twah') *noun* A dialect, often local or provincial. See synonyms under LANGUAGE. [<F.]

PA·TRAS (pah·trahs') A fortified seaport in northern Peloponnesus, Greece; on the **GULF OF PATRAS**, an arm of the Ionian Sea. Also [Gr.] **PA TRAI** (pah'·treh).

PATRI· A combining form from Latin *pater*, father, sire.

PA TRI·ARCH (–ark) *noun* 1 The head of a family; the chief of a tribe who rules by paternal right: particularly applied to the progenitors of the Hebrews. 2 A venerable man; especially, the founder of a religion. 3 A high dignitary; specifically, one of the two leaders of the Sanhedrin after the final dispersion of the Jews. 4 In the Roman Catholic Church, a bishop of the highest rank, over whom only the Pope and cardinals have precedence. The patriarchs in the Roman Church are those of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, the first three residing always at Rome, and the patriarchs of the Coptic, Armenian, Syrian, etc., churches. In the Greek Church there are patriarchs of Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem, and the heads of the Armenian, Abyssinian, Jacobite, Nestorian, and Coptic churches. [<Gr. *pater*, father, + *archo*, rule]

PA TRI·AR' CHAL (–ar'·kul) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a patriarch; governed by a patriarch; as a *patriarchal* see. 2 Of the nature of a patriarchy. 3 Of or belonging to the patriarchs. 4 Having the nature or character of a patriarch; venerable. — **·LY** *adv.*

PA'·TRI ARCH·ATE (–ar·kāte) *noun* 1 The office, dominion, or residence of a patriarch. 2 A patriarchal system of government.

PA'·TRI ARCH·Y (–ar·kĭ) *noun* [IES *pl.*] 1 A patriarchate. 2 A system of government in which the father or the male heir of his choice rules.

PA TRI CIAN (–trĭsh'·un) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the aristocracy. 2 Noble or aristocratic. 3 Of or pertaining to the Roman aristocracy, also, relating to patricians of the Italian republics, German free cities, etc.

— *noun* 1 An aristocrat; specifically, a member of the hereditary aristocracy that, for the first four centuries of her history, monopolized the government and priesthood of Rome. 2 Any one of the upper classes. 3 An honorary title bestowed by the later Roman emperors. 4 In medieval history, one of the upper class in the Italian republics, German free cities, etc. [<L. *patricius* <*pater*, father] — **PA TRI·CIAN LY** *adv.*

PA·TRI'·CI ATE (–trĭsh'·ĭ·āte) *noun* 1 The patricians as a class, the nobility. 2 The rank, dignity, or term of office of a patrician. [<L. *patriciatus* <*patricius*, patrician]

PAT' RI CIDE *noun* 1 The killing of a father. 2 One who slays a father; a parricide. [<L. *pater*, father, + *cædo*, kill] — **PAT·RI CID'·AL** (–sī'·dul) *adj.*

PAT·RICK *noun* [Scot.] A partridge.

PAT·RICK A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **PA·TRICE** (pah·trees'), **PA·TRI CI·O** (*Pg.* pah·tree'·see·ō; *Sp.* pah·tree'·thee·ō), **PA·TRI·CI·US** (*Dutch* pah·tree'·sĭ·us; *L.* puh·trish'·ĭ·us), [It.] **PA·TRI·ZI·O** (pah·treed'·zĭ·ō), [Gr.] **PA·TRI ZI·US** (pah·tree'·tsĭ·us). [<L., noble]

— **PATRICK, SAINT**, 389?–461?, apostle to and patron saint of Ireland.

PAT·RI·CLI'·NOUS (–nus) *adj.* Showing hereditary characteristics inclining toward the paternal side: opposed to *matriclinous*. Also **PAT·RO·CLI'·NOUS.**

PAT·RI·LIN' E·AL *adj.* Derived from or descending through the male line. Compare MATRILINEAL.

PAT·RI·MO·NY *noun* [NIES *pl.*] 1 An inheritance from a father or an ancestor; also, any inheritance. 2 An endowment, as of a church. [<L. *patrimonium* <*pater*, father] — **PAT·RI·MO'·NI·AL** *adj.* — **PAT·RI·MO'·NI·AL·LY** *adv.*

PA·TRI·OT *noun* One who loves his country and zealously guards its welfare; especially, a defender of popular liberty. [<Gr. *patriōtēs*, fellow countryman]

PA·TRI OT'·IC *adj.* Characterized by patriotism; intended for the public good. — **PA·TRI·OT'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PA·TRI·OT·ISM *noun* Devotion to one's country.

PATRIOTS' DAY The day of the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; its anniversary is observed as a legal holiday in Maine and Massachusetts.

PA·TRIS·TIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the fathers of the Christian church or to their writings. Also **PA·TRIS·TI·CAL.** —**PA·TRIS·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PA·TRO·CLUS In Homer's *Iliad*, a Greek chief in the Trojan War; slain by Hector

PA·TROL (-trōl') *verb* [**PA·TROLLED, PA·TROL·LING**] 1 To walk around in order to guard or inspect. 2 To go the rounds, as in a city or garrison. —*noun* 1 One or more soldiers, policemen, etc., patrolling a district. 2 A reconnaissance or safety group sent out from a security detachment or by the main body in air, ground, or Naval warfare. 3 The act of patrolling. 4 A division of a troop of Boy Scouts. [<F. *patrouiller*, to paddle] —**PA·TROL·LER** *noun.*

PATROL BOAT A small, ruggedly built boat for patrolling harbors and coastal waters.

PATROL BOMBER A large Navy bombing plane adapted for long-range patrol activities.

PA·TROL MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] One who patrols; specifically, a policeman assigned to a beat.

PATROL TORPEDO BOAT A small, rugged, highly maneuverable vessel, lightly armed and equipped with torpedoes for rapid action against enemy shipping, also called *PT boat.*

PATROL WAGON 1 A police wagon for the conveyance of prisoners, etc. 2 A light, open wagon used by the underwriters' patrol in hastening to fires to protect insured goods.

PA·TRON (pāy'·trun) *noun* 1 One who protects, fosters, countenances, or supports some person or thing; a regular customer; a protector or benefactor. 2 A saint regarded as the peculiar protector of some special person, country, cause, etc.; a tutelary saint; also, the canonized founder of a religious order. 3 In Greek and Roman religion, a tutelary deity; protector of some city, cause, occupation, etc. 4 One in the position of father, guardian, or helper, as one who sponsors a concert or charitable entertainment, one who champions a cause. 5 In ancient Rome, a master who freed his slave and sustained toward him a legal relation analogous to that of father. [<L. *patronus*] —**PA·TRO·NAL** *adj.*

PA·TRON·AGE (pāy'·trun- *or* pat'·run·ij) *noun* 1 Special countenance; guardianship. 2 An uncalled-for distribution of favors, or an overcondescending manner. 3 The right to control in the distribution of offices, etc., in the public service; also, the offices, etc., so distributed. 4 The financial support given by customers to commercial enterprises; the customers themselves, as a group.

PA·TRON·ESS (pay'·trun- *or* pāt'·run-) *noun* A female patron; a matron who promotes and assists in the management of a social event.

PA'·TRON·IZE (pāy'·trun- *or* pāt'·run-) *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] 1 To act as a patron to; favor. 2 To exercise condescension toward. 3 To favor with one's custom in business. —**PA'·TRON·IZ·ER** *noun* —**PA'·TRON·IZ·ING·LY** *adv.*

PAT·RO·NYM'·IC (-nim'·ik) *adj.* Formed after one's father's name. —*noun* A name derived from an ancestor; a family name; specifically, in grammar, a noun formed by adding a prefix or suffix to a proper name; as, Fitzhugh, son of Hugh, Johnson, son of John. Also **PAT·RO·NYM.** [<Gr. *pater*, father, + *onyma*, name] —**PAT·RO·NYM'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PA·TROON *noun* 1 Formerly, a holder of entailed estates, chiefly in New York and New Jersey, with manorial rights, under old Dutch law. 2 [Obs.] The master of a vessel; also, the steersman. [<Dutch]

PAT·TE·MAR Same as PATAMAR.

PAT·TEN *noun* A shoe having a thick, wooden sole; a clog. [<F. *patin* <*patte*, paw]

1PAT·TER *verb* 1 To cause to fall or come with a pattering sound. 2 To make a continuous succession of light, quick, and sharp sounds or pats. 3 To move with light, quick steps. —*noun* 1 Pattering, or the sound of pattering. [Frequentative of PAT]

2PAT·TER *verb* 1 To mumble in a sing-song manner; mutter, as prayers. 2 To mumble something over and over; mutter. 3 To pray; particularly, to repeat the Lord's Prayer. —*noun* 1 Glib and rapid talk, as used by comedians, etc. 2 Patois or dialect; any professional jargon. 3 Rapid speech set to music. [Short for PATERNOSTER; from the repetition of the prayer] —**PAT·TER·ER** *noun.*

PAT·TERN *noun* 1 An original or model proposed for or worthy of imitation; an example. 2 Anything shaped or formed to serve as a model or guide in forming something else. 3 Material in sufficient quantity to make a garment, especially a dress. 4 Any decorative design or figure, or the work made in accordance with such design; hence, type, style. 5 The distribution of shot or shots on a target. 6 A style of figuring or marking of natural origin; as, the *pattern* on a butterfly's wings. 7 [Obs.] Something made like a model; a copy. See synonyms under EXAMPLE, IDEA, IDEAL, MODEL, SIGN.

—*verb* 1 To make in imitation of some model: with *after, by, from,* or *upon;* take something as a pattern or model. 2 To decorate with a pattern. [<PATRON]

PATTERN BOMBING The covering of an entire target area according to a definite plan by bombs dropped from aircraft.

PAT·TI (paht'·tī), **ADELINA,** Baroness Cederstrom, 1843–1919, Italian soprano; born in Madrid.

PAT·TLE *noun* [Scot.] A plow staff.

PAT·TON, GEORGE SMITH, 1885–1945, U. S. Army officer in World War II.

PAT·TY *noun* [**PAT·TIES** *pl.*] A small pie. [<F. *paté*, paste]

PATTY SHELL A small light pastry container in which to serve creamed meat, fish, vegetables, etc.

PAT·U·LOUS (-yu·lus) *adj.* 1 Spreading; specifically, spreading slightly. 2 Having a wide aperture. [<L. *patulus* <*pateo*, lie open] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PAU (pō) A resort and city of SW. France.

PAU·CIS VER·BIS [L.] In few words.

PAU·CI·TY (paw'–) *noun* Smallness of number or quantity; fewness; also, scarcity; insufficiency. [<L. *paucitas* <*paucus*, few]

PAUGH·TY (pawK'·tī) *adj.* [Scot.] Haughty; insolent. [Blend of PROUD and HAUGHTY]

PAUL (pawl; *Dan., G., Sw.* powl) 1 A masculine personal name. Also [L.] **PAU·LI·NUS** (paw·lī'·nus), [Pg.] **PAU·LO** (pow'·lō), [L.] **PAU·LUS** (paw'·lus). 2 Appellation of five popes.

—**PAUL, SAINT** The apostle of the Gentiles, a Hebrew who, before his conversion, was called *Saul of Tarsus;* author of various New Testament books; died about 67. —**PAUL III,** 1468–1549, pope, 1534–49; real name Alessandro Farnese; excommunicated Henry VIII; approved Jesuit order.

PAUL AND VIRGINIA An idyllic romance by Bernardin de St. Pierre; also, the juvenile lovers around whom the story centers.

PAUL BUNYAN The famous hero lumberjack of American folklore, of superhuman size and strength and amazing feats: at the age of three he rolled downhill and felled all the trees on the hillside at Wiscasset, Me; with his companion, Babe, the Blue Ox, he pulled roads straight, etc. His stories are known in every lumber camp from Maine to Oregon, but are especially developed in the Northwest.

PAUL·DRON *noun* A detachable piece of plate armor to protect the shoulder. [<OF. *espauleron*]

PAU·LIN *noun* A sheet of heavy canvas, usually waterproof: contraction of TARPAULIN.

1PAU·LINE (paw·leen'; *F.* pō·leen'; *G.* pow·lee'·neh) A feminine personal name. Also **PAU·LI·NA** (paw·lī'·nuh; *Pg., Sp.* pow·lee' nah). [<L. *Paulinus*, Paul]

2PAUL·INE (pawl'·een) *adj.* 1 Relating to the Apostle Paul, his teachings or writings. 2 Characterized by the assumed trend of Paul in his theological thinking.

PAU·LING, LINUS CARL, born 1901, American chemist.

PAU·LI·NUS, SAINT, died 644, a Roman missionary to England in 601; archbishop of York.

PAUL·IST *noun* 1 A member of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, founded in New York in 1858. 2 In India, a Jesuit.

PAU·LOW·NI·A (-lō'·nī uh) *noun* Any of a genus (*Paulownia*) of Chinese trees of the figwort family, with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of handsome fragrant purple flowers. [<Anna Paulowna, Russian princess]

PAUL PRY 1 A comedy by John Poole; also, the inquisitive title character. 2 An inquisitive person.

PA·U MO'·TU ARCHIPELAGO (pah·ōō·mō'·tōō) Same as TUAMOTU ARCHIPELAGO.

PAUNCH *noun* 1 The abdomen; the belly; also, a potbelly. 2 The first stomach of a ruminant. [<OF. *panche* <L. *pantex*, paunch] —**PAUNCH·Y** *adj.* —**PAUNCH·I·NESS** *noun.*

PAU·PER *noun* One dependent on charity; a destitute person who receives, or is entitled to receive, public charity; any very poor person. [<L., poor] —**PAU'·PER·IZE** *tr. verb.* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**]

PAU·PERED *adj.* Made a pauper.

PAU·PER·ISM *noun* 1 Poverty. 2 Paupers collectively. See synonyms under POVERTY.

PAUPER'S OATH An oath that one is destitute and incapable of supporting oneself: sometimes required in a plea for public assistance.

PAU·RO·ME·TAB'·O·LOUS (-lus) *adj.* Having a gradual or incomplete metamorphosis, as in the grasshopper and certain other insects. Also **PAU·RO·MET·A·BOL'·IC.** [<Gr. *pauros*, little, short, + METABOLOUS]

PAU·SA·NI·AS Greek traveler and geographer of the 2d century.

PAUSE (pawz) *intr. verb* [**PAUSED, PAUS·ING**] 1 To suspend action or utterance for any reason. 2 To stop temporarily; rest, intermit. 3 To hold back; delay; hesitate; linger. See synonyms under CEASE, STAND.

—*noun* 1 A cessation or intermission of action; a rest; stop. 2 A holding back because of doubt or irresolution; suspense; hesitation. 3 A momentary cessation in speaking or music for the sake of meaning or expression. 4 A character or sign indicating such cessation, as most marks of punctuation, a break, or a paragraph, or, in music, a hold or a rest. 5 A calculated interval of silence in a meter, or the place at which the voice naturally pauses in reading a

verse. See CÆSURA. See synonyms under RESPITE, DREST. [<F. <Gr. *pausis*] —PAUS·ER *noun.*

PAV·AN *noun* A slow, stately dance of the 16th and 17th centuries; also, the music for this dance. Also **PAV·ANE** (pav'·un; *F.* pah·vahn'). [<F. *pavane* <It. *pavana, padovana,* of Padua]

PAVE *tr. verb* [PAVED, PAV·ING] To cover or surface with asphalt, gravel, concrete, macadam, etc., as a road. —TO PAVE THE WAY FOR To make preparation for; lead up to. [<F. *paver* <L. *pavio,* beat]

PA·VÉ (pah·veh') *noun* 1 [F.] A street pavement. 2 The close setting of jewels in which no metal shows.

PA·VEL (pah'·vyĕl) [Polish, Rus.] Same as PAUL.

PAVE·MENT *noun* 1 A hard, solid, surface covering or flooring for a road or footway, usually resting immediately on the ground. 2 A paved road or footway. 3 The material with which a surface is paved.

PAV·ER (pāve'–) *noun* 1 One who lays pavement. 2 A pavers' rammer.

PA·VI·A (pah·vee'·ah) A university city on the Ticino River, NE. Italy; battle, 1525.

PA·VIL·ION (–yun) *noun* 1 A movable or open structure for temporary shelter or dwelling; a large tent; summer house. 2 A related or connected part of a principal building, especially such a structure appropriated to amusement; as, the dancing *pavilion.* 3 A canopy. 4 The external ear. 5 The sloping surface of a brilliant-cut gem between the girdle and the culet. 6 A detached building for patients, as at a hospital.

—*tr. verb* To provide with a pavilion or pavilions; shelter by a pavilion. [<L. *papilio,* butterfly, tent]

PAV·ING (pāve'–) *noun* 1 The laying of a pavement. 2 A pavement; also, the material used for pavement.

PA·VIOR (–vyur) *noun* A pavement layer. Also **PA·VIOUR.**

PAV·LOV (pahv'·lawf), **IVAN PETROVICH,** 1849–1936, Russian physiologist.

PAV·LO·VA (pahv'·lō·vuh), **ANNA,** 1885–1931, Russian dancer.

PA·VO (pāy'·vō) *noun* A southern constellation, the Peacock; its principal star, also called Peacock, is used by navigators. See CONSTELLATION. [<L., peacock]

PAV·O NINE (–nīn) *adj.* 1 Resembling or characteristic of the peacock. 2 Iridescent like the tail of a peacock. [<L. *pavo,* peacock]

PA·VOR NOC·TUR·NUS Night terrors.

PAW *noun* 1 The foot of an animal having nails or claws. 2 A clumsy human hand. —*verb* 1 To scrape or strike with the fore foot; touch with the paws; also, to make the same motions with the hands; as, to *paw* the air. 2 To handle rudely or awkwardly. [<OF. *powe* <MLG. *pote*]

—PAW·ER *noun.*

PAWK·Y *adj.* [Scot.] [·I·ER, ·I·EST] Cunning; sly; humorous.

—PAWK·I·LY *adv.* —PAWK·I·NESS *noun.*

PAWL *noun* A hinged or pivoted member on a piece of mechanism shaped to engage with ratchet teeth, either to drive a ratchet wheel or to stop its reverse motion; a click or detent. [<W., pole]

PAWN *noun* 1 A chessman of lowest rank, that moves on file, but captures diagonally. 2 Hence, any insignificant person used at another's will. [<OF. *paon* <LL. *pedo,* foot soldier]

PAWN *noun* 1 Something pledged as security for a loan; especially, personal property pledged to secure a loan. 2 The condition of being held as a pledge for money loaned. 3 The act of pawning. —*tr. verb* 1 To pledge (personal property) as security for a loan. 2 To take or risk for any purpose. [<OF. *pan(d);* of Gmc. origin; compare MD. *pand,* G. *pfand*] —PAWN·A·BLE *adj.* —PAWN·AGE *noun.*

PAWN'·BROK·ER *noun* One engaged in the business of lending money on pledged personal property. —PAWN'·BROK·ING *noun.*

PAWN·EE *noun* [Law] One with whom goods have been left in pawn; a pawnbroker.

PAW·NEE *noun* A member of one of four tribes of North American Indians of Caddoan linguistic stock, formerly inhabiting the region between the Arkansas River and the Platte River, Nebraska; now living in Oklahoma.

PAWN·ER *noun* One who pawns personal property. Also **PAWN·OR.**

PAWN·SHOP *noun* The place of business of a pawnbroker.

PAWN TICKET A certificate given by a pawnbroker for goods pawned.

PAW·PAW Same as PAPAW.

PAW·TUCK·ET A cotton-manufacturing center on the Blackstone River in NE. Rhode Island.

PAX *noun* In the Roman Catholic Church, a plaque or tablet representing a sacred subject, as the Crucifixion, a saint, etc., kissed at Mass by the priest, before communion. [<L., peace]

PAX The Roman goddess of peace. See IRENE.

PAX VO·BIS·CUM [L.] Peace be with you.

PAX·WAX *noun* A strong fibrous band extending from the dorsal vertebræ to the occiput, and supporting the head in many mammals, as horses: also spelled *packwax.* [<Earlier form *faxwax* <OE. *feax,* hair, + WAX]

PAY *verb* [PAID, PAY·ING] 1 To deliver what is regarded as an equivalent or recompense to; make adequate return; remunerate; compensate. 2 To satisfy, as a claim or obligation; meet obligations; discharge a debt. 3 To give as pay; expend; spend. 4 To provide for the cost of. 5 To render or offer as a polite tribute; give; make; as, *pay* a visit. 6 To be profitable to; profit. 7 To requite for an injury; retaliate upon. 8 To run out (a cable, rope, or chain) or cause to run out by slackening: now only used with *out* or *away.* —TO PAY OUT To cause to run out; slacken, as a rope.

—*noun* 1 That which is given as a recompense or to discharge a debt; compensation; wages. 2 The act of paying or the state of being paid. 3 Whatever compensates for labor or loss; an equivalent. 4 Requital; reward; also, punishment; retaliation. 5 A person considered from his ability to pay, or his promptness or slowness in paying. 6 A worthwhile yield of metal in a vein of ore. 7 Retribution. See synonyms under SALARY.

—*adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to payments, to persons who pay or services paid for; as, *pay* day, *pay* students, a *pay* library, etc. 2 Yielding enough metal to be worth mining, as, *pay* dirt, *pay* quartz, etc. [<F. *payer* <L. *paco,* pacify]

—PAY·ER *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): compensate, defray, discharge, indemnify, liquidate, recompense, remunerate, requite, reward, satisfy, settle. See SETTLE. *Antonyms:* default, repudiate.

2PAY *tr. verb* [PAID or PAYED, PAY·ING] To coat with hot pitch or other waterproof composition, as the seams of vessel, etc. [<OF. *peier* <L. *pico* <*pix,* pitch]

PAY·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Due and unpaid. 2 Capable of being discharged by payment; that can or will be paid. 3 Likely to be profitable; specifically, of a mine, etc., likely to yield a surplus. —PAY·A·BLY *adv.*

PAY DIRT Soil containing enough metal, especially gold, to be profitable to mine.

PAY·EE *noun* A person to whom money has been or is to be paid.

PAY'·MAS·TER *noun* One who has charge of the paying of employees.

PAY·MENT *noun* 1 The act of paying. 2 Pay; requital; recompense. 3 Punishment. See synonyms under SALARY.

PAYNE, JOHN HOWARD, 1791–1852, American playwright; author of *Home, Sweet Home.*

PAY·NIM *noun* A non-Christian; a pagan; heathen; especially a Mohammedan. [<OF. *paienime* <LL. *paganismus,* paganism]

PAY–OFF *noun* 1 Payment; specifically, the time or act of payment of wages to employees; also, the time or act of paying an employee in full and discharging him. 2 Hence, any settlement; the end; reward or punishment. 3 [Pop.] A share; a percentage.

PAY·ROLL (–rōle) *noun* A list of those entitled to pay, with the amounts due them; also, the total sum of money needed to make the payments. Also **PAY ROLL.**

PAYS Same as PAIS.

PAZ, LA See LA PAZ.

PE (pāy) The seventeenth Hebrew letter. See ALPHABET.

PEA *noun* [PEAS or PEASE (peez) *pl.*] 1 A climbing annual leguminous herb *(Pisum sativum)* having pinnate leaves. 2 Its edible seed. 3 The seed of any one of various other plants of the same family *(Leguminosæ),* as the chick pea *(Cicer arietinum)* or cow pea *(Vigna sinensis).* 4 A grade of anthracite coal less than an inch in size; also, a lump of this. [<PEASE]

PEA·BIRD *noun* The Baltimore oriole.

PEA·BOD·Y, GEORGE, 1795–1869, American philanthropist

PEABODY–BIRD *noun* The white-throated sparrow *(Zonotrichia albicollis):* so called from its notes.

PEACE *noun* 1 A state of quiet or tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calm; repose. 2 Specifically, absence or cessation of war. 3 General order and tranquillity; freedom from riot or violence. 4 A state of reconciliation after strife or enmity; peaceable or friendly relations; agreement; concord. 5 Freedom from mental agitation or anxiety. 6 Spiritual content. See synonyms under REST. —TO HOLD OR KEEP ONE'S PEACE To be silent.

—*intr. verb* [Obs.] To be still; become silent: still in use in the imperative. [<OF. *pais* <L. *pax,* peace]

PEACE·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Inclined to peace. 2 Peaceful; tranquil.

—PEACE·A·BLE·NESS *noun* —PEACE·A·BLY *adv.*

PEACE·FUL *adj.* 1 Exempt from war, riot, or commotion; undisturbed. 2 Averse to strife. 3 Inclined to or used in peace. See synonyms under CALM PACIFIC. —·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

PEACE'·MAK·ER *noun* One who effects or seeks to effect a reconciliation between unfriendly parties. —PEACE'·MAK·ING *noun & adj.*

PEACE OFFERING An offering for the sake of peace or reconciliation; specifically, an offering prescribed by Levitical law.

PEACE OFFICER Any conservator of the peace, especially a justice of the peace, sheriff, constable, or policeman.

PEACE PIPE The calumet.

PEACE RIVER A river in western Canada, 1,050 miles from

north-central British Columbia NE. to the Great Slave River in NE. Alberta.

¹PEACH *noun* 1 The fruit of the peach tree *(Prunus persica)*, a fleshy, high-flavored, juicy, edible drupe; also, the tree. 2 Peach color. 3 Any person or thing particularly beautiful, pleasing, or excellent. 4 [Pop.] A pretty young girl. [<F. *pêche* <Gr. *persikos*, Persian apple]

²PEACH *verb* 1 [Pop.] To inform against an accomplice. 2 [Obs.] To impeach; inform against. [Aphetic form of APPEACH]

PEACH-BLOOM *noun* 1 A monochrome glaze in Chinese porcelain in various tones of pinkish-red: also **PEACH-BLOW**. 2 A kind of ware thus glazed or tinted. 3 A delicate pink color. 4 A variety of the potato, formerly in high repute in the northern United States.

PEACH·Y *adj.* [**PEACH·I·ER, PEACH·I·EST**] 1 Resembling a peach, especially in color or downiness. 2 Delightfully pleasant. — **PEACH·I·NESS** *noun.*

PEA·COCK *noun* A gallinaceous crested bird (genus *Pavo*), especially the male, which has the tail coverts (not the tail feathers) enormously elongated and erectile, and marked with ocelli or eyelike spots, and the neck and breast of a peculiar iridescent greenish-blue. See PEAFOWL.

— *verb* To strut about vainly; make a display of. [<OE. *pea*, peacock, + *pocc*]

PEA·COCK A star of 2.12 magnitude in the constellation Pavo. See STAR.

PEA·COCK, THOMAS LOVE, 1785–1866, English novelist.

PEACOCK-BLUE *noun* A vivid greenish-blue, the color of the blue in a peacock's feathers.

PEA'·COCK·ISH *adj.* Vain; pretentious. Also **PEA'·COCK·Y.**

PEACOCK MOTH A large, dark-gray moth *(Saturnia pyri)*, the wings fringed with white and having a black eye-spot with brown, violet, and red crescents: common in southern Europe and western Asia.

PEA·FOWL *noun* A peacock or peahen.

PEAG *noun* Polished shell beads formerly used as money among Indian tribes of North America; wampum. [<Algonquian *(wampam)peag*, (white) string; see WAMPUM]

PEA-GREEN *noun* Any of several shades of light, bright green, the color of uncooked peas or their pods.

PEA HEN *noun* A female peafowl.

PEA' JACKET *noun* A short coat of thick woolen cloth, worn by seamen. [<D. *pyjakker*]

¹PEAK *noun* 1 A projecting point or edge; an end terminating in a point; summit; as, the *peak* of a roof. 2 A mountain with pointed summit; a conspicuous or precipitous mountain. 3 The after upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail; also, the upper end of a gaff. 4 The sharply narrowed part of the hull or hold of a vessel at the bow or stern, called respectively the *forepeak* and *afterpeak*. 5 A point formed on the forehead by the growth or cut of the hair; as, a widow's *peak*. See synonyms under SUMMIT.

— *verb* 1 To raise vertically, as a gaff or yard. 2 To rise or cause to rise or point upward; make or come to a point. [<Sp. *pico*, beak, peak]

²PEAK *intr. verb* To become emaciated; look sickly. [Etymology unknown]

PEAK·ED *adj.* [Pop.] Having a thin or sickly appearance.

PEAK LOAD The maximum power load consumed or produced by an electric generating unit or group of units during a specified time.

PEAL *noun* 1 A prolonged, sonorous sound, as of a bell, trumpet, or thunder. 2 A set of large bells attuned to the major scale. 3 The change rung on a chime, usually a scale or part of a scale. — *verb* To cause to ring loudly; give out loud peals; resound. See synonyms under ROAR. [Aphetic form of APPEAL]

PEALE Name of a family of American artists; especially, **CHARLES WILLSON,** 1741–1827, who painted many portraits of George Washington.

PE AN 1 Same as PÆAN. 2 Same as PFFN.

PEA NUT *noun* 1 The nutlike seed or seed pod of an annual herbaceous vine *(Arachis hypogæa)* of the pea family, ripening under ground from the pistillate flowers, which bury themselves after fertilization; also, the plant. 2 A small or insignificant person.

PEANUT BRITTLE A hard candy containing roasted peanuts.

PEANUT BUTTER A paste having the consistency of butter, made from ground, roasted peanuts.

PEANUT OIL Oil from the seeds of the peanut.

PEAR (pâre) *noun* The juicy, edible, fleshy fruit of a tree *(Pyrus communis)* of the rose family; also, the tree. [<OE. *pere* <L. *pirum*]

PEARL (pûrl) *noun* 1 A lustrous, calcareous concretion deposited in layers around a central nucleus in the shells of various mollusks, and largely used as a gem. 2 Something like or likened to such a jewel in form, luster, value, etc. 3 Nacre or mother-of-pearl; also, the color of nacre, or **PEARL-BLUE.** 4 The color of a pearl, a delicate gray: also **PEARL-GRAY.** 5 A size of printing type, smaller than agate, 5 points.

— *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, consisting of, or made of pearl or mother-of-pearl; as, a *pearl* button; set with pearls; as, a *pearl* ring. 2 Shaped like a pearl; as, *pearl* barley.

— *verb* 1 To adorn with pearls. 2 To cause to resemble pearls; be or become like pearls; make into or become, small round grains. 3 To dive or fish for pearls. [<OF. *perle*]

PEARL, RAYMOND, 1879–1940, American biologist.

PEARL-ASH *noun* Crude potassium carbonate.

PEARL BARLEY or **PEARLED BARLEY** Barley reduced to a round shotlike form by pearling: used in soups.

PEARL·ER *noun* 1 A diver for or trader in pearls. 2 A boat engaged in pearling.

PEARL HARBOR An inlet on the southern coast of Oahu, near Honolulu, Hawaii; U. S. naval base; attacked by Japanese, December 7, 1941.

PEARL·ING *noun* 1 The process of removing the outer coat of grain, as in making pearl barley. 2 The business of pearl-fishing.

PEARL·ITE (pûrl'-) *noun* Perlite.

PEARL-MILLET *noun* The East Indian millet, a tall cereal grass *(Pennisetum glaucum)* having edible seeds: used in the United States as a forage grass.

PEARL RIVER 1 A river flowing about 300 miles from east-central Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico; forms part of the boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana. 2 Same as CHU-KIANG.

PEARL·Y *adj.* [**·I·ER, ·I·EST**] Adorned with, yielding, or resembling pearls.

PEAR·MAIN (pâre'-) *noun* A variety of apple. [<OF. *permain* <L. *per-*, very, + *magnus*, great]

PEARSE (peers), **PADRAIC,** 1879–1916, Irish patriot; executed.

PEART (peert) *adj.* [Pop.] In good health and spirits; active; lively. [<PERT] — **·LY** *adv.*

PEA·RY (pee'·ri), **ROBERT EDWIN,** 1856–1920, American arctic explorer; first to reach the North Pole, April 6, 1909.

PEAS·ANT (pĕz'·unt) *noun* 1 In Europe, a small farmer; a farm laborer; any rustic workman. 2 [Obs.] A rascal; base character; scamp. [<OF. *paisant* <*pais*, country]

PEAS·ANT·RY (pĕz'-) *noun* 1 The peasant class; a body of peasants. 2 Rusticity.

PEAS·COD (peez-) *noun* A pea-pod. Also **PEASE·COD.**

PEASE (peez) *noun sing. & pl.* Peas collectively. [<OE. *peose* <L. *pisa*]

PEAS·EN, PEAS·ES [Obs.] Plural of PEASE.

¹PEAT *noun* 1 A substance of partially carbonized vegetable material, chiefly mosses, found usually in bogs. 2 A block of this substance, pressed and dried for fuel. [Origin unknown]

²PEAT *noun* [Obs.] 1 A pet; a favorite woman or girl. 2 A favorite; a minion.

PEAT BOG A marsh with an accumulation of peat.

PEAT·MAN Same as PETEMAN.

PEAT MOSS 1 A moss that enters largely into the composition of peat. 2 [Br.] A peat bog.

PEAT·Y *adj.* Resembling or containing peat.

PEA·VY *noun* [**·VIES** *pl.*] An iron-pointed lever fitted with a movable hook and used for handling logs. Also **PEA·VEY.** [<Joseph Peavey, the inventor]

PEB·BLE *noun* 1 A small rounded fragment of rock, the form being due to attrition of water, ice, etc. 2 Quartz crystal; also, a lens made of it. 3 Pebbled leather. 4 Same as PEBBLEWARE. — *verb* [**PEB·BLED** (-ld), **PEB·BLING**] 1 To impart a rough grain to leather. 2 To pave with pebbles. [Compare OE. *papolstan*, pebble] — **PEB·BLY** *adj.*

PEB'·BLE STONE *noun* 1 A pebble. 2 A material consisting of a mass of pebbles.

PEB'·BLE·WARE *noun* A ware having different-colored clays in the paste.

PE·CAN (pi·cahn' *or* -căn') *noun* 1 A large hickory *(Carya illinoensis)* of the central and southern United States, with olive-shaped thin-shelled nuts. 2 The nut borne by this tree. [<Algonquian *pacan*]

PEC·CA·BLE *adj.* Capable of sinning. [<L. *pecco*, sin] — **PEC·CA·BIL'·I·TY** *noun.*

PEC·CA·DIL'·LO *noun* [**·LOS** or **·LOES** *pl.*] A slight or trifling sin; a fault. See synonyms under FOIBLE. [<Sp. *pecadillo* <*pecado*, sin]

PEC·CANT (-unt) *adj.* 1 Being a sinner or transgressor. 2 Corrupt and offensive; diseased. 3 Violating some rule or principle. [<L. *peccans* <*pecco*, sin] — **PEC·CAN·CY** *noun* — **PEC·CANT·LY** *adv.*

PEC·CA·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] Either of two pugnacious hoglike mammals of Central and South America, secreting an oily, musky substance, the **COLLARED PECCARY** *(Pecari angulatus)*, or the **WHITE-LIPPED PECCARY** *(Tayassus pecari)*. [<Sp. *pecarí*; probably of Carib origin]

PEC·CA·VI (pi·cä'·vī *or* peh·cah'·vee) [L.] I have sinned; it is my fault.

PECH (pĕK) *intr. verb* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To pant; puff. — **PECH·IN** *noun.*

PECH·AN (peK'·ăn) *noun* [Scot.] The gullet; stomach.

PE·CHO·RA RIVER (peh·chaw'·ruh) A river of NE. European U.S.S.R.; 1,000 miles from the Ural Mountains to the Arctic Ocean.

¹PECK *verb* 1 To strike lightly with a pointed instrument, or with the beak, as a bird. 2 To cause or effect by quick and repeated blows, as of a pointed instrument; as, to

peck a hole in a wall. **3** To pick up, as food, with the beak. **4** [Pop.] To eat mincingly.
— *noun* **1** A quick sharp blow, as with a beak or something pointed. **2** A mark, dent or hole made by such a blow. [Variant of PICK] — **PECK ER** *noun.*

²PECK *noun* **1** A measure of capacity: the fourth of a bushel, 8 quarts, or 8.8 liters. See DRY MEASURE. **2** A vessel for measuring a peck. **3** [Pop.] A great quantity. [<OF. *pek*]

PECK SNIFF, SETH An unctuous, canting hypocrite in Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit.* — **PECK SNIF FI AN** *adj.*

PE COS BILL (pāy'·kōse) Legendary cowboy culture hero of the American West, Australia, and the Argentine. He taught the cowboys everything they know, including their songs and oaths. He even taught the broncbos how to buck. He dug the Rio Grande, invented the six-shooter, and the Western movies. He was weaned on moonshine liquor and died from drinking nitroglycerine.

PE·COS RIVER (pāy'·cos *or* -kōse) The principal tributary of the Rio Grande; 935 miles from north-central New Mexico to western Texas.

PÉCS (pāych) A city of SW. Hungary. Also [G.] *Funfkirchen.*

PEC TASE *noun* An enzyme obtained from fruits which combines with pectin to yield pectic acid. [<PECT(IN) + (DIAST)ASE]

PEC TATE *noun* A salt or ester of pectic acid.

PEC TEN *noun* [**PEC·TI NES** (-ti·nēz) *pl.*] **1** A comb, or comb-like part or process, specifically, in birds, a vascular pigmented membrane of the eyeball. **2** A scallop. [<L., comb]
— **PEC′ TI NATE, PEC′·TI NAT ED** *adj.* — **PEC TI NA′·TION** *noun.*

PEC TIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from pectin. [<Gr. *pēktikos* <*pēgnymi,* make solid]

PECTIC ACID Any of a group of compounds derived from pectin by the hydrolysis of methyl ester.

PEC·TIN *noun* Any of a class of compounds of high molecular weight contained in the cell walls of various fruits and vegetables, as apples, lemons, carrots; it is the basis of fruit jellies.

PEC TIZE *verb* [**PEC·TIZED, PEC TIZ ING**] To coagulate.

PEC·TO RAL *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to the breast or thorax. **2** As if proceeding from the breast or inner consciousness; more especially, of an emotional character; as, *pectoral* theology. **3** Adapted to, efficacious in, or designed for relieving or curing diseases of the lungs or chest.
— *noun* **1** An ornament worn on the breast; especially, the **PECTORAL CROSS** worn on the breast by bishops, abbots, etc. **2** A pectoral organ, fin, or muscle. **3** Any medicine for ailments of the chest. [<L. *pectoralis* <*pectus,* breast]

PECTORAL ARCH OR GIRDLE The shoulder or thoracic girdle; that part of the skeleton with which the forelimbs of a vertebrate animal are articulated.

PECTORAL FIN One of the anterior paired fins of fishes, homologous with the anterior limb of higher vertebrates.

PECTORAL SANDPIPER An American sandpiper (*Pisobia melanotos*), occasional in Europe, having a buff-gray breast with dusky streaks. also called *grass snipe.*

PEC′·U LATE (-yu·late) *intr. verb* [**LAT ED, ·LAT ING**] **1** To appropriate public property to one's own use. **2** To embezzle; steal; pilfer. [<L. *peculatus* <*peculor,* defraud the public] — **PEC U LA′·TION** *noun* — **PEC′·U LA TOR** *noun.*

PE CU LIAR (pi·cūl′·yur) *adj.* **1** Having a character exclusively its own; unlike anything else or anything of the same class or kind; specific; particular. **2** [Pop.] Singular; odd; strange. **3** Select or special, separate; distinguished. **4** Belonging particularly or exclusively to one.
— *noun* **1** A person or thing that is peculiar; formerly, any private possession. **2** A member of the sect known as the Peculiar People. See synonyms under EXTRAORDINARY, ODD, PARTICULAR, QUEER, RARE. [<L. *peculiaris,* one's own, <*peculium,* property in cattle, <*pecus,* cattle] — **PE·CU′·LIAR·IZE** *tr. verb* — **PE CU LIAR·LY** *adv.*

PE CU LI·AR′·I TY (-ār′·i ti) *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] **1** A characteristic. **2** The quality of being peculiar. See synonyms under CHARACTERISTIC.

PECULIAR PEOPLE **1** A denomination of Christians, founded in England in 1838, who hold that sinless perfection is immediately obtainable by those willing to seek and accept. **2** In the Scripture, the Jews, as being God's chosen people and separated from the rest of mankind. *Deut.* xxvi, 18.

PE CU LI·UM (pi·cū′-) *noun* In Roman law, property that a slave, a wife, or a child was permitted to hold as his own. [<L., property in cattle, <*pecus,* cattle]

PE·CU′·NI·A·RY *adj.* **1** Consisting of or relating to money; monetary. **2** Having a monetary penalty; entailing a fine. See synonyms under FINANCIAL. [<L. *pecuniarius* <*pecunia,* wealth]

·PED, ·PEDE Combining forms from Latin *pes, pedis,* foot, used to mean footed, as in quadru*ped,* centi*pede,* etc.

¹PED·, PEDI· Combining forms from Latin *pes, pedis,* foot, used to mean foot, feet, of the feet, etc., as in *pedi*cure.

²PED·, PEDO· Combining forms from Greek *pais, paidos,* child, used to mean of or pertaining to children, as in *ped*agogy, *pedo*logy, etc.

PED′·A·GOG *noun* **1** A schoolmaster; especially, a pedantic, narrow-minded teacher. **2** In ancient Greece and Rome, a slave who attended children to school. Also **PED′·A·GOGUE.** [<Gr. *paidagogos* <²PED- + *agō,* lead]

PED·A·GOG′·IC (-gōj′·ic) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to the science or art of teaching. **2** Of or belonging to a pedagog; affected with a conceit of learning. Also **PED·A·GOG′·I·CAL.** — **PED A·GOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PED·A·GOG′·ICS (-goj′·ics) *noun* The science and art of teaching; pedagogy.

PED′·A·GOG ISM (-gōg·izm) *noun* The nature, character, or business of teachers or a teacher.

PED·A·GO′·GY (-ji) *noun* The science or profession of teaching; also, the theory or the teaching of how to teach.

PED·AL *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to a foot, feet, or a footlike part. **2** Of or pertaining to a pedal. — *noun* A lever operated by the foot, differing from a treadle in that it is usually applied only to musical instruments, cycles, sewing machines, and light machinery. — *verb* [**PED·ALED** or **PED·ALLED, PED·AL·ING** or **PED·AL LING**] To operate by pedals, use the pedals. [<L. *pedalis* <*pes,* foot]

PED·AL FER *noun* A type of soil characterized by a downward shifting of alumina and iron oxide, with an absence of carbonate of lime accumulations. Compare PEDOCAL. [<Gr. *pedon,* ground, + AL(UMINA) + L. *fer(rum),* iron]

PED A·LIER′ (-leer′) *noun* A pedal keyboard for a pianoforte. [<F.]

PEDAL POINT A tonic or dominant note sustained (usually in the bass) while the other parts proceed with varying harmonies. Also **PEDAL NOTE.**

PED·ANT (-unt) *noun* **1** A scholar who makes needless and inopportune display of his learning, or who insists upon the importance of trifling points of scholarship. **2** [Obs.] A schoolmaster; teacher. [<F. *pédant* <It. *pedante*] — **PE·DAN TIC** *adj.* — **PE DAN TI·CAL LY** *adv.*

PED·ANT·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] **1** Ostentatious display of knowledge. **2** Undue and didactic adherence to forms or rules in presenting knowledge.

PED ATE *adj.* **1** Resembling or having the functions of a foot; having feet. **2** Palmately divided or parted, the lateral divisions being subdivided; said especially of leaves. [<L. *pedatus* <*pedo,* furnish with feet] — **·LY** *adv.*

PEDATI· A combining form from Latin *pedatus,* having feet, meaning pedately; used in botany.

PE DAT I FID *adj.* Having the subdivisions of a simple leaf, which is pedately nerved, extending half-way to the base.

PE DAT′ I SECT *adj.* Pedate and cleft almost to the midrib, said of leaves. Also **PE DAT′·I SECT·ED.**

PED·DLE *verb* [**PED DLED** (-ld), **PED·DLING**] **1** To sell in small quantities from house to house; go about with a small stock of goods to sell. **2** To dispense little by little. [<PEDDLER]

PED DLER *noun* One who travels from house to house with goods to sell; a hawker; also spelled *pedlar, pedler.* [<Prov. Eng. *ped,* basket] — **PED·DLER·Y** *noun.*

PED DLING *adj.* Small, trifling; piddling.

PEDE A combining form from Latin *pes, pedis,* foot, used to mean footed, as in centi*pede.*

PE DER (pay′·thur) [Dan.] Same as PETER.

PED ER·AST (pĕd′·ur- *or* pee′·dur-) *noun* One addicted to pederasty; also spelled *pæderast.*

PED′·ER·AS·TY (pĕd′·ur- *or* pee′·dur-) *noun* Sodomy, especially as practiced by men upon boys. [<Gr. *paiderastia* <*pais,* boy, + *eraō,* love] — **PED ER·AS′·TIC** *adj.* — **PED·ER AS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PE DES (pee′·deez) [L.] Plural of PES.

PED ES TAL (-tul) *noun* **1** A base or support for a column, statue, or vase. **2** Hence, any foundation, base, or support, either material or immaterial. — **TO PUT ON A PEDESTAL** To hold in high estimation; to put in the position of an idol or hero. [<It. *piedestallo,* base of a pillar]

PEDESTAL TABLE A table whose top is supported by a central column with spreading feet.

PE DES·TRI AN *adj.* **1** Moving on foot; walking; pertaining to walking. **2** Pertaining to common people; plebeian. **3** Hence, commonplace, prosaic or dull, as prose or mechanical verse. — *noun* One who journeys or moves from place to place on foot; a walker. [<L. *pedester* <*pes,* foot] — **PE·DES·TRI·AN ISM** *noun.*

PEDI· Same as ¹PED-.

PE DI·AT′·RICS (pee·dī- *or* pĕd·ī-) *noun* That branch of medicine dealing with the diseases and hygienic care of children: also spelled *pædiatrics.* [<²PED- + Gr. *iatrikos,* pertaining to a physician] — **PE·DI·AT′·RIC** *adj.*

PE·DI·AT′·RIST *noun* A specialist in children's diseases. Also **PE·DI·A·TRI′·CIAN** (-trish′·un).

PED·I·CEL *noun* **1** The stalk supporting a single flower in an inflorescence composed of flowers arranged upon a common peduncle; also a small or delicate support of various special organs, as of a sporangium in ferns or a capsule in mosses. **2** A stalk or supporting part, as the second segment of the antenna of an insect, between the scape and the funicle; an ambulacral sucker in an echinoderm. Also **PED·I·CLE.** [<L. *pediculus,* little foot] — **PED·I·CEL′·LAR** *adj.*

PED'·I·CEL·LATE *adj.* Borne on or having a pedicel.
PE·DIC·U·LATE *adj.* Pertaining or belonging to an order *(Peniculati)* of teleost fishes having a spinous dorsal fin with the front ray adapted as a lure, and including the broad, soft-bodied angler fish.
PE·DIC·U·LO'·SIS (pi·dik·yu–) *noun* The condition of being infested with lice; lousiness; phthiriasis. [<L. *pediculus*, louse] —**PE·DIC·U·LAR, PE·DIC·U·LOUS** (–lus) *adj.*
PED'·I·CURE *noun* 1 The care of the feet; the surgical treatment of corns, bunions, etc. 2 A chiropodist. —*tr. verb* [·CURED, ·CUR ING] To treat (the feet) for corns, bunions, etc. [<PEDI– + L. *cura*, care] —**PED'·I·CUR IST** *noun.*
PED'·I·FORM *adj.* Resembling a foot in shape.
PED I·GREE *noun* 1 A line of ancestors; lineage. 2 A list or table of descent and relationship; a genealogical register, especially of an animal of pure breed. [<AF. *pie de grue*, crane's foot: from a symbol resembling a bird's foot used in genealogical tables]
PED I·GREED *adj.* Having a pedigree; of notable ancestry.
PED I·MENT *noun* 1 A broad triangular part above a portico or door. 2 Any similar piece with a long base surmounting a door, screen, bookcase, etc. [<L. *pedimentum*, vine prop] —**PED·I·MEN'·TAL** *adj.*
PED' I PALP *noun* 1 One of the second pair of appendages at the sides of the mouth in arachnids, terminally pincer-like, as in scorpions; long and leg-like, as in solpugids, or leg-like with the terminal joint serving to convey the semen in copulation, as in male spiders. 2 One of the *Pedipalpi*. —**PED I PAL'·POUS** (–pus) *adj.*
PED I PAL'·PI *noun pl.* An order of arachnids with segmented abdomen; whip-scorpions.
PED LAR, PED LER, etc. Same as PEDDLER.
PE DO· Same as PEDI–.
PE DO BAP'·TISM *noun* Infant baptism, and the system that sustains it. —**PE DO BAP' TIST** *noun.*
PED O·CAL *noun* A type of soil characterized by an accumulation of carbonates of calcium or of calcium and magnesium. Compare PEDALFER. [<Gr. *pedon*, ground, + CAL(CIUM)]
PE DO GEN' E·SIS (–jĕn'·i·sĭs) *noun* Reproduction in the sexually immature or larval stage, as in certain insects.
PED' O·GRAPH *noun* An instrument carried by a pedestrian which records the topographical peculiarities of the ground covered. [<Gr. *pedon*, ground, + GRAPH]
PE DOL·O·GY *noun* The study of children. [<PEDO– + –LOGY] —**PED O·LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.* —**PED O·LOG'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**PE·DOL·O·GIST** *noun.*
PE DOL·O GY *noun* The science that treats of the nature and properties of soils, especially in their more fundamental aspects. [<Gr. *pedon*, ground, + –LOGY] —**PE·DOL·O GIST** *noun.*
PE DOM·E·TER *noun* An instrument that measures distance traveled by recording the number of steps taken by the person who carries it. [<F. *pédomètre*]
PED RAIL *noun* 1 A device for providing a traction engine with its own rail for use over rough ground. It consists of a series of elephantlike feet ranged about the rim of the driving wheel, each coming successively in contact with the ground. Compare CATERPILLAR. 2 A vehicle provided with pedrails.
PE DRO (pee'·drō) *noun* 1 The five of trumps in the card game of cinch. 2 A game of pitch in which the five of trumps counts five. [<Sp. *Pedro*, Peter]
PE DRO (peh'·thro) [Pg., Sp.] Same as PETER.
PE DUN CLE (–dŭng'·kl) *noun* 1 The general stalk or support of an inflorescence. 2 A stalk or stem, as for the attachment of an organ or organism; as, the *peduncles* of the brain. [<LL. *pedunculus*, little foot] —**PE DUN·CLED** (–kld), **PE DUN·CU·LAR** *adj.*
PE DUN' CU·LATE (–dŭng'·cū·lāte) *adj.* Borne on or having a peduncle. Also **PE·DUN'·CU·LAT·ED.**
PEE BLES A county in SE. Scotland; 347 square miles: sometimes called *Tweeddale;* also **PEE·BLES·SHIRE;** also, its county town.
PEE DEE RIVER A river in southern North Carolina and NE. South Carolina; formed by the confluence of the Yadkin and Uwharrie Rivers; 233 miles to Winyah Bay.
PEEK *intr. verb* To look through a crevice; look pryingly or slyly; peep. —*noun* A peep, glance. [<ME. *pike;* of obscure origin]
PEEK-A-BOO *noun* A children's game in which one hides and calls out "Peek-a-boo!" or "Bo-peep!"
PEEL *noun* The natural coating of certain kinds of fruit, as oranges and lemons; skin; rind.
—*verb* 1 To strip off the bark, rind, or skin of; be removed by pulling, as a rind or skin; lose bark, skin, etc. 2 To remove by stripping off. 3 To strip off one's clothes. —**TO KEEP ONE'S EYE PEELED** To keep alert; keep one's eyes open. —**TO PEEL OFF** To begin the dive separating an airplane from the others in an aerial formation. [<OE. *pilian*, peel, skin]
PEEL *noun* 1 A broad, thin, long-handled, shovel-like implement used by bakers in moving bread, etc., about an oven. 2 The blade or broad part of an oar. [<OF. *pele* <L. *pala*, spade]
PEEL *noun* 1 A square stronghold or tower of the 16th century, especially on the borders of Scotland and England: also **PEEL-HOUSE.** 2 [Obs.] A stake; stockade; palisade. [<ME. *pele* <AF. *pel* <L. *palus*, stake]
PEEL A historic seaport and watering-place on the west coast of the Isle of Man; castle.
PEEL, SIR ROBERT, 1788–1850, English statesman; introduced police reforms.
PEELE, GEORGE, 1558?–97?, English playwright and poet.
PEEL ER *noun* [Pop., Br.] A policeman: from Sir Robert Peel.
PEEN *noun* The end of a hammer head opposite the face: usually shaped for indenting, riveting, chipping, etc., as when straight, pointed, conical, hemispherical, or wedge-shaped; as, ball-*peen*, cross-*peen*, etc. See illustration under HAMMER. —*tr. verb* To work on with the peen of a hammer. Also spelled *pane, pean, pein.* [<Earlier form *pen;* compare G. *pinne*]
PEENGE *intr. verb* [Scot.] To complain.
PEEP *intr. verb* 1 To utter a small sharp sound, as or like a chirp; to chirp like a very young bird. 2 To speak feebly or faintly. —*noun* 1 The cry of a chick or small bird, or of a young frog; chirp. 2 A small sandpiper; especially, the least sandpiper; sandpeep. [Variant of PIPE *verb*]
PEEP *verb* 1 To look slyly or pryingly, as through a crack; peek; peer; pry. 2 To show oneself or itself slightly, as from concealment: be seen partially. —*noun* 1 A furtive look; a glimpse or glance. 2 An aperture or crevice through which one may look; peephole. 3 The first appearance; as, the *peep* of day. [Perhaps a variant of PEEK]
PEEP *noun* [Pop.] A jeep; also, sometimes, a larger command car.
PEEP·ER *noun* 1 An animal that peeps or makes a chirping sound, especially a very young chick. 2 A frog of the family *Hylidæ*.
PEEP ER *noun* 1 One who peeps or pecks; a spying person. 2 [Pop.] An eye.
PEEP HOLE *noun* An aperture, as a hole or crack, through which one may peep; also, a small window in a door.
PEEPING-TOM *noun* An over-inquisitive or pruriently prying person, especially one who peeps in at windows.
PEEPING TOM OF COVENTRY In British legend, a curious tailor who peeped at Lady Godiva during her ride through Coventry and was struck blind.
PEEP·SHOW *noun* An exhibition of pictures or other objects viewed through a small orifice fitted with a magnifying lens.
PEEP-SIGHT *noun* An adjustable plate on the breech of a gun or cannon, having in its center a small orifice through which an aim can be taken with great accuracy by centering the front sight therein.
PEE PUL Same as PIPAL.
PEER *intr. verb* 1 To look attentively and inquiringly; gaze with an effort to see or understand. 2 To come into view; begin to appear. 3 To come out partially; be partly seen. [Origin obscure]
PEER *noun* 1 An equal, as in natural gifts or in social rank. 2 An equal before the law. 3 A noble; especially, a member of a hereditary legislative body. In the United Kingdom, a duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron; also, an archbishop or a bishop having a seat in the House of Lords. Until 1922 peers were of three classes: **PEERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,** all of whom sit in the House of Lords, **PEERS OF SCOTLAND,** and **PEERS OF IRELAND.** 4 [Obs.] A companion; mate; associate; also, rival. See synonyms under ASSOCIATE. —**HOUSE OF PEERS** [Br.] The House of Lords. [<OF. *per* <L. *par*, equal]
PEER *noun* [Scot.] 1 A pear. 2 A peg top.
PEER·AGE (–ij) *noun* 1 In England, the office or rank of a peer of the realm, or nobleman. 2 Peers collectively; the nobility. 3 A book containing a genealogical list of the nobility.
PEER ESS *noun* A woman who holds a title of nobility, either in her own right or by marriage with a peer.
PEER·LESS *adj.* Of unequaled excellence. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*
PEER OF THE BLOOD ROYAL A member of the royal family who sits as a member of the House of Lords.
PEER OF THE REALM One of the lords of Parliament.
PEER·Y *noun* [Scot.] A boy's top spun with a string. Also **PEER·IE.**
PEES·WEEP (peez'–) *noun* [Scot.] The pewit or lapwing.
PEET-WEET *noun* The spotted sandpiper.
PEEVE *verb* [PEEVED, PEEV·ING] To vex; annoy; become peevish; make petulant. —*noun* [Pop.] A complaint; grievance. [Back formation from PEEVISH]
PEEVED *adj.* Vexed; discontented; disagreeable.
PEE·VISH *adj.* 1 Feebly and habitually fretful and irritable; querulous. 2 Showing or marked by petulant discontent and vexation. See synonyms under FRETFUL. [Origin unknown] —**·LY** *adv.* **·NESS** *noun.*
PEE·WEE *noun* 1 Same as PEWEE. 2 [Pop.] Anything or anyone especially small or diminutive. —*adj.* Tiny; insignificant.
PEG *noun* 1 A wooden pin used for fastening articles to-

gether or for holding fast the end of a string and adjusting its tension in a musical instrument. **2** A projecting wooden pin upon which something may be fastened or hung, or which may serve to mark a boundary. **3** Hence, a reason or excuse for an action; as, a *peg* to hang an argument upon. **4** A degree or step, as in rank or estimation. **5** [Br.] A drink of brandy and soda or of whisky and soda. **6** [Pop.] A leg, foot, or tooth. — **TO TAKE ONE DOWN A PEG** To lower one in his own estimation or in that of others by subjecting him to some reprimand, defeat, or humiliation. — *verb* [**PEGGED, PEG·GING**] **1** To drive (a peg) into; fasten or keep in place by or as by pegs. **2** In cribbage, to make (points) during play; also, to indicate the score with pegs. **3** To throw; as, to *peg* stones; to strike or aim at with a peg; penetrate, run through with a peg. **4** To work or strive perseveringly: generally followed by *away*. — **TO PEG OUT** **1** To outline (the land) claimed by a miner with pegs on which the claimant's name is written. **2** In cribbage, to win the game by placing a peg in the game hole. [<MD. *pegge*]

Peg, Peg·gy Diminutive of Margaret.

Peg·a·sus **1** The winged horse of Greek mythology, a blow from whose hoofs caused the fountain of inspiration called Hippocrene to spring from the mountain Helicon: hence, the inspiration of poetry. Compare Bellerophon. **2** A northern constellation. See constellation.

peg′ ma·tite *noun* A very coarse-grained granitic rock composed chiefly of orthoclase, quartz, and mica (usually muscovite); often occurs in veins or dikes; graphic granite. [<Gr. *pēgma*, solid mass, + -ite] — **peg·ma·tit′·ic** *adj.*

peg top A boys' wooden spinning top, pear-shaped and having a sharp metal peg.

peg-top *adj.* Having the shape of a peg top: applied especially to trousers wide at the hip and narrow at the ankle.

Peh·le·vi Same as Pahlavi.

pei·gnoir (pehn·war′) *noun* [F.] A loose dressing robe worn by women; a bathrobe; a negligée.

Pei-ho (bāy-hō) A river in Hopeh Province, China; 350 miles to the Gulf of Chihli; literally, White River.

pein (peen) Same as peen.

pei·no·ther′·a·py (pī-nō-) *noun* The treatment of disease by severe fasting and starvation; the hunger cure. [<Gr. *peinaō*, be hungry, + therapy]

Pei·ping (bāy·ping) A walled city, the capital of Hopeh Province; until 1928 capital of China, and called *Peking*.

Pei·pus (pī′·pus) A lake on the boundary between Estonia and the U.S.S.R.; 1,356 square miles: also called [Rus.] *Chudskoe*. Also [Estonian] **Peip·si** (pāpe′·sī)

Pei·rai·evs′ (pee·reh·ēfs′) Same as Piraeus.

Peirce (pūrs), **Charles Sanders**, 1839–1914, American mathematician; founder of philosophical pragmatism.

pe·jo·ra′·tion *noun* Deterioration; degeneration, especially in the meaning of a word: often effected by a suffix, as in *poetling*. [<L. *pejor*, worse]

pe′·jo·ra tive or **pe jor·a·tive** (-tĭv) *adj.* Giving a deteriorating effect or meaning, as to the sense of a word. — *noun* A word expressing depreciation. — **·ly** *adv.*

pek·an *noun* A North American carnivore; the fisher. [<Algonquian]

pe·kin *noun* A silk fabric, usually figured or striped. [<Peking, China]

Pe·king (pee-) A city in NE. China; its capital until 1928; name officially changed to Peiping in 1929.

Pe·king·ese′ (-eez′ *or* -eez′) *noun sing. & pl.* **1** A native or inhabitant of Peking. **2** The dialect spoken in Peking. **3** A Pekingese dog. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Peking. Also **Pe·kin·ese′**.

Pekingese dog A variety of the Chinese (or Pekingese) pug, with long silky hair, especially upon the ears, diminutive snub nose, and short legs.

Peking lacquer Chinese carved lacquer.

Peking man An extinct species of man *(Sinanthropus pekinensis)*, identified from remains discovered in early or middle Pleistocene deposits of a cave near Peking, China.

pe·koe (pee′·kō; *Br.* pēk′·ō) *noun* A superior kind of black tea, made from the downy tips of the young buds of the tea plant. [<Chin. *pak-hao* <*pek*, white, + *hao*, down]

pel·age (-ij) *noun* The coat or covering of a mammal, as of fur, wool, etc. [<F.]

pe·la·gi·an (-jĭ·un) *adj.* Pelagic. — *noun* A deep-sea animal. [<Gr. *pelagios* <*pelagos*, sea]

Pe·la·gi·an·ism (-jī·un·izm) *noun* The body of doctrines held by the followers of Pelagius, who denied original sin, confined grace to foregiveness, and affirmed that man's unaided will is capable of spiritual good. — **Pe·la·gi·an** *noun & adj.*

pe·lag·ic (-lăj′·ĭc) *adj.* Pertaining to, inhabiting, or conducting operations at sea far from land; oceanic. [<Gr. *pelagikos* <*pelagos*, open sea]

Pe·la·gi·us A British monk who lived about A.D. 400.

pelargonic acid A colorless compound, $CH_3(CH_2)_7COOH$, liquid at ordinary temperatures, obtained as an ester from oil of pelargonium: also called *nonanoic acid*.

pel·ar·go′·ni·um *noun* Any of a large genus *(Pelargonium)* of strong-scented ornamental evergreen herbs or shrubs (family *Geraniaceæ*), generally known in cultivation as *geraniums*, having entire lobed or dissected leaves, and handsome variously colored flowers. [<Gr. *pelargos*, stork <*pelos*, black, + *argos*, white] — **pel·ar·gon′·ic** *adj.*

Pe·las·gi (-jī) *noun pl.* A primitive, seafaring people who inhabited the coasts of Greece, Asia Minor, Crete, Thrace, etc.: mentioned by ancient Greek writers as the pre-Greek inhabitants of the eastern Mediterranean region. Also **Pe·las·gi·ans.** — **Pe·las·gi·an** (-jī·un) *adj. & noun* — **Pe·las·gic** (-jĭc) *adj.*

Pe·le (pee′·lee) The Polynesian goddess of volcanoes.

Pe·lée (peh·leh′), **Mount** A volcano on the island of Martinique; 5,200 ft.; eruptions, 1902.

pel·er·ine (-een) *noun* A waist-length cape worn by women. [<F. *pélerine* <OF. *pellegrin*, pilgrim]

Pele's hair Volcanic glass drawn out into long fine threads by ejected driblets of fused lava; capillary volcanic glass.

Pe·leus (peel′·yōos *or* pee′·lī·us) In Greek mythology, a king of the Myrmidons of Thessaly: father of Achilles by the sea nymph Thetis.

Pe·lew Islands (pĭ·lōō′) Same as Palau Islands.

pelf *noun* Money; wealth: often implying ill-gotten gains. See synonyms under wealth. [<OF. *pelfre*, spoil]

Pe·li·as (pee′·lī- *or* pĕl′·ī·us) In Greek legend, a son of Poseidon, and twin brother of Neleus; he became king of Iolcus, and sent his nephew Jason to get the Golden Fleece. After Jason's return, Medea persuaded Pelias' daughters to cut their father into little pieces and stew him, as a means of restoring his youth.

pel·i·can *noun* A large, gregarious, fish-eating, web-footed bird (genus *Pelecanus*) of warm regions, having a distensible membranous pouch on the lower jaw for the temporary storage of fish. [<Gr. *pelekan*]

Pelican State Nickname of Louisiana.

Pel·i·des (-deez) Patronymic of Achilles. See Peleus.

Pe·li·on (pee′·lī·ŏn) A mountain range on the coast of Thessaly; highest peak, 5,300 ft.

pe·lisse (pĕ·lees′) *noun* A long outer garment or cloak: originally one of fur or lined with fur. [<F.]

pe·lite *noun* A sedimentary rock composed of clay, quartz particles, or rock flour; also called *argillite*. [<Gr. *pēlos*, mud, clay] — **pe·lit·ic** *adj.*

Pel·la An ancient city of SE. Macedonia, Greece; birthplace of Alexander the Great.

pel·la·gra (-lāy′·gruh *or* lăg′·ruh) *noun* A disease characterized by gastric disturbance, skin eruptions, and nervous derangement; endemic in many parts of the world, and known to be caused by nutritional deficiencies. [<It. <*pelle*, skin, + *agra*, rough] — **pel·la grous** *adj.*

pel·la·grin (-lāy′·grĭn *or* -lăg′·rin) *noun* A sufferer from pellagra.

Pel·le·as, Sir In Arthurian legend, one of the Knights of the Round Table; he is treated with scorn by the Lady Ettarre, whom he loves.

pel·let *noun* **1** A small round ball or imitation projectile, as of wax, paper, bread, etc. **2** A small shot. **3** A very small pill. **4** A slingstone; also, a bullet; cannonball. — *tr. verb* To make into or of pellets; also, to strike with pellets. [<OF. *pelote*, ball, <L. *pila*, ball]

pel·le·tier′·ine (-teer′·in *or* -een) *noun* A sirupy liquid alkaloid, $C_8H_{15}ON$, from the roots of the pomegranate tree; its salts are powerful anthelmintics. [<Bertrand Pelletier, 1761–1797, French chemist]

pel·li·cle *noun* A thin skin, film, or layer. [<L. *pellicula* <*pellis*, skin] — **pel·lic·u·lar** (-yu·lur) *adj.*

pel′·li·to·ry *noun* [**·ries** *pl.*] **1** Any one of various diffuse or tufted weedlike herbs of the nettle family (genus *Parietaria*); especially, the European **wall pellitory** (*P. officinalis*), which grows on old walls. **2** Feverfew. **3** Yarrow. [<OF. *paritoire* <L. *parietaria* <*paries*, wall]

pellitory-of-Spain *noun* A perennial herb *(Anacyclus pyrethrum)* of the composite family, with procumbent stems, dissected leaves, and white flowers; cultivated for its pungent roots, and used in medicine.

pell-mell *adv.* **1** In a confused or promiscuous way or manner; indiscriminately; higgledy-piggledy. **2** With a headlong rush. — *adj.* Devoid of order or method. — *noun* A confused crowd or mixture; a medley; disorder. Also **pell-mell.** [<OF. *pelle*, shovel, + *meller*, mix]

pel·lo·tine (-teen *or* -tin) *noun* A white crystalline alkaloid, $C_{13}H_{19}O_3N$, from the mescal cactus: used as a sedative.

pel·lu·cid *adj.* **1** Permitting to a certain extent the passage of light; translucent; limpid. **2** Transparent; clear; understandable; as, a *pellucid* style. See synonyms under clear, transparent. [<L. *per*, through, + *luceo*, shine] — **pel·lu·cid·ly** *adv.* — **pel·lu·cid·ness, pel·lu·cid′·i·ty** *noun.*

pe·lon (peh·lōne′) *adj.* [Sp.] Hairless: said of animals.

pelon dog The Mexican hairless dog.

Pe·lop·i·das, died 364 B.C., Theban general.

Pel·o·pon·ne′·sian (-shun *or* -zhun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Peloponnesus. — *noun* A native or inhabitant of the Peloponnesus.

Peloponnesian War A war between Athens and Sparta and their allies (431–404 B.C.) which resulted in the supremacy of Sparta.

PEL·O·PON·NE′·SUS The ancient name of the southern peninsula of Greece; seat of the early Mycenæan civilization and of the Dorians, especially the Spartans; now often called *Morea*.

PE·LOPS In Greek legend, a Phrygian prince; slain by his own father Tantalus, who served his flesh to the gods. Demeter, the only guest who partook of his flesh, restored him to life and replaced the shoulder she had eaten with an ivory one, whence his descendants were supposed to have a white mark on the shoulder. Later Pelops acquired much territory in southern Greece, giving it the name *Peloponnesus*, or "island of Pelops."

PE·LO·RI·A *noun* Reversion of an irregular flower form, by abnormal development of complementary irregularities or by the loss of the irregular parts. Also **PEL·O·RISM.** [<Gr. *pelōr*, monster] — **PE·LO·RI·ATE, PE·LO·RIC** *adj.*

PE·LO·RUS *noun* **1** A circular plate having its movable rim graduated in degrees: used in aircraft to determine the actual or relative bearings of objects. **2** A navigational instrument for correcting errors in the compass by stellar observations. [<Pelorus, said to have been Hannibal's pilot]

PE·LO·TA *noun* A game similar to handball, very popular among Basques, Spaniards, and Spanish Americans; it is played in a court with a hard rubber ball and a long wicker-work gauntlet (cesta) attached to the player's wrist. See JAI ALAI. [<Sp., little ball]

PE·LO·TAS (peh·lō′·tahs) A seaport city in southern Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil.

¹PELT *noun* **1** An undressed fur skin; raw hide; also, a garment made of skin. **2** [Pop.] The human skin. [Back formation <PELTRY]

²PELT *verb* **1** To strike or assail repeatedly with something thrown; also, to throw anything at; to descend violently, as missiles, rain, sleet, etc. **2** To throw; fling. **3** [Pop.] To move on rapidly and regularly: often with *along*.
— *noun* **1** A blow, as one given by something thrown. **2** A steady or swift pace: especially in the expression **FULL PELT.** [<L. *pulto* <*pello*, beat] — **PELT·ER** *noun*.

PEL·TAST *noun* In ancient Greece, a soldier who bore a **PEL·TA** or light leather-covered shield; a light-armed soldier. [<Gr. *peltastes* <*peltē*, small leather shield]

PEL·TATE *adj.* Shield-shaped; specifically, attached to the stalk at or near the center of the lower surface, as a leaf. Also **PEL·TAT·ED.** See SCUTATE. [<L. *peltatus*, armed with a shield, <Gr. *peltē*, shield] — **·LY** *adv.*

PELT·RY *noun* [**PELT·RIES** *pl.*] **1** Pelts collectively. **2** A pelt. **3** A place for keeping or storing pelts. [<OF. *peleterie* <*pel*, skin]

PEL·VIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pelvis.

PELVIC ARCH That part of the skeleton in vertebrates to which the hind limbs (in man, the lower limbs) are attached. Also **PELVIC GIRDLE.**

PEL·VIS *noun* [**PEL·VES** (-veez) *pl.*] **1** A basin or basinlike structure. **2** The part of the skeleton that forms a bony girdle joining the lower or hind limbs to the body: composed, in man, of two hip bones and the sacrum. **3** The hollow interior portion of the kidney, into which the uriniferous tubules empty: formed by the expanded part of the ureter. [<L., basin]

PEM·BA A coral island, NE. of Zanzibar; 380 square miles; in Zanzibar Protectorate.

PEM·BROKE A market town, seaport, and ship-building center, capital of Pembrokeshire, Wales.

PEM·BROKE·SHIRE (-shir) A maritime county of SW. Wales; 614 square miles. Also **PEM·BROKE.**

PEM·MI·CAN (-i·cun) *noun* **1** Originally, lean venison cut into strips, dried, pounded into paste with fat and a few berries, and pressed into cakes. **2** A similar concentrated and nutritious food now made from beef and dried fruits; used by arctic explorers, etc. Also **PEM·I·CAN.** [<Algonquian *pimikan*, manufactured grease]

PEM·PHI·GUS (pĕm′·fi- *or* pem·fī′·gus) *noun* A skin disease characterized by watery vesicles successively formed on various parts of the body; water blebs; bladdery fever. Also **PEM·PHIX.** [<Gr. *pemphix*, pustule]

¹PEN *noun* **1** An instrument for writing with a fluid ink: formerly made of a quill, now usually of metal and fitted to a holder; by extension, pen and holder together. **2** Quality either of penmanship or of composition. **3** The midrib of a leaf. **4** A writer; also, the profession of writing. **5** The internal shell of a cuttlefish. **6** [Obs.] A feather; quill; also, in the plural, wings.
— *tr. verb* [**PENNED, PEN·NING**] To write with a pen; indite. [<OF. *penne* <L. *penna*, feather] — **PEN·NER** *noun*.

²PEN *noun* **1** A small enclosure, as for pigs; also, the animals contained in a pen collectively. **2** Any small place of confinement, as in a police court. **3** [Pop.] A penitentiary.
— *tr. verb* [**PENNED** or **PENT, PEN·NING**] To enclose in or as in a pen; confine in a small space. [<OE. *penn*]

³PEN *noun* A female swan. [Origin unknown]

PE·NAL *adj.* **1** Pertaining to punishment or its means or place. **2** Liable, or rendering liable, to punishment. **3** Enacting or prescribing punishment. [<OF. <L. *pœnalis* <*pœna*, punishment]

PENAL CODE See under CODE.

PE′·NAL·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] To make penal; subject to penalty. Also [Br.] **PE′·NAL·ISE.** — **·I·ZA′·TION** *noun*.

PEN·AL·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] **1** The consequences, as suffering, detriment, etc., that follow the transgression of laws. **2** Judicial punishment for crime or violation of the law. **3** [Law] A sum of money fixed by a statute as a fine or mulct for a violation of its provisions; also, a sum of money paid and stipulated to be forfeited in case of the non-performance of the conditions of a contract. **4** A handicap imposed for a violation of rules or regulations of a game.

PEN·ANCE (-uns) *noun* **1** Sorrow for sin or fault, evinced by outward act; suffering, detriment, or punishment to which one voluntarily submits as an expression of penitence. **2** The performance of some specific act of mortification, imposed or voluntarily undertaken, as an expression of sorrow for and atonement for sin. — **TO DO PENANCE** To perform an act or acts of penance; to repent of one's sins.
— *tr. verb* [**PEN·ANCED, PEN·ANC·ING**] To inflict a penance upon. [<OF. <L. *pœnitentia*, penitence]

PE·NANG (pee-) **1** A division of the Straits Settlements including Penang Island and Province Wellesley; 890 square miles; capital, Georgetown. **2** An island of NW. British Malaya; 110 square miles.

PE·NA·TES (-teez) *noun pl.* The old Latin household gods: associated with the *Lares*, the spirits of dead ancestors. The state, regarded as a great family of citizens, had its own Penates, which were supposed to have been brought from Troy by *Æneas*. [<L. <*penus*, inmost]

PENCE Plural of PENNY.

PEN·CEL *noun* A small pennon or streamer; a pennoncel: also spelled *pensil, pensile*.

PEN·CHANT (pen′·chunt *or*, *F.*, pahN·shahN′) *noun* A strong leaning or inclination in favor of something. [<F.]

PEN·CIL *noun* **1** A long, pointed strip of graphite, colored chalk, slate, etc., often encased in wood: used for writing or drawing. **2** A small, finely pointed paint brush: also **HAIR PENCIL.** **3** A set of rays diverging from or converging upon a given point. **4** Figuratively, skill in drawing or painting; the painter's art. **5** A small stick of any substance having caustic or styptic properties: used locally. **6** Rouge or similar material in stick form.
— *tr. verb* [**·CILED** or **·CILLED, ·CIL·ING** or **·CIL·LING**] To mark, write, or draw with or as with a pencil; as, to *pencil* a sketch, *pencil* the eyebrows. [<OF. *pincel* <L. *penicillum* <*penis*, tail] — **PEN·CIL·ER, PEN·CIL·LER** *noun*.

PEN·CILED (-sild) *adj.* **1** Marked with fine lines, with or as if with a finely pointed pencil. **2** Having pencils, or lines or rays. Also **PEN·CILLED.**

PEND *intr. verb* **1** To be awaiting or in process of adjustment or settlement. **2** To be pendent; depend. [<L. *pendeo*, hang]

PEN·DANT (-dunt) *noun* **1** Anything that hangs or depends from something else, either for ornament or for use. **2** Something attached to another thing as an ending; an appendix. **3** A parallel; one of a pair. **4** A hanging ornament, as a long boss or knot, in ogival architecture, particularly in late Perpendicular work, on ceilings, roofs, etc. **5** The stem of a watchcase and the ring by which it is attached to a chain. **6** A suspended chandelier; also, an electrical fitting hanging from a ceiling, lamp, chandelier, etc., by which to switch on and off a light. Also **PEN·DENT.**

PEN·DENT *adj.* **1** Hanging loosely; drooping downward; suspended. **2** Projecting or overhanging. **3** Undetermined; pending; incomplete. Also **PEN·DANT.** [<L. *pendens* <*pendeo*, hang] — **PEN·DENT·LY** *adv.*

PEN·DEN·TE LI·TE [L.] Pending or during suit.

PEN·DEN·TIVE (-tiv) *noun* **1** The vaulting that serves to connect an angle of a square area enclosed by four arches with a dome that rests upon the arches. **2** The principle or system of such vaulting and use of the dome. [<PENDENT]

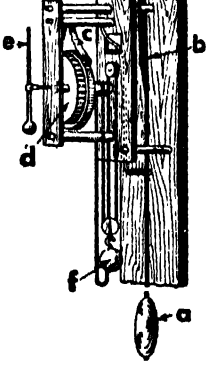
PEND·ING *adj.* **1** Remaining unfinished or undecided. **2** Imminent; impending. — *prep.* **1** During the continuance of. **2** Awaiting; until.

PEN·DRAG·ON *noun* A supreme head, ruler, or chief: in early Britain, a title conferred in times of danger, as that of dictator in ancient Rome. [<W. *pen*, head, + *dragon*, leader] — **·ISH** *adj.* — **·SHIP** *noun*.

PEN·DRAG·ON The title of two legendary brothers, kings of Britain, one of whom, Uther, was the father of King Arthur.

PEN·DU·LOUS (-juh·lus) *adj.* Hanging, especially so as to swing. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

PEN·DU·LUM (-juh·lum *or* -dū·lum) *noun* A body suspended from a fixed point, and free to swing to and fro: specifically, such a device, consisting of rod and bob, and serving by oscillation,



PENDULUM

As used in clock.

a Bob (adjustable on rod). *b* Rod. *c* Pallets. *d* Escape-wheel. *e* Second-hand. *f* Weight.

under the forces of gravity plus momentum to regulate the rate of running of a clock. [<L. *pendulus*, pendulous]

Pe·nel·o·pe (–ŏ·pē) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **Pé·né·lope** (peh·neh·lôpe′). [<Gr., diligence in weaving. — **Penelope** In Greek legend, the wife of Odysseus and type of wifely constancy, who, during her husband's wanderings after the fall of Troy, was importuned by many lovers, whose advances she kept in check under pretext of completing a shroud she was weaving for Laertes, her father-in-law. The time of weaving was protracted by unraveling nightly the work she had done during the day. See Telegonus.

Pe·nel·o phon (–fŏn) In Percy's *Reliques*, a beggarmaid loved by King Cophetua: called *Zenelophon* by Shakespeare.

pe·ne·plain′ *noun* A region of faint or low relief, the penultimate result of long-continued action of denudation on a once larger land mass, whose ultimate result is a base-leveled plain. Also **pe·ne·plane′**. [<L. *pæne*, almost, + plain] — **pe·ne·pla·na′·tion** *noun*.

pen·e·tra′·li·a *noun pl.* 1 The inmost parts of anything, but especially of a house or temple; a sanctuary; shrine. 2 Secret things. [<L., inner chambers]

pen′·e·trate *tr. verb* [·trat·ed, ·trat·ing] 1 To enter or force a way into the interior parts of; become diffused through; permeate. 2 To pass into the mind of; affect deeply. 3 To discern; detect or reach by using the intellect. See synonyms under pierce. [<L. *penetratus* <*penetro*, put within, <*penitus*, inside] — **pen·e·tra·ble** *adj.* — **pen·e·tra·bil′·i·ty** *noun* — **pen·e·trant** (–trunt) *adj. & noun*.

pen′·e·trat·ing (–trā′·tĭng) *adj.* Tending or having power to penetrate; acute; discerning. See synonyms under acute, astute, knowing, sharp. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun*.

pen·e·tra′·tion *noun* 1 The act or power of penetrating physically. 2 Ability to penetrate mentally; acuteness; sagacity. 3 In an optical instrument, the power to form a clear image of an object having sensible dimensions. 4 The depth to which a bullet or other projectile sinks in a target. See synonyms under dentrance.

pen′·e·tra tive (–tĭv) *adj.* Tending or having power to penetrate, physically or mentally; insinuating and pervasive; pungent; as, a *penetrative* odor; acute; discerning; as, *penetrative* wisdom. See synonyms under astute. — **·ly** *adv.* — **·ness** *noun*.

pen·e·trom′·e·ter *noun* 1 An instrument for indicating the quality and measuring the strength of X-rays. 2 A device for testing the hardness of relatively plastic substances under given conditions.

Pe·ne·us Same as Salambria.

pen·gö (pĕn′·gœ) *noun* [**pen·gö** or **pen·gös** *pl.*] The monetary unit of Hungary; a coin equivalent to 100 filler.

pen·guin (–gwĭn) *noun* 1 A web-footed flightless bird (genus *Spheniscus*) of the southern hemisphere, with flipperlike wings, short legs, and plantigrade feet. 2 Originally, the great auk. 3 An airplane with an engine of low motive power, so as to be incapable of flight: used in the early training of aviators. [<W. *pen*, head, + *gwyn*, white]

pen′·hold·er *noun* A handle with a device for inserting a metallic pen; also, a rack for pens.

pen·i·cil′·late (–sĭl′·it) *adj.* Pencil-shaped; bordered or tufted with fine hairs resembling a hair pencil. Also **pen·i·cil′·li·form**. [<L. *penicillum*, pencil] — **pen·i·cil′·late·ly** *adv.* — **pen·i·cil·la′·tion** *noun*.

pen·i·cil′·lin (–sĭl′·ĭn) *noun* A powerful, non-toxic, antiinfective substance found in the mold fungus *Penicillium*: applied to wounds, it inhibits the growth of certain bacteria. [<L. *penicillum*, pencil, brush]

pen·i·cil′·li·um *noun* [·li·a *pl.*] Any member of a genus *(Penicillium)* of ascomycetous fungi characterized by felt-like masses of tubular hyphæ, and growing on decaying fruits, ripening cheese, etc. *P. notatum* is the principal source of penicillin.

pe·nin·su·la (–sū– *or* –shōō·luh) *noun* A piece of land almost surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus. — **the Peninsula** 1 The Iberian peninsula; Spain and Portugal: so called in connection with the war (1808–14) waged by the British, Spanish, and Portuguese against France. 2 The region between the James and York Rivers, SE. Virginia: scene of battles in the Civil War. [<L. <*pæne*, almost, + *insula*, island] — **pe·nin·su·lar** *adj. & noun*.

pe·nin·su·lar′·i·ty (–lăr′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* The state or quality of being a peninsula; hence, narrowness of views; provincialism; bigotry. Compare insularity.

pe·nis *noun* [**pe·nes** (–neez) *pl.*] The male copulatory organ. [<L.] — **pe·ni·al**, **pe·nile** (–nĭl *or* –nīle) *adj.*

pen·i·tence *noun* The state of being penitent; sorrow for sin, with desire to amend and atone; contrition. See synonyms under contrition. [<OF. <L. *pænitentia* <*pæniteo*, repent]

pen·i·tent *adj.* Affected by a sense of one's own guilt, and resolved on amendment; repentant; contrite. — *noun* One who is penitent; specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, one who confesses his sins to a priest and submits himself to the penance prescribed. — **·ly** *adv.*

pen·i·ten′·tial (–shul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or expressing penitence. 2 Pertaining to penance or punishment. — *noun* 1 In the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches, a book of rules relating to penance and the reconciliation of penitents. 2 A penitent. — **·ly** *adv.*

pen·i·ten′·tia·ry (–shuh·rĭ) *noun* [**·ries** *pl.*] 1 A prison in which convicts are held at hard labor for punishment or reformation. 2 One who prescribes or superintends penances; also, something that has to do with penances; specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, an office, having at its head a cardinal (called the **Grand Penitentiary**), for deciding questions of conscience, absolution, special dispensation, etc.

— *adj.* 1 Pertaining to penance. 2 Relating to or used for the punishment and discipline of criminals. 3 Rendering the offender liable to imprisonment in a penitentiary.

pen·knife (–nīfe) *noun* A small pocket knife: formerly used for making or sharpening quill pens.

pen·man *noun* [**men** *pl.*] 1 A person considered with regard to his handwriting; also, a teacher of penmanship, or one skilled in penmanship. 2 A writer.

pen·man·ship *noun* 1 The art of writing. 2 Handwriting; calligraphy.

Penn, William, 1644–1718, English Quaker; founder of Pennsylvania.

pen·na *noun* [**pen·næ** (–ee) *pl.*] A feather; plume; especially, a quill feather of wing or tail. [<L., feather] — **pen·na·ceous** (–shus) *adj.*

pen name An author's assumed name; pseudonym; nom de plume.

pen nant *noun* 1 A very long narrow flag displayed on a commissioned naval vessel; also, a triangular flag flown as a signal. 2 A small flag peculiar in shape, color, or design, flown during a public function. 3 A flag awarded to the winners in some sports league; also, the championship thus symbolized. 4 The hook distinguishing musical notes shorter than quarter notes.

pen·nate *adj.* Having wings or feathers: usually in composition, as *longi*pennate. Also **pen nat·ed**. [<L. *pennatus* <*penna*, feather]

Pen·nell (pĕn′·l), **Joseph**, 1857–1926, American etcher.

pen·ni·less *adj.* Being without a penny; poverty-stricken.

Pen·nine Alps (pĕn′·in *or* –īne) A division of the Alps bordering Switzerland and Italy; highest peak, Monte Rosa, 15,217 ft.

pen·non *noun* 1 A small pointed or swallow-tailed flag, borne by medieval knights on their lances and displaying a personal device. 2 A wing. 3 A banner or flag of any sort. [<OF. <L. *penna*, feather, wing]

pen′·non·cel *noun* A small narrow pennon. Also **pen′·on cel**, **pen′ non·celle**.

Penn·syl·va′·ni·a An Atlantic State of the United States; 45,333 square miles; capital, Harrisburg; colonized by William Penn in 1682; entered the Union Dec. 12, 1787, one of the thirteen original States: nickname, *Keystone State* or *Quaker State*.

Pennsylvania Avenue A principal street of Washington, D. C., part of which forms the thoroughfare from the Capitol to the White House.

Pennsylvania Dutch 1 Descendants of immigrants from the Palatinate, SW. Germany, and Switzerland, who settled in Pennsylvania in the 17th and 18th centuries. 2 The language spoken by these people: a High German dialect with an admixture of English.

Pennsylvania-Dutch *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the Pennsylvania Dutch. 2 Denoting a style of furniture, pottery, etc., made by these people, characterized by carved or gaily colored decorations of flowers, fruits, etc.

Penn·syl·va′·ni·an *adj.* 1 Belonging to or relating to the State of Pennsylvania. 2 Belonging to or denoting a Paleozoic period between the Mississippian and the Permian periods of the Carboniferous. — *noun* A native or inhabitant of Pennsylvania. 2 The Pennsylvanian period or system.

pen·ny *noun* [**pen·nies** or **pence** *pl.*] 1 A bronze, formerly copper, English coin, one twelfth of a shilling; originally, a silver coin, weighing 22½ grains and first issued in England in the 8th century, and coined until 1848. 2 [Pop.] A cent. [<OE. *pennig* <*pending* <King Penda of Mercia, died 655]

penny A combining form from penny, formerly used to designate the cost of nails per hundred, but now denoting their length, beginning at 1 inch for twopenny nails and increasing by quarter-inches up to tenpenny, thereafter irregularly.

penny-a-line *adj.* Cheap; inferior: said of writing.

penny-a-liner *noun* A literary drudge; a hack writer.

penny ante A poker game in which the ante is limited to one cent.

pen·ny·roy′·al *noun* 1 A low, erect, branching, hairy, strong-scented herb *(Hedeoma pulegioides)* of the mint

family, yielding the oil of pennyroyal used in medicine. 2 A species of European mint *(Mentha pulegium)* resembling the American pennyroyal in taste, odor, and uses. [<ME. *puliall real* <L. *puleium*, fleabane, pennyroyal, <*pulex*, flea + OF. *real*, royal]

PEN′NY·WEIGHT (-wāt) *noun* The twentieth part of an ounce in troy weight, or 1.55 grams.

PENNY WHEEP [Scot.] Small beer or ale. Also **PENNY WHIP.**

PENNY-WISE *adj.* Unduly economical in small matters: usually in the phrase **PENNY-WISE AND POUND-FOOLISH,** meaning economical in small matters, but wasteful in large ones. — **PENNY-WISDOM** *noun.*

PEN′NY·WORT (-wŭrt) *noun* Any one of various plants with round or peltate leaves, as the various species of *Hydrocotyle*, of the parsley family, the navelwort, and American gentian.

PEN′NY·WORTH (-wŭrth) *noun* 1 As much as may be bought for a penny. 2 The amount given or received for money paid; a bargain. 3 A small amount; trifle.

PE·NOB′·SCOT One of a tribe of North American Indians of the Algonquian confederacy of 1749.

PENOBSCOT RIVER A river of central Maine; 100 miles from the confluence of East Branch and West Branch to **PENOBSCOT BAY,** an inlet of the Atlantic Ocean.

PE·NOL′·O·GY (-jī) *noun* The science that treats of the punishment and prevention of crime and of the management of prisons and reformatories: also spelled *pœnology*. [<L. *pœna*, penalty, + -LOGY] — **PE·NO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PE·NOL′·O·GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

PEN′·ON·CEL Same as PINNONCEL.

PEN POINT *noun* The point of a pen; especially, the metal nib for insertion into a holder.

PEN·SA·CO′·LA A commercial city and seaport on **PENSACOLA BAY,** an arm of the Gulf of Mexico in NW. Florida; U.S. Naval Air Base.

PEN·SE·MON Same as PENSTEMON.

PEN·SIL, PEN·SILE Same as PENCIL.

PEN·SILE (-sil) *adj.* Pendent and swaying; pendulous; suspended, hanging loosely; as, a *pensile* nest; also, of birds, constructing pensile nests. [<L. *pensilis* <*pendeo*, hang] — **PEN·SILE·NESS, PEN·SIL·I·TY** *noun.*

1PEN·SION (-shun) *noun* 1 A periodical allowance to an individual or his representative on account of some meritorious work or service; especially, an allowance made by a government to a veteran soldier or to his widow or children. 2 [Obs.] A payment; specifically, a payment made to one not a servant to retain his good will, or to a man of science or letters to enable him to carry on his work. See synonyms under SUBSIDY.

— *transitive verb* To grant a pension to. [<F.<L. *pensio* <*pendo*, weigh] — **PEN·SION·A·BLE** *adj.*

2PEN·SION (pahN·syawN′) *noun* [F.] A boarding school; also, a boarding house.

PEN′·SION·A·RY *adj.* 1 Living by means of a pension; pensioned. 2 Consisting of a pension; as, a *pensionary* provision. — *noun* [-RIES *pl.*] A pensioner; a hireling, often in a contemptuous sense.

PEN·SION·ER *noun* 1 One who receives a pension; hence, one who is dependent on the bounty of another. 2 In Cambridge and Dublin Universities, a student who pays his own expenses: at Oxford called *commoner*. 3 A boarder, as in a convent or school. 4 Historically, one of the gentlemen-at-arms comprising the royal bodyguard within the palace: instituted by Henry VIII. 5 [Obs.] A paid soldier; a mercenary.

PEN·SIVE (-siv) *adj.* 1 Engaged in or addicted to serious or quiet reflection; thoughtful with a touch of sadness. 2 Expressive of, suggesting, or causing sad thoughtfulness. [<F. *pensif* <*penser*, think] — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *noun.*

PEN·STE·MON *noun* Any member of a North American genus (*Penstemon*) of perennial or shrubby plants of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, with opposite leaves and handsome purple, blue, rose, white, or scarlet flowers; the beard-tongues: also spelled *pensemon, pentstemon*. [<PENI- + Gr. *stēmōn*, warp in the upright loom]

PEN STOCK *noun* 1 A conduit from a millrace to a waterwheel gate. 2 A sluice or floodgate, controlling the discharge of water, as from a pond, or of sewage. 3 A fire-hydrant. 4 A penholder.

PENT *adj.* Penned up or in; closely confined.

PENT-, PENTA- Combining forms from Greek *pente*, five.

PEN·TA·CLE *noun* A figure composed of five straight lines making a star that includes a pentagon; in magic, a circle containing certain mystical figures and symbols: also spelled *pentacle*. Also **PEN′·TA·GRAM, PEN·TAL·PHA.**

PEN·TAD (-tăd) *noun* 1 The number five; a group of five things. 2 A period of five years. 3 An atom, radical, or element with a combining power of five. — *adj.* Having a combining power of five. [<Gr. *pentas, pentados*, group of five]

PEN·TA·DAC′·TYL (-til) *noun* An animal having five fingers or toes. — *adj.* Having five fingers or toes. Also **PEN·TA·DAC′·TYLE** (-til). [<PENTA- + Gr. *daktylos*, finger] — **PEN·TA·DAC′·TY·LOUS** (-ti·lus) *adj.*

PEN′·TA·GON *noun* A figure with five angles and five sides. [<PENTA- + Gr. *gōnia*, angle] — **PEN·TAG·O·NAL** *adj.* — **PEN·TAG·O·NAL·LY** *adv.*

PEN′·TA·GRAM *noun* A figure having five points or lobes; specifically, a pentacle.

PEN·TA·HE′·DRON (-drun) *noun* [-DRA *pl.*] A solid bounded by five plane faces. [<PENTA- + Gr. *hedra*, seat] — **PEN·TA·HE′·DRAL** *adj.*

PEN·TAM·ER·OUS (-us) *adj.* Composed of five similar parts, as a starfish; five-parted, as a corolla; also, having five joints, as the tarsus of an insect. Also **PEN·TAM·ER·AL.** [<PENTA- + Gr. *meros*, part]

PEN TAM E TER *noun* 1 A verse containing five units or feet; specifically, English heroic verse in iambic pentameter. 2 The elegiac hexameter, which can be scanned as containing five feet.

PEN TANE *noun* Any one of three isomeric, volatile, liquid hydrocarbons of the alkane series, C_5H_{12}, two of which are contained in petroleum and similar compounds. They differ from one another in behavior with reagents.

PENTANE LAMP A lamp burning pentane under standardized conditions, and used in photometric work: also called *Harcourt lamp.*

PEN·TAR·CHY (-tar·kī) *noun* [-CHIES *pl.*] A government administered by five joint rulers; also, a group of five such rulers. — **PEN·TAR·CHI·CAL** (-kī·kul) *adj.*

PEN′·TA·STICH (-stik) *noun* A stanza of five lines, or a poem containing five lines. [<PENTA- + Gr. *stichos*, verse]

PEN′ TA STYLE *adj.* Having five columns in front. — *noun* A pentastyle portico or other edifice.

PEN′ TA·TEUCH (-tūke) *noun* The first five books of the Bible taken collectively. [<Gr. *pentateuchos* <*pente*, five, + *teuchos*, book] — **PEN′·TA·TEUCH·AL** *adj.*

PEN TATH LON (-lŏn) *noun* 1 In ancient Greece, an athletic contest of five events—leaping, running, wrestling, throwing the discus, and hurling the spear (earlier, boxing)—that occurred all on the same day between the same contestants. 2 In the modern Olympic games, a contest comprising a 200 meter running race, a 1,500 meter running race, throwing the discus, throwing the javelin, and a running broad jump. [<PENI- + Gr. *athlon*, contest] — **PEN TATH LETE** *noun* — **PEN TATH LIC** *adj.*

PEN TA·VA′ LENT *adj.* Quinquevalent.

PEN′ TE COST 1 A Jewish festival occurring fifty days after the Passover. 2 The Christian feast of Whitsunday, commemorating the descent of the Holy Ghost upon the apostles on the Jewish Pentecost. *Acts* ii. [<Gr. *pentēkostē (hēmera)*, fiftieth (day)] — **PEN TE·COS′ TAL** *adj.*

PEN TEL I CUS A mountain 10 miles NW. of Athens, Greece; 3,640 ft.; marble. Also [Gr.] **PEN·TEL·I·KON.** — **PEN·TEL·IC** or **-I·CAN** *adj.*

PEN THE SI LE′·A In Greek legend, a daughter of Ares; queen of the Amazons, who fought for Troy and was slain by Achilles.

PENT HOUSE *noun* 1 A structure in the form of a shed or roof with a single slope affixed by its upper edge to the wall of another building; also, a small house, generally one-storied, erected upon the flat roof of another building. 2 Any weather shield projecting above a doorway or window. [<ME. *pentis* <OF. *apentis, apendis*, <L. *appendix*, addition]

PEN TI CLE Same as PENTACLE.

PEN′ TO SAN *noun* One of a group of polysaccharide carbohydrates found in foods and plant juices which yield pentoses on hydrolysis. [<PENTOSE]

PEN TOSE *noun* Any of an unfermentable class of simple sugars derived from woods, gums, fruits, and some animal tissues, and having five carbon atoms in the molecule. [<Gr. *pente*, five, + -OSE]

PENT STE MON Same as PENSTEMON.

PE NUCH LE, PE NUCK LE Same as PINOCHLE.

PE NULT (pee′·nŭlt *or* pī nŭlt′) *noun* The syllable next to the last in a word. Also **PE·NUL·TI·MA.** [<L. *pæne*, almost, + *ultima (syllaba)*, last (syllable)]

PE NUL TI MATE (-mit) *adj.* 1 Being the last but one. 2 Of or belonging to the last syllable but one. — *noun* A syllable or member of a series that is last but one.

PE NUM BRA *noun* [-BRÆ (bree) or -BRAS (bruz) *pl.*] 1 A margin of a shadow within which the rays of light from an illuminating body are partly but not wholly intercepted; in astronomy, the partial shadow between the umbra, or region of total eclipse, and the region of unobstructed light. 2 In painting, the blending point, or line between light and shade. 3 The dark fringe around the central part of a sunspot. [<L. *pæne*, almost, + *umbra*, shade] — **PE·NUM·BRAL, PE NUM·BROUS** (-brus) *adj.*

PE NU·RI·OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Excessively sparing or saving in the use of money; parsimonious. 2 Affording or yielding little; scanty. See synonyms under AVARICIOUS. — **-LY** *adv.* — **-NESS** *noun.*

PEN U RY (-yu·rī) *noun* Extreme poverty or want. See synonyms under POVERTY. [<OF. *penurie* <L. *penuria*, want]

PEN ZA (pĕn′·zah) A city in south-central European R.S.F.S.R.

PEN ZANCE A seaport and watering place in Cornwall, England: most westerly town in England.

PE ON *noun* 1 A common laborer; servant; formerly in Mex-

ico, a debtor kept in virtual servitude until he had worked out his debt. 2 In India, a foot soldier; a messenger, attendant, or orderly; also, a native police officer or constable. [<Sp. *peón* <LL. *pedo, pedonis,* foot-soldier]

PE·ON·AGE (-ij) *noun* The condition of a peon, or the system of employing this form of labor. Also **PE·ON·ISM.**

PE·O·NY *noun* [·NIES *pl.*] A plant of the crowfoot family (genus *Pæonia*) having large, handsome, terminal, solitary, crimson, rose, or white flowers; also, its flower. [<OF. *peone* <Gr. *paiônia* <*Paiôn,* the physician of the gods]

PEO·PLE *noun* 1 All the human beings under the same government, speaking the same language, or being of the same blood: a general term. It is used when the more exact term *race, tribe, nation,* or *language* would be misleading; as, the *people* of England. 2 Ethnologically, a body of human beings belonging to the same linguistic stock and having the same culture. 3 The whole body of persons composing a state or nation, or that part of the population invested with political rights; the enfranchised; as, the *people* of the state. 4 Persons collectively: taking a verb in the plural; as, *people* say; also, bodies of persons classified according to their collective occupation or interest; as, literary *people.* 5 The commonalty, as distinguished from the titled, the rich, or the learned; the populace: with *the.* 6 Those who are connected with one as subjects, attendants, kinfolk, etc.; formerly, all the Negro slaves belonging to one family. 7 Animals collectively; as, the ant *people.* 8 [Obs.] Human beings; also, a collection or company. — **CHOSEN PEOPLE** The Israelites. — **GOOD PEOPLE** In Ireland, fairies: also **LITTLE PEOPLE.**

— *tr. verb* [**PEO PLED** (-pld), **PEO·PLING**] To stock with inhabitants; populate; also, to occupy; inhabit. [<F. *peuple* <L. *populus*] — **PEO PLER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): commonwealth, community, folk, nation, population, race, state, tribe. A *community* is the aggregate of persons inhabiting any territory in common and having common interests; a *commonwealth* is such a body of persons having a common government, especially a republican government; as, the *commonwealth* of Massachusetts. A *community* may be very small; a *commonwealth* is ordinarily of considerable extent. A *people* is the aggregate of any public *community,* either in distinction from their rulers or as including them; a *race* is a division of mankind in the line of origin and ancestry; the *people* of the United States includes members of almost every *race.* The term *people* is used ethnologically to mean *folk* having the same linguistic and cultural origins, the same customs, traditions, and beliefs, and usually the same geographic distribution: as distinguished from political affiliations or physical origins. The *population* of a country is simply the aggregate of persons residing within its borders, without reference to *race,* organization, or allegiance; unnaturalized residents form part of the *population,* but not of the *nation,* possessing none of the rights and being subject to none of the duties of citizens. In American usage *State* signifies one *commonwealth* of the federal union known as the United *States. Tribe* is now almost wholly applied to primitive *peoples* with primitive political organization; as, the Indian *tribes;* nomadic *tribes.* Compare MOB, STATE.

PEOPLE'S PARTY A political organization formed in the United States in 1891, its platform being increase in currency, free coinage of silver, public control of railways, an income tax, and limitation of ownership of land: also called *Populist party.*

PE·O·RI·A A railroad, manufacturing, and distributing center in central Illinois.

PEP [Pop.] *noun* Vim; energy; sprightliness; activity; punch; snap; vigor; ginger. — *tr. verb* [**PEPPED, PEP·PING**] To stimulate; energize: often with *up.* [<PEPPER] — **PEP·PI·NESS** *noun* — **PEP·PY** *adj.* [·PI·ER, ·PI·EST]

PE·PHRE·DO See GRÆ.

PEP·IN THE SHORT, 714?-68, king of the Franks, 751-68. Also *Pippin.*

PEP·LOS *noun* In ancient Greece, an elaborate shawl or upper garment worn by women. Also **PEP·LUM.**

PEP·LUM *noun* [**PEP·LA** *pl.*] 1 In ancient Greece, a woman's flowing robe, gown, or tunic extending from the neck to the feet, and girdled above the hips. It was slit in the upper part of the front and joined with clasps. 2 An overskirt or short skirt designed as a revival of the ancient peplum. 3 A peplos. Also **PEP·LOS, PEP·LUS.** [<L. <Gr. *peplos*]

PE·PO *noun* The fleshy fruit of the gourd family, with hardened rind and numerous enclosed seeds, as the squash, cucumber, pumpkin, melon, etc. Also **PE·PON·I·DA, PE·PO·NI·UM.** [<L., large melon]

PEP·PER *noun* 1 A pungent aromatic condiment consisting of the dried immature berries of the pepper plant, entire or powdered. It is usually black, but when the outer coating of the seeds is removed, the product is **WHITE PEPPER.** 2 Any plant yielding pepper; especially, a tropical climbing shrub (*Piper nigrum*) of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*), native to India, now widely distributed. 3 Any plant of the genus *Capsicum,* or its product, entire or powdered; as, red *pepper;* Cayenne *pepper.* 4 [Pop.] Spiciness; pungency; raciness.

— *tr. verb* 1 To sprinkle with or as with pepper; season with pepper. 2 To shower, as with missiles; pelt; also, to rail at; scold. 3 To season (speech or writing) with pungent remarks; make racy or spicy. [<OE. *piper* <L. <Gr. *peperi;* compare Sans. *pippali,* peppercorn]

PEPPER-AND-SALT *adj.* Mixed white and black, so closely intermingled as to present a finely speckled grayish appearance: said of cloth. — *noun* A pepper-and-salt cloth, or a garment made of this cloth.

PEP'·PER·BOX *noun* 1 A cylindrical container with a perforated lid for sprinkling pepper. 2 A quick-tempered person.

PEP'·PER·CORN *noun* A berry of the pepper plant; also, anything trifling or insignificant.

PEP'·PER·GRASS *noun* Any cress of the genus *Lepidium,* especially *L. sativum,* a garden salad, and *L. virginicum,* the wild peppergrass or tonguegrass. Also **PEP'·PER WEED.** — **CALIFORNIA PEPPERGRASS** An herbaceous annual (*Brassica japonica*) sometimes used in salads.

PEP·PER·IDGE *noun* The tupelo, sourgum or blackgum tree (*Nyssa sylvatica*). [Origin obscure]

PEP'·PER·MINT *noun* 1 A pungent aromatic herb (*Mentha piperita*), used in medicine and confectionery. 2 An oil or other preparation from peppermint. 3 A confection, usually disk-shaped, flavored with peppermint.

PEP'·PER·POT *noun* 1 A pepperbox. 2 A West Indian stew of meat or fish with okra, chilis, and other vegetables, flavored with cassareep, Cayenne pepper, and the like. 3 In Pennsylvania, a stew of tripe and dough balls highly seasoned with pepper.

PEP'·PER·ROOT *noun* Crinkleroot.

PEPPER-TREE *noun* 1 A Tasmanian and Australian shrub (*Drimys aromatica*) with small greenish-yellow flowers and globular berries sometimes used as a substitute for pepper. 2 The Peruvian mastic (*Schinus molle*), whose seeds are used as a spice and whose fruit yields an intoxicating beverage.

PEP'·PER·WORT (-wûrt) *noun* 1 Any plant of the family *Piperaceæ.* 2 Any species of peppergrass.

PEP PER·Y *adj.* Pertaining to or like pepper; pungent; hence, quick-tempered, hasty; stinging. See synonyms under HOT. — **PEP PER·I NESS** *noun.*

PEP SIN *noun* 1 A proteolytic enzyme secreted by the gastric juices of the stomach; also, a medicinal preparation obtained from the stomachs of various animals, as the pig and the calf, used to aid digestion. 2 A similar enzyme found in the cells of certain plants. Also **PEP·SINE.** [<F. *pepsine* <Gr. *pepsis,* digestion]

PEP'·SIN ATE *tr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To treat, make up, or prepare with pepsin.

PEP·SIN O·GEN (-jĕn) *noun* The inactive form of pepsin, found in the stomach mucosa and converted into pepsin in a slightly acid solution.

PEP·TIC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or promotive of digestion. 2 Of, pertaining to, or producing pepsin. 3 Able to digest: opposed to *dyspeptic.* — *noun* An agent that promotes digestion. [<Gr. *peptikos*]

PEP·TIDE (-tide *or* -tid) *noun* Any combination of amino acids in which the carboxyl group of one is joined with the amino group of another.

PEP·TIZE *tr. verb* [**PEP·TIZED, PEP·TIZ·ING**] To bring about or increase the colloidal dispersion of a substance; especially, to convert a sol into a gel.

PEP·TONE *noun* Any of the soluble protein compounds into which the albuminous substances contained in food are converted when acted upon by pepsin, by acids and alkalis, by putrefaction, etc. [<Gr. *pepton* <*pessô,* cook, digest] — **PEP·TON·IC** *adj.*

PEP'·TO·NIZE *tr. verb* [·NIZED, ·NIZ·ING] To change into peptones; to subject, as food, to the action of a peptonizing agent; to predigest, as certain prepared foods. — **PEP·TO·NI·ZA'·TION** *noun.*

PEPYS (peeps *or* pĕp'·Is), **SAMUEL,** 1633-1703, English diarist. — **PEPYS·I·AN** (peeps'·i·un *or* pĕp'·is·i·un) *adj.*

PE·QUOT (-kwŏt) *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Algonquian stock, formerly inhabiting southern New England. Also **PE·QUOD.**

PER *prep.* [L.] 1 By; by means of; through: used in commercial and business English; as, *per* bearer, *per* post, etc. 2 For the; for each; as, ten cents *per* yard. 3 By the; every: especially in Latin phrases. 4 In, into, or to, as in *per* mill (thousand).

PER- *prefix* 1 Through; by; by means of; for; as, *perceive, perjure, perennial.* The prefix occurs with somewhat changed spelling in *pardon, paramour, pursue, pellucid,* etc. 2 Denoting the higher degree of valence in two similar compounds, as barium *peroxide,* as distinguished from barium *monoxide;* also, indicating a relatively large amount of the compound or radical named; as, *perchloric* acid, contrasted with chloric acid. [<OF. <L. *per,* through]

PE·RA (peh'·rah) A suburb of Istanbul; the Christian or foreign quarter.

PER'·AC·ID (pûr'·ăs·Id) *noun* Any of a class of acids containing more than the normal proportion of oxygen, as perboric, percarbonic, or persulfuric acids.

PER·A·CID′·I·TY (pŭr–) *noun* Excessive acidity, as of the stomach.

PER·AD·VEN′·TURE (pĕr– *or* pŭr–) *adv.* Perchance; it may be; perhaps; not improbably: often preceded by *if* or *unless*. —*noun* Possibility of failure, miscarriage, or error; doubt; question. [<F. *par aventure*, by chance]

PE·RAK (pāy·räk *or* peh′·rah) One of the Federated Malay States in western British Malaya; 7,980 square miles.

PER·AM′·BU·LATE (pur·ăm′·bū·lāte) *verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] To walk through or over, as for surveying or inspecting; to walk about. [<L. *per*, through, + *ambulo*, go about]

PER·AM·BU·LA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of perambulating; specifically, an annual survey of boundaries. 2 The district or jurisdiction within which one perambulates or surveys.

PER·AM′·BU·LA·TOR *noun* 1 One who perambulates. 2 A rolling chair. 3 A baby carriage. 4 A surveyors' measuring wheel. —**PER·AM′·BU·LA·TO·RY** *adj.*

PER AN·NUM [L.] By the year.

PER·BO·RATE *noun* A salt of perboric acid.

PER·BO·RIC *adj.* Denoting a hypothetical acid, HBO_3, known only from salts formed by the action of hydrogen peroxide on borates.

PER·CALE *noun* A closely woven cotton fabric without gloss, in solid colors or prints. [<F.]

PER CA·LINE′ (–leen′) *noun* A glossy cotton cloth, usually dyed in a solid color; used chiefly as lining. [<PERCALE]

PER CAP·I·TA [L.] By heads; with equal shares.

PER·CEIVE (–seev′) *tr. verb* [PER·CEIVED, PER·CEIV·ING] 1 To have knowledge of through the medium of the senses; see, hear, feel, taste, or smell. 2 To apprehend or become aware of through the reflective or the intuitive faculties; discern; understand; note. [<OF. *percevoir* <L. *percipio* <*per*, by, + *capio*, take] —**PER·CEIV·A·BLE** *adj.* —**PER CEIV·A·BLY** *adv.* —**PER·CEIV·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: apprehend, comprehend, conceive, know, understand. We *perceive*, primarily, what is presented through the senses. We *apprehend* what is presented to the mind, whether through the senses or by any other means. That which we *apprehend* we catch, as with the hand; that which we *conceive* we are able to analyze and recompose in our mind; that which we *comprehend*, we, as it were, grasp around, take together, seize, embrace wholly within the mind. Compare APPREHEND, KNOW, KNOWLEDGE, LEARN. *Antonyms*: ignore, lose, misapprehend, misconceive, miss, overlook.

PER CENT *noun* 1 Number of parts in or to every hundred, often specified; as fifty *percent* of the people; also, amount or quantity commensurate with the number of units in proportion to one hundred; as, ten *percent* of fifty is five: abbreviated from Latin *per centum* (symbol, %). 2 *pl.* Securities bearing a certain percentage of interest. Also **PER CENT., PER CENT.**

PER CENT·AGE (–ij) *noun* 1 Rate per hundred, or proportion in a hundred parts; hence, colloquially, a proportion of what is under consideration; a part considered in its quantitative relation to the whole. 2 In commerce, the allowance, commission, duty, or interest on a hundred. [<L. *per centum* <*per*, by, + *centum*, hundred]

PER·CEN·TILE (–til *or* –tīle) *noun* That point or value in a serially ordered array of data below which occurs the corresponding percentage of a specified group of cases; thus, the tenth *percentile* signifies that ten percent of all the cases occurs below it, and an individual member of this group is in the tenth percentile.
—*adj.* Having to do with percentage. Also called *centile*.

PER·CEPT *noun* In psychology, the object of knowledge as mentally presented in sense perception; immediate knowledge derived from perceiving.

PER·CEP·TI·BLE *adj.* That may be seen or apprehended; perceivable; cognizable; evident. See synonyms under EVIDENT. —**PER·CEP·TI·BIL′·I·TY, PER·CEP·TI·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**PER·CEP·TI·BLY** *adv.*

PER·CEP·TION *noun* 1 The act, power, process, or product of perceiving; knowledge through the senses of the existence and properties of matter and the external world; also, cognition of fact or truth in general by the activity of thinking; as, moral *perception*; apprehension; knowledge. 2 The faculty or power of acquiring immediate and fundamental knowledge through the senses: often called *sense perception* or *sense presentation*; also, the process of acquiring such knowledge, or the mental product so obtained, often called the *percept*. 3 Any insight or intuitive judgment that implies unusual discernment of fact or truth. 4 [Law] The taking into possession, as of crops or profits. See synonyms under KNOWLEDGE, SENSATION, UNDERSTANDING. [<F. <L. *perceptio* <*percipio*, perceive] —**PER·CEP·TION·AL** *adj.*

PER·CEP·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Perceiving, or having the power of perception. 2 Pertaining to perception; perceptional. —**PER·CEP·TIVE·LY** *adv.* —**PER·CEP·TIV′·I·TY, PER·CEP·TIVE·NESS** *noun.*

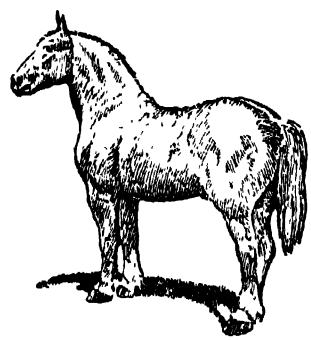
PER·CEP·TU·AL (–chōō·ul) *adj.* Pertaining to or involving the power or act of perceiving. —**·LY** *adv.*

PER·CE·VAL A knight of Arthur's Round Table, type of high chivalry and purity, who together with Galahad achieved the Grail: hero of *Perceval le Gallois* by Chrétien de Troyes, *Parzival* by Wolfram von Eschenbach, and other medieval romances. Also **PER·CI·VAL, PER·CI·VALE.**

PERCH *noun* 1 A staff, pole, or slat, variously used, especially as a roost for poultry, etc.; any place on which birds alight or rest; hence, any elevated seat or situation. 2 A measure: one rod (16.5 feet), or, in surveying, a square rod; also, in stonework, a variable measure, usually about 25 cubic feet. 3 A bracket or corbel; a console. 4 A frame on which cloth is examined for imperfections. 5 A pole set to mark a shallow place in navigable water. 6 A pole connecting the fore gear and hind gear of a spring carriage; a reach.
—*verb* 1 To alight or sit on or as on a perch; roost. 2 To set on an elevated support; fix on a perch. 3 To examine (cloth) on a perch. [<OF. *perche* <L. *pertica*, pole]

PERCH *noun* 1 A small, spiny-finned, predaceous, fresh-water fish (genus *Perca*); especially, the common **EUROPEAN PERCH** (*P. fluviatilis*), and the American **YELLOW PERCH** (*P. flavescens*). 2 One of various other similar or related fishes, including many marine forms. [<OF. *perche* <L. *perca* <Gr. *perkē*]

PER CHANCE *adv.* 1 In a possible case; peradventure; perhaps. 2 [Obs.] By chance. [PER– + CHANCE]



PERCHERON

PERCHE (pĕrsh) A former province of northern France.

PERCH·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which perches; specifically, a perching or insessorial bird. 2 A person who perches or examines cloth.

PER·CHE·RON (–shĭ·run *or* –shī·rŏn) *adj.* Belonging or originating in Perche, a region of northern France: said of a breed of large, usually dapple-gray draft horses. The name *Norman* or *Percheron-Norman* is erroneously applied to this breed. —*noun* A horse of the Percheron breed. [<F.]

PER CHLO·RATE (–klō′·rāte) *noun* A salt of perchloric acid.

PER·CHLO·RIC (–klō′·rĭc) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating a colorless, liquid, unstable acid, **PERCHLORIC ACID**, $HClO_4$, formed when potassium perchlorate is distilled with sulfuric acid.

PER·CHLO·RIDE (–klō′·rīde) *noun* A chloride having a larger proportion of chlorine than any other chloride of the same series; as, iron *perchloride*, $FeCl_6$. Also **PER·CHLO·RID** (–rĭd).

PER·CHLO·RON (–klō′·rŏn) *noun* Calcium hypochlorite; a bleaching agent with a high chlorine content.

PER·CIP·I·ENT *adj.* Having the power of perception; perceiving rapidly or keenly. —*noun* One who or that which perceives. [<L. *percipiens* <*percipio*, perceive] —**PER·CIP·I·ENCE** or **·EN·CY** *noun.*

PER·CI·VAL A masculine personal name. Also **PER·CE·VAL.**

PER·COID *adj.* Of or pertaining to an order (*Percomorphi*) of spiny-finned teleost fishes, including the fresh-water perches, the sunfishes, mackerels, tunas, blennies, and many others; perchlike. —*noun* One of the *Percomorphi*. —**PER·COI·DE·AN** *adj. & noun.*

PER′·CO·LATE *verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] To pass or cause to pass through fine interstices; filter; strain; permeate. —*noun* That which has percolated; a filtered liquid; specifically, in pharmacy, a liquid containing the soluble portion of a drug through which it has passed. [<L. *per*, through, + *colo*, filter] —**PER·CO·LA′·TION** *noun.*

PER′·CO·LA·TOR *noun* One who or that which percolates, as a filter; specifically, a filtering coffee pot.

PER CON·TRA [L.] On the contrary.

PER·CUR·RENT *adj.* Extending from one end to another or from base to apex, as the veins of certain leaves. [<L. *per*, through, + *curro*, run]

PER·CUSS *tr. verb* To strike or tap quickly or forcibly; specifically, in medical practice, to test or treat by percussion. [<L. *percussus* <*percutio* <*per*, through, + *quatio*, strike] —**PER·CUS·SOR** *noun.*

PER·CUS·SION (–cŭsh′·un) *noun* 1 The sharp striking of one body against another; sudden collision, especially such as causes a shock or sound. 2 The act of striking the percussion cap in a firearm. 3 The shock or vibration produced by collision; the impression of sound upon the ear. 4 A light, quick tapping of the fingertips upon the back, chest, or abdomen, for determining, by the resonance, the condition of the organ beneath. 5 Those musical instruments, collectively, whose tone is produced by striking or hitting, as the tympani, glockenspiel, piano, etc.
—*adj.* Pertaining to or operating by percussion; percussive; as, *percussion* cap, *percussion* lock. [<L. *percussio* <*per*, through, + *quatio*, strike] —**PER·CUS·SIVE** (–iv) *adj.* —**PER·CUS·SIVE·LY** *adv.* —**PER·CUS·SIVE·NESS** *noun.*

PERCUSSION BULLET A bullet containing a charge that explodes when the bullet strikes.
PERCUSSION FIGURE The figure assumed by the various cracks in a crystal or mineral made by the impact of a dull point against it: also called *strike figure*.
PERCUSSION FUZE A fuze at the head of a shell that causes explosion by impact.
PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS Musical instruments that are played by striking them together, as cymbals, or by striking upon them with a stick, as drums, or by striking strings with hammers, as the piano; tympani.
PERCUSSION LOCK A gun lock that explodes the charge in a firearm by percussion of the hammer on the fulminating powder contained in a cap or cartridge.
PERCUSSION PRIMER A small cap of thin metal, containing mercury fulminate, or other detonator, used in ammunition to explode the propelling charge.
PER CY A masculine personal name.
PERCY, SIR HENRY, 1364–1403, known as **HOTSPUR,** English soldier and border-marcher: in Shakespeare's *Richard II* and *Henry IV.* — **THOMAS,** 1729–1811, English antiquary; *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry.*
PER DIE or **PER·DY** (–dee′) Same as PARDI.
PER DI EM 1 By the day. 2 An allowance (of money) for expenses each day. [<L.]
PER DI TION (–dish′·un) *noun* 1 Future misery or eternal death as the condition of the wicked; hell. 2 [Obs.] Utter destruction or ruin. 3 [Obs.] Lessening; diminution. See synonyms under RUIN. [<F. <L. *perdo,* destroy]
PER DU *adj.* Lost to view; concealed; as, to lie or be *perdu.* — *noun* [Obs.] 1 One in ambush, as a soldier. 2 A lost or abandoned character. Also **PER DUE.** [<F. <*perdre,* lose]
PER DU RA BLE *adj.* Very durable, lasting. — **PER DU·RA·BIL′I TY** *noun* — **PER DU RA BLY** *adv.*
PER DURE *intr. verb* [**DURED,** ·**DUR ING**] To continue for a long time; last forever. [<L. *perduro* <*per,* through, + *duro,* last, <*durus,* hard] — **PER DU·RANCE, PER DU RA′·TION** *noun.*
PÈRE (pehr) *noun* [F.] Father: used after a surname to distinguish father from son (his); as, Dumas *père.*
PER′·E·GRI NATE (pĕr′–) *verb* [·**NAT·ED,** ·**NAT ING**] 1 To travel from one country to another or from place to place. 2 To travel through or across. — *adj.* [Obs.] Of foreign birth or manners; traveled; foreign. [<L. *per,* through, + *ager,* land] — **PER E·GRI·NA′·TION** *noun* — **PER′ E GRI·NA·TOR** *noun.*
PER·E·GRINE (pĕr′·i·grĭn) *adj.* 1 Coming from foreign regions. 2 Foreign. 3 Upon a pilgrimage; on one's travels. — *noun* The peregrine falcon. Also **PER E GRIN.**
PEREGRINE FALCON A widely distributed falcon *(Falco peregrinus)* generally blackish-blue above and whitish below streaked with black in the typical form, and with black cheek-patches; formerly much used in falconry on account of its courage and speed; the duck-hawk. See FALCON.
PE·REI RA BARK (–rā′·ra) The bark of a tropical American tree *(Geissospermum vellosii),* valued for its medicinal properties.
PE·REI·RINE (puh·rāy′·reen *or* –rĭn) *noun* An amorphous alkaloid, $C_{20}H_{20}N_2O$, contained in pereira bark, and used in medicine as an antipyretic tonic.
PER EMP·TO·RY (pur·ĕmp′– *or* pĕr′·ump·to·rĭ) *adj.* 1 Not admitting of debate or appeal; decisive; absolute. 2 Positive in judgment or opinion; dogmatic. 3 Intolerant of opposition; dictatorial. 4 [Law] That which destroys, puts an end to, or precludes debate or discussion; final; positively fixed. See synonyms under ARBITRARY. [<L. *peremptus* <*perimo,* annihilate] — **PER·EMP·TO·RI·NESS** *noun.*
PER·EN′·NATE *adj.* Continuing or growing throughout the year or for several years. — *intr. verb* [·**NAT·ED,** ·**NAT·ING**] To be perennial. — **PER·EN·NA′·TION** (pĕr–) *noun.*
PER·EN NI·AL *adj.* 1 Continuing or enduring through the year or through many years. 2 Hence, unfailing; unceasing; as, *perennial* courage. 3 Growing continually; surviving more than one year; specifically, in botany, lasting more than two years. See synonyms under ETERNAL, PERPETUAL. — *noun* A plant that grows for three or more years, usually blossoming and fructifying annually. [<L. *perennis* <*per,* through, + *annus,* year] — **PER·EN NI·AL LY** *adv.*
PER·FECT (pŭr′·fict) *adj.* 1 Having all the qualities, excellences, or elements that are requisite to its nature or kind; without defect or lack; consummated; supremely excellent; complete. 2 Thoroughly versed or informed; completely skilled; as, a *perfect* soldier. 3 Closely correspondent; accurately reproducing; as, a *perfect* replica. 4 Thoroughly effectual; meeting the requirements of the occasion; as, a *perfect* antidote; a *perfect* answer. 5 [Pop.] Excessive in degree; very great; as, she has a *perfect* horror of spiders. 6 Having the essential organs, stamens, and pistils: said of flowers. 7 Noting past or finished action; preterit; as, the *perfect* tense. Some grammarians note in English a *present, past* (or *pluperfect*), and a *future perfect* tense, a *conditional perfect,* and a *perfect infinitive* and *participle.* 8 Of a character not altered by inversion: said of a musical interval; as, a *perfect* fifth or octave; also, complete; as, a *perfect* cadence. 9 [Obs.] Assured; positive. — *noun* The perfect tense.
— **PER·FECT** *tr. verb* 1 To bring up to the absolute standard; as, to *perfect* a poem. 2 To make thoroughly informed, skilled, or accomplished; as, to *perfect* oneself in art. — **PER·FECT ER** *noun* — **PER·FECT I·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **PER·FECT·I BLE** *adj.* — **PER FECT LY** *adv.*
Synonyms (adj.): absolute, accurate, blameless, complete, completed, consummate, correct, entire, faultless, finished, holy, ideal, immaculate, infallible, sinless, spotless, stainless, unblemished, undefiled. That is *perfect* to which nothing can be added and from which nothing can be taken without impairing its excellence, symmetry, or worth; as, a *perfect* flower; a copy of a document is *perfect* when it is *accurate* in every particular; a vase may be called *perfect* when entire and *unblemished,* even if not artistically *faultless:* the best judges never pronounce a work of art *perfect,* because they see always *ideal* possibilities not yet attained; even the *ideal* is not *perfect,* by reason of the imperfection of the human mind; a human character faultlessly *holy* would be morally *perfect* but finite. That which is *absolute* is free from admixture (as *absolute* alcohol) and from imperfection or limitation. See CORRECT, IMPLICIT, INNOCENT, PURE, RADICAL, RIPE. *Antonyms:* bad, blemished, corrupt, corrupted, defaced, defective, deficient, deformed, fallible, faulty, imperfect, incomplete, inferior, insufficient, marred, meager, perverted, poor, ruined, short, spoiled, worthless.
PER FEC TION *noun* 1 The state or condition of being perfect; supreme excellence: also **PER FECT NESS.** 2 A particular quality that is supreme. 3 The highest degree of a thing: often in a bad sense; as, the *perfection* of rudeness. 4 The act or process of perfecting; the fact of having been perfected. 5 An embodiment of perfectness.
PER·FEC TION ISM (–izm) *noun* The theory that moral perfection may be attained, or has been attained, by men: variously held and taught by different sects and schools. Also **PER·FECT ISM.** — **PER FEC·TION IST** *noun.*
PER FEC TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Tending to make perfect. 2 Expressing completion of action: chiefly applied to certain aspects of the verb in Slavonic languages: opposed to *imperfective.* — ·**LY** *adv.* — ·**NESS** *noun.*
PER FEC TO *noun* A cigar shaped to taper at either end, and of medium size. [<Sp.]
PER·FER VID *adj.* Very or excessively fervid; glowing; intensely zealous.
PER FID I·OUS (–us) *adj.* 1 Characterized by or guilty of perfidy; treacherous. 2 Involving a breach of faith; contrary to loyalty and truth. [<L. *perfidiosus* <*perfidia,* treachery] — ·**LY** *adv.* — ·**NESS** *noun.*
Synonyms: deceitful, disloyal, double-faced, faithless, false, forsworn, perjured, traitorous, treacherous, two-faced, unfaithful, untrue, untrustworthy. *Antonyms:* faithful, honest, incorruptible, staunch, steadfast, true, trustworthy, trusty.
PER·FI·DY *noun* [**DIES** *pl.*] The act of violating faith or allegiance; treachery; faithlessness. [<L. *perfidia* <*per,* from, + *fides,* faith]
PER·FO′·LI ATE *adj.* Growing so that the stem passes, or seems to pass, through it: said of a leaf. The condition is brought about by the union of the basal lobes of a clasping leaf. [<PER– + L. *folium,* leaf] — **PER·FO LI A′ TION** *noun.*
PER′·FO RATE *verb* (–rāte) [·**RAT·ED,** ·**RAT ING**] 1 To bore through; make a hole through. 2 To make or suffer perforation. See synonyms under PIERCE. — *adj.* (–rit) Perforated; pierced with a hole or holes, or having translucent dots that look like holes. [<L. *per,* through, + *foro,* bore] — **PER·FO RA·BLE** *adj.* — **PER′ FO·RA·TIVE** (–tiv), **PER′ FO·RA·TO·RY** *adj.* — **PER′·FO·RA TOR** *noun.*
PER FO·RA′ TION *noun* 1 A boring into or piercing through; the state of being perforated. 2 A hole bored through. 3 In a sheet of stamps, one of the holes which separate the stamps and facilitate tearing. See synonyms under HOLE.
PER FORCE *adv.* By force; by or of necessity; necessarily. [<F. *par,* by, + *force,* force]
PER·FORM *verb* 1 To bring to completion; accomplish; execute; do. 2 To fulfil, as a duty; discharge. 3 To act out, as on the stage; represent. 4 To render, as on an instrument; sing or play music. See synonyms under ACCOMPLISH, EFFECT, EXECUTE, MAKE, TRANSACT. [<OF. *parfournir* <*par,* through, + *fournir,* furnish] — ·**A·BLE** *adj.*
PER·FORM·ANCE *noun* 1 The act of performing; also, the thing done; execution; completion; action; achievement. 2 A representation before spectators; an exhibition of feats; any entertainment; as, two *performances* daily. See synonyms under ACT, EXERCISE, OPERATION, PRODUCTION, WORK.
PER·FORM·ER *noun* One who performs or acts; one who carries a part upon the stage or in any performance, as an actor, musician, or acrobat; also, one who carries out his promise or does his duty. See synonyms under AGENT.
PER·FRIG·ER·A′·TION (pur·frij–) *noun* Frostbite.
PER·FUME (pŭr′–) *noun* 1 A pleasant odor, as from flowers; fragrance. 2 A fragrant substance, usually a volatile liquid, prepared to emit a pleasant odor; scent. See synonyms under SMELL.
— **PER·FUME** *tr. verb* [**PER·FUMED, PER·FUM·ING**] To render odorous; scent. [<F. *parfum*]

PER·FUM·ER (pur·fūme′–) *noun* 1 One who makes or deals in perfumes. 2 One who or that which perfumes.

PER FUM·ER·Y (pur·fūme′–) *noun* [·IES *pl.*] Perfumes in general, or a specific perfume; also, a place where perfumes are manufactured.

PER FUNC·TO·RY *adj.* Done merely for the sake of getting through; mechanical and without interest; half-hearted; negligent; superficial; careless. [<L. *per,* through, + *fungor,* perform] — **PER·FUNC·TO·RI·LY** *adv.* — **PER FUNC TO·RI·NESS** *noun.*

PER FUSE (–fūze′) *tr. verb* [**PER·FUSED, PER·FUS·ING**] To fill full or to excess; spread over or through; suffuse. [<L. *per,* through, + *fundo,* pour] — **PER·FU·SION** (–zhun) *noun* — **PER FU·SIVE** *adj.*

PER GA·MUM (pûr′–) An ancient capital of Mysia, Asia Minor; its ruins surround the present Bergama. Also **PER·GA·MON, PER·GA·MOS, PER·GA·MUS.**

PER GO·LA (pûr′–) *noun* An arbor; specifically, an arbor or trelliswork of a structural nature, covered with vegetation or flowers; a covered walk. [<It.]

PER HAPS *adv.* It may be; possibly.

PE RI *noun* In Persian mythology, a fairy or elf; also, a descendant of the disobedient angels, doing penance until readmitted into paradise. [<F. *péri* <Pers. *pari,* fairy]

PERI- *prefix* 1 Around; encircling; beyond; as, *periphery.* 2 Near; as, *perihelion.* 3 Surrounding; as, *pericardium.*

PER I AN′·DER (pĕr–), died 585 B.C., tyrant of Corinth, 625–585 B.C.; one of the seven wise men of Greece.

PER I ANTH (pĕr′–) *noun* The combined calyx and corolla of a flower when so alike as to be indistinguishable: sometimes called *perigonium.* [<PERI– + Gr. *anthos,* flower] — **PER I·AN′ THE OUS** (–us) *adj.*

PER I·APT (pĕr′–) *noun* [Obs.] A charm to protect the wearer from disease or misfortune; an amulet.

PER I·BLEM (pĕr′–) *noun* A sheath of meristematic tissue surrounding the plerome of a plant and giving rise to the primary cortex tissue. [<Gr. *periblēma,* covering]

PER I·BLEP′·SIS (pĕr–) *noun* The wild, intense, staring expression of a delirious or insane person. [<PERI– + Gr. *blepsis* <*blepō,* stare, look at]

PER I CAR′ DI AL (pĕr–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the pericardium. Also **PER·I·CAR′·DI AC** or **·DI·AN.**

PER I·CAR DI′·TIS (pĕr–) *noun* Inflammation of the pericardium.

PER I CAR′ DI UM (pĕr–) *noun* [·DI·A *pl.*] A membranous bag that surrounds and protects the heart. [<PERI– + Gr. *kardia,* heart]

PER′ I CARP (pĕr′–) *noun* The wall of the ripened ovary of a flower, constituting the germ of the fruit. [<PERI– + Gr. *karpos,* fruit] — **PER I CAR′·PI·AL** *adj.*

PER I CHON′ DRI·UM (pĕr·i·kon′–) *noun* The vascular membrane that envelops the non-articular surface of a cartilage. [<PERI– + Gr. *chondros,* cartilage] — **PER·I CHON′·DRI·AL** *adj.*

PER I·CLE′·AN *adj.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or named after Pericles, or the period of his supremacy, the age when Greek art, literature, philosophy, and statesmanship were at their height.

PER I CLES (pĕr′·i·kleez), died 429 B.C., Athenian statesman.

PERICLES, PRINCE OF TYRE Leading character in Shakespeare's play of that name.

PER′ I CLINE (pĕr′–) *noun* One of the varieties of albite found in the Swiss Alps in the form of white twinned crystals. [<PERI– + Gr. *klinō,* bend]

PER I CRA′ NI UM (pĕr–) *noun* The periosteum of the external surface of the cranium. — **PER I CRA′ NI·AL** *adj.*

PER′ I CY CLE (pĕr′–) *noun* The outer portion of the central or fibrovascular cylinder in plants, capable of active growth. — **PER I·CYC′·LIC** (–sik′·lik) *adj.*

PER·I DEN′ TAL (pĕr–) *adj.* Periodontal.

PER′ I DERM (pĕr′·i·dûrm) *noun* The outer bark; the tissue produced by the cork cambium layer in plants. [<PERI– + Gr. *derma,* skin] — **PER I·DER′·MAL** or **·DER′ MIC** *adj.*

PE RID I UM *noun* [·I·A *pl.*] The outer coat or coats of an angiocarpous fungus, forming a complete investment of the fructification, as in puffballs. [<Gr. *peridion,* small purse] — **PE·RID·I·AL** *adj.*

PER′ I·DOT (pĕr′–) *noun* A yellowish-green gem variety of olivine. [<F. *péridot*] — **PER·I DOT′·IC** *adj.*

PER·I·DO′·TITE (pĕr–) *noun* A granular igneous rock composed essentially of olivine or chrysolite, with or without pyroxene, hornblende, mica, or spinel.

PER I·GEE (pĕr′·i·jee) *noun* The point in the orbit of the moon where it is nearest the earth: opposed to *apogee.* [<PERI– + Gr. *gē,* earth] — **PER·I·GE′·AL, PER I·GE′·AN** *adj.*

PER·I·GO′·NI·UM (pĕr–) *noun* [·NI·A *pl.*] The perianth.

PE RIG Y·NOUS (pi·rij′·i·nus) *adj.* Situated around the ovary: said of parts of a flower, as the stamens, in which the ovary is nearly or quite free and surrounded by a cup formed by the torus or by the adnation of two or more of the floral organs, upon which the other parts seem to be inserted. [<PERI– + Gr. *gynē,* female] — **PE·RIG·Y·NY** (–i·ni) *noun.*

PER·I HE′·LI·ON (pĕr·i·hee′·li·un) *noun* The point in the orbit of a planet or comet where it is nearest the sun: opposed to *aphelion.* [<PERI– + Gr. *hēlios,* sun]

PER·I·KON (pĕr′–) *noun* A type of crystal detector used in radio: a protected trade name.

PER IL (pĕr′–) *noun* Exposure to the chance of injury, loss, or destruction; danger; jeopardy; risk. See synonyms under DANGER, HAZARD. — *tr. verb* [**PER·ILED** or **PER·ILLED, PER·IL·ING** or **PER IL LING**] To expose to danger; put in peril; imperil. [<OF. <L. *periculum,* danger]

PER IL·OUS (–lus) *adj.* Full of, involving, or attended with peril; hazardous. See synonyms under PRECARIOUS. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PE·RIM·E·TER *noun* 1 The bounding line of any figure of two dimensions; the sum of the sides of a plane figure. 2 An instrument for testing the scope of the field of vision. — **PER·I·MET′·RIC** or **·RI CAL** *adj.* — **PER·I MET′·RI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PE·RIM·E·TRY *noun* Measurement of the scope of vision by use of a perimeter.

PER′·I·MORPH (pĕr′·i·morf) *noun* A mineral that encloses another. Compare ENDOMORPH. [<PERI– + Gr. *morphē,* form] — **PER·I·MOR′·PHIC** or **·MOR′·PHOUS** *adj.* — **PER I·MOR′·PHISM** *noun.*

PER·I·NE·PHRI′·TIS (pĕr–) *noun* Inflammation of the cellular and fibrous tissues around the kidney. [<PERI– + Gr. *nephros,* kidney, + –ITIS] — **PER·I NE·PHRIT′·IC** *adj.*

PER·I·NEPH′ RI UM (pĕr·i·nĕf′–) *noun* The capsule of adipose tissue that invests the kidney. — **PER·I·NEPH′·RAL** or **·RI·AL** or **·RIC** *adj.*

PER·I·NE′ UM (pĕr–) *noun* 1 The region of the body between the genital organs and the rectum. 2 The entire region at the outlet of the pelvis. Also **PER·I NÆ′·UM.** [<Gr. *perineon*] — **PER·I·NE′·AL** *adj.*

PER I·NEU′·RI UM (pĕr·i·nū′–) *noun* [·RI·A *pl.*] The connective tissue investing one of the bundles of fibers composing a nerve. [<PERI– + Gr. *neuron,* nerve] — **PER·I·NEU′·RI·AL** *adj.* — **PER I·NEU RI′ TIS** *noun.*

PER IN TER IM [L.] In the meantime.

PE RI·OD *noun* 1 A definite portion of time marked and defined by some recurring event or phenomenon. 2 A lapse of time; a series of years; an age; era; also, a stage of life. 3 The concluding limit of any sequence of years, events, acts, or phenomena; termination. 4 The present day or time: with *the.* 5 The time of revolution of a heavenly body about its primary. 6 A special phase or epoch distinguishable in the course of a disease; as, the *period* of augmentation; also, the menses. 7 A dot (.) placed on the line: used as a mark of rhetorical punctuation after every complete declarative sentence, after most abbreviations, as LL.D., pp., after titles, headings, and side-heads, and often after Roman numerals. The same mark serves also as a decimal point. 8 A sentence in which completion of the sense is suspended till the close. 9 One of the divisions of geologic time, intermediate between the shorter *epoch* and the longer *era;* as, the Cretaceous *period.* 10 A complete musical sentence made up of two or more sections each of which consists of two or more phrases. 11 The interval between the equal recurring values of a dependent variable; also, any one of similar groups into which a number is divided, as when a root is to be extracted: in numeration or in recurring decimals. 12 The time that elapses between two successive similar phases of a vibration. 13 The completion or end of a cycle, event, or series of events. 14 [Obs.] A particular occasion or moment. See synonyms under END, TIME. [<Gr. *periodos* <*peri,* around, + *hodos,* way]

PER·I′·O·DATE *noun* A salt of periodic acid.

PERIOD FURNITURE Furniture in a style characteristic of any given period.

PE RI·OD′ IC (pīr·i–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of a period; characterized by periods; recurring after a definite interval; cyclic. 2 Belonging to a sentence that is grammatically complete. 3 In rhetoric, pertaining to or expressed in complete sentences; pertaining especially to a style in which several clauses hang upon one principal statement or sentence; hence, rhetorically elaborate. See also PERIODIC SENTENCE.

2 PER I·OD′ IC (pīr·i–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing iodine combined with oxygen at its highest valence; as, *periodic* acid, $HIO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$. [<PER– + IODIC]

PE RI·OD′·I CAL (pir·i–) *adj.* 1 Same as PERIODIC. 2 Pertaining to publications, as magazines, etc., that appear at fixed intervals of more than one day; also, published at regular intervals. — *noun* A publication, usually a weekly, monthly, or quarterly magazine, appearing at regular intervals. — **PE RI·OD′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PE RI·O DIC′ I·TY (–dis′·i·ti) *noun* The quality of being periodic or of recurring at definite intervals of time, as sunspots, an electric current, or the symptoms of a disease.

PERIODIC LAW That statement that the physicochemical properties of the elements are functionally related to their atomic numbers and recur periodically when the elements are arranged in the order of these numbers.

PERIODIC SENTENCE A sentence that is not grammatically complete until the end; specifically, one of several rhetorical clauses so constructed as to suspend completion of both sense and structure until the close.

PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS

The atomic number will be found in the upper left corner of each box; the atomic weight, correct to two decimal places, in the lower right; and the symbol in the lower left.

Series	Group 0	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4	Group 5	Group 6	Group 7	Group 8		
1		1 Hydrogen H 1.00									
2	2 Helium He 4.00	3 Lithium Li 6.94	4 Beryllium Be 9.02	5 Boron B 10.82	6 Carbon C 12.01	7 Nitrogen N 14.00	8 Oxygen O 16.00	9 Fluorine F 19.00			
3	10 Neon Ne 20.18	11 Sodium Na 22.99	12 Magnesium Mg 24.32	13 Aluminum Al 26.97	14 Silicon Si 28.06	15 Phosphorus P 30.98	16 Sulfur S 32.06	17 Chlorine Cl 35.45			
4	18 Argon A 39.94	19 Potassium K 39.09	20 Calcium Ca 40.08	21 Scandium Sc 45.10	22 Titanium Ti 47.90	23 Vanadium V 50.95	24 Chromium Cr 52.01	25 Manganese Mn 54.93	26 Iron Fe 55.84	27 Cobalt Co 58.94	28 Nickel Ni 58.69
5		29 Copper Cu 63.57	30 Zinc Zn 65.38	31 Gallium Ga 69.72	32 Germanium Ge 72.60	33 Arsenic As 74.91	34 Selenium Se 78.96	35 Bromine Br 79.91			
6	36 Krypton Kr 83.70	37 Rubidium Rb 85.48	38 Strontium Sr 87.63	39 Yttrium Y 88.92	40 Zirconium Zr 91.22	41 Columbium Cb 92.91	42 Molybdenum Mo 95.95	43 Masurium Ma (?)	44 Ruthenium Ru 101.70	45 Rhodium Rh 102.91	46 Palladium Pd 106.70
7		47 Silver Ag 107.88	48 Cadmium Cd 112.41	49 Indium In 114.76	50 Tin Sn 118.70	51 Antimony Sb 121.76	52 Tellurium Te 127.61	53 Iodine I 126.92			
8	54 Xenon Xe 131.30	55 Cesium Cs 132.91	56 Barium Ba 137.36	57–71 Rare-earth elements*	72 Hafnium Hf 178.60	73 Tantalum Ta 180.88	74 Tungsten W 183.92	75 Rhenium Re 186.31	76 Osmium Os 190.20	77 Iridium Ir 193.10	78 Platinum Pt 195.23
9		79 Gold Au 197.20	80 Mercury Hg 200.61	81 Thallium Tl 204.39	82 Lead Pb 207.21	83 Bismuth Bi 209.00	84 Polonium Po 210.00	85 Alabamine Ab (?)			
10	86 Radon Rn 222.00	87 Virginium Vi (?)	88 Radium Ra 226.05	89 Actinium Ac 229.00	90 Thorium Th 232.12	91 Protoactinium Pa 231.00	92 Uranium U 238.07				

*Rare-earth elements													
	57 Lanthanum (La)	139.92	60 Neodymium (Nd)	144.27	63 Europium (Eu)	152.00	66 Dysprosium (Dy)	162.46	69 Thulium (Tm)	169.40
	58 Cerium (Ce)	140.13	61 Illinium (Il)	?	64 Gadolinium (Gd)	156.90	67 Holmium (Ho)	163.50	70 Ytterbium (Yb)	173.04
	59 Praseodymium (Pr)	140.92	62 Samarium (Sm)	150.43	65 Terbium (Tb)	159.20	68 Erbium (Er)	167.20	71 Lutecium (Lu)	175.00

PERIODIC SPIRAL A complex graphic diagram of the elements arranged in a series of curves so as to illustrate the various relationships of properties, chemical behavior, etc., as expressed in the periodic law.

PERIODIC SYSTEM A classification of the elements in accordance with the relationships formulated by the periodic law.

PERIODIC TABLE A table of the elements arranged according to their atomic numbers. In the Mendeleyef table, the vertical columns include *groups* of elements having similar or closely related properties, and the horizontal sections indicate the *series* of elements typifying a periodic shift in these properties. See opposite page.

PER·I′·O·DIDE (pur·ī′–) *noun* An iodide having a larger proportion of iodine than any other iodide of the same series. Also **PER·I·O·DID.**

PER·I·O·DON′·TAL (pĕr·ī–) *adj.* Occurring or situated around a tooth; as, the *periodontal* membrane lining the cement of a tooth; also called *peridental.* [<PERI– + Gr. *odous, odontos,* tooth]

PER I·O MA′·NI·A *noun* Dromomania.

PER I·OS′·TE·UM (pĕr–) *noun* A nervous, vascular membrane that surrounds and nourishes the bones. [<PERI– + Gr. *osteon,* bone] — **PER I·OS′·TE·AL, PER·I·OS′·TE·OUS** *adj.*

PER I OS·TI′ TIS (pĕr–) *noun* Inflammation of the periosteum. — **PER·I OS·TIT′·IC** *adj.*

PER I·OT′·IC (pĕr–) *adj.* Surrounding the inner ear; specifically, relating to the bony structure or capsule enclosing the labyrinth. — *noun* A periotic bone. [<PERI– + Gr. *ous, otos,* ear]

PER I·PA TET′ IC (pĕr–) *adj.* 1 Walking about; moving from place to place. 2 Rambling, as of speech. — *noun* One given to walking about. [<PERI– + Gr. *patos,* path]

PER I PA TET′·IC (pĕr–) *adj.* Pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who lectured to his disciples while walking in the Lyceum at Athens. — *noun* A disciple of Aristotle.

PE RIPH ER·AL (puh·rĭf′–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a periphery. 2 Distant from the center; hence, distal; external. Also **PER·I·PHER′·IC** or **·I·CAL** (pĕr·ĭ·fĕr′–). — **PE·RIPH·ER·AL LY** *adv.*

PE RIPH ER Y (puh·rĭf′–) *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] 1 The outer surface. 2 The surface of the body. 3 Circumference; also, the sum of the sides of any polygon. 4 A surrounding region, country, or area. [<PERI– + Gr. *pherō,* bear]

PER′ I PHRASE (pĕr′·ĭ·frāze) *verb* [**·PHRASED, ·PHRAS·ING**] To express (oneself) in a round-about manner. — *noun* Periphrasis.

PE RIPH RA·SIS (puh·rĭf′–) *noun* [**·SES** *pl.*] The art of saying little in many words; circumlocution, or an instance of it. See synonyms under **CIRCUMLOCUTION.** [<PERI– + Gr. *phrazō,* declare]

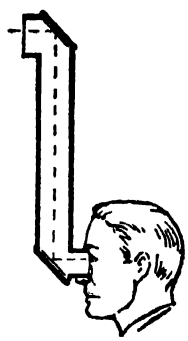
PER I PHRAS′ TIC (pĕr·ĭ·frăs′·tĭc) *adj.* Of the nature of or involving periphrasis; employing indirect words; circumlocutory. Also **PER I·PHRAS′·TI·CAL.** — **PER·I·PHRAS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION A conjugation formed by simple verbs with the aid of auxiliaries, instead of by inflection of the verb itself.

PERIPHRASTIC GENITIVE A genitive case formed not by inflection, but by a preposition, as in English by *of.*

PE RIP TER·AL *adj.* Having a detached row of columns extending around the cella: said especially of a temple. — *noun* A peripteral temple; peristyle: also **PE·RIP·TER, PE·RIP TE·ROS.** [<Gr. *peripteros,* surrounded by a row of columns]

PE·RIP·TER·Y *noun* The vortically disturbed aerial region about a moving object, as about an airplane.



PERISCOPE
Showing principle of reflection.

PE RIQUE (–reck′) *noun* A very dark, strongly flavored tobacco grown and manufactured in Louisiana.

PER′·I·SARC (pĕr′–) *noun* The chitinous excretion by which the soft parts of a hydroid colony are invested. [<PERI– + Gr. *sarx,* flesh] — **PER I·SAR′·CAL, PER·I·SAR′·COUS** *adj.*

PER′·I·SCOPE (pĕr′–) *noun* 1 An instrument consisting of a revolving prism capable of reflecting light rays down a vertical tube: used to guide submarine boats or to watch an enemy from a trench. 2 A special variety of photographic objective; a periscopic or wide-angled lens. [<PERI– + Gr. *shopeō,* look] — **PER·I·SCOP′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

PER ISH (pĕr′–) *intr. verb* To pass away from life or existence; be destroyed; wither; decay; also, to undergo moral or spiritual ruin. See synonyms under **DIE.** [<OF. *perir* <L. *pereo,* perish, <*per,* through, + *eo,* go]

PER·ISH·A·BLE *adj.* Liable to perish; mortal; liable to speedy decay, as fruit in transportation. — **PER·ISH·A·BLE·NESS, PER·ISH·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **PER·ISH·A·BLY** *adv.*

PER·ISH·A·BLES *noun pl.* Goods liable to speedy decay: used chiefly of foods in transit.

PER′·I·SPERM (pĕr′–) *noun* Tissue surrounding the embryo sac in an ovule, in which nutrient material is stored. [<PERI– + SPERM] — **PER·I·SPER′·MIC** *adj.*

PER·I·SPOM′·E·NON (pĕr–) *adj.* In Greek grammar, having the circumflex accent on the final syllable. — *noun* A perispomenon word. [<Gr. *perispōmenon* <*peri,* around, + *spaō,* draw]

PE·RIS·SO·DAC′·TYL *adj.* 1 Odd-toed. 2 Of or pertaining to an order of ungulates (*Perissodactyla*) with unpaired digits and an enlarged cecum, including horses, tapirs, rhinoceroses, etc. — *noun* An ungulate mammal belonging to this order. Also **PE·RIS SO·DAC′·TYLE.** [<Gr. *perissos,* odd, superfluous, + *daktylos,* finger, toe] — **PE RIS·SO·DAC·TYL′·IC, ·DAC′·TY·LOUS** (–lus) *adj.* — **PE·RIS SO DAC′·TY·LISM** *noun.*

PER·I STAL′·SIS (pĕr–) *noun* A peculiar contractile muscular movement of any hollow organ of the body, as of the alimentary canal and intestines, whereby the contents are gradually propelled toward the point of expulsion. Compare **SYSTALTIC.** [<PERI– + Gr. *stalsis,* constriction, <*stellō,* place] — **PER I·STAL′ TIC** *adj.*

PE·RIS·TA·SIS *noun* The total environment of an individual organism, including all its biophysiological processes.

PER′·I·STOME (pĕr′–) *noun* 1 The fringe of delicate teeth, generally some multiple of four, around the mouth of the capsule of mosses. 2 The parts that surround the mouth; specifically, the lip or margin of the mouth of a univalve, the space between the mouth and the tentacles of a sea-anemone, or the oval margin of the face or border of the mouth in a dipterous insect. Also **PE RIS·TO·MA, PER·I·STO′·MI·UM.** [<PERI– + Gr. *stoma,* mouth]

PER′·I·STYLE (pĕr′–) *noun* 1 A system of columns about a building or an internal court. 2 The larger and inner court of a Roman dwelling of the richer class. 3 A combined porch, as of a church: an erroneous use. [<PERI– + Gr. *stylos,* pillar] — **PER′·I·STY LAR** *adj.*

PER·I·THE′·CI·UM (pĕr·ĭ·thee′·shĭ·um *or* –sĭ·um) *noun* [**·CI·A** *pl.*] A closed or narrow-mouthed receptacle containing the fructification in certain fungi, especially the powdery mildews (class *Ascomycetes*). Also **PER·I·THECE.** [<PERI– + Gr. *thēkē,* cover] — **PER·I·THE′·CI·AL** *adj.*

PER·I·TO·NE′ UM (pĕr–) *noun* A serous membrane that lines the abdominal cavity in mammals and is reflected as a more or less complete investment over the viscera. In the higher vertebrates the peritoneum forms a completely closed sac, except in females, where the Fallopian tubes open into the cavity. Also **PER I·TO·NÆ′·UM** (–nee′·um). [<PERI– + Gr. *teinō,* stretch] — **PER·I·TO·NE′·AL** or **·NÆ′·AL** *adj.*

PER·I·TO·NI′·TIS (pĕr–) *noun* Acute inflammation of the peritoneum.

PER·I·VIS′·CER·AL (pĕr–) *adj.* Situated about the viscera; as, the *perivisceral* cavity or body cavity.

PER·I·WIG (pĕr′–) *noun* A head-dress of false hair; a peruke. [<F. *perruque,* peruke]

PER′·I·WIN·KLE (pĕr–) *noun* 1 A small marine snail of the genus *Littorina,* especially the edible **EUROPEAN PERIWINKLE** (*L. littorea*), now common on the east coast of the United States, or the **AMERICAN PERIWINKLE** (*L. palliata*). 2 Any of various other small univalves. 3 A winkle. [<OE. *pinewincle* <L. *pina,* kind of mussel, + OE. *wincle,* shellfish]

PER′·I·WIN·KLE *noun* A plant of the genus *Vinca* (family *Apocynaceæ*); especially, either of two European trailing shrubs, *V. minor* and *V. major* with shining evergreen, opposite leaves, and blue, or sometimes white, flowers. They are commonly called *myrtle* or *creeping myrtle* in the United States. [<OE. *pervince* <L. *pervinca* <*per,* through, + *vincio,* bind]

PERIWINKLE-BLUE *noun* A medium mauve-blue, the color of a periwinkle flower.

PER·JURE *verb* [**PER·JURED, PER·JUR·ING**] 1 To make guilty of perjury; forswear: usually reflexively; as, to *perjure* oneself. 2 To bear false witness; speak falsely under oath. [<L. *per,* through, + *juro,* swear] — **PER·JUR·ER** *noun.*

PER·JURED *adj.* Guilty of perjury; having sworn falsely; forsworn; as, a *perjured* witness. — **·LY** *adv.*

PER·JU·RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 The violation of an oath or solemn promise; solemn assertion of a falsity. 2 [Law] The wilful and voluntary giving of false testimony or the withholding of material facts or evidence, in regard to a matter or thing material to the issue or point of inquiry in a legal document or by a witness under oath lawfully administered in a judicial proceeding.

PERK *verb* 1 To make or be trim and smart; bear oneself jauntily; hold up or toss the head. 2 To hold or point erect, as ears; prick up. 3 To recover from illness; regain one's spirits: usually with *up.* 4 [Pop.] To percolate. — *adj.* Holding up the head smartly or jauntily; pert: also **PERK·Y.** [Origin unknown] — **PERK·I·LY** *adv.* — **PERK·I·NESS** *noun.*

PER·KIN, SIR WILLIAM HENRY, 1838–1907, English chemist; founder of aniline dye industry, 1857.

PER·LITE (pŭr–) *noun* An acid, igneous, glassy rock of the composition of obsidian, but divided into small spherical bodies by the stress developed by its contraction on cooling; also spelled *pearlite.* [<F. *perle,* pearl] — **PER·LIT·IC** *adj.*

Perm (pĕrm) Same as Molotov (city).

Perm'·al·loy (pûrm'–) *noun* Any of a group of iron and nickel alloys with small quantities of other metals, characterized by high magnetic permeability: a trade name.

per·ma·nence *noun* The state of being permanent; durability; fixity.

per·ma·nen·cy *noun* 1 Permanence. 2 Something permanent.

per·ma·nent *adj.* Continuing in the same state or without essential change; durable; fixed; stable: opposed to *temporary*. —*noun* A permanent wave. [<F. <L. *per*, through, + *maneo*, remain] —**·ly** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): abiding, changeless, constant, durable, enduring, fixed, immutable, invariable, lasting, perpetual, persistent, stable, steadfast, unchangeable, unchanging. *Durable* is said almost wholly of material substances that resist wear; *lasting* is said of either material or immaterial things. *Permanent* is a word of wider meaning; a thing is *permanent* which is not liable to change; as, a *permanent* color. Buildings upon a farm are called *permanent* improvements. *Enduring* is applied to that which resists both time and change; as, *enduring* fame. See PERPETUAL. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for TRANSIENT.

Permanent Court of Arbitration, Permanent Court of International Justice See under COURT.

permanent set A deformation of a rigid body or material that persists after the stress has been removed.

permanent wave An artificial wave, mechanically and chemically produced in growing hair and lasting from three to twelve months.

per·man'·ga·nate (pur·măng'–) *noun* A dark purple salt of permanganic acid.

per·man·gan'·ic (pûr·măn–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating an acid, **permanganic acid**, $HMnO_4$, which is a powerful oxidizing agent in aqueous solutions.

per·me·a·bil'·i·ty *noun* 1 The quality or condition of being permeable. 2 The property of being easily traversed by magnetic lines of force; susceptibility to magnetization (symbol μ). 3 The measure of the rate of diffusion of a gas per unit area of a balloon fabric under standard conditions: generally given in liters per square meter per 24 hours.

per·me·a·ble *adj.* 1 Allowing passage, especially of fluids. 2 Designating a type of protective clothing treated to resist penetration by vapors and gases, but not by liquids. —**per·me·a·bly** *adv.*

per·me·ance *noun* Permeation; the reciprocal of the reluctance of a magnetic circuit.

per'·me·ate *verb* [**·at·ed, ·at·ing**] 1 To pass through the pores or interstices of; be diffused through; saturate; pervade. 2 To penetrate: usually with *through*, *into*, or *among*. [<L. *per*, through, + *meo*, pass] —**per·me·ant** *adj.* —**per·me·a'·tion** *noun* —**per'·me·a·tive** (–tiv) *adj.*

per men·sem [L.] By the month.

Per·mi·an *noun* The latest period of the Paleozoic era, following the Pennsylvanian and succeeded by the Triassic; also, the Permian rock system. —*adj.* Relating to this period. [<Perm]

per mill (mil) In, into, or by the thousand. Also **per mil.** [<L.]

per·mil·lage (–ij) *noun* Proportion or rate per thousand; the number of thousandth parts.

per·mis·si·ble *adj.* That may be permitted; allowable. —**per·mis·si·bil'·i·ty** *noun* —**per·mis·si·bly** *adv.*

per·mis·sion (–mish'·un) *noun* The act of permitting or allowing; license granted; formal authorization; consent. [<L. *permissio*]

Synonyms: allowance, authority, authorization, consent, leave, liberty, license, permit. *Authority* is rightful power conferred and limited by law; in a more general sense, *authority* is applied to any conceded power of control. *Permission* justifies another in acting without interference or censure, and usually implies some degree of approval. A *permit* is a special authorization, generally given in writing. A *license* is *permission* granted rather than *authority* conferred; the sheriff has *authority* (not *permission* nor *license*) to make an arrest. *Consent* is *permission* by the concurrence of wills in two or more persons, a mutual approval or acceptance of something proposed. Compare synonyms for ALLOW. *Antonyms*: denial, hindrance, objection, opposition, prevention, prohibition, refusal, resistance.

per·mis·sive *adj.* 1 That permits; granting permission. 2 That is permitted; optional. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

per·mis·so·ry *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of permission. 2 [Law] Arising from or founded on permission; authorized; licensed.

per·mit *verb* (pur·mit') [**·mit·ted, ·mit·ting**] 1 To allow by tacit consent or by not hindering; take no steps to prevent; suffer. 2 To grant leave to by express consent or authorization; empower expressly. 3 To give permission; allow opportunity; be favorable. 4 [Obs.] To commit; give over; resign.

—**per·mit** *noun* Permission or warrant; especially, a written authorization to do some thing. [<L. *permitto* <*per*, through, + *mitto*, send] —**per·mit·ter** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): allow, authorize, empower, let, license, suffer, tolerate. See ALLOW, ENDURE. Compare synonyms for PERMISSION. *Antonyms*: disallow, forbid, prohibit, refuse.

per·mit·tiv'·i·ty *noun* Specific inductive capacity of a dielectric; the dielectric constant.

per·mut·a·ble (–mūte'–) *adj.* Capable of being changed or of undergoing change or interchange.

per mu·ta'·tion (pûr·mū–) *noun* 1 The act of permuting; change, transformation. 2 Change in the order of sequence of elements or objects in a series; especially, the making of all possible changes of sequence; also, any one of the arrangements thus made. [<L. *per*, through, + *muto*, change]

per·mute *tr. verb* [**·mut·ed, ·mut·ing**] To subject to permutation; change; alter; interchange; especially, to change the order of.

Per·nam·bu'·co (pûr– *or* pĕr·num·bōō'·kō) 1 A state in eastern Brazil; 49,560 square miles; capital, Recife. 2 Same as RECIFE.

per·ni·cious (–nish'·us) *adj.* 1 Having the power of destroying or injuring; tending to kill or hurt; very injurious; deadly. 2 Malicious; wicked. [<F. <L. *perniciosus* <*per*, thoroughly, + *nex*, *necis*, death] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

Synonyms: bad, baneful, deadly, destructive, evil, harmful, hurtful, injurious, mischievous, noxious, perverting, ruinous. *Pernicious* is stronger than *injurious*; that which is *injurious* is capable of doing harm; that which is *pernicious* is likely to be *destructive*. See BAD, INIMICAL, NOISOME. *Antonyms*: advantageous, beneficial, favorable, good, healthful, helpful, profitable, salutary, serviceable, wholesome.

pernicious anemia A morbid condition characterized by a diminution in the number of red blood corpuscles, abnormalities in the composition of the blood, and progressive disturbances in the muscular, nervous, and gastro-intestinal systems.

per·nick·e·ty *adj.* [Pop.] 1 Unduly fastidious about trifles; fussy; overprecise. 2 Demanding minute care or pains. —**per·nick'·e·ti·ness** *noun.*

per·o·ne'·al (pĕr–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or near, the fibula.

Pe·ronne (peh·rawn') A town on Somme River in northern France; several battles during World War I.

per'·o·rate (pĕr'–) *intr. verb* [**rat·ed, ·rat·ing**] To make a peroration; speak at great length; harangue; also, to sum up; conclude.

per·o·ra'·tion (pĕr–) *noun* The concluding portion of an oration; the recapitulation and summing up of an argument. [<L. *per*, through, + *oro*, harangue]

per·ox'·id·ase *noun* Any of a class of enzymes which, in the presence of hydrogen peroxide, accelerate the oxidation of various compounds.

per·ox·ide (–ide) *noun* 1 An oxide having a larger proportion of oxygen than any other oxide of the same series: contrasted with *protoxide*. 2 Same as HYDROGEN PEROXIDE. Also **per·ox·id** (–id). —*tr. verb* To treat with peroxide; bleach (as hair) with peroxide.

per·pend *verb* [Obs.] To weigh in the mind; consider carefully; also, to be attentive. [<L. *perpendo* <*per*, through, + *pendo*, weigh]

per·pend *noun* A stone header extending through a wall so that one end appears on each side of it. Also **perpend stone, perpent** [<F. *parpaing* <*par*, through, + *pan*, side of a wall]

per·pen·dic'·u·lar (–yu·lur) *adj.* 1 Being at right angles to the plane of the horizon; upright or vertical. 2 Meeting a given line at right angles. See synonyms under RIGHT. —*noun* 1 A perpendicular line. 2 An appliance or instrument used to indicate the vertical line from any point; a plumb rule. 3 A line at right angles to another line or to a plane. 4 A vertical line or vertical face; loosely, any steep incline or face. 5 Perpendicular position. 6 Moral uprightness. [<L. *per*, through, + *pendeo*, hang] —**per·pen·dic'·u·lar'·i·ty** (–lăr'·i·ti) *noun* —**per pen·dic'·u·lar·ly** *adv.*

Perpendicular architecture The type assumed by pointed architecture in England from the end of the 14th century, characterized by accentuation of the vertical lines.

per'·pe·trate *tr. verb* [**·trat·ed, ·trat·ing**] To do, perform, or carry through: now only in a bad sense: be guilty of; commit, as a crime. [<L. *per*, through, + *patro*, perform] —**per·pe·tra'·tion** *noun* —**per'·pe·tra·tor** *noun.*

per·pet·u·al (pur·pĕch'– *or* –pĕt'·yu·ul) *adj.* 1 Continuing unlimited in time. 2 Incessant; ceaseless. 3 Being in bloom during all or nearly all the year, as certain hybrid flowers. —*noun* Any perennial plant; also, any of certain perpetual hybrid roses. [<L. *perpetuus* <*per*, through, + *peto*, seek] —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

Synonyms (adj.): ceaseless, constant, continual, continuous, endless, enduring, eternal, incessant, interminable, lasting, perennial, permanent, sempiternal, unceasing, unending, unfailing, uninterrupted. See CONTINUAL, ETERNAL, PERMANENT. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for TRANSIENT.

perpetual motion See under MOTION.

per·pet'·u·ate (pur·pĕch'– *or* –pĕt'·yu·āte) *tr. verb* [**·at·ed, ·at·ing**] To cause to be continued or to endure indefinitely. —**per·pet·u·a'·tion** *noun* —**per·pet'·u·a·tor** *noun.*

PER·PE·TU′·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The quality or state of being perpetual. 2 Something that has perpetual existence or worth. 3 Unending or unlimited time. 4 [Law] A limitation rendering property inalienable; also, the property so limited. 5 In annuities, a perpetual annuity, or the number of years' purchase to be given for it; the number of years in which the simple interest of a sum becomes equal to the principal.

PER·PI·GNAN (pĕr·pee·nyahN′) A historic town of southern France.

PER·PLEX (pur–) *tr. verb* 1 To subject to doubt or difficulty in determining; embarrass; puzzle. 2 To make complicated, intricate, or confusing. [<L. *per*, through, + *plexus* <*plecto*, plait]

Synonyms: bewilder, bother, complicate, confound, confuse, distract, embarrass, entangle, harass, involve, mystify, pose, puzzle, trouble. *Antonyms*: clarify, disentangle, elucidate, explain, simplify.

PER·PLEXED (–plĕxt′) *adj.* 1 Confused; embarrassed. 2 Of a complicated character; involved. — **PER·PLEX·ED·LY** *adv.* — **PER·PLEX·ED·NESS** *noun.*

PER·PLEX·ING *adj.* Confusing; puzzling; embarrassing; intricate. — **·LY** *adv.*

PER·PLEX·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Mental difficulty owing to doubt, confusion, etc. 2 That which perplexes; also, an instance of bewilderment. 3 The quality of being intricate or complicated; entanglement.

Synonyms: amazement, astonishment, bewilderment, confusion, distraction, disturbance, doubt, embarrassment. *Perplexity* is the drawing of the thoughts or faculties by turns in different directions or toward contrasted or contradictory conclusions; *confusion* is a state in which the mental faculties are thrown into chaos, so that the clear and distinct action of perception, memory, reason, and will, is lost; *bewilderment* is akin to *confusion*, but is less overwhelming, and more readily recovered from. *Perplexity* has not the unsettling of the faculties implied in *confusion*, nor the overwhelming of the faculties implied in *amazement* or *astonishment*. With an excitable person, *bewilderment* may deepen into *confusion* that will make him unable to think clearly or even to see or hear distinctly. *Amazement* results from the sudden and unimagined occurrence of great good or evil or the sudden awakening of the mind to unthought-of truth. *Astonishment* often produces *bewilderment*, which the word was formerly understood to imply. See AMAZEMENT, ANXIETY, CARE, DOUBT.

PER·QUI·SITE (–kwi·zĭt) *noun* Any incidental profit from service beyond salary or wages; hence, any privilege or benefit claimed as due. [<L. *per*, through, + *quæro*, seek]

PER·RAULT (peh·rō′), **CHARLES**, 1628–1703, French author of fairy tales.

PER·RIN (peh·răN′), **JEAN**, 1870–1942, French physicist.

PER·RON (pĕr′·un; *F.* peh·rawN′) *noun* A flight of external steps and a platform before the entrance door of a building. [<F.]

PER·RY (pĕr′·ĭ) *noun* A fermented drink made from the expressed juice of pears. [<OF. *peré* <L. *pirum*, pear]

PER·RY (pĕr′·ĭ), **MATTHEW CALBRAITH**, 1794–1858, American commodore; opened Japan to commerce in 1852. — **OLIVER HAZARD**, 1785–1819, brother of preceding, naval commander; defeated British on Lake Erie, Sept. 10, 1813.

PER·SALT *noun* A salt formed by combination of an acid radical with a peroxide, as permanganate, perchromate. [<PER– + SALT]

PER SAL·TUM [L.] By a leap; without intermediate degrees.

PERSE *adj. & noun* Gravish-blue.

PER SE [L.] By itself, himself, or herself; intrinsically; in or of its own nature, without reference to its relations.

PER′·SE·CUTE *tr. verb* [·CUT·ED, ·CUT·ING] 1 To pursue or treat in a manner to injure or afflict; especially, to oppress or put to death on account of religious belief. 2 To harass; annoy; importune. [<PER– + L. *sequor*, follow] — **PER′·SE·CU·TIVE** *adj.* — **PER′·SE·CU·TOR** *noun.*

Synonyms: afflict, distress, harass, harry, molest, oppress, torment, worry. See ABUSE. *Antonyms*: advance, advocate, aid, assist, befriend, cherish, countenance, encourage, favor, help, indulge, support, sustain, tolerate.

PER·SE·CU′·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of persecuting; cruel oppression. 2 Any period characterized by systematic oppression, infliction of torture, death, etc., on account of religious belief. — **PER·SE·CU′·TION·AL**, **PER′·SE·CU·TO·RY** *adj.*

PER·SE·IDS *noun pl.* The meteors belonging to the group that has its radiant point in the constellation Perseus, which appear about August 12 of each year. Also **PER·SE·I·DES** (–deez). [<L. *Perseides*, daughters of Perseus, <Perseus]

PER·SEPH·O·NE In classical mythology, the daughter of Demeter (Ceres), wife of Hades (Pluto), and queen of the infernal regions. She was carried off by Hades and was sought by her mother with such grief that Zeus consented to restore her, provided she had tasted no food in the underworld. Since, however, Persephone had eaten the seeds of a pomegranate, she was permitted to spend only two thirds of the year on earth with her mother. Her Latin name is *Proserpina*.

PER·SEP·O·LIS An ancient capital of Persia; ruins about 40 miles NE. of Shiraz.

PER·SEUS (–syoos *or* –sĭ·us) 1 In Greek legend, the son of Zeus and Danae, and savior and husband of Andromeda. He slew Medusa, using a mirror to avoid being turned to stone. See ANDROMEDA, MEDUSA. 2 In the Apocrypha, the last king of Macedonia; died about 164 B.C. *1 Mac.* viii, 5. 3 A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

PER·SE·VER′·ANCE (–veer′·uns) *noun* 1 The act or habit of persevering; persistence. 2 In the Calvinistic system of theology, the continuance in grace and certain salvation of those whom God effectually calls, accepts in Christ, and sanctifies by his spirit.

Synonyms: constancy, indefatigableness, persistence, persistency, resolution, steadiness, steadfastness, tenacity. See INDUSTRY. *Antonyms*: caprice, fickleness, fitfulness, inconstancy, irresolution, levity, unsteadiness, vacillation, volatility.

PER·SEV′·ER·ATE *intr. verb* [·AT·ED, ·AT·ING] To persist, continue, or recur spontaneously, as in perseveration.

PER·SEV·ER·A′·TION *noun* The continual repetition of an activity or mental state; specifically, in psychology, the spontaneous recurrence in the mind of the same idea, phrase, tune, mental image, etc., irrespective of associative factors.

PER·SE·VERE′ *intr. verb* [·VERED′, ·VER′·ING] To persist in any purpose or enterprise; continue striving in spite of discouragements. [<PER– + L. *severus*, strict]

Synonyms: continue, endure, persist. *Persevere* is almost uniformly employed in the good and high sense of holding to a worthy course against all difficulty, danger, hindrance, or opposition; *persist* is often used of an annoying or perverse adherence to a demand or purpose that might well be abandoned. See INSIST, PERSIST. Compare OBSTINATE. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for CEASE.

PER·SE·VER′·ING *adj.* Persistent of purpose. — **·LY** *adv.*

PER·SHING (pûr′–), **JOHN JOSEPH**, born 1860, American general; commander in chief of American Expeditionary Force in World War I.

PER·SIA (pûr′·zhuh *or* –shuh) 1 A kingdom in west-central Asia; 628,000 square miles; capital, Teheran; officially called *Iran* since 1935. 2 An ancient empire, extending from the Ægean Sea to India; conquered by Alexander the Great, 334–331 B.C. Also **PERSIAN EMPIRE.**

PER·SIAN (–zhun *or* –shun) *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Persia or modern Iran, its people, its language, or its architecture.

— *noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Persia or Iran. 2 The language of Persia belonging to the Iranian group of the Indo–European family of languages. **OLD PERSIAN** includes the cuneiform inscriptions of the Achæmenian kings and the language of the Avesta. 3 A fine silk used formerly for linings. 4 *pl.* Persian blinds.

PERSIAN BLINDS Outside window shutters of thin movable slats fastened in a frame.

PERSIAN CARPET A hand-woven Oriental carpet with connected design, the warp and filling of silk, wool, or cotton, and the pile of wool.

PERSIAN GULF An arm of the Indian Ocean, between Iran and Arabia; 520 by 220 miles.

PERSIAN LAMB The young of certain sheep of central Asia, especially of the karakul sheep of Bokhara; also, its skin, used as a fur; astrakan. See KARAKUL.

PERSIAN WHEEL A noria.

PER′·SI·CA·RY *noun* Any of a genus of plants (*Polygonum*), especially, *P. persicaria*, known as *lady's-thumb*: also called *knotweed*.

PER·SI·ENNE′ (pûr·zĭ·ĕn′; *F.* pĕr·syĕn′) *noun* 1 An Oriental cambric or muslin with colored printed pattern. 2 *pl.* Persian blinds. [<F.]

PER·SI·FLAGE′ (pûr·sĭ·flahzh′) *noun* A light, flippant style of conversation or writing. [<F.]

PER·SIM·MON *noun* The orange-red or yellow, plumlike fruit of an American tree of the ebony family (genus *Diospyros*), very astringent in taste until exposed to frost; also, the tree, its hard blackish wood, or its tonic and astringent bark. [<Algonquian *pasimenan*, dried fruit]

PER·SIST (–sist′ *or* –zist′) *intr. verb* 1 To adhere firmly to any course, design, etc.; continue steadfast against opposition. 2 To continue fixed; withstand change; endure. [<L. *per*, through, + *sisto*, cause to stand]

Synonyms: continue, endure, insist, last, persevere, remain, stay. As applied to duration, *last* is applied chiefly to things, *endure* to either persons or things. That *remains* or *stays* which is simply let alone; that which *endures* or *persists* does so against opposing forces. A man *insists* upon his demand, *persists* in his refusal. See under INSIST, PERSEVERE. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for CEASE.

PER·SIS·TENCE *noun* 1 The act of persisting in any course or enterprise; the quality of being persistent; perseverance; fixed adherence to a resolve, course of conduct, etc. 2 In physical science, the continuance of an effect longer than the cause that first produced it. Also **PER·SIS·TEN·CY.** See synonyms under INDUSTRY, PERSEVERANCE.

PER·SIS·TENT *adj.* 1 Firm and persevering in a course of resolve. 2 Enduring; permanent; continuous. 3 In biology,

not falling away; remaining for a long time or after the neighboring parts have reached maturity, as the calyx or petals in certain flowers; retained throughout life, as the gills of fishes and some amphibians: opposed to *deciduous*. See synonyms under INDEFATIGABLE, INFLEXIBLE, OBSTINATE, PERMANENT. —**·LY** *adv.*

PER·SON *noun* 1 A human being as including body and mind; an individual. 2 The body of a human being or its characteristic appearance and condition. 3 [Law] Any human being, corporation, or body politic having legal rights and duties. 4 One of the three individualities in the triune God; hypostasis. 5 One of the relations or modifications that distinguish the speaker, the person or thing spoken to, and the person or thing spoken of; also, the forms or inflections indicating such relation; as, *I* or *we*, *thou*, *ye* or *you*, *he*, *she*, or *it*. 6 In biology, an individual. 7 Superciliously, a common individual. 8 A part acted on the stage. —**IN PERSON** Present in the flesh; present and acting for oneself. [<F. *personne* <L. *persona*, mask for actors, <*per*, through, + *sonus*, sound]

PER SO·NA *noun* [**NÆ** (nē) *pl.*] 1 Literally, person; specifically, a character in a drama, novel, etc.; as, dramatis *personæ*. 2 In psychoanalysis, the conscious artificial or masked personality complex developed by an individual, in contrast to his innate personality characteristics, for purposes of concealment, defense, deception, or adaptation to his environment. [<L.]

PER·SON A·BLE *adj.* Attractive in person; of good appearance. —**PER·SON·A·BLY** *adv.*

PER·SON·AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 A man or woman of importance or rank. 2 An assumed character; an impersonation. 3 A character in fiction, history, etc.; a character in a play.

PERSONA GRATA [L.] An acceptable person.

PER·SON·AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or characteristic of a particular person; not general or public; as, a purely *personal* matter. 2 Belonging or relating to or constituting a person or persons, as distinguished from things; characteristic of human beings or free agents. 3 Performed by or done to the person directly concerned; done in person; as, a *personal* service. 4 Affecting or relating to one individually; as, *personal* habits. 5 Of or pertaining to the body or appearance; as, *personal* beauty. 6 Directly characterizing an individual; hence, concerning one's character or conduct, often in the sense of disparaging. 7 [Law] Appertaining to the person; movable; as, *personal* effects. 8 Denoting or indicating the person; as, *personal* pronouns.
—*noun* 1 [Law] A movable article of property; chattel. 2 A paragraph or advertisement of personal reference or application. [<OF. <LL. *personalis* <L. *persona*, person]

PERSONAL EFFECTS Goods, articles, and items of property having a more or less intimate relation to the person of the possessor.

PERSONAL EQUATION 1 In precision observations and measurements, any deviation from a correct or standard value caused by variations in the technical skill or personal qualities of the observer. 2 Any individual characteristic which influences attitudes, judgments, or the full use of the reasoning powers in any situation.

PER·SON·AL' I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 That which constitutes a person; also, that which distinguishes and characterizes a person; personal existence. 2 Anything said of a person, especially if disparaging: usually in the plural; as, offensive *personalities*. 3 A person, especially one of exceptional qualities. —**DOUBLE** or **MULTIPLE PERSONALITY** A psychic condition in which two or more relatively distinct sets of experiences and behavior patterns reveal themselves alternately in the same individual: also known as *mental dissociation*. See synonyms under CHARACTER.

PER'·SON·AL·IZE *tr. verb* [**IZED**, **·IZ·ING**] 1 To make personal. 2 To personify.

PER·SON·AL·LY *adv.* 1 In proper person; not through an agent. 2 With reference to one's own personality. 3 In a personal manner.

PERSONAL PRONOUN See under PRONOUN.

PERSONAL PROPERTY Property that may attend the person of the owner; movables.

PER·SON·AL·TY *noun* Personal property.

PERSONA NON GRATA [L.] A person not acceptable.

PER'·SON·ATE *tr. verb* [**·AT·ED**, **·AT·ING**] 1 To assume the character of; impersonate. 2 To typify; in poetry, art, etc., to personify. 3 [Law] To impersonate another or assume some position or authority with intent to deceive. See synonyms under IMITATE.
—*adj.* 1 Masklike; masked: said specifically of a gamopetalous, two-lipped corolla in which the mouth of the tube is closed by an inflated projection of the throat. 2 Impersonated; feigned. —**PER·SO·NA'·TION** *noun* —**PER'·SON·A·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* —**PER'·SON·A·TOR** *noun.*

PER·SON·I·FI·CA'·TION *noun* 1 The figurative endowment of inanimate objects or qualities with personality or human attributes. 2 Striking or typical exemplification of a quality or attribute in one's person; embodiment; as, she was the *personification* of joy. 3 The emblematic representation of an abstract quality or idea by a human figure. 4 Personation.

PER·SON'·I·FY *tr. verb* [**·FIED**, **·FY·ING**] 1 To attribute human qualities to; think of or represent (some abstraction or inanimate object) as a person; symbolize. 2 To be the embodiment of; exemplify; typify; as, he *personifies* honor. —**PER·SON'·I·FI·ER** *noun.*

PER·SON·NEL' *noun* 1 Persons collectively; especially, the persons employed in a business or in military service. Compare MATERIEL. 2 The collective characteristics of such a body of persons. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to personnel; directing personnel.

PER·SPEC·TIVE (-tiv) *noun* 1 The art or theory of representing, by a drawing made on a flat or curved surface, solid objects or surfaces conceived of as not lying in that surface; delineation of objects as they appear to the eye. 2 The art of conveying the impression of depth and distance; representation of scenes as they appear to the eye, by means of correct drawing, shading, etc. 3 The effect of distance upon the appearance of objects, by means of which the eye measures their distance. 4 The relative importance of facts or matters from any special point of view; also, their presentation with just regard to their proportional importance. 5 A distant view; vista; prospect: also figuratively. 6 A picture giving the illusion of a scene of nature. —**AERIAL PERSPECTIVE** The art of indicating the relative distances of objects by gradations of tone and color. —**LINEAR PERSPECTIVE** The art or method of producing an appearance of distance by means of converging lines.
—*adj.* Pertaining to the art of perspective; also, drawn in perspective. [<F. <L. *per*, through, + *specio*, look] —**PER·SPEC TIVE·LY** *adv.*

PER SPI CA'· CIOUS (-kā'·shus) *adj.* 1 Keenly discerning or understanding. 2 Quick-eyed; sharp-sighted. See synonyms under ACUTE, ASTUTE, SAGACIOUS. [<L. *perspicax* <*perspicio*, see through, examine] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PER SPI CAC' I·TY (-kas'·i·ti) *noun* Keen in mental penetration or discernment. See synonyms under ACUMEN.

PER·SPI·CU' I·TY *noun* Clearness of expression or style; lucidity.
Synonyms: clearness, distinctness, explicitness, intelligibility, lucidity, plainness. *Antonyms*: ambiguity, cloudiness, confusion, incomprehensibility, indistinctness, intricacy, obscurity, unintelligibility, vagueness.

PER SPIC U OUS (-yu·us) *adj.* Having the quality of perspicuity; clear; lucid. See synonyms under CLEAR, PLAIN. [<L. *per*, through, + *specio*, look] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun*

PER SPI RA' TION *noun* 1 The excretion of the saline fluid secreted by the sweat glands of the skin. 2 The saline fluid excreted; sweat. —**PER·SPIR'·A·TO RY** (pur·spīr'·-) *adj.*

PER·SPIRE *verb* [**PER SPIRED**, **PER·SPIR·ING**] To excrete through the pores of the skin; emit the secretions of the sudoriferous glands; sweat. [<PER- + L. *spiro*, breathe] —**PER SPIR A·BLE** *adj.*

PER SUADE (-swādē') *verb* [**PER·SUAD·ED**, **PER·SUAD·ING**] 1 To win over by entreaty or reasoning, or by an appeal, etc. 2 To win to full belief; plead successfully. 3 To endeavor to influence; plead or argue with. [<PER- + L. *suadeo*, advise] —**PER·SUAD A·BLE** *adj.* —**PER SUAD·ER** *noun.*
Synonyms: allure, coax, convince, dispose, entice, impel, incite, incline, induce, influence, lead, move, urge, win. Of these words *convince* alone has no direct reference to moving the will, denoting an effect upon the understanding only; one may be *convinced* of truth that has no manifest connection with duty or action, as of a mathematical proposition. To *persuade* is to bring the will of another to a desired decision by some influence exerted upon it short of compulsion; one may be *convinced* that the earth is round; he may be *persuaded* to travel around it; but persuasion is so largely dependent upon conviction that it is commonly held to be the orator's work first to *convince* in order that he may *persuade*. *Coax* is a slighter word than *persuade*, seeking the same end by shallower methods, largely by appeal to personal feeling, with or without success; as, a child *coaxes* a parent to buy him a toy. One may be *induced* by means not properly included in persuasion, as by bribery or intimidation; he is *won* over chiefly by personal influence. See ACTUATE, BEND, CONVINCE, INFLUENCE. *Antonyms*: deter, discourage, dissuade, hinder, repel, restrain.

PER·SUA·SI BLE (-swā'·si·bl) *adj.* Open to persuasion; persuadable. —**PER SUA·SI BIL'·I·TY**, **PER·SUA·SI·BLE NESS** *noun.*

PER·SUA·SION (-swā'·zhun) *noun* 1 The act of persuading or of using persuasive methods. 2 The state of being persuaded; settled opinion; conviction. 3 A settled belief; accepted creed; hence, a party, sect, or denomination. 4 [Pop.] Sort; kind; as, the male *persuasion*. See synonyms under COUNSEL.

PER·SUA·SIVE (-swā'·siv) *adj.* Having power or tendency to persuade. —*noun* That which persuades or tends to persuade. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PER·SUL·FATE *noun* A salt of persulfuric acid. Also **PER SUL PHATE.**

PER·SUL·FU'·RIC *adj.* Designating an acid, **PERSULFURIC ACID**, $H_2S_2O_8$, formed by the electrolysis of concentrated sulfuric acid. Also **PER·SUL·PHU'·RIC.**

PERT *adj.* 1 Disrespectfully forward or free; saucy. 2 [Obs.]

Of fine appearance; comely; sprightly. See synonyms under IMPUDENT. [<OF. *apert*, open] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PER·TAIN *intr. verb* 1 To belong as an attribute, property, element, function, or concern, etc.; be in a necessary relation or in close connection with or dependence on something. 2 To have reference; relate. [<OF. *partenir* <L. *per*, through, + *teneo*, hold]

Synonyms: appertain, belong, concern, regard, relate.

PERTAINING TO Belonging to; concerning; appropriate to; characteristic of; applying to; necessarily relating to.

PERTH (pûrth) 1 An eastern midland county of Scotland; 2,493 square miles; county town, Perth, a historic city: also **PERTH·SHIRE** (-shĭr). 2 A city, capital of Western Australia, near the SW. coast.

PER·TI·NA′·CIOUS (-nāy′·shus) *adj.* 1 Tenacious of purpose; stubbornly adhering to a pursuit or opinion; also, perversely or doggedly persistent. 2 Continuing without abatement; incessant. See synonyms under INFLEXIBLE, OBSTINATE, URGENT. [<L. *pertinax* <*per*, through, + *tenax*, tenacious] —**·LY** *adv.*

PER·TI·NAC′·I·TY (-năs′·ĭ·tĭ) *noun* Persistent tenacity of purpose; unyielding adherence; dogged perseverance; obstinacy.

PER·TI·NENT *adj.* Related to or properly bearing upon the matter in hand; relevant. See synonyms under APPROPRIATE. [<L. *pertinens* <*pertineo*, pertain] —**·LY** *adv.* —**PER·TI·NENCE, PER·TI·NEN·CY** *noun.*

PER·TURB *tr. verb* To disquiet thoroughly; disturb greatly; agitate. [<PER- + L. *turba*, crowd] —**·A BLE** *adj.*

PER TUR·BA′·TION *noun* 1 The state of being perturbed, or the act of perturbing. 2 Deviation in the motion of a heavenly body, caused by the attraction of some other body than that round which it moves. 3 An irregularity of spacing in the lines of a band spectrum. 4 A cause of disquiet or disturbance. Also **PER·TURB·ANCE.**

PER TUS·SIS *noun* Whooping-cough; also popularly any violent convulsive or spasmodic cough. [<PER- + L. *tussis*, cough] —**PER·TUS·SAL** *adj.*

PE RU A republic in western South America; 482,258 square miles; capital, Lima.

PE RU GIA (peh·rōō′·jah) A university town in central Italy; seat of the Umbrian school of painters.

PE RU·GIA, LA·GO DI (lah′·go dē peh·rōō′· jah) Same as TRASIMENO.

PE·RU GI′·NO (peh·rōō·jee′·nō), 1446–1523, Italian painter; real name Pietro Vannucci.

PE RUKE (pĭ·rōōk′ *or* pĕr′·ōōk) *noun* A periwig. [<F. *perruque*]

PE RUSE (-rōōz′) *tr. verb* [**PE RUSED, PE RUS ING**] 1 To read carefully or attentively; read through. 2 To examine thoroughly; scrutinize. [<PER- + USE] —**PE·RU SA BLE** *adj.* —**PE RU·SAL** *noun* —**PE·RUS ER** *noun.*

PE RU·VI AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Peru or the Peruvians. —*noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Peru. 2 An Indian of any of the Quechuan tribes of the ancient Inca Empire.

PER VADE *tr. verb* [**PER·VAD·ED, PER VAD·ING**] To pass or spread through every part; be diffused widely; to permeate. [<L. *per*, through, + *vado*, go] —**PER VA·SION** (-vāy′·zhun) *noun.*

PER VA·SIVE (-sĭv) *adj.* Thoroughly penetrating or permeating. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PER VERSE *adj.* 1 Wrong or erring; different or varying from the correct or normal; also, unreasonable. 2 Thwarting or refractory. 3 Disposed to vex; petulant. [<L. *perversus* <*perverto*, overthrow, destroy] —**PER·VERSE·LY** *adv.* —**PER·VERSE NESS** *noun* —**PER·VER·SIVE** *adj.*

Synonyms: contrary, factious, fractious, froward, intractable, obstinate, petulant, stubborn, ungovernable, untoward, wayward, wilful. *Perverse* signifies wilfully wrong or erring, unreasonably set against right, reason, or authority. The *stubborn* or *obstinate* person will not do what another desires or requires; the *perverse* person will do anything contrary to what is desired or required of him. The *petulant* person frets, but may comply; the *perverse* individual may be smooth or silent, but is wilfully *intractable*. *Wayward* refers to a *perverse* disregard of morality and duty; *froward* is now almost obsolete; *untoward* is rarely heard except in certain phrases; as, *untoward* circumstances. Compare OBSTINATE. *Antonyms*: accommodating, amenable, complaisant, compliant, genial, governable, kind, obliging.

PER·VER·SION (-zhun *or* -shun) *noun* 1 The act of perverting, or the state of being perverted; distorted construction; misapplication. 2 The state of being functionally, especially sexually, abnormal; also, the behavior or action resulting from such a state.

PER·VER SI·TY *noun* The state or quality of being perverse; perverse nature or behavior; an instance of perverseness.

PER·VERT (pur·vûrt′) *tr. verb* 1 To turn from its right purpose, use, or meaning; misconstrue; misapply. 2 To alter for the worse. 3 To turn another way; avert; divert. —**PER·VERT** *noun* 1 An apostate; renegade: opposed to *convert*. 2 One affected with or addicted to sexual perversion. [<PER- + L. *verto*, turn] —**PER·VERT·ER** *noun* —**PER·VERT·I·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**PER·VERT·I·BLE** *adj.* —**PER·VERT·I·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms (verb): corrupt, distort, falsify, garble, misquote, misrepresent, misstate, stretch, twist. See ABUSE. *Antonyms*: correct, quote, rectify, restore.

PER·VERT·ED *adj.* 1 Turned from the right purpose; misused. 2 Wilfully sinful; wicked; vicious. —**·LY** *adv.*

PER·VI·OUS (-us) *adj.* Capable of being penetrated; permeable. [<PER- + L. *via*, way] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PES (pee*z*) *noun* [**PE·DES** (-dee*z*) *pl.*] 1 The distal segment of the hind limb of a vertebrate, composed of tarsus, metatarsus, and phalanges. 2 A footlike organ, appearance, or part. [<L., foot]

PE·SACH (pch′·sahK) *noun* The feast of the Passover. Also **PE SAH.** See JEWISH HOLIDAYS.

PE·SADE (-sād′ *or* -zād′ *or* -zahd′) *noun* The act or position of a saddle horse in rearing. [<F.]

PES CA·DO′ RES (-kah·dō′·rēs) A group of islands between Formosa and China; 49 square miles; ceded by China to Japan, 1895.

PE SE·TA (peh·seh′·tah) *noun* [Sp.] A Spanish monetary unit; a silver coin equivalent to 100 centesimos.

PE·SHAW AR (peh·shah′·wur) A city, capital of Northwest Frontier Province, India.

PE·SHI TO (peh·shee′·tō) *noun* The oldest Syriac version of the Bible. Also **PE·SCHI·TO, PE·SCHIT TA, PE·SHIT·TO.**

PES KY *adj.* [**·KI·ER, ·KI·EST**] 1 Annoying; troublesome; plaguy. 2 Darned; damned: a euphemism. [Perhaps <PEST] —**PES·KI LY** *adv.*

PE SO (peh′·so) *noun* [Sp.] A Spanish or Mexican dollar. See DOLLAR, PIECE-OF-EIGHT.

PES·SA·RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] 1 An instrument used to remedy a uterine displacement. 2 A medicated suppository for use in the vagina. [<F. *pessaire* <LL. *pessarium* <Gr. *pessos*, oval pebble]

PES·SI·MISM (-mĭzm) *noun* 1 A disposition to take a gloomy view of affairs: opposed to *optimism*. 2 Cynicism. 3 A theory of cosmology that regards the cosmos, or the world and life, or some main constituent thereof, as essentially evil, or (in its extreme form) as the worst possible world. [<L. *pessimus*, worst] —**PES SI·MIST** *noun* —**PES·SI·MIS′·TIC, ·TI·CAL** *adj.* —**PES·SI·MIS′ TI CAL LY** *adv.*

PEST *noun* 1 A pernicious or vexatious person or thing, especially a destructive or injurious insect. 2 A virulent epidemic; pestilence. [<F. *peste* <L. *pestis*, plague]

PES·TA·LOZ′ ZI (pēs·tah·lawt′·see), **JOHANN HEINRICH**, 1746–1827, Swiss educational reformer who held that development was the chief end of education and that this had a natural order, the perceptive powers being the first to develop. —**PES TA·LOZ′·ZI·AN** *adj. & noun.*

PES TER *tr. verb* To beset in an annoying or irritating way. —**·ER** *noun.*

PEST HOLE *noun* A breeding place for pestilence.

PEST HOUSE *noun* A public hospital where patients suffering from infectious or pestilential diseases are treated and kept isolated.

PES·TIF ER·OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Carrying pestilence. 2 Threatening or bringing danger or evil. 3 [Pop.] Annoying; disagreeable. See synonyms under NOISOME. [<L. *pestis*, plague, + *fero*, bear] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PES TI LENCE *noun* 1 Any wide-spread and fatal infectious or contagious malady. 2 Figuratively, a noxious or malign doctrine, influence, etc.

PES·TI LENT *adj.* 1 Tending to produce malignant zymotic disease; pestilential. 2 Having a malign influence or effect. 3 Making trouble; vexatious. [<F. <L. *pestilens* <*pestis*, plague] —**·LY** *adv.*

PES·TI·LEN′·TIAL (-shul) *adj.* 1 Having the nature of or breeding pestilence. 2 Morally harmful or pernicious; baneful. See synonyms under NOISOME.

PES·TLE (pĕs′l) *noun* 1 An implement used for braying, bruising, or mixing substances, as in a mortar. 2 A vertical moving bar employed in pounding, as in a stamp mill, etc. —*verb* [**PES TLED** (-ld), **PES·TLING** (-ling *or* -tling)] To pound, grind, or mix with a pestle; also, to use a pestle. [<L. *pistillum* <*pistus* <*pinso*, pound]

PE STO (peh′·stō) The modern name for PAESTUM.

PET *noun* 1 A tame, fondled animal. 2 Any loved and cherished creature; also, a favorite; as, teacher's *pet*. —*adj.* 1 Being a pet; indulged and fondled; as, a *pet* cat. 2 Regarded as a favorite; cherished; as, my *pet* hobby. —*verb* [**PET·TED, PET·TING**] 1 To treat as a pet; fondle. 2 To indulge in amorous embraces; to neck. See synonyms under PAMPER, CARESS. [Perhaps back formation <PETTY, in affectionate use]

PET *noun* A fit of pique or ill temper; peevish mood. [Back formation <PETTISH]

PÉ·TAIN (peh·tăN′), **HENRI PHILIPPE**, born 1856, French marshal, chief of state, 1940–44; convicted of treason and imprisoned, 1945.

PET·AL *noun* One of the leaves or subordinate parts of a corolla. [<Gr. *petalon*, leaf, <*petannymi*, spread out] —**PET·ALED** (-uld), **PET·ALLED** *adj.*

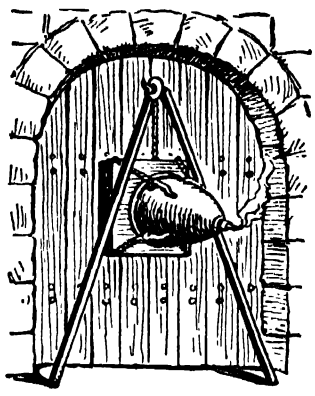
·PETAL A combining form from Latin *petere*, to seek, used to mean seeking, as in centri*petal*.

PET·A·LIF′·ER·OUS *adj.* Bearing petals. [<PETAL + L. *fero*, bear]

PET·A·LINE (–līn *or* –līne) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like a petal.

PET·AL·ISM (–izm) *noun* A form of ostracism in use among the Greeks of ancient Syracuse, who wrote on olive leaves their votes to banish for five years a citizen obnoxious to the people. [<Gr. *petalismos* <*petalon*, petal]

PET′·A·LO·DY *noun* A metamorphosis of other organs, as sepals or stamens, into petals, as in cultivated roses and double flowers. [<Gr. *petalōdēs*, leaf-like, <*petalon*, petal, + *eidos*; see –OID] — **PET·A·LO′·DIC** *adj.*



PETARD

PET·A·LOID *adj.* Like or consisting of petals.

PET·A·LOUS (–ləs) *adj.* Petaled; provided with petals.

PE·TARD *noun* 1 An explosive device formerly used for making breaches, etc., as in walls. 2 A small paper bomb used in pyrotechnics to imitate the sound of musketry. [<OF.]

PET·A·SUS *noun* 1 A hat, typically with broad brim and low crown, worn by heralds and travelers of ancient Greece. 2 The winged hat of the god Mercury. Also **PET·A·SOS.**

PET COCK *noun* A small cock, as at the end of a steam cylinder or on a pipe or pump, for testing or draining. [<PETIT + COCK]

PETE Diminutive of PETER.

PE·TE·CHI·A (pi·tee′·ki·uh) *noun* [·CHI·Æ (ki·ee) *pl.*] One of a number of small purplish spots on the skin, which appear in certain severe fevers. [<It. *petecchie* <Gr. *pittakia*, patch, plaster] — **PE·TE·CHI·AL** *adj.*

PETE·MAN *noun* [Cant] A criminal who specializes in blowing safes: also spelled *peatman.*

PE·TER *intr. verb* 1 In mining, to thin out, become exhausted, or disappear: said of a vein or seam, and used with *out.* 2 Hence, to lose effective power or value; fail; give out; cease.

PE·TER (pee′·tur; *Dutch, G., N., Sw.* peh′·tĕr) A masculine personal name. Also [Hung.] **PÉ·TER** (peh′·tĕr). [<LL. *Petrus* <Gr. *petros*, rock]

— **PETER, SAINT** A Galilean fisherman, also called Simon, one of the 12 apostles; also, either of the two epistles written by him.

— **PETER I,** 1672–1725, czar of Russia, 1682–1725, known as **PETER THE GREAT.**

— **PETER II,** born 1923, king of Yugoslavia, 1934–45.

— **PETER THE HERMIT,** 1050?–1115?, French monk; preacher of the First Crusade.

PE′·TER·BOR·OUGH (–bŭr·o) A cathedral city in NE. Northamptonshire, England.

PETERBOROUGH, SOKE OF See SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH.

PE·TER·KIN Diminutive of PETER.

PE·TER·MANN PEAK (pay′·tur·mahn) A mountain in eastern Greenland; about 12,000 ft.

PETER PAN 1 In J. M. Barrie's play, *Peter Pan* (1904), the little boy "who never grew up." 2 A statue, in Kensington Gardens, London, symbolizing perpetual youth; hence, any mature person of lively enthusiasm.

PE′·TERS·BURG A port on the Appomattox River in SE. Virginia; battles, 1864–65.

PE·TER·SHAM (–shum) *noun* 1 A heavy, rough, tufted woolen cloth. 2 Formerly, a heavy greatcoat of such cloth. [<Lord Petersham, who introduced it]

PETER'S PENCE 1 Voluntary contributions raised by Roman Catholics for the Pope since 1860. 2 The tax of a penny for every house, once paid by the English to support the English hospice in Rome; also, a like tribute paid by them and other peoples to aid the Pope: so called because collected on St. Peter's Day: also called *hearth money.* Also **PETER-PENCE.**

PET·I·OLE *noun* 1 The foot stalk of a leaf. 2 A stalk or peduncle. [<L. *petiolus*, fruit stalk] — **PET′·I·O·LAR** *adj.* **PET′·I·O·LATE, PET′·I·O·LAT·ED** *adj.*

PET·IT (pĕt′·i) *adj.* Small; lesser; minor; trivial: used in legal phrases; as, *petit* larceny: also spelled *petty.* [<F., small, petty]

PE·TIT (peh·tee′), **ALEXIS THERESE,** 1791–1820, French physicist. See DULONG AND PETIT'S LAW.

PE·TITE (pi·teet′) *adj. fem.* Diminutive; little. [<F.]

PE·TI·TION (–tish′·un) *noun* 1 A request, supplication, or prayer; a solemn or formal supplication. 2 A formal request, written or printed, addressed to a person in authority and asking for some grant or benefit, the redress of a grievance, etc. 3 [Law] A formal application in writing made to a court, requesting judicial action concerning some matter therein set forth. 4 That which is requested or supplicated. — *tr. verb* 1 To present a petition to. 2 To ask for. See synonyms under ASK, PRAY. [<OF. <L. *petitio* <*peto*, seek] — **PE·TI′·TION·A·RY** *adj.* — **PE·TI·TION·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): appeal, application, craving, entreaty, pleading, prayer, request, supplication. See PRAYER. *Antonyms:* command, demand, denial, exaction, refusal, requirement.

PE·TI·TI·O PRIN·CIP·I·I (–tish′·i·ō prin·sip′·i·ī) In logic, begging the question; assuming in the premise that which is to be proved.

PETIT JUROR A member of a petit jury: also spelled *petty juror.*

PETIT JURY See under JURY.

PETIT LARCENY The theft of property of less than such amount as may be fixed by statute; the distinction between petit and grand larceny has been almost wholly abolished: also spelled *petty larceny.* See LARCENY.

PETIT MAL (pi·tee′ mäl) A form of epileptic seizure characterized by a momentary loss of memory or consciousness and a brief interval of helplessness. See GRAND MAL.

PET′·I·TO·RY *adj.* Soliciting or solicited by petition.

PETIT POINT (pĕt′·i) A fine needle-tapestry stitch: also called *tent stitch.*

PE TITS FOURS (puh·tee′ fōōr) [F.] Small cakes, often elaborately iced.

PE·TITS POIS (puh·tee′ pwah) [F.] Specially selected small peas.

PE·TŐ FI (peh′·tœ·fi), **ALEXANDER,** 1822–49, Hungarian poet.

PETR·, PETRO· Combining forms from Greek *petra,* rock, or *petros,* stone; also from PETROUS as applied to the temporal bone.

PE·TRA A ruined ancient treasure-city of SW. Trans-Jordan; rock-cut edifices.

PE TRARCH (pee′·trark), **FRANCESCO,** 1304–74, Italian scholar and poet.



PETREL

PET REL *noun* A long-winged, dusky sea bird (order *Procellariiformes*), frequenting the high seas and rarely landing; Mother Carey's chicken. The **STORM PETREL** *(Hydrobates pelagicus)* is found in the North Atlantic. [<F *pétrel*, little Peter, from its seeming to walk on the water like St. Peter. *Matt.* xiv, 29]

PE·TRES·CENT *adj.* Petrifying, or tending to petrify. [<L. *petra*, rock, + –ESCENT]

PE TRIE (pee′·tri), **WILLIAM MATTHEW FLINDERS,** 1853–1942, English Egyptologist.

PET·RI·FAC′·TION *noun* 1 Partial or entire replacement of the material of an organism by mineral matter: also **PE·TRES·CENCE, PE·TRES·CEN·CY.** 2 Anything petrified. Also **PET·RI·FI·CA′·TION.** — **PET·RI·FAC′·TIVE** *adj.*

PETRIFIED FOREST A national monument in east-central Arizona, with the ground strewn with the petrified trunks of trees; about 40 square miles.

PET′·RI·FY *verb* [·FIED, ·FY·ING] 1 To convert (organic material) into a substance of stony character; also, to become stone or stony; figuratively, to make or become hard and unyielding. 2 To stun with fear or surprise; to become callous, or be stunned or dazed. [<L. *petra*, rock, + –FY] — **PE·TRIF·IC** *adj.*

PE TRINE (–trīn *or* –trīne) *adj.* Relating to or emanating from the apostle Peter.

PET′·RO·GLYPH (–glif) *noun* A primitive figure or legend cut in rock. [<PETRO– + Gr. *glyphō*, carve] — **PET·RO·GLYPH′·IC** *adj.*

PE·TROG·LY·PHY (–li·fi) *noun* The art, process, or practice of carving petroglyphs.

PET·RO·GRAD (–grăd; *Russ.* peh·trŏ·graht′) A former capital of Russia; the official name for LENINGRAD from 1914 to 1924.

PE·TROG·RA·PHY *noun* The systematic description and classification of rocks. [<PETRO– + –GRAPHY] — **PE·TROG·RA·PHER** *noun* — **PET·RO·GRAPH′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PET·RO·GRAPH′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PET·ROL *noun* 1 [Br.] Gasoline. 2 [Obs.] Petroleum.

PET·RO·LA′·TUM *noun* A fatty semisolid mixture of the paraffin hydrocarbons, obtained from petroleum, used in preparing ointments, and internally: often called *mineral jelly.*

PE·TRO·LE·UM *noun* An inflammable, oily, liquid mixture of numerous hydrocarbons, chiefly of the paraffin series, found in many widely scattered subterranean deposits, and extensively used for heat and light. A number of very important substances are obtained by the fractional distillation of petroleum, such as petroleum ether, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, kerosene, paraffin, etc. [<L. *petra*, rock, + *oleum*, oil]

PETROLEUM SPIRIT Benzine.

PE·TROL·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to petroleum.

PE·TROL·O·GY *noun* The science of the origin, structure, constitution, and characteristics of rocks; a branch of geology. [<Gr. *petros*, rock, + –LOGY] — **PET·RO·LOG′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PET·RO·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PE·TROL·O·GIST** *noun.*

PET RO·NEL *noun* A 15th century firearm about the size of a

large horse pistol, fired while the stock rested against the breast. [<OF. *petrinal* <*petrine*, breast, <L. *pectus*, breast]

PE·TRO·NI·US, GAIUS, died 66? A.D., Roman author, called *Arbiter Elegantiarum* (judge of elegance).

PET ROUS (pĕt′·rus *or* pee′·trus) *adj.* 1 Hard, like stone. 2 Pertaining to or situated near the hard portion of the temporal bone. Also **PE·TRO·SAL.** [<L. *petrosus*, rocky, <Gr. *petra*, rock]

PE·TRO·VITCH, GEORGE See CZERNY, GEORGE.

·TRUS (*L.* pee′·trus; *Dutch, Sw.* peh′·trŭs) Same as PETER. Also [Gr.] **PE·TROS** (peh′·trōs).

PET′·TI·COAT *noun* 1 A skirt or loose garment depending from the waist; especially, a woman's underskirt. 2 One who wears a petticoat; hence, a woman. 3 An electric insulator shaped like an inverted cup, for use on high-tension wires.

—*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or influenced by, women; as, *petticoat* politics. [<PETTY + COAT]

PET′ TI FOG *verb* [Pop.] [·FOGGED, ·FOG·GING] 1 To conduct, as legal business, in a small or tricky way. 2 To be a pettifogger.

PET′ TI FOG·GER *noun* An inferior lawyer, especially one chiefly employed on mean or petty cases, or resorting to small or tricky methods. [<PETTY + Prov. Eng. *fogger*, low-class lawyer; of uncertain origin] —**PET′·TI·FOG GER·Y** *noun.*

PET TISH *adj.* Capriciously ill-tempered; testy. See synonyms under IRRITUL. [Perhaps Anglicized form of PETULANT] —**·LY** *adv.*

PET′·TI TOES *noun pl.* The aborted toes at the back of a pig's foot.

PET TLE *noun* [Scot.] A plow-staff. Also **PET·TUL.**

PET TO *noun* [It.] The breast. —**CARDINAL IN PETTO** A cardinal appointed, but not yet formally announced. —**IN PETTO** Within one's own breast; to oneself.

PET·TY *adj.* [**PET TI ER, PET TI·EST**] Having little worth, importance, position, or rank; trifling; inferior: also spelled *petit.* See synonyms under CHILDISH, INSIGNIFICANT, LITTLE, SMALL. —*noun* A small amount of money advanced from a week's wages. [<F. *petit*, small] —**PET TI LY** *adv.* —**PET·TI NESS** *noun.*

PETTY CASH Money used for the purchase of small items.

PETTY JURY, PETTY LARCENY, etc. Same as PETIT JURY, etc.

PETTY OFFICER In the navies of the United States and Great Britain, an enlisted man comparable in rank with a non-commissioned officer of the army.

PET U LANCE (–vu·luns) *noun* 1 Fretfulness; peevishness; temporary ill-humor. 2 [Obs.] Insolence; pertness. Also **PET U·LAN CY.** See synonyms under IMPATIENCE.

PET U LANT (–vu·lunt) *adj.* 1 Displaying or characterized by capricious fretfulness, peevish. 2 [Obs.] Saucily rude; insolently wanton; pert. See synonyms under IRRITUL, PERVERSE. [<L. *petulans* <*peto*, attack] —**·LY** *adv.*

PE·TU·NI·A *noun* A plant of a tropical American genus (*Petunia*) of herbs of the nightshade family, with funnel-shaped, fragrant flowers, in various shades of red, purple, and white. [<F. <Tupi *petun*, tobacco]

PE TUN TZE (–tōōn′tsē) *noun* [Chinese] A variety of feldspar that is mixed with kaolin, and used by the Chinese in the manufacture of porcelain. Also **PE TUN TSE.**

PEU À PEU (pœ à pœ) [F.] Little by little.

PEU DE CHOSE (duh shōz) [F.] A small matter; a trifle.

PEW *noun* A long enclosed seat in a church; formerly, a box-like quadrangle, usually raised on a low platform, with seats on three sides for a family. [<OF. *peu*, elevated seat, <L. *podium*, balcony]

PEW AGE (–ij) *noun* Rent paid for a pew or pews, or income derived from the rental of pews.

PE WEE *noun* 1 A small olive-green flycatcher, especially the eastern wood pewee (*Myiochanes virens*) of North America; the pewee flycatcher. 2 The phœbe (*Sayornis phœbe*). Also spelled *peewee.*

PE WIT *noun* 1 A pewee. 2 The lapwing. 3 The black-headed gull (*Larus ridibundus*). 4 The spotted sandpiper.

PEW TER *noun* 1 An alloy, usually of tin and lead, formerly much used for tableware. 2 Pewter vessels collectively. —*adj.* Made of pewter. [<OF. *peutre*]

PEW TER ER *noun* A smith who works in pewter.

PEY E RI·AN (pī·ē′–) *adj.* Pertaining to or designating certain glands (called **PEYER'S PATCHES**) in the lower part of the small intestine. [<J. K. Peyer, 1653–1712, Swiss anatomist]

PE YO·TE (peh·yō′·teh) *noun* A powerful intoxicant and narcotic drug obtained from the dried upper part of the mescal cactus found in Mexico and Texas. Also **PE·YO·TL.** [<Sp. <Nahuatl *peyotl*]

PFEN NIG *noun* [**PFEN·NI·GE** *or* **PFEN·NIGS** *pl.*] A small bronze coin of Germany, equivalent to 1/100 of a mark: also called *reichspfennig.* [<G., penny]

PFORZ·HEIM (pfōrts′·hīme) A city in central Baden, Germany.

pH *symbol* Denoting the negative logarithm of the hydrogen ion concentration, in grams per liter, of a solution: used in expressing relative acidity and alkalinity. Thus, the *p*H of pure water is 7, indicating a concentration of 10^{-7}, or 0.0000001 gram per liter, usually regarded as neutral. Decreasing acidity means decreasing hydrogen ion concentration, or a rise in the absolute value of *p*H.

PHÆ·A·CIAN (fee·āy′·shun) *adj.* In Homeric legend, pertaining to the people of Phæacia, an island identified by some with Corfu. —*noun* An inhabitant of Phæacia.

PHÆ DRA (fee′·druh) In Greek mythology, a daughter of Minos and Pasiphæ, and wife of Theseus; she fell in love with her stepson Hippolytus, indirectly caused his death, and later hanged herself. See HIPPOLYTUS.

PHÆ·DRUS (fee′–) Roman fabulist of the 1st century A.D., 97 of whose stories are extant.

PHÆ·NO·GAM (fee′–) *noun* A phanerogam.

PHÆ·O PHY′·CE AN (fee–) *noun* One of a family (*Phæophyceæ*) of brown algæ. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Phæophyceæ.* [<Gr. *phaios*, dusky, + *phykos*, seaweed]

PHA·E·THON (fāy′·ĭ·thon) In Greek mythology, the son of Helios and Clymene. Helios granted his request to guide the chariot of the sun for one day, but he could not manage the horses, and would have set heaven and earth on fire if Zeus had not slain him with a thunderbolt.



AMERICAN PHAETON
Two-spring type.

PHA·E TON *noun* 1 A light four-wheeled boxless carriage, having one or two seats, open at the sides, and sometimes having a top. 2 An open two-seated automobile. [<F. <PHAETHON]

PHAG , PHAGO· Combining forms from Greek *phagein*, to eat.

·PHAGE, PHAGIA, ·PHAGOUS, ·PHAGY Combining forms from Greek *phagein*, to eat, as, bacterio*phage*, mithropo*phagous*, geo*phagy.*

PHAG E DE′ NA (fāj–) *noun* 1 An eating, sloughing ulcer; hospital gangrene. 2 Leishmaniasis of the skin. 3 Ravenous hunger; bulimia. Also **PHAG·E·DÆ′ NA.** [<Gr. *phagedaina*, canker, <*phagein*, to eat]

PHAG′ O·CYTE (fag′–) *noun* A leucocyte that takes into its substance and digests bacteria and other noxious matters in the blood and tissues of the body. [<PHAGO– + –CYTE] —**PHAG O CYT′ IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

PHAGOCYTIC INDEX A number expressing the average number of bacteria ingested by a single leucocyte under specified conditions.

PHAG O·CY·TO′·SIS (fāg–) *noun* The destruction and absorption of bacteria or micro-organisms by phagocytes.

PHA GOL Y SIS *noun* The dissolution or destruction of phagocytes. Also **PHAG O CY TOL′·Y·SIS.** —**PHAG·O·LYT′·IC** *adj.*

PHAG·O MA′ NI A (fāg–) *noun* A morbid or uncontrollable desire to eat. [<PHAGO– + –MANIA]

PHAL ANGE (făl′·unj *or* fuh·lănj′) *noun* A phalanx of the fingers or toes. See illustration under FOOT.

PHA LAN GE·AL (–ji·ul) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the phalanges of the fingers and toes. Also **PHA·LAN·GAL, PHA LAN GE AN.**

PHA LAN GER (–jur) *noun* Any one of a family (*Phalangeridæ*) of small marsupials of Australia and Papua, having long tails, often prehensile.

PHA·LAN GES (fuh·lan′·jeez) Plural of PHALANX.

PHAL′ AN·STER·Y (–stĕr·ĭ) *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] 1 The building inhabited by a community of Fourierites; also, such a community. 2 Any group or community of individuals. [<F. *phalanstère* <*phalan(ge)*, phalanx, + *(mona)stère*, monastery] —**PHAL AN STE′ RI·AN** *adj. & noun* —**PHAL·AN·STE′·RI·AN ISM** *noun.*

PHA·LANX (fāy′·lănx *or, especially Br.,* făl′·ănx) *noun* [**PHA·LAN·GES** (fuh·lăn′·jeez) or (except in anatomy and botany) **PHA·LANX ES** *pl.*] 1 The Macedonian order of battle, a formation of hoplites, or heavy infantry, with ranks 8 to 16 deep. 2 Any massed or compact body or corps, such as a group of Fourierites. 3 One of the bones of the fingers or toes. See synonyms under ARMY. [<Gr. *phalanx*, battle line]

PHAL′·A·ROPE *noun* A swimming bird (family *Phalaropodidæ*) of northern regions, resembling the sandpiper, but having the body depressed, the toes bordered by lateral webs, and the plumage close underneath. [<Gr. *phalaris*, coot, + *pous*, foot]

PHAL LIN *noun* The characteristic hemolytic poison of the death-cup fungus (*Amanita phalloides*). [<PHALLUS]

PHAL LISM (–lizm) *noun* Worship of the generative power in nature as symbolized by the phallus; phallic worship, as in the Dionysiac festivals of ancient Greece. Also **PHAL·LI·CISM** (–sizm). —**PHAL LIST, PHAL·LI CIST** *noun.*

PHAL·LUS *noun* [**·LI** (ī) *pl.*] 1 A figure of the male generative organ, used in many systems of religion, especially in the Orient, as a symbol of the generative power of nature. 2 The generative organ of the male or the clitoris of the female. 3 In psychoanalysis, the sexually immature penis. [<L. <Gr. *phallos*] —**PHAL LIC, PHAL LI·CAL** *adj.*

PHA·NAR (fah·nar′) 1 The Greek quarter of Istanbul; also, the community living in that quarter. 2 The Greek officials of Turkey collectively: also called **PHA·NAR·I·OTS.** Also [Turk.] *Fanar.*

PHANE, ·PHANY Combining form from Greek *-phanēs*

<*phainō*, appear, denoting resemblance or similarity to (a specified substance or material); as, Cello*phane*.

PHA·NER·IC (fuh·nĕr′·ik) *adj.* Clearly visible to the naked eye, as the textures of certain igneous rocks. Also **PHAN·IC.**

PHANERO- A combining form from Greek *phaneros*, visible.

PHAN·ER·O·CRYS′·TAL·LINE (–in *or* –ine) *adj.* Obviously crystalline: opposed to *cryptocrystalline.*

PHAN′·ER·O·GAM *noun* A flowering, seed-producing plant: also called *phænogam.* Compare CRYPTOGAM. — **PHAN·ER·O·GAM′·IC, PHAN·ER·OG′·A·MOUS** *adj.*

PHAN·ER·O·GA′·MI·A *noun pl.* One of the two primary divisions into which Linnæus divided all plants, embracing those with flowers having stamens and pistils; flowering plants: distinguished from *Cryptogamia,* or flowerless plants. [<PHANERO– + Gr. *gamos,* marriage]

PHAN′·ER·O·PHYTE *noun* A plant having aerial buds.

PHAN·TASM, etc. Same as FANTASM, etc.

PHAN·TOM (–tum) *noun* **1** Something that exists only in appearance. **2** An apparition; specter; illusion. **3** The visible representative of an abstract state or incorporeal person. — *adj.* Illusive; ghostlike; as, a *phantom* ship. Also spelled *fantom.* [<F. *fantôme* <Gr. *phantasma* <*phainō*, show]

PHAR·A·MOND (far′–) A legendary king of the Franks during the 5th century.

PHA·RAOH (fair′·ō *or* fāy′·rō *or* fair′·i·ō) *noun* Any one of the monarchs of ancient Egypt. [<Heb. *Phar'ōh* <Egyptian *Per–aa,* the Great House or royal palace] —**PHAR·A·ON′·IC** (fair·i·ŏn′·ik) or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

PHARAOH'S SERPENT A stick or pellet of mercuric thiocyanate which, when ignited, glows and swells up, developing a long strip of ash which curls out like a serpent.

PHAR·I·SA′·IC (făr–) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to the Pharisees. **2** Observing the form, but neglecting the spirit, of religion; self-righteous; hypocritical. Also **PHAR·I·SA′·I CAL.** — **PHAR·I SA′·I·CAL LY** *adv.* — **PHAR·I·SA′·I·CAL·NESS** *noun.*

PHAR′·I·SA·ISM (făr′–) *noun* The principles and practices of the Pharisees; hence, formality, self-righteousness, censoriousness, or hypocrisy. Also **PHAR·I·SEE·ISM.**

PHAR·I·SEE (far′–) *noun* **1** One of an ancient exclusive Jewish sect that paid excessive regard to tradition and ceremonies, and in so doing led its members, by their sense of superior sanctity, to separate themselves from the other Jews. **2** Hence, a formal, sanctimonious, hypocritical person. [<Gr. *pharisaios* <Heb. *pārush,* separated]

PHAR·MA·CEU′·TIC (far·muh·sü′·tic) *adj.* Pertaining to, using, or relating to pharmacy. Also **PHAR MA CAL, PHAR·MA·CEU′·TI·CAL.** [<Gr. *pharmakeutikos* <*pharmakon,* drug] — **PHAR·MA·CEU′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PHAR MA CEU′·TIST** *noun.*

PHARMACEUTICAL SIGNS

℔ Pound. ℥ Ounce. ℥ i or ℥ j One ounce. ℥ ij Two ounces. ℥ iss or ℥ jss One ounce and a half. *f* ℥ Fluid ounce. ʒ Dram (drachm). ʒ i or ʒ j One drachm, etc. ℈ Scruple. ℈ i One scruple, etc. O or 0 *Octarius* (pint). ♏ Minim. M *Misce* (mix). ℞ *Recipe* (take): used at the beginning of prescriptions. $\overline{AA}$, $\overline{aa}$ *Ana* (of each).

PHAR·MA·CEU′·TICS *noun* The science of pharmacy.

PHAR·MA·CIST *noun* A qualified druggist; pharmaceutist.

PHAR MA·CO·DY·NAM′·ICS *noun* The experimental science of the action and effects of drugs.

PHAR MA·COG′·NO·SY *noun* The knowledge of drugs, especially their origin, structure, and chemical constitution. — **PHAR·MA·COG′·NO·SIST** *noun.*

PHAR·MA·COL′·O·GY *noun* The science of the action of medicines, their nature, preparation, administration, and effects: includes materia medica and therapeutics. — **PHAR MA·CO·LOG′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PHAR·MA·CO·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PHAR·MA·COL′·O·GIST** (–jist) *noun.*

PHAR·MA·CO·MA′·NI·A *noun* A morbid craving for drugs.

PHAR·MA·CO PŒ′·IA (–pee′·uh *or* –pee′·yuh) *noun* **1** A book, usually published by authority, containing standard formulas and methods for the preparation of medicines, drugs, and other remedial substances. **2** A collection of drugs. [<Gr. *pharmakon,* drug, + *poiēō,* make] — **PHAR·MA·CO·PŒ′·IAL** (–pee′·ul *or* –yul) *adj.* — **PHAR·MA·CO·PŒ′·IST** (–pee′·ist) *noun.*

PHAR·MA·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] **1** The art or business of compounding, preserving, and identifying drugs, and of compounding and dispensing medicines. **2** A drug store. [<Gr. *pharmakeia* <*pharmakon,* drug]

PHA ROS *noun* A lighthouse; beacon.

PHA·ROS (fāy′·rŏs *or* fair′·ŏs) A part of Alexandria, Egypt; once an island, now connected to the mainland; ancient lighthouse.

PHAR·SA·LUS (far·sāy′·lus) An ancient city of southern Thessaly, Greece; chief town of the district of **PHAR·SA·LI·A**; battle, 48 B.C.: modern name, **PHAR·SA·LA** (far′·suh·luh).

PHARYNG-, PHARYNGO- Combining forms from Greek *pharynx,* throat, as in *pharyngoscope.*

PHAR·YN·GI′·TIS (făr·in·jī′·tis) *noun* Inflammation of the pharynx, as in diphtheria and malignant sore throat.

PHAR·YN·GOL′·O·GY (făr·in·gŏl′–) *noun* The science of the pharynx and its diseases.

PHA·RYN′·GO·SCOPE (fuh·rĭng′·go–) *noun* An apparatus for examining the pharynx. — **PHAR·YN·GOS′·CO·PY** *noun.*

PHAR·YN·GOT′·O·MY (far·in·gŏt′–) *noun* The operation of making an incision into the pharynx, also that of scarifying the tonsils. [<PHARYNGO– + Gr. *tomē,* cutting]

PHAR·YNX (făr′·inx) *noun* [**PHA·RYN·GES** (fuh·rin′·jeez) *pl.*] The part of the alimentary canal between the palate and the esophagus, serving as a passage for air and food. See MOUTH. [<Gr., throat] — **PHA·RYN·GE·AL** (–jī·ul), **PHA·RYN·GAL** (–gul) *adj.*

PHASE (fāze) *noun* **1** The view that anything presents to the eye; any one of varying distinctive manifestations of an object; a stage of development. **2** One of the appearances or forms presented periodically by the moon and planets. **3** In an oscillatory motion, the position and character of a wave at any instant: often measured as an angle, the whole period being regarded as a circle, or 360°. **4** The time-instant when the maximum, zero, or other relative value is attained by any cyclical system, as sound or light waves, an alternating electric current, etc. **5** Any of the homogeneous forms of a given substance that may occur alone, or exist independently as a component of a larger heterogeneous system, as ice in water, water vapor in fog, etc. **6** One of the distinct stages in the reduction or division process of a cell; also, any characteristic or decisive stage in the growth, development, or life pattern of an organism. Also **PHA·SIS.** [<Gr. *phasis* <*phainō,* cause to appear] — **PHA·SIC** *adj.*

PHASE Same as FAZE (worry).

PHASE METER An instrument for measuring the difference in phase between two alternating oscillations of the same frequency.

PHASE RULE A mathematical generalization of the equilibrium relations between two or more phases of a homogeneous substance, according to which the degrees of freedom possible to a given heterogeneous system equal the number of components in the system, less the number of phases, plus 2.

PHASIA, ·PHASY A combining form from Greek *–phasia* <*phainō,* speak, used in compounds indicating some defect or malfunction of speech; as, *aphasia,* dys*phasia.*

PHA·SINE (–seen *or* –sin) *noun* A poisonous substance isolated as a white amorphous powder from soya and certain other beans; it acts as a strong agglutinating agent on the red blood cells of man and other animals. Also **PHA·SIN.**



PHEASANT

PHAT Same as FAT *adj.* 4.

PHEAS·ANT (fĕz′·unt) *noun* **1** A long-tailed gallinaceous bird of *Phasianus* or related genus, noted for the gorgeous plumage of the male; native to Asia, but long semidomesticated and bred in game preserves. **2** One of various other birds, as the ruffed grouse. [<OF. *faisan* <L. *phasianus* <Gr. *phasianos (ornis),* Phasian (bird), <Phasis, river in Colchis]

PHEASANT-EYE *noun* **1** A low, hardy European annual *(Adonis annua)* having crimson or scarlet flowers with a dark center: cultivated in the United States. **2** The garden pink: also called **PHEASANT-EYE PINK.** **3** The poet's narcissus. Also **PHEASANT'S-EYE.**

PHEAS·ANT·RY *noun* A place for keeping pheasants.

PHE·BE Same as PHŒBE. Also [F.] **PHÉ·BÉ** (feh·beh′).

PHEI·DIP·PI·DES (fī·dĭp′·i·deez) Greek runner sent from Athens to Sparta to secure help against the Persians, 490 B.C.; carried news of victory at Marathon to Athens, where he fell dead. Also *Phidippides.*

PHEL′·LO·DERM *noun* In botany, a layer of green parenchymatous tissue sometimes developed on the inner side of a layer of cork. [<Gr. *phellos,* cork, + *derma,* skin] — **PHEL·LO·DER′·MAL** *adj.*

PHEL·LO·GEN (–jĕn) *noun* The active meristematic tissue out of which cork is developed. [<Gr. *phellos,* cork, + –GEN] — **PHEL·LO GE·NET′·IC, PHEL·LO·GEN′·IC** *adj.*

PHEN-, PHENO- Combining forms from Greek *phaino,* to appear, used in chemistry to mean relation to.

PHE·NA·CAINE *noun* Trade name for a white, odorless, crystalline substance, $C_{18}H_{22}O_2N_2Cl$, used as a quick-acting local anesthetic.

PHE·NAC·E·TIN (fī·năs′–) *noun* Acetophenetidin. Also **PHE·NAC·E·TINE.**

PHEN·A·CITE *noun* A brittle, vitreous, colorless, transparent to subtranslucent beryllium silicate, Be_2SiO_4, sometimes used as a gem stone. [<Gr. *phenax, phenakos,* a cheat]

PHEN A·KIS′·TO·SCOPE *noun* A disk bearing a series of representations of an object in successive phases of motion, revolved before a mirror to give the illusion of continuous motion. Compare ZOETROPE. [<Gr. *phenakistikos,* deceitful, + –SCOPE]

PHE·NAN·THRENE *noun* A crystalline isomer, $C_{14}H_{10}$, of anthracene; a coal-tar product used in the synthesis of drugs and dyes.

PHE·NA·ZINE (–zeen *or* –zĭn) *noun* A yellowish basic compound, $C_{12}H_8N_2$, on which many dyestuffs are based. Also **PHE·NA·ZIN.** [<PHENYL + AZOTE]

PHE·NET·I·DINE (–deen *or* –dĭn) *noun* Any one of three isomeric liquid derivatives, $C_8H_{11}ON$, of phenetole, especially the *para* form, which is the base of acetophenetidin. Also **PHE·NET·I·DIN.**

PHE·NE·TOLE (–tōle *or* –tōl) *noun* An aromatic liquid compound, $C_6H_5OC_2H_5$, the ethyl ether of phenol. Also **PHE·NE·TOL.**

PHEN·IC ACID See PHENOL.

PHE·NI·CI·A (fĭ·nish′·ĭ·uh *or* –nĭsh′·uh) An ancient maritime country north of Palestine and west of Syria; flourished from the 16th to the 2nd century B.C.; chief cities, Tyre and Sidon. Also spelled *Phœnicia.*

PHE·NI·CIAN (fĭ·nĭsh′·un) *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Phenicia, its people, or its language. — *noun* 1 One of the people of ancient Phenicia or any of its colonies, as Carthage: ethnically belonging to the Canaanite branch of the Semitic peoples. 2 The Semitic language of these people.

PHE·NIX Same as PHŒNIX.

PHE·NO·BAR′·BI·TAL (–tăl) *noun* A white, odorless, slightly bitter, crystalline powder, $C_{12}H_{12}O_3N_2$, a derivative of barbituric acid: used as a sedative and hypnotic, and often called *Luminal.* Also **PHE·NO·BAR′·BI·TONE.**

PHE·NO·CRYST *noun* A mineral constituent of a rock, occurring in well-defined crystals embedded in a fine-grained groundmass. [<Gr. *phainomai,* appear, + *crystallos,* crystal] — **PHE·NO·CRYS′·TIC** *adj.*

PHE·NOL (–nōle *or* –nōl) *noun* 1 Any one of a series of aromatic hydroxyl derivatives of benzene or its homologs. 2 A white crystalline compound, $C_6H_5·OH$, with a burning taste and characteristic odor, derived from coal-tar oil by distillation and used as a disinfectant: popularly called *carbolic acid,* formerly *phenic acid.* Phenol is a powerful caustic poison. [<Gr. *phainō,* shine, + L. *oleum,* oil]

PHE′·NO·LATE *noun* A salt of phenol.

PHE·NOL·IC (–nōl′·ĭc *or* –nō′·lĭc) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or containing phenol; as, *phenolic* resins, a large and important class of synthetic plastics made from an aldehyde-phenol base.

PHE·NOL·O·GY *noun* The study of the periodic phenomena of plant life and animal behavior in relation to seasonal changes, climatic and other environmental factors. [Contraction of PHENOMENOLOGY] — **PHE·NO·LOG′·IC** (–lŏj′·ĭc) or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PHE·NO·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PHE·NOL·O·GIST** *noun.*

PHE·NOL·PHTHAL′·EIN (fee·nōl·thăl′·een) *noun* A whitish or yellowish-white crystalline compound, $C_{20}H_{14}O_4$, obtained by treating phenol with phthalic anhydride. Because its brilliant red alkaline solutions are readily decolorized by acid, it is valuable as an indicator in acid-base titrations: used also in medicine as a laxative.

PHE·NOM·E·NA Plural of PHENOMENON: erroneously used as a singular.

PHE·NOM·E·NAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to phenomena. 2 Extraordinary or marvelous. — **·LY** *adv.*

PHE·NOM·E·NAL·ISM *noun* The metaphysical opinion that no realities of which the human mind can have knowledge underlie phenomena. — **PHE·NOM·E·NAL·IST** *noun* — **PHE·NOM·E·NAL·IS′·TIC** *adj.* — **PHE·NOM·E·NAL·IS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHE·NOM·E·NOL′·O·GY *noun* 1 The scientific investigation or description of phenomena. 2 The general doctrine of phenomena, as distinguished from a theory of reality. — **PHE·NOM·E·NO·LOG′·I·CAL** (–lŏj′·ĭ·cul) *adj.* — **PHE·NOM·E·NO·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHE·NOM·E·NON *noun* [**·E·NA** or **·E·NONS** *pl.*] 1 Something visible or directly observable, as an appearance, action, change, or occurrence of any kind, as distinguished from the force by which, or the law in accordance with which it may be produced. 2 Any unusual occurrence; an inexplicable fact; marvel; prodigy. 3 Any fact, appearance, or occurrence in consciousness; that which is apprehended by the mind, in contrast with or in opposition to that which really exists, or to things in themselves: contrasted with *noumenon.* 4 A symptom of disease. [<Gr. *phainomenon* <*phainomai,* appear]

PHE·NO·THI′·A·ZINE (–zeen *or* –zĭn) *noun* A light-yellow crystalline compound, $C_{12}H_9NS$, prepared by combining diphenylamine and sulfur in the presence of iodine: used as an insecticide and as a remedy against livestock parasites.

PHE′·NO·TYPE *noun* A type or strain of organisms distinguishable from others by some visibly manifested group of characters, as contrasted with genetic constitution. Compare GENOTYPE. — **PHE·NO·TYP′·IC** (–tĭp′·ĭc) or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PHE·NO·TYP′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHEN·YL (fēn′·il *or* fee′·nĭl) *noun* The univalent radical C_6H_5, regarded as the basis of numerous aromatic derivatives. [<PHENOL]

PHEN·YL·ENE (fēn′·il– *or* fee′·nĭl·een) *noun* A bivalent radical, C_6H_4, contained in certain benzene derivatives.

PHEW *interj.* An exclamation of disgust or surprise.

PHI (fī) *noun* [Gr.] The twenty-first letter in the Greek alphabet (Φ, φ): corresponding to English *ph* and *f.* As a numeral it denotes 500. [<Gr. *phi*]

PHI·AL Same as VIAL.

PHI BETA KAPPA (fī bāy′·tuh *or* bee′·tuh kăp′·uh) An American Greek-letter society founded in 1776 at William and Mary College, with chapters in many of the nation's colleges, and with membership based on conditions of high academic standing. The name is formed from the initials of the Greek phrase *Philosophia biou kybernētēs* (Philosophy the guide of life).

PHID·I·AS, 500?–432 B.C., Greek sculptor and architect; designed the Parthenon. — **PHID·I·AN** *adj.*

PHI·DIP·PI·DES Same as PHEIDIPPIDES.

PHIL Diminutive of PHILIP.

PHIL·, **PHILO·** Combining forms from Greek *philos,* loving, fond of.

·PHIL Same as –PHILE.

PHIL·A·BEG, PHIL·I·BEG Same as FILIBEG.

PHIL·A·DEL′·PHI·A 1 An important port, commercial and industrial city on the Delaware River in Pennsylvania; U. S. mint; Independence Hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, July 4, 1776; educational center. 2 An ancient city of Lydia, Asia Minor; seat of one of the Seven Churches of Asia, *Rev.* i, 11; the modern *Alashehir.*

PHILADELPHIA CHIPPENDALE Fine, usually richly carved mahogany furniture in the Chippendale style, made in Philadelphia in the 18th century.

PHILADELPHIA LAWYER An unusually sharp lawyer, especially one adept in phrasing legal technicalities: originally a tribute to the high caliber of the Philadelphia bar, now implying over-shrewd dishonesty.

PHI·LÆ (fī′·lee) An island in the Nile River, near Aswan, Upper Egypt; temple of Isis and other ruins; partly submerged by the backwater from the Aswan Dam.

PHI·LAN·DER *intr. verb* To play at courtship with a woman; make love. — *noun* A male flirt or suitor: also **PHI·LAN·DER·ER.** [<Gr. *philandros,* man-loving] — **·ING** *noun.*

PHI·LAN·DER A masculine personal name. [<Gr., loving man or mankind]

PHI·LAN·THRO·PY *noun* Disposition or effort to promote the happiness or social elevation of mankind; desire, effort, or beneficence, as by making donations, intended to mitigate social evils and increase social comfort; comprehensive benevolence, but often specific in its objects; literally, love of man. See synonyms under BENEVOLENCE. [<Gr. *phileō,* love, + *anthrōpos,* man] — **PHIL·AN·THROP′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PHIL·AN·THROP′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PHI·LAN′·THRO·PIST** *noun* — **PHI·LAN′·THRO·PIZE** *intr. verb.* [**·PIZED, ·PIZ·ING**]

PHI·LAT·E·LY (–lăt′·ĭ·li) *noun* The study and collection of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, wrappers, etc.; stamp-collecting. [<F. *philatélie* <Gr. *philos,* fond, + *ateleia,* exemption from tax] — **PHIL·A·TEL′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PHIL·A·TEL′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PHI·LAT·E·LIST** *noun.*

PHI·LA·THE·A *noun* A world-wide organization of young women's Bible classes, represented among various religious denominations. [<Gr. *phileō,* love, + *alētheia,* truth]

·PHILE, ·PHILOUS Combining forms from Greek *philos,* loving, <*phileō,* love; as, bibliophile, anemophilous.

PHI·LE·MON (fĭ– *or* fī·lee′·mun) A masculine personal name. Also [F.] **PHI·LÉ·MON** (fee·leh·mawN′).

— **PHILEMON** In Greek legend, the husband of Baucis.

— **PHILEMON** A Greek of Colossæ, converted to Christianity by Paul; also, the epistle addressed by Paul to him, forming one of the books of the New Testament.

PHIL·HAR·MON′·IC (fil·har– *or* fil·ar·mŏn′·ĭc) *adj.* Fond of harmony or music; often, **PHILHARMONIC,** used in the names of musical societies. [<PHILO– + Gr. *harmonia,* harmony]

PHIL·HEL·LENE (–een) *noun* 1 One who loves Greece or the Greeks. 2 A sympathizer with the modern Greeks in their effort (1821–29) to throw off the Turkish yoke and revive the Greek nation. Also **PHIL·HEL·LE·NIST.** [<Gr. *philellēn* <*phileō,* love, + *Hellēn,* a Greek] — **PHIL·HEL·LEN′·IC** *adj.* — **PHIL·HEL·LE·NISM** *noun.*

PHIL·IP A masculine personal name. Also [G.] **PHI·LIPP** (fee′·lip), [F.] **PHI·LIPPE** (fee·leep′), **PHI·LIP·PUS** (*Dutch* fee·lip′·üs; *L.* fĭ·lip′·us). [<Gr., lover of horses]

— **PHILIP** One of the seven deacons of the early Christian church. *Acts* viii, 5.

— **PHILIP, KING,** died 1676, American Indian chief; Indian name *Metacomet;* made war on New England colonists, **KING PHILIP'S WAR,** 1675–76.

— **PHILIP, SAINT** One of the twelve apostles.

— **PHILIP II,** 382–336 B.C., king of Macedon, 359–336; conquerer of Thessaly and Greece; father of Alexander the Great.

— **PHILIP II,** 1527–98, king of Spain, 1556–98; came to throne at height of Spain's power; waged many wars; lost naval supremacy when Armada was defeated.

— **PHILIP II** or **PHILIP AUGUSTUS,** 1165–1223, king of France, 1180–1223; went on Third Crusade; took English provinces in France from King John.

— **PHILIP IV, THE FAIR,** 1268–1314, king of France, 1285–1314; supported Clement V at Avignon.

— **PHILIP V,** 237–179 B.C., king of Macedon, 220–179 B.C.; defeated by Romans at Cynoscephalæ, 197 B.C.

— **PHILIP V,** 1683–1746, king of Spain, 1700–46; founder of Bourbon line in Spain.

—**Philip the Bold**, 1342–1404, duke of Burgundy; conquered Flanders.
—**Philip the Good**, 1396–1467, duke of Burgundy; acquired the Netherlands.

Phi·lip·pa A feminine personal name; feminine of Philip. Also [F.] **Phi·lip·pine** (fee·lee·peen'), [G.] **Phi·lip·pi·ne** (fee·lee·pee'·nuh).

Phi·lip·pi (fī·lip'·ī) A ruined city in Macedonia, NE. Greece; battle, 42 B.C.; St. Paul imprisoned here. *Acts* xvi, 12.
—**Phi·lip·pi·an** (–lip'·ī·un) *adj. & noun.*

Phi·lip·pi·ans One of the books in the New Testament.

phi·lip·pic *noun* An impassioned speech characterized by invective: from **the Philippics**, a series of twelve notable speeches in which Demosthenes denounced Philip of Macedon. [<Gr. *Philippikos* <*Philippos*, Philip]

Phil·ip·pine Islands (–ī·peen *or* –ī·pin) An archipelago SE. of China; 7,083 islands; 115,600 square miles; ceded by Spain to the United States, 1898, for $20,000,000; seized by Japan, 1942–44, in World War II. —**Phil·ip·pine** *adj.*

Philippines, Commonwealth of the A commonwealth formed by an act of the U. S. Congress in 1934, effective Nov. 15, 1935; capital, Manila.

Philippine Scouts The regiments of U. S. troops maintained in the Philippine Islands, consisting of native enlisted personnel and American officers.

Phil·ip·pop'·o·lis A city in south–central Bulgaria; founded by Philip of Macedon; once the capital of Thrace. Also [Bulg.] *Plovdiv.*

Phi·lis·ti·a A strip of plain on the Mediterranean, SW. Palestine. *Ps.* lx, 8.

Phi·lis·tine (fī·lis'·tīn *or* fil'·ī·steen, –tīn, *or* –tīne) *noun* 1 One of a warlike race of ancient Philistia. *1 Sam.* xvii, 23. 2 An ignorant, narrow–minded person; devoid of culture and indifferent to art.

Phi·lis·tin·ism *noun* Blind conventionalism; devotion to low aims.

Phil·lips, Stephen, 1868–1915, English poet and dramatist.
—**Wendell**, 1811–84, American orator and abolitionist.

Phil·lis Same as Phyllis.

Phil·oc·te'·tes (–tee'·teez) A hero in Greek legend, the heir to the bow and poisoned arrows of Heracles. During the journey to Troy he was bitten by a serpent at Lemnos, and remained behind because of the stench of the wound. In the tenth year of the siege he was sent for, because Troy could not be taken without the arrows of Heracles. After Philoctetes had slain Paris, the city fell. He is the hero of the tragedy of the same name by Sophocles.

phi·log·y·ny (fī·lŏj'·ī·nī) *noun* Fondness for or devotion to women: opposed to *misogyny.* [<philo– + Gr. *gynē*, woman] —**phi·log·y·nist** *noun* —**phi·log·y·nous** (–nus) *adj.*

Phi·lo Ju·dæ·us (–dee'·us) Jewish Platonist philosopher of the 1st century.

phi·lol·o·gy (–jī) *noun* 1 The scientific study of written records (chiefly literary works of art), in order to set up accurate texts and determine their meaning. 2 Linguistics. 3 In popular use, etymology. 4 Formerly, literary scholarship, especially classical scholarship. [<Gr. *philologia* <*philos*, loving, + *logos*, word, speech] —**phil·o·log'·ic** or **·i·cal** *adj.* —**phil·o·log'·i·cal·ly** *adv.* —**phi·lol·o·gist** (–jist), **phi·lol·o·ger** (–jur), **phil'·o·log** or **·logue** *noun.*

phil'·o·math *noun* One who loves learning; a scholar. [<philo– + Gr. *manthano*, learn] —**phil·o·math'·ic** or **·i·cal** *adj.* —**phi·lom·a·thy** *noun.*

phil'·o·mel *noun* In poetic usage, the nightingale. Also **phil·o·me'·la**. [<Gr. *philomela* <*phileō*, love, + *melos*, song]

Phil·o·me'·la In Greek mythology, the daughter of Pandion, king of Athens. To revenge herself on her brother–in–law, Tereus, who had ravished her and torn out her tongue, she and her sister Procne slew his son Itys. Thereupon Tereus was changed into a hoopoe, Procne into a swallow, and Philomela into a nightingale. Compare Procne.

phil·o·pe'·na *noun* 1 A social game in which anyone finding a nut with twin kernels shares the eating with another person. The one who first says *fillipeen* when next they meet receives a forfeit from the other. 2 The gift made as a forfeit, or the twin kernels shared. Often spelled *fillipeen.* Also **phil'·lip·pine, phil·li·peen'·er.** [<G. *vielliebchen*, very dear, <*viel*, much, + *liebchen* <*liebe*, love]

Phil·o·pœ'·men (–pee'·mĕn), 252?–183 B.C., Greek patriot; chief of Achean League; called "last of the Greeks."

phi·lo·pro·gen'·i·tive (–jĕn'·ī·tiv) *adj.* 1 Fond of offspring or of children in general. 2 Prolific. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

phi·los·o·pher *noun* 1 A student of or specialist in philosophy. 2 A man of practical wisdom; one who schools himself to calmness and patience under all circumstances, as originally enjoined by the Stoic philosophy.

philosopher's stone A fanciful stone having the property of transmuting the baser metals into gold: sought for by the alchemists.

phil·o·soph'·ic *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or founded on the principles of philosophy. 2 Self–restrained and serene; rational; thoughtful; calm.

phil·o·soph'·i·cal *adj.* 1 Belonging to or used in the study of natural philosophy or physics. 2 Same as philosophic. —**·ly** *adv.* —**·ness** *noun.*

philosophico· A combining form, used to join *philosophical* with another word.

phi·los·o·phism *noun* Unsound or pretended philosophy; sophistry.

phi·los·o·phist *noun* One who affects philosophy; a would–be philosopher.

phi·los·o·phis'·tic *adj.* Of the nature of philosophism; characteristic of a philosophist. Also **phi·los·o·phis'·ti·cal.**

phi·los·o·phy *noun* [**·phies** *pl.*] 1 The love of wisdom as leading to the search for it; hence, knowledge of general principles—elements, powers, or causes and laws—as explaining facts and existences. 2 The general laws that furnish the rational explanation of anything; as, the *philosophy* of banking. 3 The calm judgment and equable temper resulting from study of causes and laws; practical wisdom; fortitude, as in enduring reverses and suffering. 4 Reasoned science; a scientific system; as (formerly), natural *philosophy*, now natural science. 5 A philosophical system or treatise. 6 The sciences as formerly studied in the universities. —**association philosophy** The doctrine of Hume, the Mills, and an English school of followers, that mental life is explicable chiefly as coming under the principle of association of ideas. —**Baconian, experimental,** or **inductive philosophy** (properly *science*) The philosophy that, rejecting hypothetical assumptions, claims to rest wholly on the facts of observation: opposed to **dogmatic, deductive,** or **speculative philosophy,** which attempts to deduce its conclusions from assumptions. —**critical philosophy** The critical examination of the powers of human cognition; the Kantian philosophy or its like. See Kantianism. —**metaphysical philosophy** Philosophy as ontology, or a criticism of the categories. —**practical philosophy** Ethics as the science of conduct. —**transcendental philosophy** The philosophy that treats of transcendental truths, or intuitive truths: in this sense opposed to **empirical philosophy** that deals with the contingent or adventitious knowledge acquired by experience. [<Gr. *philosophia* <*phileō*, love, + *sophia*, wisdom]

philosophy of the Academy Platonism: so called because Plato taught in the Academy, near Athens: also **intuitional philosophy.**

philosophy of the Garden Epicureanism: so called because Epicurus taught in a garden at Athens.

philosophy of the Lyceum Aristotelianism: so called because Aristotle taught it in the Lyceum at Athens: also **empirical philosophy.**

philosophy of the Porch Stoicism: so called because Zeno taught it in the porch of the Pœcile in Athens.

phil·ter A charmed draft supposed to have power to excite sexual love; a love potion; hence, any magic potion. —*verb* To excite by a philter; to prepare or apply a philter. Also **phil·tre.** [<Gr. *philtron* <*philos*, loving]

phi·mo·sis *noun* The abnormal constriction of the opening of the prepuce, preventing the uncovering of the glans penis. [<Gr. *phimos*, muzzle] —**phi·mot·ic** *adj.*

Phin·e·as A masculine personal name. Also **Phin·e·has** (–hus), [F.] **Phi·né·as** (fee·neh·ah'). [<Heb., brazen mouth]

Phi·neus (fī– *or* fī·nūs' *or* fīn'·ī·us) In Greek legend, a blind Thracian king; punished for blinding his sons by having the Harpies sent to defile or snatch away his food.

Phin·ti·as Same as Pythias. See Damon and Pythias.

Phips, Sir William, 1651–95, first royal governor of Massachusetts. Also spelled **Phipps.**

phiz *noun* [Pop.] Visage; face. [Abbreviation of physiognomy]

phleb·, phlebo· Combining forms from Greek *phleps, phlebos*, vein.

phle·bi·tis (flī·bī'·tis) *noun* Inflammation of the inner membrane of a vein. [<phleb– + –itis] —**phle·bit·ic** *adj.*

phleb·o·scle·ro'·sis (flĕb·o·sklī·rō'·sis) *noun* Thickening and hardening of the walls of the veins. [<phlebo– + Gr. *sklēros*, hard] —**phleb·o·scle·rot'·ic** *adj.*

phle·bot·o·my (flī–) *noun* The operation of opening a vein by incision as a remedial measure; bloodletting. [<phlebo– + Gr. *temnō*, cut] —**phleb·o·tom'·ic** or **·i·cal** *adj.* —**phle·bot·o·mist** *noun* —**phle·bot'·o·mize** *tr. verb.* [**·mized, ·miz·ing**]

Phleg·e·thon (flĕg'– *or* flĕj'·ī·thŏn) One of the five rivers encircling Hades. See Hades. [<Gr. <*phlegethō*, blaze]

phlegm (flĕm) *noun* 1 A viscid, stringy mucus secreted in the air passages or in the stomach, especially when produced as a morbid discharge. 2 Apathy; indifference; cold, undemonstrative temper; selfpossession. 3 [Obs.] One of the four natural humors (the cold and moist) in ancient physiology. See synonyms under apathy. [<Gr. *phlegma*, inflammation, phlegm, <*phlegō*, burn]

phleg·ma·si·a do·lens (fleg·māy'·zhī·uh dō'·lĕnz) Milk leg occurring in women.

PHLEG·MAT·IC (flĕg–) *adj.* Sluggish; indifferent; not easily moved or excited. Also **PHLEG·MAT·I·CAL.** — **PHLEG·MAT·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHLEGM Y (flĕm′·ĭ) *adj.* 1 Relating to, resembling, or containing phlegm. 2 Phlegmatic in temperament.

PHLOB′·A·PHENE *noun* Any of various brown or red, inert, amorphous substances contained in certain plant cells and formed by the decomposition of tannins. [<Gr. *phloios,* bark, + *baphē,* dye] — **PHLOB·A·PHE′·NIC** *adj.*

PHLO·EM *noun* The complex plant tissue composed of sieve tubes with associated cells, and forming part of the vascular system serving for the conduction of the sap; the bast; leptome. Compare XYLEM. [<Gr. *phloios,* bark]

PHLO GIS TIC (–jis′·tĭc) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to phlogiston or to the theory of its existence. 2 Inflammatory; inflamed.

PHLO·GIS·TON (–jis′·tun) *noun* The fiery principle formerly assumed to be a necessary constituent of all combustible bodies, and to be given up by them in burning. [<Gr. *phlogistos,* inflammable, <*phlox,* flame]

PHLOG O PITE *noun* A yellowish–brown to brownish–red monoclinic magnesium mica. [<Gr. *phlogōps,* fiery–faced]

PHLO GO SIS *noun* Inflammation; erysipelas. — **PHLO·GOSED** (–gōzd′ *or* –gost′), **PHLO·GOT IC** *adj.*

PHLOR I ZIN (flôr′–) *noun* A bitter crystalline glucoside, $C_{21}H_{24}O_{10}$, contained in the root bark of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry tree; used in medicine as a tonic. Also **PHLO RID ZIN.** [<Gr. *phloios,* bark, + *rhiza,* root]

PHLOX *noun* Any plant or flower of a North American genus (*Phlox*) of herbs of the *Polemoniaceæ* family, with opposite leaves and clusters of showy flowers in various shades of red, purple, white, or variegated. [<Gr., flame, <*phlegō,* burn]

PHLYC TE NA (flĭk tee′·nuh) *noun* A small blister containing watery or serous fluid. Also **PHLYC·TÆ NA.** [<Gr. *phlyktaina* <*phlyzō,* boil over]

·PHOBE A combining form from Greek *phobos,* fear, used to mean a person having a fear of or antipathy for what is indicated in the first part of the word, as Anglo*phobe.*

PHO BI A *noun* 1 A morbid, compulsive, and persistent fear of any specified type of object, stimulus, or situation. 2 Any strong aversion or dislike. — **PHO BIC** *adj.*

PHOBIA A combining form from Greek *phobos,* fear, <*phebomai,* flee, used chiefly in psychiatry to denote a specified morbid dread, fear, or aversion. In the following list each entry denotes a morbid fear or dislike of the thing or situation indicated by the translation of the first part of the word.

acrophobia	heights
agoraphobia	open spaces
algophobia	pain
androphobia	men
astraphobia	thunder & lightning
autophobia	being alone; self
bathophobia	depth
claustrophobia	closed space
cynophobia	dogs; rabies
demophobia	crowds
dromophobia	crossing streets
gatophobia	cats
genophobia	sex
gynophobia	women
haptephobia	being touched
hemophobia	blood
hydrophobia	water
hypnophobia	falling asleep
musophobia	mice
mysophobia	contamination
neophobia	the new
nyctophobia	night, darkness
ophidiophobia	snakes
photophobia	light
sitophobia	eating; food
taphephobia	being buried alive
thanatophobia	death
toxicophobia	poison
xenophobia	strangers
zoophobia	animals

PHO CA *noun* [**PHO CÆ** (–see) *pl.*] One of a genus (*Phoca*) of seals (family *Phocidæ*), including the typical earless seals of temperate waters. [<L. <Gr. *phokē,* seal] — **PHO·CINE** (–sine *or* –sin) *adj. & noun.* — **PHO COID** *adj. & noun.*

PHO CÆ A (–see′·uh) An Ionian colony and ancient Greek seaport in western Asia Minor.

PHO CI ON (fō′·shi·ŏn), 402?–317 B.C., Athenian general and patriot; executed.

PHO CIS (–sis) An ancient Greek state north of the Gulf of Corinth; seat of the Delphian oracle.

PHŒ BE (fee′·bĭ) 1 A feminine personal name. 2 In Greek mythology, a Titaness, mother of Leto, and, before Apollo, occupant of the Delphic oracle. 3 A nickname of Artemis as goddess of the moon; hence, the moon. 4 Saturn's ninth satellite.

PHŒ BE (fee′·bĭ) *noun* An American flycatcher (*Sayornis phœbe*) with grayish–brown plumage and slightly crested head: common throughout the eastern United States. Also **PHŒBE BIRD.**

PHŒ·BUS (fee′·bus) 1 Apollo; so called as sun–god. 2 Hence, poetically, the sun. [<L. <Gr. *Phoibos* <*phaō,* shine] — **PHŒ·BE·AN** *adj.*

PHŒ·NI CI A, PHŒ·NI CI·AN, etc. See PHENICIA, etc.

PHŒ·NIX (fee′–) *noun* 1 In Egyptian religion, a legendary, eaglelike, purple–and–gold bird which was supposed to come every 500 years from Arabia or India to Heliopolis; here it built its nest on the altar of the sun–god, was consumed by fire, and rose again from its ashes young and beautiful. The phœnix was a symbol of immortality and of the resurrection. 2 A person of high excellence; a paragon. Also spelled *phenix.* [<OE., *fenix* <L. <Gr. *phoinix*]

PHŒ NIX (fee′–) A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

PHOE NIX (fee′–) The trade center of south–central Arizona; the State capital.

PHOENIX ISLANDS A group of eight islands of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, a British protectorate; 3–5° S., 170–175° W.; 16 square miles.

PHON , PHONO· Combining forms from Greek *phōnē,* voice, used to mean sound, speech, voice, etc.

PHO NATE *verb* [**NAT ED, ·NAT·ING**] To utter vocally; make articulate sounds. [<Gr. *phōnē,* sound]

PHO·NA TION *noun* Vocal utterance, in distinction from articulation.

PHO NAU′ TO·GRAPH *noun* 1 An apparatus designed to record the vibrations of sounds. It was the forerunner of Edison's phonograph. See PHONOGRAPH. 2 A writing or tracing produced by the mechanical use of sound vibrations. Also **PHO NAU′ TO·GRAM.** [<Gr. *phōnē,* sound, + *autos,* self, + –GRAPH] — **PHO NAU·TO GRAPH′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PHO·NAU TO GRAPH′ I CAL·LY** *adv.*

1PHONE *verb & noun* [Pop.] Telephone.

2PHONE *noun* A sound used in articulate human speech.

·PHONE A combining form from Greek *phōnē,* voice, sound, used in names of musical instruments, as in saxo*phone,* sousa*phone,* etc., and in names of other sound–transmitting devices, as in micro*phone,* tele*phone,* etc.

PHO NEME *noun* 1 A distinctive sound or group of sounds, usually taken to be the same identical sound, as the first sound in *pen, pin, pan, pun,* the *l* sound in *love, tell, sorely,* etc., or the *o* sounds in *not, moll,* etc., but differing as conditioned by their phonetic environment, as by the position and movement of the speaker's vocal cords and also by the acoustic effect produced on the listener. 2 An auditory hallucination, usually associated with human voices and words.

PHO NE MICS *noun* The study of the sound system of a language; phonology.

PHO·NEN′ DO·SCOPE *noun* An amplifying stethoscope.

PHO NET IC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to phonetics. 2 Of or pertaining to the human voice or its speech sounds. 3 Representing articulate sounds or speech; specifically, designating the representation of each speech sound by a distinct character; as, the *phonetic* alphabet; or by a distinctive spelling or mark. Also **PHO·NET I·CAL.** [<Gr. *phōnētikos* <*phōnē,* sound] — **PHO NET I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHONETIC ALPHABET A written alphabet by which each sound used in a spoken language is indicated by a distinctive character or symbol.

PHO·NE·TI′ CIAN (–tish′·un) *noun* An authority on phonetics. Also **PHO NET·I CIST, PHO·NET·IST.**

PHONETIC LAW A description of a given sound change in a given language, including a statement of the conditions (time, place, and circumstances) under which this sound–change took place.

PHO·NET ICS *noun* The study of the articulatory and auditory features of pronunciation, now usually involving the use of instruments of precision.

PHONETIC SPELLING Spelling that adheres strictly to pronunciation, and rejects historical or etymological spelling when it differs therefrom.

PHO NEY Same as PHONY.

·PHONIA, ·PHONY Combining forms from Greek *phōnē,* sound, used to mean sound, sounds, or voice, as in a*phonia,* caco*phony,* tele*phony,* etc.

PHON IC (fŏn′·ĭc *or* fō′·nic) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or of the nature of sound. 2 Caused or accompanied by sound–articulation.

PHON ICS *noun* 1 Phonetics; specifically, the phonetic rudiments used in teaching reading and enunciation. 2 Acoustics.

PHO·NO·CHEM′·IS·TRY *noun* The study of chemical reactions as induced or affected by sound waves. — **PHO·NO·CHEM′·I·CAL** *adj.*

PHO NO·DE′ IK *noun* An instrument for making sound waves visible by converting them into light waves reflected from a vibrating mirror.

PHO′·NO·GRAM *noun* 1 The tracing produced by a phonograph, from which articulate sounds are reproduced; a phonograph record. 2 A graphic character symbolizing an articulate sound, word, syllable, etc. 3 A telephone message taken down on paper and delivered, like a telegram. — **PHO·NO·GRAM′·IC** or **·MIC** *adj.* — **PHO·NO·GRAM′·I·CAL·LY** or **·MI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHO′·NO·GRAPH *noun* An apparatus for the recording and

reproducing sounds, as speech, music, etc. [<Gr. *phōnē*, sound, + *graphō*, write]

PHO·NO·GRAPH′·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or produced by a phonograph. 2 Pertaining to or written in phonography. 3 Pertaining to the representation of articulate sound. — **PHO·NO·GRAPH′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHO·NOG·RA·PHY *noun* 1 The art or science of writing by sound; especially, the art of representing words according to a system of sound-elements that reduces their graphic reproduction to the simplest form: a style of shorthand which owes its principal development to Isaac Pitman, of Bath, England, upon whose alphabet the majority of the existing stenographic systems are based. 2 The art of representing articulate sounds by marks or letters. 3 The art of making or using phonographs; the mechanical recording and reproduction of sound or speech. — **PHO·NOG·RA·PHER, PHO·NOG·RA·PHIST** *noun.*

PHO′·NO·LITE *noun* A grayish-green compact igneous rock composed essentially of orthoclase, nephelite, and augite; clinkstone. See CLINKSTONE. — **PHO·NO·LIT′·IC** *adj.*

PHO·NOL·O·GY *noun* 1 The study of the sound system of a language. 2 The historical study of the sound-changes that have taken place in a language. [<PHONO- + -LOGY] — **PHO·NO·LOG′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PHO·NO·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PHO·NOL·O·GIST** *noun.*

PHO·NO·MA′·NI·A *noun* Homicidal mania. [<Gr. *phonos*, murder, + -MANIA]

PHO·NOM·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the intensity of sounds or the frequency of sound vibrations. — **PHO·NOM·E·TRY** *noun.*

PHO′·NO·SCOPE *noun* An instrument for observing, testing, or exhibiting the properties of musical strings or other sounding bodies.

PHO′·NO·TYPE *noun* 1 A writing or printing alphabet having a distinct character for each simple sound of speech. 2 A production written or printed in such characters. — **PHO·NO·TYP′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PHO·NO·TYP′ I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHO′·NO·TYP·Y *noun* The art or practice of representing every elementary sound of articulate speech by a mark or letter of its own; phonetic printing. — **PHO′·NO·TYP·IST** *noun.*

PHO·NY [Pop.] *adj.* [**PHO·NI·ER, PHO·NI·EST**] 1 Fake; false; spurious; also, being a cheap imitation. 2 Pretended. — *noun* 1 An artificial eye, leg, arm, etc. 2 A lie. 3 One who impersonates another; an impostor. 4 Anything pretended or faked, as an illness, an alias, etc. — *verb* [**PHO·NIED, PHO·NY·ING**] To falsify; pretend. Also spelled *phoney.*

·PHORE, ·PHORIC Combining forms from Greek *phoros*, one who or that which bears, used to mean bearing, as in *semaphore*, sign bearing.

PHO·RE·SIS *noun* The passage of ions through a membrane by the action of an electric current.

PHOR·E·SY *noun* An interrelationship between small and large organisms by which the smaller, by attachment to the bodies of the larger, are transported or dispersed, as mites on the bodies of certain insects.

·PHOROUS A combining form from Greek *phoros*, bearing, <*pherō*, bear, used to form adjectives and meaning producing or bearing.

PHOS·GENE (-jēn) *noun* Carbonyl chloride, $COCl_2$, a colorless, highly toxic gas with a suffocating odor: used in organic chemistry and as a chemical warfare agent. [<Gr. *phōs*, light, + -GEN]

PHOS′·GEN·ITE (-jĕn·īte) *noun* A white, adamantine carbonate and chloride of lead, $Pb_3Cl_2CO_3$, crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [<PHOSGENE]

PHOSPH·, PHOSPHO· Combining forms from PHOSPHORUS, used to mean phosphorus, phosphorous, and phosphoric.

PHOS′·PHA·TASE *noun* An enzyme found in various animal tissues, as the kidneys and intestines, which hydrolizes phospholipids.

PHOS·PHATE *noun* 1 A salt of phosphoric acid. Phosphates, especially those of calcium, are necessary to the growth of plants, which absorb them in the form of soluble salts. 2 Any fertilizer valued for its phosphoric acid. 3 A beverage of carbonated water, variously flavored, containing small amounts of phosphoric acid.

PHOS·PHAT·IC *adj.* Relating to the prosphates; containing some phosphate.

PHOS′·PHA·TIZE *tr. verb* [**·TIZED, ·TIZ·ING**] To treat with phosphates; reduce to a phosphate. — **PHOS·PHA·TI·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

PHOS·PHA·TU′·RI·A *noun* Excess of phosphates in urine. [<PHOSPHATE + Gr. *ouron*, urine] — **PHOS·PHA·TU′·RIC** *adj.*

PHOS·PHENE *noun* The spectrum or luminous image made by pressing the eyeball: due to mechanical excitement of the retina, and seen internally opposite the point of pressure. [<Gr. *phōs*, light, + *phainō*, show]

PHOS·PHIDE (-fīde *or* -fid) *noun* A binary compound of phosphorus with a more positive element; as, calcium *phosphide* (Ca_3P_2). Also **PHOS·PHID** (-fĭd).

PHOS·PHIN (-feen *or* -fin) *noun* 1 A colorless gaseous, toxic hydride of phosphorus, PH_3, with an odor resembling that of putrid fish. 2 One of a class of compounds derived from phosphine by replacing the hydrogen with alkyl radicals. 3 An acridine dye. Also **PHOS·PHIN** (-fin).

PHOS·PHITE *noun* A salt of phosphorous acid.

PHOS·PHO·CRE′·A·TINE (-teen *or* -tin) *noun* An organic compound, $C_4H_{10}O_5N_3$, present in muscle tissue, to which it supplies the energy for contraction. Also **PHOS·PHA·GEN** (-jĕn).

PHOS·PHO·LIP′·ID *noun* Any of a group of fatty substances widely distributed in plant and animal tissue, as cephalin and lecithin; they contain nitrogen and phosphoric acid. Also **PHOS′·PHA·TIDE.**

PHOS·PHO·NI·UM *noun* The univalent radical PH_4 regarded as a base. It resembles the radical ammonium, and forms crystalline halides.

PHOS·PHO·PRO′·TE·IN *noun* Any of a class of conjugated proteins containing phosphoric acid combined with the hydroxy group of certain amino acids, as the casein of milk.

PHOS·PHOR (-fur) *noun* 1 Phosphorus. 2 Any phosphorescent substance. — *adj.* Phosphorescent.

PHOS·PHOR (-fur) *noun* The morning star, especially Venus, as the harbinger of day. Also **PHOS·PHORE.** [<Gr. *Phosphoros* <*phōsphoros*, phosphorus]

PHOSPHOR BRONZE An alloy of copper and tin containing small amounts of phosphorus, noted for its toughness, durability, and high tensile strength.

PHOS·PHOR·ESCE′ (-ĕss′) *tr. verb* [**·ESCED′** (ĕst′), **·ESC′ ING** (ĕs′·ing)] To glow with a faint light unaccompanied by sensible heat; specifically, to exhibit phosphorescence.

PHOS·PHOR·ES′·CENCE *noun* The emission of light without sensible heat, or the light so emitted; specifically, the property of continuing to shine in the dark after exposure to light, shown by many mineral substances: distinguished from *fluorescence;* also, the property of producing a faint light, shown by infusorians (causing phosphorescence of the sea), fireflies, etc. — **PHOS·PHOR·ES′·CENT** *adj.*

PHOS′·PHOR·ET·ED (fŏs′-) *adj.* Combined with phosphorus; as, *phosphoreted* hydrogen, PH_3. Also **PHOS′·PHOR·ET·TED, PHOS′·PHU·RET·ED** or **·RET·TED.**

PHOS·PHOR·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or derived from phosphorus, especially in its highest valence. 2 Phosphorescent.

PHOSPHORIC ACID One of three oxyacids of phosphorus known respectively as **ORDINARY** or **ORTHOPHOSPHORIC ACID** (H_3PO_4), **PYROPHOSPHORIC ACID** ($H_4P_2O_7$), and **METAPHOSPHORIC ACID** (HPO_3).

PHOS·PHOR·ISM *noun* Chronic phosphorus poisoning.

PHOS·PHOR·ITE *noun* A massive fibrous variety of apatite; also, phosphate rock in general.

PHOS′·PHOR·O·SCOPE *noun* An apparatus for measuring the duration of phosphorescent light after the source is withdrawn.

PHOS·PHOR·OUS *adj.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, containing or derived from phosphorus, especially in its lower valence.

PHOSPHOROUS ACID A crystalline acid, H_3PO_3, with a garlic taste, obtained by the oxidation of phosphorus. Compare PHOSPHITE.

PHOS·PHOR·US *noun* 1 A soft, yellowish, non-metallic element (symbol P) in the fifth group of the periodic table, that readily combines with oxygen, exhibiting a phosphorescent glow at a low temperature, and inflaming violently when heated very slightly, as by friction. White phosphorus is exceedingly active and highly poisonous; red phosphorus is not. 2 Any phosphorescent substance. [<Gr. *phōsphoros* <*phōs*, light, + *pherō*, bear]

PHOT (fŏt *or* fōte) *noun* The cgs unit of illumination, equal to one lumen to a square centimenter. [<Gr. *phōs, photos*, light]

PHO·TIC *adj.* 1 Relating to light and the production of light. 2 Designating those underwater regions which are penetrated by sunlight; as, the *photic* zone. [<Gr. *phōs*, light, <*phaō*, shine]

PHO·TICS *noun* The science of light, including infra-red and ultraviolet radiation.

PHO·TI·US (-shĭ·us), 816?–891, a patriarch of Constantinople who refused to recognize Papal jurisdiction and was therefore excommunicated; hence arose the separation of the Greek and Latin Churches consummated in 1054.

PHO·TO *noun* [Pop.] A photograph.

PHOTO· A combining form from Greek *phōs, phōtos*, light, used to mean light; of, pertaining to, or produced by light; also, photograph, as in *photoplay.*

PHO·TO·AC·TIN′·IC *adj.* Capable of emitting actinic radiation.

PHO·TO·BATH′·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to sea depths to which sunlight reaches. [<PHOTO- + Gr. *bathos*, depth]

PHO·TO·BI·OT′·IC (-bī·ŏt′·ĭc) *adj.* Living in the light; requiring light for life or development.

PHO′·TO·CELL *noun* A photoelectric cell.

PHO·TO·CHEM′·IS·TRY *noun* The branch of chemistry dealing with chemical reactions produced or influenced by light; specifically, the chemistry of photography. — **PHO·TO·CHEM′·I·CAL** *adj.*

PHO·TO·CHRO·MOG′·RA·PHY (fō·tō·krō-) *noun* The art of reproducing on a printing press photographic images in several colors.

PHO′·TO·CHRO·MY (-krō·mĭ) *noun* Color photography.

PHO·TO·CHRON′·O·GRAPH *noun* 1 An instrument for taking pictures at minute, regular, timed intervals, of a body in motion; also, a picture so taken. 2 A chronograph adapted for use in photographing a moving body, as a star in transit. — **PHO·TO·CHRO·NOG′·RA·PHY** *noun.*

PHO′·TO·CUR·RENT *noun* An electric current produced by the action of light or by the photoelectric effect.

PHO·TO·DIS·IN·TE·GRA′·TION *noun* A breaking down by the action of radiant energy: said especially of the atomic nucleus.

PHO·TO·DRA′·MA (–drah′·muh *or* –dra̅m′·uh) *noun* A motion picture or photoplay. — **PHO·TO·DRA·MAT′·IC** *adj.* — **PHO·TO·DRA·MAT′·ICS** *noun.*

PHO·TO·DY·NAM′·IC (–dī– *or* –dī·năm′·ĭc) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or operating by the energy of light.

PHO·TO·DY·NAM′·ICS *noun* The study of the action and influence of light on plants and animals.

PHO·TO·E·LEC′·TRIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the electric effects due to the action of light; specifically as in the emission of electrons from gaseous, liquid, or solid bodies when subjected to radiation of suitable wavelength. Also **PHO·TO·E·LEC′·TRI·CAL.**

PHOTOELECTRIC CELL A vacuum tube, one of whose electrodes gives off electrons under the action of light; widely used as a controlling, testing, and counting device: also called *phototube* or *electric eye.*

PHOTO–ELECTRON *noun* An electron emitted from a metal surface when exposed to suitable radiation.

PHOTO–ELECTROTYPE *noun* 1 An electrotype produced by a photomechanical process. 2 A picture printed from such a block.

PHOTO–ENGRAVE *tr. verb* To make, copy, or reproduce by photo-engraving.

PHOTO–ENGRAVING *noun* The act or process of producing by the aid of photography a relief block or plate for printing; photo-relief engraving, or a plate or picture so produced.

PHOTO–FINISH *noun* The finish of a race, as in horse-racing, in which the two leads are so close as they cross the finish line, that only the accuracy of a photograph can determine the winner.

PHO′·TO FLASH BULB An electric bulb containing aluminum foil or wire which, on the passage of a current, ignites and gives an incandescent light of brief duration

PHO′ TO FLOOD LAMP An electric lamp operating at excess voltage to give high illumination, as in taking photographs and motion pictures.

PHO TO·GEL′ A·TIN *adj.* Characterized by the use of gelatin: said of a certain photographic process; as, the *photogelatin* process.

PHO TO GEN (–jĕn) *noun* An illumination oil distilled from bituminous shale. Also **PHO TO·GENE** (–jeen).

PHO TO GEN (–jĕn) *noun* An organism that generates light; a phosphorescent plant or animal.

PHO TO·GENE (–jeen) *noun* 1 An impression on the retina, continuing after the object producing it has disappeared; an after-image. 2 [Obs.] A photograph.

PHO TO·GEN′·IC (–jĕn′·ĭc) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the action of light; generating or producing light. 2 Producing phosphorescence; phosphorescent, as fireflies. 3 Having certain characteristics and qualities, as coloration, form, etc., such as show up effectively in a photograph. — **PHO·TO GEN′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHO TO GO·NI OM′·E·TER *noun* 1 A device for studying the phenomena of crystal X-ray diffraction and X-ray spectra. 2 An instrument for obtaining the direction of a ray from the nodal point of the camera lens to the image of any point on the photograph.

PHO TO·GRAM′·ME·TRY *noun* The art and technique of making surveys by means of photographs, with or without the aid of the stereoscopic principle.

PHO′ TO·GRAPH *noun* A picture taken by photography. —*verb* To take a picture of by, or as if by, photography; practice photography; be photographed. See synonyms under PICTURE.

PHO·TOG·RA·PHER *noun* One who makes a business of or is expert in photography.

PHO·TO GRAPH′·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, used in, or produced by photography. 2 Like a photograph; vividly depicted. Also **PHO·TO·GRAPH′·I·CAL.** — **PHO·TO·GRAPH′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHO·TOG RA·PHY *noun* The process of forming and fixing an image of an object or objects by the chemical action of light on photosensitive surfaces; also, the art or business of producing and printing photographs.

PHO·TO·GRA·VURE′ (–grah·vūre′ *or* –grā′·vūre) *noun* 1 The process of producing an intaglio plate for printing in which there are no sharp incised lines, but minute depressions, the deep parts producing the shadows, and the high parts showing white. 2 A picture produced from such a plate.

PHO·TO·HE′·LI·O·GRAPH *noun* A telescopic photographic instrument, variously constructed, for taking pictures of the sun, as during an eclipse.

PHO·TO·KI·NET′·IC *adj.* Capable of movement under the influence of light, as certain plants. — **PHO·TO·KI·NE′·SIS** *noun.*

PHO·TO·LITH′·O·GRAPH *tr. verb* To reproduce by photolithography. —*noun* A picture produced by photolithography.

PHO·TO·LI·THOG′·RA·PHY *noun* The art or operation of producing on stone, largely by photographic means, a printing surface from which impressions may be taken by a lithographic process. — **PHO·TO·LITH·O·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.*

PHO·TOL·Y·SIS *noun* Chemical or biological decomposition due to the action of light. — **PHO·TO·LYT′·IC** *adj.*

PHO′·TO·MAP *noun* A map composed of one or more aerial photographs, laid off into a grid, contour lines, etc.

PHO·TO·ME·CHAN′·I·CAL *adj.* Pertaining to a process, illustration, plate, etc., produced by any one of a variety of methods, by which photography is brought to the aid of the etcher or engraver. — **PHO·TO·ME·CHAN′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHO·TOM·E·TER *noun* 1 Any instrument for measuring the intensity of light or comparing the intensity of two lights. 2 A device for determining the proper duration of exposure in photography.

PHO·TOM·E·TRY *noun* The art of measuring the intensity of light, especially by means of the photometer; the branch of optics that treats of such measurement. — **PHO·TO MET′·RIC** *adj.* — **PHO·TOM·E TRIST** *noun.*

PHO·TO·MI′·CRO GRAPH *noun* A photograph of a microscopic object taken through a microscope. Compare MICROPHOTOGRAPH.

PHO TO MI CROG′·RA·PHY *noun* The art or process of making photographs of minute objects, as by a camera attached to a microscope.

PHO·TO·MON TAGE′ (–mŏn·tahzh′) *noun* The process of montage with photographs.

PHO·TO·MU′ RAL *noun* A photograph enlarged to a size suitable for wall decoration.

PHO·TON (–tŏn) *noun* 1 A quantum of radiant energy moving with the velocity of light. 2 A unit of visual stimulation equal to the surface brightness of 1 candle to a square meter as seen through a pupil of 1 square millimeter in area.

PHO·TO PE′ RI OD *noun* The length of day most favorable to the growth of a specified plant. — **PHO TO PE RI OD′ IC** *adj.*

PHO·TOPH I LOUS (–tŏf′·i·lus) *adj.* Light-loving; possessing positive phototaxis. —*noun* A photophilous organism.

PHO·TO·PHO′·BI·A *noun* Aversion to or intolerance of light; morbid sensitivity of the eye to light.

PHO′·TO·PHONE *noun* An instrument for recording sound for motion pictures on a track having variable areas of light and dark to correspond with variations in the intensity and frequency of the sounds.

PHO·TOP·IC *adj.* Designating or pertaining to vision under lighting conditions which permit color discrimination; daylight vision. — **PHO·TO·PI A** *noun.*

PHO′·TO·PLAY *noun* 1 The representation of a play in motion pictures. 2 A play constructed for a motion-picture performance.

PHO·TO·RE·CEP′·TOR *noun* A nerve receptor sensitive to light stimuli.

PHO·TO·SEN′·SI·TIVE *adj.* Sensitive to light. — **PHO·TO·SEN·SI·TIV′·I·TY** *noun.*

PHO·TO·SPEC′·TRO·SCOPE *noun* A spectroscope combined with a camera, used for photographically recording spectra. — **PHO·TO·SPEC TRO·SCOP′·IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.*

PHO′·TO·SPHERE *noun* The visible shining surface of the sun, or, more rarely, of a fixed star. — **PHO·TO SPHER′ IC** *adj.*

PHO TO·STA′·BLE *adj.* Unaffected by or resistant to the influence of light.

PHO′·TO·STAT *noun* Trade name of a camera designed to reproduce documents, drawings, etc., directly, without the intervention of a negative.

PHO′·TO·STAT *verb* To make a reproduction of with a Photostat. —*noun* The reproduction so produced. — **PHO·TO·STAT′·IC** *adj.*

PHO·TO·SYN′·THE·SIS *noun* The synthesis of chemical compounds by means of light and other forms of radiant energy; specifically, the process by which plants form carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water through the agency of sunlight acting upon chlorophyll. — **PHO·TO·SYN·THET′·IC** *adj.* — **PHO·TO·SYN·THET′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHO TO·TAX′·IS *noun* The taking up of a definite position by an organism with reference to the direction of the incident ray of light, being **NEGATIVE PHOTOTAXIS** when the movement is away from the light, and **POSITIVE PHOTOTAXIS** when the movement is toward the light. Also **PHO·TO·TAX′·Y.** — **PHO·TO·TAC′·TIC** *adj.* — **PHO·TO·TAC′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHO·TO·TE·LEG′·RA·PHY *noun* 1 The transmission of messages by heliograph. 2 Telephotography. — **PHO·TO·TEL′·E·GRAPH** *verb & noun.* — **PHO·TO·TEL·E·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.* — **PHO·TO·TEL·E·GRAPH′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHO·TO·TEL′·E·SCOPE *noun* A telescope provided with a photographic apparatus, adapted to photographing the heavenly bodies. — **PHO·TO·TEL·E·SCOP′·IC** *adj.*

PHO·TO·THER′·A·PY (–thĕr′·uh·pi) *noun* Treatment of diseases, especially diseases of the skin, by the application of light, such as the method introduced by N. R. Finsen of Copenhagen. Also **PHO·TO·THER·A·PEU′·TICS.** — **PHO·TO·THER·A·PEU′·TIC, PHO·TO·THE·RAP′·IC** *adj.*

PHO·TO·THER′·MIC (–thûr′·mic) *adj.* Denoting the thermic activity of the light rays.

·HO·TOT·O·NUS *noun* The influence of light upon the movement and the growth of plants, or the condition thus induced; increased irritability or motility induced by exposure to light. [<PHOTO– + Gr. *tonos*, tension] — **PHO·TO·TON′·IC** *adj.*

PHO·TO·TO·POG′·RA·PHY (–fī) *noun* The art and technique of preparing topographic maps with the aid of photographs, as in the multiplex system or by data provided by aerial photographs. — **PHO·TO·TOP·O·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.*

PHO·TO·TROP′·IC *adj.* Turning toward the light; heliotropic. — **PHO·TO·TROP′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHO·TOT·RO·PISM (–pizm) *noun* The effect of light on the direction of growth of plant and animal organisms.

PHO·TOT·RO·PY *noun* 1 Phototropism. 2 The color–alteration observed in some substances after exposure to light.

PHO′·TO·TUBE *noun* A photoelectric cell.

PHO′·TO·TYPE *noun* 1 A relief plate made for printing by photo–engraving or photo–etching; also the process by which it is produced. 2 A picture printed from such a plate. — **PHO·TO·TYP′·IC** *adj.*

PHO·TO·TY·POG′·RA·PHY (–tī·pŏg′·ruh·fī) *noun* Any photomechanical process of engraving in relief that may be reproduced in connection with type on a printing press. — **PHO·TO·TY·PO·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.*

PHO′·TO·TY·PY *noun* The production or use of phototypes.

PHO·TO·VOL·TA′·IC *adj.* Capable of producing an electromotive force under the action of light; photo–electric.

PHRAIS·IN (frāze′–) *adj.* [Scot.] Flattering.

PHRASE (frāze) *noun* 1 An expression, consisting usually of but a few words, denoting a single idea or forming a separate part of a sentence; specifically, a group of two or more associated words, not containing a subject and predicate: distinguished from *clause*. See synonyms below. 2 A concise, sententious expression. 3 Characteristic mode of expression; peculiar habit of language; phraseology. 4 A fragment of a melody having well–determined motion and repose, but not complete sense.

— *verb* [**PHRASED, PHRAS·ING**] 1 To express in words or in peculiar or appropriate words; term; style. 2 To execute or divide (the notes of a musical composition) into phrases by accentuation. [<Gr. *phrasis*, speech] — **PHRAS·AL** *adj.*

Synonym (noun): clause. A *clause* is a short sentence forming a distinct part of a composition, or in more extended use a distinct and separable statement forming part of a legal or state document, as of a will, an indictment, etc.; a *phrase* is a group of words conveying a single idea, and forming a distinct part of a sentence. In grammar, a *clause* is a simple sentence which is combined with some other sentence or sentences, so as to form a complex or compound sentence. A simple sentence standing alone is not, in grammatical use, called a *clause*, but every *clause* of a complex or compound sentence is a simple sentence. Thus, the *clause* always contains a subject and predicate. A *phrase* does not contain a subject and predicate, but it may include as many words as a *clause*. See DICTION, TERM.

PHRA′·SE·O·GRAM (frā′·zī–) *noun* A symbol or combination of stenographic signs standing for a phrase. [<Gr. *phrasis*, speech, + *gramma*, letter]

PHRA′·SE·O·GRAPH *noun* A phrase having a symbol or phraseogram. — **PHRA·SE·O·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.*

PHRA·SE·OL′·O·GIST (frā·zī·ŏl′·ŏ·jist) *noun* One who pays much attention to phraseology; a maker of phrases; also, one who collects phrases.

PHRA·SE·OL′·O·GY (frā·zī–) *noun* 1 The choice and arrangement of words and phrases in expressing ideas; diction; style. 2 A compilation or handbook of phrases. See synonyms under DICTION. — **PHRA·SE·O·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.*

PHRAS·ING (frāze′–) *noun* 1 The rendering of phrases; grouping and accentuation of the sounds in a melody. 2 Manner or form of verbal expression.

PHRA·TRY (frāy′·trĭ) *noun* [·TRIES *pl.*] 1 In ancient Athens, a clan or subdivision of a phyle. 2 Any similar tribal unit among primitive peoples, as a tribe composed of several totemic clans among North American Indians. [<Gr. *phratria* <*phratēr*, clansman, brother] — **PHRA·TRIC** *adj.*

PHRE·AT·IC (frī–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to underground waters, especially those at or below the water–table and accessible through wells. [<Gr. *phrear*, *phreatos*, well]

PHREN·, **PHRENO·** Combining forms from Greek *phrēn*, *phrenos*, mind, diaphragm.

PHRE·NET·IC (frĭ–) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or suffering from brain fever: also **PHRE·NET·I·CAL.** — *noun* A madman. Also spelled *frenetic*. [<OF. *frenetique* <Gr. *phrenetis*; see PHRENITIS] — **PHRE·NET·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHREN·IC (frĕn′–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the mind. 2 Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; diaphragmatic; as, the *phrenic* nerve.

PHRE·NI·TIS (frĭ–) *noun* 1 Brain fever. 2 Wild delirium; frenzy. 3 Inflammation of the diaphragm. [<Gr. *phrenitis* <*phrēn*, mind]

PHRE·NOL·O·GY (frĭ–) *noun* The doctrine that the conformation of the human skull, its shape and protuberances, indicate the position and degree of development of the various parts of the brain which control the various mental faculties and characteristics; loosely, character analysis by interpreting cranial formations. — **PHREN·O·LOG′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PHREN·O·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PHRE·NOL·O·GIST** *noun.*

PHREN·O·SIN *noun* A cerebroside found in brain substance and isolated as a yellowish–white powder, $C_{48}H_{93}O_9N$: also called *cerebrin*.

PHRIX·US (frĭx′–) In Greek legend, a Thessalian prince, son of Athamas and Nephele, and brother of Helle; he rode on the ram with the golden fleece to Colchis, and gave the golden fleece to Æetes, king of that country. See GOLDEN FLEECE.

PHRYG·I·A (frĭj′·ĭ·uh) An ancient country in Asia Minor divided into GREATER PHRYGIA, the central part, and LESSER PHRYGIA, the NW. section. *Acts* xvi, 6.

PHRYG·I·AN (frĭj′–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Phrygia or to its people. — *noun* 1 One of a prehistoric European people who migrated to Phrygia via Thrace and settled there. 2 The language of this people, belonging to the Indo–European family of languages.

PHRYGIAN CAP A conical cap with the top turned forward, used in Phrygia; now, the modern cap of liberty; an emblem of republicanism.

PHRY·NE (frī′–nē) A beautiful Athenian courtesan of the 4th century B.C.; the model for sculptures by Praxiteles.

PHTHAL·E·IN (thăl′·ĭ·in) *noun* Any one of a series of organic compounds formed, with elimination of water, by the combination of a phenol with phthalic acid or its anhydride. Some compounds of phthalein are beautiful coloring matters. Also **PHTHAL·E·INE.** [<PHTHALIC]

PHTHAL·IC (thăl′·ik) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from naphthalene. [<NAPHTHALENE]

PHTHALIC ACID One of three aromatic crystalline compounds, $C_8H_6O_4$, derived variously, as by the oxidation of naphthalene: formerly called *alizaric acid*, *naphthalic acid*.

PHTHAL·IN (thăl′·in) *noun* Any of several colorless crystalline compounds obtained by reducing phthalein. Also **PHTHAL·INE.**

PHTHAL·O·CY′·A·NIN (thăl–) *noun* Any of a group of organic dyestuffs related to porphyrin and yielding blue and green pigments.

PHTHI·RI·A·SIS (thĭ·rī′–) *noun* Pediculosis; lousiness. [<L. <Gr. *phtheir*, louse]

PHTHIS·IC (tĭz′·ik) *noun* 1 A wasting disease of the lungs. 2 Asthma; difficulty of breathing. [<Gr. *phthisikos* <*phthisis*, consumption]

PHTHIS·I·CAL (tĭz′–) *adj.* 1 Relative to or affected with disease of the lungs; consumptive. 2 Asthmatic; wheezy. Also **PHTHIS·ICK·Y.**

PHTHIS·I·O·PHO′·BI·A (tĭz–) *noun* Morbid dread of phthisis.

PHTHI·SIS (thī′·sĭs) *noun* 1 Pulmonary consumption; tuberculosis of the lungs; less frequently, tuberculosis of some other part. 2 Progressive emaciation; any continuous destruction of tissue. [<L. <Gr. *phthisis*, consumption, <*phthiō*, waste away]

·PHYCEÆ A combining form from Greek *phykos*, seaweed, used in botany to denote any of various classes of algæ, as Myxo*phyceæ*, the blue–green algæ.

PHYCO· A combining form from Greek *phykos*, seaweed.

PHY·CO·E·RYTH′·RIN (–ĭ·rĭth′·rĭn) *noun* The accessory red pigment in red algæ and associated with chlorophyll. [<PHYCO– + Gr. *erythros*, red]

PHY·COL·O·GY (fī–) *noun* The branch of botany dealing with seaweeds or algæ.

PHY·CO·MY·CE′·TES (–mī·see′·teez) *noun* A class of fungi, both saprophytic and parasitic, resembling algæ, but destitute of chlorophyll, including the water molds and downy mildews. — **PHY·CO·MY·CE′·TOUS** *adj.*

PHY·CO·PHÆ′·IN (–fee′·in) *noun* Fucoxanthin.

PHYFE (fife), **DUNCAN,** 1768–1854, Scottish–American cabinetmaker; noted for excellence and beauty of his furniture.

PHY·LAC·TER·Y (fĭ·lăc′–) *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 A charm or amulet worn on the person; specifically, among the Jews, a strip or strips of cowhide parchment inscribed with passages of Scripture (*Ex.* xiii, 8–10, 11–16; *Deut.* vi, 4–9, xi, 13–22) and enclosed in a black calfskin case, having thongs for binding it on the forehead or around the left arm in memory of the early Israelitish history and of the duty to observe the law, or sometimes to serve as an amulet: also **PHYL·AC·TE′·RI·UM.** 2 An inscribed scroll represented in medieval art as held in the hands, or issuing from the mouths, of angels. 3 A reminder. [<Gr. *phylaktērion* <*phylassō*, watch]

PHY·LE (fī′·lee) *noun* [**PHY·LÆ** (–lee) *pl.*] In ancient Athens, a political subdivision. [<Gr. *phylē*, tribe]

PHY·LET·IC (fī–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a phyle or clan. 2 Of or pertaining to a phylum. Also **PHYL·IC.** — **PHY·LET·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHYLL·, **PHYLLO·** Combining forms from Greek *phyllon*, leaf.

PHYL·LIS A feminine personal name. [<Gr., greenleaf bough]

— **PHYLLIS** In Greek mythology, a Thracian princess who, believing herself deserted by her lover, hanged herself and was changed to an almond tree.

— **PHYLLIS** A country girl in Vergil's *Eclogues*; hence, a poetic name for a rustic maiden: often written *Phillis*.

PHYL·LI·UM *noun* Any of a genus (*Phyllium*) of green, flattened, leaf-like insects (family *Phasmatidæ*); a leaf insect. [<Gr. *phyllon*, leaf]

PHYL'·LO·CLADE (fil'–) *noun* A flattened branch or stem performing the functions of a leaf in certain plants, as the cacti. Also **PHYL·LO·CLAD.**

PHYL·LODE *noun* [**PHYL·LO·DI·A** *pl.*] A petiole that develops into a flattened expansion, thus taking the place, structure, and function of a leaf. — **PHYL·LO·DI·AL** *adj.*

PHYL·LO·DY *noun* Frondescence.

PHYL·LOID *adj.* Resembling a leaf; foliaceous.

PHYL·LOME *noun* The leaf or its equivalent; foliage: one of the four members that make up a perfect plant. [<Gr. *phyllōma*, foliage, <*phyllon*, leaf] — **PHYL·LOM·IC** *adj.*

PHYL'·LO·PHORE *noun* The budding summit of a stem, especially a palm stem on which leaves are developed. [<PHYLLO– + Gr. *pherō*, bear] — **PHYL·LOPH·O·ROUS** *adj.*

PHYL'·LO·POD *adj.* 1 Having leaf-like feet. 2 Of or pertaining to the *Phyllopoda*. — *noun* One of the *Phyllopoda*.

PHYL·LOP·O·DA *noun pl.* A division of crustaceans (subclass *Entomostraca*), with the body elongated, a shell or bivalve carapace, and at least 4 pairs of flattened, leaf-like swimming feet which also function as gills, as the fresh-water fairy shrimp. — **PHYL·LOP·O·DAN** *noun & adj.*

PHYL·LO·TAX'·IS *noun* The distribution or disposition of leaves upon the stem and also the laws governing the arrangement. Also **PHYL·LO·TAX'·Y.** [<PHYLLO– + Gr. *taxis*, arrangement] — **PHYL·LO·TAC'·TIC** *adj.*

·PHYLLOUS A combining form from Greek *phyllon*, leaf, signifying having leaves, leaflets, or the like; as, poly*phyllous*.

PHYL·LOX·E'·RA *noun* A minute aphis or plant louse (genus *Phylloxera*), especially *P. vitifoliæ* which is very destructive to grape vines. [<PHYLLO– + Gr. *xēros*, dry]

PHYLO· A combining form from Greek *phylon*, *phylē*, tribe.

PHY·LOG·E·NY (fī·lŏj'·i·ni) *noun* The history of the evolution of a species or group; tribal or racial history. Compare ONTOGENY. Also **PHY·LO·GEN·E·SIS.** — **PHY·LO·GE·NET'·IC, PHY·LO·GEN'·IC** *adj.* — **PHY·LO·GE·NET'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHY·LUM *noun* [**·LA** *pl.*] A great division of the plant or animal kingdom, below a kingdom and above a class, of which the members are believed to have a common evolutionary ancestor. [<Gr. *phylon*, *phylē*, tribe]

·PHYRE A combining form from French *porphyre*, porphyry, used in petrography to denote porphyritic rocks, as vitro*phyre*.

PHYSI·, PHYSIO· Combining forms from Greek *physis*, nature.

PHYS·IC (fiz'·ik) *noun* 1 Medicine in general; specifically, a cathartic; a purge. 2 The art, science, or practice of medicine; the medical profession. 3 [Obs.] Physics. — *tr. verb* 1 To give medicine to; purge. 2 To cure, relieve, or heal by or as by physic. [<Gr. *physikē* <*physis*, nature]

PHYS·I·CAL (fiz'–) *adj.* 1 Relating to the material universe or to the physical sciences. 2 Pertaining to material things, as opposed to *mental*, *moral*, or *spiritual*; especially, relating to the human body apart from the mind or spirit; material; corporeal. 3 Of or pertaining to the properties, forces, and phenomena treated of in physics; hence, accessible to the senses; external; as, *physical* characteristics of a mineral, *physical* changes. — **·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: bodily, corporal, corporeal, material, natural, sensible, tangible, visible. Whatever is composed of or pertains to matter may be termed *material*; *physical* applies to *material* things considered as parts of a system or organic whole; hence, we speak of *material* substances, *physical* forces. *Bodily*, *corporal*, and *corporeal* apply primarily to the human body; *bodily* and *corporal* both denote pertaining or relating to the body; *corporeal* signifies of the nature of or like the body; *corporal* is now almost wholly restricted to signify applied to or inflicted upon the body; we speak of *bodily* sufferings, *bodily* presence, *corporal* punishment, the *corporeal* frame. See NATURAL 8. *Antonyms*: hyperphysical, immaterial, intangible, intellectual, invisible, mental, moral, spiritual, unreal, unsubstantial.

PHYSICAL CHEMISTRY The branch of chemistry that deals with the physical properties of substances, especially in their quantitative relations to chemical change.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION Training and development of the human body by means of athletics and other exercises; also, education in hygiene.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY Geography dealing with the natural features of the earth.

PHYSICAL SCIENCES The sciences that treat of inanimate matter or of energy apart from the phenomena of life, as physics, astronomy, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, etc.

PHYSICAL THERAPY The science of treating disability, injury, and disease by external physical means, such as electricity, heat, light, massage, etc.: also called *physiotherapy*.

PHY·SI·CIAN (–zish'·un) *noun* 1 One versed in or practicing the art of [illegible] 2 A student of or specialist in physical science.

PHYS·I·CO·CHEM'·I·CAL (fiz–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the physical and chemical properties of matter. 2 Pertaining to physical chemistry.

PHYS·ICS (fiz'·iks) *noun* The science that treats of the phenomena associated with matter in general, especially its relations to energy, and of the laws governing these phenomena, excluding the laws and phenomena peculiar to living matter (biology), or to chemical change. Physics generally includes the subjects of mechanics, heat, light and sound, electricity and magnetism, and radiation.

PHYS·I·OC'·RA·CY (fiz–) *noun* The doctrine of François Quesnay, who taught that society should be governed by a natural order inherent in itself; that land and its unmanufactured products are the only true wealth, the precious metals being a false standard; that the proper source of state revenue is direct taxation of land; and maintained the right of freedom of trade, person, opinion, and property. [<Gr. *krateō*, be strong] — **PHYS'·I·O·CRAT** *noun* — **PHYS·I·O·CRAT'·IC** *adj.*

PHYS·I·OG'·NO·MY (fiz·i·ŏg'·no·mi *or, especially British,* fiz·i·on'·o·mi) *noun* [**·MIES** *pl.*] 1 The face or features as revealing character or disposition. 2 The outward look of a thing. 3 The art of reading character by the lineaments of the face or form of the body. [<Gr. *physis*, nature, + *gnōmōn*, judge] — **PHYS·I·OG·NOM'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PHYS·I·OG·NOM'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PHYS·I·OG'·NO·MIST** *noun.*

PHYS·I·OG'·RA·PHY (fiz–) *noun* 1 A description of nature. 2 The study of the development of the features of the earth's surface; physical geography. — **PHYS·I·OG'·RA·PHER** *noun* — **PHYS·I·O·GRAPH'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PHYS·I·O·GRAPH'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHYS·I·O·LOG'·I·CAL (fiz–) *adj.* Pertaining to the functions of living organisms. Also **PHYS·I·O·LOG'·IC.** — **PHYS·I·O·LOG'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHYS·I·OL'·O·GY (fiz–) *noun* 1 The branch of biology that treats of the vital phenomena manifested by animals or plants; the science of organic functions, as distinguished from *anatomy* and *morphology*. 2 A treatise on this science. 3 The aggregate of organic processes; as, the *physiology* of the frog. [<Gr. *physiologia* <*physis*, nature, + **–LOGY**] — **PHYS·I·OL'·O·GIST** *noun.*

PHYS·I·O·THER'·A·PY (fiz·i·ō·thĕr'·uh·pī) Same as **PHYSICAL THERAPY.**

PHY·SIQUE (fi·zeek') *noun* The physical structure, organization, or appearance of a person. [<F.]

PHYSO· A combining form from Greek *physa*, bellows, bladder, breath, wind, air sack, bubble.

PHY·SO·STIG'·MINE (fī·sō·stig'·meen *or* –mĭn) *noun* A white, tasteless, toxic alkaloid, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$, derived from the Calabar bean; used as a miotic: also called *eserin*.

PHY·SOS·TO·MOUS (fī–) *adj.* Having the air bladder united by a duct with the intestinal canal, as in certain teleost fishes. Also **PHY·SO·STOM'·A·TOUS.**

PHYT·, PHYTO· A combining form from Greek *phyton*, a plant.

·PHYTE A combining form from Greek *phyton*, a plant, used to mean a vegetable organism of a kind or habitat specified by the other part of the word, as in hydro*phyte*.

PHY·TIN *noun* A calcium-magnesium salt isolated as a white odorless powder from the reeds of various plants, as sunflowers, hemp, peas, etc.

PHY·TO·BEN'·THON (–thŏn) *noun* Plant organisms growing at the bottom of seas, lakes, and other large bodies of water. Compare GEOBENTHOS. [<PHYTO– + Gr. *benthos*, depth of the sea]

PHY·TO·GEN'·E·SIS *noun* The science of the generation, origin, and development of plants. Also **PHY·TOG·E·NY.** — **PHY·TO·GE·NET'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PHY·TO·GE·NET'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PHY·TO·GEN'·IC (–jĕn'·ik) *adj.* 1 Phytogenetic. 2 Of plant origin, as coal and some other biogenic formations. Also **PHY·TOG·E·NOUS** (fī·tŏj'·i·nus).

PHY·TO·GE·OG'·RA·PHY *noun* That department of geography which deals with the distribution of plants; plant geography: also called *geobotany*.

PHY·TOG·RA·PHY *noun* Descriptive botany.

PHY·TOID *adj.* Plantlike.

PHY·TOL·O·GY *noun* Botany. — **PHY·TO·LOG'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

PHY·TOPH·A·GOUS (fī·tŏf'·uh·gus) *adj.* Feeding on plants; herbivorous. [<PHYTO– + Gr. *phagein*, eat]

PHY·TO·PLANK'·TON *noun* Free-floating aquatic plants.

PHY·TOS·TE·ROL (fī·tŏs'·tur·ŏl *or* –ōl) *noun* Any of various sterols found in and isolated from plant organisms, as ergosterol, sitosterol, etc.

PI (pī) *noun* 1 The sixteenth letter in the Greek alphabet (Π, π); corresponding to English *p*. As a numeral it denotes 80. 2 This letter used to designate the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, 3.14159 +; also, this ratio

PIA·CEN·ZA (pē·ä·chĕn'·tsä) River, northern Italy; the ancient *Placentia*.

PI·AC·U·LAR (pī·ăk'·yu·lur) *adj.* 1 Expiatory; having power

to atone. 2 Requiring expiation; criminal. [<L. *piaculum*, expiation, <*pius*, devout]

PIAF·FER (pyăf′·ur) *noun* A horse's gait in which the feet are lifted in the same succession as in the trot, but more slowly. [<F. *piaffer*, make a show] — **PIAFFE** *intr. verb.*

PI·A MA·TER The delicate inner vascular membrane that invests the brain and spinal cord; it is overlaid by the arachnoid and dura mater. [<L., pious mother]

PI·AN·ISM (pĭ·ăn′– *or* pee′·un·ĭzm) *noun* 1 Arrangement of music for the pianoforte. 2 Performance on the piano; the technique of piano playing.

PI·A·NIS′·SI·MO (pee–) *adj. & adv.* [It.] Very soft or softly: a musical direction (abbr. *pp.* or *ppp*). — *noun* A musical movement played very softly.

PI·AN·IST (pĭ·ăn′– *or* pee′·un·ĭst) *noun* One who plays on the pianoforte; specifically, an expert or a professional performer.

PI·AN·O *noun* A stringed musical instrument having felt-covered hammers, operated from a manual keyboard, which strike upon steel wires to produce the tones; a pianoforte. — **GRAND PIANO** A horizontal, harp-shaped piano, having three or more strings to each note, and action without springs. — **SQUARE PIANO** A piano having a horizontal rectangular case and horizontally strung wires. — **UPRIGHT PIANO** A piano in which the case is upright, with the strings vertical and overstrung to save space. [<It., abbreviation of *pianoforte*; see PIANOFORTE]

PI·A·NO (pĭ·ah′·no; *It.* pyah′·nō) *adv.* With slight force; softly: a direction to a singer or player of a musical instrument (abbr. *p.*) — *adj.* Performed or to be performed with slight force; soft; as, a *piano* passage. — *noun* A passage of music rendered softly and lightly. [<It., soft, <L. *planus*, smooth, level]

PI·AN′·O·FOR·TE (–for·tĭ *or* –fort) *noun* A piano. [<It. <*piano*, soft, + *forte*, strong]

PI·A·NO′·LA (pee–) *noun* A small portable cabinetlike piano-playing mechanism; a trade name.

PI·A·RIST (pī′–) *noun* One of a Roman Catholic monastic order the members of which are known as Regular Clerks of the Scuole Pie, an institute of instruction, founded in Rome about 1600.

PI·AS·SA′·VA (pee·uh·sah′·vuh) *noun* 1 A coarse, stiff fiber obtained from the leafstalks of two Brazilian palms, *Attalea funifera* and *Leopoldinia piassaba*: used for making ropes, brooms, brushes, etc. 2 Either of these palms. Also **PI·AS·A′·BA**, **PI·AS·SA′·BA**, **PI·A·SA′·VA**. [<Pg. *piassava*, *piaçaba*; of Braz. origin]

PI·AS·TER (pi–) *noun* 1 The Spanish peso or dollar. 2 A Turkish and Egyptian coin and monetary unit. Also **PI·AS·TRE**.

PI·AU·HY′ (pee·ow·ee′) 1 A river in NE. Brazil; 800 miles to the Caninde River. 2 A state in NE. Brazil; 116,494 square miles; capital, Therezina. Also **PI·AU·HI′**.

PIA·VE (pyah′·veh) A river in northern Italy; 137 miles to the Adriatic Sea; battles, 1917–1918.

PI·AZ·ZA *noun* 1 A veranda or porch. 2 In Europe, especially in Italy, a plaza. 3 A covered outer walk or gallery. [<It., market place]

PI·BAL (pī′·băl) *noun* An observation on conditions in the atmosphere as reported by or from a pilot balloon. [<PI(LOT) + BAL(LOON)]

PI·BROCH (pee′·brŏK) *noun* [Scot.] A martial air played on the bagpipe. [<Gael. *piobaireachd*, piping]

PI·CA *noun* A size of type; 12-point; ⅙ inch; also, a standard unit of measurement, as for leads or pages. See POINT, SYSTEM. — **SMALL PICA** A size of type; about six and a half lines to the inch; 11-point. — **TWO-LINE** or **DOUBLE PICA** Type having a depth of body of two lines of pica; 24-point. [<LL. *pica*, ordinal, <L. *pica*, magpie]

PI·CA *noun* A morbid appetite for unusual or unfit food, as clay, chalk, ashes, etc., showing itself especially in hysteria, pregnancy, and chlorosis. [<L. *pica*, magpie, an omnivorous bird] — **PI·CAL** *adj.*

PI·CA·CHO (pī·cah′·chō) *noun* [Local] An isolated peak of a hill or butte. [<Sp., top, summit]

PIC′·A·DOR *noun* 1 In bullfighting, a horseman armed with a lance, whose function is to excite the bull. 2 A clever debater; one with ready wit. [<Sp. <*pica*, a pike, <L. *spica*, point]

PIC·AR·DY A former province of northern France. — **PIC·ARD** *adj. & noun.*

PIC·A·RESQUE′ (–rĕsk′) *adj.* Pertaining to picaroons or rogues: specifically applied to the **PICARESQUE NOVEL**, a form having a slight plot consisting of episodes loosely connected by the hero, a rogue; originated in Spain in the 17th century, popular in France and England in the 18th century, and still used occasionally. [<F. <Sp. *picaresco* <*picaro*, rascal]

PIC·A·ROON′ *noun* 1 One who lives by cheating or robbery: a wrecker or pirate; rogue; adventurer. 2 A pirate vessel [<Sp. *picarón* <*picaro*, rogue]

PIC·A·ROON′ *noun* A piked pole used by log drivers: also spelled *pickaroon*.

PI·CAS·SO (pee·cah′·so), **PABLO**, born 1881, Spanish painter.

PIC·A·YUNE′ *adj.* [Pop.] Little; worthless; mean. — *noun* A former small Spanish-American coin; a half-real; hence, a person or thing of trifling value. [<F. *picaillon*, farthing] — **PIC·A·YUN′·ISH** *adj.*

PIC′·CA·DIL·LY A fashionable London thoroughfare; historic residences and public buildings.

PIC′·CA·LIL·LI *noun* A highly seasoned relish of chopped vegetables.

PIC·CARD (pee·cahr′), **AUGUSTE**, born 1884, Swiss physicist and aeronaut.

PIC′·CO·LO *noun* 1 A small flute with tones an octave higher than those of the ordinary flute. 2 An organ stop of similar tone. [<It., small] — **PIC′·CO·LO·IST** *noun.*

PICE *noun* A copper coin of British India; ¼ anna.

PIC·E·OUS (pĭs′·i– *or* pī′·shi·us) *adj.* 1 Relating to or resembling pitch; inflammable. 2 Pitch-black. [<L. *piceus* <*pix*, pitch]

PICHE·GRU (peesh·grü′), **CHARLES**, 1761–1804, French revolutionary general.

PICH·I·CI·A′·GO (pĭch·ĭ·sĭ·ah′·gō *or* –äy′·gō) *noun* A small burrowing armadillo (*Chlamydophorus truncatus*) of South America. [<Sp. Am. *pichey*, armadillo, + Sp. *ciego*, blind]

PICH·U·RIM (–oo·rĭm) *noun* One of the aromatic cotyledons of the seed of a South American tree (genus *Ocotea* or *Nectandra*) of the laurel family, resembling in taste and smell both sassafras and nutmeg: used medicinally and for flavoring. Also **PICHURIM BEAN**.

PICK *noun* 1 A double-headed, pointed metal tool mounted on a strong wooden handle, as a pickax: used for breaking ground, etc. 2 Any of various implements for picking, as an icepick, toothpick, or a picklock. 3 A plectrum, as for a stringed instrument. 4 Right of selection; choice; hence, the best. 5 The quantity of certain crops that are picked by hand. 6 In weaving, the blow that drives a loom shuttle. 7 A thread: the number of picks to the inch determines the relative value of cotton cloth or muslin. 8 A blow, as with a spear. 9 The act of picking. See synonyms under ALTERNATIVE.

— *verb* 1 To break up, penetrate, or indent with a pointed instrument; strike with a pick or beak; peck. 2 To form or make by pecking; as, to *pick* a hole in cloth. 3 To remove extraneous material from with a pointed instrument, with the fingernail, or the like; as, to *pick* the teeth, ear, etc. 4 To seek purposely an occasion for; as, to *pick* a quarrel. 5 To separate or pull apart, as with the fingers. 6 To nibble at; eat mincingly or daintily. 7 To choose from a quantity; select; cull: often with *out*: as, to *pick* the best. 8 To separate (something) from that on which it grows, to which it is adherent, or in which it is contained; as, to *pick* apples (from the tree); gather; harvest. 9 To take something from stealthily with the fingers; filch; as, to *pick* a pocket, pilfer. 10 To open, as a lock, without its key, especially in a stealthy manner. 11 To twitch with the fingers; pluck, as, to *pick* a banjo. 12 To search diligently; select with care. See synonyms under CHOOSE. — **TO PICK ON (SOMEONE)** To tease or annoy (someone). — **TO PICK UP** 1 To take with or as with the fingers. 2 To get or acquire by chance means, here and there, as opportunity offers, or little by little. 3 To receive an overtaken person or thing into one's company, or into a vehicle or vessel: said also of a vehicle or vessel. 4 To take heart again; recover spirit, health, weight, etc. 5 To tidy. 6 To catch (someone) in an error. 7 To gain speed or power, as an automobile, engine, etc. [Perhaps variant of PIKE]

PICK′–A–BACK *adv.* On the back or shoulders: also spelled *piggy-back*.

PICK′·A·NIN·NY *noun* [·NIES *pl.*] A little child; specifically, a Negro child. Also **PIC′·CA·NIN·NY**. [<Sp. *pequeño*, little, + *niño*, child]

PICK·A·ROON′ Same as PICAROON.

PICK·AX *noun* A pick or mattock with one arm of the head edged like a chisel and the other pointed; also, one with both arms pointed. Also **PICK·AXE**.

PICK·ED *adj.* 1 Having spines or prickles. 2 Sharp-pointed, as a stick.

PICKED (pĭkt) *adj.* 1 Carefully selected; chosen for a purpose. 2 Cleaned by picking out refuse, stalks, etc., as cotton. 3 Caused intentionally or sought out, as a quarrel. See synonyms under CHOICE.

PICKED–OVER *adj.* Handled; left after the best have been removed; also, left after the undesirable ones have been removed, as berries.

PICK·ENS, ANDREW, 1739–1817, American Revolutionary general.

PICK·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which picks; specifically, a machine for loosening up fibrous material; in a loom, the part that strikes the shuttle. 2 A tool like a graver used by electrotypers.

PICK·ER·EL *noun* 1 A North American fresh-water fish (family *Esocidæ*); a pike; especially one of the smaller species. *Esox reticulatus* is the common pond pickerel of the eastern United States. 2 A young pike. [Diminutive of PIKE]

PICKEREL FROG A frog (*Rana palustris*) of the eastern United States: also called *marsh frog*.

PICK′·ER·EL·WEED *noun* A perennial aquatic herb (*Pontederia cordata*), growing in the shallows of lakes of the

United States and Canada, or other species of the same genus.

Pick er ing, Timothy, 1745–1829, American Revolutionary general.

pick et *noun* 1 A pointed stick, tent peg, bar, fence paling, or stake. 2 A bullet with a long sharp point. 3 A detachment of soldiers posted to guard a camp, army, etc.; also, a sentinel. 4 A person placed on guard or patrol by a labor organization, at a place affected by a strike.

— *verb* 1 To fence or fortify with pickets or pointed stakes. 2 To place on guard; post as a picket. 3 To post pickets near. 4 To tie to a picket, as a horse. 5 To act as a picket. [<F. *piquet* <*pique* <OF. *pic*, a pick] — **pick et er** *noun*.

picket fence A fence made of upright pickets.

picket pin A long iron pin or wooden stake driven into the ground and having a swivel loop at the upper end: used for tethering horses.

Pick ett, George Edward, 1825–75, American Confederate general.

pick ing *noun* 1 The act of picking; also, that which is or may be picked. 2 *pl.* That which is left to be picked up or gleaned; as, scanty *pickings*. 3 Pilfering, or that which is pilfered; also, usually in the plural, questionable perquisites.

pick le *noun* 1 A preserving, flavoring liquid, as brine or vinegar, sometimes spiced, for meat, fish, vegetables, etc. 2 One of certain objects preserved or flavored in pickle, as a cucumber or onion. 3 Diluted acid used in cleaning metal castings, etc. 4 A sorry plight or disorder; an embarrassing condition or position. 5 A mischievous child.

— *tr. verb* [**pick led** (-ld), **pick ling**] 1 To make pickle of; preserve with brine or vinegar. 2 To immerse in diluted acid, as castings, for cleansing. 3 To give an appearance of age to, as wood, paintings, etc. [<MD. *peeckel*]

pick le *noun* [Scot.] A grain of corn; a small quantity.

pickled finish A finish having the effect of a cloudy white patina over light-toned wood: originally produced on old painted furniture by removing the plaster base of the paint with vinegar, or exposing a surface which had been bleached with lime.

pick lock *noun* 1 A special implement, as a bent wire, for opening a lock; a false key. 2 A burglar.

pick maw *noun* [Prov. Eng.] The laughing gull; especially, the European black-headed gull (genus *Larus*).

pick' pock et *noun* One who steals from pockets.

pick thank *noun* A flatterer; sycophant.

pick up *noun* 1 Acceleration, as in the speed of an automobile, engine, etc. 2 The electro-mechanical vibrating device holding the needle in a phonograph or similar sound-reproducing apparatus. 3 In radio, the location of microphones in relation to program elements; also, the system for broadcasting material gathered outside the studio. 4 In television, the scanning of an image by the electron beam; also, the scanning apparatus. 5 [Pop.] Gain; improvement; renewal of prosperity, etc. 6 [Pop.] A casual acquaintance.

Pick wick, Mr. Samuel In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, the president of the Pickwick Club, a stout, good-hearted man, fond of travel, and distinguished for blundering simplicity.

Pick wick' i an *adj.* Relating to or characteristic of Mr. Pickwick.

Pickwickian sense A technical or constructive sense; not the common sense: usually said of a word or a phrase that, taken as it is generally used, is insulting or offensive.

pic nic *noun* An outdoor pleasure party, provided with its own eatables and means of entertainment. — *intr. verb* [**pic nicked, pic nick ing**] To have or attend a picnic. Also **pick nick**. [<F. *pique-nique*] — **pic nick er** *noun*.

Pi co (pee'kō) A volcano on **Pico Island**, Azores; 7,613 ft. Also **Pi co Al to** (ahl'tō).

Pico de Aneto See Nethou, Pic de.

Pi co del la Mi ran do la (pee'kō dĕl'lah mee·rahn'dō·lah), **Count Giovanni**, 1463–94, Italian humanist.

pic o line (-leen *or* -lin) *noun* Any of three isomeric liquid compounds, C_6H_7N, contained in coal tar, naphtha, bone oil, etc., and homologous with pyridine: also called *odorine*. Also **pic o lin**. [<L. *pix*, pitch, + *oleum*, oil]

pi cot (pee'kō) *noun* A small thread loop on ornamental edging, sometimes having knots or stitches added. — *verb* To make this edging. [<F., pearl, <OF. *pic*]

pic o tee' *noun* A florists' variety of carnation, having white or light-colored petals edged with scarlet or other strong color. [<F. *picoté* <*picoter*, prick, dot]

picot stitch A loop stitch.

pic quet Same as piquet.

picr-, picro- A combining form from Greek *pikros*, bitter.

pic rate *noun* A salt or ester of picric acid. The picrates explode when heated or struck.

pic ric *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having an exceedingly bitter taste. [<Gr. *pikros*, bitter]

picric acid A yellow crystalline compound, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$, obtained variously, as by the action of nitric acid on phenol: used in dyeing and as an ingredient in certain explosives.

pic rite *noun* An olivine-augite peridotite containing some magnetite or ilmenite, biotite, and brown hornblende. [<Gr. *pikros*, bitter]

pic rol (-rōle *or* -rōl) *noun* A colorless bitter crystalline compound, $C_6H_7O_6I_2SK$, used in medicine as an antiseptic.

pic ro tox' in *noun* A bitter, odorless, crystalline compound, $C_{30}H_{34}O_{13}$, contained in and forming the poisonous principle of the seeds of the fishberry (*Anamirta cocculus*); it resembles strychnine in action. — **pic ro tox' ic** *adj.*

Pict *noun* One of an ancient people of uncertain origin who inhabited Britain and the Scottish Highlands; waged war on the Romans; conquered in 846 by the Scots. — **-ish** *adj.*

Pict ish *noun* The language of the Picts.

pic' to graph *noun* A picture representing an idea: the earliest form of record. [<L. *pictor*, painter, + -GRAPH] — **pic to graph' ic** *adj.* — **pic to graph' i cal ly** *adv.* — **pic tog ra phy** *noun*.

Pic tor *noun* A southern constellation.

pic to ri al *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or concerned with pictures. 2 Representing in or as if in pictures; graphic. 3 Containing or illustrated by pictures. — *noun* An illustrated publication. See synonyms under GRAPHIC. [<L. *pictor*, painter] — **-ly** *adv.*

pic ture (-chŏor *or* -tyŏor) *noun* 1 A surface representation of an object or scene, as by a painting, drawing, engraving, or photograph; also, a mental image. 2 A vivid or graphic verbal delineation. 3 A striking resemblance to another person, object, or general idea; as, she is the *picture* of her mother, the very *picture* of despair. 4 A tableau: also called **living picture**. 5 A fleeting image or scene produced through nature's laws or their use, as in the lens. 6 [Pop.] A person's face. 7 A motion picture. — **to be in the picture** To belong to the group or the occasion; also, to be successful.

— *tr. verb* [**pic tured, pic tur ing**] 1 To give visible representation to, draw, paint, etc. 2 To describe graphically; depict. 3 To form a mental image of. [<OF. <L. *pictura* <*pingo*, paint]

Synonyms (noun): cartoon, copy, delineation, drawing, engraving, image, likeness, miniature, painting, photograph, print, representation, resemblance, semblance, similitude, sketch. See IMAGE, SKETCH.

picture cycle In motion pictures, the sequence of operations between the placing before the camera of two successive frames of the film.

picture element In television, the smallest unit of a given scene which is individually scanned by the electron beam and transmitted to the receiving set.

picture gallery A room or hall for the exhibition of pictures; also, the pictures, collectively, exhibited.

picture hat A woman's hat with a very wide brim, usually black, and trimmed with sweeping ostrich plumes, like hats in pictures by Reynolds and Gainsborough.

picture ratio In television, the ratio of the length of the received image to the width.

picture show 1 An exhibition of pictures. 2 The showing of a motion picture.

pic tur esque' (-chŏor- *or* -tyŏor·ĕsk') *adj.* 1 Having pictorial quality; like or suitable for a picture; especially, having a striking irregular beauty, quaintness, or charm. 2 Abounding in striking or original expression or imagery; figurative; richly graphic. See synonyms under BEAUTIFUL, GRAPHIC, ROMANTIC. — **-ly** *adv.* — **-ness** *noun*.

picture writing 1 The use of pictures or pictorial symbols in writing. 2 A writing so made.

pic ul *noun* [Malay] A varying commercial weight, usually about 100 catties, or 133⅓ pounds: used in China, Japan, Thailand, and other countries of Asia.

pid dle *intr. verb* [**pid dled** (-ld), **pid dling**] 1 To be concerned with mere trifles; dawdle. 2 To urinate; make water. [Perhaps <ME. *pidel*, puddle, <OE. *pudd*, ditch]

pid dling *adj.* Unimportant; trivial; trifling.

pid dock *noun* A bivalve mollusk (genus *Pholas*) with an elongated shell, which burrows in clay and sand; especially *P. castata*, of the southern United States.

pidg in *noun* A jargon of English and Chinese used in China and other Oriental commercial centers in intercourse between natives and foreigners. Also **pidgin English**. [<BUSINESS (corrupted to *pidgin*)]

pie *noun* 1 A baked food consisting of one or two layers or crusts of pastry with a filling of fruit, vegetables, or meat. 2 A pile or heap of anything; jumble: also spelled *pi*. 3 [Pop.] Anything very good or very easy. 4 Political graft. — **to have or put one's finger in the pie** To meddle. [Perhaps <PIE; compare PIED]

pie *noun* A magpie, or a related bird. [<F. <L. *pica*, magpie, <*pingo*, paint]

pie *noun* A copper coin of India of smallest value, worth a third of a pice.

pie *noun* 1 A service directory for the canonical hours and calendar used in the English church before the Reformation. 2 An index; a register. Also spelled *pye*. [<LL. *pica*; see PICA]

pie bald (-bawld) *adj.* Having spots, especially of white and black. — *noun* A spotted or mottled animal, especially a horse. [<PIE + BALD]

piece (peece) *noun* 1 A loose or separated part; a fragment.

2 A part or portion regarded as if separated from the whole; a division; section; plot. 3 That which is definite or complete in itself, but belonging to a class or series; as, a definite quantity in one length, as of cloth; one of the men in a game, as a checker; also, in chess, any man but a pawn or the king. 4 A specimen or instance; as, a *piece* of folly. 5 A person; individual; as, she is a forward *piece*. 6 A firearm, heavy or portable. 7 A short time, space, or distance. 8 A coin. 9 A drama; play; also, a poem or literary passage to be memorized and recited. 10 A picture. 11 A literary or musical composition. See synonyms under PART. — **OF A PIECE** 1 Of the same kind, sort, or class. 2 Of one piece; undivided. — **TO SPEAK ONE'S PIECE** To recite or declaim a poem or literary selection; hence, to inject one's opinion. — *adj.* Of, made of, or by the piece. — *verb* [**PIECED, PIEC·ING**] 1 To add or attach a piece or pieces to, as for enlargement. 2 To combine or reunite, as something broken apart or separated. 3 To make by sewing together small pieces: said especially of a quilt. [<OF. <LL. *pecia*, piece]

PIÈCE DE RÉSISTANCE (pyĕs duh reh·zees·tahNs′) [F.] Literally, piece of resistance; hence, the principal or most important work in a collection, as of art, poems, etc.; also, the most substantial dish of a dinner.

PIECE GOODS Dry goods, fabrics, usually sold by the piece, as shirtings and sheetings.

PIECE MEAL *adj.* Made up of pieces. — *adv.* 1 Piece by piece; gradually. 2 In pieces.

PIECE-OF-EIGHT *noun* A silver coin issued by Spain, first authorized in 1497, and worth eight *reales* (eight bits): so called because marked with the figure 8. Also called *piastre, peso, Spanish dollar.*

PIEC ER *noun* One who or that which pieces; especially, one who ties broken threads in a spinning mill.

PIECE WORK *noun* Work done, or paid for, by the piece or quantity. — **PIECE′·WORK ER** *noun.*

PIE CHART A graph in the form of a circle each of whose sectors is proportional in area and subtended angle to a component part of an entire series.

PIEC ING *noun* Pieces of cloth, especially those collected and saved to be sewed together, as for a quilt.

PIE-CRUST TABLE A small table having a top, usually round, with a raised scalloped edge.

PIED (pide) *adj.* Spotted; piebald; mottled. [<PIE]

PIED-À-TERRE (pyeh·da·tehr′) [F.] Temporary lodging.

PIED·MONT (peed′–) *adj.* At the foot of a mountain or mountain range; as, a *piedmont* plain.

PIED MONT (peed′–) A division of northern Italy; 11,335 square miles; capital, Turin. Also [It.] **PIE MON TE** (pyeh·mŏn′·teh). — **PIED·MONT·ESE′** (–eez′ *or* –eez′) *adj. & noun.*

PIE-PLANT *noun* The garden rhubarb, much used for pies.

PIER (peer) *noun* 1 A plain detached mass of masonry, usually serving as a support; as, the *pier* of a bridge. 2 An upright projecting portion of a wall. 3 A mole or jetty, or projecting wharf. 4 A solid portion of a wall between window openings, etc. [<F. *pierre*, stone]

PIERCE (peers) *verb* [**PIERCED, PIERC·ING**] 1 To penetrate or puncture with a pointed instrument; perforate; stab. 2 To cut, break, or force a way into or through; enter. 3 To make a passage. 4 To cut to the quick. 5 To discern. [<F. *percer*] — **PIERC·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: bore, drill, enter, penetrate, perforate, puncture, stab, transfix.

PIERCE (peers), **FRANKLIN**, 1804–69, president of the United States, 1853–57.

PIERC·ING *adj.* Penetrating by or as if by a sharp-pointed instrument; cutting; keen; poignant; shrill, as a look or cry. See synonyms under ACUTE, BLEAK, SHARP. — *noun* Penetration. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PIER GLASS A large high mirror intended to stand against a pier and thus fill the space between two openings in the wall.

PI·E·RI·A (pī–) A coastal district of ancient Macedon, at the base of Mount Olympus, the fabled birthplace of Orpheus and of the nine Muses. — **PI·E·RI·AN** *adj.*

PIERIAN SPRING A spring fabled to give poetic inspiration.

PI·ER·I·DES (pī·ĕr′·i·deez) 1 The Muses of Greek mythology. 2 The nine daughters of Pierus (a Thessalian king), who were vanquished by the Muses in a musical contest and changed into birds.

PI·ER·I·DINE (pī·ĕr′i·dīne *or* –din) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a family (*Pieridæ*) of butterflies, including species of predominately white or yellow color.

PIE·RO DEL·LA FRAN·CES·CA (pyeh′·rō dĕl′·lah frahn·chĕs′·cah), 1415?–92, Italian painter. Also **DE·I FRAN·CES·CHI** (frahn·chĕs′·kee).

PIERRE (pyehr) [F.] Same as PETER. Also [D.] **PIE·TER** (pee′·tĕr), [It.] **PIE·TRO** (pyeh′·trō).

PIERRE (peer) The capital of South Dakota, on the Missouri River.

PIER·ROT (pyeh·rō′) *noun* Originally, a character of French pantomimes, usually taking the part of valet, wearing white pantaloons and loose white jacket with big buttons; now, a white-faced buffoon dressed in Pierrot costume. [<F. <*Pierre*, Peter]

PIERS PLOW·MAN (peerz *or* peers) The chief character in the 14th century allegorical poem, *Vision of Piers Plowman*, ascribed to William Langland.

PIER TABLE A low table occupying the space between two wall openings, usually combined with a pier glass.

PI·ET *noun* 1 The magpie. 2 [Scot.] The water ouzel.

PI·ET·ED *adj.* [Scot.] Piebald.

PIE·TER·MAR′·ITZ·BURG (pee·tur–) The capital of Natal Province, Union of South Africa.

PI·E·TISM (–tĭzm) *noun* 1 Piety or godliness; devotion, as distinguished from insistence on religious creeds or forms. 2 Affected or exaggerated piety. — **PI·E·TIST** *noun* — **PI·E·TIS′·TIC** *adj.*

PI·E·TISM (–tĭzm) *noun* A religious awakening in the Lutheran Church of Europe during the later decades of the 17th century. — **PI·E·TIST** *noun* — **PI·E·TIS·TIC** *adj.*

PI E·TY *noun* 1 Reverence toward God or the gods; religious devoutness. 2 Religiousness in general. 3 Filial honor and obedience as due to parents, superiors, or country. See synonyms under RELIGION. [<L. *pietas* <*pius*, pious]

PIE WAGON A small diner, often on wheels.

PIEZO· A combining form from Greek *piezō*, press, used to mean pressure.

PI E·ZO·CHEM′·IS·TRY (pī·ee·70–) *noun* The study of chemical reactions under the influence of high pressures.

PI·E ZO·E·LEC·TRIC′·I·TY *noun* Electricity or electric phenomena resulting from pressure upon certain bodies, especially crystals. — **PI·E ZO E LEC′·TRIC** or **·TRI CAL** *adj.*

PI·E·ZOM′·E·TER *noun* 1 An instrument for determining pressure; specifically, an apparatus for measuring the compressibility of liquids; also, an attachment for a sounding line that denotes by the compression of air in a tube the depth of water to which the appliance descends. 2 A similar instrument used in ascertaining the sensitiveness of the skin to pressure. [<PIEZO– + –METER] — **PI E ZO·MET′·RIC** or **·RI·CAL** *adj.* — **PI E ZOM′·E·TRY** *noun.*

PIF FLE *intr. verb* [**PIF·FLED** (–ld), **PIF FLING**] To talk nonsensically; babble; twaddle; also, to write nonsense. — *noun* Trashy and nonsensical talk or writing; twaddle.

PIG *noun* 1 A hog or hoglike animal, especially when small or young; also, its flesh (pork). 2 An oblong mass of metal, especially iron or lead, just run from the smelter and cast in a rough mold, usually in sand; also, the mold or trough. 3 Pig iron or iron pigs in general. 4 A person who is like a pig, especially one who is filthy, gluttonous, or grasping. 5 [Scot.] An earthen article or vessel. 6 The musk hog of the southwestern United States. 7 [Pop.] A railroad locomotive: also called *hog.* — *verb* [**PIGGED, PIG GING**] 1 To litter or bring forth in the manner of pigs. 2 To act or live like pigs: with *it*. [<ME. *pigge* <OE. *picg(bread)*, mast]

PIG BED The bed of sand into which iron is run in casting pigs.

PIG·BOAT *noun* [Pop.] A submarine.

PIG·EON (pij′·un) *noun* 1 Any of a widely distributed family (*Columbidæ*) of birds, of arboreal and terrestrial habit, as the rock pigeon (*Columba livia*); a dove. 2 One easily swindled. [<OF. <L. *pipeo*, a chirping bird. <*pipio*, chirp]

PIGEON-BREAST *noun* A deformity in which the chest is flattened from side to side and the breast bone pressed forward and outward. — **PIGEON-BREASTED** *adj.*

PIGEON-HAWK *noun* The American merlin.

PIGEON-HEARTED *adj.* Timid; fearful.

PIG′·EON·HOLE *noun* 1 A hole in a pigeon house. 2 A small compartment, as in a desk, for filing papers. — *tr. verb* [**·HOLED, ·HOL·ING**] 1 To place in a pigeonhole; file away. 2 To lay aside and ignore.

PIGEON-LIVERED *adj.* Very mild or weak-spirited; meek.

PIGEON-TOED *adj.* Having the toes turned inward; toeing in.

PIG′·EON·WING *noun* A fancy dance step, or a curl in skating.

PIG·FISH *noun* 1 A salt water fish that makes a grunting noise; especially, a grunt, as the sailor's-choice (*Orthopristis chrysopterus*), common on the South Atlantic coast of the United States. 2 A sculpin (genus *Cottus*). 3 A sea-robin (genus *Prionotus*).

PIG·GER·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] A place for keeping or raising pigs.

PIG·GIN *noun* A small wooden vessel having one stave projecting above the rim for a handle; also, a pitcher. [<Prov. Eng. *pig*, crock]

PIG·GISH *adj.* Like a pig; greedy; dirty; selfish. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PIG·GY *noun* A little pig; by extension, a little child. Also **PIG·GIE.**

PIGGY-BACK *adv.* Pick-a-back. — *noun* A large airplane which carries a smaller one.

PIG-HEADED *adj.* Stupidly obstinate. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PIG IRON Crude iron cast into oblong masses or pigs.

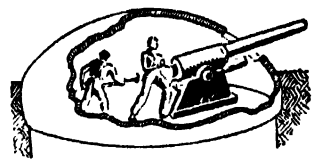
PIG·MENT *noun* 1 Any of a class of finely powdered, insoluble coloring matters suitable for making paints, enamels, oil colors, etc. 2 Any substance that imparts color to animal or vegetable tissues, as chlorophyll. 3 Any substance used for coloring. [<F. <L. *pigmentum* <*pingo*, paint]

PIG′·MEN·TA·RY *adj.* Producing, secreting, or containing pigment, as a cell.

PIG·MEN·TA′·TION *noun* 1 Coloration. 2 A diseased condition of the pigment cells of the skin.
PIGMENT CELL A cell secreting or containing pigment, as an epithelial cell of the iris or a connective-tissue cell; a chromatophore.
PIG·MY *adj.* Diminutive; dwarfish: also **PIG·ME·AN.** — *noun* A dwarf. Also spelled *pygmy*.
PIG·MY *noun* [**PIG·MIES** *pl.*] 1 A member of a people of equatorial Africa, much below the average size of men, ranging from four to five feet high: racially akin to the Negrito peoples of Melanesia and Malaya. 2 In Homer's *Iliad*, one of a race of dwarfs. Also spelled *Pygmy*. [<Gr. <*Pygmaios*]
PIG·NUS *noun* [Law] [**PIG·NO·RA** *pl.*] A contract of pawn of personal property; also, personal property pawned.
PIG·NUT *noun* 1 The fruit of a species of hickory (*Carya glabra*) common in the United States; St. Anthony's nut; also, the tree. 2 The Old World earthnut (*Carum bulbocastanum*).
PIG·PEN *noun* 1 A pen or sty where pigs are kept. 2 [Pop.] A roundhouse for railroad locomotives.
PIG·SKIN *noun* 1 The skin of a pig. 2 Something made of this skin, as a saddle or football.
PIG-STICKING *noun* Hunting wild boars, mounted and with spears: an Anglo-Indian sport.
PIG STY *noun* A sty or pen for pigs.
PIG·TAIL *noun* 1 The tail of a pig. 2 [Pop.] A cue or plait of hair; also, one who wears a cue. 3 A twist of tobacco. — **PIG·TAILED** *adj.*
PIG·WEED *noun* Any of several American goosefoots; especially, the white pigweed (*Chenopodium album*), the common purslane (*Portulaca oleracea*), or one of several amaranths.
PI KA *noun* A small rodent (family *Ochotonidæ*) mostly of North America and Asia; a tailless hare. *Ochotona princeps* is the little chief hare or cony of the Rocky Mountains. [<Tungusic *peeka*]
¹PIKE *noun* 1 A long pole having a metal point, used by foot soldiers in medieval warfare. 2 A spike or sharp point, as the central spike in a buckler. — *tr. verb* To run through or kill with a pike. [<ON. *pik*, pikestaff]
²PIKE *noun* 1 A slender, long-snouted, voracious, spiny-finned food fish (family *Esocidæ*), widely distributed in fresh waters of Europe, Asia, and America. 2 Some other fish resembling it, as the garpike. [Short for *pikefish*: named after its pikelike snout]
³PIKE *noun* 1 A turnpike road. 2 A tollbar. — *intr. verb* [Pop.] [**PIKED, PIK·ING**] To depart in haste; beat it. [Abbreviation of TURNPIKE]
⁴PIKE *noun* A mountain peak or pointed hill.
⁵PIKE *intr. verb* [Pop.] [**PIKED, PIK ING**] To bet in small amounts or timidly, usually following a heavy better.
PIKE, ZEBULON MONTGOMERY, 1779–1813, American general and explorer.
PIKED (pīkt *or* pī′·kĕd) *adj.* Having a pike; pointed.
PIKE MAN *noun* One of a body of soldiers armed with pikes, as in the 16th and 17th centuries.
PIKE-PERCH *noun* A pikelike percoid fish as the wall-eyed pike or sauger.
PIK ER (pīk′–) *noun* A cautious or timid gambler; one who makes small bets; hence, any poor sport.
PIK ER (pīk′–) *noun* Formerly, a person from Pike county, Missouri, characterized by laziness and suspiciousness; a poor white; later, any Missourian.
PIKE'S PEAK A mountain in central Colorado; 14,110 ft.
PIKE'S PEAKER One who joined the gold rush to the Pike's Peak region in Colorado in 1859.
PIKE STAFF *noun* [**·STAVES** *pl.*] 1 A piked staff, formerly carried by pilgrims, travelers, etc. 2 The wooden handle of a pike.
PI LAR *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or covered with hair. [<L. *pilus*, hair]
PI LAS·TER *noun* A rectangular column, with capital and base, engaged in a wall. [<LL. *pilastrum* <L. *pila*, pillar]
PI·LATE (pī′·lut), **PON·TIUS** (pŏn′·shus *or* ·tī·us) A Roman official; procurator of Judea, A.D. 26; delivered Jesus to be crucified.
PI·LA TUS (pē·lah′·tŏŏs), **MOUNT** A peak rising 6,998 ft. from the western shore of the Lake of Lucerne, Switzerland.
PI LAU (pi·low′) *noun* An Oriental mixed dish of boiled rice, raisins, spice, and some kind of meat or fowl. Also **PI LAF, PI·LAFF, PI LAW.** [<Turk. *pilaw* <Pers. *pilāw*]
PIL·CHARD (–churd) *noun* A herringlike food fish (*Sardinia cærulea*), the sardine; also, some similar fish. Also [Obs.] **PIL·CHER, PIL·CHERD.** [Etymology unknown]
PIL·CO·MA′·YO (pel·co·mah′·yo) A river in western South America; about 1,200 miles from central Bolivia to the Paraguay River; forms part of the boundary between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay.
¹PILE *noun* 1 A quantity of anything gathered or thrown together in one place; a heap. 2 Any of various devices for generating an electric current by means of superimposed plates of different metals in contact with a suitable liquid; as, a galvanic *pile*, voltaic *pile*. 3 A funeral pyre. 4 Any great structure or composition. 5 A massive building or group of buildings. 6 A pyramid. 7 A great quantity, especially of money; a fortune. — **FUNERAL PILE** A mass of combustible material upon which a corpse is or may be burned; a pyre. — **TO MAKE ONE'S PILE** To amass a fortune. — *verb* [**PILED, PIL·ING**] 1 To gather or throw into a heap or pile; bring together in quantity: often with *up*. 2 To build; amass. 3 To form a heap. See synonyms under HEAP. — **TO PILE IN** or **OFF** To get in or out of. — **TO PILE IT ON** To exaggerate; rebuke beyond one's just deserts. — **TO PILE UP** 1 To heap up; accumulate; become heaped up. 2 To run aground: said of vessels; hence, to get into trouble. — **TO PILE UP THE AGONY** To prolong the suspense intolerably. [<F. <L. *pila*, pier]
²PILE *noun* 1 A heavy timber pointed at one end, forced into the earth to form a foundation; a spile. 2 An arrowhead. 3 Formerly, a pointed stake. 4 [Obs.] A javelin. — *tr. verb* [**PILED, PIL ING**] To drive piles into, as for a foundation. [<OE. *pil* <L. *pilum*, javelin]
³PILE *noun* 1 Hair collectively; fur. 2 The manner in which hair is laid or set. 3 A fiber, as of cotton. 4 The cut or uncut loops which make the surface of certain fabrics, as velvets, plushes, corduroys, etc. — *tr. verb* [**PILED, PIL·ING**] To furnish with a pile or nap, as a fabric. [<L. *pilus*, hair] — **PILED** *adj.*
PI′ LE AT ED (pī′·lē–*or* pĭl′·ē·āy·ted) *adj.* 1 Provided with a pileus or cap. 2 Having the feathers of the pileum elongated or conspicuous; crested; as, the *pileated* woodpecker. Also **PI′ LE ATE.** [<L. *pileatus*, capped, <*pileus*, cap]
PILE-DRIVER *noun* 1 A machine for driving piles. In the ordinary forms, a heavy weight, raised by a small hoisting engine and sliding between upright guides, falls on the head of the pile by the force of gravity: also **PILE ENGINE.** 2 A boat or barge carrying a pile-driving machine.
PI LE OUS (pī lē·us) Same as PILOSE.
PILES (pīlz) *noun pl.* Hemorrhoids: the popular term. [<L. *pila*, ball]
PI LE UM (pī′·lē– *or* pĭl′·ē–) *noun* [·A *pl.*] The top of the head of a bird, from the base of the bill to the nape and above the eyes. [<L., cap]
PI LE US (pī′·lē– *or* pĭl′·ē–) *noun* [·I *pl.*] 1 The cap or expanded umbrella-shaped portion of a mushroom. See illustration under MUSHROOM. 2 A brimless round felt cap of ancient Rome. [<L., cap]
PILE WORT (–wŭrt) *noun* An Old World crowfoot (*Ranunculus ficaria*), producing tuberous roots and yellow flowers.
PIL FER *verb* To take by petty theft; practice petty stealing. See synonyms under STEAL. [<OF. *pelfrer*, rob, <*pelfre*, plunder] — **·ER** *noun.*
PIL FER ING *noun* Petty thieving.
PIL GAR LIC *noun* A person made bald by disease; also, a pitiable, chicken-hearted, ill-used or helpless fellow.
PIL GRIM *noun* One who journeys, especially on foot, to some sacred place, from religious motives; hence, any wanderer or wayfarer. [<OF. <L. *peregrinus* <*per*, through, + *ager*, field]
PIL GRIM *noun* One of the English colonists who settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1620.
PIL GRIM AGE (–ij) *noun* 1 A long journey, especially one made to a shrine or sacred place. 2 Man's life as a journey through the world. See synonyms under JOURNEY.
PILGRIM FATHERS The founders of Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts, in 1620.
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS An allegory in two parts (1678 and 1684) by John Bunyan, depicting the life journey of Christian from the City of Destruction to the Celestial City.
PI LI (pī·lee′) *noun* The edible nut of the Philippine canary-tree (*Canarium ovatum*), considered a delicacy after roasting; also the tree.
PILI· A combining form from Latin *pilus*, hair, as in *piliferous*, having hair.
PI·LIF ER·OUS (pī–) *adj.* Bearing or tipped with hairs. [<L. *pilus*, hair, + –I·FEROUS]
PIL ING (pīle′–) *noun* 1 Piles collectively; also, a structure formed of piles. 2 The act or process of driving piles.
¹PILL *noun* 1 A medicinal substance put up in a pellet, convenient for swallowing whole. 2 Hence, a disagreeable necessity. 3 [Pop.] A person difficult to bear with; a bore. 4 [Pop.] A baseball or a golf ball. — *tr. verb* 1 To form into pills. 2 To dose with pills. 3 [Pop.] To reject from membership; blackball. [<L. *pilula* <*pila*, ball]
²PILL *verb* [Obs.] 1 To pillage. 2 To peel off the hair, skin, or bark of. [<F. *piller*, to plunder, and OE. *piliau*, to peel]
PIL LAGE (–ij) *noun* 1 The act of pillaging; open robbery, as in war. 2 Spoil; booty. See synonyms under PLUNDER. — *verb* [**PIL LAGED, PIL LAG·ING**] 1 To rob openly and with violence; plunder; despoil. 2 To acquire by robbery or plunder. See synonyms under STEAL. [<F.] — **PIL·LAG·ER** *noun.*
PIL·LAR *noun* 1 A firm, upright separate support; column or shaft. 2 Something resembling a column in form or use. 3 One who or that which strongly supports a work or cause. — **FROM PILLAR TO POST** From one thing to another; from one predicament to another; hither and thither. — *tr. verb* To adorn or support with or as with pillars. [<L. *pila*, pillar]
PILLAR BOX [Br.] A pillar or post in the street upholding a

box in which letters, etc., may be placed to be collected by a postman. Also **PILLAR POST.**

PILLARS OF HERCULES Two promontories on opposite sides of the straits of Gibraltar: in Greek mythology said to have been torn apart by Hercules.



MILITARY PILLBOX

PILL·BOX *noun* 1 A small round box for pills. 2 A small round concrete emplacement for a machine-gun, antitank gun, etc.

PILL-BUG *noun* A small isopod crustacean (family *Armadillidiidæ*), found under logs, etc.: so called because they roll into tiny pills when disturbed.

PIL·LION (pil′·yun) *noun* A pad on a horse's back, behind the saddle, on which a second person may ride: formerly used by women. [<Ir. *pillin*, pack saddle, <*peall*, skin, covering, blanket, <L. *pellis*, skin]

PIL·LI·WINKS *noun* An old instrument of torture; thumbscrew: also called *punywinkle*. [Compare PERIWINKLE]

PIL·LO·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] Formerly, a framework in which an offender was fastened by the neck and wrists and exposed to public scorn; hence, any means or instance of exposing a person to public scorn. — *tr. verb* [RIED, RY·ING] 1 To set in the pillory. 2 To hold up to scorn. [<F. *pilori*]

PIL·LOW *noun* 1 A case of cloth stuffed with some yielding material, or inflated with air, used as a support for the head, as in sleeping. 2 Any headrest. 3 One of various supporting blocks or devices, as a journal bearing. — *verb* 1 To lay on or support with or as with a pillow; act as a pillow for. 2 To recline as if on a pillow. [<OE. *pylwe* <L. *pulvinus*, cushion]

PILLOW BLOCK A block or other device resting on firm foundations and designed to support a journal or shaft; a bearing.

PILLOW CASE *noun* A covering drawn over a pillow. Also **PILLOW SLIP.**

PILLOW LACE Bobbin lace.

PILLOW SHAM *noun* A covering or spread to be laid on a pillow to give the appearance of an ornamental pillow case.

PI·LO·CAR′ PINE (–peen *or* –pin) *noun* A colorless to yellow liquid or crystalline alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{16}N_2O_2$, contained in jaborandi (*Pilocarpus jaborandi*); it is poisonous and its salts are used in medicine. Also **PI LO CAR′ PIN.** [<Gr. *pilos*, cap, + *karpos*, fruit]

PI LOSE *adj.* Covered with hair, especially with fine and soft hair; hairy: also spelled *pileous*, *pilous*. [<L. *pilosus* <*pilus*, hair] — **PI LOS I TY** *noun.*

PI LOT (–lut) *noun* 1 A helmsman; specifically, one duly qualified by training and licensed by law to conduct vessels in and out of port. 2 Any guide. 3 One who controls the operation of an airplane, dirigible, or other aircraft. 4 The cowcatcher of a locomotive.

— *verb* 1 To direct the course of when passing through a channel; steer, hence, to guide through difficulties or dangers. 2 To act as pilot of; direct the course of an aircraft. [<OF. <D. *peillood*, sounding lead]

PI·LOT·AGE (–ij) *noun* 1 The act of piloting a vessel or aircraft. 2 The fee for such service.

PILOT BALLOON A small balloon sent up before dispatching a large one, to show the direction and velocity of the wind.

PILOT BREAD Ship biscuit. Also **PILOT BISCUIT.**

PILOT CELL A selected cell of a storage battery whose voltage, temperature, etc., are considered to indicate the condition of the whole battery.

PILOT ENGINE A locomotive preceding and piloting a train.

PILOT FISH An oceanic fish (*Naucrates ductor*), often seen in warm latitudes in company with sharks; the banded pilot.

PILOT HOUSE An enclosed structure, usually in the forward part of a vessel, containing the steering-wheel and compass.

PI·LOT·ING *noun* 1 The calling of a pilot, in any sense. 2 The branch of navigation that has to do with steering vessels in and out of ports or along coasts, or finding a ship's position by knowledge of landmarks, buoys, etc.

PILOT LAMP A small electric light used to indicate whether the power in a given circuit, motor, control unit, etc., is on or off.

PILOTLESS PLANE See under BOMB.

PILOT LIGHT A minute jet of gas kept burning beside an ordinary burner, for igniting the latter as soon as the gas is turned on. Also **PILOT BURNER.**

PILOT PARACHUTE See under PARACHUTE.

PILOT PLANT An experimental assembly of various units of machinery and other equipment for the purpose of testing the value of new production methods.

PILOT SNAKE 1 The copperhead. 2 A black snake (*Elaphe obsoleta*) of the eastern United States. 3 The pine snake.

PI·LOUS (pī′·lus) Same as PILOSE.

PIL·SEN (–zĕn) A city of western Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. Also [Czech] *Plzeň*.

PIL·SUD·SKI (peel·sōōt′·skī), **JOSEPH**, 1867–1935, Polish general; first president of Poland, 1918.

PILT·DOWN A parish near Uckfield, East Sussex, England, where Charles Dawson, in 1911, found parts of a skull associated with the early Pleistocene and characterized by a blend of apelike and human features suggesting an extinct species of man, the **PILTDOWN MAN** (*Eoanthropus dawsoni*), sometimes called *Dawn man*.



PILTDOWN SKULL
Reconstructed from parts shown shaded.

PIL·ULE (–yōōl) *noun* A little pill; pellet. [<L. *pilula*] — **PIL U·LAR** *adj.*

PI MAN (pee′·mun) *adj.* Relating to or designating a North American Indian linguistic stock of southern Arizona and northern Mexico of the Uto-Aztecan linguistic family; also, pertaining to a member [PI MA] of that stock.

PIM E LO′·SIS *noun* Conversion into fat; fatty degeneration; obesity. [<Gr. *pimelēs*, fat] — **PIM E LOT′·IC** *adj.*

PI·MEN TO *noun* 1 The dried unripe aromatic berries of the West Indian allspice. 2 The Spanish paprika (*Capsicum frutescens* or *tetragonum*).

PIMENTO CHEESE Cheese made from processed Neufchâtel curds with pimentos added.

PI MIEN TO (pee·myen′·to) *noun* [·TOS *pl.*] [Sp.] The sweet pepper, of which the fruit is used for stuffing olives.

PIM O LA *noun* An olive which has been stuffed with a sweet red pepper.

PIMP *noun* A pander. — *intr. verb* To act as a procurer or procuress. [Origin uncertain]

PIM′ PER NEL *noun* A plant of the primrose family (genus *Anagallis*) with usually red flowers, as the common **SCARLET PIMPERNEL** (*A. arvensis*). [<OF. *pimpernelle*]

PIMP ING *adj.* [Pop.] Puny; mean, sickly. [Compare G. *pimpelig*, sickly]

PIM PLE *noun* 1 A minute swelling or small elevation of the skin, with an inflamed base. 2 Any small protuberance. [Compare OE. *piplian*, break out in pimples] — **PIM PLED, PIM PLY** *adj.*

PIN *noun* 1 A short stiff piece of wire, with a sharp point and a round, usually flattened head, used in fastening together parts of clothing, sheets of paper, etc. 2 An ornamental device mounted on a pin or having a pin as a clasp, often serving to fasten part of the dress in addition to its use as a decoration: frequently a badge; as, a breast*pin*, scarf*pin*, society *pin*. 3 A peg or bar of metal or wood used for a fastening or support, as the thole of a boat, the bolt of a door, a peg serving to stop a hole or to fasten two beams together, or to keep a wheel from slipping from an axle, or one of the pegs to which the strings of a musical instrument are fastened: sometimes a prolonged device, as a hairpin or a clothespin. 4 A piece of wood turned in long oval or cylindrical shape, set up as a mark or target in various bowling or ball-throwing games; a skittle: commonly in the plural, as, ten*pins*. 5 *pl.* [Pop.] Legs. 6 A belaying-pin; a rolling-pin; a thole pin. 7 The merest trifle. 8 The cylindrical part of a key forward of the stem that enters the lock. 9 [Obs.] A peg showing the center of a target.

— *tr. verb* [PINNED, PIN NING] 1 To secure or fasten with a pin. 2 To pierce and fasten with a pin; transfix; hence, to seize and hold firmly in any manner. [<OE. *pinn*; not connected with L. *pinna*, feather]

PI ÑA (peen′·yah) *noun* [Sp.] 1 The pineapple. 2 A sweet drink prepared from the pineapple. Also **PI NA.**

PI NA CE Æ (pi·nay′·si·ee) *noun pl.* A family of widely distributed coniferous trees and shrubs having needlelike leaves and bearing hard, woody cones, as the pine, cedar, redwood, larch, hemlock, etc.; the pine family. — **PI·NA·CEOUS** *adj.*

PIÑA CLOTH A material for scarfs, handkerchiefs, etc., made from the fibers of the pineapple leaf. It is soft, transparent, and pale yellow. Also **PI·ÑA.**

PIN′·A·FORE *noun* A sleeveless apron, especially for protecting the front of a child's dress. [<PIN + AFORE]

PI·NANG *noun* The betel palm, or its fruit. [<Malay *pinan*]

PI NAR DEL RI·O (pee′·nar dĕl ree′·ō) A province in western Cuba; 5,206 square miles; also, its capital.

PI NAS·TER (pī– *or* pi–) *noun* An Old World pine (*Pinus pinaster*) common in the Mediterranean region. [<F. <L. *pinus*, pine]

PIN·BALL *noun* A mechanical game enclosed in a slanted, glass-covered box, in which the purpose is to cause a spring-driven ball to shoot up a groove and roll down the board, making electrical contact with a number of strategically placed pins. Each hit adds to the score, and sets off a bell, buzzer, or the like.

PINCE NEZ (păns·nāy′; *F.* păNs·neh′) *noun* Eyeglasses held upon the nose by a spring: literally, nosepincher. [<F.]

PIN·CERS *noun sing. & pl.* 1 A jointed instrument with two handles and a pair of grasping jaws for holding an object. 2 A nipperlike organ, as the chela of a lobster. [<OF. *pinçoir* <*pincer*, to pinch]

PINCH *verb* 1 To squeeze between two hard edges or bodies, or between a finger and thumb; compress. 2 To bind and

press upon so as to cause pain. **3** To reduce by distress of any kind; contract; make sharp or thin, as the face. **4** To become narrow; come to an end: said of a vein of ore. **5** To treat stintingly; cramp or limit, as in means or expenses; be parsimonious. **6** To move on, as with a crowbar or a pinch. **7** [Pop.] To arrest. **8** [Pop.] To steal, as a watch. **9** To steer (a sailing vessel) as close to the wind as possible without luffing.

—*noun* **1** The act of pinching. **2** Painful pressure of any kind. **3** A case of emergency. **4** So much of a loose substance as can be taken between the finger and thumb. **5** A narrow or tapering section on a vein of rock or fissure of earth. **6** A pinchbar. [<OF., pincer] —**PINCH'ER** *noun*.

PINCH BAR *noun* A crowbar with a short projection and a heel or fulcrum at the end: used to pry forward heavy objects.

PINCH BECK *noun* **1** An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, forming a cheap imitation of gold. **2** Anything spurious or pretentious. —*adj.* Made of pinchbeck; spurious. [<Christopher Pinchbeck, 1670?–1732, English inventor]

PINCH'-BUG *noun* A stag beetle.

PINCH ERS Same as PINCERS.

PINCH HITTER **1** In baseball, a batsman who goes to bat in place of another in an emergency, especially when a good hit is essential. **2** Hence, anyone who substitutes for another in time of need. —**PINCH-HIT** *intr. verb.*

PINCK NEY, CHARLES COTESWORTH, 1746–1825, American soldier and patriot.

PIN'-CUSH ION (-kŏŏsh'un) *noun* A small cushion into which pins are stuck when they are not being used.

PIN DAR, 522–443 B.C., Greek lyric poet.

PIN DAR IC (-dar'ik) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Pindar. —*noun* A Pindaric ode; any ode written in the complex style of Pindar.

PIND LING *adj.* **1** Dwindling; delicate; sickly. **2** Trifling. **3** [Prov. Eng.] Peevish.

PIN DUS The mountain range of northern Greece.

1PINE *noun* **1** A cone-bearing tree (genus *Pinus*) having needle-shaped evergreen leaves growing in clusters; especially, the American **WHITE PINE** (*P. strobus*), the long-leaved southern **GEORGIA** or **YELLOW PINE** (*P. palustris*), the **LOBLOLLY** or **OLDFIELD PINE** (*P. taeda*), the **RED PINE** (*P. resinosa*) of the eastern United States, and a **NUT PINE** (*P. cembroides*) of the Pacific States. **2** The wood of any pine tree. **3** Short for PINEAPPLE. [<OE. *pin* <L. *pinus*]

2PINE *intr. verb* [**PINED, PIN ING**] **1** To languish with longing, used with *for;* spend or consume in languishing. **2** To grieve secretly for. **3** To waste away with longing or grief; grow thin or weak, as with sorrow. [<OE. *pinian*, torment]

PIN E AL *adj.* **1** Shaped like a pine cone, as, the *pineal* body. **2** Pertaining to the pineal body. [<L. *pinea*, pine cone]

PINEAL BODY A small, reddish-gray, vascular, conical body of rudimentary glandular structure found behind the third ventricle of the brain, embraced by its two peduncles, but not a part of the brain, and having no known function. Also **PINEAL GLAND.**

PINEAL EYE The pineal body which in certain reptiles reaches the surface and has the structure of an eye.



PINEAPPLE

PINE'-AP-PLE *noun* **1** A tropical American plant (*Ananas comosus*) having spiny recurved leaves and a cone-shaped fruit consisting of the inflorescence clustering densely around a fleshy axis tipped with a rosette of spiked leaves. **2** The edible fruit of this tree. **3** [Pop.] A bomb. **4** In decoration, an ornament frequently in the form of a finial resembling either a pineapple or a pine cone: used especially on furniture.

PINE CONE The cone-shaped fruit of the pine tree. The pine cone and tassel compose the floral emblem of Maine.

PINE DROPS *noun* **1** Beechdrops. **2** A stout brownish-purple saprophytic plant (*Pterospora andromedea*) with terminal clusters of nodding white flowers.

PINE HURST A winter resort in central North Carolina; famous golf course.

PINE KNOT' **1** A knot in pine wood. **2** Any person or thing as tough as a pine knot.

PI NEL (pē-nĕl'), **PHILIPPE,** 1745–1826, French physician.

PINE MOUSE The little reddish-brown vole (*Microtus pinetorum*) of the pine barrens of eastern United States.

PI NENE *noun* Either of two isomeric terpenes, $C_{10}H_{16}$, the principal constituent of turpentine, and an ingredient of many essential oils, such as oil of juniper, eucalyptus, etc.

PINE NEEDLE The needle-shaped leaf of the pine tree.

PIN'-ER (pīn'-) *noun* One who lives in the pines of southeastern New Jersey. Also **PI NEY.**

PI NER O (pī-nĕr'-ō), **SIR ARTHUR WING,** 1855–1934, English dramatist.

PIN ER-Y (pīn'-) *noun* [**-IES** *pl.*] **1** A hothouse for growing pineapples. **2** A pine forest, especially one where lumbering is carried on; also, a large collection of pine trees.

PINES, ISLE OF See ISLE OF PINES.

PINE-SAP *noun* A low, fragrant, plant (*Hypopitys latisquama*), whitish or reddish, parasitic on roots or living on dead vegetable material: native of the north temperate zone.

PINE SISKEN A finch (*Spinus pinus*) of North America having streaked plumage. Also **PINE FINCH.**

PINE SQUIRREL The American red squirrel (*Sciurus hudsonicus*).

PINE TAR A dark, viscous tar obtained by the destructive distillation of the wood of pine trees.

PINE-TREE SHILLING A famous silver coin of Massachusetts from 1652 to about 1684, stamped with a tree resembling a pine tree.

PINE-TREE STATE Nickname of MAINE.

PI NE TUM (pī-) *noun* [L.] [**TA** *pl.*] A plantation of pine trees.

PINE WARBLER A small olive-green warbler (*Dendroica pinus* or *D. vigorsi*) common in the pine forests of the eastern United States.

PINE Y Same as PINY.

PIN FEATHER A rudimentary feather; a feather just beginning to grow through the skin.

PIN FISH *noun* **1** The sailor's choice; a sparoid fish (*Lagodon rhomboides*) common on the Atlantic Coast of the southern United States. **2** A sparoid fish (*Diplodus holbrooki*)

PIN FOLD *noun* A pound for stray animals; especially, a cattle pound. —*tr. verb* To shut up in a fold or pound; confine. [<OE. *pundfald* <*pyndan*, confine]

PING *noun* The sound made by a rifle bullet as it cuts the air. —*intr. verb* To make this sound. [Imitative]

PING-PONG *noun* The game of table tennis: a trade name.

PIN'-GRASS *noun* A hardy, herbaceous plant (*Erodium cicutarium*) of the geranium family, common in the western United States; alfilaria.

PIN'-GUID (ping'-gwid) *adj.* Containing or resembling oil or fat; unctuous. [<L. *pinguis*, fat] —**PIN GUID I TY** *noun.*

PIN HEAD The head of a pin; hence, any small object. —**PIN-HEADED** *adj.*

PIN HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* **1** A small minnow. **2** A brainless or stupid person; a fool.

PIN HOLE *noun* A minute puncture made by or as by a pin.

1PIN ION (-yun) *noun* **1** The wing of a bird. **2** A feather; a quill. **3** The outer segment of a bird's wing, bearing the flight feathers. **4** The anterior border of the wing of an insect. —*tr. verb* **1** To confine by cutting the pinions of, as a bird. **2** To bind or hold fast the arms of, so as to render helpless; shackle; hence, to confine. [<OF. *pignon*, plume, <L. *penna*, feather] —**PIN IONED** *adj.*

2PIN ION *noun* A toothed wheel (or sometimes in watches a ribbed wire) driving or driven by a larger cogwheel. [<F. *pignon*]

1PIN ITE (pĭn'-īte *or* pī'-nīte) *noun* A hydrous potassium-aluminum silicate. [<Pini mine, in Saxony]

2PI NITE *noun* A white, very sweet, crystalline substance, $C_6H_9(OH)_2OCH_3$, from the resin of the sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*): also **PI NI TOL.**

1PINK *noun* **1** A pale-rose color. **2** A flower of any one of several garden plants (genus *Dianthus*) with narrow grass-like leaves and fragrant flowers, as the common pink (*D. plumarius*); the plant itself; also, a flower or plant of some other genus, including the **MOSS-PINK** (*Phlox subulata*). **3** A type of excellence or perfection; as, the *pink* of politeness. **4** A red-colored coat; especially, a scarlet hunting coat; also, one who wears such a coat. —**IN THE PINK** [Pop.] In the best possible condition or degree.

—*adj.* **1** Having the color called pink; pale rose. **2** Fashionably dainty.

2PINK *tr. verb* **1** To stab or pierce with a pointed weapon; puncture. **2** To decorate with holes, as leather or cloth; also, to scallop the edges of. **3** To decorate. [Nasalized variant of PICK; compare LG. *pinken*, peck]

3PINK *noun* A sailing vessel with narrow stern. [<MD. *pinke*]

4PINK *adj.* [Prov. Eng.] Half-shut; winking; shining faintly. —*intr. verb* To wink; blink.

PINK ER TON, ALLAN, 1819–84, Scottish-American detective.

PINK EYE *noun* **1** A febrile contagious keratitis of sheep, with inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the eyelids. **2** An acute, contagious conjunctivitis in man, marked by redness of the eyeball. **3** A variety of white potato having pink eyes or buds

PINK IE *noun* **1** The little finger. **2** The pink-stern. Also **PINK'-Y.**

PINK ING *noun* **1** The act or process of pinking fabrics. **2** The act of stabbing, as with a rapier.

PINKING-SHEARS *noun* Shears with serrated blades for scalloping the edges of fabrics.

PINK ISH *adj.* Somewhat pink.

PIN KNOT Same as CAT-EYE.

PINK RHODODENDRON The California rosebay (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*) common on the Pacific Coast: State flower of Washington.

PINK ROOT *noun* **1** The root of any of several perennial herbs (genus *Spigelia*), especially the **CAROLINA PINKROOT** with bright red flowers (*S. marilandica*); a well-known anthelminthic also called *wormroot.* **2** A plant yielding the root.

PINK·STER *noun* Whitsuntide: formerly observed as a day of revelry in New York. [<D. *Pinkster*, Pentecost]

PINKSTER-FLOWER *noun* An American shrub (*Azalea nudiflora* or *Rhododendron nudiflorum*) with showy flesh-colored to dark-red flowers, blooming at Whitsuntide: also spelled *pinxter-flower*. Also called *wild honeysuckle*.

PINK-STERN *noun* A boat having a narrow or pointed stern, used especially by cod fishermen: also called *pinkie*, *pinky*. [See ²PINK]

PINK TEA A women's social gathering or tea, at which the decorations or refreshments are exceptionally dainty; hence, any innocuous occasion.

PINK·Y *adj.* Small and blinking: said of eyes.

PIN MONEY An allowance for incidentals; formerly, an allowance made by a husband to his wife for her personal expenses.

PIN·NA *noun* [PIN·NÆ (-ē) *pl.*] 1 A single leaflet of a pinnate leaf. 2 The auricle of the ear. 3 A wing, fin, or the like. [<L., feather] — **PIN·NAL** *adj.*

PIN·NACE (pin'·is) *noun* 1 A six- or eight-oared boat, carried by a man-of-war; also, a steam launch used as a tender. 2 Formerly, a small schooner-rigged sailing vessel. [<OF. *pinasse* <L. *pinus*, pine]

PIN·NA·CLE *noun* 1 A small turret or tall ornament, as on a parapet. 2 Anything resembling a pinnacle; a high or topmost point, as a mountain peak; summit. — *tr. verb* [PIN·NA·CLED (-kld), PIN·NA·CLING] 1 To place on an elevated point. 2 To supply or furnish with a pinnacle. See synonyms under SUMMIT. [<OF. <LL. *pinnaculum* <L. *pinna*, feather]

PIN·NATE *adj.* 1 Having the shape or arrangement of a feather: said of compound leaves or leaflets arranged on each side of a common axis: when terminated by a single leaf, *odd-pinnate*; when lacking a terminal leaf, *abruptly pinnate*. 2 Having winglike parts or appendages. Also **PIN·NAT·ED** (-ā·ted). [<L. *pinnatus* <*pinna*, feather] — **PIN·NATE·LY** *adv.* — **PIN·NA·TION** *noun*.

PINNATI- A combining form from Latin *pinnatus*, feathered, used chiefly in botany to describe leaf characteristics.

PIN·NAT·I·FID *adj.* In botany, cleft in a pinnate manner, with the incisions half-way down or more and the lobes or sinuses narrow. [<PINNATI- + L. *findo*, split]

PIN·NAT′·I·PED *adj.* Having lobed membranes to the toes, as certain birds. [<PINNATI- + L. *pes*, foot]

¹**PIN·NER** *noun* 1 One who fastens with pins. 2 A pinafore. 3 A headdress with long flaps at each side, worn by women in the 18th century; also, a cloth band for a dress.

²**PIN·NER** *noun* [Obs.] An officer who impounded stray animals; a pound-keeper: also spelled *pinder*.

PINNI- A combining form from Latin *pinna*, feather.

PIN′·NI·GRADE *adj.* Moving by means of flippers, as a seal. [<PINNI- + L. *gradior*, walk]

PIN′·NI·PED *adj.* 1 Having finlike locomotive organs. 2 Of or pertaining to a suborder (*Pinnipedia*) of aquatic carnivorous mammals, the seals and walruses. — *noun* A fin-footed carnivorous mammal, as a walrus, seal, etc. [<PINNI- + L. *pes*, foot] — **PIN·NI·PE′·DI·AN** *adj. & noun*.

PIN·NU·LA (pin'·yu·luh) *noun* [·LÆ (-lē) *pl.*] 1 A barb of a feather. 2 Same as PINNULE. [<L. <*pinna*, feather] — **PIN·NU·LAR** *adj.* — **PIN·NU·LATE, PIN′·NU·LAT·ED** *adj.*

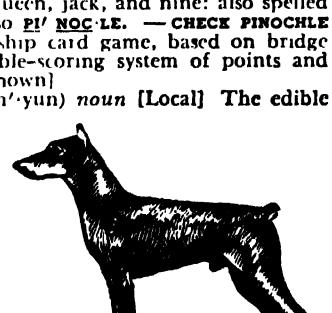
PIN·NULE (pin'·yule) *noun* 1 A pinnula; specifically, a small detached fin, as in mackerels. 2 One of the smaller or ultimate divisions of a pinnate leaf or frond; a secondary pinna. [<L. *pinnula*, pinnula]

PIN′·NY·WIN·KLE Same as PITTLIWINKS.

PIN OAK An oak tree (*Quercus palustris*) common in the eastern United States, forming a conical head with long pendulous branches, the leaves turning bright red in autumn.

PI′·NOCH·LE (pee'·nŭck·l) *noun* A card game resembling bezique played with a double pack of 48 cards, ranking as follows: ace, ten, king, queen, jack, and nine: also spelled *penuchle*, *penuckle*. Also **PI′ NOC·LE**. — **CHECK PINOCHLE** A four-handed, partnership card game, based on bridge and pinochle, with double-scoring system of points and checks. [Etymology unknown]

PI ÑON (peen'·yōne *or* pin'·yun) *noun* [Local] The edible seed of any of various pines of the Pacific Coast of the United States; especially, the New Mexican piñon (*Pinus cembroides*); also, the tree: also spelled *pinyon*. [<Sp.<L. *penna*, plume]



DOBERMAN PINSCHER

PINS AND NEEDLES A tingling or prickling sensation in some part of the body, as the fingers or toes; paresthesia. — **ON PINS AND NEEDLES** Uneasy; nervous.

PIN·SCHER (-shur) *noun* One of a breed of large, short-haired dogs, originally bred in Germany, very strong and intelligent; usually black, brown, or blue, with rust markings: used as a watch dog, police dog, and sometimes as a work dog: usually called **DO·BER·MAN PINSCHER**, after its first breeder. — **MINIATURE PINSCHER** One of a breed of dogs similar to the Doberman pinscher but smaller. [<G.]

PINT (pint) *noun* 1 A dry and liquid measure of capacity equal to half a quart or (liquids only) four gills. 2 [Scot.] A measure equivalent to two English quarts. [<F. *pinte* <Sp. *pinta*, mark]

PIN·TA (pin'·tuh; *Sp.* peen'·tah) *noun* [Sp.] A tropical skin disease caused by various fungi, and characterized by patches of discoloration: also called *carate*. [Sp., little spot]

PIN·TA·DO *noun* [·DOS *pl.*] A large, spotted fish (*Scomberomorus regalis*) of the mackerel family, found in tropical Atlantic waters of North and South America. [<Sp., painted, <*pintar*, paint]

PIN TAIL *noun* 1 A duck (*Dafila acuta*) of the northern hemisphere, the male of which has a long sharp tail. 2 A sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*) of northern North America. 3 The ruddy duck.

PIN·TA·NO (-tah'·no) *noun* A tropical fish (genus *Abudefduf*) having a green body marked with dark bands: found in the neighborhood of coral reefs.

PIN·TLE *noun* A pin upon which anything pivots, as one of the metal braces or hooks upon which a rudder swings, or the pin of a hinge of a gunlock. [<OE. *pintel*, penis]

PIN·TO *adj.* Piebald; pied, as an animal. — *noun* 1 A pied animal: said especially of a horse, or Western pony. 2 A kind of spotted bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) of the southwestern United States: also **PINTO BEAN**. [<Sp., painted]

PINTSCH GAS (pinch) A fuel and illuminating gas made by the destructive distillation of oil. [<Richard Pintsch, 1840–1919, German inventor]

PIN-UP *noun* That which is affixed to a board or wall for scrutiny or perusal; specifically, a clipping or photograph, usually of an attractive young woman. — *adj.* Designating a photograph, clipping, or drawing used in this manner, or a person who models such a picture; as, she's my *pin-up* girl.

PIN WEED *noun* Any one of various perennial herbs (genus *Lechea*), with very small greenish or purplish flowers.

PIN·WHEEL *noun* 1 A firework that revolves when ignited, forming a wheel of fire. 2 A wheel with pins set in its face in place of cogs on the periphery. 3 A child's toy resembling a windmill, made of colored paper, revolving on a pin attached to a stick.

PIN·WORM (-wŭrm) *noun* A nematode worm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*) parasitic in the lower intestines and rectum of man, especially of children.

PINX IT [L.] He (or she) painted (it).

PINXTER-FLOWER Same as PINKSTER-FLOWER.

PI·NY *adj.* Pertaining to, or clothed with pines: also spelled *piney*.

PIN·YON Same as PIÑON.

PIN·ZÓN (peen·thawn'), **MARTÍN ALONZO**, 1441–98, Spanish navigator; commanded the *Pinta* of Columbus's fleet. — **VICENTE YANEZ**, 1460–1524, brother of preceding; discovered Brazil.

PI·O·NEER′ *noun* 1 One who goes before to remove obstacles and prepare the way for others; one of the first explorers, settlers, or colonists of a country. 2 One who prepares the way by building bridges, roads, etc., for a military movement; an army engineer. See synonyms under HERALD. — *verb* 1 To prepare the way for; take the lead in. 2 To be a pioneer. [<F. *pionnier* <*pion*, foot-soldier]

PI·OUS *adj.* 1 Actuated by reverence for a Supreme Being; religious; godly. 2 Marked by a reverential spirit. 3 Practiced in the name of religion. 4 [Obs.] Exhibiting filial respect and affection; filial. See synonyms under GOOD, MORAL. [<L. *pius*, devout] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

¹**PIP** *noun* The seed of an apple, orange, etc. [Short for PIPPIN]

²**PIP** *noun* 1 A spot, as on a playing card, domino, or die. 2 Any of the small buds of the lily-of-the-valley. 3 Any dormant rootstock of several flowering plants, as anemones and peonies. 4 One of the diamond-shaped sections on the rind of a pineapple. [<Earlier form *peep*, of unknown origin]

³**PIP** *verb* [PIPPED, PIP·PING] 1 To break through (the shell), as a chick in the egg. 2 To peep, as a chick or young bird. [Variant of PEEP]

⁴**PIP** *noun* 1 A contagious disease of fowls in which a mucus forms in the throat or a scale on the tongue. 2 [Pop.] A mild human disease, a cold: used humorously; also, a grouch; an ill-temper. [<MD. *pippe* <LL. *pipita* <L. *pituita*, mucus]

PIP·AGE (pip'·ij) *noun* Pipes collectively; a system of pipes; the carriage of oil, gas, water, etc., through pipes.

PI·PAL (pee'·pul) *noun* The sacred fig-tree of India (*Ficus religiosa*): also spelled *peepul*. [<Hind. *pipal*]

PIPE *noun* 1 An apparatus, usually a small bowl with a hollow stem, for smoking tobacco or some other narcotic. 2 Enough tobacco to fill the bowl of a pipe. 3 A long conducting passage of wood, metal, tiling, etc., for conveying a fluid. 4 A single tube or long hollow case; when part of a line of piping, often called a *piece of pipe*. 5 Any hollow or tubular part in an animal or plant body. 6 A tubular

wind instrument, such as the flageolet; in the plural, the bagpipe. **7** The voice; also, a bird's note or call. **8** A large cask for wine; also, a liquid measure of half a tun. **9** In metal, a conical cavity in the head of a steel ingot, made by an escape of gas while the metal was cooling. **10** [Pop.] A pipe-dream. **11** A boatswain's whistle. **12** An elongated, usually vertical or highly inclined body of mineral or rich ore: also called a *chimney*.

—*verb* [**PIPED, PIP·ING**] **1** To play on or as on a pipe; utter in a high key; whistle; make a shrill, piping sound. **2** To call by means of a boatswain's whistle. **3** To bring about by piping; as, to *pipe* one tired. **4** To provide with or convey in pipes; especially, in radio, to transmit a broadcast from one location to another by means of wires. **5** To make into or trim with piping, as in dressmaking. **6** To harden in hollow or pipelike form, as ingots in casting. [<OE., kind of wind instrument, tube, <L. *pipa*]

PIPE CLAY A white clay used for pottery, especially pipes, and, formerly, for whitening military accouterments: also called *terra alba*.

PIPE-CLAY *tr. verb* To whiten with pipe clay.

PIPE-DREAM *noun* Any wish, plan, or groundless hope as fantastically impossible as an illusion caused by smoking a narcotic drug; a daydream.

PIPE FISH *noun* One of a family (*Syngnathidæ*) of slender fishes having a straight, tubelike snout.

PIPE-LINE *noun* **1** A line of pipe, as for the transmission of water, oil, etc. **2** [Pop.] A source of information, usually secret.

PIPE OF PEACE The calumet.

PIPE ORGAN An organ having pipes: distinguished from a *reed organ*. See ORGAN.

PIP·ER (pīp'-) *noun* **1** One who lays pipes. **2** One who plays upon a pipe, especially a bagpipe.

Pi·PER A'·CE·Æ (-āy'·si·ee) *noun pl.* A family of tropical aromatic herbs and shrubs, including the common pepper plant (genus *Piper*) of Asia and South America. —**PI·PER·A' CEOUS** (-shus) *adj.*

PI PER·A ZINE (pī·pĕr'·uh·zeen) *noun* A crystalline substance, $C_4H_{10}N_2$, formed by the action of aniline on ethylene bromide: used in the treatment of rheumatism and gout. Also **PI PER A ZIN.**

PI·PER I DINE (pī·pĕr'·i·deen) *noun* An oily liquid alkaloid, $C_5H_{11}N$, with a strong odor and caustic taste, contained in piperine, and also made synthetically. Also **PI PER·I·DIN.**

PIP ER INE (-een *or* -in) *noun* A colorless crystalline alkaloid, $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$, contained in pepper: used in medicine as an antipyretic. Also **PIP ER.** [<F. <It. *peperino*, cement of volcanic ashes, <L. *piper*, pepper]

PIP' ER O NAL *noun* A white crystalline aldehyde compound, $C_8H_6O_3$, used in making perfumes.

PIPE STEM **1** The stem of a tobacco pipe. **2** *pl.* Thin, skinny legs —**PIPE-STEM** *adj.*

PIPE STONE *noun* An indurated red clay much valued by the American Indians for making tobacco pipes.

PI PETTE (pi·pĕt') *noun* **1** A small tube, often graduated, for removing small portions of a fluid. **2** A funnel-like can used in applying liquid decoration. **3** A funnel-shaped contrivance adjusted, with the small end downward, to a barometer near its middle, to prevent air bubbles from rising to the top. Also **PI PET.** [<F.]

PIP ING (pipe'-) *adj.* **1** Playing on the pipe. **2** Hissing or sizzling; as, *piping* hot. **3** Having a shrill sound. **4** Characterized by peaceful rather than martial music. —*noun* **1** The act of one who pipes. **2** The music of pipes; hence, a wailing or whistling sound. **3** A system of pipes, as for drainage. **4** A narrow strip of cloth folded on the bias, used for trimming dresses. **5** A cordlike decoration of icing on a cake.

PIP IT *noun* **1** One of various lark-like singing birds (genus *Anthus*) widely distributed in North America; especially, the common American pipit (*A. spindetta*); a titlark. **2** The Missouri skylark.

PIP KIN *noun* **1** A small earthenware jar. **2** A piggin. [<PIPE]

PIP PIN *noun* **1** An apple of many varieties. **2** A seed; pip. **3** [Pop.] A fine-looking person; a beauty. [<OF. *pepin*, pip]

Pip PIN Pepin the Short

PIP·SIS·SE·WA *noun* A low-growing evergreen (genus *Chimaphila*), with white or pink flowers and thick leaves, used in medicine as an astringent and diuretic.

PIP·Y (pī'·pi) *adj.* **1** Pipelike; tubular; containing pipes. **2** Piping; thin and shrill, or reedlike, in sound.

PI QUANT (pee'·kunt) *adj.* **1** Having an agreeably pungent or tart taste. **2** Interesting; tart; racy; also, charmingly lively. **3** [Obs.] Stinging. [<F. *piquer*, sting] —**PI·QUAN·CY** *noun* —**PI·QUANT·LY** *adv.*

PIQUE (peek) *noun* A feeling of irritation or resentment. —*tr. verb* [**PIQUED, PIQU·ING**] **1** To excite resentment in. **2** To stimulate by envy, jealousy, etc. **3** Reflexively, to pride (oneself): with *on* or *upon*. [<F. & OF. *piquer*, prick, sting]

Synonyms (noun): displeasure, grudge, irritation, offense, resentment, umbrage. *Pique* signifies primarily a prick or a sting, as of a nettle; the word denotes a sudden feeling of mingled pain and anger, usually transient, arising from some neglect or *offense*, real or imaginary. *Umbrage* is a deeper and more persistent *displeasure* at being overshadowed or subjected to any treatment that one deems unworthy of oneself. *Resentment* rests on more solid grounds, and is deep and persistent. See ANGER. *Antonyms*: approval, complacency, contentment, delight, gratification, pleasure, satisfaction.

Synonyms (verb): affront, annoy, chafe, displease, fret, goad, irritate, nettle, offend, pain, provoke, rouse, stimulate, sting, stir, urge, vex, wound. See ANGER.

2PIQUE (peek) *noun* In piquet, the scoring of 30 points in one hand before the other side scores at all. —*tr. verb* To win a pique from. [<F. *pic*]

PI·QUÉ (pee·keh') *noun* A fabric of cotton, rayon, or silk, with raised cord or welts, called wales, running lengthwise in the fabric. [<F.]

PI·QUET (pee·kĕt'; *F.* pee·keh') *noun* A two-handed game of cards in which the cards below the seven are excluded: also spelled *picquet*. [<F.]

PI·RA·CY *noun* [**CIES** *pl.*] **1** Robbery on the high seas. **2** The unauthorized publication, reproduction, or use of another's invention, idea, or literary creation.

Pi RÆ US (pi·ree'·us) A manufacturing town in SE. Greece; ancient seaport of Athens. Also [Gr.] *Peiraievs*.

PI·RA GUA (pi·rah'·gwuh) *noun* [Sp.] **1** A dug-out canoe. **2** A flat-bottomed boat with two masts: used in the Caribbean Sea. Also **PI ROGUE** (pi·rōg').

Pi RAN·DEL'·LO (pee·rahn·dĕl'·lō), **LUIGI**, 1867–1936, Italian dramatist.

PI RA·NHA (pee·rahn'·yah) *noun* A caribe. Also **PI·RA·YA** (-rah'·yah). [<Pg.; of Tupi origin]

PI RATE (-rut) *noun* **1** A rover and robber on the high seas. **2** A vessel engaged in piracy. **3** A person who appropriates without right the work of another. See synonyms under ROBBER.

—*verb* [**PI RAT·ED, PI·RAT ING**] **1** To subject to an act or acts of piracy. **2** To appropriate, reproduce, or use without permission or compensation, as a book. **3** To practice piracy. [<F. <L. *pirata* <Gr. *peiratēs* <*peiraō*, attack] —**PI·RAT IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**PI RAT I CAL·LY** *adv.*

Pi RITH O US (pī-) In Greek mythology, a king of the Lapithæ, son of Ixion and Dia, who, with his friend Theseus, attempted to carry off Persephone from Hades, for which crime they were bound to a rock by Pluto, Theseus being rescued by Heracles who was forced to leave Pirithous to perish. See LAPITHÆ.

PIRN (pŭrn) *noun* [Scot.] **1** A small spindle. **2** Yarn on a shuttle. **3** A spinning-wheel bobbin. **4** A fishing-rod reel.

PI ROOT (pi-) *intr. verb* [Pop.] To go pirouetting around; hence, to go whirling or dashing about hither and thither. [Corruption of PIROUETTE]

PIR OU·ETTE' (pir·oo·ĕt') *noun* A rapid whirling upon the toes in dancing. —*intr. verb* [**·ET'·TED, ·ET'·TING**] To make a pirouette. [<F.]

Pi SA (pee'·zuh; *It.* pee'·sah) A cathedral and university city on the Arno River in north-central Italy; leaning tower.

PIS AL·LER (pee zä·leh') [F.] To go worse; hence, the last shift; last resource.

Pi SA NO (pē·sah'·nō), **ANDREA**, died 1348, Italian goldsmith, sculptor, and architect. —**GIOVANNI**, 1245–1320?, Italian sculptor and architect, son of **NICOLA** or **NICCOLÒ**, 1225?–1278?, sculptor.

PIS CA·RY *noun* **1** [Law] The right of fishing in waters that belong to another: now usually in the phrase **COMMON OF PISCARY.** **2** A fishing place; fishery. [<L. *piscarius*, of fish or fishing, <*piscis*, fish]

PIS CA·TOL'·O·GY *noun* The science of fishing. [<L. *piscatus* <*piscor*, fish, + **-LOGY**]

PIS·CA·TO'·RI AL *adj.* **1** Pertaining to fishes or fishing. **2** Engaged in fishing. Also **PIS'·CA·TO·RY.** [<L. *piscator*, fisherman] —**PIS·CA·TOR** *noun* —**PIS·CA·TO'·RI·AL·LY** *adv.*

Pis CES (pis'·eez) *noun pl.* **1** A class of vertebrates: the true fishes. **2** The twelfth sign of the zodiac. See ZODIAC. **3** A zodiacal constellation south of Pegasus and Andromeda; the Fish or Fishes. See CONSTELLATION. [<L., fishes]

PISCI· A combining form from Latin *piscis*, fish.

PIS'·CI CUL TURE (pis'·i·cŭl·chŏor *or* -tyŏor) *noun* The hatching and rearing of fish. —**PIS·CI·CUL'·TUR·AL** *adj.* —**PIS CI CUL'·TUR·IST** *noun.*

PIS CI NA (pi·si'- *or* -see'·nuh) *noun* [**·NÆ** (nee) *pl.*] A stone basin, usually in a niche, in which the priest washed the chalice after administering communion. [<L., fish pond, basin, <*piscis*, fish] —**PIS CI·NAL** *adj.*

PIS·CINE (pis'·ine *or* -in) *adj.* Of, pertaining to or resembling a fish or fishes. [<L. *piscis*, fish]

PIS·CIV·O·ROUS (pi·siv'·o·rus) *adj.* Feeding or subsisting on fish.

Pis·GAH, MOUNT (piz'·guh) A mountain of Trans-Jordan, NE. of the Dead Sea, formerly in Palestine, from which Moses beheld the Promised Land. *Deut.* xxxiv, 1. Identified with *Mount Nebo*.

PISH *interj.* An exclamation of contempt. —*verb* To use this exclamation.

Pi·SID·I·A An ancient district of southern Asia Minor.

PI'·SI FORM *adj.* Shaped like a pea; as, the *pisiform* bone on the inner or ulnar side of the carpus. [<L. *pisum*, pea, + -FORM]

PI SIS TRA·TUS (pī·sīs'·truh·tus), 600?–527 B.C., Athenian tyrant and statesman.

PIS MIRE *noun* An ant. [<PISS + ME. *mire*, ant; compare Dan. *myre*]

PI'·SO LITE *noun* A coarse concretionary limestone, composed of globules with a distinct pisiform structure. [<Gr. *pisos*, pea, + *lithos*, stone] — **PI·SO LIT' IC** *adj.*

PISS [Pop.] *noun* Urine. — *verb* To urinate. [<OF. *pissier*]

PIS·SAR·RO (pee·sah·rō'), **CAMILLE**, 1831–1903, French painter.

PIS TA·CHI·O (–tah'·shī·ō *or* –tăsh'·ī·ō) *noun* 1 The nut of a small tree (genus *Pistacia*) of western Asia and the Levant; also, the tree. 2 The flavor produced by, or a delicacy flavored with the pistachio nut. 3 A delicate shade of green, the color of the pistachio nut: also **PISTACHIO–GREEN.** Also **PIS·TACHE.** [<Sp. *pistachio* <Gr. *pistakion* <Pers. *pista*, pistachio]

PIS TA·REEN *noun* An old Spanish coin formerly worth about 20 cents: used in the West Indies and United States in the 18th century.

PIS TIL *noun* The seed-bearing organ of flowering plants, composed of the ovary, with its contained ovules, and the stigma, usually with a style. [<L. *pistillum*, pestle]

PIS'·TIL·LATE *adj.* Having a pistil; especially, having pistils and no stamens: said of a flower or a plant. Also **PIS'·TIL·LA·RY.**

PIS·TO·JA (pees·tō'·yah) A walled city in north-central Italy; where pistols were first manufactured: ancient names, **PIS·TO LA, PIS·TO·RI·A,** [L.] **PIS·TO RI·UM.** Also **PIS·TO IA.**

PIS TOL (–tl) *noun* A small firearm having a stock to fit the hand and a short barrel: now either the revolver or automatic type fired from one hand. — *tr. verb* [**PIS TOLED** or **PIS·TOLLED** (–tld), **PIS TOL·ING** or **PIS TOL·LING**] To shoot with a pistol. [<F. *pistole* <It. *pistola*, originally, dagger]

PIS TOL In Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor* and *Henry IV*, a despicable follower of Falstaff.

PIS TOLE *noun* An obsolete gold coin of varying value, formerly current in Europe. [<F.]

PIS TO·LEER' *noun* One who fires a pistol: formerly, a soldier carrying a pistol. Also **PIS TO·LIER'.**

PISTOL GALLERY A place where one can go for target practice.

PIS TON (–tun) *noun* 1 A disk fitted to slide in a cylinder, as in a steam engine, and connected with a rod for receiving the pressure of or exerting pressure upon a fluid in the cylinder. 2 A valve in a wind instrument for altering the pitch of tones. [<F.]

PISTON RING An adjustable ring, usually of cast iron, fitted within a groove on the piston body and designed to prevent leakage of the working fluid by expansion against the cylinder wall.

PISTON ROD A rod attached to a piston at one end and to a cross-head or crankpin at the other: used to impart motion.

1PIT *noun* 1 A natural or artificial cavity in the ground, especially when relatively wide and deep. 2 A pitfall for snaring animals, snare. 3 An abyss so deep that one can not return from it, as the grave. 4 Hell. 5 Great distress or trouble. 6 The main floor of the auditorium of a theater, especially, in Great Britain, that portion under the first balcony; also that part of the audience occupying this portion of the theater. Compare ORCHESTRA, PARQUET. 7 An enclosed space in which animals trained for combat are pitted against each other. 8 Any natural cavity or depression in the body; as, the *armpit*, the *pit* of the stomach. 9 An indention like that made by a smallpox pustule; any slight depression or excavation. 10 A thin spot in the cell walls of some plants. 11 That part of the floor of an exchange where a special line of trading is done; as, the wheat *pit*. — *verb* [**PIT TED, PIT·TING**] 1 To mark or become marked with pits; form hollows in; retain the marks of pressure, as the skin in edema. 2 To set in antagonism or hostile opposition: usually with *against*. 3 To put into or entrap in a pit. [<OE. *pyt* <L. *puteus*, well]

2PIT *noun* The kernel of certain fruits, as the plum. — *tr. verb* [**PIT·TED, PIT·TING**] To remove pits from, as from certain fruits before eating, canning, etc. [<D., kernel]

PI·TA (pee'·tuh) *noun* 1 The fiber of the century plant and other allied species of *Agave*: used for making paper, cordage, etc. 2 The plant yielding the fiber. 3 The fiber obtained from several kinds of yucca. [<Sp.]

PIT'–A–PAT *intr. verb* To move with a succession of light, quick steps or pulsations. — *noun* A tapping or succession of taps, steps, or similar sounds. — *adv.* With a rapid succession of light steps, beats, or taps: flutteringly. Also spelled *pitty-pat*.

PIT·CAIRN ISLAND A British island in the South Pacific Ocean, 25° S., 130° W.; 2 square miles; settled in 1790 by mutineers of the British ship *Bounty*.

1PITCH *noun* 1 A thick, viscous, dark substance obtained by boiling down tar from the residues of distilled turpentine, etc.: used in coating seams. 2 Any of a class of hydrocarbon residues obtained from the refining of fats, oils, and greases; as, linseed *pitch*, cottonseed *pitch*, etc. 3 The resinous sap of pines. 4 Bitumen or asphaltum, especially when unrefined. — *tr. verb* To smear, cover, stain, or treat with pitch. [<OE. *pic* <L. *pix*]

2PITCH *verb* 1 To project from the hand by swinging the arm like a pendulum; toss; throw; hurl at something. 2 To thrust, as a sharp instrument, into the ground, as wickets; hence, to set in order; arrange; array, as a battle. 3 In music, to regulate or set the pitch or the key of. 4 In baseball, to deliver (the ball) to the batsman; act as pitcher in baseball. 5 In some card games, to announce (the trump suit) by leading one of its cards. 6 To fall or plunge downward; also, to incline downward, as a roof. 7 To fix one's choice; settle. 8 To rise and fall alternately at the bow and stern, as a ship; plunge forward like a ship when pitching; lurch. 9 To fix an encampment; erect; settle down. — **TO PITCH IN** To begin to do vigorously. — *noun* 1 Point or degree of elevation or depression; especially, the extreme top or bottom point; hence, the ultimate reach. 2 The degree of descent of a declivity; also, a descent, slope, or inclination to the horizon. 3 In building, the inclination of a roof. 4 An angular displacement about an axis parallel to the lateral axis of an aircraft. 5 The distance an aircraft advances along its flight path for one revolution of the propeller. 6 The amount of advance of a screw thread in a single turn; also, the distance between two corresponding points on the teeth of a gear wheel. 7 The highness or lowness of a musical tone; also, the acuteness or gravity of all the tones of a given instrument with reference to some standard. The pitch of an instrument is expressed by the vibrations per second of some one of its notes, generally middle C, treble C, or the A between them. The high pitch, known as **CONCERT PITCH**, has about 450 vibrations for middle A. In 1859 a commission of French musicians and scientists determined the pitch of A′ as 435 (true C″ 522, equal temperament C″ 517), which is known as **FRENCH, INTERNATIONAL,** or **LOW PITCH.** The present standard or **PHILHARMONIC PITCH** has 440 vibrations for middle A. 8 In games, the act of pitching; a throw; specifically, in baseball, the delivery of the ball by the pitcher; also, the place of pitching or the distance pitched. 9 The inclination or dip of a rock stratum or vein of ore. 10 The act of dipping or plunging downward; the pitching of a ship: correlative of *scend*. 11 A game of cards; seven-up. 12 A location or station for a vendor, on a sidewalk, etc. 13 A short steep stretch of a mountain climb. — **AUCTION PITCH** A variety of the game of pitch in which the privilege of pitching is sold at auction by the player entitled to it. — **FULL PITCH** In cricket, bowled to hit the wicket before touching the ground. [Etymology unknown]

PITCH BLENDE (–blend) *noun* A black or brown uranium oxide with a luster resembling that of pitch, the chief source of uranium and radium. See **URANINITE.**

PITCH–DARK *adj.* Very dark; as black as pitch.

2PITCH·ER *noun* One who pitches; specifically, in baseball, the player who delivers the ball to the batsman.

2PITCH ER *noun* 1 A vessel with a spout and a handle, used for holding liquids to be poured out. 2 A peculiar form of leaf suggestive of a common pitcher. [<OF. *picher* <Gr. *bikos*, wine-vessel]



AMERICAN PITCHERPLANT

PITCH'·ER PLANT *noun* A plant having leaves arranged in the form of pitchers, urns, or goblets which often function as insect traps; especially the common American pitcherplant (genus *Sarracenia*).

PITCH FORK *noun* 1 A large fork with which to handle hay, straw, etc. 2 A tuning-fork. — *tr. verb* To throw with a pitchfork; hence, to put abruptly into a position.

PITCH LAKE An asphalt deposit in Trinidad; about 104 acres.

PITCH MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] One who sells small articles from a temporary stand, as at a fair, market, etc.; a sidewalk vendor.

PITCH PINE Any of several American pines that yield pitch, especially *Pinus rigida* and the long-leaf Georgia pine (*P. palustris*).

PITCH RATIO The ratio of the pitch of an aircraft propeller to its diameter.

PITCH·STONE *noun* An acid volcanic glass having a resinous luster and containing more water than obsidian.

PITCH·Y *adj.* [**PITCH·I·ER, PITCH·I·EST**] 1 Resembling pitch; pitchlike; intensely dark. 2 Full of or daubed with pitch. — **PITCH·I·LY** *adv.* — **PITCH·I·NESS** *noun.*

PIT·E·OUS (–ī·us) *adj.* 1 Exciting pity, sorrow, or sympathy. 2 [Obs.] Affected with or feeling pity. See synonyms under PITIFUL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PIT·FALL (–fawl) *noun* A pit contrived for entrapping wild beasts or men; hence, any hidden danger.

PITH *noun* 1 The cylinder of soft, spongy tissue in the center of the stems and branches of certain plants. 2 The spongy

substance of the interior of the shaft of a feather. 3 The marrow of bones or of the spinal cord. 4 Concentrated force; vigor; substance; hence, the essential part; quintessence; gist.
— *tr. verb* 1 To destroy the central nervous system or spinal cord of; as, to *pith* a frog by passing a wire through the vertebral column. 2 To remove the pith from, as from a plant stem. 3 To kill (cattle) by striking a sharp instrument between or before the neck joints. [<OE. *pitha*]

PITH·E·CAN′·THRO·PUS *noun* [·pi (pī) *pl.*] Any member of a genus (*Pithecanthropus*) of extinct primates: remains first found in Java by Eugene Dubois in 1892, and named by him *P. erectus* to indicate a transitional form between the anthropoid apes and modern man: also called *Java man, Trinil man.* [<Gr. *pithēkos*, ape, + *anthrōpos*, man] — **PITH·E·CAN′·THROPE** *noun* — **PITH·E·CAN·THROP′·IC** *adj.*

PITH·LESS *adj.* Having no pith; lacking force.

PITH·Y *adj.* [**PITH·I·ER, PITH·I·EST**] 1 Consisting of pith; like pith. 2 Forcible; effective. See synonyms under TERSE. — **PITH·I·LY** *adv.* — **PITH·I·NESS** *noun.*

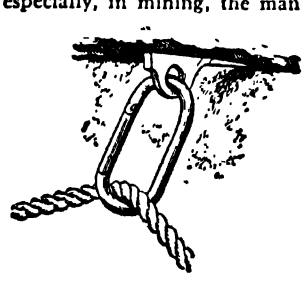
PIT·I·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Arousing or meriting pity or compassion; pathetic. 2 Insignificant; contemptible. See synonyms under PITIFUL. — **PIT·I·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **PIT·I·A·BLY** *adv.*

PIT·I·FUL *adj.* 1 Calling forth pity or compassion; miserable; wretched. 2 Calling out a feeling of contempt, because of littleness, meanness, or the like; contemptible. 3 [Obs.] Full of pity; compassionate. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: abject, base, contemptible, despicable, lamentable, miserable, mournful, moving, paltry, pathetic, piteous, pitiable, sorrowful, touching, woeful, wretched. *Pitiful* originally signified full of pity; as, "the Lord is very *pitiful* and of tender mercy"; but this usage is now archaic, and the meaning in question is appropriated by such words as merciful and compassionate. *Pitiful* and *pitiable* now refer to what may be deserving of pity, *pitiful* being used chiefly for that which is merely an object of thought, *pitiable* for that which is brought directly before the senses; as, a *pitiful* story; a *pitiable* condition. Since pity, however, always implies weakness or inferiority in that which is pitied, *pitiful* and *pitiable* are often used, by an easy transition, for what might awaken pity, but does awaken contempt; as, a *pitiful* excuse; he presented a *pitiable* appearance. *Piteous* is now rarely used in its earlier sense of feeling pity, but in its derived sense applies to what really excites the emotion; as, a *piteous* cry. See MERCIFUL. Compare HUMANE, MERCY, PITY. *Antonyms:* august, beneficent, commanding, dignified, exalted, glorious, grand, great, lofty, mighty, noble, superb.

PIT·I·LESS *adj.* Having no pity or mercy; ruthless. See synonyms under IMPLACABLE. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PIT·MAN *noun* 1 [**PIT·MEN** *pl.*] One who works in a pit, as in sawing, coal-mining, etc.; especially, in mining, the man who has charge of the underground machinery. 2 [**PIT·MANS** *pl.*] In machinery, a rod that connects a rotary with a reciprocating part; a connecting-rod.

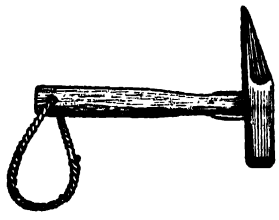

PITON WITH KARABINER

PIT·MAN, SIR ISAAC, 1813–97. English educator; inventor of a system of shorthand.

PIT·O·CIN *noun* A commercial brand of the hormone oxytocin.

PI·TON (pī·tŏn′; *F.* pee·tawN′) *noun* An iron spike, with an eye or ring in one end, that can be driven into a crack in rock or ice: used in mountaineering as a hold or support for hand or foot, or for karabiner and rope. See KARABINER. [<F.]

PITON HAMMER A short-handled hammer for driving in pitons.


PITON HAMMER

PI·TOT TUBE (pee·tō′) 1 A device for measuring the velocity of a fluid flow, consisting of a narrow bent tube with its opening against the current and its upper portion above the surface of the fluid. 2 Any similar device for measuring pressure or pressure differences. [<Henri Pitot, 1695–1771, French hydraulic engineer]

PIT SAW A two-handled saw for cutting logs over the mouth of a pit, one man standing in the pit.

PITT, WILLIAM, 1708–78, earl of Chatham, English statesman. — **WILLIAM,** 1759–1806, English prime minister; son of preceding.

PIT TANCE (pit′·uns) *noun* Originally, an allowance of food; hence, any meager allowance or scanty dole. [<F. *pitance*, pious dole, <L. *pietas*, piety]

PIT′·TER-PAT·TER *noun* A patter of light sounds or taps.

PITTS·BURGH (-bŭrg) A manufacturing city at the confluence of the Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers in Pennsylvania; iron and steel; electrical equipment.

PITTS·BURG LANDING A village in SW. Tennessee; Shiloh battlefield.

PIT·TY-PAT′ Same as PIT-A-PAT.

PI·TU′·I·TA RY *adj.* 1 Secreting mucus; mucous. 2 Of or pertaining to the pituitary gland. — *noun* 1 The pituitary gland. 2 Any of various preparations made from extracts of the anterior or posterior lobe of the pituitary gland. [<L. *pituitarius* <*pituita*, phlegm, <*spuo*, spit]

PITUITARY GLAND A small, rounded body at the base of the brain in vertebrates, consisting of an anterior and a posterior lobe, which secretes hormones having a wide range of effects upon the growth, metabolism, and other functions of the body. Also **PITUITARY BODY.**

PI·TU·I·TOUS (-tus) *adj.* Containing, due to, resembling, or discharging mucus.

PIT VIPER See under VIPER.

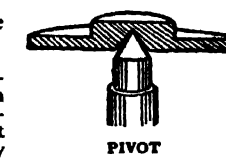
PIT·Y *noun* [**PIT·IES** *pl.*] 1 The feeling of grief or pain awakened by the misfortunes or sorrows of others; compassion. 2 That which arouses compassion; misfortune. — *verb* [**PIT·IED, PIT·Y·ING**] 1 To feel compassion or pity for. 2 To be compassionate. [<OF. *pitie* <L. *pietas*, piety, pity] — **PIT·I·ER** *noun* — **PIT·Y·ING·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (noun): commiseration, compassion, condolence, mercy, sympathy, tenderness. *Pity* is a feeling of grief or pain aroused by the weakness, misfortunes, or distresses of others, joined with a desire to help or relieve. *Sympathy* (feeling or suffering with) implies some degree of equality, kindred, or union; *pity* is for what is weak or unfortunate; hence, *pity* is often resented where *sympathy* would be welcomed. We have *sympathy* with one in joy or grief, in pleasure or pain, *pity* only for those in suffering or need. *Pity* may be only in the mind, but *mercy* does something for those who are its objects. *Compassion*, like *pity*, is exercised only with respect to the suffering or unfortunate, but combines with the tenderness of *pity* the dignity of *sympathy* and the active quality of *mercy*. *Commiseration* is as tender as *compassion*, but more remote and hopeless; we have *commiseration* for sufferers whom we cannot reach or cannot relieve. *Condolence* is the expression of *sympathy*. See MERCY. *Antonyms:* barbarity, brutality, cruelty, ferocity, hard-heartedness, harshness, inhumanity, mercilessness, pitilessness, rigor, ruthlessness, severity, sternness, truculence.

PIT·Y·RI′·A·SIS *noun* 1 A skin disease in which the epidermis sheds thin scales as dandruff. 2 A disease of domestic animals characterized by dry scales. [<Gr. *pityriasis* <*pityron*, bran]

PIÙ (pyōō) [It.] More; as, *più* allegro, faster; *più* forte, louder; *più* lento, slower; *più* piano, softer.

PI·US 1 A masculine personal name. 2 Appellation of 12 popes. [<L., dutiful, devout]
— **PIUS II,** 1405–64, real name Æneas Silvius Piccolomini, pope, 1458–64; diplomat, humanist, and historian.
— **PIUS IV,** 1499–1565, real name Giovanni Angelo Medici, pope, 1559–65; issued the *Tridentine Creed.*
— **PIUS V,** 1504–72, real name Michele Ghislieri, pope, 1566–72; promoted the Counter-Reformation.
— **PIUS VII,** 1742–1823, real name Luigi Barnaba Chiaramonti, pope, 1800–23; crowned Napoleon, later imprisoned by him at Fontainebleau.
— **PIUS IX,** 1792–1878, real name Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti, pope, 1846–78; lost temporal power to Victor Emmanuel, 1870.
— **PIUS XI,** 1857–1939, real name Achille Ratti, pope, 1922–39; signed treaty with Mussolini establishing Vatican City as a sovereign state and regulating the position of the Catholic Church in Italy.
— **PIUS XII,** born 1876, real name Eugenio Pacelli, pope, 1939–


PIVOT

PI·VOT Same as PAIUTE.

PIV·OT *noun* 1 Something, typically a pin or a short shaft, upon which a related part turns, oscillates, or rotates: often a short cylindrical bearing, fixed on only one end, for carrying or rotating a swinging part. 2 Something on which an important matter hinges or turns; a turning point. 3 In wheeling troops, the soldier, officer, or point upon which the line turns. — *verb* To place or turn on a pivot; hinge; swing on a pivot. — **PIV·OT·AL** *adj.* — **PIV·OT·AL·LY** *adv.*

PIX′·I·LA·TED *adj.* Affected by the pixies; visionary; fey; hence, touched in the head. [Perhaps <PIXY-LED]

PIX·Y *noun* [**PIX·IES** *pl.*] A fairy or elf: also spelled *pyxie.* [Compare Sw. *pysk*, little fairy]

PI·ZAR·RO (pĭ·zar′·ō; *Sp.* pē·thar′·rō), **FRANCISCO,** 1475?–1541, Spanish conqueror of Peru.

PIZ·ZI·CA′·TO (pit·sĭ·cah′·tō) *adj.* [It.] Pinched: applied to notes in music for a bowed instrument when they are to be plucked with the fingers. — *noun* [·TI (tee) *pl.*] A plucking; also, a musical movement or phrases played or to be played by plucking the strings.

PLA·CA·BLE (plāy′·cuh– *or* plăc′·uh–) *adj.* Appeasable; yielding; forgiving. —**PLA·CA·BIL′·I·TY, PLA·CA·BLE·NESS** *noun* —**PLA·CA·BLY** *adv.*

PLAC·ARD (–ard) *noun* 1 A printed or written paper publicly displayed, as a proclamation or poster. 2 A tag or plate bearing an owner's name. —*tr. verb* (plăc′·ard *or* plă·card′) 1 To announce by placards. 2 To post placards upon; as, to *placard* walls. [<F.] —**PLA·CARD·ER** *noun*.

PLA CATE *tr. verb* [**PLA CAT·ED, PLA·CAT·ING**] To turn from a state of anger or hostility to friendliness; pacify; appease. [<L. *placatus* <*placo*, appease] —**PLA·CAT·ER** *noun* —**PLA·CA·TION** *noun*.

PLA′·CA TO RY *adj.* Tending or intended to placate or appease. Also **PLA·CA·TIVE.**

PLACE *noun* 1 A particular point or portion of space, especially that part of space occupied by or belonging to a thing under consideration; a definite locality or location. 2 An occupied situation or building; space regarded as abode or quarters; an estate, town, military post, etc. 3 An open space or square in a city; also, a court or street. 4 Position in relative order; hence, station in life; degree; rank. 5 An office, appointment, or employment; also, rank, position, or station. 6 Room for occupation; hence, reception; welcome; lodgment, seat. 7 Room; stead; hence, precedence; as, one thing gives *place* to another. 8 A particular passage, as in a book; a text; a topic. 9 The second position among the first three competitors in a horse race. 10 The position of a figure in relation to the other figures of a given arithmetical series or group. —**IN PLACE** 1 In its natural position; also, in a suitable place, situation, job, etc. 2 Same as IN SITU. —**OUT OF PLACE** Removed from or not situated in the natural or appropriate place, order or relation; unsuitable; inappropriate; ill–timed.

—*verb* [**PLACED, PLAC ING**] 1 To set in a particular place or spot; put in the appropriate place or order; arrange. 2 To put in office; assign to duty; appoint. 3 To put out at interest; invest. 4 To come in second in a horse race. 5 To determine the place of; assign to a particular locality, class, or set of circumstances; remember; identify. See synonyms under PUT, SET. [<F. <Gr. *plateia* <*platys*, wide]

Synonyms (noun): locality, location, part, position, post, room, site, situation, space, spot, station. See SCENE.

PLA·CE BO *noun* 1 The opening antiphon of the vespers for the dead in the Roman Catholic Church. 2 Any harmless substance, as bread pills, given to humor a patient rather than as a remedy. 3 Anything said to flatter or please. [<OF. <L. *placebo*, I shall please, <*placeo*, please]

PLACE KICK In football, a kick for a goal in which the ball is placed on and held to the ground.

PLACE MAN *noun* [·**MEN** *pl.*] An office–holder: often derogatory.

PLACE MENT *noun* 1 The act of placing or the state of being placed. 2 In football, the putting of the ball in position for a place kick from the field; also, the kick itself.

PLA·CEN TA *noun* [**TÆ** (tee) or ·**TAS** *pl.*] 1 In higher mammals, the vascular, spongy organ of interlocking fetal and maternal tissue by which the fetus is nourished in the uterus. 2 In plants, the part of the ovary that supports the ovules. [<L., cake] —**PLA·CEN TAL, PLAC′·EN·TA RY** *adj.*

PLA CEN TATE *adj.* Having a placenta.

PLAC EN TA′ TION (plās–) *noun* 1 The process of fetal attachment to the uterus; also, the type of placenta or manner of its construction. 2 The way in which the seeds are arranged in the pericarp of a plant, or the manner in which the placentas are attached.

PLA·CEN TI·A Ancient name for PIACENZA.

1**PLAC·ER** (plăce′–) *noun* One who places, in any sense.

2**PLAC ER** (plās′–) *noun* An alluvial or glacial deposit of sand, gravel, etc., containing gold or other mineral in particles large enough to be obtained by washing; any place where deposits are washed for valuable minerals. [<Sp. <*plaza*, place]

PLACER DIGGING 1 The act of obtaining minerals from deposits by washing. 2 A place where placer mining is carried on.

PLA·CET *noun* [L.] 1 Literally, it pleases; permission given by authority; sanction. 2 A vote of assent, as by a council: signified by the word *placet*.

PLA CE TA (plah theh′·tah) *noun* [Sp.] A small garden adjoining a building. Also **PLA·CI TA** (–thee′·tah).

PLAC·ID (plās′–) *adj.* Having a smooth, unruffled surface, as a sheet of still water; unruffled; calm. See synonyms under CALM, PACIFIC. [<L. *placidus* <*placeo*, please] —**PLA·CID·I TY, PLAC·ID NESS** *noun* —**PLAC ID LY** *adv.*

PLACK *noun* A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland. [<MD. *placke*, a small coin]

PLACK·ET *noun* 1 The opening or slit in the upper part of a petticoat or skirt: also **PLACKET HOLE.** 2 A pocket in a woman's skirt. [Of obscure origin]

PLACK LESS *adj.* [Scot.] Penniless.

PLAC·OID *adj.* Platelike, as the hard, spiny scales resembling teeth found on sharks and rays. —*noun* A fish having platelike scales; an elasmobranch. [<Gr. *plax*, anything flat, + –OID]

PLA·FOND (plah·fawN′) *noun* [F.] The under surface of a floor treated as the ceiling of the room below, usually ornamented with carving or painting; a painting on a ceiling.

PLA·GAL *adj.* Designating a cadence in which the tonic chord is preceded by the major or minor chord of the subdominant. [<LL. *plagius*, sidewise, <Gr. *plagos*, side]

PLAGI·, PLAGIO· Combining forms from Greek *plagios*, oblique, used to mean oblique, slanting, as in *plagiotropism*.

PLA·GI·A·RISM (plāy′·jĭ–) *noun* The act of plagiarizing, or something plagiarized. —**PLA·GI·A·RIST** *noun* —**PLA GI·A·RIS′ TIC** *adj.*

PLA′·GI·A·RIZE (plāy′·jĭ–) *verb* [·**RIZED,** ·**RIZ·ING**] 1 To appropriate and give out as one's own (the literary or artistic work of another). 2 To commit plagiarism. Also [Br.] **PLA′·GI A·RISE.** [<L. *plagiarius*, a plagiarist, <*plagium*, kidnaping] —**PLA′·GI·A RIZ ER** *noun*.

PLA·GI·A·RY (plāy′·jĭ–) *noun* 1 Plagiarism, the act or its result. 2 A plagiarist.

PLA′·GI O CLASE *noun* Feldspar consisting chiefly of the silicates of sodium, calcium, and aluminum, and crystallizing in the triclinic system. —**PLA·GI·O·CLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

PLA·GI OT′ RO PISM (plāy·jĭ–) *noun* Oblique geotropism, under the influence of which certain plant organs grow at an angle from the vertical. —**PLA·GI·O·TROP′·IC, PLA GI OT′·RO·POUS** (–pus) *adj.*

PLAGUE (plāg) *noun* 1 Anything troublesome or harassing, producing mental distress; affliction. 2 A pestilence or epidemic disease; an intensely malignant and contagious disease; as, the bubonic *plague* and the pulmonary *plague*. 3 Any great natural evil or calamity. 4 [Pop.] Nuisance; bother. See synonyms under ABOMINATION.,

—*tr. verb* [**PLAGUED, PLAGU ING**] 1 To pursue with annoyance; harass. 2 To afflict or visit with any widespread disease, calamity, or natural evil. [<OF. <L. *plaga*, blow] —**PLAGU ER** *noun*.

PLAGU Y (plāy′·gi) *adj.* Characterized by vexation or annoyance; troublesome. —*adv.* Vexatiously; intolerably. —**PLAGU I LY** *adv.*

PLAICE *noun* 1 A European flounder (*Pleuronectes platessa*). 2 One of various American flatfishes, as the summer flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*). [<OF. *plaise* <L. *platessa*, flatfish, <Gr. *platys*, flat]

PLAID (plăd) *adj.* Having a tartan pattern; checkered. —*noun* An oblong woolen scarf of tartan or checkered pattern, worn in the Scottish Highlands as a cloak fastened over one shoulder; also, any fabric of this pattern [<Gael. *plaide*, contraction of *pellaid*, sheepskin] —·**ED** *adj.*

1**PLAIN** *adj.* 1 Having no noticeable elevation or depression; flat; smooth. 2 Presenting few difficulties; easy. 3 Clear, understandable; as, *plain* English; also, candid, sincere, as, a *plain* statement. 4 Lowly in condition or station; unlearned. 5 Having no conspicuous ornamentation; unadorned; unvariegated; in the case of cloths, not figured, or twilled. 6 Homely. 7 Not rich, as food. —*noun* An expanse of level, treeless land; a prairie. —**THE PLAINS** 1 The gradually sloping and mostly treeless region reaching from the base of the Rocky Mountains eastward to about the 104th meridian: also **THE GREAT PLAINS** 2 One of similar regions in the British colonies. [<L. *planus*, flat] —**PLAIN LY** *adv.* —**PLAIN NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms (adj.): clear, distinct, explicit, intelligible, perspicuous, straightforward, transparent, unadorned, unambiguous, unequivocal. That is *clear* which offers no impediment to vision—is not dim, dark, or obscure. *Transparent* refers to the medium through which a substance is seen, *clear* to the substance itself, without reference to anything to be seen through it; we speak of a stream as *clear* when we think of the water itself, we speak of it as *transparent* with reference to the ease with which we see objects at the bottom. *Plain* is level to the thought, so that one goes straight on without difficulty or hindrance; as, *plain* language; a *plain* statement; a *clear* explanation. *Perspicuous* is often equivalent to *plain*, but *plain* never wholly loses the meaning of *unadorned*, so that we can say the style is *perspicuous* even if highly ornate, when we could not call it at once ornate and *plain*. See APPARENT, BLANK, CLEAR, EVIDENT, EXPLICIT, HORIZONTAL, LEVEL, MANIFEST, NOTORIOUS, RUSTIC, SMOOTH. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for EQUIVOCAL, OBSCURE.

2**PLAIN** *verb* [Obs.] To mourn or make lamentation over; give vent to sorrow. [<F. *plaindre* <L. *plango*, beat the breast]

PLAIN–CLOTHES MAN A member of a police force not in uniform; specifically, a detective.

PLAIN–DEALING *adj.* Dealing frankly and sincerely. —*noun* Frankness; straightforwardness.

PLAIN·DRESS *noun* A radiotelegraph message carrying the address either in plain text or in a cipher different from that used for the message. Compare *codress*.

PLAIN–LAID *adj.* Consisting of strands twisted together in the ordinary way; as, a *plain–laid* rope.

PLAINS INDIAN A member of any of the tribes of American Indians formerly inhabiting the Great Plains of North America, belonging variously to the Algonquian, Athapascan, Caddoan, Kiowan, Siouan, and Uto–Aztecan linguistic stocks, but having in common the nomadic culture of the

plains and dependence on the buffalo: also called *Buffalo Indian.*

PLAINS·MAN *noun* [·MEN *pl.*] A dweller on the plains.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM See ABRAHAM, PLAINS OF.

PLAIN SONG The old ecclesiastical chant, having simple melody, not governed by strict rules of time, but by accentuation of the words. Also **PLAIN CHANT.**

PLAIN-SPOKEN *adj.* Plainly or frankly uttered; as, a *plain-spoken* promise; also, habitually frank.

PLAIN·STANES *noun* [Scot.] A pavement; flagstones, as opposed to cobbles. Also **PLAIN STONES.**

PLAINT *noun* **1** Audible utterance of sorrow or grief; lamentation; a complaint. **2** In English law, a writ setting forth a grievance and asking redress. [<F. *plainte* <L. *planctus* <*plango*, beat the breast]

PLAIN TEXT In cryptography, the original text of a message to be converted into or reconverted from a code or cipher cryptogram: also called *clear text.*

PLAIN TIFF *noun* The party that begins an action at law; the complaining party in an action.

PLAIN TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Expressing a subdued sadness; mournful. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PLAIT (plat; *Br.* plāt. *The pronunciation is sometimes confused with pleat*) *tr. verb* **1** To braid. **2** To double in narrow folds: a sewing term usually spelled *pleat.* **3** To make by pleating or braiding. — *noun* **1** A braid, especially of hair. **2** A portion of a fabric folded over and fixed in place, as by sewing: usually spelled *pleat.* [<OF. *pleit* <L. *plicatus* <*plico*, fold]

PLAN *noun* **1** An arrangement of means or steps for the attainment of some object; a scheme; method; design. **2** A drawing showing the proportion and relation of parts, as of a building; any outline sketch; draft. **3** A mode of action. **4** One of a number of hypothetical planes perpendicular to the line of vision in which the size of the pictured object is increased or diminished proportionately to the distance from the eye at which they are interposed. See PERSPECTIVE. See synonyms under DESIGN, IDEA, PROJECT, PURPOSE, SKETCH. — *verb* [**PLANNED, PLAN NING**] **1** To form a scheme or method for the doing of. **2** To draw plans or designs for. [<F. <*plan* <L. *planus*, flat] — **PLAN NER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): concoct, contrive, design, devise, invent, plot, project, propose, purpose, scheme, sketch. Compare BREW, PROPOSE.

PLA NAR *adj.* Of or pertaining to a plane; lying in one plane; flat. [<LL. *planarius*, flat, <L. *planus*, level]

PLA NA RI AN *noun* Any turbellarian, chiefly aquatic flatworm, usually dark-colored, having a body covered with cilia, a few species dwell in moist places upon land, and others are parasitic in or upon holothurians. [<LL. *planarius* <L. *planus*, flat]

PLANCH *noun* A plank; board. Also **PLANCHE.** [<F. *planche* <L. *planca*, plank]

PLANCH ET *noun* A piece of metal ready to receive an impression; a coin-blank. [<F. *planchette*, a planetable <*planche* <L. *planca*, plank]

PLAN CHETTE (-shet') *noun* **1** A small board, usually resting on a vertical pencil and two casters: believed by some to write, when touched, independently of the volition of the persons touching it: used in the investigation of psychic phenomena. [<F.]

PLANCK (plahnk), **MAX**, born 1858, German physicist; developed the quantum theory.

¹PLANE *noun* **1** A surface such that a straight line joining any two of its points lies wholly within the surface. **2** Hence, any flat or uncurved surface. **3** A grade of development; stage; level, as of thought, knowledge, rank, etc. **4** A supporting surface of an airplane, as in *biplane.* **5** An airplane.

— *adj.* **1** Lying in a plane; level; flat. **2** In mathematics, having a flat surface; dealing only with flat surfaces; as *plane* geometry. See synonyms under HORIZONTAL, LEVEL, SMOOTH. [<L. *planus*, level] — **PLANE NESS** *noun.*

²PLANE *noun* A tool used to produce a plane surface; specifically, a tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood; a trowel-like tool for striking off clay that projects above the mold. — *tr. verb* [**PLANED, PLAN ING**] **1** To make smooth or even, especially with a plane. **2** To bring to a level. [<L. *planus*, level]

³PLANE *noun* A plane tree. [<F. <L. *platanus* <Gr. *platys*, broad]

⁴PLANE *intr. verb* [**PLANED, PLAN ING**] **1** To rise (above the water), as a power boat when driven at high speed. **2** To travel by airplane.

PLAN ER (plān'-) *noun* **1** A machine for planing wood or metal. **2** A smooth wooden block used for leveling a form of type, etc. **3** One who or that which planes.

PLAN'·ER·TREE (plān'-) *noun* A rather small tree (*Planera aquatica*) allied to and resembling the elms, but with nutlike wingless fruit and small ovate leaves, growing in wet places in the southern United States; the water-elm.

PLANE SAILING A system for ascertaining a vessel's position on the supposition that the earth's surface is plane, not spherical.

PLANE-SHEER Same as **PLANK-SHEER.**

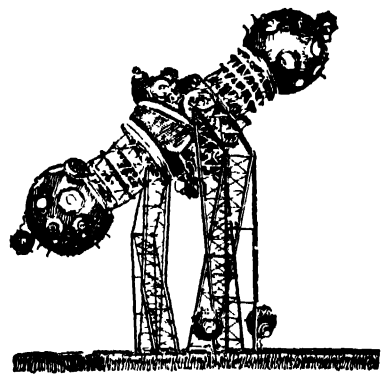
PLAN·ET *noun* **1** One of the non-luminous bodies of the solar system that revolve around the sun as their center of motion. Those within the Earth's orbit, Mercury and Venus, are called **INFERIOR PLANETS**; those beyond it, the **SUPERIOR PLANETS**, are Mars, the asteroids or planetoids (known collectively as **MINOR PLANETS**), Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Pluto. **2** In ancient astronomy, one of the seven heavenly bodies (the Sun, Moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn) that have an apparent motion among the fixed stars **3** One of these bodies considered in relation to its supposed influence on human beings and their affairs. [<Gr. *planētēs* <*planes*, wanderer]

TABLE OF MAJOR PLANETS

NAME	Symbol	Distance from sun: millions of miles	Mean diameter: miles	Period of sidereal revolution	Period of rotation	No. of satellites
Mercury	☿	36	3,000	88 days	88 days?	0
Venus	♀	67	7,600	225 "	20–30 d.	0
Earth	⊕	93	7,918	365.25 d.	23 h. 56 m.	1
Mars	♂	142	4,200	687 days	24 h. 37 m.	2
Jupiter	♃	483	87,000	12 years	9 h. 50 m.	11
Saturn	♄	886	72,000	29.5 "	10 h. 14 m.	9
Uranus	♅	1780	31,000	84 "	10 h. 45 m.	4
Neptune	♆	2790	33,000	165 "	15 h. 48 m.	1
Pluto	♇	3670	7,600	248 "	?	0

PLANE'·TA·BLE *noun* A surveying instrument used in field-mapping.

PLAN·E·TA'·RI·UM *noun* [·UMS or ·A *pl.*] An apparatus for exhibiting the features of the heavens as they exist at any time and for any place on earth, consisting of a suitably mounted projector installed in a room having a circular dome; an orrery.



PLANETARIUM

PLAN'·E·TA·RY *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to a planet or the planets; as, the *planetary* bodies. **2** Mundane; terrestrial. **3** Having the character anciently ascribed to the planets, wandering; erratic; as, a *planetary* career. **4** Pertaining to or noting a type of gearing in which one or more small wheels mesh with the toothed circumference of a larger wheel, around which they revolve, at the same time rotating axially. **5** Under the influence or domination of some of the planets.

PLANETARY GEAR A system of gearing in which one or more toothed wheels revolve around the axis of the wheel with which they mesh, at the same time rotating axially.

PLAN E·TES'·I·MAL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the small solid planetary bodies of space. — *noun* A small, solid body resembling a meteorite in composition and revolving around a larger mass as a planet revolves around the sun.

PLANETESIMAL HYPOTHESIS The hypothesis that the solar system developed from large masses of planetesimals which, by the crossing of orbits, gravity, and electric attraction, coalesced gradually, without extreme intensity of heat.

PLAN·ET·OID *noun* One of the several hundred small planets revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter; an asteroid. — **PLAN·E TOI'·DAL** *adj.*

PLANE TREE Any tree of the genus *Platanus* characterized by broad, lobed leaves and spreading growth, as the sycamore or buttonwood. [See ³PLANE]

PLANET-STRUCK *adj.* Affected by the influence of planets; blasted; moon-struck. Also **PLANET-STRICKEN.**

PLANET-WHEEL *noun* One of the smaller wheels in an epicyclic train.

PLAN·GENT (-jent) *adj.* Dashing noisily; resounding; reverberating, as of waves or bells, or of the plaintive qualities of the human voice. [<L. *plango*, beat the breast] — **PLAN·GEN·CY** *noun* — **PLAN GENT·LY** *adv.*

PLAN·GOR·OUS (plang·gur·us) *adj.* Wailing; moaning; lamenting. [<L. *plangor*, lamentation]

PLANI- A combining form from Latin *planus*, flat, level, plane.

PLA'·NI·FORM (plā'·ni- *or* plăn'·i-) *adj.* Having the surfaces nearly flat, as a gliding joint.

PLA·NIM·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the area of any plane surface, however irregular, by moving a



PLANIMETER

pointer around its boundary and reading the indications of a scale. — **PLA·NI·MET′·RIC** or **·RI·CAL** *adj.* — **PLA·NIM·E·TRY** *noun.*

PLAN·ISH *tr. verb* 1 To make (wood) smooth or plane. 2 To condense, smooth, toughen, and polish, as metal, by hammer blows. [<F. *planir*, variant of *planer*, plane]

PLAN′·I·SPHERE *noun* A plane projection of the sphere; especially, a polar projection of the heavens on a chart, which shows the stars visible at a given place and time.

PLANK *noun* 1 A broad piece of sawed timber, thicker than a board. 2 Timber when sawed into planks. 3 Anything that sustains or upholds; a support. 4 One of the principles of a political platform. — *tr. verb* 1 To cover with planks. 2 [Pop.] To lay down as if on a plank; especially to produce (money): used also with *down, out, up.* 3 To cook and serve on a board; as, a *planked* shad. [<LL. *planca*]

PLANK·ING *noun* 1 The act of laying planks; also, anything made of planks. 2 Planks collectively.

PLANK-SHEER *noun* A timber extending around a vessel's deck, covering and fastening the timberheads: also called *plane-sheer.*

PLANK·TON *noun* The floating, weakly swimming or drifting plant or animal organic life of the sea, as distinguished from the coastal or the bottom forms: used also of analogous life forms in fresh-water lakes. Compare BENTHOS. [<Gr. *planktos*, wandering, <*plazō*, wander] — **PLANK·TON·IC** *adj.*

¹PLANO- A combining form from Greek *planos*, meaning wandering, roaming, as in *planocyte*, a wandering cell.

²PLANO- A combining form from Latin *planus*, level, flat, plane.

PLAN′·O·BLAST *noun* The free-swimming or medusa form of a hydroid. [<¹PLANO- + Gr. *blastos*, germ]

PLANO-CONCAVE *adj.* Flat or plane on one side and concave on the other. See illustration under LENS.

PLANO-CONICAL *adj.* Plane on one side and conical on the other.

PLANO-CONVEX *adj.* Flat or plane on one side and convex on the other. See illustration under LENS.

PLA·NOM·E·TER *noun* A device for gauging a plane surface, such as a surface plate used in metal-working. [<²PLANO- + Gr. *metron*, measure] — **PLA·NOM·E·TRY** *noun.*

PLANT *noun* 1 A living organism belonging to the vegetable, as distinguished from the animal kingdom, having typically rigid cell walls, promoting an indefinite growth of tissue, no nervous system or powers of independent locomotion, and characterized by growth from the synthesis of simple, usually inorganic or previously prepared food materials from soil, water, and air or from other organisms. 2 Loosely, one of the smaller forms of vegetable life, in distinction from shrubs and trees. 3 A set of machines, tools, apparatus, etc., necessary to conduct a manufacturing enterprise or other business; as, a chemical *plant*: often including the buildings and grounds, or, in case of a railroad, the rolling stock, but not including the material or product; hence, the permanent appliances needed for any institution, as a post office, a college, etc. 4 A sapling; a slip or cutting from a tree or bush. 5 [Pop.] A trick; dodge; imposition; swindle. 6 A person placed in a theatre audience to encourage applause, speak lines, or contribute to the action of a play. 7 An apparently trivial passage early in a story or play that later becomes important in shaping the outcome of the action.

— *tr. verb* 1 To set in the ground for growth, as a tree; sow seeds or set plants. 2 To furnish with plants or seeds; as, to *plant* a garden. 3 To engender; implant; establish; as, to *plant* a new religion. 4 To establish firmly; fix so as not to be displaced; set and direct. 5 To institute; organize; establish, as a colony. 6 To send home, as a bullet or a blow. 7 To introduce (an animal) in a given place; as, to *plant* oysters. 8 [Pop.] To hide something in, as gold in a pretended mine, with intent to defraud a purchaser; salt. 9 [Pop.] To bury. [<OE. *plante* <L. *planta*]

Synonyms (verb): seed, set, sow. We *set* or *set out* slips, cuttings, young trees, etc., but we may also be said to *plant* them; we *plant* corn, potatoes, etc., which we put in definite places, as in hills; we *sow* wheat or other small grains and seeds which are scattered in the process. Notwithstanding the fact that by modern agricultural machinery the smaller grains are almost as precisely *planted* as corn, the old word for broadcast scattering is retained. Land is *seeded* to grass. See SET. *Antonyms:* eradicate, extirpate, uproot.

PLAN·TAG·E·NET (-tăj′·ĭ·nĕt) A patronymic of the English sovereigns from Henry II (1154) to the accession of the house of Tudor (1485): from the sprig of broom (*planta genista*) worn by Geoffrey of Anjou, founder of the line. See table under ENGLAND.

¹PLAN·TAIN (-tin) *noun* An annual or perennial herb (genus *Plantago*) widely distributed in temperate regions; especially, the **COMMON** or **GREATER PLANTAIN** (*P. major*) with large, ovate, or oval, ribbed leaves. [<F. <L. *plantago*]

²PLAN·TAIN (-tin) *noun* A tropical perennial herb (*Musa paradisiaca*); also, its edible, bananalike fruit. [<Sp. *plátano* <*plátano*, plane tree]

PLAN·TAR (-tur) *adj.* Pertaining to the sole of the foot. See illustration under FOOT. [<L. *plantaris* <*planta*, sole of the foot]

PLANT ASSOCIATION A group of plants (including several species) in a certain area, needing similar nourishment and growing conditions, and taking on a similar aspect.

PLAN·TA·TION *noun* 1 Any place that is planted, especially, a farm or estate of many acres in the southern United States planted in cotton, tobacco, rice, or sugarcane, and formerly worked by slave labor. 2 A colony. 3 An oyster bed or oyster farm. 4 A grove cultivated for its wood. 5 The act of planting. 6 In Maine, a minor civil division. [<F. <L. *plantatio*, planting]

PLANT·ER *noun* 1 One who plants. 2 An early settler or colonizer. 3 An owner of a plantation. 4 An agricultural implement for dropping seed in soil.

PLAN′·TI·GRADE *adj.* Walking on the whole sole of the foot, as men, bears, etc. — *noun* A plantigrade animal. Compare DIGITIGRADE. [<L. *planta*, sole of the foot, + *gradior*, walk]

PLANT LOUSE 1 A small insect (family *Aphididæ*) which infests plants and sucks the juices from leaves and stalks; an aphid. See illustration under INSECT (injurious). 2 A leaping insect (family *Psyllidæ*) of similar habits.

PLAN·U·LA (-yu·luh) *noun* [·LÆ (lee) *pl.*] The free-moving, ciliated embryo of certain cœlenterates, as the hydroids. [<L. *planus*, flat] — **PLAN·U·LAR, PLAN·U·LATE** *adj.*

PLAQUE (plak) *noun* 1 A plate, disk, or slab of metal, porcelain, ivory, etc., artistically ornamented, as for wall decoration. 2 A brooch or the like. [<F. <MD. *placke*, flat disk, tablet; compare PLACK]

¹PLASH *noun* A slight splash. — *verb* To splash lightly. [Imitative] — **·Y** *adj.*

²PLASH *noun* A small pool. [<OE. *plæsc*, pool]

³PLASH *tr. verb* To bend down and interweave, as twigs or branches. [<OF. *plaissier* <L. *plecto*, weave] — **·ER** *noun.*

·PLASIA, ·PLASIS, ·PLASY Combining forms from Greek *plasis*, a molding, used to signify formative action, as in *heteroplasia*, growth or formation of tissue from tissue taken from another individual.

·PLASM A combining form from Greek *plasma*, form, <*plassō*, form, used in biology to denote the viscous material of a vegetable or an animal cell; as, *protoplasm.*

PLASM·, PLASMO· Combining forms meaning plasma, as in *plasmology, plasmolysis*, etc.

PLAS·MA (plăz′·muh) *noun* 1 The liquid portion of nutritive animal fluids, as blood, lymph, or intercellular fluid; especially, the clear, fluid portion of blood, freed from blood cells and used for transfusions. 2 The viscous material of a cell; protoplasm. 3 A green translucent variety of chalcedony, used among the Romans as a gem. [<L., molded image, <Gr. *plasma* <*plassō*, form] — **PLAS·MAT·IC, PLAS·MIC** *adj.*

PLAS·MO·CHIN (plăz′·mo·kĭn) *noun* A white to pale-yellow, tasteless powder, $C_{19}H_{24}N_2O$, synthesized from quinoline, used as an anti-malarial drug. Also **PLAS·MO·QUIN** (-kwin).

PLAS·MO·DI·UM (plăz-) *noun* [·DI·A *pl.*] 1 A mobile, naked, slimy mass of protoplasm resulting from the fusion of ameboid organisms, typical of the slime molds. 2 A malaria parasite. [<PLASMA- + Gr. *eidos*, form]

PLAS·MO·DI·UM (plăz-) *noun* A genus of protozoan blood parasites (class *Sporozoa*) which includes the causative agents of malaria in man and animals, especially *P. vivax, P. malariæ*, and *P. falciparum.*

PLAS·MOL·Y·SIS (plăz-) *noun* The process of withdrawing water from the protoplasm of a cell, resulting in shrinkage of the cell body.

PLAS′·MO·LYZE (plăz′-) *tr. verb* [·LYZED, ·LYZ·ING] To induce or bring about plasmolysis of or in; subject to plasmolysis.

PLAS′·MO·SOME (plăz′-) *noun* The acid-staining nucleolus in the nucleus of a cell. Compare KARYOSOME.

PLAS·SEY (plahs′·ĭ) A village 75 miles north of Calcutta in Bengal, India; scene of Clive's victory over Hindus, 1757.

·PLAST A combining form from Greek *plastos*, formed, used to denote an organized living particle or cell, as in *protoplast, chloroplast*, etc.

PLAS·TE·IN *noun* Any of a class of proteins formed in the presence of pepsin during digestion.

PLAS·TER *noun* 1 A composition of lime, sand, and water for coating walls and partitions. 2 Calcined gypsum for making sculptors' casts, etc. 3 A viscid substance spread upon linen, silk, or the like: used for healing purposes. 4 Plaster of Paris.

— *tr. verb* 1 To overlay, as a ceiling, with plaster or other adhering substance. 2 To apply plaster to, as a boil; cover with or as with plasters. 3 To daub, smear over, or cover with any plasterlike compound, as to conceal defects. 4 To treat with plaster, as vines, by sprinkling or dusting. [<OE. *plaster* <Gr. *emplastron* <*en*, in, + *plassō*, form] — **PLAS·TER ER** *noun* — **PLAS TER·ING** *noun*.

PLASTER CAST 1 A cast or model of a person or object made by molding plaster of Paris. 2 In surgery, an application of gauze stiffened with plaster of Paris, applied to an injured or broken part of the body to prevent movement, allow knitting of bones, etc.

PLASTER OF PARIS Calcined gypsum, $2CaSO_4 \cdot H_2O$; a soft, loosely, any kind of gypsum. Mixed with water it sets readily and is useful in making molds, casts, bandages, etc.

PLAS TIC *adj.* 1 Giving form or fashion to matter. 2 Capable of being molded; pliable. 3 Pertaining to modeling or molding; sculptural. 4 In surgery, efficacious or instrumental in recreating or remodeling injured or destroyed protoplasm, also, capable of being thus renewed.

— *noun* 1 Anything moldable; specifically, any material, natural or synthetic, which may be fabricated into a variety of shapes, usually by the application of heat and pressure. 2 One of a large class of organic compounds synthesized from hydrocarbons, proteins, cellulose, or resins, capable of being molded, extruded, cast, or otherwise fabricated into various shapes: usually in the plural, **PLAS TICS**. [<Gr. *plastikos*, fit for molding, <*plastos*, formed, <*plassō*, form] — **PLAS·TI·CAL LY** *adv.*

·PLASTIC A combining form from Greek *plastikos*, fit for molding, used to mean forming, growing, as in cyto*plastic*.

PLAS′·TI CA TOR *noun* A machine that kneads raw rubber.

PLAS TIC I TY (-tis′·i·ti) *noun* 1 Plastic quality. 2 In physics, the property of certain bodies to exhibit a continuous change of shape under suitable distorting forces. 3 Capacity for mental or spiritual molding.

PLAS′ TI CIZE *verb* [**·CIZED**, **·CIZ ING**] To make or become plastic.

PLAS′ TI CIZ ER (-sīze-) *noun* That which functions to make a substance plastic; specifically, any of a class of chemicals adapted to preserve the softness and flexibility of materials to which they are added.

PLASTIC SURGERY Surgery that deals with the restoration or healing of lost, wounded, or deformed parts of the body.

PLAS TID *noun* 1 An elementary organism, as a cell. 2 Any permanent organ of the cell situated in the cytoplasm. [<Gr. *plastos*, plastic]

PLAS TO MER *noun* Any of a group of polymerized plastics characterized by lack of elasticity, as celluloid or the acrylic resins.

PLAS′ TO ME TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the plasticity of a substance or material.

PLAS THON *noun* 1 An ornamental addition to the front of a woman's dress, reaching from the throat to the waist. 2 A leather shield worn on the breast by fencers. 3 The under or ventral part of the shell or armor of a turtle or tortoise: also **PLAS TRUM**. 4 The starched bosom of a man's shirt. 5 An iron breastplate worn under a coat of mail. [<F. <L. *emplastrum*, plaster] — **PLAS TRAL** *adj.*

PLASTY A combining form from Greek *plastia*, used to denote the process of forming and also a specified operation in plastic surgery.

PLASY Same as **-PLASIA**.

¹PLAT *tr. verb* [**PLAT·TED**, **PLAT TING**] To plait or braid; make by braiding. — *noun* A plait.

²PLAT *noun* 1 A small piece of ground; a plot. 2 A plotted map, chart, or plan. — *tr. verb* To lay out in plats or plots; make a plan of. [<OE. *plot*, plot of ground]

PLAT-, **PLATY-** Combining forms from Greek *platys*, flat, broad, as in *platy*cephalic, flat-skulled.

PLA TA, LA See **LA PLATA** (city).

PLA TA, RÍ O DE LA (lee′·o deh lah plah′·tah) An estuary between Uruguay and the Argentine Republic; about 200 miles long and 140 miles wide at its mouth; battle, Dec., 1939. Also [Br.] **RIVER PLATE**.

PLA TÆ A (-tee′·uh) A ruined city NW. of Athens, Greece; Spartans and Athenians defeated Persians, 479 B.C.

PLAT AN *noun* The plane tree. Also **PLAT ANE**. [<F.]

PLATE *noun* 1 A flat, extended, rigid body of metal or any material of slight but even thickness. 2 Metal in sheets. 3 A shallow vessel, formerly often of wood or pewter, now usually of crockery, in which food is served or from which it is eaten at table. 4 Articles of household service, as goblets, tea-sets, etc., made originally of precious metals, but now largely of base metal coated with precious metals. 5 A portion of food served on a plate; as, a whole course served on one plate. 6 A cup or other article of silver or gold offered as a prize in a race or other contest. 7 A piece of flat metal bearing a design or inscription, either for use in that form, as in a door plate or coffin plate, or intended for reproduction by stamping, printing, or otherwise, as in a book plate; also, an impression from a plate of the latter kind. 8 An electrotype or stereotype. 9 A horizontal timber laid on a wall to receive a framework. 10 A piece of metal, vulcanite, or other material, fitted to the mouth and holding one or more artificial teeth. 11 Plate armor. 12 A thin part of the brisket of beef. 13 A sensitized sheet of glass, metal, or the like, for taking photographs. 14 In baseball, the home base, a flat, pentagonal figure, 12 inches in diameter and usually of hard white rubber level with the surface of the diamond. 15 In biology, a lamina; a lamella. 16 A dish resembling table plate used in taking collections, as in churches; also, a collection. 17 A hinge. See illustration under **HINGE**. 18 The principal anode in a vacuum tube. 19 [Obs.] A piece of silver money.

— *tr. verb* [**PLAT ED**, **PLAT ING**] 1 To coat with a thin layer of metal. 2 To sheathe in armorplates. 3 In papermaking, to give a very high gloss to (paper) by pressure between metal plates. 4 To make an electrotype or stereotype from. [<OF., plate of metal, <LL. *plattus* <Gr. *platys*, flat]

PLATE ARMOR 1 Defensive armor of strong metallic plates for protecting ships or fortifications against artillery. 2 Formerly defensive armor for the person made of overlapping plates, in distinction from chain or mail. See **ARMOR**.

PLA TEAU (-tō′) *noun* [**·TEAUX** or **·TEAUS** (tōz′) *pl.*] An extensive stretch of elevated and comparatively level land; tableland; mesa. 2 A broad, low stand for table decorations; also, a decorative plaque. 3 In educational psychology, a relatively level portion in the curve indicating a subject's rate of learning; also, the condition it typifies. 4 A device for making a rough preliminary setting on certain gun sights. [<F.]

PLAT ED (plāte′-) *adj.* 1 Provided with plates or metal, as for defense. 2 Coated with a thin layer of precious metal. 3 Having one kind of yarn on the face and another on the back: said of certain fabrics.

PLATE FUL *noun* [**FULS** *pl.*] The quantity that fills a plate.

PLATE GLASS See under **GLASS**.

PLATE-HINGE *noun* A hinge with one long, narrow plate as the movable unit. See illustration under **HINGE**.

PLATE LET *noun* A small platelike object; specifically, a blood platelet, one of the small, disk-shaped bodies found in blood and thought to aid in the process of clotting.

PLAT EN (plāt′-) *noun* 1 The part of a printing press, typewriter, or the like, on which the paper is supported, to receive the impression. 2 In a machine tool, the adjustable table that carries the work. [<F. *platine*, plate, <*plat*, plate]

PLAT ER (plāte′-) *noun* 1 One who plates articles with a coating of precious metal. 2 One who makes or works upon metallic plates. 3 A horse that runs for a selling plate, an inferior race horse. See **PLATE** *noun* 6.

PLATE RAIL A shelf-like molding around a room, for holding ornamental plates or bric-a-brac.

PLAT FORM *noun* 1 Any floor or flat surface raised above the adjacent level, as a stage for public speaking, a raised walk upon which passengers alight from railroad cars. 2 A projecting stage at the end of a car or similar vehicle. 3 A formal scheme of principles put forth by a religious, political, or other body, also, the document stating the principles of a political party. 4 The business of public speaking. [<F. *plateforme*]

PLATFORM CAR A flat car.

PLATFORM SCALE A scale for weighing heavy objects, having a platform on which the load may stand.

PLA TIE *noun* [Scot.] A small plate.

PLAT I NA *noun* Platinum. [<Sp.]

PLAT I NATE *noun* A salt of platinic acid.

PLAT I NIF′·ER OUS (-us) *adj.* Containing or yielding platinum.

PLAT ING (plāte′-) *noun* 1 A layer of metal of varying thickness; as, silver *plating*. 2 A sheathing of metal plates, or plate armor for protection. 3 The act or process of sheathing or coating something with plates or metal.

PLA TIN IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing platinum, especially in its high valence; as, *platinic* chloride, $PtCl_4$.

PLAT IN I RID′ I·UM *noun* A whitish to gray native alloy of iridium, platinum, and other allied metals.

PLAT′ I NIZE *tr. verb* [**·NIZED**, **·NIZ ING**] To coat or combine with platinum, especially by electroplating.

PLAT I NO·CY AN′ IC (-sī·an′·ik) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from compounds containing platinum and cyanogen.

PLAT I·NO CY′·A·NIDE *noun* A cyanide of platinum and some other element or radical. Also **PLAT·I·NO·CY′ A·NID**.

PLAT I NOID *adj.* Like platinum. — *noun* 1 An alloy of German silver and 1 or 2 percent of tungsten, used in the manufacture of resistance coils and other electrical appliances. 2 A platinum metal.

PLAT′·I·NO·TYPE *noun* 1 A photographic process in which the positive is obtained by a deposit of finely precipitated platinum in combination with iron salts. 2 A positive print obtained by the foregoing process.

PLAT I·NOUS (-nus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing platinum, especially in its lower valence; as, *platinous* chloride, $PtCl_2$.

PLAT·I·NUM *noun* 1 A whitish, steel-gray, malleable and ductile metallic element (symbol Pt) in the eighth group of the periodic table, usually found native, and also in combina

tion with other platinum metals. It is very infusible and resistant to most acids, has a high electrical resistance, and is widely used as a catalyst, for jewelry and in dental work. See ELEMENT. 2 A color resembling that of platinum, but having a slightly bluish tone. [<LL. <Sp. *platina* <*plata*, silver]

PLATINUM-BLACK *noun* Finely divided metallic platinum in the form of black powders made by reduction of platinum salts: used as a carrier for oxygen.

PLATINUM BLONDE A very light, almost white, blonde.

PLAT·I·TUDE (-tūde) *noun* 1 A flat, dull, or commonplace statement; a trite truism. 2 Dulness; triteness. [<F., flatness, <*plat*, flat]

PLAT·I·TU′·DI·NIZE *intr. verb* [·NIZED, ·NIZ·ING] To utter platitudes.

PLAT·I·TU′·DI·NOUS (-nus) *adj.* Of the nature of platitude; insipid; flat.

PLA·TO, 427?–347 B.C., Greek philosopher.

PLA·TON·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Plato or of Platonism; academic; theoretical. Also **PLA·TON·I·CAL.** — **PLA·TON·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PLATONIC LOVE Love which is purely spiritual, or devoid of sensual feeling.

PLATONIC YEAR See PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.

PLA·TO·NISM (-nizm) *noun* 1 The philosophy of Plato; specifically, the doctrine that objects are copies or images of eternal ideas; that these ideas are the ultimate, metaphysical realities and therefore the object of true knowledge. 2 A tenet or maxim of the Platonic philosophy. 3 The doctrine or practice of Platonic love. — **PLA·TO·NIST** *noun.*

PLA′·TO·NIZE *verb* [·NIZED, ·NIZ·ING] 1 To subject to Platonic views or standards. 2 To conform to Platonism, in views or methods; idealize.

PLA·TOON *noun* 1 A subdivision of a company, troop, or other military unit, commanded by a lieutenant. 2 A company of people; set. [<F. *peloton*, ball, group]

PLATT·DEUTSCH (plaht·doich) *noun* Low German: the colloquial speech of the north of Germany. [<G.]

PLAT·TEN·SEE (plaht′·ĕn·zāy) [G.] Same as BALATON.

PLAT·TER *noun* 1 An oblong shallow dish on which meat or fish is served. 2 [Pop.] A phonograph record.

PLATTE RIVER (plăt) A river in Nebraska formed by the junction of the **NORTH PLATTE** (618 miles in Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska) and the **SOUTH PLATTE** (424 miles in Colorado and Nebraska) 310 miles from the Missouri River.

PLAT·TING *noun* The process of weaving by hand, or any fabric made by coarse weaving, as a straw hat.

PLATT NATIONAL PARK A federal park in southern Oklahoma containing mineral springs; about 1½ square miles.

PLATTS·BURG A city in NE. New York, on Lake Champlain; battle, 1814.

PLATY· Same as PLAT-.

PLAT·Y·HEL′·MINTH *noun* Any of a phylum *(Platyhelminthes)* of soft-bodied, bilaterally symmetrical, flattened or sometimes cylindrical worms, including many parasitic forms, as the flukes and tapeworms. [<PLATY- + Gr. *helmins*, worm]



PLATYPUS

PLAT·Y·PUS *noun* An aquatic burrowing and egg-laying monotrematous mammal *(Ornithorhynchus anatinus)* of Australia, with a ducklike bill; the duckbill. [<PLATY- + Gr. *pous*, foot]

PLAT·YR·RHINE (-ī·rine *or* -rin) *adj.* Having a broad nose, with widely separated nostrils; specifically, designating a group of monkeys (the *Platyrrhini)* inhabiting the New World. — *noun* A broad-nosed person or monkey. Also **PLAT·YR·RHIN′·I·AN.** [<PLATY- + Gr. *rhis*, nose]

PLAU·DIT *noun* An expression of applause; praise bestowed. See synonyms under APPLAUSE. [<L. *plaudo*, applaud]

PLAU·EN (plow′·ĕn) A manufacturing town in SW. Saxony, Germany.

PLAU·SI·BLE (plaw′·zĭ·bl) *adj.* 1 Seeming likely to be true; specious. 2 Calculated to win confidence; seemingly genuine or honest. See synonyms under OSTENSIBLE. [<L. *plausibilis*, deserving applause] — **PLAU·SI·BIL′·I·TY, PLAU·SI·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **PLAU·SI·BLY** *adv.*

PLAU·SIVE (-sĭv) *adj.* 1 Manifesting praise; applauding. 2 [Obs.] Plausible.

PLAU·TUS (plaw′·tus), **TITUS MACCIUS**, 254–184 B.C., Roman comic dramatist.

PLAY *verb* 1 To engage or join in (a game); engage in any exercise for diversion. 2 To put into operation in or as in a game. 3 To enact; execute; as, to *play* tricks; also, trick; cheat; impose: with *on*. 4 To produce on the stage, as a play; act the part of; enact as a role. 5 To move about friskily; frolic. 6 To execute, as on a musical instrument; as, to *play* a sonata; also, perform upon a musical instrument. 7 To discharge continuously or freely, as a stream of water; direct or be directed on or upon. 8 To use as a toy; trifle with. 9 To manage by giving temporary freedom of action to; give play to, as a fish on the hook; maneuver; as, to *play* a trout. 10 To cause to flutter, glitter, or ripple. 11 In games, to place or utilize, as a player in some stated position. 12 To take part in a game of chance or skill; hence, to gamble or gamble on; as, to *play* the horses. 13 To behave like or pretend to be. 14 To bear oneself in relations with others; behave; act; as, to *play* one false. 15 To act or move freely, as a part of a mechanism; have freedom of motion. — **TO PLAY INTO THE HANDS OF** To act to the advantage of (a rival or partner). — **TO PLAY ON OR UPON** To take unfair advantage of; use another's faith, hopes, fears, etc., to attain an end. — **TO PLAY UP TO** 1 To respond sympathetically to the mood of (another). 2 In the theater, to support the part of another actor. 3 To flatter; toady. — *noun* 1 Action without special aim or for amusement: opposed to *work*. 2 Exercise or action for recreation or diversion; sport; jest; fun; competitive trial of skill for amusement. 3 Gambling. 4 Manner of contending in a game; also, a move in a game; as, rough *play*, a fine *play*, sword-*play*. 5 A dramatic composition; also, a dramatic representation; especially, a public theatrical exhibition. 6 Action without specified or special hindrance; freedom of movement. 7 Manner of acting toward others; dealing. 8 Active operation. 9 Light, quick, fitful movement. 10 Length of stroke, as of a piston. [<OE. *plegan*, to play] — **PLAY A·BLE** *adj.*

PLA·YA (plah′·yah) *noun* A plain with a hard clayey surface intermittently covered by a shallow lake. [<Sp.]

PLAY·BACK *noun* In motion pictures and radio, the reproduction of a sound record from a wax disk, for testing.

PLAY·BILL *noun* A bill or program advertising or giving the cast of a play.

PLAY·BOY *noun* 1 One who assumes a role or a characteristic for his own glory or advantage; a pretender. 2 [Pop.] An irresponsible pleasure-seeker.

PLAY·DAY *noun* A holiday.

PLAYED OUT 1 Performed until finished. 2 Used up; exhausted: originally employed by gamblers.

PLAY·ER *noun* 1 One who takes part in a game; also, one who specializes in a game; as, a tennis *player*. 2 One who performs on the dramatic stage; an actor. 3 A performer on a musical instrument. 4 One who works without a purpose or makes idle pretensions; also, an idler; a trifler. 5 A gambler. 6 An automatic device for playing a musical instrument; specifically, a mechanical device for playing a piano: also **PLAYER PIANO.** [<OE. *plegere*]

PLAY′·FEL·LOW *noun* An associate in games; a playmate.

PLAY·FUL *adj.* Frolicsome; merry; jocose. See synonyms under WANTON. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PLAY′·GO·ER *noun* A frequenter of the theater.

PLAY·GROUND *noun* A ground used for playing games; space set aside for recreation.

PLAY·HOUSE *noun* 1 A theater. 2 A small house for children to play in.

PLAYING CARD One of a pack of cards used in playing various games, the pack usually consisting of 52 cards divided into four suits (spades, hearts, diamonds, clubs) of 13 cards each.

PLAY·MATE *noun* A companion in sports, games, or recreation; especially, a child's companion in play.

PLAY-OFF *noun* In sports, a decisive game or contest, especially after a tie.

PLAY·THING *noun* A toy.

PLAY·TIME *noun* Time allowed for or given up to play or amusement.

PLAY UPON WORDS Words used with double meaning; a pun.

PLAY·WRIGHT (-rīte) *noun* A writer of plays.

PLA·ZA (*varying from* plăz′·uh *to* plah′·zuh) *noun* An open square or market place, especially in a Spanish or Spanish American town. [<Sp.]

PLEA *noun* 1 An act of pleading, or that which is pleaded; an appeal; entreaty; prayer; as, a *plea* for aid. 2 An excuse; pretext or justification; as, necessity, the tyrant's *plea*. 3 [Law] An allegation made by either party in a cause; a pleading. 4 In common-law practice, a defendant's answer of fact to the plaintiff's declaration, known in the United States as the *answer*. 5 In equity, a special answer, showing a reason why the writ should be dismissed, delayed, or barred. 6 A suit or action: usually in the plural. See synonyms under APOLOGY. — **COMMON PLEAS** The Court of Common Pleas. See under COURT. — **SPECIAL PLEAS** A plea to prevent action which, while admitting the plaintiff's allegations, avoids them by setting up new matter. [<OF. *plait* <L. *placitum*, opinion]

PLEACH *verb* To plait (vines or twigs) together, as in forming a hedge or arbor; interweave: said of branches. [<OF. *plaissier* <L. *plecto*, weave]

PLEACHED (-t) *adj.* Interwoven; covered with interwoven branches.

PLEAD (pleed) *verb* [PLEAD·ED or [Pop.] **PLEAD** (plĕd) or **PLED**, ... persuasion; encation, or defense. 3 To set forth in defense, as ... the statutes of limitations. 4 [Law] To make or present an

answer; draw up formal allegations; file a pleading. [<OF. *plaidier* <*plait*: see PLEA] — **PLEAD·A·BLE** *adj.* — **PLEAD·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: advocate, argue, ask, beg, beseech, entreat, implore, press, solicit, urge. To *plead* for one is to employ argument or persuasion, or both, in his behalf, with earnestness or importunity; similarly one may *plead* for himself or for a cause, etc.; *plead* also takes a direct object, as to *plead* a case; in legal usage, *pleading* is argumentative; in popular usage, *pleading* always implies some appeal to the feelings. One *argues* a case solely on rational grounds with fair consideration of both sides; he *advocates* one side for the purpose of carrying it, and under the influence of motives that may range all the way from cold self-interest to the highest and noblest impulses; he *pleads* a cause, or *pleads for* a person, with still more intense feeling. *Beseech, entreat,* and *implore* imply impassioned earnestness, with direct and tender appeal to personal considerations. *Press* and *urge* imply determined or perhaps authoritative insistence. *Solicit* is a weak word denoting merely an attempt to secure one's consent or cooperation, sometimes by sordid or corrupt motives. See ALLEGE.

PLEAD·ING *noun* 1 The act of making a plea or argument in behalf of some one or something; specifically, the oral advocacy of a cause in court. 2 [Law] The art, science, or system of preparing the formal written statements of the parties to an action, leading to the joinder of issue, also, any one of such statements: collectively called the *pleadings* in a case. See synonyms under PETITION. — **·LY** *adv.*

PLEAS·ANCE (plĕz′·uns) *noun* 1 A retired garden; pleasure ground. 2 [Obs.] The feeling of being pleased; that which pleases. Also **PLEAS·AUNCE.**

PLEAS·ANT (plĕz′·unt) *adj.* 1 Giving or promoting pleasure; pleasing; agreeable. 2 Conducive to merriment; gay. [<F. *plaisant* <L. *placens* <*placo*, please] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: agreeable, attractive, good-natured, kind, kindly, obliging, pleasing, pleasurable. That is *pleasing* from which pleasure is received, or may readily be received, without reference to any action or intent in that which confers it, as, a *pleasing* picture; a *pleasing* landscape. Whatever has active qualities adapted to give pleasure is *pleasant*, as, a *pleasant* breeze; a *pleasant* (not a *pleasing*) day. As applied to persons, *pleasant* always refers to a disposition ready and desirous to please, and in this sense is near akin to *kind*, but *kind* refers to act or intent, while *pleasant* stops with the disposition. *Pleasant* keeps always something of the sense of actually giving pleasure, and thus surpasses the meaning of *good-natured*, there are *good-natured* people who by reason of rudeness and ill breeding are not *pleasant* companions. A *pleasing* face has good features, complexion, expression, etc.: a *pleasant* face indicates a *kind* heart and an *obliging* disposition, as well as *kindly* feelings in actual exercise. See AGREEABLE, AMIABLE, ATTRACTIVE, COMFORTABLE, DELIGHTFUL, GOOD, VIVACIOUS. *Antonyms*: arrogant, austere, crabbed, disagreeable, displeasing, dreary, forbidding, gloomy, glum, grim, harsh, hateful, ill-humored, ill-natured, offensive, repellent, repulsive, unkind, unpleasant.

PLEASANT ISLAND A former name for NAURU.

PLEAS·ANT·RY (plĕz′–) *noun* [RIES *pl.*] 1 The spirit of playful and jocose companionship; playfulness. 2 A playful, amusing, or good-natured remark, jest, or trick. See synonyms under SPORT, SWIT.

PLEASE *verb* [PLEASED, PLEAS·ING] 1 To give pleasure to; gratify. 2 To be agreeable to; suit; satisfy. 3 To have a preference; like; prefer. See synonyms under ENTERTAIN, INDULGE, REJOICE. [<OF. *plaisir* <L. *placeo*, please]

PLEAS·ING *adj.* Affording pleasure or satisfaction. See synonyms under AGREEABLE, AMIABLE, LOVELY, PLEASANT. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PLEA·SUR·A·BLE (plĕzh′·yur–) *adj.* Affording gratification; pleasant. See synonyms under DELIGHTFUL, PLEASANT. — **PLEA·SUR·A·BLE·NESS** *noun* — **PLEA·SUR·A·BLY** *adv.*

PLEA·SURE (plĕzh′·ur) *noun* 1 An agreeable sensation or emotion; gratification; enjoyment. 2 Sensual or mental gratification. 3 Amusement in general; diversion. 4 One's preference; choice. See synonyms under COMFORT, ENTERTAINMENT, HAPPINESS, SPORT.

— *verb* [**PLEA·SURED, PLEA·SUR·ING**] 1 To give or afford pleasure to; please; gratify. 2 To take a holiday; spend one's time in pleasures. [<OF. *plaisir*]

PLEASURE PRINCIPLE In psychoanalysis, the concentration of the ego on securing a maximum gratification of instincts with a minimum of pain and effort: sometimes identical with the yearning for death; hence also **PLEASURE-PAIN PRINCIPLE**; also called *Nirvana principle*. Compare REALITY PRINCIPLE.

PLEAT Same as PLAIT for sewing terms.

PLEAT·ER *noun* 1 One who pleats. 2 A sewing machine attachment for pleating; a ruffler.

PLEB *noun* 1 A plebeian. 2 A plebe.

PLEBE (pleeb) *noun* 1 [Pop.] A member of the lowest class in the academies at West Point and Annapolis. 2 [Obs.] Same as PLEBS. [<F. *plèbe* <L. *plebs*]

PLE·BE·IAN (plĭ·bee′·un) *adj.* Pertaining to the common people, originally to the common people of ancient Rome; hence, common. — *noun* One of the common people. [<L. *plebeius* <*plebs*, the common people] — **·ISM** *noun* — **·IZE** *tr. verb* — **LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

PLEB·I·SCITE (–site *or* –sĭt) *noun* An expression of the popular will by means of a vote by the whole people, usually resorted to in important changes, as those dealing with the constitution, sovereignty, etc. [<F., *plébiscite* <L. *plebs*, people, + *scitum*, decree, <*scio*, know] — **PLE·BIS′·CI·TA·RY** *adj.*

PLEBS *noun* 1 The lower order of the ancient Roman people. 2 The populace. [<L., common people]

PLE·COP·TER·AN *noun* Any of an order (*Plecoptera*) of soft-bodied, flattened insects of which the nymphs are aquatic; the adults usually have a pair of long caudal appendages, and two pairs of wings folding flat over the abdomen; a stone-fly. [<Gr. *plekō*, twine, + *pteron*, wing]

PLEC·TOG·NATH *noun* Any of an order or suborder (*Plectognathi*) of teleost fishes having spiny bodies, generally inedible and often poisonous flesh, and including a large number of odd forms, as the triggerfishes, swellfishes, globefishes, etc. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Plectognathi*. [<Gr. *plektos*, twisted, + *gnathos*, jaw]

PLEC·TRUM *noun* [PLEC·TRA *pl.*] A small implement with which the player on a lyre, zither, etc., picks or strikes the strings to set them in vibration. Also **PLEC·TRON.** [<L. <Gr. *plēktron*, spur, <*plēsso*, strike]

PLED [Pop.] Past tense and past participle of PLEAD.

PLEDGE *verb* [PLEDGED, PLEDG·ING] 1 To place in the possession of another as security for a loan. 2 To offer solemnly, as one's honor or word, as security. 3 To bind by a promise. 4 To drink the health of or success to; toast. 5 To promise, or gain the promise of, to join a college fraternity or sorority.

— *noun* 1 A guaranty for the performance of an act, contract, or duty. 2 A formal promise to do or not to do something; especially, a vow to abstain from intoxicating liquors. 3 The drinking of a health or a sentiment. 4 A pawn of personal property; also, the property delivered. [<OF. *plege*, security; of Gmc. origin]

PLEDG·EE *noun* The person to whom anything is pledged.

PLEDG·ER *noun* One who gives a pledge.

PLEDG·ET *noun* 1 A little plug; specifically, a compressed wad of lint, cotton, etc., as for a wound. 2 An oakum string used in calking.

·PLEGIA, ·PLEGY Combining forms from Greek *plēgē*, stroke, used in medical terminology to indicate paralysis, or some similar pathological condition, as in *hemiplegia*, *paraplegia*.

PLEI·AD (plee′·ad *or* pli′·ăd) *noun* [PLEI·A·DES (–deez) *pl.*] 1 One of the Pleiades. 2 One of any cluster of brilliant persons, usually seven in number. [<Gr. *Pleias* <*pleo*, sail]

PLEI·A·DES (plee′– *or* pli′·uh deez) [L.] 1 In Greek mythology, the seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione (or Aethra, according to some) and sisters of the Hyades. They killed themselves through grief over the death of their sisters, the Hyades, and were set by Jupiter as a group of stars in the heavens. Their names were Maia, Electra, Taygeta, Alcyone, Celeno, Sterope, and Merope. 2 A loose cluster of many hundred stars in the constellation Taurus, six of which are visible to ordinary sight, the brightest being Alcyone: said by the ancients to have been the seven daughters of Atlas, of whom the seventh sister, Merope, the **LOST PLEIAD**, hid herself from shame for having loved a mortal.

PLEIN AIR (plane) [F.] Literally, open air: used in art to characterize the work of a school of impressionist painters concerned with the representation of objects seen under brilliant sunlight, and other outdoor effects. — **PLEIN-AIR′ IST** *noun.*

PLEI·O·CENE Same as PLIOCENE.

PLEI·O·SYL·LAB′·IC (plī–) *adj.* Having more than one syllable; especially, having two or three syllables. See POLYSYLLABLE. [<Gr. *pleiōn*, more, + *syllabē*, syllable]

PLEIS′·TO·CENE (plīs′–) 1 The epoch following the Pliocene; the first of the two epochs of the Quaternary period, characterized by ice sheets over much of the northern hemisphere; the glacial epoch of northern Asia, Europe, and North America. 2 The rock series of this period.

— *adj.* Pertaining to this epoch or to its rock series. [<Gr. *pleistos*, most, + *kainos*, new]

PLE·NA·RY (plee′·nuh·rī *or* plēn′·uh·rī) *adj.* 1 Full in all respects or requisites; entire; absolute; also, complete, as embracing all the parts or members; as, *plenary* authority. 2 Having full powers; as, *plenary* jurisdiction. 3 Fully or completely attended; consisting of the full number of members: said of an assembly. [<L. *plenus*, full] — **PLE·NA·RI·LY** *adv.* — **PLE·NA·RI·NESS** *noun.*

PLENARY INDULGENCE A remission of all temporal penalties due to sin.

PLEN·I·PO·TEN′·TI·A·RY (–ten′·shĭ·ă·rĭ) *adj.* Possessing or conferring full powers.

— *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A person fully empowered, especially an ambassador, minister, or envoy, invested with full powers by a government. 2 Specifically, a diplomatic representative of the second class ranking next below an ambassador,

accredited by the sovereign or head of one state to that of another: full title *envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary*. [<L. *plenus*, full, + *potens*, powerful]

PLEN·ISH *tr. verb* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] 1 To replenish; fill up. 2 To furnish or stock, as a farm.

PLE·NISM *noun* The doctrine that space is a plenum. — **PLE·NIST** *noun*.

PLEN·I·TUDE (–tūde) *noun* The state of being full, complete, or abounding; also, that which fills to repletion. [<L. *plenitudo* <*plenus*, full]

PLEN·TE·OUS (–ti·us) *adj.* 1 Characterized by plenty; amply sufficient. 2 Yielding an abundance. See synonyms under AMPLE, PLENTIFUL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

PLEN·TI·FUL *adj.* 1 Existing in great quantity; abundant. 2 Yielding or containing plenty; affording ample supply. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms: abounding, abundant, adequate, affluent, ample, bounteous, bountiful, complete, copious, enough, exuberant, full, generous, large, lavish, liberal, luxuriant, overflowing, plenteous, profuse, replete, rich, sufficient, teeming. *Plentiful* is used of supplies, as of food, water, etc. We may say a *copious* rain; but *copious* can also be applied to thought, language, etc., where *plentiful* cannot well be used. *Affluent* and *liberal* both apply to riches, resources; *liberal*, with especial reference to giving or expending. *Affluent*, referring especially to riches, may be used of thought, feeling, etc. Neither *affluent*, *copious*, nor *plentiful* can be used of time or space; a field is sometimes called *plentiful*, with reference to its productiveness. *Complete* expresses not excess or overplus, and yet not mere sufficiency, but harmony, proportion, fitness to a design, or ideal. *Ample* and *abundant* may be applied to any subject and mean more than enough. *Lavish* and *profuse* imply a decided excess. We rejoice in *abundant* resources, and honor *generous* hospitality; *lavish* or *profuse* expenditure suggests extravagance and wastefulness. *Luxuriant* is used especially of that which is *abundant* in growth; as, a *luxuriant* crop. Compare ADEQUATE, AMPLE, ENOUGH. *Antonyms*: deficient, drained, exhausted, impoverished, inadequate, insufficient, mean, miserly, narrow, niggardly, poor, scanty, scarce, scrimped, short, small, sparing, stingy, straitened.

PLEN·TY *noun* 1 The state of being abundantly sufficient, or of having an abundance, particularly of necessaries and comforts; as, to live in peace and *plenty*. 2 As much as can be required; an abundance or sufficiency: now generally without the article; as, *plenty* of water, I have *plenty*. See synonyms under COMFORT, WEALTH.

— *adj.* Existing in abundance; plentiful.

— *adv.* [Pop.] In a sufficient degree; as, the house is *plenty* large enough. [<OF. *plenté* <L. *plenitas* <*plenus*, full]

PLE·NUM *noun* [**PLE·NUMS** or **PLE·NA** *pl.*] 1 Fullness of matter in space; that state of things in which space is considered as fully occupied by matter, especially by absolutely continuous matter; also, space so considered: opposed to *vacuum*. 2 Any condition of fullness or plethora, or that which produces it; specifically, an enclosed body of gas under greater than normal pressure. 3 A completely attended meeting, as of an association or legislative body. 4 Fullness.

— *adj.* Pertaining to or utilizing fullness (of air, etc.) [<L. <*plenus*, full]

PLE·O·MOR′·PHISM (–fizm) *noun* 1 The ability of a substance to crystallize in two or more distinct fundamental forms, embracing *dimorphism* and *trimorphism*. 2 The occurrence of several independent stages in the life cycle of an organism or plant. Also **PLE′·O·MOR·PHY**. [<Gr. *pleōn*, more, + *morphē*, form] — **PLE·O·MOR′·PHIC**, **PLE·O·MOR′·PHOUS** (–fus) *adj.*

PLE·O·NASM (–nāzm) *noun* 1 The use of needless words; redundancy; tautology or any instance of it; a redundant word or phrase. 2 A superabundance of parts, as in an organism. [<Gr. *pleonasmos* <*pleōn*, more] — **PLE·O·NAS′·TIC** *adj.* — **PLE·O·NAS′·TI·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PLE·O·POD *noun* An abdominal limb of a crustacean; a swimmeret. [<Gr. *pleō*, swim, + *pous*, foot]

PLE·ROME *noun* In plants, that part of the actively growing tissue of the apex of the stem and root out of which the stele arises. Also **PLE·ROM**. [<Gr. *plēroma*]



PLESIOSAUR

PLE·SI·O·SAUR (–sawr) *noun* Any of an extinct genus (*Plesiosaurus*) of fish-eating marine reptiles which flourished in the Jurassic period, having a small head, the jaws well provided with teeth, a long neck, and limbs modified into swimming paddles. Also **PLE·SI·O·SAU′·RUS**. [<Gr. *plēsios*, near, + *sauros*, lizard]

PLES·SER *noun* An instrument used like a hammer in percussion of the chest: also called *plexor*. Also **PLES·SOR**.

PLETH·O·RA *noun* 1 A state of excessive fulness; superabundance; excess; specifically, in plants, an excess of juices. 2 Abnormal fulness; repletion; especially, superabundance of blood in the whole system or in an organ or part. [<Gr. *plēthōrē* <*plēthos*, fulness]

PLE·THOR·IC *adj.* 1 Affected with plethora; having a full habit of body. 2 Excessively full; overloaded; turgid; inflated. See synonyms under CORPULENT. — **PLE·THOR·I CAL·LY** *adv.*

PLE·THYS′·MO·GRAPH (plĭ·thĭz′· *or* –thĭs′–) *noun* An instrument for recording variations in size of parts of the body, especially as caused by the circulation of the blood. [<Gr. *plēthysmos*, enlargement, + –GRAPH]

PLEUR·, **PLEURO·** Combining forms from Greek *pleuron*, rib, or *pleura*, side, used to mean of or pertaining to the side, located in the side or pleura.

PLEU·RA (plo͝or′·uh) *noun* [**·RÆ** (ree) *pl.*] The serous membrane that infolds the lungs and is reflected upon the walls of the thorax and upon the diaphragm. [<Gr. *pleura*, side] — **PLEU·RAL** *adj.*

PLEU·RI·SY (plo͝or′·ĭ·sĭ) *noun* Inflammation of the pleura, commonly attended with fever, pain in the chest, difficult breathing, exudation, etc. [<OF. *pleurisie* <L. <Gr. *pleuritis* <*pleura*, side] — **PLEU·RIT·IC** *adj.*

PLEURISY–ROOT *noun* Butterfly-weed; also, its root, formerly used in treating pleurisy.

PLEU·RO·DONT *adj.* Having teeth attached to the inner side of the jaw, as in an iguanoid lizard. — *noun* A lizard with pleurodont dentition. [<PLEUR– + Gr. *odous*, *odontos*, tooth]

PLEU·RON *noun* [**·RA** *pl.*] The lateral wall of a thoracic segment in insects; also, in crustaceans, the lateral process of an abdominal segment.

PLEURO–PNEUMONIA *noun* Pleurisy combined with pneumonia.

PLEU·ROT·O·MY *noun* The surgical operation of making an incision into the pleural cavity, for drawing off effused liquids.

PLEUS·TON (plo͞os′·tun) *noun* That type of vegetation which consists of large aquatic plants floating on the water. [<Gr. <*pleō*, swim, float]

PLEV·EN A town in north-central Bulgaria; siege, 1877. Also **PLEV·NA** (plĕv′·nah).

PLEX′·I·FORM *adj.* Having the form of a plexus; complicated. [<PLEXUS + –FORM]

PLEX′·I·GLAS *noun* Proprietary name for a cast acrylic resin used in the fabrication of transparent objects, as windows for airplane gun turrets, gages, etc.

PLEX·IM·E·TER *noun* A plate to be placed against the body to receive the blows in percussion. — **PLEX·I MET′ RIC** *adj* — **PLEX IM E·TRY** *noun*.

PLEX·OR Same as PLESSER.

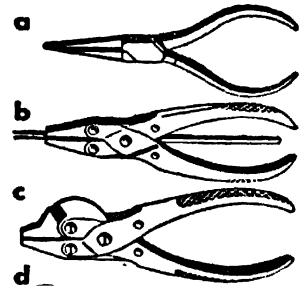
PLEX·US *noun* [**·US** or **·US·ES** *pl.*] 1 A network or interlacement; a complication of parts. 2 An interlacement of cord-like structures, as blood-vessels or nerves. [<L., braid]

PLI·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Easily bent or twisted; flexible. 2 Easily persuaded or controlled. See synonyms under DOCILE, SUPPLE. — **PLI·A·BIL′·I·TY**, **PLI·A·BLE·NESS**, *noun* — **PLI·A·BLY** *adv.*

PLI·AN·CY *noun* Pliability: opposed to *rigidity*.

PLI·ANT *adj.* 1 Capable of being bent or twisted with ease; supple; lithe. 2 Easily yielding to influence; tractable. [<F. <L. *plicans* <*plico*, fold] — **·LY** *adv.*

PLI·CA *noun* [**PLI·CÆ** (–see) *pl.*] 1 A fold of membrane, skin, or the like, as between the fingers. 2 A ridge as on the outer wall of the body-whorl in a shell, or on the wing covers of some beetles. 3 A disease affecting the hair, causing it to become matted and agglutinated: endemic in Poland and other parts of NE. Europe: also **PLICA PO·LON·I·CA**. [<L. *plico*, fold]



PLIERS

a Round-nose.
b Flat-nose, showing wire running through.
c Flat-nose, with wire-cutting attachment.
d Gas-fitters' pliers.

PLI·CATE *adj.* Plaited; folded in plaits like a fan, as a leaf. Also **PLI·CAT·ED**. — **PLI·CATE·NESS** *noun* — **PLI·CATE·LY** *adv.*

PLI·CA·TION (pli–) *noun* A folding, or that which is folded; a fold. Also **PLIC·A·TURE**.

PLI·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which plies. 2 *pl.* Small long-jawed pincers for bending, holding, or cutting.

PLIGHT (plīte) *noun* A condition, state, or case; usually distressed or complicated. [<OF. *pleit* <L. *plicitus* <*plico*, fold]

PLIGHT *noun* A solemn engagement; betrothal; a pledge subject to forfeiture. — *tr. verb* 1 To promise or give as a pledge formally and earnestly, as one's word. *Plight* differs from *pledge* in never being applied to property. 2 To betroth; bind by promise. [<OE. *pliht*, peril] — **PLIGHT·ER** *noun*.

PLIM·SOLL MARK (–sŏl *or* –sul) A mark painted on the out-

side of a British vessel's hull to show how deeply she may be loaded; load line: so called from **SAMUEL PLIMSOLL**, 1824–1898, British statesman who secured Parliamentary reforms, 1876, against overloading ships.

PLINTH *noun* **1** The slab, block, or stone on which a column, pedestal, or statue rests. **2** A thin course, as of slabs, usually projecting: also **PLINTH COURSE.** [<Gr. *plinthos*, brick, tile]

PLIN·Y Name of two Roman authors, Gaius Plinius Secundus, 23–79, known as **PLINY THE ELDER**, and his nephew, Gaius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus, 62–113, known as **PLINY THE YOUNGER.**

PLI·O·CENE (–seen) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the latest epoch of the Tertiary period, following the Miocene and succeeded by the Pleistocene. —*noun* The Pliocene epoch or rock series. Also spelled *Pleiocene.* [<Gr. *pleiōn*, more, + *kainos*, new] —**PLI·O·CEN'·IC** *adj.*

PLI'·O·FILM *noun* A make of transparent rubber sheeting, used for raincoats, umbrellas, etc.: a trade name.

PLOD *verb* [**PLOD DED, PLOD·DING**] **1** To walk heavily or laboriously; proceed with slow and steady steps; trudge. **2** To work in a monotonous, laborious manner; toil steadily or perseveringly. —*noun* **1** A tiring walk; tramp; act or duration of plodding. **2** The sound of a heavy step, as of a horse. [Imitative] —**PLOD·DING** *adj.* —**PLOD DING·LY** *adv.*

PLOD DER *noun* One who plods; a drudge; also, a slow but persevering person.

PLO EȘTI (plō·yĕsht') A town of central Rumania; petroleum center.

·PLOID A combining form used to denote a (specified) multiple or submultiple, as, in genetics and cytology, *haploid*, *polyploid*. Nouns are formed in **·PLOIDY.**

PLOP *verb* To fall or cause to fall suddenly, as into water, with the sound of *plop*. —*noun* The act or sound of plopping. —*adv.* Suddenly with the sound of *plop;* as, they fell *plop* into the river. [Imitative]

PLO·SION (–zhun) *noun* In phonetics, implosion or explosion.

PLO SIVE (–sĭv) *noun* In phonetics, an implosive or explosive sound. —*adj.* Implosive or explosive.

PLOT *noun* **1** A piece or patch of ground set apart; also called *plat.* **2** A chart or diagram, as of a building, or showing certain data; also, a surveyor's map. **3** A secret plan to accomplish some questionable purpose; conspiracy. **4** The series of incidents forming the skeleton of a story, play, or poem.

—*verb* [**PLOT·TED, PLOT·TING**] **1** To make a map, chart, or plan of; locate or mark on a map or chart. **2** To stake off in plots, as land. **3** To lay plans for secretly; form a plot; scheme; conspire. [<ME.; see ²PLAT]

PLO TI·NUS, 205?–270?, Neoplatonic philosopher; born in Egypt.

PLOT TER *noun* **1** One who plots or contrives; a conspirator. **2** A maker of a plot or map. **3** A contrivance, as for plotting coordinates.

PLOTTING PAPER Paper which has been ruled into small squares for plotting curves, and making diagrams.

PLOT TY *noun* [Scot.] A hot spiced beverage.

PLOUGH (plow) *noun* Same as **PLOW.** —*verb* **1** Same as **PLOW. 2** In British universities, to reject (a candidate) on examination; pluck.

PLOV DIV Same as **PHILIPPOPOLIS.**

PLOV ER (plŭv'·ur) *noun* **1** A shore bird (family *Charadriidæ*), especially of *Charadrius* or a related genus, having long, pointed wings and a short tail, especially the **AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER** *(Pluvialis dominica).* **2** Any of certain related shore birds, as the ruddy turnstone *(Arenaria interpres)* and the Bartramian sandpiper or **UPLAND PLOVER** *(Bartramia longicauda).* [<OF. *plovier*, rain-bird, <L. *pluvia*, rain]

PLOW *noun* **1** An implement (usually drawn by horses or oxen, or by mechanical power) for cutting, turning over, stirring, or breaking up the soil. **2** Any implement that operates like a plow; as, a snow *plow;* or any one of various furrowing or grooving tools. **3** Figuratively, agriculture.

—*verb* **1** To break up or turn up the surface of (land) with a plow; till. **2** To work with or as with a plow; cultivate; also, to admit of cultivation. **3** To furrow or score the surface of, as with a plow. **4** To plow with; cause to plow; as, he's *plowing* two mules on the hill. **5** To effect or form by or as by a plow; also, to go or move like a plow; as, the ship *plows* through the water. Also **PLOUGH.** [<OE. *ploh*, land a yoke of oxen can plow in a day] —**PLOW·A BLE** *adj.* —**PLOW·ER** *noun.*

Plow The group of seven stars commonly called *Charles's Wain* or *the Dipper;* sometimes also the Great Bear or Ursa Major. Also **PLOUGH.**

PLOW–BEAM *noun* The horizontal projecting part of a plow frame, whose front end is attached to the swingletree. See illustration under **SWINGLETREE.**

PLOW BOY *noun* A boy who drives or guides a team in plowing; hence, a young rustic. Also **PLOUGH·BOY.**

PLOW MAN *noun* One who plows; a cultivator; hence, a rustic. Also **PLOUGH MAN.**

PLOW SHARE *noun* The blade of a plow. Also **PLOUGH·SHARE.**

PLOW·STAFF *noun* The handle of a plow.

DPLOY *intr. verb* To diminish front; maneuver from line into column: said of troops, vessels of war, etc.; opposite of *deploy.* [<DEPLOY] —**·MENT** *noun.*

²PLOY *noun* [Scot.] Sport; merrymaking.

PLUCK *verb* **1** To remove by a quick pull or jerk, as feathers or hair; give a sudden pull; hence, to pick; as, to *pluck* a flower. **2** To strip completely, as by pulling out feathers; hence, to strip of valuables; swindle; as, to *pluck* a greenhorn. **3** To twitch or pull at; as, to *pluck* the strings of a banjo. **4** To draw or drag down or away from a position. **5** In English universities, to reject at an examination.

—*noun* **1** Confidence and spirit in the face of difficulty or danger; courage. **2** The heart, liver, windpipe, and lungs of an animal. **3** A sudden pull; twitch. **4** The act of plucking or state of being plucked; also, the person plucked. See synonyms under **COURAGE.** [<OF. *pluccian*] —**PLUCK·ER** *noun.*

PLUCK Y *adj.* [**PLUCK·I·ER, PLUCK I·EST**] Brave and spirited; courageous. —**PLUCK·I·LY** *adv.* —**PLUCK I·NESS** *noun.*

PLUG *noun* **1** Anything, as a piece of wood or a cork, used to stop a hole; a wedge or peg driven into anything. **2** A spark plug. **3** A male fitting which, inserted in a receptacle, establishes an electric connection. **4** A flat cake of pressed or twisted tobacco. **5** Any worn-out or useless article, particularly a horse past his prime: often with *old.* **6** [Pop.] A man's high silk hat; also **PLUG HAT.** **7** An interpolation, in a sponsored radio program, of matter relating to the sponsor's product or service. **8** The hard core of igneous rock which fills the neck of a volcano. **9** The discharge outlet from a water main: also called *hydrant.* **10** The cylindrical part of a cylinder lock which contains the keyhole and is turned by the key.

—*verb* [**PLUGGED, PLUG·GING**] **1** To insert a plug in; stop, as a hole, or make tight, as a receptable, with a plug; as, to *plug* a leak, to *plug* a barrel. **2** In electricity, to complete (a circuit) by inserting one or more plugs, to make a connection. **3** [Pop.] To shoot a bullet into; shoot (a person). **4** [Pop.] To strike with the fist. **5** [Pop.] To work on doggedly. **6** To impair or devalue (a coin) by removing particles of metal and filling with a baser substance; as, to *plug* a dime. —**TO PLUG IN** To make an electric connection by inserting a plug in an electric outlet. [<MD. *plugge*] —**PLUG·GER** *noun.*

PLUG–UGLY *noun* [Pop.] A ruffian in a city; a street rowdy.

PLUM *noun* **1** The edible drupaceous fruit of any one of various trees of the genus *Prunus*, especially *P. domestica*, the **EUROPEAN** or **GARDEN PLUM**; also, the tree. **2** The plum-like fruit of any one of various other trees not of the genus *Prunus*, but having an edible drupe; also, the tree bearing such fruit. **3** A raisin, especially as used in cooking; as, *plum* pudding. **4** The best part of anything; a choice piece or portion; a desirable post or appointment; political perquisite; the best part of a book, etc. **5** [Pop., Br.] A sum of £100,000 sterling; a handsome fortune, or the possessor of it. **6** Any of various shades of dull reddish-purple or purplish-red. **7** A sugarplum; anything resembling a plum, as in shape or flavor. [<OE. *plume*, variant of **PRUNE**]

PLU MAGE (–mĭj) *noun* **1** The feathers that cover a bird, collectively. **2** Gaudy costume; adornment. [<F. <*plume*, plume]

PLU·MATE *adj.* Resembling plumage or feathers. [<L. *plumatus*, feathered]

PLUMB (plŭm) *noun* **1** A lead weight on the end of a line used by masons, carpenters, etc., to find the exact perpendicular; a plumb bob; a plummet. **2** A plummet or nautical sounding lead; a sinker on a fishing line, etc. —**OFF** or **OUT OF PLUMB** Not exactly vertical; not in alinement.

—*adj.* **1** True, accurate, and upright; vertical or perpendicular; hence, figuratively, upright in principle. **2** [Pop.] Sheer; complete. Also **PLUM.**

—*adv.* **1** In a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; vertically. **2** [Pop.] With exactness; correctly; exactly; completely; entirely; also **PLUM.**

—*tr. verb* **1** To test the perpendicularity of with a plumb line. **2** To make plumb or vertical; straighten. **3** To ascertain the depth of with a plummet; hence, to take the measure of; fathom. **4** To supply (a building) with pipes for gas, water, sewage, etc. [< F. *plomb* <L. *plumbum*, lead]

PLUM·BA GO *noun* [·GOS *pl.*] **1** Graphite: used for pencils, crucibles, and lubricating, and, as it is a conductor of electricity, extensively employed in electroplating to coat non-conducting surfaces, as gutta-percha. **2** Any of a genus *(Plumbago)* of hardy, shrubby plants cultivated for their showy blue, white, or purplish flowers: also called *leadwort.* [<L. *plumbum*, lead] —**PLUM·BAG·I·NOUS** (–băj'·i·nus) *adj.*

PLUMB BOB The weight used at the end of a plumb line.

PLUM·BE·OUS (–bĭ·us) *adj.* **1** Resembling lead; heavy. **2** Lead-colored. [<L. *plumbeus* <*plumbum*, lead]

PLUMBEOUS VIREO A blue-headed vireo *(Vireo solitarius plumbeus)*, of a leaden-gray color, common from northern Nevada to Mexico.

PLUMB·ER (plŭm'·ur) *noun* One who makes a business of plumbing.

PLUMB·ER·Y (plŭm′–) *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 The business of plumbing. 2 A plumber's place of business. 3 Leadwork.
PLUM·BIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing lead, especially in its higher valence.
PLUM BIF·ER·OUS *adj.* Containing or yielding lead.
PLUMB·ING (plŭm′–) *noun* 1 The art or trade of putting into buildings the tanks, pipes, etc., for water, gas, and sewage. 2 The pipe system of a building. 3 The act of sounding for depth, etc., with a plumb line.
PLUM·BISM (–bizm) *noun* Lead poisoning.
PLUMB LINE 1 A cord by which a weight is suspended to test the perpendicularity or depth of something. 2 A plumb bob and its cord together. 3 A sounding line.
PLUM·BOUS (–bus) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or containing lead, especially in its lower valence.
PLUMB RULE A narrow rule furnished with a plumb line or a cross-level, with which masons and carpenters test the verticality of their work.
PLUM BUM *noun* Lead: so called in pharmacy and old chemistry. [<L.]
PLUM DUFF A thick flour pudding containing dried prunes, raisins, currants, etc., boiled in a cloth bag.
PLUME *noun* 1 A feather, especially when long and ornamental. 2 A large feather or tuft of feathers worn as an ornament, especially on a helmet; a panache. 3 In heraldry, three feathers, unless more are specified. 4 A feather-like form or part, the plumose appendage of a seed. 5 Plumage. 6 A decoration of honor; a prize.
— *tr. verb* [PLUMED, PLUM·ING] 1 To dress or arrange the feathers of; preen: often used reflexively. 2 To adorn or furnish with or as with plumes; decorate with fine clothes. 3 To felicitate highly; boast; to pride: used reflexively. 4 To strip of plumes, as birds. [<F. <L. *pluma*, small soft feather]
PLUMED PARTRIDGE The mountain quail (*Oreortyx picta*).
PLUME·LET *noun* 1 A plumule. 2 A little plume.
PLU·MI·PED *adj.* Having feathered feet. — *noun* A plumiped bird, as an owl. Also **PLU·MI·PEDE.** [<L. *pluma*, feather, + L. *pes*, foot]
PLUM·MET (–it) *noun* 1 A piece of lead or heavy substance, attachable to a line for making soundings, adjusting walls to the vertical, etc.; a plumb bob; hence, a standard of truth or rectitude. 2 A plumb rule. 3 A weight; especially an oppressive weight.
— *verb* 1 To take a sounding with a plummet. 2 [Obs.] To aline with a plummet. 3 To drop suddenly straight downward; as, a hawk *plummets* after its prey. [<OF. *plommet* <*plom*, lead]
PLUM·MY *adj.* 1 Full of plums. 2 [Pop.] Full of desirable things; profitable.
PLU·MOSE *adj.* 1 Bearing feathers; plumaged. 2 Having fine processes on opposite sides, like the vane of a feather. 3 Resembling plumes. [<L. *plumosus* <*pluma*, feather] — **PLU·MOSE·LY** *adv.* — **PLU·MOS·I·TY** *noun.*
1PLUMP *adj.* Swelled out or enlarged to the full; somewhat fat. See synonyms under ROUND. — *verb* To make or become plump by increase of fat or flesh; distend, puff.
— *noun* [Obs.] A closely united group; a cluster or clump. [<MD. *plomp*] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*
2PLUMP *verb* 1 To drop or cause to plunge or fall forcibly or suddenly. 2 To utter abruptly, often with *out*. 3 To cast (all one's votes) for one candidate when others might be voted for.
— *noun* The act of plumping or falling; the sound made by the impact of a falling object.
— *adj.* Containing no reservation or qualification; blunt; downright.
— *adv.* 1 With a sudden impact or fall into or as into water; in a sudden or forcible manner; also, unexpectedly. 2 Directly; without hesitation, circumlocution, or qualification; bluntly. [<ME. *plumpen;* compare MD. *plompen*] — **PLUMP·LY** *adv.*
1PLUMP·ER *noun* 1 A heavy fall or drop. 2 Votes cast all for one candidate instead of for several; also, a person so voting. 3 [Pop.] An unqualified lie.
2PLUMP·ER *noun* A disk or padding placed in the mouth, as by persons who have lost their teeth, to distend the cheek and give it an appearance of plumpness.
PLUM PUDDING A boiled pudding made with flour, raisins, suet, currants, spices, etc.
PLU·MULE *noun* 1 A feather having the barbs soft and free; a downy feather. 2 The rudimentary or first bud of a plant embryo; the first bud of a germinating plant above the cotyledons. [<L. *plumula* <*pluma*, feather]
PLUM·Y (plōōm′·ī) *adj.* 1 Covered with feathers. 2 Adorned with plumes.
PLUN·DER *verb* 1 To take property from by violence; pillage; rob. 2 To seize by pillage or by open force. 3 To commit pillage or depredations. See synonyms under STEAL.
— *noun* 1 That which is taken by plundering; booty. 2 The act of plundering or robbing. 3 Personal belongings, household goods, etc. 4 Political booty. [<D. *plondern*, pillage, <*plonder*, household stuff] — **PLUN·DER·ER** *noun.*
Synonyms (noun): booty, pillage, prey, rapine, robbery, spoil.
PLUN·DER·AGE (–ij) *noun* 1 Pillage; specifically, in maritime law, the embezzlement of goods on board a ship. 2 The goods so obtained.
PLUNGE *verb* [PLUNGED, PLUNG·ING] 1 To thrust or throw suddenly into water or any penetrable substance; as, to *plunge* a dagger into the heart: used also figuratively; as, to *plunge* a nation into war, *plunged* in debt; jump, dive, or rush into or as into something that submerges and covers or hides. 2 To leap forward headlong or buck, as a horse, to fall, or break, as a wave. 3 To descend abruptly, as a cliff. 4 To bet, gamble or speculate heavily and recklessly. See synonyms under IMMERSE.
— *noun* 1 The act of plunging; a leap; dive. 2 A sudden and violent motion, as of a breaking wave. 3 A place, tank, or pool for diving or swimming. 4 An exceptionally heavy bet or speculation; an extravagant or reckless expenditure. [<F. *plonger* <L. *plumbum*, lead]
PLUNG·ER (plŭn′–) *noun* 1 One who or that which plunges; a heavy or reckless speculator. 2 Any appliance having or adapted for a plunging motion, as the piston of a force pump. 3 A cavalryman. 4 A small boat.
PLUNK *verb* 1 To hit heavily or suddenly; also, to lay down, push forward, or knock away suddenly or with a thud; as, to *plunk* down a coin. 2 [Pop.] To shoot. 3 To elicit a thud or twanging sound. — *noun* [Pop.] 1 A heavy blow, or its sound. 2 A dollar. [Imitative]
PLU′PER·FECT *adj.* In grammar, past perfect; expressing past time prior to some other past time. — *noun* The verbal tense or phrase expressing the pluperfect relation; as, *I had been*; the past perfect tense. [<L. *plus quam perfectum (tempus)*, more than perfect (tense)]
PLU·RAL *adj.* 1 Containing, consisting of, or designating more than one. 2 In grammar, denoting more than one, applying to two or more (in languages that have a dual number, not to a pair): opposed to *singular*; as, girls, they, oxen, mice, pence, we, are *plural* words; the *plural* number.
— *noun* A noun or adjective in the plural number, also, the plural number. [<L. *pluralis* <*plus*, more] — **PLU·RAL·LY** *adv.*
English nouns regularly form their plurals by adding *s* or *es* to the singular; most nouns ending in *f* change the *f* to *v* and add *es;* as *wolf*, *wolves;* *half*, *halves* Nouns ending in *y* change it to *ies* if it is preceded by a consonant; as, *body*, *bodies;* or merely add an *s* if it is preceded by a vowel; as *donkey*, *donkeys.* Some nouns of Anglo-Saxon origin have an irregular plural in *en*, as child, *children;* ox, *oxen;* or by a vowel change; as, mouse, *mice;* goose, *geese;* man, *men;* tooth, *teeth.* A few nouns retain the singular form unchanged in the plural; as, *deer*, *hose*, *moose*, *series*, *sheep*, *species*, *vermin.* Some such nouns, especially the names of animals, have also an alternative plural regularly formed; as, fish, *fish* or *fishes.* *Fish* is the usual collective plural; *fishes* is used to indicate more than one genus, variety, species, etc. Many words of foreign derivation retain the plural form peculiar to the languages from which they are severally derived; as, addendum, *addenda;* antithesis, *antitheses;* crisis, *crises;* datum, *data*, etc. Many nouns of this class have also a plural of the regular English form; as, appendix, *appendixes* or *appendices;* beau, *beaus* or *beaux;* cherub, *cherubs* or *cherubim;* focus, *focuses* or *foci;* index, *indexes* or *indices*, etc. Compounds commonly form the plural regularly by adding *s* or *es* to the complete word; as, armful, *armfuls;* cut-throat, *cut-throats;* football, *footballs.* The first element of a compound composed of two nouns, even if it should refer to a whole class of things, is never pluralized. We say *bookkeepers*, *hairbrushes*, not *bookskeeper* or *hairsbrush.* If the last element of the compound forms its plural irregularly, the same form usually appears in the plural of the compound; as, footman, *footmen.* Nouns that end in *–man*, but are not compounds, form the plural regularly by adding *s*, as Mussulman, *Mussulmans.* But compounds in which the principal word forms the first element change that element to form the plural; as, father-in-law, *fathers-in-law;* son-in-law, *sons-in-law.*
PLU·RAL·ISM (–izm) *noun* 1 The condition of being plural. 2 The holding of more than one office, or, in the Anglican Church, of more than one ecclesiastical living, at one time. 3 The philosophical doctrine that there is a plurality of ultimate substances, as spirit and matter: opposed to *monism.* 4 A political theory that denies the concept of sovereignty and emphasizes the importance of organizations and groups within the state.
PLU·RAL·IST *noun* 1 One who holds more than one ecclesiastical benefice at the same time. 2 Anyone who holds a plurality of offices. 3 One who holds the philosophical theory of pluralism. 4 Among the Mormons, one who has more wives than one. — **PLU·RAL·IS′·TIC** *adj.*
PLU·RAL·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The state of being plural. 2 The larger portion or greater number; majority. 3 In United States politics, the greatest of more than two numbers, whether it is or is not a majority of the whole; also, the excess of the highest number of votes cast for any one candidate over the next highest number. 4 Pluralism; also, one of the livings held by a pluralist. 5 Polygamy.

PLU'·RAL·IZE *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To make plural; express in the plural.

PLURI- A combining form from Latin *plus, pluris*, more, used to mean more than, as in *plurinominal*, having more than one name.

PLU·RI·AX'·I·AL *adj.* 1 Having more than one axis. 2 Denoting plants whose flowers grow on secondary shoots.

PLUS *prep.* 1 Increased or to be increased (by); as *8 plus 2*: opposed to *minus*.
—*adj.* 1 Being or indicating more than nothing; above zero; positive. 2 Electrified positively. 3 [Pop.] Possessing (something) in addition: used predicatively; as, he was *plus* a new hat. 4 Extra; supplemental; as, *plus* value. 5 [Pop.] Denoting a value higher than ordinary in a specified grade; as, B *plus*. 6 Designating a form of sexual differentiation in certain plants; as the *plus* strain of heterothallic fungi.
—*noun* 1 The plus sign. 2 An addition; an extra quantity. 3 A positive quantity.
—*adv.* Positively. [<L., more]

PLUS-FOURS *noun* Knickerbockers, cut very full and bagging below the knees.

PLUSH *noun* A pile fabric of silk, rayon, or mohair having a deeper pile than velvet. [<F. *pluche, peluche*, <L. *pilus*, hair] —**PLUSH'·Y** *adj.*

PLUS SIGN The symbol (+) signifying addition or a positive quantity: a modification of Latin *et*, and.

PLU·TARCH (ploo̅'·tark), 46?–120?, Greek moralist and biographer.

PLU TAR·CHY (-kĭ) *noun* [·CHIES *pl.*] Government by the rich; control in the hands of wealth. [<Gr. *ploutos*, wealth, + *archō*, rule]

PLU TO 1 In Roman mythology, the god of the underworld; husband of Proserpine; the Greek *Hades*. See DIS, HADES. 2 The ninth planet of the solar system in order of distance from the sun, invisible to the naked eye; discovered 1930. See PLANET. [<L. <Gr. *Ploutōn*]

PLU TOC RA·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 A class in a community that controls the government by its wealth; the wealthy classes. 2 Plutarchy. [<Gr. *ploutos*, wealth, + *krateō*, rule]

PLU'·TO·CRAT *noun* One who has or exercises power by virtue of his wealth; one of a plutocracy. —**PLU·TO·CRAT'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**PLU·TO·CRAT'·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PLU·TO·MA'·NI·A *noun* An excessive desire for great wealth. [<Gr. *ploutos*, wealth, + -MANIA]

PLU·TO·NI·AN *adj.* Pertaining to Pluto and the lower world; hence, subterranean. Also **PLU·TON·IC.**

PLU·TON·IC *adj.* Deeply subterranean in original position; crystallized, probably from a fused condition: said of igneous rocks and distinguished from *volcanic*.

PLUTONIC THEORY The doctrine that the principal phenomena of rock structure are chiefly due to igneous agency: distinguished from *Neptunian theory*.

PLU·TO·NI·UM *noun* A transuranian element (symbol Pu), of atomic number 94, produced from uranium by absorption of a neution: developed during research on the atomic bomb; important source of atomic energy.

PLU·TUS The Greek god of riches, son of Iasion and Demeter. He was blinded by Zeus, so that his gifts should be distributed without discernment of the character of the recipients. [<Gr. *ploutos*, wealth]

PLU·VI·AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to rain; rainy. 2 Arising from the action of rain. [<L. *pluvialis* <*pluvia*, rain]

PLUVIO- A combining form from Latin *pluvia*, rain.

PLU·VI·OM'·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the depth of rainfall. —**PLU·VI·O·MET'·RIC** or **·RI·CAL** *adj.* —**PLU·VI·O·MET'·RI·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**PLU·VI·OM'·E·TRY** *noun.*

PLU·VI·ÔSE (plo̅o̅·vĭ·ōs') The fifth month in the calendar of the first French republic. See CALENDAR (Republican).

PLU·VI·OUS (-us) *adj.* Pertaining to rain; rainy. Also **PLU·VI·OSE.**

①PLY *verb* [PLIED, PLY·ING] 1 To bend; fold over; double; shape. 2 [Obs.] To bend or yield; twist; comply; be pliant.
—*noun* [PLIES *pl.*] 1 A web, layer, fold, or thickness, as in a carpet, cloth, or the like; also, a strand, turn or twist of rope, yarn, thread, etc.: also used in combination to mean (a certain) number of folds, twists, or strands; as, three-*ply* yarn. 2 A bent or bias; inclination to one side, as of the mind. [<F. *plier* <L. *plico*, fold]

②PLY *verb* [PLIED, PLY·ING] 1 To work at with steadiness; as, he *plies* the trade of a shoemaker; work steadily; apply oneself. 2 To use with diligence; employ busily in work; as to *ply* the oar. 3 To make the subject of repetitious action; followed by *with*; specifically, to pursue with importunate solicitation or questioning; urge with persistency; treat freely with offers and gifts, as of food or drink; assail with persistent vigor; as, he *plied* the donkey with a whip. 4 To sail or row across as a business; go back and forth between points; as, ships that *ply* between New York and Boston. [<APPLY]

PLY·ER *noun* 1 Same as PLIER. 2 *pl.* A balance of crossed timbers used in raising and lowering a drawbridge.

①PLYM·OUTH (plĭm'·uth) 1 A city of eastern Massachusetts; first settlement in New England; site of **PLYMOUTH ROCK**, on which the Pilgrim Fathers were said to have stepped when landing from the *Mayflower*, 1620. 2 A seaport and naval station on **PLYMOUTH SOUND**, and inlet in SW. England, in Devonshire; departing point of the *Mayflower*.

②PLYM·OUTH *noun* A make of automobile including low-priced, light passenger cars, taxicabs, and light delivery trucks.

PLYMOUTH ROCK 1 See under ①PLYMOUTH. 2 One of a breed of domestic fowls of large size, with small single comb and buff, white, black, or gray barred plumage.

PLY·WOOD *noun* Laminated wood consisting of an odd number of sheets or plies tightly glued together, the grains of adjoining layers usually being at right angles to each other.

PNEU·MA (nū'·muh) *noun* A breath or breathing; hence, soul or spirit. [<Gr.]

PNEU·MAT·IC (nū-) *adj.* Pertaining to the science of pneumatics, or to machines or devices in which its laws are exemplified, especially those that make use of compressed air; as, a *pneumatic* engine. 2 Pertaining to or containing air or gas, especially compressed air; as, a *pneumatic* tire. 3 Containing air, as the bones of birds. Also **PNEU·MAT·I·CAL.**
—*noun* A pneumatic tire. [<Gr. *pneumatikos* <*pneuma*, breath] —**PNEU MAT I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PNEU MA·TICS (nū-) *noun* The branch of physics that treats of the mechanical properties of air and other gases, such as their pressure, elasticity, density, and also of pneumatic mechanism.

PNEUMATO- A combining form from Greek *pneuma, pneumatos*, air, breath, spirit, used to mean air, as in *pneumatocyst*, an air sac; breath or breathing, as *pneumatometer*; spirit, spirits, as in *pneumatology*.

PNEU·MA·TOL'·O·GY (nū-) *noun* 1 The doctrine of the nature and operation of spirit, or a treatise on that science; the science of spiritual beings or existence. 2 The science of the beliefs of men touching a world of spirits. 3 The science dealing with the physiology of air or gases. 4 Pneumatics. —**PNEU·MA·TO·LOG'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* —**PNEU MA·TOL'·O GIST** *noun.*

PNEU·MA·TOL'·Y·SIS (nū-) *noun* The process of forming minerals during the later processes in consolidating molten rock–magmas under the influence of the gases which are then present.

PNEU·MA·TO·LYT'·IC (nū-) *adj.* Of, pertaining to, formed by, or characteristic of, pneumatolysis: said especially of minerals. Also **PNEU·MA·TO·LIT'·IC.**

PNEU MA·TOM'·E·TER (nū-) *noun* An instrument for measuring the volume of air exhaled at one breath; a pulmometer. —**PNEU·MA TOM'·E·TRY** *noun.*

PNEU'·MA·TO PHORE (nu'-) *noun* 1 The air-containing sac of a siphonophore. 2 A root-structure found on certain tropical swamp trees. It contains lenticels and is supposed to act as a respiratory organ. [<PNEUMATO- + Gr. *pherō*, bear] —**PNEU MA·TOPH'·O·ROUS** (-rus) *adj.*

PNEU·MA·TO THER'·A·PY (nū·muh·tō·thĕr'·uh·pĭ) *noun* The treatment of disease by rarefied or condensed air; also, the use of gases for the relief of pain, asphyxiation, etc.

PNEU·MEC TO·MY (nū-) *noun* The surgical operation of removing lung tissue or a part of the lung.

PNEUMO-, PNEUMONO- Combining forms from Greek *pneumōn*, lung, used in words relating to the respiratory organs or to air.

PNEU MO·BA·CIL'·LUS (nū-) *noun* [·BA·CIL'·LI *pl.*] A bacillus believed to be involved in the inciting of lobar pneumonia.

PNEU·MO·COC'·CUS (nū-) [·COC'·CI (cŏc'·sī) *pl.*] *noun* Any of a group of bacteria (genus *Diplococcus*) which inhabit the respiratory tract of man and animals, especially *D. pneumoniæ*, the causative agent of lobar pneumonia. —**PNEU·MO·COC'·CAL, PNEU·MO·COC'·COUS** (-us), **PNEU·MO·COC'·CIC** (-cŏc'·sĭc) *adj.*

PNEU·MO·CON·I·O'·SIS (nū·mo-) *noun* Any of various lung disorders resulting from the inhalation of minute particles. Also **PNEU·MO·NO·CON·I·O'·SIS.**

PNEU·MO·DY·NAM'·ICS (nū-) *noun* The dynamics of gases; pneumatics.

PNEU·MO·GAS'·TRIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the lungs and the stomach. 2 Of or pertaining to the vagus. —*noun* The vagus.

PNEU'·MO·GRAPH (nū-) *noun* An instrument which records movements of the chest in the breathing.

PNEU·MO·NI·A (nū-) *noun* An infectious disease characterized by inflammation of the lung tissue. The two principal types are *bronchopneumonia*, called bronchial, catarrhal, or lobular pneumonia, involving the bronchi and parenchyma of the lungs; and *lobar* or *croupous pneumonia*, affecting one or more lobes of the lungs. [<Gr. *pneumonia* <*pneumōn*, lung]

PNEU·MON·IC *adj.* 1 Affected with pneumonia; pertaining to pneumonia. 2 Pulmonary.

PNEU·MO·THO'·RAX *noun* An accumulation of air or gas within the pleural cavity: sometimes artificially induced to collapse the lung in tuberculosis.

PNOM-PENH (nŏm·pĕn *or, local*, pnŏo̅m·pĕn) A town, capital of Cambodia, French Indochina.

PNYX (nĭx) The place in ancient Athens where the people met to deliberate and vote upon public affairs.

PO A river in northern Italy; 418 miles to the Adriatic Sea; the ancient *Padus*.

PO·A·CEOUS (–āy′·shus) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a large, widely distributed family *(Poaceæ)* of annual or perennial herbs, the grasses. The inflorescence is spicate, racemose, or paniculate, with very small flowers, generally perfect or staminate. The fruit is a seedlike grain *(caryopsis)*, having a starchy endosperm. The grasses producing food grains are known as cereals: formerly called *Gramineæ* or *Graminaceæ*. [<Gr. *poa*, grass]

POACH *verb* To cook (eggs) by breaking the shell and dropping the contents into boiling water. [<OF. *pochier*, put in a pocket, <*poche*, pocket]

POACH *verb* 1 To rob of game; take game or fish unlawfully. 2 To intrude upon unlawfully; encroach; trespass. 3 To tread into mire or miry holes, as wet ground; sink into mud; plod through mire. 4 To reduce, as clay, to uniform consistency by the addition of water; become miry and soft. [<F. *pocher*, poke, <LG. *poken*, poke] — **POACH·ER** *noun.*

POACH·Y *adj.* Easily trodden into holes by cattle; soft and miry. — **POACH·I·NESS** *noun.*

PO·CA·HON′·TAS, 1595?–1617, American Indian princess, daughter of Powhatan, a Virginian chief; she saved the life of Captain John Smith.



POCHARD

PO·CHARD (–churd) *noun* A sea duck (genus *Nyroca*) having the head and neck reddish, found in America, Europe, and South Africa. *N. ferina* is the **COMMON POCHARD** of the Old World; *N. americana*, the **AMERICAN POCHARD** or *redhead*.

POCK *noun* 1 A pustule in an eruptive disease, as in smallpox; a pockmark. 2 [Obs.] Smallpox. [<OL. *poc*]

POCK *noun* [Scot.] A bag; pouch: also spelled *poke*.

POCK·ET *noun* 1 A small bag or pouch; especially, a pouch attached to a garment, as for carrying money. 2 Hence, money; pecuniary means or interests. 3 A cavity, opening, or receptacle; specifically, in mining, a cavity containing gold or other ore; also, an accumulation of alluvial gold in one spot. 4 One of the pouches in a billiard or pool table, into which the balls are driven. 5 A bin for holding grain, coal, etc., for storage. 6 A glen among mountains. 7 In horse racing, a position in which a horse is behind the leading horse or horses, and is kept from going past by others at the side. 8 An air pocket. — **IN ONE'S POCKET** 1 On terms of intimacy as close to one as one's pocket. 2 Under one's influence or control. — **OUT OF POCKET** Having lost money.

— *tr. verb* 1 To put into a pocket; as, to *pocket* a pool ball. 2 To enclose, conceal, or store up, as in a pocket. 3 To shut in, both in front and at the side: said of a horse in a race. 4 To take or appropriate money, whether fairly or unfairly. 5 To accept without resentment, as an affront; hide, as emotion. 6 To retain without acting upon, as an unsigned legislative bill. 7 To furnish with pockets, as a building for electric-lighting purposes.

— *adj.* 1 Diminutive, as if pocketable. 2 Pertaining to, for, or carried in a pocket; as, *pocket* lining, *pocket* knife. [<AF. *pokete* <OF. *poke*] — **POCK·ET·ABLE** *adj.* — **POCK·ET·ER** *noun.*

POCK′·ET·BOOK *noun* 1 A small book or case for carrying money and papers in the pocket. 2 A notebook or other book for the pocket; wallet. 3 Money or pecuniary resources.

POCKET BOROUGH In England before the Reform bill of 1832, a Parliamentary borough owned or controlled by a single individual or family; hence, any constituency controlled by a boss.

POCKET EDITION An edition or copy of a book small enough to be carried in the pocket.

POCKET KNIFE A knife, having one or more blades which fold into the handle, for carrying in the pocket; a penknife.

POCKET MONEY Money for occasional expenses; spending money.

POCKET-VETO *noun* The act of a chief executive who, where the legislative session will end within the period allowed for returning a measure with his signature or veto, simply retains ("pockets") it and causes it to fail without a direct veto.

POCK·ET·Y *adj.* 1 Characterized by pockets: said of a lode or a placer. 2 Characterized by air pockets.

POCK·MARK *noun* A pit or scar left on the skin by smallpox. — **POCK·MARKED** *adj.*

POCK·Y *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, resembling, or affected with smallpox; pockmarked. 2 Syphilitic.

PO·CO *adv.* [It.] Slightly; a little: a musical direction.

PO·CO·CU·RAN′·TE (–cū·ran′·tī; *It.* –cō̆·rahn′·teh) *adj.* Indifferent; not caring. — *noun* An indifferent person. [<It. *poco curante* <*poco*, little, + *curare*, care] — **PO·CO·CU·RAN′·TE·ISM** or **·RAN′·TISM** *noun.*

PO·CO·SON *noun* A swamp; open marshy ground. Also **PO·CO·SIN.** [<Algonquian]

POD *noun* A seed-vessel or capsule of a plant; a legume: now extended to any dry and many-seeded dehiscent fruit. — *intr. verb* [**POD·DED, POD·DING**] 1 To fill out, as pods. 2 To produce pods. [Euphemistic alteration of COD]

POD *noun* A flock or collection of animals, especially of seals, whales, or walruses. [Origin unknown]

POD *noun* The lengthwise groove in certain augers, bits, and gimlets; also an auger so grooved.

·POD, ·PODE Combining forms from Greek *pous, podos*, foot, meaning footed; as, arthro*pod*, deca*pod*, etc.

·PODA A combining form from Gr. *pous, podos*, foot, used to mean a creature or creatures having a certain number or a certain kind of feet, as in Arthro*poda*, Deca*poda*, etc.

PO·DAG·RA or **POD·A·GRA** *noun* Gout in the foot. [<Gr. *pous, podos*, foot, + *agra*, seizure] — **PO·DAG·RAL, PO·DAG·RIC** *adj.*

PO·DAR·GE (–jī) One of the Harpies of Greek mythology.

PO·DES·TA′ (–tah′) or **PO·DES·TA** *noun* 1 A chief magistrate in the medieval Italian republics. 2 One of the governors of the Lombard cities appointed by Frederick I. 3 A subordinate municipal judge in Fascist Italy. [<It. *podestà* <L.*potestas*, power]

POD·GY *adj.* [**POD·GI·ER, POD·GI·EST**] Dumpy and fat; pudgy. — **POD·GI·NESS** *noun.*

PO·DI·A·TRY *noun* The science of caring for the feet in disease and health. [<Gr. *pous, podos*, foot, + *iatros*, physician] — **PO·DI·A·TRIST** *noun.*

PO·DI·UM *noun* [**PO·DI·A** *pl.*] 1 A solid basement or pedestal supporting a structure, as a Roman temple. 2 The parapet surrounding the arena of an ancient amphitheater or circus, and hence also the platform or path behind or above it. 3 A dais, platform, or stage. 4 A foot, or any foothike structure. [<L. <Gr. *podion* <*pous, podos*, foot]

·PODIUM A combining form from Greek *podion*, diminutive of *pous*, foot, used to denote a foothike part, as, the pseudo*podium* of an ameba.

POD·O·PHYL′·LIN (–fil′·in) *noun* A bitter, resinous substance obtained from the dried root of *Podophyllum*, the May-apple, used in medicine as a purgative.

·PODOUS A combining form from Greek *pous, podos*, foot, used to mean footed or having (a certain number of) feet.

PO·DUNK *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Algonquian stock, formerly inhabiting parts of Connecticut and Massachusetts.

PO·DUNK *noun* Any small town typically dull and nonprogressive.

PO·DU·RID *noun* Any of a widely distributed family *(Poduridæ)* of primitive insects which include the springtails. [<Gr. *pous, podos*, foot, + *oura*, tail]

POD·ZOL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a major soil-type developed principally under forest conditions and characterized by a strongly acid humus underlying a thin mat of leaves and decayed vegetation. Also **POD SOL, POD·ZOL IC.** [<Rus., ashlike] — **POD·ZOL I·ZA′·TION** *noun.*

POE, EDGAR ALLAN, 1809–49, American poet and short-story-writer.

PO·EM *noun* 1 A product of the art of poetry: a concrete expression of feeling and imagination in verse, beautiful, harmonious, and illuminating. 2 Loosely, any composition in verse, regardless of its content. 3 Figuratively, any highly imaginative composition expressed in symbolical language, or anything seen or felt which produces an effect upon the mind similar to that experienced when reading a beautiful poem; as, a prose *poem*, a *poem* in stone. See synonyms under POETRY, SONG. [<Gr. *poiema* <*poieo*, make]

PŒ·NOL·O·GY Same as PENOLOGY.

PO·E·SY *noun* 1 Metrical composition: poetry collectively. 2 The art or faculty of writing poetry. 3 Formerly, a motto or conceit engraved on jewelry. See synonyms under POETRY, SONG. [<Gr. *poiesis* <*poieō*, make]

PO·ET *noun* 1 One especially endowed with imagination, the power of rhythmical or metrical expression, and the creative faculty or power of artistic construction; one who writes poems. 2 One who through insight and expression presents ideas in harmonious and beautiful forms; one endowed with poetical imagination. [<L. *poeta* <Gr. *poiētēs*, maker] — **PO·ET·ESS** *noun fem.*

Synonyms: bard, minnesinger, minstrel, rimer, rimester, singer, troubadour. Compare synonyms for POETRY.

PO′·ET·AS·TER *noun* An inferior poet; a mere rimer.

PO·ET·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to poetry; having the quality of or expressed in poetry; as, a *poetic* theme. 2 Pertaining to or characteristic of a poet; as, *poetic* fire. 3 Fit to be described in poetry; of a nature to evoke poetic expression; as, a *poetic* incident or scene. 4 Having regard to beauty; connected with the artistic faculty; as, the *poetic* imagination of a painter. Also **PO·ET·I·CAL.** — **PO·ET·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PO·ET·ICS *noun* The rules and principles of poetry; also, a treatise on poetry. Also **PO·ET·IC.**

PO′·ET·IZE *verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] 1 To turn into or describe by means of poetry; compose poetry. 2 To exercise a poetic imagination. — **PO·ET·IZ·ER** *noun.*

POET LAUREATE 1 The poet officially invested with the title of laureate by the crown of England, an officer of the royal household receiving a salary; the former service of writing

for public occasions is no longer enforced. 2 In former times, a poet publicly crowned with laurel in recognition of his merits, usually by a sovereign. 3 A poet acclaimed as the most eminent in a locality.

PO·ET·RY *noun* 1 The form of literature that embodies beautiful thought, feeling, or action, in rhythmical and (usually) metrical language. 2 Poetical quality, or that which is poetical; especially, ideas inspiring noble emotions, expressed in beautiful and imaginative language, whether in prose or in verse. 3 That which resembles poetry; as, dancing is the *poetry* of motion. 4 A work or works metrically composed; verse; also, metrical composition in general; as, a book of *poetry*. [<OF. *poetrie* <LL. *poetria* <L. *poeta*, poet]

Synonyms: meter, numbers, poem, poesy, rime, song, verse. In ordinary usage, *poetry* is both imaginative and metrical. There may be *poetry* without *rime*, but hardly without *meter*, or what in some languages takes its place, as the Hebrew parallelism; but *poetry* involves, besides the artistic form, the exercise of the fancy or imagination in a way always beautiful, often lofty or even sublime. Failing this, there may be *verse*, *rime*, and *meter*, but not *poetry*. In a very wide sense *poetry* may be anything rhythmical; as, the *poetry* of motion. There is much in literature that is beautiful and sublime in thought and artistic in construction, which is yet not *poetry*, in the strict sense, because quite devoid of the element of *song*, whereby *poetry* differs from the most lofty, beautiful, or impassioned prose. Compare METER, SONG. *Antonyms*: prose.

POG·A·MOG′ GAN *noun* [Am. Indian] A war club consisting of a stone or antler secured to the end of a wooden handle, used as a weapon and as a ceremonial symbol by Indians of the Plains and by the Algonquians around the Great Lakes.

PO GEY BAIT (pō′·gī) [Pop.] Any confection, as candy bars, etc.

PO GO *noun* A stiltlike stick fitted with a spring at the base and used originally in Transylvania for crossing rivulets; a jumping stick: a trade name.

PO GO NI A *noun* One of a genus (*Pogonia*) of widely distributed terrestrial orchids, especially an American species, *P. ophioglossoides*, having fragrant, rose-pink flowers. [<Gr. *pōgōn*, beard]

POG O NIP *noun* A cold fog containing particles of ice, characteristic of the Sierra Nevada mountains and valleys. [<Shoshonean]

PO GROM (po·grōm′ *or* pō′·grum) *noun* A local disturbance, as a massacre, riot, pillage, etc., officially instigated; especially, one directed against the Jews. [<Rus., destruction]

PO GY (-gī) *noun* The menhaden.

PCH *interj.* Pshawl bahl an expletive signifying disgust or contempt.

Po HAI (bō·hī), **GULF OF** An arm of the Yellow Sea in NE. China: formerly called *Gulf of Chihli*.

PO I (pō′·ee *or* poy) *noun* [Hawaiian] A native Hawaiian food made from the ground root of the taro.

·POIETIC A combining form from Greek *poiētikos*, creative, used to mean making, productive; as, hema*poietic*.

POIGN ANT (poin′·yunt *or* poin′·unt) *adj.* 1 Severely painful or acute to the spirit; keenly piercing; bitter; severe; as, *poignant* grief; a *poignant* retort. 2 Sharp or stimulating to the taste; pungent; biting. See synonyms under VIOLENT. [<F. <L. *pungo*, prick] — **POIGN·AN·CY** *noun* — **POIGN·ANT LY** *adv.*

POIKIL·, POIKILO· Combining forms from Greek *poikilos*, many-colored, variegated, changeful, various.

POI KI LO·THER′·MAL (-thûr′·mul) *adj.* Variable in body-temperature, as cold-blooded animals: also spelled *pœcilothermal*.

POI LU (pwah·lü′) [F.] *adj.* Hairy; bearded. — *noun* A French soldier; originally, an experienced French soldier of World War I.

POIN·CA·RÉ (pwãN·cah·reh′), **JULES HENRI**, 1854–1912, French mathematician and author. — **RAYMOND**, 1860–1934, French statesman.

POIN·CI·A′·NA (poin-) *noun* 1 One of a small genus of tropical trees or shrubs (*Poinciana*, family *Leguminosæ*), especially *P. pulcherrima*, the flowerfence or Barbados-pride, with orange-yellow flowers. 2 The royal poinciana (*Delonix regia*), a tropical tree with bright orange and scarlet flowers and large flat pods. [<M. de Poinci, 17th century French colonial administrator]

POIND *tr. verb* [Scot.] 1 To seize or levy upon the movable property of (a debtor) to satisfy a debt; distrain. 2 To put in a pound; impound; pound. [Variant of POUND]

POIN·SET·TI·A *noun* Any of a genus (*Euphorbia*) of American plants of the spurge family, with large showy bracts and inconspicuous flowers, especially an ornamental evergreen hothouse shrub (*E. pulcherrima*) from Mexico, with richly colored, red, leaf-like bracts. [<J. R. Poinsett, 1779–1851, American statesman]

POINT *noun* 1 The sharp end of a thing, particularly of anything that tapers so as to be very small and keen at the extremity; as, the *point* of a needle or a thorn. 2 *pl.* The extremities of a horse. 3 An object, as a tool or instrument, having a sharp or tapering end, as a needle, etching-tool, etc. 4 A tapering tract of land extending into water; a promontory; cape; as, *Point* Judith. 5 A prominent feature or peculiarity; typical attribute; salient quality; as, the *points* of a thoroughbred horse. 6 That to which effort is directed, on which attention is fixed, or to which especial importance is attached; the precise subject of discussion; aim; gist; purport; as, the *point* of a story. 7 A particular place, location, or position. 8 A position considered as one of a series; a unit of fluctuation, as of count in a game; as, to gain a *point*. 9 A precise grade, limit, or degree attained or determined, especially in temperature; also, a particular juncture in the course of events. 10 Any single item or particular; detail; especially, a vital step or division of an argument or discourse; a proposition; head; as, to note every *point*, to contest *point* by *point*. 11 In schools and colleges, a unit of credit equal to a certain number of hours of academic work. 12 An indivisible portion of time; a particular moment; hence, the moment when something is about or likely to be done or to take place; verge; as, on the *point* of starting, at the *point* of death. 13 Point lace. 14 A cord or strap by which a thing is fastened, as a rope for reefing sails; in 16th- and 17th-century costume, a ribbon or string with an aglet on one end, used to fasten together two pieces of clothing. 15 A mark made by or as by the end of a pointed instrument or tool; a prick; puncture; dot; hence, specifically, any mark of punctuation; especially, among printers, a period; stop; end; a vowel point as used in the Semitic languages. 16 In music, a dot or other mark to designate time, or formerly tone; also, a short tune or strain; also, such tune when played on an instrument as a signal. 17 A decimal point. 18 Same as POINT SYSTEM 2. 19 The attitude of a pointer or setter when it finds game; as, the dog came to a *point*. 20 In fencing, a thrust; also, in dancing, the act of pointing the foot downward. 21 A trifle; punctilio; as a mere *point*. 22 In cricket, a fielder stationed the nearest to the right of the wicket and slightly in advance of it; also, the position thus occupied. 23 *pl.* In baseball, the positions occupied by the pitcher and catcher. 24 The leading group of an advanced guard. 25 One of the 32 divisions of the compass. See POINT OF THE COMPASS. 26 In mathematics, that which is conceived to have position, but not parts or dimensions, as the extremity of a line. 27 A unit of variation in price of shares, stocks, etc., in the stock market; also, a rumor on which speculation is made; a tip. 28 A unit of measurement for type bodies. See POINT SYSTEM 1. 29 A fixed place from which position and distance are reckoned; hence, by extension, a spot or place which is regarded as having position only, without extent, as a locality. 30 The tail of an animal: used in the phrase *heads and points*. See synonyms under CIRCUMSTANCE, END, TOPIC. — **IN POINT** Pertinent. — **IN POINT OF** In the matter of; as regards. — **TO MAKE A POINT OF** To treat as vital or essential. — **TO SEE THE POINT** To understand the purpose of (a course of action); get the important meaning of a story, joke, etc. — **TO THE POINT** Relevant.

— *verb* 1 To furnish with or cut or shape to a point; sharpen. 2 To make pungent or piquant: give point to; as, to *point* an epigram. 3 To extend or direct at, to, or toward an object, place, etc.; aim; as, to *point* the finger at someone, *point* a gun; to direct attention to, by or as by the extended finger; often with *at* or *to*. 4 To show (a person) the way, as by the extended finger. 5 To direct attention to; designate; often with *out*. 6 To fill and finish carefully the joints of with mortar. 7 To supply with proper punctuation marks, as in writing, speaking, singing, etc. 8 To indicate the place or presence of (game) by standing rigid and looking toward the spot: said of a dog setting game. 9 To fasten in, as a pane of glass, by glaziers' points. 10 To sail close to the wind: said of a sailing vessel. 11 To be directed toward; look or face; tend; as, the outlook *points* toward the woods, everything *points* to your being right. See synonyms under ALLUDE. [<OF. *point* <L. *punctum* <*pungo*, prick]

POINT ALPHABET The alphabet of the point system for the blind. See BRAILLE, POINT SYSTEM.

POINT BAR·ROW (bār′·ō) A promontory, the northernmost point of Alaska. Also **CAPE BARROW**.

POINT-BLANK *adj.* 1 Aimed directly at the mark; in gunnery, fired horizontally without allowing for dropping. 2 Hence, direct; plain; as, a *pointblank* question. — *noun* A shot with direct aim. — *adv.* In a horizontal line; hence, directly; without circumlocution.

POINT D'AP·PUI (pwãN dah·pwee′) [F.] Point of support; base.

POINT DE GALLE See GALLE.

POINT D'ES·PRIT (pwãN dĕs·pree′) [F.] 1 Net or tulle with dots. 2 Lace with the small oval or square dots first used in Normandy lace.

POINT-DEVICE *adj.* Scrupulously neat; precise; finical. — *adv.* Precisely; exactly. Also **POINT-DE-VISE**. [<ME. *at point devis* <*at*, at, + *point*, state, point, + *devis*, fixed]

POINTE-À-PI·TRE (pwãnt-ah-pee′·tr) A seaport, chief town of Guadeloupe, French West Indies.

POINT·ED *adj.* 1 Having a point. 2 Piquant; pungent; epigrammatic; to the point. 3 Aimed at a particular person; emphasized; conspicuous. See synonyms under ACUTE, SHARP. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

POINTED ARCH A narrow, pointed arch used in medieval architecture in Europe, characteristic of the Gothic style: also called *Gothic arch.*

POINTED ARCHITECTURE The European architecture of the Middle Ages characterized by its consistent use of the pointed arch, with details to correspond.

POINT·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which points; specifically, a hand or index finger, as on a clock or scale; also, a long tapering rod used in class rooms to point out things on wall maps, charts, diagrams, etc. 2 One of a breed of dogs trained to scent and point out game. 3 A useful bit of information; hint. 4 In the Navy, one whose business is to bring the gun to its proper elevation. Compare TRAINER. 5 The cowboy who rides at the head of the herd in a cattle drive.

POINT·ERS Two stars, Alpha and Beta in the constellation Ursa Major, whose connecting line points nearly to the North Star: called *Dubhe* and *Merak.*

POIN TIL LISM (pwăn′·til·izm) *noun* The French impressionist method of producing effects of light by casting small spots of varying hues on a surface in close proximity, the eye blending them together. — **POIN TIL LIST** *noun.*

Point Judith A promontory and lighthouse at the western entrance of Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island.

POINT LACE Lace made by hand and wholly with a needle; needlepoint lace. — **POINT-LACED** *adj.*

POINT LESS *adj.* Without a point, dull; also, having no significance, as, a *pointless* remark. See synonyms under BLUNT, FLAT. — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

POINT OF HONOR Something that vitally affects one's honor.

POINT OF ORDER In parliamentary language, a question of procedure under the rules.

POINT OF THE COMPASS One of the 32 equidistant directions or division points marked on the card of the mariners' compass, or a corresponding point in the horizon, or a vertical plane passing through the horizon and one of such points.

POINT OF VIEW The relative position from which one sees an object, a proposition, or the like. Compare STANDPOINT.

POINT SYSTEM 1 A standard system of sizes for type bodies, 996 points of which are equal to 35 centimeters, one point being 0.138 inch, as adopted by the Typefounders' Association of the United States. Compare PICA. 2 Any system of raised letters for the blind, in which the alphabet is formed of groups of raised dots or points. Compare BRAILLE. 3 An academic system of allowing students to progress according to points or credits earned in individual subjects

POINT TARGET A particular structure, object or installation selected for direct gunfire or bombing. Compare AREA TARGET.

1POISE (poyz) *verb* [POISED, POIS ING] 1 To hold balanced; to place or support in equilibrium; be balanced or suspended; hang in equilibrium. 2 To act as a counterpoise to; bring into equilibrium. 3 To find the weight of by balancing; hence, to ponder; be in doubt or suspense. 4 To weigh down; oppress.

— *noun* 1 The state or quality of being balanced; equilibrium; equipoise; also, indecision; suspense 2 Equanimity; repose, dignity, as in bearing or carriage. 3 A balance weight or counterpoise. 4 Any position that indicates suspended motion. [<OF. *pois* <L. *pensum,* weight] — **POIS·ER** *noun.*

2POISE *noun sing. & pl.* The unit of viscosity in the cgs system, equal to 1 dyne-second per square centimeter. [<Jean Marie Poiseuille, 1797–1869, French physiologist]

POI SON (-zn) *noun* 1 Any substance which, introduced into an organism in relatively small amounts, acts chemically upon the tissues to produce serious injury or death. 2 Anything that tends to taint or destroy character or to mislead, corrupt, or pervert.

— *tr. verb* 1 To put poison into; taint with poison. 2 To injure or kill with poison 3 To affect with any corrupting or perverting influence; vitiate; also, to prejudice; mislead, as, to *poison* the minds of the young.

— *adj.* Killing; venomous, corrupting. [<OF. <L. *potio,* potion] — **POI SON ER** *noun.*

POISON-DOGWOOD or **POISON-ELDER** *noun* Poison-sumac.

POISON GAS Any of a class of toxic chemical agents, usually a liquid under high vapor pressure, employed in warfare for the purpose of disabling or killing enemy personnel.

POISON-HEMLOCK See under HEMLOCK.

POISON-IVY *noun* A climbing shrub (*Toxicodendron radicans* or *Rhus toxicodendron*), a species of sumac with three broadly ovate, variously notched, sinuate or cut-lobed leaflets; poisonous to many persons by touch.

POISON-OAK *noun* 1 A species of poison-sumac, especially *Toxicodendron quercifolium.* 2 A species of poison-ivy (*T. rydlergii*) common in the western United States.

POI·SON·OUS (-us) *adj.* Containing or being a poison; having the effect of a poison; noxious; vitiating. See synonyms under NOISOME. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

POISON-SUMAC *noun* 1 A handsome shrub or small tree (*Toxicodendron vernix* or *Rhus vernix*), growing in swamps in the United States and Canada. It has smooth, entire leaflets, and loose panicles of smooth greenish-yellow drupes. The whole plant is poisonous to taste or touch. 2 Poison-ivy.

Poi TIERS (pwah·tyeh′) A city of west-central France; battles 507, 732, 1356.

Poi TOU (pwah·too′) An ancient province of SW. France; capital, Poitiers.

POI TREL *noun* The armor formerly used to protect the breast of a war horse. [<OF. *poitral* <L. *pectorale,* breastplate, <*pectus,* breast]

1POKE *verb* [POKED, POK·ING] 1 To push or thrust against or into; prod; as, to *poke* a person in the ribs. 2 To thrust or push in or out. 3 To urge or stir by prodding; as, to *poke* a fire. 4 To go sluggishly or gropingly; hence, to dawdle. — **TO POKE ONE'S NOSE INTO OTHERS' AFFAIRS** To be inquisitive; meddle. — **TO POKE FUN AT** To ridicule.

— *noun* 1 A push; prod. 2 A yokelike collar with long projections to prevent animals from passing through fences. 3 One who moves sluggishly; a dawdler. 4 [Pop.] A punch. [<ME. *poken;* compare LG., D. *poken,* push]

2POKE *noun* A pocket, or small bag. See 2POCK. [<OF. <ON. *poki* or MD. *poke*]

3POKE *noun* The pokeweed. [Akin to PUCCOON]

4POKE *noun* A large bonnet with projecting front. Also **POKE BONNET.**

POKE′ BER RY *noun* A berry of the pokeweed; also, the plant.

1POK ER (poke′-) *noun* One who or that which pokes, especially, an iron rod for poking a fire.

2POK ER (poke′-) *noun* Any of several games of cards in which the players bet on the value of the cards, usually five, dealt to them, and he whose hand contains the group of highest value wins the entire sum wagered, provided he has not dropped out of the betting. The groups usually recognized, in the ascending order of value, are the *pair, two pairs, three of a kind, straight, flush, full hand* or *house, four of a kind, straight flush.* [Compare G. *pochspiel*]

POK′ ER FACE *noun* A face that reveals nothing: so called from the controlled and inscrutable faces of professional poker players

POK ER ISH (poke′-) *adj.* 1 Stiff or unbending, as a poker. 2 Ghastly, uncanny. — **LY** *adv.*

POKE WEED *noun* A stout perennial herb of the United States (*Phytolacca americana*), having dark-purple berries and a poisonous root often called *inkberry* Also **POKE ROOT.**

POKE WELDING A method of electric welding in which manual pressure is applied to one electrode only.

POK ING (pōke′-) *adj.* 1 Drudging, servile, mean. 2 Projecting.

POK Y (pōke′·i) *adj.* [POK I ER, POK I EST] 1 Lacking life or spirit, dull; slow. 2 Shabby. 3 Cramped; stuffy Also **POK EY.**

PO LA (pō′·lah) A historic, fortified seaport in NE. Italy

PO LAC CA *noun* A two- or three-masted Mediterranean vessel Also **PO LA CRE.** [< It.]

PO LACK *noun* [Pop.] A Pole; especially, an immigrant from Poland. — *adj.* Polish.

PO LAND A republic of north-central Europe; 150,071 square miles, capital, Warsaw; formerly a kingdom. Polish name, *Polska.*

POLAND CHINA An American mixed breed of large pigs, similar to Berkshires.

PO LAND ER *noun* A Pole.

PO LAR *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the poles of a sphere, as of the earth; coming from or found near the north or south pole. 2 Pertaining to the poles of a magnet or other center of attraction or repulsion. 3 Having or proceeding from a point of radiation 4 Attracting; guiding. [< L. *polus*]

POLAR BEAR A large, amphibious, white bear of arctic regions (*Thalarctus maritimus*).

POLAR BODY One of the two spherical bodies that separate from the ovum at the time of its maturation. Also **POLAR CELL, POLAR GLOBULE.**

POLAR CIRCLES The Arctic and Antarctic circles. See ARCTIC, ANTARCTIC.

POLAR COMPOUND Any of a class of compounds which will conduct an electric current when either fused or in solution, as most inorganic acids, bases, and salts.

POLAR DISTANCE Codeclination.

POLAR FRONT In meteorology, the line or surface of discontinuity separating an air mass originating in polar regions from one of tropical origin.

PO LAR IM′ E TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the rotation of the plane of polarization or the proportion of polarized light in a beam; loosely, any polariscope.

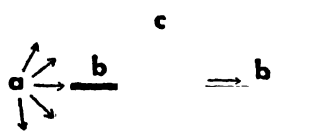
Po·LA·RIS The polestar or North Star: Alpha in the constellation Ursa Minor. See under STAR.

PO·LAR′·I·SCOPE (po lar′-) *noun* An optical instrument for exhibiting or measuring the polarization of light.

PO·LAR·I·TY *noun* 1 The quality of having opposite poles. 2 That quality of a body by which it exhibits certain properties related to a line of direction through its mass, the

properties at one end of this line being of opposite or contrasting nature to the properties at the other end, as in a magnet. 3 The quality of being attracted to one pole and repelled from the other. 4 In optics, polarization.

PO·LAR·I·ZA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of polarizing, or state of being polarized; bestowal or gaining of polarity. 2 A condition of radiant energy, most noticeable in light, in which its vibrations assume a definite form when subjected to special influences; also, the act or process of so affecting radiant energy. Light may be polarized by reflection, at an angle which differs for different substances, or by transmission, as through most crystals or solutions. If light thus treated be examined by subjecting it to such reflection or transmission a second time, it is found that in certain positions of the reflector or crystal it will pass most easily, while in the positions at right angles to these it will be totally quenched, and in intermediate positions it will pass partially. The plane of polarization is altered or rotated by the passage of light through suitable media; this is called **ROTARY POLARIZATION**, which takes two directions, right-handed and left-handed. After reflection from a metal, light exhibits phenomena which make it probable that its vibrations are in closed curves rather than straight lines. Its polarization is then said to be **CIRCULAR** or **ELLIPTIC**, as the case may be. 3 A change in the potential of the electrode of a cell due to the accumulation upon it of dissociation products liberated by the current. — **ANGLE OF POLARIZATION** or **POLARIZING ANGLE** That angle of reflection from a plane surface at which light is polarized. — **PLANE OF POLARIZATION** The plane in which the light vibrations occur when polarized.



POLARIZATION OF LIGHT

Light source at *a* emits rays of which some impinge on the first polarizer, *c*, whose axis is so placed as to permit the beam, *b*, to pass through. The second polarizer, *d*, with its axis at right angles to that of *c*, arrests the beam so that no light gets through.

PO′LAR IZE (*tr. verb* [**IZED**, **IZ ING**] 1 To develop polarization in; give polarity to. 2 Figuratively, to give a special meaning, trend, or arbitrary direction to. Also [Br.] **PO′LAR ISE**. — **PO′LAR IZ ER** *noun*.

POLAR LIGHTS The aurora borealis or the aurora australis.

PO LAR OID *noun* A special glass having the property of polarizing and thus reducing the intensity of the light passing through it: a trade name.

POLAR REGIONS The areas about the north pole and the south pole.

POLAR STAR The polestar.

POL DER (pōl′-) *noun* [Dutch] A tract of marshy land, lower than the sea, which has been diked and reclaimed to cultivation. Also **POL′DER LAND**.

¹POLE *noun* 1 Either of the extremities of an axis or sphere; especially, one of two points where the axis of rotation, as of the earth, meets the surface. 2 Either of the polar regions of the earth; also, either of the two extremities of the earth's axis, called the north *pole* and the south *pole*. See CELESTIAL POLE. 3 One of the two points at which opposite physical qualities are concentrated; especially, a point (usually one of two) of maximum intensity of electric or magnetic force. 4 The polestar. 5 The biologically differentiated extremities of an ovum or other cell, also, the point of a nerve cell where a process has its origin. [<L. *polus* <Gr. *polos* <*polō*, be in motion]

²POLE *noun* 1 A long slender piece of wood or metal, commonly tapering and more or less rounded, as, a *Maypole*, boat *pole*, the mast of a vessel, etc. 2 The tongue of a vehicle. 3 A measuring rod; hence, in linear and surface measure, a perch or rod. 4 A fishing rod. — *verb* [**POLED**, **POL ING**] 1 To push or propel with a pole, as a boat. 2 To bear on poles. 3 To furnish with poles. 4 To stir with a pole. [<OE. *pal* <L. *palus*, stake]

POLE *noun* A native or inhabitant of Poland.

POLE, **REGINALD**, 1500–58, English statesman; archbishop of Canterbury.

POLE-AX *noun* A medieval weapon consisting of an ax, or a combined ax and pick, set on a long pole; a battle-ax. — *tr. verb* To attack or hit with a pole-ax. Also **POLE-AXE**. [<ME. *pollax* <POLL + AX]

POLE BEAN Any variety of climbing bean supported by poles.

POLE CAT *noun* 1 One of certain European carnivores (genus *Mustela*) of the weasel family, noted for a fetid odor when irritated or alarmed. 2 In the United States, a skunk. [<F. *poule*, pullet, + CAT: from its habits of chicken-stealing]

POLE FENCE A fence made of horizontal unsplit poles.

POLE HORSE A horse hitched beside the pole, as distinguished from a leader.

POLE JUMP Same as POLE VAULT.

POLE LINE A line of telephone or telegraph poles.

PO·LEM·IC *adj*. Pertaining to controversy; disputatious. Also **PO·LEM·I·CAL**. — *noun* 1 A controversial writer. 2 A controversy. [<Gr. *polemikos*, warlike, <*polemos*, war] — **PO·LEM·I·CAL·LY** *adv*.

PO·LEM·ICS *noun* 1 The art or practice of disputation. 2 The branch of theology that treats of the history of religious controversy. Compare IRENICS.

POL·E·MO·NI·A′·CEOUS (-ā′·shus) *adj*. Designating or belonging to a family (*Polemoniaceæ*) of herbs (rarely shrubs or small trees) including many ornamental garden species; the phlox family. [<Gr. *polemōnion*, kind of plant]

POL·ER (pōl′-) *noun* 1 The draft animal harnessed nearest the pole of a cart or wagon; a wheeler. 2 One who poles a boat.

POLE·STAR *noun* 1 The North Star; Polaris; Alpha in Ursa Minor. 2 That which governs, guides, or directs; an attracting or controlling principle.

POLE VAULT A vault or jump with a long pole, usually over a light horizontal bar; an athletic field event. — **POLE-VAULT** *intr. verb*.

PO LICE (-lees′) *noun* 1 A body of civil officers, especially in a city, organized under authority to maintain order and enforce law; constabulary. 2 The whole system of internal regulation of a state, or the local government of a city or town; that department of government that maintains and enforces law and order, and prevents, detects or deals with crime. 3 The cleansing or keeping clean of a camp or garrison; also, the soldiers detailed for the duties of policing in camp.

— *tr. verb* [**PO·LICED**, **PO·LIC·ING**] 1 To place under the control of a police system; guard; maintain order in; watch over, as a country, a coast, etc. 2 To make clean or orderly; clean up (a military camp). [<F. <Gr. *politeia*, polity, <*polis*, city]

POLICE COURT A municipal court where minor criminal cases are tried. Its jurisdiction corresponds with that of a justice of the peace.

POLICE DOG See GERMAN SHEPHERD DOG.

PO·LICE MAN *noun* [·**MEN** *pl.*] A member of a police force.

POLICE STATION The headquarters of a community police force, to which arrested persons are taken and from which policemen operate.

PO LICE′ WO·MAN *noun* [·**WO MEN** *pl.*] A woman member of a police force.

POL I CLIN′ IC *noun* The dispensary of a hospital, or that part of it in which out-patients are treated. Compare POLYCLINIC. [<Gr. *polis*, city, + CLINIC]

¹POL I CY *noun* [**CIES** *pl.*] 1 Prudence or sagacity in the conduct of affairs. 2 A course or plan of action, especially of administrative action. 3 Any system of management based on self-interest as opposed to equity; finesse in general; artifice. 4 [Obs.] Political science; government. See synonyms under POLITY. [<Gr. *politeia*, polity]

²POL I CY *noun* [·**CIES** *pl.*] 1 A written contract of insurance. 2 A gambling game in which certain numbers (12 or 13) are drawn from a possible 78, bets being made as to what combinations will appear; also, any variation of this game. [<F. *police*, policy]

POL′ I·CY HOLD ER *noun* One who holds a policy of insurance.

POLICY RACKET Numbers pool.

PO LI O *noun* [Pop.] Poliomyelitis.

POLIO- A combining form from Greek *polios*, gray, used chiefly in medicine to mean of or pertaining to gray matter, the brain or spinal cord, as in *polioencephalitis*.

POL·I·O EN CEPH A·LI′ TIS *noun* Inflammation of the gray matter of the brain. Also **POL·I·EN·CEPH·A LI′·TIS**.

POL I·O·MY·E LI′·TIS *noun* An acute, communicable disease caused by infection with a filtrable virus, occurring especially in children, and characterized by inflammation of the gray matter of the spinal cord, followed by paralysis and atrophy of various muscle groups: also called *infantile paralysis*. [<POLIO- + Gr. *myelos*, marrow, + -ITIS]

POL ISH *noun* 1 Smoothness or glossiness of surface; finish. 2 A substance used to produce a bright, smooth, or glossy surface; a varnish. 3 Refinement of manner or style. 4 The process of polishing.

— *verb* 1 To make smooth or lustrous by friction. 2 To render polite or accomplished. 3 To take a gloss; hence, to become polite and elegant. — **TO POLISH OFF** To complete a task or lesson. — **TO POLISH UP** 1 To refresh one's knowledge of a subject. 2 To make better. [<OF. *polir* <L. *polio*, polish] — **POL·ISH ER** *noun*.

PO LISH *adj*. Pertaining to Poland, its inhabitants, or their language. — *noun* The language of the Poles, belonging to the western group of the Balto-Slavic languages.

POLISH CORRIDOR The NW. part of Poland, extending to the Baltic Sea, between NE. Prussia on the west and Danzig and East Prussia on the east.

POL ISHED *adj*. 1 Made smooth by polishing. 2 Naturally smooth and glossy. 3 Refined and polite. See synonyms under FINE, POLITE, SMOOTH.

PO·LITE *adj*. 1 Exhibiting in manner or speech a considerate regard for others; courteous; also, cultivated; as, *polite* society. 2 Finished and elegant in style. [<L. *politus* <*polio*, polish] — **PO·LITE·LY** *adv*. — **PO·LITE·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms: accomplished, civil, complaisant, courteous, courtly, cultivated, cultured, elegant, genteel, gracious, obliging, polished, urbane, well-behaved, well-bred, well-mannered. A man may be *civil* with no consideration for others, simply because self-respect forbids him to be rude: but one who is *polite* has at least some care for the opinions of others, and if *polite* in the highest and truest sense, he cares for the comfort and happiness of others in the smallest matters. *Civil* is a colder and more distant word than *polite; courteous* is fuller and richer, dealing often with greater matters, and is used only in the good sense. *Courtly* suggests that which befits a royal court, and is used of external grace and stateliness without reference to the prompting feeling. *Genteel* refers to an external elegance, which may be showy and superficial, and the word is thus inferior to *polite* or *courteous*. *Urbane* refers to a politeness that is genial and successful in giving others a sense of ease and cheer. *Polished* refers to external elegancies of speech and manner without reference to spirit or purpose; as, a *polished* gentleman or a *polished* scoundrel; *cultured* refers to a real and high development of mind and soul, of which the external manifestation is the smallest part. *Complaisant* denotes a disposition to please or favor. *Antonyms*: awkward, bluff, blunt, boorish, brusk, clownish, coarse, discourteous, ill-behaved, ill-bred, ill-mannered, impertinent, impolite, impudent, insolent, insulting, raw, rude, rustic, uncivil, uncouth, unpolished, untaught, untutored.

Po·li·tian (-lish'un), or **It.** **Po·li·zia'no** (pō·le·tsyah'nō), **Angelo**, 1454–94, Italian humanist and poet: real name Ambrogini.

pol·i·tic *adj.* 1 Sagacious and wary in planning; artful; crafty; shrewd, especially in statesmanship. 2 Wisely adapted to an end; specious. 3 [Obs.] Pertaining to public polity, or to the state or its government; political; as, the body *politic*. — **pol·i·tic·ly** *adv.*

Synonyms: artful, crafty, cunning, diplomatic, discreet, judicious, prudent, sagacious, shrewd, wary, wily, wise. *Antonyms*: see synonyms under IMPRUDENT.

po·lit·i·cal *adj.* 1 Pertaining to public policy; concerned in the administration of government; as, a *political* system; distinguished from *civil*. 2 Belonging to the science of government; treating of polity or politics; as, *political* principles. 3 Having an organized system of government; administering a polity. 4 Pertaining to or connected with a party or parties controlling or seeking to control government in a state; as, *political* methods. — **po·lit·i·cal·ly** *adv.*

Political Bureau The highest committee of the Communist Party in U.S.S.R., having eleven members.

political economist A person skilled in political economy.

political economy Economics.

political science The science of the form and principles of civil government, and the extent and manner of its intervention in public and private affairs, politics.

pol·i·ti'cian (-tish'un) *noun* 1 One engaged in politics; one who seeks to subserve the interests of a political party merely. 2 One skilled in political science. 3 The white-eyed vireo (*Vireo griseus*): so called because it feathers its nest with bits of newspaper or whatever comes easily.

po·lit'i·cize *verb* [**·cized**, **·ciz·ing**] 1 To discuss political questions; busy oneself with politics. 2 To treat (something) as a political matter.

po·lit·i·co *noun* A politician, especially among Spanish-speaking peoples. [<Sp. *politico*]

politico- A combining form from Greek *politikos*, civil, civic, political.

pol·i·tics *noun* 1 The science of civil government. 2 Political affairs in a party sense; party intrigues, etc. 3 One's political sentiments. — **to play politics** To speak or act for political reasons; hence, to scheme for advantage.

pol·i·ty *noun* [**·ties** *pl.*] 1 The form or method of government of a nation, state, church, etc. 2 Any community living under some definite form of government. [<F. *politie* <Gr. *politeia*, polity]

Synonyms: policy. *Polity* is the permanent system of government of a state, a church, or a society; *policy* is the method of management with reference to the attainment of certain ends; the national *polity* of the United States is republican; each administration has a *policy* of its own. *Policy* is often used as equivalent to expediency; as, many think honesty to be good *policy*. *Polity* in ecclesiastical use serves a valuable purpose in distinguishing that which relates to administration and government from that which relates to faith and doctrine. See LEGISLATION.

Polk (poke), **James Knox**, 1795–1849, president of the United States, 1845–49.

pol·ka (pōl'kuh) *noun* 1 A round dance of Bohemian origin in common time, with three steps to every second measure. 2 Music for such a dance: a lively Bohemian or Polish tune in 2/4 time. [<Pol. *polka*, Polish woman]

polka dot One of a series of spots of uniform size and spacing on a textile fabric; also, a pattern made up of such spots.

poll (pōle) *noun* 1 The head; hence, a person. 2 A list of persons. 3 The voting at an election; the votes thus registered or voted; also, the place where they are registered or voted: used in the United States in the plural. 4 A poll tax. 5 The blunt or round end of a hammer or ax. 6 A sampling or cross-section of public opinion on any given subject, ascertained by vote.

— *verb* 1 To enroll, as voters. 2 To ascertain the opinions of; as, to *poll* the public. 3 To receive or cast, as votes at the polls; to vote. 4 To remove the head or top of, hence, to lop; clip; shear; remove the horns of; as, to *poll* trees, wool, or cattle. [<MD. *polle*, head, top of the head] — **poll'er** *noun*.

poll (pol) *noun* In Cambridge University, England, a student who contents himself with a degree, without trying for honors. Such students are called collectively *the poll*. [<Gr. *polloi*, many]

Poll (pol) *noun* A parrot. Also **poll parrot**, **Pol·ly**.

pol·lack (pōl'uk) *noun* A gadoid food fish (genera *Pollachius* and *Theragra*), resembling the true cod, but with the lower jaw projecting and barbel obsolete. *P. pollachius* is the common **European pollack**, *P. virens*, the **green pollack** or coalfish of the North Atlantic, and *T. chalcogramma*, of the North Pacific. Also **pol·lock**. [Etymology unknown]

pol·lard (pōl'urd) *noun* 1 A tree shorn of its top so that it puts out a dense head of slender shoots. 2 An animal that has lost its horns. — *tr. verb* To convert into a pollard.

polled (pōld) *adj.* 1 Shorn of the head or top. 2 Shorn of the hair; bald.

pol·len *noun* The fine powder formed within the anther of a flowering plant; the fecundating element in seed plants. [<L., fine flour]

pollen count A measure of the relative concentration of pollen grains in the atmosphere at a given locality and date: usually expressed in the number of grains of a specified variety of pollen per cubic yard.

poll-evil *noun* An ulcerous abscess on a horse's poll usually resulting from a bruise.

pol·lex *noun* [**pol·li·ces** (-li·seez) *pl.*] The first or radial digit of the hand or fore limb of a vertebrate; the thumb. [<L.] — **pol·li·cal** *adj.*

pol·li·ce ver·so (pol'i·see vûr'sō) [L.] With thumbs reversed or extended downward: used among the Romans to denote that a defeated gladiator be killed. (The exact signals of mercy and punishment are matters of dispute.)

pol'li·nate (*tr. verb* [**·nat·ed**, **·nat·ing**] To supply, or convey pollen to (a pistil). Also **pol'len·ate**.

pol·li·na'tion *noun* The transfer of pollen from anthers to stigmas. Also **pol·len·a'tion**.

pol·li·nif'er·ous *adj.* Producing pollen; bearing or carrying pollen. Also **pol·len·if'er·ous**.

pol·li·num *noun* [**·i·na** *pl.*] A mass or body of pollen-grains more or less coherent; a pollen mass.

pol·li·wog *noun* A tadpole. Also **pol'ly·wog**. [<ME. *polwygle*, wigglehead]

Pol·lock, Sir Frederick, 1845–1937, English jurist.

poll tax A tax on a person, as distinguished from that on property.

pol·lute (*tr. verb* [**pol·lut·ed**, **pol·lut·ing**] 1 To make physically unclean; defile; stain; soil. 2 To make morally corrupt. 3 To render ceremonially unclean, profane. [< L. *pollutus* <*polluo*, defile] — **pol·lut·ed** *adj.* — **pol·lut·ed·ly** *adv.* — **pol·lut·ed·ness** *noun* — **pol·lut·er** *noun* — **pol·lu·tion** *noun*.

Synonyms: abuse, contaminate, corrupt, debauch, defile, degrade, deprave, dishonor, infect, ravish, soil, stain, taint, violate, vitiate. See CORRUPT, DEFILE, VIOLATE. *Antonyms*: clarify, clean, cleanse, clear, filter, fine, purge, purify, redeem, refine, renew, restore.

Pol·lux See CASTOR AND POLLUX, STAR.

Pol·ly 1 Mary; a familiar nickname used instead of *Molly*. 2 A parrot.

Pol·ly·an'na *noun* A person who always finds good in everything: so called from the heroine of Eleanor H. Porter's stories.

po·lo *noun* 1 A game played on horseback, usually with a light wooden ball and long-handled mallets. 2 A similar game played on ice or roller skates. [Compare Tibetan *pulu*, ball] — **po·lo·ist** *noun*.

Po lo, Marco, 1254–1324, Venetian traveler and author.

polo coat A tailored coat of camel's hair or material imitating camel's hair.

po·lo·naise' (pō·lo- *or* pōl·o·nayz') *noun* 1 A garment for women, consisting of a waist and an overskirt in one piece. 2 A stately marchlike Polish dance, or the music for it. 3 A kind of antique oriental carpet with a silk pile. [<F.]

po·lo·ni·um *noun* A radioactive element (symbol Po) in the sixth group of the periodic table; it has a half-life of about 140 days and immediately precedes lead in the disintegration of radium: also called *radium F*. [<LL. *Polonia*, Poland, birthplace of Mme. Curie]

Po·lo·ni·us In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, the chamberlain to the king and father of Ophelia.

Pol·ta·va (pōl·tah'vah) A city of NE. Ukrainian S.S.R.; battle, 1709.

POL'·TER·GEIST (pōl'·tur·gīst) *noun* [G.] A ghost or spirit that makes its presence known by any kind of clatter, as knockings and the noises of moving objects.

POL·TROON *noun* 1 A mean-spirited coward; dastard. 2 A lazy idler; sluggard. —*adj.* Cowardly; contemptible. [<F. *poltron* <It. *poltrone* <*poltro*, bed] —**·ER·Y** *noun*.

POLY- A combining form from Greek *polys*, many, meaning many, much, several; also, excessive.

POL·Y·AN'·DRY *noun* 1 The civil condition of having more than one husband. 2 A social order that includes a plurality of husbands. 3 Having 20 or more stamens. [<POLY- + Gr. *anēr*, man] —**POL·Y·AN'·DROUS** (-drus) *adj*.

POL·Y·AN'·THUS *noun* 1 A variety of primrose (*Primula polyantha*), with many-flowered umbels. 2 A widely distributed, fragrant-flowered narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta*). [<POLY- + Gr. *anthos*, flower]

POL'·Y·AR·CHY (-ki) *noun* [·CHIES *pl.*] Government by several or many persons of whatever class. [<POLY- + *archō*, rule] —**POL·Y·AR'·CHIC** (-kic) or **·CHI·CAL** *adj*.

POL·Y·A·TOM'·IC *adj*. 1 Having more than one atom in the molecule. 2 Containing or capable of combining with several replaceable atoms.

PO LY·BA'·SIC *adj*. Containing two or more atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or basic radicals: said of certain acids.

POL·Y·BA'·SITE *noun* A metallic, iron-black silver sulfantimonite crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

PO LYB·I·US, 205?–120? B.C., Greek historian.

POL' Y CARP, SAINT, 69?–155?, bishop of Smyrna; martyred.

POL Y·CAR' PEL·LA·RY *adj*. Made up of many carpels.

POL·Y·CAR'·POUS (-pus) *adj*. 1 Having the fruit composed of two or more distinct carpels. 2 Fruiting many times. Also **POL·Y CAR'·PIC**. [<POLY- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit]

POL·Y CHÆ'·TOUS (-kee'·tus) *adj*. 1 Having several setæ. 2 Of or pertaining to a class (*Polychæta*) of annelids, including most marine worms. Also **POL Y CHÆ' TAL, POL·Y·CHÆ' TAN.** [<POLY- + Gr. *chaitē*, hair] —**POL' Y CHÆTE** (-keet) *adj. & noun*.

POL Y CHA'·SI·UM (-kay'·sī·um *or* -zhī·um) *noun* [SI·A *pl.*] A form of cymose inflorescence in which, below each flower, more than two secondary branches are given off from the main axis. [<POLY- + Gr. *chasis*, division]

POL' Y CHROME (-krōme) *adj*. Done in several or many colors. —*noun* An association of several colors, as in decoration. [<POLY- + Gr. *chrōma*, color]

POL Y CHRO' MIC (-krō' mic) *adj*. Exhibiting many colors, or changes of color. Also **POL Y CHRO·MAT' IC, POL Y·CHRO'· MOUS** (-mus).

POL' Y CHRO MY (-krō·mī) *noun* The art of decorating or executing in several or many colors.

POL Y CLIN'·IC *noun* 1 An institution furnishing clinical instruction in all kinds of diseases. 2 A general hospital in which all forms of disease are treated. 3 A policlinic. [<POLY- + CLINIC]

POL' Y CLI'·TUS Greek sculptor of the 5th century B.C. Also **POL Y CLE'·TUS.** —**POL Y CLI' TAN** or **·CLE'·TAN** *adj*.

POL Y CON'·IC *adj*. Of, relating to, or based on many cones.

POLYCONIC PROJECTION A type of map projection in which the parallels of latitude are arcs of circles which are not concentric and the meridians, except the central one, are curved lines.

PO LYC RA·TES (-lic'·ruh·teez), died 522 B.C., tyrant of Samos, crucified.

POL Y DAC' TYL (-til) *adj*. Having an abnormally large number of fingers or toes; many-fingered or many-toed; also **POL Y DAC'·TY·LOUS.** —*noun* A polydactylous animal. [<Gr *polys*, many, + *daktylos*, finger, toe] —**POL Y DAC' TY LISM** *noun*.

POL·Y DEM' IC *adj*. Occurring or dwelling in two or more regions: said of plants and animals. [<POLY- + Gr. *dēmos*, region]

POL Y DEU' CES (-dū'·seez) Same as POLLUX. See CASTOR AND POLLUX.

POL·Y DO'·RUS In Greek legend, the young son of Priam, who was slain by Achilles, or, according to other tradition, by Polymnestor.

POL·Y EM' BRY·O NY (-brī·o·nī) The production of two or more viable embryos in a seed; also, in animals, the production of two or more offspring from a single fertilized ovum, as identical twins in man.

PO LYG A·LA (po·lig'–) *noun* Any of a large genus (*Polygala*) of herbs and shrubs, natives of temperate and subtropical regions, and distinguished by simple, entire leaves, sometimes dotted, and showy magenta, purple, or white flowers: also called *milkwort*. [<POLY- + Gr. *gala*, milk]

PO LYG·A·MOUS (-lig'·uh·mus) *adj*. 1 Of, pertaining to, or characterized by polygamy. 2 Mating with more than one of the opposite sex. 3 Bearing male, female, and bisexual or hermaphrodite flowers on the same plant. [<POLY- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage] —**·LY** *adv*.

PO LYG A MY *noun* 1 The condition of having more than one wife or husband at the same time. 2 The state of having more than one mate. Compare MONOGAMY. —**PO· LYG A MIST** *noun*.

POL·Y·GEN'·E·SIS (-jĕn'·ī·sĭs) *noun* The doctrine that organisms originate from cells of different kinds. Compare MONOGENESIS. —**POL·Y·GE·NET'·IC, POL·Y·GEN'·IC, PO·LYG· E·NOUS** (-lij'·ī·nus) *adj*.

POL'·Y·GLOT *adj*. 1 Expressed in several languages. 2 Speaking several tongues. —*noun*. 1 A book giving versions of the same text, as of the Scriptures, in several languages. 2 One who speaks or writes several languages. [<POLY- + Gr. *glōtta*, tongue]

POL YG·NO'·TUS (pōl·ig-) Greek painter of the 5th century B.C. —**POL·YG NO' TAN** *adj*.

POL·Y·GON *noun* A closed, usually plane, figure bounded by straight lines or arcs, especially more than four; a figure having many sides and angles. [<POLY- + Gr. *gōnia*, angle]

POL·Y·GO·NA'·CEOUS (-nay'·shus) *adj*. Designating a family (*Polygonaceæ*) of apetalous, widely distributed herbs, vines, shrubs, and trees, the buckwheat family, including the sorrels.

PO·LYG·O·NAL *adj*. Constituting or having the form of a polygon; having many angles; as, a *polygonal* figure. Also **PO LYG·O NOUS.** —**PO LYG·O·NAL LY** *adv*.

PO·LYG O NUM *noun* Any of a large and widely distributed genus (*Polygonum*) of annual or perennial herbs. The common smartweed (*P. hydropiper*), the prince's-feather (*P. orientale*), and the snakeweed (*P. bistorta*) are among the best-known species. Also **PO·LYG·O·NY.** [<L., knotgrass, <Gr. *polygonon* <*polys*, many, + *gony*, knee]

POL'·Y·GRAPH *noun* 1 A device for reproducing a drawing or writing many times, a copying pad. 2 A mechanism for multiplying a drawing or writing. 3 A versatile or prolific author. 4 A collection of different treatises or books. [<POLY- + Gr. *graphō*, write] —**POL·Y·GRAPH'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj*.

PO LYG RA·PHY *noun* 1 The use of a polygraph. 2 The art of writing in or of interpreting various ciphers.

PO LYG·Y·NOUS (-lij'·ī·nus) *adj*. 1 Of, pertaining to, or practicing, polygny. 2 In botany, having many styles.

PO LYG Y·NY (-lij'·ī·ni) *noun* The marriage, mating, or cohabitation of one male with more than one female. [<POLY- + Gr. *gynē*, woman]

POL Y·HE' DRAL *adj*. Of or pertaining to a polyhedron.

POLYHEDRAL ANGLE The angle formed by three or more planes passing through a point; an angle at a vertex of a solid.

POL·Y·HE' DRON *noun* [DRA or ·DRONS *pl.*] A solid bounded by plane faces, especially by more than four. [<POLY- + Gr. *hedra*, seat]

POL·Y·HYM' NI·A The Greek Muse of serious sacred song. Also **PO LYM·NI·A.**

POL·Y MER (-ī·mur) *noun* 1 Any of two or more polymeric compounds. 2 Any compound formed by polymerization, especially one of higher molecular weight than the parent substance. [<POLY- + Gr. *meros*, part]

POL Y MER' IC (-mĕr'·ic) *adj*. 1 Of, pertaining to, or manifesting polymerism. 2 Having the same chemical composition but different molecular weights and different properties, as acetylene, C_2H_2, and benzene, C_6H_6.

PO LYM ER ISM *noun* The property possessed by several compounds of having identical percentage composition but different molecular weights.

PO LYM ER·I ZA'·TION (pō·lim·ur– *or* pŏl·ī·mĕr–) *noun* The process of changing the molecular arrangement of a compound so as to form new compounds having the same percentage composition as the original, but of different (usually greater) molecular weight and different properties. The method may be *linear*, by the successive addition of small structural units to form a chain; *cyclic*, by the formation of rings; or *cross-linked*, by a three-dimensional fusion of either linear or cyclic elements.

PO·LYM' ER IZE (po·lim'·ur– *or* pŏl'·ī·mur·īze) *verb* [·IZED, ·IZ ING] To treat, as compounds, with reagents, so as to cause them to become polymers; to effect polymerization. Also [Br.] **PO LYM'·ER·ISE.**

PO·LYM ER·OUS *adj*. Consisting of many parts; in botany, having many parts or members in each whorl or series.

POL' Y·MORPH *noun* A substance or organism that may assume any one of several forms or types. [<POLY- + Gr. *morphē*, form] —**POL Y·MOR'·PHISM** *noun* —**POL·Y·MOR'· PHOUS** or **MOR'·PHIC** *adj*.

POLYMORPHOUS-PERVERSE *adj*. In psychoanalysis, designating the generalized sexual potentialities of an individual, especially of a young child.

POL·Y·NE' SI·A (-nee'·shi·uh *or* -shuh *or* -zhuh) The islands of Oceania lying east of Melanesia and Micronesia from the Hawaiian Islands to New Zealand.

POL Y NE'·SIAN (-shun *or* -zhun) *noun* 1 One of the native brown-skinned people of Polynesia: believed to be either of Malay stock originally stemming from a Caucasian strain of Asia, or of mixed Melanesian, Malay, and Caucasian stock. 2 The Austronesian languages of these people: also called *Maluri*.
—*adj*. Of or pertaining to Polynesia or its people.

POL·Y·NEU RI'·TIS *noun* Simultaneous inflammation of many peripheral nerves.

POL·Y·NEU·ROP'·A·THY *noun* A condition characterized by various anatomical lesions due to malnutrition, especially

as caused by vitamin B_1 deficiency. —**POL·Y·NEU·RO·PATH′·IC** *adj.*

POL·Y·NI′·CES (-nī′·seez) In Greek legend, a son of Œdipus; one of the Seven against Thebes.

POL·Y·NO′·MI·AL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of many names or terms. —*noun* 1 An expression, as in algebra, containing two or more terms. 2 A scientific name consisting of more than three words. [<POLY- + L. *nomen*, name]

POL·Y·NU′·CLE·AR *adj.* Having many nuclei. Also **POL·Y·NU′·CLE·ATE.**

POL′·Y·OSE Same as POLYSACCHARIDE.

POL·YP (-ip) *noun* 1 A many-tentacled aquatic cœlenterate having a radially symmetrical body typically cylindrical or cup-shaped, as a sea anemone or coral. 2 Same as POLYPUS. [<Gr. *polypous* <*polys*, many, + *pous*, foot]

POL′·Y·PA·RY *noun* [**RIES** *pl.*] The solid calcareous or chitinous stock of a colony of polyps, especially of coral.

POL·Y·PEP′·TIDE *noun* A compound formed by the union of two or more amino acids.

POL·Y·PET′·A·LOUS *adj.* Having the petals free and distinct. [<POLY- + Gr. *petalon*, petal]

POL·Y·PHA′·GI·A (-fay′·ji·uh) *noun* 1 Excessive craving for food; voracity. 2 The practice of eating many kinds of food. —**POL·Y·PHA′·GI·AN** *noun.*

POL·Y·PHAG′·IC (-faj′·ik) *adj.* Eating many things; subsisting on various kinds of food. Also **PO LYPH·A·GOUS** (-lif′·uh·gus).

POL′·Y PHASE (-fāze) *adj.* Having or producing several phases, as an electric current.

POL·Y·PHE′ MUS *noun* 1 An animal, or sometimes a person, having but one eye. 2 A large American silkworm moth (*Telea polyphemus*) having a conspicuous eye-spot on each hind wing.

POL Y·PHE′ MUS In Homer's *Odyssey*, the chief of the Cyclopes; he imprisons Odysseus and his companions in a cave, from which they escape after blinding him in his sleep. [<Gr. *Polyphēmos*, a Cyclops, <*polys*, many, + *phēmē*, voice]

POL·Y·PHON′ IC (-fŏn′·ik) *adj.* 1 Representing more than one sound or combination of sounds, as some written characters. 2 Consisting of many sounds or voices. 3 Designating or involving the simultaneous and harmonious combination of two or more independent parts or melodies. 4 Denoting an instrument, as a piano, by which two or more sounds may be produced simultaneously. Also **PO LYPH O NOUS.** [<POLY- + Gr. *phōnē*, sound]

POLYPHONIC PROSE A prose form that employs organic rhythm and such devices of poetry as time, assonance, and alliteration to produce poetic effects. *Can Grande's Castle*, by Amy Lowell, uses this form.

PO·LYPH O NY or **POL′·Y·PHO NY** *noun* 1 The capability of multiplying sounds or of being sounded in more than one way. 2 The representation by one written character or sign of more than one sound. 3 Counterpoint.

POL·Y·PHY LE′·SIS (-fi·lee′·sis) *noun* The separate and distinct origin of a species of plants or animals from more than one line of descent. Also **POL′·Y·PHY·LY.** [<POLY- + Gr. *phylē*, clan] —**POL·Y·PHY LET′ IC** *adj.*

PO·LYP·I·DOM *noun* A polyparv.

POL′·Y PLOID *adj.* In cytology and genetics, having more than two basic chromosome sets in the body cells. —*noun* A polyploid cell.

POL·Y·POD *adj.* Having many feet; also, pertaining to many-footed organisms. —*noun* A myriapod. [<POLY- + -POD]

POL′·Y·PO DY *noun* 1 Any one of a genus (*Polypodium*) of widely distributed ferns, typically epiphytic, and having naked sori. 2 The possession of many legs or abdominal attachments.

POL·Y·POUS (-i·pus) *adj.* 1 Having many feet or roots. 2 Pertaining to or resembling a polyp. 3 In medicine, pertaining to, afflicted with, or resembling polypi.

POL·YP·TYCH (-ip·tik) *noun* An altarpiece or panel having more than three folds or leaves. [<POLY- + Gr. *ptychē*, fold]

POL·Y·PUS *noun* [**·PI** (pī) *pl.*] A smooth growth of hypertrophied mucus found in mucous membrane, as in the nasal passages, bladder, rectum, etc.; also, a tumor. [See POLYP]

POL·Y·SAC′·CHA·RIDE (-săc′·uh·rīde *or* -rid) *noun* Any of a class of carbohydrates of high molecular weight, formed by the union of monosaccharide molecules, as starch and glycogen: also called *polyose*. Also **POL·Y·SAC′·CHA·ROSE.**

POL·Y·SEP′·A·LOUS (-lus) *adj.* Having sepals free and unconnected.

POL′·Y·SPERM (-spŭrm) *noun* A tree bearing a many-seeded fruit. [<POLY- + Gr. *sperma*, seed]

POL′·Y·SPER·MY (-spŭr′·mī) *noun* The condition of having numerous seeds in the fruit. Also **POL·Y·SPER′·MI·A.** —**POL·Y·SPER′·MAL** or **·SPER′·MIC** or **·SPER′·MOUS** *adj.*

POL·Y·STE′·LIC *adj.* Consisting of more than one stele or internal vascular cylinder.

POL·Y·STY′·RENE *noun* A polymer of styrene, C_8H_8, produced as a clear, colorless, water-resistant resin: much used in the making of plastics.

POL·Y·SUL′·FIDE *noun* A binary compound containing more than one atom of sulfur in the molecule.

POL·Y·SYL′·LA·BLE *noun* A word of several syllables, especially of more than three. —**POL·Y·SYL·LAB′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* **POL·Y·SYL′·LA·BISM** or **·SYL·LAB′·I·CISM** *noun.*

POL·Y·SYN′·DE·TON (-sin′·dī·tŏn) *noun* Repetition of connectives or conjunctions for rhetorical effect; as, east and west and south and north: contrasted with *asyndeton*. [<POLY- + Gr. *syndetos*, bound together]

POL·Y·TECH′·NIC (-tĕk′·nic) *adj.* Embracing many arts: also **POL Y·TECH′·NI·CAL.** —*noun* A school of applied science and the industrial arts. [<POLY- + Gr. *techne*, art]

POL′·Y·THE ISM *noun* The belief in and worship of more gods than one. [<POLY- + Gr. *theos*, god] —**POL′·Y·THE IST** *noun* —**POL·Y·THE·IS′·TIC** or **·IS′·TI·CAL** *adj.*

POL·Y TOP′·IC *adj.* Occurring at two or more distinct places.

POL Y·TROPH′·IC (-trŏf′·ic) *adj.* Obtaining nourishment from several sources, as certain pathogenic bacteria. [<POLY- + Gr. *trophē*, food]

POL·Y·TYP′ IC (-tip′·ic) *adj.* Existing in many types or forms. Also **POL·Y TYP′ I·CAL.**

POL·Y·U′·RI·A *noun* Excessive urination. —**POL Y·U′ RIC** *adj.*

POL·Y·VA′ LENT *adj.* 1 Designating a type of vaccine containing antigens derived from two or more different strains of micro-organisms. 2 Multivalent. —**POL·Y·VA′·LENCE** *noun.*

POL·Y VI′·NYL *adj.* Designating any of a group of polymerized vinyl derivatives extensively used in the production of many high-quality resins; as, *polyvinyl* acetate, *polyvinyl* chloride.

PO LYX E NA In Greek legend, a daughter of Priam, betrothed to Achilles.

POL·Y·ZO·A′·RI UM *noun* [**RI A** *pl.*] The entire colony of a compound bryozoan, or its supporting skeleton. Also **POL Y·ZO′·A·RY.** [<POLY- + Gr. *zōarion*, small animal]

POL·Y ZO′ IC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the *Bryozoa*. 2 Denoting a spore which produces many sporozoites.

POM·ACE (pŭm′·is) *noun* 1 The substance of apples or like fruit crushed by grinding. 2 Fish scrap. 3 The cake left after the expression of oil from castor beans. [<LL. *pomacium*, cider, <L. *pomum*, apple]

POMACE FLY A fruit fly.

PO·MA CEOUS (-may′·shus) *adj.* 1 Relating to or made of apples. 2 Of or pertaining to a pome, or to trees of the rose family that produce pomes. [<L. *pomum*, fruit]

PO MADE (-mādе′ *or* -mahd) *noun* A perfumed dressing for the hair or an ointment for the scalp. —*tr. verb* [**PO MADED, PO MAD ING**] To anoint with pomade. [<F. *pommade* <L. *pomum*, apple]

PO MAN DER *noun* A perfume ball, or perfumed powder, formerly worn as an amulet; also, a box for carrying such perfume. [<OF. *pomme d'ambre*, apple of amber]

POME *noun* A fleshy, many-celled fruit with a core, as an apple, quince, pear, etc. [<OF., apple, <L. *pomum*, fruit]

POME GRAN ATE (pŏm′– *or* pŭm′·grăn·it) *noun* The fruit of a tropical Asiatic and African tree (*Punica granatum*), about the size of an orange and having a hard rind and subacid red pulp with many seeds; also, the tree. [<OF. <L. *pomum*, fruit, + *granatum*, full of seeds]

POM E LO *noun* [**·LOS** *pl.*] A small variety of the shaddock; grapefruit.

POM E RA′·NI·A (-rāy′·nī·uh) A province in NE. Prussia, Germany; 11,663 square miles; capital, Stettin. Also [G.] *Pommern*.

POM E RA′·NI·AN *adj.* Relating to Pomerania or its inhabitants. —*noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Pomerania. 2 A very small dog with erect ears, foxlike face, and long, straight, silky coat of almost any color from black to white: believed to have originated in Pomerania.

PO′·MI·CUL·TURE *noun* Fruit culture.

PO MIF·ER OUS *adj.* Pome-bearing. [<L. *pomifer* <*pomum*, fruit, + *fero*, bear]

POM·MEL (pŭm′– *or* pŏm′·ul) *tr. verb* [**POM·MELED** or **POM·MELLED, POM·MEL·ING** or **POM MEL·LING**] To beat with something bulky; pound; bruise. See synonyms under BEAT. —*noun* 1 A knob at the front of a saddle or on the hilt of a sword. 2 The butt of a firearm. Also spelled *pummel*. [<OF. *pomel*, knob]

POM MERN (pŏm′·urn) [G.] Same as POMERANIA.

PO·MOL O·GY (-jī) *noun* 1 The science of fruits and the art of fruit culture. 2 A treatise on fruits and fruit culture. [<L. *pomum*, fruit, + -LOGY] —**PO·MO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* —**PO MO·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* —**PO·MOL·O·GIST** (-jist) *noun.*

PO MO NA In Roman mythology, the goddess of fruit trees, represented in art with fruits in her bosom and a pruning knife in her hand. [<L. <*pomum*, fruit]

POMP *noun* 1 Magnificent or ostentatious display, especially in costume, equipage, etc. 2 [Obs.] A grand procession: in costume, equipage, etc. 2 [Obs.] A grand procession: See synonyms under OSTENTATION. [<F. <L. <Gr. *pompē* <*pempō*, send]

POM·PA·DOUR (pŏm′·puh·dor *or* -dōor) *noun* 1 A style of arranging the hair by brushing it up from the forehead in a manner reminiscent of an 18th century style. 2 A style of bodice with low square neck. —*adj.* Characterizing any-

thing made fashionable by the Marquise de Pompadour; as, *pompadour* silk.

POM·PA·DOUR (pawN·pah·dōōr'), **MARQUISE DE,** 1721–64, Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, mistress of Louis XV of France.

POM PA NO *noun* [-NOS *pl.*] 1 A highly prized carangoid food fish (genus *Trachinotus*) of warm seas, especially *T. carolinus,* found off the coasts of the South Atlantic States. 2 A food fish of the American Pacific Coast (*Rhombus similimus*). [<Sp. *pámpano*]

POM·PE·II (-pāy'·ee) An ancient city of Italy, 13 miles SE. of Naples; destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A.D. 79. — **POM·PE IAN** *adj. & noun.*

POM PEL MOUS East Indian name for the SHADDOCK.

POM PEY (-pi) **THE GREAT,** 106–48 B.C., Gnæus Pompeius Magnus, Roman general, statesman and triumvir, rival of Cæsar. — **POMPEY THE YOUNGER,** 75–35 B.C., Sextus Pompeius Magnus, Roman soldier; second son of Pompey the Great.

POM-POM *noun* An automatic gun with a number of barrels in one unit used especially on shipboard as an anti-aircraft weapon so named from the sound made by the charge when fired.

POM PON (pŏm'·pŏn; *F.* pawN·pawN') *noun* 1 In millinery, a tuft or ball, as of feathers or ribbon. 2 The colored ball of wool on the front of a shako, or on top of a French sailor's beret. 3 A variety of chrysanthemum or dahlia having a small, compact, globe-shaped flower head. [<F. <*pompe,* pomp]

POM POUS (-pus) *adj.* 1 Marked by assumed stateliness; overbearing, ostentatious. 2 Magnificent; marked by ceremonious or impressive display. — **POM POS I TY, POM POUS NESS** *noun* — **POM POUS LY** *adv.*

PON CE (pon'·seh) A seaport in southern Puerto Rico

PON CE DE LE ÓN (pawn'·thch deh leh awn'; *anglicized,* pŏn'·suh duh lee'·un), **JUAN,** 1460–1521, discoverer of Florida.

PON CHO *noun* [CHOS *pl.*] 1 A South American cloak like a blanket with a hole in the middle for the head. 2 A similar garment, waterproofed or rubberized, and used as a raincoat. [<Sp. Am.]

POND *noun* A body of still water, smaller than a lake. [Variant of 2POUND]

PON DER *verb* To weigh in the mind; consider; reflect, meditate. See synonyms under CONSIDER, DELIBERATE, EXAMINE, MUSE. [<L. <*pondus, ponderis,* weight, <*pendo,* weigh] — **PON DER A BLE** *adj.* — **PON DER A BIL' I TY** *noun* — **PON·DER ER** *noun.*

PON DER OUS *adj.* 1 Having great weight; also, huge; bulky. 2 Heavy to the extent of dullness; lumbering; labored. See synonyms under HEAVY. — **PON DER OS' I TY, PON DER OUS·NESS** *noun* — **PON DER OUS LY** *adv.*

PON DI CHÉ' RY (pŏn·dĭ chĕr'·ĭ; *F.* pawN·dee sheh·ree') A French province on the SE. coast of India; 112 square miles; also, its chief city, capital of French India.

POND' LIL Y *noun* The waterlily.

POND SCUM Any of a group of free-floating, fresh-water, green algæ (*Spirogyra* and related genera)

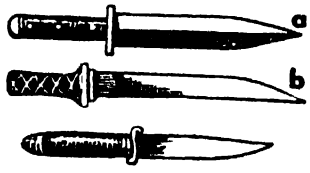
POND WEED *noun* Any of various submersed or partially floating perennial aquatic plants (genus *Potamogeton*) common in both the Old and the New World.

1PONE *noun* [Local] 1 Bread made of cornmeal, sometimes with milk and eggs; also **CORN PONE.** 2 A small cake or patty of corn bread. [<Algonquian, bread]

2PONE *noun* In card games, the younger hand.

PO NENT *adj.* Affirmative; constructive, positing: term used in logic.

PON GEE (-jee') *noun* A thin, natural, unbleached silk with a knotty, rough weave, originally made in China from the product of a wild silkworm. [Perhaps corruption of Chinese *pun chi,* home loom]



PONIARDS

a Senegalese. *b* Japanese. *c* Knife poniard.

PON IARD (-yurd) *noun* A small dagger, especially one with a slender triangular or square blade. — *tr. verb* To pierce with or as with a poniard; stab. [<F. *poignard* <*poing,* fist]

PONS (pŏnz) *noun* [L.] [**PON·TES** (-teez) *pl.*] A bridge; in Latin phrases.

PONS AS·I·NO'·RUM Same as ASSES' BRIDGE.

PONS VA·RO·LI·I (-lī·ī) The organ containing the commissural fibers which connect the cerebrum, cerebellum, and medulla oblongata. Also **PONS.**

PON TA DEL·GA·DA (pŏn'·tuh dĕl·gah'·duh) The capital and chief seaport of the Azores Islands.

PONT CHAR·TRAIN' (pŏn·chur·trāne'), **LAKE** A salt-water lake in SE. Louisiana; about 40 by 22 miles; connected by a tidewater channel with the Gulf of Mexico.

PON TE FRACT (pŏn'·fret *or* pŏn'·tĭ·frăct) A historic market town in West Riding, Yorkshire; ruins of Norman castle.

2PON·TI·AC, died 1769, Ottawa Indian chief who made war on the British.

2PON·TI·AC A manufacturing city in SE Michigan; motor vehicles.

3PON TI·AC *noun* A make of automobile including medium-priced passenger cars and taxicabs.

PON TI A' NAK (-ah'·nak) *noun* 1 A grayish-white gum resin obtained from the jelutung tree of Borneo (*Dyera costulata*): used as a friction compound on belting, etc. 2 A variety of copal from various species of dammar pine (genus *Agathis*): used in varnishes. [<Pontianak, town in Borneo]

PON TIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Black Sea or adjacent regions. [<L. <Gr. *Pontos,* the Black Sea, <*pontos,* open sea]

PON TI FEX *noun* [**TIF' I CES** (-ĭ·seez) *pl.*] A member of the highest priestly college of ancient Rome, the Pontifical College, which had supreme jurisdiction in religious matters. [<L., bridge-builder, <*pons,* bridge, + *facio,* make]

PON TIFF *noun* 1 The Pope, also, any bishop. 2 A pontifex of ancient Rome. [<F. *pontife* <L. *pontifex,* pontifex] — **PON TIF IC** *adj.*

PON TIF I CAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or appropriate for a pontiff, in any sense, specifically, papal or episcopal. — *noun* 1 A book containing the services conducted by a bishop. 2 *pl.* The insignia, etc., of a pontiff. [<L. *pontificalis* <*pontifex*] — **LY** *adv.*

PON TIF' I CATE *noun* The office of a pontiff or pope; also, a pope's term of office.

PON TIL *noun* An iron rod used in glassmaking to shape hot glass; a punty [<F., diminutive of *point,* point]

PONTIL MARK The slight excrescence or scar left on a finished glass article after detaching it from the pontil. also spelled *punty mark.*

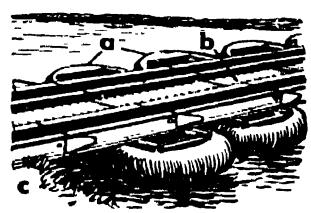
PON TINE MARSHES (pŏn'·tĭn *or* -tīne) A low-lying marshy district SE. of Rome in western Italy; 31 by 5 to 8 miles; drained.

PON TIUS (-shus *or* -tī·us) See PILATE.

PON TON (pon' tun) See PONTOON. (This spelling and pronunciation are used in the U. S. Army.)

PON TO NIER' (-neer') *noun* 1 A soldier in charge of pontoons. 2 A builder of pontoon bridges. [<F. *pontonnier, ponton,* pontoon]

PON TOON *noun* 1 A flat-bottomed boat, an airtight cylinder, or the like, used in the construction of floating bridges, to support the roadway, also, a bridge so supported: in the U. S. Army, usually *ponton.* 2 A float or a raft to ferry goods across water: also spelled *ponton.* 3 A float on the landing gear of a hydroplane. [<F. <L. *ponto, pontonis,* <*pons, pontis,* bridge]



PONTOON BRIDGE

a Pontoons *b* Locking bridge sections. *c* Shore

PONTOON BRIDGE A bridge supported on pontoons; distinguished from *fixed bridge* also spelled *ponton bridge.*

PON TOP PI DAN (-ĭ·dahn), **HENRIK,** 1857–1943, Danish novelist

PON TUS An ancient province in NE. Asia Minor.

PO NY *noun* [**PO NIES** *pl.*] 1 A very small horse, especially one of a small breed; specifically, an Indian pony. 2 Anything small of its kind, specifically, a pony engine 3 [Pop.] A translation used in the preparation of foreign language lessons, a crib, trot. 4 [Pop.] In England, the sum of 25 pounds. 5 A very small glass, for spirits, beer, etc.

— *verb* [Pop.] [**PO NIED, PO NY·ING**] 1 To translate with the aid of a pony or trot 2 To pay money that is due: with *up.* [Variant of POWNEY]

PONY EXPRESS 1 In 1860–61, a postal system by which mail was relayed from Missouri to California by riders mounted on swift ponies; also, the rider. 2 Any system of transporting and delivering mail by horse or pony riders. See HORSE-POST.

PONY RIDER A rider employed in the pony express.

POO *tr. verb* [Scot.] To pull.

POOD *noun* A Russian weight equivalent to 36.1 lb. [<Rus. *pud*]

POO DLE *noun* One of a breed of dogs with long, curly hair, usually white or black, of great intelligence. [<G. *pudel*]

POOH *interj.* Bah! foh! expressing disdain: also spelled *poh.*

POOH-BAH *noun* [Pop.] One who fills many offices inefficiently: from a character in Gilbert and Sullivan's *The Mikado.*

POOH-POOH *verb* To reject or decry contemptuously; speak sneeringly.

POOK *tr. verb* [Scot.] To pick with thumb and finger, as feathers from fowl, stems from fruit, etc.

1POOL *noun* 1 A small body, usually of fresh water, as a spring or a deep place in a stream. 2 Any small, isolated body of liquid; as, a *pool* of blood, an oil *pool,* etc.; a puddle. [<OE. *pol*]

2POOL *noun* 1 A collective stake in a gambling game. 2 A

combination, generally formed to overcome the effects of excessive competition, whereby companies or corporations agree to fix rates or prices and divide the collective profits pro rata; also, any combination formed for a speculative operation, as in stocks or the like, or the common fund raised for that purpose. 3 Any of various games played on a six-pocket billiard table, in which the player's object is to get certain balls, usually fifteen, into and to keep the cue-ball out of the pockets.
—*verb* 1 To put into a pool or common fund to be shared according to agreement; as, to *pool* earnings. 2 To combine so as to form a pool. [<F. *poule*, stake]
POOL TABLE A billiard table with six pockets, one at each corner and one in the middle of each side.
POON *noun* Any of various East Indian trees (genus *Calophyllum*), especially *C. tacamahaca*, from which is obtained the bitter **POON** (or *puna*) **OIL**, used chiefly as an illuminant, and the hard light **POON WOOD**, formerly used for making masts, etc.: also spelled *puna*. [<Malay]
POO·NA A city of central Bombay Presidency, India.
POOP *noun* 1 A short deck built over the after part of the spar deck of a vessel of war; hence, generally, the stern of a vessel: also **POOP DECK**. 2 A cabin covered by the poop deck: also **POOP CABIN**.
—*tr. verb* To strike or break on the stern or poop of (a vessel): said of a wave; to take (a wave) over the stern. [<F. *poupe* <L. *puppis*]
PO·O PO' A lake in western Bolivia; 12,000 feet above sea level; length, 80 miles.
POO·QUAW (-kwah) *noun* A quahaug. [<Algonquian *poquau hock*, tightly closed shell]
POOR *adj.* 1 Lacking means of comfortable subsistence; indigent; needy. 2 Lacking in good qualities, or the qualities that render a thing valuable; specifically, lacking in abundance or quality; scanty; as, a *poor* crop; of inferior workmanship or quality; as, a *poor* watch; deficient in vigor; feeble; as, *poor* health; lean; thin; feeble from ill feeding; as, that animal is *poor;* lacking in fertility; sterile; as, *poor* soil. 3 Wanting in strength or spirit; cowardly. 4 Devoid of elegance or refinements; uncomfortable; as, *poor* surroundings. 5 Deserving of pity; unhappy; wretched; as, the *poor* dog. 6 Devoid of merit; unsatisfactory; as, a very *poor* speaker. See synonyms under DRAB, DEBASE, HUMBLE, MEAGER, SCANTY. [<OF. *povre* <L. *pauper*] —**POOR·NESS** *noun*.
POOR CLARE A member of the order of Franciscan nuns founded in the 13th century by St. Claire of Assisi, the friend of St. Francis of Assisi: also called *Clarisse*.
POOR FARM A farm where paupers are cared for at public expense.
POOR HOUSE *noun* A public establishment maintained as a dwelling for paupers.
POOR·LY *adv.* 1 With poor results. 2 Imperfectly; badly. 3 In the manner of the poor. 4 In a spiritless manner. —*adj.* [Pop.] Poor in health; somewhat ailing.
POOR RICHARD Richard Saunders, the imaginary author of wise precepts in almanacs issued by Benjamin Franklin from 1732 to 1757.
POOR-SOLDIER *noun* The friarbird of Australia: so called from its cry.
POOR-SPIRITED *adj.* Having little spirit or courage; cowardly. See synonyms under DEBASE. —**POOR-SPIRITEDNESS** *noun*.
POOR TITH *noun* [Scot.] Poverty.
POOR WHITE One of a class of southern whites, called **POOR WHITE TRASH**, characteristically uneducated, shiftless, and poor.
POP *verb* [**POPPED**, **POP·PING**] 1 To thrust or put suddenly; as, to *pop* something into a bag. 2 To issue or explode with a sharp noise; cause to explode thus; as, to *pop* corn. 3 To enter or issue forth suddenly: followed by *up, in, down*, etc. 4 [Pop.] To shoot; fire (a gun); also, to strike; hit. 5 To protrude; bulge; as, his eyes *popped*. 6 [Pop.] To happen suddenly; become known. —**TO POP THE QUESTION** [Pop.] To make a proposal of marriage. —**TO POP OFF** [Pop.] 1 To die. 2 To depart suddenly.
—*noun* 1 A sharp explosive noise; a small report; as, the *pop* of a pistol. 2 The shot of a firearm. 3 An artificial, unintoxicating, variously flavored drink containing carbon dioxide: so called because it expels the cork with an explosive sound.
—*adv.* Like, or with the sound of a pop; suddenly; unexpectedly. [Imitative]
POP *noun* [Pop.] Papa.
POP·CORN *noun* A variety of maize, the kernels of which explode when heated, forming large white balls; also, the corn after popping.
POPE *noun* Any priest of the Greek Orthodox Church. [<OE. *papa* <LL. *papa* <Gr. *pappas*, father]
POPE *noun* The Bishop of Rome, supreme pontiff and visible head of the Roman Catholic Church, accounted by that church the vicar of Christ and successor of St. Peter. He is elected by the college of cardinals, usually from their own number.
POPE, ALEXANDER, 1688–1744, English poet and satirist. —**JOHN**, 1822–92, United States general.
POPE·DOM *noun* The office or dominion of a pope; papacy.
POPE JOAN 1 An alleged female pope, the central figure of a legend dating from the middle of the 13th century. 2 An old card game, a variety of boodle.
PO·PE·RIN'·GHE (pō·puh·ring'·kuh) A manufacturing town in western Flanders, Belgium.
PO·PER·Y *noun* The religion of the Roman Catholic Church with all its doctrines and practices: an opprobrious term.
POPE'S-NOSE Same as PARSON'S-NOSE.
POP-EYED *adj.* [Pop.] Having bulging or protuding eyes; hence, amazed; filled with wonder.
POP GUN *noun* A tube with a piston that compresses air, expelling a pellet with a pop.
POP'·IN·JAY *noun* 1 A coxcomb. 2 The figure of a bird, formerly used as a mark in archery, and later for firearms. 3 [Obs.] A parrot. [<OF. *papegai* <Gr. *papagas*, parrot]
PO·PISH *adj.* Pertaining to popes or popery; used opprobriously. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS**
POP·LAR *noun* 1 Any of a genus (*Populus*) of dicœcious trees and bushes of the willow family, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere; especially, the **WHITE** or **SILVER POPLAR** (*P. alba*) or the **LOMBARDY POPLAR** (*P. nigra*). 2 The wood of any of these trees. 3 Any one of several trees not of the genus *Populus*, but in some way resembling a poplar; as, the **QUEENSLAND POPLAR** (*Homalanthus populifolius*) of tropical Australia, and the **WESTERN, WHITE,** or **YELLOW POPLAR** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) of the United States, more properly called *tuliptree*. [<L. *populus*]
POP·LIN *noun* A durable plain-weave silk, cotton, rayon, or wool fabric, having cross ribs made of warp threads finer than the woof or filling threads: used for dresses, upholstery, etc. [<F. *popeline* <It. *papalina*, papal, in reference to Avignon, a papal residence where the fabric was originally made]
POP·LI·TE'·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the back part of the leg behind the knee. Also **POP·LI·TÆ'·AL**, **POP·LIT·IC**. [<L. *poples, poplitis*, ham]
POP'·O·VER *noun* A very light egg muffin: so named from its rising over the dish in which it is baked.
POP·PÆ·A SA·BI·NA (pŏ·pee'·uh), died 65? A.D., wife of Nero.
PO·PO CAT'·E·PET·L or **PO·PO·CA·TE'·PET·L** (-cah·teh'·pĕt·l) A dormant volcano, 40 miles SE. of Mexico City; 17,888 ft.
POP·PER *noun* 1 Anything that pops or makes an explosive noise, as a popgun, firecracker, etc. 2 A container or device for popping corn.
POP·PET *noun* 1 A poppet head or a poppet valve. 2 A dainty little person; pretty child; darling: a pet name. 3 One of several small bits of wood on a boat's gunwale to support the rowlocks. [<PUPPET]
POPPET HEAD A pulley frame over a mineshaft, bearing the hoisting gear.
POPPET VALVE A disk valve borne on a stem and having motion in the line of its axis.
POP·PIED *adj.* 1 Abounding in or adorned with poppies. 2 Caused by or as by the poppy, causing sleep; as, a *popped* drink; also, drowsy as with opium.
POPPING CREASE In cricket, a line 4 feet in front of and parallel to the wicket, marking the limit of the batsman's position.
POP·PLE *intr. verb* [**POP·PLED**, **POP·PLING**] To bob up and down, as a floating cork; have a heaving motion, as a choppy sea. —*noun* Rippling or bubbling water; bubbling, or its sound.
POP·PLE *noun* [Local] Poplar.
POP·PY *noun* [**POP·PIES** *pl.*] 1 Any plant of the genus *Papaver*, typical of a widely distributed family (*Papaveraceæ*) having lobed or toothed leaves and vivid red, violet, orange, or white flowers; especially, the **OPIUM POPPY** (*P. somniferum*), the **ORIENTAL POPPY** (*P. orientale*), the **ICELAND POPPY** (*P. nudicaule*), the **MISSION POPPY** (*P. californicum*), etc. 2 The medicinal extract from such a plant. 3 The bright scarlet color of certain poppy blossoms: also **POPPY-RED**. See CALIFORNIA POPPY. [<OE. *popig* <L. *papaver*]
POP'·PY·COCK *noun* [Pop.] Pretentious talk; humbug; nonsense. [<POP + COCK]
POP'·PY·HEAD (-hĕd) *noun* A small carved wooden finial, particularly at the end of a church pew.
POP·U·LACE (-yu·lis) *noun* The body of the common people; the masses. See synonyms under DMOB. [<F. <L. *populus*]
POP·U·LAR *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the people at large; as, *popular* demonstrations or government. 2 Widely approved or admired; as, a *popular* officer. 3 Suitable for the common people; easily comprehended; as, *popular* lectures. 4 Prevalent among the people; as, *popular* errors. 5 Suited to the means of the people; as, *popular* prices. 6 Of folk origin; as, the *popular* ballad. 7 Used by the people; current; colloquial: said also of many words on the borderline between slang and reputable usage. 8 Plebeian; vulgar; common. See synonyms under COMMON, GENERAL. [<L. *popularis* <*populus*, people] —**·LY** *adv.*
POPULAR ETYMOLOGY A folk etymology.
POP·U·LAR'·I·TY (-lăr'·i·ti) *noun* The condition of being popular, especially of possessing the confidence and favor of the people or of a set of people.

POP'·U·LAR·IZE *tr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To make popularly acceptable. Also [Br.] **POP'·U·LAR·ISE.** — **POP·U·LAR·I·ZA'·TION** *noun* — **POP'·U·LAR·IZ·ER** *noun.*

POP'·U·LATE *tr. verb* [·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING] 1 To furnish with inhabitants; people. 2 To compose the population of; inhabit. [<LL. *populatus* <L. *populus,* people]

POP·U·LA'·TION *noun.* 1 The whole number of people in a place or given area; also, any specific portion of that number; as, the foreign *population* of New York. 2 The act or process of populating or furnishing with inhabitants; the multiplying of inhabitants. 3 In biology, the total number of individual organisms being studied by statistical or biometric methods. See synonyms under PEOPLE.

POP·U·LIST *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Populist or People's party. — *noun* A member of the People's party. [<L. *populus,* people] — **POP·U·LISM** *noun* — **POP·U·LIS'·TIC** *adj.*

POPULIST PARTY [Pop.] Same as PEOPLE'S PARTY.

POP·U·LOUS (-lus) *adj.* Containing many inhabitants; thickly settled. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

POR'·BEA·GLE *noun* A large voracious shark of northern waters *(Lamna nasus),* sometimes 10 feet long. [<OF. *porc,* hog, + BEAGLE (nose)]

PORCE·LAIN (pôrs'·lin *or* pôr'·sə·lin) *noun* A very white, hard, translucent ceramic ware, usually glazed, existing in many varieties, according to its composition and method of manufacture; china; chinaware. It is made from pure clay to which a little of the more fusible feldspar is added. [<OF. *porcelaine* <It. *porcellana*] — **POR CE·LA'·NE·OUS, POR·CEL·LA'·NE·OUS** *adj.*

PORCH *noun* 1 A covered structure forming an entrance to a building, outside and with a separate roof, or as a recess in the interior as a kind of vestibule; a veranda. 2 An ancient covered walk or portico. Compare LOGGIA. — **THE PORCH** The Stoic school of philosophy in ancient Athens, named from the Stoa Pœcile, or Painted Porch. See STOIC. [<OF. *porche* <L. *porticus*]

POR·CINE (-sīne *or* -sin) *adj.* Pertaining to, like, or characteristic of swine. [<L. *porcinus* <*porcus,* hog]

POR'·CU·PINE (-kū·pīne) *noun* A large hystricomorphic rodent, having coarse hair thickly interspersed with erectile, quill-like spines, used for defense. *Hystrix cristata* is the common porcupine of the Mediterranean region, *Erethizon dorsatum* is the common Canada porcupine of eastern North America: also called *hedgehog.* [<OF. *porc espin* <*porc,* hog, + *espin,* thorn]

PORCUPINE ANT-EATER An echidna.

PORCUPINE-FISH *noun* A globefish.

PORCUPINE-GRASS *noun* A tall grass of the western United States *(Stipa spartea)* yielding good forage and hay, but having long, stiff, sharp awns which twist through the wool into the flesh of sheep.

¹PORE *intr. verb* [PORED, POR·ING] To gaze or ponder with close and continued application, as in reading or studying: with *on, upon,* or *over.* [<ME. *pouren,* of unknown origin]

²PORE *noun* 1 A small orifice or opening, especially a minute perforation in a membrane or tissue, as in the skin. 2 A minute interstice between the molecules of a body. 3 Any inlet or means of absorption or communication. [<F. <L. <Gr. *poros*]

POR·GY (-jī) *noun* [POR·GIES *pl.*] 1 A sparoid, perchlike, salt-water food fish *(Pagrus pagrus)* of the Mediterranean and North Atlantic: often called **RED PORGY.** 2 Any of various other fishes, as the scup, sailor's-choice, or pinfish. [<PARGO]

PO·RIF'·ER·OUS (-us) *adj.* 1 Bearing or having pores. 2 Of or pertaining to a phylum *(Porifera)* of primitive, aquatic, chiefly marine animals, having bodies perforated by pores which lead to an internal cavity, and living attached to rocks, shells, and other supports; the sponges.

PO·RISM *noun* One of an ancient class of geometrical propositions intermediate between theorems and problems that asserted a relation between variables or affirmed the possibility of finding conditions under which a problem would become indeterminate. [<Gr. *porisma,* corollary, <*porizō,* deduce]

PORK *noun* 1 The flesh of swine used as food. 2 A swine or swine collectively. 3 [Pop.] Government money, distinctions, favors, etc., parcelled out by Congressional districts (i.e., political patronage) instead of in payment for actual services. [<OF. *porc* <L. *porcus,* hog] — **PORK'·Y** *adj.*

PORK BARREL 1 A barrel in which pork is pickled and kept. 2 [Pop.] A Federal appropriation for some local enterprise that will favorably impress a Congressman's constituents.

PORK·ER *noun* A pig or hog, especially regarded as a source of pork.

PORK·WOOD *noun* The brown coarse-grained wood of a small tree *(Torrubia longifolia)* with small flowers in cymes, found in southeastern Florida and tropical America; also, the tree.

POR·NOG·RA·PHY *noun* 1 The expression or suggestion of the obscene in speaking, writing, etc.; licentious art or literature. 2 Description of prostitutes and of prostitution as related to public hygiene. [<Gr. *pornē,* prostitute + -GRAPHY] — **POR·NO·GRAPH'·IC** *adj.*

PO·ROS·CO·PY *noun* The study of the character and arrangement of the sweat pores, especially as shown on fingerprints: used in identification. — **PO·RO·SCOP'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

PO·ROS·I·TY *noun* 1 The property of being porous; porousness. 2 A porous part or structure.

PO·ROUS (-rus) *adj.* Having pores. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

POR PHY·RIN (-fī·rin) *noun* Any of a class of organic pigments derived from the break-down of hemoglobin and chlorophyll, and consisting of four pyrrole nuclei.

POR PHY·RIT'·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining or relating to porphyry. 2 Containing well-defined, relatively large crystals in a fine-grained glassy base or ground-mass. Also **POR·PHY·RIT'·I·CAL.**

POR·PHY·RO·GEN'·I·TUS See CONSTANTINE VII.

POR PHY·ROID *noun* A greenish, grayish, or reddish crystalline and perfectly schistose rock, containing porphyritic crystals of feldspar.

POR·PHY RY (-fī·ri) *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] An igneous rock that has a ground-mass enclosing crystals of feldspar or quartz. [<L. <Gr. *porphyra,* purple]

POR·PHY·RY (-fī·ri), 233–304?, Neoplatonic philosopher of Syrian origin; a disciple of Plotinus. He opposed Christianity. Also **POR·PHYR·I·US.**



PORPOISE

POR·POISE (-pus) *noun* 1 A gregarious cetacean, of the genus *Phocæna,* without a distinct beak; especially *P. phocæna* of the North Atlantic and Pacific, about 5–8 feet long, blackish above and white below. 2 Any small cetacean; popularly, the common dolphin or the bottle-nosed dolphin. [<OF. *porpeis,* literally, hogfish]

POR·RIDGE *noun* 1 A food made by boiling meal or flour in water or milk until it assumes a consistency. 2 A broth or stew of vegetables, sometimes containing meat. [<LL. *porrata,* leek broth, <L. *porrum,* leek]

POR·RIN·GER (-in·jur) *noun* A small dish, having straight sides and sometimes ears; a porridge dish. [<Earlier form *pottanger* <F. *potager,* soup bowl]

POR·SE·NA, LARS A semi-legendary Etruscan king who marched against Rome to restore the Tarquins. Also **POR·SEN·NA.**

¹PORT *noun* 1 A harbor or haven; hence, a place of customary entry and exit for vessels, as for commerce. 2 [Law] Any place designated as a point at which persons or merchandise may enter or pass out of a country, under specified supervision: also **PORT OF ENTRY.** [<OE. <L. *portus,* harbor]

²PORT *noun* 1 An opening in the side of a ship, as for a gun, light and air, or for the passage of cargo. 2 A gate, portal, door, or other entrance. 3 An orifice for the passage of a motive fluid, as air, gas, etc.; as, a steam *port;* exhaust *port.* [<OE. <L. *porta,* gate, door]

³PORT *noun* 1 The way in which one bears or carries himself; mien; external manner; as, a majestic *port.* 2 The position of a rifle when ported. See synonyms under DAIR. — **HIGH PORT** The position in which a soldier carries his rifle, diagonally across his body, while running or jumping. — *tr. verb* 1 To carry, as a rifle, saber, or other weapon, diagonally across the body with the barrel sloping to the left shoulder. 2 To carry or bear. [<F. <*porter* <L. *porto,* carry]

⁴PORT *noun* The left side of a vessel as one looks from stern to bow: formerly called *larboard*: opposed to *starboard.* — *tr. verb* To turn, send, or go to the port or larboard side; as, to *port* the helm. — *adj.* Left; larboard; as, *port* side.

⁵PORT *noun* A class of wines, rich in alcohol, and usually of a dark red color. [<OPORTO]

PORT A·BLE *adj.* 1 That may be readily carried or moved. 2 [Obs.] Endurable; supportable. [<L. *porto,* carry] — **PORT·A·BLE·NESS, PORT·A·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* — **PORT·A·BLY** *adv.*

PORT·AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 The act of transporting, especially canoes, boats, and goods, from one navigable water to another. 2 The route over which such transportation is made, or that which is transported. 3 The charge for transportation. [<F. <LL. *portaticum,* carriage, <L. *porto,* carry]

POR·TAL *noun* 1 A passage for entrance; entranceway; especially, one that is grand and imposing. 2 The architectural composition that includes the entrances and porches of a large church or similar building. 3 Any opening or entrance resembling or suggesting the portal of an edifice: often in the plural. See synonyms under DENTRANCE. — *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or entering at a port or gate. 2 Pertaining to or arranged like the **PORTAL VEIN,** which conveys blood from the intestines and other abdominal viscera to the liver, there breaking up into capillaries. [<LL. *portalis* <L. *porta,* gate]

POR·TA·MEN'·TO *noun* [It.] [·TI (tee) *pl.*] 1 A musical slur or glide. 2 Loosely, a legato passage or effect.

PORT·ANCE *noun* [Obs.] Personal carriage; deportment; mien.

PORT ARMS 1 A command to carry a rifle, saber, or other weapon at the port. 2 The position of the weapon when so carried.

PORT ARTHUR A fortified port of Kwantung Leased Territory, southern Manchuria. Also [Chinese] *Lushunkow*, [Jap.] *Ryojunko*.

POR·TA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Of or pertaining to carrying; capable of carrying. [<L. *portatus* <*porto*, carry]

PORT-AU-PRINCE (-ō-prince *or* -prăNs) A seaport city, capital of Haiti.

PORT AUTHORITY Any official body having charge of the coordination of all rail and water traffic of a seaport.

PORT·CUL·LIS *noun* A grating made of strong bars of wood or iron that can be let down suddenly to close the portal of a fortified place. [<OF. *porte*, gate, + *coulisse*, groove, slot]

PORTE (port) *noun* The former Turkish government: used with the definite article and officially called *the Sublime Porte*. [<F. *porte*, gate]

PORTE- A combining form from French *porter*, to carry, used in names of various devices for holding or carrying.

PORTE-CO·CHÈRE (port-cō-shâr') *noun* [F.] 1 A large gateway for vehicles, leading into a courtyard. 2 A carriage porch: a common but erroneous use.

POR·TÉE (-tee') *adj.* Towed, carried, or transported by vehicles: said of artillery, cavalry units, and the like. Also **POR·TÉ** (-teh'). [<F.]

Port Elizabeth A seaport of SE. Cape of Good Hope Province, Union of South Africa.

PORTE MON·NAIE (port·mo·neh' *or* port'·mŭn·i) *noun* A pocketbook for money; especially, a small purse with clasps. [<PORTE- + F. *monnaie*, money]

POR·TEND *tr. verb* 1 To indicate as about to happen, as by previous signs: said commonly of something evil or momentous; presage. 2 [Obs.] To mean; signify; symbolize. See synonyms under AUGUR. [<L. *portendo*, foretell]

POR·TENT *noun* 1 Anything that portends what is to happen, especially a momentous or calamitous event. 2 The quality of portending; significance, meaning. 3 A prodigy; marvel.

POR·TEN·TOUS (-tus) *adj* 1 Full of portents of ill, ominous. 2 Of strange and ill-boding character, as if supernatural, monstrous; prodigious. See synonyms under AWFUL, FRIGHTFUL. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

1POR·TER *noun* 1 One who handles travelers' luggage, etc., as in a hotel or at a railroad station. 2 Anything used to bear, carry, or support. 3 An attendant in a Pullman car. [<F. *porteur* <L. *porto*, carry]

2POR·TER *noun* 1 A keeper of a door or gate. 2 One who waits at a door to carry messages. [<F. *portier* <L. *porta*, door]

3POR·TER *noun* A very dark, brown, heavy English malt liquor resembling ale. [<PORTER (because formerly drunk chiefly by porters)]

Por·ter, David, 1780–1843, American commodore. — **David Dixon,** 1813–91, admiral, son of preceding. — **Jane,** 1776–1850, English novelist. — **Noah,** 1811–92, American educator and editor. — **William Sydney** See O. HENRY.

POR·TER·AGE (-ij) *noun* The business of a porter; also, the cost of carriage.

POR' TER HOUSE *noun* 1 A place where porter, ale, etc., are retailed. 2 A restaurant; chophouse. 3 A choice cut of beefsteak including a part of the tenderloin, usually next to the sirloin: also **PORTERHOUSE STEAK.**

PORT·FO·LI·O *noun* [·OS *pl.*] 1 A portable case for holding drawings, writing materials, documents, etc. 2 A position in the cabinet of the President of the United States; as, *portfolio* of the Treasury; also, the office of a minister of state. 3 A list of investments. [<It. *portafoglio* <L. *porto*, carry, + *folium*, leaf]

PORT·HOLE *noun* 1 A small opening in a ship's side. 2 Hence, an embrasure; loophole for shooting through. 3 The entrance to a port in an engine. See 2PORT.

Port Hudson A village on the east bank of the Mississippi River in Louisiana; battle, 1863.

Port Huron A manufacturing city on the St. Clair River and Lake Huron, Michigan; rail- and water-shipping center.

Por·ti·a (-shi·uh *or* -shuh) The heroine of Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*. She acts the part of a judge and defeats Shylock's claim for a pound of Antonio's flesh.

POR·TI·CO *noun* [·COES or ·COS *pl.*] An open space or ambulatory with roof upheld by columns; a porch. [<It.] — **POR·TI·COED** *adj.*

POR·TIÈRE (-tvâre' *or* -ti·âre') *noun* A curtain for a doorway, used either instead of a door or as an ornament. [<F. *portière* <*porte*, door]

POR·TION *noun* 1 A part of a whole, whether separated from it or not. 2 An allotment; share; especially, the quantity of any kind of food usually served to one person. 3 The part of an estate coming to an heir. 4 A wife's dowry. 5 One's fortune or destiny.

— *tr. verb* 1 To divide into shares for distribution; parcel; apportion: often with *out*. 2 To endow with a portion. [<F. <L. *portio*] — **POR·TION·A·BLE** *adj.* — **POR·TION·LESS** *adj.*

Synonyms (noun): part, proportion. When any whole is divided into *parts*, any part that is allotted to some person, subject, or purpose is called a *portion*, whether or not the division may be by some fixed rule or relation. But when we speak of a *part* as a *proportion*, we think of the whole as divided according to some rule or scale, so that the different *parts* bear a contemplated and intended relation or ratio to one another; thus, the *portion* allotted to a child by will may not be a fair *proportion* of the estate. See PART.

POR·TION·ER *noun* One who divides in shares or holds a share or shares.

Port Jackson An inlet in New South Wales, Australia; harbor, Sydney, on its southern shore.

Port·land 1 An important seaport and manufacturing city on Casco Bay, Maine. 2 A port of entry and manufacturing city on the Willamette River in Oregon; lumber-exporting; wool market.

PORTLAND CEMENT See under CEMENT.

Port Louis (lōō'·is *or* lōō'i) A seaport, capital of Mauritius.

PORT·LY *adj.* 1 Somewhat corpulent; stout. 2 Of a stately appearance and carriage; impressive, especially on account of size. See synonyms under CORPULENT. — **PORT·LI·NESS** *noun.*

Port Ly·au·tey (lee·ō·tāy') Same as KENITRA.

Port Ma·hón (mah·hōne'; *Sp.* mah·ōne') A fortified seaport town, capital of Minorca Island, Spain.

PORT·MAN·TEAU (-tō) *noun* Originally, a case for carrying clothing, etc., behind a saddle; now, an oblong leather suitcase, hinged at the back, and fitted with catches, straps, and a lock, and with handles by which it can be carried. [<F. *portemanteau* <*porter*, carry, + *manteau*, cloak]

PORTMANTEAU WORD A word arbitrarily formed of two distinct words, as *chortle*, from *chuckle* and *snort*; *cyclotron*, from *cycle* and *electron*; a telescope word. See CONTAMINATION.

Por·to Same as OPORTO.

Porto A·LE·GRE (ah·leh'·grĭ) A cathedral city and port, capital of Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil.

Por·to Bel' lo A small port NE. of Colon, Panama.

PORT OF CALL A port where vessels put in for supplies, repairs, discharge, or taking on of cargo, etc.

PORT OF ENTRY A place, whether on the coast or inland, designated as a point at which persons or merchandise may enter or pass out of a country under the supervision of customs and other proper authorities.

Port-of-Spain A seaport city, capital of Trinidad, British West Indies.

Porto No·vo 1 A seaport in southern Madras Province, India. 2 A town, capital of Dahomey, French West Africa.

Porto Ri·co (ree'·cō) The former official name of PUERTO RICO.

Port Philip Bay A bay on the southern coast of Victoria, Australia, the harbor of Melbourne.

POR·TRAIT (-trit) *noun* 1 A likeness of an individual, especially of the face, produced by an artist in oils, water-color, etc., or by photography. 2 Hence, a vivid description of something or someone having existence. [<F.]

POR·TRAIT·IST *noun* One who makes portraits, a portrait-painter or photographer.

POR·TRAI·TURE (-tri·chŏor *or* -tvŏor) *noun* 1 A representation of an object. 2 The act or art of portraying, especially, the art or practice of making portraits. 3 Portraits or pictures collectively.

POR·TRAY *tr. verb* To represent naturally and vividly, whether by drawing, painting, etc., or by verbal description or by acting; depict. See synonyms under IMITATE. [<OF. *pourtraire* <L. *portraho*, draw forth] — **·A·BLE** *adj.* — **·ER** *noun.*

POR·TRAY·AL *noun* 1 The act of portraying by any method of depiction or delineation; as, the *portrayal* of a character on the stage. 2 The making of a likeness of persons, places, or things; picturing. 3 A portrait.

POR·TRESS *noun* A female porter or doorkeeper. Also **POR·TER·ESS.**

Port Royal 1 A town and naval station in Jamaica, British West Indies; earthquakes, 1692, 1907. 2 A town in southern South Carolina; French colony, 1562; battles, 1779, 1861. 3 The name for Annapolis Royal, Nova Scotia, while under French occupation.

Port Sa·id (sah·eed') A seaport and coaling station on the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal, Egypt.

Ports·mouth (-muth) 1 A fortified seaport; the chief naval station of Great Britain, in Southampton, England. 2 A seaport and naval station in New Hampshire; here the **Treaty of Portsmouth,** ending the Russo-Japanese war, was signed, Sept. 5, 1905. 3 A seaport city in SE. Virginia; U.S. Naval Base.

Por·tu·gal (-tū·gul) A republic of SW. Europe, including the Azores and Madeira Islands; 35,582 square miles (34,386 on mainland); capital, Lisbon.

Por'·tu·guese (-tū·geese *or* -geeze) *adj.* Pertaining to Portugal, its inhabitants, or their language. — *noun* 1 A native of Portugal; collectively, the people of Portugal. 2

The language of Portugal and Brazil: a Romance language.
PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA Same as MOZAMBIQUE (colony).
PORTUGUESE GUINEA (gin'·i) A Portuguese colony on the coast of western Africa; 13,944 square miles; capital, Bolama.
PORTUGUESE INDIA The three small Portuguese possessions of Gôa, Damão, and Diu in western India; 1,537 square miles; capital, Panjim, Gôa.
PORTUGUESE MAN-OF-WAR A pelagic siphonophore (genus *Physalia*) of warm seas, having long stinging tentacles hanging down from a bladderlike float: also *man-of-war*.
PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA Same as ANGOLA.
POR TU LA'·CA (–chōō– *or* –tyōō·lay'·cuh *or* –lăc'·uh) *noun* Any plant of a genus (*Portulaca*) of low, fleshy herbs of the purslane family, with scattered leaves, ephemeral flowers of many colors which open only in sunshine, and a globular pod. [<L., purslane] —**POR·TU·LA·CA'·CEOUS** (–cā'·shus) *adj.*
PO·SA DA (–sah'·thah) *noun* [Sp.] An inn.
¹POSE (pōz) *noun* 1 The position of the whole or part of the body, whether studied or assumed naturally; as, the *pose* of the head. 2 Hence, a mental attitude; attitudinizing for effect. See synonyms under ATTITUDE.
—*verb* [**POSED, POS·ING**] 1 To assume or cause to assume an attitude; assume a pose; attitudinize; as, to *pose* as a reformer; place in a pose; as, to *pose* a model. 2 To state as a proposition; propose; propound. [<F. *poser*, put, <L. *pausо*, cease]
²POSE *tr. verb* [**POSED, POS ING**] 1 To puzzle by propounding a question hard to answer. 2 [Obs.] To examine or question closely. See synonyms under PERPLEX. [Short for OPPOSE]
PO SEI DON (–sī'·dun) In Greek mythology, the supreme god of the sea, son of Kronos and Rhea, brother of Zeus, and husband of Amphitrite: identified by the Romans with *Neptune*. The Isthmian games were in his honor, and the horse, which he is said to have created, the dolphin, and the pine tree were sacred to him. The symbol of his power over the sea was the trident. —**PO SEI DO' NI AN** *adj.*
PO SEN (po'·zun) A county in western Poland, formerly a province of the kingdom of Prussia, also, its capital, on the Warthe River, a Hanseatic town; capital of ancient Poland. Also [Pol.] *Poznań*.
POS ER (pōz'–) *noun* 1 A question or problem difficult to answer; a puzzling proposition. 2 One who poses or strikes attitudes: also [F.] **PO SEUR** (po·zur').
PO SIE (–zi) *noun* [Scot.] A posy.
PO SIED *adj.* 1 Inscribed with a posy, as a ring. 2 With many posies or bunches of flowers.
POS IT (pōz'·it) *tr. verb* 1 To lay down as a logical principle, or state as a fact; affirm. Compare INFER. 2 To dispose, as a body, in relation to other bodies, place; put. —*noun* That which is posited. [<L. *positus* <*pono*, place]
PO SI TION (–zish'·un) *noun* 1 The manner in which a thing is placed; also, the place of its location. 2 Disposition of the parts of the body, posture. 3 Relative social standing; when unqualified, high rank; as, wealth commands *position*. 4 Employment or job; as, he lost his *position*. 5 The act of positing a principle or proposition, or the proposition posited, also, ground of argument; hence, the attitude assumed with reference to a subject; point of view; as, my *position* on the labor question. 6 The arrangement of the notes of a chord, as in voice parts. 7 In ancient prosody, the situation of a short vowel before two consonants or their equivalent, causing prolonged utterance; as, in *texunt*, the vowels are long by *position*. See synonyms under ATTITUDE. CIRCUMSTANCE, PLACE.
—*tr. verb* 1 To place in position; give a fixed place to. 2 To locate. [<L. *positio* <*pono*, place] —**PO SI TION AL** *adj.*
POSITION LIGHT Any of several variously colored lights used on an aircraft to indicate its position and path of motion.
POS I·TIVE (pŏz'·i·tiv) *adj.* 1 That is or may be directly affirmed; real; actual; existing: opposed to *negative*. 2 Inherent in a thing by and of itself, regardless of its relations to other things; absolute: opposed to *relative*. 3 Openly and plainly expressed; explicit; express; emphatic: opposed to *implied* or *inferred*; as, a *positive* denial. 4 Imperative: opposed to *discretionary*. 5 Dependent on authority, agreement, or convention: opposed to *natural*; as, *positive* law. 6 Not admitting of doubt or denial; incontestable; as, *positive* proof. 7 Free from doubt or hesitation; confident; certain; also, overconfident; dictatorial. 8 Pertaining to positivism. 9 Noting one of two opposite directions, qualities, properties, etc., which is taken as primary, or as indicating increase or progression. 10 Greater than zero; plus: said of quantities. 11 Having a relatively high potential, as, the *positive* electrode of a cell; specifically, designating the kind of electricity exhibited by a glass object when rubbed with silk. 12 Having a deficiency of electrons: said of atoms which yield electrons. 13 Noting the response of an organism toward a stimulus; as, a *positive* tropism. 14 Noting the presence of a specified condition or organism; as, a *positive* bacterial culture. 15 Operated by mechanical power, not by springs or gravity; operated or communicating power through intermediate inelastic parts that are under exact control. 16 Noting the north-seeking pole of a magnet and the corresponding (south) pole of the earth. 17 Having the lights and shades in their natural relation, as in a photographic print. 18 Being the simple uncompared form of the adjective or adverb. See synonyms under DOGMATIC, RADICAL, SURE.
—*noun* 1 That which is capable of being directly and certainly affirmed. 2 In positivism, that which is cognizable by the senses. 3 A photographic picture giving the lights and shades as in nature; a print from a negative. 4 In grammar, the positive degree of comparison; also, an adjective or adverb in this degree; as, *good*, *glad*. 5 A positive electric plate, pole, etc. See synonyms under CERTAINTY. [<L. *positivus* <*positus* <*pono*, place] —**POS·I·TIVE·LY** *adv.* **POS I·TIVE·NESS** *noun*.
POS·I·TIV·ISM (poz'–) *noun* 1 A way of thinking that regards nothing as ascertained or ascertainable beyond the facts of physical science or of sense. 2 A system of philosophy elaborated by Auguste Comte, holding that man can have no knowledge of anything but phenomena, and that his knowledge of phenomena is merely relative. Compare HUMANITARIANISM. 3 Certitude, or the claim of certitude, in knowledge. —**POS·I·TIV IST** *noun* —**POS·I TIV·IS'·TIC** *adj.*
POS I·TRON (pōz'–) *noun* A positively charged particle of an atom, with a mass equal to that of the electron. [<POSI(TIVE) + (ELEC)TRON]
PO SOL·O GY *noun* The branch of medicine which treats of the dosages of drugs. [<Gr. *posos*, how much, + –LOGY] —**POS O LOG'·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*
POS SE (pŏs'·i) *noun* 1 Possibility: chiefly in the phrase *in posse* (capable of being). 2 A posse comitatus. 3 A force of men; squad [<L., to be able]
POS SE COM·I TA' TUS The power of the county; the force that a sheriff calls or may call to his assistance in the discharge of his official duty, as to quell a riot or make an arrest.
POS SESS (po·zĕs') *tr. verb* 1 To have the ownership and enjoyment of, have as a property or attribute; as, to *possess* a house, *possess* a conscience. 2 To put in ownership, occupation, or control: mostly with *of*, and used reflexively or passively. 3 To make oneself the owner or master of; take. 4 To control mentally or spiritually; dominate the will of; impress: said especially of evil spirits: often used in the passive with *by*, *of*, or *with* before that which possesses; as, a man *possessed of* a devil. 5 To hold in control or restraint: used chiefly reflexively. 6 To imbue or impress thoroughly, as with admiration generally with *with*. 7 To inhabit. 8 [Obs.] To attain; achieve. 9 [Obs.] To inform; tell. See synonyms under HAVE, OCCUPY. [<L. *possessus* <*possideo*, possess]
POS SESSED (po·zĕst') *adj.* 1 Having; owning; as, *possessed* of a ready tongue. 2 Calm; cool; as, to be *possessed* in time of danger. 3 Controlled by or as if by evil spirits; beyond self-control, frenzied. —**LIKE ALL POSSESSED** As if driven by the devil; frenziedly.
POS SES SION (po·zĕsh'·un) *noun* 1 The act or state of possessing. 2 That which one possesses; hence, property; wealth: commonly in the plural. 3 The state of being possessed, as by evil spirits. 4 Self-possession. See synonyms under OCCUPATION, PROPERTY, WEALTH. Compare POSSESS.
POS SES SIVE (po·zĕs'·iv) *adj.* Pertaining to or expressive of possession. —*noun* 1 The possessive case. 2 A possessive pronoun.
POSSESSIVE CASE The case of the noun or pronoun that denotes possession, origin, or the like: formed in nouns by adding 's to the nominative singular and to irregular plurals, and an apostrophe only to the regular plural; as, *John's* book; *men's* souls; *boys'* shoes. See also *'s*. Pronouns in the possessive case have special forms, as *my*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *ours*, *your*, *yours*, *their*, *theirs*, *whose*. By some grammarians possessive nouns and pronouns are called *possessive adjectives*.
POS SES·SIVE·NESS *noun* The quality of assuming possession; self-assurance.
POS·SES·SO·RY (po·zĕs'–) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or having possession. 2 [Law] Proceeding from or depending upon possession.
POS SET (pŏs'·et) *noun* A drink of hot milk curdled with liquor, sweetened and spiced. [Etymology unknown]
POS SI BIL' I TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The fact or state of being possible. 2 A possible thing. See synonyms under ACCIDENT, EVENT.
POS SI BLE *adj.* 1 That may be or may become true: opposed to *actual*: said of a thing, an event, or a statement. 2 That may be true in some contingency; imaginably true: sometimes used to denote extreme improbability: opposed to *certain*, *necessary*, *impossible*. [<OF. <L. *possibilis* <*posse*, be able] —**POS·SI·BLY** *adv.*
POS·SUM *noun* [Pop.] 1 An opossum. 2 Pretense; duplicity; from the fact that the opossum feigns death when wounded or alarmed. —**TO PLAY POSSUM** To pretend; deceive; feign ignorance or inattention; dissemble. [Abbreviation of OPOSSUM]
POS'·SUM·HAW *noun* The bearberry.
¹POST *noun* 1 Any fixed place or station, occupied or for occupation; especially a place occupied by a detachment of

troops; also, the garrison of such a station; the limits of a sentry's beat; the beat or position to which a policeman is assigned. 2 A subdivision of the Grand Army of the Republic; a unit of the American Legion, usually named after a fallen comrade; a unit of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. 3 An office or employment; a position, as of trust or emolument; situation; especially, a public office. 4 An established system, especially a government system, for transporting the mails; also, the aggregate of mail matter transported from one place to another at one time; the mail; by extension, a post office; as, has the *post* come in? put your letter in the *post*. 5 One who passes through fixed points on a line of travel for the purpose of delivering mail matter, packages, etc.; a postman; hence, a messenger; also, one of the points on such fixed line of travel. 6 A size of writing paper, 16 by 20 inches: so called because it bore a postman's horn for a watermark. 7 A starting post or winning post. 8 A trading settlement or post. 9 In the United Kingdom, one of the two bugle-calls known respectively as **FIRST POST** and **LAST POST**. The latter corresponds to *taps* in the army of the United States. See synonyms under **PLACE**.

— *verb* 1 To assign to a particular position or post. 2 To place in the post office or in a letter box. 3 In bookkeeping, to transfer (items or accounts) to the ledger; also, to make the proper entries in (the ledger) by transferring to it all items in the subsidiary books: often with *up*. 4 To send by or travel with post horses; dispatch; hasten. 5 To supply with information; inform; as, he is *posted* on that subject. 6 To appoint to a military or naval command.

— *adv.* By post horses; hence, rapidly. [<F. *poste*, post, station]

POST *noun* 1 An upright piece of timber or other material used as a support, a point of attachment, etc., as in a building. 2 A central projection in a lock for receiving the tube of a key.

— *tr. verb* 1 To put up in some public place; placard; hence, to denounce; stigmatize; as, to *post* one as a coward. 2 To fasten posters upon. 3 To enter (a name) on a posted list, as that of a club member who is behind in his dues or of a ship which is overdue, etc. See synonyms under **SET**. [<OE. <L. *postis*, door post]

Post, Emily (Price), born 1873, American arbiter of social manners.

post- *prefix* Behind or after: opposed to *ante-*. [<L. *post-* <*post*, after]

POST AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 The charge levied on mail matter. 2 The act of going by post.

POSTAGE STAMP A small printed label issued and sold by a government to be affixed to letters, parcels, etc., in payment of postage.

POS·TAL (pōs'-) *adj.* Pertaining to the mails or to mail service. — *noun* A postal card.

POSTAL CARD A card, issued officially, for carrying a written or printed message through the mails under government stamp. Compare **POSTCARD**. Also **POS TAL.**

POSTAL CURRENCY An emergency stamp money, used during the Civil War in the United States (1862-65). Also **POSTAGE CURRENCY.**

Postal Union An aggregation of states, organized 1874, agreeing to deliver foreign mail on the same basis as domestic mail; officially designated *Universal Postal Union*.

POST-BELLUM *adj.* Coming or occurring after the war, especially the Civil War.

POST BOX A mail box.

POST·CA·NON'·I·CAL *adj.* Occurring later than the writing of the Scripture canon.

POST CAPTAIN 1 Formerly, in the British Navy, a captain of three years' standing. 2 Formerly, in the United States Navy, a senior captain.

POST·CARD *noun* 1 In Great Britain, a postal card. 2 An unofficial card of any regulation size transmissible under postal regulations through the mails on prepayment of the same postage as a postal card.

POST-CHAISE (-shāz') *noun* A traveling carriage.

POST·CLAS'·SI·CAL *adj.* Being or occurring between the Greek and Latin classical and the medieval writers. Also **POST·CLAS·SIC.**

POST·COM·MU'·NION *adj.* Coming after communion; as, a *postcommunion* prayer. — *noun* The closing part of the rite of communion.

POST·DATE *tr. verb* 1 To make the date of (a document or other writing) later than the real date: used especially of checks. 2 To date afterward.

POST·DI·LU'·VI·AL *adj.* Coming after the deluge. Also **POST·DI·LU'·VI·AN.** [<POST- + L. *diluvium*, deluge]

POST·DI·LU'·VI·AN *noun* One living after the deluge.

POST-ED *adj.* Having up-to-the-minute information or news; as, to be well *posted*.

POST·ER *noun* 1 A placard or bill used for advertising, public information, etc., to be posted on a wall or other surface. 2 A billposter.

POST·ER *noun* 1 One who travels post. 2 A post horse.

POSTE RES·TANTE (pōst rĕs·tahNt') [F.] The department of a post office that has charge of mail-matter to be held until called for.

POS·TE·RI·OR (pōs-) *adj.* 1 Situated behind or toward the hinder part: opposed to *anterior*. 2 Coming after another in a series; especially, subsequent in point of time; later: in this sense opposed to *prior*. 3 Situated or growing on the side next the parent axis; as, the *posterior* side of an axillary flower. 4 In the direction of the tail; caudal; in human beings, dorsal.

— *noun* The hinder part; in the plural, the buttocks. [<L. *posterior*, comparative of *posterus*, following]

POS·TE·RI·OR'·I·TY *noun* The state of being posterior or later in point of time: opposed to *priority*.

POS·TE·RI·OR·LY *adv.* 1 Subsequently. 2 Behind.

POS·TER·I·TY (-tĕr'·i·ti) *noun* 1 The stock that proceeds from a progenitor; a person's descendants; also, succeeding generations, taken collectively; as, the *posterity* of Adam. 2 Posteriority.

POS·TERN (pōs'- *or* pŏs'·turn) *noun* 1 A back gate or door; a private entrance, especially a small gate beside a large one in a fortified place. 2 A covered passage closed by a gate and leading from a bastion to the ditch. — *adj.* Situated at the back; private; as, a *postern* gate. [<OF. *posterne* <L. *posterus*, posterior]

POST EXCHANGE An establishment for the sale of merchandise and services to military personnel: commonly called *PX*.

POST·EX·IL'·I·AN (-eg·zĭl'·i·un) *adj.* Pertaining to times subsequent to the Jewish captivity in Babylon (605 to 536 B.C.). Also **POST·EX·IL'·IC.**

POST·FIX *tr. verb* To add at the end of a word, as a letter, a syllable, etc.: opposed to *prefix*. — *noun* That which is so added; a suffix.

POST GLA'·CIAL (-glay'·shul) *adj.* Later than the glacial epoch; specifically, formed since the disappearance of the Pleistocene continental glaciers. — *noun* A sedimentary deposit resulting from the retreat of a continental glacier.

POST·GRAD'·U·ATE (-grăj'·ōō- *or* -grăd'·yōō·it) *adj.* Of or pertaining to studies pursued after receiving a first degree; graduate. — *noun* One who pursues or has completed a postgraduate course.

POST·HASTE (-hāst) *adj.* Done with speed; instant. — *noun* Great haste or speed like that of the post. — *adv.* With utmost speed; hurriedly.

POST-HOUSE *noun* A house where post horses were kept for relay; also, formerly, a post office.

POS·THU·MOUS (-chōō- *or* -tyōō·mus) *adj.* 1 Born after the father's death: said of a child. 2 Published after the author's death, as a book. 3 Arising or continuing after a person's death; as, a *posthumous* reputation. [<LL. *posthumus* <L. *postumus*, latest, last] — **LY** *adv.*

POS·TICHE (-teesh') [F.] *adj.* 1 Added after the completion of the work; said especially of a superadded and inappropriate architectural ornament. 2 Spurious; artificial. — *noun* 1 Pretense; sham. 2 An imitation; artificial substitute. Also **POS·TIQUE** (-teek')

POS·TI·COUS (-ti'·cus) *adj.* Hinder; posterior. [<L. *posticus*]

POS·TIL *noun* A marginal note; especially, one written on the margin of the Scriptures; also, a series of Scriptural comments. [<F. *postille* <L. *post*, after, + *illa*, those]

POS·TIL·ION (pōs·til'·yun) *noun* A rider of one of the near horses of a team drawing a vehicle, with or without a coachman. Also **POS·TIL·LION.** [<F. *postillon* <*poste*, post, station]

POST LI MIN'·I·UM (pōst-) *noun* In international law, a right (called in Latin **JUS POSTLIMINII**), derived from Roman law, whereby persons or things taken in war by the enemy are restored to their former civil condition or previous ownership upon their coming again under the power of the nation to which they belonged. Also **POST·LIM I NY.** [L. <*post*, after, + *limen*, threshold]

POST·LUDE (-lūde) *noun* An organ voluntary concluding a church service. See **PRELUDE.**

POST·MAN *noun* [**MEN** *pl.*] A letter-carrier; mail-carrier; formerly, a courier or post.

POST·MARK *noun* The stamp of a post office on mail matter handled there, sometimes also serving as a stamp-canceler; giving the name of the office and the day (in large cities also the hour) of mailing or arrival. — *tr. verb* To put a postmark on.

POST'·MAS·TER *noun* 1 An official having charge of a post office. 2 One who provides horses for posting. — **POST'·MIS TRESS** *noun fem.*

POSTMASTER GENERAL [**POSTMASTERS GENERAL** *pl.*] The executive head of the postal service of a government.

POST·ME·RID'·I AN *adj.* Pertaining to the afternoon. Also **POST·ME·RID'·I·O·NAL.** [<POST- + MERIDIAN]

POST ME·RID·I·EM After midday: abbreviated *p.m.* or *P.M.* [<L.]

POST·MIL·LEN'·NI·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to a period after the millennium. Also **POST·MIL·LEN'·NI·AN.**

POST·MIL·LEN'·NI·AL·ISM *noun* The tenet that Christ's second coming will follow the millennium: opposed to *premillennialism*. Also **POST·MIL·LE·NA'·RI·AN·ISM.** — **POST·MIL·LEN'·NI·AL·IST** *noun.*

POST MOR·TEM [L.] After death.

POST-MORTEM *noun* Expert examination of a human body

after death for pathological or judicial purposes; an autopsy. [<L.]

POST·NA′·TAL *adj.* Occurring after birth.

POST NOTE A promissory note issued by a bank and payable at a fixed time after its date.

POST·NUP·TIAL (-chul) *adj.* Happening or occurring after marriage; made after marriage; as, a *postnuptial* settlement.

POST-OBIT *adj.* Made or done after death; taking effect after death: also **POST-OBITUARY.** — *noun* A bond given to secure payment by the obligor of a sum of money on the death of a designated person, generally one from whose estate he has expectations: also **POST-OBIT BOND.**

POST OB·I·TUM [L.] After death.

POST OFFICE 1 That branch of the civil service of a government charged with carrying and delivering the mails. 2 An office for the receipt, transmission, and delivery of mails, and for the transaction of business connected with the same. 3 Any town or place having a post office. 4 A kissing game. — **POST-OFFICE** *adj.*

Post Office Department A department of the U. S. government under the Postmaster General, which maintains and operates the postal system.

POST·OP′·ER·A·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Occurring after an operation.

POST OR′·BI·TAL *adj.* Situated behind the orbit of the eye; as, the *postorbital* process. — *noun* 1 A bone of some reptiles at the posterior part of the orbit. 2 A scale behind the orbit, as in snakes.

POST-PAID *adj.* Having postage prepaid.

POST·PAR′·TUM *adj.* After childbirth; as, a *postpartum* fever. [< POST- + L. *partus*, a bringing forth]

POST PONE *tr. verb* [**POST PONED, POST PON ING**] 1 To defer to a future time; put off; delay. 2 To consider as secondary; to rate as subordinate in value or importance. [<L. *post*, after, + *pono*, place] — **POST PONE MENT** *noun* — **POST·PON ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: adjourn, defer, delay, procrastinate. *Adjourn* signifies literally to put off to another day, and, hence, to any future time. A deliberative assembly may *adjourn* to another day or to another hour of the same day, and resume business where it left off, as if there had been no interval; or it may *adjourn* to a definite later date or, when no day can be fixed, to meet at the call of the president or other officer. In common usage, to *adjourn* a matter is to hold it in abeyance until it may be more conveniently or suitably attended to, in such use *defer* and *postpone* are close synonyms of *adjourn; defer* is simply to lay or put aside temporarily, to *postpone* is strictly to lay or put aside until after something else occurs, or is done, known, obtained, or the like; but *postpone* is often used without such limitation. *Adjourn, defer*, and *postpone* all imply definite expectation of later consideration or action; *delay* is much less definite, while *procrastinate* is hopelessly vague. One who *procrastinates* gives no assurance that he will ever act. Compare HINDER, PROCRASTINATE. *Antonyms*: act, complete, consummate, dispatch, do, expedite, hasten, hurry, quicken.

POST PO SI′ TION (-zish′·un) *noun* 1 The act of placing after or state of being placed behind. 2 A word placed after another word, as an enclitic, a preposition that follows its noun, as in many Asiatic languages. [<F. <L. *postpositus* <*postpono*, postpone]

POST POSITION The place, in relation to the inner rail, occupied by a horse at the start of a race.

POST POS′ I TIVE (-poz′·i·tiv) *adj.* Appended to something; suffixed; enclitic. — *noun* An appended word; a postposition. [<F. *postpositif* <L. *postpositus*, placed after]

POST PRAN′·DI·AL *adj.* After-dinner. [<POST- + L. *prandium*, breakfast]

POST ROAD A road built and maintained for the transportation of mail, formerly having post-houses at specified distances.

POST·SCRIPT *noun* A supplemental addition to a written or printed document; specifically, something added to a letter after the writer's signature: abbreviated *P. S.* [<L. *post*, after, + *scribo*, write]

POST TERMINAL A point or port of destination to which goods are transshipped after being delivered by the oceanic carrier; usually applied to additional rates for extra haulage.

POST TOWN 1 A town furnishing relays of post horses. See POST. 2 A town containing a post office.

POS·TU·LANT (pos′·chōō- *or* -tyōō·lunt) *noun.* 1 One who or that which presents a request. 2 A candidate for the ministry or other religious order. [<F. <L. *postulans* <*postulo*, demand] — **·SHIP** *noun.*

POS′·TU·LATE *noun* (pos′·chōō·lit) 1 A position claimed or basis of argument laid down as well known or too plain to require proof; a self-evident truth. 2 Specifically, a self-evident statement regarding the possibility of a thing, especially of a geometrical construction: in this sense distinguished from *axiom*. 3 A condition precedent that must be assumed to explain or account for a thing; as, peace is a *postulate* of prosperity. 4 A hypothesis; an unproved assumption.

— *tr. verb* (pos′·chōō·lāte) [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] 1 To lay down as a postulate; assume or affirm without proof as self-evident or already known. 2 To ask by way of entreaty; in ecclesiastical law, to ask authority to admit (a nominee) notwithstanding canonical objections. 3 To assume the possibility of, as of an operation or a construction. 4 To claim; demand; require. See synonyms under ASSUME. [<L. *postulo*, request]

POS TU·LA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of postulating or supposing something as not needing proof; the assumption of a thing as a fact or truth. 2 In ecclesiastical law, the election or presentation of a person to an office notwithstanding some disqualification.

POS TU LA′ TUM *noun* [·TA *pl.*] A postulate. [<L.]

POS TURE (-chōō *or* -tyōōr) *noun* 1 The visible disposition, either natural or assumed of the several parts of a material thing, and especially of a living thing, with reference to each other; attitude, pose; in art, the position of a figure with regard to its members. 2 Situation as connected with or resulting from a relation of parts, state; as, the *posture* of national affairs. 3 Mental or spiritual attitude or condition. See synonyms under ATTITUDE.

— *verb* [**POS·TURED, POS·TUR ING**] To place in or assume a posture; pose. [<F.] — **POS·TUR·AL** *adj.* — **POS·TUR·ER, POS TUR IST** *noun.*

POS′ TUR IZE *verb* [**IZED, IZ·ING**] To compose into or assume an artificial position; pose.

POST·WAR *adj.* After a war.

PO·SY (-zi) *noun* [**PO SIES** *pl.*] 1 A bunch of flowers, or a single flower; a bouquet, nosegay. 2 A brief inscription or motto, originally one in verse; especially, one inscribed on a ring or other trinket; the original meaning. [Contraction of POESY]

POT *noun* 1 A round earthen or metal vessel for culinary and other domestic purposes. 2 A metal drinking cup; mug. 3 The contents of a pot; hence, liquor, drink. 4 The amount of stakes wagered or played for; the pool, as in poker. 5 [Pop.] A large sum of money. 6 A chimney pot. 7 [Scot.] A deep pit. 8 In fishing, the circular part of a net; also, a basketlike trap for catching lobsters, eels, fish, etc. 9 A pot shot. 10 A crucible.

— *tr. verb* [**POT TED, POT TING**] 1 To cook in a pot; stew. 2 To place or plant in pots of earth. 3 To preserve, as meat, in pots. 4 To shoot; bag. 5 To tipple; drink. [<OE. *pott*]

PO TA·BLE *adj.* Suitable for drinking: said of water. — *noun* Something drinkable; a drink. [<F. <L. *potabilis* <*poto*, drink]

PO TAGE (po·tahzh′) *noun* [F.] Any thick soup.

POT ASH *noun* 1 Potassium hydroxide: also called *caustic potash* or *potassa*. 2 The crude potassium carbonate obtained by leaching the ashes of plants: when purified it is called *pearl-ash*. 3 The oxide of potassium, K_2O. 4 Potash water. Also in pharmaceutical use, **PO·TASS.** [Originally, pot-ashes <D. *potasschen*]

POTASH FELDSPAR Orthoclase.

POTASH WATER An artificial mineral water containing potassium bicarbonate and charged with carbon dioxide. Also **POTASSIC WATER.**

PO TAS SI UM *noun* A bluish-white, highly reactive, metallic element (symbol K) in the first group of the periodic table. It is never found free in nature, but its many salts are of great practical value, as in fertilizers, gunpowder, dyeing, and medicine. See ELEMENT. [<POTASH] — **PO·TAS SIC** *adj.*

POTASSIUM CARBONATE A white, strongly alkaline compound, K_2CO_3 prepared from wood ashes and also from potassium sulfate obtained from salt beds. It is largely used in the manufacture of soft soap and glass.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE A colorless crystalline salt, $KClO_3$, used in the manufacture of matches, explosives, etc.

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE A colorless crystalline salt, KCl, occurring naturally in large mineral deposits in Germany, and also in certain giant kelps of the Pacific Coast; sylvite.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE An intensely poisonous white crystalline compound, KCN, used in photography, in electrometallurgy, and as a reagent.

POTASSIUM DICHROMATE A reddish crystalline salt, $K_2Cr_2O_7$, used in the arts as an oxidizing agent and in making sensitive coatings for photographs.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE A whitish deliquescent solid, KOH, yielding a strong caustic solution: used in salt-making, electroplating, as a chemical reagent, etc.

POTASSIUM NITRATE See NITER, SALTPETER.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE A purple-red crystalline salt, $KMnO_4$, used as an oxidizing agent in antiseptics and deodorizing substances.

POTASSIUM SULFATE A salt, K_2SO_4, used in the manufacture of glass and alum, and in the crude state as a component of fertilizers: derived from kainite.

PO·TA·TION *noun* 1 The act of drinking; a drink. 2 A drinking bout.

PO·TA·TO *noun* [·TOES *pl.*] 1 One of the edible farinaceous tubers of a plant (*Solanum tuberosum*) of the nightshade family; also, the plant. 2 The sweet-potato. [<Sp. *patata* <Haitian *batata*]

POTATO BEETLE 1 The Colorado beetle *(Leptinotarsa decemlineata)*, yellowish, with ten longitudinal black stripes on the wing covers. Both the adult and the larva feed on the leaves of the potato, tomato, and similar plants, and are sometimes very destructive: also **POTATO BUG.** 2 Any of several beetles that feed on the foliage of the potato, especially *Lema trilineata*, with three longitudinal black stripes on the wing covers.

POTATO CHIP A very thin slice of potato fried to a crisp.

POTATO ROT A fungus disease of the potato.

PO'·TA·TO RY *adj.* Pertaining to potation; given or addicted to drinking; as, a *potatory* club.

POTATO STONE A quartz geode resembling a potato.

POT-AU-FEU (paw-tō-fœ') *noun* [F.] A variety of beef stew.

POT·A WAT'·O·MI (-waht'·o·mi) *noun* One of a tribe of North American Indians of Algonquian stock, formerly inhabiting the western shores of Lake Michigan.

POT'·BEL·LY *noun* A protuberant belly. — **POT'·BEL·LIED** *adj.*

POT'·BOIL·ER *noun* [Pop.] Literary or artistic work produced simply to obtain the means of subsistence. — **POT'·BOIL·ING** *noun.*

POT·BOY *noun* In a public house, a boy or young man who cleans the pots, serves customers, etc.

POT CHEESE Cottage cheese.

POT COMPANION A boon companion; fellow toper.

PO·TEEN *noun* Illicitly manufactured Irish whisky: also spelled *potheen, potteen.* [<Ir. *poitín*]

Po·TEM·KIN, GREGORY ALEXANDROVICH, PRINCE, 1739–91, Russian field marshal.

PO·TEN·CY *noun* [**CIES** *pl.*] 1 The quality of being potent; inherent ability; mental, moral, or physical power. 2 The power of effecting particular results; as, the *potency* of a drug or liquor; also, in homeopathy, the efficacy of a drug as increased by dilution or attenuation; also, the degree to which such attenuation has been carried. 3 Power arising from external circumstances, authority; as, the *potency* of the prime minister; hence, power to move or influence. 4 Capacity to respond to certain influences; latent power. Also **PO TENCE.**

PO TENT *adj.* 1 Physically powerful; able to accomplish material results; efficacious; as, a *potent* drug. 2 Morally powerful; of a character to influence; convincing; as, a *potent* argument. 3 Having great authority; as, a *potent* prince. 4 Sexually competent; able to procreate. See synonyms under POWERFUL. [<L. *potens* <*posse*, be able] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PO' TEN TATE *noun* One having great power or sway; a sovereign. [<F. *potentat*]

PO·TEN·TIAL (-shul) *adj.* 1 Possible but not actual. 2 Having capacity for existence, but not yet existing. 3 Existing by virtue of position: said of energy, and distinguished from *kinetic.* 4 In grammar, indicating possibility or power. See POTENTIAL MOOD. 5 Having force or power. — *noun* 1 Anything that may be possible; a possible development. 2 The potential mood. 3 A condition at a point in space, due to local attraction or repulsion, such that a mass, electric charge, etc., at that point becomes capable of doing work; specifically, the electric charge on a body as referred to a given standard, as the earth. — **PO·TEN·TIAL·LY** *adv.*

PO·TEN TI AL' I·TY (-shī·āl'·ī·tī) *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] 1 Inherent capacity for development or accomplishment; capability; power; efficiency. 2 Potential quality; potential being.

POTENTIAL MOOD The verb-phrase made up by means of the auxiliaries *may, can, could, must, should,* or *would,* with an infinitive, and expressing power, liberty, or possibility; as, I *could* go, it *may* be.

PO·TEN·TIL'·LA *noun* Any plant of a large genus *(Potentilla)* of herbs or rarely of shrubs of the rose family, the cinquefoils or fivefingers, having compound leaves and solitary or cymose flowers with a many-bracted calyx. Many are in cultivation for their profuse handsome flowers. [<POTENT]

PO·TEN TI·OM'·E·TER (-shī·ŏm'·ī·tur) *noun* An apparatus for measuring electromotive force or difference of potential. [<POTENTIAL + -METER]

PO'·TENT·IZE *tr. verb* [**·IZED, ·IZ·ING**] In homeopathy, to render potent, as drugs, by attenuation. — **PO'·TENT·IZ·ER** *noun.*

POTH'·E·CAR·Y *noun* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Apothecary.

PO·THEEN Same as POTEEN.

POTH ER (pŏth'·ur) *noun* 1 Excitement mingled with confusion; bustle; fuss. — *verb* To harass and perplex; worry; make a fuss. [Variant of POUTHER]

POT HERB Any plant or herb, especially greens, cooked by boiling, or used to flavor boiled foods.

POT·HOLE *noun* 1 A pot-shaped cavity in a rock, as that worn by loose stone gyrated in an eddy. 2 A similar hole in the pavement of a road.

POT·HOOK *noun* 1 A curved or hooked piece of iron for lifting or hanging pots. 2 A curved mark or elementary stroke used in teaching penmanship; also, a scrawl, or, popularly, any curved stroke in stenography.

POT·HOUSE *noun* An alehouse; saloon. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pothouse; vulgar; as, *pothouse* politics.

POT'·HUNT·ER *noun* 1 One who kills game for food rather than for sport: usually contemptuous. 2 [Pop.] Hence, one who makes a business of engaging in any competition simply for the sake of winning and exhibiting the prizes offered. — **POT' HUNT·ING** *adj. & noun.*

PO·TICHE (po·teesh') *noun* [F.] A vase having an elongated round body, a cylindrical neck, and a detached cover.

POT·I·DÆ' A (-dee'·uh) An ancient Macedonian town, SE. of Saloniki on the Chalcidice Peninsula, near the Ægean Sea.

PO TION *noun* A draft, as a large dose of liquid medicine: often used of a magic or poisonous draft. [<F. <L. *potio* <*poto*, drink]

POT I PHAR (-ī·fur) An officer of Pharaoh, who bought Joseph as a slave. *Gen.* xxxix, 1.

POT·LATCH *noun* 1 A gift: used by American Indians of the northwest coast. 2 A feast in which a rich person makes gifts to the members of his tribe, as an evidence of his greatness: a custom among the Indians from Puget Sound to southern Alaska. Also **POT LACH, POT·LACHE.** [<Chinook]

POT LEAD (-lĕd) *noun* Graphite, especially as used on the bottoms of racing vessels to reduce friction. — **POT ·** *tr. verb.*

POT LIQUOR The liquid left in a pot after cooking greens and meat (usually pork or bacon) together.

POT LUCK Luck as to what may chance to be in the pot, hence, a meal or food not prepared for guests; usually in the phrase **TO TAKE POT LUCK.**

POT-MARIGOLD *noun* The calendula.

POT METAL 1 Cast iron suitable for making pots. 2 A copper-and-lead alloy formerly used for large pots. 3 A kind of glass colored throughout while still in a molten state.

PO TO MAC (-tō'·muc) A river forming the boundary between Maryland and West Virginia and Virginia, 287 miles from the confluence of the North and South Branches in the Allegheny Mountains near Washington, D.C., to Chesapeake Bay. — **ARMY OF THE POTOMAC** The chief Northern Army in the American Civil War, commanded at first by General George McClellan.

PO TO MA' NI·A *noun* Delirium tremens; dipsomania. [<Gr. *potos,* drink, + -MANIA]

PO·TOM E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring the amount of moisture absorbed by a plant, as determined by the amount lost in transpiration. [<Gr. *poton,* drink, + *metron,* measure]

PO TO SÍ' (-see') A mining city of south-central Bolivia; altitude, 13,325 ft.

POT·PIE *noun* A pie containing meat and vegetables and having only a top crust; usually baked in a deep dish; also, meat stewed with dumplings.

POT·POUR RI' (pō·pōō ree') *noun* 1 A ragout of meats and vegetables; a stew. 2 A mixture of dried sweet-smelling flower petals used to perfume a room; also, a small covered jar for containing such a mixture. 3 A medley of musical airs. 4 A literary production composed of parts brought together without a bond of connection. [<F. <*pot,* pot, + *pourri* <*pourrir,* be rotten, <L. *putridus,* rotten]

POT ROAST Meat braised in a pot until tender, usually with vegetables.

POTS·DAM (-dăm; G. pawts'·dahm) A city in central Prussia 17 miles SW. of Berlin: palaces and mausoleums; United Nations conference, July-Aug., 1945.

POT·SHERD *noun* A bit of broken crockery. Also **POT SHARD.**

POT SHOT A shot fired to kill, without regard to the rules of sport; also, a random shot.

POT·STONE *noun* Steatite.

POTT *noun* A size of paper, 15½ x 12½ inches.

POT·TAGE (-ij *or* -ahj) *noun* 1 A thick broth or stew. 2 A porridge. [<F. *potage* <*pot,* pot]

POT TEEN Same as POTEEN.

POT TER *verb* 1 To work loiteringly or inefficiently: also spelled *putter.* 2 To walk feebly or sluggishly. 3 To disturb; perplex; worry. [Frequentative of OE. *potian,* push] — **POT·TER·ER** *noun* — **POT·TER·ING·LY** *adv.*

POT·TER *noun* 1 One who makes earthenware or porcelain. 2 One who pots meats, vegetables, etc. [<OE. *pottere*]

POT·TER, PAUL, 1625–54, Dutch painter.

POTTER'S FIELD A piece of ground appropriated as a burial ground for the destitute and the unknown. See *Matt.* xxvii, 7.

POTTER'S FLINT Finely pulverized quartz mixed with porcelain to impart strength and rigidity and to reduce shrinkage: used also in enamel mixtures.

POTTER'S WHEEL A horizontal rotating disk used by potters for holding and manipulating prepared clay.

POTTER WASP A digger wasp (genus *Eumenes*) which constructs vaselike cells of mud, especially the North American potter, *E. fraterna.*

POT·TER·Y *noun* [**·IES** *pl.*] 1 A factory where potters' ware is made. 2 The manufacture of earthenware or porcelain. 3 Clay ware molded and hardened.

POT·TING *noun* 1 The preserving of articles of food in pots for future use. 2 The placing of buds, bulbs, or plants in pots.

POT·TIN·GER (-jur) *noun* [Obs.] 1 A maker of pottage; a cook. 2 [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A porridge dish. [See PORRINGER]

POT TLE *noun* 1 A drinking vessel, pot, or tankard holding about half a gallon. 2 An old liquid measure of half a gallon. 3 A small vessel or basket for holding fruit. [<OF. *potel*]

POT TO *noun* [·TOS *pl.*] 1 A small, slow-moving lemur (genus *Perodecticus*) of tropical Africa, having a rudimentary tail and large hands and feet. 2 The kinkajou.

POTT'S DISEASE Caries or tuberculosis of the vertebræ, causing angular curvature of the spine, first described scientifically by Percival Pott, 1713–88, English surgeon.

POT·TY *adj.* [Pop.] 1 Insignificant. 2 Slightly drunk; hence, a little silly.

POT-VALIANT *adj.* [Pop.] Courageous from drink. — **POT-VALIANCY, POT-VALIANTRY, POT-VALOR** *noun.*

POT-WAL LO·PER (wahl'·ō·pur) *noun* [Pop.] 1 One employed to clean or wash pots, etc.; a scullion. 2 One who prepares his own food; a bachelor; formerly, in England, by the requirements of some boroughs before 1832, a parliamentary voter who was a householder (not a tenant) as a qualification for suffrage.

POUCH *noun* 1 A small bag or sack, or something serving a similar purpose, as a pocket or a purse. 2 A sacklike part for temporarily containing eggs or young; a marsupium. 3 Any pouchlike cavity, as the silique of the mustard plant. 4 A leather receptacle for carrying small-arms ammunition, also, a wooden cartridge box. 5 An inner mailbag. — *verb* 1 To put in or as in a pouch or pocket; hence, to swallow. 2 To take on a sacklike shape; form a pouchlike cavity. [<OF. *poche*, variant of *poke*, bag; of Gmc. origin; compare ? POKE] — **POUCH Y** *adj.*

POUCHED *adj.* Having pouches or sacs; characterized by pouches.

POUCHED RAT 1 A rodent with cheek pouches; especially, a pocket gopher. 2 A kangaroo rat. 3 Any of certain ratlike rodents of Africa having large cheek pouches (genera *Cricetomys* and *Losacomys*).

POUF (pōōf) *noun* [F.] 1 A hair arrangement in high rolled puff, popular in the 18th century. 2 Any puffed part of a dress. 3 An upholstered tabouret for one or more persons.

POUGH KEEP SIE (po kip'·si) A manufacturing city on the Hudson River in New York.

POU LAINE (pōō-) *noun* The long pointed toe of a medieval shoe, also, a shoe with such a toe. [<OF.]

¹POU LARD (pōō-) *noun* A pullet having the ovaries removed to produce abnormal growth and fattening and superior quality; hence, a fat pullet. Compare CAPON. [<F. *poularde* <*poule*, pullet]

²POU LARD (pōō-) *noun* A variety of spring or winter wheat closely related to durum, having broad leaves, thick culms, and hard, very starchy kernels. Also **POULARD WHEAT.**

POUL SEN (powl'-), **VALDEMAR,** 1869–1942, Danish electrical engineer and inventor.

POULT (pōlt) *noun* A young turkey, chicken, or the like. [Variant of PULLET]

POUL TER (pōl'-) *noun* [Obs.] A poulterer.

POUL TER ER (pol'-) *noun* A dealer in poultry.

POULTER'S MEASURE A verse form consisting of lines of twelve and fourteen syllables alternating, often divided 6, 6, 8, 6, so called from the poulters' custom of sometimes giving fourteen eggs to the dozen.

POUL TICE (pol'·tis) *noun* A mollifying remedy of a moist, mealy nature, applied to inflamed surfaces. — *tr. verb* [TICED, ·TIC ING] To cover or treat with a poultice. [<L. *pultes*, plural of *puls*, pap, porridge]

POUL TRY (pōl'-) *noun* Domestic fowls, generally or collectively, as hens, ducks, etc. [<OF. *pouleterie* <*poulet*, fowl]

¹POUNCE *verb* [POUNCED, POUNC ING] 1 To attack suddenly, as with beak or claws. 2 To leap or swoop upon and seize. 3 To spring. — *noun* 1 A talon or claw. 2 The act of pouncing; a sudden leap, swoop, spring or seizure. — **POUNC ER** *noun.*

²POUNCE *verb* 1 To make holes in; perforate for the purpose of using as a stencil. 2 To decorate, as metal, by cutting designs on with a punch.

³POUNCE *noun* 1 A powder formerly used to absorb excess of ink, as on a manuscript. 2 A finely pulverized substance used in transferring designs. 3 [Obs.] A perfumed powder used as a cosmetic. — *tr. verb* To sprinkle or rub with pounce. [<F. *ponce* <L. *pumex*, pumice]

POUNCE BOX 1 A box with perforated lid formerly used for dusting out pounce as a perfume; a perfume box. 2 A box formerly used for dusting powder or sand on freshly written paper. Also **POUN·CET BOX.**

¹POUND *noun* 1 A variable unit of weight (symbol lb.): the avoirdupois pound is 16 ounces, or 7,000 grains, or 453.59 grams; the troy pound, 12 ounces, or 5,760 grains, or 373.24 grams. 2 An English money of account, equal to 20 shillings; specifically, a pound sterling (symbol £). See SOVEREIGN. 3 A former Scottish coin worth about twenty pence: more fully **POUND SCOTS.** [<OE. *pund* <L. *pondo*, pound, akin to *pondus*, weight]

²POUND *noun* 1 A place, enclosed by authority, in which stray or trespassing cattle, and distrained cattle or goods, are left till redeemed; also, a similar enclosure for stray dogs. 2 An enclosed shelter for cattle or sheep. 3 A trap for wild animals. 4 An area or place in which to catch or stow fish, a poundnet.

— *tr. verb* To confine in or as in a pound; impound; restrain. [<OE. *pund(fald)*, pinfold] — **POUND ER, POUND'·KEEP ER, POUND' MAS TER** *noun.*

³POUND *verb* 1 To strike heavily and repeatedly; hammer continuously, beat. 2 To break to pieces, or to bruise. 3 To walk, dance, etc., heavily and ploddingly. 4 To rise and fall heavily, as a ship in rough weather. — *noun* 1 A heavy blow; thump; thud. 2 The act of pounding. See synonyms under BEAT. [<ME. *pounen* <OE. *punian*, pound]

POUND, SIR ALFRED DUDLEY PICKMAN ROGERS, 1877–1943, English admiral in World War II, first sea lord and chief of naval staff, 1939–43. — **EZRA LOOMIS,** born 1885, American poet. — **ROSCOE,** born 1870, American jurist.

¹POUND AGE (-ij) *noun* A rate on the pound sterling; formerly, in England, a subsidy to the crown on each pound of merchandise exported or imported.

²POUND·AGE (-ij) *noun* 1 The charges for the redemption of impounded cattle. 2 The act of impounding cattle.

POUND AL *noun* The unit of force in the foot-pound-second system, which, acting on the mass of a pound for one second, imparts to it an acceleration of one foot per second per second.

POUND CAKE A rich cake having ingredients equal in weight, as a pound each of flour, butter, and sugar, with eggs added.

POUND ER *noun* 1 Anything weighing a pound; as, the trout's a *pounder.* 2 A person or thing weighing, having, or having a certain relation to, a given number of pounds: used only in compounds, as, the baby is an eight-*pounder.*

POUND-FOOLISH *adj.* Extravagant with large sums, but watching small sums closely, as, penny-wise and *pound-foolish*, also, having little capacity for business.

POUND' MAS TER *noun* A hayward.

POUND NET *noun* A weir or arrangement of nets supported upon stakes to form a trap for fish.

POUND PARTY A benefit party to which each guest brings a pound of something, usually food, to be given to an individual or a charitable cause.

POUR (por) *verb* 1 To cause to flow in a continuous stream, as any granular or liquid substance; flow forth in a stream. 2 To send forth profusely, fall or come down profusely. 3 To emit in rapid succession, as oaths. 4 To expend lavishly, shed freely.

— *noun* A pouring, flow, or downfall. [Etymology unknown] — **POUR ER** *noun* — **POUR ING LY** *adv.*

POUR BOIRE (poor bwahr') *noun* [F.] Literally, for drink; a gratuitous gift of money as a tip.

POUR LE MÉ RITE (pōor luh meh·reet') [F.] For merit.

POUR PAR LER (pōor·par·leh') *noun* [F.] A preliminary or informal conference or consultation.

POUR·POINT (pōr) The lowest temperature at which a liquid, especially a fuel oil, will flow under prescribed conditions.

POUR POINT (pōor'·point; *F.* pōor·pwaN') *noun* A quilted cloth doublet worn for defense, especially in the 14th and 15th centuries. [<F.]

POUSSE-CA FÉ (pōōs-caf·feh') *noun* [F.] A drink, commonly a mixture of cordials and brandy in successive layers, served after the coffee at dinner.

POUS SETTE (pōō·set') *noun* The swinging of couples in a dance. — *intr. verb* [POUS·SET·TED, POUS SET·TING] To swing partners in a country dance. [<F. *pousser*, to push, <L. *pulso*, beat]

POUS·SIE (pōō'·si) *noun* [Scot.] Pussy; also, a hare.

POUS SIN (pōō·saN'), **NICOLAS,** 1594–1665, French painter.

POU STO (pōō *or* pow) [Gr.] A standing place; hence, a foundation for operations in any line of endeavor. [<Gr. *pou stō*, where I may stand: from the alleged saying of Archimedes on his discovery of the lever, "Give me a place to stand and I will move the earth."]

¹POUT *verb* 1 To protrude or thrust out the lips; be sullen; protrude the lips in ill humor. 2 To swell out into prominence or plumpness. — *noun* A pushing out of the lips as in pouting; hence, a fit of ill humor. [Akin to Sw. dial *puta*, be inflated]

²POUT *noun* 1 One of various fresh-water catfishes having a pouting appearance. 2 The eelpout. [<OE. *(æle)pute*, eelpout]

¹POUT ER *noun* 1 One who or that which pouts. 2 A breed of pigeon having the habit of puffing out the crop.

²POUT ER *verb* [Scot.] To poke; stir; potter.

POU THER (pōō'·thur) *noun* [Scot.] Powder. — *verb* To powder. Also spelled *powther.* [Variant of POWDER]

POU TRY (pōō'·tri) *noun* [Scot.] Poultry.

POV·ER TY *noun* 1 The state of being poor or without competent subsistence; need; penury. 2 The condition that relates to the absence or scarcity of requisite substance or elements. 3 A lack or meagerness of supply; dearth. [<OF. *povreté* <L. *paupertas* <*pauper*, poor]

Synonyms: beggary, destitution, distress, indigence, men-

dicancy, need, pauperism, penury, privation, want. *Poverty* denotes a condition below that of easy, comfortable living; *privation* denotes a condition of painful lack of what is useful or desirable; *indigence* is lack of ordinary means of subsistence; *destitution* is lack of the comforts, and even of the necessaries of life; *penury* is cramping *poverty; pauperism* is such *destitution* as throws one upon public charity for support; *beggary* and *mendicancy* denote *poverty* that appeals for indiscriminate private charity.

POVERTY GRASS Any of certain grasses, especially *Aristida dichotoma*, having little or no nutriment and found growing in old fields too poor for cultivation.

POVERTY-STRICKEN *adj.* Suffering from poverty; destitute.

POW *noun* [Scot.] The poll; head.

POW·DER *noun* 1 A collection of minute free particles of any dry substance; dust. 2 A pulverized cosmetic preparation for toilet use. 3 A medicine in the form of powder. 4 An explosive dry powder, as gunpowder. — **FLASHLESS POWDER** Moisture-resistant smokeless powder which does not flash when exploded: used as a propelling charge in shells. — *verb* 1 To reduce to a powder; pulverize; become or be reduced to a powder. 2 To put powder upon; besprinkle with powder; especially, to apply cosmetic powder. 3 [Pop.] To raise a dust; make a commotion; rush away; ride fast. [<F. *poudre*<OF. *poldre*<L. *pulvis, pulveris*] — **POW·DER·ER** *noun*.

POWDER-BLUE *noun* 1 Pulverized smalt having a deep blue color: used as laundry bluing; also, the color. 2 A highly-valued Chinese porcelain glaze: also, the color of this glaze, a soft medium blue.

POWDER FLASK A metallic or other flask for carrying gunpowder.

POWDER HORN The hollow horn of an ox or cow, formerly fitted with a cover and used by hunters or soldiers for holding gunpowder.

POWDER METALLURGY The science and technique of manufacturing objects from finely powdered metals and alloys, shaped under controlled pressures and temperatures.

POW·DER·Y *adj.* 1 Consisting of or like fine powder or dust. 2 Covered with or as with powder; mealy; dusty. 3 Capable of being easily powdered or crumbled; friable.

POW·ER *noun* 1 Ability to act; potency; specifically, the property of a substance or being that is manifested in effort or action, and by virtue of which that substance or being produces change, moral or physical. 2 Potential capacity. 3 Strength or force actually put forth. 4 The right, ability, or capacity to exercise control; legal authority, capacity, or competency, particularly, authority to do some act in relation to lands, as to create estates therein or charges thereon; also, a legal instrument or document conferring it. See POWER OF APPOINTMENT. 5 Any agent that exercises power, as in control or dominion; a military or naval force; an important and influential sovereign nation. 6 Great or telling force or effect. 7 [Pop.] A great number or quantity. 8 Religious frenzy, especially as exemplified in exhortation: believed to be by possession of the Holy Spirit. 9 Any form of energy available for doing work; specifically, energy developed by mechanical or electrical means. 10 The time rate at which energy is transferred, or converted into work. 11 A number multiplied by itself any number of times; the result of taking a number any number of times as a factor. 12 Magnifying capacity, as of a lens. 13 *pl.* The sixth of the nine grades or orders of angels. — **CENTRAL POWERS** Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, Germany, and Turkey during World War I, 1914–18. [<OF. *poer* <L. *posse*, be able]

Synonyms: ability, capacity, efficacy, efficiency, energy, force, might, potency, puissance, strength. *Power* is the most general term of this group of words, including every quality, property, or faculty by which any change, effect, or result is, or may be, produced, as, the *power* of the legislature to enact laws, or of the executive to enforce them; the *power* of an acid to corrode a metal; the *power* of a polished surface to reflect light. *Ability* is nearly coextensive with *power*, but does not reach its positiveness and vigor, *ability* often implying latent, as distinguished from active, *power*. *Power* and *ability* include *capacity*, which is *power* to receive; but *ability* is often distinguished from *capacity*, as *power* that may be manifested in doing, as *capacity* is in receiving. *Efficacy* is *power* to produce effects; *efficiency* is effectual agency, competent *power*. *Energy* is *power* both actual and potential; *force* is *power* enough to overcome resistance. *Puissance* is a poetic or literary synonym. See ABILITY, CAUSE, GENIUS, WEIGHT. *Antonyms*: feebleness, helplessness, imbecility, impotence, inability, incapability, incapacity, inertness, powerlessness, weakness.

POWER DIVE An airplane descent with the engines on and at an acceleration greater than that due to gravity: used in air warfare.

POW·ER·FUL *adj.* 1 Possessing great force; very efficient; strong. 2 Having great intensity or energy. 3 Exercising great authority, or manifesting high qualities; mighty. 4 Having great effect on the mind; convincing. — *adv.* [Pop.] Very; exceedingly. — **·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): able, cogent, commanding, controlling, effective, effectual, efficacious, efficient, forceful, forcible, influential, mighty, potent, puissant, robust, strong, sturdy, valid, vigorous.

POW·ER·LESS *adj.* 1 Destitute of power; unable to accomplish an effect; impotent. 2 Without authority. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

POWER OF APPOINTMENT Authority conferred, as by power of attorney, deed, or will, to appoint or designate a person or persons to dispose of interests in the property of another.

POWER OF ATTORNEY The authority or power to act conferred upon an agent; also, the legal instrument or document by which that power or authority is conferred or guaranteed. See under ATTORNEY.

POWER PACK A compact assemblage of electrical units to provide requisite steady power, as in radio communication from an airplane.

POWER PLANT Any source of power, together with its housing, installations and accessory equipment; as, the *power plant* of an airplane.

POWER POLITICS The use or threatened use of superior force to exact international concessions.

POW·HA·TAN' 1 A confederacy of Algonquian Indian tribes of Virginia (1607–1705) comprising about thirty tribes, organized by Wahunsonacock, commonly known as Powhatan, chief of the Powhatan tribe. 2 One of a tribe of North American Indians of Algonquian stock, formerly inhabiting a part of eastern Virginia.

POW·NEY *noun* [Scot.] A pony. [<F. *poulenet*, little foal]

POW·TER *noun* The pouter pigeon.

POW·THER (pou'·*thur*) Same as POUTHER.

POW·WOW *noun* 1 A North American Indian medicine-man, priest, or magician. 2 The ceremony of a medicine-man involving a dance, feast, or other demonstration, to cure the sick or effect success in hunting, war, etc. 3 Hence, magic; witchcraft. 4 An Indian council. 5 [Pop.] Any meeting for conference, especially when noisy and confused. — *intr. verb* 1 To treat the sick by conjuration; hence, also, to practice magic upon; bewitch. 2 To hold a deliberative council. 3 [Pop.] To hold a noisy conference. [<Algonquian, wizard]

POW·YS (pō'·is) Name of three English authors, brothers: **JOHN COWPER**, born 1872; **LLEWELYN**, 1884–1939; **THEODORE FRANCIS**, born 1875.

POX *noun* Any disease characterized by eruptions of a purulent nature, as chicken *pox*, small*pox*, and especially syphilis. [<POCKS, plural of POCK]

PO·YANG HU (po·yahng hōō) A lake in northern Kiangsi Province, eastern China; about 1,800 square miles.

POY·OU (-ōō) *noun* [Brazilian] The six-banded armadillo *(Dasypus sexcinctus)* of Argentina and Brazil.

POZ·NAŃ (pōz'·nahn) [Pol.] Same as POSEN.

PO ZSONY (pō'·zhōn) [Hung.] Same as BRATISLAVA.

POZ·ZU O·LA'·NA (pōt·sōō·ō·lah'·nah) *noun* [It.] A volcanic ash, first collected at Pozzuoli: used in making hydraulic cement: also made artificially. Also **POZ ZO·LA'·NA** (pōt·so·lah'·nah). — **POZ·ZU·O LAN'·IC** *adj.*

POZ·ZUO·LI (pōt·swō'·lee) An ancient city, 7 miles SW. of Naples, Italy; extensive Roman remains.

P-P FACTOR The pellagra-preventive factor of the vitamin-B complex; nicotinic acid.

PRAAM (prahm) *noun* [Dutch] A Baltic flat-bottomed barge. Also spelled *pram*.

PRAC·TIC *adj.* [Obs.] Practical.

PRAC·TI·CA·BLE *adj.* 1 That can be put into practice; feasible. 2 That can be used for an intended purpose; usable. — **PRAC·TI·CA·BIL'·I·TY, PRAC·TI·CA·BLE NESS** *noun* — **PRAC·TI·CA·BLY** *adv.*

PRAC·TI·CAL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or governed by actual use and experience or action, as contrasted with ideals and speculations. 2 Trained by or derived from practice or experience. 3 Having reference to useful ends to be attained; applicable to use. 4 Manifested in practice. 5 Being such to all intents and purposes; virtual. — **PRAC·TI·CAL'·I·TY, PRAC·TI·CAL·NESS** *noun*.

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY New Thought.

PRACTICAL JOKE A joke involving action instead of wit or words; a prank or trick.

PRAC·TI·CAL·LY *adv.* 1 In a practical manner. 2 To all intents and purposes; in fact or effect; virtually.

PRAC·TICE (-tis) *verb* [**PRAC·TICED, PRAC·TIC·ING**] 1 To perform or do experimentally or habitually; carry out practically; apply habitually; as, to *practice* economy. 2 To perform repeatedly and systematically in order to acquire skill or training. 3 To pursue regularly, as a profession. 4 To instruct practically by repeated exercises; drill. 5 To conduct oneself; use means to attain one's end; as, the wise man not only speaks, but *practices* wisely. Also **PRAC·TISE.** — *noun* 1 Any customary action or proceeding regarded as individual; habit. 2 An established custom or usage. 3 The act or process of executing or accomplishing; doing or performance as distinguished from *theory*. 4 The regular prosecution of a business pursuit requiring education; professional business. 5 Frequent and repeated exercise in any matter. 6 *pl.* Stratagems or schemes for bad purposes; tricks. 7 A rule or method in arithmetic to facilitate mul-

tiplying quantities in different denominations. 8 The rules by which legal proceedings are governed. [<OF. *practiquer* <ML. *practico* <Gr. *praktikos* <*prasso*, do] —**PRAC·TIC·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (noun): drill, exercise. *Exercise* is action with a view to employing, maintaining, or increasing power, or merely for enjoyment; *practice* is systematic *exercise* with a view to the acquirement of facility and skill; a person takes a walk for *exercise*, or takes time for *practice* on the piano. *Practice* is also used of putting into action and effect what one has learned or holds as a theory; as, the *practice* of law or medicine. Educationally, *practice* is the voluntary and persistent attempt to make skill a *habit*; as, *practice* in penmanship. *Drill* is systematic, rigorous, and commonly enforced *practice* under a teacher or commander. See CUSTOM, EXERCISE, HABIT, MANNER.

PRAC·TICED (–tist) *adj.* 1 Expert by practice; skilled by use or habit; experienced. 2 Acquired by practice. Also **PRAC·TISED.**

PRAC·TI·CUM *noun* A college course consisting of practical problems.

PRAC·TI·TION·ER (–tish'·un·ur) *noun* 1 One who practices an art or profession. 2 A Christian Science healer.

PRÆ- *prefix* Same as PRE– (before).

PRÆ·CI·PE Same as PRECIPE.

PRÆ·DIAL, PRÆ·FECT, etc. Same as PREDIAL, PREFECT, etc.

PRÆ·MU·NI'·RE (pree·mu–) *noun* 1 In English law, the offense of introducing a foreign power within the realm; specifically, the offense of maintaining the papal power in England; also, certain other grave offenses. 2 The writ or process issued as the initial step in the prosecution of the offense of præmunire. [<LL. *præmunire*, first word of the writ, <*præmoneo*, forewarn]

PRÆ·NO·MEN (pree–) *noun* [NOM·I·NA *pl.*] The name prefixed to an ancient Roman family name to mark the individual, corresponding to the modern Christian name; also spelled *prenomen*. [<PRÆ– + L. *nomen*, name]

PRÆ·POS·TOR (pree–) *noun* A prepositor; also spelled *prepostor*. Also **PRÆ·POS·I·TOR.** [<L.]

PRÆTER- Same as PRETER–.

PRÆ·TEX·TA (pree–) *noun* [L.] [TÆ (tee) *pl.*] An ordinary white toga with a purple border or stripe, worn by free–born Roman boys until they assumed the toga virilis at 14–16 years, and by girls until they were married. It was also the distinctive mark of the Roman curule magistrates, censors, state priests (when performing their functions), and emperors.

PRÆ·TOR, PRÆ·TO·RI·AL, PRÆ·TO·RI·AN, etc. Same as PRETOR, etc.

PRA·GA (prah'·gah) A suburb of Warsaw, Poland, on the east bank of the Vistula River.

PRAG·MAT·IC *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the accomplishment of duty or of business; specifically, relating to the civil affairs of a sovereign state. 2 Pertaining to or occupied with the scientific evolution of causes and effects; philosophical; said especially of history; as, the *pragmatic* method. 3 Pragmatical, practical. 4 Of or pertaining to the philosophy of pragmatism; i.e., of, pertaining to, or based on experience rather than idea or principle. [<Gr. *pragmatikos*, versed in affairs, <*prassō*, do]

PRAG·MAT·I·CAL *adj.* 1 Inclined to be officious or meddlesome; self–important; busy. 2 Relating to or engrossed with everyday business; practical; hence, commonplace. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PRAGMATIC SANCTION An imperial or royal edict or decree operating as a fundamental law. The most famous of these edicts was that of Charles VI of Austria in 1724, which admitted heirs in the female line to the Austrian succession.

PRAG·MA·TISM *noun* The philosophical doctrine that thought or ideas have value only in terms of action, and that results are the sole test of the truth of one's beliefs. —**PRAG·MA·TIST** *noun.*

PRAGUE (prahg *or* präg) A university city, capital of Bohemia and of Czechoslovakia; battle, 1757. Also [G.] **PRAG,** [Czech] **PRA·HA** (prah'·hah).

PRA·HU (prah·hōō') *noun* A proa.

PRAI·RI·AL (preh·ree·ahl') The ninth month in the calendar of the first French republic. See CALENDAR (Republican).

PRAI·RIE (prãr'·i) *noun* 1 A level or rolling tract of treeless land covered with coarse grass and generally of rich soil, especially as in parts of the Western United States. 2 In the Florida pines, a low–lying sandy tract covered with grass. [<F.]

PRAIRIE CHICKEN The pinnated grouse of North American prairies. See GROUSE. Also **PRAIRIE HEN.**

PRAIRIE COCK See under COCK OF THE PLAINS.

PRAIRIE–DOG *noun* A burrowing rodent (genus *Cynomys*) of the plains of North America; specifically, *C. ludovicianus*, which lives in large communities and is very destructive to vegetation. Also **PRAIRIE–SQUIRREL.**

PRAIRIE OWL 1 The burrowing owl. 2 The short–eared owl.

PRAIRIE SCHOONER A covered wagon.

PRAIRIE STATE One of the states of the prairie regions of the Western and Middle Western United States.

PRAIRIE STATE Nickname of ILLINOIS.

PRAIRIE WOLF A coyote; distinguished from *timber wolf.*

PRAISE *tr. verb* [PRAISED, PRAIS·ING] 1 To express approval and commendation of; applaud; eulogize. 2 To express adoration of; laud or glorify.

— *noun* 1 Commendation expressed, as of a person for his virtues, or concerning meritorious actions; utterance of approval; honor given; also, applause. 2 Thanksgiving for blessings conferred; laudation to God; worship expressed in song. 3 The object, ground, reason, or subject of praise. [<OF. *preisier* <LL. *pretio*, prize, <L. *pretium*, price] —**PRAIS·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): adore, applaud, approve, bless, celebrate, commend, eulogize, extol, flatter, glorify, honor, laud, magnify, worship. See PUFF. *Antonyms*: see synonyms for ASPERSE, BLAME.

Synonyms (noun): acclaim, acclamation, adulation, applause, approbation, approval, commendation, compliment, encomium, eulogy, flattery, laudation, panegyric, plaudit, sycophancy. *Praise* is the hearty approval of an individual, or of a multitude considered individually, and is expressed by spoken or written words; *applause*, the spontaneous outburst of many at once. *Applause* is expressed by stamping of feet, clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs, etc., as well as by the voice; *acclamation* is the spontaneous and hearty approval of many at once, and strictly by the voice alone. One is chosen moderator by *acclamation* when he receives a practically unanimous viva voce vote; he could not be nominated by *applause*. *Acclaim* is the more poetic term for *acclamation*; as, a nation's *acclaim*. *Plaudit* is a shout of *applause*, and is commonly used in the plural; as, the *plaudits* of a throng. *Applause* is also used in the general sense of *praise*. *Approbation* is a milder and more qualified word than *praise*; *praise* is always uttered, *approbation* may be silent. The industry and intelligence of a clerk win his employer's *approbation*; his decision in a special instance receives his *approval*. *Praise* is always understood as genuine and sincere, unless the contrary is expressly stated; *compliment* is a light form of *praise* that may or may not be sincere; *flattery* is often insincere. Compare APPLAUSE, EULOGY. *Antonyms*: abuse, animadversion, blame, censure, condemnation, contempt, denunciation, disapprobation, disapproval, disparagement, obloquy, reproach, reproof, repudiation, scorn, slander, vilification, vituperation.

PRAISE'·WOR·THY *adj.* Worthy of praise; commendable. — **PRAISE'·WOR·THI·LY** *adv.* — **PRAISE'·WOR·THI·NESS** *noun.*

PRA·KRIT (prah'–) *noun* The popular dialects or any one of the vernaculars of Northern and Central India, arising from or connected with Sanskrit. [<Sans. *prakrita*, what is natural, <*prakriti*, nature]

PRA·LINE (prah'·leen) *noun* A crisp confection of nut kernels and sugar. [<F.]

PRALL'·TRIL·LER (prähl'–) *noun* [G.] An inverted mordent. See MORDENT.

1PRAM *noun* A baby carriage. [Short for PERAMBULATOR]

2PRAM (prahm) Same as PRAAM.

PRANCE *verb* [PRANCED, PRANC·ING] 1 To make a horse caper. 2 To move proudly with high steps, as a mettlesome horse. 3 To ride on a prancing horse. 4 To move about in a strutting manner. — *noun* The act of prancing; a high step; a caper. [Perhaps blend of PRICK (ride) and DANCE] —**PRANC·ER** *noun.*

PRAN·DI·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to a meal, especially a dinner. [<L. *prandium*, breakfast or lunch]

1PRANK *verb* To decorate gaudily; deck with showy ornaments; make an ostentatious show. [Compare D. *pronken*, strut]

2PRANK *noun* A mischievous or frolicsome act. See synonyms under FROLIC, SPORT. — *intr. verb* To play pranks or tricks. — **·ISH** *adj.*

PRANKED *adj.* Decorated; dressed up.

PRASE (prāze) *noun* A leek–green translucent quartz, usually cryptocrystalline. [<F., leek–green, <Gr. *prason*, leek]

PRA·SE·O·DYM'·I·UM *noun* A yellowish–white metallic element (symbol Pr) of the rare earth group, whose salts are leek–green in color. See ELEMENT. [<Gr. *prasios*, leek–green, + DIDYMIUM]

PRATE *verb* [PRAT·ED, PRAT·ING] To talk at length and idly about; be foolishly loquacious. See synonyms under BABBLE. — *noun* Idle talk; prattle. [Akin to D. *praten*, talk] —**PRAT·ER** *noun* —**PRAT·ING·LY** *adv.*

PRAT'·IN·COLE (prät'·ing– *or* prā'·tin·cōle) *noun* Any one of a genus (*Glareola*) of Old World shore birds having long pointed wings and deeply forked tail. [<L. *pratum*, meadow, + *incola*, inhabitant]

PRA·TIQUE (prä·teek' *or* prät'·ik) *noun* Intercourse or correspondence; especially, privilege granted to the master of a vessel to land passengers after compliance with sanitary inspection or quarantine. [<F.]

PRAT·TLE *verb* [PRAT·TLED (–ld), PRAT·TLING] To utter in a simple or childish way; as, to *prattle* secrets; talk artlessly, as a child; hence, talk foolishly; prate. See synonyms under BABBLE. — *noun* Childish speech; hence, idle talk. —**PRAT·TLER** *noun.*

PRAV·I·TY *noun* Depravity; deviation from right. [<L. *pravitas* <*pravus*, deformed]

PRAWN *noun* An edible shrimp-like crustacean (order *Decapoda*), occurring in a variety of genera and species, especially numerous in tropical and temperate waters, principally marine. [<ME. *prane*, of unknown origin]



PRAWN

PRAX·IS *noun* Exercise or discipline for a specific purpose; practical application of rules as distinguished from theory. [<Gr. *praxis* <*prassō*, do]

PRAX·IT·E·LES (-i·leez) Greek sculptor of the 4th century B.C.

PRAY *verb* 1 To address God or any object of worship devoutly or earnestly. 2 To entreat with urgency; solicit strenuously; implore; supplicate. 3 To ask for formally. 4 To offer up or utter, as in devotion; say prayers; hence, to effectuate through prayer. 5 To commune with God silently or using words; realize God's presence. [<OF. *praier* <L. *precor*, ask]

Synonyms: ask, beg, beseech, bid, conjure, entreat, implore, importune, invoke, petition, request, supplicate. See ASK.

PRAY·A (prī′·uh) *noun* An embanked road or public walk on a river bank; a bund. [<Pg. *praia*, shore]

PRAYER (prâre) *noun* 1 The act of offering reverent petitions, especially to God. 2 The act of beseeching earnestly; entreaty. 3 A religious service of which prayer is the most prominent part: often in the plural; as, evening *prayers*. 4 Communion with God and recognition of His presence. 5 A form of words appropriate to prayer. 6 A memorial or petition. 7 [Law] The request in a bill in equity for the specific relief sought by the complainant; also, the part of the bill in which the request is made. — **COMMON PRAYER** The prescribed form of public worship of the Anglican and Protestant Episcopal Churches as contained in the **BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER.**

Synonyms: adoration, devotion, invocation, litany, orison, petition, request, suit, supplication. See PETITION.

PRAYER BOOK A book of ritual prescribed for conducting divine service.

PRAYER·FUL *adj.* Inclined or given to prayer; devotional. — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

PRAYER WHEEL A wheel, cylinder, or vertical drum containing written prayers, which is revolved to make the prayers efficacious: used by the Buddhists of Tibet. Also **PRAYING WHEEL.**

PRE *prefix* 1 Before in time, place, or rank; prior; surpassing or surpassingly. 2 Preliminary to; preparing for, as in *pre*medical. [<L. *pre-*, *præ-* <*præ*, before]

Words with this prefix not found in the list, nor in vocabulary place under PRE-, should be looked for under PRÆ-.

preacquaint	precool	preglacial
preacquaintance	predate	preheat *verb*
preact	predecease	preheater *noun*
preaction	predeliberation	prehistoric
preadaptation	predesign	prehistorical
preadjustment	predesigned	preinstruct
preadmonish	predeterminable	preintimation
preadmonition	predeterminate *adj.*	preknowledge
preannounce	predigest	prenatal
preappoint	predigestion	prenatally
preappointment	prediscover	preoral
prearrange	prediscovery	preorally
prearrangement	predispose	preordain
precogitate	predisposition	preordination
precogitation	preelect	prepay
precognition	preelection	prepayment
precognizable	preemploy	prerequire
precognizant	preengage	prerevolutionary
preconceive	preengagement	preselect
preconception	preestablish	preshow
preconcert	preestablishment	presignify
precondemn	preexamination	presurmise
preconsent	preexamine	pre-Tertiary
preconsign	preexist	pretypify
preconstitute	preexistence	preview *verb*
precontract *verb*	preexistent	prevision
precontract *noun*	preflight	prewarm
precontrive	preform *verb*	prewarn

PREACH *verb* 1 To deliver, as a sermon on a text of Scripture or some religious topic. 2 To advocate after the manner of a preacher; recommend urgently. 3 To bring into a condition or affect in some specified way by preaching; inculcate matters of advice or instruction earnestly and zealously. 4 To converse in didactic monolog. 5 To proclaim, especially the gospel. [<OF. *prechier* <L. *prædico*, proclaim]

PREACH·ER *noun* One who preaches; specifically, a clergyman.

PREACH′·I FY *intr. verb* [Pop.] [**·FIED**, **·FY·ING**] To discourse tediously. — **PREACH·I·FI·CA′·TION** *noun.*

PREACH·ING *noun* The act or practice of preaching; the style or method of a preacher, or the doctrine preached.

PREACHING FRIARS See DOMINICAN.

PREACH·MENT *noun* A religious or moral lecture; sermon; harangue.

PRE·AG′·O·NAL *adj.* Immediately preceding the death agony.

PRE′ AM·BLE *noun* 1 A statement introductory to and explanatory of what follows; the introductory portion of a writing or speech: used chiefly of formal resolutions. 2 [Law] An introductory clause in a constitution, contract, or other instrument. [<LL. *præambulo*, walk before] — **PRE·AM′·BU LA·RY** *adj.*

PRE AX′·I AL *adj.* Situated on that side of the axis of a limb or body that is in front.

PREB·END *noun* 1 A stipend allotted to an ecclesiastic from the revenues of a cathedral or conventual church in consideration of his officiating and serving therein, also, the land or tithe yielding the stipend, the tenure of which is a benefice. 2 Same as PREBENDARY. [<L. *præbendus* <*præbeo*, offer] — **PREB EN DAL** *adj.*

PREB′·EN·DA RY *noun* [**·DA RIES** *pl.*] A person, as a canon, who receives a stated income from the revenues of a cathedral.

PREB·LE (prĕb′·l), **EDWARD**, 1761–1807, American commodore.

PRE-CAMBRIAN *adj.* Of or pertaining to all geological time and rock formations preceding the Cambrian. — *noun* Pre-Cambrian rocks.

PRE·CAN′·CEL *tr. verb* [**PRE·CAN′ CELED** or **·CAN′ CELLED**, **PRE CAN′ CEL ING** or **·CAN′ CEL LING**] To cancel (stamps) before sale by the postal authority. — *noun* A stamp so cancelled.

PRE·CA RI OUS *adj.* 1 Subject to continued risk; that may be taken away at another's pleasure or by accident; uncertain. 2 Subject or leading to danger; hazardous. 3 Not firmly established; untrustworthy; without foundation. [<L. *precarius*, obtained by entreaty] — **·LY** *adv.* — **NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: doubtful, dubious, equivocal, hazardous, insecure, perilous, risky, unassured, uncertain, unsettled, unstable, unsteady. *Uncertain* is applied to things that human knowledge cannot certainly determine or that human power cannot certainly control; *precarious* originally meant dependent on the will or pleasure of another; now it also means dependent on chance or hazard, one holds office by a *precarious* tenure, or land by a *precarious* title, the strong man's hold on life is *uncertain*, the invalid's is *precarious*. *Antonyms*: assured, certain, firm, immutable, incontestable, settled, stable, steady, strong, sure, undoubted, unquestionable.

PRE-CAST *adj.* Receiving a finished shape before being put to final use; as, *pre-cast* concrete blocks.

PREC A TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Expressing entreaty; supplicatory. Also **PREC′ A·TO·RY.** [<L. *precativus*, prayed for, <*precor*, pray]

PRE CAU TION *noun* 1 Prudent forethought, as against danger, etc. 2 A provision made for some emergency. See synonyms under CARE. [<OF. <L. *præ*, before, + *caveo*, avoid]

PRE·CAU′·TION A·RY *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to precaution. 2 Expressing, advising, or using precaution. Also **PRE·CAU TION AL.**

PRE·CAU TIOUS (-shus) *adj.* Exercising care; precautional. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PRE·CEDE *verb* [**PRE·CED·ED**, **PRE·CED·ING**] 1 To go in advance of; go before, hence, to outrank or excel; have or take precedence. 2 To occur or exist before; happen first or earlier than. 3 To place something before or in advance of; supply as with a prelude. [<OF. *preceder* <L. *præcedo* <*præ*, before, + *cedo*, go]

Synonyms: head, herald, lead. See **LEAD.** *Antonyms*: see synonyms for FOLLOW.

PRE CE DENCE *noun* The act or right of preceding, or the state of being precedent; priority in place, time, or rank. Also **PRE·CE DEN·CY.**

Synonyms: antecedence, ascendency, lead, leadership, pre-eminence, preference, priority, superiority, supremacy. *Antonyms*: inferiority, subjection, subjugation, subordination.

PREC·E·DENT *noun* (prĕs′·ĭ-) 1 Previous usage or established mode of procedure. 2 An antecedent. 3 A judicial decision taken as furnishing a rule for subsequent decisions. — **PRE·CE·DENT** *adj.* (pri·see′-) Former; previous; preceding.

Synonyms (noun): antecedent, case, example, instance, pattern, warrant. A *precedent* is an authoritative *case*, *example*, or *instance*. *Cases* decided by irregular or unauthorized tribunals are not *precedents* for the regular administration of law. See ANTECEDENT, CAUSE, EXAMPLE.

PREC·E·DEN′·TIAL (-shul) *adj.* Of the nature of a precedent; preliminary; having social priority.

PRE·CED·ING (pri·seed′-) *adj.* Going before, as in time, place, or rank.

PRE·CENT *verb* To lead the singing of a choir or congregation as a precentor.

PRE·CEN·TOR *noun* The leader of the musical part of a church service. [<PRE- + L. *cano*, sing] — **PRE·CEN·TO′·RI·AL** *adj.* — **PRE·CEN·TOR·SHIP** *noun.*

PRE·CEPT *noun* 1 A prescribed rule of conduct or action; instruction or direction regarding a given course or action; especially, a maxim in morals: distinguished from *counsel.* 2 [Law] A judicial command in writing; writ; process. See synonyms under ADAGE. [<OF. <L. *præceptum* <*præcipio*, take beforehand, admonish]

PRE·CEP·TIVE *adj.* Consisting of precepts; didactic.

PRE·CEP·TOR *noun* A teacher; instructor; specifically, the principal of a school. — **PRE·CEP TO′·RI·AL** *adj.*

PRE·CEP·TO·RY *adj.* Preceptive; mandatory. — *noun* A place of instruction; specifically, a religious house of the knights Templars.

PRE·CEP·TRESS *noun* A female preceptor.

PRE·CES·SION (-sĕsh′·un) *noun* The act of preceding or coming in advance of time or of other persons or things. [<OF. <L. *præcessus* <*præcedo*, precede]

PRE·CES·SION·AL *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of precession.

PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES A slow rotatory motion of the equinoctial points on the ecliptic from east to west, causing the time between successive equinoxes to be appreciably shorter than it would otherwise be: due to the combined attractive forces of the moon, sun, and planets upon the equatorial protuberance of the earth and completing a full cycle in about 26,000 years, a period known as the *Platonic* or *great year.*

PRE CINCT *noun* 1 A place definitely marked off by fixed lines, also, the boundary of a designated place. 2 A minor territorial or jurisdictional district; an election district of a town, township, county, etc.; also, the police subdivision of a city or town or its police station. 3 The immediate neighborhood of a palace, court, or church. 4 *pl.* Neighborhood. [<L. *præ*, before, + *cingo*, gird]

PRE CI·OS′·I·TY (presh·i–) *noun* Extreme fastidiousness, especially in speech.

PRE CIOUS (prĕsh′·us) *adj.* 1 Highly priced or prized, as for rarity, or for intrinsic, exchangeable, or other value; valuable. 2 Beloved, dear. 3 Ironically, good-for-nothing; undeserving. 4 [Pop.] Very considerable; surpassing; as, a *precious* scoundrel. 5 Overnice; fastidious; as, a *precious* writer. See synonyms under CHOICE, EXCELLENT, GOOD, RARE. [<L. *pretiosus* <*pretium*, price] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PRECIOUS GARNET Pyrope.

PREC I PE (prĕs′·i– *or* prēe′·sĭ·pee) *noun* [Law] 1 A written order directing the issuance of a specified writ. 2 [Br.] Formerly, a writ commanding a defendant, in the alternative, to do some particular thing, or to show cause for not doing it. Also spelled *præcipe.* [<L. *præcipe* <*præcipio*; see PRECEPT]

PREC I PICE (prĕs′·i·pĭs) *noun* 1 A high and very steep place; the brink of a cliff. 2 A perilous situation. [<OF. <L. *præcipitium* <*præceps*, headlong]

PRE CIP I TA BLE *adj.* Capable or susceptible of being precipitated; as, a *precipitable* salt.

PRE·CIP·I·TANCE *noun* 1 The quality of being precipitant; rashness. 2 An instance of this. Also **PRE CIP·I·TAN CY.**

PRE CIP·I·TANT *adj.* 1 Rushing or falling headlong; moving onward quickly and heedlessly; as, *precipitant* speed. 2 Rash in thought or action; overhasty; impulsive; precipitate; also, sudden; abrupt. — *noun* Any substance, as a chemical reagent, that when added or applied to a solution results in the formation of a precipitate. — **·LY** *adv.*

PRE CIP I·TATE *adj.* (-sĭp′·i·tĭt) 1 Rushing down headlong; moving or moved speedily or hurriedly. 2 Wanting due deliberation; hasty; rash. 3 Done prematurely; hurried; undeliberated. 4 Sudden and brief, as a disease. See synonyms under IMPETUOUS.

— *verb* (-sĭp′·i·tāte) [**TAT·ED, ·TAT ING**] 1 To throw down from or as from a height; fall headlong. 2 To urge onward rashly; hasten; cause to occur suddenly or prematurely. 3 To fall or gather or cause to fall or gather upon surfaces by condensation, as dew, steam, rain, etc. 4 To separate in solid form from a solution or cause to do this, as a chemical precipitate.

— *noun* (-sĭp′·i·tāte *or* -tĭt) A deposit of solid matter formed in a solution by the action of chemical reagents or by certain physical forces, as low temperature. [<L. *præceps*, headlong] — **PRE·CIP·I·TATE LY** *adv.* — **·PRE CIP·I·TATE·NESS** *noun* — **PRE·CIP·I·TA·TIVE** *adj.* — **PRE·CIP′·I·TA·TOR** *noun.*

PRE CIP I·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of casting down; the state of being thrown downward. 2 Headlong or rash haste or hurry; precipitancy; hastening; acceleration. 3 A falling, flowing, or rushing down with violence and rapidity. 4 The process of rendering insoluble and so separating any of the constituents of a solution, as by reagents; also, the precipitate. 5 The deposition of moisture from the atmosphere upon the general surface of the earth. 6 Materialization, as of spirits.

PRE·CIP·I·TIN *noun* An antibody produced in the blood serum by inoculation with foreign protein and capable of providing immunity against specific bacteria; coagulin.

PRE·CIP·I TIN′·O·GEN (-jen) *noun* The antigen which reacts with the blood to form precipitin.

PRE·CIP·I·TOUS (-tus) *adj.* 1 As steep as or consisting of a precipice; very steep. 2 Headlong and downward in motion. 3 Headlong in disposition; precipitate; hasty. See synonyms under STEEP. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PRÉ·CIS (preh·see′) *noun* A very concise, brief summary of the ideas and point of view of a book or article. [<F.]

PRE CISE *adj.* 1 Sharply or clearly determined; strictly accurate, exact. 2 No more and no less than. 3 Noting or confined to a certain thing; particular; identical. 4 Scrupulously observant of rule; punctilious. [<L. *præcido*, cut off, from *præ*, before, + *cædo*, cut] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: accurate, careful, correct, definite, distinct, exact, explicit, faultless, flawless, minute, nice, particular, perfect, rigid, right, scrupulous, strict. *Accurate, correct, definite, exact, precise, nice,* all denote absolute conformity to some standard or truth. *Accurate* indicates conformity secured by scrupulous care. An *accurate* measurement or account can be verified and found true in all particulars. *Careful* carries less sharp certainty. *Exact* indicates that which is worked out to the utmost limit of requirement in every respect; *precise* refers to a like conformity or to an excessive *exactness.* *Exact* and *precise* are often interchangeable; but *precise* has often an invidious meaning, denoting excessive care of petty details; we speak of the martinet as insufferably *precise,* not insufferably *exact.* *Correct* applies to a required or enforced correspondence with a standard. This is especially seen in the use of the verb; the printer *corrects* the proof. That is *correct* which is free from fault or mistake. *Nice* denotes a very fine and discriminating exactness, and refers to intellectual distinctions oftener than to material measurements. Compare CORRECT, A MINUTE. *Antonyms:* careless, doubtful, erroneous, false, faulty, inaccurate, inexact, loose, mistaken, misty, nebulous, untrue, vague, wrong.

PRE·CI SIAN (-sĭzh′·un) *noun* One who adheres punctiliously to rules and forms: a term especially applied in a religious sense to the Puritans.

PRE CI SION (-sĭzh′·un) *noun* The quality of being precise; accuracy of limitation, definition, or adjustment. — **·IST** *noun.*

PRECISION BOMBING The bombing of a specific target with maximum accuracy.

PRE CLUDE *tr. verb* [**PRE·CLUD·ED, PRE·CLUD ING**] 1 To render impossible or ineffectual by antecedent action; prevent. 2 To shut out, exclude. [<L. *præ*, before, + *claudo*, shut] — **PRE·CLU SION** *noun* — **PRE·CLU SIVE** *adj.* — **PRE·CLU·SIVE·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: obviate, prevent. To *obviate* is to *prevent* by interception and making unnecessary; to *preclude,* to close or shut in advance, is to *prevent* by anticipation or by logical necessity; walls and bars *precluded* the possibility of escape; a supposition is *precluded;* a necessity or difficulty is *obviated.* Compare PROHIBIT, SHUT.

PRE CO CIAL (-shul) *adj.* Of or pertaining to birds whose young are able to run about as soon as they are hatched.

PRE CO CIOUS (-shus) *adj.* Developing before the natural season; unusually forward or advanced, especially mentally. [<OF. *precoce* <L. *præcox*, early ripe] — **PRE CO CIOUS·LY** *adv.* — **PRE CO CIOUS NESS, PRE·COC I TY** *noun.*

PRE COM PUTE′ *verb* To calculate some or all of the elements of a specified operation in advance of its performance, so as to minimize subsequent errors and delays. — **PRE COM·PU TA′·TION** *noun.*

PRE CON·CEIVE′ (-seev′) *tr. verb* [**·CEIVED′, ·CEIV′·ING**] To conceive; form an idea or opinion of beforehand.

PRE CON CEP′ TION *noun* An idea or opinion formed or conceived in advance of full information; hence, sometimes, a prejudice or misconception.

PRE CON·CERT′ (-sûrt′) *tr. verb* To determine by previous agreement. — *noun* Previous arrangement.

PRE′·CO NIZE *tr. verb* [**NIZED, ·NIZ·ING**] 1 To confirm in public consistory (an appointment or one canonically elected or nominated): said of the Pope. 2 To proclaim; publish; also, to commend or extol publicly. [<LL. *præconizo*, proclaim, <L. *præco*, herald]

PRE CON·SCIOUS (-shus) *noun* In psychoanalysis, that area of the psyche containing those mental processes of which the individual is unaware at any given time but which are more or less readily available to consciousness: formerly called *foreconscious* and analogous to *coconscious.*

PRE CRIT′·I·CAL *adj.* Preceding the crisis (of a disease).

PRE·CUR·SIVE (-sĭv) *adj.* Going before as a precursor or harbinger; hence, premonitory; preliminary. Also **PRE·CUR·SO RY.**

PRE CUR SOR *noun* One who or that which precedes and gives intimation of a coming event. See synonyms under HERALD. [<L. *præ*, before, + *curro*, run]

PRE DA CIOUS (-shus) *adj.* Predatory. Also **PRE·DA·CEOUS.** — **PRE DA CIOUS·NESS, PRE·DAC I TY** *noun.*

PRE DATE *tr. verb* To antedate; be dated earlier than.

PRED'·A·TO·RY *adj.* 1 Characterized by or undertaken for plundering. 2 Addicted to pillaging. 3 Constituted for living by preying upon others, as a beast or bird. [<L. *prædatorius* <*prædor*, prey] — **PRED'·A·TO·RI·LY** *adv.* — **PRED'·A·TO·RI·NESS** *noun.*

PRE·DE·CEASE' *tr. verb* To die before; as, she *predeceased* her husband.

PRED·E·CES'·SOR *noun* 1 One who goes or has gone before another in point of time, as an early settler, a previous incumbent of an office, etc. 2 An ancestor. [<PRE– + L. *decessus*, departure]

PRE·DES'·IG NATE (pree·dĕz'–) *tr. verb* 1 To name and indicate the character in advance. 2 In logic, to begin (a proposition) with a designation of quantity, as *some*, *many*, etc. [<L. *prædesignatus* <*prædesigno* <*præ*, before, + *designo*, mark out] — **PRE DES·IG·NA'·TION** *noun.*

PRE DES TI·NA'·RI·AN *adj.* 1 Pertaining to predestination. 2 Holding the doctrine of predestination. — *noun* A believer in theological predestination; also, a fatalist. — **·ISM** *noun.*

PRE·DES'·TI·NATE *adj.* 1 Designed for some special fate. 2 Foreordained by divine decree, as to salvation. — *noun* One who is predestined, as to salvation. — *tr. verb* **·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] To destine or decree beforehand or from the beginning of things; foreordain, especially by divine decree. [<L. *præ*, before, + *destino*, destine]

PRE·DES·TI·NA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of predestinating, or the state of being predestinated; destiny; fate. 2 In theology, the foreordination of all things by God, including the future bliss or sorrow of men. See CALVINISM.

PRE·DES·TINE *tr. verb* [**·TINED, ·TIN·ING**] To predestinate.

PRE·DE·TER'·MI·NATE (–nit) *adj.* Decided or decreed beforehand.

PRE·DE TER'·MINE (–mĭn) *verb* 1 To determine beforehand. 2 To order or dispose before the event. 3 To form a previous purpose or judgment. — **PRE·DE TER·MI·NA'·TION** *noun.*

PRE'·DI AL (–dī·ul) *adj.* 1 Consisting of land; composed of farms or landed property; real; also, relating to the country. 2 Attached to the soil; belonging to real estate, or resulting from tenancy of farms. Also spelled *prædial*. [<OF. <L. *prædium*, farm]

PRED·I CA BLE *adj.* That may be predicated or affirmed. — *noun* Anything ascribable; especially, a property or attribute affirmable of a class. — **PRED·I·CA·BIL'·I·TY, PRED·I·CA·BLE NESS** *noun.*

PRE DIC'·A MENT *noun* 1 A state, position, or condition; especially, a trying, embarrassing, puzzling, or amusing situation or plight. 2 A class or kind distinguished by definite marks; a category. 3 In logic, a predicable; that which is asserted. [<OF. <PRE– + L. *dico*, proclaim]

PRED·I CANT *adj.* Preaching. — *noun* A preacher.

PRED·I·CATE (–ĭ·kāte) *verb* [**CAT ED, ·CAT·ING**] 1 To state as belonging to something; to imply or connote the existence or inherence of; affirm as a quality or attribute of an object, make or constitute an affirmation. 2 To found or base, as an argument or conclusion; establish: with *on* or *upon*. 3 To declare; affirm; proclaim. 4 To predict: an erroneous use. See synonyms under AFFIRM.

— *adj.* (–ĭ·kĭt) 1 Predicated. 2 Belonging, relating to, or of the nature of a predicate; as, a *predicate* adjective.

— *noun* (–ĭ·kĭt) 1 The word or words in a sentence that express what is affirmed or denied of a subject; that which is affirmed or denied; as, in the sentence "Life is short," "is short" is the *predicate*. 2 A quality or property inherent in or asserted to belong to a thing. [<L. *prædicatus* <*prædico*, make known] — **PRED'·I·CA·TIVE** *adj.* — **PRED'·I·CA·TIVE·LY** *adv.*

PRED·I·CA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of publicly setting forth or proclaiming. 2 The act of predicating or asserting; in logic, the assertion of something of or concerning a subject; assertion. 3 Something predicated; a predicate. — **·AL** *adj.*

PRED' I·CA·TO RY *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a preacher or preaching. 2 Proclaimed.

PRE·DICT *verb* To make known beforehand, as something that is to happen; prophesy; foretell; prognosticate. See synonyms under AUGUR, PROPHESY. [<PRE– + L. *dico*, speak] — **·A·BLE** *adj*

PRE·DIC·TION *noun* The act of foretelling, or the thing foretold; a prophecy; forecast. — **PRE·DIC·TIVE** *adj.* **PRE·DIC·TIVE·LY** *adv.*

PRE·DIC·TOR *noun* 1 One who or that which predicts. 2 A mechanism used in connection with anti-aircraft guns for automatically determining the position, speed, and course of approaching aircraft.

PRE·DI·GES'·TION (–dī– *or* –dī·jĕs'·chun) *noun* Artificial digestion or peptonization of food for the use of invalids. — **PRE·DI·GEST'** *tr. verb.*

PRE·DI·LEC'·TION (pree·dī– *or* prĕd'·ĭ–) *noun* A favorable prepossession or predisposition; partiality; preference: with *for*. See synonyms under FANCY, INCLINATION, RELISH. [<L. *præ*, before, + *diligo*, love]

PRE·DIS·POSE' (–pōze') *tr. verb* 1 To dispose or incline beforehand; give a predisposition to; fit or adapt previously, as to some state or purpose. 2 To make liable or susceptible. — **PRE·DIS·PO·SI'·TION** (–zĭsh'·un) *noun.*

PRE·DOM·I·NANCE *noun* The state or quality of being predominant; superiority; ascendance; preponderance. — **PRE·DOM·I·NAN·CY** *noun.*

PRE·DOM·I·NANT *adj.* Superior in power, influence, effectiveness, number, or degree; prevailing over others. [<PRE– + L. *dominor*, dominate] — **PRE·DOM·I·NANT·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: ascendent, chief, commanding, controlling, dominant, prevailing, prevalent, regnant, sovereign, superior, supreme. *Antonyms*: accessory, complementary, contributory, inferior, subordinate, subsidiary, unimportant.

PRE·DOM'·I·NATE *intr. verb* [**·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] 1 To have superior strength or authority; exercise governing influence or control; prevail. 2 To exceed; preponderate. — **PRE·DOM'·I·NAT·ING·LY** *adv.* — **PRE·DOM·I·NA'·TION** *noun.*

PREE *tr. verb* [Scot.] To test, especially by tasting; kiss.

PREEF *noun* [Scot.] Proof.

PRE·EM'·I·NENT *adj.* 1 Supremely eminent; distinguished above all others; transcendent; supreme. 2 Extraordinary in degree; outstanding; conspicuous; extreme; superlative. See synonyms under PARAMOUNT. [<OF. <PRE– + L. *emineo*, stand forth] — **PRE·EM'·I·NENT·LY** *adv.* — **PRE·EM'·I·NENCE** *noun.*

PRE·EMPT *verb* To acquire or appropriate beforehand; especially, to secure the right of preference in the purchase of (public land); to take up public land by preemption. [<PRE– + L. *emptus* <*emo*, buy] — **PRE·EMP·TOR** *noun* — **PRE·EMP·TO·RY** *adj.*

PRE·EMP TION *noun* The right or act of purchasing before others; also, public land obtained by preemption.

PRE·EMP·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* Pertaining to or capable of preemption.

PREEMPTIVE BID In auction or contract bridge, a bid of a high number of tricks in order to shut out probable bids of an opponent.

PREEN *tr. verb* 1 To smooth and dress with the beak, as birds their feathers. 2 Hence, of a person, to smooth and adorn (herself or himself): nearly always reflexive. [Variant of PRUNE]

PREEN *noun* [Scot.] A pin; a brooch. — *tr. verb* To stitch up; sew; pierce; pin. [<OE. *preon*, pin, brooch]

PRE·EX IL'·I·AN (–ĕg·zĭl'·ĭ·un) *adj.* In Jewish history, pertaining to or denoting a period prior to the Babylonian exile (about 600 B.C.). Also **PRE EX IL'·IC.**

PRE·FAB·RI·CA'·TION *noun* A method of large-scale or mass construction in which units made in quantity to standard specifications may be rapidly assembled at the point of use or final location. Also [Pop.] **PRE·FAB.** — **PRE FAB'·RI CATE** *tr. verb* — **PRE·FAB'·RI·CAT ED** *adj.*

PREF·ACE (–ĭs) *noun* 1 A brief explanation or address to the reader at the beginning of a book or other publication. 2 Any introductory speech, writing, etc.

— *verb* [**PREF ACED, PREF·AC·ING**] 1 To open or introduce with a preliminary statement or act. 2 To write a preface for: said of a book. 3 To serve as a preface for. 4 To write, speak, or do something as a preface. [<OF. <L. *præfatio* <*præ*, before, + *for*, speak] — **PREF'·A·TO·RY** *adj.* — **PREF'·A·TO·RI·LY** *adv.*

PREF·ACE (–ĭs) *noun* The prayer of thanksgiving, ending with the Sanctus, which introduces the Canon of the Mass: in all liturgies.

PRE·FECT *noun* 1 A Roman governor, administrator, or commander. 2 The head of a French or Chinese government, or municipal department. 3 One of various other officers, as an ecclesiastical dignitary, or a dean in a Catholic college. Also spelled *præfect*. [<OF. <L. *præfectus* <*præficio*, set over]

PRE·FEC·TURE (–chŏor) *noun* The office, jurisdiction, or province of a prefect; also, the official building for his use. — **PRE·FEC·TUR·AL** *adj.*

PRE·FER *tr. verb* [**PRE·FERRED, PRE·FER·RING**] 1 To give precedence in the mind; hold in higher estimation; like better: often with *to*, *above*, *before*. 2 To advance, as to a rank or office; exalt; promote: more commonly, to nominate or appoint, as to a higher office. 3 To offer; proffer; present. 4 To give priority, as to one creditor or one form of securities over others. 5 To offer for consideration or decision; present as an appeal or proposal before one in authority, as a court; as, to *prefer* a petition or charges. See synonyms under CHOOSE, PROMOTE. [<L. *præfero* <*præ*, before, + *fero*, bear] — **PRE·FER·RER** *noun.*

PREF·ER·A·BLE *adj.* To be preferred; more desirable; worthy of choice. — **PREF·ER·A·BLE·NESS, PREF·ER·A·BIL'·I·TY** *noun* — **PREF·ER·A·BLY** *adv.*

PREF·ER·ENCE *noun* 1 The act of preferring, the state of being preferred; estimation or choice of one thing or person over another; also, the privilege of making such choice. 2 That which is preferred; an object of favor or choice. 3 A priority of payment given by an insolvent debtor to one or to a certain class of his creditors over others; also, priority of payment by operation of law; as, the state's *preference* for taxes. 4 Promotion; preferment. See synonyms under ALTERNATIVE, PRECEDENCE.

PREF·ER·EN'·TIAL (–shul) *adj.* 1 Indicating or arising from

preference or partiality. 2 Possessing or giving priority or preference, as in tariffs or railroad charges. — **PREF·ER·EN′·TIAL·ISM** *noun* — **PREF·ER·EN′·TIAL·LY** *adv.*

PREFERENTIAL SHOP A shop that gives precedence to union members when hiring employes and in which non-union workers must join the specified union.

PREFERENTIAL VOTING A form of voting in which a preference as well as an order of choice of candidates may be signified by a voter on his ballot.

PRE FER·MENT *noun* 1 The act of elevating, or the state of being elevated, in rank or dignity; the act of promoting or appointing to higher office; advancement; promotion. 2 A superior post or dignity: said especially of ecclesiastical rank.

PRE FERRED *adj.* 1 Having the first claim, as, *preferred* bonds or stock. 2 Having gained promotion. 3 Chosen by preference.

PRE FIG·UR·A′·TION (–yur·ay′·shun) *noun* Antecedent representation by types, figures, etc; a prototype. — **PRE·FIG UR·A TIVE** *adj.* — **PRE·FIG·UR·A·TIVE·LY** *adv.* — **PRE·FIG UR·A·TIVE NESS** *noun.*

PRE FIG·URE (–yur) *tr. verb* [·URED, ·UR ING] 1 To represent beforehand as by prophetic types. 2 To image beforehand to oneself.

PRE FIX *noun* That which is prefixed; specifically, a letter, syllable, or syllables, having a certain meaning, attached to the beginning of a word to modify or change the meaning of the word, as *pre–* in prefix, *be–* in behead, *dis–* in disagree, *re–* in renew, *post–* in postwar, etc. Compare SUFFIX.

— **PRE FIX** *tr. verb* 1 To put or attach before or at the beginning of another thing, as to put *pre–* before "fix," to form *prefix*: opposed to *postfix* 2 [Obs.] To prearrange; establish or settle beforehand [<OF. *prefixer* < L. *præ*, before, + *figo*, fix] — **PRE·FIX AL** *adj.* — **PRE FIX AL LY** *adv.* — **PRE FIX ION** (–fik′·shun) *noun.*

PRE FLIGHT TRAINING (prēe·flite) Preliminary ground instruction in aviation.

PRE FLO RA′ TION *noun* The disposition of flowers within the flower bud, estivation.

PRE FO LI A′ TION *noun* The disposition of leaves within the bud, venation.

PRE FOR MA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of preforming; the state of being formed in advance. 2 A theory of generation according to which an organism exists fully preformed in the germ, developing only by increase in size. Also **THEORY OF PREFORMATION.** Compare EPIGENESIS

PRE GL (pray′·gl), **FRITZ,** 1869–1930, Austrian chemist.

PREG NA BLE *adj.* Weak enough to be conquered, likely to yield when attacked, as a fort. [<OF. <L. *prehendo*, seize] — **PREG NA BIL′ I TY** *noun.*

PREG NAN CY *noun* 1 The state of being with young or with child. 2 [Obs.] Quickness of intelligence.

PREG NAN DI·OL *noun* A complex organic compound of the sterol group, found in the urine of pregnant women and chemically related to progesterone.

PREG NANT *adj.* 1 Impregnated or great with child. 2 Carrying great weight or significance; full of meaning or contents, leading to important results. 3 Fruitful, prolific; teeming with ideas; imaginative, inventive. 4 In rhetoric and logic, implying more than is expressed. — **·LY** *adv.*

PRE HEN·SI·BLE *adj.* Capable of being apprehended or grasped. [<L. *prehensus* < *prehendo*, *prendo*, grasp, seize]

PRE HEN SILE (–sil) *adj.* Adapted for grasping or holding; formed to grasp or coil around and cling to objects, as the tail of a monkey. — **PRE·HEN·SIL′ I TY** *noun.*

PRE HEN SION (–shun) *noun* The act of grasping, physically or mentally.

PRE HIS TO′·RIC *adj.* Of or belonging to a period before that covered by written history. — **PRE HIS TO′·RI·CAL** *adj.*

PRE HIS·TO RY (prēe–) *noun* The history of the development of mankind based on archeological and ethnological findings; the period of history preceding conscious recording or written records.

PREHN·ITE (prēn′·ite) *noun* A light green, gray or white, hydrous silicate of calcium and aluminum: similar in composition and occurrence to the zeolites. [<Col. van Prehn, 18th century Dutch colonist]

PRE IG NI′·TION (–nish′·un) *noun* Ignition of the charge in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine previous to the completion of the compression stroke.

PRE JUDGE (prēe–) *tr. verb* To judge without, or before the completion of, a hearing or investigation; to determine or condemn hastily. — **PRE·JUDG·ER** *noun* — **PRE·JUDG·MENT, PRE·JUDGE·MENT** *noun.*

PREJ U·DICE (–dis) *noun* 1 A judgment or opinion formed without due examination; a mental decision based on other grounds than reason or justice; especially, a premature or adversely biased opinion. 2 Detriment arising from a hasty and unfair judgment; injury; harm. — **IN** or **TO THE PREJU DICE OF** To the injury or detriment of. — **WITHOUT PREJUDICE** Without detriment to any right that previously existed; usually applied to the dismissal of a bill in equity without consideration of the merits; or to the reservation, express or implied, of all rights in favor of one who offers to compromise a claim or litigation, in case his offer is rejected.

— *tr. verb* [·DICED, ·DIC·ING] 1 To imbue with prejudice or aversion. 2 To cause detriment to; impair; injure; derogate from in any way; especially, to cause moral injury to, as in respect to rights, reputation, or status. [<OF. <L. *præ*, before, + *judicium*, judgment]

Synonyms (noun): bias, preconception, predilection, prepossession, unfairness. A *prejudice* or *prepossession* is grounded often on feeling, fancy, associations, etc. A *prepossession* is always favorable, a *prejudice* usually unfavorable, unless the contrary is expressly stated. See **INJURY.** *Antonyms*: certainty, conclusion, conviction, demonstration, evidence, reason, reasoning.

PREJ U DI′ CIAL (–dish′·ul) *adj.* Having power or tendency to prejudice or injure; injurious; detrimental. — **PREJ·U·DI′·CIAL LY** *adv.*

PREL·A CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 The system of a church government by prelates. 2 The dignity or function of a prelate; the form of episcopacy in which the bishops are of a higher order than the other clergy; sometimes applied in a hostile sense to episcopacy: also **PREL·A·TURE.** 3 Prelates collectively.

PREL ATE (–it) *noun* One of a higher order of clergy, as a bishop or abbot. [<OF. *prelat* <L. *pralatus*, placed over] — **PREL·ATE SHIP** *noun* — **PRE LAT IC** *or* **·I·CAL** *adj.*

PREL A TISM *noun* 1 Prelacy, episcopacy. 2 Prelatical partisanship.

PREL·A TIST *noun* One who supports the prelacy; an advocate of High Church government sometimes used hostilely.

PRE LECT *verb* To read before somebody, as a lecture; to lecture; discourse. [<PRE– + L. *lego*, read] — **PRE·LEC·TION** *noun* — **PRE LEC TOR** *noun.*

PRE LI·BA′·TION (–li·bay′·shun) *noun* 1 A preliminary offering. 2 A tasting beforehand or by anticipation; anticipation. [<PRE– + L. *libo*, taste]

PRE LIM′ I NA RY *adj.* Antecedent or introductory to the main discourse, proceedings, or business; prefatory; preparatory. — *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 An initiatory step; a preparatory act: usually in the plural. 2 A preliminary examination. See synonyms under ANTECEDENT. [<PRE– + L. *limen*, threshold] — **PRE LIM′ I·NA RI LY** *adv.*

PRE LIT′ ER ATE *adj.* Without written records; prehistoric: said especially of the earliest human cultures.

PREL UDE (prĕl′·yood *or* prēe′·lude) *noun* 1 An opening strain or movement at the beginning of a musical composition, usually introducing the theme of the whole work. 2 Any introductory or opening performance or event, or that which foreshadows a coming event.

— *verb* [**PREL UD ED, PREL UD ING**] To introduce or begin, as a musical piece, with a prelude, precede, play, or serve as a prelude or forerunner. [<PRE– + L. *ludo*, play] — **PREL·UD ER** *noun* — **PREL U DI AL** *adj.*

PRE LU SION (·zhun) *noun* That which serves as a prelude.

PRE LU SIVE (–siv) *adj.* Having the character of a prelude; indicating beforehand. Also **PRE LU SO RY.** — **PRE LU·SIVE·LY, PRE·LU SO RI LY** *adv.*

PRE MA TURE′ *adj.* Existing, happening, matured or developed before the natural period; done before the proper time; untimely. [<PRE– + L. *maturus*, ripe] — **PRE·MA·TURE′ LY** *adv.* — **PRE MA TU′ RI TY, PRE MA·TURE′·NESS** *noun.*

PRE MAX IL′ LA *noun* [LÆ *pl.*] One of the two bones set between the maxillæ in front of the vertebrate jaw. — **PRE MAX′ IL LA RY** *adj.*

PRE MED′ I TATE *verb* [TAT ED, ·TAT ING] To revolve in the mind or meditate beforehand; design or contrive before doing. [<PRE– + L. *meditor*, consider] — **PRE MED′·I·TAT·ED LY** *adv.* — **PRE MED′ I·TA·TIVE** *adj.* — **PRE MED′·I·TA·TOR** *noun.*

PRE·MED I TA′ TION *noun* The considering and planning of a subsequent act; deliberate intention and plan to do a certain thing, especially to commit a crime.

PRE MI·ER (prēe′·mi·ur; *Br.* prĕm′·i·ur) *adj.* 1 First in rank or position; principal; as, the *premier* place, *premier* officer. 2 First in order of occurrence; earliest; specifically, first in order of creation; senior; as, the *premier* duke of England.

— *noun* (prēe′·mi·ur *or* prĭ mēer′; *Br.* prĕm′·i·ur) The responsible head of the cabinet; the prime minister of England, or of one of her colonies. [<F., first, chief] — **PRE·MI ER·SHIP** *noun.*

PRE·MIÈRE (pruh·myâre′) *adj. fem.* First. — *noun* 1 The leading lady in a theatrical company. 2 The first public presentation of a play, etc. [<F.]

PRE MIL·LE NA′·RI AN *adj.* Existing or occurring before the millennium: also **PRE·MIL·LEN′·NI·AL.** — *noun* One who believes in premillennialism: also **PRE MIL·LEN′·NI·AL IST.**

PRE MIL·LEN′·NI·AL·ISM *noun* The doctrine that the millennium is to be introduced by the personal return of Christ: opposed to *postmillenialism.*

PREM·ISE *noun* (prĕm′·is) 1 A proposition laid down, proved, supposed, or assumed, that serves as a ground for argument or for a conclusion; a judgment leading to another judgment as a conclusion; a condition made. 2 Specifically,

either of the two propositions in a syllogism from which, their truth being granted, the conclusion necessarily follows. 3 *pl.* [Law] Foregoing statements; facts previously stated; also, that part in a deed that sets forth the date, names of parties, the land or thing conveyed or granted, the consideration, and all other matters down to the phrase "to have and to hold." 4 *pl.* A distinct portion of real estate; land or lands; land with its appurtenances, as buildings; as, he lingered about the *premises*. Also **PREM ISS.** — **MAJOR PREMISE** In logic, the premise in which the predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism, called the **MAJOR TERM**, is contained; the first proposition of a syllogism.

— PRE MISE *verb* (pri·mīz′) [**PRE·MISED, PRE MIS ING**] 1 To say or write as an introductory statement, as in explanation. 2 To propound as the premises or basis of an argument; make or state premises. 3 To lay down, as an antecedent proposition or condition; assume; stipulate. 4 [Obs.] To send in advance. [< PRE- + L. *mitto*, send]

PRE MI UM *noun* 1 A reward or prize for a superior performance or production in competition. 2 A price paid for a loan; a sum offered or given to secure a loan, either a sum in addition to interest, a bonus, or the interest itself. 3 The rate or price at which stocks, shares, or money are valued in excess of their nominal or par value; as, bank shares at a *premium* of five percent. 4 The amount paid for insurance, as admission fees, annual dues, periodical payments, etc., according to the kind of insurance secured. 5 Any object offered free to those who purchase goods to a certain value, as a set of books given free as an inducement to subscribe for a magazine. 6 A fee for instruction in a trade or a profession. See synonyms under SUBSIDY. **— AT A PREMIUM** Above par; hence, valuable and in demand. [< L. *præmium*, profit derived from booty, < *præ*, before, + *emo*, take, buy]

PRE MO′ LAR *noun* One of the teeth situated before the molars and behind the canines. Compare BICUSPID. — *adj.* Situated in front of or appearing before the molar teeth.

PRE MON ISH *tr. verb* To admonish in advance; forewarn.

PRE MO NI′ TION (-nish′·un) *noun* 1 An actual warning of something yet to occur. 2 A presentiment not based on information received, an instinctive foreboding. [< OF. < PRE- + L. *moneo*, warn] **— PRE MON′·I TO RY** *adj.* **— PRE MON·I TO RI LY** *adv.*

PRE MORSE *adj.* Terminating abruptly, as if bitten or broken off, as a *premorse* root. [< PRI- + L. *morsus* < *mordeo*, bite]

PRE MUN DANE *adj.* Antemundane.

PRE NA′ TAL *adj.* Before birth; as, *prenatal* care or health. **— LY** *adv.*

PRE NO MEN Same as PRENOMEN.

PRE NOM′ I NATE *tr. verb* [Obs.] To denominate or name beforehand. — *adj.* Named beforehand.

PRE NO′ TION *noun* A preconception, a generalization with slight basis of fact or experience.

PRENT *verb & noun* [Scot.] Print.

PREN TICE *noun* An apprentice. Also **′PREN TICE.**

PRE OC CU PA′ TION *noun* 1 The act of occupying before others, or the state of being or having a prior occupant; also **PRE OC CU PAN CY.** 2 The state of being preoccupied, as in mind, attention, or inclination, prepossession. 3 Something that preoccupies. **— PRE OC CU PANT** *noun.*

PRE OC′·CU·PIED (-pīde) *adj.* 1 Engrossed in thought or business, abstracted. 2 Previously occupied. 3 Already in use, as a scientific name. See synonyms under ABSTRACTED.

PRE OC′ CU PY (-ŏk′·yu·pī) *tr. verb* [**PIED, ·PY ING**] 1 To occupy or take possession of in advance of another or others. 2 To fill, engage, or engross, as the mind, absorb; prepossess; prejudice. See synonyms under OCCUPY.

PRE OR DAIN′ *tr. verb* To foreordain. **— PRE OR DI NA′ TION** *noun.*

PREP *adj.* [Pop.] Preparatory; as, a *prep* school, student, etc.

PREP A RA′ TION *noun* 1 The act, process, or operation of preparing. 2 An act or proceeding designed to bring about some event; a precaution; provision; as, *preparations* for war or for a journey. 3 The fact or state of being prepared; readiness. 4 Something made or prepared, as a compound, composition, etc.; as, medicinal or chemical *preparations*. 5 Preliminary study; training, as for college or business. 6 In music, the previous introduction, as an integral part of a chord, of a note which is then continued into a following dissonance; also, the note so treated. 7 Devotional exercises introducing an office, as that of the Eucharist.

PRE·PAR·A·TIVE (-păr′·uh·tiv) *adj.* Serving or tending to prepare. — *noun* 1 That which is preparatory. 2 An act of preparation. **— LY** *adv.*

PRE PAR·A·TOR (pri·păr′-) *noun* One who prepares subjects for scientific purposes, as specimens for dissection or objects for preservation in collections.

PRE·PAR′·A TO RY (pri·păr′-) *adj.* 1 Serving as a preparation. 2 Occupied in preparation; as, a *preparatory* scholar. — *adv.* As a preparation; as, *preparatory* to writing, I will consider this: also **PRE PAR A TO RI LY.**

PREPARATORY SCHOOL A school in which students are prepared for admission to a college or university.

PRE·PARE *verb* [**PRE PARED, PRE PAR ING**] 1 To adapt, render suitable, or qualify for a particular end or purpose; make ready; fit; as, to *prepare* one for college; get ready; take necessary previous measures. 2 To provide with what is appropriate or necessary; equip; as, to *prepare* troops for war. 3 To bring into a suitable or desired state of mind, as by tact or address; make ready to expect something, as, I am *prepared* for anything; also, to arrange for. 4 To bring into a state of readiness or completeness, as by thought, consultation, manipulation, or other appropriate action, as, the druggist *prepared* the pills, the committee *prepared* the report. [< PRE- + L. *paro*, make ready] **— PRE·PAR ED LY** *adv.* **— PRE·PAR·ER** *noun.*

PRE PAR ED NESS (-păr′·id- *or* -pārd′·ness) *noun* Readiness, especially, a condition of military readiness for war.

PRE PAY (pree-) *verb* [**PAID, ·PAY·ING**] To pay or pay for in advance. **— ·MENT** *noun.*

PRE PENSE *adj.* Premeditated; considered beforehand; as, a malice *prepense*. **— ·LY** *adv.*

PRE PON DER ANCE *noun* Superiority in weight, influence, force, quantity, etc. Also **PRE·PON·DER·AN CY.**

PRE PON DER ANT *adj.* Having such superior force, weight, importance, efficacy, quantity, or number as to overbalance something else or all other things of a class; predominant. **— PRE PON DER ANT·LY** *adv.*

PRE·PON′·DER ATE *verb* [**AT ED, ·AT ING**] 1 To surpass or exceed in weight, outweigh. 2 To overpower, as by stronger influence, exceed in influence or power. 3 To incline or descend, as the scale of a balance. [< PRE- + L. *pondero*, weigh] **— PRE PON DER·A′·TION** *noun.*

PREP O·SI′·TION (-zish′·un) *noun* The part of speech that denotes the relation of an object to an action or thing so called because usually placed before its object. The object is expressed by a noun or pronoun, which with the preposition constitutes an adjectival or adverbial phrase, and the action or thing is expressed by a verb, adjective, or other noun or pronoun. **— INSEPARABLE PREPOSITION** A preposition so closely connected with a verb as to have all the force of a compound; as, *laugh at*. **— PARTICIPIAL PREPOSITION** A participle used without direct connection with a subject, so that it has the force of a preposition; as, I spoke to him *concerning* that affair. **— POSTPOSITIVE PREPOSITION** A preposition in postposition; also, a suffix added to a noun and serving as a preposition; as, it soars heaven*ward*. [< OF. < PRE- + L. *pono*, place]

PREP·O·SI′ TION AL *adj.* Pertaining to, formed with, or having the character or force of prepositions. **— LY** *adv.*

PRE POS I·TIVE (-pŏz′·i·tiv) *adj.* Prefixed, especially, in grammar, placed before the word governed or qualified. — *noun* A prepositive word or particle.

PRE POS I TOR (-pŏz′·i·tur) *noun* [Br.] A scholar in a school or college who directs or oversees others; monitor. **— PRE POS I TO′ RI AL** *adj.*

PRE POS·SESS′ (-po·zĕs′) *tr. verb* 1 To preoccupy the mind or heart of to the exclusion of later ideas, impressions, etc.; make a first impression on. 2 To take possession of and hold in advance of others; preoccupy, as land.

PRE POS·SESS′ ING *adj.* Inspiring a favorable opinion from the beginning. **— ·LY** *adv.*

PRE POS SES′·SION (-zĕsh′·un) *noun* 1 The state of being prepossessed; a previous impression of a particular person or thing; a preconceived liking; bias. 2 Prior possession. See synonyms under INCLINATION, PREJUDICE.

PRE POS TER OUS (-us) *adj.* Contrary to nature, reason, or common sense; strikingly or utterly absurd or impracticable. See synonyms under ABSURD, EXTRAORDINARY, RIDICULOUS. [< PRE- + L. *posterus*, following] **— ·LY** *adv.* **— ·NESS** *noun.*

PRE POS TOR *noun* A prepositor.

PRE·PO TEN CY *noun* 1 The quality of superior potency, preponderance of influence or efficiency. 2 The pronounced capacity of one parent, strain, or breed, to transmit its own characteristics to the offspring. Also **PRE PO TENCE.**

PRE·PO·TENT *adj.* 1 Endowed with prevailing potency; predominant. 2 Having potential power or efficacy, possessing power to shape or influence what comes after. 3 Pertaining to or exhibiting prepotency. Also **PRE PO TEN′ TIAL.** **— PRE PO·TENT LY** *adv.*

PRE·PUCE (-pūce) *noun* The loose skin that covers the glans of the penis; the foreskin. [< F. *prépuce* < L. *præputium*] **— PRE PU TIAL** *adj.*

PRE–RAPH′·A·EL·ITE *noun* 1 A follower or adherent of Pre-Raphaelitism in art or literature. 2 Loosely, any artist who shows a tendency to revert to early ideals or methods, especially in regard to nicety of detail; also, any Italian painter before the days of Raphael. — *adj.* 1 Before the time of Raphael. 2 Of or pertaining to Pre-Raphaelitism or its followers.

PRE–RAPH′·A·EL·IT·ISM (pree-răf′·i·ul·it·izm) *noun* 1 The style and methods characteristic of the movement, begun in England in 1847–49 by Dante Gabriel Rossetti, W. Holman Hunt, John Millais, and others, calling themselves the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," typified by a form of artistic sincerity which, they believed, imbued the Italian painters before Raphael. 2 In literature, especially in poetry, a similar attempt to follow nature and attend to the minutest details. **— PRE–RAPH′·A·EL·IT·IST** *noun.*

PRE·REQ′·UI·SITE (–rĕk′·wĭ·zĭt) *adj.* Required as an antecedent condition; necessary to something that follows. —*noun* A necessary antecedent condition.

PRE·ROG·A·TIVE (–tĭv) *noun.* 1 An indefeasible and unquestionable right belonging to a person or body of persons by virtue of position or relation, and exercised without control or accountability; specifically, a hereditary or official right; as, the royal *prerogative.* 2 Hence, any characteristic and generally recognized privilege peculiar to a person or class; as, it is a woman's *prerogative* to change her mind. 3 Precedence; preeminence. See synonyms under RIGHT. —*adj.* Of or pertaining to a prerogative; possessing or held by prerogative. [<L. *præ,* before, + *rogo,* ask]

PREROGATIVE COURT 1 [Br.] Formerly, a court having jurisdiction of testamentary matters, as an archbishop's court in which were involved effects up to five pounds in each of two or more dioceses of the archiepiscopal province. 2 Now a court held in New Jersey by the chancelor sitting as ordinary in probate matters, and for the determination of appeals from the Orphans' Court.

PRE·SA (preh′·sah) *noun* [It.] In music, a sign 𝄋, ✚, or ✱ in fugues or canons, where the voices are successively to take up the theme.

PRES·AGE *noun* 1 An indication of something to come; prophetic token; portent; omen. 2 A prophetic impression; presentiment; foreboding. 3 Prophetic meaning or import; prediction; foresight. See synonyms under SIGN. —**PRE·SAGE** *verb* [**PRE·SAGED, PRE·SAG·ING**] 1 To indicate by some present fact what is to come; portend. 2 To have a presentiment of. 3 To foresee something to come. 4 To prophesy, predict; utter predictions; foretell. See synonyms under AUGUR. [<PRE– + L. *sagio,* perceive] —**PRE SAGE·MENT** *noun* —**PRE SAG·ER** *noun.*

PRES·BY·CU′·SIS (prĕs– *or* prĕz·bĭ·cōō′·sĭs) *noun* Impairment of hearing due to advancing years or old age. Also **PRES·BY·COU′·SIS, PRES·BY·A·CU′·SIS.** [<Gr. *presbys,* old, + *akousis,* hearing]

PRES·BY·O PHRE′·NI·A (prĕs– *or* prĕz·bĭ–) *noun* Failure of mental powers due to old age, characterized by loss of memory and confabulation. [<Gr. *presbys,* old, + *phrēn,* mind] —**PRES·BY·O·PHREN′·IC** (–frĕn′·ĭk) *adj.*

PRES·BY·O′·PI·A (prĕs– *or* prĕz–) *noun* Long–sightedness, especially that incident to old age and due to rigidity of the crystalline lens, which renders accommodation difficult for near objects. [<Gr. *presbys,* old, + *ōps,* eye] —**PRES·BY·OP′·IC** *adj.*

PRES·BY·TER (prĕz′– *or* prĕs′–) *noun* 1 In New Testament times, one of the elders of a church. 2 In hierarchical churches, a priest. 3 In Presbyterian churches, a member of a presbytery; a minister or preacher, who is a permanent member or an elder. [<Gr. *presbyteros,* older]

PRES·BYT·ER·ATE *noun* 1 The office or dignity of a presbyter or elder. 2 The order or the body of presbyters.

PRES·BY·TE′·RI·AL *adj.* Pertaining to a presbytery or a presbyter. Also **PRES·BYT·ER·AL.** —**PRES·BYT·ER·AL·LY** *adv.*

PRES·BY·TE′·RI·AN (prĕz– *or* prĕs–) *noun* 1 One who believes in the government of the church by presbyters. 2 A member of a Protestant ecclesiastical body, almost invariably Trinitarian, and for the most part Calvinistic, in doctrine, and holding to the government of the church by presbyters.

—*adj.* Of or pertaining to the Presbyterian Church, its form of government or its doctrines. Of the various Presbyterian bodies in the United States, the largest are the **PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,** the **PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES (SOUTH),** and the **UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.** —**PRES·BY·TE′·RI·AN·ISM** *noun.*

PRES′·BY·TER·Y (prĕz′– *or* prĕs′·bĭ·tĕr·ĭ) *noun* [**IES** *pl.*] 1 In the Presbyterian Church, a court having the ecclesiastical and spiritual rule and oversight of a given district; the district so represented; also, presbyters collectively. 2 The system of church government by presbyters: distinguished from the *Independent* system and *prelacy.* 3 That part of a church set apart for the clergy. 4 In the Roman Catholic Church, the residence of the priest.

PRE·SCI·ENCE (pree′·shĭ– *or* prĕsh′·ĭ·uns) *noun* Knowledge of events before they take place. See synonyms under WISDOM.

PRE·SCIENT (pree′·shĭ– *or* prĕsh′·ĭ·unt) *adj.* Having prescience; foreknowing; also, far–seeing. [<F. <PRE– + L. *scio,* know] —**·LY** *adv.*

PRE·SCIND (–sĭnd′) *verb* To consider by a separate act of attention or analysis; think of independently or abstractedly; dissociate; abstract; also, to cut off; sever: usually with *from.* [<PRE– + L. *scindo,* cleave]

PRES·COTT (–cut), **WILLIAM,** 1726–95, American officer; commanded at Bunker Hill. —**WILLIAM HICKLING,** 1796–1859, American historian.

PRE·SCRIBE *verb* [**PRE·SCRIBED, PRE·SCRIB·ING**] 1 To set or lay down authoritatively for direction or control; give as a law or direction. 2 To give directions, either written or verbal, for the use of (a remedy), with instructions as to its use. 3 [Law] To render, or permit to become, invalid by lapse of time; assert a title founded on prescription; also, to become invalid by prescription. See synonyms under DICTATE, SET. —*noun* A prescription or direction, as a rule of conduct. —*adj.* Prescribed, as a rule; laid down; ordained. [<PRE– + L. *scribo,* write] —**PRE·SCRIB·ER** *noun.*

PRE SCRIPT *noun* A prescription or direction, as a rule of conduct.

—**PRE SCRIPT** *adj.* Prescribed as a rule or model; laid down.

PRE·SCRIP·TI·BLE *adj.* Derived from or acquirable by prescription; depending on prescriptive right. —**PRE SCRIP·TI·BIL′·I·TY** *noun.*

PRE SCRIP·TION *noun* 1 The act of prescribing, directing, or dictating. 2 That which is prescribed or appointed, as a rule or precept; a prescript. 3 A physician's formula for compounding and administering a medicine; the remedy so prescribed; also, a formula issued by a licensed oculist or optometrist giving directions for the grinding of eyeglass lenses. 4 [Law] A title to property, or a mode of acquiring title to property, founded on uninterrupted possession; a mode of losing a right or title by failure to assert it within a given time; the period after which a neglected right or title cannot be asserted; also, the period, if any, after which prosecution for a crime is barred. 5 Old or continued custom, particularly when considered authoritative. 6 A claim based on long usage. [<F. <L. *præscriptio,* precept]

PRE·SCRIP·TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* 1 Sanctioned by custom or long use; as, a *prescriptive* right to grumble. 2 [Law] Acquired by immemorial use; based on prescription, as, a *prescriptive* title. 3 That gives precise instructions. — **LY** *adv.*

PRES·ENCE (prĕz′–) *noun* 1 The state or fact of being present: opposed to *absence.* 2 Situation face to face; close approach or vicinity within view or access. 3 Something invisible but near and sensible, as a spiritual being. 4 Personal appearance; bearing. 5 Personal qualities collectively; self; personality: used also absolutely of a sovereign; as, **THE PRESENCE.** 6 [Obs.] A distinguished assembly, as before a prince or exalted personage. 7 Formerly, the room or apartment in which a high dignitary or ruler receives assemblies: also **PRESENCE–CHAMBER.** [<OF. <L. *præsentia* <*præsens,* present]

PRESENCE OF MIND Full command of one's faculties; coolness, alertness, and readiness of resource in a situation of sudden danger, embarrassment, etc.

PRES·ENT (prĕz′–) *adj.* 1 Being in a place or company referred to or contemplated; being at hand: opposed to *absent.* 2 Now going on, current; not past or future. 3 Actually in mind. 4 Immediately impending or actually coming on; not delayed; instant. 5 In grammar, relating to or signifying what is going on at the time being; as, the *present* tense, *present* participle. 6 Ready at hand; prompt in emergency; as, a *present* wit, a *present* aid. See synonyms under IMMEDIATE.

—*noun* 1 By ellipsis, present time; now; the time being. 2 In grammar, the present tense; also, a verbal form denoting it. 3 A present matter or affair; a question under consideration. 4 *pl.* Present writings: law term for the document in which the word occurs; as, know all men by these *presents.* —**AT PRESENT** Now. —**FOR THE PRESENT** For the time being. [<OF. <L. *præsens* <*præesse,* be before]

PRE SENT (–zĕnt′) *verb* 1 To introduce to one's acquaintance; make known personally; as, the ambassador was *presented* to the king, allow me to *present* my friend. 2 To bestow as a gift; offer or give formally. 3 To endow or favor (a person) with a gift. 4 To exhibit to view or notice; hence, to bring up mentally; suggest; as, what a sight they *presented.* 5 To bring up for consideration. 6 To point or aim (a weapon). 7 [Law] To prefer charges against to the authorities. 8 To offer or nominate as a candidate, as a clergyman to a benefice. 9 To personate; represent. 10 To make a presentation, as to an ecclesiastical living.

—**PRES ENT** *noun* (prez′·ent) That which is presented or given; a gift; donation. —**PRE·SENT·ER** *noun.*

PRE·SENT·A·BLE (prĭ·zĕnt′–) *adj.* 1 Fit to be presented; in suitable condition or attire for company. 2 Capable of being offered, exhibited, or bestowed. —**PRE·SENT·A·BIL′·I·TY, PRE SENT A·BLE·NESS** *noun.*

PRESENT ARMS A command requiring a soldier to salute by holding his gun or other weapon vertically, in front of and close to his body. Correct position for a gun is muzzle up and trigger on the outside.

PRES·EN·TA′·TION (prĕz–) *noun* 1 The act of presenting or proffering for acceptance, approval, etc.; especially, the formal offering of a complimentary gift; also, rarely, that which is bestowed; a present. 2 The act of introducing or bringing to notice; formal introduction, especially to a superior; as, *presentation* at court. 3 The nomination of a clergyman to a living; also the right of such nomination. 4 The manner of bringing into view, as a play, thought, or case; way of putting; exhibition; representation; also, that which is represented. 5 The fact or process of being present in consciousness; also, the object of consciousness, without added reference. 6 The position of the fetus at birth: designated by the part that is first presented to the touch at the mouth of the womb; as, breech *presentation,* etc. 7 The condition of being placed in a certain position or direction, with regard to something else, or to an observer;

said of celestial bodies. **8** Presentment; the offering of a negotiable instrument for payment. [See PRESENT]

PRES·EN·TA′·TION·AL (prĕz–) *adj.* Relating to or composed of presentations.

PRES·EN·TA′TION·AL·ISM (prĕz–) *noun* The philosophical doctrine that man has an immediate perception of all the elemental forms of entity, as space, time, substance, and power; natural realism. Also **PRES·EN·TA′·TION·ISM.** — **PRES·EN·TA′·TION·IST** *adj. & noun.*

PRE·SEN·TA·TIVE (–zĕn′·tuh·tĭv) *adj.* **1** Having to do with the mental awareness or knowledge of an activity, power, or object: distinguished from *representative;* as, a *presentative* judgment. **2** Having the right to present to a benefice; also, admitting of the presentation of a clergyman. — **·NESS** *noun.*

PRES·EN·TEE′ (prĕz–) *noun* **1** One who is presented, as to a benefice or at court. **2** The recipient of a gift.

PRE·SEN·TI·MENT (prĭ·zĕn′–) *noun* A prophetic sense of something to come; a foreboding. See synonyms under ANTICIPATION. [<F. <PRE– + L. *sentio,* feel]

PRE·SEN·TIVE (–zĕn′·tĭv) *adj.* Conveying or embodying (as nouns, adjectives, and most verbs) a distinct and complete conception, whether of an object, act, or quality: distinguished from *symbolic.* — *noun* A presentive word. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PRES·ENT·LY (prĕz′–) *adv.* **1** After a little time; shortly. **2** At once; immediately. See synonyms under IMMEDIATELY.

PRE·SENT·MENT (prĭ·zĕnt′–) *noun* **1** The act of presenting; also, the state or manner of being presented; presentation. **2** That which is represented or exhibited; a representation or picture; semblance. **3** A report made by a grand jury, concerning some wrong–doing, and presented to the court; also, the finding and setting forth of charges in an indictment by a grand jury; an indictment. **4** The presentation of a negotiable instrument for payment. **5** In philosophy, the mental images of a perception or idea.

PRESENT PARTICIPLE See under PARTICIPLE.

PRESENT PERFECT The perfect tense, as distinguished from the pluperfect and future perfect: expressing action completed at the time of speaking; as, he *has gone,* I *have seen* it.

PRESENT TENSE The tense marking present time: as, I *go, do go, am going.*

PRE·SER·VA·TIVE (–zŭr′·vuh·tĭv) *adj.* Serving or tending to preserve. — *noun* That which serves or tends to preserve; a substance that preserves; a safeguard.

PRE·SERVE (–zŭrv′) *verb* [**PRE·SERVED, PRE·SERV·ING**] **1** To keep in safety; guard or rescue from destruction, death, loss, or detriment; protect from harm; save. **2** To maintain intact or unimpaired; keep in the same condition; keep up; as, he *preserved* his composure. **3** To save from decay; prepare so as to resist decomposition or change; as, to *preserve* fruit; specifically, to put up (fruit) with sugar, as distinguished from *canning* in airtight vessels. **4** To retain, as in use or memory; keep. **5** To keep for sport, as game or fish, by preventing hunting or killing; also, to use as a preserve; protect game for purposes of sport.

— *noun* **1** Anything that is preserved, especially, a cooked fruit kept from fermenting by submersion in dissolved sugar: usually in the plural. **2** A place set apart for one's own private use, or in which game or fish are protected for purposes of sport. [<PRE– + L. *servo,* save or keep] — **PRE·SERV·A·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* — **PRE·SERV·A·BLE** *adj.* — **PRES·ER·VA′·TION** (prĕz·ur–) *noun* — **PRE·SERV·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): conserve, defend, guard, keep, maintain, protect, save, secure, sustain, uphold. See KEEP, RETAIN. *Antonyms:* abandon, lavish, lose, neglect, scatter, spend, spoil, waste.

PRE·SIDE (–zīde′) *intr. verb* [**PRE·SID·ED, PRE·SID·ING**] **1** To sit in authority over others; exercise the chief direction and oversight; act as head or ruler; as, a governor *presides* over a State. **2** To be set over a deliberative body, court, society, meeting, or the like, to direct the proceedings in accordance with rules and precedents. **3** To sit at the head of the table, as at dinner; lead socially. **4** Figuratively, to occupy a prominent position, as a large piece of furniture in a room or a high peak towering over lesser ones. [<L. *præsideo,* guard] — **PRE·SID·ER** *noun.*

PRES·I·DEN·CY (prĕz′–) *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] **1** The office or term of office of a president. **2** The act of presiding or supervising.

Pres·i·den·cy *noun* **1** The office of president of the United States. **2** A region ruled or presided over; specifically, one of the main political divisions of British India; as, the *Presidencies* of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

PRES·I·DENT (prĕz′–) *noun* **1** One who is chosen to preside over an organized body; specifically, the chief executive of a republic, as of the United States. See list of presidents of the United States. **2** The chairman of the meetings and chief executive officer of a department of the government, a corporation, society, board of trade or trustees, or similar body. **3** The chief officer of a college or university. **4** The chairman of a meeting conducted under parliamentary rules. — **PRES·I·DEN′·TIAL** (–shul) *adj.* — **PRES′·I·** *noun.*

List of the Presidents of the United States

No.	Name	Birthplace	Inaugurated Year	Age
	George Washington	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1789	57
	John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1797	62
	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1801	58
	James Madison	Port Conway, Va.	1809	58
	James Monroe	Westmoreland Co., Va.	1817	59
	John Quincy Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1825	58
	Andrew Jackson	Union Co., N. C.	1829	62
	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1837	55
9	William H. Harrison	Berkeley, Va.	1841	68
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va.	1841	51
11	James K. Polk	Mecklenburg Co., N. C.	1845	50
12	Zachary Taylor	Orange Co., Va.	1849	65
13	Millard Fillmore	Summerhill, N. Y.	1850	50
14	Franklin Pierce	Hillsboro, N. H.	1853	49
15	James Buchanan	Cove Gap, Pa.	1857	66
16	Abraham Lincoln	Hardin Co., Ky.	1861	52
17	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1865	57
18	Ulysses S. Grant	Point Pleasant, O.	1869	47
19	Rutherford B. Hayes	Delaware, O.	1877	54
20	James A. Garfield	Cuyahoga Co., O.	1881	49
21	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1881	51
22	Grover Cleveland	Caldwell, N. J.	1885	48
23	Benjamin Harrison	North Bend, O.	1889	55
24	Grover Cleveland		1893	56
25	William McKinley	Trumbull Co., O.	1897	54
26	Theodore Roosevelt	New York, N. Y.	1901	43
27	William H. Taft	Cincinnati, O.	1909	52
28	Woodrow Wilson	Staunton, Va.	1913	56
29	Warren G. Harding	Corsica, O.	1921	56
30	Calvin Coolidge	Plymouth, Vt.	1923	
31	Herbert C. Hoover	West Branch, Ia.	1929	
32	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Hyde Park, N. Y.	1933	
33	Harry S. Truman	Lamar, Mo.	1945	59
34	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Denison, Tex.	1953	62

PRE·SID·I·AL *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to a garrison or a garrisoned post; having a garrison; as, a *presidial* town: also **PRE·SID′·I·A·RY.** **2** Pertaining to a presidio.

PRE·SID·I·O *noun* [Sp. Am.] **1** A garrisoned post; fort; fortified settlement; specifically, now, a military post in San Francisco. **2** A Spanish penal settlement in a foreign country.

PRE·SID·I·UM *noun* A permanent administrative committee elected by the Russian Soviet Supreme Council to act as the executive and directive body between the sessions of the Supreme Council. It consists of a president, 16 vice presidents, a secretary, and 24 members. There is one for each constituent republic.

PRE·SIG′·NI·FY *tr. verb* To signify or give token of in advance; presage; foreshadow.

PRESS *verb* [**PRESSED, PRESS·ING**] **1** To act upon by weight; bear down or lie upon; exert pressure; bear heavily: opposed to *pull.* **2** To act upon by lateral force; thrust or crowd; as, troops *pressed* the people back. **3** To place or hold with or as if with force; as, to *press* one's finger on the spot. **4** To crush or squeeze with or as with a press; compress; as, to *press* the juice from grapes, to *press* hay. **5** To clasp with affection; embrace closely; hug. **6** To inculcate strongly, as a truth; insist upon the execution or acceptance of, as a plan or an argument; enjoin; also, to plead pertinaciously in favor of; as, he *pressed* his claim successfully; be urgent or importunate. **7** To follow closely, as in a race or chase; also, to hasten or urge onward; as, they *pressed* the fugitive closely; advance strenuously; strain forward; rush. **8** To smooth or shape by heat and pressure; as, to *press* a coat; iron. **9** To compel by necessity or moral force; place in an exigency; act on the mind or will with weight or moral force. **10** To weigh on the mind of; oppress. **11** To enforce or impose, as a law. **12** To give special weight to, as in reading anything; impress. **13** To collect in throngs; approach closely; encroach; as, people *pressed* in. See synonyms under DIMPRESS, JAM, PLEAD, PUSH.

— *noun* **1** A dense throng. **2** The act of crowding together or of straining forward. **3** Hurry or pressure of affairs; urgency; as, the *press* of business. **4** A movable upright closet or case in which clothes, books, etc., are kept; as, a linen *press.* **5** An apparatus or machine by which pressure is applied, as for making wine, compressing bulky substance for packing, etc.; a printing press. See PRINTING PRESS. **6** Newspapers or periodical literature collectively, or the body of persons collectively, as editors, reporters, etc., engaged upon such publications; also, printed literature in the abstract. **7** The art, process, or business of printing. **8** The

place of business in which a printing press is set up and where printing is carried on; as, the Clarendon *Press*, to go to *press*. See synonyms under THRONG. [<F. *presse* <L. *pressus* <press]

2PRESS *verb* To force into military or naval service; impress sailors or soldiers; serve as a pressgang. — *noun* A commission to impress men into the public service; also, the impressment of men.

PRESS AGENT A person employed, as in a theatrical company, to attend to newspaper advertising; a publicity man for any person or business.

PRESS·BOARD *noun* 1 A wooden board placed between sheets in a standing press. 2 An ironing board. — **IMITATION PRESSBOARD** Millboard. — **ELECTRICAL PRESSBOARD** Fullerboard.

PRESS BURG (-bo͝orK) [G.] Same as BRATISLAVA.

PRESS·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which presses; especially, in mechanics, any machine or apparatus exerting pressure, as by a spring; a presser foot. 2 One who cleans and presses clothes. 3 One who operates a press; as, a cotton *presser*.

PRESSER FOOT A footpiece in a sewing machine to hold the fabric down to the feed plate.

PRESS·GANG *noun* A detachment of men detailed to press men into naval or military service.

PRESS·ING *adj.* 1 Demanding immediate attention; urgent; important. 2 Importunate. — **·LY** *adv.*

2PRESS MAN *noun* [**·MEN** *pl.*] 1 A man who has charge of a press, as a printing press. 2 A man who presses clothes. 3 [Pop.] A member of the press; journalist.

2PRESS·MAN *noun* [Obs.] [**·MEN** *pl.*] A member of a pressgang.

PRESS·MARK *noun* 1 A mark in a book to point out its particular place in a book press or bookcase of a library. 2 A mark, as a number or letter on the margin of a newspaper, showing on which press it was printed.

PRESS MONEY The king's shilling. See under SHILLING.

PRESS OF CANVAS or **SAIL** The maximum spread of sail that can be carried with safety under wind pressure.

PRESS OR *adj.* Increasing the functional activity of an organ; as, a *pressor* nerve, stimulating of which raises the arterial blood pressure: opposed to *depressor*. [<2PRESS]

PRESS·PAHN *noun* Fullerboard.

PRESS PROOF 1 The last proof taken before printing. 2 A proof taken on a press.

PRES·SURE (prĕsh′·ur) *noun* 1 The act of pressing, or the state of being pressed. 2 Any force which acts against an opposing force; a thrust, stress, or strain between opposed masses, uniformly distributed over the surfaces in contact, as, steam *pressure*, the *pressure* of a gas in a confined space. 3 Electromotive force. 4 An impelling or constraining moral force; compulsory motive; as, bringing *pressure* to bear. 5 Exigent demand on one's time or strength; urgency; as, the *pressure* of business. 6 The oppressive influence or depressing effect of something hard to bear; weight, as of grief or trouble; onerousness; as, *pressure* of taxation, *pressure* of calamity. 7 A printed character; stamp; an impression. — **FLUID PRESSURE** Pressure of a fluid or resembling that of a fluid, being invariable and uniform in all directions.

PRESSURE CABIN An enclosed compartment in an airplane, supplied with air maintained at or near sea-level pressure to provide sufficient oxygen for pilot and passengers at high altitudes.

PRESSURE COOKER An enclosed receptacle for the cooking of food at high temperature under pressure; an autoclave.

PRESSURE GAGE An instrument for measuring the pressure of a gas or liquid, and for indicating it by a pointer on a graduated dial; a manometer. Also **PRESSURE GAUGE.**

PRESSURE GRADIENT In meteorology, the decrease in barometric pressure per unit of horizontal distance along the course in which the pressure decreases most rapidly.

PRES′ SUR·IZE (prĕsh′·ur-) *verb* [**·IZED**, **·IZ ING**] To subject to high pressure; specifically, in aeronautics, to maintain normal atmospheric pressure in the sealed cabin or cockpit of an airplane at high altitudes. — **PRES·SUR·I ZA′·TION** *noun.*

PRESS·WORK *noun* 1 The operating, adjustment, or management of a printing press; also, the work done by the press. 2 Cabinetwork made up of cross-veneers glued together and pressed while hot.

PREST *adj.* [Obs.] Ready; prepared at hand; daring; also, tidy; neat. — *noun* 1 An advance or loan; also, ready money. 2 Press money: also **PREST MONEY.**

PRES·TER *noun* A priest; presbyter: obsolete except in the name, **PRESTER JOHN,** a medieval legendary Christian priest and said to be a powerful and wealthy king of central Asia, or, later, of Abyssinja. [<OF. *prestre*, priest]

PRES·TI·DIG·I·TA′·TION (-dĭj·I·tay′·shun) *noun* The practice of sleight of hand; jugglery; legerdemain. [<L. *præsto*, at hand, + *digitus*, finger] — **PRES·TI·DIG′·I·TA·TOR** *noun.*

PRES·TIGE (prĕs·teezh′ *or* prĕs′·tij) *noun* Authority or importance based on past achievements or reputation; ascendency based on recognition of power; renown. [<F. <L. *præstigia*, deception]

PRES·TIS·SI·MO *adv.* [It.] In very quick time: a musical direction. [Superlative of PRESTO]

PRES·TO *adv.* 1 In quick time: a musical direction. 2 At once; speedily. — *noun* In music, a very fast movement, passage, or phrase. [<It. <L. *præsto*, at hand, <*præ*, before, + *sto*, stand]

PRESTO! CHANGE! Pass quickly: a jugglers' formula.

PRES·TON A manufacturing borough and river port in central Lancashire, England; battle, 1648.

PRES·TONE *noun* Ethylene glycol, used as an anti-freeze mixture: a trade name.

PRES TON·PANS′ (-pănz′) A coast town in East Lothian, Scotland; about 10 miles east of Edinburgh on the Firth of Forth; battle, 1745.

PRE SUM A·BLE (prĭ·zūme′-) *adj.* Fair to suppose; reasonable. See synonyms under APPARENT, LIKELY, PROBABLE. — **PRE SUM·A·BLY** *adv.*

PRE SUME (-zūme′) *verb* [**PRE·SUMED, PRE·SUM·ING**] 1 To venture on without previous permission; dare: usually with an infinitive. 2 To assume as entitled to belief without direct knowledge or certain evidence; take as likely or probable; infer or assume a thing as true on presumptive grounds. 3 To take as a premise, or as a basis of action, in the absence of positive proof and as subject to further evidence. 4 To behave with arrogance or without proper respect; to proceed with presumption or overconfidence; encroach: often with *on* or *upon*, and formerly with *of*; as, he *presumes* upon our patience. See synonyms under ASSUME. [<PRE- + L. *sumo*, take] — **PRE·SUM ED·LY** *adv.* — **PRE SUM ER** *noun.*

PRE SUMP TION (-zŭmp′·shun) *noun* 1 Blind or overweening confidence or self-assertion. 2 A passing beyond the ordinary bounds of good breeding, respect, or reverence; offensively forward or arrogant conduct or expression; effrontery. 3 The act of forming a judgment on probable grounds, awaiting further evidence; also, the judgment so formed, or a ground or reason for it. 4 That which may be logically or legally assumed to be true until disproved; as, the *presumption* of guilt. 5 [Law] The inference of a fact on proof of circumstances that usually or necessarily attend such fact. See synonyms under ARROGANCE, ASSURANCE, IMPUDENCE, PROBABILITY, TEMERITY.

PRE SUMP TIVE (-zŭmp′·tiv) *adj.* Creating or resting upon a presumption; affording reasonable grounds for belief. — **·LY** *adv.*

PRESUMPTIVE HEIR See HEIR PRESUMPTIVE.

PRE SUMP·TU OUS (-zŭmp′·cho͞o us *or* -tyo͞o·us) *adj.* 1 Unduly confident or bold; audacious; arrogant; insolent. 2 Exhibiting, characterized by, or founded on presumption; presuming unduly, as upon success or the forbearance of others; foolhardy. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PRE·SUP POSE′ (-pōze′) *tr. verb* [**·POSED′, ·POS′ ING**] 1 To imply or involve as a necessary antecedent condition. 2 To take for granted. — **PRE SUP PO SI′·TION** (-zĭsh′·un) *noun.*

PRE TEND *verb* 1 To put forth as an excuse or pretext; simulate; feign; make believe; sham. 2 To put forward or assert a claim or title to. 3 To state falsely as a matter of fact. 4 To feign in play. [<L. *præ*, before, + *tendo*, stretch]

Synonyms. affect, assume, counterfeit, feign, profess, sham, simulate. See ASSUME, DISMASK.

PRE TEND·ED *adj.* Alleged; asserted; professed. — **·LY** *adv.*

PRE·TEND ER *noun* 1 One who advances a claim or title; a claimant; specifically, a claimant of a throne who is an heir of a deposed dynasty. 2 In English history, the son and grandson of James II, the former being known in literature as the **PRETENDER** simply, or the **OLD PRETENDER,** and the latter as the **YOUNG PRETENDER.** See YOUNG PRETENDER. 3 A hypocrite. See synonyms under HYPOCRITE.

PRE TENSE *noun* 1 That which is pretended; a pretext; a ruse or wile. 2 The act or state of pretending, or of being a pretender or claimant; specifically, a false assumption of a character or condition; hence, affectation; ostentation. 3 Any act of simulation. 4 A right or title asserted. 5 An intention, aim or effort. Also **PRE·TENCE.**

Synonyms: affectation, air, assumption, cloak, color, disguise, dissimulation, excuse, mask, pretension, pretext, ruse, seeming, semblance, show, simulation. A *pretense*, in the unfavorable and usual sense, is something advanced or displayed for the purpose of concealing the reality. A person makes a *pretense* of something for the credit or advantage to be gained by it; he makes what is allowed or approved a *pretext* for doing what would be opposed or condemned; a tricky schoolboy makes a *pretense* of doing an errand which he does not do, or he makes the actual doing of an errand a *pretext* for playing truant. A *ruse* is something employed to blind or deceive so as to mask an ulterior design, and enable a person to gain some end that he would not be allowed to approach directly. A *pretension* is a claim that is or may be contested; the word is now commonly used in an unfavorable sense. See DISGUISE, HYPOCRISY. *Antonyms:* actuality, candor, fact, guilelessness, honesty, ingenuousness, openness, reality, simplicity, sincerity, truth.

PRE·TEN·SION *noun* 1 A claim put forward, whether true or false. 2 Affectation: display. 3 A bold or presumptuous assertion. See synonyms under PRETENSE.

PRE·TEN·TIOUS (-shus) *adj.* Characterized by pretension;

making an ambitious outward show; ostentatious. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PRETER- *prefix* Beyond; past; more than; as, *preter*legal, *preter*natural. [<L. *præter*, beyond, <*præ*, before]

PRET·ER·IT *adj.* Signifying past time or completed past action. —*noun* The tense that expresses absolute past time. Also **PRET·ER·ITE.** [<L. *præteritus* <*præter*, beyond, + *eo*, go]

PRET·ER·I′·TION (–ish′·un) *noun* 1 The act of passing over or omitting. 2 The omission or passing by of a natural heir without mention by a testator in his will. 3 In the doctrine of predestination, the passing by of the non-elect.

PRE·TER·I·TIVE (–ter′·i·tiv) *adj.* 1 Used to indicate past actions or states: said of tenses or verbs. 2 Employed only in a past tense or past tenses: said of certain verbs.

PRE·TER·MIT′ *tr. verb* [**·MIT′·TED, ·MIT′·TING**] To neglect; fail or cease to do; give no heed to. [<PRETER– + L. *mitto*, send] —**PRE·TER·MIS′·SION** *noun.*

PRE·TER·NAT′·U·RAL *adj.* Different from and exceeding the common order of nature; inexplicable; uncommon: distinguished from *supernatural.* See synonyms under SUPERNATURAL. —**·ISM** *noun* —**·LY** *adv.*

PRE·TEXT *noun* A fictitious reason or motive; specious excuse or explanation. See synonyms under PRETENSE. [<PRE- + L. *textus* <*texo*, weave]

PRE·TOR *noun* An ancient Roman city magistrate having charge of the administration of justice: also spelled *prætor.* [<L. *prætor* <*præo*, go before] —**PRE·TO·RI·AL** *adj.* —**PRE·TOR·SHIP** *noun.*

PRE·TO·RI·A A university city; joint capital, with Capetown, of Transvaal Province and of the Union of South Africa; seat of government.

PRE·TO·RI·AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pretor; pretorial. —*noun* A pretor: also spelled *prætorian.*

PRE·TO·RI·AN *adj.* Denoting the imperial bodyguard of the Cæsars. —*noun* A soldier of the lifeguard of the Cæsars: also spelled *Prætorian.*

PRETORIAN GUARD The bodyguard (or a member thereof) of the Roman emperors, organized by Augustus to take the place of the old *cohors prætoria*, or bodyguard of the general, and broken up by Constantine the Great.

PRET′·TI·FY (prit′–) *tr. verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To make pretty; embellish overnicely. [<PRETTY + –IFY]

PRET·TY (prit′i) *adj.* [**·TI·ER, ·TI·EST**] 1 Characterized by beauty of a delicate, diminutive, or trivial kind; pleasing; attractive; also, neatly turned or constructed, as, a *pretty* poem. 2 Of reasonable proportions or quality; tolerable; decent; good; sufficient: often used ironically as a term of depreciation; as, a *pretty* mess you made of it. 3 Sweet, precious: an endearing diminutive. 4 Characterized by effeminacy; affected; foppish. 5 [Scot.] Bold, vigorous; athletic. 6 [Obs.] Strong; able; cunning. See synonyms under BEAUTIFUL.

—*adv.* 1 Moderately; somewhat; to a fair extent; almost; as, *pretty* sure. 2 [Pop.] Prettily; finely. —**SITTING PRETTY** [Pop.] In good circumstances.

—*noun* [Pop.] Any pretty, dainty or delicate person or thing. [<OE. *prættig*, clever, crafty] —**·TI·LY** *adv.* —**·TI·NESS** *noun.*

PRET·ZEL *noun* A glazed and salted biscuit of knotlike form. [<G.]

PREUS·SEN (proy′·sĕn) [G.] Same as PRUSSIA.

PRE·VAIL *intr. verb* 1 To be victorious; prove superior; triumph: often with *over* or *against.* 2 To have effectual influence; be successful in operation, argument, or urging: with *on, upon,* or *with;* as, he *prevailed on* me to go. 3 To spread or extend widely, or have general vogue or acceptance; be predominant or very frequent, be in force. See synonyms under SUCCEED. [<L. *præ*, before, + *valeo*, be strong]

PRE·VAIL·ING *adj.* 1 Current; prevalent. 2 Having effective power or influence; efficacious. See synonyms under PREDOMINANT, USUAL. —**PRE·VAIL·ING·LY** *adv.* —**PRE·VAIL·ING·NESS** *noun.*

PREV·A·LENT *adj.* 1 Predominant; prevailing. 2 Of wide extent or frequent occurrence; common. 3 Efficacious; effective. See synonyms under GENERAL, PREDOMINANT, USUAL. —**PREV·A·LENCE** *noun* —**PREV·A·LENT·LY** *adv.*

PRE·VAR′·I·CATE (prī·vär′–) *intr. verb* [**·CAT·ED, ·CAT·ING**] To use language that is deceptively ambiguous or evasive; misrepresent; lie; quibble. [<PRE– + L. *varicus*, straddling] —**PRE·VAR′·I·CA·TOR** *noun.*

PRE·VAR·I·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of prevaricating; misleading or equivocal statement. 2 A trick. See synonyms under DECEPTION, SOPHISTRY.

PREV·E·NANCE *noun* The act or state of going before, especially of preceding in sequence.

PRE·VE·NIENCE (–veen′·yuns) *noun* The act or state of going before; anticipation.

PRE·VE·NIENT (–veen′·yunt) *adj.* 1 Preceding or preventing. 2 Anticipatory; expectant.

PRE·VENT *verb* 1 To stop or hinder from happening by means of previous measures; ward off; preclude; avert. 2 To bar the action of in advance; forestall; hinder: with *from.* 3 [Obs.] To be or act in advance of; be beforehand with; precede; anticipate. [<PRE– + L. *venio*, come] —**PRE·VENT·A·BLE, PRE·VENT·I·BLE** *adj.* —**PRE·VENT·A·BIL′·I·TY, PRE·VENT·I·BIL′·I·TY** *noun* —**PRE·VENT·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: anticipate, forestall. The original sense of *prevent*, to go or come before, act in advance of, now practically obsolete, was still in good use when the authorized version of the Bible was made, as appears in such passages as "Thou *preventest* him with the blessings of goodness" (that is, by sending the blessings before the desire is formulated or expressed), *Ps.* xxi, 3. *Anticipate* is now the only single word usable in this sense; to *forestall* is to take or act in advance in one's own behalf and to the prejudice or hindrance of another. But to *anticipate* is very frequently used in the favorable sense; as, his thoughtful kindness *anticipated* my wish (that is, met the wish before it was expressed); or one *anticipates* a payment (by making it before the time). For the present use of *prevent*, see synonyms for HINDER, PRECLUDE, PROHIBIT.

PRE·VEN·TION *noun* 1 The act of preventing, or the state of being prevented. 2 A hindrance; obstruction. 3 A preventive.

PRE·VEN·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* Intended or serving to ward off harm, diseases, etc.; as, *preventive* medicine. —*noun* That which prevents or hinders, as a medicine to ward off disease; a precautionary measure. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PRE·VERB *noun* A verbal prefix, as *be–* in *behave.*

PRE·VER·NAL *adj.* 1 Prior to spring. 2 Flowering in the early spring, as certain trees and plants.

PRE·VIEW *noun* An advance showing, as of a motion picture, a fashion show, etc., to invited guests before it is presented publicly; also, in motion pictures, the showing of bits or scenes to advertise a coming picture.

PRE·VI·OUS *adj.* 1 Being or taking place before something else in time or order, antecedent; prior to. 2 [Pop.] Acting, occurring, or speaking too soon; premature. [<PRI- + L. *via*, way] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: antecedent, anterior, earlier, foregoing, former, precedent, preceding, preliminary, prior. *Antecedent* may denote simple priority in time, implying no direct connection between that which goes before and that which follows; as, the striking of one clock may be always *antecedent* to the striking of another with no causal connection between them. *Antecedent* and *previous* may refer to that which goes or happens at any distance in advance, *preceding* is limited to that which is immediately or next before, an *antecedent* event may have happened at any time before, the *preceding* transaction is the one completed just before the one with which it is compared; a *previous* statement or chapter may be in any part of the book that has gone before; the *preceding* statement or chapter comes next before without an interval. *Foregoing* is used only of that which is spoken or written; as, the *foregoing* statements. *Anterior*, while it can be used of time, is coming to be employed chiefly with reference to place, as, the *anterior* lobes of the brain. *Prior* bears exclusive reference to time, and commonly where that which is first in time is first also in right; as, a *prior* demand. *Former* is used of time, or of position in written or printed matter, not of space in general. We say *former* times, a *former* chapter, etc. *Former* has a close relation, or sharp contrast, with something following; the *former* always implies the latter, even when not fully expressed. Compare ANTECEDENT. *Antonyms:* after, concluding, consequent, following, hind, hinder, hindmost, later, latter, posterior, subsequent, succeeding.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION See LITTLE GO.

PREVIOUS QUESTION In parliamentary practice, a motion to avoid or secure a vote at once. In the British Parliament, the motion is put to prevent a speedy vote on a measure. In the United States House of Representatives it is used to end debate and secure an immediate vote. Compare CLOSURE.

PREVIOUS TO 1 Antecedent to; being before. 2 Before. *previous* being loosely used for *previously* and *to* as a preposition.

PRE·VISE (–vīze′) *tr. verb* [**PRE·VISED, PRE·VIS·ING**] 1 To see or know beforehand; foresee. 2 To notify beforehand; forewarn. [<PRE– + L. *video*, see]

PRE·VI·SION (–vizh′·un) *noun* The act or power of foreseeing; prescience; foresight. See synonyms under ANTICIPATION. [<L. *prævisus* <*prævideo*, foresee]

PRE·VO·CA′·TION·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to the training given or requisite in schools of a lower grade than the vocational schools.

PRÉ·VOST (preh·vō′), **MARCEL,** 1862–1941, French novelist.

PRÉ·VOST D'EX·ILES (dĕx·eel′), **ANTOINE FRANÇOIS,** 1679–1763, French novelist; known as **ABBÉ PRÉVOST.**

PRE·WAR *adj.* Of or pertaining to a condition, arrangement, time, etc., before a war.

PREX *noun* [Pop.] A college student term for president; a college president. Also **PREX·Y.**

PREY (pray) *noun* 1 Any animal seized by another for food; hence, booty; plunder; pillage. 2 Anything made the victim of that which is hostile or evil. 3 The act of preying; depredation; robbery. See synonyms under PLUNDER. —*intr. verb* 1 To seize and devour animal food; take booty; make a victim of, in any sense. 2 To act injuriously,

as grief upon the mind: with *on* or *upon*. [<OF. *preie* <L. *præda*, booty] — **PREY'ER** *noun*.

PRI'AM In Greek mythology, the last king of Troy, husband of Hecuba; father of Hector and Paris. According to later legends, he was slain by Pyrrhus when Troy was captured.

PRI·A·PE'AN *adj.* Of or pertaining to Priapus, phallic.

PRI·A'PUS (prī-) In Greek and Roman mythology, the god of procreative power, of horticulture, vine-growing, goat- and sheep-breeding, bee-keeping, and fishing. He was the son of Dionysos and Aphrodite, and was said to have been born at Lampsacus on the Hellespont, whence his cult made its way to Italy.

PRIB·I·LOF' ISLANDS A group of Alaskan islands in the Bering Sea, 56° 50′ N., 170° W.; fur-seals. Also **PRIB I LOFF'**, **PRIB·I LOV'**.

PRICE *noun* **1** An equivalent given or asked in exchange; valuation; cost (to the buyer); also, anything given or done to obtain something; as, death is the *price* of glory. **2** The quality of possessing value; worth, especially, high value. **3** A bribe or anything used for a bribe. **4** A reward for the capture or death of. — **BEYOND PRICE** **1** So valuable that no adequate price can be set; priceless. **2** Unbribable. — **MARKET PRICE** The price that anything will bring in the open market. — **OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION** An agency of the U. S. government charged with the duty of stabilizing prices and rents so as to prevent inflation and economic collapse. — **TO SET A PRICE ON ONE'S HEAD** To offer a reward for the capture of a person, dead or alive.

— *intr. verb* [**PRICED**, **PRIC ING**] **1** To ask the price of. **2** To set a price upon; value; appraise. [<OF. *pris* <L. *pretium*, price]

Synonyms (noun): charge, cost, expenditure, expense, outlay, value, worth. The *cost* of a thing is all that has been expended upon it, whether in discovery, production, refinement, decoration, transportation, or otherwise, to bring it to its present condition in the hands of its present possessor; the *price* of a thing is what the seller asks for it. *Price* always implies that an article is for sale, what a man will not sell he declines to put a *price* on. *Value* is the estimated equivalent for an article, whether the article is for sale or not; the market *value* is what something would bring if it were for sale in the open market, the intrinsic *value* is the inherent worth of the article considered by itself alone; the market *value* of an old and rare volume may be very great, while its intrinsic *value* may be practically nothing. *Value* has always more reference to others' estimation (literally, what the thing will avail with others) than *worth*, which regards the thing in and by itself, thus, intrinsic *value* is a weaker expression than intrinsic *worth*. *Charge* has especial reference to services, *expense* to outlays; as, the *charges* of a lawyer or physician; traveling *expenses*, etc.

PRICE LESS *adj.* Beyond price or valuation; invaluable.

PRICE LIST *noun* A catalog of goods in which the prices are named.

PRICK *verb* **1** To pierce, as with a sharp point; puncture. **2** To affect with a sudden, sharp pain, sting; goad; spur. **3** To put a punctured mark against, as a name on a list, hence, to select. **4** To erect (the ears), as a horse: often with *up*. **5** To track, as a hare by its footprints. **6** To nick (a horse's tail). **7** To outline, sketch, or trace by puncturing; as, to *prick* out a ship's course on a chart. **8** To have or cause a sensation of being stung. **9** To ride at full speed, spur on. **10** To point upward. **11** To transplant, as young plants, preparatory to later planting. **12** [Obs.] To urge on with or as with a spur; goad; hence, to stimulate; incite. — **TO PRICK UP THE EARS** To listen intently; be alert.

— *noun* **1** The act of pricking; the state or sensation of being pricked; hence, a mental sting or spur; as, the *prick* of conscience. **2** That which pricks; a slender, sharp-pointed thing, as a thorn or pointed weapon. **3** A mark made by a sharp, pointed instrument; puncture; dot. **4** The footprint of an animal, as a rabbit or deer. **5** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A goad or spur. [<OE. *prica*, sharp point] — **PRICK'ER** *noun*.

PRICK·ET *noun* **1** A buck of the second year. **2** A sharp point upon which to stick a candle; hence, a candlestick.

PRICK ING *noun* **1** The act of puncturing with a sharp point, or the resulting sensation. **2** The laming of a horse by improper shoeing; also, the nicking of a horse's tail.

PRICKING WHEEL A toothed wheel mounted on a handle, used by saddlers to mark equidistant places for stitch holes, or by dressmakers in copying patterns. Also **PRICK WHEEL**.

PRICK LE *noun* **1** A small, sharp point, as on the bark of a plant. **2** A prickling or stinging sensation. — *verb* [**PRICK·LED** (-ld), **PRICK·LING**] **1** To puncture slightly with fine, sharp points. **2** To have a prickling sensation. **3** To cover with small marks or dots. **4** To be covered with prickles. **5** To tingle. [<OE. *pricel*]

PRICK·LY *adj.* **1** Furnished with prickles. **2** Stinging, as if from a prick or sting, as a *prickly* sensation.

PRICKLY-ASH *noun* A prickly shrub or tree *(Zanthoxylum americanum)* of the rue family, with pungent and aromatic bark.

PRICKLY HEAT A summer rash of bright red pimples, with heat, itching, and pricking as if by needles; miliaria.

PRICKLY-PEAR *noun* A flat-stemmed cactus (genus *Opuntia*) bearing a pear-shaped and often prickly fruit, or the fruit itself.

PRICKLY POPPY A weedlike annual *(Argemone mexicana)* of the poppy family, with prickly stem and leaves, showy yellow flowers, and yellow juice: compounded in botanical usage, **PRICKLY-POPPY**.

PRICK PUNCH A pointed steel punch for marking reference points on metal.

PRICK SONG *noun* [Obs.] **1** Music pricked down or written. **2** Counterpoint.

PRIDE *noun* **1** Undue sense of one's own superiority; inordinate self-esteem; arrogance, or superciliousness; conceit. **2** A proper sense of personal dignity and worth; honorable self-respect. **3** That of which one is justly proud; a cause of exultation. **4** The acme of excellence. **5** Consciousness of youth or power; high spirits; mettle; hence [Obs.] sexual desire. **6** Ostentatious splendor, display.

— *verb* [**PRID ED**, **PRID ING**] **1** To indulge in pride or self-gratulation, be exalted or elated; exult, glory: used reflexively. **2** To display or spread, as a bird its tail. [<OE. *pryde* <*prud*, proud]

Synonyms (noun): conceit, ostentation, self-complacency, self-conceit, self-esteem, self-exaltation, self-respect, vainglory, vanity. *Conceit* and *vanity* are associated with weakness, *pride* with strength. *Conceit* may be founded upon nothing, *pride* is founded upon something that one is, or has, or has done; *vanity*, too, is commonly founded on something real, but far slighter than would afford foundation for *pride*. *Vanity* is eager for admiration and praise and seeks them; *pride* could never solicit admiration or praise. *Conceit* is stronger than *self-conceit*. *Self-conceit* is ridiculous; *conceit* is offensive. *Self-respect* is a thoroughly worthy feeling; *self-esteem* is a more generous estimate of one's own character and abilities than the rest of the world is ready to allow. *Vainglory* is more pompous and boastful than *vanity*. Compare synonyms for ARROGANCE, EGOTISM, OSTENTATION, RESERVE. *Antonyms*: humility, lowliness, meekness, modesty, self-abasement.

PRIDE, THOMAS, died 1658, English general, one of the judges who condemned Charles I; conducted **PRIDE'S PURGE**, the expulsion of Royalist and Presbyterian members of the Long Parliament, 1648.

PRIDE FUL *adj.* Full of pride; haughty; disdainful.

PRIDE-OF-CHINA *noun* A large ornamental Eastern tree *(Melia azedarach)* of Asia and tropical America, with bipinnate leaves and panicles of lilac-colored flowers, succeeded by yellowish drupes: also called *China-tree*, *hagbush*, *chinaberry*. Also **PRIDE-OF-INDIA**.

PRID WIN King Arthur's shield.

PRIE-DIEU (pree-dyœ) *noun* A small desk arranged to support a book or books and with a footpiece on which to kneel; a praying desk. [<F., pray God]

PRI ER *noun* One who pries.

PRIEST *noun* One especially consecrated to the service of a divinity and considered as the medium between the divinity and the worshiper, as for prayer, service, or blessing; one in holy orders; a clergyman, specifically, in the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Greek Churches, one who belongs to the second order of the ministry. — **PARISH PRIEST** Formerly, in England, one who officiated in any part of the service in a parish church; now in England and Ireland, a Roman Catholic priest exercising ordinary and personal jurisdiction in a parish: distinguished from *rector* and *curate*. [<OE. *preost*; ultimately <Gr. *presbyteros*, older]

PRIEST-CRAFT *noun* Priestly knowledge: used especially in the sense of selfish intrigue.

PRIEST ESS *noun fem.* A woman who exercises priestly functions or who performs sacred rites.

PRIEST HOOD *noun* **1** The priestly office, character, or order. **2** The priestly order; priests collectively.

PRIEST LEY, JOHN BOYNTON, born 1894, English author.

— **JOSEPH,** 1733–1804, English philosopher and chemist; discoverer of oxygen.

PRIEST·LY *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to a priest or the priesthood; sacerdotal. **2** Suitable to or befitting a priest. — **PRIEST·LI NESS** *noun*.

PRIEST-RIDDEN *adj.* Completely under the influence or domination of priests.

1PRIG *noun* A formal and narrow-minded person who assumes superior virtue, wisdom, or learning; pedant. [Etymology unknown]

2PRIG *verb* [**PRIGGED**, **PRIG GING**] [North Eng. & Scot.] To bargain; try to bring down the price of; haggle; also, to beg.

PRIG·GISH *adj.* Like a prig; conceited. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

PRIG GISM *noun* The characteristics or manners of a prig.

PRIM *verb* [**PRIMMED**, **PRIM MING**] To decorate or adjust primly; dress or adorn with care; make oneself prim; fix (the face or mouth) into a precise, affected, or prim expression. — *adj.* Minutely or affectedly precise and formal; stiffly proper and neat. See synonyms under **DNEAT**. [Per-

haps variant of DPREEN; compare PRIMP] ·LY *adv.* —·NESS *noun.*

PRI'·MA·CORD *noun* A flexible tube of fabric or lead, filled with high explosive and used as a primer or bursting charge: a trade name.

PRI MA CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 The state of being first, as in rank or excellence. 2 The office or province of a primate; archbishopric. Also **PRI·MATE·SHIP.** [<OF. *primacie* <LL. *primas*, one of the first; see PRIMATE]

PRI MA DON NA (pree'·muh don'·uh) A leading female singer, as in an opera company. [<It.]

PRI·MA FA CI E (prī'·muh fay'·shi ee) [L.] At first view; so far as at first appears.

PRIMA-FACIE EVIDENCE Evidence which, if unexplained or uncontradicted, would establish the fact alleged.

PRI·MAGE (–mij) *noun* An allowance in addition to wages, formerly paid by a shipper to the master of a vessel, now paid to the owner of the vessel as an addition to freight charges, for care in lading or unlading goods in port.

PRI MAL *adj.* 1 Being at the beginning or foundation; first; original. 2 Most important; chief. See synonyms under PRIMEVAL.

PRIMAL CUT One of 19 cuts into which a side of beef may be divided for sale at wholesale. These cuts are: hindquarter, trimmed full loin, round sirloin, short loin, flank, flank steak, kidney, hanging tender, forequarter, cross cut chuck, triangle, arm chuck, rib, short plate, brisket, fore shank, back, regular chuck.

PRI' MA·RI·LY (prī'·mer·i·li; *emphatic* prī·mār'·i·li) *adv.* In the first place; originally; essentially.

PRI MA·RY *adj.* 1 First in origin, time, thought, or intention, original; radical; primitive. 2 First in degree, rank, or importance; fundamental; chief. 3 First in order of advancement, lowest; elementary; as, a *primary* school. 4 Of or pertaining to the principal flight feathers of a bird's wing. 5 Same as PALEOZOIC. 6 Of, pertaining to, or noting an inducing current or its circuit; as, a *primary* coil. 7 In chemistry, having some characteristic in the first degree, as an initial replacement, substitution, etc.; in organic compounds, denoting a radical in which a carbon atom is directly joined to only one other carbon atom; also, denoting a compound containing such a radical.

—*noun* [RIES *pl.*] 1 That which is first in rank, dignity, or importance, as a primary planet in distinction from a satellite. 2 A primary meeting or balloting of the voters belonging to one political party in an election district to nominate candidates. 3 One of the large flight feathers of the pinion or hand bones of a bird's wing. See synonyms under FIRST, PRIMEVAL. —**DIRECT PRIMARY ELECTION** A primary election in which candidates for office are nominated directly by the voters and not by a convention or by a body of delegates. [<L. *primarius* <*primus*, first]

PRIMARY ACCENT The chief accent or that indicating the greatest stress in a word, generally on the root syllable: commonly marked (′): in this book, indicated by an underscore, or, if two or more syllables are accented, by an underscore and (′).

PRIMARY CELL An electric battery cell which cannot be efficiently recharged after use owing to an irreversible electrochemical reaction.

PRIMARY COLORS See under COLOR.

PRI MATE *noun* 1 The prelate highest in rank in a nation or province. 2 Any of an order (*Primates*) of mammals, chiefly arboreal in habit, including the tarsiers, lemurs, marmosets, monkeys, apes, and man. [<F. *primat* <LL. *primas* <L. *primus*, first] —**PRI MA TIAL** *adj.*

PRI·MA·VE'·RA (pree·mah·veh'·rah) *noun* A tropical American tree (*Cybistax donnell-smithii*) of the bignonia family, yielding a creamy white or yellowish wood resembling satinwood: erroneously called *white mahogany.*

PRIME *adj.* 1 First in rank, dignity, or importance; chief. 2 First in value or excellence; of excellent quality; first-rate. 3 First in time or order; original; primitive; primeval. 4 Divisible by no whole number except itself and unity: said of a number. Two or more numbers are said to be *prime* to each other when they have no common factor but unity. 5 Having or pertaining to the strength and vigor of fresh maturity; blooming. 6 Original, as opposed to *secondary;* not derived; first. 7 Marked with the sign (′). See synonyms under EXCELLENT, PRIMEVAL.

—*noun* 1 The period of fresh, full vigor, beauty and power succeeding youth and preceding age; formerly, youth. 2 Hence, the period of full perfection in anything. 3 The beginning of anything, as of the day; dawn; spring. 4 The best of anything; a prime grade. 5 A prime number. 6 A mark or accent (′) written above and to the right of a letter or figure; also, an inch, a minute, etc., as indicated by that sign, used in indicating and measuring degrees. 7 In music, the tonic; the interval of unison; also, a note in unison with another.

—*verb* [PRIMED, PRIM·ING] 1 To make ready; specifically, to put a primer into preparatory to firing; as, to *prime* a gun, a mine, etc.; to pour water into to displace air and thus promote suction; as, to *prime* a pump; also [Pop.] to supply with facts or information; instruct what to say or do in any expected emergency; as, to *prime* a witness. 2 To cover with the first coat of paint or plaster. 3 To furnish with a prime mark (′). 4 To carry water along with the steam into the cylinder: said of a steam boiler or steam engine. 5 To come before the mean time, as a tide. [<L. *primus*, first] —**PRIME·LY** *adv.* —**PRIME·NESS** *noun.*

PRIME *noun* The first canonical hour succeeding lauds; first of the day hours; also, the office recited at that time.

PRIME CONDUCTOR The conductor of a frictional electric machine which collects and retains the positive electricity.

PRIME COST The direct cost of obtaining or producing something, i.e., the cost of labor and material, exclusive of capital and management expenses.

PRIME MERIDIAN A meridian from which longitude is reckoned: now, generally, the one that passes through Greenwich, England, but formerly that of the local capital, as, in the United States, Washington; in France, Paris, etc.

PRIME MINISTER The chief of the cabinet or ministry; in Great Britain, the principal minister of the sovereign. Compare PREMIER.

PRIME MINISTRY The office of a prime minister.

PRIME MOVER 1 An original or chief force in an undertaking. 2 That which is regarded as an original or natural source of the energy required to perform work or develop power, as muscular force, attraction, a turbine, or electricity. 3 A motive-power engine.

PRIME NUMBER A number divisible without remainder by no whole number except itself and unity; an incomposite number: opposed to *composite number.*

DPRIM ER (prim'–) *noun* 1 An elementary text book; especially, a beginning reading book; originally, a small prayer book or the like. 2 Either of two sizes of printing type, GREAT PRIMER (18-point) and LONG PRIMER (10-point).

2PRIM ER (prīme'–) *noun* 1 Any device, as a cap, tube, etc., used for priming a gun. 2 One who primes a firearm, etc.

3PRI·MER (prī'–) *adj.* [Obs.] First; original; primary. [<OF. <L. *primarius* <*primus*, prime]

PRI ME RO (prī·meh'·rō) *noun* An old gambling card game. [<Sp.]

PRI ME·VAL (prī–) *adj.* Belonging to the first ages; primitive in time; primary. [<L. *primævus*, youthful, <*primus*, first, + *ævum*, age] —·LY *adv.*

Synonyms: aboriginal, ancient, autochthonic, immemorial, indigenous, native, old, original, primal, primary, prime, primitive, primordial, pristine. *Aboriginal* signifies pertaining to the earliest known inhabitants of a country in the widest sense, including not merely human beings, but animals and plants. *Primeval* signifies strictly belonging to the first ages, earliest in time, but often only the earliest of which man knows or conceives. *Prime* and *primary* may signify either first in time, or first in importance; *primary* has also the sense of elementary or preparatory, we speak of a *prime* minister, a *primary* school. *Primal* is chiefly poetic, in the sense of *prime;* as, the *primal* curse. *Primordial* is first in an order of existence or development; as, a *primordial* leaf. *Primitive* frequently signifies having the original characteristics of that which it represents, as well as standing first in time; as, the *primitive* church, or early characteristics without remoteness in time. *Primeval* simplicity is the simplicity of the earliest ages; *primitive* simplicity may be found in retired villages now. *Pristine* is used almost exclusively in a good sense of that which is *original* and perhaps *ancient;* as, *pristine* purity, innocence, vigor. *Immemorial* refers solely to time, independently of quality, denoting, in legal phrase, that "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." Compare synonyms for ANCIENT, FIRST, OLD. *Antonyms:* adventitious, exotic, foreign, fresh, late, modern, new, novel, recent.

PRI·MI·GE'·NI·AL (–jee'·nī·ul) *adj.* Being the first or first-born; primal; primitive; original. [<L. *primigenius* <*primus*, first, + *gigno*, produce]

PRI MINE (–min) *noun* The outermost and last-developed integument of an ovule; also, the inner integument as being formed first. Compare SECUNDINE. [<L. *primus*, first]

PRIM ING (prīme'–) *noun* 1 That with which anything is primed; specifically, a combustible composition used to ignite an explosive charge. 2 The ground or first layer of paint laid on a surface that is to be painted.

PRI·MIP·A·RA (prī–) *noun* [·RÆ (ree) *pl.*] A woman in labor with her first child or one who has borne a single child. [<L. <*primus*, first, + *pario*, bring forth] —**PRI MI·PAR'·I·TY** (–pär'·i·ti) *noun* —**PRI·MIP·A·ROUS** (–rus) *adj.*

PRIM·I·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the beginning or origin; first; earliest; primary. 2 Resembling the manners or style of long ago; old-fashioned; simple; plain. 3 Of, belonging to, or characterized by the earliest geological period: said especially of the crystalline, unstratified, and massive rocks, the oldest known. 4 Of or pertaining to the beginning or earliest anthropological forms or civilizations: as *primitive* man, *primitive* weapons. 5 In biology, being or occurring at an early stage of development or growth; first-formed; rudimentary; also, not much changed by evolution; as, a *primitive* species. 6 Standing in original rela-

tion, as a word from which a derivative is made; radical, as opposed to *derived*. 7 Adhering to strictly traditional interpretation of doctrine and Scripture; as, the *primitive* church.
—*noun* 1 A primary or radical word; also, a word from which another is derived. 2 A form in algebra or geometry from which another is derived. 3 An artist, or a work of art, belonging to a very early period of art, or to the earliest phase of an art development or movement; also, a work of any period resembling or imitating such art, or an artist producing it: often characterized by simplicity or a childlike quality. See synonyms under FIRST, PRIMEVAL, RADICAL. [<L. *primitivus* <*primus*, first] —**LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun* —**PRIM·I·TIV′·I·TY** *noun*.

PRIMITIVE BAPTIST A member of a branch of the Baptist Church (separate since 1895) holding to Calvinistic and anti-mission doctrines: also called *Hardshell Baptist*.

PRIM·I·TIV·ISM *noun* Belief in or adherence to primitive forms and customs.

PRI·MO·GEN′·I·TOR (-jĕn′·i·tor) *noun* An ancestor.

PRI·MO·GEN′·I·TURE (-jĕn′·i·chŏor *or* -tyŏor) *noun* 1 The state of being the first-born child of the same parents. 2 The right of the eldest son to inherit the property, title, etc., of a parent, to the exclusion of all other children. See ULTIMOGENITURE. [<L. *primus*, first, + *gigno*, beget]

PRI·MOR·DI·AL (prī-) *adj.* 1 First in order or time; original; elemental. 2 First in order of appearance in the growth or development of an organism. —*noun* An elementary principle. See synonyms under FIRST, PRIMEVAL, TRANSCENDENTAL. [<F. <L. *primordium*, origin] —**·LY** *adv.*

PRI·MOR·DI·AL·ISM (prī-) *noun* The survival or persistence of primitive arts and customs.

PRI·MO U·O·MO (pree′·mō ōō·aw′·mō) [It.] Best man; leading actor or singer.

PRIMP *verb* To prink; dress up. [Akin to PRIM]

PRIM·ROSE (-rōze) *noun* 1 An early-blossoming perennial herb (genus *Primula*) with tufted basal leaves and variously colored flowers; also, the flower. 2 The evening-primrose. 3 A light pale-yellow color, named for the common English primrose: a term indiscriminately applied to various yellow pigments. —*adj.* 1 Pertaining to a primrose, or primrose color. 2 Flowery; gay. [<ME. *primerole* <OF. <L. *primula* <*primus*, first]

PRIMROSE PATH The life of worldly or sensual pleasures.

PRIM·SIE *adj.* [Scot.] Demure; prim.

PRIM·U·LA′·CEOUS (-yu·lay′·shus) *adj.* Designating or belonging to a family (*Primulaceæ*) of herbs widely distributed in the northern hemisphere, including pimpernel, cyclamens, rock-jasmines, and loosestrife, of the primrose family.

PRI MUS IN·TER PA·RES (-reez) [L.] First among equals.

PRINCE *noun* 1 A male monarch or sovereign. 2 The son of a monarch; also, a male descendant of a royal house. 3 One of a high order of nobility. 4 A chief or leader, or one of the highest rank of the class to which he belongs; as, a merchant *prince*. See synonyms under MASTER. [<F. <L. *princeps* <*primus*, first, + *capio*, take]

PRINCE ALBERT A frock coat.

PRINCE ALBERT NATIONAL PARK A park in central Saskatchewan, Canada; 1,869 square miles.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND An island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; a province of Canada; 2,184 square miles; capital, Charlottetown.

PRINCE·KIN *noun* A little or inferior prince.

PRINCE·LY *adj.* 1 Like or characteristic of a prince. 2 Belonging to or suitable for a prince. 3 Having the rank of a prince. See synonyms under KINGLY. —*adv.* In a princely manner. —**PRINCE·LI·NESS** *noun*.

PRINCE OF DARKNESS Satan.

PRINCE OF PEACE Jesus Christ.

PRINCE OF WALES The male heir apparent to the throne of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, who is born Duke of Cornwall, and becomes Prince of Wales only by creation.

PRINCE OF WALES, CAPE The westernmost point of the American continent, Alaska; eastern limit of Bering Strait

PRINCE OF WALES PLUMES In furniture and decoration, a motif of three ostrich feathers tied with a bowknot.

PRINCE RUPERT A seaport in western British Columbia, Canada; terminus of Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

PRINCE'S-FEATHER *noun* A species of polygonum.

PRINCESS-FEATHER *noun* A tall, graceful plant (*Amaranthus hybridus hypochondriacus*) with many-branched panicles of showy flowers.

PRIN CESS *noun* 1 One of the female members of a royal family; especially, the daughter of a monarch. 2 The wife of a prince: in this sense and the foregoing used as a title. 3 [Obs.] A queen or female ruler. [<F. *princesse*]

PRIN·CESSE (prin·sĕs′) *adj.* Designating the form of a garment (for women) that is made close, smooth-fitting, with the skirt and waist in one, and undraped. Also **PRIN CESS.** [<F., princess]

PRINCESS ROYAL The eldest daughter of a sovereign.

PRIN·CI·PAL (-pul) *adj.* First in rank, character, or importance; chief. See synonyms under FIRST, PARAMOUNT.
—*noun* 1 One who takes a leading part; one concerned directly and not as an auxiliary; one who is a leader or chief in some action. 2 [Law] The actor in a crime, or one present aiding and abetting; the employer of one who acts as an agent; one primarily liable for whom another has become surety: also, the most important thing, or part of a given property, to which other things or parts are incidental. 3 One who is at the head of some body; a chief; one in authority; a presiding officer, as of a society; specifically, the head teacher or master in a public or private school; also, the chief executive of some colleges and universities in Great Britain. 4 Property or capital, as opposed to interest or income. 5 [Law] The capital or body of an estate. 6 A rafter extending to the ridge pole; a principal rafter. 7 The chief metal organ stop an octave higher in pitch than the other diapasons. See synonyms under CHIEF, MASTER. [<F. <L. *principalis* <*princeps*, chief] —**PRIN·CI·PAL·LY** *adv.* —**PRIN·CI·PAL SHIP** *noun*

PRIN·CI·PAL′·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The territory of a reigning prince, or one that gives to a prince a title of courtesy. 2 *pl.* Powers or powerful influences, as celestial or demoniacal powers; in the celestial hierarchy of Dionysius, the seventh of the nine emanations from the Divine. 3 [Obs.] The state of being supreme or preeminent; sovereignty.

PRINCIPAL PART See under PART.

PRIN CIP·I·UM *noun* [·I·A *pl.*] 1 Beginning; origin; first principle. 2 *pl.* Fundamentals. [<L.]

PRIN·CI·PLE *noun* 1 A source or cause from which a thing proceeds, fundamental cause. 2 That which is inherent in anything, determining its nature; essential character; essence. 3 A general truth or law. 4 A settled law or rule of conduct. 5 A law of nature as illustrated in the mechanical powers. 6 An essential constituent of a compound or substance that gives character to it. See synonyms under DOCTRINE, LAW, REASON.
—*tr. verb* [·PLED (pld), ·PLING] To establish or confirm in principles, good or bad: chiefly in the past participle. [<L. *principium*, a beginning]

PRIN·COCK *noun* [Obs.] A coxcomb. Also **PRIN·COX.**

PRINGS·HEIM (-hime), **ERNST**, 1859–1917, German physicist.

—**NATHANAEL**, 1823–94, German botanist.

PRINK *verb* 1 To dress or adorn ostentatiously; adorn oneself for show. 2 To assume pompous airs; strut. [Akin to PRANK] —**·ER** *noun*.

PRINT *noun* 1 An impression with ink from type, plates, etc.; printed characters collectively; printed matter. 2 Anything printed from an engraved plate or lithographic stone; a proof; a printed picture or design. 3 A newspaper, pamphlet, or the like. 4 An impression or mark made upon or sunk into a substance by pressure; imprint. 5 A reproduction from such an impression. 6 Any fabric stamped with a design by means of dyes used on engraved rollers, wood blocks, or screens. 7 Any tool or device bearing a pattern or design, or that upon which it is impressed. 8 A positive picture made from a photographic negative. 9 Same as NEWSPRINT. —**IN PRINT** 1 Printed; also, for sale in printed form: opposed to *out of print*. 2 [Obs.] In an exact or formal manner. —**INDIA PRINT** Muslin printed, specifically handblocked, with the native patterns and glowing colors of India. —**OUT OF PRINT** No longer on sale, the edition being exhausted. See synonyms under DMARK, PICTURE.
—*verb* 1 To make a mark or marks upon, as by pressure; impress. 2 To impress (type, letters, or pictures, etc.) on paper, cloth, etc; make copies of by a printing press. 3 To send forth in print; publish; be in the printing business. 4 To reproduce by any transfer process, as by mimeograph, or as photographs by the action of sunlight on sensitized paper. 5 To fix, as by impressing; impress; delineate; as, the scene was *printed* on his memory. 6 To form (letters) in imitation of the characters used in print. See synonyms under DIMPRESS. [<OF. *preinte*, for *empreinte*, imprint] —**PRINT·A·BLE** *adj.*

PRINT·ER *noun* 1 One engaged in the trade of typographical printing; one who sets type or runs a printing-press; specifically, a compositor. 2 One who owns a printing establishment and employs printers. 3 One who prints, stamps, impresses, or transfers copies of anything as a business.

PRINTER'S DEVIL A printer's apprentice. See under DEVIL.

PRINT·ER·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] 1 A place where cotton goods, as calico, are printed. 2 A printing office.

PRINT·ING *noun* 1 The making and issuing of matter for reading by means of type and the printing press. 2 Presswork. 3 The act of reproducing a design upon a surface by any process. 4 That which is printed.

PRINTING MACHINE Any machine for printing, as on cotton cloth; particularly, an elaborate machine for doing fine or rapid printing, as on paper; a printing press.

PRINTING PRESS A mechanism for printing from an inked surface as of type, plates, wood blocks, etc., operating by pressure, either against a flat bed, as in the platen press, or against a series of revolving cylinders, as in the rotary press.

PRINT·LESS *adj.* Making, bearing, or retaining no print or impression.

PRI·OR *adj.* Preceding in time, order, or importance: used also with *to* adverbially. See synonyms under ANTECEDENT, ANTERIOR. —*noun* 1 A monastic officer next in rank below an abbot. 2 Formerly, an Italian magistrate. [<L., former, earlier] —**PRI·OR·ATE, PRI·OR·SHIP** *noun.*

PRI·OR, MATTHEW, 1664–1721, English poet and diplomat.

PRI·OR·ESS *noun fem.* A female prior; a nun next in rank below an abbess.

PRI·OR·I·TY (prī–) *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Antecedence; precedence: opposed to *posteriority.* 2 A first right established on emergency or need; as, defense plants have *priorities* on steel in time of war; also, a certificate giving this right to a manufacturer or contractor; hence, a restriction on the use of a commodity or service.

PRI·OR·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] A monastic house presided over by a prior or prioress. See synonyms under CLOISTER.

PRI·PET (pree′·pĕt) A river in White Russian S.S.R.; about 500 miles from the **PRIPET MARSHES** to the Dnieper River. Also [Rus.] **PRI PYAT** (pree′·pyaht).

PRI·SCIAN (prish′·un) Roman grammarian of the 5th century A.D.: full name Priscianus Cæsariensis.

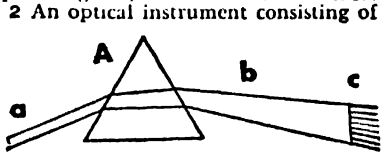
PRIS·CIL·LA (pri·sil′·uh; *Dutch* pri·sil′·ah; *It.* pree·sil′·lah) A feminine personal name. Also [F.] **PRIS·CILLE** (pree·seel′). [<Gr. <L., somewhat ancient]

—**PRISCILLA** In Longfellow's *Courtship of Miles Standish,* the Puritan maiden, Priscilla Mullens, courted by John Alden as proxy for Standish. Later she married Alden.

PRIS·CIL·LI·AN (pri·sil′·i·un *or* –sil′·yun), died 385, bishop of Avila, Spain, burnt alive for sorcery at Treves; the first Christian put to death for heresy. —**PRIS·CIL·LI·AN·IST, PRIS·CIL′·LI·AN·ITE** *noun.*

PRISE Same as PRIZE *noun.*

PRISM *noun* 1 A solid whose bases or ends are any similar equal and parallel plane figures, and whose lateral faces are parallelograms. 2 An optical instrument consisting of such a solid, usually having triangular ends and made of glass or other transparent substance, its refracting surfaces making an angle with each other. 3 Any medium that resolves a seemingly simple matter into its elements; also, by metonymy, the spectrum. 4 A crystal form consisting of three or more intersecting planes whose intersections are parallel and vertical. —**NICOL PRISM** A prism of calcite (Iceland spar) so cut that light emerging from it is polarized in a definite plane: used in polarizing microscope, etc. [<Gr. *prisma,* something sawed, <*prizō,* saw]



PRISM

The beam of white light, *a,* entering the prism, *A,* is refracted according to wavelengths and on emerging at *b* produces the spectrum *c.*

PRIS·MAT·IC (priz–) *adj.* 1 Refracted or formed by a prism; resembling the spectrum; exhibiting rainbow tints. 2 Pertaining to or shaped like a prism. 3 Orthorhombic. Also **PRIS·MAT·I·CAL.** —**PRIS·MAT·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PRIS·MOID (prĭz′–) *noun* A body resembling a prism in form. —**PRIS·MOI·DAL** *adj.*

PRIS·ON (prĭz′·n) *noun* A place of confinement; specifically, a public building for the safekeeping of persons in legal custody, usually run and supported by a State; a penitentiary. —*tr. verb* To imprison. [<F. <L. *prensio,* seizing, <*prehendo,* seize]

PRISON-BREACH *noun* The escape of a prisoner, against the will of his custodian, from the place where he is held in lawful custody. Also **PRISON-BREAKING.**

PRIS·ON·ER *noun* 1 One who is confined in a prison or whose liberty is forcibly restrained; one held in custody; a captive; specifically, in law, a person confined in a prison by virtue of an order of arrest or of a legal committal. 2 A person confined to a place or position through some cause over which he has no control; as, a sick man is a *prisoner* to his bed.

PRISONER OF WAR A combatant or person in arms taken by the enemy either by capture or surrender during war.

PRISONER'S BASE A game played in various forms and popular in England as early as the 14th century. Opposing players occupy opposite bases, the object being to touch a player of the opposite side while he is away from his base, when he either joins his captor's side or is confined at another goal called a prison.

PRISON FEVER Malignant typhus: so called from its former prevalence in prisons: also called *ship fever.*

PRIS·SY *adj.* Effeminate; over-precise; prim. —*noun* A person who acts, dresses, or speaks very meticulously. [Probably a blend of PRIM and SISSY]

PRIS·TINE (–teen *or* –tīn; *Br.* –tīne) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the earliest state or time; primitive; untouched. See synonyms under FIRST. [<L. *pristinus,* primitive]

PRITH·EE (prĭth·ĭ) *interj.* [Obs.] I pray thee.

PRI·VA·CY *noun* [·CIES *pl.*] 1 The condition of being private; seclusion; retirement. 2 A matter that is or should be private. 3 The state of being secret; avoidance of display or publicity; secrecy. 4 A place of seclusion; retreat. See synonyms under RETIREMENT, SECLUSION, SOLITUDE.

PRI·VATE (–vĭt) *adj.* 1 Removed from public view; retired; secluded; secret; as, a *private* parlor, a *private* agreement. 2 Personal or unofficial, as opposed to public; hence, without rank; as, a *private* citizen, *private* property, a *private* soldier. 3 Not common or general; special; as, a *private* interpretation. 4 [Obs.] Privy. 5 [Obs.] Confidential. See synonyms under SECRET.

—*noun* 1 A soldier in the ranks. 2 *pl.* The private parts; genitals. 3 Privacy. —**IN PRIVATE** In secret; privately. See synonyms under SECRET. [<L. *privatus* <*privo,* separate] —**PRI·VATE·LY** *adv.* —**PRI·VATE·NESS** *noun.*

PRIVATE, FIRST CLASS A soldier ranking next above a private and below a corporal.

PRI·VA·TEER′ *noun* 1 A vessel owned and officered by private persons, but carrying on maritime war under letters of marque. 2 A privateersman; the commander or one of the crew of a privateer. —*intr. verb* To cruise, or commit hostilities, in or as a privateer. —**PRI·VA·TEER′·ING** *noun* **PRI·VA·TEERS′·MAN** *noun.*

PRIVATE SCHOOL See under SCHOOL.

PRI·VA·TION (prī–) *noun* 1 The state of lacking something necessary or desirable; especially, want of the common comforts of life. 2 Deprivation. 3 In logic, the absence from an object of what ordinarily or naturally belongs to objects of that kind. 4 Suspension or degradation from office, as of a priest. See synonyms under LOSS, POVERTY, WANT. [<OF. <L. *privatio* <*privo;* see PRIVATE]

PRIV·A·TIVE (priv′·uh·tiv) *adj.* 1 Causing privation, want, or destitution; depriving. 2 Altering a word so as to express a negative instead of a positive meaning; also, noting negation; as, *privative* particles (such prefixes and suffixes as *a–, an–, in–, –less).* 3 In logic, noting or denoting negation or privation. See PRIVATION (logic).

—*noun* 1 That which has its only reality in the absence of something; a negative conception, as, *darkness* or *cold.* 2 A prefix indicating negation; an adjective indicating the absence of that which is ordinarily or naturally inherent, as *blind, deaf.* —**PRIV·A·TIVE·LY** *adv.* —**PRIV·A·TIVE·NESS** *noun.*

PRIV·ET *noun* 1 An ornamental European bushy shrub (*Ligustrum vulgare*) with white flowers and black berries, used for hedges: naturalized in the United States; also, other plants of the same genus. 2 The swamp-privet, an oleaceous tree (*Forestiera acuminata*) of the southern United States.

PRIV·I·LEGE (–lĭj) *noun* 1 A peculiar benefit, favor, or advantage; a right or immunity enjoyed only under special conditions; a prerogative, franchise, or permission; as, the *privileges* of the rich. 2 A special right or power conferred on or possessed by one or more individuals, in derogation of the general right; also, the law or grant conferring it. 3 An exemption, by virtue of one's office or station, from burdens or liabilities to which others are subject; as, the *privilege* of a member of Congress. 4 A fundamental or specially important legal or political right; as, the *privilege* of voting. 5 A form of contract in vogue among speculators, but not recognized by the exchanges, giving the holder the privilege of putting (tendering to) or calling for, or either (in which latter case the privilege is called a *straddle*), a certain number of shares of a certain stock, or a specified quantity, as of grain or provisions, under specified conditions as to time and price. Compare OPTION. 6 An advantage. See synonyms under RIGHT.

—*tr. verb* [**LEGED, ·LEG·ING**] 1 To grant a privilege to; invest with a certain benefit, immunity, or exemption, as from burdens or liabilities to which others are subject. 2 To exempt or free: with *from.* [<OF. <L. *privus,* one's own, + *lex, legis,* law]

PRIV·I·LEGED (–lijd) *adj.* Invested with a privilege; enjoying a peculiar right or immunity.

PRIV·I·LY *adv.* Privately; secretly.

PRIV·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Knowledge shared with another or others regarding a private matter: usually implying consent or concurrence. 2 [Law] A mutual or successive relationship to the same rights of property; a participation in interest; a relation to another founded on common knowledge. 3 [Obs.] Privacy; secrecy; a secret. [<L. *privus,* private]

PRIV·Y *adj.* 1 Participating with another or others in the knowledge of a secret transaction: with *to;* as, *privy* to the plot. 2 [Obs.] Removed from publicity; clandestine; secret; as, a *privy* meeting. 3 Designed for individual or private use; personal; as, a *privy* purse, *privy* chamber.

—*noun* [**PRIV·IES** *pl.*] 1 One who is concerned with another in a matter affecting the interests of both; as, *privies* in contract, *privies* in estate. 2 A small room or outhouse for evacuation and disposal of feces. See WATERCLOSET. [<L. *privatus,* private]

PRIVY COUNCIL 1 In Great Britain, the sovereign's ordinary council. Since the duties of government were assumed by the cabinet, the political importance of the privy council has largely disappeared. 2 A similar body in some British colonies and dominions.

PRIVY COUNCILOR A member of the privy council. Also **PRIVY COUNCILLOR** or **COUNSELLOR.**

PRIVY SEAL In Great Britain, the seal used by the king on papers which later pass under the great seal; also affixed to such documents as do not demand the great seal.

A contest: also spelled *prise.*

—*adj.* 1 Offered or awarded as a prize; as, a *prize* medal. 2 Having drawn a prize; entitled to a prize. 3 Highly valued or esteemed.

—*tr. verb* [**PRIZED, PRIZ·ING**] 1 To place a value on, especially a high value; hold or esteem as precious. 2 To estimate the value of; appraise. See synonyms under APPRECIATE, ESTEEM. [<OF. *priser,* value, <L. *pretium,* price]

²PRIZE *noun* 1 In international law, property, as a vessel and cargo, captured by a belligerent at sea in conformity with the laws of war. 2 The act of capturing; also, the person or thing captured. 3 A lever or pry; also, the hold or purchase of a lever: also spelled *prise.*

—*tr. verb* [**PRIZED, PRIZ·ING**] 1 To seize as a prize, as a ship. 2 To raise or force with a lever; to pry. [<F. *prise* <*pris* <*prendre,* to take, <L. *prehendo,* seize]

PRIZE COURT A court sitting for the adjudication of prize causes. In the United States the federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction as prize courts.

PRIZE CREW A crew put on board a captured vessel by the captor, to navigate and carry her into port.

PRIZE FIGHT A fight between pugilists for a wager or prize, generally limited to a specified number of rounds.

PRIZE FIGHTER A pugilist who fights for a prize.

PRIZE MONEY The proceeds of the sale of a maritime prize, distributable among the officers and crew of the vessel making the capture: abolished in the United States in 1899.

PRIZ·ER (prīz′–) *noun* 1 An appraiser. 2 [Obs.] A contestant for a prize, as in athletics.

PRIZE·RING *noun* A roped enclosure, 16 or 24 feet square, within which pugilists fight; also, with the definite article, professional pugilism.

¹PRO *noun* 1 An argument or vote in favor of something: in the phrase *pros and cons.* 2 One who votes for or favors a proposal: usually in the plural. —*adv.* In behalf of; in favor of; for, as, to argue *pro* and con. [<L. *pro,* for]

²PRO *noun* [Pop.] A professional athlete.

PRO- *prefix* 1 Forward, to, or toward the front from a position behind; as, *produce,* to lead forth. 2 Forth, into a public position; as, *project,* to throw forth. 3 Forth from its place, away; as, *profugate,* to flee away. 4 To the front of, forward and down; as, *prolapse,* to slip down forward. 5 Forward in time or direction; as, *proceed; propel.* 6 In front of; as, *prohibit,* to hold in front of. 7 Substituted for; as, *procathedral, proconsul.* 8 In favor of; as, *pro-German:* a modern prepositional use. 9 According to; as, *proportion.*

PRO A *noun* A swift Malaysian vessel, sailing equally well in either direction, having a sharp stem and stern and a flat lee side and an outrigger. [<Malay *prāu*]

PROB·A·BIL·ISM *noun* 1 The doctrine that certainty cannot be attained, but that belief and action must be governed by probability. 2 The doctrine that, as long as the existence, interpretation, or application of a law remains truly doubtful, one may follow his own inclination, on the ground that a doubtful law cannot impose a certain obligation. —**PROB·A·BIL·IST** *noun* —**PROB·A·BIL·IS′·TIC** *adj.*

PROB·A·BIL′·I·TY *noun* [**TIES** *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being probable; likelihood; also a probable event or statement. 2 The ratio of the chances favoring an event to the total number of chances for and against it. 3 *pl.* [Pop.] Weather forecasts.

Synonyms: chance, credibility, likelihood, likeliness, presumption, verisimilitude. *Antonyms:* doubt, dubiousness, impossibility, improbability, inconceivability, inconceivableness, unlikelihood.

PROB·A·BLE *adj.* 1 Having more evidence than the contrary but not proof; likely to be true or to happen, but leaving room for doubt. 2 That renders something worthy of belief, but falling short of demonstration; as, *probable* evidence. [<F. <L. *probabilis* <*probo,* prove]

Synonyms: credible, likely, presumable, reasonable. See APPARENT, LIKELY. *Antonyms:* doubtful, dubious, improbable, incredible, questionable, unlikely.

PROBABLE CAUSE A state of facts to warrant the belief that an accused person committed the crime charged.

PROB·A·BLY *adv.* In all probability; so far as the evidence shows; presumably.

PRO BANDS *noun* The original cases constituting the starting point of genetic studies of a specific tainted family. [<L. *probandus* <*probo,* test]

PRO BANG *noun* A slender, flexible rod, tipped with sponge, ball, button, or other attachment, especially used for the insertion of remedies into, or the removal of an obstruction from, the esophagus or larynx; also, a larger form for the relief of choking cattle.

PRO·BATE *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to a probate court. 2 Pertaining to making proof; as, *probate* proceedings. —*noun* 1 Formal, legal proof, as of a will. 2 The right or jurisdiction of proving wills. Compare PROBATE COURT, under COURT. —*tr. verb* [**·BAT·ED, ·BAT·ING**] To secure probate of; prove. [<*s* <*probo,* prove]

designed to test character candidates for holy orders; 2 In criminal administration, a method of allowing a person convicted of a minor offense to go at large under suspension of sentence, but usually under the supervision of a probation officer. 3 The period throughout which a trial or examination extends. 4 The act of proving; also, proof. [<L. *probatio,* examination] —**PRO BA·TION·AL, PRO BA·TION·A·RY** *adj.*

PRO BA·TION·ER *noun* One on probation or trial; a novice; specifically, a candidate for membership in a church; also, a convicted criminal or delinquent allowed to be at large but under the supervision of the convicting court and its probation officer.

PROBATION OFFICER A person delegated by the magistrate of a municipal criminal court to supervise an offender on suspended sentence.

PRO·BA·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Serving to prove or test. 2 Pertaining to probation; proving: also **PRO′·BA·TO·RY.**

PROBE *tr. verb* [**PROBED, PROB·ING**] 1 To explore with a probe. 2 To search through; scrutinize; also, to find out by keen or thorough scrutiny. —*noun* 1 An instrument for exploring cavities, the course of wounds, etc. 2 That which proves or tests. 3 An examination; a searching investigation or inquiry, especially into crime or wrongdoing. [<L. *probo,* prove, test, <*probus,* good] —**PROB·ER** *noun.*

PRO·BI·TY (prō′·bĭ– *or* prŏb′·ĭ–) *noun* Virtue or integrity tested and confirmed; strict honesty. See synonyms under VIRTUE. [<L. *probitas* <*probus,* good]

PROB LEM *noun* 1 A perplexing question demanding settlement, especially when difficult or uncertain of solution; also, any puzzling circumstance or person. 2 A geometrical proposition in which some operation or construction is required, as to bisect an angle; also, the demonstration showing how it is done; in mathematics, anything proposed to be worked out. See synonyms under ²RIDDLE.

—*adj.* 1 Presenting and dealing with a problem, especially a moral, sociological or emotional problem; as, *problem* drama. 2 Being a problem, especially in point of behavior, maladjustment, etc.; as, a *problem* child. [<Gr. *problēma,* projection, <*pro,* before, + *ballō,* throw]

PROB LEM·AT′ IC *adj.* Constituting or involving a problem; questionable; contingent. Also **PROB LEM AT′·I·CAL, PROB LEM·AT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PRO BO·NO PUB·LI·CO [L.] For the public good; for the benefit of the public.

PRO·BOS·CID′·I·AN (–sid′·ĭ·un) *noun* Any of an order (*Proboscidea*) of ungulate mammals with columnar legs and a snout bearing a proboscis, consisting of the elephants and certain extinct related mammals, as the mammoth, mastodon, etc. —*adj.* 1 Pertaining or belonging to the *Proboscidea.* 2 Of, having, or pertaining to a proboscis.

PRO BOS CIS (–bŏs′·ĭs) *noun* [**CI·DES** (–ĭ·deez) *pl.*] 1 A long flexible snout, as in the tapir or elephant seal; specifically, the trunk of an elephant. 2 One of various tubular structures protruding or capable of being protruded from the front of the head in certain insects, as the combined mouth parts adapted for sucking in bees, or in certain dipterous insects, as the mosquito, the sheath and needlelike organs for piercing. 3 [Pop.] A human nose, especially when unusually large or prominent. [<L. <Gr. *pro,* before, + *boskō,* feed]

PRO CAINE *noun* A white crystalline compound, $C_{13}H_{20}O_2N_2$, used in its hydrochloride form as a local anesthetic.

PRO·CAM·BI UM *noun* The nascent tissue giving rise to the vascular bundle of plants. —**PRO·CAM·BI·AL** *adj.*

PRO CARP *noun* A one– or several-celled female sexual organ in certain algæ, which on fertilization becomes a sporocarp.

PRO·CA·THE′·DRAL *noun* A church or edifice used temporarily as a cathedral.

PRO CE·DEN′ DO *noun* [Law] A writ issued by a superior court to an inferior, remitting a cause that had been brought up on insufficient grounds, and commanding the inferior court to proceed to its determination. [<L. *procedo,* proceed]

PRO·CE·DURE (–see′·jo͝or *or* –dyo͝or) *noun* 1 A manner of proceeding or acting; also, an act or a special course of action. 2 The methods or forms of conducting a business, collectively; in law, the methods of conducting judicial proceedings, as distinguished from the legal definition and recognition of rights. 3 A course of action; a proceeding. 4 The manner of carrying on parliamentary affairs. See synonyms under OPERATION. —**PRO·CE·DU·RAL** *adj.*

PRO·CEED *intr. verb* 1 To go on or forward; continue in progress; especially, to renew motion or action after rest or interruption. 2 To begin and carry on a series of actions; specifically, to institute and carry on legal proceed-

ings. 3 To issue or come, as from some source or origin; hence, to result; be caused by: usually with *from*. [<L. *procedo* <*pro*, before, + *cedo*, go] —**·ER** *noun*.

PRO·CEED·ING *noun* 1 An act or course of action; a transaction or procedure; as, an outrageous *proceeding*. 2 The action of issuing forth; emanation. 3 *pl.* The records or minutes of the meetings of a society or the like, sometimes as distinguished from *transactions* as giving more fully the business done, with less full or no report of papers read. 4 Any action at law or in equity instituted in a court; as, a judicial *proceeding;* also, any of the various steps taken in a cause by either party; as, a *proceeding* by writ of error. See synonyms under ACT, TRANSACTION.

PRO·CEEDS *noun, pl.* The useful or material results of an action or course; also, that which accrues therefrom; the amount derived from the disposal of goods, work, or the use of capital; return, yield. See synonyms under HARVEST, PRODUCT, PROFIT.

PROC·E·LEUS·MAT'·IC (prŏs·ĭ·lūs–) *adj.* 1 In prosody, composed of four short syllables, or pertaining to feet so composed. 2 Animating or inciting; encouraging. —*noun* A metrical foot of four short syllables. [<Gr. *prokeleusmatikos*, of incitement, <*pro*, beforehand, + *keleuō*, incite]

PRO·CE·PHAL'·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the anterior part of the head; as, a *procephalic* lobe of an invertebrate. [<PRO– + Gr. *kephalē*, head]

PROC·ESS (prŏs'·ĕs *or, especially Br.,* prō'·sĕs) *noun* 1 A course or method of operations in the production of something; as, a metallurgical *process*. 2 A forward movement; progressive or continuous proceeding; passage; advance; course. 3 Any judicial writ or order issued at the commencement or during the progress of an action, as summons, citation, subpœna, or execution; especially, a writ issued to bring a defendant into court; also, the whole course of proceedings in a cause, civil or criminal, from beginning to end. 4 An accessory outgrowth or prominence of an organism; also, the fibrous prolongation from the body of the nerve cell (neuron) that carries the outgoing nervous impulse. 5 In patent law, a means of effecting a result otherwise than by mechanism, as by chemical action. 6 Any of the modern methods of producing relief printing surfaces by photography and mechanical or chemical means. —*adj.* 1 Produced by a special method; as, *process* butter; *process* cheese. 2 Pertaining to, for, or made by, a mechanical or chemical photographic process; as, a *process* illustration.

—*tr. verb* 1 To issue a legal process against; proceed against by process of law. 2 To produce, as illustrations, by a process, especially by photo-engraving: used chiefly in the past participle. 3 To treat by a process; specifically, to heat, by steam or otherwise, so as to cook or sterilize; or, to treat or prepare by a special method; as, to *process* troops. [<L. *processus*, progress]

PROCESSING TAX A tax imposed by the government on the processing of various farm products.

PRO·CES·SION (–sĕsh'·un) *noun* 1 An array, as of persons or vehicles, arranged in succession and moving in a formal manner; as, a funeral *procession;* a parade; also, any continuous course; as, the *procession* of the stars. 2 The act of proceeding or issuing forth; as, the *procession* of the Holy Ghost from the Father. 3 A litany or hymn sung by persons moving in orderly array; a processional.

—*intr. verb* To march in procession.

Synonyms: cavalcade, column, cortege, train. *Antonyms*: herd, mob, rabble, rout.

PRO·CES·SION·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to or moving in a procession. —*noun* 1 A book containing the services in a religious procession. 2 A hymn sung during a religious procession. —**·LY** *adv.*

PROCESS PRINTING Color printing from half-tone plates each of which carries one of the primary colors, red, yellow, and blue, with sometimes a fourth plate for black.

PROCESS SERVER A person, as a deputy sheriff, who serves summonses or processes.

PRO·CÈS–VER·BAL (pro·sch'–vĕr·bahl') *noun* [**–VER·BAUX** (–bō') *pl.*] In French law, a detailed statement in writing made by an official relating to the commission of a crime within his jurisdiction; hence, any official report.

PRO·CHEIN (–shĕn) *adj.* [Law] Nearest in time, relation, or degree. Also **PRO CHAIN.** [<F. *prochain* <L. *proximus*, next]

PRO·CLAIM *tr. verb* 1 To announce or make known aloud or in public; announce officially, as the accession of a sovereign; declare officially, as war. 2 To make plain; manifest; as, his manner *proclaimed* his innocence. 3 Formerly, in England, to outlaw by public proclamation. 4 To bring within legal restrictions by proclamation, as a district. See synonyms under ANNOUNCE, AVOW, PUBLISH. [<L. *pro*, forth, + *clamo*, call] —**·ER** *noun*.

PROC·LA·MA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of proclaiming. 2 That which is proclaimed; a public authoritative announcement.

PRO·CLIT·IC *adj.* Attached to or dependent on a following word: said of monosyllables attached so closely as to have no separate accent. Compare ENCLITIC, ATONIC. —*noun* A proclitic word. [<Gr. *pro*, forward, + *klinō*, lean]

PRO·CLIV·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] Natural disposition or tendency; propensity: usually with *to;* as, a *proclivity* to grumble. See synonyms under APPETITE, DESIRE, INCLINATION. [<L. *pro*, before, + *clivus*, sloping]

PRO·CLUS, 412–485, Greek Neo–Platonist and religious commentator. Also **PRO·KLOS.**

PROC·NE In Greek mythology, an Athenian princess, who was transformed into a swallow for killing her son. Compare PHILOMELA.

PRO·CON·SUL *noun* 1 An official of ancient Rome, usually an ex–consul, who exercised consular authority over a province or an army. 2 Hence, a governor of a dependency, usually British; a viceroy. —**PRO·CON·SU·LAR** (–sū·lur) *adj.* —**PRO·CON·SUL·ATE** (–ĭt), **PRO·CON·SUL·SHIP** *noun.*

PRO·CO·PI·US, 500?–565?, Byzantine historian.

PRO·CRAS'·TI·NATE *verb* [**·NAT·ED, ·NAT·ING**] 1 To put off until tomorrow or till a future time; defer or delay from time to time. 2 To be dilatory; delay. [<L. *pro*, for, + *crastinus*, of tomorrow]

Synonyms: adjourn, defer, delay, postpone. See POSTPONE. *Antonyms*: accelerate, dispatch, drive, expedite, hasten, hurry, press, quicken, urge.

PRO·CRAS·TI·NA'·TION *noun* The act, tendency, or habit of procrastinating; dilatoriness; delay. —**PRO·CRAS'·TI·NA·TOR** *noun.*

PRO·CRE·ANT *adj.* Effecting or conducive to or connected with procreation or reproduction; generating; fruitful.

PRO'·CRE·ATE *tr. verb* To engender; beget. See synonyms under PROPAGATE. [<L. *pro*, before, + *creo*, create] —**PRO·CRE·A'·TION** *noun* —**PRO'·CRE·A·TOR** *noun.*

PRO'·CRE·A·TIVE *adj.* Possessed of generative power; reproductive; pertaining to procreation.

PRO·CRUS·TE·AN *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or characteristic of Procrustes. 2 Hence, ruthlessly or violently forcing to conform.

PRO·CRUS·TES (–tēz) A legendary Greek robber, said to have amputated or stretched the limbs of captives to make them fit a certain bed.

PRO·CRYP·TIC (–krĭp'·tĭc) *adj.* Having protective or imitative coloration: said of certain animals, insects, etc.; also, having the power to adapt coloration to environment, as chameleons.

PROCT·, PROCTO· A combining form from Greek *prōktos*, anus, used chiefly in medicine to denote the rectum or anus.

PROC·TOL·O·GY *noun* The branch of medicine which treats of the anatomy, physiology, and diseases of the rectum. —**PROC·TO·LOG'·I·CAL** *adj.* —**PROC·TOL·O·GIST** *noun*

PROC·TOR *noun* 1 An agent acting for another; attorney; proxy; specifically, a practitioner in an admiralty, ecclesiastical, or probate court. 2 A university or college official charged with maintaining order. [<OF. *procuratour* <L. *procurator*, procurator] —**PROC·TO·RI·AL** *adj.* —**PROC·TOR·SHIP** *noun.*

PRO·CUM·BENT *adj.* 1 Lying on the ground; trailing: said of certain vines and trailing plants. 2 Leaning forward or lying down or on the face; prone; prostrate. [<L. *procumbo*, lean or bend forward]

PRO·CUR·A·BLE (pro·cūr'–) *adj.* That may be procured

PROC·U·RA·CY (proc'·yuh–) *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] The management of another's affairs; the office or service of a procurator or proctor.

PRO·CU·RANCE *noun* The process of procuring. Also **PRO·CU·RAL.**

PROC·U·RA'·TION (prŏk'·yuh–) *noun* 1 The act of procuring. 2 [Law] The function of an attorney; an agency; a proxy, also, a power of attorney. —**PROC'·U·RA·TO·RY** *adj*

PROC'·U·RA·TOR (prok'·yuh–) *noun* 1 A person authorized and employed to act for and manage the affairs of another. 2 In ancient Rome, one who had charge of the imperial revenues; an imperial collector, especially in a province, a provincial administrator; a viceroy. 3 The public magistrate of some Italian cities. [<L.] —**PROC·U·RA·TO'·RI·AL** *adj.* —**PROC'·U·RA·TOR·SHIP** *noun.*

PRO·CURE *verb* [**PRO·CURED, PRO·CUR·ING**] 1 To come into possession or enjoyment of by some effort or means; obtain, as by purchase, loan, or request. 2 To bring about by effort or means. 3 To obtain as procurer or procuress, engage in the business of a procurer. See synonyms under EGAIN, GET, OBTAIN, PROVIDE, PURCHASE. [<L. *pro*, for, + *curo*, care for]

PRO·CURE·MENT *noun* 1 The act of procuring; obtainment; attainment. 2 The act of effecting or causing to be effected.

PRO·CUR·ER (prō·cūr'–) *noun* One who procures for another, as to gratify lust; a pander. —**PRO·CUR·ESS** *noun fem.*

PRO·CY·ON (–sī·un) The most conspicuous star in the constellation Canis Minor; magnitude, 0.5. See STAR. [<Gr. *pro*, before, + *kyōn*, dog]

PROD *tr. verb* [**PROD·DED, PROD·DING**] 1 To punch or poke with or as with a pointed instrument. 2 To arouse mentally; instigate; goad. —*noun* 1 Any pointed instrument used for prodding; a goad. 2 A thrust or punch with or as with a prod; a poke. 3 Hence, a reminder. [Etymology unknown] —**PROD·DER** *noun.*

PROD·I·GAL *adj.* 1 Addicted to wasteful expenditure, as of

money, time, or strength; extravagant. 2 Yielding in profusion; bountiful. 3 Lavish; profuse. —*noun* One who is wasteful or profligate; a spendthrift. See synonyms under IMPROVIDENT. [<L. *pro*, forth, + *ago*, drive] —**·LY** *adv.*

PROD·I·GAL′·I·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] Extravagance; wastefulness; lavishness; also, bounteousness. See synonyms under EXCESS.

PRO·DIG·IOUS (–dĭj′·us) *adj.* 1 Enormous or extraordinary in size, quantity, or degree; vast; excessive. 2 Marvelous; amazing. 3 [Obs.] Of the nature of a prodigy. See synonyms under IMMENSE. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PROD·I·GY (–jĭ) *noun* [**·GIES** *pl.*] 1 Something so extraordinary as to excite wonder and admiration. 2 A person or thing of remarkable qualities or powers; as, an infant *prodigy*. 3 Something out of the ordinary course of nature; a monstrosity. 4 [Obs.] A portent. [<L. *prodigium*]

Synonyms: marvel, monster, miracle, portent, wonder.

PRO·DROME *noun* A sign of approaching disease. —**PROD·RO·MAL** *adj.*

PROD·RO·MUS *noun* [**·MI** (mī) *pl.*] A prodrome. [<Gr. *pro*, before, + *dramein*, run]

PRO·DUCE *verb* (prō·dūce′) [**PRO·DUCED, PRO·DUC·ING**] 1 To bring into existence from previous materials, especially as a natural product; bring forth; generate; yield; bear; give birth to. 2 To bring to view; exhibit; show; as, to *produce* evidence. 3 To be the cause of; lead to. 4 To manufacture; make. 5 To bring forth as the result of mental labor. 6 To introduce to the public; specifically, to bring a theatrical performance before the public. 7 To extend or lengthen, as a line: chiefly in geometry. 8 To cause to follow as a natural or legitimate result; yield; gain; as, labor *produces* wealth. 9 To make available to the consumer, as to mine, manufacture, or grow.

—**PROD·UCE** *noun* (prŏd′·ūce) That which is produced; a product; specifically, farm products collectively. See synonyms under HARVEST, PRODUCT, WEALTH. [<L. *pro*, before, + *duco*, lead] —**PRO·DU·CI·BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms (verb): bear, breed, cause, create, effect, engender, furnish, generate, make, manufacture, occasion, originate, propagate, yield. See ALLEGE, EFFECT, PROVIDE.

PRO DUC·ER (–dūs′·ur) *noun* 1 One who produces; particularly, one who cultivates or makes things for sale and use in distinction from the user or consumer. 2 That which produces or generates. 3 An apparatus for manufacturing producer gas.

PRODUCER GAS A combustible gas formed by driving air and steam over burning coke: used for heating and to drive engines for power.

PRODUCERS' GOODS Goods having an indirect use, as tools or raw materials used in making other goods.

PROD UCT *noun* 1 Anything produced or obtained as a result of some operation or work, as by generation, growth, labor, study, or skill. 2 The result obtained by multiplication. 3 The result of chemical change. Compare EDUCT. [<L. *produco*, produce]

Synonyms: crop, effect, fruit, harvest, outcome, output, proceeds, produce, production, result, return, yield. See HARVEST, WORK.

PRO DUC TILE (–tīl) *adj.* Capable of being extended or drawn out.

PRO DUC TION *noun* 1 The act or process of producing, in any sense; in political economy, a producing for use, involving the creating or increasing of economic wealth, in opposition to *consumption* (by use). 2 That which is produced or made; any tangible result of industrial, artistic, or literary labor.

Synonyms: composition, performance, work. See PRODUCT, WORK.

PRO DUC TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* 1 Producing or tending to produce; fertile; creative, as of artistic things. 2 Producing or tending to produce profits or increase in quantity, quality, or value; as, *productive* labor. 3 Causing; resulting in: with *of*. See synonyms under FERTILE, PROFITABLE. —**PRO·DUC·TIVE·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun* —**PRO·DUC·TIV′·I·TY** *noun.*

PRO EM *noun* An introductory statement; preface; prelude. [<Gr. *pro*, before, + *oimos*, a path] —**PRO·E MI·AL** *adj.*

PRO ET CON [L.] For and against.

PROF·A·NA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of profaning; abuse or dishonoring of sacred things; desecration. 2 Abusive or improper treatment of anything; misuse.

PRO·FANE *tr. verb* [**PRO·FANED, PRO·FAN·ING**] 1 To treat with irreverence or abuse; make common or unholy; desecrate; pollute. 2 To put to an unworthy or degrading use; debase. See synonyms under VIOLATE.

—*adj.* 1 Manifesting irreverence, disrespect, or undue familiarity toward the Deity or sacred things; blasphemous. 2 Secular, as opposed to *sacred*. 3 Not initiated into the inner mysteries; hence, vulgar; common. [<F. <L. *pro*, before, + *fanum*, temple] —**PRO·FAN′·A·TO·RY** *adj.* —**PRO·FAN·ER** *noun* —**PRO·FANE·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms (adj.): blasphemous, godless, impious, irreligious, sacrilegious, secular, temporal, unconsecrated, ungodly, unhallowed, unholy, unsanctified, wicked, worldly. *Antonyms*: consecrated, devout, godly, holy, pious, religious, reverent, sacred, sanctified, spiritual.

PRO·FAN·I·TY *noun* 1 The state of being profane. 2 Profane speech or action. Also **PRO·FANE·NESS.** See synonyms under OATH.

PRO·FA·NUM VUL·GUS [L.] The common herd.

PRO·FERT *noun* The formal allegation in a pleading or on the record that the pleader produces in court an instrument on which an action or defense is founded. [<L.; see PROFFER]

PRO·FESS *verb* 1 To declare openly; avow; affirm; as, to *profess* affection; also, to declare or affirm faith in; as, to *profess* Christianity. 2 To make (law, medicine, music, etc.) one's business; also, to teach or practice (a certain subject or skill); be a professor. 3 To make a show or pretense of; as, to *profess* remorse. 4 To receive into or join a religious order. See synonyms under ACKNOWLEDGE, AVOW, PRETEND. [<L. *pro*, forth, + *fateor*, confess]

PRO·FESS·ED LY *adv.* 1 By open profession; avowedly. 2 Pretendedly.

PRO·FES·SION (–fĕsh′·un) *noun* 1 An occupation that properly involves a liberal education or its equivalent, and mental rather than manual labor; especially, one of **THE THREE LEARNED PROFESSIONS**, law, medicine, or theology. 2 Hence, any calling or occupation other than commercial, manual, etc., involving special attainments or discipline, as editing, music, teaching, etc.; also, the collective body of those following such vocation. 3 The act of professing or declaring; declaration; avowal; as, *professions* of good will. 4 That which is avowed or professed; a declaration; a faith; also, a pretense; as, his *professions* are not trustworthy. See synonyms under BUSINESS.

PRO FES SION·AL *adj.* 1 Connected with, preparing for, engaged in, appropriate, or conforming to a profession; as, *professional* courtesy, a *professional* soldier, a *professional* job. 2 Of or pertaining to a special occupation, often for gain: opposed to *amateur*; as, a *professional* ball game or player.

—*noun* 1 One who pursues as a business some vocation, occupation, or sport; especially, one who engages for money to compete in sports: opposed to *amateur*. 2 One skilled in a profession. —**PRO·FES·SION·AL·LY** *adv.*

PRO·FES·SION AL ISM *noun* 1 The methods, manner, or spirit of a profession; also, its practitioners. 2 The practice of some profession as a business: opposite of *amateurism*.

PRO FES·SOR *noun* 1 A teacher of the highest grade in a university or college, or in an institution where professional or technical studies are pursued: usually an officer holding a chair in some particular branch of higher instruction. 2 One who professes skill and offers instruction in some sport or art; as, a *professor* of gymnastics. 3 One who makes open declaration of his opinions or sentiments; specifically, one who avows a religious faith. [See PROFESS]

PRO FES·SOR ATE *noun* The position of a professor.

PRO·FES·SO′·RI·AL *adj.* Of or pertaining to a professor; pedagogic; academic. —**·LY** *adv.*

PRO FES·SO′·RI·ATE (–it) *noun* Professors collectively, as in a college; professorship.

PRO FES·SOR SHIP *noun* The office and duties of a professor; the state of being a professor.

PROF FER *tr. verb* To offer for acceptance. —*noun* The act of proffering, or that which is proffered; a tender; offer. [<L. *pro*, forth, + *fero*, bring] —**PROF·FER·ER** *noun.*

PRO FI CIEN·CY (–fish′·un·si) *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] An advanced state of attainment in some knowledge, art or skill; expertness.

PRO FI·CIENT (–fish′·unt) *adj.* Thoroughly versed, as in an art or science; skilled; expert. —*noun* An expert in any branch of skill or knowledge; an adept. See synonyms under SKILFUL. [<L. *proficio*, advance] —**·LY** *adv.*

PRO·FILE (–file *or, especially Br.*, –feel) *noun* 1 An outline, or contour; a drawing in outline, as of a chimney; specifically, the outline of a perpendicular section of a building, fort, etc., or the contour of an architectural member, as a base or cornice. 2 A drawing showing the outline of a human face or figure as seen from the side. 3 A short biographical sketch vividly presenting the most striking characteristics of a personality. 4 A vertical section of soil extending from the surface through all its levels to the underlying parent material.

—*tr. verb* [**PRO·FILED, PRO·FIL·ING**] To draw the profile of or represent in profile; outline; draw in section. [<It. *profilo*, border, <L. *filum*, thread]

PROFILE DRAG In aeronautics, the difference between the total wing drag of an airplane and the induced drag.

PROF·IT *noun* 1 Any accession of good—physical, mental, or moral—from labor or exertion; benefit; return. 2 Excess of returns over outlay or expenditure: often in the plural; as, a business yielding fair *profits*. 3 The return from the employment of capital after deducting the amount paid for raw material and for wages, real or estimated rent, interest, insurance, etc. 4 That part of the amount received for goods which exceeds the sum originally paid for them with or without all secondary expenses involved. 5 The income of invested property without counting its increased value by any actual rise in the market. 6 In invested capital, the ratio of the increment to the actual amount of cap-

ital for a given year. — **GROSS PROFIT** The profit apparent on the face of a transaction or business; the excess of receipts from sales over expenditures for purchase: opposed to **NET PROFIT**, the surplus remaining after all necessary deductions, as for interest, transportation, bad debts, etc. — *verb* To be of profit, service, or advantage to; help; avail; bring benefit or good. 2 To obtain profit; better oneself or one's condition; benefit; as, to *profit* by experience. [<OF. <L. *profectus* <*proficio;* see PROFICIENT]

Synonyms (noun): advantage, avail, benefit, emolument, expediency, gain, good, improvement, proceeds, receipts, return, returns, service, utility, value. The *returns* or *receipts* include all that is received from any outlay or investment; the *profit* is the excess (if any) of the *receipts* over the outlay; hence, in government, morals, etc., the *profit* is what is really good, helpful, useful, valuable. *Utility* is chiefly used in the sense of some immediate or personal and generally some material *good*. *Advantage* is that which gives one a vantage-ground, either for coping with competitors or with difficulties, needs, or demands; as, to have the *advantage* of a good education; it is frequently used of what one has beyond another or secures at the expense of another; as, to have the *advantage* in argument, or to take *advantage* in a bargain. *Gain* is what one secures beyond what he previously possessed. *Benefit* is anything that does one good. *Emolument* is *profit*, *return*, or *value* accruing through official position. *Expediency* has respect to *profit* or *advantage*, real or supposed, considered apart from or perhaps in opposition to right, in actions having a moral character. See UTILITY. *Antonyms*: damage, detriment, disadvantage, harm, hurt, injury, loss, ruin, waste.

PROF IT·A·BLE *adj.* Bringing profit or gain; remunerative; advantageous. — **PROF IT·A·BLE NESS** *noun* — **PROF IT·A·BLY** *adv.*

Synonyms: advantageous, beneficial, desirable, expedient, gainful, lucrative, productive, remunerative, useful. See EXPEDIENT, GOOD, USEFUL. Compare synonyms for PROFIT. *Antonyms*: detrimental, disadvantageous, disastrous, fruitless, harmful, hurtful, undesirable, unproductive, unprofitable, useless, worthless.

PROFIT AND LOSS In bookkeeping, an account in the ledger in which profits are entered on the creditor side and losses on the debtor side. — **PROFIT-AND-LOSS** *adj.*

PROF I TEER' *intr. verb* To devote oneself to the acquisition of excessive profits, usually in a bad sense. — *noun* One who is given to making excessive profits, especially to the detriment of others. — **PROF I TEER' ING** *noun.*

PROF IT LESS *adj.* Resulting in no gain or benefit; unprofitable.

PROFIT-SHARING *noun* A system of remuneration by which workmen are given a percentage, according to wages, of the net profits of a business.

PROF LI GA CY *noun* 1 Corruptness of morals; vicious character or conduct. 2 Great extravagance; wastefulness; overabundance. Also **PROF LI GATE NESS.**

PROF LI·GATE (-gĭt) *adj.* 1 Lost or insensible to principle, virtue, or decency; abandoned to vice. 2 Recklessly extravagant; in great profusion. — *noun* 1 A depraved or dissolute person. 2 A reckless spendthrift. See synonyms under IMMORAL. [<L. *pro,* forward, + *fligo,* dash] — **·LY** *adv.*

PROF·LU ENT *adj.* Flowing smoothly or plentifully; fluent. — **PROF LU ENCE** *noun.*

PRO FOR·MA [L.] As a matter of form.

PRO FOUND *adj.* 1 Intellectually deep; thorough; exhaustive; as, *profound* learning. 2 Reaching to, arising from, or affecting the depth of one's nature or of any matter; as, *profound* respect. 3 Situated far below the surface; deep; unfathomable. 4 Bent low: said of a bow. — *noun* 1 A fathomless depth; an abyss. 2 The ocean; the deep. See synonyms under OBSCURE, WISE. [<L. *profundus,* deep] — **PRO FOUND LY** *adv.* — **PRO FOUND NESS** *noun.*

PRO·FUN DI·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The state or quality of being profound, in any sense; depth. 2 A deep place or thing. 3 A profound or abstruse statement, theory, or the like. See synonyms under WISDOM.

PRO·FUSE *adj.* 1 Giving or given forth lavishly; liberal; extravagant; prodigal. 2 Copious; overflowing; as, *profuse* gratitude, *profuse* vegetation. [—L. *pro,* forth, + *fundo, pour*] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PRO·FU·SION (-zhun) *noun* 1 A lavish supply or condition; plenty; as, a *profusion* of ornaments. 2 The act of pouring forth or supplying in great abundance; prodigality; as, *profusion* in giving. See synonyms under EXCESS.

PROG *verb* [**PROGGED, PROG·GING**] To beg or prowl about for food or plunder. — *noun* Food obtained by begging. [<Perhaps blend of PROD and BEG] — **PROG·GER** *noun.*

PRO·GEN·I·TOR (-jĕn'·ĭ·tur) *noun* A forefather or parent. [<L.] — **·SHIP** *noun.*

PROG·E·NY (prŏj'·ĭ·nĭ) *noun* [·NIES *pl.*] Offspring, whether of human beings or of lower animals. [<L. *progenies* <*pro,* forth, + *gigno,* produce]

PRO·GE·RI·A (-jir'·ĭ·uh) *noun* Retarded development with premature senility. [<Gr. *pro,* beforehand, + *gĕras,* old age]

PRO·GES·TA'·TION·AL (prō·jĕs-) *adj.* Promoting gestation; specifically, designating those substances and processes which are active in the menstrual cycle or during pregnancy.

PRO·GES·TER·ONE (-jĕs'·tur·ōne) *noun* A hormone from the corpus luteum; isolated as a white, crystalline compound, $C_{21}H_{30}O_2$, and also made synthetically. It is active in preparing the uterus for reception of the fertilized ovum.

PRO·GES·TIN (-jĕs'·tin) *noun* 1 Any substance which promotes the gestational activity of the corpus luteum and uterus after fertilization of the ovum. 2 Progesterone.

PRO·GLOT TID *noun* [·TI·DES (-ĭ·deez) *pl.*] One of the segments or joints of a tapeworm, in which the reproductive organs develop. Also **PRO GLOT·TIS.** [<Gr. *pro,* forward, + *glōtta,* tongue] — **PRO GLOT·TIC** *adj.*

PROG NA·THOUS (-nuh·thus) *adj.* Having projecting jaws: opposed to *opisthognathous.* Also **PROG·NATH IC.** [<PRO- + Gr. *gnathos,* jaw] — **PROG NA·THISM, PROG·NA·THY** *noun.*

PROG·NO·SIS *noun* 1 A prediction or conclusion in regard to the course and termination of a disease. 2 Any prediction or forecast; foreknowledge. [<L. <Gr. *pro,* before, + *gignōskō,* know]

PROG NOS·TIC *adj.* Betokening something future by signs or symptoms; relating to prognosis. — *noun* 1 A sign of some future occurrence; an omen. 2 In medicine, a symptom indicative of the course of a disease. See synonyms under SIGN.

PROG NOS'·TI·CATE *verb* [**CAT·ED, ·CAT ING**] 1 To foretell (future events) by indications. 2 To be an omen of; foreshadow; as, events *prognosticate* war. See synonyms under AUGUR, PROPHESY.

PROG NOS TI·CA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of prognosticating; prediction. 2 That which foretokens. — **PROG NOS'·TI·CA·TOR** *noun.*

PRO GRAM (-grăm) *noun* 1 A list giving in order the items, turns, selections, etc., making up an entertainment; also, the selections, etc., collectively. 2 Any prearranged plan or course of proceedings; a prospectus. 3 A preface, or prefatory statement. 4 [Obs.] A public proclamation, official edict or decree. Also **PRO·GRAMME.** [<Gr. *pro,* before, + *graphō,* write]

PROGRAM MUSIC Descriptive music; music having a subject and intended to suggest or convey a succession of moods, scenes, or incidents distinguished from *absolute music.*

PRO GRE SO (pro·greh'·sō) A seaport in Yucatán State, Mexico.

PROG RESS *noun* (prŏg'·rĕs; *Br.* prō'·grĕs) 1 A moving forward in space; movement forward nearer a goal. 2 Advancement toward maturity or completion; gradual development, as of mankind or civilization; improvement. 3 A journey of state, as of a monarch over his realm. — **PRO·GRESS** *verb* To move forward; continue onward in course of action or development; grow; gain; advance, improve. [<L. *pro,* forward, + *gradior,* go]

Synonyms (noun): advance, advancement, attainment, development, growth, improvement, increase, proficiency, progression. *Attainment, development,* and *proficiency* are more absolute than the other words of the group, denoting some point of advantage or of comparative perfection reached by forward or onward movement; we speak of *attainments* in scholarship, *proficiency* in music or languages, the *development* of new powers or organs; *proficiency* includes the idea of skill. *Advance* denotes a forward movement or the point gained by forward movement; *progress* (Latin *progredior,* walk forward) is steady and constant forward movement, admitting of pause, but not of retreat. Compare ATTAIN. *Antonyms*: check, decline, delay, retreat, recession, retrogression, stay, stop, stoppage.

PRO·GRES·SION (-grĕsh'·un) *noun* 1 The act of progressing; advancement. 2 A series of numbers or quantities each of which is derived from the preceding by a constant law. See ARITHMETIC PROGRESSION, GEOMETRIC PROGRESSION, SERIES 2. 3 In music, the advance of a voice part from one tone to another, or of the general harmony from one chord to another; also, a sequence. 4 Course or lapse of time; passage. See synonyms under PROGRESS. — **PRO·GRES·SION·AL** *adj.* — **PRO GRES·SION·ISM** *noun.*

PRO GRES SION·IST *noun* 1 One who believes that society is progressing toward perfection. 2 An evolutionist.

PROG RESS·IST *noun* 1 A progressionist. 2 A member of any party devoted to some scheme of progress.

PRO GRES·SIVE (-iv) *adj.* Moving forward; advancing, as *progressive* movement; also, moving forward gradually or step by step. 2 Aiming at or characterized by progress. 3 Spreading from one part to others; increasing: said of a disease; as, *progressive* paralysis. 4 Striving for or favoring progress or reform, especially social, political, educational or religious; as, a *progressive* party, *progressive* schools. See synonyms under GRADUAL. — *noun* One who believes in progress or progressive methods; especially, one who favors or promotes reforms or changes, as in politics or religion: a radical: opposed to *conservative* or *reactionary.* — **PRO·GRES·SIVE·LY** *adv.* — **PRO·GRES·SIVE·NESS** *noun* — **PRO·GRES·SIV·ISM** *noun* — **PRO·GRES·SIV·IST** *noun.*

PROGRESSIVE PARTY A political party favoring the initiative, referendum, and recall formed under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt in 1912.

PRO·HIB·IT *tr. verb* To forbid, especially by authority or legal enactment; interdict; also, to debar; hinder; stop; prevent: with *from*. [<L. *pro*, before, + *habeo*, hold] — **PRO·HIB·IT·ER** *noun*.

Synonyms: debar, disallow, forbid, hinder, inhibit, interdict, preclude, prevent. *Debar* is said of persons, *disallow* of acts; one is *debarred* from anything when shut off by authority or necessity; an act is *disallowed* by the authority that might have allowed it. *Forbid* is less formal and more personal, *prohibit* more official and judicial, with the implication of readiness to use force; a parent *forbids* a child to take part in some game or to associate with certain companions; the opium trade is now *prohibited* by the leading nations of the world. Many things are *prohibited* by law which cannot be wholly *prevented*, as gambling and prostitution; on the other hand, things may be *prevented* which are not *prohibited*, as the services of religion, the payment of bets or military conquest. Compare ABOLISH, HINDER, PREVENT, SHUT. *Antonyms*: allow, authorize, command, direct, empower, enjoin, let, license, order, permit, require, sanction, suffer, tolerate, warrant.

PRO·HI·BI′·TION (-bish′·un) *noun* 1 The act of prohibiting, preventing or stopping; also, a decree or order forbidding anything: an interdiction. 2 The forbidding of the manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors for use as beverages: instituted in the United States by the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, declared in effect on January 16, 1920. See synonyms under BARRIER, ORDER.

PROHIBITION AMENDMENT The Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, ratified Jan. 1919, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; repealed in 1933. Compare VOLSTEAD ACT.

PRO·HI·BI′·TION·IST *noun* One who believes in prohibition; specifically, one who favors the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

PROHIBITION PARTY A political party advocating the prohibition by law of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as beverages.

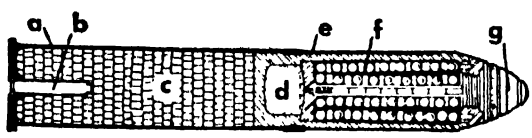
PRO HIB I·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Prohibiting or tending to prohibit. Also **PRO HIB·I·TO RY**. — **PRO HIB I TIVE·LY** *adv.*

PROJ ECT *noun* (prŏj′·ĕct) 1 Something proposed or mapped out in the mind, as a course of action; a plan. 2 In schools, a problem involving the theory of the subject matter, given to a student or group of students to be worked out in practice.

— **PRO·JECT** *verb* 1 To shoot or throw forth; also, to extend or cause to extend forward or jut out, protrude. 2 To sketch out in the mind; to contrive or plan. 3 To throw forth or forward into space or upon a surface, as an image, shadow, etc.; delineate. 4 In mathematics, to make a projection of; form a corresponding figure by drawing lines through every point of; make a projection by means of, as lines or rays. 5 To view as an external reality; as, to *project* a sensation or a mental image. See synonyms under PLAN, THROW. [<L. *pro*, forth, + *jacio*, hurl]

Synonyms (noun): contrivance, design, device, invention, plan, purpose, scheme.

PRO·JEC TILE (-til) *adj.* 1 Projecting, or impelling forward. Capable of being or intended to be projected or shot



PROJECTILE

a Brass shell case.
b Percussion primer.
c Smokeless powder.
d Black powder.
e Steel shell body.
f Shrapnel balls.
g Fuze.

forth. 3 Protrusile. — *noun* A body projected or thrown forth by force; especially, a missile for discharge from a gun or cannon

PRO JEC TION *noun* 1 The act of projecting; a jutting, throwing, or shooting out or forth. 2 That which projects, a prominence; projecting part or object. 3 A scheme; project. 4 The representation of something on a given fixed plane, as in a map, by the intersections with it of straight lines drawn from a vertex through all the points of an object; also, the pencil of lines or rays so drawn, or the act or manner of drawing them; more widely, any two-dimensional figure that corresponds with or represents another, point by point: when used in delineating part of the earth's surface, called a *map projection*. 5 The process or result of externalizing or objectifying a perception or mental image: compare INTROJECTION. 6 The exhibiting of motion pictures upon a screen. — **PRO·JEC·TION·AL** *adj.*

PRO·JEC·TION·IST *noun* One who projects; specifically, the operator of motion-picture and sound reproducing equipment.

PRO·JEC·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, treating of, or derived by projection, especially in mathematics; as, *projective* geometry, a *projective* figure. 2 Such as may be derived from one another by projection, as two geometrical plane figures. — **·LY** *adv.*

PROJECTIVE GEOMETRY A branch of geometry which investigates the properties of figures by means of projections in two or three dimensions, including the study of corresponding forms of various dimensions.

PRO·JEC·TOR *noun* 1 One who devises projects; a schemer; a promoter. 2 That which projects (something); specifically, a mirror or combination of lenses for projecting a beam of light. 3 A device for throwing grenades, bombs, etc.: also **PROJECTING MACHINE.**

PRO JET (prō·zheh′) *noun* [F.] A plan or outline; specifically, a draft of a proposed treaty or law.

PRO·KOF IEV (prō·kawf′·yĕf), **SERGE**, born 1891, Russian composer. Also **PRO·KOF·IEFF.**

PRO LAC TIN *noun* A hormone from the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland, believed to be active in initiating lactation: also called *galactin*.

PRO LA MINE (-meen *or* -mĭn) *noun* Any of a group of simple proteins that are insoluble in pure water or absolute alcohol, as gliadin from wheat. Also **PRO·LA·MIN.**

PRO LAPSE *intr. verb* [**LAPSED**, **·LAPS ING**] To fall down or out. [<L. *prolapsus* <*prolabor* <*pro*, forward, + *labor*, fall]

PRO LAP SUS *noun* The falling down of an organ, as the womb, from its normal position. Also **PRO·LAPSE.** [<L.]

PRO·LATE *adj.* Extended lengthwise; specifically, lengthened toward the poles, as a sphere: opposed to *oblate*. [<L. *pro*, forward, + *latus*, borne]

PRO LEG *noun* One of the abdominal legs of insect larvæ, as of caterpillars. [<PRO- + LEG]

PRO·LE·GOM′·E NON (-ī·nŏn) *noun* [**·NA** *pl.*] An introductory remark; especially, in the plural, introductory remarks; a preface. [<Gr. *pro*, before, + *legomenon*, spoken, <*legō*, say] — **PRO LE GOM′ E NOUS** (-ī·nus) *adj.*

PRO LEP SIS *noun* 1 Anticipation. 2 A rhetorical figure consisting in the anticipation and answering or nullifying beforehand, of objections or opposing arguments. 3 The use of an adjective or a noun as an objective predicate in anticipation of the result of the verbal action; as, to shoot a person *dead*. 4 An error by which a date earlier than the true date is assigned to an event. [<Gr. *prolēpsis* <*pro*, before, + *lambanō*, take] — **PRO·LEP TIC** or **·TI CAL** *adj.*

PRO LE TA′ RI AN *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the lower classes of society. 2 Of or pertaining to proletarians or the proletariat. — *noun* 1 Formerly, a person of the lowest or poorest class; now, a laborer; a wage worker. — **·ISM** *noun.*

PRO LE TA′ RI·AT *noun* 1 In earlier usage, the indigent classes collectively of a community; the lower classes. 2 In modern socialistic use, wage workers collectively, regarded as the creators of wealth, workingmen. 3 Self-pollinated plants having a small or limited reserve of food materials. [<F. *prolétariat* <L. *proletarius* <*proles*, offspring]

PRO′·LE TA·RY *noun* In ancient Rome, one of the lowest or poorest class, regarded as contributing to the state nothing but offspring.

PRO′·LI CIDE (-sīde) *noun* The crime of killing one's own child, before or after birth; infanticide. [<L. *proles*, offspring, + *cædo*, kill]

PRO·LIF′ ER ATE *verb* [**·AT·ED**, **·AT·ING**] To bear frequently or produce rapidly; reproduce, especially with rapidity, as cells in tissue-formation. [<L. *proles*, offspring, + *fero*, bear] — **PRO·LIF′·ER·A·TIVE** *adj.* — **PRO LIF·ER·A′·TION** *noun.*

PRO LIF ER·OUS *adj.* 1 Producing offspring freely; also, producing branchlets, as a coral. 2 Having an excessive development of parts; developing buds, branches, and flowers from unusual places; bearing progeny in the way of offshoots, buds, etc.

PRO LIF IC *adj.* 1 Producing abundantly, as offspring or fruit; fertile. 2 Producing results abundantly; creative; as, a *prolific* writer. See synonyms under FERTILE. [<L. *proles*, offspring, + *facio*, make] — **PRO·LIF·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PRO LIF IC NESS** *noun.*

PRO LINE (-leen *or* -lin) *noun* An amino acid, $C_5H_9O_2N$, produced by the hydrolysis of gelatin.

PRO LIX *adj.* 1 Wearisomely long and verbose, as an address. 2 Indulging in long and wordy discourse; tedious; as, a *prolix* orator. [<L. *prolixus*, stretched out] — **PRO·LIX·I·TY**, **PRO LIX NESS** *noun* — **PRO·LIX·LY** *adv.*

PRO·LOC·U·TOR (-yu·tur) 1 One who speaks for another; a spokesman or advocate. 2 The presiding officer of a convocation, specifically, the speaker or chairman of the lower house of convocation in the Church of England. [<L. <*pro*, for, + *locutus* <*loquor*, speak]

PRO·LOC·U TOR *noun* [Br.] In the House of Lords, the lord chancellor.

PRO·LOG *noun* A prefatory statement to a poem, discourse, or performance; specifically, an introduction, often in verse,

spoken or sung by an actor before a play or opera; hence, any anticipatory act or event. —*tr. verb* To introduce with a prolog or formal preface. Also **PRO LOGUE.** [<F. <Gr. *pro,* before, + *logos,* a speech]

PRO'·LOG·IZE *intr. verb* [·IZED, ·IZ·ING] To make or utter a prolog. Also **PRO'·LOGU·IZE.** —**PRO'·LOG·IZ·ER, PRO'·LOGU·IZ·ER** *noun.*

PRO·LONG *tr. verb* To extend in time or space; continue; lengthen. See synonyms under INCREASE, PROTRACT. Also **PRO·LON·GATE.** [<F. *prolonger* <L. *pro,* forth, + *longus,* long] —**PRO·LONG·ER** *noun* —**PRO·LONG·MENT** *noun.*

PRO·LON·GA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of prolonging. 2 That by which anything is increased; an extension.

PRO·LONGE (-lônj') *noun* A rope having a hook at one end and a toggle at the other; used for drawing a gun carriage.

PRO·LU·SION (-zhun) *noun* 1 That which is introductory to the principal effort or performance; a preliminary attempt; a prolog; prelude. 2 An essay written as a test of the writer's powers, or as preliminary to a more elaborate treatise. [<L. *prolusio* <*pro,* before, + *ludo,* play]

PROM *noun* [Pop.] A formal college or school dance or ball: short for *promenade.*

PROM·E NADE' (-i·nād' *or* -nahd') *noun* 1 A walk for amusement or exercise, or as part of a formal or social entertainment; also, a ceremonious parade on horseback or in a vehicle. 2 A place for promenading. 3 A concert or ball opened with a formal march; also, the march. —*intr. verb* [·NAD'·ED, ·NAD'·ING] To take a promenade. [<F. <*promener,* go for a walk] —**PROM·E NAD'·ER** *noun.*

PROMENADE DECK The deck above the shelter deck in merchant vessels.

PRO·ME THE·AN *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or like Prometheus; hence, creative or life-bringing.

PRO·ME·THEUS In Greek mythology, the Titan founder of civilization who stole fire from heaven and as a punishment was chained to a rock, where a vulture daily devoured his liver, which renewed itself at night: hero of a tragedy by Æschylus. See LPIMETHEUS, PANDORA.

PROM I·NENCE *noun* 1 The state of being prominent; conspicuousness; fame. 2 That which is prominent; a protuberance. 3 Especially, one of the great tongues of flame shooting out from the sun's surface, seen during total eclipses: also **SOLAR PROMINENCE.**

PROM·I·NENT *adj.* 1 Jutting out; projecting; protuberant. 2 Conspicuous in position, character, or importance. 3 Eminent. See synonyms under EMINENT, IMPORTANT. [<OF. <L. *prominco,* project] —**·LY** *adv.*

PRO·MIS·CU'·I·TY *noun.* 1 Promiscuousness. 2 Promiscuous sexual relationship.

PRO·MIS CU·OUS (-cū·us) *adj.* 1 Composed of individuals or things confusedly mingled. 2 Unrestricted in distribution or application; exercised or shared without discrimination; not fastidious, especially in sexual relations. 3 Incidental; accidental; casual. [<L. *pro,* forth, + *misceo,* mix] **·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PROM·ISE (-is) *noun* 1 An assurance given by one person to another that the former will or will not do a specified act. 2 Reasonable ground for hope or expectation, especially of future excellence or satisfaction; as, a youth of great *promise.* 3 Something promised; the fulfilment or obtainment of that which is promised. See synonyms under CONTRACT. —*verb* [**PROM ISED, PROM IS·ING**] 1 To engage or covenant to do or not to do; also, to make a promise to (a person), as that one will give or yield something. 2 To give ground for hope or expectation; give indications of. [<L. *promissum* <*pro,* forth, + *mitto,* send] —**PROM·IS·ER** *noun.*

PROMISED LAND See LAND OF PROMISE.

PROM·IS·EE' *noun* [Law] One to whom a promise is made.

PROM·IS·ING *adj.* Giving promise of good results. See synonyms under AUSPICIOUS. —**·LY** *adv.*

PROM·IS·OR *noun* [Law] One who makes a promise.

PROM'·IS·SO·RY *adj.* 1 Containing or of the nature of a promise; expressing an engagement to pay; as, a *promissory* note. 2 Indicating what is to be required or to take place after the signing of an insurance contract. Compare WARRANTY.

PROMISSORY NOTE A written promise by one person to pay another unconditionally a certain sum of money at a specified time: also called *note of hand.*

PROM'·ON TO·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A high point of land extending into the sea; headland. 2 In anatomy, a rounded projection. [<LL. *pro,* forth, + *mons,* mountain]

PRO·MOTE *tr. verb* [**PRO·MOT·ED, PRO MOT·ING**] 1 To contribute to the development, establishment, increase, or influence of; foster; encourage; advance. 2 To raise to greater dignity, rank, or honor. 3 To advance (a pupil) from one school grade to the next upon satisfactory completion of a term. [<L. *pro,* forward, + *moveo,* move]

Synonyms: advance, aid, assist, elevate, encourage, exalt, excite, foment, forward, foster, further, help, prefer, raise. We *promote* a person by *advancing, elevating,* or *exalting* him to a higher position or dignity. A person *promotes* a scheme or an enterprise which others have projected or begun, and which he *encourages, forwards, furthers,* especially when he acts as the agent of the prime movers of the enterprise. One who *excites* a quarrel originates it; to *promote* a quarrel is strictly to *foment* it, the one who *promotes* keeping himself in the background. See ABET, ENCOURAGE, QUICKEN, SERVE. *Antonyms:* see synonyms for ABASE, ALLAY.

PRO·MOT·ER (-mō'·tŭr) *noun* 1 One who or that which promotes. 2 One who assists (by securing capital or otherwise) in promoting a financial or commercial enterprise, or who makes this his regular business. 3 A substance used to increase the action of a catalyst. See synonyms under AGENT, AUXILIARY.

PRO·MO·TION *noun* The act of promoting, or the state of being promoted; advancement; preferment in honor, dignity, or grade.

PRO·MO·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Tending to promote.

PROMPT *tr. verb* 1 To incite to action or exertion; instigate. 2 To make a suggestion to; suggest; inspire. 3 To mention or suggest what is next to be said, as to a speaker or actor; act as prompter to. See synonyms under ACTUATE, ENCOURAGE, INFLUENCE, INSTIR.

—*adj.* 1 Acting, or ready to act, at the moment; quick to respond or decide; punctual. 2 Done or rendered with readiness or alacrity; taking place at the appointed time. See synonyms under ACTIVE, ALERT, NIMBLE.

—*noun* 1 A term of credit allowed for the payment of a debt as stated in a promptnote. 2 An act of prompting; also, the information imparted by prompting; a reminder. [<F. <L. *promptus* <*promo,* bring to light] —**PROMPT·LY** *adv.* —**PROMPT·NESS** *noun.*

PROMPT·ER *noun* One who or that which prompts; in a theater, one who follows the lines and prompts the actors.

PROMP'·TI·TUDE *noun* The quality, habit, or fact of being prompt; promptness.

PROMPT-NOTE *noun* In commerce, a note or memorandum delivered to a purchaser of merchandise as a reminder, and containing a statement of the sum due, day of payment, etc.

PRO·MUL·GATE *tr. verb* [·GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING] 1 To make known or announce officially and formally to the public; proclaim; also, to publish abroad, as doctrine. 2 To put (a law) into force for the first time. See synonyms under ANNOUNCE, PUBLISH, SPREAD. [<L. *promulgo,* make known] —**PRO·MUL·GA'·TION** *noun* —**PRO'·MUL·GA·TOR** *noun.*

PRO·MULGE (-mŭlj') *tr. verb* [·MULGED, ·MULG·ING] To promulgate; disseminate; make known.

PRO·MY·CE'·LI·UM (prō·mī-) *noun* [·LI·A *pl.*] A short-jointed filament, developed on the germination of certain smut or rust spores, which give rise to sporidia (basidiospores). —**PRO MY·CE'·LI·AL** *adj.*

PRO·NA OS (-nay'·ŏs) *noun* [Gr.] A portico or vestibule of a temple.

PRO NATE *tr. verb* [**PRO·NAT·ED, PRO NAT·ING**] To place in a position of pronation. [<L. *prono,* bend forward]

PRO·NA·TION *noun* The act or movement of turning the palm of the hand, or the corresponding surface of the fore limb, downward or backward; also, the position of a limb so turned: opposed to *supination.*

PRO·NA·TOR *noun* [**PRO NA TO' RES** (-reez) *pl.*] A muscle of the forearm by which pronation is effected.

PRONE *adj.* 1 Lying flat, especially with the face, front, or palm downward; prostrate: opposed to *supine.* 2 Leaning forward or downward; also, moving or sloping sharply downward. 3 Mentally inclined or disposed: with *to.* See synonyms under ADDICTED, SUBJECT. [<F. <L. *pronus* <*pro,* forward] —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PRO·NEPH·ROS *noun* The primordial kidney, the anterior of three similar tubular organs found in connection with the genito-urinary apparatus of typical vertebrates. [<PRO- + Gr. *nephros,* kidney] —**PRO·NEPH·RIC** *adj.*

PRONG *noun* A forked instrument; a tine of a fork, fang, spur, or the like. —*tr. verb* To prick or stab with or as with a prong. [Perhaps blend of PRICK and TONG]



PRONGHORN

PRONG·BUCK *noun* The male of the pronghorn; loosely, the pronghorn.

PRONG·HORN *noun* A ruminant (*Antilocapra americana*) of western North America, having deciduous branched horns; the Rocky Mountain antelope or goat-antelope: not a true antelope.

PRO·NOM·I·NAL *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of a pronoun. [<L. *pronomen,* pronoun] —**·LY** *adv.*

PRO·NOUN *noun* A word used instead of a noun for brevity or to refer to the noun; as, *he, she, that.* [<L. *pro,* for, + *nomen, noun*]

—**ADJECTIVE PRONOUN** Any pronoun used like an adjective; as, *that* boy, *this* house, *which* man. Any demonstrative pronoun, any indefinite pronoun (except *none*), and any interrogative and relative pronoun (except *who*) may be used as an adjective pronoun.

— **DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN** A pronoun that directly points out its antecedent.

Singular	*Plural*
this	these
that	those

The same forms are used for all genders, persons, and cases.
— **INDEFINITE PRONOUN** A pronoun that represents an object indefinitely or generally. The principal indefinite pronouns are *another, any, both, each, either, neither, none, one, other, some, such. None* and *any* are both singular and plural.
— **INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN** A pronoun that is used to ask a question.

	Nominative	*Possessive*	*Objective*
Singular	who	whose	whom
and	which	whose, of which	which
Plural	what	of what	what

Of what occurs in such sentences as *Of what* are you speaking? *What* are you speaking *of?*
— **PERSONAL PRONOUN** A pronoun that shows by its form the person speaking, the person spoken to, or the person or thing spoken of.

	Nominative	*Possessive*	*Objective*
Singular:			
First person	I	my *or* mine	me
Second person	you (thou)	your *or* yours (thy *or* thine)	you (thee)
Third person			
masculine	he	his	him
feminine	she	her *or* hers	her
neuter	it	its	it
Plural:			
First person	we	our *or* ours	us
Second person	you (ye)	your *or* yours	you
Third person	they	their *or* theirs	them

— **RELATIVE PRONOUN** A pronoun that relates to an antecedent and adds a modifying clause; as, we found a boatman *who* took us across the river.

Nominative	*Possessive*	*Objective*
who	whose	whom
which	of which	which
what	of what	what
that	that . . . of	that

Sometimes *as* and *but* are regarded as relative pronouns; as, Such men *as* survived the accident; There is not a man *but* remembers that day. *That . . . of* occurs in such sentences as This is the book *that* I spoke *of*.

PRO NOUNCE *verb* [**PRO NOUNCED, PRO NOUNC·ING**] 1 To give articulate utterance to; articulate. 2 To utter in an official or solemn manner. 3 To declare; affirm. 4 To speak or utter rhetorically, as a discourse. 5 To indicate the sound of (letters in a word) by phonetic symbols. 6 To articulate words; speak; as, to *pronounce* correctly. See synonyms under ASSERT, SPEAK. [<L. *pro*, forth, + *nuntio*, announce] — **PRO·NOUN·CER** *noun* — **PRO·NOUNCE·ABLE** *adj.*

PRO NOUNCED *adj.* Of marked character; decided.

PRO NOUNCE·MENT *noun* The act of pronouncing; a formal declaration or announcement.

PRO·NOUNC·ING *adj.* Pertaining or serving as a guide in pronunciation.

PRON TO *adv.* Quickly; promptly; instantly. [<Sp.]

PRO NU·CLE·US *noun* [·CLE·I *pl.*] The nucleus of either the spermatozoon or ovum, the union of which forms the nucleus of the fertilized ovum.

PRO NUN CI·A·MEN′·TO (–sī– *or* –shī·uh·mĕn′·tō) *noun* [·TOS *pl.*] A public announcement; proclamation; manifesto. [<Sp.]

PRO·NUN·CI·A′·TION (–sī– *or* –shī·ay′·shŭn) *noun* The act or manner of pronouncing words; articulation.

PROOF *noun* 1 The act or process of proving, in any sense; specifically, the establishment of a fact by evidence or a truth by other truths. 2 A trial of strength, truth, fact or excellence, etc.; a test. 3 Evidence and argument sufficient to induce belief. 4 [Law] Anything that serves to convince the mind of the truth or falsity of a fact or proposition, including facts and admissions of parties, which are properly called *evidence*, and presumptions either of fact or of law, and citations of law. 5 The state or quality of having successfully undergone a proof or test; impenetrability; also, impenetrable armor. 6 The standard of strength of alcoholic liquors; proof strength. 7 A printed trial sheet showing the contents or condition of matter in type or of a plate, or the like, either with or without marked corrections. 8 In engraving and etching, a trial impression taken from an engraved plate, stone, or block; also, a perfect impression from such a plate, etc., when finished, and usually before the title or inscription has been added. 9 In photography, a trial print from a negative. 10 An independent mathematical process to check a computation by using its result; also, a demonstration. 11 Anything proved true; experience. 12 In philately, an experimental printing of a stamp.
— *adj.* 1 Employed in or connected with proving or correcting. 2 Capable of resisting successfully; firm; impenetrable; used with *against;* as, *proof* against bribes. 3 Of standard alcoholic strength, as liquors. [<PROVE *verb*]
Synonyms (noun): attestation, certification, confirmation, demonstration, essay, evidence, fact, ordeal, test, testimony, trial. See CERTAINTY, DEMONSTRATION, TESTIMONY. *Antonyms*: assertion, conjecture, disproof, failure, fallacy, fancy, hypothesis, imagination, likelihood, possibility, presumption, probability, refutation.

·PROOF A combining form from the adjective PROOF, used to mean able to remain unaffected or undamaged by, or protect (something) from the effect of, the agent expressed in the first element of the word, as in bullet*proof*, fool*proof*, moth*proof*, water*proof*, etc.; also, resisting or showing no effects of: as in joy*proof*, panic*proof*, etc.

PROOF READ *verb* To read and correct printers' proofs.

PROOF′ READ·ER *noun* One whose business is to read and mark the errors in printers' proofs. — **PROOF′·READ·ING** *noun.*

PROOF SPIRIT An alcoholic liquor that contains half its volume of alcohol, with a specific gravity of 0.7939 at 60° F.

1PROP *tr. verb* [**PROPPED, PROP·PING**] 1 To support so as to keep from falling by placing something under or against. 2 To keep from declining; sustain. — *noun* That which sustains an incumbent weight; a buttress; stay. [<MD. *proppe*, support]
Synonyms: bolster, brace, buttress, shore, stay, support, sustain. See SUPPORT.

2PROP *noun* [Pop.] In a play, any adjunct except the scenery or the costumes of the actors; a property.

PRO·PÆ·DEU′·TIC (–pee·dū′·tĭc) *adj.* Pertaining to or of the nature of preliminary instruction; relating to or introductory to an art or science: also **PRO·PÆ·DEU′·TI·CAL.** — *noun* A preparatory or introductory subject or course. [<Gr. *propaideuō*, teach beforehand]

PRO·PÆ·DEU′·TICS (–pee·dū′·tics) *noun* The body of principles or rules introductory to an art or science.

PROP·A·GA·BLE *adj.* That may be propagated; capable of being disseminated or spread abroad, as principles, etc.

PROP A·GAN′·DA *noun* 1 Any institution or scheme for propagating a doctrine, or system. 2 Effort directed systematically toward the gaining of public support for an opinion or a course of action. 3 The principles advanced by a propaganda.

PROOFREADER'S MARKS

Symbols in the column headed MARGIN are used only in the outer margins of the proof; the marks used in the body of the text are listed in the TEXT column.

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Take out (delete) matter marked	— or /	*Rom.* Set in roman type	circled	Insert comma	^
# Insert space	^	*ital.* Set in italic type	underscored	Insert apostrophe	^
wf Wrong font	circled or /	*tr.* Transpose matter marked		Push down space	∣
× Broken letter	circled	*eq sp.* Equalize spacing		Close up	⁀
l.c. Set in lower case type	circled or /	Move to left to point marked		Begin new paragraph	⌋
cap Set in capitals	underscored	Move to right to point marked		run on, not a paragraph	
s.c. Set in small capitals	underscored	Raise to point marked		Aline type	=
l.f. Set in light face type	circled	Lower to point marked		Insert one-em dash	^
b.f. Set in bold face type	underscored	Insert period		Indent one em	⌝

PROP·A·GAN′·DA *noun* A society of cardinals, the overseers of foreign missions; also, the College of the Propaganda, at Rome, founded by Pope Urban VIII, in 1627, for the education of missionary priests; Sacred Congregation *de Propaganda Fide*. Also **COLLEGE OF PROPAGANDA.**

PROP·A·GAN′·DISM *noun* The art, practice, or system of propagating tenets or principles; use of propaganda. — **PROP·A·GAN′·DIST** *noun.*

PROP·A·GAN′·DIZE *tr. verb* [**·DIZED, ·DIZ·ING**] To spread propaganda among; use propaganda on.

PROP′·A·GATE *verb* [**·GAT·ED, ·GAT·ING**] **1** To generate; be produced, multiply, or cause to multiply, spread, or continue; to have offspring. **2** To spread, as disease, by contact, germs, or unsanitary conditions. **3** To spread abroad; diffuse; disseminate. **4** To cause to extend in space or time; impel forward. **5** [Obs.] To increase. [<L. *propagatus* <*propago*, propagate] — **PROP′·A·GA·TIVE** *adj.* — **PROP′·A·GA·TOR** *noun.*

Synonyms: beget, breed, engender, generate, increase, multiply, originate, procreate. See PRODUCE, SPREAD. *Antonyms*: annihilate, destroy, eradicate, exterminate, extirpate, uproot.

PROP·A·GA′·TION *noun* The act of propagating; reproduction; dissemination; diffusion.

PROP′·A·GULE *noun* A bud, shoot, or other plant part which vegetatively propagates the species. Also **PRO·PAG·U·LUM** (-yu·lum).

PRO·PANE *noun* A gaseous hydrocarbon of the methane series, C_3H_8, obtained from petroleum and also made synthetically.

PRO·PAR·OX′·Y·TONE (-păr·ŏx′·ĭ·tōne) *adj.* In Greek grammar, having an acute accent on the antepenult. — *noun* A word with an acute accent on the antepenult.

PRO PA·TRI·A [L.] For one's country.

PRO·PEL *tr. verb* [**PRO·PELLED, PRO·PEL·LING**] To drive or urge forward; force onward, serve as a means of propulsion for (a vehicle, a vessel, airplane, etc.). See synonyms under DRIVE, PUSH, SEND. [<L. *pro*, forward, + *pello*, drive]

PRO·PEL·LANT *noun* That which propels; specifically, a low explosive which, upon ignition, propels a projectile from a gun.

PRO·PEL·LENT *adj.* Propelling; able to propel.

PRO·PEL·LER *noun* **1** One who or that which propels. **2** Any device for propelling a craft through water or air; especially, one having blades mounted at an angle on a power-driven shaft and producing a thrust by their rotary action on the fluid.

PRO·PEND *intr. verb* [Obs.] To be disposed in favor; tend.

PRO·PENE *noun* A gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, obtained from propane and as a by-product in petroleum refining: also called *propylene*.

PRO·PENSE *adj.* [Obs.] Having a propensity; prone. [<L. *propensus* <*propendeo*, hang down] — **·LY** *adv.*

PRO·PEN·SI·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] Natural disposition to or for; tendency; also, a liking for. See synonyms under APPETITE, DESIRE, INCLINATION. [<L. *pro*, forward, + *pendeo*, hang]

PROP·ER *adj.* **1** Having special adaptation or fitness; specially suited; applicable; appropriate. **2** Conforming to a standard; becoming; seemly; correct. **3** Naturally belonging to a person or thing; particular; peculiar. **4** Understood in the most correct sense; strictly so called: commonly following the noun modified. **5** In grammar, belonging to an individual person, family, place, or the like; as, a *proper* noun: opposed to *common*. **6** [Obs.] Belonging to or affecting oneself; own. **7** In heraldry, represented in the natural color. **8** Appointed for special use; as, the *proper* psalms for Christmas. **9** [Obs.] Of becoming form or appearance. **10** Good; excellent; pleasant. **11** [Obs.] Respectable; honest. See synonyms under APPROPRIATE, BECOMING, CONVENIENT, CORRECT, GOOD, MODEST. — *noun* A collection of prayers; specifically, that portion of the breviary or missal containing the prayers and collects suitable to special occasions. [<F. *propre* <L. *proprius*, one's own] — **PROP·ER·NESS** *noun.*

PROPER FRACTION See under FRACTION.

PRO·PER·I·SPOM′·E·NON (prō·pĕr-) *adj.* In Greek grammar, accented on the penult with a circumflex accent, or pronounced with the accent on the penult. — *noun* [**·E·NA** *pl.*] A word having the circumflex accent on the penult. [<Gr. *properispōmenon* <*pro*, before; and see PERISPOMENON]

PROP·ER·LY *adv.* In a proper manner; suitably; rightly.

PROPER NOUN See under NOUN.

PROP·ER·TIED (-teed) *adj.* Owning property.

PRO·PER·TIUS (-pŭr′·shus), **SEXTUS**, 50? B.C.–A.D. 14?, Roman poet.

PROP·ER·TY *noun* [**·TIES** *pl.*] **1** Any object of value that a person may lawfully acquire and hold; anything that may be owned; stocks, land, etc.; any possession. **2** Ownership or dominion; the regal right to the possession, use, enjoyment, and disposal of a thing; a valuable legal right or interest in or to particular things. **3** Whatever belongs or pertains to any object, as a distinguishing quality or characteristic; a peculiarity. **4** In a play, any portable article, except scenery, which is not personally owned by the actors. **5** A characteristic attribute of a body or substance under stated conditions, especially in relation to the senses, as color, odor, hardness, density, etc.; also, any typical mode of action or behavior observed in natural phenomena; as, a *property* of radiation. [<L. *proprietas* <*proprius*, one's own]

Synonyms: chattels, estate, goods, means, money, ownership, possessions, resources, right, wealth. See ATTRIBUTE, CHARACTERISTIC, MONEY, WEALTH.

PRO PHASE (-fāze) *noun* One of the preparatory changes in the mitosis of the cell, during which the chromatin of the nucleus is formed into longitudinally split chromosomes. [<Gr. *prophasis* <*pro*, forth, + *phainō*, show]

PROPH·E·CY (-i·sĭ) *noun* [**·CIES** *pl.*] **1** A prediction made under divine influence and direction; loosely, any prediction. **2** Discourse delivered by a prophet under divine inspiration: the common Biblical sense. **3** A book of prophecies. **4** [Obs.] Public interpretation of Scripture; preaching. [<Gr. *prophēteia* <*prophētēs*, prophet, <*pro*, beforehand, + *phēmi*, say]

PROPH′·E·SY (-i·sy) *verb* [**·SIED, ·SY·ING**] **1** To predict or foretell, especially under divine inspiration; to point out beforehand; predict future events by supernatural influence, real or professed; also, to foretell the future in any way; utter predictions or interpretations. **2** To speak or utter for God; interpret; declare; preach; expound; exhort; also, to reveal; declare. — **PROPH′·E·SI·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: augur, divine, foretell, predict, prognosticate. *Prophesy* differs from *predict* by assuming a claim to supernatural or divine inspiration. To *prognosticate* is to *predict* from observed signs, indications, or conditions. To *prophesy* in the Scriptural sense is to utter religious truth under divine inspiration, not necessarily to *foretell* future events, but to warn, exhort, comfort, etc. See AUGUR. *Antonyms*: chronicle, recall, recite, recollect, record, remember.

PROPH·ET *noun* **1** One who delivers divine messages or interprets the divine will. **2** One who foretells the future; especially, an inspired predictor. **3** A religious leader. **4** An interpreter or spokesman for any cause. **5** A mantis or praying-insect. — **THE PROPHET** According to Islam, Mohammed. — **THE PROPHETS** The Old Testament books written by the prophets. [<Gr. *prophētēs* <*pro*, before, + *phēmi*, speak] — **PROPH·ET·ESS** *noun fem.* — **PROPH·ET·HOOD** *noun.*

PRO PHET·IC *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to a prophet or prophecy. **2** Pertaining to or involving prediction or presentiment; predictive. Also **PRO·PHET·I·CAL.** — **PRO PHET·I·CAL·LY** *adv.* — **PRO·PHET·I·CAL·NESS** *noun.*

PRO PHY·LAC′·TIC (pro fi- *or* prof′·i-) *adj.* Operating to ward off something, especially disease; preventive. — *noun* A prophylactic medicine or appliance.

PRO PHY·LAX′·IS (prō·fi- *or* prof·i-) *noun* Preventive treatment for disease. [<Gr. *prophylassō*, keep guard before, <*pro*, before, + *phylassō*, guard]

PRO·PINE *tr. verb* **1** [Obs.] To drink, as a health or toast. **2** [Scot.] To proffer; give. — *noun* [Scot.] An offering; pledge. [<Gr. *propinō* <*pro*, before, + *pinō*, drink]

PRO·PIN·QUI·TY (-ping′·kwi·ti) *noun* **1** Nearness in place or time. **2** Kinship. See synonyms under APPROXIMATION. [<L. *propinquus*, near]

PRO PI·ON′·IC *adj.* Designating a colorless, liquid acid, $CH_3CH_2CO_2H$, occurring in nature, as in beetroot molasses, and also produced variously by synthesis. It is the first member in the series of fatty acids.

PRO·PI·THEQUE′ (-theck′) *noun* Sifaka.

PRO·PI′·TI·ATE (-pish′·ĭ·āte) *verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] **1** To appease and dispose to kindness or favor (one who is offended); conciliate. **2** To make atonement; offer propitiation. [<L. *propitiatus* <*propitio*, render favorable, appease] — **PRO·PI·TI·A·BLE** *adj.* — **PRO PI′·TI·AT·ING·LY** *adv.* — **PRO·PI·TI·A·TIVE** (-tĭv) *adj.* — **PRO·PI′·TI·A·TOR** *noun.*

PRO·PI·TI·A′·TION (-pish·ĭ·ay′·shun) *noun* **1** The act of propitiating. **2** That which propitiates.

Synonyms: atonement, expiation, reconciliation, satisfaction. *Atonement* (at-one-ment), originally denoting *reconciliation*, or the bringing into agreement of those who have been estranged, is now chiefly used, as in theology, in the sense of some offering, sacrifice, or suffering sufficient to win forgiveness or make up for an offense. *Expiation* is the enduring of the full penalty of a wrong or crime. *Propitiation* is an offering, action, or sacrifice that makes the governing power propitious toward the offender. *Satisfaction* denotes the rendering a full legal equivalent for the wrong done. *Propitiation* appeases the lawgiver; *satisfaction* meets the requirements of the law. *Antonyms*: alienation, condemnation, estrangement, offense, penalty, punishment, reprobation.

PRO·PI′·TI·A·TO·RY (prō·pish′·ĭ-) *adj.* Pertaining to or causing propitiation. — *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] **1** A propitiation. **2** In Jewish antiquity, the mercy seat regarded as symbolizing the merciful presence of Jehovah.

PRO·PI·TIOUS (-pish′·us) *adj.* **1** Kindly disposed; gracious. **2** Attended by favorable circumstances, auspicious. [<L. *propitius*, favorable] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Synonyms: auspicious, benign, benignant, clement, favorable, friendly, gracious, kind, kindly, merciful. That which is *auspicious* is of *favorable* omen; that which is *propitious* ring, influence, or tendency ... [illegible] persons. See AUSPICIOUS. *Antonyms*: adverse, antagonistic, forbidding, harsh, hostile, ill-disposed, inauspicious, repellent, unfavorable, unfriendly, unpropitious.

PROP·O·LIS *noun* A resinous, adhesive substance elaborated by bees to serve as a cementing material; bee-glue. [<Gr. <*pro*, before, + *polis*, city]

PRO·PONE *tr. verb* [PRO PONED, PRO PON ING] To propose or propound; set forth. [<L. *propono* <*pro*, before, + *pono*, place]

PRO·PO·NENT *noun* One who makes a proposal or puts forward a proposition; one who propounds a thing; specifically, in law, one who presents a will for probate.

PRO POR·TION *noun* 1 Relative magnitude, number, or degree, as existing between parts, a part and a whole, or different things. 2 Fitness and harmony; symmetry. 3 A proportionate or proper share; any share or part. 4 An equality or identity between ratios. 5 That arithmetical rule by which, when three numbers are given, a fourth is found having the same ratio to the third as the second has to the first: also called *the rule of three*, three of the four terms being always given, and the unknown being called a fourth proportional. See synonyms under ANALOGY, PORTION, SYMMETRY.

— *tr. verb* 1 To put or cause to be in due proportion; form with a harmonious relation of parts. 2 To separate into portions; apportion; allot. 3 To make comparison of; consider as in proportion. [<L. *proportio*] — **PRO POR·TION·A·BLE** *adj.* — **PRO POR TION·A BLY** *adv.* — **PRO POR·TION ER** *noun*.

PRO POR TION AL *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or being in proportion. 2 Constituting the terms of a proportion: said of four quantities; as, the numbers, 2, 3, and 8, 12 are *proportional*. 3 Varying so that corresponding values form a proportion.

— *noun* Any quantity or number in proportion to another or others. — **PRO POR TION AL LY** *adv.* — **PRO POR TION·AL' I TY** *noun*.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION A system of election by which minority interests secure representation in a government in proportion to the number of votes cast.

PRO POR TION ATE *adj.* (-shun it) Being in due proportion.

— *tr. verb* (-shun·āte) [AT ED, ·AT ING] To make proportional. — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun*.

PRO POR TION MENT *noun* The act of placing or putting things in proportion; arrangement; distribution.

PRO PO SAL (-zul) *noun* An offer proposing something to be accepted or adopted, especially one made in words; specifically, an offer of marriage; also, that which is proposed.

Synonyms: bid, offer, overture, proposition. An *offer* or *proposal* puts something before one for acceptance or rejection, *proposal* being the more formal word; a *proposition* sets forth truth (or what is claimed to be truth) in formal statement. The *proposition* is for consideration, the *proposal* for action; as, a *proposition* in geometry, a *proposal* of marriage, but *proposition* is often used nearly in the sense of *proposal* when it is a matter for deliberation; as, a *proposition* for the surrender of a fort. A *bid* is commercial and often verbal; as, a *bid* at an auction. An *overture* opens negotiation or conference, and the word is especially used of some movement toward reconciliation; as, *overtures* of peace. See synonyms under DESIGN. *Antonyms*: acceptance, decision, denial, refusal, rejection, repulse.

PRO·POSE (-pōz') *verb* [POSED, ·POS·ING] 1 To offer for acceptance or consideration, as a plan or scheme; present, as a candidate. 2 To put forward, as a topic for discussion. 3 To have in mind as a design or determination; purpose; intend. 4 To plan, make, or announce a design. 5 To make an offer, as of marriage. [<F. *proposer* <*pro-*, forth, + *poser*, place, set] — **PRO·POS ER** *noun*.

Synonyms: purpose. In its most frequent use, *propose* differs from *purpose* in that what we *purpose* lies in our own mind as a decisive act of will, a determination; what we *propose* is offered or stated to others. In this use of the word, what we *propose* is open to deliberation, as what we *purpose* is not. In another use of the word one *proposes* something to or by himself which may or may not be stated to others. In this latter sense *propose* is nearly identical with *purpose*. See PLAN, PURPOSE.

PROP·O·SI'·TION (-zish'·un) *noun* 1 A scheme or measure proposed for acceptance or consideration; also, the act of proposing; as, a business *proposition;* hence [Pop.] any matter or person to be dealt with; as, a tough *proposition*. 2 [Pop.] An indecent or immodest proposal. 3 The statement of a verbal judgment, including a subject and a predicate. 4 A statement of a truth to be demonstrated (a *theorem*) or of an operation to be performed (a *problem*); loosely, the statement together with its demonstration. See synonyms under PROPOSAL.

— *tr. verb* [Pop.] To make an indecent suggestion t[illegible]

— **PROP·O·SI'·TION·AL** *adj.* — **PROP·O·SI'·TION·AL·LY** *adv.*

PRO·POS·I·TUS (prō·pōz'-) *noun* ·TI (ti) *pl.*] [Law] The [illegible] reckoned. [<L. [illegible] place]

consideration or [illegible] propose as a candidate for church membership. See synonyms under AFFIRM, ANNOUNCE. [<L. *pro*, before, + *pono*, place] — **·ER** *noun*.

PRO·PRE TOR *noun* In ancient Rome, an officer, especially a governor of a province, having the authority of a pretor without pretorian rank. Also **PRO·PRÆ·TOR.** [<L. *proprætor* <*pro*, for, + PRETOR].

PRO·PRI'·E·TA·RY *adj.* 1 Pertaining to a proprietor; subject to exclusive ownership. 2 Designating an article, as a therapeutic device or medicine, protected as to name, composition, or process of manufacture by copyright, patent, secrecy, or other means.

— *noun* [RIES *pl.*] 1 A proprietor or proprietors collectively. 2 Proprietorship.

PROPRIETARY COLONY A colony organized under a royal grant of territory with full administrative powers to a private person or persons. Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Delaware remained proprietary colonies until the Revolution.

PRO PRI·E TOR *noun* A person having the exclusive title to anything. [<L. *proprietas*, property] — **PRO·PRI·E·TOR·SHIP** *noun* — **PRO PRI E TRESS** *noun fem.*

PRO PRI·E TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 The character or quality of being proper; especially, accordance with recognized usage, custom, or principles; becomingness, fitness; correctness. 2 An exclusive right of possession; also, a possession or property owned. — **THE PROPRIETIES** The methods or standards of good society. [<OF. <L. *proprietas*, property]

PRO·PRI O CEP'·TOR *noun* One of the sensory receptors situated within the body which are responsive to internal stimuli, as the muscles, joints, and tendons. — **PRO PRI·O·CEP'·TIVE** *adj.*

PROP ROOT The supporting root of a plant, growing into the soil from above ground, as in corn.

PROP TO SIS *noun* A forward displacement; bulging, as of the eyeball. [<Gr. *pro*, forward, + *ptosis*, fall]

PRO·PUL SION *noun* The act or operation of propelling; an impulse given or received. [<F. <L. *pro*, forward, + *pello*, drive] **PRO PUL SIVE** (-siv) *adj.*

PRO·PYL (-pil) *noun* The univalent radical, C_3H_7, derived from propane. [<PROP(IONIC) + -YL]

PROP Y·LÆ'·UM (-i·lee'·um) *noun* [LÆ'·A (lee'·uh) *pl.*] A structure forming an imposing entrance or gateway before an ancient temple; more widely, a porch or vestibule: usually in the plural. [<L. <Gr. *propylaion* <*pro*, before, + *pyle*, gate]

PRO PYL ENE Same as PROPENE.

PROP·Y·LITE *noun* A variety of andesite which has been altered by the action of hot water. [<Gr. *propylon*, vestibule]

PROP·Y·LON (-i lŏn) *noun* [·LA *pl.*] A monumental gateway placed before the principal entrance of an important building of ancient Egypt, as a temple. [<L. <Gr. *propylon* <*pro*, before, + *pylē*, gate]

PRO RA TA (ray'·tuh, rät'·uh, *or* rah'·tuh) In proportion; as, the loss was shared *pro rata*. [<L.]

PRO·RATE *verb* [PRO RAT ED, PRO RAT ING] 1 To divide proportionately. 2 To make an arrangement on the basis of a given rate, proportionately. [<L. *pro*, for, + *rata*, rate] — **PRO RAT A BLE** *adj.* — **PRO RA TION** *noun*.

PRORE *noun* [Obs.] A prow. [<L. *prora*]

PRO RO·GA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of proroguing, as a session of the British Parliament. 2 The act of prolonging or extending in time; also, continuance; prolongation.

PRO·ROGUE (-rōg') *tr. verb* [PRO ROGUED, PRO ROGU·ING] 1 To put an end to a session of; terminate by royal command (a session of the British Parliament). 2 To put off or delay. 3 To protract or prolong. [<L. *prorogo*, extend, defer]

PRO·SA·IC (-zay'·ik) *adj.* 1 Lacking in those qualities that impart animation or interest; unimaginative; commonplace. 2 Pertaining to or having the form of prose. Also **PRO·SA·I CAL.** [<LL. *prosaicus* <L. *prosa*, prose] — **PRO·SA·IC NESS** *noun*.

PRO·SA·I·CISM (-zay'·i·sizm) *noun* Prosaic character.

PRO SA·ISM (-zuh·izm) *noun* A prosaic expression, phrase or style.

PRO SCE·NI·UM (-see'·ni·um) *noun* [·NI·A *pl.*] 1 In a modern theater or similar building, that part of the stage between the curtain or drop scene and the orchestra, sometimes including the curtain and its arch. 2 In the ancient theater, the wall that formed a background for the actors. [<L. <Gr. *proskēnion* <*pro*, before, + *skēnē*, tent]

PRO·SCRIBE *tr. verb* [PRO·SCRIBED, PRO·SCRIB·ING] 1 To outlaw in a social sense; ostracize. 2 To reject with condemnation, as a doctrine or practice; prohibit; interdict. 3 In ancient Rome, to publish the name of, as one condemned or exiled; doom; condemn. [<L. *pro*, before, + *scribo*, write] — **PRO·SCRIB·ER** *noun*.

PRO·SCRIP TION *noun* The act of proscribing, or state of being

proscribed; interdiction; ostracism; outlawry. —**PRO·SCRIP·TIVE** (–tiv) *adj.* —**PRO·SCRIP·TIVE·LY** *adv.* —**PRO·SCRIP·TIVE·NESS** *noun.*

PROSE (prōz) *noun* 1 Speech or writing without metrical structure: opposed to *verse* or *poetry*. 2 Hence, commonplace or tedious discourse. 3 A Roman Catholic hymn of irregular meter sometimes sung in the mass after the gradual. 4 Same as PROSER.
—*adj.* Pertaining to prose; not poetic; hence, tedious.
—*verb* [**PROSED, PROS·ING**] 1 To write or say in a dull or commonplace manner. 2 To compose or write in prose; speak or discourse prosily. [<L. *prosa oratio*, direct discourse, <*prosus, prorsus*, straightforward]

PRO·SE·CRE′·TIN *noun* The inactive form of secretin, converted into the active form by stomach acids.

PRO·SECT *tr. verb* To dissect for purposes of anatomical demonstration and instruction. —**PRO·SEC·TION** *noun* —**PRO·SEC·TOR** *noun.*

PROS′·E·CUTE *verb* [·**CUT·ED**, ·**CUT·ING**] 1 To pursue or follow up with a view to attain, accomplish, or execute; carry on. 2 [Law] To bring suit against, in a court, for redress of wrong or punishment of crime. 3 [Law] To seek to enforce or obtain, as a claim or right, by legal process; to begin and carry on a legal proceeding. See synonyms under PUSH. [<L. *prosecutus* <*prosequor*, pursue]

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY The attorney empowered to act in behalf of the government, whether State, county, or national, in prosecuting for penal offenses.

PROS·E·CU′·TION *noun* 1 The act or process of prosecuting. 2 [Law] The instituting and carrying forward of a judicial proceeding to obtain some right or to redress and punish some wrong; also, the institution and continuance of a criminal proceeding, or the party instituting and conducting it.

PROS′·E·CU·TOR *noun* 1 One who prosecutes, in any sense. 2 [Law] One who institutes and carries on a suit, especially a criminal suit; also, a prosecuting attorney.

PROS′·E·LYTE *noun* One brought over to any opinion, belief, sect, or party, especially from one religious belief to another. See synonyms under CONVERT. —*tr. verb* [·**LYT·ED**, ·**LYT·ING**] To win over to a different religion, sect, or party: also **PROS′·EL·Y·TIZE** or [Br.] **PROS′·EL·Y·TISE**. [<Gr. *prosēlytos*, newcomer]

PROS·E·LY·TISM (–ə·li·tizm) *noun* The making of converts to a religion, sect, or party, or the state of being thus converted. —**PROS·E·LY·TIST** *noun.*

PROS EN·CEPH′·A·LON (–sef′·uh·lŏn) *noun* The forebrain. —**PROS·EN·CE·PHAL′·IC** *adj.*

PROS·EN·CHY·MA (–ĕng′·ki·muh) *noun* Plant tissue composed of elongated, pointed, typically thick-walled cells, as distinguished from the parenchyma. [<PROS– + ENCHYMA] —**PROS·EN·CHYM′·A·TOUS** (–kim′·uh·tus) *adj.*

PROSE POEM A prose work which resembles poetry either in style, structure, or emotional content.

PROS·ER (prōz′–) *noun* A dull or tedious writer or talker; a bore.

PROS·ER·PINE (prŏs′·ur·peen *or* –pīn *or* –pīne, *or* prō·sŭr′·pī·nec) Same as PERSEPHONE. Also **PRO·SER·PI·NA.**

PRO·SIT [L.] Literally, may it benefit (you): a toast used in drinking health.

PRO·SLA·VER·Y *adj.* In United States history, advocating Negro slavery or the policy of non-interference with it.
—*noun* The advocacy of slavery.

PROS·O·DEM′·IC *adj.* Transmitted from one person to another: said of diseases which spread by contact with affected individuals. [<Gr. *prosō*, forward, + (EPI)DEMIC]

PROS·O·DIST *noun* One versed in prosody.

PROS·O·DY *noun* The science of poetical forms, including quantity and accent of syllables, meter, and versification and metrical composition. [<Gr. *prosōidia*, song accompanied by music] —**PRO·SOD·IC** or ·**SO·DI·AC**, **PRO·SO·DI·AL** or ·**SOD·I·CAL** *adj.*

PROS·O·PO·PE′·IA (prŏs·o– *or* prō·so·po·pee′·yuh) *noun* 1 A rhetorical figure in which the speaker impersonates another. 2 Personification. Also **PROS·O·PO·PŒ′·IA.** [<Gr. *prosōpopoiia* <*prosōpon*, face, + *poieō*, make]

PROS·PECT *noun* 1 A future probability based on present indications. 2 A scene spread out before one's eyes; an extended view. 3 The direction in which anything faces; an exposure; outlook. 4 A prospective buyer. 5 The act of observing; sight; survey. 6 An indication of the presence of mineral ore; a place having promising signs of the presence of mineral ore; also, the sample or specimen of mineral obtained by washing a small portion of ore or dirt. 7 A consideration of the future; foresight. See synonyms under SCENE.
—*verb* 1 To explore a region for minerals, oil, water, etc.; survey. 2 To give assurance of good results; promise. [<L. *prospectus* <*prospicio*, look forward]

PRO·SPEC·TIVE (–tiv) *adj.* 1 Being still in the future; anticipated; expected. 2 Looking toward or concerned with the future; anticipatory. —·**LY** *adv.*

PROS·PEC·TOR *noun* One who prospects; specifically, one who searches or examines a region for mineral deposits or precious stones.

PRO·SPEC·TUS *noun* 1 A paper containing information of a proposed literary, commercial, or industrial undertaking. 2 A summary; outline. [<L.]

PROS·PER *verb* To be prosperous; thrive; flourish; also, to render prosperous; as, God *prospers* the Republic. See synonyms under FLOURISH, SUCCEED. [<L. *pro*, for, + *spes*, hope]

PROS·PER·I·TY (–pĕr′·i·tī) *noun* The state of being prosperous; attainment of the object desired; material well-being; success.

PROS·PER·O In Shakespeare's *Tempest*, the banished Duke of Milan. He is shipwrecked on an island where he works enchantments and raises a storm to shipwreck the usurper of his title.

PROS·PER·OUS *adj.* 1 Successful; flourishing. 2 Favoring or tending to success; auspicious. 3 [Local] Promising; favorable: said of weather; as, it looks *prosperous* for rain. See synonyms under AUSPICIOUS, FORTUNATE, HAPPY, WELL. —·**LY** *adv.* —·**NESS** *noun.*

PROSTAT·, PROSTATO· Combining forms from Greek *prostatēs*, one in the front rank, used to mean the prostate gland as in *prostatotomy*.

PROS·TATE *adj.* 1 Designating a partly muscular gland at the base of the bladder around the urethra in male mammals. 2 Standing in front. —*noun* The prostate gland. [<Gr. *prostatēs*, one in the front rank] —**PRO·STAT·IC** *adj.*

PROS·TA·TOT′·O·MY *noun* An incision into the prostate gland. [<PROSTAT– + Gr. *tomos*, a cutting]

PROS·THE·SIS *noun* 1 The addition of a letter or syllable to a word, especially at the beginning; as, yclept, bewail: also spelled *prothesis*. 2 The making of artificial parts and fitting them to the body, as a glass eye, a cork leg, a false tooth, etc. 3 Replacement or substitution of parts. [<Gr., addition] —**PROS·THET·IC** *adj.*

PROS·THET·ICS *noun* The branch of surgery or dentistry which specializes in artificial parts and organs. —**PROS·THE·TIST** *noun.*

PROS·THO·DON′·TI·A *noun* Prosthetics.

PROS·THO·DON′·TIST *noun* A dentist whose work is confined to the laboratory; a prosthetic dentist. [<Gr. *prosthesis*, addition, + *odous, odontos*, tooth]

PROS′·TI·TUTE *noun* 1 A woman who practices prostitution; a harlot; whore. 2 Any base hireling; a corrupt person.
—*tr. verb* [·**TUT·ED**, ·**TUT·ING**] 1 To apply to base or vile purposes; as, to *prostitute* one's talent. 2 To offer for lewd purposes, as a woman. See synonyms under ABUSE. —*adj.* 1 Openly devoted to lewdness or promiscuity, as a woman. 2 Surrendered to base purposes. [<L. *pro*, before, + *statuo*, place] —**PROS′·TI·TU·TOR** *noun.*

PROS·TI·TU′·TION *noun* 1 The act or business of prostituting; the offering, by a woman, of her body to intercourse with men for hire. 2 The act of hiring or devoting to base use, as one's honor, talents, resources, etc.

PROS·TRATE *adj.* 1 Lying prone, or with the face to the ground; hence, figuratively, brought low in mind or spirit. 2 Lying at the mercy of another; defenseless. 3 In botany, trailing along the ground; procumbent.
—*tr. verb* [**PROS·TRAT·ED, PROS·TRAT·ING**] 1 To lay or cause to fall flat; reflexively, to bow (oneself) low, as in supplication. 2 To overthrow. 3 To reduce to extreme weakness. [<L. *pro*, before, + *sterno*, strew] —**PROS·TRA·TOR** *noun.*

PROS·TRA·TION *noun* 1 The act of prostrating in any sense. 2 Exhaustion of body or mind; great dejection or depression.

PRO·STYLE *adj.* Having a range of detached columns in front, but no columns on the sides or back of the building; also, constituting such a portico; as, a *prostyle* temple.

PROS·Y (prō′·zī) *adj.* [**PROS·I·ER, PROS·I·EST**] 1 Like mere prose; prosaic. 2 Dull; tedious; commonplace. —**PROS·I·LY** *adv.* —**PROS·I·NESS** *noun.*

PROT·, PROTO· Combining forms from Greek *prōtos*, first, used to mean first in rank or status, as in *proto*chemist, *proto*magnate, etc.; earliest in time; primitive; original; typical, as in *proto*-Egyptian, *proto*type, etc.; also, the first or lowest member of a chemical series, as in *proto*chloride, *proto*xide, etc.

PRO·TAG·O·NIST *noun* The actor who played the chief part in a Greek drama; hence, a leader in any enterprise or contest. [<Gr. *prōtagōnistēs* <*prōtos*, first, + *agōnistēs*, a contestant]

PRO·TAG·O·RAS (–rus), 481–411 B.C., Greek philosopher.

PRO·TA·MINE (–meen *or* –min) *noun* One of a class of strongly basic simple proteins, uncoagulable by heat, soluble in ammonia, and yielding a few amino acids when hydrolyzed. Also **PRO·TA·MIN.**

PRO·TAR·GOL (–gōle *or* –gŏl) *noun* An antiseptic silver albumose in the form of a yellow powder, used in gonorrhea; a trade name. [<PROT– + ARGOL]

PROT·A·SIS *noun* 1 In a conditional sentence, the clause (usually introductory) that contains the condition or antecedent: distinguished from *apodosis*. 2 The introductory or subordinate clause in a sentence not conditional. 3 In the ancient drama, the introductory part of a play. [<L. <Gr. *protasis* <*pro*, forward, + *teinō*, stretch]

PRO·TE·AN *adj.* Readily assuming different forms or various aspects; changeable. —*noun* Any of a group of derived proteins which are the first product of protein hydrolysis. [<PROTEUS]

PRO·TE·ASE *noun* An enzyme that digests proteins.

PRO·TECT *tr. verb* 1 To keep from harm or evil, by interposition; preserve in safety; defend. 2 To support, as domestic industries, against foreign competition, by imposition of duties. 3 To govern as protector. 4 To guarantee payment of, or satisfy at maturity, as bonds. See synonyms under CHERISH, KEEP, PRESERVE, SHELTER. [<L. *pro*, before, + *tego*, cover] —**·ING** *adj.* —**·ING·LY** *adv.*

PRO·TECT·ED *adj.* Shielded from harm; cared for; guarded.

PRO·TEC·TION *noun* 1 The act of protecting; a protected condition; that which protects. 2 Specifically, a system aiming to protect the industries of a country by governmental action, as by imposing duties. See PROTECTIVE TARIFF. 3 A safe-conduct; passport. See synonyms under DEFENSE, REFUGE, SHELTER.

PRO·TEC·TION·ISM *noun* The economic doctrine or system of protection. —**PRO·TEC·TION·IST** *noun.*

PRO·TEC·TIVE *adj.* 1 Affording or suitable for protection; sheltering; defensive; specifically, in political economy, insuring or intended to insure protection to home industries; as, a *protective* tariff. 2 Closely surveillant, while alleging to provide protection; as, Nazi *protective* custody. —*noun* Something that protects; specifically, an aseptic covering for a wound. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PROTECTIVE COLORATION Any coloration of a plant or animal that makes it almost indistinguishable from its natural or habitual environment, and thus safe from detection by its enemies.

PROTECTIVE TARIFF In political economics, a tariff that is intended to insure protection of domestic industries against foreign competition: opposed to *free trade.*

PRO·TEC·TOR *noun* 1 One who protects; a defender. 2 In English history, one appointed as a regent of the kingdom during the minority or incapacity of the sovereign. Also **PRO·TECT·OR.** —**PRO·TEC·TRESS** *noun fem.*

PRO·TEC·TOR *noun* The official title of the chief ruler during the Commonwealth: in full, **LORD PROTECTOR.** The title was borne by Oliver Cromwell, 1653–58, and by Richard Cromwell, 1658–59.

PRO·TEC·TOR·ATE (–it) *noun* 1 A relation of protection and partial control by a strong nation over a weaker power. 2 A country or region under the protection of another. 3 The office, or period of office, of a protector of a kingdom. Also **PRO·TEC·TOR·SHIP.**

PRO·TEC·TOR·ATE *noun* The English government during the time of the Cromwells, 1653–59.

PRO·TEC·TOR·Y *noun* [·IES *pl.*] An institution for the care and education of homeless or destitute children.

PRO·TECT′·O·SCOPE *noun* A device resembling the periscope, to permit tank gunners to observe around their protective shields without exposing themselves to gunfire.

PRO·TÉ GÉ (prō·tch·zhch′) *noun* One specially cared for by another who is older or more powerful. [<F.] —**PRO·TÉ GÉE** (–tch·zhch′) *noun fem.*

PRO·TE·IN *noun* Any of a class of highly complex nitrogenous organic compounds occurring naturally in all living matter, and forming an essential part of animal food requirements. They are composed principally of amino acids in varying combinations, and are usually classified as: *simple* (hydrolyzed only by enzymes or acids into alpha–amino acids or their derivatives); *conjugated* (simple proteins combined with non–proteins in a form other than a salt); *derived* (obtained by the action of heat, enzymes, or reagents upon naturally occurring proteins). Also **PRO·TE·ID.**

PRO TEM PO·RE [L.] For the time being; temporary: abbreviated **PRO TEM.**

PRO·TE·OL′·Y·SIS (–I·sis) *noun* The change or splitting up of proteins into simpler products during digestion. [<PROTEIN + Gr. *lysis*, loosening, <*lyō*, loose] —**PRO·TE·O·LYT′·IC** *adj.*

PRO·TE·OSE *noun* Any of a group of derived proteins formed naturally in the process of digestion and produced artificially, as by treating the corresponding proteins with dilute mineral acids; an albumose.

PROT·ER·O·ZO′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating the geological era following the Archeozoic and succeeded by the Paleozoic. —*noun* The Proterozoic era.

PRO·TEST *noun* 1 The act of protesting; a solemn or formal objection or declaration. 2 A formal notarial certificate attesting the fact that a note or bill of exchange has been presented for acceptance or payment and that it has been refused. 3 In maritime law, a written declaration by the master of a vessel stating that an injury to the vessel or the cargo was not owing to the neglect or misconduct of the master. 4 A formal statement in writing made by a person called upon by public authority to pay a sum of money, as an import duty or a tax, in which he declares that he does not concede the legality of the claim.

—**PRO·TEST** *verb* 1 To assert earnestly, or make a solemn asseveration, especially in the face of opposition or doubt. 2 To object to; make a protest; enter a formal dissent: with *against.* 3 To declare formally that payment (of a promissory note or the like) has been duly demanded and refused. See synonyms under AFFIRM, ASSERT, AVOW. [<L. *protestor* <*pro*, before, + *testis*, witness] —**PROT·ES·TA′·TION** *noun* —**PRO·TEST·ER** *noun.*

PROT·ES·TANT *noun* One who makes a protest. —*adj.* Framing or supporting a protest.

PROT·ES·TANT *noun* 1 A member of one of those bodies of Christians that adhere to Protestantism, as opposed to Roman Catholicism: a use opposed by some Anglicans. 2 In the 17th century, a Lutheran or Anglican. 3 Originally, one of those German princes who, at the second Council of Spires, Apr. 19, 1529, protested against the decree of the majority representing the Roman Catholic states which involved a virtual submission to the authority of the Roman Catholic Church.

—*adj.* Pertaining to Protestants or Protestantism. [<F. <L. *protestor*, protest]

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH A religious body in the United States which is descended from the Church of England, but has been organized as a separate and independent body since 1789.

PROT·ES·TANT·ISM (–izm) *noun* 1 The principles and common system of doctrines taught by Luther, and by the evangelical churches since. Its positive and formal principle is that nothing that is not taught in the Holy Scriptures, the authoritative rule of faith and practice in the church, enters as an essential element into the Christian system. 2 The ecclesiastical system founded upon this faith; also, Protestants, collectively. 3 The state of being a Protestant.

PRO·TES·TA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of protesting; also, that which is protested. 2 A formal declaration of dissent. 3 Any solemn or urgent avowal.

PRO·TEST·ER *noun* A Scotsman who protested against the union of the Presbyterians and the Royalists in 1650. Also **PRO·TES·TOR.**

PRO·TEST·ING·LY *adv.* In such a manner as to protest.

PRO·TEUS (–tyōos *or* –tē·us) In Greek legend, a marine deity and prophet, who had the power of assuming any shape he chose. —**PRO·TE·AN** *adj.*

PRO·THA·LA′·MI·ON *noun* A song celebrating a marriage; an epithalamium. Also **PRO·THA·LA′·MI·UM.**

PRO·THAL·LI·UM *noun* [·LI·A *pl.*] The first or false thallus formed on the germination of the asexually produced spores in pteridophytes; a delicate, evanescent cellular structure bearing the sexual organs. Also **PRO·THAL·LUS.** [<PRO– + Gr. *thallos*, twig] —**PRO·THAL·LI·AL** *adj.* —**PRO·THAL·LINE** *adj.*

PROTH·E·SIS *noun* Same as PROSTHESIS (phonetic). 2 In the Greek Orthodox Church, a service by which the elements are prepared for consecration in the eucharist. [<Gr., proposition] —**PRO·THET·IC, PRO·THET·I·CAL** *adj.* —**PRO·THET·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PRO·THON′·O·TA·RY *noun* [·RIES *pl.*] 1 A principal clerk or notary; specifically, in the Roman Catholic Church, one of the seven (formerly twelve) ecclesiastics at Rome who keep the registry of important pontifical proceedings or one having the title and some of the associated privileges. 2 In some States of the United States, a probate officer. Also spelled *protonotary.* —**PRO·THON·O·TA′·RI·AL** *adj.*

PRO·THO·RAX *noun* The anterior segment of the thorax of an insect. —**PRO·THO·RAC′·IC** (–rās′·ik) *adj.*

PRO·THROM·BIN *noun* The inactive precursor of thrombin; it is converted into thrombin by the action of calcium and thromboplastin, and is essential to the process of blood-clotting: also called *thrombogen.*

PRO·TIST *noun* Any unicellular organism, whether animal or plant; formerly, any member of a large division *(Protista)* including all single-celled organisms. —**PRO·TIS·TAN** *adj. & noun* —**PRO·TIS·TIC** *adj.*

PROTO· See PROT–.

PRO·TO·AC·TIN′·I·UM *noun* A radioactive element (symbol Pa) in the fifth group of the periodic table. Its disintegration by the loss of an alpha particle gives rise to actinium.

PRO·TO·COC′·CUS (–cŏk′·us) *noun* The typical genus of a family *(Chlorophyceæ)* of green algæ, growing on damp walls, rocks, and trunks of trees. [<PROTO– + COCCUS]

PRO·TO·COL *noun* 1 The preliminary draft of an official document, as a treaty; specifically the preliminary draft or report of the negotiations and conclusions arrived at by a diplomatic conference, having the force of a treaty when ratified. 2 The rules of diplomatic and state etiquette and ceremony.

—*intr. verb* To write, form, or issue protocols. [<Gr. *prōtokollon*, the first glued sheet of a papyrus roll, <*prōtos*, first, + *kolla*, glue]

PRO′·TO·DERM *noun* Dermatogen.

PRO′·TO·GRAM *noun* A term formed by combining the initial letters of other words, as *Anzac*, from *A*ustralia *N*ew *Z*ealand *A*rmy Corps.

PRO·TO·HIP′·PUS *noun* A genus of extinct, three-toed horses of the Miocene period. [<PROTO– + Gr. *hippos*, horse]

PRO·TO·LITH′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to the earliest period of the stone age; eolithic.

PRO·TO·MAR′·TYR *noun* The first martyr or victim in any cause.

PRO·TO·MOR′·PHIC *adj.* Of, being, or pertaining to the most primitive or elementary form or structure. — **PRO′·TO·MORPH** *noun.*

PRO·TON (-tŏn) *noun* 1 The positively charged nucleus of the atom of the light isotope of hydrogen, constituting its principal mass. Symbol H_1. 2 One of the elementary, positively charged particles in the nucleus of an atom, having a mass about 1,847 times greater than that of the electron whose negative charge it balances. [<Gr., first]

PRO·TO·NE′·MA *noun* [·MA·TA *pl.*] An early stage in the development of the prothallium of ferns; a green confervoid or filamentous structure developed from the spore in mosses, on which the leafy plant (proembryo) arises as a lateral or terminal shoot. Also **PRO·TO·NEME.** [<PROTO- + Gr. *nēma*, thread]

PRO·TON′·O·TA·RY Same as PROTHONOTARY.

PRO·TO·PATH′·IC *adj.* Pertaining to or designating primary sensibility, responsive only to gross, typically painful stimuli: distinguished from *epicritic.*

PRO′·TO·PHYTE *noun* Any single-celled plant; formerly, a member of a division *(Protophyta)* embracing only the lowest and simplest plants. [<PROTO- + Gr. *phyton*, plant]

PRO′·TO·PLASM (-plăzm) *noun* 1 The physicochemical basis of living matter, a viscid, grayish, translucent, colloidal substance of granular structure and complex composition that forms the essential part of plant and animal cells. 2 The cytoplasm of the cell, as distinguished from the nuclear material. [<PROTO- + Gr. *plasma*, molded form] — **PRO·TO·PLAS′·MIC** or **·PLAS′·MAL** or **·PLAS MAT′·IC** *adj.*

PRO′ TO·PLAST *noun* 1 That which is first formed; the original; especially, the parent pair or one of the parent pair of the first-formed individuals of a species. 2 The protoplasmic contents of a cell. 3 A plastid. — **PRO TO·PLAS′·TIC** *adj.*

PRO′·TO·STE·LE *noun* The dense central cylinder of roots and young stems, and, in various pteridophytes, the axes. See STELE (plant). — **PRO·TO·STE′·LIC** *adj.*

PRO·TO·THE′ RI·A *noun pl.* A subclass of primitive, egg-laying mammals; the monotremes, as the duckbill.

PRO·TO·TROPH′·IC (-trŏf′·ik) *adj.* Capable of assimilating only simple inorganic substances: said of nitrifying and other bacteria having a primitive metabolism.

PRO′·TO·TYPE *noun* 1 A primitive or ancestral form; original: opposed to *ectype.* 2 An accepted standard to which all others must conform. See synonyms under EXAMPLE, IDEAL, MODEL. [<PROTO- + Gr. *typos*, type] — **PRO′·TO·TY·PAL, PRO·TO·TYP′·IC, PRO·TO·TYP′·I·CAL** *adj.*

PRO·TOX·IDE *noun* An oxide containing the lowest proportion of oxygen for a given series: contrasted with *peroxide;* as, iron *protoxide* (ferrous oxide). Also **PRO·TOX·ID.** [<PROT- + OXIDE]

PRO·TO·ZO′·A *noun pl.* A phylum of the animal kingdom embracing microscopic organisms consisting of a single cell, and reproducing typically by binary fission. They are largely aquatic, and include many parasitic forms. [<PROTO- + Gr. *zōon*, animal] — **PRO·TO·ZO′·AN** *adj. & noun* — **PRO·TO·ZO′·IC** *adj.* — **PRO·TO·ZO′·ON** *noun.*

PRO·TO·ZO·OL′·O·GY (-jĭ) *noun* The study or science of unicellular organisms. — **PRO·TO·ZO·O·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PRO·TO·ZO·OL′·O·GIST** (-jĭst) *noun.*

PRO·TRACT *tr. verb* 1 To extend in time; prolong; cause to occupy a longer time than is usual or expected. 2 In surveying, to map by means of a scale and protractor; represent the lines and angles of on paper; plot. 3 To draw forward; protrude; extend: opposed to *retract.* 4 To extend or lengthen in space. [<L. *pro*, forward, + *traho*, draw] — **PRO·TRAC·TIVE** *adj.*

Synonyms: continue, delay, elongate, extend, lengthen, prolong. To *protract* is to cause to occupy a longer time than is usual, expected, or desirable. We *protract* a negotiation which we are slow to conclude; *delay* may be used either of the beginning or of any stage in the proceedings; we may *delay* a person as well as an action, but *protract* is not used of persons. *Elongate* is used only of material objects or extension in space; *protract* is rarely, except in mathematics, used of concrete objects or extension in space; we *elongate* a line, *protract* a discussion. *Protract* has usually an unfavorable sense; *continue* is neutral, applying equally to the desirable or the undesirable. Compare HINDER. *Antonyms*: abbreviate, abridge, conclude, contract, curtail, hasten, hurry, limit, reduce, shorten.

PRO·TRACT·ED *adj.* Unduly or unusually extended or prolonged.

PROTRACTED MEETING A series of religious, usually revival, meetings, held morning, afternoon, and evening, and sometimes continued for several days.

PRO·TRACT·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which protracts. 2 A protractor.

PRO·TRAC·TILE (-tĭl) *adj.* Capable of being protracted or protruded; protrusile.

PRO·TRAC·TION *noun* 1 The act of drawing out or lengthening in time; the act of delaying the termination of anything. 2 In prosody, the irregular lengthening of a syllable ordinarily short. 3 The making of a surveyor's plot on paper.

PRO·TRAC·TOR *noun* 1 An instrument for measuring and laying off angles; also, a tailor's adjustable pattern. 2 A muscle that extends a limb or moves it forward. 3 An instrument for extracting foreign bodies from a wound.

PRO·TRUDE *verb* [**PRO·TRUD·ED, PRO·TRUD·ING**] 1 To push or thrust out; project outward. 2 To urge or force forward or onward. [<L. *pro*, forward, + *trudo*, thrust]

PRO·TRU·SILE (-sĭl) *adj.* Adapted to being thrust out, often rapidly, as the tongue of an ant-eater. Also **PRO·TRU·SI·BLE.**

PRO·TRU·SION (-zhun) *noun* 1 The act of protruding, or the state of being protruded. 2 The part or object protruded.

PRO·TRU·SIVE (-sĭv) *adj.* 1 Tending to protrude; protruding. 2 Pushing or driving forward. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PRO·TU·BER·ANCE *noun* 1 Something that protrudes; a knob; prominence. 2 The state of being protuberant. Also **PRO·TU·BER·AN·CY, PRO·TU·BER·A′·TION.**

PRO·TU BER·ANT *adj.* Swelling out beyond the surrounding surface; bulging. [<L. *pro*, forth, + *tuber*, swelling] — **·LY** *adv.*

PRO·TU′·BER·ATE *intr. verb* [**·AT·ED, ·AT·ING**] To be protuberant; bulge out.

PRO·TYLE (-tīle *or* -tĭl) *noun* The hypothetical primitive material of the universe; a substance of which all existing elements have been supposed to be modifications. Also **PRO TYL.** [<PROT- + Gr. *hylē*, matter]

PROUD *adj.* 1 Actuated by, possessing, or manifesting pride; arrogant; haughty; also, self-respecting. 2 Sensible of honor and personal elation: generally followed by *of* or by a verb in the infinitive. 3 High-mettled, as a horse; bold and fearless in action. 4 Proceeding from or inspired by pride. 5 Being a cause of honorable pride, as a distinction or achievement. 6 [Obs.] Bold; fearless; daring. See synonyms under HAUGHTY, HIGH. [<OE. *prud*, of L. origin; compare PROW] — **·LY** *adv.*

PROUD FLESH A granulated growth resembling flesh in a wound or sore.

PROU·DHON (prōō·dawN′), **PIERRE JOSEPH,** 1809–65, French Socialist and political writer.

PROU SA (prōō′·sah) [Gr.] Same as BRUSA.

PROUST (prōōst), **JOSEPH LOUIS,** 1754–1826, French chemist. — **MARCEL,** 1871–1922, French novelist.

PROUST ITE (prōōs′·tite) *noun* An adamantine ruby-red sulfide of silver and arsenic, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. [<J. L. Proust]

PROUT'S HYPOTHESIS A hypothesis that all atomic weights are simple multiples of the atomic weight of hydrogen. [<William Prout, 1785–1850, English chemist]

PROVE (prōōv) *verb* [**PROVED, PROV ING**] 1 To establish by evidence; show to be true; demonstrate; also, to turn out, upon trial or investigation, to be. To put to a test; determine the capacity or power of. 3 To learn by personal experience. 4 To cause to be recognized as authentic and valid, as a will. 5 To ascertain or show the accuracy of (a calculation or demonstration) by an independent process. 6 To take a proof of or from. 7 To engage in; attempt. See synonyms under CONFIRM. Compare PROVEN. [<OE. *profian* <L. *probo*, test, approve, guarantee] — **PROV·A BLE** (prōōv′-) *adj.* — **PROV·ER** *noun.*

PRO·VEC·TION *noun* A transfer of the final consonant of one word to the beginning of the next word, as in *a newt,* the old form of which was *an ewt.* [<L. *provectus* <*proveho*, carry forward]

PROV·EN (prōōv′-) *adj.* Proved: archaic past participle of PROVE: disputable in standard usage, common in legal usage.

PRO VEN CAL′ (-sahl′; *F.* praw·vahN·sahl′) *noun* 1 A native or resident of Provence, France. 2 The Romance language of Provence: formerly called *langue d'oc,* and used especially in the 12th and 13th centuries by the troubadours. — *adj.* Of or pertaining to Provence, its inhabitants, or their language.

PRO·VENCE (pro·vahNs′) A former province of SE. France; capital originally Aix, later Arles.

PROV·EN·DER (prŏv′-) *noun* Food for cattle; especially, dry food, as hay; rarely, provisions generally. See synonyms under FOOD. — *tr. verb* To feed or provide with food, as cattle. [<OF. *provendre*, allowance of food]

PRO·VE·NI·ENCE (-vee′·ni·uns *or* -veen′·yuns) *noun* The origin or source of a thing: used especially in the fine arts and archeology. [<L. *provenio*, come forth]

PROV·ERB (prŏv′-) *noun* 1 A pithy saying, especially one condensing the wisdom of experience; adage; saw; maxim. 2 An enigmatical saying; as, to speak in a *proverb. Num.* xxi, 27. 3 Something proverbial: a typical example; byword. [<L. *pro*, forth, + *verbum*, word]

Synonyms: adage, aphorism, apothegm, axiom, byword, dictum, maxim, motto, precept, saw, saying, truism. The *proverb* or *adage* gives homely truth in condensed, practical form; the latter especially gains authority by long usage. An *aphorism* is a summary statement of a general truth. An *apothegm* is a sententious statement. A *dictum* is a statement of some person or school, on whom it depends for authority. A *saying* is impersonal, current among the people. A *saw* is a *saying* that is old, but somewhat worn and tiresome. *Precept* is a command or a rule for behavior; a *motto* or *maxim* is a brief statement of cherished truth,

the *maxim* being more uniformly and directly practical. A *byword* is a *saying* used reproachfully or contemptuously. Compare ADAGE, AXIOM.

PRO·VERB·I·AL *adj.* 1 Of the nature of, pertaining to, or like a proverb; as, *proverbial* brevity. 2 Supplying the subject for a proverb; being the object of general remark, especially as a typical case; well-known; notorious. — **·LY** *adv.*

PROV·ERBS An Old Testament didactic poetical book of moral sayings and instructions.

PRO·VIDE *verb* [**PRO·VID·ED, PRO·VID·ING**] 1 To make, procure, or furnish for future use. 2 To furnish, or to furnish with supplies or requisites; put into a state of preparation. with *with*. 3 To stipulate. 4 To take precautionary measures: with *against*. [<L. *pro*, forward, + *video*, see]

Synonyms: arrange, cater, furnish, prepare, procure, produce, supply. *Antonyms:* alienate, divert, lose, misemploy, mismanage, neglect, overlook, scatter, squander, waste.

PRO·VID·ED (-vī'ded) *conj.* On condition (that): followed by *that* expressed or understood. See synonyms under BUT.

PROV·I·DENCE *noun* 1 The care exercised by the Supreme Being over the universe. 2 An event of circumstances ascribable to divine interposition. 3 The exercise of foresight and care for the future; prudent economy. See synonyms under FRUGALITY, PRUDENCE.

1 **PROV·I·DENCE** God; the Deity.

2 **PROV·I·DENCE** The capital of Rhode Island; a port of entry; a commercial and industrial city on Narragansett Bay.

PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS Original name of the colony established by Roger Williams (1636) in Rhode Island.

PROV·I·DENT *adj.* Exercising foresight; economical; anticipating and making ready for future wants or emergencies. See synonyms under THOUGHTFUL. — **·LY** *adv.*

PROV·I·DEN'·TIAL (-shul) *adj.* Resulting from or exhibiting the action of God's providence. — **·LY** *adv.*

PRO·VID·ER (-vī'dur) *noun* One whose income supports a family; as, he's a good *provider*.

PRO·VID·ING (-vī'ding) *conj.* Provided, in case that.

PROV·INCE *noun* 1 A considerable country incorporated with a kingdom or empire and subject to the central administration without having itself any voice in that administration. 2 Any large administrative division of a country with a permanent local government, as, the *provinces* of the Roman Empire, the *Provinces* of the Dominion of Canada or of the Union of South Africa, the United *Provinces* of Agra and Oudh. The word is often loosely used in the plural to denote those regions that lie at a distance from the capital, specifically, in Great Britain, the whole country except London. 3 A comprehensive department or sphere of knowledge or activity; as, the *province* of chemistry. 4 A definite sphere of action, especially one authoritatively assigned or properly belonging to a person, as, the *province* of the judge is to apply the laws. 5 A zoögeographical area less than a region, having its own special flora, fauna, and types of mankind. 6 [Obs.] A tract, region. [<F. <L. *pro*, before, + *vinco*, conquer]

PROVINCE WELLESLEY (wĕlz'lī) A district of the Straits Settlements, Malay Peninsula; 290 square miles, part of Penang.

PRO·VIN·CIAL (-shul) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or characteristic of a province. 2 Confined to a province; rustic, hence, local, as a word or idiom; also, narrow; uncultured, illiberal said of people. — *noun* A native or inhabitant of a province; one who is provincial, in any sense. — **PRO·VIN·CI·AL'·I·TY** (-shī·ăl'·i·ti) *noun* — **PRO·VIN·CIAL·LY** *adv.*

PRO·VIN·CIAL·ISM (-shul·izm) *noun* The quality of being provincial; a provincial custom or peculiarity, especially of speech.

PRO·VI·SION (-vĭzh'un) *noun* 1 Measures taken or means made ready in advance; the act of taking such measures. 2 *pl.* Food or a supply of food; victuals, in the grocery trade sometimes limited to farm products. 3 A stipulation or requirement; the part of an agreement, instrument, etc., referring to one specific thing. 4 Appointment to a see or benefice not yet vacant, including designation, institution, and installation; especially, such appointment when made by the Pope, before a vacancy, so as to set aside nomination by the ordinary patron. 5 *pl.* Medieval English statutes by which certain important matters were provided for; as, the *provisions* of Oxford. See synonyms under NUTRIMENT, STOCK.

—*tr. verb* To provide with the means of meeting a future want; specifically, to furnish with a food supply. [<F. <L. *provisio* <*provideo*, provide] — **PRO·VI·SION·ER** *noun.*

PRO·VI·SION·AL *adj.* Provided for a present service or temporary necessity; as, a *provisional* army; adopted tentatively or for lack of something better. — **·LY** *adv.*

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT A temporary government established to provide for a present situation or emergency, to be superseded later by a permanent government.

PRO·VI'·SION·A·RY *adj.* 1 Providing or intended to provide for some future occasion or want; provident; also, containing the statement of a provision. 2 Provisional.

PRO·VI·SO (-vī'·zō) *noun* A conditional stipulation; a clause, as in a contract or statute, limiting, modifying, or rendering conditional its operation. [<L. <*provideo*, provide]

PRO·VI·SO·RY (-zur·ĭ) *adj.* 1 Containing or made dependent on a proviso; conditional. 2 Provisional. — **PRO·VI·SO·RI·LY** *adv.*

PRO·VI·TA·MIN *noun* Any of various substances believed to promote the formation of vitamins, as carotene (**PROVITAMIN A**) or ergosterol.

PROV·O·CA'·TION *noun* 1 The act of provoking. 2 An incitement to action, stimulus; something that stirs to anger.

PRO·VOC·A·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Serving to provoke; stimulating. — *noun* That which provokes or tends to provoke. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PRO·VOKE *tr. verb* [**·VOKED, ·VOK·ING**] 1 To act toward in a way to excite anger or resentment; offend. 2 To stimulate; arouse; incite; as, to *provoke* one another to good works. 3 To occasion, elicit (some feeling or activity); as, the sight *provokes* a smile. 4 [Obs.] To call forth; summon; challenge. See synonyms under AFFRONT, INCENSE, PIQUE, SPUR, STIR. [<F. *provoquer* <L. *provoco*, call forth] — **PRO·VOK·ER** *noun* — **PRO·VOK·ING** *adj.* — **PRO·VOK·ING·LY** *adv.* — **PRO·VOK·ING·NESS** *noun.*

PROV·OST (prŏv'·ust, *in military usage* pro·vō') *noun* 1 A person having charge or authority over others. 2 The chief magistrate of a Scottish city, corresponding to the English mayor: in Edinburgh, Dundee, Glasgow, and Aberdeen called **LORD PROVOST.** 3 In some English and American colleges, the head of the faculty. 4 The head of a collegiate chapter or a cathedral, a dean. 5 Same as PROVOST MARSHAL. [<OE. *profost* <L. *praepositus*, placed over] — **·SHIP** *noun.*

PROVOST COURT (pro·vō') A summary military court for trying those (especially civilians in a theater of war) charged with minor offenses committed within areas controlled by the Army. They are usually guided by the rules of evidence. Their jurisdiction is concurrent with that of courts martial. The military commission is resorted to in like situations for graver offenses such as espionage.

PROVOST GUARD (pro·vō') A company of soldiers detailed for police duty under the provost marshal.

PROVOST MARSHAL (pro·vō') A military or naval officer exercising police functions.

PROVOST SERGEANT (pro·vō') A non-commissioned officer who supervises the work and duties of the military police.

1 **PROW** *noun* 1 The fore part of a vessel's hull or of an airship; the bow, hence, any pointed projection. 2 In poetry, a ship. [<F., *proue* <L. <Gr. *prōra*]

2 **PROW** *adj.* [Obs.] Brave, valiant; as, a *prow* knight. [<OF. *prou*, brave]

PROW·ESS *noun* 1 Strength, skill, and courage in battle. 2 [Obs.] A daring and valiant deed. [<OF. *prouesse*]

Synonyms: bravery, courage, gallantry, heroism, intrepidity, strength, valor. *Bravery, courage, heroism,* and *intrepidity* may be silent, spiritual, or passive; they may be exhibited by a martyr at the stake. *Courage* is a nobler word than *bravery*, involving more of the deep, spiritual, and enduring elements of character; it applies to matters to which *valor* and *prowess* cannot, as submission to a surgical operation, or the facing of censure or detraction for conscience' sake. *Prowess* and *valor* imply both daring and doing. *Valor* meets odds or perils with courageous action, doing its utmost to conquer at any risk or cost; *prowess* has power and ability adapted to the need; dauntless *valor* is often vain against superior *prowess*. Compare synonyms for BRAVE, COURAGE, FORTITUDE. *Antonyms:* cowardice, cowardliness, effeminacy, fear, timidity.

PROWL *verb* To roam over or about stealthily, as in search of prey or plunder. — *noun* [Pop.] A roaming about for prey. [< ME. *prollen*] — **·ER** *noun.*

PROX·I·MAL *adj.* 1 Relatively nearer the central portion of the body or point of origin: opposed to *distal*. 2 Proximate. — **·LY** *adv.*

PROX·I·MATE (-mit) *adj.* Being in immediate relation with something else, next. See synonyms under IMMEDIATE. [<L. *proximus*, nearest] — **·LY** *adv.*

PROX·IM·I·TY *noun* The state or fact of being near or next; nearness.

PROX·I·MO *adv.* In or of the next or coming month: abbreviated *prox.*: opposed to *ultimo*. [<L. *proximo (mense)*, on the next (month)]

PROX·Y *noun* [**PROX·IES** *pl.*] A person empowered by another to act for him, the office or right so to act, or the instrument conferring it. [Syncopation of obs *procuracy*]

PRUDE *noun* A person who makes an affected display of modesty and propriety, especially in matters relating to sex. [<F., feminine of OF. *prou, prud*, good, excellent]

PRU·DENCE *noun* The quality of being prudent; sagacity; economy; discretion.

Synonyms: care, carefulness, caution, circumspection, consideration, discretion, forecast, foresight, forethought, frugality, judgment, judiciousness, providence, wisdom. *Care* may respect only the present, *prudence* and *providence* look far ahead and sacrifice the present to the future, *prudence* watching, saving, guarding, *providence* planning, doing, preparing, and perhaps expending largely to meet the future demand. *Frugality* is in many cases one form of *prudence*. *Foresight* merely sees the future, and may even lead to the recklessness and desperation to which *prudence*

and *providence* are strongly opposed. *Forethought* is thinking of the future, a *consideration* of what might arise. See CARE, FRUGALITY, WISDOM. *Antonyms*: folly, heedlessness, improvidence, imprudence, indiscretion, rashness, recklessness, thoughtlessness.

PRU·DENT *adj.* 1 Habitually careful to avoid errors and in following the most politic and profitable course; cautious; worldly-wise. 2 Exercising sound judgment; sagacious, judicious. 3 Characterized by practical wisdom or discretion; not extravagant. 4 Decorously discreet; as, a *prudent* maiden. [<F. <L. *prudens*, contraction of *providens* <*provideo*; see PROVIDE] — **·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: careful, cautious, circumspect, considerate, discreet, economical, frugal, judicious, politic, provident, sagacious, thoughtful, thrifty, wary, wise. See POLITIC. Compare synonyms for PRUDENCE. *Antonyms*: audacious, daring, desperate, foolhardy, foolish, imprudent, indiscreet, rash, reckless, spendthrift, thoughtless, unwary.

PRU·DEN·TIAL (-shul) *adj.* 1 Proceeding from or marked by prudence. 2 Exercising prudence and wisdom officially. — **·LY** *adv.*

PRUD·ER·Y (prūde'-) *noun* [IES *pl.*] Primness; extreme priggishness; also, prudish action or language.

PRUD·ISH (prude'-) *adj.* Showing prudery; prim. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PRU'·I·NOSE *adj.* Having the surface characterized by a secretion or outgrowth so as to appear frosted; powdery, as the bloom on a cabbage leaf, or the floury appearance of the body of some cicadas and beetles. [<L. *pruina*, hoar frost]

¹PRUNE *noun* 1 The dried fruit of any of several varieties of the common plum. 2 A plum. 3 [Pop.] A stupid or uninteresting person. [<F.<L. *prunum* <Gr. *prounon*, plum]

²PRUNE *tr. verb* [PRUNED, PRUN ING] To trim off superfluous branches (from); trim, as fruit trees; also, to cut off, as a branch. See synonyms under ABBREVIATE. [<ME. *prouyne* <OF. *proongnier*, to cut back (vines)] — **PRUN ER** *noun.*

³PRUNE *verb* [PRUNED, PRUN ING] To trim or smooth feathers with the bill, as a bird: often used figuratively. [<ME., *proyne*, preen, prink; of unknown origin]

PRU NEL·LA *noun* 1 A strong woolen cloth used for the uppers of shoes, now a similar twilled heavy dress fabric. 2 *pl.* Shoes made partly of prunella. Also **PRU·NEL LO.** [<F. *prunelle*, plum (from its plum color), <L. *prunum*, prune]

PRU NELLE *noun* A superior French prune, usually packed with the stone and skin removed. [<F.]

PRU NIF ER OUS *adj.* Plum-bearing.

PRU RI ENT *adj.* 1 Impure in thought and desire; lewd. 2 Having lustful cravings or desires. 3 Longing; desirous. [<L. *pruriens*, itching] — **PRU RI EN CY, PRU·RI·ENCE** *noun* — **PRU RI ENT LY** *adv.*

PRU RI GO (prōō-) *noun* A chronic inflammatory skin disease marked by eruption and severe itching. [<L. <*prurio*, itch] — **PRU RIG I NOUS** (-rij'·i·nus) *adj.*

PRU RI TUS *noun* [L.] Itching. — **PRU RIT·IC** *adj.*

PRURITUS HI EM A'·LIS Frost itch.

PRU SA (prōō'·sah) An ancient name for BRUSA.

PRUS SIA (prush'·uh) A subdivision of northern Germany; formerly a republic; 113,574 square miles; capital, Berlin. Also [G.] *Preussen.*

PRUS·SIAN (prush'·un) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to Prussia, its inhabitants, or their language. 2 Characteristic of the Junkers of Prussia: militaristic; overbearing.

— *noun* 1 A native or naturalized inhabitant of Prussia. 2 The old language of Prussia, belonging to the Lettic branch of the Balto-Slavic subfamily of Indo-European languages: extinct since the 17th century, and often called *Borussian*: also **OLD PRUSSIAN.**

PRUSSIAN BLUE 1 Any one of a group of cyanogen compounds formed from ferrous sulfate and potassium ferrocyanide: formerly much used in dyeing. 2 A deep, strong, blue pigment with a coppery sheen, obtained from these compounds: used in oil painting but impermanent on alkali surfaces, as fresco: also called *Paris blue.* Heat changes it to **PRUSSIAN BROWN.**

PRUS SIAN ISM *noun* The practices or policies of the Prussian ruling class during its leadership of Germany, characterized by militarism and ruthless warfare.

PRUS'·SI·ATE (prūs'·i-) *noun* 1 A salt of prussic acid; also, a cyanide. 2 A ferrocyanide or a ferricyanide.

PRUS·SIC (prūs'·ik) *adj.* Hydrocyanic. — *noun* Prussic acid.

PRUT (prōōt) A river forming the boundary between southwestern U.S.S.R. and Rumania; about 500 miles from the Carpathian Mountains to the Danube. Also [G.] **PRUTH.**

¹PRY *verb* [PRIED, PRY·ING] To observe carefully; scrutinize; look into curiously or slyly: especially with *out.* — *noun* [PRIES *pl.*] 1 A sly and searching inspection. 2 One who pries; an inquisitive, prying person. [<ME. *prien*] — **PRY·ING** *adj. & noun* — **PRY ING LY** *adv.*

²PRY *tr. verb* [PRIED, PRY·ING] To work upon, move, raise, or separate with a lever. — *noun* A lever, as a bar, stick, or beam; also, leverage. [Back formation <²PRIZE, the *z* of which was taken as plural sign]

PRY·ER Same as PRIER.

PRZE·MYSL (psheh'·mishl) A fortified town in south-central Poland; battles, 1915.

PRZHE·VAL·SKI (pur·zhuh·väl'·skī), **NIKOLAI MIKHAILOVITCH,** 1839-88, Polish-Russian explorer in Asia; discoverer in central Asia in 1851 of **PRZHEVALSKI'S HORSE,** the nearest wild relative to the domesticated horse.

PSALM (sahm) *noun* A sacred song or lyric, especially one of those contained in the Old Testament Book of Psalms; a hymn. See synonyms under SONG. — *verb* To celebrate, extol, or praise with or in psalms; sing psalms. [<OE. *salm* <L. <Gr. *psalmos*, song]

PSALM·IST *noun* 1 A maker or composer of psalms. 2 In the early Christian church, one of the minor clergy who led the singing; a precentor. — **THE PSALMIST** King David, as the traditional author of many of the Scriptural psalms.

PSALM·O·DY (sahm'·ō- *or* säl'·muh·di) *noun* [DIES *pl.*] 1 The use of psalms in divine worship; psalm-singing. 2 A collection of psalms. [<Gr. *psalmos*, psalm, + *aeido*, sing] — **PSAL MO·DIST** *noun.*

PSALMS (sahmz) A lyrical book of the Old Testament, containing 150 hymns, many ascribed to David. Also **BOOK OF PSALMS.**

PSAL TER (sawl'-) *noun* 1 The psalms appointed to be read or sung at any given service. 2 In the Roman Catholic Church, a rosary of 150 beads, equaling the number of the Psalms. [<OF. *psaultier* <Gr. *psaltērion* <*psallō*, play on a stringed instrument] — **PSAL TE RI AN** *adj.*

PSAL TER *noun* 1 The Book of Psalms; also, the Book of Common Prayer containing certain Psalms. 2 The Latin collection of Psalms used in the Roman Catholic breviary. Also **PSAL TER Y.**

PSAL TE RI·UM (sawl- *or* säl-) *noun* [·RI·A *pl.*] The manyplies, or third stomach of a ruminant. [<L.; see PSALTER] — **PSAL·TE RI AL** *adj.*

PSAL TER Y (sawl'-) *noun* [IES *pl.*] A stringed instrument, of the 14th and 15th centuries, similar to a dulcimer but played by plucking with the fingers or a plectrum.

PSAM MITE (sām'·īte) *noun* Fine-grained sandstone.

PSAM MIT IC (sām·it'·ik) *adj.* 1 Composed of material in the form of rounded grains of sand; contrasted with *gritty.* 2 Specifically, having the texture of fine sand: said of detrital deposits or fragmental rocks, and contrasted with *psephitic.* [<Gr. *psammos*, sand]

PSEL·LISM (sel' izm) *noun* Imperfect articulation; stammering. [<Gr. *psellizein*, to stammer]

PSE PHITE (see'·fite) *noun* A conglomeration of small pebbles; fragmental rock.

PSE PHIT IC (see·fit'·ik) *adj.* Having the texture of coarse sand: said of detrital deposits or fragmental rocks, and contrasted with *psammitic.* [<Gr. *psephos*, smooth stone]

PSEUD· PSEUDO· Combining forms from Greek *pseudēs*, false, used to mean false or fictitious, as in *pseudonym*, abnormal, as in *pseudembryo*, deceptive resemblance to, as in *pseudotaxis*, *pseudomorph*; sham, as in *pseudo-antique*, *pseudoprophet*, a temporary formation resembling or serving the temporary purpose of, as in *pseudobranchia*; unreal, deceiving, or illusive, as in *pseudesthesia*, also, a resemblance in many symptoms, but a lack of the specific characters that mark the true form: said of diseases.

PSEU DAX IS (sū-) *noun* A sympodium.

PSEU DE·PIG' RA·PHA (sū-dī-) *noun pl.* Spurious writing; especially, spurious religious writings, falsely ascribed to Scriptural characters or times and not considered as canonical by any branch of the Christian Church. — **PSEU DEP I·GRAPH'·IC** or **·I·CAL, PSEU·DE PIG' RA PHOUS** (-fus) *adj.*

PSEU DO (sū'·do) *adj.* Pretended; sham.

PSEU DO·A·QUAT'·IC *adj.* Not really aquatic, but native to or found in wet places.

PSEU'·DO·BULB (sū'-) *noun* A swollen, bulblike internode at the base of the stem in many orchids.

PSEU'·DO·CARP (sū'-) *noun* A false fruit; an often conspicuous portion of a fructification which consists of other parts besides the pericarp and seeds, as the apple, checkerberry, and mulberry. [<PSEUDO- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit] — **PSEU DO·CAR'·POUS** (-pus) *adj.*

PSEU·DO·CLAS'·SIC *adj.* Emulating classic style; pretending to be classic; wrongly classed as classic.

PSEUDO-ISIDORE The unknown author or compiler of "False Decretals." See DECRETALS. — **PSEUDO-ISIDORIAN** *adj.*

PSEU'·DO·MORPH (sū'·do·morf) *noun* 1 An irregular or false form. 2 A mineral having the external crystalline form of another mineral. — **PSEU DO·MOR'·PHIC** *adj.* — **PSEU DO·MOR'·PHISM** *noun* — **PSEU·DO·MOR'·PHOUS** *adj.*

PSEU·DO·NYM (sū'·do·nim) *noun* A fictitious name; pen name. [<PSEUD- + Gr. *onyma*, name] — **PSEU·DON·Y·MOUS** (-i·mus) *adj.* — **PSEU·DON·Y·MOUS·LY** *adv.* — **PSEU·DON·Y·MOUS·NESS, PSEU·DO·NYM'·I·TY** *noun.*

PSEU'·DO·POD (sū'-) *noun* 1 A pseudopodium. 2 An organism with pseudopodia; a rhizopod. — **PSEU·DOP·O·DAL** *adj.*

PSEU·DO·PO'·DI·UM (sū-) *noun* [·DI·A *pl.*] 1 A process formed by the temporary extension of the protoplasm of a cell or of a unicellular animal, serving for taking in food, for locomotion, etc. 2 A false pedicel in certain mosses. Also **PSEU·DO·PODE.** [<PSEUDO- + Gr. *podion*, little foot]

PSHAW (shaw) *interj. & noun* An exclamation of disapproval, disgust, or impatience. — *intr. verb* To exclaim "pshaw"; utter expressions of disgust or contempt; to pooh-pooh.

PSI (sī *or* psee) *noun* [Gr.] The twenty-third letter in the Greek alphabet (Ψ, ψ): equivalent to English *ps*.

PSI·LAN·THRO·PY (sī–) *noun* The doctrine of the mere humanity of Christ. Also **PSI·LAN·THRO·PISM.** [<Gr. *psilos*, mere, bare, + *anthrōpos*, man] — **PSI LAN THROP′·IC** *adj.*

PSI LOM·E·LANE (sī–) *noun* A submetallic, iron-black to steel-gray, hydrous oxide of manganese, found massive. [<Gr. *psilos*, bare, + *melas*, *melanos*, black]

PSI·LO·BI′·TI (psee·lo·ree′·tee) Modern name for MOUNT IDA.

PSI·LO SIS (sī–) *noun* 1 Sprue. 2 Alopecia. [<Gr., stripping bare] — **PSI·LOT IC** *adj.*

PSIT·TA·CI·FOR′·MES (sit uh·si·for′·meez) *noun pl.* An order of climbing arboreal birds, characterized by sharp recurved beaks, typically brilliant plumage, and the ability to articulate: including the parrots, macaws, and cockatoos. [<Gr. *psittakos*, parrot, + FORM]

PSIT·TA·CO′·SIS (sit·uh–) *noun* An acute, infectious, wasting disease of parrots and related birds, caused by a filtrable virus; transmitted to man, it causes fever and nausea, with complications resembling influenza and typhoid fever; also called *parrot fever*. [<Gr. *psittakos*, parrot, + –OSIS]

PSKOV (pskôf) An ancient city of western European R.S.F.S.R. on the southern end of Lake Peipus.

PSO·AS (sō′– *or* psō′·us) *noun* Either of two muscles of the interior of the pelvis, arising from the spine and constituting the loins. [<Gr. *psoa*, muscle of the loins]

PSO COP TER·A (sō– *or* psō–) Same as CORRODENTIA.

PSO·RA (sō′– *or* psō′·ruh) *noun* 1 The itch, or some similar skin disease, as scabies. 2 Psoriasis. [<L. <Gr. *psora*, itch] — **PSO·RIC** *adj. & noun.*

PSO·RA·LE·A (sō– *or* psō–) *noun* A scented herb or shrub (genus *Psoralea*) of the bean family, especially the common breadroot (*P. esculenta*) having an edible root. [<LL. <Gr. *psoraleos*, scabby]

PSO RI·A·SIS (sō– *or* psō–) *noun* A non-contagious, chronic or acute, inflammatory skin disease, characterized by reddish patches and white scales. — **PSO RI AT′·IC** *adj.*

PSYCH·, PSYCHO· Combining forms from Greek *psychē*, spirit, soul.

PSY CHAL·GI A (sī·kăl′·jī·uh) *noun* Mental suffering; morbid depression; pain in the mind, as distinguished from *somatalgia*, organic pain. [<PSYCH– + Gr. *algos*, pain]

PSY CHAS THE′ NI A (sī·kas–) *noun* A morbid mental state characterized by mental fatigue, obsessive anxiety, phobias, tics, etc. [<PSYCH– + Gr. *astheneia*, debility, weakness] — **PSY CHAS THEN′ IC** *adj.*

PSY CHA TION (sī·kay′·shun) *noun* Psychic and spiritual development; often used almost synonymously with *consciousness*. [<PSYCH– + –ATION]

PSY CHE (sī′·kī) *noun* 1 The human soul; the mind; the intelligence. 2 A knot of hair coiled at the back of the head by women in imitation of an ancient Greek style of hairdressing; also **PSYCHE KNOT.** [<Gr. *psychē*]

PSY CHE (sī′·kī) In Greek mythology, a maiden beloved by Eros, often represented as a young girl with the wings of a butterfly; personification of the soul.

PSY CHI A TRIST (sī·kī′–) *noun* A medical doctor specializing in psychiatry. Also **PSY·CHI A·TER.**

PSY CHI A TRY (sī·kī′–) *noun* The branch of medicine that treats disorders of the mind or psyche, especially psychoses. [< PSYCH– + –IATRY] — **PSY CHI·AT′·RIC, RI·CAL** *adj.*

PSY CHIC (sī·kik) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to the mind or soul; mental, as distinguished from physical and physiological. 2 Of or pertaining to mental phenomena beyond or from non-material forces. 3 Sensitive to mental or occult phenomena. Also **PSY CHI·CAL.**

— *noun* 1 A person sensitive to mental or extrasensory phenomena; especially, a spiritualistic medium. 2 The field of extrasensory phenomena: with *the*. [<Gr. *psychikos* < *psychē*, soul] — **PSY·CHI CAL·LY** *adv.*

PSYCHIC BLINDNESS Mental blindness.

PSYCHIC DEAFNESS Mental deafness.

PSY CHICS *noun pl.* The science of mental and spiritual phenomena; psychical research.

PSYCHO· See PSYCH–.

PSY CHO A·NAL′ Y SIS (sī ko–) *noun* 1 The doctrine that mental life and all forms of behavior may be interpreted in terms of reciprocally acting forces largely governed by the dynamic interplay of conflicting drives and processes originating in the unconscious. 2 A system of psychotherapy originated by Dr. Sigmund Freud which seeks to alleviate mental and nervous disorders by the technical analysis of controlling factors persistently repressed in, and manifested through, the unconscious. Also **PSY·CHA·NAL′ Y·SIS** (sī·kuh–). — **PSY·CHO·AN·A·LYT′·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PSY·CHO·AN·A·LYT′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PSY·CHO·AN′·A·LYZE (sī·kō–) *tr. verb* [**·LYZED, ·LYZ·ING**] To make a psychoanalytic study of. Also [Br.] **PSY·CHO·AN′·A·LYSE.** — **PSY·CHO·AN′·A·LYST** *noun.*

PSY·CHO·BI·OL′·O·GY (sī·kō–) *noun* 1 The study of the mind and of mental processes in relation to anatomy, physiology, and the nervous system, with special reference to the influence of the environment. 2 Psychology in its biological aspects. Also called *biopsychology*. — **PSY·CHO·BI·O·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PSY·CHO·BI·OL′·O·GIST** (–jist) *noun.*

PSY·CHO·DY·NAM′·ICS (sī·ko·dī–) *noun* The study of mental processes in action. — **PSY·CHO·DY·NAM′·IC** *adj.*

PSY·CHO·GEN′·E·SIS (sī·ko·jen′–) *noun* 1 The development of the individual soul; the science of the origin of psychic life. 2 Genesis or specific change due to vitality of the organism, as opposed to external influences. Also **PSY·CHOG·E·NY** (–kōj′·i·nī). — **PSY·CHO·GE·NET′·IC** *adj.* — **PSY·CHO GE NET′ I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PSY CHO·GEN′ IC (sī·ko·jĕn′·ik) *adj.* Having mental origin, or being affected by mental actions and states.

PSY·CHOG NO′ SIS (sī·kog–) *noun* The close study and diagnosis of mental states. — **PSY·CHOG·NOS′·TIC** *adj.*

PSY′ CHO·GRAPH (sī′·ko·grăf) *noun* 1 A chart graphically representing the personality traits of an individual: also **PSY′ CHO·GRAM.** 2 A description of the personality traits of an individual, especially in literary form. — **PSY·CHO·GRAPH′ IC** *adj.*

PSY CHOG RA PHY (sī·kog′–) *noun* 1 Involuntary or unconscious writing, as by a medium. 2 The making of a psychograph

PSY·CHOL O GISM (sī·kŏl′·o·jizm) *noun* Idealistic philosophy as opposed to sensationalism. Compare ONTOLOGISM.

PSY CHOL O GIST (sī kŏl′·o·jist) *noun* A student of or a specialist in psychology.

PSY·CHOL′·O·GIZE (sī·kŏl′·o·jīze) *intr. verb* [**·GIZED, ·GIZ·ING**] To speculate or investigate in or discourse of psychology.

PSY·CHOL O GY (sī·kŏl′·o·jī) *noun* 1 The science of the human mind in any of its aspects, operations, powers, or functions. 2 The systematic investigation of mental phenomena, especially those associated with consciousness, behavior, and the problems of adjustment to the environment. 3 The aggregate of the emotions, traits, and behavior patterns regarded as characteristic of an individual or type, as, the *psychology* of a fanatic. 4 A treatise on the science of psychology. [<Gr *psychē*, soul, + –LOGY] — **PSY CHO LOG′ IC** or **·I CAL** *adj.* — **PSY·CHO·LOG′·I·CAL·LY** *adv.*

PSY·CHOM·E TRY (sī·kŏm′–) *noun* 1 The science of the measurement of psychophysical processes, especially of their accuracy or duration in time, mental testing: also **PSY·CHO MET′ RICS.** 2 Divination by physical contact or proximity of the properties of things touched or approached. — **PSY·CHOM E TRIST** *noun.*

PSY CHO MO′ TOR (sī ko) *adj.* Of or pertaining to muscular movements resulting from or caused by compulsive mental processes

PSY CHO·NEU RO′ SIS (sī·ko·nū–) *noun* [**·SES** (seez) *pl.*] A nervous disorder originating in disturbed psychic or mental functions, usually without or independent of organic symptoms: characterized by anxiety, phobias, compulsions, obsessions, etc. — **PSY·CHO·NEU·ROT′·IC** *adj.*

PSY′ CHO PATH (sī′·ko–) *noun* One subject to or afflicted by mental instability.

PSY·CHO PA THOL′·O GY (sī·ko–) *noun* The pathology of the mind. — **PSY CHO PATH O·LOG′ I·CAL** (–lŏj′·i·cul) *adj.* — **PSY·CHO PA·THOL′·O GIST** (–jist) *noun.*

PSY CHOP·A THY (sī·kŏp′·uh·thi) *noun* 1 Mental disorder, especially as apart from disease of the brain, and typified by emotional immaturity and instability, moral deficiency, and perversions. 2 Loosely, psychotherapy.

PSY·CHO·PHYS′·ICS (sī·ko·fiz′·iks) *noun* The science of the relations between mental and physical phenomena. — **PSY·CHO PHYS′ I CAL** *adj.* — **PSY CHO·PHYS′ I CIST** *noun.*

PSY·CHO·PHYS I·OL′·O·GY (sī·ko·fiz–) *noun* The physiology of mental processes.

PSY·CHO·SIS (sī·kō′·sis) *noun* [**CHO SES** (–seez) *pl.*] 1 In psychiatry, a mental disorder, usually severe in character, involving disorganization of the total personality, with or without organic disease. 2 In psychology, any psychic process or condition. [PSYCH– + –OSIS] — **PSY·CHOT·IC** (sī·kŏt′·ik) *adj.*

PSY·CHO·SO·MAT′ IC (sī·ko–) *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to the interrelationships of mind and body with especial reference to disease. 2 Designating a branch of medicine which investigates the reciprocal influences of body and mind in the cause, prevention, treatment, and cure of disease. [<PSYCHO– + Gr. *sōma*, *sōmatos*, body]

PSY·CHO·THER′·A PY (sī·ko·thĕr′·uh·pī) *noun* The treatment of nervous and mental disorders, especially by psychological methods, as hypnosis, reeducation, psychoanalysis, etc. Also **PSY CHO THER·A·PEU′·TICS** (–pū′·tiks). — **PSY·CHO·THER·A·PEU′ TIC** *adj.* — **PSY·CHO·THER′·A·PIST** *noun.*

PSYCHRO· A combining form from Greek *psychros*, cold.

PSY·CHROM E TER (sī kŏm′–) *noun* An instrument for measuring the vapor tension and relative humidity of the air.

PSY·CHRO·PHO′·BI·A (sī·kro·fō′–) *noun* A morbid fear of, or sensibility to, cold. [<PSYCHRO– + –PHOBIA]

PSY·CHRO·THER′·A·PY (sī·kro·thĕr′·uh·pī) *noun* Medical treatment by the use of cold.

PSYL·LI·UM (sĭl′·ī·um) *noun* A plantain of Asia Minor (*Plantago psyllium*); also, its small, reddish-brown seeds, resembling flaxseed in medicinal properties, used as a mild laxative.

PTAH (ptah) The chief divinity of ancient Memphis, represented in human form, usually as a mummy, holding the

scepter of life, power, and force, and considered as the creative force.

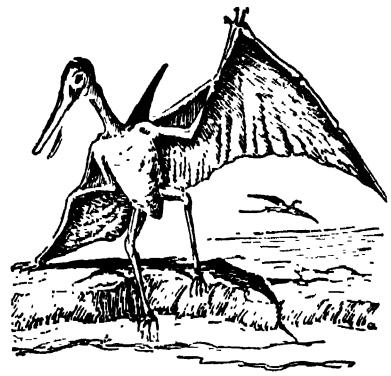
PTAR·MI·GAN (tär′–) *noun* [·GANS or ·GAN *pl.*] A grouse (genus *Lagopus*) of the northern hemisphere, with the winter plumage chiefly pure white, and with feathered toes; especially the **WILLOW PTARMIGAN** *(L. lagopus)* of the Arctic, and the **WHITE-TAILED PTÄRMIGAN** *(L. leucurus)* of the Rocky Mountains. [<Gael. *tarmachan*]

PT BOAT A patrol torpedo boat.

PTER-, PTERO- Combining forms from Greek *pteron*, wing, feather, plume.

PTER·I·DOL′·O·GY (tĕr–) *noun* The department of botany that treats of ferns. [<Gr. *pteris, pteridos*, fern, + –LOGY] — **PTER·I·DO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.* — **PTER·I·DOL′·O·GIST** *noun.*

PTER′·I·DO·PHYTE (tĕr′·i·do·fīte) *noun* Any of a phylum *(Pteridophyta)* of flowerless plants comprising the ferns, club mosses, and their allies. [<Gr. *pteris*, fern, + *phyton*, plant] — **PTER·I·DO·PHYT′·IC, PTER·I·DOPH′·Y·TOUS** (–i·tus) *adj.*



PTERODACTYL

PTER·O·DAC′·TYL (tĕr·o·dăc′·til) *noun* 1 Any of a genus *(Pterodactylus)* of extinct flying reptiles which flourished in the Jurassic period, characterized by a large, birdlike skull, long jaws, and a flying membrane somewhat like that of a bat. 2 Loosely, a pterosaurian [<PTERO– + Gr. *daktylos*, finger]

PTER′·O·POD (tĕr′–) *noun* One of a subclass or order *(Pteropoda)* of gastropods with the middle region of the foot expanded into winglike lobes or fins; a sea-butterfly. — *adj.* 1 Having the foot expanded into swimming lobes. 2 Of or pertaining to the *Pteropoda*: also **PTE·ROP·O·DAN.** [<PTERO– + Gr. *pous, podos*, foot]

PTER·O·SAU′·RI·AN (tĕr–) *noun* One of an extinct order *(Pterosauria)* of flying reptiles of the Mesozoic, with external digits long and developed to support a flying membrane, including pterodactyls. Also **PTER·O·SAUR.** — *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Pterosauria*. [<PTERO– + Gr. *sauros*, lizard]

PTEROUS A combining form from Greek *pteron*, wing, used to mean having wings, as in *dipterous*.

PTER·Y·GOID (tĕr′·i–) *adj.* 1 Having the form of a wing; winglike. 2 Pertaining to, or situated near the winglike processes of the sphenoid. Also **PTER·Y·GOI′·DAL, PTER·Y·GOI′·DE·AN.** — *noun* A pterygoid bone, plate, process, or muscle. [<Gr. *pteryx, pterygos*, wing, + –OID]

PTIS·AN (tiz′·un) *noun* 1 A slightly medicinal decoction or tea of herbs: also spelled *tisane*. 2 The juice of grapes drained off without pressure; also, a decoction of barley water. [<Gr. *ptisanē*, peeled barley, <*ptissō*, peel]

PTOL·E·MA′·IC (tŏl·i–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to Ptolemy, the astronomer, or to the Ptolemies, the Egyptian kings.

PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM The ancient astronomical system of Ptolemy, which assumed that the earth was the central body around which the sun and planets revolved; this system was accepted till replaced in the 16th century by the modern or Copernican system.

PTOL·E·MA′·IS (tŏl·i·may′·is) Ancient name for ACRE.

PTOL·E·MA′·IST (tŏl·i–) *noun* A believer in or adherent of the Ptolemaic system.

1PTOL·E·MY (tŏl′·i·mi) Name of 14 kings of Egypt, of whom the most noted are:

— **PTOLEMY I,** called **SOTER,** 367?–283 B.C., king, 323–285; a general of Alexander the Great; founded the dynasty.

— **PTOLEMY II,** called **PHILADELPHUS,** 309–246 B.C., king, 285–46; patron of literature and the arts.

— **PTOLEMY III,** called **EUERGETES,** 282?–221 B.C., king, 246–21; conquered much of the Seleucid dominions; patron of the arts, built many temples.

2PTOL·E·MY Astronomer, mathematician, and geographer of Alexandria, 2nd century A.D.

PTO·MAINE (tō′·main *or, in chemical usage,* tō′·muh·een) *noun* Any of a class of basic organic chemical compounds derived from decomposing or putrefying animal or vegetable protein. They bear some resemblance to the alkaloids, and some of them are poisonous. Also **PTO·MAIN.** [<Gr. *ptōma*, corpse]

PTOMAINE POISONING See BOTULISM.

PTO·SIS (tō′·sis) *noun* The permanent drooping of the upper eyelid, due to paralysis of the lifting muscle of the lid. [<Gr. *ptōsis*, a falling] — **PTO·TIC** *adj.*

PTY·A·LIN (tī′–) *noun* An amylase contained in the saliva of man and other mammals; the enzyme of saliva. [<Gr *ptyalon*, saliva]

PTY·A·LISM (tī′·uh·lizm) *noun* Abnormal flow of saliva; salivation.

PU′ (pōō) *tr. verb* [Scot.] To pull.

PUB *noun* [Br., Pop.] A public house; an inn; tavern.

PU·BER·TY *noun* The period in life at which a person of either sex becomes functionally capable of reproduction; in civil law, usually the age of 14 years in males and 12 in females. [<F. <L. *pubertas* <*pubes*, adult]

PU·BES (–beez) *noun* 1 The part of the lower central hypogastric region that is covered with hair in the adult; the pubic region. 2 The hair that appears on the body at puberty; specifically, the hair on the pubic region. 3 In botany, pubescence. [<L., hair on the chin]

PU·BES·CENCE (pū·bĕs′·uns) *noun* 1 The state or quality of being pubescent. 2 A covering or growth of soft, fine hairs or down, especially that upon certain plants.

PU·BES·CENT *adj.* 1 Covered with hairs (especially fine, soft, short hairs); hairy or downy, as leaves, etc. 2 Being or having arrived at puberty. [<L. *pubescens* <*pubes*, adult]

PU·BIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to the region in the lower part of the abdomen; as, the *pubic* bones.

PU·BIS *noun* [PU·BES (–beez) *pl.*] Either of the two bones which join with a third to form an arch on either ventral side of the pelvis. [Short for L. *os pubis*, pubic bone]

PUB·LIC *adj.* 1 Of, pertaining to, or affecting the people at large or the community: distinguished from *private* or *personal*. 2 Open to all; maintained by or for the public; as, *public* parks; participated in by the people; as, a *public* demonstration. 3 For the use of the public; specifically, for hire; as, a *public* cab, hall, etc. 4 Done or made in public or without concealment; well-known; open; notorious; as, a *public* scandal. 5 Occupying an official or professional position; acting before or for the community; as, a *public* speaker. See synonyms under COMMON, GENERAL. — *noun* The people collectively, or in general, of a particular locality or nation; also, all those persons who may be grouped together for any given purpose; as, the churchgoing *public*. [<L. *publicus* <*populus*, people]

PUBLIC-ADDRESS SYSTEM A complete assembly of sound-reproducing apparatus for the proper amplification and recording of programs given in public places.

PUB·LI·CAN (–kun) *noun* 1 In England, the keeper of a public house. 2 In ancient Rome, one who farmed or collected the public revenues.

PUB·LI·CA′·TION *noun* 1 The act of publishing or offering to public notice; notification to people at large orally or by writing or print; promulgation; proclamation. In the law of libel and slander, the communication of a defamation to a third person is a publication of it. 2 That which is published; any printed work placed on sale or otherwise distributed or offered for distribution. See PUBLISH.

PUBLIC DEBT The national debt.

PUBLIC DOMAIN Lands owned by a state or national government; public lands. — **IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN** Available for unrestricted use: said of material on which copyright or patent right has expired.

PUBLIC ENEMY 1 Any government with which a nation is at open war. 2 A person, especially a criminal, regarded as a menace to the public.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE A division of the Federal Security Agency directed by the Surgeon General and charged with matters relating to the public health.

PUBLIC HOUSE 1 An inn, tavern, or hotel. 2 In England, a place licensed to sell intoxicating liquors; a saloon.

PUB·LI·CIST *noun* A writer on international law or on topics of public interest.

PUB·LIC·I·TY (–lis′·i·ti) *noun* 1 The state of being public, or the act or fact of making or becoming public; exposure; notoriety: opposed to *secrecy*. 2 Advertising; advance information, or personal news intended to promote the interests of individuals, institutions, causes, etc., especially that appearing in print. 3 The attention or interest of the public gained by any method.

PUB′·LI·CIZE *tr. verb* [·CIZED, ·CIZ·ING] To give publicity to; to make notorious, especially in newspapers.

PUBLIC LIBRARY A library maintained for the use of the public; also, the building in which it is contained.

PUB·LIC·LY *adv.* 1 In an open or public manner; openly. 2 In the name or with the consent and concurrence of the public.

PUB·LIC·NESS *noun* 1 The state or quality of being public or of belonging to the public. 2 Publicity.

PUBLIC OPINION The prevailing ideas, beliefs, and aims of the people, collectively: in politics, considered as a massed power or entity.

PUBLIC RELATIONS Those functions of an enterprise, organization, army, etc., that acquaint the general public with its activities, purposes, policies, and accomplishments.

PUBLIC SCHOOL See under SCHOOL.

PUBLIC SERVANT A government official.

PUBLIC SERVICE Official employment under the government, especially in the civil departments.

PUBLIC-SERVICE CORPORATION Any corporation operating a public utility, as a railroad, gas, electric, or water company, etc.
PUBLIC SPIRIT Active, enlightened interest in and concern for matters that affect the welfare of the community. — **PUBLIC-SPIRITED** *adj.*
PUBLIC UTILITY A business organization or industry which performs some public service, as the supplying of water or electric power, and is subject to particular governmental regulations; a public-service corporation.
PUBLIC WORKS Permanent architectural or engineering works or improvements built with public money, as post offices, museums, canals, harbors, parks, playgrounds, roads, bridges, etc.
PUB·LISH *tr. verb* 1 To make known or announce publicly. 2 To issue (or print, bind, and issue) from the press or a publishing house, as a magazine, books, etc. 3 To make known, exhibit, or advertise in any way. 4 To put in circulation, as counterfeit money. 5 [Law] To communicate (a defamation) to a third person; also, to acknowledge (a will) as genuine and final. [<OF. *publier* <L. *publico*, make public] — **PUB·LISH·A·BLE** *adj.*

Synonyms: advertise, announce, blazon, bruit, communicate, declare, disclose, divulge, impart, proclaim, promulgate, reveal, spread, tell. See ANNOUNCE, SPREAD. *Antonyms*: conceal, cover, hide, hush, suppress, withhold.

PUB·LISH·ER *noun* One who publishes; especially, one who makes a business of publishing books or periodicals.
PUC·CI·NI (pōō·chee′·nee), **GIACOMO**, 1858–1924, Italian operatic composer.
PUC·COON *noun* 1 Any of several North American herbs (genus *Lithospermum*) of the borage family, yielding a red or yellow dye; especially the **HOARY PUCCOON** (*L. canescens*), with orange-yellow flowers, of which the root yields a red dye. 2 The pigment or dye made from these plants. 3 The bloodroot. [<Algonquian, blood]
PUCE (pyōōs) *adj.* Of a dark brown or purplish brown. [<F., flea, <L. *pulex*, flea]
PU·CELLE (pū·sĕl′; *F.* pu sĕl′) *noun* A virgin; maid: obsolete except in the phrase **LA PUCELLE**, Joan of Arc, the Maid of Orleans.
¹PUCK *noun* 1 An evil sprite or hobgoblin. 2 In English folklore, **PUCK**, a mischievous elf or goblin: also called *Robin Goodfellow*; specifically, in Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, a mischievous fairy servant of Oberon. [<OE. *puca*, goblin] — **PUCK·ISH** *adj.*
²PUCK *noun* The hard rubber disk used in playing hockey. [<Ir. *poc*, bag]
PUCK·A *adj.* [Anglo-Indian] Made of good materials; substantial; hence, genuine; superior: also spelled *pukka*.
PUCK·ER *verb* To gather into small folds or wrinkles, as the mouth or lips under the action of astringents; corrugate: often with *up*. — *noun* 1 A wrinkle, or group of wrinkles. 2 [Pop.] Agitation; perplexity; confusion. [Compare ON. *pukra*, hide, secrete] — **PUCK·ER·Y** *adj.*
PUD·DING (pōōd′–) *noun* 1 A sweetened and flavored dessert of soft food, usually farinaceous. 2 A skin or gut filled with seasoned minced meat, blood, or the like, and usually boiled or broiled. [<ME. *puding*, kind of sausage]
PUD·DLE (pŭd′·l) *noun* 1 A small pool of dirty water. 2 Same as PUDDLING (clay).

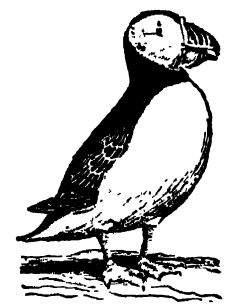
— *tr. verb* [**PUD·DLED** (–ld), **PUD·DLING**] 1 To convert (molten pig iron) into wrought iron by melting and stirring in the presence of oxidizing substances. 2 To work (clay) with water to a thick paste; also, to line, as canal banks, with puddled clay so as to render them watertight. 3 To make muddy; stir up. [Frequentative of OE. *pudd*, ditch] — **PUD·DLY** *adj.*

PUD′·DLE·BALL *noun* A ball of molten iron fresh from the puddling furnace.
PUD′·DLE·BAR *noun* A bar into which a puddleball is rolled or hammered.
PUD·DLER *noun* 1 One who puddles. 2 A device for stirring fused metal. 3 A puddling furnace.
PUD·DLING *noun* 1 The operation or business of making wrought iron from pig iron in a puddling furnace. 2 Puddled clay for lining the banks of canals; puddle. 3 The operation of lining a canal with puddle.
PUDDLING FURNACE A reverberatory furnace for puddling pig iron.
PU·DEN·CY *noun* Shame; modesty; also, prudishness. [<L. *pudens*, bashful, +*pudeo*, be ashamed]
PU·DEN·DUM (pū–) *noun* [·DA *pl.*] 1 The vulva. 2 *pl.* The external genitals of either sex. [<L. *pudeo*, be ashamed] — **PU·DIC, PU·DEN·DAL** *adj.*
PUDG·Y *adj.* [**PUDG·I·ER, PUDG·I·EST**] Short and thick; fat. — **PUDG·I·LY** *adv.* — **PUDG·I·NESS** *noun.*
PUE·BLA (pweh′·blah) A state in SE. Mexico; 13,124 square miles; also, its capital, a cathedral city.
PUEB·LO (pwĕb′·lo) *noun* [·LOS *pl.*] 1 A communal adobe or stone building or group of buildings of the Indians of the southwestern United States. 2 A town or village of Indians or Spanish Americans, as in Mexico. 3 In the Philippine Islands, a municipality: originally the civilian quarter of a Spanish community. [<Sp., town]
PUEB·LO (pwĕb′·lo) *noun* A member of one of the Indian tribes of Mexico and the southwestern United States, representing several linguistic stocks, as Zuñian, Tanoan, Shoshonean, Uto-Aztecan, etc., but having in common the pueblo culture.
PU·ER·ILE (–il) *adj.* Pertaining to or characteristic of childhood; juvenile; hence, immature; weak; silly; as, a *puerile* suggestion. See synonyms under CHILDISH, YOUTHFUL. [<L. *puerilis* <*puer*, boy] — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*
PU·ER·IL·ISM *noun* Childishness, especially as indicative of mental disorder.
PU·ER·IL′·I·TY *noun* [·TIES *pl.*] 1 Puerile state; childishness. 2 A childish act or expression.
PU·ER·PER·AL (pū·ûr′·pur·ul) *adj.* Pertaining to, resulting from, or following childbirth; as, *puerperal* fever. [<L. *puer*, child, + *pario*, bear]
PUER·TO MÉ·XI·CO (pwĕr′·tō meh′·hee·cō) A seaport of SE. Vera Cruz state, Mexico. Also called *Coatzacoalcos*.
PUER·TO RI·CO (pwĕ′·tō ree′·co) An island of the West Indies; 70 miles east of Haiti; 3,435 square miles; capital, San Juan; ceded to the United States by Spain, Aug. 12, 1898; former official name, *Porto Rico*. — **PUER·TO–RI·CAN** *adj. & noun.*
PUFF *noun* 1 A breath emitted suddenly and with force; a sudden emission, as of air, smoke, or steam; a whiff. 2 A light, air-filled piece of pastry; as, a cream *puff*. 3 A light ball, tuft, wad, or pad for dusting powder on the hair or skin; a powder puff. 4 A loose roll of hair in a coiffure, or a light cushion over which it is rolled. 5 A cotton-filled bed coverlet. 6 In dressmaking, a part of a fabric so gathered as to produce a loose, fluffy distention. 7 A public expression of fulsome praise, as in a newspaper or advertisement. 8 A puffball.

— *verb* 1 To blow upon with puffs; repel as if with a breath; to emit puffs of breath, smoke, or the like. 2 To distend as with air or gas; inflate; swell: often with *up* or *out*. 3 To praise fulsomely. 4 To fashion into puffs, as a sleeve; to put up (the hair) in a puff. 5 To move or act with puffs or whiffs; breathe hard. 6 To smoke, as a pipe or cigar, with puffs. [<OE. *pyff*]

Synonyms (verb): blow, compliment, flatter, inflate, pant, praise, swell. Compare SWELL. *Antonyms*: belittle, contract, disparage, shrink, shrivel.

PUFF ADDER 1 A large, sluggish, venomous African viper (*Bitis arietans*), with variously colored chevron-and-crescent markings and a habit of violently puffing out its breath. 2 The American hognose snake.
PUFF-BALL *noun* A globular fungus (genus *Lycoperdon*) that puffs out its dustlike spores when broken open. Some species are edible.
PUFF·ER *noun* 1 One who puffs. 2 A plectognath fish that inflates its body with air; a globefish. 3 The little harbor porpoise (*Phocæna phocæna*) of the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.


PUFFIN

PUFF·ER·Y *noun* The act or practice of puffing; fulsome public praise or commendation.
PUF·FIN *noun* 1 A sea bird allied to the auk and murre (family *Alcidæ*), with deep compressed bill and thick naked skin at the corner of the mouth; especially, the common puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) of the North Atlantic; the Labrador auk. 2 The Pacific Coast sea-parrot (*Lunda cirrhata*). [<PUFF, from its puffed belly]
PUFF PASTE A short flaky paste for fine pastry.
PUFF·Y *adj.* [**PUFF·I·ER, PUFF·I·EST**] 1 Swollen with air or any soft matter; soft, bloated. 2 Inflated in manner; bombastic. 3 Blowing in puffs. — **PUFF·I·LY** *adv.* — **PUFF·I·NESS** *noun.*
¹PUG *noun* 1 Clay ground and worked with water, for molding pottery or bricks. 2 A machine in which clay is ground and mixed or tempered: also **PUG MILL**. — *tr. verb* [**PUGGED, PUG·GING**] 1 To tamp with clay, puddle. 2 To fill as with mortar, etc., as a floor, to deaden sound. 3 To grind, usually with water, as clay. [Etymology unknown]
²PUG *noun* 1 A breed of dog probably originating in China, and characterized by a short, square body, upturned nose, curled tail, and short, smooth coat. 2 A pug nose. [Perhaps variant of PUCK]
³PUG [Anglo-Indian] *noun* An animal's footprint; trail. — *tr. verb* [**PUGGED, PUG·GING**] To track (game); trail. [<Hind. *pag*, foot]
⁴PUG *noun* [Pop.] A professional pugilist.
PU·GET SOUND (pū′·jet *or* –jit) An inland sea of the Pacific Ocean; in NW. Washington.
PUGH (pyōō *or* pōō) *interj.* An exclamation of contempt or disgust.
PU·GI·LISM (pū′·jĭ·lĭzm) *noun* The art or practice of boxing or fighting with the fists, as in the prizering. [<L. *pugil*, boxer; akin to *pugnus*, fist].
PU·GI·LIST (pū′·jĭ–) *noun* One who fights with his fists;

a boxer; specifically, a prize fighter. —**PU·GI·LIS'·TIC** *adj.*

PUG·NA·CIOUS (-nay'·shus) *adj.* Disposed or inclined to fight; quarrelsome. [<L. *pugnax* <*pugno*, fight] —**PUG·NA·CIOUS·LY** *adv.*

PUG·NAC·I·TY (pŭg·năs'-) *noun* The quality of being pugnacious; quarrelsome disposition; combativeness. Also **PUG·NA·CIOUS·NESS.**

PUG NOSE A thick, short nose, tilted upward at the end. —**PUG-NOSED** *adj.*

PUG·REE *noun* [Anglo-Indian] A light scarf wound round a hat to keep off the sun, also, a turban worn by natives of India. Also **PUG·GREE, PUG·GRY.** [<Hind. *pagri*, turban]

PUIR (pur) *adj.* [Scot.] Poor.

PUIS·NE (pu'·ni) *adj.* [Law] *adj.* Junior as to rank; younger; inferior; as, a *puisne* judge. —*noun* One who is of inferior rank or younger; a junior associate. [<OF. *puisné* <*puis*, later, + *né*, born]

PU·IS·SANCE (pū'·i·suns *or* pū·ĭs'·uns *or* pwis'·uns) *noun* The power to accomplish or achieve, especially against resistance; strength, potency. [< F.]

PU·IS·SANT *adj.* Powerful; mighty. See synonyms under POWERFUL. —**·LY** *adv.*

PUKE (pyōōk) *verb* [**PUKED, PUK·ING**] To vomit or cause to vomit. —*noun* Vomit, or the act of vomiting.

PUK·KA Same as PUCKA.

PU·LAS·KI (pū·läs'·ki), **CASIMIR, COUNT,** 1748–79, Polish soldier and American Revolutionary general, killed at Savannah.

PU·LAY Same as PALAY.

PUL·CHRI·TUDE (pŭl'·kri·tūde) *noun* Beauty; grace; physical charm. [<L. *pulchritudo* <*pulcher*, beautiful]

PUL·CHRI·TU' DI NOUS (-nus) *adj.* Beautiful; lovely; especially, having physical beauty.

PULE (pyōōl) *intr. verb* [**PULED, PUL ING**] To cry plaintively, as a child; whimper; whine. [<OF. *piuler* (imitative)] —**PUL·ER** *noun.*

PU LEX (pū'-) *noun* One of a genus (*Pulex*) of fleas, including the human flea (*P. irritans*); loosely, any flea. [<L., flea]

PU'·LI·CENE *adj.* Pertaining to or abounding with fleas.

PUL ING (pyōōl'-) *noun* A plaintive cry; whining. —*adj.* Whimpering; whining. —**·LY** *adv.*

PUL ITZ ER (pōōl'-), **JOSEPH,** 1847–1911, Hungarian-American journalist and publisher; established the **PULITZER PRIZES,** annual awards for American arts and letters.

PUL KHA (pŭl'·kuh) *noun* A canoe-shaped traveling sledge, drawn by one reindeer; used in Lapland. [<Lapp]

PULL (pōōl) *verb* 1 To apply force to in such manner as to cause motion toward the person or thing exerting the force; drag; tug. 2 To come or go: with *in, into, on, out;* as, the train *pulled into* Boston, we *pulled out* for the mountains. 3 To draw (a gun). 4 To carry out; do; put into effect; commit, as, to *pull* a trick. 5 To collect or obtain by seizing and drawing; as, to *pull* fruit; also, to draw apart; separate. 6 To draw out; extract; as, to *pull* a tooth. 7 To pluck, as a fowl. 8 To row, or transport by rowing. 9 To take or make by impression on a hand press; as, to *pull* a proof. 10 In golf, to strike (the ball) so that it curves to the left. 11 To take a deep draught or puff; as, to *pull* on a glass or a cigar. 12 To strain unduly; as, to *pull* a ligament. 13 [Pop.] To rein in (a horse) or otherwise check his speed, so as to prevent him from winning a race; also, in boxing, to exert less than one's full strength on; as, to *pull* a punch. 14 [Pop.] To make a raid upon; arrest. 15 To be attractive or effective; as, these ads *pull.* See synonyms under DRAW. —**TO PULL A BONER** To make a bad mistake. —**TO PULL FOR** To work for; boost; promote. —**TO PULL ONESELF TOGETHER** To collect one's wits; become composed. —**TO PULL OUT** To restore an airplane to horizontal flight after making a dive. —**TO PULL THROUGH** To succeed or get through, but with difficulty.

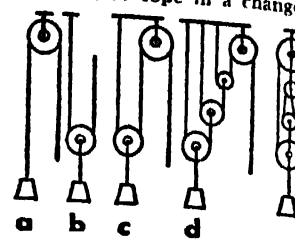
—*noun* 1 The act of pulling; the exertion of force to draw something toward one. 2 Something that is pulled; specifically, the handle of a doorbell, drawer, cabinet, or the like. 3 An impression made by pulling the lever of a hand press. 4 A long swallow, or a deep puff, as on a pipe or cigar. 5 [Pop.] Exercise in rowing, as, a *pull* on the river. 6 The exertion expended in climbing a mountain; hence, any steady, continuous effort. 7 [Pop.] A means of influencing those in power, as, political *pull;* influence to one's advantage. 8 Attraction; as, these ads have *pull.* 9 The action of restraining a horse by pulling on the reins; specifically, in horse-racing, the dishonest checking of a horse so that he may be defeated. 10 In golf, a stroke causing the ball to curve to the left. [<OE. *pullian*, draw, pluck off] —**PULL·ER** *noun.*

PULL·BACK *noun* 1 That which keeps or holds back; a restraint or drawback. 2 A device for drawing or holding something back, as part of a dress, or a window.

PULL DOO *noun* The coot. [<F *poule d'eau*, water hen]

PUL·LET (pōōl'-) *noun* A young hen, or one not fully grown. [<F. *poulet* <L.L. *pulla*, young hen]

PUL·LEY (pōō''·i) *noun* 1 A wheel grooved to receive a rope, and usually mounted in a block, used to increase the mechanical advantage of an applied force and to transmit power by means of a flexible belt or rope in a changed direction; also, a block with its pulleys or tackle. 2 A wheel driving, carrying, or being driven by a belt; often called *belt pulley.* [<F. *poulie*, pulley]



PULLEYS
a Single fixed. *d* First system.
b Single runner. Second system.
c Fixed and runner

PULL·MAN (pōōl'-) *noun* A sleeping car or chair car on a passenger train. Also **PULLMAN CAR.** [<George M. Pullman, 1831–97, American inventor]

PULL-OUT *noun* The maneuver of an airplane in passing from a dive to horizontal flight.

PUL' LU LATE (pŭl'·yu-) *intr. verb* [**LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To germinate, bud; breed in abundance; swarm; teem. [<L. *pullulo*, sprout, <*pullus*, young animal] —**PUL·LU·LA'·TION** *noun* —**PUL' LU LA·TIVE** (-tiv) *adj.* —**PUL' LU LA·TIVE LY** *adv.*

PULL-UP *noun* The passing of an airplane from approximately level flight into a short climb.

PULMO , PULMON·, PULMONI·, PULMONO· Combining forms from Latin *pulmo*, lung, denoting relation to the lung or lungs, as in *pulmo*cardiac, pertaining to the lungs and the heart.

PUL MOM E TER (pŭl-) *noun* An instrument for determining lung capacity by measuring the quantity of air in a single respiration, a spirometer. —**PUL MOM·E·TRY** *noun.*

PUL' MO·NA·RY (pŭl'-) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or affecting the lungs. 2 Having lunglike organs. [<L. *pulmonarius* <*pulmo*, lung]

PULMONARY ARTERY An artery which conveys venous blood from the right ventricle of the heart to the lungs. In man it divides into the right and left pulmonary arteries, leading respectively to the right and left lungs.

PULMONARY VEIN One of four veins, which return oxygenated blood from the lungs to the left side of the heart.

PUL MO NATE (pul'-) *adj.* 1 Having lunglike organs. 2 Of or pertaining to an order of gastropods (*Pulmonata*), including most land snails, slugs, and fresh-water snails, which have lunglike organs. —*noun* One of the *Pulmonata.*

PUL MON IC (pŭl-) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to or affecting the lungs, pulmonary. 2 Pertaining to pneumonia. —*noun* 1 A medicine for lung disease. 2 One affected by lung disease.

PUL MO TOR (pŭl'- *or* pōōl'-) *noun* An apparatus for producing artificial respiration in asphyxiated persons by forcing oxygen into the lungs: a trade name. [<L. *pul(mo)*, lung, + MOTOR]

PULP (pŭlp) *noun* 1 A moist, soft, slightly cohering mass of matter, usually organic, as chyme, or the soft succulent part of fruit. 2 A mixture of wood fibers or rags, reduced to a pulpy consistency, and forming the basis from which paper is made. 3 *pl.* [Pop.] Magazines printed on rough, unglazed, wood-pulp paper, and usually having contents of a cheap, sensational nature: distinguished from *slicks.* 4 Powdered ore mixed with water; slime. 5 A pulp-like organ or part; specifically, the soft tissue of vessels and nerves that fills the central cavity of a tooth.

—*verb* 1 To reduce to pulp; also, to be or become of a pulpy consistency. 2 To deprive of the pulp or envelope, as the coffeeberry. [<L. *pulpa*, flesh] —**PULP LESS** *adj.*

PULP·OUS *adj.* Resembling pulp; pulpy.

PUL PIT (pōōl'-) *noun* 1 An elevated stand or desk for a preacher in a church. 2 The office or work of preaching; hence, the clergy as a class. 3 An elevated platform usually boxed in and variously used; as, the harpooner's *pulpit* on a whaling vessel.

—*adj.* Of or pertaining to the pulpit; as, *pulpit* oratory. [<L. *pulpitum*, stage, platform]

PUL·PIT EER' (pōōl-) *noun* A preacher: used depreciatively.

PULP·WOOD *noun* The soft wood of certain trees, as the spruce, used in the manufacture of paper.

PULP·Y *adj.* [**PULP·I ER, PULP·I·EST**] Consisting of or resembling pulp; of a soft, juicy consistency; succulent. —**PULP·I·LY** *adv.* —**PULP I NESS** *noun.*

PUL·QUE (pŭl'·kī *or* pōōl'·keh) *noun* A fermented drink made from various species of agave, especially from the juice of the maguey (*Agave atrovirens*). [<Sp., probably of Nahuatl origin]

PUL·SATE (pŭl'-) *intr. verb* [**·SAT·ED, ·SAT·ING**] To move with rhythmical impulses, as the pulse, heart, or arterial blood; throb; beat. [<L. *pulsatus* <*pulso*, beat]

PUL·SA·TILE (pŭl'·suh·til) *adj.* 1 Pulsatory. 2 That must be struck in order to produce sound; specifically, in music, percussive.

PUL·SA·TIL'·LA (pŭl-) *noun* The dried herb of the pasque-flower (*Anemone pulsatilla*, formerly *Pulsatilla vulgaris*),

used as a sedative and alterative; also, the plant itself. [<Sp.]

PUL·SA·TION (pŭl–) *noun* A throbbing or vibrating; also, a single throb or heartbeat.

PUL·SA·TIVE *adj.* Pulsating; throbbing; pulsatile. — **·LY** *adv.*

PUL·SA·TOR *noun* A machine which operates by pulsation, as a pneumatic rockdrill operated by puffs of air.

PUL′·SA·TO·RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to pulsation; having rhythmical movement; throbbing; beating; pulsatile.

1PULSE (pŭls) *noun* 1 The rhythmic beating of the arteries due to the successive contractions of the heart, especially as felt in pressing upon the radial artery at the wrist. 2 Any throbbing characterized by a short, quick, regular stroke or motion; pulsation. 3 Any movement, drift, or tendency indicative of general opinion, feeling or sentiment. — *intr. verb* **[PULSED, PULS·ING]** To manifest a pulse; pulsate; throb. [<L. *pulsus* <*pello*, beat] — **PULSE·LESS** *adj.*

2PULSE *noun* Leguminous plants collectively, as peas, beans, etc., or their edible seeds. [<OF. <L. *puls*, pottage]

PUL·SIM·E·TER (pŭl–) *noun* An instrument for indicating and registering the frequency, force, and variations of the pulse; a sphygmograph.

PUL·SOM·E·TER (pŭl–) *noun* 1 A pumping device operated without pistons by steam, and consisting of two pear-shaped chambers connected by valves; a vacuum pump. 2 A pulsimeter.

PUL·TUSK (pōōl′·tŏŏsk) A town in north-central Poland, 32 miles north of Warsaw; battle, 1915.

PUL·VER·A·BLE (pŭl′–) *adj.* Pulverizable.

PUL·VER·A′·CEOUS (–ay′·shus) *adj.* Having a powdery surface; pulverulent.

PUL′·VER·IZE (pŭl′–) *verb* **[·IZED, ·IZ·ING]** 1 To reduce or become reduced to powder or dust, as by grinding, crushing, etc.; to crush. 2 To demolish, as in argument; annihilate. Also [Br.] **PUL′·VER·ISE.** [<L. *pulvis, pulveris*, dust] — **PUL·VER·I·ZA′·TION** *noun* — **PUL′·VER·IZ·ER** *noun.*

PUL·VER·U·LENT (pŭl·vĕr′·yu·lunt) *adj.* Consisting of, reduceable or reduced to, fine powder or dust; dusty; powdery. — **PUL·VER·U·LENCE** *noun.*

PUL·VIL·LUS (pŭl–) *noun* **[·LI** *pl.*] One of a pair of adhesive pads between the claws of an insect's foot, as the paired cushions of a fly's foot. [<L. *pulvinus*, cushion]

PUL·VI·NATE (pŭl′–) *adj.* 1 Cushion- or pillow-shaped. 2 Having a pulvinus. 3 Swelling out like a pillow: said of a convex frieze. Also **PUL′·VI·NAT·ED.** — **PUL·VI·NAR** *adj.*

PUL·VI·NUS (pŭl–) *noun* [L.] **[·NI** (nī) *pl.*] The enlargement or swelling at the base of the leaves and leaflets of many leguminous and other plants, through which the sensitive movements are rendered possible.

PU·MA *noun* An American carnivore *(Felis couguar)* ranging from Canada to Patagonia, of a reddish-tawny color, about 4 feet in length, exclusive of the tail: also called *mountain lion.* [<Sp. <Quechua]

PUM·ICE (–is) *noun* Spongy or cellular volcanic lava, used as a polishing material, especially when powdered: also **PUM·ICE STONE.** — *tr. verb* **[PUM·ICED** (–ist), **PUM·IC·ING]** To smooth, polish, or clean with pumice. [<L. *pumex, pumicis*; perhaps <*spuma*, foam]

PUM·MEL Same as POMMEL.

1PUMP *noun* A mechanical device for raising, circulating, exhausting, or compressing a liquid or gas by drawing or pressing it through apertures and pipes. — *verb* 1 To raise, as water or other fluid, with a pump. 2 To raise water from by means of a pump: usually with a factitive predicate; as, to *pump* a well dry. 3 To work as in pumping or with an up-and-down motion like a pump handle. 4 To extract information from by means of persistent or artful questioning; as, to *pump* a witness; also, to extract by means of such questioning. 5 To propel after the manner of a pump; as, the heart *pumps* blood. [<MD. *pompe*] — **PUMP·ER** *noun.*

2PUMP *noun* A low-cut slipper without a fastening, having either high or low heels.

PUM′·PER·NICK·EL *noun* A bread of coarse unbolted rye originally used by German peasants. [<G.]

PUMP·KIN (pŭmp′– *or* pŭng′·kin) *noun* 1 A large trailing vine *(Cucurbita pepo)* with heart-shaped leaves; also, its large, round, edible, yellow fruit. 2 In Europe, the winter squash *(Cucurbita maxima)* or any of its varieties. [<OF. *pompon* <L. *pepo* <Gr. *pepōn*, melon]

PUMP′·KIN·SEED (pŭmp′– *or* pŭng′–) *noun* 1 A small freshwater sunfish, especially the common sunfish *(Lepomis gibbosus).* 2 The butterfish.

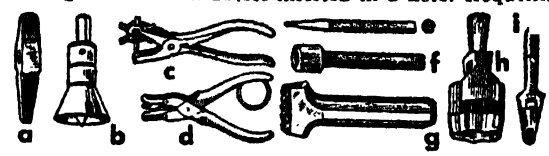
PUMP–PRIMING *noun* [Pop.] Government spending for the purpose of stimulating business.

PUN *noun* The witty use of two words having the same or similar sounds but different meanings, or of two different, more or less incongruous meanings of the same word. — *verb* **[PUNNED, PUN·NING]** To treat as, ply with, or make a pun or puns. [Origin uncertain] — **PUN·NING·LY** *adv.*

1PU·NA (pōō′–) Same as POON.

2PU·NA (pōō′–) *noun* 1 Any cold desert region. 2 Mountain sickness; illness caused by rarefaction of the air; soroche. [<Sp. <Quechua, desert]

1PUNCH *noun* 1 A tool for perforating or indenting or for driving out or in an object inserted in a hole: frequently



PUNCHES

a Blacksmith's square punch.
b Center punch.
c Revolving belt punch.
d Ticket punch.
e, g Stamping punches.
f, h, i Cutting punches.

tapered at one end. The working end may be sharp, pointed, or blunt, or may have a cutting edge enclosing an area or a pattern: often used in connection with a die or counter having a hole in which the punch fits with slight clearance. 2 A machine for impressing a design or stamping a die. — *tr. verb* To make a hole or indentation in with or as with a punch. [Short for PUNCHEON]

2PUNCH *verb* 1 To beat or strike, especially with the fist. 2 To poke with a stick; hence, to drive (range cattle); work as cowboy on a cattle ranch. — *noun* 1 A swift blow with the fist; also, a thrust or nudge. 2 [Pop.] Hence, vitality; effectiveness; force; directness; as, an editorial with *punch.* [Variant of 3POUNCE]

3PUNCH *noun* A beverage having wine or spirits, milk, tea, or fruit juices as a basic ingredient, sweetened, sometimes spiced, and diluted with water: variously called milk punch, fruit punch, rum punch, etc., from its principal ingredient. [<Hind. *panch* <Sans. *pancha*, five: from the five original ingredients: arrack, tea, sugar, water, and lemon]

PUNCH 1 The mock hero in a comic performance of puppets, called **PUNCH AND JUDY**; Punch is usually represented as a hunchback with an enormous hooked nose. 2 An English illustrated weekly journal of wit and humor, founded in 1841. [Abbreviation of PUNCHINELLO]

PUNCH-DRUNK *adj.* [Pop.] Suffering from cerebral concussion: said usually of prize fighters, among whom this condition often occurs.

1PUN·CHEON (–chun) *noun* 1 An upright supporting timber. 2 A punch or perforating tool, especially one for chipping stone or for stamping figures on plate or other material. 3 A broad, heavy piece of roughly dressed timber, having one flat, hewed side. [<OF. *poinchon* <L. *punctio*, puncture]

2PUN·CHEON (–chun) *noun* Formerly, a liquor cask of variable capacity, from 72 to 120 gallons; also, a liquor measure of varying amount: mostly of wine, 84 gallons. [<OF. *poinson*, wine-vessel]

PUNCH·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which punches. 2 A cowboy; cowpuncher.

PUN·CHI·NEL′·LO *noun* 1 A character in an Italian burlesque or puppet show, the original of the English Punch. 2 Hence, any comical or grotesque person resembling this character. [<It. *pulcinello*, puppet, <*pulcino*, young chicken, child, <L. *pullus*, young animal]

PUNC·TATE *adj.* 1 Covered or studded with dots, points, or minute depressions; dotted. 2 Pointed. Also **PUNC·TAT·ED.** [<LL. *punctatus* <*puncto*, point] — **PUNC·TA·TION** *noun.*

PUNC·TIL·I·O *noun* 1 A nice point of etiquette. 2 Preciseness in the observance of etiquette or ceremony. [<Sp. *puntillo*]

PUNC·TIL·I·OUS (–i·us) *adj.* 1 Very nice or exact in the observance of forms of etiquette, etc. 2 Of or pertaining to precise etiquette. — **·LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

PUNC·TU·AL (–choō·ul *or* –tyōō·ul) *adj.* 1 Exact as to appointed time; acting or arriving promptly; prompt. 2 Done or made precisely at an oppointed time, as a work or payment. 3 Punctilious; exact. 4 Consisting of or confined to a point as related to space. [<L. *punctum*, point, <*pungo*, punch] — **·LY** *adv.*

PUNC·TU·AL′·I·TY *noun* **[·TIES** *pl.*] The quality, characteristic, or habit of being punctual, in any sense.

PUNC′·TU·ATE (–choō·āte) *verb* **[·AT·ED, ·AT·ING]** 1 To divide or mark with significant points, as periods, commas, etc.; use punctuation. 2 To interrupt regularly; as, the silence was *punctuated* by loud screams. 3 To emphasize; as, he *punctuated* his speech with gestures. [<ML. *punctuo* <L. *punctum*, point] — **PUNC′·TU·A·TOR** *noun.*

PUNC·TU·A′·TION (–choō·ā′·shun) *noun* The use of points or marks in written or printed matter, to indicate the separation of the words into sentences, clauses, and phrases, and to aid in the better comprehension of the meaning and grammatical relation of the words; also, the marks so used. The chief punctuation points are:

the period	.	the exclamation point	!
the colon	:	the apostrophe	’
the semicolon	;	the hyphen	-
the comma	,	parentheses	()
the interrogation point	?	brackets	[]
		quotation marks	“ ”
		the dash	—
		the virgule	/

PUNC·TURE (–chŏor) *tr. verb* **[·TURED, ·TUR·ING]** 1 To pierce with or as with a sharp-pointed instrument; prick a hole

in; as, to *puncture* a tire. **2** To cause to collapse by pricking or exposing, as, to *puncture* a fallacy. See synonyms under PIERCE.
— *noun* **1** A small hole, as in a pneumatic tire, made by piercing with something sharp-pointed. **2** A minute depression; pit. **3** The act of puncturing. [<L. *punctura* <*pungo*, prick] — **PUNC TUR·A·BLE** *adj.*

PUNC′ TURE VINE *noun* A low-growing weed (*Tribulus terrestris*) of the caltrop family, having sharp divergent spines which often penetrate automobile tires: common in the western United States.

PUN DIT *noun* A learned Brahman, especially one versed in Sanskrit lore and in the science, laws, and religion of the Hindus; hence, any learned man. [<Hind. *pandit*]

PUNG *noun* [Local] A low box sled for one horse. [<Earlier form *tom pung*, probably a corruption of TOBOGGAN]

PUN GENT (pŭn′jənt) *adj.* **1** Having or causing sharp pricking, stinging, piercing, or acrid effects upon the senses. **2** Affecting the mind or feelings, as by sharp points, so as to cause pain; piercing; sharp. **3** Caustic; keen; racy; as, *pungent* sarcasm. **4** Terminating in a hard sharp point, as a pine needle. See synonyms under BITTER, HOT, RACY. [<L. *pungens* <*pungo*, prick] — **PUN GENCE, PUN GEN CY** *noun* — **PUN GENT LY** *adv.*

Pu NIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to ancient Carthage or the Carthaginians, who were regarded by the Romans as treacherous, hence, faithless; untrustworthy. — *noun* The Semitic language of the Carthaginians, a dialect of Phenician.

PUNIC WARS The three wars of Rome with Carthage (264–241, 218–201, 149–146 B.C.).

PUN ISH *tr. verb* **1** To inflict pain, restraint, or other penalty upon for a crime or fault. **2** To requite with a penalty; chastise; castigate, said of the offense; as, to *punish* forgery. **3** [Pop.] In a conflict, to damage; injure; as, a *punishing* blow. **4** [Pop.] To make inroads upon; deplete the stocks of; devour in large quantities; as, to *punish* the food. See synonyms under AVENGE, CHASTEN, REQUITE. [<OF. *punir* <L. *punio* <*pœna*, punishment] — **PUN ISH·ER** *noun.*

PUN ISH A BLE *adj.* Deserving of or liable to punishment: said of offenders or offenses. — **PUN·ISH A BIL′·I·TY** *noun.*

PUN ISH MENT *noun* **1** Penalty imposed, as for transgression of law; hence, any ill suffered in consequence of wrong-doing; also, the act of punishing. **2** [Pop.] Rough handling, as in a pugilistic encounter, a naval engagement, etc.

PU NI TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* **1** Pertaining to or inflicting punishment. **2** [Law] Of a character to punish or vindicate. Also **PU′ NI TO RY.** — **PU NI TIVE LY** *adv.* — **PU NI TIVE NESS** *noun.*

Pun JAB (pŭn·jahb) A province of NW. India; 99,089 square miles; capital, Lahore

Pun JA BI **1** A native of the Punjab. **2** Same as PANJABI.

Punjab STATES A group of 15 native states in NW. India; 38,146 square miles; capital, Lahore.

1PUNK *noun* **1** Wood decayed through the action of some fungus, and useful as tinder, touchwood. **2** An artificial preparation that will smolder without flame. [<Algonquian *punk*, live ashes; akin to PUNKY]

2PUNK *noun* **1** [Pop.] Rubbish, nonsense; anything worthless. **2** [Pop.] A young gangster. **3** [Obs.] A prostitute. — *adj.* [Pop.] Worthless; useless. [Origin uncertain]

PUN KA (pŭng′kuh) *noun* A fan; especially, a rectangular strip of cloth, etc., swung from the ceiling and moved by a servant or by machinery. Also **PUN KAH.** [<Hind. *pankhā*, a fan]

PUN KY (pŭng′kī) *noun* [**PUN·KIES** *pl.*] A minute, annoying, blood-sucking gnat or midge (genus *Culicoides*): also called *no-see-um*, *sand fly*. Also **PUN KEY, PUN KIE.** [<D. *punki* <Algonquian *punk*, *punk*]

PUN·STER *noun* One who puns; one addicted to punning.

1PUNT *noun* **1** A flat-bottomed, square-ended boat, usually with a seat in the middle and a well or seat at one or each end, for use in shallow waters, and propelled with a pole. **2** The kicking of a dropped football before it strikes the ground.
— *verb* **1** To propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bed of any body of shallow water; also, to carry in a punt. **2** To go hunting or fishing in a punt, ride in a punt. **3** In football, to kick (the ball) before it touches the ground, after dropping it from the hands. [<OE. <L. *ponto*, pontoon] — **PUNT ER** *noun.*

2PUNT *intr. verb* To play or gamble, especially against a bank or banker, as at faro, roulette, or baccarat; also, to back horses. [<F. *ponte*, a punt, <L. *punctum*, point] — **PUNT·ER** *noun.*

PUN·TO (pŭn′tō) *noun* A hit or thrust in fencing. [<Sp.]

PUN·TY Same as PONTIL.

PU NY *adj.* [**PU·NI·ER, PU·NI·EST**] **1** Weak and insignificant; of small and feeble development or importance; petty. **2** [Obs.] Puisne; later-born; younger. See synonyms under SMALL. [<OF. *puisné* <LL. *postnatus*, born afterwards] — **PU·NI LY** *adv.* — **PU·NI·NESS** *noun.*

PUP *noun* **1** A young dog; a puppy; also, the offspring of a seal. **2** [Pop.] A conceited young man or boy. — *intr. verb* [**PUPPED, PUP·PING**] To bring forth young, as the females of canine carnivores. [Abbreviation of PUPPY]

PU PA *noun* [**PU·PÆ** (-pee) *pl.*] **1** The quiescent stage in the development of an insect that undergoes a complete meta-



PUPÆ

a Three pupal stages of a bumblebee.
b Aquatic pupa of a gnat
c Suspended pupa of a butterfly.
d Girdled pupa of a butterfly.

morphosis, following the larval and preceding the adult stage; also, an insect in such a stage. **2** A similar developmental state in some echinoderms, as holothurians. [<L., girl, doll, feminine of *pupus*, boy] — **PU PAL** *adj.*

PU·PATE *intr. verb* [**·PAT·ED, ·PAT·ING**] To enter upon or undergo the pupal condition. — **PU·PA TION** *noun.*

1PU·PIL *noun* **1** A person of either sex or of any age under the care of a teacher; scholar; learner. **2** In civil law, a minor who is under the age of puberty and has a guardian. See synonyms under SCHOLAR. [<L. *pupillus*, *pupilla*, diminutives of *pupus*, boy, *pupa*, girl]

2PU·PIL *noun* The contractile opening in the iris of the eye, through which light reaches the retina. [<L. *pupilla*, pupil of the eye, little girl]

PU PIL·AGE (-ij) *noun* The state of being or the time during which one is a pupil.

PU PI·LAR′ I TY *noun* In Scots law, the interval between birth and the age of 14 in males and 12 in females. Also **PU PIL·LAR′ I TY** (-lar′·i·ti).

PU′·PIL·LA RY *adj.* Of or pertaining to a pupil or a ward.

Pu·PIN (poo-peen′), **MICHAEL IDVORSKY,** 1858–1935, Serbo-American physicist and inventor.

PU·PIP A ROUS (pu-) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a division (*Pupipara*) of dipterous insects in which the young are born ready to pupate, as bat ticks, sheep ticks, etc.

PUP PET *noun* **1** A small figure of a human being, that by means of strings or wires is made to perform mock drama; a marionette. **2** A person slavishly subject to the will of another; a tool. **3** A doll.
— *adj.* **1** Of or pertaining to puppets or mummery. **2** Performing the will of an unseen power; not autonomous; as, a *puppet* state or government. [<OF. *poupette* <L. *pupa*, girl, doll]

PUP PET·RY *noun* The performances of puppets or the manipulation of puppets; mummery.

PUPPET SHOW A mock drama, with puppets for the actors.

PUP PY *noun* [**PUP PIES** *pl.*] **1** The young of a canine mammal, as of a dog; a pup. **2** A conceited and forward young man, a silly fop. [<F. *poupée* <L. *pupa*, doll] — **ISH** *adj.*

PUPPY LOVE Adolescent love; sentimental, temporary infatuation.

PUP TENT A shelter tent.

PUR Same as PURR.

PUR BLIND (pūr-) *adj.* **1** Afflicted with dimness of vision; near-sighted; also, having little or no insight or understanding. **2** [Obs.] Totally blind. [<PURE + BLIND] — **LY** *adv.* — **·NESS** *noun.*

Pur CELL, HENRY, 1658?–95, English composer.

PUR CHAS·A BLE *adj.* That can be purchased; hence, venal; corrupt. — **PUR·CHAS·A·BIL′ I TY** *noun.*

PUR CHASE (-chus) *tr. verb* [**PUR CHASED, PUR CHAS·ING**] **1** To obtain as one's own by paying, or promising to pay, a price; buy. **2** To obtain at the expense of exertion, danger, devotion, flattery, sacrifice, etc. **3** [Law] To acquire (property) by one's own act or agreement, as distinguished from the act or mere operation of law. **4** To move or hold by a purchase; hoist or draw in by cable or pulley.
— *noun* **1** The act of purchasing; acquisition by giving an equivalent in money or other exchange, or by exertion, risk, etc. **2** That which is purchased; especially, that which is bought with money. **3** A mechanical advantage or hold, especially extent or amount of leverage; as, a longer crowbar gives a greater *purchase;* hence, any means, as influence, knowledge, etc., used to increase one's power or advantage. **4** A device that gives a mechanical advantage, as a thumbpiece to raise a cover or the like, especially, a tackle, etc., employing a rope, pulley, or windlass. **5** [Law] The act of acquiring property by payment of a price or value; hence, any lawful mode of acquiring property other than by inheritance or descent or by the mere operation of law. **6** Value; worth, especially as measured by the annual income, expressed in terms of years to indicate the period at the end of which the income received from a property will have covered the price paid for it; as, to buy at ten years' *purchase.* **7** A small territorial division in New Hampshire, originally made when the land was sold in lots to individuals by the state. **8** [Obs.] A seeking; also, attempt; endeavor. [<OF. *purchasier* <*pur-*, forth, + *chacier*, pursue] — **PUR·CHAS·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms (verb): acquire, buy, get, obtain, procure, secure. *Buy* and *purchase* are close synonyms, in numerous cases freely interchangeable, but with the difference usually found between words of Anglo-Saxon and French or Latin origin. The Anglo-Saxon *buy* is used for all the concerns of common life, the French *purchase* is often restricted to transactions of more dignity; yet *buy* is commonly more emphatic, and also appeals more strongly to the feelings. One may either *buy* or *purchase* fame, favor, honor, pleasure, etc., but we speak of victory or freedom as dearly *bought*. *Antonyms*: barter, exchange, sell.

PUR·DAH *noun* [Anglo-Indian] 1 A curtain or screen, especially one used to seclude women; also, the state of seclusion so secured. 2 The material of which a curtain is made.

PURE *adj.* 1 Free from mixture or contact with that which weakens, impairs, or pollutes; containing no foreign or vitiating material. 2 Free from adulteration; clear; clean; hence, genuine; stainless; as, *pure* food, *pure* motives. 3 Free from moral defilement; innocent; chaste; unsullied; also, free from coarseness; refined; as, a *pure* life, *pure* language. 4 Free from foreign or imported elements: said especially of language and works of art. 5 In music, mathematically correct as to intervals; free from harsh quality in tone; also, correct in form or style; finished. 6 In philosophy, considered apart from its attributes or from concrete experience; abstract; also, a priori. 7 Having a single tone or sound, as an unaspirated consonant. 8 Theoretical; concerned with fundamental research, as distinguished from practical application: said of sciences. 9 In genetics, breeding true with respect to one or more characters, homozygous. 10 Nothing but; real; sheer; as, *pure* mischief, *pure* luck. [<L. *purus*, clean] — **PURE·NESS** *noun*.

Synonyms: absolute, chaste, classic, classical, clean, clear, continent, fair, genuine, guileless, guiltless, holy, immaculate, incorrupt, innocent, mere, perfect, real, sheer, simple, spotless, stainless, true, unadulterated, unblemished, uncorrupted, undefiled, unmingled, unmixed, unpolluted, unspotted, unstained, unsullied, untainted, untarnished, upright, virtuous. Material substances are called *pure* in the strict sense when free from foreign admixture of any kind; as, *pure* oxygen, the word is often used to signify free from any defiling or objectionable admixture (the original sense); we speak of water as *pure* when it is bright, clear, and refreshing, even if it contains mineral salts in solution; in the medical and chemical sense, only distilled water (*aqua destillata*) is *pure*. In moral and religious use *pure* denotes positive excellence of a high order; one is *innocent* who knows nothing of evil, and has experienced no touch of temptation; one is *pure* who, with knowledge of evil and exposure to temptation, keeps heart and soul *unstained*. *Virtuous* refers primarily to right action, *pure* to right feeling, as, "Blessed are the *pure* of heart: for they shall see God." *Matt.* v, 8. See REFINE, INNOCENT, MODEST, VIRTUOUS. *Antonyms*: adulterated, defiled, dirty, filthy, gross, impure, indecent, indelicate, lewd, mixed, obscene, polluted, stained, sullied, tainted, tarnished, unchaste, unclean; see also synonyms for FOUL, IMMODEST.

PURE BLOOD *noun* 1 An individual descended from a long line of ancestors of the same ethnic or racial stock: said especially of American Indians. 2 A purebred animal. — **PURE-BLOODED** *adj.*

PURE BRED *adj.* Bred from stock having had no admixture for many generations: said especially of livestock. — *noun* A purebred animal.

PURE CULTURE A culture or medium for the isolation and cultivation of micro-organisms of a particular kind, as those of anthrax, diphtheria, etc.

PU RÉE (pyōō- *or* pōō-ray'; *F.* pu·reh') *noun* A thick soup, usually of vegetables, boiled and strained. [<F.]

PURE LINE A strain of plants or animals which through self-fertilization, continued inbreeding, or other means, exhibit a high degree of stability in one or more genetic characteristics.

PURE LY *adv.* 1 So as to be free from admixture, taint, or any harmful substance. 2 Chastely; innocently. 3 Merely. 4 [Pop.] Completely; totally; absolutely; as, they're *purely* starving.

PUR FLE *verb* [**PUR·FLED** (-fld), **PUR FLING**] To decorate, as with a wrought or flowered border; border. — *noun* A richly ornamented border. [<F. *pourfiler* <L. *pro*, before, + *filum*, thread] — **PUR FLING** *noun*.

PUR GA·TIVE (-tiv) *adj.* Efficacious in purging; cathartic. — *noun* A cathartic.

PUR GA TO' RI AL *adj.* 1 Pertaining to purgatory. 2 Tending to purge from sin; expiatory. Also **PUR GA TO' RI AN.**

PUR'·GA·TO RY *noun* [**·RIES** *pl.*] 1 An intermediate state where souls are made fit for paradise or heaven by expiatory suffering. In Roman Catholic doctrine, a place or state where penitent souls departing this life are, by the ministry of suffering, cleansed from venial sins and the temporal punishment due to remitted mortal sin, before admittance into heaven. Roman Catholics hold that souls may be aided in purgatory by the prayers and alms of the faithful or by the mass. 2 Any place or state of banishment or temporary condemnation, or any condition of misery.

PURGE *verb* [**PURGED, PURG·ING**] 1 To purify or cleanse from whatever is impure, foreign, or superfluous; also, to remove (anything foreign or impure) by or in the course of purification or cleansing. 2 To clear from accusation, suspicion, or guilt. 3 To clear thoroughly, as the bowels, by a detergent or cathartic; be affected with or as with a cathartic. 4 To clarify; free from sediment; become pure by clarification or by escape of impurities. 5 To destroy or remove from a nation, political party, or community, an undesired group or individual; especially, to kill off en masse (those considered dangerous or deleterious to a nation or cause).

— *noun* 1 The act or operation of purging, in any sense. 2 That which purges; specifically, a medicine causing active evacuation of the bowels; a cathartic; also, its administration or operation. [<L. *purgo*, cleanse] — **PURG ER** *noun* — **PURG ING** *noun*.

PU RI (pōō-ree) A seaport town in SW. Orissa, India; place of pilgrimage. Also called *Juggernaut*. See JUGGERNAUT.

PU RI·FI CA'·TION *noun* 1 The act or operation of purifying: said of things physical or spiritual. 2 The act or observance of formal cleansing from ceremonial defilement.

PU'·RI FY *verb* [**·FIED, ·FY ING**] 1 To free from admixture with foreign or vitiating elements; make clear or pure; grow or become pure or clean. 2 To free from sin or its defilement. 3 To cleanse ceremonially. 4 To make conformable to a rhetorical standard of purity, as language. [<L. *purifico*, make pure] — **PU RIF' I CA TO RY** *adj.* — **PU' RI FI ER** *noun*.

Synonyms: clarify, clean, cleanse, filter, refine, wash. See AMEND, CHASTEN, CLEANSE. *Antonyms*: contaminate, corrupt, debase, defile, deprave, infect, poison, taint, vitiate.

PU RIM (pu'- *or* pōō'-) A Jewish festival commemorating the defeat of Haman's plot to massacre the Jews (*Esth.* ix, 26), observed about the 1st of March. [<Heb.]

PU RINE (-reen *or* -rin) *noun* A white, crystalline compound, $C_5H_4N_4$, which is closely related to uric acid in structure. Also **PU·RIN.** [< L. *purus*, pure, + URINE]

PURINE GROUP An important group of organic compounds widely distributed in nature and related to purine, as caffeine, xanthine, uric acid, etc.

PUR ISM (pure'-) *noun* Extreme strictness in regard to the use of words, or an instance of it. — **PUR IST** *noun* — **PUR·IS TIC** *adj.*

PU RI TAN *noun* 1 One of a group or party of English Protestants (1559) who advocated simpler forms of creed and ritual in the Established Church, freedom of conscience and worship, and condemned all laxity of morals. Many of them emigrated to the American colonies in the 17th century, especially to the Massachusetts Bay Colony. 2 One who is scrupulously strict, or censorious and exacting in his religious life: often not capitalized.

— *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Puritans or their beliefs or customs. — **PU RI TAN IC** *adj.*

PU RI TAN'·I·CAL *adj.* Governed by the Puritan code; rigidly scrupulous in religious observance and morals; strict. — **·LY** *adv.*

PU RI TAN ISM *noun* The spirit, doctrines, and practices of the Puritans; religious and moral scrupulousness and austerity; also, the New England character and spirit.

PU RI TY *noun* 1 The character or state of being pure, in any sense, as freedom from dirt or foreign or adulterating matter; cleanness, moral cleanness; innocence; freedom from sinister or improper design; absence of admixture. 2 Saturation: said of a color. 3 The use of no foreign words, phrases, or idioms; use of words with only the precise form, connection, and meaning assigned to them by good usage. See synonyms under INNOCENCE, VIRTUE. [<L. *purus*]

PUR KIN JE (poor'-kin yeh), **JOHANNES EVANGELISTA**, 1787-1869, Czech physiologist.

PURKINJE CELL One of the large, flask-shaped ganglion cells interposed as a single layer between the two layers of gray matter in the cerebellar cortex of the brain.

1PURL *verb* 1 To whirl, or cause to whirl, as in an eddy. 2 To flow with a bubbling sound, as a small stream, among stones; ripple. — *noun* 1 A circling movement of water; an eddy. 2 A gentle continued murmur, as of a rippling stream. [Compare Norw. *purla*, gush out, bubble up]

2PURL *tr. verb* 1 To decorate with a fancy border; purfle. 2 In knitting, to make (a stitch) backward; seam stitch. 3 To make an edging of fine lace or embroidery loops. — *noun* 1 An edge of embroidery, lace, or galloon; in lacework, a spiral of gold or silver wire. 2 A stitch in knitting which gives horizontal ridges on both sides. [Etymology unknown]

PUR LIEU (-lyōō) *noun* 1 *pl.* The outlying districts or outskirts of any place. 2 A place in which one is free to come and go; a haunt. 3 Formerly, ground unlawfully taken for a royal forest, but afterward disafforested and restored to its rightful owners. [<OF. *puralee*, a going through]

PUR LIN *noun* One of several horizontal timbers supporting rafters. Also **PUR·LINE.**

PUR·LOIN *verb* To take or carry away by theft; steal. See

synonyms under ABSTRACT, STEAL. [<OF. *purloignier* <LL. *prolongo*, prolong] —**·ER** *noun.*

PUR·PLE *noun* 1 A color of mingled red and blue, between crimson and violet; in ancient times, the color obtained from the murex, properly a crimson. 2 Cloth or a garment of this color, worn formerly by sovereigns, especially the emperors of Rome; hence, royal power or dignity; preeminence in rank or wealth. 3 The office of a cardinal: from the official red hat and robes; also, the episcopal dignity: from its purple insignia.

—*verb* [**PUR·PLED** (-pld), **PUR·PLING**] To color or imbue with purple; become purple.

—*adj.* 1 Of the color of purple. 2 Hence, imperial; regal. 3 Conspicuously brilliant or ornate; said of language.

PURPLE FINCH The rose-breasted American finch *(Carpodacus purpureus).*

PURPLE-FRINGED ORCHIS A terrestrial orchid of North America *(Habenaria psycodes)* with fragrant purple, lilac, or rarely white flowers.

Purple Heart A decoration of honor of the **Order of the Purple Heart** in the form of a purple enameled heart surrounded by a gold-colored border and bearing the head of George Washington in gold-colored relief: established by George Washington in 1782; revived 1932; awarded to members of the armed forces or to citizens of the United States honorably wounded in action, or as a result of enemy action.

PURPLE MEDIC Lucerne.

PURPLE OF CASSIUS A rich and powerful pigment obtained from a mixture of stannic, stannous, and gold chlorides: used chiefly in miniature- and enamel-painting.

PURPLE OSIER Red osier.

PUR·PLISH *adj.* Somewhat purple.

PUR·PORT *verb* To convey as the meaning or intention; give or have the impression of, signify; mean; imply. See synonyms under IMPORT.

—**PUR·PORT** *noun* 1 That which is conveyed or suggested to the mind as the meaning or intention; import; significance. 2 The substance of a statement, etc., given in other than the exact words. See synonyms under PURPOSE. [<OF. *purporter*, intend, <*pur-*, forth, + *porter*, carry]

PUR POSE (-pus) *verb* [**PUR POSED** (-pust), **PUR·POS·ING**] To have or place before oneself, as an aim or intent; determine, resolve, or intend; have a fixed design or determination. —*noun* 1 The idea or ideal kept before the mind as an end of effort or action; plan; design; aim. 2 The particular thing to be effected or attained; practical advantage or result; consequence; use; as, words to little *purpose.* 3 Settled resolution; determination; constancy. 4 Purport; intent, as of spoken or written language. 5 A proposition; proposal; question at issue. —**ON PURPOSE** With previous design; intentionally. [<OF. <L. *propositum* <*pro*, before, + *pono*, place]

Synonyms (noun): aim, design, determination, drift, end, intent, intention, meaning, motive, object, plan, project, purport, resolution, resolve, view. Compare AIM, CAUSE, DESIGN, END, IDEA, PLAN, PROJECT, REASON, SERVICE. *Antonyms*: See synonyms for ACT.

Synonyms (verb): design, determine, intend, mean, propose, resolve. See PROPOSE.

PUR·POSE·FUL *adj.* Having, or marked by, purpose; intentional; important; significant. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PUR·POSE·LESS *adj.* Having no definite design or use; aimless. See synonyms under FAINT. —**·LY** *adv.*

PUR·POSE·LY *adv.* For a purpose; intentionally; deliberately; on purpose.

PUR·PO·SIVE (-siv) *adj.* 1 Pertaining to, having, or indicating purpose. 2 Functional. —**·LY** *adv.* —**·NESS** *noun.*

PUR PU RA (-pū·ruh) *noun* A disease characterized especially by livid spots on the skin caused by extravasated blood. [<L.; see PURPLE] —**PUR PU·RIC** *adj.*

PUR·PURE *noun* Purple: one of the colors or tinctures used in heraldic description.

PUR·PU·RIC *adj.* Of or pertaining to a purple tint.

PURPURIC ACID A compound, $C_8H_5N_5O_6$, known only in combination, chiefly by its ammonium salt.

PUR·PU·RIN (-pū·rin) *noun* A red crystalline compound, $C_{14}H_8O_5$, contained in madder, largely used in dyeing: also prepared synthetically. Also **PUR PU·RINE.** [<L. *purpura*, purple]

PURR *verb* To make a low murmuring sound, as a contented cat; signify by or as by purring. —*noun* An intermittent murmuring sound, such as a cat makes when pleased. Also **PUR.** [Imitative]

PURSE *noun* 1 A small bag or pouch of leather or the like, often having the mouth drawn together with a drawstring; especially one for carrying money; hence, anything for carrying money on the person. 2 Available resources or means; a treasury; as, the public *purse.* 3 A sum of money offered as a prize or tendered as a gift, as for a contest or charitable collection.

—*tr. verb* [**PURSED, PURS·ING**] 1 To contract into wrinkles or folds, like the mouth of a purse; pucker; as, to *purse* the lips. 2 To place in a purse; treasure up. [<F. *bourse*, purse, <Gr. *byrsa*, hide]

PURSE-PRIDE *noun* Arrogance due to the possession of wealth. —**PURSE-PROUD** *adj.*

PURS·ER *noun* An officer having charge of the accounts, etc., of a vessel; formerly, a naval paymaster. —**·SHIP** *noun.*

PURS·LANE (-lin *or* -lān) *noun* A procumbent fleshy annual plant *(Portulaca oleracea)* of gardens and waste places, with reddish-green stem and leaves and small yellow flowers: used in Europe as a salad, but regarded as a weed in the United States. Also spelled *pussley.* [<OF. *porcelaine* <L. *porcilaca*]

PUR·SU·ANCE *noun* The act of pursuing; a following after or following out; prosecution: usually in the phrase *in pursuance of.*

PUR·SU·ANT *adj.* Done in accordance with or by reason of something; conformable. —*adv.* In accordance; agreeably; conformably: usually with *to*: also **PUR·SU·ANT·LY.**

PUR·SUE *verb* [**PUR·SUED, PUR·SU·ING**] 1 To follow persistently, with the purpose of seizing or securing; chase, hunt. 2 To endeavor persistently to attain or gain; seek, as, to *pursue* pleasure. 3 To proceed along, as a course or path; apply oneself to or practice; continue; follow up, as, to *pursue* one's studies. See synonyms under FOLLOW. [<L. *prosequor* <*pro*, forward, + *sequor*, follow] —**PUR·SU A BLE** *adj.* —**PUR SU ER** *noun.*

PUR SUIT *noun* 1 The act of pursuing; a chase. 2 That which is followed as a continued employment; a business, vocation. See synonyms under HUNT.

PURSUIT PLANE A powerful, speedy, highly maneuverable airplane, heavily armed, but with short range, designed to intercept, pursue, and attack enemy aircraft: also called *fighter airplane.*

PUR·SUI·VANT (-swĭ·vunt) *noun* 1 An attendant upon a herald; an officer of the third and lowest rank in the College of Heralds, performing similar duties to a herald. 2 [Obs.] A follower; especially, a military attendant of the king. [<OF. *poursuivant*]

PURS Y *adj.* [**PURS·I·ER, PURS·I·EST**] Short-breathed; asthmatic; hence, fat. See synonyms under CORPULENT. [<L. *pulso*, beat] —**PURS I NESS** *noun.*

PUR·TE NANCE *noun* [Obs.] Appurtenance; specifically, the inwards of an animal.

PU·RU LENT (pū'·rōō lunt) *adj.* Consisting of or secreting pus, suppurating. [<L. *purulentus* <*pus*, pus] —**PU RU·LENCE** or **·LEN CY** *noun* —**PU RU LENT LY** *adv.*

Pu RUS (pōō·rōōs') A river in SE. Peru and western Brazil; about 1,850 miles to the Amazon River.

PUR·VEY (-vay') *verb* To furnish or provide supplies for; furnish or provide provisions. [<OF. *porveoir* <L. *provideo*, provide]

PUR·VEY ANCE *noun* 1 The act of purveying. 2 That which is purveyed or supplied; provisions. 3 A former prerogative of royalty, abolished in 1660, enabling a monarch to buy goods at an appraised value, and also to enforce personal service.

PUR·VEY·OR *noun* 1 One who furnishes supplies for living, especially for the table; a caterer. 2 An officer who formerly, by exaction or otherwise, made provision for the king's household.

PUR VIEW (-vū) *noun* 1 Extent, sphere, or scope of anything, as of official authority. 2 Range of view, experience, or understanding; outlook. 3 [Law] The body or the scope or limit of a statute. [<OF. *pourveu*, provided]

PUS (pŭs) *noun* A secretion from inflamed tissues, as in healing wounds, usually viscid or creamy, and consisting of modified leucocytes and other cells in a liquid plasma; the result of suppuration. [<L. <*puteo*, rot]

Pu·SEY (pū'·zi), **Edward Bouverie**, 1800–82, English theologian. —**Pu SEY·ISM** *noun* —**Pu·SEY·ITE** *noun.*

PUSH (pŏŏsh) *verb* 1 To press against with force; drive or impel by pressure; apply steady pressure to, in, or for the purpose of moving: opposed to *draw* and *pull.* 2 To urge or press forward or promote by vigorous and persistent efforts; prosecute energetically; as, he *pushes* his business. 3 To advance urgently; hasten: with *on.* 4 To bear hard upon; straiten; perplex; as, *pushed* for funds. 5 To importune; urge.

—*noun* 1 A propelling or thrusting pressure; repulsion as opposed to attraction or pull; a shove. 2 An extremity, exigency; as, at a *push* for money. 3 Determined activity; energy. 4 Anything pushed to cause action; a pushbutton. 5 [Pop.] The crowd; a number of friends or associates; as, he fooled the whole *push*; also, an influential clique. 6 In Australia, a body of larrikins. [<F. *pousser* <L. *pulso* <*pulsus* <*pello*, strike]

Synonyms: crowd, drive, expedite, force, hasten, impel, importune, press, propel, prosecute, shove, thrust, urge. See DRIVE, HUSTLE, JAM. *Antonyms*: see DRAW.

PUSH·BALL *noun* A game played with a ball 6 feet in diameter and weighing 48 pounds, in which each of two sides tries to push the ball across the opponents' goal.

PUSH'·BUT·TON *noun* A button or knob which, on being pushed, opens or closes a circuit in an electric system, thereby turning on or off a light, ringing a bell, etc.

PUSH·CART *noun* A two- or four-wheeled cart pushed by hand: used by fruit-venders, peddlers, hawkers, etc.

PUSH·ER *noun* 1 One who or that which pushes; especially, an active, energetic person. 2 An airplane with the propeller in the rear of the wings: also **PUSHER AIRPLANE.**

PUSH·ING *adj.* 1 Possessing business enterprise and energy. 2 Possessing aggressiveness; impertinent. —**·LY** *adv.*

PUSH·KIN (pōōsh'–), **ALEXANDER SERGEIEVICH,** 1799–1837, Russian poet.

PUSH–OVER *noun* [Pop.] A susceptible person; an easy mark; also, anything done or that can be done with little or no effort.

PUSH·PIN *noun* A children's game in which pins are pushed over each other.

PUSH·TU (pŭsh'·tōō) *noun* The language of the dominant race in Afghanistan, belonging to the eastern group of Iranian languages. Also *Afghan, Pashto.* Also **PUSH·TO.**

PU·SIL·LA·NIM'·I·TY *noun* Faint–heartedness; indecision; cowardice. Also **PU·SIL·LAN'·I·MOUS·NESS.**

PU·SIL·LAN'·I·MOUS (–mus) *adj.* 1 Lacking strength of mind, courage, or spirit; mean–spirited; cowardly. 2 Characterized by weakness of purpose or lack of courage. [<L. *pusillus,* very little, + *animus,* mind] —**·LY** *adv.*

Synonyms: cowardly, dastardly, faint–hearted, feeble, mean–spirited, recreant, spiritless, timid, timorous, weak. *Antonyms:* see synonyms for BRAVE.

PUSS (pŏŏs) *noun* A cat: a pet name; also, by extension, a child or young woman. [Compare D. *poes,* cat; Dan. *pus,* darling]

PUSS (pŏŏs) *noun* [Pop.] The mouth; face. [<Ir. *pus,* mouth, lips]

PUSS·LEY (pŭs'·lĭ) *noun* Purslane. Also **PUS·SLY.**

PUSS MOTH A common European moth *(Cerura vinula)* with grayish wings, and two rows of black spots on the abdomen.

PUS·SY (pŏŏs'–) *noun* [**PUS SIES** *pl.*] 1 Puss; a cat: a diminutive. 2 A fuzzy catkin, as of a willow, a birch, etc.

PUS SY (pŭs'·ĭ) *adj.* Full of pus.

PUS' SY·FOOT (pŏŏs'–) *intr. verb* To tread softly and stealthily as a cat; hence, to act slyly.

PUSSY WILLOW (pŏŏs'·ĭ) 1 A small American willow *(Salix discolor)* with silky catkins in early spring: also called *glaucous willow.* 2 One of various other willows bearing catkins in early spring.

PUS TU LANT (pŭs'–) *adj.* Causing pustules. —*noun* A medicine that causes pustules.

PUS TU·LAR *adj.* 1 Proceeding from or marked by pustules; as, a *pustular* eruption. 2 Pustulate.

PUS' TU LATE *verb* [**·LAT·ED, ·LAT·ING**] To form into or become pustules. —*adj.* (–lāte *or* lĭt) Covered with pustules or pustulelike elevations.

PUS·TU·LA'·TION *noun* The formation of pustules; a pustular eruption; also, a pustule.

PUS TULE *noun* 1 A small circumscribed elevation of the skin with an inflamed base containing pus. 2 Any elevation resembling a pimple or a blister. [<L. *pustula*]

1PUT (pŏŏt) *verb* [**PUT, PUT·TING**] 1 To set, lay, or place; bring into or move in any place or position; as, *put* the book on the table. 2 To bring into a particular state, condition, or relation; as, to *put* a person to sleep, *put* one at his ease. 3 To place; attach; as, to *put* trust in a friend; attribute; as, to *put* the wrong interpretation on a remark; also, to consider as the result of; as, *put* it to ignorance. 4 To bring to notice for debate or consideration; propose; advance; as, to *put* a question. 5 To set or apply, as the mind: also used reflexively. 6 To express in words; render; state; as, the argument was well *put.* 7 To move to action; constrain; incite; urge. 8 To cast or throw (a weight) with forward and upward motion of the arm; as, to *put* the shot. 9 To direct one's course; start in a specified direction: especially in nautical usage. —**TO PUT ABOUT** To change from one tack to its opposite; change direction; go about. —**TO PUT AHEAD** To advance; put forward, as a clock or watch. —**TO PUT BACK** 1 To retard; hinder. 2 To replace. 3 To place or imagine to be at an earlier time, as the hands of a watch. 4 To return; as, to *put back* to land. —**TO PUT BY** 1 To thrust aside; turn away. 2 To lay by or store up, as money. —**TO PUT DOWN** 1 To repress; crush. 2 To degrade; demote. 3 To subscribe. 4 To lay away in preservation for future sale or use, as butter, eggs, etc. —**TO PUT FORTH** 1 To extend; reach. 2 To present to notice. 3 To exert; as, to *put forth* strength. 4 To publish, as a book. 5 To shoot; germinate; as, buds *put forth.* 6 To put to sea; set out or forward. —**TO PUT IN** 1 To enter a place for shelter or supplies, as a ship into harbor, or a person into an inn or hotel. 2 To intercept or interrupt; interpolate. —**TO PUT OFF** 1 To lay aside; as to *put off* a garment. 2 To discard. 3 To delay; postpone. 4 To turn aside from a purpose. 5 To set sail; depart. —**TO PUT** (one) **ON TO** [Pop.] To tell (someone) about; inform; make (someone) wise to. —**TO PUT THROUGH** To push to successful completion; accomplish. —**TO PUT TO DEATH** 1 To execute; as, the murderer was *put to death.* 2 To slaughter; kill. —**TO PUT TO IT** To cause distress to; to press hard. —**TO PUT TO RIGHTS** To arrange properly. —**TO PUT TWO AND TWO TOGETHER** To infer correctly from given circumstances. —**TO PUT UP** 1 To lay aside or put in its proper place. 2 To lodge; as, to *put up* for the night. 3 To stake, as money. 4 To preserve; can; as, to *put up* tomatoes. 5 To build; as, to *put up* a post office. —**TO PUT UP WITH** To endure; tolerate.

—*noun* 1 The act of putting, as a cast or throw. 2 A contract by which one person, in consideration of money paid to another, acquires the privilege of selling or delivering to the latter within a certain time some article named, as wheat or cotton, or shares at a stipulated price: opposed to *call.*

—*adj.* [Pop.] Fixed; settled as fixed; as, my hat won't stay *put.* [Compare OE. *potian,* push]

Synonyms (verb): deposit, lay, place, set. *Put* is the most general term for bringing an object to some point or within some space, however exactly or loosely; we may *put* a horse in a pasture, or *put* a bullet in a rifle or into an enemy. *Place* denotes more careful movement and more exact location; as, to *place* a crown on one's head, or a garrison in a city. To *lay* is to *place* in a horizontal or recumbent position; to *set* is to *place* or adjust in a certain place or position; we *lay* a cloth, and *set* a dish upon a table. To *deposit* is to *put* in a place of security for future use; as, to *deposit* money in a bank; the original sense, to *lay* down is also common; as, the stream *deposits* sediment; insects *deposit* eggs. Compare SET.

2PUT (pŭt) *noun* [Pop.] One of the sharp sounds made by a gasoline engine, machine–gun, etc. [Imitative]

PU·TA MEN (pū–) *noun* [**PU·TAM·I·NA** *pl.*] The hard bony stone of certain fruits, as the cherry. [<L., waste, a husk, <*puto,* cleanse, prune] —**PU·TAM·I·NOUS** *adj.*

PUT AND TAKE A game of chance in which the players add to or take from a pool.

PU TA TIVE (–tĭv) *adj.* Supposed; reported; reputed. [<F. *putatif* <L. *puto,* think] —**·LY** *adv.*

PUT LOG (pŏŏt– *or* pŭt–) *noun* A crosspiece in a scaffolding, its inner end resting in a hole in the wall and its outer on a ledger.

PUT NAM (pŭt'·num), **ISRAEL,** 1718–90, American Revolutionary general. —**AMELIA EARHART** See EARHART.

PUT–OFF (pŏŏt–) *noun* An evasion; excuse.

PUT–OUT (pŏŏt–) *noun* The act of causing an out, as of batter or base–runner in baseball.

PUT–PUT (pŭt–) *noun* [Pop.] 1 A gasoline engine; especially, one used in propelling a small boat. 2 A machine–gun.

PU TRE FAC'·TION *noun* 1 The progressive chemical decomposition of organic matter, as by the agency of anaerobic bacteria, with the production of evil–smelling compounds; the state of being putrefied. 2 Putrescent or putrefied matter.

PU·TRE FAC'·TIVE *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to putrefaction. 2 Producing putrefaction.

PU'·TRE·FY *verb* [**·FIED, ·FY·ING**] To decay or cause to decay with fetid odor; rot; decompose; make or become gangrenous. [<L. *putreo,* be putrid, + *facio,* make] —**PU'·TRE·FI·ER** *noun.*

Synonyms: corrupt, decay, decompose, rot. See CORRUPT, DECAY. *Antonyms:* disinfect, embalm, freshen, preserve, purify, vitalize, vivify.

PU·TRES·CENCE *noun* 1 The state of undergoing putrefaction. 2 Something that is putrescent.

PU·TRES·CENT (pū–) *adj.* 1 Becoming putrid: undergoing putrefaction. 2 Pertaining to putrefaction.

PU·TRES·CI·BLE (pū–) *adj.* Liable to putrefy. — *noun* A body that decomposes at a certain temperature in contact with air and moisture: generally containing nitrogen. —**PU·TRES·CI BIL'·I·TY** *noun.*

PU·TRES·CINE (pū–) *noun* A colorless, ill–smelling ptomaine, $C_4H_{12}N_2$, resulting from the bacterial decomposition of animal tissues.

PU·TRID *adj.* 1 Being in a state of putrefaction; decomposed or decomposing; rotten; as, *putrid* meat. 2 Indicating or produced by putrefaction; as, a *putrid* smell. 3 Rotten; corrupt. See synonyms under DEAD, ROTTEN. [<L. *putridus* <*putreo,* be rotten] —**PU·TRID·I·TY, PU·TRID·NESS** *noun.*

PUTSCH (pŏŏch) *noun* [G.] An outbreak or rebellion; an attempted coup d'état.

PUTT (pŭt) *noun* The act or stroke in golf of hitting the ball into or near the hole from a short distance. —*verb* To strike (the ball) with a putter with such a stroke. [Variant of 2PUT]

PUT·TEE (pŭt'–) *noun* A gaiter wound spirally about the leg, from knee to ankle, as used by soldiers, sportsmen, etc.; also, a leather legging strapped around the leg. Also **PUT·TY.** [<Hind. *patti*]

1PUT TER (pŭt'–) *noun* 1 One who putts; as, he is a poor *putter.* 2 An upright stiff–shafted golf club used on the putting green.

2PUT·TER (pŭt'–) *intr. verb* [Pop.] To trifle; potter. —**PUT·TER·ER** *noun.*

PUT·TI·ER (pŭt'–) *noun* One who putties; a glazier.

PUT·TING (pŏŏt–) *noun* The action of the verb *to put, putting* the shot.

PUTTING GREEN (pŭt–) In golf, the smooth ground within twenty yards of the hole.

PUT·TY (pŭt′–) *noun* 1 Whiting mixed with linseed oil to the consistency of dough: used for filling holes or cracks in carpenterwork, securing panes of glass in the sash, making relief ornaments, etc. 2 Fine lime mortar for filling cracks, finishing, etc. — **IRON PUTTY** Ferric oxide mixed with boiled linseed oil: used in making pipe-joint connections. — **RED-LEAD PUTTY** Red and white lead mixed with boiled linseed oil, used mainly for cementing pipe-joints.
— *tr. verb* [**PUT·TIED, PUT·TY·ING**] To fill up or stop with putty; apply putty to. [<OF. *potee*, calcined tin]
PUTTY KNIFE A knife with a spatulalike blade, used by glaziers in puttying window glass, etc.
PUTTY POWDER Tin oxide, or tin and lead oxide, used for polishing glass, metals, etc.
PUT′·TY·ROOT *noun* An American orchid *(Aplectrum hyemale)* with a scape bearing a loose raceme of brownish flowers produced yearly.
PU·TU·MA′·YO (pōō·tōō·mah′·yō) A tributary of the Amazon in Ecuador, Colombia, and Peru; about 1,000 miles long; forms the greater part of the boundary between Colombia and Peru; rubber-producing region: in Brazil, called *Içá*.
PUT–UP (pŏŏt–) *adj.* Prearranged or contrived in an artful manner; as, a *put-up* job.
PU·VIS DE CHA·VANNES (pu·vee′ duh shah·vahn′), **PIERRE,** 1824–98, French painter.
PUY (pwee) *noun* A conical hill of volcanic origin. [<F. <L. *podium*, a height]
PUY-DE-DÔME (pwee-duh-dōme′) A mountain in central France; 4,972 ft.
PU-YI (pōō-yee), **HENRY,** born 1906, last Manchu emperor of China, 1908–12; abdicated; puppet emperor of Manchukuo, 1934–45, under name *Kang Te*.
PUZ·ZLE *verb* [**PUZ·ZLED** (-ld), **PUZ·ZLING**] 1 To confuse or perplex; mystify; to be perplexed or in doubt. 2 To ascertain or solve by investigation and study, as something perplexing: with *out*. 3 To make intricate; entangle. 4 To attempt to solve something perplexing: with *over*. See synonyms under PERPLEX.
— *noun* 1 A thing difficult to understand or explain; perplexing problem; an enigma or problem; especially, something, as a toy, purposely arranged so as to require time, patience, and ingenuity to solve its intricacies. 2 The state of being puzzled; a quandary; perplexity. See synonyms under 2RIDDLE. — **CROSS-WORD PUZZLE** A pattern of white and black spaces, of which the white spaces are to be filled with letters that form words, vertically, horizontally, or diagonally, to agree with accompanying definitions. [Aphetic for *opposal* <OPPOSE]
PUZ·ZLE·MENT *noun* State of being nonplused; perplexity.
PUZ·ZLER *noun* One who or that which puzzles; a knotty question.
PX *noun* A military post exchange or general store.
PY·, PYO· Combining forms from Greek *pyon*, pus, used to mean due to or characterized by pus; suppurative.
PYC·NID·I·UM (pĭc–) *noun* [·I·A *pl.*] A spore-bearing receptacle found in certain fungi. — **PYC·NID·I·AL** *adj.*
PYC·NOM·E·TER (pĭc–) *noun* A specific-gravity bottle or flask. [<Gr. *pyknos*, dense, thick, + -METER]
PYC′·NO·SPORE (pĭc′–) *noun* A conidiospore developed within a pycnidium.
PYD·NA (pĭd′·nuh) An ancient city in south-central Macedonia; battle, 168 B.C.
PYE Same as 2PIE.
PY·E·LI′·TIS *noun* Inflammation of the pelvis and calices of the kidney. [<Gr. *pyelos*, the pelvis] — **PY·E·LIT′·IC** *adj.*
PY′·E·LO·GRAM *noun* A picture taken by pyelography.
PY·E·LOG′·RA·PHY *noun* Radiography of the ureter and pelvis of the kidney. — **PY·E·LO·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.*
PY·E·MI·A (pī–) *noun* A poisonous infection of the blood, due to the absorption of vitiated pus or pyogenic micro-organisms into the circulation; it causes suppuration marked by multiple abscesses, phlebitis, high fever, etc. Also **PY·Æ·MI·A.** [<Gr. *pyon*, pus, + *haima*, blood] — **PY·E·MIC** *adj.*
PY·ET *noun* [Scot.] The magpie.
PY·GID·I·UM (pī·jĭd′–) *noun* [·I·A *pl.*] The terminal or posterior segment, as of an insect; a caudal shield. [<Gr. *pygē*, rump] — **PY·GID·I·AL** *adj.*
PYG·MA·LI·ON (pĭg–) In Greek mythology, a sculptor of Cyprus, who fell in love with his statue, Galatea, to which Venus gave life.
PYG·MY, PYG·MÆ·AN, PYG·ME·AN Same as PIGMY, PIGMÆAN, PIGMEAN.
PY·IC *adj.* Of or pertaining to pus; purulent.
PY·IN *noun* A protein compound contained in pus. [<Gr. *pyon*, pus]
PY·JA·MAS (pī– *or* pĭ·jah′·muz) *noun* [Br.] Same as PAJAMAS.
PYKE *tr. verb* [Scot.] To pick.
PYK·NIC (pĭk′–) *adj.* Characterized by plump contours and a broad, stocky build; fat; squat. — *noun* A person of this physical type. [<Gr. *pyknos*, thick, squat]
PYK·NO·PHRA′·SI·A (pĭk·nō·fray′·sĭ·uh *or* -zĭ·uh *or* zhuh) *noun* A thickening of speech. [<Gr. *pyknos*, thick, + *phrasis*, speech]
PYL·A·DES (pĭl′·uh·deez) In Greek legend, a nephew of Agamemnon and friend of Orestes, whose sister, Electra, married.
PYLE *noun* [Scot.] A grain.
PY·LON 1 In Egyptian architecture, a monumental structure constituting an entrance to a temple or other large edifice, consisting of a central gateway, flanked on each side by a truncated pyramidal tower. 2 A stake marking the course in an airdrome or turning point in an aerial race; also, one of the tall, mastlike metal structures from whose summits high-tension wires are carried across open country. 3 An artificial leg, usually temporary. [<Gr. *pylōn* <*pylē*, gate]
PY·LO·REC′·TO·MY *noun* Surgical excision of the pylorus.
PY·LO·RUS (pī– *or* pĭ–) *noun* [·RI *pl.*] The opening between the stomach and the duodenum, surrounded by circular muscle fibers; also, the adjoining portion of the stomach. [<Gr. *pylōros*, gatekeeper] — **PY·LOR·IC** *adj.*
PY·LOS Same as NAVARINO. Also **PY·LUS.**
PYM (pĭm), **JOHN,** 1584–1643, English statesman and orator.
PY·O·GEN′·E·SIS *noun* 1 The formation or secretion of pus; suppuration. 2 The doctrine or theory of the origin, source, and process of the generation of pus. — **PY·O·GEN′·IC** *adj.*
PY·OID *adj.* Resembling pus; purulent.
PY OR RHE′·A (pī·uh·ree′·uh) *noun* A discharge of pus with continued flow; especially, **PYORRHEA ALVEOLARIS,** a loosening of the teeth accompanied by progressive inflammation of their lining membrane; Riggs's disease. Also **PY·OR·RHŒ′·A.** [<Gr. *pys, pyos,* pus, + *rheō*, flow] — **PY·OR·RHE′·AL** *adj.*
PY·O·SIS *noun* Suppuration.
PYR·, PYRO· Combining forms from Greek *pyr*, fire, denoting fire, heat; and in chemistry used to mean derivation (real or hypothetical) by heat action; specifically, in certain inorganic acids, formation from two molecules of the ordinary acid by the elimination of one molecule of water, as $2H_3AsO_4$ (arsenic acid) $- H_2O = H_4As_2O_7$ (pyroarsenic acid).
PY·RAL·I·DID (pī–) *adj.* Of or pertaining to a family *(Pyralidæ)* of small or medium-sized moths of slender build and broad hind wings, including many groups sometimes classified as separate families. — *noun* A moth belonging to this family. Also **PYR·A·LID** (pĭr–). [<Gr. *pyr*, fire] — **PY·RAL·I·DAN** *adj. & noun.*
PYR·A·MID (pĭr′–) *noun* 1 A solid structure of masonry with a square base, and triangular sides meeting in an apex. Such structures were used as tombs or temples. The pyramids of Egypt, raised over the sepulchral chambers of kings, are the best examples. The most interesting group is at Gizeh, near Cairo. The pyramids of Mexico served as temples. The largest is the pyramid near Cholula on the Pueblo plateau, in central Mexico. 2 Something in pyramidal form. 3 A solid bounded by a polygonal plane for its base, and triangular planes meeting in a point called the vertex. 4 A crystal form consisting of three or more similar planes having a common point of intersection. 5 One of various conical structures; specifically, a small bony projection in the cavity of the tympanum. 6 Any tree trained in pyramidal form. 7 The operations involved in pyramiding. — *verb* To buy or sell, as stock, with paper profits shown by the change in price of stock already purchased or sold, without any additional deposit of money being made and to continue so buying or selling on each movement in price; to conduct such an operation. [<Gr. *pyramis, pyramidos*, pyramid]
PY·RAM·I·DAL *adj.* Of, or shaped like a pyramid. Also **PYR·A·MID·IC, PYR·A·MID′·I·CAL.** — **PY·RAM·I·DAL·LY** *adv.*
PYR·A·MUS (pĭr′–) In Greek mythology, the lover of Thisbe, who killed himself, thinking her dead. Shakespeare burlesques the story in his *Midsummer-Night's Dream*. See THISBE.
PY·RAN *noun* Either of two isomeric cyclic compounds, C_5H_6O, each having in its ring 5 carbon atoms: the parent forms of certain carbohydrates, alkaloids, and other physiologically active compounds.
PY·RA·NOM′·E·TER *noun* An instrument for measuring sky radiation or radiation from the earth, especially at night.
PY·RAR′·GY·RITE (pī·rar′·jĭ·rīt) *noun* A metallic, black sulfide of antimony and silver, Ag_3SbS_3, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. [<PYR- + Gr. *argyros*, silver]
PYRE *noun* A heap of combustibles arranged for burning a dead body; hence, any pile or heap of combustible material. [<Gr. *pyra* <*pyr*, fire]
PYREN·, PYRENO· Combining forms from Greek *pyrēn, pyrenos*, fruit stone.
1PY·RENE *noun* A tetracyclic hydrocarbon, $C_{16}H_{10}$, contained in that portion of coal-tar oil boiling above 360° C. [<Gr. *pyr*, fire]
2PY·RENE *noun* The stone of a drupe; also, any nutlet; putamen. [<Gr. *pyrēn*, fruit stone]
PY·RENE *noun* Carbon tetrachloride, prepared for use as a chemical fire-extinguisher: a trade name.
PYR·E·NEES (pĭr′–) A mountain chain between France and Spain; highest point, Pic de Néthou, 11,168 ft. — **PYR·E·NE′·AN** *adj.*
PY·RE·NOID (pī–) *adj.* Having the form of a fruit stone. — *noun* 1 A small colorless mass of protein substance of a

crystalline form, appearing in the chloroplasts of green algæ. 2 A transparent body in the chromatophores of certain protozoa. —**PY·RE·NO′·DE·AN** *adj.*

PY·RE·NO·MY·CE′·TES (pŷ·ree·no·mŷ·see′·teez) *noun pl.* A large class of fungi characterized by the forcible expulsion of ascospores from the perithecium, including many parasitic species, as the ergot fungus (*Claviceps purpurea*). [<Gr. *pyrēn*, fruit stone, + MYCETES]

PY·RETH′·RUM (pŷ·rĕth′·rum *or* –ree′·thrum) *noun* 1 The dried and powdered roots of the pellitory used in medicine as a sialogog and rubefacient. 2 The powdered flowers of a chrysanthemum (*Chrysanthemum cinerariæfolium*), used medically as an ointment, and as an insecticide. [<L., feverfew, <Gr. *pyrethron* <*pyr*, fire]

PY·RET′·IC (pŷ–) *adj.* 1 Affected with or relating to fever; febrile. 2 Remedial in fevers. —*noun* A febrifuge. [<Gr. *pyretos*, fever, <*pyr*, fire]

PYR·E·TOL′·O·GY (pīr–) *noun* The department of medical science that treats of fevers. [<Gr. *pyretos*, fever, + –LOGY] —**PYR·E·TOL′·O·GIST** (–jist) *noun.*

PYR·E·TO·THER′·A·PY (pīr·i– *or* pŷ·rī·tō·thĕr′·uh·pī) *noun* Medical treatment by the artificial induction of fever by electricity, bacterial infection, etc.; fever therapy.

Py·REX *noun* 1 A type of heat–resisting glass having a high silica content, with additions of soda, aluminum, and boron: a trade name. 2 A carbon tetrachloride fire–extinguisher preparation: a trade name.

PY·REX′·I·A (pŷ–) *noun* An abnormal elevation of bodily temperature; fever. [<Gr. *pyrexis* <*pyretos*, fever] —**PY·REX′·I·AL** *adj.* —**PY·REX′·IC** *adj.*

PYR·GE·OM′·E·TER (pŷr– *or* pīr·jĭ–) *noun* A pyranometer. [<PYR– + GEO– + –METER]

PYR·HE·LI·OM′·E·TER (pīr–) *noun* An instrument for measuring the quantity and rate of solar radiation by its thermal effects on a silvered disk or other sensitive surface. [<PYR– + Gr. *hēlios*, sun, + –METER]

PYR·I·DINE (pīr′·ĭ·deen *or* –dĭn) *noun* A colorless, liquid, nitrogenous compound, C_5H_5N, with a pungent, noxious odor, obtained by the distillation of coal–tar and bone oil and also made synthetically: used in organic syntheses, as a disinfectant, antiseptic, alcohol denaturant, and asthma remedy. [<Gr. *pyr*, fire] —**PY·RID IC** *adj.*

PYR I DOX′·INE (pir′·ĭ·dŏx′·een *or* –in) *noun* The rat anti–dermatitis factor of the vitamin B complex, vitamin B_6, a crystalline, water–soluble compound, $C_8H_{11}NO_3$, occurring in cereal grains, vegetable oils, legumes, yeast, meats, and fish: also made synthetically.

PYR′·I·FORM (pīr′–) *adj.* Pear–shaped. [<L. *pyrum*, pear, + –FORM]

PYR I·MI·DINE (pĭr′·ĭ·mĭ– *or* pĭ·rĭm′·ĭ·deen *or* –dĭn) *noun* An organic compound, $C_4H_4N_2$, resulting from the acid hydrolysis of a nucleic acid; a diazine. Also **PYR·I MI·DIN.**

PY·RITE *noun* [PY·RI·TES (pĭ·rī·teez) *pl.*] A metallic, pale brass–yellow, opaque isometric iron disulfide, FeS_2; fool's gold; iron pyrites. [<Gr. *pyritēs*, flint, <*pyr*, fire] —**PY·RIT·IC** or **·I·CAL** *adj.*

PY RI·TES (pĭ·rī′·teez) *noun* The common name for various metallic sulfides; as, copper *pyrites*. Compare CHALCOPYRITE, PYRITE.

PYRO· See PYR–.

PY RO *noun* Pyrogallol: so called in photography.

PY RO·CAT′·E·CHOL (–kol) *noun* A white crystalline phenol compound, $C_6H_6O_2$, contained in various barks, originally obtained when catechin was subjected to dry distillation: formerly much used in photography as a developer: also **PY·RO·CAT′·E·CHIN.**

PY RO·CEL′·LU LOSE (–sĕl′·yu·lōs) *noun* A form of guncotton used as a propellant in smokeless powder. Also **PY·RO·COT′·TON.**

PY·RO·CHEM′·I·CAL *adj.* Pertaining to chemical changes induced or effected by high temperature.

PY·RO·CLAS′·TIC *adj.* Formed from or consisting of the fragmentary or comminuted ejecta of volcanic or igneous eruptions: said of rocks or their composition.

PY RO·CON·DUC·TIV′·I·TY *noun* Conductivity of an electric current dependent upon or improved by the application of heat. —**PY·RO·CON·DUC′·TIVE** *adj.*

PY·RO·CRYS′·TAL·LINE (–in *or* –ine) *adj.* Crystallized from materials in a state of fusion; as, *pyrocrystalline* masses.

PY·RO·E·LEC′·TRIC *adj.* 1 Of or pertaining to pyroelectricity. 2 Manifesting pyroelectricity; becoming electropolar when heated. —*noun* A substance that becomes electropolar when heated.

PY·RO·E·LEC·TRIC′·I·TY *noun* Electrification or electric polarity developed in certain minerals by a change in temperature; also, the branch of science treating of this phenomenon.

PY·RO·GAL′·LATE *noun* A salt of pyrogallic acid.

PY·RO·GAL′·LIC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or derived by heat from gallic acid; pertaining to or designating pyrogallol.

PY·RO·GAL′·LOL (–ol) *noun* A white crystalline poisonous compound, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$, obtained by heating gallic acid: used to reduce silver and mercury salts to a metallic state, as a photographic developer, as a dye, and in certain medical preparations. Also **PYROGALLIC ACID.**

PY·RO·GEN′·IC (–jĕn′·ĭc) *adj.* 1 Causing or produced by heat. 2 Caused by or inducing fever. 3 Igneous. Also **PY·ROG·E·NOUS** (pŷ·rŏj′·ĭ·nus).

PY·ROG·NOS′·TICS *noun pl.* The characteristics of a mineral that may be determined with a blowpipe.

PY·ROG·RA·PHY *noun* The art or process of producing a design, as on wood or leather, by a red–hot point or fine flame. —**PY·RO·GRAPH** *noun* —**PY·ROG·RA·PHER** *noun* —**PY·RO·GRAPH′·IC** *adj.*

PY·RO·GRA·VURE′ *noun* The art or process of producing a design on wood by pyrography; also, a picture thus made.

PY·RO·LIG′·NE·OUS *adj.* Pertaining to that which is derived from wood by heat, specifically by dry distillation. [<PYRO– + L. *lignum*, wood]

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID Crude acetic acid as derived from wood by distillation; wood vinegar.

PY·ROL O·GY *noun* 1 The scientific examination of bodies by heat; blowpipe analysis. 2 The branch of physics that treats of heat. —**PY·RO·LOG′·I·CAL** *adj.*

PY·RO·LU′·SITE *noun* A soft, metallic, iron–black or steel–gray manganese dioxide, MnO_2, of great value in the arts, and used in the manufacture of oxygen, chlorine, etc.

PY ROL·Y SIS (pŷ–) *noun* Decomposition by the application of or as the result of heat. —**PY RO LIT′ IC** *adj.*

PY RO MAG·NET′·IC *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by the changes in magnetic intensity caused by change of temperature.

PY′ RO·MAN·CY *noun* Divination by fire. [<PYRO– + Gr. *manteia*, divination]

PY·RO MA′·NI·A *noun* A morbid propensity to set things on fire. —**PY·RO MA′·NI·AC** *noun* —**PY·RO·MA·NI′·A·CAL** *adj.*

PY·RO·MAN′·TIC *adj.* Of, or pertaining to pyromancy. —*noun* One who professes to divine by means of fire.

PY ROM E TER (pŷ–) *noun* An instrument for measuring high degrees of heat, as caused by electrical resistance, degree of incandescence, expansion, radiation, etc. —**PY·RO MET′·RIC** or **RI CAL** *adj.* —**PY ROM E·TRY** *noun.*

PY·RO MOR′ PHITE *noun* A resinous, variously colored phosphate and chloride of lead, found in masses or crystals; green lead ore.

PY RONE *noun* A cyclic compound, $C_5H_4O_2$, existing in two isomeric forms; it yields yellow dyestuffs.

PY ROPE *noun* A variety of deep–red garnet: also called *precious garnet.*

PY RO PHOR′·IC *adj.* Fire–bearing; spontaneously combustible; specifically, designating materials which are easily and quickly inflammable, as finely divided metals on exposure to air. —**PY′·RO PHORE** *noun.*

PY RO PHOS′ PHATE *noun* A salt of pyrophosphoric acid.

PY RO PHOS·PHOR′·IC ACID An acid, $H_4P_2O_7$, obtained by heating orthophosphoric to about 255° C.

PY RO·PHO TOM′·E·TER *noun* A pyrometer used to determine high temperatures by means of the luminosity of a substance.

PY·RO·PHYL′·LITE (–fĭl′·ĭte) *noun* A compact, soft, variously colored, hydrous aluminum silicate, $HAlSi_2O_6$, used in making slate pencils.

PY RO·SIS (pŷ–) *noun* Heartburn; acid dyspepsia, accompanied by a burning sensation and belching of an acrid fluid.

PY′·RO·STAT (pŷ′–) *noun* A thermostat; specifically, one for the higher temperatures.

PY RO SUL′·FATE *noun* A salt of pyrosulphuric acid; a disulphate.

PY·RO·SUL·FU′·RIC ACID Disulfuric acid.

PY·RO·TECH′·NIC (–tek′·nic) *adj.* Pertaining to fireworks or their manufacture. Also **PY·RO·TECH′·NI·CAL.** [<PYRO– + Gr. *techne*, art]

PY RO·TECH′·NICS *noun* 1 The art of making or using fireworks. 2 An ostentatious display, as of oratory. Also **PY·RO TECH′·NY.** —**PY·RO·TECH′·NIST** *noun.*

PY·ROT·IC *adj.* Caustic. —*noun* A caustic substance or remedy.

PY·RO·TOX′·IN *noun* Any one of a number of toxic substances found in the body as a result of bacterial action and inducing rise of bodily temperature, or symptoms of fever.

PY·ROX·ENE *noun* 1 A monoclinic mineral, usually in short, prismatic crystals, composed principally of calcium and magnesium; next to feldspar, the most frequent component of igneous rocks. 2 Any member of the pyroxene group, as diopside and augite; they are essentially metasilicates. [<PYRO– + Gr. *xenos*, guest] —**PY·ROX·EN′·IC** *adj.*

PY·ROX·E·NITE *noun* A granitoid igneous rock composed mostly of pyroxene, but without olivine.

PY·ROX·Y·LIN (pŷ–) *noun* A cellulose nitrate mixture soluble in ether, alcohol, and organic solvents, less explosive than guncotton, and widely used in making celluloid, lacquers, adhesives, etc. Also **PY·ROX·Y·LINE.** [<PYRO– + Gr. *xylon*, wood]

PYR·RHA (pĭr′·uh) In Greek mythology, the daughter of Epimetheus; wife of Deucalion. See DEUCALION.

PYR·RHIC (pĭr′·ĭc) *noun* A foot in ancient prosody composed of two short syllables. —*adj.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of pyrrhics. [<Gr. *pyrrhichios* <*pyrrhichē*; see PYRRHIC]

PYR·RHIC *adj.* In Greek antiquity, pertaining to a martial dance in which the movements necessary to assail and avoid an enemy were imitated. —*noun* The pyrrhic dance. [<Gr. *pyrrhichē*, a war-dance, <Pyrrhichus, the inventor]

PYRRHIC VICTORY A victory gained at a ruinous loss, such as that of Pyrrhus over the Romans at Asculum, 279 B.C.

PYR·RHO·NISM (pir′·o·nizm) *noun* A system of philosophy taught by Pyrrho of Elis, 365?–275? B.C., founder of the first and inspirer of subsequent skeptical schools of Greek philosophy; skepticism.

PYR′·RHO·TITE (pir′·o·tite) *noun* A metallic, bronze-colored magnetic iron sulfide, FeS; magnetic pyrites. Also **PYR′·RHO·LITE**, **PYR′·RHO·TINE**.

PYR·RHUS (pir′·us), 318?–272 B.C., king of Epirus; aided Tarentum against the Romans, 279 B.C., in a victory won at almost ruinous cost.

—**PYRRHUS** Same as NEOPTOLEMUS.

PYR·ROLE (pir′·ōle *or* pi·rōle′) *noun* A colorless, poisonous, weakly basic liquid compound, C_4H_4NH, having an odor of chloroform, obtained from bone oil, coal-tar, and by synthesis, and occurring in many natural substances, as chlorophyll and hemoglobin. Also **PYR·ROL**. [<Gr. *pyrrhos*, fiery, + -OLE]

PY·RU·VIC ACID (pȳ-) A colorless to pale-yellow ketone compound, $C_3H_4O_3$, obtained by the distillation of a mixture of racemic acid and potassium bisulfate. [<PYR- + L. *uva*, grape]

PY·THAG·O·RAS (pī-) Greek philosopher of the 6th century B.C. —**PY·THAG·O·RE′·AN** *adj. & noun.*

PY·THAG·O·RE′·AN·ISM (-izm) *noun* The mystical philosophy taught by Pythagoras, its central idea being that number is the essence of all things and the metaphysical principle of rational order in the universe. The leading theological doctrine was metempsychosis.

PYTH·I·A The priestess of the Pythian Apollo at Delphi, who was believed to be inspired by the god, when seated on a tripod, placed in the inner shrine of the temple, over the rock sacred to him, and to utter his oracles. —**PYTH·IC** *adj.*

PYTH·I·AD *noun* The period from one celebration of the ancient Greek Pythian games to another.

PYTH·I·AN *adj.* Relating to Delphi, to Apollo's temple there, its oracle, or priestess; relating to the Pythian games. —*noun* 1 A native or inhabitant of Delphi; specifically, the priestess of Apollo. 2 An epithet of the Delphic Apollo.

PYTHIAN GAMES Games held every four years in ancient Greece, of which musical contests were a feature.

PYTH·I·AS See DAMON.

PY·THO·GEN′·E·SIS (pȳ·tho- *or* pith·o·jĕn′·i·sis) *noun* Generation from or because of filth. [<Gr. *pythō*, rot, + GENESIS] —**PY·THO·GEN′·IC**, **PY·THO·GE·NET′·IC** *adj.*

PYTHOGENIC FEVER Typhoid fever; any fever due to filth. Also **PYTHOGENETIC FEVER**.

PY·THON (-thun) *noun* 1 A large non-venomous serpent (genus *Python*) that crushes its prey in its folds. 2 Any non-venomous snake related to the boas. 3 A soothsayer or soothsaying spirit: from the tradition that the Python delivered oracles at Delphi; also, a ventriloquist. [<LL. *Pytho* <Gr. *Pythōn*]

PY·THON (-thŏn) In classical mythology, a monstrous serpent produced by Gæa (Earth), which haunted the caves of Parnassus. It was slain by Apollo near Delphi.

PY·THO·NESS *noun* The priestess of the Delphic oracle; hence, any woman supposed to be possessed of the spirit of prophecy; a witch.

PY·THON·IC (pȳ-) 1 Of or like pythons or a python. 2 Inspired; prophetic.

PY·U·RI·A (pȳ·yoo′·rī·uh) *noun* The presence of pus in the urine. [<Gr. *pyon*, pus, + *ouron*, urine]

PYX (pĭks) *noun* 1 A vessel or casket, usually of precious metal, in which the Host is preserved. 2 A receptacle for coins selected for trial at the British mint: short for **PYX CHEST**. [<Gr. *pyxis*, box, <*pyxos*, boxwood]

PYX·IE (pĭk′·i) *noun* 1 Same as PIXY. 2 A creeping shrub (*Pyxidanthera barbulata*) with numerous solitary white or rose-colored flowers; it is the flowering moss or pyxie of the pine barrens of New Jersey and North Carolina.

PYX·IS (pĭk′-) *noun* [**PYX·I·DES** *pl.*] 1 A box or pyx; especially, an ancient form of ornamental jewel case or toilet box. 2 An emollient ointment. 3 A capsule or seed vessel with transverse dehiscence, the upper portion separating as a lid, as in the common purslane: also **PYX·ID·I·UM**. [<PYX]